## Scientific Mission Requirements for Large Medium - endurance, General - purpose Oceanographic Research Ship

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General:

The ship is to serve as a medium to large general-purpose research ship. The primary requirement is a maximum capability commensurate with ship size to support science and engineering operations at sea in terms of overside equipment handling, laboratory qualities, and a clean, vibration free and stable environment for precision measurements.

Selected vessels may be designated for additional or enhanced capabilities in a particular field such as Multichannel Seismics Profiling or Submersible Handling. Any added performance requirement, however, shall not reduce or supplant the general-purpose performance requirements.

Size:

The size ultimately is determined by the requirements. However, it is intended that this is a class ship to be a direct replacement of the current large university research ships such as the AGOR-3 Class (210 ft LOA).

Endurance:

Fifty days; providing the ability to transit 24 days at cruising speed and 24 days station work (see stationkeeping and towing); 12,000 mile range at cruising speed.

Accomodations:

20-25 scientific personnel in two person staterooms. Expandable to 30 through the use of vans. Science library-lounge with conference capability. Science office.

Speed:

14 knots cruising; sustainable through sea state 4. Speed control  $\pm$  0.1 knot in 0-6 knot range; and  $\pm$ 0.2 knot in range 6-14 knots.

Seakeeping:

Maintain science operations in following speeds and sea states:

14 knots cruising through sea state 4 12 knots cruising through sea state 5 8 knots cruising through sea state 6 6 knots cruising through sea state 7

Station Keeping:

Allow normal station and deck work in sea states through SS 5 and limited work through SS 6.

Maneuverability that would assure relative positioning at best heading in 35-knot winds and SS 5 and 2-kt current  $\pm$  150 ft maximum excursion from a point or trackline, and maintain  $\pm$  5 degree heading.

Maintain a precision trackline while towing at speeds as low as 0.5 kts with a heading deviation up to 45° from the prescribed trackline using GPS or bottom

navigation as a reference. (See navigation and positioning.) Speed control along track should be maintained  $\pm$  0.1 knot (averaged over one-minute intervals).

Trackline requirements should be met 95% of time considering range of sea states specified.

ening:

Ice Strength- ABS Classification 1C. Able to transit very loose pack. Not intended for icebreaking or close pack work.

Deck Working Area:

Spacious fantail area – 2,000 sq ft minimum with contiguous waist work area along one side 12 x 40 ft minimum. Provide for deck loading up to 1,200 lbs/ sq ft and an aggregate total of 90 tons.

Oversize holddowns on 2-ft centers. Highly flexible to accommodate large and heavy equipment. Removable bulwarks. Dry working deck but not greater than 6-8 ft above waterline

Usable clear foredeck area to accommodate specialized towers and booms extending beyond bow wave.

All working decks accessible for power, water, air and data and voice communication ports.

Cranes:

A suite of modern cranes to handle heavier and larger equipment that at present: (1) to reach all working deck areas and offload vans and heavy equipment up to 20,000 lbs; (2) articulated to work close to deck and water surface; (3) to handle overside loads up to 5,000 lbs, 30 ft from side up and 10 10,000 lbs closer to side; (4) overside cranes to have servo controls and motion compensation; (5) usable as overside cable fairleads at sea.

Ship to be capable of carrying portable cranes for specialized purposes such as deploying and towing side scanning sonars, photo and video devices, remotely operated vehicles (ROV's), and paravaned MCS air gun arrays.

Winches:

New generation of oceanographic winch systems providing fine control (5.5 m/min); constant tensioning and constant parameter. Wire monitoring systems with inputs to laboratory panels and shipboard recording systems. Local and remote controls.

Permanently installed general-purpose winches include:

- Two winches capable of handling 30,000 ft of wire rope or electromechanical cables having diameters from 1/4" to 3/8".
- A winch complex capable of handling 40,000 ft of 9/16" trawling or coring wire and 30,000 ft of 0.68" electromechanical cable (up to 10 KVA power transmission

and fiber optics). This could be two separate winches or one winch with two storage drums.

Additional special-purpose winches may be installed temporarily at various locations along working decks. Winch sizes may range up to 40 tons (140 sq ft) and have power demands to 300 hp. (See also "Multichannel Seismics.)

Winch control station(s) located for optimum operator visibility with reliable communications to laboratories and ship control stations.

### Overside Handling:

Various frames and other handling gear to accommodate wire, cable, and free launched arrays. Matched to work with winch and crane locations but able to be relocated as necessary. Stern A-frame to have 15-ft minimum horizontal and 25-ft vertical clearance; 12-ft inboard and outboard reaches; safe working loads up to 40 tons.

Able to handle, deploy and retrieve very long, large-diameter piston corer up to 50 m length, 15 tons weight and 60 tons pullout tension.

Control station(s) to give operator protection and operations monitoring and be located to provide maximum visibility of overside work.

### Towing:

Capable of towing large scientific packages up to 10,000 lb. tension at 6 knots, and 25,000 lbs at 2.5 knots in sea state 5, 35-knot wind, and 3-knot current.

Laboratories: Approximately 3,000 sq ft of laboratory space including: Main Lab area (1,400 sq ft) flexible for frequent subdivision providing smaller specialized labs: Hydro Lab (300 sq ft) and Wet Lab (300 sq ft) both located contiguous to sampling areas; Bio-Chem Analytical Lab (300 sq ft): Electronics/Computer Lab and associated users space (500 sq ft); climate controlled chamber (100 sq ft); and freezer (100 sq ft).

