

## 24èmes journées du GDR FEUX DGA Techniques Aéronautiques



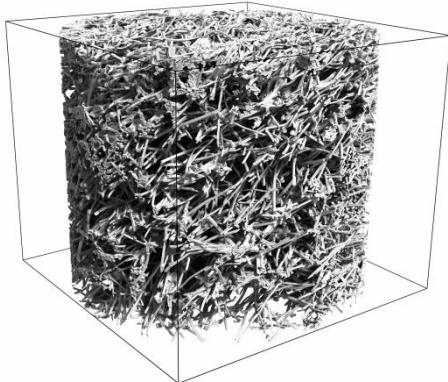
**Comportement au feu  
des structures composites  
aéronautiques**  
Etat de l'art et attentes



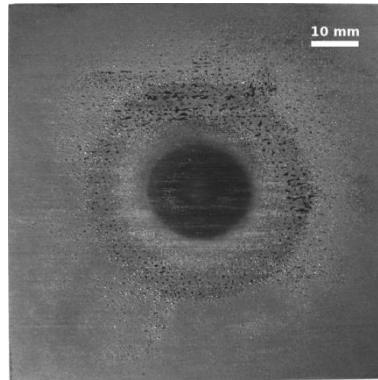
# Context and fundamental issues

Fire behaviour of composite materials

## Multi-scale problem



X-ray microtomography, Panerai @NASA

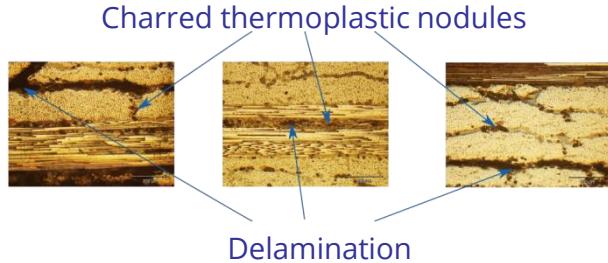


Laser-induced decomposition  
of a composite test coupon



Length  
scale

**Condensed matter**  
[mg - mm]



Influence of the charring nodules on  
the onset of delamination damage

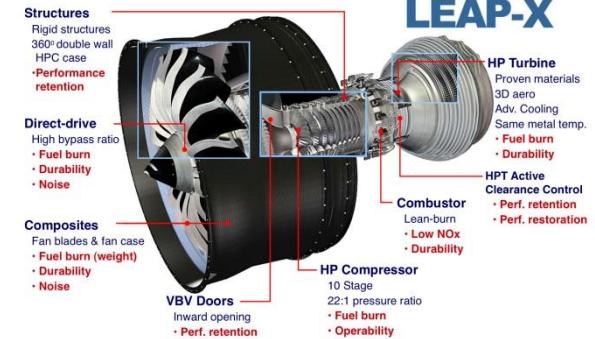
**Material**  
[g - cm]

