

# Heat Release Rate in Cargo Fires

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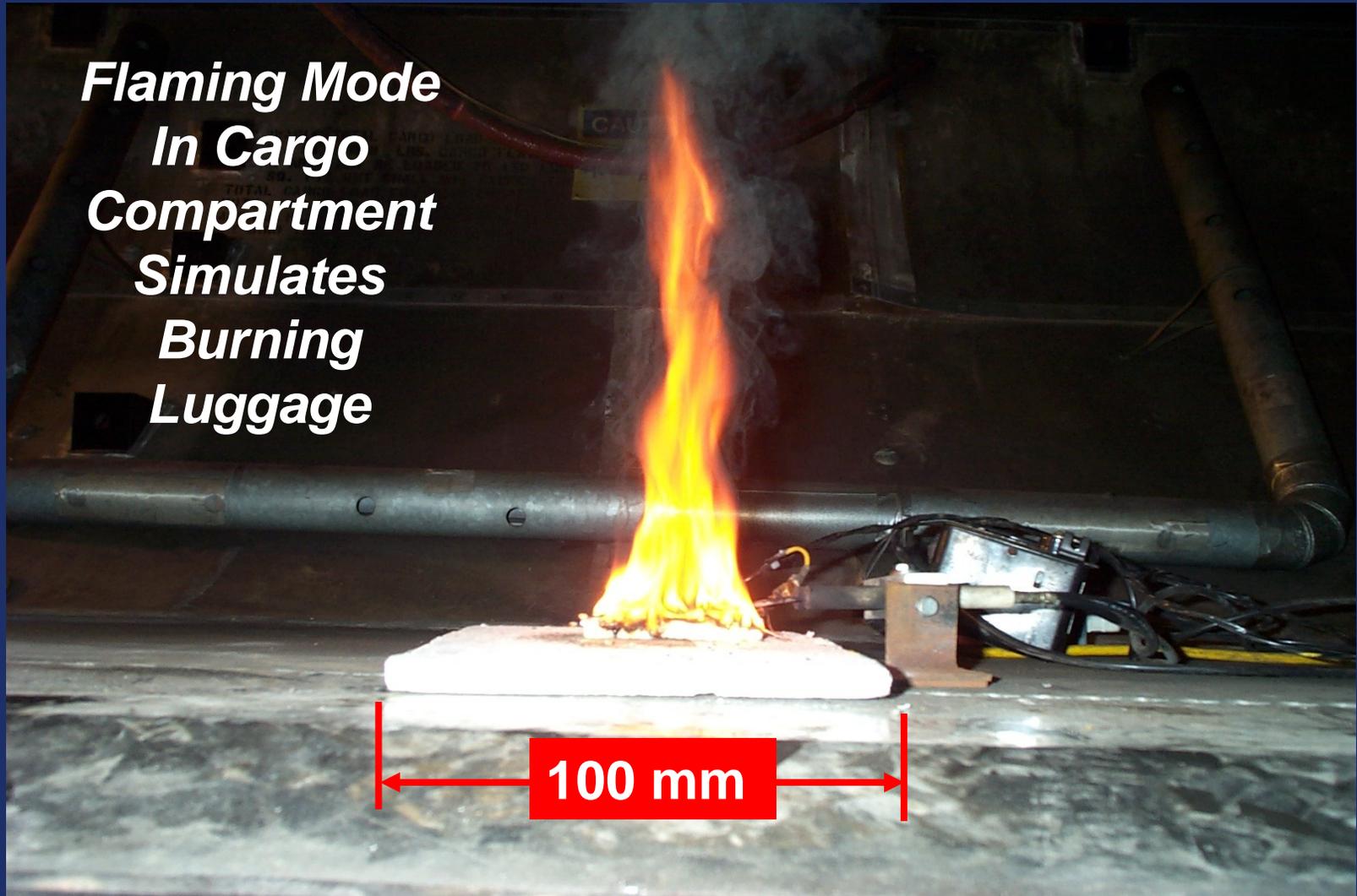
# OBJECTIVE

**Measure release rate of combustion products from object(s) burning in a ventilated cargo compartment.**

**Use data as source term in CFD modeling of smoke movement in cargo compartment.**

# MIXED PLASTIC SMOKE GENERATION SOURCE

*Flaming Mode  
In Cargo  
Compartment  
Simulates  
Burning  
Luggage*



# APPROACH

**Use perfect mixing model to relate exhaust gas concentration to combustion product release rate in (cargo) compartments.**

# EXPERIMENTAL

Generate known combustion product histories with a *premixed propane-air burner*.

Apply a *perfect mixing model* to exhaust gases drawn from cargo compartment.

