



CFD fire simulations

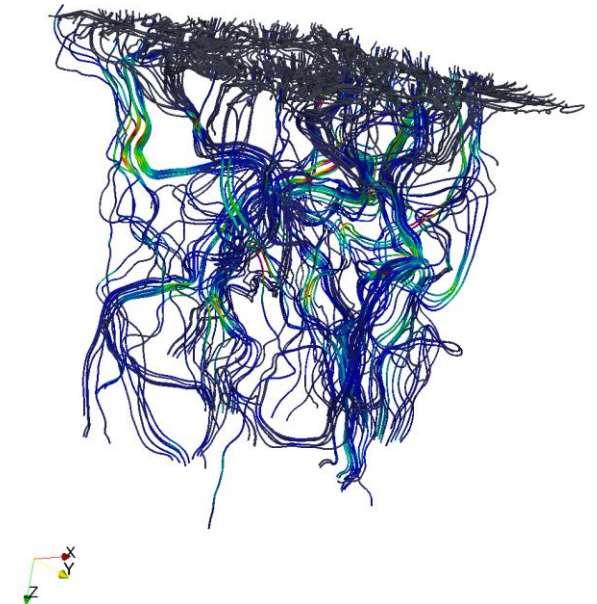
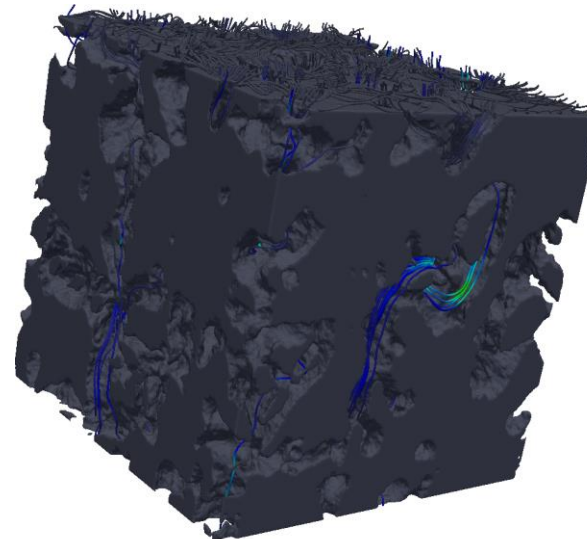
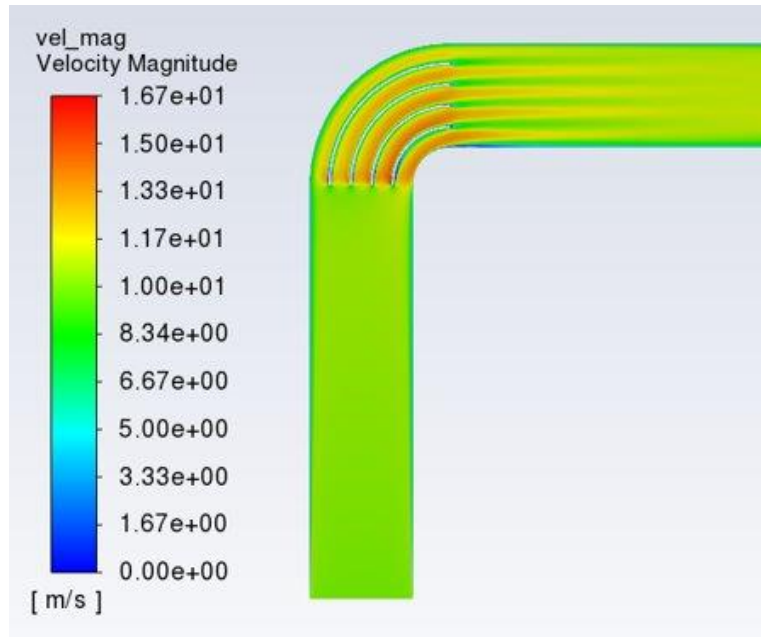
UNIVERSITY OF CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY PRAGUE

Aleš Palkovič

Lab π

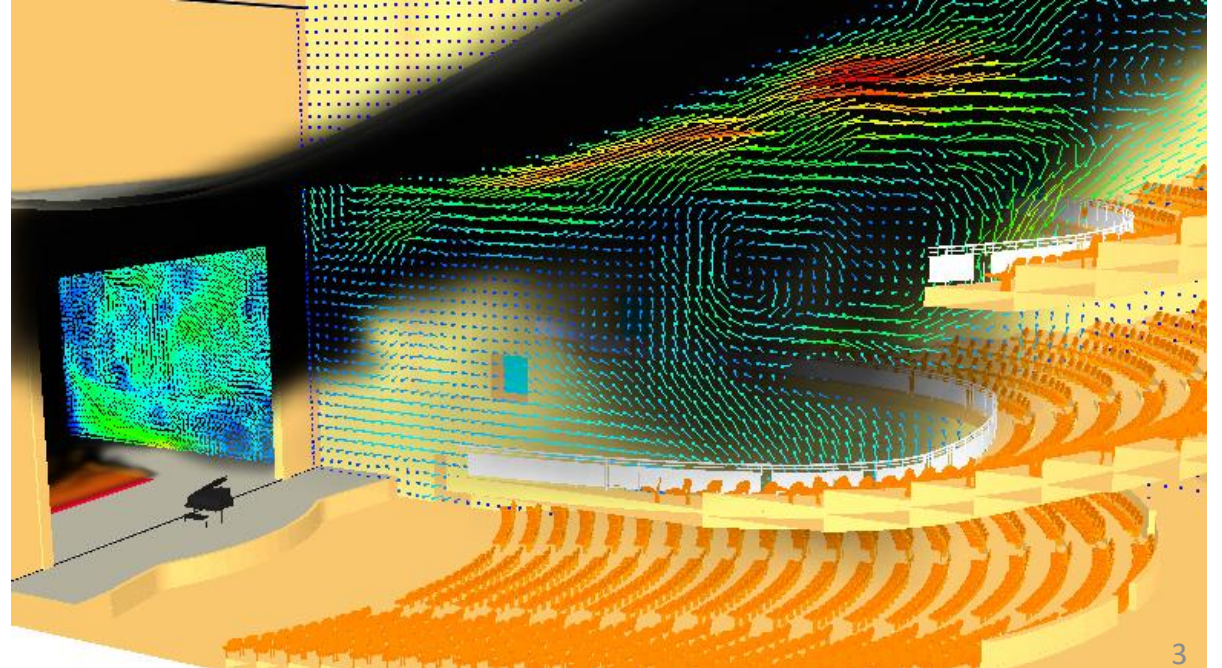
What is Computational Fluid Dynamics?

