

SWAP  
and other things  
on a two icebreaker cruise  
USCGC Healy  
CGC Louis S. St-Laurant

a very brief report of work done  
by Steve Roberts, Val Schmidt and Dale Chayes

Dale Chayes  
Lamont Research Engineer

RVTEC October 30, 2008



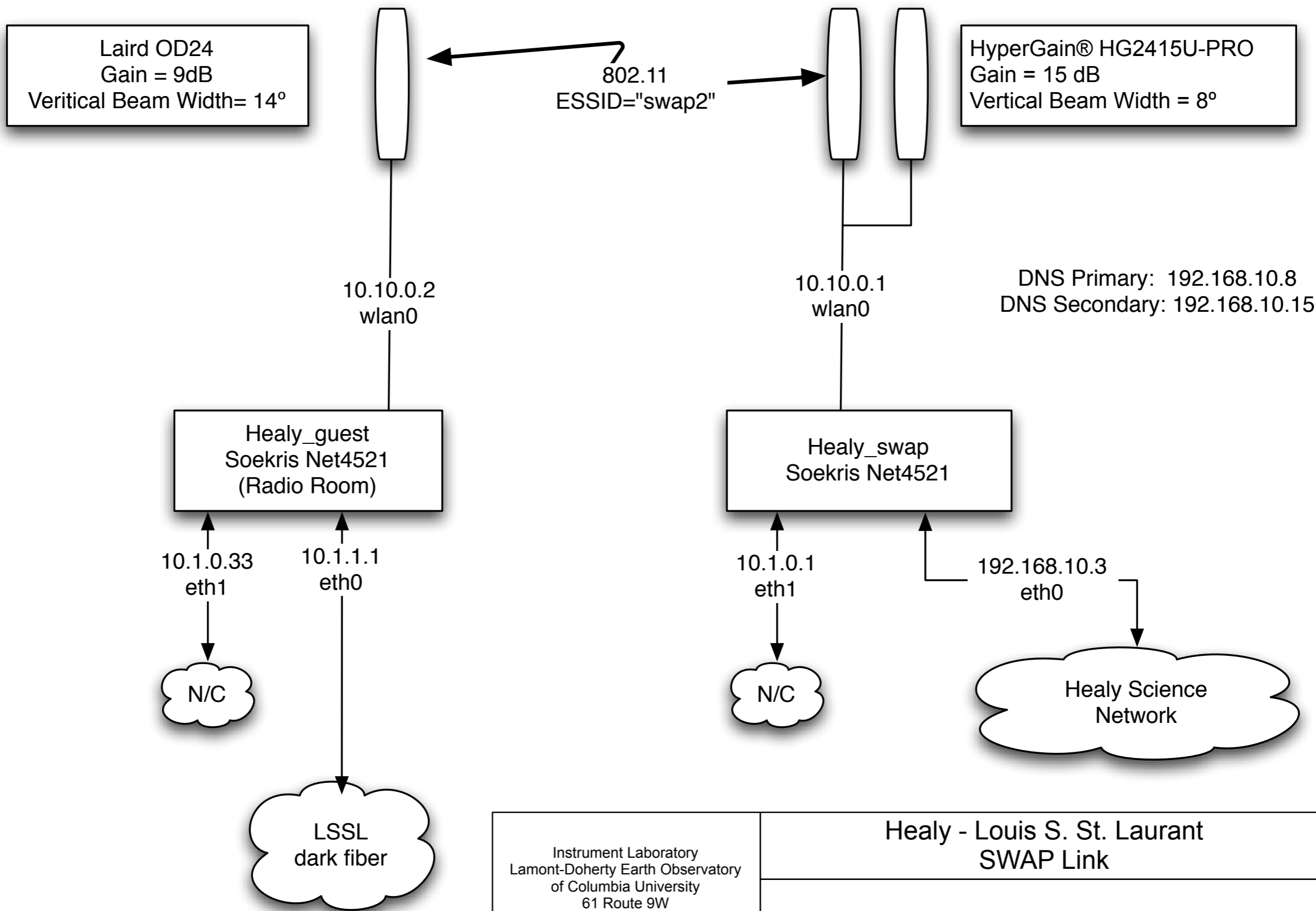
# Scope of this talk

- SWAP
- AIS
- Heading at high latitude
- Met sensors ('cause we are at COAPS)