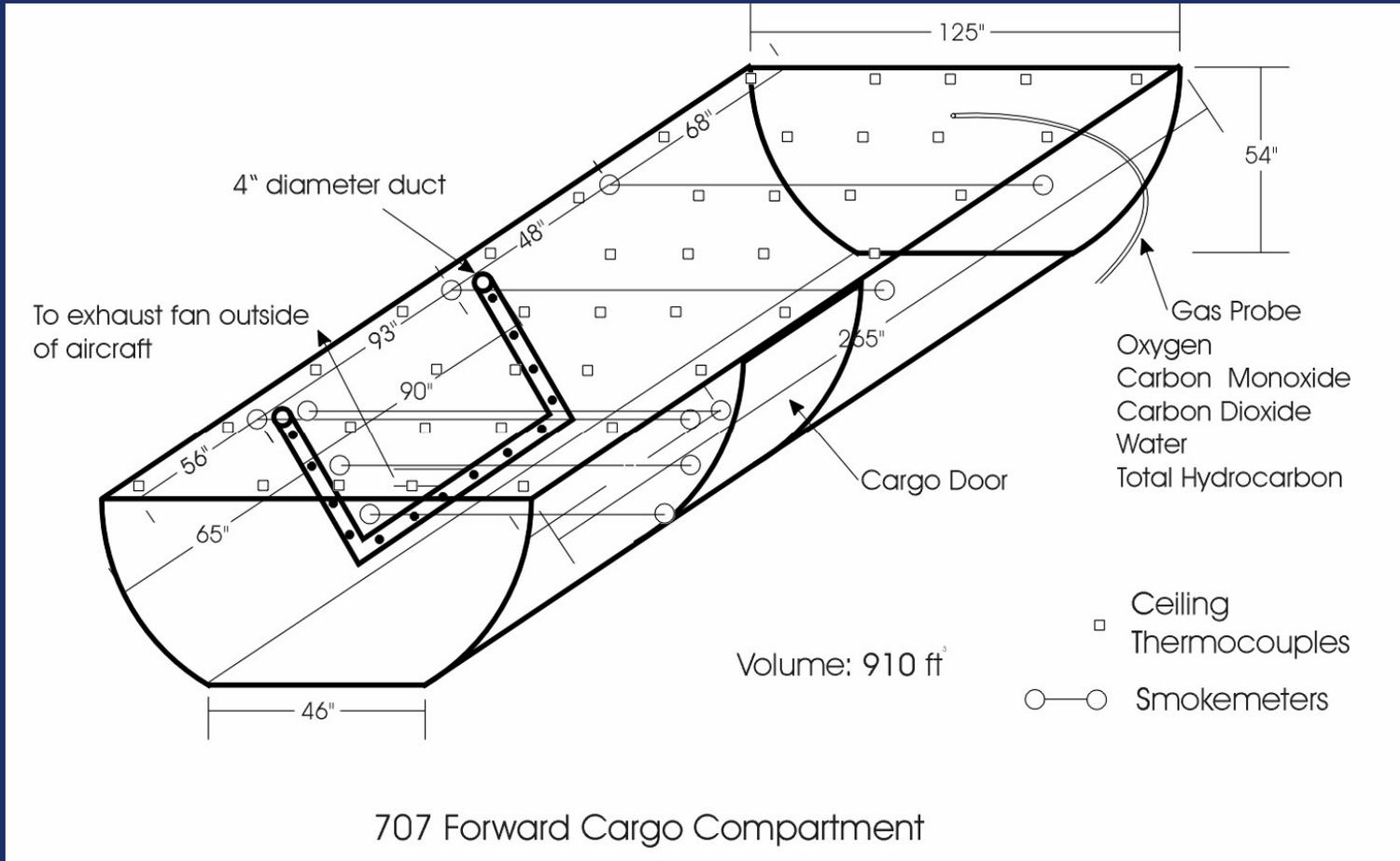
*Compare* mixing model to:

- *oxygen consumption* (heat release rate) history.
- *temperature history*.

# PROCEDURE

- Position premixed propane-air burner at center of B707 cargo compartment.
- Attach thermocouple to ceiling directly above burner.
- Measure exhaust gas flow rate (F) and  $[O_2]$ .
- Calculate HRR from F,  $\Delta[O_2]$  using spread-sheet mixing model.
- Test effects of forced circulation on results.

# TEST CONFIGURATION



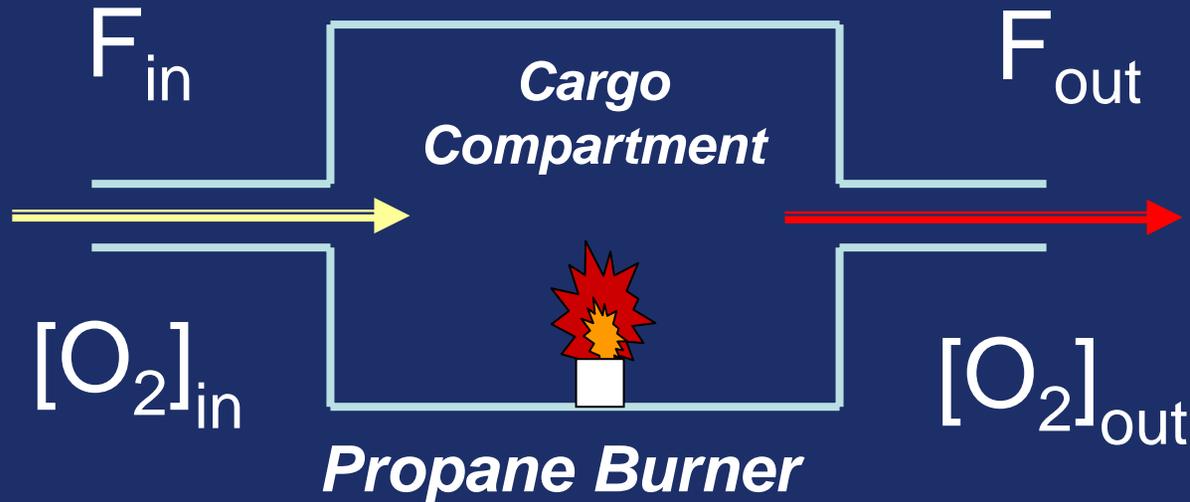
# B707 CARGO COMPARTMENT

Thermocouple

Exhaust  
Duct

Propane  
Burner  
Location

# PERFECT MIXING MODEL



**MASS BALANCE:**  $\rho F_{in} = \rho F_{out} = \rho F$

**SPECIES BALANCE:**  $[O_2]_{in} - [O_2]_{out} = \Delta[O_2] = \theta$

# MIXING MODEL SOLUTION FOR HRR

$$\text{HRR}(t) = \rho F E \left\{ \theta + \tau \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right\}$$

$$\tau = \frac{\text{Compartment Volume (m}^3\text{)}}{\text{Flow Rate (m}^3\text{/s)}}$$

# TEST PARAMETERS

Cargo compartment volume =  $26 \text{ m}^3$

Exhaust flow rate,  $F = 0.018 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

