

STUDY OF MODIFIED SONIC BURNER FOR POWERPLANT FIRE TESTING IN COMPARISON TO EXISTING CARLIN BURNER

2020-08-06

PRESENTED BY: DR. MARY DOWEY



BATTLE OF THE BURNERS



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Premise – why are we doing this study?

Premise

Comparison of existing and new Burners carried out to add to the body of knowledge increasing consistency between labs for powerplant/systems testing aiding in providing direction for future trials.

To define a basis by which burner can be compared for powerplant testing

- Aluminium panel burnthrough
- Aluminum strip burnthrough
- Burner mapping temperature and heat flux mapping to compare flame types
- Composite panel comparative damage testing



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BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION



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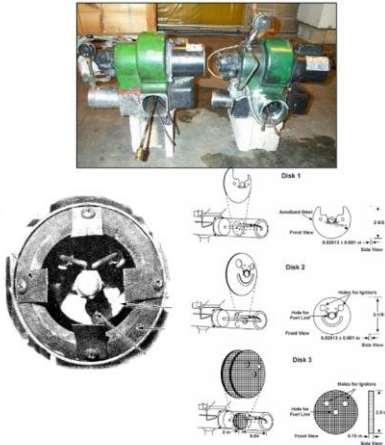
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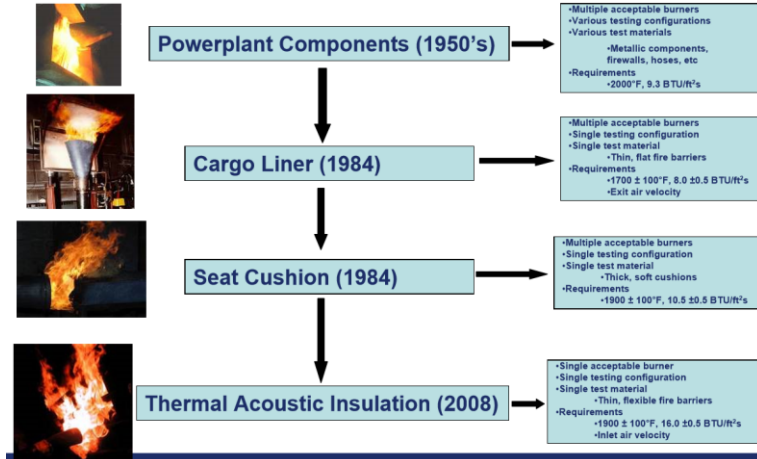
Burner Development by the FAA TC

Lessons Learned Over the Years

- Not all burners are created equal
- Configuration of burner components can drastically alter flame
- Burner air flow can have a significant effect on test results, especially for lighter weight materials
- It's an oil burner, not precision lab equipment!



Evolution



FAA Fire Test Burner Apparatus
FAA Fire Safety Certification Test Overview



Federal Aviation
Administration

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FAA Fire Test Burner Apparatus
FAA Fire Safety Certification Test Overview



Federal Aviation
Administration

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FAA Fire Safety Overview

February 7 2012 – Singapore

Robert I. Ochs, FAA Fire Safety, ANG-E212

Sonic Burner

- Deemed suitable for use for materials fire testing
- Round robins show equivalent damage
- May 2009 DOT/FAA/AR-TN09/23 Robert. I. Ochs

We don't know what we don't know

- If you chose not to calibrate the flame for temperature or heat transfer, we will not know if it is different
- We won't know if there are hot spots in the flame
- The testing carried out has shown that changes to the burner flame do occur over time and need correcting to achieve equivalent damage
- The only benchmarks we have in powerplant fire test is the temperature average and the heat flux/heat transfer along one line



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Other similar work

- **FAA Tech Centre**
 - Round robin material testing
- **DGA Aeronautical Systems**
 - Material round robin testing
 - Temperature and heat flux mapping for flame
- **University of Cincinnati**
 - **burner modifications to achieve flame calibration criteria**

the fuel nozzle was replaced by a Monarch 2.25 GPH 80° PLP nozzle. Four tabs were installed on the turbulator at the 12, 3, 6 and 9 o'clock positions, to ensure suitable fuel flow distribution. The tabs were constructed of 1/16 inch thick stainless steel sheet and were 3/4 inch × 1 inch in size (reference AC 20-104). Additionally, the burner cone was insulated with a 1/2 inch thick ceramic blanket to minimize heat loss through the cone surface.

BURNER SETUP AND CONFIGURATION



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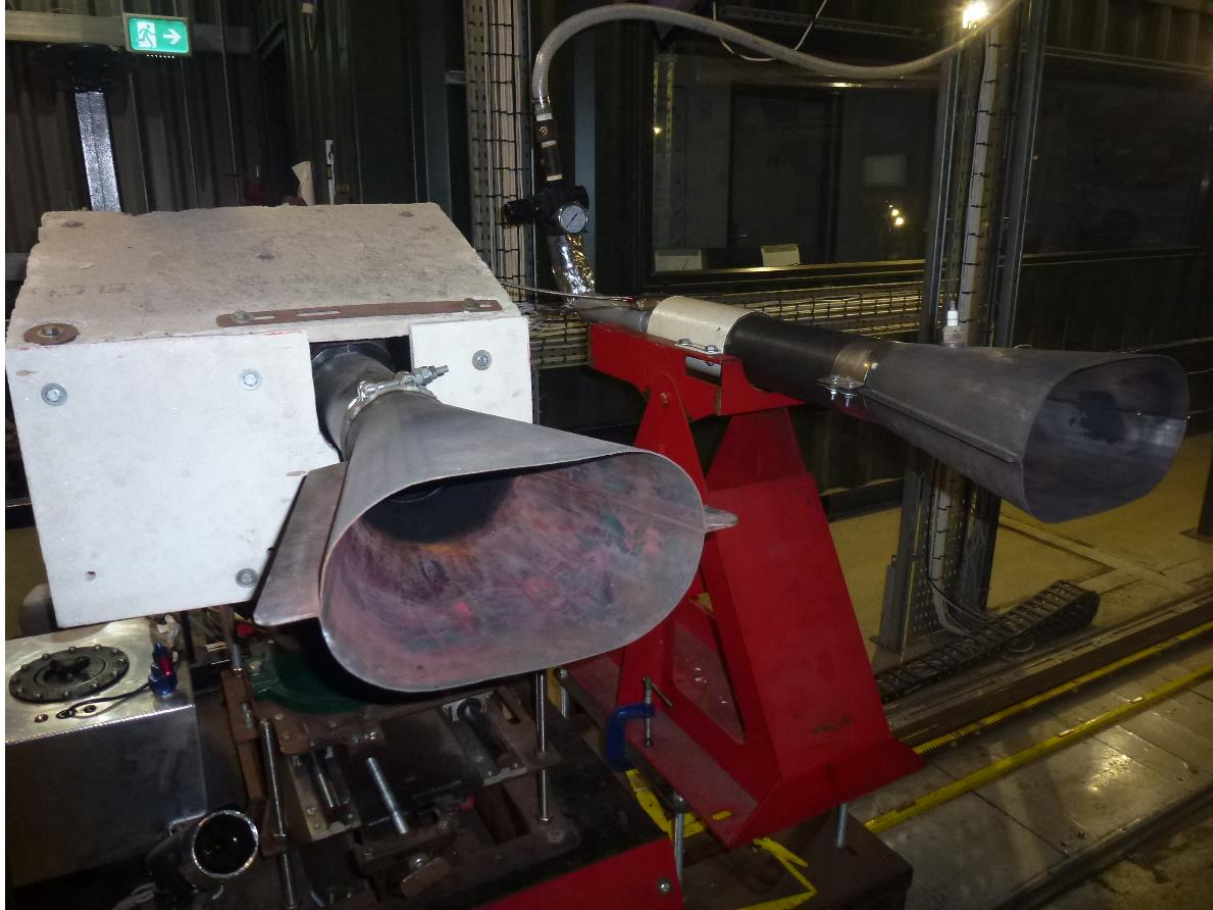
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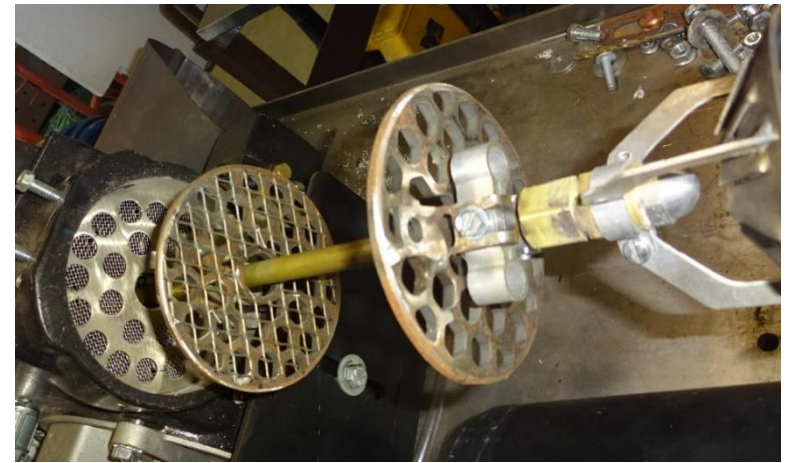