- Enhanced method for solving fluid flow problems
- Numerical solution of Navier-Stokes equations
- Other models for heat transfer, turbulence, reactions and more



CFD in fire engineering - *extension of fire tests*

- Provides information about whole domain
- Different configurations of fire scenarios
- Non-destructive method



Performance based design

- Requirements on constructions and fire protection systems

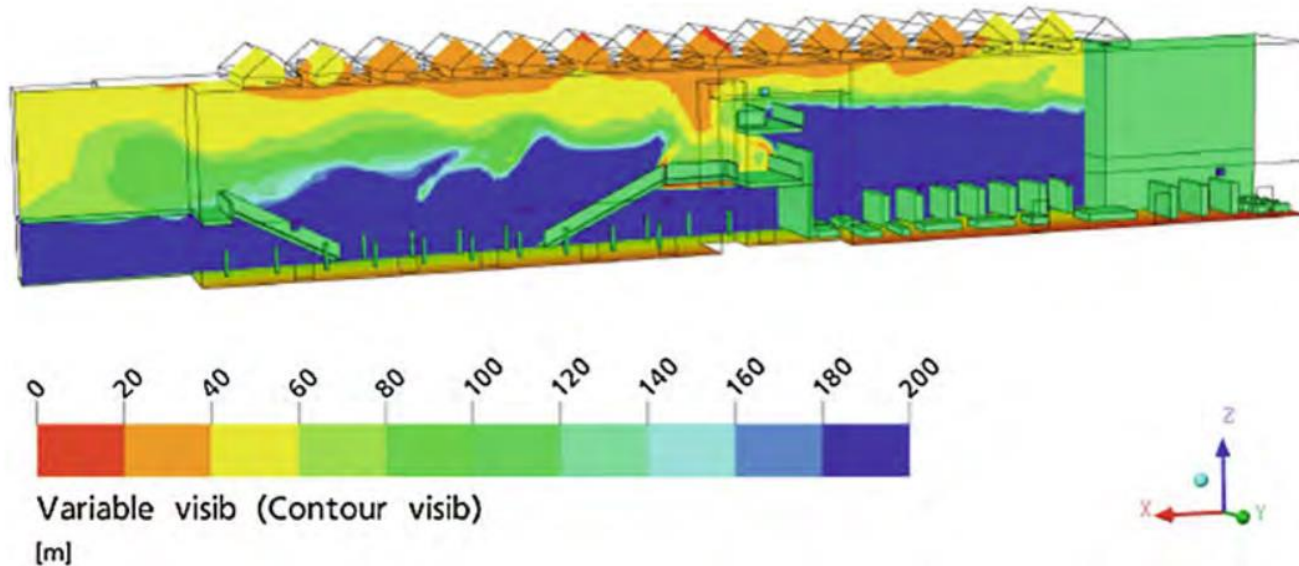


Fig. 32.5 Map of visibility in a vertical plane at time = 3 min for a fire in a library building (Figure courtesy: ANSYS Europe Ltd)

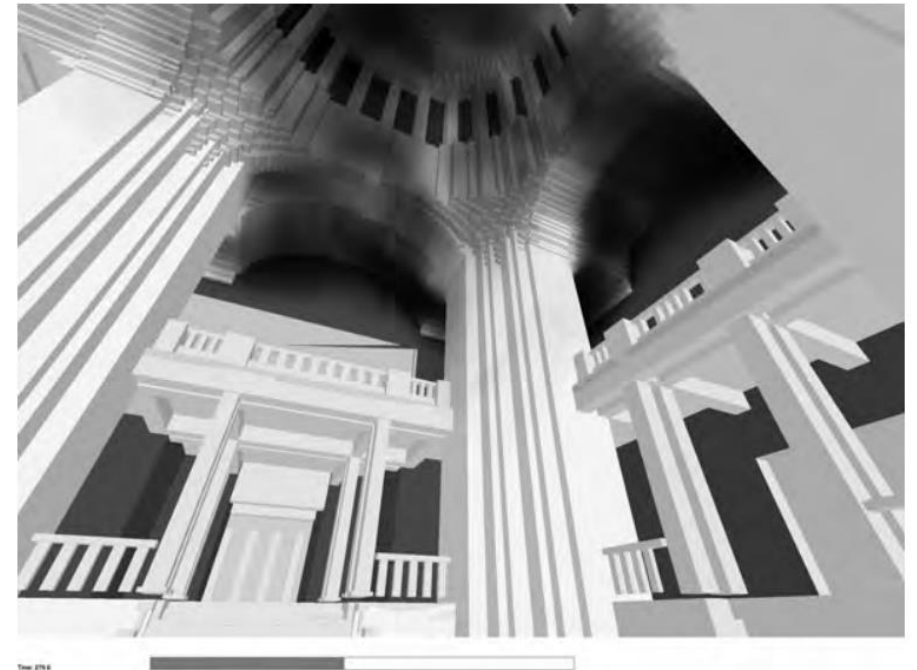
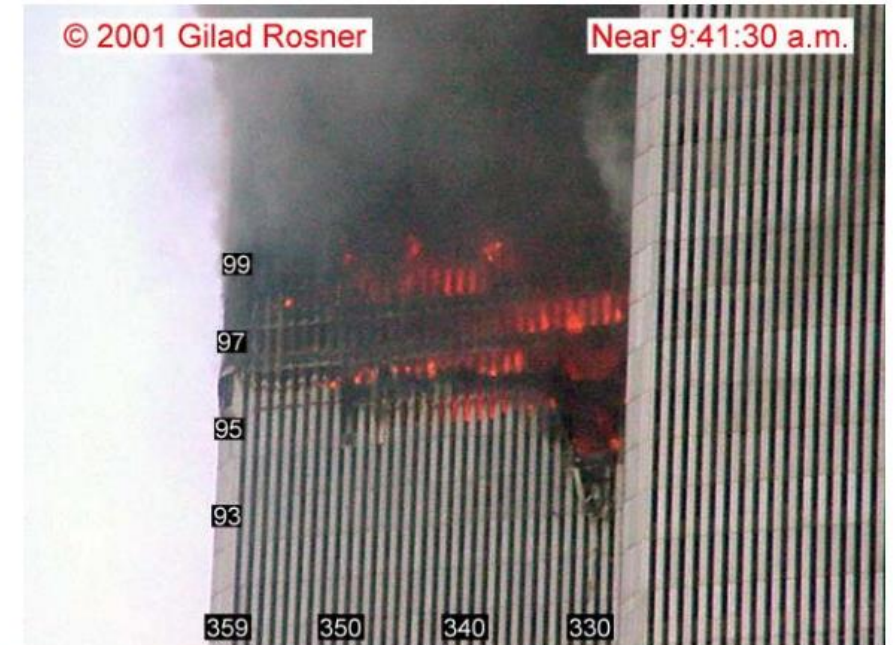
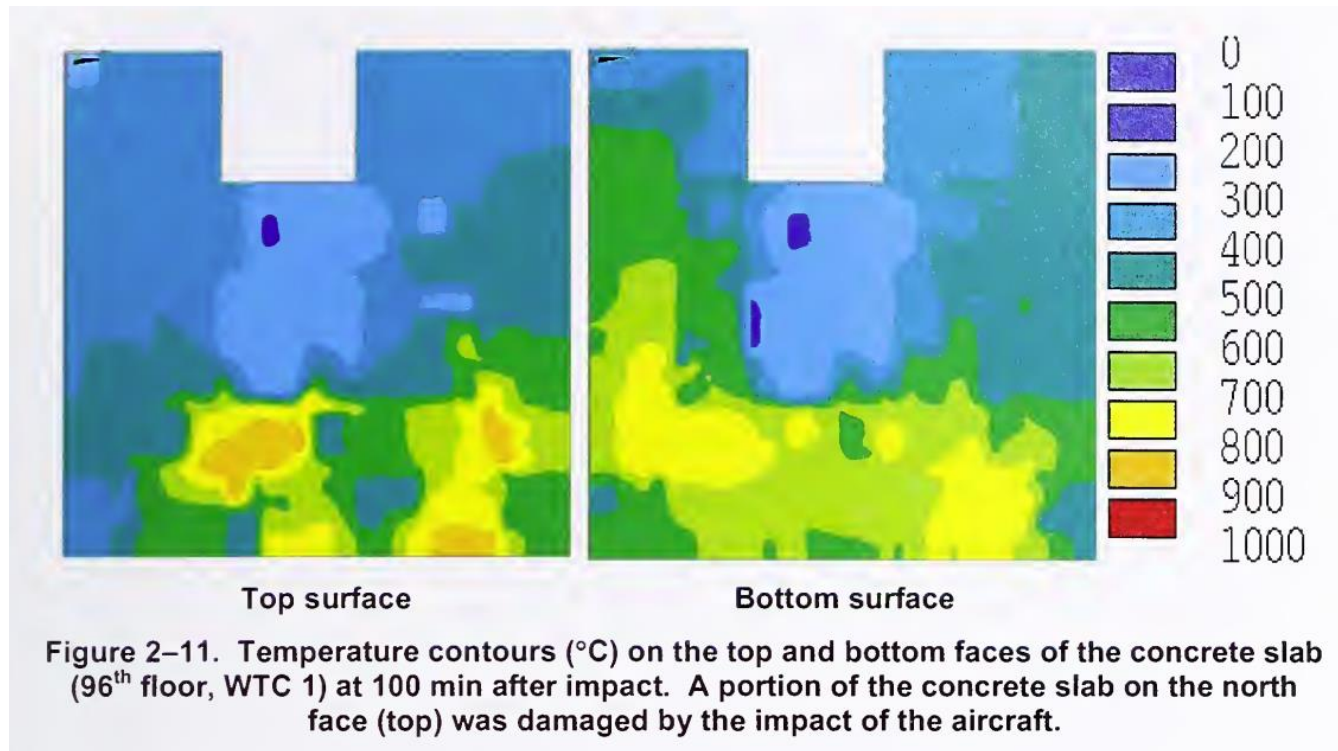


