

Performance

-Based Design

Fully-Developed Fires



Purpose

“To save lives and property”

Society: That the building can be accepted

- Mainly Lives, but also
- Major Losses
- Cultural Heritage
- Prestige.

Client: Also Property and market share.

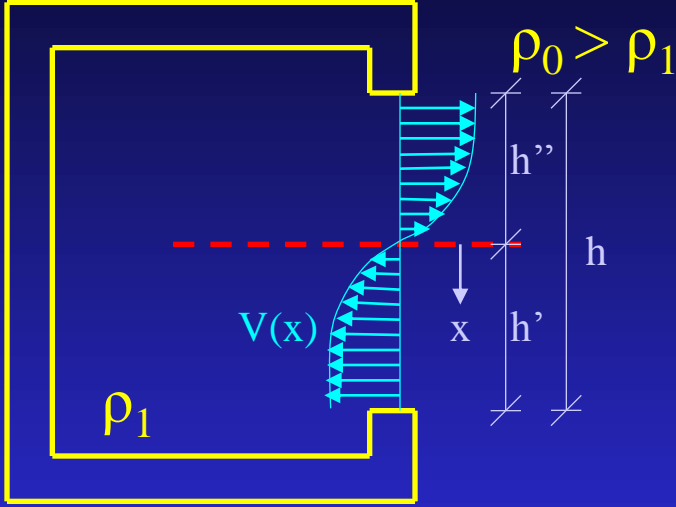
Parametric fire



Philip Thomas and Kunio Kawagoe at
Mount Athos

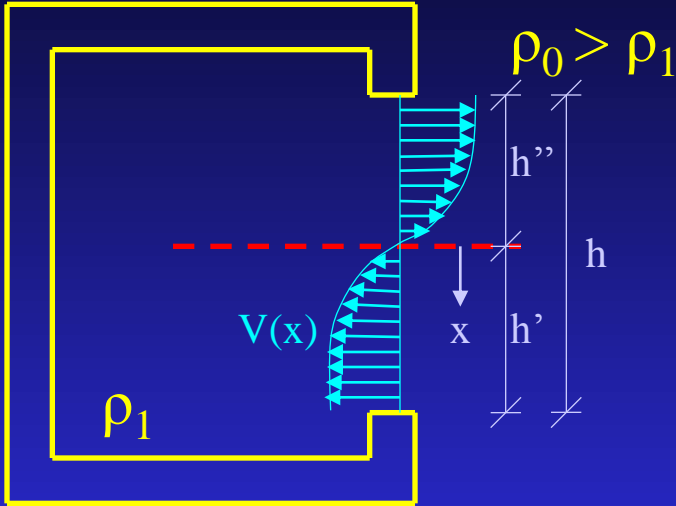
Parametric fire Opening Factor

$$O = \frac{A\sqrt{h}}{A_{tot}}$$



Parametric fire Opening Factor

$$O = \frac{A\sqrt{h}}{A_{tot}}$$

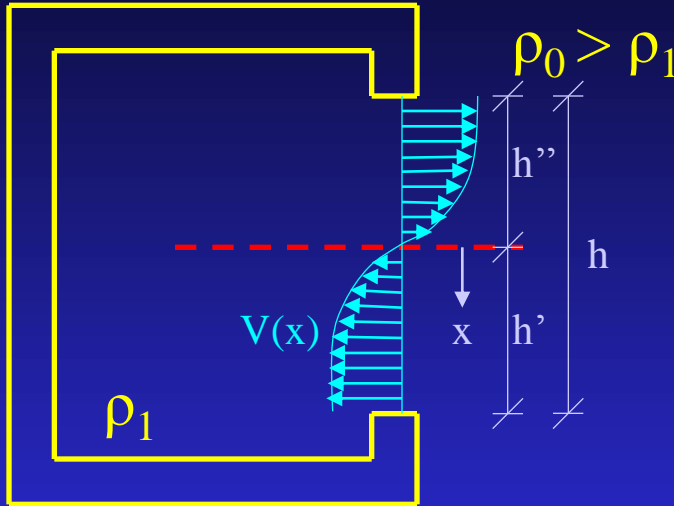


Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho_0 \cdot (v(x))^2 = g \cdot x \cdot (\rho_0 - \rho_1)$$

Parametric fire Opening Factor

$$O = \frac{A\sqrt{h}}{A_{tot}}$$



Bernoulli :

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho_0 \cdot (v(x))^2 = g \cdot x \cdot (\rho_0 - \rho_1)$$

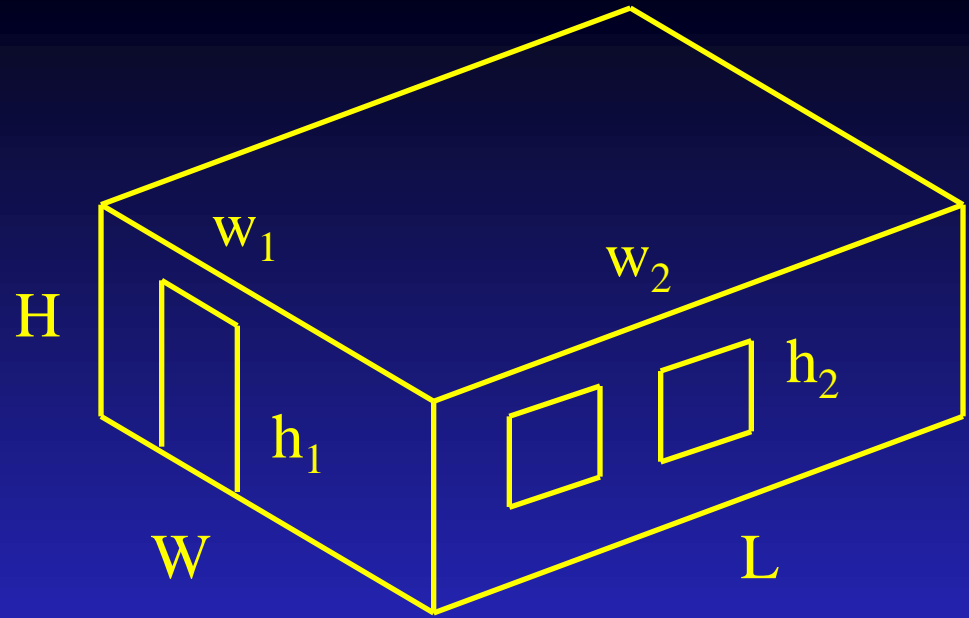
Average velocity : $v_M = \frac{1}{h} \int_0^{h'} v(x) dx = \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{2g \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_1}{\rho_0}} \int_0^{h'} \sqrt{x} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \sqrt{2g \frac{\rho_0 - \rho_1}{\rho_0}} \frac{2}{3} (h')^{3/2} = C^* \sqrt{h}$$

for h' proportional to h .