Side by side Sonic and Carlin Testing



Carlin 200 CRD

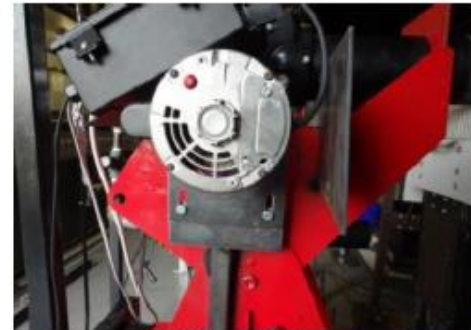
Engineering report 3A



Acceptable Modified Burners:

CARLIN 200 CRD, manufactured by the Carlin Company, 912 Silas Deane Highway, Wethersfield, Connecticut 06109, shown in figures 5 and 6, was modified in the following manner to produce a diffused 6-inch (vertical) by 11-inch (horizontal) sized flame with homogeneous temperature gradient. Note: Carlin 200 CRD AS 1055 incorporates these following modifications and may be purchased directly.

1. An 80 fuel nozzle rated at 2.25 gal/hr. and pressure adjusted to deliver 2.04 gal/hr. at 97 psig was installed.
2. The retention and throttle rings plus the support and forward extension were removed.
3. A flat-plate disc, approximately 4 inches in diameter and randomly punched with ten 1/2-inch holes, was installed 4 inches aft of the fuel nozzle tip. This provided support and centering of the oil delivery tube.



Sonic – Configuration 1

FAA FIRE TEST HANDBOOK - Chapter 7 configuration
Supplied by Marlin Engineering

Fuel Nozzle

FAATC data from presentations (as late as 2017):

2.0 gph 80°B Delevan nozzle, 100 psi fuel, 40/50 psi air

FAATC config Resonate used for this test:

2.0 gph 80°W manufacturer nozzle – semi solid pattern,
100 psi fuel, 50 psi air

Ignitorless stator

Muffler foam retained with wire

Turbulator – no flame retention head

supplied by Marlin Engineering, part number ME1513-3.

supplied by Marlin Engineering, part number ME1512-1.

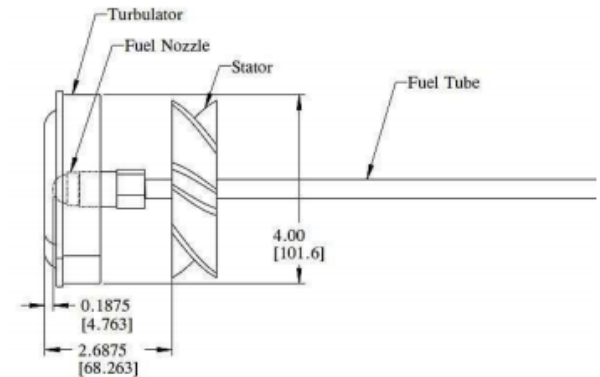
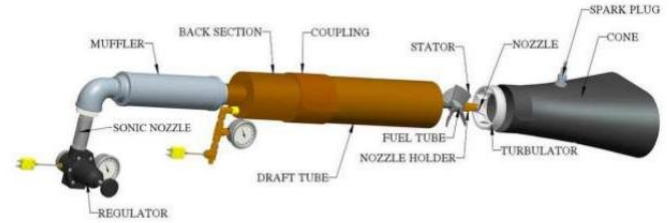
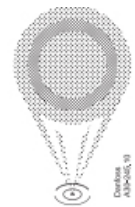


Figure 7-S-17. Typical Configuration of the Stator and Turbulator



Semi-solid



Figure 7-S-13. Stator

Figure 7-S-14. Turbulator, Front View and Back View



12. Safety Wire Affixed to inside of the Muffler for Restraining,

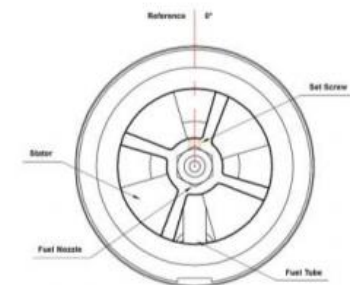


Figure 7-S-29 Stator Axial Position (looking into draft tube)

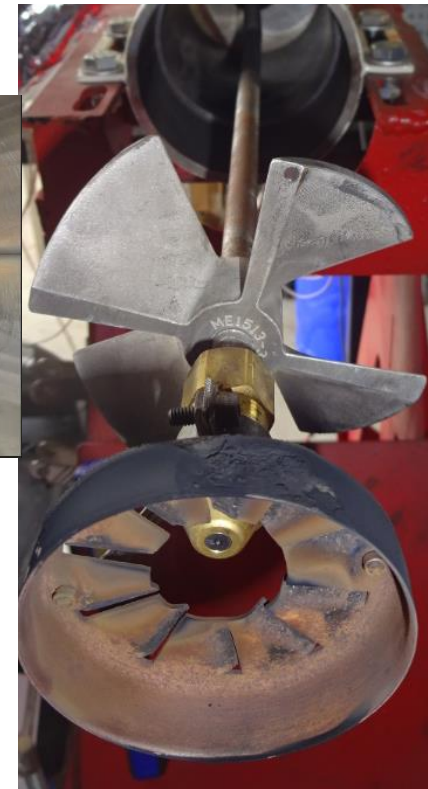
Sonic Burner Modification – Configuration 2

Objective: Produce temperature and heat flux output data which demonstrate the modified Sonic burner can replicate Carlin conditions - i.e. Sonic can be calibrated according to AC20-135 guidance using the same equipment to produce similar results to a traditional oil burner.

