

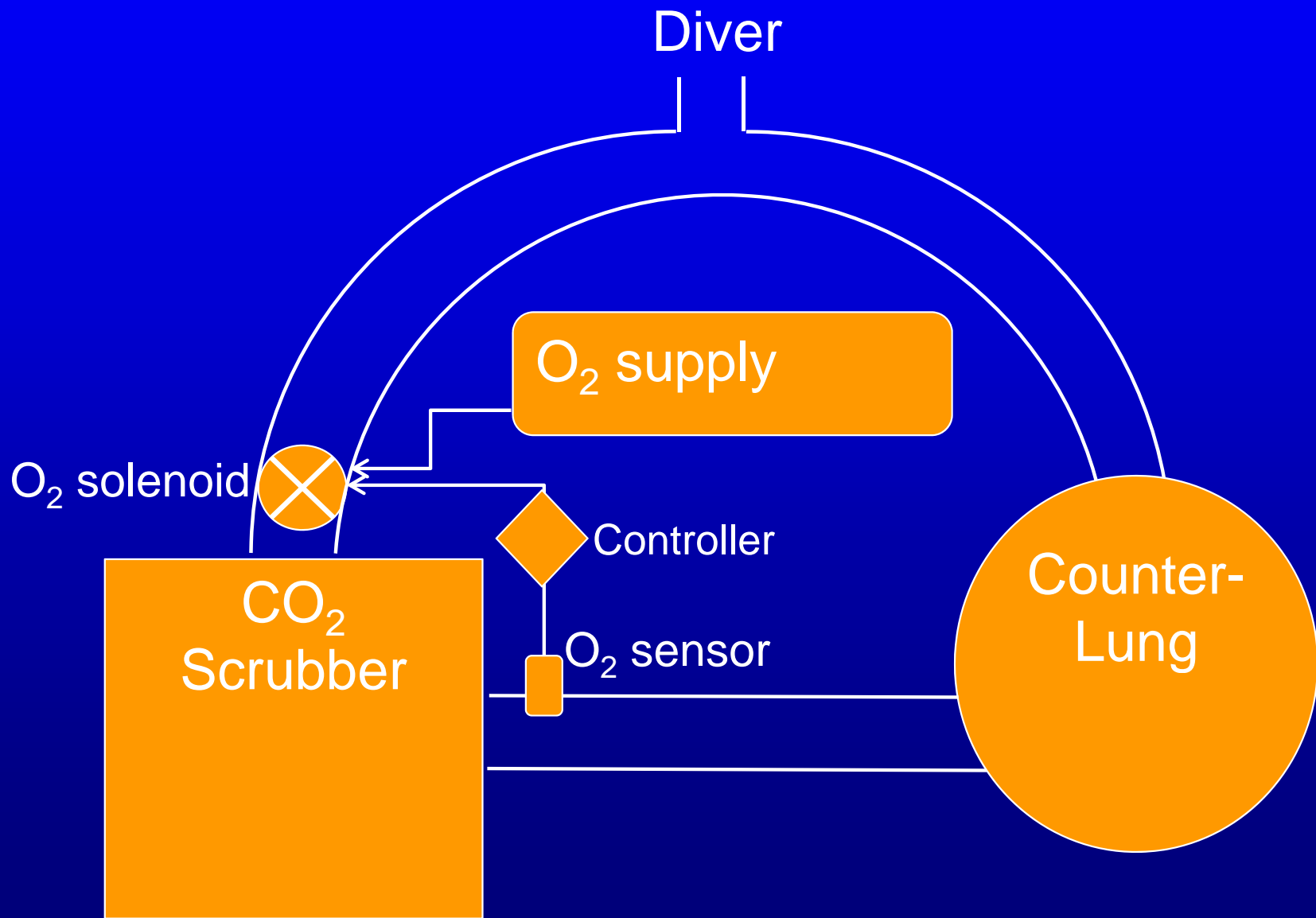
# Opposing effects of temperature and humidity in two UBA oxygen control sensors

