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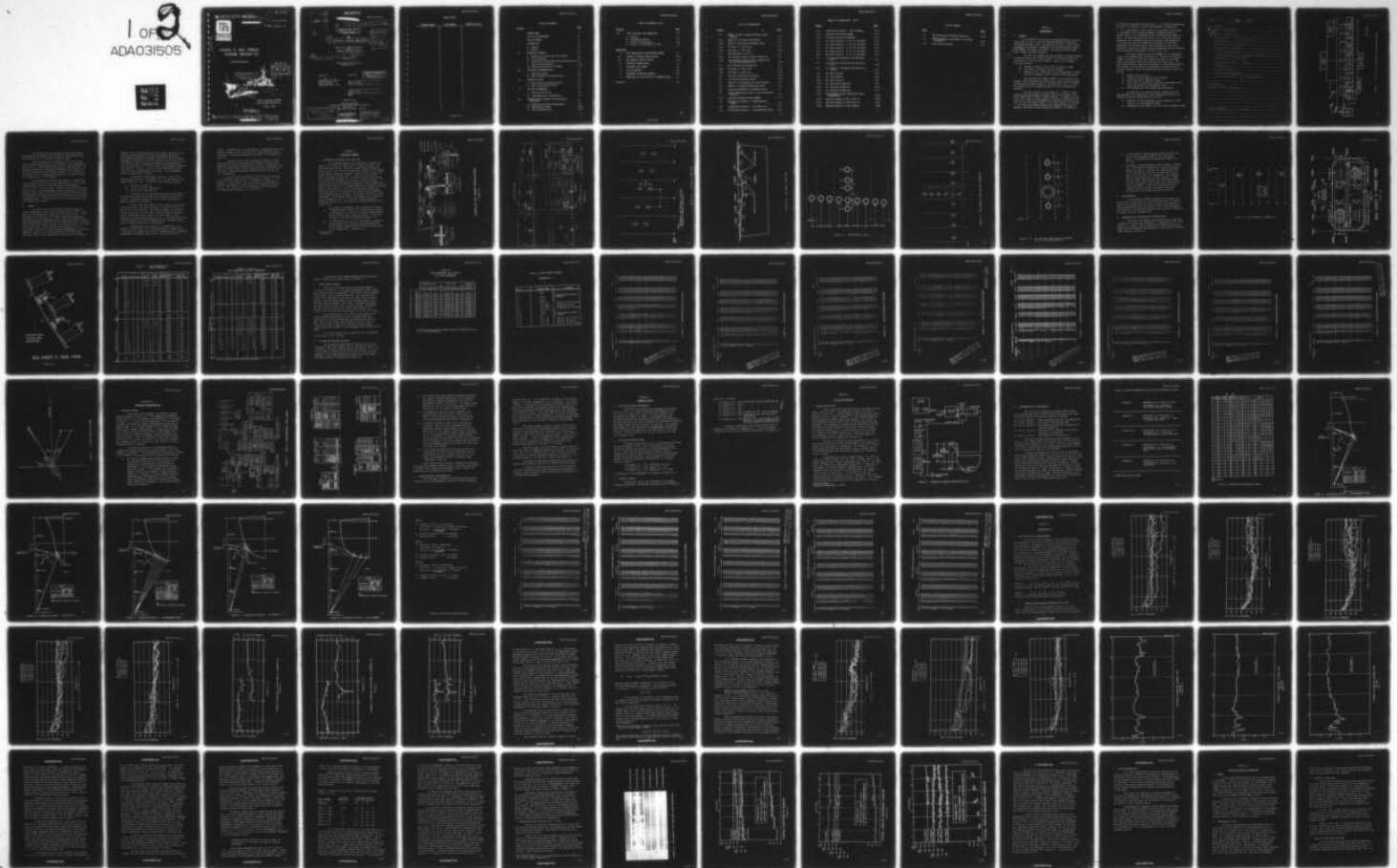
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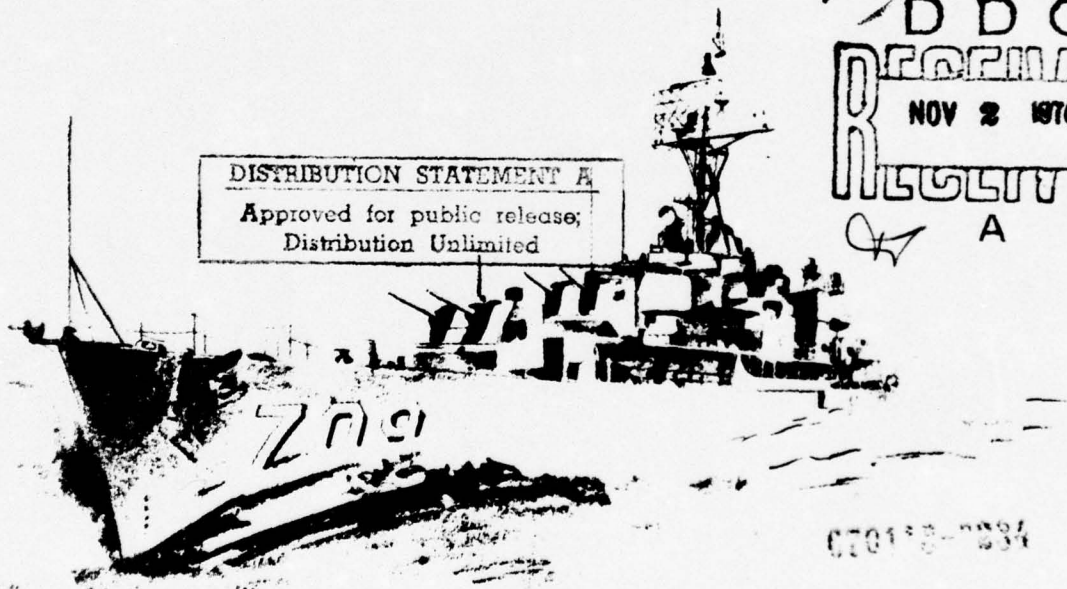
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PURVIS II SEA TRIALS INTERIM REPORT (U)

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PURVIS II SEA TRIALS.

INTERIM REPORT (U)

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by
N. Nesenoff, R. Newman and D. Chase

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CHANGE SHEET

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SECTION I
INTRODUCTION

A. GENERAL

→ The PURVIS II Sea Trials were performed during June and July, 1966, as part of the C/P (Conformal/Planar) Array Sonar Development Program, under the direction of the U.S. Navy, Bureau of Ships. The program is managed by the Navy Electronics Laboratory (NEL), San Diego, California, and the David Taylor Model Basin (DTMB) Carderock, Maryland.

← next page
The sea test program has been designed to acquire desired information which will provide a basis for critical design considerations on the C/P Array Program. Some of the principal decisions include:

- a) Whether to build an array with or without a dome
- b) The choice of element size and spacing
- c) Whether to use a sonar keel, pod configuration, or mount the array integrally with the ship in the same manner.

The destroyer USS PURVIS (DD709) was instrumented with various sonar hydrophones and electronics, ship's motion sensors, motion picture cameras, magnetic tape recorders, etc., to record the desired data in a medium suitable for data processing and analysis.

The first series of sea trials (i.e., PURVIS I) were conducted during February and March, 1966 in the Tongue of the Ocean (TOTO) area of Andros Island, Bahamas. A complete description of the sonar and instrumentation equipment installed on the ship for the C/P Program PURVIS I Sea Trials appears in Reference 1. The data processing equipment and techniques used for the magnetic tape data recorded during both PURVIS I and PURVIS II

Sea Trials are described in Reference 2. An initial documentation of some of the PURVIS I acoustic data appears in Reference 3.

cont. → The purpose of this report is to provide a description of the PURVIS II C/P Program equipment configuration and to present some of the preliminary acoustic data from the PURVIS II tests. A final report will be issued later containing computed parameters such as normalized cross-correlations and normalized cross-spectral densities (amplitude and phase) for selected hydrophone pairs during passive and transmission tests, noise spectra as a function of ship's speed, hydrophone size and location, strut-hydrophone transmission loss data, etc. ←

The basic shipboard system of PURVIS II is illustrated in the block diagram shown in Figure 1-1. The Sea Trial Director (DTMB) is located in the ship's bridge from where he can make visual observations while directing each sea trial "run". The TRG Console Operator supervises operations in the Recording Center. This includes the initiation and termination of operations for various equipment during the preparation and duration of each run, such as:

- a) Magnetic tape recorders
- b) "Fish-eye" stereo motion picture cameras
- c) Bubble generators (Masker system)
- d) Index lamp (to synchronize underwater photographs with tape data during the photographic runs)
- e) Driver-amplifiers and transmitting hydrophones

In addition, the Console-Operator communicates with and supervises the operation of other shipboard facilities (as directed by the Sea Trial Director) such as:

- a) Extension of the retractable strut containing a transmitter, to a predetermined length
- b) Variations in the bubble flow rate from the masker system.

(#2) * Destroyers
OK - 17/1, ~~17/1~~, 13/10

Descriptors

* SEA TESTING

(#1) * SONAR ARRAYS

* DEVELOPMENT TESTS

CONFORMAL STRUCTURES

PLANAR STRUCTURES

ACOUSTIC DATA

HYDROPHONES

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT

PASSIVE SYSTEMS

TRANSMISSION LOSS

STRUTS

CAVITATION

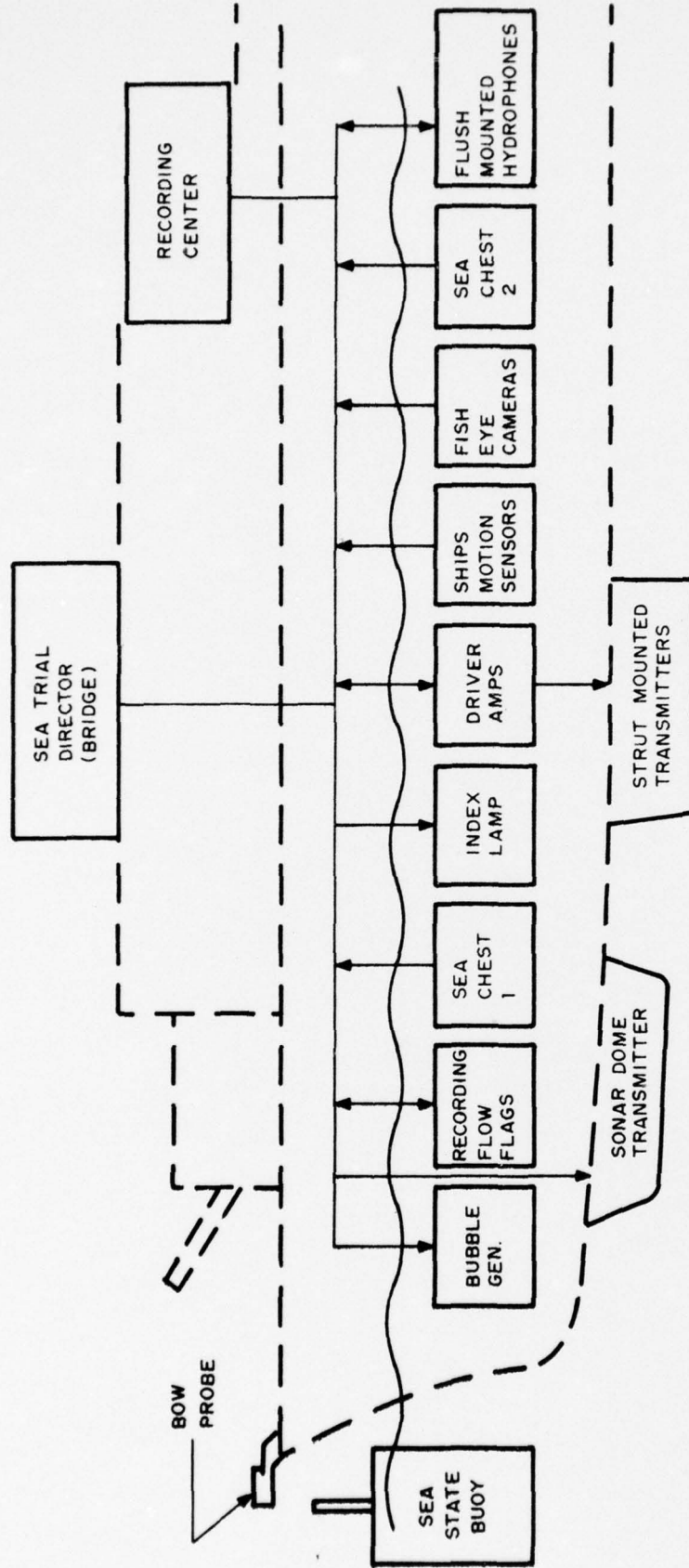
RETRACTABLE

UNDERWATER PHOTOGRAPHY

Identifiers

* DD 709 VESSEL

Mod. abstract p. 1-1, 1-2



NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE 1-1 PURVIS II BASIC SHIPBOARD SYSTEM, BLOCK DIAGRAM

The signals from the hydrophones and accelerometers installed for the PURVIS II Sea Trials are transmitted to the Recording Center for recording on magnetic tape.

The hydrophones were installed in two of the three large Sea Chests previously used in PURVIS I, and flush-mounted in two arrays: High Frequency (HF) and Low Frequency (LF). In addition, individual flush-mounted elements were installed at selected locations between frames 42 and 88. A description of the transducers and instrumentation appears in Sections II and III, respectively, of this report.

Five calibration fixtures were added to the port side of the ship at positions which were approximately at the center (longitudinal) of each of the five groups of hydrophones (i.e., HF array, LF array, etc). During in-situ (overside) calibration tests, a boom containing an acoustic projector (J-9) was placed at each fixture, and the received signals from each group of hydrophones associated with the fixture position were recorded on magnetic tape. A description in the in-situ calibration operation appears in Section V.

B. SUMMARY

The PURVIS II Sea Trials were performed during the period commencing on June 22 and ending on July 20, 1966. The runs were chronologically divided into two major series: Naval Architecture and Acoustic. The Naval Architecture Series was also known as the photographic series, since both shipboard and external underwater cameras were used during this series to obtain data on water and bubble flow over the forward portion of the ship for selected ship's speed, heading with respect to sea, etc. Free-divers were used to obtain external photographic data during PURVIS II, and the test area selected was off Bimini Island. The ocean floor in this location was relatively too shallow for

acoustic runs, but was composed of very bright sand, which furnished an ideal background during photographic operations. Photographic operations frequently utilized the masker (bubble generator) system and an air hose placed in the bow wave to produce bubbles. Four recording flow flags and instrumentation were also installed on the ship's motion (low bandwidth) magnetic tape recorder. However, 3 of the 4 flow flags malfunctioned by the 2nd day of photographic operations. The photographic series was concluded on June 25.

The acoustic series began on June 27, when the USS PURVIS departed from Pt. Everglades, Fla. for the Tongue of the Ocean (TOTO) test area. The acoustic tests included 3 types:

- a) Overside calibrations
- b) Passive runs (No transmission)
- c) Active runs (Transmission)

Overside (In-situ) calibrations were performed while the ship was located in the TOTO area, during the period July 6 - July 12. A complete description of the In-Situ calibration operation appears in Section V.

Passive runs were generally 2 or 3 minutes in duration. During these runs, the ship travelled at a speed of either 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 knots. The ship's heading wrt sea (with respect to sea) was 0°, 90°, 180°, or 270° or was performing a turn by using either full rudder or 1/2 full rudder. Two different recording combinations were used: recording combination 1 which included all forward hydrophones, and recording combination 2, which included all aft hydrophones.

Transmission runs, using 3 or 4 transmitters, also included a passive portion of from 20 seconds to 1 minute prior to the start of transmission, and after transmission was terminated. Transmission frequencies were 1955 Hz, 2125 Hz, 2465 Hz and

2975 Hz. Transmitter No. 2, which was on a retractable strut, was usually extended 5 feet, with some runs occurring with shorter extensions. Transmission periods were usually 2 to 4 minutes in duration.

During the first week's operation, analysis of data indicated that the transmitting strut located at frame 58 was apparently cavitating at speeds above 20 knots. Accordingly, the strut was removed from the ship during the period between July 2 and July 5, limiting subsequent transmission tests to the use of 3 transmitters.

The final week of PURVIS II Sea Trials took the ship on a northbound course from Pt. Everglades to Newport, R.I., in search of "rough weather" (i.e., sea states of 3 and higher). However, the highest sea state encountered during the data run was "2". The last data run was recorded on July 20 and the USS PURVIS entered Newport, R.I. on July 21.

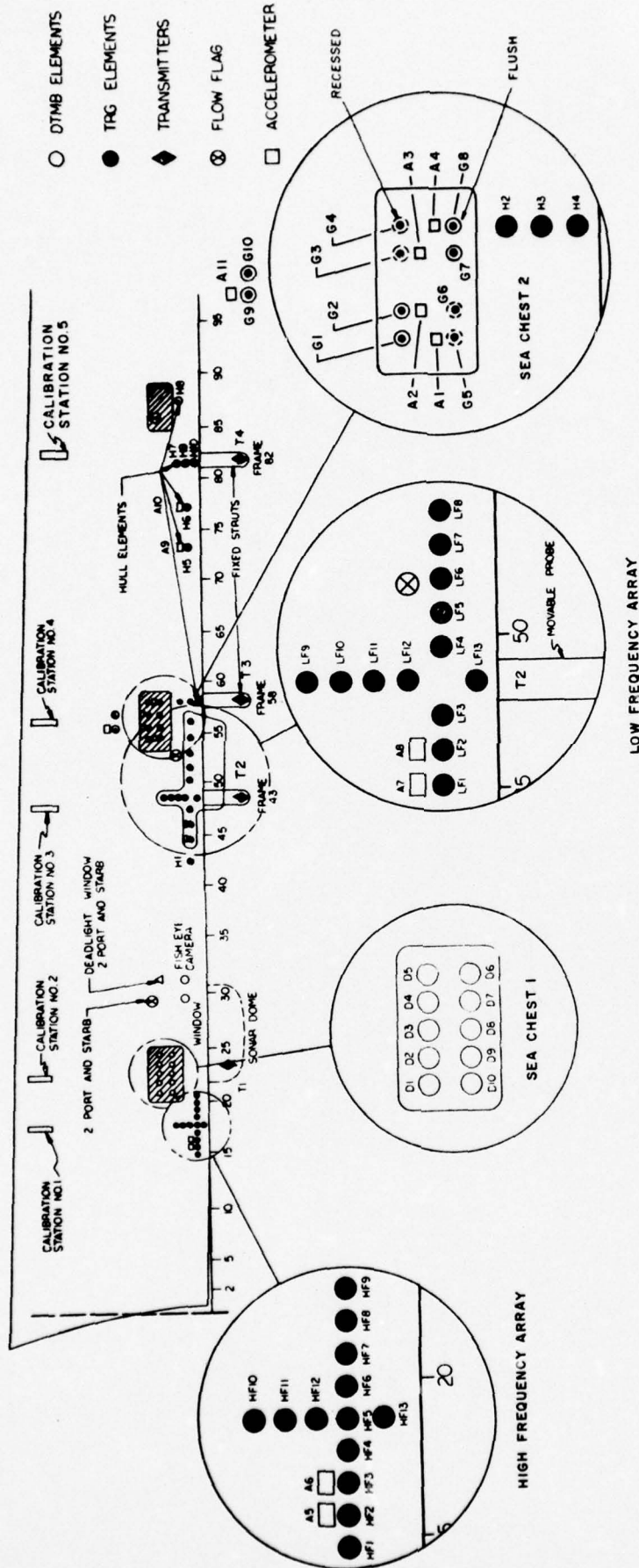
SECTION II
TRANSDUCER SUMMARY

A. HYDROPHONE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATIONS

The Conformal/Planar Sonar installation used for the PURVIS II Sea Trials is illustrated in Figures 2-1a and 2-1b. During the month of May, 1966, in a Boston Naval Shipyard dry dock, the port side of the USS PURVIS was modified by the removal of all PURVIS I acoustic receivers located in the 3 special sea chests and selected hull areas.* As part of the C/P Array Sonar Development Program, the ship was retrofitted with 46 TRG 5" receivers and 10 DTMB FS-13 receivers, along with other special sonar and instrumentation equipments. The 10 DTMB hydrophones were installed in a special window made by GD/EB, containing various thicknesses of a visco elastic material between the fiber glass face of the window and the face of each hydrophone. Each hydrophone had two outputs: an acoustic signal and a vibration signal. The acoustic signal from element D1 is identified in this document as D1H, etc., and the vibration signal is identified as D1A, etc. The window was installed in Sea Chest 1. (Figure 2-2).

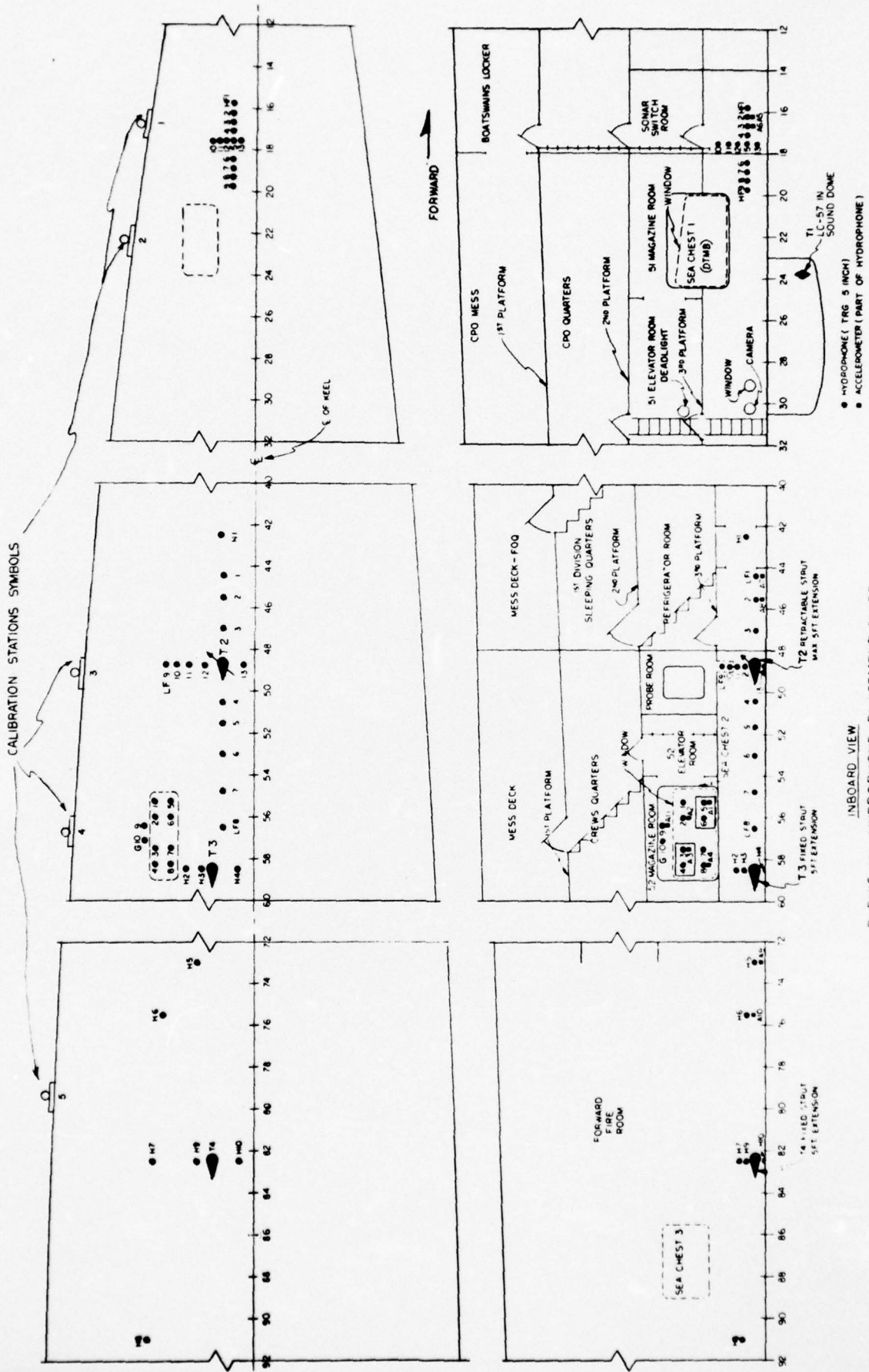
- The 46 TRG 5" hydrophones were installed in 4 groups:
- a) A "high frequency array" of 13 flush-mounted elements, 9 horizontal and 5 vertical (1 common), spaced approximately 10-1/2" apart, center-to-center, in the area of frames 15-20 (HF1 through HF13) (Figure 2-3).
 - b) A "low-frequency array" of 13 flush-mounted elements, 8 horizontals and 5 verticals spaced approximately 31-1/2" apart, center-to-center, between frames 48-60. (LF-1 through LF-13) (Figure 2-4).

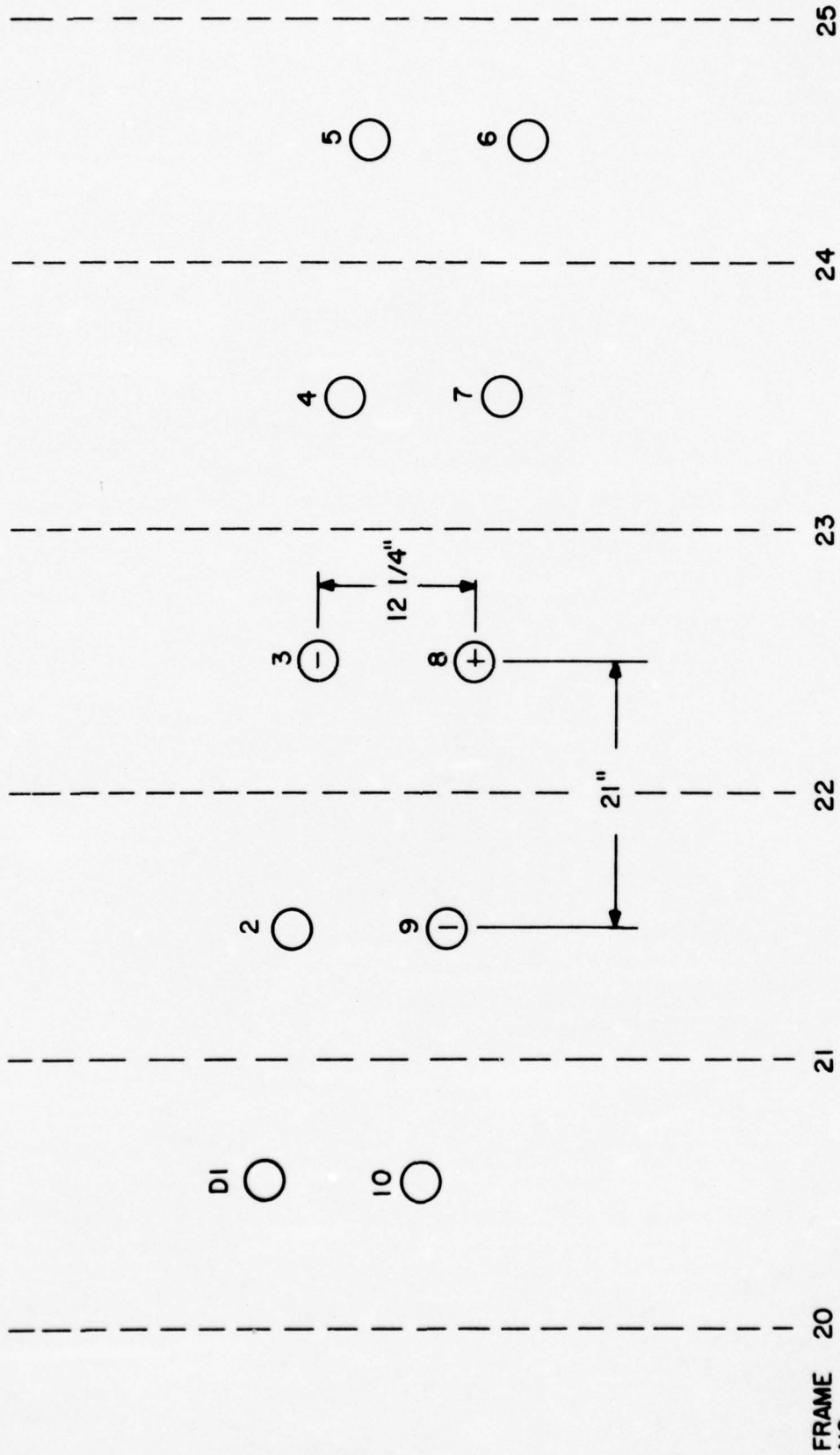
* Reference 1



PURVIS II C/P SONAR INSTALLATION

FIGURE 2-1a.





NOTE:
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DISTANCES
BETWEEN ELEMENTS ARE EQUAL.

FIGURE 2-2a. SEA CHEST 1 FRONT VIEW

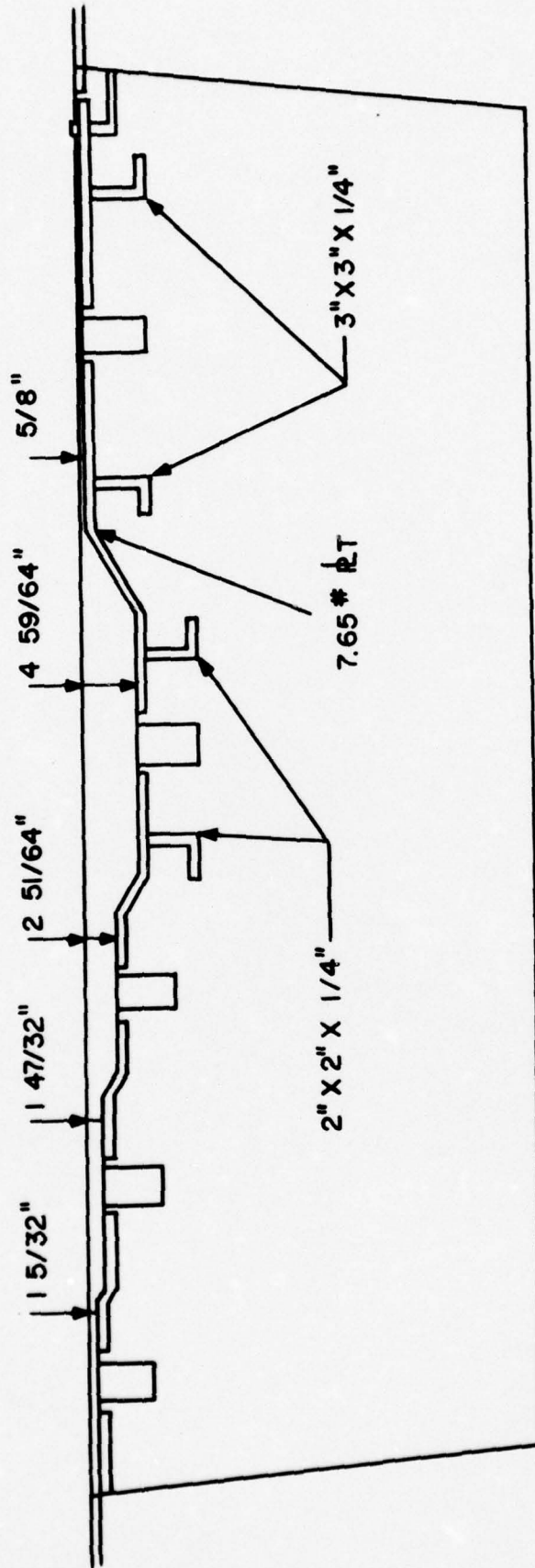


FIGURE 2-2b. SEA CHEST 1, SIDE VIEW

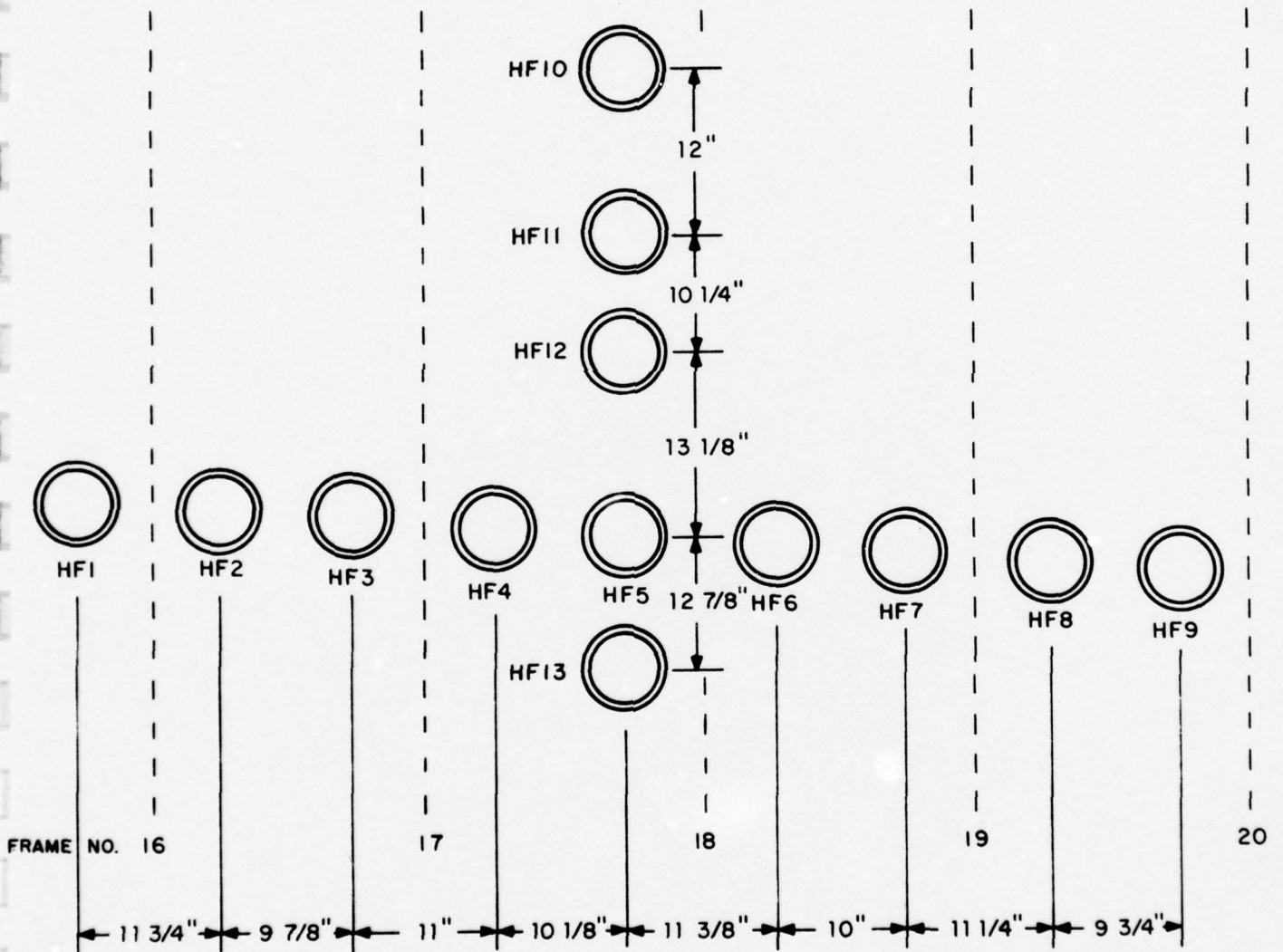
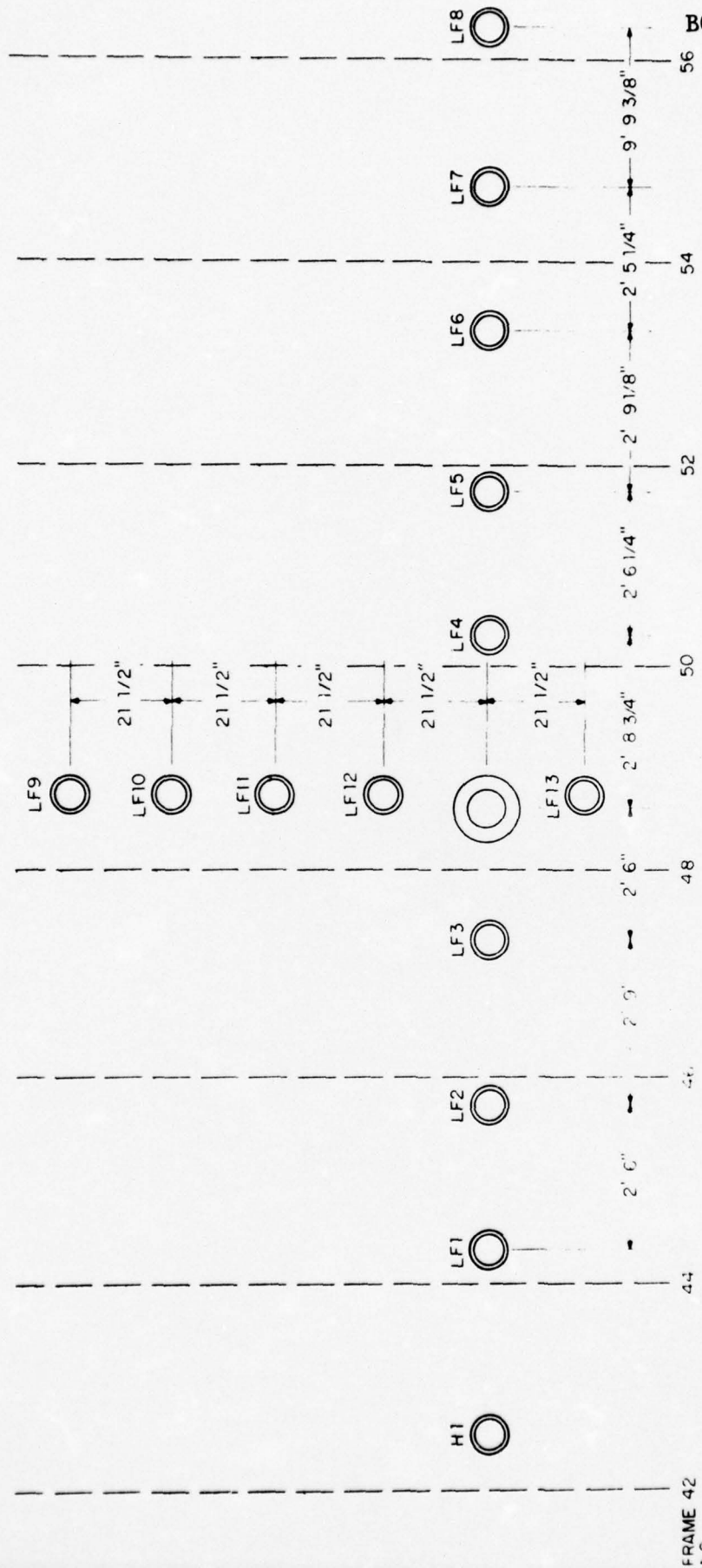


FIGURE 2-3. HIGH FREQUENCY ARRAY



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FIGURE 2-4a. LOW FREQUENCY ARRAY AND HULL ELEMENT H1

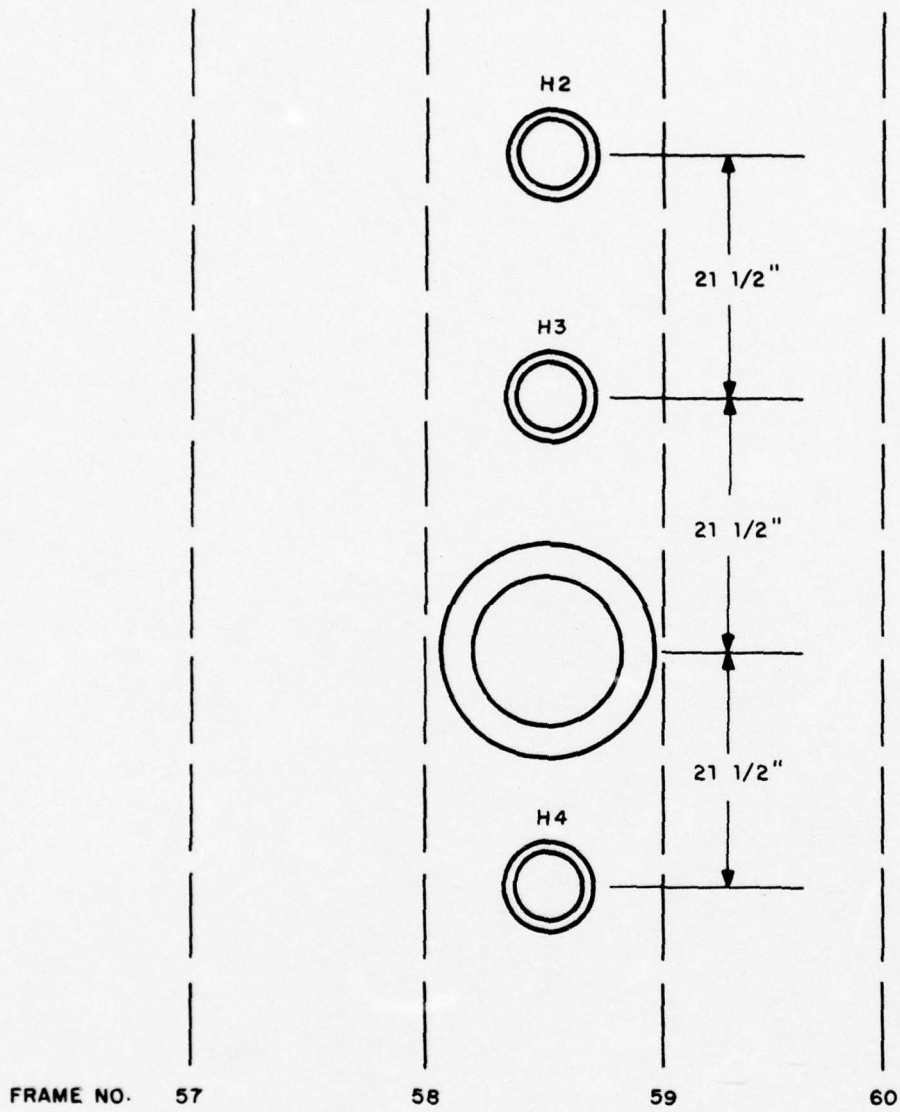


FIGURE 2-4b. LOW FREQUENCY ARRAY AND HULL ELEMENTS H2, H3, H4 AND TRANSMITTER T3

- c) 10 flush-mounted single elements located near the two fixed struts and near frames 42, 58, and between frames 72 through 88 (H-1 through H-10) (Figure 2-4 and 2-5).
- d) 10 elements located within and near Sea Chest 2 (Figure 2-6). Of these 8 are mounted on a special fiberglass window in 4 pairs: two pairs are flush-mounted (G1, G2, G7, G8) and the other two are recessed from the water by a 6" cavity, (G3 through G6). The cavities can be flooded with water and also drained. During the sea trials, the cavities were filled with water. The last two elements (G9 and G10) were flush-mounted above the window. A dome was placed around all 10 elements which also could be flooded and drained. The dome was not flooded during the sea trials.

B. ACCELEROMETERS

At the request of DTMB a miniature accelerometer was mounted on the rear masses of selected TRG receivers located in each of the 4 groups above in order to measure the magnitude of vibration appearing along the sensitive axis of the hydrophone. The locations of these accelerometers (11 in all) are illustrated in Figure 2-1a (A-1 through A-11).

C. TRANSDUCER AND PRE-AMPLIFIER IDENTIFICATION

Each TRG 5" hydrophone, accelerometer and preamplifier installed on the ship was serialized. A tabulation of the serial numbers vs. element, their associated SCA (Signal Conditioning Amplifier) and connector identification in the Shipboard Recording Center appears in Table 2-1.

