WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A water submerged device for generating a force under water, the device comprising:

a low pressure recipient (60) configured to contain a volume of a first fluid at a low pressure;

an inlet (62d) connected to the low pressure recipient (60) and configured to exchange a second fluid with an external enclosure (36); and

a valve connected (62) to the external enclosure (36) and the inlet (62d) and configured to separate a pressure source in the external enclosure (36) from the low pressure recipient (60),

wherein when the valve (62) is open, such that there is a flow communication between the external enclosure (36) and the low pressure recipient (60), a pressure imbalance occurs in the external enclosure (36) which generates the force and the second fluid from the external enclosure (36) enters the low pressure recipient (60) and compresses the first fluid.

2. The device of Claim 1, further comprising:

a piston (61) placed in the low pressure recipient (60) and configured to slide inside the low pressure recipient (60) to divide the first fluid from the external enclosure (36) such that the second fluid from the external enclosure (36) is separated from the first fluid.

3. The device of Claim 1, further comprising:

a bladder (61) placed in the low pressure recipient (60) and configured as a barrier to divide the low pressure recipient (60) from the external enclosure (36) such that the second fluid from the external enclosure (36) is separated from the first fluid.

4. The device of Claim 1, further comprising:

a sealing metal element (61) placed in the low pressure recipient (60) and configured as a barrier to divide the low pressure recipient (60) from the external enclosure (36) such that the second fluid from the external enclosure (36) is separated from the first fluid.

5. The device of Claim 1, further comprising:

the external enclosure (36); and

a ram preventer (26) connected to a piston (38) placed in the external enclosure (36) and configured to receive the force and close rams to shear a pipe between the rams.

6. The device of Claim 1, further comprising:

the external enclosure (36); and

an annular blowout preventer (28) connected to a piston (38) placed in the external enclosure (36) and configured to receive the force to seal a wellbore (24).

7. The device of Claim 1, further comprising:

the external enclosure (36); and

an accumulator (30) connected to a closing chamber (40) of the external enclosure (36) and configured to provide a supplemental pressure to the closing chamber (40).

8. The device of Claim 1, further comprising:

the external enclosure (36); and

a control unit (74, 76) configured to activate the valve (62) such that an opening chamber (42) of the external enclosure (36) communicates via a flow with the low pressure recipient (60).

9. The device of Claim 1, wherein the enclosure (36) is a cylinder and the first fluid is compressible.

10. A method for generating a force by moving a piston (38) inside an external enclosure (36) of a water submerged device, the piston (38) dividing the external enclosure (36) into a closing chamber (40) and an opening chamber (42) and the opening chamber (42) communicating with a low pressure recipient (60) via a pipe having a valve (62), the valve (62) separating a pressure source in the opening chamber (42) from the low pressure recipient (60), and the low pressure recipient (60) containing a volume of a first fluid, the method comprising:

applying a first pressure to the closing (40) and opening (42) chambers, wherein the first pressure is generated by a weight of the water at a certain depth of the device;

applying a second pressure to the first fluid of the low pressure recipient (60), the second pressure being lower than the first pressure;

opening the valve (62) between the opening chamber (42) and the low pressure recipient (60) such that a second fluid from the opening chamber (42) moves into the low pressure recipient (60) and compresses the first fluid; and

generating the force by producing a pressure imbalance on the piston (38).

11. A blowout preventer activation device comprising:

a low pressure recipient (60) configured to contain a volume of a first fluid at a low pressure;

an inlet (62d) connected to the low pressure recipient (60) and configured to exchange a second fluid with an external enclosure (36);

a valve (62) connected to the external enclosure (36) and the inlet (62d) and configured to separate a pressure source in the external enclosure (36) from the low pressure recipient; and

at least one of

a ram preventer (26) connected to a piston (38) of the external enclosure (36) and configured to receive the force and close rams to shear a pipe between the rams, or

an annular blowout preventer (28) connected to a piston (38) of the external enclosure (36) and configured to receive the force to seal a wellbore (24),

wherein when the valve (62) is open, such that there is a flow communication between the external enclosure (36) and the low pressure recipient (60), a pressure imbalance occurs in the external enclosure (36) which generates the force and the second fluid from the external enclosure (36) enters the low pressure recipient (60) and compresses the first fluid.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A water submerged device for generating a force under water, the device comprising:
a low pressure recipient configured to contain a volume of a first fluid at a low pressure;

an external enclosure containing a second fluid, the external enclosure having a chamber capable of containing water and having a pipe connecting the chamber to the water;

a first valve attached to the pipe having an open and a closed position, the first valve allowing fluid communication between the chamber and the water when in the open position, and sealing the chamber from the water when in the closed position;

an accumulator fluidly attached to the external enclosure and configured to provide a supplemental pressure to the enclosure;

an inlet connected to the low pressure recipient and configured to exchange the second fluid with the external enclosure; and

a second valve connected to the external enclosure and the inlet and configured to separate a pressure source in the external enclosure from the low pressure recipient,

wherein when the second valve is open, such that there is a flow communication between the external enclosure and the low pressure recipient, a pressure imbalance occurs in the external enclosure which generates the force and the second fluid from the external enclosure enters the low pressure recipient and compresses the first fluid.

