



RINA (WA) 2018

Ken Goh - GM, Knud E. Hansen Australia

DESIGN OF ICEBREAKING VESSELS



KNUD E. HANSEN

- ▶ Ship design, engineering, HVAC & ShipSpace
- ▶ Concept design of highly specialised vessels
- ▶ Vessels types include Cruise, Ferries, Ro-Pax, Ro-Ro, Ro-Con, Offshore, Yachts & Icebreakers
- ▶ Consecutive annual ShipPax & Significant Ships awards
- ▶ 80 staff, offices in Denmark, USA, UK, Greece & Australia



ICEBREAKERS TYPES

► Escort

- Ice Management
- Break out beset vessels
- Towing



► Cargo

- Container, bulkers, tankers, general
- Maximise cargo volume
- Double acting, podded propulsion



► Research & Supply

- Very low underwater noise
- Dynamic positioning
- Moon pool, drop-keels, winches, lots of toys



ICE TYPES

► First Year Ice

- Seawater, low strength (~ 500 kPa)
- Level ice for icebreakers
- Many different formations



► Multi-Year Ice

- Much harder & thicker
- Inclusions in FYI



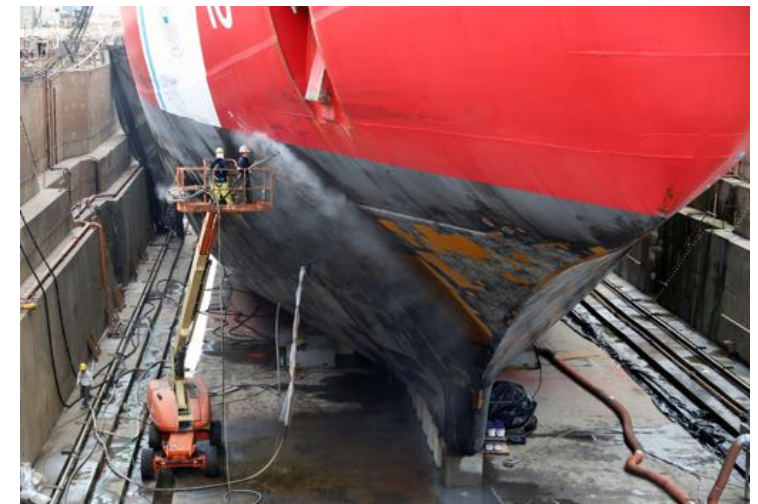
► Glacial Ice

- Fresh Water
- Very high strength (2-3 times FYI)
- Hard to see in open water



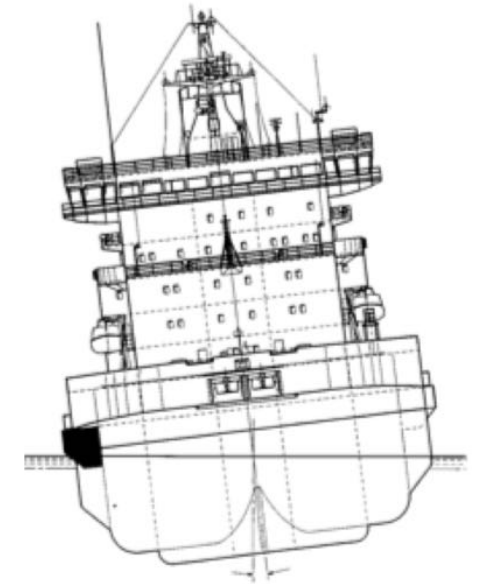
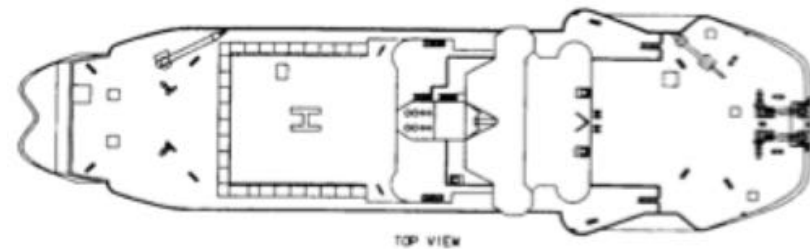
HULL FORMS

- ▶ **Polar Star** (1975)
- ▶ L 122m x B 25.4m x D 9.4m
- ▶ Block = 0.58
- ▶ Traditional bowl, smooth
- ▶ No parallel mid-body
- ▶ 56 MW shaft power
- ▶ 2.0m ice @ 3 kns



HULL FORMS

- ▶ **Oden** (1989)
- ▶ L 108m x B 25m x D 8.5m
- ▶ Block = 0.61
- ▶ Spoon bow
- ▶ Reamers & heeling
- ▶ 18 MW shaft power
- ▶ 1.8m ice @ 3 kns



