

March 1997

Question 1.

Part I

Recommended Route is Great Circle to 55°S 80°W then
By rhumb line to Cape Horn.

$$\begin{aligned}\cos AB &= \cos \text{Lat A} \cos \text{Lat B} \cos P \pm \sin \text{Lat A} \sin \text{Lat B} \\ &= \cos 21^{\circ}17' \cos 55^{\circ} \cos 77^{\circ}53' - \sin 21^{\circ}17' \sin 55^{\circ} \\ &= -0.185151912 \\ AB &= 100^{\circ} 40.'2 \\ &= 6040.'2\end{aligned}$$

From	$55^{\circ}00'\text{S}$	$80^{\circ}00'\text{W}$	MP 3948.78
To	<u>$56^{\circ}04'\text{S}$</u>	<u>$67^{\circ}15'\text{W}$</u>	<u>MP 4061.63</u>
Dlat	$1^{\circ}04'\text{S}$ $= 64'\text{S}$	Dlong $12^{\circ}45'\text{E}$ $= 765'\text{E}$	DMP 112.85

$$\tan Co = \frac{\text{Dlong}}{\text{DMP}}$$

$$= \frac{765}{112.85}$$

$$\text{Course} = 81^{\circ}36.'5$$

$$\text{Distance} = \frac{\text{Dlat}}{\cos Co}$$

$$= \frac{64}{\cos 81^{\circ}36.'5}$$

$$= 438.5$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total distance} &= 6040.2 + 438.5 \\ &= \underline{\underline{6478.7}}\end{aligned}$$

Part ii

ETD	27 Feb 0400 Ships Time	Total Dist	= 6478.7
Zone	- 10	Speed	= 14.8
ETD	27 Feb 1400 GMT	Time	= 437.5 hours
Time	<u>18d 5h 45m</u>		= 18d 5h 45m
ETA	16 Mar 1945 GMT		
Zone	+4		
ETA	16 Mar 1545 ST		(NB 1976 is a Leap Year)

March 1997

260
260

2/1 SQA
NAV.
Mar 1997
Q2.

to steer 082°(F) ***

Tug
@ 1040 GMT

Dlat 39'

Dep 114°9'

① 45°N : 1923 LHT
40°N : 1915 LHT

LIT 557E: 24m

Sunset = 18 51 GMT

Tug point RLV from fig = 92' @ 13K
S.T. = 7hr 05m
Start = 10h 40m GMT
ETA = 17h 45m 6m T
Sunset = 18h 51m 6m T
INTERVAL = 1h Delt before sunset. ***

'Pan' 1040
Lat 1040: 41°26'N 006°28'E
Tug 1040: 42°05'N 003°54'E

② 45°N : 1923 LHT
40°N : 1915 LHT

LIT 557E: 24m

Sunset = 18 51 GMT

Unit = 10 n.m.

Range Scale

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Posn @ 1040 'Pan'
Lat 41° 26'N Long 006° 28'E

Kondfalk posn 43° 18'N 005° 22'E

Lat 10° 52'N Long 10° 06'W

M.Lat 42° 22'N Dep 48.76393 W

Dep = Tan C = $\frac{48.76393}{112} \therefore C = N 23^{\circ} 31.7 W (23.52793)$

R/V position

10hr plot
@ 8k = 80'
@ 13k = 130'

100

110

120

130

140

150

160

170

180

190

200

210

220

230

240

250

260

R/V Lat 42° 18' N Long 005° 57.1 E ***
Mean Lat 41° 52' W
Dep = 23' W
Dlong = $\frac{0.4}{\text{Cmt. lat}} = \frac{23}{6.4152} = 3.088492 W$
M.Lat 41° 45.5 W
Dep = 114.87792

ff

June 1997

Question 1

a) Shortest route is the Great Circle

$$\begin{aligned}\cos AB &= \cos LA \cos LB \cos P \pm \sin LA \sin LB \\ &= \cos 13^\circ 30' \cos 7^\circ \cos 135^\circ 15' + \sin 13^\circ 30' \sin 7^\circ \\ &= -0.685415546 + 0.028449833 \\ &= -0.656955712 \\ AB &= 131^\circ 04.'1 = \underline{7864.'1}\end{aligned}$$

b) Vertex

$$\begin{aligned}\cos A &= \frac{\cos PB - \cos PA \cos AB}{\sin PA \sin AB} \\ &= \frac{\cos 83^\circ - \cos 76^\circ 30' \cos 131^\circ 04'}{\sin 76^\circ 30' \sin 131^\circ 04'} \\ &= 0.375439869 \\ A &= N 67^\circ 56.'9 E\end{aligned}$$