**Structure**  
[kg - m]

**Aircraft/Engine**  
[t - m]



Frame/Skin/Stringer  
hybrid junctions

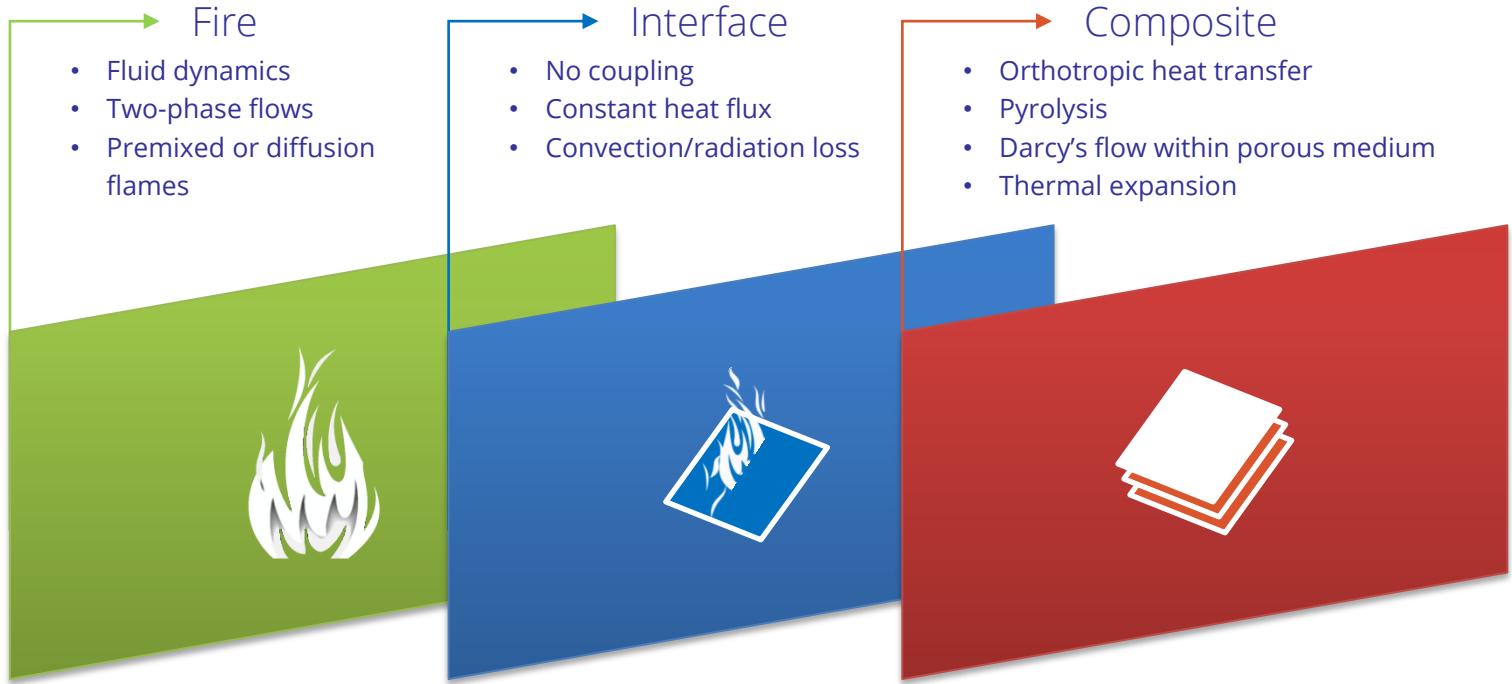


# Context and fundamental issues

Fire behaviour of composite materials

## Multi-physics problem with coupled phenomena

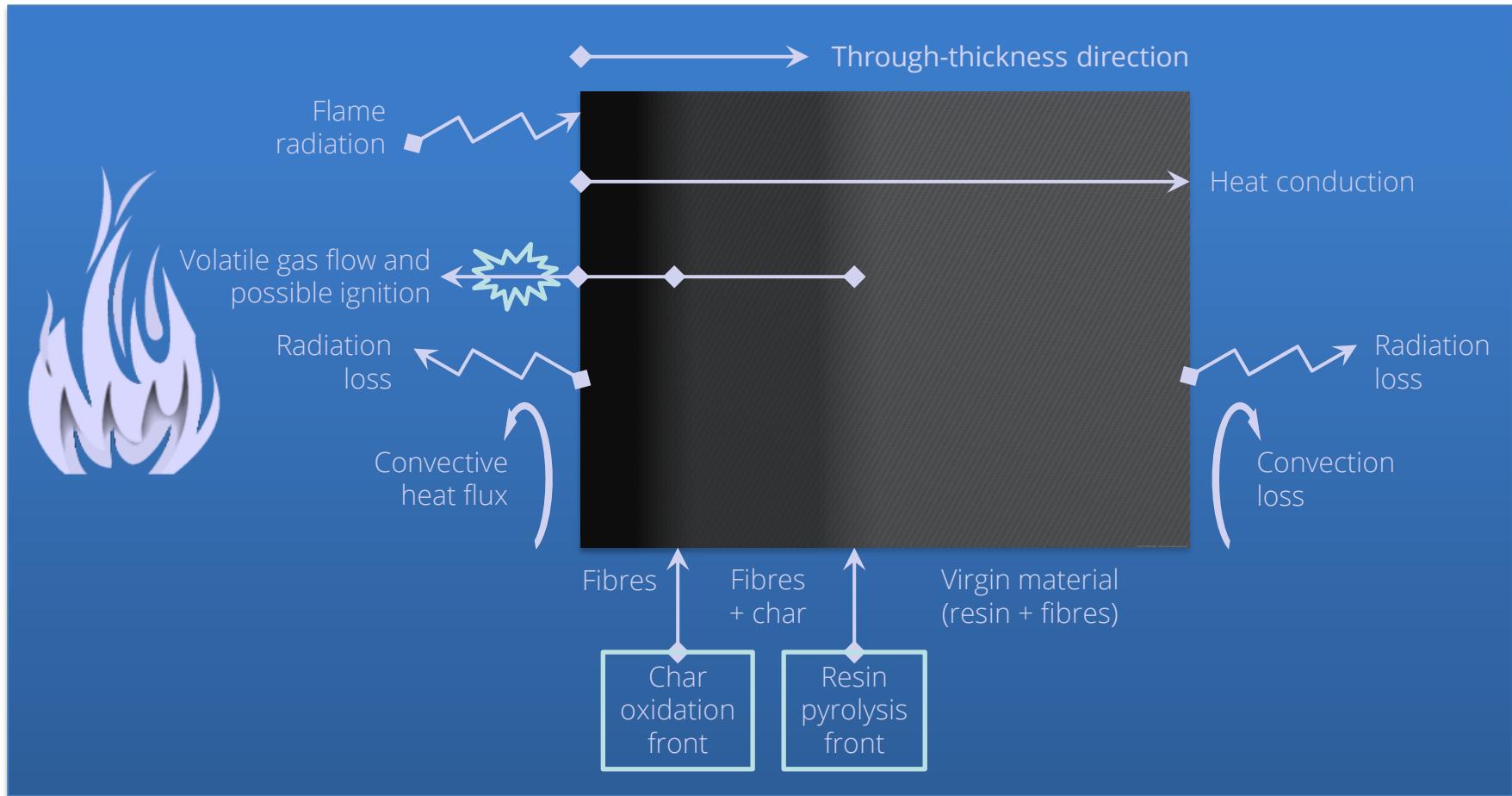
STATE OF  
THE ART



# Context and fundamental issues

Fire behaviour of composite materials

## Physical processes during polymer composite decomposition \*

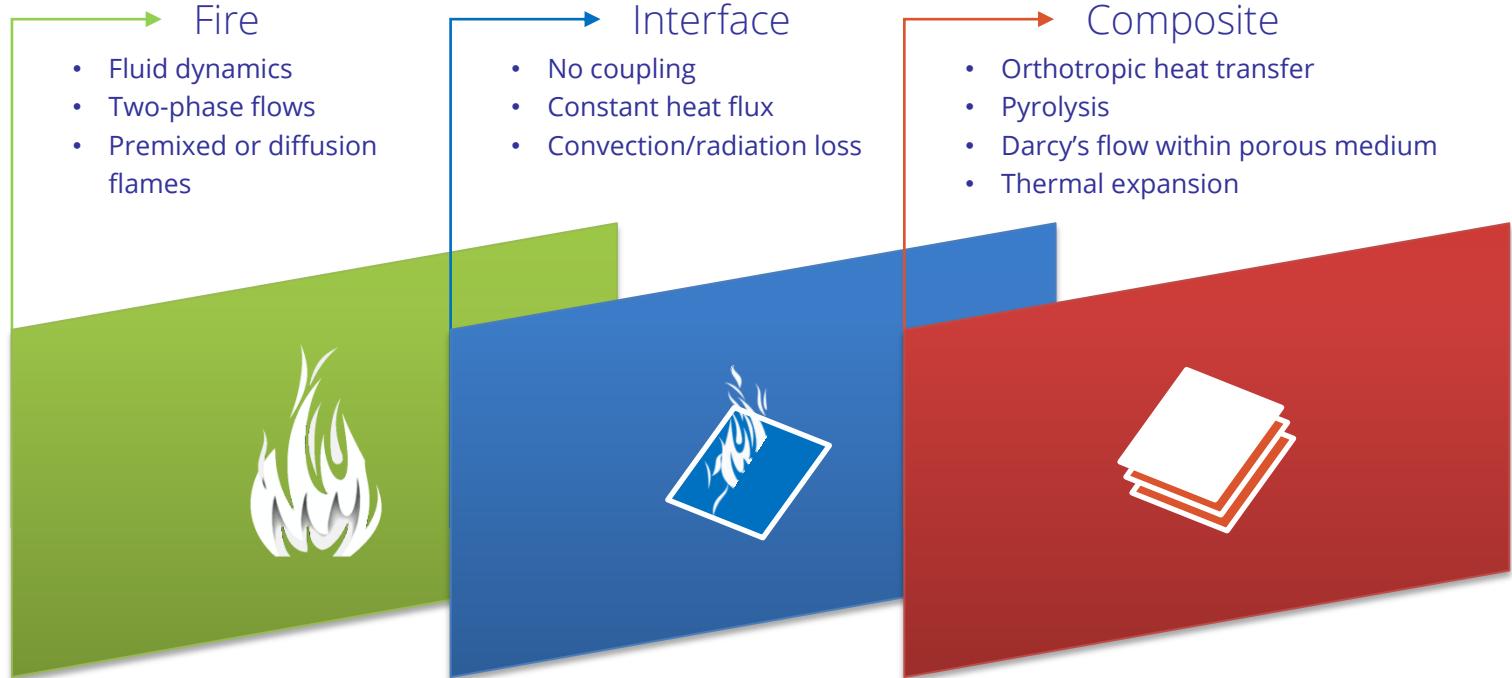