HULL FORMS

- ▶ Thyssen-Waas
- ▶ Oblique
- ▶ Trimaran
- ▶ Hovercraft



REGULATIONS

► IMO - Polar Code

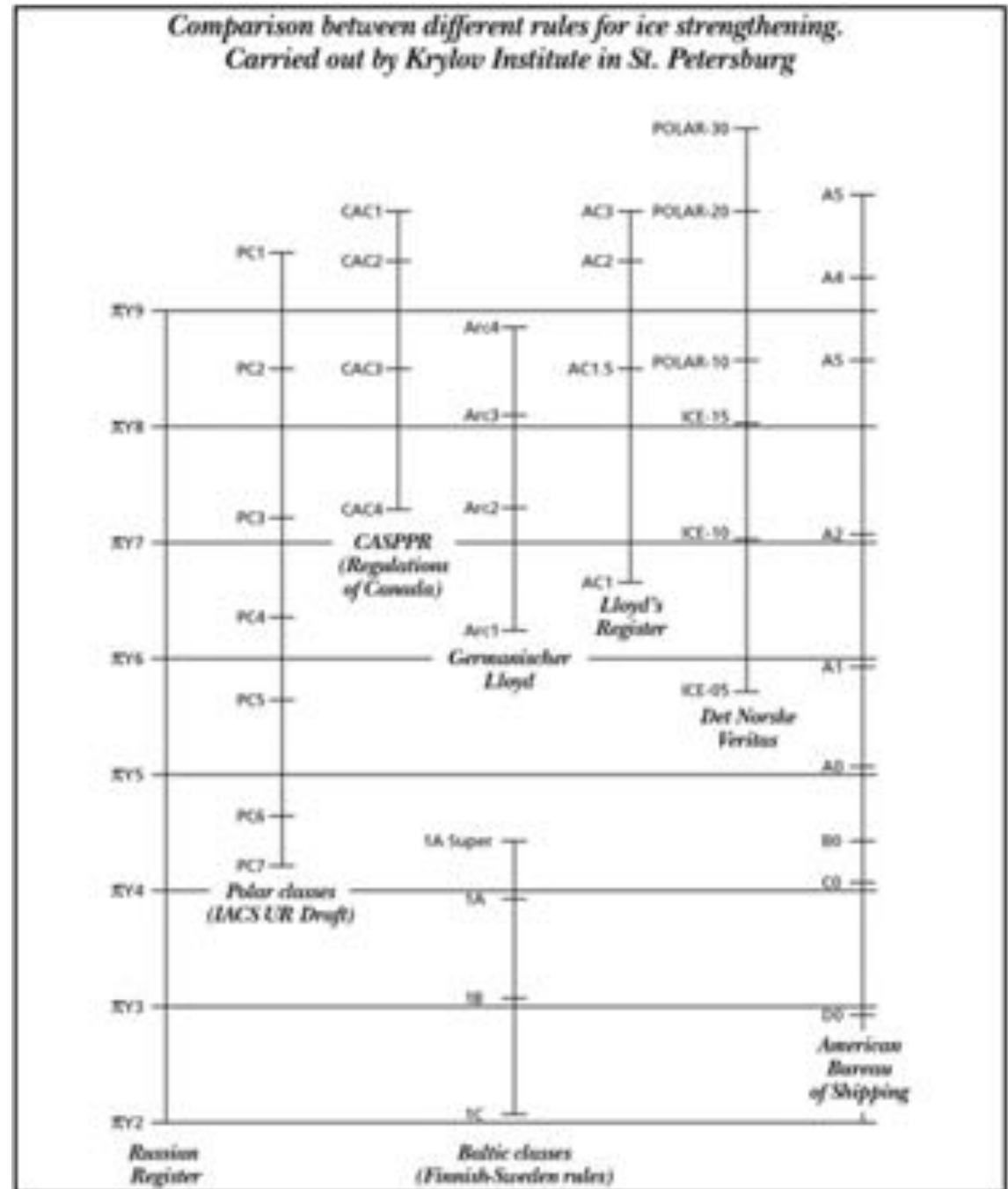
- North & South of 60 degrees
- Safety & Environment
- Design & Operations

► IACS - Polar Class

- PC1 - PC7
- Hull icebelt materials & strength
- Propulsion capacity & strength

► Flag State

- Addition Regulations
- Environmental
- Labour

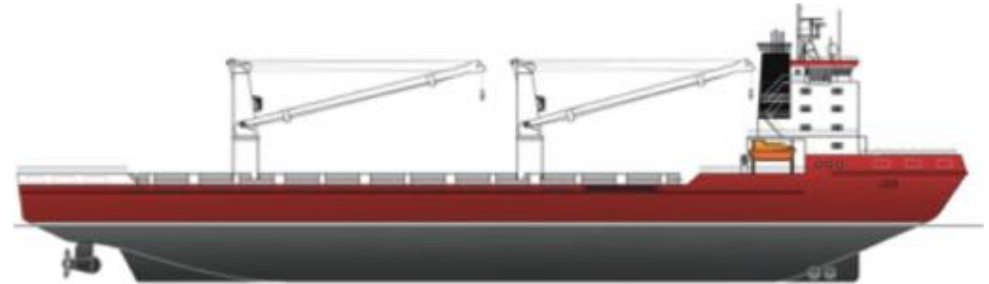


CARGO VESSEL COMPARISON



Conventional Container Ship

- ▶ Capacity - 1,000 TEU
- ▶ Deadweight - 10,000 DWT
- ▶ Lightweight - 7,000 T
- ▶ Length - 144 m
- ▶ Beam - 22.6 m
- ▶ Draft - 8.0 m
- ▶ Block - 0.70
- ▶ Speed - 20 kns
- ▶ Power - 10 MW



Icebreaking Container Ship

- ▶ Capacity - 1,000 TEU
- ▶ Deadweight - 10,000 DWT
- ▶ Lightweight - 8,500 T
- ▶ Length - 145 m
- ▶ Beam - 23 m
- ▶ Draft - 8.5 m
- ▶ Block - 0.71
- ▶ Speed - 16 kns
- ▶ Power - 17 MW

Figure 1 consists of three diagrams illustrating the geometry of a ship hull cross-section and its components.