2. The device of claim 1, further comprising:
a piston placed in the low pressure recipient and configured to slide inside the low pressure recipient to divide the first fluid from the external enclosure such that the second fluid from the external enclosure is separated from the first fluid.

3. The device of claim 1, further comprising:
a bladder placed in the low pressure recipient and configured as a barrier to divide the low pressure recipient from the external enclosure such that the second fluid from the external enclosure is separated from the first fluid.

4. The device of claim 1, further comprising:
a sealing metal element placed in the low pressure recipient and configured as a barrier to divide the low pressure recipient from the external enclosure such that the second fluid from the external enclosure is separated from the first fluid.

5. The device of claim 1, further comprising:
the external enclosure; and

a ram preventer connected to a piston placed in the external enclosure and configured to receive the force and close rams to shear a pipe between the rams.

6. The device of claim 1, further comprising:
the external enclosure; and

an annular blowout preventer connected to a piston placed in the external enclosure and configured to receive the force to seal a wellbore.

7. The device of claim 1, further comprising:
the external enclosure; and

an accumulator connected to a closing chamber of the external enclosure and configured to provide a supplemental pressure to the closing chamber.

8. The device of claim 1, further comprising:
the external enclosure; and

a control unit configured to activate the valve such that an opening chamber of the external enclosure communicates via a flow with the low pressure recipient.

9. The device of claim 1, wherein the enclosure is a cylinder and the first fluid is compressible.

10. A method for generating a force by moving a piston inside an external enclosure of a water submerged device, the piston dividing the external enclosure into a closing chamber and an opening chamber, the closing chamber capable of containing the water, and communicating with the water, an accumulator, or both, and the opening chamber communicating with a low pressure recipient via a pipe having a valve, the valve separating a pressure source in the opening chamber from the low pressure recipient, and the low pressure recipient containing a volume of a first fluid, the method comprising:
applying a first pressure to the closing and opening chambers, wherein the first pressure is generated by a weight of the water at a certain depth of the device, or by hydraulic fluid added to the closing chamber by the accumulator, or both;

applying a second pressure to the first fluid of the low pressure recipient, the second pressure being lower than the first pressure;

opening the valve between the opening chamber and the low pressure recipient such that a second fluid from the opening chamber moves into the low pressure recipient and compresses the first fluid, thereby generating the force by producing a pressure imbalance on the piston.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising:
maintaining the first pressure inside the closing chamber substantially constant while the volume of the closing chamber is changing.

12. The method of claim 10, further comprising:
applying the force to a ram preventer such that rams are closed to shear a pipe between the rams.

13. The method of claim 10, further comprising:
applying the force to an annular blowout preventer such that a wellbore is sealed.

14. The method of claim 10, further comprising:
applying a supplemental pressure, from an accumulator, to the closing chamber.

15. The method of claim 10, wherein the first fluid is compressible.

16. The method of claim 10, wherein the enclosure is a cylinder.

17. The method of claim 10, wherein a piston is placed in the low pressure recipient and configured to slide inside the low pressure recipient to divide the first fluid from the external enclosure such that the second fluid from the external enclosure is separated from the first fluid.

18. The method of claim 10, wherein a bladder is placed in the low pressure recipient and configured as a barrier to divide the low pressure recipient from the external enclosure such that the second fluid from the external enclosure is separated from the first fluid.

19. The method of claim 10, wherein a sealing metal element placed in the low pressure recipient and configured as a barrier to divide the low pressure recipient from the external enclosure such that the second fluid from the external enclosure is separated from the first fluid.

20. A blowout preventer activation device comprising:
a low pressure recipient configured to contain a volume of a first fluid at a low pressure;

an external enclosure containing a second fluid, the external enclosure having a chamber capable of containing water, and having a pipe connecting the chamber to the water;

a first valve attached to the pipe having an open and a closed position, the first valve allowing fluid communication between the chamber and the water when in the open position, and sealing the chamber from the water when in the closed position;

an accumulator fluidly attached to the external enclosure and configured to provide a supplemental pressure to the enclosure;

an inlet connected to the low pressure recipient and configured to exchange the second fluid with the external enclosure;

a second valve connected to the external enclosure and the inlet and configured to separate a pressure source in the external enclosure from the low pressure recipient; and

at least one of a ram preventer connected to a piston of the external enclosure and configured to receive the force and close rams to shear a pipe between the rams, or an annular blowout preventer connected to a piston of the external enclosure and configured to receive the force to seal a wellbore,

wherein when the second valve is open, such that there is a flow communication between the external enclosure and the low pressure recipient, a pressure imbalance occurs in the external enclosure which generates the force and the second fluid from the external enclosure enters the low pressure recipient and compresses the first fluid.