



• Knowledge FOR Resilient soCiEty

Fire Safety Engineering

Bjarne Husted, Lund University, Sweden



LUND UNIVERSITY

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Fire Safety Engineering



- Why use fire safety engineering ?
- What is fire safety engineering ?
- How to use fire safety engineering
- Methods for fire safety engineering
- Life safety – critical conditions



Why fire Safety Engineering ?



- Complex buildings
 - Atria, warehouses, shopping malls, underground car parks, tunnels, etc.
- The contents of buildings have changed
 - From heavy furniture made of wood to light furniture made of synthetic materials
- The construction industry demands optimisation of fire protection
- Performance based building codes
- Increased knowledge concerning fire



Fire Safety Engineering



- Fire Safety Engineering can be divided into
 - **Fire safety engineering concerning life safety**
 - Fire safety engineering concerning preservation of property
 - Fire safety engineering concerning environmental conservation



Fire Safety Engineering – Life safety



- Passive fire precautions
- Active fire precautions
- Fire simulations
- Evacuation simulations



Passive fire precautions



- Do not need to be activated by fire
- Load bearing structures
 - Walls, beams, horizontal separations
- Separating structures
 - Walls
 - Glass
 - Doors
- Floors
- Roofs



Active fire precautions



- Need to be activated by fire
 - Automatic Fire Alarm (AFA)
 - Automatic sprinkler system
 - Total flooding system
 - Evacuation signal
 - Automatic fire ventilation (AFV)
 - Automatic fire door closing systems



Fire Safety Engineering - methods



- Fire simulations
 - Evaluating smoke and fire spread
 - Evaluating structures
 - Evaluating activation of active fire precautions
 - Evaluating life safety
- Evacuation simulation
 - Evaluating means of egress
 - Evaluating the impact of fire on humans



Life Safety – Critical conditions



- Visibility
 - < 10 m i larger areas
 - < 5 m i smaller areas
- Smoke layer height < 1.6 m + 10 % of the height of the room
- Temperature in lower zone > 80 °C
- Heat radiation at floor > 2.5 kW/m²
- Oxygen (O₂) concentration < 15 %
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration > 5 %
- Carbon monoxide (CO) concentration > 2000 ppm



Performance based design



- RSET
 - Required Safe Egress Time (evacuation)
- ASET
 - Available Safe Egress Time (fire)