The top diagram shows a side view of a ship hull cross-section. The hull is divided into several regions: S_i (Upper Inner), M_i (Upper Middle), B_{li} (Upper Bottom), B (Bottom), S_l (Lower Inner), M_l (Lower Middle), B_{ll} (Lower Bottom), and B (Bottom). The diagram includes the following labels and dimensions:

- WL Angle = 10 degrees at UIWL
- 0.04L aft of WL Angle = 0 degrees at UIWL
- UIWL (Upper Inner Water Line)
- LIWL (Lower Inner Water Line)
- 1.5m (vertical distance between UIWL and LIWL)
- 0.7b \Rightarrow 0.15L (horizontal distance from AP to maximum half breadth at UIWL)
- AP (Aft Perpendicular)
- b = distance from the AP to maximum half breadth at UIWL
- WL Angle = 0 degrees
- WL Angle = 10 degrees
- x (vertical distance from UIWL to the bottom of the hull)
- 2.0 m (vertical distance from the bottom of the hull to the base line)

The middle diagram shows a cross-section of the hull, divided into regions: S_i , S_l , S_b , M_b , M_l , B_{lb} , B_{ll} , and B .

The bottom diagram shows a cross-section of the midbody, divided into regions: M_i , M_l , M_b , and M_l . The diagram includes the following labels and dimensions:

- UIWL (Upper Inner Water Line)
- LIWL (Lower Inner Water Line)
- Midbody

Hull Area		Area	Polar Class						
			PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4	PC5	PC6	PC7
Bow (B)	All	B	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bow Intermediate (BI)	Icebelt	BI _i	0.90	0.85	0.85	0.80	0.80	1.00*	1.00*
	Lower	BI _l	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.55	0.50
	Bottom	BI _b	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25
Midbody (M)	Icebelt	M _i	0.70	0.65	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.45
	Lower	M _l	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.25
	Bottom	M _b	0.30	0.30	0.25	**	**	**	**
Stern (S)	Icebelt	S _i	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.35
	Lower	S _l	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25
	Bottom	S _b	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.15	**	**

Polar Class	Crushing Failure Class Factor (CF_C)	Flexural Failure Class Factor (CF_F)	Load Patch Dimensions Class Factor (CF_D)	Displacement Class Factor (CF_{DIS})	Longitudinal Strength Class Factor (CF_L)
PC1	17.69	68.60	2.01	250	7.46
PC2	9.89	46.80	1.75	210	5.46
PC3	6.06	21.17	1.53	180	4.17
PC4	4.50	13.48	1.42	130	3.15
PC5	3.10	9.00	1.31	70	2.50
PC6	2.40	5.49	1.17	40	2.37
PC7	1.80	4.06	1.11	22	1.81

PROPULSION SYSTEMS

► Conventional

- Enclosed shafts
- Propeller type, nozzles
- Rudder, large spade, protection

► Pods & Thrusters

- Very good manoeuvrability
- Ice milling & flushing
- Little experience with MYI