# Context and fundamental issues

Fire behaviour of composite materials

## Multi-physics problem with coupled phenomena

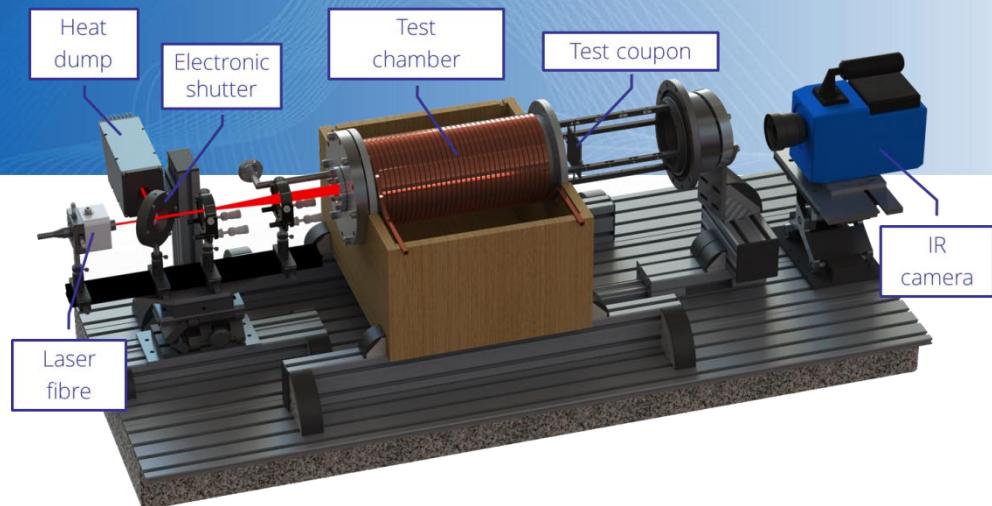
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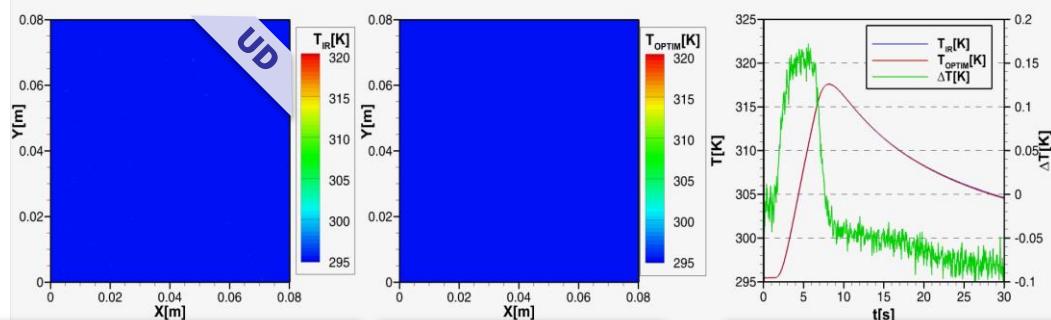
NEXT  
STEPS

# BLADE facility

Banc Laser de cAractérisation et de DÉgradation



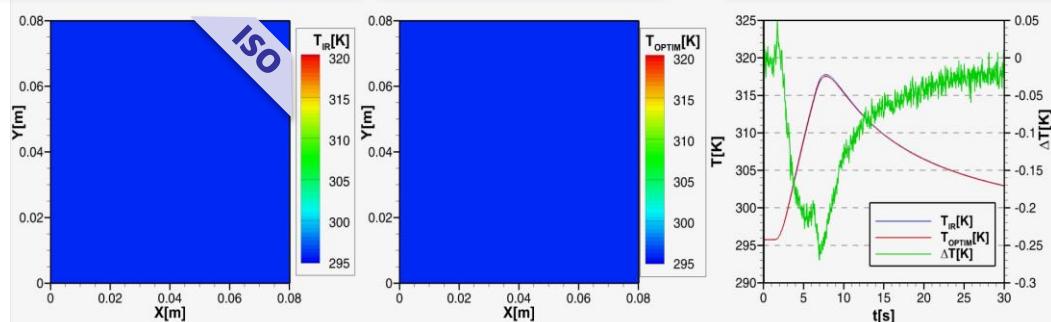
Anisotropic thermal properties assessment



