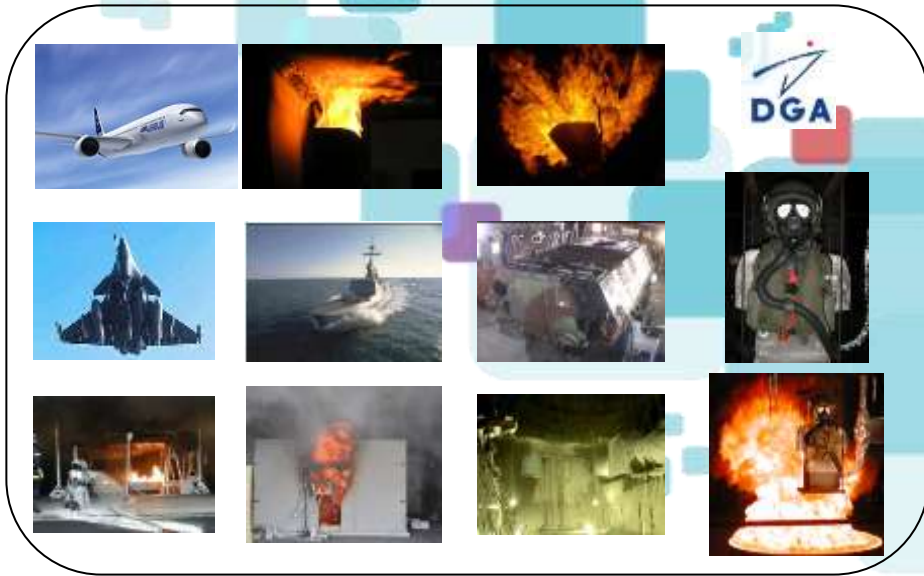


POWERPLANT Fire tests

Assessment of various characterization methods
to compare Park vs Sonic burner flames



Serge LE NEVE
DGA Aeronautical Systems
Serge.le-neve@intra.def.gouv.fr



SCOPE

Previous works performed in the framework of the 2014 FAA Powerplants Fire Testing Round Robin have shown discrepancies in test results between labs using various type of burners.

This Round Robin also shown significant differences in test results from Park and Sonic burners (which were supposed to be set to provide similar flame characteristics)

These slides present the works that DGA Aeronautical Systems carried out since the previous IASFPWG meeting (Toulouse - May 2016), with the aim of :

- **Comparing the flame characteristics from our Park and Sonic burners**
- **Assessing various new means for burner calibration or flame checking**

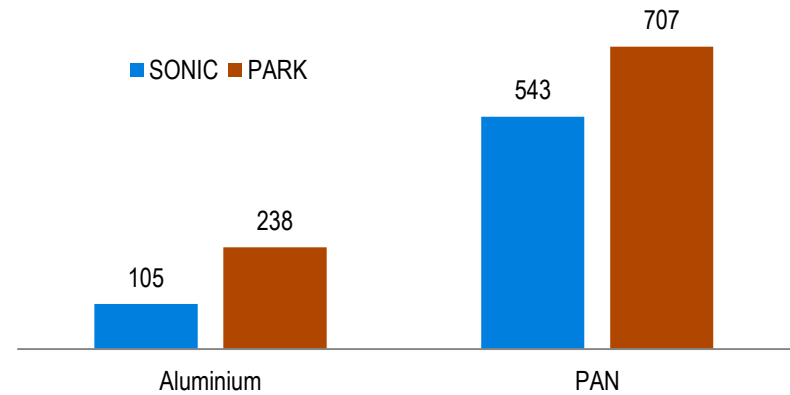
2014 Round Robin – DGA test results

Burners Comparison:

Significant differences in test results depending on the burner (up to 100% on the aluminum burnthrough time)

Each burner set according to the recommendations of the 2014 FAA Powerplants Comparative Testing Program.