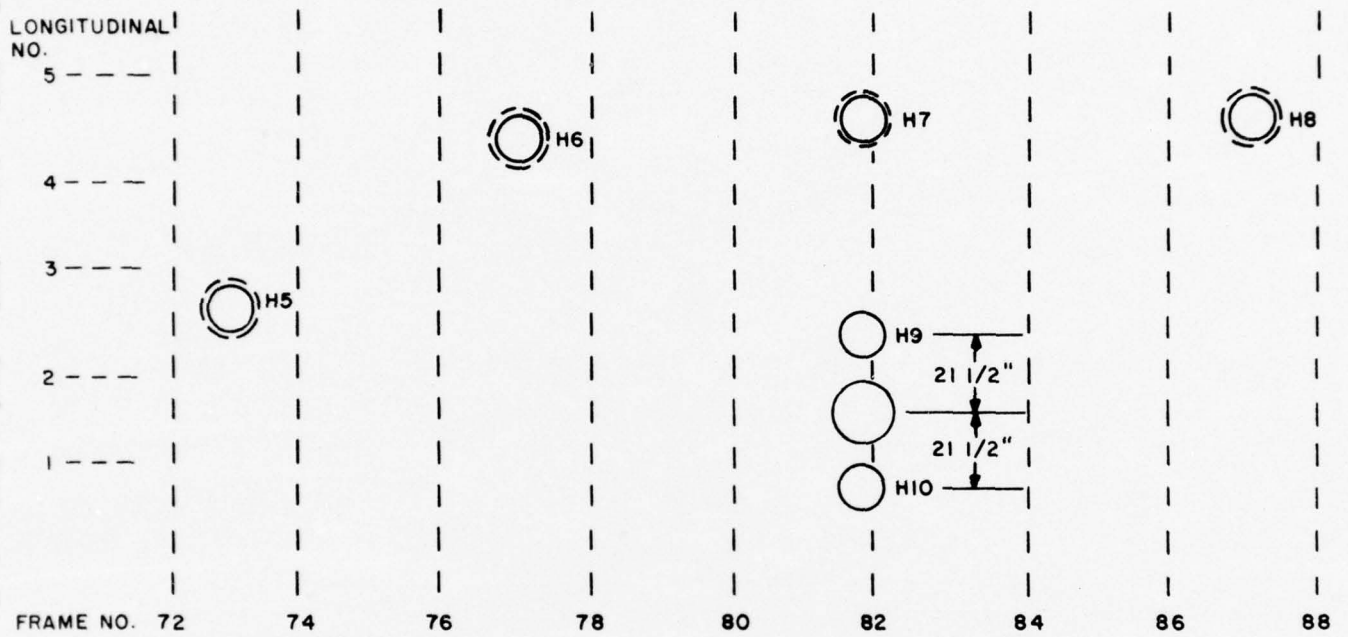
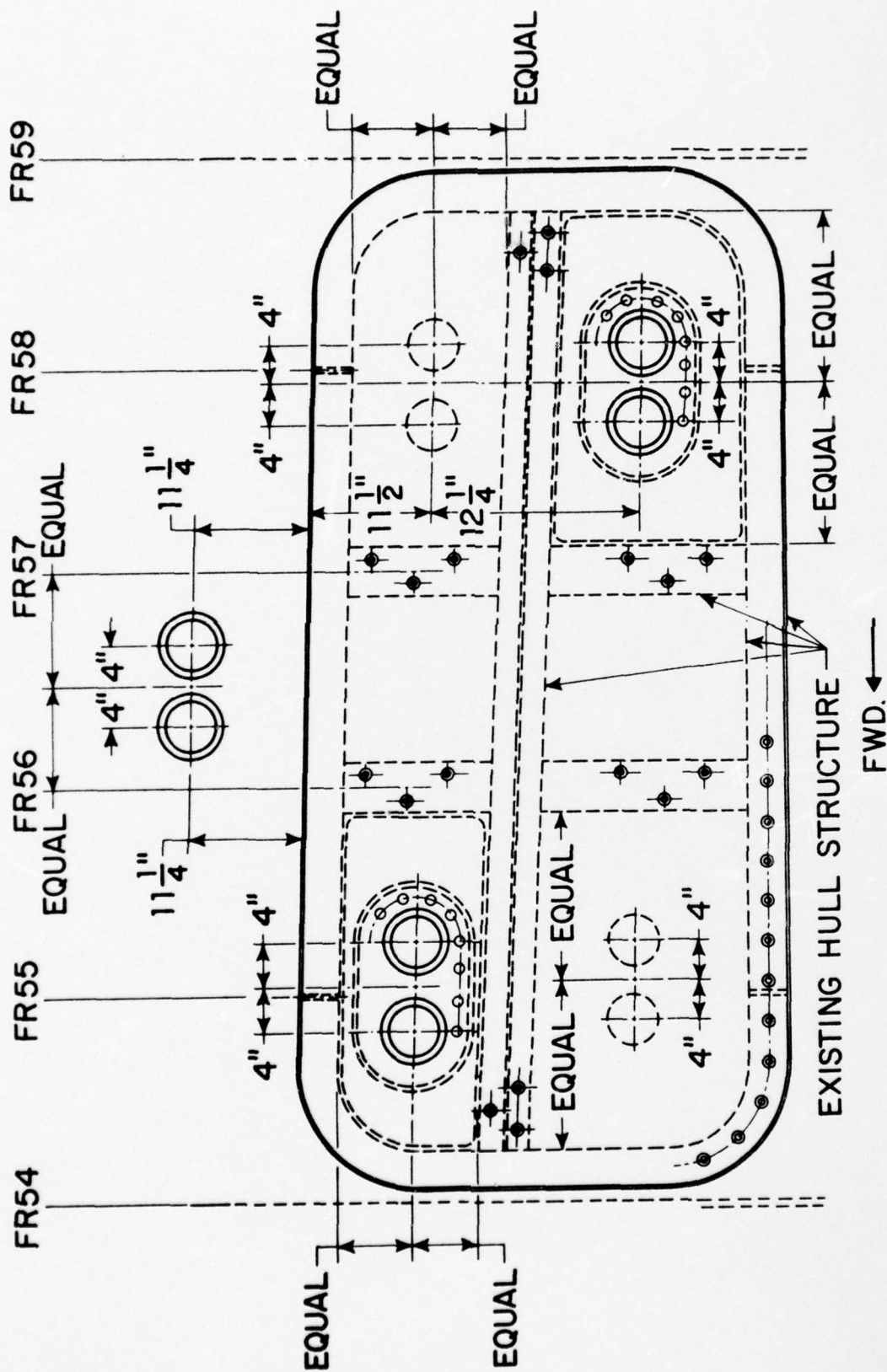
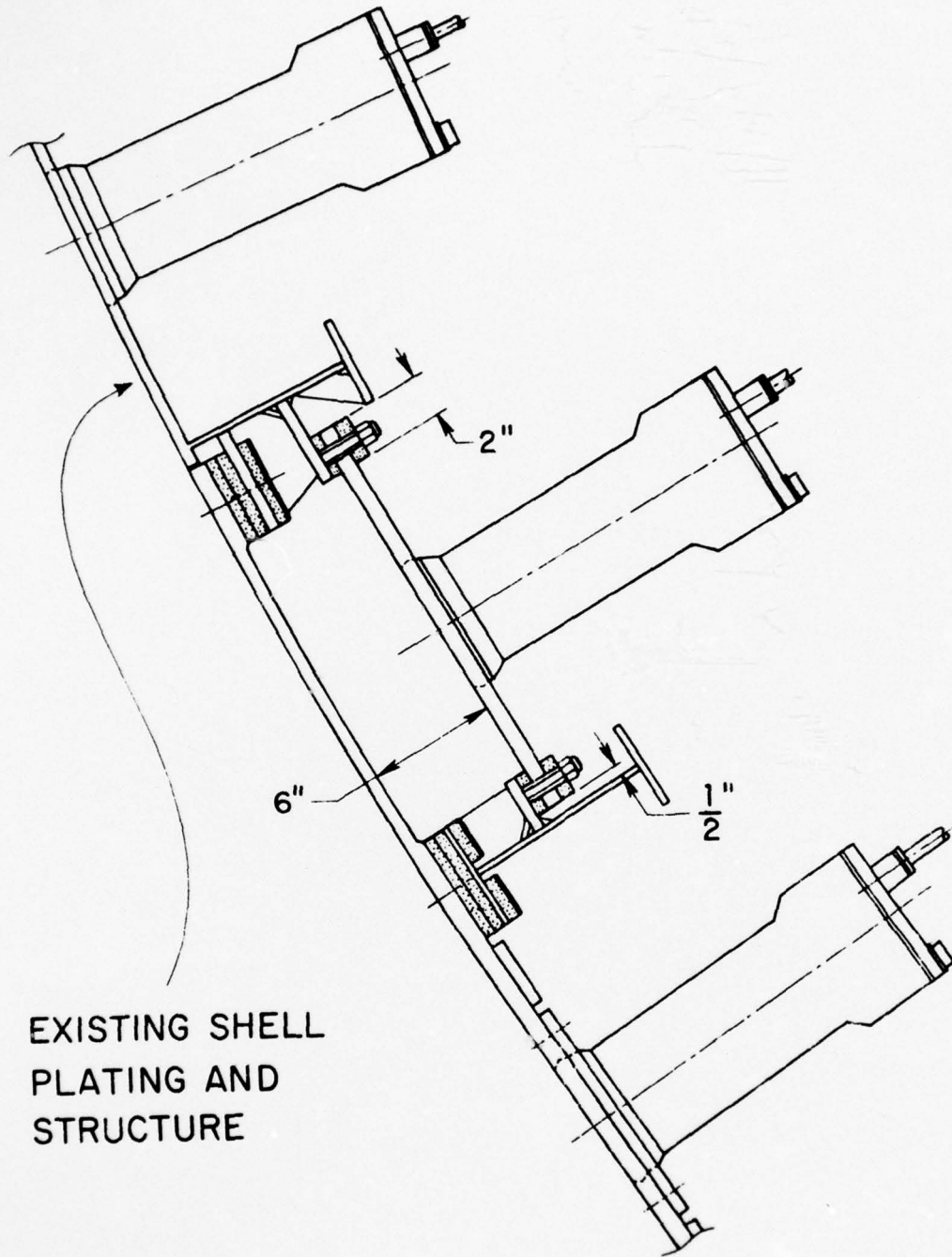


FIGURE 2-5. HULL ELEMENTS H5 THROUGH H10



SEA CHEST 2 - FRONT VIEW

FIGURE 2-6a



EXISTING SHELL
PLATING AND
STRUCTURE

SEA CHEST 2 - SIDE VIEW

FIGURE 2-6b

TABLE 2-1. TRG TRANSDUCERS AND
CABLE CONNECTORS

	ELEMENT NO.	SCA NO.	B + CAL. CONN.	SIG. CONN.	HYDROPHONE/ACC. SERIAL NO.	PRE-AMP. SER. NO.
CALIBRATION STATION 1	HF 1	1	1-1-1	1-2-1	P1007	110
	HF 2	2	1-1-2	1-2-2	P1011	117
	HF 3	3	1-1-3	1-2-3	P1076	253
	HF 4	4	" 4	" 4	P1036	121
	HF 5	5	" 5	" 5	P1027	146
	HF 6	6	" 6	" 6	P1019	125
	HF 7	7	" 7	" 7	P1030	136
	HF 8	8	" 8	" 8	P1002	112
	HF 9	9	" 9	" 9	P1014	130
	HF 10	10	" 10	" 10	P1060	137
	HF 11	11	" 11	" 11	P1031	149
	HF 12	12	" 12	" 12	P1004	103
	HF 13	13	" 13	" 13	P1008	122
	A 5	14	" 14	" 14	1001	256
	A 6	15	" 15	" 15	1002	160
CALIBRATION STATION 3	LF 1	16	2-1-1	2-2-1	P1015	111
	LF 2	17	2-1-2	2-2-2	P1034	259
	LF 3	18	2-1-3	2-2-3	P1010	120
	LF 4	19	" 4	" 4	P1001	127
	LF 5	20	" 5	" 5	P1043	113
	LF 6	21	" 6	" 6	P1063	106
	LF 7	22	" 7	" 7	P1029	150
	LF 8	23	" 8	" 8	P1059	118
	LF 9	24	" 9	" 9	P1068	142
	LF 10	25	" 10	" 10	P1012	123
	LF 11	26	" 11	" 11	P1062	107
	LF 12	27	" 12	" 12	P1050	102
	LF 13	12	" 12	" 12	P1065	134
	A 7	29	" 14	" 14	996	116
	A 8	30	" 15	" 15	1003	258

TABLE 2-1 (cont'd)
TRG TRANSDUCERS AND CABLE CONNECTORS

	ELEMENT NO.	SCA NO.	B + CAL. CONN.	SIG. CONN.	HYDROPHONE/ACC. SERIAL NO.	PRE-AMP. SER. NO.
CALIBRATION STATION 4	G 1	31	2-3-1	2-4-1	P1095	144
	G 2	32	2-3-2	2-4-2	P1073	135
	G 3	33	" 3	" 3	P1021	131
	G 4	34	" 4	" 4	P1098	152
	G 5	35	" 5	" 5	P1020	141
	G 6	36	" 6	" 6	P1042	145
	G 7	37	" 7	" 7	P1045	156
	G 8	38	" 8	" 8	P1071	143
	G 9	39	" 9	" 9	P1079	155
	G 10	40	" 10	" 10	P1052	133
CALIBRATION STATION 3	A 2	41	" 11	" 11	994	153
	A 3	42	" 12	" 12	993	132
	A 1	43	" 13	" 13	999	151
	A 4	44	" 14	" 14	995	164
	A 11	45	" 15	" 15	992	140
CALIBRATION STATION 5	*H 1	46	2-5-9	2-6-9	P1075	105
	H 2	47	2-5-10	2-6-10	P1051	148
	H 3	48	2-5-11	2-6-11	P1078	126
	H 4	49	2-5-12	2-6-12	P1057	159
	H 5	50	3-1-5	3-2-5	P1046	158
	H 6	51	3-1-6	3-2-6	P1061	255
	H 7	52	" 7	" 7	P1056	251
	H 8	53	" 8	" 8	P1016	139
	H 9	54	" 9	" 9	P1009	114
	H 10	55	" 10	" 10	P1049	129
	A 9	56	" 11	" 11	997	147
A 11	57	" 12	" 12	1000	168	

* H 1 is located near calibration Station 3

A tabulation of the DTMB hydrophone and accelerometer outputs, connectors and SCAs, appears in Table 2-2.

D. SHIP'S MOTION SENSORS

The 12 ship's motion sensors used during PURVIS II are listed in Table 2-3. The three accelerometers (Sway, Surge, Heave) and the three potentiometers (Yaw, Pitch, Roll) originate at the Stable Table (inertial platform). The sea state buoy, which is cast overboard on days when sea state data is desired, transmits the sea state signal to the recording center via a UHF radio link at 138 MHz. This device, nicknamed "Splashnik" contains an accelerometer that is used to measure wave height. The bow probe is an ultrasonic device which measures the height of the bow above the water during the course of the runs.

The modifications to the ship for the PURVIS II Sea Trials included the addition of four recording flow flags manufactured by GD/EB and modified, per DTMB instructions, by TRG. Three of the flags were installed on the port side at frame 29-1/2 (FFA), frame 52-1/2 (FFB) and frame 86 (FFC). A fourth flag was installed on the starboard side at frame 29-1/2 (FFD).

All twelve signals were recorded on the low bandwidth recorder (No. 5) at 1-7/8 ips.

E. TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER DISTANCES

The distances between each 5" receiver and the four transmitters have been computed and are tabulated in Figure 2-7. In addition, the angles associated with the distance R to T and a line normal to the transducer front fare (N) have also been tabulated. These angles have been measured in the C/P Sonar Coordinate System as illustrated in Figure 2-8.

TABLE 2-2
DTMB HYDROPHONES (SEA CHEST 1)
AND CABLE CONNECTORS

Calibration Station —

	Hydrophone (H)		Accel. (A)		Vibrator Input
	Connector	SCA No.*	Connector	SCA No.	Connector
D1	1-4-1	60	1-3-1	75	1-5-1
D2	1-4-2	61	1-3-2	76	1-5-2
D3	1-4-3	62	1-3-3	77	1-5-3
D4	1-4-4	63	1-3-4	78	1-5-4
D5	1-4-5	64	1-3-5	79	1-5-5
D6	1-4-6	65	1-3-6	80	1-5-6
D7	1-4-7	66	1-3-7	81	1-5-7
D8	1-4-8	67	1-3-8	82	1-5-8
D9	1-4-9	68	1-3-9	83	1-5-9
D10	1-4-10	69	1-3-10	84	1-5-10

2

*To SCA via dual channel summing amplifier modified for use as a 20 DB preamplifier

TABLE 2-3 SHIP'S MOTION SENSORS

RECORDER NO. 5

Track	Signal Name	Comments
1	Sway	} Stable Table Accelerometers.
2	Surge	
3	Heave	
4	F.F. "A"	Near Fr. 29 1/2 (port)
5	Bow Probe	Ultrasonic device
6	S.S. Buoy	Transmitted at 138 MHz
9	Pitch	} Stable Table Potentiometers
10	Roll	
11	Yaw	
12	F.F. "B"	Near Fr. 52 1/2 (port)
13	F.F. "C"	Near Fr. 86 (port)
14	F.F. "D"	Near Fr. 29 1/2 (stbd.)

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XI TRANSMITTER IN SONAR CODE

TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	R TO T LENGTH	THETA-ST	PHI-RT	THETA-A	PHI-A	ANGLE-A TO RT
XI	MF1	14° 6.2220	-22.974	170.928	-32.000	273.007	81.298
	MF2	13° 7.4700	-24.581	176.844	-33.000	272.733	79.931
	MF3	12° 5.5420	-26.227	178.647	-33.000	272.733	75.185
	MF4	11° 11.7710	-28.228	178.417	-34.000	272.733	71.506
	MF5	11° 3.0540	-30.232	178.158	-35.000	272.733	76.565
	MF6	10° 5.7020	-32.249	177.560	-35.000	273.007	75.825
	MF7	9° 9.4440	-35.290	177.007	-36.000	273.007	74.294
	MF8	8° 6.7130	-38.719	176.113	-37.000	273.007	72.444
	MF9	8° 5.8780	-41.872	175.464	-38.500	273.007	70.184
	MF10	12° 10.6180	-40.115	170.508	-19.500	275.333	88.245
	MF11	12° 3.0940	-36.928	172.671	-75.000	274.517	83.922
	MF12	11° 9.2870	-34.058	175.099	-78.000	273.750	61.206
	MF13	10° 9.8710	-26.034	181.964	-40.000	272.013	73.648
	LF1	36° 11.8110	-6.972	1.512	-65.500	272.267	82.345
	LF2	35° 5.5730	-6.487	1.522	-65.500	272.267	82.151
	LF3	41° 11.4620	-6.172	1.488	-68.000	271.583	84.654
	LF4	47° 4.8920	-5.715	1.353	-69.500	272.005	84.884
	LF5	49° 10.8800	-5.077	1.305	-70.500	272.005	84.982
	LF6	52° 7.7630	-4.412	1.297	-71.500	272.300	85.119
	LF7	55° 1.6650	-4.605	1.234	-72.500	272.300	85.289
	LF8	57° 10.4870	-4.294	1.241	-72.500	272.005	85.675
	LF9	43° 7.1740	-11.063	9.013	-39.500	272.267	88.103
	LF10	45° 2.4120	-8.051	7.452	-47.000	274.867	84.778
	LF11	44° 10.2300	-6.010	5.666	-55.000	274.583	83.836
	LF12	44° 7.0870	-6.708	3.601	-62.500	273.750	83.984
	LF13	44° 4.4510	-4.947	15.910	-72.000	270.767	84.781
	G1	57° 0.0240	-11.134	9.436	-78.500	276.450	87.253
	G2	58° 1.7700	-11.005	9.327	-28.500	276.450	87.258
	G3	61° 5.7500	-10.347	9.164	-28.500	276.450	87.482
	G4	61° 1.5240	-10.141	5.066	-28.500	276.450	87.448
	G5	56° 5.6400	-9.460	2.336	-38.000	276.333	81.682
	G6	57° 1.5320	-9.350	2.309	-38.000	276.333	81.107
	G7	1.5890	-8.551	8.855	-38.500	276.400	86.606
	G8	62° 9.4060	-8.442	8.000	-39.000	276.400	86.518
	G9	60° 4.7360	-12.708	11.390	-24.000	276.450	85.486
	G10	51° 0.4040	-12.778	11.273	-23.500	276.450	85.319
	H1	33° 11.1730	-8.047	4.168	-63.500	272.850	82.459
	H2	42° 2.9730	-6.864	4.450	-64.000	275.933	83.185
	H3	61° 3.3750	-5.057	2.986	-69.000	274.567	84.676
	H4	61° 5.9240	-3.575	7.457	-78.000	270.900	86.301
	H5	47° 1.7370	-2.874	2.448	-76.500	273.150	86.857
	H6	95° 1.1980	-3.715	4.177	-65.000	270.717	86.237
	H7	103° 7.1060	-3.563	4.387	-71.000	274.767	86.734
	H8	114° 7.5570	-2.677	4.194	-73.000	274.333	87.399
	H9	103° 4.1000	-2.403	1.466	-78.500	272.817	87.501
	H10	103° 3.1980	-2.164	1.474	-80.000	270.417	87.845

FIGURE 2-7. TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER DISTANCES

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

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X3 FIXED STRUT AT FRAME 56

TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	R TO T LENGTH	THETA-RT	PHI-RT	T-ETA-N	PHI-N	ANGLE-N TC RT
X3							
	MF1	75 4.5690	-5.231	181.612	-32.000	272.007	86.241
	MF2	74 5.2750	-5.299	181.826	-33.000	272.733	87.666
	MF3	73 6.3200	-5.365	181.843	-33.000	272.733	87.625
	MF4	72 7.2660	-5.433	181.850	-34.000	272.733	87.695
	MF5	71 8.4090	-5.496	181.855	-35.000	272.733	87.668
	MF6	70 10.4420	-5.567	181.828	-35.000	273.007	87.773
	MF7	69 12.4790	-5.633	181.816	-36.000	273.007	87.653
	MF8	68 14.5150	-5.708	181.768	-37.000	273.007	87.539
	MF9	67 16.5560	-5.770	181.750	-38.000	273.007	87.361
	MF10	66 18.5930	-7.265	180.802	-19.500	275.333	91.705
	MF11	71 11.3100	-6.544	181.102	-25.000	274.517	85.185
	MF12	71 10.3670	-6.233	181.437	-24.000	273.750	85.109
	MF13	71 8.7100	-4.765	182.372	-60.000	272.013	86.665
	LF1	25 8.3340	-12.812	183.790	-65.000	272.267	77.729
	LF2	23 3.0790	-14.103	184.025	-69.500	272.267	76.464
	LF3	20 10.2030	-15.512	184.408	-63.000	271.963	74.369
	LF4	19 7.0670	-20.742	185.947	-68.500	272.005	65.253
	LF5	13 4.0370	-24.947	187.076	-70.500	272.005	64.851
	LF6	10 11.0530	-31.001	188.633	-71.500	272.300	56.709
	LF7	6 10.5190	-35.234	192.022	-72.500	272.300	56.016
	LF8	6 11.6570	-52.647	198.970	-77.500	272.005	35.771
	LF9	20 7.2850	-20.589	169.776	-39.500	272.267	83.255
	LF10	19 9.6020	-26.682	169.776	-47.000	274.867	60.666
	LF11	19 1.2570	-27.979	174.256	-55.000	274.983	77.203
	LF12	18 7.6790	-20.126	179.468	-62.500	273.750	74.149
	LF13	18 6.0960	-15.908	190.521	-72.000	270.767	71.875
	G1	15 2.7750	-53.917	132.363	-29.500	276.450	91.507
	G2	14 11.7510	-55.282	135.053	-28.500	276.450	91.667
	G3	14 3.6800	-59.578	97.943	-28.500	276.450	91.513
	G4	14 3.1110	-59.797	92.663	-28.500	276.450	91.653
	G5	12 1.3230	-60.017	183.359	-38.000	276.333	59.149
	G6	11 5.5020	-62.813	183.770	-38.000	276.333	57.888
	G7	12 4.8750	-56.457	68.276	-36.500	276.400	85.030
	G8	12 6.5200	-56.702	62.776	-39.000	276.400	84.249
	G9	17 1.0080	-54.511	112.975	-24.000	276.450	99.825
	G10	16 11.3610	-55.576	104.302	-23.500	276.450	100.167
	H1	28 9.3750	-11.948	182.757	-63.500	272.850	79.365
	H2	27 11.1100	-75.443	90.000	-64.000	275.933	40.066
	H3	6 8.5380	-64.550	90.000	-69.000	274.567	26.037
	H4	5 11.4050	-57.749	270.000	-78.000	270.600	20.272
	H5	25 10.9740	-12.772	3.457	-76.500	273.350	77.378
	H6	34 10.4770	-11.121	7.410	-69.000	270.717	83.005
	H7	40 5.6510	-9.790	7.267	-71.000	274.767	81.560
	H8	50 2.6410	-7.087	6.250	-73.000	274.333	80.788
	H9	41 10.4050	-7.566	1.093	-78.500	272.817	82.302
	H10	41 10.8750	-6.752	455.722	-80.000	270.417	82.526

FIGURE 2-7a. TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER DISTANCES

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

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R2A RETRACTABLE STRUT EXTENDED 1 FOOT

TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	R TO T LENGTH	TH-TH-PT	PHI-PT	THETA-N	PHI-N	ANGLE-N TO RT
M1	M1	57	7.3831	-2.114	161.244	273.007	50.374
M2	M2	56	7.6450	-2.150	161.268	272.733	50.059
M3	M3	55	8.0490	-2.106	161.265	272.733	50.040
M4	M4	54	9.0650	-2.222	161.264	272.733	49.974
M5	M5	53	11.0590	-2.256	161.262	272.733	49.910
M6	M6	52	0.6540	-2.295	161.216	273.007	50.149
M7	M7	52	2.6540	-2.332	161.150	273.007	50.094
M8	M8	51	3.6540	-2.374	161.141	273.007	50.060
M9	M9	50	6.6550	-2.409	161.134	273.007	49.965
M10	M10	54	1.5130	-2.640	174.667	275.333	93.445
M11	M11	54	0.6310	-4.056	160.266	274.517	92.128
M12	M12	54	0.0850	-3.240	180.768	273.750	91.160
M13	M13	53	11.5300	-1.283	161.947	272.613	49.225
L1	L1	7	6.9400	-7.186	164.052	272.267	49.364
L2	L2	5	1.2470	-10.346	165.237	272.267	49.364
L3	L3	2	2.5200	-20.919	169.462	271.983	47.878
L4	L4	3	1.4500	-14.257	152.679	272.005	73.263
L5	L5	5	6.5730	-9.020	156.207	272.005	75.567
L6	L6	4	6.6200	-6.050	157.831	272.300	82.844
L7	L7	10	9.4710	-4.707	158.335	272.300	84.220
L8	L8	13	6.3040	-3.356	158.939	272.005	85.878
L9	L9	7	6.9800	-4.336	90.000	272.267	57.029
L10	L10	3	5.9000	-42.756	50.000	274.867	90.141
L11	L11	3	11.4600	-43.187	50.000	274.983	81.122
L12	L12	2	1.2270	-52.449	50.000	273.750	68.011
L13	L13	2	1.7900	-48.541	270.000	270.767	62.261
G1	G1	15	5.1500	-20.665	34.073	276.450	97.351
G2	G2	16	3.6700	-21.723	32.584	276.450	96.533
G3	G3	15	11.5050	-22.268	26.491	276.450	55.246
G4	G4	20	6.1600	-21.665	25.781	276.450	55.406
G5	G5	12	10.0640	-29.954	3.849	276.333	72.154
G6	G6	13	9.2440	-25.297	3.638	276.333	72.753
G7	G7	19	2.5350	-17.351	25.864	276.400	53.629
G8	G8	19	5.4430	-10.951	24.884	276.400	52.146
G9	G9	15	4.4770	-28.450	36.656	276.450	102.135
G10	G10	15	10.1800	-27.708	25.448	276.450	101.543
F1	F1	10	5.5100	-6.487	161.236	272.850	64.516
F2	F2	10	7.7860	-12.372	10.680	275.933	80.962
F3	F3	17	8.2290	-6.388	5.005	274.567	64.411
F4	F4	17	7.4600	-5.524	35.316	270.600	87.554
F5	F5	5	4.5100	-1.310	2.937	273.350	88.634
F6	F6	50	5.2550	-2.020	6.122	270.717	90.047
F7	F7	54	6.7910	-2.382	6.207	274.767	85.216
F8	F8	70	4.3200	-1.626	5.605	274.333	88.561
F9	F9	58	6.8200	-0.598	1.461	272.817	85.126
F10	F10	50	6.8000	-1.177	1.175	270.417	89.425

FIGURE 2-7b. TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER DISTANCES

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

RETRACTABLE STRUT EXTENDED 7 FEET

TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	R TO T LENGTH	INSTA-CT	PEI-RT	DETA-N	DETA-N	ANGLE-T, RT
MF1	MF1	579	9.00100	-3.119	181.576	-32.000	273.007
MF2	MF2	561	4.27300	-2.119	181.604	-33.000	272.733
MF3	MF3	559	9.28700	-3.119	181.600	-33.000	272.733
MF4	MF4	544	10.38100	-3.203	181.613	-34.000	272.743
MF5	MF5	544	0.31400	-3.272	181.616	-35.000	272.782
MF6	MF6	550	1.31400	-3.333	181.616	-35.000	273.007
MF7	MF7	524	4.32300	-3.331	181.586	-36.000	273.007
MF8	MF8	511	4.32400	-3.442	181.514	-37.000	273.007
MF9	MF9	503	7.33300	-3.463	181.512	-38.000	273.007
MF10	MF10	541	2.63400	-3.604	180.221	-39.000	273.333
MF11	MF11	541	1.57700	-3.603	180.620	-39.000	274.517
MF12	MF12	541	0.69300	-4.293	181.063	-28.000	273.750
MF13	MF13	541	0.06400	-2.166	182.301	-40.000	272.813
LF1	LF1	71	5.43300	-14.173	186.278	-65.000	272.267
LF2	LF2	51	4.78000	-23.324	180.377	-65.000	272.267
LF3	LF3	21	2.93300	-36.435	186.654	-68.000	271.983
LF4	LF4	31	6.43000	-29.272	186.527	-69.000	272.005
LF5	LF5	51	10.07200	-18.200	182.700	-70.000	272.005
LF6	LF6	41	5.71100	-12.632	185.524	-71.000	272.300
LF7	LF7	101	11.11300	-9.715	195.563	-72.000	272.300
LF8	LF8	131	7.50000	-7.379	187.578	-73.000	272.500
LF9	LF9	61	5.62800	-10.926	180.600	-73.000	272.267
LF10	LF10	61	3.66600	-5.173	181.500	-73.000	272.267
LF11	LF11	41	5.00000	-5.141	180.300	-73.000	274.500
LF12	LF12	41	5.04100	-7.143	180.500	-67.000	273.750
LF13	LF13	21	5.26600	-27.524	182.500	-67.000	273.750
LF14	LF14	151	1.00000	-11.375	183.500	-67.000	272.500
LF15	LF15	161	1.00000	-11.375	183.500	-67.000	272.500
LF16	LF16	161	1.00000	-11.375	183.500	-67.000	272.500
LF17	LF17	201	3.07200	-24.472	185.745	-67.000	276.450
LF18	LF18	201	3.07200	-24.472	185.745	-67.000	276.450
LF19	LF19	131	4.35300	-30.250	184.672	-67.000	276.450
LF20	LF20	131	4.35300	-30.250	184.672	-67.000	276.450
LF21	LF21	131	10.30700	-28.501	181.147	-67.000	276.450
LF22	LF22	151	7.61100	-10.152	184.928	-67.000	276.450
LF23	LF23	151	11.42500	-18.961	184.166	-67.000	276.450
LF24	LF24	151	5.14600	-11.375	184.166	-67.000	276.450
LF25	LF25	201	1.77100	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF26	LF26	201	1.77100	-11.375	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF27	LF27	181	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF28	LF28	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF29	LF29	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF30	LF30	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF31	LF31	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF32	LF32	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF33	LF33	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF34	LF34	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF35	LF35	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF36	LF36	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF37	LF37	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF38	LF38	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF39	LF39	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450
LF40	LF40	171	5.00000	-10.376	183.745	-67.000	276.450

FIGURE 2-7c. TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER DISTANCES

Copy available to DDC does not permit fully legible reproduction

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

KMC RETRACTABLE SIGMET EXTENDED 3 FEET

TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	B TC	LENGTH	THETA-RT	PMT-RT	TRETA-N	PMT-N	ANGLE-A TC RT
KBC	MF1	57°	6-814**	-3-973	181-948	-32-000	273-007	88-792
	MF2	56°	9-100**	-4-041	181-982	-31-980	272-131	88-429
	MF3	55°	10-126**	-4-108	181-993	-31-000	272-733	88-383
	MF4	54°	11-132**	-4-176	182-005	-30-000	272-733	88-269
	MF5	54°	1-177**	-4-240	182-014	-35-000	272-733	88-157
	MF6	53°	2-188**	-4-313	181-981	-35-000	273-007	88-366
	MF7	52°	4-206**	-4-382	181-967	-34-000	273-007	88-265
	MF8	51°	5-219**	-4-460	181-932	-37-000	273-007	88-174
	MF9	50°	8-244**	-4-526	181-937	-38-500	273-007	88-019
	MG10	54°	3-919**	-4-014	180-620	-19-500	275-333	86-049
	MF11	54°	2-705**	-6-032	181-016	-25-000	276-517	90-407
	MF12	54°	1-905**	-5-220	181-461	-28-000	273-750	89-565
	MF13	54°	0-774**	-3-269	182-699	-40-000	272-013	87-374
	LF1	8°	1-308**	-20-313	189-385	-65-500	272-267	48-946
	LF2	5°	10-130**	-28-534	193-134	-65-500	272-267	54-778
	LF3	3°	11-500**	-56-059	204-224	-68-000	271-983	40-010
	LF4	4°	1-763**	-39-645	139-969	-69-500	272-005	45-669
	LF5	6°	2-905**	-26-139	348-962	-70-500	272-005	61-124
	LF6	8°	9-072**	-18-305	352-946	-71-500	272-300	65-708
	LF7	11°	1-747**	-14-340	354-375	-72-500	272-300	74-016
	LF8	13°	9-530**	-11-146	355-959	-72-500	272-005	77-552
	LF9	8°	6-652**	-55-865	90-000	-39-500	272-267	84-615
	LF10	4°	10-087**	-58-513	90-000	-47-000	274-867	74-411
	LF11	5°	0-889**	-64-592	90-000	-55-000	274-983	60-346
	LF12	3°	7-052**	-60-811	90-000	-62-500	273-750	34-674
	LF13	3°	7-031**	-37-802	270-000	-72-000	270-767	34-200
	G1	16°	5-160**	-35-058	31-573	-28-500	276-450	91-795
	G2	16°	10-820**	-33-944	30-146	-28-500	276-450	91-522
	G3	20°	5-640**	-27-487	24-683	-28-500	276-450	91-358
	G4	21°	0-133**	-26-722	23-833	-28-500	276-450	91-143
	G5	13°	9-095**	-33-605	0-313	-38-000	276-333	65-821
	G6	14°	3-814**	-32-129	0-295	-38-000	276-333	66-571
	G7	19°	6-919**	-22-857	23-842	-38-500	276-400	88-530
	G8	20°	1-700**	-22-181	23-014	-39-000	276-400	88-176
	G9	19°	11-862**	-33-747	34-686	-24-000	276-450	57-667
	G10	20°	5-401**	-32-887	33-420	-23-500	276-450	97-628
	H1	11°	1-236**	-16-123	185-042	-63-500	272-850	74-638
	H2	16°	7-342**	-18-097	8-431	-64-000	275-933	74-869
	H3	17°	11-347**	-12-368	3-304	-69-000	274-567	78-014
	H4	17°	10-165**	-6-939	351-036	-78-500	270-600	81-230
	H5	42°	10-457**	-3-817	2-010	-76-500	273-350	85-575
	H6	50°	10-217**	-4-135	5-327	-69-000	276-717	87-788
	H7	59°	5-213**	-4-191	5-526	-71-000	274-767	86-285
	H8	70°	4-413**	-3-004	5-034	-73-000	274-333	87-333
	H9	59°	0-832**	-2-517	1-173	-76-500	272-817	87-206
	MG10	59°	1-162**	-1-550	357-392	-80-000	276-417	87-515

FIGURE 2-7d. TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER DISTANCES

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

X2C RETRACTABLE STRUT EXTENDED 4 FEET

6/15/66

TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	R TO T	LFACIT	THETA-RT	PHI-RT	THETA-A	PHI-A	ANGLE-A	IC RT
X2C									
	MF1	57	9.830	-4.076	162.321	-32.000	274.000	67.557	
	MF2	58	10.132	-4.562	162.361	-33.000	272.713	67.011	
	MF3	59	11.174	-5.043	162.376	-34.000	272.732	67.552	
	MF4	59	10.217	-5.127	162.297	-34.000	272.333	67.514	
	MF5	54	2.256	-5.206	162.412	-35.000	272.733	67.775	
	MF6	53	3.260	-5.255	162.386	-35.000	273.007	67.471	
	MF7	54	5.312	-5.340	162.378	-36.000	273.007	67.346	
	MF8	51	6.339	-5.475	162.351	-37.000	271.007	67.230	
	MF9	50	9.378	-5.566	162.362	-38.000	273.007	67.044	
	MF10	54	5.417	-7.572	161.018	-19.500	275.322	51.370	
	MF11	54	4.047	-6.992	161.417	-25.000	274.517	65.640	
	MF12	54	3.120	-6.183	161.859	-28.000	273.750	66.763	
	MF13	54	1.721	-4.237	162.096	-40.000	272.013	66.449	
	LF1	6	6.417	-25.587	152.145	-65.500	272.267	62.440	
	LF2	6	4.958	-35.327	157.136	-65.500	272.267	52.154	
	LF3	4	9.093	-52.213	210.964	-68.000	271.983	32.435	
	LF4	4	10.607	-46.844	332.914	-69.500	272.005	37.242	
	LF5	6	9.203	-32.810	345.251	-70.500	272.505	52.726	
	LF6	4	1.628	-23.664	350.397	-71.500	272.300	63.860	
	LF7	11	5.363	-18.737	352.602	-72.500	272.300	65.547	
	LF8	14	0.372	-14.757	354.359	-72.500	272.005	73.606	
	LF9	4	1.715	-61.040	90.000	-39.500	272.267	79.442	
	LF10	7	5.621	-64.650	50.000	-47.000	274.267	68.285	
	LF11	5	9.452	-71.859	50.000	-55.000	274.583	53.053	
	LF12	4	5.553	-37.458	90.000	-62.500	273.750	30.037	
	LF13	4	5.658	-44.151	270.000	-72.000	270.767	27.822	
	G1	16	9.852	-37.332	30.000	-28.500	276.450	68.144	
	G2	17	2.384	-36.202	30.000	-28.500	276.450	68.553	
	G3	20	5.310	-29.626	23.595	-29.500	276.450	68.226	
	G4	21	3.710	-25.104	22.778	-29.500	276.450	68.071	
	G5	14	3.467	-26.654	358.436	-38.000	276.333	62.573	
	G6	14	9.440	-25.122	358.524	-38.000	276.333	63.763	
	G7	19	5.748	-25.467	22.743	-38.000	276.400	62.052	
	G8	20	4.500	-24.721	21.945	-39.000	276.400	65.716	
	G9	20	4.101	-36.274	33.604	-39.000	276.400	65.511	
	G10	20	9.248	-45.314	22.363	-23.000	276.450	55.429	
	H1	11	5.140	-20.487	187.042	-63.500	275.933	71.653	
	H2	18	10.427	-20.792	7.226	-64.500	275.933	69.893	
	H3	18	1.765	-15.205	2.075	-65.000	274.567	74.635	
	H4	18	0.507	-9.806	249.842	-75.000	270.600	78.180	
	H5	4	11.169	-5.035	1.507	-70.500	273.350	64.670	
	H6	50	10.709	-5.107	5.004	-60.500	270.717	62.674	
	H7	50	5.684	-5.074	5.145	-73.000	274.767	65.332	
	H8	60	4.678	-3.710	4.730	-7.000	274.333	66.530	
	H9	50	1.323	-3.500	0.000	-7.500	272.817	66.263	
	H10	50	1.041	-0.777	157.029	-1.000	270.417	66.570	

FIGURE 2-7e. TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER DISTANCES

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

8/19/66

XZE RETRACTABLE STRUT EXTENDED 5 FEET

TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	K	T	LENGTH	Y-ETA-PT	XI-RT	Y-ETA-A	PHI-A	ANGLE-A	IC RT
MF1		57	11.0750		-5.821	142.652	-32.000	273.007	87.219	
MF2		56	11.4000		-5.921	142.698	-33.000	272.733	86.808	
MF3		56	6.4600		-6.018	142.721	-33.000	272.733	86.737	
MF4		52	14.5220		-6.118	142.745	-34.000	272.733	86.574	
MF5		54	3.5750		-6.211	142.765	-35.000	272.733	86.416	
MF6		53	4.6220		-6.318	142.746	-35.000	273.007	86.294	
MF7		52	6.6710		-6.414	142.744	-36.000	273.007	86.445	
MF8		51	7.6710		-6.512	142.723	-37.000	273.007	86.300	
MF9		50	10.7760		-6.609	142.740	-38.500	273.007	86.069	
MF10		54	7.1940		-8.967	141.372	-19.500	275.332	50.704	
MF11		54	5.6570		-7.931	141.771	-25.000	274.517	85.058	
MF12		54	4.6080		-7.185	142.213	-28.000	273.750	87.582	
MF13		54	7.9600		-5.245	143.445	-40.000	272.012	85.533	
LF1		49	5.7410		-31.227	154.555	-65.500	272.267	56.821	
LF2		78	1.1010		-41.150	200.554	-65.500	272.267	45.831	
LF3		54	7.7520		-56.655	216.254	-68.000	271.982	27.035	
LF4		54	8.6050		-52.256	329.007	-69.500	272.005	30.971	
LF5		78	4.8430		-38.660	142.055	-70.500	272.005	47.328	
LF6		54	7.3770		-28.753	348.162	-71.500	272.300	58.251	
LF7		118	10.0060		-23.061	450.862	-72.500	272.300	64.631	
LF8		147	5.0880		-18.463	352.562	-72.500	272.005	69.704	
LF9		54	10.1430		-65.641	90.000	-35.500	272.267	75.044	
LF10		54	2.6910		-69.614	90.000	-47.000	274.867	63.231	
LF11		64	7.4750		-77.188	90.000	-55.000	274.982	47.775	
LF12		54	5.5200		-87.567	270.000	-62.500	273.750	26.011	
LF13		54	4.7640		-48.951	270.000	-72.000	270.767	23.012	
G1		178	3.6300		-40.825	28.931	-28.500	276.450	66.652	
G2		178	4.6120		-39.250	27.550	-28.500	276.450	66.563	
G3		218	1.9140		-12.452	22.620	-28.500	276.450	87.215	
G4		218	2.7000		-21.450	21.825	-28.500	276.450	87.168	
G5		148	10.7000		-39.586	350.174	-38.000	276.333	60.451	
G6		158	4.5270		-38.005	356.951	-36.000	276.333	61.293	
G7		208	1.6280		-28.044	21.751	-38.500	276.400	83.426	
G8		208	3.2260		-27.274	20.982	-35.000	276.400	83.426	
G9		208	5.2570		-38.053	32.629	-24.000	276.450	53.480	
G10		218	2.6900		-37.700	31.403	-23.500	276.450	53.570	
H1		118	10.0790		-24.758	188.805	-63.500	272.850	65.366	
H2		158	2.2320		-73.508	6.149	-64.000	275.533	65.064	
H3		188	4.0580		-18.094	0.983	-69.000	274.567	71.868	
H4		128	3.5830		-12.722	148.788	-78.000	270.600	75.162	
H5		418	5.2170		-6.312	1.061	-76.500	273.500	83.329	
H6		418	11.5200		-6.243	4.829	-65.000	270.717	85.536	
H7		548	6.6660		-9.556	4.844	-71.000	274.767	84.357	
H8		748	5.1900		-4.000	4.445	-73.000	274.333	85.705	
H9		548	8.0500		-4.211	0.486	-78.500	272.817	85.251	
H10		548	4.7380		-3.007	156.706	-80.000	270.417	85.612	

FIGURE 2-7f. TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER DISTANCES

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

X4 FIXED STRUT AT FRAME B2

TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	R TO T LENGTH	THETA-T	PHI-T	THETA-N	PHI-N	ANGLE-N TO AT
X4							
	MF1	116 9.450	-3.452	180.860	-32.000	272.007	89.989
	MF2	115 9.723	-3.441	180.867	-33.000	272.733	89.867
	MF3	114 10.741	-3.509	180.864	-33.000	272.733	89.655
	MF4	113 11.759	-3.537	180.860	-34.000	272.733	89.473
	MF5	113 1.775	-3.563	180.856	-35.000	272.733	89.492
	MF6	112 2.787	-3.592	180.831	-35.000	273.007	89.715
	MF7	111 4.801	-3.619	180.816	-36.000	273.007	89.643
	MF8	110 5.813	-3.649	180.750	-37.000	273.007	89.172
	MF9	109 8.829	-3.674	180.785	-38.500	273.007	89.450
	MF10	113 3.864	-4.893	180.190	-19.500	272.333	93.154
	MF11	113 3.073	-4.420	180.361	-25.000	274.517	91.869
	MF12	113 2.433	-4.031	180.552	-28.000	273.750	90.889
	MF13	113 1.274	-3.099	181.184	-40.000	272.013	88.643
	LF1	66 9.182	-5.010	180.888	-65.500	272.267	85.955
	LF2	64 3.258	-5.198	180.858	-65.500	272.267	85.859
	LF3	61 9.451	-5.456	180.854	-68.000	271.983	85.365
	LF4	56 3.528	-5.768	180.906	-69.500	272.005	84.564
	LF5	53 9.821	-6.167	180.920	-70.500	272.005	84.548
	LF6	51 1.016	-6.458	180.917	-71.500	272.300	84.277
	LF7	48 7.238	-6.844	180.865	-72.500	272.300	83.875
	LF8	45 10.338	-7.137	180.944	-72.500	272.005	83.514
	LF9	60 6.854	-9.854	175.146	-39.500	272.267	85.266
	LF10	59 9.383	-8.527	176.133	-47.000	274.867	85.521
	LF11	55 6.466	-7.348	177.685	-55.000	274.983	86.132
	LF12	55 4.442	-6.384	179.241	-62.500	273.750	86.438
	LF13	55 3.473	-5.060	187.547	-72.000	270.767	84.638
	G1	49 8.177	-14.535	171.329	-28.500	276.450	95.863
	G2	49 6.526	-15.728	171.208	-28.500	276.450	95.862
	G3	44 11.692	-16.109	169.611	-28.500	276.450	96.441
	G4	44 4.138	-16.364	169.449	-28.500	276.450	96.447
	G5	48 8.637	-12.622	179.674	-38.000	276.333	87.401
	G6	48 6.433	-12.795	179.669	-38.000	276.333	87.256
	G7	44 5.374	-13.864	169.592	-38.500	276.400	93.767
	G8	41 5.710	-14.048	169.636	-39.000	276.400	93.564
	G9	48 5.519	-16.959	167.963	-24.000	276.450	95.116
	C10	47 10.042	-17.187	167.788	-23.500	276.450	95.352
	H1	64 10.761	-5.015	180.600	-63.500	272.850	88.512
	P2	42 6.213	-11.562	176.137	-64.000	275.933	83.452
	P3	42 6.996	-9.402	178.318	-64.000	275.933	83.452
	M4	41 10.809	-7.112	163.519	-76.000	270.600	82.436
	P5	17 4.406	-19.805	173.994	-76.500	273.350	72.913
	P6	17 10.636	-34.258	149.954	-69.000	270.717	67.598
	P7	5 5.460	-51.261	50.000	-71.000	274.767	57.651
	M8	4 4.559	-27.515	30.044	-73.000	274.333	70.460
	M9	5 5.604	-75.864	90.000	-78.500	272.817	25.628
	P10	5 7.684	-64.001	270.000	-80.000	270.417	15.999

FIGURE 2-7g. TRANSMITTER-RECEIVER DISTANCES

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

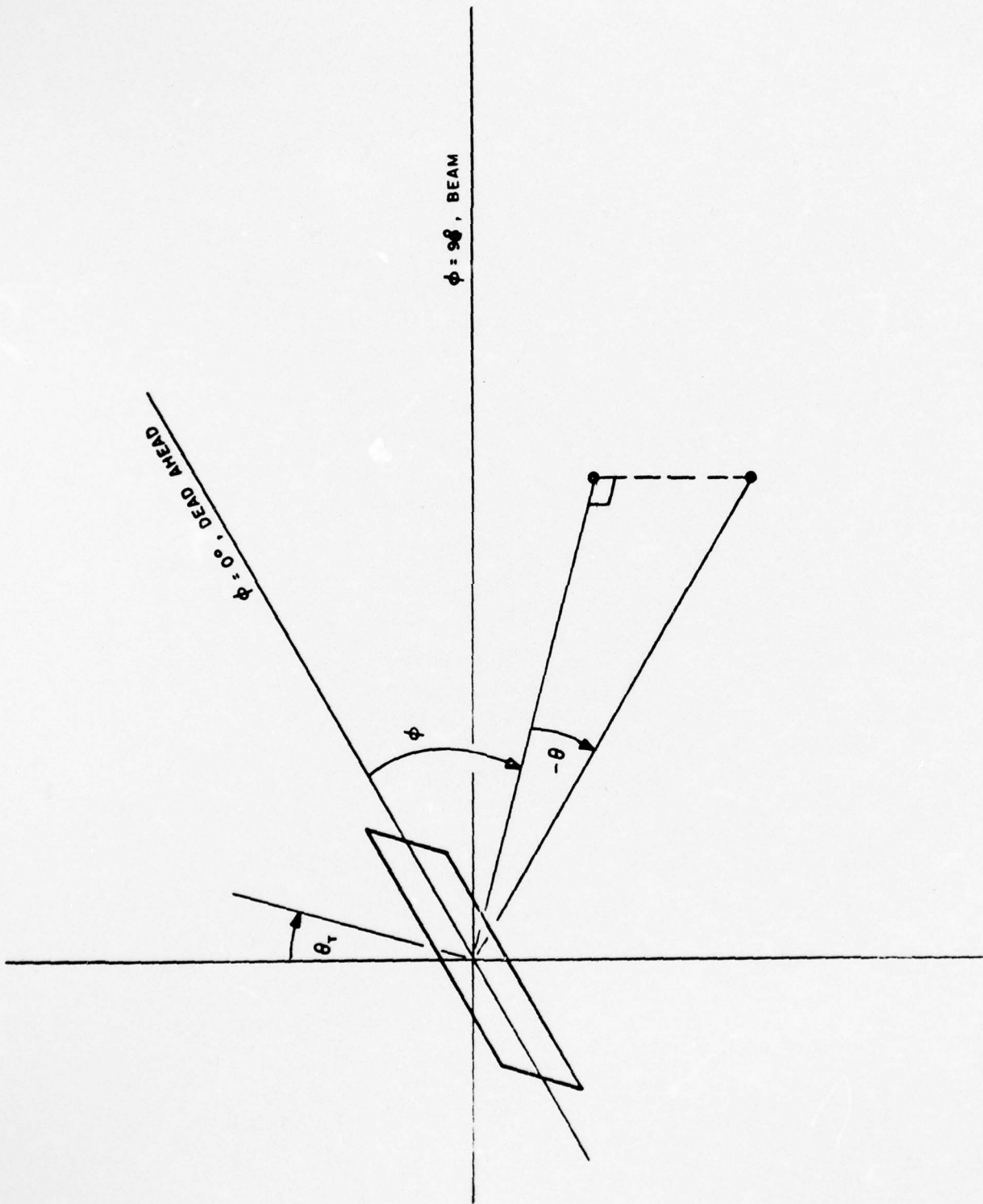


FIGURE 2-8. C/P SONAR COORDINATE SYSTEM

SECTION III

SHIPBOARD INSTRUMENTATION

A. RECORDING CENTER

A functional block diagram of the PURVIS II instrumentation appears in Figure 3-1. The equipment configuration within each rack of the Shipboard Recording Center is described in Figure 3-2. This facility contains all of the instruments necessary for amplifying signal conditioning and recording on magnetic tape, up to 60 data channels plus 10 timing and tape speed control signals simultaneously. In addition, the equipment contains variable and fixed filters, power amplifiers, a direct write recording oscillograph, waveform analyzers, and other instruments useful in performing a "quick-look" analysis of data prior to, during, or after a "run" has been completed. All equipment needed to calibrate the tape recorders is also included within the facility.

