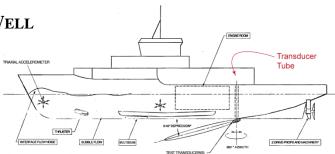
R/V ROGER REVELLE TRANSDUCER WELL

Eric T. Slater

Ocean Physics Group, Marine Physical Lab. Scripps Institution of Oceanography University of California, San Diego 16 June, 2000



DEPLOYMENT FIXTURE

Prior to use of this equipment verify with the ship's master that it acceptable to deploy this structure and at what depth. It is also obviously important to verify that the lower well cover plate has been removed. This cover is not watertight so there may be water in the well even if the lower plate is still attached.

This deployment fixture was built to support the development of the R/V Roger Revelle's Hydrographic Doppler Sonar system (HDSS). The Ocean Physics Group (OPG) of the Marine Physical Lab. designed this system to provide a stable sensor mount which was de-coupled acoustically from the structure-borne hull "noise" of the ship. Modal damping of the structure was also considered in the design of the pipe string and mounts. A servo motor driven pod was developed to provide both optical and acoustic real time images of the ship's underwater bubble flow and acoustic signal at speeds of up to 14 knots. The pod is 014" and extends approx. 48" outside the lower end of the 23" I.D. well located at frame 92.

The main structure consists of three 10 ft. pipe sections. Two pneumatic clutches are attached to this assembly. When inflated they clamp the pipe string to the inner wall of the ship's well. The vertical static load should be limited to 1,000 lbs. (water) total. The radial load can be quite high if desired but should be reviewed by OPG engineers if exceeding 200 lb.-ft. The system was able to provide very stable real-time video at 14 knots while another deployment supported a 160 kHz, four-beam Doppler sonar at similar speeds.

The pipe string sections are numbered 1-3 with arrows down. Each pipe end has a forged 150 psi type pipe flange welded to the 6" Sch. 40 pipe. All materials are 6061 aluminum alloy. The welded assemblies have been stress-relieved and tempered to T-6 condition. Post heat treat the pipe flanges were machined parallel and the entire assembly was hard anodized and painted. Currently pipe #1 has both pneumatic clutch assemblies attached. This arrangement can be changed to meet possible variability in the modal response of the pipe string. Each pipe has two clutch mount flanges and internal CRES tubing air lines. The air line is attached near the inner pipe wall to allow for a free internal cable run. This cable-run method gives good mechanical and flow protection when the ship is underway.

Prior to assembly of the pipe string the pipe support clamp must be bolted to the deck over the well (see drawing 424-108, sheets1 and 2). This clamp will support and guide the pipe string as it is lowered into the well. It will also be the support for the pipe as each subsequent pipe is attached via the hoist. The upper clamp collar has been bored to allow the 6" pipe to slip until the pipe stop lugs are resting on the upper clamp face.

To deploy a sensor on the pipe string an adapter must be fabricated to join the pipe flange to the sensor. This adapter should be approx. the desired depth the sensor is to project outboard of the

hull since this allows a 13" margin of error before the lower clutch would extend outboard of the tube. The #1 pipe must not be lowered outside the hull. If this occurs it is quite likely the clutch will jam outboard of the well tube. This situation would require that the whole string be jettisoned unless divers were available to guide the clutch back into the well tube. Care must also be taken that the adapter is not so long (48 inches maximum) that the #1 pipe and adapter cause the chain hoist to "two-block" prior to being vertical.

PIPE STRING ASSEMBLY

- 1. Open the deck mounted pipe clamp. Thread the sensor cable through the pipe as the adapter is assembled to the "down" end of the pipe. It was found that a piece of 112" PVC x 12' pipe made a good wire pull when the pipe was horizontal.
- 2. A pipe lifting-flange is bolted to the upper flange ("up") end of the pipe. This flange has a cutout for cable clearance. The pipe is then lifted by the electric hoist and lowered into the well. Once the lower clutch is in the well tube the pipe should be lowered approx. 12" until the deck clamp collar will clear the lower stop lugs (see 424-100-4). The collar is then bolted together and the 0112 quick release pins are engaged in the clamp bar pivot plate. The pipe is then lowered to rest on the upper stop lugs. The pipe clamp will then take the weight of the pipe.
- 3. The #2 pipe is assembled in a similar manner with the cable threaded from the "down" end first. The lifting flange is attached again and the pipe is lifted over the #1 upper flange. The clutch air line is then joined via a flexible rubber hose joint to the fixed tube air line in pipe # 1. The #2 pipe is lowered slowly so as not to pinch the hose. The pipe flange is then bolted together while the chain hoist is kept attached. Once the bolts are secure the load is taken by the hoist and the deck clamp collar is unbolted and opened. The string is then lowered until the lower pipe lugs are clear of the deck clamp then the clamp is reinstalled
- 4. The third and final pipe is assembled as per #2 but should be measured and marked so that it will not be lowered deep enough to allow the clutch outside the well tube. The "top" end #3 pipe's air line should be attached to the ship's air via a three-way valve, a pressure regulator and a short (15-20 ft.) hose. The three way valve can also be attached to a small vacuum pump such that the pump will pull the clutch tube down to its minimum diameter. This contraction helps when removing the string if there is any bio-fouling or set taken by the clutch shoes on the corroded well tube.
- 5. Once the desired depth is reached the clutches are inflated with 75 psi regulated air pressure. It is advised that the deck clamp collar remains clamped and that the chain hoist remains attached to the pipe string. Removal is essentially the reverse order as installation. A plywood cover over the open well is suggested if a further deployment is required. If not then the steel cover should be attached. While the majority of the materials used in the fabrication of this fixture are suitable for sea water use the Eaton clutches are not. Their shells are carbon steel and will corrode. With this in mind please do not leave them in the well unless in use. A good freshwater wash-down is always appreciated.

