

FM-200: RECENT FINDINGS

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Presented at:

**1993 Halon Alternatives Technical Working Conference
May 11-14, 1993
Albuquerque, NM**

FM-200 RECENT FINDINGS

- ∞ Thermodynamic Properties
 - CSD Equation of State
 - FM-200/Nitrogen Isometrics
 - Nitrogen Solubility
- ∞ Environmental Impact
 - Reaction rate with OH radicals
 - Atmospheric Lifetime
 - Global Warming Potential (GWP)
- Fire Suppression
- Toxicology

THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF FM-200

CSD EQUATION OF STATE

- CSD "C" coefficients updated, based upon experimentally measured heat capacities of FM-200*
- Excellent agreement between experimental heat capacities and those predicted by the CSD equation of state
- The CSD equation of state accurately describes the thermodynamic properties of FM-200

* Wirbser, et. al., J. Chem. Thermodynamics, 24, 761(1992)



THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF FM-200

CSD EQUATION OF STATE: HEAT CAPACITY

Pressure (kPa)	Temp (C)	Cp (kJ/kg K), CSD	Cp (kJ/kg K), EXP.	% Deviation
50	0	0.7604	0.7662	-0.73
50	30	0.8114	0.8136	-0.27
50	60	0.8593	0.8601	-0.08
50	90	0.9041	0.9038	0.03
50	120	0.9457	0.9454	0.03
50	150	0.9841	0.9837	0.04
100	30	0.8161	0.8202	-0.51
100	60	0.8632	0.8641	-0.11
100	90	0.9073	0.9068	0.06
100	120	0.9484	0.9474	0.11
300	60	0.8906	0.8834	0.82
300	90	0.9211	0.9195	0.17
300	120	0.9597	0.9559	0.41

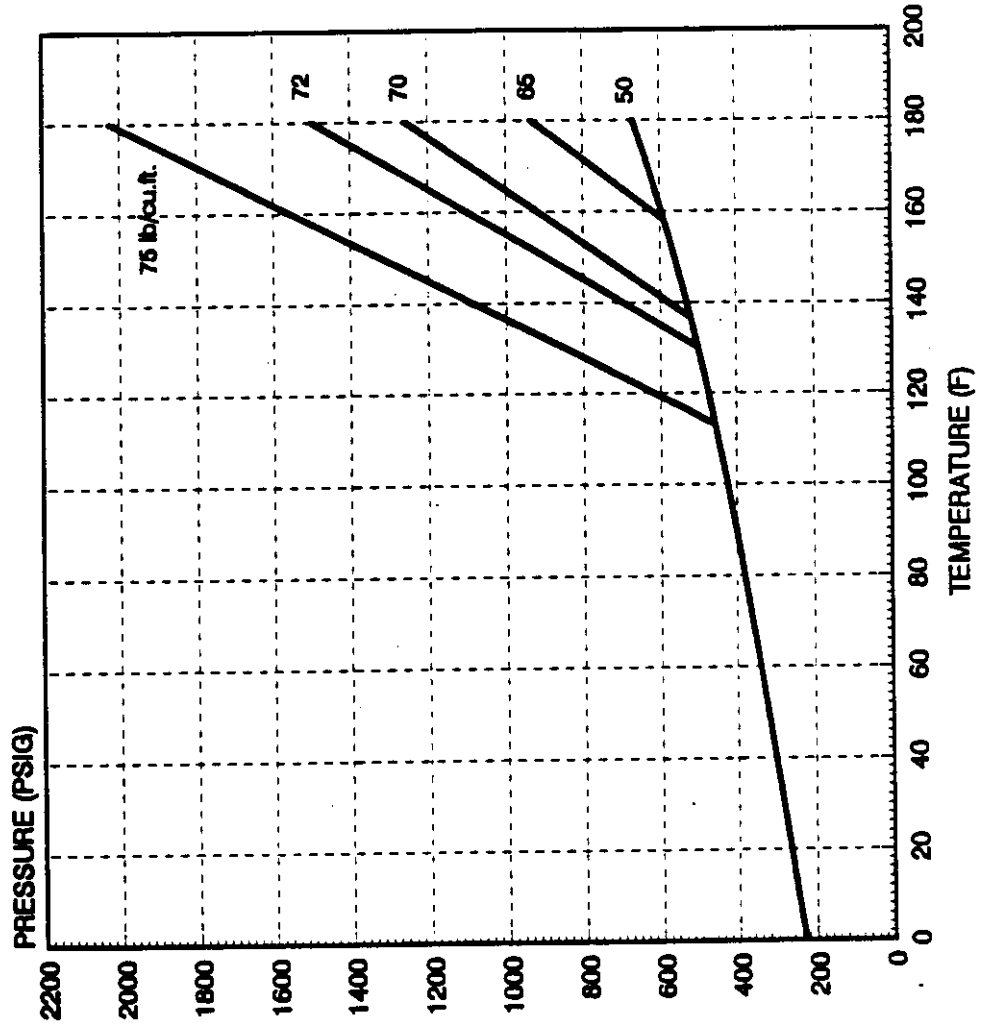
FM-200 THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES

FM-200/NITROGEN ISOMETRICS

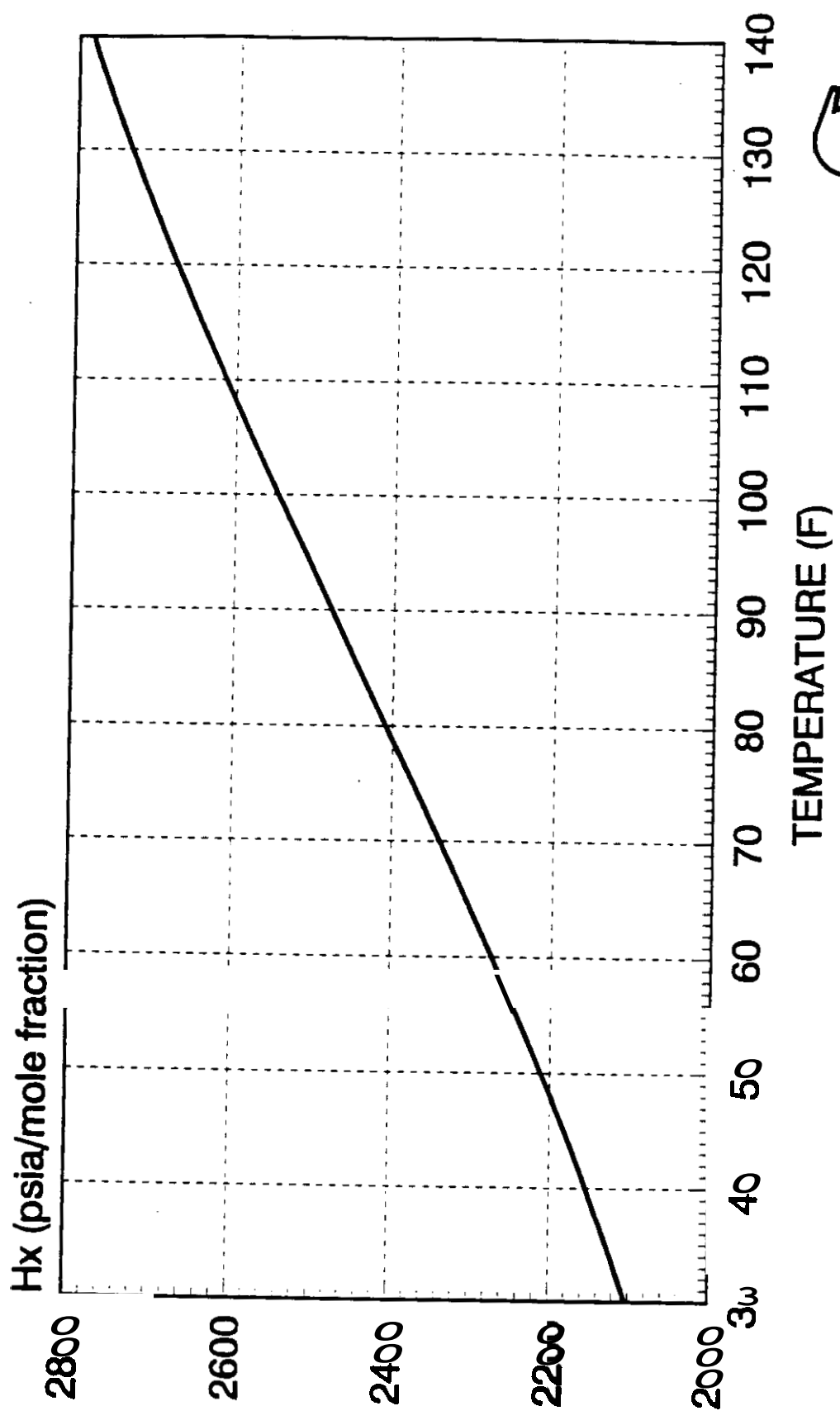
- Pressure/temperature relationship for FM-200 superpressurized to 360 psig with nitrogen at 70 degrees Fahrenheit experimentally measured as a function of fill density
- DOT regulations require pressure less than 625 psig at 130 degrees Fahrenheit
- Maximum fill density for FM-200 superpressurized to 360 psig with nitrogen at 70 degrees Fahrenheit is 72 lb/cubic foot