Fig. 32.6 Smoke filling analysis of the Rhode island State capitol (Figure courtesy: Hughes Associates)

Fire investigation

- WTC – NIST investigation report [2]



Fire modelling - *a complex problem*

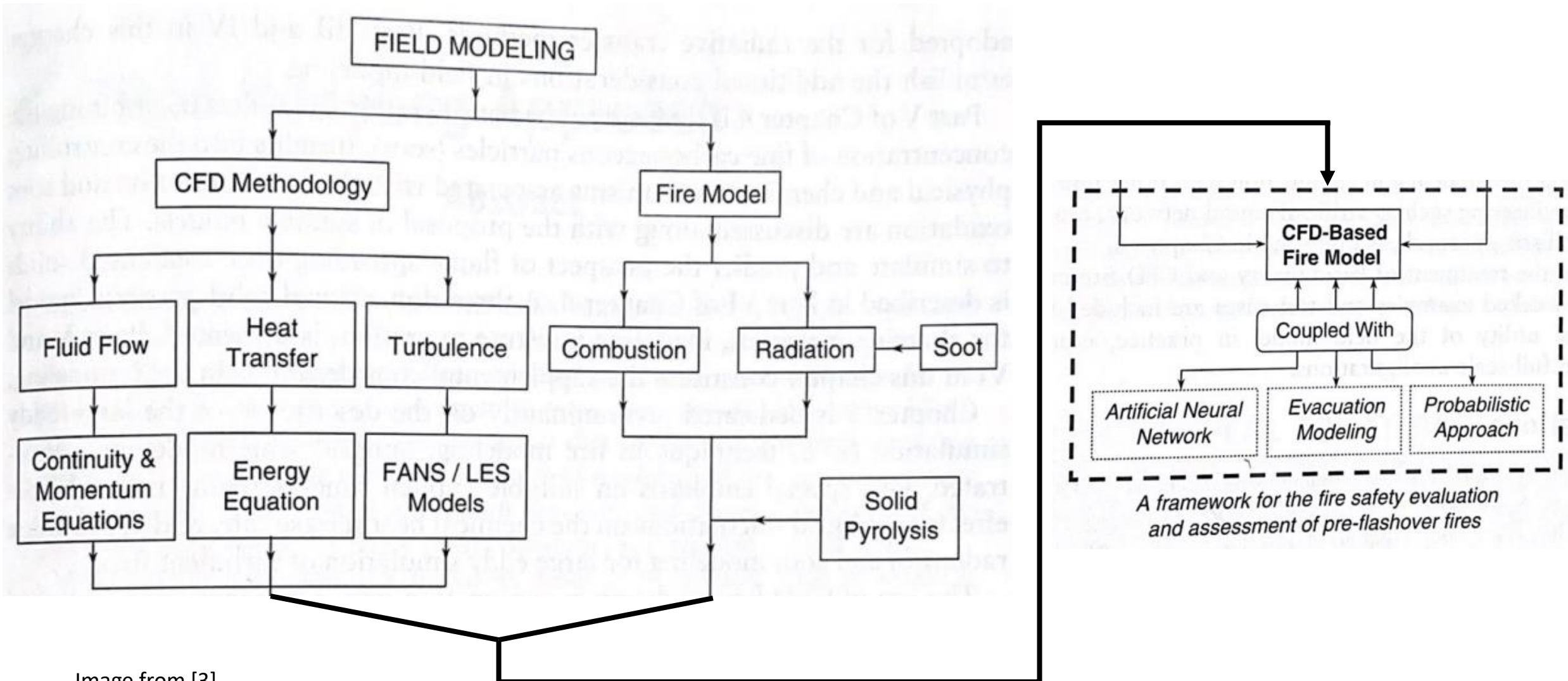


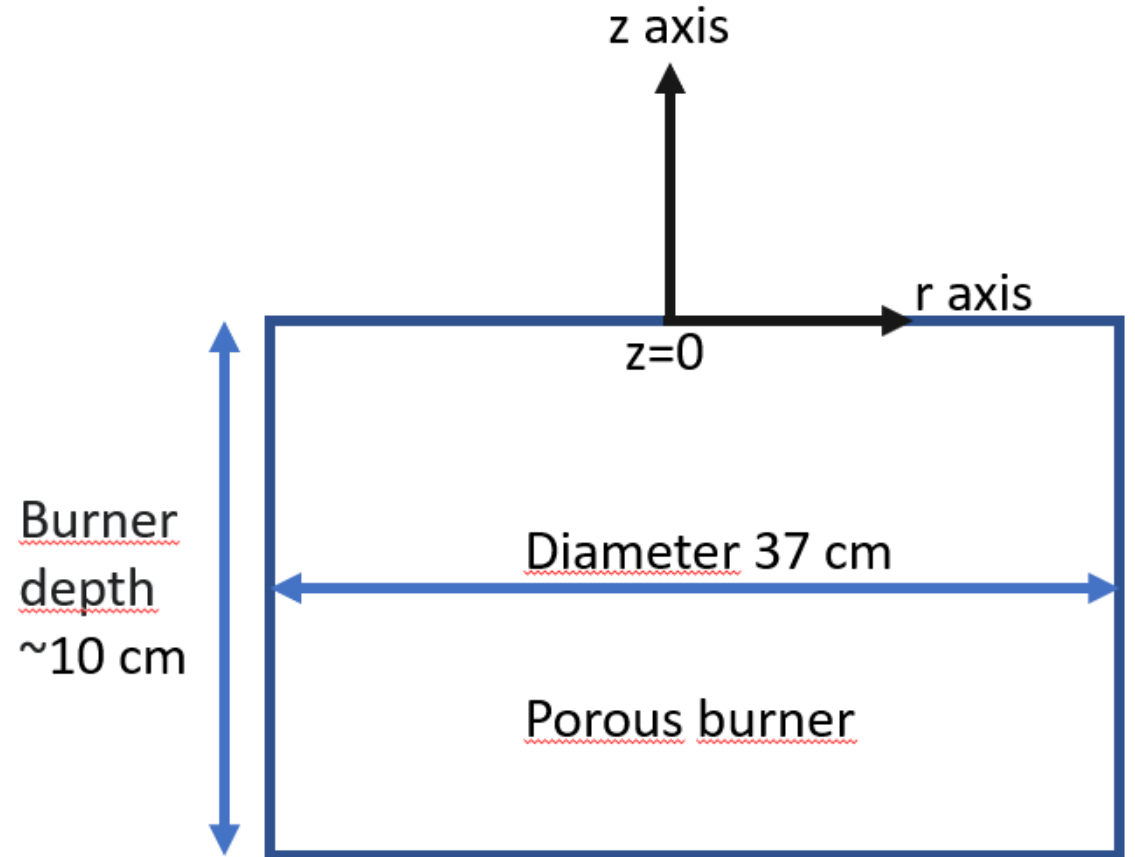
Image from [3]

MaCFP working group

- Fire research community initiative under International Association for Fire Safety Science (IAFSS)
- Effort to make systematic progress in fire modelling
- Based on well described experiments
- Categories: Gaseous pool fires, Liquid pool fires, Buoyant plumes, Wall fires, Extinction
- Participants: NIST, FM Global, universities and others