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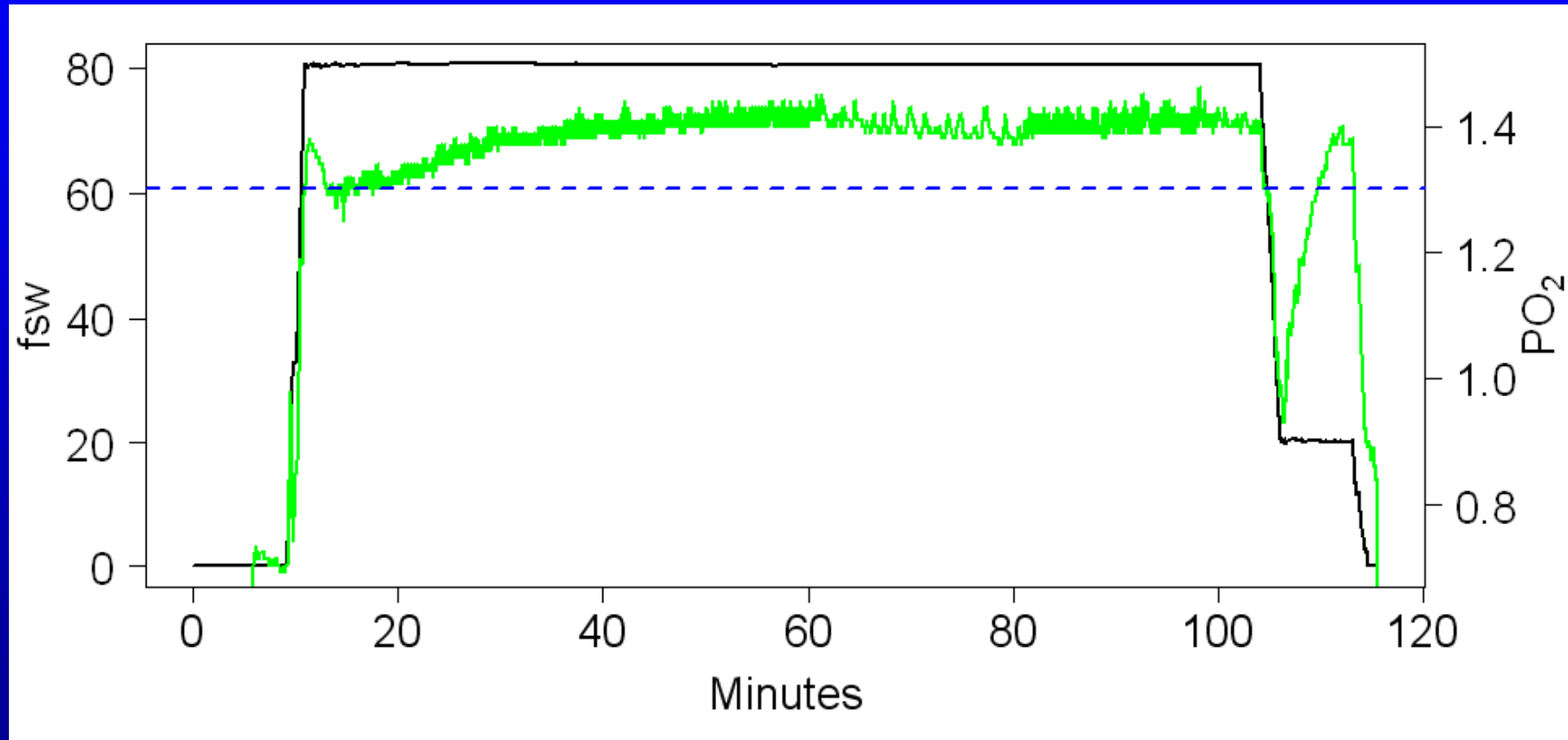
Navy Experimental Diving Unit, Panama City (FL)



