Cargo Compartment alternative MPS testing using Low Pressure Dual Fluid Water Mist and Hypoxic Air

International Aero Inc.

FAA & JAA Repair Station IQNR108K

Fire Protection Laboratory







International Aircraft Systems Fire Protection Working Group November 5-6, 2003

System Participants

- IAI
- FirePASS
- Air Liquide







Background

Started looking at misting in 1998 as a Halon alternative along with condensed aerosols.

- Full scale Cabin ground based testing May 1999
- Flight test Aug 2001
- Rebuilt the MPS device in May 2003
- Testing on going





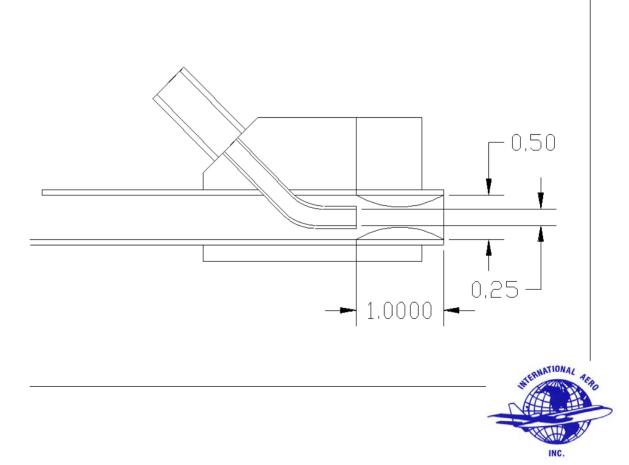




Data collection in a LD3 cargo pallet alongside

Low Pressure Dual Fluid Nozzle

- US Navy patent
- IAI holds license
- works at 0.8 to 12 bar
- Liquid and gas are equal pressure



Why LPDF

- Simple
- Hard to clog or plug
- Makes the same size droplet through out the operating range (50 micron)
- Instills a tremendous amount of kinetic energy in the droplet for distribution
- Adjustable flow rates from the same nozzle (1-15 liters per minute)



System Goals

Use existing systems and equipment where ever possible

Be lighter, cheaper and, more efficient

With a lower overall life time cost

be ready for the future

Be better than any gas system, Level of safety

longer duration

•lower temperatures

•less damage to the air vehicle



Extinguishing Agent chemistry

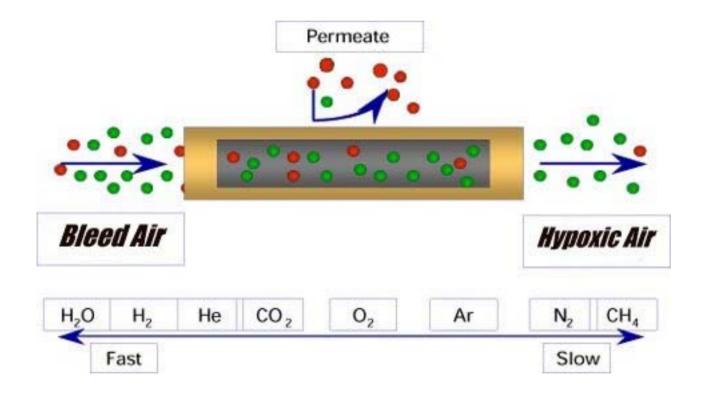
- Name Air ; (Hypoxic Air)
 - Snap listed in July 2003
- UN Transportation Code UN1002
- Gas Properties: Gas density (1.013 bar at boiling point) : 3.2 kg/m³
- Specific gravity (air = 1) (1.013 bar and 21 $^{\circ}$ C (70 $^{\circ}$ F)) : 1
 - Specific volume (1.013 bar and 21 $^{\circ}$ C (70 $^{\circ}$ F)) : 0.833 m³/kg
- Normal composition of dry air:

 Gas Concentration 	(% vol.) ppm or ppb	Agent
– N2	78.09%	
– CO2 .	330 ppm	
– H2	500 ppb	
- 02	20.94%	15.2% or 10%
– Ne	18 ppb	
– Xe	86 ppb	
– Ar	0.93%	
– He	5.2 ppm	
– Rn	6.10 ⁻¹¹ ppb	
– Kr	1.1 ppm	

