

FIELD TRIALS OBSERVING WIND/WAVE DRAG ON THE BIO BARREL DRIFTERS AND OTHER LAGRANGIAN SURFACE DRIFTERS

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Field Trials Observing Wind/Wave Drag
on the BIO Barrel Drifter and other Lagrangian Surface Drifters

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ABSTRACT

Elliott, J.A., and Fowler, G.A. 2018. Field Trials Observing Wind/Wave Drag on the BIO Barrel Drifter and other Lagrangian Surface Drifters. Can. Data Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 1283: v + 256p.

A series of field trials are reported that document the drift tracks of Lagrangian drifters deployed in the Bedford Basin and at the entrance of Halifax Harbour. These drifters have been designed to follow near surface water movement; they include: BIO Barrel Drifters, Hermes Drifter, Orion 4800, Orion Tracker Buoy, Nova Tech 200, and BIO Tarball Tracker. This data set is part of an experimental evaluation of the ability of these buoys to follow oil in the near surface. The data are presented as plan view position plots with calculated mean velocities, and plots of wind speed and buoy velocity as a function of time.

RÉSUMÉ

Elliott, J.A., and Fowler, G.A. 2018. Essais sur le terrain pour observer la résistance au vent/aux vagues de la bouée dérivante de l'Institut océanographique de Bedford (IOB) et d'autres bouées lagrangiennes. Can. Data Rep. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 1283: v + 256p.

Une série de rapports d'essais de terrain décrivent les trajectoires de dérives des bouées lagrangiennes déployées dans le bassin de Bedford et à l'entrée du port d'Halifax. Ces bouées ont été conçues pour surveiller le mouvement de l'eau près de la surface; ils comprennent ce qui suit : bouées dérivantes de l'Institut océanographique de Bedford, flotteur Hermes, Orion 4800, bouée de surveillance Orion, Nova Tech 200 et outil de suivi des boules de goudron de l'Institut océanographique de Bedford. Cet ensemble de données fait partie d'une évaluation expérimentale de la capacité de ces bouées de surveiller le pétrole situé près de la surface. Les données sont présentées à titre de tracés de terrain dans la vue en plan avec des vitesses moyennes calculées, et de tracés de vitesse des vents et la vitesse des bouées sont présentées à titre de fonction du temps.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is based on an unpublished contracted report submitted in 1985. Core funding was provided by the NRCan 'Panel of Energy Research and Development' (PERD). The field program was partially supported by the Canadian Offshore Oil Spill Research Association (COOSRA) which enabled this project to proceed successfully during 1982 and 1983.

Additional and necessary field support in the form of helicopter service and offshore ship operations was provided by the Canadian Coast Guard, Dartmouth. The Hydrographic Service provided the positioning equipment. R. Belanger took the aerial photographs. The project was further supported by the willing co-operation of many members of the BIO technical shops.

Thanks to Ross Hendry and Herb Vandermeulen for their reviews.

1. INTRODUCTION

Responding to recent national interest in establishing science-based oil spill prevention and response plans, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) has undertaken a number of studies to evaluate environmental sensitivity and response-readiness of several major shipping port sites under consideration. One of these (Drozdowski, et al. 2018), a BIO based study, is located in the vicinity of the greater Port Hawkesbury area. Present day field work and modelling of the physical oceanographic environment in this complex coastal system are aimed at providing real time products deemed necessary for marine/tanker safety and for environmental response. This effort is part of the broader objectives of the **World Class Tanker Safety Systems** (WCTSS) program. Knowledge of the currents, particularly surface currents, is a priority. In addition to providing input to safe navigation, accurate modelling of this upper zone is needed for the prediction of realistic oil spill trajectories. Time series velocity measurements are being obtained from moored Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers (ADCPs), with a nominal accuracy of ± 1 cm/s. However since ADCPs have a less and uncertain accuracy in the upper 10% of the water column, free floating drifting buoys are being used for comparison.

The drifters in use, the BIO Barrel Drifters, are a design based on earlier field programs, modified with modern tracking technology. A detailed field evaluation was held in the early 1980's to evaluate the inherent wind/wave drag error. Subsequently, the design was transferred under licence to industry. A commercial product followed and was in use by the 'oil industry' for potential oil spill tracking and by the Canadian Coast Guard for emergency response issues. Internal documentation of the field evaluation was, however, incomplete. The only record is a first-draft, unpublished report White et al. (1983), containing data collected up to March, 1985. This one remaining paper copy, in two parts, is in the 'OERD Library' within the BIO Library. A digital version has recently been archived.

The purpose of this document is to revisit the unpublished documentation and make available a published précis for use in present and future studies. Both current authors were participants in the original design and field program components. Most of this document consists of scanned pages from White et al. (1983) and from an undated set of Appendices. Double quotes are used when quoting from the original text.

There were two objectives for the 1980's work. First, was to develop a surface drifter suitable for offshore deployment, that was capable of assisting with tracking an oil spill, and second, to evaluate the performance of various existing commercial or commonly used oil-spill tracking buoys relative to the BIO drifter. The objective of this present analysis is to evaluate the BIO Barrel Drifter as a suitable complement to the ADCP current profiles with a target accuracy of ± 1 cm/s.

Figure 1 shows, in profile, the suite of drifters evaluated. The BIO Barrel Drifter now in use is the one labelled BIO medium mast (the mast simulates the antenna case). Five other variants of this design were deployed: BIO large, small, and no mast; half depth; and quarter depth. Four commercially available drifters were included: Hermes, Orion 4800, Nova Tech 200RF, and Orion Tracker. Tarball Tracker was an 'in-house' addition.

To accommodate accurate position fixing, most of the field program was conducted in the Bedford Basin. A more limited data set used an area near the mouth of Halifax Harbour for tests in open ocean conditions.

Following are descriptions of the various drifters and details of the data collection process, including expected errors. Appendix A contains Tables A1 and A2 with some dynamics and dimensions of the drifters. Appendix B is the data collected in Bedford Basin. Appendix C is the data from offshore deployment in test oil slicks.

2. BIO DRIFTER DESIGN

A 3-D diagram of the BIO Barrel Drifter is shown in Figure 2. The basic construction was a plastic barrel of 120 L (litres) (normally used for pickling fish and commonly called 'polar barrel'). Five centimetre diameter holes were drilled in the barrels to provide quick and uniform filling of sea water upon deployment. The barrels were ballasted by the addition of chain inside at the bottom of the barrel. Three ballast weight were tried: 10 kg, 20 kg and 30 kg. Pieces of foam board were added to the underside of the lid to achieve a constant 2.5 cm free-board on all variants of the buoys. For the trials, three mast diameters were used: 2.4, 11, and 29 cm. The weights of the masts were designed to be approximately the same. The inertial component

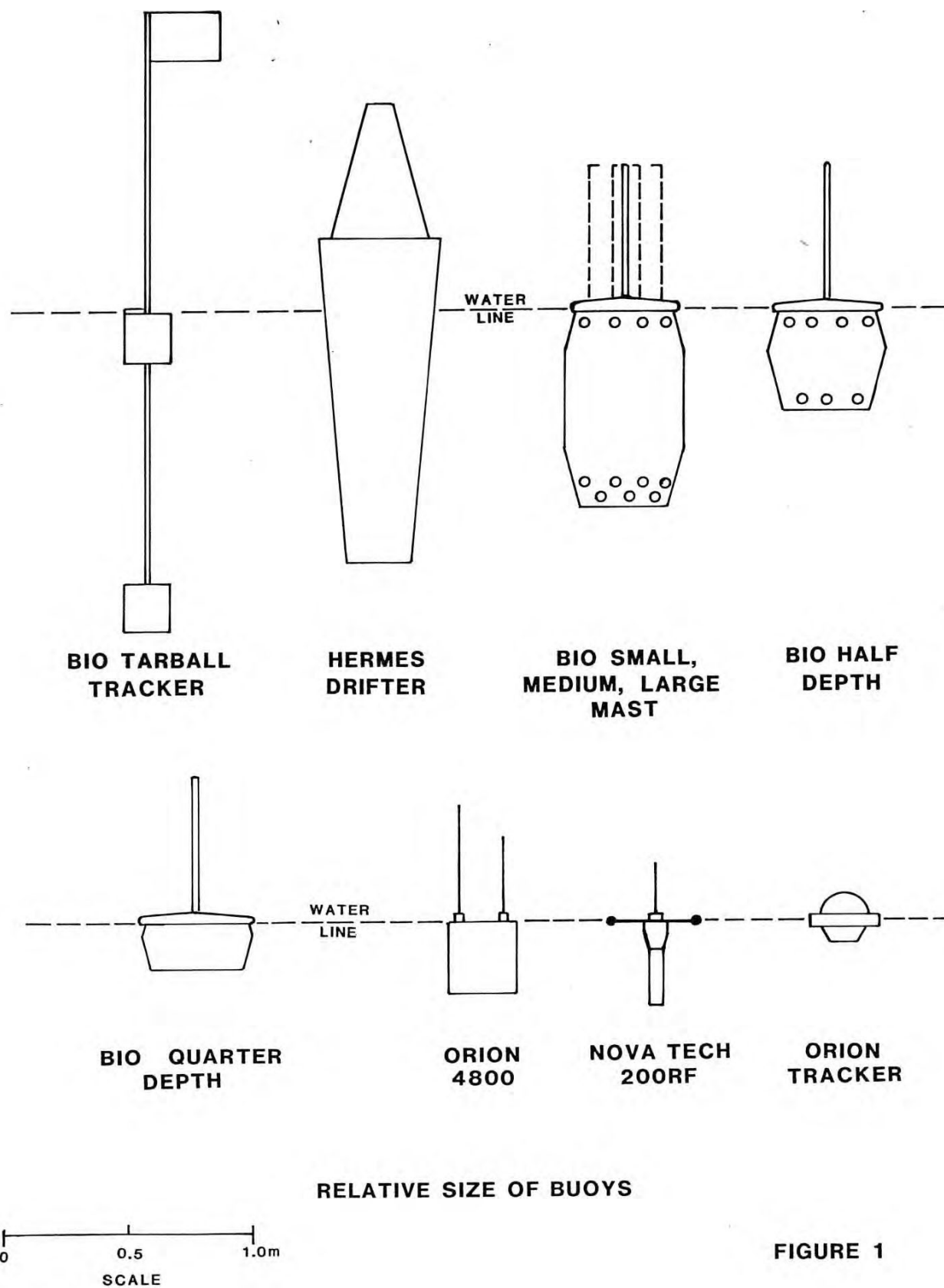


FIGURE 1

Figure 1: Schematic profiles of the drifters included in the field trials.

of pitch/roll stability was found to be nearly constant for all three with a given ballast. Table A1 in Appendix A summarizes size and weight characteristics, and tilt resonance and heave periods. The final design, the BIO Barrel Drifter, has a 77.5 cm by 44 cm barrel, and a 59.5 cm by 11 cm mast. It is listed in Appendix A, Table A1 and A2, as ‘M¹ BIO medium mast’.

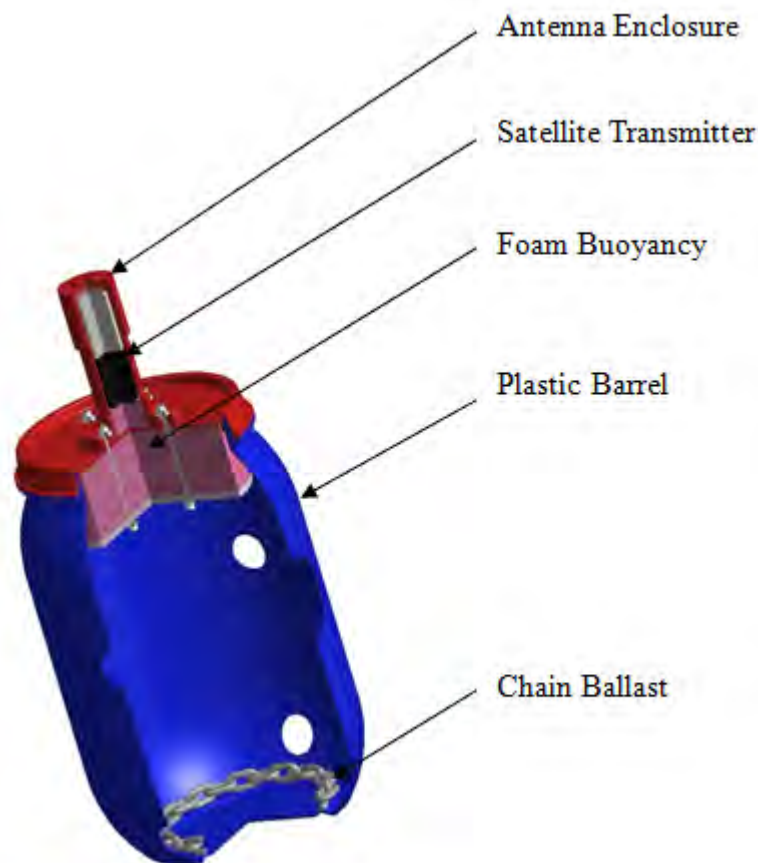


Figure 2: A 3-D diagram of the BIO Barrel Drifter showing construction details. In Figure 1 it is BIO medium mast. The other versions labelled as small and large mast, and half and quarter depth, are of the same construction.

The legend below defines the labels used in Appendix B for the various versions tested: for example, 5L means that five BIO Large Mast, Full Depth, 10 kg buoys were part of that Trial.

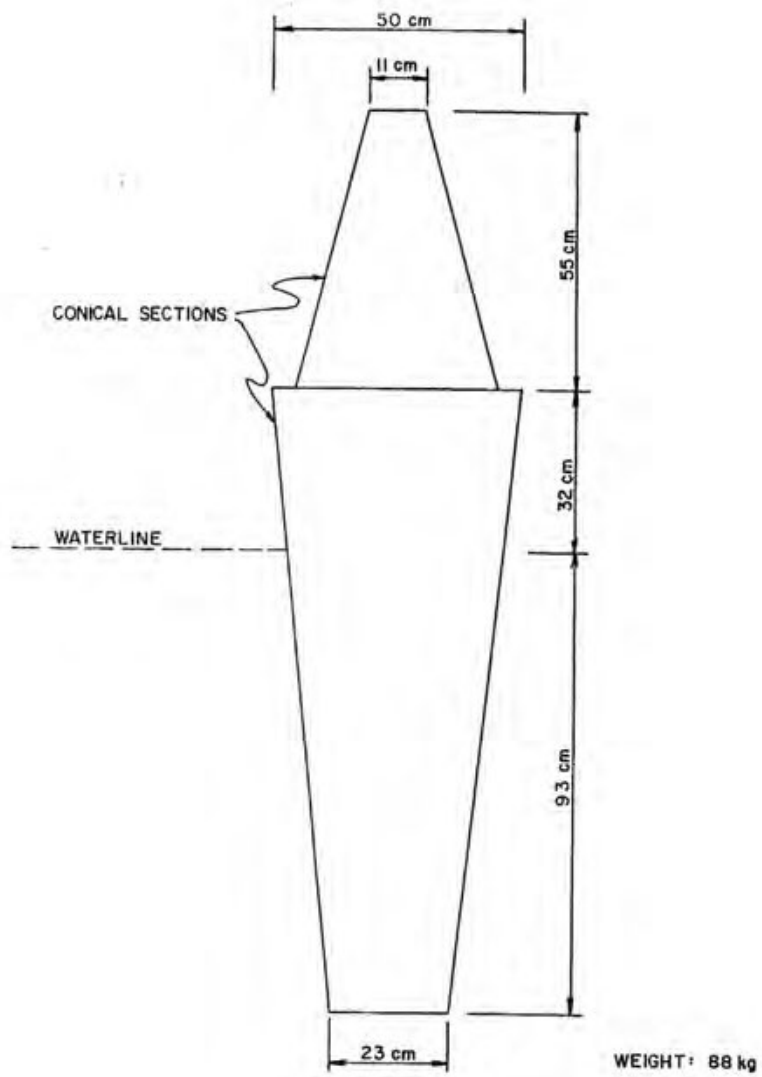
L	- BIO, Large Mast, Full Depth, 10 kg
M	- BIO, Medium Mast, Full Depth, 10 kg
S	- BIO, Small Mast, Full Depth, 10 kg
X	- BIO, No Mast, Full Depth, 10 kg
L¹	- BIO, Large Mast, Full Depth, 20 kg
M¹	- BIO, Medium Mast, Full Depth, 20 kg
S¹	- BIO, Small Mast, Full Depth, 20 kg
X¹	- BIO, No Mast, Full Depth, 20 kg
L²	- BIO, Large Mast, Full Depth, 30 kg
M²	- BIO, Medium Mast, Full Depth, 30 kg
S²	- BIO, Small Mast, Full Depth, 30 kg
X²	- BIO, No Mast, Full Depth, 30 kg
L/2	-BIO, Large Mast, Half Depth, 10 kg
M/2	- BIO, Medium Mast, Half Depth, 10kg
S/2	- BIO. Small Mast, Half Depth, 10 kg
S/4	- BIO, Small Mast, Quarter Depth, 10 kg
L¹/2	- BIO, Large Mast, Half Depth, 20 kg
M¹/2	- BIO, Medium Mast, Half Depth, 20 kg
S¹/2	- BIO, Small Mast, Half Depth, 20 kg

3. DESIGN OF OTHER DRIFTERS TESTED

Four types of commercial buoys and the BIO Tarball buoy (Figure 1) were evaluated in Trials 8 to 16. A detailed sketch of each with dimensions are shown below:

- **Hermes** Standard Drifting Buoy, Figure 3
- **Orion 4800** System, Transponder Buoy, Figure 4
- **Orion Tracker** Buoy, Figure 5
- **Nova Tech** 200 RF, with oil tracking skirt, Figure 6
- **Tarball** Tracker (BIO design), Figure 7

Additional performance detail is given in Tables A1 and A2, Appendix A.



HERMES DRIFTER BUOY

Figure 3

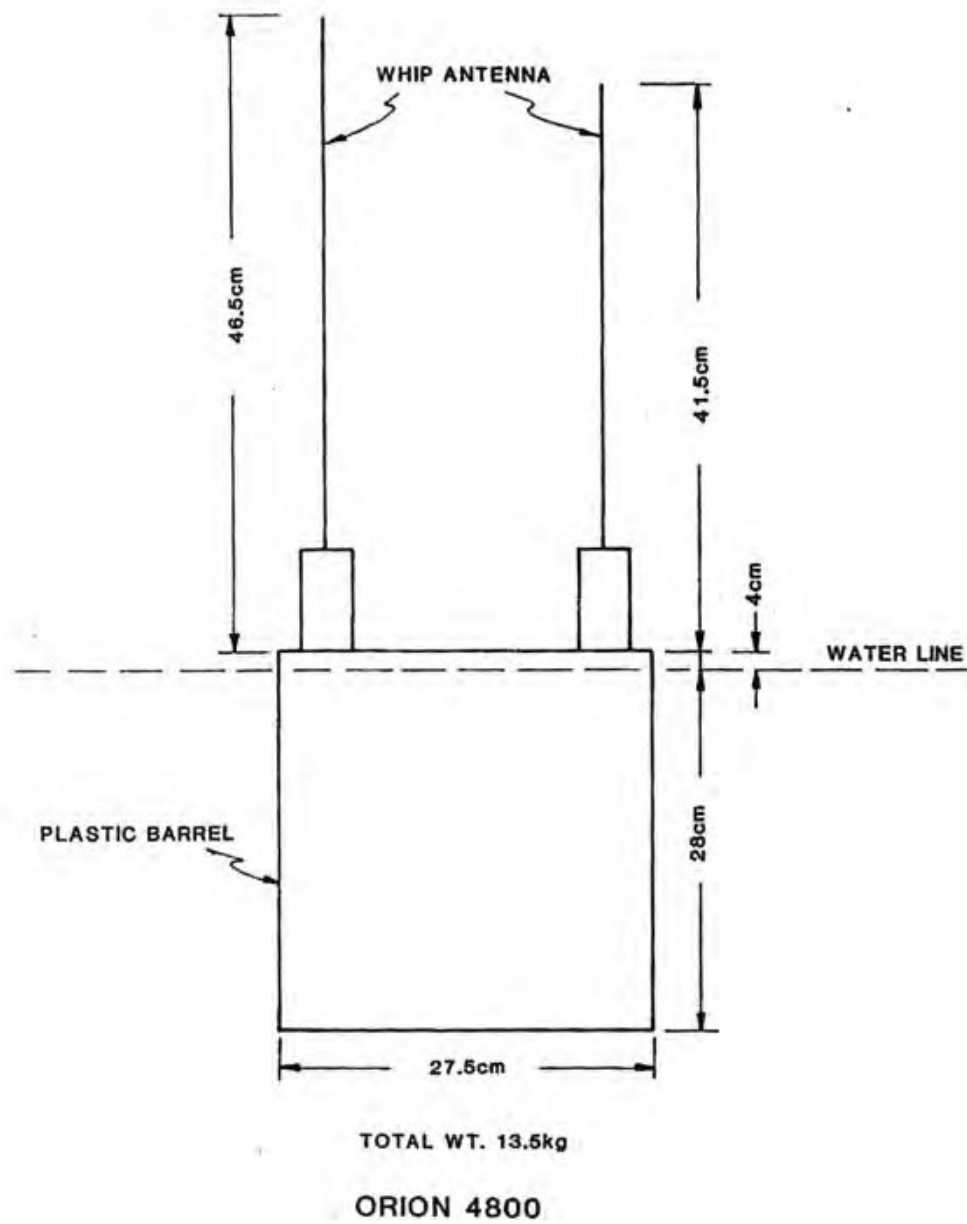
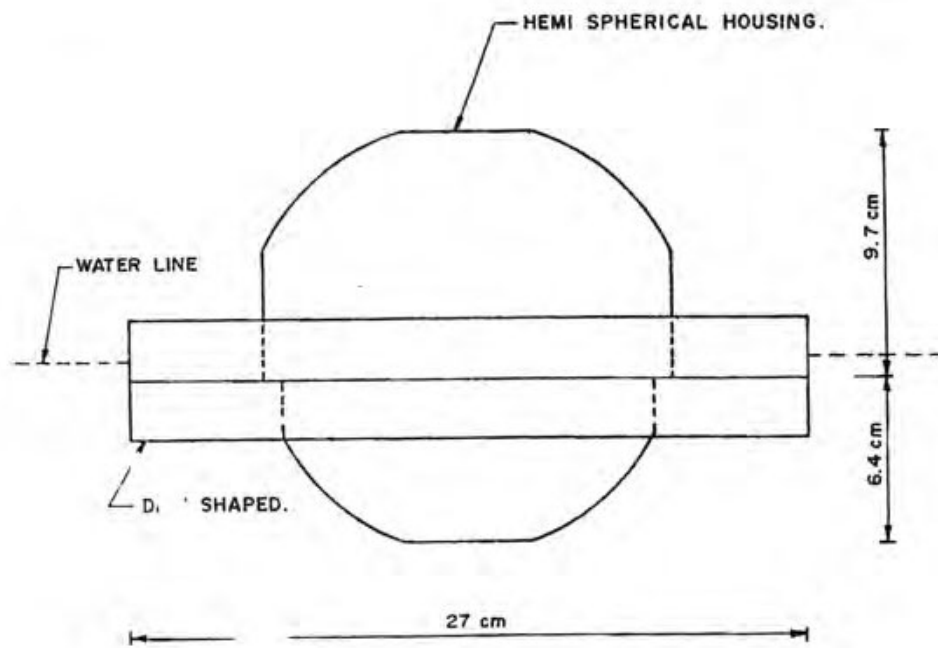


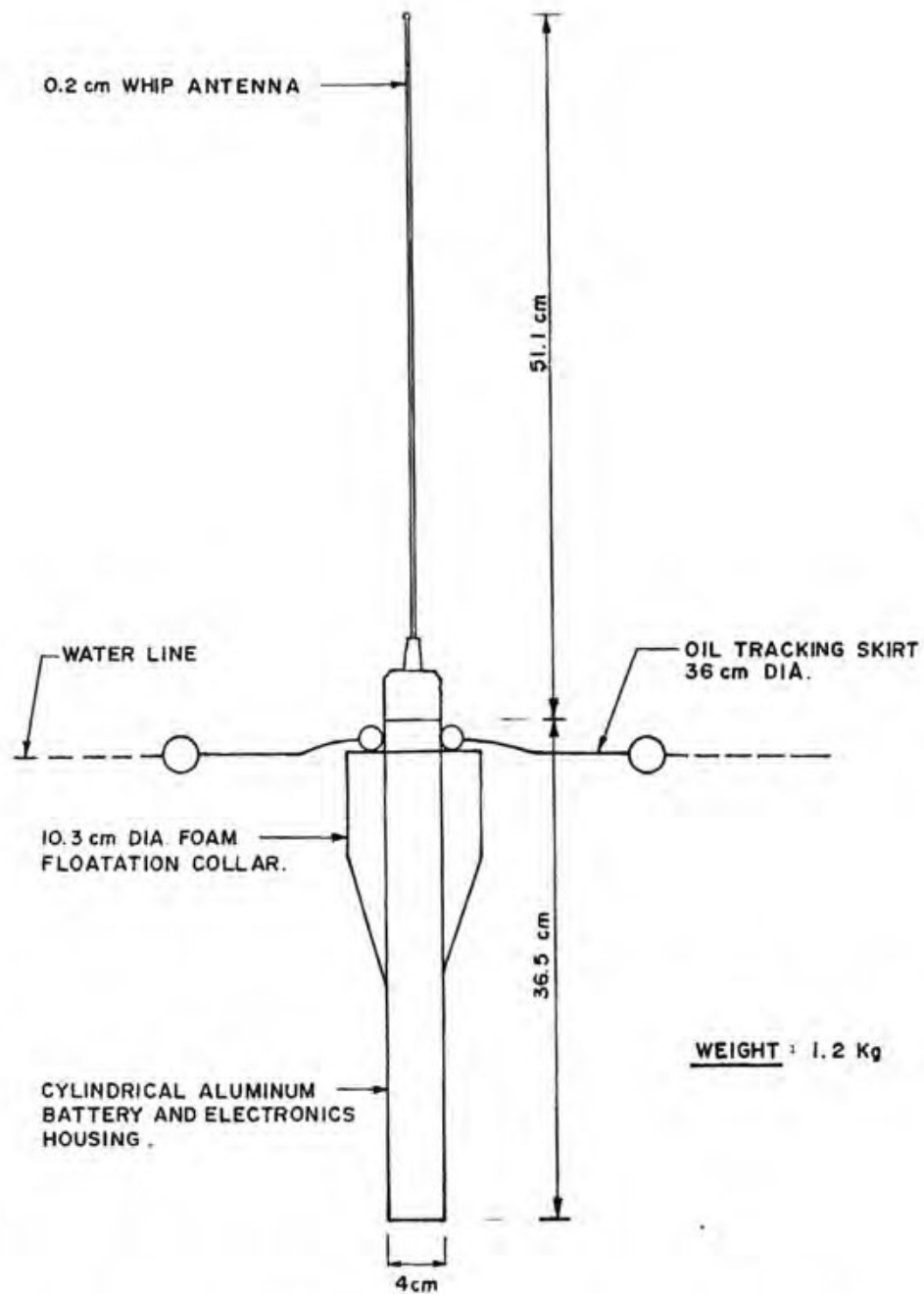
Figure 4



WEIGHT: 1.5 Kg

ORION TRACKER

Figure 5



X-SECTIONAL SCHEMATIC OF NOVA TECH RF 200

Figure 6

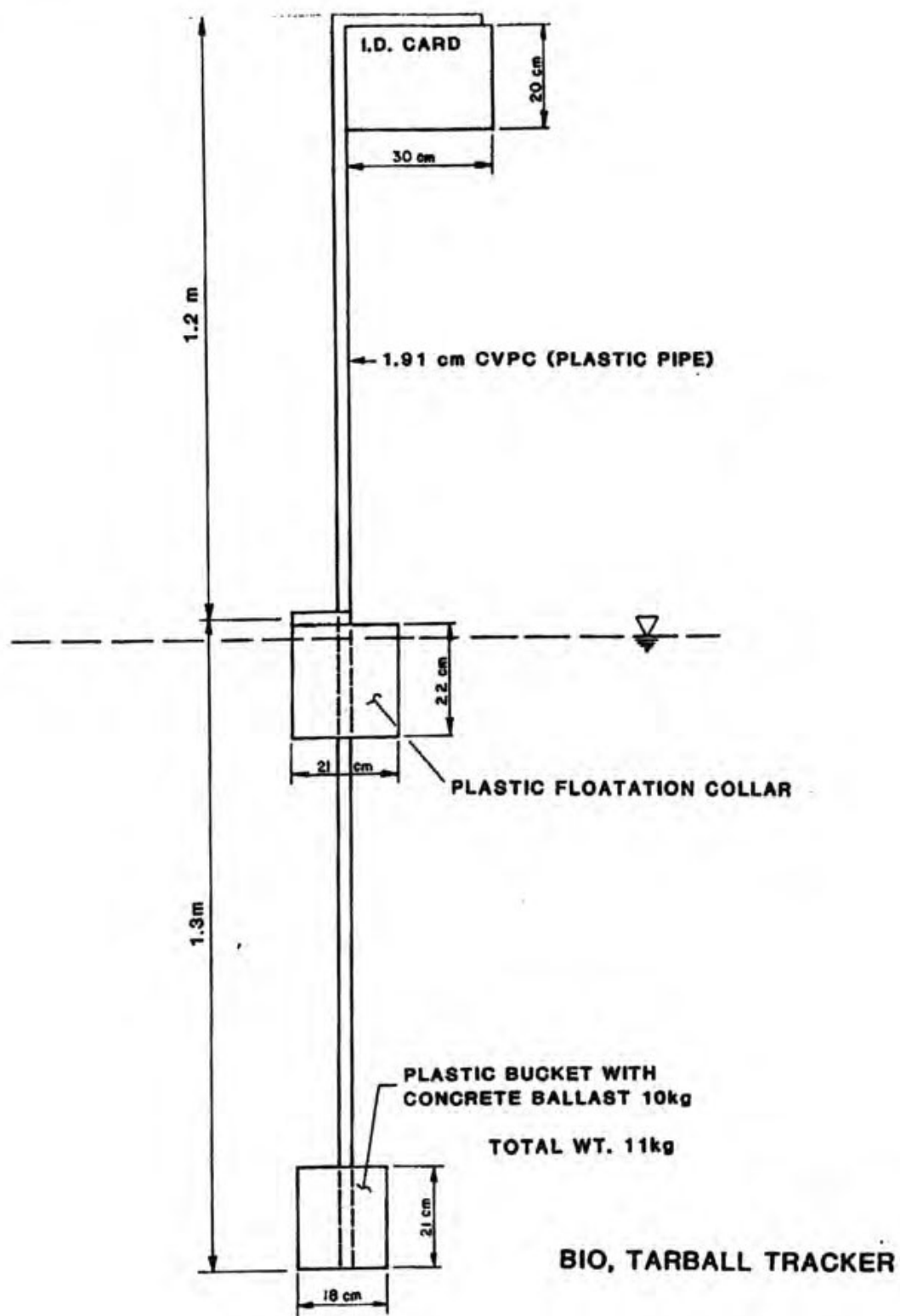


Figure 7

4. BEDFORD BASIN TRIALS

As field work progressed, initial designs were tried, design adjustments were made, and field technique was improved. This took place within the general guidelines of: deploying and tracking groups of drifters in steady winds at or above 5 m/s; keeping within accurate tracking range; and avoiding tracking where shore and tidal effects were a concern. Most deployments were of multiple types of drifters, with usually five of any given type. One buoy type, the BIO small mast, was chosen as a ‘standard’ for deployment on every trial. In the end, two different ballast versions were used: 10 kg and 20 kg. Over a four year period, forty-four trials were completed, for which 36 were considered to be successful. An example of the recorded data are shown in Figures 8 and 9. Figure 8 (a copy of Figure B-6, Appendix B, original document) shows a plan view of the Bedford Basin, Trial 3, April 10, 1981. Five buoys of the medium mast type were launched in the north end of the basin. Wind was from the NW at 8.3 m/s. A total of eight positions were recorded for each of the five ‘identical’ medium mast buoy types over a period of about four hours. The calculated mean drift speed of the ensemble was 17.1 m/min. In Figure 9 (Figure B-8, Appendix B, original), Trial 3 speed calculations between position fixes are plotted as a function of time in minutes. In addition to the medium mast buoys, a group of BIO large mast and a group of BIO small mast buoys were also launched and tracked with the results shown. Wind speed observations are also plotted.

Table B1, Appendix B, is a tabulation of details for all trials, successful and unsuccessful, listing Trial Number, Date, Positioning System used, Types of Buoys deployed, Mean Wind Speed, and a Comments column giving the editing taken to maintain quality of data.

4.1 Position Fixing

To obtain the position of each buoy, the Hydrographic Service “Mini-Ranger” system was employed (see Anderson et al. 1973). It consists of a range finding sender/receiver for use on a work boat and two shore transponder stations at known positions. The shore stations provide an accurate base line. Four shore positions were available (see Figure 8): ED at the Fairview Cove container pier, GYP at the Canadian Gypsum pier, GRAV at the BIO finger pier, and PRINCE below the rotunda at Princess Lodge.

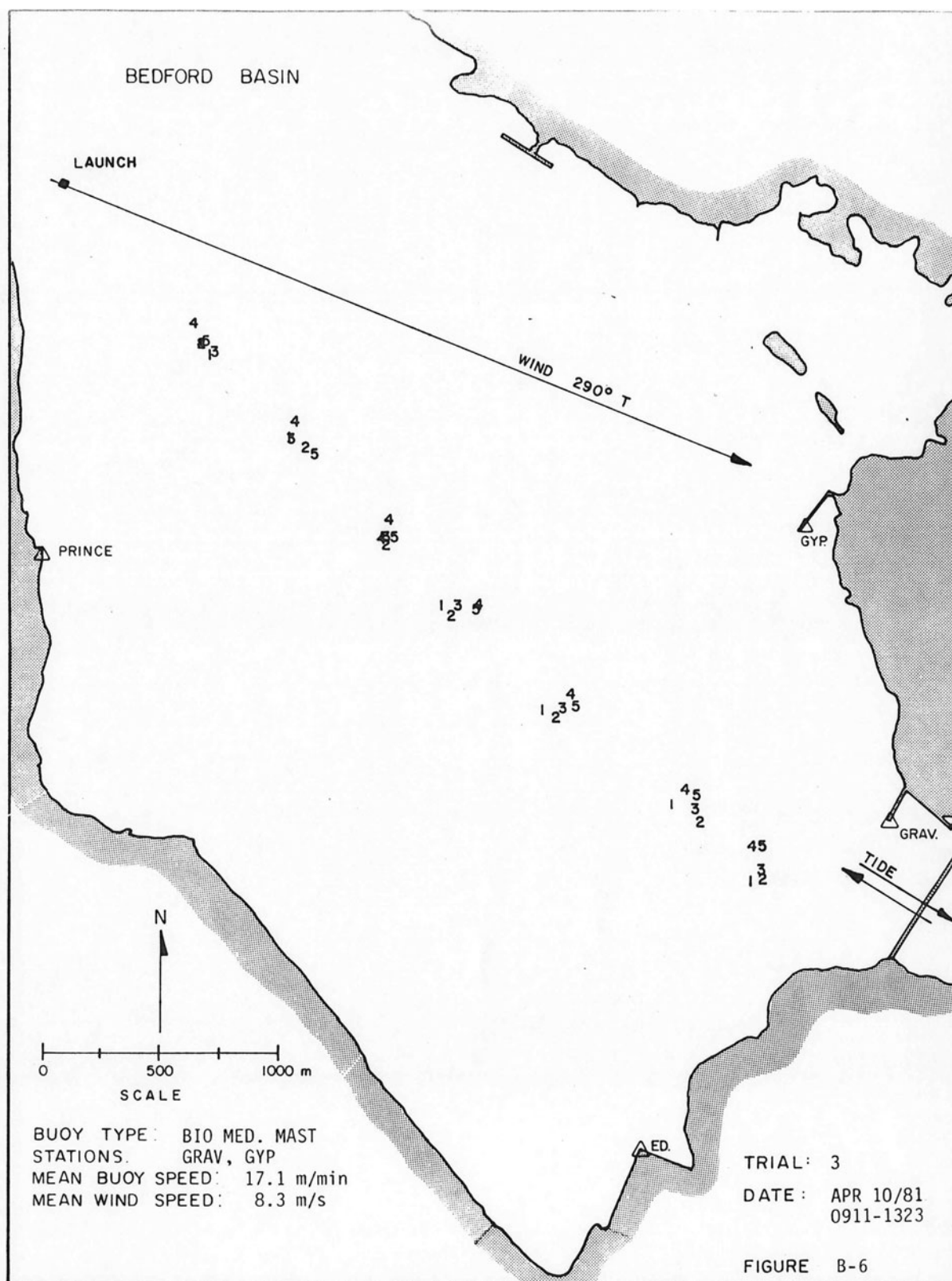


Figure 8: Plan view of Bedford Basin showing a typical deployment of drifters.

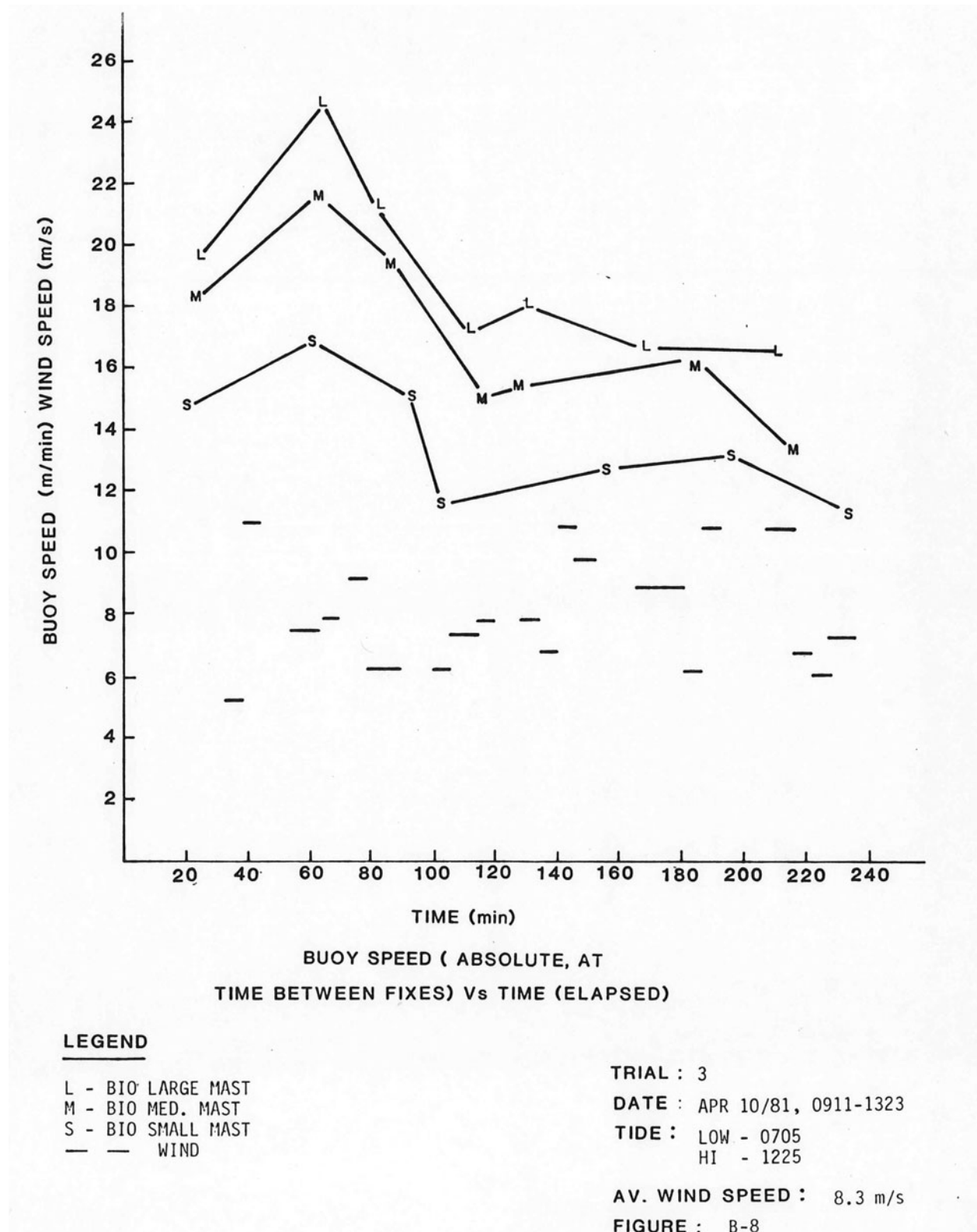


Figure 9: Time plot of wind speed and mean drift speed for the groups of drifters L, M, and S.

The choice of which two shore stations to use for a given trial depended on the wind direction. The BIO vessels used were the TUDLIK (11.3 m LOA) or SIGMA-T (14.6 m LOA). “The transponders were all pre-calibrated before the start of a particular series of trials at the BIO positioning lab. Calibration checks were often run just before and after the individual trials.”

In order to record the position of a buoy, the work boat (with the sender/receiver) had to come along side. “After release [*launch*] of the buoys (always in ‘slug’ fashion) and the recording of the ranges at release, the vessel positioned itself downwind of the buoys. After approximately 30-45 minutes (depending on how fast the various buoys were separating) the vessel began the position taking of individual buoys by slowly steaming among them. As a rule the vessel came within seven metres of the buoys on either side of the vessel.” Although not mentioned in the draft report, care was taken to not disturb the buoys with vessel wake.

The analysis of the range/range data and plotting of the results presented in Appendix B were done under contract to MacLaren Plansearch, a local contractor.

The most common editing of position data was to delete initial or final fixes of a trial because of perceived near shore effects. Contamination from tidal currents encountered near the ‘narrows’ of the basin was considered. Insufficient wind speed deleted the trial. These changes are noted in the Comments column of Table B1. The speed data calculated and recorded in Appendix B are for the final edited fixes.

Important for ongoing analysis is the accuracy of each fix. Errors inherent in a calibrated Mini-Ranger system are ± 1 m according to the User’s Manual. For a position from two stations at right angles, this would have an expected accuracy of $\pm\sqrt{2}$ m. Larger or smaller intersection angles would have a larger error. Effort was made to keep angles near 90° , thus the estimate of total system and triangulation error is approximately ± 2 m. “The receiver/sender was located on the vessel at the approximate transverse and longitudinal mid-ship. During position fixing, the vessel (mid-ship) came within ± 7 m of the buoy. The largest error the combination of system, triangulation, and vessel location would produce for a buoy location was therefore ± 9 m. When this error is used to calculate buoy velocity there is a worst case when the two positions have opposite $+ 9$ m or $- 9$ m errors for a total error of $+ 18$ m or -18 m. This combined error would affect the calculated speed accuracy most significantly when the distance of separation of the two positions was small, e.g., a short time interval between fixes and/or a

slow buoy speed.” The time of each fix is given to the nearest minute. Thus the maximum error in total time between two fixes would be ± 2 min. For these data, combined estimated worst case values can be $\pm 16\%$. A more typical expected worst case is $\pm 4\%$.

4.2 Wind and Tide data

Wind speed was measured using a cup anemometer mounted on a 10 m pole affixed to the work vessel. Readings were taken every 5 minutes. These readings are plotted on the time graphs for each trial, see e.g. Figure 9. The calibration was checked and expected to be $\pm 1\%$. Vessel motion would degrade the measurement through over-speeding and angular response problems. A conservative estimate for accuracy is ± 0.5 m/s.

The wind direction shown on the plan view for each trial (see Figure 8) is from the meteorological station located at CFB Shearwater, 5 km distant. “For the majority of trials the buoys followed the Shearwater wind direction to within $\pm 10^\circ$. If the difference between buoy drift direction and the wind speed was appreciably greater than 10° , the particular situation was studied to investigate the causes. If the cause of the difference appeared to be tidal in nature the buoy speeds were resolved in the direction of the wind (Trials 3 and 6). If the difference was perceived to be due to the remotely measured Shearwater wind direction not accurately representing the local Basin wind direction, the buoy speeds were left unresolved.”

The potential for influence from tidal flow was monitored for all trials. Shown on the plan view for each trial, e.g. Figure 8, are arrows indicating tidal flow direction at the narrows. Time of high and low are given on the time series plots (see e.g. Figure 9). Table B1 covers detail of editing due to tidal influence.

5. OFFSHORE TRIALS

With the intention of conducting trials in an offshore environment similar to those undertaken in Bedford Basin, an aerial photo technique for monitoring drift rates was tested in the Bedford Basin, Trials 4 to 7, of which three were successful. This technique was later used for two trials held off the mouth of Halifax Harbour, Trials 29 and 30, with one successful. The data from the successful trials are shown in Appendix B in a format similar to the others.

5.1 Air Photo Positioning

After initial trial runs, the following method was adopted for collecting a mosaic of air photos using a helicopter mounted camera:

- following initial release of the buoys, the deploying vessel took a position, head to wind, approximately 200 metres cross wind and mid-way along the line of buoys. The vessel was the reference for the mosaic (flying at 610 m). This was repeated at about 30 minute intervals.
 - the vessel recorded wind speed and compass heading at five minute intervals while on station.
- For the offshore trials the reference vessel was the CCG Alert (71 m LOA). The Alert's tender did the launch of the buoys. Precautions were taken to avoid propeller wash. Alert's anemometer is located 24 m above sea level. Cups were last checked in September 1980.

The following steps were used to analyse the photos:

- 50 mm slides were projected onto paper onto which the position of the buoys and the vessel could be marked.
- the average centre of mass for each buoy type (usually consisting of five buoys) was found by averaging the x and y coordinates from each buoy.
- one buoy type was chosen as a reference. The length of time between photos and displacements of centres of mass was used to calculate the relative speeds.

Accuracy of the air photo method was considered adequate. Photo distortion from the wide angle camera (Hasselblad 50mm) and from the slide projector were considered to not be significant. Plotting accuracy was about ± 0.25 mm. The only successful offshore trial, Trial 29, had a slow separation speeds of about 0.65 m/min where the possible maximum error was ± 0.1 m/min. The Bedford Basin speeds were higher, typically 1 to 3 m/min and of longer duration.

5.2 Oil Slick Trials

In September, 1983, the Canadian Offshore Aerial Applications Task Force (COAATF) – an oil company sponsored group – conducted oil slick dispersant trials off the mouth of Halifax Harbour. During the trials, five of the BIO experimental buoys were deployed in each control slick. The buoys deployed were all small mast, full depth, 30 kg buoys, S². Using aerial photos, the slick, as shown by a sketched outline, and buoy positions are presented as figures in Appendix C. In all cases the buoys retained a fixed position relative to the slick outline. This is, however, a limited test of tracking capability given the light winds and short time of the

observations. Average wind speed for these trials as measured at nearby Shearwater meteorological station were: September 12, 1400-1600, 15 kph from 330°; September 16, 1130-1345, 10 kph from 340°; and September 17, 1200-1500, 18 kph from 150°.

6. REFERENCES

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White, W.D., Elliott, J.A. and Lawrence, D.J. 1983. Field Trials of Lagrangian Drifters for Tracking Oil. Unpublished manuscript. OERD Library, BIO Library, Dept. Fisheries and Oceans, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

APPENDIX A

This appendix provides more detail on the buoys/drifters shown in Figure 1. The BIO Barrel Drifter, Figures 1 & 2 (described in the text), was used as a full depth barrel (77.5 cm) with three different mast (antenna) diameters, and with three variations of ballast (10, 20, or 30 kg). The initial seven trials with 10 kg ballast showed it to have too much heave and pitch. Subsequent trials using a heavier ballast of 20 kg and then 30 kg solved the problem. Shown in Table A1 are results from a measurement of the period of tilt and heave when displaced from rest in a test tank. The additional ballast for the BIO Barrel Drifter changed tilt from 14 seconds to about 2, and heave from 6 seconds to about 2.5. Table A1 also includes the results for the other types of buoys included in these Trials, i.e. shallower depth BIO Barrel and the Commercial drifters. All exhibited results similar to the BIO Barrel Drifter with heavier 20 kg ballast.

Testing BIO Barrel drifters with four different mast configurations allowed comparison on varying wind drag. For the purpose of analysis and comparison, the ratio of cross-sectional area of above water and below water for all types involved are given in Table A2. For definitions of the code used to designate each BIO Barrel buoy type, see Section 2. The BIO Barrel Drifter for all types was ballasted to have the barrel rim approximately 2 cm above water. The cross-sectional area of the rim above the water is not included in the figures in Table A2. The Nova Tech drifter has an on-water skirt; it is not in the area calculations. The vane at top of the Tarball drifter was not included.

Table A1			
Buoy Resonance Period (seconds)			
Buoy type	Weight	Tilt	Heave
S BIO small mast	10 kg	14	≈6
M BIO medium mast	10 kg	14	≈6
L BIO large mast	10 kg	14	≈6
S ¹ BIO small mast	20 kg	2.5	3
M ¹ BIO medium mast	20 kg	3	2.5
L ¹ BIO large mast	20 kg	2.5	2.5
S/2 BIO small mast ½ depth	10 kg	2	2
S/4 BIO small mast ¼ depth	10kg	1.5	2
Nova Tech		< 1	< 1
Orion Tracker		< 0.5	< 0.5
Orion 4800		0.6	2
BIO Tarball Tracker		≈12	< 1
Hermes Drifter		2	1.6

Table A2					
Cross-sectional Area					
Buoy	Height (cm)	Depth (cm)	X-section air A _a (cm ²)	X-section water A _w (cm ²)	A _a /A _w
BIO Barrel large mast (L,L ¹ ,L ²)	59.5	77.5	1739	3410	0.51
BIO Barrel medium mast (M,M ¹ ,M ²)	59.5	77.5	656	3410	0.19
BIO Barrel small mast (S,S ¹ ,S ²)	59.5	77.5	145	3410	0.043
BIO Barrel no mast (X,X ¹ ,X ²)	0	77.5	0	3410	0
BIO Barrel half depth (S/2,S ¹ /2)	59.5	39	145	1705	0.085
BIO Barrel quarter depth (S/4)	59.5	20	145	853	0.17
Hermes (88 kg)	88	100	2930	3350	0.87
Orion 4800 (13.5 kg)	49	26	110	715	0.15
Orion Tracker (1.5 kg)	10	6	95	118	0.81
Nova Tech (1.2 kg)	48.5	35	22	226	0.10
Tarball (11 kg)	122	128	236	885	0.27

APPENDIX B

Table B is the scanned reproduction of data collected in the 1980s field trials as reported in White et al. (1983). Forty-six field trials were conducted in the period March 1981 to March 1985. The initial part, Appendix B1 (Table B1 in the original document), is a summary for each trial listing significant variables, such as date and type of buoys launched, and providing comments on results. The second part, Appendix B2, consists of figures B-1 to B-203 showing the field data for each of the thirty-six successful trials as 1) plan view diagrams showing fixes for each buoy and 2) time series velocity plots for each Trial.

TABLE B1

TRIAL NO.	DATE	POSITIONING SYSTEM	TYPES OF BUOYS	MEAN WIND SPEED	COMMENTS
<u>A. MAST SIZE TRIALS</u>					
1	Mar. 25/81	Mini-Range	3L, 3M, 3S		Unsuccessful; large tidal effect
2	Apr. 3/81	Mini-Range	3L, 3M, 3S	6.2	Successful
3	Apr. 10/81	Mini-Range	5L, 5M, 5S	8.3	Successful
4	Sep. 21/81 am	air-photo	5L, 5M, 5S	7.0	Successful
5	Sep. 21/81 pm	air-photo	5L, 5M, 5S		Unsuccessful; too many photos without complete sets of buoys

TABLE B1 (cont'd)

TRIAL NO.	DATE	POSITIONING SYSTEM	TYPES OF BUOYS	MEAN WIND SPEED	COMMENTS
6	Nov. 9/81 am	air-photo	5L, 5M, 5S	7.4	Successful; edit of boundary in- fluenced data
7	Nov. 9/81 pm	air-photo	5L, 5M, 5S	7.5	Successful; edit of boundary in- fluenced data
<u>B. COMMERCIAL BUOY TRIALS</u>					
8	Jan. 8/82 am	Mini-Range	5 Orion Tracker 5 Nova Tech, 5S	8.1	Successful; edit of boundary in- fluenced data
9	Jan. 8/82 pm	Mini-Range	5 Orion Tracker 5 Nova Tech, 5S	8.4	Successful; edit of boundary in- fluenced data
10	Jan. 13/82 am	Mini-Range	3 Hermes, 4 Tar B., 3 Orion 4800, 5 Orion Tracker, 5S	5.2	Unsuccessful; winds light and strong tidal influence
11	Jan. 13/82 pm	Mini-Range	3 Hermes, 4 Tar B., 3 Orion 4800, 5 Orion Tracker, 5S	5.6	Successful
12	Mar. 2/82 am	Mini-Range	3 Hermes, 3 Tar B., 3 Orion 4800, 5 Orion Tracker, 5S	6.9	Successful
13	Mar. 3/82 am	Mini-Range	3 Hermes, 3 Tar B., 1 Orion 4800, 5 Orion Tracker, 5 Nova T., 5S	7.8	Successful
14	Mar. 3/82 pm	Mini-Range	3 Hermes, 3 Tar B., 1 Orion 4800, 5 Orion Tracker, 5 Nova T., 5S	7.8	Successful

TABLE B1 (cont'd)

TRIAL NO.	DATE	POSITIONING SYSTEM	TYPES OF BUOYS	MEAN WIND SPEED	COMMENTS
15	Mar. 11/82 am	Mini-Range	3 Hermes, 4 Tar B., 3 Orion 4800, 5 Orion Tracker, 5 Nova T, 5S	6.5	Successful
16	Mar. 11/82 pm	Mini-Range	3 Hermes, 2 Tar B., 3 Orion 4800, 5 Orion Tracker, 5 Nova T., 5S	7.8	Successful
<u>C. STABILITY TRIALS</u>					
17	May 26/82 am	Mini-Range	5L ¹ , 5M ¹ , 5S ¹ , 5S	<5	Unsuccessful; trial winds too light, 10 kg buoys floating with slight tilt
18	May 26/82 pm	Mini-Range	5L ¹ , 5M ¹ , 5S ¹ , 5S	7.1	Successful; 10 kg buoys floating with slight tilt
19	May 27/82 am	Mini-Range	5L ¹ , 5M ¹ , 5S ¹ , 5S	6.4	Successful; somewhat close to shore
20	May 27/82 pm	Mini-Range	5L ¹ , 5M ¹ , 5S ¹ , 5S	8.3	Unsuccessful; wind shift during trial
<u>D. CHANGE IN DEPTH TRIALS</u>					
21	June 2/82 am	Mini-Range	5S/2, 5S/4, 5X 5S	6.5	Successful; close to shore (foggy)
22	June 2/82 pm	Mini-Range	5S/2, 5S/4, 5X 5S	6.4	Successful
23	June 3/82 am	Mini-Range	4S/2, 5S/4, 5X 5S	7.5	Successful
24	June 3/82 pm	Mini-Range	4S/2, 5S/4, 5X 5S	8.8	Successful

TABLE B1 (cont'd)

TRIAL NO.	DATE	POSITIONING SYSTEM	TYPES OF BUOYS	MEAN WIND SPEED	COMMENTS
<u>E. STABILITY TRIALS</u>					
25	Oct. 6/82 am	Mini-Range	5L', 5M', 5S', 5S	6.0	Successful; start close to shore
26	Oct. 6/82 pm	Mini-Range	5L', 5M', 5S' 5S	6.0	Successful; start close to shore
27	Oct. 7/82 am	Mini-Range	5L', 5M', 5S' 5S	7.4	Successful
28	Oct. 7/82	Mini-Range	5L', 5M', 5S' 5S	7.2	Successful
<u>F. OFFSHORE TRIALS</u>					
29	Nov. 18/82 am	air-photo offshore	5L, 5M, 5S, 5X	6.5	Successful; speeds some- what slower than expected
30	Nov. 18/82 pm	air-photo offshore	5L, 5M, 5S, 5X	<5	Unsuccessful; winds light
<u>G. STABILITY TRIALS</u>					
31	Feb. 6/84 pm	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 5 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S, 4 X ² , 5 X ¹	9.3	Successful
32	Feb. 8/84 am	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 5 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S, 5 X ² , 5 X ¹	3.7	Unsuccessful; winds light
33	Feb. 8/84 pm	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 5 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S, 5 X ² , 5 X ¹	4.4	Unsuccessful; winds light
34	Feb. 9/84 am	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 5 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S, 5 X ² , 5 X ¹	6.8	Unsuccessful; Icing on buoy masts
35	Feb. 15/84 am	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 5 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S, 5 X ² , 5 X ¹	4.3	Unsuccessful; winds light

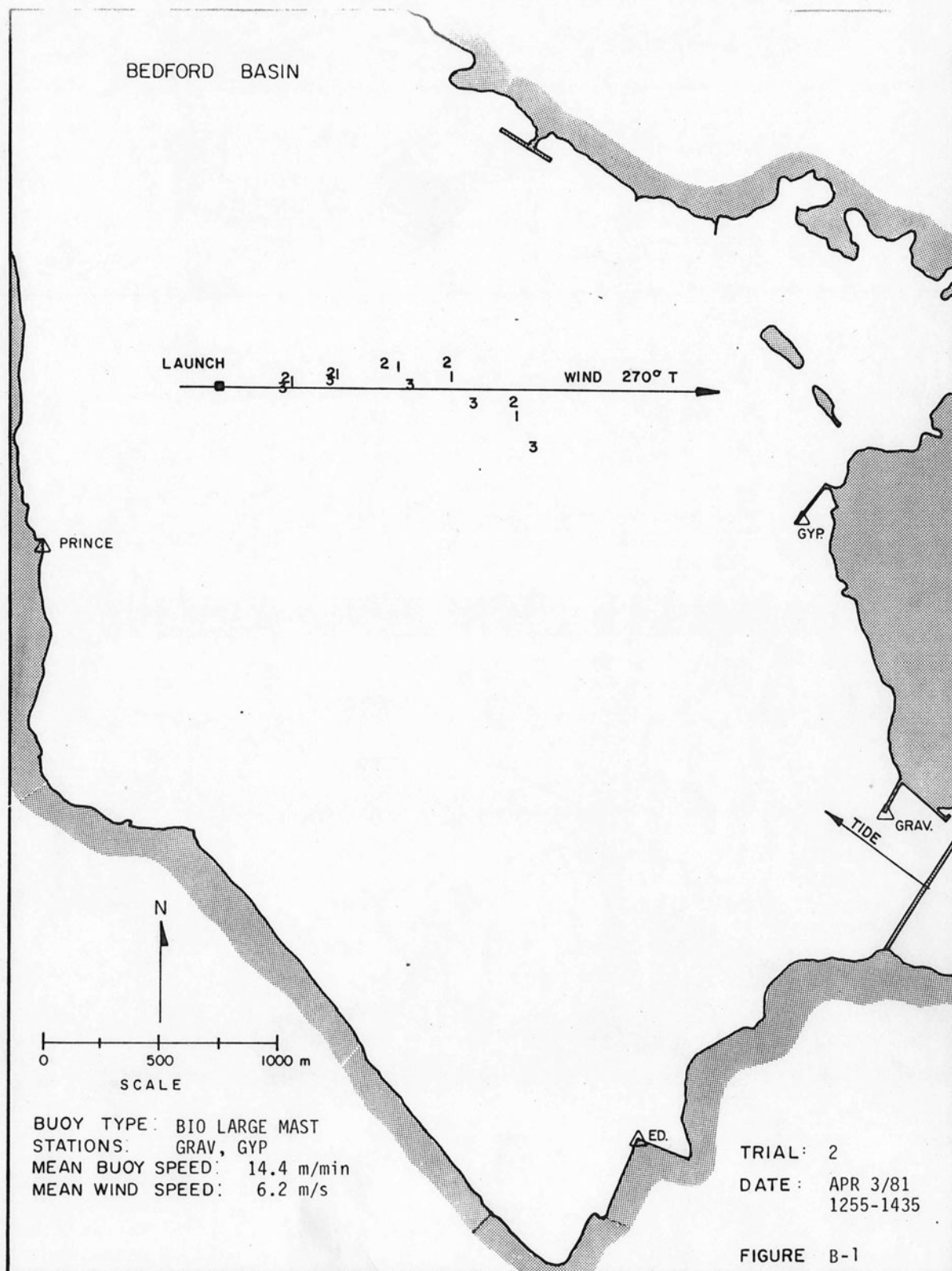
TABLE B1 (cont'd)

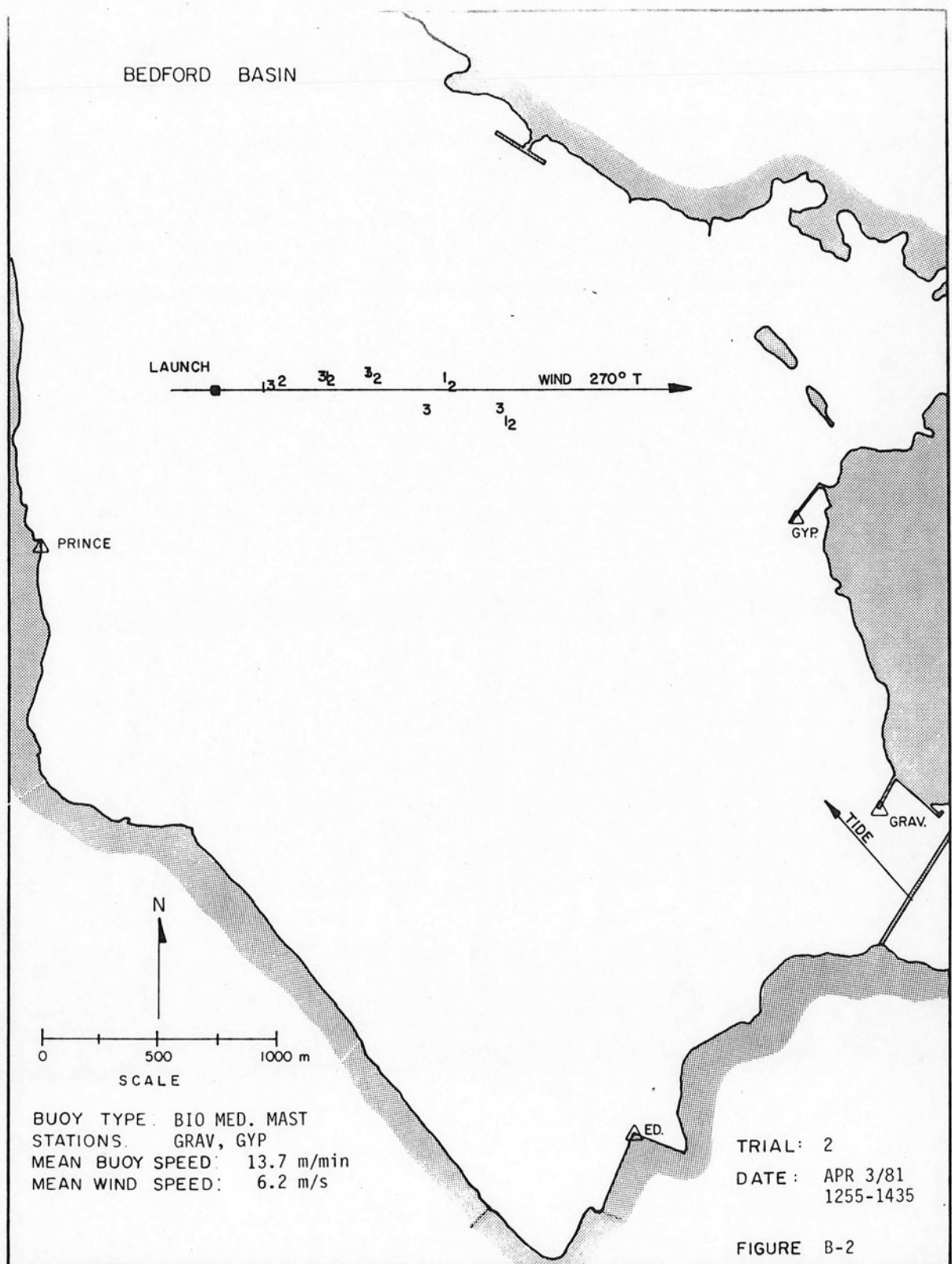
TRIAL NO.	DATE	POSITIONING SYSTEM	TYPES OF BUOYS	MEAN WIND SPEED	COMMENTS
<u>H. MAST SIZE TRIALS</u>					
36	Feb. 22/84 am	Mini-Range	5 L ¹ /2, 5 M ¹ /2, 5 S ¹ /2, 5 S ¹	6.1	Successful
37	Feb. 22/84 pm	Mini-Range	5 L ¹ /2, 5 M ¹ /2, 5 S ¹ /2, 5 S ¹	6.6	Successful
38	Feb. 24/84 pm	Mini-Range	5 L ¹ /2, 5 M ¹ /2, 5 S ¹ /2, 5 S ¹	8.5	Successful
39	Mar. 28/84 am	Mini-Range	4 L ¹ /2, 5 M ¹ /2, 5 S ¹ /2, 5 S ¹	9.4	Successful
40	Mar. 28/84 pm	Mini-Range	4 L ¹ /2, 5 M ¹ /2, 4 S ¹ /2, 5 S ¹	7.8	Successful
<u>I. STABILITY TRIALS</u>					
41	May 2/84 pm	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 4 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S, 4 X ² , 5 X ¹	2.7	Unsuccessful; wind died in last ½ hour of trial
42	May 9/84 am	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 3 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S, 4 X ² , 5 X ¹	7.2	Successful
43	Mar. 26/85 am	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 5 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S	6.0	Successful
44	Mar. 26/85 pm	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 5 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S	6.2	Successful
45	Mar. 27/85 am	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 5 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S	9.2	Successful
46	Mar. 27/85 pm	Mini-Range	5 L ² , 5 M ² , 5 S ² , 5 S ¹ , 5 S	9.6	Successful

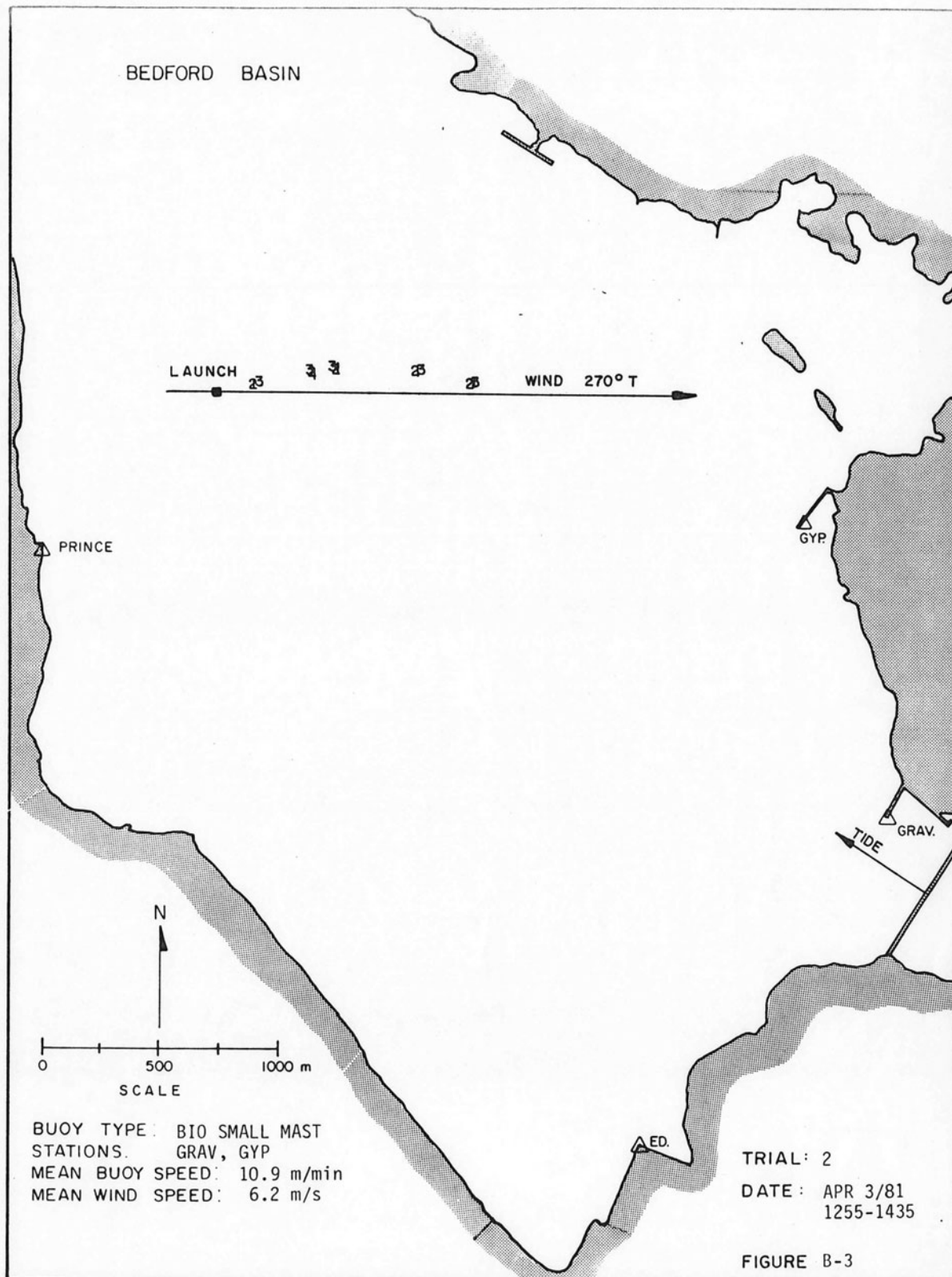
Appendix B2
Figures B-1 to B-203

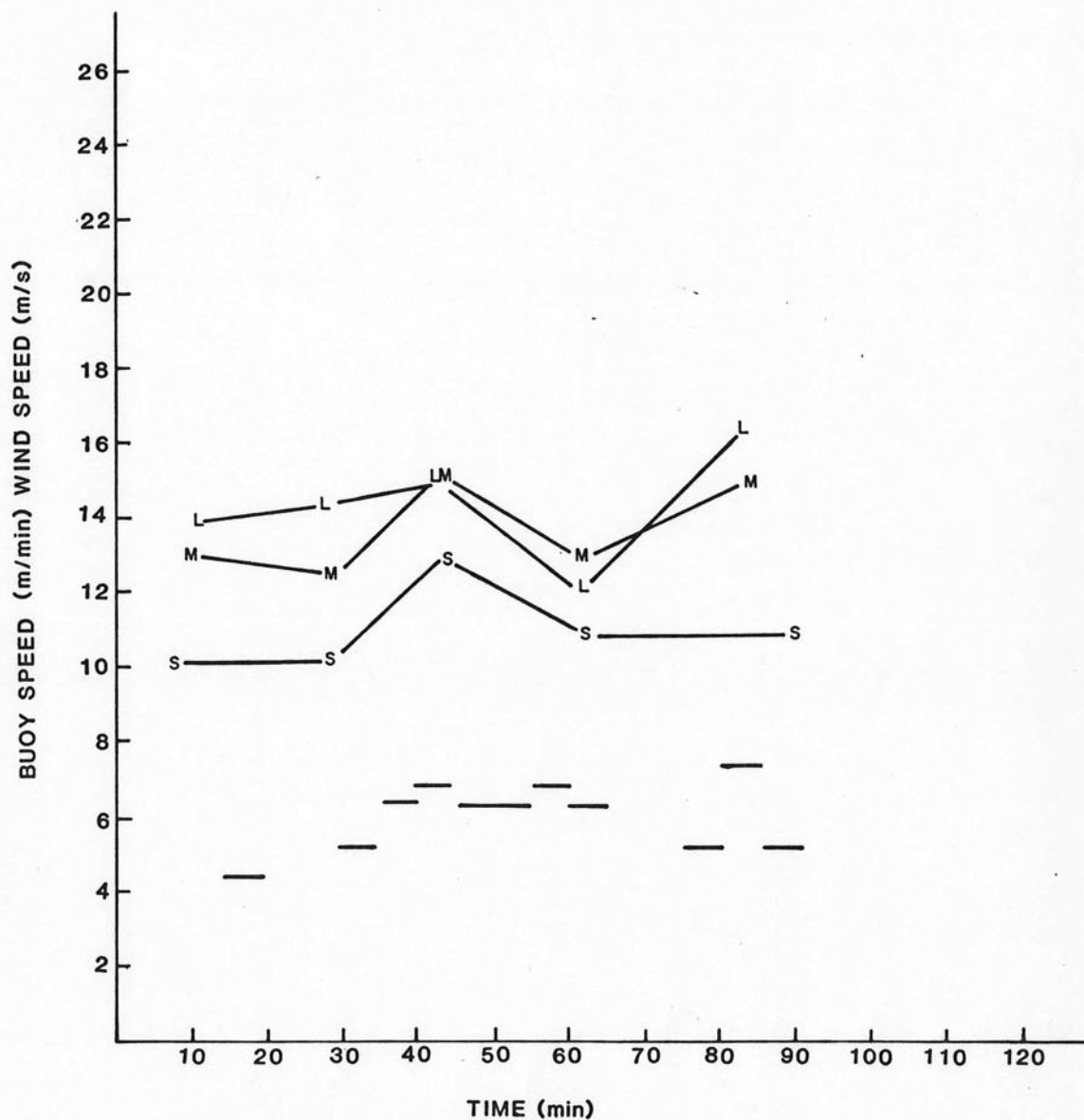
Errata:

- B-134 Stn 29, at T + 51 min, the units labeled m/s should be m/min.
- B-158 Stn 38, buoy speed listed for 1/2 S as 21.4 m/min is considered to be a typo. The value does not agree with the plotted graph and is identical to the value for the buoy S. An estimate of speed from the plot is 24.3 m/min.









BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L - BIO LARGE MAST
M - BIO MED. MAST
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

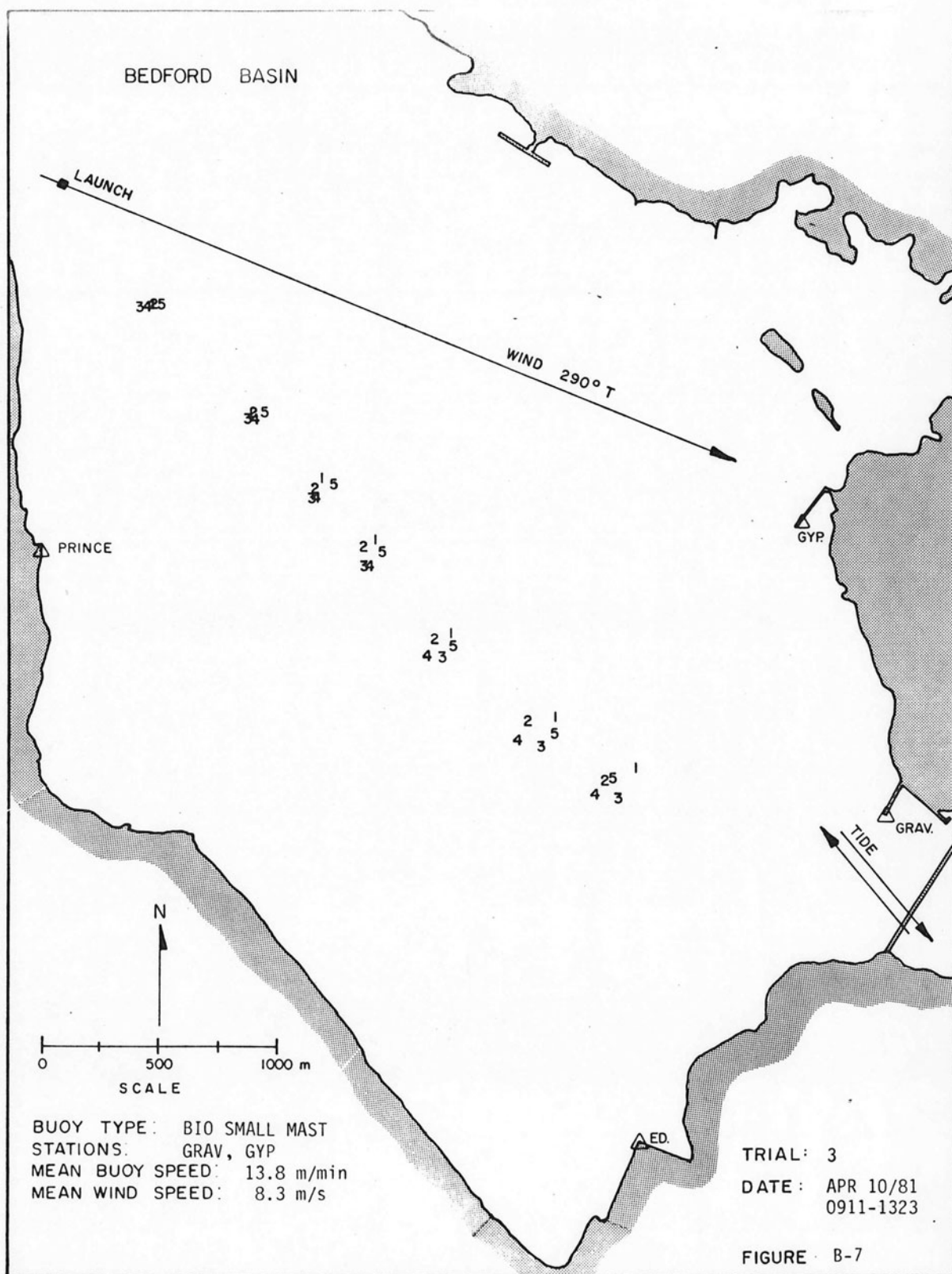
TRIAL : 2

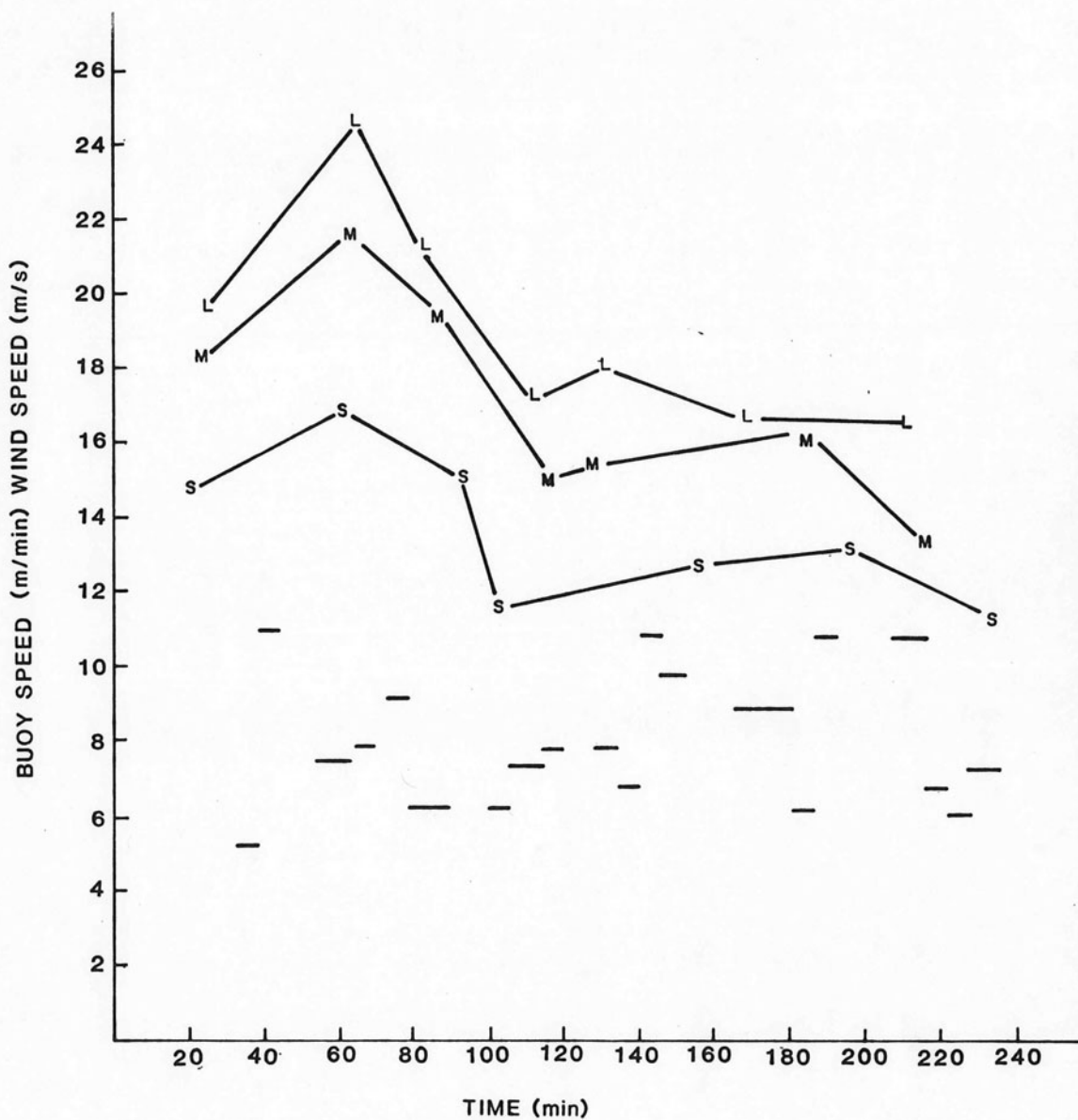
DATE : APR 3/81, 1255-1435

TIDE : LOW - 1304
HI - 1915

AV. WIND SPEED : 6.2 m/s

FIGURE : B - 4





BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L - BIO LARGE MAST
M - BIO MED. MAST
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

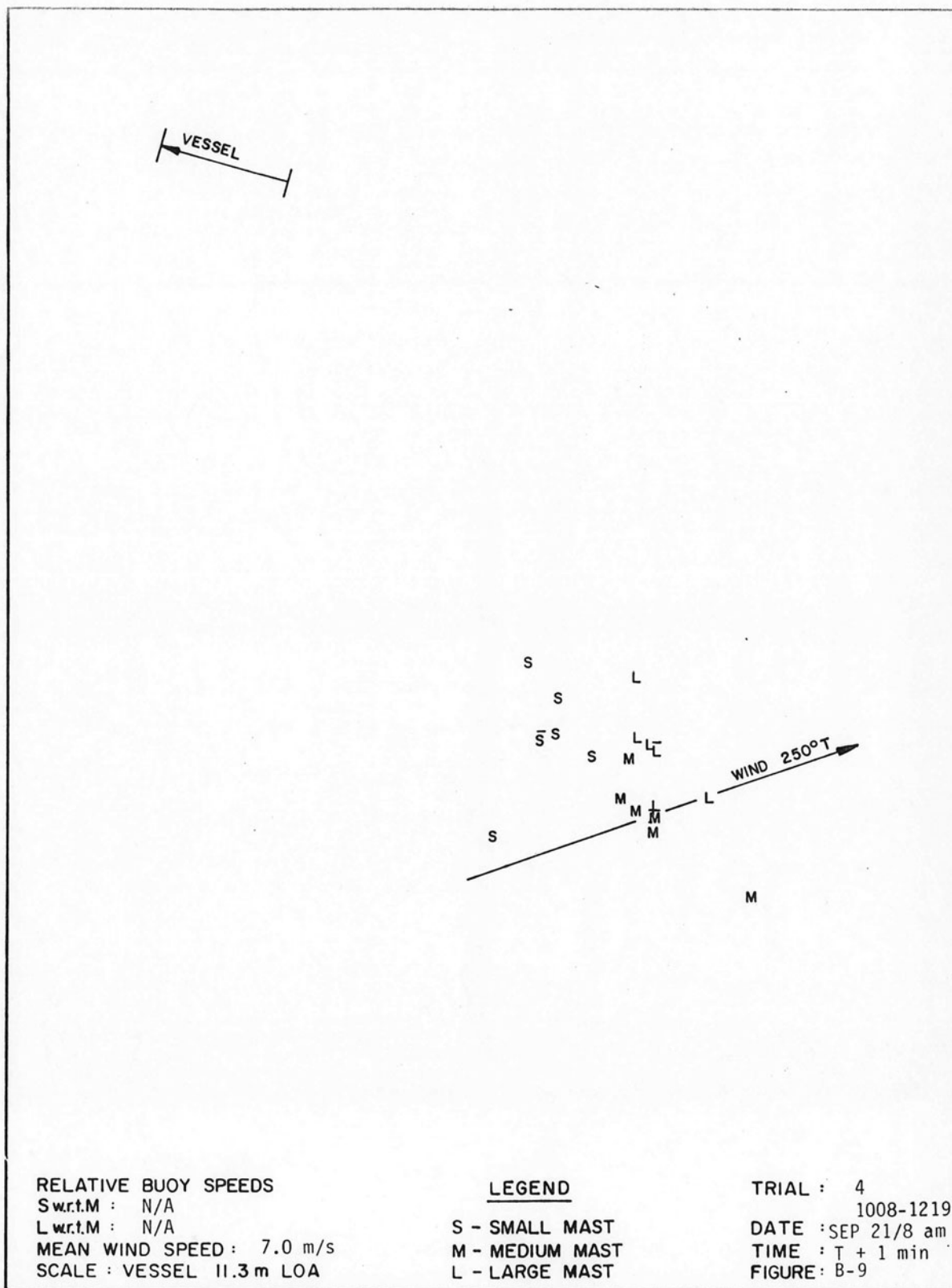
TRIAL : 3

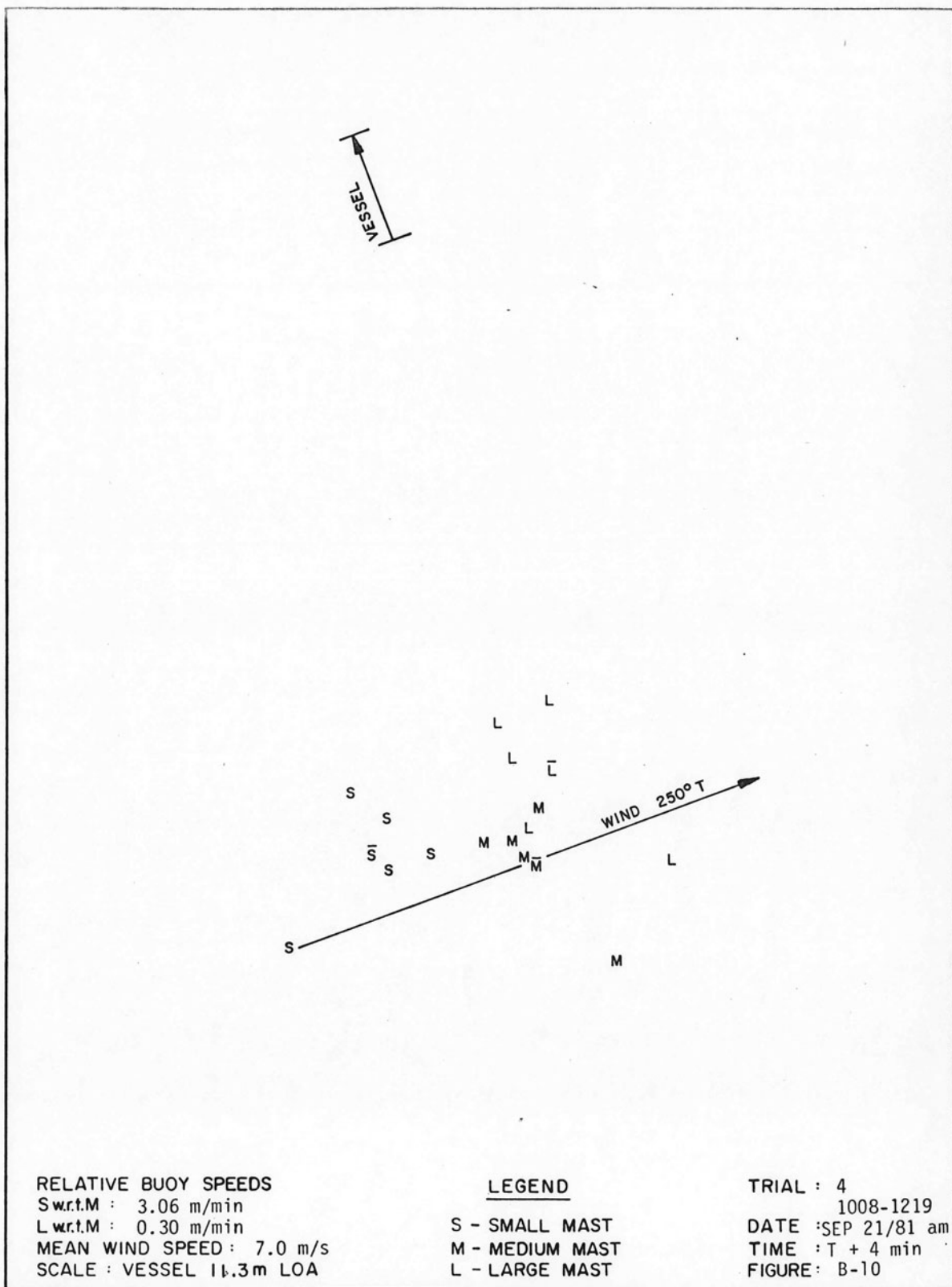
DATE : APR 10/81, 0911-1323

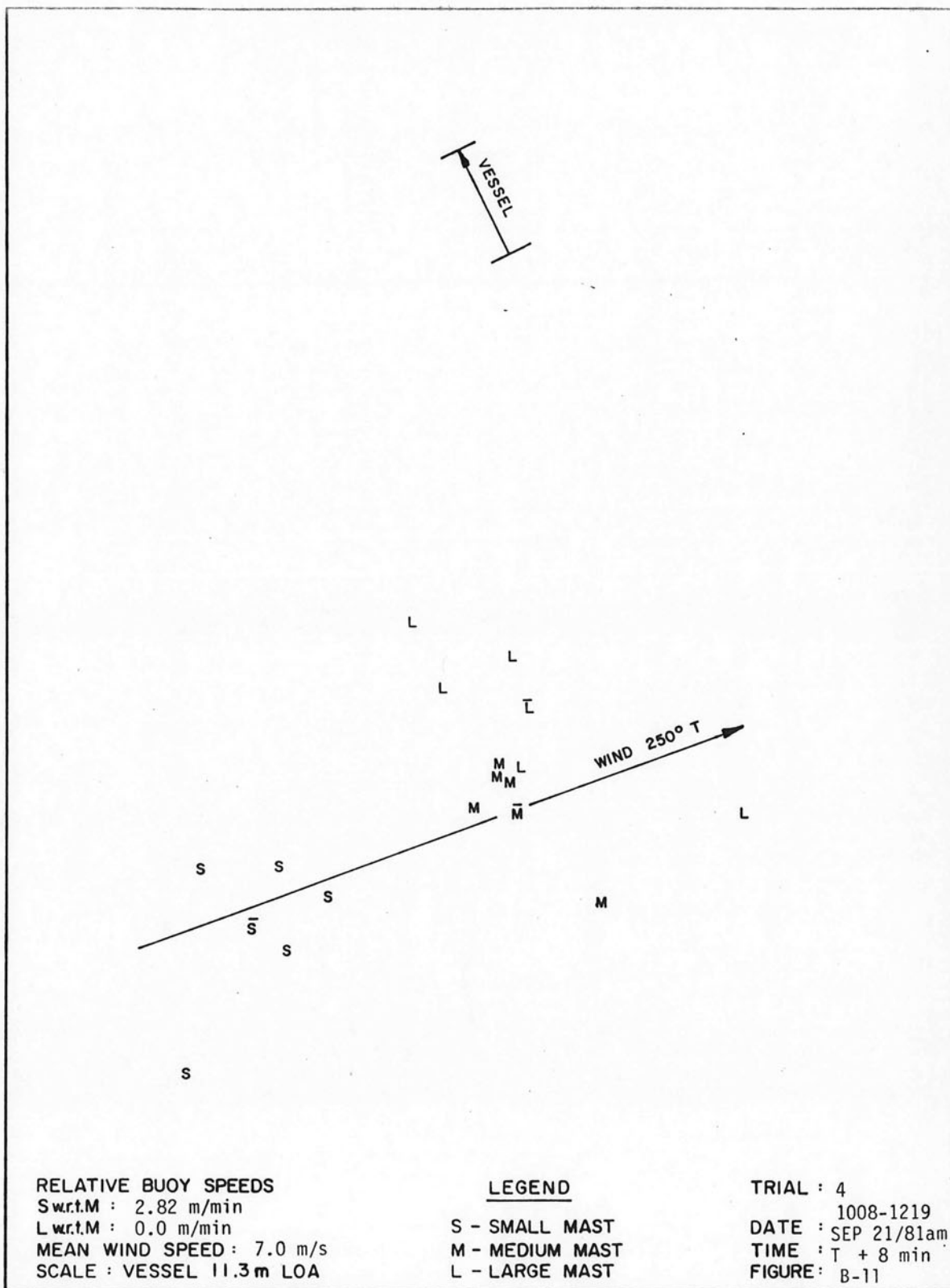
TIDE : LOW - 0705
HI - 1225

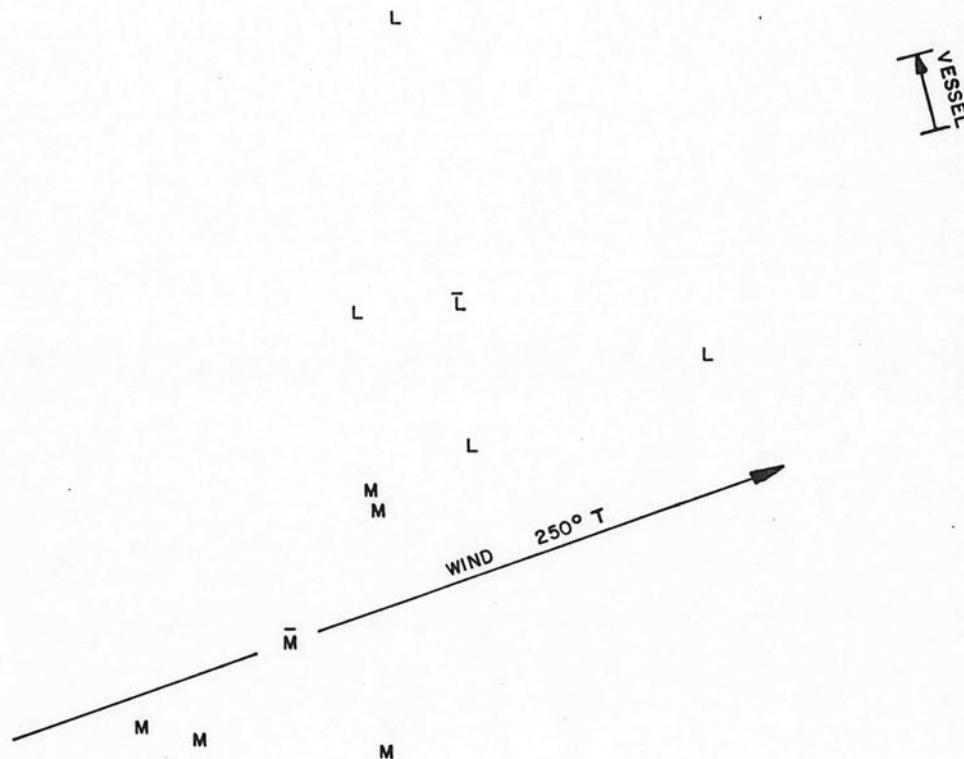
AV. WIND SPEED : 8.3 m/s

FIGURE : B-8









Note: One of the large mast buoys drifted off camera and is therefore not used in calculations.

RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS

S_{wrt}M : N/A

L_{wrt}M : 0.78 m/min

MEAN WIND SPEED : 7.0 m/s

SCALE : VESSEL 11.3m LOA

LEGEND

S - SMALL MAST

M - MEDIUM MAST

L - LARGE MAST

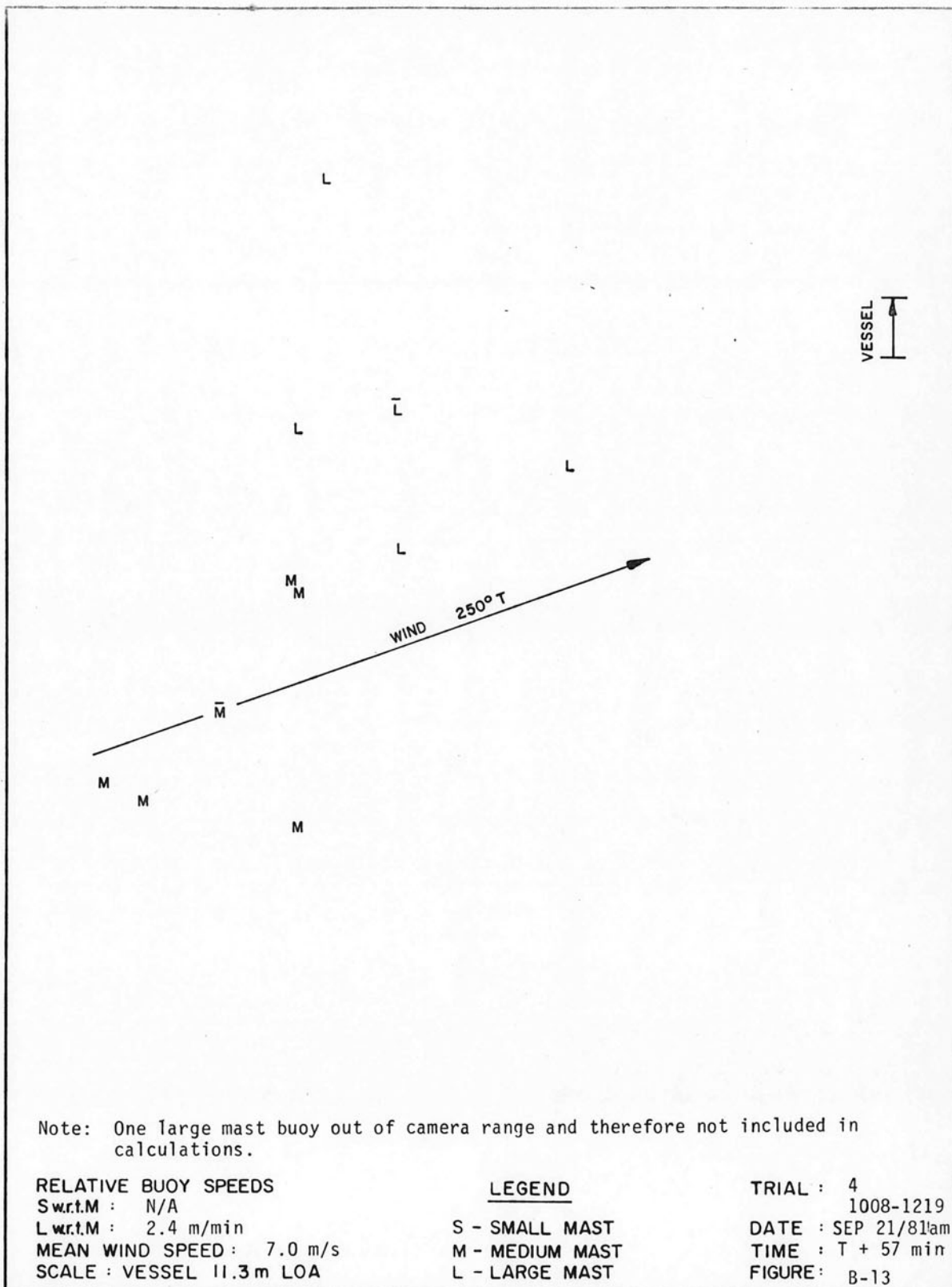
TRIAL : 4

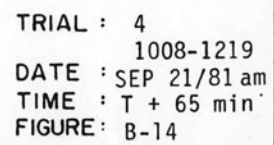
1008-1219

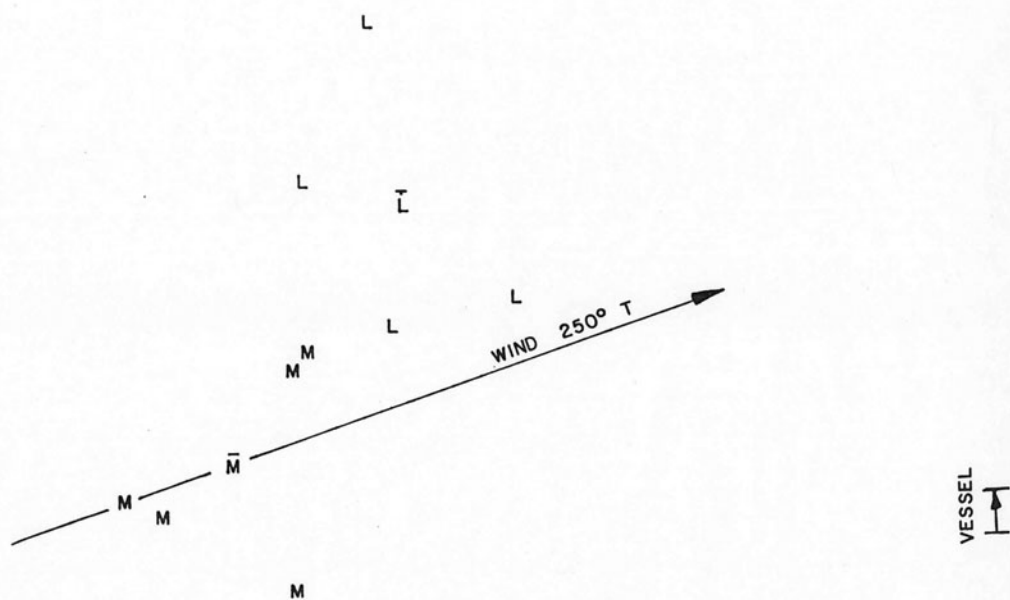
DATE : SEP 21/81 am

TIME : T + 53 min

FIGURE : B-12



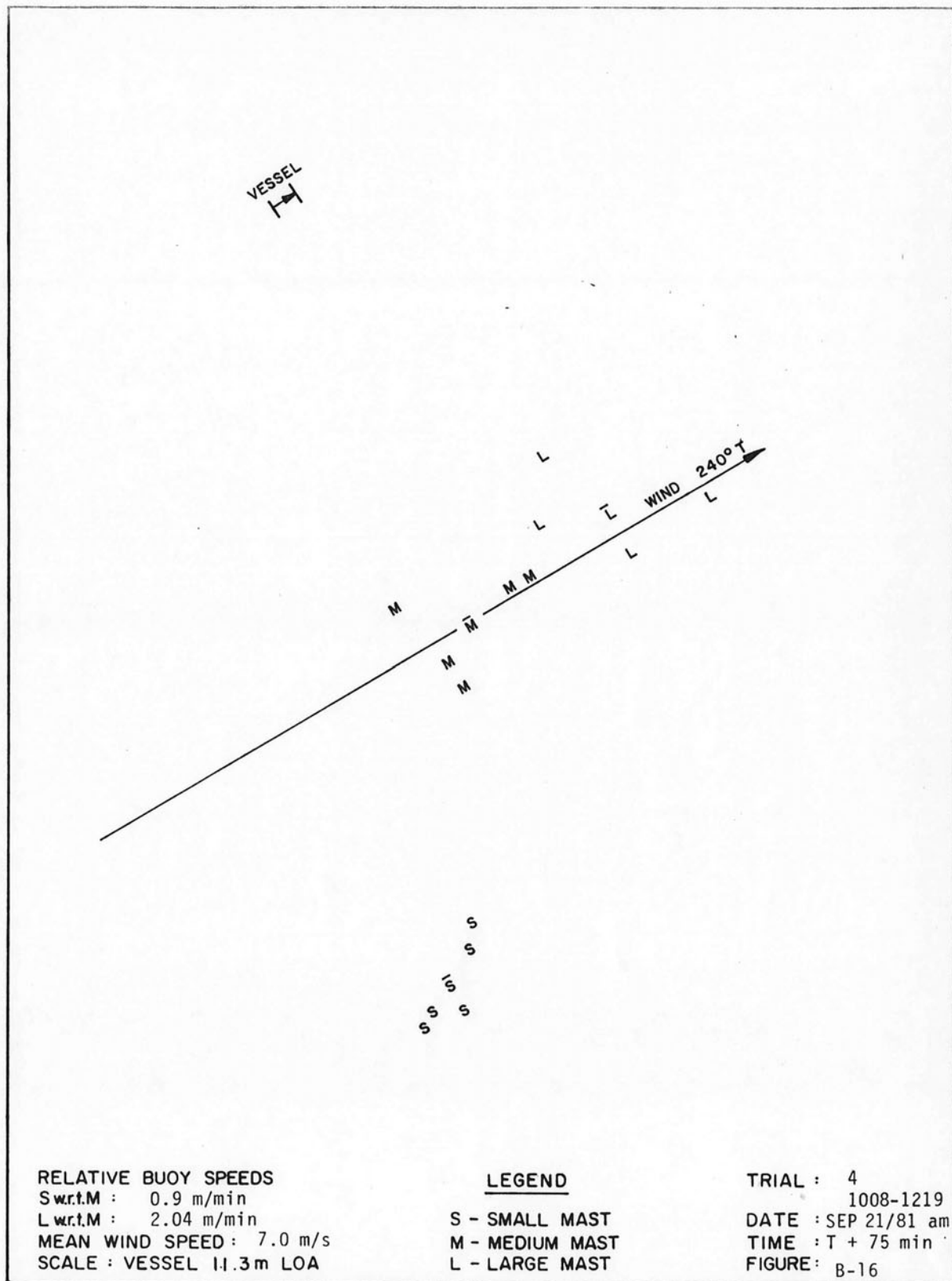


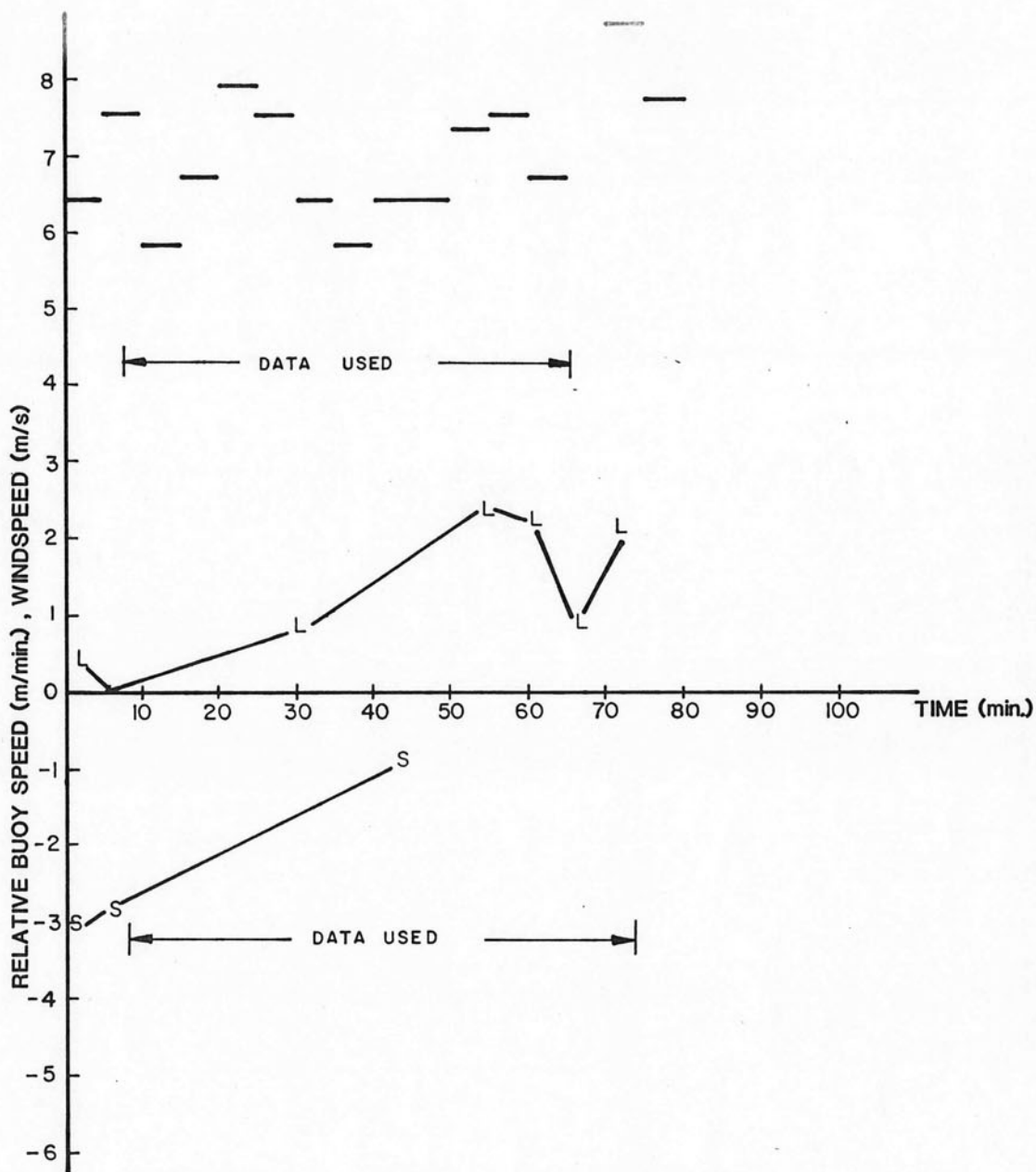


RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS
 Swrt.M : N/A
 L wrt.M : 0.84 m/min
 MEAN WIND SPEED : 7.0 m/s
 SCALE : VESSEL 11.3m LOA

LEGEND
 S - SMALL MAST
 M - MEDIUM MAST
 L - LARGE MAST

TRIAL : 4
 1008-1219
 DATE : SEP 21/81 am
 TIME : T + 71 min
 FIGURE : B-15





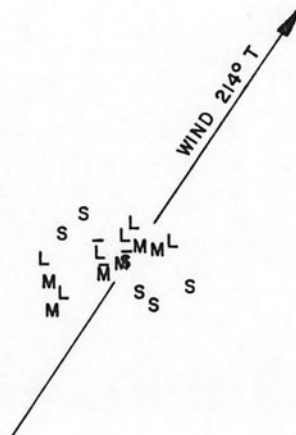
BUOY SPEED (RELATIVE, AT TIME BETWEEN FIXES)

Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L - BIO LARGE MAST
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

TRIAL: 4
DATE: SEP 21/81,
TIDE: LOW 0815, HI 1330
AV. WIND SPEED : 7.0 m/s
FIGURE: B-17



RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS

S wr.t.M : N/A

L wr.t.M : N/A

MEAN WIND SPEED : 7.4 m/s

SCALE : VESSEL 14.6 m LOA

LEGEND

S - SMALL MAST

M - MEDIUM MAST

L - LARGE MAST

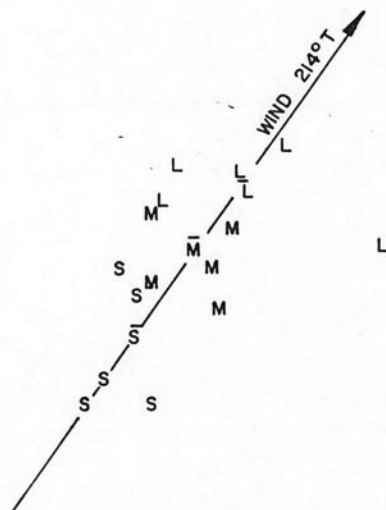
TRIAL : 6

1010-1230

DATE : Nov 9/81 am

TIME : T + 7 min

FIGURE : B-18



VESEL
227° T

RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS

S wrt M : 1.09 m/min

L wrt M : 1.04 m/min

MEAN WIND SPEED : 7.4 m/s

SCALE : VESSEL 14.6 m LOA

LEGEND

S - SMALL MAST

M - MEDIUM MAST

L - LARGE MAST

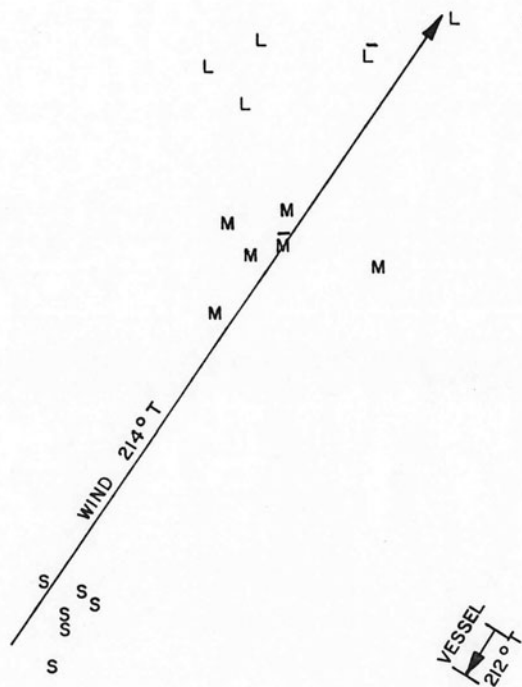
TRIAL : 6

1010-1230

DATE : Nov 9/81 am

TIME : T + 16 min

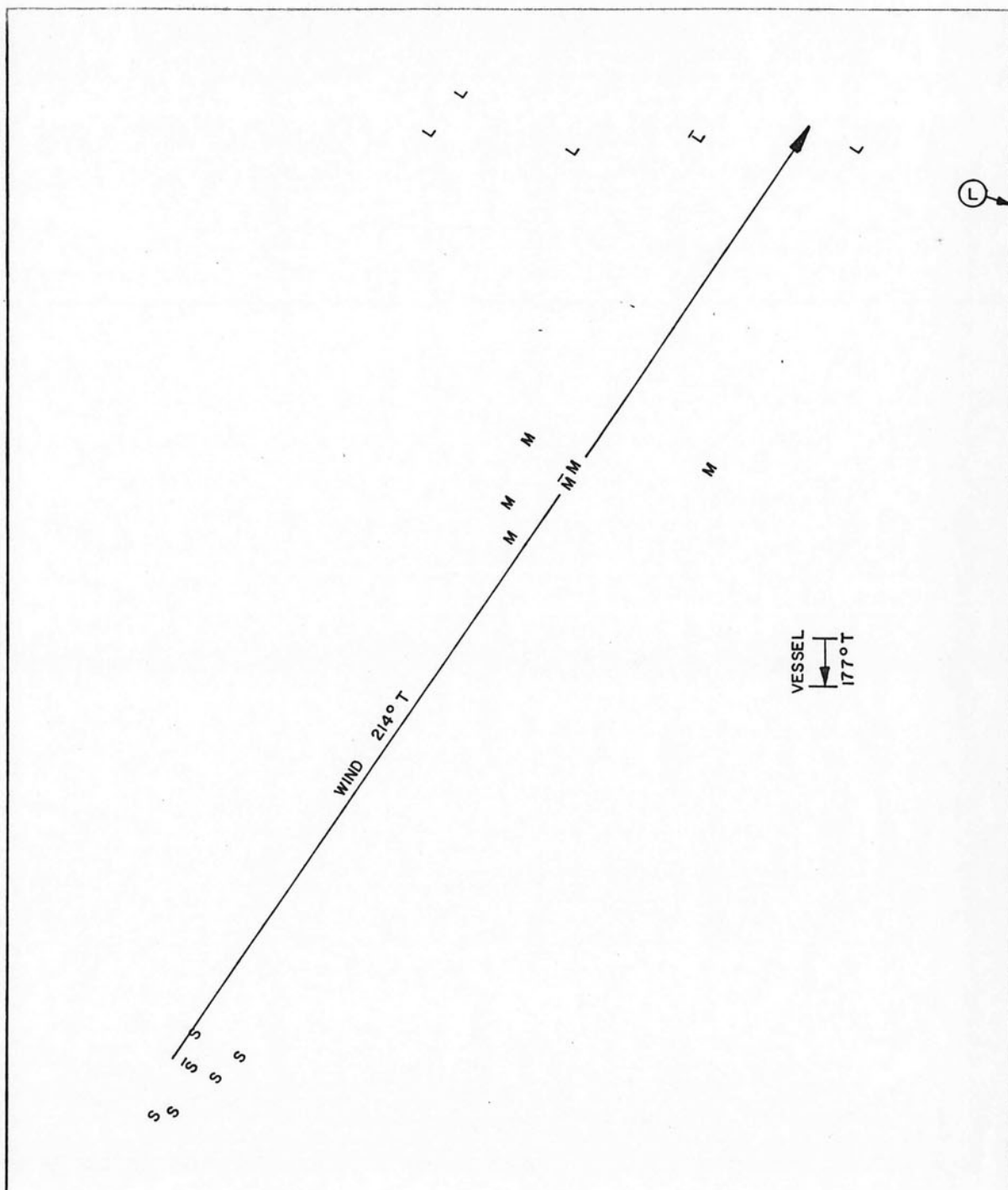
FIGURE : B-19



RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS
 Swrt.M : 3.2 m/min
 Lwrt.M : 1.35 m/min
 MEAN WIND SPEED : 7.4 m/s
 SCALE : VESSEL 14.6m LOA

LEGEND
 S - SMALL MAST
 M - MEDIUM MAST
 L - LARGE MAST

TRIAL : 6
 1010-1230
 DATE : Nov 9/81 am
 TIME : T + 50 min
 FIGURE : B-20



Note: One Large Mast Buoy L, beyond page border. It is included in calculations.

RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS

Swrt.M : 3.5 m/min

L wrt.M : 1.87 m/min

MEAN WIND SPEED : 7.4 m/s

SCALE : VESSEL 14.6m LOA

LEGEND

S - SMALL MAST

M - MEDIUM MAST

L - LARGE MAST

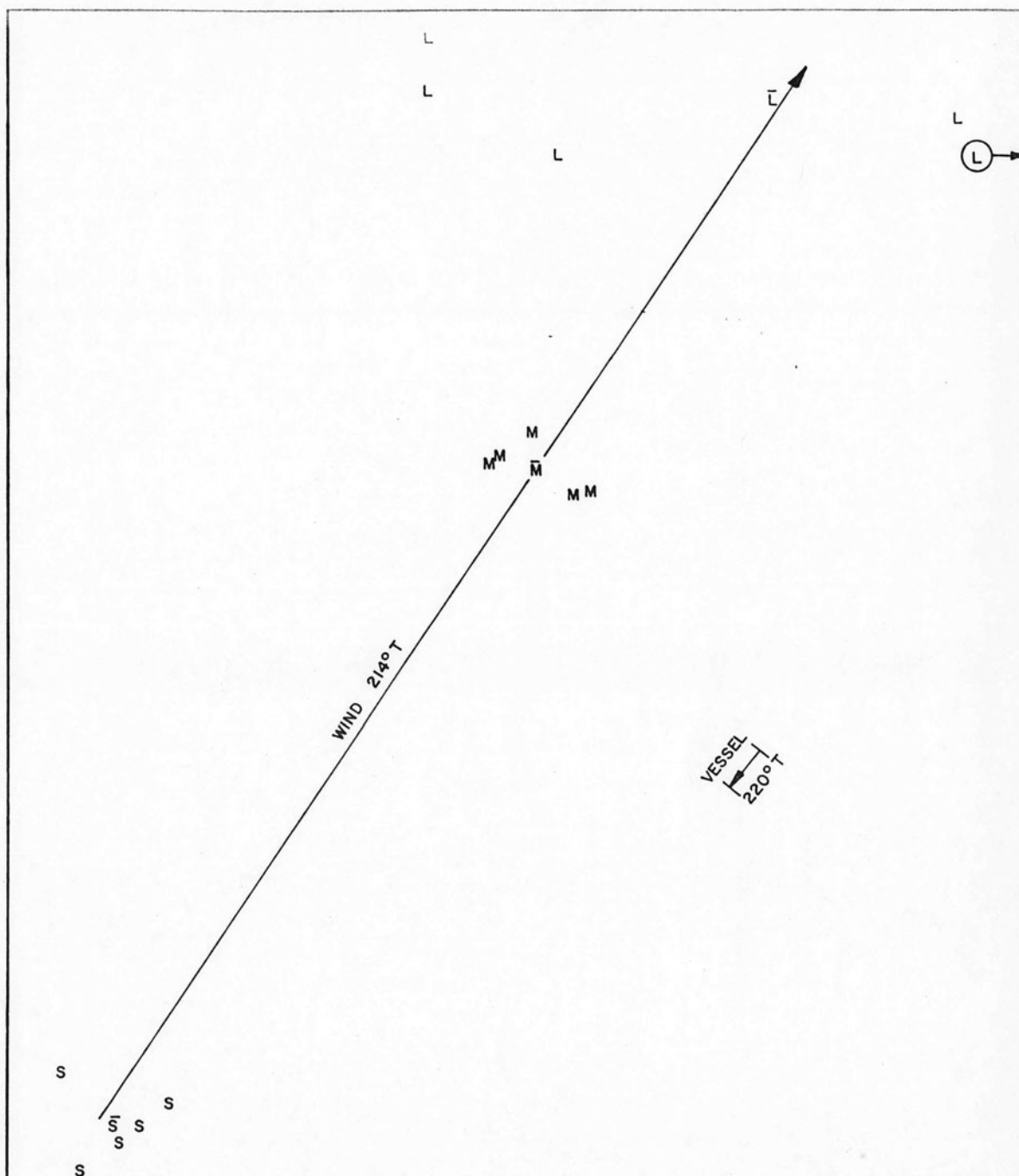
TRIAL : 6

1010-1230

DATE : Nov 9/81 am

TIME : T + 83 min

FIGURE : B-21



Note: One Large Mast Buoy L beyond page border. It is included in calculations.

RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS

S wrt M : 0.7 m/min

L wrt M : 0.7 m/min

MEAN WIND SPEED : 7.4 m/s

SCALE : VESSEL 14.6m LOA

LEGEND

S - SMALL MAST

M - MEDIUM MAST

L - LARGE MAST

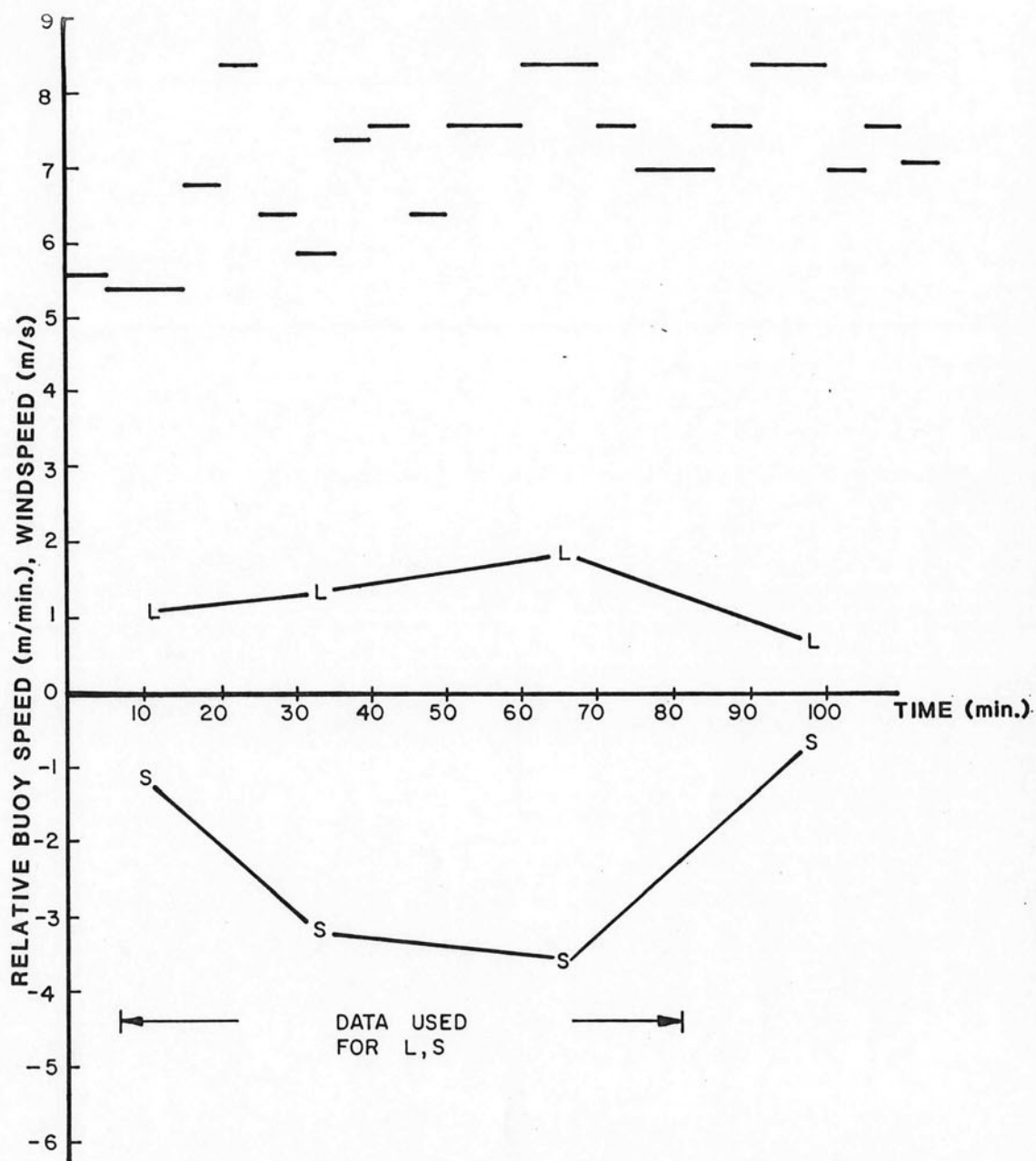
TRIAL : 6

1010-1230

DATE : Nov 9/81 am

TIME : T + 117 min

FIGURE : B-22



BUOY SPEED (RELATIVE, AT TIME BETWEEN FIXES)

Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L - BIO LARGE MAST
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

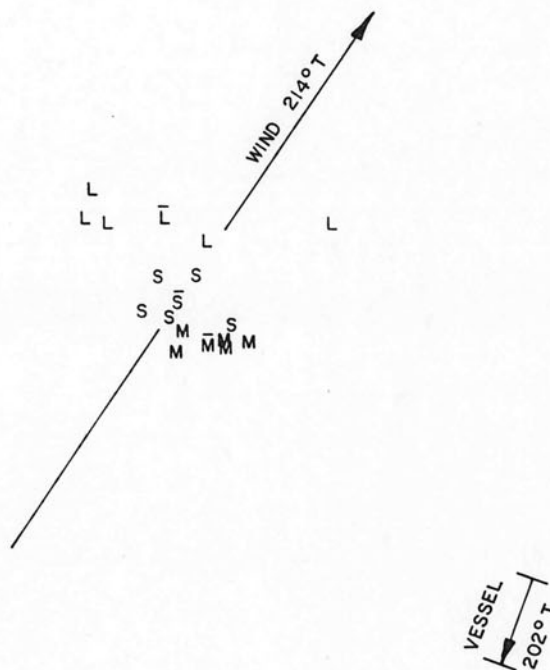
TRIAL: 6

DATE: NOV 9/81, 1010-1210

TIDE: HI - 0525, LOW 1145

AV. WIND SPEED: 7.4 m/s

FIGURE: B-23



RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS

Swrt.M : N/A

L wrt.M : N/A

MEAN WIND SPEED : 7.5 m/s

SCALE : VESSEL 14.6 m LOA

LEGEND

S - SMALL MAST

M - MEDIUM MAST

L - LARGE MAST

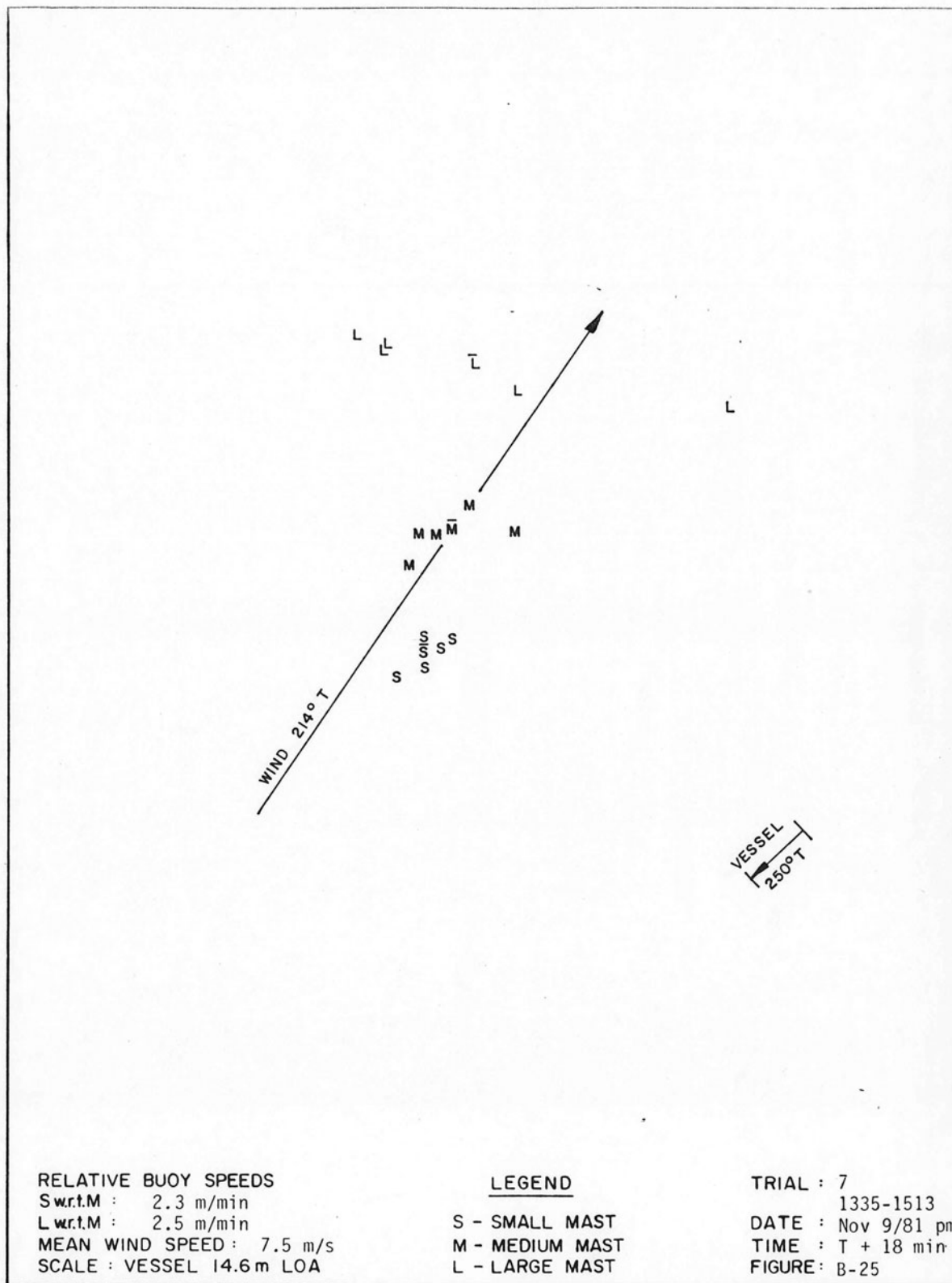
TRIAL : 7

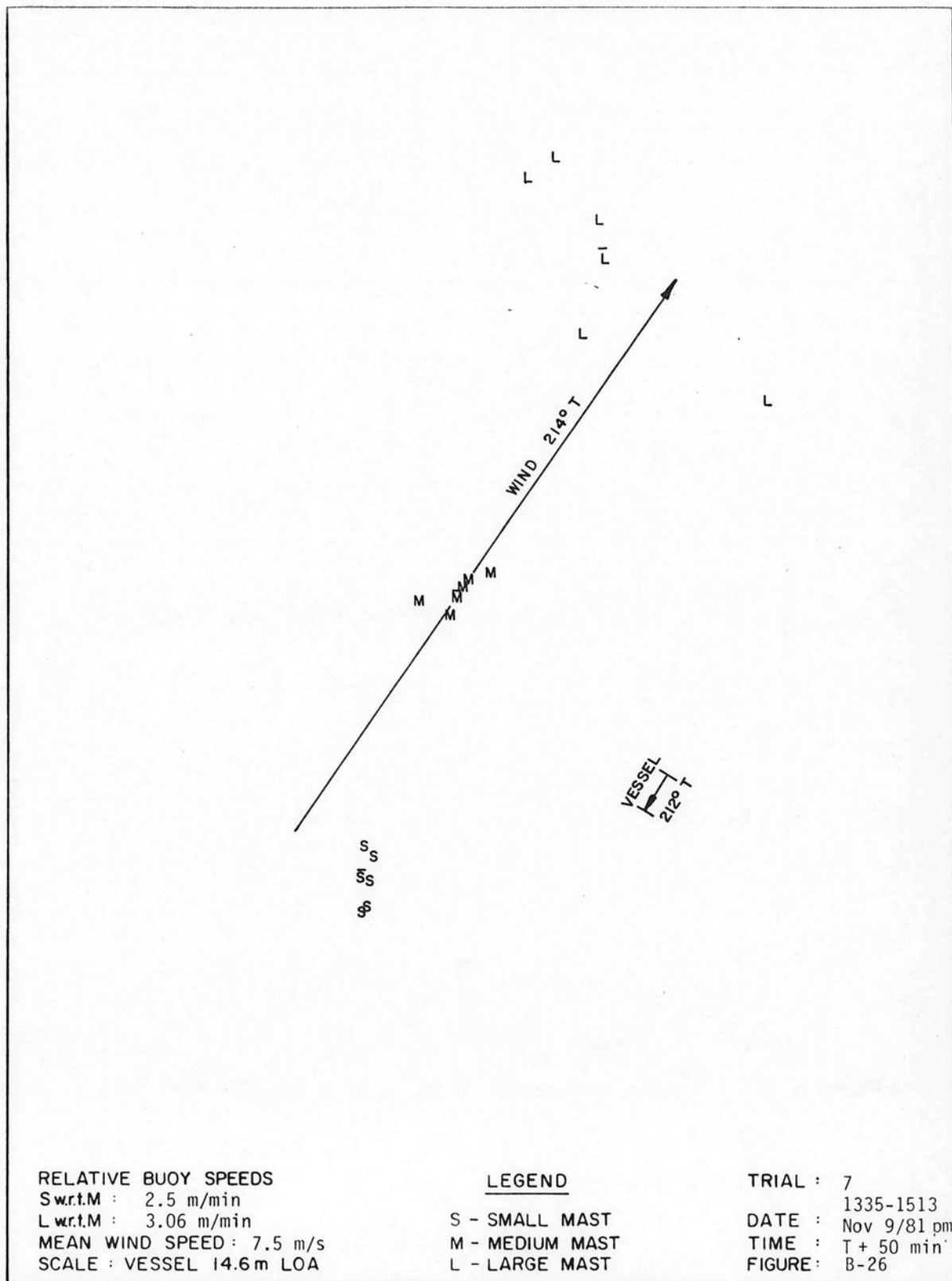
1335-1513

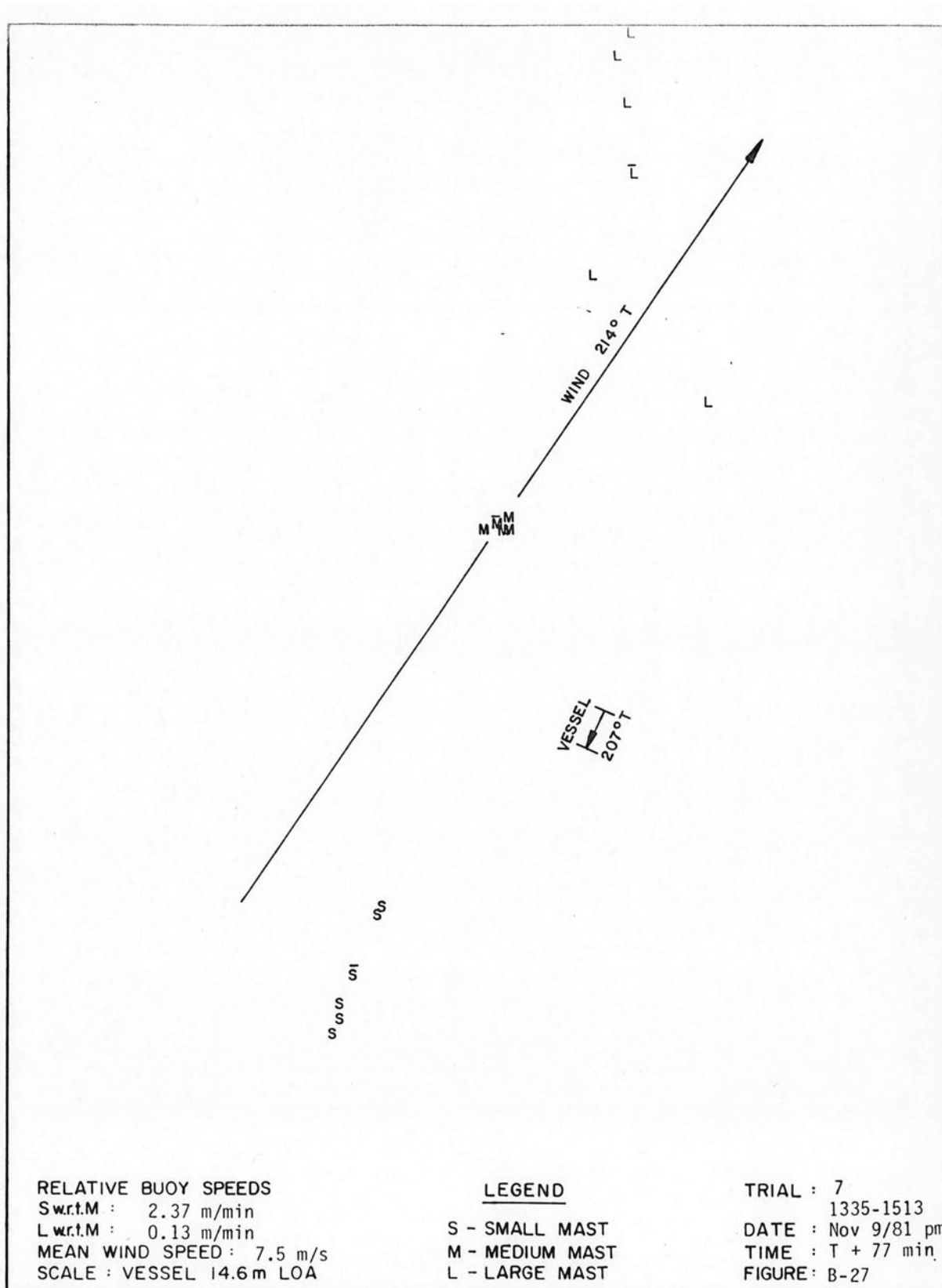
DATE : Nov 9/81 pm

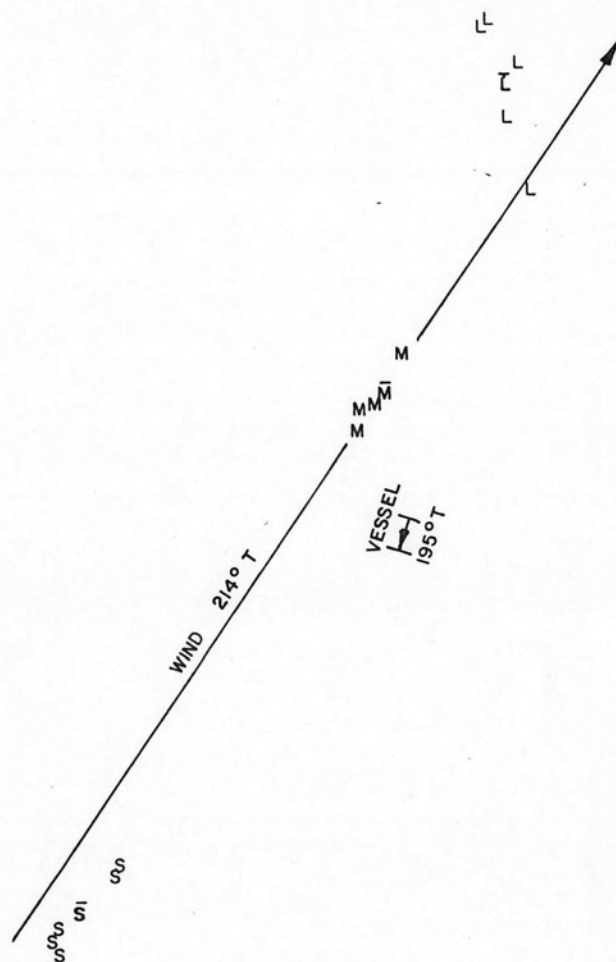
TIME : T + 9 min.

FIGURE : B-24









RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS

Swrt.M : 4.23 m/min

Lwrt.M : 0.17 m/min

MEAN WIND SPEED : 7.5 m/min

SCALE : VESSEL 14.6m LOA

LEGEND

S - SMALL MAST

M - MEDIUM MAST

L - LARGE MAST

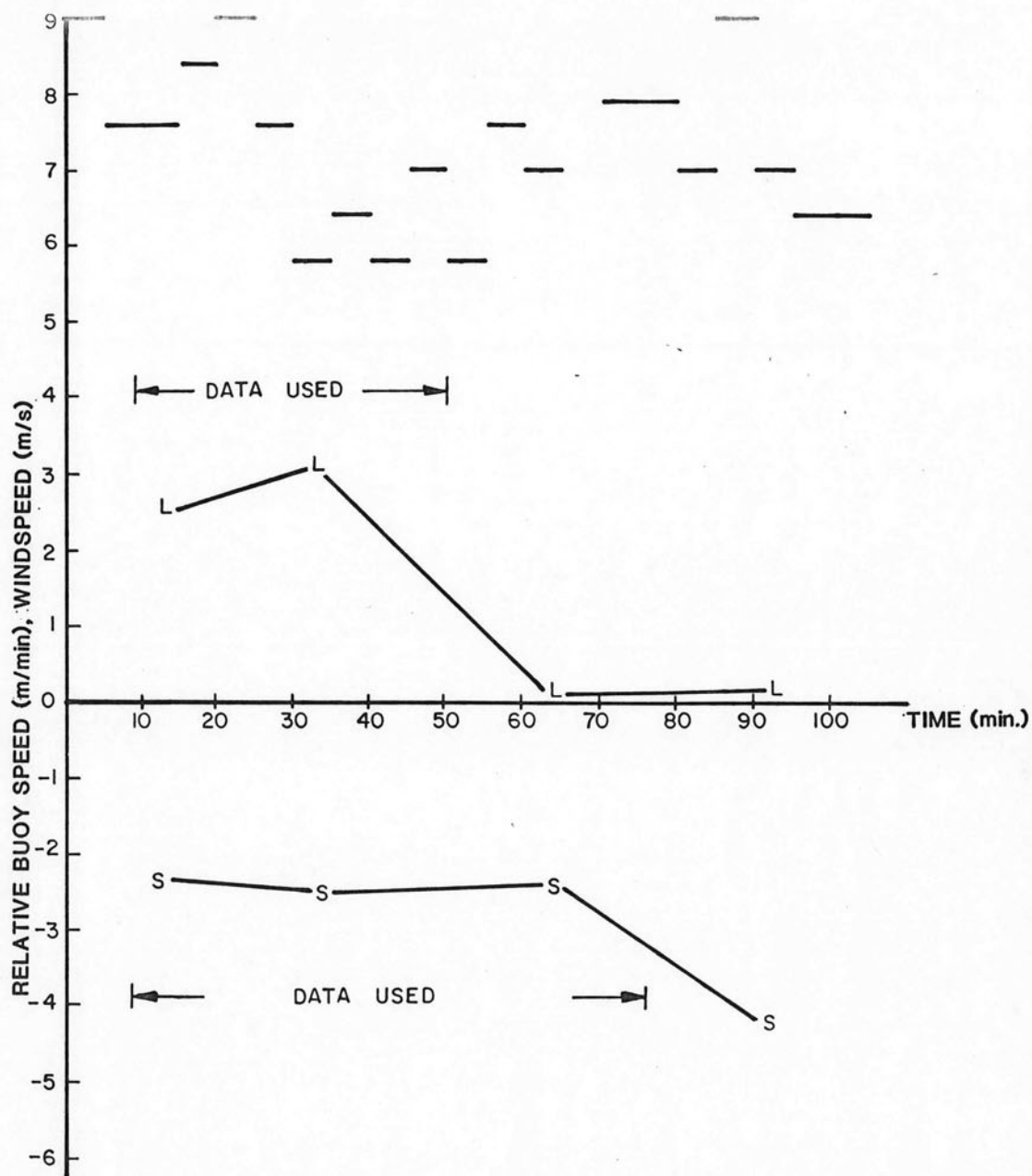
TRIAL : 7

1335-1513

DATE : Nov 9/81 pm

TIME : T + 108 min

FIGURE : B-28



**BUOY SPEED (RELATIVE, AT TIME BETWEEN FIXES)
Vs TIME (ELAPSED)**

LEGEND

L - BIO LARGE MAST
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

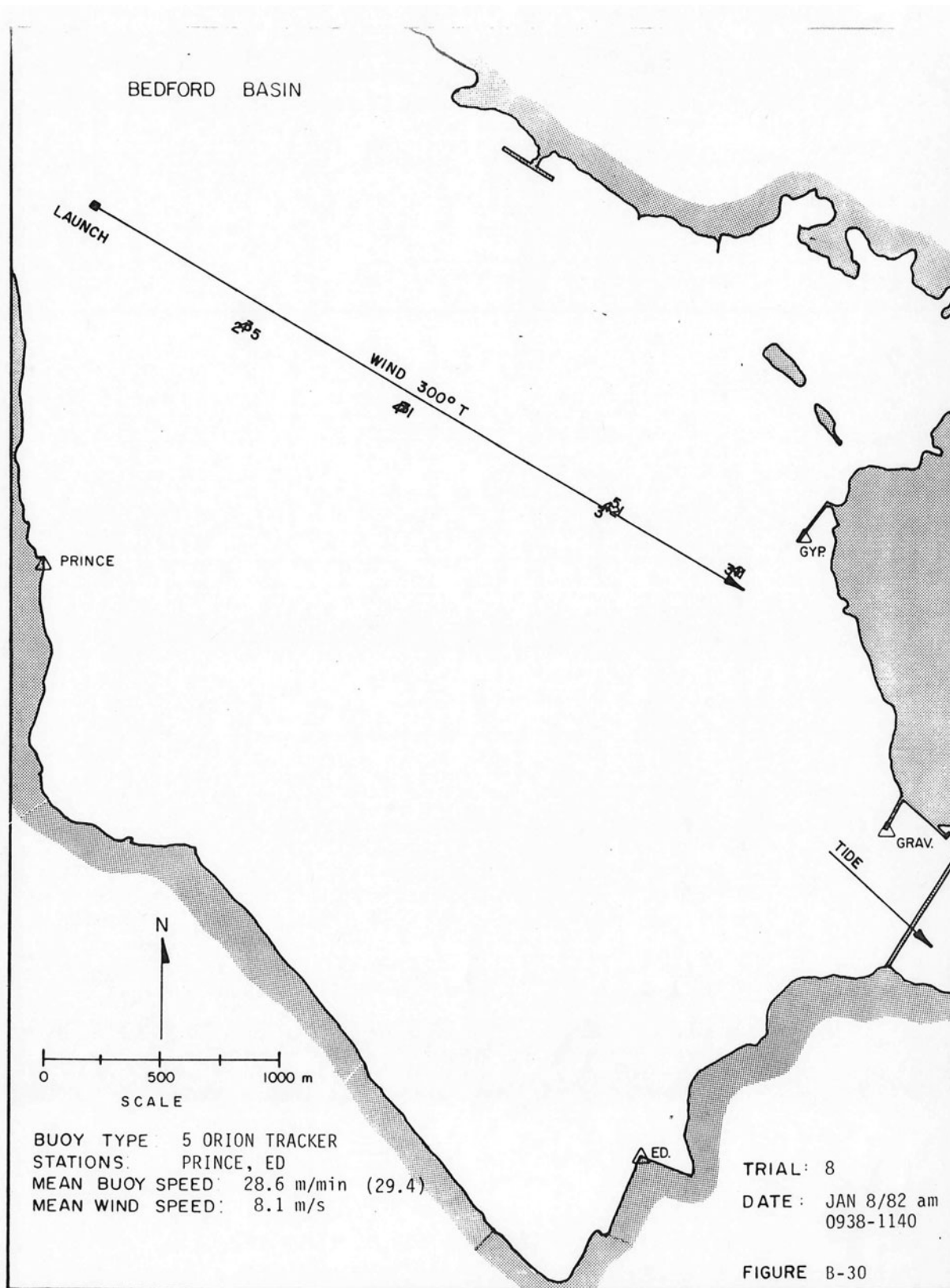
TRIAL 7

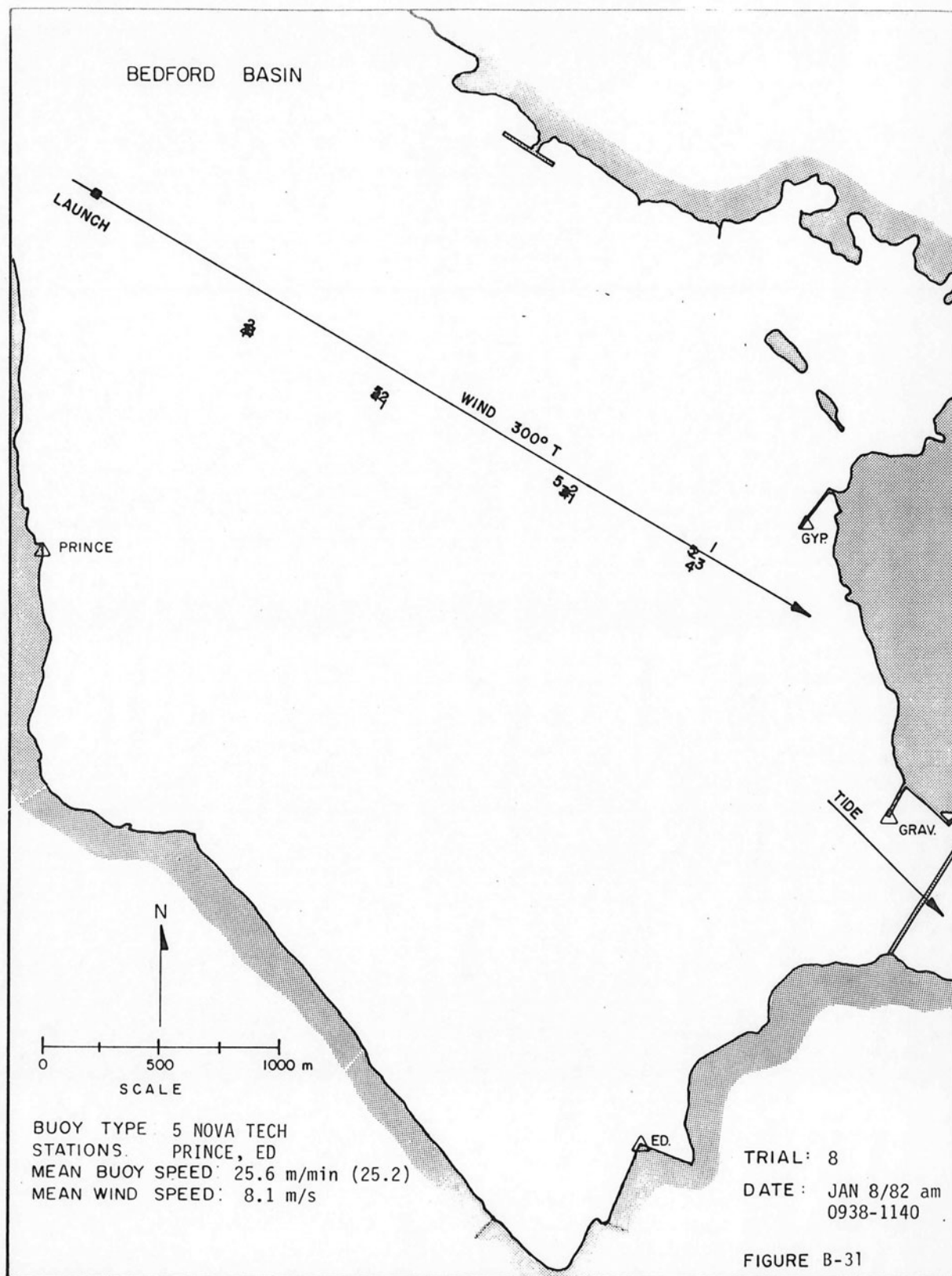
DATE NOV 9/81, 1335 - 1513

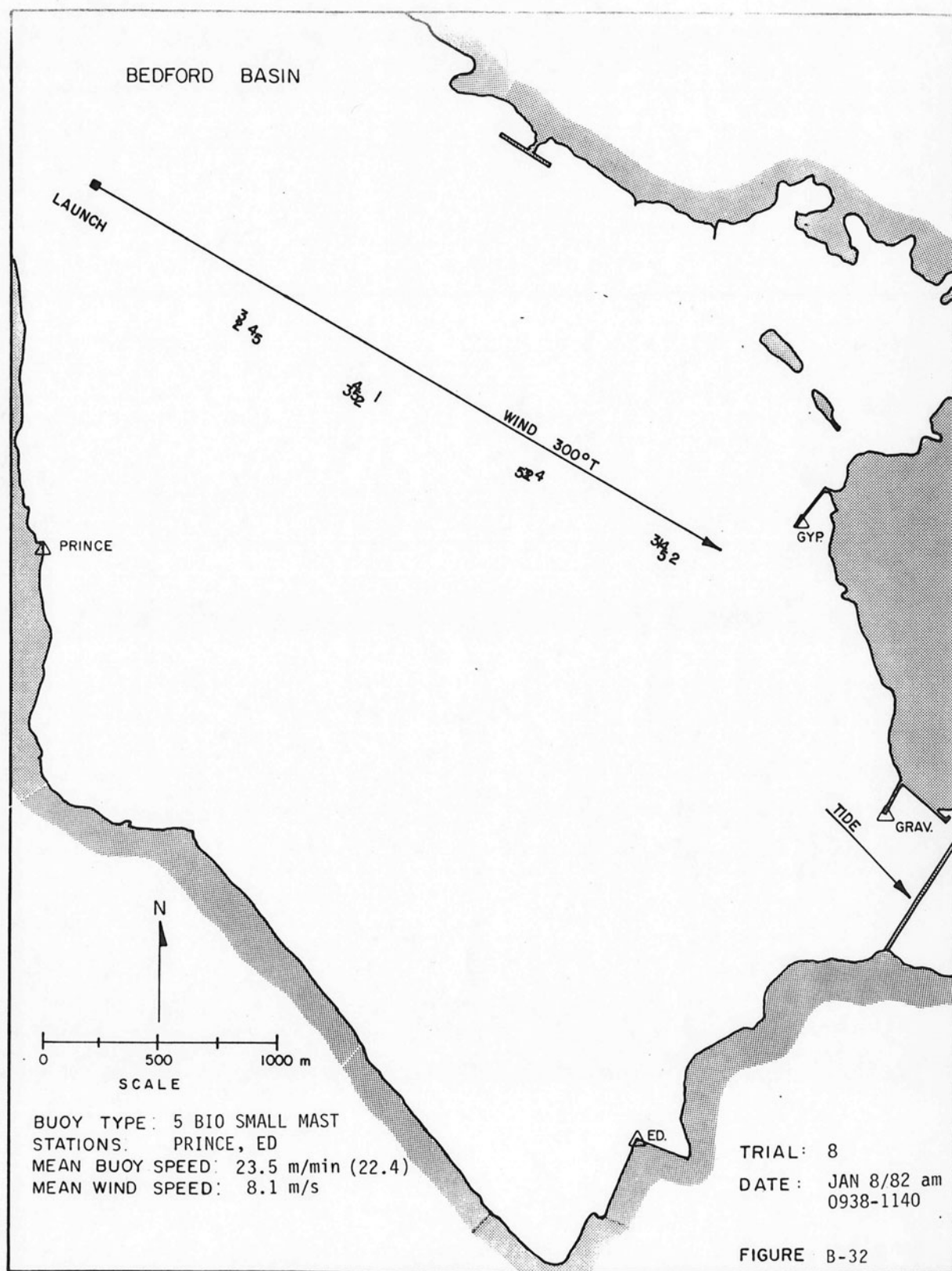
TIDE LOW 1145, HI 1735

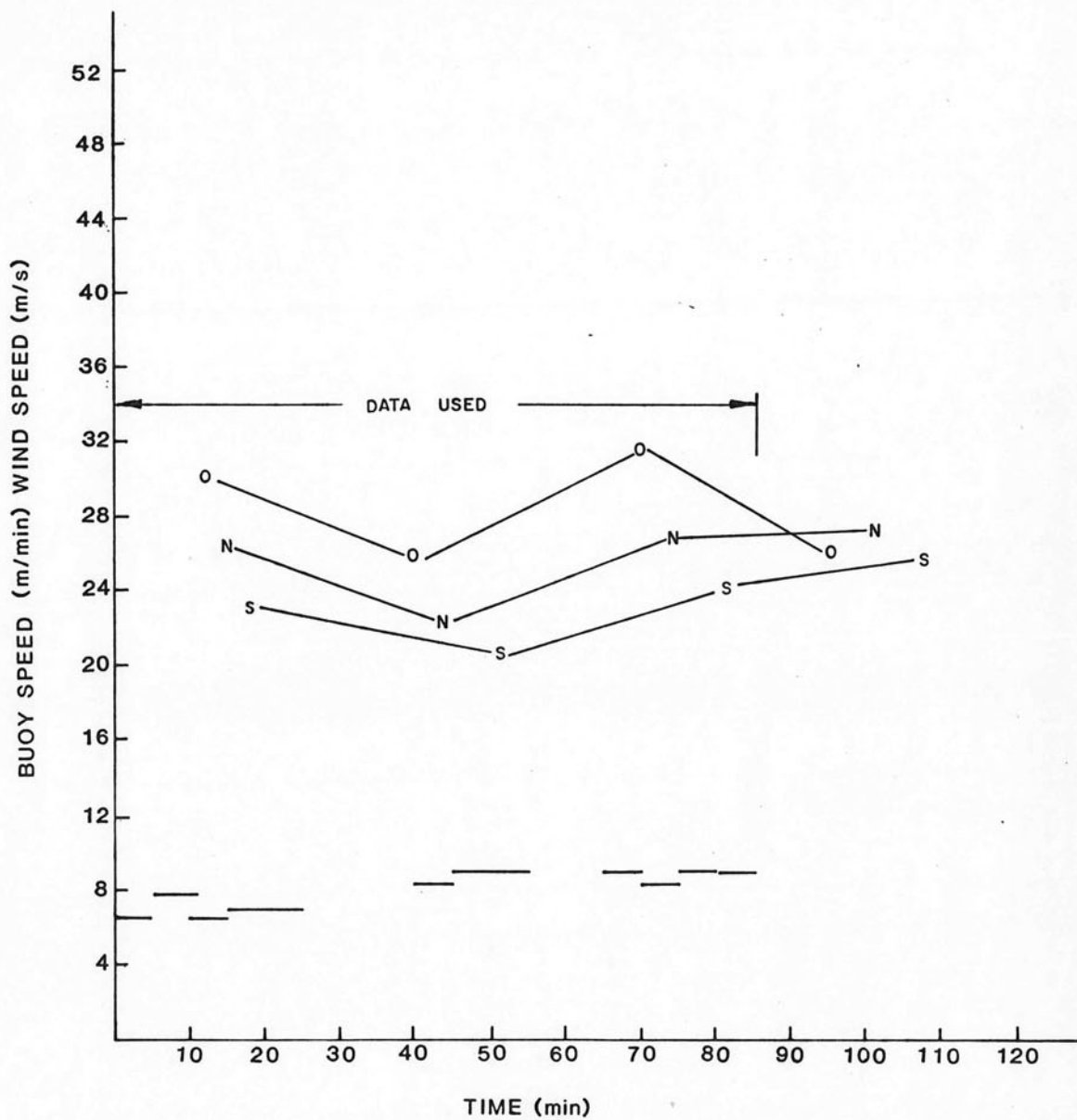
AV. WIND SPEED 7.5 m/s

FIGURE: B-29









BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

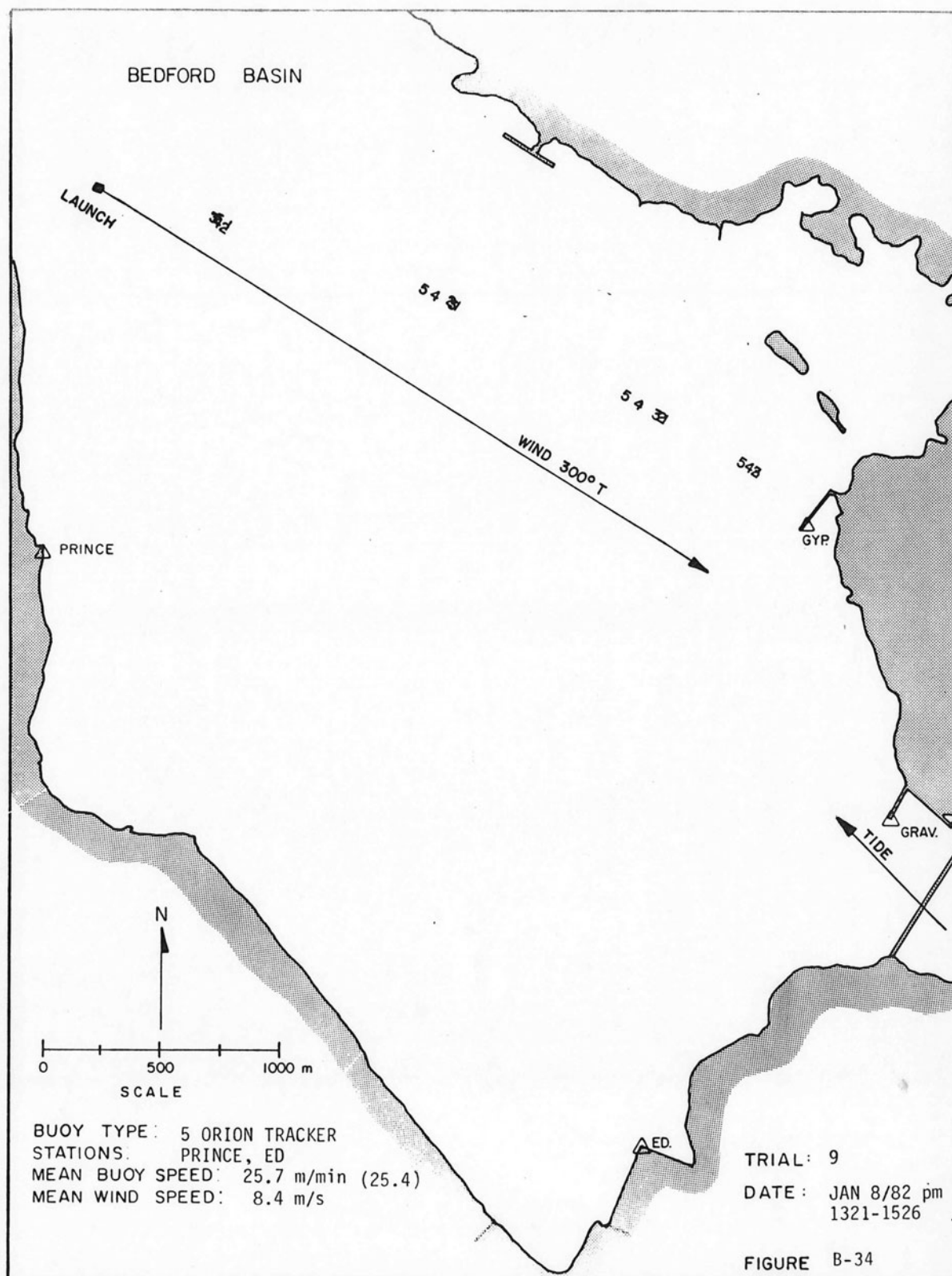
LEGEND

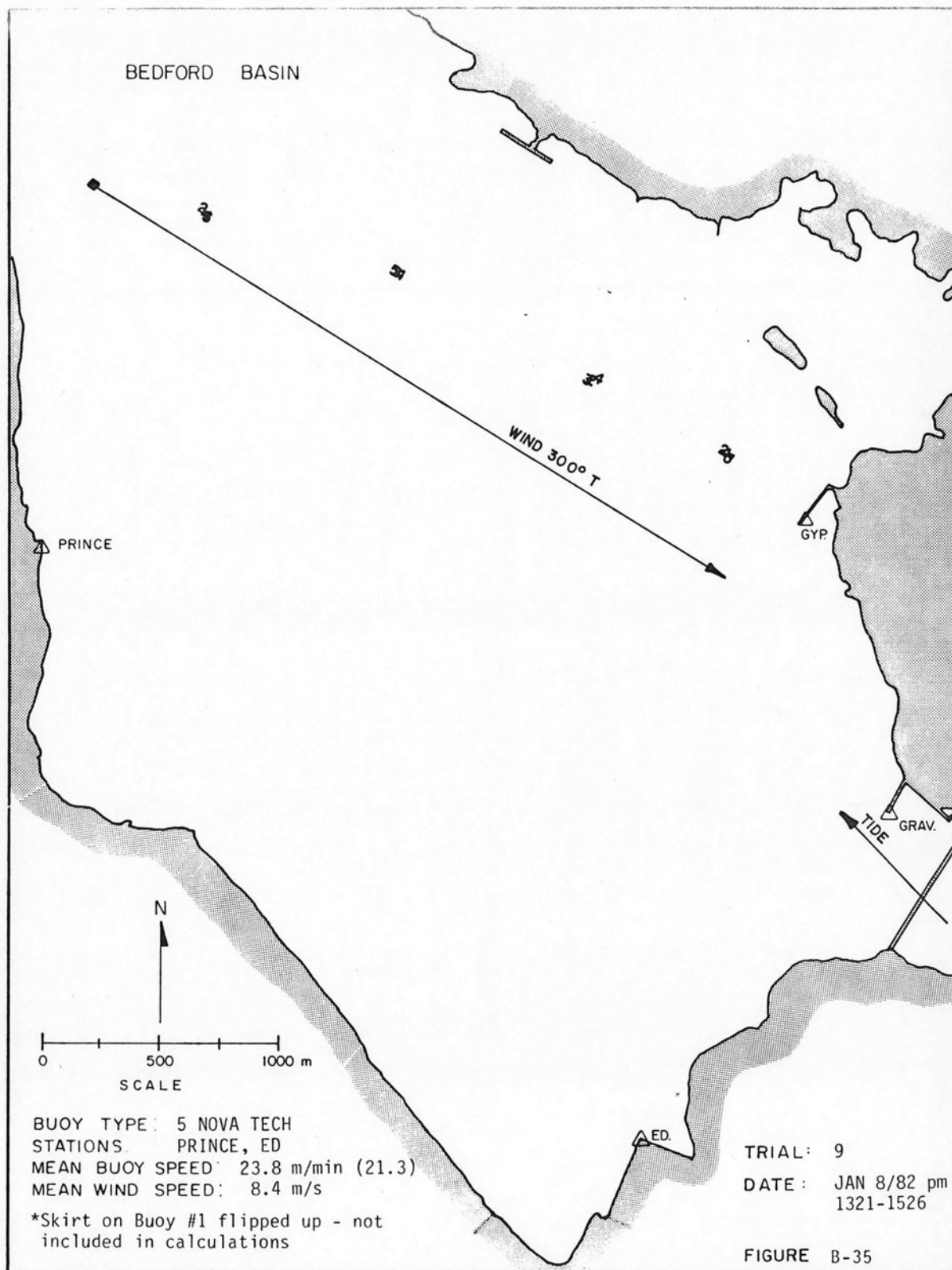
O - ORION TRACKER
N - NOVA TECH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

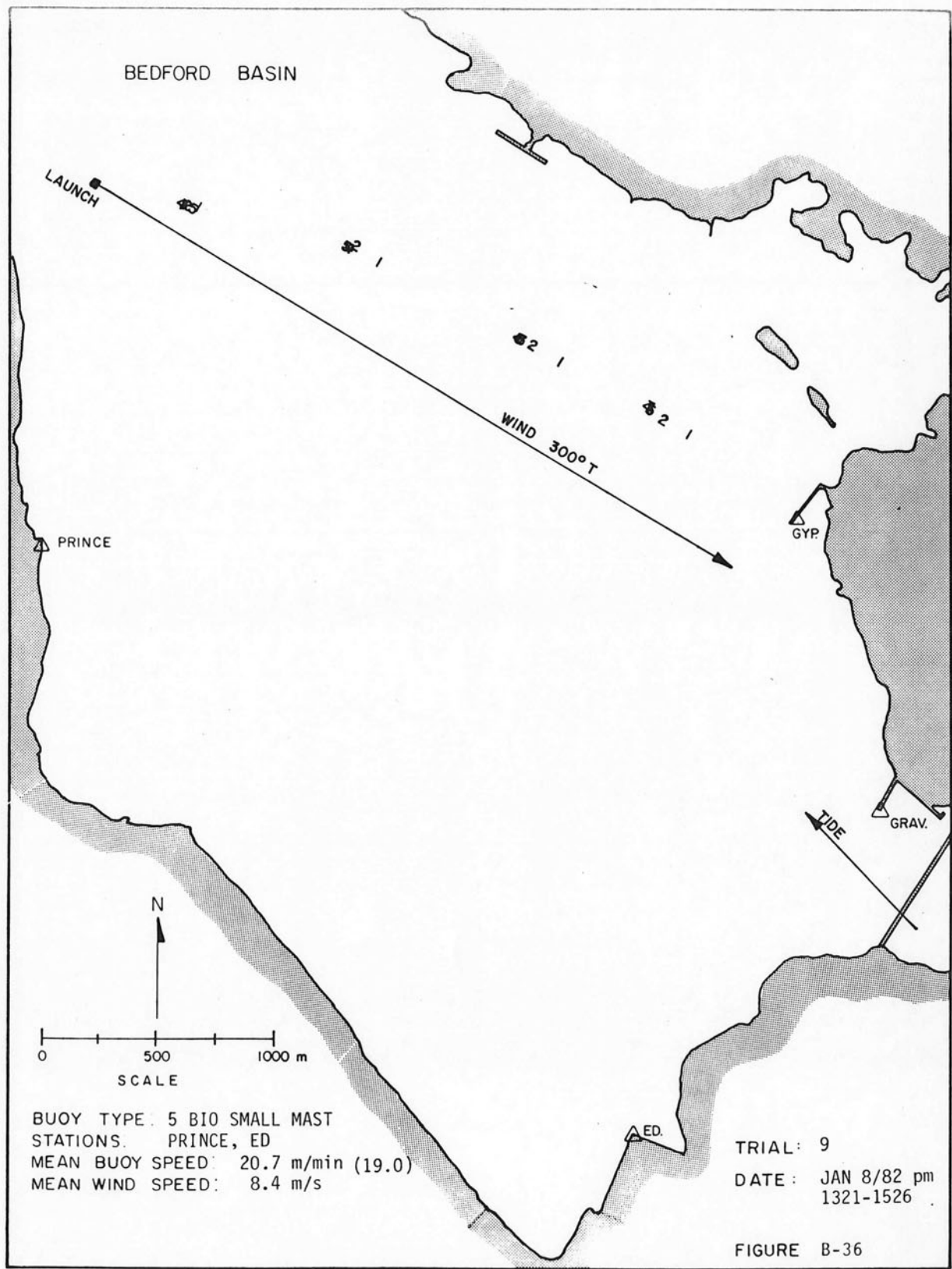
TRIAL : 8
DATE : JAN 8/82, 0938-1140
TIDE : HI - 0605
LOW - 1315

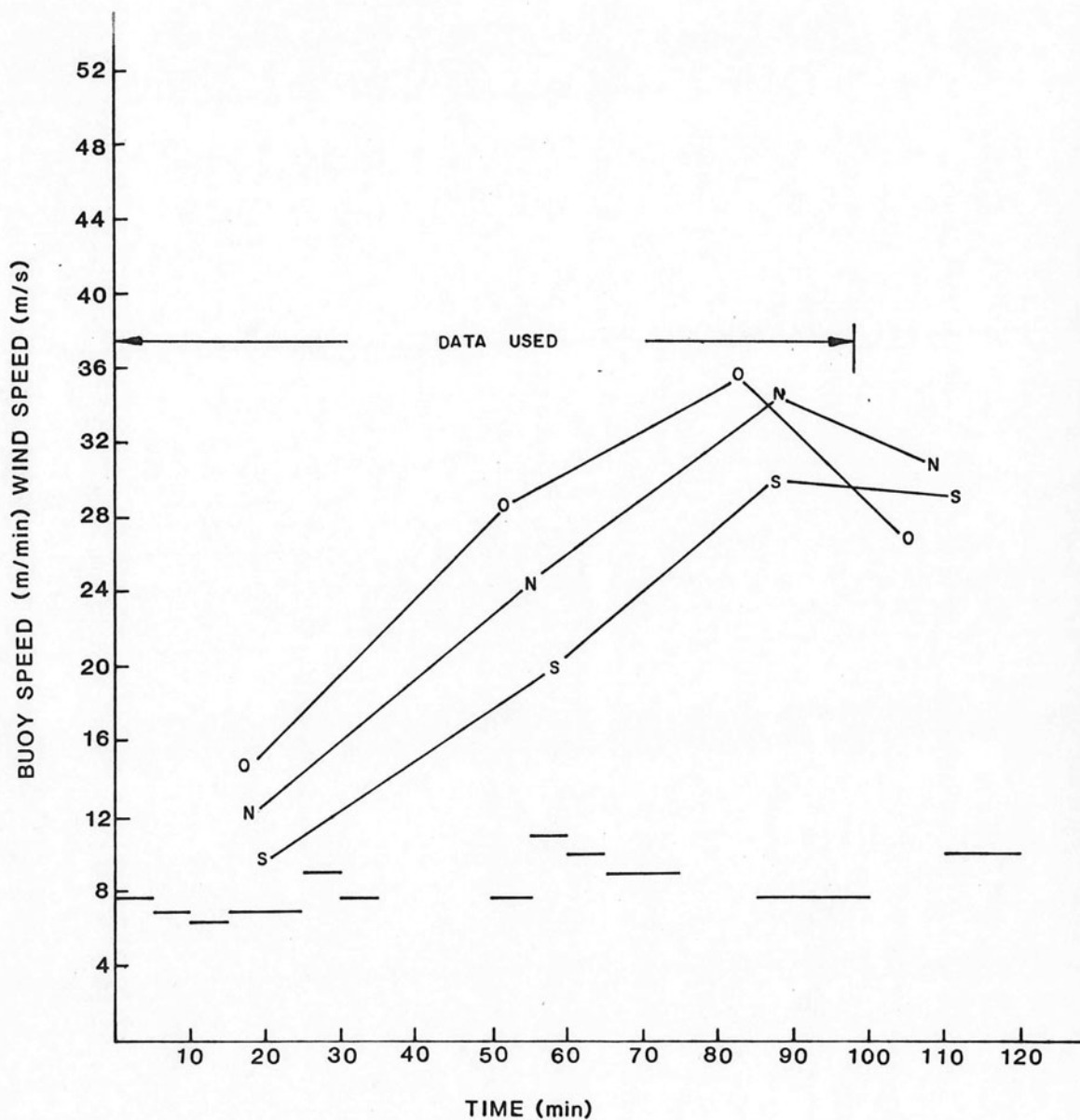
AV. WIND SPEED : 8.1 m/s

FIGURE : B-33









BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

O - ORION TRACKER
N - NOVA TECH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

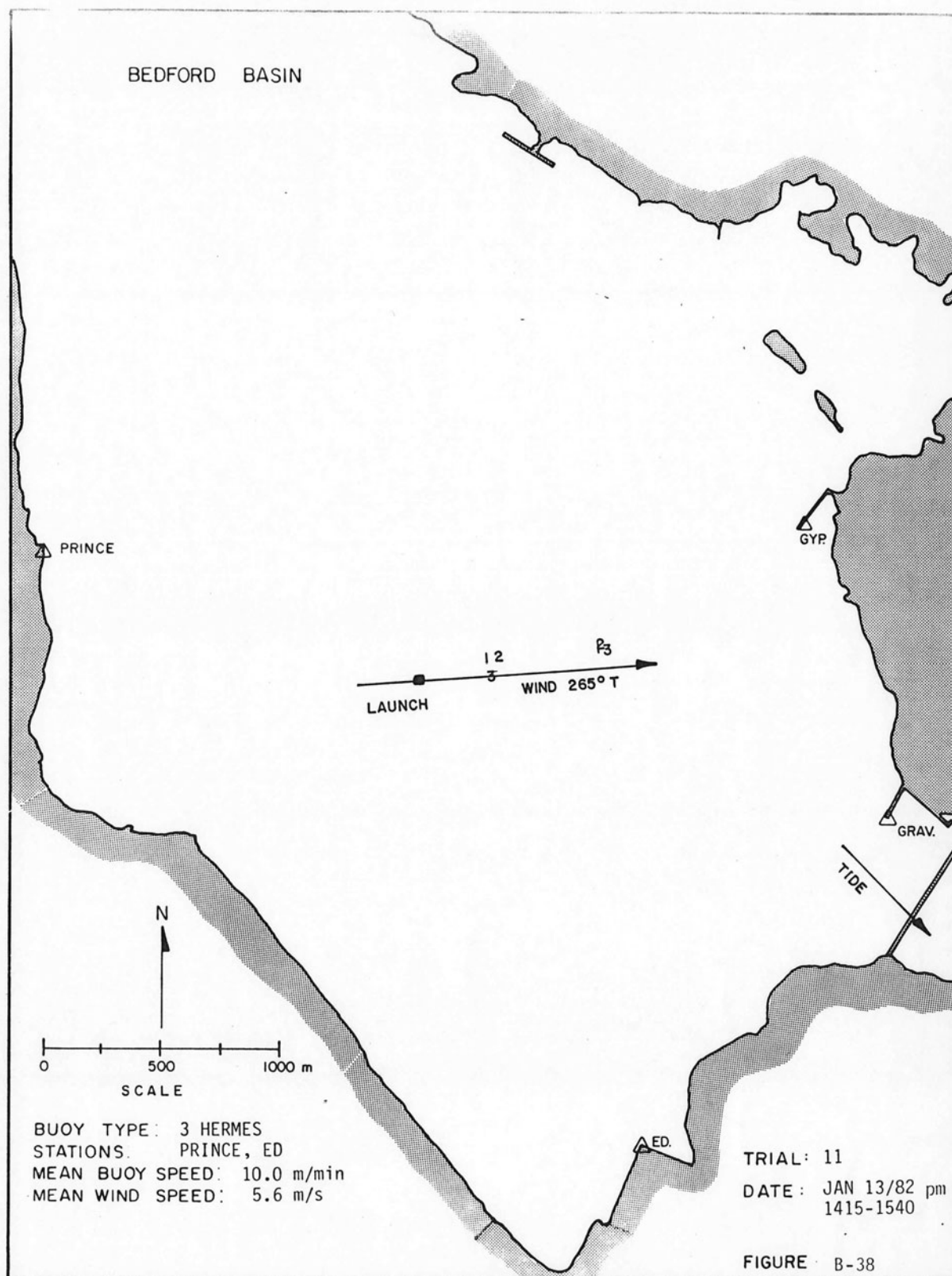
TRIAL : 9

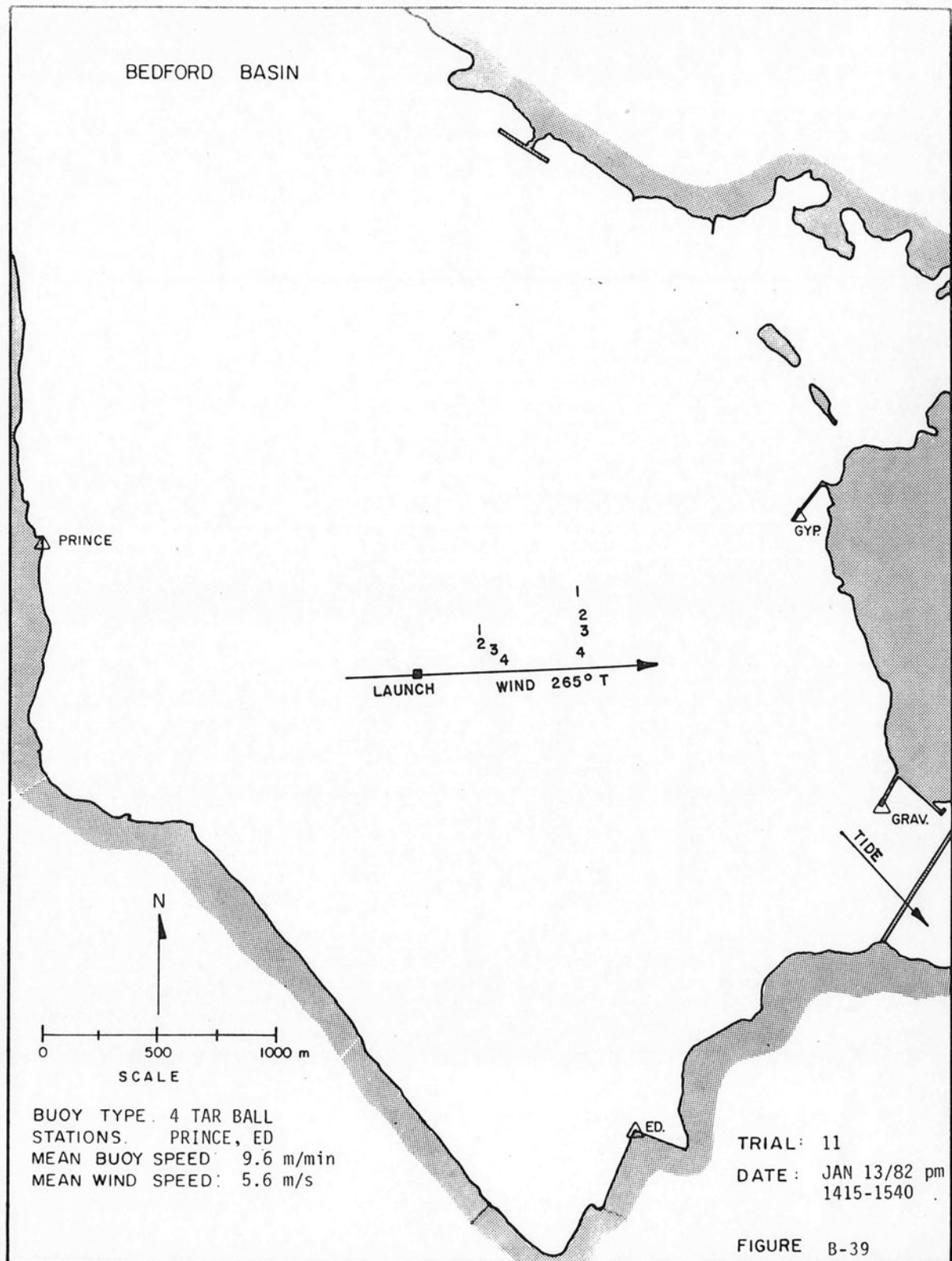
DATE : JAN 8/82, 1321-1526

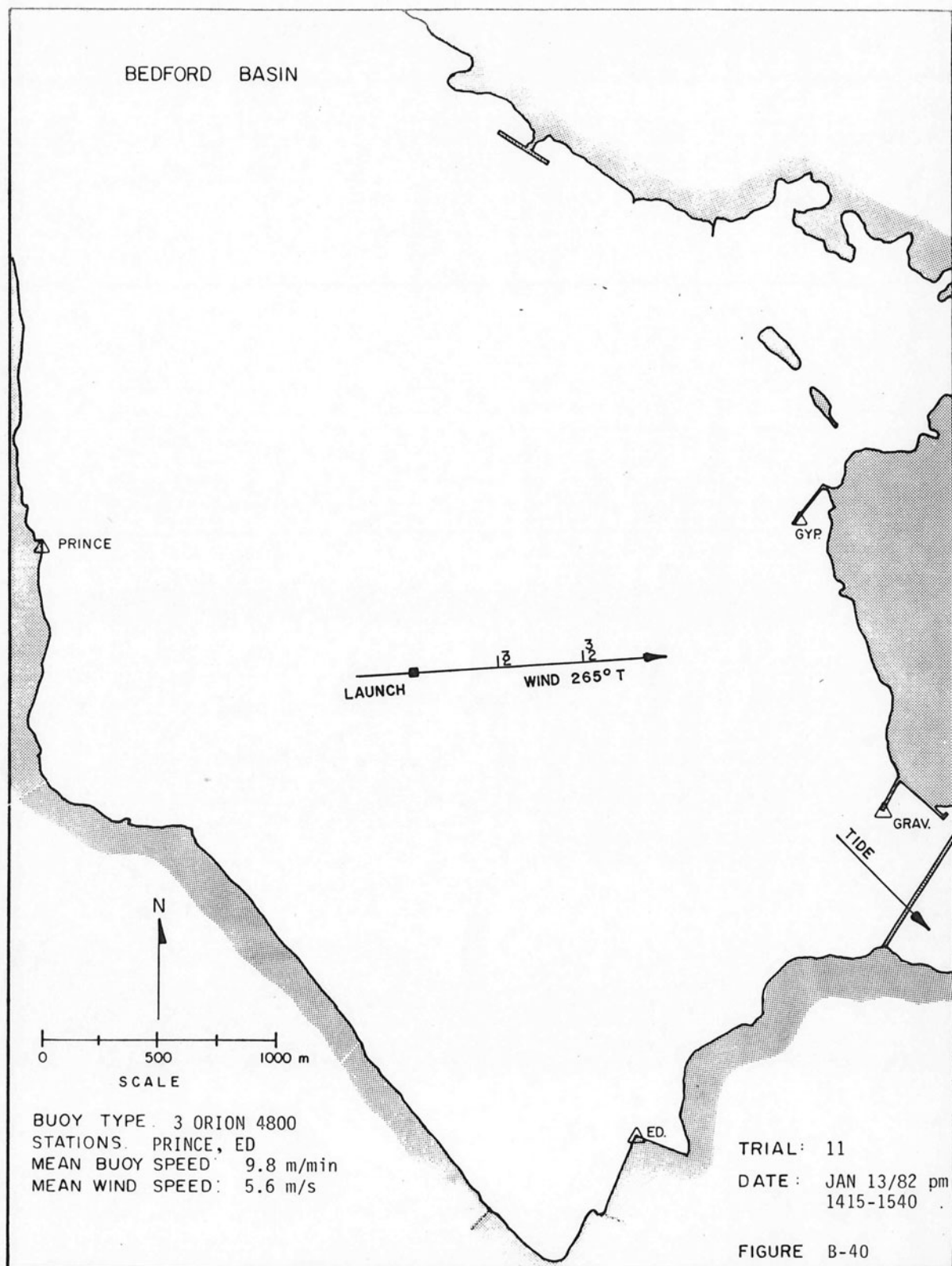
TIDE : LOW - 1315
HI - 1855

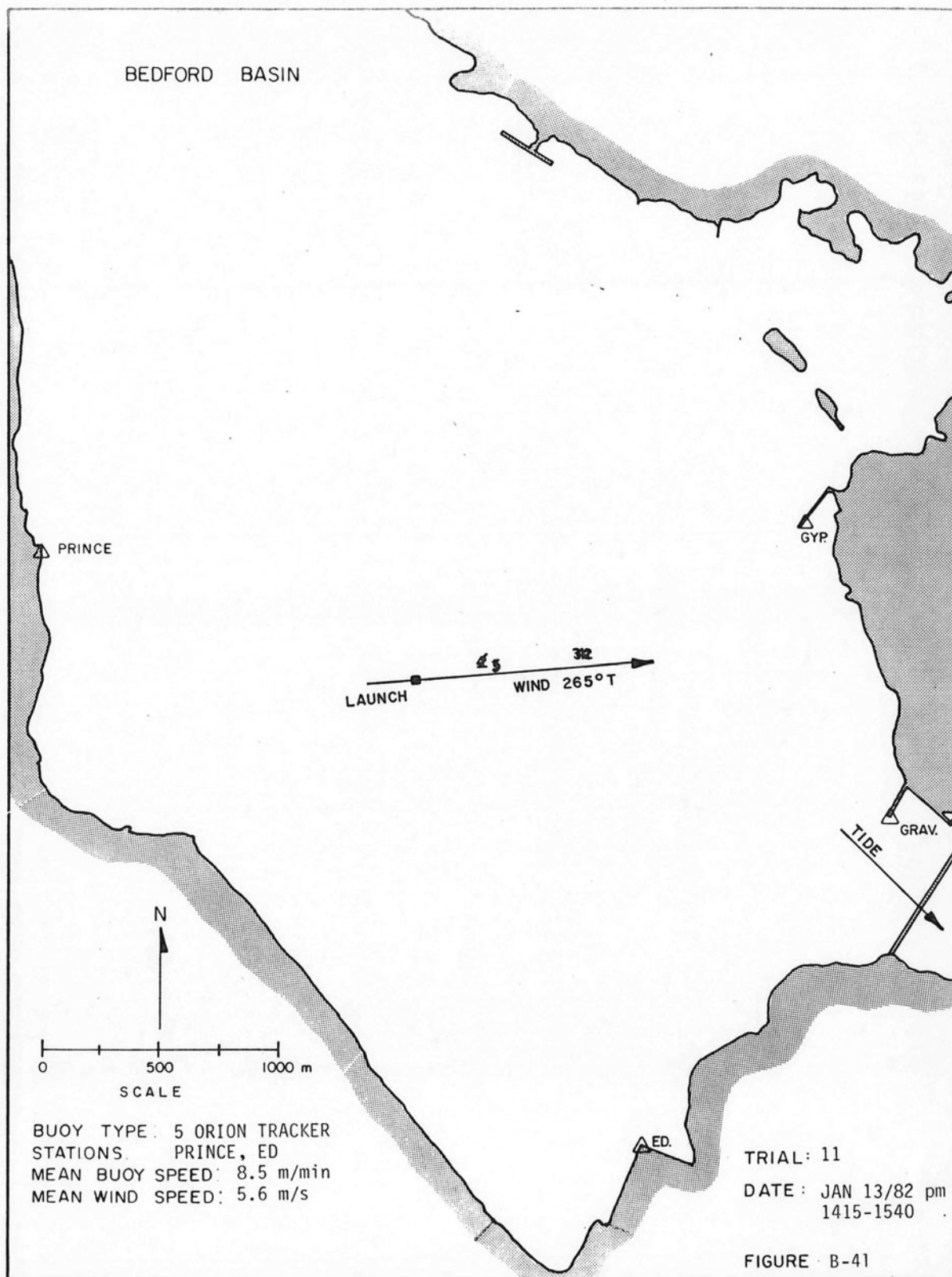
AV. WIND SPEED : 8.2 m/s

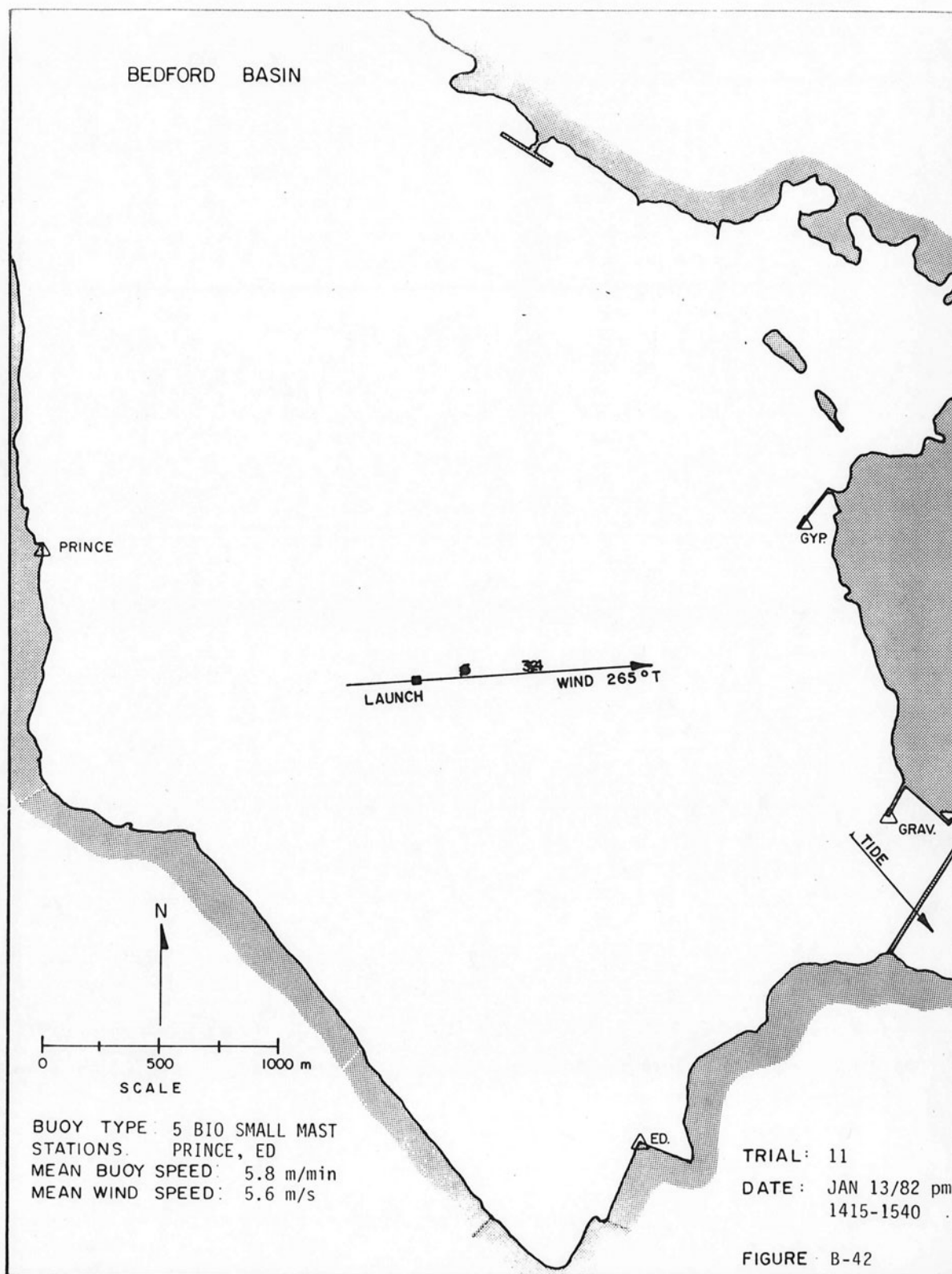
FIGURE : B-37

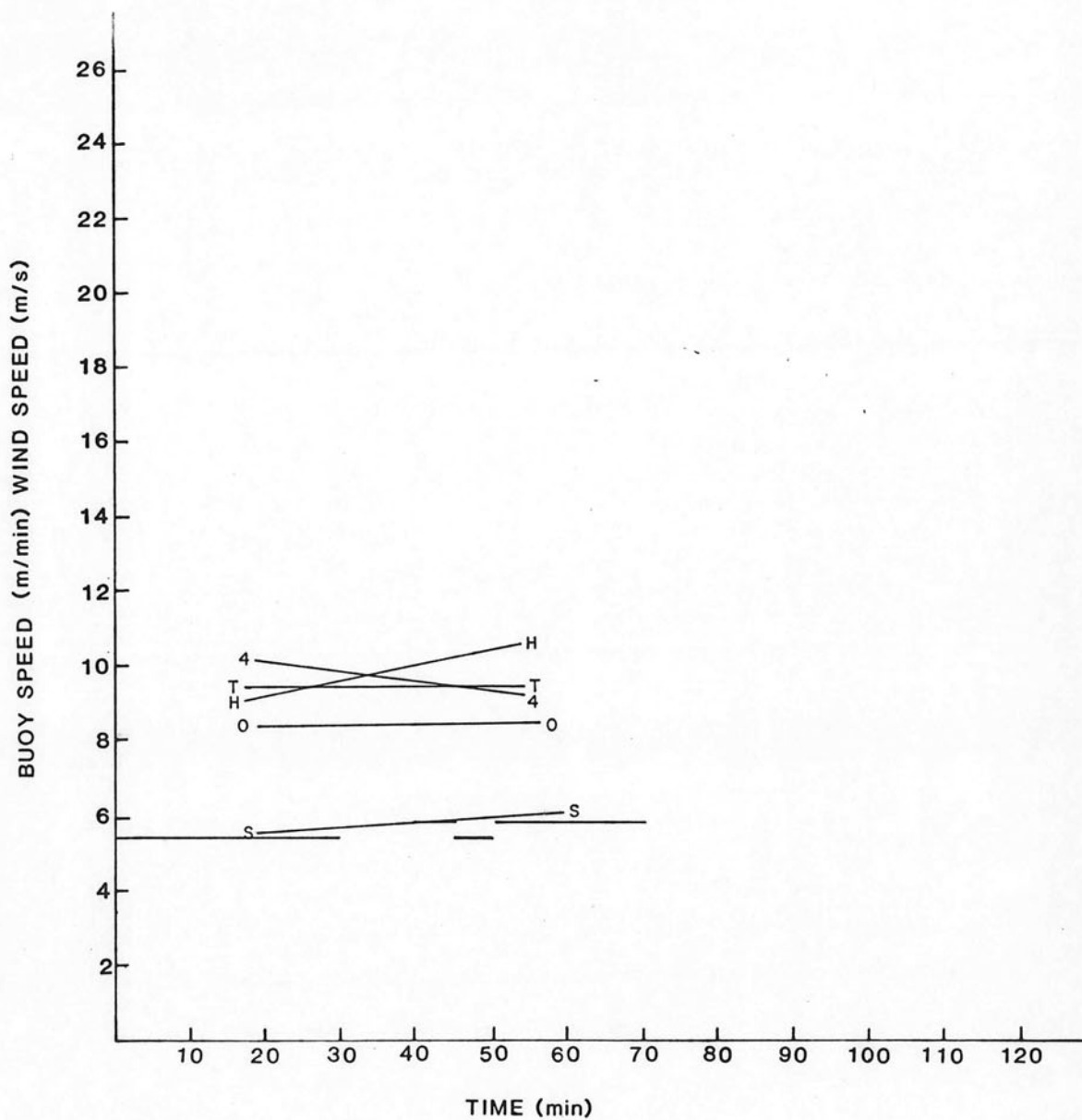












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

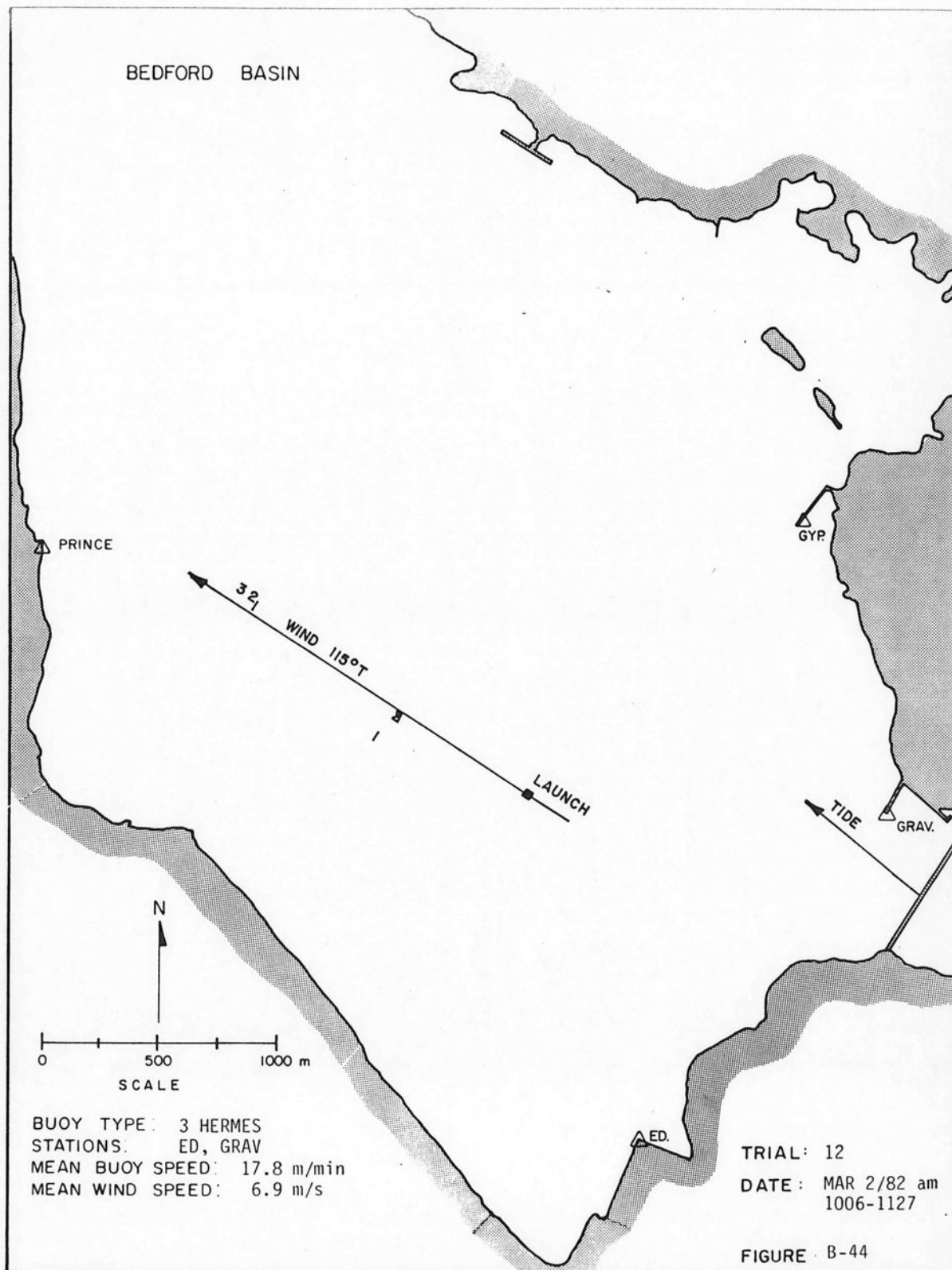
LEGEND

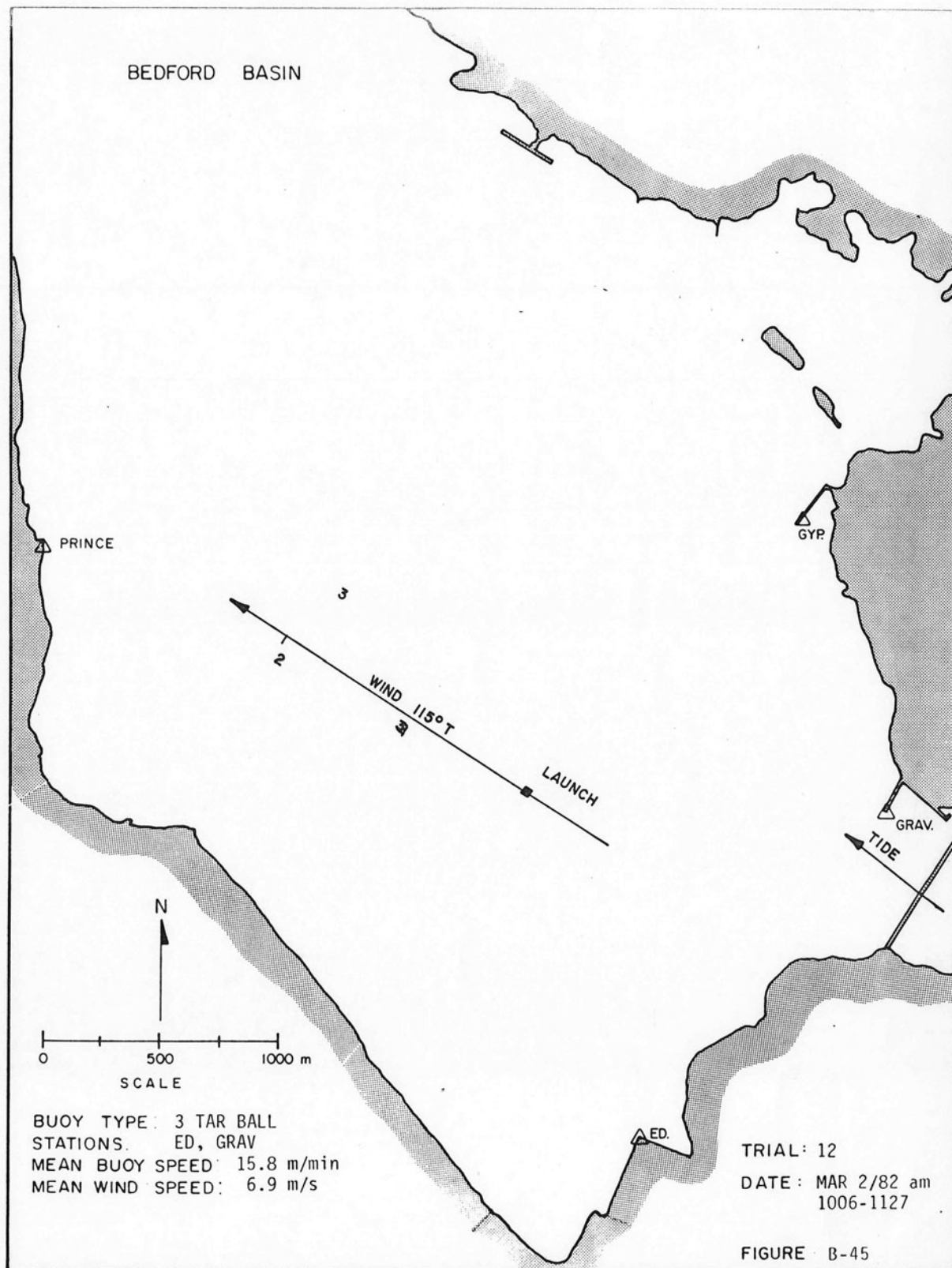
H - HERMES
T - TAR BALL
4 - ORION 4800
O - ORION TRACKER
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

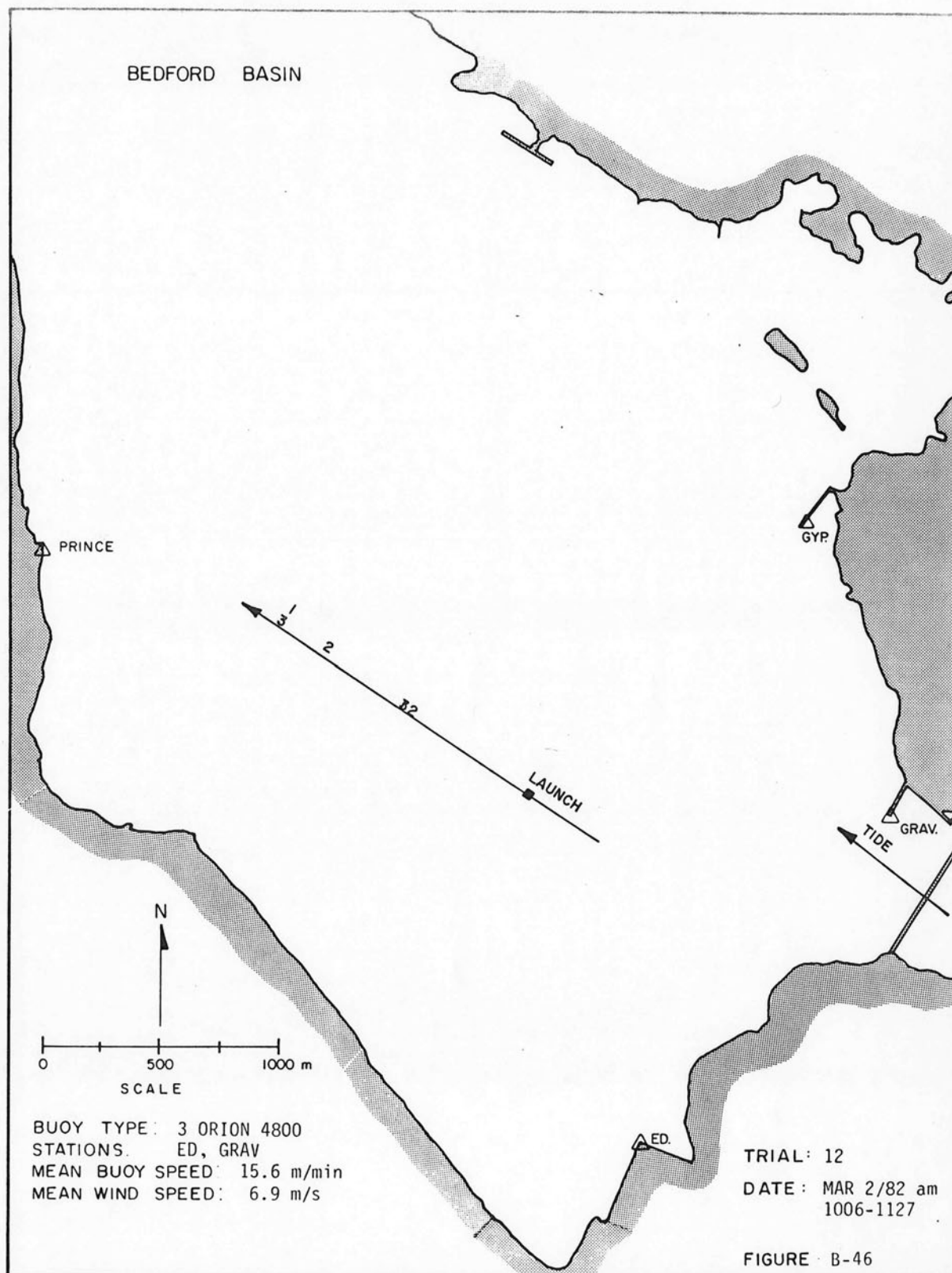
TRIAL : 11
DATE : JAN 13/82, 1415-1540
TIDE : HI - 1025
LOW - 1725

