



Estimating Risk-Based Ship Transit Times in Ice using POLARIS

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Rising Tide of Arctic Maritime Activity



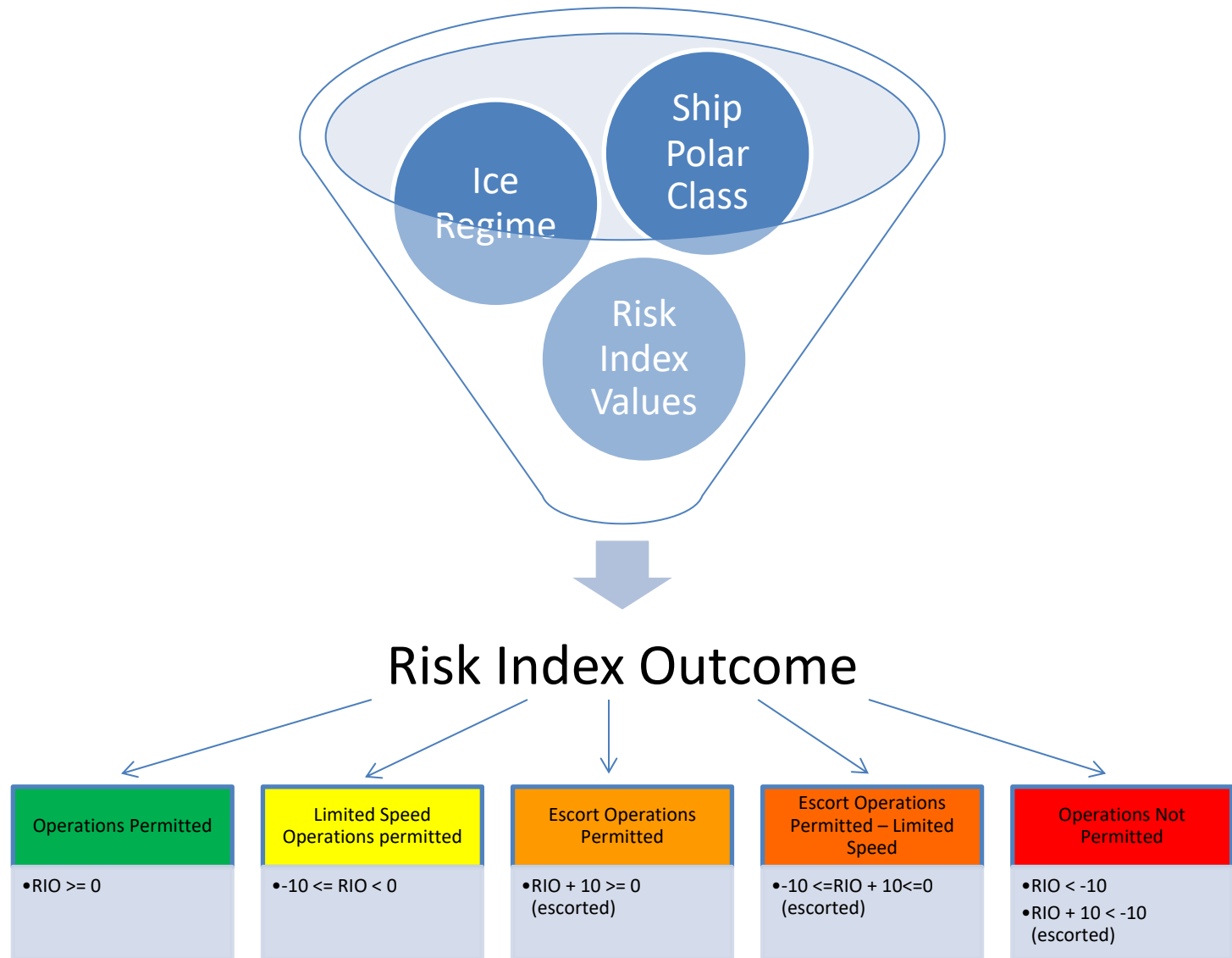
Maritime activity in the arctic is growing

- climate change is resulting in less ice in extent, duration, and thickness,
- Ship design and construction,
- economic drivers are inducing growth in resource extraction traffic, and
- adventure tourism.


The situation is dynamic demanding robust risk management and governance processes

- harsh weather,
- variable operating conditions,
- Poor communications and charting,
- Remoteness,
- Environmentally sensitive, and
- lack of straightforward emergency response options
- Lack of accident data to support risk-based decision making