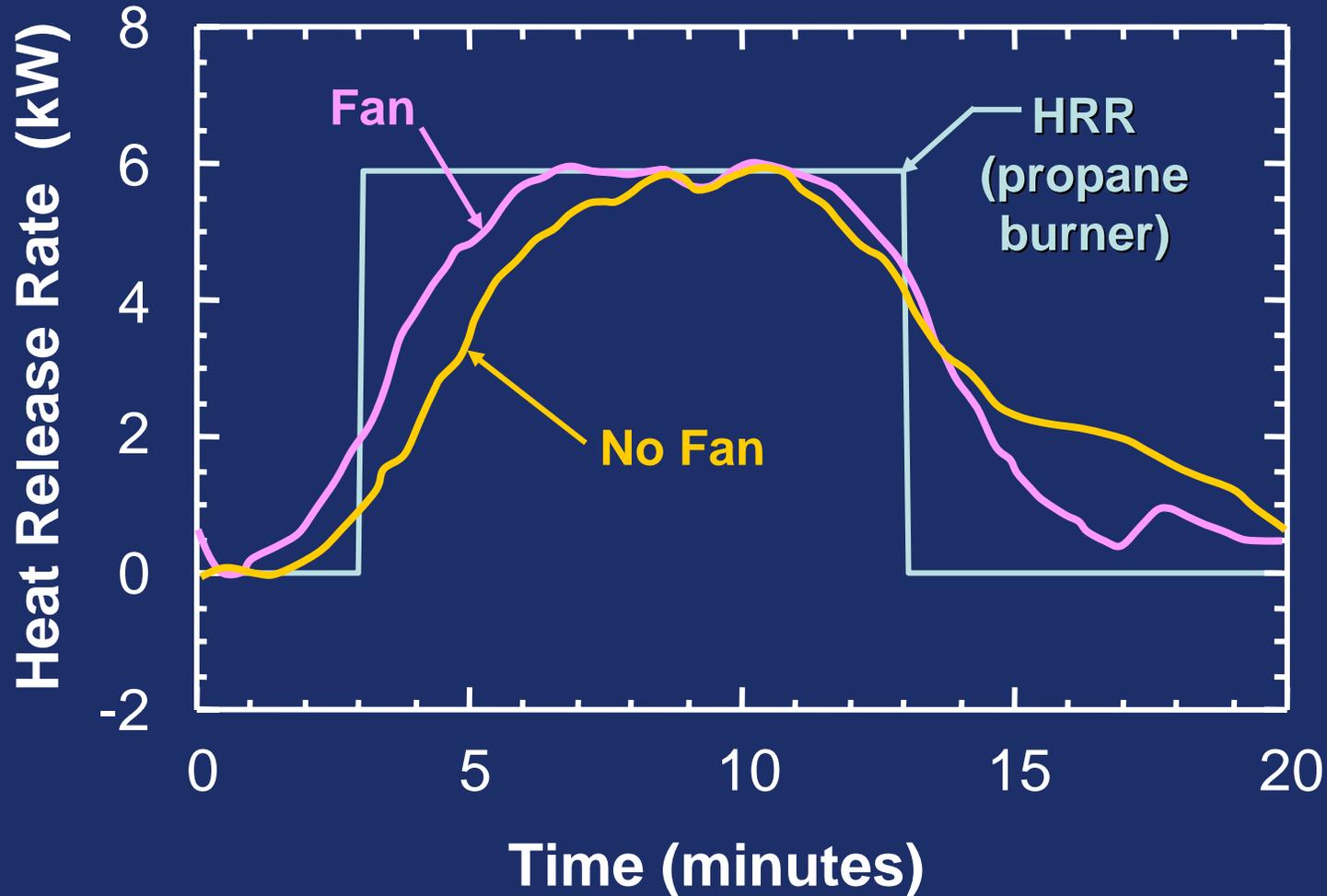
Heat of combustion of oxygen,  
 $E = 12.78 \text{ MJ/kg-O}_2$  (propane)

Ambient temperature,  $T = 27 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  ( $81 \text{ }^\circ\text{F}$ )

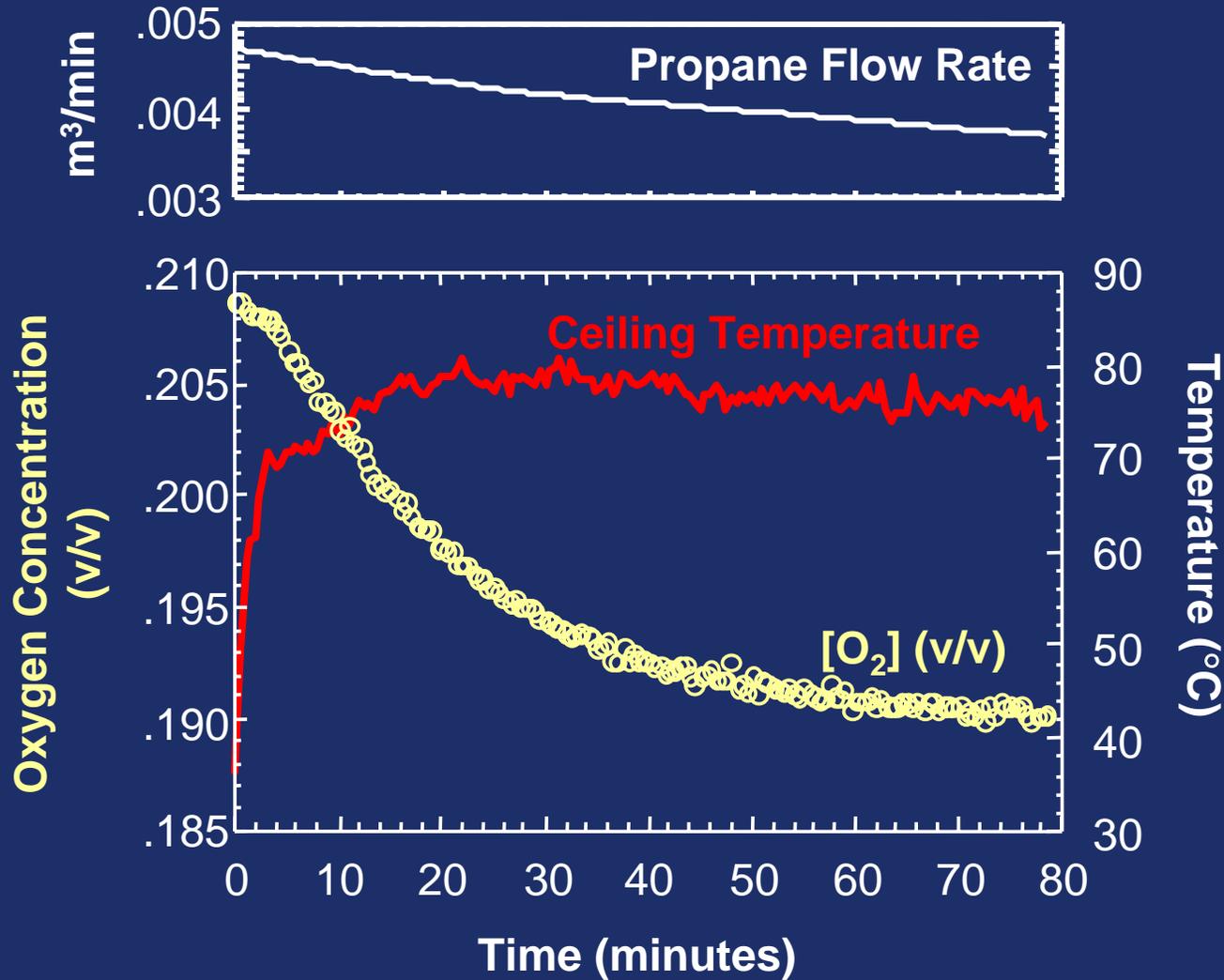
Air Density ( $27 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ),  $\rho = 1.2 \text{ kg/m}^3$

