

# **PROGRESS TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT AND QUALIFICATION OF AN ALL OPTICAL, TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE COMPENSATED, FIBER OPTIC OXYGEN SENSOR FOR MONITORING OXYGEN ENVIRONMENT IN AIRCRAFT FUEL TANKS**

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**Triennial Fire and Cabin Safety Research Conference**

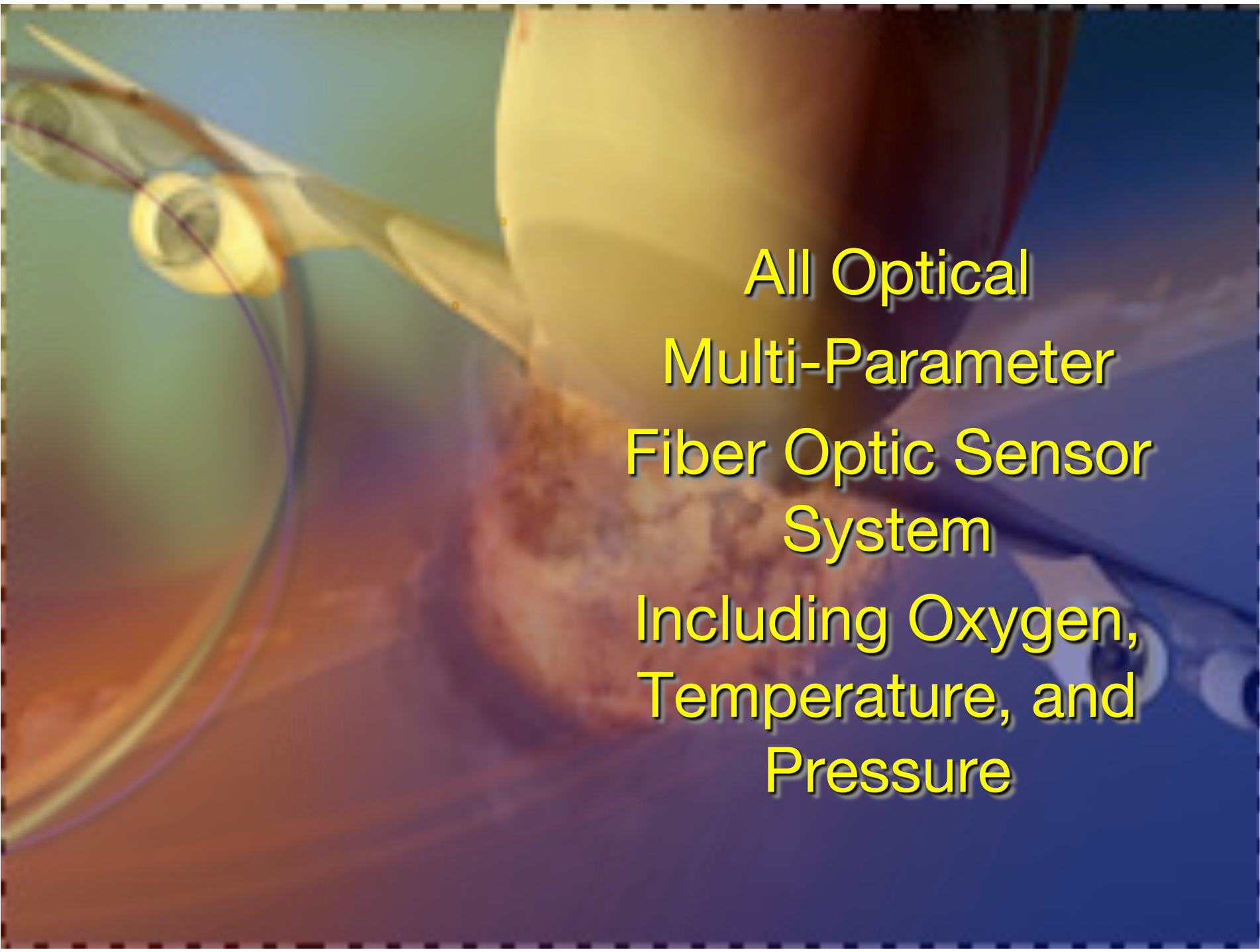
October 25-28th, 2010



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All Optical  
Multi-Parameter  
Fiber Optic Sensor  
System  
Including Oxygen,  
Temperature, and  
Pressure

# Project Goal

◆ *The goal of this project is to demonstrated an all optical fiber optic oxygen sensor network system for the in-situ monitoring and control of fuel tank environment.*



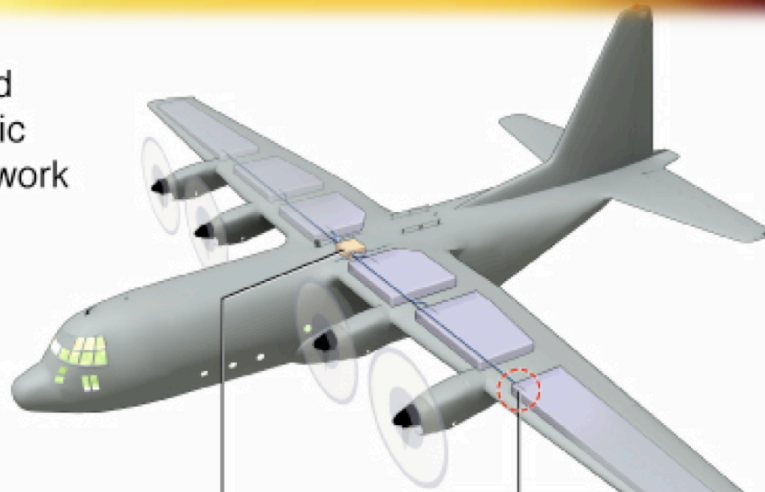
# All Optical Multiparameter Fiber Optic Sensor System

- ◆ The sensor system uses a multiparameter all optical temperature and pressure compensated fiber optic sensor network for the “in-situ” monitoring of oxygen environment in fuel tanks of aircraft.
- ◆ All optical, passive, and intrinsically safe.
- ◆ No electrical connections
- ◆ No sampling required
- ◆ Uses a distributed array of multipoint sensors along a single fiber network
- ◆ Distributed sensing enables access to each fuel tank
- ◆ Remote multi-channel optoelectronic unit monitors in real time O2 fuel tank environment

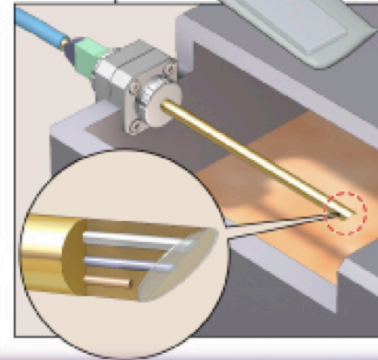
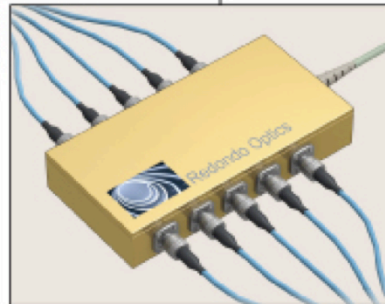