# Oxygen Control in a Mixed-Gas Closed-Circuit Underwater Breathing Apparatus (UBA)

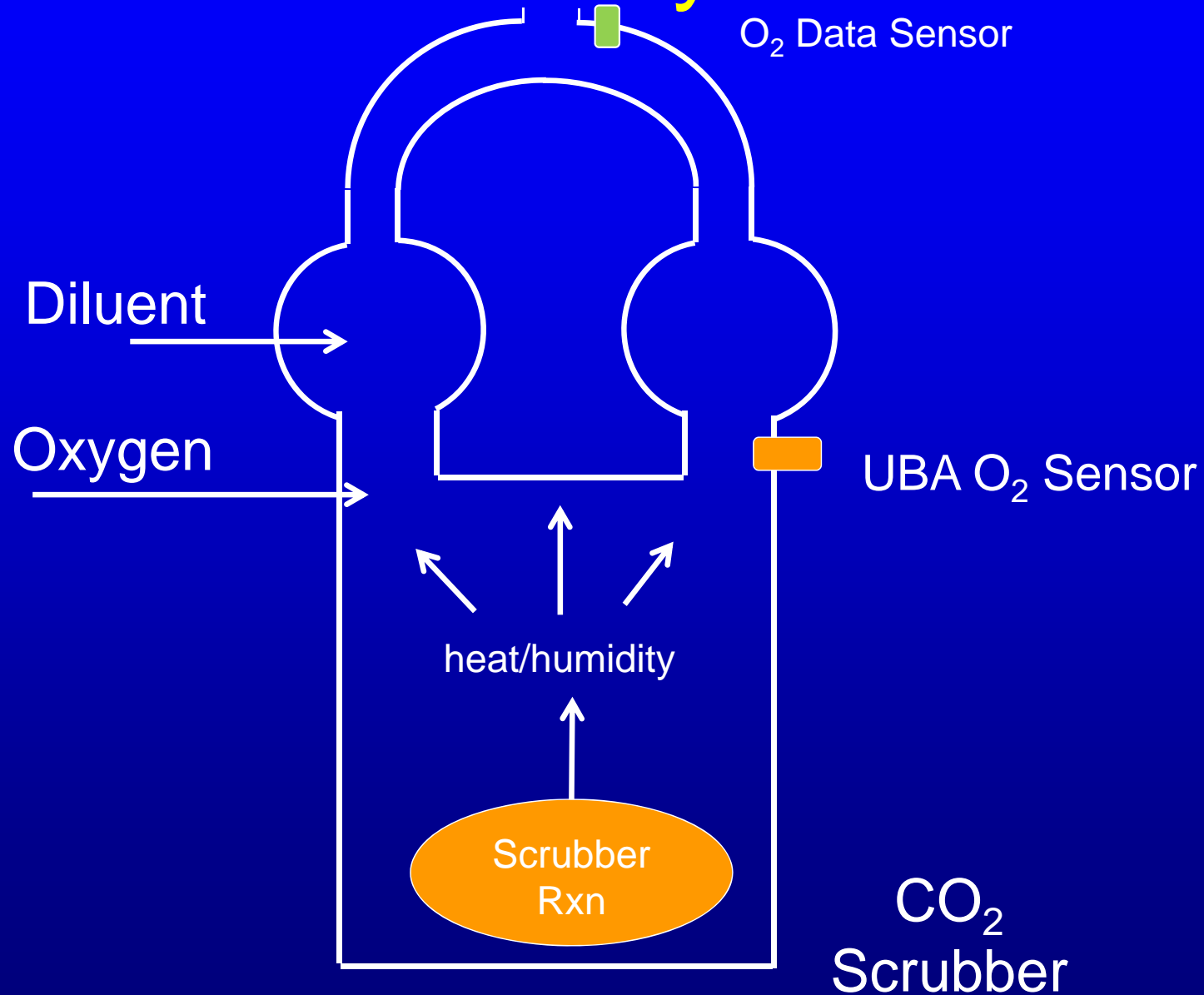


# Representative Dive Profile



Upward  $PO_2$  drift: R22 vs. K1-D?

