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Fire Protection of Underground Facilities with innovative Water Mist Systems

Rüdiger Kopp, Rajko Rothe

CONTACT

Rothe@ifab-fire.com

www.ifab-fire.com

Rüdiger.Kopp@fogtec.com

www.fogtec.com





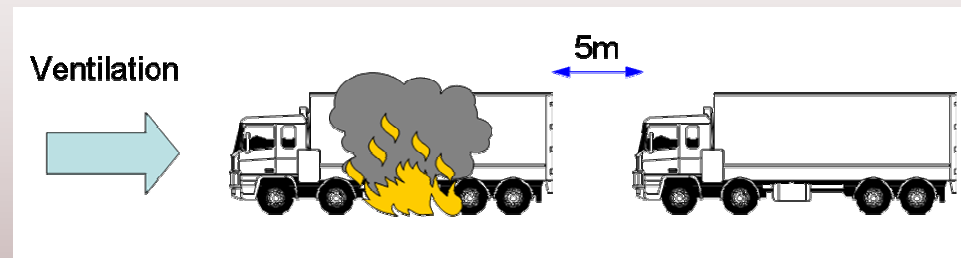
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- **SOLIT² Research Program Review**
- **Objectives**
- **Partners**
- **Project in General**
- **(first) Results**
- **Future Works**

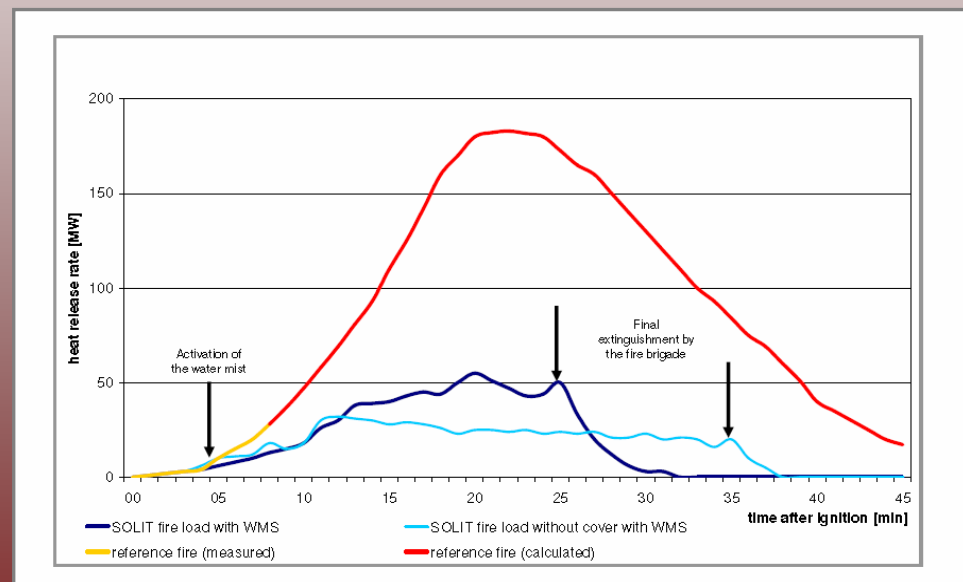


Aims of FFFS in tunnels

- Fire Suppression and reduction of fire spread



- Improvement of self-rescue conditions





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Water Mist FFFS in road tunnels

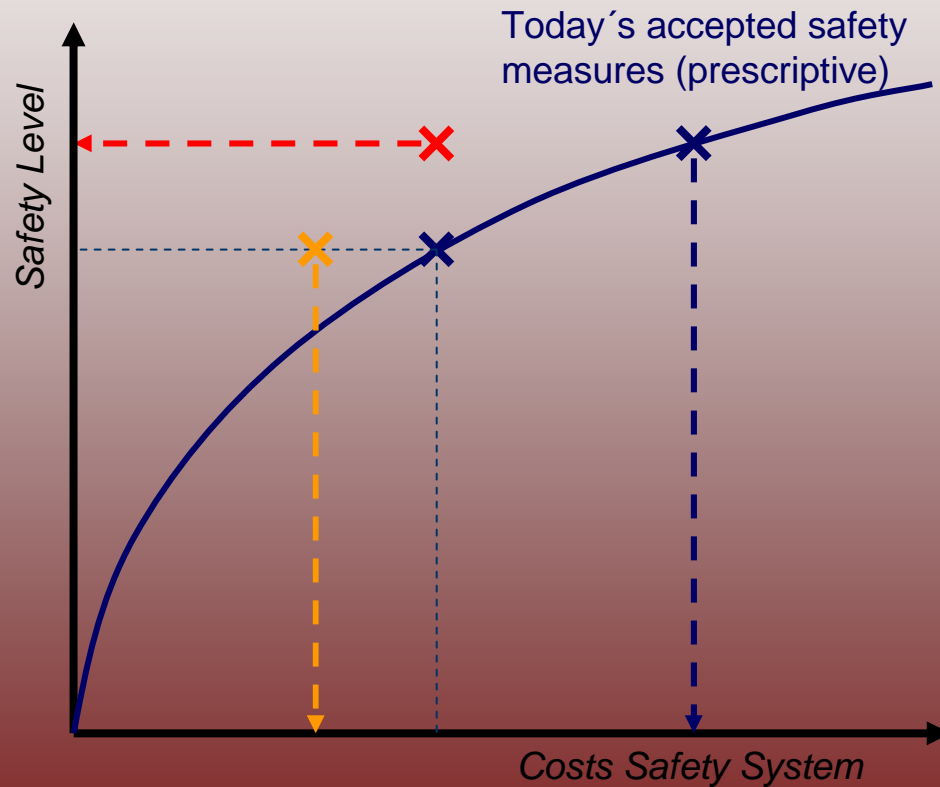
- Easier and safer work for rescue services (fire brigade, etc.)
- Reduction of damages on the building structure
- Compensation of other safety measures???