# All Optical Fiber Optic Oxygen Sensor System

Multipoint Distributed  
All Optical Fiber Optic  
Oxygen Sensor Network



Multi-Channel  
Fiber Optic  
OxSense™ Interrogation  
System



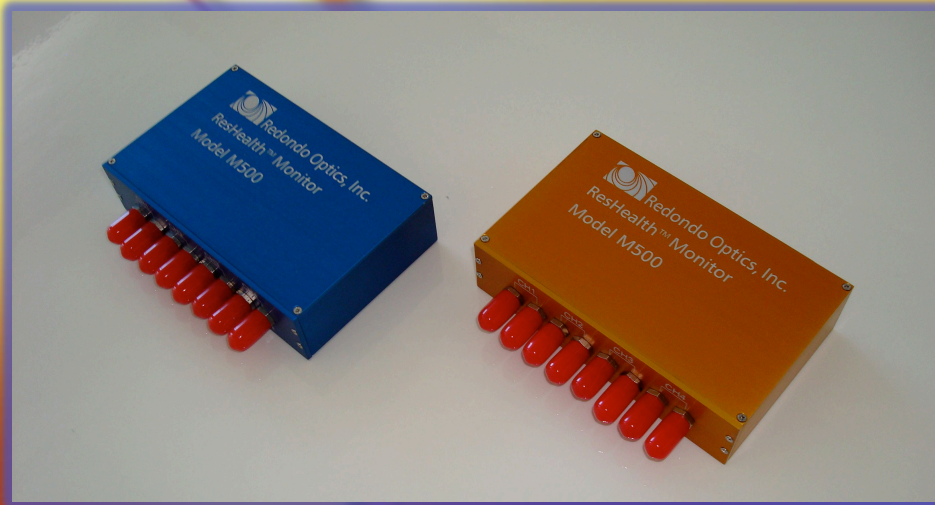
All Optical Temperature and  
Pressure Compensated  
Fiber Optic Fuel Tank  
Oxygen Sensor

**ROI's system monitors the oxygen environment inside the fuel tanks of aircraft using fluorescence lifetime based optical sensors for the measurement of temperature, pressure, and oxygen gas.**

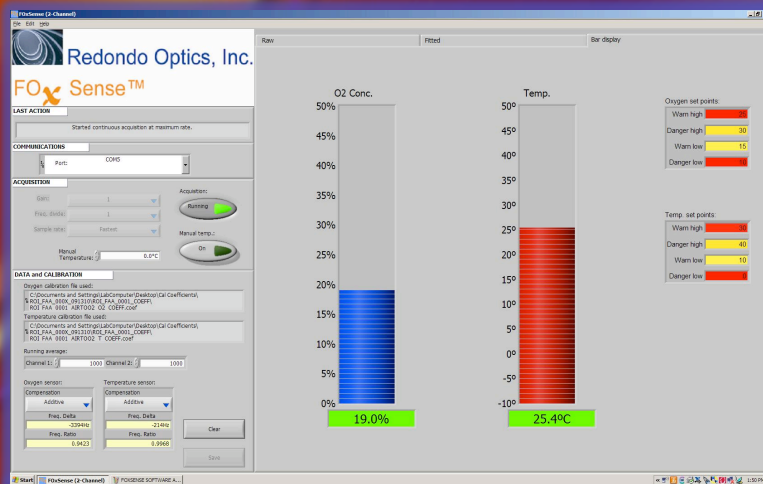
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-C-0335 071007

# Multi-Channel Fiber Optic Sensor Read-Out Controller

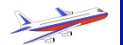


- Real time status interrogation of all installed sensors
- Multi-channel fiber-optic network system.
- Frequency domain “fluorescence-Lifetime,” detection.
- User friendly three-level alarm status display.



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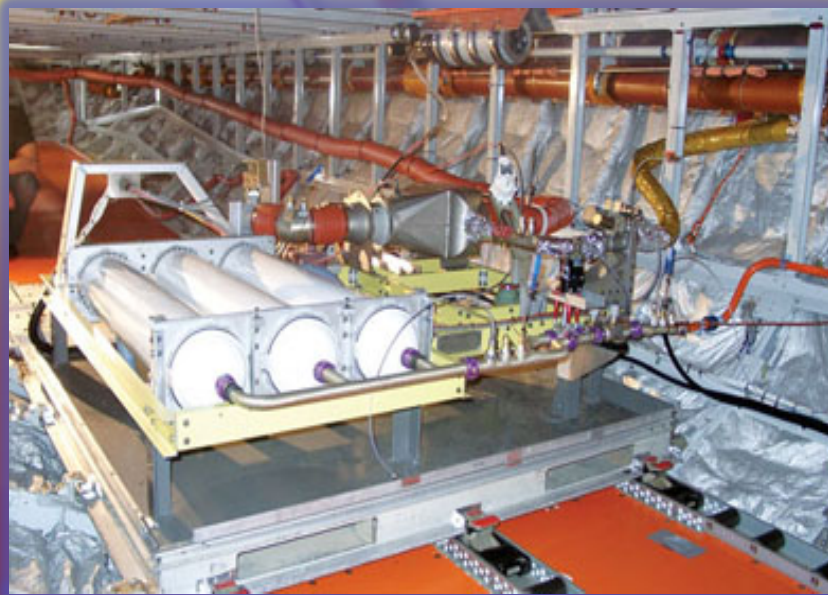


# Motivation

- ✦ On July 17, 1996, Paris-bound TWA Flight 800, a Boeing 747-131, broke up in flight shortly after departure from New York Kennedy (JFK) Airport, and all 230 people onboard were killed.
- ✦ ***Investigators determined that the breakup was probably caused by the explosion of flammable vapors in the center wing fuel tank.***



# On-Board Inert Gas Generation System (OBIGGS)



- ✦ The OBIGGS is a fuel tank inerting system that generates a dry nitrogen-enriched air "blanket" to cover the interior of the fuel tank and displace the flammable fuel-air mixture.
- ✦ And other possible usages such as nitrogen water mist suppression systems