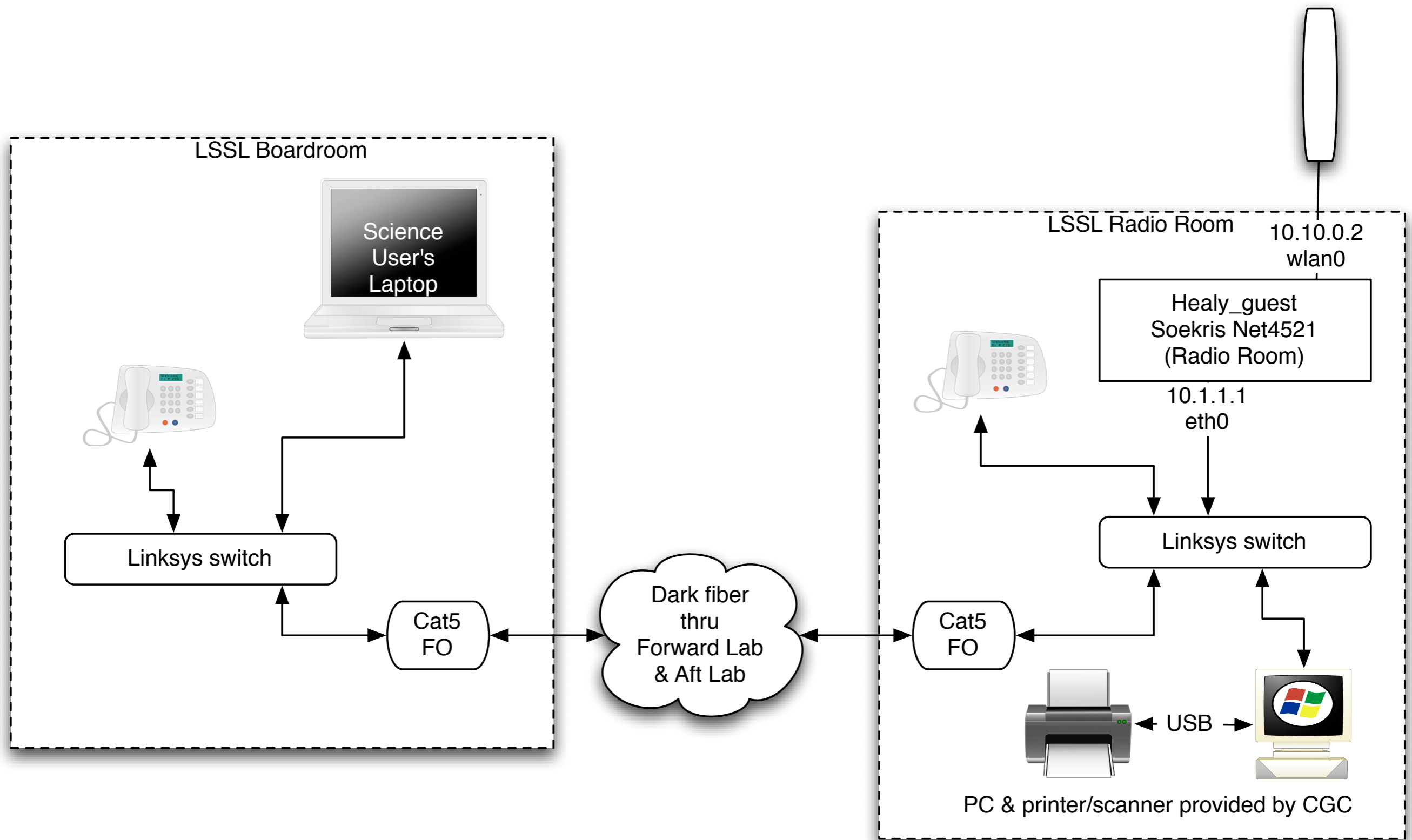
# Ship to datacom

## Design goal(s)

- Continuous connection between ship's (science) working in close proximity
- ssh & http
- VOIP phones

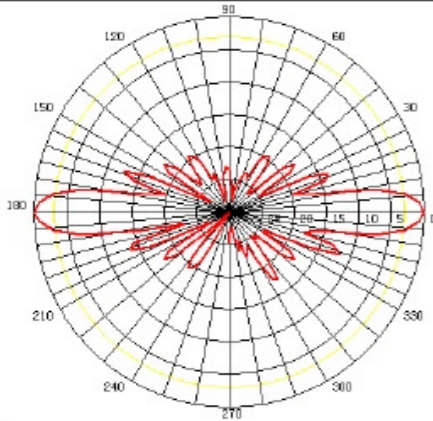


Instrument Laboratory Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University 61 Route 9W Palisades, NY 10964	<b>Healy - Louis S. St. Laurant          SWAP Link</b>			
	Drawn 2008-09-11 Updated: 2008-09-25	SIZE -	FSCM NO	DWG NO
Dale Chayes dale@ldeo.columbia.edu	SCALE	None	SHEET	10F 2