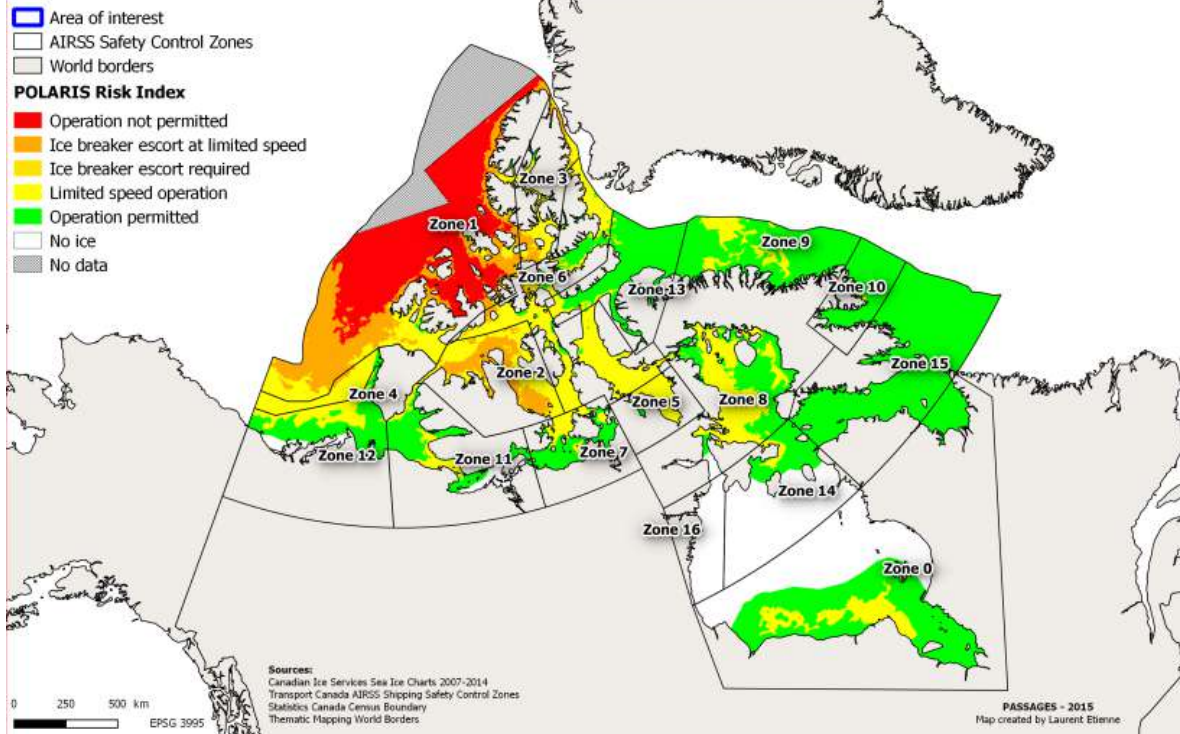
POLARIS Risk Index Outcome (RIO)



Deck Plate POLARIS Assessment

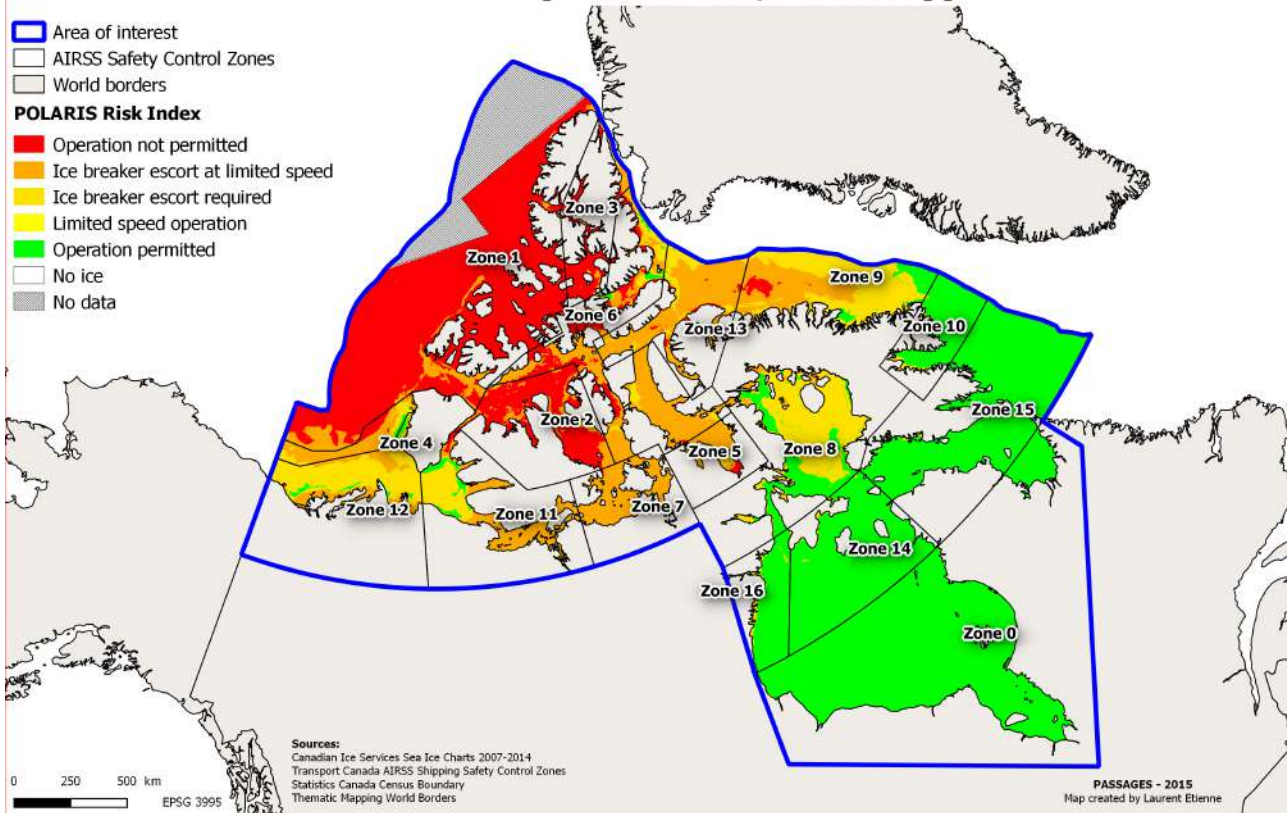
	Polar Ship Category	Ice Class	RIO	Result
	A	PC1	17	OP
		PC2	13	OP
		PC3	13	OP
		PC4	6	OP
		PC5	2	OP
Ice Regime	B	PC6	-5	ONP
		PC7	-12	ONP
4/10 Second Year Ice, 3/10 Thick First Year Ice (Decayed), 3/10 Ice Free	C	IAS	-12	ONP
		1A	-19	ONP
		1B	-19	ONP
		1C	-22	ONP
		Not Ice Strengthened	-26	ONP