So the Vertex lies to the East of the start position.

$$\begin{aligned}\sin PV &= \sin A \sin PA \\ &= \sin 67^\circ 56.'9 \times \sin 76^\circ 30' \\ &= 0.901237904 \\ PV &= 64^\circ 19.'3 \\ \text{Lat } V &= \underline{25^\circ 40.'7 N}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tan P &= \frac{1}{\cos PA \times \tan A} \\ \tan P &= \frac{1}{\cos 76^\circ 30' \times \tan 67^\circ 56.'9} \\ P &= 60^\circ 02.'8 \\ \text{Long } A &= \underline{144^\circ 45' E} \\ \text{Long } V &= 155^\circ 12.'2 W\end{aligned}$$

c)

$$\begin{aligned}\sin Co P &= \tan co PX \tan PV \\ \cos P &= \tan Lat X \tan PV \\ \tan Lat X &= \frac{\cos P}{\tan PV} = \frac{\cos 10^\circ 59.'8}{\tan 64^\circ 19.3} \\ \text{Lat } X &= 25^\circ 16.'0 N \\ \text{Lat Bank} &= 24^\circ 55.'0 N \\ \text{Distance off} &= 21.0 \text{ Miles to the North of the bank.}\end{aligned}$$

June 1997

2. a) Sunrise, 31st May 60°N 0251 GMT
 inc 1°32' 16m
 SR at 61°32' N 0235 LMT
 L.I.T. + 1h 11m
 SR 0346 GMT 31st
 Time now 2135 GMT 30th
 Interval 6h 11m
 Speed 14.5 knots
 Run 89.7 miles

Start	61° 32' N	17° 40' W
Run 247° 89.7 dlat	35.1 S	dlong 2° 51.'5 W dep 82.5
DR Lat	60° 56.9 N	Long 20° 31.5 W
M Lat	61° 14.5 N	

Sunrise 31 May 60°N 0251
 Inc 1° 13' 13m
 SR at 61° 13' N 0238 LMT
 L.I.T. + 1h 22m
 SR 0400 GMT 31st
 Time 2135 GMT 30th
 Interval 6h 25m
 Speed 14.5 knots
 Run 93 miles

Start	61° 32' N	17°40' W
Run 247° 93' dlat	36.'3 S	dlong 2° 57.'9 W dep 85.6
DR lat	60°55.7 N	long 20°37.9 W
Mlat	61° 13.9 N	

Sunrise 31 May 60°N 0251
 Inc 55' -10m
 SR at 60° 55.'7 N 0241 LMT
 L.I.T. 1h 22m
 SR 0403 GMT

b) R/V at sunrise when the RFA is in position 60° 55.'7 N 20° 37.'9 W

June 1997

c) Destroyer 60° 27' N 18° 04' W
 R/V 60° 55.7 N 20° 37.9 W
 Dist 0° 28.7 N dlong 2° 33.9 W
 Mlat 60° 41.3 N = 153.9°
 Dep = 75.3°

Tan course = dep = 75.3 = N $69^{\circ} 08.^{\prime} 1$ W
 Dlat 28.7 = 290 $^{\circ} 51.^{\prime} 9$ (T)
 ≈ 291°(T)

$$\text{Distance} = \frac{\text{dlat}}{\cos \text{co}} = \frac{28.7}{\cos 69^\circ 8.'1} = 80.6 \text{ miles}$$

Time interval 2135 to 0403 = 6h 28m
Speed = 80.6
= 6h 28m

= 12.46 knots.

June 1997

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 4. Target A | - Minimum alteration of course is 16° to starboard to a new course of 082°. Any further alteration of course increases the CPA up to a new course of 195° |
| Target B | - Minimum alteration of course is 14° to starboard to a new course of 080°(T). Any further alteration increases CPA up to a new course of 010°(T) |
| Target C | - Minimum alteration of course is 8° to starboard to a new course of 074°(T). Any further alteration of course increases the CPA up to a course of 163°(T). |

Minimum alteration of course at 0358 for all three targets to pass at least 2 miles off is an alteration of 16° to starboard new course 082° (T)

OPTIONS

A/c to starboard -	ok for Vsl. A, and Vsl. B, but altering towards Vsl C
A/c to Port -	Not OK for Vsls A and B, OK for C
Slow down -	OK for Vsl B, but reduces CPA Vsls A and C
Stop -	Collision Vsl A, OK Vsl B, v.close quarters with Vsl C

