Particle Image Velocimetry

Explanation of Methodology and Planned Materials Fire Safety Research

Presented to: International Aircraft Materials Fire Test Working Group – Sao Jose Dos Campos, Brazil

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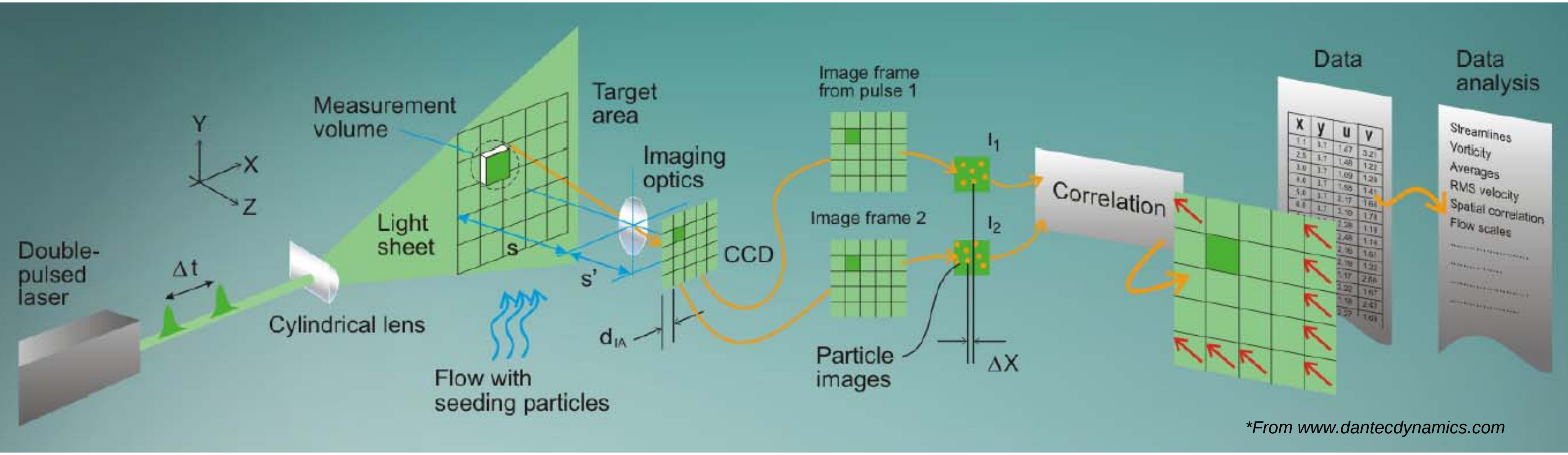
Outline

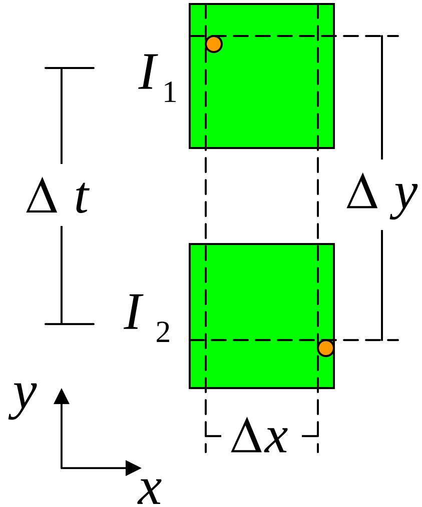
- **Introduction**
  - What is PIV and how does it work?
  - Why are we interested in PIV for Materials Fire Safety?
- **Methodology of PIV**
  - Principles of operation
  - Features, resolution, range
- **Fire Safety's PIV Laboratory**
  - Current status
  - Planned activities
- **Acquired data to date**
  - Visualization of oil burner parameters
    - Fuel spray – near and far field measurements
    - Use of theatrical smoke as a seeding medium
    - Visualization of oil burner exit flow with theatrical smoke

What is PIV?

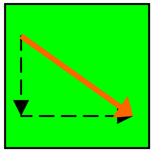


*From www.dantecdynamics.com

- **Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV) is a whole-flow-field visualization technique that provides instantaneous velocity vector measurements in a cross-section of a flow**



$$v = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}$$



$$\overline{V} = \{u, v\}$$

$$u = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

PIV for Fire Safety

- **Material fire test methods dependent upon accuracy of test methods**
  - Fire test methods involve burners
    - Burners are driven by fluid-thermal processes
    - Test results are completely dependent upon these processes
    - Insight into the fundamental burner parameters will lead to optimization of these parameters
    - Optimization leads to increased level of accuracy and increased confidence in the burner's repeatability and reproducibility
    - With modern materials processing technology and increased levels of industrial quality control, a more clearly defined level of failure is desired so that manufacturers can design to a specific level of safety
  - Analysis of post-crash fuel fires
    - Visualization of the flow field created by a pool fire
    - Analysis of flame impingement on a fuselage
- **Other uses**
  - Visualization of fluid flow within an enclosure
    - Smoke spread from a fire in a cargo compartment or cabin
    - Extinguishment agent propagation for fire suppression
    - Nitrogen dispersion in a partitioned fuel tank or in cabin
  - Sprays
    - Water mist
    - Extinguishment agent sprays

PIV Methodology

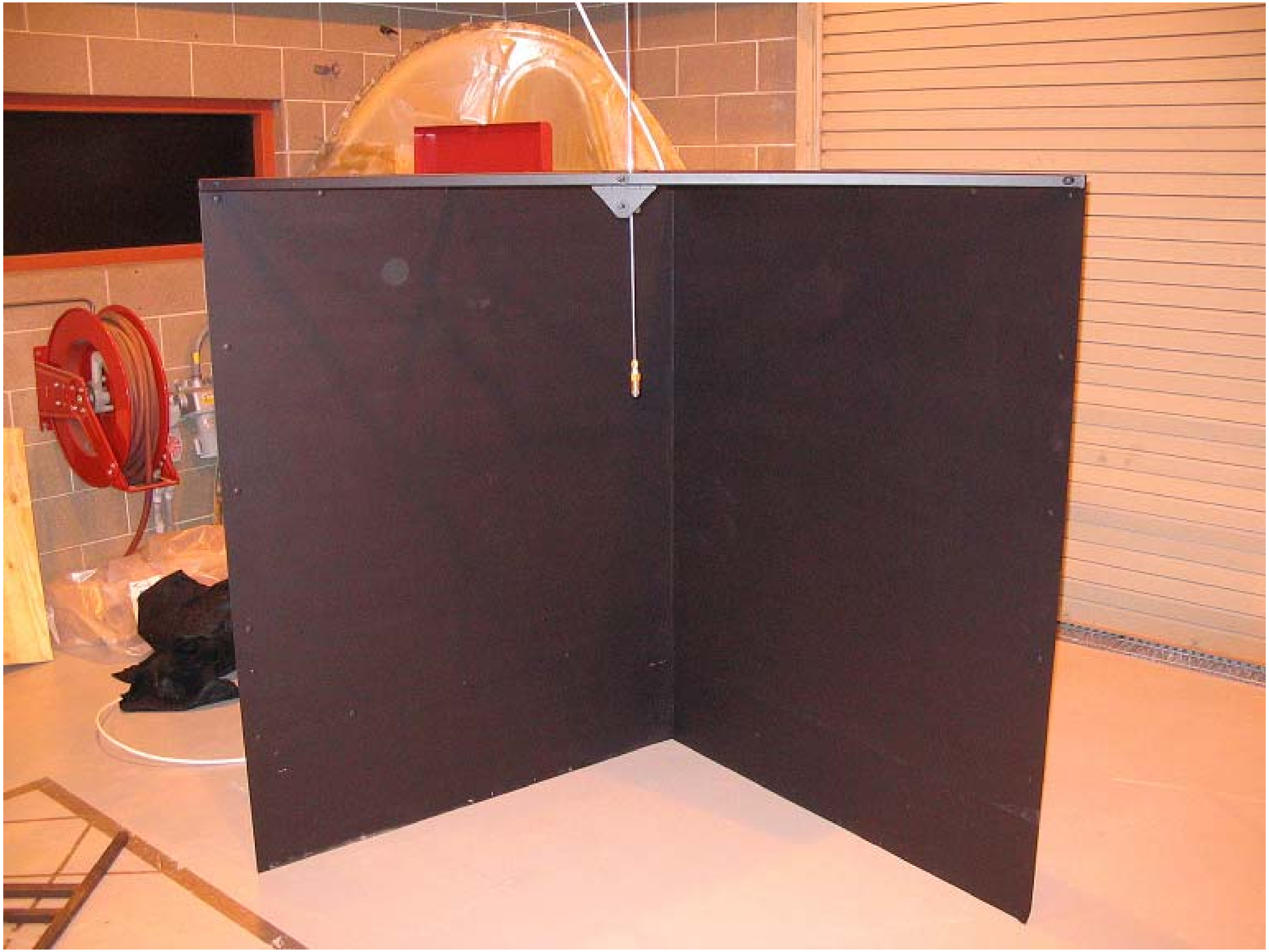
- **PIV relies on laser light scattered by particles following a flow**
  - Any particle that follows the flow satisfactorily and scatters enough light to be captured by the camera can be used (particles ~ 5-100 µm)
  - Particle density is critical to achieving a good measurement – anywhere from 10-25 particles per interrogation area window is satisfactory
  - Some flows require seeding to be entrained in the flow (air) while other flows require no seeding (sprays)
- **Resolution and range dictated by particle velocity**
  - Within an interrogation window, particles should move a distance of approx 25% of the window length
  - If a particle moves too far, it will leave the interrogation window and correlation will be lost
  - Pulse width must be timed as to “freeze” the flow
    - Narrow pulse width leads to lack of scattered light
    - Wide pulse width leads to streaking of particles
  - All of these parameters must be optimized to obtain a good measurement