A detailed description of the equipment within the Shipboard Recording Center used during the PURVIS I Sea Trials appears in Reference 1. This configuration was basically retained for the PURVIS II Sea Trials with the following modifications:

- a) The number of Signal Conditioning Amplifiers (SCAs) was increased from 48 to 84. This provided the capability of connecting each sonar transducer (hydrophone or accelerometer) preamplifier output directly to a SCA. In this manner the "patching" of signals (limited by the number of tape recording channels to a maximum of 48 high bandwidth channels simultaneously) was performed at the SCA outputs, where the amplified signal levels were considerably higher than at the SCA inputs. (The latter technique was used for PURVIS I.)

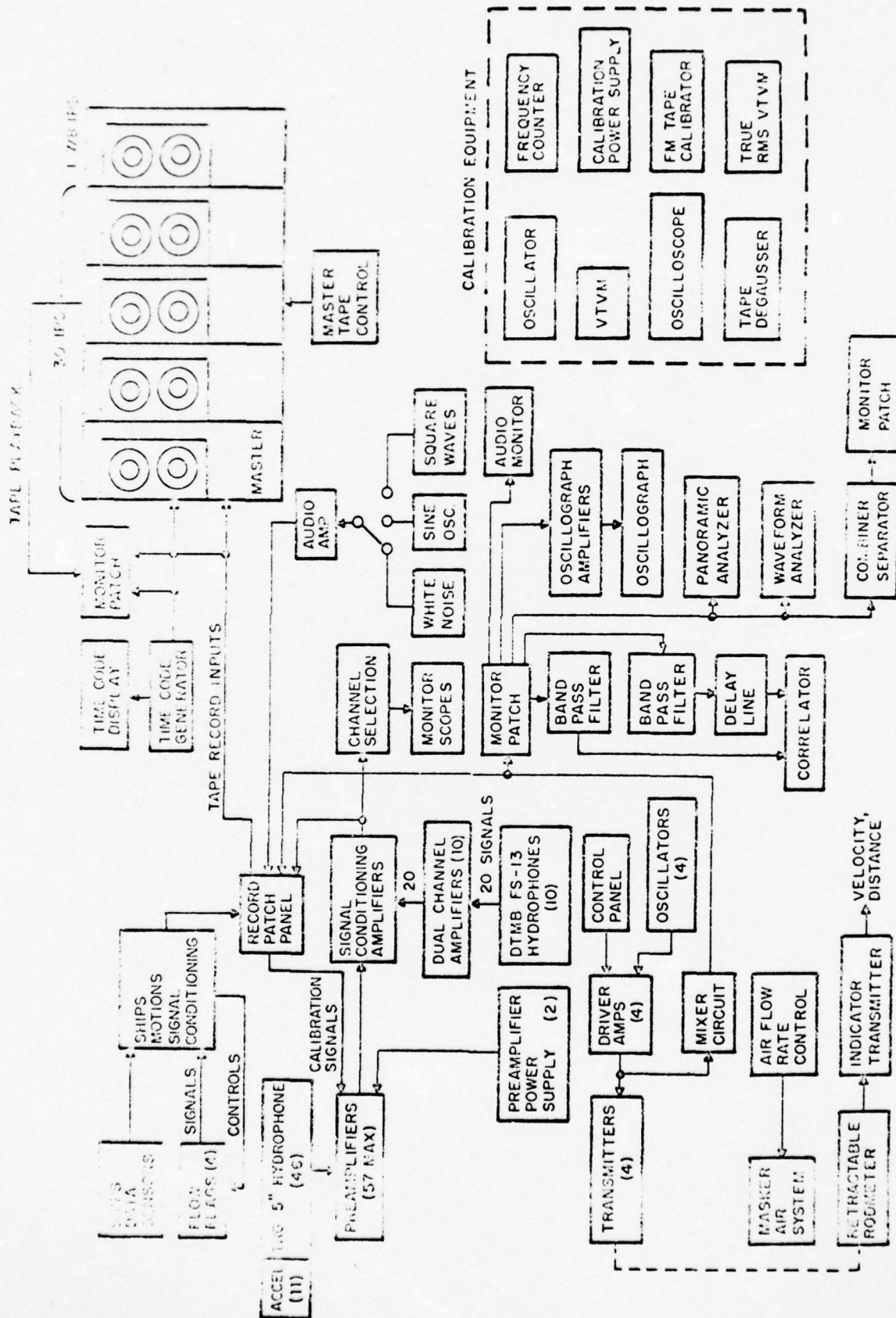
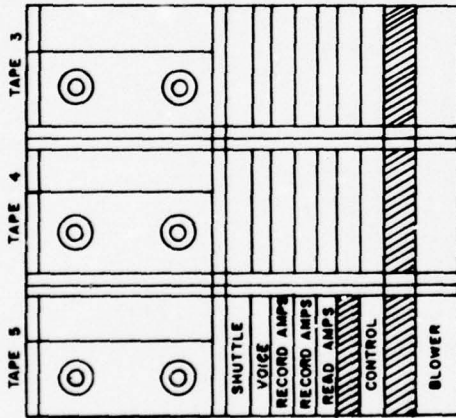
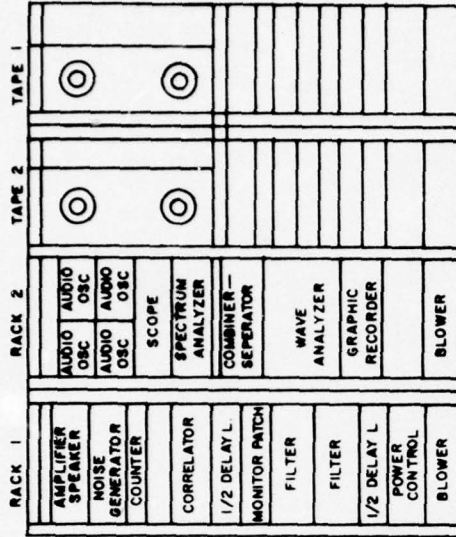


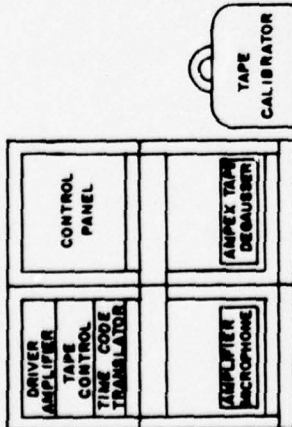
FIGURE 3-1. PURVIS II INSTRUMENTATION, BLOCK DIAGRAM

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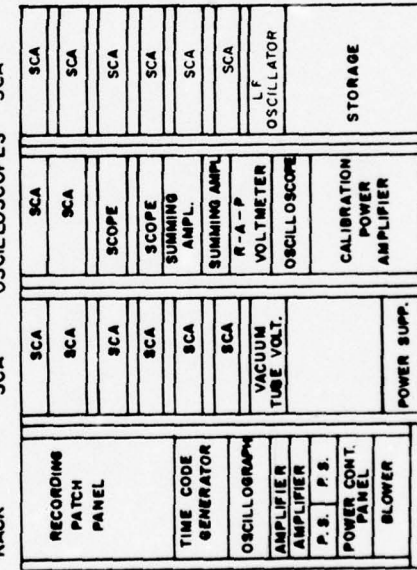
INSTRUMENTATION



CONSOLE



INSTRUMENTATION RACK



SHIPS MOTION

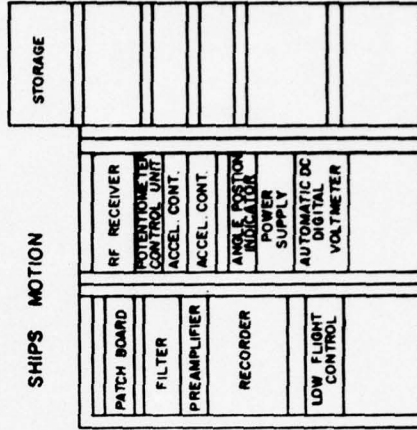


FIGURE 3-1 PURVIS II SHIPBOARD RECORDING CENTER

- b) Ten variable gain dual-channel and summing amplifiers were added to the Recording Center for the acoustic and vibration signals originating at the 10 FS-13 hydrophones located in Sea Chest 1. The gain of each channel was set at 20 db and essentially served as a preamplifier for the signals from Sea Chest 1.
- c) The pushbutton oscillator used for PURVIS I was supplemented by the addition of 3 more units, in order to have 4 variable frequency sources for the four driver-amplifiers and acoustic transmitters.
- d) A "combiner-separator" panel was fabricated and installed. This unit used a summing network for combining a monitor output signal for each driver-amplifier into one composite signal which could then be recorded on the magnetic tapes during transmission tests. In addition, it contained fixed-frequency, narrow band-pass filters which could be used to separate any one frequency of the four transmitting frequencies from a hydrophone output during either the "real time" or during tape playback.
- e) A flow flag instrumentation and control panel was installed in the ship's motion electronics rack for conditioning the 400 Hz signals from the four flow flags, in DC signals suitable for magnetic tape recording at 1-7/8 ips.

Other modifications included a change in the cabling used (from the bulkhead terminal strips to the SCAs) from TTRS-16 to Triaxial type, adding new preamplifier power supplies and eliminating the calibration patch panel.

B. OTHER SHIPBOARD INSTRUMENTATION

The experiments planned for PURVIS II included transmission tests for determining the effects of bubble sweepdown,

ship's motion, etc., on the amplitude and phase of the received signals, at various hydrophones. For this purpose, three struts (2 fixed, 1 retractable) were installed on the port side of the ship, each containing a hydrophone suitable for transmitting. (A fourth transmitter had been installed in the Sonar Dome prior to the PURVIS I tests.) Four driver amplifiers were installed, one in the vicinity of each transmitter, to provide the necessary power amplification for the sinusoidal transmitting signals which were generated by test oscillators located in the Recording Center.

The output signals from most of the 46 5-inch hydrophones and 11 miniature accelerometers mounted on the rear mass of some of the hydrophones were connected to 20 db gain pre-amplifiers which were mounted on the back cover of each hydrophone sea chest. Since the hydrophones mounted in Sea Chest II were installed in a water-floodable area, the preamplifiers, which were not designed to be completely watertight, were mounted approximately 10 feet away in a dry area.

Four flow flags, each containing a rotating inductor, were fabricated by GD/EB and installed on the ship (3 on the port side, and 1 on the starboard side). These devices, operating with 400 Hz excitation, generated signals as a function of the position changes of the flag due to water flow around it.

The masker system (bubble generators) was modified to permit three different flow rates of bubbles from each masker.

A velocity transmitter-indicator unit was installed near the retractable strut, since this device was basically a velocity sensing rodmeter which was modified by the addition of a transmitting hydrophone.

SECTION IV

SUMMARY OF RUNS

A. RUN CLASSIFICATION/DESCRIPTION

The PURVIS II Sea Trials were performed in two basic series of tests: a) Naval Architecture (Photographic) and b) Acoustics. Each run in both series was assigned a pre-determined three-digit run number. The magnetic tape data recorded during the run was identified by both voice annotation and the range time code, which contained the thumb-wheel controlled run number within the code recorded on each tape. The external photographic data was identified by photographing an underwater slate containing the appropriate run number prior to the start of each. A brief description of the test conditions for each series appears below.

B. NAVAL ARCHITECTURE SERIES

The Naval Architecture Series is more commonly described as the photographic series, since both external and on-board (Fish-eye) cameras were employed to obtain photographic data of the bubble flow patterns associated with both natural bubbles and artificial bubbles injected by the shipboard Masker System and /or Bow Wave Hose. The run numbers for the photographic series were generally subdivided into 3 "hundreds" series as follows:

"0" hundred (i.e., 021) No Maskers were used
"1" hundred (i.e., 114) Masker No. 3 used
"2" hundred (i.e., 216) Masker Nos. 2 & 4 used

A tabulation of all photographic runs appears in Appendix A.

C. ACOUSTIC SERIES

The Acoustic Series was identified by run numbers between 300 and 999. The general description of each "hundred"

series was as follows:

"3" hundred (i.e., 336)	Passive Runs, ships heading WRT sea	0°
"4" hundred (i.e., 448)	" " " " " "	90°
"5" hundred (i.e., 550)	" " " " " "	180°
"6" hundred (i.e., 642)	" " " " " "	270°
"7" hundred (i.e., 782)	Transmission runs, various headings	
"8" hundred (i.e., 835)	Transmission runs and electrical calibrations	
"9" hundred (i.e., 970)	Special tests, such as Ship's motion data only, electrical calibrations, overside acoustic calibrations, etc.	

A complete tabulation of all Acoustic Series runs in numerical order appears in Appendix B-2. A cross-referenced tabulation of these runs by calendar date appears in Appendix B-1.

SECTION V

IN-SITU CALIBRATION

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

In-situ calibrations were performed at the TOTO test area during July 6-12, 1966. The hydrophone locations are shown in Figures 2-1a and 2-1b. A block diagram of the transmission instrumentation set-up is shown in Figure 5-1. The scanning frequency was derived from a General Radio Wave Analyzer. The current to the transmitter was monitored on both an oscilloscope and an RMS voltmeter. The transmitter current was kept constant by manually controlling the Wave Analyzer voltage while viewing the meter. The current (voltage across a 1 ohm resistor) was also recorded on a magnetic tape channel during each calibration along with the hydrophones covered at each station. The hydrophones and record combinations are summarized in Figure 5-2.

The in-situ calibrations were performed at five stations along the portside of the ship corresponding to the approximate center of each grouping of hydrophones. (See Figures 5-4 to 5-8)*. The transmitting projector was placed at four different depths at each station while the transmitting frequency was swept from 50 Hz to 20 KHz.

The frequency was swept in three ranges: (1) 50 Hz to 3 KHz, (2) 2 KHz to 6 KHz, and (3) 5 KHz to 20 KHz, with a 1 KHz overlap between Parts 1 and 2 and between Parts 2 and 3. The sweep rates and currents are summarized in Figure 5-9. In addition, at each range, a 30 second "constant frequency" and a 30 second "ambient level" (no transmission) were recorded. The summary of runs is given in Figure 5-3. The distance between each 5" receiver and the J-9 transmitter (R to T length) for each calibration position is tabulated in Figure 5-10 (Note: R to T lengths for receivers D1H through D10H were not available for inclusion in this report.

*Reference GD/EB Dwg. No. 200771

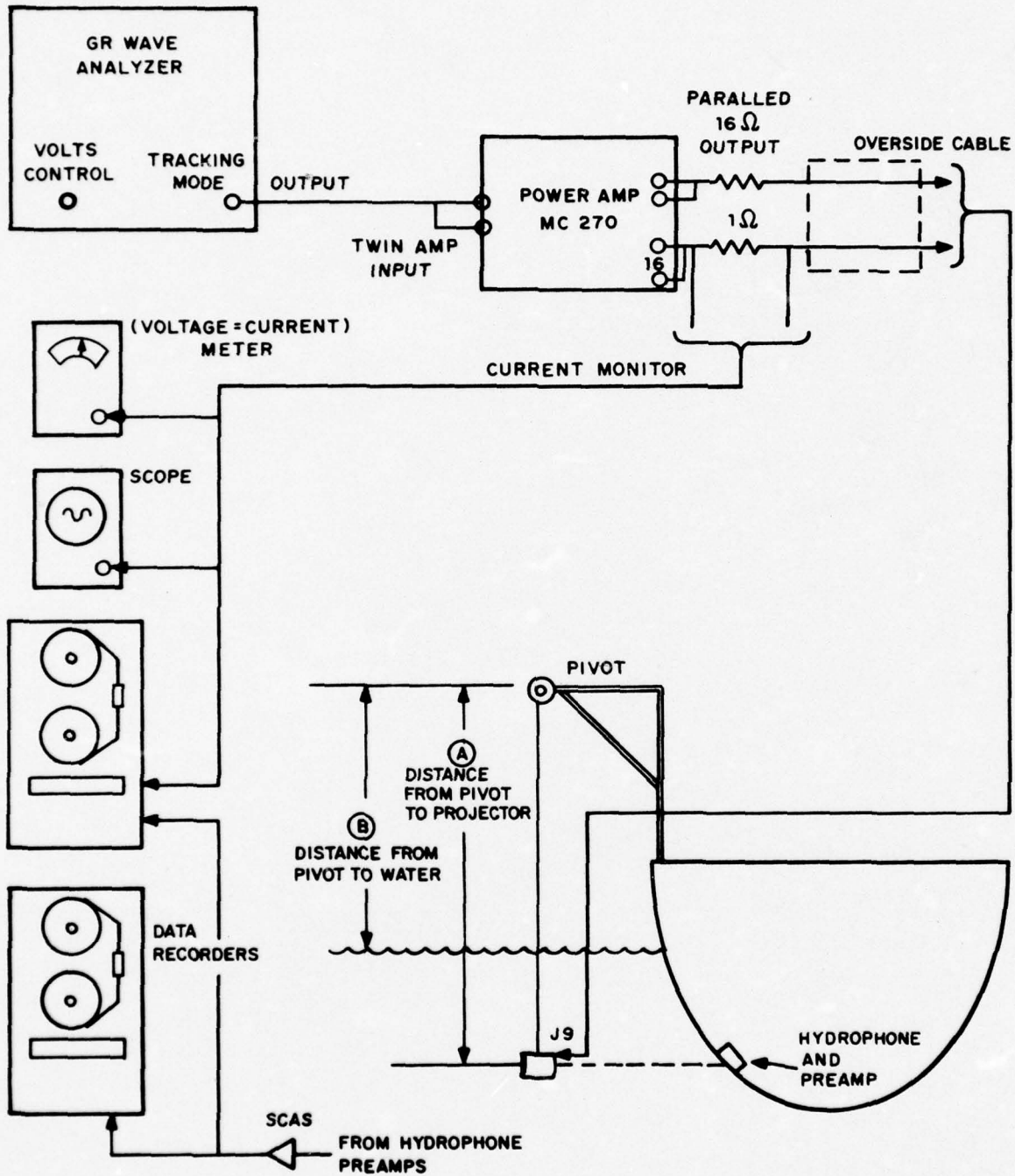


FIGURE 5-1. OVERSIDE CALIBRATION TRANSMITTER SETUP

B. INSTRUMENTATION CONFIGURATION

Each of the five calibration stations were selected to provide an approximate central forward-aft position for each of the five groups of receiving elements, as follows:

- Fr. 17-1/2: Station 1 - High Frequency Array (HF-1 through HF-13)
- Fr. 22-1/2: Station 2 - Sea Chest 1 (D1H through D10H)
- Fr. 48-1/2: Station 3 - Low Frequency Array (LF-1 through LF-13)
and Hull Element H-1
- Fr. 56-1/2: Station 4 - Sea Chest 2 (G-1 through G-10) and Hull
Elements H-2 through H-4
- Fr. 80-1/2: Station 5 - Hull Elements H-5 through H-10

The tape recording combinations were arranged so that only 2 of the 4 high speed 30 ips recorders were in use when the projector was at Stations 1, 2, 3, and 4, and only 1 was required for Station 5 calibrations, thus permitting an efficient utilization of the magnetic tapes for this operation.

The gain and frequency controls on each of the Signal Conditioning Amplifiers (SCAs) were set prior to the start of each of the three frequency sweeps. This was done by driving the transmitter at a constant pre-determined frequency within each band which yielded the maximum output from the transmitter. Hence, during Part 1 (50 Hz to 3 KHz) the SCA gain controls were set with the transmitter input at 2.5 KHz, during Part 2 (2 KHz to 6 KHz) the setting frequency was 6 KHz, and during Part 3 (5KHz to 20 KHz) the setting frequency was 12.5 KHz. The SCA pre-emphasis (pre-whitening) controls were generally set in the "Flat" position for Parts 1 and 2, and in the 1 KHz position for Part 3.

FIGURE 5-2 RECORD COMBINATIONS USED AT EACH CALIBRATION STATION

STATION I: Combination 1-1: Recorders 1,2,4*
 Hydrophones HF1 → HF13 (plus
 A1,4,5,7,9; LF1,9,13; G8; H5)

STATION II: Combination 1-1: Recorders 3,4
 Hydrophones D1H → D10H, D1A → D10A
 (plus H1, H10; LF8)

STATION III: Combination 2-1: Recorders 1,2,4*
 Hydrophones LF1 → LF13 (plus
 H1; HF2,3,9,10,13; A5,7; D5H, D6H)

STATION IV: Combination 2-1: Recorders 3,4
 Hydrophones G1 → G10, H2, H3, H4
 (plus A1,2,3,4,9,11; D1H, D2H, D4H,
 H5)

STATION V: Combination 3-1: Recorders 2,4*
 Hydrophones H5 through H10 (plus
 A8,9; G5,8)

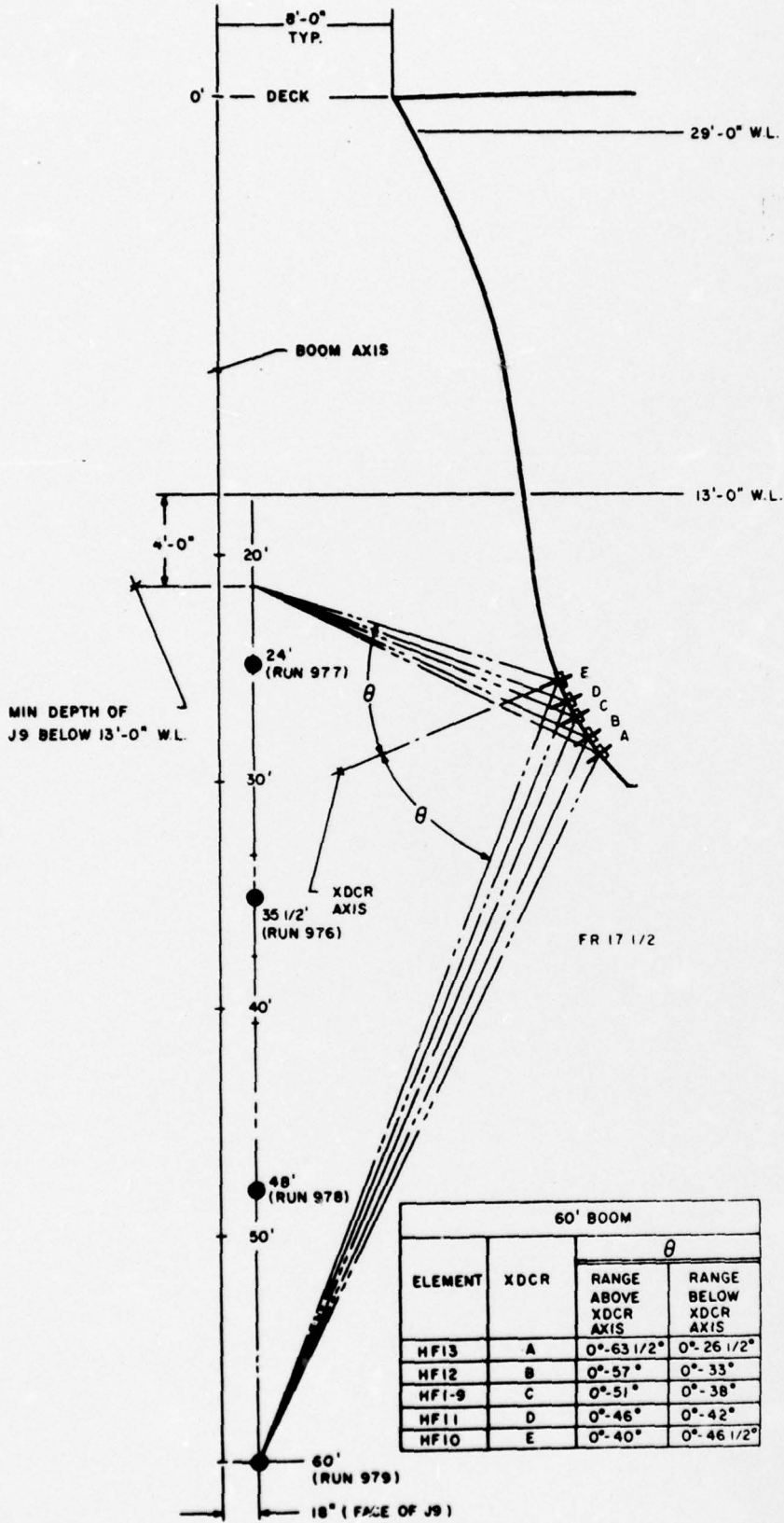
* SERVO ONLY (used no tape)

(A) (B)

POSITION	STATION	PIVOT TO PROJ.	PIVOT TO WATER	RUN NO.	DATE	TAPE NO			
1	3	39 1/2	18 1/2	971	7/6	170	270	372	476
2	3	52	18 1/2	973	7/6	171	271	373	477
3	5	51	15 1/2	974	7/7	172	272	374	478
4	5	37	15 1/2	975		173	273	375	479
5	1	40 1/2	22	976		174	274	376	480
6	1	29	22	977		174, 5	274, 5	376, 7	480, 1
7	1	53	22	978		175, 6	275, 6	X	X
8	1	65	22	979	↓	176	276	X	X
9	2	65	21 1/2	980	7/8	X	X	377, 8	481, 2
10	2	53	21 1/2	981	7/10	X	X	381, 2	485, 6
11	2	40	21 1/2	982		X	X	382	486
12	2	28	21 1/2	983	↓	X	X	383	487
13	3	26	18 1/2	984	7/11	180, 2	280, 2	X	X
14	3	65	18 1/2	985		182	282	X	X
15	4	65		986		X	X	383, 5	487, 9
16	4	52		987		X	X	385, 6	489, 90
17	4	38		988		X	X	386	490
18	4	25		989	↓	X	X	387	491
19	5	23	15 1/2	990	7/12	X	283	X	X
20	5	65	15 1/2	991	7/12	X	283, 4	X	X

(A) } SEE FIG. 5-1
(B)

FIGURE 5-3. OVERSIDE CALIBRATION RUN SUMMARY



NOTE
 ● POSITIONS OF J9 DURING IN-SITU CALIBRATION

FIGURE 5-4 CALIBRATION STATION 1: HIGH-FREQUENCY ARRAY

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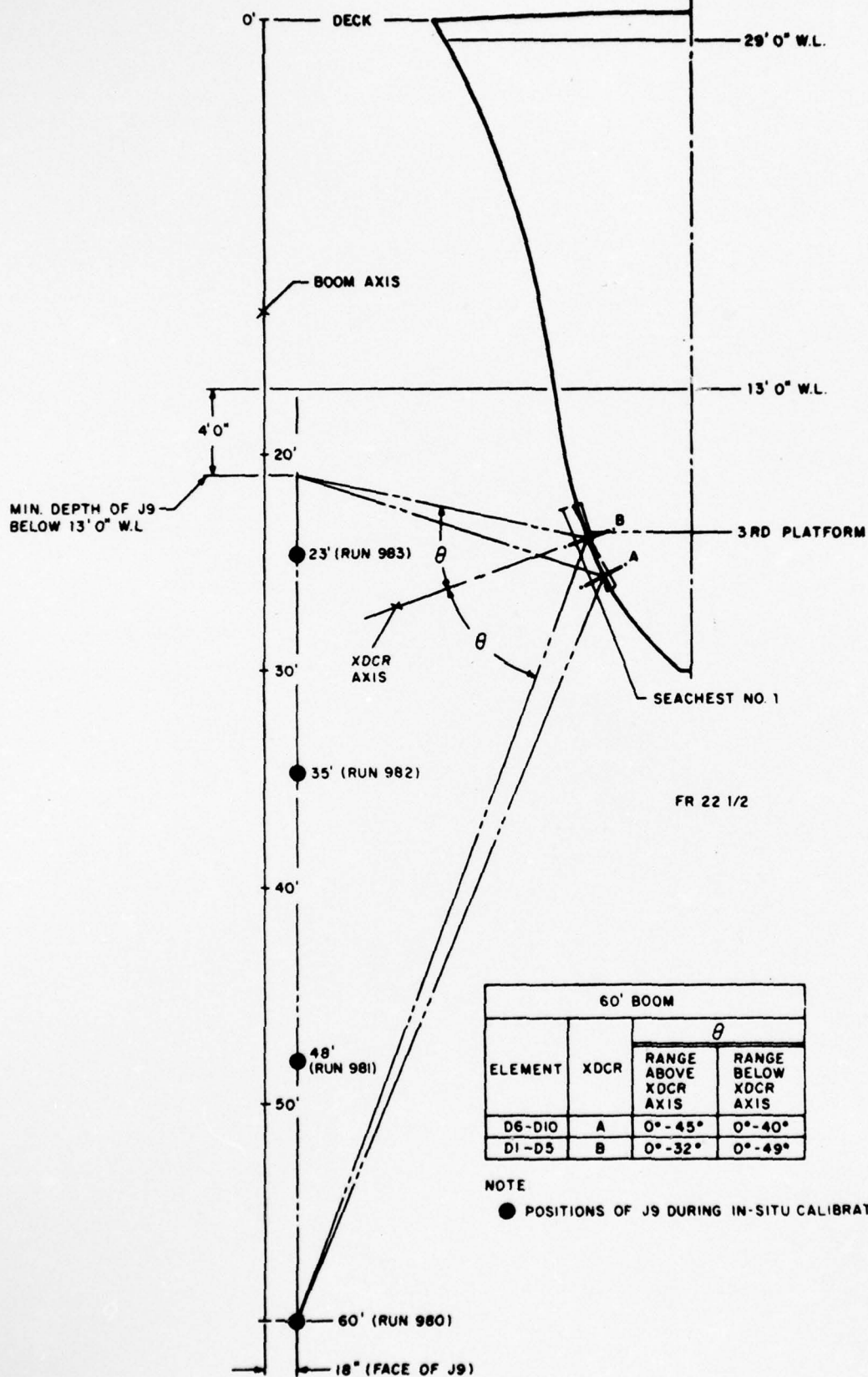


FIGURE 5-5 CALIBRATION STATION 2: SEA CHEST No. 1

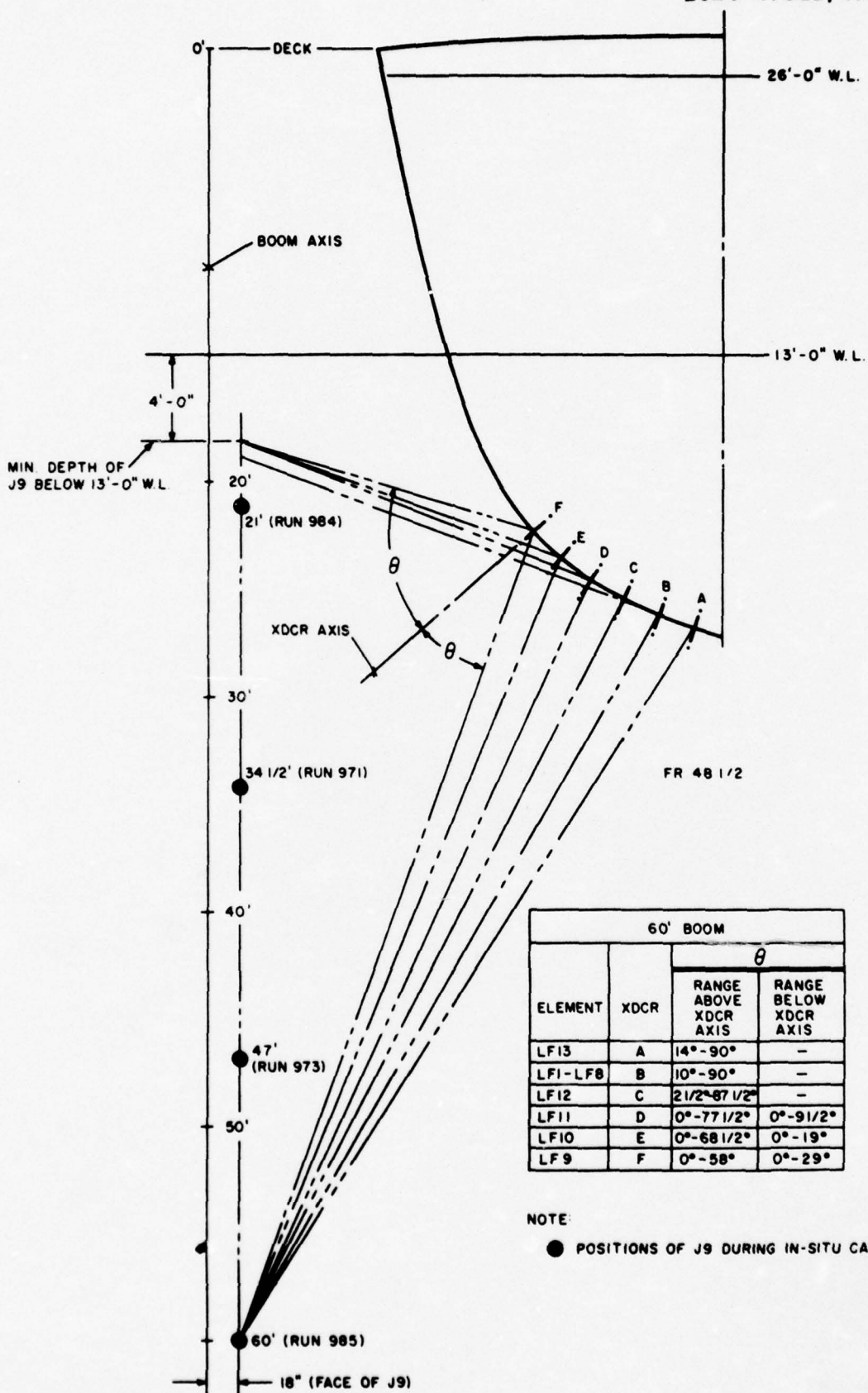


FIGURE 5-6 CALIBRATION STATION 3: LOW-FREQUENCY ARRAY

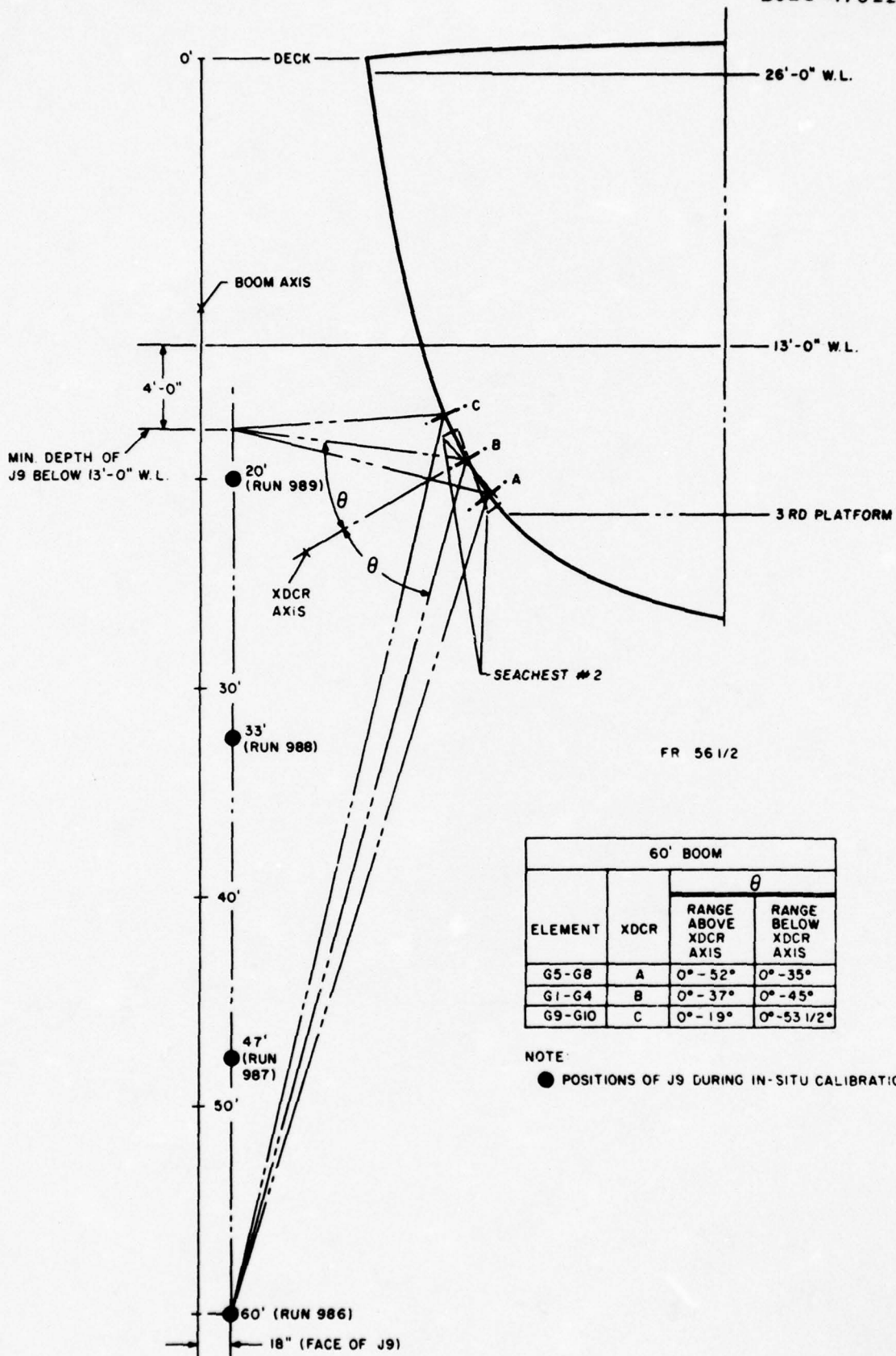


FIGURE 5-7. CALIBRATION STATION 4: SEA CHEST No. 2

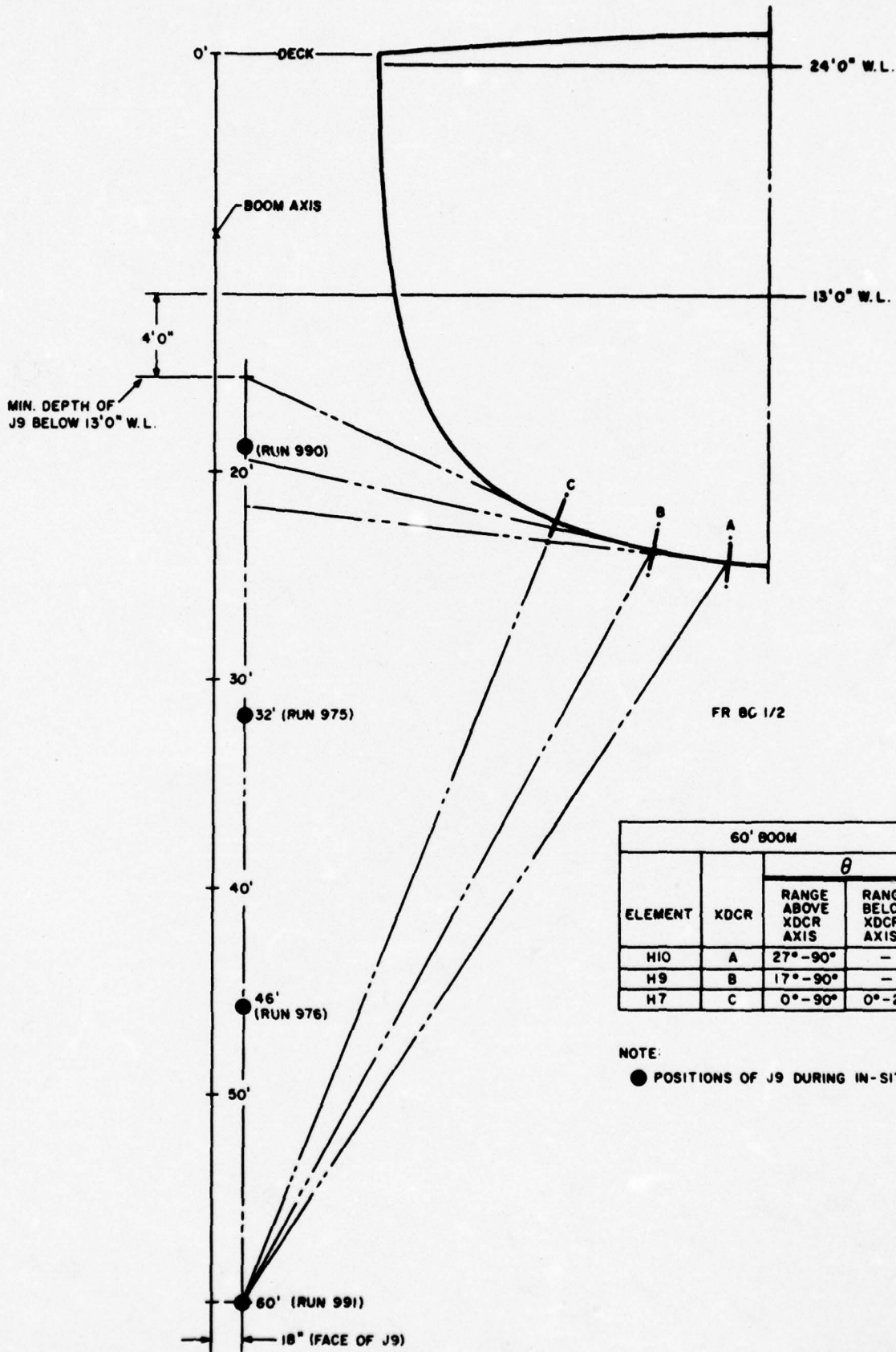


FIGURE 5-8 CALIBRATION STATION 5: HULL ELEMENTS

Part 1

- a) Frequency: 50 hz to 30 khz sweep
J9 current: 0.7 amperes (0.8 amperes initially)
Sweep rate: $\frac{(1.5 \times 1 \text{ ipm})}{2 \text{ in/KHz}} = 750 \text{ hz/min}$
- b) Constant frequency: 3 khz, 30 seconds
- c) Ambient Levels: 30 seconds

Part 2

- a) Frequency: 2 khz to 6 KHz sweep
J9 Current: 0.5 amperes
Sweep rate: $\frac{(1.5 \times 1 \text{ ipm})}{2 \text{ in/KHz}} = 750 \text{ hz/min}$
- b) Constant frequency: 6 khz, 30 seconds
- c) Ambient levels: 30 seconds

Part 3

- a) Frequency: 5 khz to 20 khz sweep
J9 current: 0.2 amperes (0.3 amperes initially)
Sweep rate: $\frac{(0.5 \times 10 \text{ ipm})}{2 \text{ in/KHz}} = 2.5 \text{ khz/min}$
- b) Constant frequency: 5 khz, 30 seconds
- c) Ambient levels: 30 seconds