- Softwares: FDS, OpenFOAM or in-house codes

NIST experiment

- Gaseous pool fire
- Methane burner
- Defined flowrate
- Measured along z:
 - Temperature
 - Velocity
 - Species concentration

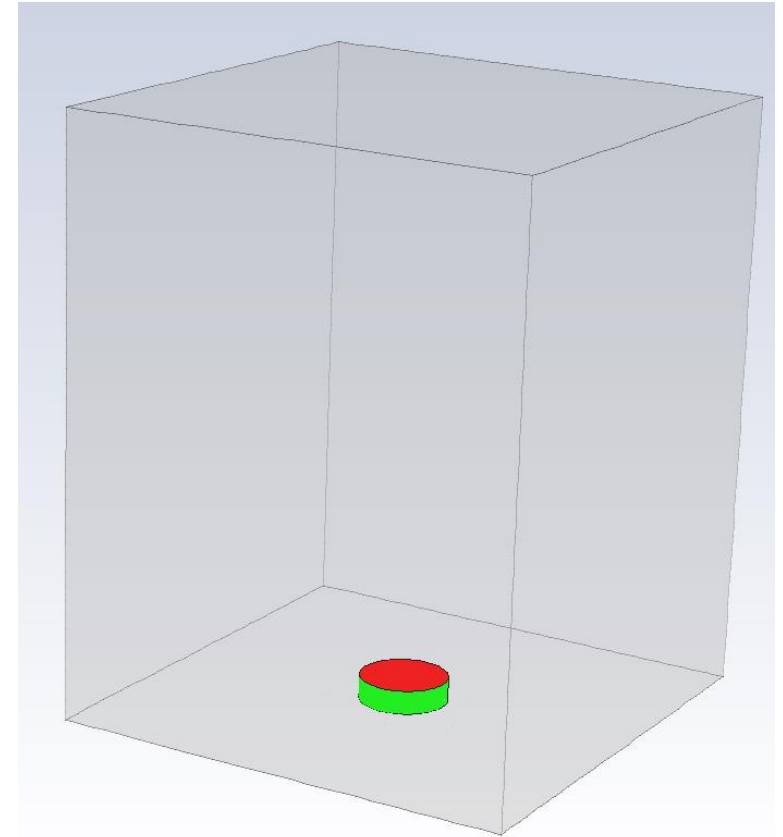


CFD model – Ansys Fluent

- Commercial software
- No solution in MaCFP group
- Universal – not primarily for fire engineering problems
 - Great variety of models
- My goal: recognize appropriate models and setting for fire engineering purposes

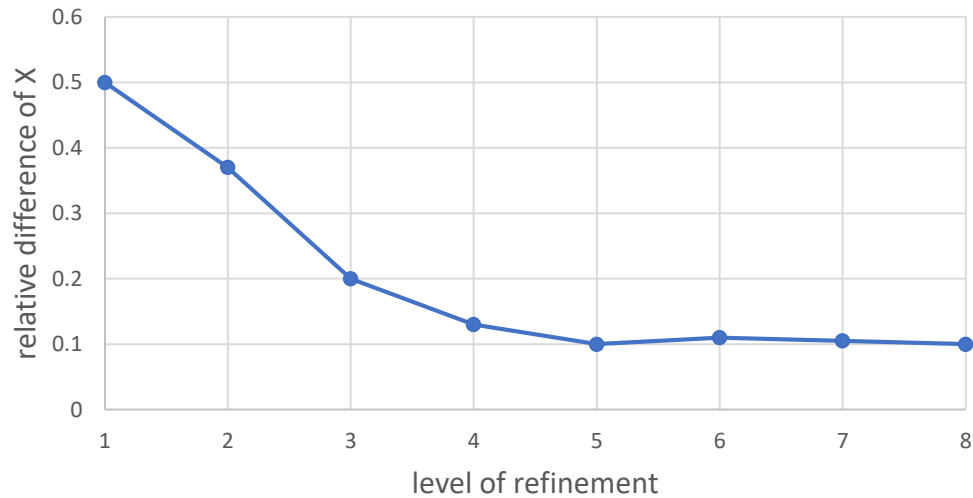
Domain

- Inlet (red)
 - Wall (green)
 - Pressure outlet (grey)
-
- What are the perfect dimensions of the domain?