# FORCED CIRCULATION

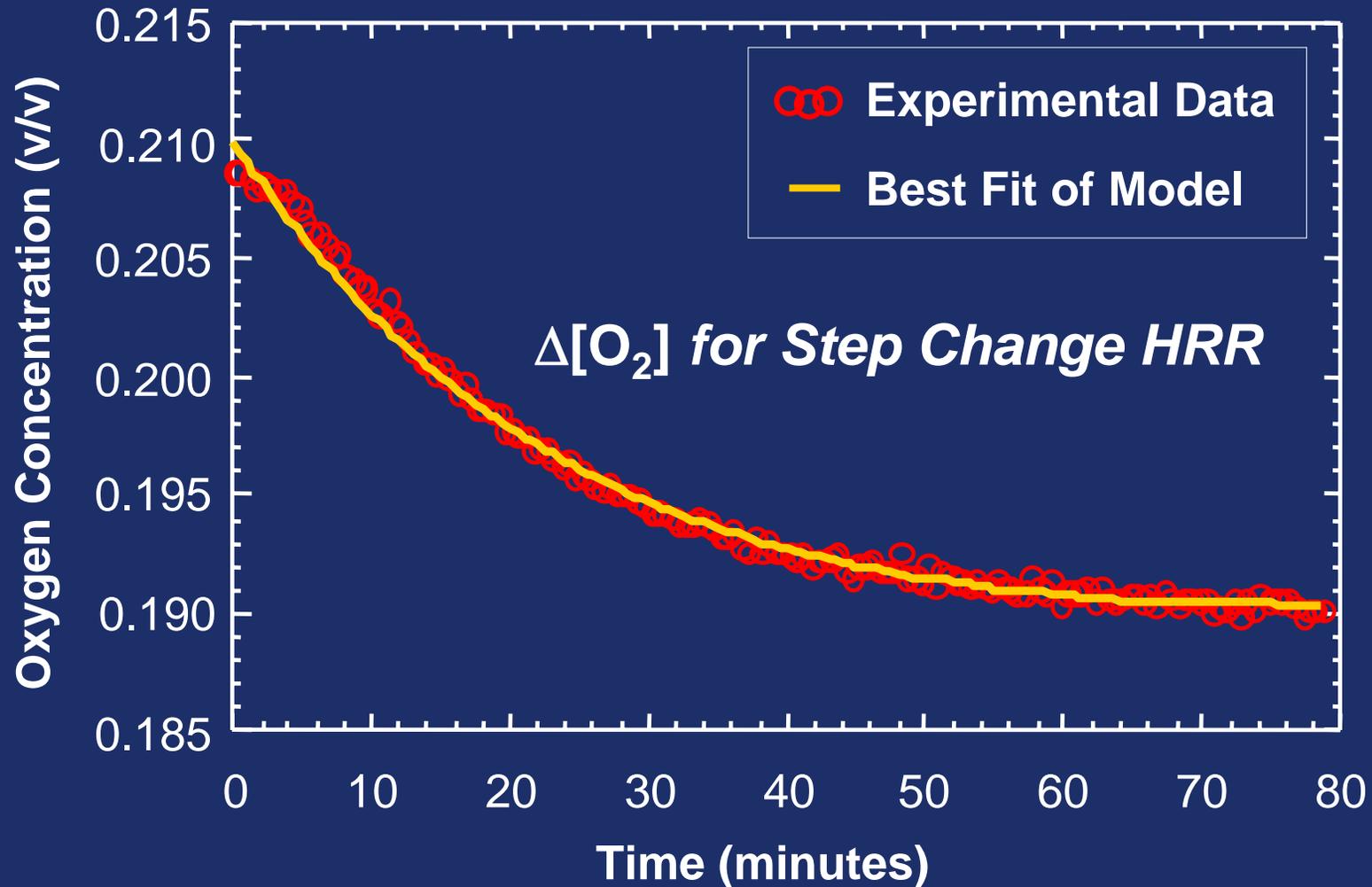
- Small improvement in fidelity
- But could spread flames