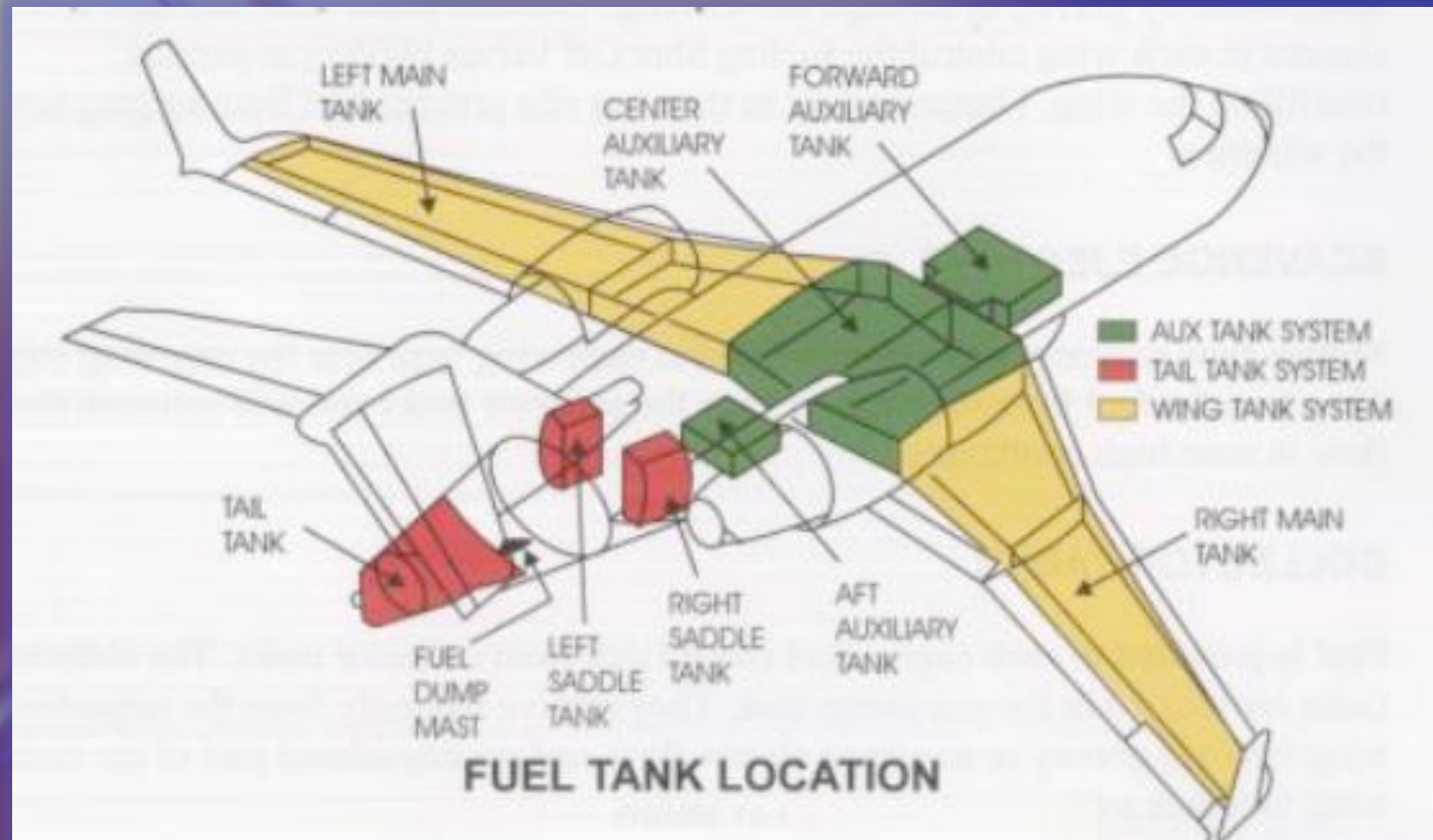


# Requirements

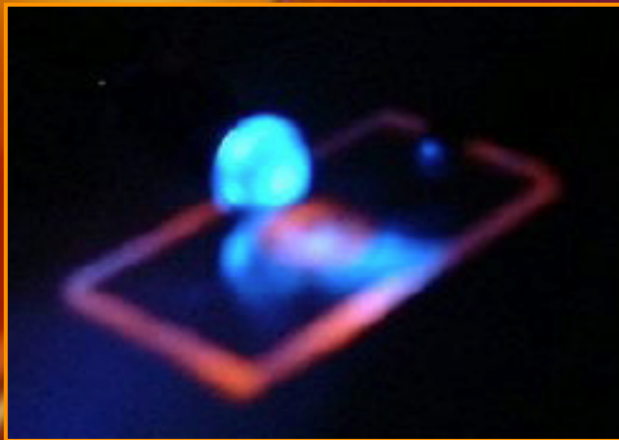
- ✦ To enhance the secure and optimum performance of the OBIGGS system a closed-loop oxygen sensing monitoring system is needed to confirm the inert state of the fuel tanks
- ✦ Current OBIGGS systems do not have a closed-loop feedback control, in part, due to the lack of suitable process sensors that can reliably measure  $O_2$  and at the same time, does not constitute an inherent source of ignition.
- ✦ Thus, current OBIGGS operate with a high factor-of-safety dictated by process protocol to ensure adequate fuel-tank inerting.
- ✦ This approach is inherently inefficient as it consumes more engine bleed air than is necessary compared to a closed-loop controlled approach.
- ✦ The reduction of bleed air usage is important as it reduces fuel consumption, which translates to both increased flight range and lower operational costs.