Back surface IR measurement

Optimal computation

Temperature at the centre

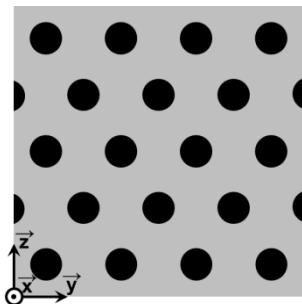


# BLADE facility

Banc Laser de cAractérisation et de DÉgradation

## Homogenisation of the thermal properties

**REV**



- matrix
- fibres

**VIRGIN**

- resin
- gas\*  
(\*initial porosity)

**CHARRING**

- char
- gas(es)

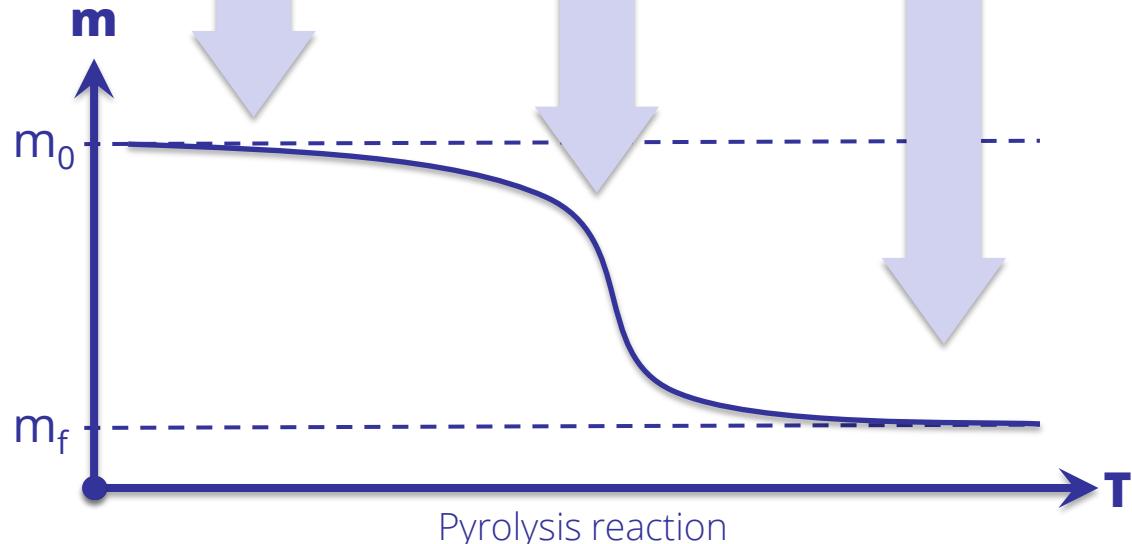
**CHARRED**

- char
- gas(es)

