

# Accessing ice covered water for science operations



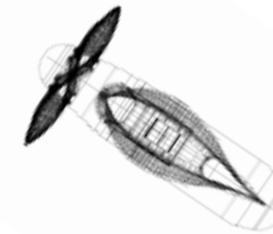
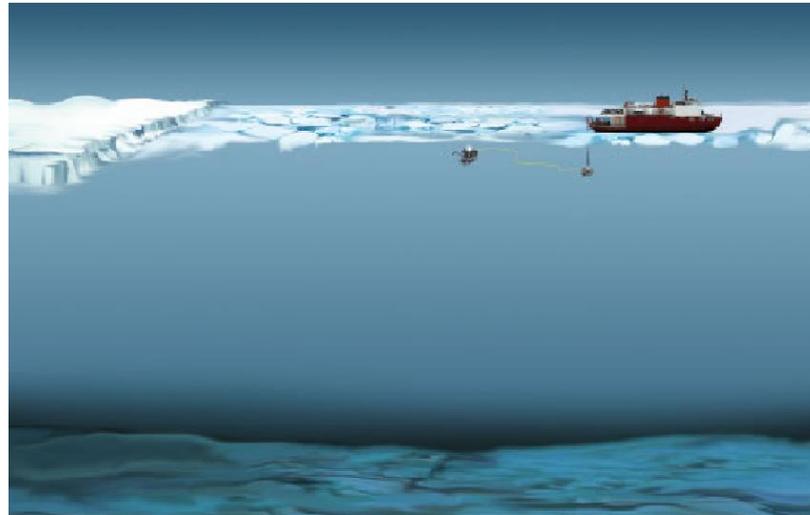
Ross Hein  
ARV Science Mission Coordinator



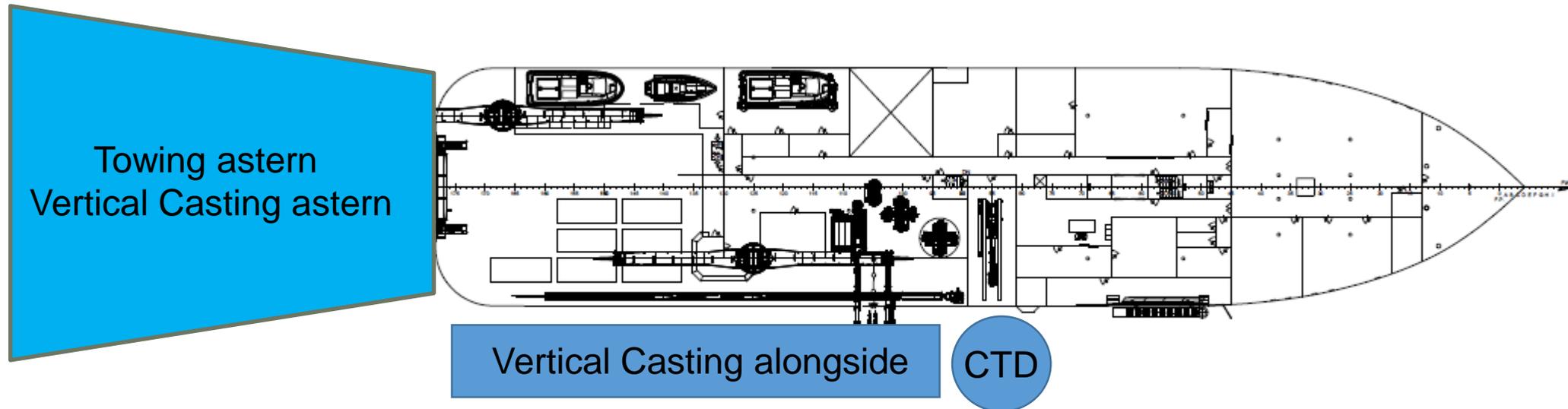
# What makes ARV different from current USAP vessels



Advanced Ice Management is the Key to providing Scientific Access in the dynamic conditions of the Southern Ocean