# Typical Aircraft Fuel Tanks Installations

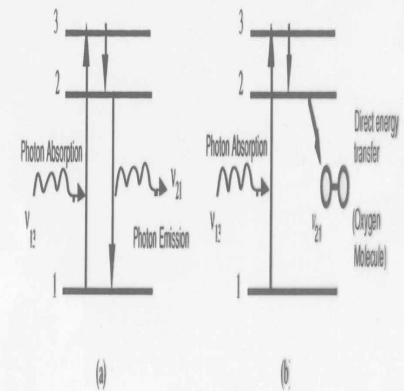


# Fluorescence Based Oxygen Sensing

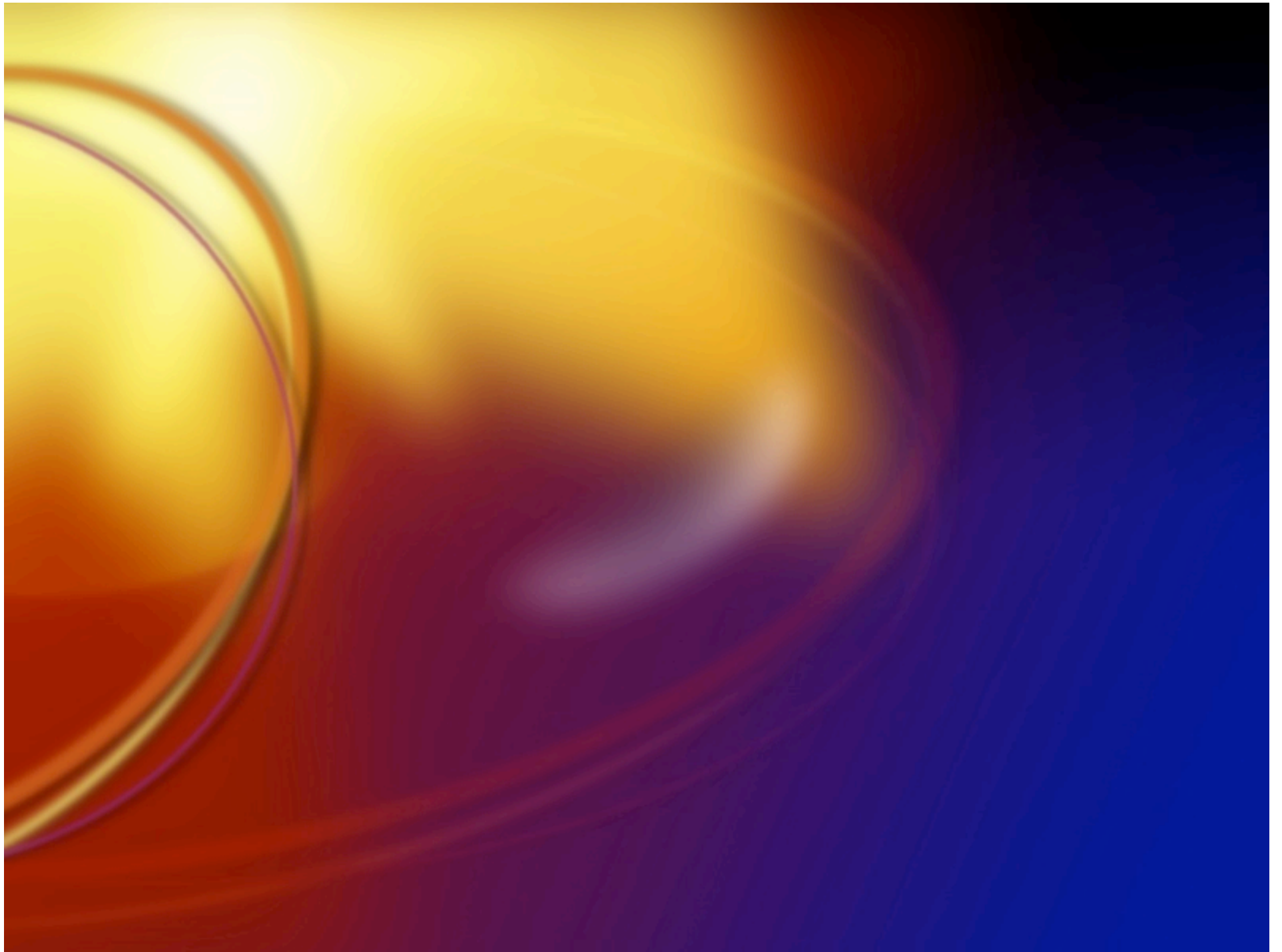


$$\frac{I_0}{I} = 1 + K_{sv} P_{O_2}$$

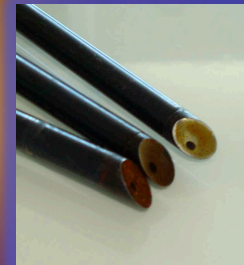
$$\frac{\tau_0}{\tau} = 1 + K_{sv} P_{O_2}$$



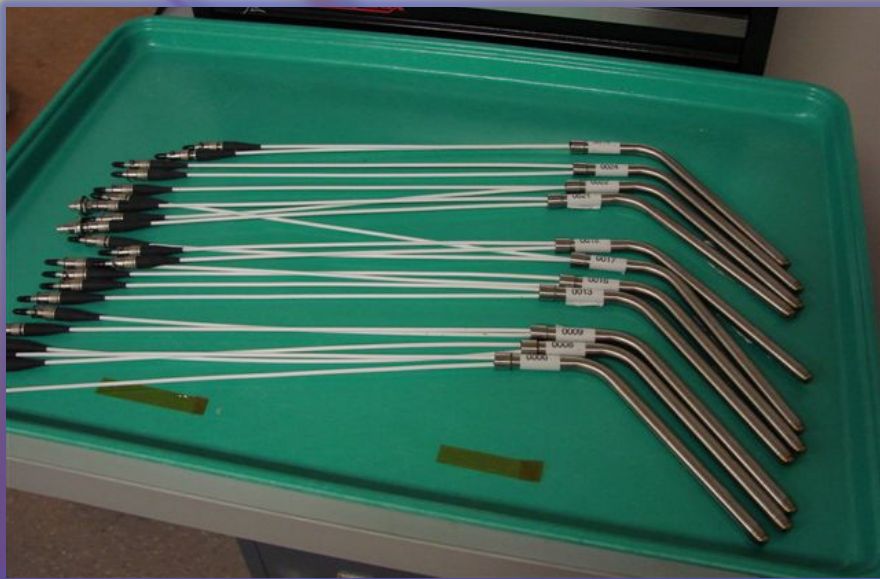
**Based on Stern-Volmer Fluorescence Oxygen Quenching Mechanism**



# Quick-Connect Fiber Optic Sensor Probes



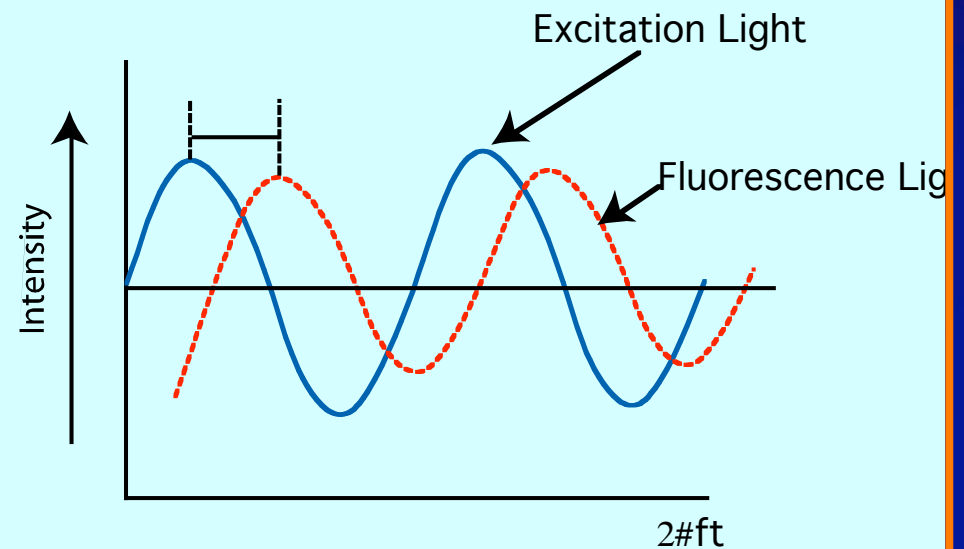
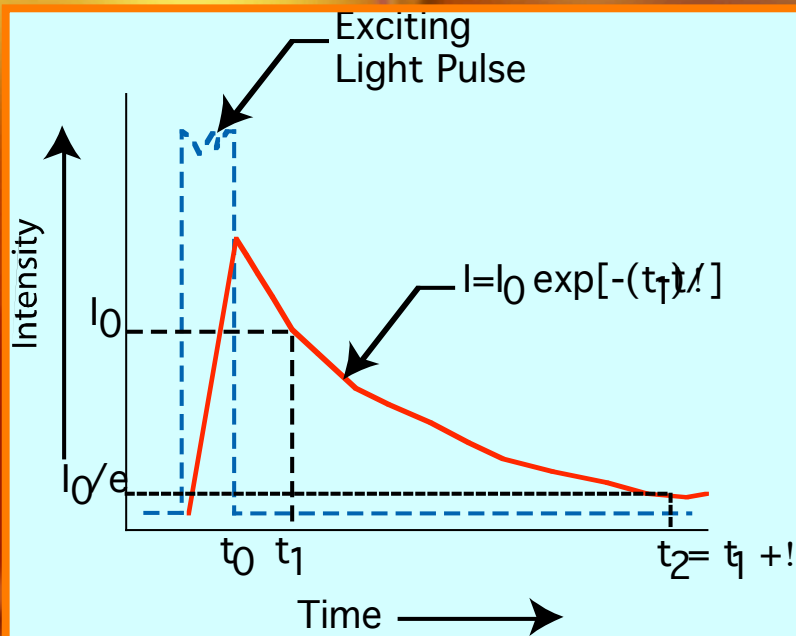
# Aircraft Qualified Fiber Optic Sensor Probes