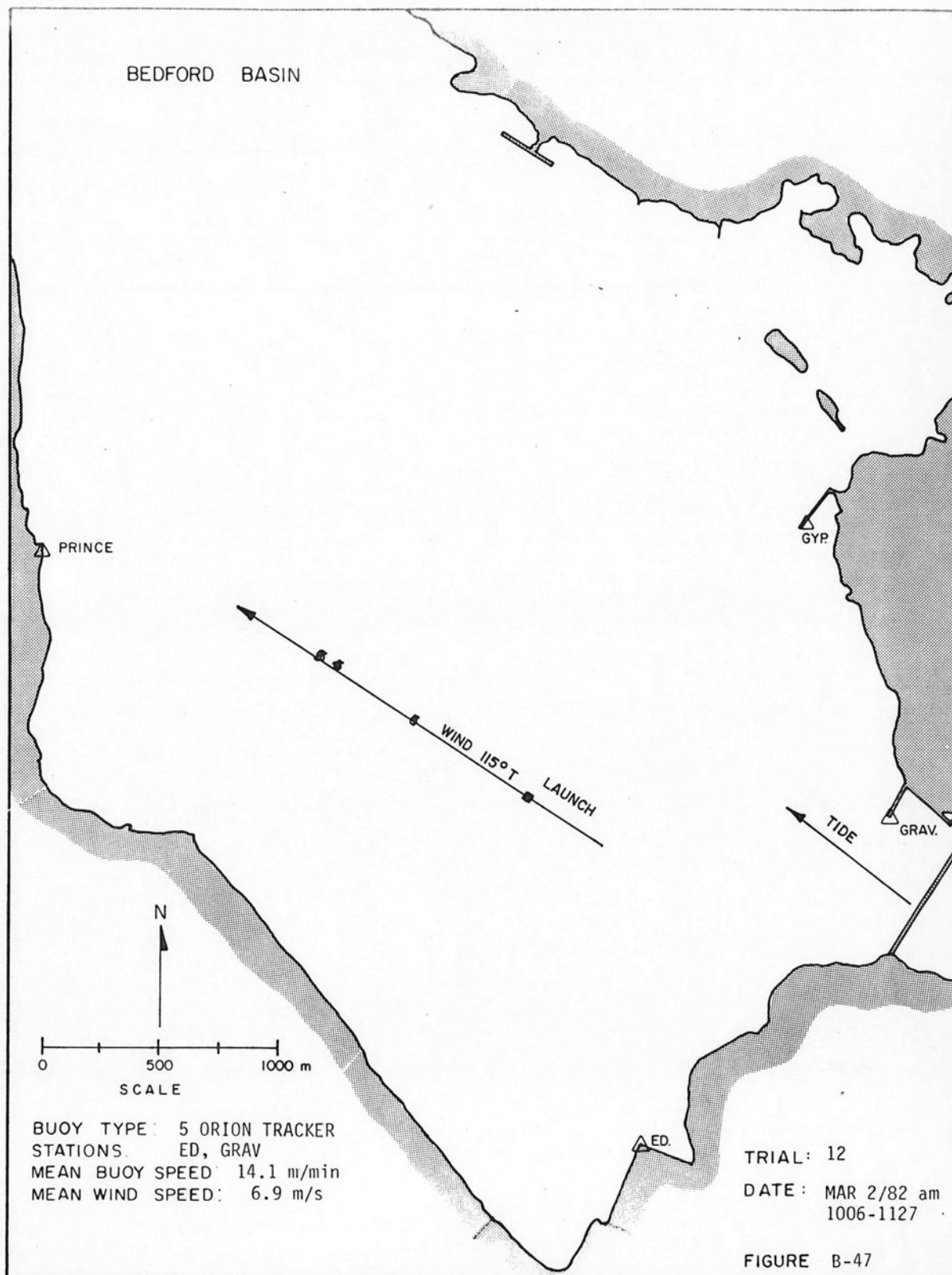
AV. WIND SPEED : 5.6 m/s

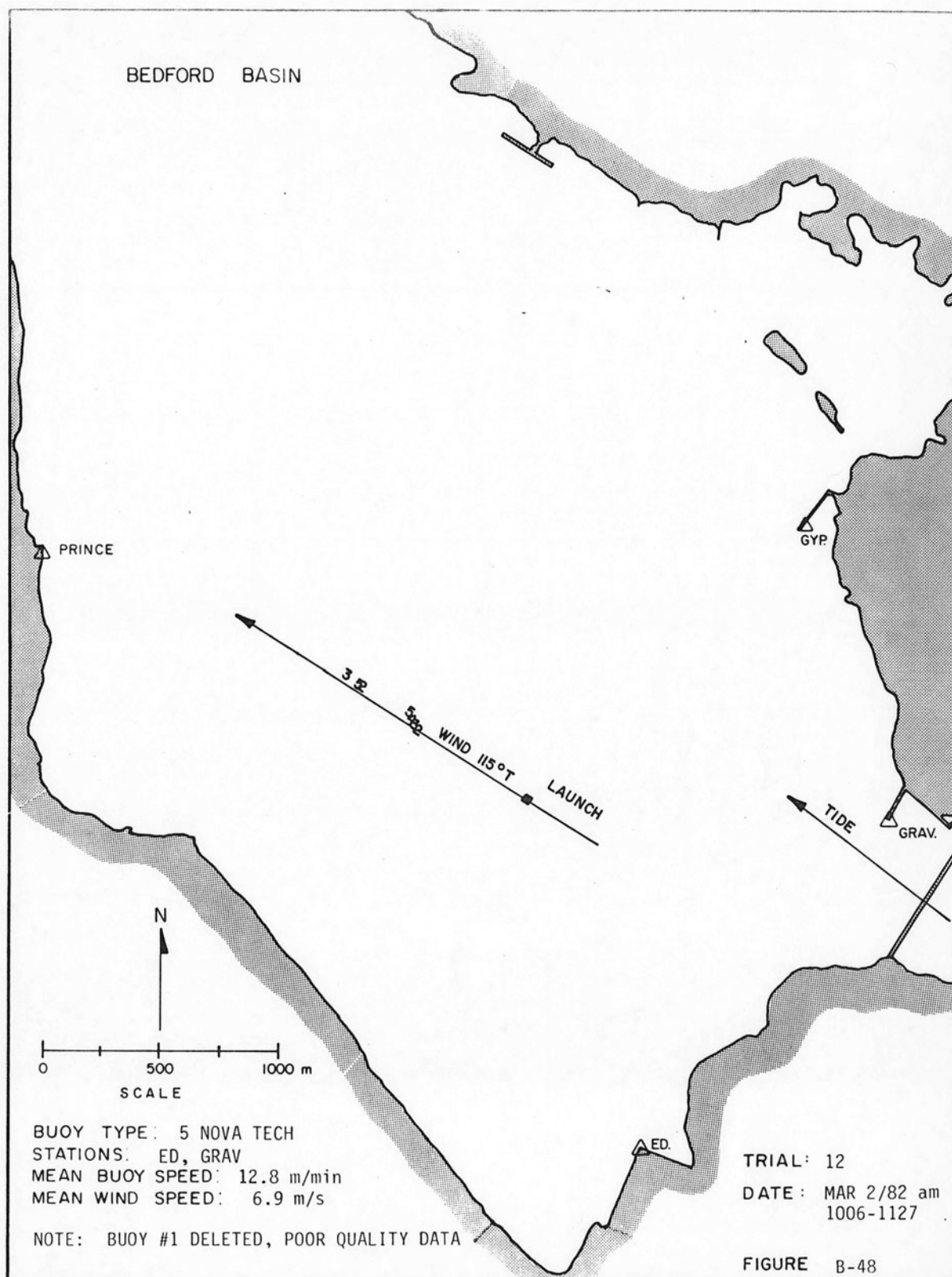
FIGURE : B-43

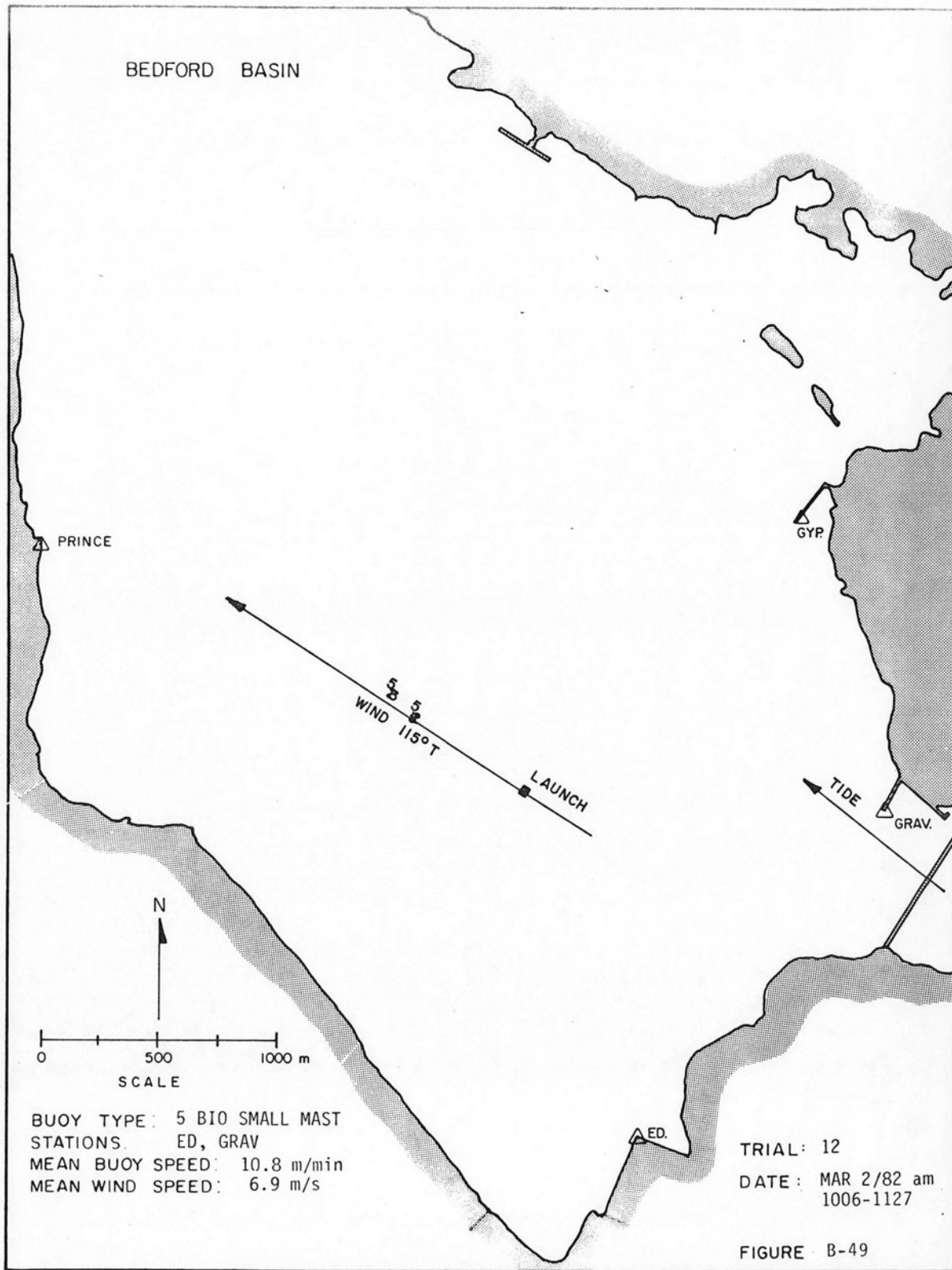


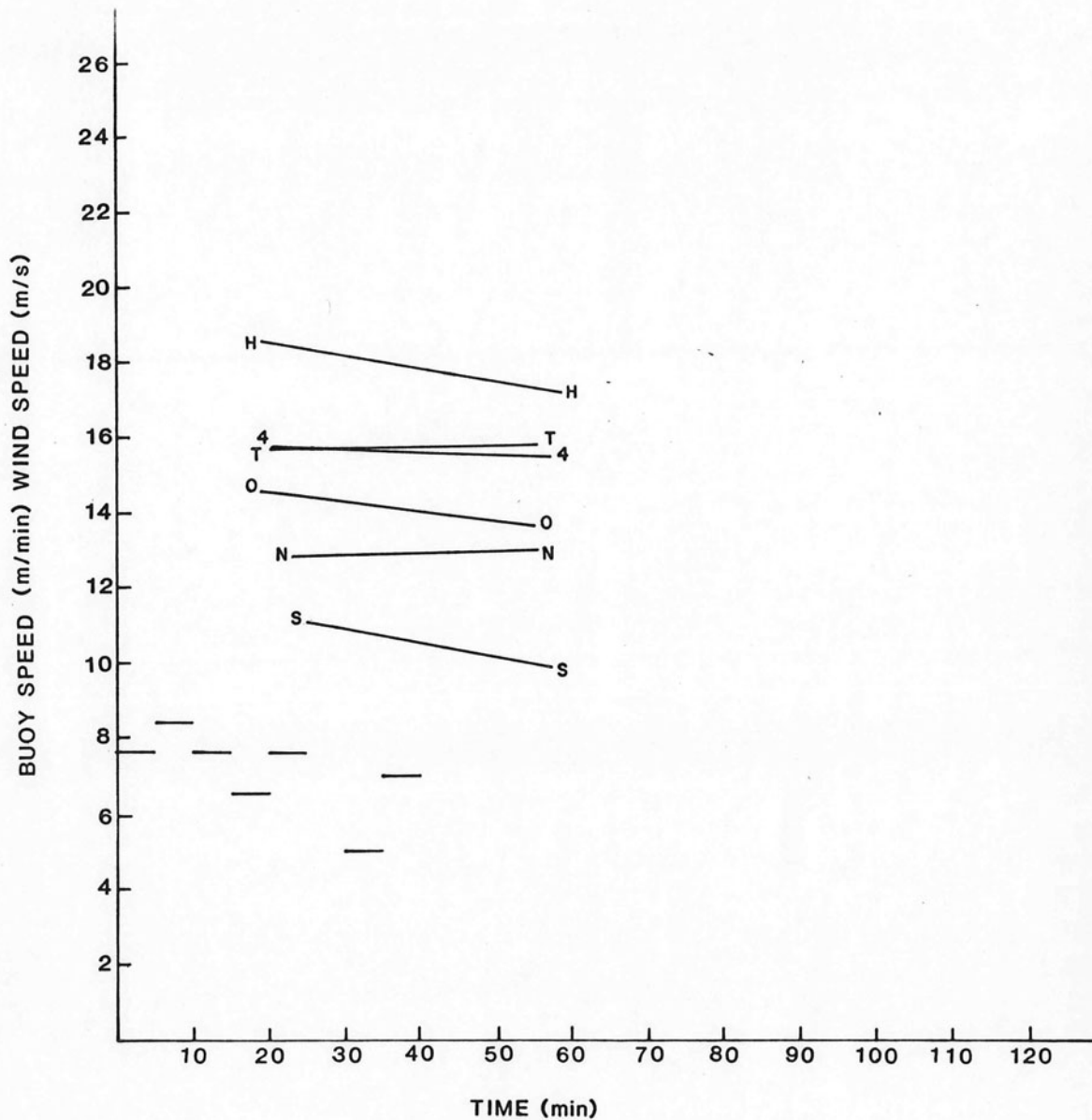












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

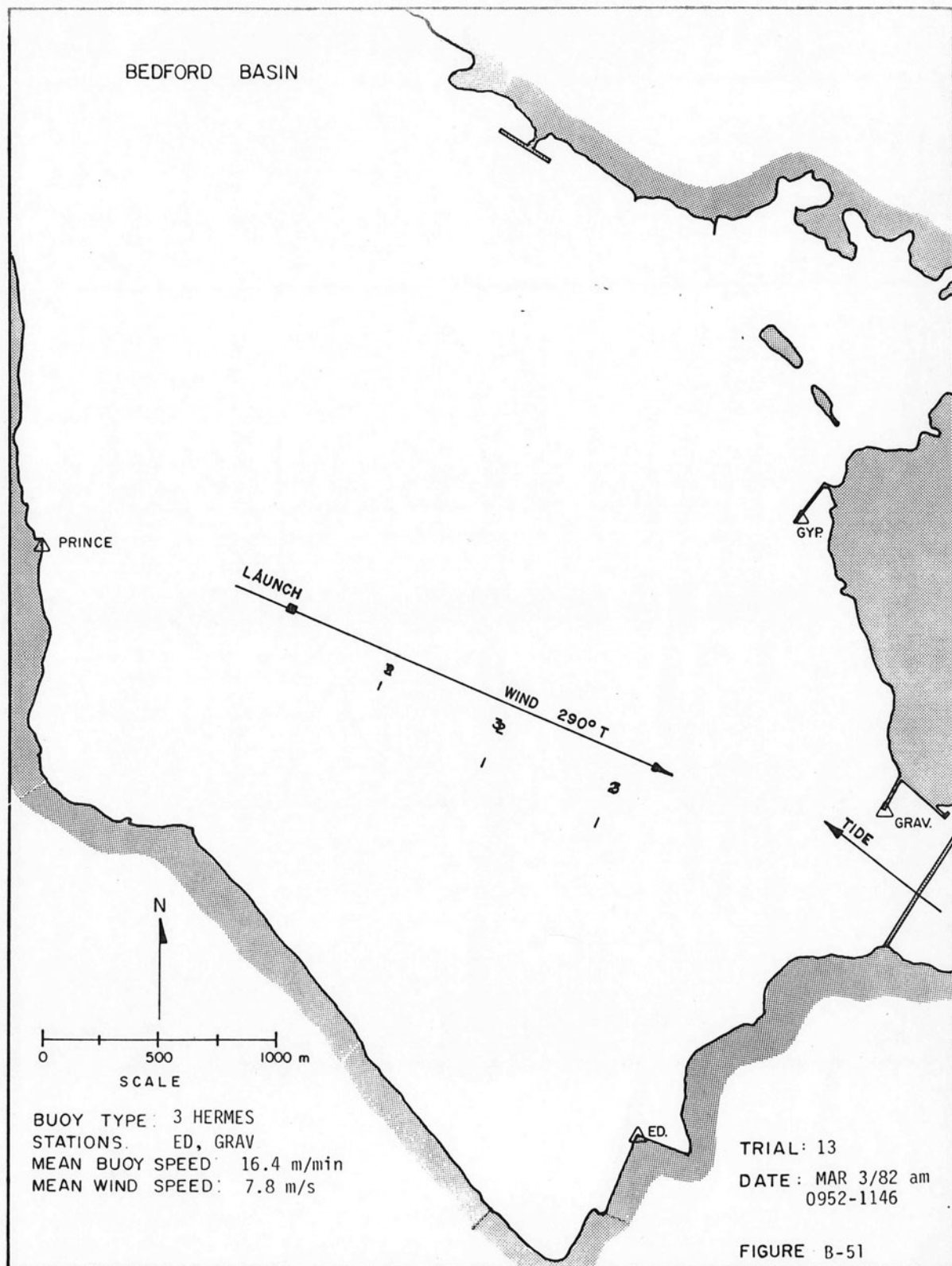
LEGEND

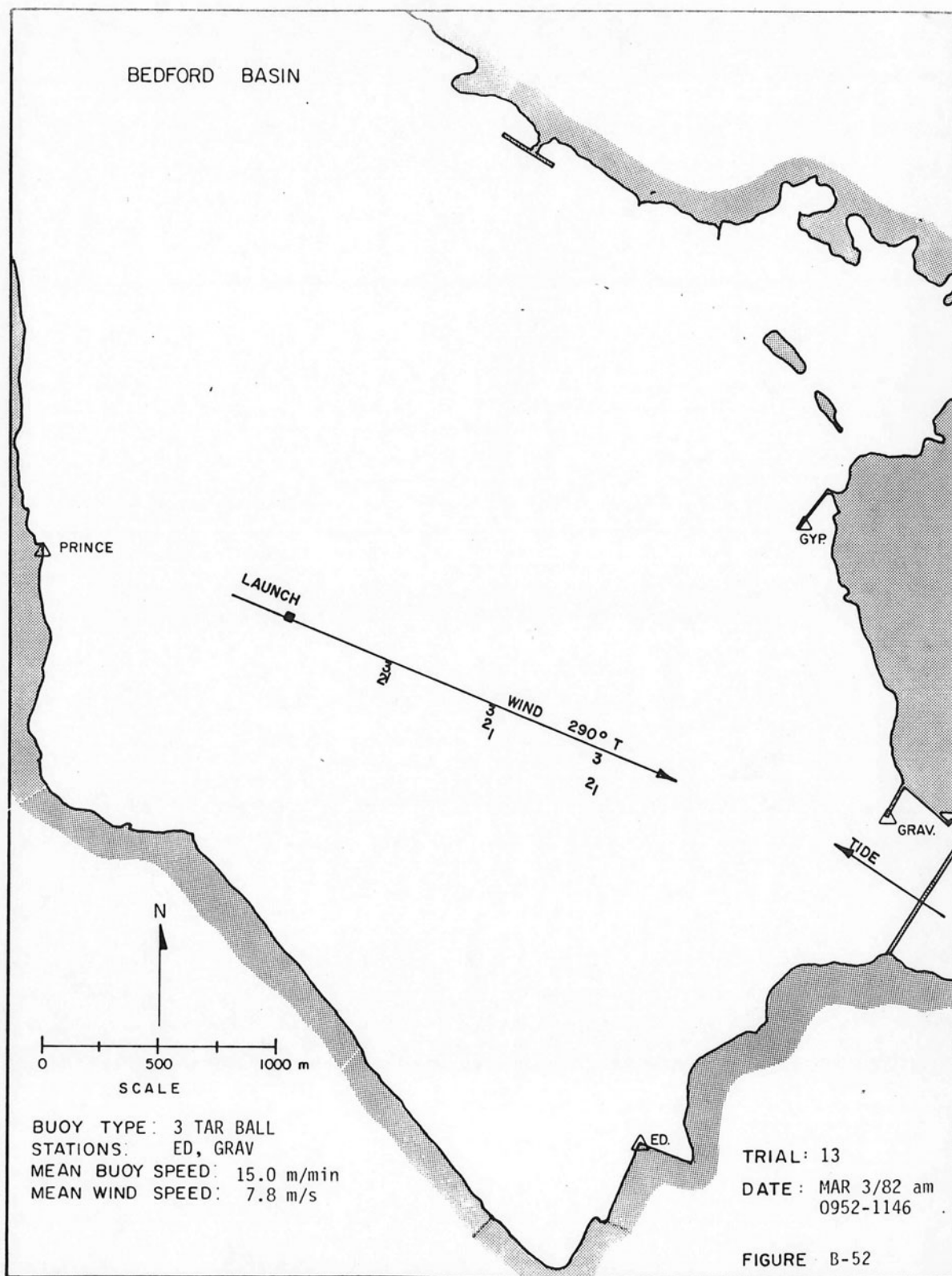
H - HERMES
T - TAR BALL
4 - ORION 4800
O - ORION TRACKER
N - NOVA TECH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

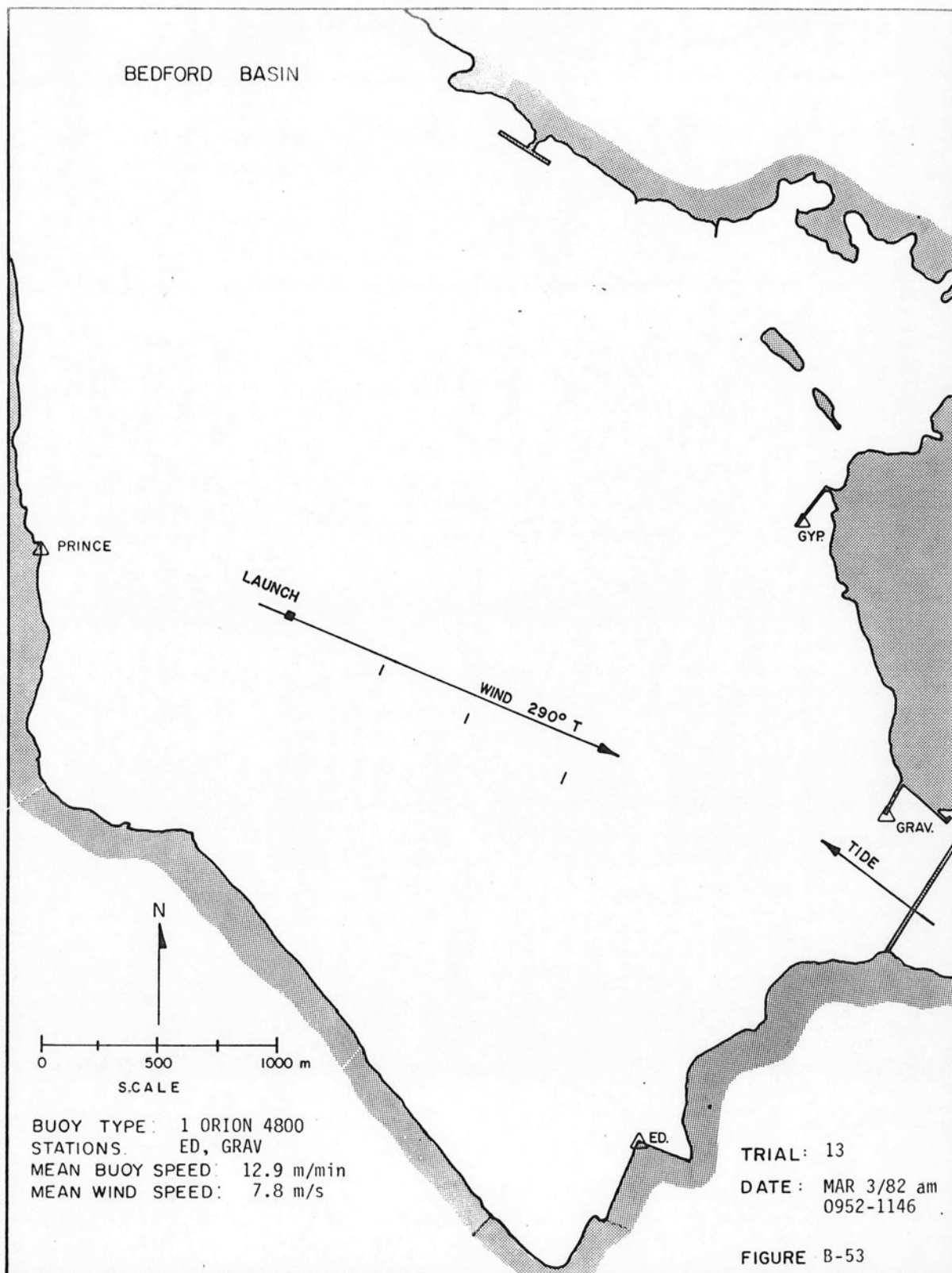
TRIAL : 12
DATE : MAR 2/82, 1006-1127
TIDE : LOW - 0725
HI - 1240

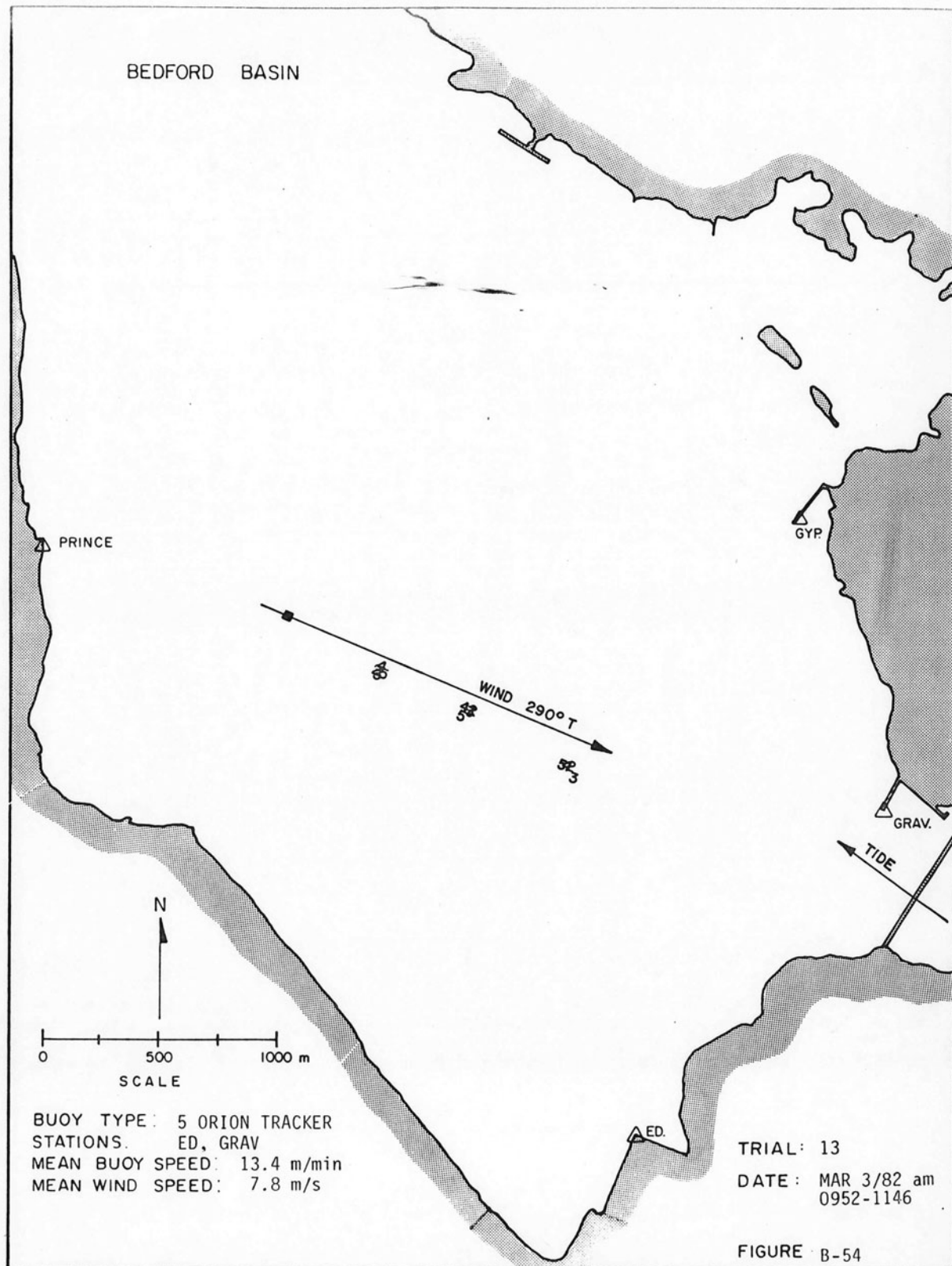
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.9 m/s

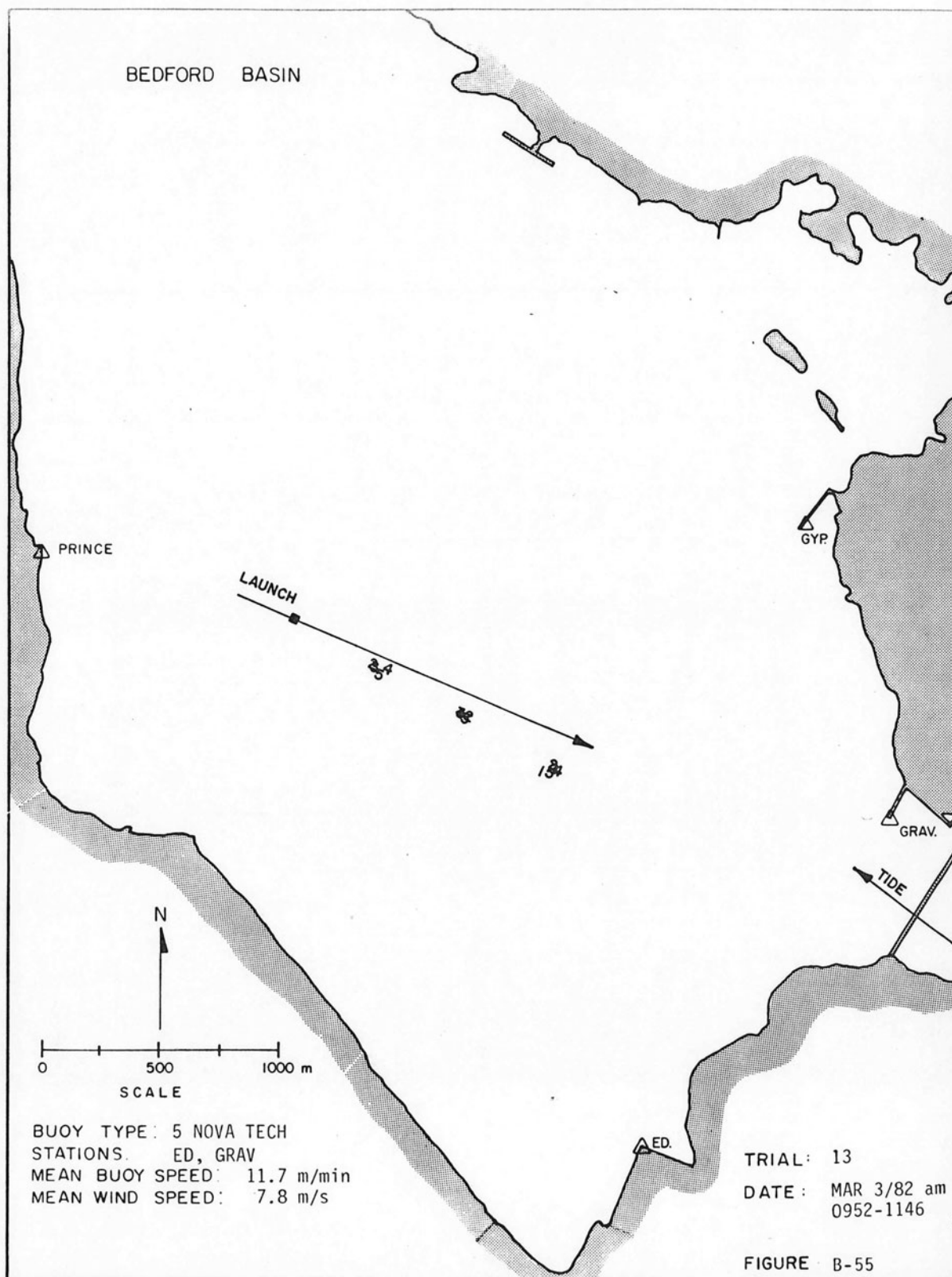
FIGURE : B-50

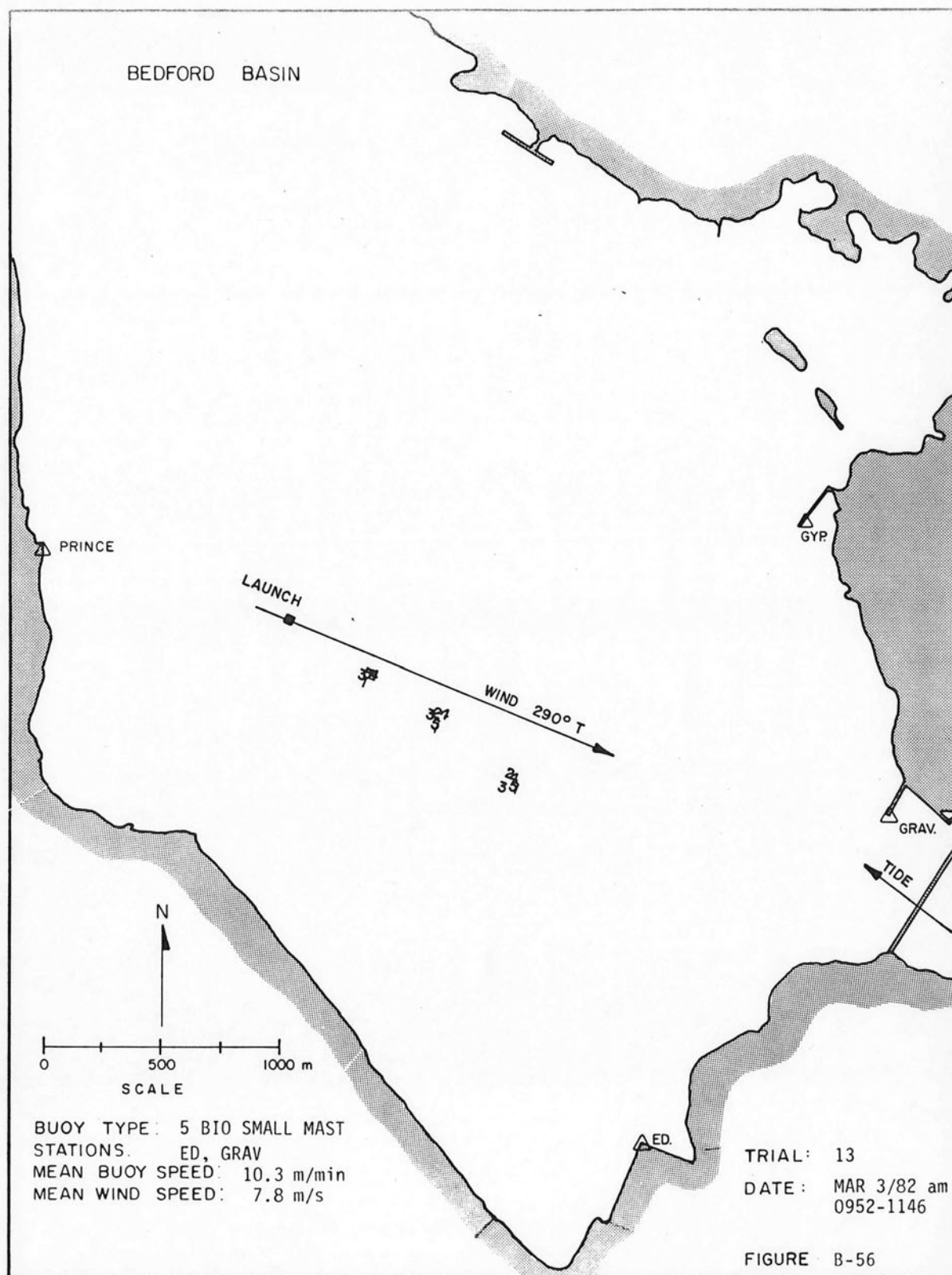


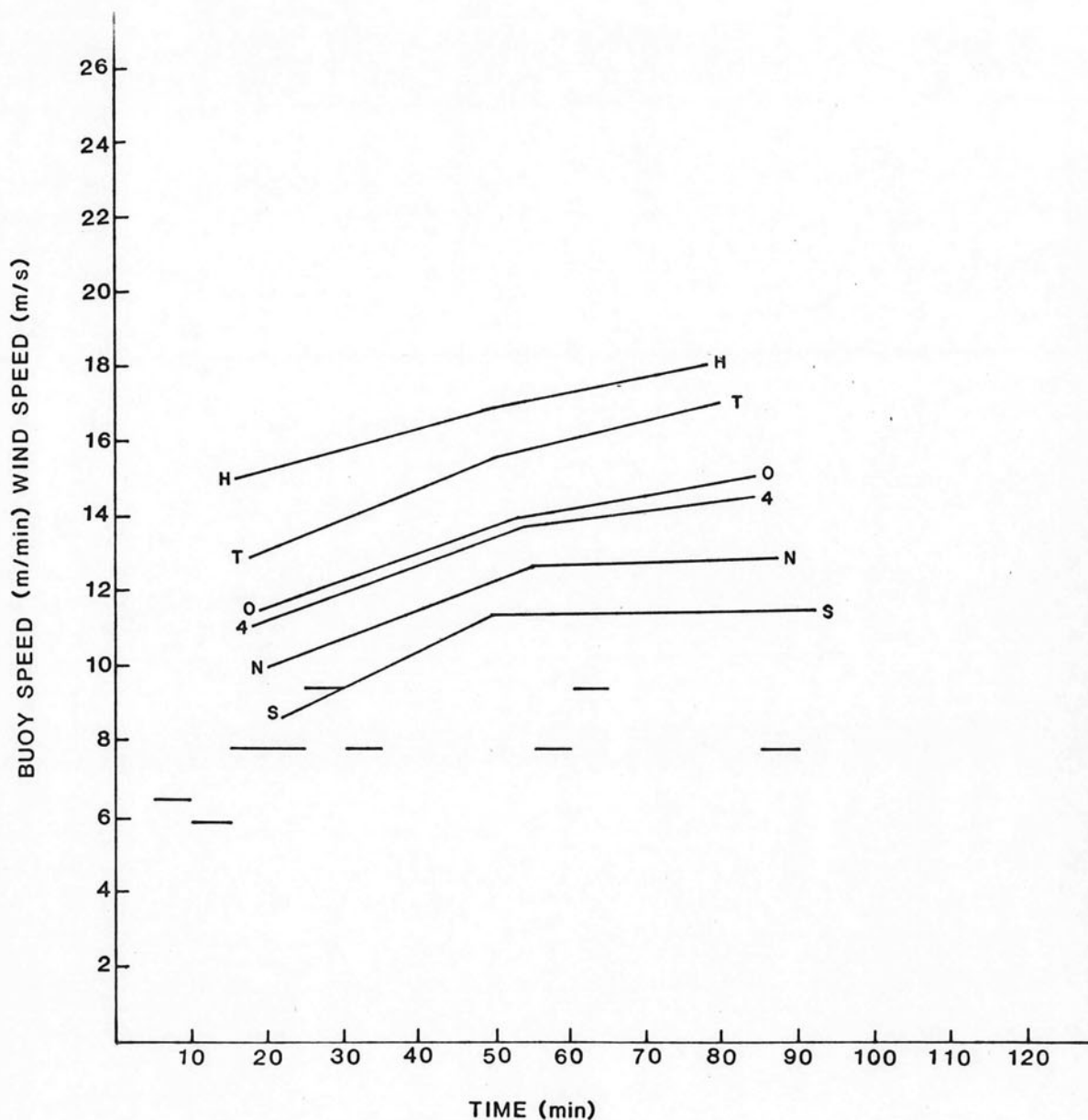












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

H - HERMES
T - TAR BALL
O - ORION TRACKER
4 - ORION 4800
N - NOVA TECH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

TRIAL : 13

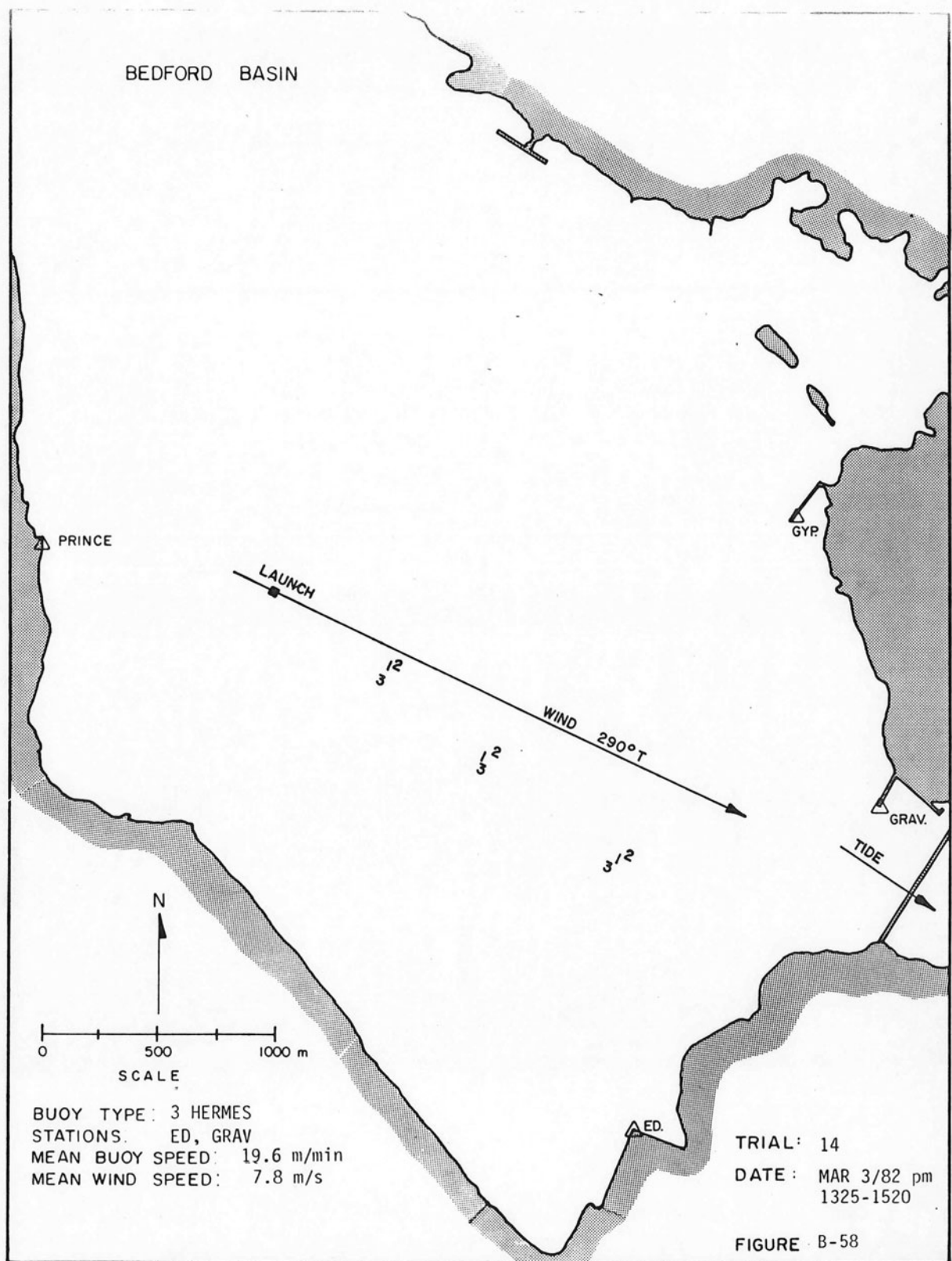
DATE : MAR 3/82, 0952-1146

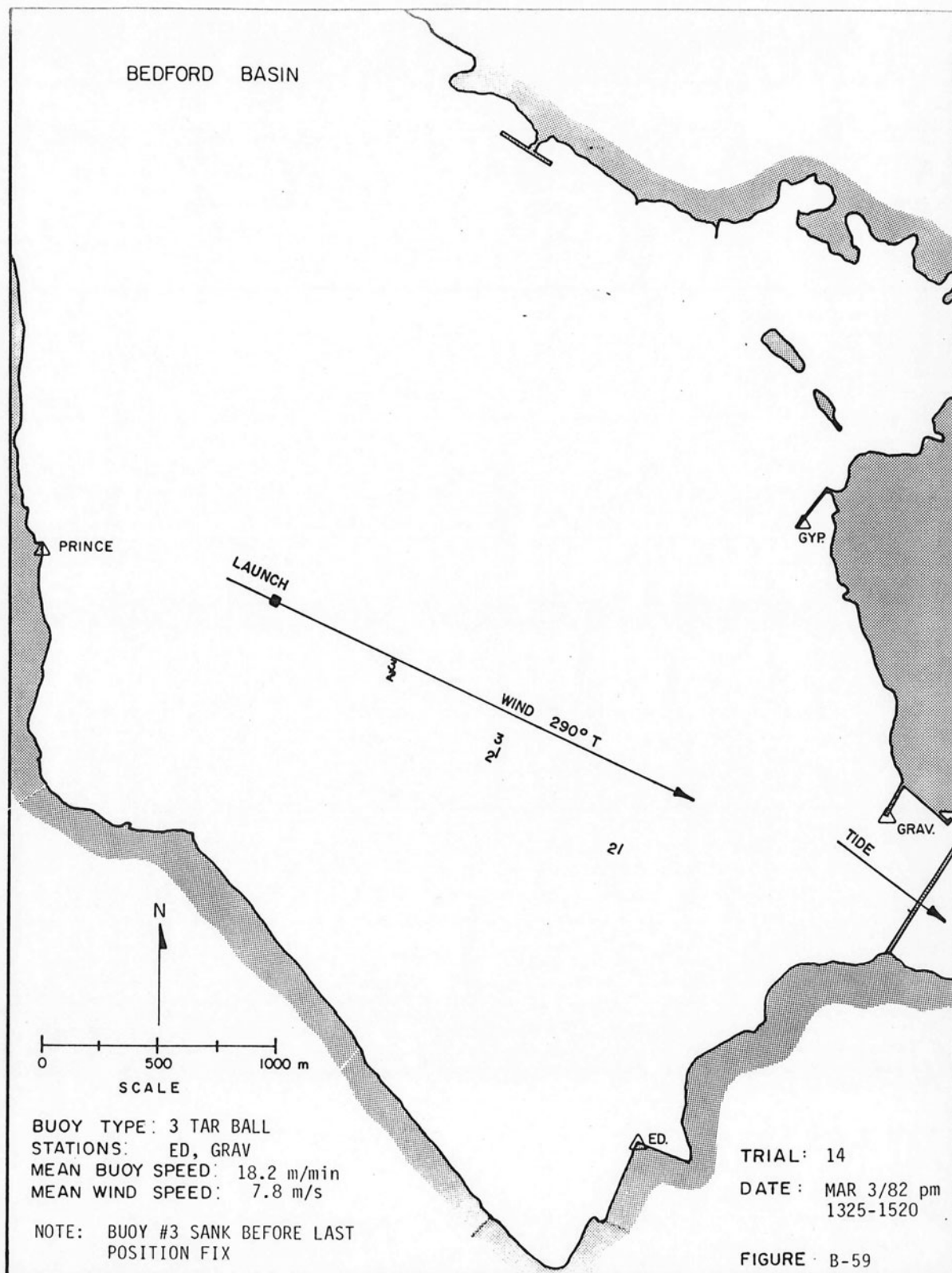
TIDE : LOW - 0840

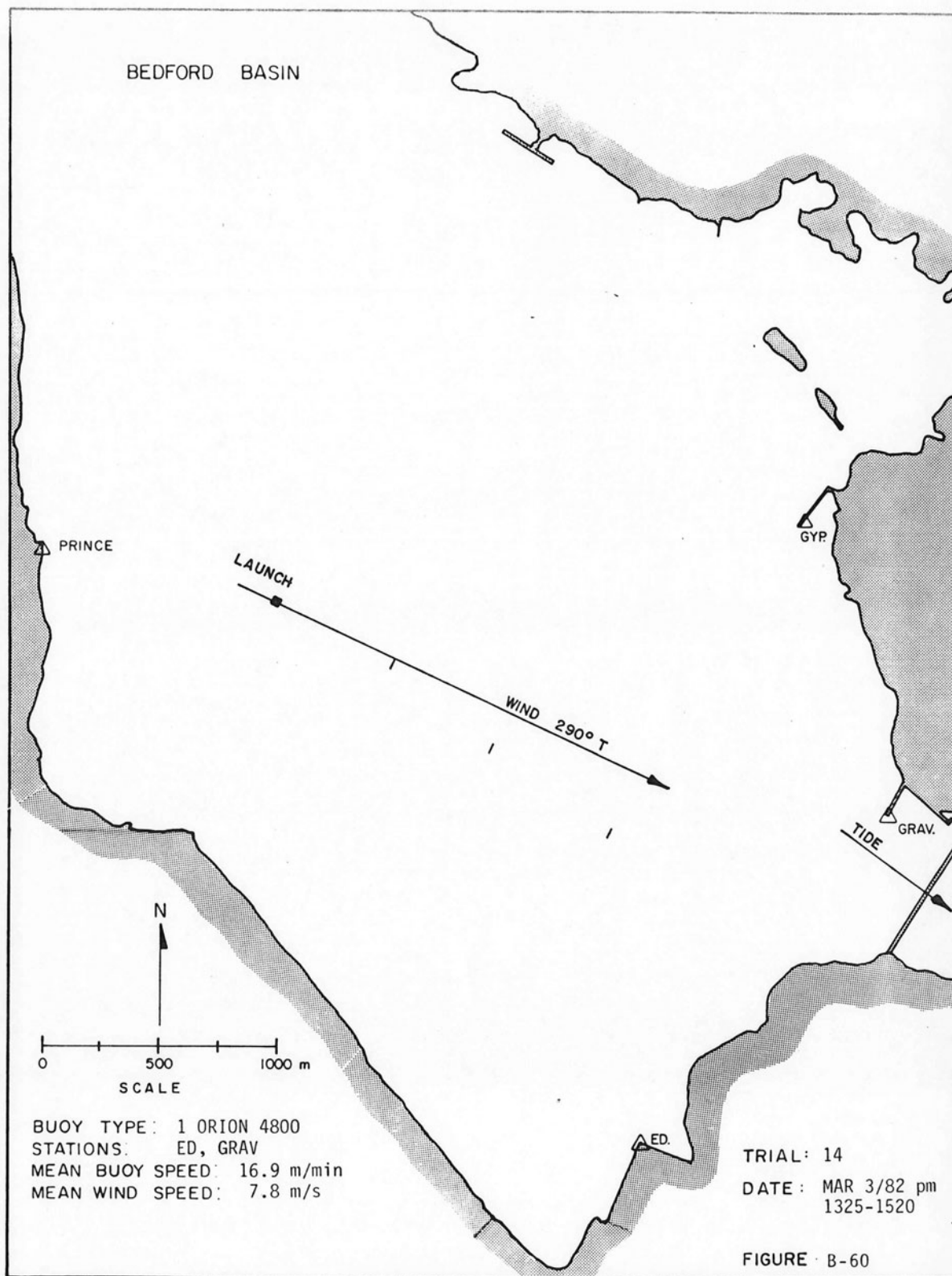
HI - 1355

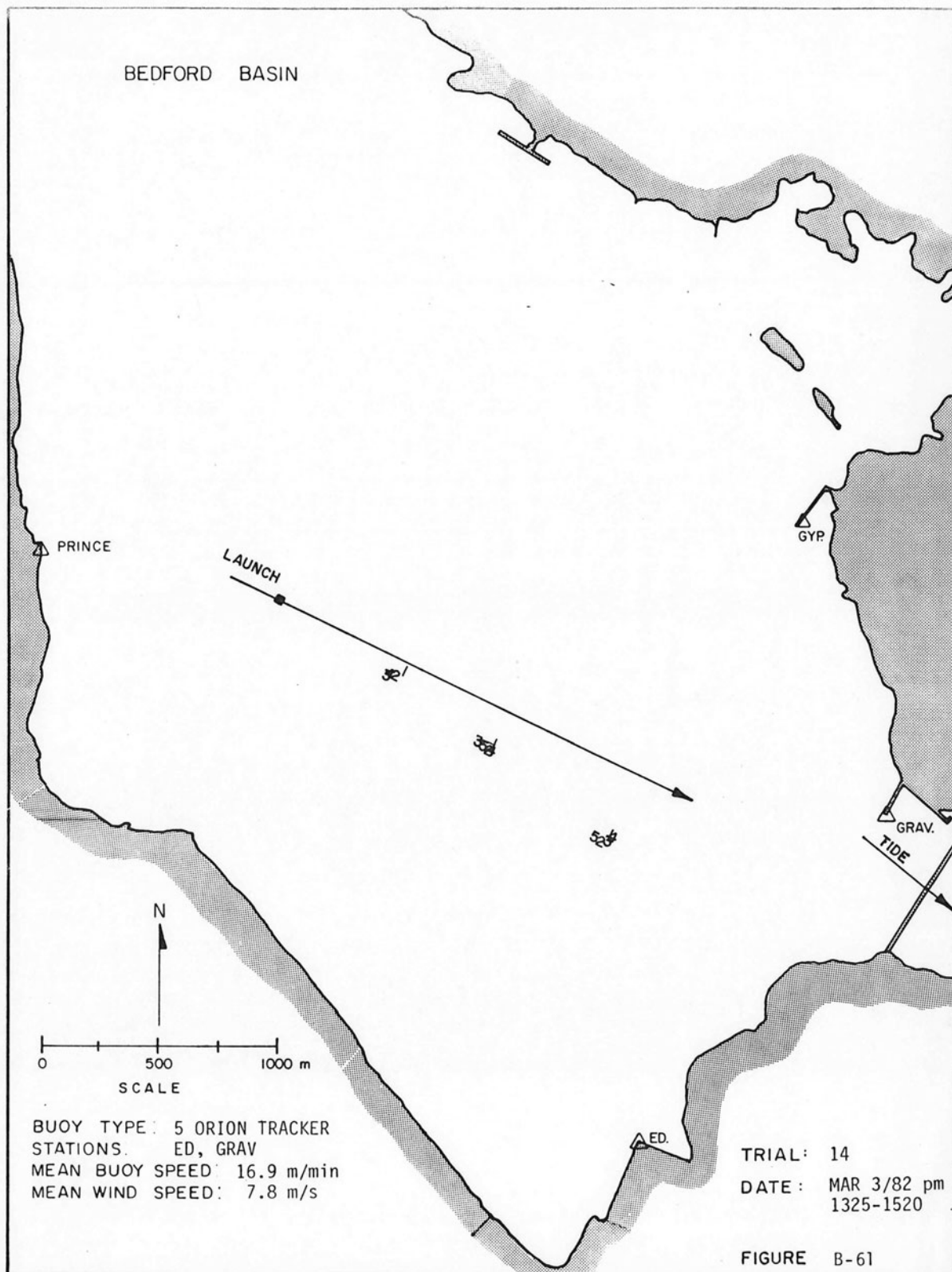
AV. WIND SPEED : 7.8 m/s

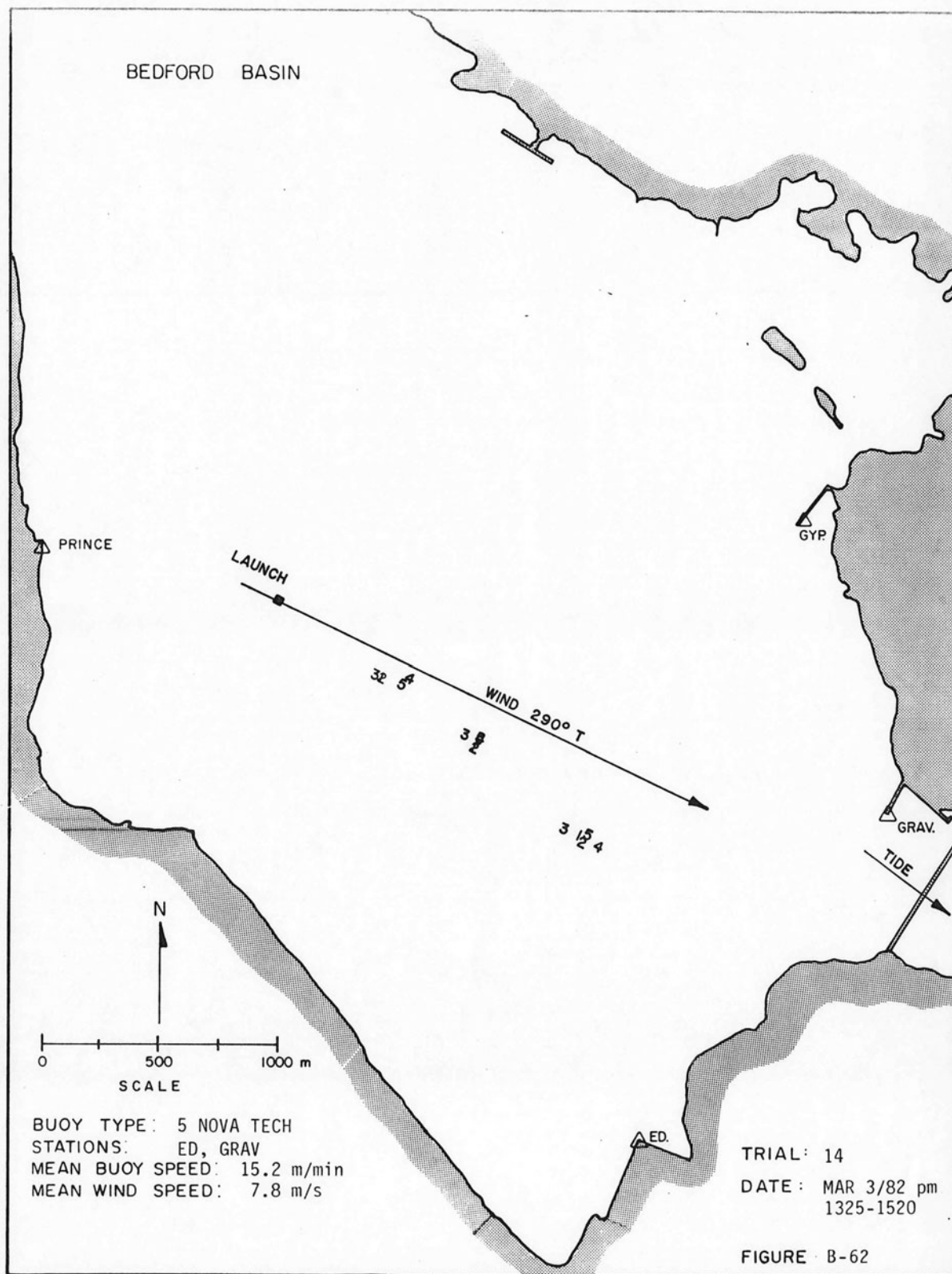
FIGURE : B-57

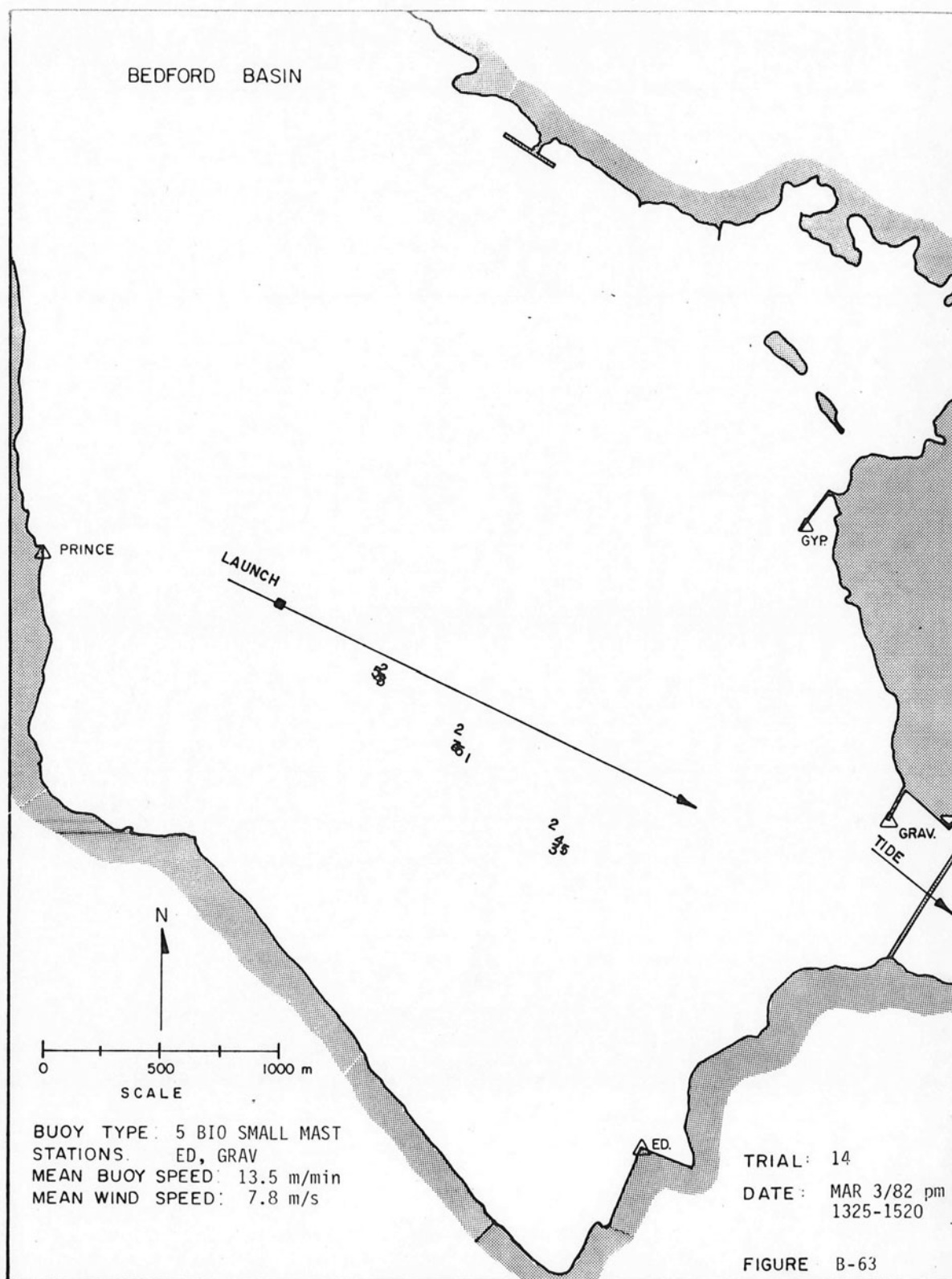


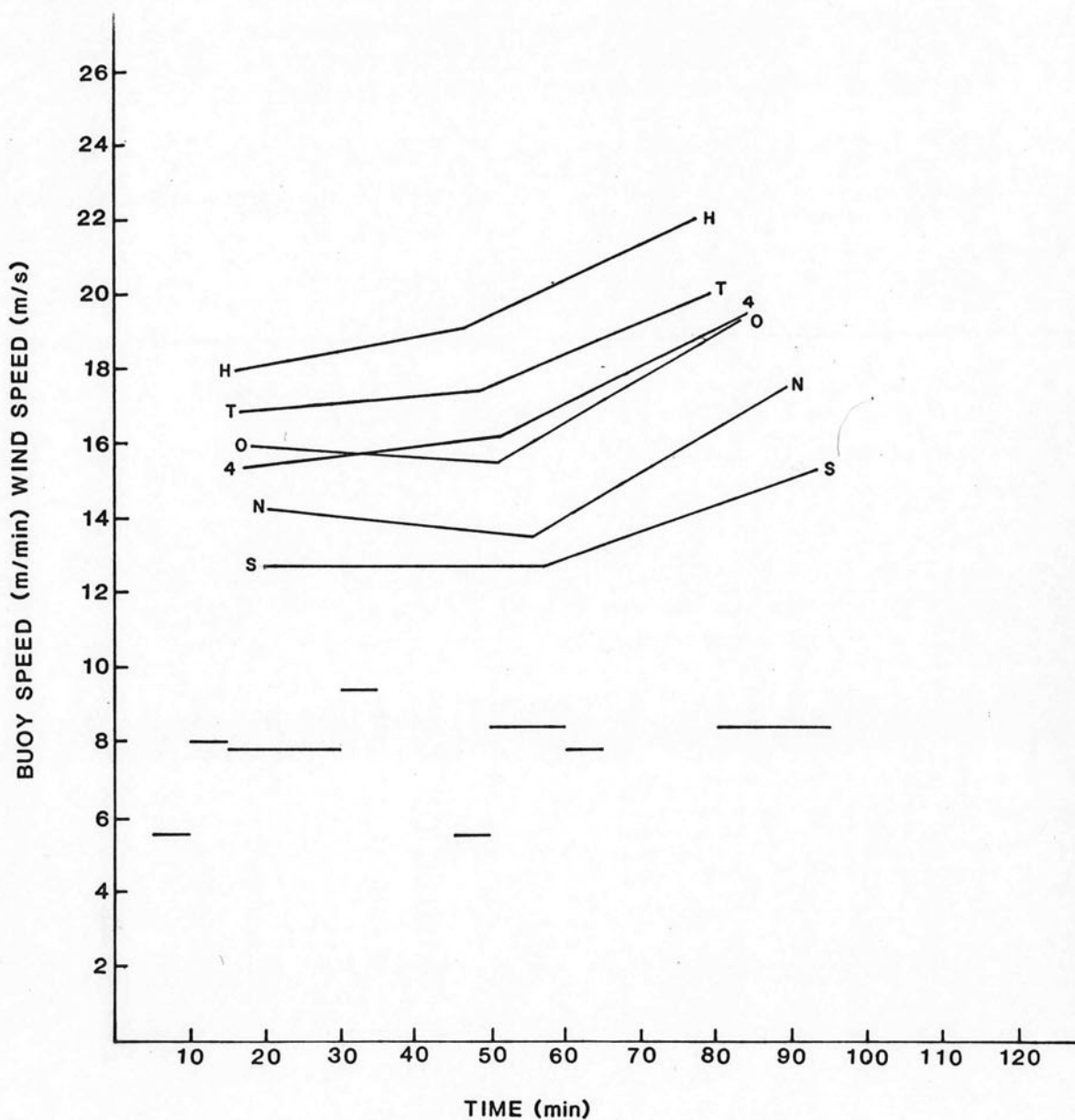










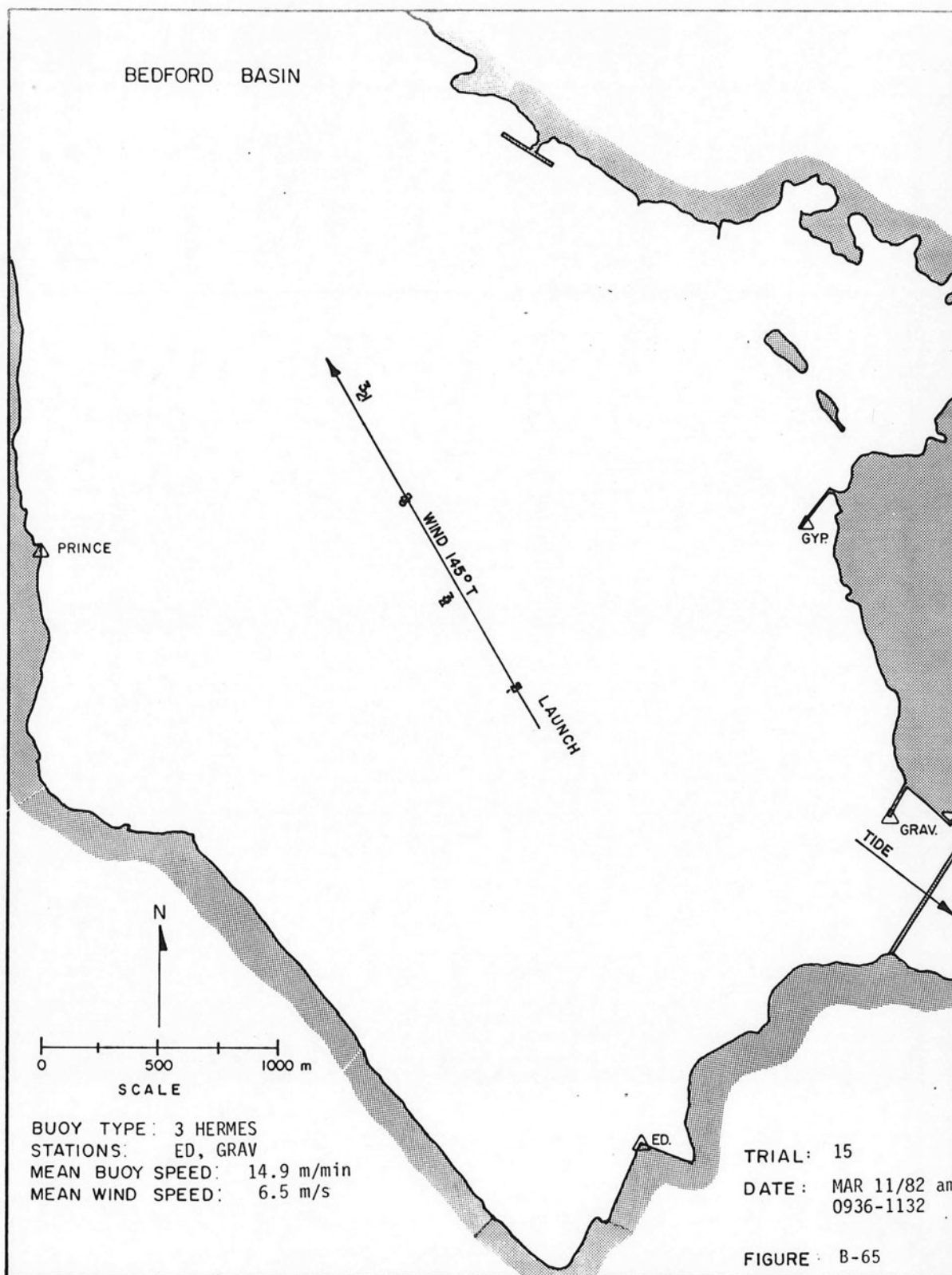


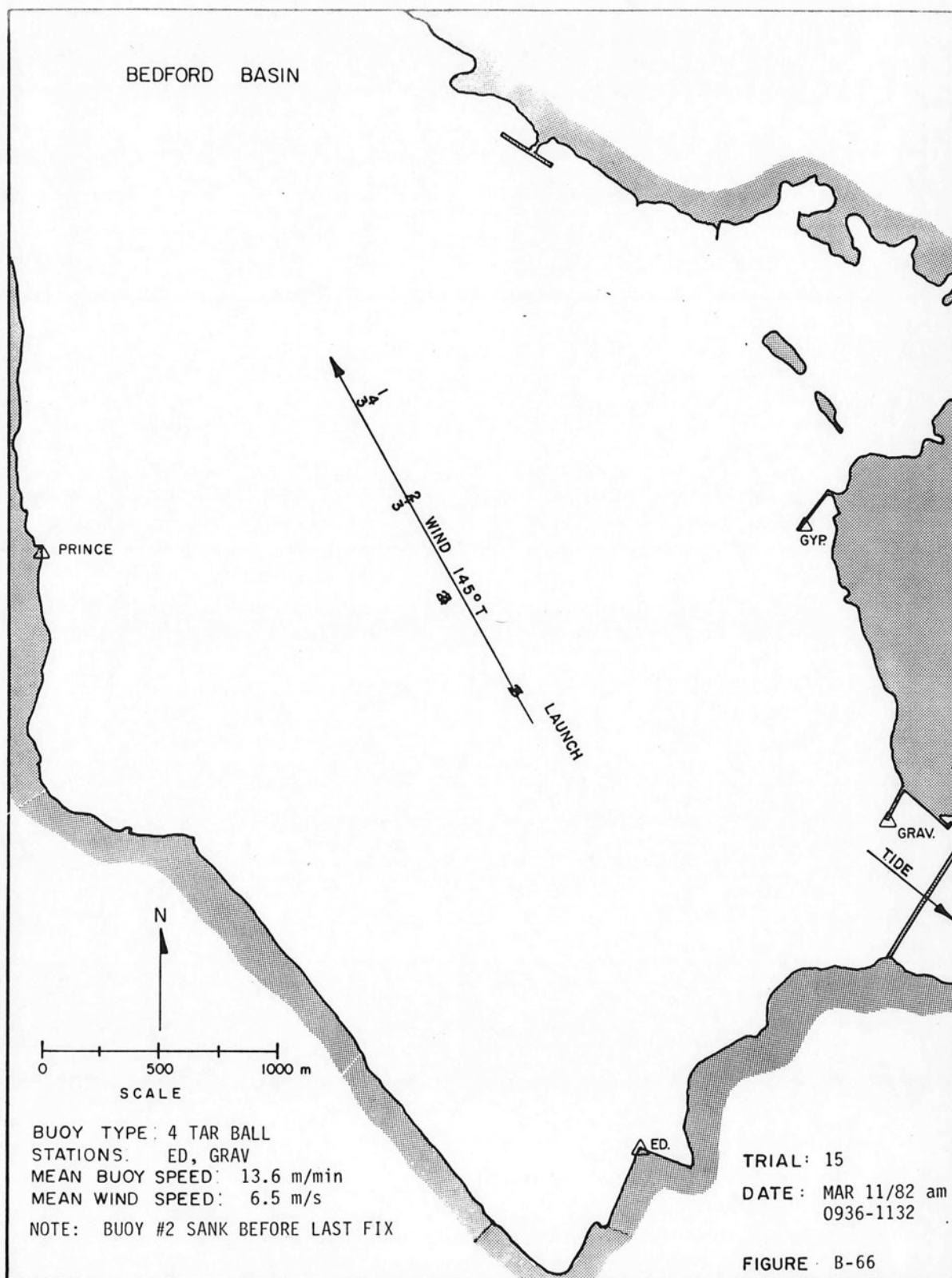
BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

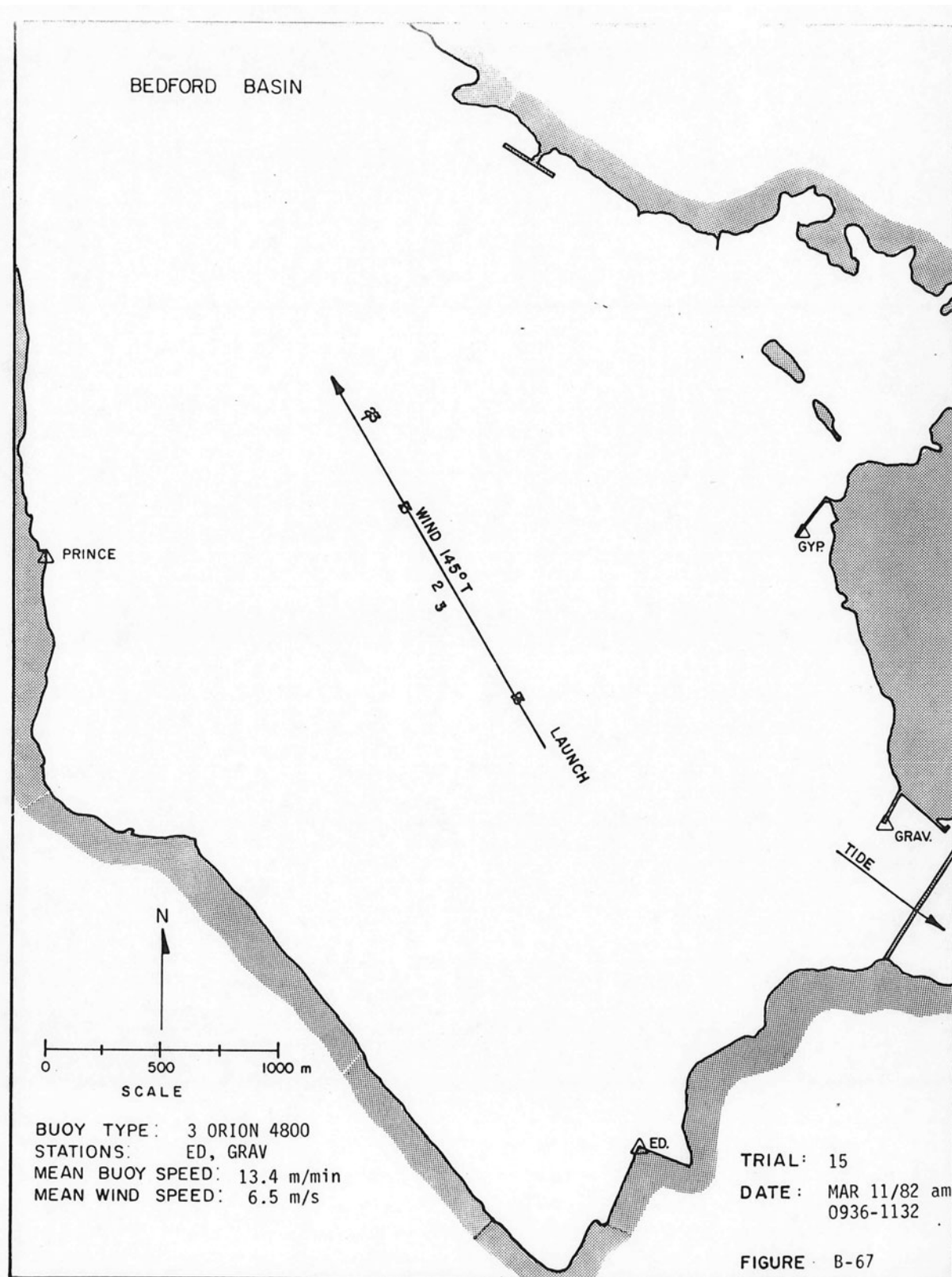
LEGEND

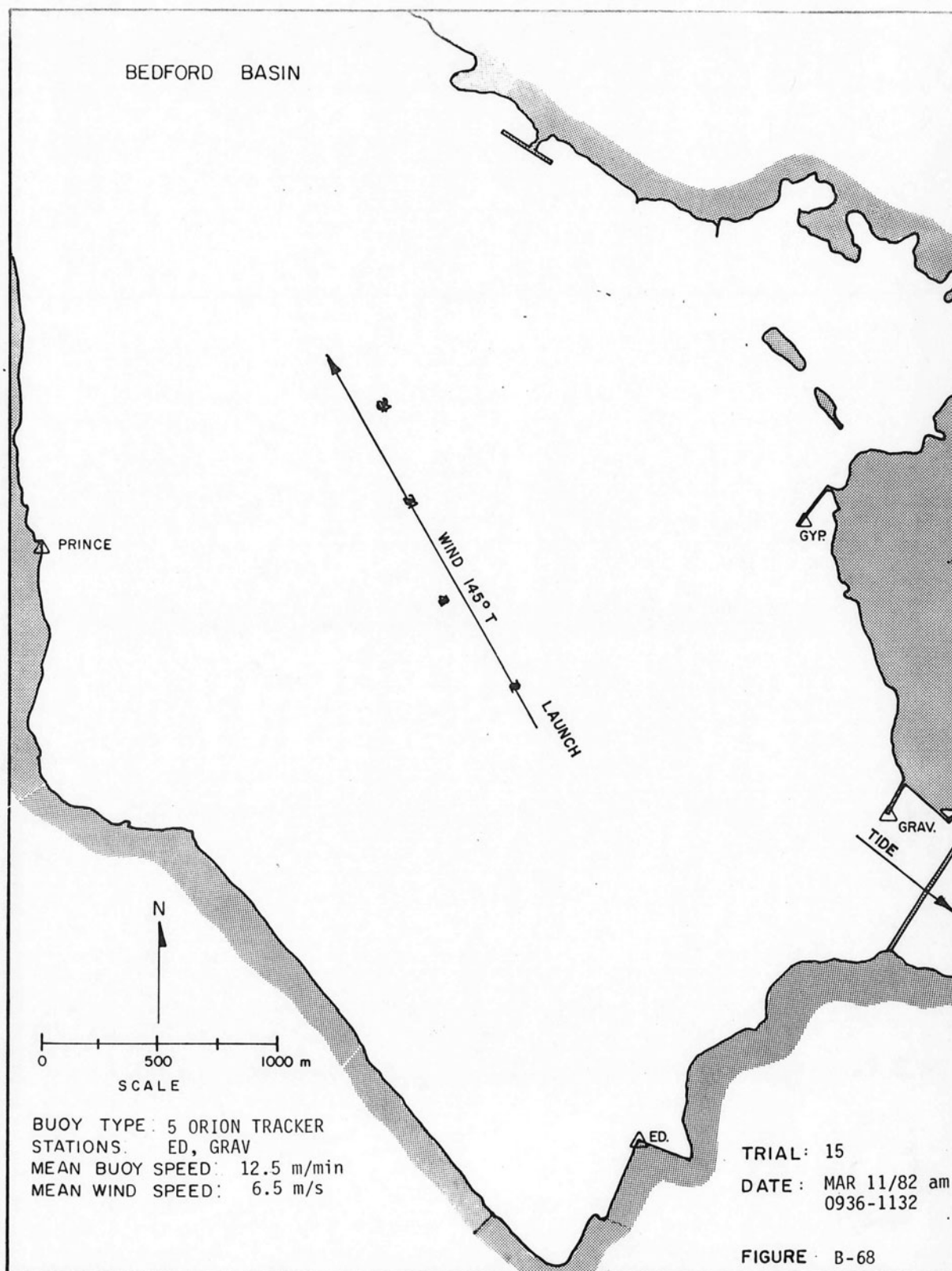
H - HERMES
T - TAR BALL
O - ORION TRACKER
4 - ORION 4800
N - NOVA TECH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

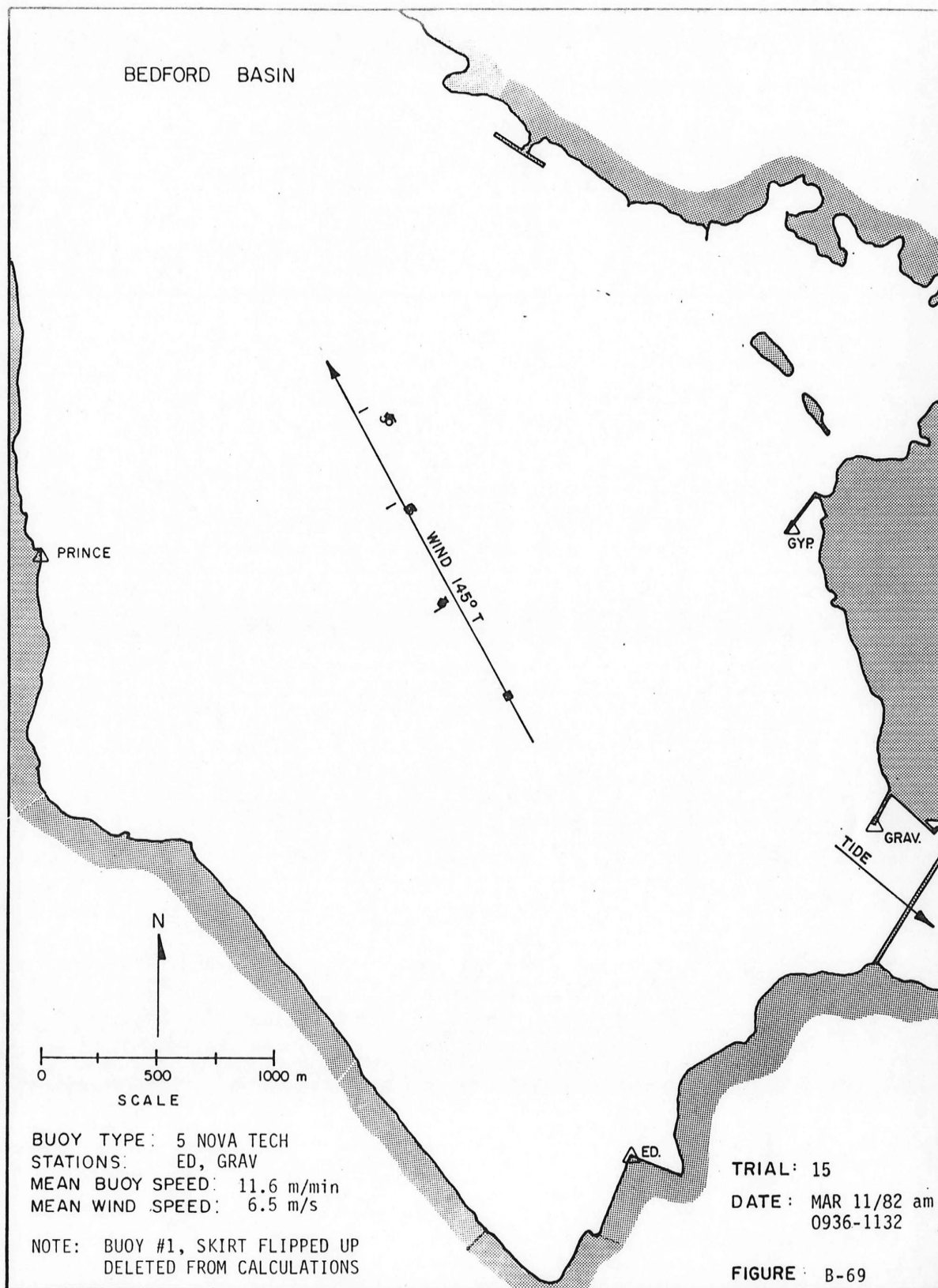
TRIAL : 14
DATE : MAR 3/82, 1325-1520
TIDE : HI - 1355
LOW - 2100
AV. WIND SPEED : 7.8 m/s
FIGURE : B-64

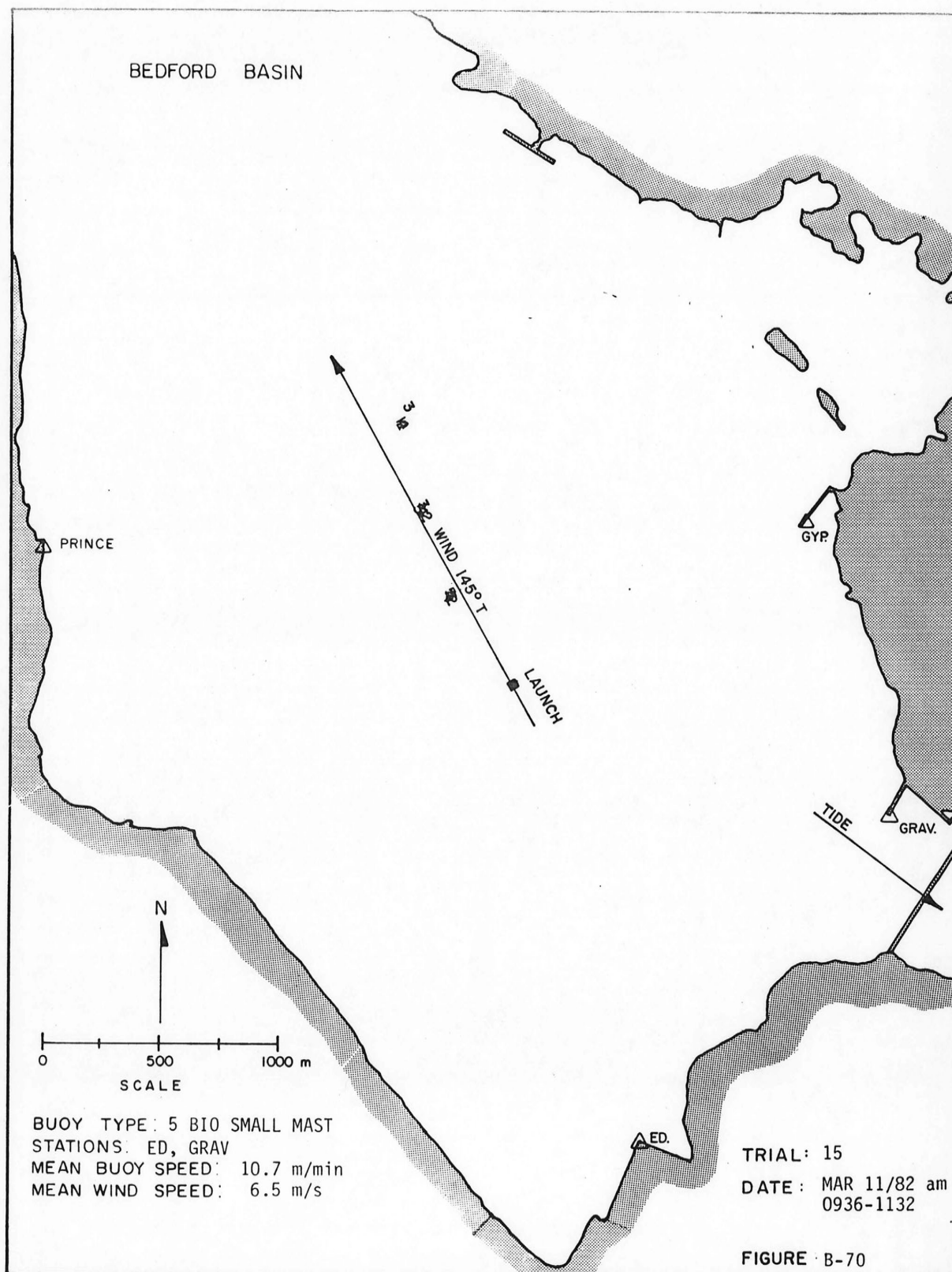


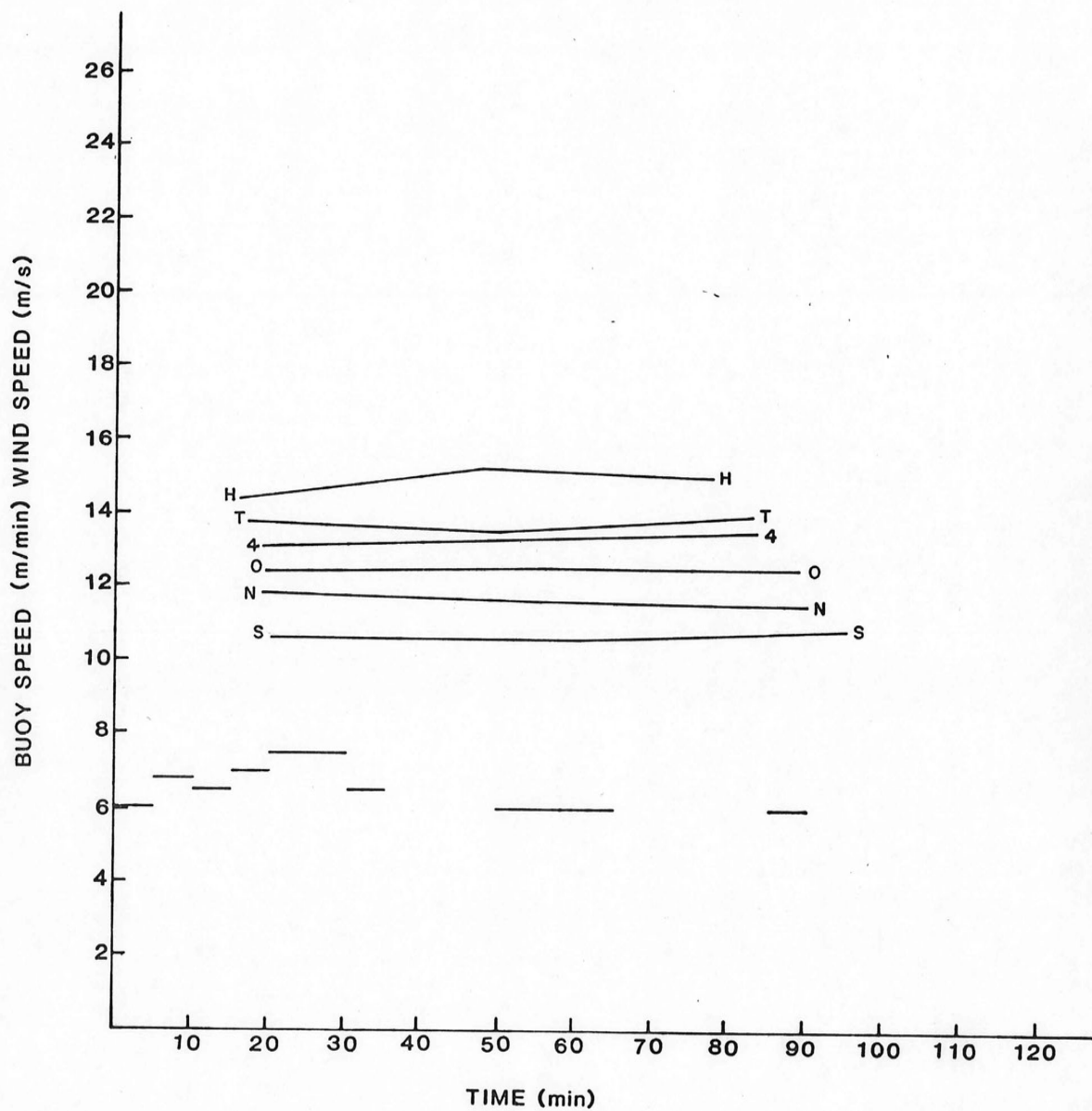












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

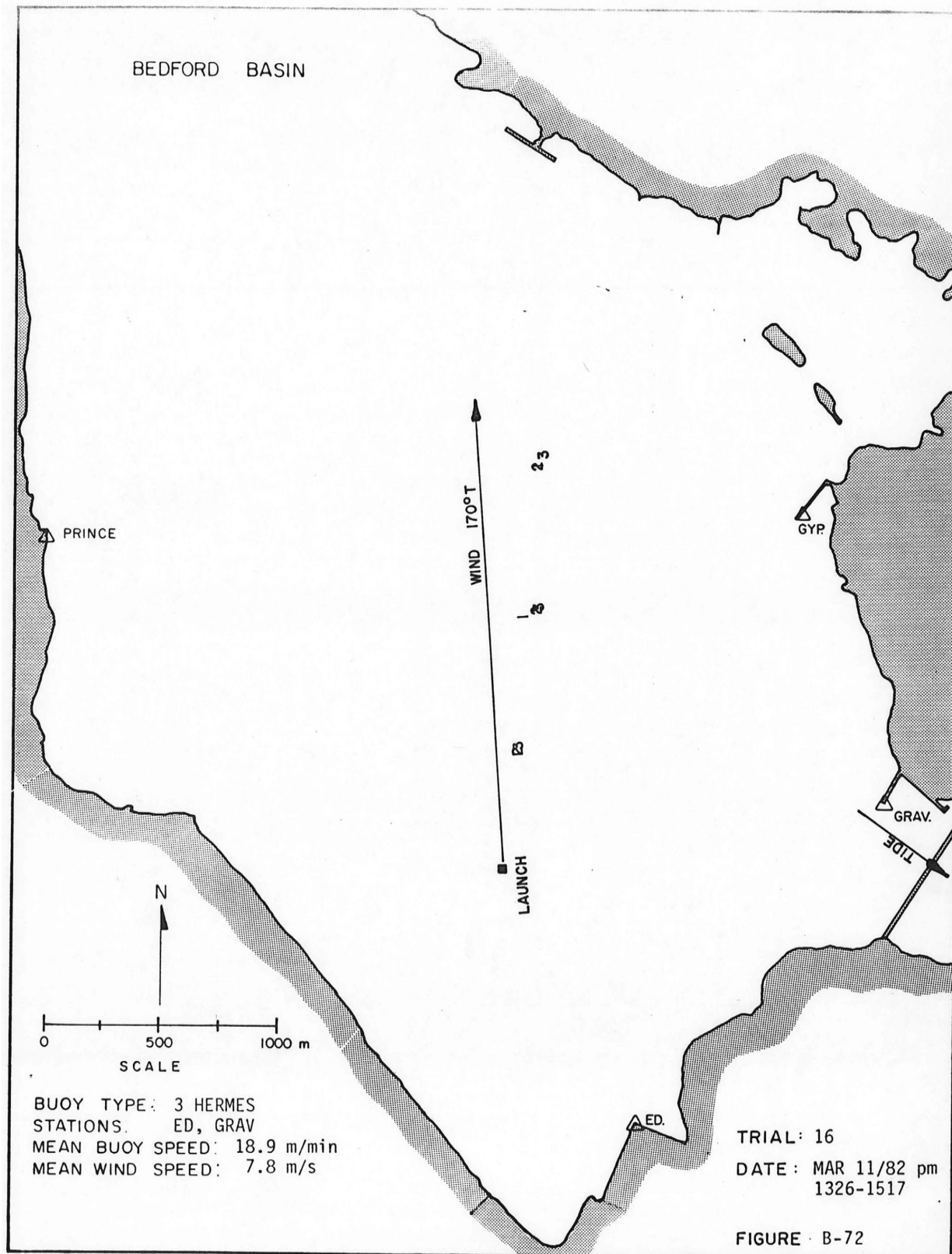
LEGEND

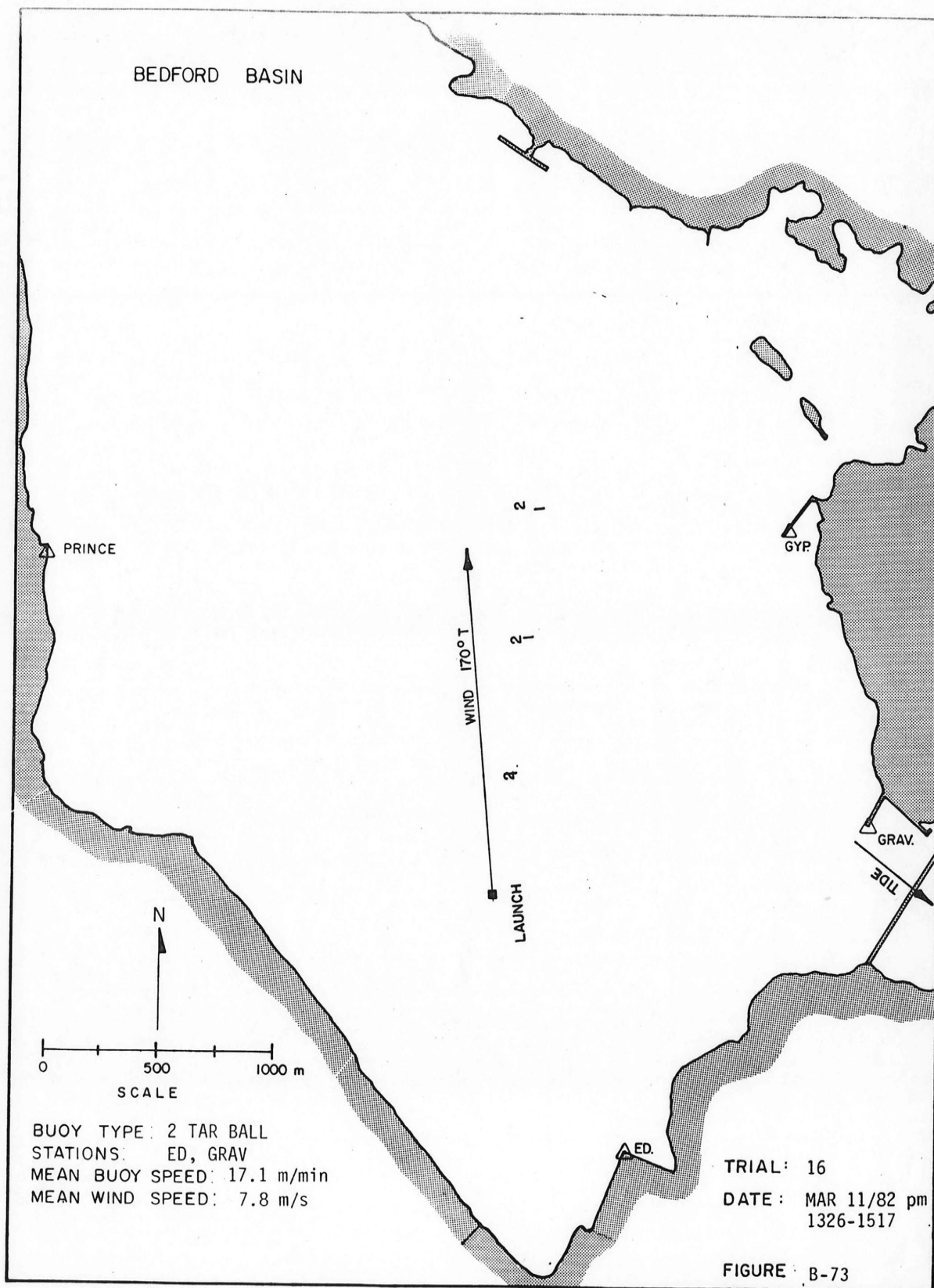
H - HERMES
T - TAR BALL
4 - ORION 4800
O - ORION TRACKER
N - NOVA TECH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— WIND

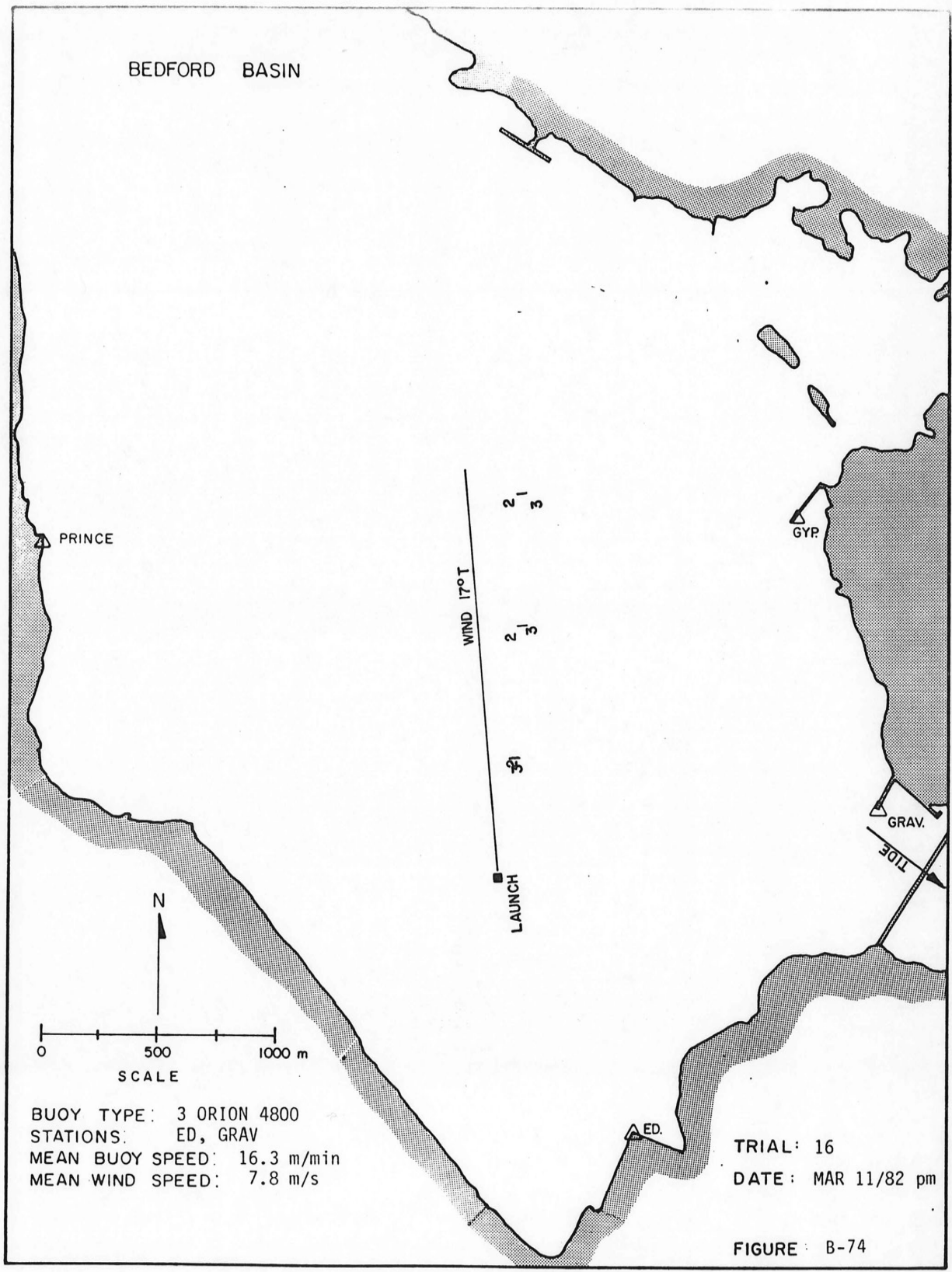
TRIAL : 15
DATE : MAR 11/82, 0936-1132
TIDE : HI - 0905
LOW - 1530

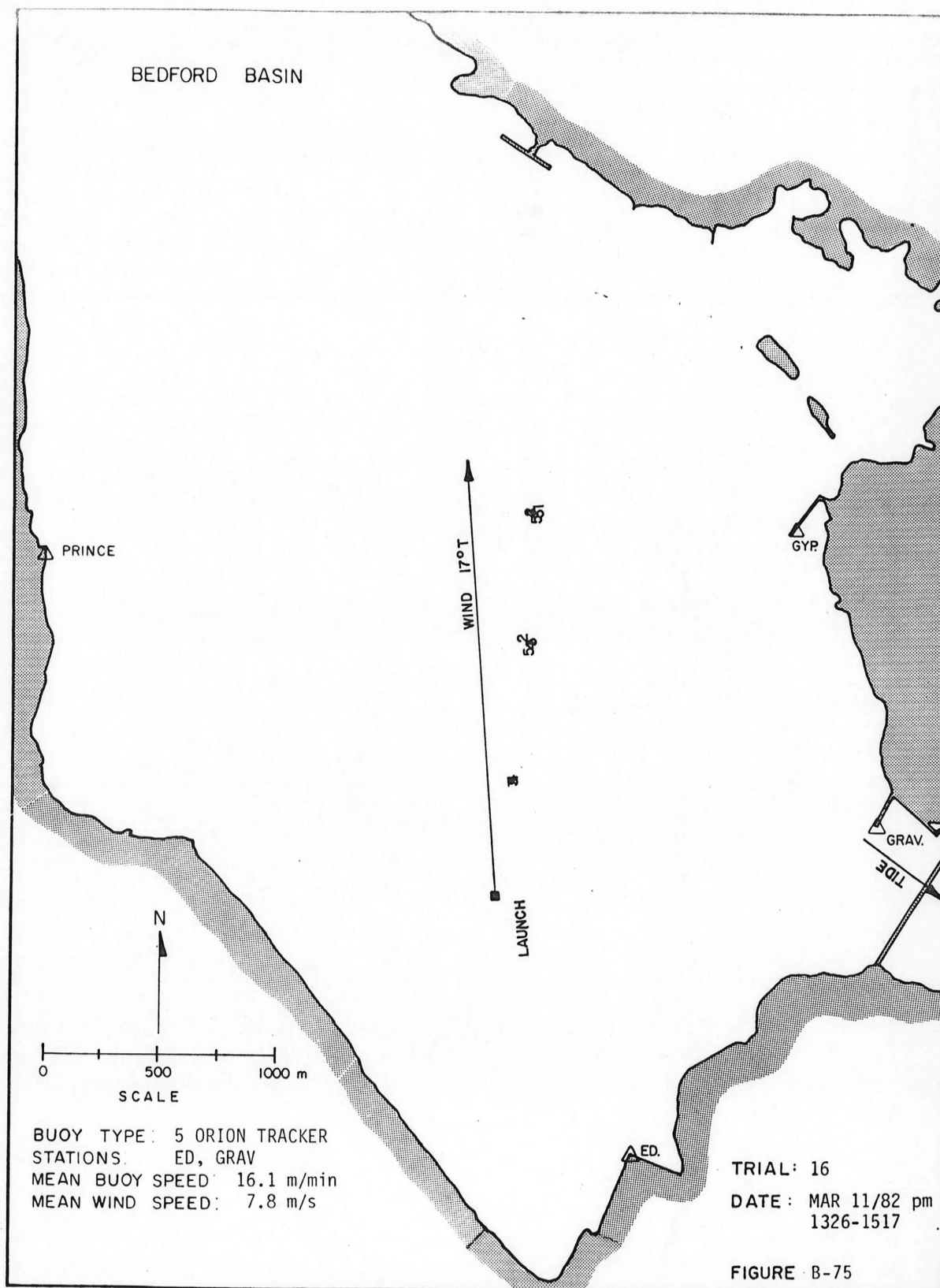
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.5 m/s

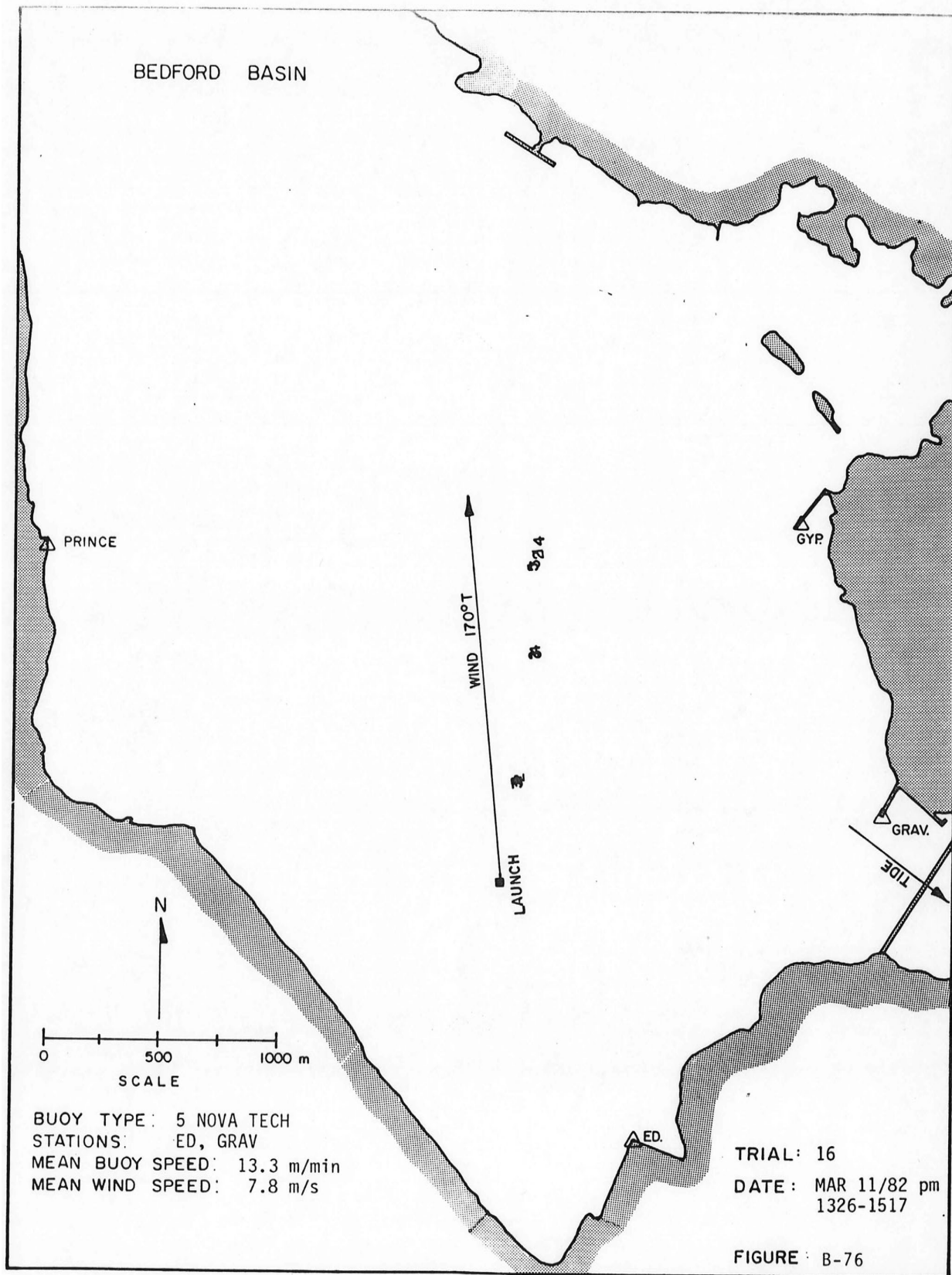
FIGURE : B 71

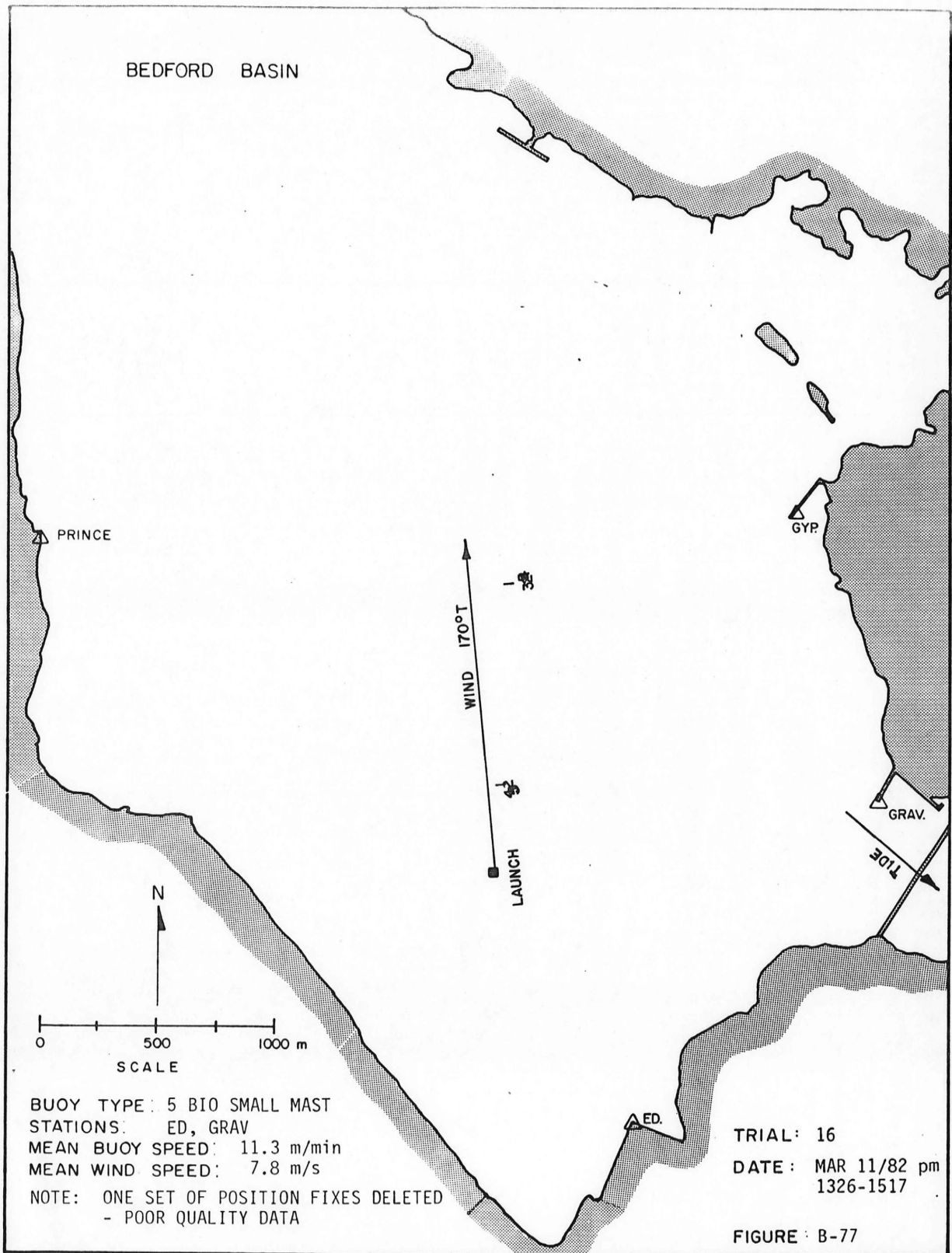


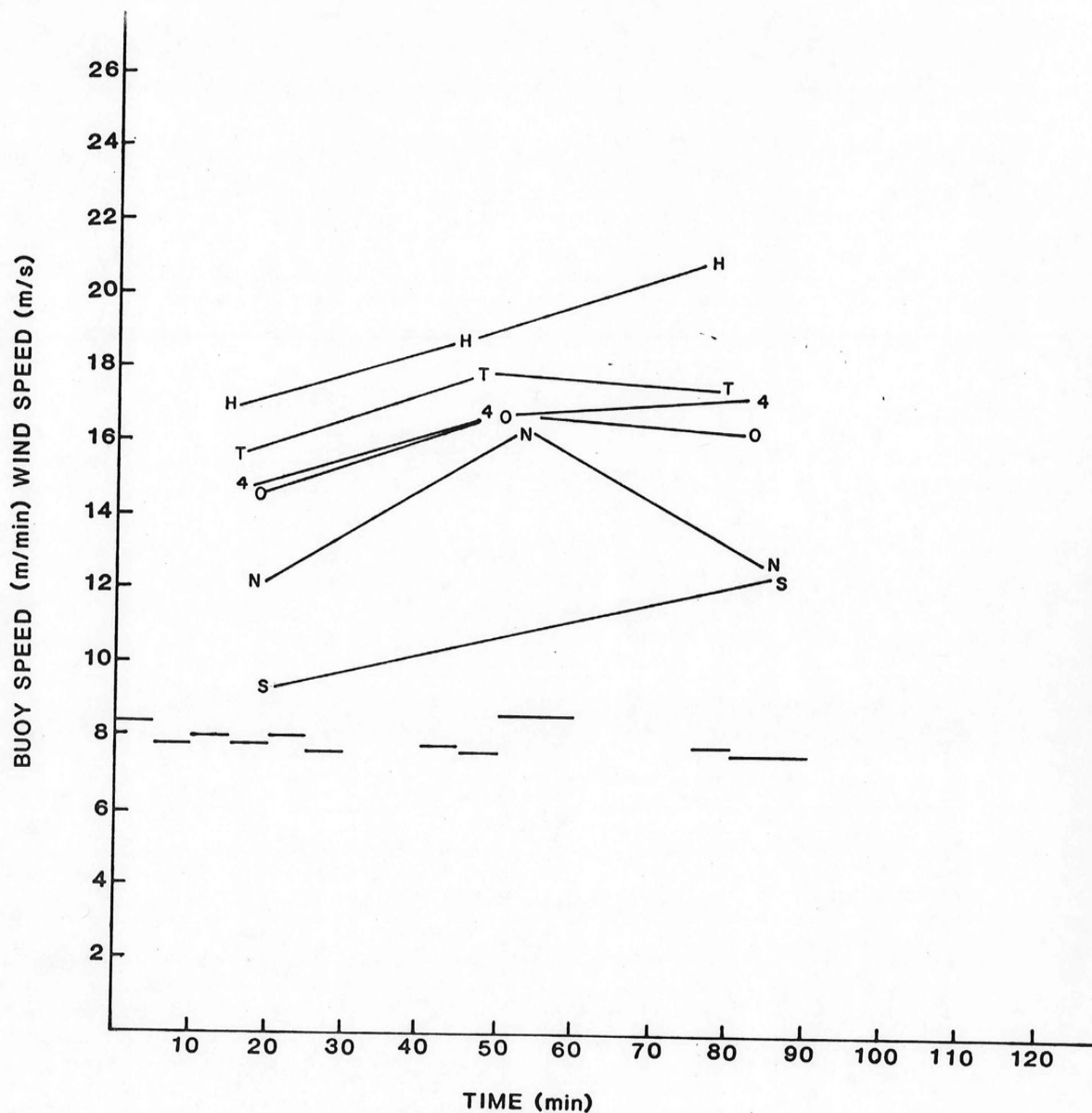












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

H - HERMES
T - TAR BALL
4 - ORION 4800
O - ORION TRACKER
N - NOVA TECH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
— — WIND