Average Polaris RIO - PC 7 Week 34 (August)



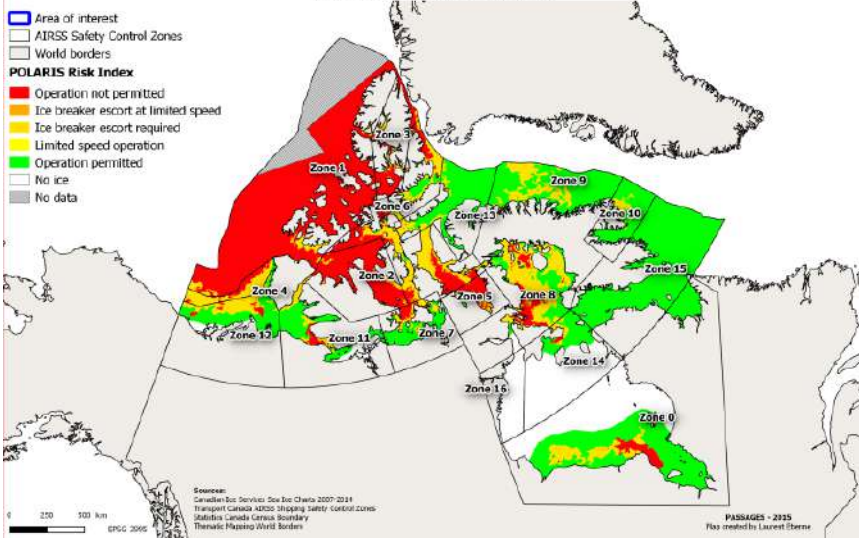
Wide-Area POLARIS Assessment

Average Polaris RIO - IA Week 01 (December, January)