Parametric fire

Opening factor



$$A_{\text{tot}} = 2(H \cdot L + W \cdot L + H \cdot W)$$

$$A = \sum_i h_i w_i \quad h_{\text{ave}} = \sum_i \frac{w_i h_i^2}{A}$$

$$O = \frac{A \sqrt{h_{\text{ave}}}}{A_{\text{tot}}}$$

Parametric fire

Opening factor

$$O = O_v + O_h$$

$$O_v = \frac{A_v \sqrt{h_v}}{A_{\text{tot}}}$$

$$O_h = \frac{A_h \sqrt{4h_h}}{A_{\text{tot}}},$$

h_h = Vertical distance from centre of gravity for vertical openings to the inside surface of the ceiling

Parametric fire

Thermal inertia

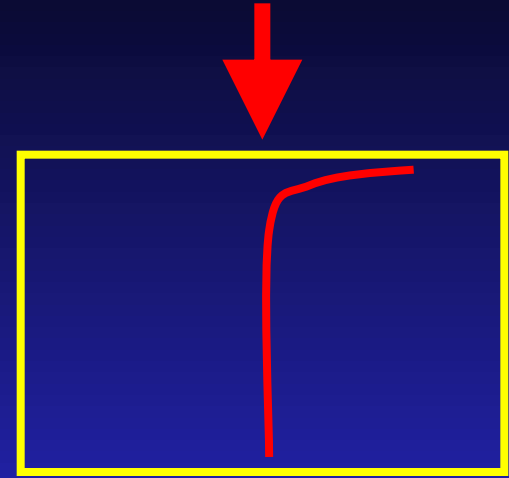
(Danish: Berøringsstallet)

$$b = \sqrt{\rho c \lambda} \quad \left[\text{J} / \text{m}^2 \text{s}^{1/2} \text{K} \right]$$

$$\rho = \text{Density} \quad \left[\text{kg} / \text{m}^3 \right]$$

$$c = \text{Heat capacity} \quad \left[\text{J} / \text{kgK} \right]$$

$$\lambda = \text{Conductivity} \quad \left[\text{W} / \text{mK} \right]$$



Parametric fire

Fire course

$$T = 20 + \frac{345 \log_{10}(8\Gamma t + 1)}{1 + 0.04(t/t_d)^{3.5}} \quad [^{\circ}\text{C}]$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{(O/b)^2}{(0.04/1160)^2} \quad [-] \quad = 1.0 \text{ for a standard fire compartment}$$

$$t_d = 7.80 * 10^3 q / O \quad [\text{min}] \quad = \text{Time for end of the heating phase}$$

Parametric fire

Large Flat Compartments

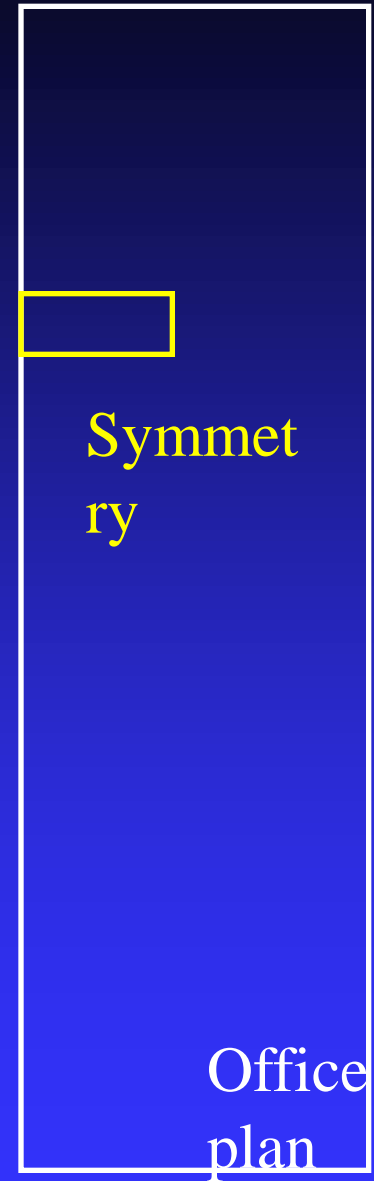
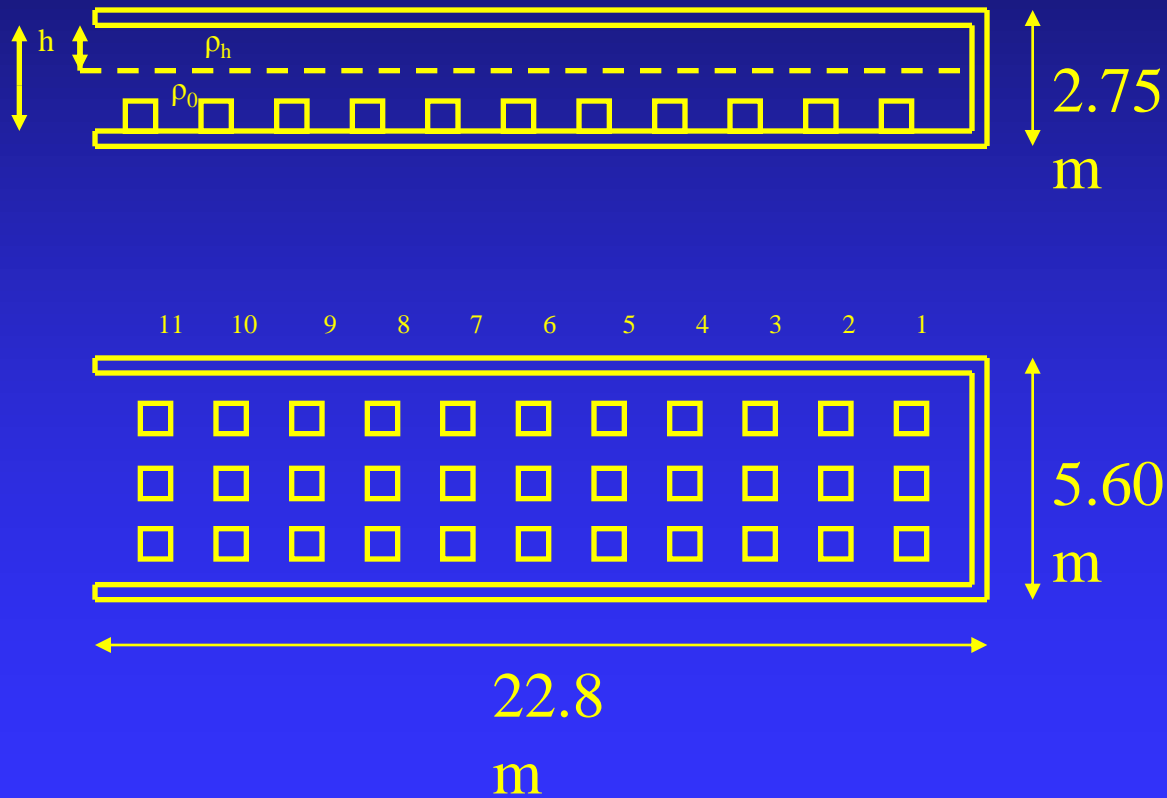