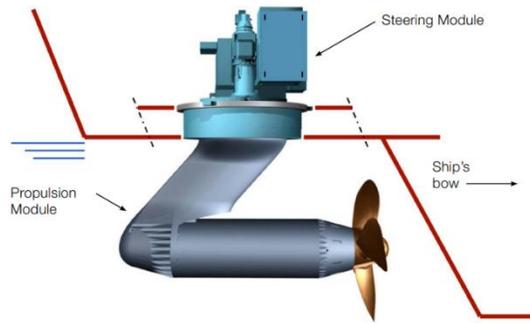


# Overboard Handling Areas on ARV

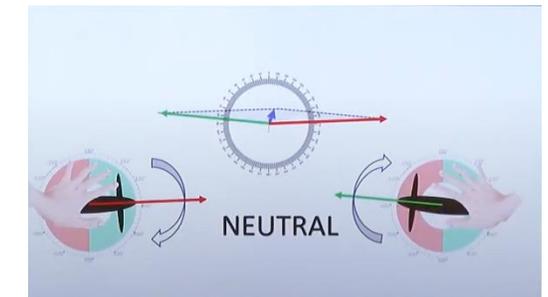
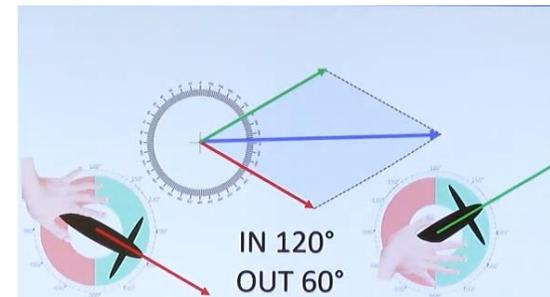
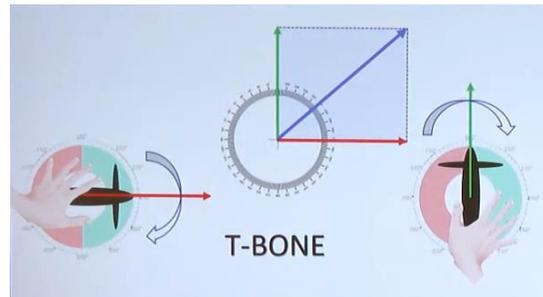
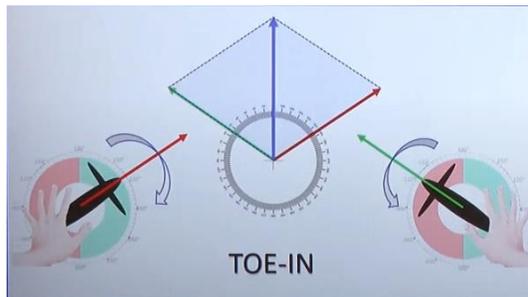


# Azimuth propulsion and vectored thrust in ice

Strategic use of directed thrust delivers unique and advanced maneuvering and ice management solutions to ARV



360° Independent Rotation  
Variable and Independent RPMs



# ARV Capability

## Heavy/Multi-year Ice Conditions

- ARV can lay alongside to port and use directed thrust, turbulent flow and heeling to open and maintain ice free water to starboard (polynia) to maintain CTD access.

## Improved Reliability

- Azipods have a proven track record to be highly resistant to ice damage.
- Zero broken propellers to date versus shaft line ice breakers due to reversing process and tip loading.



# Over-the-Side Ice Operation types



## Towing Astern

- Bottom Trawls
- Midwater Net Tows
- Dredging
- Seismic Survey
- Towed Profilers
- Tow body

## Vertical Casting Astern

- Light Coring
- Gravity Coring (rails)
- Vertical mooring deployment
- Geotechnical Drill
- Large AUV Ops

## Vertical Casting Alongside

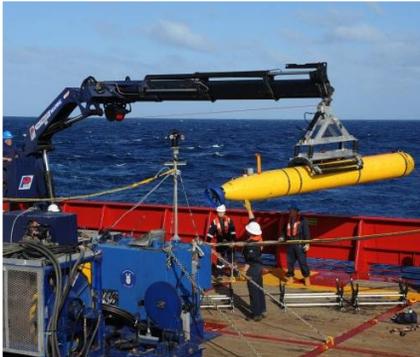
- CTD (traditional/TMC)
- Vertical Profilers
- Light Coring
- Piston Coring
- ROV Ops
- AUV Ops



# Large Science Packages requiring Ice Management



Hydroid



HUGIN 3000



AutoSub 3



Jaguar



Jason



HUGIN1000



# Over-the-Side Ice Operating Requirements



## Towing Astern

- Tow speed 1.5 - 6 knots
- 2' or less level first year ice
- 100+ yards of ice free water astern



# Over-the-Side Ice Operating Requirements



## Vertical Casting Astern

- 2'+ level first year ice
- 100+ yards ice free water astern
- Thrust to hold position and manage ice