Thermal properties at the virgin state

**Bridging functions  
using homogenisation theory**

Thermal properties at the charred state



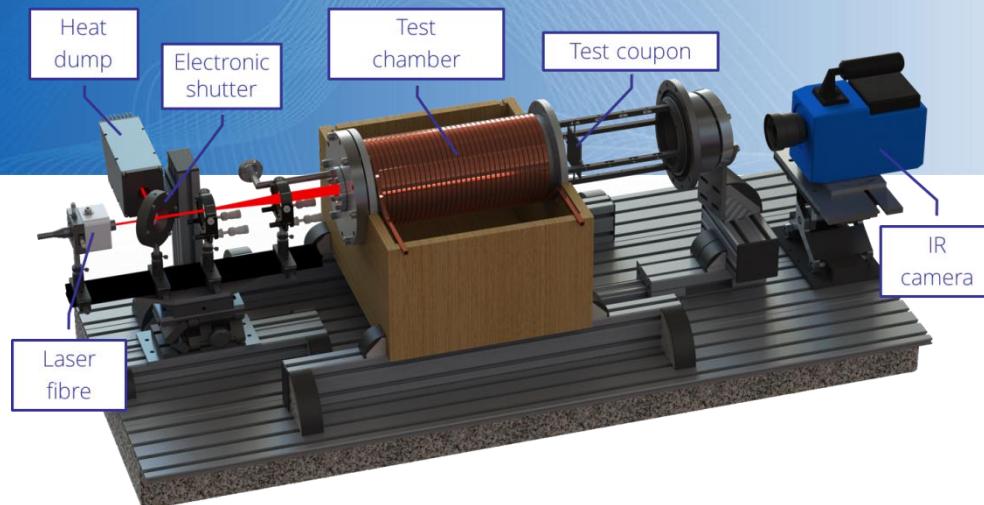
# BLADE facility

Banc Laser de cAractérisation et de DÉgradation

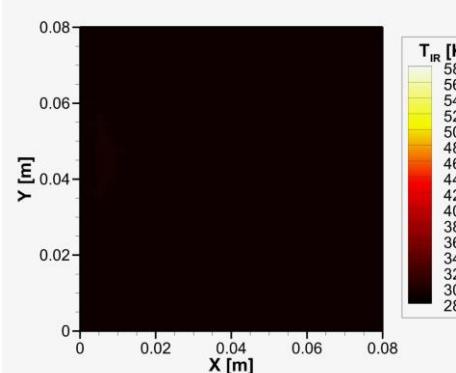


ONERA CEDRE

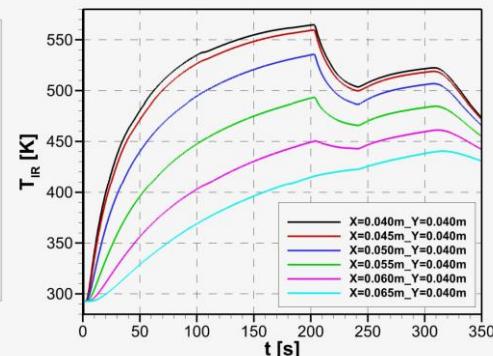
ONERA ZEBULON



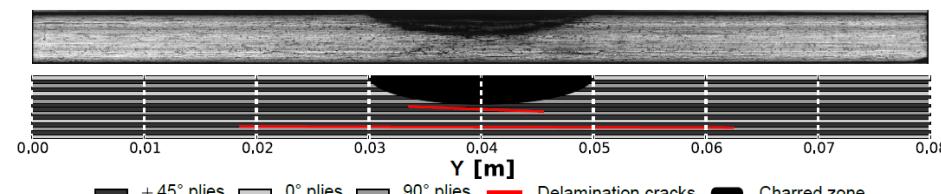
Laser-induced decomposition



Temperature evolution on the back surface



Back surface IR measurements



Micrographic analysis

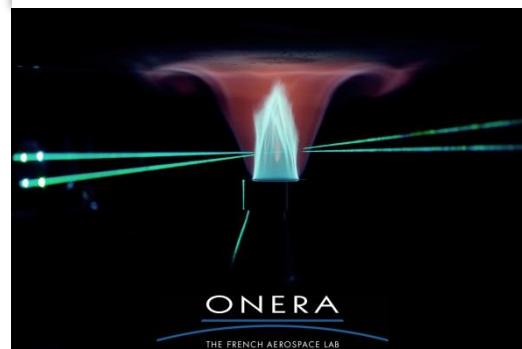
# FIRE facility

Flame-wall Interaction Research Experiment



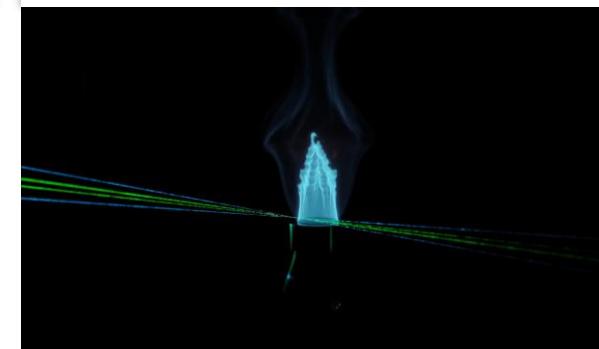
Thermal response  
during fire-induced decomposition

Interaction between fire and composite  
materials



- Test coupon size: 350 x 350mm
- Premixed air-propane burner Ø40mm
- Exposure time controlled by moving the burner on a sliding rail
- Transient temperature maps measured on the back surface using **IR thermography**
- Deformation measured by **DIC** using 2 cameras in a stereoscopic configuration associated to high power LED projector of a 50% random pattern
- **Mass loss** assessed with a high precision weighing module (full scale 410 g,  $\Delta m = 0.1$  mg)
- **Flame front** visualisation using hydroxyl (OH) radicals emission in the UV spectrum
- Characterisation of the **flame dynamics** using Laser Doppler Velocimetry (**LDV**) and Particle Image Velocimetry (**PIV**)

LDV measurement of flame dynamics



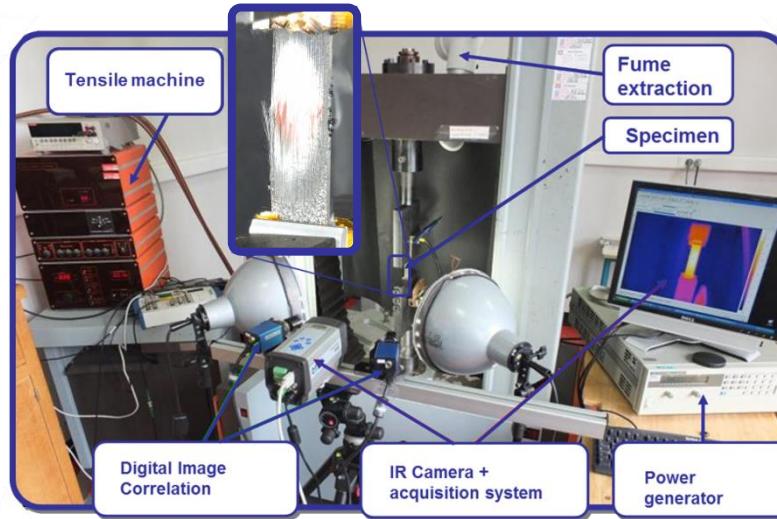
# INJECT facility

INternal Joule heating for thErmo meChanical characTerization



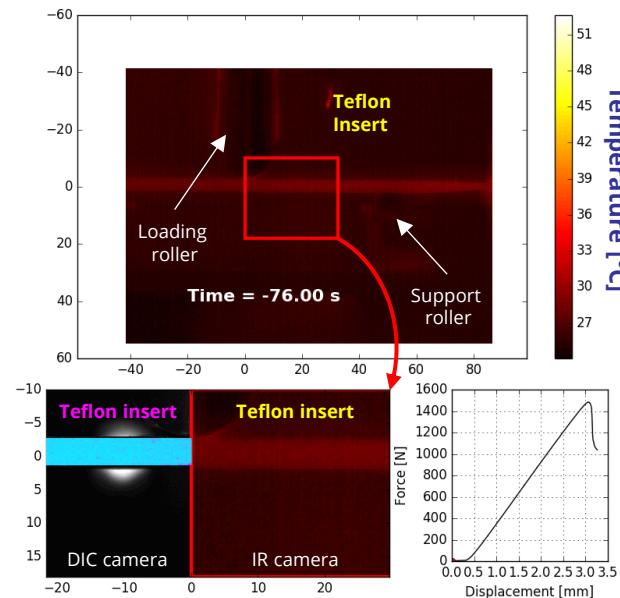
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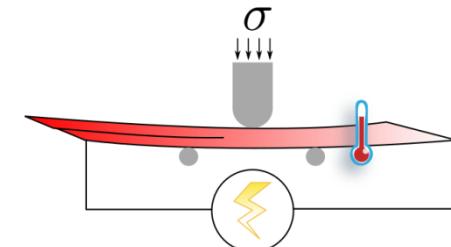