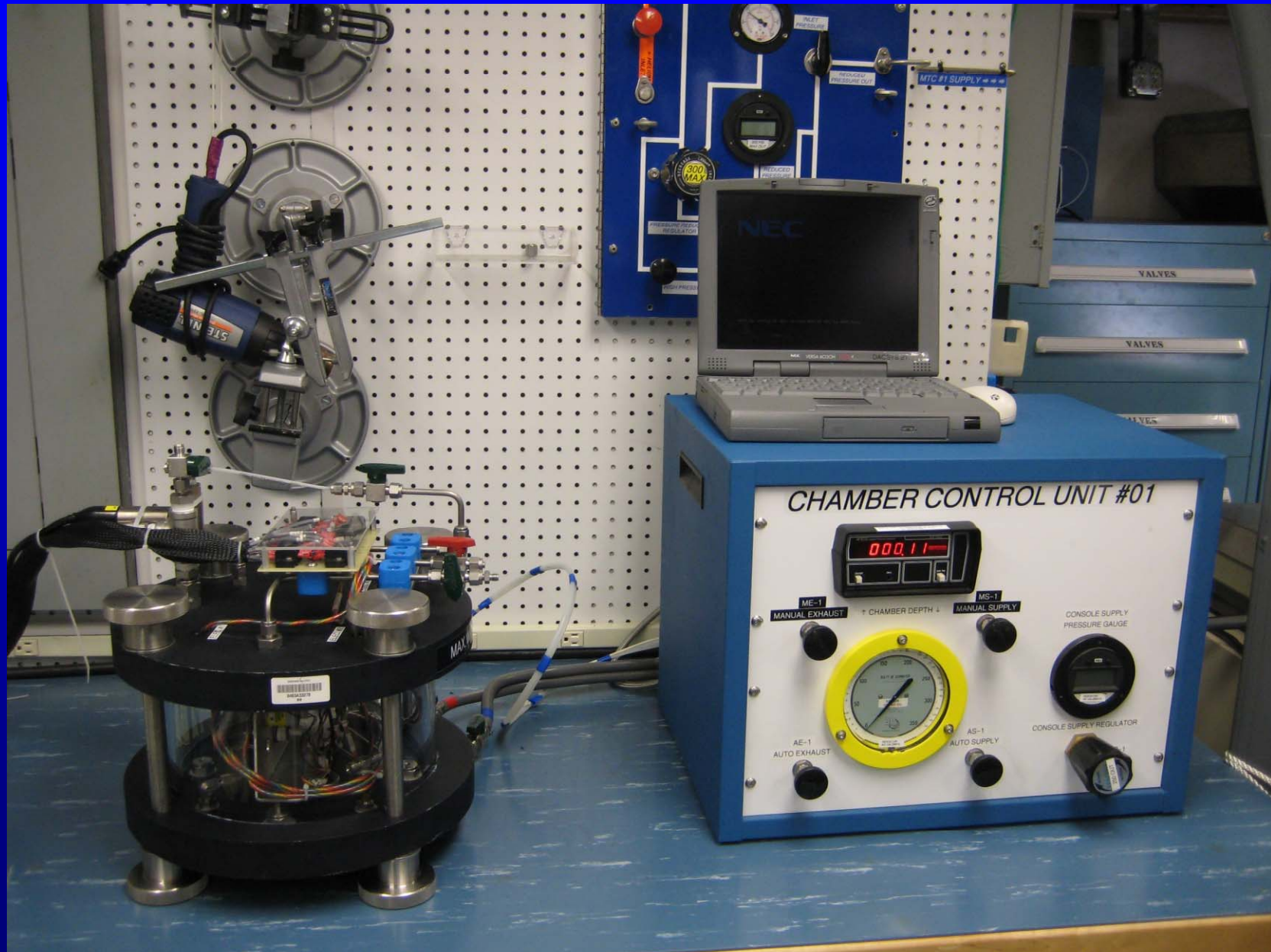
# Heat and Humidity Production



# Methods

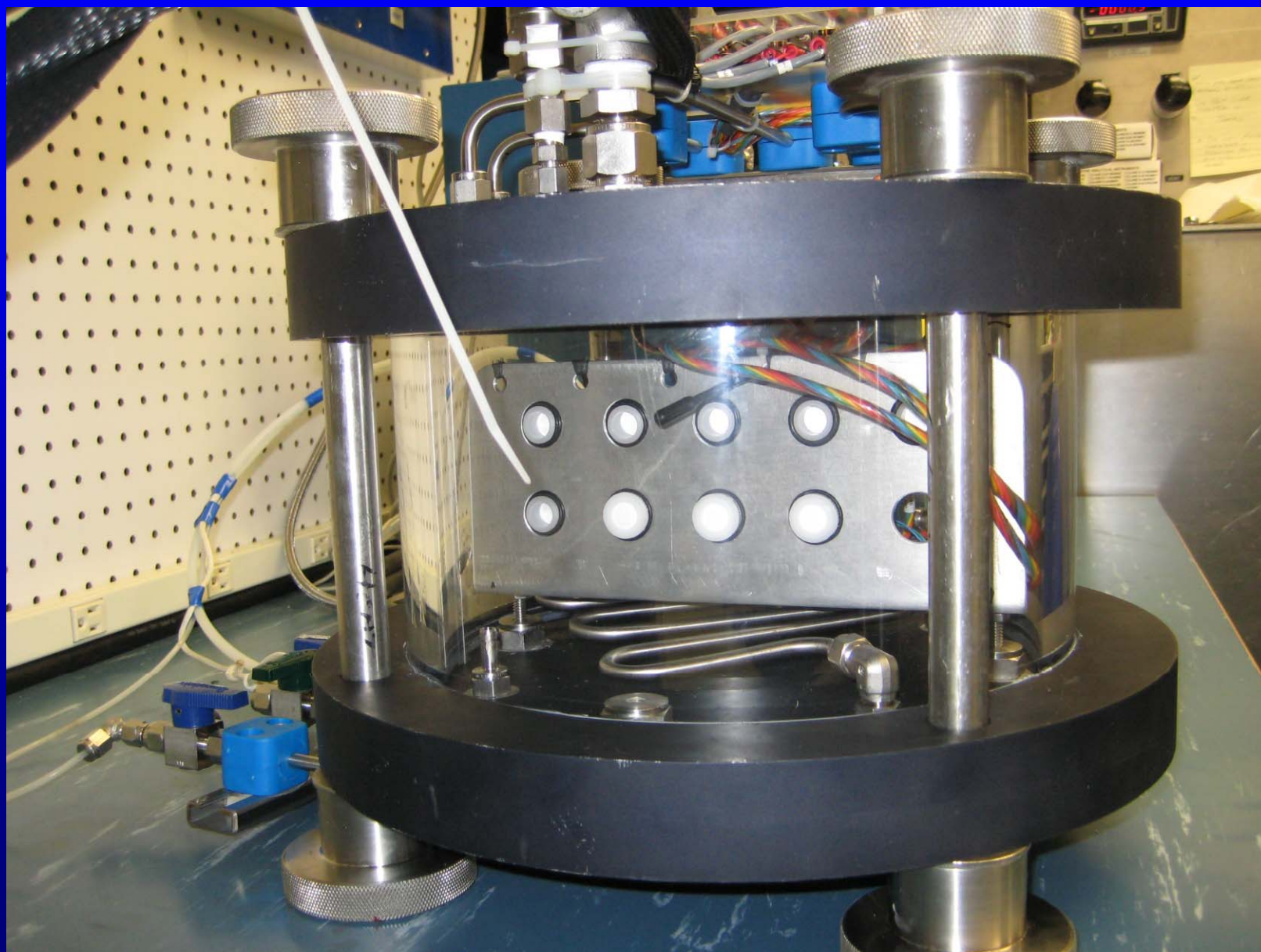
- Comparison of new and used (36 atm·h) K1-D (data) and R-22 sensors (UBA)
- 49.99% O<sub>2</sub> (balance N<sub>2</sub>) at pressure
- 1 to 6.99 atm·abs increments of 0.5 atm
- voltage and temperature acquired at 10 Hz
- At room temperature (~23 °C) with dry gas
- Again at ~30 °C with visible condensation.