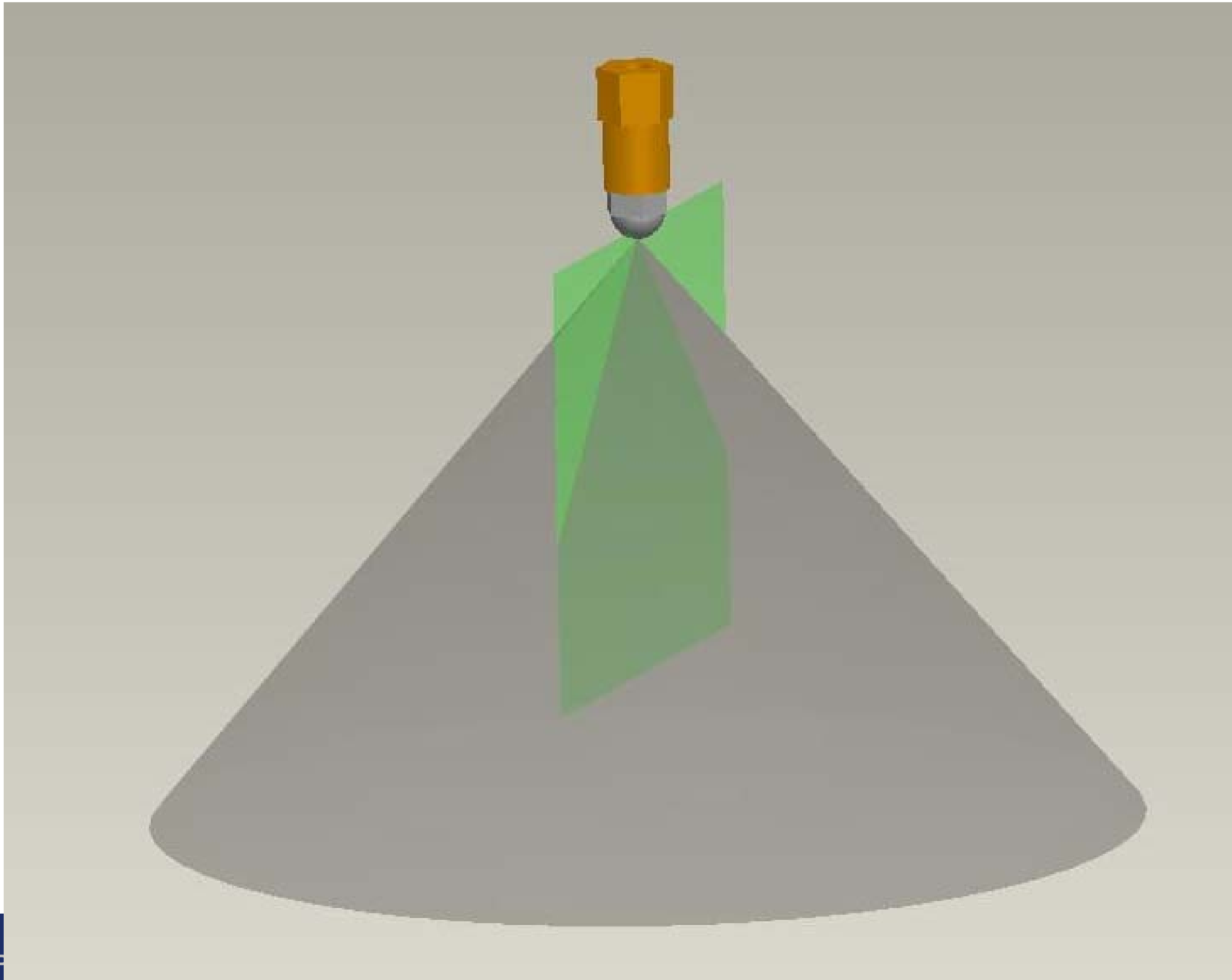
Fire Safety's PIV Laboratory

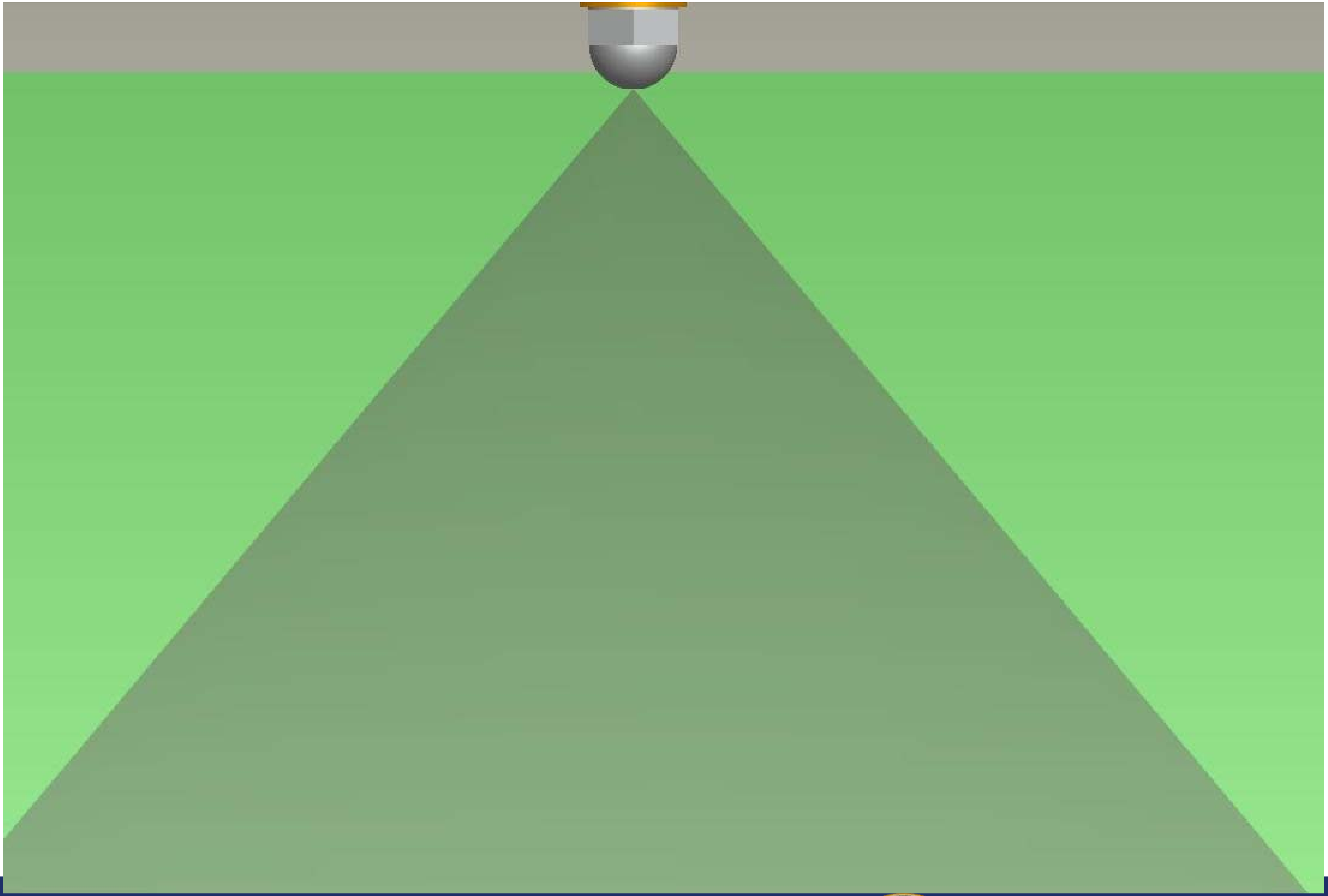
- **Dantec Dynamics 2D PIV system**
  - FlowSense 2M camera
  - SOLO PIV 120XT laser
  - PC with Dynamic Studio software for analyzing PIV images
- **Current status**
  - Laboratory is on-line
- **Planned activities**
  - Analysis of oil burner
    - Nozzle spray
      - Identify key features of nozzle flow
      - Volume mapping of a nozzle spray, identify symmetry or asymmetry
      - Compare nozzles of same type and of different type
      - Determine optimal nozzle type, manufacturer, or seek to develop a new nozzle
    - Air flow
      - Visualization of the burner exit flow field in different planes
      - Identify the parameters that lead to a more uniform flow field
    - Combined air and fuel flow
      - Determine optimal setting for air-fuel droplet mixing
    - Analysis of flame
      - Determine if flame is seeded with enough soot particles for good PIV measurements
      - Measure flame velocity field and determine if optimal burner settings lead to optimal flame