## Features

- Use Joule heating
- High heating rate
- Neglect the decomposition effect on the mechanical properties
- Multi instrumentation
- Characterisation in temperature of classical composite coupons



Out of plane loading



ASIM D7905/D7905M – 14

# MoDeTheC pyrolysis solver

Modèle de Dégradation Thermique des Composites

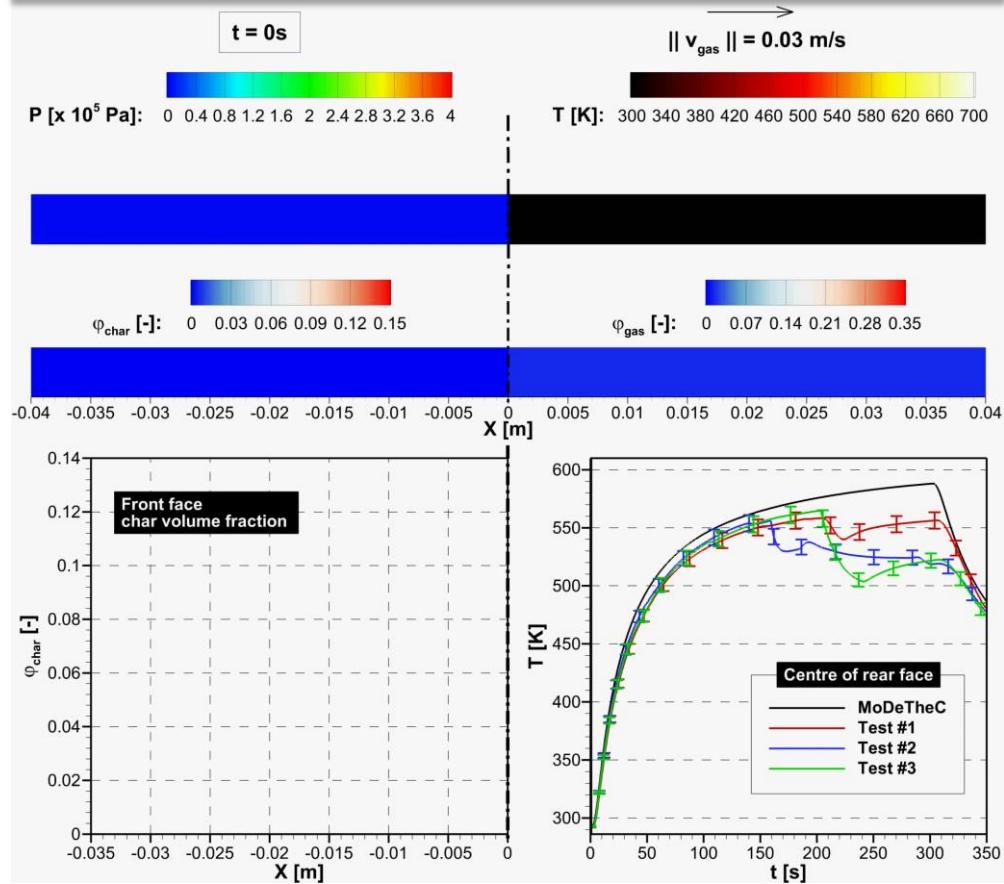


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## Solver features

- Anisotropic heat and mass transfer
- Arrhenius reaction rate equations
- Multi-species formulation
- Darcy's flow of decomposition volatiles within the porous medium
- Mori-Tanaka homogenisation of the thermal conductivity tensor



# ADeTheC post-processing toolbox

Analyse de la Dégradation Thermique des Composites



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**Toolbox features**

- easy plot and data comparison of TGA and DSC measurements
- identification of Arrhenius parameters for chemical kinetics modelling of reaction rate equations
- user-defined multi-stage reaction mechanisms
- integration of DSC signals to extract the enthalpy of reactions
- reconstruction of species evolution as a function of temperature

The screenshot shows the ADeTheC software interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with File, Tools, Display, Settings, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons for file operations and plotting. The main window is divided into sections: 'TGA/DSC Database' containing a table of experimental data, 'Plot zone' showing a blank plot area, and 'Plot parameters' where users can set up their plots. The database table includes columns for ID, Material, Blank ID, Init. mass [mg], Method, and Atmo. The plot parameters section includes tabs for Plot parameters, DSC integration, TGA fitting, and TGA simulation. Under Plot parameters, there are fields for Plot 1 (m/m0 [-]), Plot 2 (None), and options for Subtract blank line, Plot blank line, Abscissa (T [K]), Curve smoothing (5), Smoothing value (1 Low - 10 High), and m/m0 scaled from (0.0 to 1). A 'Refresh plot : OK' button is at the bottom of the plot parameters panel.