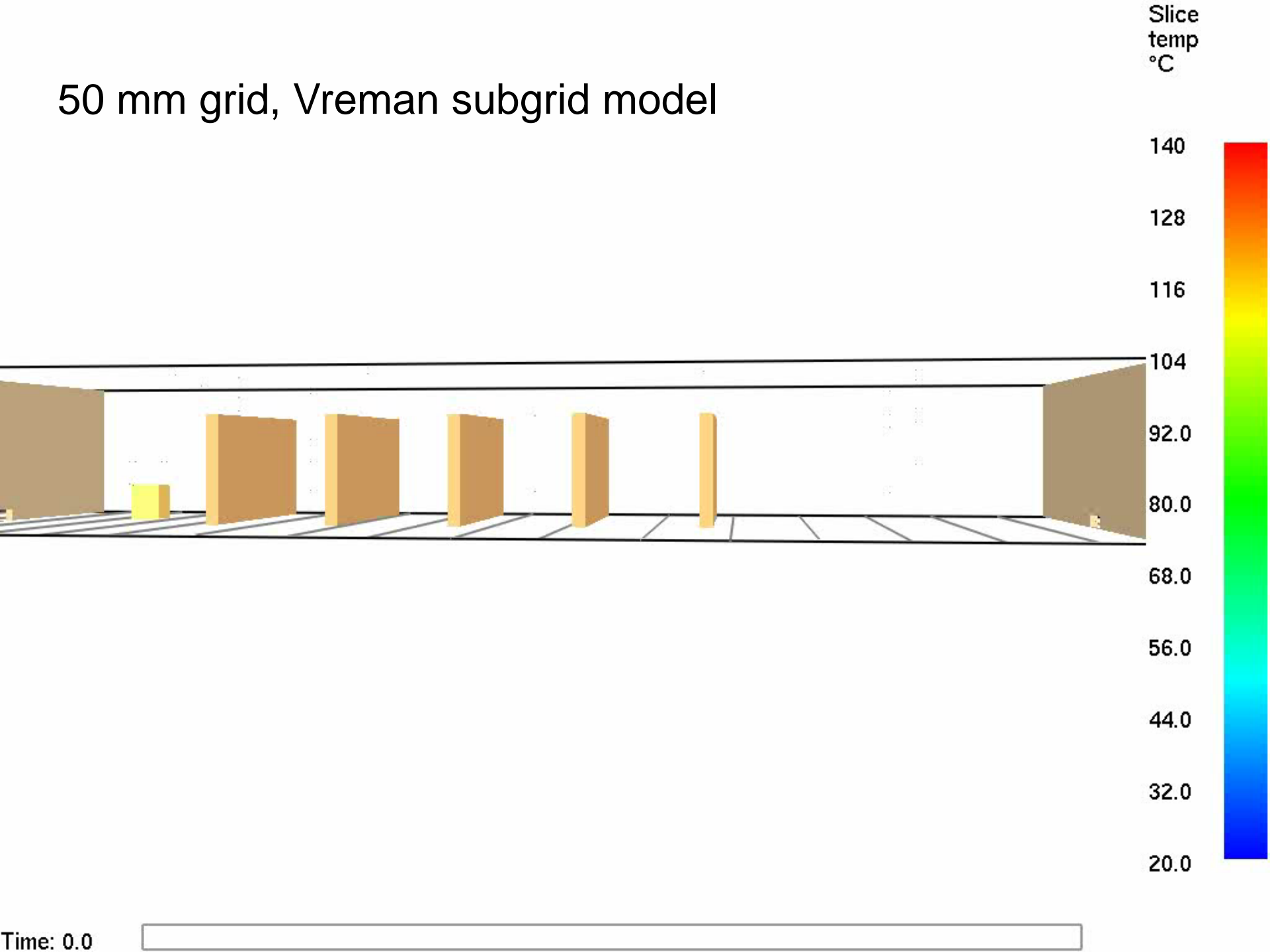
$RSET < ASET$

Sometimes also including a safety factor

$RSET * \text{safety_factor} < ASET$ (safety factor: 1.1-1.3)