Burnthrough time (s)
(SONIC vs. PARK)



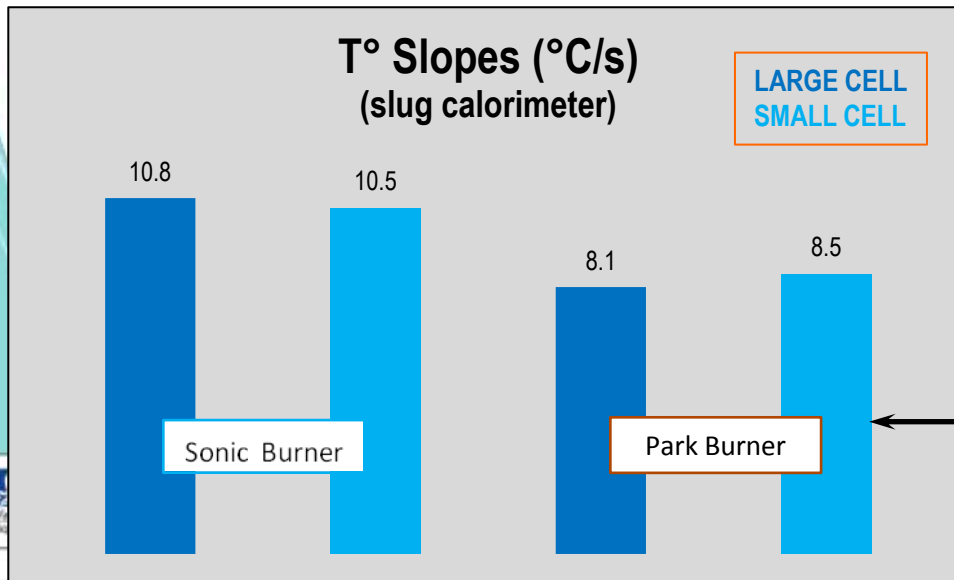
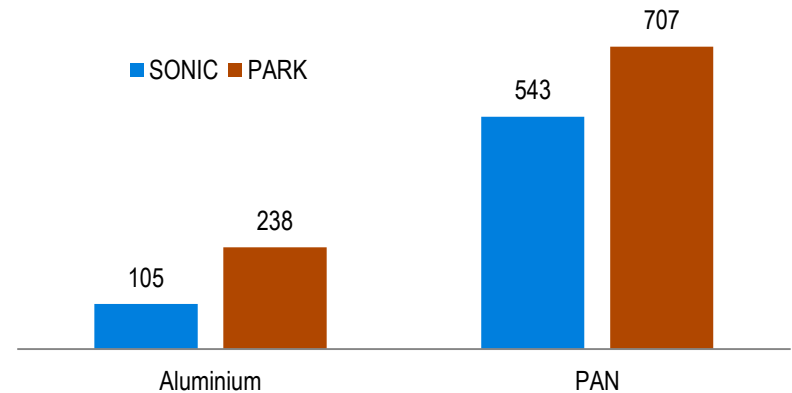
2014 Round Robin – DGA test results

Burners Comparison:

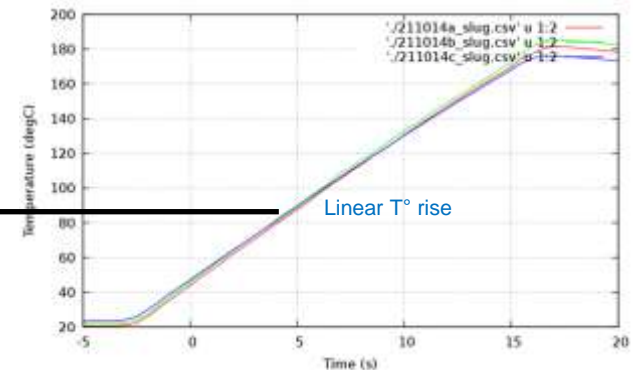
→ Slopes of T° from the FAA slug calorimeter are different, indicating that the **thermal powers of the burners are different.**

(up to **30%** more for the Sonic Burner)

Burnthrough time (s) (SONIC vs. PARK)