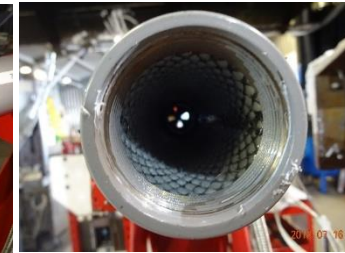
Danfoss 80°H 2.0 GPH – Hollow pattern



Added Carlin type turbulator on fuel nozzle fitting



Muffler foam was removed



Sonic Burner Modification – Configuration 3

Monarch 80°PLP 2.25 GPH
– semi solid pattern



Muffler foam was removed



Added Carlin type turbulator on fuel nozzle fitting

COMPARATIVE CALIBRATION DATA



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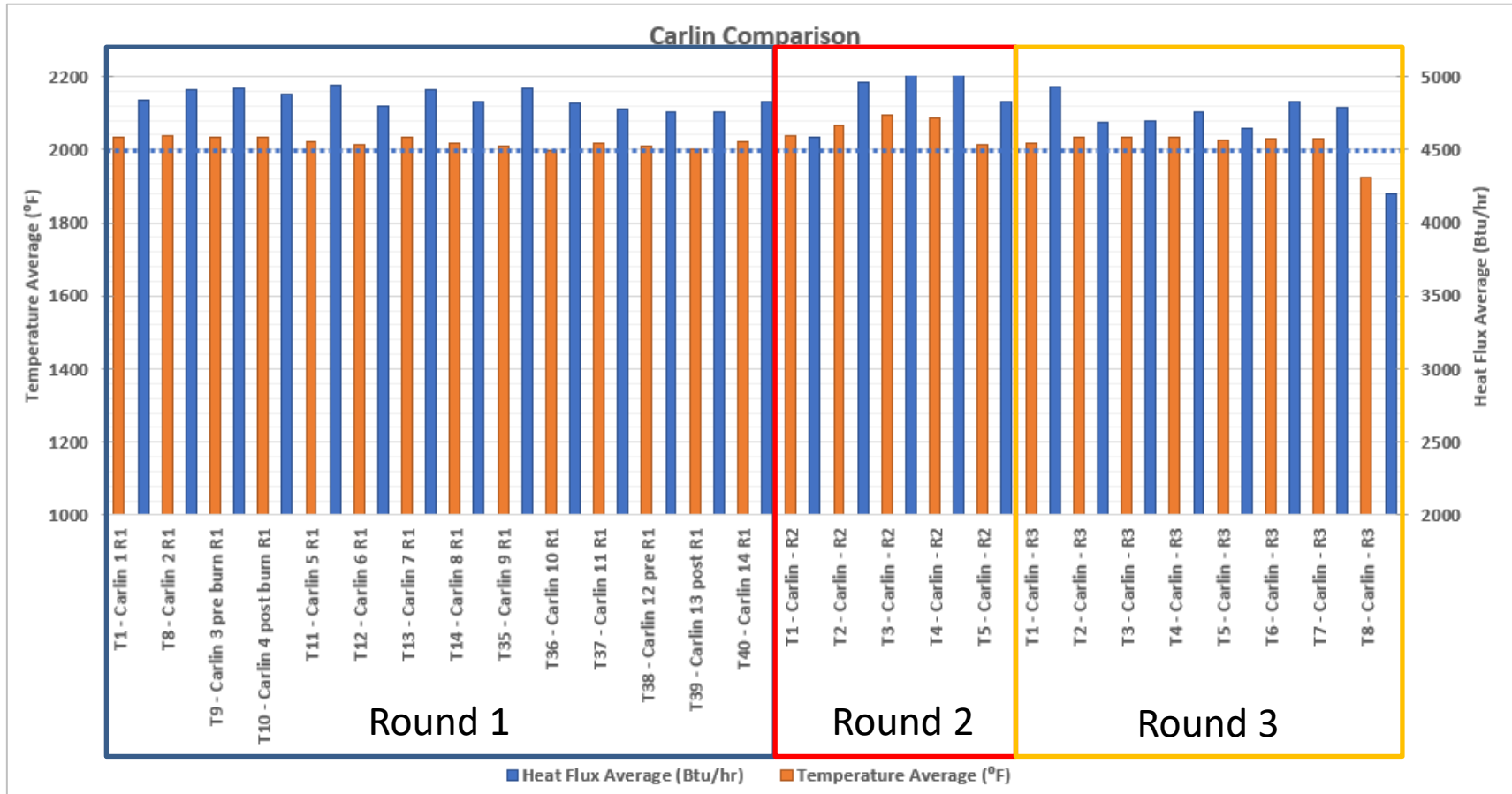
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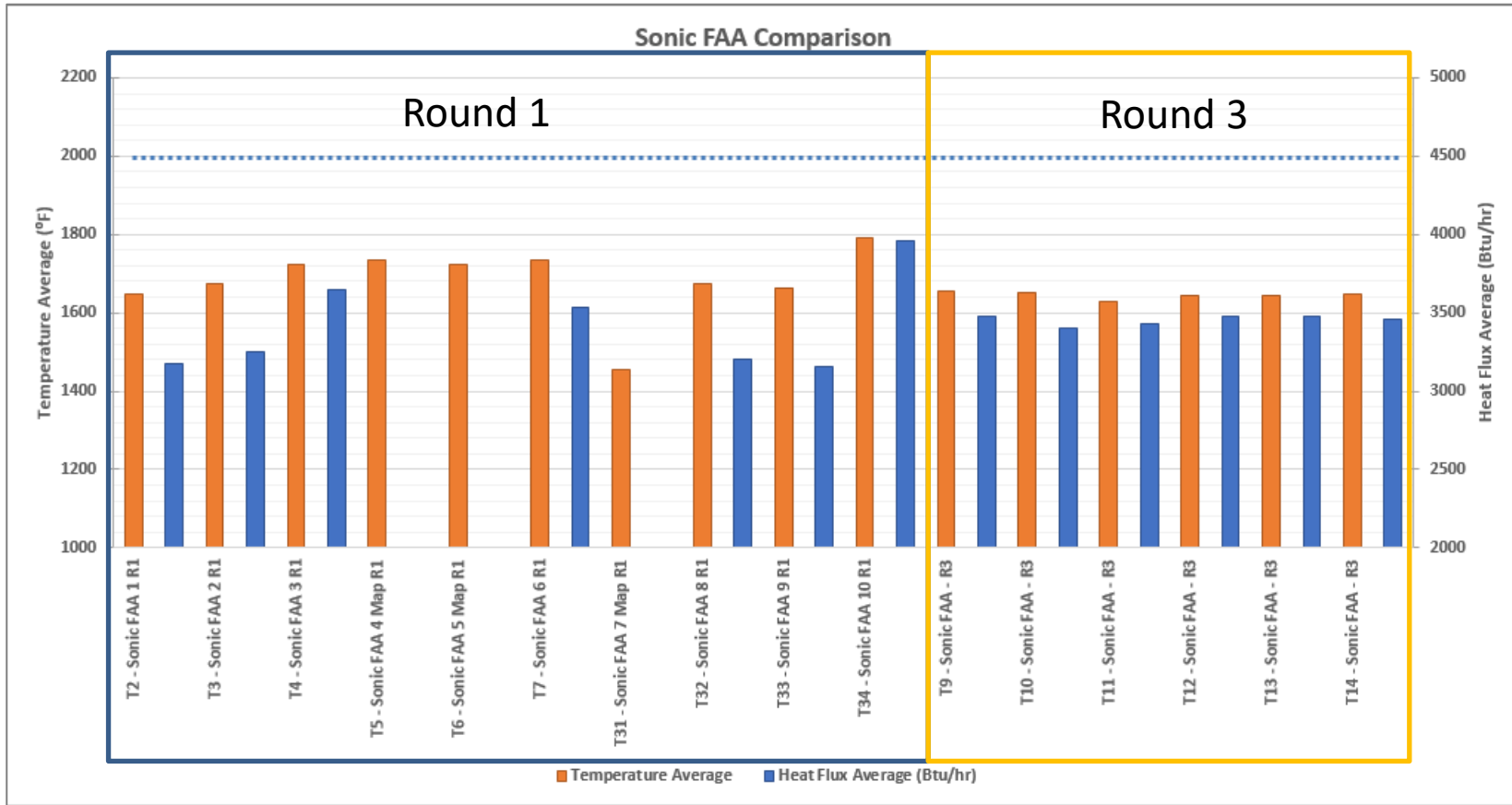
Summary of Carlin Calibration Data