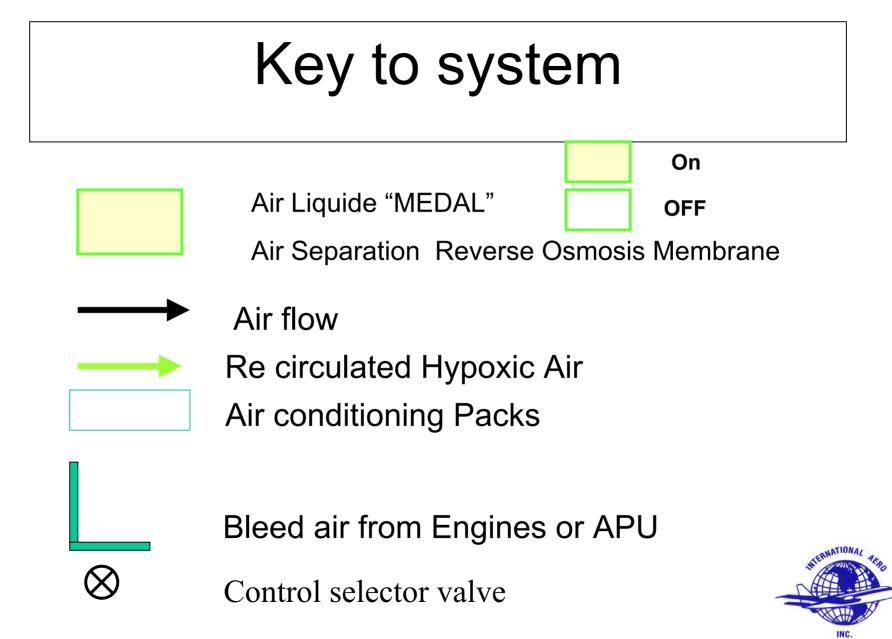


Hollow Membrane Diagram

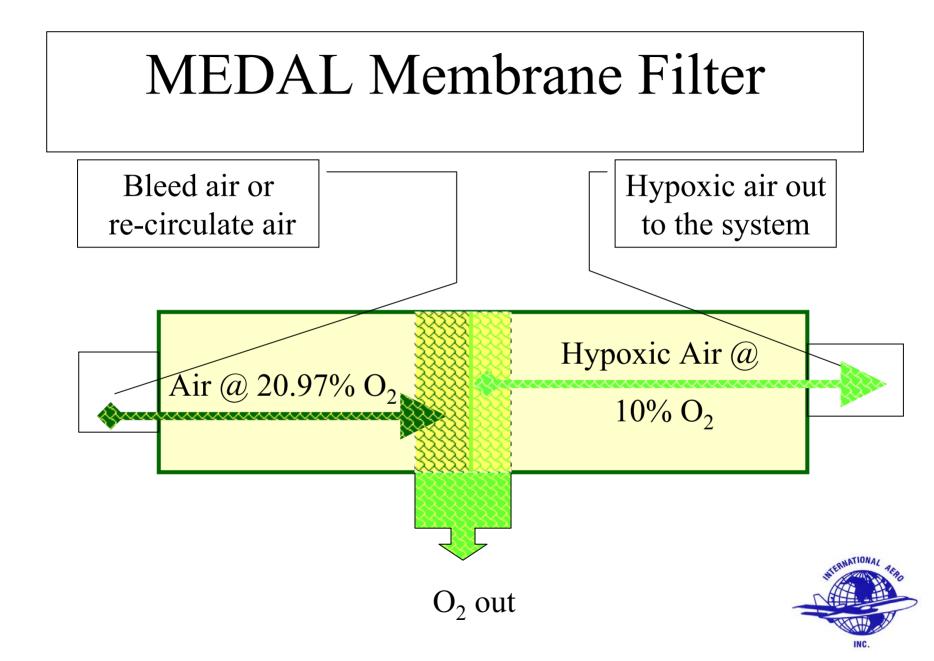
(it's just a bunch of small tubes that leak O₂)