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Compensation: Costs vs. Safety Level



Today: prescriptive based model:

Increasing Safety Level
→ higher costs

Increasing Safety Level
→ same costs

Same Safety Level
→ less costs



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European Roadtunnels with WN-FFFS

- Virgil (Virgolo) Tunnel , A22 Brenner Highway
- A 86 ,Paris
- M30 Ring road, Madrid
- Felbertauerntunnel
- A73 Roertunnel
- New Tyne Crossing (NTC), Newcastle
- ...



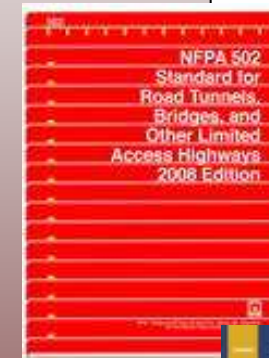
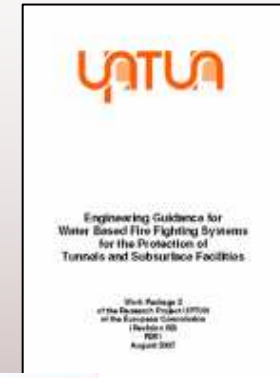
More are in planning and tender process.



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Guidelines and Standards

- UPTUN 251: “Engineering Guidance for Water Based Fire Fighting Systems for the Protection of Tunnels and Subsurface Facilities”
- NFPA 502 (2008): “Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways”
- PIARC: “Road Tunnels – An Assessment of Fixed Fire Fighting Systems (FFFS)”





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Potential for compensation

Compensatory Measure:

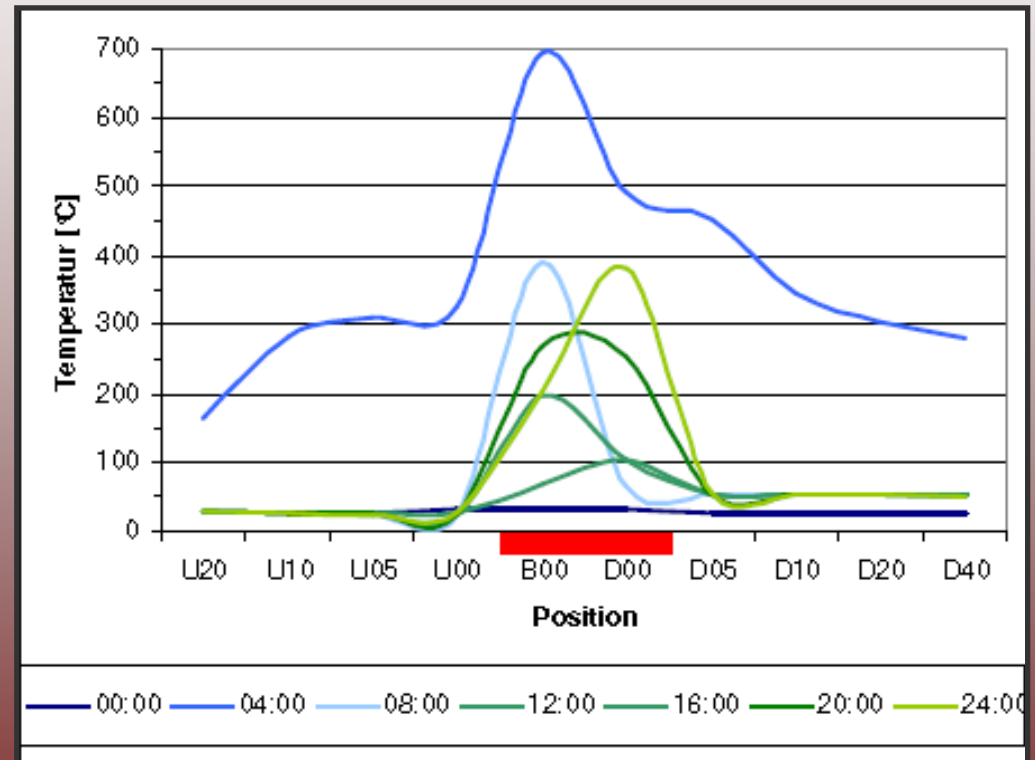
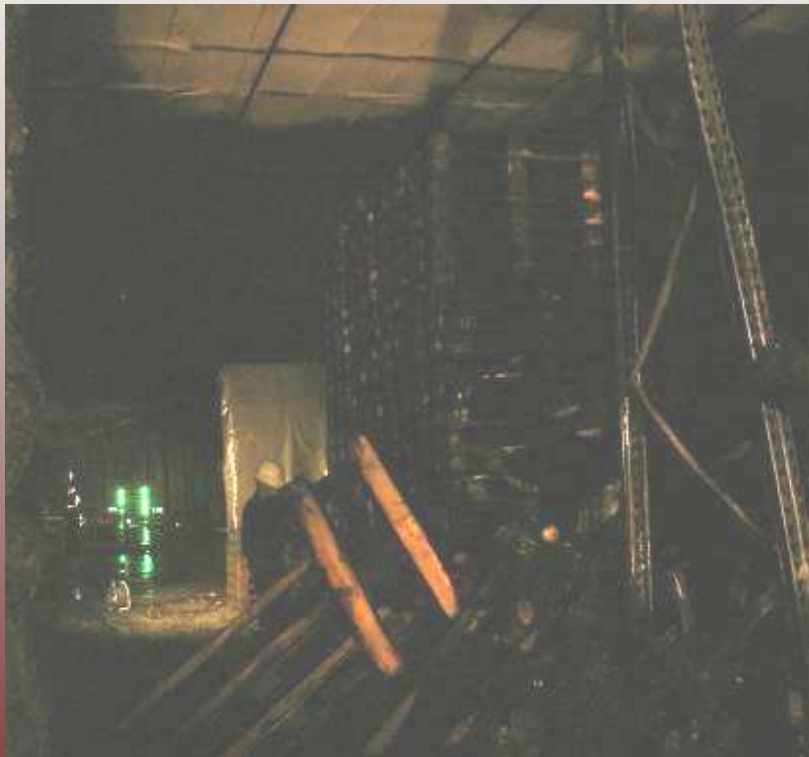
Measure that ensures the same level of protection than with standard measures required by guidelines or state-of-the-art.