Fuel pressure ranging from 80 psi to 120psi



Summary of Sonic Config 1

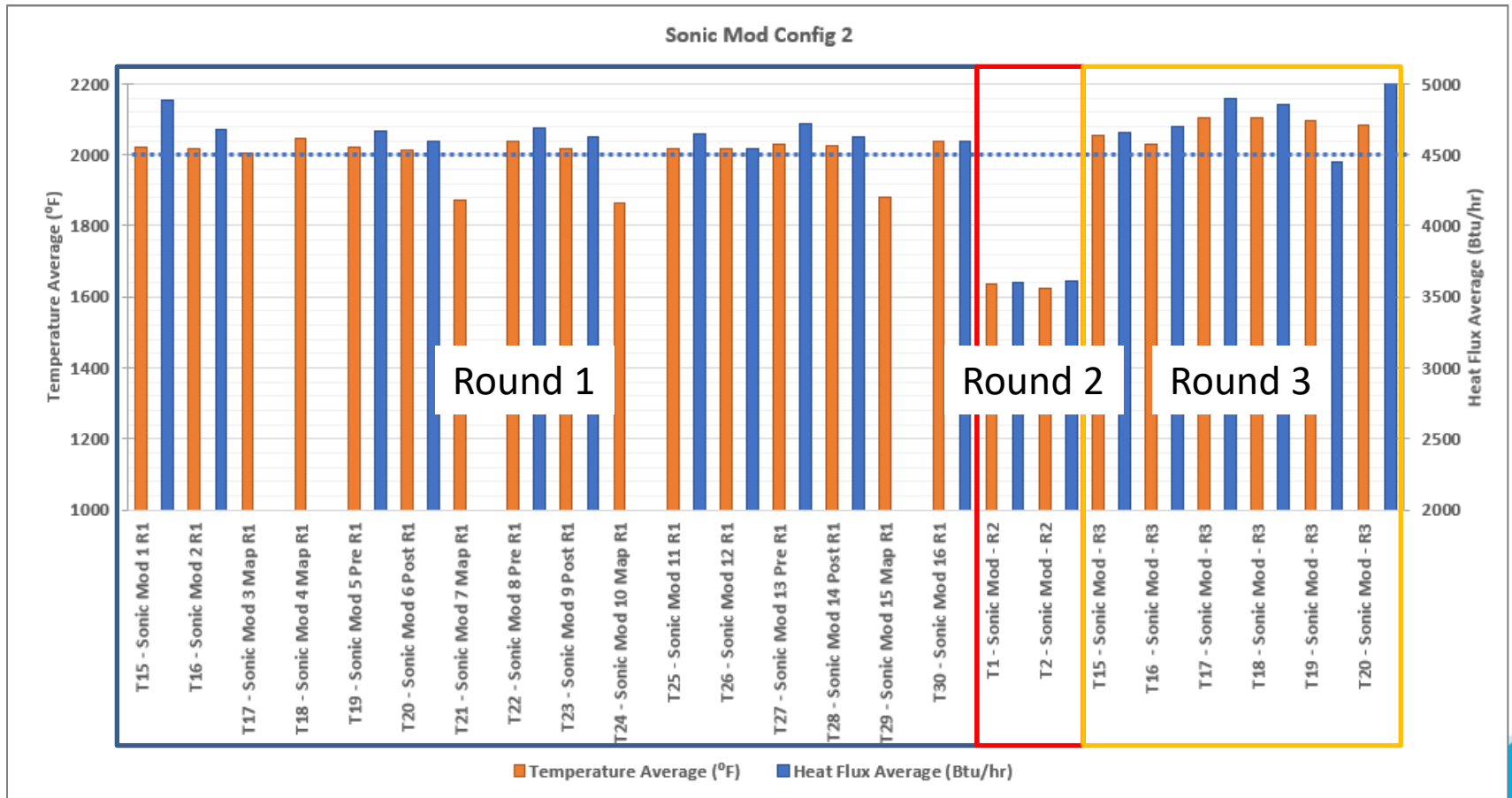
Fuel: 100psi Air: 50psi



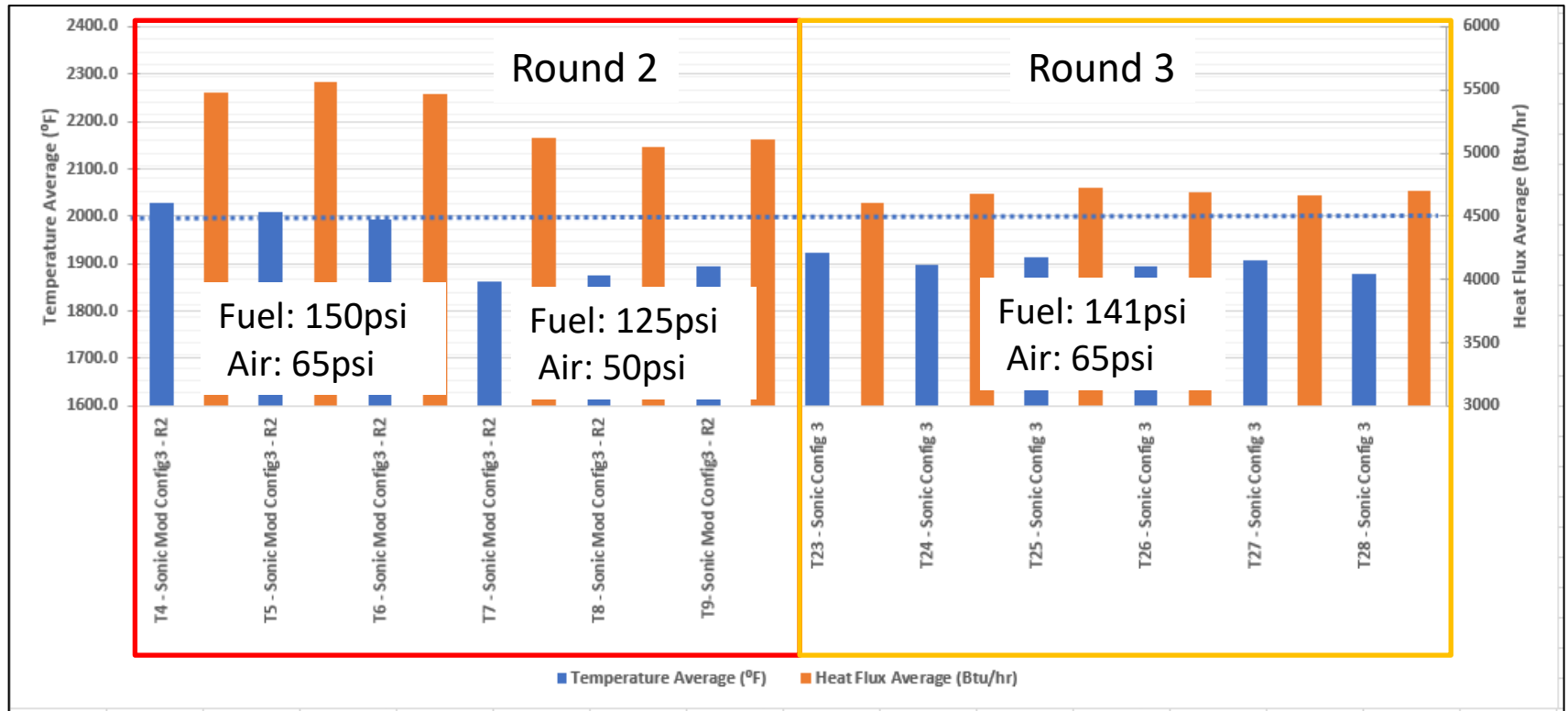
Summary of Sonic Mod Config 2

Fuel: 147psi Air: 62psi

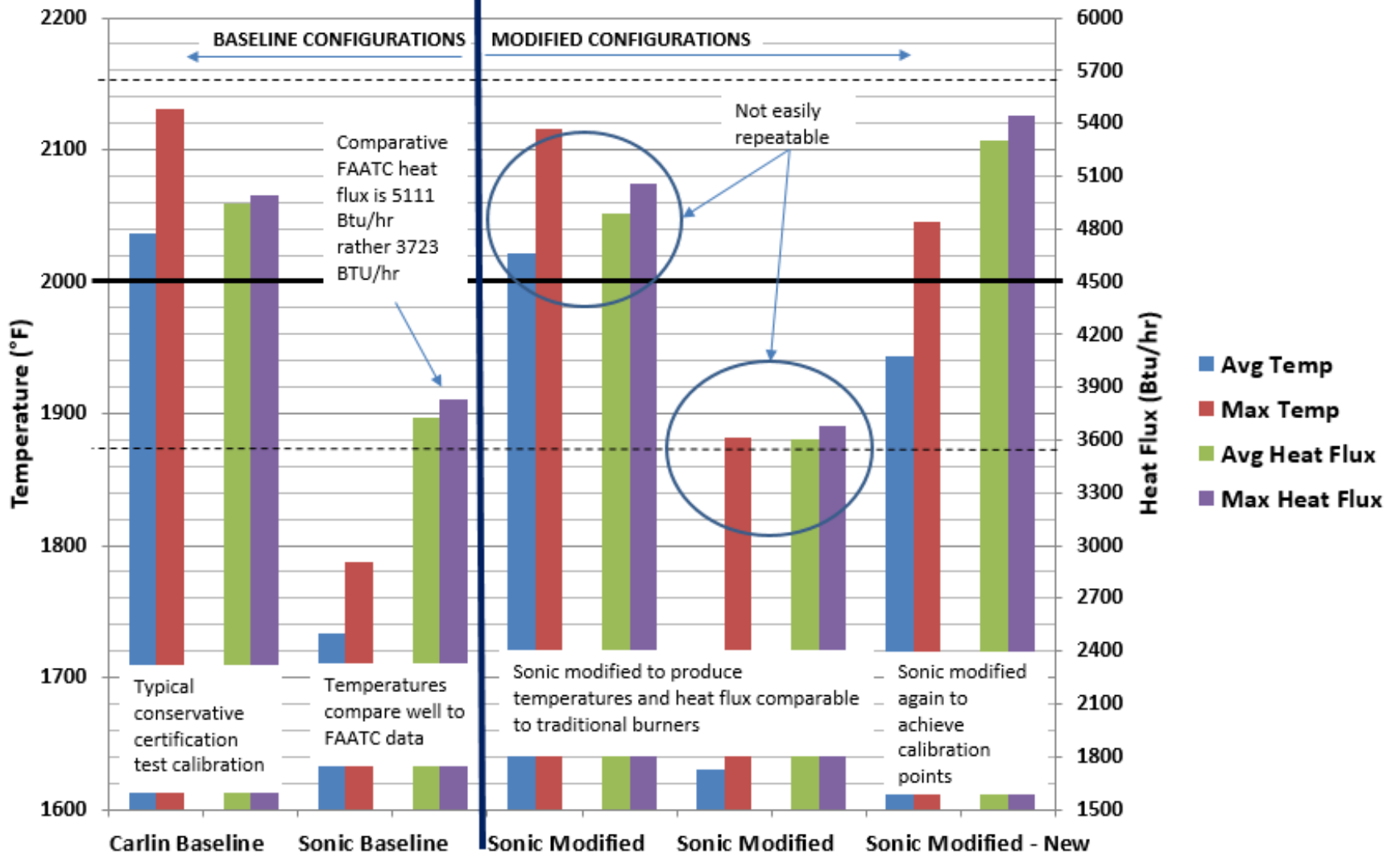
Fuel: 145psi Air: 50psi



Summary of Sonic Mod Config 3



Comparison of Baseline Carlin, Sonic FAA, and Sonic Modified Burners



TEMPERATURE AND HEAT TRANSFER MAPPING – FLAME CHARACTERISATION



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11 TC Map – 1" vertical Increments & 1" TC spacing

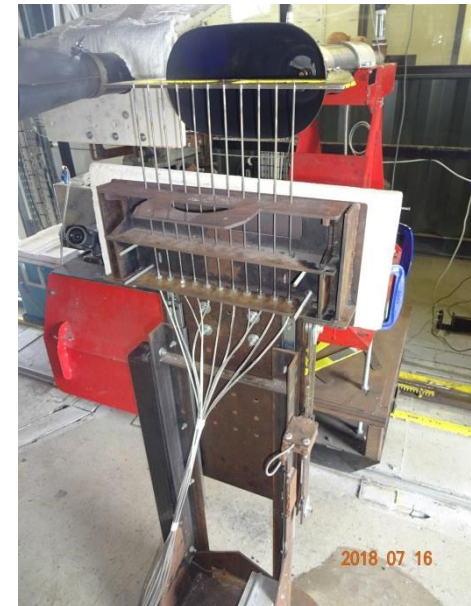
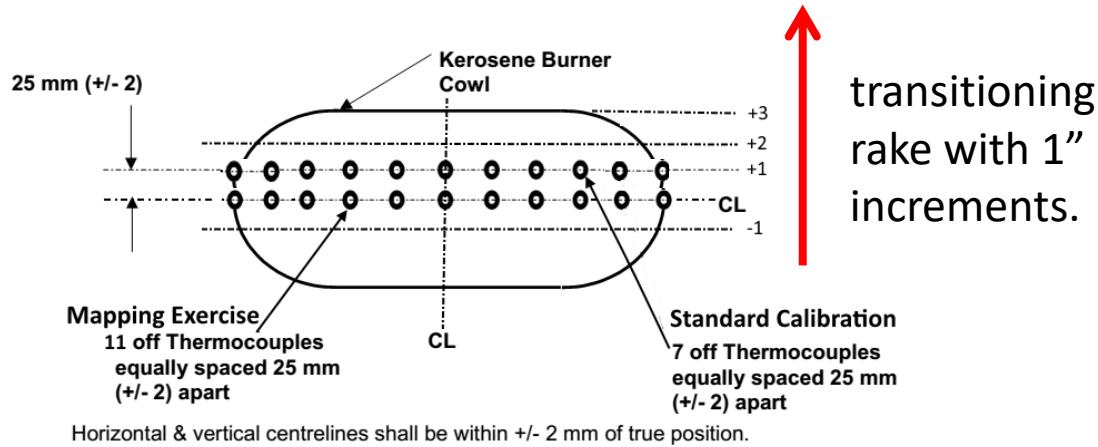


FIGURE 2 - FLAME TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT POSITIONS FOR KEROSENE BURNER

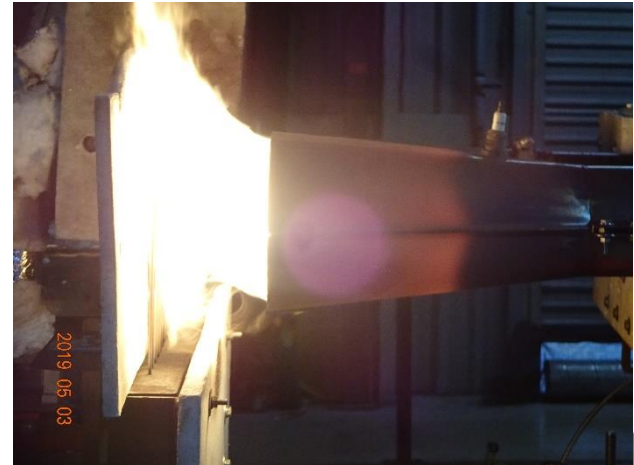
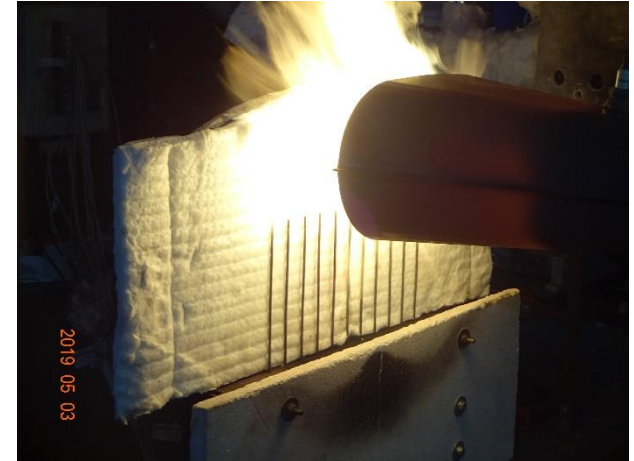
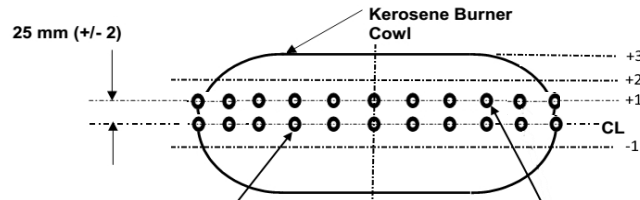