Symmet
ry

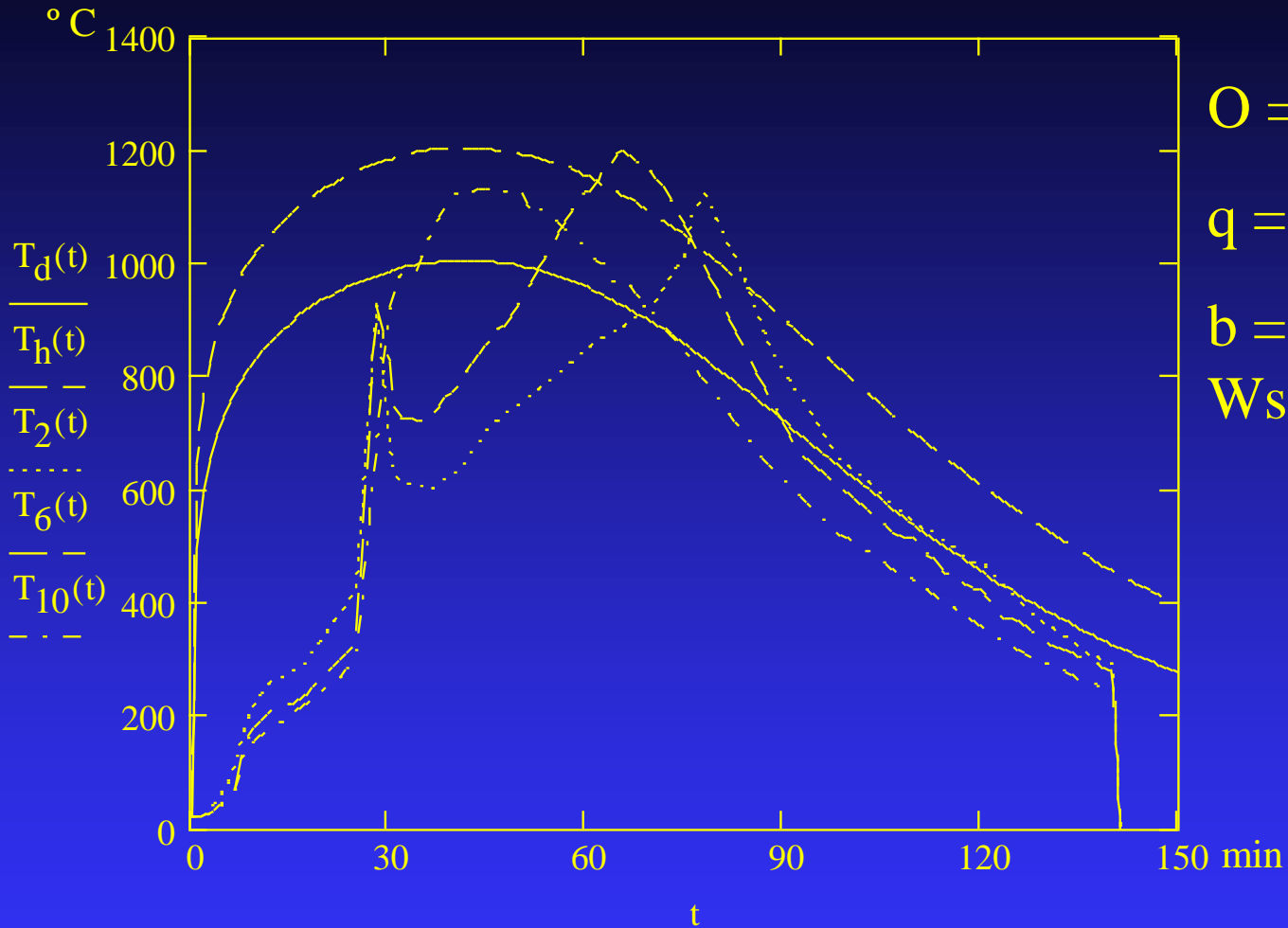
Office
plan

Parametric fire

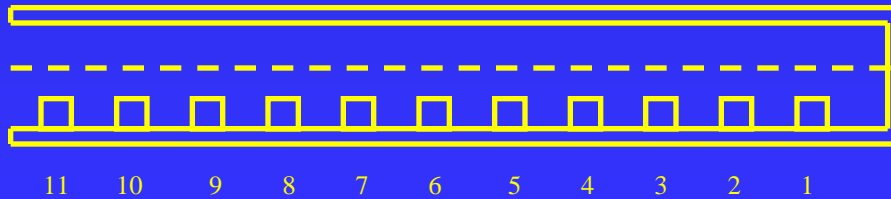
Large Flat Compartments



Parametric fire Influence of the cooling curve shape



$O = 0.034 \text{ m}^{1/2}$
 $q = 179 \text{ MJ/m}^2$
 $b = 586.5$
 $W s^{1/2}/\text{m}^2\text{K}$