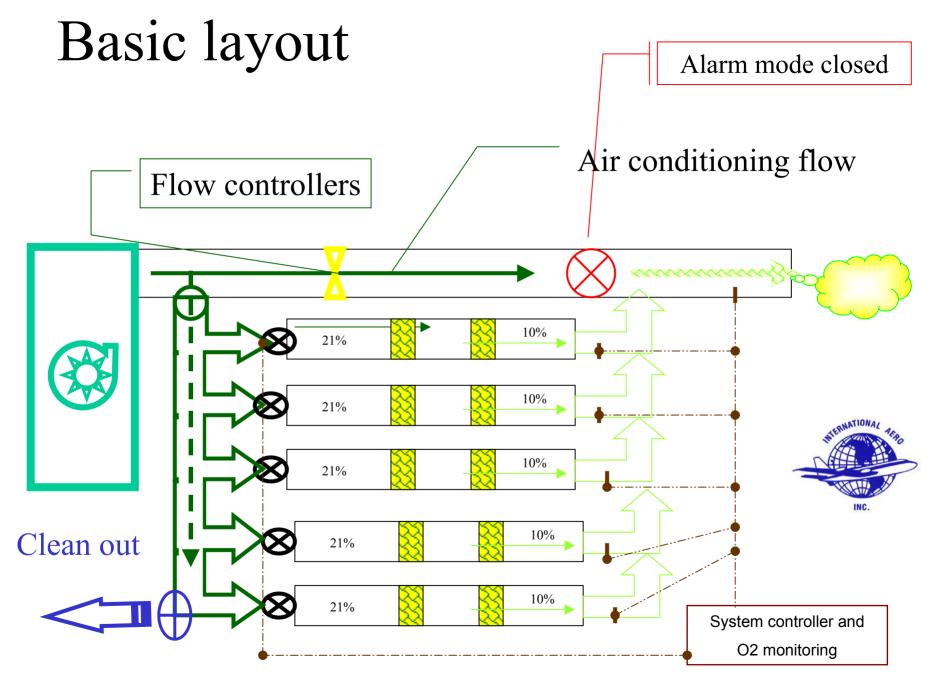




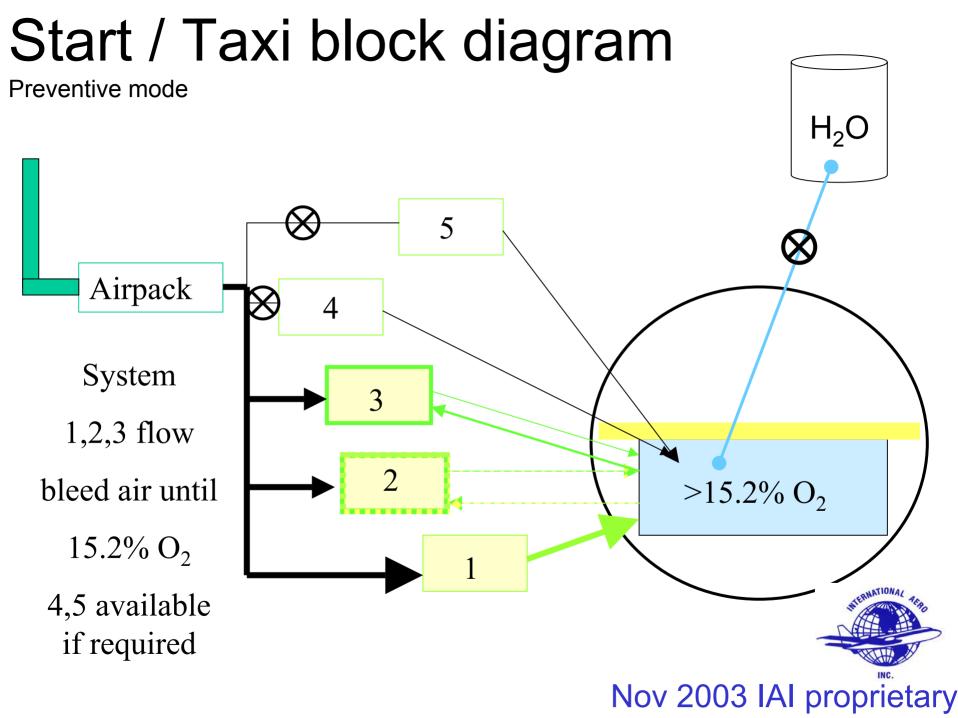


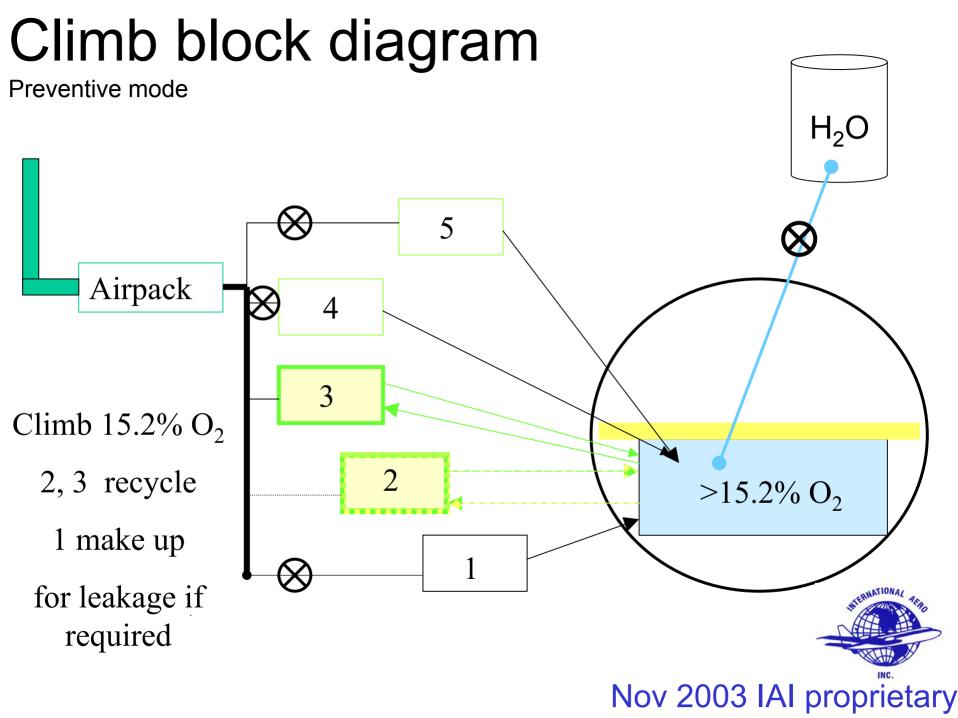
Nov 2003 IAI proprietary

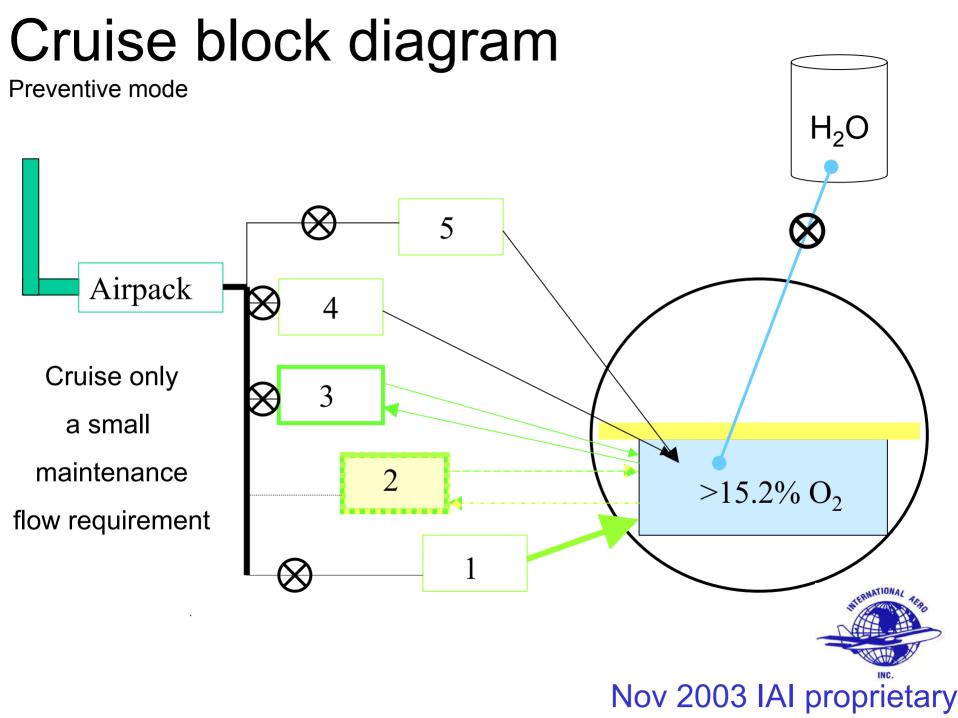


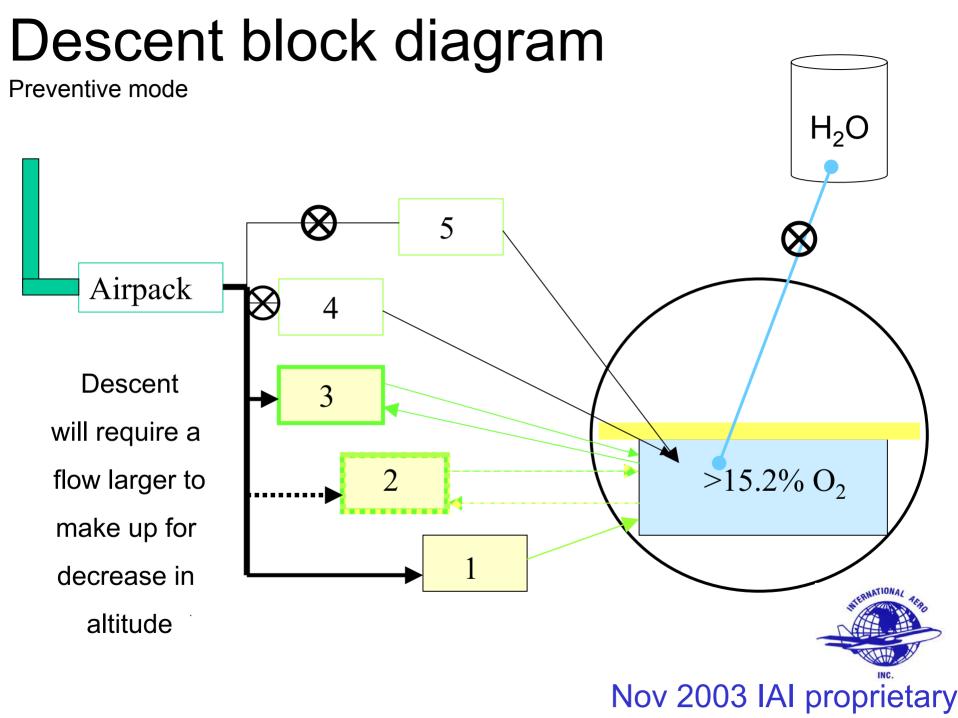


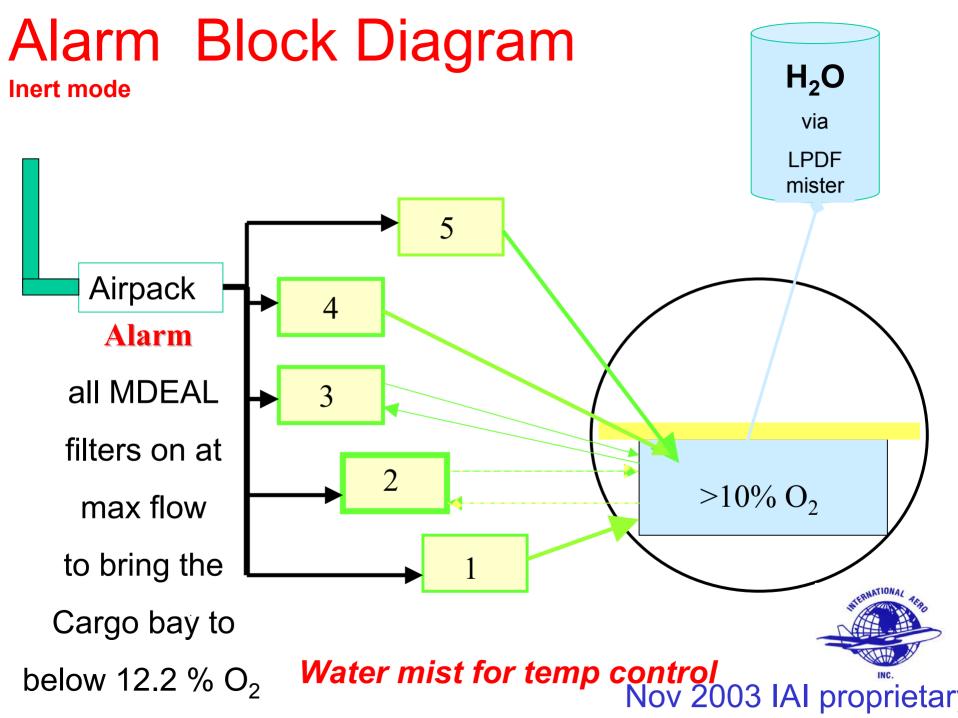