- **Increase the efficiency of ventilation systems**
- **Improvement of self-rescue conditions**
- **Fire suppression and temperature reduction**
- **Improvement of fire brigade intervention**

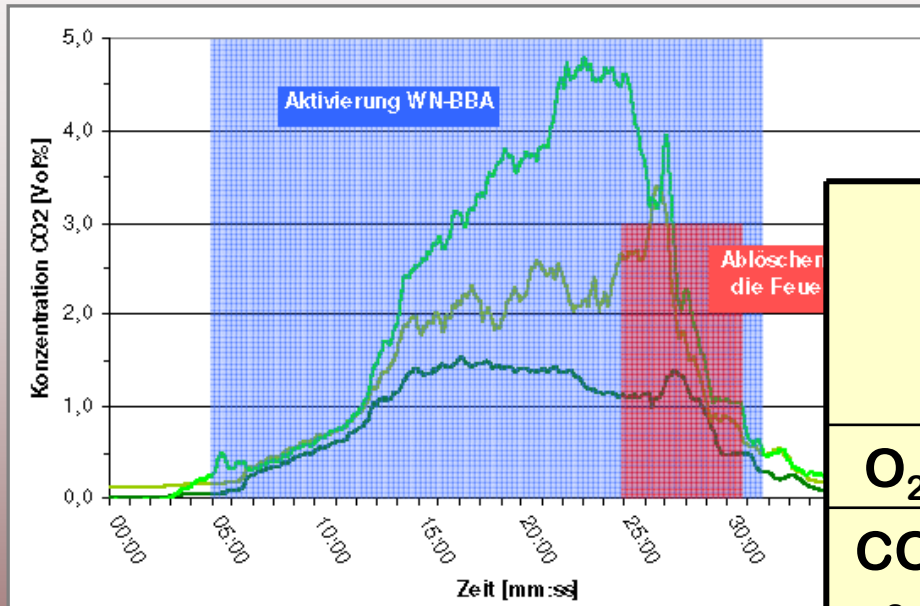


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Reduction of Temperatures / Reduction of damages



Improvement of self-rescue conditions



Prescriptive based analysis

	Min./Max. concentration at breathing height Vol%	Fixed Limit Value for 30 min. exposure Vol%	Free burning Fire (150 MW) Vol%
O ₂	19,41	15	
CO ₂	1,53	6-7	7-9
CO	0,22	0,14 – 0,16	0,4 – 3,0

Fractional Effective Dose according ISO 13571

$$FED = \Delta t \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{C_i}{(Ct)_i} \Delta t$$

Performance based analysis



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SOLIT² - Research Project

Compensation of safety measures by FFFS

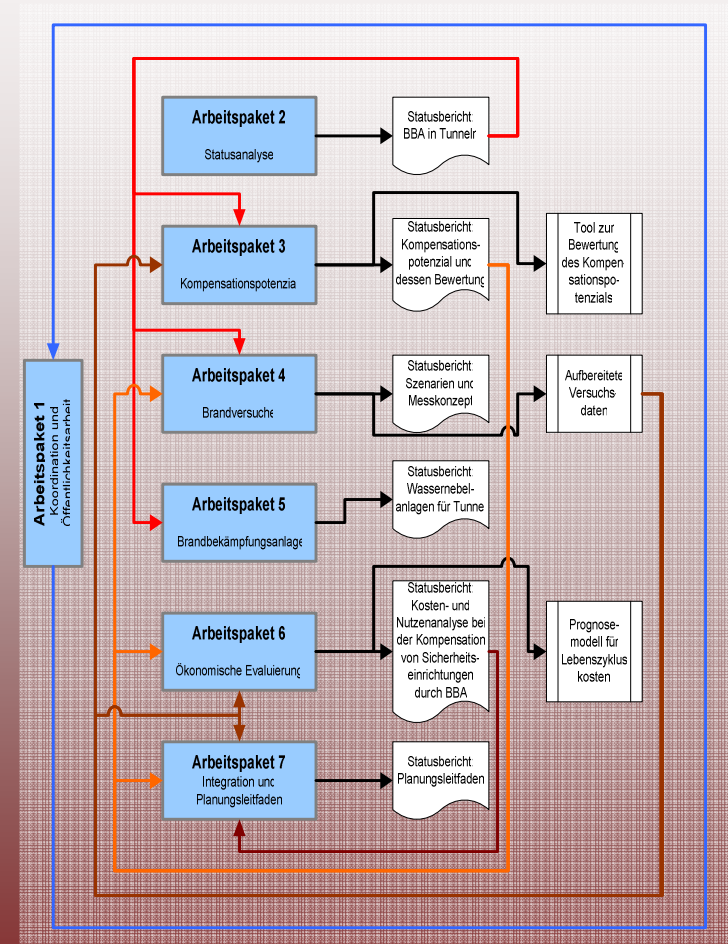
Integration of FFFS into a holistic tunnel safety system