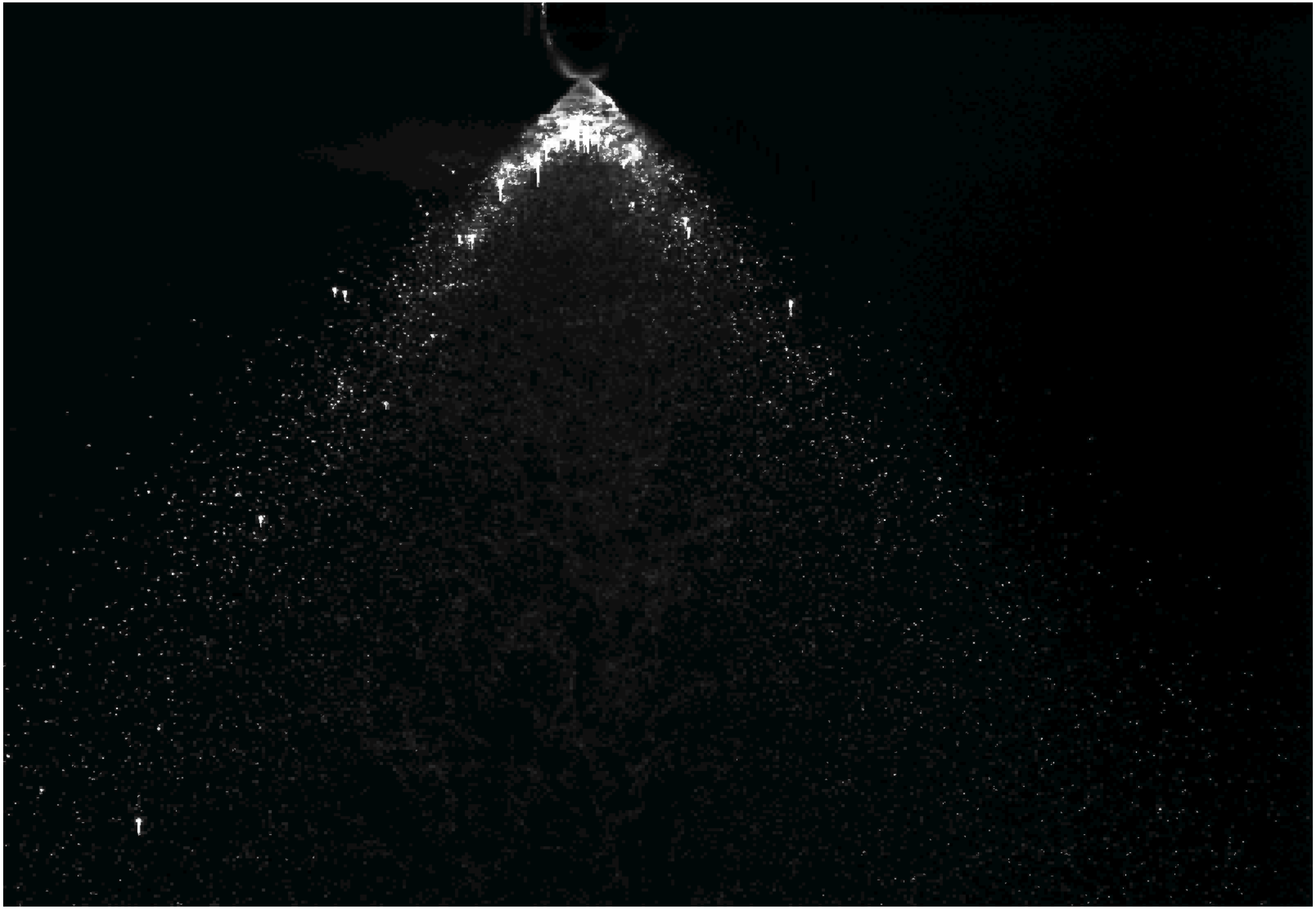
Acquired Data – Fuel Nozzle

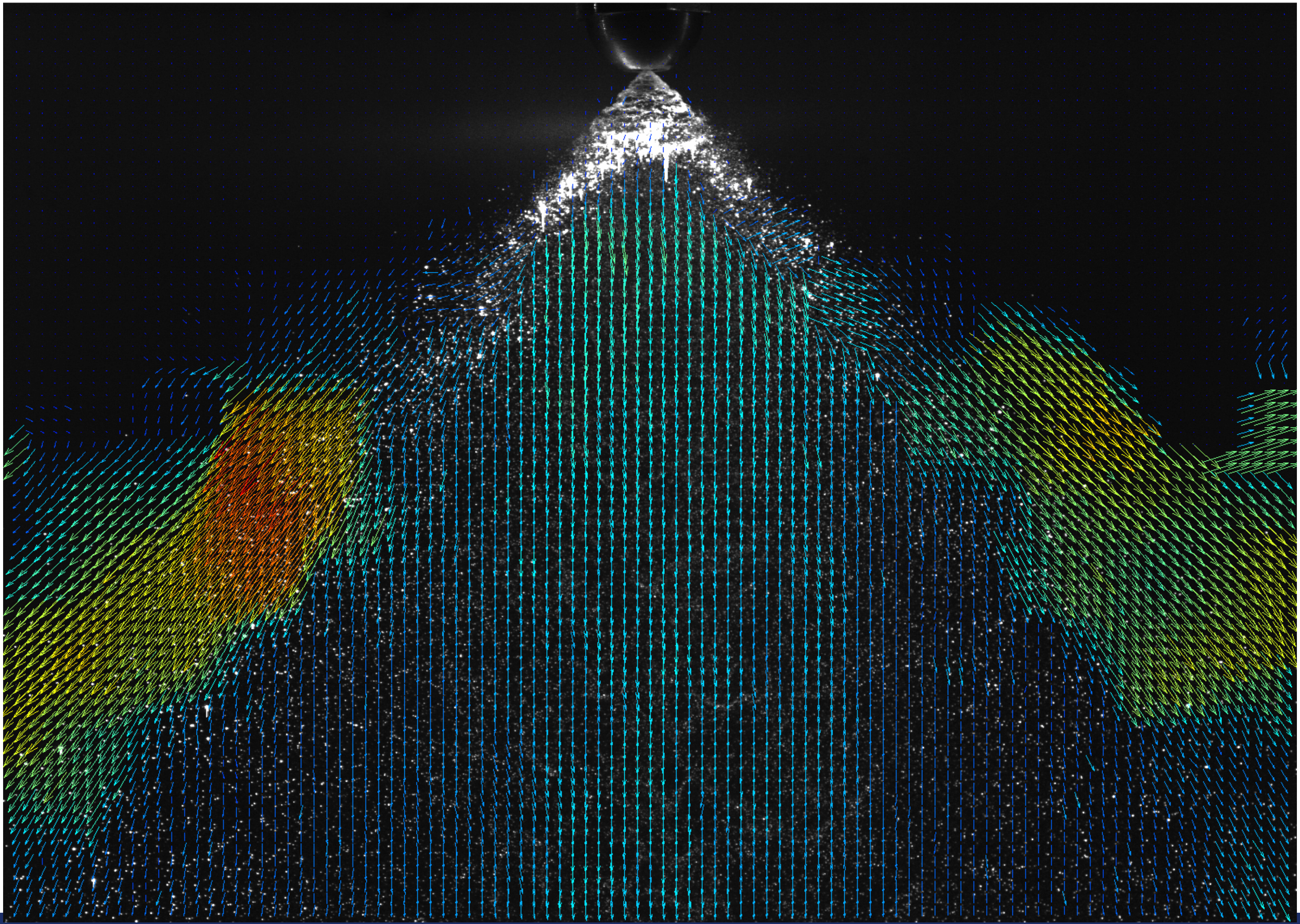
- An apparatus was constructed to hold an oil burner nozzle vertically while spraying down
- Water is used initially as it is easier to work with than jet fuel
- A pressurized tank was filled with water and compressed air to provide pressure
- A catch pan was made to collect all water
- A flat black backdrop was made of sheet metal to absorb stray laser light and provide a black background for easy visualization