Slug calorimeter



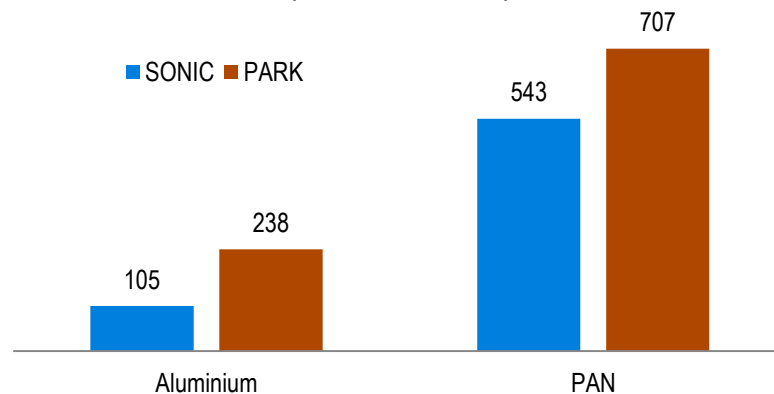
2014 Round Robin – DGA test results

Burners Comparison:

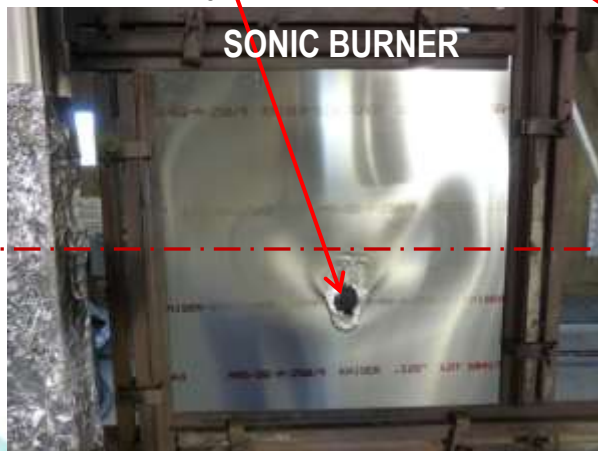
Difference on power leads to significant differences on :

- Burnthrough times
- Burnthrough profiles

Burnthrough time (s) (SONIC vs. PARK)



Small burnthrough well below the centerline



Large burnthrough on the centerline



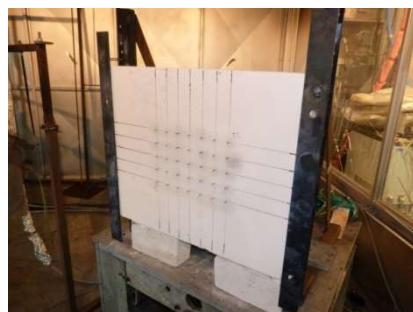
Horizontal centerline

Flame characterisation – Work progress

Various devices used for flame characterisation



- All thermocouples / Slug / and plate thermocouples in an insulating board
- To characterise the flame under the same conditions (representative of a test on aluminium plate)



35 Slug Thermocouples

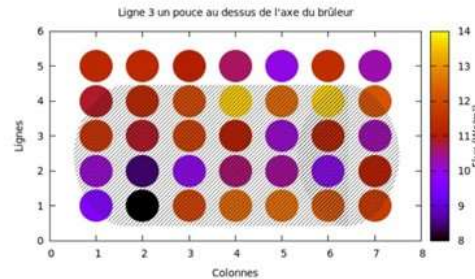
35 Thermocouples

FAA Slug Calorimeter

3 Plate Thermocouples

Flame characterisation – Work progress

Heat flux mapping (35 slug thermocouples)