Parametric fire course

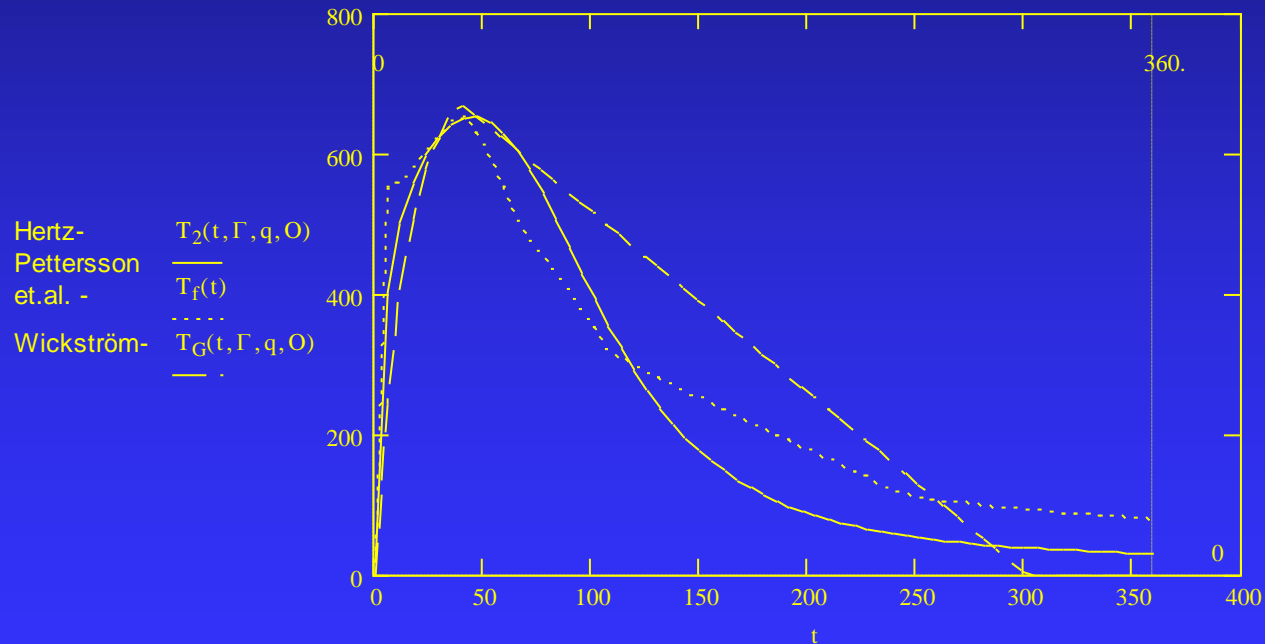
$$T = 20 + \frac{345 \log_{10}(8\Gamma t + 1)}{1 + 0.04(t/t_d)^{3.5}} \quad [^{\circ}\text{C}]$$

$$O = 0.02\text{m}^{1/2}, \quad q = 100\text{MJ}/\text{m}^2, \quad t_d = 39\text{min}$$

$$\rho = 1700\text{kg}/\text{m}^3, \quad c = 1000\text{J}/\text{kgK}, \quad \lambda = 0.80\text{W}/\text{mK}$$

$$b = 1166\text{J}/\text{m}^2\text{s}^{1/2}\text{K}, \quad \Gamma = 0.247$$

•



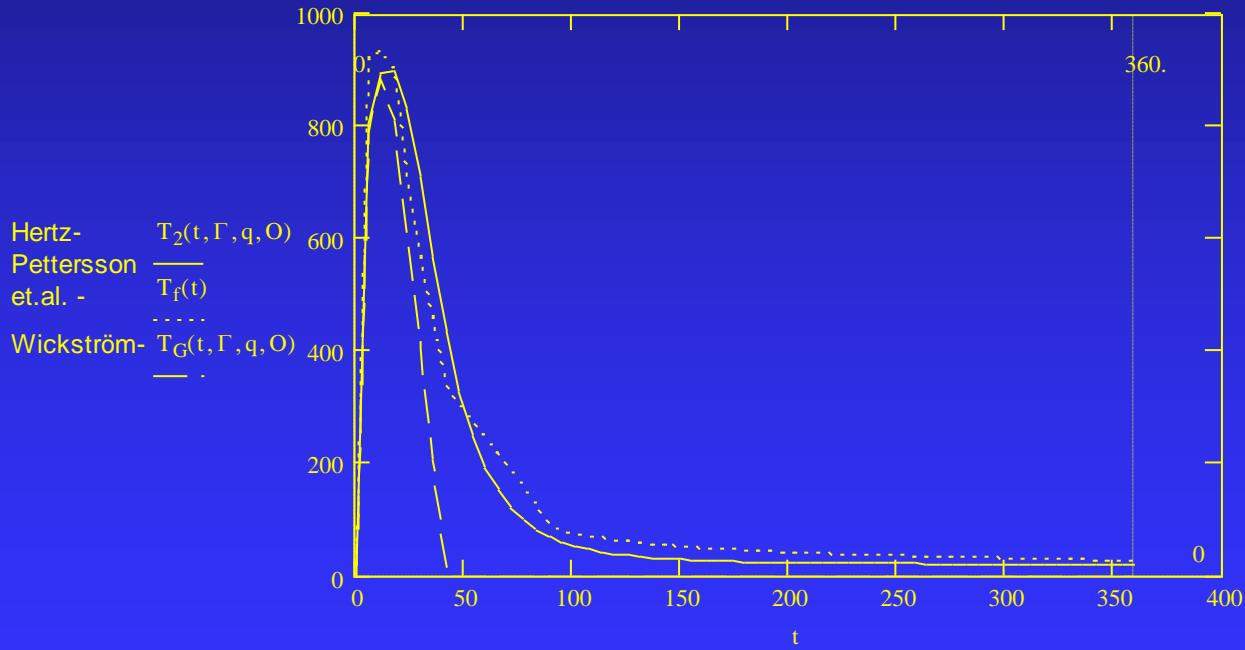
Parametric fire course

$$T = 20 + \frac{345 \log_{10}(8\Gamma t + 1)}{1 + 0.04(t/t_d)^{3.5}} \quad [^{\circ}\text{C}]$$

$$O = 0.08\text{m}^{1/2}, \quad q = 150\text{MJ}/\text{m}^2, \quad t_d = 14.6\text{min}$$

$$\rho = 1700\text{kg}/\text{m}^3, \quad c = 1000\text{J}/\text{kgK}, \quad \lambda = 0.80\text{W}/\text{mK}$$