50 mm grid, Vreman subgrid model

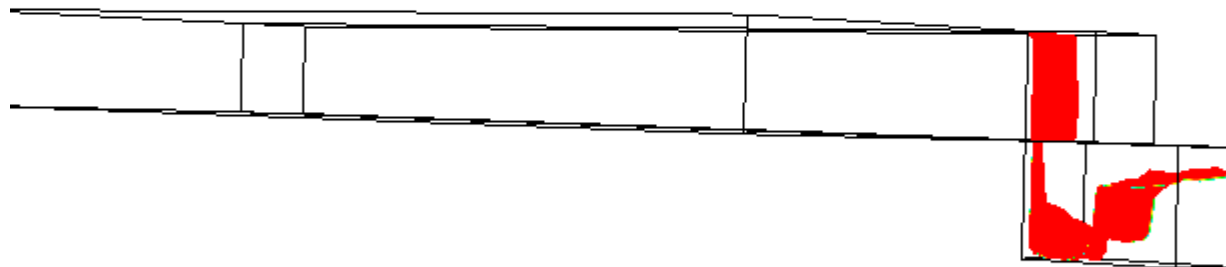


Example from real fire in Göteborg

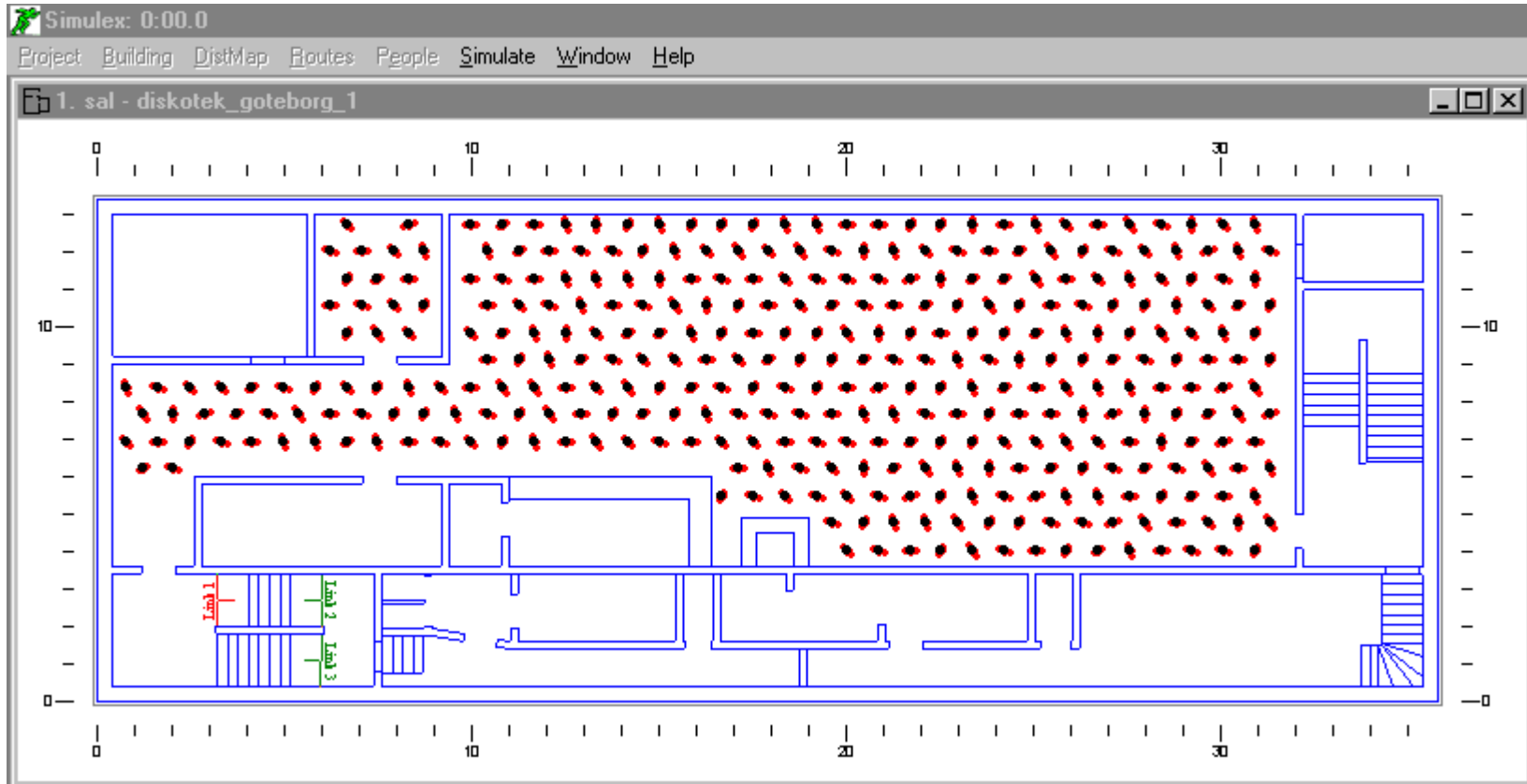
29. October 1998 63 fatalities



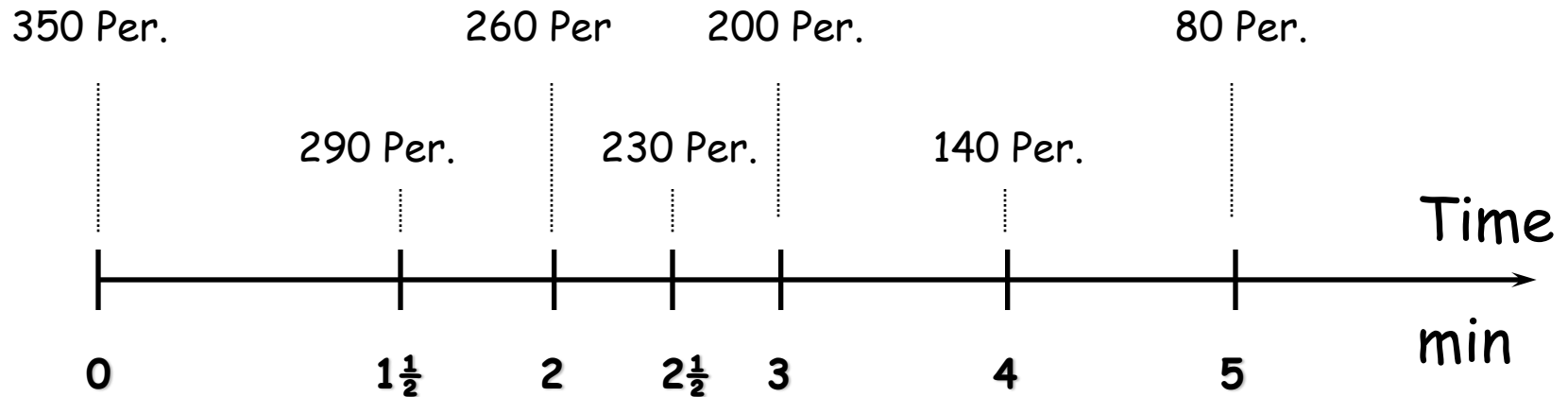
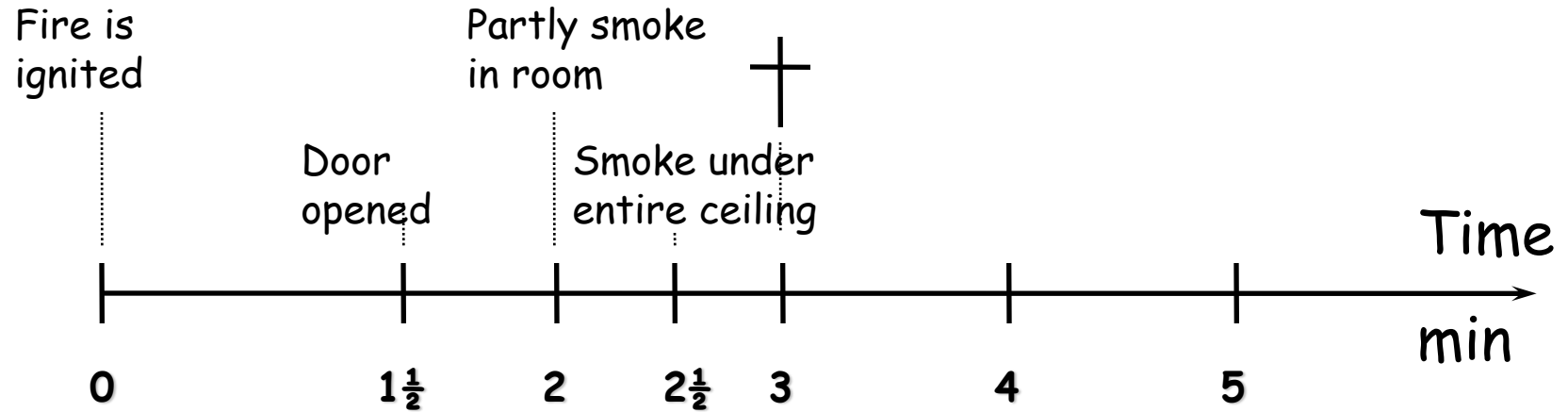
80.000
60.000
40.000
20.000
0.000