VOIP Phones: Linksys/Cisco IP Phone SPA921

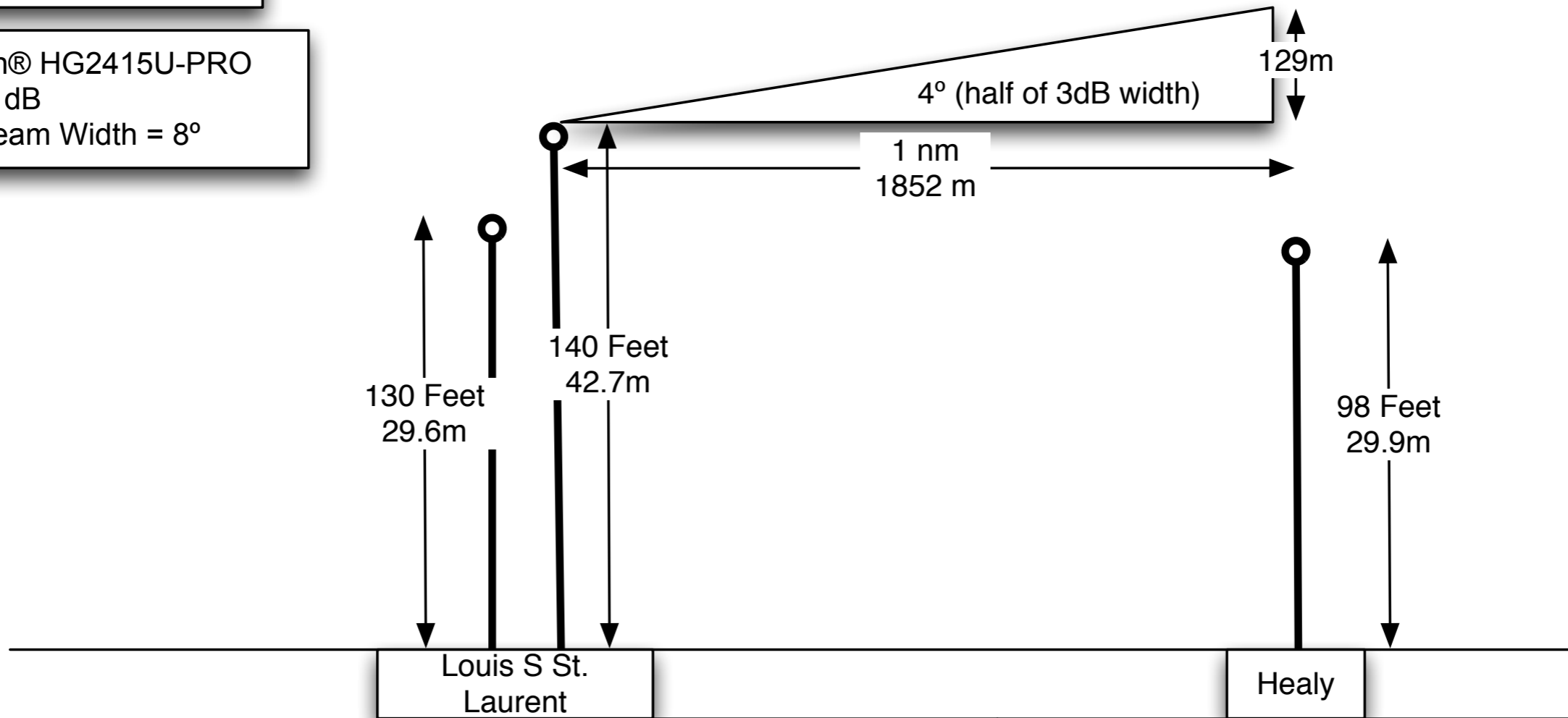
Instrument Laboratory Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University 61 Route 9W Palisades, NY 10964	<b>HLY0806 Healy - Louis S. St. Laurant LSS Details</b>				
	Drawn 2008-09-11 Updated: 2008-09-25	SIZE -	FSCM NO	DWG NO	REV -
Dale Chayes dale@ldeo.columbia.edu	SCALE	None		SHEET	7 OF 8



HyperGain® HG2415U-PRO  
 Gain = 15 dB  
 Vertical Beam Width = 8°

Laird OD24  
 Gain = 9dB  
 Vertical Beam Width = 14°

HyperGain® HG2415U-PRO  
 Gain = 15 dB  
 Vertical Beam Width = 8°



Note:  
 1) Drawing not to scale  
 2) Worst case is a pair of HG2415Us with 8° vertical beam width. Even with moderate rolling, the other ship should always be in the beam pattern.

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HLY0806 SWAP Antenna Beam Patterns

Drawn 2008-09-23 Updated:	SIZE	FSCM NO	DWG NO	REV
Dale Chayes dale@ldeo.columbia.edu	-			-
SCALE	None	SHEET	1 OF 1	