# CEDRE CFD multi-physics numerical suite

Calcul des **Ecoulements Diphasiques Réactifs en Energétique**



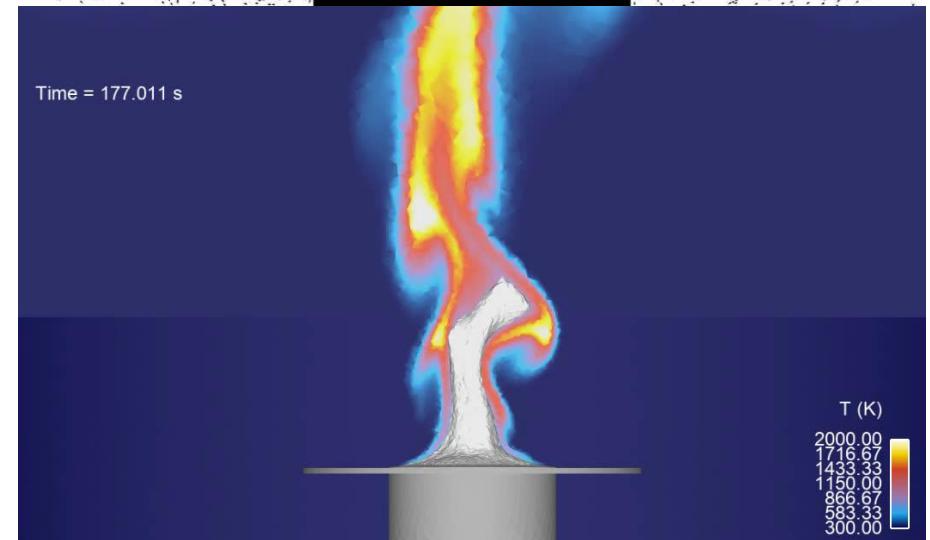
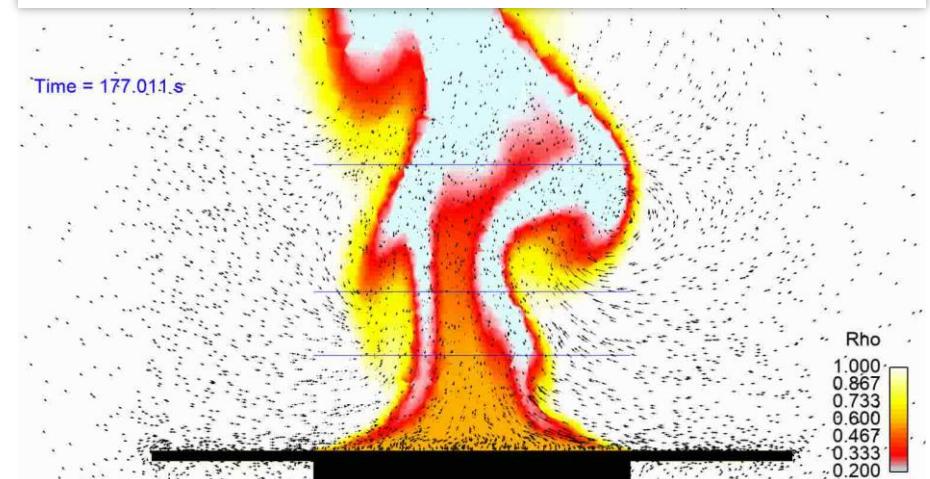
ONERA **CEDRE**