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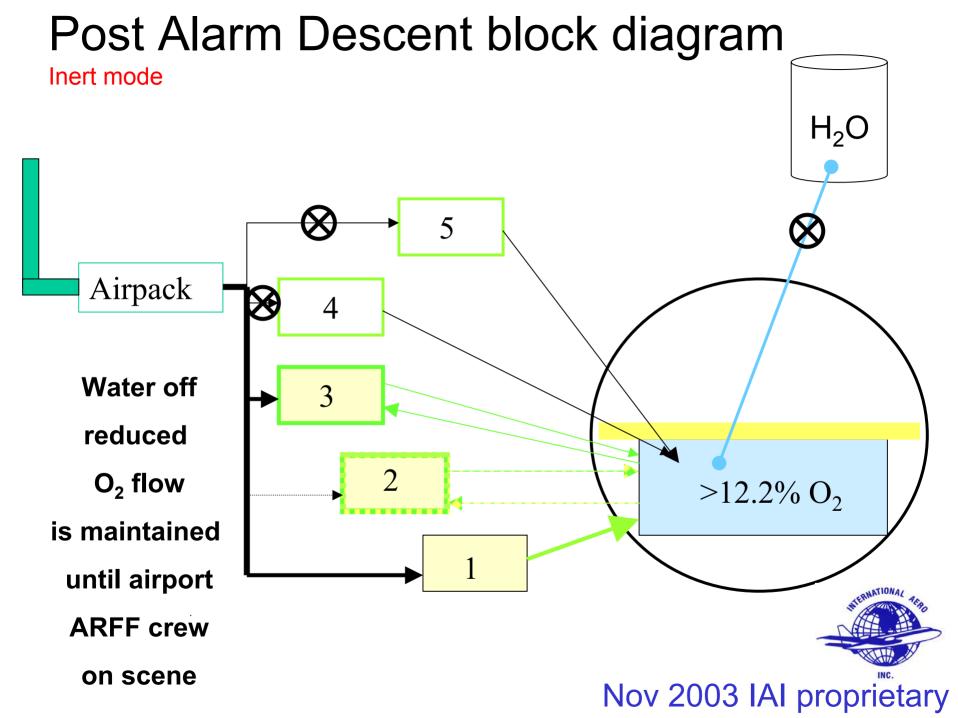












Fusion of two technologies

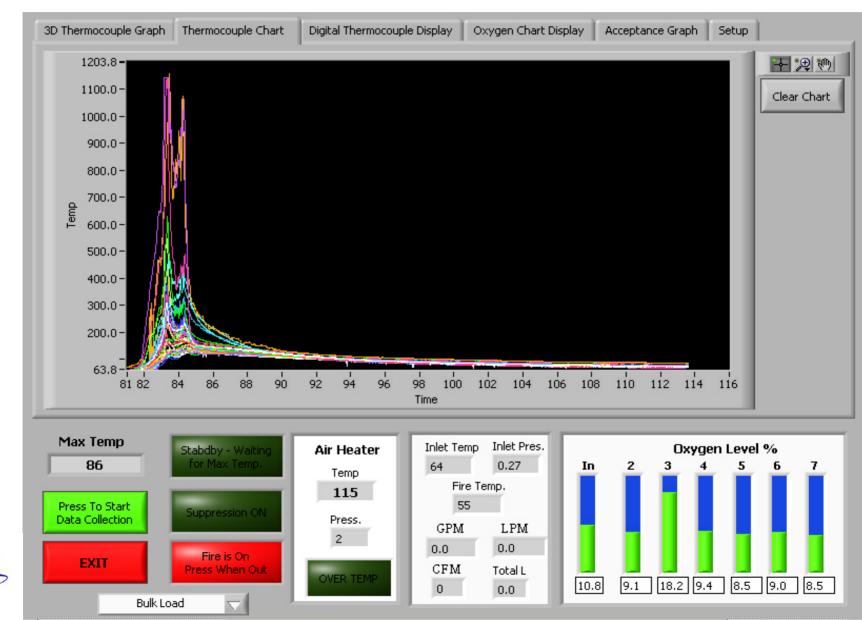
- Advantages
 - uses existing systems
 - light weight
 - simple
 - will operate as long as the engines are running
 - "Gate to Gate" suppression
 - No existing or foreseen future environmental impacts
 - easily expandable for SFAR 88 or hidden fires, cabin water mist
 - we are extinguishing the fires

- Obstacles
 - New technology
 - New paradigm in fire suppression
 - will be hard due to existing thoughts on protection are "it needs to be a GAS"