# SWAP summary

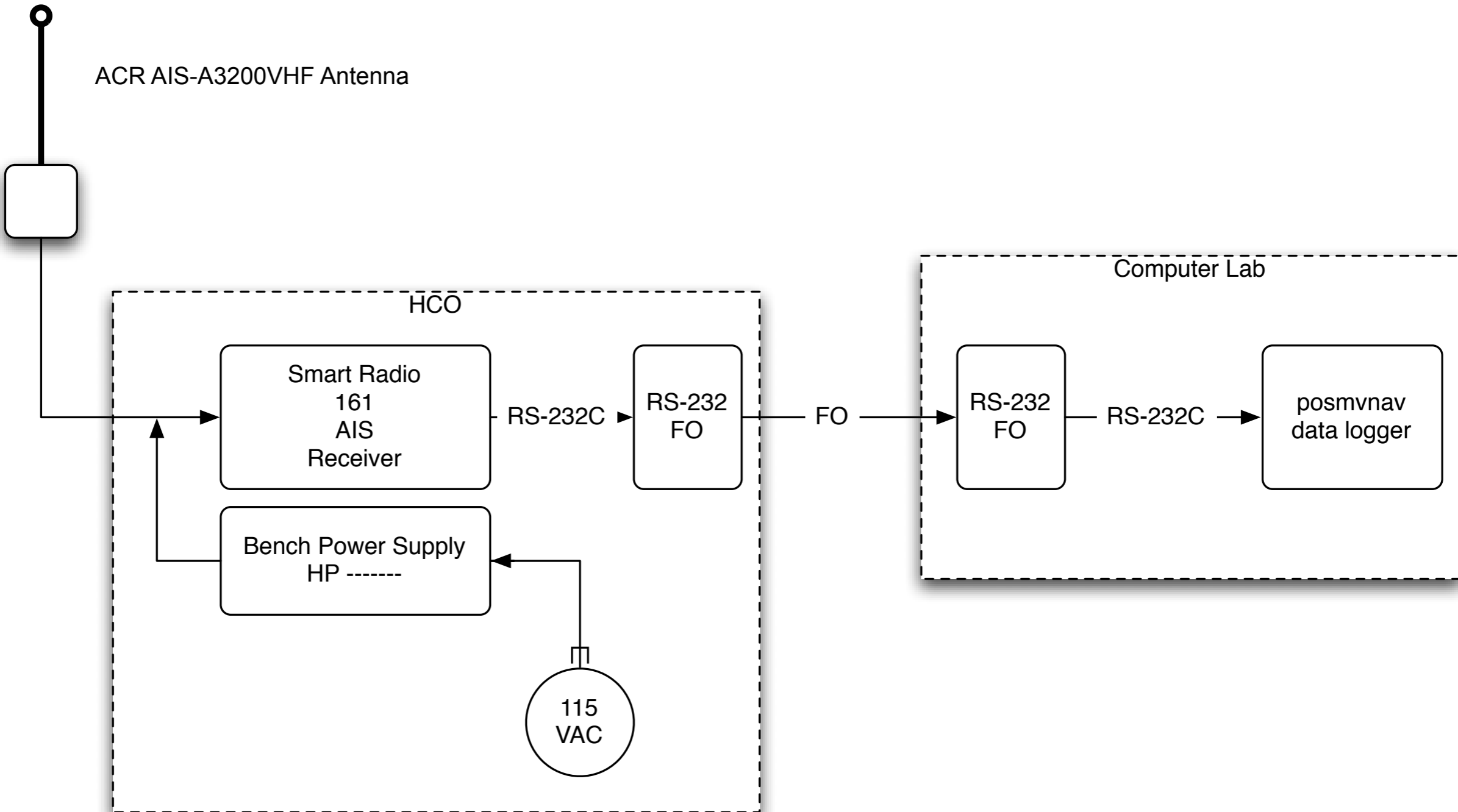
- Multiple confounding start-up issues: connections, connectors, corrupt flash
- Range was less than expected (icing, ?)
- Link often did not "recover" itself
- Antenna field of view is (always) an issue?
- Keeping it running & helping users was labor intensive
- It was very effective for science