- Run time: 10/2010 – 09/2011
- Supported by the German ministry of economy and technology
- Budget: ~ 4 Mio €
- Large scale fire test program in 2011
- Workshop/Conference in 2011
- Scientific advisory board

Information at www.solit.info



- State of the art analysis
- Potential of Compensation Simulation / Base data for risk analysis
- Effects of FFFS
- Economical Evaluation (LCC)
- Integration and Engineering Guidance





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SOLIT² - Partners



FFFS, Project Manager



Engineering, Simulation, Compensation



Engineering, Simulation, Literature



Economical Evaluation, Integration



Integration, Reliability, Guidance



Full Scale Fire Tests



Measurements, Data evaluation



SOLIT² - Test Program

TEST PROGRAM - SOLIT² RESEARCH PROGRAM

TEST SCHEDULE							
Week	Tunnel Rent	Date	Testnumber	Scenario	Ventilation	FFFS	
21	1	Mo 23.05.	110523-1	Truck with cover	Longitudinal TBD m/s	Layout 1	
	1	Di 24.05.	110524-1	Truck with cover	Longitudinal reduced TBD m/s	Layout 1	
	1	Mi 25.05.	110525-1	Truck without cover	Longitudinal TBD m/s	Layout 1	
	1	Do 26.05.	110526-1	Pool 30 MW	Longitudinal TBD m/s	no FFFS	
				110526-2	Pool 30 MW	Longitudinal TBD m/s	Layout 1
				110526-3	Pool 30 MW	Longitudinal reduced TBD m/s	Layout 1
	1	Fr 27.05.	110527-1	Pool 100 MW	Longitudinal TBD	Layout 1	
				110527-2	Pool 100 MW	Longitudinal reduced TBD m/s	Layout 1
				110527-3	Pool 100 MW	Longitudinal TBD	FFFS with 1-2 m distance b
			Sa 28.05.		BREAK		
			So 29.05.		BREAK		

- 34 full scale
- Consumed water ~ 1200m³
- fire tests (at least)
- Palettes 5300
- Class A / class B fires
- 7400 liter Diesel
- 5730 / 100 MW
- 80 files measuring data, 0.5 GB
- longitudinal ventilation, semi transversal
- 700 files video data, ~ 67 GB
- 0 – 6 m/s air velocity



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SOLIT² - Measurements



12.10.2011



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SOLIT² - Measurements





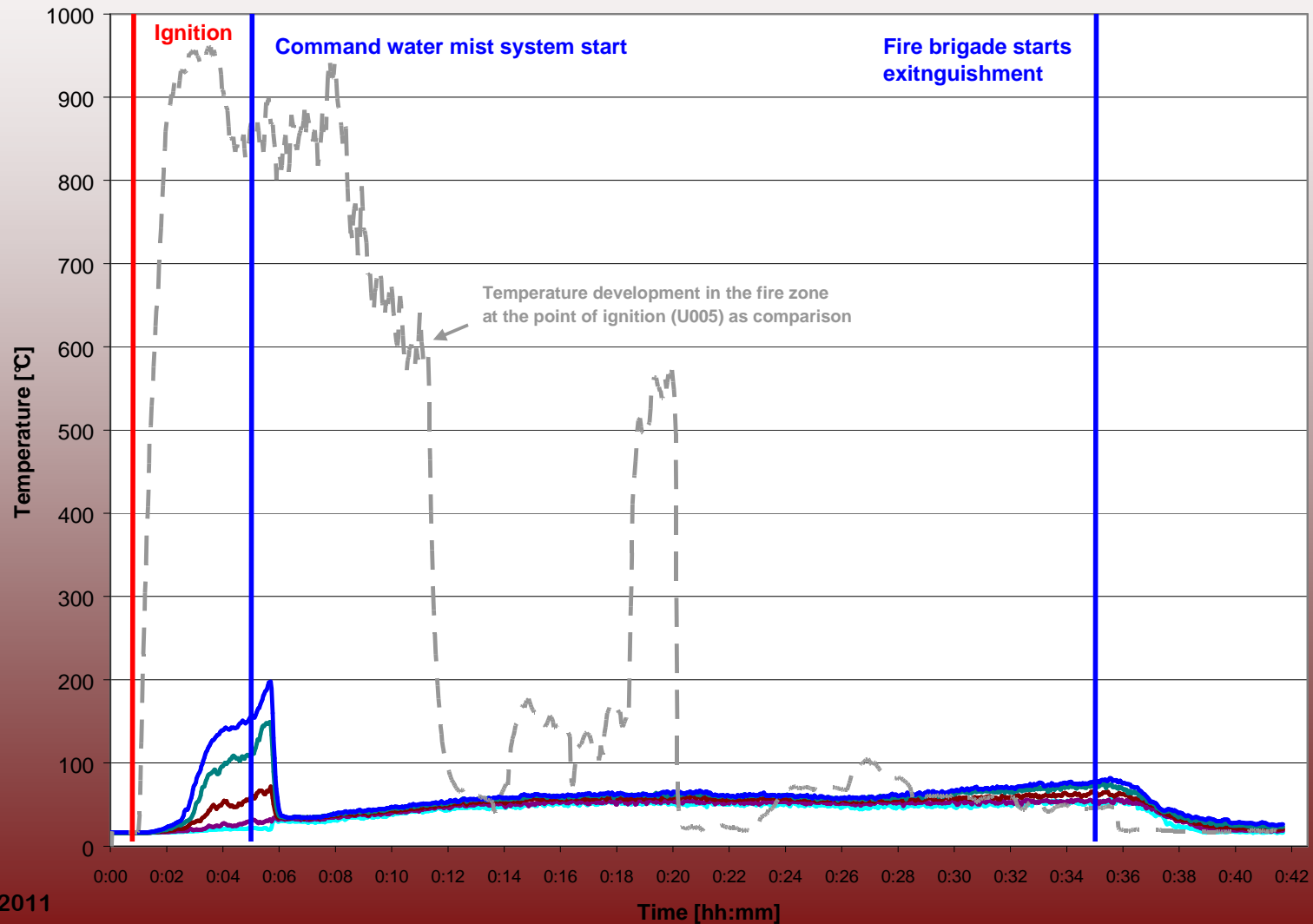
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SOLIT² - Measurements and Testing