Isometric Diagram. FM-200 Pressurized with Nitrogen to 360 psig at 70 degrees Fahrenheit



Henry's Law Constant for Nitrogen Solubility in Liquid FM-200



FM-200: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Reaction Rate with OH Radical

- Rate constants for the reaction of the OH radical with FM-200 measured as a function of temperature
- Discharge technique, laser induced fluorescence detection of OH
- Arrhenius parameters for reaction of OH with FM-200

$$A = 3.7E-13 \text{ cc / molecule s}$$

$$E/R = 1615 \text{ K}$$

*D.D. Neeson, et. al., Geophys. Res. Lett., 20, 197 (1993).



FM-200 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

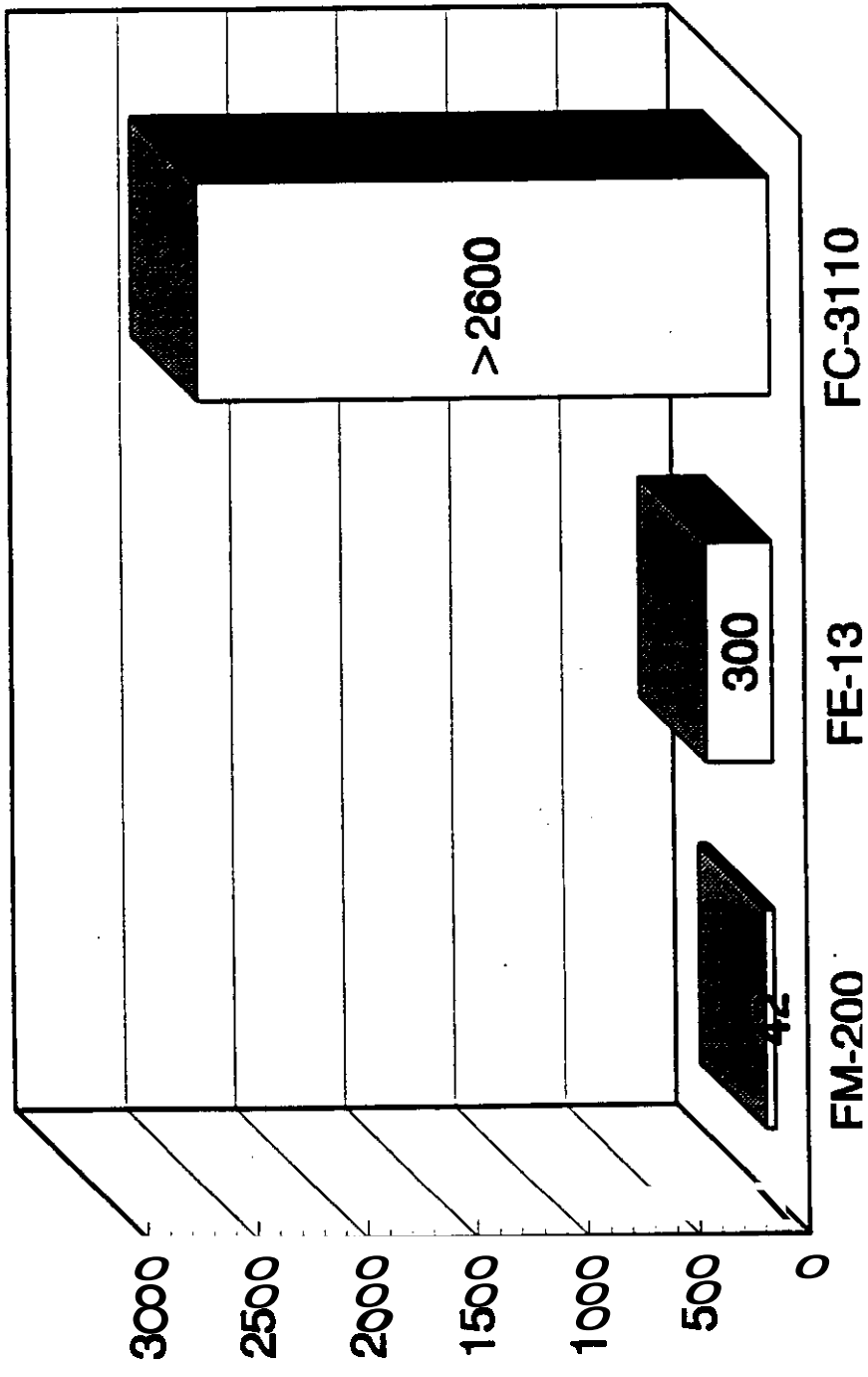
Atmospheric Lifetime and Global Warming Potential