# AIS

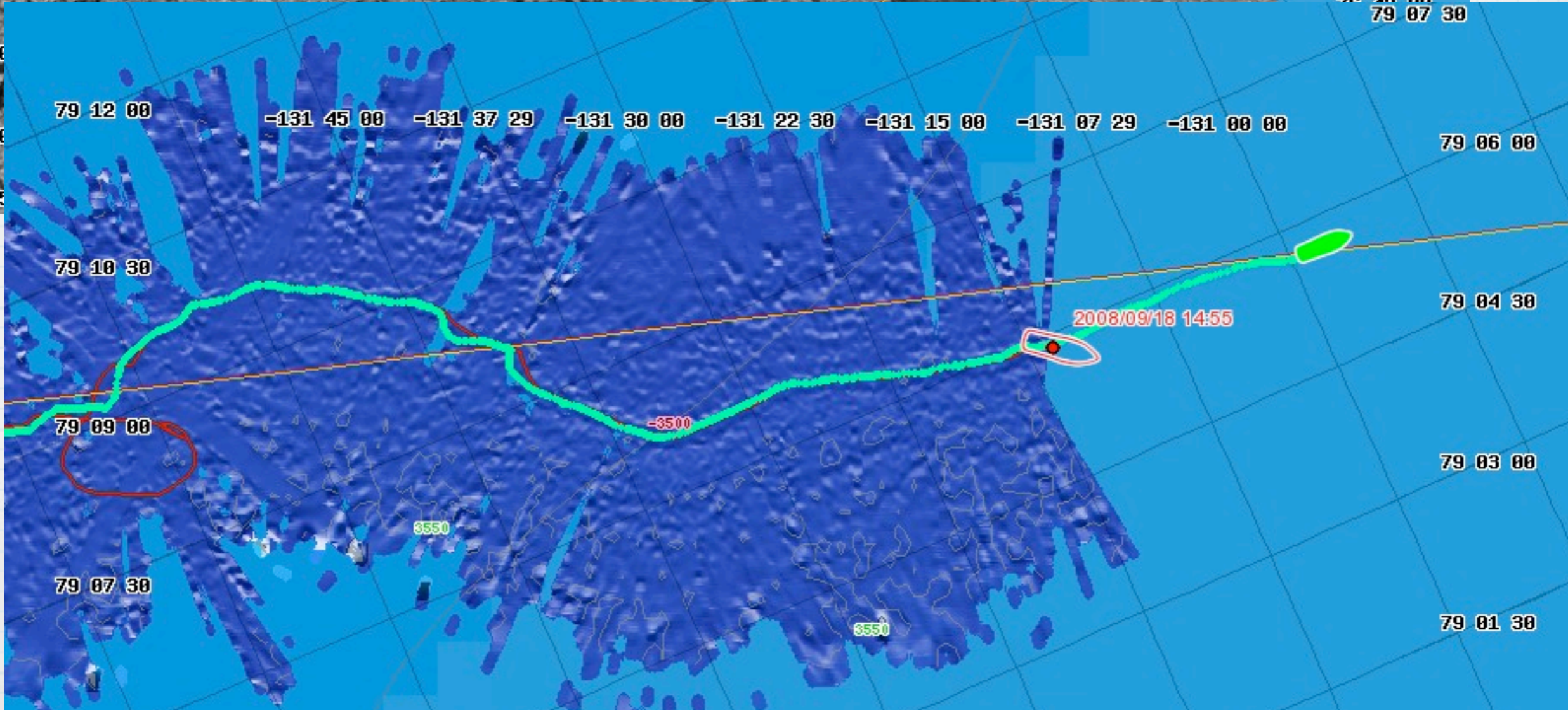
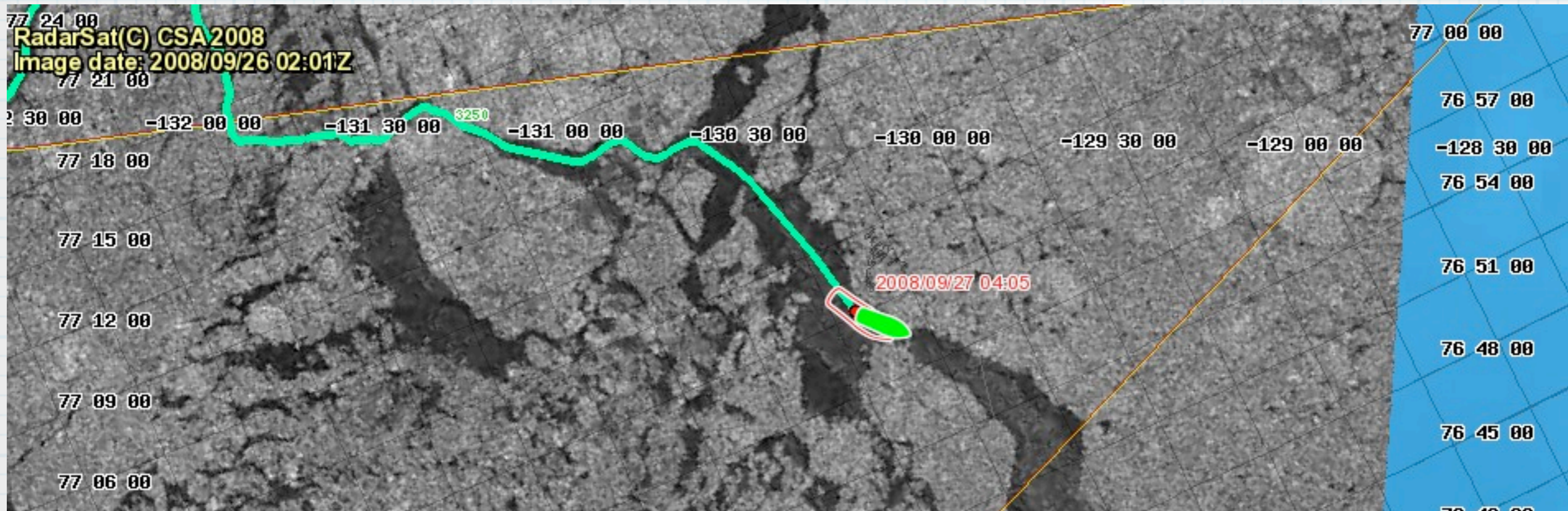
- We needed real-time position of the other ship (LSSL) in our real-time GIS
- Didn't want to depend on the wireless link due to range
- High "overhead" to connect to Healy's existing AIS system
- Purchased (\$250 + shipping) AIS receiver & antenna (only)
- Used existing code (Kurt Schwer, UNH/CCOM) <http://vislab-ccom.unh.edu/>