Best option is to alter 90° to starboard since this will be readily apparent to a vessel observing by Radar alone, and will also retain the manoeuvrability of the vessel. Although we are altering towards a vessel abaft the beam, the rules say as far as is possible it is to be avoided, and in this case our options are limited. If we do alter 90° to starboard, then the CPA's will be as follows:-

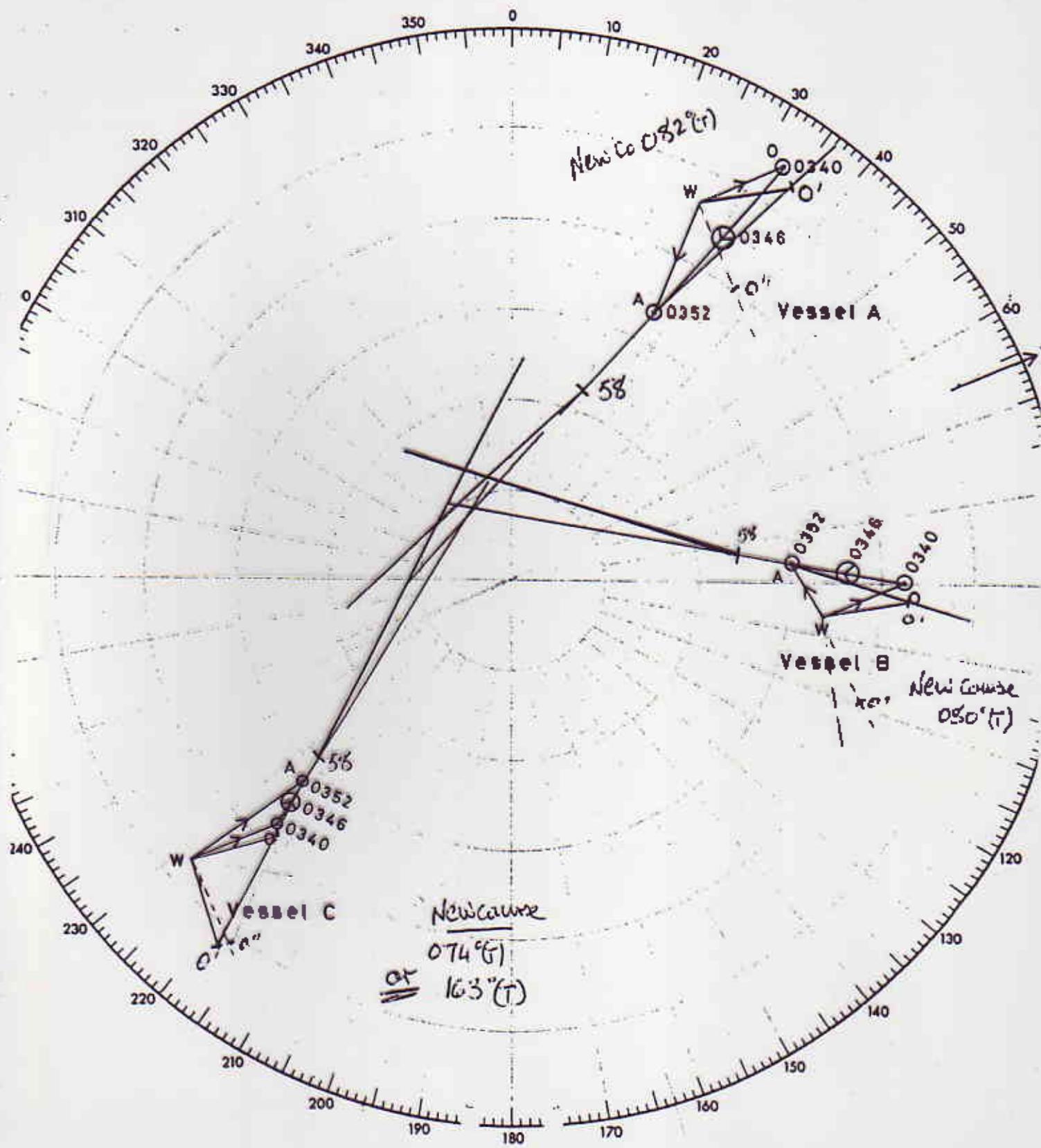
Target A	3.8'
Target B	4.6'
Target C	2.6'

If we try an alternative of leaving the avoiding action until Target c is astern, thereby avoiding the problem of altering towards a vessel abaft the beam, this action will not be taken until 0431. By this time, Targets A and B will be passed their CPA's, and will have passed within 2 miles of us. Therefore the action should be taken as early as possible.

