Aircraft Deicing and Anti-icing Fluid Qualification Testing and Research

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Laboratoire international des matériaux antigivre

Anti-icing Materials International Laboratory

What is AMIL?

- Icing research lab at the University of Quebec at Chicoutimi since 1987
- The only laboratory in the world which qualifies aircraft ground de/anti-icing fluids to international SAE standard procedures for aerodynamic acceptance and ice protection



• Accredited by le Performance Review Institute (PRI) du Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) and ISO 9001 (2000)





AMIL - Installations

• Two icing wind tunnels which can simulate aircraft take-off





• Five climatic chambers where: freezing rain, freezing drizzle, freezing fog, frost, snow, snow pellets, ice pellets and sea spray are simulated

•Fluid characterization lab: viscosity (down to -30°C), refractive index, surface tension, freezing point, specific mass heat capacity, water diffusion...

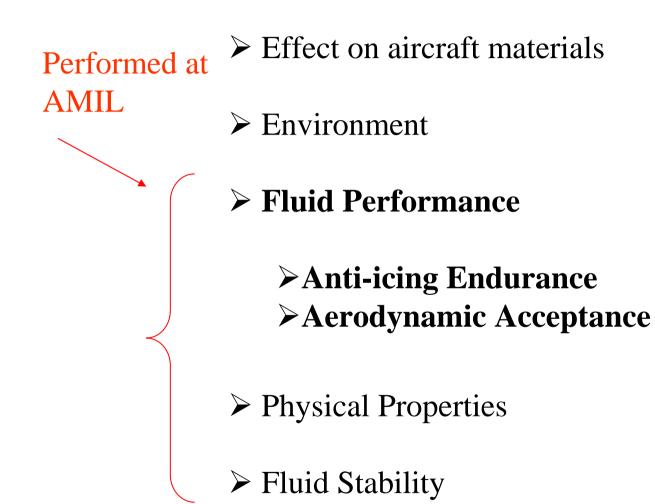


De / Anti-icing Fluids

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV
Main use:	De-ice	Anti-ice	Anti-ice	Anti-ice
Behavior:	Newtonian	Non-Newtonian	Non-Newtonian	Non-Newtonian
Specification:	AMS1424	AMS1428	AMS1428	AMS1428
Aircraft:	Both	Large	Commuter	Large
Icing Protection:	WSET = 3 min	WSET = 30 min	WSET = 20 min	WSET = 80 min
Color:	Orange	Pale straw	Bright yellow	Green



Fluid Qualification (AMS 1424/1428)



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Anti-icing Endurance Tests – AS5901



Water Spray Endurance Test:
➢ Fluid coated plates exposed to supercooled precipitation from a water spray over the plates (simulating freezing fog)
➢ Measure time before a prescribed icing

High Humidity Endurance Test:

 Fluid coated plates exposed to a humid environment below 0°C (simulating frost)
 Measure time before a prescribed icing





Aerodynamic Acceptance – AS5900

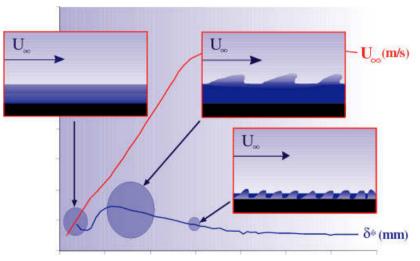


Airflow simulating an aircraft ground roll: wind acceleration of 2.6 m/s² to maximum air velocity of 65 m/s.

Tests performed in low speed wind tunnel between

0 and $-50^{\circ}C$







Fluid Characterization and Stability

Characterization:

- Viscosity from 20 to –30°C
- pH
- Surface Tension
- Refractive Index

Stability: Simulating

- heated leading edge
- overnight exposure
- heated storage
- shearing
- ...







Newer Tests:

- Catalytic oxidation of carbon brakes
- Runway deicer performance
- Icephobic coatings



Carbon Brake Disk Catalytic Oxidation Test



Under Ballot AMS1431 AMS1435



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Runway Deicer Performance Testing

Modified SHRP Tests

- Ice Melting
- Ice Penetration
- Ice Undercutting

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Icephobic Coating Evaluation

Ice Adhesion

- reduction thereof

Ice accumulation

- Mass
- Shape (aerodynamic forces)