Failed

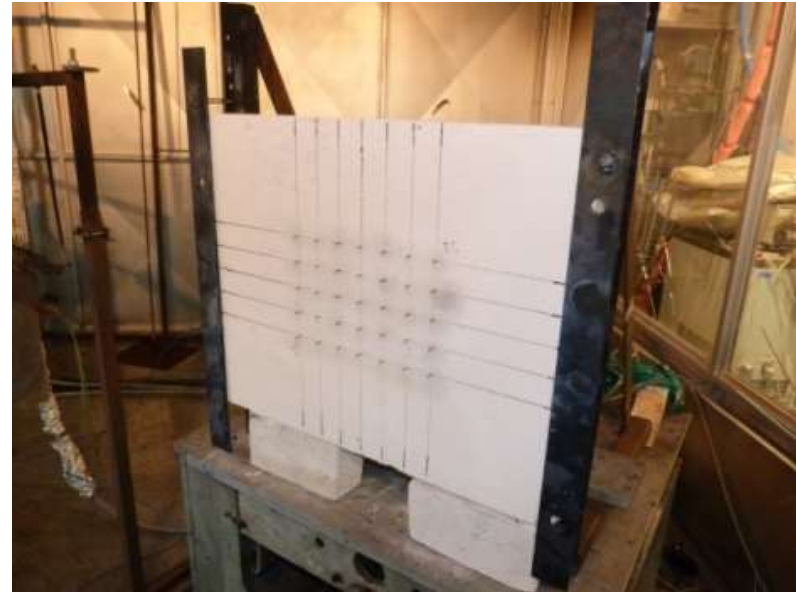


This type of TC used for the assessment of skin burn does not withstand excessive exposition time

35 Slug Thermocouples

Flame characterisation – Work progress

T° mapping (35 - K Type - thermocouples)



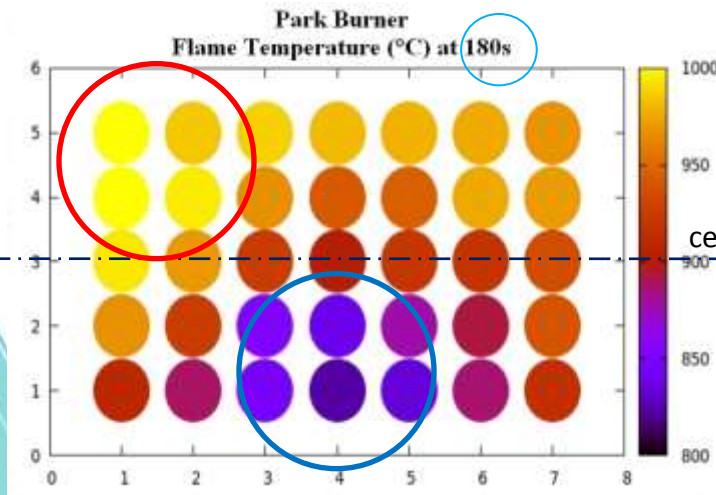
Flame characterisation – Work progress

T° mapping

→ Park Burner

Settings : AC 20.135

| BTU/h | W/cm ² | T (°F) | T (°C) | Fuelflow (gal/h) |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 4604 | 12,78 | 1958 | 1070 | 2,2 |

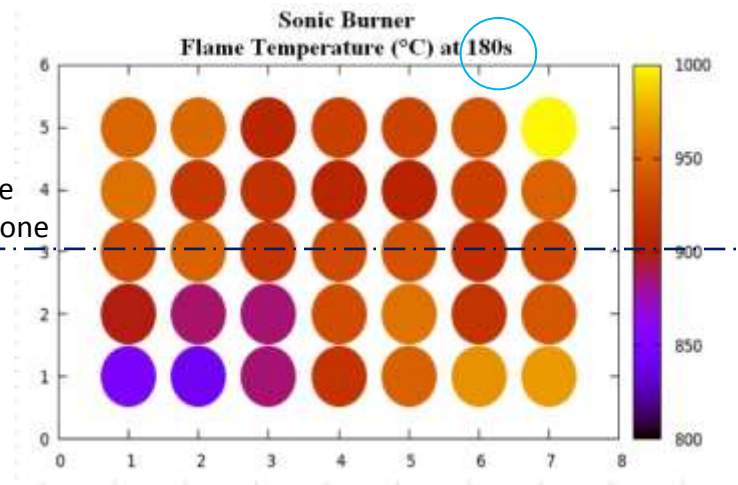


→ Sonic Burner

Settings : RR 2014

Flame checked according to AC 20.135

| BTU/h | W/cm ² | T (°F) | T (°C) | Fuelflow (gal/h) |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 4949 | 13,74 | 2013 | 1100 | 2,44 |