Results - Efficiency

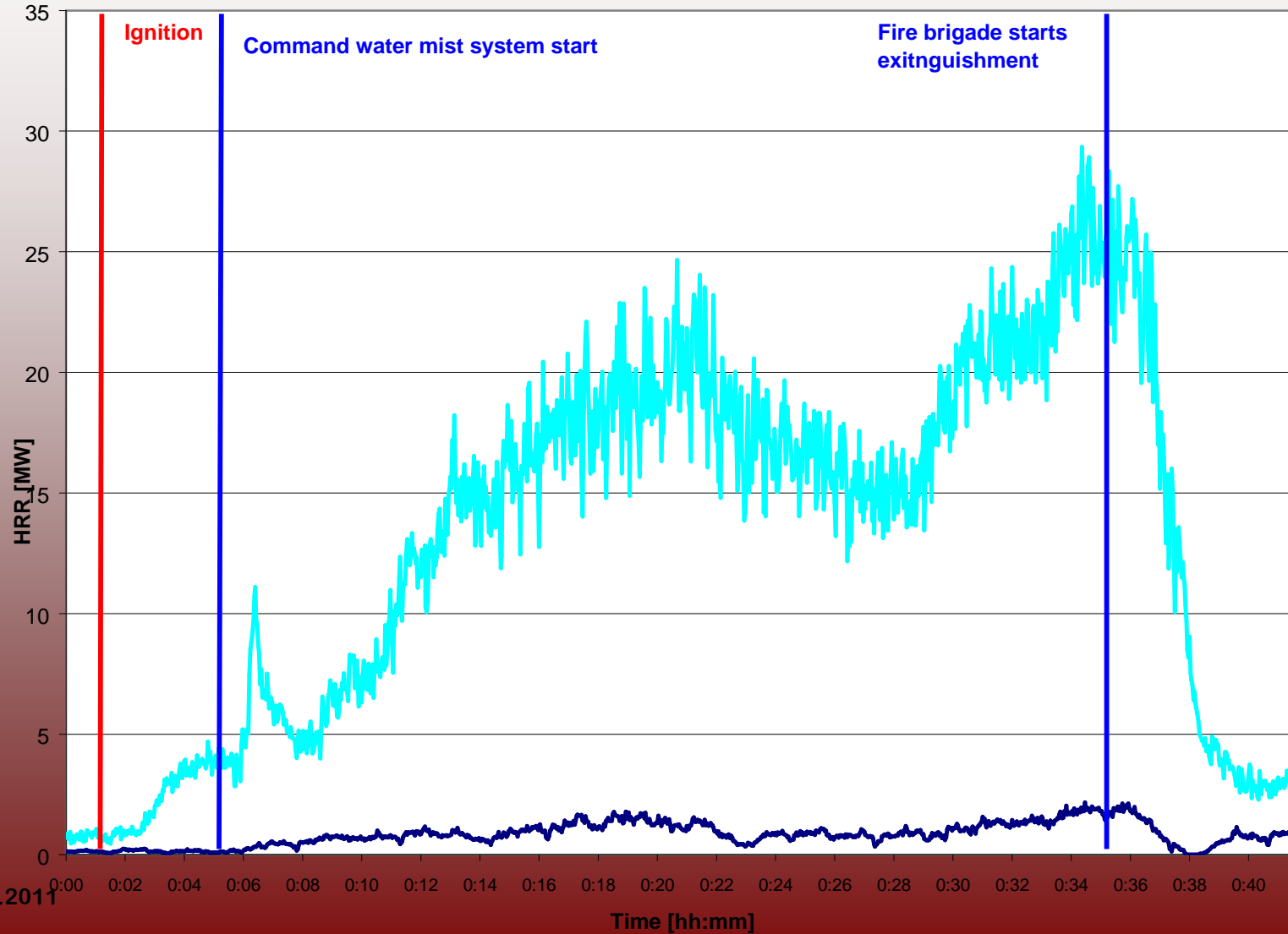
- Truck Fire 150MW - temperatures 10 m behind fire Load