Flame temperature mapping - Engineering Report 3A CARLIN 200 CRD

Burner Map looking into the Burner [°F] - Max Values	TC 1	TC 2	TC 3	TC 4	TC 5	TC 6	TC 7	TC 8	TC 9	TC 10	TC 11	AVERAGE Central 7 TC's
Level 6	1420.0	1738.0	1850.0	1908.0	1912.0	1798.0	1777.0	1725.0	1686.0	1579.0	1204.0	1808.0
Level 5	1671.0	1869.0	1947.0	1963.0	1981.0	1881.0	1894.0	1859.0	1848.0	1823.0	1611.0	1910.4
Level 4	1697.0	1843.0	1919.0	1942.0	1972.0	1885.0	1942.0	1908.0	1886.0	1852.0	1679.0	1922.0
Level 3	1634.0	1874.0	1904.0	1936.0	1961.0	1877.0	1947.0	1915.0	1871.0	1794.0	1573.0	1915.9
Level 2	968.0	1323.0	1490.0	1609.0	1825.0	1766.0	1862.0	1813.0	1707.0	1474.0	1159.0	1724.6
Level 1	602.0	805.0	1034.0	1175.0	1389.0	1363.0	1536.0	1389.0	1214.0	964.0	684.0	1300.0

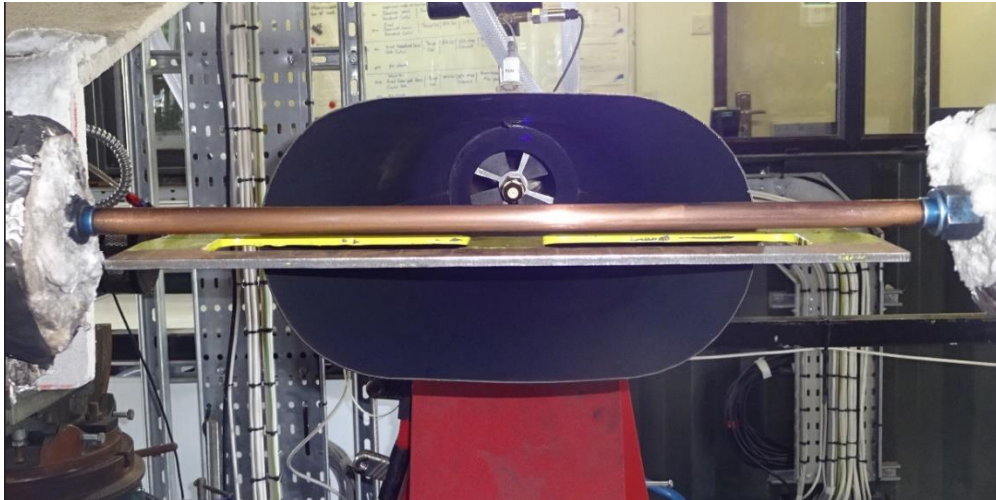


11 TC Map – 1" vertical Increments & 1" TC spacing- fire board/firewool

Transitioning
rake with 1"
increments.