Sonic Burner : better T° homogeneity

Park Burner : Hot / Cold spots

Flame characterisation – Work progress

FAA Slug Calorimeter

→ Park Burner

Settings : AC 20.135

| BTU/h | W/cm ² | T (°F) | T (°C) | Fuelflow (gal/h) |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 4642 | 12,89 | 1971 | 1077 | 2,2 |

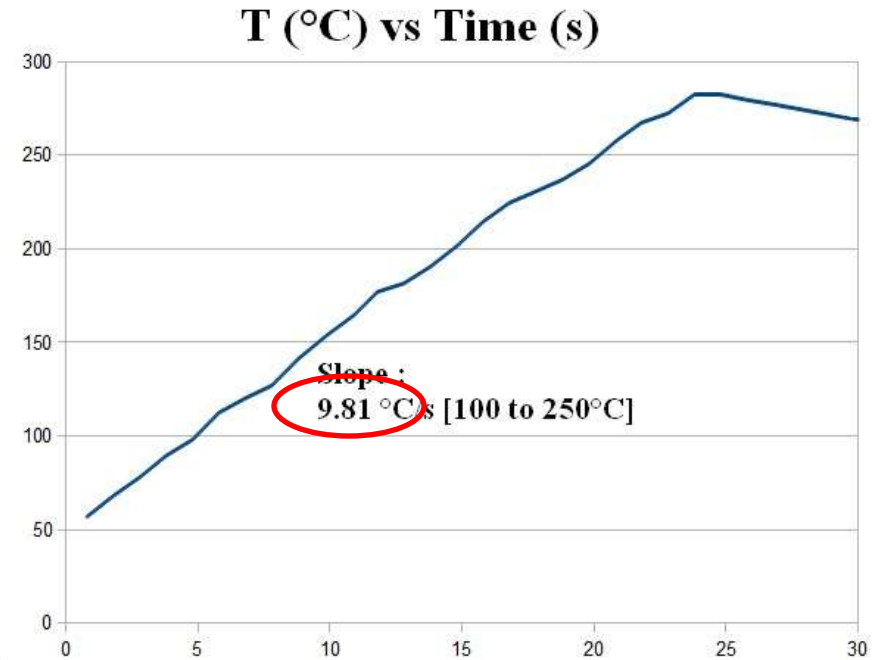
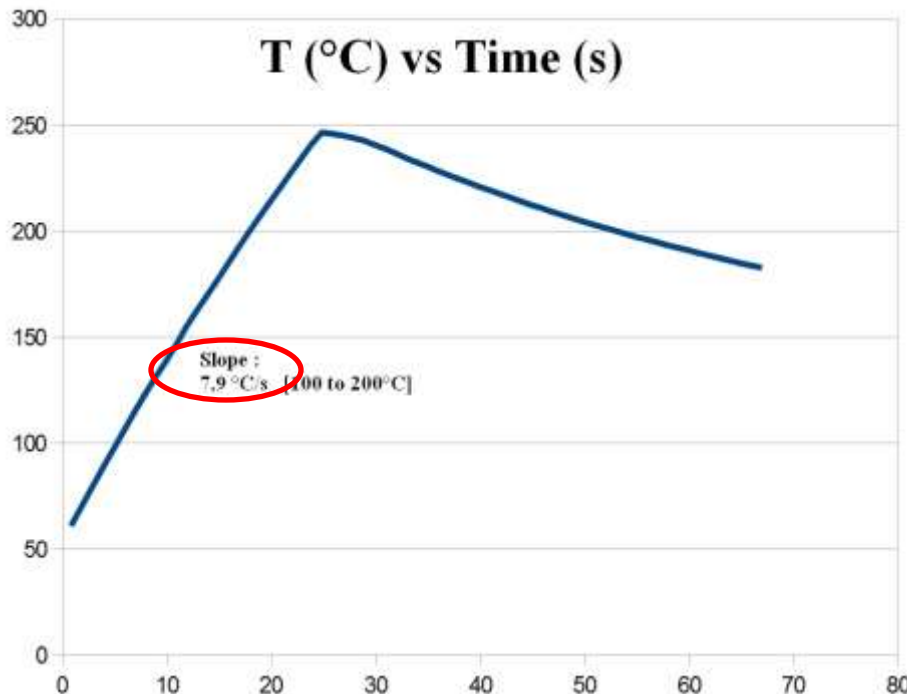