Simulation of evacuation



Time line fire and evacuation



Topdanmark Hallen in Ballerup, Denmark



Topdanmark Hallen in Ballerup, Denmark

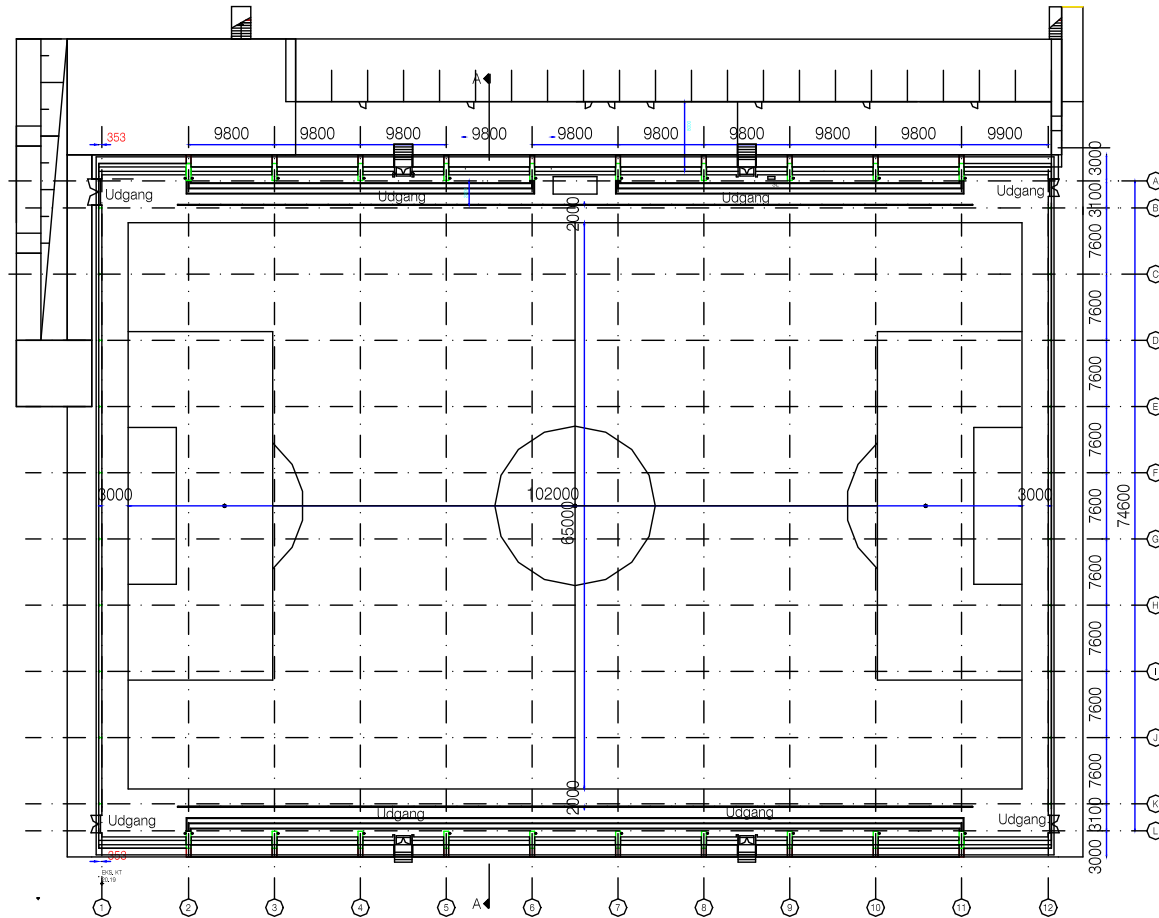


- Finished building, unprotected steel
- Only 50 persons on the field
- Maximum 1500 spectators along the facade
- Only sports

- The owner wanted to see if it could be used for other events (fairs etc.)