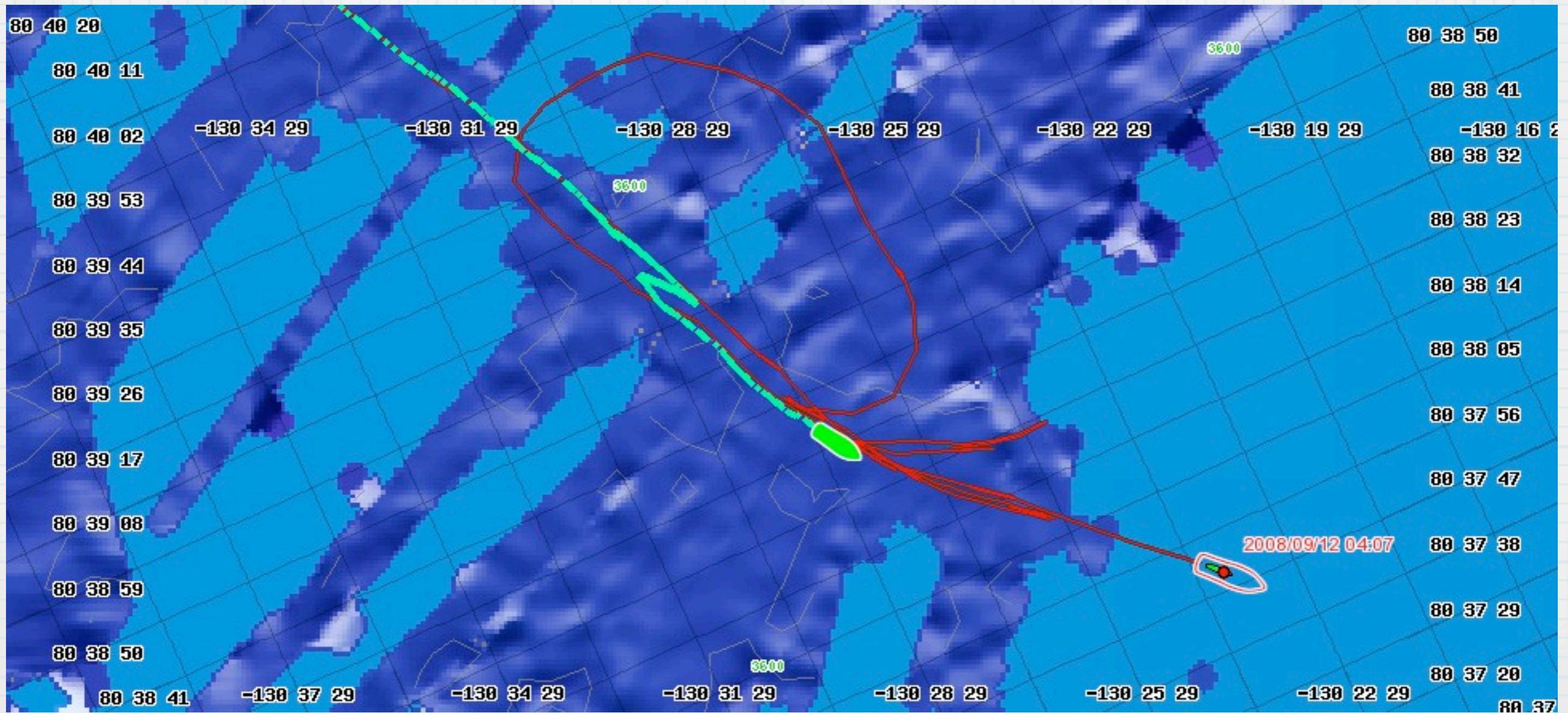
ACR AIS-A3200VHF Antenna



Instrument Laboratory Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University 61 Route 9W Palisades, NY 10964	<b>Automatic Identification System Receiver (Science)</b>				
	Drawn 2008-09-27 Updated:	SIZE -	FSCM NO	DWG NO	REV -
Dale Chayes dale@ldeo.columbia.edu	SCALE	None		SHEET	3 OF 4



Screen shots from the Healy real-time GIS showing AIS data (green) for LSSL and Healy real-time navigation.