# Fluorescence Lifetime Detection Techniques

$$\tan\varphi = 2\pi f\tau$$

$$M = \frac{1}{f} \sqrt{\frac{1}{m^2} - 1}$$



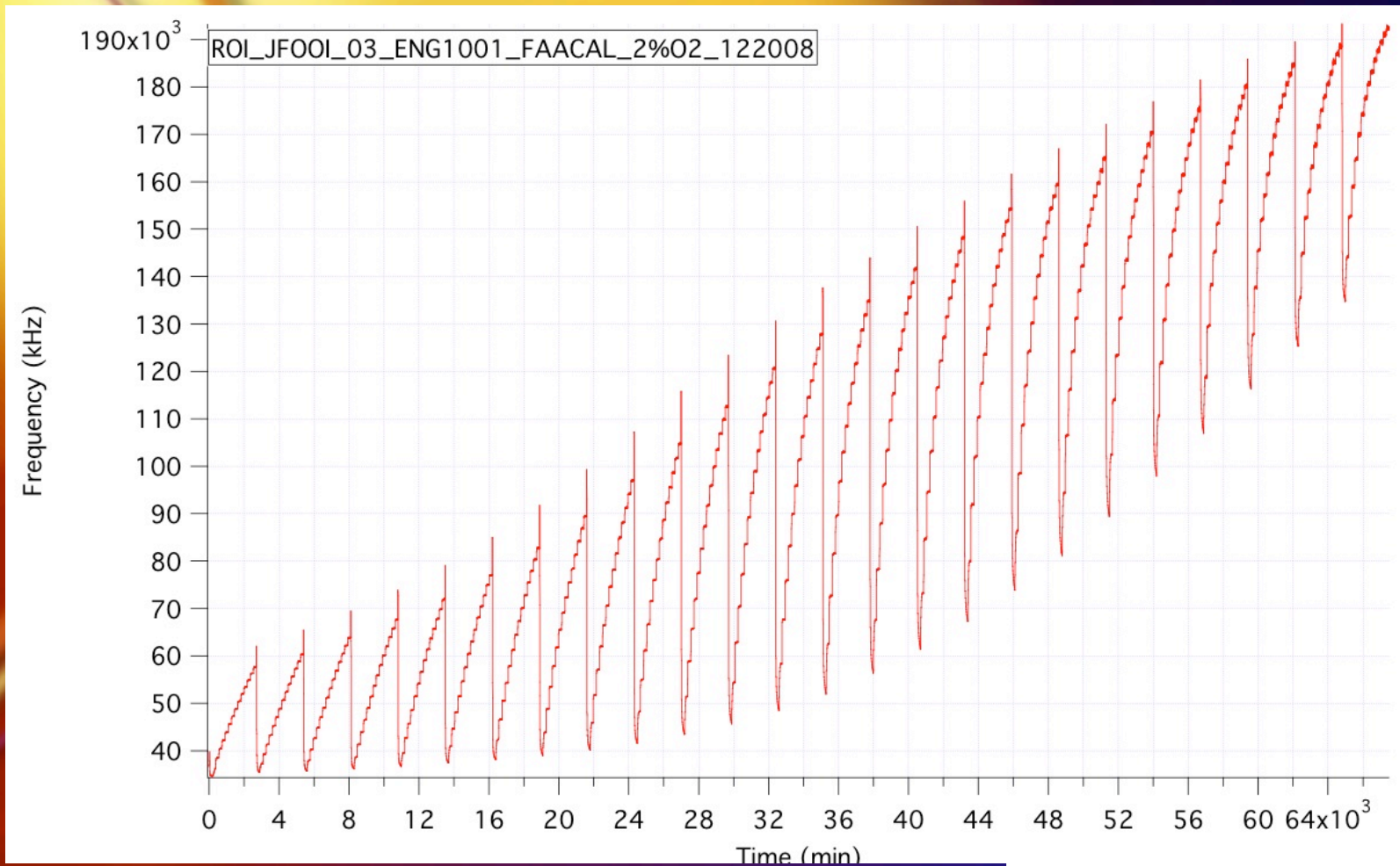
**Pulse Excitation**

**Phase Modulation**