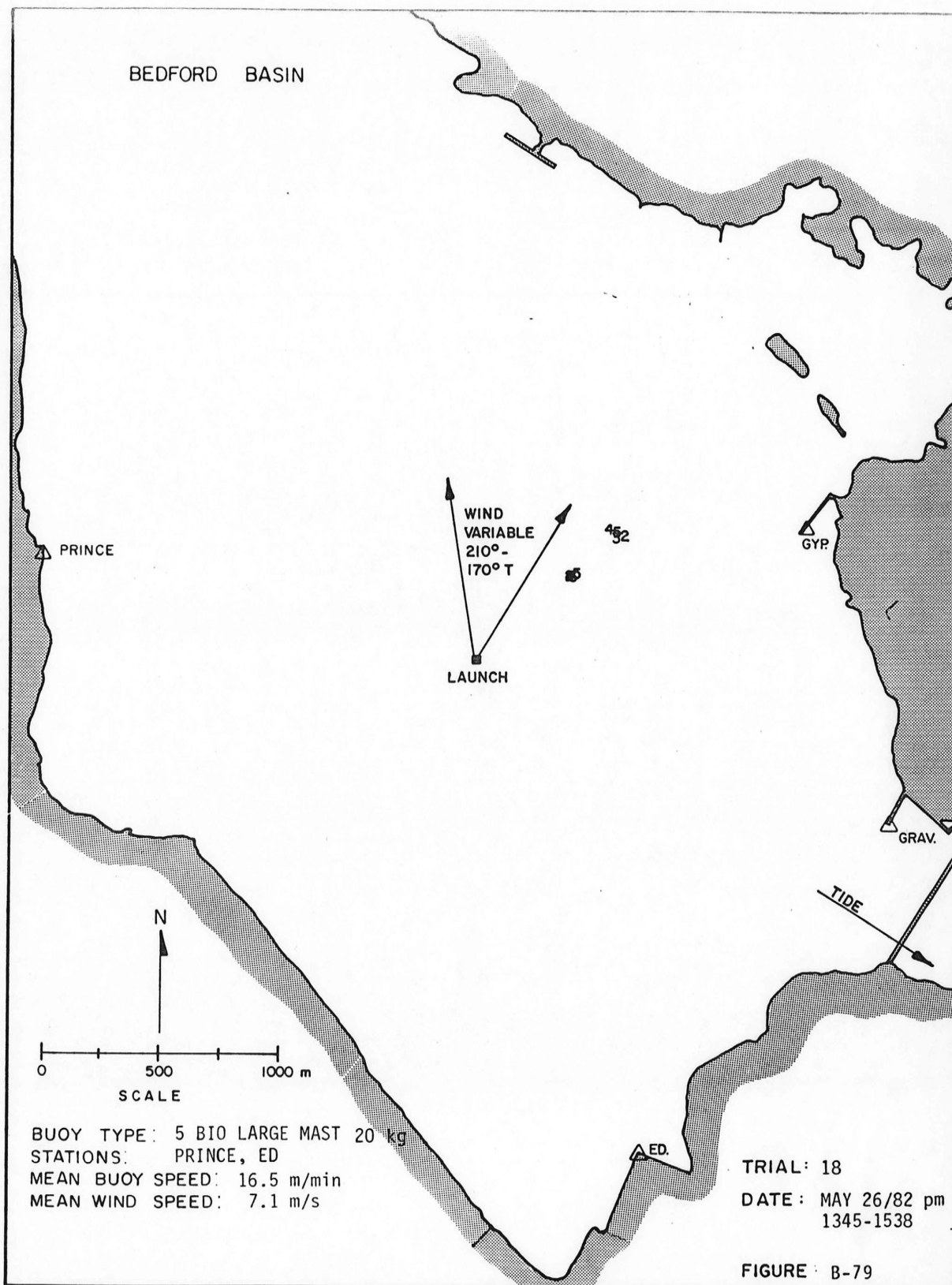
TRIAL : 16

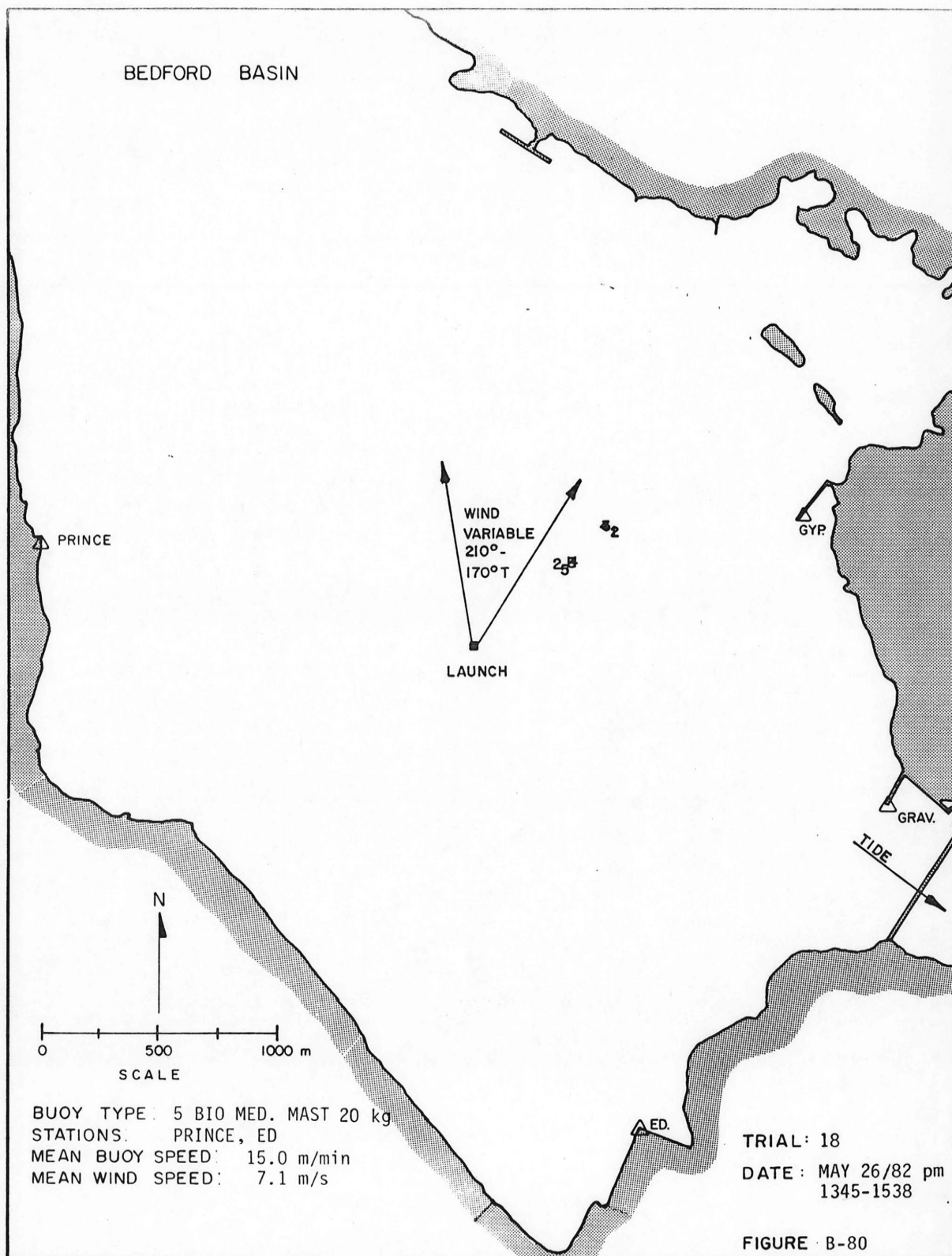
DATE : MAR 11/82, 1326-1517

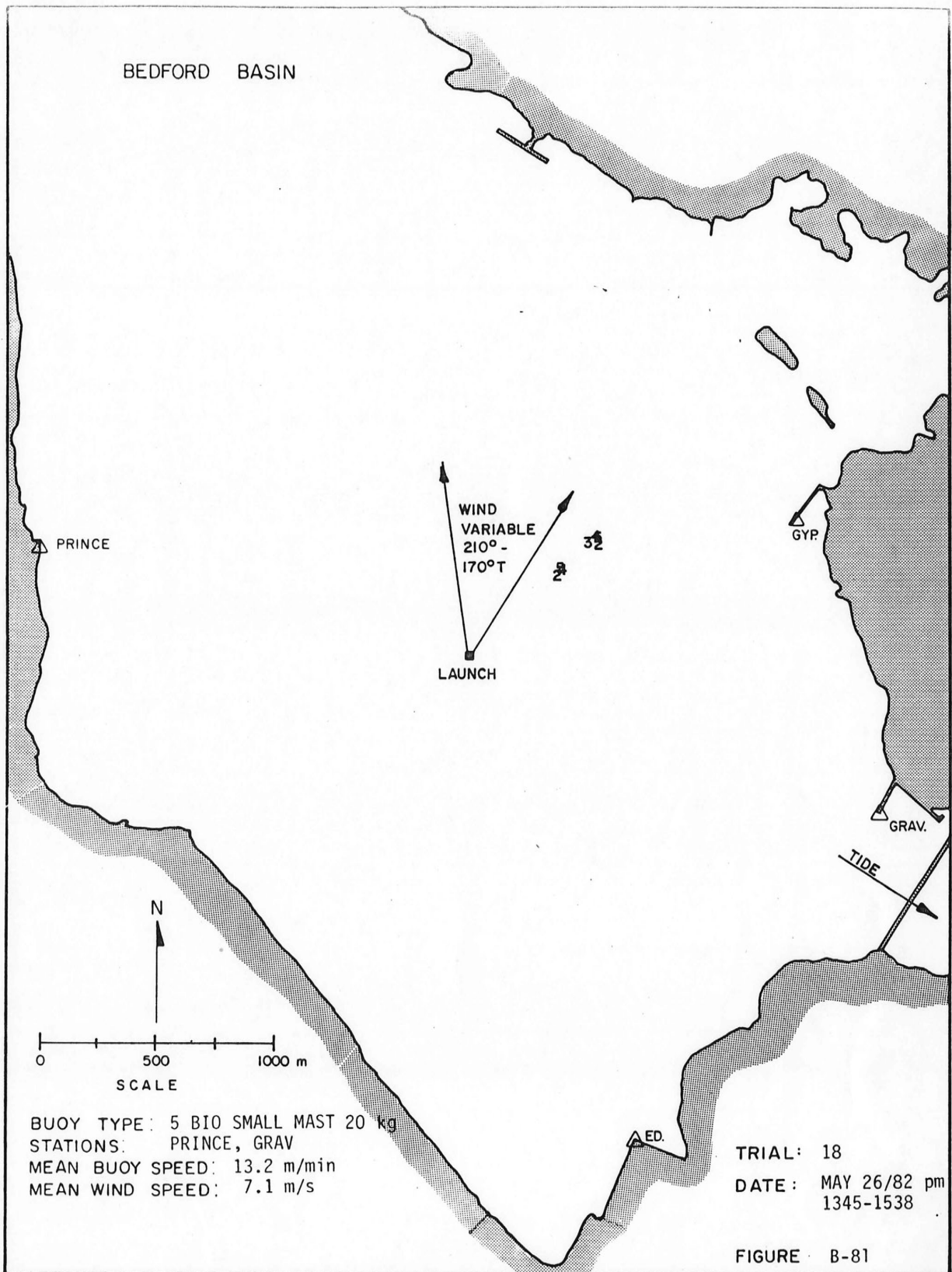
TIDE : HI - 0905
LOW - 1530

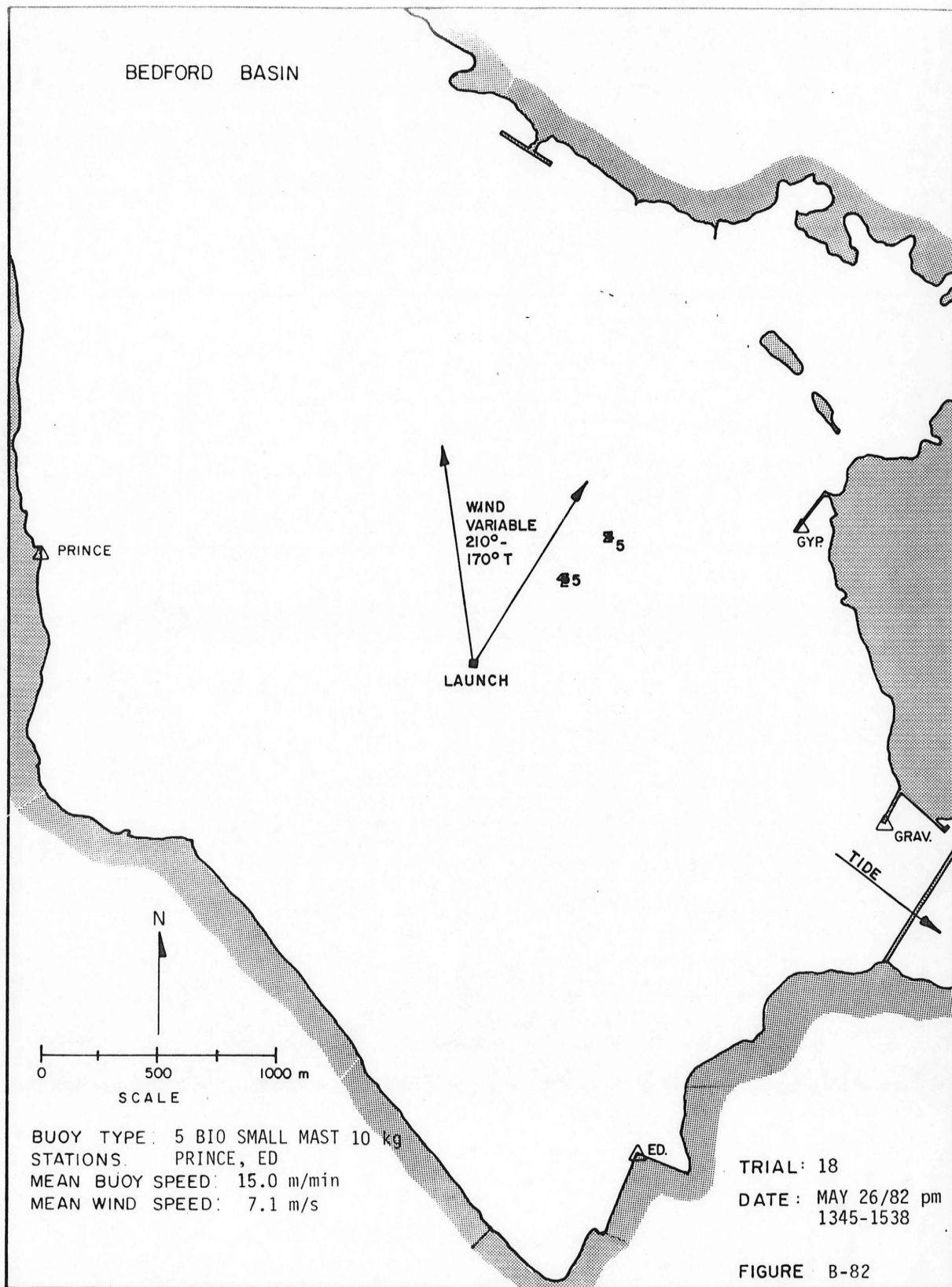
AV. WIND SPEED : 7.8 m/s

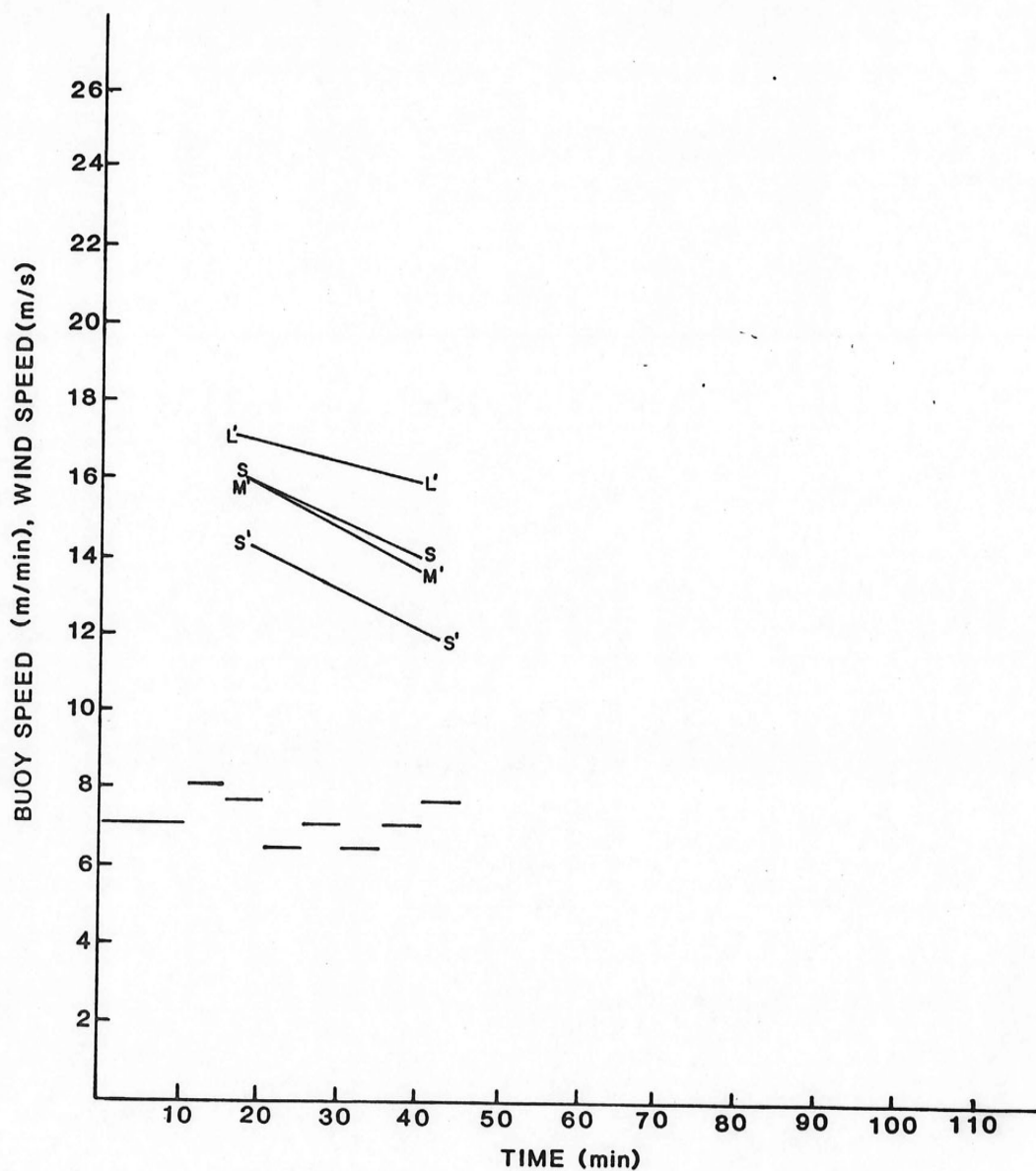
FIGURE : B-78











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L' - BIO LARGE MAST 20 kg
M' - BIO MED. MAST 20 kg
S' - BIO SMALL MAST 20 kg
S - BIO SMALL MAST 10 kg
— WIND

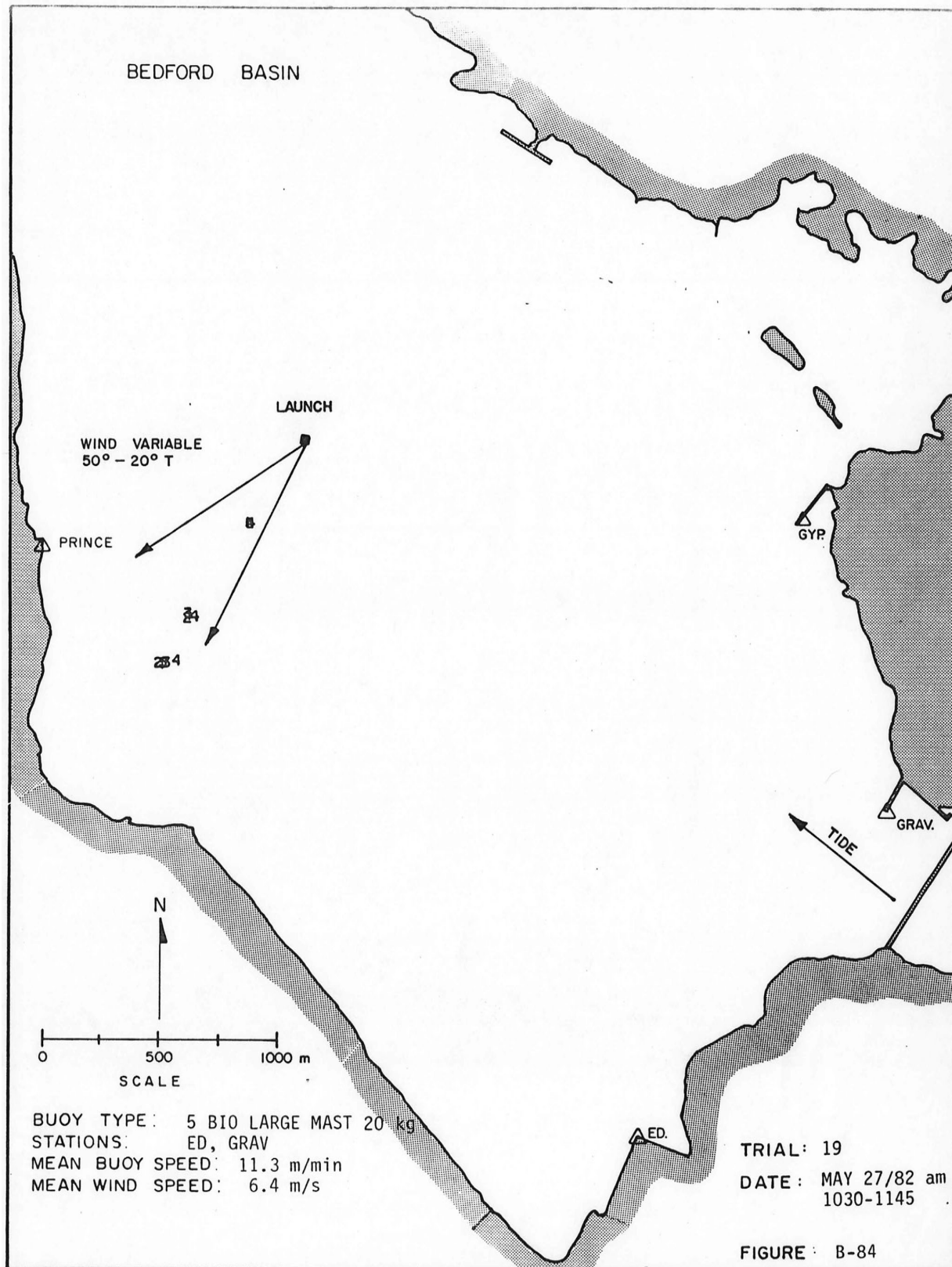
TRIAL : 18

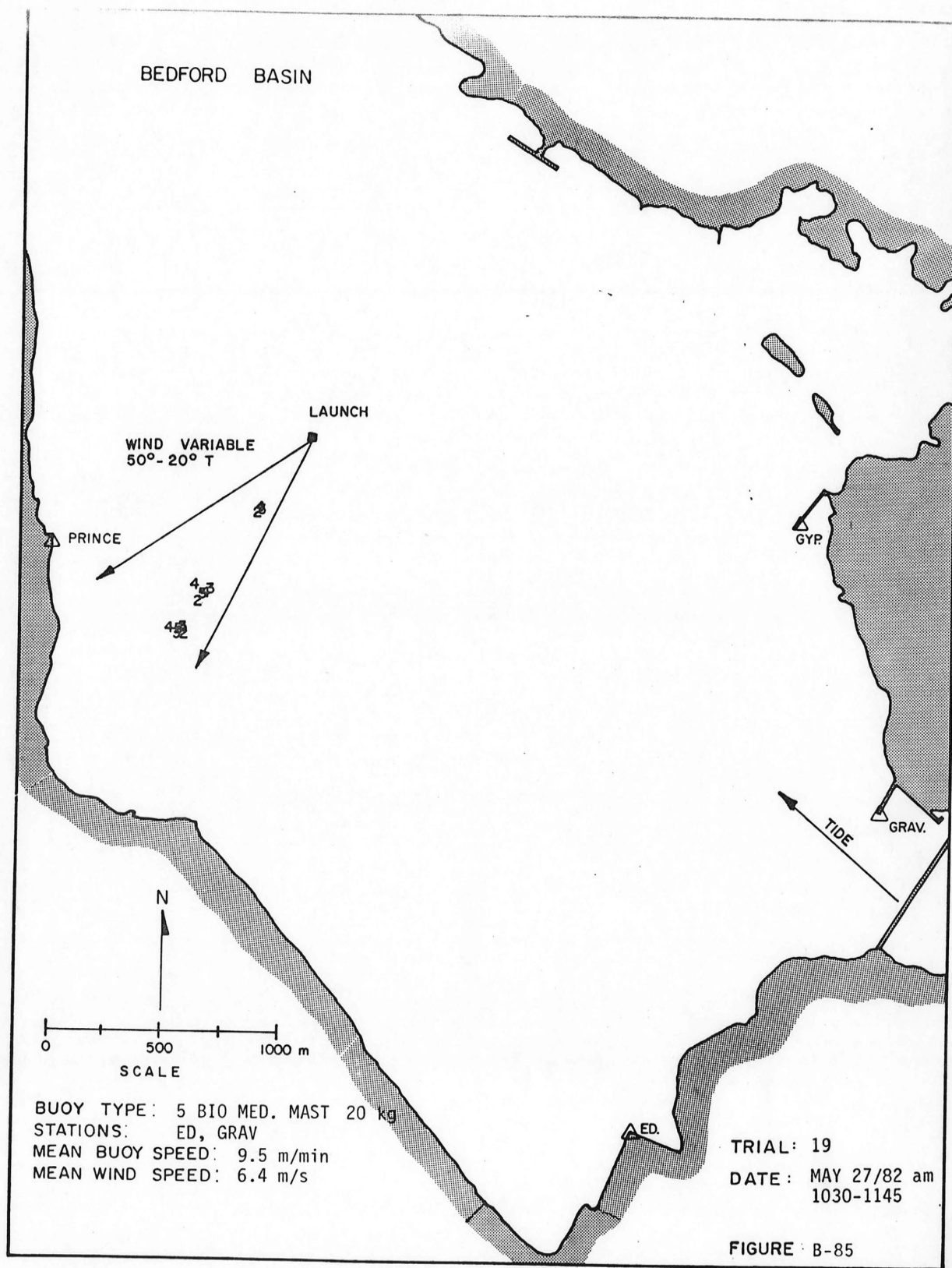
DATE : MAY 26/82, 1345-1538

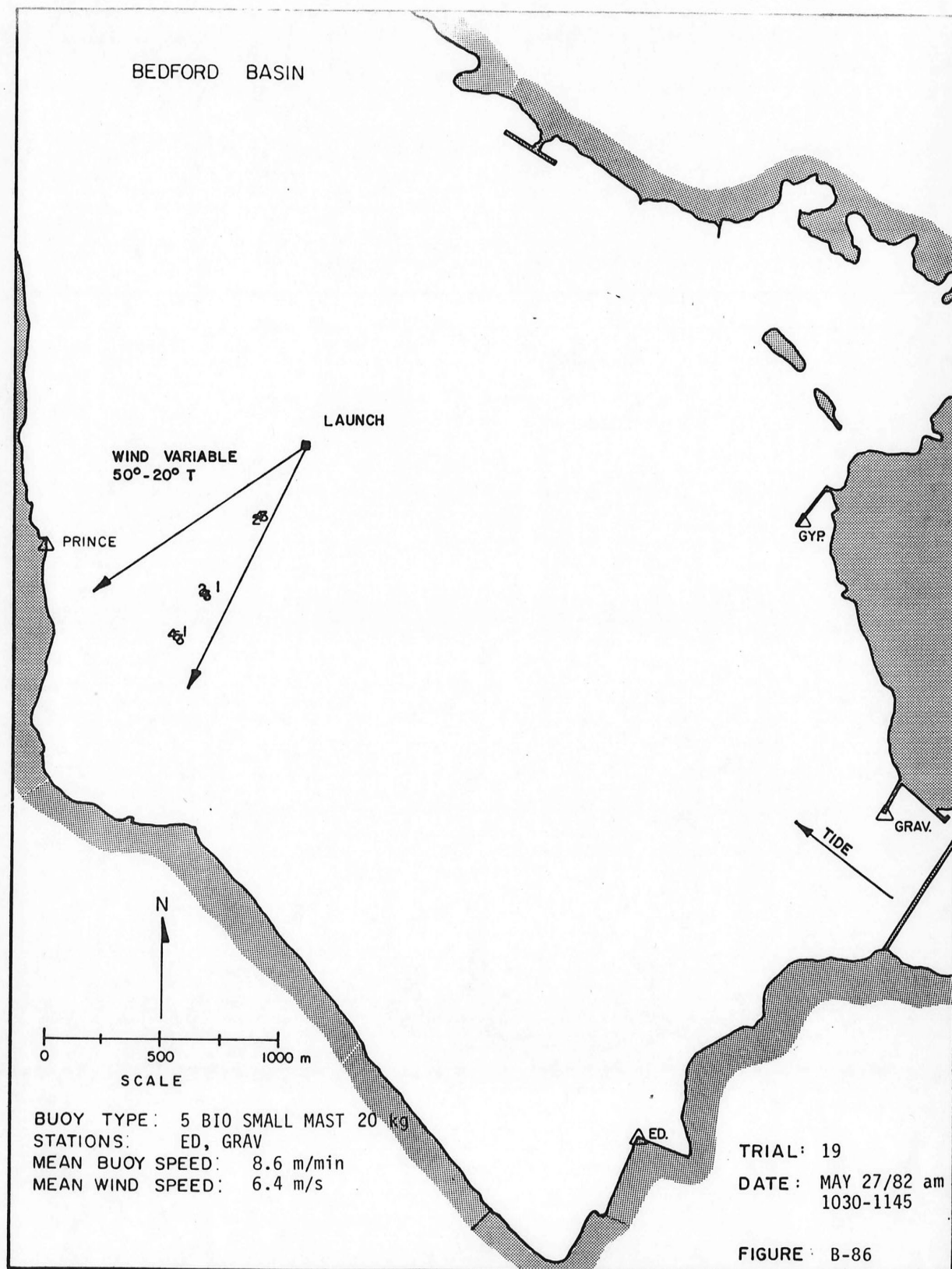
**TIDE : HI - 1030
LOW - 1705**

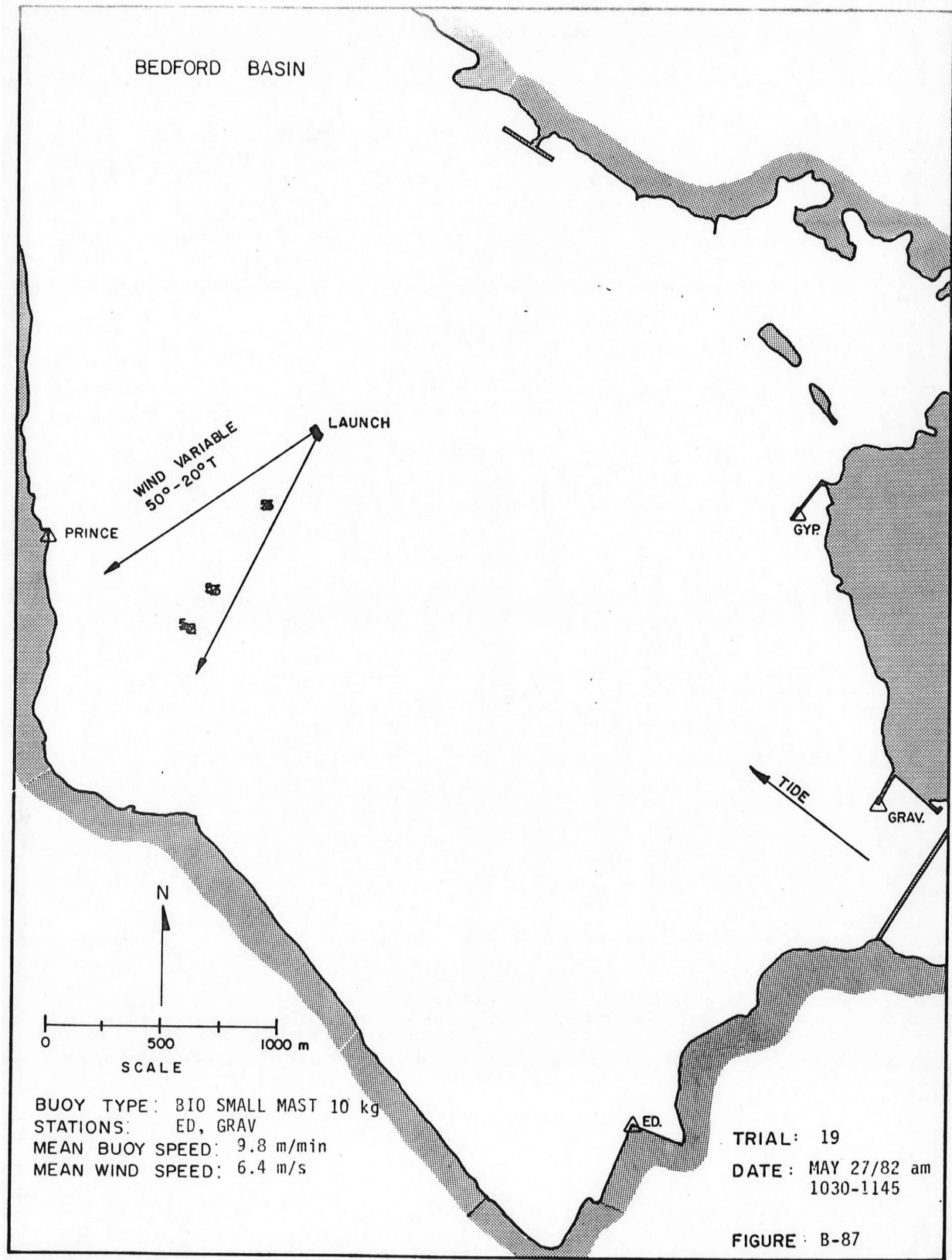
AV. WIND SPEED : 7.1 m/s

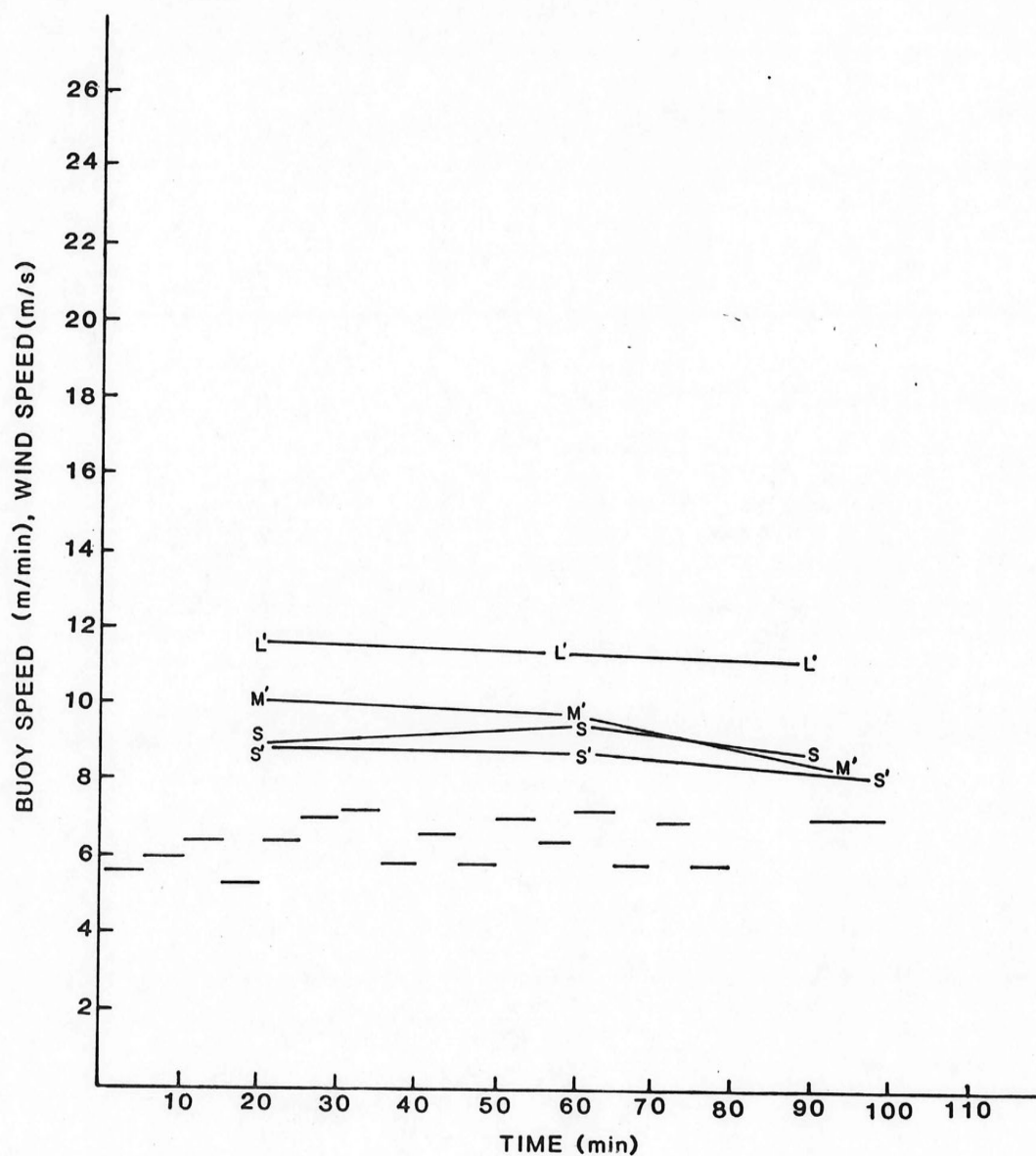
FIGURE : B-83











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L' - BIO LARGE MAST 20 kg
M' - BIO MED. MAST 20 kg
S' - BIO SMALL MAST 20 kg
S - BIO SMALL MAST 10 kg
— — WIND

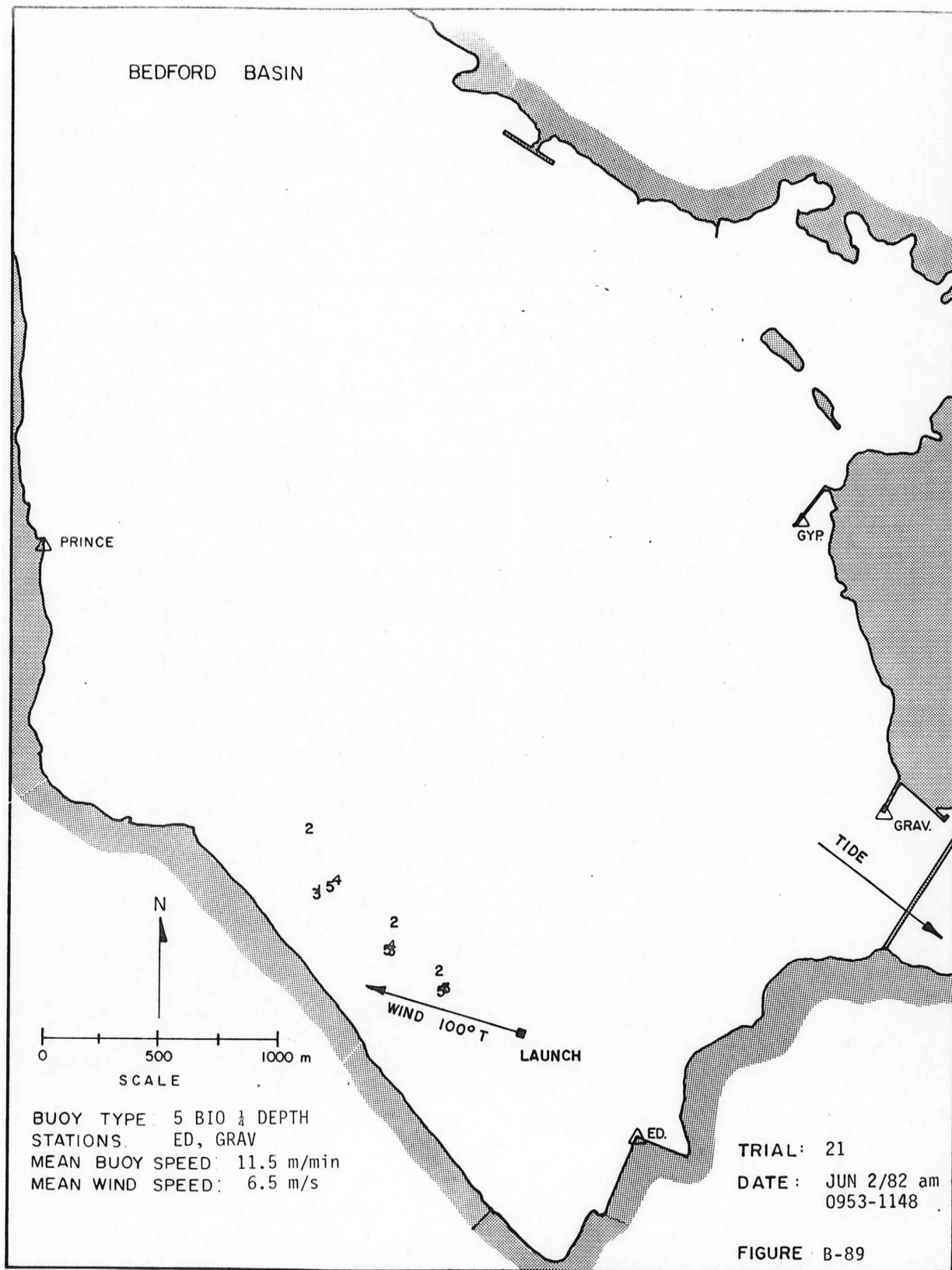
TRIAL : 19

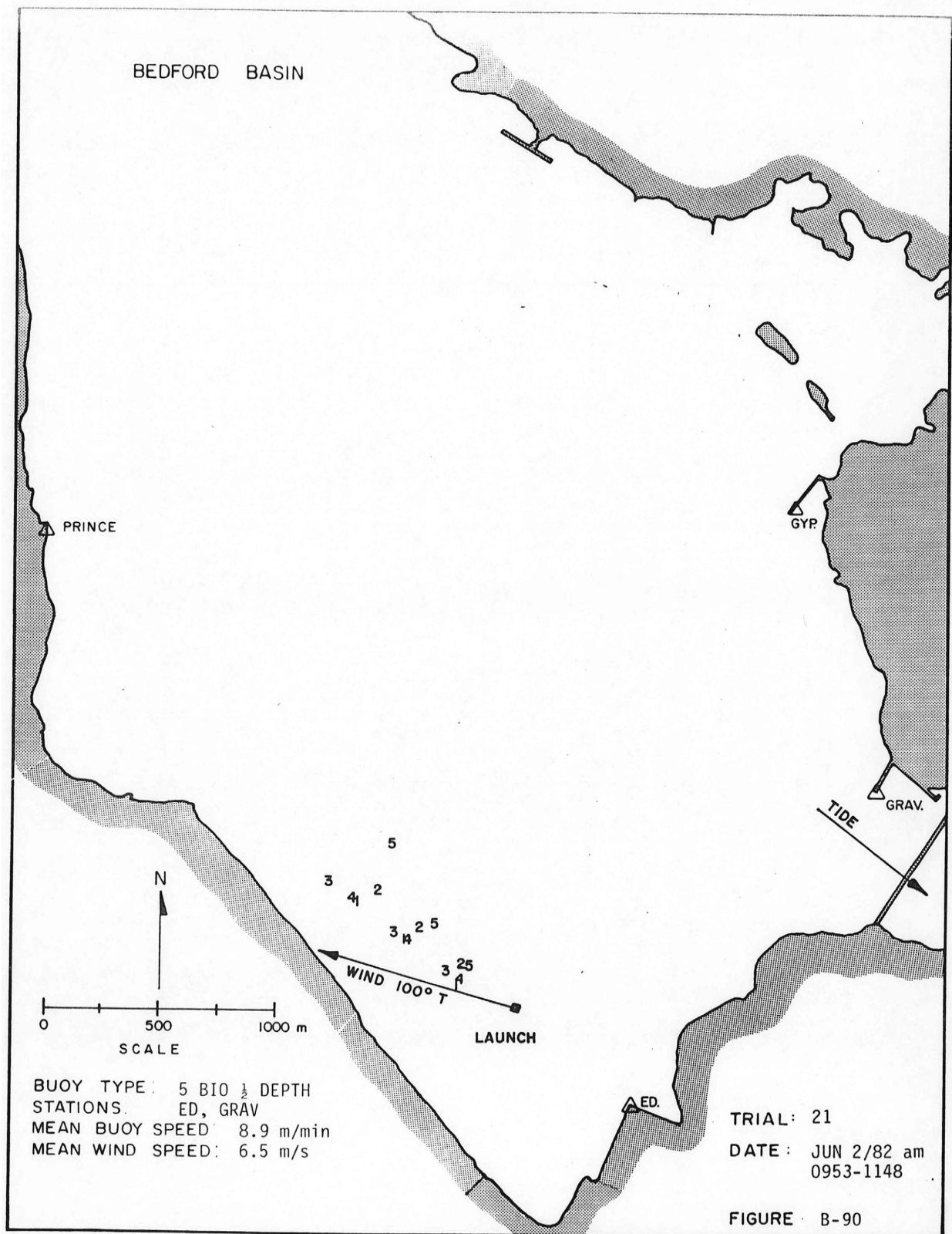
DATE : MAY 27/82, 1030-1145

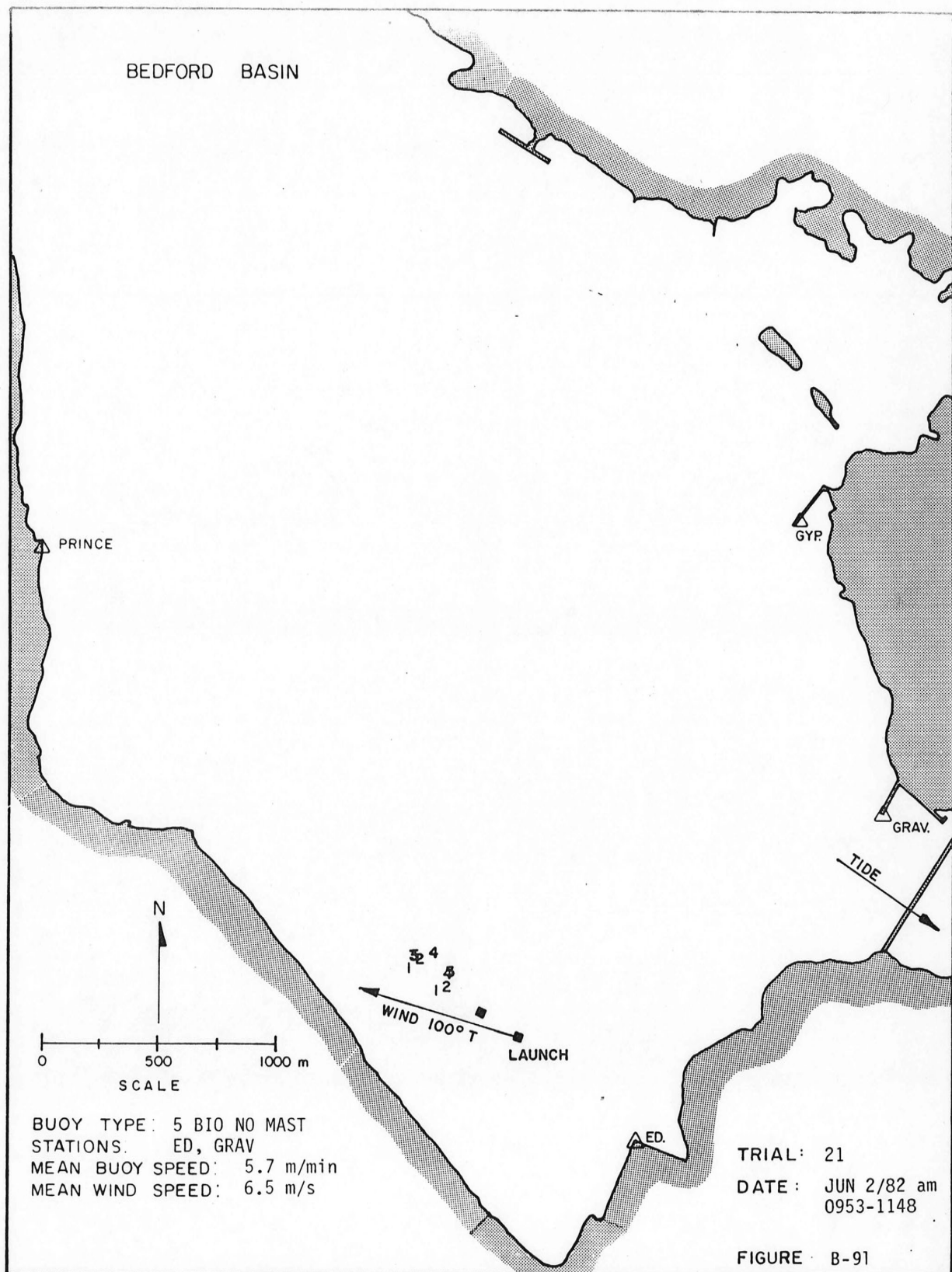
TIDE : LOW - 0540
H1-1115

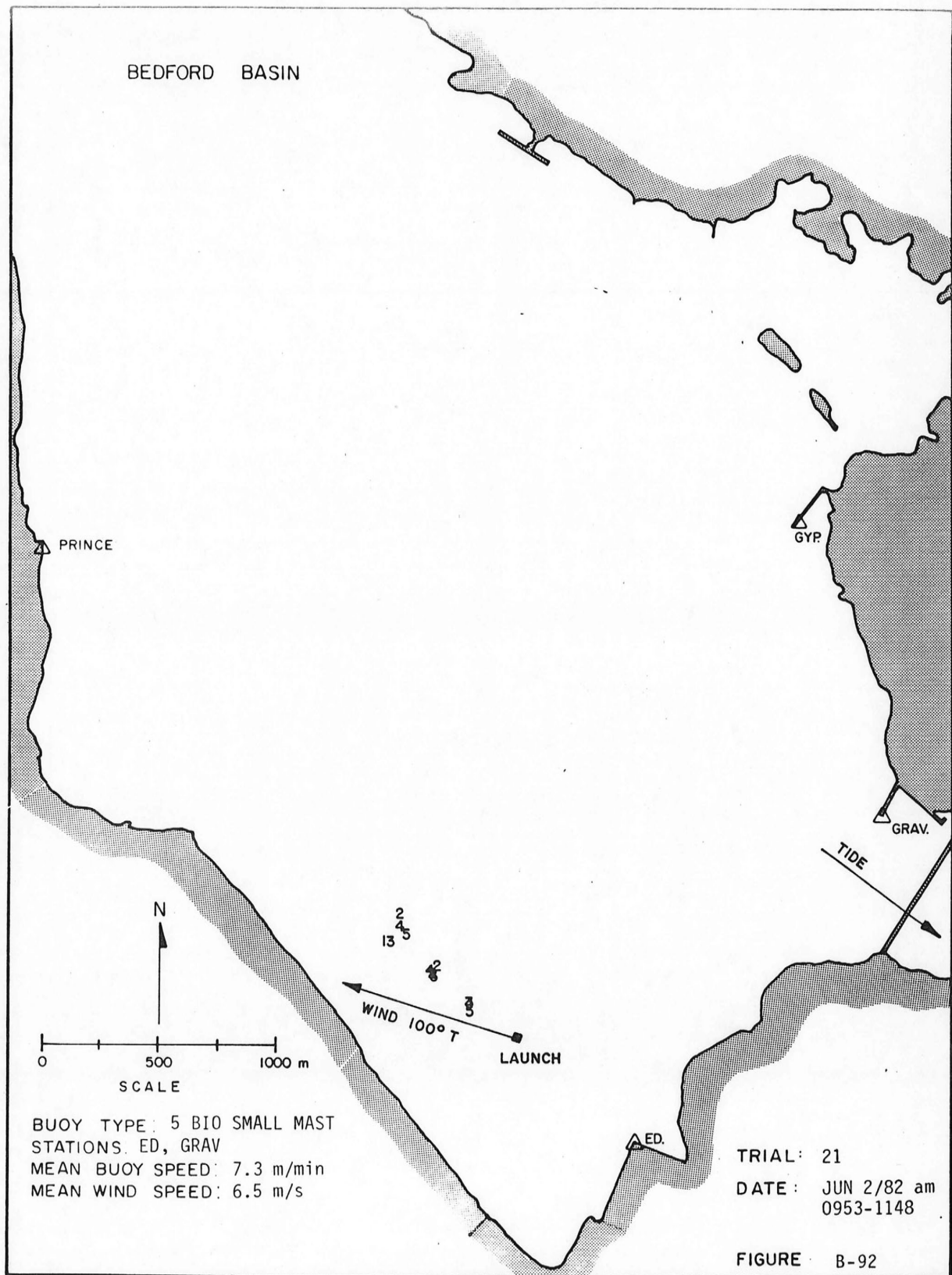
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.4 m/s

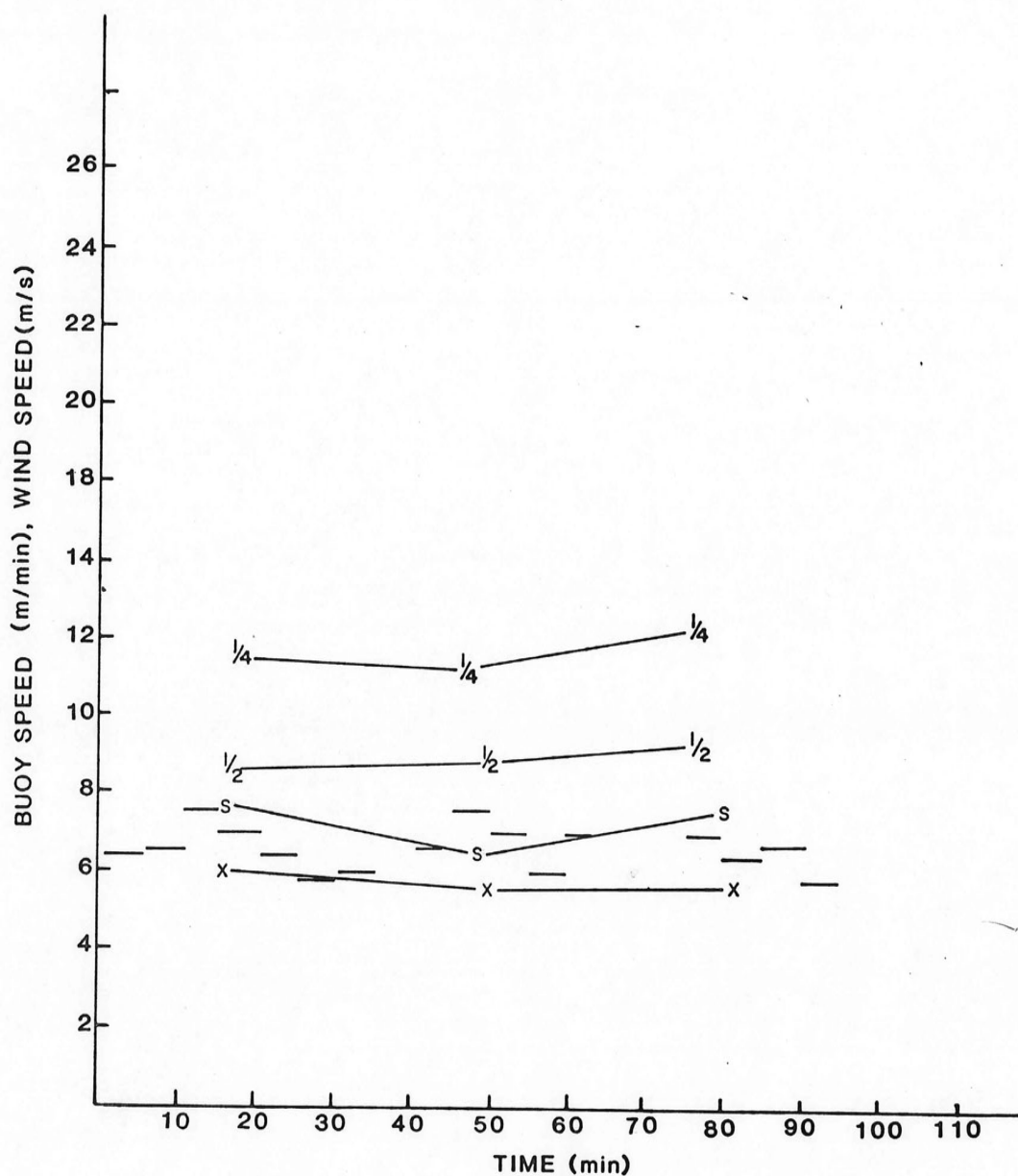
FIGURE : B-88











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

1/4 - BIO QUARTER DEPTH
1/2 - BIO HALF DEPTH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
X - BIO NO MAST
— — WIND

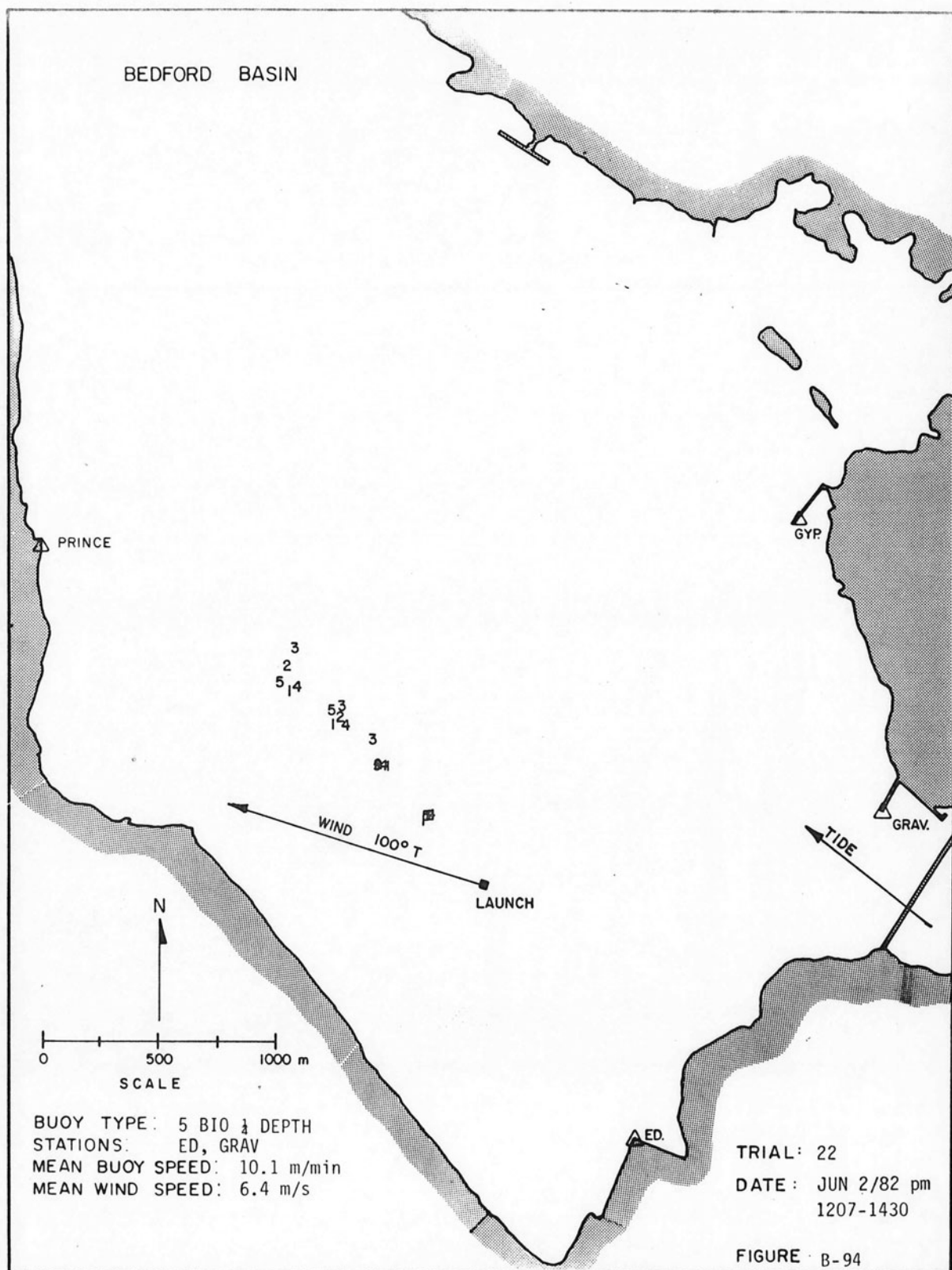
TRIAL : 21

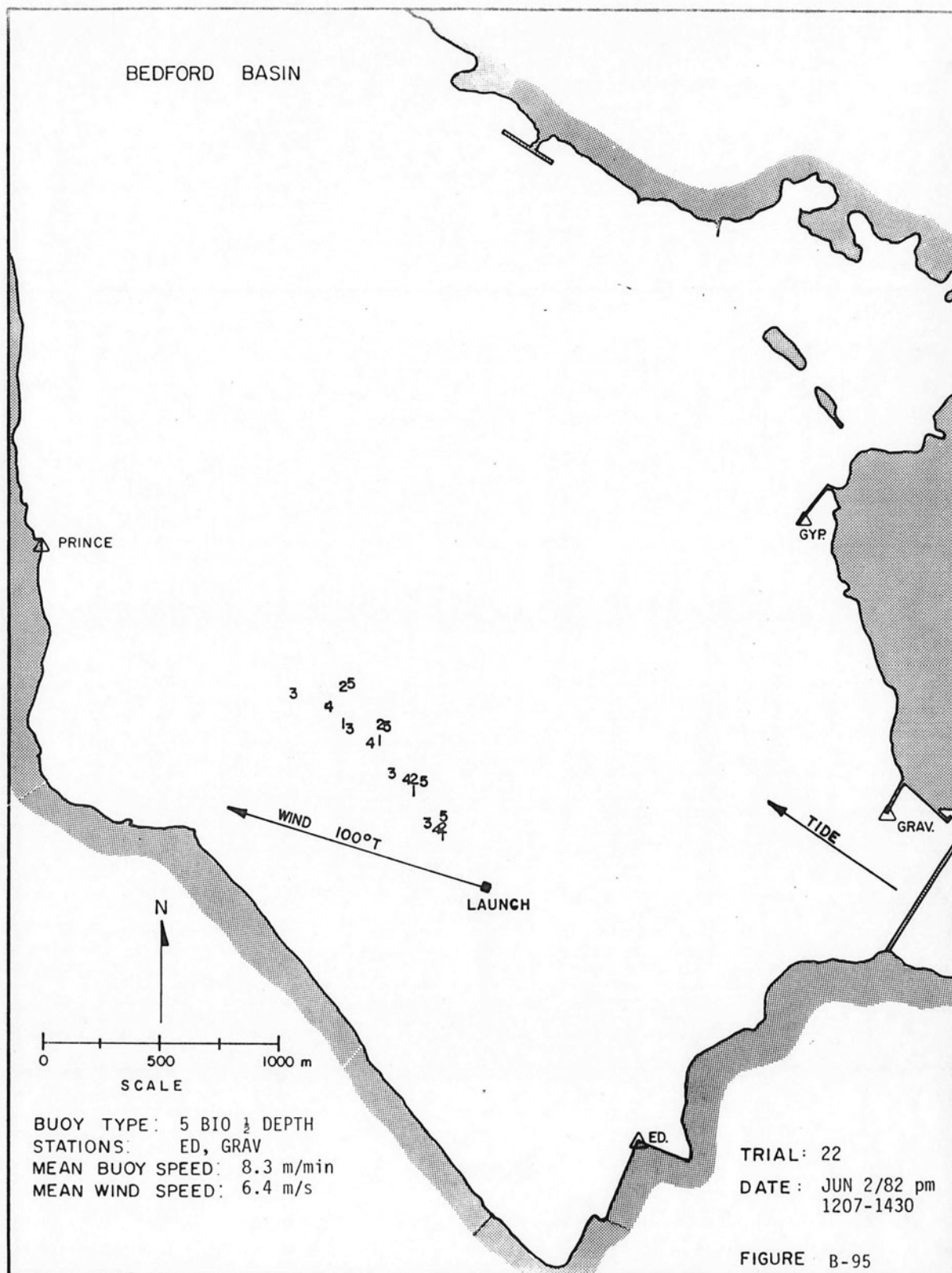
DATE : JUN 2/82, 0953-1148

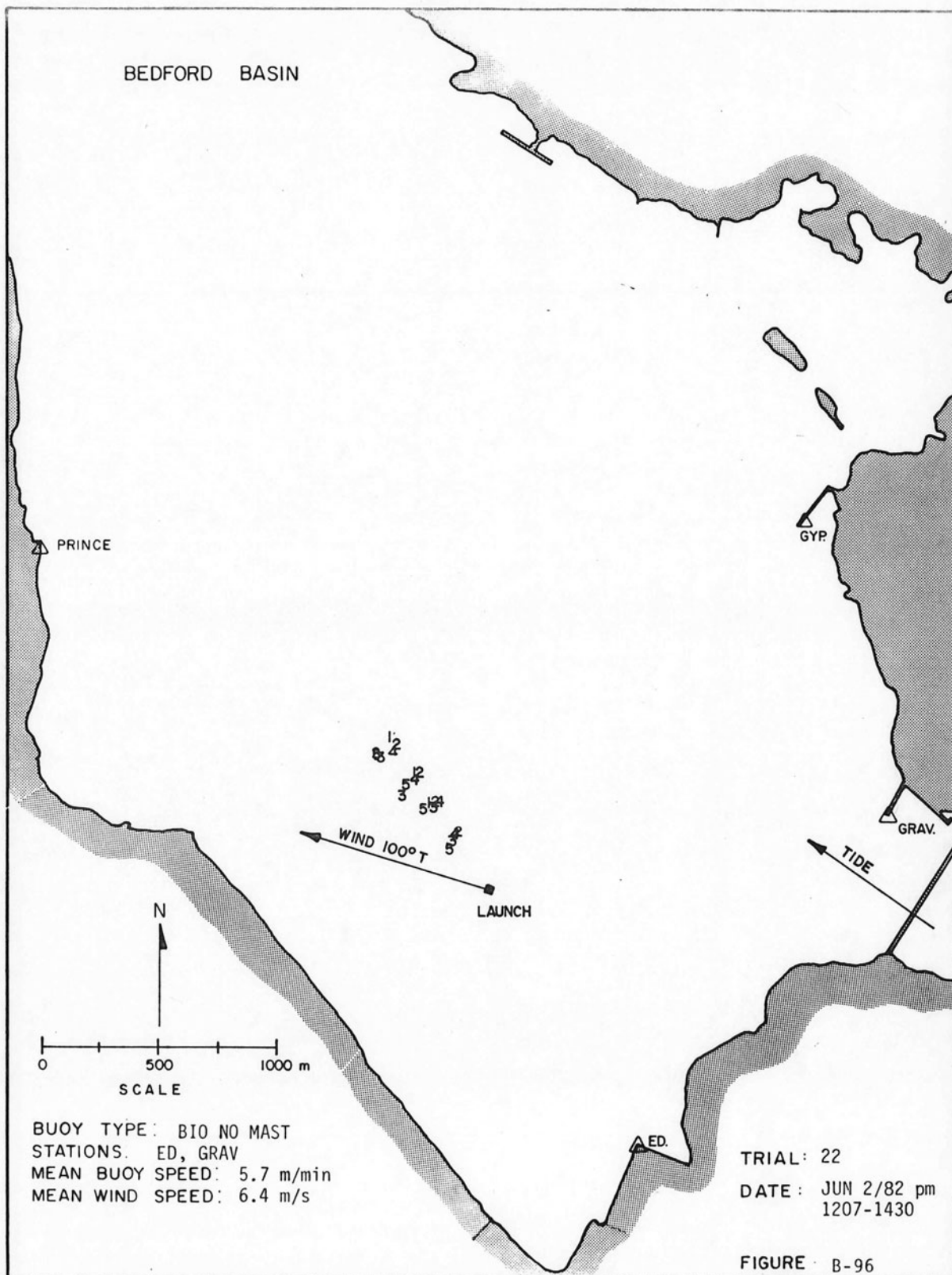
TIDE : HI - 0455
LOW - 1120

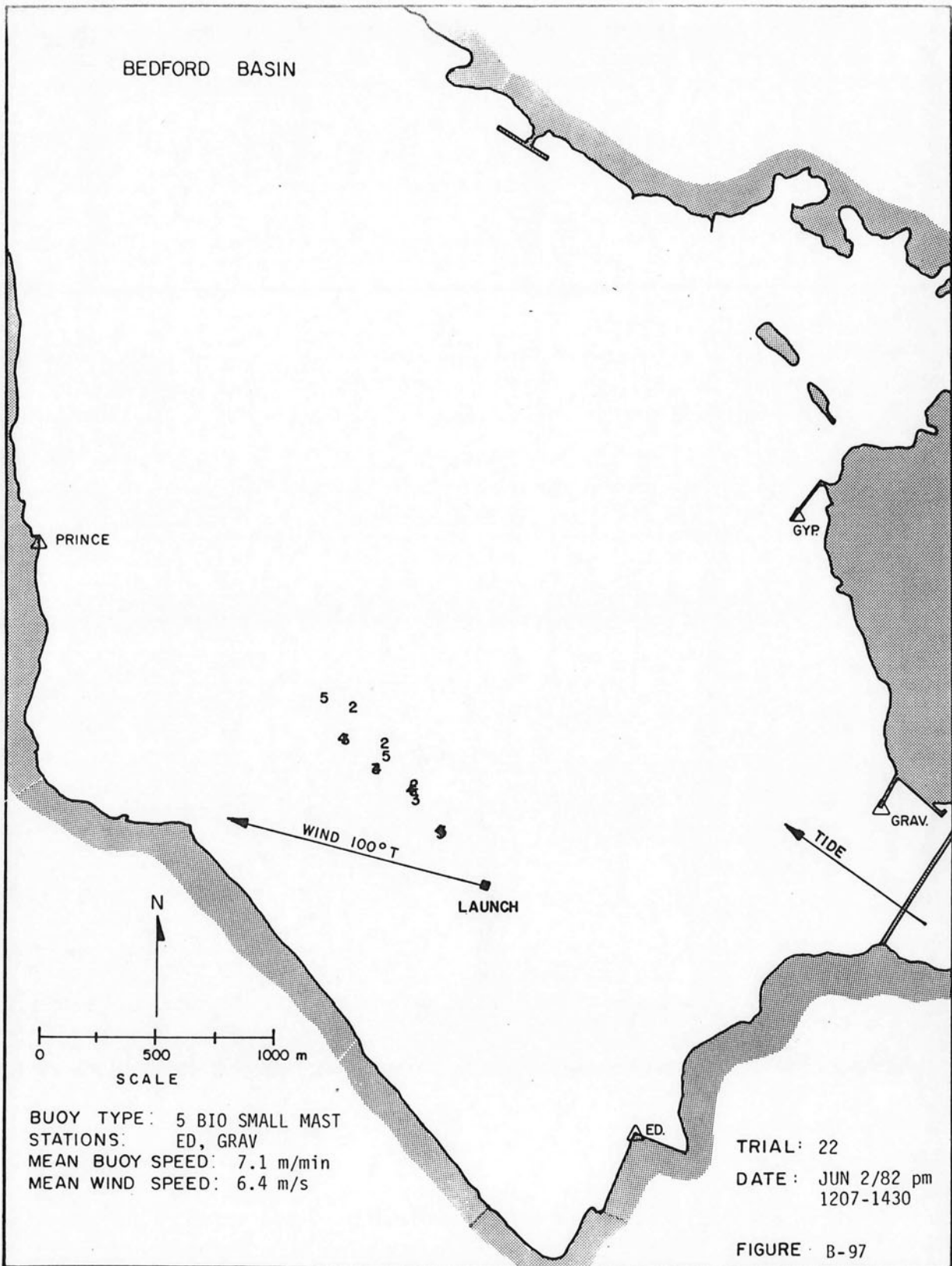
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.5 m/s

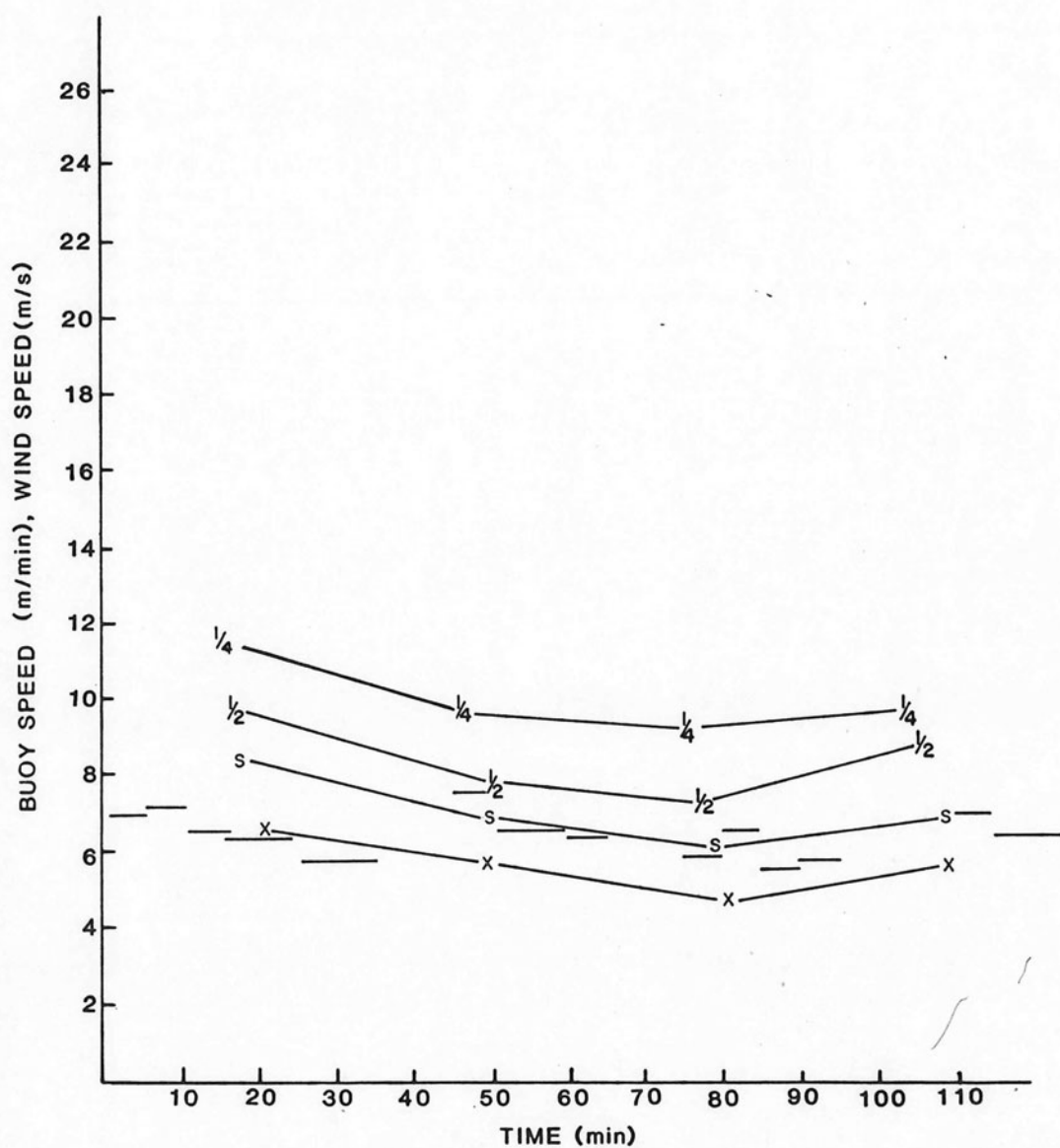
FIGURE : B-93











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

1/4 - BIO QUARTER DEPTH
1/2 - BIO HALF DEPTH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
X - BIO NO MAST
— — WIND

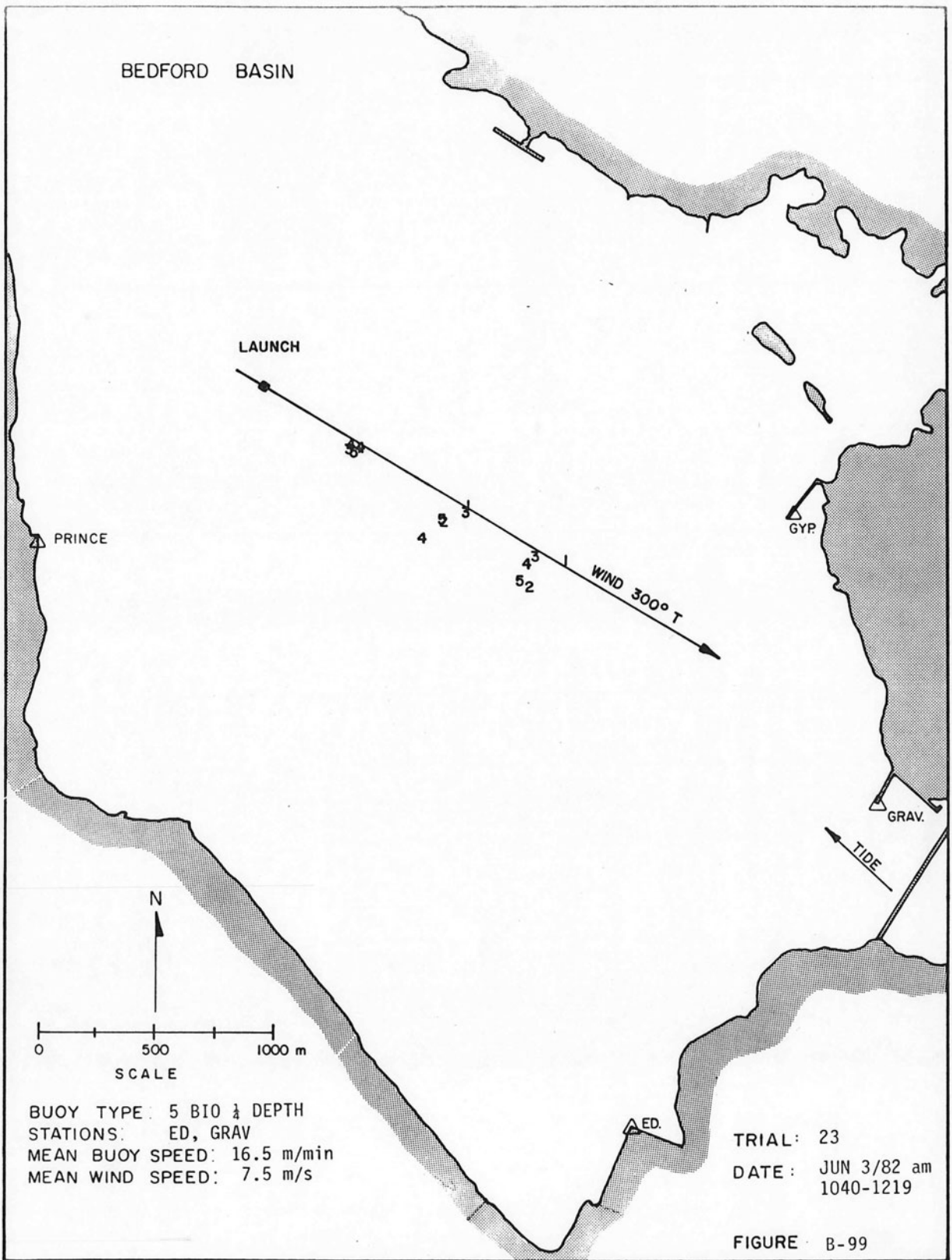
TRIAL : 22

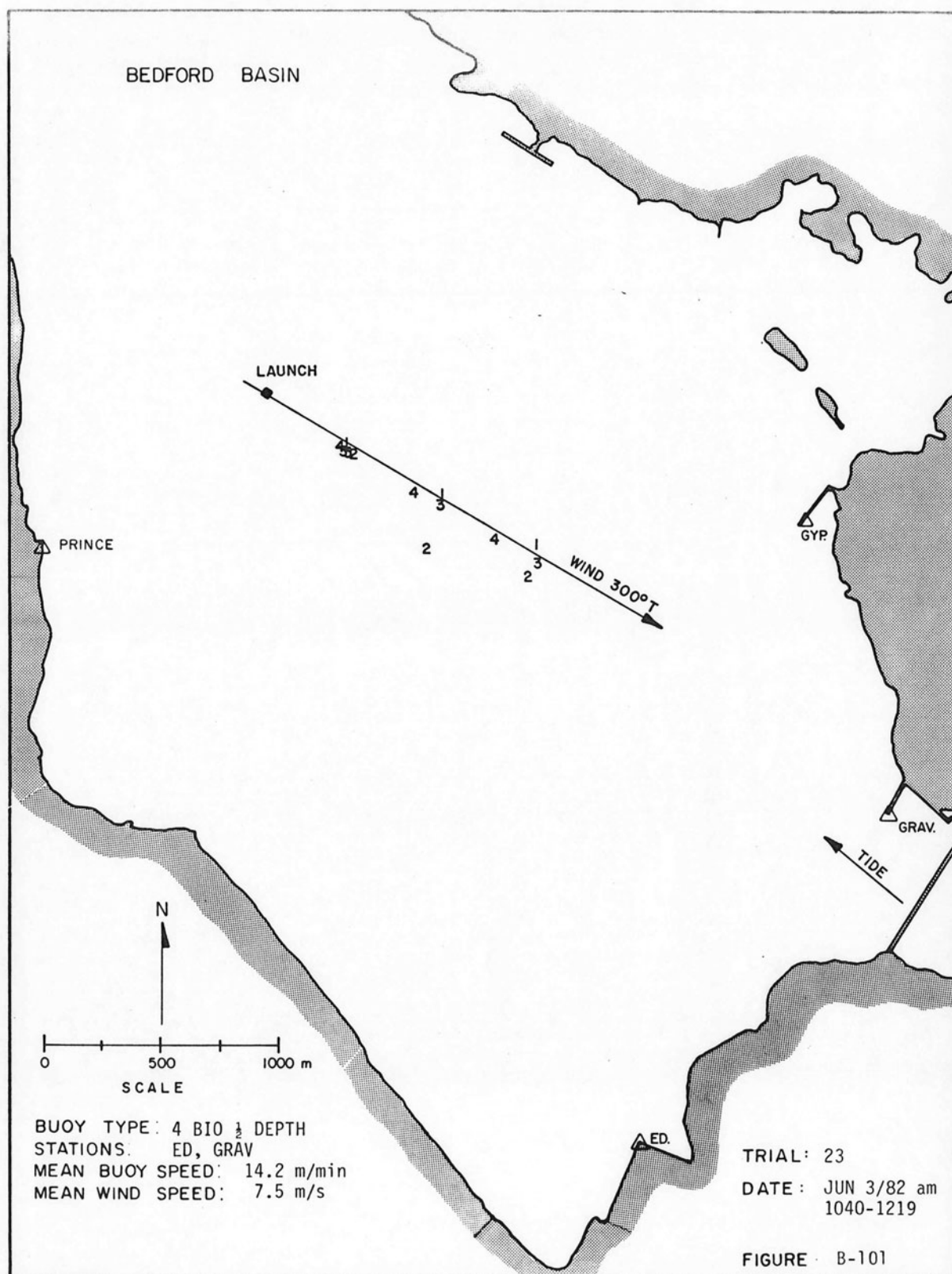
DATE : JUN 2/82, 1207-1430

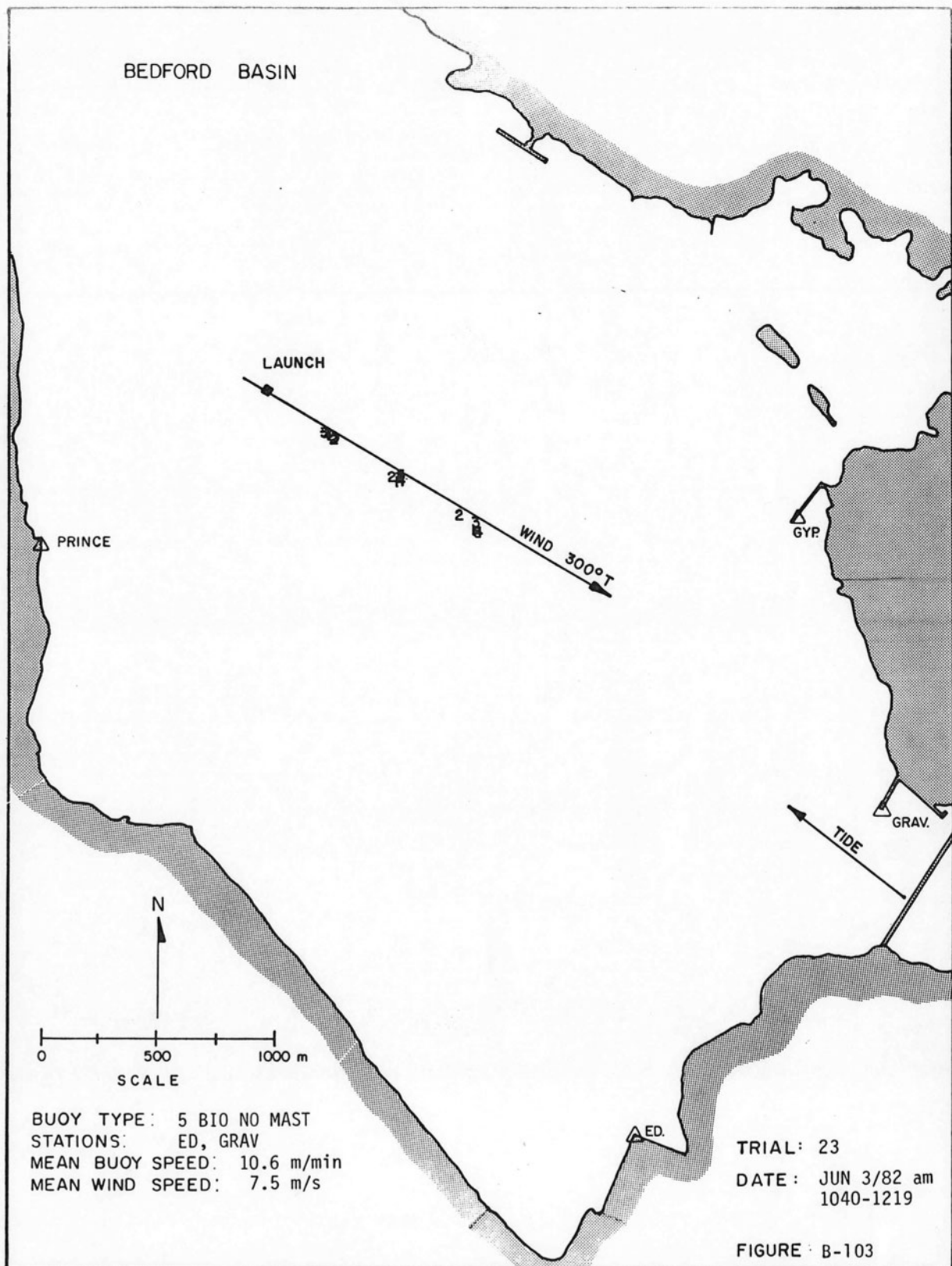
TIDE : LOW - 1120
HI - 1725

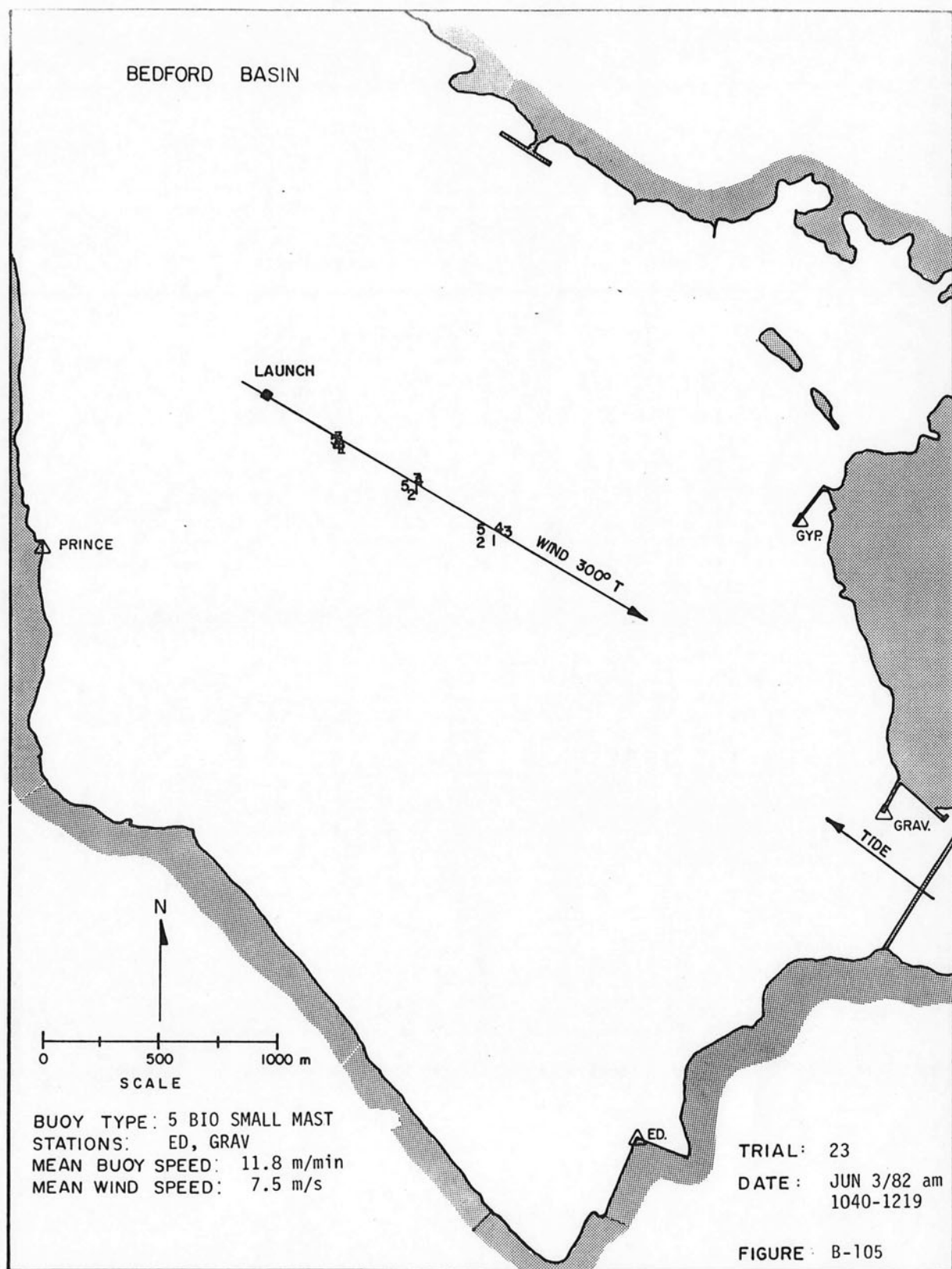
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.4 m/s

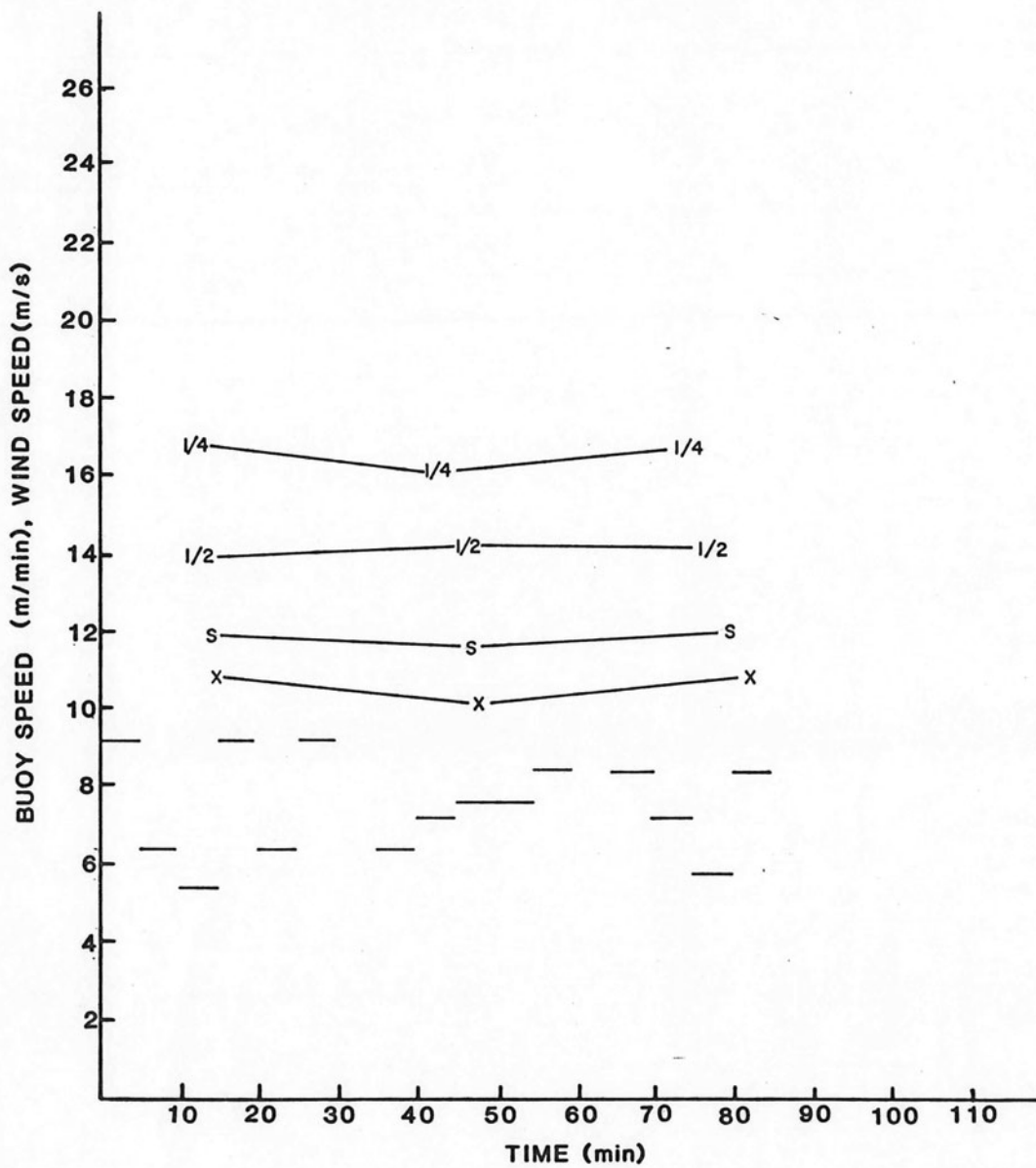
FIGURE : B-98











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

1/4 - BIO QUARTER DEPTH
1/2 - BIO HALF DEPTH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
X - BIO NO MAST
— — WIND