- Rate coefficient at 277 K for reaction of OH radical with FM-200 equals 1.09×10^{-15} cc/molecule s
- Atmospheric Lifetime = 31 - 42 years
- GWP = 0.3 - 0.6 (CFC-11 = 1.0)



ATMOSPHERIC LIFETIMES OF HALON ALTERNATIVES

ATMOSPHERIC LIFETIME, YEARS



* Atmospheric lifetime shown for FC-3110 is a lower limit; actual atmospheric lifetime is likely considerably longer (A.R. Ravishankara, et. al., Science, 259, 194 (1993)).



FM-200 FIRE SUPPRESSION

- 1200 Cubic Foot Test Enclosure
- Class A Fires
 - Wood cribs, shredded paper, excelsior fires extinguished at 5.8 % by volume FM-200
- Class B Fires
 - 2 square foot n-Heptane pan fires extinguished at 5.8 % by volume FM-200
- Nozzle Area Coverage
 - 1800 square foot coverage achievable at as low as 5.0 % by volume FM-200



FM-200: TOXICOLOGY

- Acute Inhalation Toxicity
 - LC50 > 800,000 ppm
 - 4 hour, rats
- Cardiac Sensitization
 - Test results indicate an NOAEL of 9.7 % and an LOAEL of 10.5% for FM-200
 - Final report currently under review by the US EPA



US005124033A

United States Patent [19] **Patent Number:** 5,124,053
Ikubo et al. [45] **Date of Patent:** Jun. 23, 1992

[54] **FIRE EXTINGUISHING METHODS AND BLENDS UTILIZING HYDROFLUOROCARBONS**

[75] **Inventors:** Yuichi Ikubo; Mark L. Robin, both of West Lafayette, Ind.

[73] **Assignee:** Great Lakes Chemical Corporation, West Lafayette, Ind.

[21] **Appl. No.:** 439,738

[22] **Filed:** Nov. 21, 1989

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] **Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 396,841, Aug. 21, 1989, abandoned.**

[51] **Int. Cl.:** A62D 1/08

[52] **U.S. Cl.:** 252/8; 252/2; 169/46; 169/47

[58] **Field of Search:** 252/8, 3, 2; 169/47, 169/46

[56] **References Cited**
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[57] **ABSTRACT**

Highly fluorinated, saturated, C₂ and C₃ hydrofluorocarbons are efficient, economical, non-ozone-depleting fire extinguishing agents used alone or in blends with other fire extinguishing agents in total flooding and portable systems.

25 Claims, No Drawings