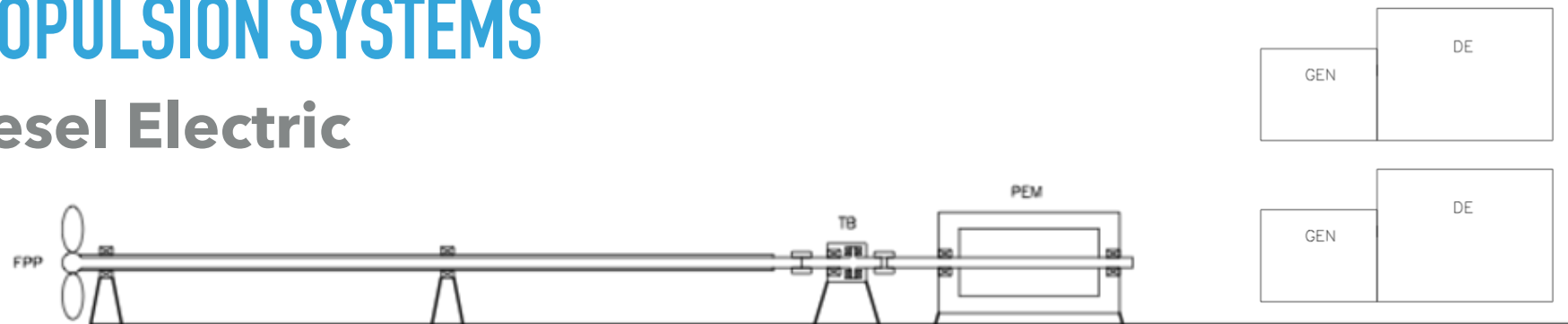
► Power Plant

- Diesel electric
- Diesel mechanical
- Hybrid

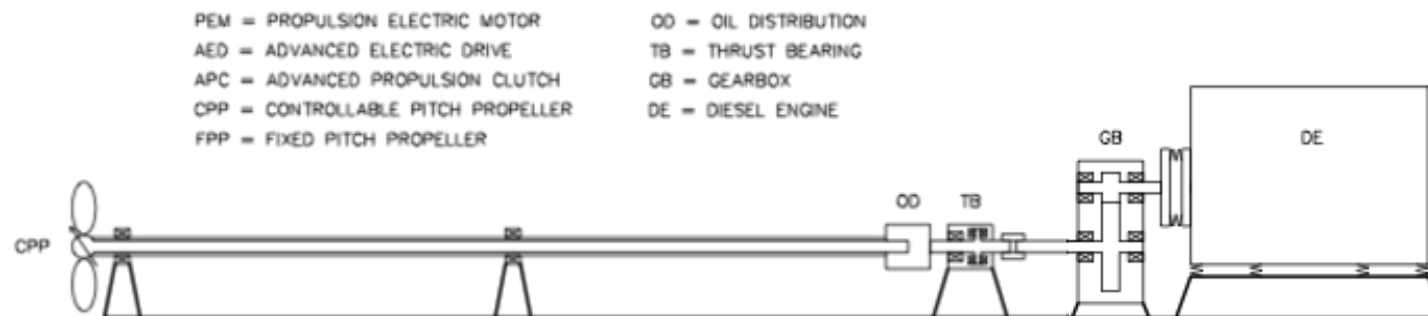


PROPULSION SYSTEMS

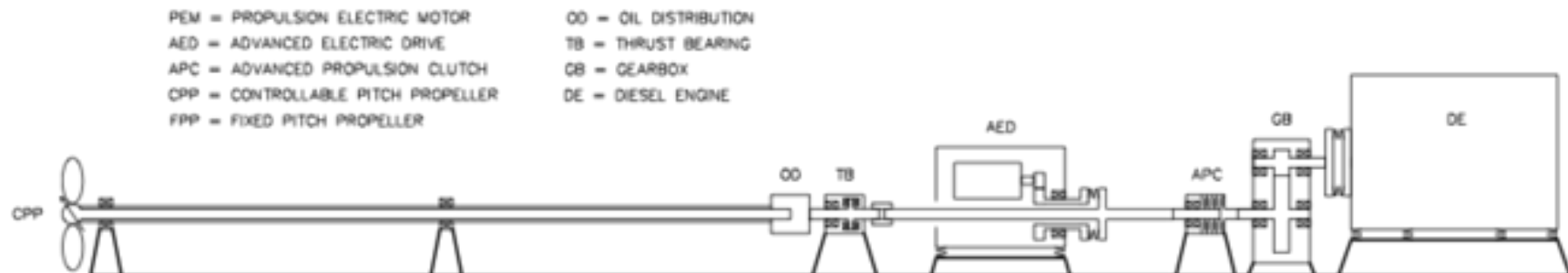
Diesel Electric



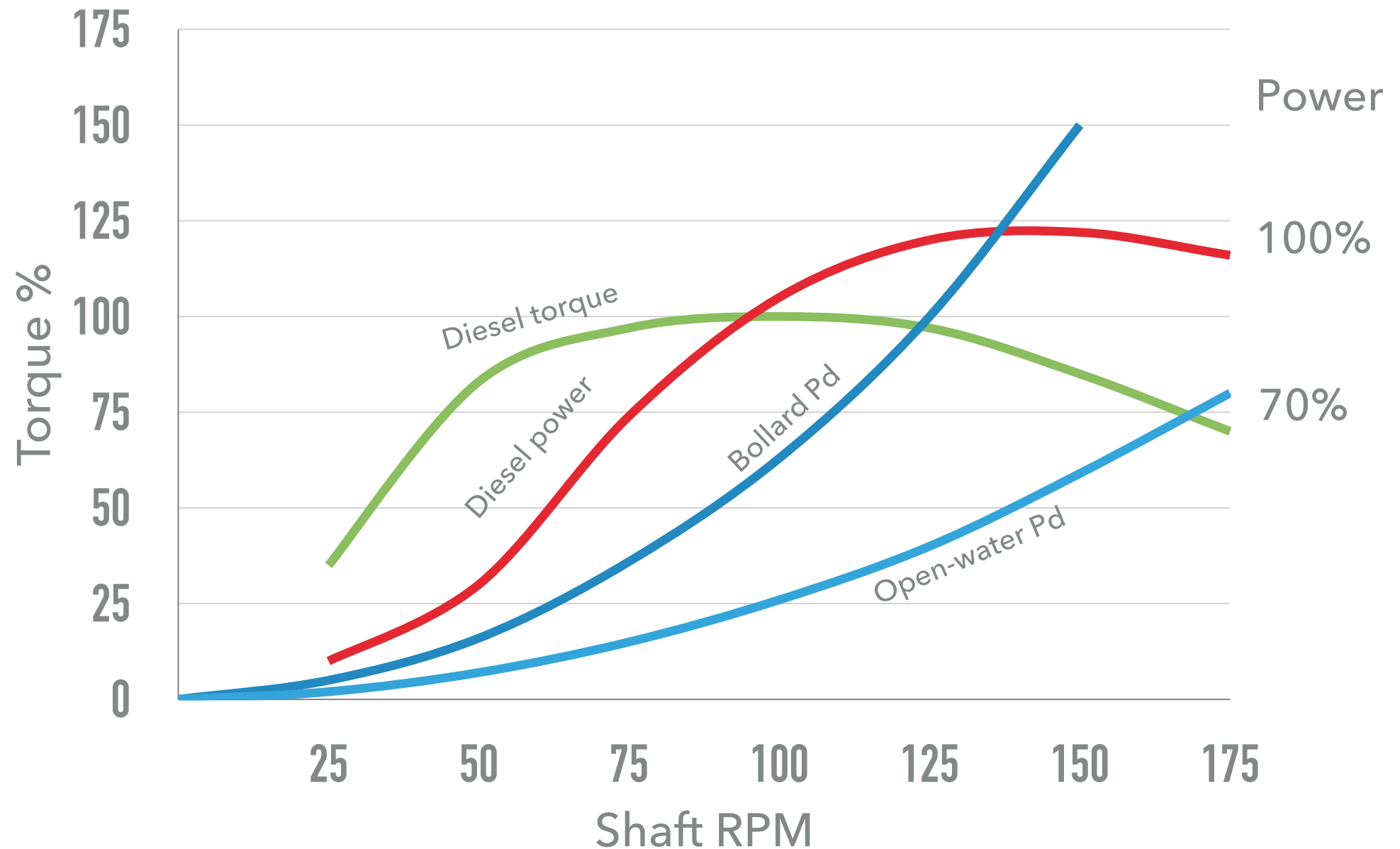
Mechanical



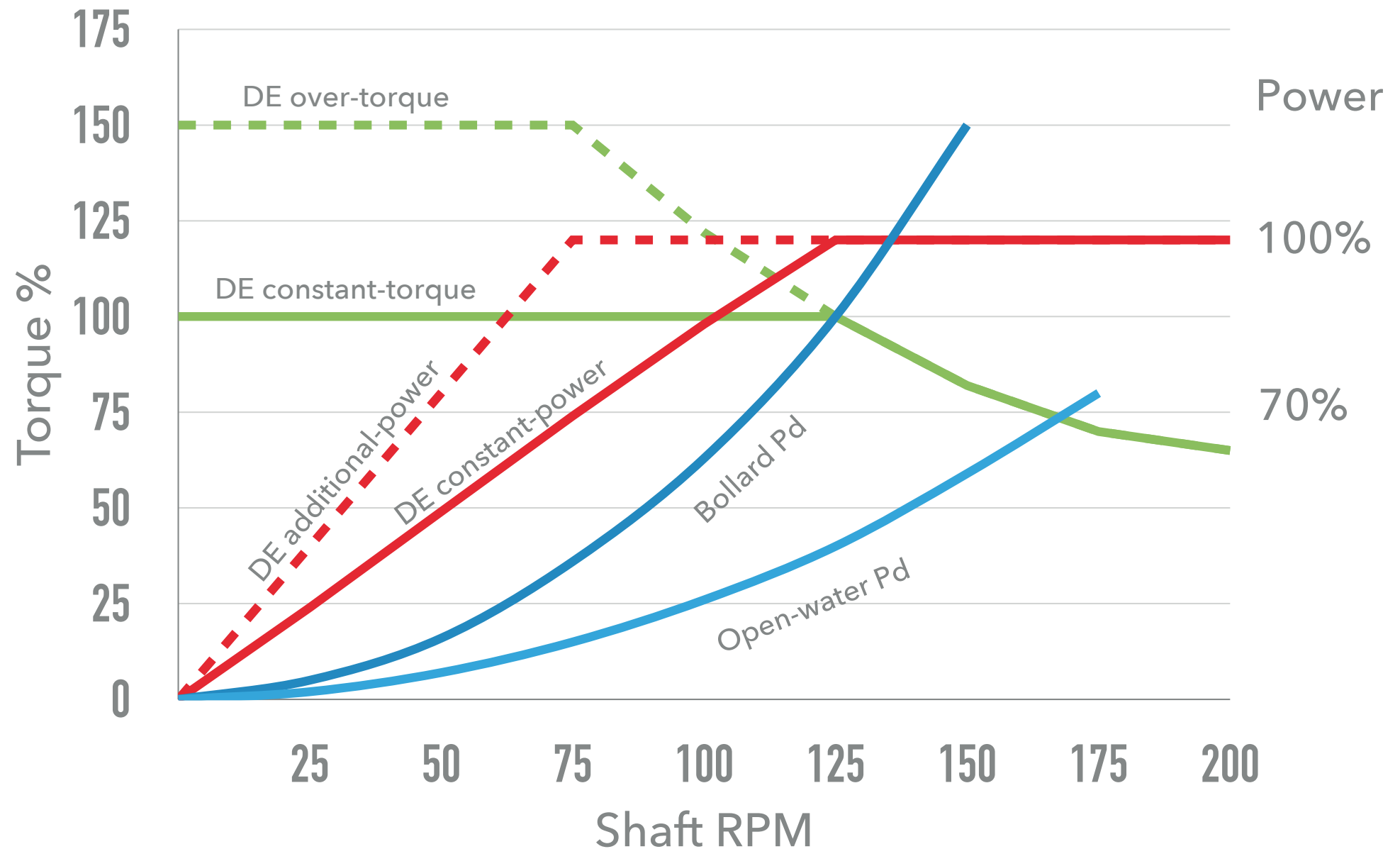
DE/Mech Hybrid



DIESEL PROPULSION – BOLLARD OPTIMISED



D.E. PROPULSION – BOLLARD OPTIMISED



ICEBREAKER SYSTEMS

► Auxiliary Icebreaking

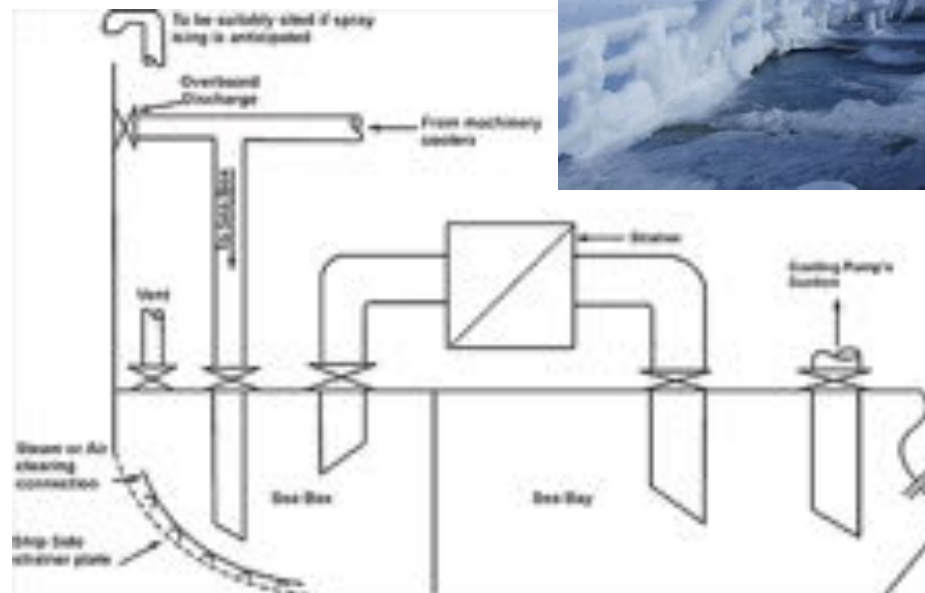
- Bow wash, bubbler
- Fast powerful heeling
- Hull coatings, SS cladding

► Winterisation