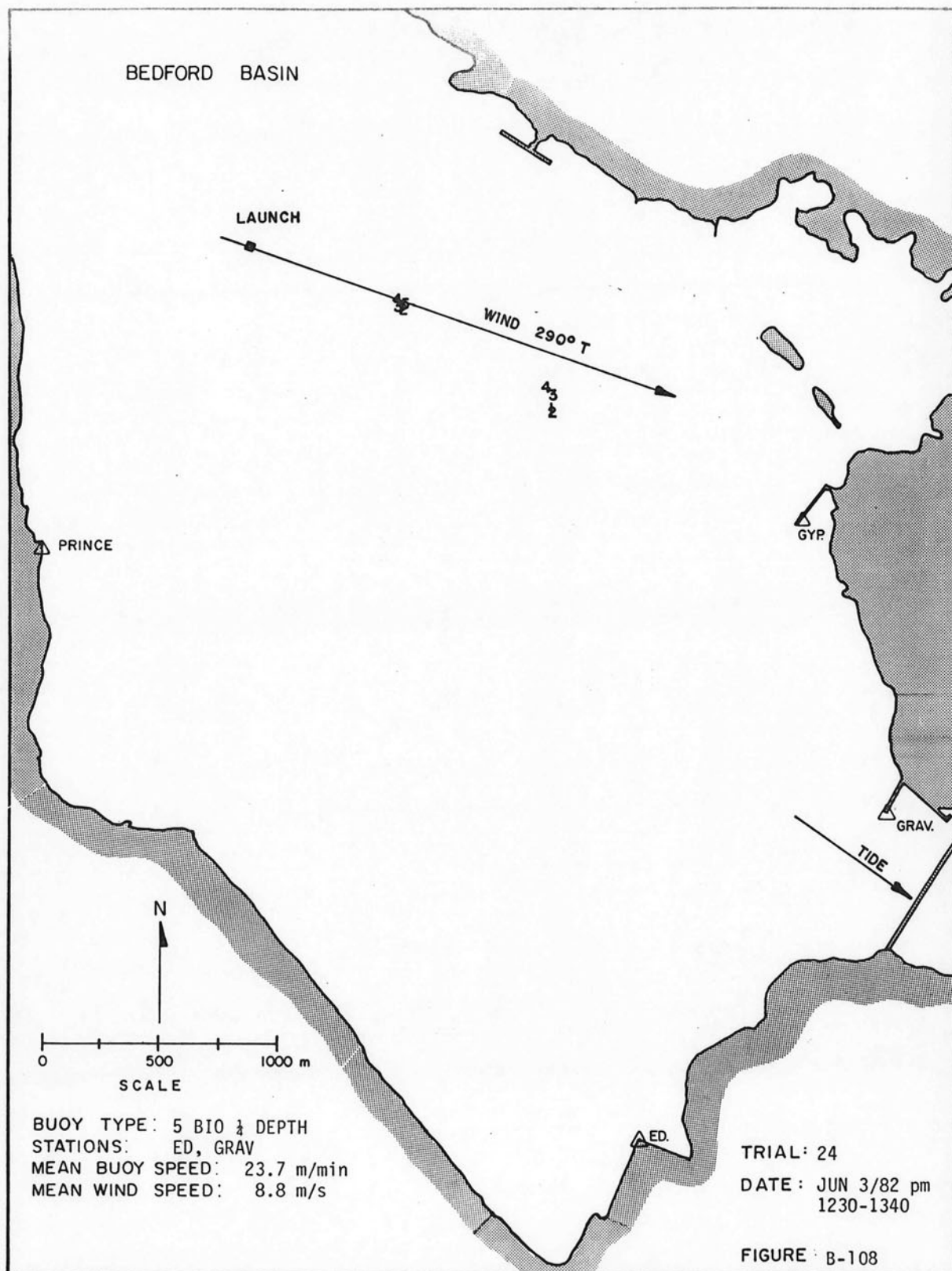
TRIAL : 23

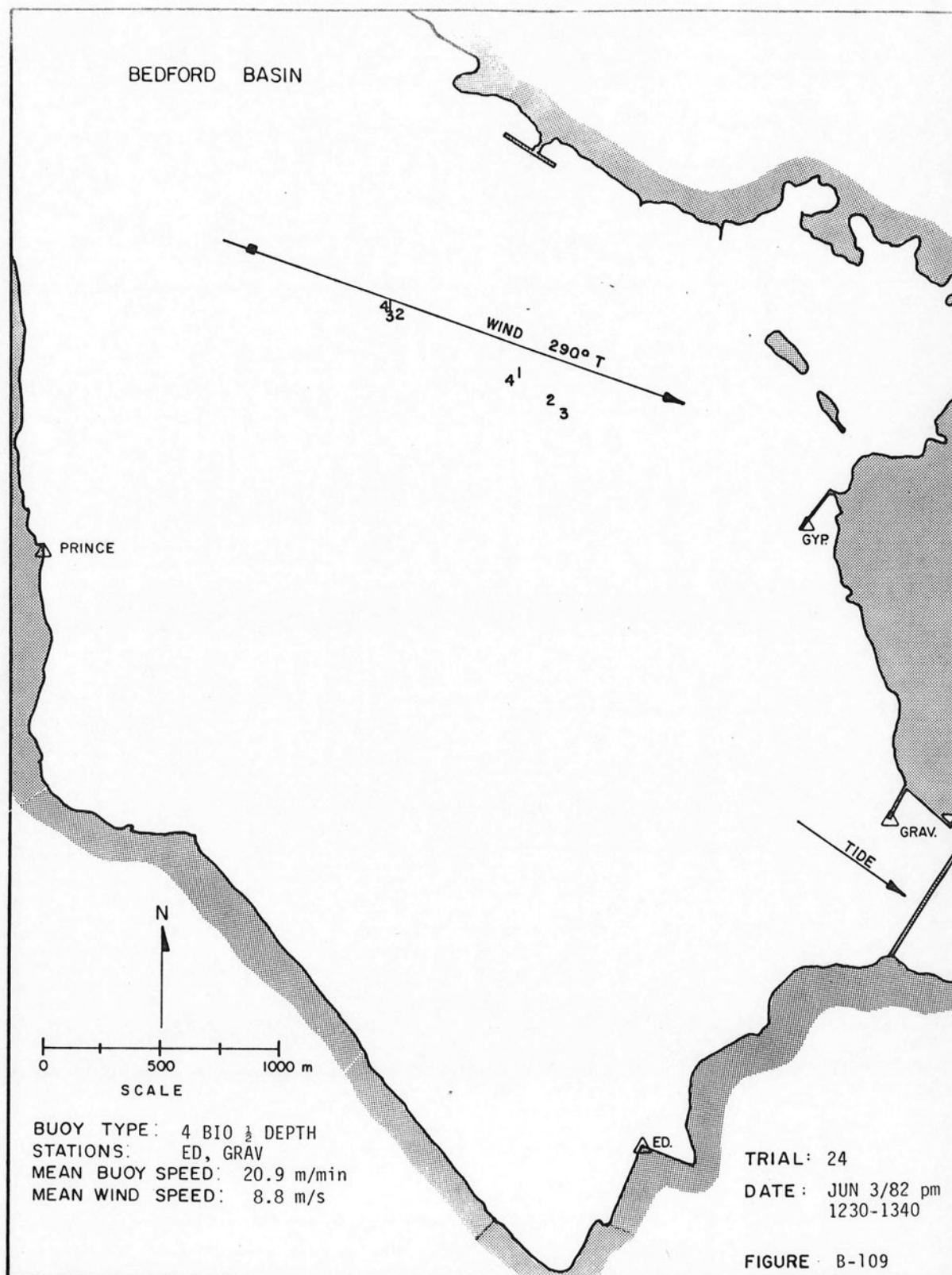
DATE : JUN 3/83, 1040-1219

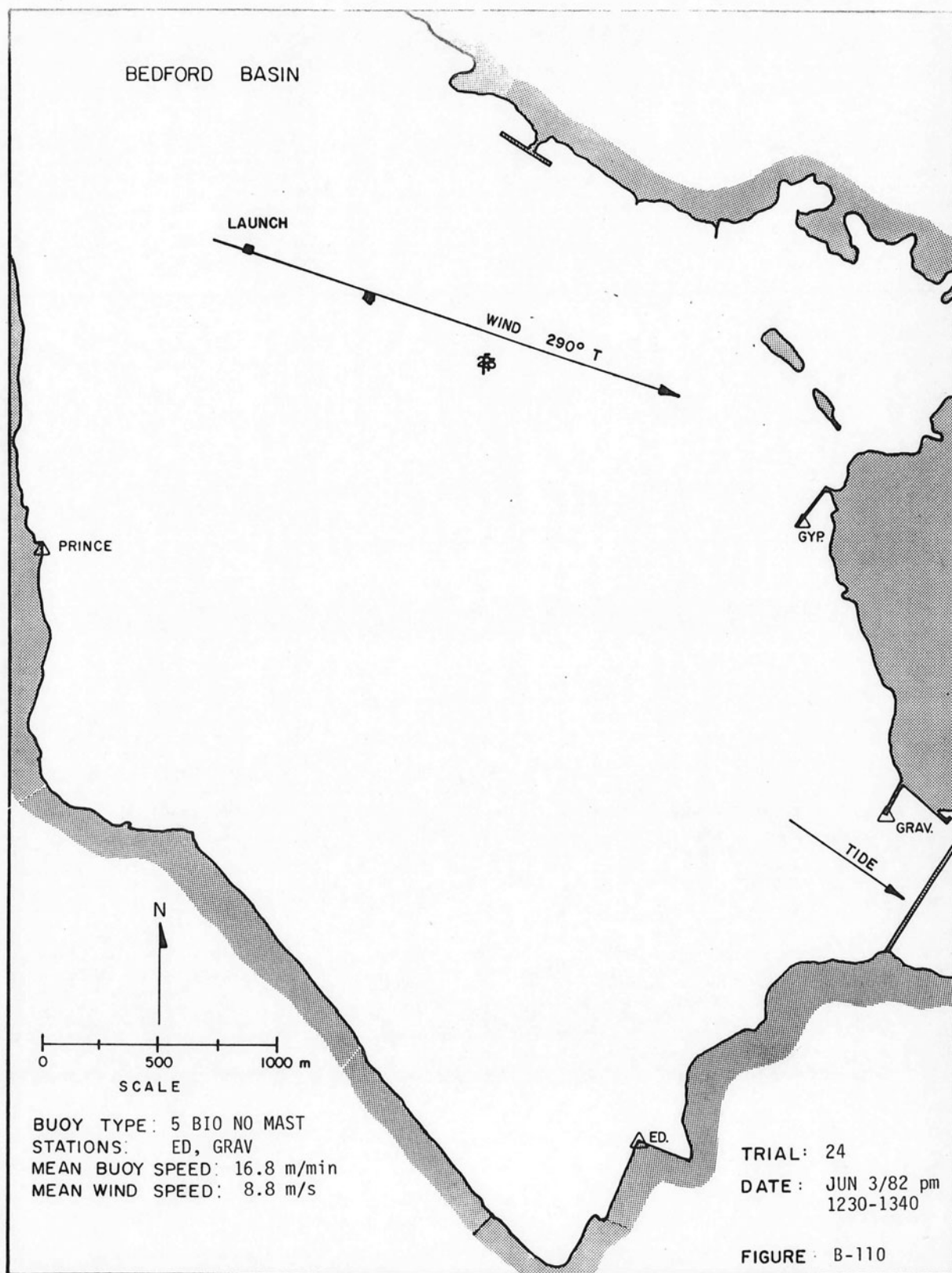
TIDE : HI - 0555
LOW - 1210

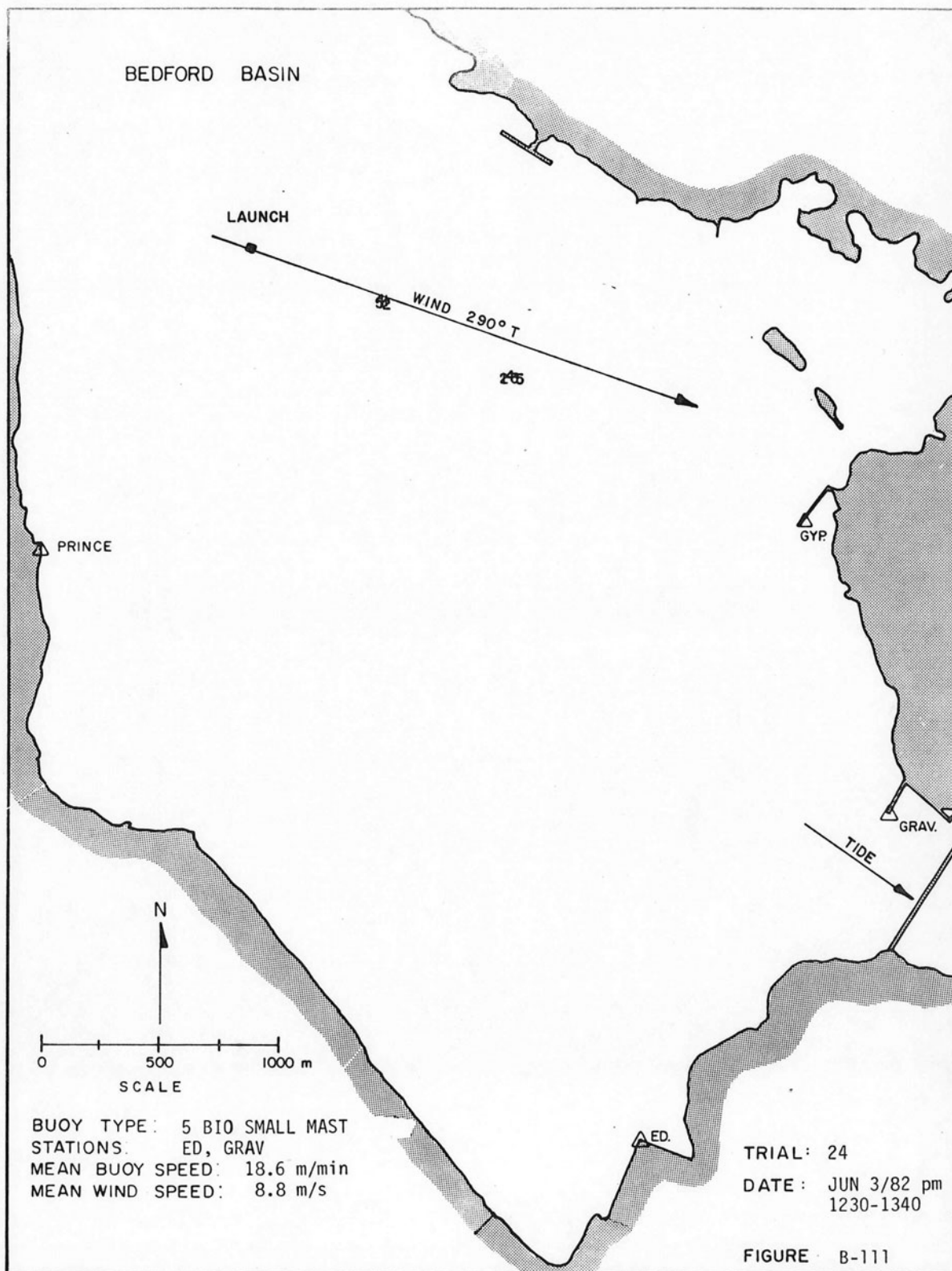
AV. WIND SPEED : 7.5 m/s

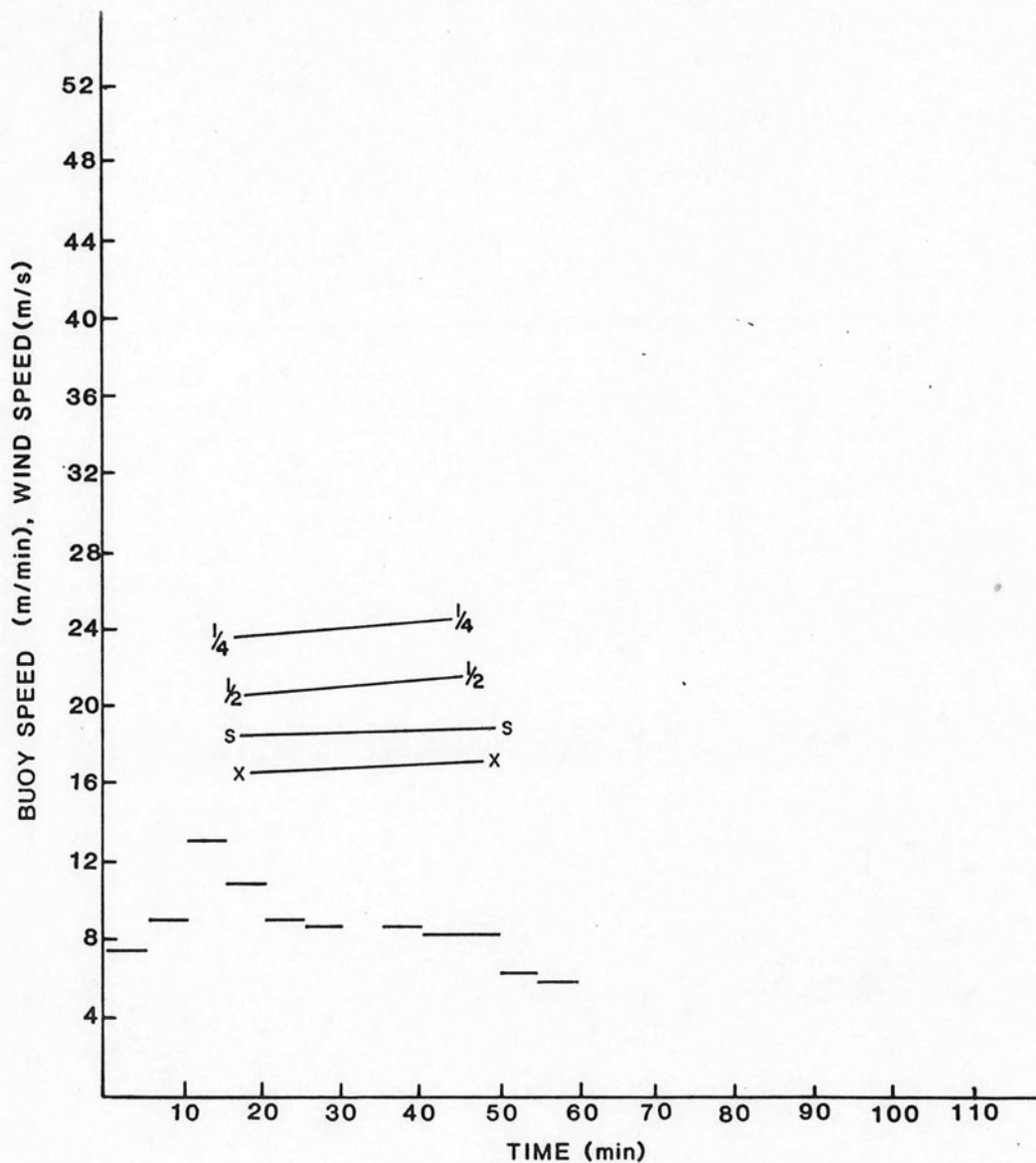
FIGURE : B-107











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

1/4 - BIO QUARTER DEPTH
1/2 - BIO HALF DEPTH
S - BIO SMALL MAST
X - BIO NO MAST
— WIND

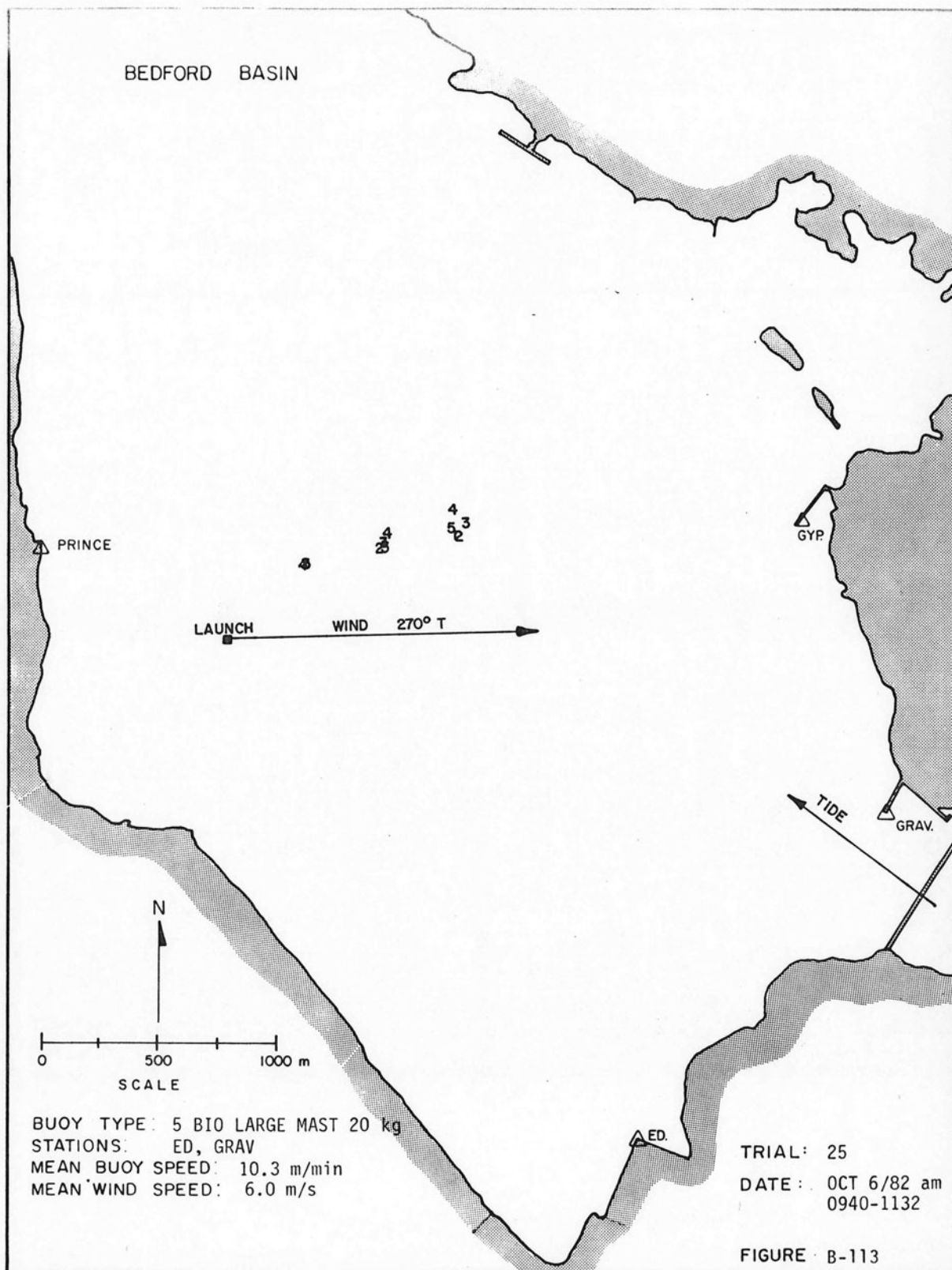
TRIAL : 24

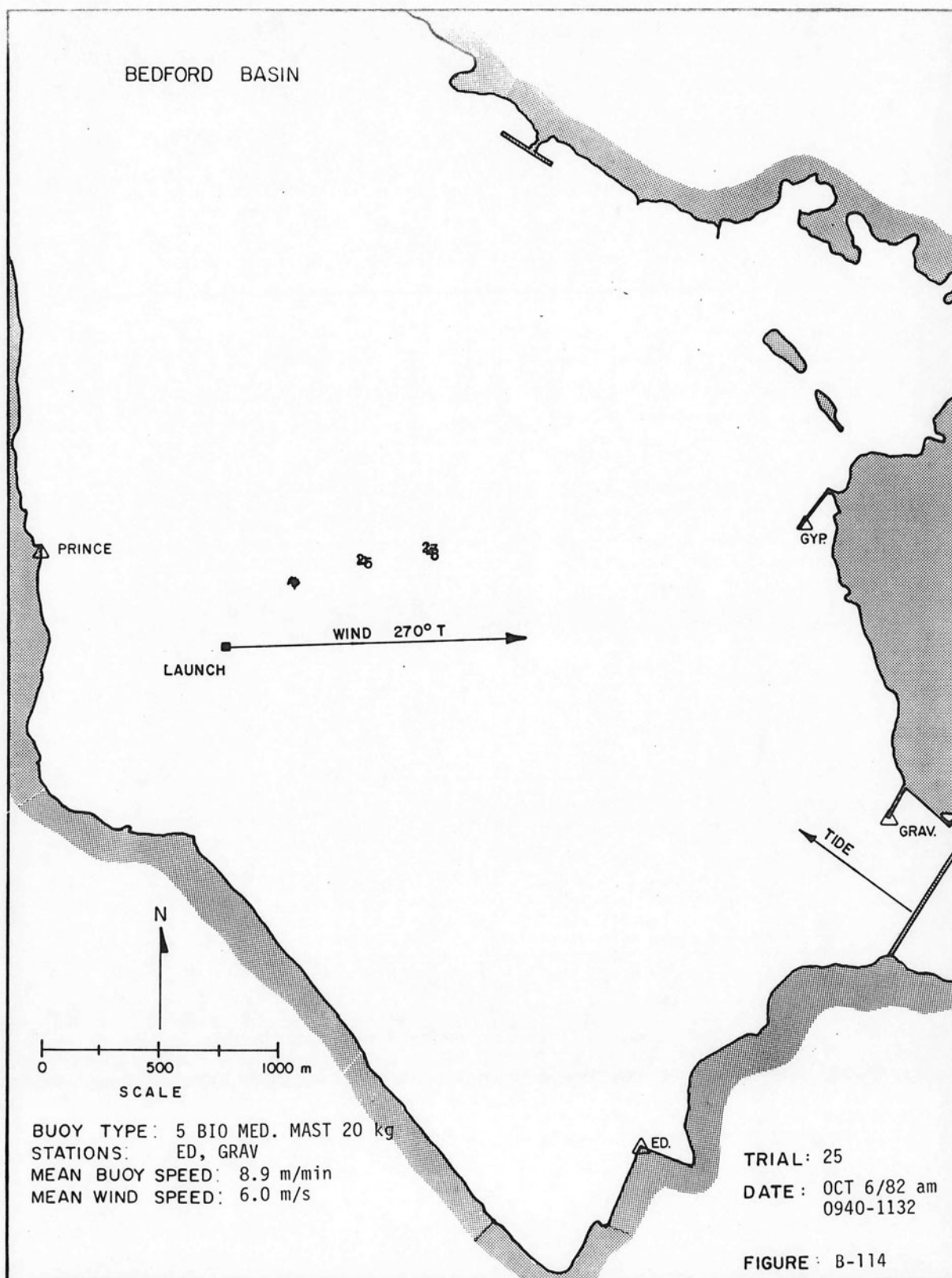
DATE : JUN 3/83, 1230-1340

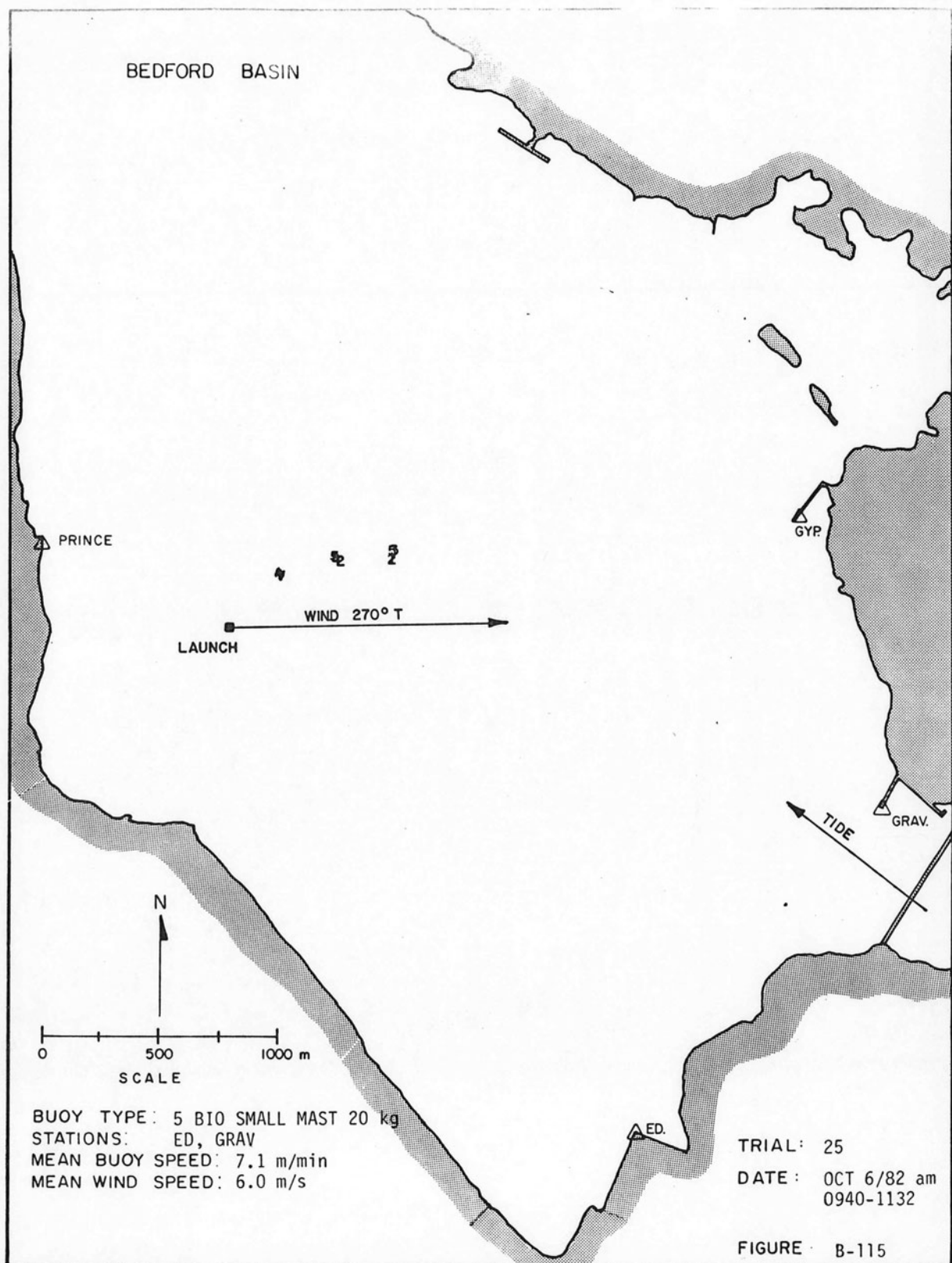
TIDE : LOW - 1210
HI - 1800

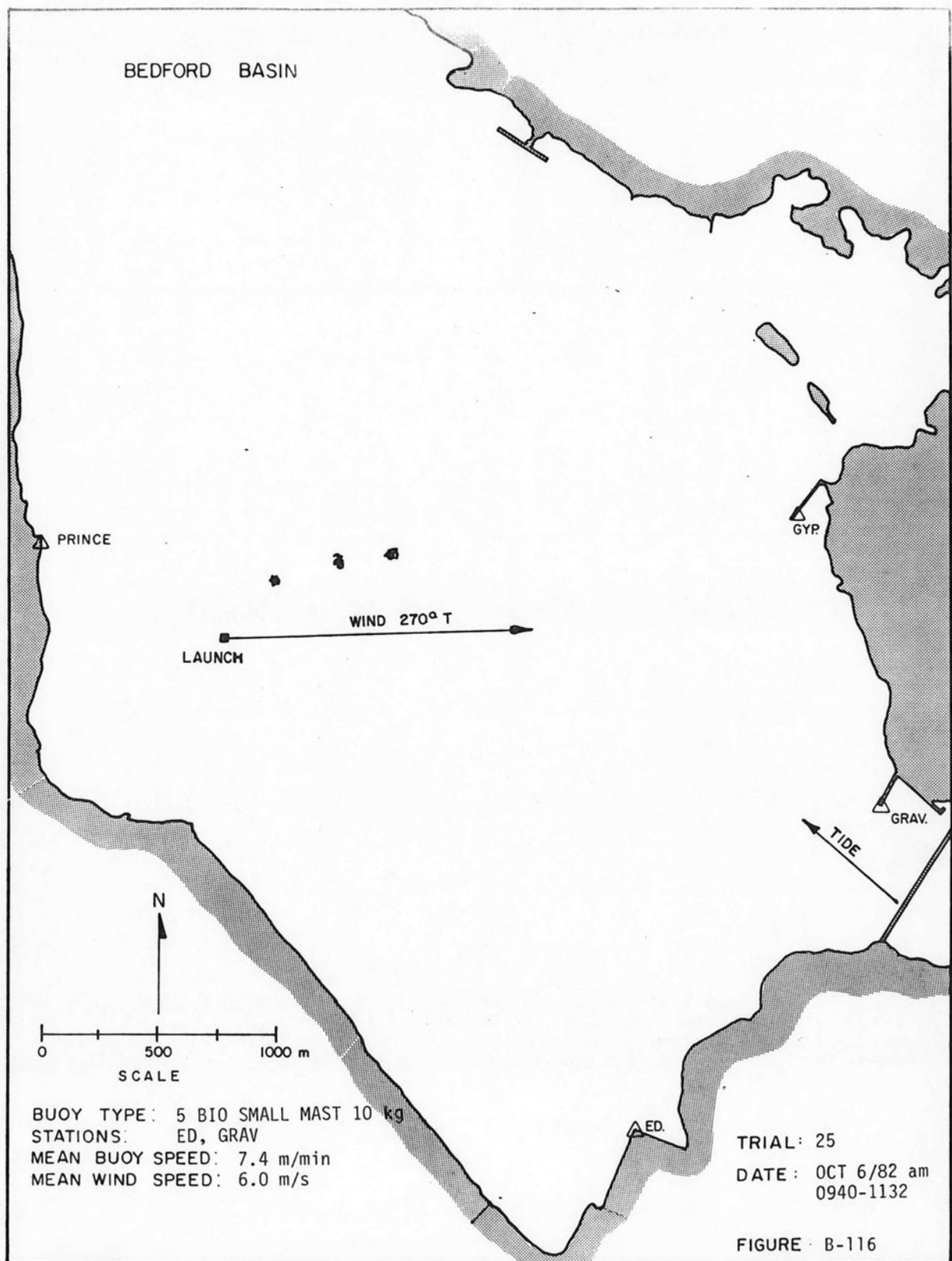
AV. WIND SPEED : 8.8 m/s

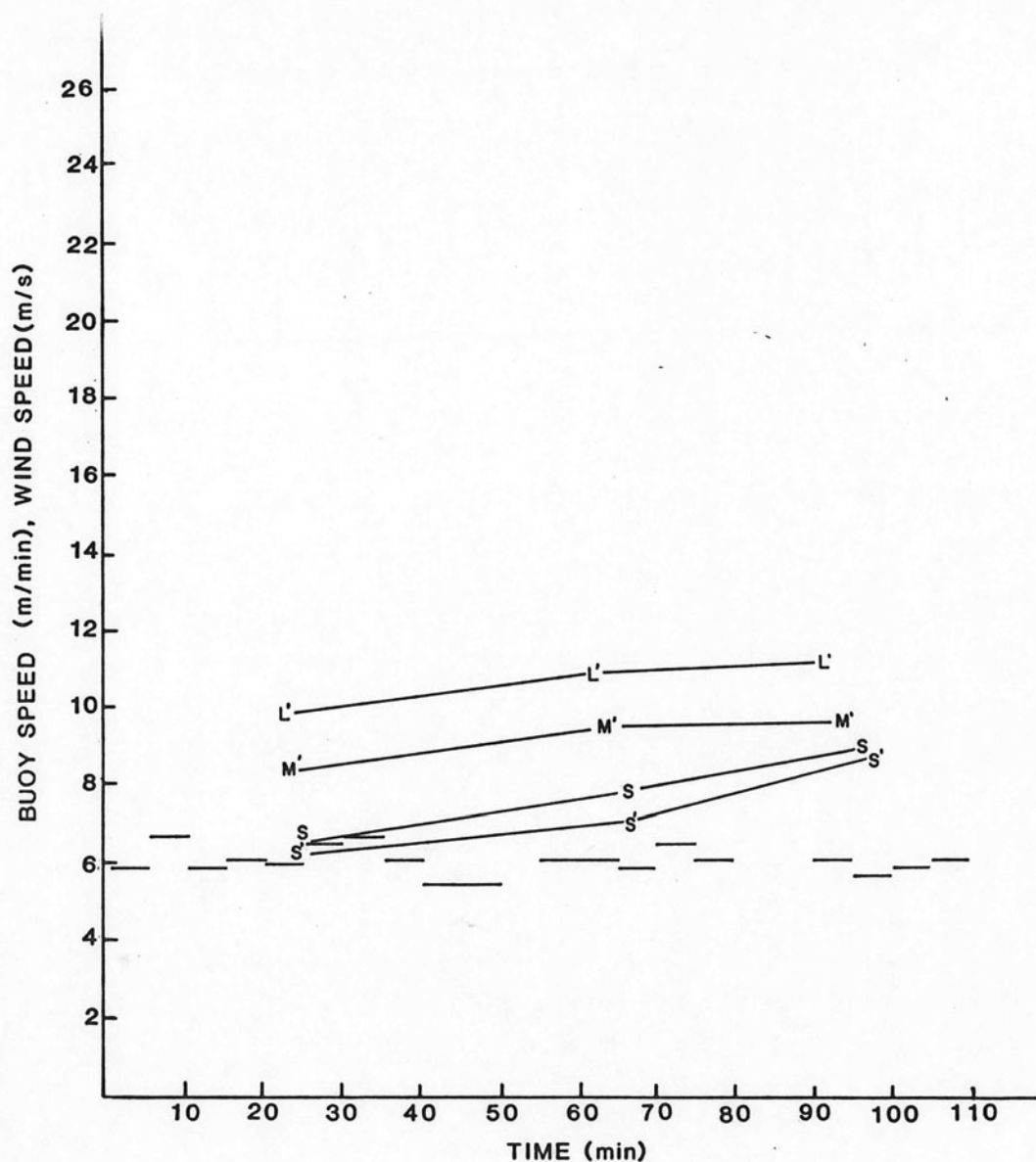
FIGURE : B-112











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

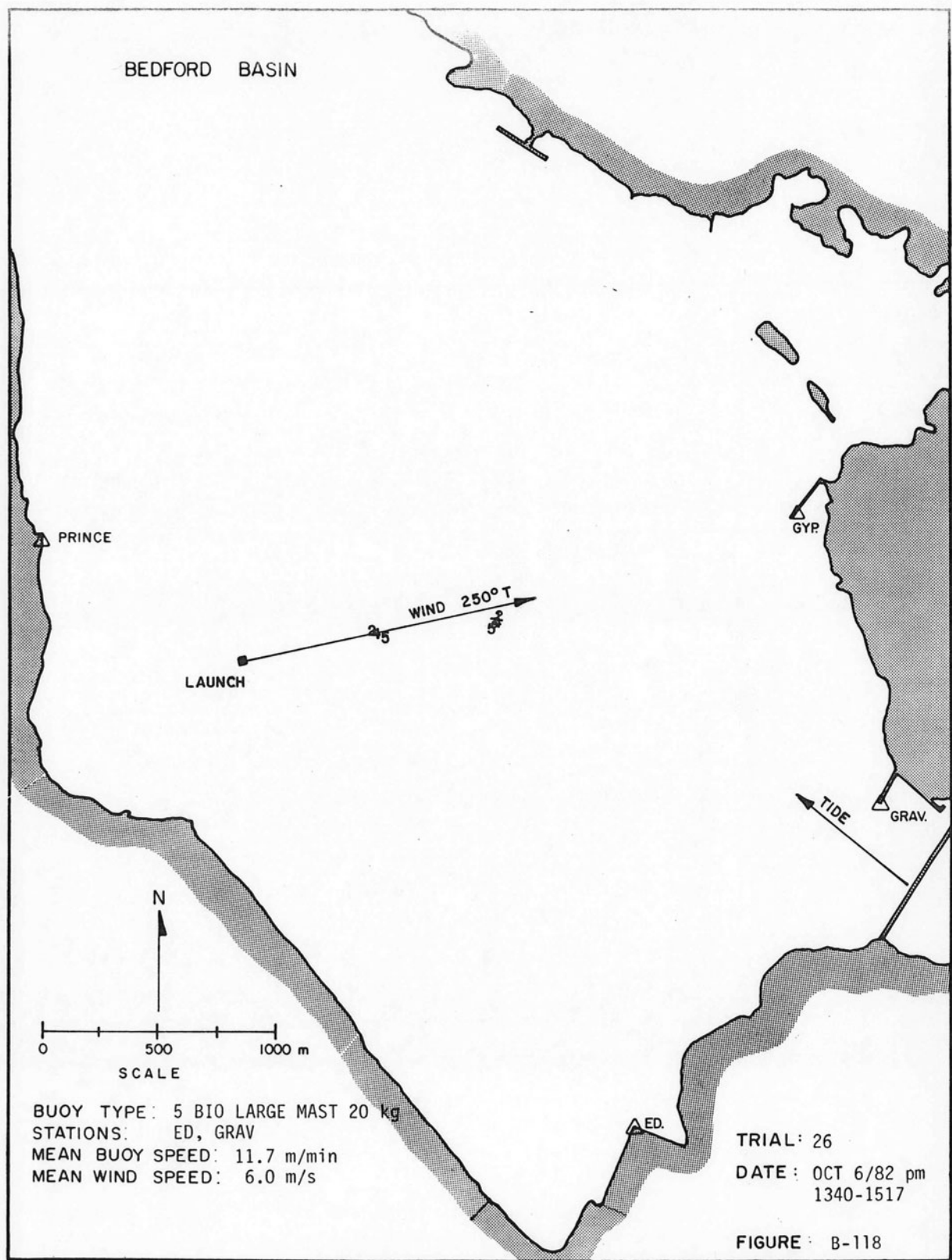
LEGEND

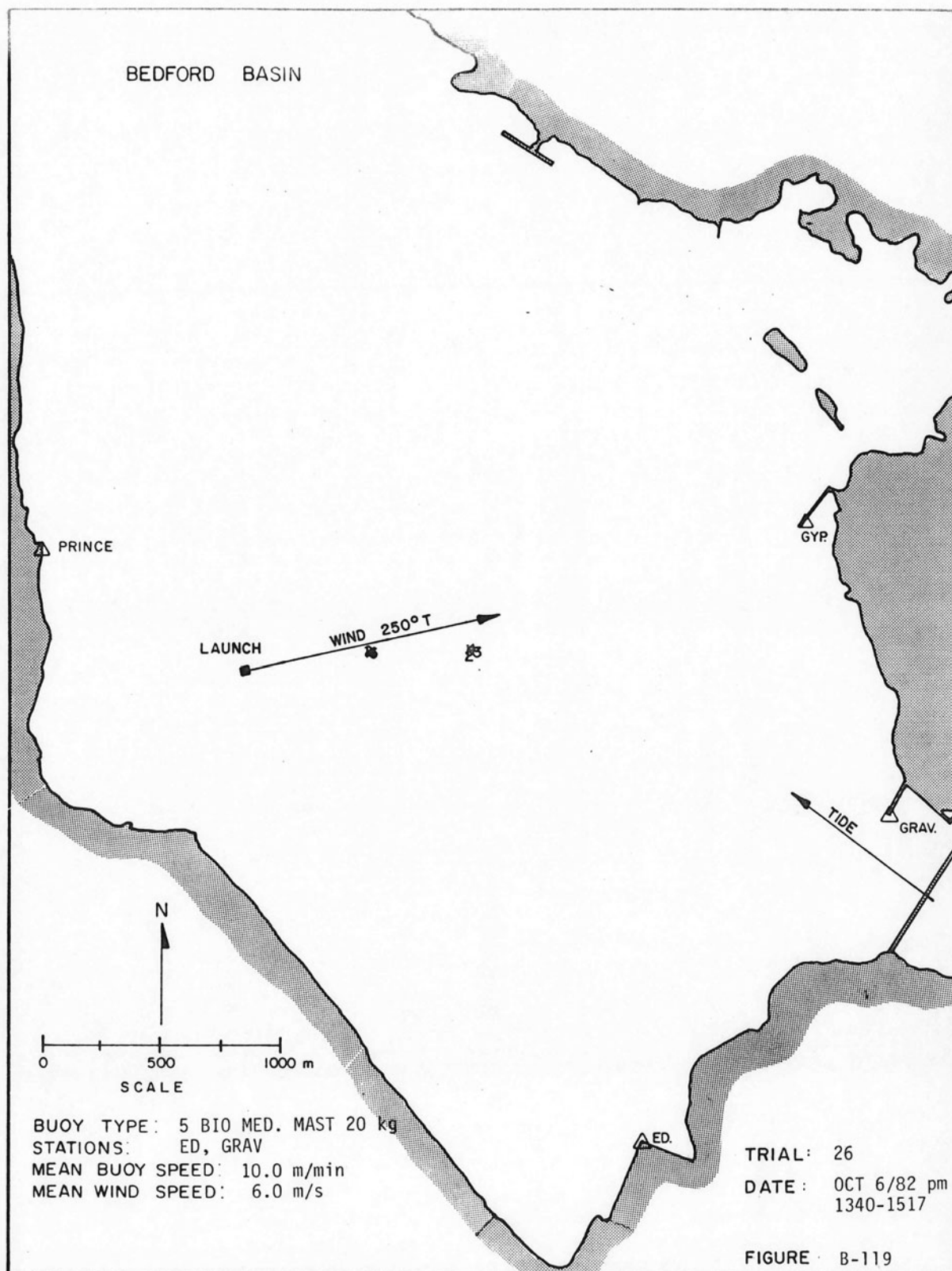
L' - BIO LARGE MAST 20 kg
M' - BIO MED. MAST 20 kg
S' - BIO SMALL MAST 20 kg
S - BIO SMALL MAST 10 kg
— — WIND

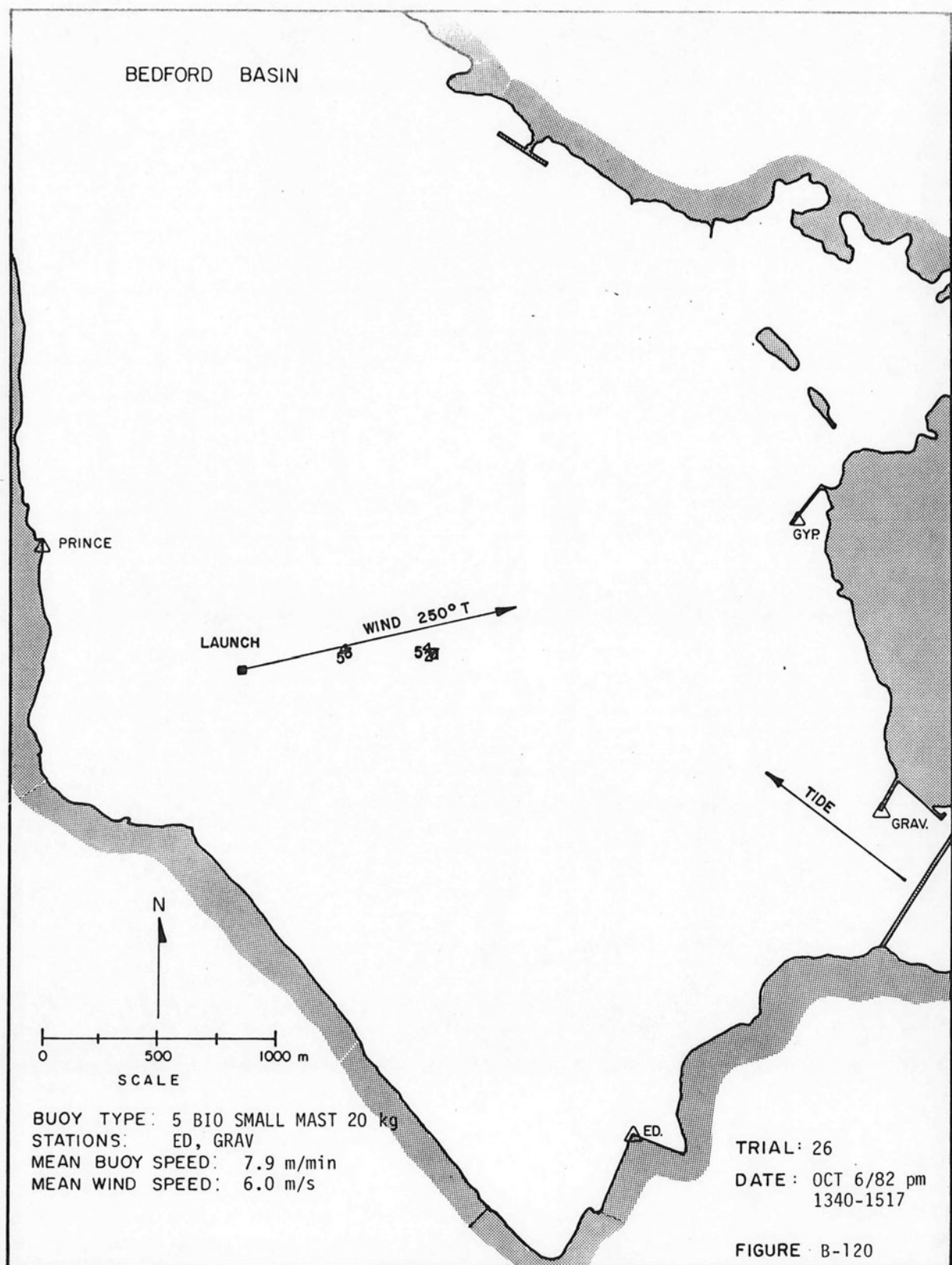
TRIAL : 25
DATE : OCT 6/82, 0940-1132
TIDE : HI - 0955
LOW - 1640

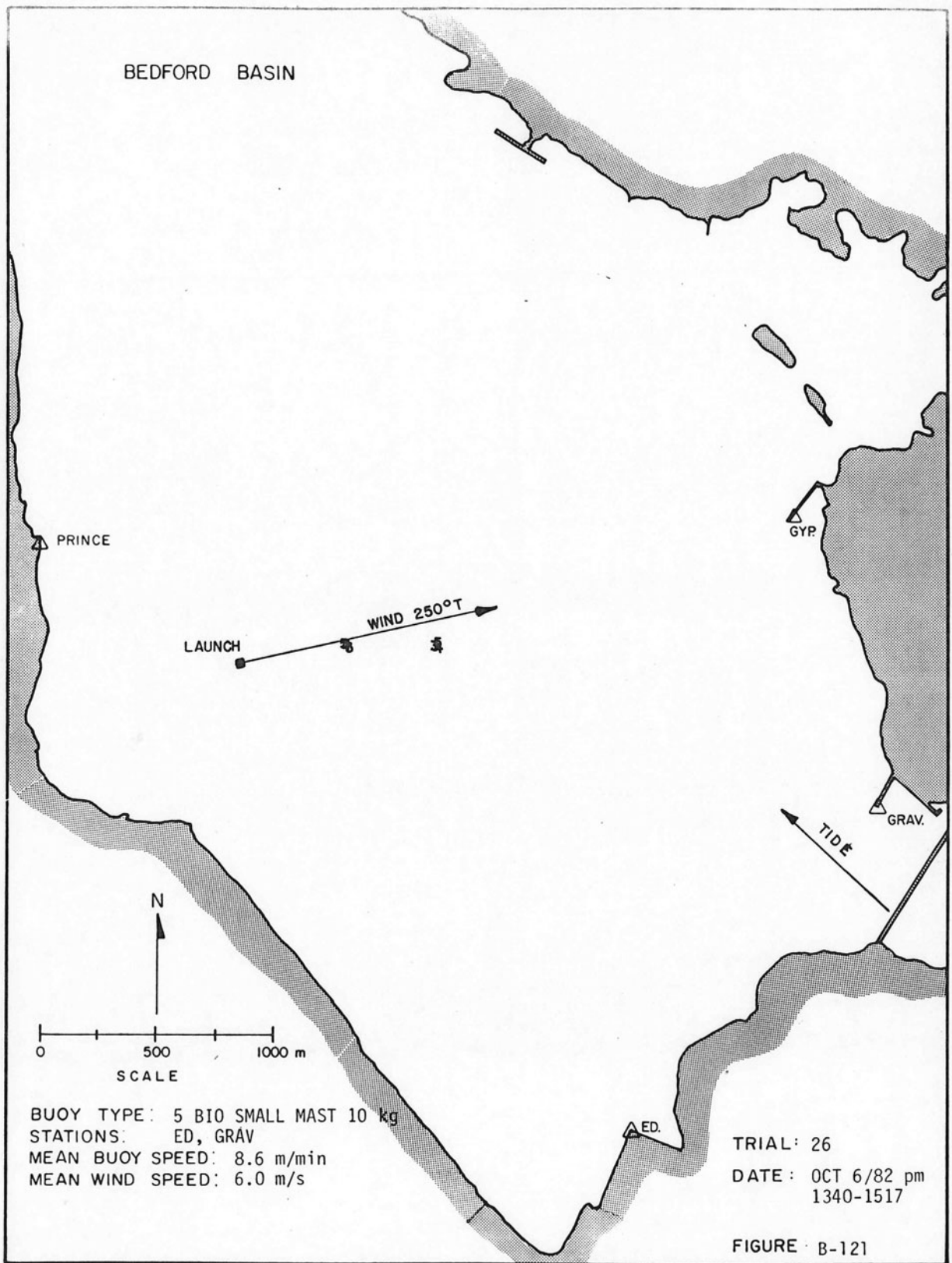
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.0 m/s

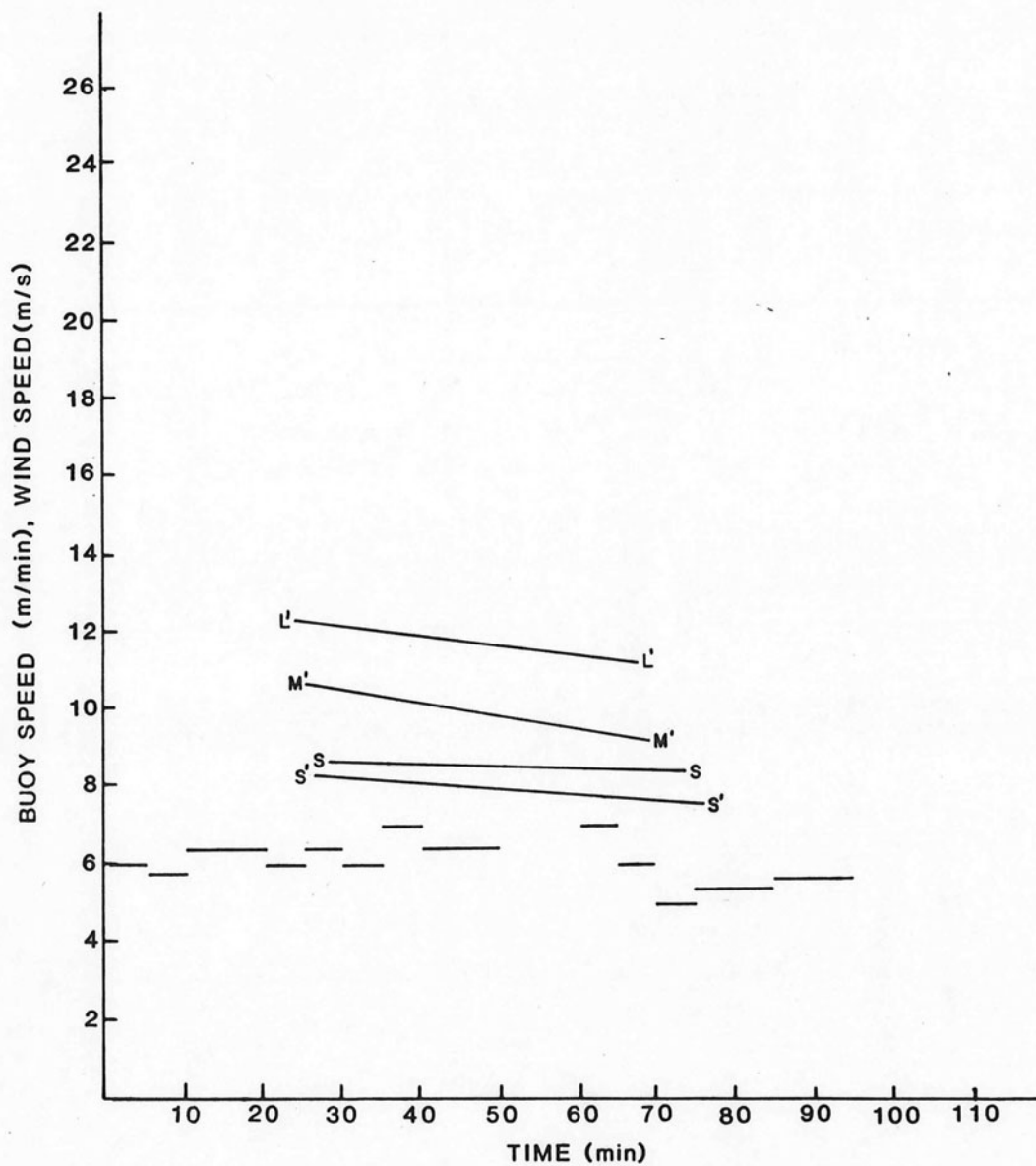
FIGURE : B-117











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L' - BIO LARGE MAST 20 kg
M' - BIO MED. MAST 20 kg
S' - BIO SMALL MAST 20 kg
S - BIO SMALL MAST 10 kg
— — WIND

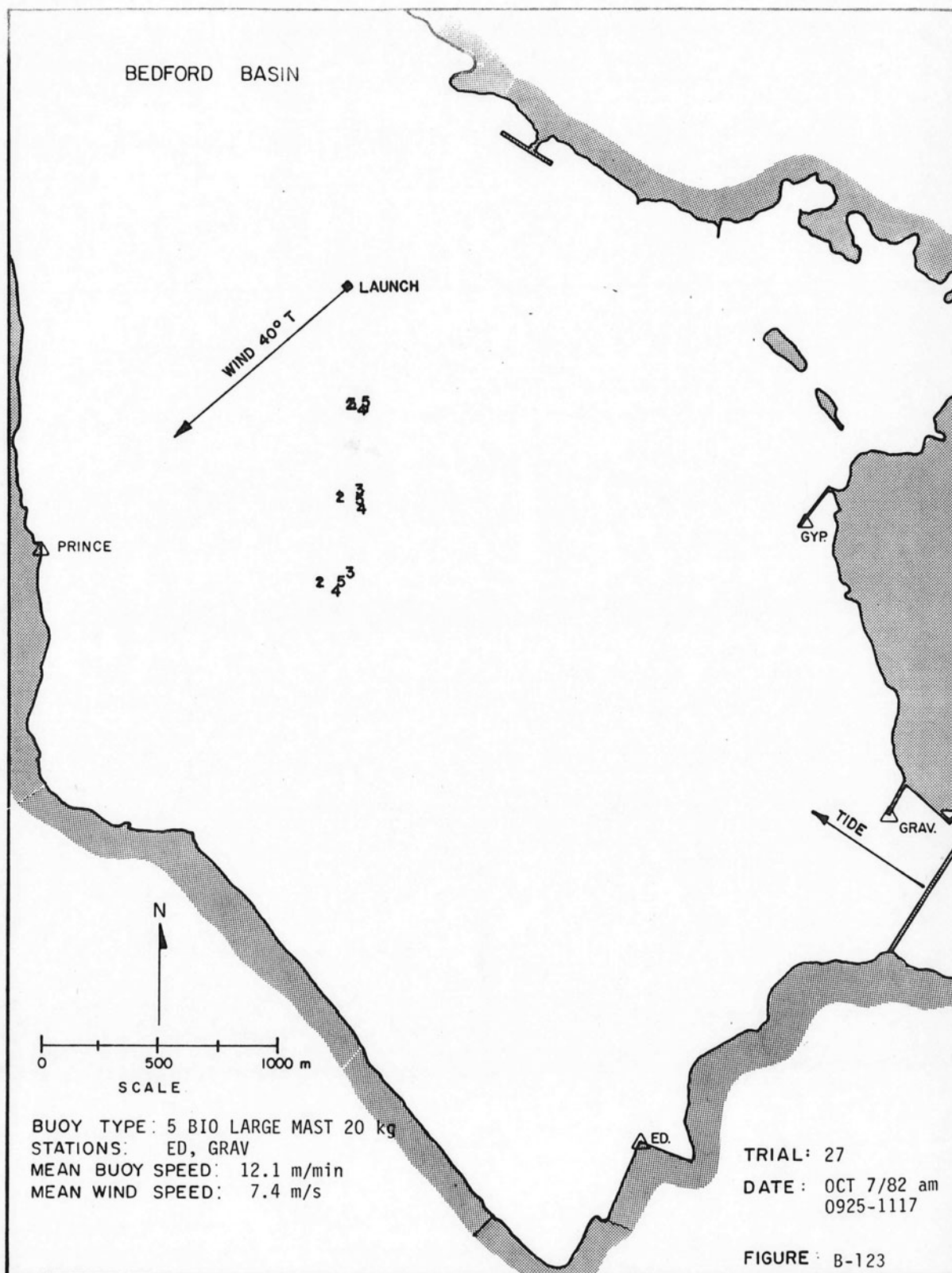
TRIAL : 26

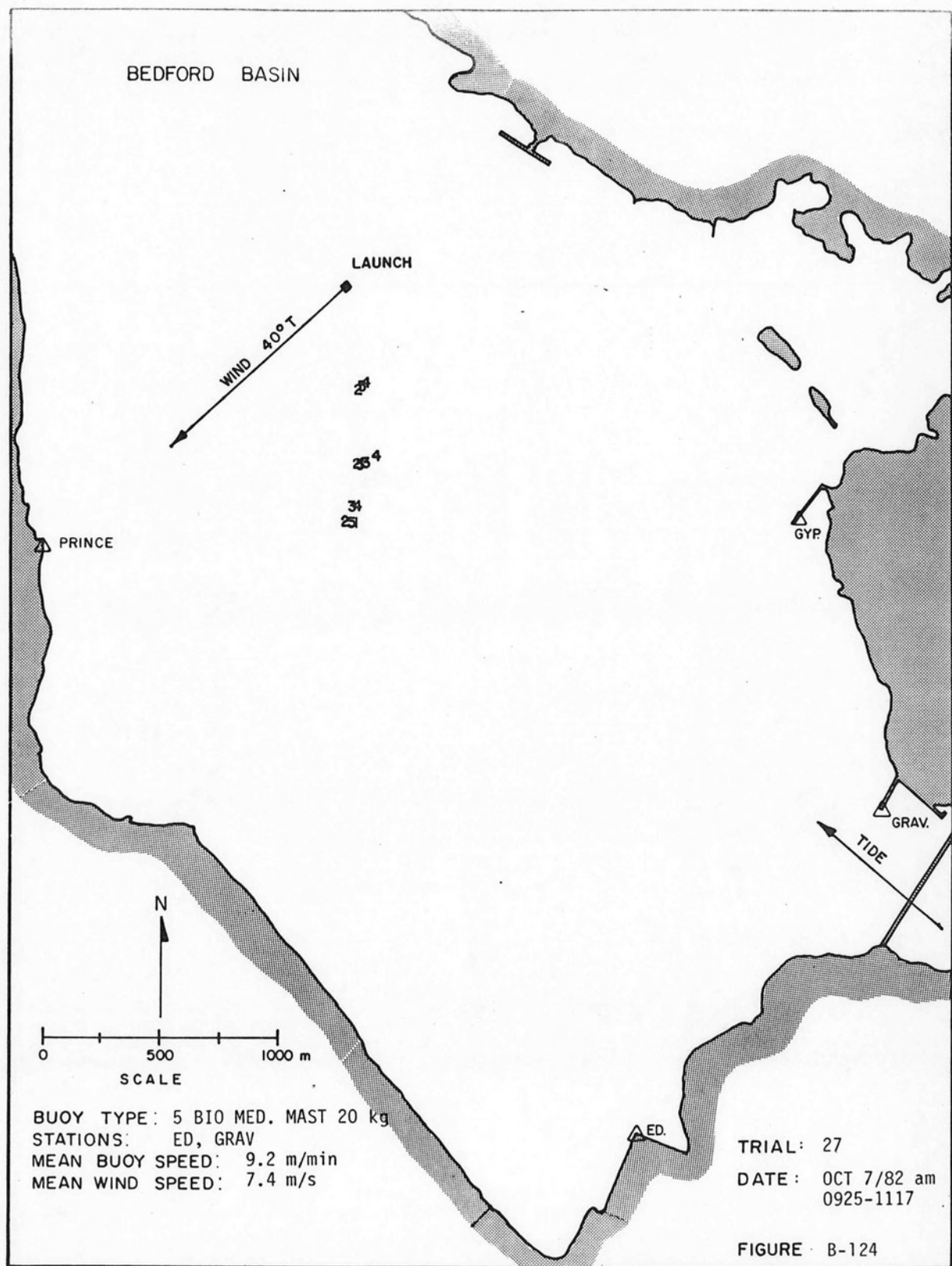
DATE : OCT 6/82, 1340-1517

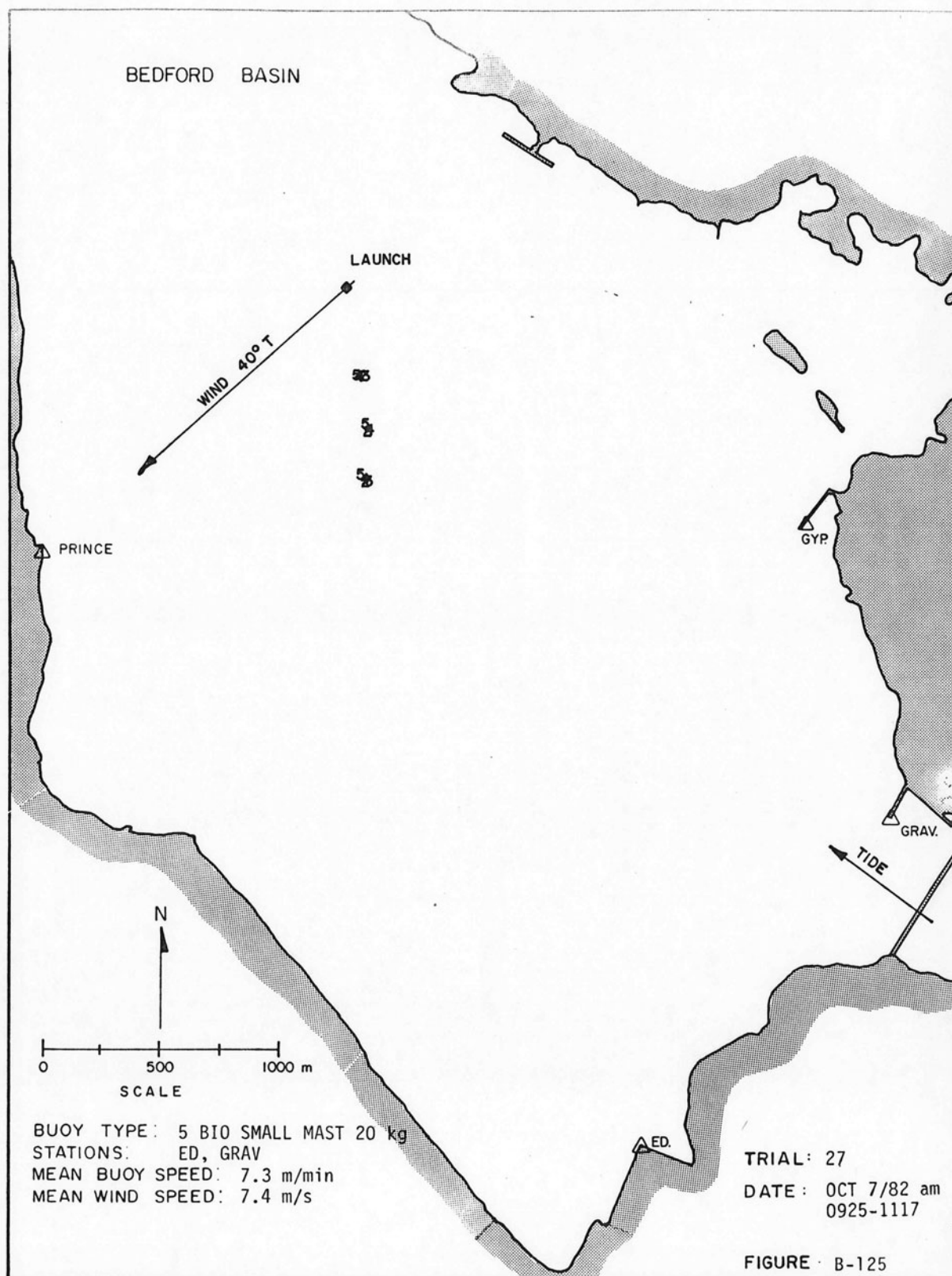
TIDE : HI - 0955
LOW - 1640

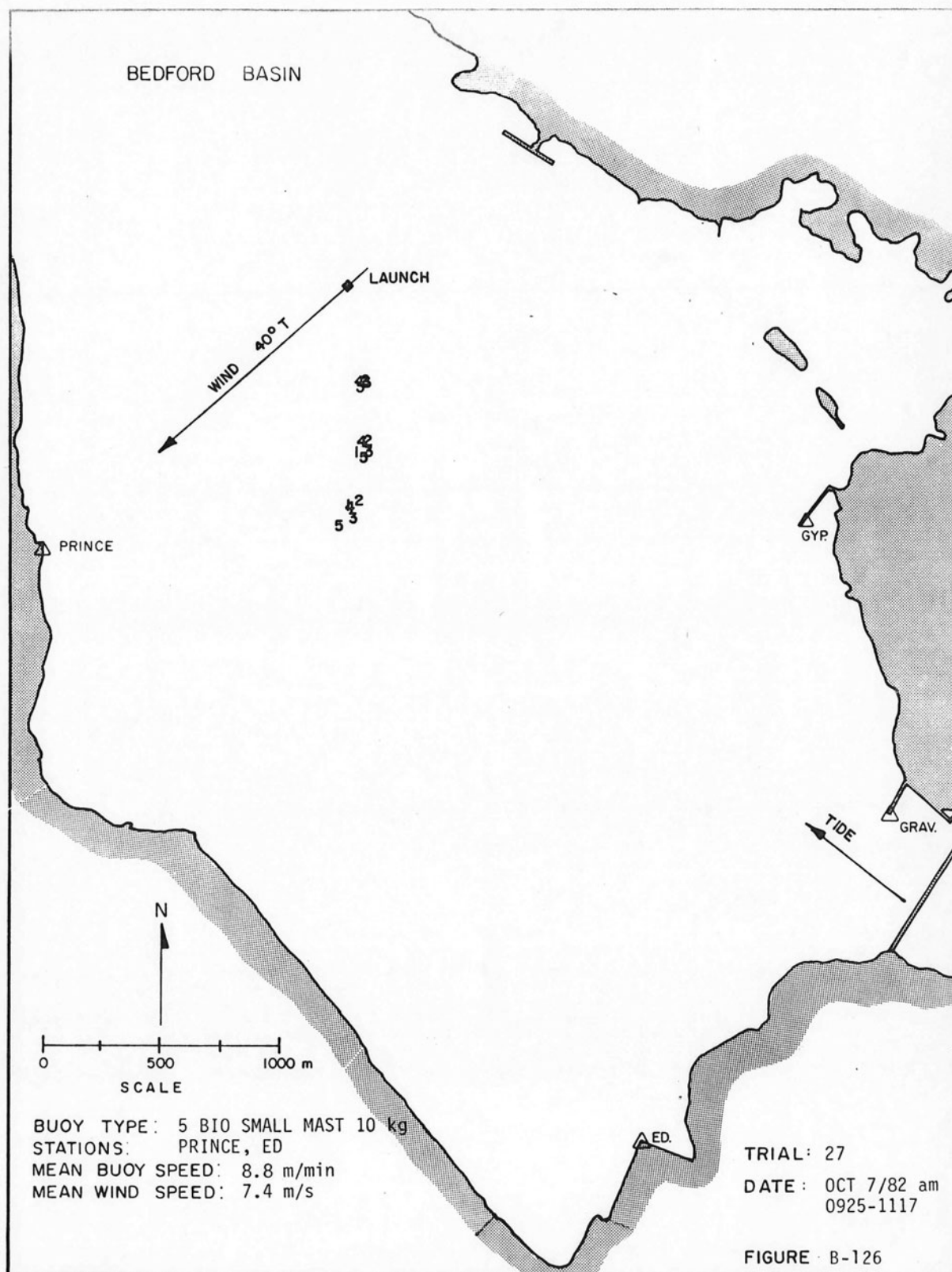
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.0 m/s

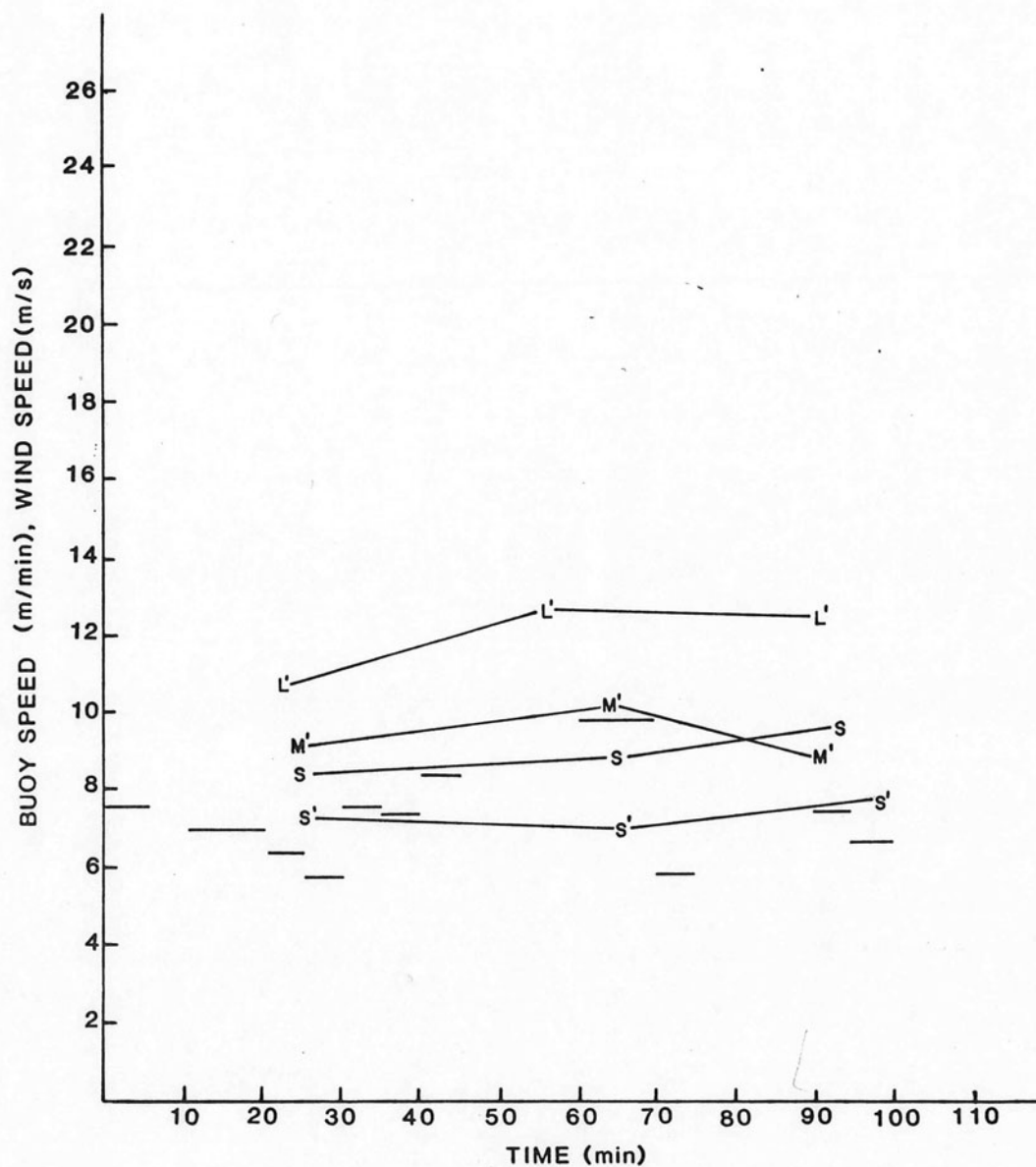
FIGURE : B-122











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L' - BIO LARGE MAST 20 kg
M' - BIO MED. MAST 20 kg
S' - BIO SMALL MAST 20 kg
S - BIO SMALL MAST 10 kg
— — WIND

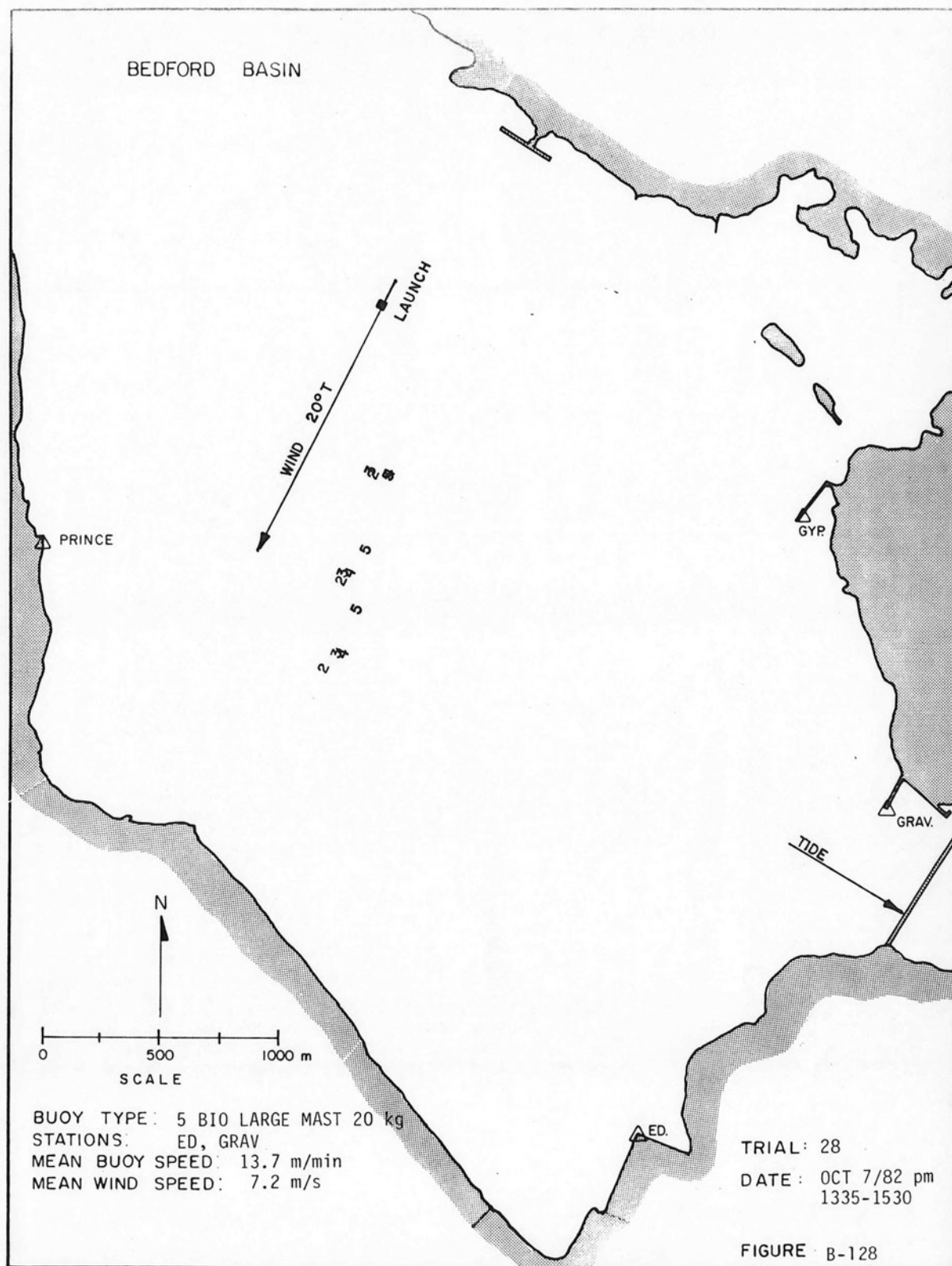
TRIAL : 27

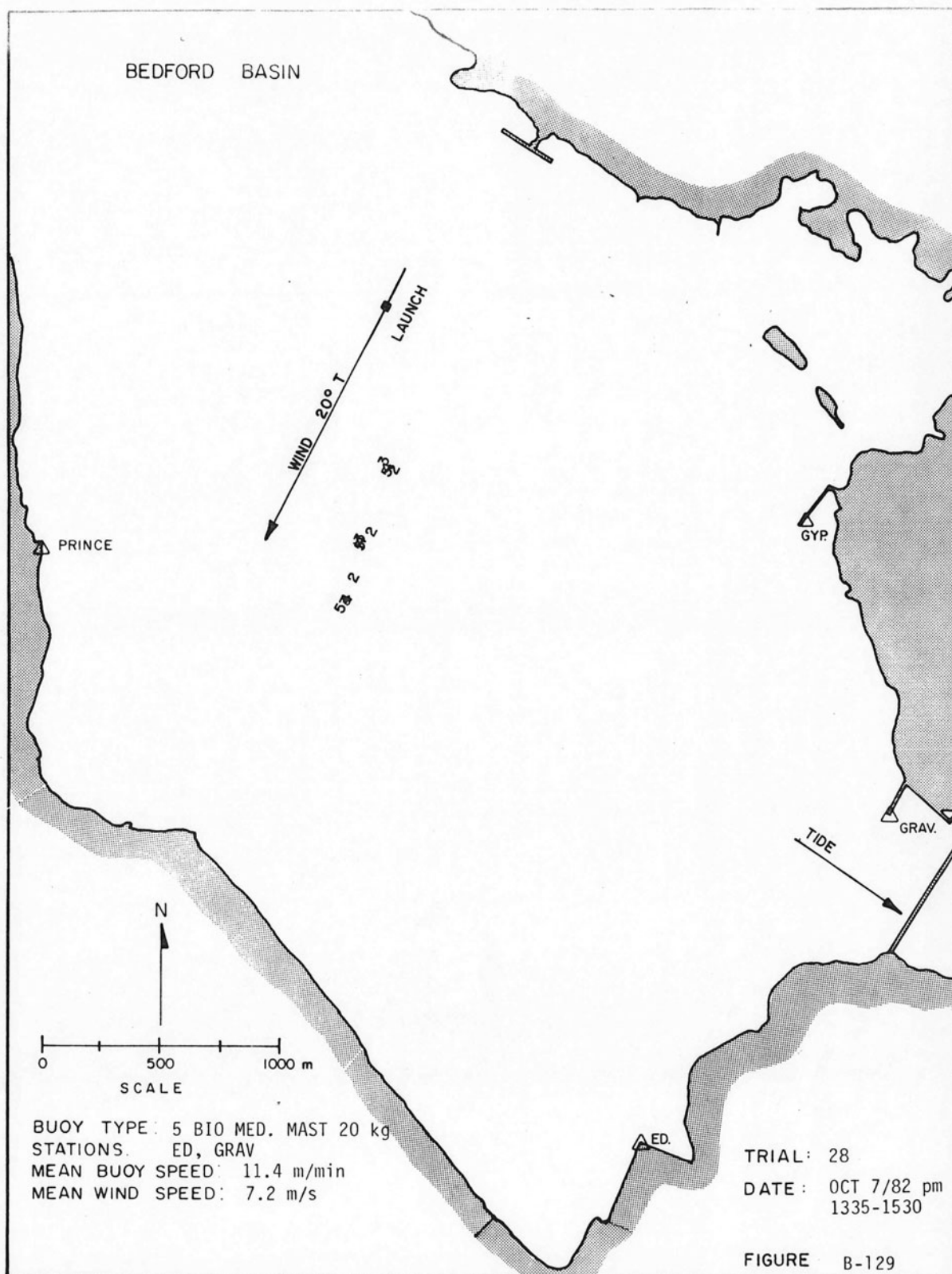
DATE : OCT 7/82, 0925-1117

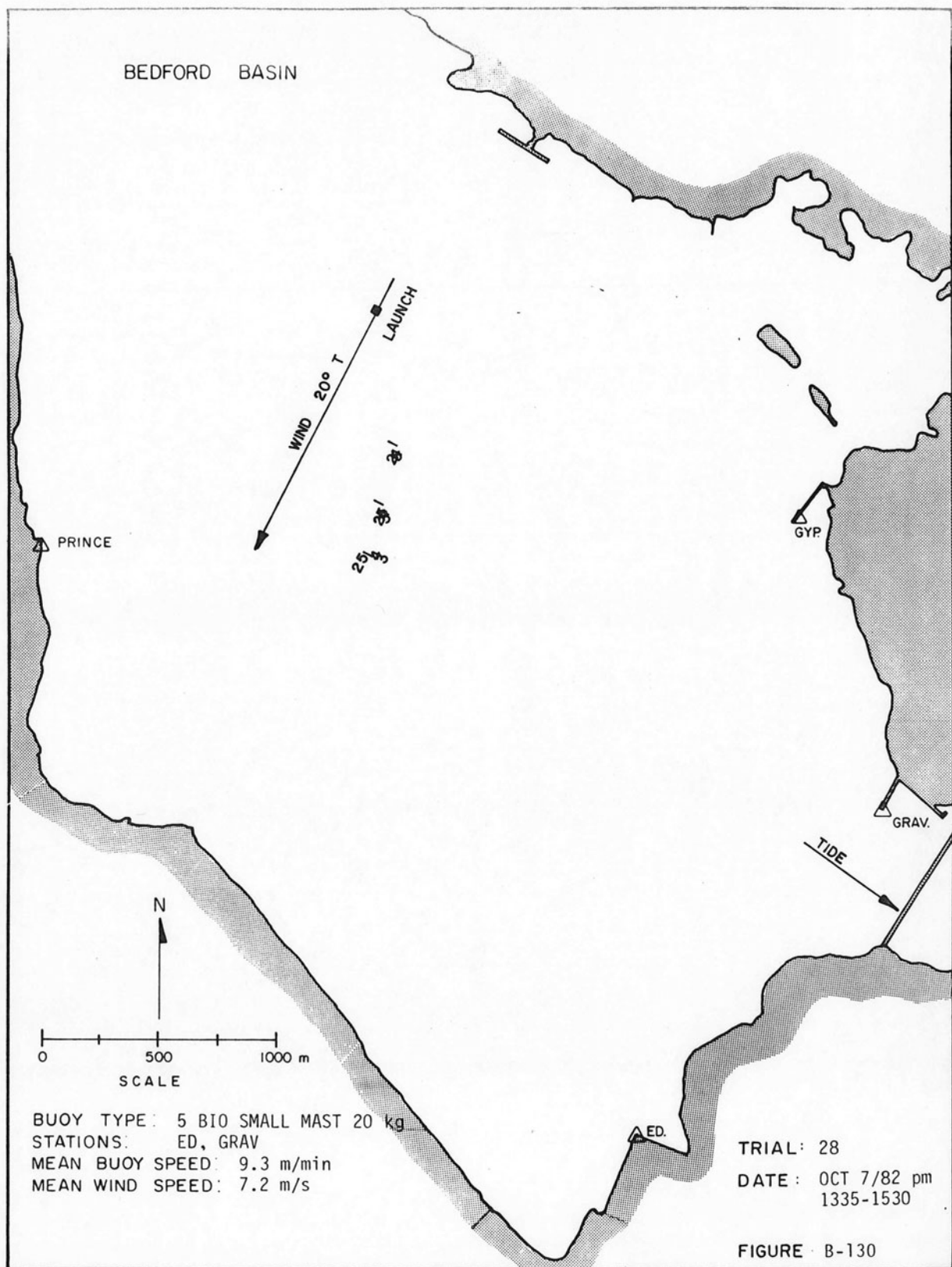
TIDE : HI - 1025
LOW - 1750

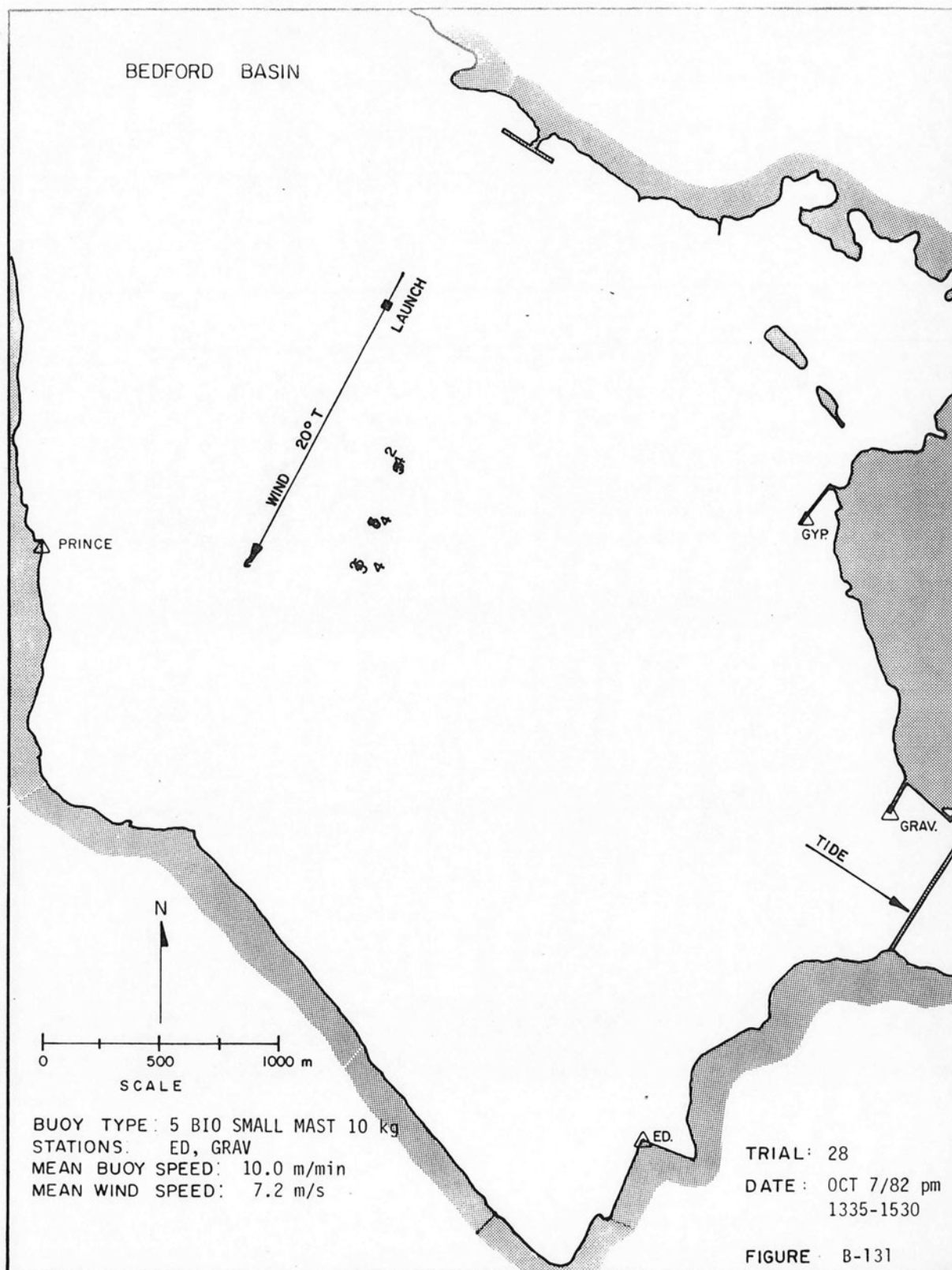
AV. WIND SPEED : 7.4 m/s

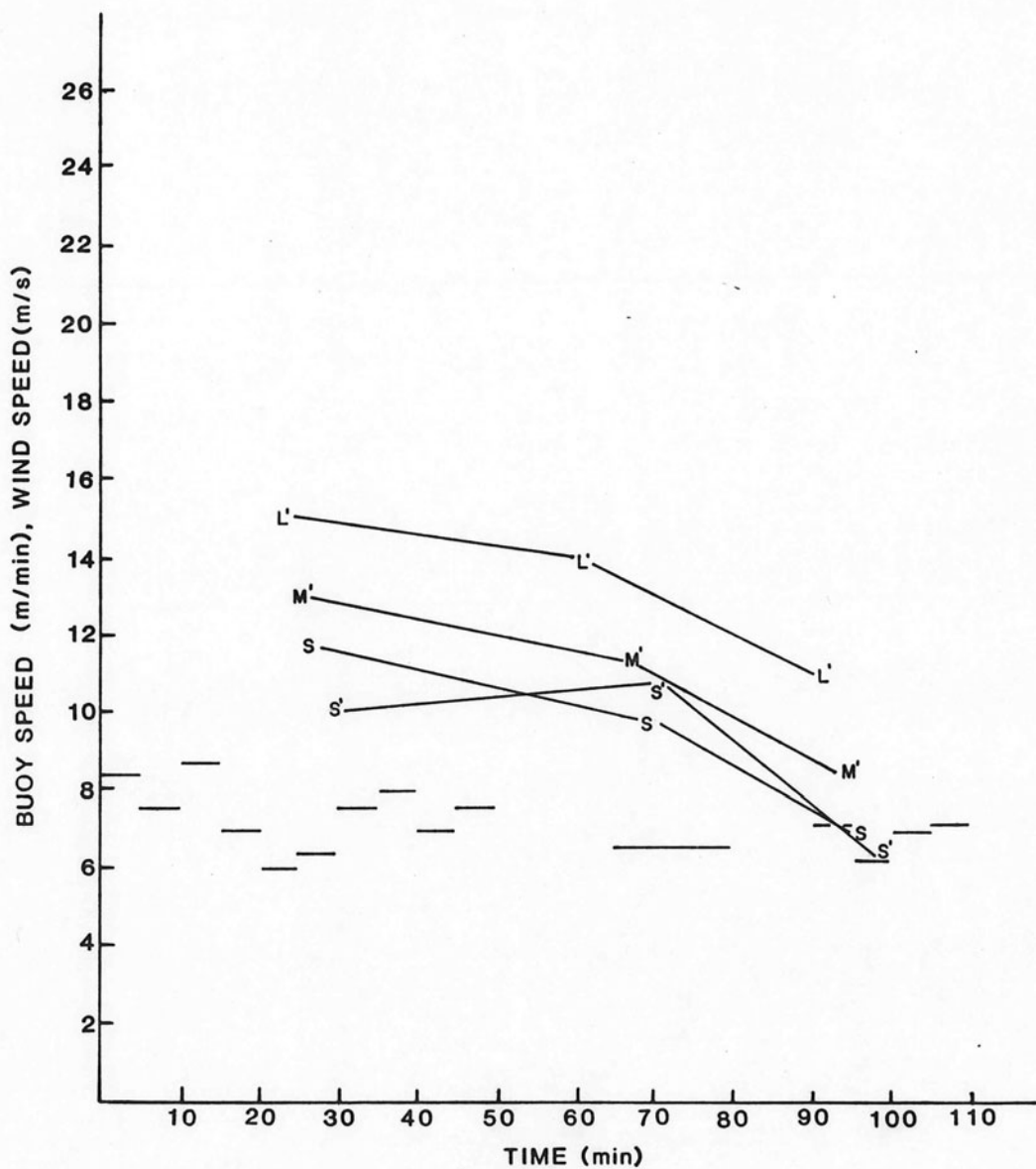
FIGURE : B-127











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE ,AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES). Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

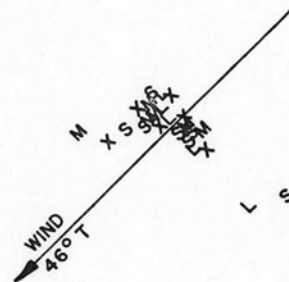
LEGEND

L' - BIO LARGE MAST 20 kg
M' - BIO MED. MAST 20 kg
S' - BIO SMALL MAST 20 kg
S - BIO SMALL MAST 10 kg
— WIND

TRIAL : 28
DATE : OCT 7/82, 1335-1530
TIDE : HI - 1035
LOW - 1730

AV. WIND SPEED : 7.2 m/s

FIGURE : B-132



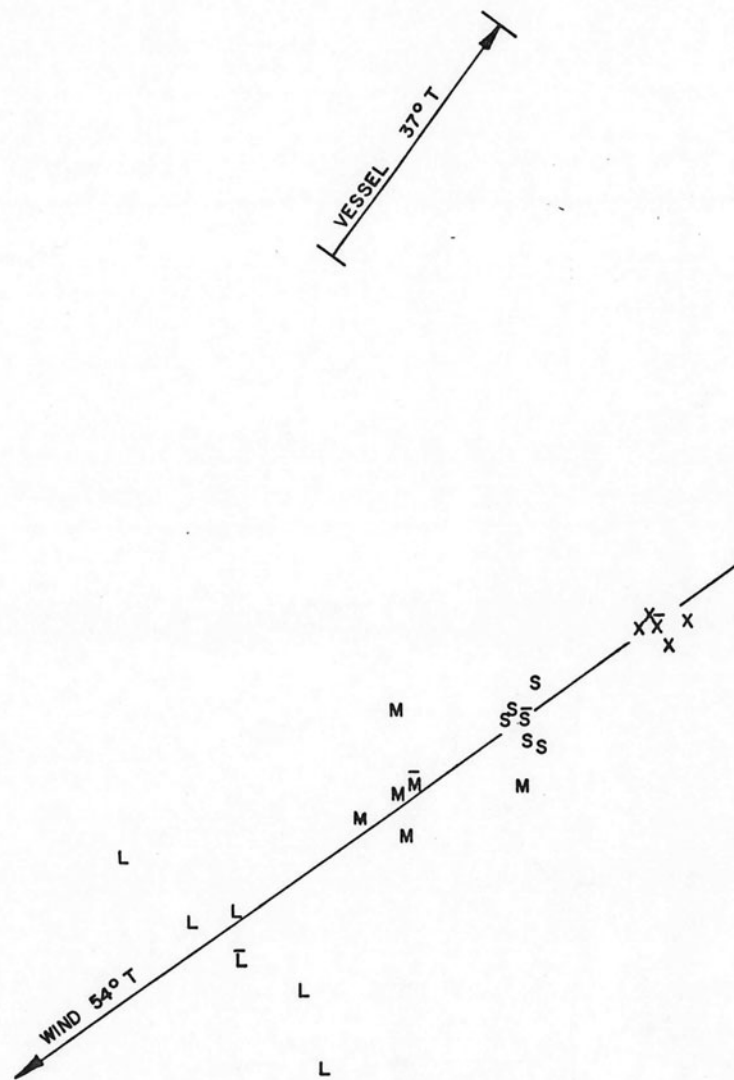
RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS

X_{w.r.t.S} : N/A M_{w.r.t.S} : N/A
 L_{w.r.t.S} : N/A
 MEAN WIND SPEED : 6.5 m/s
 SCALE : VESSEL 71.0m LOA

LEGEND

X - NO MAST
 S - SMALL MAST
 M - MEDIUM MAST
 L - LARGE MAST

TRIAL : 29
 0955-1150
 DATE : NOV 18/82
 TIME : T + 2 min
 FIGURE : B-133



Note: The centre of mass \bar{x} occupies the position of one of the x buoys.

RELATIVE BUOY SPEEDS

X w.r.t. S : 0.78 m/s M w.r.t. S : 0.65 m/s

L w.r.t. S : 1.85 m/s

MEAN WIND SPEED : 6.5 m/s

SCALE : VESSEL 71.0m LOA

LEGEND

X - NO MAST

S - SMALL MAST

M - MEDIUM MAST

L - LARGE MAST

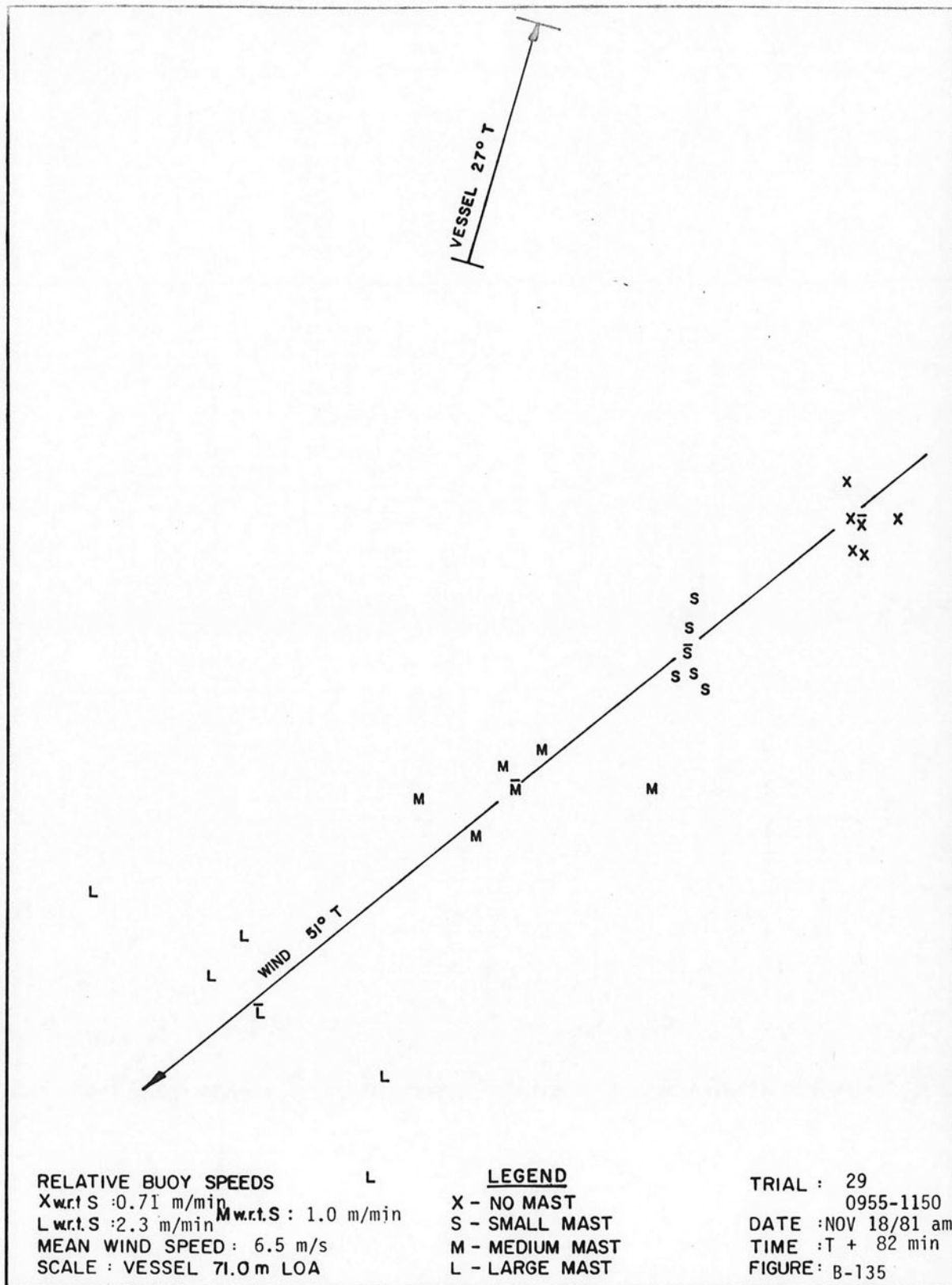
TRIAL : 29

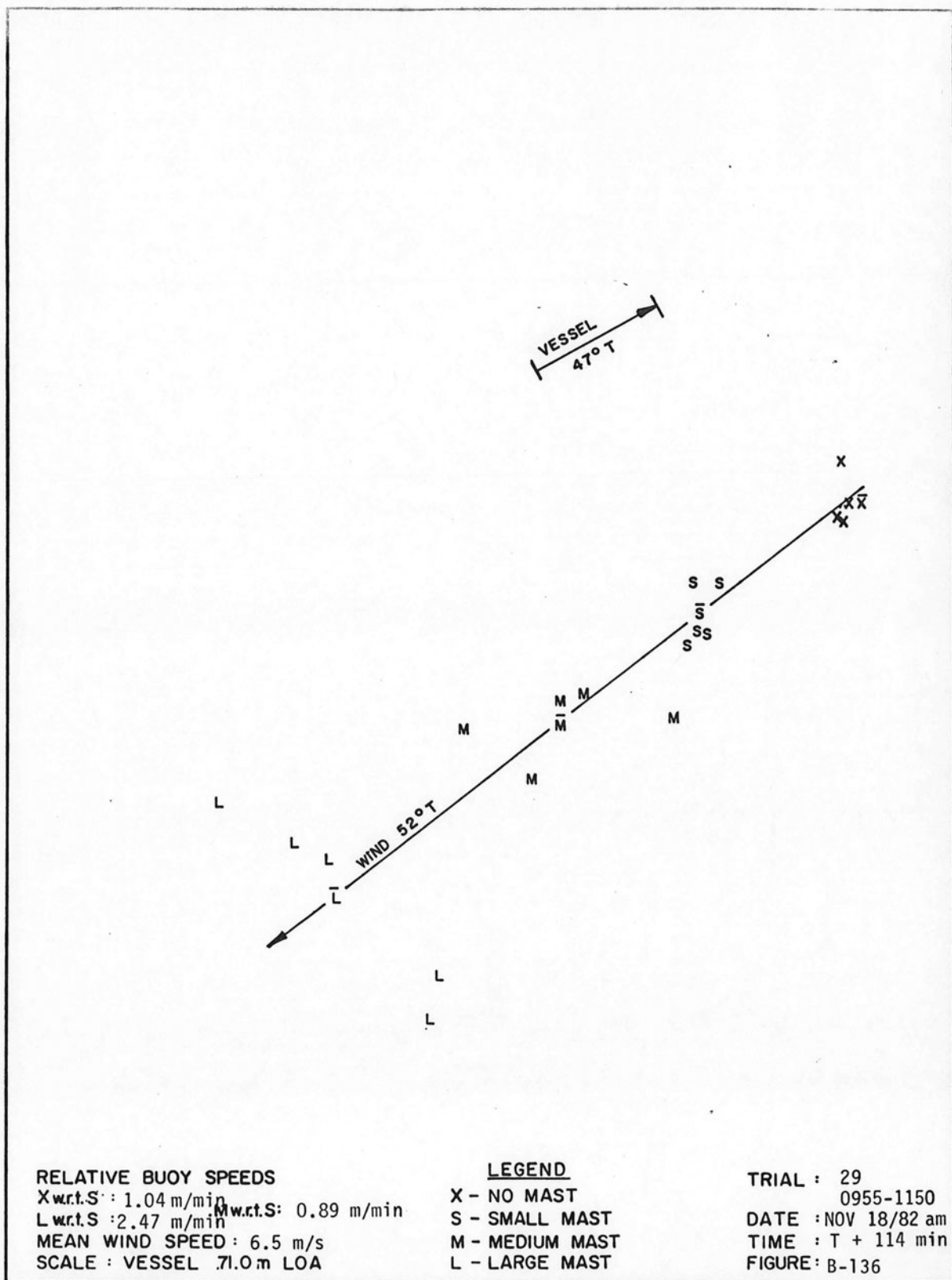
0955-1150

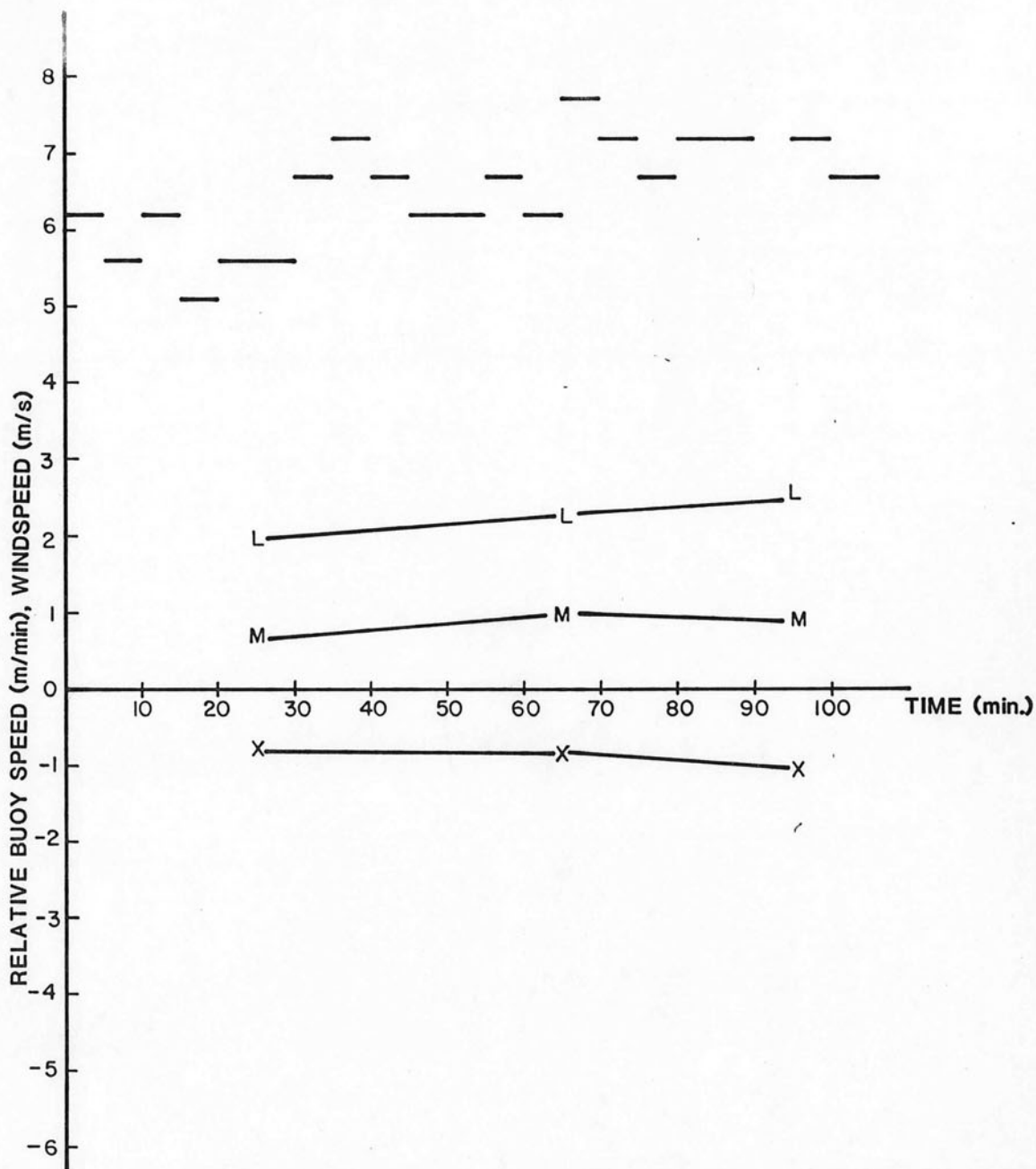
DATE : NOV 18/82 am

TIME : T + 51 min

FIGURE : B-134







BUOY SPEED (RELATIVE, AT TIME BETWEEN FIXES)

Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L - BIO LARGE MAST
M - BIO MED. MAST
X - BIO NO MAST
— — WIND

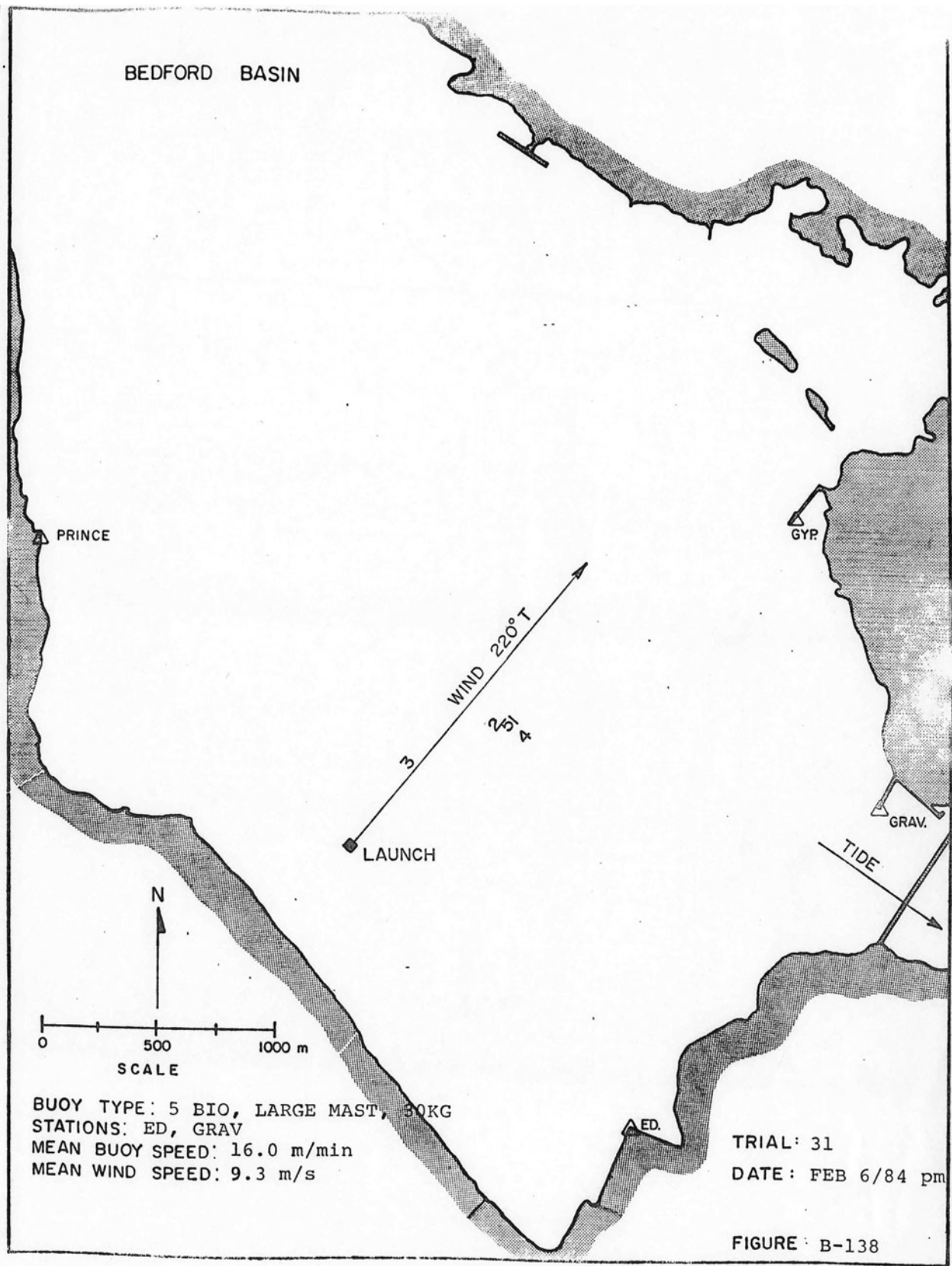
TRIAL: 29

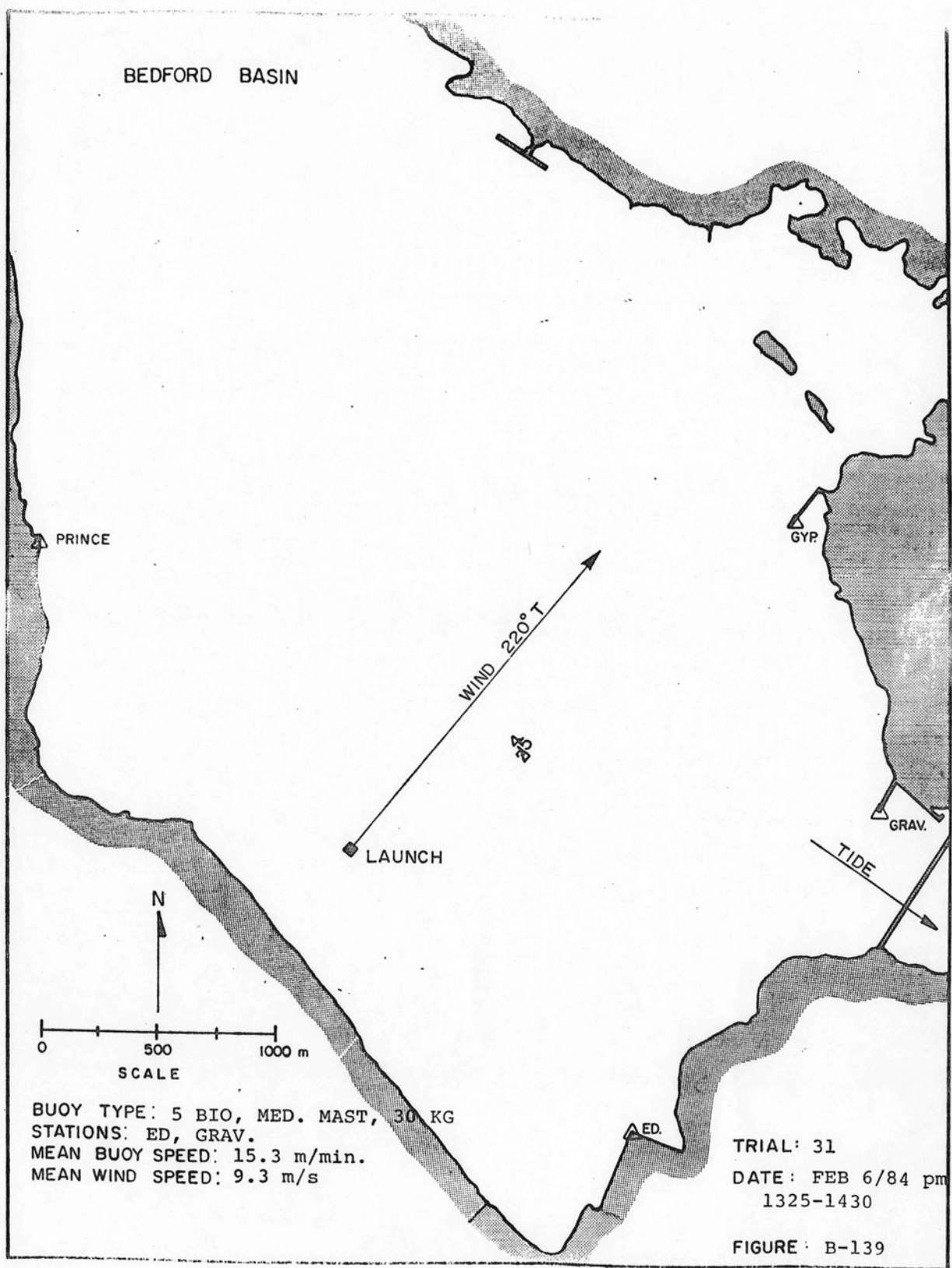
DATE: NOV 18/82, 0955-1150

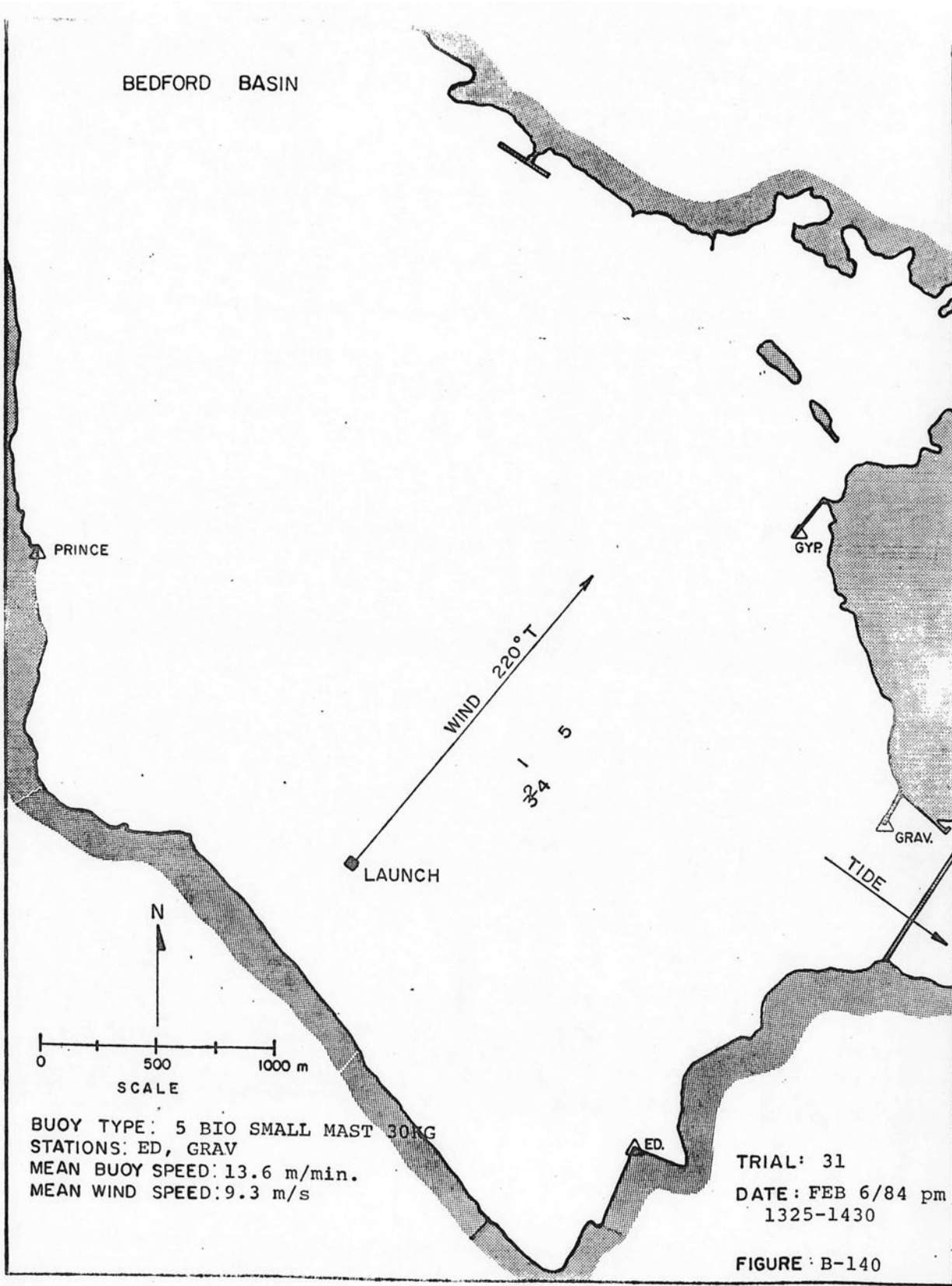
TIDE: HI - 0925, LOW - 1555

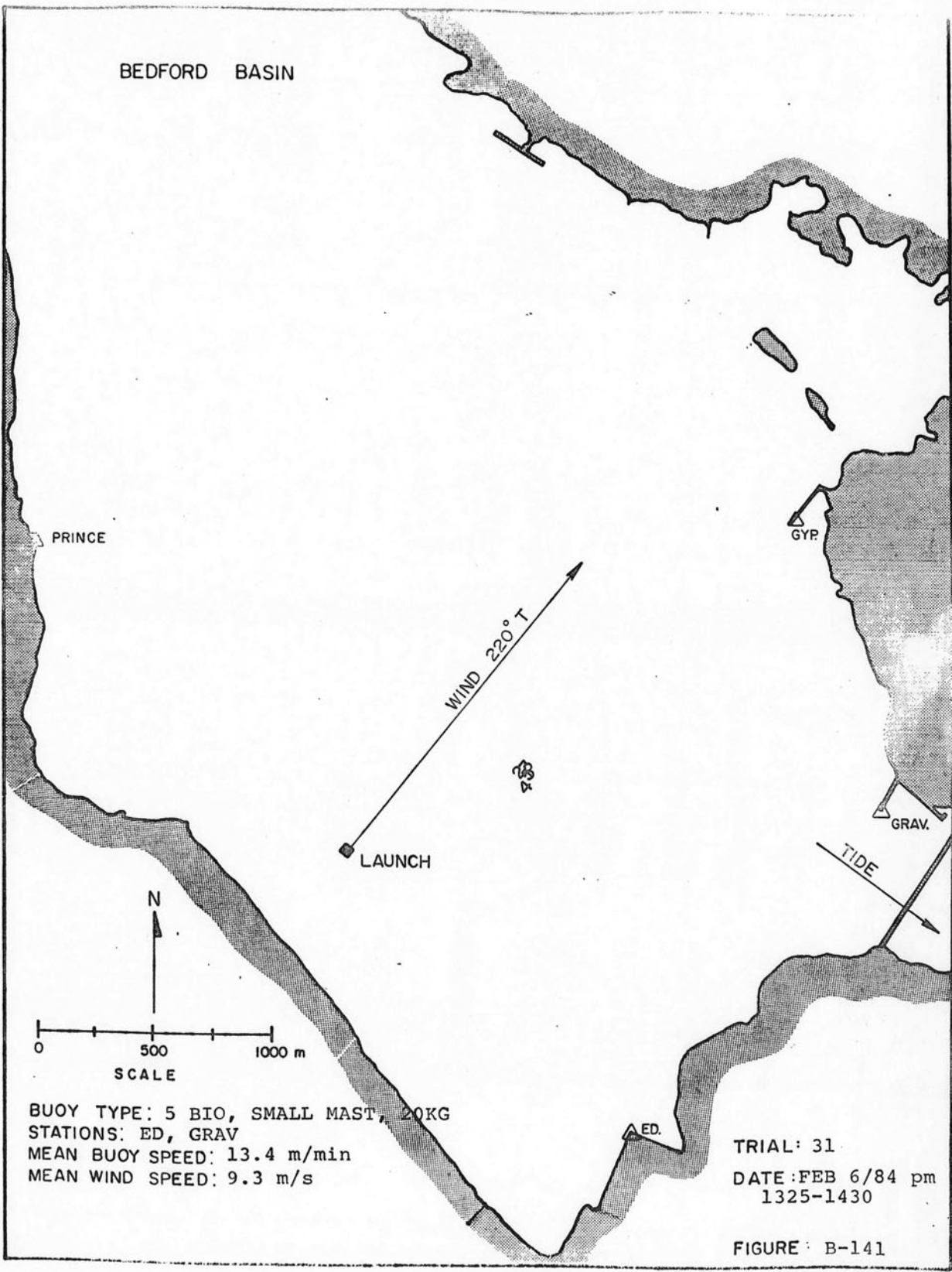
AV. WIND SPEED: 6.5 m/s

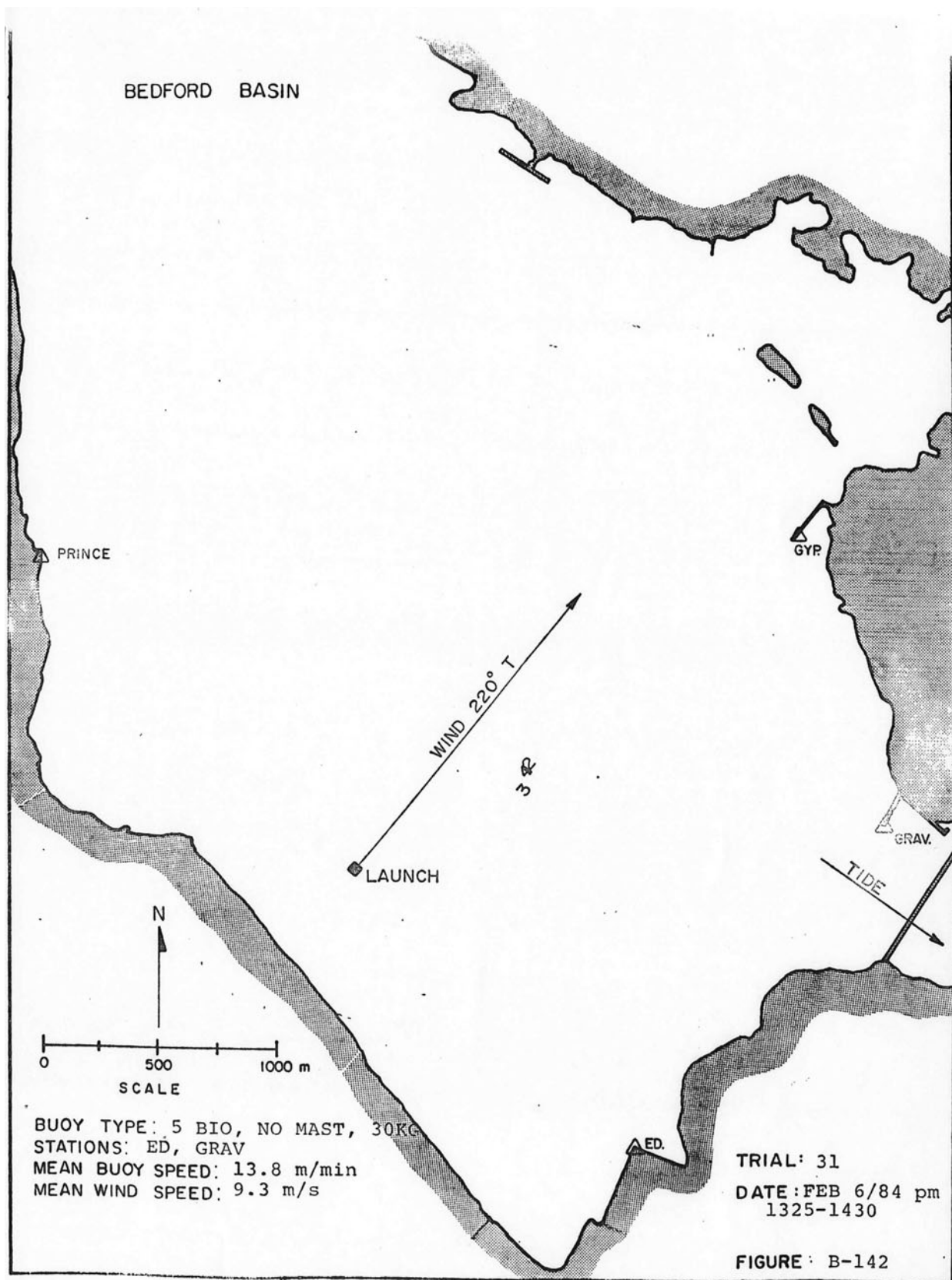
FIGURE: B-137

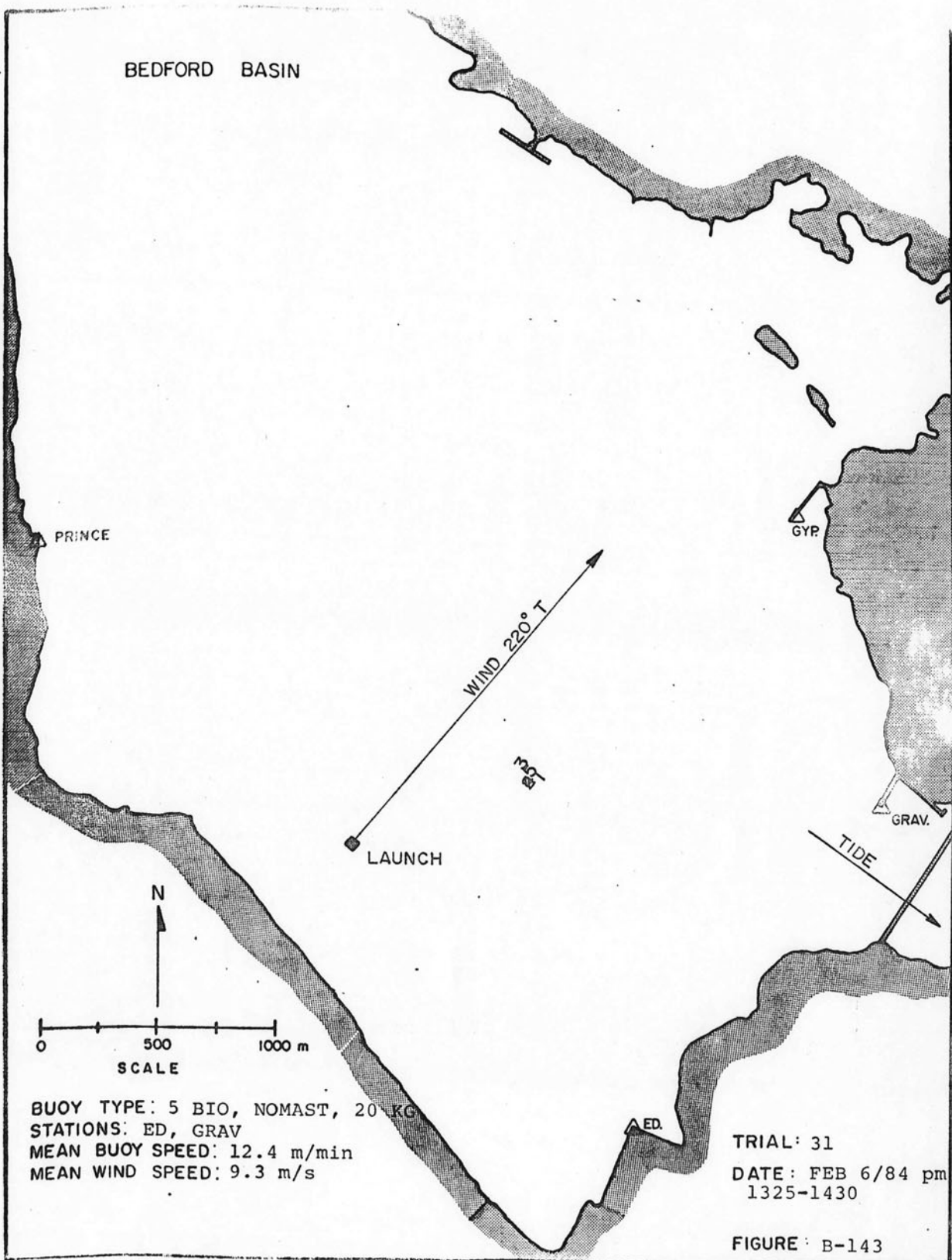


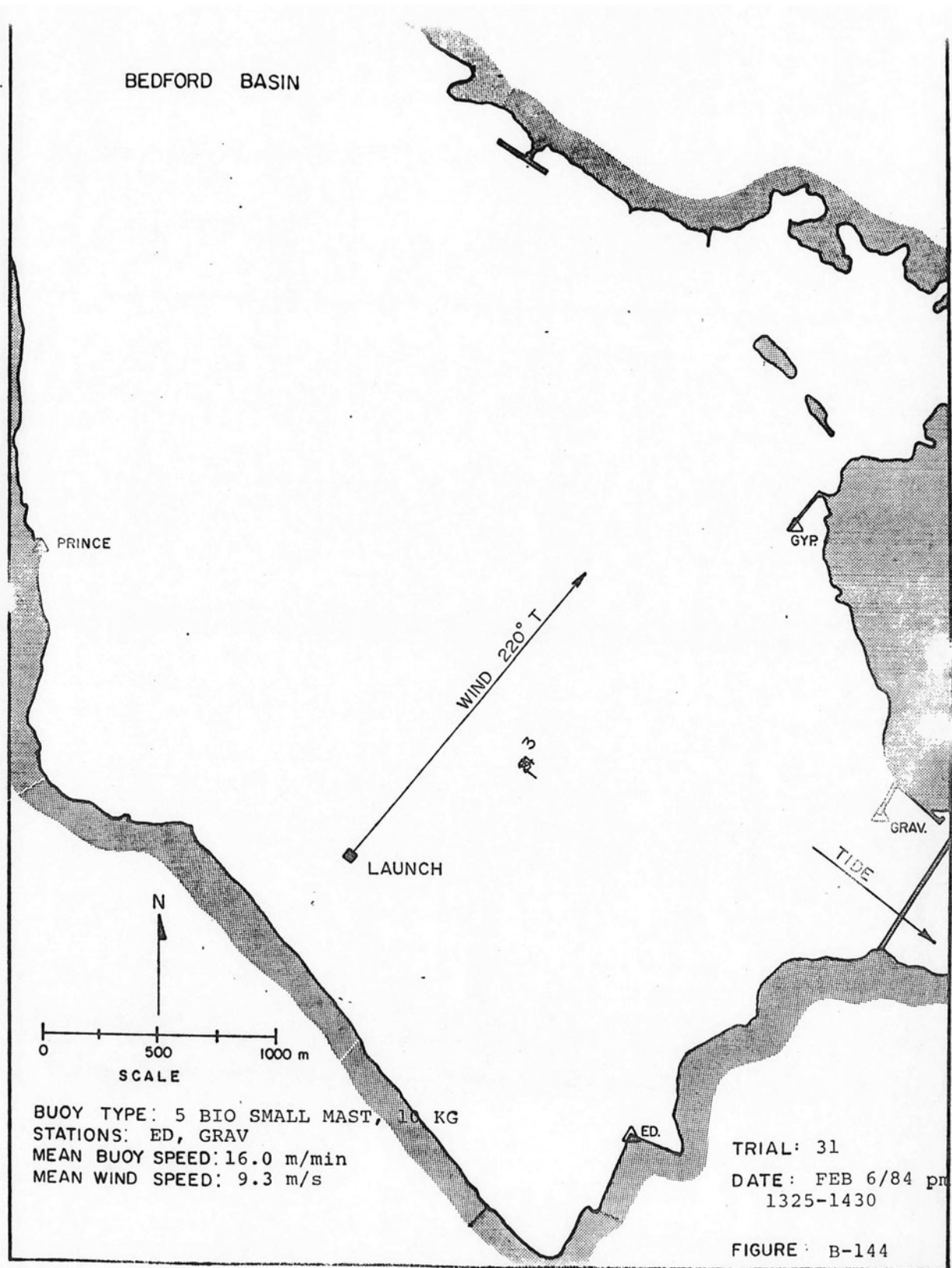


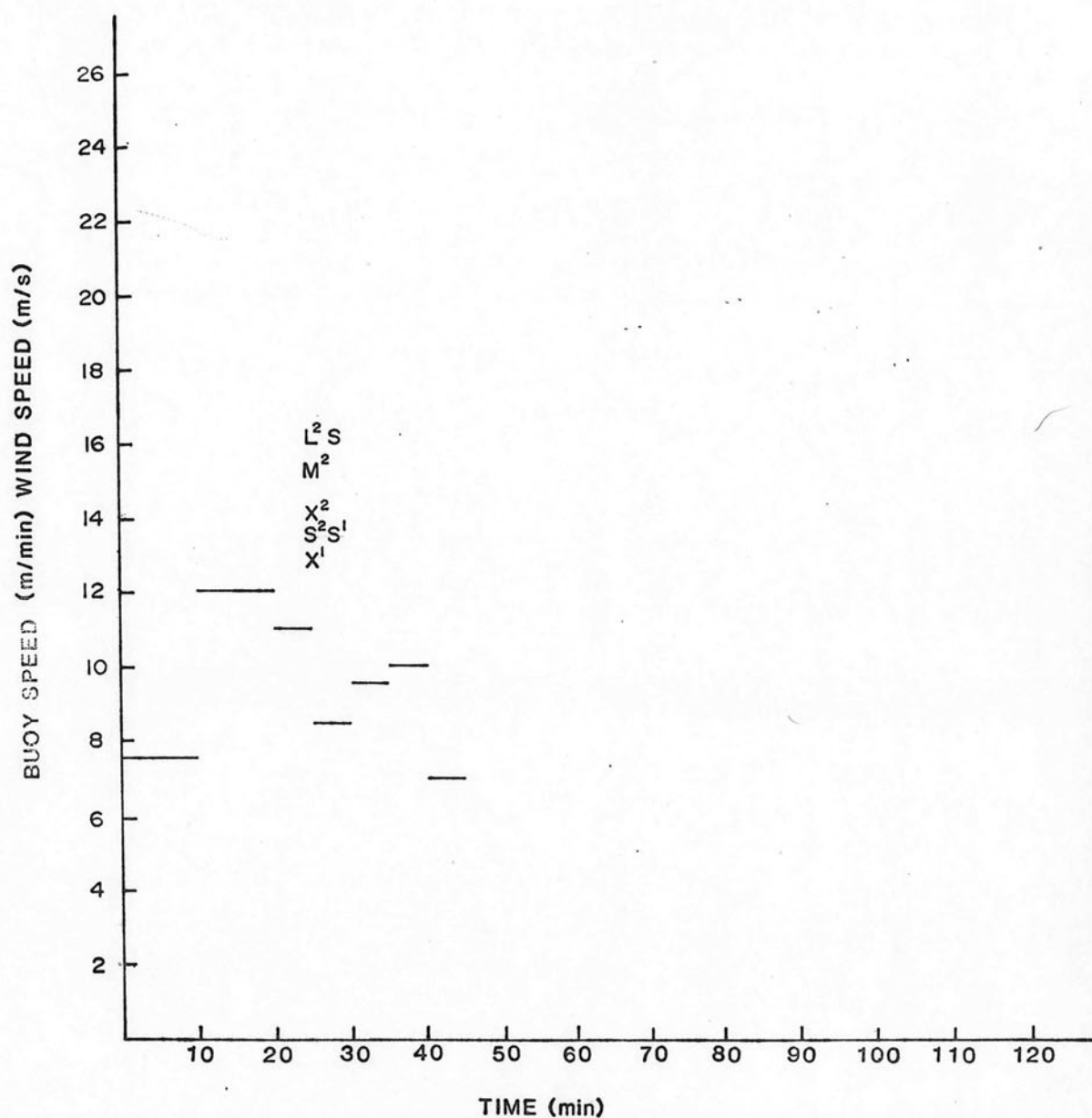












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L²-BIO LARGE MAST, 30KG
M²-BIO MED. MAST, 30KG
S²-BIO SMALL MAST, 30KG
X²-BIO NO MAST, 30KG
X¹-BIO NO MAST, 20KG
S¹-BIO SMALL MAST, 20KG
S-BIO SMALL MAST, 10KG
---WIND

TRIAL : 31

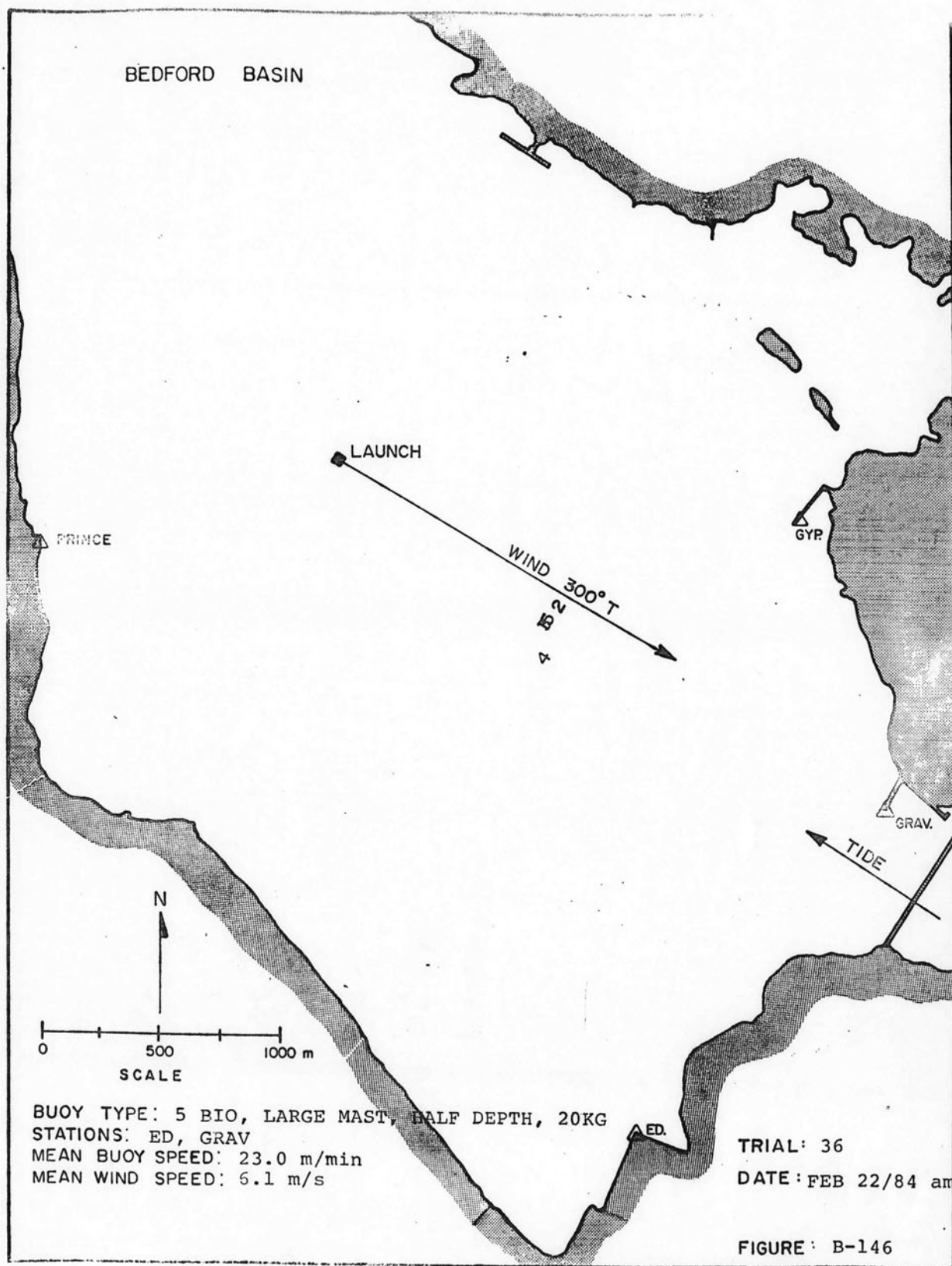
DATE : FEB 6/84 pm

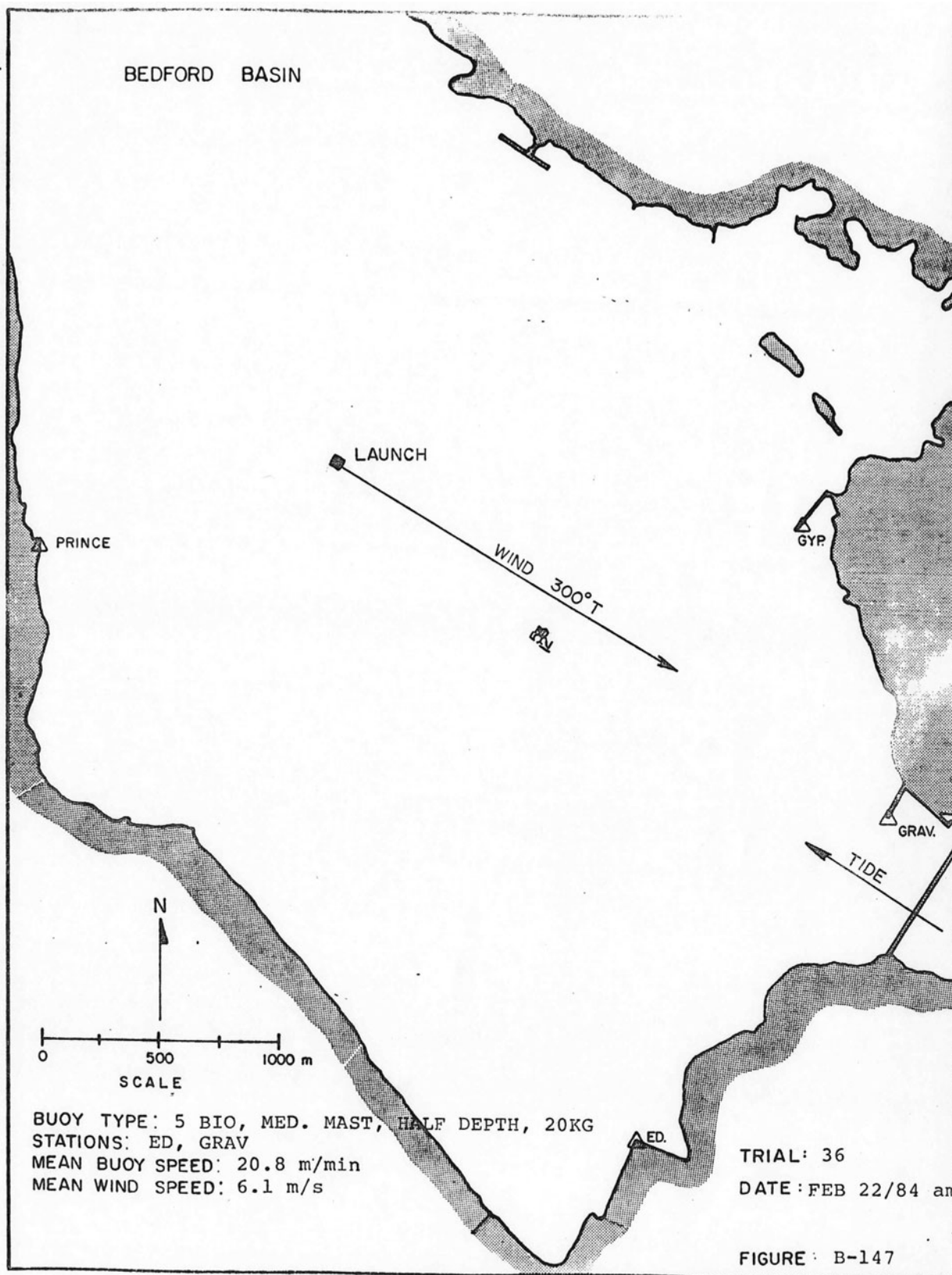
TIDE : HI - 1045

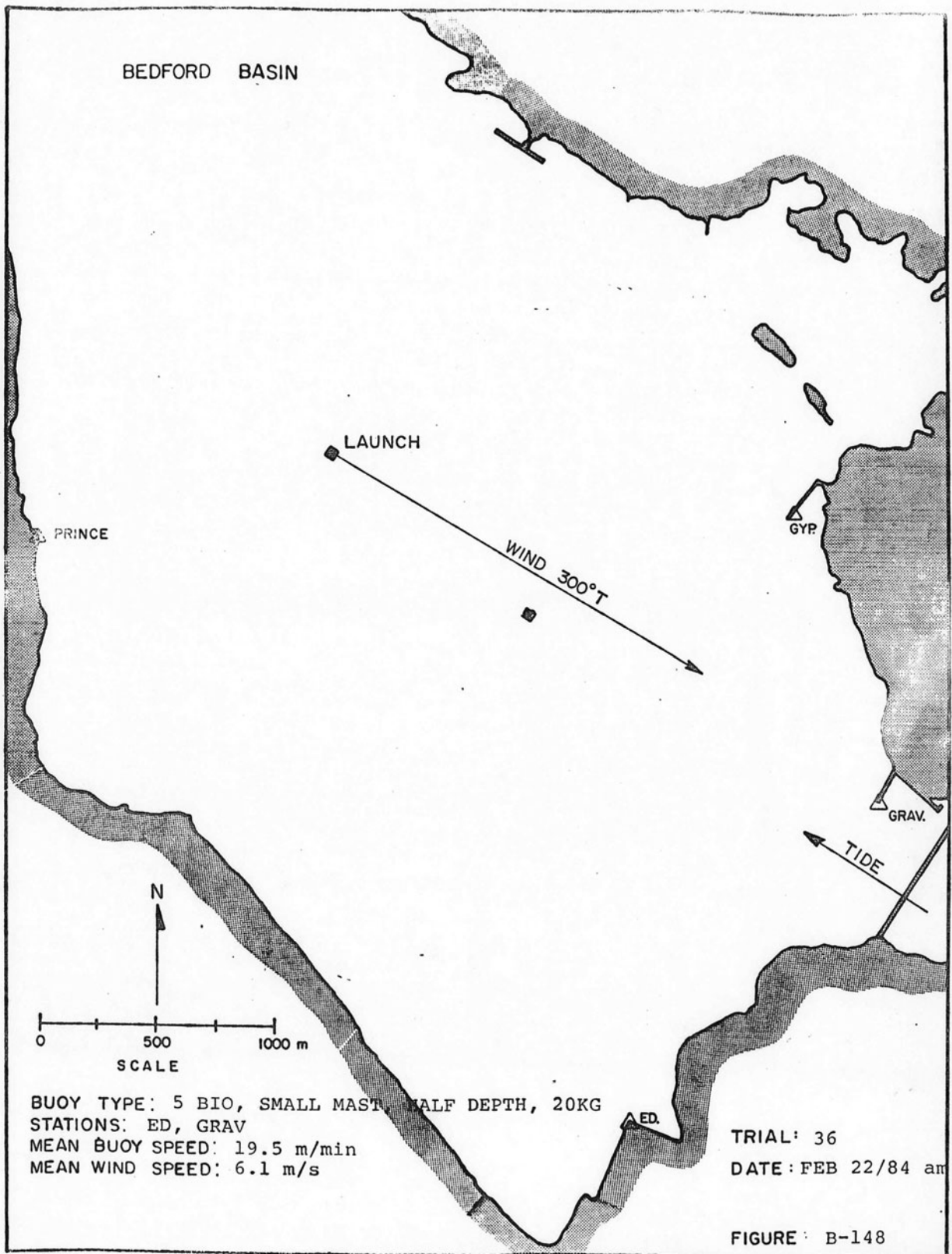
LOW - 1655

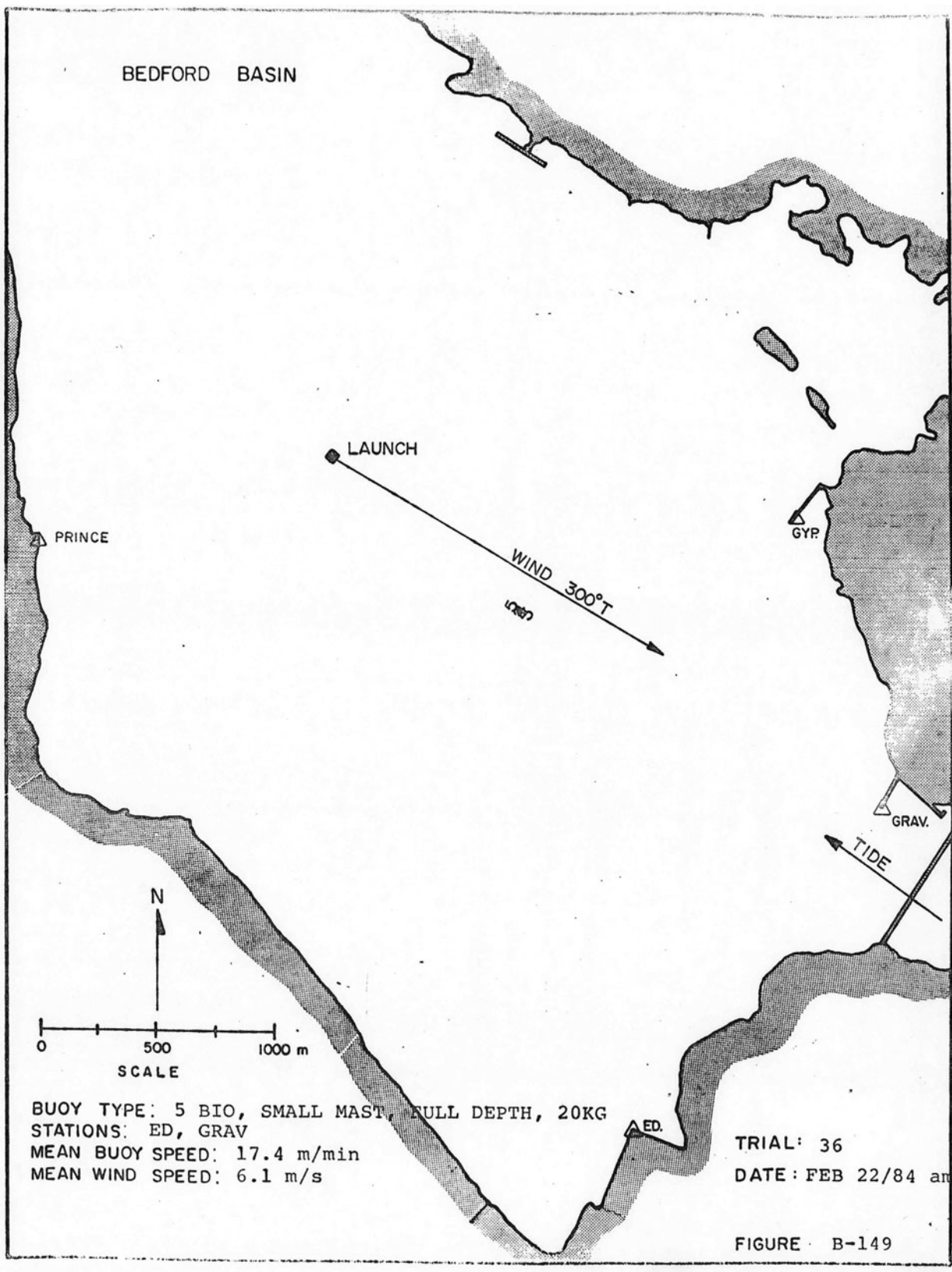
AV. WIND SPEED : 9.3 m/s

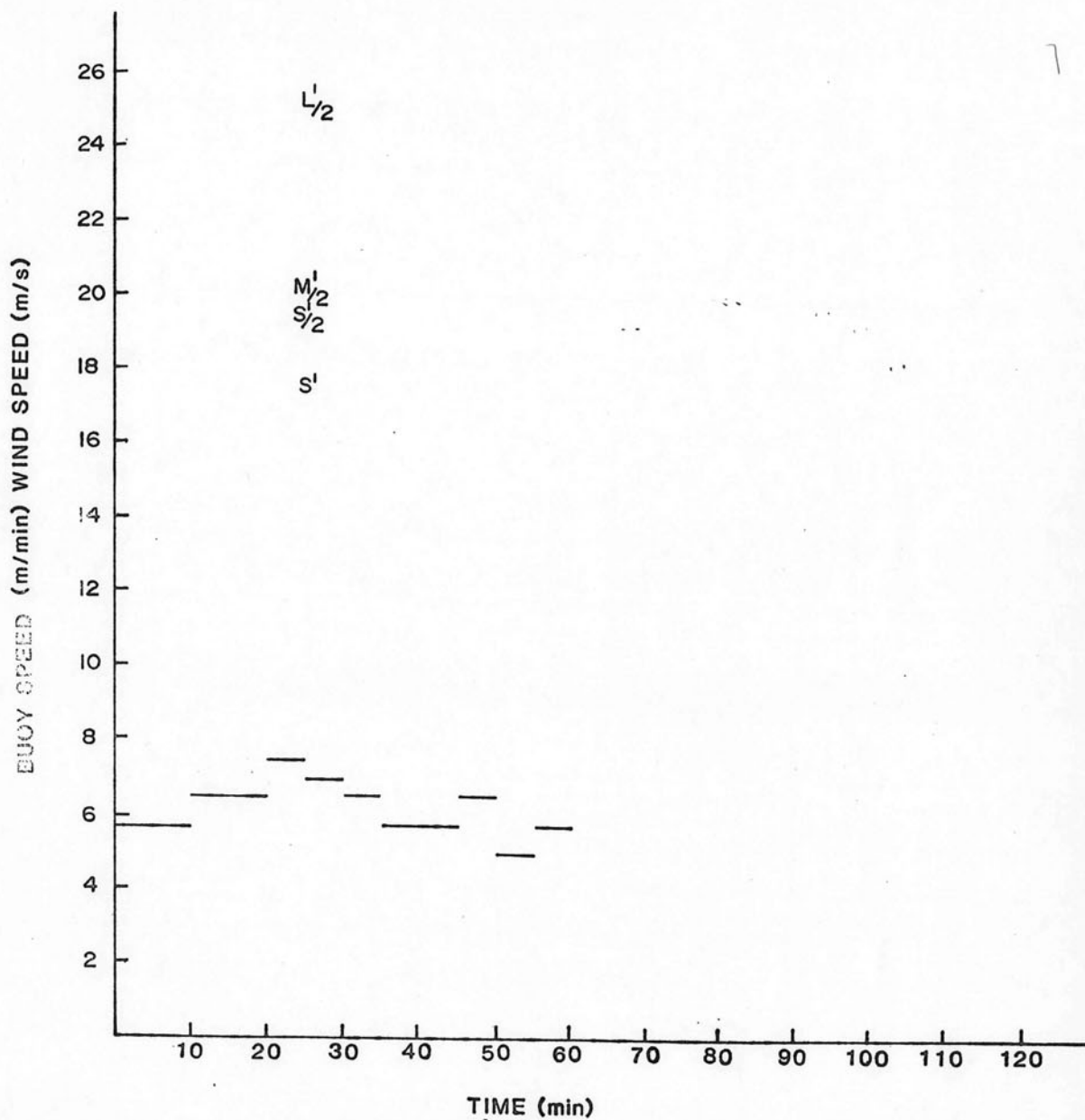
FIGURE : B-145











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L'/₂ - BIO LARGE MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
M'/₂ - BIO MED. MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
S'/₂ - BIO SMALL MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
S' - BIO SMALL MAST, FULL DEPTH, 20KG
--- - WIND

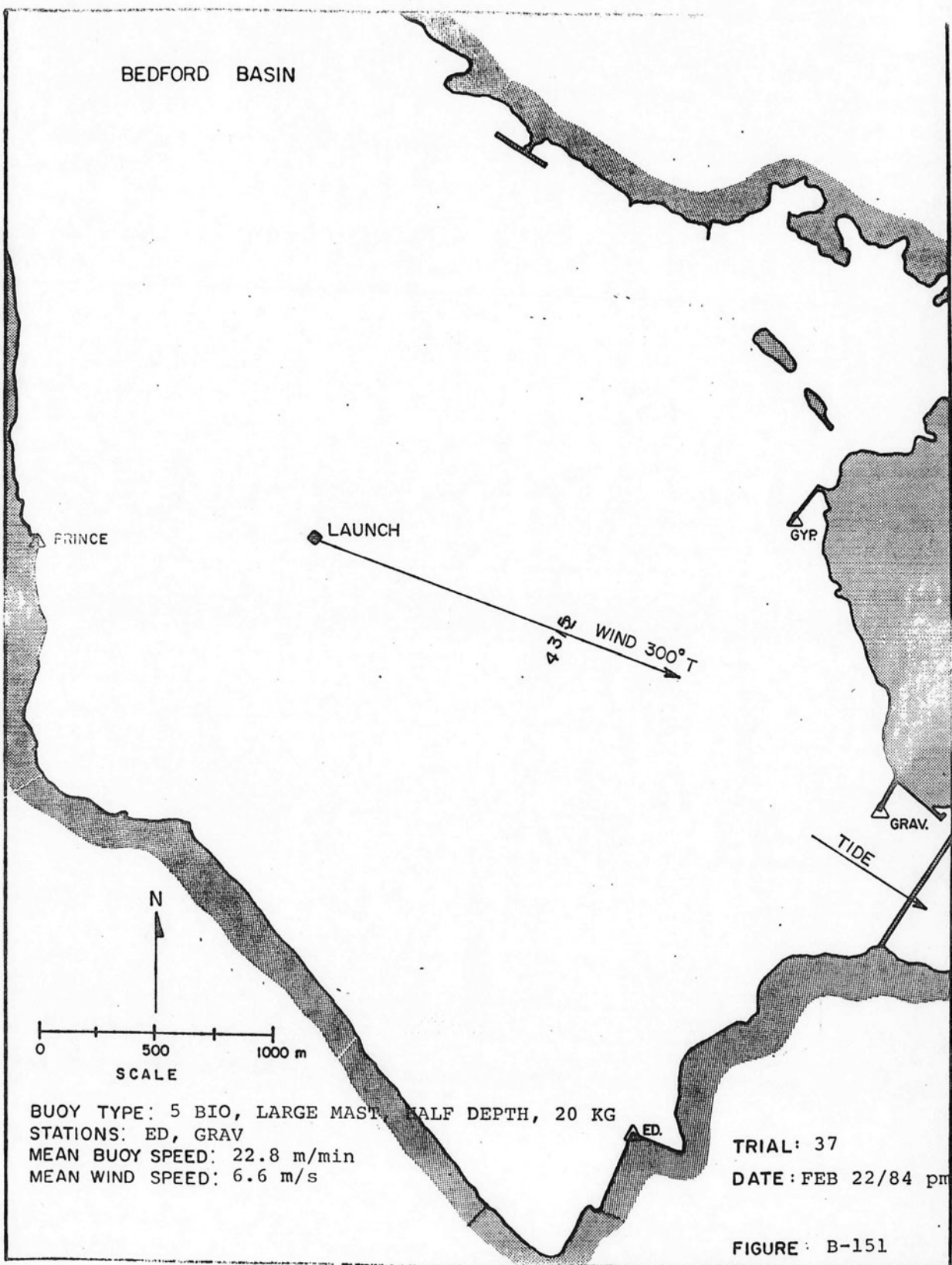
TRIAL : 36

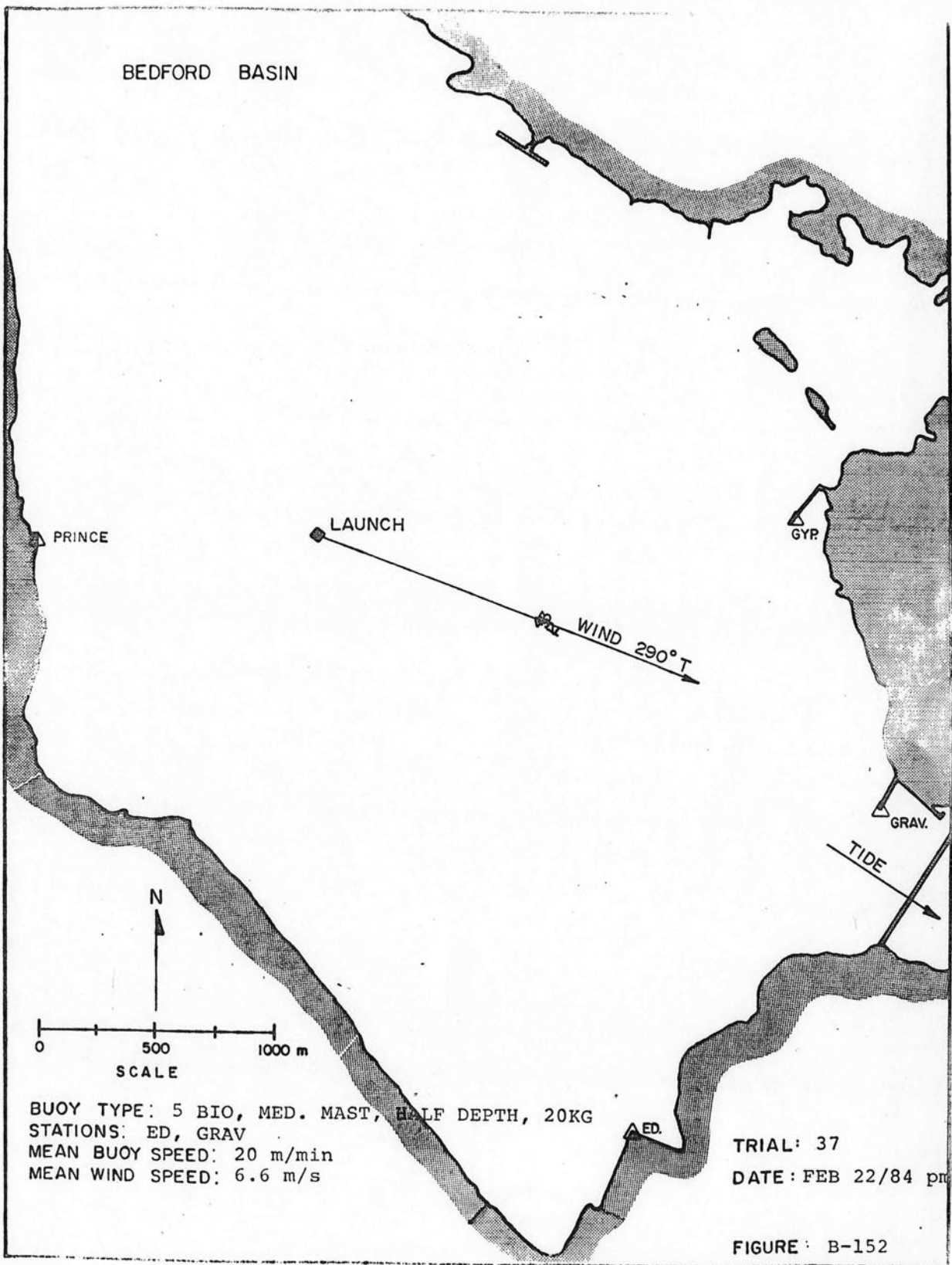
DATE : FEB 22/84 am

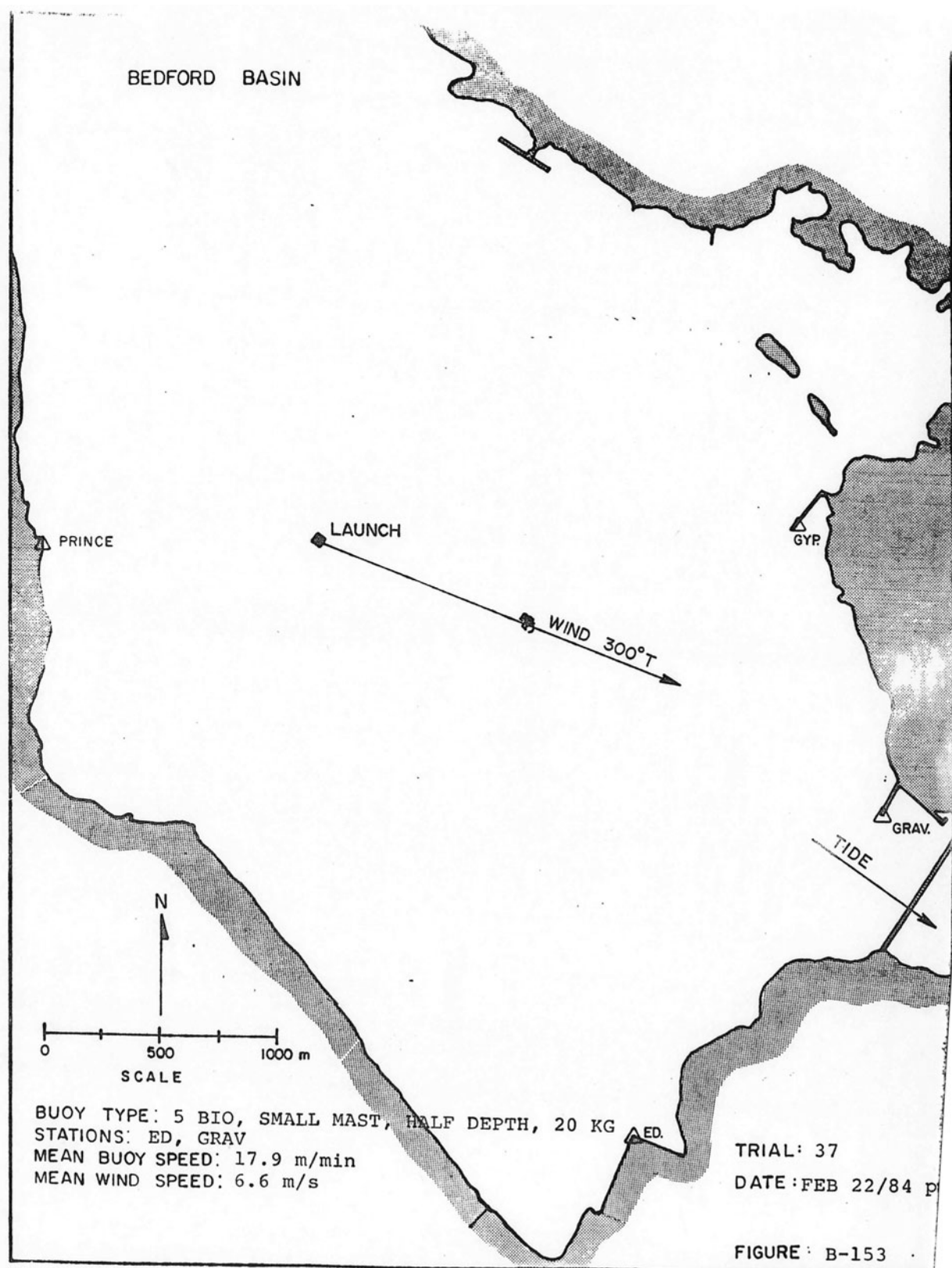
TIDE : LOW - 0655
HI - 1200

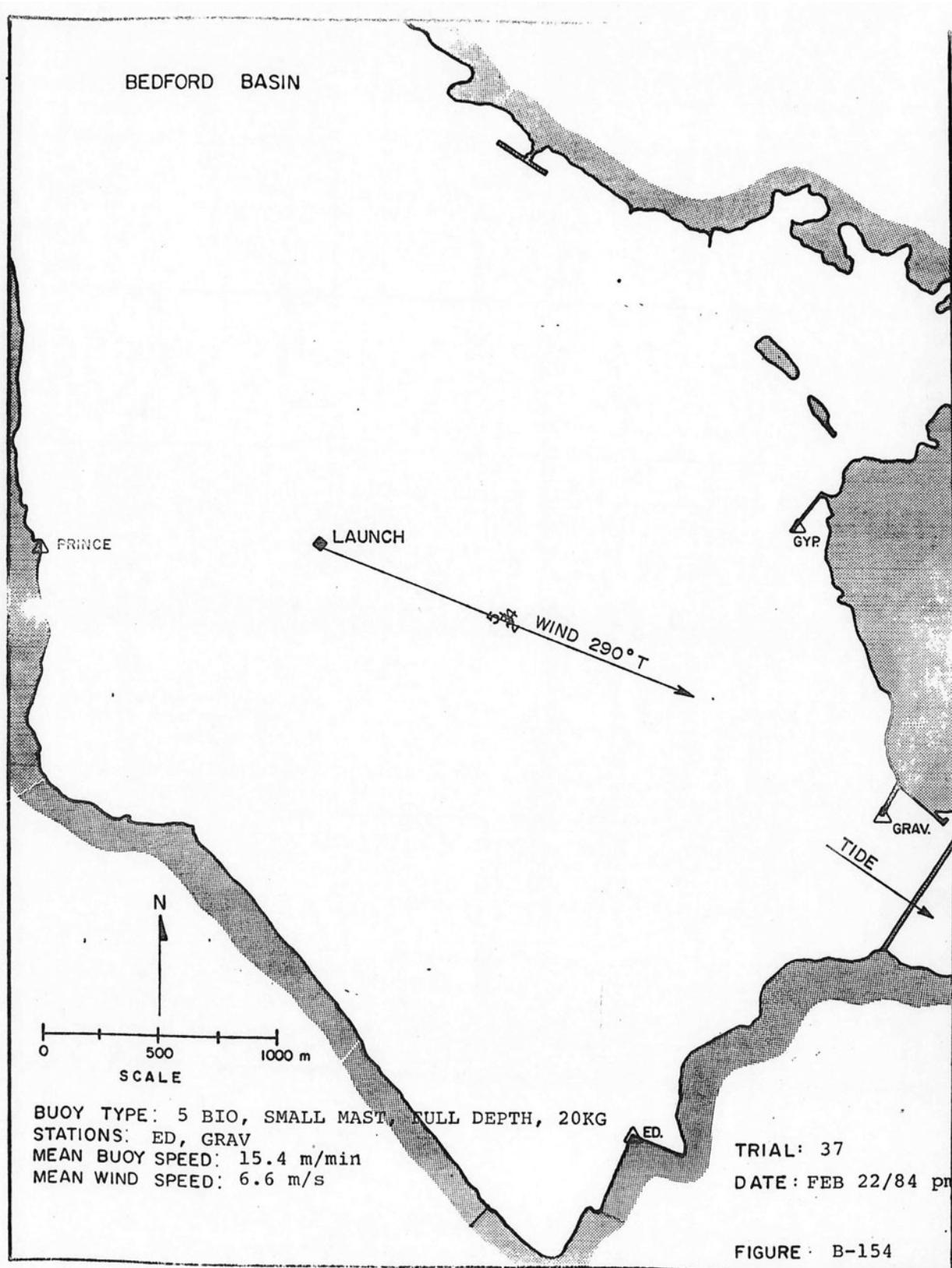
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.1 m/s

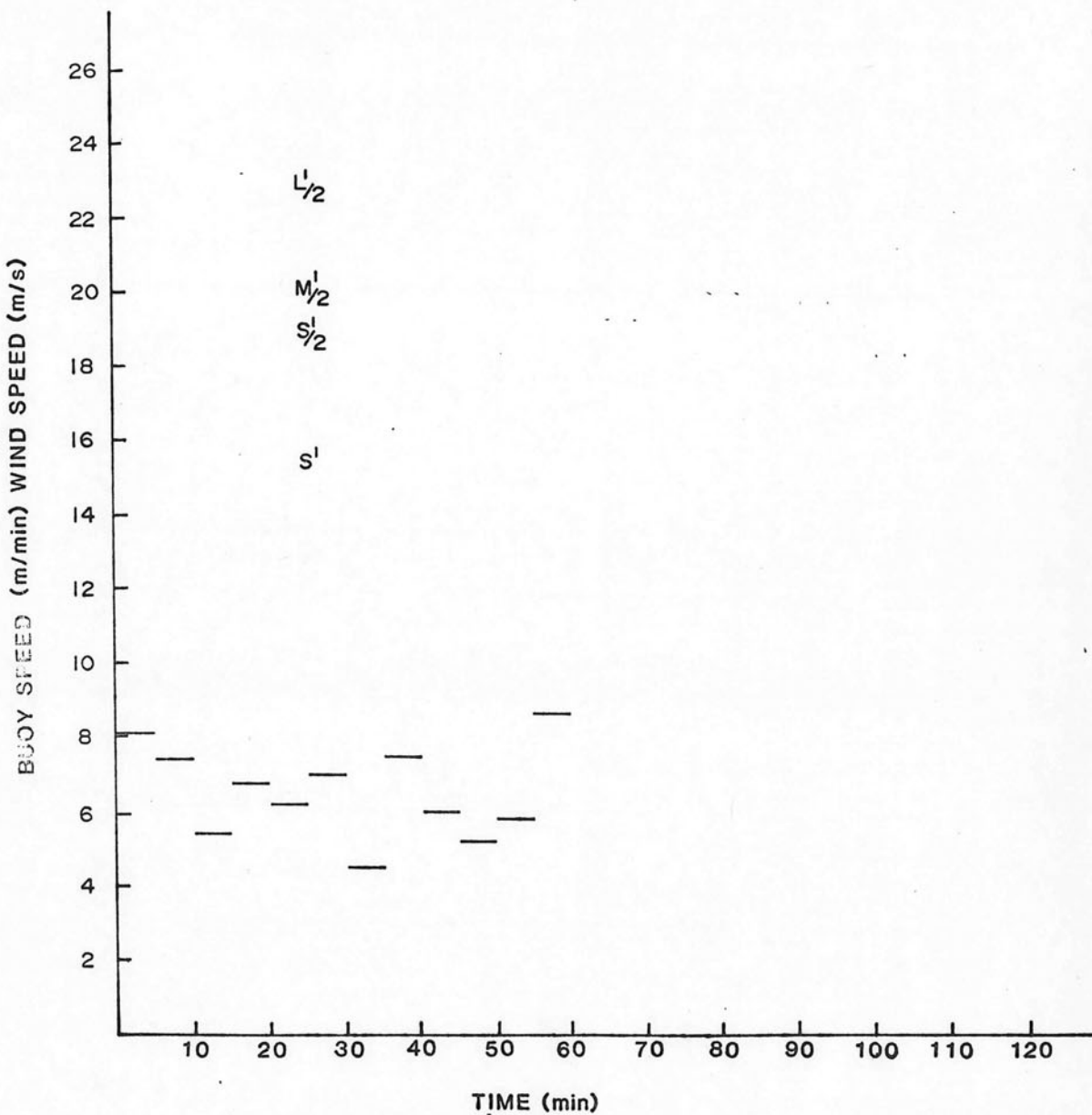
FIGURE : B-150











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L'_{2} - BIO LARGE MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
 M'_{2} - BIO MED. MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
 S'_{2} - BIO SMALL MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
 S' - BIO SMALL MAST, FULL DEPTH, 20KG
 --- - WIND

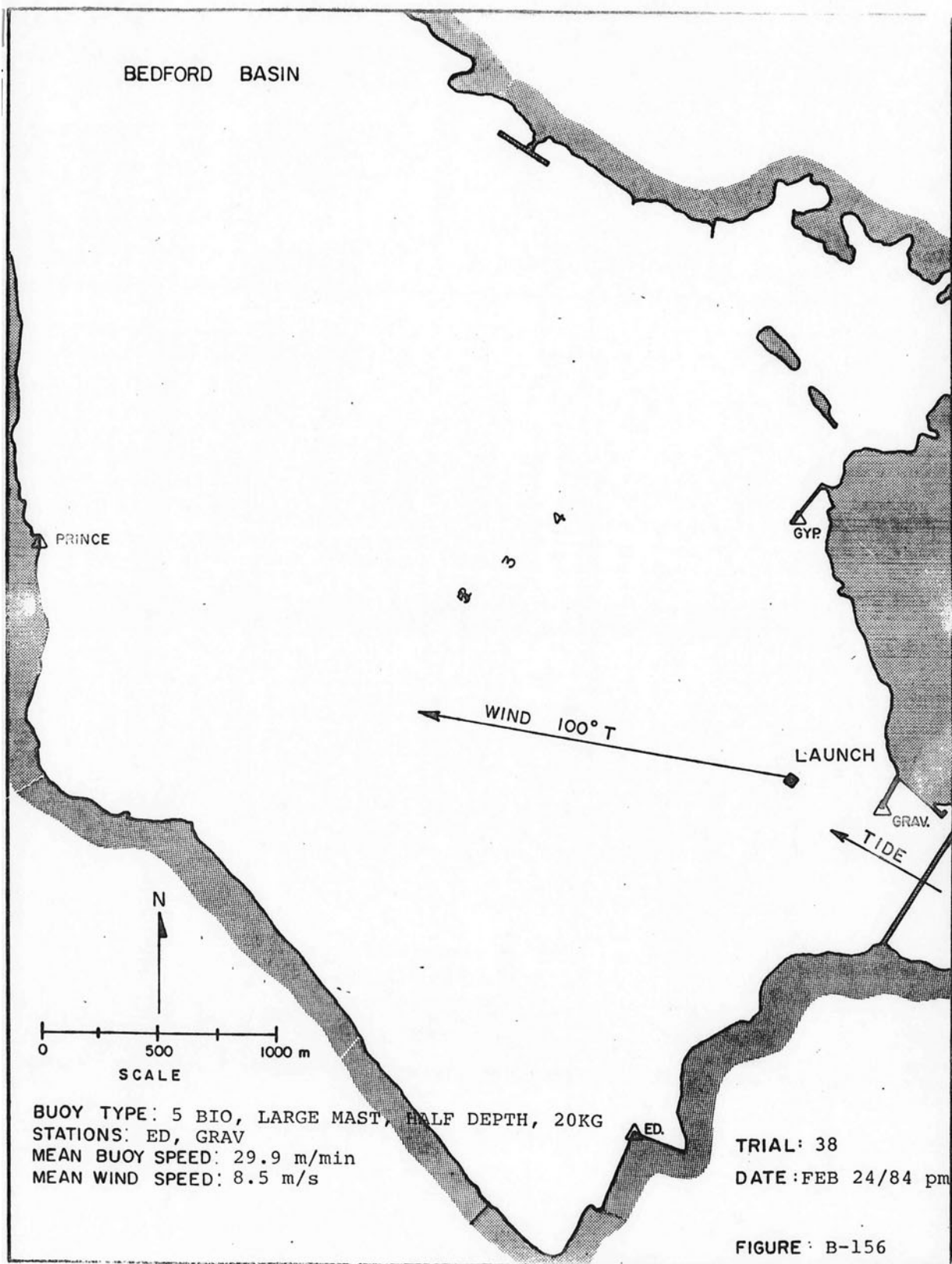
TRIAL : 37

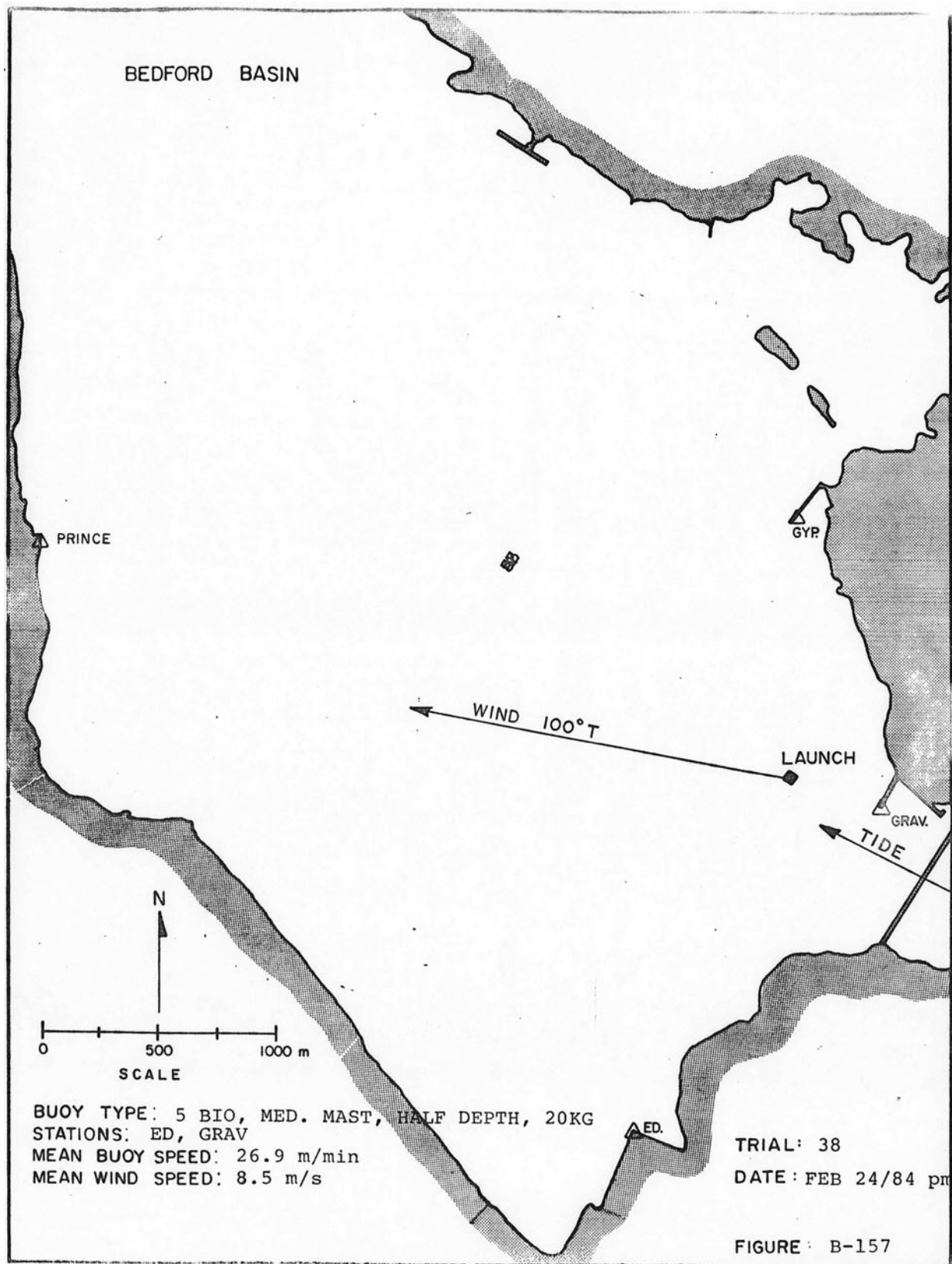
DATE : FEB 22/84 pm

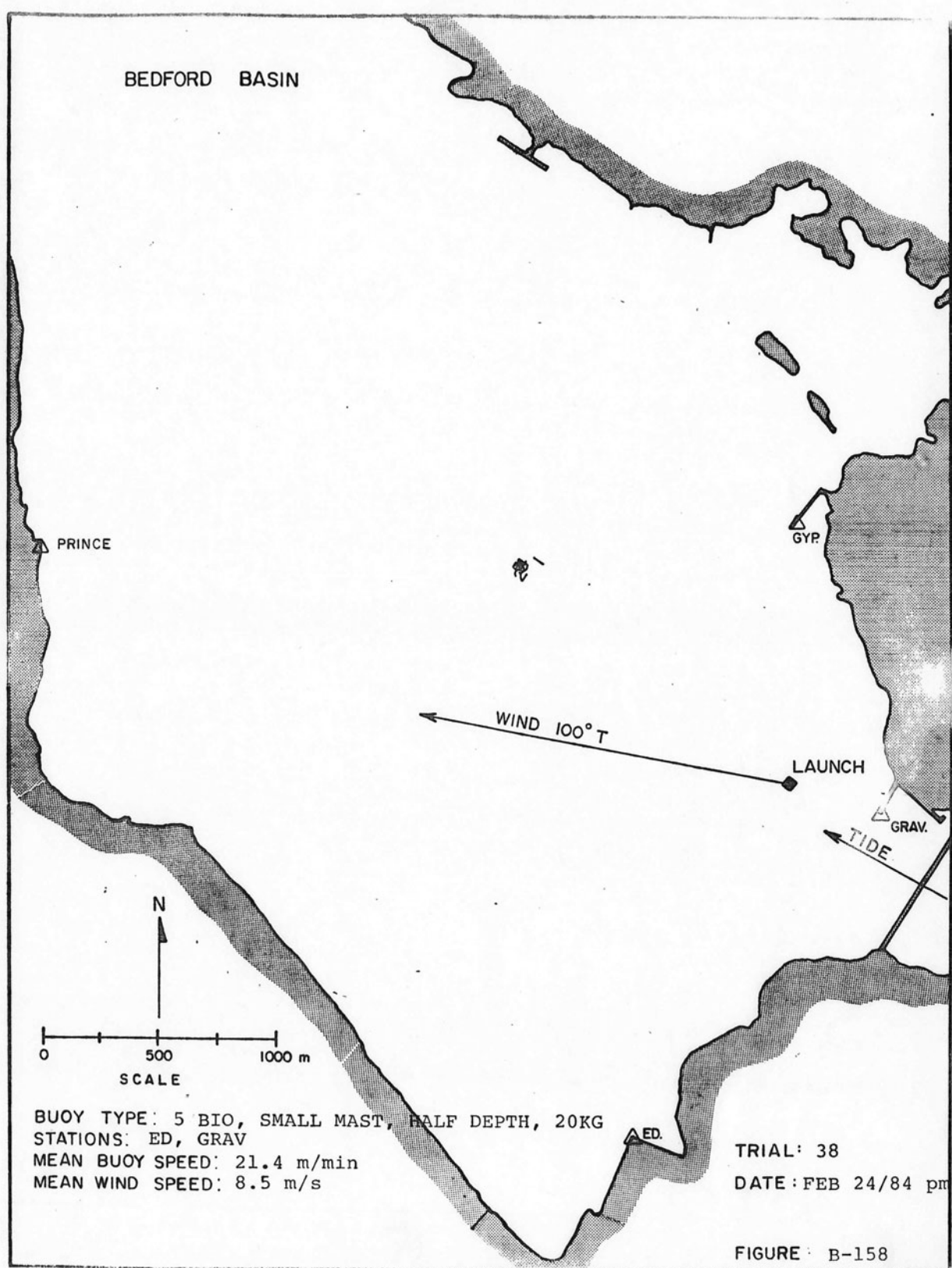
TIDE : HI - 1200
 LOW - 1910

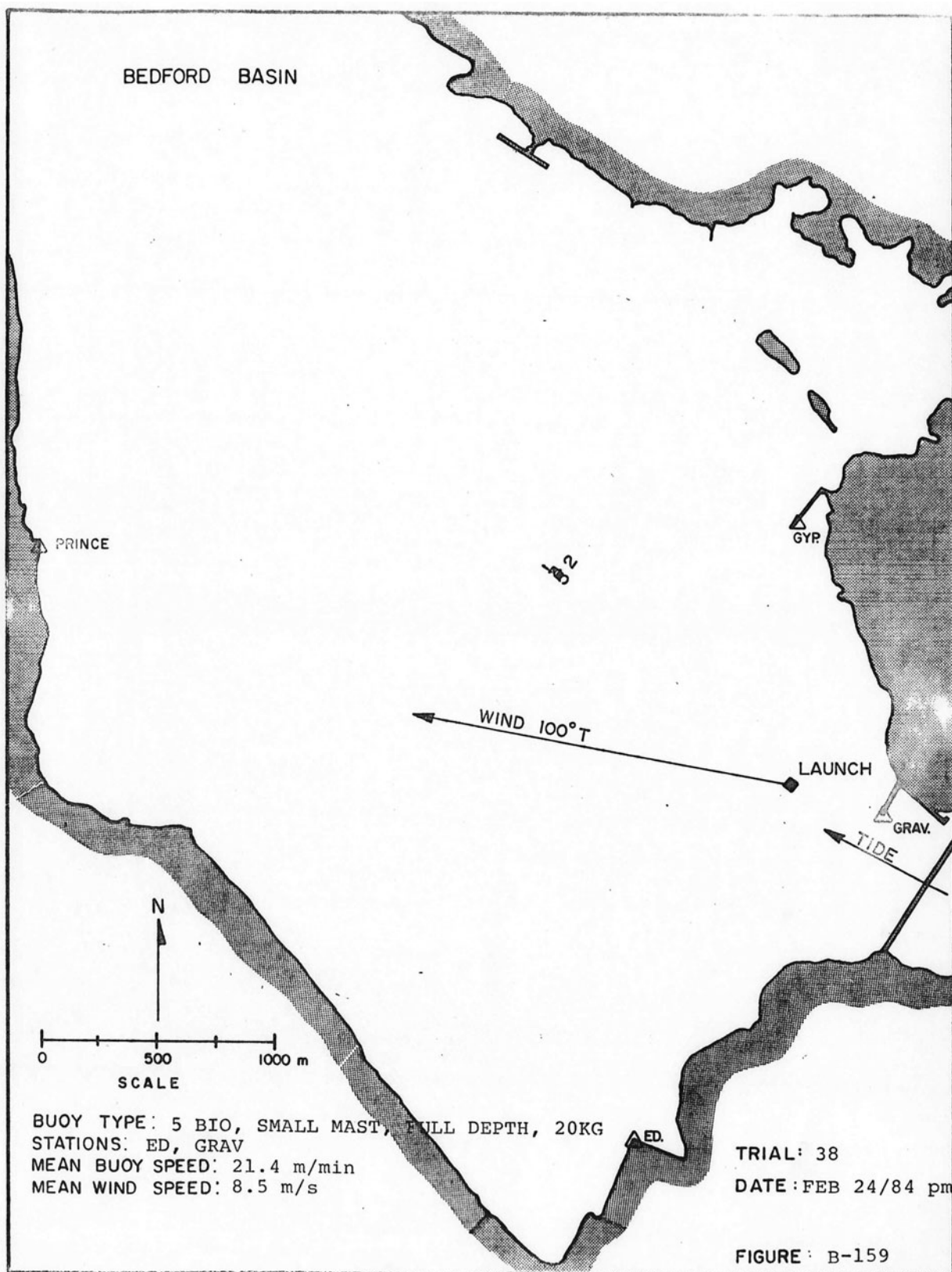
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.6 m/s

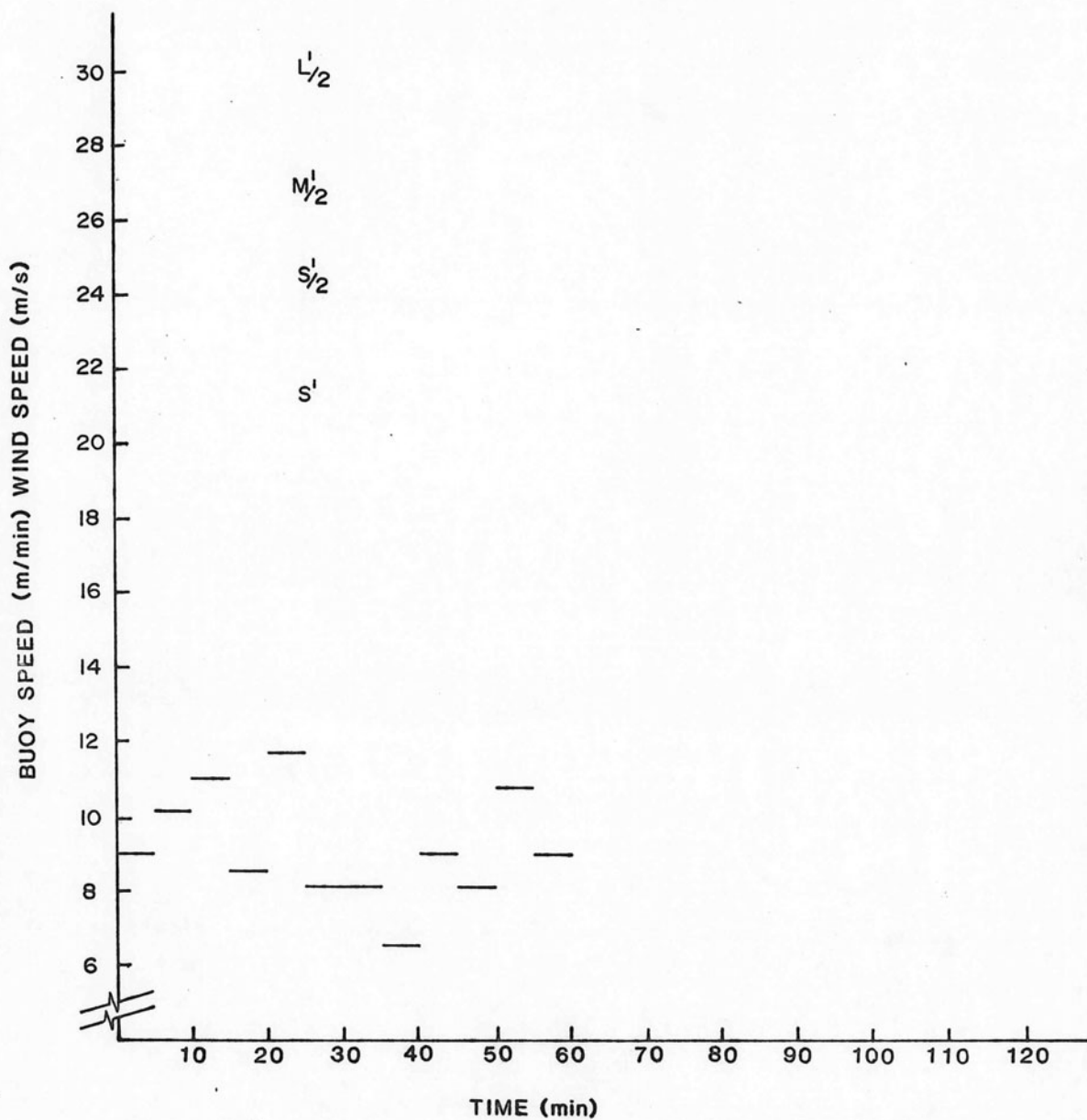
FIGURE : B-155











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L'₂ - BIO LARGE MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
M'₂ - BIO MED. MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
S'₂ - BIO SMALL MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
S' - BIO SMALL MAST, FULL DEPTH, 20KG
--- - WIND

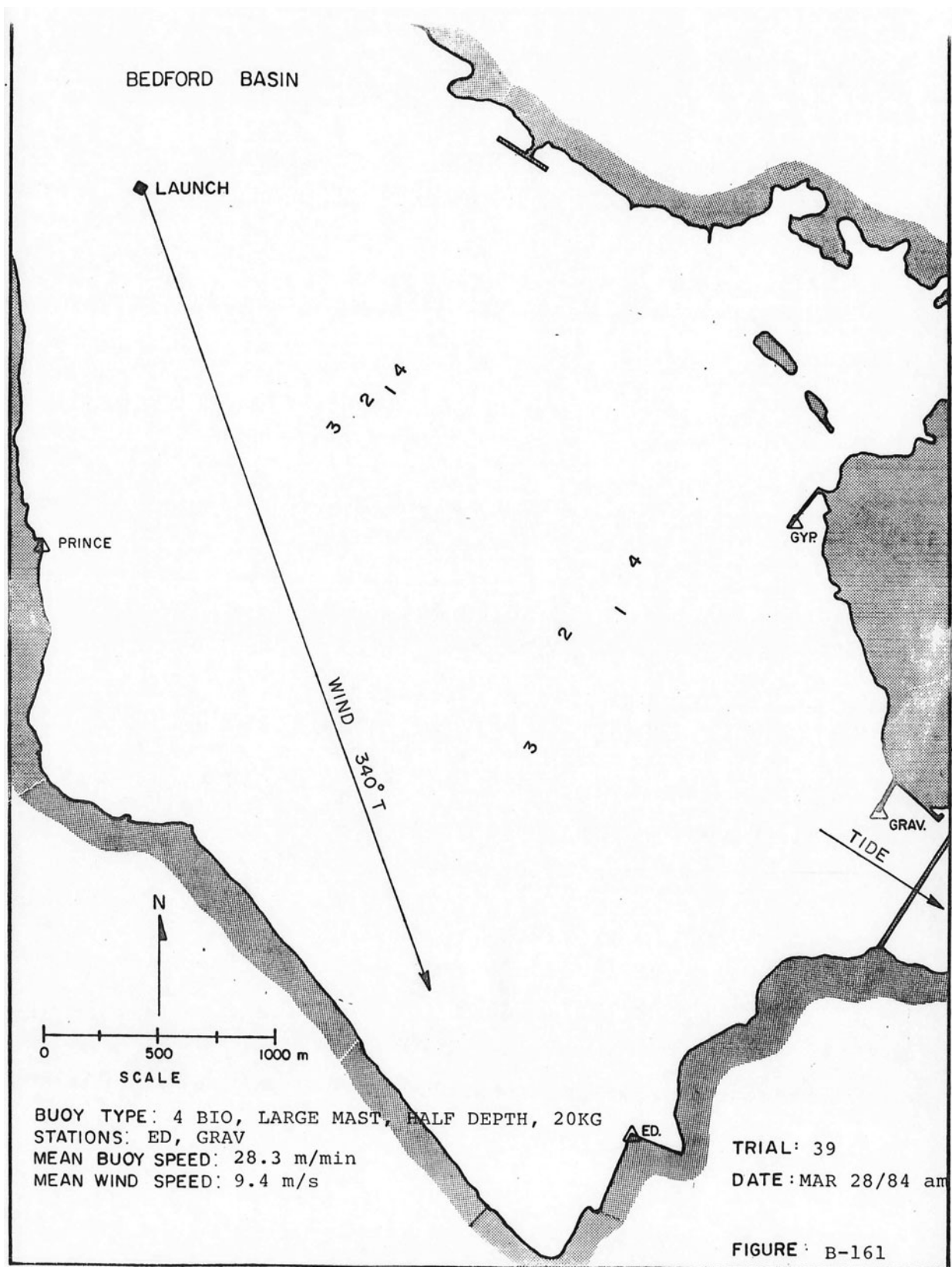
TRIAL : 38

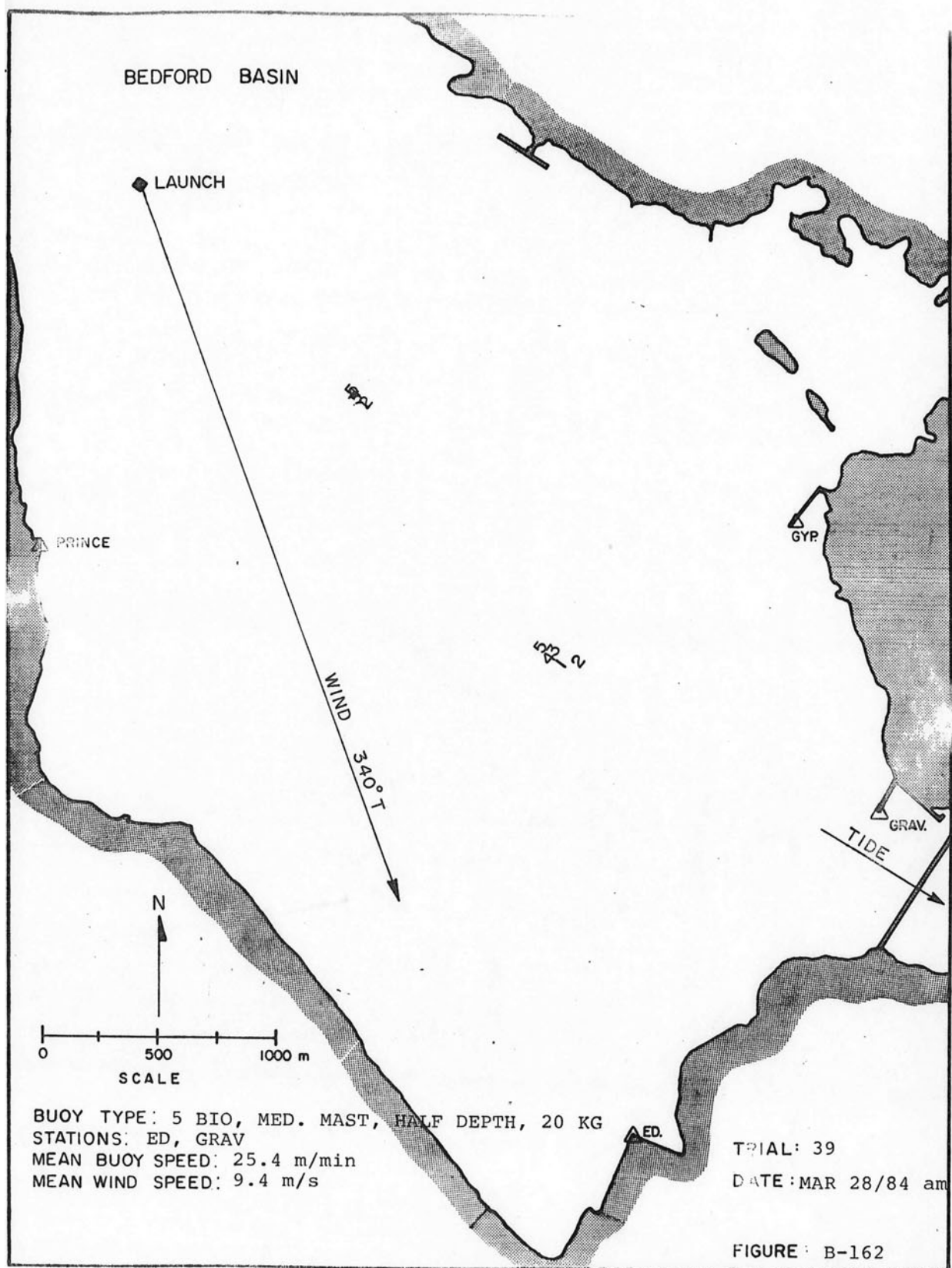
DATE : FEB 24/84 pm

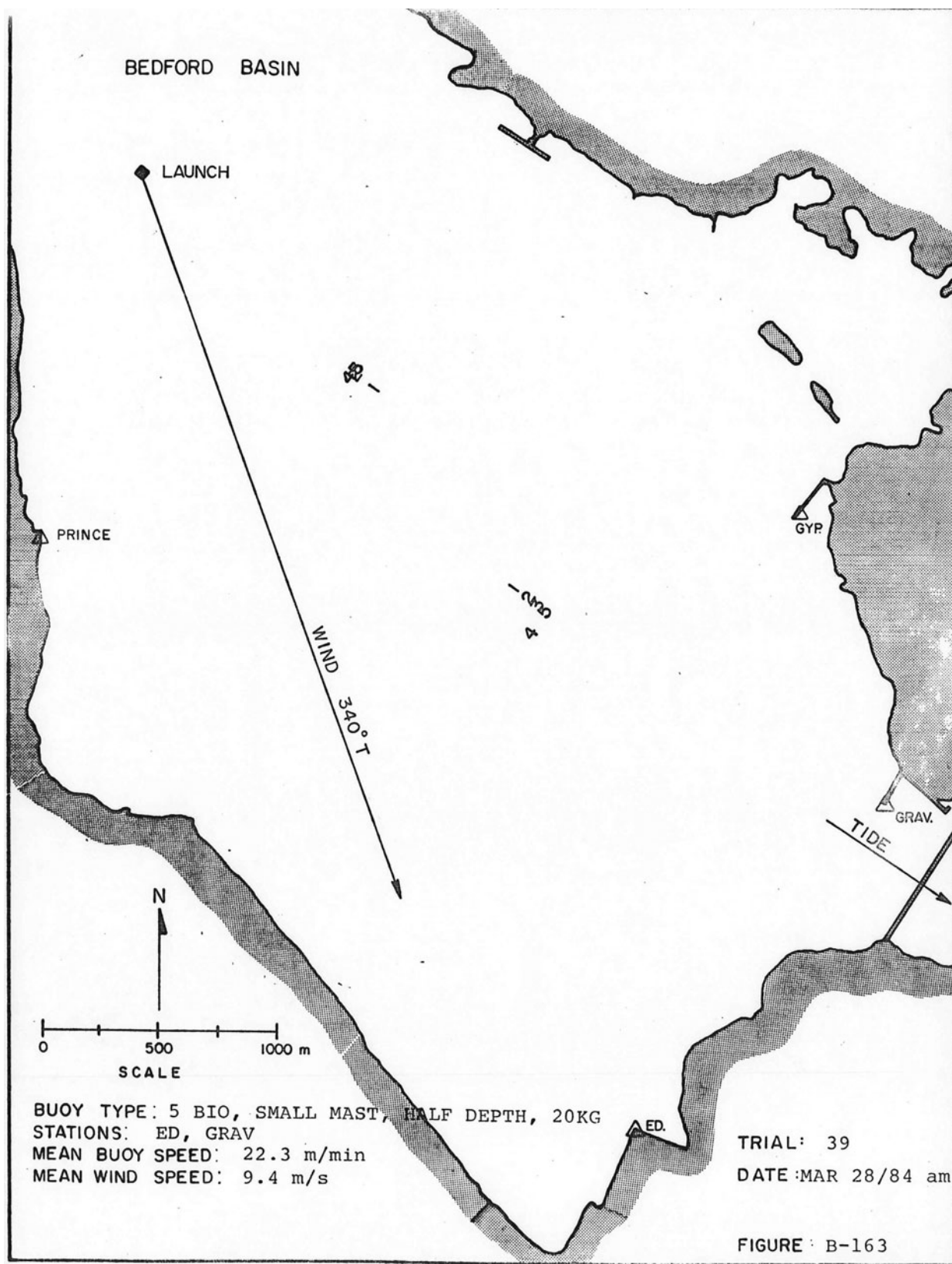
TIDE : HI - 1410
LOW - 2105

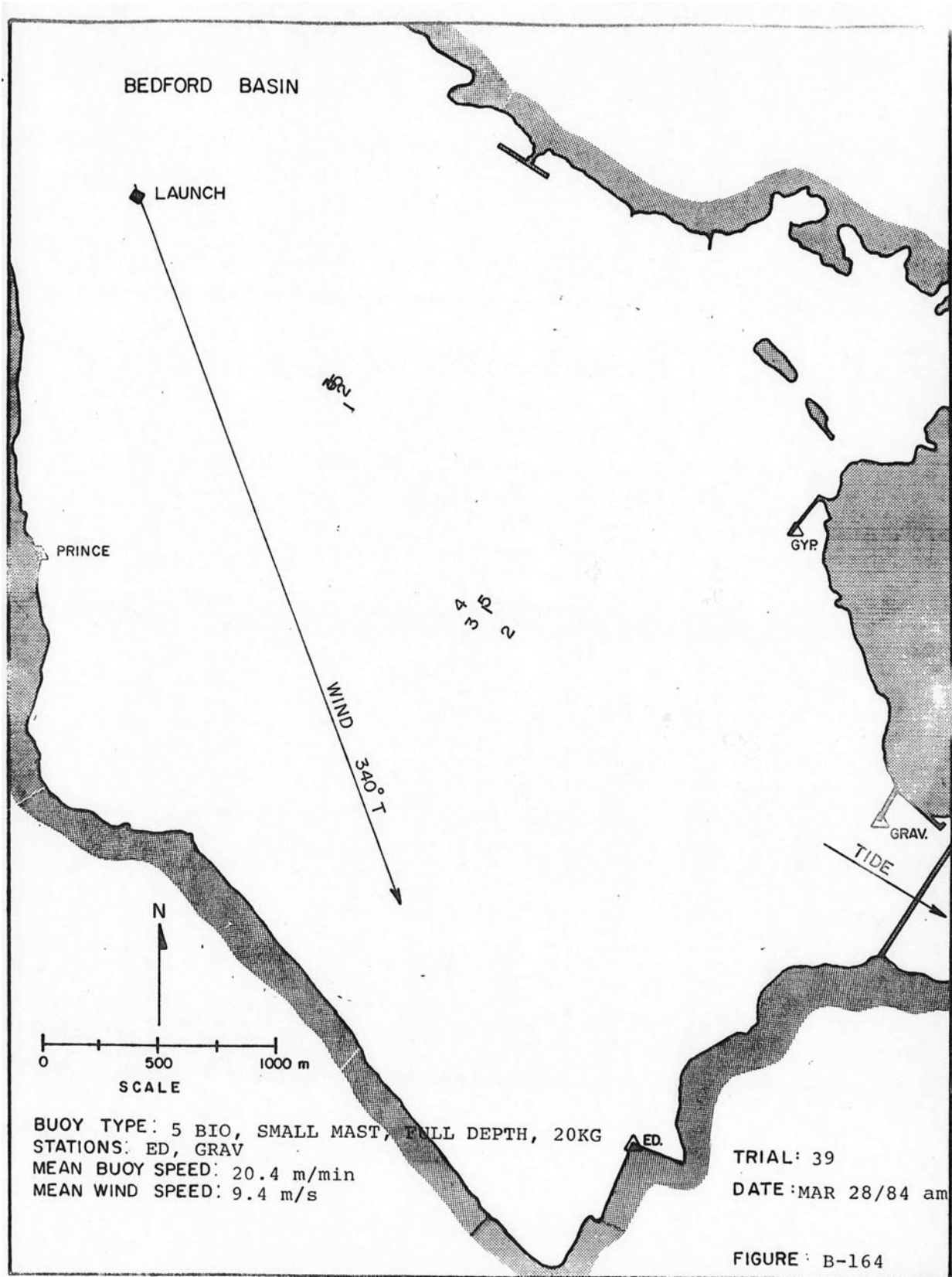
AV. WIND SPEED : 8.5 m/s

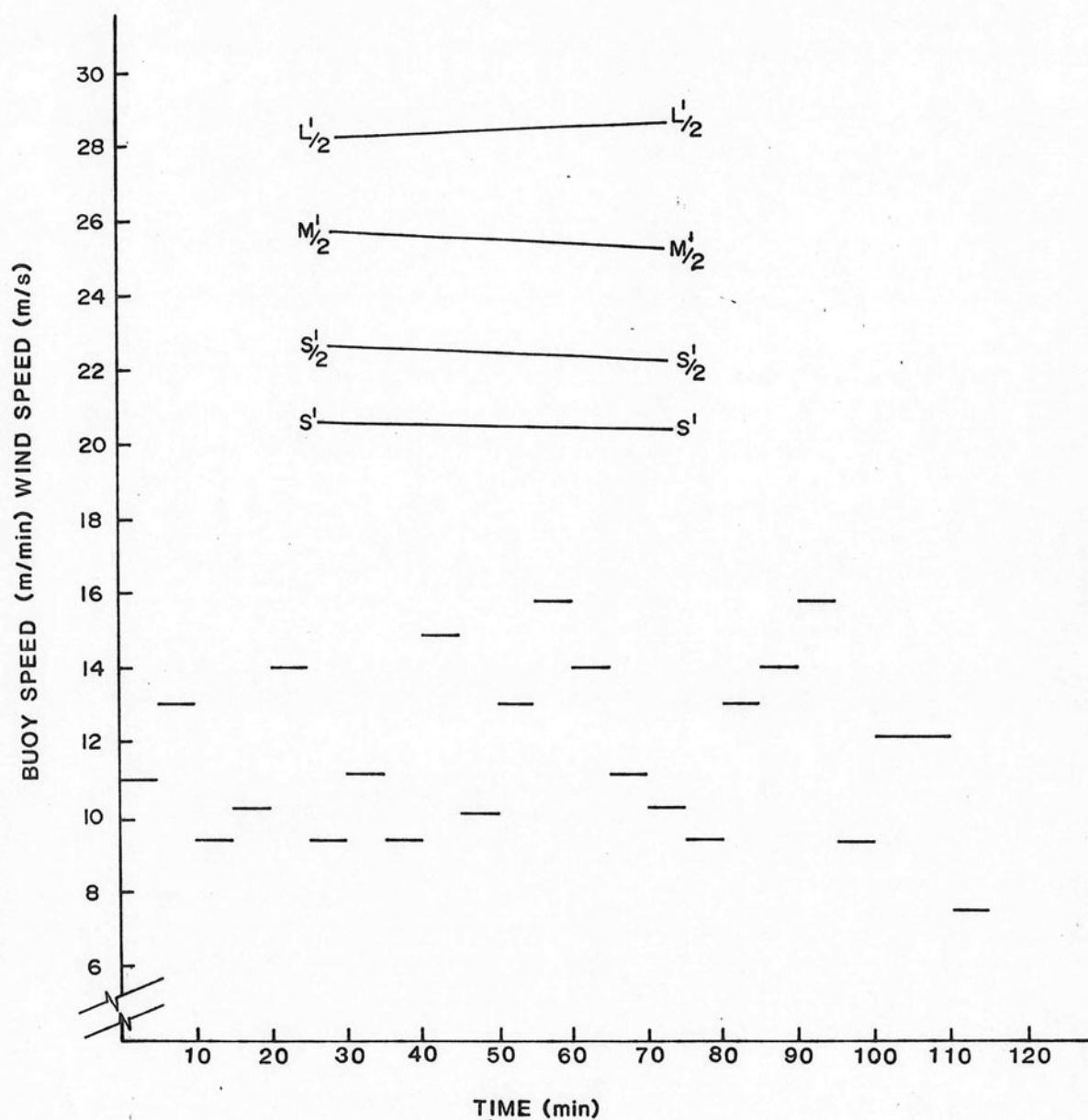
FIGURE : B-160











BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L'2 - BIO LARGE MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
M'2 - BIO MED. MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
S'2 - BIO SMALL MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
S' - BIO SMALL MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
--- - WIND

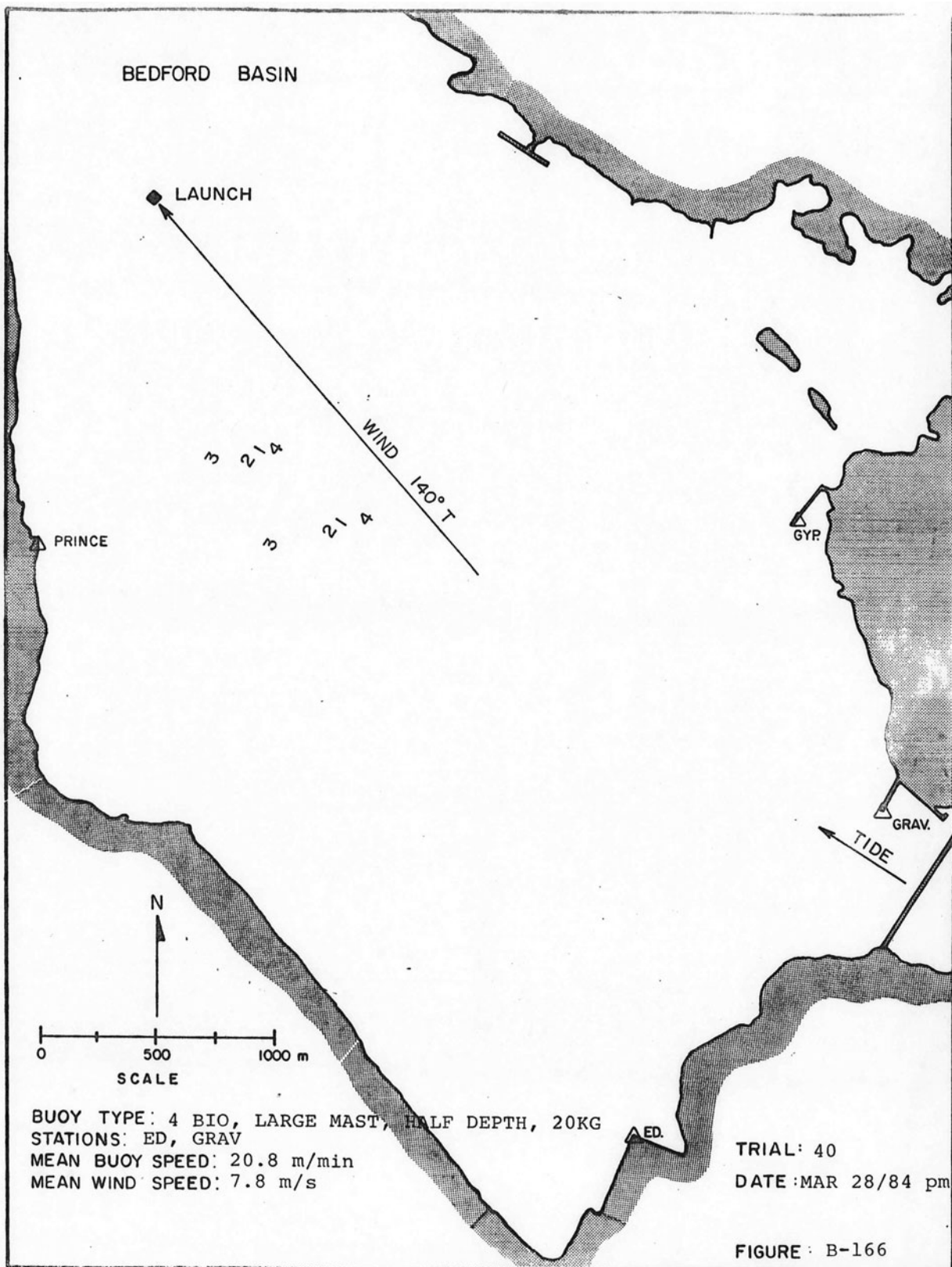
TRIAL : 39

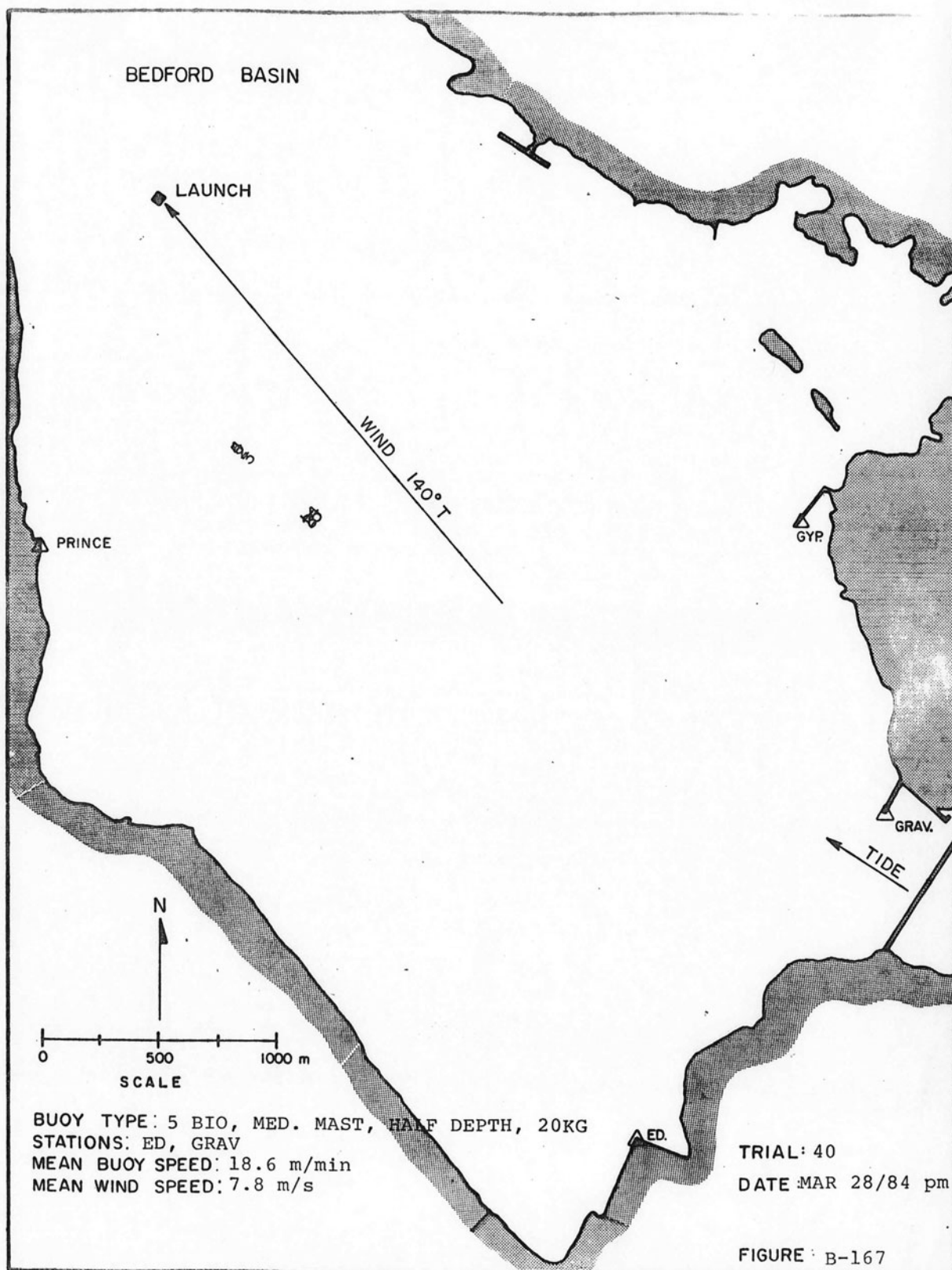
DATE : MAR 28/84 am

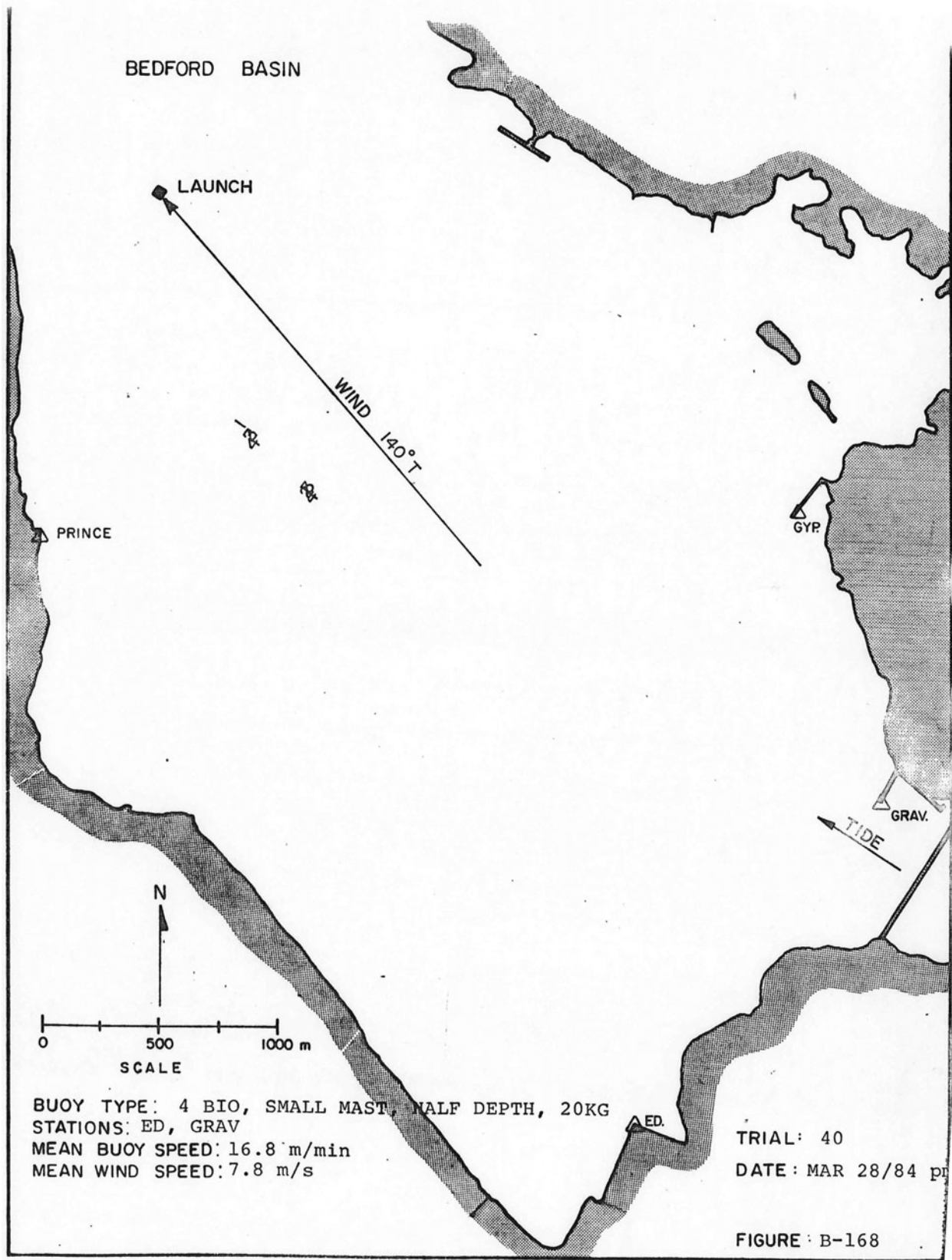
TIDE : HI - 0525
LOW - 1150

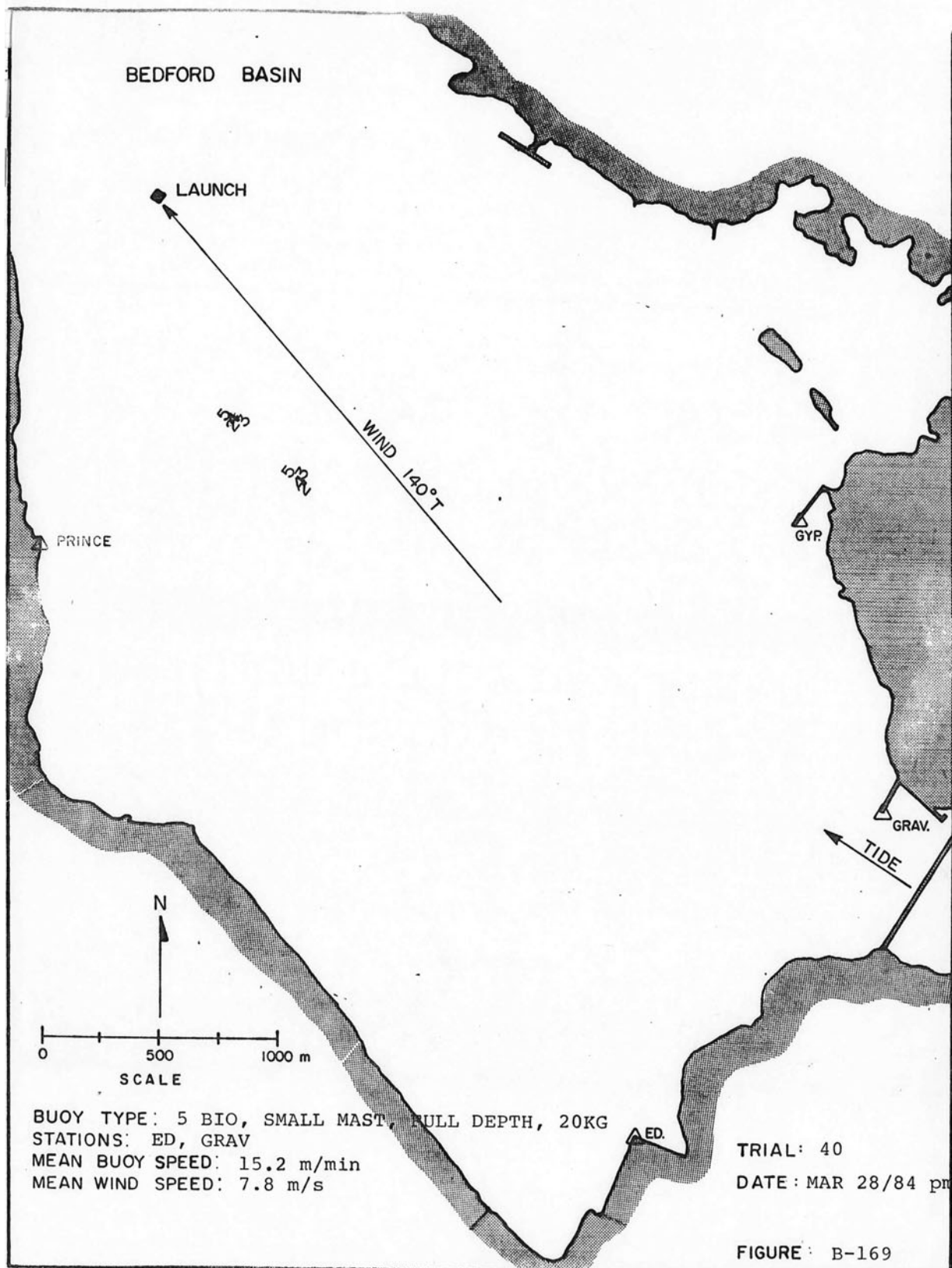
AV. WIND SPEED : 9.4 m/s

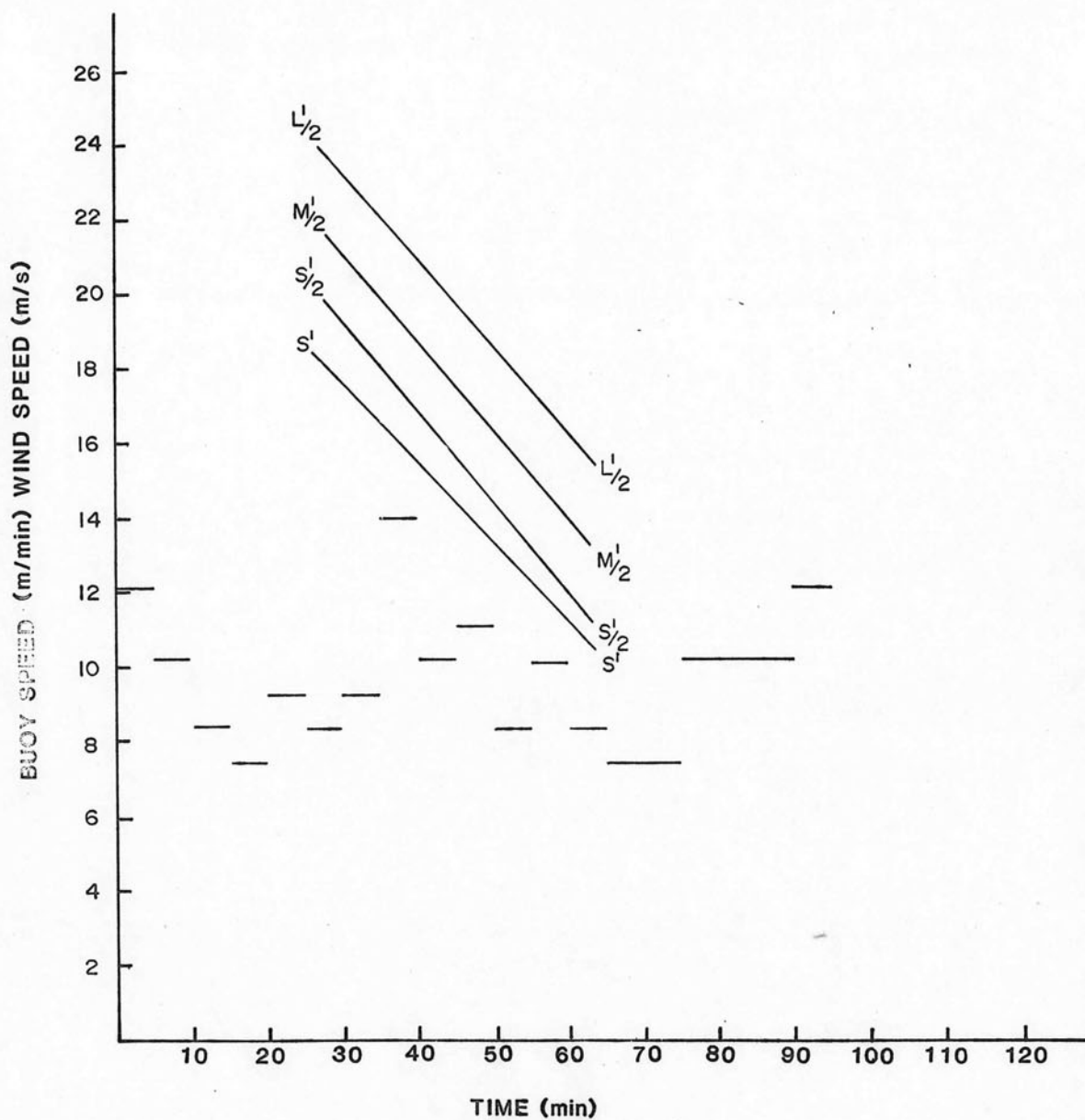
FIGURE : B-165











LEGEND

$L'_{1/2}$ - BIO LARGE MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
 $M'_{1/2}$ - BIO MED. MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
 $S'_{1/2}$ - BIO SMALL MAST, HALF DEPTH, 20KG
 S' - BIO SMALL MAST, FULL DEPTH, 20KG
 --- - WIND