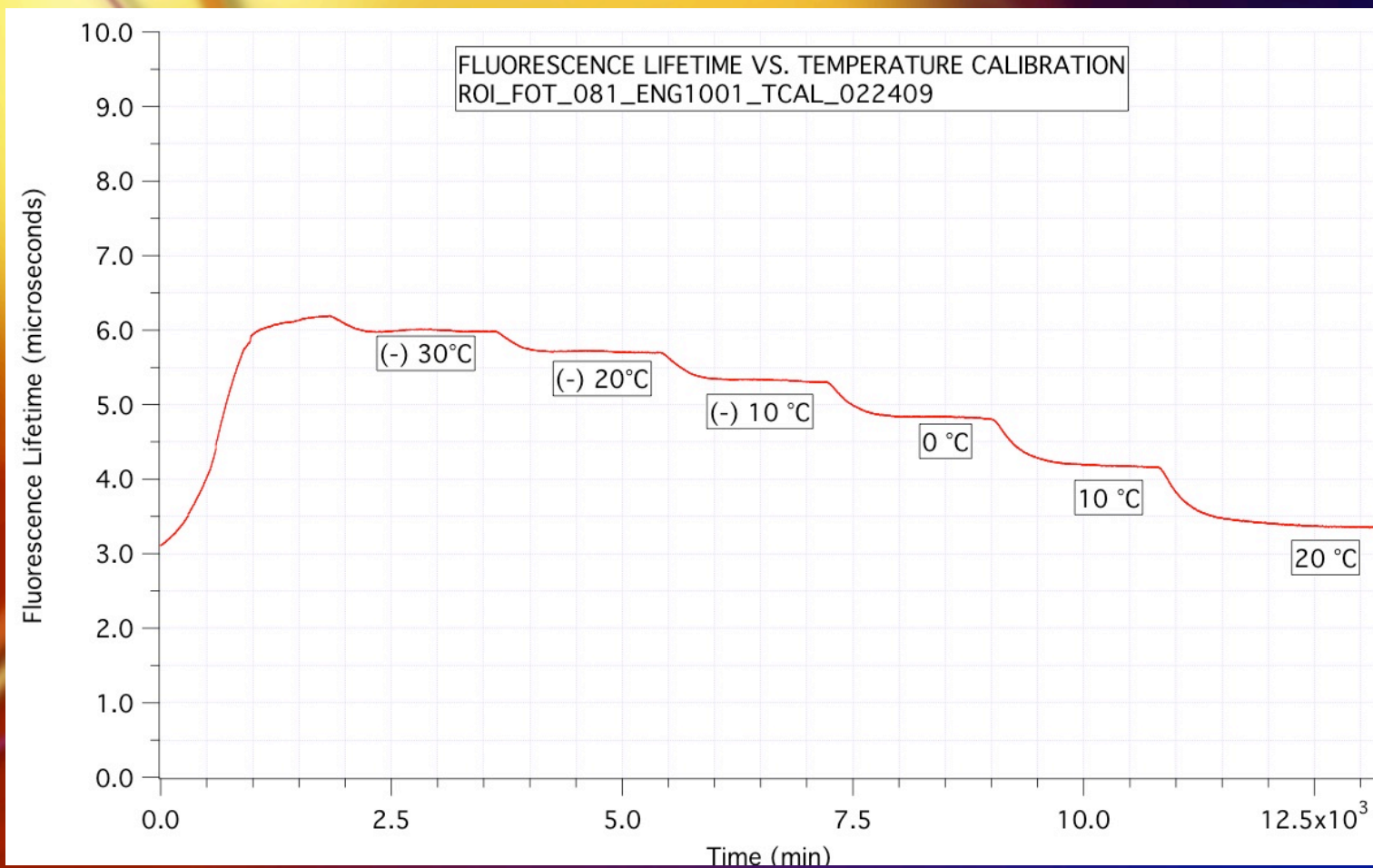
# O2 Sensor Calibration

0% to 30% O2 at 2% O2 Steps & -50°C to 60°C @ 5°C Steps

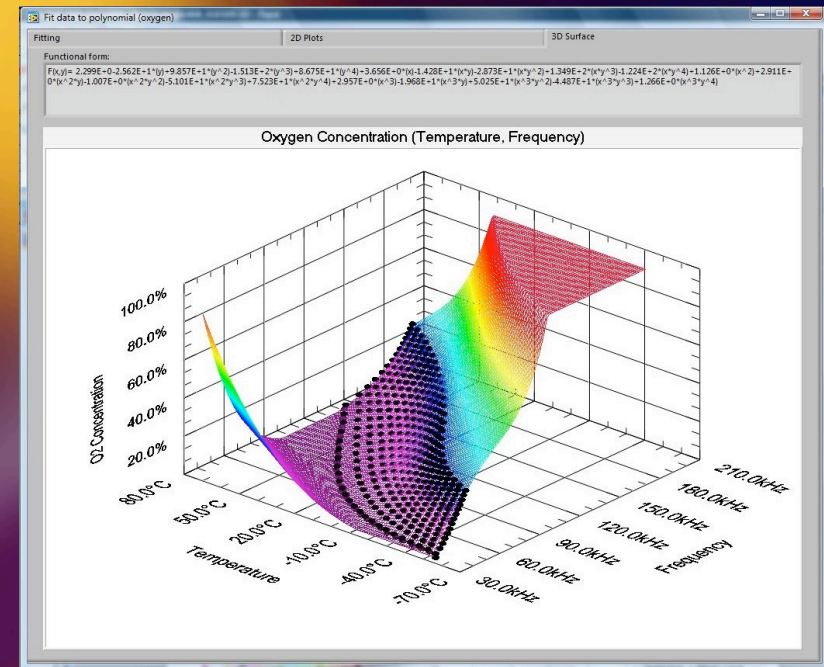
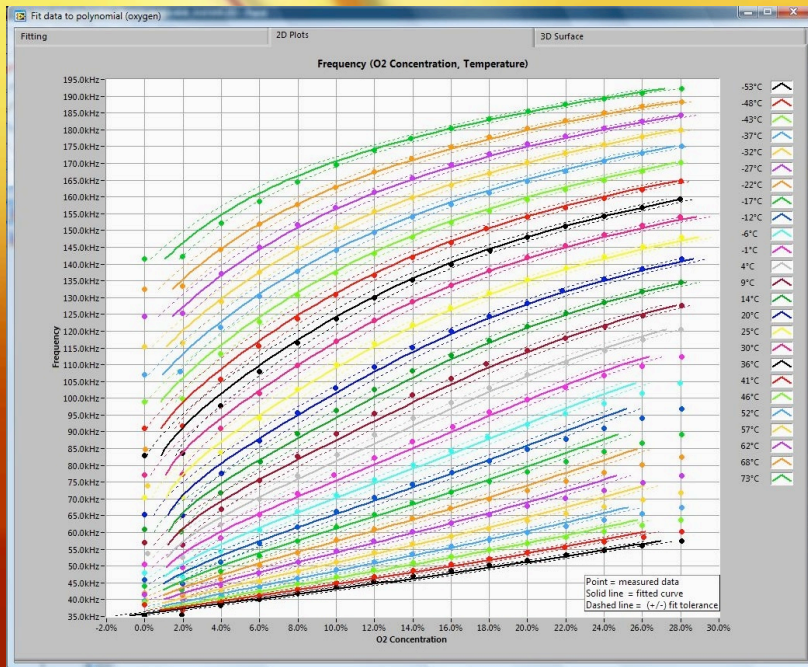