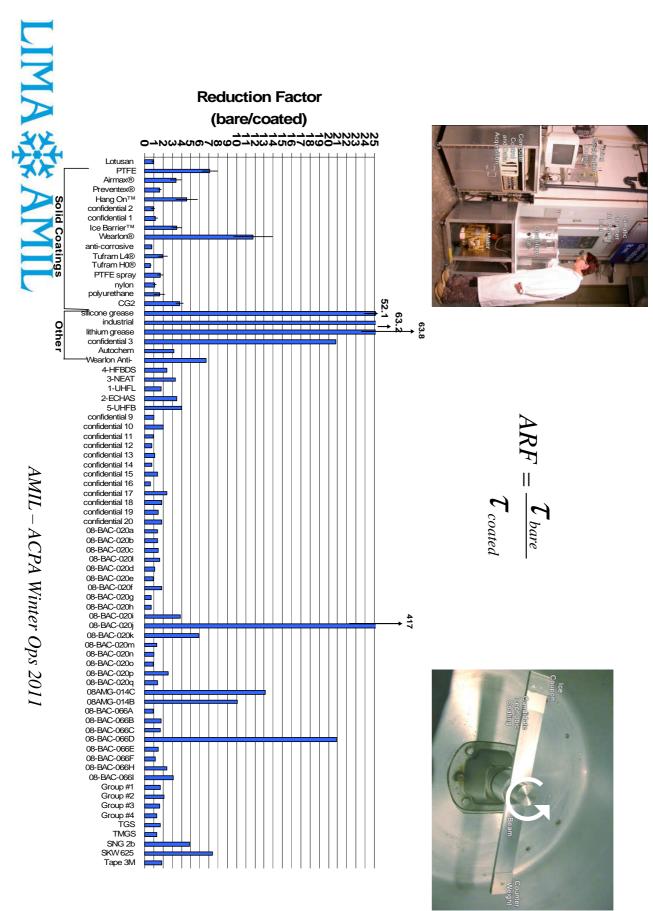
Power to deice

- Reduction thereof

Weight (drag) of the coating itself

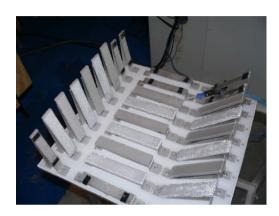
- Not always in icing conditions **Effect on fluids**
- Since many are hydrophobic



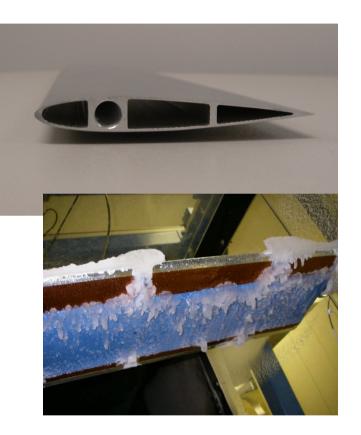


Ice Adhesion CAT

Reduction of ice Accumulation – SAT DAT



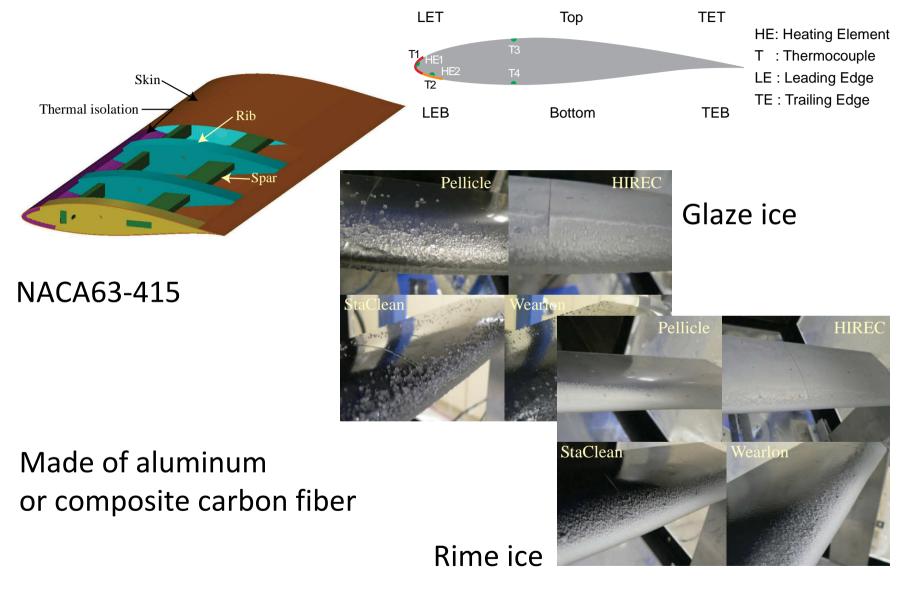
SAT: Static icing to measure differences in ice weight