- Temperature rated (design/operation)
- Tank, deck & equipment heating
- De-icing steam
- Besetment (safe haven)

► Machinery

- Ice box, sea-bays
- Ban on residual fuels
- Engine low-temp limit
- Emissions control



AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

- ▶ Australia claims 42% of the Antarctic Continent
- ▶ Australian Antarctic Division (AAD) operates 4 permanent stations
- ▶ Resupply is primarily by ship during 6-7mth 'summer season'
- ▶ Typically 5-6 voyages per season
- ▶ Southern Ocean has highest average waves (SS5-SS9)
- ▶ Sea ice is **increasing** in Antarctic waters (significant multi-year ice)



PROJECT HISTORY

- ▶ Existing RSV Aurora Australia in operation since 1989
- ▶ **Request For Proposal** released in January 2013 for Design, Build, Operate & Maintain contract
- ▶ DMS Team
 - ▶ DMS (Prime contractor & Operator)
 - ▶ Damen (Shipbuilder)
 - ▶ Knud E Hansen A/S (Designer)
- ▶ **Request For Tender** released July 2014 for short-listed teams
- ▶ DMS preferred tenderer October 2015
- ▶ Keel laying June 2017
- ▶ **RSV Nuyina** naming October 2017
- ▶ operational 2019/2020 season



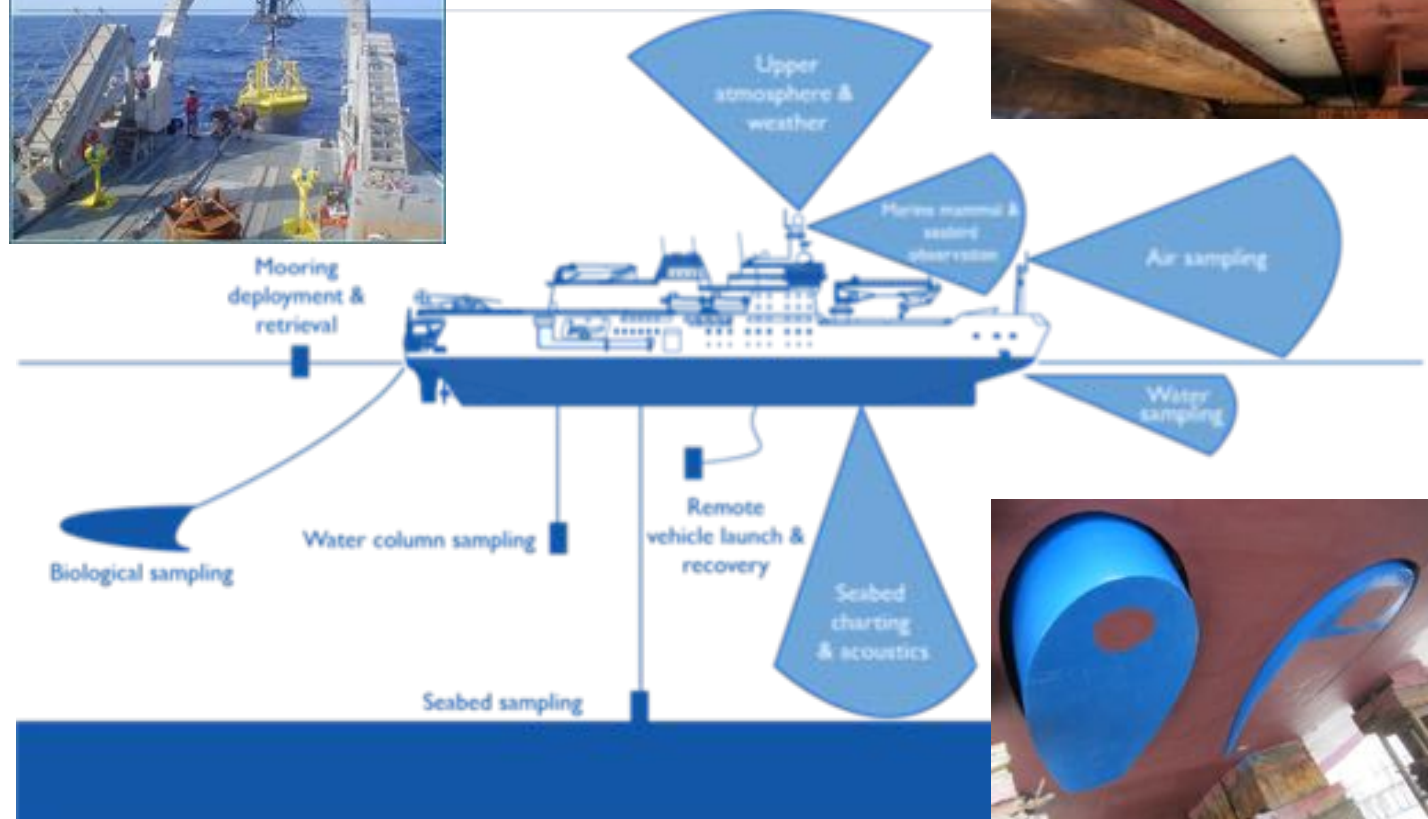
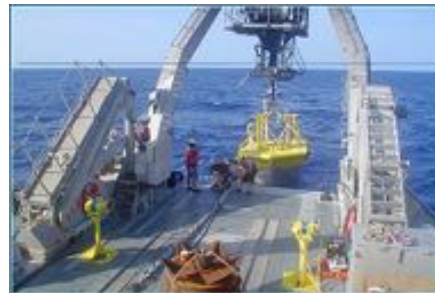
MISSION PROFILE – SUPPLY