Floor plan Topdanmark Hallen in Ballerup, Denmark



Area 8230 m²



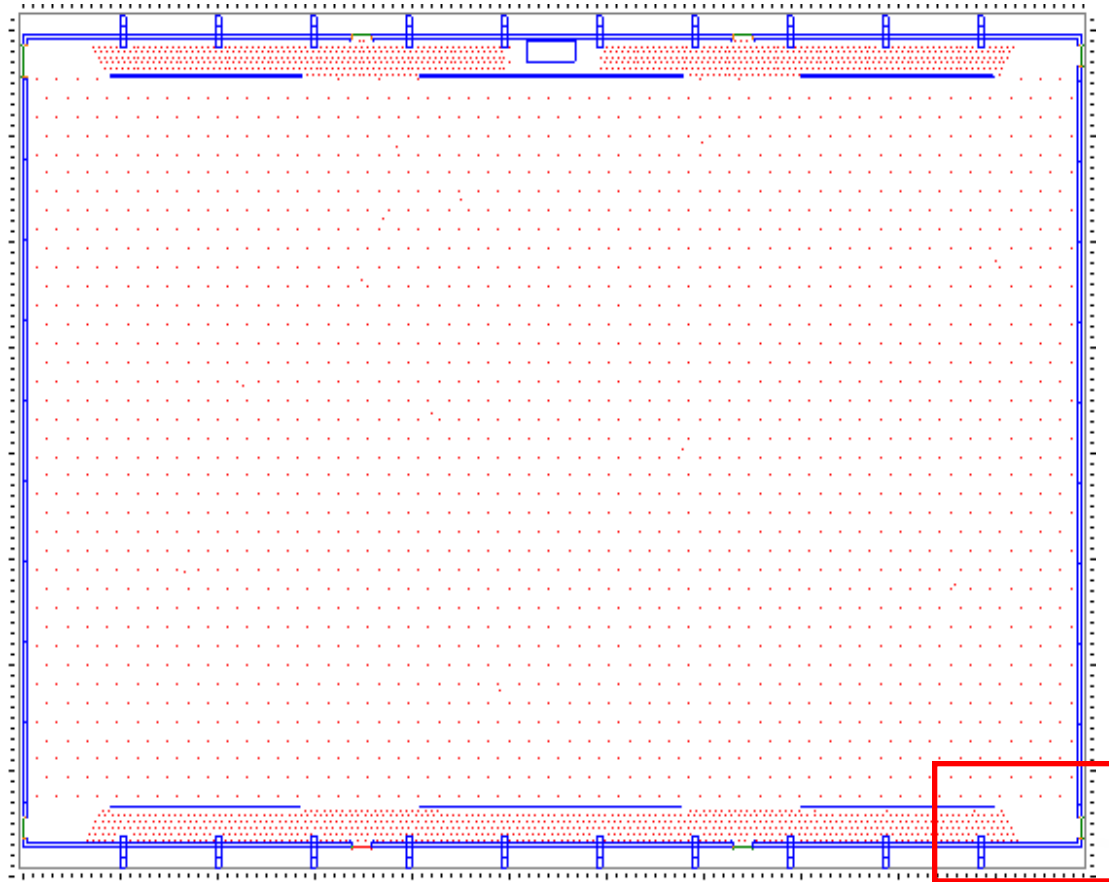
Hand calculation, Topdanmark Hallen, Walking time



- Speed 1.2 m/s
- Maximum distance 40 m
- Walking time = $40 \text{ m} / 1.2 \text{ m/s}$ = 33 s
- 3500 persons
- Exit door, total width: 17 m
- Waiting time at doors = $3500/17$ = 206 s
- Total walking time = 239 s