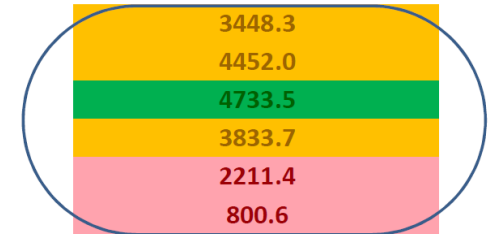


Heat Flux (BTU/hr) Map – 1” vertical Increments



Burner BTU Map looking into the Burner [BTU/hr] - Average Values

- Level 6 - 5.5 inch
- Level 5 - 4.5 inch
- Level 4 - 3.5 inch
- Level 3 - 2.5 inch
- Level 2 - 1.5 inch
- Level 1 - 0.5 inch



At each level : 1mins warm up was allowed and 3 mins of data recorded after this

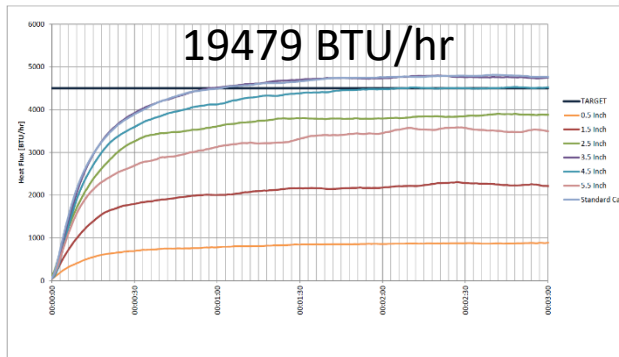


Heat flux Mapping: Copper tube transitioned in 1” increments vertically

Copper tube cleaned between levels

BTU/hr Mapping Summary

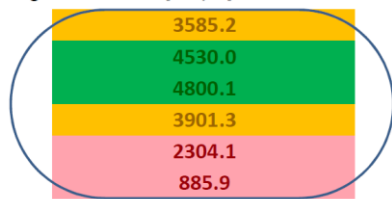
T8 - Carlin 2



Carlin Burn 2b BTU Map

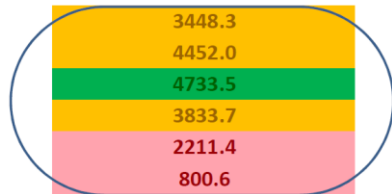
Burner BTU Map looking into the Burner [BTU/hr] - Peak Values

- Level 6 - 5.5 inch
- Level 5 - 4.5 inch
- Level 4 - 3.5 inch
- Level 3 - 2.5 inch
- Level 2 - 1.5 inch
- Level 1 - 0.5 inch

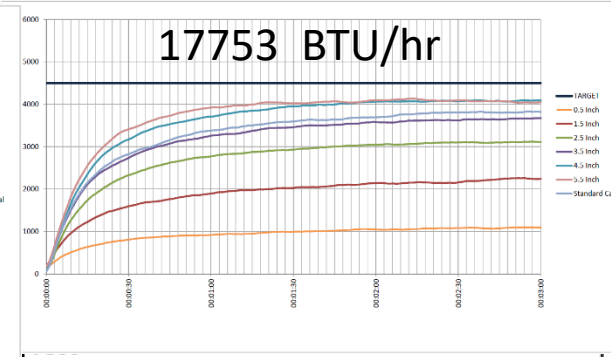


Burner BTU Map looking into the Burner [BTU/hr] - Average Values

- Level 6 - 5.5 inch
- Level 5 - 4.5 inch
- Level 4 - 3.5 inch
- Level 3 - 2.5 inch
- Level 2 - 1.5 inch
- Level 1 - 0.5 inch



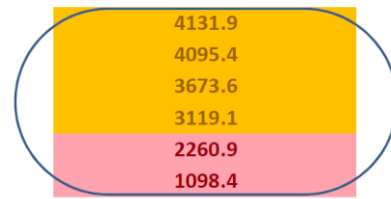
T7 - Sonic Config 1



Sonic - FAA Burn 5 BTUmap

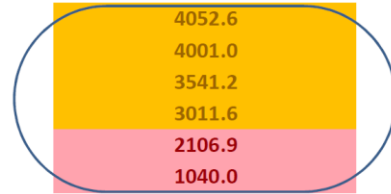
Burner BTU Map looking into the Burner [BTU/hr] - Peak Values

- Level 6 - 5.5 inch
- Level 5 - 4.5 inch
- Level 4 - 3.5 inch
- Level 3 - 2.5 inch
- Level 2 - 1.5 inch
- Level 1 - 0.5 inch

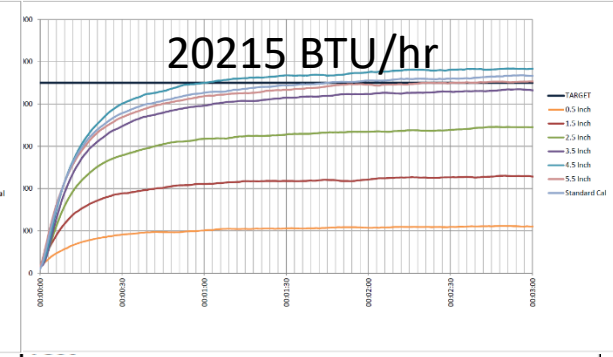


Burner BTU Map looking into the Burner [BTU/hr] - Average Values

- Level 6 - 5.5 inch
- Level 5 - 4.5 inch
- Level 4 - 3.5 inch
- Level 3 - 2.5 inch
- Level 2 - 1.5 inch
- Level 1 - 0.5 inch



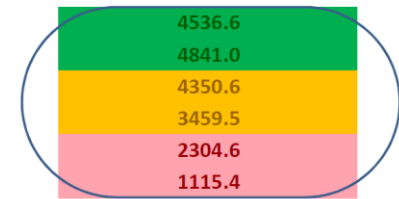
T27 - Sonic Config 2



Sonic ModV3 Burn4 BTU Map

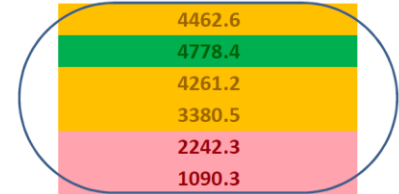
Burner BTU Map looking into the Burner [BTU/hr] - Peak Values

- Level 6 - 5.5 inch
- Level 5 - 4.5 inch
- Level 4 - 3.5 inch
- Level 3 - 2.5 inch
- Level 2 - 1.5 inch
- Level 1 - 0.5 inch