OVERSIDE CALIBRATION GEOMETRY FOR STATION 1

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RECEIVER	POSITION 1			POSITION 2			POSITION 3			POSITION 4		
	R TO Y	LENGTH	COMEN ANGLE	R TO Y	LENGTH	COMEN ANGLE	R TO Y	LENGTH	COMEN ANGLE	R TO Y	LENGTH	COMEN ANGLE
HF1	10°	9.891°	59.229	12°	1.526°	20.095	22°	2.487°	34.708	33°	4.369°	42.459
HF2	10°	6.511°	58.897	11°	10.518°	15.222	22°	0.857°	32.768	33°	3.286°	41.155
HF3	10°	4.049°	58.083	11°	8.336°	11.022	21°	11.689°	32.481	33°	2.512°	40.977
HF4	10°	2.529°	58.502	11°	6.995°	6.467	21°	10.978°	31.148	33°	2.042°	39.850
HF5	10°	1.974°	59.237	11°	6.506°	2.380	21°	10.720°	29.976	33°	1.871°	38.778
HF6	10°	1.878°	59.298	11°	6.421°	3.034	21°	10.675°	30.028	33°	1.842°	38.809
HF7	10°	2.817°	60.534	11°	7.249°	6.709	21°	11.112°	29.191	33°	2.131°	37.858
HF8	10°	4.598°	62.038	11°	8.822°	11.152	21°	11.948°	28.598	33°	2.684°	36.999
HF9	10°	7.063°	63.958	11°	11.008°	14.792	22°	1.121°	21.545	33°	3.461°	35.622
HF10	8°	1.257°	30.746	12°	4.815°	50.807	23°	10.040°	51.074	35°	4.508°	57.547
HF11	8°	8.301°	41.679	11°	11.472°	21.050	23°	1.053°	43.905	34°	6.616°	51.081
HF12	9°	3.970°	48.415	11°	8.683°	13.968	22°	6.350°	39.193	33°	10.907°	47.073
HF13	11°	1.727°	67.154	11°	6.832°	9.087	21°	4.303°	22.353	32°	5.619°	32.225
LF1	47°	7.106°	90.638	47°	7.599°	78.475	50°	10.058°	65.219	56°	4.301°	55.121
LF2	50°	0.342°	90.627	50°	0.728°	79.061	53°	1.340°	66.367	58°	4.933°	56.533
LF3	52°	5.609°	91.185	52°	6.109°	79.962	55°	5.252°	67.554	60°	6.529°	57.766
LF4	57°	10.675°	91.493	57°	10.675°	81.223	60°	6.193°	69.724	65°	2.277°	60.388
LF5	60°	4.084°	91.513	60°	4.313°	81.602	62°	10.852°	70.408	67°	5.174°	61.338
LF6	63°	0.561°	91.529	63°	0.780°	81.989	65°	6.059°	71.230	69°	10.361°	62.317
LF7	65°	6.186°	91.620	65°	6.418°	82.390	67°	10.636°	71.948	72°	1.252°	63.225
LF8	68°	2.814°	91.706	68°	2.854°	82.845	70°	5.804°	72.787	74°	6.458°	64.318
LF9	54°	0.865°	86.880	54°	11.650°	79.554	58°	8.615°	71.934	64°	4.261°	66.326
LF10	54°	2.207°	85.765	54°	9.956°	77.275	58°	3.704°	68.305	63°	8.985°	61.590
LF11	54°	4.414°	87.127	54°	9.119°	77.588	57°	11.571°	67.298	63°	2.364°	59.353
LF12	54°	7.475°	89.305	54°	9.644°	79.000	57°	9.270°	67.669	62°	9.849°	58.745
LF13	55°	3.355°	92.383	55°	2.281°	81.453	57°	10.067°	69.213	62°	7.519°	59.337
G1	65°	5.658°	83.546	66°	7.285°	79.071	70°	2.014°	74.444	75°	3.913°	70.989
G2	66°	1.657°	83.554	67°	3.148°	79.122	70°	9.481°	74.534	75°	10.874°	71.087
G3	70°	6.143°	83.985	71°	6.830°	79.813	74°	10.754°	75.430	79°	9.009°	72.058
G4	71°	2.142°	83.988	72°	2.712°	79.853	75°	6.288°	75.502	80°	4.089°	72.145
G5	65°	10.414°	80.318	66°	8.347°	74.454	69°	10.977°	68.298	74°	9.582°	63.615
G6	66°	6.365°	80.365	67°	4.200°	74.558	70°	6.472°	68.449	75°	4.592°	63.786
G7	70°	6.028°	85.228	71°	3.295°	79.705	74°	3.526°	73.737	78°	10.886°	69.001
G8	71°	2.027°	85.265	71°	1.209°	79.731	74°	11.121°	73.740	79°	6.020°	66.969
G9	67°	9.149°	84.710	69°	1.523°	81.063	72°	10.334°	77.307	78°	1.172°	74.485
G10	68°	5.138°	84.707	69°	9.356°	81.167	73°	5.768°	77.517	78°	8.112°	74.770
H1	44°	5.471°	89.849	44°	6.773°	77.034	48°	0.541°	63.289	53°	10.924°	53.145
H2	71°	8.393°	87.458	72°	2.167°	79.540	74°	10.182°	70.689	79°	1.825°	63.322
H3	71°	10.953°	89.778	72°	1.588°	81.556	74°	5.170°	72.256	78°	5.537°	64.412
H4	72°	5.574°	92.860	72°	4.678°	84.304	74°	5.061°	74.523	78°	2.332°	66.166
H5	97°	0.884°	91.462	97°	1.169°	85.120	98°	8.559°	77.800	101°	8.041°	71.341
H6	104°	7.570°	91.521	104°	8.862°	85.876	106°	4.047°	79.363	109°	2.124°	73.596
H7	113°	0.923°	90.008	113°	2.911°	84.719	114°	9.592°	78.608	117°	6.046°	73.170
H8	124°	1.041°	90.550	124°	2.153°	85.674	125°	6.395°	80.018	127°	11.392°	74.945
H9	113°	3.663°	91.561	113°	3.602°	86.106	114°	7.903°	79.755	117°	2.246°	74.076
H10	113°	7.342°	92.084	113°	6.649°	86.596	114°	10.180°	80.223	117°	3.810°	74.515

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

FIGURE 5-10a. OVERSIDE CALIBRATION GEOMETRY

OVERSIDE CALIBRATION GEOMETRY FOR STATION 2

RECEIVER	POSITION 1			POSITION 2			POSITION 3			POSITION 4		
	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE
MF1	16°	11.662	69.124	17°	10.677	46.090	26°	0.855	42.258	36°	2.611	44.899
MF2	16°	3.308	68.459	17°	2.766	43.438	25°	7.480	40.128	35°	10.788	43.293
MF3	15°	7.641	67.656	16°	7.542	41.100	25°	2.670	38.966	35°	7.337	42.759
MF4	15°	0.322	67.097	16°	0.676	38.544	24°	10.188	37.067	35°	4.174	41.343
MF5	14°	5.989	66.870	15°	6.762	36.080	24°	6.401	35.251	35°	1.521	39.977
MF6	13°	11.075	66.069	15°	0.339	33.508	24°	2.369	34.310	34°	10.715	39.640
MF7	13°	5.330	65.945	14°	7.029	30.762	23°	11.101	32.516	34°	8.456	38.319
MF8	12°	11.348	65.844	14°	1.532	27.605	23°	7.783	30.659	34°	6.173	36.999
MF9	12°	7.180	66.354	13°	9.720	24.932	23°	5.523	28.508	34°	4.630	35.235
MF10	12°	10.771	55.407	16°	2.088	45.541	26°	3.165	53.377	37°	2.993	58.087
MF11	13°	4.179	58.883	15°	10.088	40.920	26°	7.054	46.961	36°	5.217	51.793
MF12	13°	10.108	61.219	15°	8.160	38.341	25°	1.110	42.833	35°	9.976	47.872
MF13	15°	3.481	71.615	15°	7.364	36.594	24°	0.904	29.798	34°	5.890	33.966
LF1	39°	5.811	90.811	39°	6.380	74.806	43°	5.940	59.325	49°	11.488	48.488
LF2	41°	10.414	90.789	41°	10.844	75.710	45°	7.832	60.943	51°	10.058	50.329
LF3	44°	3.125	91.486	44°	3.701	76.985	47°	10.603	62.606	53°	9.895	51.973
LF4	49°	7.327	91.852	49°	7.267	78.798	52°	9.297	65.585	58°	2.135	55.379
LF5	52°	0.353	91.881	52°	0.583	79.367	55°	1.223	66.629	60°	3.812	56.638
LF6	54°	8.470	91.919	54°	8.689	79.952	57°	7.630	67.694	62°	7.682	57.934
LF7	57°	1.824	92.027	57°	2.060	80.513	59°	11.604	68.660	64°	9.591	59.169
LF8	59°	10.179	85.687	59°	10.179	81.101	62°	6.054	69.728	67°	1.594	60.458
LF9	45°	5.394	85.687	46°	7.212	76.282	51°	1.233	67.786	57°	7.172	62.099
LF10	45°	7.599	84.890	46°	5.502	73.955	50°	7.836	63.820	56°	11.234	56.862
LF11	45°	10.882	86.672	46°	4.862	74.380	50°	3.389	62.594	56°	4.088	54.179
LF12	46°	3.211	89.271	46°	5.928	76.020	50°	1.132	62.973	55°	11.404	53.338
LF13	47°	8.872	82.447	47°	0.425	78.935	62°	3.754	71.873	55°	9.627	53.996
G1	56°	4.867	82.469	58°	9.647	76.978	62°	11.042	71.991	68°	8.553	68.504
G2	57°	4.867	82.469	58°	9.647	76.978	66°	11.113	73.135	72°	4.807	69.680
G3	61°	9.192	83.037	63°	0.836	77.906	66°	11.113	73.135	72°	11.649	69.790
G4	62°	5.189	83.051	63°	8.670	77.972	67°	6.500	73.235	72°	11.649	69.790
G5	57°	4.555	78.861	58°	4.862	71.561	62°	2.011	64.792	67°	8.424	59.986
G6	58°	0.462	78.930	59°	0.632	71.711	62°	9.316	64.995	64°	3.137	60.201
G7	51°	9.316	84.557	62°	8.738	77.731	66°	2.921	71.132	71°	5.534	66.152
G8	52°	5.313	84.611	63°	4.614	77.780	66°	10.384	71.155	72°	0.456	66.131
G9	53°	11.656	83.775	60°	7.968	79.288	64°	11.953	75.236	70°	10.815	72.395
G10	59°	7.649	83.777	61°	3.740	79.427	65°	7.212	75.493	71°	5.475	72.726
G11	45°	4.627	89.860	36°	6.273	72.754	40°	10.350	56.654	47°	8.960	45.944
G12	43°	4.627	89.860	36°	6.273	72.754	40°	10.350	56.654	47°	8.960	45.944
G13	43°	1.407	87.335	63°	8.480	77.563	66°	9.804	67.654	71°	8.284	59.681
G14	53°	4.910	89.952	63°	7.579	79.811	66°	4.404	69.362	70°	11.309	60.814
G15	64°	1.539	93.432	64°	0.393	82.914	66°	5.067	71.919	70°	6.500	62.771
G16	44°	5.871	91.789	64°	6.176	84.225	90°	4.308	76.204	93°	7.730	69.225
G17	45°	11.587	91.666	96°	1.087	84.977	97°	10.799	77.883	101°	0.459	71.684
G18	45°	4.607	90.154	104°	6.918	83.926	106°	3.892	77.309	109°	3.524	71.486
G19	45°	4.637	90.726	115°	5.911	85.026	117°	0.055	78.940	119°	7.722	73.530
G20	44°	8.389	91.876	104°	8.284	85.436	106°	2.667	78.559	109°	0.028	72.471
G21	45°	1.007	92.398	105°	0.165	85.947	106°	5.699	79.051	109°	2.283	72.935

FIGURE 5-10b. OVERSIDE CALIBRATION GEOMETRY

OVERSIDE CALIBRATION GEOMETRY FOR STATION 3

B026-47011/47013

RECEIVER	POSITION 1			POSITION 2			POSITION 3			POSITION 4		
	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE
MF1	59	7.516	82.011	60	4.818	74.668	63	4.949	69.638	69	0.804	65.190
MF2	58	8.196	81.786	59	5.646	74.111	62	6.315	68.865	68	2.242	64.248
MF3	57	9.545	81.639	58	7.138	73.847	61	8.328	68.547	67	5.094	63.917
MF4	56	10.906	81.673	57	8.646	73.545	60	10.137	68.020	66	7.993	63.208
MF5	55	1.238	81.726	56	11.116	73.266	60	11.238	67.519	65	11.756	62.522
MF6	55	2.483	81.827	56	0.519	73.235	59	3.311	67.419	65	2.631	62.398
MF7	54	4.764	81.897	55	2.947	72.959	58	6.126	66.912	64	6.422	61.705
MF8	53	6.028	81.974	54	4.379	72.667	57	8.300	66.378	63	9.394	60.981
MF9	52	9.355	82.157	53	7.845	72.394	57	0.265	65.786	63	2.193	60.114
MF10	55	7.575	81.821	57	1.610	77.100	60	9.706	74.164	67	1.535	71.830
MF11	55	9.097	81.629	57	0.236	75.533	60	6.282	71.599	66	8.244	68.354
MF12	55	10.852	81.333	56	11.602	74.491	60	3.923	70.002	66	4.293	66.242
MF13	56	4.267	82.301	56	11.306	72.767	59	11.412	66.128	65	7.826	60.209
LF1	17	2.396	86.048	18	10.013	40.228	26	5.593	20.162	37	6.562	12.380
LF2	16	2.680	85.873	17	11.063	36.739	25	9.729	15.873	37	0.923	8.640
LF3	15	7.103	87.876	17	4.751	36.288	25	5.663	14.283	36	10.322	4.667
LF4	15	8.963	89.827	17	4.447	38.314	25	4.380	15.846	36	8.596	4.979
LF5	16	4.418	90.361	18	0.236	41.166	25	10.323	19.309	37	1.161	8.801
LF6	17	5.463	91.142	19	0.151	45.175	26	6.739	23.770	37	7.069	12.925
LF7	18	9.297	91.772	20	2.859	49.110	27	5.480	28.119	38	2.764	16.718
LF8	20	5.588	91.892	21	9.043	52.797	28	6.650	32.356	38	11.937	20.526
LF9	8	7.521	45.905	16	0.329	18.196	26	5.623	31.613	38	11.949	37.807
LF10	10	0.577	59.825	15	8.661	5.270	25	8.783	20.731	38	0.901	28.144
LF11	11	8.641	72.266	15	8.716	10.805	25	2.040	8.887	37	3.169	17.615
LF12	13	6.842	81.910	16	2.940	24.594	25	0.276	3.661	36	9.585	7.268
LF13	17	2.758	91.827	18	4.502	43.896	25	10.378	20.805	36	10.872	8.054
G1	13	2.867	56.349	20	7.677	46.318	30	4.739	49.494	42	5.844	52.362
G2	13	9.888	57.626	21	0.238	47.055	30	7.852	49.746	42	8.075	52.443
G3	17	7.462	65.292	23	8.367	52.930	32	6.628	52.599	44	0.711	53.875
G4	18	3.007	65.971	24	2.022	53.575	32	10.763	52.913	44	3.773	54.011
G5	17	7.491	50.684	22	6.594	26.989	31	0.659	28.952	42	4.877	33.949
G6	18	0.815	70.475	22	10.775	28.349	31	3.705	29.567	42	7.112	34.181
G7	17	8.032	71.131	22	6.936	48.597	31	0.861	44.687	42	4.987	44.633
G8	14	3.558	64.858	22	7.753	49.310	31	5.192	44.862	42	8.168	44.464
G9	14	7.455	65.700	23	0.683	58.471	32	4.665	58.781	44	5.110	60.205
G10	15	2.999	84.692	23	0.096	43.296	32	8.128	59.382	44	7.640	60.726
H1	18	5.451	80.384	20	2.096	46.535	27	6.540	24.945	38	4.839	17.581
H2	20	8.987	80.384	23	11.804	46.535	31	5.376	31.427	42	1.598	23.905
H3	21	10.819	87.384	23	10.041	52.422	30	7.401	34.365	40	10.863	23.860
H4	24	6.957	95.519	25	4.464	62.236	31	2.531	42.346	40	9.815	28.757
H5	44	9.008	92.167	45	4.968	74.145	49	0.963	61.274	55	10.176	49.554
H6	51	6.079	90.836	52	3.716	75.853	55	8.285	65.017	61	10.903	54.832
H7	59	8.320	89.434	60	6.600	76.340	63	7.393	66.690	69	3.025	57.249
H8	70	7.050	90.417	71	2.158	79.108	73	8.440	70.709	78	6.131	62.064
H9	60	6.822	92.211	60	11.981	78.777	63	8.736	68.708	69	0.314	58.681
H10	61	6.241	92.828	61	9.797	79.519	64	4.977	69.489	69	6.715	59.434

COPY AVAILABLE TO DDC DOES NOT PERMIT FULLY LEGIBLE PRODUCTION

FIGURE 5-10c OVERSIDE CALIBRATION GEOMETRY

RECEIVER	POSITION 1			POSITION 2			POSITION 3			POSITION 4		
	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE
HF1	73°	4.538	83.652	73°	9.221	78.266	76°	8.300	73.001	81°	5.910	68.920
HF2	72°	5.096	83.448	72°	9.840	77.836	75°	9.358	72.356	80°	7.620	68.120
HF3	71°	6.336	83.350	71°	11.139	77.667	74°	11.080	72.132	79°	9.967	67.873
HF4	70°	7.583	83.400	71°	0.446	77.490	74°	0.820	71.733	79°	0.344	67.309
HF5	69°	9.807	83.465	70°	2.727	77.330	73°	3.502	71.354	78°	3.617	66.766
HF6	68°	10.950	83.613	69°	3.934	77.401	72°	5.167	71.358	77°	5.950	66.735
HF7	68°	1.127	83.692	68°	6.170	77.248	71°	7.826	70.980	76°	9.225	66.189
HF8	67°	2.279	83.779	67°	7.390	77.091	70°	9.524	70.587	75°	11.618	65.624
HF9	66°	5.494	83.966	66°	10.661	76.951	70°	1.190	70.138	75°	3.857	64.935
HF10	69°	4.994	84.005	70°	3.809	80.513	73°	10.553	77.284	79°	3.420	74.939
HF11	69°	6.299	83.697	70°	3.018	79.230	73°	7.664	75.012	78°	10.876	71.882
HF12	69°	7.789	83.318	70°	2.783	78.329	73°	5.678	73.571	78°	7.495	70.006
HF13	70°	0.359	83.820	70°	3.231	76.927	73°	1.883	70.106	78°	0.271	64.776
LF1	26°	10.605	87.840	27°	4.534	62.025	34°	0.074	41.212	43°	5.031	30.500
LF2	24°	10.802	87.709	25°	5.003	59.696	32°	5.218	37.985	42°	2.283	27.586
LF3	23°	0.221	88.950	23°	7.261	58.096	31°	0.708	34.955	41°	1.901	24.309
LF4	19°	6.157	90.345	20°	0.889	53.077	28°	6.446	27.466	39°	1.244	17.227
LF5	18°	2.199	90.860	18°	10.272	50.549	27°	6.900	24.064	38°	6.786	13.921
LF6	17°	0.468	91.834	17°	9.062	48.422	26°	10.511	20.955	38°	0.473	10.621
LF7	16°	4.496	92.735	17°	1.518	47.289	26°	5.137	19.128	37°	9.090	8.245
LF8	16°	0.539	93.054	16°	8.866	46.400	26°	1.540	17.672	37°	6.190	6.238
LF9	16°	9.117	69.218	20°	5.479	45.979	30°	8.820	41.213	42°	2.881	42.002
LF10	17°	7.196	75.102	20°	4.409	46.451	30°	1.198	36.258	41°	4.673	35.301
LF11	18°	8.078	80.567	20°	6.299	48.092	29°	7.459	31.791	40°	7.741	28.183
LF12	19°	11.461	85.453	21°	0.772	51.499	29°	6.093	30.090	40°	2.723	22.879
LF13	22°	8.661	91.595	22°	11.436	59.263	30°	3.228	34.162	40°	4.297	22.036
G1	7°	6.318	31.242	15°	11.790	37.745	29°	1.347	48.427	41°	9.754	52.384
G2	7°	4.031	27.604	15°	10.723	36.936	29°	0.763	48.167	41°	9.348	52.234
G3	7°	0.844	23.888	15°	9.377	36.811	29°	0.088	48.164	41°	8.918	52.258
G4	7°	4.083	27.166	15°	10.850	36.808	29°	0.892	48.108	41°	9.476	52.194
G5	14°	2.764	43.430	18°	9.746	12.893	29°	10.986	25.696	41°	9.757	33.267
G6	14°	1.565	42.655	18°	8.841	10.946	29°	10.418	25.247	41°	9.350	33.051
G7	7°	3.353	45.928	14°	3.443	22.951	27°	3.507	36.739	39°	11.698	41.447
G8	7°	6.502	47.677	14°	5.068	23.169	27°	4.361	36.241	40°	0.282	40.902
G9	7°	4.812	11.220	16°	5.653	50.009	30°	2.004	57.340	43°	0.721	59.943
G10	7°	4.936	7.897	16°	5.693	50.208	30°	2.026	57.688	43°	0.737	60.339
H1	27°	2.766	87.100	29°	9.593	63.893	36°	1.027	44.716	45°	1.698	34.333
H2	1°	3.300	76.302	15°	11.401	23.824	27°	3.341	5.012	39°	4.416	9.229
H3	1°	2.966	87.537	16°	0.126	37.223	26°	3.624	10.997	38°	0.497	3.849
H4	18°	3.142	97.856	18°	6.234	56.506	27°	0.484	27.825	37°	11.788	15.336
H5	31°	11.013	93.532	32°	4.172	70.732	38°	1.595	50.437	46°	8.767	37.792
H6	38°	0.101	91.208	38°	8.135	72.959	43°	10.700	56.219	51°	8.904	45.071
H7	46°	2.246	89.754	46°	8.830	74.501	51°	3.835	59.914	58°	3.925	49.322
H8	56°	9.879	90.869	57°	0.064	78.342	60°	10.844	65.808	66°	9.448	55.956
H9	47°	2.109	93.114	47°	5.344	77.639	51°	5.914	62.376	58°	1.072	50.926
H10	49°	5.959	93.759	48°	6.806	78.577	52°	4.606	63.455	58°	9.130	51.955

FIGURE 5-10d OVERSIDE CALIBRATION GEOMETRY

OVERSIDE CALIBRATION GEOMETRY FOR STATION 5

B026-47011/47013

RECEIVER	POSITION 1			POSITION 2			POSITION 3			POSITION 4		
	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE	R TO T	LENGTH	COHEN ANGLE
HF1	114°	11.307	86.176	115°	3.139	82.440	117°	3.162	78.936	120°	10.374	75.666
HF2	113°	11.708	85.981	114°	3.572	82.149	116°	3.794	78.476	119°	11.348	75.090
HF3	113°	0.812	85.939	113°	4.707	82.076	115°	5.119	78.376	119°	0.998	74.970
HF4	112°	1.918	85.990	112°	5.845	81.991	114°	6.450	78.160	118°	2.659	74.633
HF5	111°	4.013	86.048	111°	7.968	81.916	113°	8.751	77.955	117°	5.264	74.308
HF6	110°	5.042	86.247	110°	9.030	82.081	112°	10.014	78.089	116°	6.869	74.416
HF7	109°	7.099	86.313	109°	11.117	82.012	112°	0.285	77.888	115°	9.454	74.093
HF8	108°	8.131	86.386	109°	0.182	81.945	111°	1.557	77.685	114°	11.077	73.767
HF9	107°	11.216	86.503	108°	3.296	81.877	110°	4.840	77.437	114°	2.650	73.348
HF10	111°	0.731	87.334	111°	8.665	84.948	114°	1.321	82.694	118°	1.443	80.653
HF11	111°	1.626	86.821	111°	8.144	83.791	113°	11.430	80.914	117°	10.281	78.294
HF12	111°	2.643	86.307	111°	7.998	82.934	113°	10.149	79.724	117°	7.943	76.793
HF13	111°	5.743	86.050	111°	8.315	81.413	113°	7.738	76.942	117°	2.970	72.798
LF1	65°	10.777	89.161	66°	2.460	78.054	69°	4.738	67.601	75°	1.214	58.551
LF2	63°	5.749	89.145	63°	9.490	77.611	67°	1.068	66.803	72°	11.638	57.538
LF3	61°	0.814	89.580	61°	4.843	77.368	64°	10.015	65.963	70°	10.956	56.258
LF4	55°	10.081	90.108	56°	1.894	76.606	59°	10.126	64.119	66°	4.068	53.741
LF5	53°	5.511	90.284	53°	9.818	76.096	57°	8.151	63.083	64°	4.990	52.374
LF6	50°	10.281	90.688	51°	2.807	75.687	55°	3.309	62.010	62°	3.275	50.966
LF7	48°	6.243	91.002	48°	11.020	75.191	53°	1.673	60.885	60°	4.644	49.513
LF8	45°	11.520	91.068	46°	4.221	74.361	50°	9.129	59.389	58°	3.387	47.794
LF9	57°	0.012	84.014	58°	4.634	75.266	62°	11.217	67.824	70°	0.395	62.202
LF10	57°	3.510	86.789	58°	4.461	76.681	62°	7.711	67.782	69°	6.231	60.791
LF11	57°	8.100	88.124	58°	5.383	76.791	62°	5.215	66.572	69°	0.948	58.307
LF12	58°	1.823	88.979	58°	8.055	76.743	62°	4.917	65.508	68°	10.141	56.207
LF13	59°	3.117	90.340	59°	5.446	77.406	62°	10.170	65.283	68°	11.639	54.966
G1	45°	3.884	85.243	47°	8.990	77.312	53°	9.967	71.457	62°	6.119	67.621
G2	44°	8.039	85.088	47°	1.549	77.121	53°	3.376	71.184	62°	0.450	67.375
G3	40°	3.319	84.603	42°	11.894	75.906	49°	7.940	69.799	58°	11.525	66.162
G4	39°	7.492	84.418	42°	4.570	75.607	49°	1.611	69.490	58°	6.202	65.899
G5	47°	1.979	80.251	48°	11.784	70.183	54°	5.526	62.408	62°	7.765	57.300
G6	46°	6.444	80.046	48°	4.533	69.852	53°	11.012	62.036	62°	2.109	56.957
G7	40°	3.961	86.172	42°	5.249	74.407	48°	7.865	65.570	57°	8.034	59.996
G8	39°	8.146	86.065	41°	9.827	73.991	48°	1.403	64.989	57°	2.591	59.366
G9	42°	9.710	86.621	45°	10.568	79.682	48°	7.507	74.671	61°	10.244	71.520
G10	42°	1.816	86.497	45°	3.210	79.617	52°	1.103	74.706	61°	4.802	71.657
H1	68°	9.794	88.965	69°	1.954	78.514	72°	3.271	68.659	77°	9.779	60.065
H2	40°	8.439	87.631	42°	2.299	70.238	47°	10.937	55.918	56°	7.128	45.833
H3	41°	4.930	90.064	42°	2.847	72.040	47°	4.591	56.584	55°	7.941	45.283
H4	43°	1.551	93.071	43°	4.386	74.780	47°	10.804	58.429	55°	8.166	45.866
H5	20°	2.416	96.301	21°	2.420	57.486	29°	8.569	32.684	41°	3.985	20.863
H6	13°	2.450	91.946	15°	5.327	35.188	26°	4.282	12.897	39°	3.349	9.307
H7	11°	3.463	92.319	14°	6.127	28.264	26°	2.226	6.489	39°	4.868	5.011
H8	17°	8.286	94.427	19°	5.215	51.784	28°	10.643	28.397	41°	0.322	18.967
H9	15°	11.851	99.836	17°	0.257	49.794	26°	9.065	22.567	39°	1.992	11.157
H10	19°	9.274	98.768	20°	2.959	57.853	28°	7.813	30.993	40°	3.563	17.893

FIGURE 5-10e OVERSIDE CALIBRATION GEOMETRY

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SECTION VI

ACOUSTIC DATA

A. DISCUSSION OF NOISE MEASUREMENTS

We discuss salient features of the available results, make comparisons with previous results, and provide some theoretical orientation. The present discussion is based only on the following data from PURVIS II: noise measurements from 0.5 to 5 kc for flush elements G1, G8, and recessed elements G3, G5, all in Sea Chest 2, and flush element G10 in the hull nearby, and from 0 to 10 kc for all D elements in Sea Chest 1; overside (in-situ) calibrations for all D and G elements and a frequency-independent intrinsic (free-field) sensitivity for the D elements. No free-field calibrations were available for the G elements.

The D elements are covered by layers of thicknesses given below. The layers covering elements D1, D5, D6, and D10 are planar, and those covering the others are of limited lateral extent corresponding to a 60° conical divergence from the element periphery to the outer surface, merging, however, into a planar layer of thickness 1/2".

Element	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6
Thickness (in.)	1-5/32	1-47/64	2-51/64	4-59/64	5/8	13/16

Element	D7	D8	D9	D10
Thickness (in.)	1-23/32	2-25/32	5-1/32	59/64

1. Results for G elements (Figures 6-1 to 6-8)

Because of a decided change in character of these noise spectra above 3 kc, we discuss first the interval 0.5 to 3 kc. For flush window-mounted elements G1 and G8 the dependence

SEA CHEST NUMBER II
ELEMENT NO G1 (FLUSH)
A 5 KNOTS, RUN 344
B 10 KNOTS, RUN 345
C 15 KNOTS, RUN 346
D 20 KNOTS, RUN 347

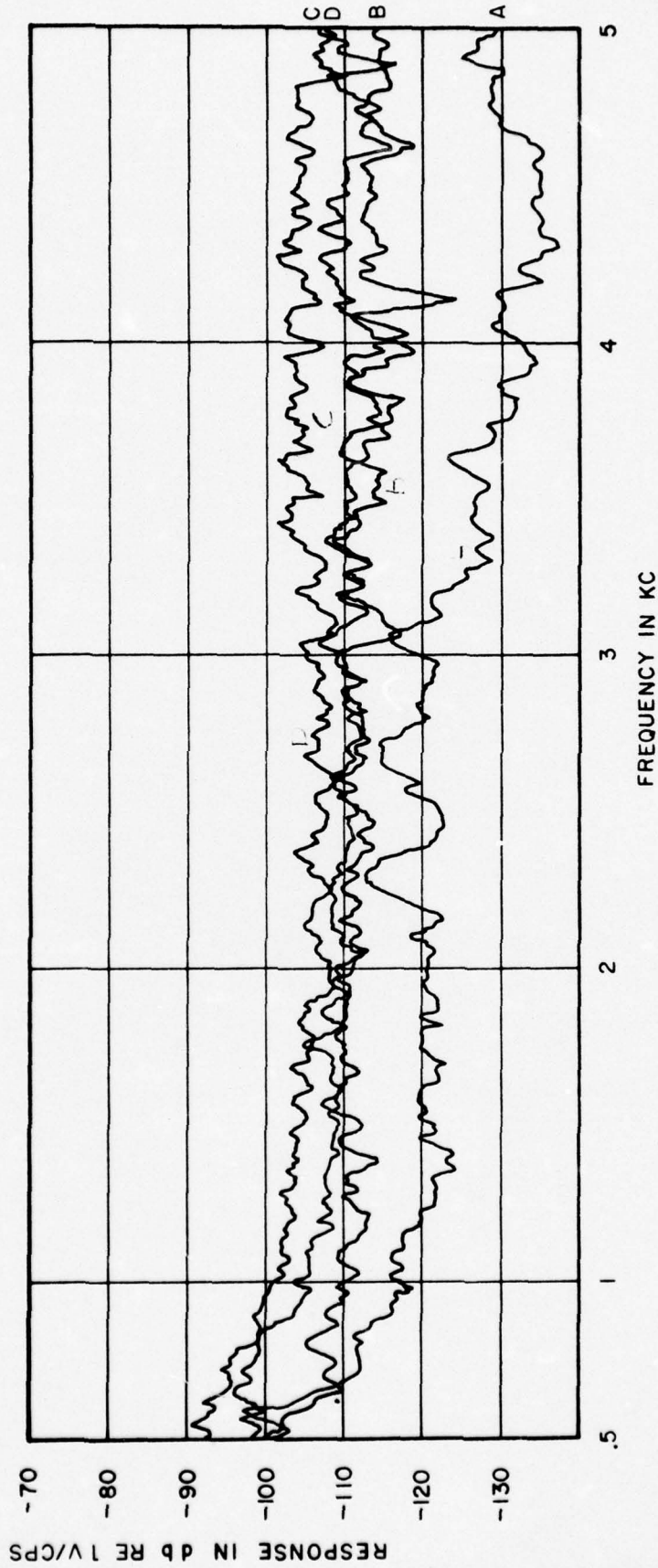


FIGURE 6-1 G1 NOISE SPECTRA: 5, 10, 15, 20 KNOTS

SEA CHEST NUMBER II
ELEMENT NO. G3 (RECESSED)
A 5 KNOTS, RUN 344
B 10 KNOTS, RUN 345
C 15 KNOTS, RUN 346
D 20 KNOTS, RUN 347

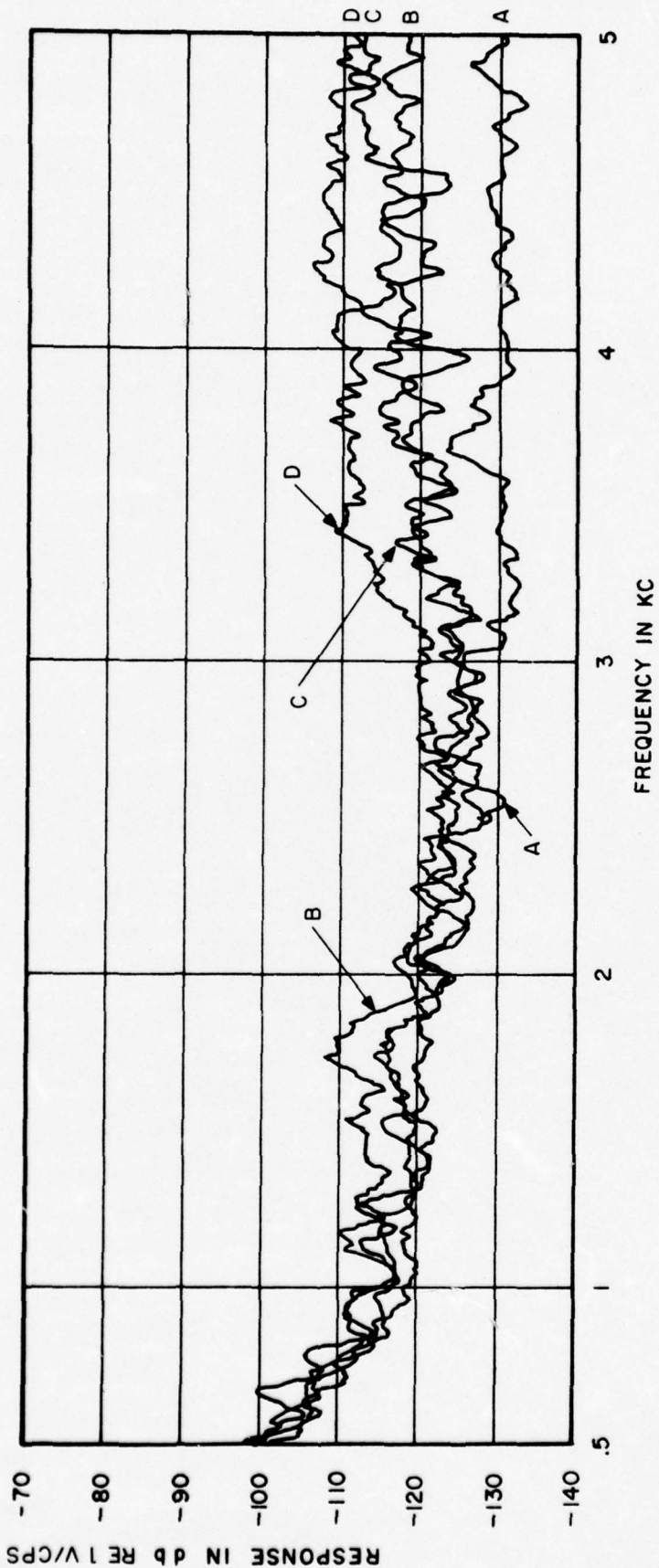


FIGURE 6-2 G3 NOISE SPECTRA: 5, 10, 15, 20 KNOTS

SEA CHEST NUMBER II
ELEMENT NO. G5 (RECESSED)
A. 5 KNOTS, RUN 344
B. 10 KNOTS, RUN 345
C. 15 KNOTS, RUN 346
D. 20 KNOTS, RUN 347

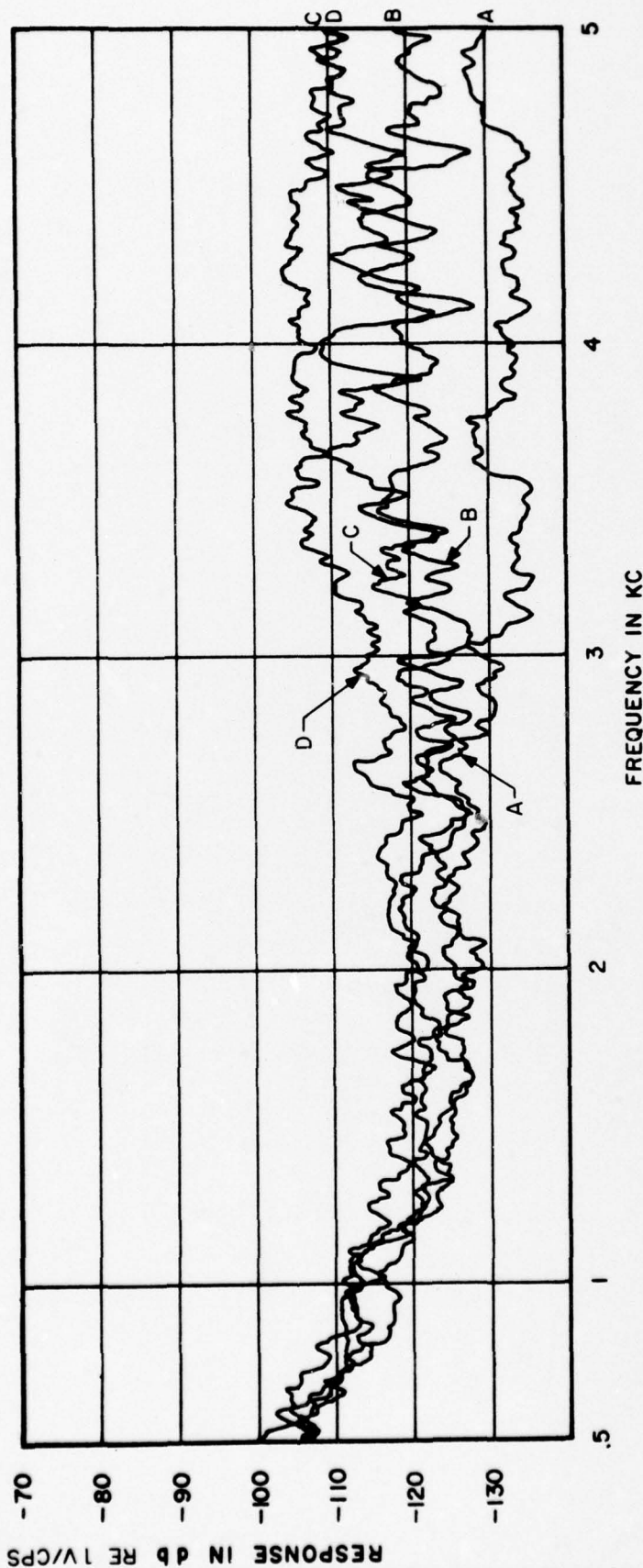


FIGURE 6-3 G5 NOISE SPECTRA: 5, 10, 15, 20 KNOTS

SEA CHEST NUMBER II
ELEMENT NO. G8 (FLUSH)
A. 5 KNOTS, RUN 344
B. 10 KNOTS, RUN 345
C. 15 KNOTS, RUN 346
D. 20 KNOTS, RUN 347

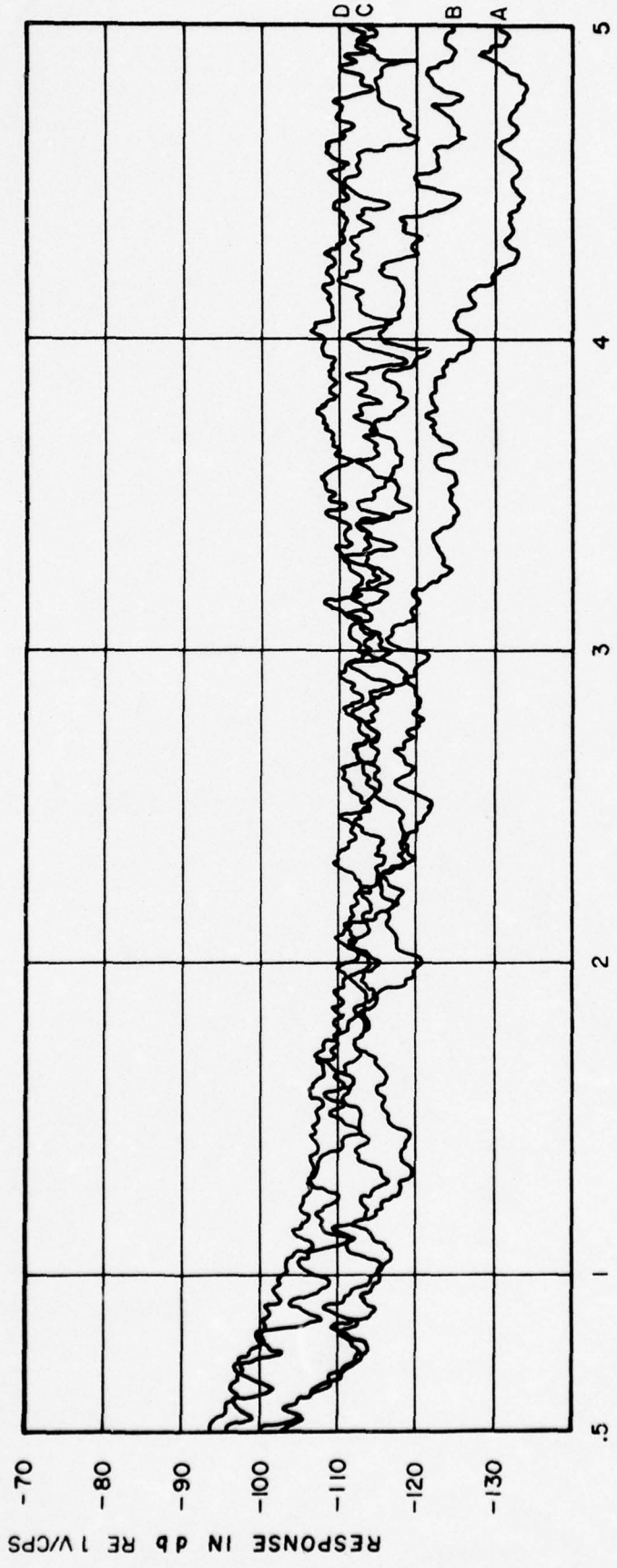


FIGURE 6-4 G8 NOISE SPECTRA: 5, 10, 15, 20 KNOTS

SEA CHEST NUMBER II
ELEMENT NO. G10 (FLUSH)
A 5 KNOTS, RUN 344
B 10 KNOTS, RUN 345
C 15 KNOTS, RUN 346
D 20 KNOTS, RUN 347

