Chapter 5



Pressure Hulls and Canisters

204 UNDERWATER ROBOTICS

Chapter 5: Pressure Hulls and Canisters

Stories From Real Life: Squalus and Thresher

Chapter Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Pressure
 - 2.1. Atmospheric Pressure
 - 2.2. Pressure Differentials
 - 2.3. Gauge Pressure Versus Absolute Pressure
 - 2.4. Pressure Units
 - 2.5. Devices for Measuring Pressure (and Depth)
 - 2.6. Calculating Hydrostatic Pressures Under Water
 - 2.7. Calculating Hydrostatic
 Pressures on Other Worlds
- 3. Pressure-Related Forces on Submerged Objects
- 4. Basic Principles of Pressure Hull Design
 - 4.1. Size
 - 4.2. Shape
 - 4.3. Materials

- 4.4. Using Pressure to Advantage
- 4.5. Choosing Canister Size and Single or Multiple Cans
- 4.6. Pressure Canister Options
- Calculating Pressure-Related Forces on Spheres and Cylinders
- 6. Constructing Leak-Proof Openings
 - 6.1. O-Rings
 - 6.2. Pressure Hull Penetrators
 - 6.3. Pressure Can Access
- 7. Pressure-Compensation Techniques
 - 7.1. Oil Compensation
 - 7.2. Gas Compensation
- 8. Encapsulation (Potting)
- 9. Adding a Card Cage
- 10. Chapter Summary

Chapter Learning Outcomes

- Calculate the magnitude of the hydrostatic pressure-related forces acting on various parts of an underwater vehicle at any depth, in either freshwater or saltwater.
- Recommend effective shapes, sizes, and materials for pressure-resistant and leak-resistant hulls and canisters.
- Describe specific techniques for getting rotating propeller shafts, camera images, or wires through the walls of these containers.
- Describe relatively low-cost and easy-to-build yet effective designs for pressure canisters that can be used for small, unmanned vehicles diving to maximum depths of about 100 meters (approx. 325 ft).

Figure 5.1.cover: Hydrostatic-Testing Deep Worker 2000

Southwest Research Institute prepares Deep Marine
Technology's Deep Worker
2000 submersible for a hydrostatic pressure test. SwRI operates ocean simulation chambers with diameters up to 90 inches and pressures to 30,000 psi.

Image courtesy Southwest Research Institute and Deep Marine Technology, Inc.