→ Sonic Burner

Settings : RR 2014

Flame checked according to AC 20,135

| BTU/h | W/cm ² | T (°F) | T (°C) | Fuelflow (gal/h) |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 4886 | 13,57 | 2008 | 1098 | 2,44 |



→ Sonic Burner shows higher Slope of increasing T° (+24%)

Flame characterisation – Work progress

Plate thermocouples : Flame characterisation

➔ Park Burner

Settings : AC 20.135

| BTU/h | W/cm ² | T (°F) | T (°C) | Fuelflow (gal/h) |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 4604 | 12,78 | 1958 | 1070 | 2,2 |



➔ Sonic Burner

Settings : RR 2014

Flame checked according to AC 20.135

| BTU/h | W/cm ² | T (°F) | T (°C) | Fuelflow (gal/h) |
|-------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 4886 | 13,57 | 2008 | 1098 | 2,44 |

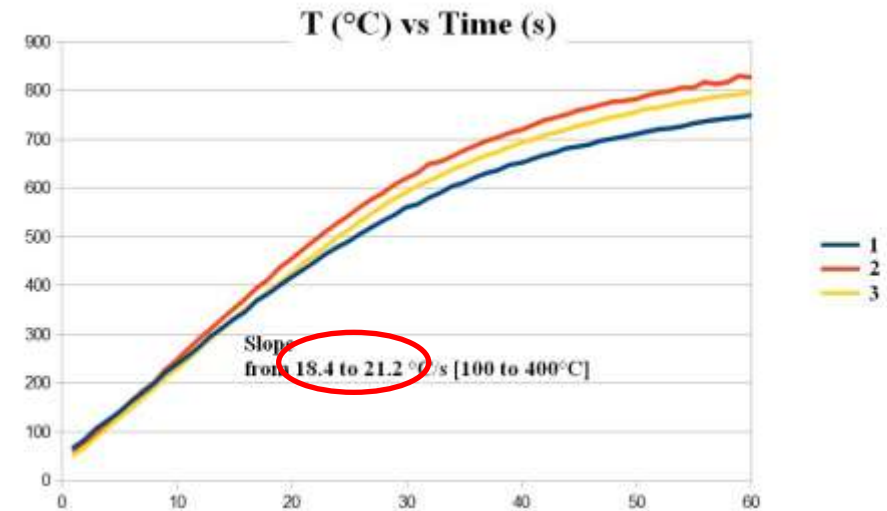
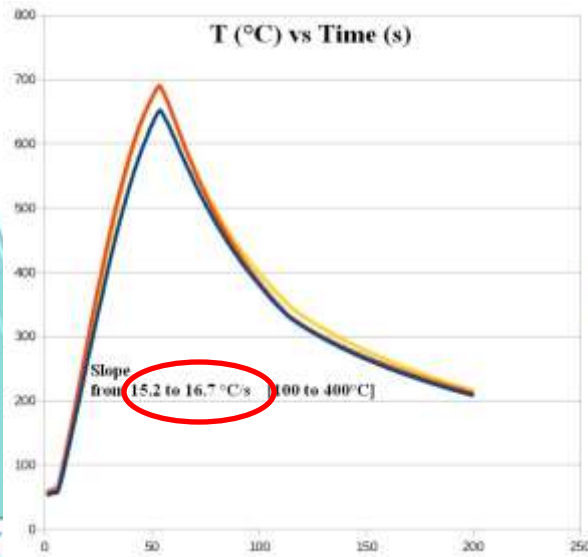