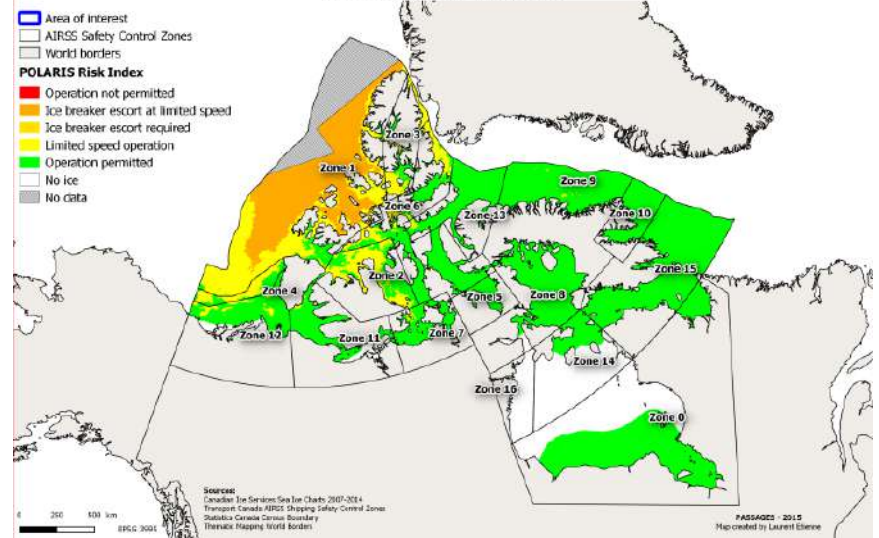


RIO Visualization – 52 Week Trend

**Average Polaris RIO - NOT IS
Week 34 (August)**

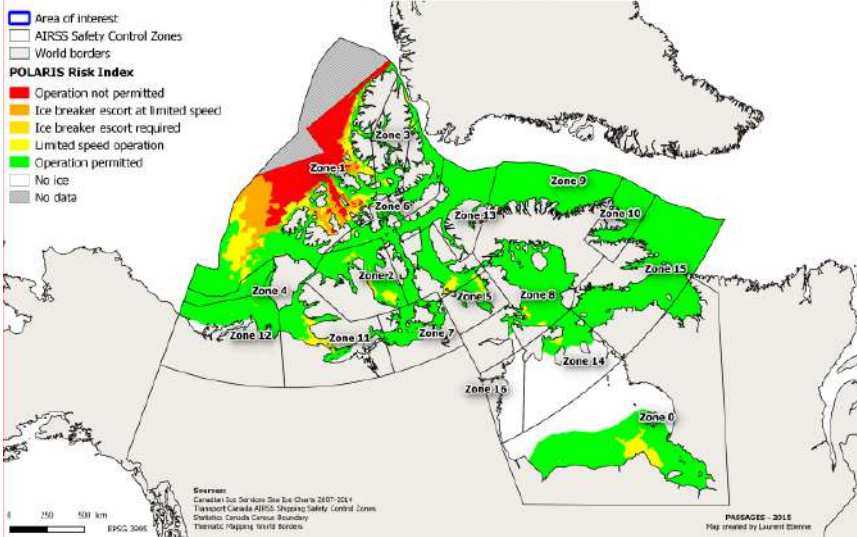


**Average Polaris RIO - PC 5
Week 34 (August)**

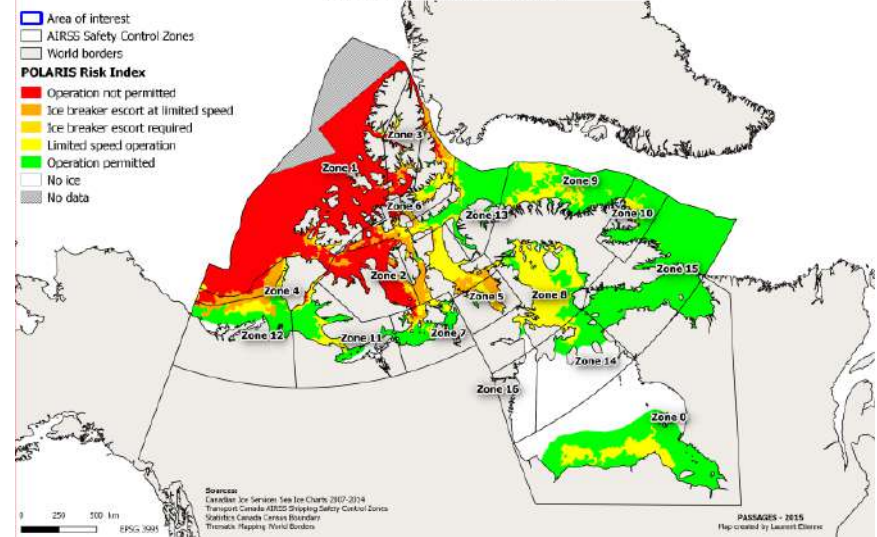


Varying Ship Polar Classification

**Maximum Polaris RIO - PC 7
Week 34 (August)**



**Minimum Polaris RIO - PC 7
Week 34 (August)**



Varying Statistical Aggregation of Historical RIO

Risk-Based Ship Transit
Times in Ice using
POLARIS

Estimating Ship Transit Time

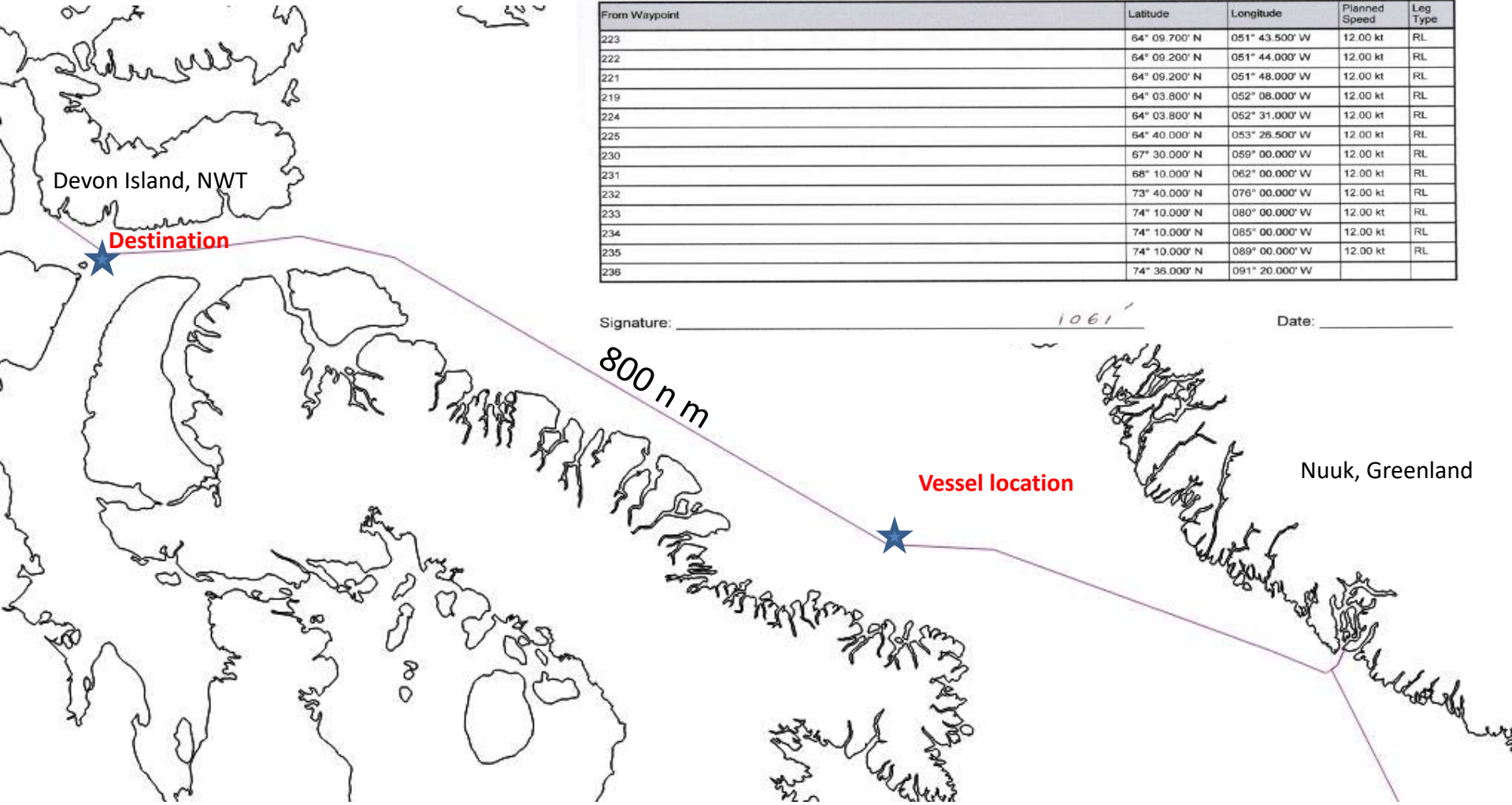
2012 Nov 08 15:20:01 Quebec

48 NUUK to GAS IN

1 of 1

Route Plan

From Waypoint	Latitude	Longitude	Planned Speed	Leg Type
223	64° 09.700' N	051° 43.500' W	12.00 kt	RL
222	64° 09.200' N	051° 44.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
221	64° 09.200' N	051° 48.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
219	64° 03.800' N	052° 08.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
224	64° 03.800' N	052° 31.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
225	64° 40.000' N	053° 25.500' W	12.00 kt	RL
230	67° 30.000' N	059° 00.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
231	68° 10.000' N	062° 00.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
232	73° 40.000' N	076° 00.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
233	74° 10.000' N	080° 00.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
234	74° 10.000' N	085° 00.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
235	74° 10.000' N	089° 00.000' W	12.00 kt	RL
238	74° 35.000' N	091° 20.000' W		



Signature: _____

1061'

