

# Advanced Diver Thermal Protection for Head and Feet

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Wednesday, June 15, 13:12

Fort Worth, TX

Aspen Aerogels, Inc.

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**Sponsoring Institution:** NAVSEA Budget Activity 6.3

**Period of Performance:** May 5, 2008 – June 30, 2011

# Project Goal/Hypothesis

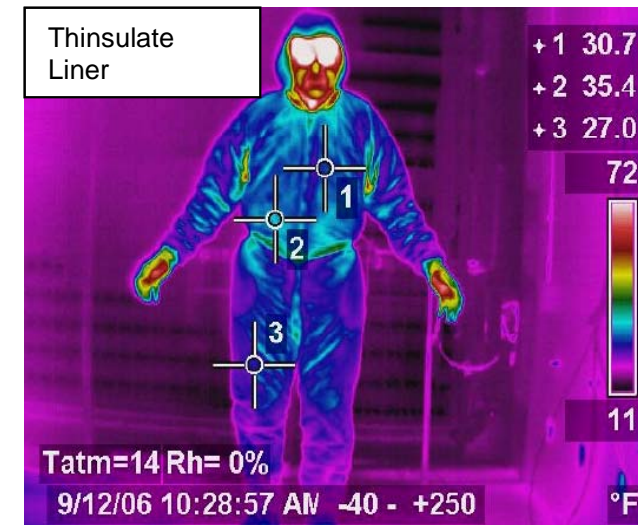
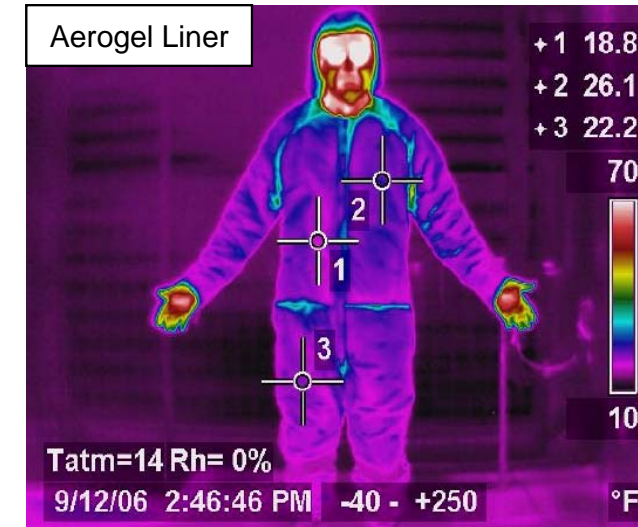
## Project Goal:

- Reduce heat loss experienced in a diver's head and feet to maintain comfort and increase duration of cold water dives

## Hypothesis:

- Aerogel diving garments increase the duration of cold water dives<sup>1</sup> and the diver's comfort. Cold hands, feet, and head are the most common sources for diver aborts.
- Aerogel's extremely low thermal conductivity coupled with its compression resistance will improve the thermal performance of insulated footwear and headwear at depth, further reducing diver discomfort and increasing the duration of cold water dives. The minimal insulation thickness required will result in minor contributions to buoyancy.

1. Nuckols, M.L., Chao, J.C., Swiergosz, M.J., "Manned Evaluation of a Prototype Composite Cold Water Garment Using Liquids and Superinsulation Aerogel Materials," TA 04-16, NEDU Technical Report TR#05-02, Navy Experimental Diving Unit, Panama City, FL, 7 March 2005



# Fabrication of Aerogel Infiltrated Headwear Liners



Lofted polyester hood  
fabricated at Aspen



Gel infiltrated hood  
(solvent not yet extracted)



Aerogel hood with  
polymer film cover



Hood is encapsulated  
in finishing fabric

- Thickness of aerogel hoods is dependent on the polyester liner substrate and on the amount of aerogel infiltrated
- The thermal conductivity of the hoods was 12.7 mW/mK; Clo insulation value depends on the thickness of the hood