# GeoTechnical Drilling from ARV

## MeBo200 Case Study

### Capability

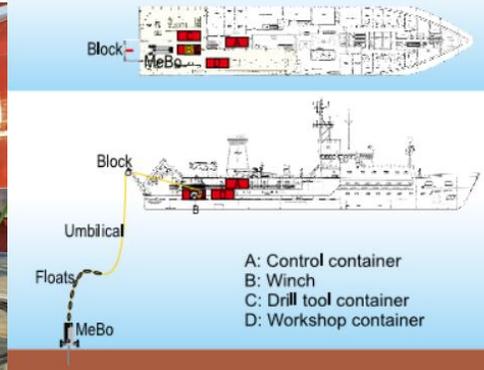
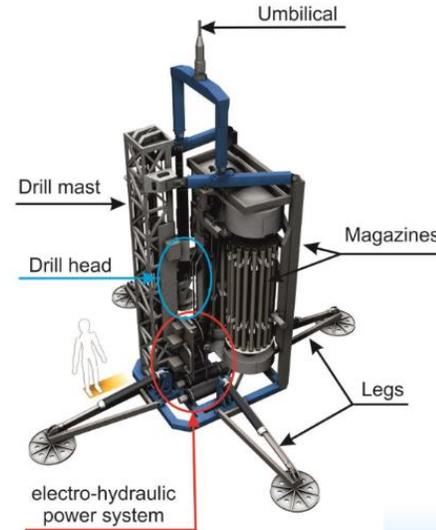
- max water depth 2,700 m
- max core length 200 m

### Support Requirements

- 30 tonne A-Frame
- 400V, 50Hz, 500A Power
- 8x14 m footprint + 4ea 20' Containers

### ARV support operations

- Ice Management, Vertical Casting Astern
- Station keeping ~30m watch circle

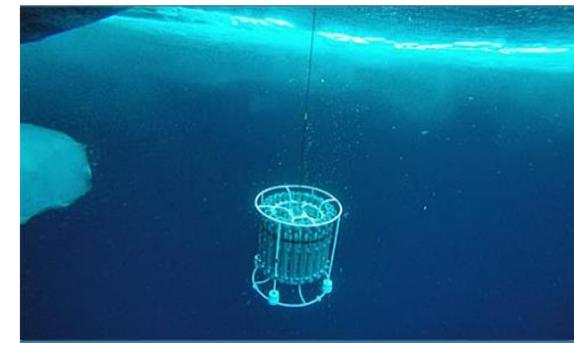


# Over-the-Side Ice Operating Requirements



## Vertical Casting Alongside

- 2'+ level first year ice
- 100 yards ice free water on starboard side
- Able to provide sufficient open water in heavy and multi-year ice to maintain vertical casting access



# Ice Management for Towing



Hull form and directed thrust work together to open a clear channel

## Risks

- Ice damage to equipment at surface
- Ice interaction with tow wire



## Management Strategy

- ✓ Adjust propulsor toe-in for operational speed requirements and ice conditions
- ✓ Articulate A-Frame to bring tow wire close to transom
- ✓ Active depth management of shallow tows
- ✓ Directed thrust = Channel wider than beam



# Ice Management for Vertical Casting Astern



Bow held in ice with directed thrust maintaining open water

## Risks

- Ice damage to equipment at surface
- Ice interaction with vertical wire



## Management Strategy

- ✓ Approach position into the wind
- ✓ Adjust propulsor toe-in for ice conditions
- ✓ Adjust thrust to hold the bow in ice once in position
- ✓ Direct/Adjust Thrust to maintain ice free water astern

# Ice Management for Vertical Casting Alongside

Hull creates a lee and managed thrust directs broken ice

## Risks

- Ice damage to equipment at surface
- Ice interaction with vertical wire

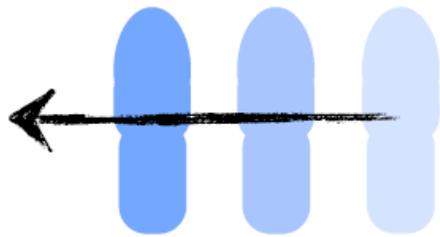


## Management Strategy

- ✓ Orient hull for working side lee
- ✓ Direct thrust to break ice
- ✓ Direct Thrust to maintain ice free water
- ✓ Consider mechanical protection
- ✓ Heavy ice polynia creation