# Temperature Sensor Calibration



# O2/T Look-Up Calibration Protocol

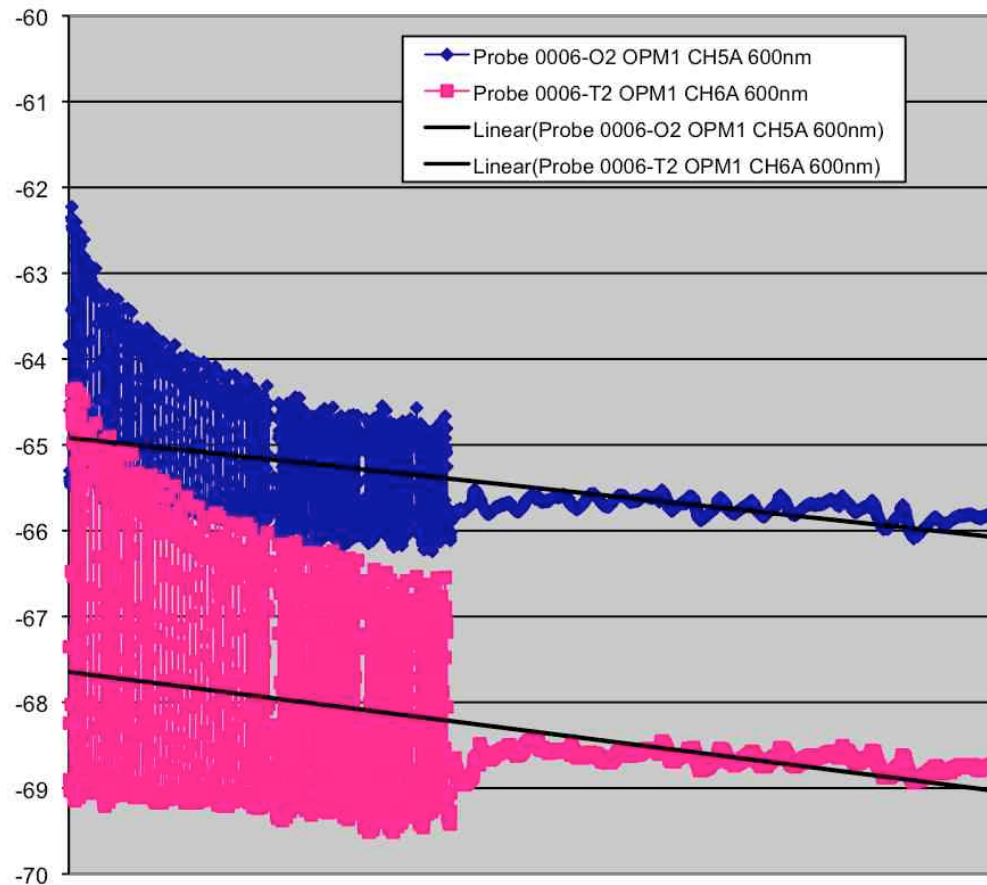


Base on calibration protocol the accuracy of the algorithm is  $\pm 0.7\%$  O2 from the reading over the entire oxygen and temperature range



# Long Term Environmental Performance Qualification

Probe 0006- Plotted in dBm  
60 C to -40 C (80) Cycles  
Constant 23C for Remaining Cycles



## Over Full Test to Date 750 Hours

Oxygen Change 6.45% dBm  
Temperature Change 8.03% dBm  
Oxygen Change 60.34% nW  
Temperature Change 69.57% nW

min 0.238nW Oxygen; 0.112nW  
Temp  
max 0.599nW Oxygen; 0.368nW  
Temp

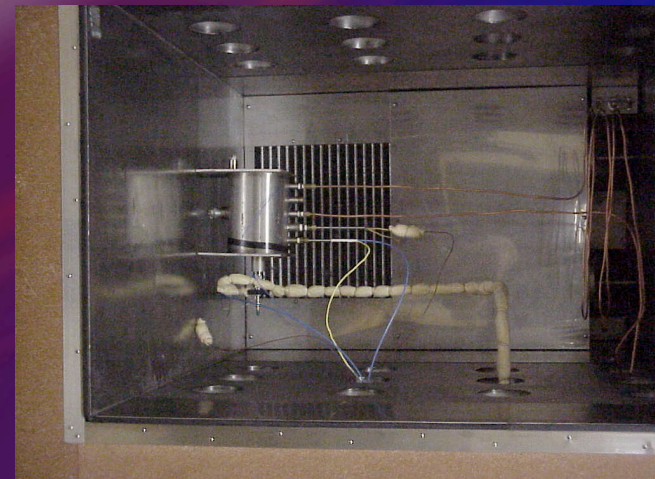
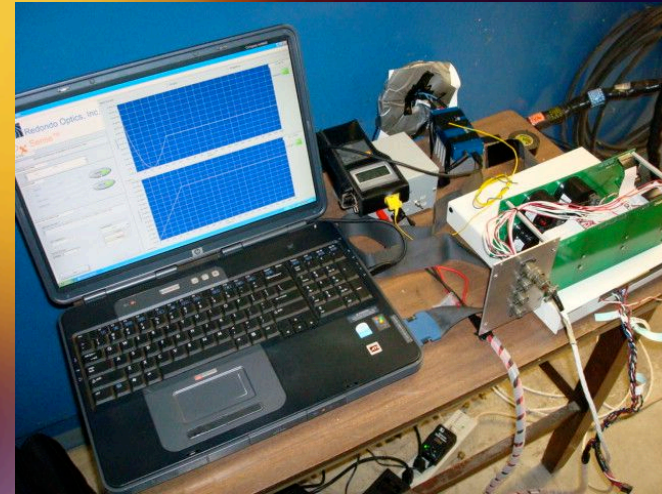
## Over last 12 Hours

Oxygen Change 0.366% dBm  
Temperature Change 0.272% dBm  
Oxygen Change 5.41% nW  
Temperature Change 4.21% nW