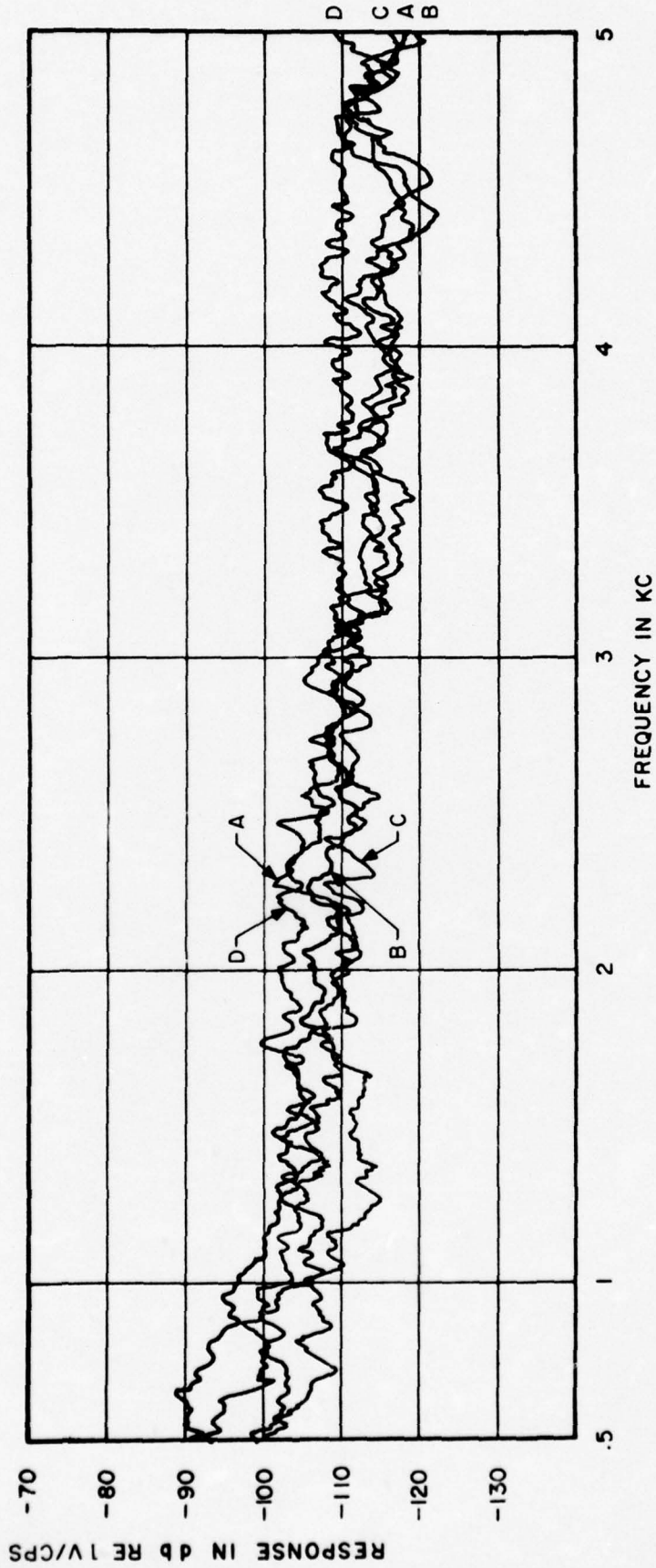
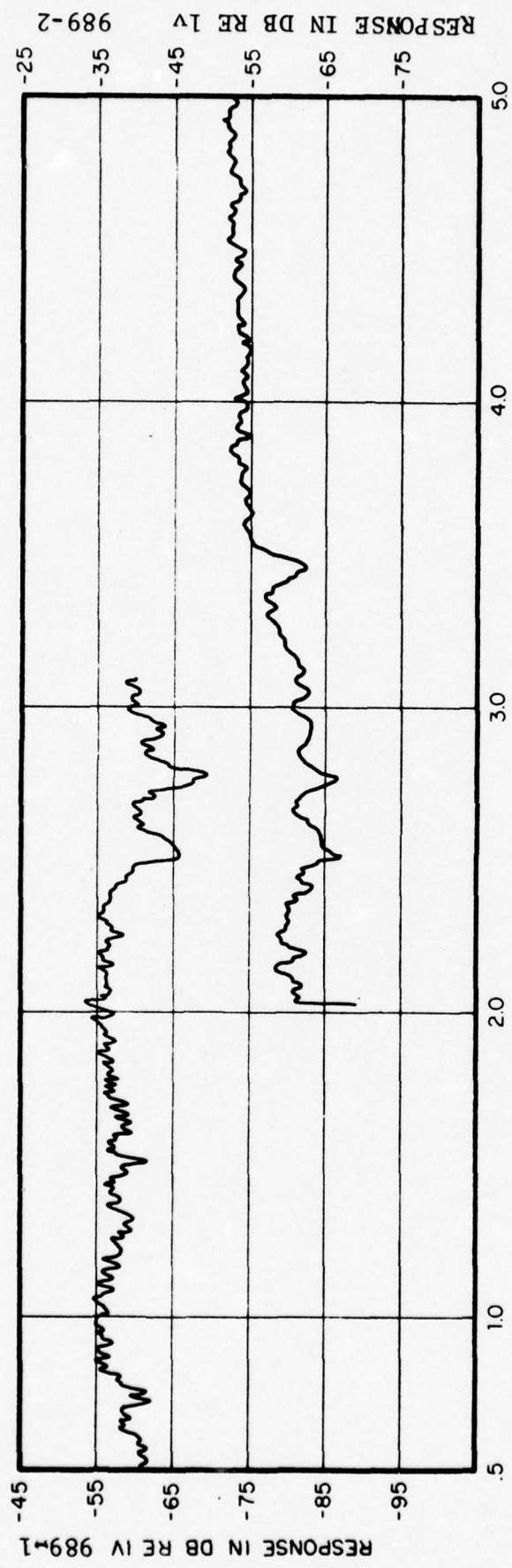
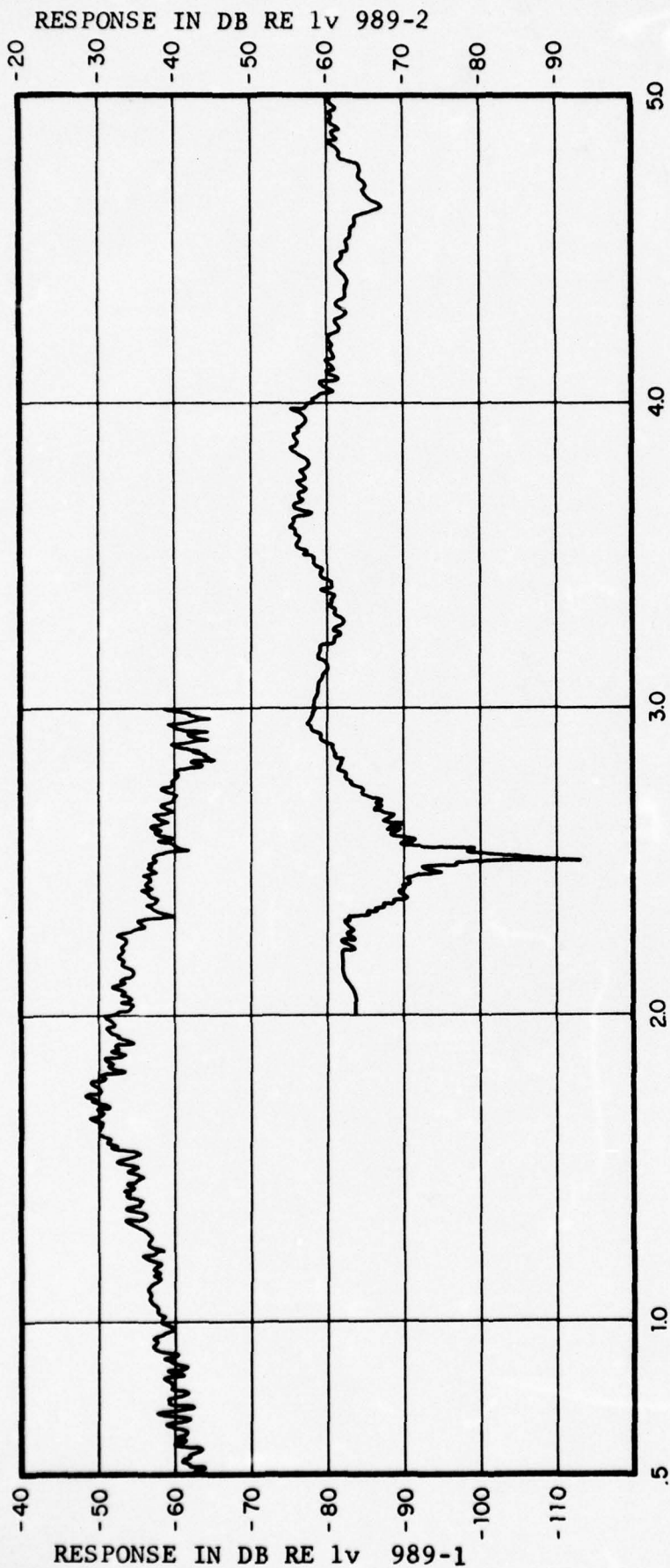


FIGURE 6-5 G10 NOISE SPECTRA: 5, 10, 15, 20 KNOTS

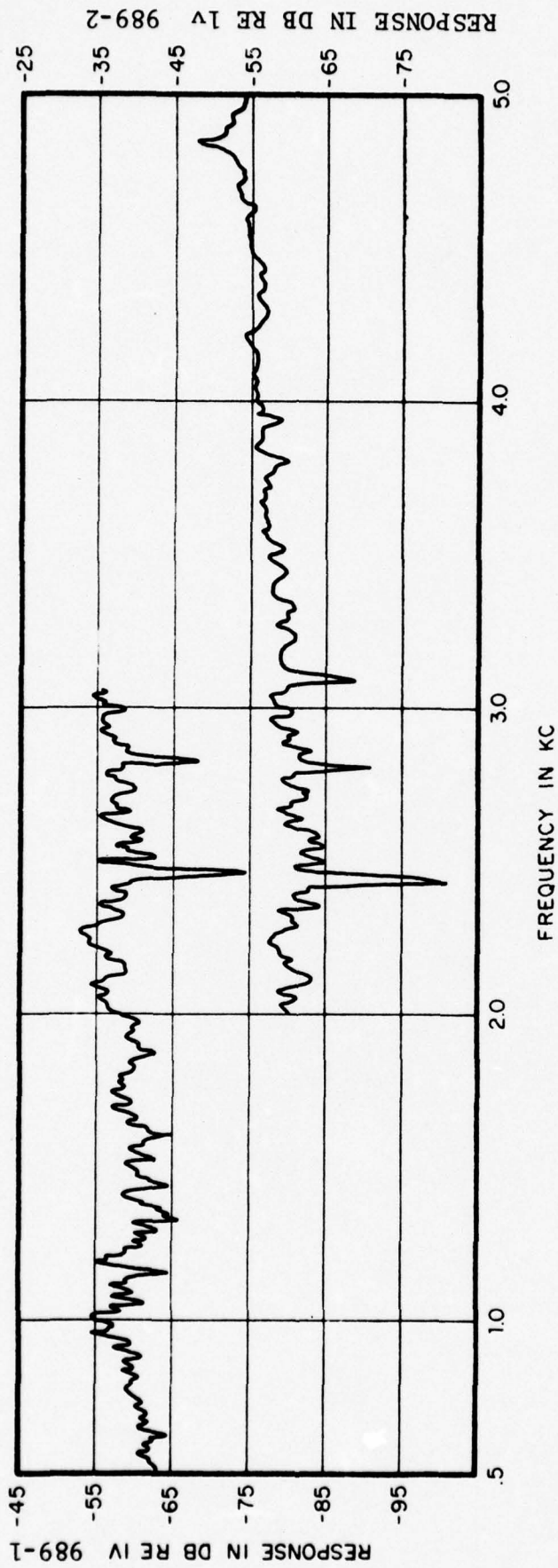


OVERSIDE CALIBRATION RUN NO. 989-1,-2 ELEMENT G-5
FIGURE 6-6



OVERSIDE CALIBRATION RUN NO. 989-1,-2 ELEMENT G-8

FIGURE 6-7



OVERSIDE CALIBRATION RUN NO. 989-1,-2 ELEMENT H-3

FIGURE 6-8

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on ship speed (U_∞) is relatively weak up to 3 kc, specifically $\lesssim 10$ db/speed octave for $U_\infty \sim 10$ to 20 kt, corresponding to power dependence roughly as U_∞^3 . For the flush, hull-mounted element G10 this behavior continues on to 5 kc. In the case of the recessed elements, up to 3 kc the speed dependence is still weaker, except that there is a hump for G3 at 20 kt near 1.8 kc.

The levels for the recessed elements in this frequency interval at the higher speeds are for the most part lower than for the flush elements by ~ 10 db, and their lack of speed dependence may correspond to the presence of a speed-independent noise component that is exceeded by the speed-dependent contribution for the flush elements but not for the recessed elements. Levels for the recessed elements are comparable with one another, except that the level for 5 kt is very low for G1. These comparisons of levels for different elements are significant only on assumption that free-field calibrations will indicate that the elements have similar sensitivities.

The frequency dependence of the noise for the flush elements from 0.5 to 2 kc at 20 kt is roughly -8db/octave, or as $\omega^{-2.7}$. This dependence refers to the raw noise measurements and will apply to the true noise spectra only if the free-field calibrations show that the element responses are nearly frequency-independent in the frequency range in question.

A disturbing feature of the overside calibrations of recessed and flush elements mounted in this sea chest is that repetition of a calibration run in some overlapping frequency range resulted in many cases in quite a different level both in magnitude and frequency dependence. No reliable conjecture as to the cause can yet be offered. No such discrepancies are observed in overside calibrations of hull-mounted elements. Also, in a given calibration run the spread among the levels for different recessed elements for the most part is greater than for flush elements in the sea chest.

The observed speed and frequency dependence may be

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compared with those for the 3"-diameter 5E elements of PURVIS 1, and the joint dependence compared with the theoretically conjectured scaling laws. The frequency dependence for 0.5 to 2 kc is generally similar to that for the 5E's, except somewhat weaker for 0.5 to 1 kc. (Results for the 5E's were somewhat erratic, however). The speed dependence for the flush elements (and still more for the recessed elements) is weaker for 0.5 to 3 kc than was observed for the 5E's. Likewise, the joint speed-frequency dependence disagrees with the conventional "outer" law for the spectrum $Q_o(\omega)$ of turbulent boundary-layer (TBL) pressure fluctuations on a large element, namely

$$(1) \quad Q_o(\omega) = (\omega R_o / U_\infty)^{-2} \rho^2 \delta_*^2 U_\infty^3 N(\delta_* / R_o, \omega \delta_* / U_\infty),$$

where R_o denotes element radius and N is a function of the indicated dimensionless arguments*. Specifically, from form (1), for $Q_o(\omega) \propto \omega^{-2.7}$, as observed we would infer**

$$Q_o(\omega) \propto U_\infty^5.$$

An assessment of the effect of area dependence based on comparison with the 5E elements must await availability of free field calibrations.

We turn now to the frequency range 3 to 5 kc. The spectra for the flush elements tend to level off from 2 to 3 kc. Though levels for the lower speeds for the most part decline between 3 and 5 kc, those for the higher speeds remain roughly level or even rise somewhat. For the window-mounted flush G1 and G8, levels increase greatly from 5 to 15 or 20 kt in this

*See Reference 4

**The observed dependence disagrees still more with the "inner" law for a large element, namely

$$(\omega R_o / v_*)^{-3} \rho^2 v_*^2 L_+ (\omega v / v_*^2).$$

The corresponding inner law for the TBL point pressure spectrum may be more nearly correct at high frequency than the conventional one.

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frequency interval, but the increase is erratic with the levels for different speeds even crossing at some frequencies. For the hull-mounted flush G10, on the other hand, the levels for 5 to 15 kt in this frequency interval are roughly independent of speed but higher than for the window elements at 5 kt.

It is recessed elements, however, that display the most conspicuous anomaly in the higher frequency interval. For speeds 10 kt and greater the levels broadly increase between 3 and 5 kc in a pronounced though erratic way. The overside calibration curves for the recessed elements on the other hand, though for the most part tending to rise somewhat between 3 and 4 kc, do not increase to such a degree as the noise levels between 3 and 5 kc. Likewise, so far as the gross behavior of the calibration curves in this range is concerned, the recessed elements are fairly similar to the flush ones. Pending further consideration, we advance no explanation for this anomalous apparent increase of noise with frequency.

2. Results for D elements (Figures 6-9 to 6-14)

The most striking feature of the results for the D elements is this: in no extensive frequency range do the noise levels for the elements beneath various thicknesses of layers have the inverse order of the thicknesses, even though in some ranges the differences in levels are substantial. Furthermore, the in-situ (overside) calibrations are very different for the various elements and likewise do not, in any appreciable frequency range, have the inverse (or direct) order of the corresponding thicknesses.

Since the measured noise spectra, even at the higher speeds, do not have the inverse order of the layer thicknesses, as would be expected if the elements have equal intrinsic sensitivities, we might conjecture that the in-situ calibrations differ not because of different total pressures on the elements in the calibration configuration, but because of some unintended alteration in the intrinsic sensitivity of some elements due to

SEA CHEST NUMBER I
BOOT WIDTH = 4 59/64 - D4H
A. 5 KNOTS, RUN 337
B. 10 KNOTS, RUN 338
C. 20 KNOTS, RUN 340
D. 25 KNOTS, RUN 341

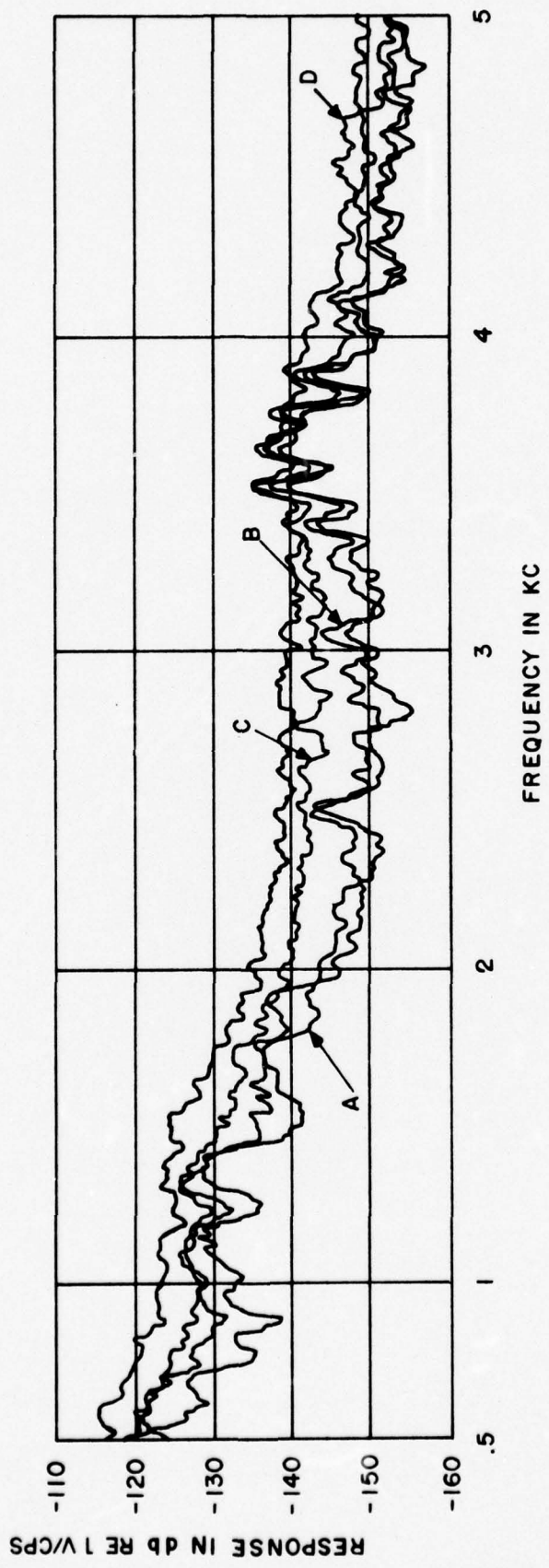


FIGURE 6-9 D4 NOISE SPECTRA

SEA CHEST NO. I

BOOT WIDTH = 5/8" - D5H

A 5 KNOTS, RUN 337

B 10 KNOTS, RUN 338

C 20 KNOTS, RUN 340

D 25 KNOTS, RUN 341

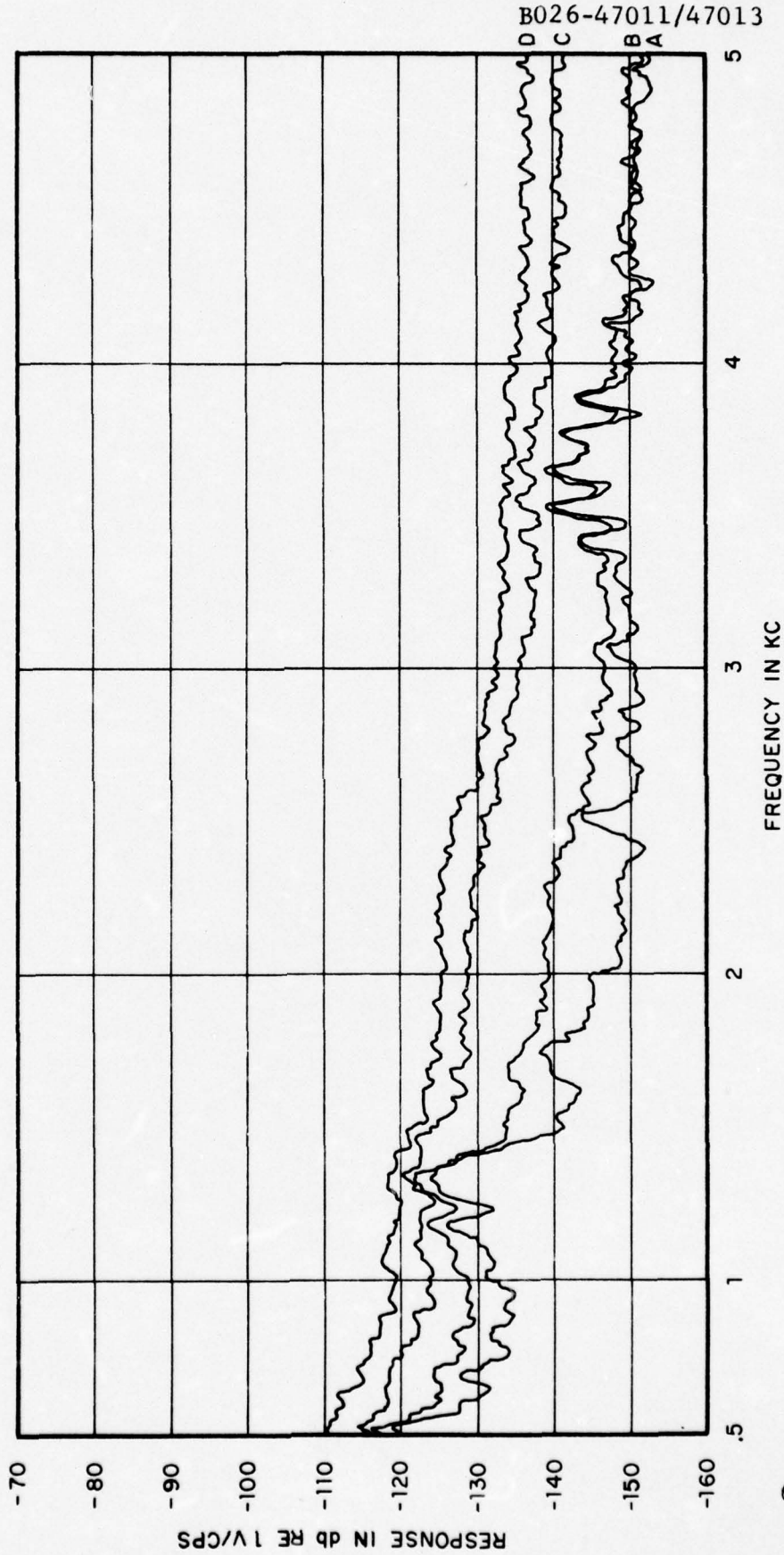


FIGURE 6-10 D5 NOISE SPECTRA

SEA CHEST NUMBER I
BOOT WIDTH = 5 1/32" - D9H
A. 5 KNOTS, RUN 337
B. 10 KNOTS, RUN 338
C. 20 KNOTS, RUN 340
D. 25 KNOTS, RUN 341

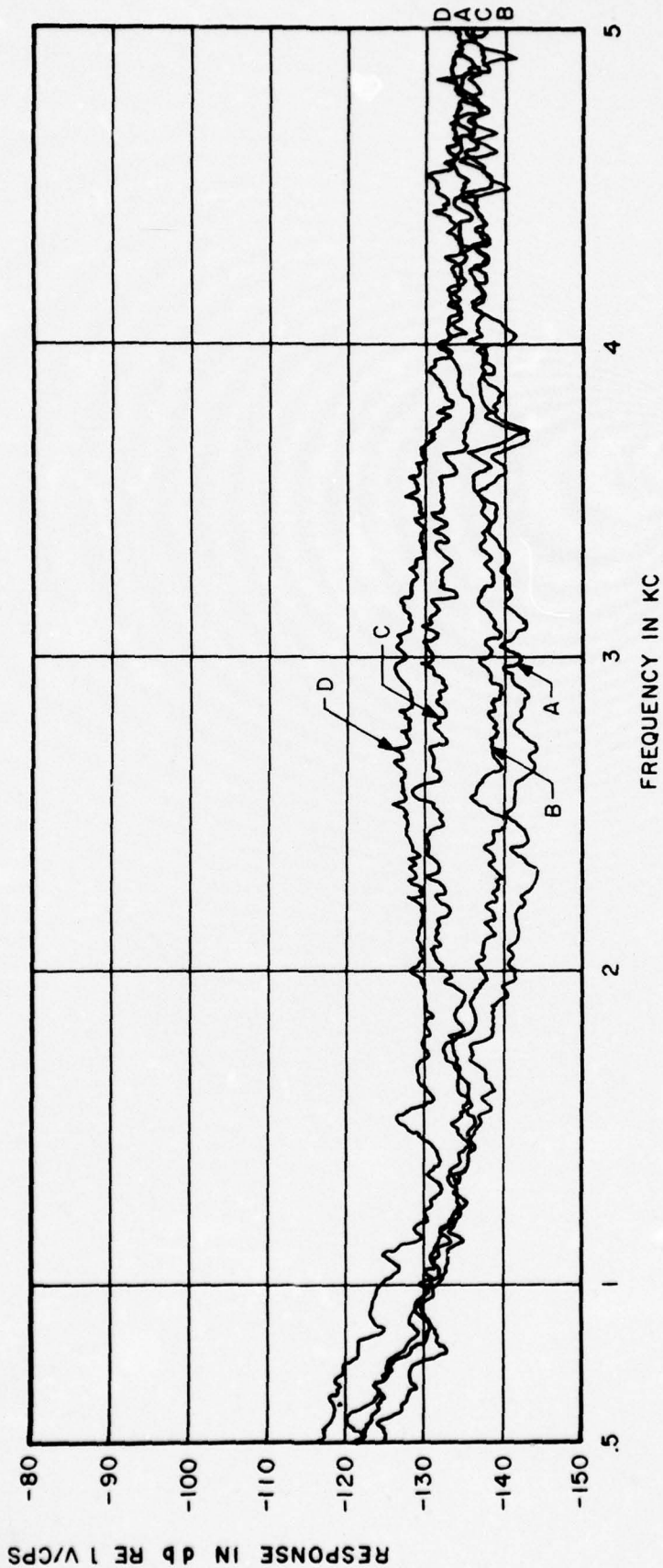
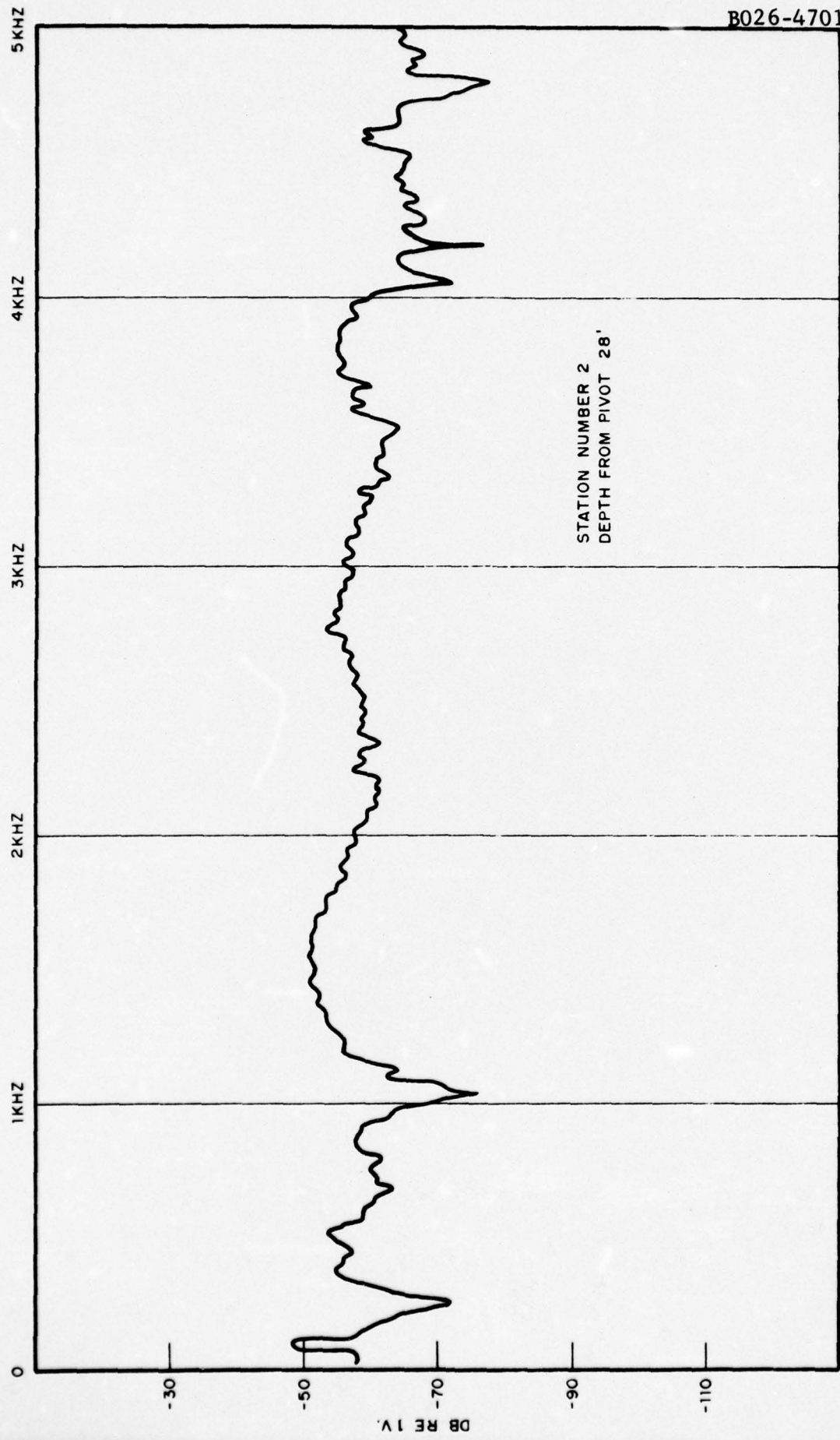


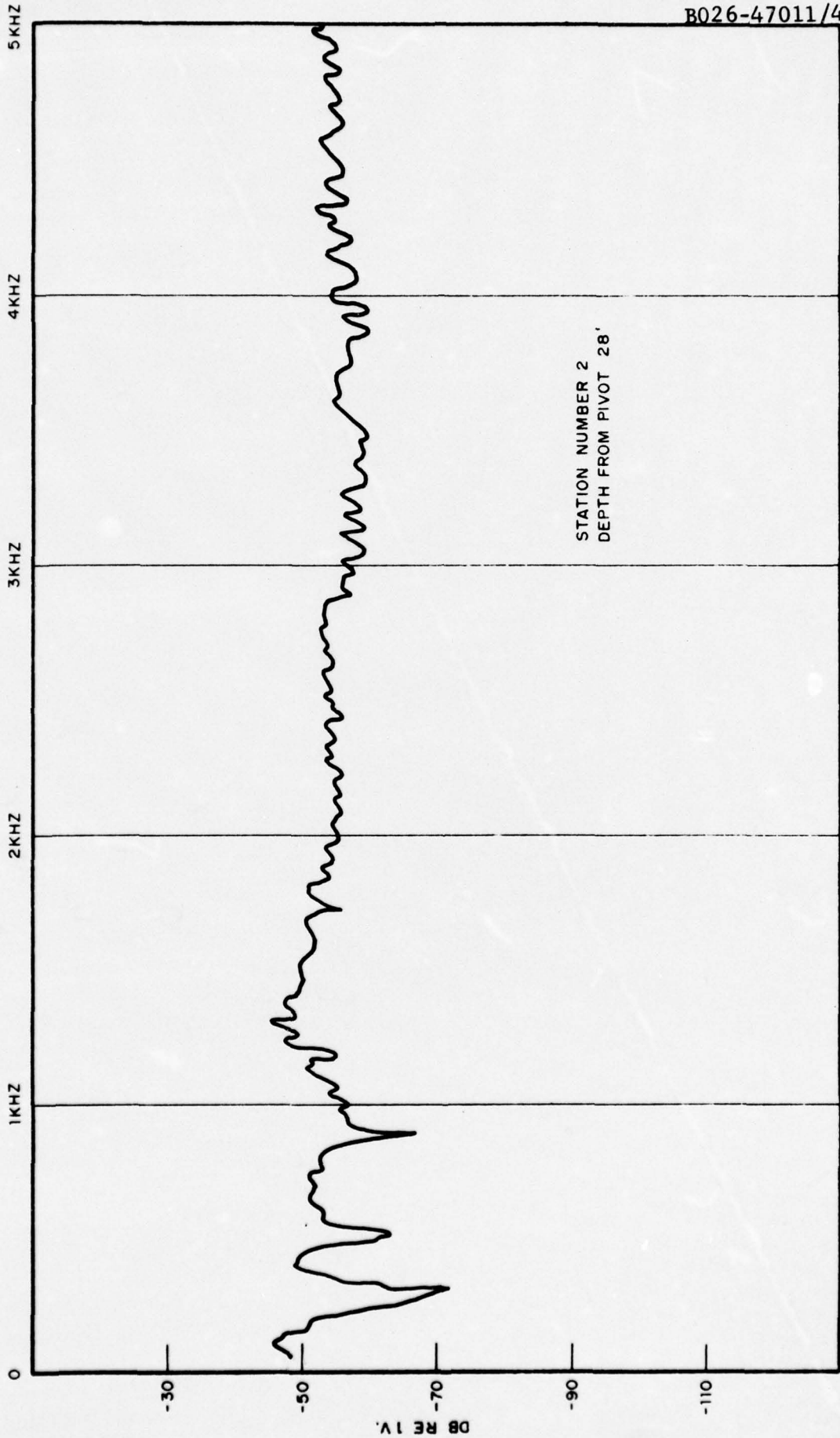
FIGURE 6-11 D9 NOISE SPECTRA



OVERSIDE CALIBRATION ELEMENT D4H

RUN 983

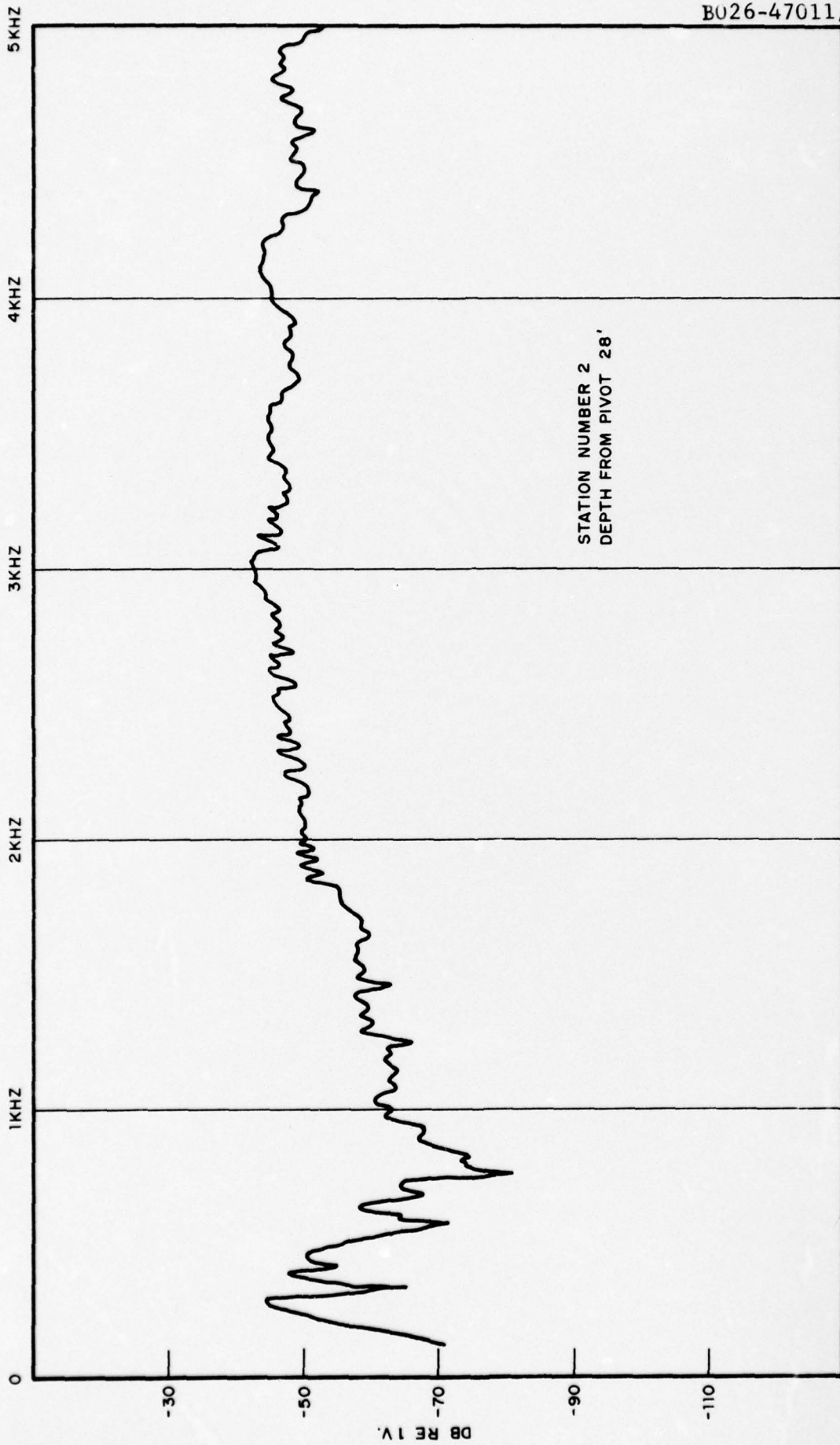
FIGURE 6-12



STATION NUMBER 2
DEPTH FROM PIVOT 28'

OVERSIDE CALIBRATION ELEMENT D5H

RUN 983
FIGURE 6-13



STATION NUMBER 2
DEPTH FROM PIVOT 28'

OVERSIDE CALIBRATION ELEMENT D9H

RUN 983

FIGURE 6-14

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peculiarities of their installation. A similar supposition is that trapped air was present under the layer over some elements, which would effect the response of the element to either a signal or noise applied on the outer face of the layer. Under such conditions, the desired absolute noise levels for properly mounted elements beneath the various layer thicknesses would be given more nearly by reducing observed noise levels by use of the in-situ sensitivities than by use of the intrinsic (or free-field) sensitivities of the unmounted elements. Unfortunately, however, application of this procedure yields reduced noise spectra that still do not have the inverse (or direct) order of thickness in any substantial frequency range.

Considerable doubt is cast on the validity of the in-situ calibrations, in any case, apart from their wide and erratic variations among elements, by the observation that the noise spectra at 5 kt, where the noise may be expected to be primarily acoustic in character, are much closer to one another, in general, than are the calibration curves. This fact suggests regarding the 5-kt spectra as effective relative calibration curves to use for the spectra at higher speeds. This procedure, however, also fails to yield a plausibly ordered set of spectra.

At very low frequencies, i.e., up to nearly 0.25 kc, however, for the higher speeds (20 and 25 kt) the order of the noise levels for the various elements (with the exception of D6 and D10 at 25 kt) is the expected inverse order of thicknesses. In this range, beginning from zero frequency the spectra are mostly rather flat for a short interval and then decline precipitately up to about 0.4 kc, by which point the level order is mixed; the rate of decline with frequency then becomes smaller on the order of that observed at such frequencies with flush elements. We are unable to propose a positive reason why the regular order of levels observed at very low frequencies should not persist to much higher frequencies.

A theoretical account of the possible acoustic noise reduction by a covering layer is given in summary in Appendix G.

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We also supply here a brief theoretical orientation. The noise spectrum is regarded as the sum of three parts: (a) high-wave number (eddy-convection) noise due to the TBL: (b) low-wave number noise due to the TBL (c) noise due to a radiated sound field (including any associated with the TBL). Component (b) (with suitable adjustments in (a) and (c)) may be roughly assumed to be wave-number white.

In the present tests, even the thinnest layer (5/8") is expected to be sufficient to eliminate the high-wave number component (a). All of the layers, on the other hand, are expected to leave the radiative component (c) nearly unaffected. Finally, the layers will reduce wave number-white noise as a function of thickness L and frequency according to a formula given in Appendix A. Thus only component (b) of the noise is expected to depend on L over the range of L embraced by the tests. Hence, if the L -dependence is substantial at very low frequency, as observed, it will remain substantial up to frequencies where either (1) the wave length ($\lambda = 2\pi c/\omega$) of sound in the water or layer is only $\lesssim 3/2$ times the element diameter or $\lesssim 9$ times the layer thickness, so that component (b) becomes L independent, or (2) the entire component (b) has become rather smaller than component (c) on account of a more rapid decrease with frequency. If the L -dependence observed at low frequency in the tests is real, its obliteration above ~ 0.25 kc would not be due to the former condition and could be attributed only to the latter. The pronounced but erratically variable dependence on thickness at higher frequencies, however, remains totally unaccounted for.

We are thus unable to make much sense of the results. If some credible criterion could be discerned for accepting the data for some elements as meaningful and those for others as not, then some apparently sensible account might be given. Since there is no clear criterion to use, however, the likelihood of selecting data to suit one's prejudice is obvious.

We shall now discuss further the observations for elements D4, D5, and D9, for which the noise levels at multiple

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speeds are shown in Figures 6-9 through 6-11. That part of the discussion which concerns the reduction of noise relative to a flush element or the reduction by the thicker layer relative to the thinner is given by way of example, but the conclusions are not to be credited, since, in accord with the remarks above, the selection of other elements would lead to conclusions different from and inconsistent with these. Similarly, the discussion based on in-situ calibration curves is not to be accepted.

The noise spectra for D5 and D4 clearly indicate some speed-independent component in fairly narrow bands centered at about 1.3 and 3.7 kc. Assuming, as we shall, an intrinsic element sensitivity of -108 db re 1 v/ μ bar, the maximum levels of these components appear to be about -19 db and -32 db re 1 (μ bar)²/cps. respectively. In the case of element D9 the component at 1.3 kc appears to be absent, and that at 3.7 kc also does not appear, though it could be masked by the higher noise level seemingly prevailing there for this element.

We discuss results for the element D5 with the thinner boot. The speed dependence weakens as the frequency decreases toward 0.5 kc; in fact, there is a suggestion of another speed-independent component with peak near 0.5 kc. Concerning speed dependence in the ranges apparently least affected by speed-independent components, at ~ 0.8 kc for 10 to 20 kt the speed dependence is roughly as U_{∞}^2 (6 dt/speed octave) and for 10 to 20 kt as $U_{\infty}^{2.6}$; at ~ 2 kc for 10 to 20 kt the dependence is as $U_{\infty}^{3.6}$ and for 10 to 25 kt as U_{∞}^4 . As for the frequency dependence, at 25 kt we have the result:

Frequency interval (kc)	0.5 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 4
Db decrease	9	7	9

The average dependence over 0.5 to 4 kc is thus as $\omega^{-2.7}$, just as found (at 20 kt) for the flush G elements. Hence, again the speed dependence is too weak to correspond to scaling form (1) (which, in the regime in question, remains roughly

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correct for a shielded element if correct for a flush element, so far as the speed and frequency dependence are concerned).

Regarding absolute noise levels, using the assumed sensitivity, we obtain the levels recorded for 20 kt in the following table along with comparative levels at 20 kt obtained for typical elements in the PURVIS I tests and for an element at similar distance aft in G. Franz's measurements on the submarine Albacore.

TABLE 6-1. Noise levels in db re 1 $(\mu\text{bar})^2/\text{cps}$ for various elements at 20 kt.

Test, element	Element diam. (in.)	Frequency (kc)			
		0.5	1	2	4
Albacore, 46 ft aft	0.11	36	33	18	
PURVIS I, 1638	0.125	29	22	7	-13
PURVIS I, 5E61	3	-14	-25	-30	-37
PURVIS I, 5E111	3	0	-12	-18	-27
PURVIS II, D5	1.5	-7	-15	-21	-32
PURVIS II, D4	1.5	-12	-20	-31	-39
PURVIS II, D9	1.5	-14	-22	(-25)	(-25)

It is unfortunate that there is no flush element of the same size and type as the D elements with which comparisons of noise levels on the layer-covered elements can be made. As it is, comparison can best be made with the 5E's of PURVIS I. The 5E which was at the source station aft was 5E61. That element, however, measured noise levels 12 db or more below those measured by the other 5E's, all of which were stationed further aft in or near Sea Chest 2 (for example, see noise for element 5E111 in Table 6-1). This difference obtained despite the fact that element 5E111 was situated about 9 feet below the lower edge of Sea Chest 2 and hence far removed from the water surface. If, nevertheless,

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we credit the measurement of 5E61, we note that the noise level for D5 with the 5/8" covering layer was 5 to 10 db higher; this difference might be attributed to the greater area of the 5E element, but in any case suggests no substantial noise reduction by the layer on D5. If, on the other hand, we discredit 5E61 and suppose that such an element at that location should measure noise no lower than that measured by 5E111 further aft, we note that the noise level for D5 was 3 to 7 db lower than that for 5E111, despite the larger area of the latter, thus suggesting substantial noise reduction by the layer.

We recall the contingent theoretical expectation with regard to the effect of the 5/8" layer on the noise relative to a flush element of the same (1.5") diameter: (a) high-wave number (eddy-convention) TBL noise should be virtually eliminated; (b) wavenumber-white TBL noise should be reduced by 7.4 db; (c) noise due to a radiated sound field should be left nearly unaffected.

We proceed to consider the results for elements D4 and D9 with the thicker layers (actually conically expanded boots). Though the layer thicknesses for D4 and D9 are nearly equal, and the noise levels are likewise nearly the same up to ~2 kc, the levels for D9 become much higher than for D4 at higher frequency. Comparing in-situ (overside) calibrations, we see that the calibrations for D4 and D9 are similar in form and rough magnitude up to 1.7 kc, but that the indicated sensitivity of D9 then rises, while that of D4 falls, so that whereas the average sensitivity for D9 from 2 to 4 kc is ~-46 db, that for D4 is ~-58 db. The calibration curve for D5, on the other hand, is similar to that for D4 on up to ~4 kc. We are led to think that the in-situ sensitivities for D4 and D9 differ in the higher frequency range not because the effective pressures in calibration in-situ differ, but because some differences in installation have caused the effective intrinsic sensitivities of the two elements in this frequency range to differ, thus affecting also the sensitivity to noise pressure. On this assumption as stated earlier, even though it is a comparison of absolute noise levels that is

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desired, the respective noise levels measured by the elements in this range should be altered to reflect the in-situ calibration difference. The levels so corrected no longer display the anomalous difference noted.

Comparing results for D4 and D5 at 20 kt, we see that the thicker layer has apparently reduced the noise level relative to the thinner by ~ 5 to 10 db. Correspondingly, the levels for D4 are lower than those for 5E111 of PURVIS I by 8 to 13 db; they are roughly the same as those for 5E61 of PURVIS I.

Returning to theoretical expectations, the effect of the thicker boot on the high-wavenumber noise is irrelevant (since this is negligible even with the thinner boot) and on the radiation noise is still minor. On the other hand, up to about 1 kc the wavenumber-white noise should be reduced by 18 db relative to the thinner boot, and by a decreasing amount at higher frequency.* This estimate applies to a laterally large planar layer, however, and the reduction would be expected to be somewhat smaller for a conical boot of the type employed. No trend toward convergence of the spectra with increasing frequency is discernible from the measurements.

B. TRANSMISSION TESTS (Figures 6-15 to 6-18)

Analysis of data from transmission tests to date have been limited to analog records of the envelope of received signals after narrow band filtering. Two different techniques were employed for this purpose.

Figure 6-15 is an oscillographic record of the filtered signals from several hydrophones during a transmission test. This particular record was selected from a longer record made during real time on board the PURVIS, at a point when the received signal at one of the flush-mounted hydrophones was significantly affected by bubble clouds passing between the transmitter and the receiver. Ship's speed was 20 knots.

*The results quoted here for wavenumber-white noise are based on the formula given in Appendix G.

