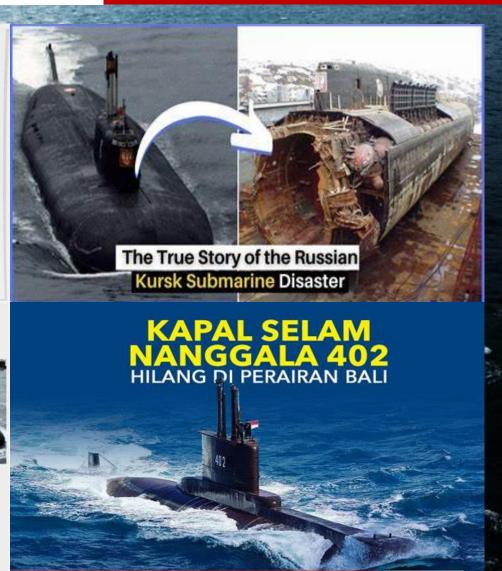




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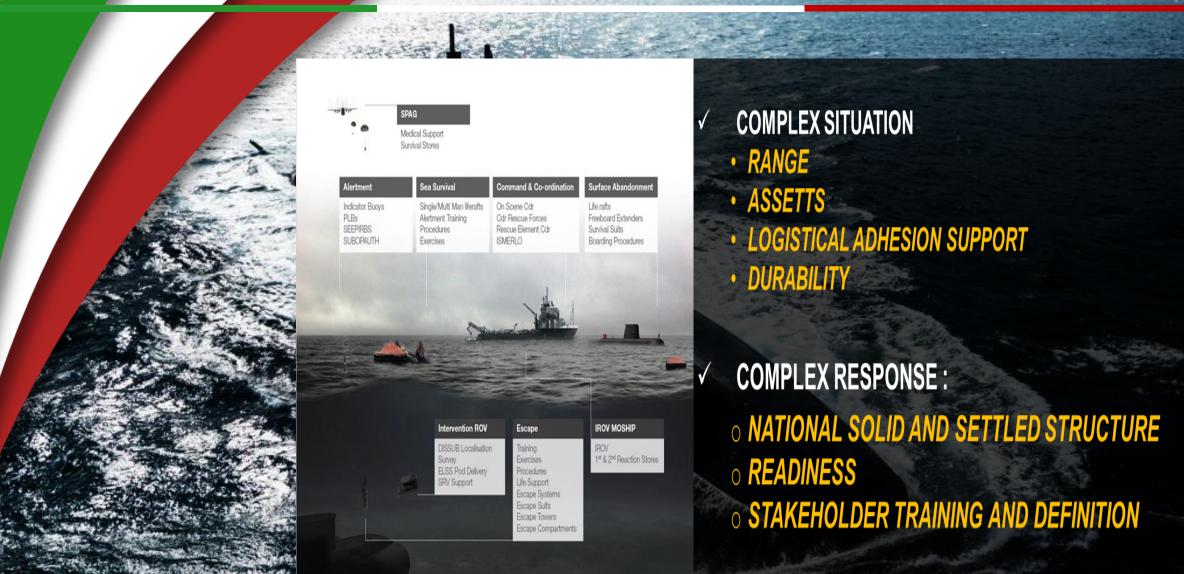


















SYSTEM



TRAINING



NETWORK



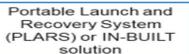
Submarine Rescue

Capsule (SRC)





S.A.V.E.R. COMPOSITION OF THE SYSTEM





Submarine Rescue Vehicle (SRV)



Fast Auxiliary Systems Deployable (FASD)