WORKSHEET Q.4

N.B. This Worksheet must be returned with your answer book.

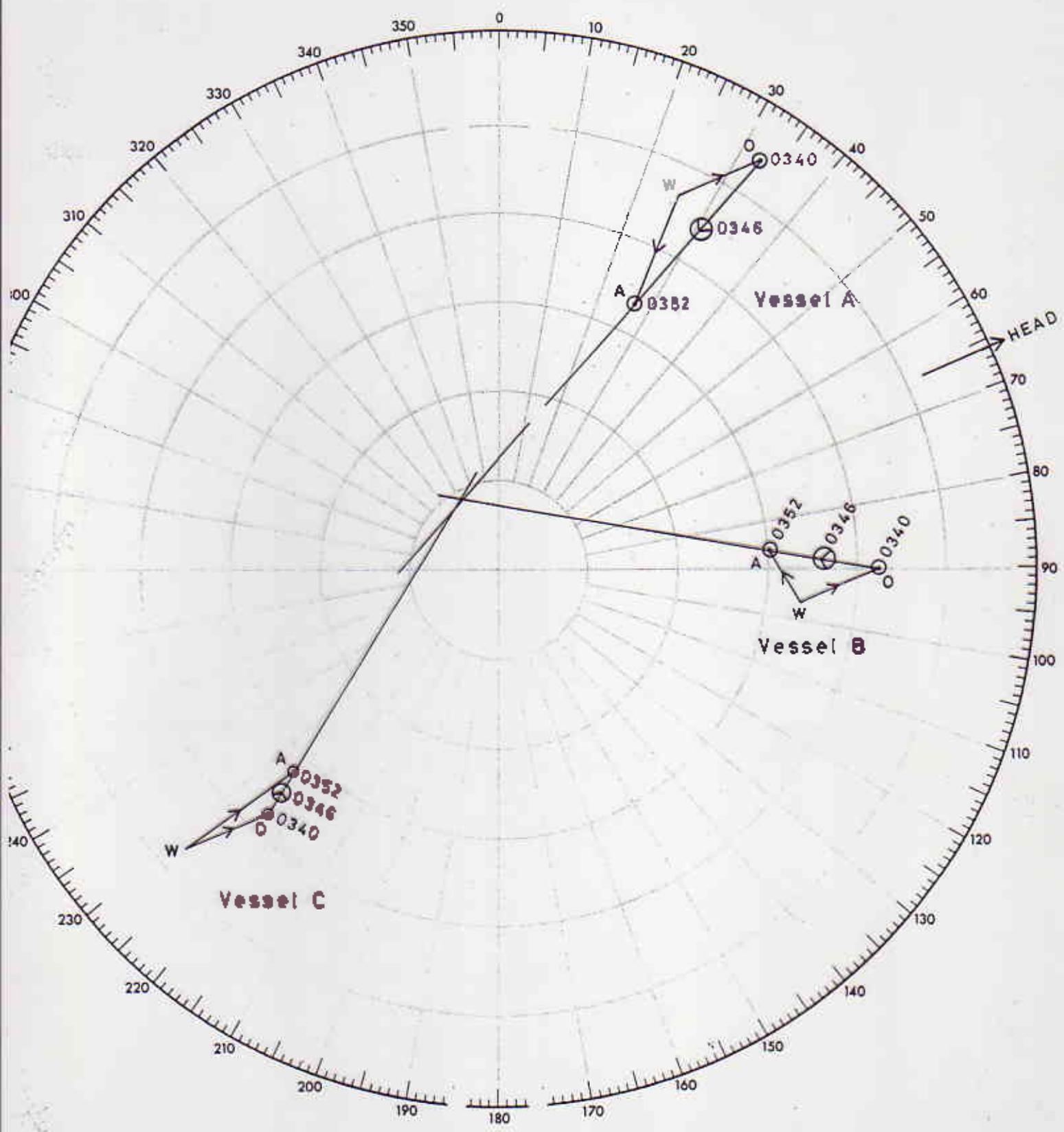
12

RADAR PLOTTING SHEET

Signature of Candidate.....

Examination Centre.....

WORKSHEET Q.4

*N.B. This Worksheet must be returned with your answer book.***RADAR PLOTTING SHEET**

Scale
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

(This is not a metric scale)

Signature of Candidate.....

Examination Centre.....