#### Potential Hazards of Halotron BrX(2BTP) in Lithium Ion Fires

Presented to: International Aircraft Systems Fire Protection Forum

By: Aeon Brown, Louise Speitel, Natalia Safronava

Date: April 20 2021



Federal Aviation Administration

## Background

- Lithium lon fires produce high temperature environments which could lead to the break down of the extinguishing agent used.
- 2-bromo-3,3,3-trifluoropropene, which is the chemical makeup of (2-BTP) breaks down to extinguish the fire and some of the byproducts are Hydrofluoric (HF) and Hydrobromic (HBr) acid gases.
- The acid gases HF and HBr can cause severe respiratory complications and skin irritation.
- A lithium ion fire will be simulated in a controlled environment and the extinguishing agent 2-BTP will be introduced to the fire.
- A profile of the Concentration of gases vs Time will be measured with analytical techniques.
- This will provide an estimate of the level of toxicity that occupants of the flight deck could be exposed to due to decomposition products.



### **Recap Of Previous Test**

- Effectiveness of Halon 1211 and Halotron BrX(2BTP) against lithium ion cell fires
- Five 18650 cells each fitted with a type-k thermocouple
- The five cells were tightly packed into the 3D printed case lined with ceramic micro board with the exception of the cover
- The right most cell fitted with the cartridge heater





#### **Recap of Previous Test**

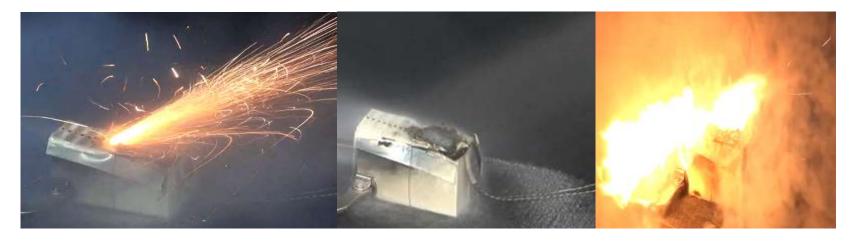
The below pictures shows the cells during thermal runaway before, during, and after Halon 1211 was discharged.





### **Recap of Previous Test**

The below picture shows the cells during thermal runaway before, during, and after 2-BTP (Halotron BrX) was discharged.

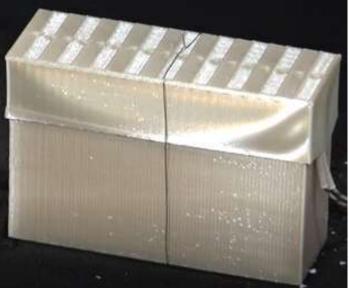




#### **Recap of Previous Test**

# 3D printed batter case using polyetherimide (PIE) thermoplastic material







Federal Aviation Administration

# Phase 2 Of Testing

- Test will be conducted in 9'x9' room
- Cells will be set into thermal runaway propagation as in previous test.
- Halotron BrX(2BTP) will be introduced to the event after thermal runaway has propagated to the third cell.
- Acid gases produced from the event will be collected from two set heights
- Possible iterations of the test will have the fire source at ground level, bench level and or overhead compartment level