Burner BTU Map looking into the Burner [BTU/hr] - Average Values

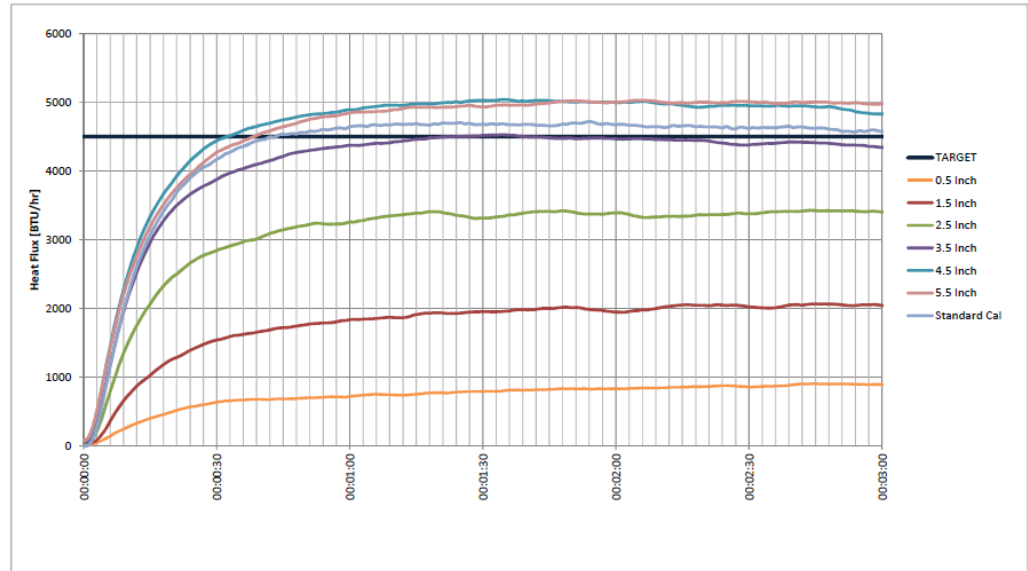
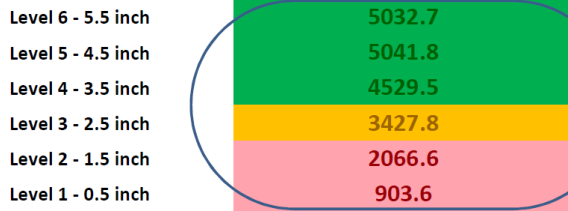
- Level 6 - 5.5 inch
- Level 5 - 4.5 inch
- Level 4 - 3.5 inch
- Level 3 - 2.5 inch
- Level 2 - 1.5 inch
- Level 1 - 0.5 inch



Sonic - Config 3

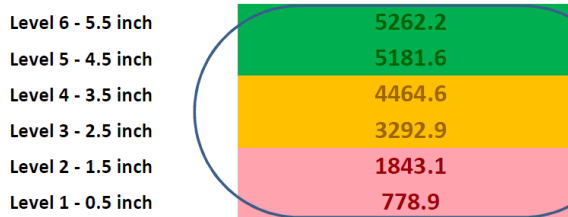
Cal Avg: 4721 BTU/hr

Burner BTU Map looking into the Burner [BTU/hr] - Peak Values



Cal Avg: 4784 BTU/hr

Burner BTU Map looking into the Burner [BTU/hr] - Peak Values



Burner Map looking into the Burner [°F] - Max Values NO BOARD

	TC 1	TC 2	TC 3	TC 4	TC 5	TC 6	TC 7	TC 8	TC 9	TC 10	TC 11	AVERAGE Central 7 TC's
Level 6	1469.5	1519.4	1603.6	1755.1	1956.9	2057.9	2099.8	2092.2	2101.0	1951.4	1786.7	1952.4
Level 5	1210.4	1261.1	1376.4	1650.2	1943.8	2161.5	2241.3	2219.1	2168.4	1980.2	1863.9	1965.8
Level 4	868.2	996.8	1138.7	1416.5	1831.3	2126.1	2240.0	2214.4	2129.7	1873.1	1705.4	1870.9
Level 3	607.2	679.8	802.6	1024.8	1417.7	1733.6	1975.8	1993.7	1917.4	1611.9	1383.3	1552.2
Level 2	448.2	527.7	593.9	711.8	1024.5	1334.4	1501.0	1478.8	1409.6	1121.3	895.4	1150.6
Level 1	340.6	394.2	435.7	461.7	596.1	741.5	871.0	834.9	742.2	588.5	448.1	669.0

MATERIAL BURNTHROUGH DATA



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Composite Panel Burnthrough

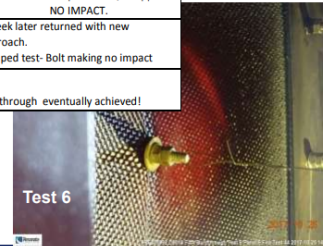
- **Composite panels supplied by Bombardier/Shorts**
 - 2 plies (0°/45°), roughly 0.030" thick
- **Burner calibrated to minimum avg of 2000°F across 7 T/C's, Heat Flux >4500 btu/hr**
 - stabilized on Cu tube for 1 minute
- **Total of 6 panels tested**
 - 3 with vibration applied at differing times during test
 - 1 with no vibration
 - 1 with a bolt installed in the middle
 - 1 with bolt installed with a 5 kg weight applied in tension

Resonate Testing

	TEMP (min Avg)	BTU/Hr	Burnthrough TIME	Vibration applied @	Summary	Comment
Panel 1	2025	4696	00:27:16	20:20	Wednesday Afternoon.	Vibration applied in the expectation of generating expedited Burnthrough- No significant impact observed.
Panel 2	2010	4606	00:25:18	20:20	Wednesday Afternoon.	
Panel 3	2011	4641	00:26:30	00:00	Thursday Morning Applied vibration has no impact?	Vibration 4G applied from start. NO IMPACT- Vibration discontinued.
Panel 4	2116	5234	0:24:45	No Vibe	Thursday Afternoon Increased BTU does not significantly affect burnthrough time	
Panel 5	2035	4720	0:20:00		Bolt installed in center of panel	Excess Flame temp and BTU/hr applied. NO IMPACT. 1 week later returned with new approach. Stopped test- Bolt making no impact
Panel 6	2019	4839	0:22:34		Bolt installed in center of panel with a 5kg load	
						Pull through eventually achieved!

Test 4 Flame artificially high, no significant impact.

Test 6 Pull Through load, no significant impact.



Powerplants Fire Test Development
November 1, 2017



Federal Aviation
Administration

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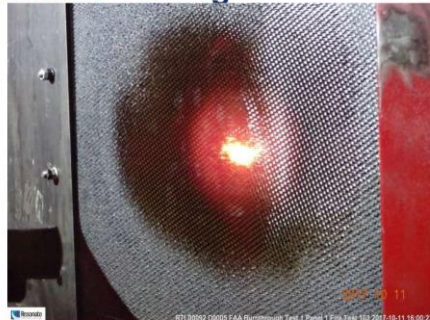
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Resonate Testing



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RTI 0092 D0005 FAA Burnthrough Test 1 Panel 1 Fire Test 109 2017-10-11 15:33:06



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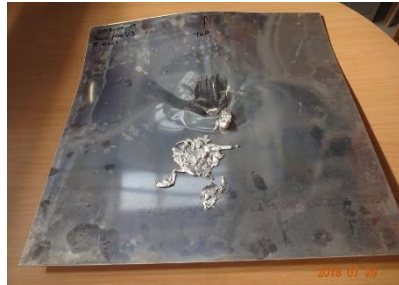
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Aluminium Panel Burnthrough

T9 - Carlin Panel 3
(2:23 second BT)



T19 - Sonic Mod 5
(3:16 second BT)



T22 - Sonic Mod 8
(3:14 second BT)



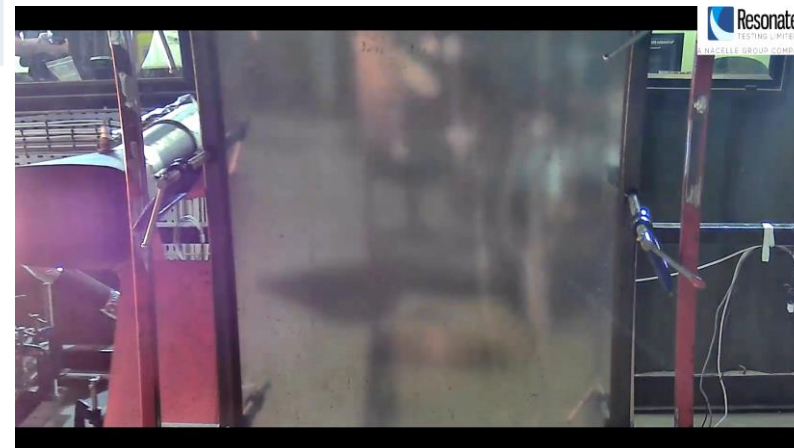
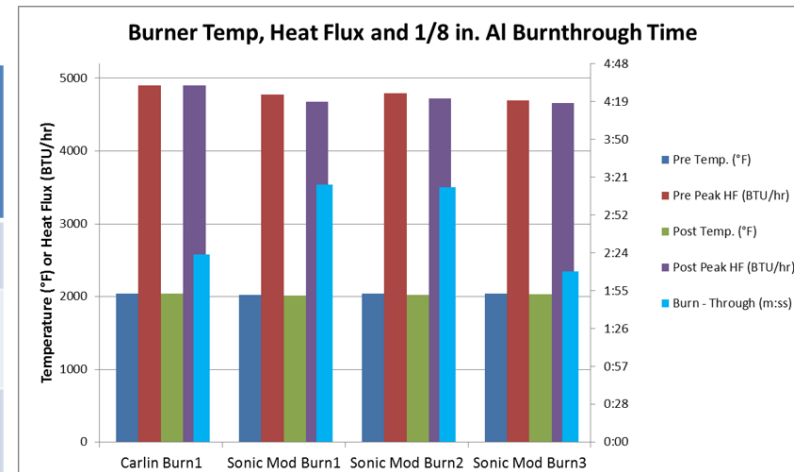
T30 - Sonic Mod 16
(2:10 second BT)