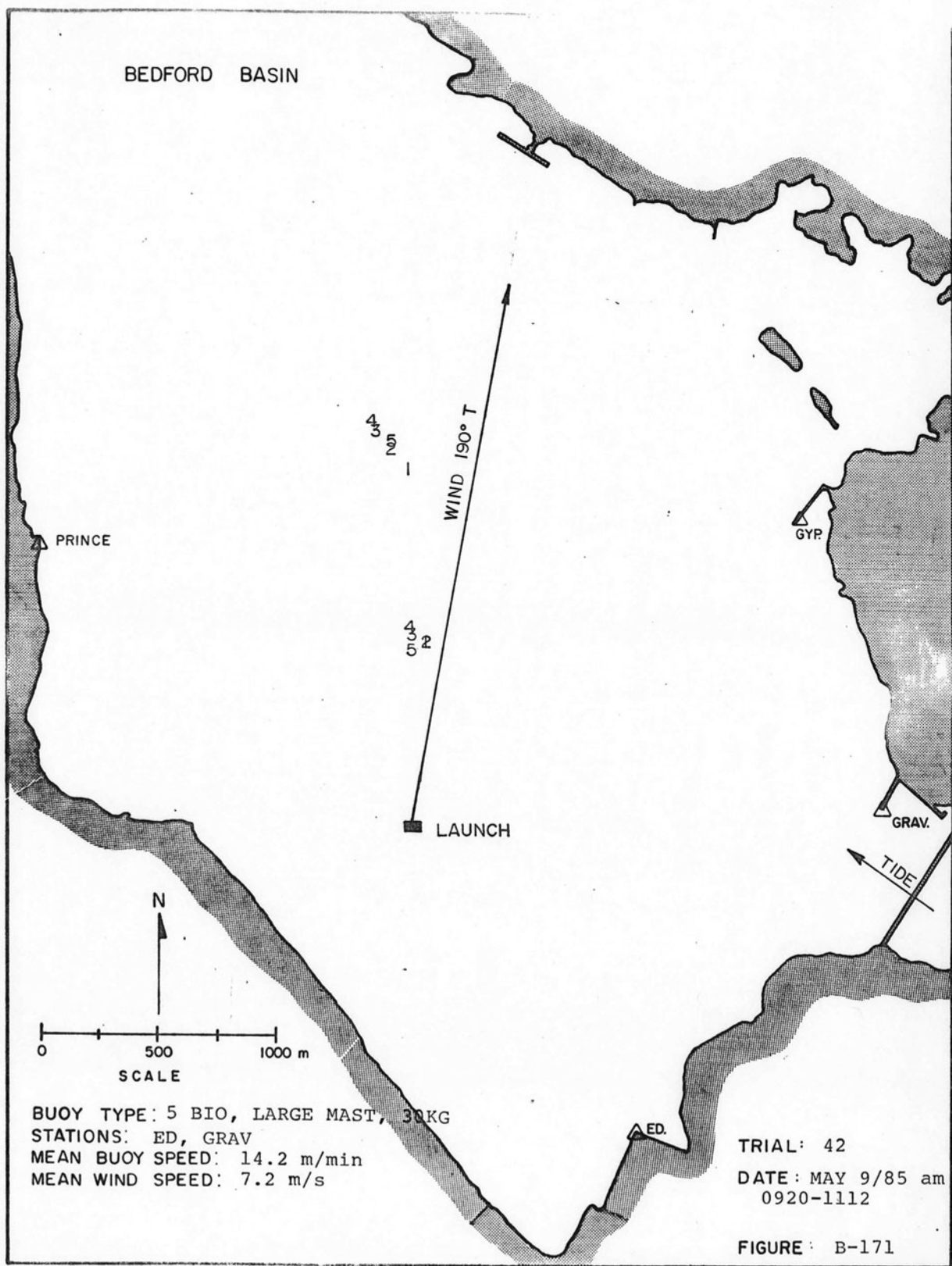
TRIAL : 40

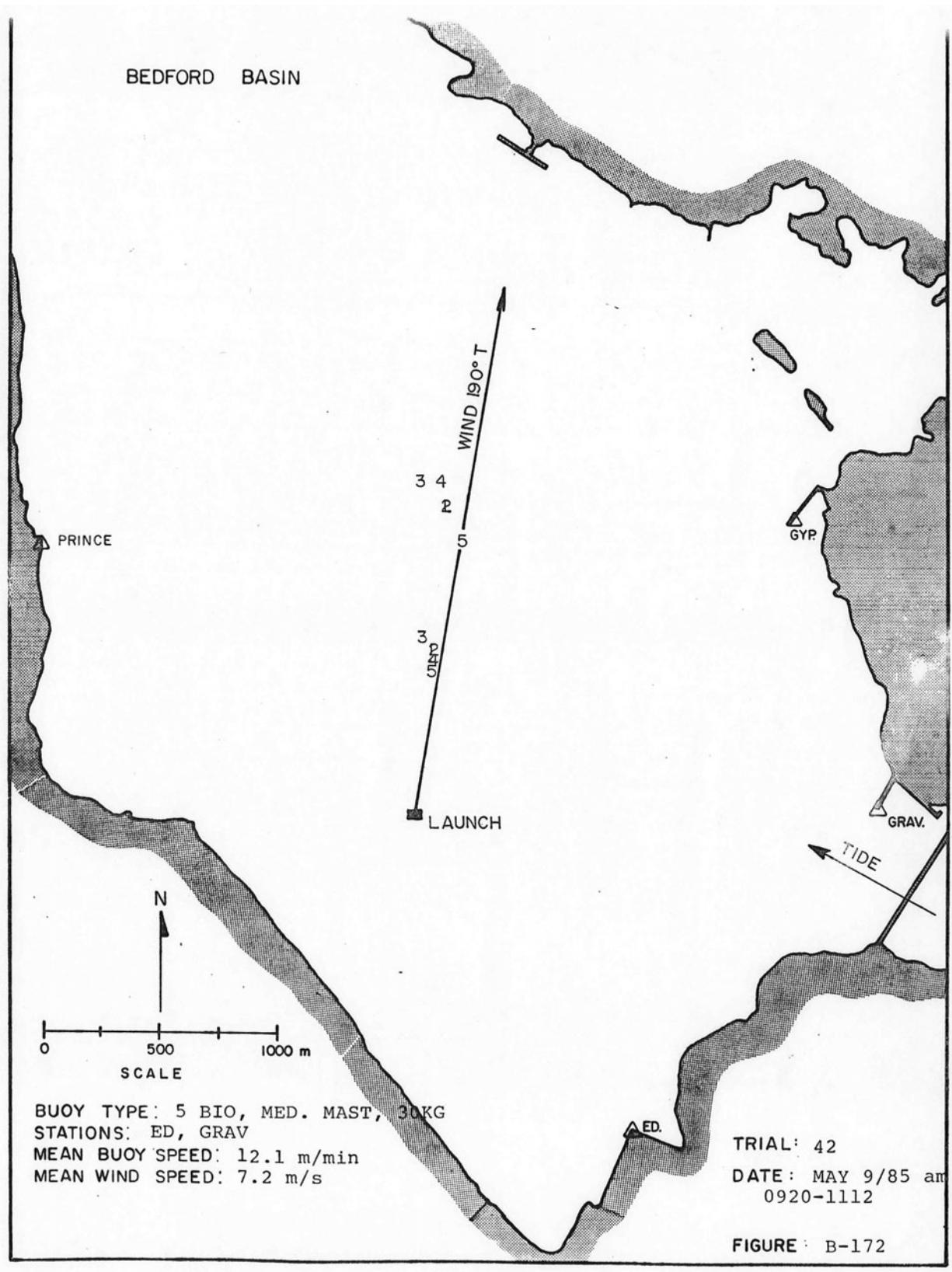
DATE : MAR 28/84

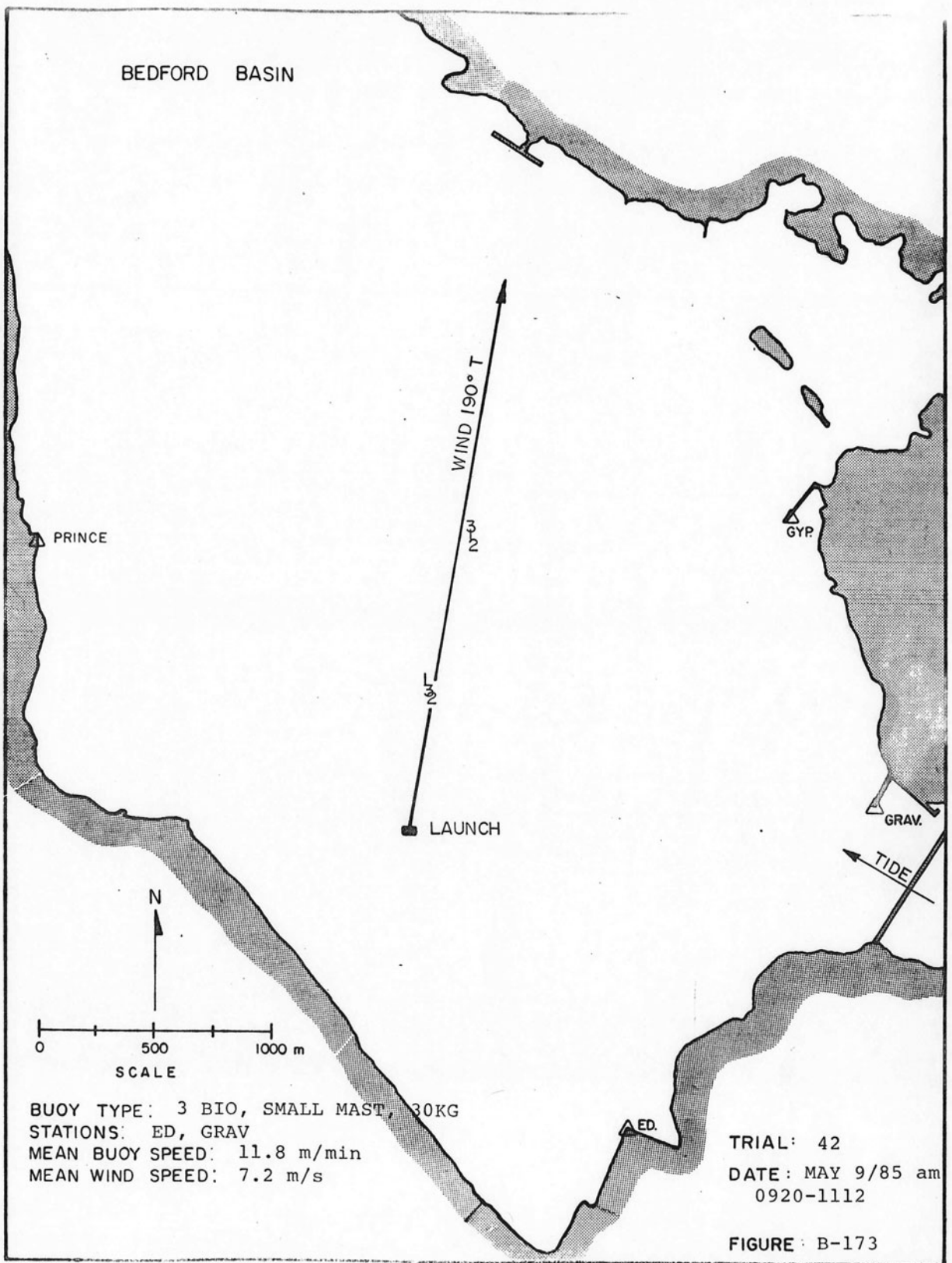
TIDE : LOW - 1.150
 HI - 1.810

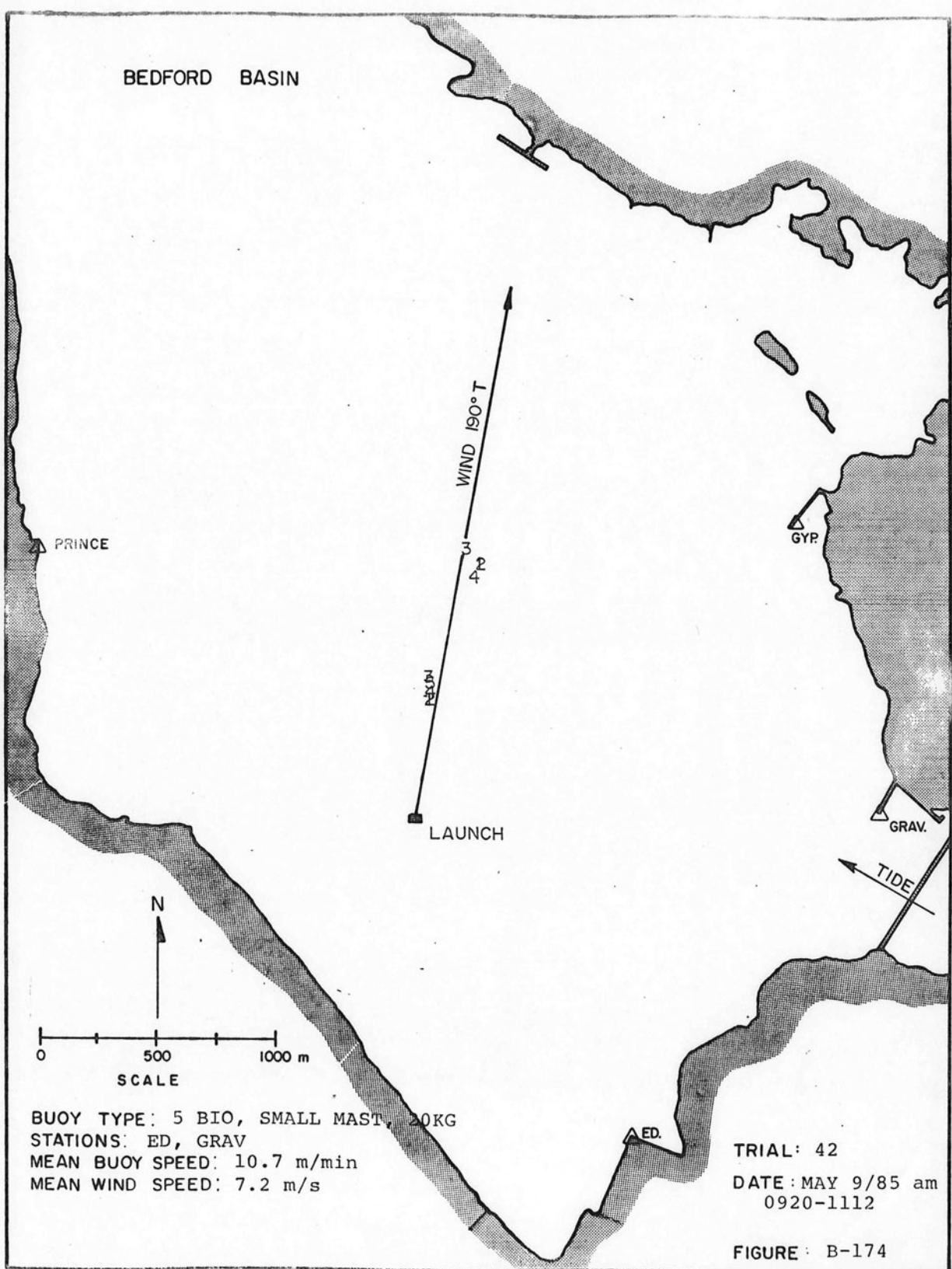
AV. WIND SPEED : 7.8 m/s

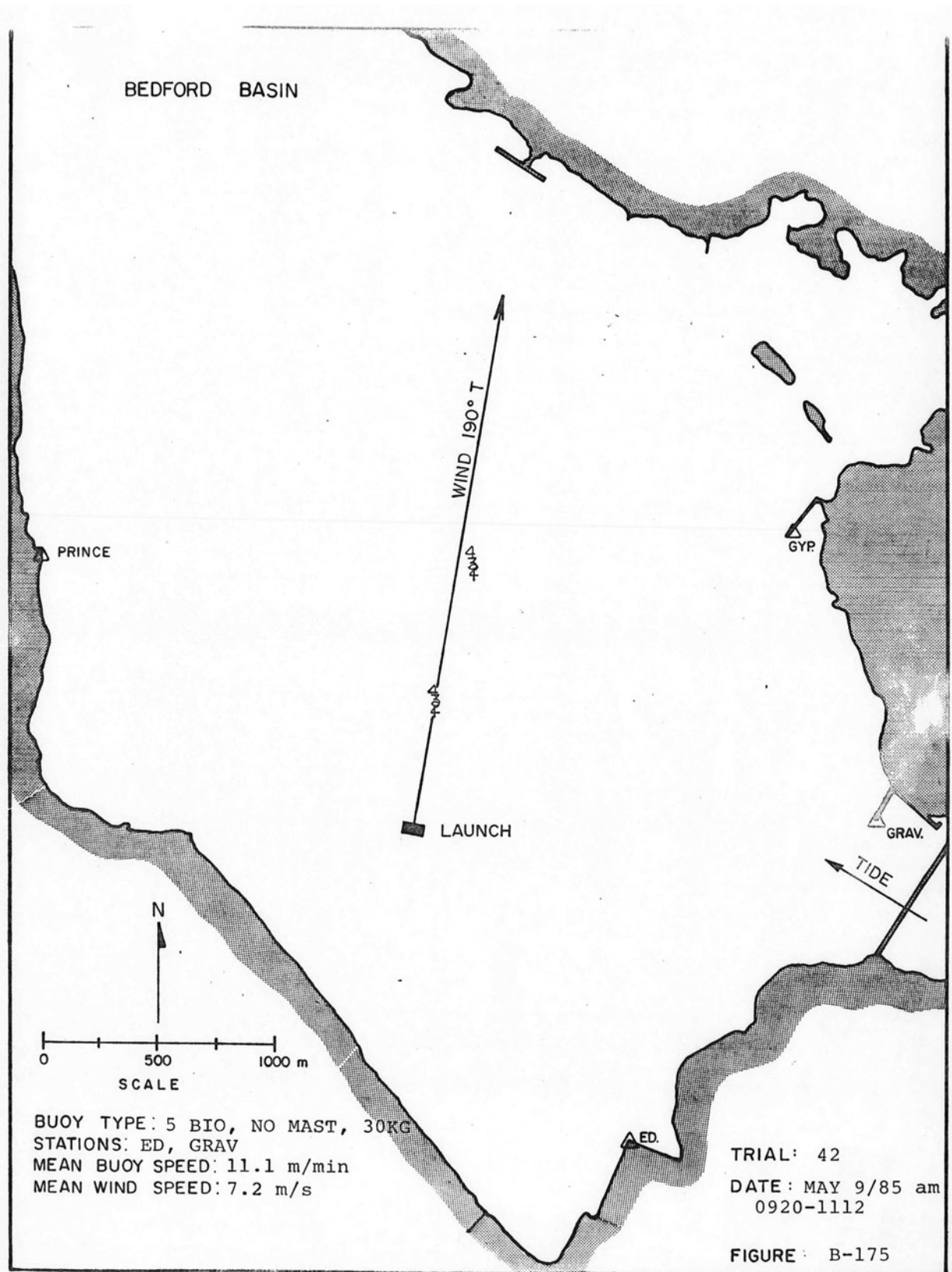
FIGURE : B-170

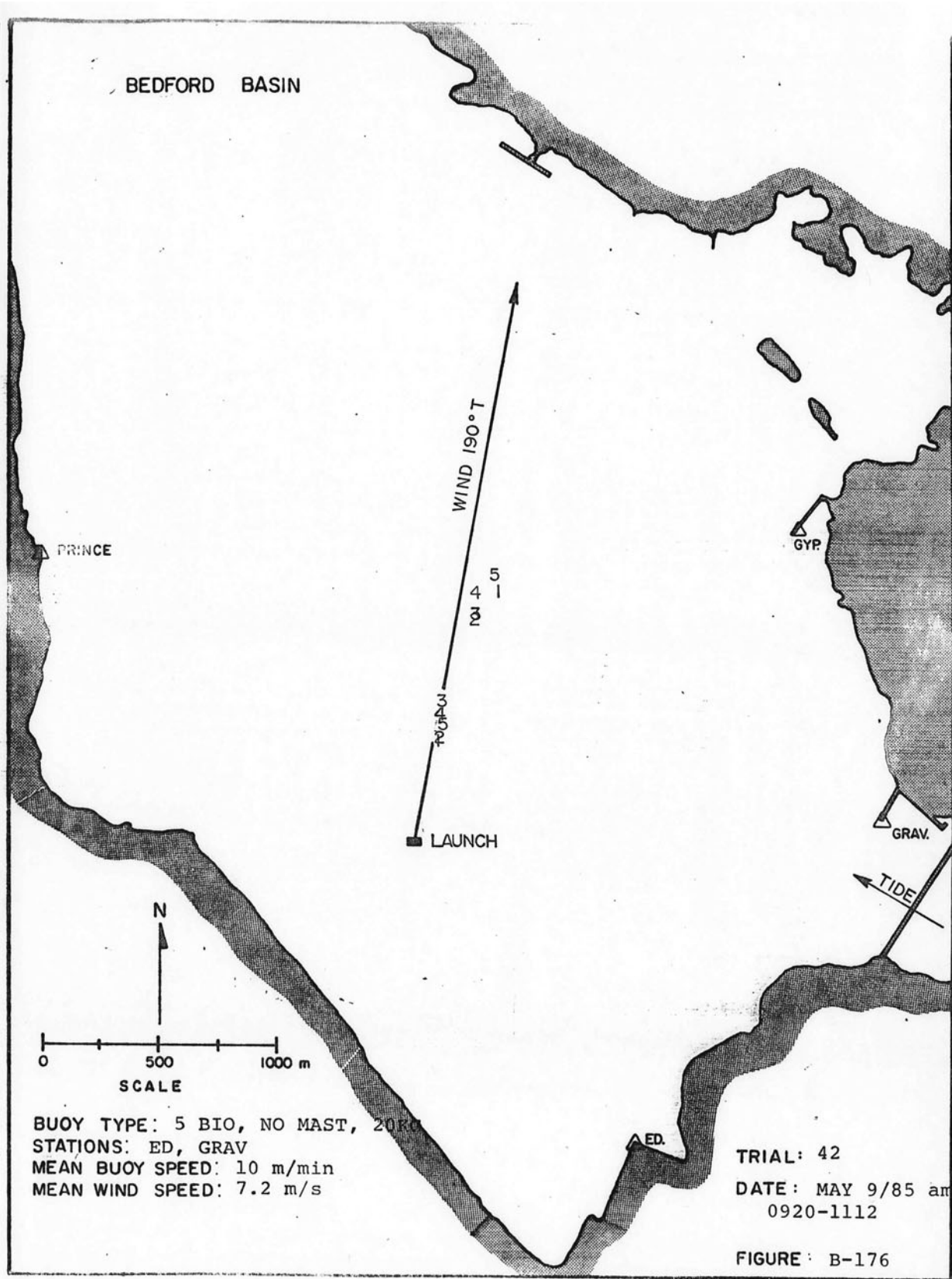


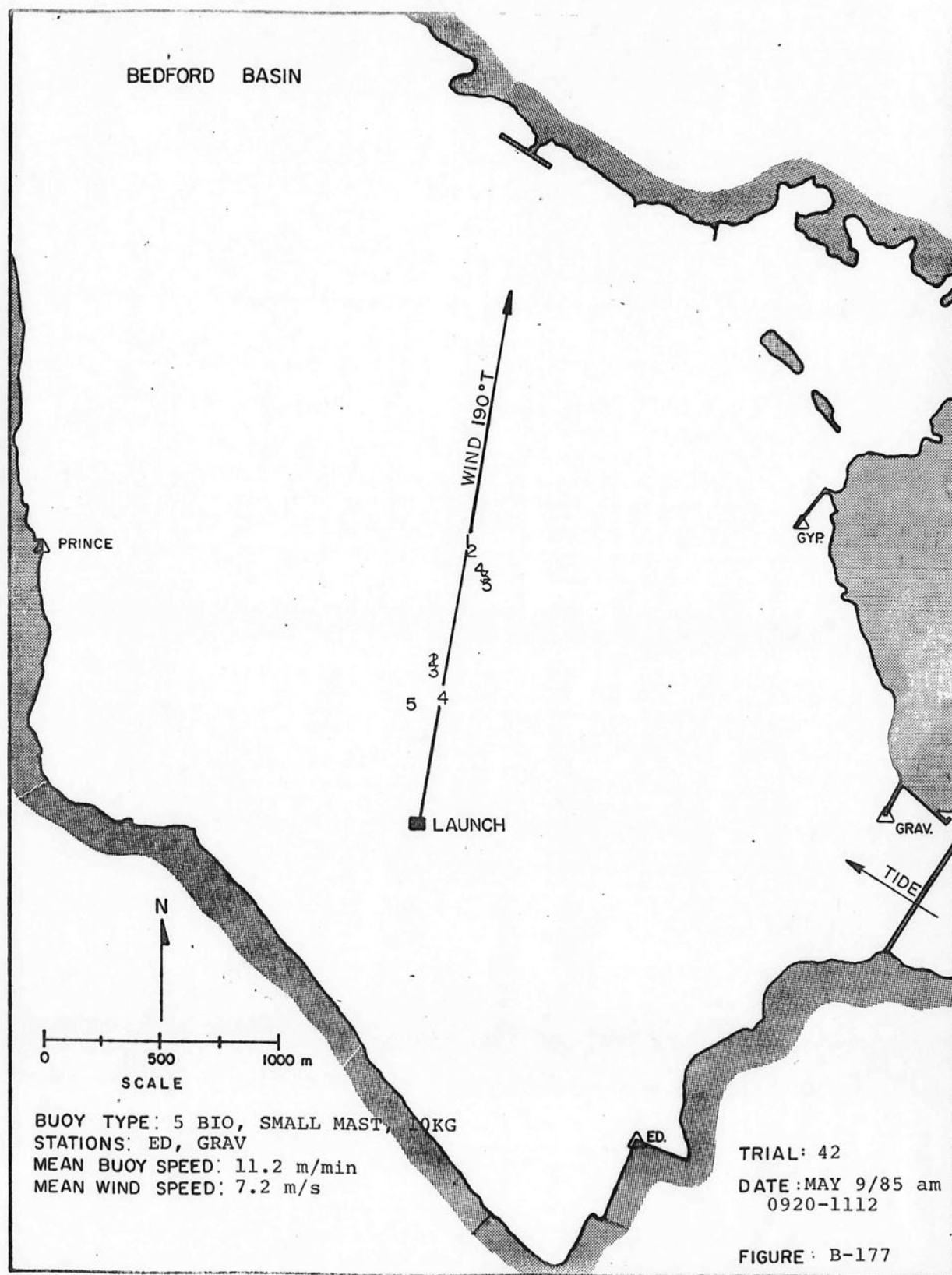


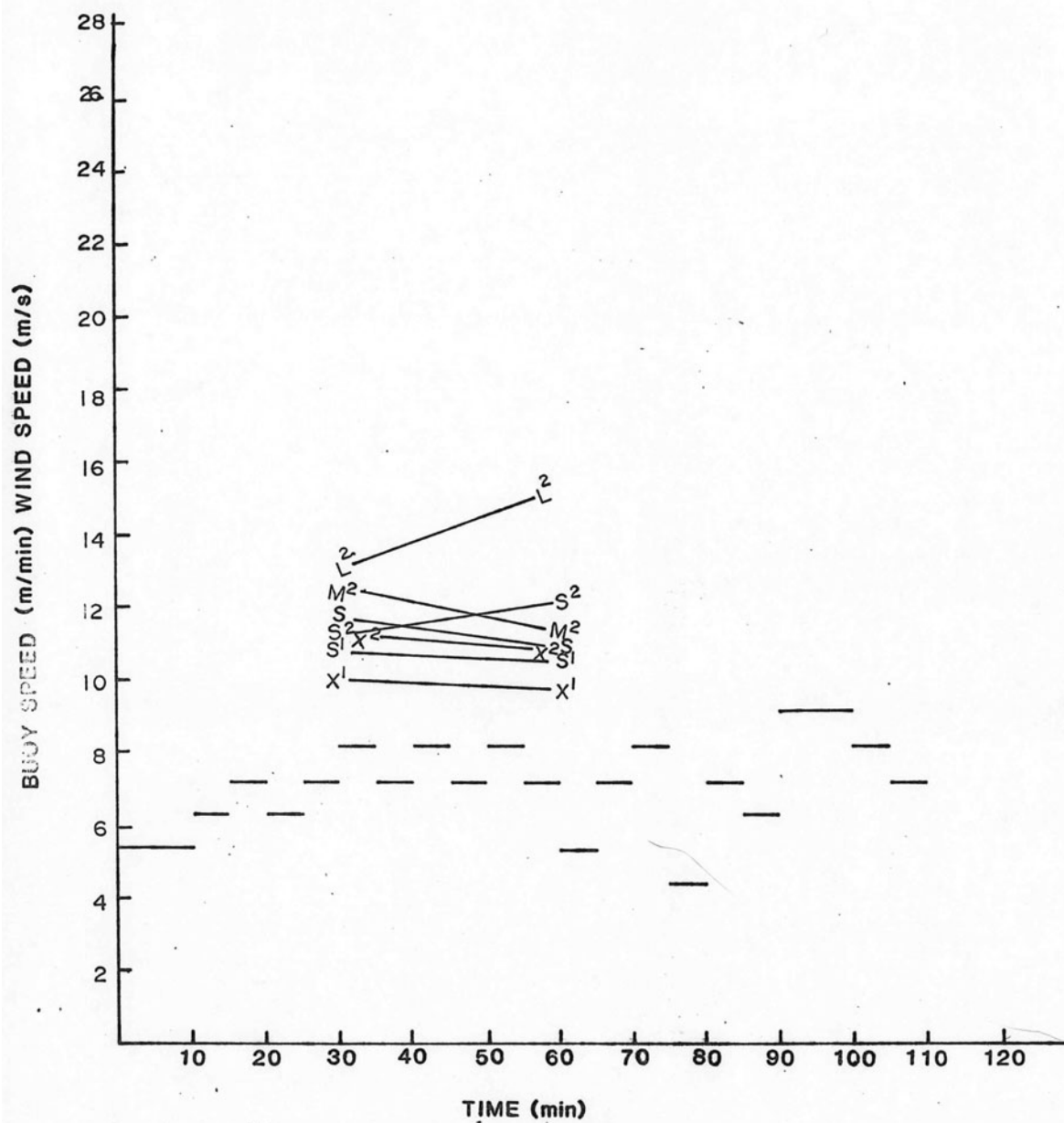












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L² - BIO, LARGE MAST, 30KG
M² - BIO, MED. MAST, 30KG
S² - BIO, SMALL MAST, 30KG
S¹ - BIO, SMALL MAST, 20KG
S - BIO, SMALL MAST, 10KG
X² - BIO, NO MAST, 30KG
X¹ - BIO, NO MAST, 20KG
---- WIND

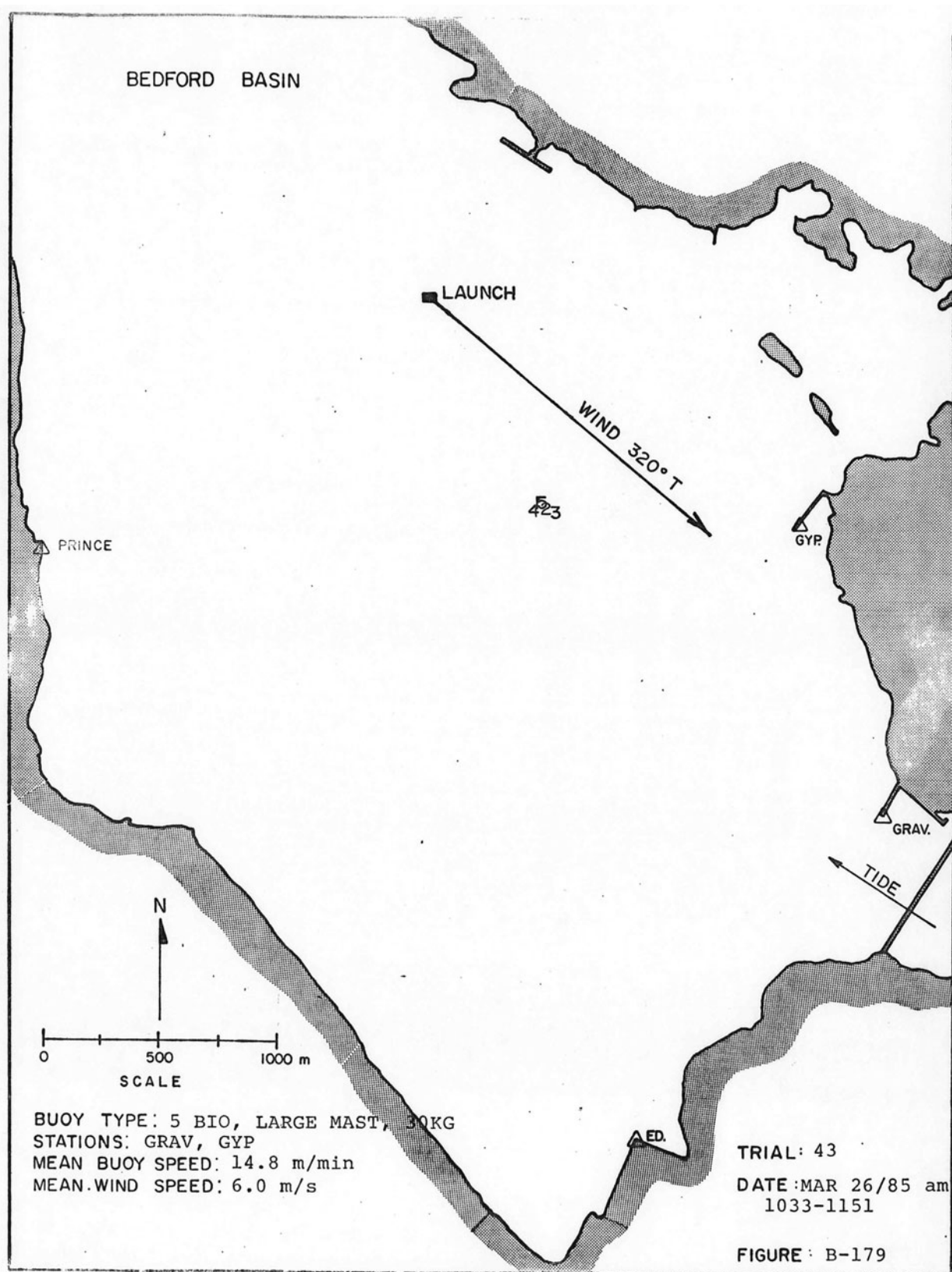
TRIAL : 42

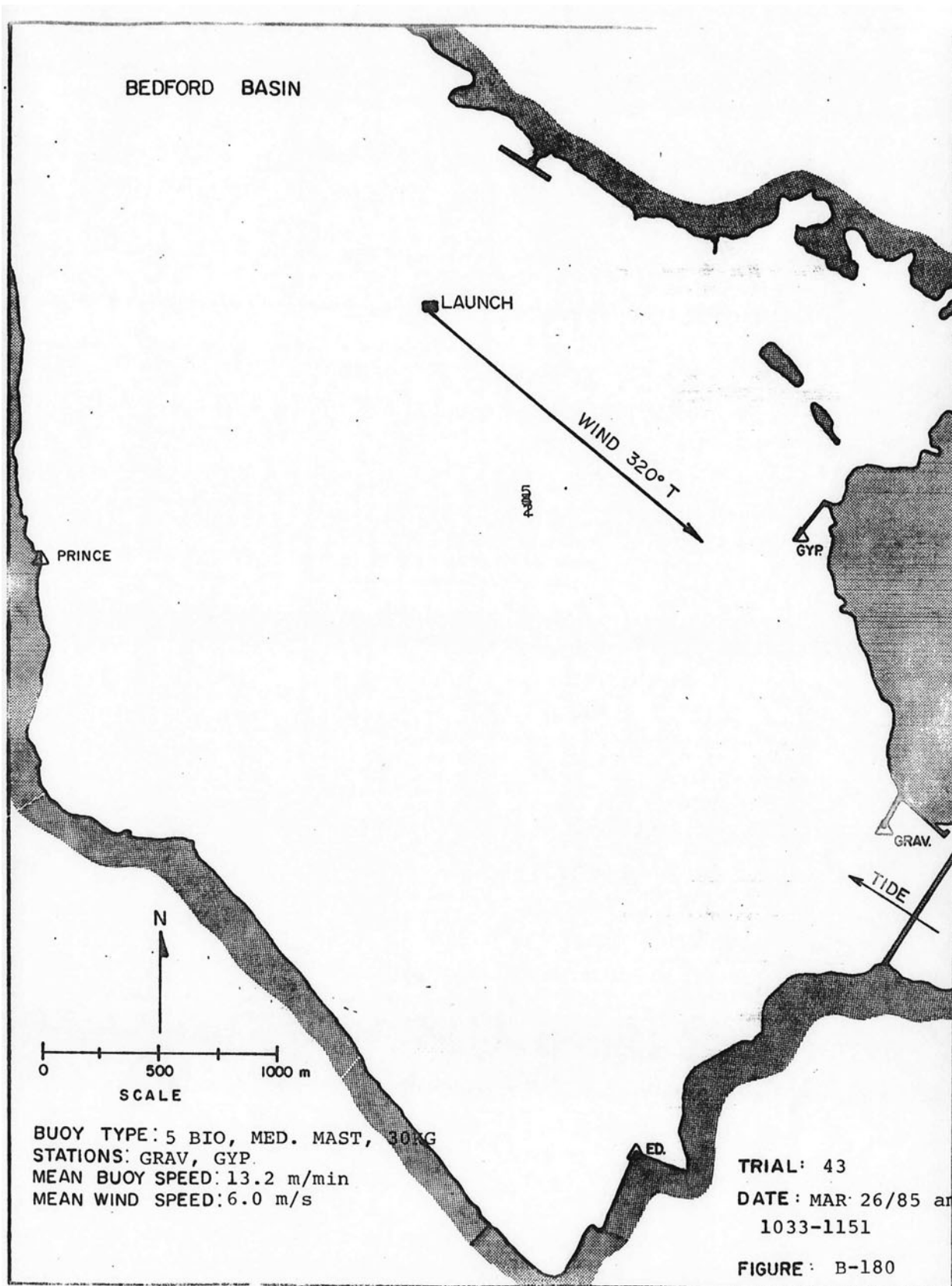
DATE : MAY 9/85 am

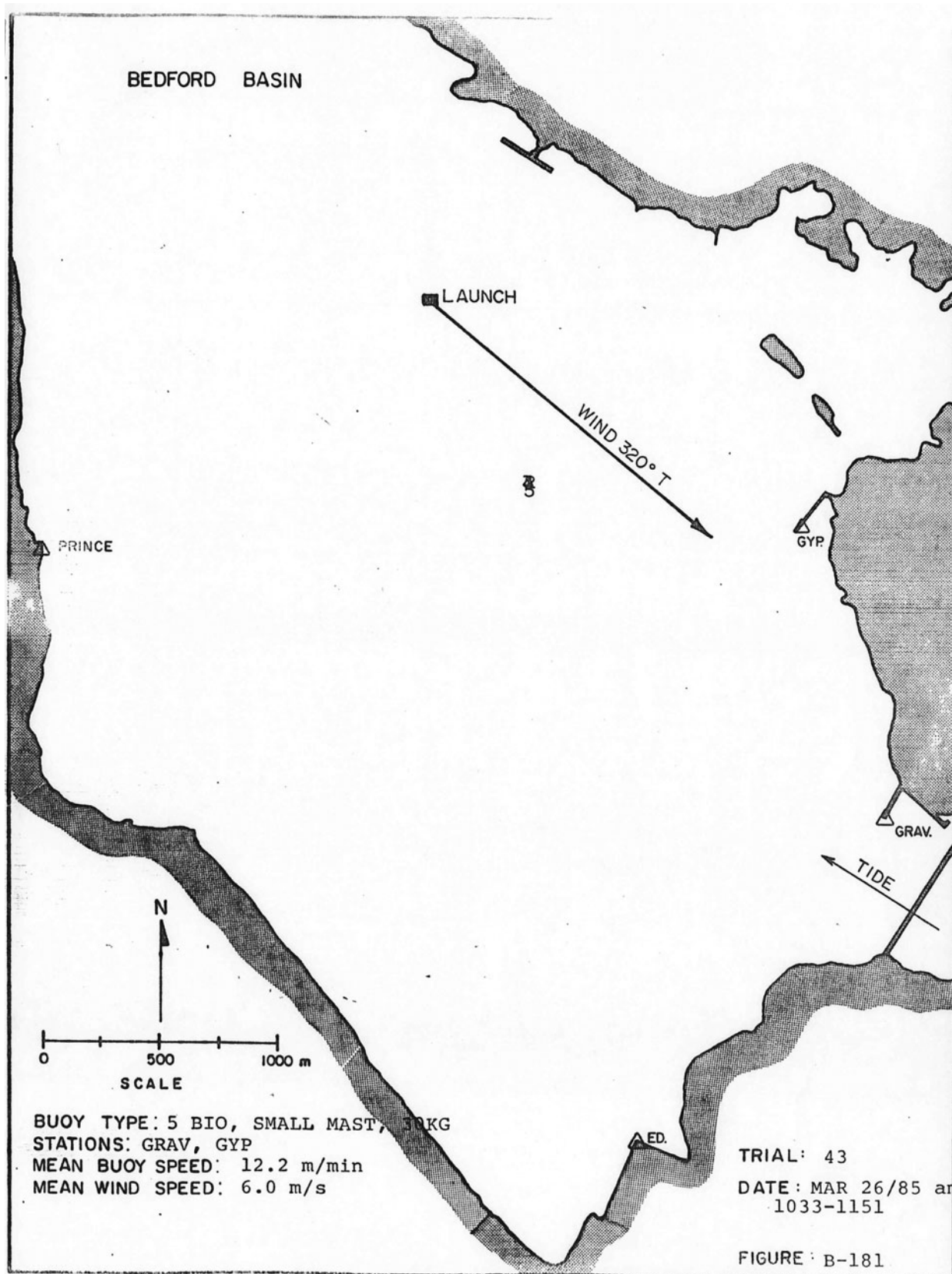
TIDE :

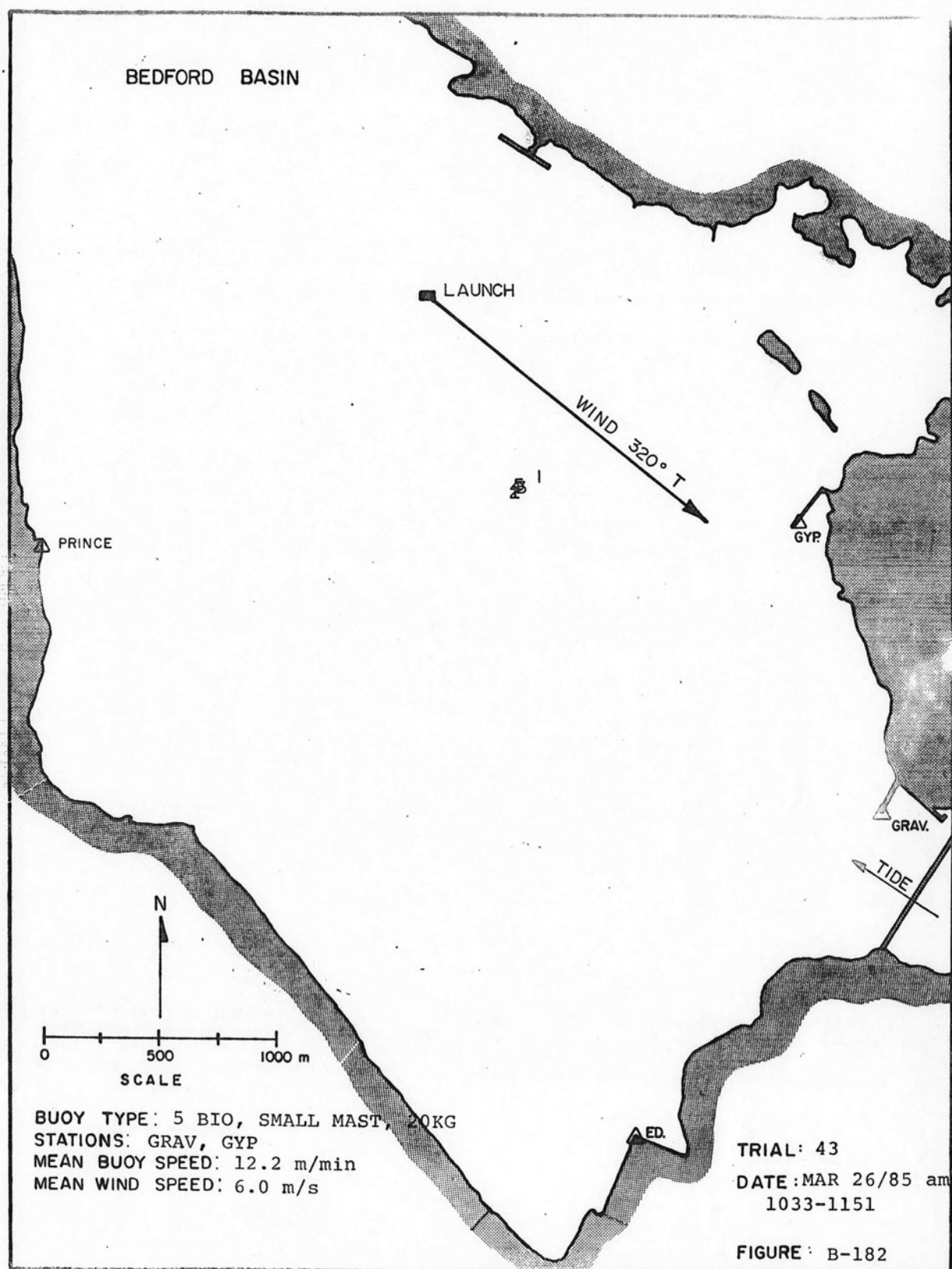
AV. WIND SPEED : 7.2 m/s

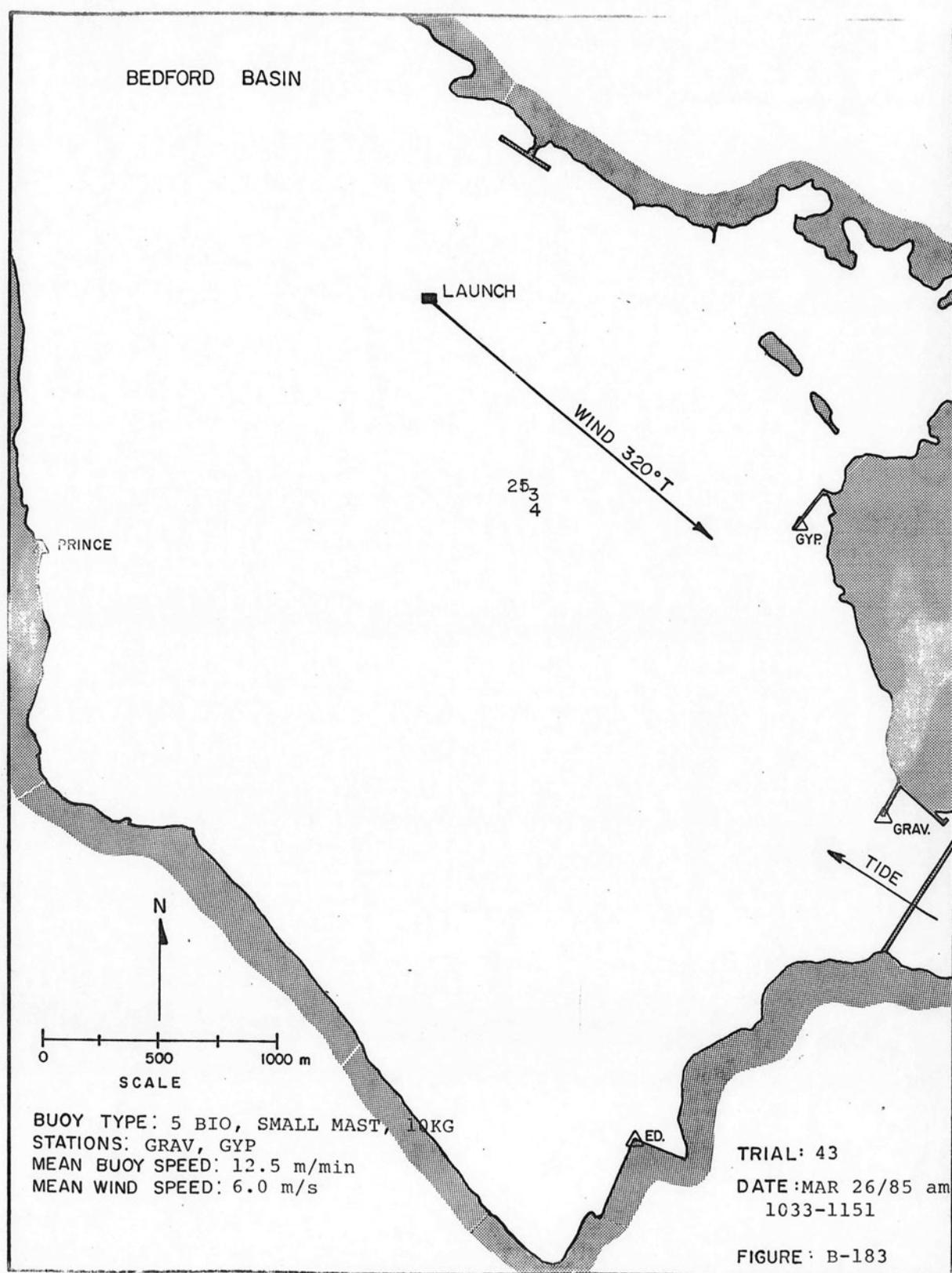
FIGURE : B-178

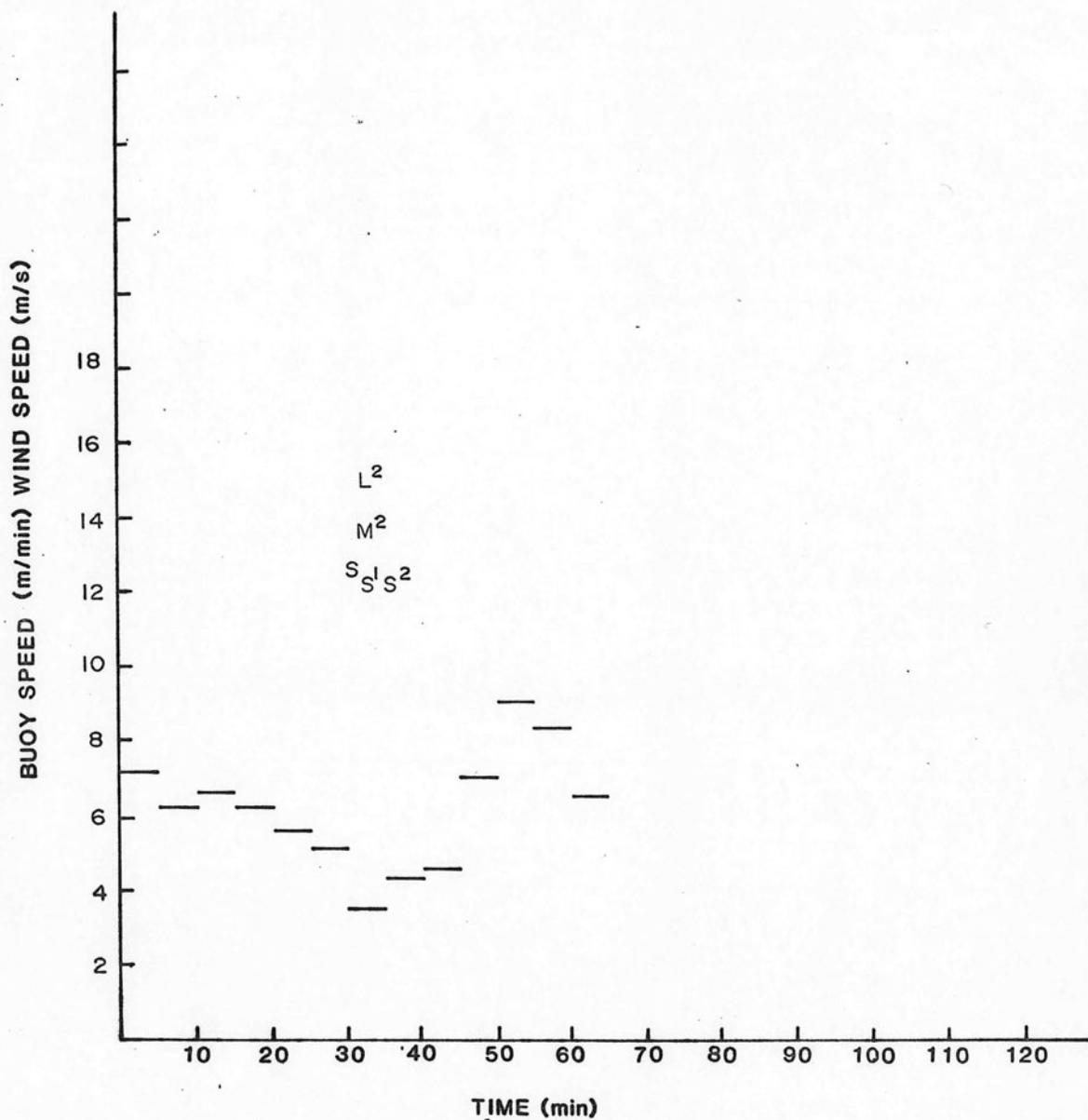












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L² - BIO, LARGE MAST, 30KG
M² - BIO, MEDIUM MAST, 30KG
S² - BIO, SMALL MAST, 30KG
S¹ - BIO, SMALL MAST, 20KG
S - BIO, SMALL MAST, 10KG
-- - WIND

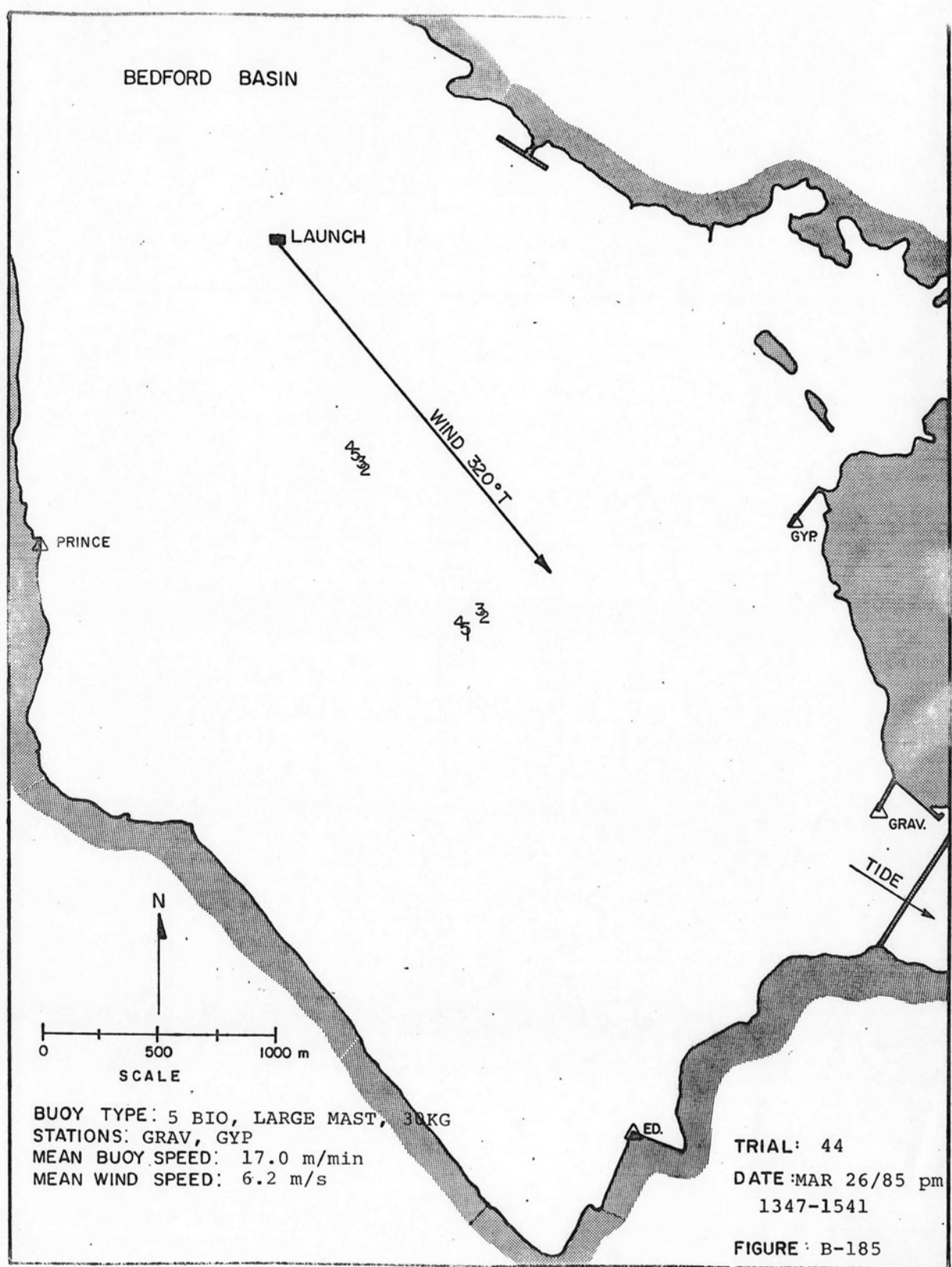
TRIAL : 43

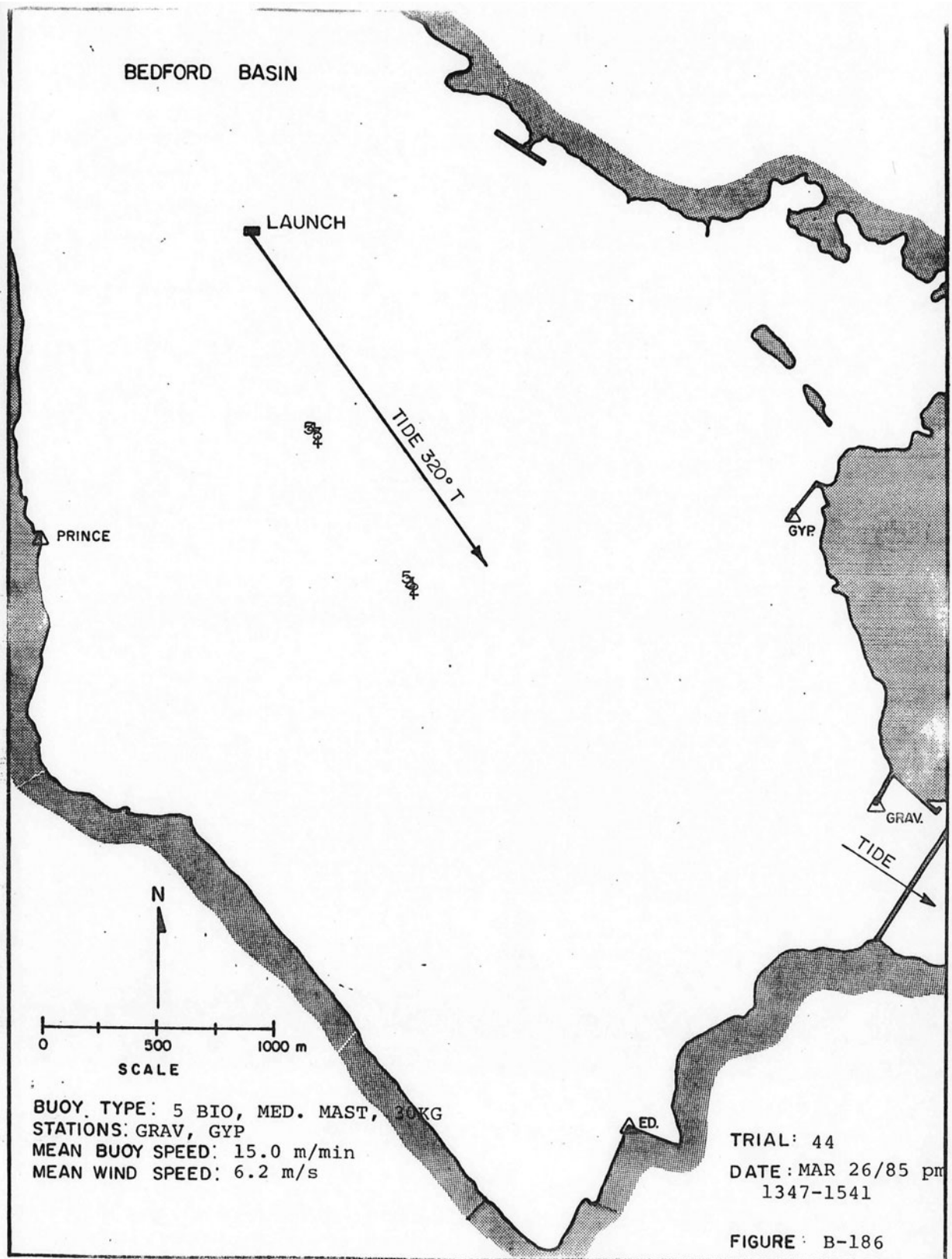
DATE : MAR 26/85 1033-1151

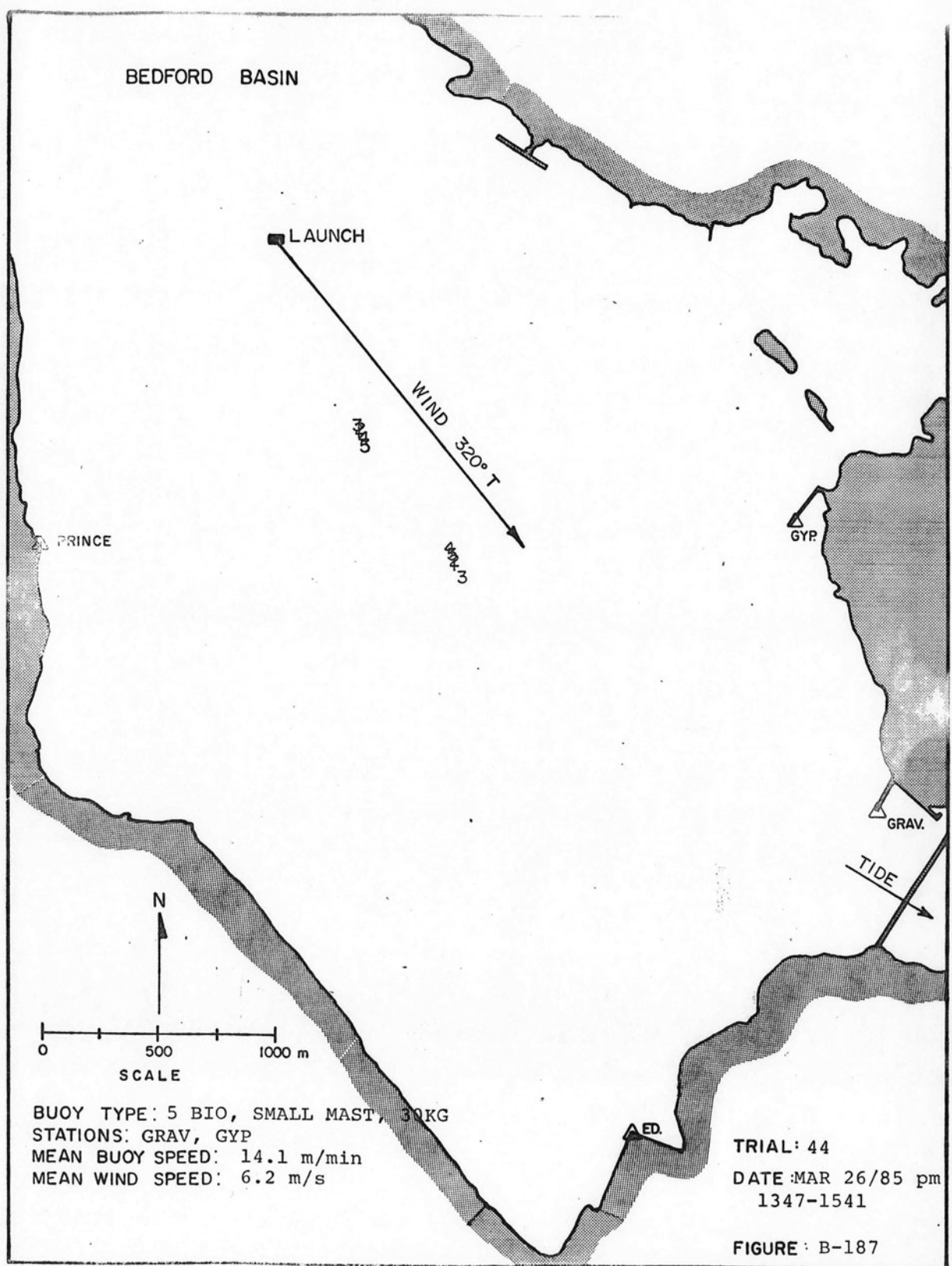
TIDE : LOW - 0455
HI - 1105

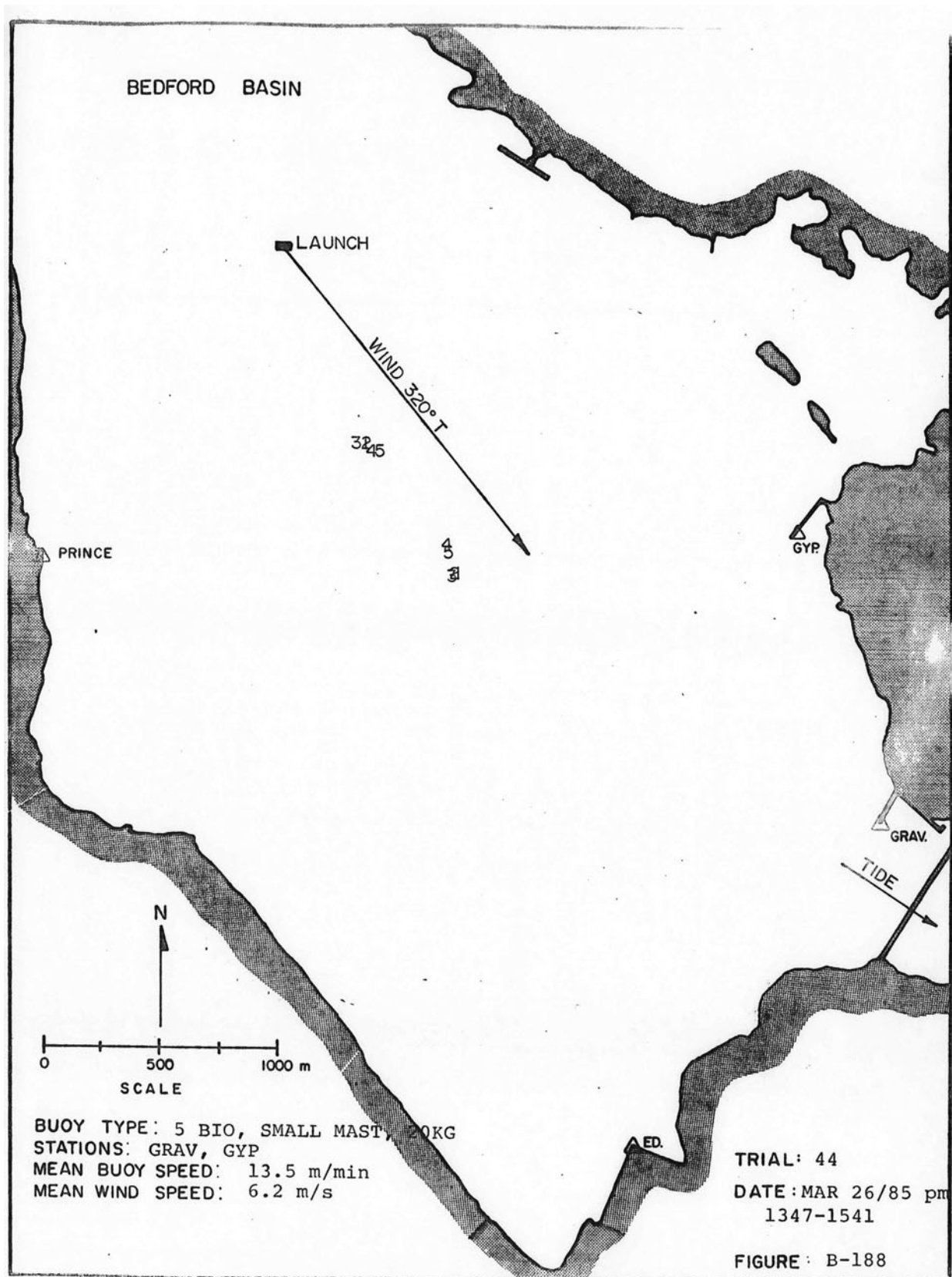
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.0 m/s

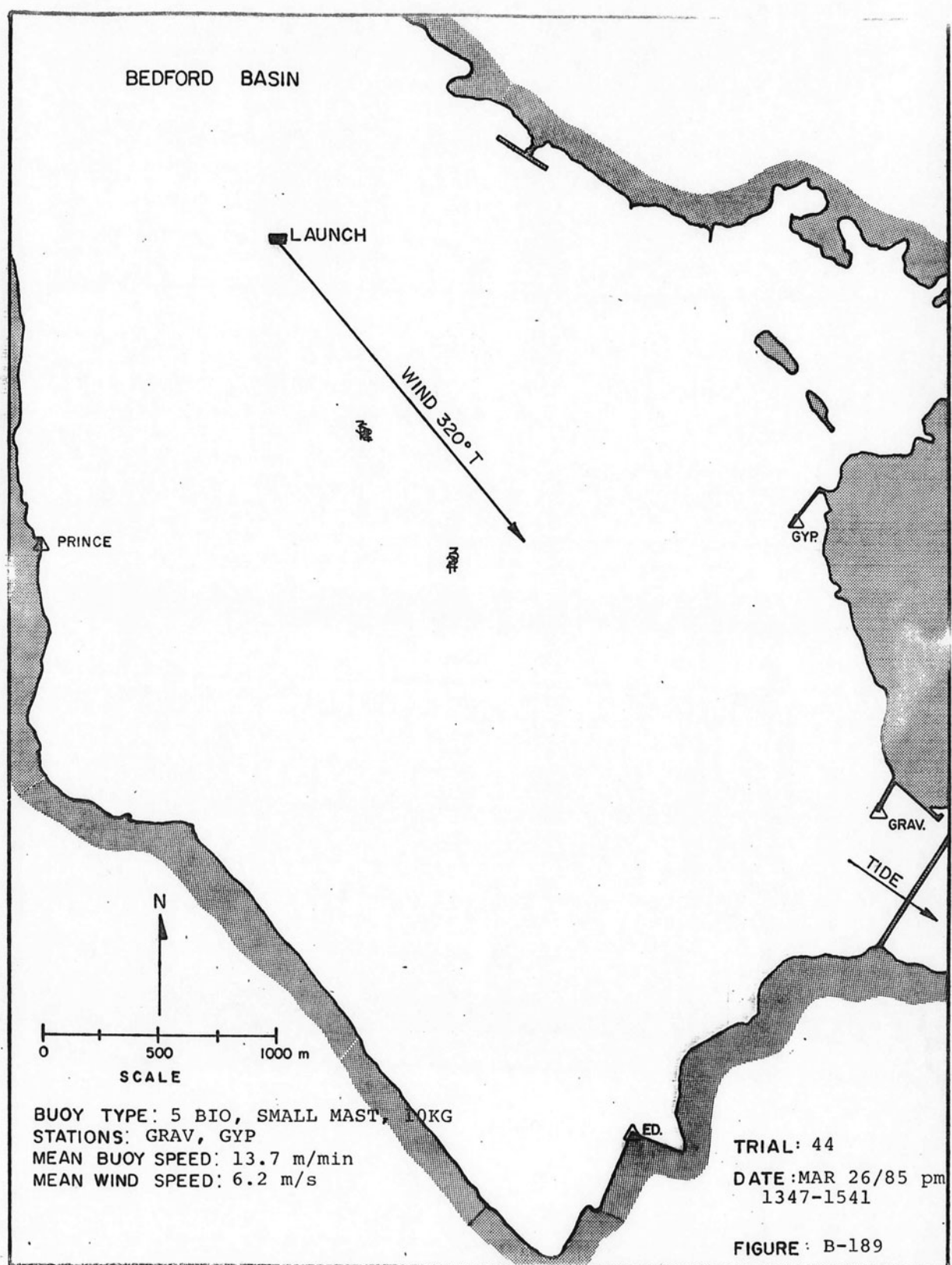
FIGURE : B-184

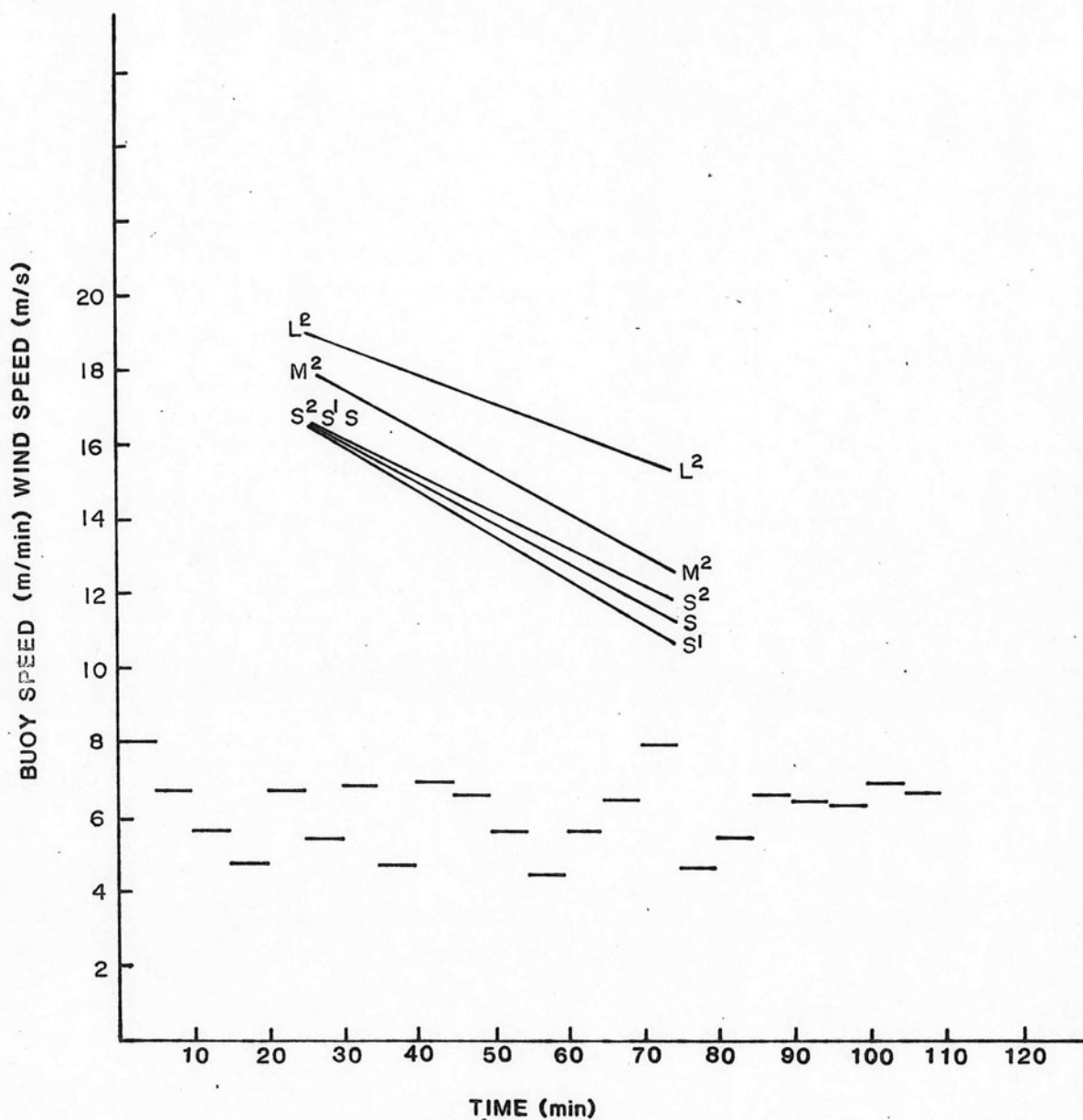












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L^2 - BIO, LARGE MAST, 30KG
 M^2 - BIO, MED. MAST, 30KG
 S^2 - BIO, SMALL MAST, 30KG
 S^1 - BIO, SMALL MAST, 20KG
 S - BIO, SMALL MAST, 10KG
 -- - WIND

TRIAL : 44

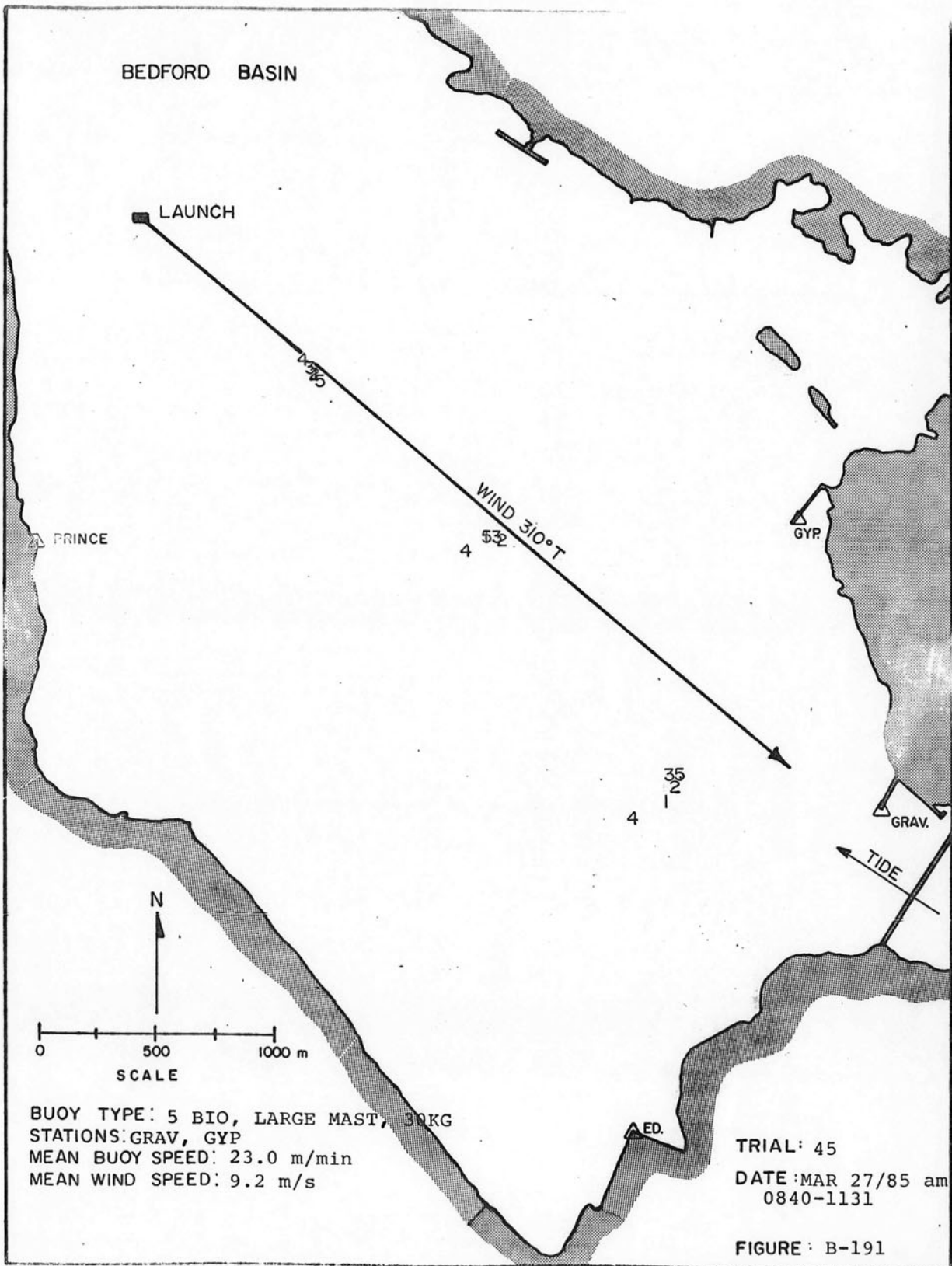
DATE : MAR 26/85 1347-1541

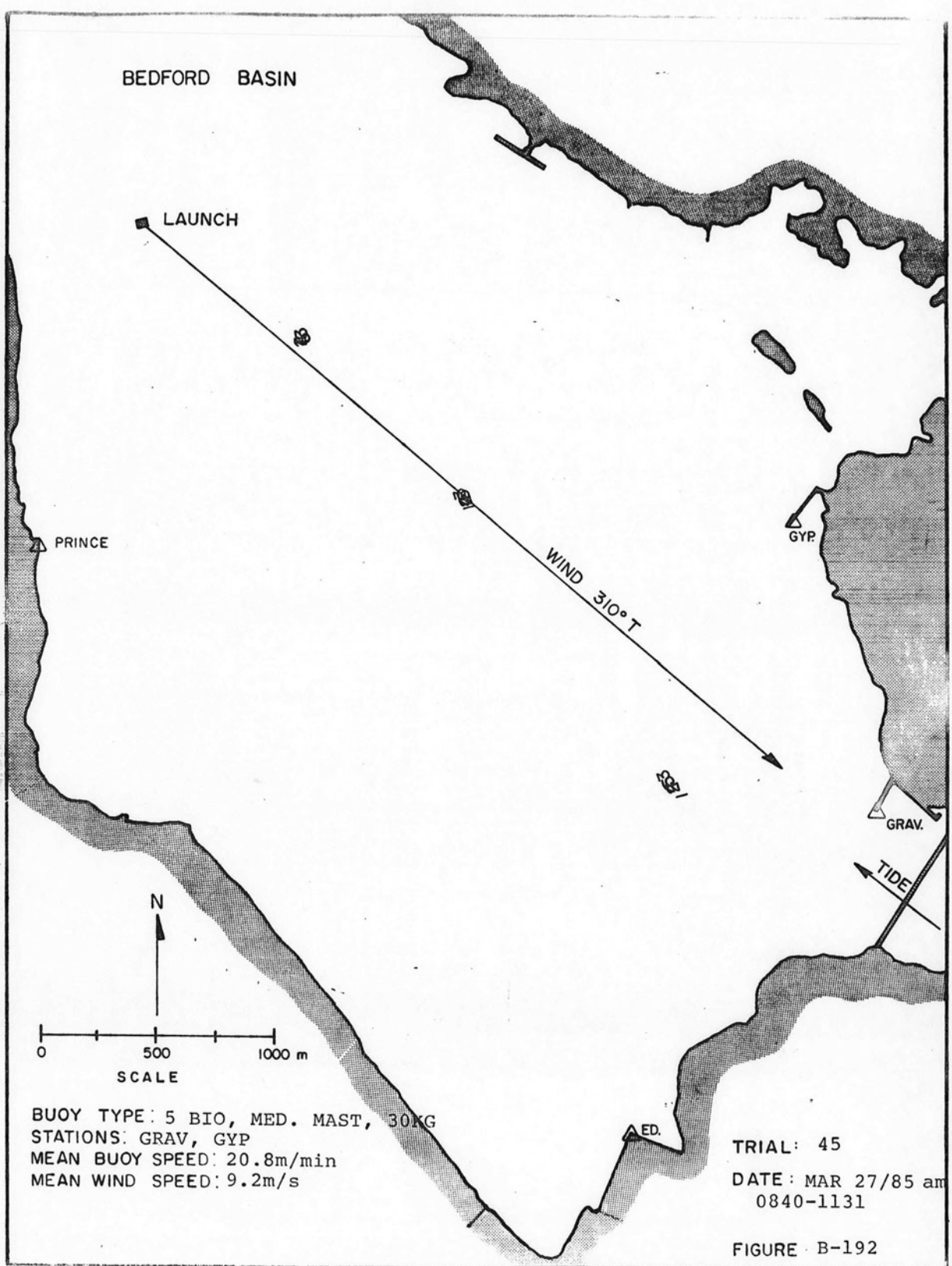
TIDE : HI - 1105

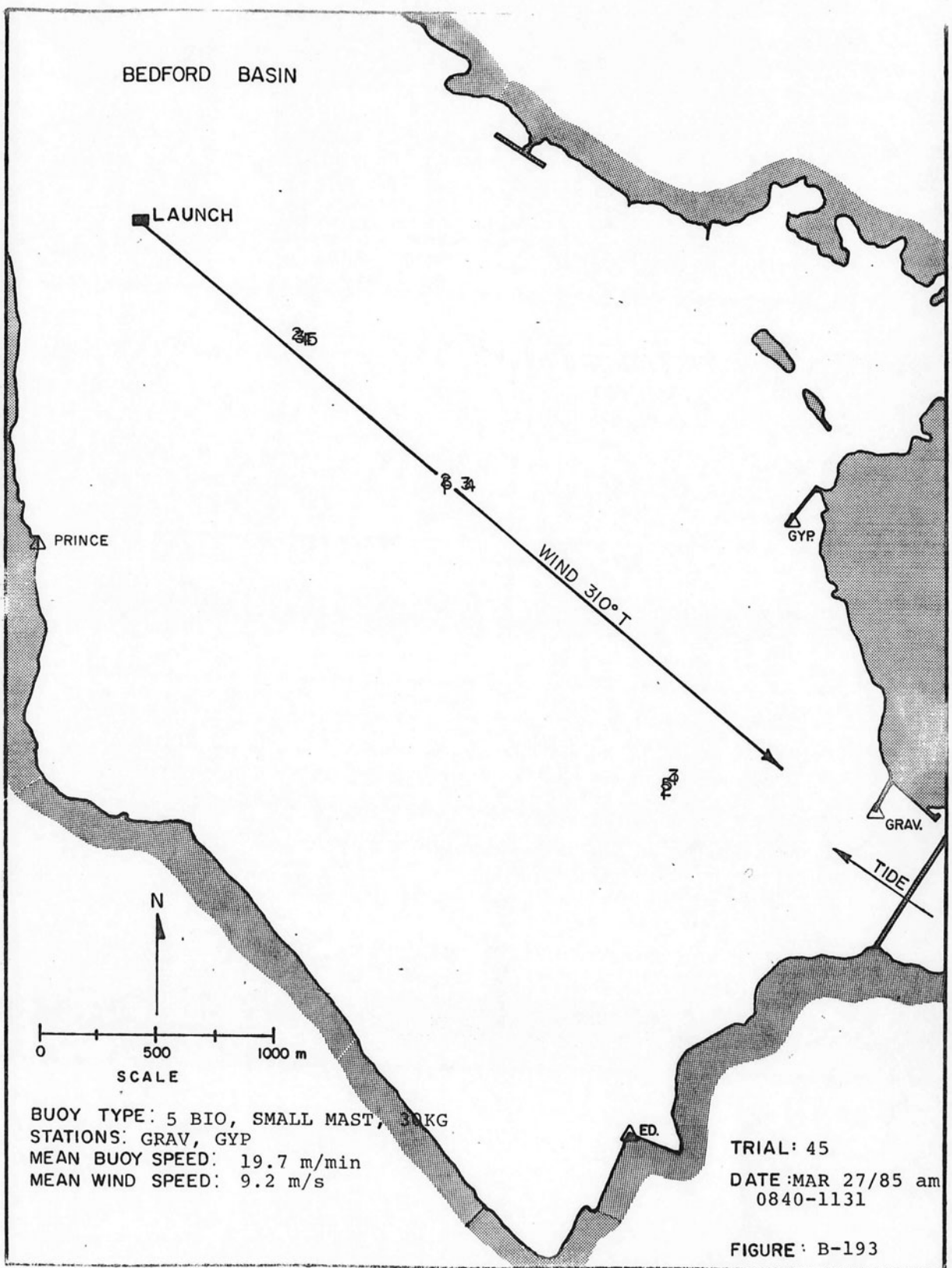
LOW - 1655

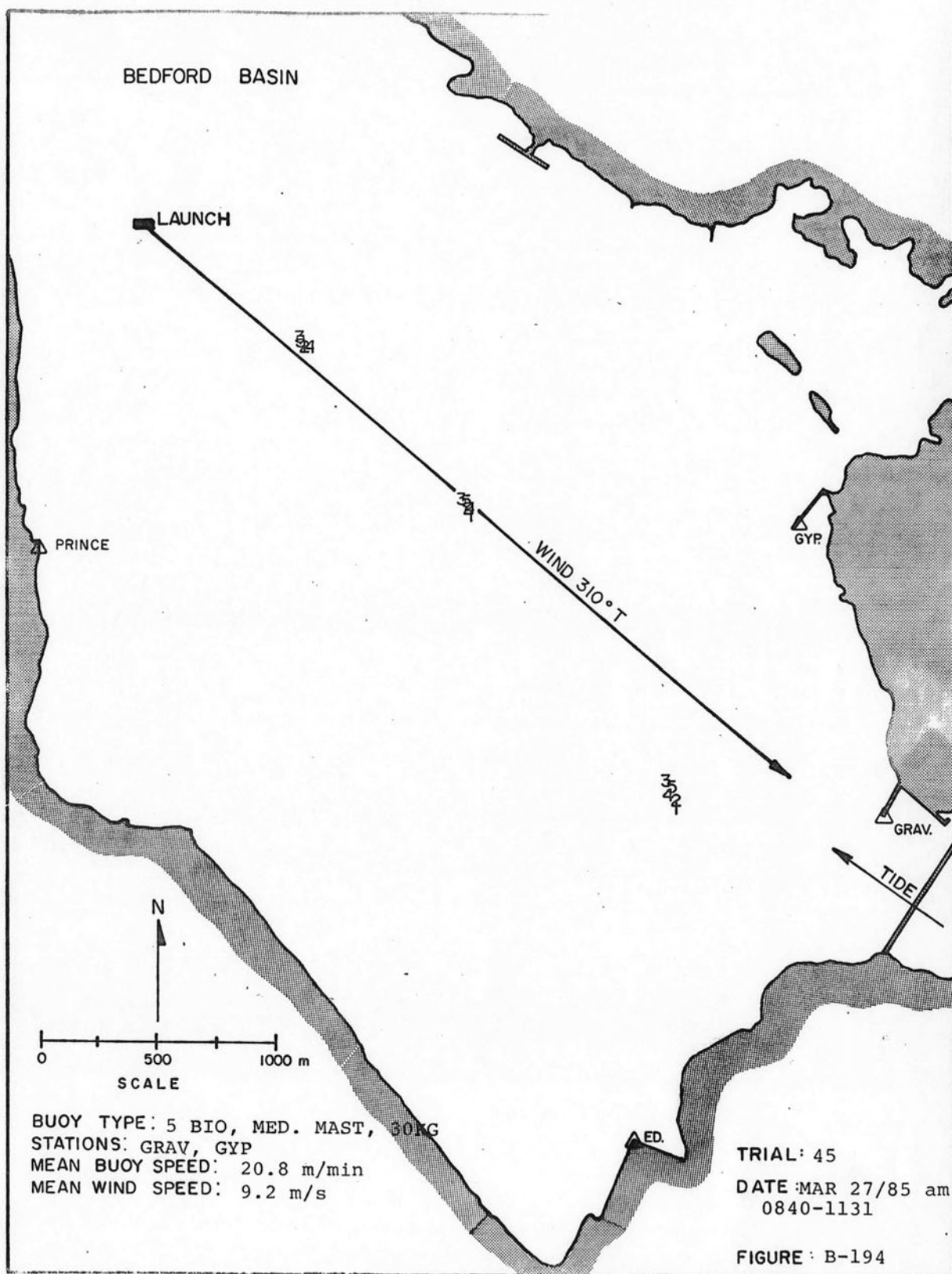
AV. WIND SPEED : 6.2 m/s

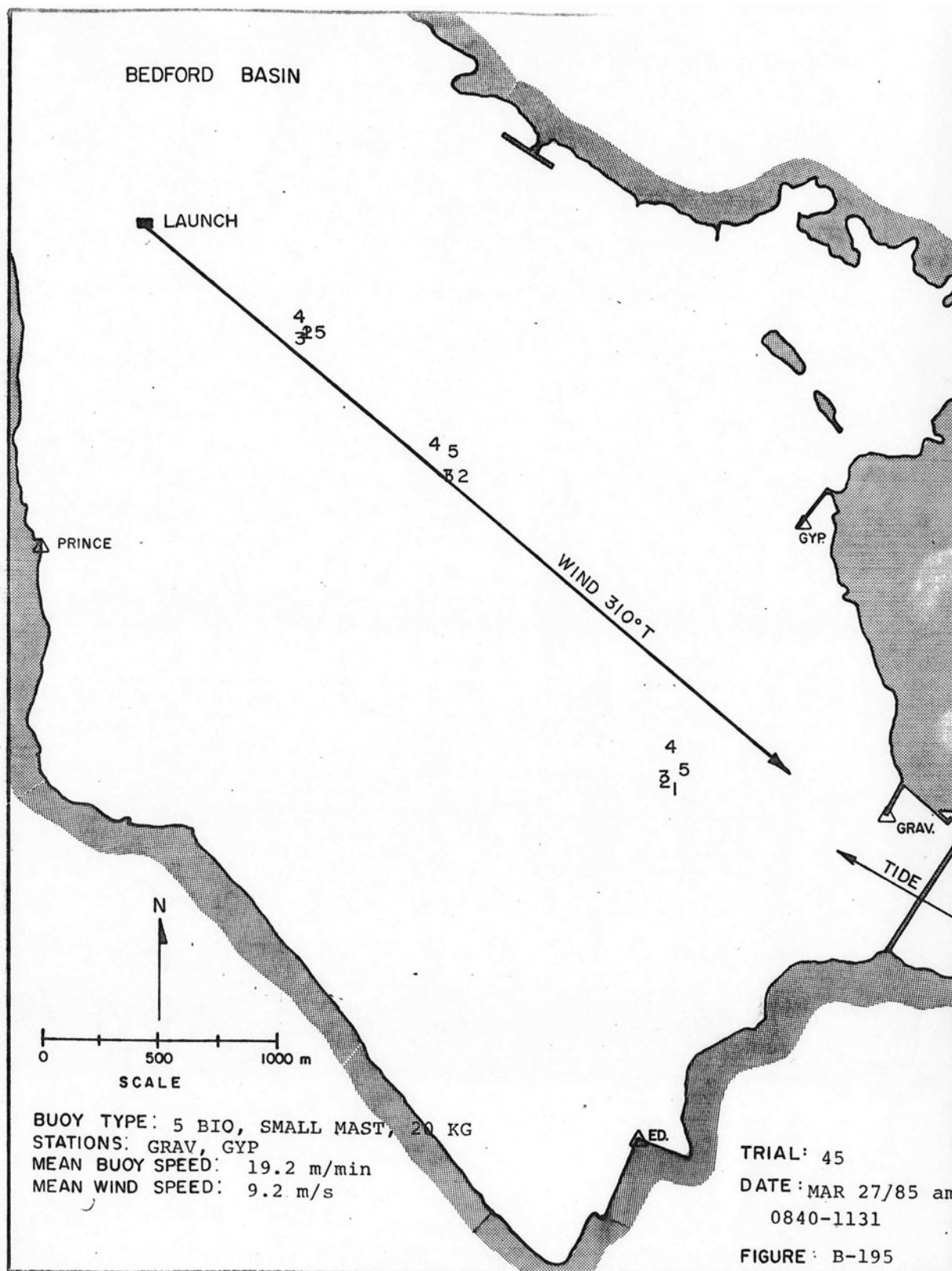
FIGURE : B-190

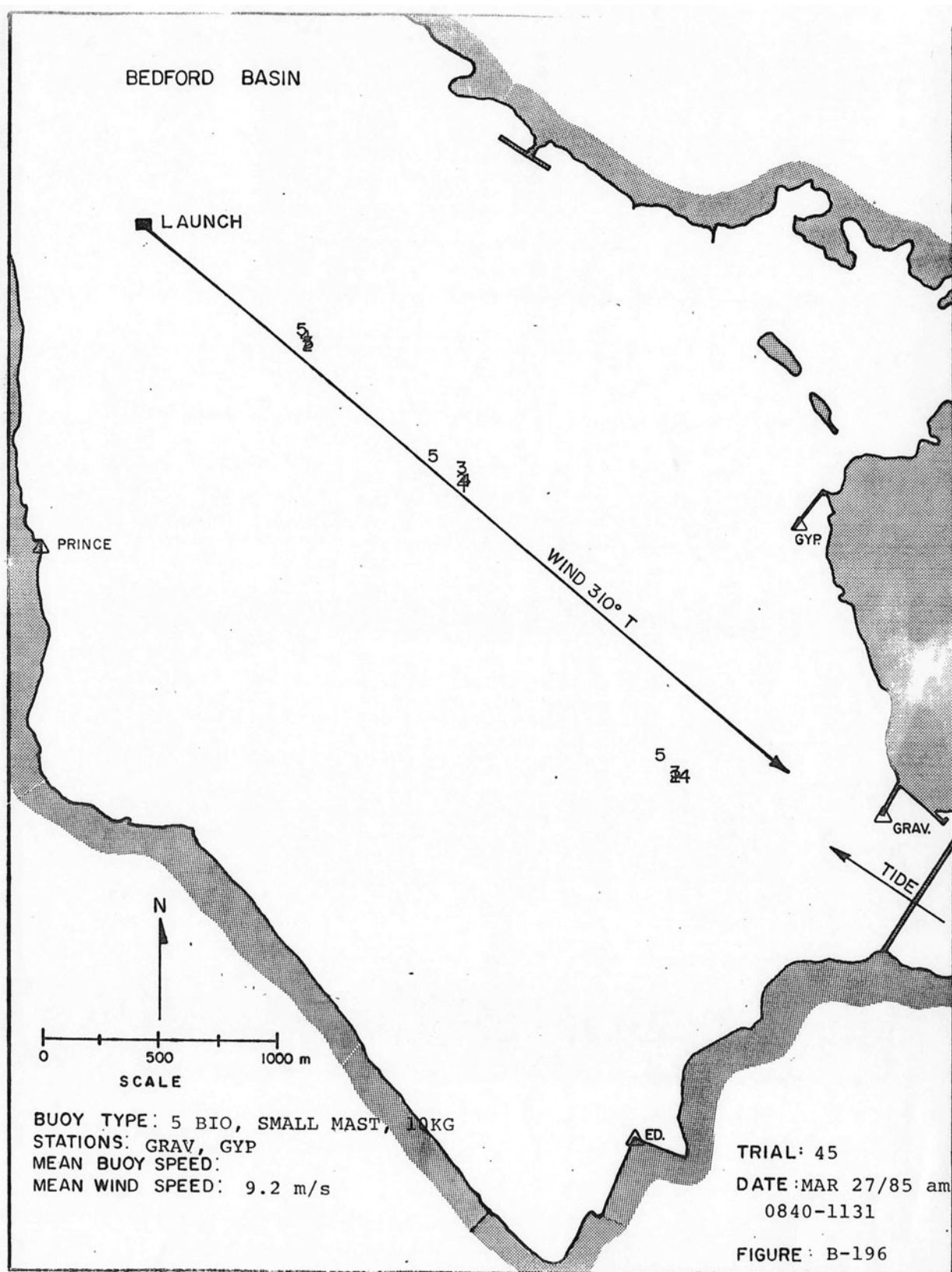


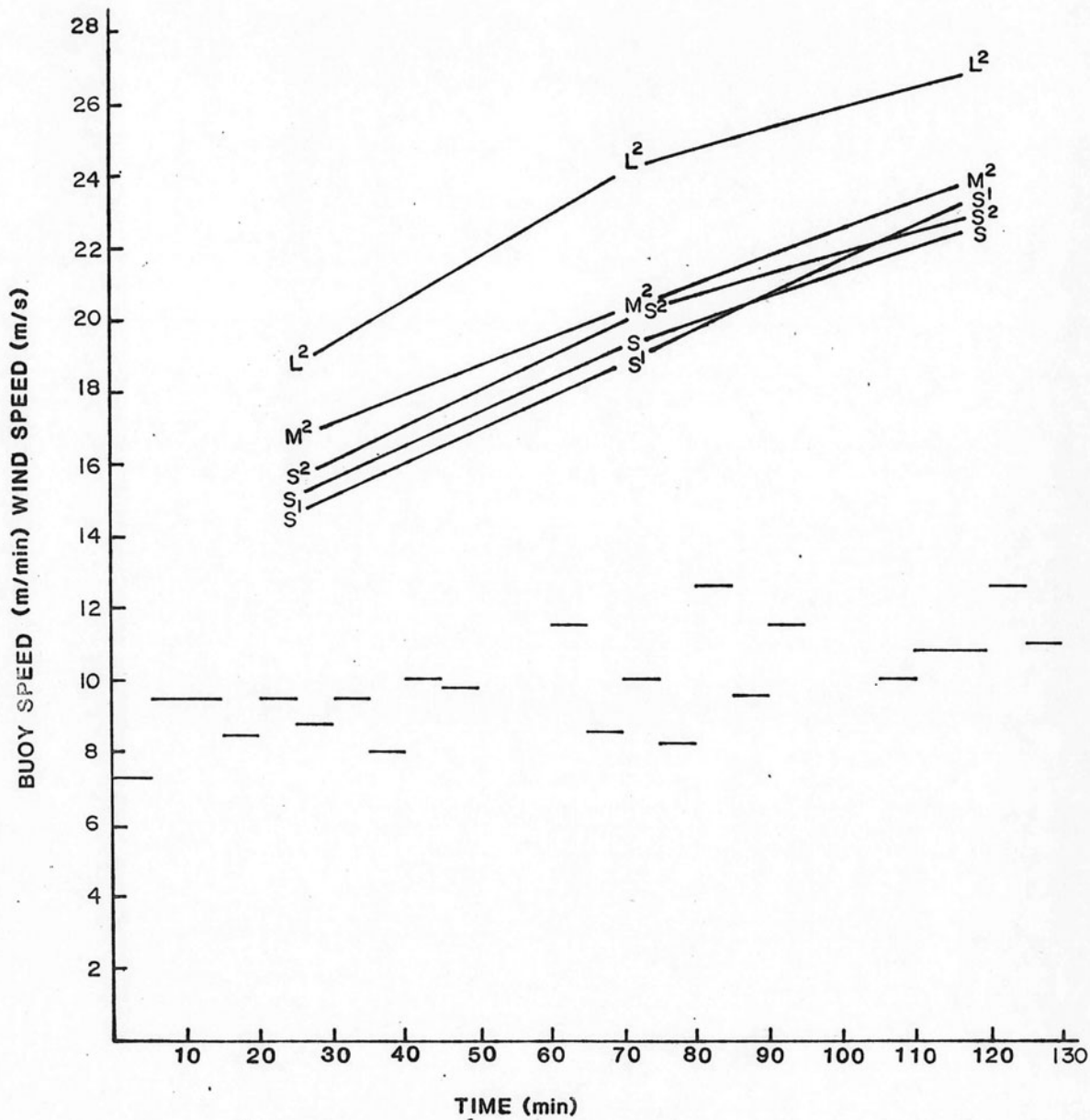












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L² - BIO, LARGE MAST, 30KG
M² - BIO, MED. MAST, 30KG
S² - BIO, SMALL MAST, 30KG
S¹ - BIO, SMALL MAST, 20KG
S - BIO, SMALL MAST, 10KG
-- - WIND