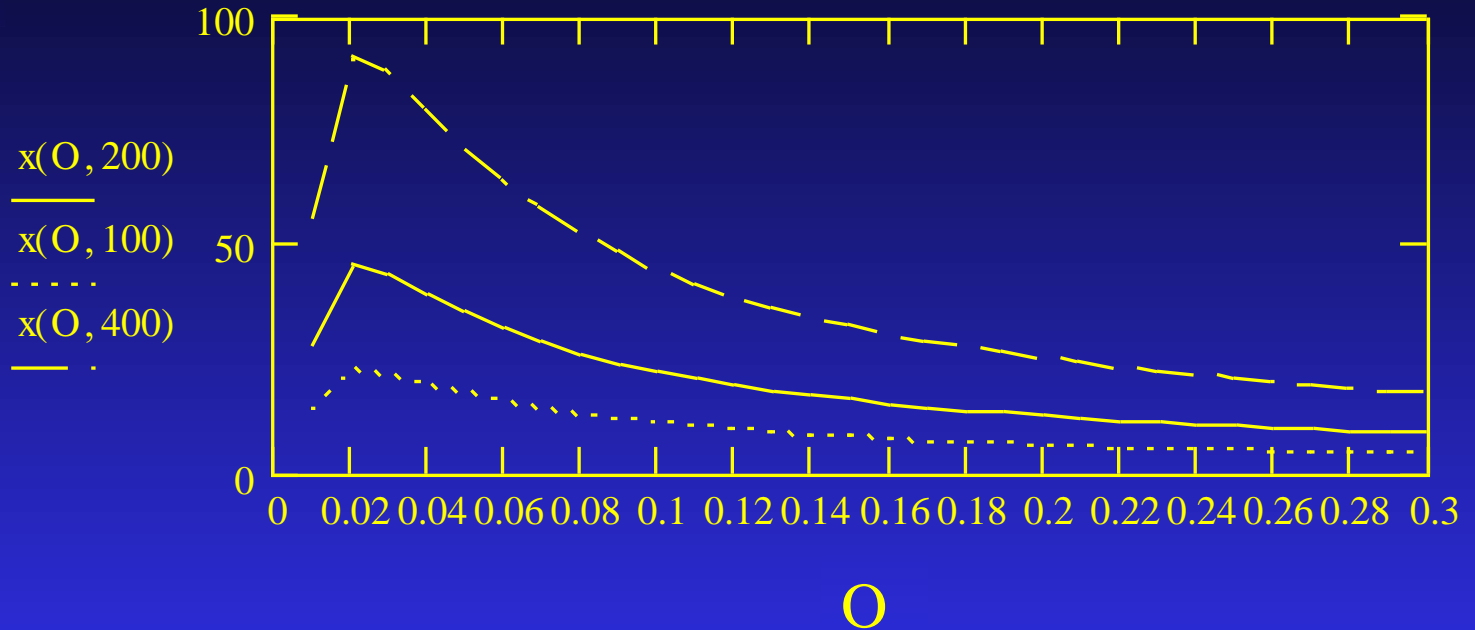
$$b = 1166\text{J}/\text{m}^2\text{s}^{1/2}\text{K}, \quad \Gamma = 3.958$$



Opening Factor

Fire course	Opening factor	T _{max} in slab with 30mm cover	Reduction of concrete strength 150mm section		Reduction of column strength 200x300 x4000mm	
			Hot	Cold	Hot	Cold
	m ^{1/2}	°C				
200 MJ/m²	0,02	413	0.75	0.43	0.61	0.33
200 MJ/m ²	0,04	378	0.81	0.53	0.63	0.38
200 MJ/m ²	0,08	320	0.83	0.63	0.64	0.40
200 MJ/m ²	0,12	280	0.84	0.67	0.65	0.44
300 MJ/m ²	0,04	459	0.73	0.40	0.53	0.29
60 minutes St. Fire	(0,04)	350	0.81	-	0.54	-
60 minutes St. Fire + cool	(0,04)	464	0.70	0.37	0.52	0.28
120 minutes St. Fire	(0,04)	528	0.56	-	0.33	-
120 minutes St. Fire + cool	(0,04)	613	0.36	0.00	0.26	0.04

Parametric fire



Maximum charring depth of structural pine wood for fire loads of 400, 200 and 100 MJ/m² as a function of the opening factor

$$x(O, q) = \left(1.25 - \frac{0.035}{O + 0.021}\right) \frac{8}{12} \cdot 0.0175 \cdot \frac{q}{O}$$

Parametric fire

For a steel structure protected by an intumescent paint of $0.086 \text{ m}^2\text{°C/W}$ and exposed by a fire with a fire load of 210 MJ/m^2 that the temperature will be largest for the opening factor **$0.02 \text{ m}^{1/2}$** for ratios of fire exposed surface and volume **up to 200 m^{-1}**

which means **all HEB** profiles

Heavy HEA profiles **until HEA 160** and

Heavy IPE profiles **until IPE 300**

For more slender profiles the temperature will be largest for larger opening factors.

Opening Factor

for **Industrial Housing** with unknown customers

Slow fires are usually more severe for structures than fast fires.

A small opening factor is therefore on the safe side to apply.