- ▶ Dry Cargo: 1,200 tons or 100 TEU
- ▶ Wet Cargo: 1,900m³ Fuel Oil + 200m³ Fresh Water
- ▶ Over-ice resupply using tracked & wheel vehicles
- ▶ Over-water resupply using landing barges
- ▶ Amphibious resupply using LARCs & helicopters
- ▶ Fuel oil transfer using hose reels & booster pumps



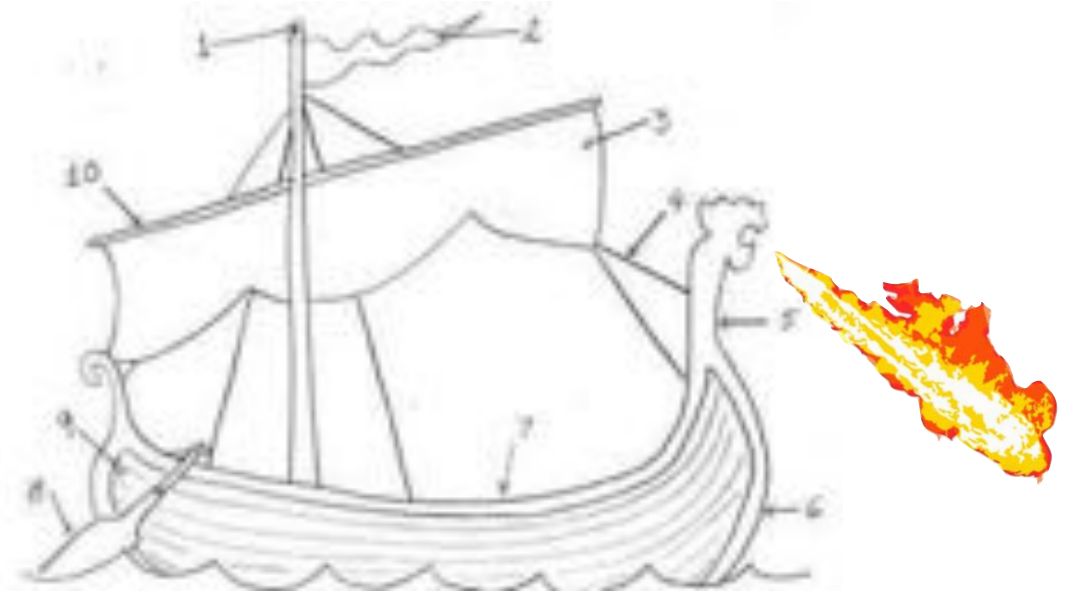
MISSION PROFILE – RESEARCH

- ▶ 500m² science laboratories & offices
- ▶ 20 modular science containers
- ▶ CTD side & bottom deployment system
- ▶ 8 meter stern A-frame
- ▶ Twin Drop Keels: 2 x 1 meter sensor
- ▶ Moon Pool: 4 x 4 meter aperture
- ▶ Seabed long corer: Up to 24m cores
- ▶ Weather doppler radar
- ▶ 9m RHIB science tender



PRIMARY REQUIREMENTS

- ▶ IACS PC3 Icebreaker, -40C (Polar Code - Cat. A)
- ▶ IMO Polar Code - New damage stability requirements
- ▶ Safety Regime - IMO Special Purpose Ship code
- ▶ Environment - **Clean design 'Green Passport'**
- ▶ Icebreaking Criteria
 - ▶ **1.65 m 700kPa ice + 300 mm snow loading @ 3 kns**
- ▶ Icebreaking Endurance
 - ▶ 30 days @ 60% MCR + 9,000 nm @ 12 kns SS5
- ▶ **Redundant Propulsion System**
- ▶ Dynamic Positioning
 - ▶ **DP2 in SS4, Beaufort Force 8, current 1kn**
- ▶ Acoustic Performance - **DNV Silent R**
- ▶ Mission Endurance
 - ▶ 90 days with 180 day survival capability
- ▶ **Good Seakeeping**