Results - Efficiency

- Truck Fire 150MW - HRR



Results - Efficiency

- Development of fire
 - Extinguishment of fire
 - Cooling of surfaces
 - Reduced heat flux
 - Reduction of back layering



Results – Compensation Ventilation

- Thermal imager film



Name: Camera Location 66
Datum: 15/6/2011 13:13:32
Punkttemperatur: 22 °C
Umgebungstemperatur: 22 °C



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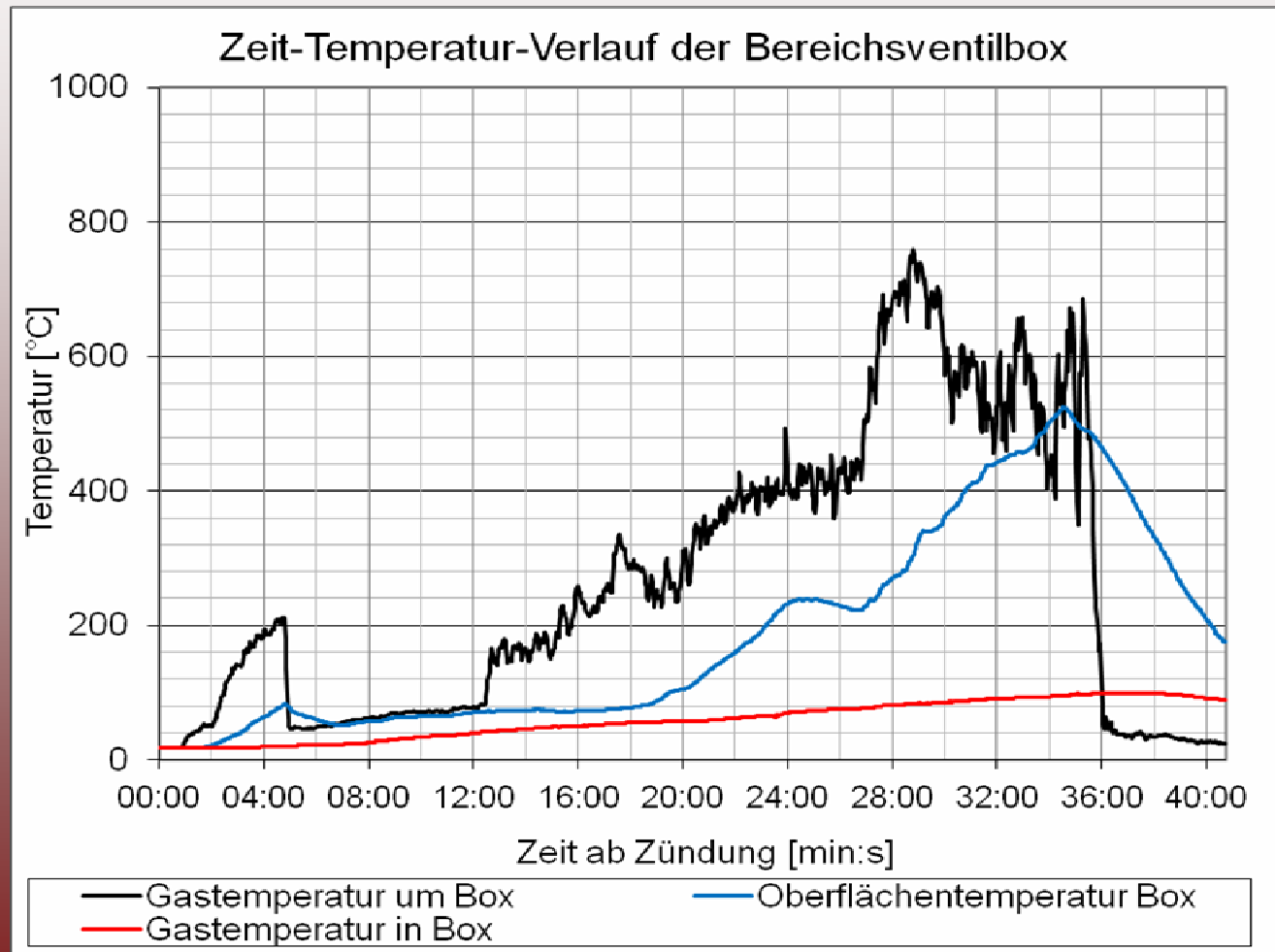
Results – Compensation Structural Protection

- Components
 - Concrete plate on ceiling
 - Main pipe
 - Section pipe with nozzles
 - Section valve with insulation box
- Location
 - In the fire zone and between fire load and target