> Labs should be located so that none serve as general passageways. Access between labs should be convenient.

> Labs to be fabricated using uncontaminated and "clean" materials and constructed to be maintained as such. Furnishings, HVAC, doors, hatches, cable runs, and fittings to be planned for maximum lab cleanliness.

> Fume hoods to be installed permanently in Wet Lab and Analytical Lab. Main Lab shall have provision for temporary installation of fume hoods.

> Cabinetry shall be high-grade laboratory quality including flexibility through the use of unistruts and deck boltdowns.

> Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) appropriate to laboratories, vans, and other science spaces being served. Laboratories shall maintain temperature of

70-75° F, 50% relative humidity, and 9-11 air changes per hour. Filtered air provided to Analytical Lab. Each lab area to have a separate electrical circuit on a clean bus with continuous delivery capability of at least 40-volt amperes per square foot of lab deck area. Labs to be furnished with 110v and 220v AC. Total estimated laboratory power demand is 75 KVA. Uncontaminated sea water supply to most laboratories, vans, and several key deck areas. Compressed air supply to be clean and oil-free.

Vans:

To carry two standardized 8 ft by 20 ft portable vans which may be laboratory, berthing, storage, or other specialized use. Hookup provision for power, HVAC, fresh water uncontaminated sea water, compressed air, drains, communications, data and shipboard monitoring systems. Van access direct to ship interior.

Ship should be capable of loading and offloading vans using own cranes.

Workboats:

At least one and preferably two 16-ft inflatable (or semi-rigid) boats located for ease of launching and recovery.

A scientific work boat 25 - 30 ft LOA specially fitted out for supplemental operation at sea including collecting, instrumentation, and wide-angle signal measurement. 12-hour endurance including both manned accommodations and automated operation. "Clean" construction. To be carried as a one of four-van options above.

Science Storage Total of 15,000 cubic ft of scientific storage accessible to labs by elevator and weatherdeck hatch(es). Half to include suitable shelving, racks, and tie downs; remainder open hold.

Acoustical Systems:

Ship to be as acoustically quiet as practicable in the choice of all shipboard systems and their location and installation. Design target of operationally quiet noise levels at 12 knots cruising in sea state 5 at the following frequency ranges:

- 4 hz 500 hz seismic
- 3 kHz 50 kHz echo sounding and acoustic navigation
- 75 kHz 300 kHz Doppler Current Profiling

Ship to have 12 kHz, 3.5 kHz echo sounding systems and provision for additional systems.

Phased array, multibeam precision echo sounding system (equivalent to "Sea Beam").

Transducers appropriate to dynamic positioning system.

Transducer Wells (20") one located forward and one aft. Large pressurized sea chest (4ft x 8 ft) to be located at optimum acoustic location for at-sea installation and servicing of transducers and transponders.

# Seismics:

Multichannel All vessels shall have the capability to carry out multichannel seismic profiling (MCS) surveys using large sound sources (airguns) and longstreamers (3-6 km).

> Selected vessels shall have compressors capable of generating 2000 SCFM of air at 2500 psi permanently installed. The compressors and associated high-pressure plumbing should be installed in or adjoining below-deck machinery spaces.

> Refer to the appendix on special characteristics of equipment and capabilities for geological and geophysical investigations.

### Navigation/ Positioning:

Global Positioning System (GPS) with appropriate interfaces to data systems and ship control processors.

Selected vessels should be equipped with "dynamic positioning" capability to maintain the ship on station or on a trackline to the stationkeeping specifications under automatic control and appropriate navigational reference.

### Internal Communications:

Internal communication system providing high-quality voice communications throughout all science spaces and working areas.

Data transmission, monitoring and recording system available throughout science spaces including vans and key working areas.

Closed-circuit television monitoring and recording of all working areas including subsurface performance of equipment and its handling.

Monitors for all ship control, environmental parameters, science and overside equipment performance to be available in all, or most, science spaces.

### External Communications:

Reliable voice channels for continuous communications to shore stations (including home laboratories), other ships, boats and aircraft. This includes satellite, VHF and UHF.

Facsimile communications to transmit high-speed graphics and hard-copy text on regular schedules.

High-speed data communications (56K Baud) links to shore labs and other ships on a continuous basis.

### Satellite Monitoring:

Carry transponding and receiving equipment including antenna to interrogate and receive satellite readouts of environmental remote sensing.

Ship Control: Chief requirement is maximum visibility of deck work areas during science operations and especially during deployment and retrieval of equipment. This would envision a bridge-pilot house very nearly amidship and with unobstructed stern visibility.

The functions, communications, and layout of the ship control station should be carefully designed to enhance the interaction of ship and science operations. For example, ship course, speed, attitude, and positioning will often be integrated with scientific operations requiring control to be exercised from a laboratory area.

Sea State	Height		
	Description	Feet	Meters
0	Calm-glassy	0	0
1	Calm-rippled	0 to 0.5	0 to 0.1
2	Smooth-wavelets	0.5 to 1.5	0.1 to 0.5
3	Slight	1.5 to 4	0.5 to1.25
4	Moderate	4 to 8	1.25 to 2.5
5	Rough	8 to 13	2.5 to 4
6	Very rough	12 to 20	4 to 6
7	High	20 to 30	6 to 9
8	Very high	30 to 45	9 to 14
9	Phenomenal	Over 45	Over 14