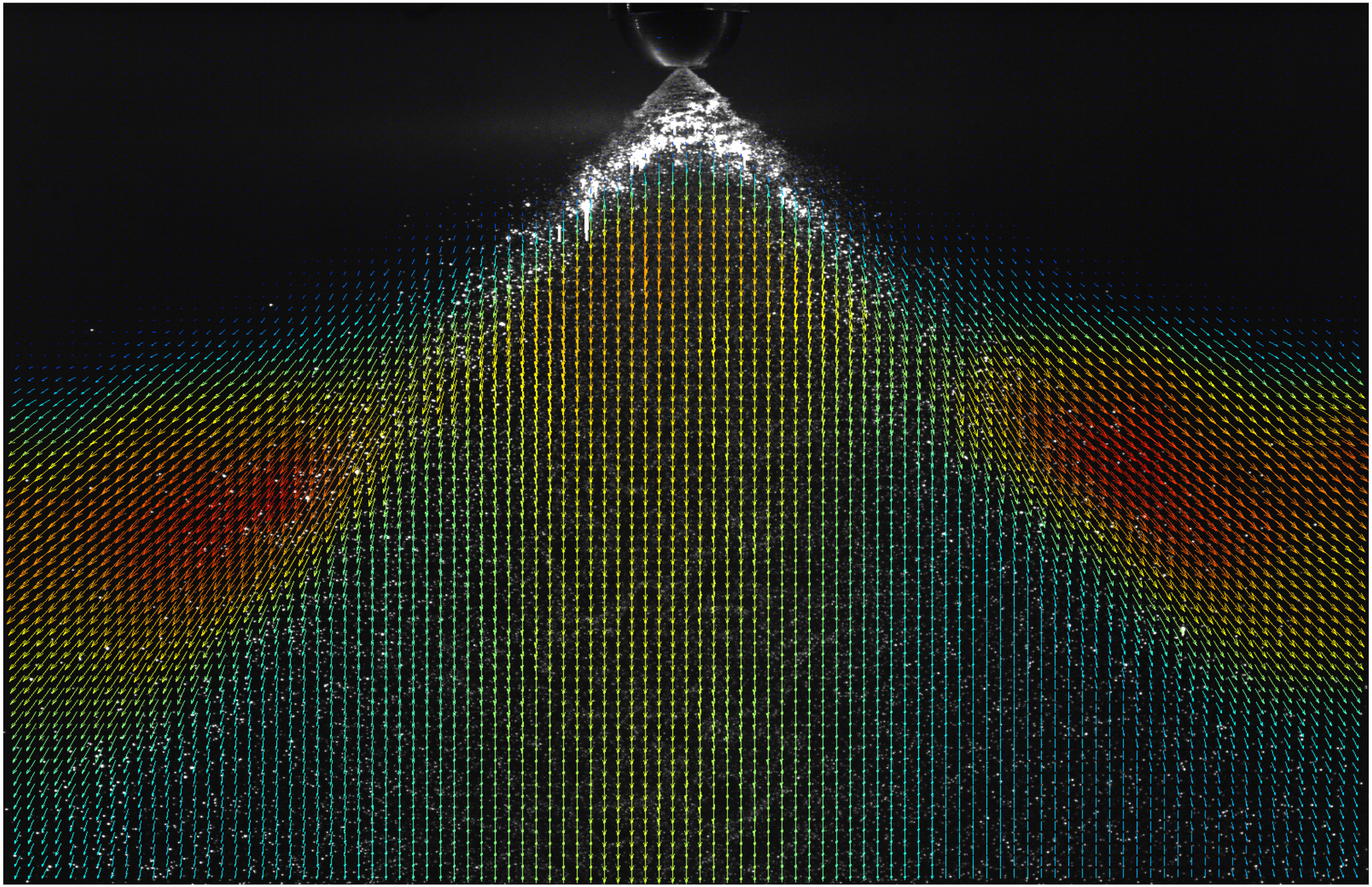


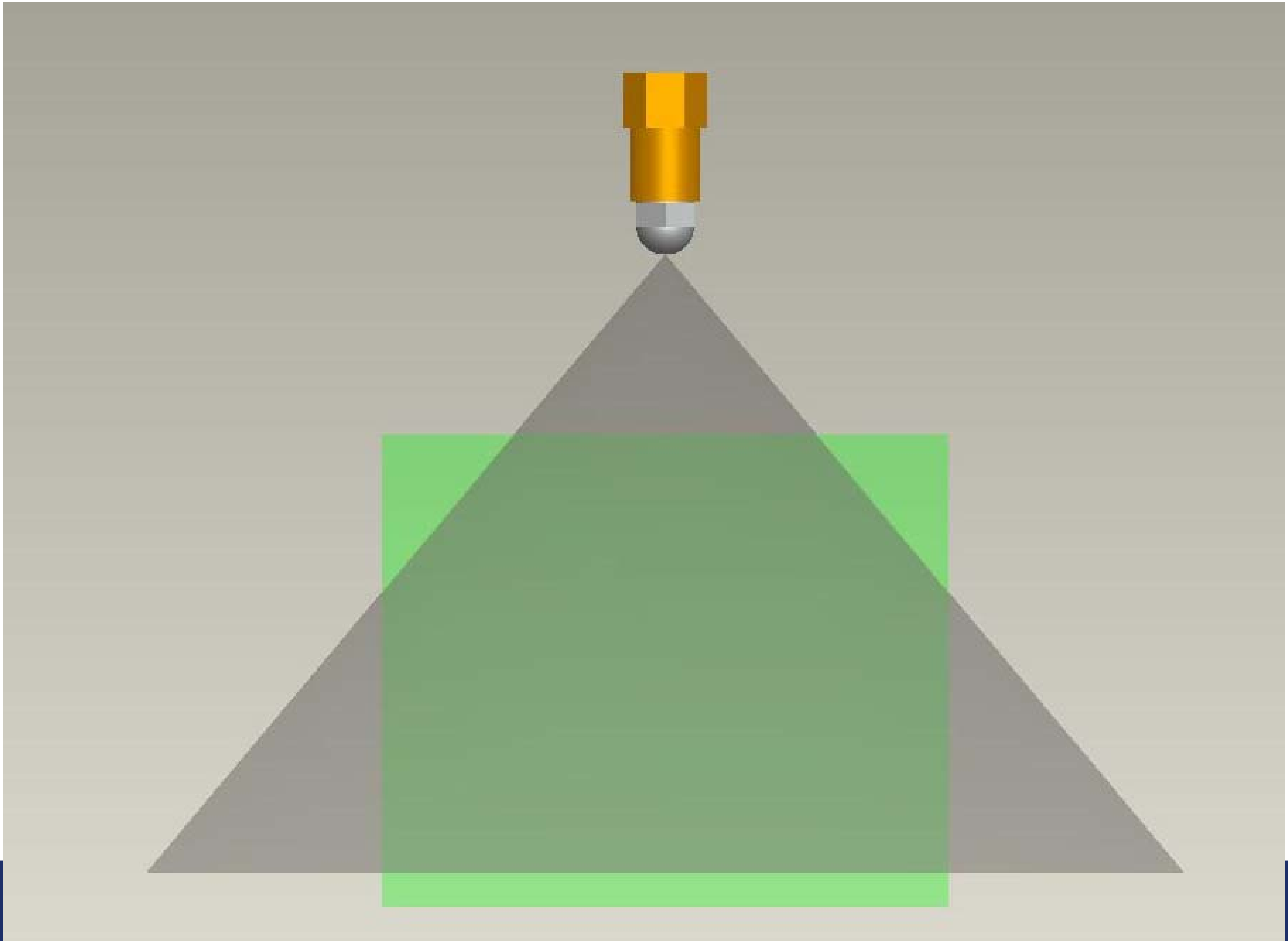


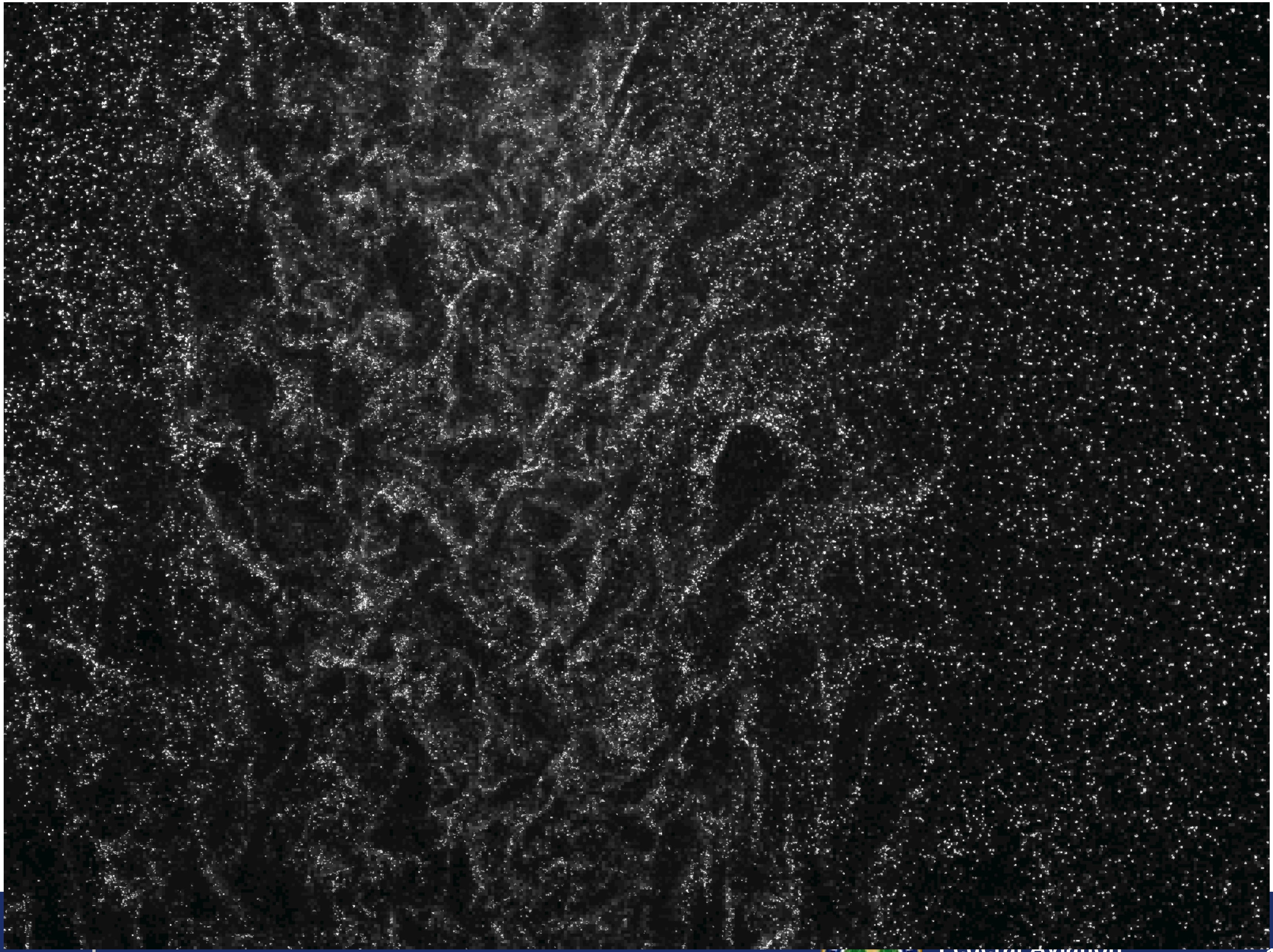