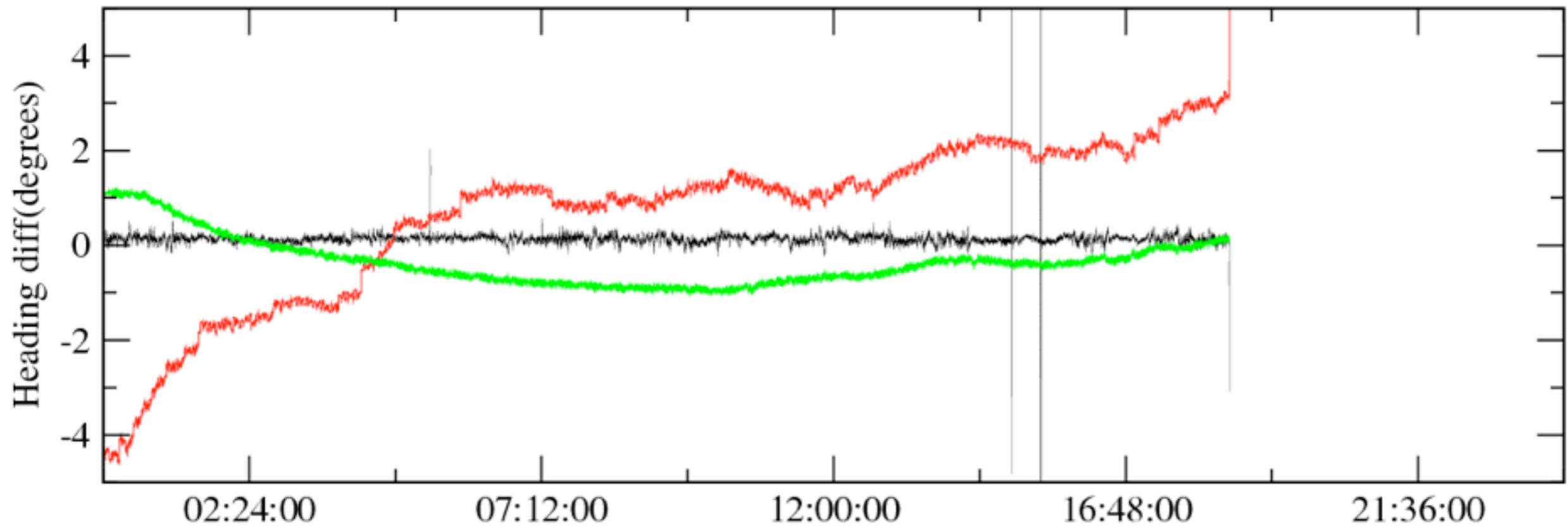
Ship tracks for LSSL (green) and Healy (red) showing an event where Healy assisted in freeing LSSL from heavy ice.

# Healy has four sources of “high quality” heading at high latitude

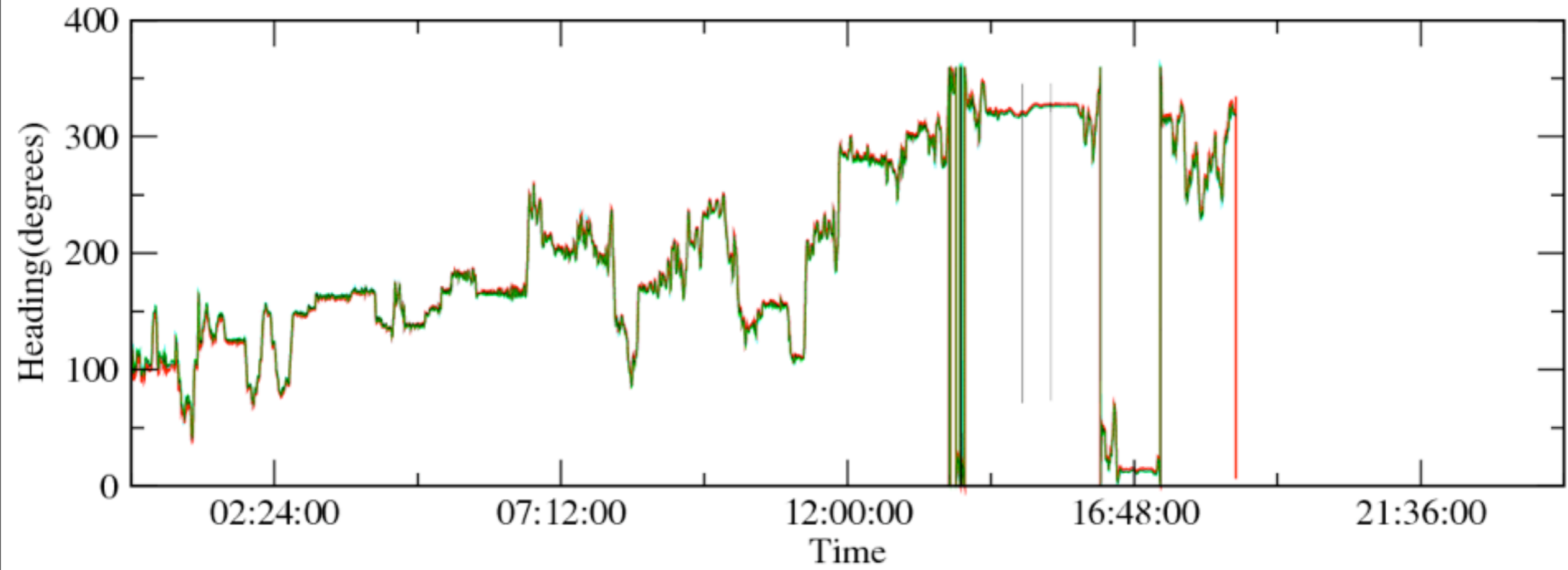
- Applanix POS/MV-320
- Thales (Ashtech) ADU-5
- Sperry MK27
- Sperry MK39