# Manned Test Configuration



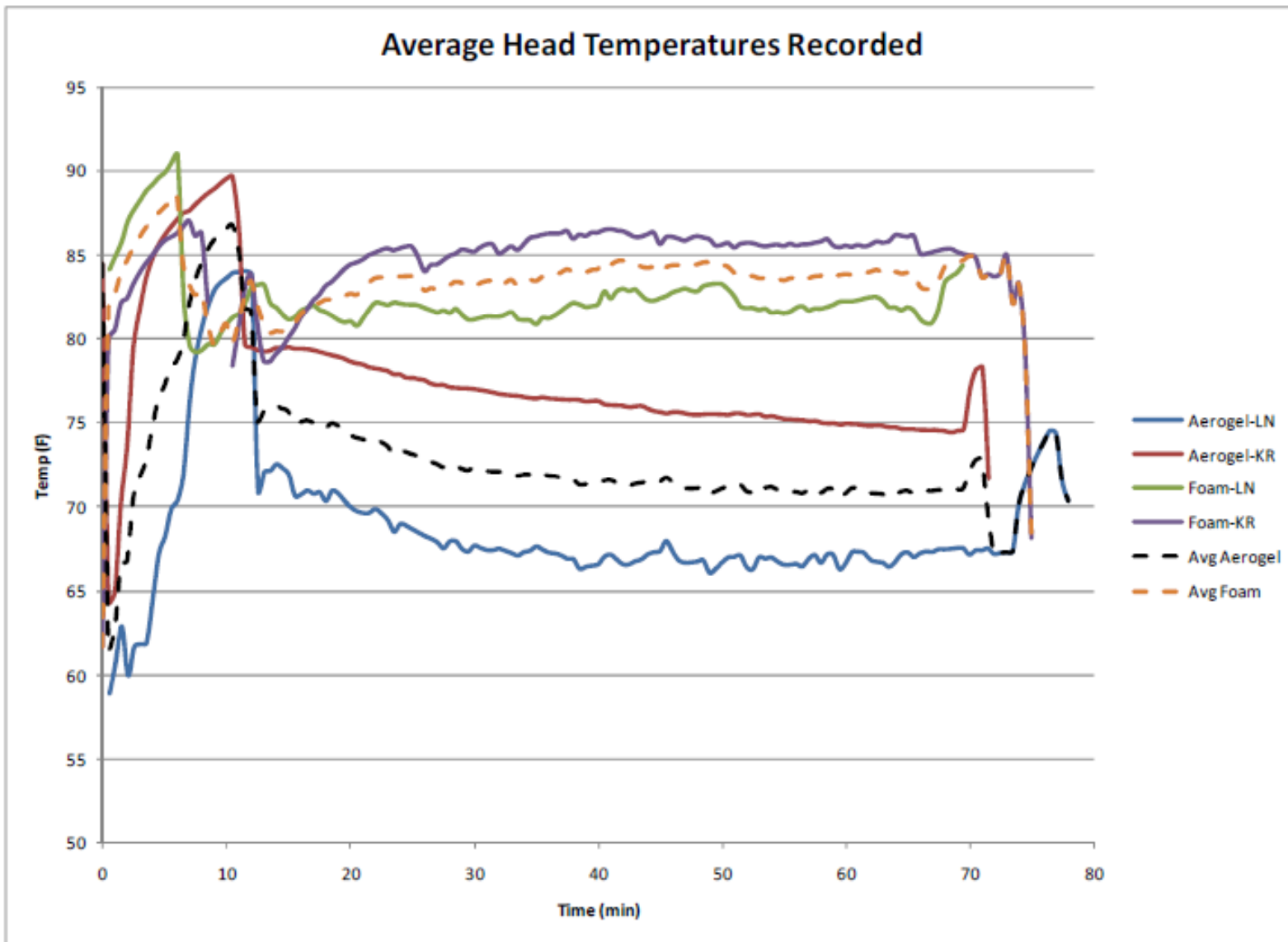
- Aerogel hood worn under a latex hood (long)
- Aerogel hood did not fit and seal under 7mm neoprene



# Manned pool test in $55.0 \pm 2.0^{\circ}\text{F}$ ( $12.8 \pm 1.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) water



# Head Temperatures of 2 dive subjects



# Manned Dive Result - Hood

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- **Water enters neck seal when head is moved (neoprene or aerogel).**
- **Water enters face seal where mask is worn – Aerogel under latex**
- **Subjects reported being comfortable with neoprene or aerogel hoods**
- **Coldest in face with neoprene or aerogel hood**
- **Data showed head temperatures colder with aerogel hood**
- **Noticeable chilling in chin and cheek areas (Only covered by latex).**