ONERA **ZEBULON**

**FLAME** (Fire Laboratory for Accreditation of Models by Experimentation)

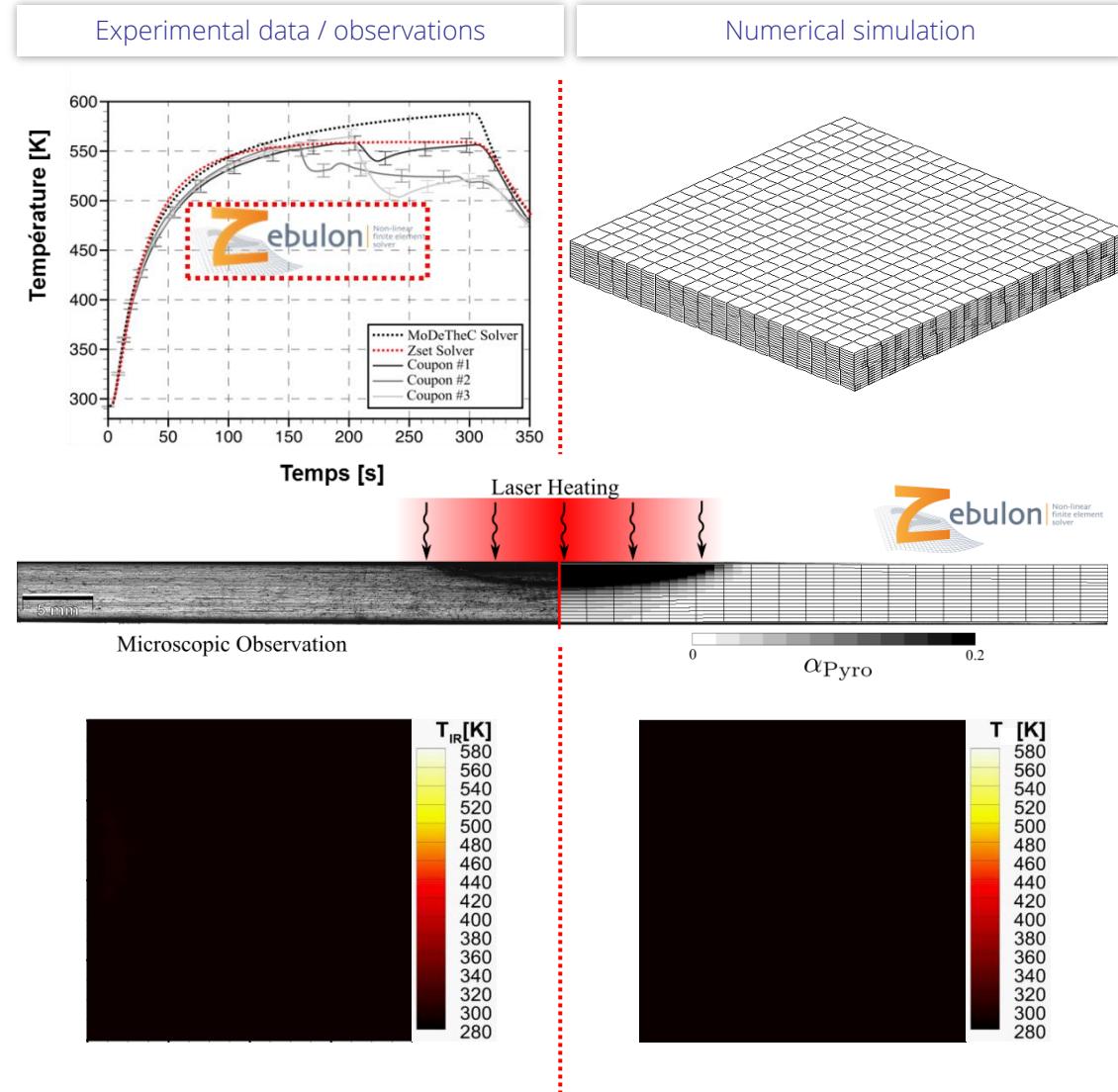
@ SANDIA, Albuquerque, USA

3D large scale unsteady CH<sub>4</sub> pool fire simulation



# Z-Set M&S analysis and simulation software

Zebulon non-linear finite-element solver



# MoDeTheC + CEDRE

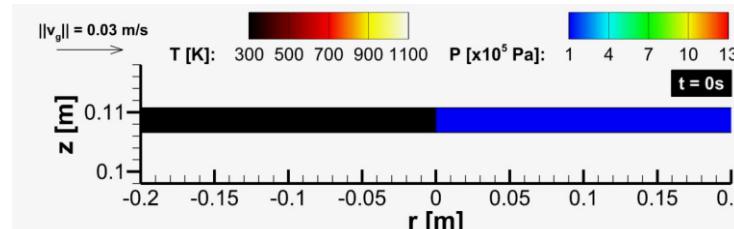
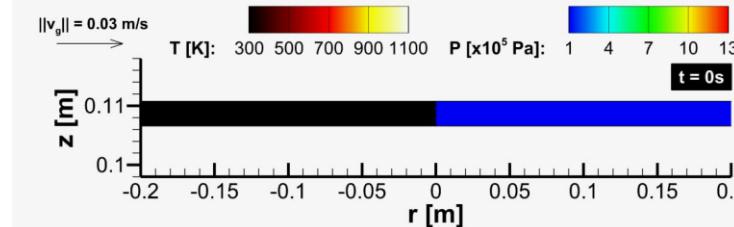
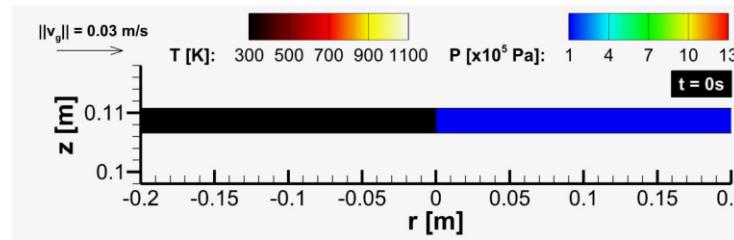
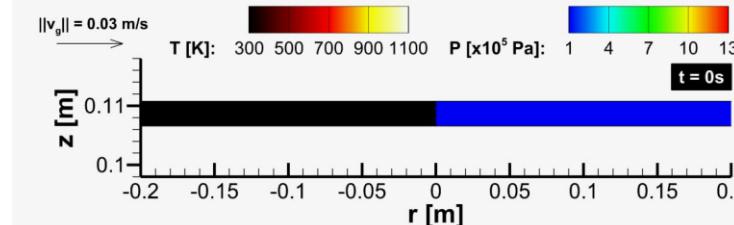
Pyrolysis / fire dynamics coupling



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## Defining relevant numerical coupling



Uncoupled simulation  
 $[\Phi]_{\text{flame}}(r,t) = [\Phi]_{\text{flame}}(r,t_0)$

High heat flux causes important decomposition

Fluid/solid simulation  
 $[\Phi]_{\text{flame}} \Leftrightarrow [T]_{\text{solid}}$

(Convective) heat flux decreases as the surface temperature increases

Inert gas blowing surface  
 $[\Phi]_{\text{flame}} \Leftrightarrow [T; m_{N_2}]_{\text{solid}}$

Film cooling effect  
 $[T_{\text{gas}}]_{\text{solid}} < [T_{\text{gas}}]_{\text{fluid}}$

Ignitable gas blowing surface

$[\Phi]_{\text{flame}} \Leftrightarrow [T; m_{C_3H_8}]_{\text{solid}}$

Gas ignition extends the decomposition area

# Conclusions

On-going and future work

- **Assessment of accurate material properties**
  - *Experimental methods relevant to the material scale ( $\gg REV$ )*
  - *Thermal properties at high temperature*
  - *Mechanical properties as a function of temperature (up to glass transition temperature)*
  - *Kinetics at high heating rates (Fast-TGA facility at ONERA)*
  - *Decomposition volatiles quantitative composition (combustion, toxicity, transport properties)*
  - *Homogenisation for relevant properties during decomposition*
- **Modelling**
  - *Ply-scale modelling to account for complex staking sequences*
  - *Delamination onset and growth*
  - *Composite and hybrid (composite/metal) junctions*
  - *Radiative heat transfer within semi-transparent heterogeneous materials*
- **Numerical simulation**
  - *Complex flames: gas and spray burners, pool fires, confined fires*
  - *Surface coupling to account for fire dynamics interaction with material off-gassing*
  - *Thermo-mechanical volume coupling to simulate heat and mass transfer within porous and cracked materials (post-delamination damage)*



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