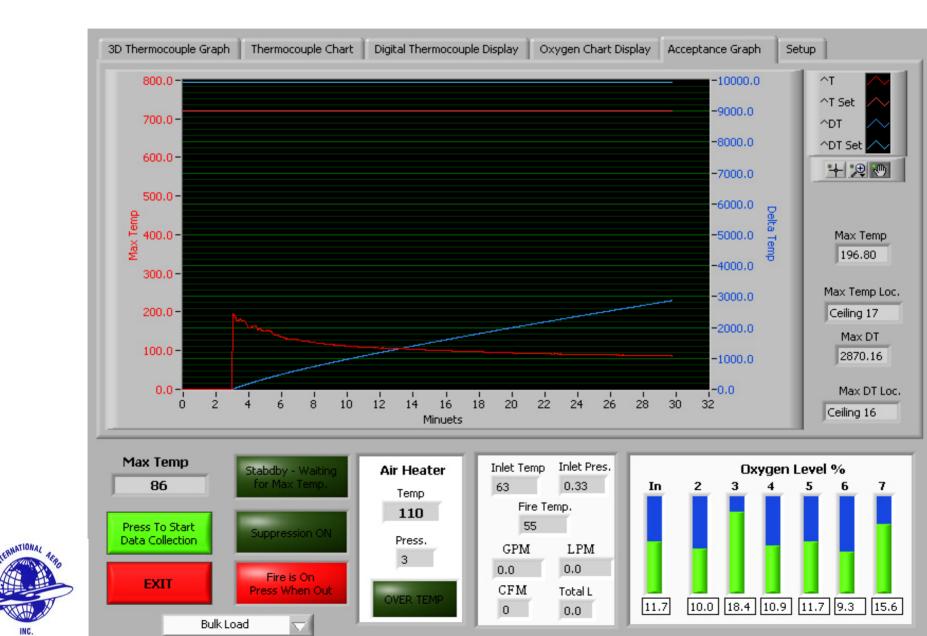
Bulk Load Temp profile

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Bulk load MPS profile

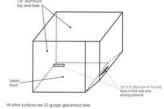
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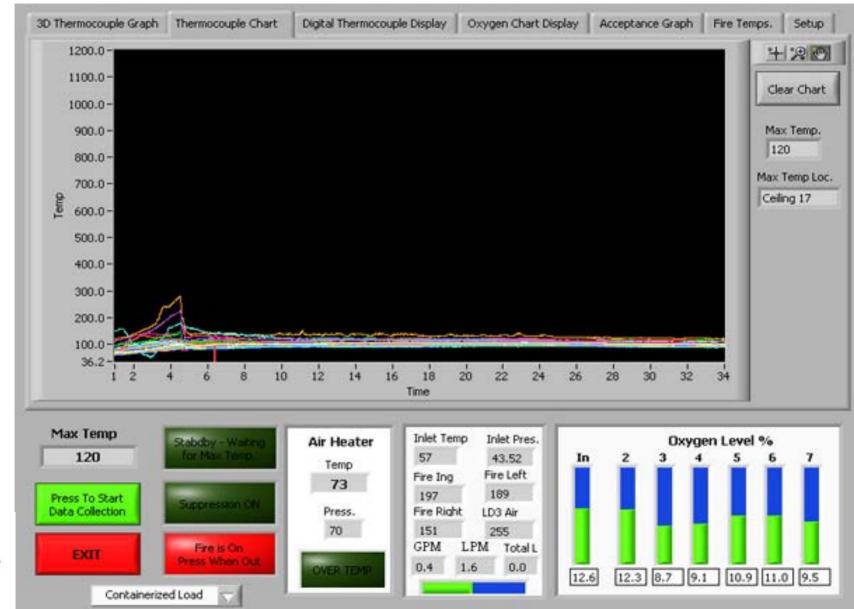


Container load Temp

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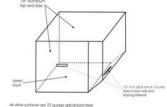