# Heading differences 2008/09/27

POSMV/ADU5(black) POSMV/MK27(red) POSMV/MK39(green)



POSMV(cyan) ADU5(black) MK27(red) MK39(green)



# Met Sensors

various kinds of icing cause

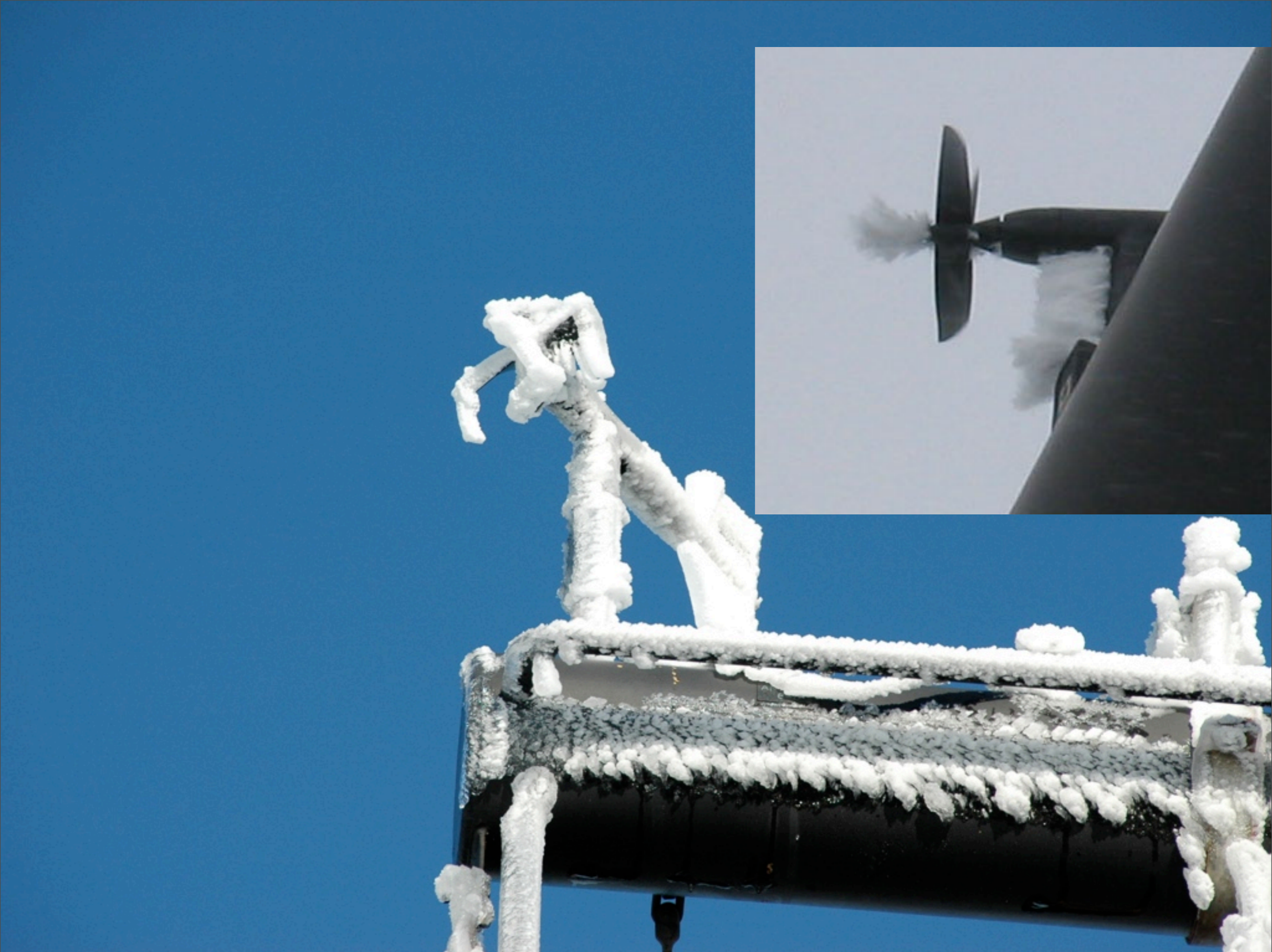
data quality problems



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Met sensors, including heated ultrasonic anemometer, rain gauge, temperature, humidity sensors on the Healy's foremast.



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Icing of various severity on mechanical anemometers on Healy.





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Icing of various met sensors on LSSL



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LSSL leading the Healy