T4/H10/2125/25db

T4/H7/2125/45 db

T3/H5/2635/55 db

T3/H4/2635/10db

T1/HF9/2465/35db

T1/HF6/2465/35db

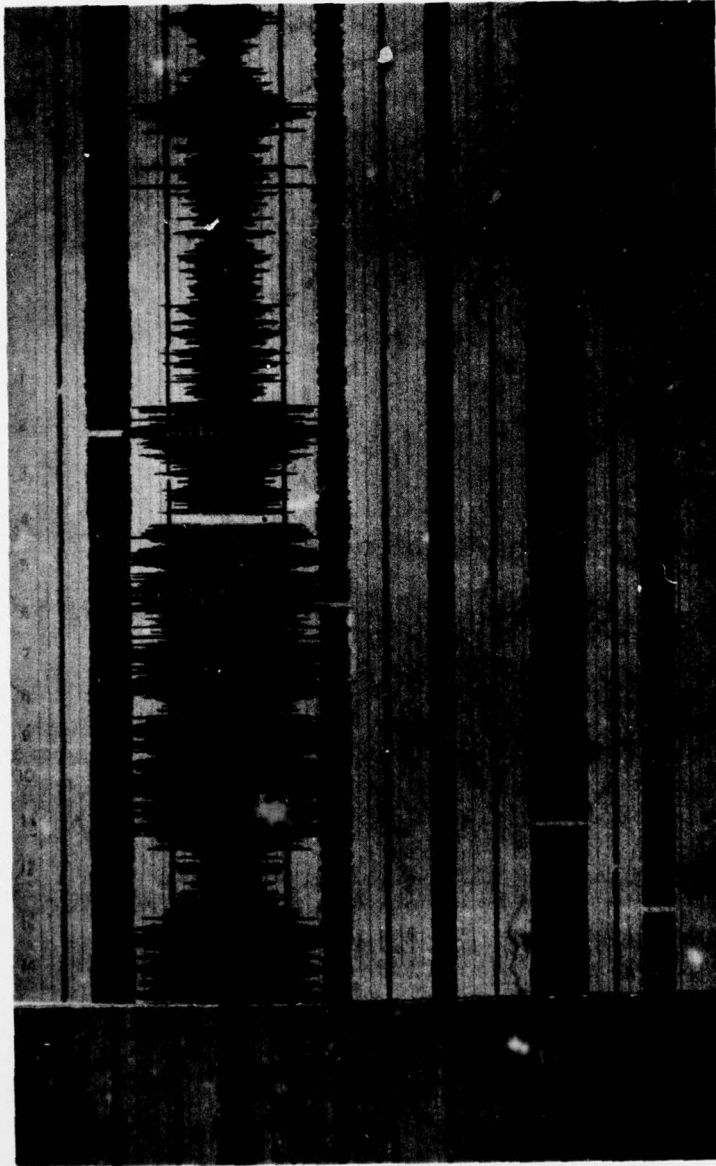
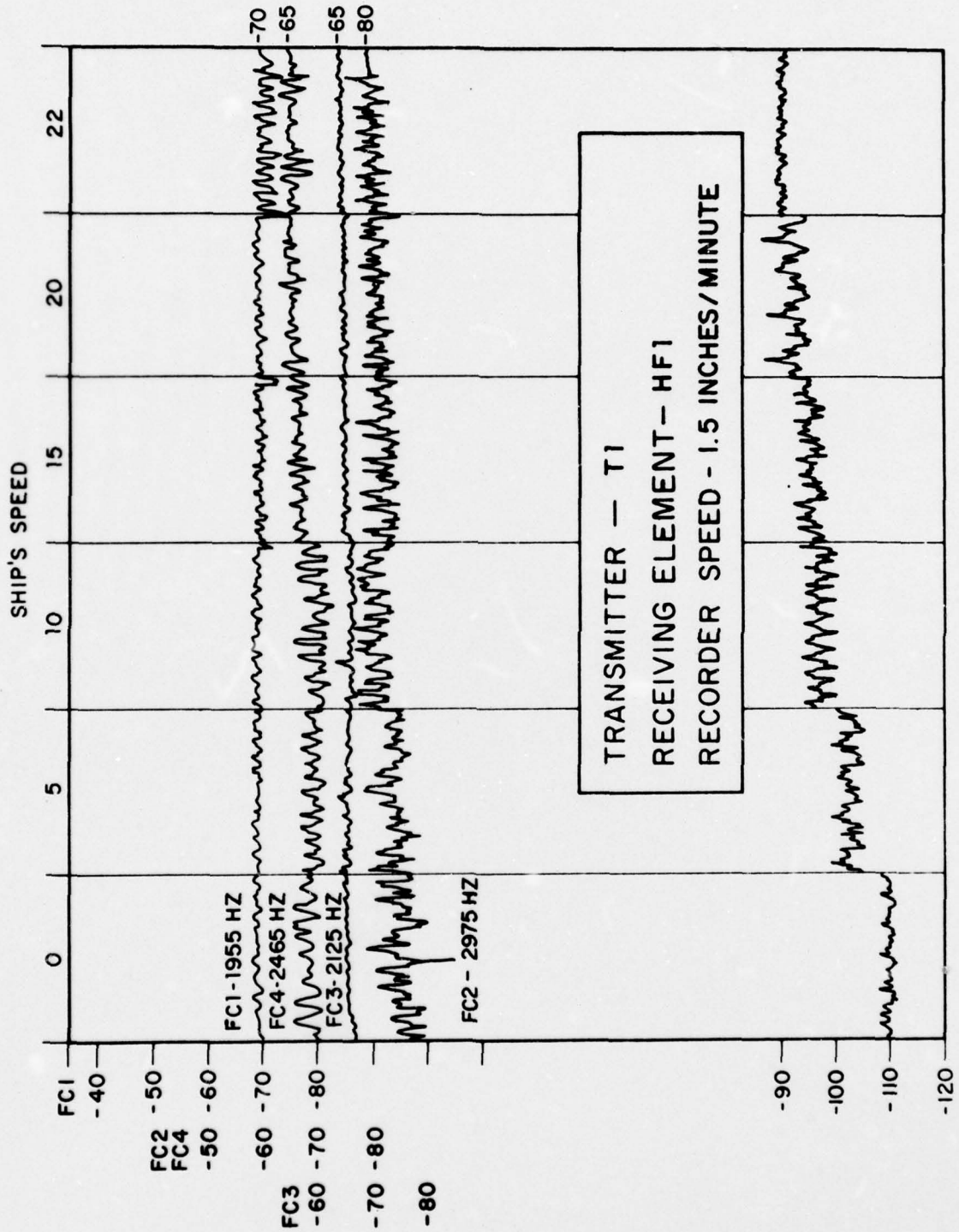
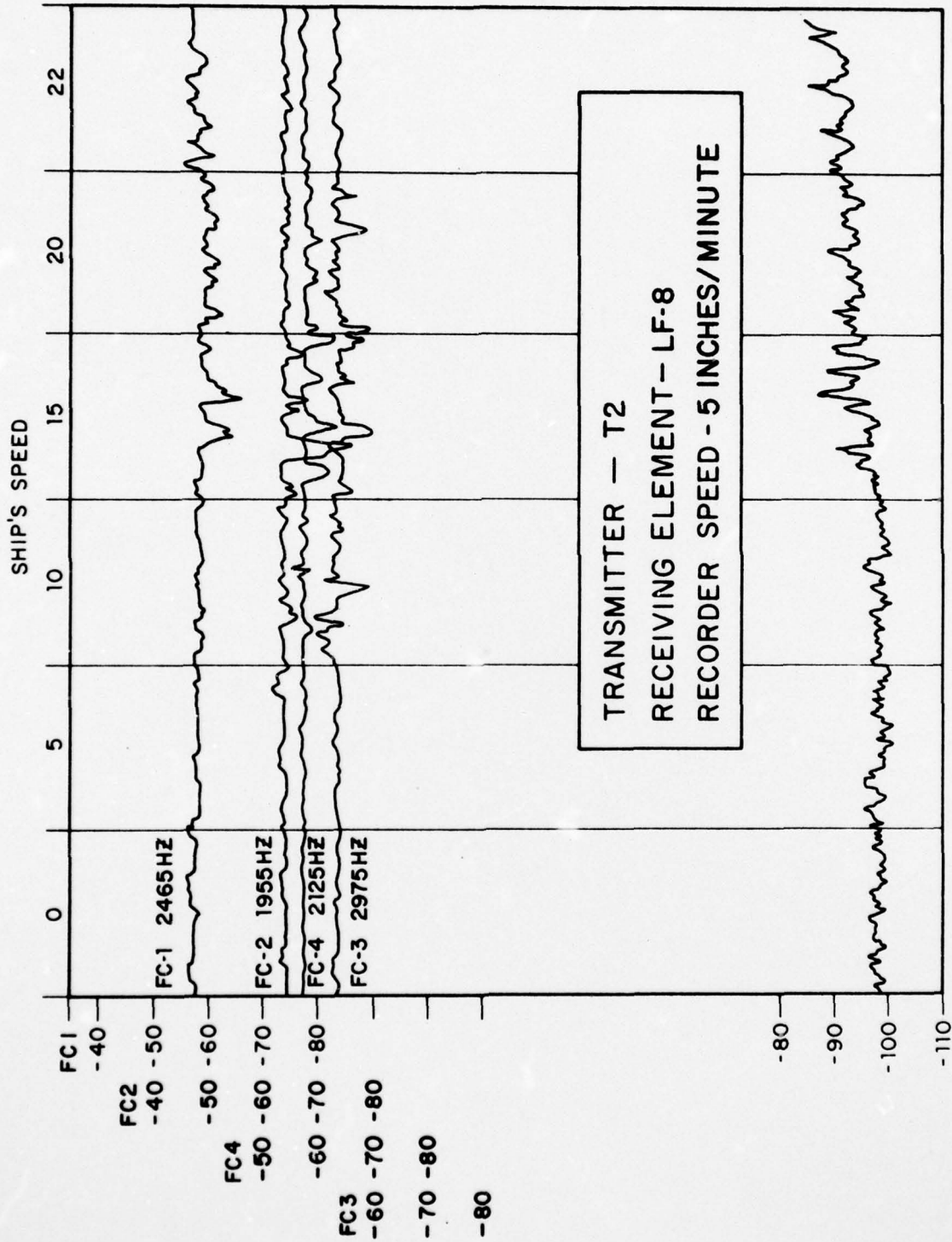


FIGURE 6-15 OSCILLOGRAPH OF HULL RECEIVERS DURING TRANSMISSION



PASSIVE RECEPTION AT 2465 HZ

FIGURE 6-16



TYPICAL PASSIVE RECORDING - 2465HZ

FIGURE 5-17

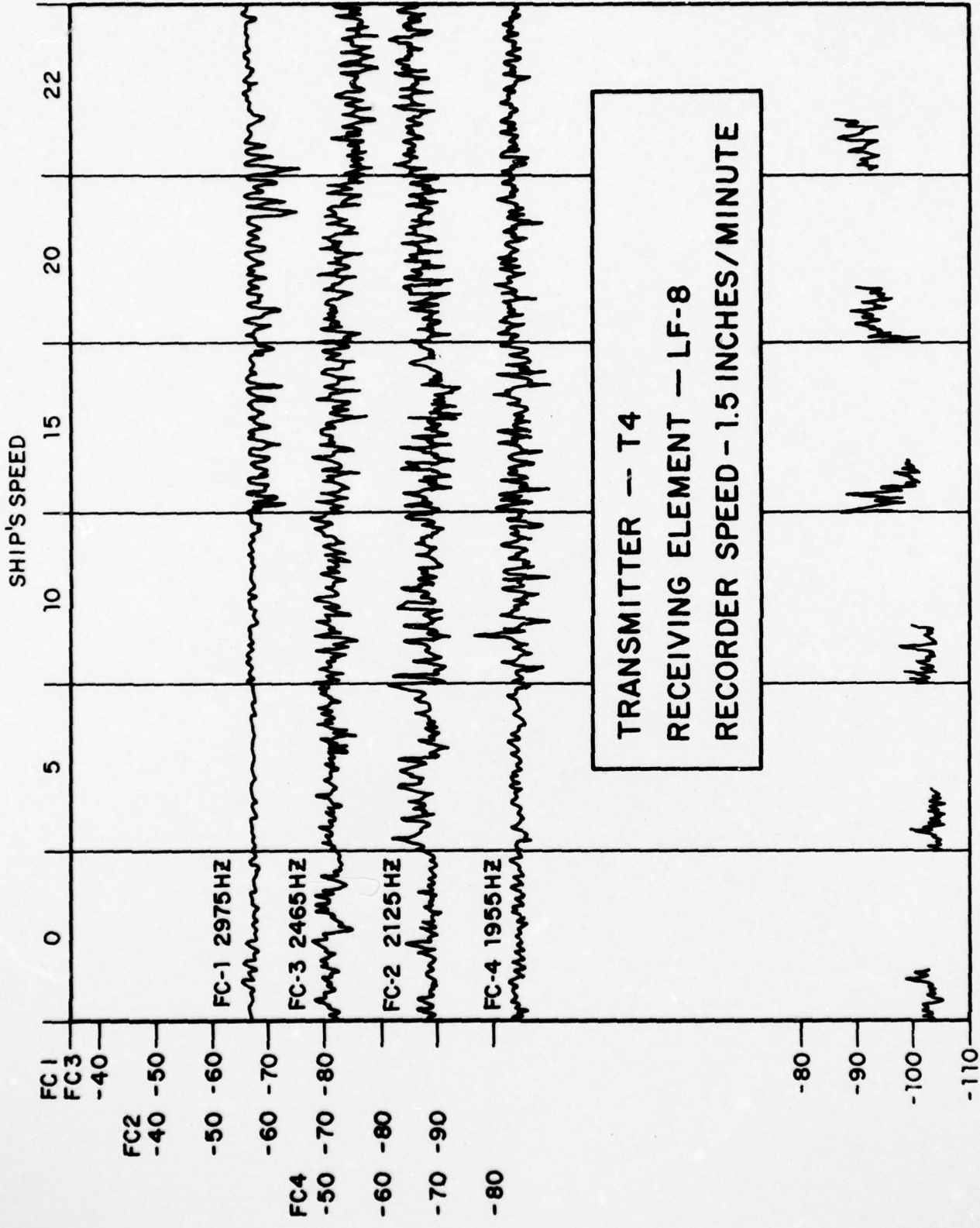


FIGURE 6-18 TYPICAL PASSIVE RECORDING - 2465 HZ

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The traces at the extreme left side of the record represents the ambient noise levels prior to transmission appearing at each hydrophone in a 80 Hz band centered at one of the three transmission frequencies subsequently used. The balance of the record was made during the transmission period. The amplitude variations observed at receiver H-7 were quite discernible. In this short time history record (i.e., approximately 5 seconds) some of the amplitude depressions are between 15 and 20 db down from the nominal amplitude. The same transmitted signal received at H-10, however, shows practically no amplitude variations during the same time interval. This condition is, as expected, since receiver H-7 is located approximately 2 feet above the keel and 10 feet off the ship's center line, whereas receiver H-10 is located a few inches above the keel and 1 foot off the ship's center line. (Note: the "db" values for each at the six traces refer to amplification added after the narrow band pass filters of the Combiner-Separator panel.)

A second method of obtaining analog records of the transmission tests utilized the General Radio wave analyser and level recorder. For this application the GR center frequency was set to one of the transmission frequencies with a bandwidth of 50 Hz, and a time history at a receiver signal was recorded as a logarithmic amplitude record. Figures 6-16, 6-17 and 6-18 are composite records of the received signal at one hydrophone from one transmitter, at various ships speed and transmitting frequencies. The passive noise levels at 2465 Hz for each speed are also illustrated. The passive noise levels indicate that at receiver LF-8 the amplitude at 2465 Hz was essentially constant until the ship's speed was 15 knots or greater. At 15 knots large amplitude modulations were exhibited in the received signal level at LF-3 for all four frequencies, from both transmitters T2 and T4, due to bubble clouds, ship's motion, etc. The sea state during these runs was "2".

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For active transmission runs we are interested in the normalized mean and variance of the envelope or average power of the received signal for finite time intervals. The normalization is with respect to zero speed or flow to indicate absolute levels of attenuation. We are also concerned with the mean and the variance of the phase difference between the transmitted and received signals normalized with respect to phase difference at zero speed.

The finite time intervals of interest correspond to the inverse bandwidths of anticipated active sonar input filters (long or short CW pulses), and the mean and variance as a function of consecutive time intervals are of interest to correspond to the motions or flow of bubble clouds.

Although special programs could be prepared to analyse these items, the timing and funding may preclude any such effort at this time. As an alternative, we are preparing oscillograph runs of received signals to show instantaneous output signals and variations in the envelope when passed through appropriate band pass filters. The cross-correlation between the transmitted and received signals will yield a function which is dependent on both amplitude and phase variations. Band limiting (clipping) of the signals prior to cross-correlation will give only phase dependent results.

SECTION VII

PLANS FOR FINAL DATA REDUCTION

A. GENERAL

A joint TRG-DTMB meeting was held at the Model Basin on September 7, 1966 for the purpose of reviewing the status of acoustic data processing and analysis for both PURVIS I and II. During the meeting, TRG presented an analysis plan for the PURVIS II data (see end of section) which would satisfy the prime test objectives of the PURVIS II Sea Trials. This plan was basically accepted, supplemented by some additional requirements put forth by DTMB for both PURVIS I and II.

Subsequent to the meeting, funding for data processing and analysis was significantly reduced for the balance of Fiscal 1967. In view of this, the comprehensive processing and analysis planned for both PURVIS I and II acoustic data had to be judiciously "pruned". In addition, the implementation of new computer programs for new applications (i.e., transmission attenuation) or more efficient computer usage (i.e., Cooley-Tukey high speed spectrum analysis), was essentially terminated.

B. PROGRAMMING EFFORTS

One general agreement between TRG-DTMB was that all noise spectra data being plotted in the dimensional form of power (db re 1 microbar²-sec) vs. frequency in Hz should be plotted on one continuous plot rather than in 3 linear frequency bands, as is presently being performed for PURVIS I data. Note: the 3 frequency bands used were 100 Hz to 1000 Hz, 1000 Hz to 3000 Hz and 3000 Hz to 10000 Hz. Formatting and digital computations were performed 3 times for the same analog data by using analog filters prior to formatting). Programming efforts have been initiated to modify the present output plotting tape to include this capability as well as a "non-dimensional" form with a log frequency abscissa. Additional programming

efforts may be required for processing transmission attenuation data, after an analysis of the results from the data reduction order described below has been completed.

C. ACOUSTIC CALIBRATIONS

Another general agreement at the joint meeting was that free-field calibrations should be used for the presentation of all noise spectra (PURVIS I and PURVIS II). The processing operation at NEL Data Conversion Center (See Appendix E) presently provides for the inclusion of correction data, such as tape skew correction, hydrophone acoustic sensitivity, etc., on the header record preceding the digitized and formatted analog data on the formatted digital tape. The analysis program, which performs the computations for auto-and cross-correlation, and cross and noise spectra, utilizes both the header record and the formatted data.

The TRG 5-inch elements had not been calibrated prior to installation in the ship and acoustic calibrations are presently being performed at the U.S. Navy Underwater Sound Reference Laboratory (USNUSRL), Orlando, Fla., under the cognizance of DTMB.

However, these tests for frequency response are just starting, and TRG has not been furnished with any test results to date. Hence, TRG plans to defer formatting and analysis of acoustic data requiring frequency response corrections until the latter information has been received.

D. PURVIS II DATA REDUCTION ORDER

An initial data reduction order has been submitted to the Data Conversion Center at NEL (see end of section), and to DTMB. The acoustic data processing requirements within this order include auto and cross correlations, power and cross

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PURVIS II SEA TRIALS.(U)

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spectrums, amplitude distributions and some analog recording of received signals during transmission runs. Accelerometer data associated with both the TRG 5" receivers and the DTMB FS-13 receivers will be processed using the General Radio Wave Analyzer.

As a result of recent processing tests the specifications for formatting have been modified for improved efficiency above the PURVIS I procedures. Instead of using three frequency bands between 100 Hz and 10 KHz, two processing bands (200 Hz to 2 KHz, 1 KHz to 8 KHz) will be used, with a "switchover" at 1.4 KHz during plotting operations. The reduced bandwidth will also permit sampling data at a slower rate (i.e., 50 KHz vs. 100 KHz) as well as reduce the number of operations, digital files, analysis program, output plotting tapes, etc., by 1/3.

The selection of run numbers for processing and analysis was made from runs which were performed after the fixed transmitting strut at frame 58 was removed from the ship.

Noise Measurements in Purvis II: Outline
of Proposed Analysis

D. Chase, Sept. 6, 1966

Broadly, two purposes may be distinguished for the noise measurements in Purvis II: first, to obtain noise levels on elements in typical positions and installations, together with correlations between neighboring similar elements, and thus to infer directly the noise levels for arrays in similar configurations; second, to determine the relative contributions of the various noise sources and properties of the corresponding noise fields in order to suggest noise-optimized configurations and assess the noise reduction possible by shielding elements from the flow. For the second purpose, the Purvis I measurements must be considered in parallel.

The flush-mounted TRC elements are especially pertinent to the former purpose. To achieve it, we examine the noise spectra for elements over the entire range of positions. For these identical elements we must investigate dependence on ship speed, distance aft (and the relation to interior noise sources), vertical position (proximity to water surface), ship maneuver, and sea state. Since the corresponding effective noise for an arbitrary array depends on the noise correlation among elements as well as the level for each element, narrow-band cross-correlations of the noise between neighboring elements must also be investigated.

- 2 -

The measured noise levels should be referred both to free-field and in-situ calibrations. The latter is appropriate so far as the acoustic configuration (baffle properties) conforms to that of ultimate interest, but the former permits inference of noise levels for different configurations without reference to the particular one used in the measurements.

We turn to the second purpose. The evident possible types and sources of noise are enumerated as follows.

1. acoustic
 - a. machinery, other internal ship noise
 - b. flow-excited hull, dome, or strut vibration
 - c. cavitation (at screws, struts, protrusions)
 - d. splash and other noise associated with ship-water-air interface
 - e. bubbles
 - f. natural turbulence (sea state)
2. turbulent-boundary-layer pressure fluctuations (transmitted acoustically if element is shielded from flow)

These contributions to the noise measured by an individual element will depend in various ways on the following salient variables:

1. frequency
2. speed
3. element size

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- 3 -

4. element location
5. type of element shielding (if any)
6. impedance of surrounding flow boundary
7. ship maneuver, sea state

Likewise, the cross-spectra of noise between elements, both in magnitude and phase, will differ distinctly for the acoustic and boundary-layer contributions. The same is true of the magnitude of the cross-spectra between noise on an element and acceleration at a nearby point of the flow boundary.*

Calibrations

The use of free-field calibrations should be emphasized if and when these are available, especially with reference to the sea-chest mounted elements, since the acoustic configuration for these is rather special and not characteristic of a probable final system design. Until free-field calibrations are available, the over-side in-situ ones will be used wherever credible. If they are not credible in the instance of the sheathed elements in Sea Chest 1, e.g. if they differ greatly from one element to another, but noise measurements

* Acceleration sensitivity of the element must also be considered in conjunction with readings of the accelerometers mounted on the rear masses of several elements.

for these elements at low speed coincide, the relative calibrations will tentatively be assumed equivalent among elements.

In evaluation of calibration results, those for neighboring identical elements will be compared. The appropriate extent and mode of frequency-averaging of the calibration curves must be established for noise data reduction.

We discuss briefly various sets of elements and data to be studied with regard to the noise sources and variables enumerated earlier.

Sea Chest 1 (sheathed elements: DI-DIO)

We compare reduced noise spectra among elements beneath layers of differing thicknesses; we compare these also for pairs of elements of same nominal thickness to eliminate influence of fore-aft position. Acoustic contribution to noise is expected to be nearly independent of depth. Boundary-layer contribution has distinguishable components which will be reduced to varying degrees dependent on different parameters. If wave numbers $k \gg \pi R_0^{-1}$ do not contribute substantially, where R_0 is element radius, and if wave number spectrum of pressure depends only weakly on k in the pertinent range, the noise spectrum is expected to be reduced relative to flush mounting in a rigid baffle by a factor $\sim (R_0/R_e)^2$ if $R_e \gtrsim R_0$, where

$$R_e^{-2} = (1/4) \left[(\omega/c)^2 + 1/2L^2 \right],$$

c is the order of the transverse (or possibly longitudinal) sound velocity in the material of the layer, and L is the layer thickness; the noise is expected not to be reduced if $R_e \lesssim R_0$, i.e. if

$$(\omega/c)^2 \gtrsim 4/R_0^2 - 1/2L^2.$$

Cross-spectra between various pairs of elements will be examined to help determine the predominant wave numbers in the pressure field at the depth L in question.

TRG elements at series of distances aft (large, flush elements: HF, LF, H)

Cross-spectra between neighboring elements at various distances aft will be examined to try to see in what frequency range the noise is predominantly attributable to the boundary layer and in what (higher) range to an acoustic field. In each range, the dependence on distance aft at fixed ship speed will be studied. In the range where boundary-layer noise is thought to predominate, it will be determined whether the noise decreases with distance aft in rough accord (given the observed frequency dependence) with two suggested alternative scaling forms for this type of noise. The variation with distance will be studied also where acoustic noise is thought to predominate. Cross-spectra of noise with acceleration measured at neighboring points will also be employed in distinguishing the acoustic contribution.

Noise spectra for elements at different vertical heights will be compared. In this connection, and also as a complicating factor in connection with dependence on distance aft, the intensity of turbulence, it is noted, may be significantly influenced by proximity to the motions generated at the ship-water-air interface. Along with an increased rms fluctuating velocity, an increased turbulent energy dissipation would also occur and perhaps be of greater importance on account of its relation to the decay of eddies and the associated non-convective effect; the latter may be significant for boundary-layer noise on large elements at high frequency.

Sea Chest 2 (flush window-mounted and dome-housed elements: G)

Here the comparison between noise spectra for the flush and the shielded elements is to be emphasized. A similar comparison between cross-spectra of noise on pairs of elements is important to indicate to what extent the wave number spectrum of pressure differs within the dome. Cross-spectra between noise and acceleration are likewise useful to indicate the relative contribution of acoustic sources to the noise on flush and shielded elements. Comparison of noise spectra with spectra from Purvis I will be used in consideration of the area-averaging effect. Noise spectra for flush window-mounted elements and those for neighboring, similar, flush hull-mounted elements will be compared to assess the probable effect of vibration of the sea-chest window.

Comparisons of noise spectra on various elements will be made with those on comparable elements in the U.S.S. Albacore measurements.

For all elements considered, cross-spectra between noise and ship motion will be examined with a view to evaluating the contribution of acoustic sources listed in the earlier enumeration.

September 27, 1966

Mr. J. Luistro
Department of the Navy
David Taylor Model Basin
Washington, D.C. 20007

Re: Contract NObsr 93023 PURVIS II
Data Reduction

Dear Mr. Luistro:

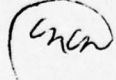
Enclosed is a copy of a draft of the PURVIS II Data Reduction order memo which I am having typed for transmission to our facility at NEL.

Programming has been started to permit conversion of the output tape to a single plot, including non-dimensional scales and with a log frequency abscissa.

It should be noted that the active transmission run data reductions are not fully specified. Complete active transmission data reduction requirements will be forwarded to you shortly.

Data completion time estimates for PURVIS II will be forwarded to you as soon as they are completed.

Very truly yours,


N. Nesenoff

NN/Mc

cc: M. Baldwin, NEL
H. Seberg, TRG
W. Landauer, TRG
W. Graham, TRG
R. Newman, TRG
J. Franz, DTMB
I. Cook, DTMB

Enclosure

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INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

September 27, 1966

TO: H. Seberg
FROM: N. Nesenoff
SUBJECT: PURVIS II DATA REDUCTION

Enclosed are the order runs for PURVIS II Data Reduction.

The first 25 items are for Sea States 0 (and 1) Headings with respect to sea of 000°, and speeds of 0, 10, 20, and 30 knots. Four pairs of hydrophones are used for the high frequency array, four pairs for the low frequency array, four pairs for the DTMB (D) Sea Chest 1 hydrophones, and two pairs for the GD (G) Sea Chest 2 hydrophone. (Table I)

Selected probability distribution curves are also specified for band limited signals in two bands; 2Kc → 3Kc and 7Kc → 8Kc.

Accelerometer spectra are also specified, but they can be performed on the GR wave analyzer since no "cross-correlations/or spectra are required.

In accordance with your recommendations for improved efficiency, we are specifying two processing bands.

200 cps → 2Kc
1 Kc → 8Kc

with switch over of curves at 1.4Kc.

The hydrophone pairs and accelerometers are specified for the HF (high frequency array), LF (low frequency array), D (Sea Chest 1), and G (Sea Chest 2) and are given in Table II.

The statistical data reduction program results in a total of 8 curves for a pair of hydrophones. These curves are summarized in Table III.

An additional set of curves is specified for headings with respect to sea "around-the-clock". These are taken at Sea State I, and at a speed of 20 knots. The runs are specified in Table I, items 26 through 31.

For the active transmission runs, a preliminary set of cross-correlations are specified for 16 speeds, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 22 knots; a heading with respect to sea of 000°, and sea state 2 and frequency combination F1. These are given in Table I items 32 through 37.

The active combinations are also given in Table II.

7-12

The presently available plots are to be made with priority given to:

1. Power Spectrum
2. Cross Power Spectrum
3. Correlations

Additional plotting programs are to be prepared to yield "dimensionless" plots in accordance with memo from Dave Chose of 9-13-66. Power Spectrum is to be plotted on a single curve (not 2 or 3 curves) with ordinate and abscissa in dimensionless form and plots to be made as logarithm of power (decibels) and logarithm of frequency. The cross-power will also have a dimensionless form and will be the subject of another memo by Dave Chose. It will, essentially be a linear plot of phase and frequency (same as now), and a linear plot of frequency verses normalized cross-spectrum, where frequency is in normalized form.

NN/Mc

cc: R. Newman
D. Chase
W. Landauer
W. Graham
M. Zullo

TABLE I
PURVIS II Passive Data Processing

	Item	Run No.	Date	Pairs	Speed	Sea State	Description	No. of Curves
Passive Acoustic-Hulls	1	336	7/14	HF	0	0	Statistical Set	68
	2	338	7/14	HF	10	0	"	68
	3	340A	7/14	HF	20	0	"	68
	4	340	7/9	HF	20	1+	"	68
	5	342	7/15	HF	30	1+	"	68
	6	343	7/14	LF	0	0	"	68
	7	345	7/14	LF	10	0	"	68
	8	347A	7/14	LF	20	0	"	68
	9	347	7/9	LF	20	1+	"	68
	10	349	7/15	LF	30	1	"	68
Ampl. Distr.	11	343	7/14	HF5,LF3,H5	0	0	Amplét dist. + cum (2 Bands 2Kc→3Kc 7Kc→8Kc)	12
	12	345	7/14	"	10	0	"	12
	13	347A	7/14	"	20	0	"	12
	14	347	7/9	"	20	1+	"	12
	15	349	7/15	"	30	1	"	12
	16	336	7/14	D	0	0	Statistical Set	76
	17	338	7/14	D	10	0	"	76
	18	340A	7/14	D	20	0	"	76
	19	340	7/9	D	20	1+	"	76
	20	342	7/15	D	30	1+	"	76
	21	343	7/14	G	0	0	"	36
	22	345	7/14	G	10	0	"	36
	23	347A	7/14	G	20	0	"	36
	24	347	7/9	G	20	1+	"	36
	25	349	7/15	G	30	1	"	36
	26	436	7/9	HF	20	1+	"	68
	27	536	7/9	HF	20	1+	"	68
	28	637	7/9	HF	20	1+	"	68
	29	443	7/9	LF	20	1+	"	68
	30	543	7/9	LF	20	1+	"	68
	31	644	7/9	LF	20	1+	"	68
	32	860	7/20	A	0	2	Active Curves A	000°
	33	859	7/20	A	5	2	"(Table II)	000°
	34	858	7/20	A	10	2	"	000°
	35	857	7/20	A	15	2	"	000°
	36	856	7/20	A	20	2	"	000°
	37	862	7/20	A	22	2	"	000°

TABLE II
Pairs

HF	Pair	Curves
	1. HF5 - HF4	16
	2. HF5 - HF3	16
	3. HF5 - HF12	16
	4. HF2 - H5	16
	5. A5	2 (Power Spectrum only*)
	6. A9	2 (Power Spectrum only*)
<hr/>		
LF	1. LF3 - LF2	16
	2. LF3 - LF1	16
	3. LF12-LF11	16
	4. HF2 - H5	16
	5. A5	2 (Power Spectrum*)
	6. A9	2 (Power Spectrum*)
<hr/>		
D	1. D1H - D2H	16
	2. D3H - D8H	16
	3. D4H - D9H	16
	4. D10H - HF10	16
	5. D1A	2 (Power Spectrum*)
	6. D2A	2 (Power Spectrum*)
	7. D3A	2 (Power Spectrum*)
	8. D4A	2 (Power Spectrum*)
	9. D9A	2 (Power Spectrum*)
	10. D10A	2 (Power Spectrum*)
<hr/>		
G	1. G5 - G6	16
	2. G7 - G8	16
	3. G9 - G10	16
	4. A1	2 (Power Spectrum*)
	5. A4	2 (Power Spectrum*)

* Power Spectrum can be analog GR plot

- A
1. T2 - LF1
 2. T4 - H5
 3. T1 - HF5

T = Transmitting strut; use frequency combination F1.

Active Curves "A"

Processing Consists of:

1. Received Signal O'graph plot (include scaling)

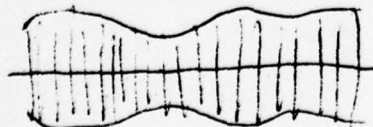


TABLE II (continued)

- GR wave analyzer, 50 c.p.s. bandwidth at center frequency of transmitter.



- Cross-correlation of transmitted signal and hydrophone filter at center frequency, 200 c.p.s. bandwidth.
- Cross-correlation - Sample at 50Kc $N = 2$
Record length at 1/5 sec. Run for 15 time intervals for all three pairs at 20 knot speed only. Time intervals to be separated by 1 second.

TABLE III

<u>Pair XY</u>	<u>Statistical Set</u>	
Auto Corr.	X	} 8 Curves
Auto Corr.	Y	
X . Corr.	XY	
X . Corr.	YX	
Spect	X	
Spect	Y	
X.Spec Mag	XY	
X.Spec Phase	XY	

2 Bands (switch at 1.4Kc)
200 c.p.s. → 2Kc
1Kc → 8Kc

TABLE IV

Summary, "Around-the-compass-runs"

Various heading with respect to Sea at 20 knots, Sea State 1

Run	Date	Record Combination	HW Sea	Sea State
436	7/9	1-1	090	1+
536	7/9	1-1	180	1+
637	7/9	1-1	270	1+
443	7/9	2-1	090	1+
543	7/9	2-1	180	1+
644	7/9	2-1	270	1+

TABLE V
Summary, Preliminary Active Runs

HWS = 0° Sea State 2, Freq. Combo. Fl, Rec. Combo 3-1

Run	Date	Speed	Rec. Combo.	HWS	SS	Freq. Combo
860	7/20	0	3-1	000	2	3-1
859	7/20	5	3-1	000	2	3-1
858	7/20	10	3-1	000	2	3-1
857	7/20	15	3-1	000	2	3-1
856	7/20	20	3-1	000	2	3-1
862	7/20	22	3-1	000	2	3-1

TABLE VI

Summary, Passive Runs
 (Items 1 through 25, Table I)

Heading was 0° except at 0 knots
 HWS° = 90°

Knots	Rec 1-1	Data	Sea State	Rec 2-1	Date	Sea State
0	336	7/14	0	343	7/14	0
10	338	7/14	0	345	7/14	0
20	340A	7/14	0	347A	7/14	0
20	340	7/9	1+	347	7/9	1+
30	342	7/15	1+	349	7/15	1

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Line No.	Col. A Run No.	Col. B Speed Knots	Col. C Date	Col. D Heading WRT Sea	Col. E Masker No.	Col. F Rate	Col. G Bow Wave Hose	Col. H Fisheye Camera	Col. I RPM Port	Col. J Stbd	Col. K True Wind Vel.	Col. L True Wind Dir.	Col. M Water T°	Col. N Sea State	Col. O Ships Course	Col. P Time & Index
1	216 P	10	6/22	0°	2+4	Low	--	xx	88	88	4	---	82	0	---	13:21:37
2	217 P	15	6/22	0°	2+4	Low	xx	xx	135	135	4	---	82	0	121°	13:43:36
3	021	5	6/23	0°	---	---	--	--	043	043	4.5	035°	82	0-1	020	11:37:11
4	022	10	6/23	0°	---	---	xx	xx	088	088	4.5	035	82	0-1	020	11:53:50
5	217	15	6/23	0°	2+4	Low	xx	--	135	135	4.5	035	82	0-1	020	12:08:37
6	216	10	6/23	0°	2+4	Low	--	xx	088	088	4.5	035	82	0-1	020	12:24:46
7	023	15	6/23	0°	---	---	--	--	135	135	4.5	035	82	0-1	020	12:40:18
8	218	20	6/23	0°	2+4	HI	xx	--	184	184	4.5	030	82	0-1	035	12:52:30
9	116	20	6/23	0°	3	Med	--	--	184	184	4	050	82	0-1	059	14:06:30
10	024	20	6/23	0°	---	---	--	xx	184	184	4	050	82	0-1	039	14:28:38
11	115	15	6/23	0°	3	Med	--	xx	135	135	4	050	82	0-1	057	14:28:13
12	114	10	6/23	0°	3	Low	(Aft)	--	088	088	4	050	82	0-1	049	14:58:13
13	223	15	6/23	270°	2+4	Low	(Aft)	xx	135	135	4	050	82	0-1	142	15:18:25
14	029	15	6/23	270°	---	---	--	--	135	135	4	050	82	0-1	147	15:36:45
15	121	15	6/23	270°	3	Med	(Aft)	xx	135	135	4	050	82	0-1	129	15:53:07
16	122	20	6/23	270°	3	Med	--	--	184	184	9	064	82	0-1	125	16:07:27
17	224	20	6/23	270°	2+4	HI	--	--	184	184	9	064	82	0-1	113	16:26:10
18	030	20	6/23	270°	---	---	(Aft)	xx	184	184	6	055	82	0-1	104	16:39:03
19	028	10	6/23	270°	---	---	(Aft)	xx	088	088	5	035	82	0-1	090	17:01:13
20	222	10	6/24	0°	2+4	Low	--	--	088	088	4	187	81	0	058	11:20:40
21	025	25	6/24	0°	---	---	--	xx	241	241	4	187	81	0	074	11:43:00
22	117	25	6/24	0°	3	Med	--	xx	241	241	4	187	81	0	074	11:58:10
23	219	25	6/24	0°	2+4	HI	--	xx	241	241	4	187	81	0	055	12:21:10
24	123	25	6/24	270°	3	Med	--	--	241	241	4	187	81	0	152	12:37:08
25	225	25	6/24	270°	2+4	Low	--	--	241	241	4	187	81	0	123	12:52:40

FURVIS II Naval Architecture Series (Photographic)

Sheet 2 of 2

Line No.	Col. A Run No.	Col. B Speed Knots	Col. C Date	Col. D Heading WRT Sea	Col. E Masker No.	Col. F Bow Wave Hose	Col. G Fisheye Camera	Col. H RPM Port Stbd.	Col. I True Wind Vel.	Col. J True Wind Dir.	Col. K Water T°	Col. L Sea State	Col. M Ships Course	Col. N Time & Index
1	031	25	6/24	270°	--	(Aft)	xx	241	4	212	82	1	116°	---
2	026	30	6/24	0°	--	--	xx	306	9	212	81	1	020	14:51:58
3	033	30	6/24	0°	3	H1	--	306	9	212	81	1	020	15:07:07
4	220	30	6/24	0°	2+4	Low	xx	306	9	212	81	1	022	15:22:24
5	032	30	6/24	270°	--	--	--	306	9	212	81	1	122	15:36:42
6	226	30	6/24	270°	2+4	Low	--	306	9	212	81	1	116	15:52:33
7	124	30	6/24	270°	3	H1	xx	306	9	212	81	1	122	16:05:02
8	043	20	6/24	090°	--	--	--	184	7	125°	81	1	301	16:25:03
9	960	0	6/25	Ship's	Motion Recording Only From 10:53:00 to 11:28:00									
10	041	10	6/25	90°	--	--	--	088	10	055	82°	0	358	11:36:12
11	042	15	6/25	90°	--	(Aft)	--	135	10	055	82	0	350	11:52:32
12	044	25	6/25	90°	--	(Aft)	xx	241	10	055	82	0	003	12:09:44
13	134	20	6/25	90°	3	Med	--	184	10	045	82	1	008	12:28:02
14	236	20	6/25	270°	2+4	Low	xx	184	10	045	82	1	188	12:43:39
15	128	20	6/25	180°	3	Low	xx	184	13	110	82	1	323	13:00:59
16	036	20	6/25	180°	--	--	xx	184	13	110	82	1	316	13:20:00
17	230	20	6/25	180°	2+4	Low	xx	184	13	110	82	1	325	13:34:45
18	049	15	6/25	Full L Rudder	--	--	xx	135	6	124	82	0	---	15:14:55
19	048	15	6/25	Full R Rudder	--	--	xx	135	6	124	80	0	---	15:25:20
20	053	25	6/25	Full L Rudder	--	--	xx	241	6	124	82	0	---	15:41:31
21	052	25	6/25	Full R Rudder	--	--	xx	241	6	124	82	0	--	15:53:45

NOTES: 1. Record combination 1 Rev 0 used for all runs except run 960 (Ship's Motion)
 2. Chesapeake Probe (Xmitter) extended 3 feet for all runs of June 25.