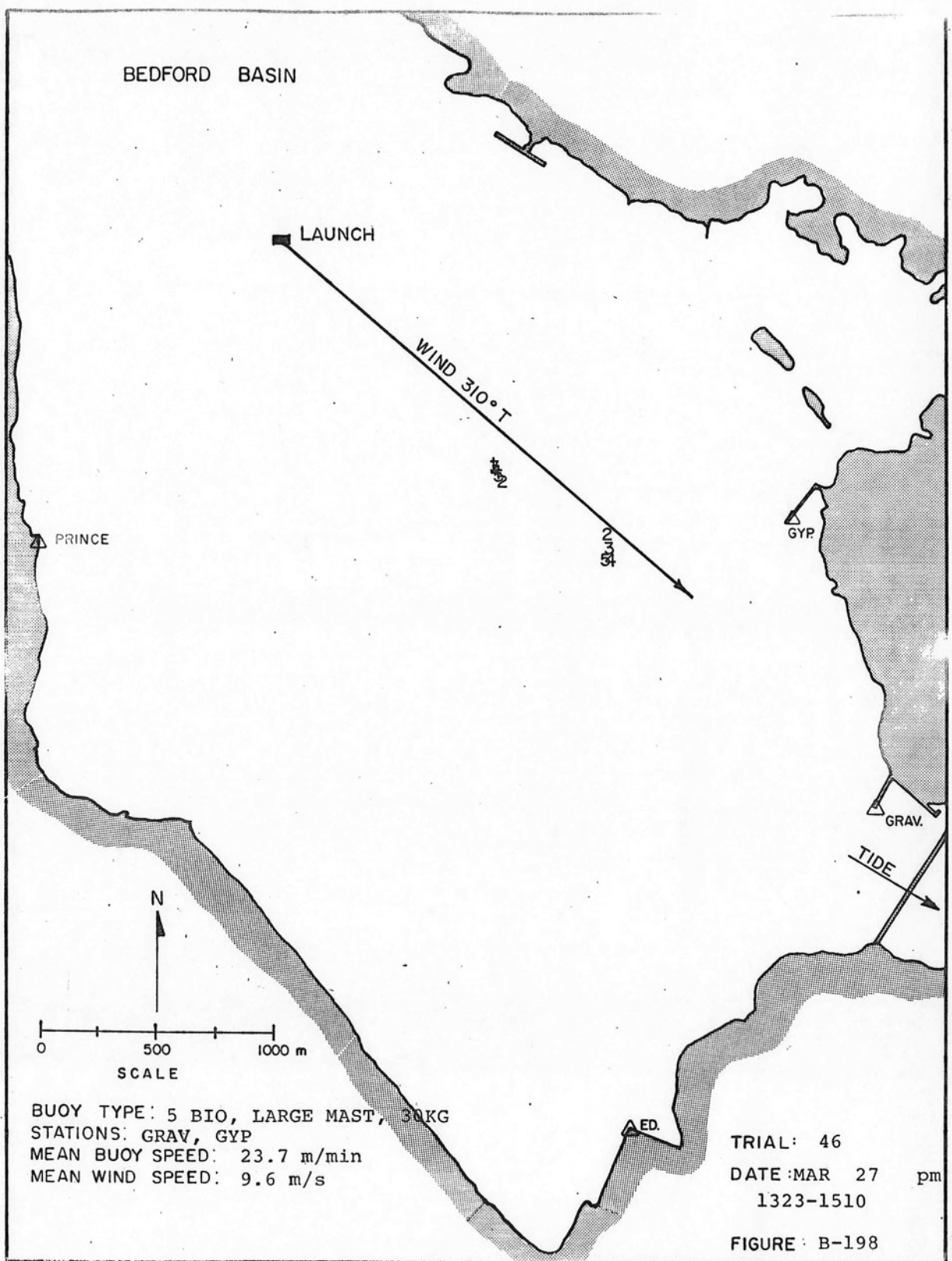
TRIAL : 45

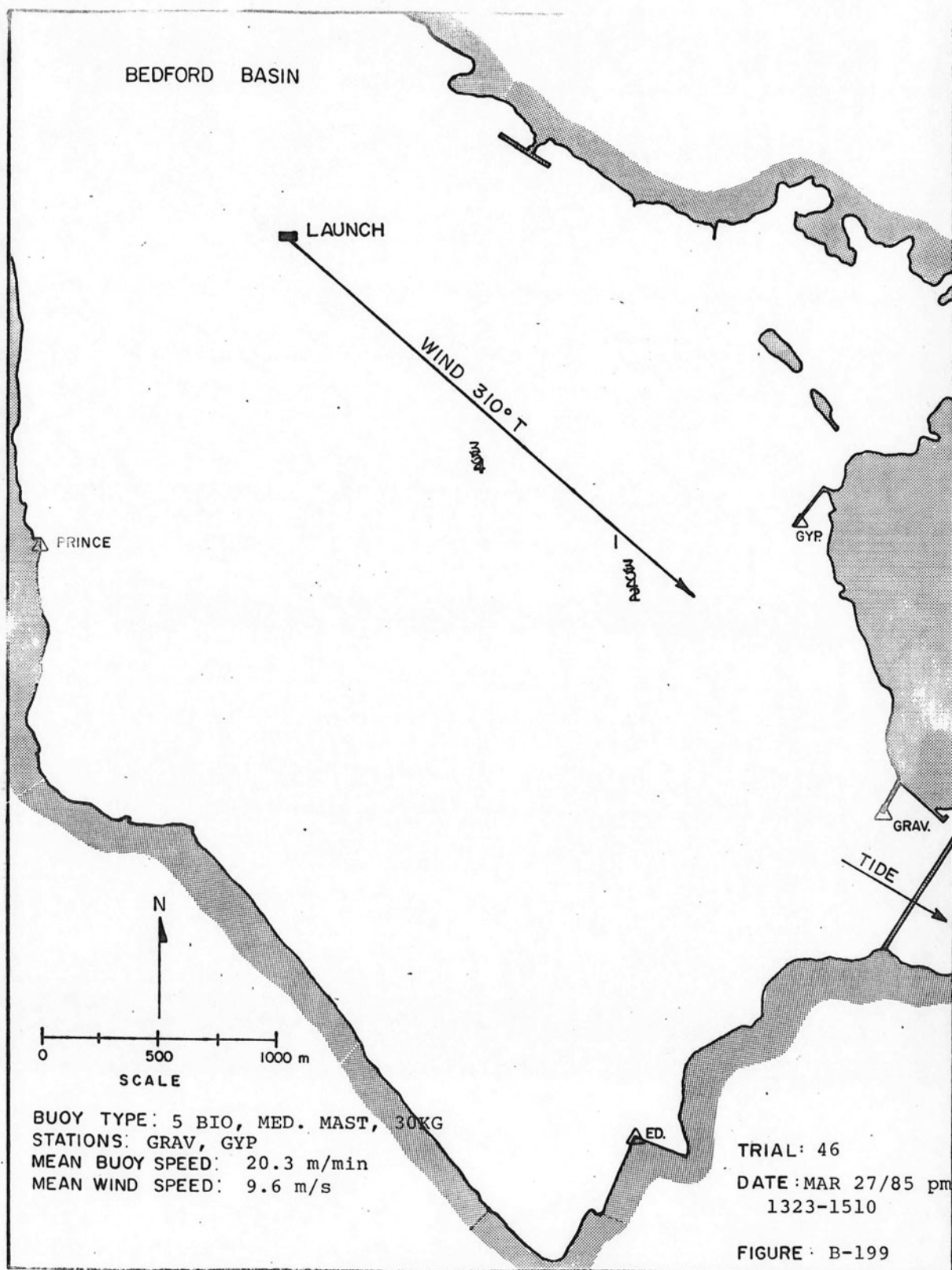
DATE : MAR 27/85 0840-1131

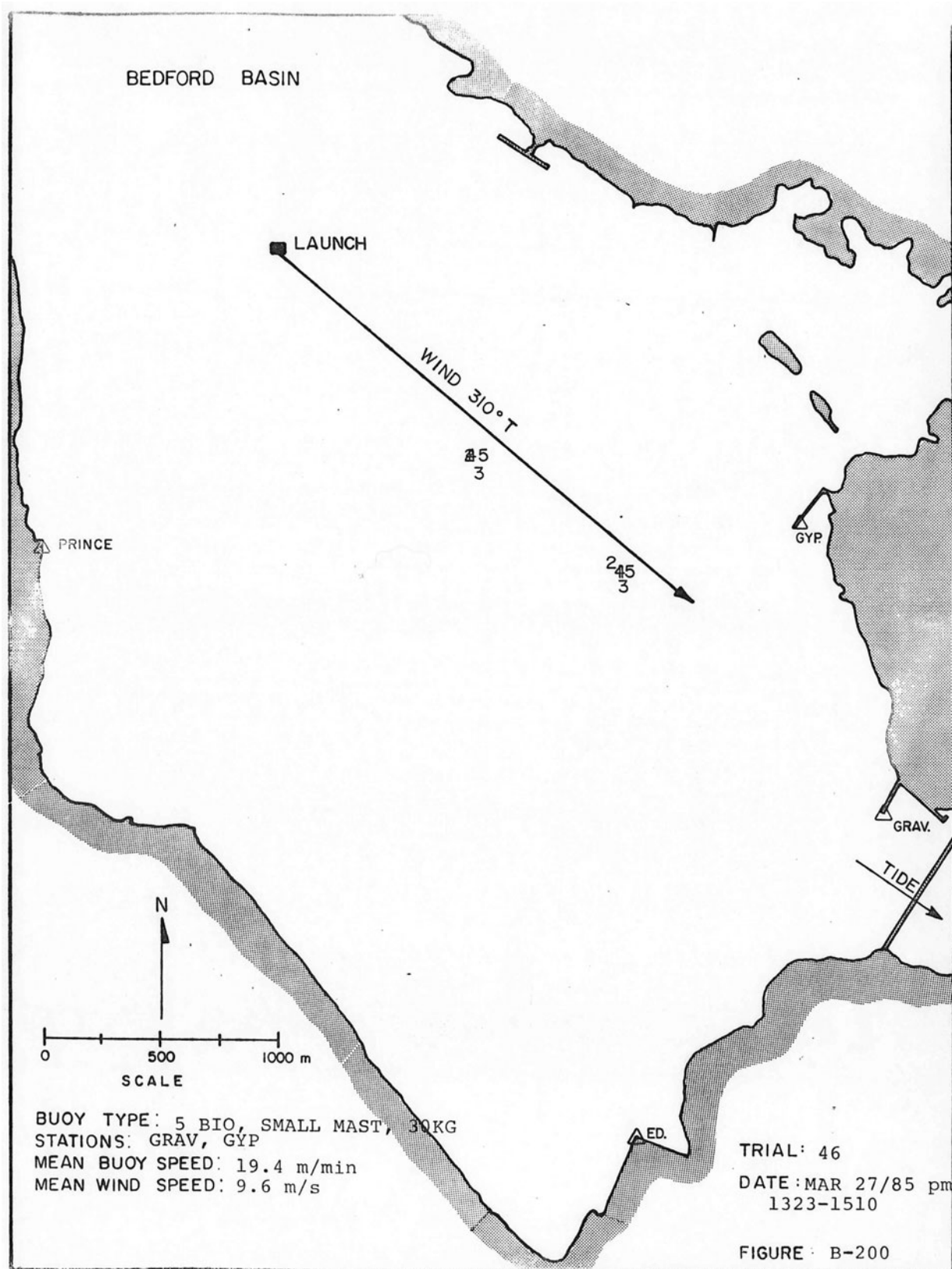
TIDE : LOW - 0540
HI - 1145

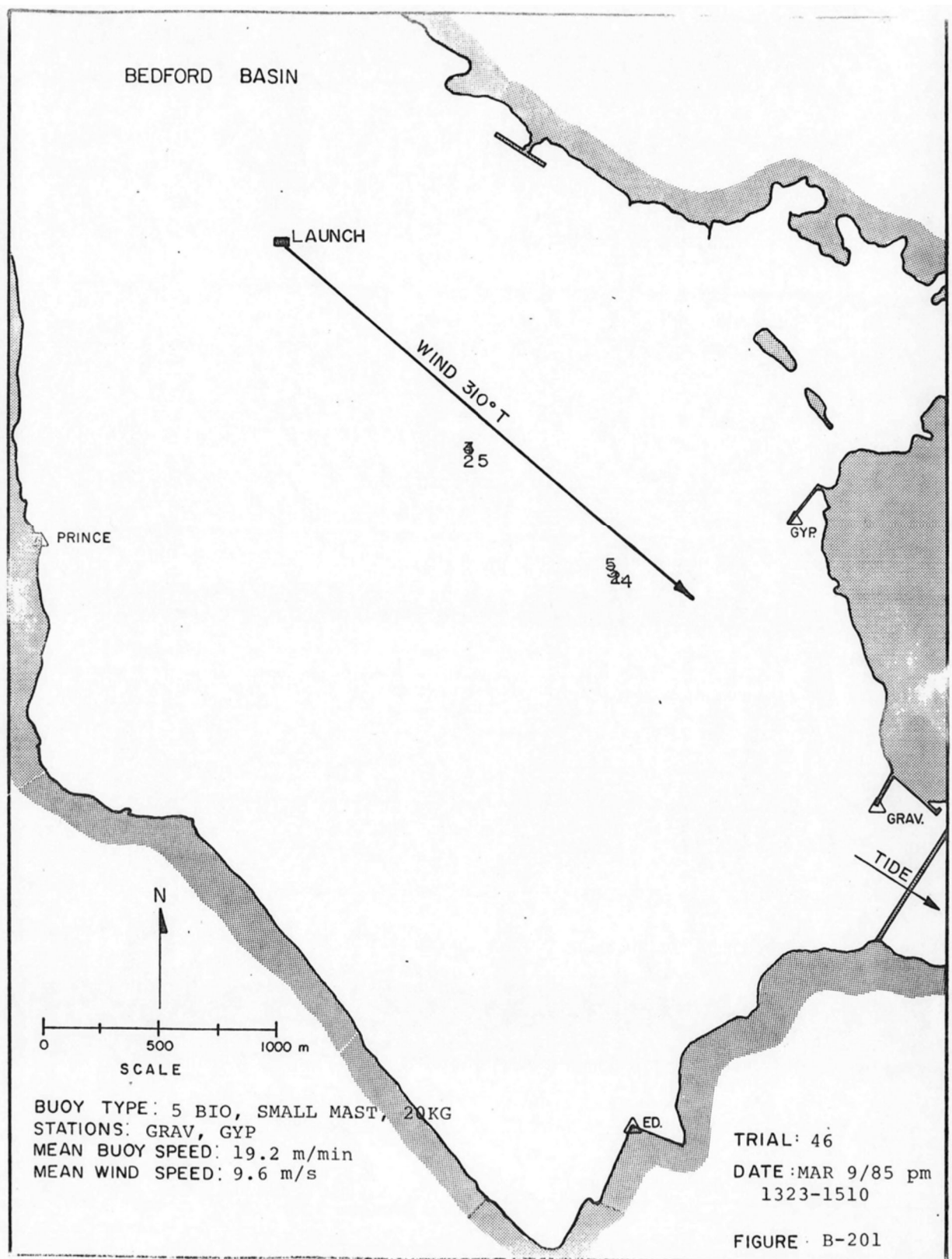
AV. WIND SPEED : 9.2 m/s

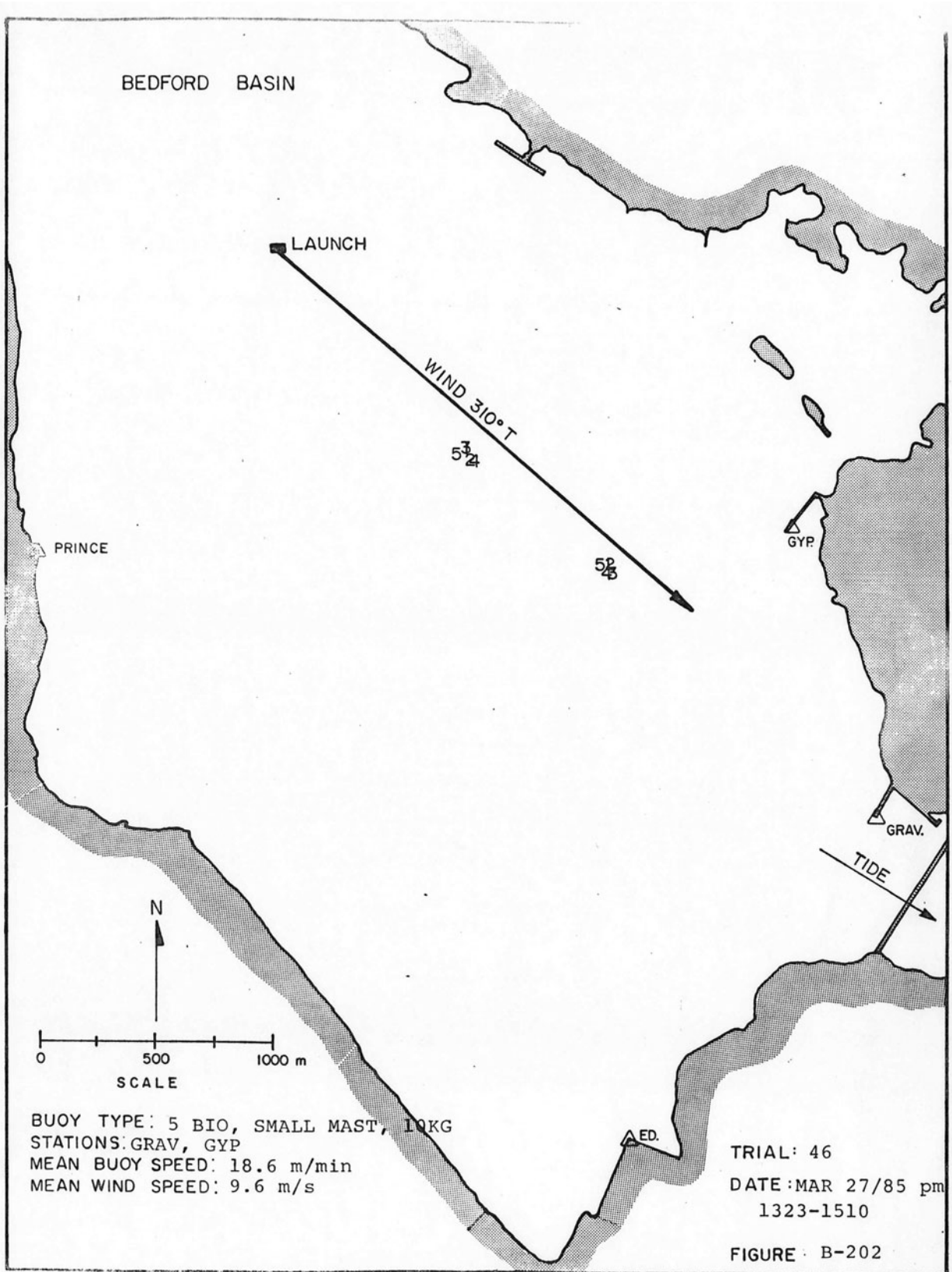
FIGURE : B-197

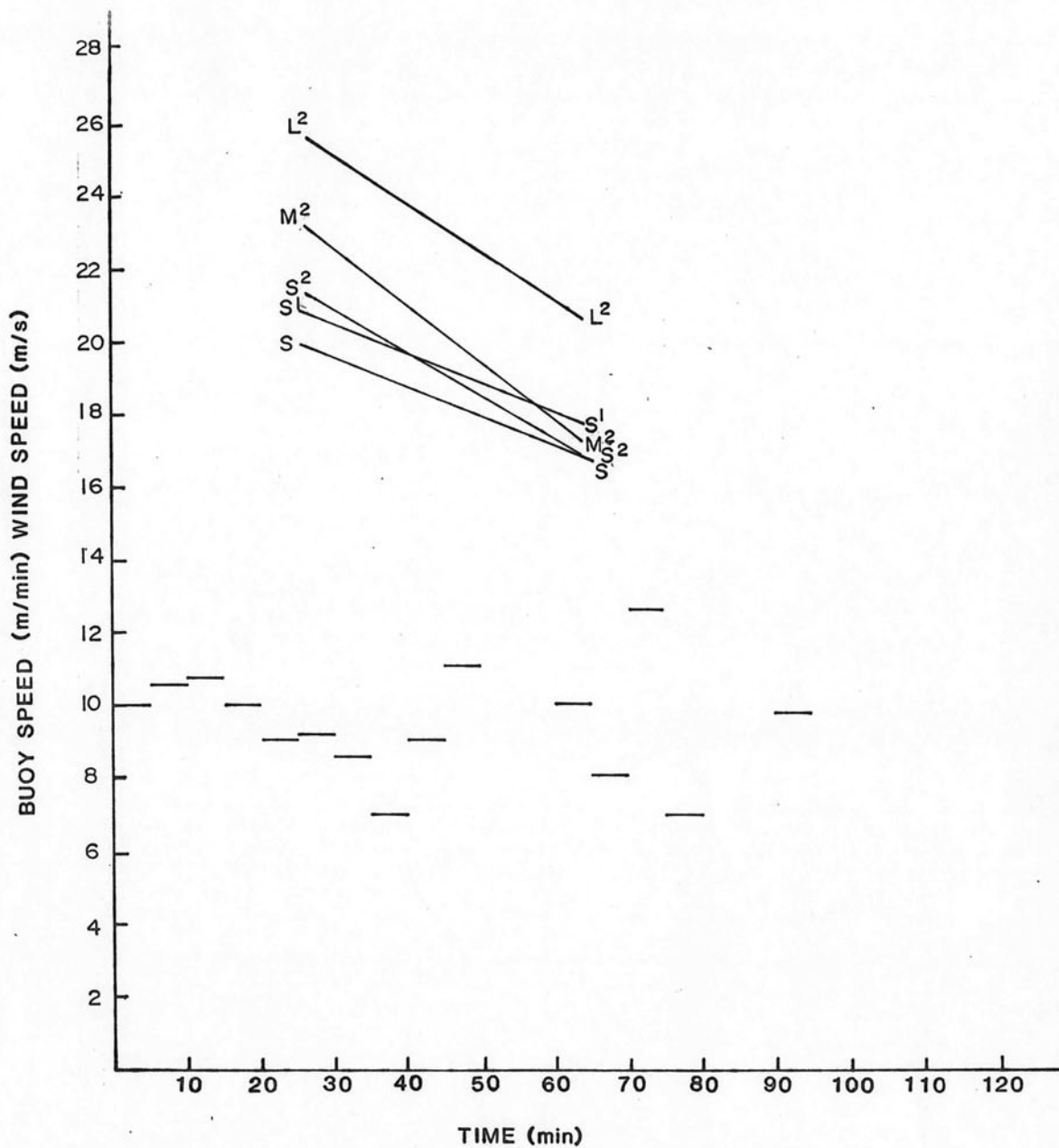












BUOY SPEED (ABSOLUTE, AT
TIME BETWEEN FIXES) Vs TIME (ELAPSED)

LEGEND

L² - BIO, LARGE MAST, 30KG
M² - BIO, MED. MAST, 30KG
S² - BIO, SMALL MAST, 30KG
S¹ - BIO, SMALL MAST, 20KG
S - BIO, SMALL MAST, 10KG
-- - WIND

TRIAL : 46

DATE : MAR 27/85 1323-1510

TIDE : HI - 1145
LOW - 1745

AV. WIND SPEED : 9.6 m/s

FIGURE : B-203

APPENDIX C

In September, 1983, the Canadian Offshore Aerial Applications Task Force (COAATF) conducted oil slick dispersant trials off the mouth of Halifax Harbour. During the trials five of the BIO Barrel buoys, S² type, were deployed in each 'control' slick. From the aerial photos the slick outline and the buoy positions were traced and are presented as figures. The buoy positions appear as dots. For September 16 and 17 there is a small rectangle denoting the attending vessel.

September 12: 4 images

September 16: 14 images

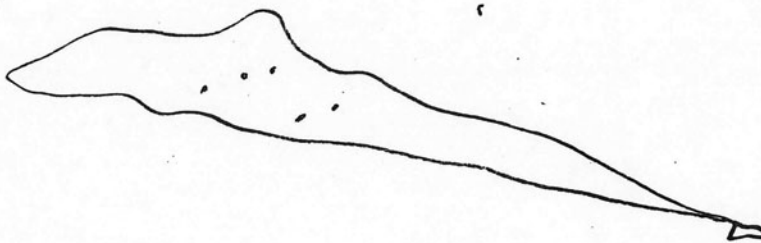
September 17: 12 images



row

AP 18.

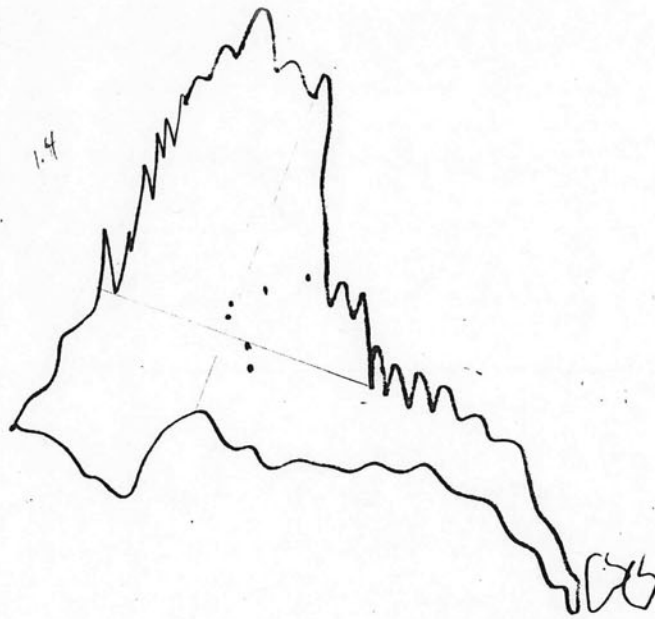
CONTROL 12/9/83 1:4000 1421
(17212)



I can only
spot me
DW

AP 25

CONTROL 12/9/83 1:4000 1430



AP 47

Control

12/9/83

1:7000

1617

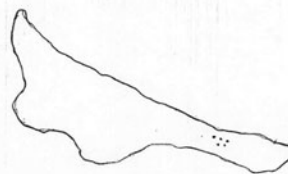
PICTORIALS OF RELATIVE POSITIONS
OF OIL SLICK TRACKING BOUYS

TEST DATE SEPT 16 1983

G. BROWN - MACLEAN. FEB/85.

No anchored vessel
or other position fixing available
for Sept 16/83.

BUOY LOCATIONS -

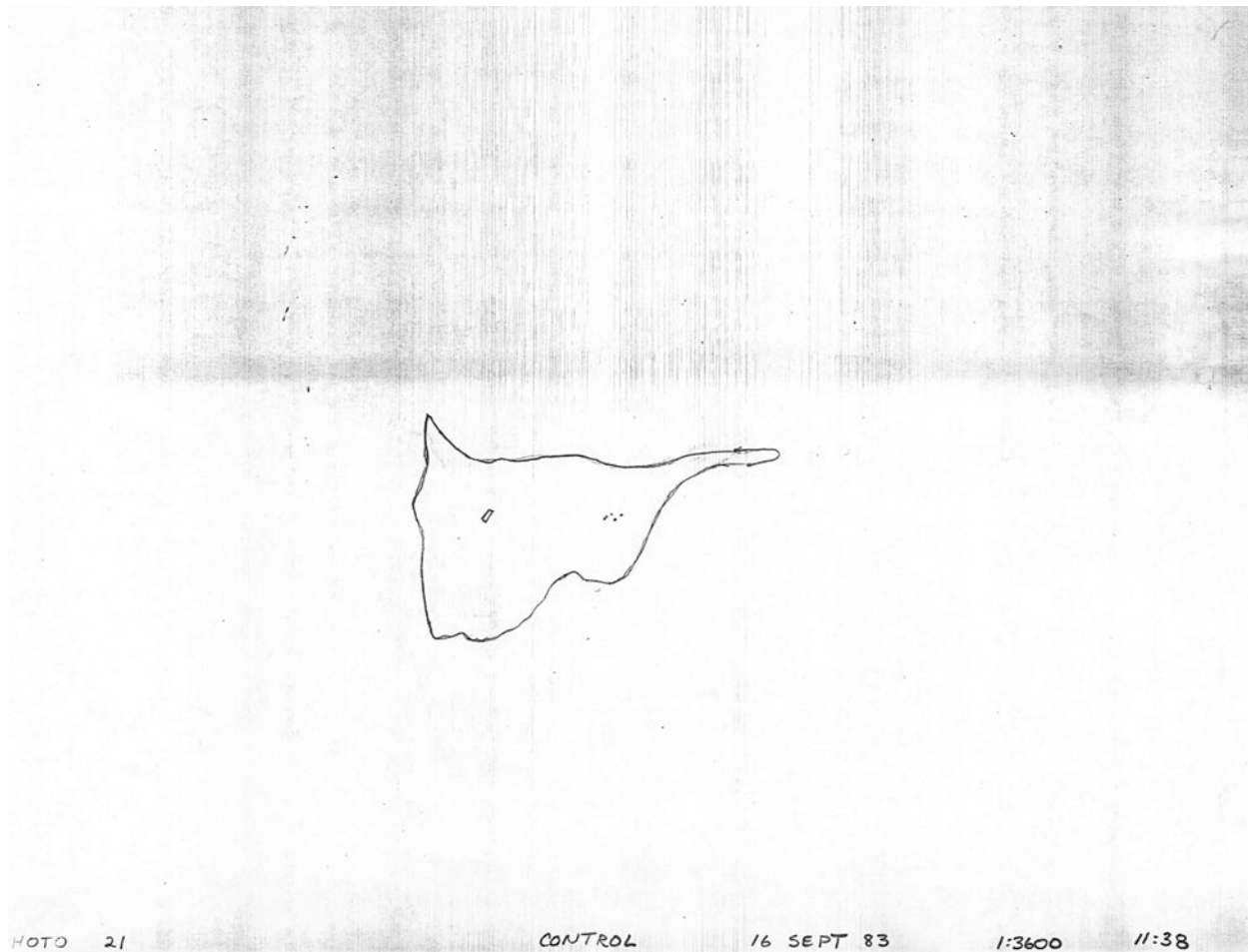


OTO 17

CONTROL

16 SEPT 83

11:2370 11:29



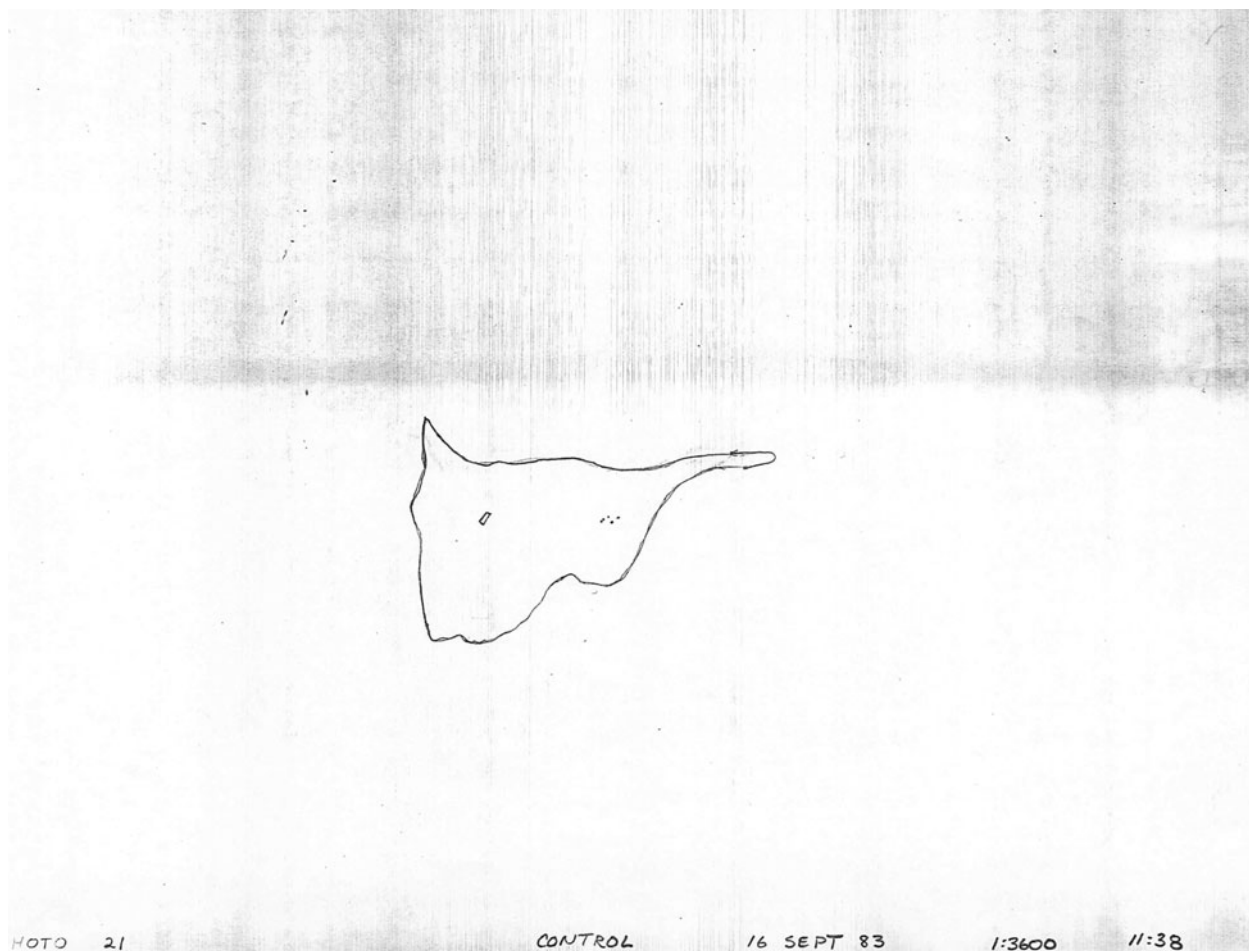


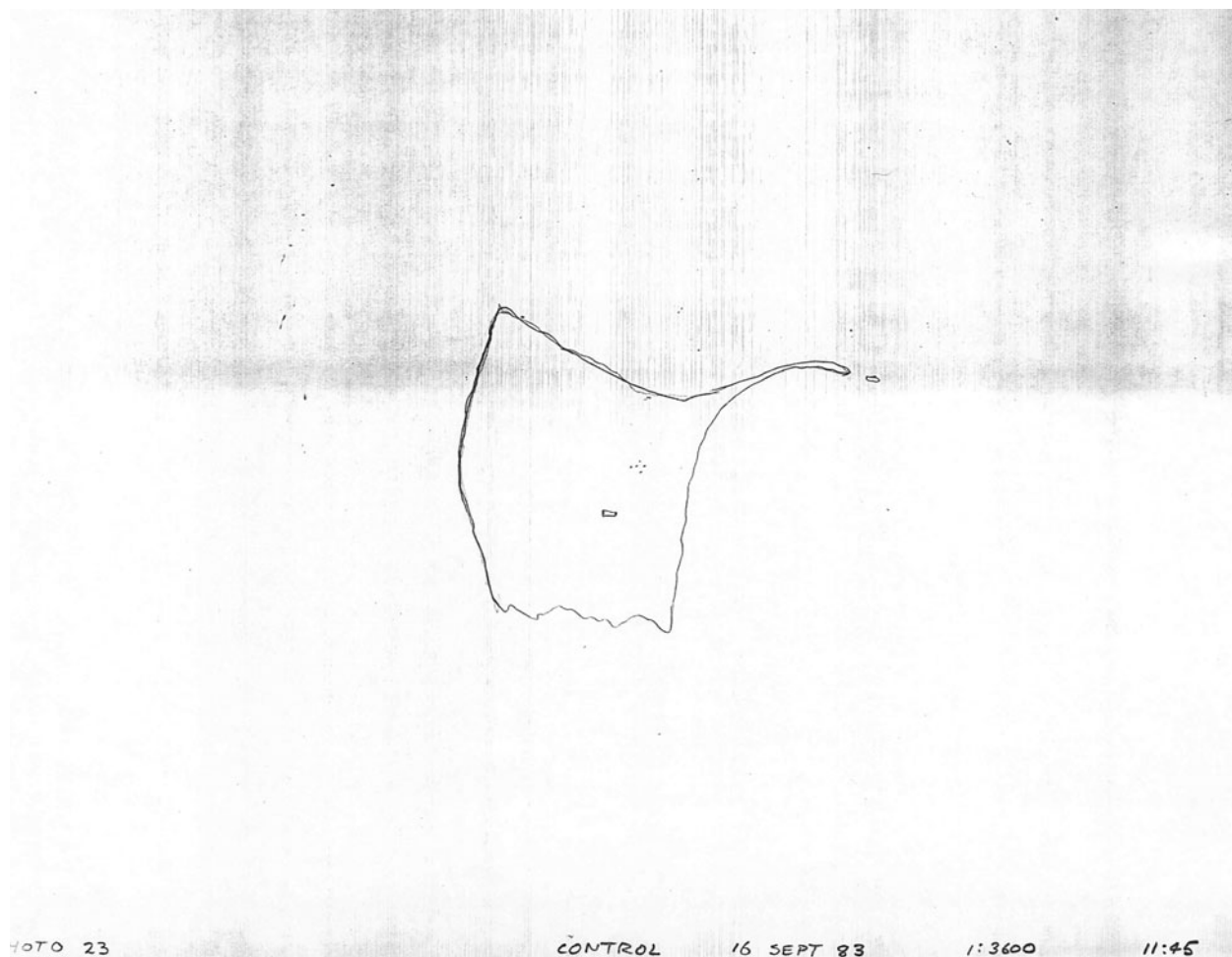
PHOTO 21

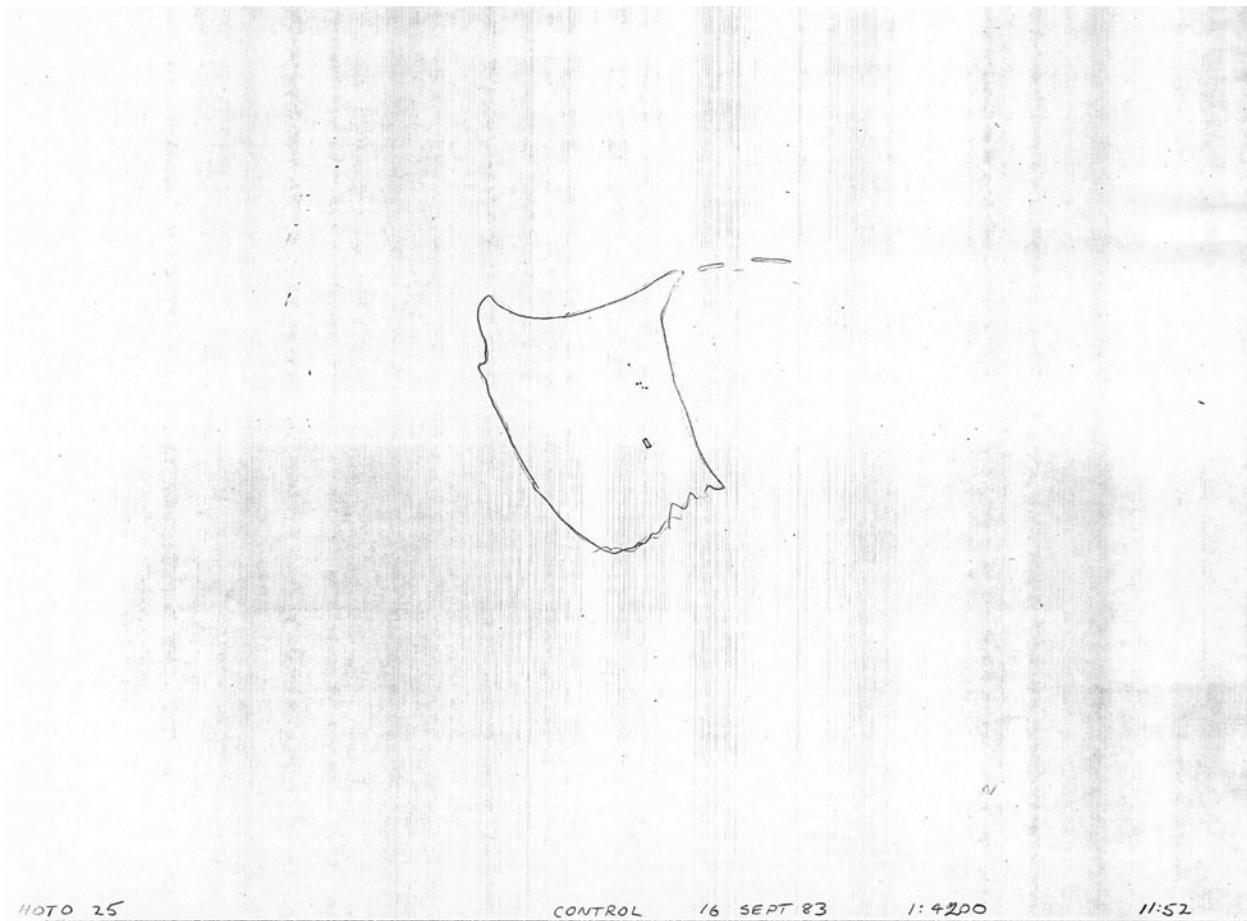
CONTROL

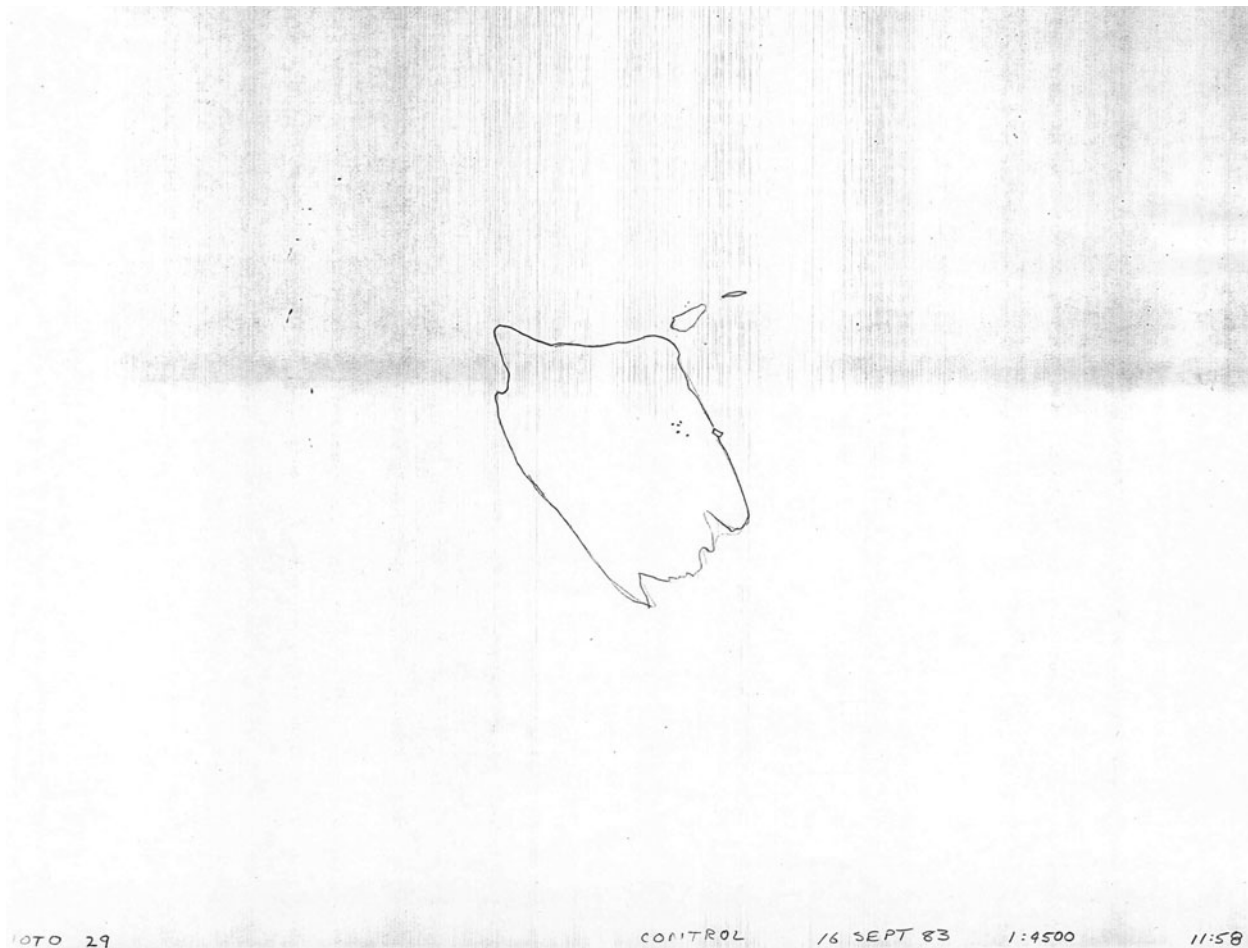
16 SEPT 83

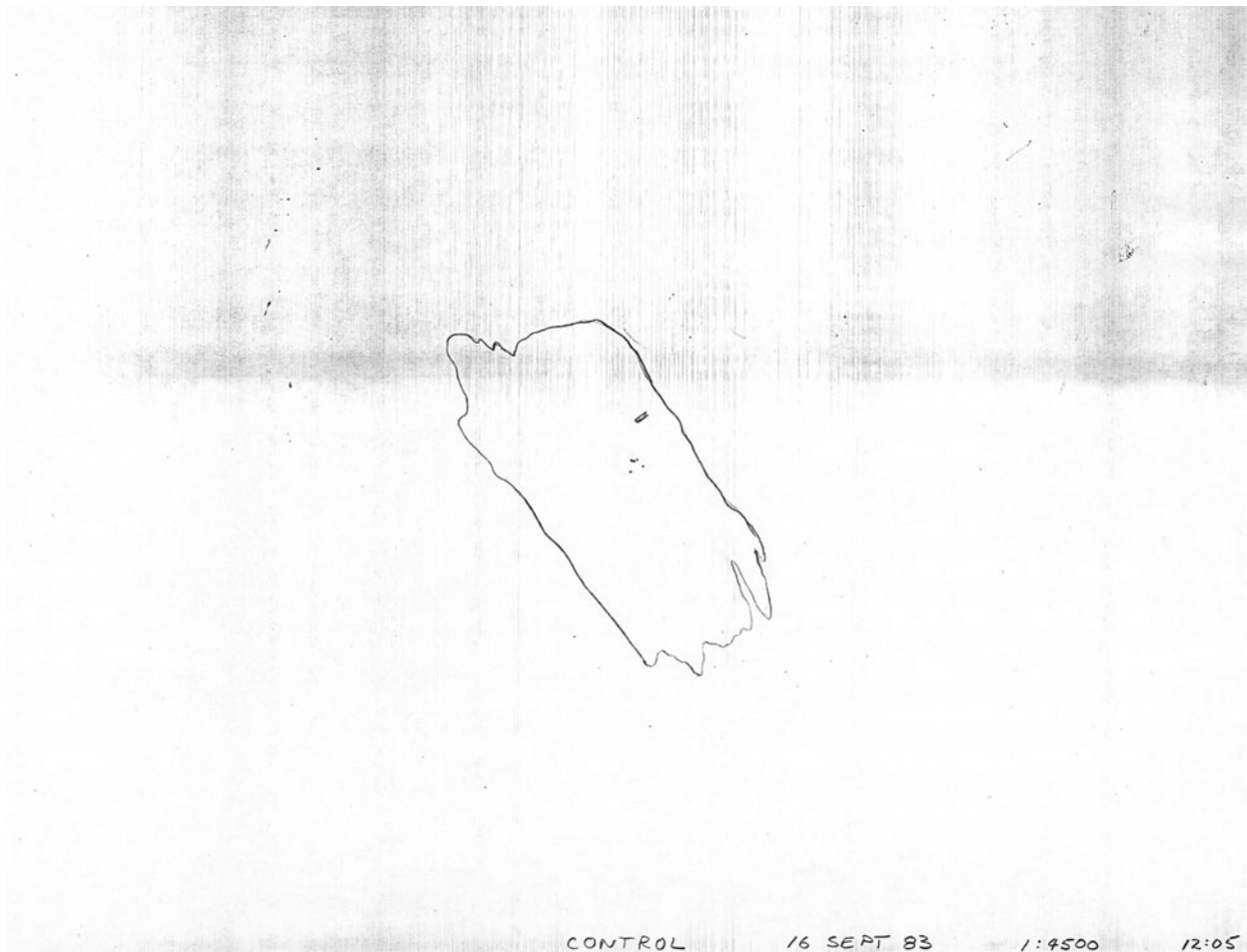
1:3600

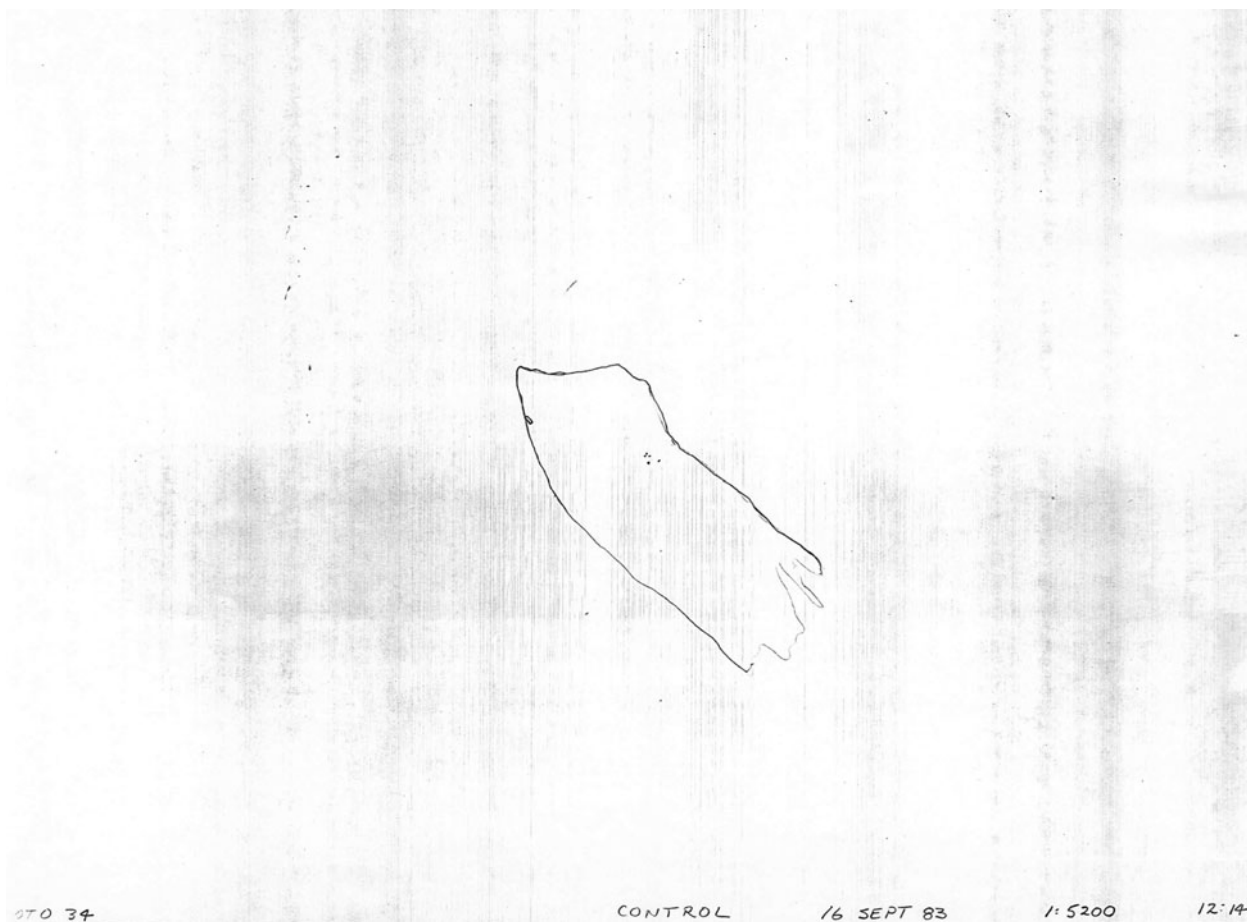
11:38

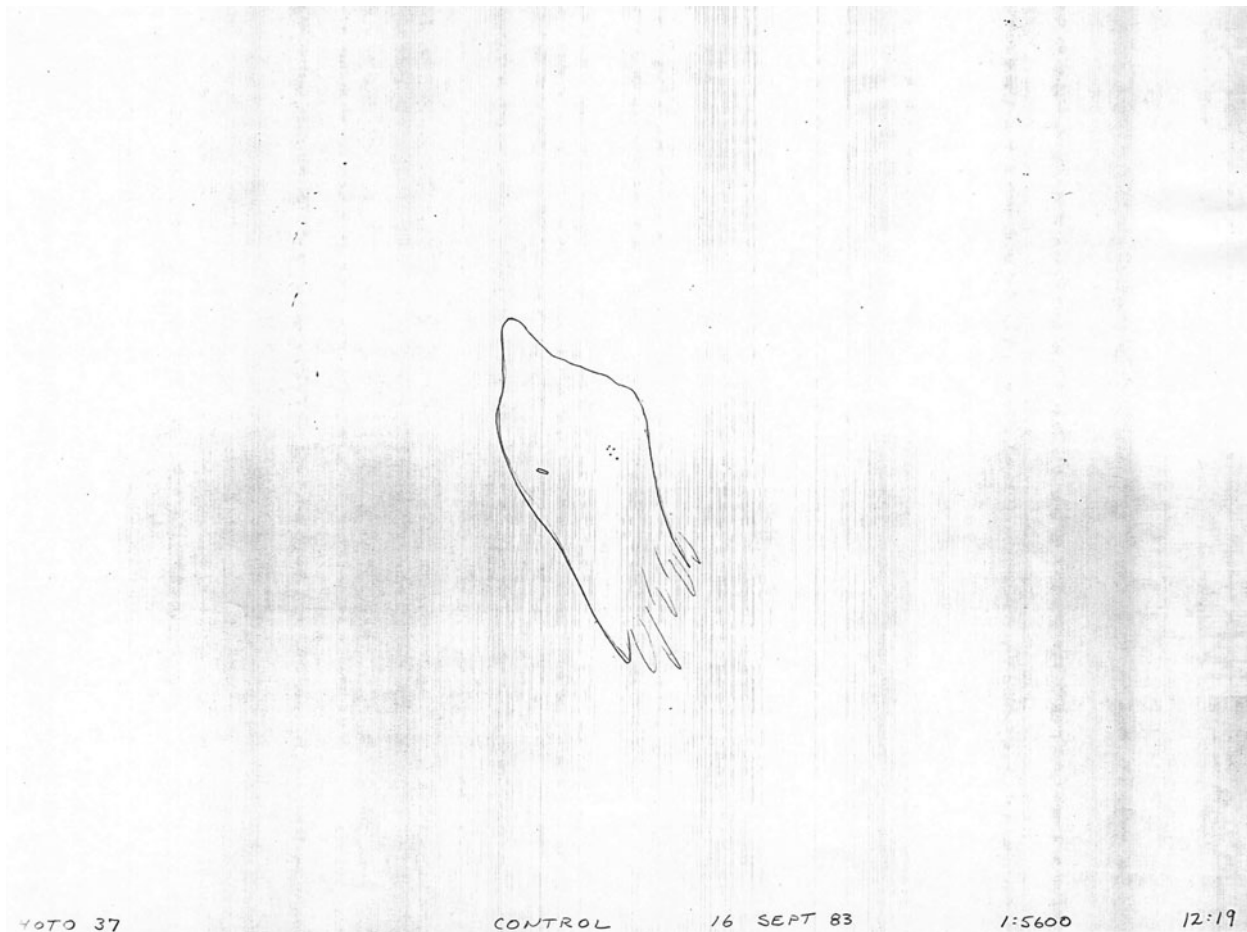












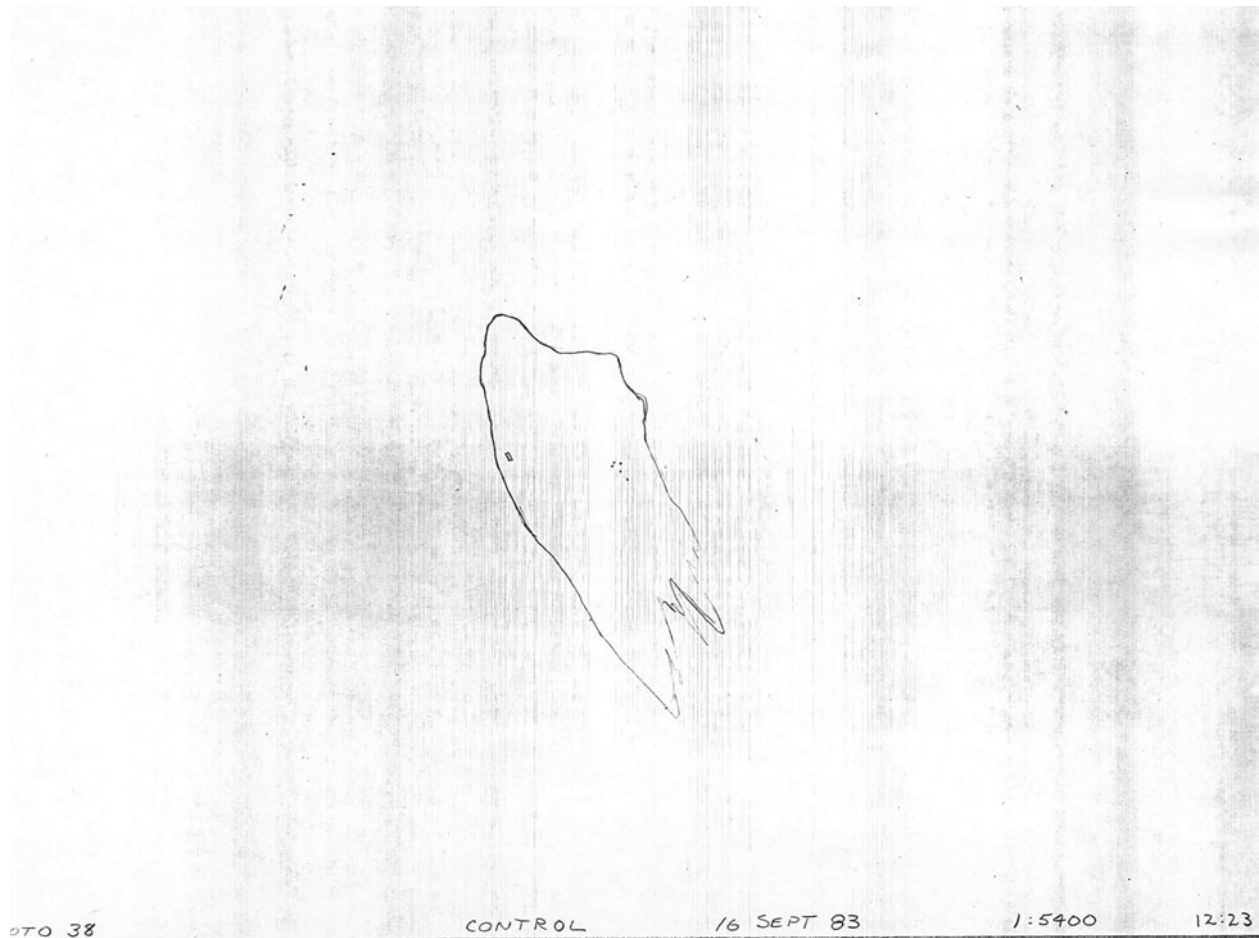
4070 37

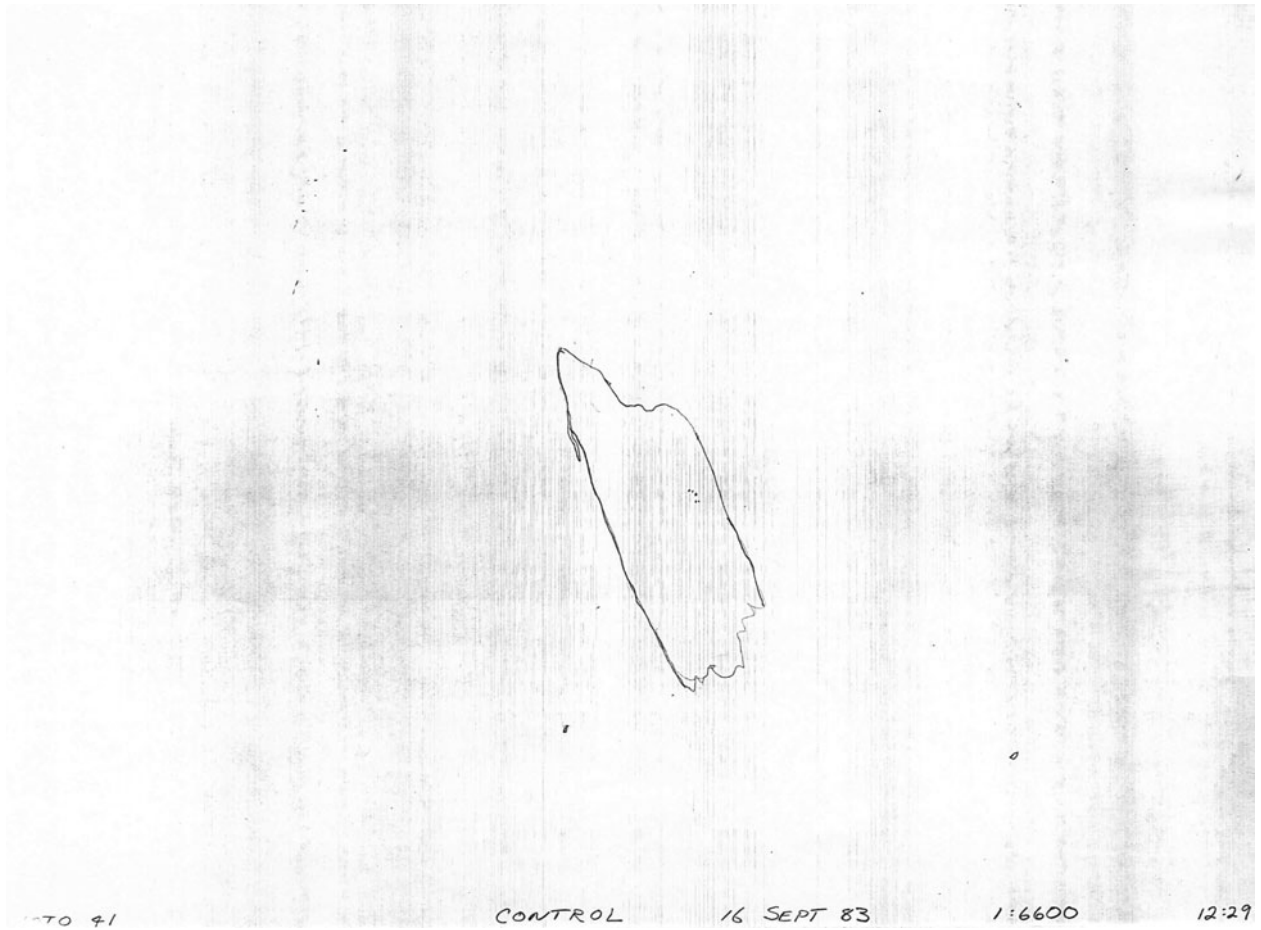
CONTROL

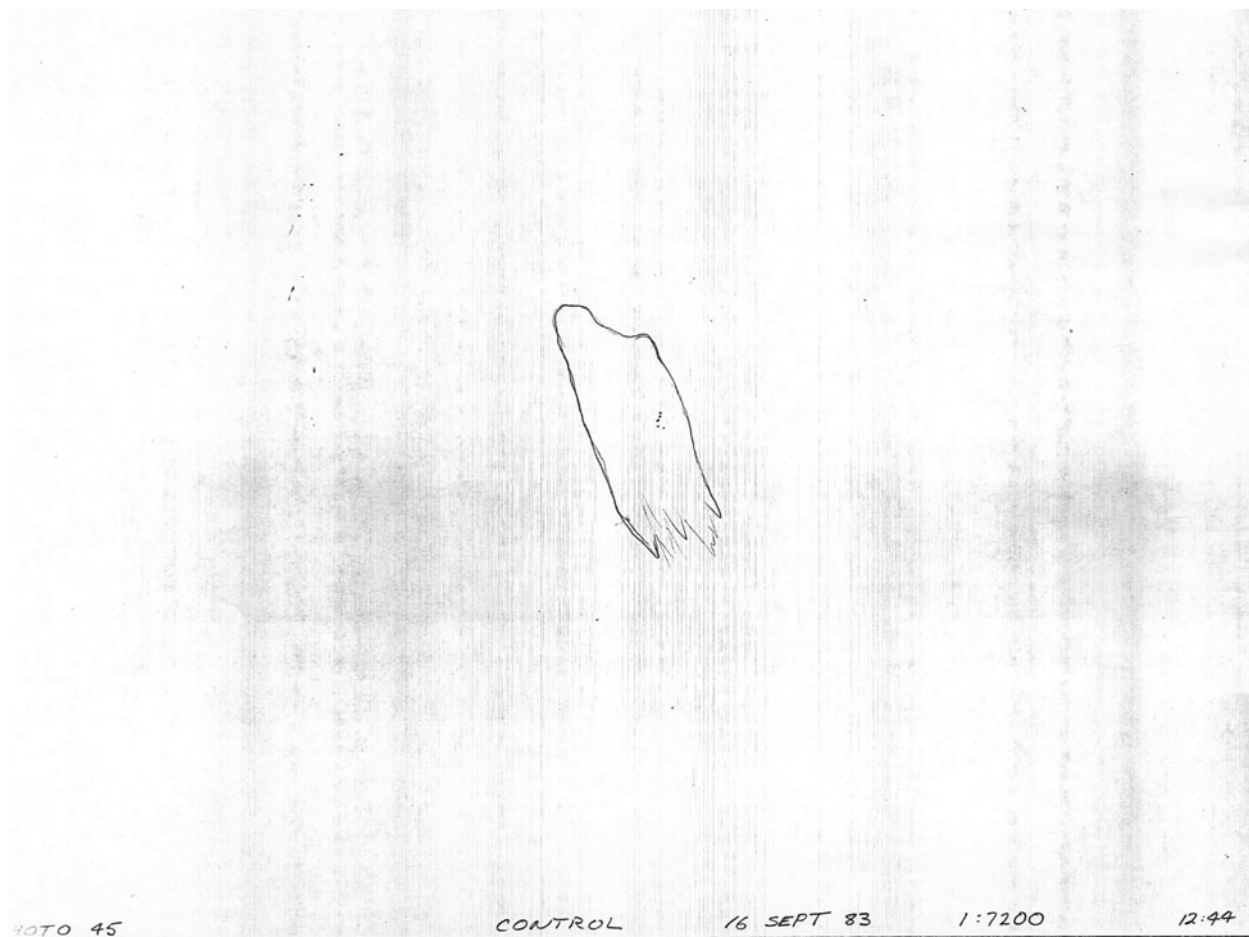
16 SEPT 83

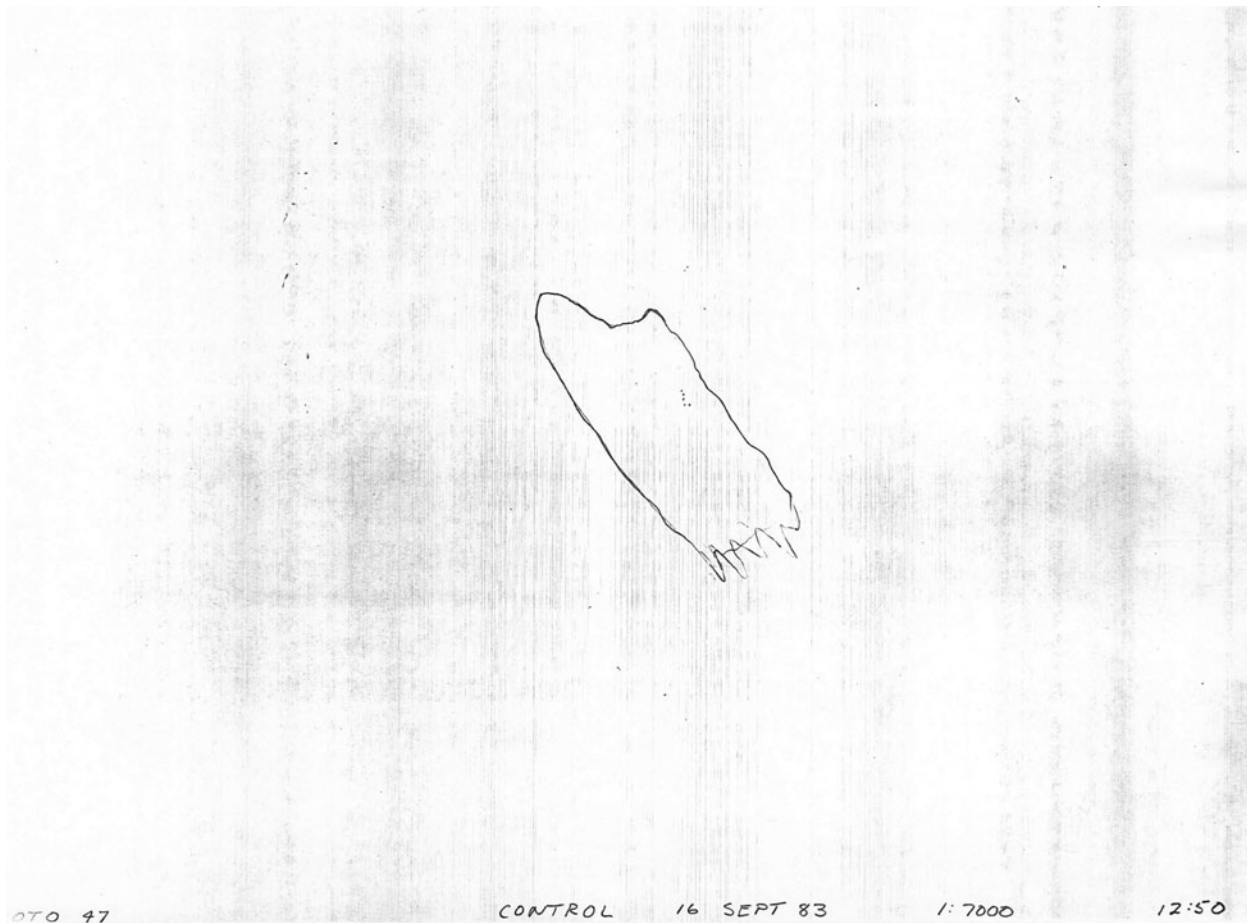
1:5600

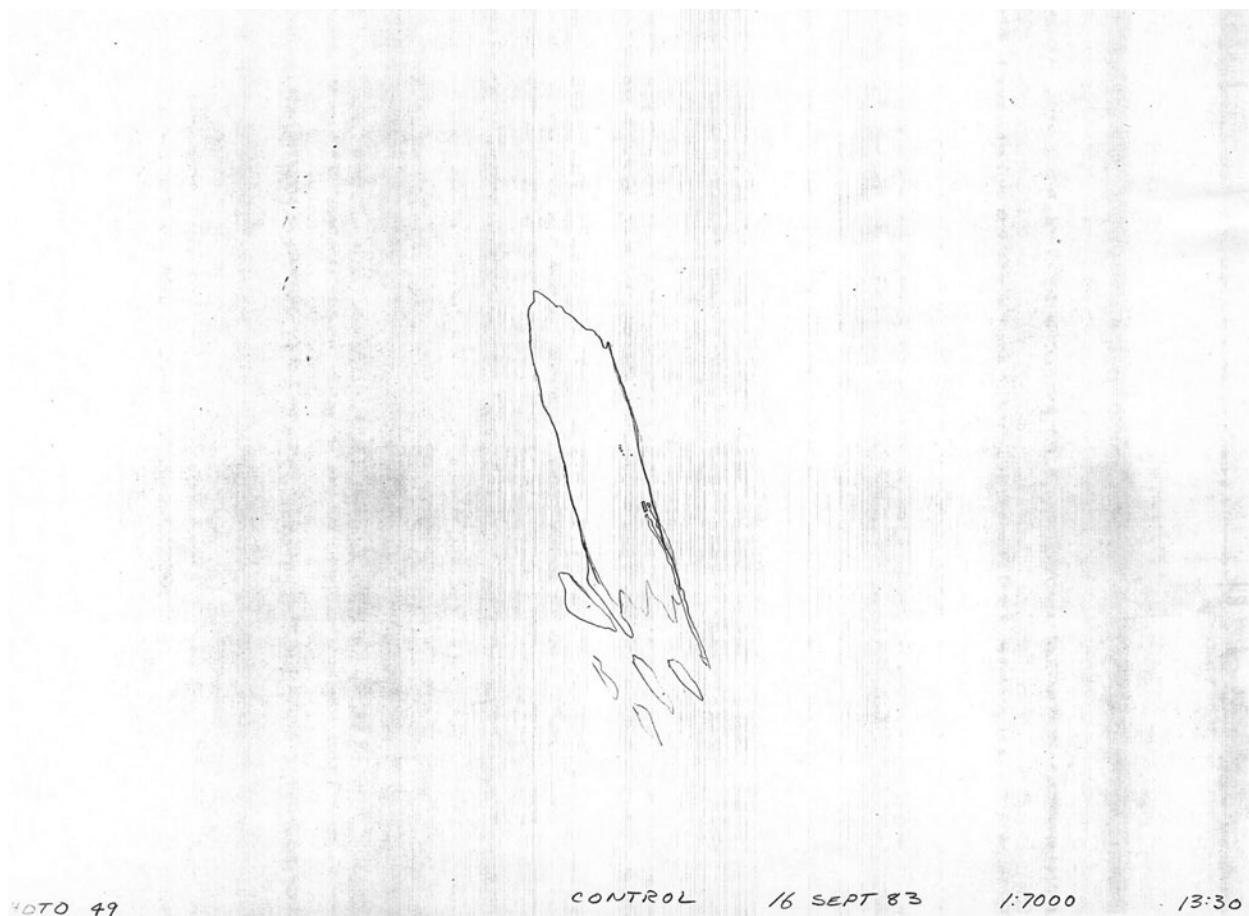
12:19

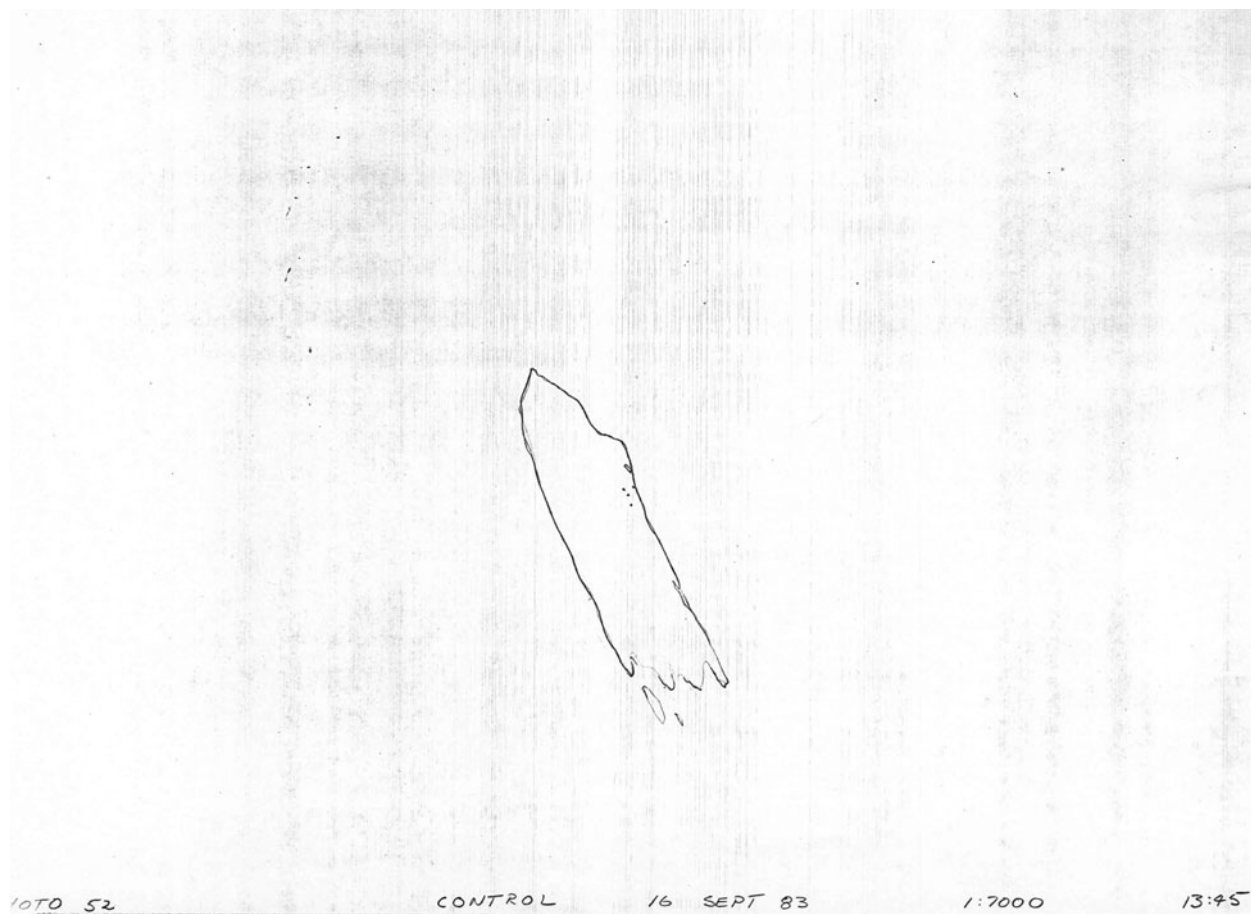




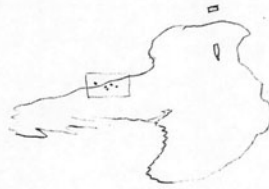








PICTORIALS OF RELATIVE POSITIONS
OF OIL SLICK TRACKING BUOYS
TEST DATE : SEPT. 17 1983



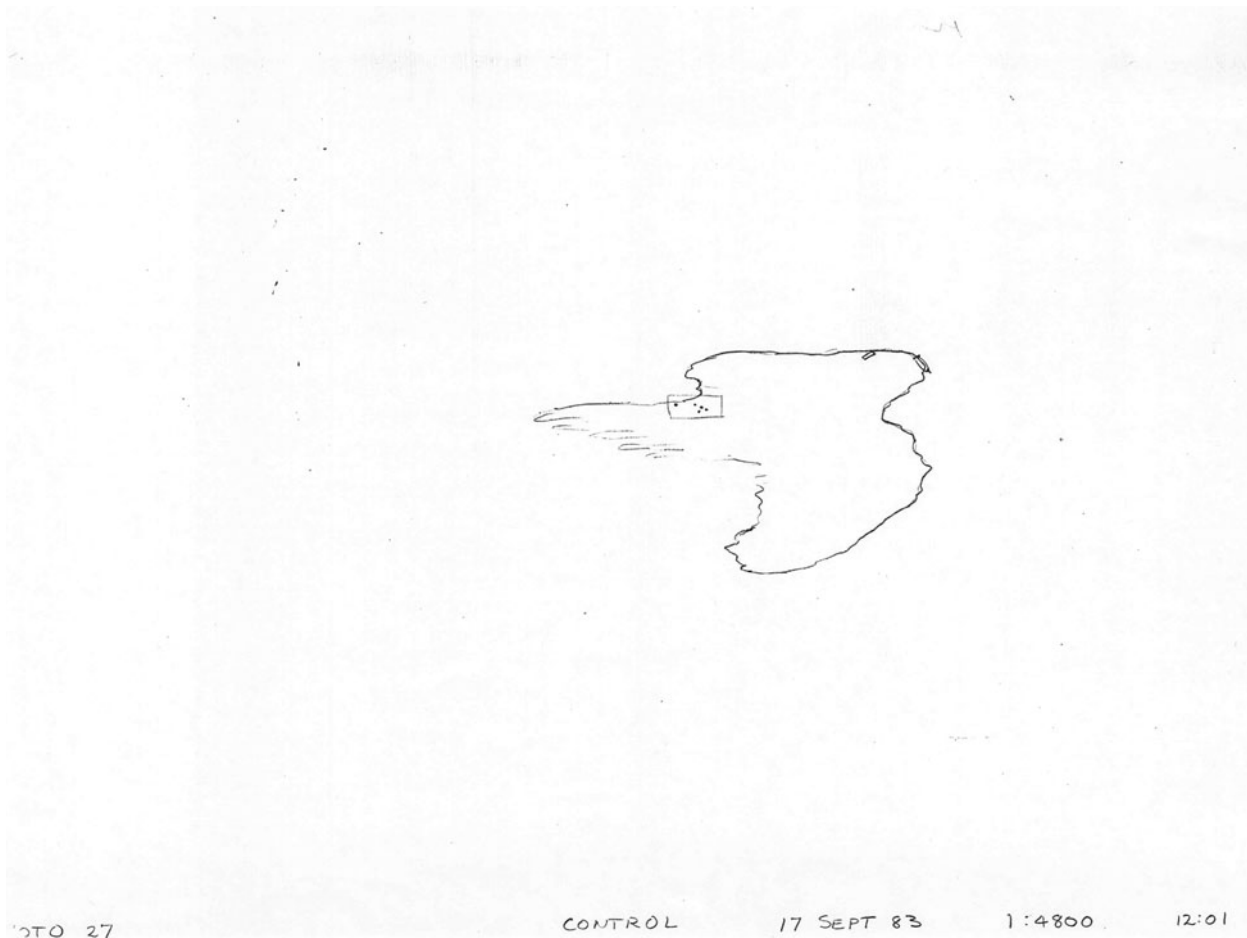
23

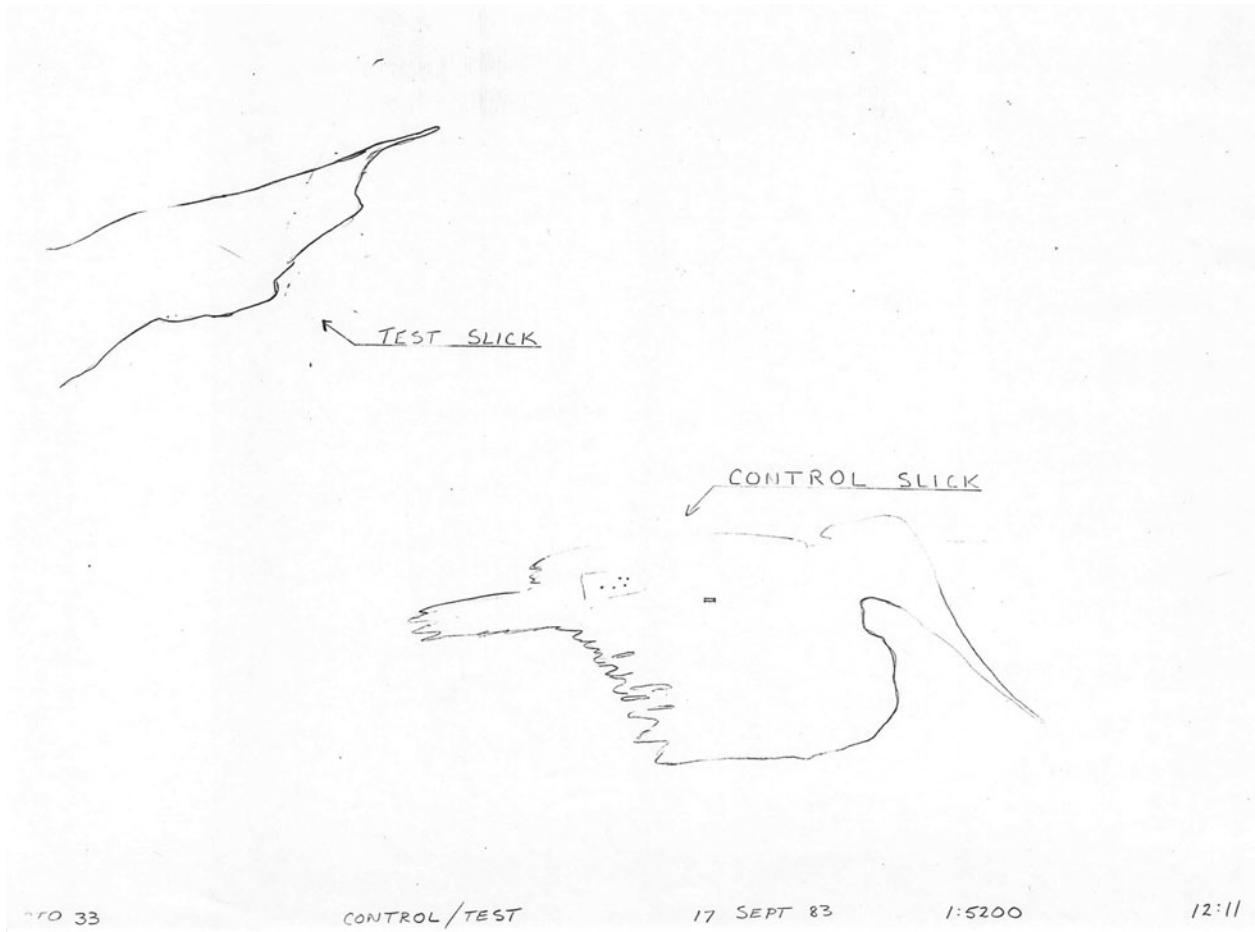
CONTROL

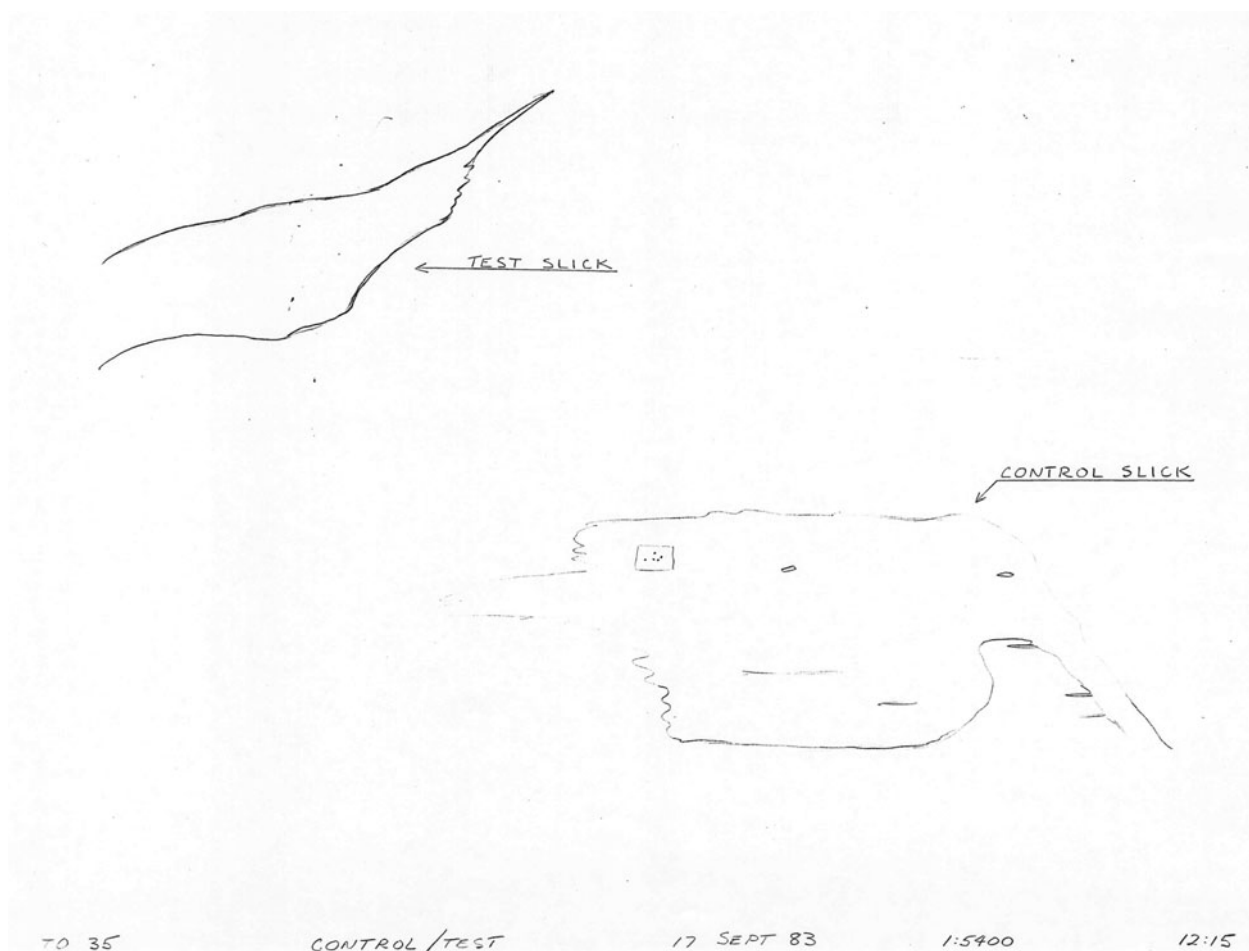
17 SEPT 83

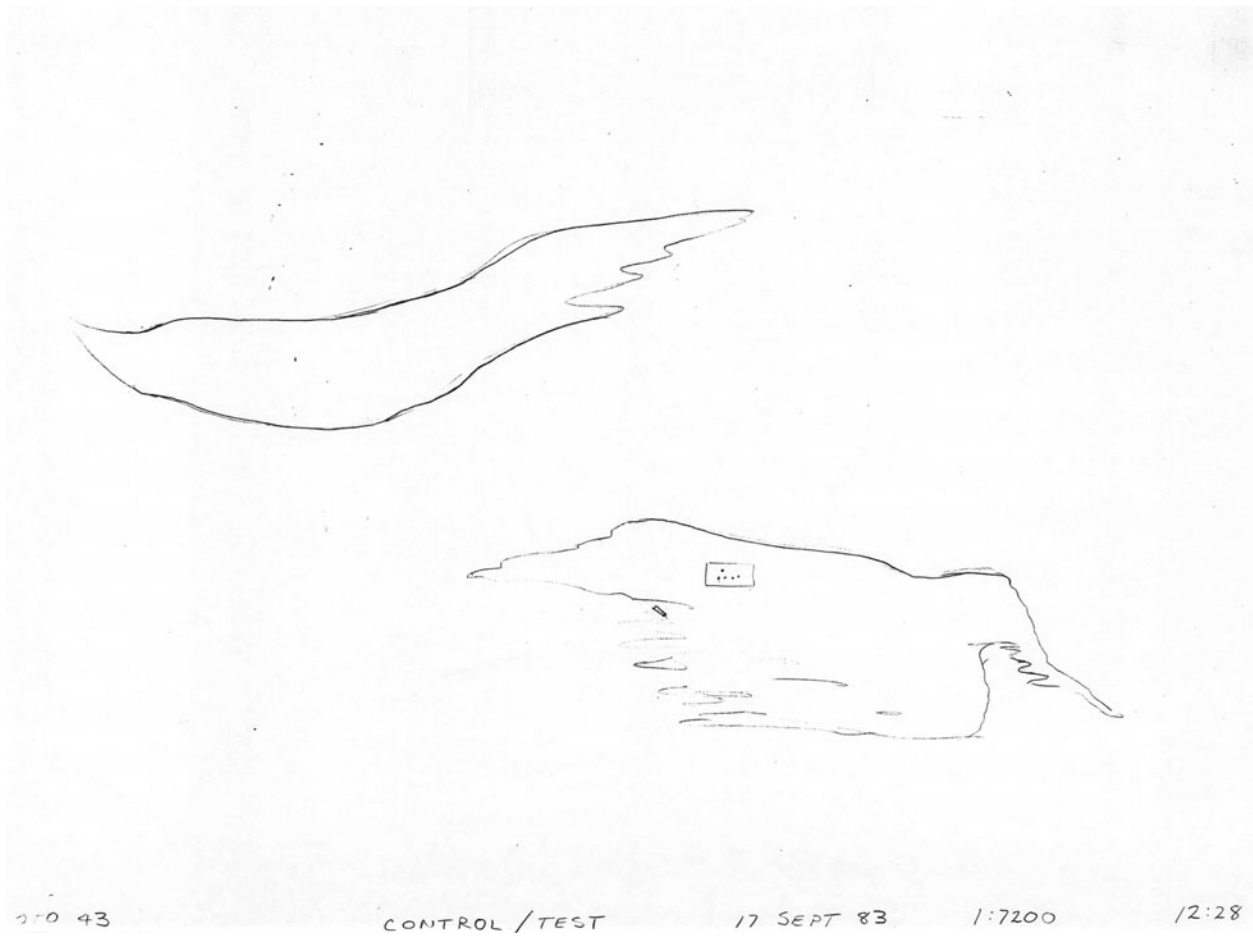
1:4800

11:54









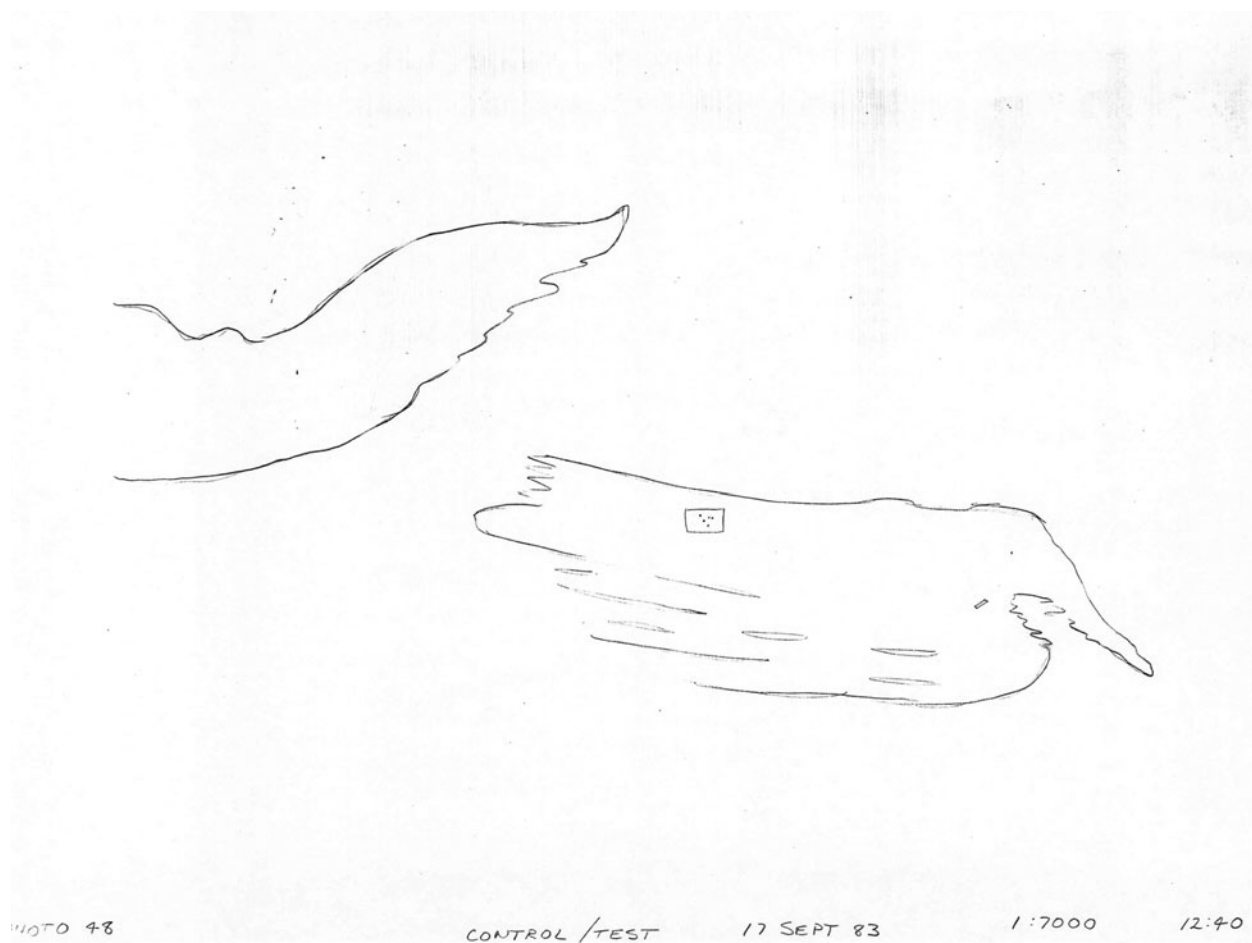


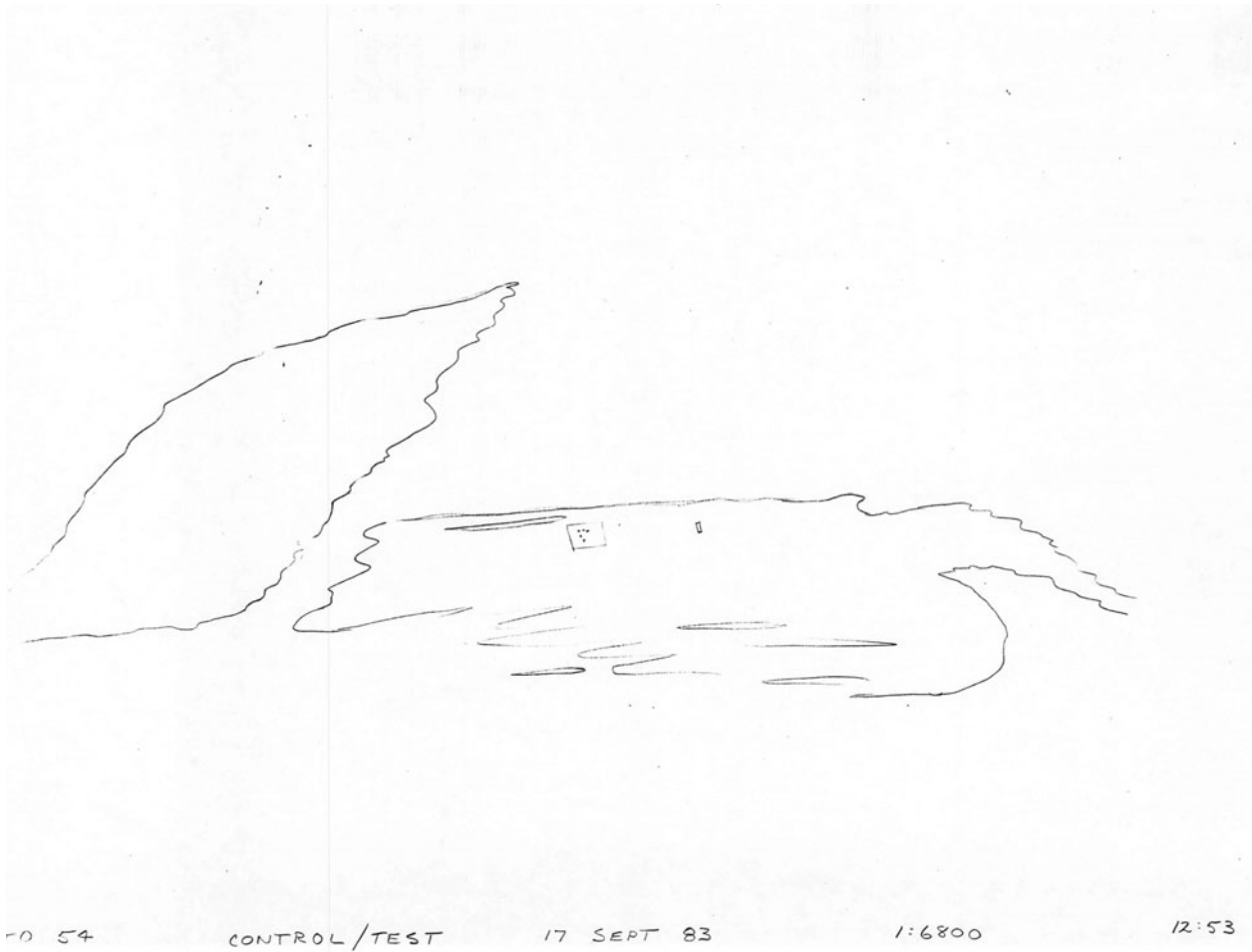
PHOTO 48

CONTROL / TEST

17 SEPT 83

1:7000

12:40



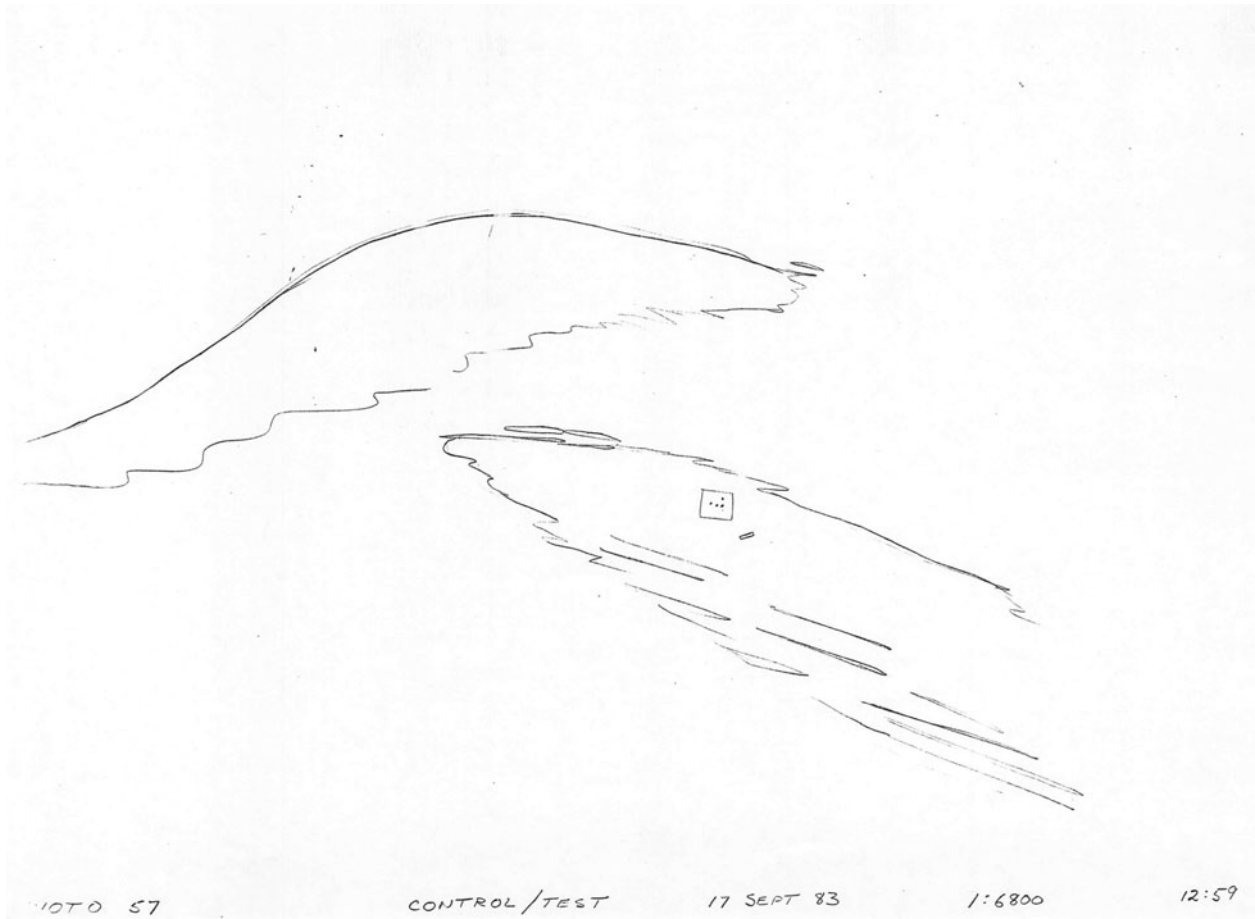


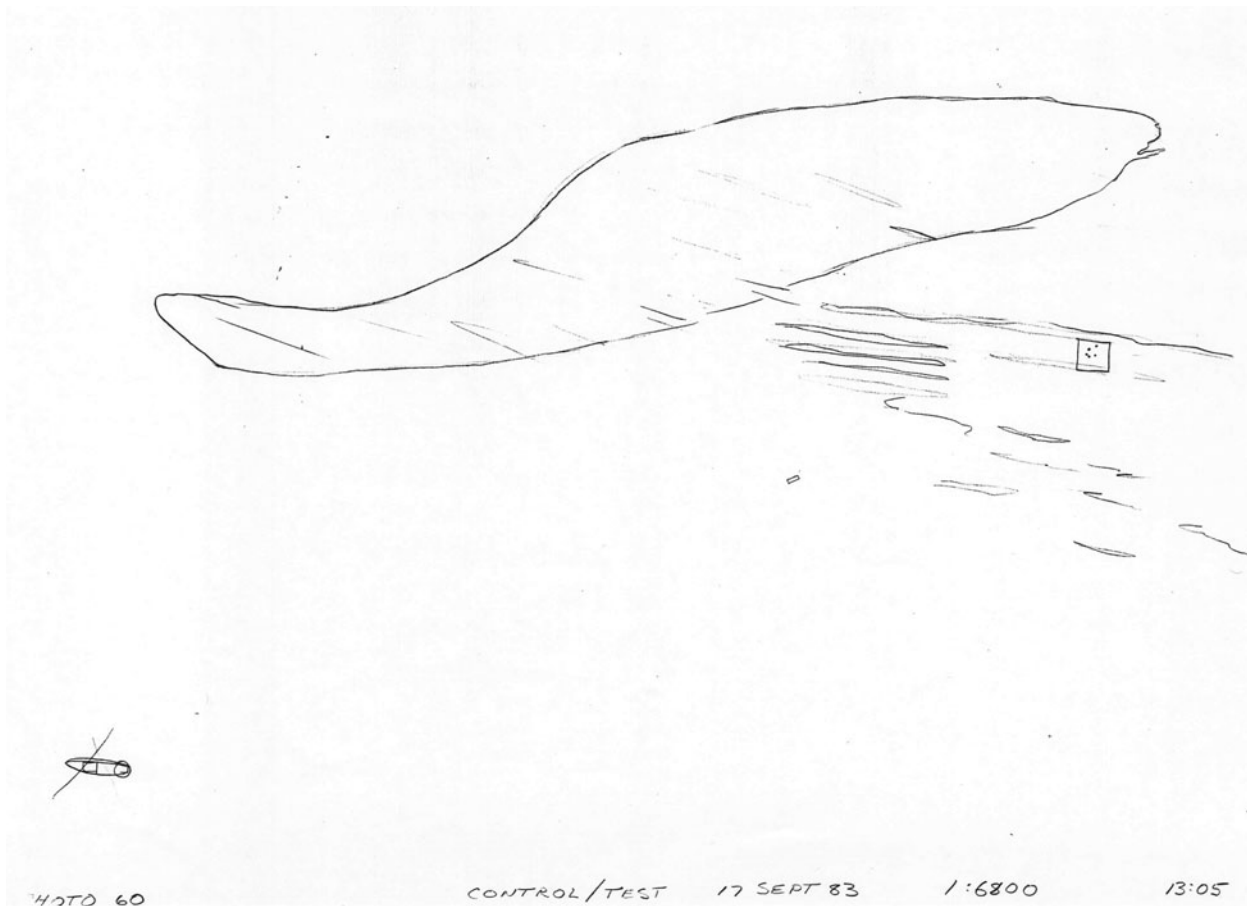
PHOTO 57

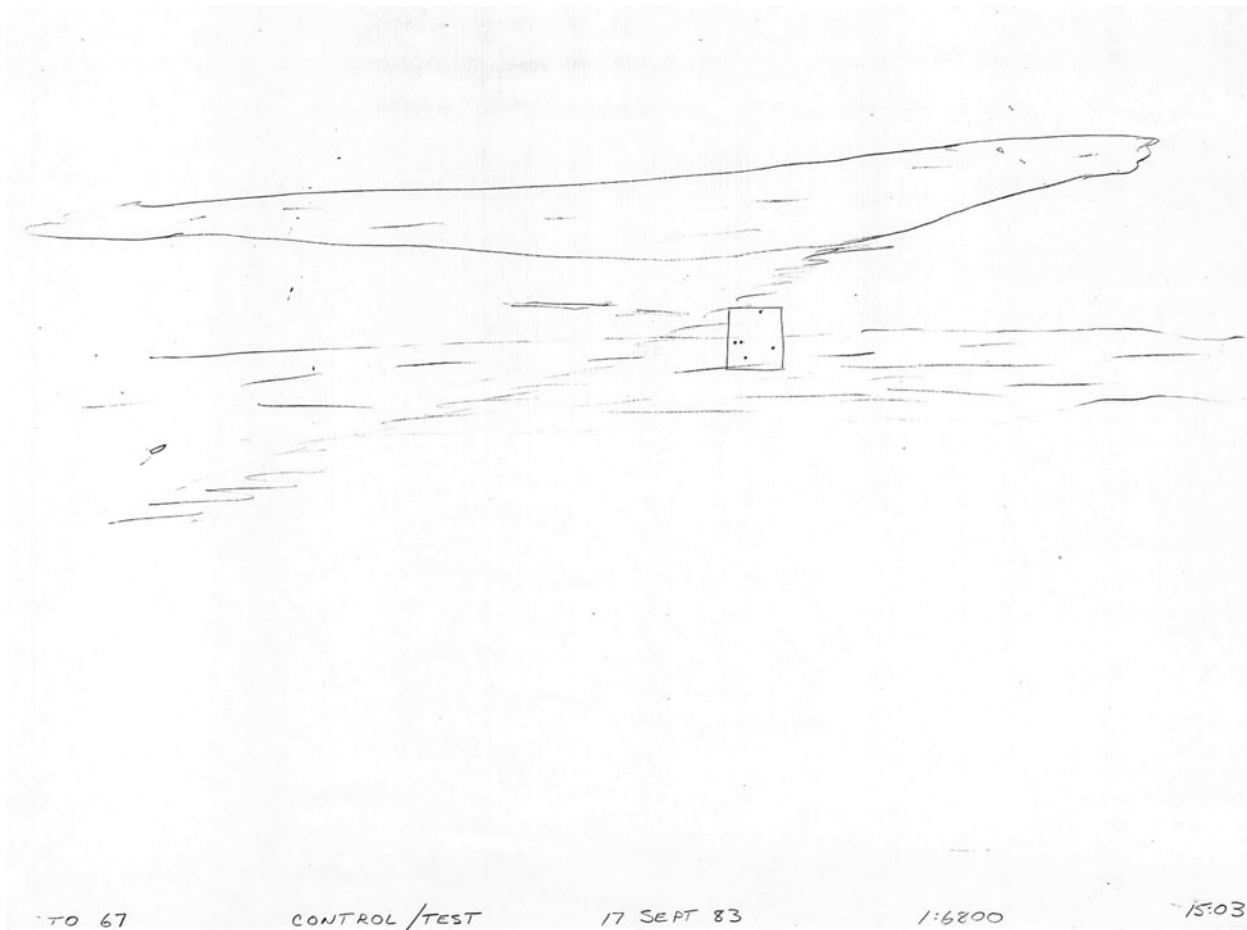
CONTROL/TEST

17 SEPT 83

1:6800

12:59





TO 67

CONTROL / TEST

17 SEPT 83

1:6200

15:03