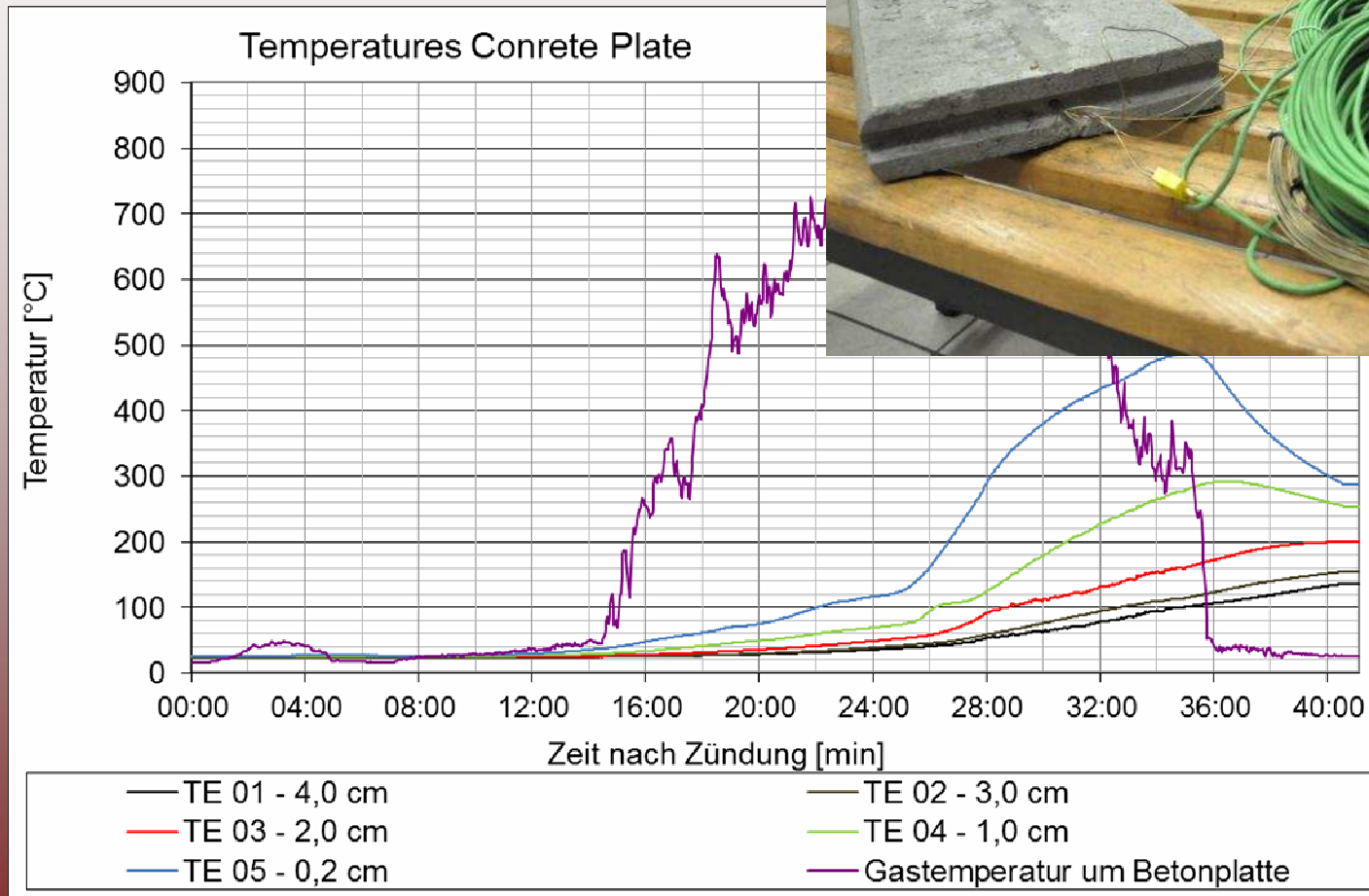


Results – Compensation Structural Protection

- Temperatures of section valve box



Results – Compensation Structural Protection

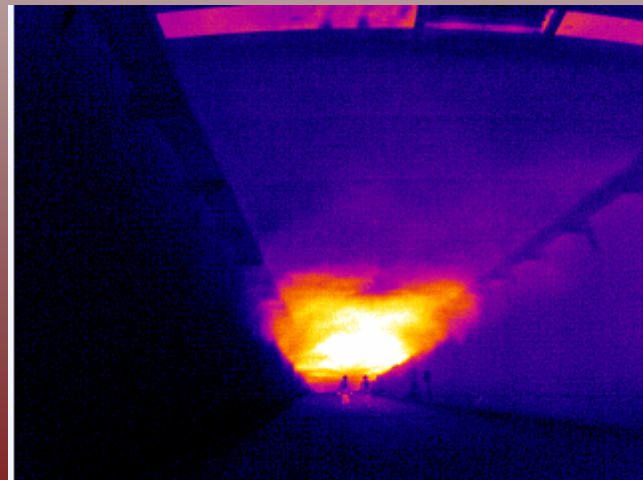
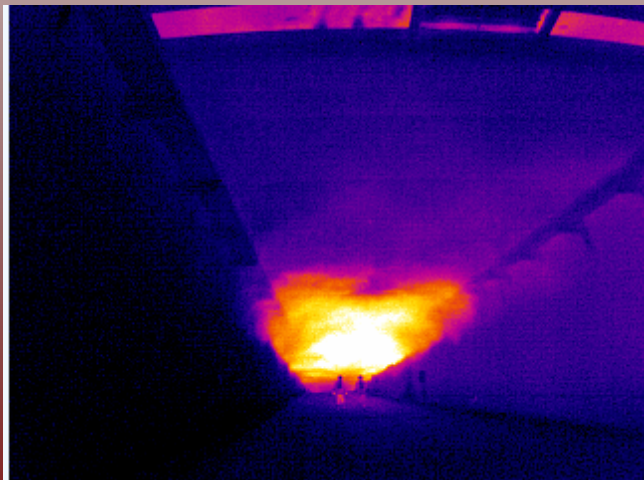




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Results – Operation Conditions

- Operation conditions
 - *Within the activated water mist sections*
 - Visual range: up to 4 m
 - Possible orientation by light sources: yes
 - Influence of heat radiation: low
 - *During the fire suppression*
 - Possible distance to suppress the fire manually : 2 m
 - Suppression of the fire by the water mist system: strong



12.10.2011

Comparison of HPWM vs. Deluge

- HPWM
 - Better barrier for temperatures and heat radiation
- LP
 - Flames hit ceiling