APPENDIX B-1
PURVIS II ACOUSTIC RUNS BY DATE

Date	Run No.	Type	Speed	Heading	Record Comb.
28 June	163	Overside Cal.	0	---	1-1
28 June	964	Sondome Damage Noise Effect	5	180	4-0
28 June	965	"	10	180	4-0
28 June	966	"	15	180	4-0
28 June	967	"	20	180	4-0
28 June	968	"	27	180	4-0
29 June	969	Elec. Calibration	0	0	Recorder No. 4 only
29 June	738	Transmission	0	000	3-1
30 June	739	Transmission Ship Motion Cal.	5	0	3-1
30 June	766	Transmission	5	0	3-1
30 June	746	"	5	90	3-1
30 June	755	"	15	180	3-1
30 June	756	"	20	180°	3-1
30 June	740	"	10	0	3-1
30 June	747	"	10	90	3-1
30 June	754	"	10	180	3-1
30 June	761	"	10	270	3-1
30 June	767	"	10	0	3-1
30 June	768	"	15	0	3-1
30 June	741	"	15	0	3-1
30 June	769	"	20	0	3-1
30 June	763	"	20	270	3-1
30 June	762	"	15	270	3-1
1 July	742	"	20	000	3-1
1 July	743	"	25	000	3-1
1 July	744	"	30	000	3-1
1 July	749	"	20	090	3-1
1 July	750	"	25	090	3-1
1 July	765	"	30	270	3-1
1 July	757	"	25	180	3-1
1 July	751	"	30	90	3-1
1 July	758	"	30	180	3-1
1 July	762	"	15	270	3-1
1 July	764	"	25	270	3-1
1 July	770	"	25	000	3-1
1 July	771	"	30	000	3-1
1 July	772	"	25	000	3-1
1 July	773	"	25	000	3-1
1 July	774	"	25	000	3-1
1 July	820	"	20	360 turn 1/2 right	3-1
1 July	821	"	20	360 turn 1/2 left	3-1
1 July	822	"	20	360° turn F. right	3-1
1 July	823	"	20	360° turn F. left	3-1

PURVIS II ACOUSTIC RUNS BY DATE
(Continued)

Date	Run No.	Type	Speed	Heading	Record Comb.
1 July	820	Transmission	20	000	3-1
1 July	831	"	20	000	3-1
1 July	832	"	20	000	3-1
1 July	833	"	20	000	3-1
1 July	834	"	20	000	3-1
1 July	835	"	20	000	3-1
1 July	838	"	20	000	3-1
1 July	842	" Picture	25	360	turn F. right 3-1
1 July	843	Transmission	25	360	turn F. left 3-1
2 July	775	"	20	000	3-1
2 July	776	"	20	000	3-1
2 July	777	"	20	000	3-1
2 July	970	Passive	17	000	4-1
2 July	971	"	19	000	4-1
2 July	972	"	21	000	4-1
2 July	973	"	23	000	4-1
2 July	974	"	25	000	4-1
2 July	975	"	20	000	4-1
5 July	350	Passive Cal. for Transmission	5	000	5-0
5 July	351	"	10	000	5-0
5 July	352	"	15	000	5-0
5 July	353	"	17	000	5-0
5 July	354	"	20	000	5-0
5 July	782	Transmission	20	000	5-0
5 July	781	"	17	000	5-0
5 July	780	"	15	000	5-0
5 July	778-741	"	5	000	5-0
5 July	779-742	"	10	000	5-0
5 July	780-743	"	15	000	5-0
5 July	781-748	"	17	000	5-0
5 July	782-749	"	20	000	5-0
6 July	358	Passive	5	000	5-0
6 July	355	"	21	000	5-0
6 July	356	"	23	000	5-0
6 July	357	"	25	000	5-0
6 July	783/750	Transmission	21	000	5-0
6 July	784/763	"	23	000	5-0
6 July	785/764	"	25	000	5-0
6 July	971-1-3	Overside Cal.	0	---	2-1
6 July	972	"	0	---	2-0
6 July	973-1-5	"	0	---	2-1
7 July	974-1-3	"	0	---	3-1
7 July	975-1-3	"	0	---	3-1
7 July	976-1-3	"	0	---	1-1
7 July	9 7-1-3	"	0	---	1-1

PURVIS II ACOUSTIC RUNS BY DATE
(Continued)

Date	Run No.	Type	Speed	Heading	Record Comb.
7 July	978-1-3	Overside Cal.	0	---	1-1
7 July	979-1-3	"	0	---	1-1
7 July	980-1-3	"	0	---	1-1
9 July	340	Passive	20	000	1-1
9 July	341	"	25	000	1-1
9 July	346	"	15	000	1-1
9 July	347	"	20	000	2-1
9 July	348	"	25	000	2-1
9 July	436	"	20	090	1-1
9 July	443	"	20	090	2-1
9 July	535	"	15	180	1-1
9 July	536	"	20	180	1-1
9 July	543	"	20	180	2-1
9 July	637	"	20	270	1-1
9 July	644	"	20	270	2-1
9 July	787-756	Transmission	20	180	3-1
9 July	995	Ship Motion	0	000	3-1
9 July	784A	Transmission	20	270	3-1
9 July	779A	"	20	000	3-1
9 July	782A	"	20	090	3-1
9 July	778A	"	15	000	3-1
9 July	780A	"	25	000	3-1
9 July	339	Passive	15	000	1-1
14 July	336	"	0	000	1-1
14 July	337	"	5	000	1-1
10 July	996-1-3	Electrical Cal.	0	---	1-1
10 July	981-1-3	Overside Cal.	0	000	1-1
10 July	982-1-3	Overside Cal.	0	---	1-1
10 July	983-1-3	"	0	---	1-1
10 July	997	Transmission/Cal.	0	---	3-1 5-0
10 July	997	"	0	---	5-0 3-1
11 July	999	Electrical Cal.	0	---	2-1
11 July	984-1-3	Overside Cal.	0	---	2-1
11 July	985-1-3	"	0	---	2-1
11 July	986-1-3	"	0	---	2-1
11 July	987-1-3	"	0	---	2-1
11 July	988-1-3	"	0	---	2-1
11 July	989-1-3	"	0	---	2-1
11 July	950	Transmission/Cal.	0	---	3-1
12 July	990-1-3	Overside Cal.	0	---	3-1
12 July	991-1-3	"	0	---	3-1
14 July	338	Passive	10	000	1-1
14 July	339	"	15	000	1-1
14 July	339-A	"	15	000	1-1
14 July	340-A	"	20	000	2-1
14 July	343	"	0	000	2-1
14 July	344	"	5	000	2-1

PURVIS II ACOUSTIC RUNS BY DATE
(Continued)

Date	Run No.	Type	Speed	Heading	Record Comb.
14 July	345	Passive	10	000	2-1
14 July	346-A	"	15	000	2-1
14 July	347-A	"	20	000	2-1
14 July	793-738	Transmission	0	000	3-1
14 July	992	Electrical Cal.	0	000	2-1 & 1-1
15 July	993	"	0	---	2-1 & 1-1
15 July	341-A	Passive	25	000	1-1
15 July	342	"	30	000	1-1
15 July	348-A	"	25	000	2-1
15 July	349	"	30	000	2-1
15 July	437	"	25	090	1-1
15 July	438	"	30	090	1-1
15 July	444	"	25	090	2-1
15 July	445	"	30	090	2-1
15 July	449/44	"	20	090	2-1
15 July	537	"	30	180	1-1
15 July	544	"	25	180	2-1
15 July	551	"	25	180	1-1
15 July	545	"	30	180	2-1
15 July	549/536	"	15	180	1-1
15 July	638	Passive	25	270	1-1
15 July	639	"	30	270	1-1
15 July	645	"	25	270	2-1
15 July	646	"	30	270	2-1
15 July	649-639	"	20	270	1-1
15 July	650-644	"	20	270	2-1
15 July	794	Passive	20	000	3-1
15 July	796/794	Transmission	20	000	3-1
15 July	797	Transmission	10	000	3-1
17 July	435	Passive	15	090	1-1
17 July	441	"	10	090	2-1
17 July	442	"	15	090	2-1
17 July	448/436	"	20	090	1-1
17 July	531	"	10	180	1-1
17 July	541	"	10	180	2-1
17 July	542	"	15	180	2-1
17 July	550/535	"	15	180	1-1
17 July	552/543	"	20	180	2-1
17 July	634	"	5	270	1-1
17 July	635	"	10	270	1-1
17 July	636	"	15	270	1-1
17 July	641	"	5	270	2-1
17 July	642	"	10	270	2-1
17 July	643	"	15	270	2-1
17 July	753	Transmission	5	180	3-1
17 July	760	"	5	270	3-1
17 July	795	"	15	000	3-1

PURVIS II ACOUSTIC RUNS BY DATE
(Continued)

Date	Run No.	Type	Speed	Heading	Record Comb.
17 July	839	Transmission	20	000	3-1
17 July	994-1-3	Electrical Cal.	4	000	5-0 Cal.
17 July	762-A	Ship Motion			
20 July	851	Transmission	15	270	3-1
		Electrical (4 part)	--	---	1 & 4 1-1 2 & 3 2 - 1
20 July	852	Passive Ship Motion	--	---	1-1
20 July	855	Transmission	25	000	3-1
20 July	858	"	10	000	3-1
20 July	859	"	5	000	3-1
20 July	860	"	0	000	3-1
20 July	861	"	22	000	3-1
20 July	862	"	22	000	3-1
20 July	863	"	20	000	3-1
20 July	864	"	15	000	3-1
20 July	865	"	10	000	3-1
20 July	866	"	5	000	3-1
20 July	867	"	0	000	3-1
20 July	868	"	22	000	3-1
20 July	869	"	20	000	3-1
20 July	870	"	15	000	3-1
20 July	871	"	10	000	3-1
20 July	872	"	5	000	3-1
20 July	873	"	0	000	3-1
20 July	874	"	22	000	3-1
20 July	875	"	20	000	3-1
20 July	876	"	15	000	3-1
20 July	877	"	10	000	3-1
20 July	878	"	5	000	3-1
20 July	879	"	0	000	3-1

Subject **PURVIS II Acoustic Series**

Sheet 1 of 6

Line No.	Col. A Run No.	Col. B Probe Ext. ft.	Col. B Date	Col. C Speed Kts.	Col. D Record Comb.	Col. E Heading to Sea	Col. F Masker State	Col. G Transmit Freq. Comb.	Col. H RPM Port	Col. H Subd.	Col. I Relative Wind Vel.	Col. J Relative wind Direction	Col. K Ships Course	Col. L Water Temp.
1	336	0	7/14	0	1-1	090	0	--	0	0	2 KTS	090	---	83°
2	337	0	7/14	5	1-1	000	0	--	043	043	7	030	090	83°
3	338	0	7/14	10	1-1	000	0	--	088	088	14	010	090	83°
4	339	4.0	7/9	15	1-1	000	1+	--	135	135	27	350	120	80°
5	339-A	0.5	7/14	15	1-1	000	0	--	135	135	20	010	090	83°
6	340	4.0	7/9	20	1-1	000	1+	--	184	184	25	355	125	80°
7	340-A	0	7/14	20	1-1	000	0	--	184	184	30	350	125	80°
8	341	4.0	7/9	25	1-1	000	2	--	241	241	38	355	115	80°
9	341-A	0.0	7/15	25	1-1	000	1-1	--	241	241	25	000	130	82°
10	342	0	7/15	30	1-1	000	1-1	--	306	306	40	000	136	82°
11	343	0	7/14	0	2-1	090	0	--	0	0	2	090	---	83°
12	344	0	7/14	5	2-1	000	0	--	043	043	7	030	090	83°
13	345	0	7/14	10	2-1	000	0	--	088	088	14	010	090	83°
14	346	4.0	7/9	15	2-1	000	1+	--	135	135	27	350	120	80°
15	346-A	0.5	7/14	15	2-1	000	0	--	135	135	20	010	090	83°
16	347	4.0	7/9	20	2-1	000	1+	--	184	184	30	350	125	80°
17	347-A	0	7/14	20	2-1	000	-0	--	184	184	25	350	125	80°
18	348	4.0	7/9	25	2-1	000	2	--	241	241	38	355	115	82°
19	348-A	0	7/15	25	2-1	000	1	--	241	241	25	000	130	82°
20	349	0	7/15	30	2-1	000	1	--	306	306	40	000	136	82°
21	350	0	7/5	5	5-0	000	0	--	043	043	6	340	245	82°
22	351	0	7/5	10	5-0	000	0	--	0	0	6	331	245	82°
23	352	0	7/5	15	5-0	000	0	--	135	135	14	332	245	82°
24	353	0	7/5	17	5-0	000	0	--	154	153	24	334	245	82°
25	354	0	7/5	20	5-0	000	0	--	184	184	25	340	245	82°
26	355	0	7/6	21	5-0	000	0	--	195	195	25	000	240	81°
27	356	0	7/6	23	5-0	000	0	--	217	217	30	000	240	81°
28	357	0	7/6	25	5-0	000	0	--	241	241	32	000	240	81°
29	358	0	7/6	5	5-0	000	0	--	043	043	8	350°	240	81°

Subject

Sheet 2 of 6

Line No.	Col. A Run No.	Col. B Probe Ext. ft.	Col. B Date	Col. C Speed-Kts.	Col. D Record Comb.	Col. E Heading to Sea	Col. F Masker Sea State	Col. G Transmit Freq. Comb.	Col. H RPM Port Stbd.	Col. I Relative Wind Vel.	Col. J Relative wind direction	Col. K Ships Course	Col. L Water Temp.
1	435	0	7/14	15	1-1	090	1	--	135	0-1	310	050	80
2	436	4.0	7/14	20	1-1	090	1+	--	184	24	025	030	80
3	437	0	7/15	25	1-1	090	1	--	241	28	010	045	82
4	438	0	7/15	30	1-1	090	1	--	306	34	010	040	82
5	441	0	7/17	10	2-1	090	1	--	088	0-1	14	050	80
6	442	0	7/17	15	2-1	090	1	--	135	0-1	310	050	80
7	443	4.0	7/9	20	2-1	090	1+	--	184	24	025	030	80
8	444	0	7/15	25	2-1	090	1	--	241	28	010	045	82
9	445	0	7/15	30	2-1	090	1	--	306	34	010	040	82
10	448/436	0	7/17	20	1-1	090	1	--	184	0-1	040	055	80
11	449/443	0	7/15	20	2-1	090	1	--	184	23	019	045	82
12	531	0	7/17	10	1-1	180	1	--	088	10	280	320	80
13	535	4.0	7/9	15	1-1	180	1+	--	135	0	090	315	80
14	536	4.0	7/9	20	1-1	180	1+	--	184	4	020	315	80°
15	537	0	7/15	30	1-1	180	1	--	306	22	000	310	82
16	541	0	7/17	10	2-1	180	1	--	088	10	280	320	80
17	542	0	7/17	15	2-1	180	1	--	135	15	310	320	80
18	543	4.0	7/9	20	2-1	180	1+	--	184	4	020	315	80
19	544	0	7/15	25	2-1	180	1	--	241	8	334	310	82
20	545	0	7/15	30	2-1	180	1	--	306	22	000	310	82
21	549/536	0	7/15	20	1-1	180	1	--	---	--	---	---	--
22	550/535	0	7/17	15	1-1	180	1	--	135	15	310	320°	80
23	551/536	0	7/18	25	1-1	180	1	--	241	8	334	310	82
24	552/543	0	7/17	20	2-1	180	1	--	784	19	315	320°	80

APPENDIX B-2 RUN SUMMARY-ACOUSTIC SERIES

Subject

Sheet 3 of 6

Line No.	Col. A Run No.	Col. B Probe Ext. ft.	Col. B Date	Col. C Speed-Kts.	Col. D Record Comb.	Col. E Heading to Sea	Col. F Sea State	Col. F Masker	Col. G Transmit Freq. Comb.	Col. H RPM Port	Col. H RPM Stbd.	Col. I Relative Wind Vel.	Col. J Relative wind Direction	Col. K Ships Course	Col. L Water Temp.
1	634	0	7/17	5	1-1	270	1	-	-	043	043	16	345	230	80°
2	635	0	7/17	10	1-1	270	1	-	-	088	088	22	342	230	80
3	636	0	7/17	15	1-1	270	1	-	-	135	135	28	350	230	80
4	637	4.0	7/9	20	1-1	270	1 ⁺	-	-	184	184	5	320	225	80
5	638	0.0	7/15	25	1-1	270	1	-	-	241	241	15	331	230	82
6	639	0	7/15	30	1-1	270	1	-	-	306	306	20	330	225	82
7	641	0	7/17	5	2-1	270	1	-	-	043	043	16	35°	230	80
8	642	0	7/17	10	2-1	270	1	-	-	088	088	22	342°	230	80
9	643	0	7/17	15	2-1	270	1	-	-	135	135	28	350	230	80
10	644	4.0	7/9	20	2-1	270	1 ⁺	-	-	184	184	5	320	225	80
11	645	0	7/15	25	2-1	270	1	-	-	241	241	14	330	225	82°
12	646	0	7/15	30	2-1	270	1	-	-	306	306	20	330	225	82
13	649/639	0	7/15	20	1-1	270	1	-	-	184	184	8	320	225	82
14	650/644	0	7/15	20	2-1	270	1	-	-						
15	651														
16	738	5.0	6/29	0	3-1	000	1	-	F1						
17	739	5.0	6/30	5	3-1	000	1	-	F1	043	043	15	020	130	79°
18	740	5.0	6/30	10	3-1	000	0	-	F1	088	088	20	000	135	79°
19	741	5.0	6/30	15	3-1	000	0	-	F1	135	135	30	355°	140	79°
20	742	5.0	7/1	20	3-1	000	0	-	F1	184	184	30	000	160	80°
21	743	4.0	7/1	25	3-1	000	0	-	F1	241	241	35	355	160	80°
22	744	4.0	7/1	30	3-1	000	0	-	F1	306	306	39	355	160	80°
23	745	5.0	6/30	5	3-1	090	1	-	F1	043	043	5	100	030	79°
24	747	5.0	6/30	10	3-1	090	0	-	F1	088	088	13	050	045	79°
25	749	5.0	7/1	20	3-1	090	0	-	F1	184	184	18	030	055	80°
26	750	4.0	7/1	25	3-1	090	0	-	F1	241	241	32	005	090	80°
27	751	4.0	7/1	30	3-1	090	0	-	F1	306	306	32	020	070	80°
28	753	5.0	7/17	5	3-1	180	1	-	F1 or F6	043	043	11	260	320	80°
29	754	5.0	6/30	10	3-1	180	0	-	F1	088	088	1	170	315	79°
30	755	5.0	6/30	15	3-1	180	1	-	F1	135	135	1	310	325	79°

APPENDIX B-2 RUN SUMMARY-ACOUSTIC SERIES

Sheet 4 of 6

Line No.	Col. A Run No.	Col. B Probe Ext. ft.	Col. B Date	Col. C Speed Kts.	Col. D Record Comb.	Col. E Heading to Sea	Col. F Masker State	Col. G Transmit Freq. Comb.	Col. H RPM Port	Col. I Relative Wind Vel.	Col. J Relative wind direction	Col. K Ships Course	Col. L Water Temp.	Col. M COMMENTS
1	756	5.0	6/30	20	3-1	180	-	F1	184	1	045	325	79°	
2	757	4.0	7/1	25	3-1	180	-	F1	241	20	015	000	80°	
3	758	4.0	7/1	30	3-1	180	-	F1	306	16	016	340	80°	
4	760	5.0	7/17	5	3-1	270	-	F1 or F6	043	18	350	230	80°	
5	761	5.0	6/30	10	3-1	270	-	F1	088	18	290	225	79°	
6	762	5.0	7/1	15	3-1	270	-	F1	135	5	315	240	80°	
7	763	5.0	6/30	20	3-1	270	-	F1	184	8	310	235	79°	
8	764	4.0	7/1	25	3-1	270	-	F1	241	14	064	290	80°	
9	765	4.0	7/1	30	3-1	270	-	F1	306	19	325	250	80°	
10	766	5.0	6/30	5	3-1	000	3M	F1	043	15	020	130	79°	
11	767	5.0	6/30	10	3-1	000	3M	F1	088	22	000	135	79°	
12	768	5.0	6/30	15	3-1	000	3M	F1	135	30	355	140	79°	
13	769	5.0	6/30	20	3-1	000	3M	F1	184	33	358	145°	79°	
14	770	4.0	7/1	25	3-1	000	3M	F1	241	35	355	160	80°	
15	771	4.0	7/1	30	3-1	000	3M	F1	306	38	355	160	80°	
16	772	4.0	7/1	25	3-1	000	-	F2	241	21	030	180	80°	
17	773B	4.0	7/1	25	3-1	000	-	F3	241	30	345	165	80°	773A Aborted
18	774	4.0	7/1	25	3-1	000	-	F4	241	30	345	165	80°	
19	775	5.0	7/2	20	3-1	000	-	F2	184	24	320	252	80°	
20	776	5.0	7/2	20	3-1	000	-	F3	184	24	320	252	80°	
21	777	5.0	7/2	20	3-1	000	-	F4	184	24	320	340	80°	
22	778/741	5.0	7/5	5	5-0	000	-	F5	043	6	343	260	82°	
23	779/742	5.0	7/5	10	5-0	000	-	F5	088	11	345	260	82°	
24	780/743	5.0	7/5	15	5-0	000	-	F5	135	15	342	260	82°	
25	781/748	5.0	7/5	17	5-0	000	-	F5	154	21	340	260	82°	
26	782/749	5.0	7/5	20	5-0	000	-	F5	184	25	340	245	82°	
27	783/750	4.0	7/6	21	5-0	000	-	F5	195	26	000	24	81°	
28	784/763	4.0	7/6	23	5-0	000	-	F5	217	29	355	240	81°	
29	785/764	4.0	7/6	25	5-0	000	-	F5	241	29	350	240	81°	
30	787/756	4.0	7/9	20	3-1	180	-	F1	184	4	020	345	80°	

Subject

Sheet 5 of 4

Line No.	Col.A Run No.	Col.B Probe Ext. Ft.	Col.B Date	Col.C Speed-Kts.	Col.D Record Comb.	Col.E Heading to Sea	Col.F Sea State	Col.F Masker	Col.G Transm. Freq. Comb.	Col.H Port Stbd.	Col.I Relative Wind Vel.	Col.J Relative wind Direction	Col.K Ships Course	Col.L Water Temp.	Col.M COMMENTS
1	793/738		7/14	0	3-1	000	0	-	F1,2,3,4	0	2	090	0	83	
2	794		7/15	1	3-1	000	1	-	F1,2,3,4	184	30	350	130	82	
3	795		7/17	1	3-1	000	1	-	F1,2,3,4	135	10	050	140	80	
4	796/794		7/15	1	3-1	000	1	-	F1,F2	184	28	000	130	82	
5	797		7/15	1	3-1	000	1	-	F2,F1	088	19	357	130	82	
6	820			0	3-1	over 1/2 ct.	0	-	F1	184	19	020	050	80	
7	821		7/1	0	3-1	over 1/2 ct.	0	-	F1	184	8	230	270	80	
8	822		7/1	0	3-1	over 1/2 ct.	0	-	F1	184	-	-	self	80	
9	823		7/1	0	3-1	over 1/2 ct.	0	-	F1	184	-	-	sub	80	
10	830		7/1	0	3-1	000	0	-	F1	184	29	350	170	80	
11	831		7/1	0	3-1	000	0	-	F1	184	11	020	000	80	
12	832		7/1	0	3-1	000	0	-	F1	184	12	020	345	80	
13	833		7/1	0	3-1	000	0	-	F1	184	12	020	345	80	
14	834		7/1	0	3-1	000	0	-	F1	184	12	020	345	80	
15	835		7/1	0	3-1	000	0	-	F1	184	12	020	345	80	
16	838		7/1	0	3-1	000	0	4L	F1	184	12	020	345	80	T4 failed
17															
18	842		7/1	0	3-1	over 1/2 ct.	0	-	F1	241	13	330	230	80	
19	843		7/1	0	3-1	over 1/2 ct.	0	-	F1	241	20	015	000	80	
20	963		6/28	1	1-1	-	1	-	-	043	overside cal.			82	sondome damage
21	964		6/28	1	4-0	180	1	-	-	088	14	135	350	81	noise effect
22	965		6/28	1	4-0	180	1	-	-	135	8	125	350	81	noise effect
23	966		6/28	1	4-0	180	1	-	-	184	0	125	350	81	sondome damage
24	967		6/28	1	4-0	180	1	-	-	267	10	050	350	81	noise effect
25	968		6/28	1	4-0	180	1	-	-	267	15	050	350	81	sondome damage
26	969		6/29	0				-	-		13	320	252	80	electrical cal.
27	970		7/2	0	4-1	000	0	-	-		13	320	252	80	strut noise effects
28	971		7/2	0	4-1	000	0	-	-		13	320	252	80	strut noise effects
29	972		7/2	0	4-1	000	0	-	-		13	320	252	80	strut noise effects

Subject

Sheet 6 of 6

Line No.	Col.A Run No.	Col.B Probe Ext. ft.	Col.B Date	Col.C Speed-Kts.	Col.D Record Comb.	Col.E Heading to Sea	Col.F Masker State	Col.G Transmit Freq. Comb.	Col.H RPM Stbd.	Col.I Relative Wind Vel.	Col.J Relative Wind Direction	Col.K Ships Course	Col.L Water Temp.	Col.M COMMENTS
1	973		7/2	23	4-1	000	0	-	-	13	320	252	80	street noise affects
2	974		7/2	25	4-1	000	0	-	-	13	320	252	80	street noise
3	975		7/2	21	4-1	000	0	-	-	13	320	352	80	street noise
4	975A		7/7	0	3-1	000	0	-	-	OVERSIDE CALIBRATION				
5	995		7/9	0	5 only	000	1	-	-	11 kts	135	135	81	
6	992		7/14	0	5 only	000	0	-	-	ELECTRICAL CALIBRATION				
7	994		7/17	4	5 only	000	1	-	034	-	050	140	80	ships motion cal.
8	784A		7/9	20	3-1	270	1+	-	184	5	320	225	80	
9	779A		7/9	20	3-1	000	1+	-	184	26	350	135	80	
10	782A		7/9	20	3-1	090	1+	-	184	24	025	030	80	
11	778A		7/9	15	3-1	000	1+	-	135	27	350	120	80	
12	780A		7/9	25	3-1	000	2	-	241	38	355	115	80	
13	762A		7/9	15	3-1	270	1	-	135	29	355	230	80	
14	855		7/20	25	1-1	0	2	-	241	7kts	160	230	72	
15	856		7/20	20	3-1	0	2	-	241	7kts	160	230	72	
16	857		7/20	15	3-1	0	2	-	241	7kts	160	230	72	
17	858		7/20	10	3-1	0	2	-	088	7kts	160	230	72	
18	859		7/20	5	3-1	0	2	-	043	7kts	160	230	72	
19	860		7/20	0	3-1	0	2	-	000	7kts	160	230	72	
20	861		7/20	22	3-1	0	2	-	206	7kts	160	230	72	
21	862		7/20	22	3-1	0	2	-	206	7kts	160	230	72	
22	863		7/20	20	3-1	0	2	-	195	7kts	160	230	72	
23	864		7/20	15	3-1	0	2	-	135	7kts	160	230	72	
24	865		7/20	10	3-1	0	2	-	088	7kts	160	230	72	
25	866		7/20	5	3-1	0	2	-	043	7kts	160	230	72	
26	867		7/20	0	3-1	0	2	-	000	7kts	160	230	72	
27	868		7/20	22	3-1	0	2	-	206	11kts	000	175	72	
28	869		7/20	20	3-1	0	2	-	195	11kts	000	175	72	

APPENDIX B-2 RUN SUMMARY-ACOUSTIC SERIES

APPENDIX C
RECORDING COMBINATIONS

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 1 REV 0

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION _____ REV _____)

TRACK NO.	RECORDER NO. 1				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3				RECORDER NO. 4					
	TRANSUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSUCER DESCRIPTION					
	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.		
1	1	2	1	HF-1	P1007	10	1	2	10	HF-10	P1060	60	1	4	1	D1H	Spare (Cal)	
2	7	1	2	HF-7	P1030	35	2	4	5	3-5	P1020	61	1	4	2	D2H	Spare	
3	2	1	2	HF-2	P1011	11	1	2	11	HF-11	P1031	62	1	4	3	D3H	75 1 3 1	D1A
4	8	1	2	HF-8	P1002	43	2	4	13	A-1	999	63	1	4	4	D4H	76 1 3 2	D2A
5	2	1	2	HF-3	P1076	12	1	2	12	HF-12	P1009	64	1	4	5	D5H	77 1 3 3	D3A
6	9	1	2	HF-9	P1014	38	2	4	8	G-8	P1071	65	1	4	6	D6H	78 1 3 4	D4A
9	4	1	2	HF-4	P1036					SPARE(Cal)		66	1	4	7	D7H	79 1 3 5	D5A
10	29	2	2	A-7	966	44	2	4	14	A-4	995	67	1	4	8	D8H	80 1 3 6	D6A
11	5	1	2	HF-5	P1027	13	1	2	13	HF-13	P1008	68	1	4	9	D9H	81 1 3 7	D7A
12	16	2	2	LF-1	P1015	50	3	2	5	H-5	P1046	69	1	4	10	D10H	82 1 3 8	D8A
13	6	1	2	AF-6	P1019					SPARE							83 1 3 9	D9A
14	14	1	2	A-5	1002	56	3	2	11	A-9	997						84 1 3 10	D10A

Notes: 1. During electrical calibrations, CAL signal is applied to tracks indicated as spare (CAL.)

2. CAL signal to DTMB signals are patched via Q20 to J161 on Mac panel to CAL T's on DTMB amps.

PREPARED BY: R. Newman
DATE: 25 June 1966

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 2 REV 0

EFFECTIVE DATE _____

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION _____ REV _____)

TRACK NO.	RECORDER NO. 1				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3				RECORDER NO. 4			
	TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION			
	STAGE	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STAGE	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STAGE	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STAGE	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.
1	21	2	2	6	LF-6			P1063								
2	20	2	2	5	LF-5			P1043	54	1	4	5	D5H			
3	2	1	2	2	HF-2			P1011	24	2	2	9	LF-9			P1068
4	19	2	2	4	LF-4			P1001					SPARE			
5	3	1	2	3	HF-3			P1076	25	2	2	10	LF-10			P1012
6	18	2	2	3	LF-3			P1010	65	1	4	6	D6H			
9	22	2	2	7	LF-7			P1029	26	2	2	11	LF-11			P1062
10	17	2	2	2	LF-2			P1034					SPARE			
11	23	2	2	8	LF-8			P1059	27	2	2	12	LF-12			P1050
12	16	2	2	1	LF-1			P-1015	46	2	6	9	H-1			P1075
13	29	2	2	14	A-7			966	28	2	2	13	LF-13			P1065
14	14	1	2	14	(CAL) A-5			1002					SPARE			
									42	2	4	12	A-3			993
									41	2	4	11	A-2			994
									40	2	4	10	G-10			P1052
									44	2	4	14	A-4	(CAL)		995
									37	2	4	7	G-7			P1045
									36	2	4	6	G-6			P1042
									34	2	4	4	G-4			P1098
									38	2	4	8	G-8			P1071
									35	2	4	5	G-5			P1020
									33	2	4	3	G-3			P1021
									32	2	4	2	G-2			P1073
									31	2	4	1	G-1			P1095
									43	2	4	13	A-1			999
									47	2	6	10	H-2			P1051
									48	2	6	11	H-3			P1078
									49	2	6	12	H-4			P1057
									62	1	4	3	CAL			
									63	1	4	4	D4H			
									39	2	4	9	G-9			P1079
									45	2	4	15	A-11			992
									50	3	2	5	H-5			P1096
									56	3	2	11	A-9			997

NOTES: Same as record combination 1

(CAL) indicates CAL signal applied in EL CAL panels

PREPARED BY: R. Newman
DATE: 25 June 1966

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 3 REV 0

EFFECTIVE DATE

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION REV)

TRACK NO	RECORDER NO. 1				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3				RECORDER NO. 4											
	TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION											
	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.								
1	1	2	1	HF-1	P1007	51	3	2	6	H-6	P1061	16	2	2	1	LF-1	P1015	49	2	6	12	H-4	P1057	
2	7	1	2	HF-7	P1030	35	2	4	5	G-5	P1020	21	2	2	6	LF-6	P1063	60	1	4	1	DIH		
3	2	1	2	HF-2	P1011	55	3	2	10	H-10	P1049	17	2	2	2	LF-2	P1034	61	1	4	2	D2H		
4	8	1	2	HF-8	P1002	43	2	4	13	A-1	999	64	1	4	5	D5H		25	2	2	10	LF-10	P1012	
5	3	1	2	HF-3	P1076	54	3	2	9	H-9	P1009	65	1	4	6	D6H		26	2	2	11	LF-11	P1062	
6	9	1	2	HF-9	P1014	38	2	4	8	G-8	P1071	22	2	2	7	LF-7		47	2	6	10	H-2	P1051	
9	4	1	2	HF-4	P1036	53	3	2	8	H-8	P1016	18	2	2	3	LF-3	P1010	62	1	4	3	D3H		
10	14	1	2	A-5	1002	44	2	4	15	A-4	995	23	2	2	8	LF-8	P1059	63	1	4	4	D4H		
11	5	1	2	HF-5	P1029	52	3	2	7	H-7	P1029	19	2	2	4	LF-4	P1001	27	2	2	12	LF-12	P1050	
12	29	2	2	A-7	966	50	3	2	5	H-5	P1046	46	2	6	9	H-1	P1075	48	2	6	11	H-3	P1078	
13	6	1	2	HF-6	P1019	56	3	2	11	A-9	997	20	2	2	5	LF-5	P1043	28	2	2	13	LF-13	P1065	
14				TC	(CAL)					TC	(CAL)					TC	(CAL)						TC	(CAL)

NOTES: 1. During Electrical calibrations, CAL signal is applied to tracks indicated as TC(CAL). TC (Transmitted composite) is applied during data runs.

PREPARED BY: R. Newman
DATE: 25 June 1966

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 4 REV 0

EFFECTIVE DATE

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION REV)

S.M. included

TRACK NO.	RECORDER NO. 1				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3				RECORDER NO. 4					
	SCA NO.	STATION	CONN. ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	SCA NO.	STATION	CONN. ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	SCA NO.	STATION	CONN. ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	SCA NO.	STATION	CONN. ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.		
1													2	1	2	2	HF-2	P1011
2													9	1	2	9	HF-9	P1014
3													16	2	2	1	LF-1	P1015
4													23	2	2	8	LF-8	P1059
5													55	3	2	10	H-10	P1049
6													53	3	2	8	H-8	P1016
9																		
10																		
11																		
12																		
13																		
14																		

PREPARED BY: M.E. Casciolo

DATE: 28 June 1966

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 5 REV 0

EFFECTIVE DATE _____

No ships motion

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION _____ REV _____)

TRACK NO.	RECORDER NO. 1				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3 Basic				RECORDER NO. 4			
	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.
1									60		D1-H		75		D1A	
2									64		D5-H		79		D5A	
3								9			HF-9		1		HF-1	
4								10			HF-10		12		HF-12	
5								35			G-5		36		G-6	
6								33			G-3		34		G-4	
9								23			LF8		55		H-10	
10								16			LF1		51		H-6	
11								19			LF4		49		H-4	
12								21			LF6		52		H-7	
13								53			H8					TC
14								62			D3H		77		D3-A	

PREPARED BY: N. NESENOFF

DATE: _____

EFFECTIVE DATE _____

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION All REV 0

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION _____ REV _____)

TRACK NO.	RECORDER NO. X 5				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3				RECORDER NO. 4			
	TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION		MAC coordin		TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION		TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION		TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION		TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION		TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION		TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION	
	STA. NO.	CONN. ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.		STA. NO.	CONN. ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.		STA. NO.	CONN. ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.		STA. NO.	CONN. ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	
1	Sway	SM1	UV13													
2	Surge	SM2	UV14													
3	Heave	SM3	UV15													
4	Flow Flag A	SM4	UV16													
5	Bow Probe	SM5	UV17													
6	Sea State	SM7	UV19													
9	Pitch	SM8	UV20													
10	Roll	SM15	WX19													
11	Yaw	SM16	WX20													
12	Flow Flag B	SM9	WX13													
13	Flow Flag C	SM10	WX14													
14	Flow Flag D	SM11	WX15													

PREPARED BY: M. Casciolo
 DATE: 28 June 1966

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION I REV 1

EFFECTIVE DATE

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION I REV 0)

TRACK NO.	RECORDER NO. 1				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3				RECORDER NO. 4								
	TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION								
	STA	CON	ELEM	SERIAL	STA	CON	ELEM	SERIAL	STA	CON	ELEM	SERIAL	STA	CON	ELEM	SERIAL					
1	1	2	1	HF-1	10	1	2	10	HF-10	60	1	4	1	D1H	55	3	2	10	H-10	P1049	
2	7	1	2	HF-7	35	2	4	5	G-5	61	1	4	2	D2H							
3	2	1	2	HF-2	11	1	2	11	HF-11	62	1	4	3	D3H	75	1	3	1	D1A		
4	8	1	2	HF-8	43	2	4	13	A-1	999					76	1	3	2	D2A		
5	3	1	2	HF-3	12	1	2	12	HF-12	P1009	64	1	4	5	D5H	77	1	3	3	D3A	
6	9	1	2	HF-9	38	2	4	8	G-8	P1071	65	1	4	6	D6H	78	1	3	4	D4A	
9	4	1	2	HF-4	28	2	2	13	LF-13	P1065	66	1	4	7	D7H	79	1	3	5	D5A	
10	29	2	2	A-7	44	2	4	14	A-4	995	67	1	4	8	D8H	80	1	3	6	D6A	
11	5	1	2	HF-5	13	1	2	13	HF-13	P1008	68	1	4	9	D9H	81	1	3	7	D7A	
12	16	2	2	LF-1	50	3	2	5	H-5	P1046	69	1	4	10	D10H	82	1	3	8	DD8A	
13	6	1	2	HF-6	24	2	2	9	LF-9	P1068	46	2	6	9	H-1	83	1	3	9	D9A	
14	14	1	2	A-5	56	3	2	11	A-9	997	23	2	2	8	LF-8	84	1	3	10	D10A	

NOTES: 1. During electrical calibrations, CAL signal is applied to tracks marked with star (*) from power amplifier. (* connect 1, 2 to CAL amp out)

2. CAL signal to DTMB channels are patched via Q-20 to J-161 on MAC panel to CAL T's on DTMB Amps.

3. Overside CAL signal derived from 1 ohm resistor in T₁ circuit.

PREPARED BY: M. Casciolo
DATE: 26 June 1966

4. Records overside cal on runs 9-18

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 2 REV 1

EFFECTIVE DATE

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 2 REV 0)

BACK NO	RECORDER NO. 1					RECORDER NO. 2					RECORDER NO. 3					RECORDER NO. 4								
	TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION					TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION					TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION					TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION								
	STA	NO	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA	NO	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA	NO	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA	NO	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.				
1	21	2	2	6	LF-6	P1063	10	1	2	10	HF-10	P1060	31	2	4	1	G-1	P1095	43	2	4	13	A-1	999
2	20	2	2	5	LF-5	P1043	64	1	4	5	D5H		32	2	4	2	G-2	P1073	60	1	4	1	D1H	
3	2	1	2	2	HF-2	P1011	24	2	2	9	LF-9	P1068	33	2	4	3	G-3	P1021	61	1	4	2	D2H	
4	19	2	2	4	LF-4	P1001	13	1	2	13	HF-13	P1008	35	2	4	5	G-5	P1020	47	2	6	10	H-2	P1051
5	3	1	2	3	HF-3	P1076	25	2	2	10	LF-10	P1012	38	2	4	8	G-8	P1071	48	2	6	11	H-3	P1078
6	18	2	2	3	LF-3	P1010	65	1	4	6	D6H		34	2	4	4	G-4	P1098	49	2	6	12	H-4	P1057
9	22	2	2	7	LF-7	P1029	26	2	2	11	LF-11	P1062	36	2	4	6	G-6	P1042	62*	1	4	3	(CAL) D3H	
10	17	2	2	2	LF-2	P1034	9	1	2	9	HF-9	P1014	37	2	4	7	G-7	P1045	63	1	4	4	D4H	
11	23	2	2	8	LF-8	P1059	27	2	2	12	LF-12	P1050	44*	2	4	14	(CAL) A-4	995	39	2	4	9	G-9	P1079
12	16	2	2	1	LF-1	P1015	46	2	6	9	H-1	P1075	40	2	4	10	G-10	P1052	45	2	4	15	A-11	992
13	29	2	2	14	A-7	966	28	2	2	13	LF-13	P1065	41	2	4	11	A-2	994	50	3	2	5	H-5	P1046
14	14	1	2	14	(CAL) A-5	1002	*				(CAL) O.S. CAL		42	2	4	12	A-3	993	56	3	2	11	A-9	997

PREPARED BY: M.E. Casciolo

NOTES: Same as combo 1, rev. 1, "CAL" indicates calibration signal is applied in elec. calib. panels

DATE: 27 June 1966

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 3 REV 1

EFFECTIVE DATE _____

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 3 REV 0)

TRACK NO.	RECORDER NO. 1				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3				RECORDER NO. 4										
	TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION										
	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.							
1	1	2	1	HF-1	P1007	51	3	2	6	H-6	P1061	16	2	2	1	LF-1	P1015	49	2	6	12	H-4	P1057
2	7	1	2	HF-7	P1030	35	2	4	5	G-5	P1020	21	2	2	6	LF-6	P1063	60	1	4	1	DIH	
3	2	1	2	HF-2	P1011	55	3	2	10	H-10	P1049	17	2	2	2	LF-2	P1034	61	1	4	2	D2H	
4	8	1	2	HF-8	P1002	30	2	2	15	A-8	1003	64	1	4	5	D5H		25	2	2	10	LF-10	P1012
5	3	1	2	HF-3	P1076	54	3	2	9	H-9	P1009	65	1	4	6	D6H		26	2	2	11	LF-11	P1062
6	9	1	2	HF-9	P1014	38	2	4	8	G-8	P1071	22	2	2	7	LF-7	P1029	47	2	6	10	H-2	P1051
9	4	1	2	HF-4	P1036	53	3	2	8	H-8	P1016	18	2	2	3	LF-3	P1010	62	1	4	3	D34	
10	15	1	1	A-6	1001					O.S. CAL		23	2	2	8	LF-8	P1059	63	1	4	4	D4H	
11	5	1	2	HF-5	P1027	52	3	2	7	H-7	P1029	19	2	2	4	LF-4	P1001	27	2	2	12	LF-12	P1050
12	29	2	2	A-7	966	50	3	2	5	H-5	P1046	46	2	6	9	H-1	P1075	48	2	6	11	H-3	P1078
13	6	1	2	HF-6	P1019	56	3	2	11	A-9	997	20	2	2	5	LF-5	P1043	28	2	2	13	LF-13	P1065
14				TC	(CAL)					TC	(CAL)					TC	(CAL)					TC*	(CAL)

NOTES: During elec. Calib., CAL signal is applied to tracks marked "TC (CAL)". TC(transmitted composite) is applied during data runs. * gets outside cal signal during

PREPARED BY: M.E. Casciolo

DATE: 27 June 1966

REC 2 track 1C gets data from monitor patch 3.

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 4 REV 1

EFFECTIVE DATE

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION 4 REV 0)

TRACK NO.	RECORDER NO. 1				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3				RECORDER NO. 4					
	TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION				TRANSDUCER DESCRIPTION					
	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.		
1													2	1	2	2	HF-2	P1011
2													9	1	2	9	HF-9	P1014
3													16	2	2	1	LF-1	P1015
4													23	2	2	8	LF-8	P1059
5													55	3	2	10	H-10	P1049
6													53	3	2	8	H-8	P1016
9													19	2	2	4	LF-4	P1001
10													21	2	2	6	LF-6	P1063
11													51	3	2	6	H-6	P1061
12													49	3	2	8	H-4	P1016
13																		
14																		

PREPARED BY: M. Casciolo
 DATE: 21 July 1966

B026-47011/47013

APPENDIX D
SHIPBOARD DATA FORMS

CP SONAR PROGRAM—RUN DESCRIPTION SHEET

DATE _____ FORM NO. CP1 SERIAL NO. _____ RUN NO. _____

- BOW WAVE HOSE
- EXTERNAL CAMERA
- FISH EYE CAMERA
- FULL TURN
- TRANSMISSION RUN
- PASSIVE RUN
- OVERSIDE CALIBRATION
- ELECTRICAL CALIBRATION
- OTHER

START TIME _____ INDEX TIME _____ STOP TIME _____

SHIPS SPEED _____ KNOTS MASKER COMBINATION _____

RECORD COMB _____ REV. _____ AIR FLOW RATE _____ SCFM

HEADING WRT SEA _____ RUDDER ANGLE _____

PORT ENGINE RPM _____ RECORDING FLOW FLAGS A B C D

STBD ENGINE RPM _____ TRANSMIT 1 FREQUENCY _____ kHz

WIND VELOCITY REL. _____ KNOTS TRANSMIT 2 FREQUENCY _____ kHz

WIND DIRECTION REL. _____ TRANSMIT 3 FREQUENCY _____ kHz

WATER TEMPERATURE _____ TRANSMIT 4 FREQUENCY _____ kHz

SEA STATE _____ PROBE EXTENSION _____ FEET

SHIPS COURSE _____ PROBE VELOCITY _____ KNOTS

COMMENTS _____

RECORDER NO.	1	2	3	4	5
TAPE REEL NO.					
COUNTER START					
COUNTER STOP					

CONSOLE OPERATOR _____

PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION REV

(REPLACES PURVIS II RECORDING COMBINATION REV)

B026-47011/47013

TRK	RECORDER NO. 1				RECORDER NO. 2				RECORDER NO. 3				RECORDER NO. 4			
	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.	STA. NO.	CONN. NO.	ELEMENT NO.	SERIAL NO.
1																
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
9																
10																
11																
12																
13																
14																

PREPARED BY: DATE:

C/P SONAR PROGRAM

MAGNETIC TAPE DESCRIPTION SHEET

TAPE REEL NO. _____

DATE AT START OF RECORDING _____

DATE AT END OF RECORDING _____

RUN NO.	RECORD COMBIN.	DATE	TIME		COUNTER	
			START	STOP	START	STOP

COMMENTS: _____

C/P SONAR PROGRAM—GAIN SETTING SHEET

DATE _____ FORM NO. CP2 SERIAL NO. _____ RUN NO. _____

- BOW WAVE HOSE
- EXTERNAL CAMERA
- FISHEYE CAMERA
- FULL TURN
- TRANSMISSION RUN
- PASSIVE RUN
- OVERSIDE CALIBRATION
- ELECTRICAL CALIBRATION
- OTHER

RECORD COMBO I

SCA NO.	GAIN SETTING DB	FREQ. FILTER SETTING Hz	SCA NO.	GAIN SETTING DB	FREQ. FILTER SETTING Hz	SCA NO.	GAIN SETTING DB	FREQ. FILTER SETTING Hz	SHIP MOTION			
									TRACK	SIGNAL NAME	GAIN SETTING	L.P. FILTER Hz
1			29			57			1	SWAY		
2			30			58			2	SURGE		
3			31			59			3	HEAVE		
4			32			60			4	FF A		
5			33			61			5	BOW P		
6			34			62			6	SEA S		
7			35			63			9	PITCH		
8			36			64			10	ROLL		
9			37			65			11	YAW		
10			38			66			12	FF B		
11			39			67			13	FF C		
12			40			68			14	FF D		
13			41			69						
14			42			70						
15			43			71						
16			44			72						
17			45			73						
18			46			74						
19			47			75						
20			48			76						
21			49			77						
22			50			78						
23			51			79						
24			52			80						
25			53			81						
26			54			82						
27			55			83						
28			56			84						

RECORDED BY _____

CHECKED BY _____

C/P SONAR PROGRAM—GAIN SETTING SHEET

DATE _____ FORM NO. CP2 SERIAL NO. _____ RUN NO. _____

- BOW WAVE HOSE
- EXTERNAL CAMERA
- FISHEYE CAMERA
- FULL TURN
- TRANSMISSION RUN
- PASSIVE RUN
- OVERSIDE CALIBRATION
- ELECTRICAL CALIBRATION
- OTHER

RECORDING COMBO 2

SCA NO.	GAIN SETTING DB	FREQ. FILTER SETTING Hz	SCA NO.	GAIN SETTING DB	FREQ. FILTER SETTING Hz	SCA NO.	GAIN SETTING DB	FREQ. FILTER SETTING Hz	SHIP MOTION			
									TRACK	SIGNAL NAME	GAIN SETTING	L.P. FILTER Hz
1			29			57			1	SWAY		
H 2			30			58			2	SURGE		
H 3			▲ 31 GI			59			3	HEAVE		
4			32			60			4	FF A		
5			33			61			5	BOW P		
6			34			62			6	SEA S		
7			35			63			9	PITCH		
8			36			64			10	ROLL		
9			37			65			11	YAW		
10			38			66			12	FF B		
11			39			67			13	FF C		
12			▼ 40 GIO			68			14	FF D		
13			▼ 41 A			69						
14			42 A			70						
15			43 A			71						
16			44 A			72						
17			▼ 45 A			73						
18			▲ 46 H			74						
19			47 H			75						
20			48 H			76						
21			49 H			77						
22			▼ 50 H			78						
23			51			79						
24			52			80						
25			53			81						
26			54			82						
27			55			83						
28			56			84						

RECORDED BY _____

CHECKED BY _____

LFI-13

C/P SONAR PROGRAM-GAIN SETTING SHEET

DATE _____ FORM NO. CP2 SERIAL NO. _____ RUN NO. _____

- BOW WAVE HOSE
- EXTERNAL CAMERA
- FISHEYE CAMERA
- FULL TURN
- TRANSMISSION RUN
- PASSIVE RUN
- OVERSIDE CALIBRATION
- ELECTRICAL CALIBRATION
- OTHER

RECORDING COMBO 3

SCA NO.	GAIN SETTING DB	FREQ. FILTER SETTING Hz	SCA NO.	GAIN SETTING DB	FREQ. FILTER SETTING Hz	SCA NO.	GAIN SETTING DB	FREQ. FILTER SETTING Hz	SHIP MOTION			
									TRACK	SIGNAL NAME	GAIN SETTING	L.P. FILTER Hz
1			29			57			1	SWAY		
2			30			58			2	SURGE		
3			31			59			3	HEAVE		
4			32			60			4	FF A		
5			33			61			5	BOW P		
6			34			62			6	SEA S		
7			35			63			9	PITCH		
8			36			64			10	ROLL		
9			37			65			11	YAW		
10			38			66			12	FF B		
11			39			67			13	FF C		
12			40			68			14	FF D		
13			41			69						
14			42			70						
15			43			71						
16			44			72						
17			45			73						
18			46			74						
19			47			75						
20			48			76						
21			49			77						
22			50			78						
23			51			79						
24			52			80						
25			53			81						
26			54			82						
27			55			83						
28			56			84						

RECORDED BY _____

CHECKED BY _____

APPENDIX E
DATA PROCESSING

The digital data processing for the PURVIS test consists of both auto and cross correlations of the output from sonar hydrophones, spectral density and cross spectral density, including both the magnitude and phase, and both the amplitude probability distribution, and the cumulative probability distribution. The spectral density is obtained by solving for the Fourier transform of the correlation function. A general block diagram of the data processing is shown in Figure E-1a and E-1b. The digital magnetic tapes (two used for the cross correlation or cross power spectrum) are applied to the input of the digital computer. The first operation is a cross or auto correlation. In the case where one tape contains ship's motion data, the average power from the sonar hydrophone is cross correlated with the ship's motion to determine if there is any effect of ship's motion on average signal power.