Aluminium Panel Burnthrough

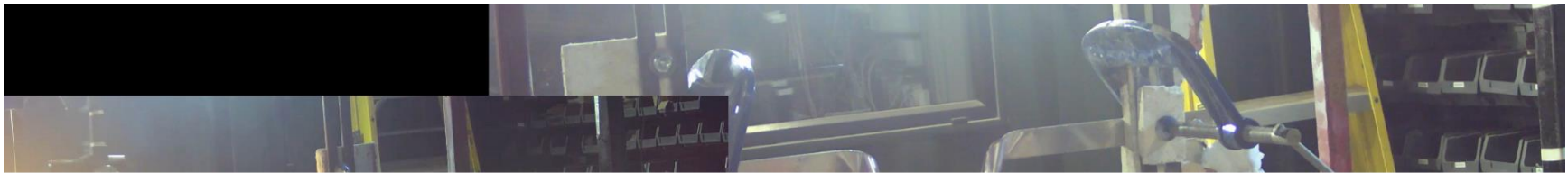
Burn Times for 1/8 in. Thick Aluminum

Burn #	Burner / Config.	Pre-Test Avg. Temp. (°F)	Pre-Test Avg. Heat Flux (BTU/hr)	Post-Test Avg. Temp. (°F)	Post-Test Avg. Heat Flux (BTU/hr)	Burn - Through Time (m:ss)
1 – T9	Carlin Baseline July 17	2033	4922 0:39 to 4500	2035	4875 0:41 to 4500	2:23
2 – T19	Sonic Mod. P _i =147, P _a =61.5 July 19	2022	4670 1:29 to 4500	2014	4599 1:45 to 4500	3:16
3 – T22	Sonic Mod. P _i =147, P _a =61.5 July 19	2040	4693 1:33 to 4500	2019	4630 2:35 to 4500	3:14
4 – T30	Sonic Mod. P _i =147, P _a =61.5 July 20	2039	4685 2:13 to 4500	2030	4662 2:42 to 4500	2:10



- Difficulty determining burn through time
- Skin tension of ALU
- Oxidised layer/impurities on surface
- Ultimately too many variables

Aluminium strip burnthrough testing



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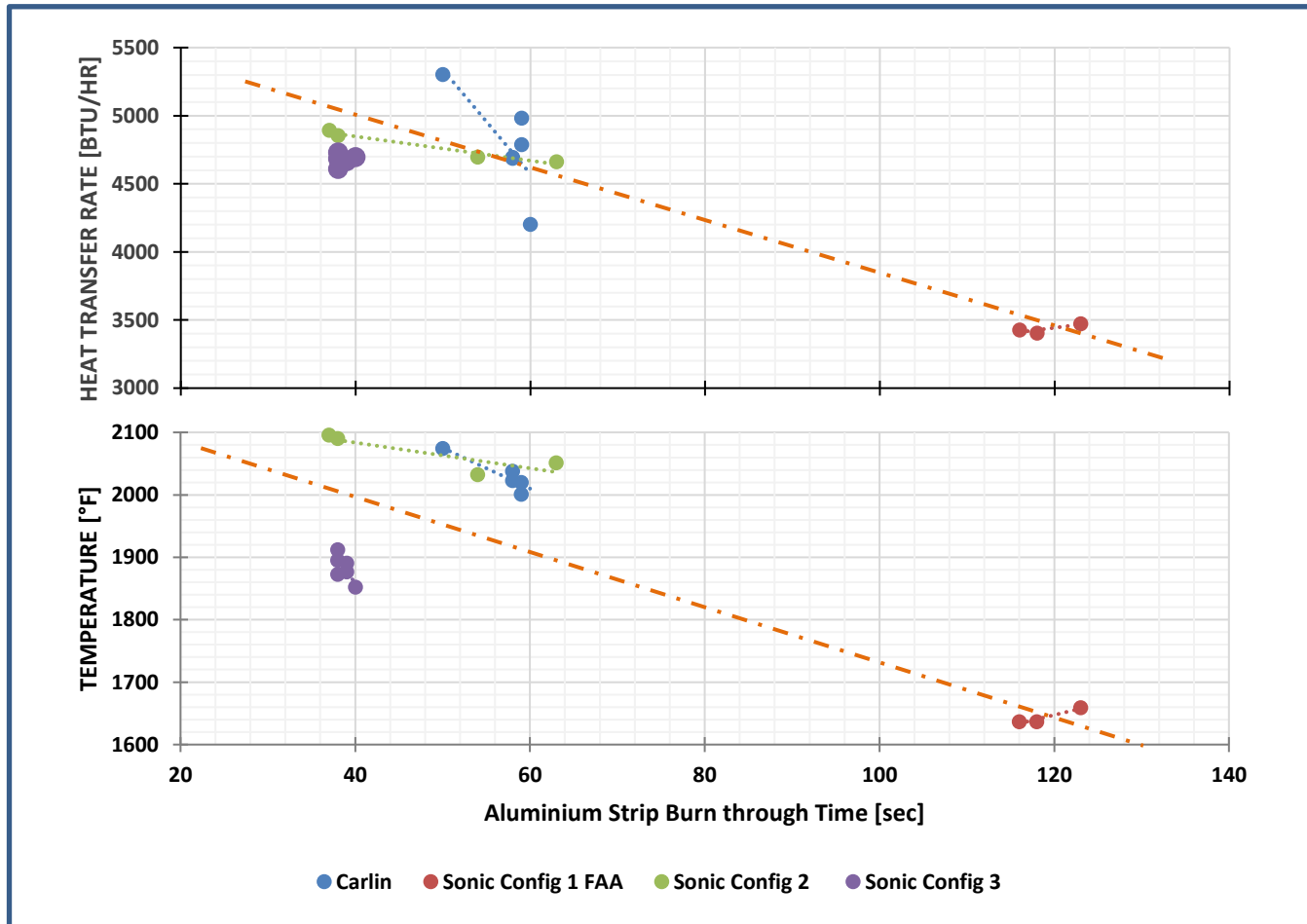
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Temperature and heat transfer calibrations

-Effect on Burnthrough time



Summary of Observations

- Sonic can be modified from current configuration to achieve traditional burner like output
 - Similar to work FAATC conducted with flame retention
 - Can calibrate sonic burner according to current AC20-135 guidance and equipment
 - Does not take advantage of the expected Sonic burner repeatability – but have we seen this?
- Tools developed to achieve greater understanding of burner outputs
 - 2D HD temperature maps
 - with and without impingement surface
 - BTU mapping
 - All to better qualify burner flames for comparison during any research effort
 - Ensure that we know where the hottest part of the flame is and the highest energy and relate that to calibration sensor location.
- Do not draw major conclusions from shallow data sets.
 - We always need to assess the significance of our data. This is particularly important when talking about repeatability or reliability.

Future Work:

Collaboration planned going forward with a small group of other Labs looking at:

- Is there a configuration on the sonic burner that we can dial in the inputs and achieve consistent calibration parameters for powerplant testing
 - Sensitivity study of burner parameters – could potentially further simplify set up
 - Studying the modified Sonic Burner with off-the-shelf parts
- Is there a better way to determine equivalent damage to compare the sonic with incumbent burners
 - Additional mapping ideas/plate thermocouples/slug calorimeter/
 - Composite panels?
 - Better understanding individual burner limitations and sources of variability



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