Comparison of HPWM vs. Deluge

Safety Objectives		HPWM		LP	
		Layout 1	Layout 2	Layout 1	Layout 2
Fire protection of tunnel architecture	Reduced ceiling temperatures	from 10 m behind FL	from 10 m behind FL	from 40 m behind FL	from 10 m behind FL
	Reduced heat flux	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓✓
	Prevention of fire spread	✓✓	✓✓✓	FAIL	✓✓
Before fire load (upstream)	Fire fighter's access/ Self rescue	✓✓✓✓ Unrestricted possible			
Behind the fire load (downstream)	Fire fighter's access	✓✓ from 40 m behind FL	✓✓✓ from 10 m behind FL	✓ from 100 m behind FL	✓✓ from 40 m behind FL
	Self rescue	✓✓ from 60 m behind FL	✓✓✓ from 40 m behind FL	FAIL from 200 m behind FL	✓✓ from 60 m behind FL



fully fulfilled



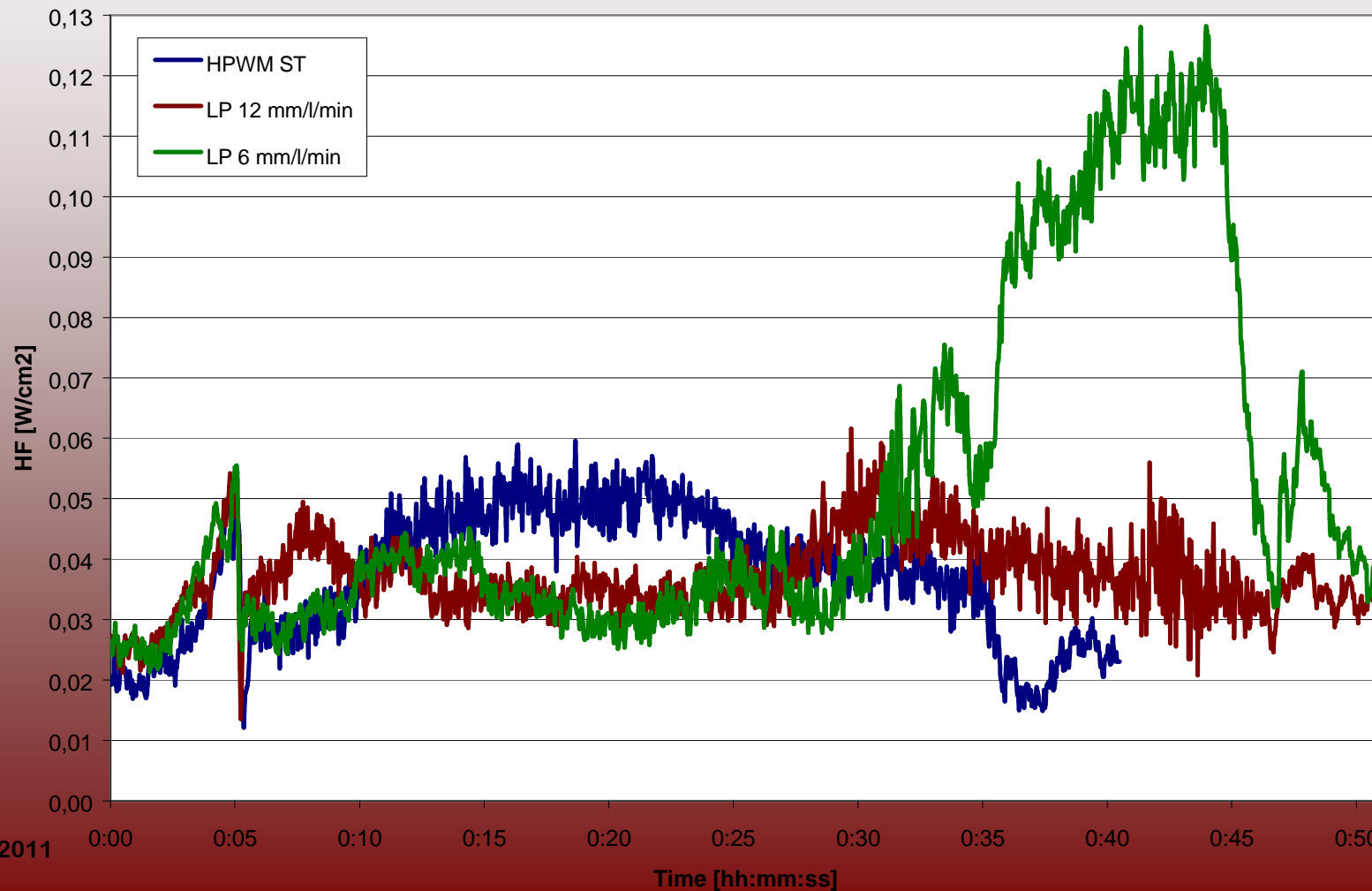
fulfilled to a limited extend



barely fulfilled

Comparison of HPWM vs. Deluge

- Example Heatflux





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Conclusions

- FSSS are accepted as state of the art measure to improve safety in tunnels
- Until today the systems are used as additional safety measure
- The major aim of FFFS in future is either reduce costs with the same safety level or improve safety with same costs as today
- SOLIT² focuses on the integration and compensation
- SOLIT² will generate data as base for risk analysis
- SOLIT² will publish a engineering guidance
- Assumption: Transfer of findings on other underground facilities



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Thank you very much for your kind attention!