# Acrylic Chamber





# Acrylic Chamber

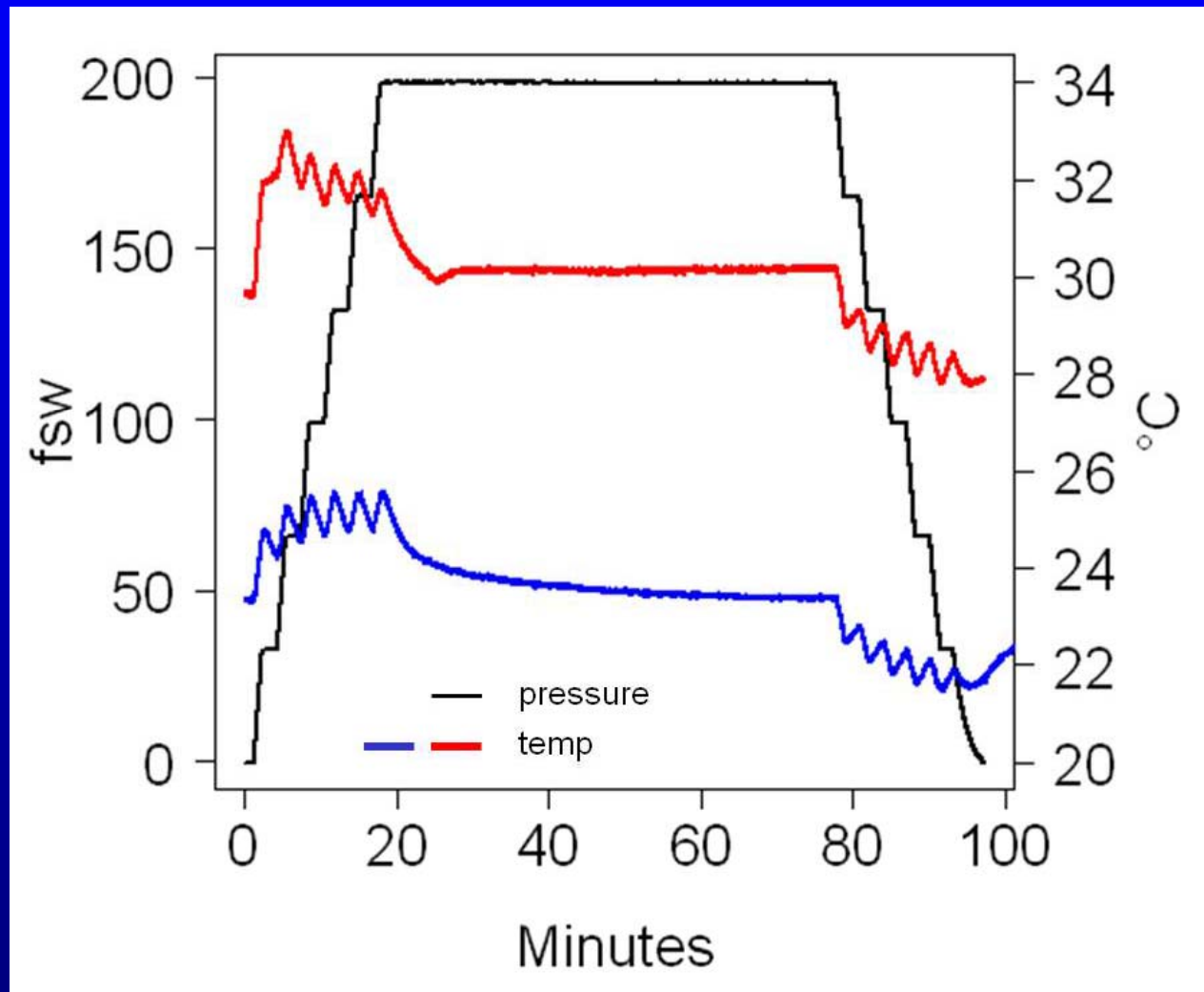


# Acrylic Chamber - Humid





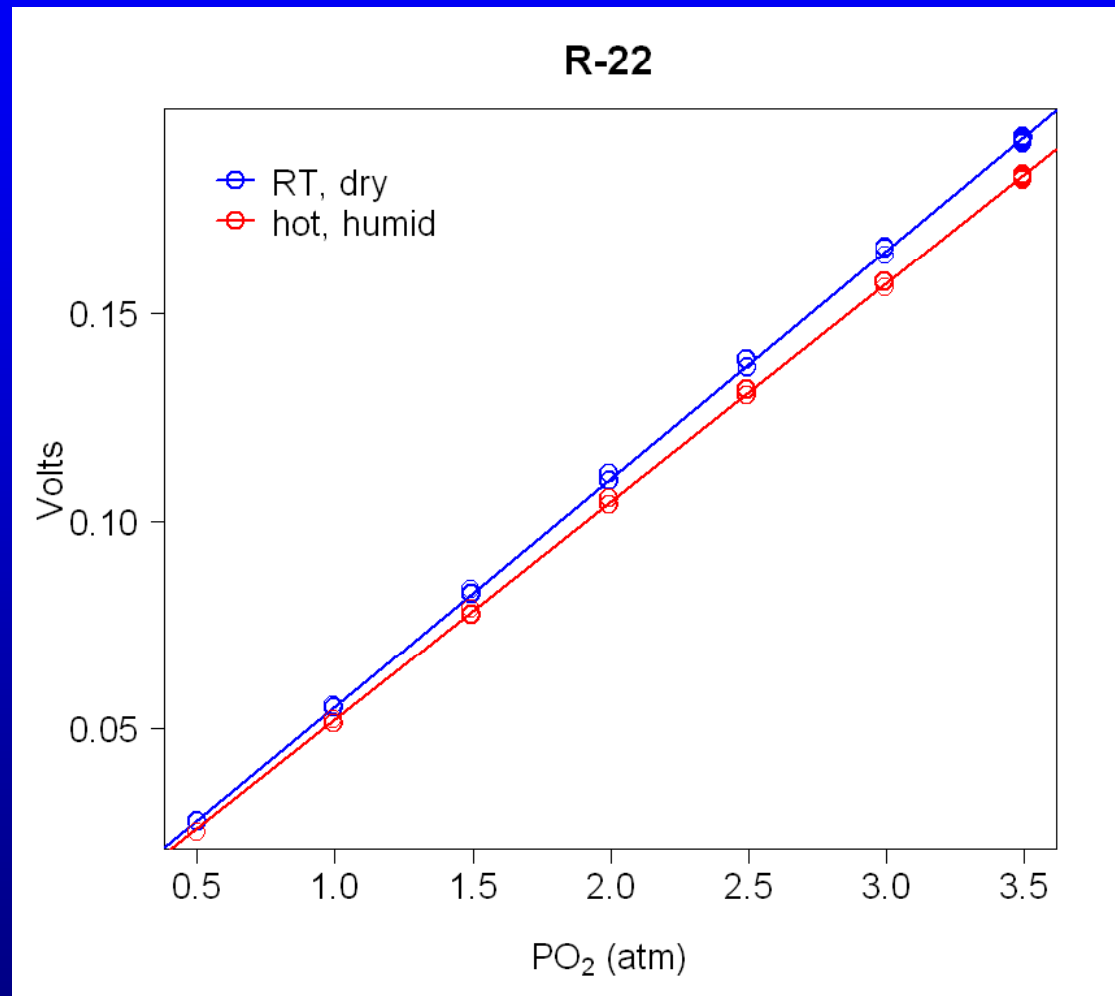
# Temperature/Depth Profiles



# Results

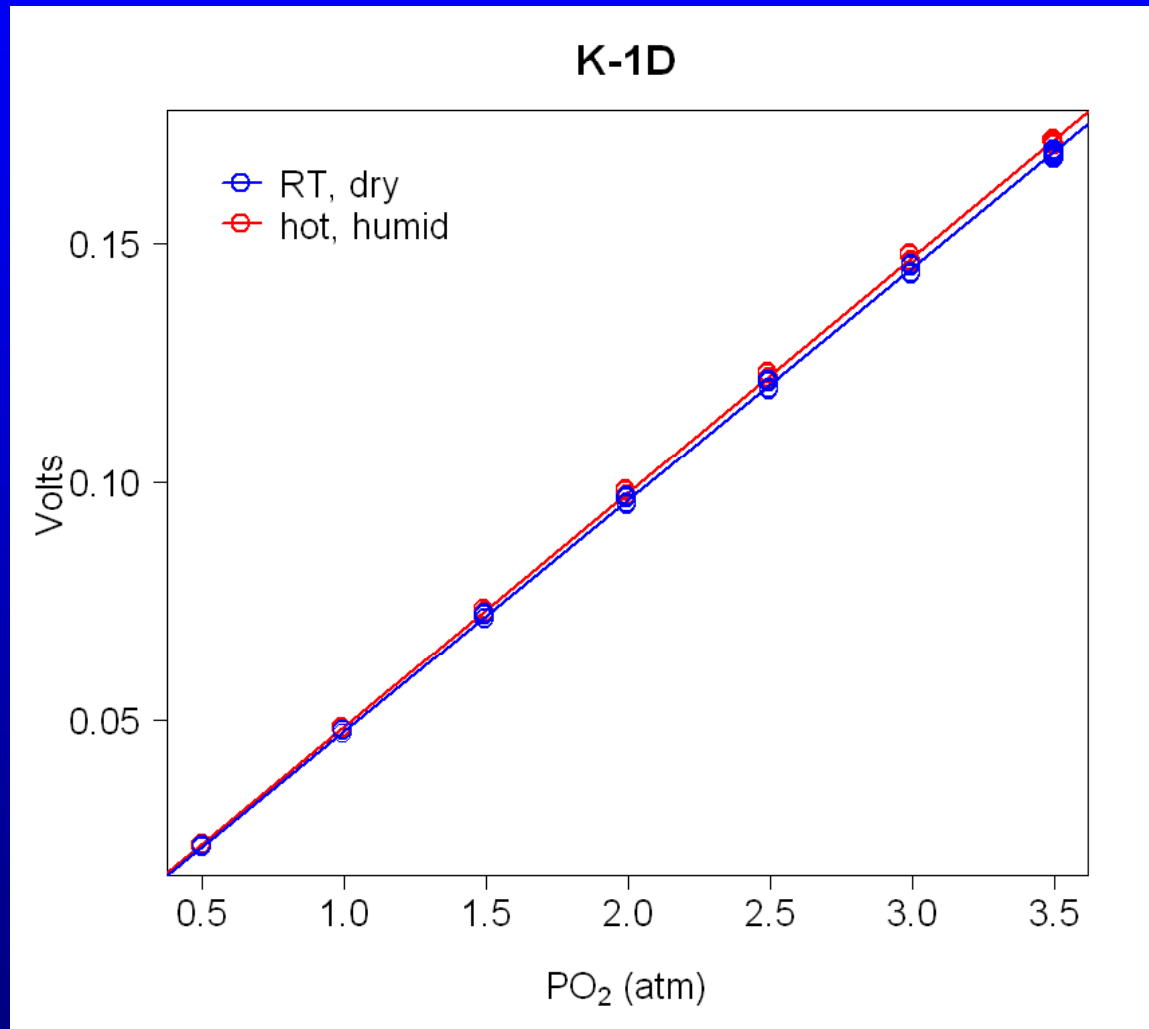
- All sensor voltages were linear vs.  $PO_2$  over tested range (0.5 to 3.5 atm);
- $V = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \times PO_2$ 
  - $R^2 > 0.9998$
- No significant differences between new and used sensors.
- Significant differences between RT/dry vs Hot/humid

# Results: R-22



R-22 signal was decreased under hot, humid conditions  
~5% decrease in  $\beta_1$  compared to RT, dry.