Container load

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Containerized Load

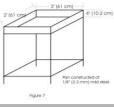


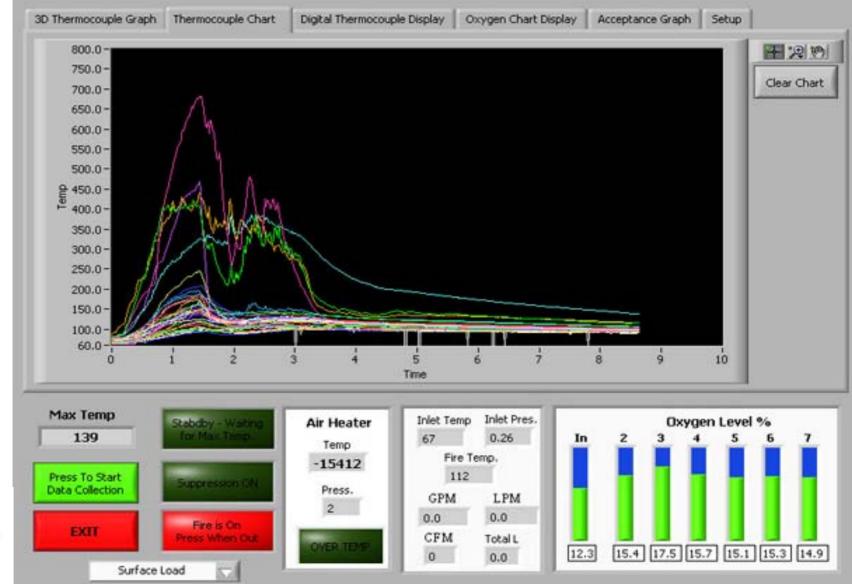
3D Thermocouple Graph Thermocouple Chart Digital Thermocouple Display Oxygen Chart Display Acceptance Graph Fire Temps. Setup -15000.0 800.0-ΩT. -14000.0 ∩T Set
 700.0--13000.0^DT -12000.0**ODT Set** 600.0--11000.0+20 -10000.0500.0--9000.0 9 du 400.0--8000.0 in a Max Temp đ -7000.0 152.46 б -6000.0 300.0--5000.0Max Temp Loc. -4000.0200.0 -Ceiling 17 -3000.0 Max DT -2000.0100.0 -3573.53 -1000.00.0--0.0 Max DT Loc. 22 26 24 4 6 2 12 18 20 0 8 10 14 16 28 30 32 Ceiling 16 Minuets Max Temp Inlet Temp Inlet Pres. Oxygen Level % Stabdby - Walting Air Heater 119 43.65 57 In Temp Fire Left Fire Ing 72 177 188 Press To Start Suppression ON **Data Collection** Press. Fire Right LD3 Air 71 148 241 Fire is On GPM LPM Total L EXIT Press When Out 0.4 0.0 1.6 DVER TEM 12.6 9.2 11.0 11.0 9.5 12.4 8.8

Surface load (high) temp

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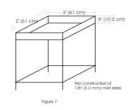




Surface load (high) MPS

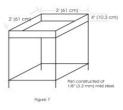
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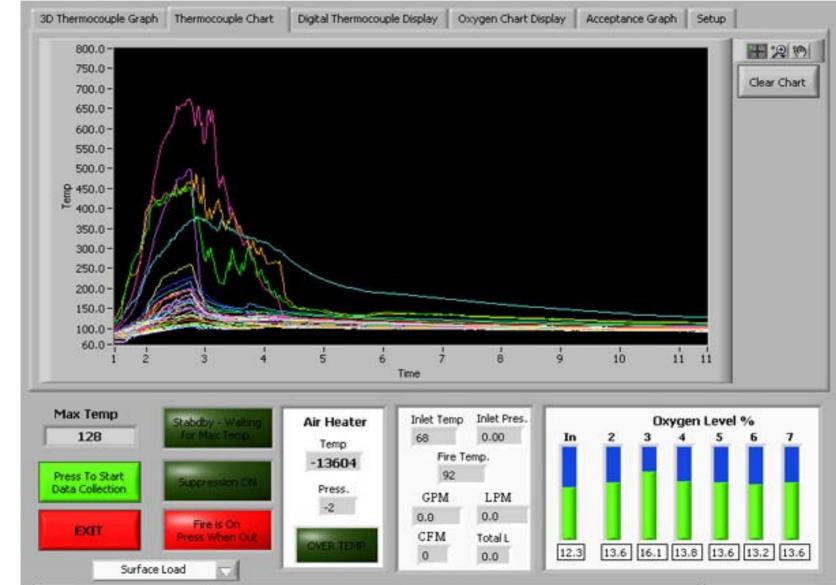
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Surface load (Mid) Temp



