

**Flame spread in** large compartment experiments: comparison of **Obora and** CodeRed

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#### Large compartments and mass timber





#### Large compartments and mass timber



- Detection
- Evacuation
- Firefighter response
- Structural response

#### **Current mass timber compartment fire experimentation**



## Large Open-Plan Compartment Fire Experiments: Obora and CodeRed





# Large Open-Plan Compartment Fire Experiments:

Experiment series (3)

Open-plan concrete compartment

**380m<sup>2</sup>** compartment (35.5 x 10.8 m, 20% ventilation)

Varying movable fuel load

	x-ONE	x-TWO.1	x-TWO.2	
Fuel load density (MJ/m <sup>-2</sup> )	370*	345	273	
Addition of wood fibreboard throughout crib				

#### Large Open-Plan Mass Timber Compartment Fire Experiments: CodeRed



# Large Open-Plan Mass Timber Compartment Fire Experiments: CodeRed

#### Experiment series (3)

Open-plan mass timber compartment

**352m<sup>2</sup>** floor area (34.3 x 10.3)

CLT ceiling and glulam columns

Varying **ventilation** and mass timber **protection** 

CodeRed #	01	02	04
Ventilation area (m <sup>2</sup> )	57	28	57
<b>Opening factor</b> (m <sup>1/2</sup> )	0.071	0.039	0.071
Area of exposed timber (m <sup>2)</sup>	352	352	183
Movable fuel load (MJ m <sup>-2</sup> )	374	377	394

#### Summary





**x-ONE** – Baseline with fibreboard in fuel load

x-TWO.1 – Baseline

**x-TWO.2** – reduced fuel load (-20%)

CodeRed #01 – mass timber ceiling

**CodeRed #02** – reduced ventilation (-50%)

**CodeRed #04** – partially encapsulated timber ceiling (-50%)

#### Large Open-Plan Mass Timber Compartment Fire Experiments: CodeRed





#### Flame spread results

**Obora** 













#### Flame spread results: CodeRed #01



#### **Crib flame spread**

 Reduction of fuel load reduces flame spread rates significantly



#### **Crib flame spread**

- Reduction of fuel load reduces flame spread rates significantly
- Mass timber accelerates crib flame spread after ceiling ignition
- Reduction of ventilation slightly delays ceiling ignition and rapid flame spread



#### Crib flame spread – key behaviours

- Initial flame spread in all experiments occurred slowly (2.1 – 3.3 mm s<sup>-1</sup>), depending on crib
- Flame spread accelerated in x-ONE and x-TWO.1 after formation of smoke layer (34 67 mm s<sup>-1</sup>).
- x-TWO.2 did not spread as rapidly
- Flame spread accelerated in CodeRed post- ceiling ignition (97 – 161 mm s<sup>-1</sup>)
- During rapid flame spread, flames first spread along upper layers of fuel load
- Moisture content is an important consideration



### **Ceiling flame spread**

- Ceiling ignition occurred at similar times in CodeRed #01 and #02, but significantly later (~ 24 min) in #04.
- Flames spread rapidly in #01 (200 mm s<sup>-1</sup>) and #02 (153 mm s<sup>-1</sup>)
- Ceiling flame spread was slower (-23%) in CodeRed #02 than #01 – deeper and denser smoke layer
- Flame spread was significantly faster in #04 (533-1260 mm s<sup>-1</sup>)







#### **Ceiling flame spread – flashing waves**





#### Other factors with mass timber flame spread

- Managing movable fuel load
- Sprinklers & water mist systems (CodeRed #03)
- If partial encapsulation, where?





#### Summary



- Flame spread is an important phenomena in large compartments (timber & concrete!).
- Reducing the movable fuel load can reduce flame spread rates significantly.
- Exposed timber ceilings can rapidly increase flame spread rates inside compartment once ignited.
- Ventilation had minimal impact on flame spread rate on crib, but significant on ceiling.
- Partial encapsulation can delay rapid flame spread, but does not prevent it entirely.
- Flame spread inside compartments is a complex process that requires further study.







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#### Thank you!

## Backup slides

#### **Crib spread rates**



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