Simulex - Topdanmark Hallen

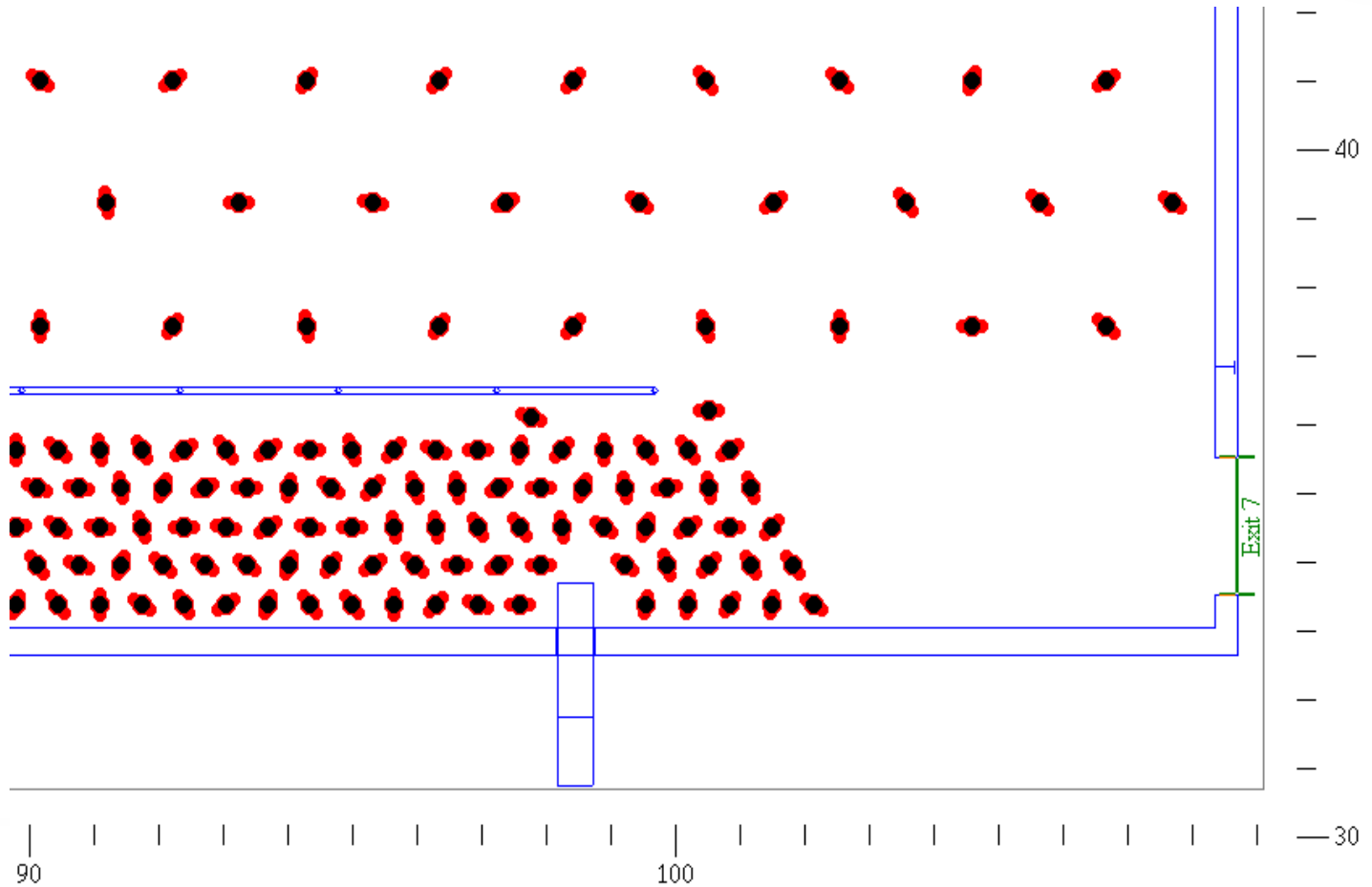


3500 persons
750 spectators
on each side
2000 on the
field

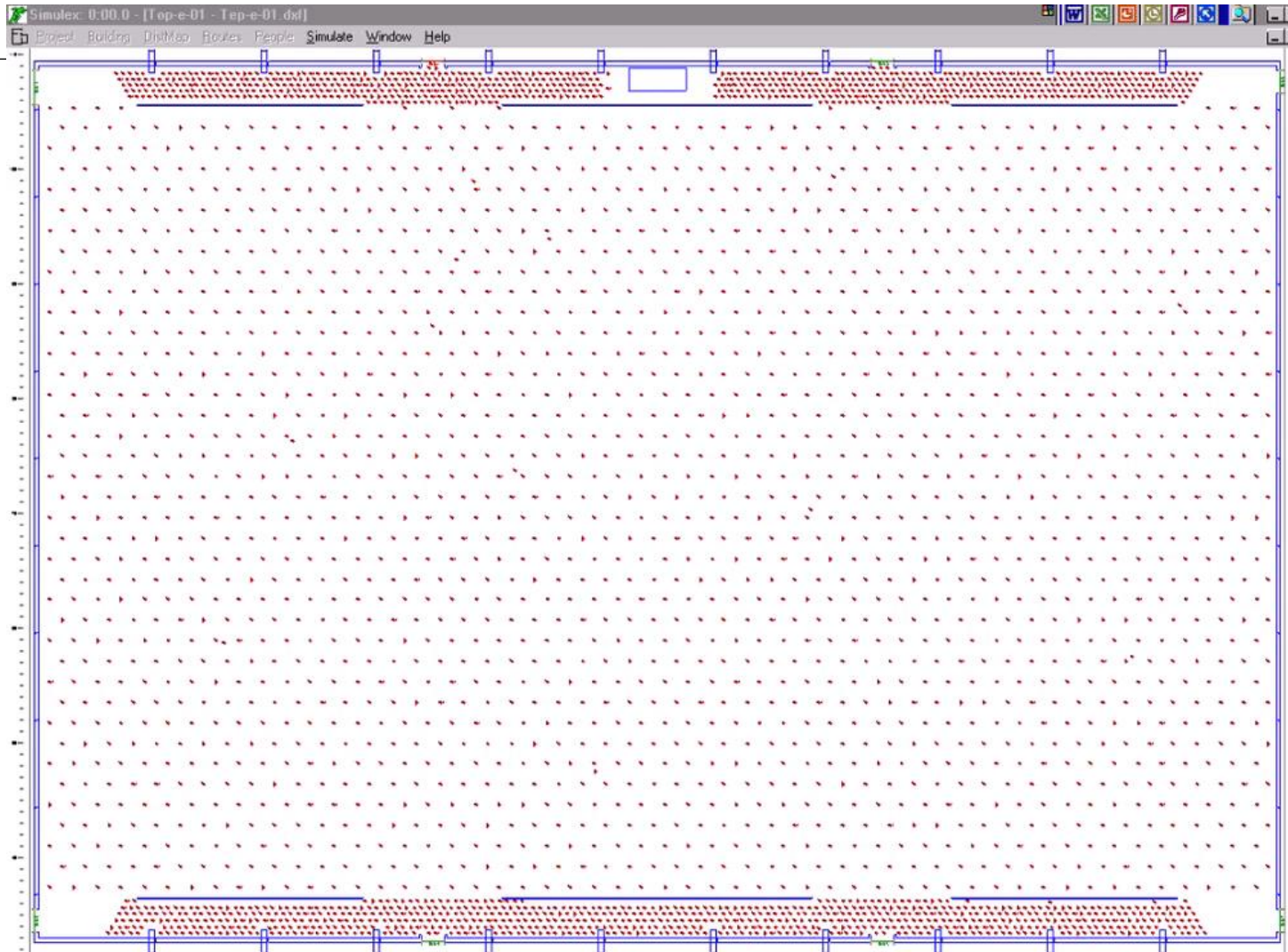
Geometry –
dxf-fil (Autocad)