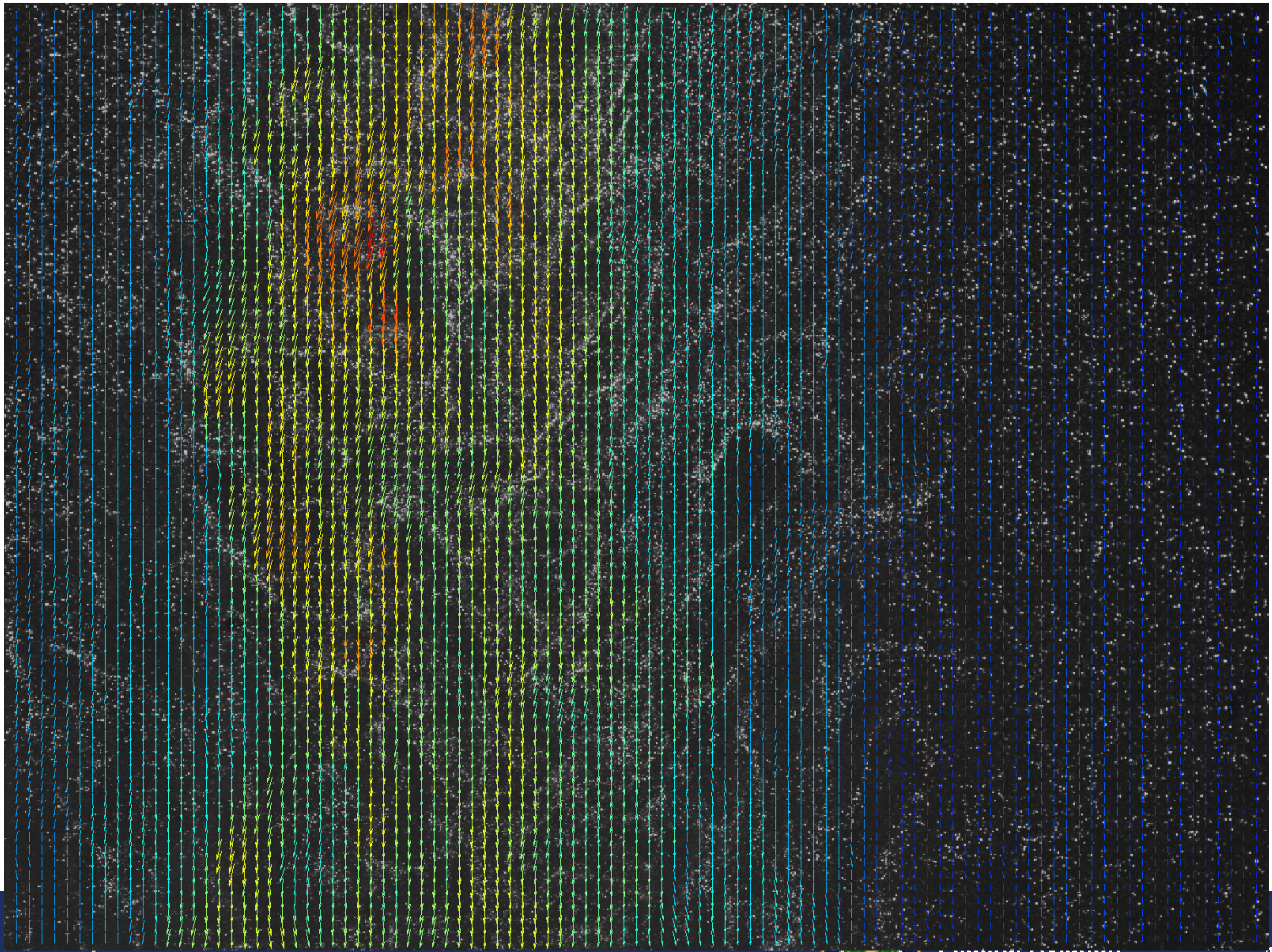


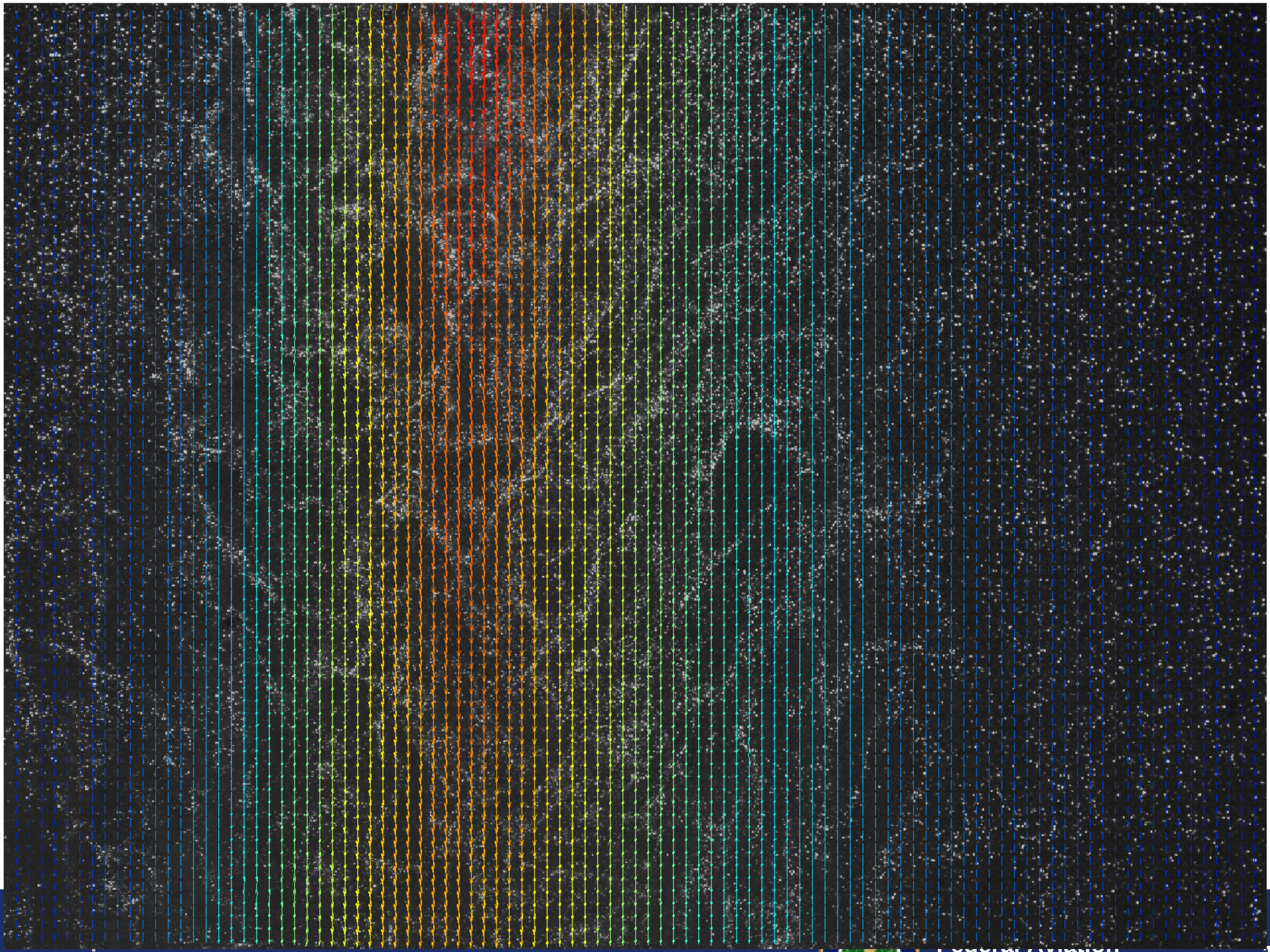




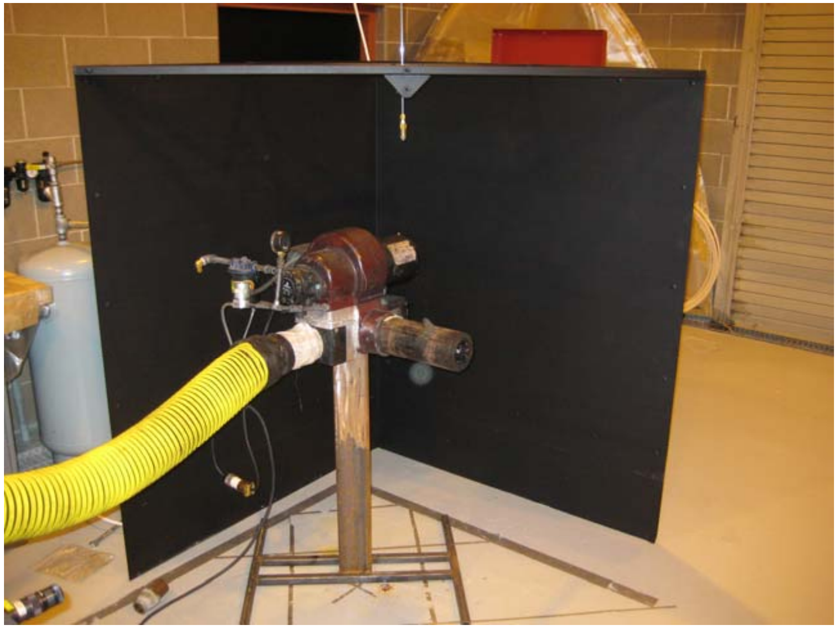


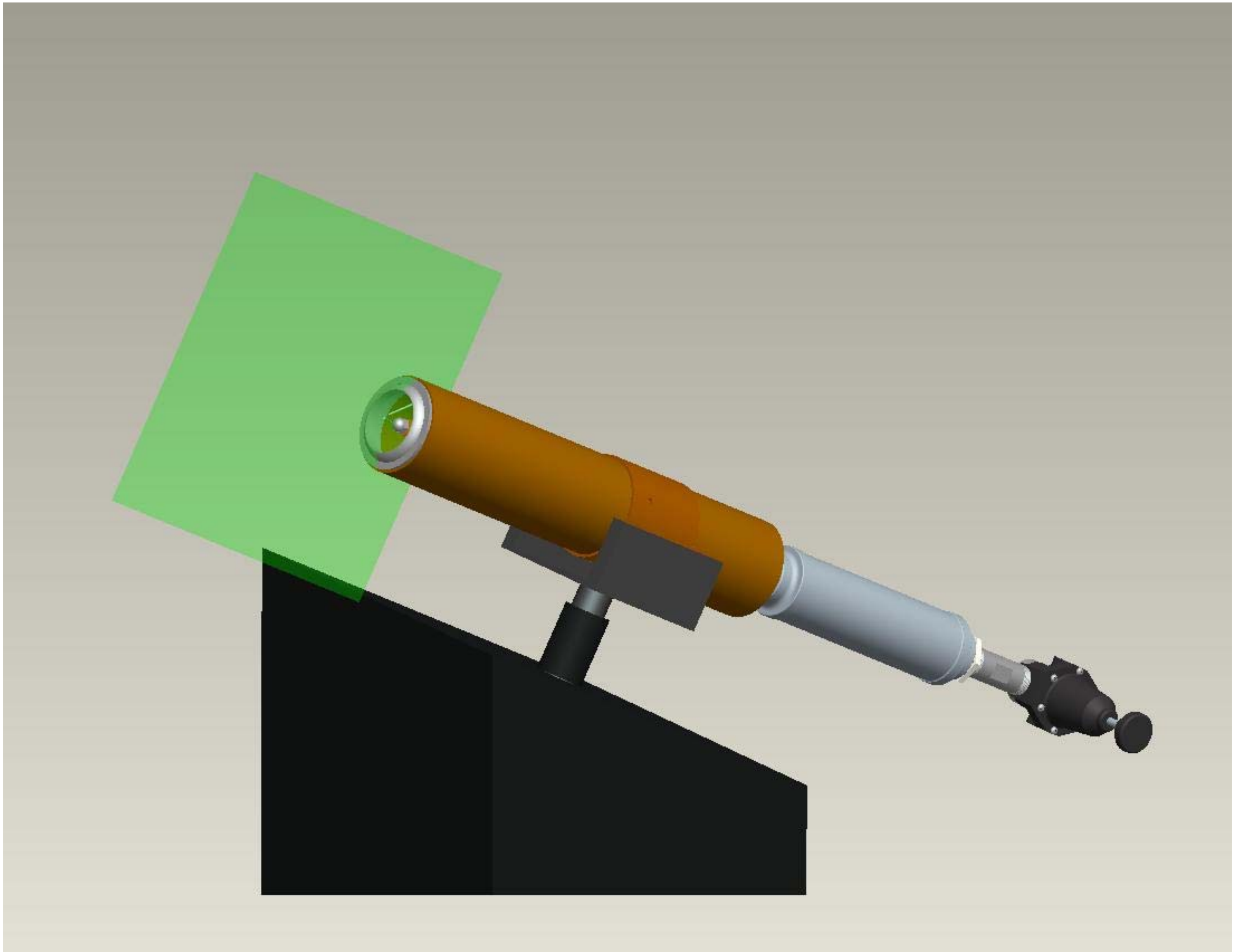