Mesh size

- For the FVM
- Balance between accuracy and computation time



- Refining crucial regions of domain
 - How many cells should be at the fuel inlet?
 - How much do we refine the mesh around the flame?

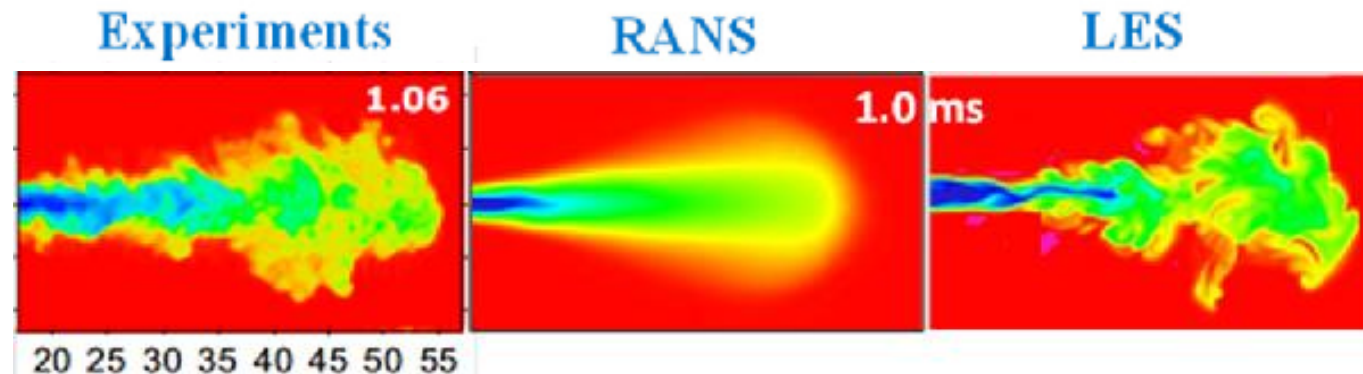
Turbulence model

RANS

- Averaged fluctuations
- Used in industry
- Computationally cheap

LES

- Large eddies directly computed
- Used in fire engineering
- Computationally expensive
- Detailed



Steady state or transient simulation?

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial(\rho\phi)}{\partial t}}_{\text{time derivative}} + \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \phi)}_{\text{convection term}} = \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (\Gamma \nabla \phi)}_{\text{diffusion term}} + \underbrace{S_\phi}_{\text{source term}},$$

Steady state

- Simplification
- Cheap to compute
- Only for specific problems

Transient

- Process modeled in time
- Expensive (small time steps)
- It can reach the steady state

Can we consider the fire engineering problems to be steady state?

Combustion model

- Great variety in Fluent

- Finite rate model

- Detailed mechanism, Arrhenius equation, expensive

- Eddy dissipation model

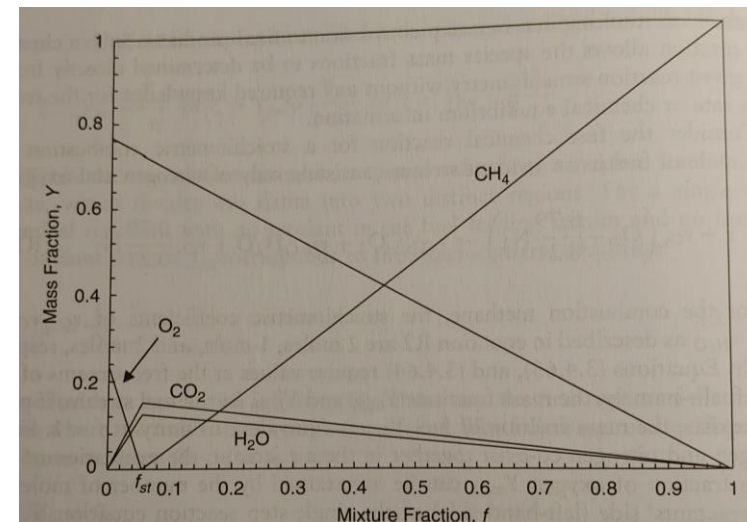
- Reaction rate based on mixing, two step reaction at max.

- Conserved scalar model

- Species represented by mixture fraction
 - immediate reaction
 - fluctuations handled via probabilistic approach (PDF tables)

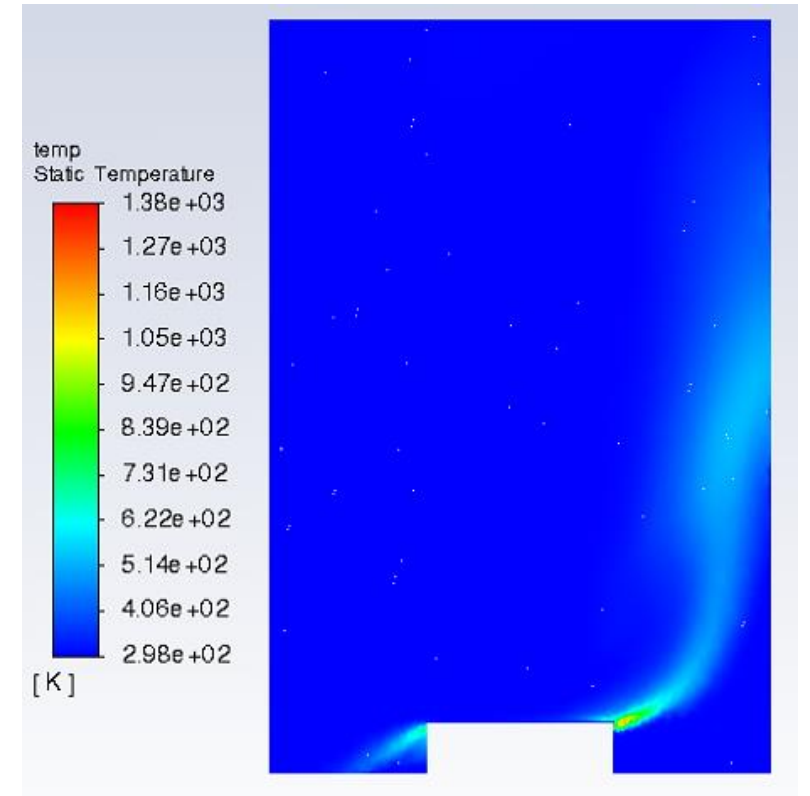
$$\hat{R}_{i,r} = \Gamma (v_{i,r}'' - v_{i,r}') \left(k_{f,r} \prod_{j=1}^N [C_{j,r}]^{\eta'_{j,r}} - k_{b,r} \prod_{j=1}^N [C_{j,r}]^{\eta''_{j,r}} \right)$$

$$\bar{R}_{fu} = C_R \bar{\rho} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} \left(\widetilde{Y_{fu}''^2} \right)^{1/2}$$