min 0.246nW Oxygen; 0.128nW  
Temp  
max 0.260nW Oxygen; 0.134nW



# ASF Fuel Tank Test Facilities



# FAA Fuel Tank Test Facilities

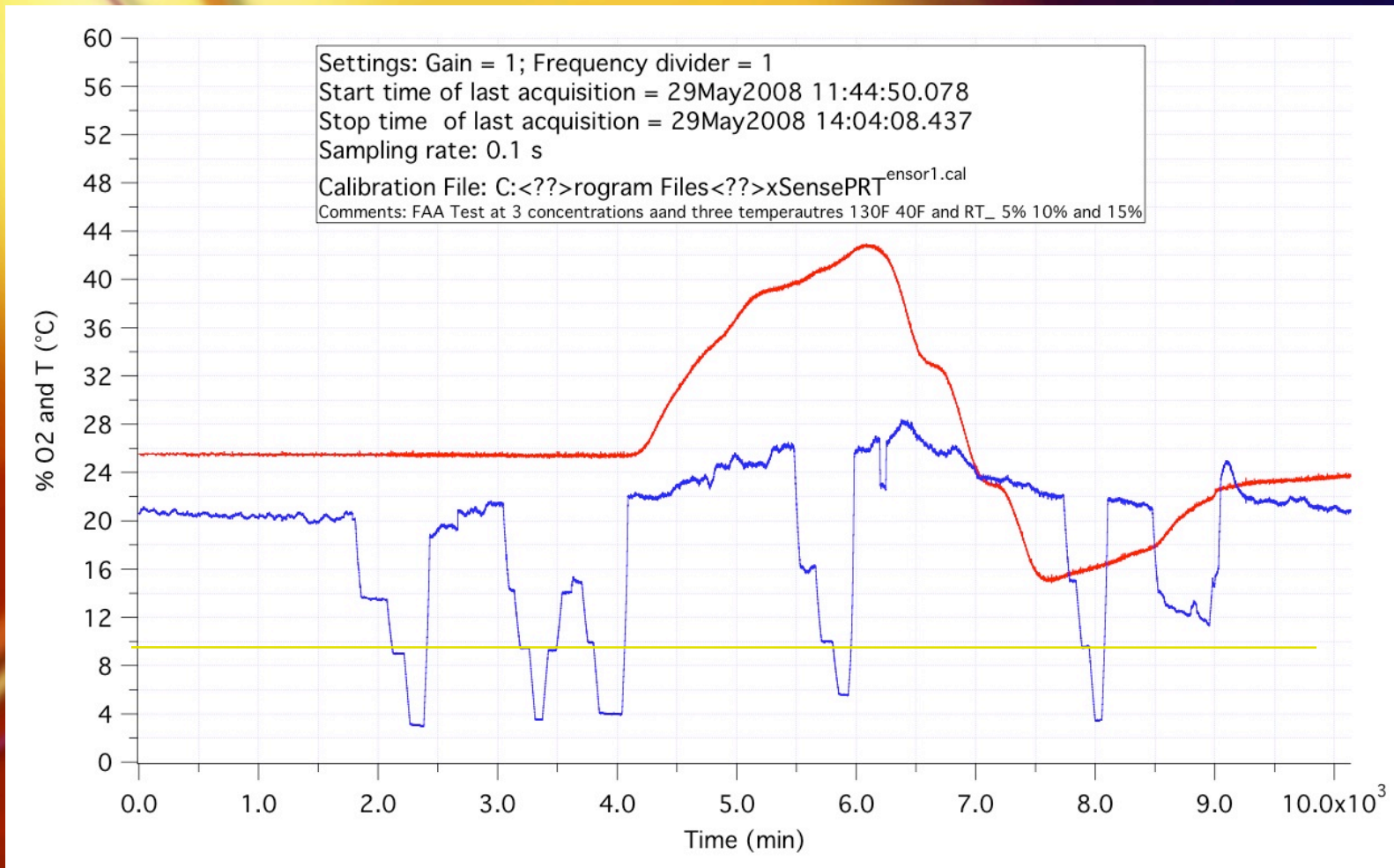


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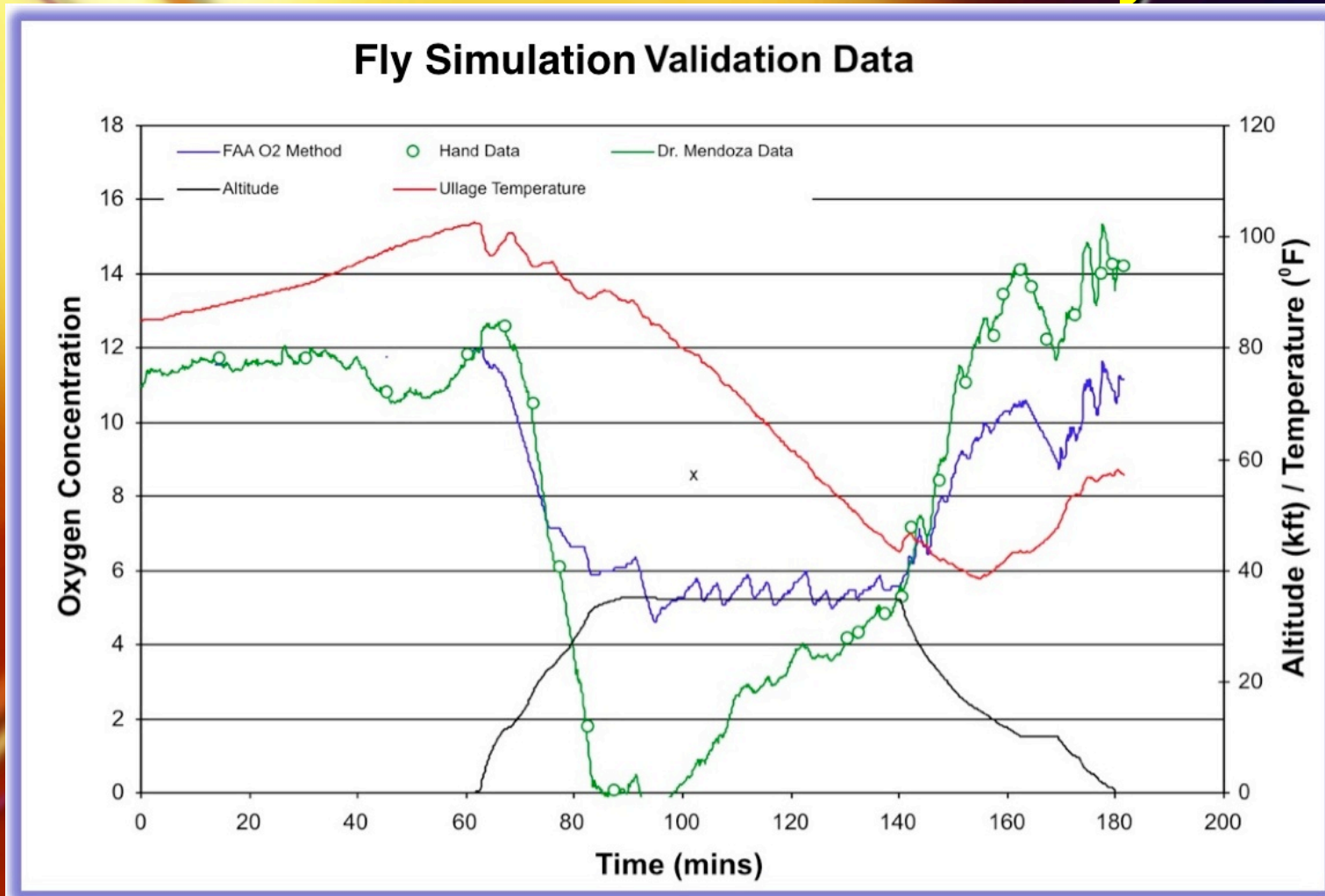
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# FAA Calibration Test May 2008



# FAA Fly Simulation Test May 2008



# Second Generation Results

- ✦ Over all for the second round of testing at the FAA the all optical fiber optic temperature compensated oxygen sensor system was able to monitor the oxygen environment inside a simulated aircraft fuel tank on a low altitude fly simulation test.
- ✦ *The results and observations had given indication of areas where the system can be improved for the third round of development to meet or exceed the target performance specifications.*





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**US Unveils**  
**New Fuel Tank Safety**  
**Rule**



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