DAT: Wind tunnel icing to measure differences in lift/drag

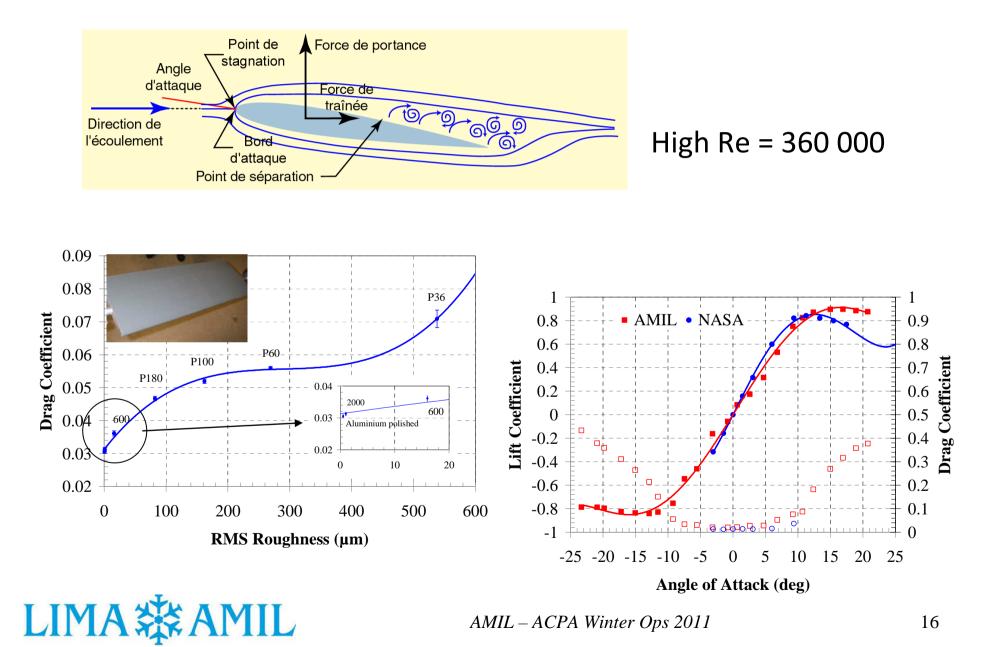


Power to Deice



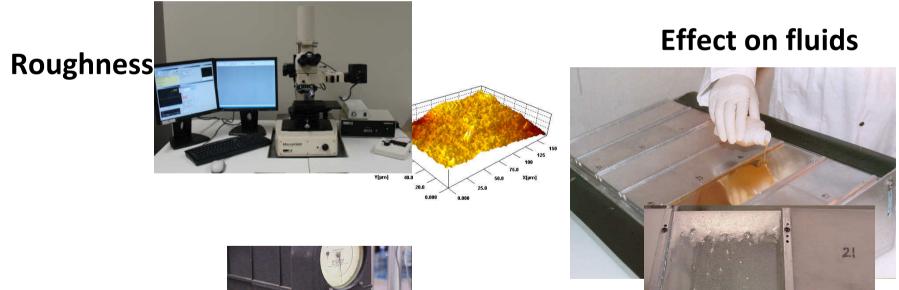
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Effect of Coating on Drag



Other Tests - Characterization





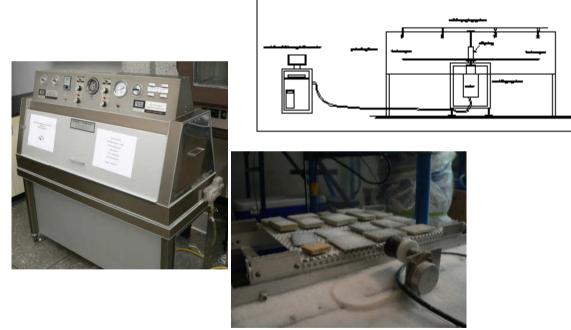
Hardness:



Other Tests – Will the Coating Last

Weathering and erosion testing:

(advantage of flat shape)





Summary - Icephobics

To characterize a coating:

- contact angle
- roughness
- hardness
- CAT ice adhesion
- SAT ice accumulation (weight)
- DAT ice accumulation (shape)
- reduction of power to deice
- effect on lift and drag
- effect on de/anti-icing fluids
- Resistance to erosion, UV and watered environment



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