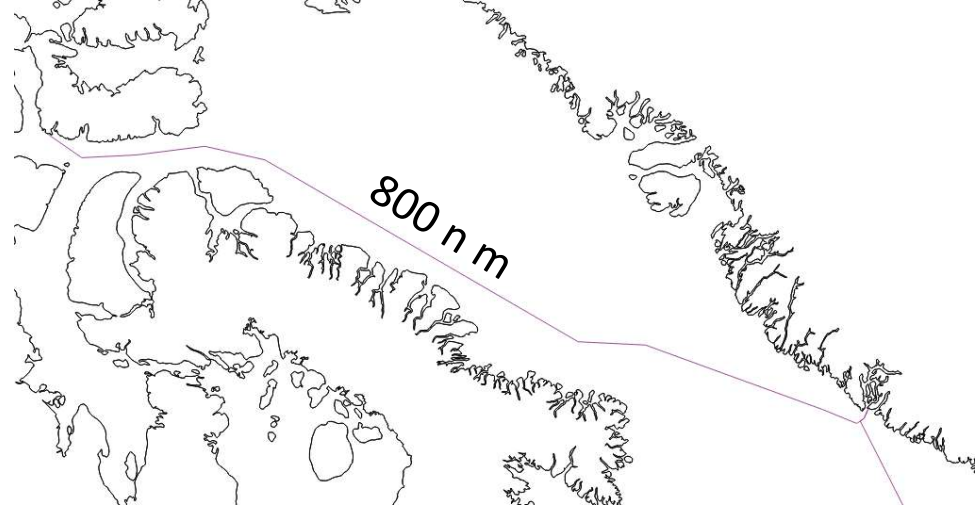
Date: _____

800 n m

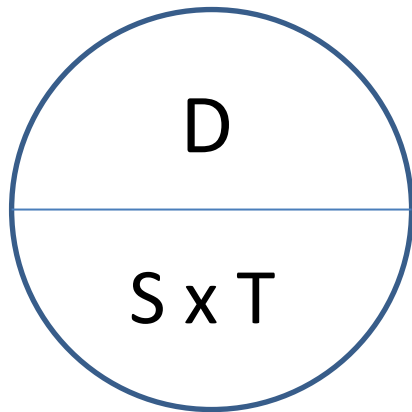
Vessel location

Nuuk, Greenland

Traditional ETA



Conventional estimate of response ETA



$$D = 800\text{nm}$$

$$S = 12 \text{ kts}$$

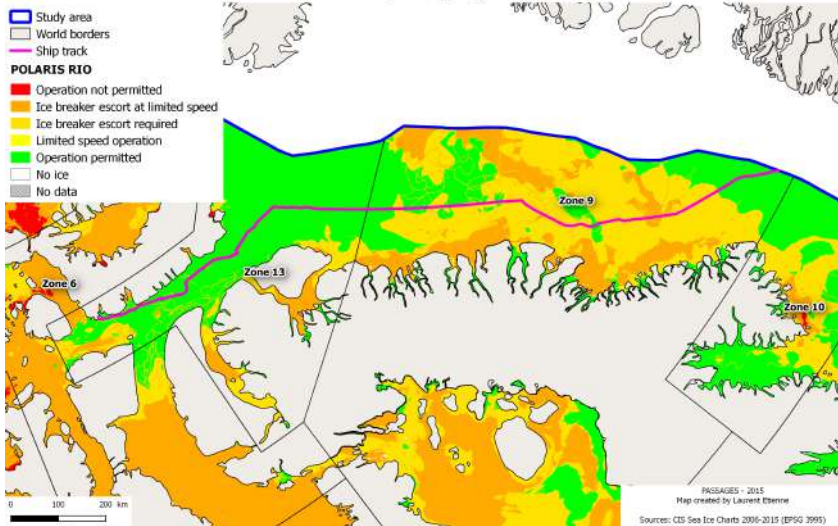
$$T = ?$$

$$T = \frac{800}{12} = 67 \text{ hours}$$

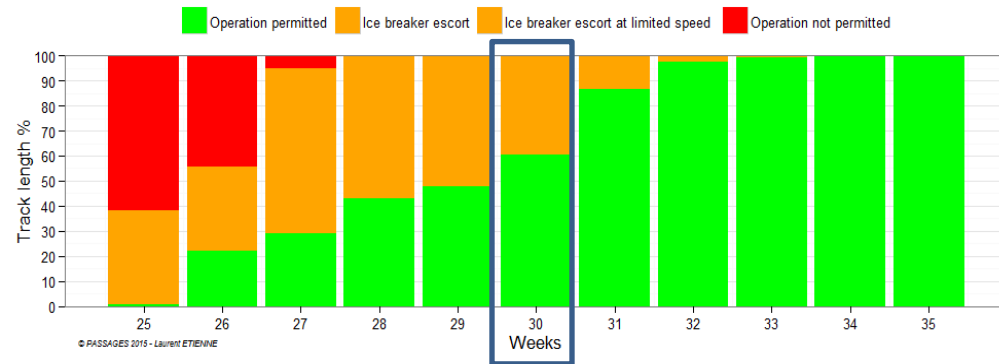
POLARIS Risk-Based ETA in Ice

Median Polaris Index - IA vessel - Week 30

Ship voyage



Median POLARIS RIO Quest track length ratio - IA vessel



Week 30 Response ETA using 2007 – 2014 median RIO value

$$\frac{\sum_{k=1}^5 D_{ijtk}}{S_{jk} \times T_{ijt}}$$

$$T_{ijt} = ?$$

$$D_{ijtk} = [1,9,30,1: 480] , [1,9,30,2: 320] , [1,9,30,3: 0] , [1,9,30,4: 0] , [1,9,30,5: 0];$$

$$S_{jk} = [9,1: 12] , [9,2: 6] , [9,3: 4] , [9,4: 2] , [9,5: 0.5];$$

$$T_{ijt} = \sum_{k=1}^5 \frac{D_{ijtk}}{S_{jk}} = \frac{480}{12} + \frac{0}{8} + \frac{320}{6} + \frac{0}{3} + \frac{0}{.5} = 93 \text{ hours (+ 39\%)}$$