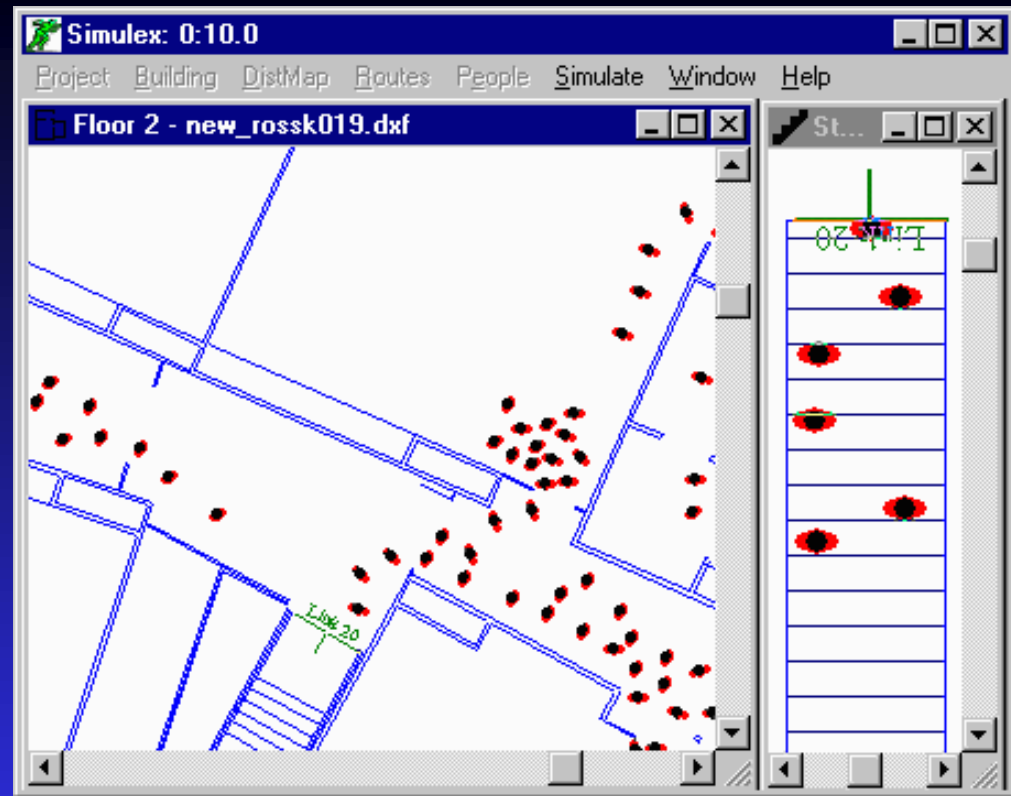
It is recommended to apply:

0.02 m^{1/2}

For all categories

If the building is not known.

Evacuation



Criteria of importance for risk assessment for evacuation:
Radiation, Visibility, Toxicology and Structural Stability.



Dansk Byggeri,
Erhvervs og Byggestyrelsen,
COWI A/S,
Betonelement-Foreningen,
Rambøll A/S
MT Højgaard A/S,
Spæncom A/S
Københavns Kommune

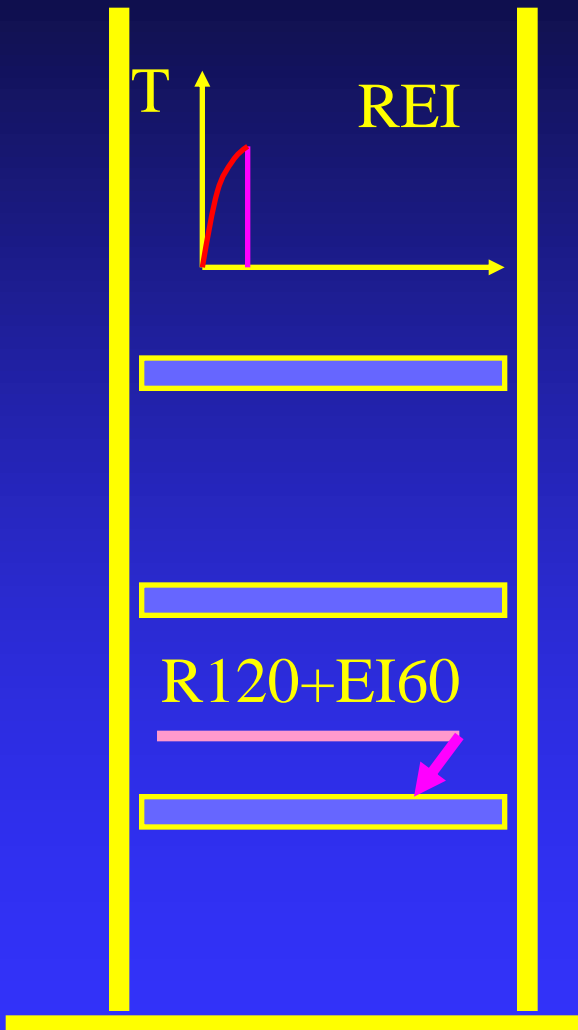


Kristian Hertz
Vejledning i dimensionering af
bygningkonstruktioner for
fuldt udviklet brand