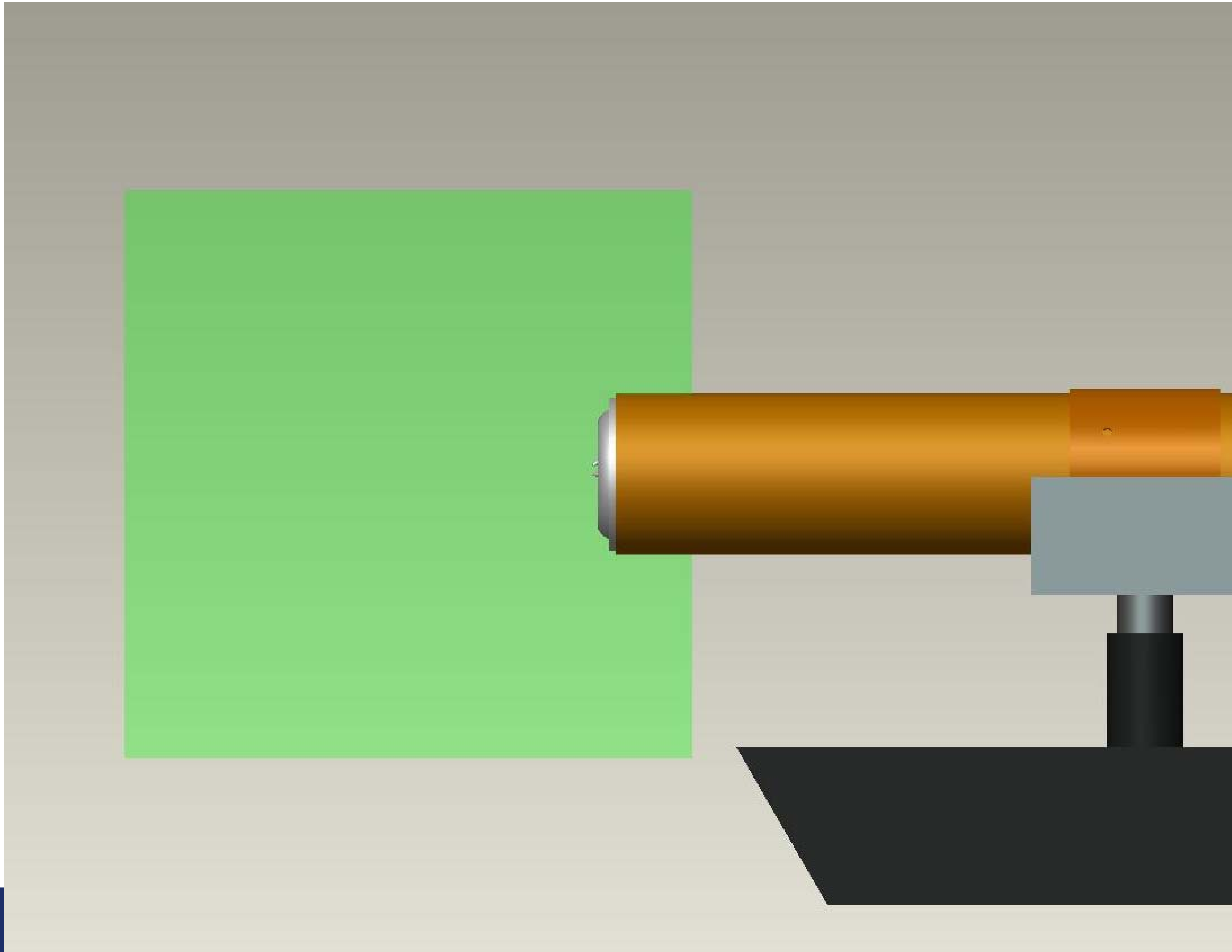


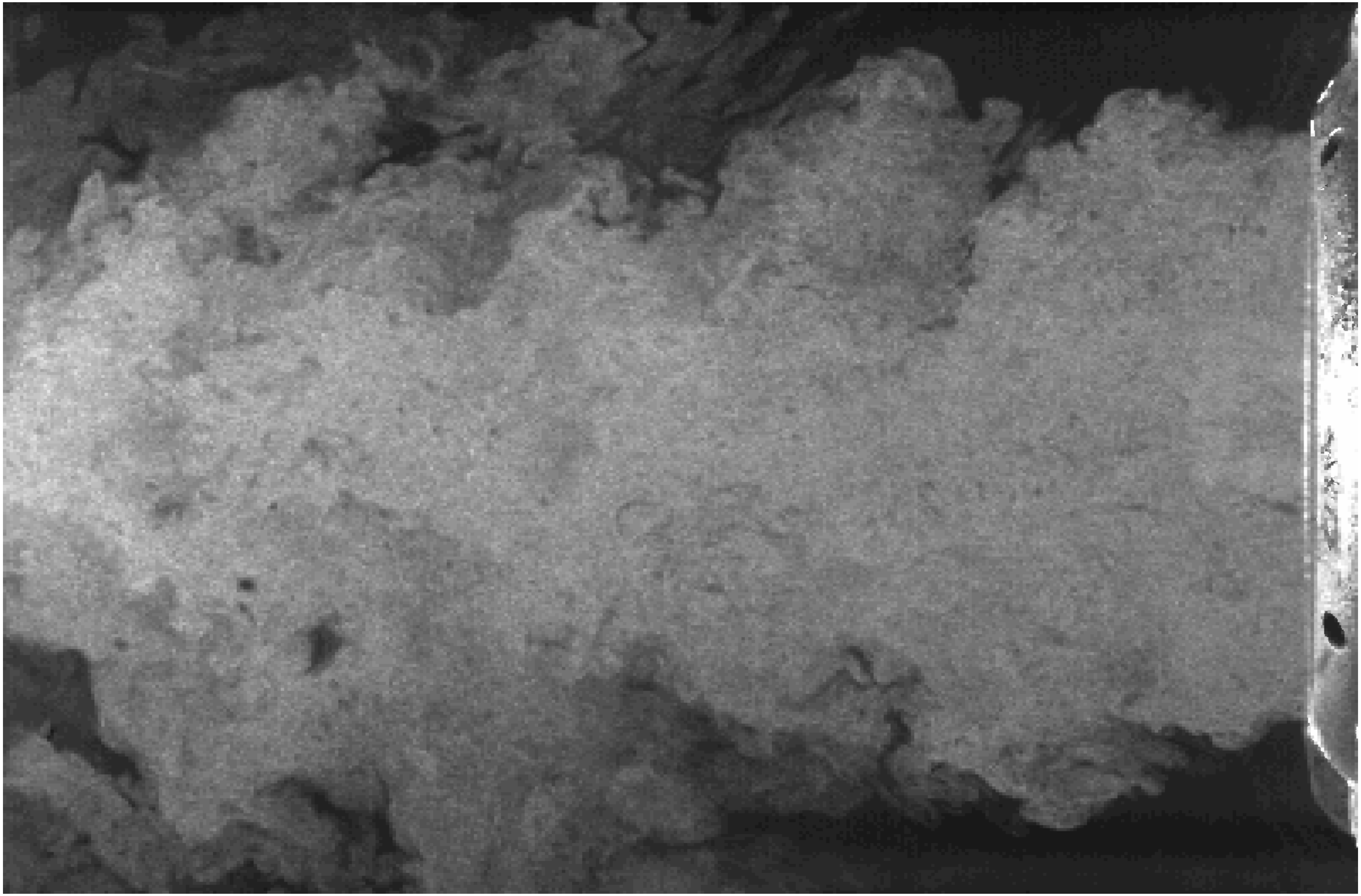


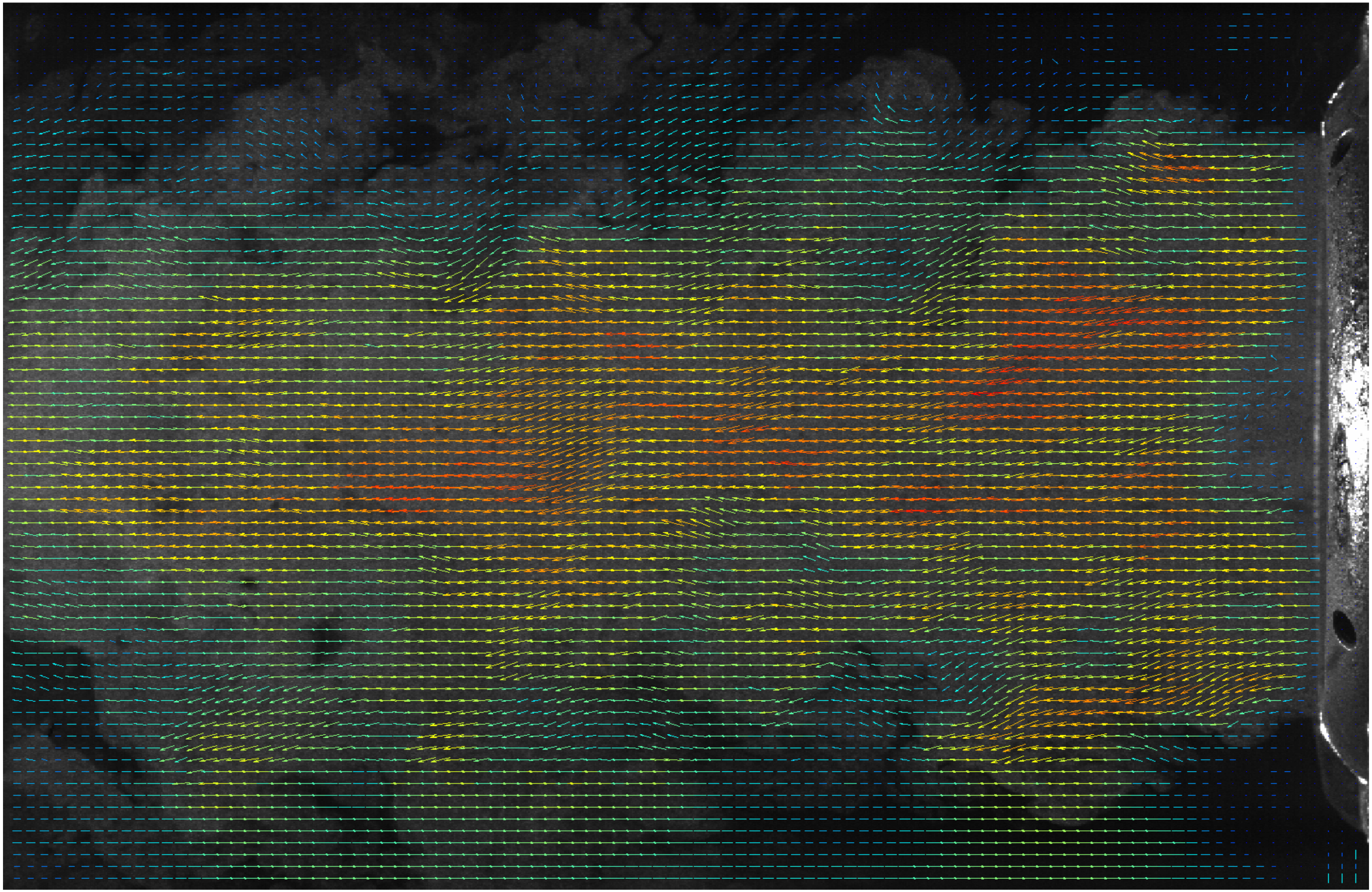
Acquired Data – Burner Air Flow