Simulex - Topdanmark Hallen



Simulex – Topdanmark Hallen



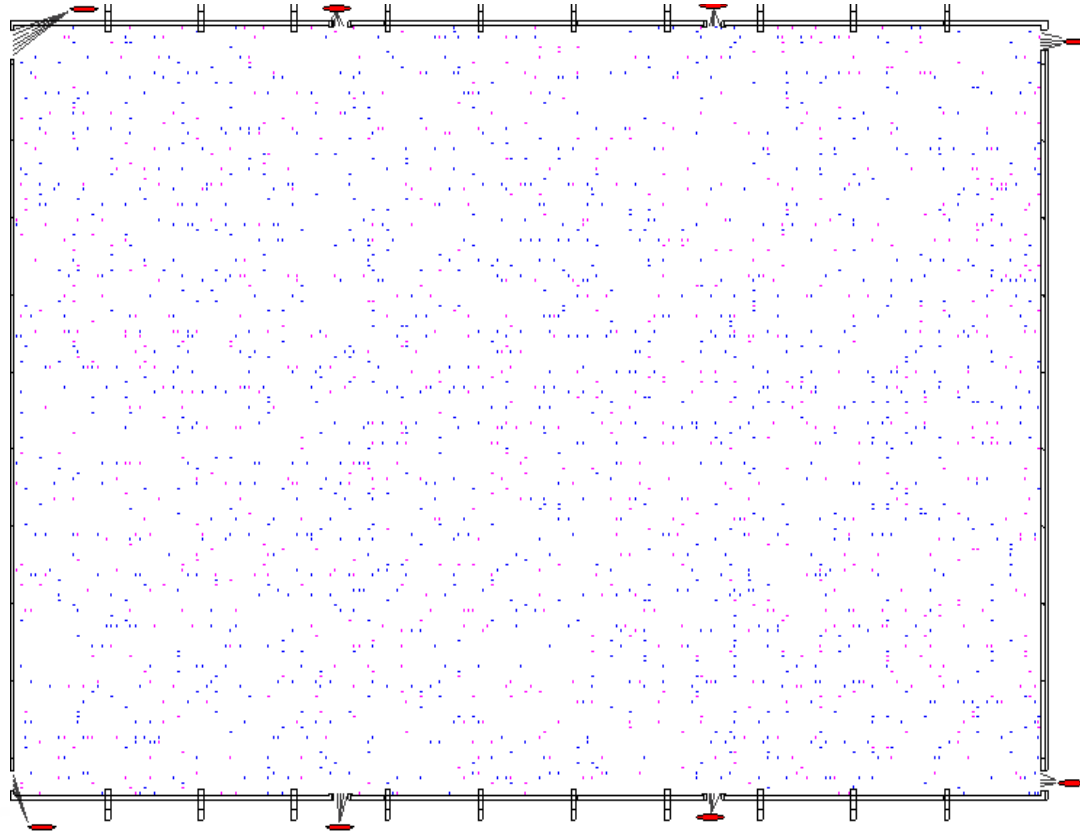
Simulex - Topdanmark Hallen



- RSET (Time for evacuation)
 - Detection time (conservative): 180 s
 - Reaction- and decision time (conservative choice) 300 s
 - Walking time, simulex: 200 s
- Total time: 11:20 [min:s]