# Hood Generation 3

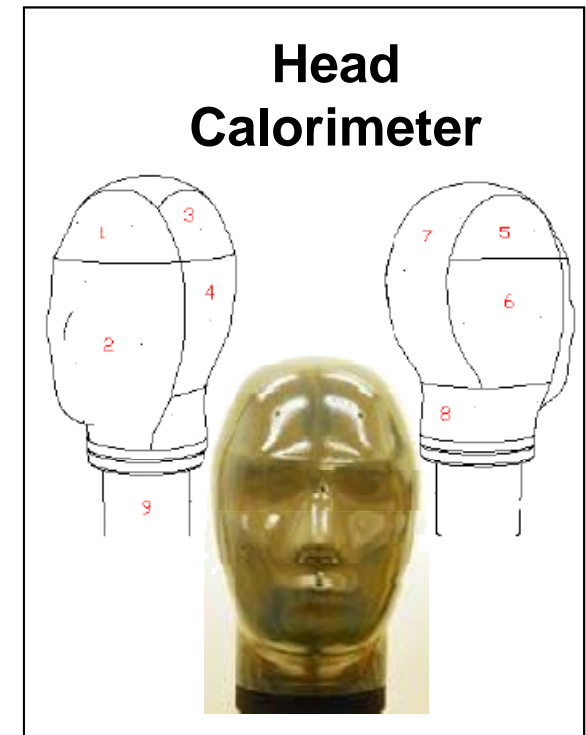
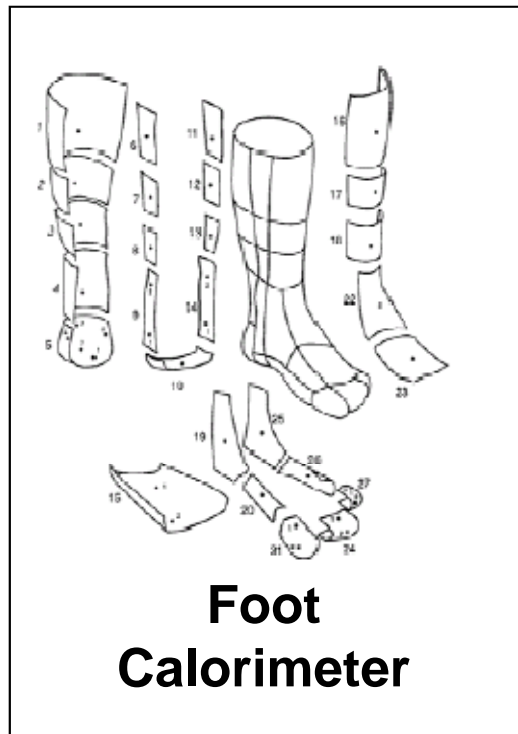


- More coverage with chin strap



# Immersed Calorimeter Testing

Navy Clothing and Textile Research Facility, Natick MA



# Hood Solution



**7mm neoprene  
for coverage**

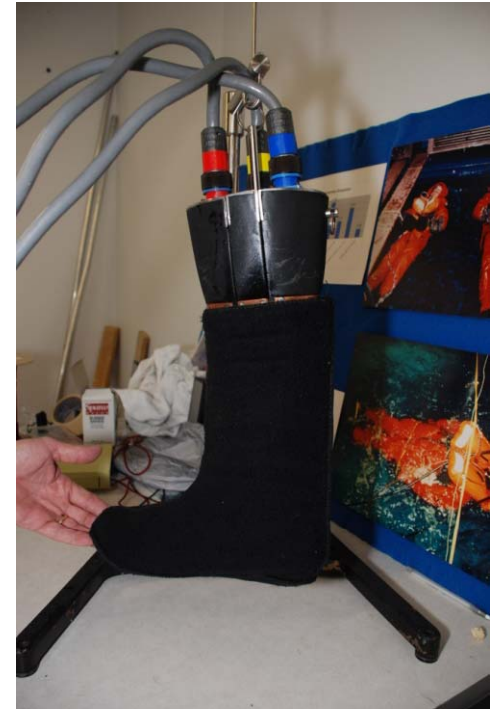


**Aerogel cap  
for warmth**



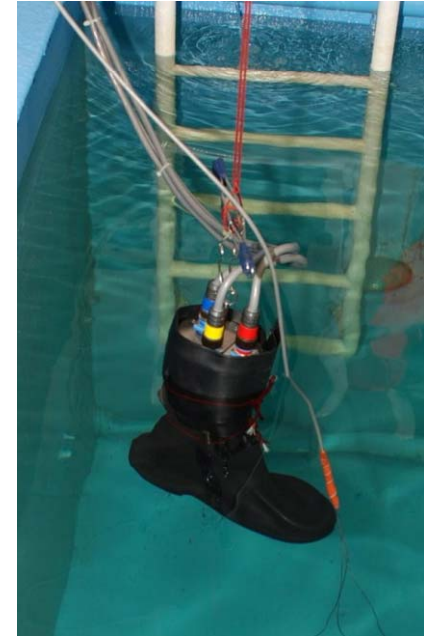
**Latex hood  
For seal**

# Boot Solution



- Better fit on calorimeter than Gen 2
- Did not fit into commercial bootie
- Used over shoe for immersed calorimeter testing