Plate thermocouples and FAA slug calorimeter show exactly the same results :
 ➔ Higher Slope of increasing T° from the Sonic Burner **(+24%)**

Flame characterisation – Work progress

Plate thermocouples : What is a “Plate Thermocouple” ?

→ A small slug calorimeter (10cm x 10cm)

- Inconel plate + thermocouple on backside
- Insulating board

FAA Copper Slug Calorimeter



Plate thermocouple



Flame characterisation – Work progress

Plate thermocouples :

What is a “Plate Thermocouple” ?

- Commonly used to control T° in Fire Resistance Furnaces according to naval and building regulations (Bulkhead and door Fire Resistance Tests),
- Widely studied by SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden to calculate incident radiant heat-flux

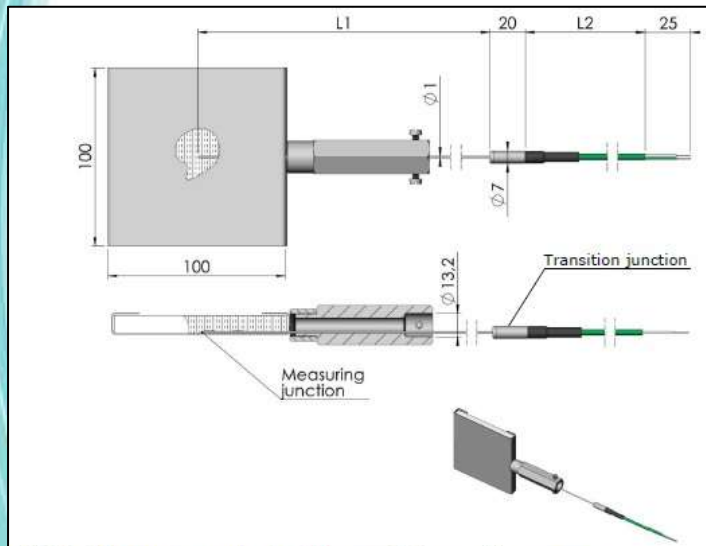


Plate thermocouple for fire resistance furnaces, EN 1363-1 or ISO 834

Model 5928060

Design
Temperature of a metal plate is measured by a thermocouple according to EN 1363-1/ISO 834.

A protective tube (not included) could be passed over the thermocouple and cable to protect it and keep it in place when mounted in a furnace.

Max. temperature
Probe: 1200 °C
Transition junction: 100°C
Extension cable: 200°C

Insulation
The plate is insulated by Carbowool, 200-300 kg/m³

Signal connection
FEP insulated cable, TEX/CUTEXTW 24F. Part number 04-21110.
Colour code according to IEC 60584-3.

Certificate
Measuring value: Certificate EN10204 3.1

Operating temperature and environment influence lifetime of sensor.

Probe
Metal-sheathed mineral-oxide insulated cable; Stainless steel type Inconel 600. Type: K Class: 1 (IEC 60584-2)
Measuring junction: Insulated. The probe tip is centered on the plate by two welded clamps.