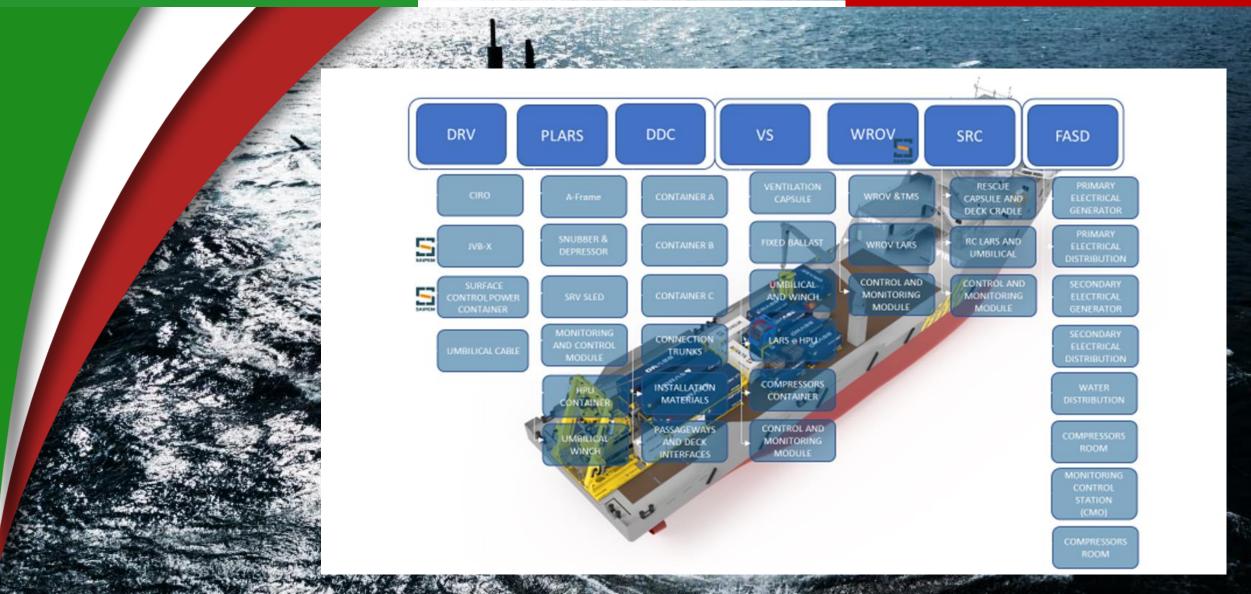
Ventilation System (VS) Remotely Operated Vehicle (WROV)























SRV: OPERATIVE DATA

Max rescue depth: 600 msw

CIRO max internal pressure: up to 6 ATA

Max current: 3 knots

DISSUB Mating Angle: 40 deg (pitch & roll)

Crew: 3 (operators)

Rescues Capacity: 24 (survivors)

Life Support System: 96 hrs

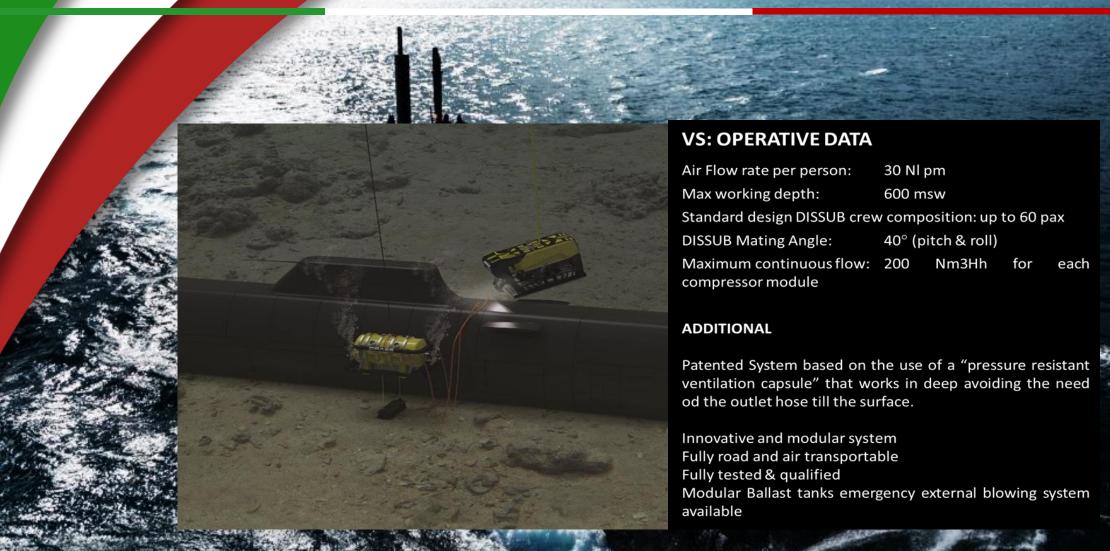
Weight in water: 0 kg

ADDITIONAL

Fully tested & qualified
Human factor de-risking
Mission endurance
Multiple Payload Configuration
Deployable & In-built configuration
Multiple contingency plans for recovery