Making Sense of Ship
Observations in Ice using
POLARIS

CFAV QUEST Planned Route



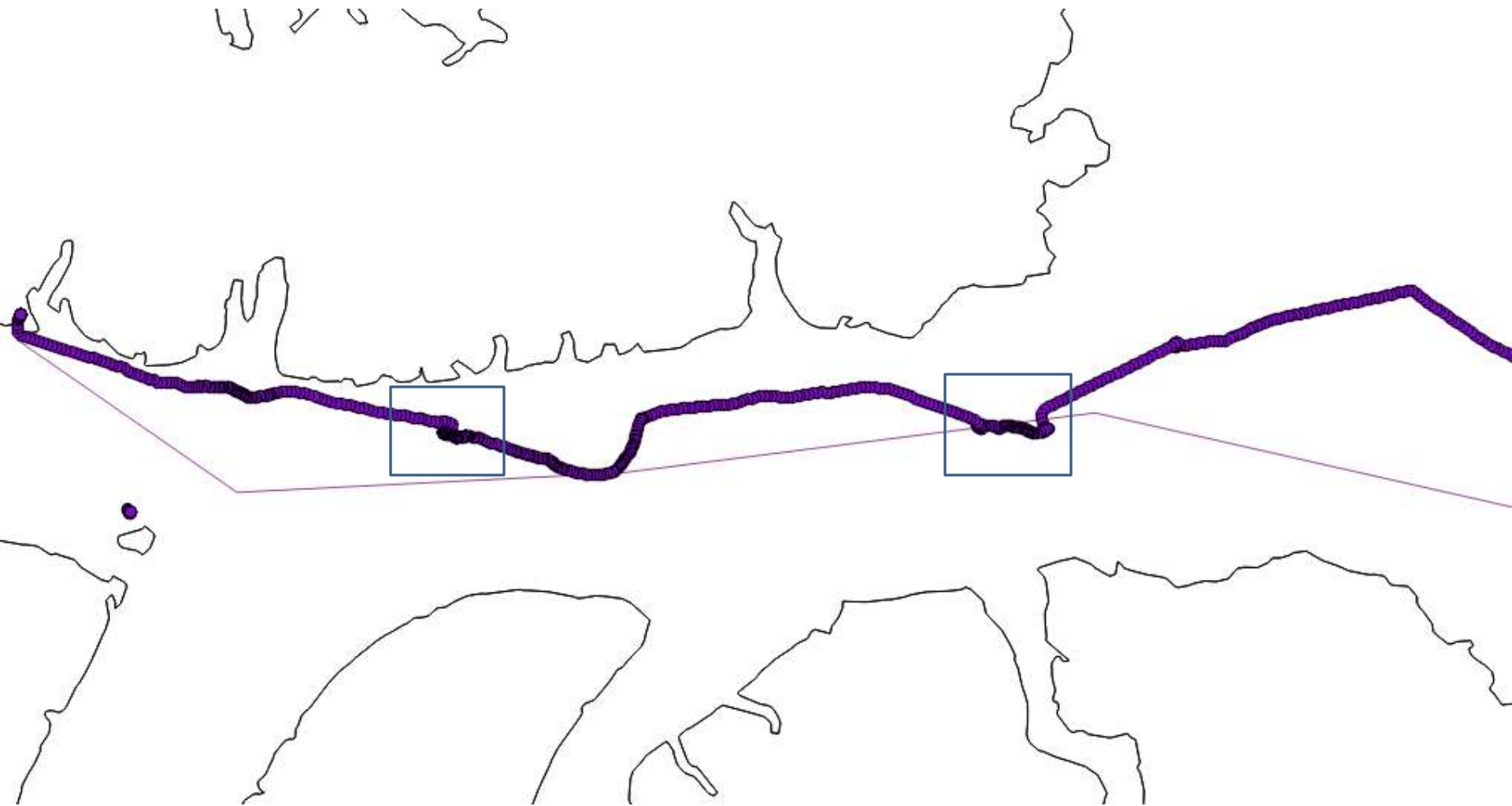
Ship Observations Along a Route - satAIS