The auto correlation is a symmetrical function and thus the auto correlation is presented for only positive displacements. Cross correlation is non-symmetrical and there are both the positive and negative displacements for cross correlation. In the system presented, filtering is performed during the analog formatting process. There is no digital filtering performed in this system. The spectral density as indicated before is obtained by taking the Fourier transform of the correlation function. Frequency

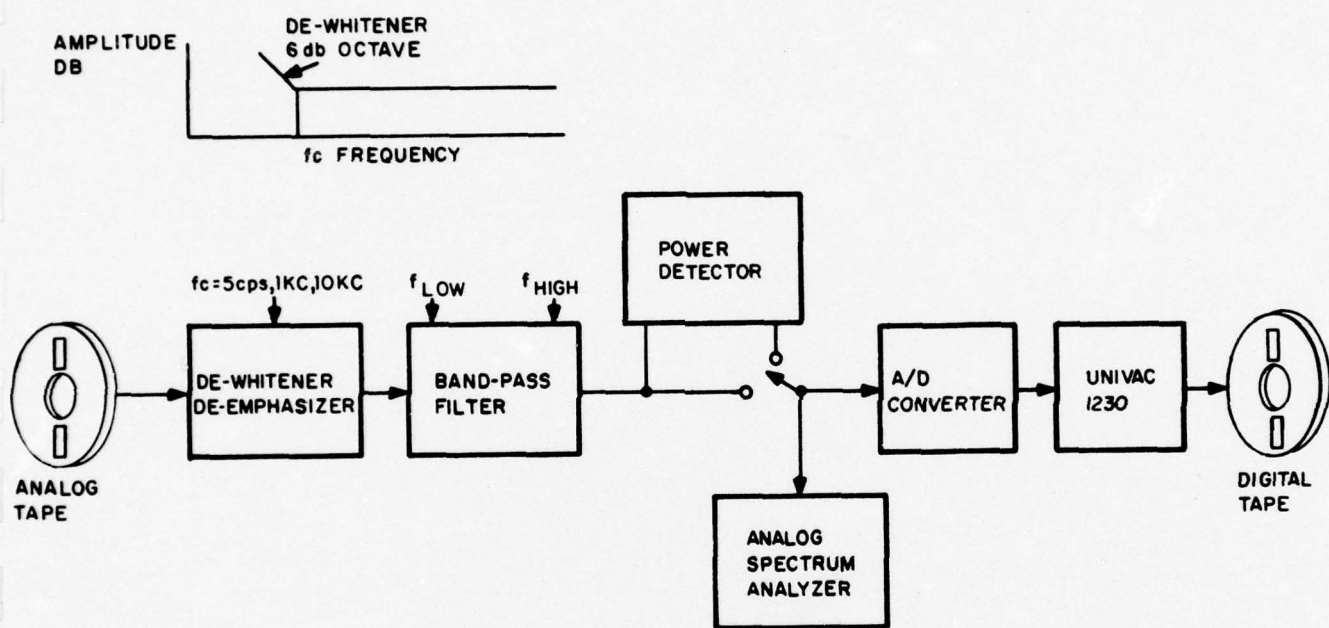


FIGURE E-1a. BLOCK DIAGRAM: ANALOG DATA FORMATTING AND PROCESSING

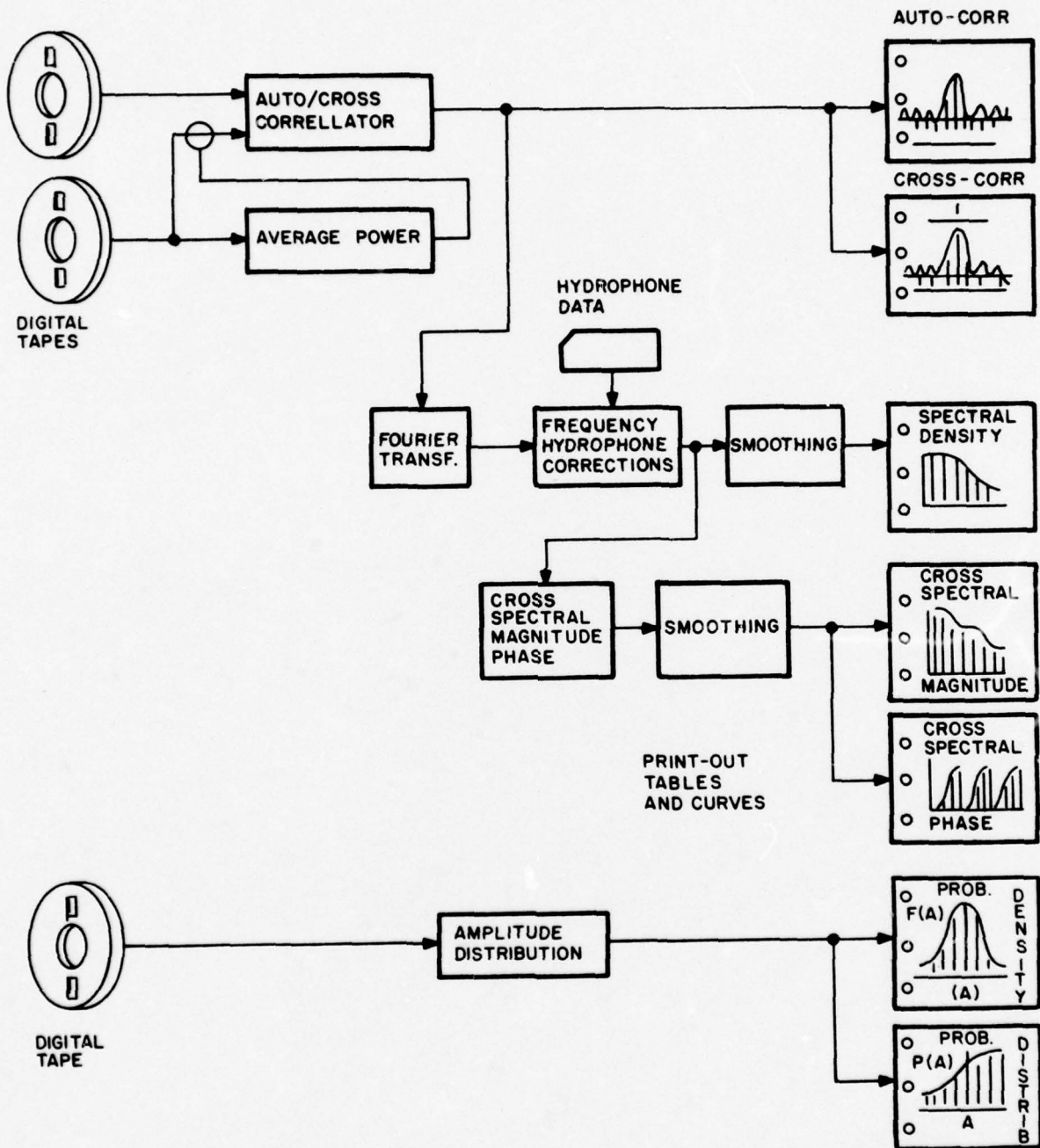


FIGURE E-1b. REPRESENTATION OF DATA PROCESSING

correction for "preemphasis" or "whitening" of the signal is also performed in the formatting operation and corrections for hydrophone sensitivity are performed in the digital computer. The outputs are presented both in a tabular fashion and by special plotting routines. Curves are available via an automatic plotter. The probability density and the cumulative probability distribution are also calculated by the program.

The equations that are used for the processing have been separated into three categories: (1) correlation, (2) spectral density, and (3) probability density. The computer equations are indicated in the following pages.

The processing of acoustic data is done in five stages as illustrated in Figure E-2.

(1) PREPARE CORRECTION DATA

Hydrophone sensitivity data, skew correction data, and information which cross-references hydrophone vs. tape recorder track is encoded on cards and tables are generated on the program tape by the utility program.

(2) FORMAT

The analog data is digitized and stored on magnetic tape by the TRG formatting equipment operating online with the Univac 1230 Computer.

The pertinent data generated in step 1 and identification data entered by card are assembled into a header record which precedes the data on the formatted data tape.

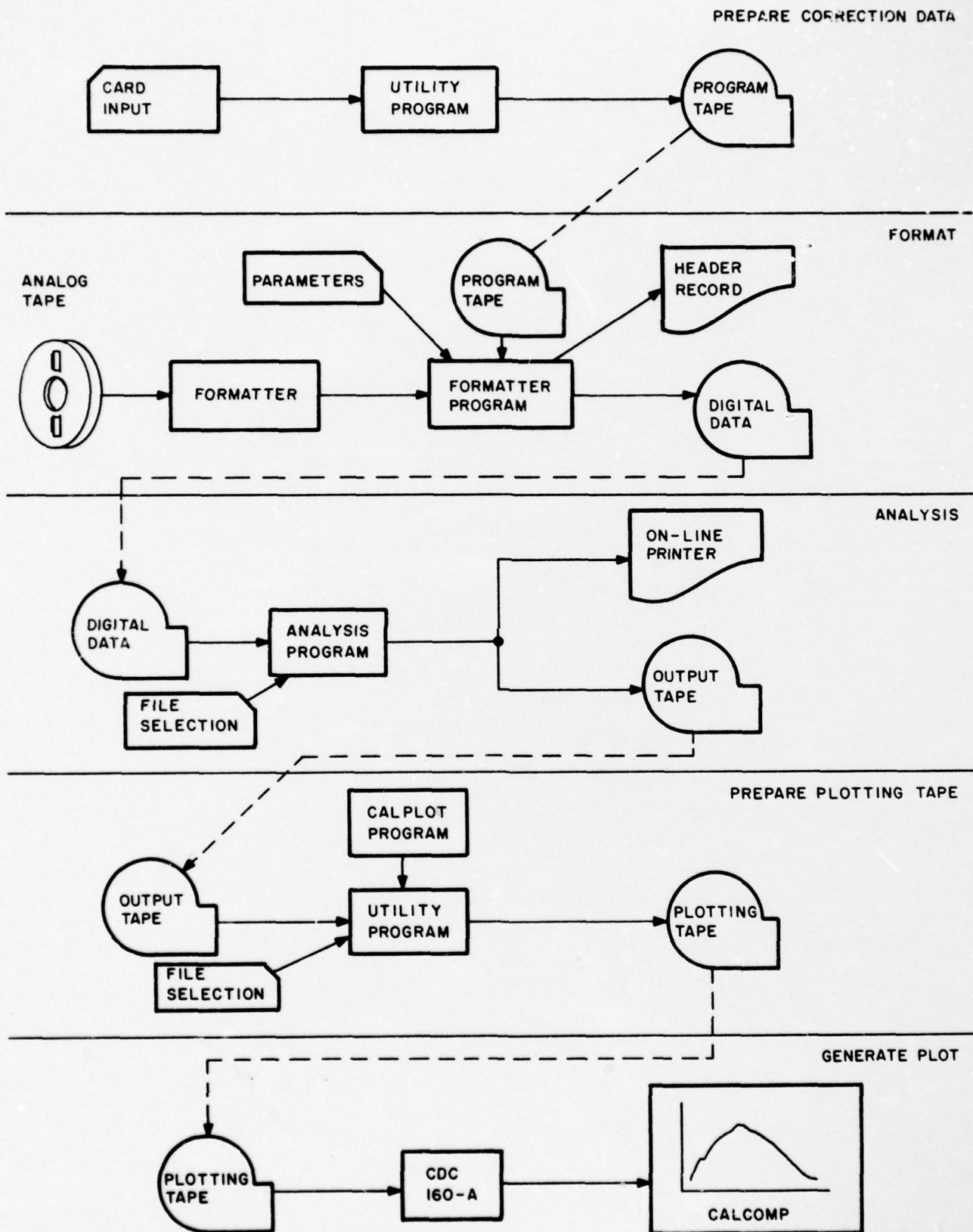


FIGURE E-2. PROCESSING OF ACOUSTIC DATA

A portion of the header record is outputted on the on-line printer and serves as a log for the formatting operation.

(3) ANALYSIS

The formatted data is used as input to the analysis program. Data selection is accomplished by card input. Results of the analysis are outputted on magnetic tape and on the on-line printer.

(4) PREPARE PLOTTING TAPE

The output tape generated by the analysis program is used as input to a program which generates a tape containing data for plotting. The data to be plotted is selected by card input.

The utility program contains the routine used for preparing the plotting tape; and, in turn, uses the CALPLOT routine which is in the Mongoose monitor system.

(5) GENERATE PLOT

The output of step 4 is used as input to the CDC 160-A computer, which generates a $\frac{1}{100}$ inch resolution plot of the analysis output.

CORRELATION

The cross-covariance of two stationary processes $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ may be defined as

$$c_{xy}(\tau) = E \left[(x(t) - \mu_x) (y^*(t+\tau) - \mu_y^*) \right]$$

where E denoted expected value and $*$ denotes conjugate μ_x and μ_y are the expected values of x and y respectively.

This is equivalent to

$$C_{xy}(\tau) = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T [x(t) - \mu_x] [y^*(t+\tau) - \mu_y^*] dt.$$

We will approximate the above integral by a finite sum and restrict x and y to real functions for our application.

Then

$$C_{xy}(\tau) = C_{xy}(p \Delta t) \approx \frac{1}{(n-p) \Delta t} \sum_{k=1}^{n-p} (x_k - \mu_x) (y_{k+p} - \mu_y) \Delta t$$

where $\tau = p \Delta t$

and

$$\overline{y_p^{(2)}} = \frac{1}{n-p} \sum_{k=1}^{n-p} y_{k+p} \quad \text{respectively,} \quad (\text{Eq. 2})$$

and hence,

$$C_{xy}(\tau) \approx B_{xy}(p \Delta t) = \frac{1}{(n-p)} \sum_{k=1}^{n-p} (x_k - \overline{x_p^{(1)}}) (y_{k+p} - \overline{y_p^{(2)}}) \quad (\text{Eq. 3})$$

Figure E-3 illustrates the technique used. The x and y records are sampled at n points providing sample sets $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$ and $(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, \dots, Y_n)$ respectively and the above calculation is performed. Note that total time interval effectively used decreases as p increases; therefore, it is necessary that n be much greater than p in order to maintain accuracy. A ratio of 10 or 20 to one is adequate.

We now wish to approximate the normalized cross-covariance defined by

$$R_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{c_{xy}(\tau)}{\sqrt{\sigma_x^2 \sigma_y^2}} .$$

The variance of a stationary process $X(t)$ is given by

$$\sigma_x^2 = E \left[(X(t) - \bar{X})^2 \right] = c_{xx}(0) .$$

Rather than estimating σ_x^2 and σ_y^2 by using the total x or y record, we use only the portion of the record which is used in the covariance calculation. Hence, the estimate for σ_x^2 and σ_y^2 will be a function of p. The estimates are made by means of the expressions,

$$\sigma_x^2 \approx \left((1) s_{x_p} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} \sum_{k=1}^{n-p} (x_k - x_p)^2 \quad \text{and}$$

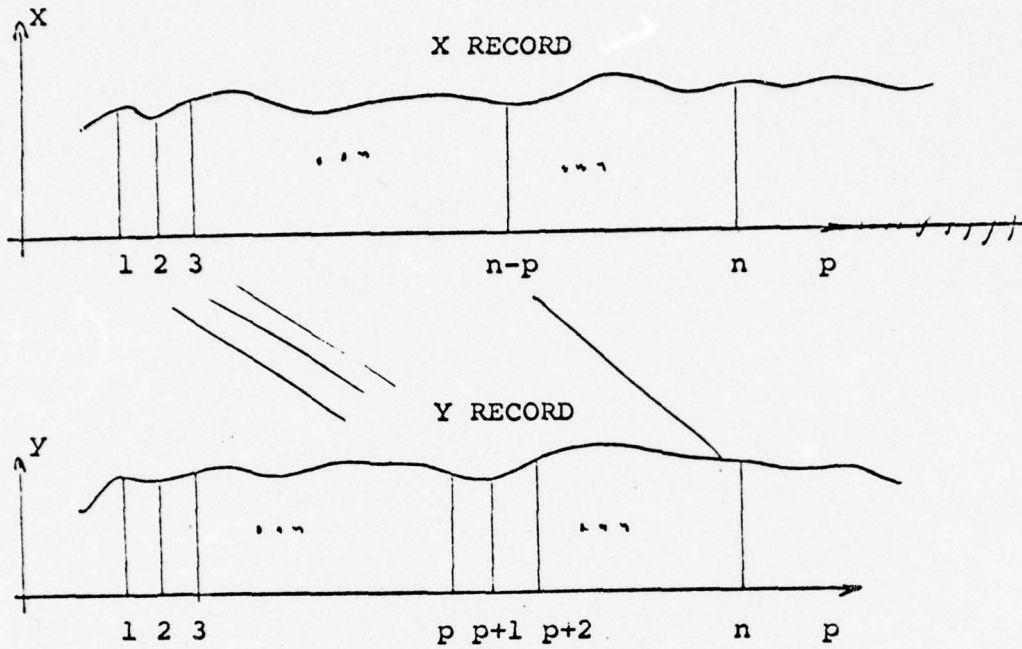


FIGURE E-3

The mean values $\mu_x = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T x(t) dt$ and

$\mu_y = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int_{-T}^T y(t) dt$ are replaced by

$$\overline{x}_p^{(1)} = \frac{1}{n-p} \sum_{k=1}^{n-p} x_k \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

$$\sigma_y^2 \cong \left({}^{(2)}S_{Y_p} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{n-p} \sum_{k=1}^{n-p} (y_{k+p} - \overline{{}^{(2)}y_p})^2$$

Now the estimate for $R_{xy}(\tau)$ becomes

$$R_{xy}(\tau) = R_{xy}(p\Delta t) \cong \frac{B_{xy}(p\Delta t)}{\left({}^{(1)}S_{x_p} \right) \left({}^{(2)}S_{y_p} \right)}$$

For any two processes $x(t)$ and $y(t)$, $R_{xy}(\tau) = R_{yx}(-\tau)$;
hence, we may find $R_{xy}(\tau)$ for $\tau < 0$ by calculating $R_{yx}(|\tau|)$

$$R_{xy}(\tau) = R_{yx}(|\tau|) \text{ for } \tau < 0.$$

Similarly, the autocovariance and normalized autocovariance of a process $x(t)$ may be calculated using the same formula, where ${}^{(2)}y_p$ is replaced by ${}^{(2)}x_p$. Since $C_{xx}(\tau) = C_{xx}(-\tau)$ for a real process, we need only calculate $R_{xy}(p\Delta t)$ for $p \geq 0$.

SPECTRAL DENSITY

The cross-spectral density may be defined as the fourier transform of the cross-covariance function

$$\phi_{xy}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_{xy}(\tau) e^{-j\omega\tau} d\tau.$$

By simple substitution, this expression becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{xy}(\omega) = & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[(c_{xy}(\tau))_{\text{REAL}} \cos \omega\tau + (c_{xy}(\tau))_{\text{IMAG}} \sin \omega\tau \right] d\tau \\ & -j \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[(c_{xy}(\tau))_{\text{REAL}} \sin \omega\tau - (c_{xy}(\tau))_{\text{IMAG}} \cos \omega\tau \right] d\tau \end{aligned}$$

For our application, $c_{xy}(\tau)$ is real, therefore,

$$\phi_{xy}(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_{xy}(\tau) \cos \omega\tau d\tau - j \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} c_{xy}(\tau) \sin \omega\tau d\tau. \quad (\text{Eq. 4})$$

$$= a_{xy}(\omega) - j b_{xy}(\omega)$$

We now define
$$\alpha_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}(c_{xy}(\tau) + c_{yx}(\tau))$$

$$\text{and } \beta_{xy}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}(c_{xy}(\tau) - c_{yx}(\tau)).$$

Then $c_{xy}(\tau) = \alpha_{xy}(\tau) + \beta_{xy}(\tau)$ and, therefore, $\alpha_{xy} + \beta_{xy}$ may be substituted for c_{xy} in equation 4. Since $c_{xy}(-\tau) = c_{yx}(\tau)$, $\alpha_{xy}(\tau)$ is even and $\beta_{xy}(\tau)$ is odd; therefore, equation

reduces to

$$\phi_{xy}(\omega) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \alpha_{xy}(\tau) \cos \omega \tau d\tau - j2 \int_0^{\infty} \beta_{xy}(\tau) \sin \omega \tau d\tau.$$

Again, we approximate the integrals by finite sums as illustrated in Figure E-4, and hence,

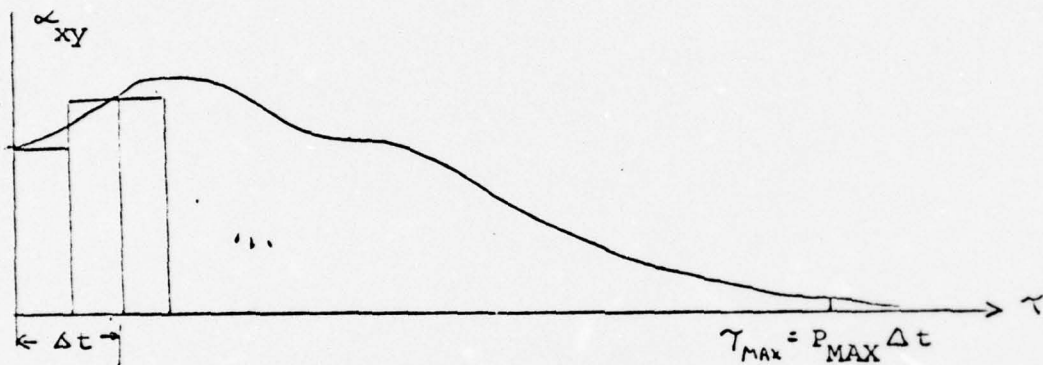


FIGURE E-4.

$$a_{xy}(\omega) = a_{xy}(q\Delta\omega) = 2 \left[\frac{\Delta t}{2} \alpha_{xy}(0) + \sum_{p=1}^{P_{MAX}-1} \alpha_{xy}(p\Delta t) \cos(\omega p\Delta t) \Delta t + \frac{\Delta t}{2} \alpha_{xy}(P_{MAX}\Delta t) \cos(\omega P_{MAX}\Delta t) \right] \text{ where } \omega = q\Delta\omega. \quad (\text{Eq. 5})$$

The frequency resolution in hertz denoted by Δf is given by $\Delta f = \frac{1}{2\tau_{MAX}}$.

$$\text{Hence, } \omega \Delta t = q \Delta \omega \Delta t = q \left(2\pi \frac{1}{2p_{\text{MAX}} \Delta t} \right) \Delta t = \frac{q \pi}{p_{\text{MAX}}}$$

Thus, equation 5 reduces to

$$a_{xy}(q \Delta \omega) = \Delta t \left[\alpha_{xy}(0) + 2 \sum_{p=1}^{p_{\text{MAX}}-1} \alpha_{xy}(p \Delta t) \cos \left(\frac{pq \pi}{p_{\text{MAX}}} \right) + \alpha_{xy}(p_{\text{MAX}} \Delta t) (-1)^q \right].$$

Similarly, for $b_{xy}(\omega)$

$$b_{xy}(\omega) = b_{xy}(q \Delta \omega) = \Delta t \left[2 \sum_{p=1}^{p_{\text{MAX}}-1} \beta_{xy}(p \Delta t) \sin \left(\frac{pq \pi}{p_{\text{MAX}}} \right) \right].$$

The estimates $a_{xy}(q \Delta \omega)$ and $b_{xy}(q \Delta \omega)$ are smoothed using hanning weights.

$$\hat{a}_{xy}(0) = \frac{1}{2} \left[a_{xy}(0) + a_{xy}(\Delta \omega) \right]$$

$$\hat{a}_{xy}(q \Delta \omega) = \frac{1}{4} a_{xy}((q-1) \Delta \omega) + \frac{1}{2} a_{xy}(q \Delta \omega) + \frac{1}{4} a_{xy}((q+1) \Delta \omega)$$

$$\text{for } 0 < q < q_{\text{MAX}}, q \neq 1$$

$$\hat{a}_{xy}(q_{\text{MAX}} \Delta \omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left[a_{xy}((q_{\text{MAX}}-1) \Delta \omega) + a_{xy}(q_{\text{MAX}} \Delta \omega) \right]$$

The $\hat{b}_{xy}(q \Delta \omega)$ are found similarly.

The spectral density is a special case of the above. To find $\phi_{xx}(\omega)$, $C_{xy}(\tau)$ is replaced by $C_{xx}(\tau)$. Thus, $B_{xy}(\tau) = 0$, and, hence $\phi_{xx}(\omega) \cong a_{xx}(\omega)$. The $a_{xx}(q\Delta\omega)$ values are determined as in the cross-spectrum case.

The cross-spectral estimates are normalized with respect to the spectral densities of the individual signals

$$G_{xy}(\omega) = \frac{\phi_{xy}(\omega)}{\sqrt{\phi_{xx}(\omega)\phi_{yy}(\omega)}} .$$

The real and imaginary parts of the normalized cross-spectral estimates are denoted by $A_{xy}(q\Delta\omega)$ and $B_{xy}(q\Delta\omega)$ respectively, and are given by

$$A_{xy}(q\Delta\omega) = \frac{\hat{a}_{xy}(q\Delta\omega)}{\sqrt{\hat{a}_{xx}(q\Delta\omega)\hat{a}_{yy}(q\Delta\omega)}} \quad \text{called "Cospectrum", and}$$

$$B_{xy}(q\Delta\omega) = \frac{\hat{b}_{xy}(q\Delta\omega)}{\sqrt{\hat{b}_{xx}(q\Delta\omega)\hat{b}_{yy}(q\Delta\omega)}} \quad \text{called "Quadrature spectrum."}$$

Thus, $G_{xy}(q\Delta\omega) \cong A(q\Delta\omega) - jB(q\Delta\omega)$ and $G_{xy}(q\Delta\omega) = A^2(q\Delta\omega) + B^2(q\Delta\omega)$

$$\angle G_{xy}(q\Delta\omega) \cong \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{-B_{xy}(q\Delta\omega)}{A_{xy}(q\Delta\omega)} \right] .$$

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APPENDIX F
SHIPBOARD INSPECTION REPORTS



ROUTE 110 • MELVILLE, NEW YORK 11746 • 516/531-0600

June 21, 1966

Mr. J. Luistro, Code 589
Department of the Navy
David Taylor Model Basin
Washington, D. C. 20007

Subject: Measurements of Clearances Between TRG Sea Chests
and Transducers Installed for PURVIS II Tests

Reference: Contract NObsr 93023

Dear Mr. Luistro:

Enclosed are the measurements taken with a feeler gage
of the clearances between the rubber face of the transducer
element and the sea chests.

Very truly yours,

J. Koestner
J. Koestner

cc: M. Baldwin
I. Cook
R. Duerr
G. Franz
J. Gilbreath

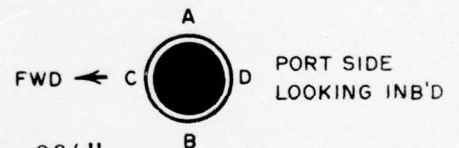
bcc: W. Graham
W. Landauer
N. Nesenoff
R. Newman
I. Melnick
A. Raff

LOW FREQUENCY ARRAY

<u>ELEMENT NO.</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
LF1	.022"	.032"	.037	.027
LF2	.027	.025	.039	.039
LF3	.027	.025	.037	.037
LF4	.010	.010	.027	.026
LF5	.030	.029	.038	.027
LF6	.037	.018	.037	.027
LF7	.037	.037	.035	.037
LF8	.037	.025	.037	.039
LF9	.002	.037	.015	.018
LF10	.025	.027	.036	.018
LF11	.026	.027	.036	.018
LF12	.027	.025	.039	.037
LF13	.022	.032	.036	.026

HIGH FREQUENCY ARRAY

HF1	.032"	.032"	.028"	.034"
HF2	.032	.035	.035	.040
HF3	.035	.032	.032	.037
HF4	.031	.035	.035	.034
HF5	.038	.031	.029	.027
HF6	.034	.027	.027	.025
HF7	.027	.030	.023	.021
HF8	.035	.017	.021	.019
HF9	.025	.026	.026	.023
HF10	.025	.027	.025	.027
HF11	.025	.027	.015	.012
HF12	.035	.038	.035	.025
HF13	.034	.022	.027	.029



SEA CHEST NO. 2 (GENERAL DYNAMICS)

	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>
G1	.006"	.006"	.006"	.006"
G2	.006	.004	.005	.005
G7	.005	.004	.005	.004
G8	.005	.003	.010	.005
G9	.006	.007	.008	.005
G10	.006	.008	.008	.006

T R I P R E P O R T

To: Distribution Below

From: Joseph Koestner

Date of Trip: August 1 through August 6, 1966.

Place: Boston Naval Shipyard

Subject: The inspection and removal of all hardware installed aboard the U.S.S. Hugh Purvis (DD 709) for the Purvis II Tests.

Attendees: J. Luistro, DTMB; R. Duerr, DTMB; J. Koestner, TRG; E. Doerrlamm, TRG; M. Casiolo, TRG; H. Katz, TRG; R. Steckman, TRG; A. Stora TRG-Boston; R. Giordano, TRG-Boston.

A) The hardware removed is as follows:

1. All TRG transducers (46) were removed and disassembled for shipping. They were packed two assemblies in a box. Each assembly contained a TRG element with its extension, retainer and preamplifier. This also included the accelerometer and its preamplifier if any. The connector between the element and preamplifier was taken off to remove element and put on again to facilitate the calibration of transducer. The following conditions were found upon removal.

a) There was water up to the first O'ring past the rubber face on all transducers except those in number "2" (GD) Seachest. This was due to weld distortion of those seachests installed by BNS.

b) Due to the water there were considerable salt deposits on the brass of the transducer up to the first O'ring. The rubber appeared unaffected and in good condition.

c) All transducers were washed with fresh water and their rubber faces coated with silicone grease then covered with a protective cap for handling.

d) A listing of actual locations of each element, its preamplifier and accelerometer preamplifier is attached to this report.

Contd..

2. The TRG Seachests (8) in Number 2 (GD) Seachest were removed and are being shipped with the TRG transducers. Extra covers, bolts, barrel nuts and gaskets have been included. All the remaining TRG Seachests will be scrapped.

3. All DTMB FS-13 Hydrophones (10) in the No. 1 (GD) Seachest were removed, tagged and shipped to DTMB as per R. Duerr's instructions. Attached to this report is a listing of the rubber thickness at each Hydrophone.

4. The McIntosh amplifier was removed and will be shipped back to TRG. The remaining amplifiers are DTMB's property and are being shipped as per R. Duerr's instructions.

5. The retractable and fixed struts are being removed by BNS and put into DTMB's Store at BNS to wait later disposition.

6. All Flow Flags with the exception of one were to be scrapped. The remaining one is being shipped to DTMB for analysis.

7. The fisheye cameras and dead light windows are to be shipped to DTMB.

8. The recording center air-conditioner was removed and packed. It will be put in DTMB's store at BNS.

9. The hydrophones (LC-57) in the sonar dome (T-1) and in No. 2 TRG Strut (T-4) were removed. They will be shipped with TRG transducers. Included with them will be the mount used on T-4.

B. An inspection of the hull surfaces disclosed the following conditions:

1. Devcon filler around the TRG Seachests had lifted up forming a scoop that was 1/2 inch wide by 1/4 inch high and 3/8 inches deep. This was next to the element face. In some places it had broken away leaving a 1/16 inch deep hole. This condition was predominant at H8, H9, H10 and LF4.

2. About 80% of the elements had an 18 inch circular pattern of rust that had a rough raised surface similar to weld splatter 1/8 inch high.

3. The TRG strut had a flap of pliobond cement protruding from the joint where the strut and its end-cap meet. This flap

extend $3/4$ of an inch out. The paint on the bottom section of the strut was gone.

4. There was a full cover of grass on No. 1 and No. 2 (GD) Seachests. The hull had a 10% grass coverage. White lines and numbers varied in coverage from zero to 100%.

5. A light barnacle coverage existed on the aft end of TRG strut and the ships sonar dome.

6. The Sonar Dome was badly damaged on its bottom. This was previously reported.

C. All the following measurements taken are based on the ship being reasonably level in drydock. This was checked by clinometer readings on the bridge that indicated a list to port of $1/2^\circ$ and the forward engine room clinometer read $1/4^\circ$ (to port). A further check by sighting a plumb line down the bow indicated that the ship was sitting level. Complete measurements were not obtained due to shipyard conditions.

1. Dimension "Z" is the height above keel bottom to the lower edge of the element and dimension "Y" is the distance off the center-line to some point as dimension "Z". Angle "A" is the true angle of the transducer face off the vertical.

Element Number	Hydrophone Serial No.	Signal Pre-Amp Serial No.	Accel. Pre-Amp. Serial No.	DIM Z	DIM Y	Angle A	
HF ↓	1	P1007	110	---	--	58°	
	2	P1011	117	256	--	57°	
	3	P1076	253	160	--	57°	
	4	P1036	121	---	--	56°	
	5	P1027	146	---	2' - 0"	2' - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	55°
	6	P1019	125	---	--	55°	
	7	P1030	136	---	--	54°	
	8	P1002	112	---	--	53°	
	9	P1014	130	---	--	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	
	10	P1060	137	---	--	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	
	11	P1031	149	---	--	65°	
	12	P1004	103	---	--	62°	
	13	P1008	122	---	--	50°	
G ↓	1	P1095	144	---	--	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	
	2	P1073	135	153	--	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	
	3	P1021	131	132	--	--	
	4	P1098	152	---	--	--	
	5	P1020	141	151	--	--	
	6	P1042	145	---	--	--	
	7	*P1045	156	---	--	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	
	8	P1071	143	164	--	15°	
	9	P1079	155	140	--	66°	
	10	*P1052	133	---	--	66 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	

Element Number	Hydrophone Serial No.	Signal Pre-Amp Serial No.	Accel. Pre-Amp. Serial No.	DIM Z	DIM Y	Angle A
LF-1	P1015	111	116	0'-10"	2'-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
2	P1034	259	258	---	---	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
3	P1010	120	---	---	---	22°
4	P1001	127	---	---	---	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
5	P1043	113	---	0'-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2'-11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
6	P1063	106	---	---	---	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
7	P1029	150	---	---	---	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
8	P1059	118	---	0'-2"	1'-2"	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
9	P1068	142	---	4'-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	8'-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	---
10	P1012	123	---	3'-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7'-6"	---
11	P1062	107	---	2'-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6'-1"	35°
12	P1050	102	---	1'-6"	4'-6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
↓ 13	P1065	134	---	0'-2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	1'-1 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	18°
H-1	P1075	105	---	1'-1"	3'-0"	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
2	P1051	148	---	---	---	26°
3	P1078	126	---	---	---	21°
4	P1057	159	---	---	---	12°
5	P1046	158	---	0'-11"	5'-5"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
6	P1061	255	168	1'-8"	8'-8"	21°
7	P1056	251	---	1'-10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	9'-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	19°
8	P1016	139	---	1'-9"	10'-0"	17°
9	P1009	114	147	0'-6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	5'-0"	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ °
↓ 10	P1049	129	---	0'-1"	1'-3"	10°

2. Measurements of the rubber thickness at each element in the No. "1" (GD) Seachest obtained from R. Duerr (DTMB).

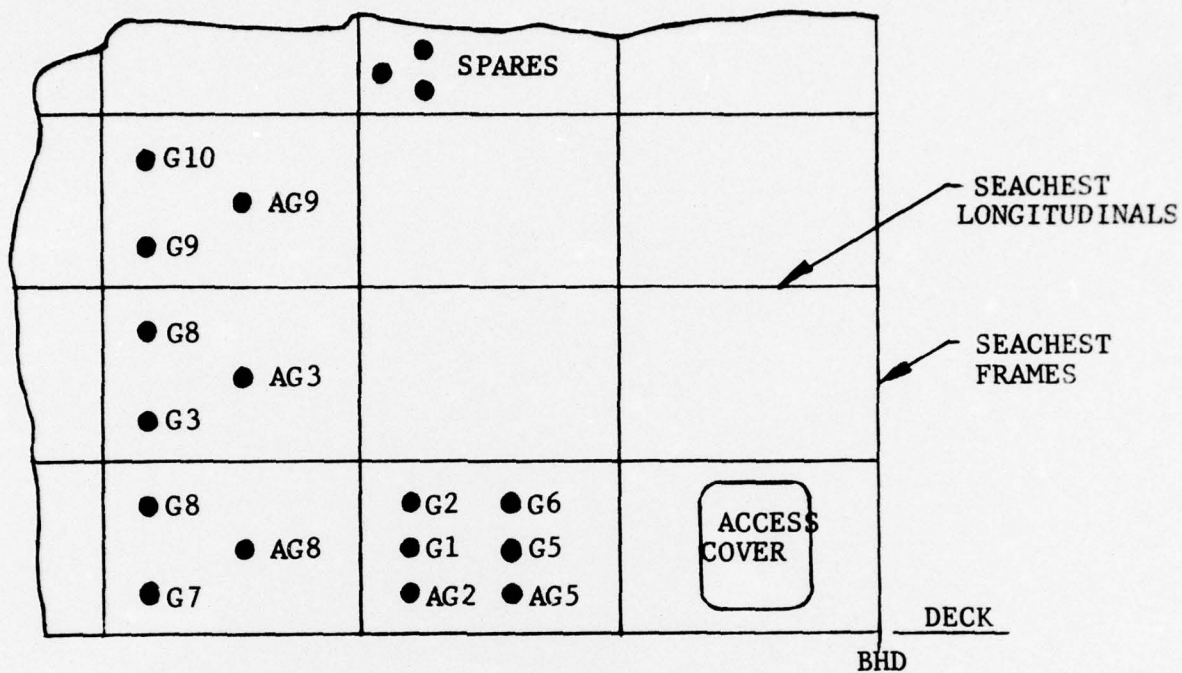
<u>Element No.</u>	<u>Nominal Thickness</u>	<u>Actual Thickness</u>
D1	9/16"	1 5/32"
D2	1 1/8"	1 47/64"
D3	2 1/4"	2 51/64"
D4	4 1/2"	4 59/64"
D5	1/4"	5/8"
D6	9/16"	13/16"
D7	1 1/8"	1 23/32"
D8	2 1/4"	2 25/32"
D9	4 1/2"	5 1/32"
D10	1/4"	59/64"

3. The Hydrophone (LC-57) in the sonar dome (T-1) was located 39 inches aft of leading edge of dome, 23 inches to port of center-line and 43 1/2 inches below keel bottom. The dome interface was 1 1/2 degrees off transversely.

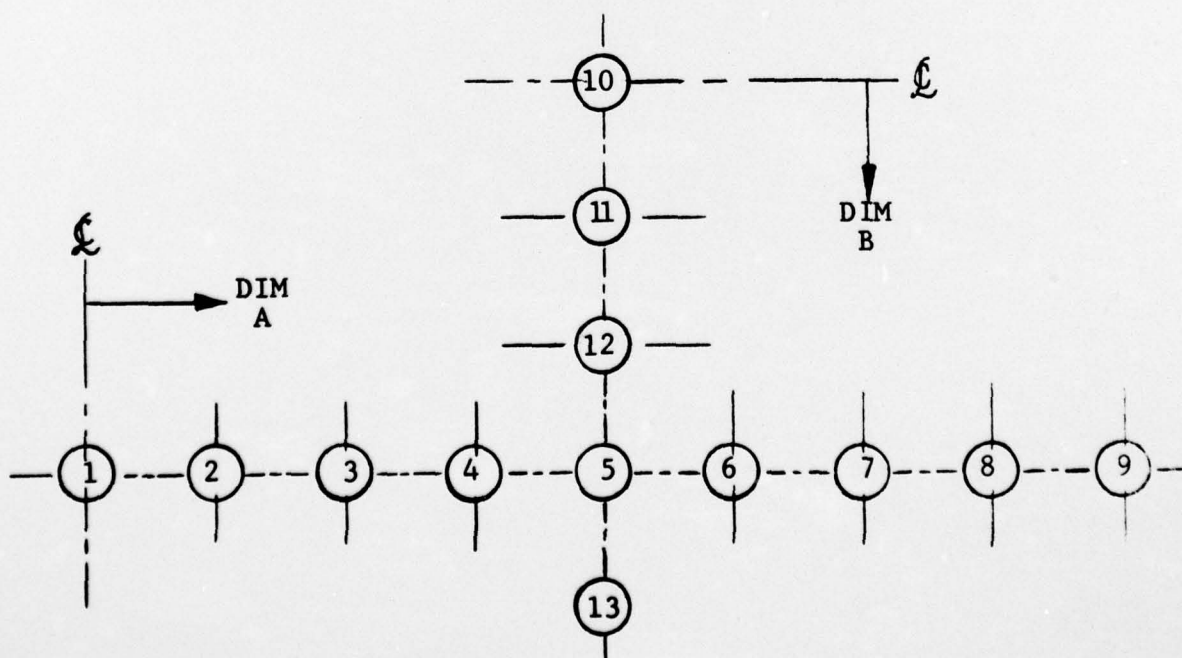
4. The overside calibration stations measured as follows:
- Dim Z is the height above keel to the base plate that the lower sleeve sits on.
 - Dim. Y is the distance off center-line of ship to the center-line of the sleeve.

<u>Calibration Station No.</u>	<u>DIM Z</u>	<u>DIM Y</u>	<u>Distance from Frame (Approx.)</u>
1	26' - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	11" - 6"	6" Fwd. of Fr. 18
2	26' - 3"	12' - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6" Fwd. of Fr. 23
3	23' - 7"	17' - 6"	10" Fwd. of Fr. 49
4	22' - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	18' - 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
5	20' - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	19' - 11"	10" Fwd. of Fr. 81

5. Stuffing tube locations in No. II window

INBOARD VIEW LOOKING OUT

Distances of element from reference line, measured along hull surface:



High Frequency Array

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>DIM A</u>	<u>DIM B</u>
HF 1	0 (REF DIM)	
2	0' - 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' - 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
3	1' - 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	" "
4	2' - 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ "	" "
5	3' - 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' - 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
6	4' - 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	" "
7	5' - 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	" "
8	6' - 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	" "
9	7' - 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	" "
10	3' - 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	0 (REF DIM)
11	" "	1' - 0"
12	" "	1' - 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
13	" "	4' - $\frac{1}{4}$ "

LOW FREQUENCY ARRAY

Horizontal Row Only.

<u>Element</u>	<u>DIM A</u>	
LF - 1	0 (REF DIM)	
2	2'-6"	
3	5'-3"	
STRUT	7'-9"	C.I.C. RETRACTABLE STRUT
4	10'-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3'- $\frac{1}{4}$ " OFF E of SHIP
5	13'-0"	STRAIGHT LINE MEASUREMENT
6	15'-9 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	
7	18'-2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	
8	20'-11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	

The following is a measurement of transmission path giving the distance from the element to transmitter.

From (T-4) to H5	=	15'-9"
" " " H6	=	11'-2"
" " " H7	=	8'-7"
" " " H8	=	13'-7"
" " " H9	=	5'-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
" " " H10	=	5'-1"

A check of the painted grid lines showed that their W.L. locations are not to print. A more extensive check could be accomplished by a three man team with aid of shipyard staging or ladders and per proper measuring tools.

JHK:aek

Joseph H. Koestner

Distribution: W. Graham, W. Landawer, J. Kotik, A. Raff, G. Sammis,
R. Newman, N. Nesenoff, S. Gardner, I. Melnick,
C. Hackeling, H. Jennings, J. Koelbel.

APPENDIX G

REDUCTION OF FLOW NOISE BY A COVERING LAYER

We review briefly the basic points relevant to the question of noise reduction by a layer.* At a given frequency, three contributions to the noise on a large flush element (radius R_0 , $\omega R_0/U_\infty \gg \pi$) are distinguished. The first two are due directly to pressure fluctuations associated with the turbulent boundary layer (TBL). Of these, the first is a high-wavenumber part ($K > \omega/U_\infty$) which is the only kind that would be present if the pressure were generated by "frozen" eddies convected downstream at velocities not exceeding the ship speed (U_∞). This part varies with radius as R_0^{-3} . Any additional pressure fluctuations due to surface roughnesses are expected also to be of this high-wavenumber character. The second is a low-wavenumber component ($K \lesssim 2\pi R_0^{-1}$); the amplitude of this component is no doubt much smaller than that of the former, but it is more heavily weighted in the average pressure on the element, since its contribution is much less reduced by area averaging. The third contribution to noise is understood to include all other sources; it is presumed to have the character of a radiated sound field (modified by interaction with the flow-bounding hull and including any sound due to compressibility of the fluid of the TBL).

Shielding the given element by a layer of depth L is expected to have the following effects on the three contributions. The first (high wavenumber) part will be reduced to negligibility provided roughly $L \gg U_\infty/\omega$ and the lateral dimensions of the layer are large compared to the element diameter (and perhaps larger than the wave length $\lambda (= 2\pi c/\omega)$ of sound in the layer material. In some parameter regime, more specifically, this part is reduced

*The explicit mathematical analysis that has been done pertains to a fluid, not a solid, layer. We expect, subject to experimental test, that an elastic solid behaves similarly provided the transverse sound velocity is of the order of the sound velocity for the fluid analog and large compared to the ship speed.

rather as though averaged, not over the element area, but over the lateral area of the layer. The second (low-wavenumber TBL) part will be reduced to an extent depending mainly on the ratios R_0/λ and R_0/L . For example, if the wavenumber spectrum of the TBL pressure at frequency ω is constant* in the range in question (whence this part of the average-pressure spectrum for the flush element would vary as R_0^{-2}), this part for the shielded element is reduced as if averaged, not over the element area, but over an area πR_e^2 , if $R_e \gtrsim R_0$, where:

$$R_e^{-2} = (\pi/\lambda)^2 + 1/8L^2$$

i.e., roughly over an area of radius equal to the smaller of three times the layer thickness or one third the sound wave length in the material; if $R_e \lesssim R_0$, however, (as becomes true at sufficiently high frequency) this part is not appreciably reduced. The third (radiative) part will not be substantially reduced for any L , except that if the material is such as to introduce an acoustic impedance mismatch with respect to the water outside, both a signal and this part of the noise will be reduced similarly (such mismatch is thus not desired).

The reductions of these contributions to the effective noise on an array (as opposed to a single element) depend also on their correlation properties and have been similarly analyzed. Some further discussion and numerical estimates for the type of array in question are contained in an appended section of a document generated at TRG in the ONR-supported flow-noise work.

For practical reasons it would be desirable that the covering layer not have to be integral across the periphery of the element face. If it is instead cut along this line, i.e., if the element has a boot (in addition to any it has for flush installation) and the adjacent hull has a separate contiguous boot

* i.e., when averaged over wave-vector direction in the boundary, constant per unit area in two-dimensional wave-vector space.

of the same thickness, the noise reduction may well be much the same as for an integral layer, provided normal stresses are freely transmitted across the cut between boot edges. Possibly, adequate transmission of normal stress would occur even if the adjoining boots are not in contact, by virtue of the thin layer of water between them.

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B026-47011/47013

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3. TRG Report No. 023-TM-66-19 (CONFIDENTIAL) Interim Report on PURVIS I Acoustic Tests (U)
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