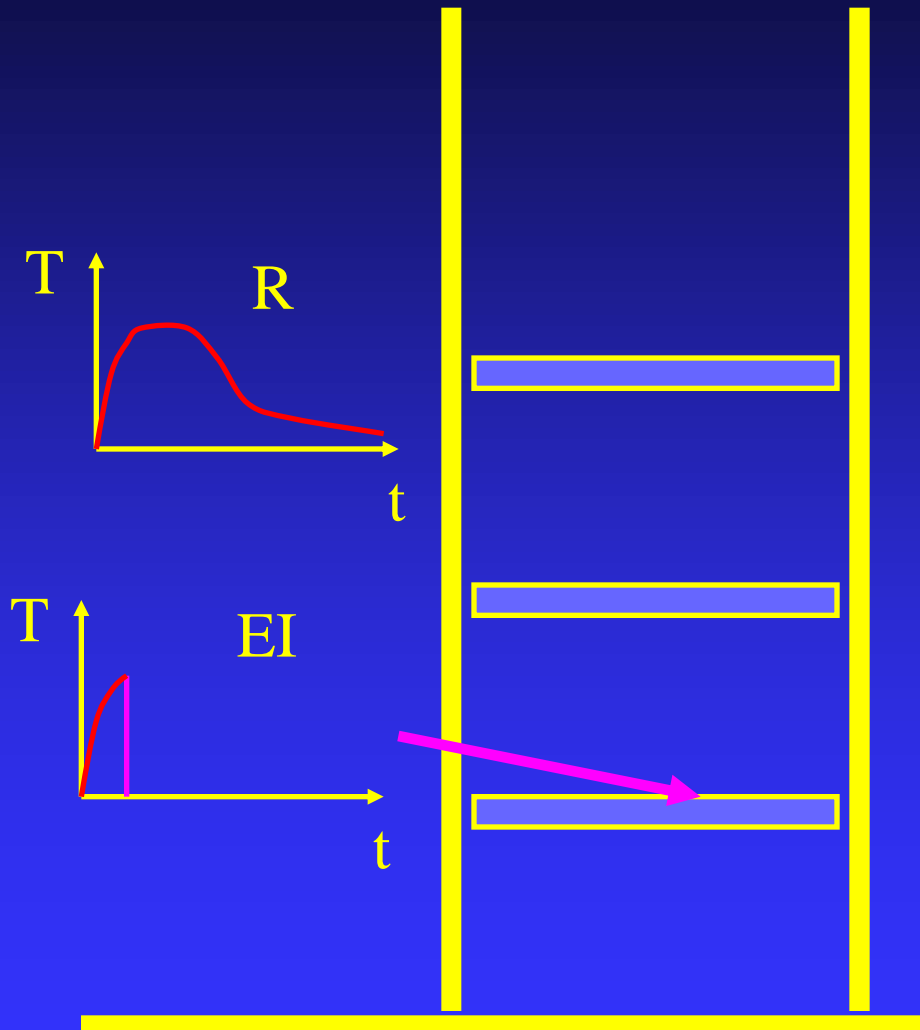
www.ebst.dk
www.byg.dtu.dk

Integrity and insulation

Examples



Information





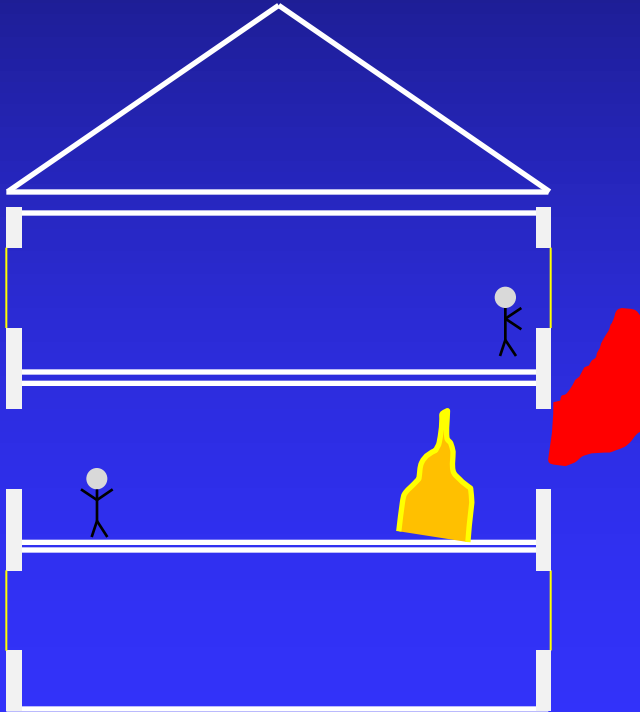
FIRE • DTU BYG



Fire Resistance

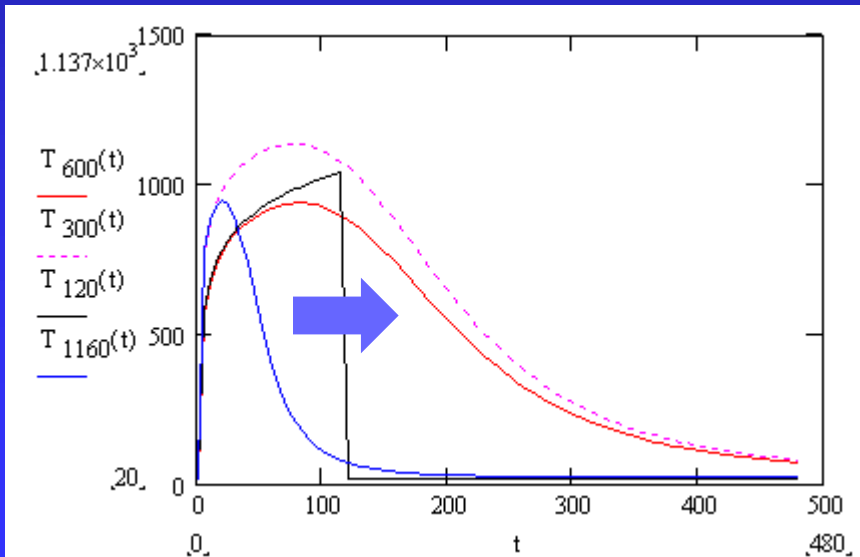
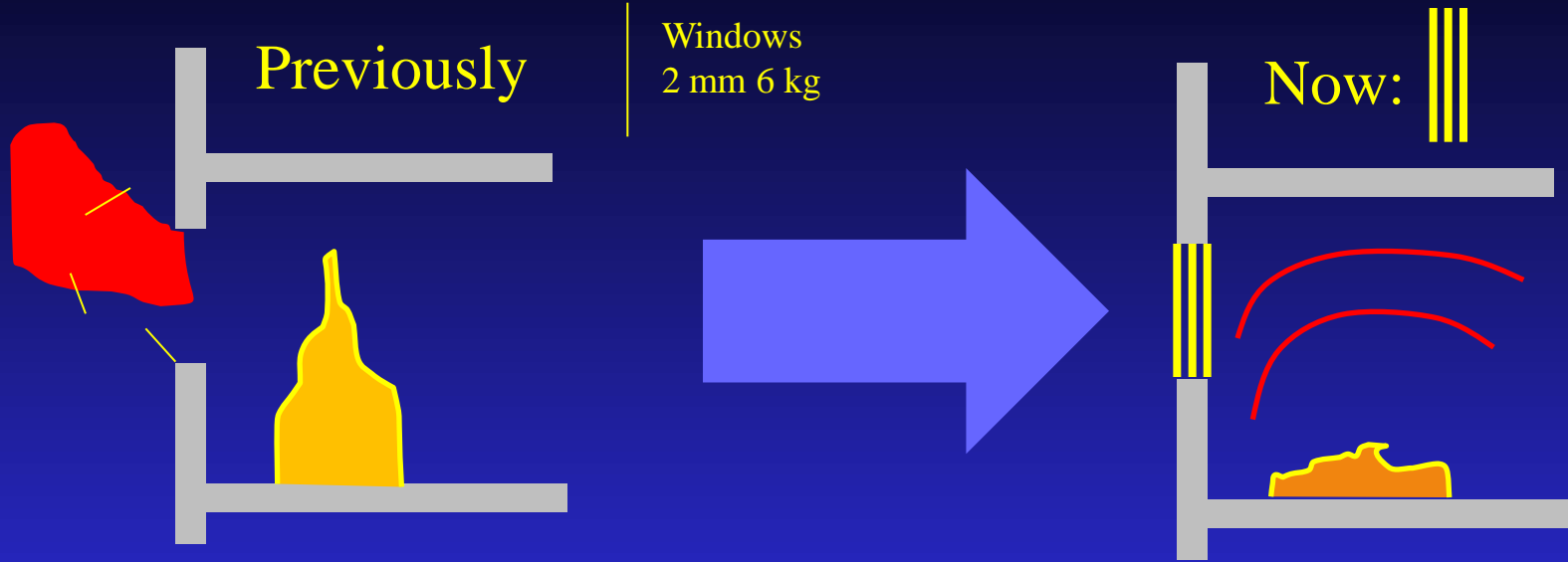
Requirements:

- R 120 min if ≥ 12 m up or
- Parametric fire ?



Parametric Fires in Modern Danish Buildings

Windows
3 x 4 mm 50 kg

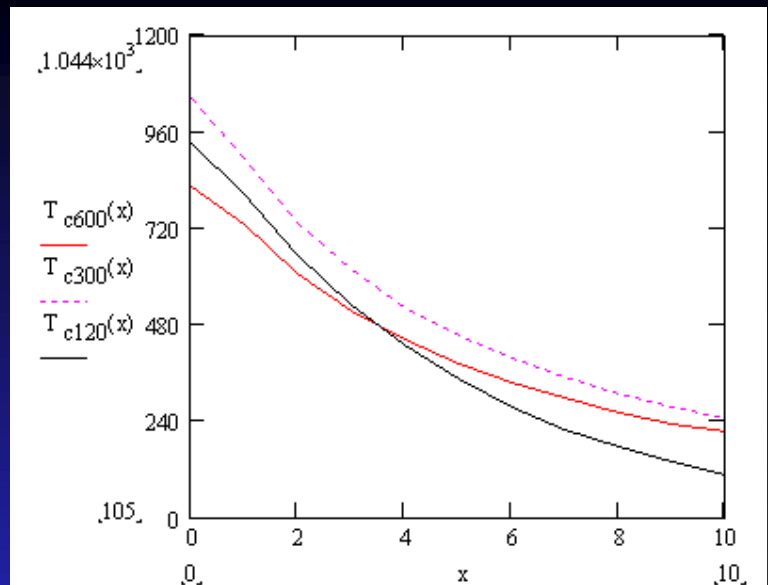


Temperature-Time Curves min

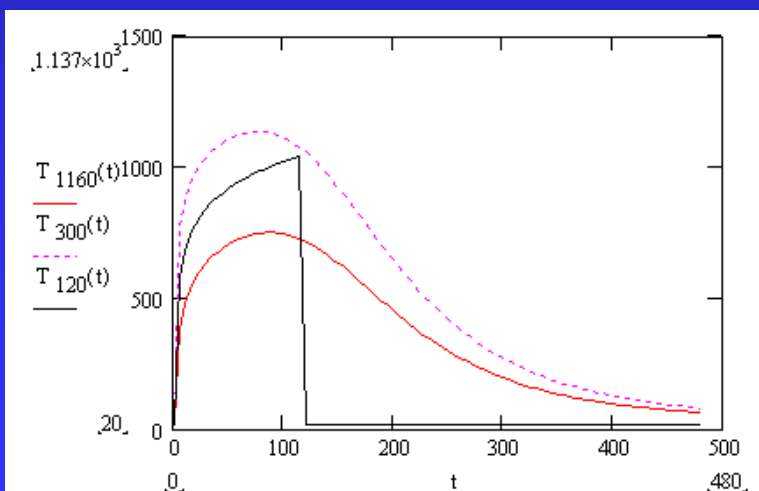
$O = 0.08 \text{ m}^{1/2}$
 $q = 200 \text{ MJ/m}^2$
 $b = 1160 \text{ W s}^{1/2}/\text{m}^2\text{C}$



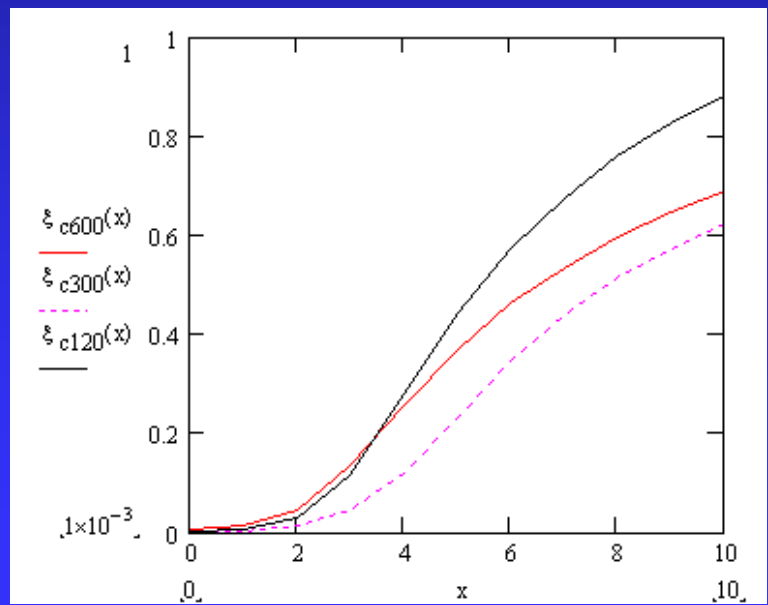
$O = 0.02 \text{ m}^{1/2}$
 $q = 200 \text{ MJ/m}^2$
 $b = 600-300 \text{ W s}^{1/2}/\text{m}^2\text{C}$



Temperature profile in depth cm



Temperature-Time Curves min



Strength Reduction of Prestressing Wires

Fire Resistance

Requirements:

- R 120 min if ≥ 12 m up or
- Parametric fire > R 120 min

