

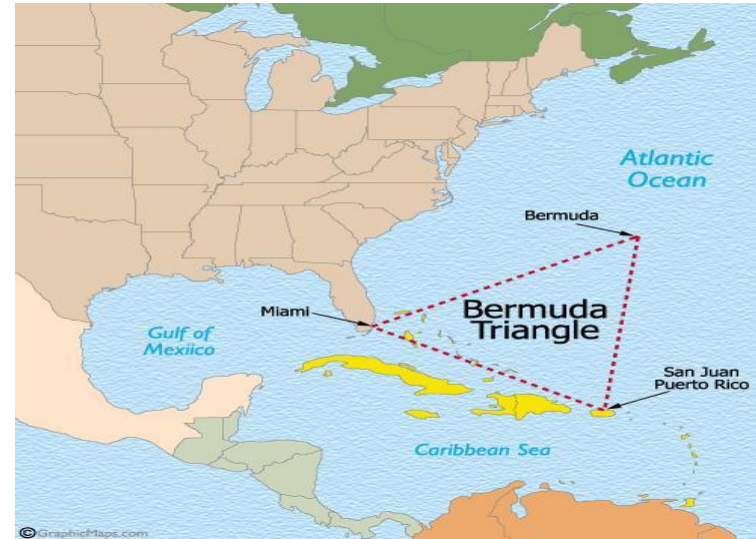


Ship Sinking by Methane Bubbles

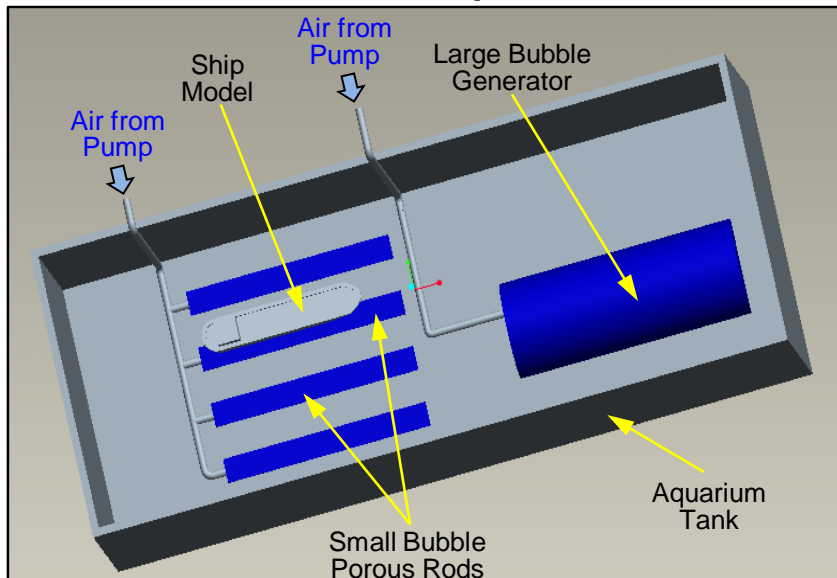
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Objective:

A promising theory of ship sinking in the Bermuda Triangle is rise of enormous methane bubbles from the ocean floor. To investigate this phenomenon, a carefully controlled experiment with a scaled model ship should be designed and tested using two different types of bubbles: small bubbles and one large bubble comparable to the ship size.



Test Setup



Some of the missing ships lost within the last 100 years.



1917: Timandra



1948: Samkey



1963: Snoboy



1918: SS Cyclops



1976: Sylvia L. Ossa



1925: Cotopaxi



1950: Sandra



1980: Kalia III



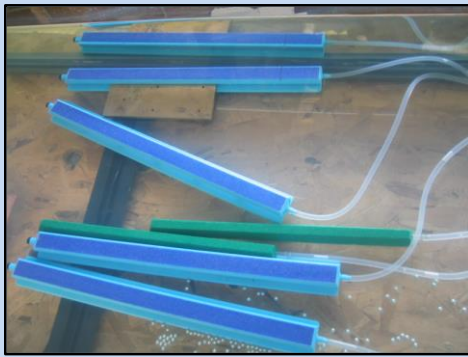
1938: Anglo Australian



1958: Revonoc



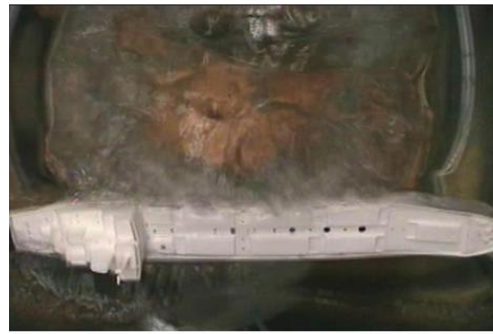
1999: Jamanic K



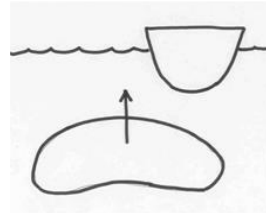
In the small bubble experiments, many tiny bubbles are generated by pumping air through six porous rods.



In the large bubble experiments, one to three large bubbles are released from a half cylinder acrylic reservoir. The reservoir is initially filled with air, then the half cylinder is open to release the bubbles.



Top View of Ship Sinking



Lateral impact crucial to the sinking



Video: Central impact – no sinking

Video: Side impact – ship sinking