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TECHNOLOGIES COMPARISON

DRASS INNOVATIVE SUBMARINE VENTILATION SYSTEM

- . HP surface to DISSUB hose with small diameter
- 2. Small umbilical winch
- 3. Deep ventilation capsule allows having only few meters of local hoses
- 4. The DISSUB is kept atmospheric
- 5. Exhaust gases are locally vented underwater
- 6. Absence of a suction hose to surface.
- 7. Easy transportable (20' ISO Containers)
- 8. Heating of the air supply to the DISSUB
- 9. Flexibility of DRASS SVS Air Distribution

CONVENTIONAL SUBMARINE VENTILATION SYSTEM

- Air reclaim system to surface needs hoses with a bigger diameter from DISSUB. NATO ATP 57.1 recommends at least 50 mm, with increasing technical issues due to the deformation of the hose shape with the external pressure, reducing overall performance
- 2. Bigger Umbilical winch
- 3. Vacuum pumps on surface can generate only a portion of 1 bar of suction pressure
- 4. A pressurization of the DISSUB is always needed



















SUBMARINE RESCUE VEHICLE

Comparison with old manned Submarine Rescue Solutions

	KEY ASPECT	MANNED AUTONOMOUS (ARV)	UNMANNED TETHERED (SRV)
	Sea State	×	~
	Currents	A	~
	Endurance	A	~
	Communication	A	~
<u> </u>	Reliability	A	~
	Human Factor	A	~

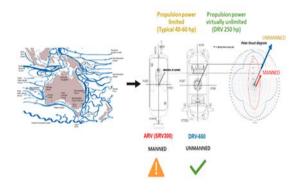


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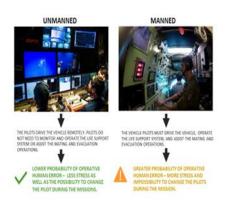




Subsea Currents constrain



Human Factor Dependency constrain



Sea State constrain

The rescue operations shall be possible in high sea state (up to 6) and in variable conditions within the operative time window.











Reliability and Proven Technology constrain







Use of proven technology (industrial working ROV, diving bell LARS in industrial saturation systems) for the Such technology is widely and continuously operated in the market of





Communications constrain

UNMANNED .



Communication with the surface is managed through fiber optic cables, with the use of an underwater and direct transmission of high-quality a relatively low bit rate. voice, video and data. This allows transmission in real time of vital information relevant to life support, 3D imaging of the DISSUB, environmental conditions.



Transmission Rate >= 10^6 (cable)

with the advantage of a high bit rate, telephone. Wireless technologies have

Transmission Rate = 10^2 (acustic underwater comms)

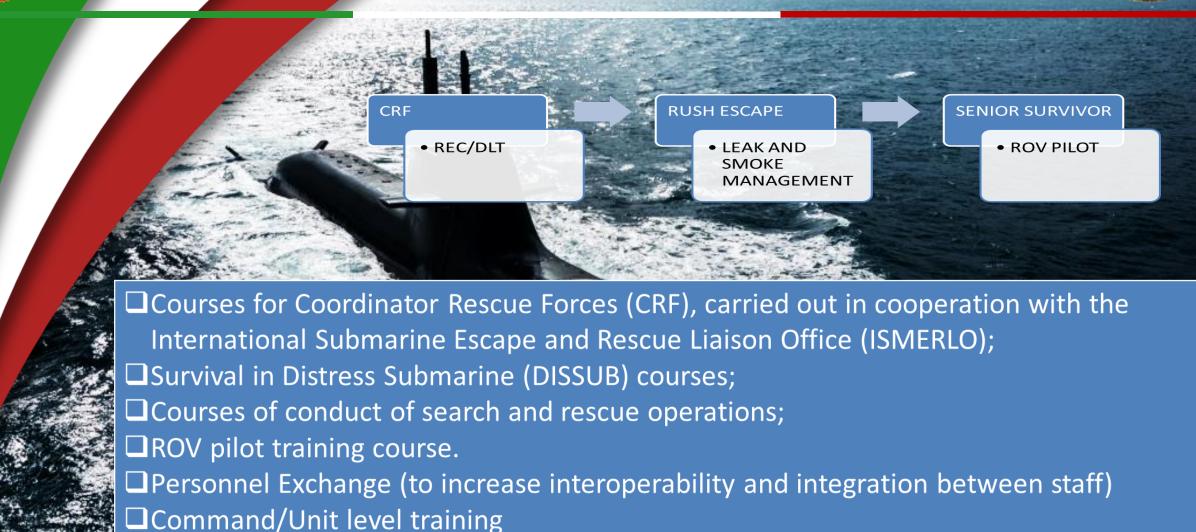














DADTMENT CRAED OFFICE