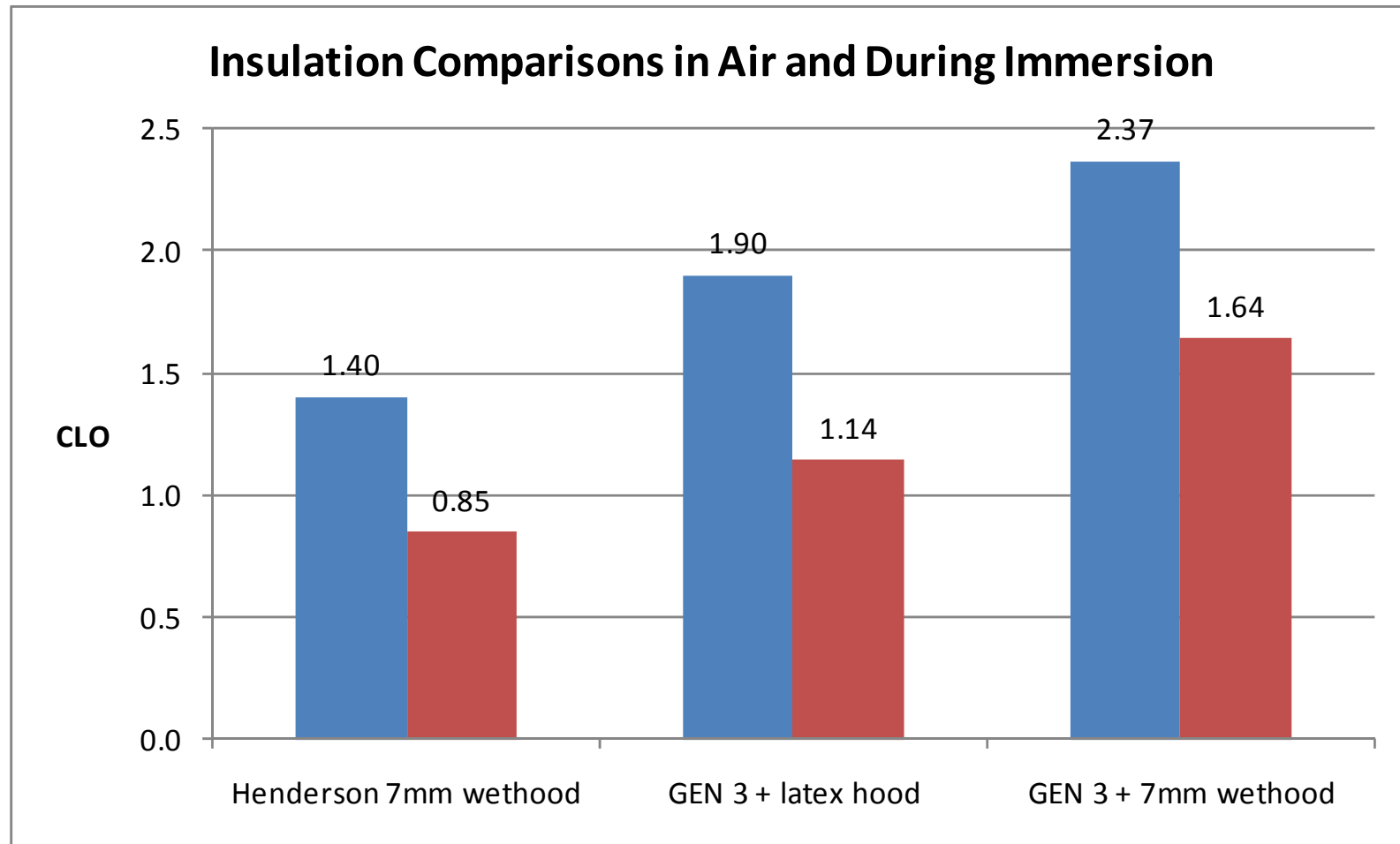
# Immersed Calorimeter Testing



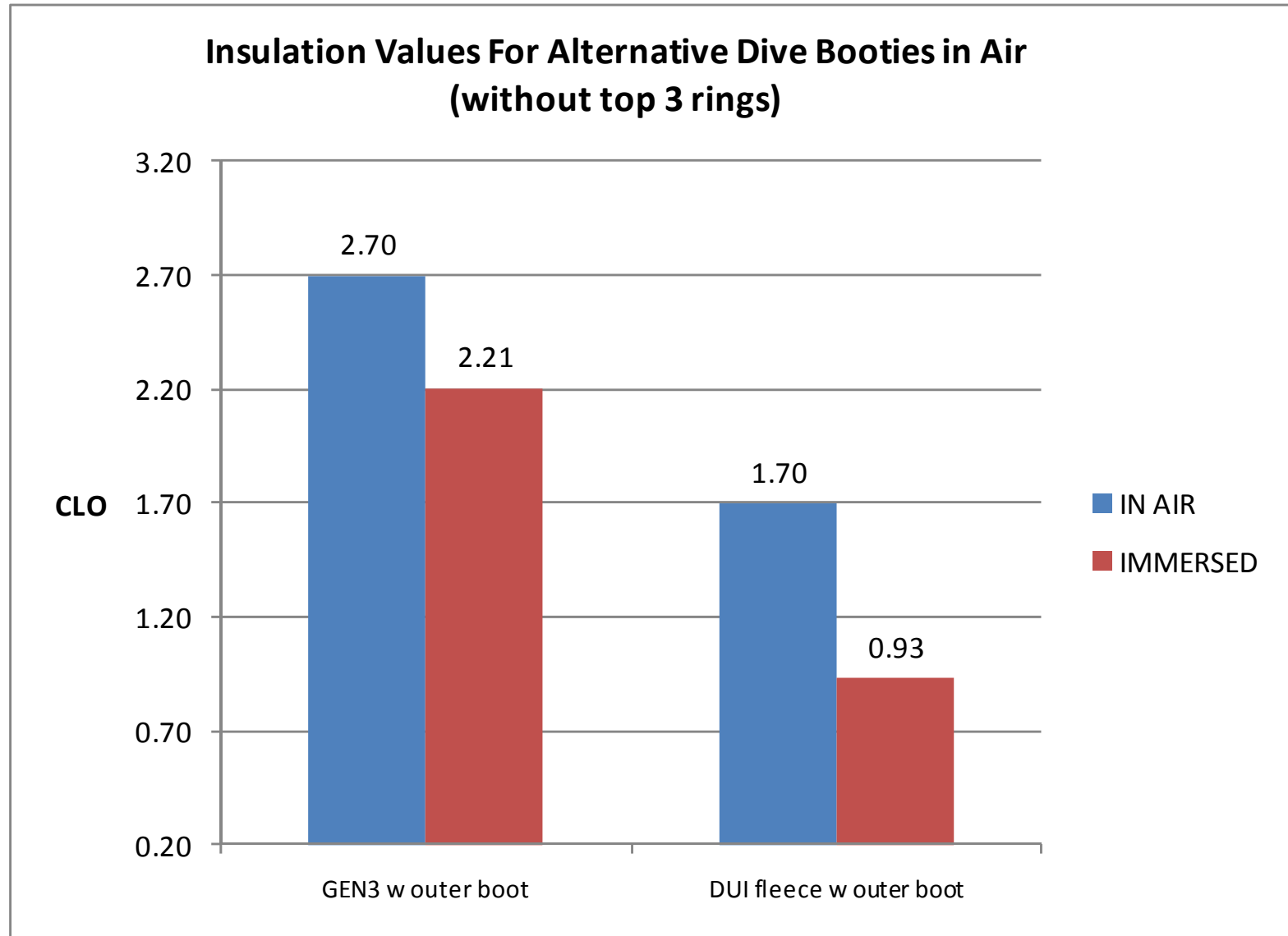
- Encapsulate & seal insulation between the 2 compression layers
- Final hood configuration did not seal
- Used wrap to prevent water in rushing and determine ultimate Clo value



# Immersed Hood Result



# Immersed Boot Result



# Results

## Hood

- Obtained excellent Clo values
- 7mm Neoprene & Aerogel - 2.37 Clo value (air), 1.64 Clo value immersed
- Latex & aerogel – 1.9 Clo value (air), 1.14 Clo value immersed
- Aerogel provides insulation but not compressive seal

## Boot

- Obtained excellent Clo values - 2.7 Clo value (air), 2.21 Clo value immersed
- Boot did not fit in commercial liner
- Used over boot during testing

## Overall

- Superb Clo values but,
- Bulky in design
- Need thinner designs with just enough insulation