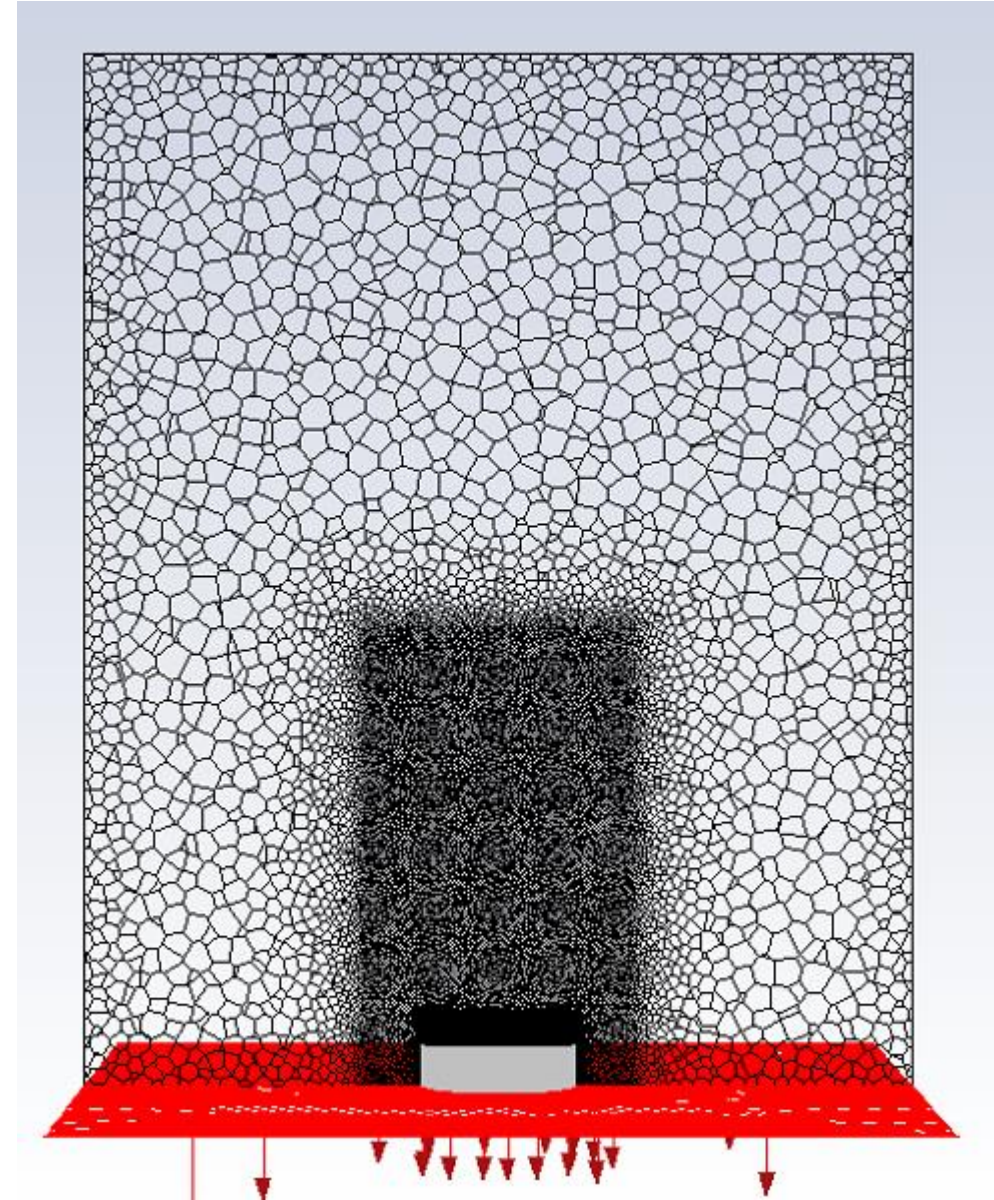
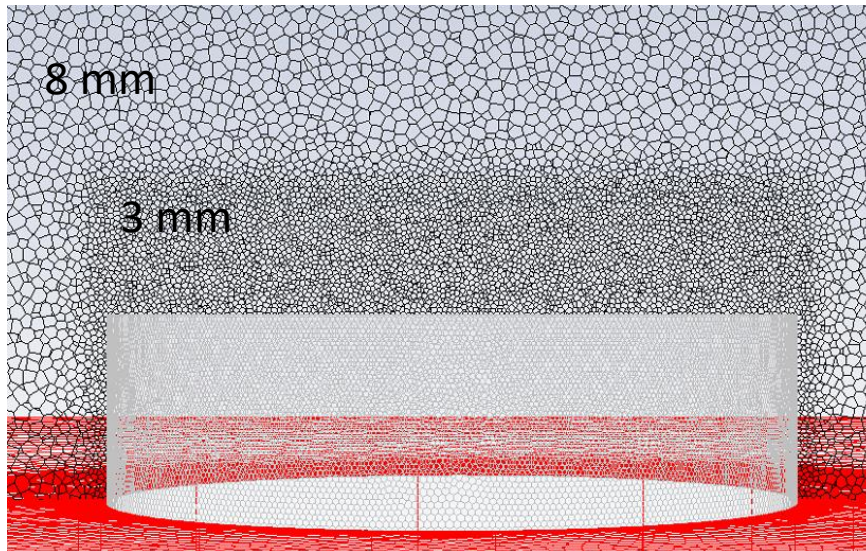
Results – First Attempts

- Smaller domain (1 x 1 x 1.5 m)
- Basic EDM
- Not converged for steady and transient
- Issues at the pressure outlets
- Need of a larger domain