Dimensions and part numbers

| Part No. | L1 mm | L2 mm |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| 5928060-001 | 3000 | 500 |
| 5928060-002 | 2000 | 500 |
| 5928060-003 | 1500 | 500 |
| 5928060-004 | 1000 | 500 |
| 5928060-005 | 2500 | 500 |
| 5928060-006 | 1500 | 1500 |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Design | |
| Application | Fire testing |
| Requirements | According to ISO 834 EN 1363 Part 1 |
| Material | Special treated heat resistant Plate |
| Dimensions | 100 x 100 x 10 mm |
| Center part | Specially treated for optimal cosine sensitivity |
| Connection | 1/4 BSP female |
| Sheath | |
| Construction | Mineral insulated |
| Material | Inconel 600 |
| Insulation | MgO |
| Diameter "D" | 1 mm |
| Length "L" | 2000 mm |
| Lead wire | |
| | PTFE insulated |
| | flexible thermocouple wire. |
| | braiding 260 °C |
| Wire length "K" | 1000 mm |
| Element | |
| Calibration | Type K thermocouple |
| Accuracy | According IEC 584-1 / DIN 43710 |
| Thermocouple | Pre-aged |
| Hot junction | Insulated |
| Testing | Tested at 500 V/0/20 °C |
| Insulation resistance | Minimum 100 M ohm |



Summary / Findings

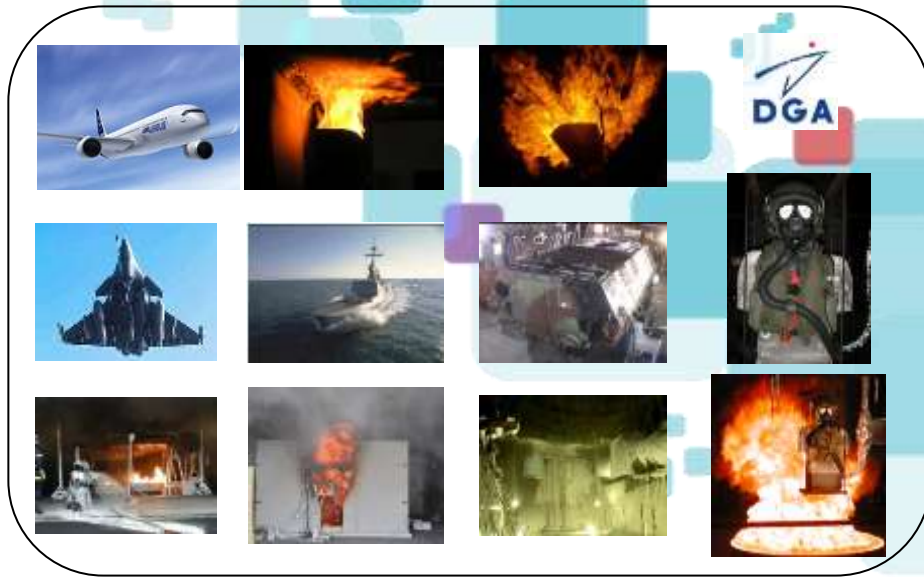
- **Flame characterisations were made under conditions representative to the conditions seen by a plate sample submitted to fire**
(characterisation means more representative than copper tube calorimeter and thermocouple rack)
- **Under these conditions :**
 - Sonic burner flame is more homogeneous in T° than Park burner
 - Thermal power of the Sonic burner (RR2014 settings) was significantly higher (+24%)
- **Flame characterisations and test results show the importance / effect of the power (measured with a slug calorimeter (and flat thermocouples)) on test results (significant difference on burnthrough time despite similar flame T°)**
- **Works has shown that copper tube calorimeter is not reliable to check or calibrate a flame to be applied on large plate sample or large equipment**
(better appropriated to calibrate a flame intended to be used on hoses / pipes)
- **The works show the interest of the “slug type” measurement methods to characterise, calibrate or just check the thermal power of a flame intended to be applied on “large” samples**
- **Plate thermocouples are commercially available and should be investigated as a new mean of flame characterisation**

Next Work

- **Based on our Park Burner : find a Sonic setting which provides the same flame characteristics when measured with the FAA slug calorimeter and plate thermocouples**
- **Perform comparative fire tests on aluminium and composite materials (600mm x 600mm)**
- **Run mini French Round Robin**

POWERPLANT Fire tests

Assessment of various characterization methods
to compare Park vs Sonic burner flames



Serge LE NEVE
DGA Aeronautical Systems
Serge.le-neve@intra.def.gouv.fr