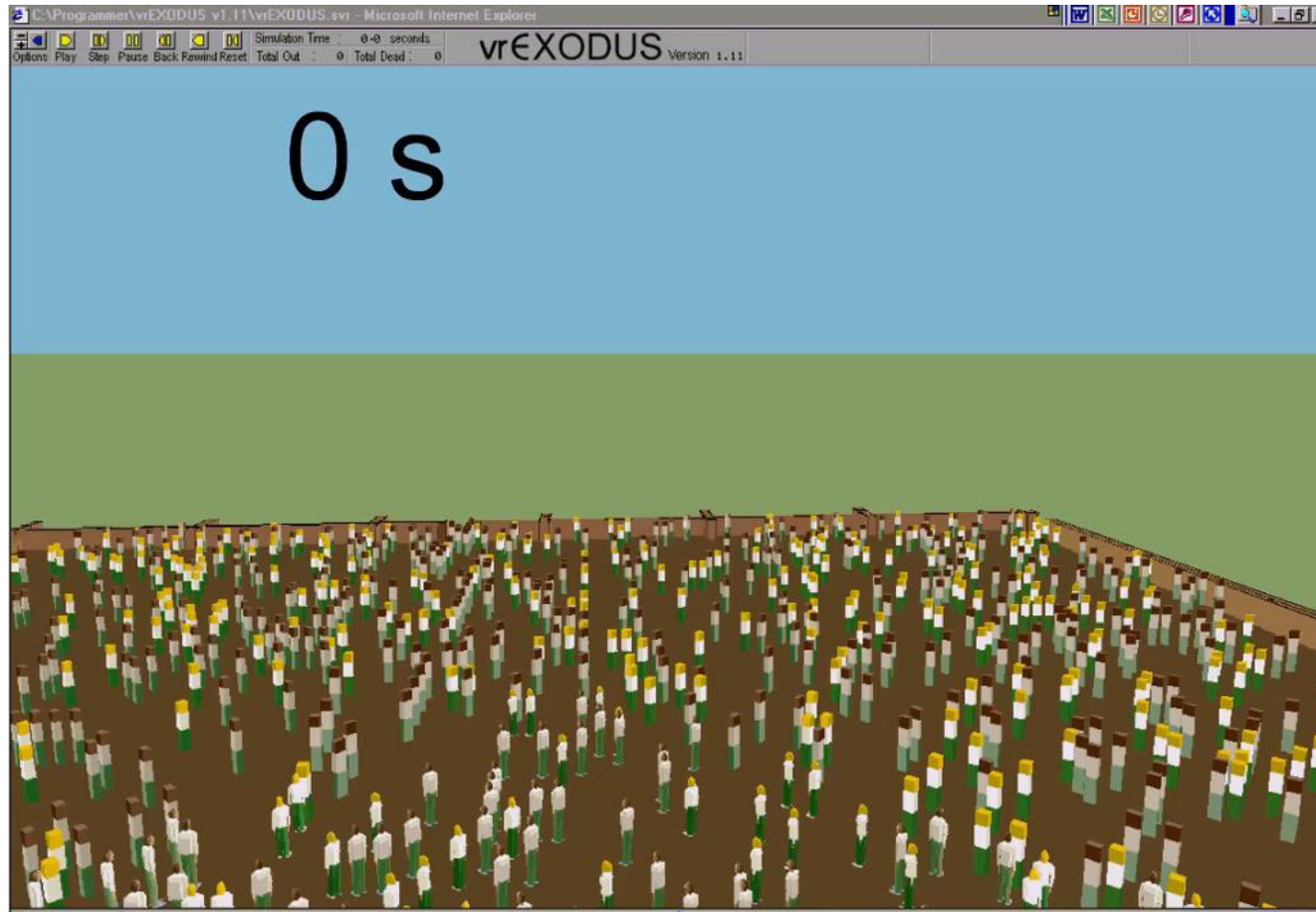
Building EXODUS – Topdanmark Hallen



3500 persons
randomly
placed



BuildingEXODUS – Topdanmark Hallen



Building EXODUS - Topdanmark Hallen



- RSET (Time for evacuation)
 - Detection time (conservative): 180 s
 - Reaction- and decision time (conservative choice) 300 s
 - Walking time, EXODUS: 245 s
- Total time: 12:05 [min:s]



Topdanmark Hallen in Ballerup



- Possibilities
 - Up to 3500 persons in the building
 - Flea market
 - Dog exhibition
 - Car -/flower shows
 - No concerts
- Additional requirements
 - Fire guard during large events
 - Audible alarm





Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Thank you
for your attention

bjarne.husted@brand.lth.se

Knowledge FOR Resilient soCiEty