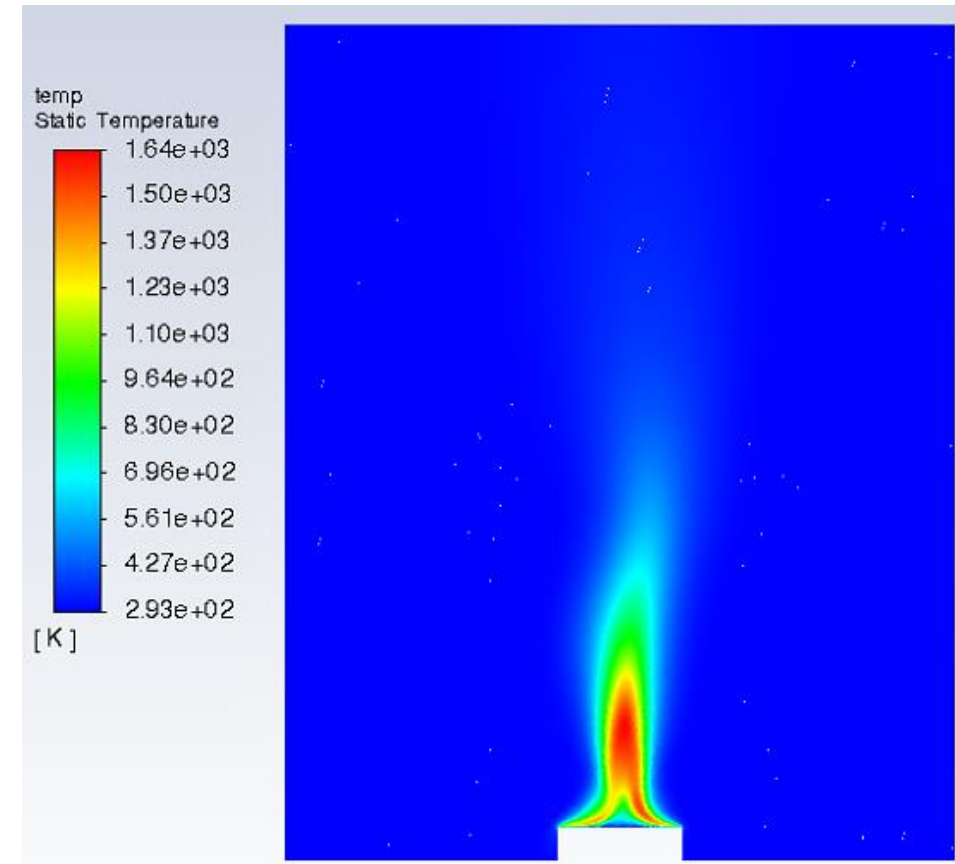
Results –Bigger domain

- Domain (2 x 2 x 2.5 m)
- Refined mesh around the flame area and inlet – 2 mil. cells

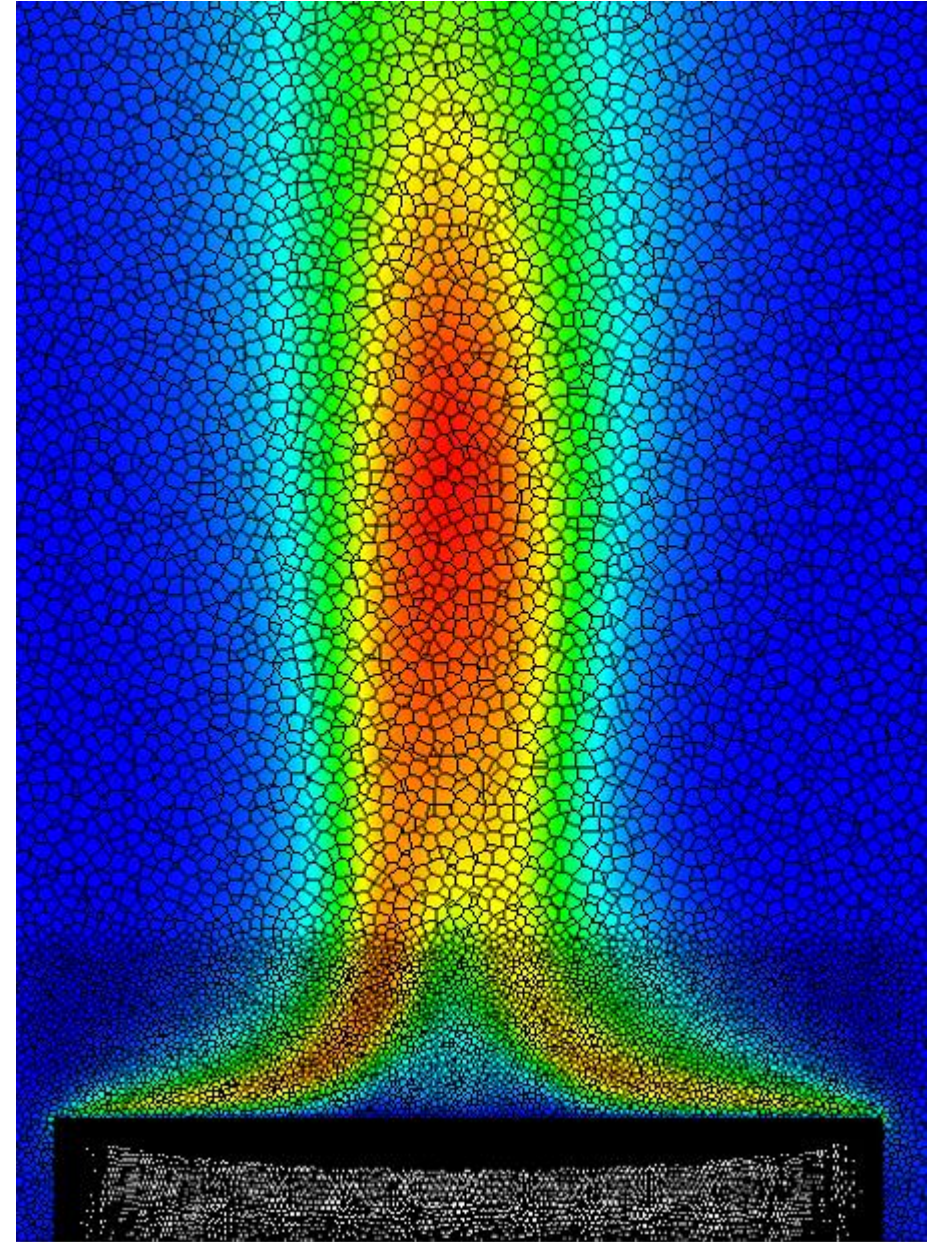
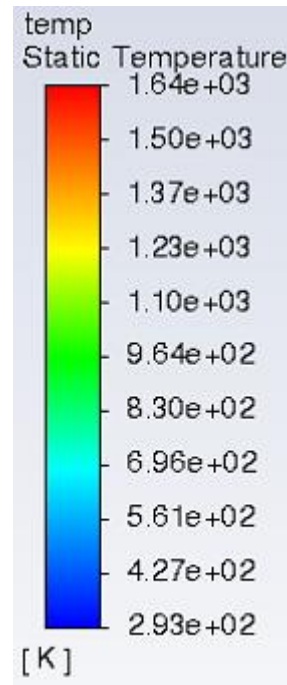
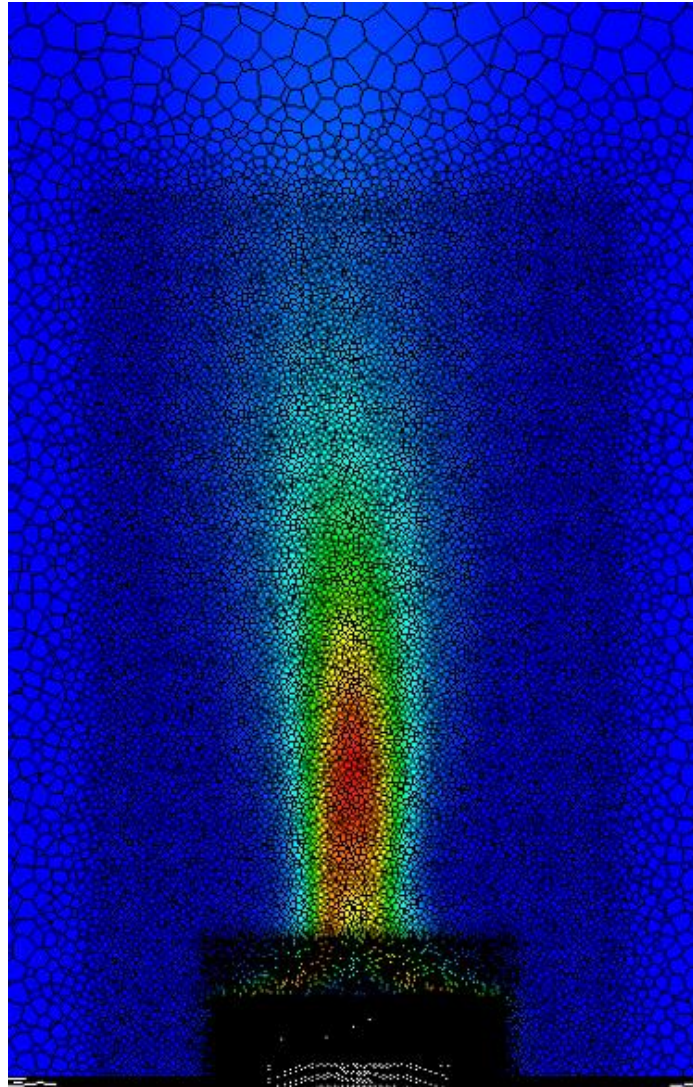