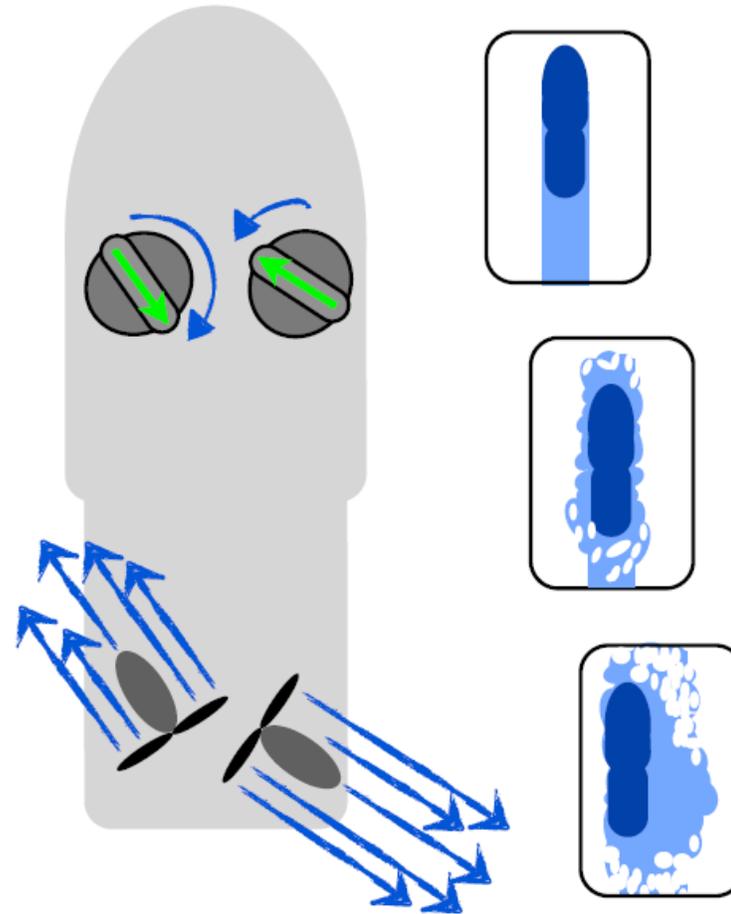
# How Do you Do It?

## Fast Side Step for STBD side deployments



PORT thruster stays in relatively set position with less power,

STBD thruster shifts 5-10°, using more power, to adjust position



- A. Stop one ship length forward of the Station, wind slightly on STB bow
- B. Toe-in thrusters and open pocket around stern
- C. Back into opened space
- D. Fast Side Step on PORT and lay alongside channel wall
- E. Shift thrusts to maintain pocket

Green arrow head indicates propeller location in tractor mode

# ARV Model Testing for Ice Management



Clearing of a pool with thrusters in the HSVA Test Basin (Side Step)



Ice Management Astern in the HSVA Test Basin (30° toe-in angle)





# What about a Moon Pool?

## What is it?

Opening in the hull bottom originally developed for Drill Platforms and Diving and Offshore Support Vessels

## What it is used for?

Lowering equipment through the hull often from an interior or sheltered space



## ■ Pros

- Working in an interior space
- Ice free access below the ship
- Limits sea state action
- Equipment protection from ice interaction

## ■ Cons

- Impact to overall ship design
- Loss of usable volume
- Size limitations for equipment
- Damage potential during deploy/recovery
- Capture/Closure system maintenance
- De-icing challenges
- Seal/Pressure challenges



# Moon Pool Uses

## Interior Moon Pool Science Applications

- CTD (most common)
- Small ROV
- Limited vertical casting (size dependent)

## Open Deck Moon Pool (often w/o bottom closure)

- Larger science payloads
- Small Drilling (if tower provided)

## Not Moon Pool compatible

- ∅ Long Coring Systems (OSIL, WHOI long core)
- ∅ Large Drilling Systems (tower drills, MeBo200)
- ∅ Large ROV Systems (JASON, ROPOS)
- ∅ Large AUV Systems (HUGIN, AutoSub LR)

Open Deck Moon Pool



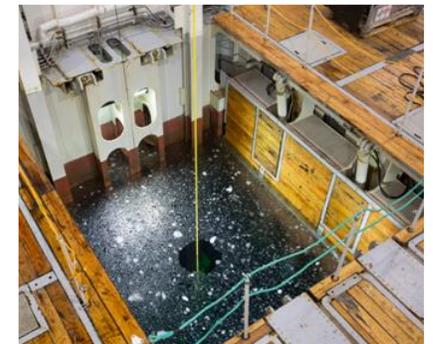
CTD Handling System



Handling System Engaged



Handling System Deployed





## Conclusion

The current ARV configuration utilizes Advanced Ice Management techniques to provide access in support of all of these operations in **ice** with out sacrificing the internal volume required for a Moon Pool