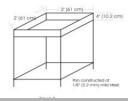


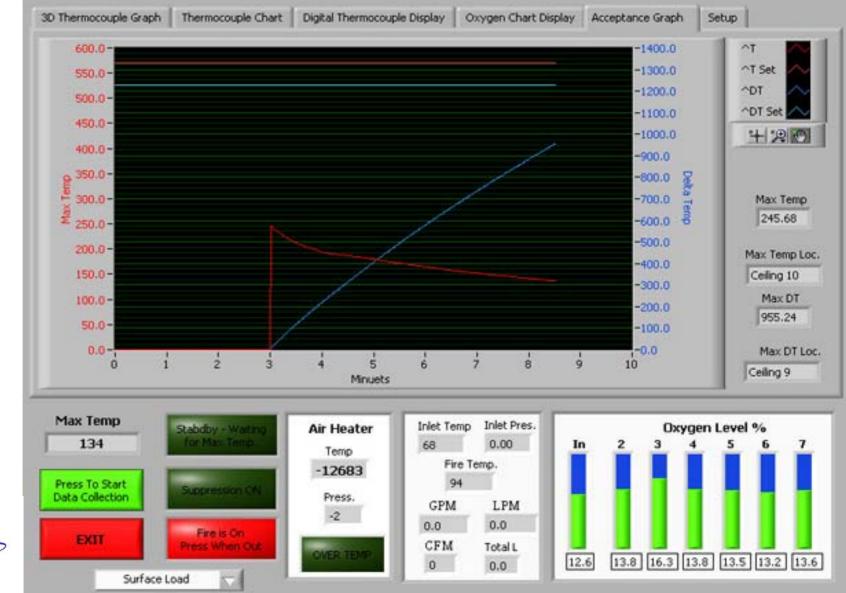


Surface load (Mid) MPS

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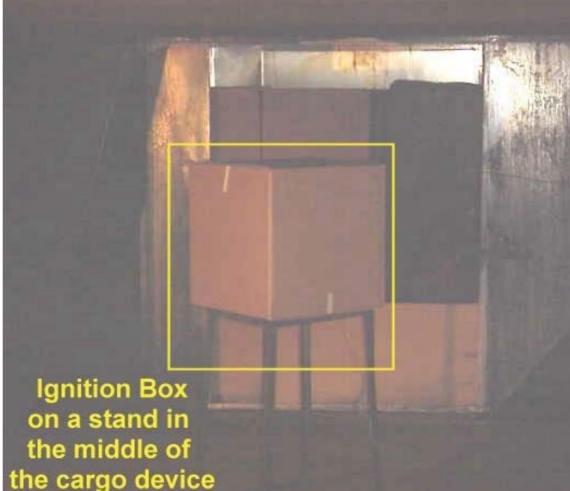


Phase II FirePASS Preventive

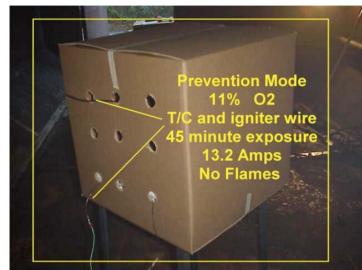
- Use the Bulk load igniter box
- Place in center of the Cargo MPS device
- reduce the O2 to 14%
- apply power to the NiCrome wire
- Wait for the smoke to clear.

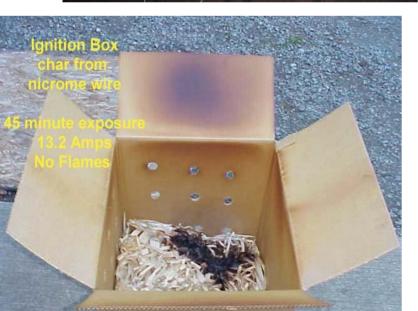


Did two test to date 45 minute and 90 minute



Test one last Thursday





- 45 minute with power applied
- Temp went to 325 F for 10 minutes then stabilized at 145 F
- Some char and discoloration inside the box NO FLAMES

detailed data at www.pyrogen.com

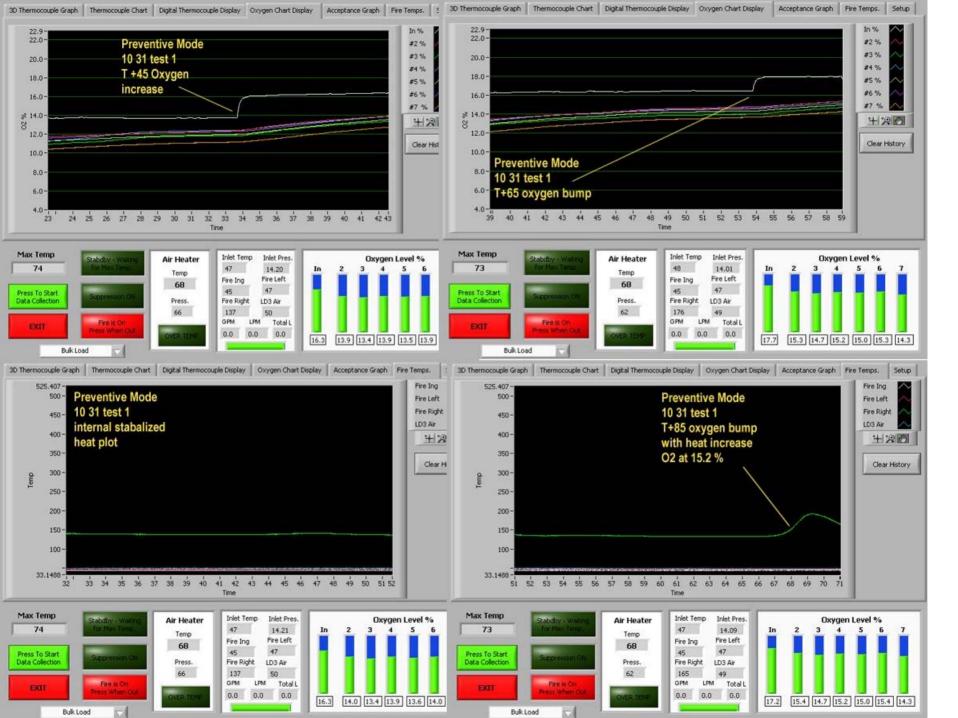
Test two last Friday

Same test set up

- (same box with new paper)
- 90 minute test
- Power applied at 14% oxygen content T=0
- Temps +350 F for 20 minutes
- after temp drop and stabilized at 137 F, we increased the O2 by 1% every 20 minutes
- ignition wire dropped and burned through the bottom of the box with NO FLAMES
- We started to see a 40 Deg F temp rise at 15.2% O2 at T+84 minutes. Stopped the test at 90 minutes
- future test planned







- Data was collected with virtual instruments constructed with "National Instruments" LabView DAQ software and a SCXI signal conditioner
- Test data and remote video observations available via TCP/ IP connection

Data is updated and posted at

http://www.pyrogen.com/IAIfireLabmist.htm

• For further information contact:

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Thank You

No Animals real or imaginary were injured while performing these test