RSV NUYINA

► Dimensions

- Length OA = 160m
- Beam moulded = 25.6m
- Depth to main deck = 19.2m
- Draft max. = 9.5m
- Air draft max. = 41m
- Displacement full load = 25,000T



► Performance

- Speed max. = 18+ kns
- Speed eco. = 12-14 kns
- Speed silent = up to 8 kns
- Icebreaking = 1.65+ meters @ 3kn
- Range = 16,000+ nm
- Endurance = 90+ days

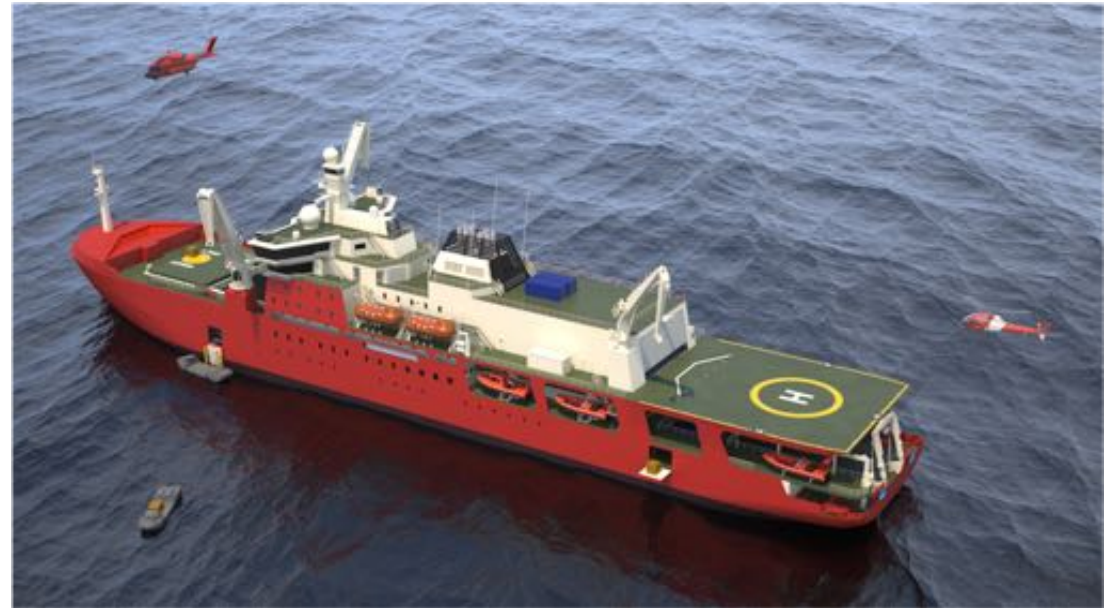




Barge Operations

ShipSpace Real-time cross-continent
design & collaboration

Refuelling Operations



Helicopter & LARC Operations

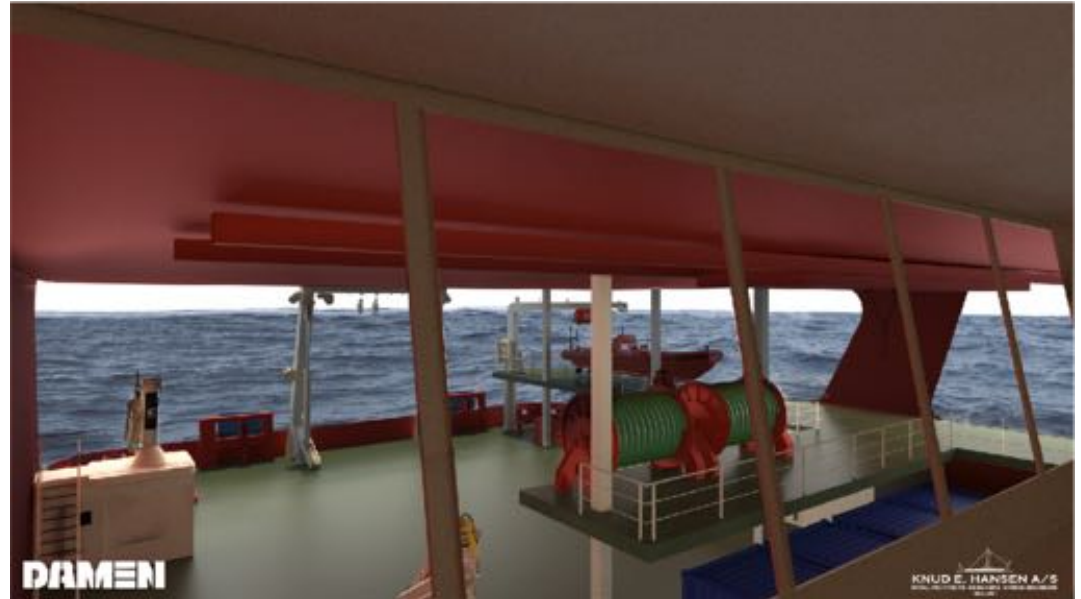
Over-ice Operations





CTD Operations

ShipSpace Real-time cross-continent
design & collaboration
Over/under Ice Research



Winch Control Room



Aft Science Deck