# HRR STEP CHANGE



# HRR MODEL CALIBRATION

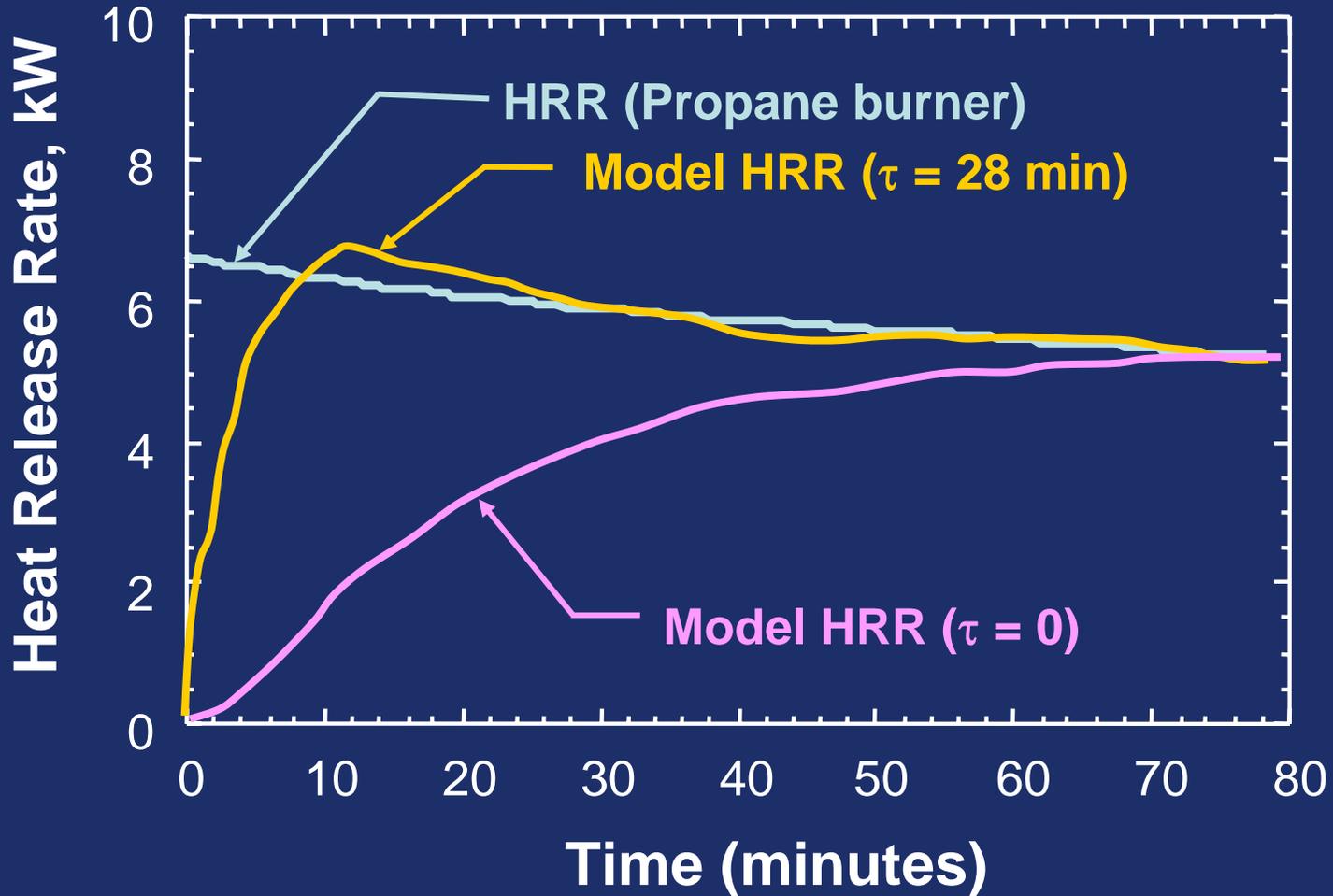


# CALIBRATION RESULTS

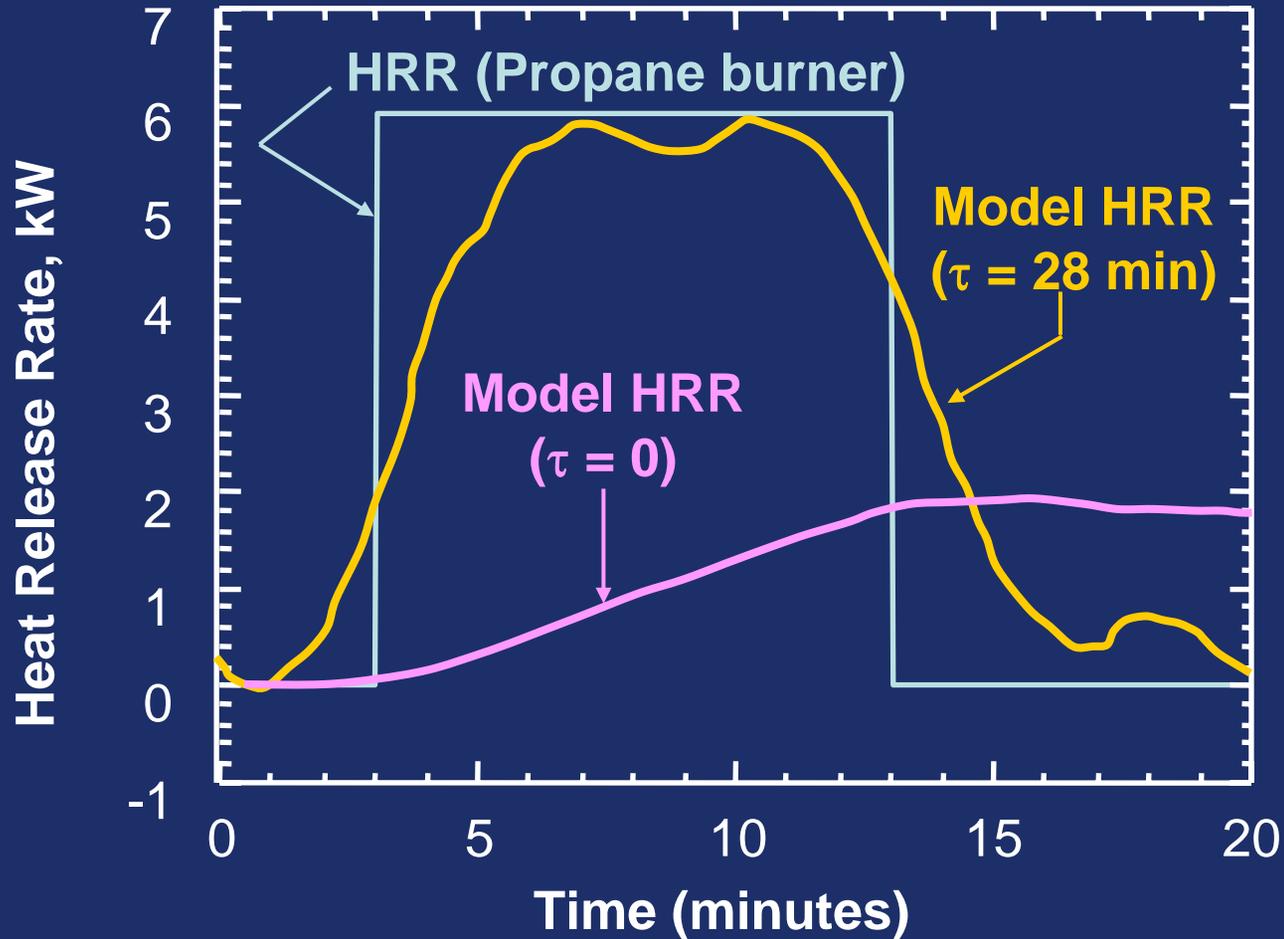
## (Propane Burner Step Change HRR)