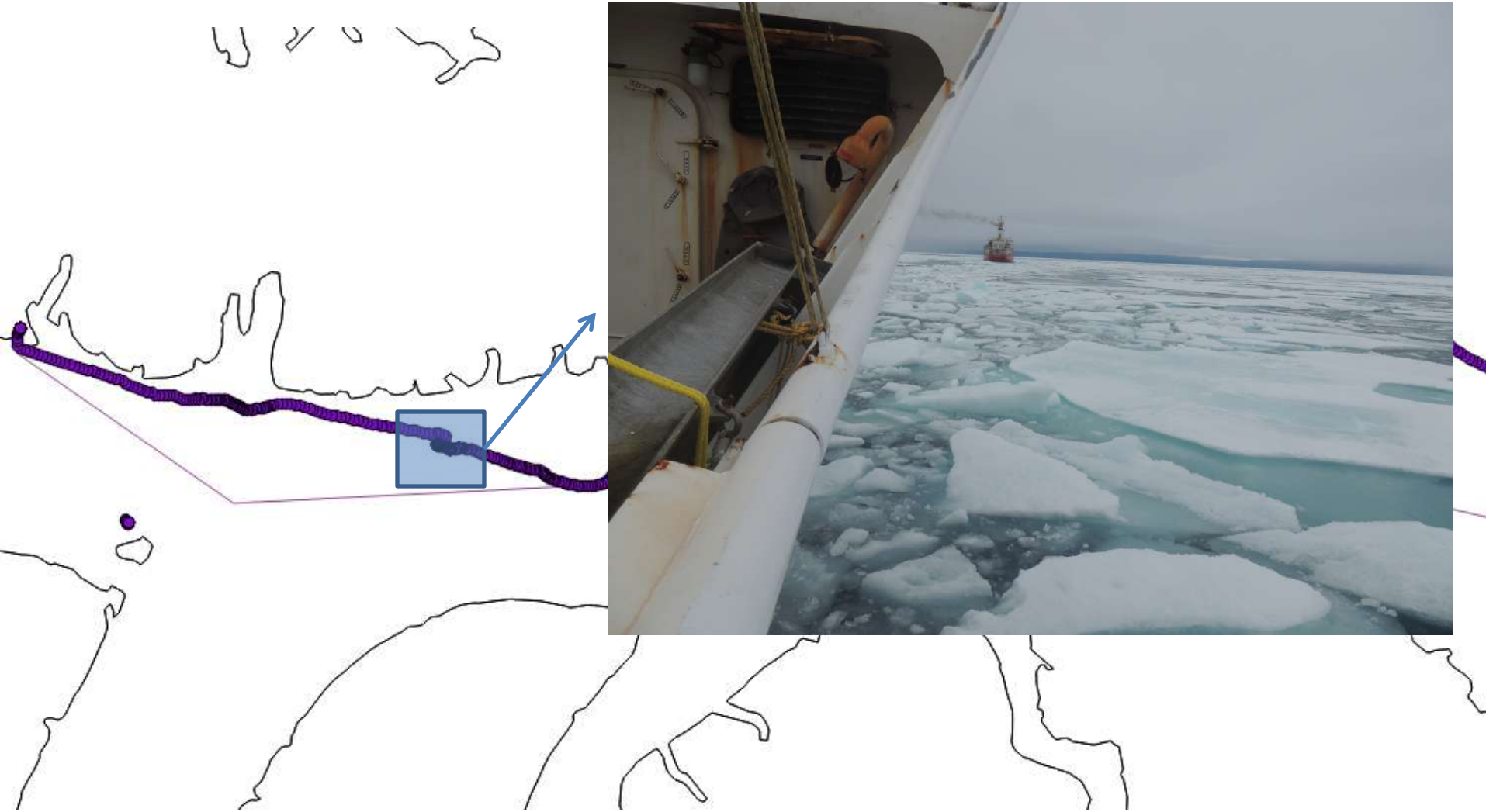
CFAV Quest Executed Route



What is going on here?

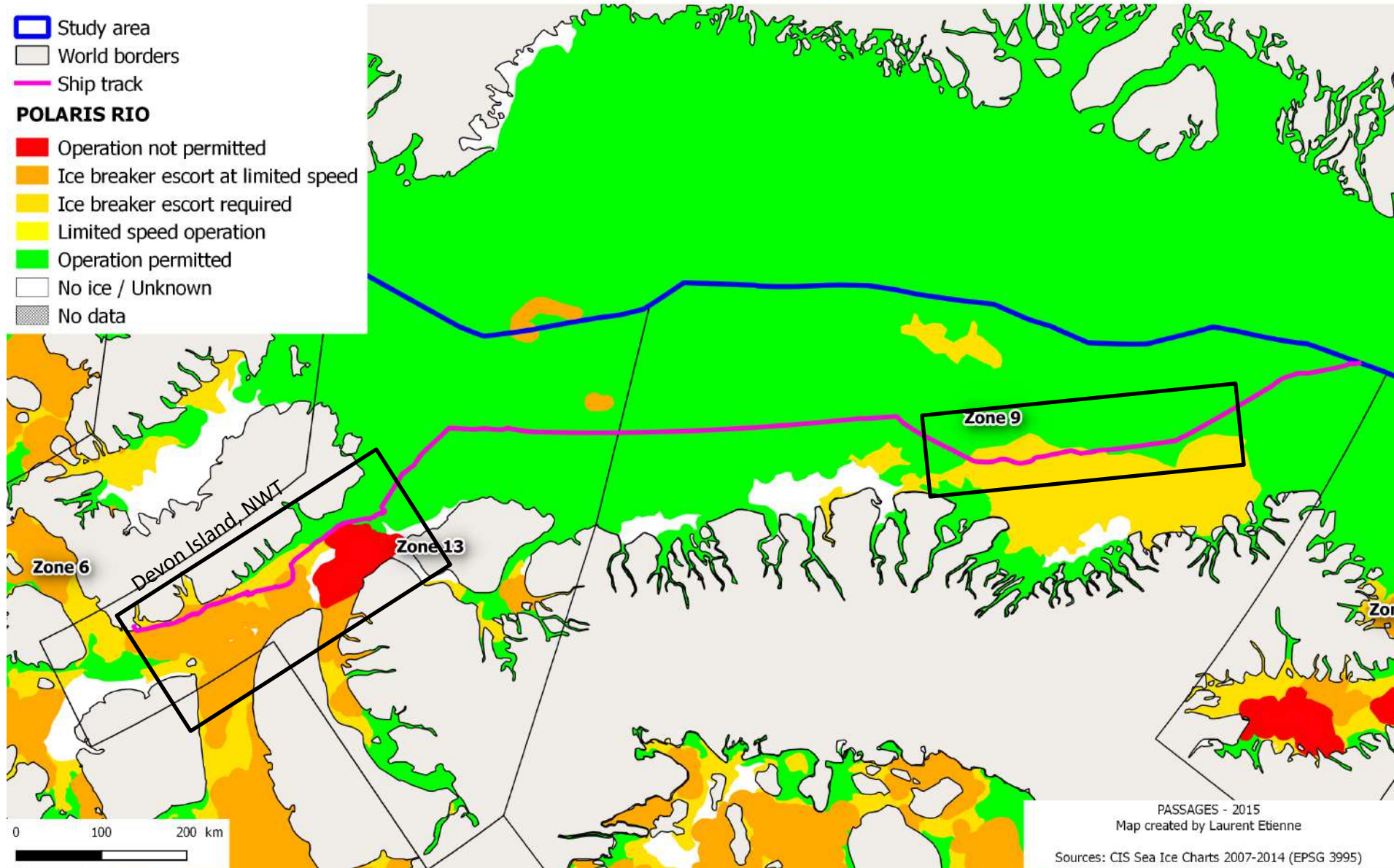


The view from the ship



Polaris Index - IA vessel - Week 30 - 07/2012

GPS ship track



Data Exfiltration via
Satellite Communications

Local Observations
Coverage



Platform as a Sensor Initiative



QUESTIONS?