Results –Bigger domain

- EDM for combustion, steady state, RANS
- Not completely steady
- Boundary conditions are correct
- Stepping stone to complicated simulations

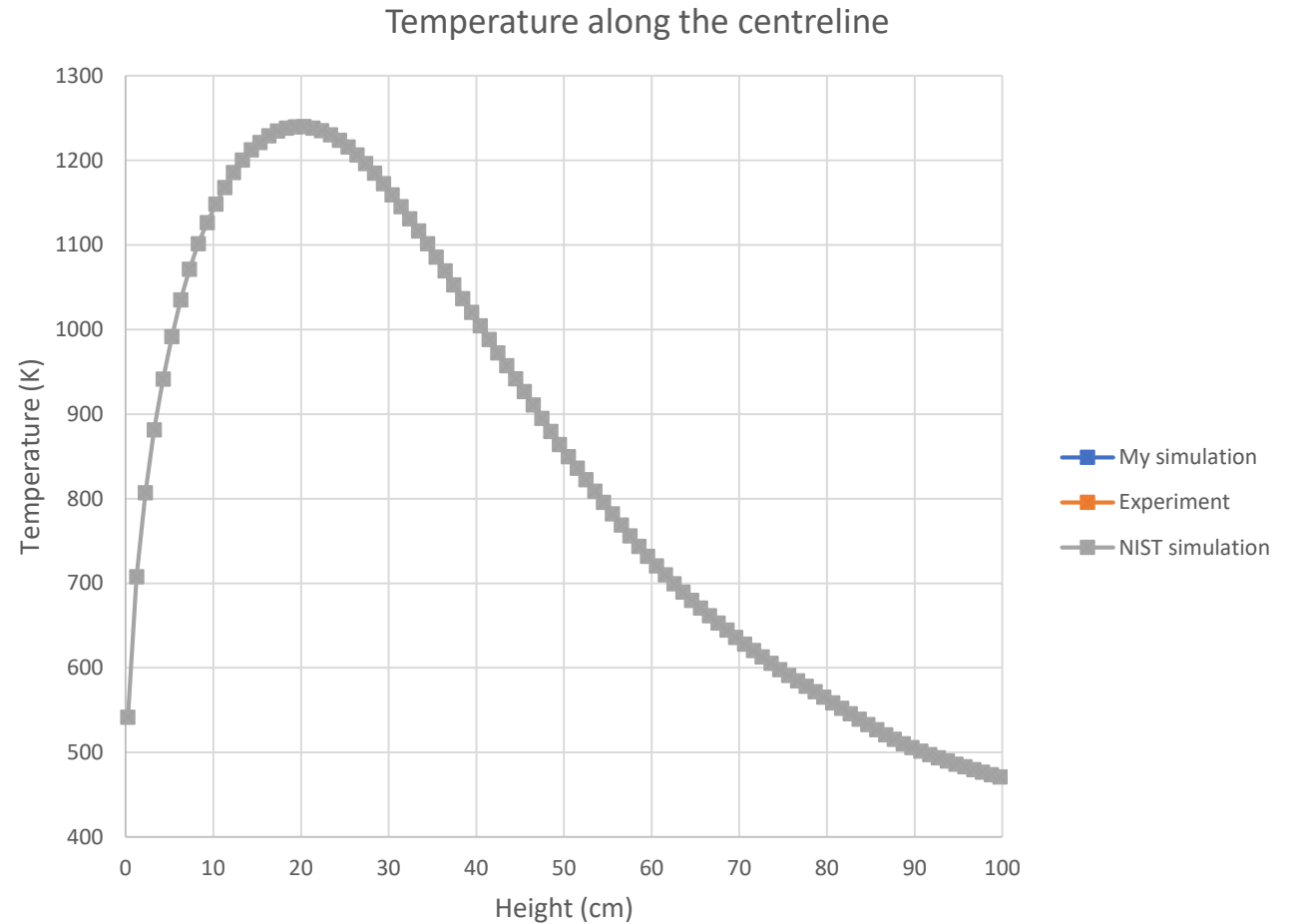


Results –Bigger domain



Comparison with experimental data

- Simple simulation – good result
- Overpredicted temperature
 - Complete combustion
- Developing this simulation can lead to good results



What to do next?

- Transient simulations with RANS and LES
 - Adding creation of CO
 - Use of Conserved scalar combustion model
 - Creating a mesh size independence study
-
- Guidelines for using Fluent in fire engineering problems
 - Comparing available models

Bibliography

[1]: Hurley, Morgan J., et al., eds. *SFPE handbook of fire protection engineering*. Springer, 2015.

[2]: Hamins, A. , Maranghides, A. , McGrattan, K. , Ohlemiller, T. and Anleitner, R. (2005), Experiments and Modeling of Multiple Workstations Burning in a Compartment. Federal Building and Fire Safety Investigation of the World Trade Center Disaster (NIST NCSTAR 1-5E), National Construction Safety Team Act Reports (NIST NCSTAR), National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, [online], https://tsapps.nist.gov/publication/get_pdf.cfm?pub_id=101033 (Accessed November 21, 2021)

[3]: Yeoh, Guan Heng, and Kwok Kit Yuen. *Computational fluid dynamics in fire engineering: theory, modelling and practice*. Butterworth-Heinemann, 2009.

[4]: Som, S., P. Senecal and E. Pomraning. “Comparison of RANS and LES Turbulence Models against Constant Volume Diesel Experiments.” (2012).

Thank you!

Any comments, questions, advices, tips?

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