Parameter	Calculated	Measured (Best Fit)
$\rho_{FE}$ (kW)	276	$270 \pm 10$
$\tau$ (min)	24	28

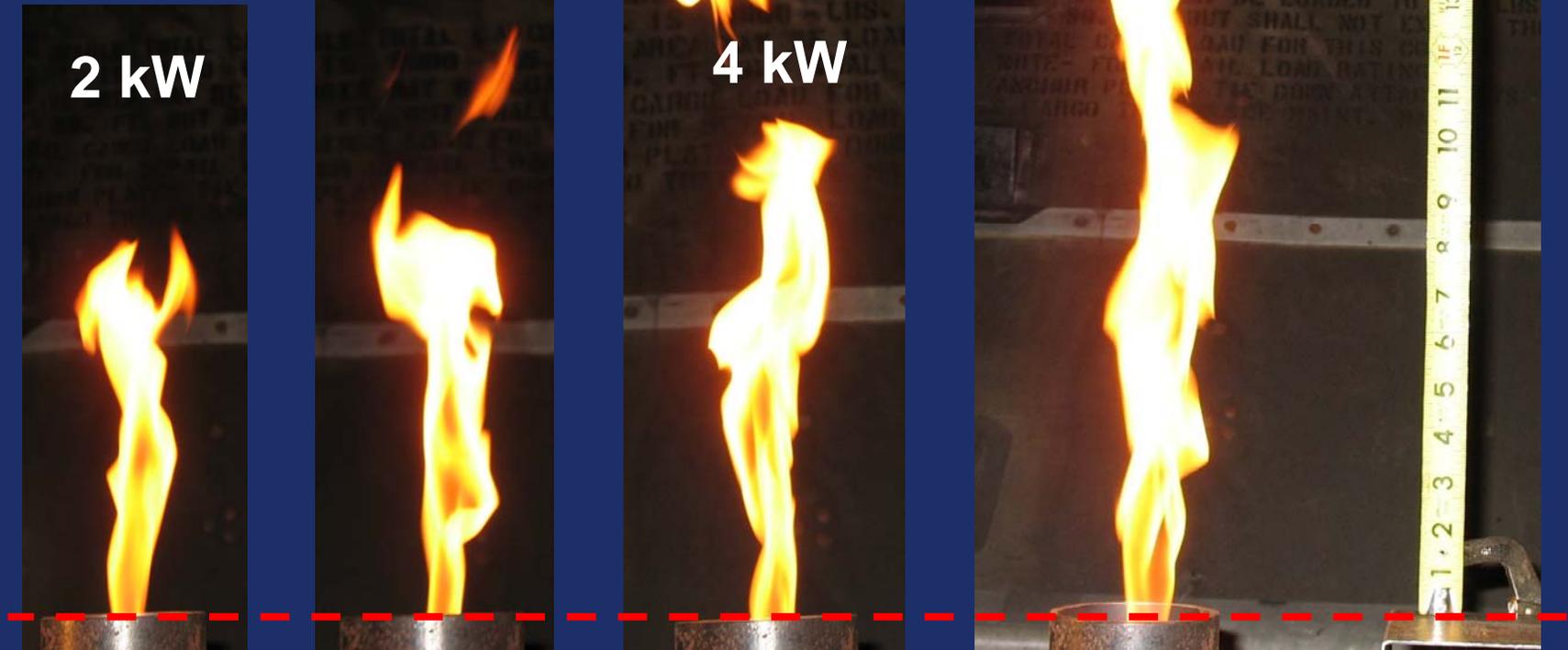
# HRR STEP CHANGE



# HRR SQUARE WAVE

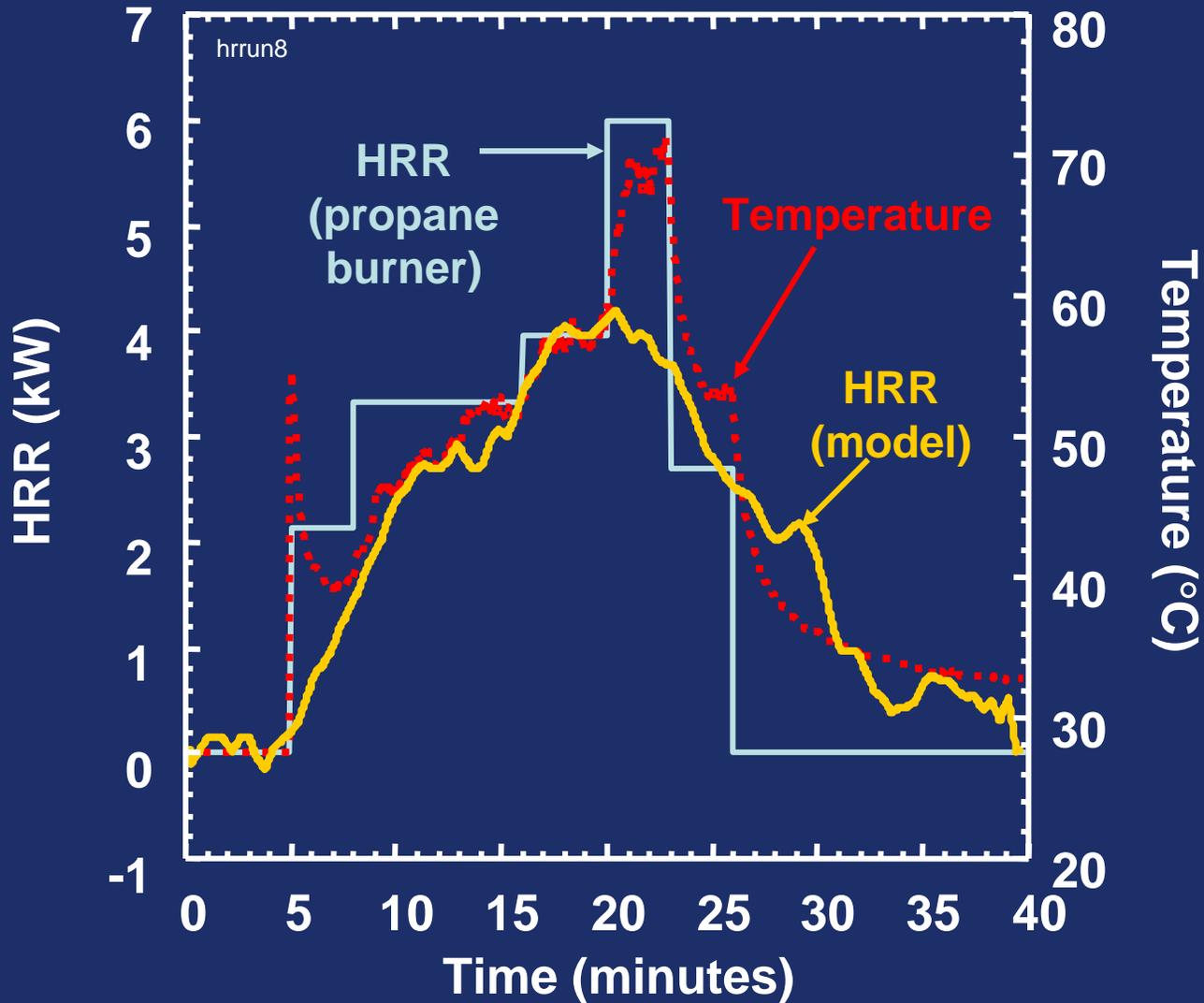


# MULTI-STEP HRR HISTORIES

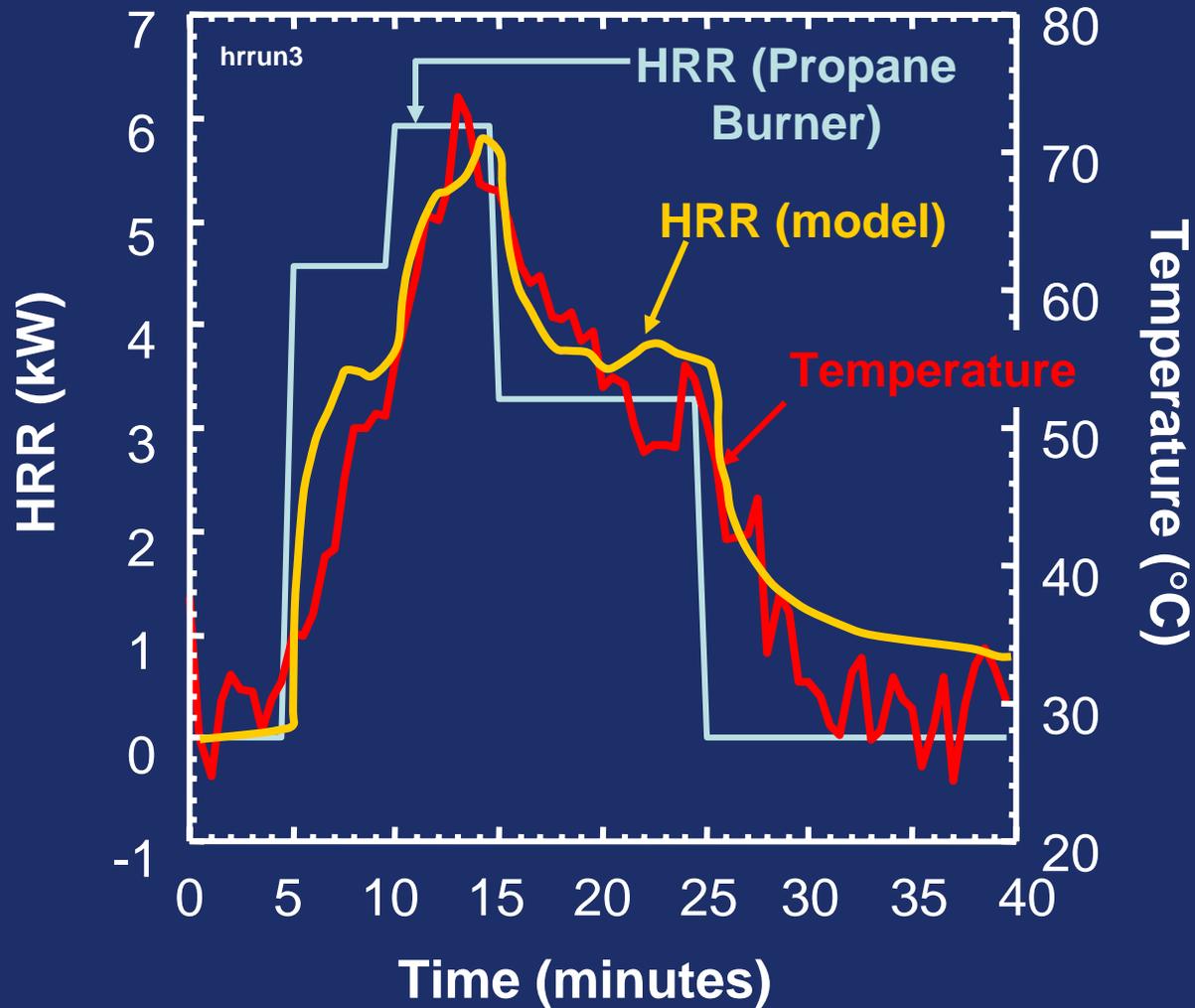


**Propane Burner Flame Heights**

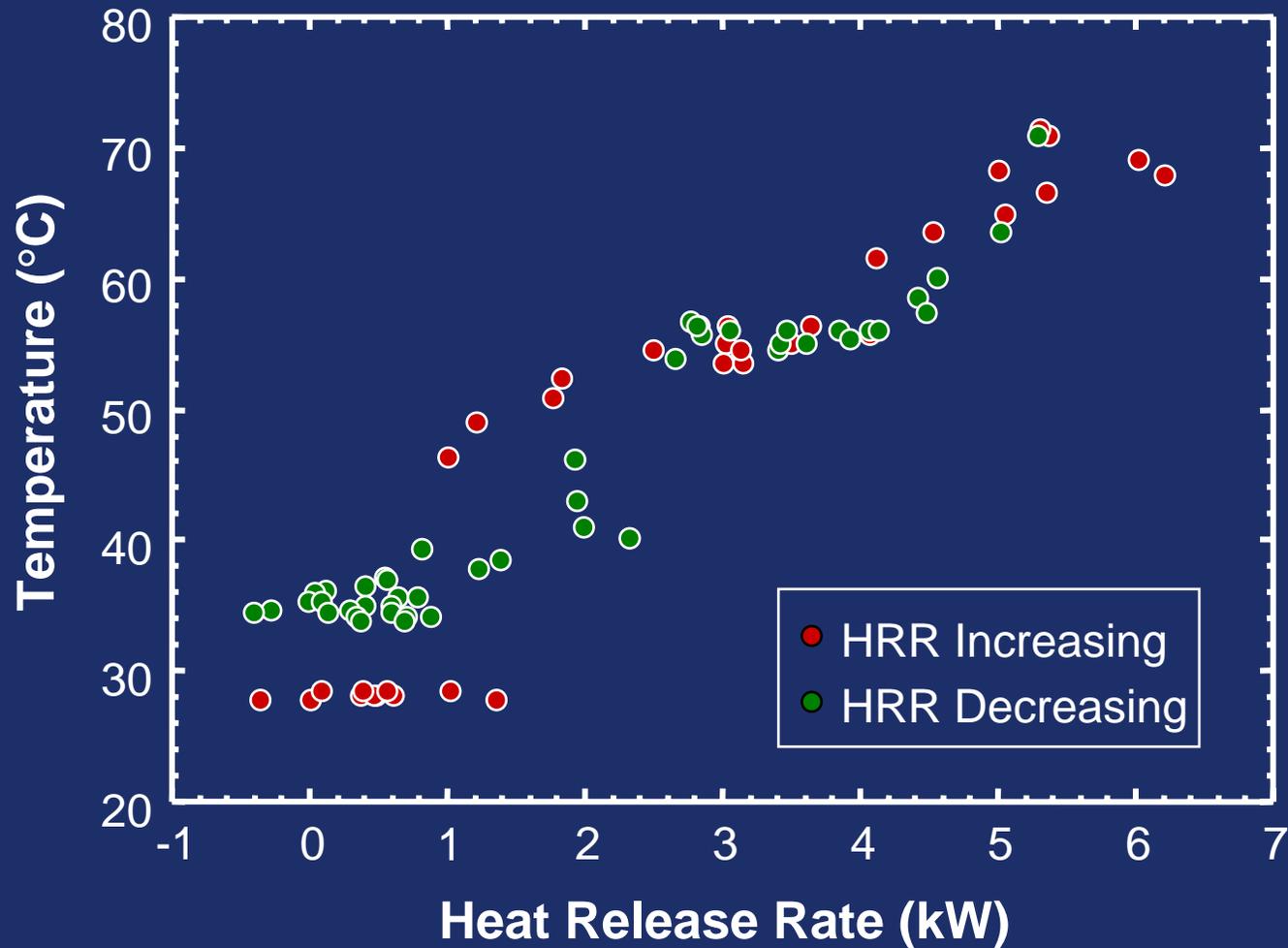
# MULTI-STEP HRR 1



# MULTI-STEP HRR 2



# Temperature versus HRR for Multi-Step Histories



# DISCUSSION

Mixing Model and Temperature Provide Comparable ( $R = 0.8$ ) Resolution of Combustion Histories for Objects Burning in Compartments.

Advantage of Combustion Model is:

- Measures Heat Release Rate
- Easily Calibrated
- Independent of Size and Position of Burning Object(s) with good mixing.

# CONCLUSIONS

Mixing Model Provides Reasonable  
Combustion Product Release Rates  
and Histories for Objects in  
Compartments When-

$$\text{Burning Time} \leq \tau \approx \frac{\text{Compartment Volume}}{\text{Exhaust Flow Rate}}$$