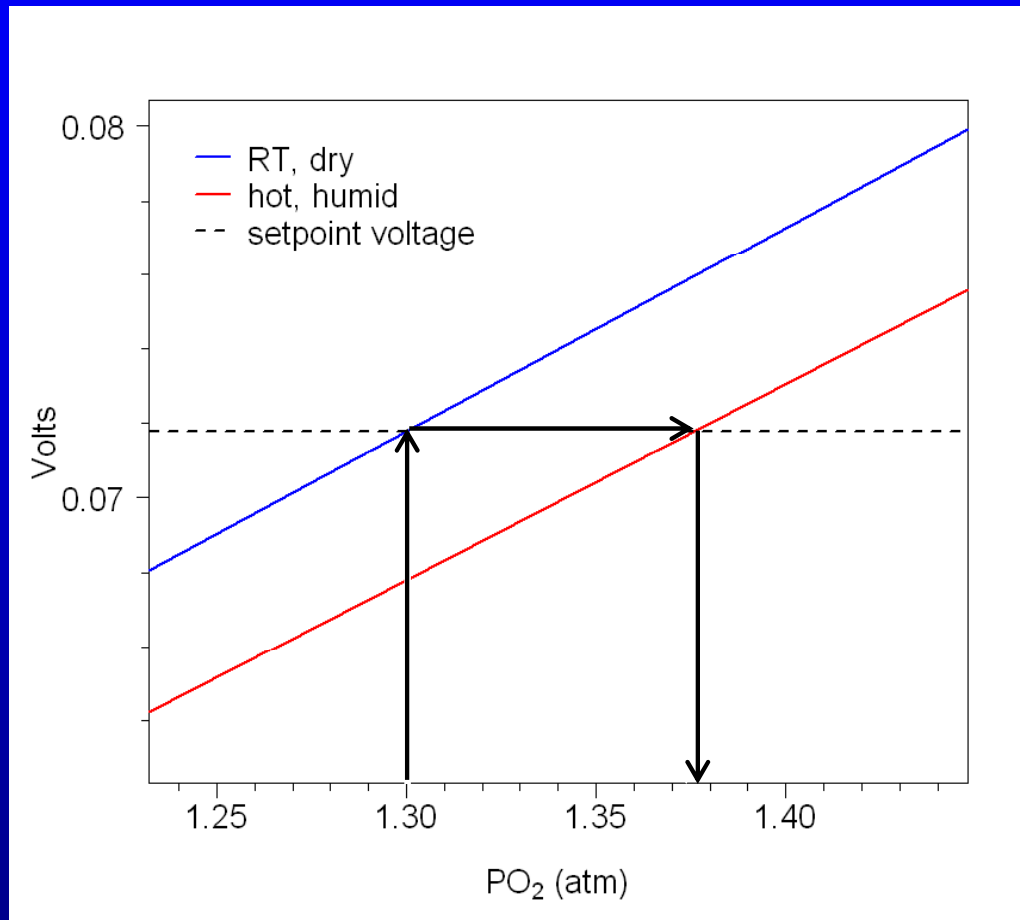
# Results: K1-D



K1-D signal increase under hot, humid conditions  
~1% increase in  $\beta_1$  compared to RT, dry.



# Calibrated Room Temp/Dry Used Hot/Humid



$$V_{set} = PO_{2set} \times \beta_{1RT} + \beta_{0RT}$$

$$PO_{2real} = (V_{set} - \beta_{0hot}) / \beta_{1hot}$$

# Discussion

- Smaller, opposite effect seen in K1-D
- Combined effects accounted for discrepancy seen in UBA testing
- Possible mechanisms
  - Heat: increased diffusion of  $O_2$  leads to increased voltage
    - Temperature Compensation (neg coefficient resistor)
    - Temp. Compensation may differ between R-22 and K1-D
  - Humidity/Condensation: decreased diffusion of oxygen
    - R-22 may be more sensitive to this (hence the lower voltages)

# Conclusions

- Many UBAs use the R-22 sensor
- UBAs calibrated at room temp and dry may maintain  $\text{PO}_2$  at a higher than intended set point
- In this study, this was a small effect; however, this may be significant in other circumstances

# Questions?