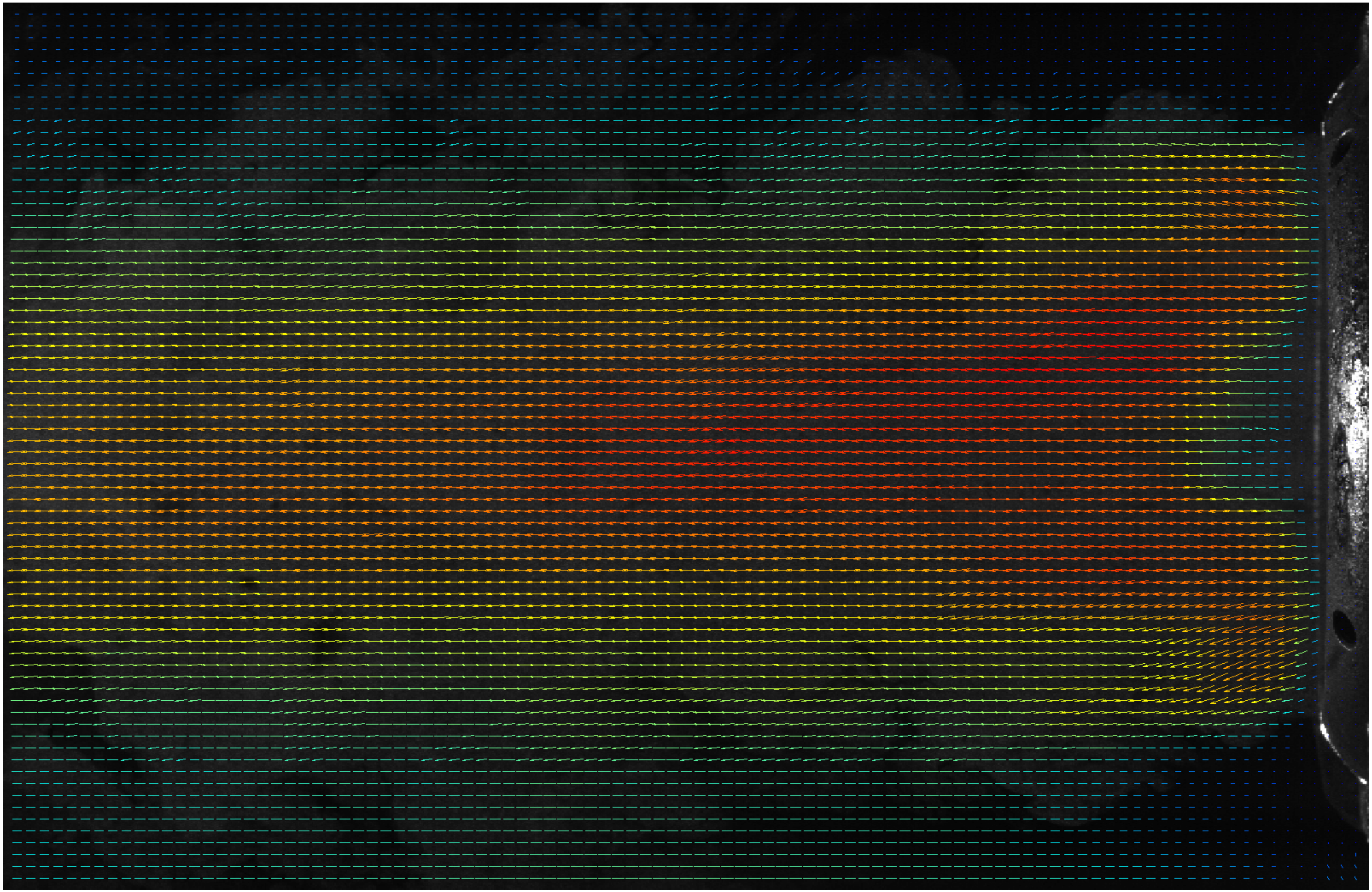












Burner Air Flow

Future Work

- Refinement of PIV skills
- Create test matrix
- Perform measurements
- Analyze data
- Use knowledge to determine critical burner parameters
- Optimize burner parameters to provide more accurate results