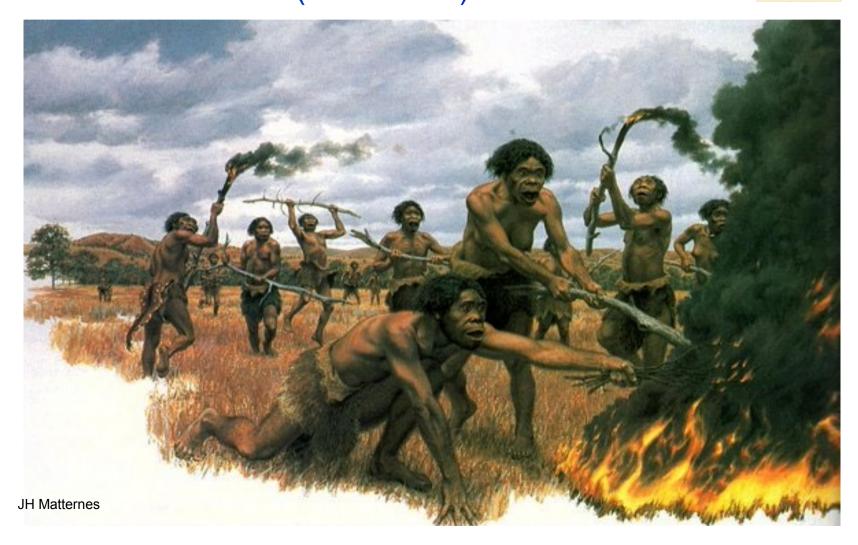
Fire Engineering in Timber Buildings: Safety & Sustainability

Prof Guillermo Rein Department of Mechanical Engineering Imperial College London

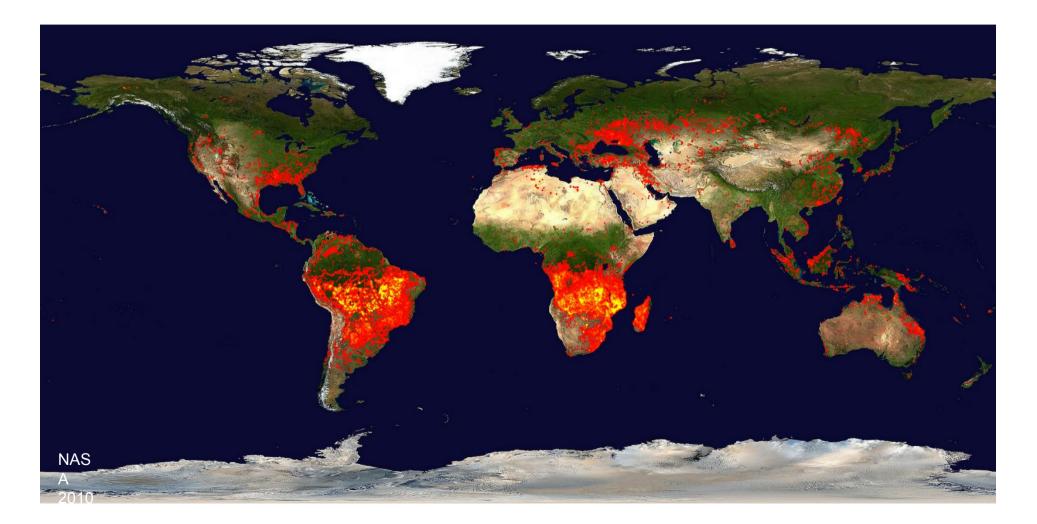




Fire Science 1 million years ago *"fire is the greatest single discovery in human history* **Prof. Isaac Asimov** (1942-1992)



Planet Earth is also planet Fire

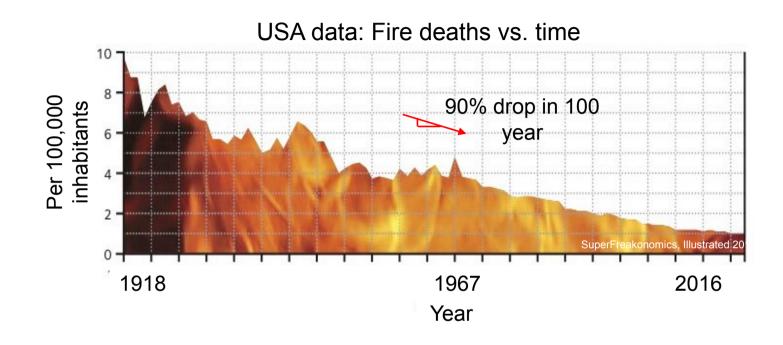


Fire Matters

We have done well protecting the life of citizens but at a tremendous cost. In UK: **fire claims annually 320 lives (as many as drowning) but costs £7b**



Building Fires



- Despite tremendous progress in protecting lives from fire, it is still causing 5% of injuryrelated deaths worldwide (war causes 2%).
- Fighting fires is costly (UK £7 billion/yr).

Protection of Buildings

Fire Engineers make the world safer from fire: protect <u>people</u>, their property, business and the environment.

Layers of Protection

(after Prof Drysdale):

- **1. Prevention**
- 2. Detection
- 3. Evacuation
- 4. Compartmentation
- 5. Suppression
- 6. Structural Resilience



*Not all layers must be present in a building, but all must be considered as least. *Not all layers contribute equally or cost equally. "The Titanic complied with all codes. Lawyers can make any device legal, only engineers can make them safe"

Prof Vincent Brannigan, University of Maryland



Cartoon by Floris Oudshoorn @MySwampThing (Comic House, 2018).

Driver of change: Performance Based Design

PBD – prescribed the safety goals, not the design method

- Designers must demonstrate (not assume) compliance with requirements.
- ≻Game Changer, globally.
- True engineering, built on top of accumulate wisdom of prescriptive codes.
- It creates need for more well prepared fire protection engineers.



Driver of change: Environmental Protection & Sustainability

Sustainability – eliminate negative environmental impact

- Designing the life cycle of the system according to principles of social, economic, and ecological sustainability (eg, energy, waste, carbon footprint).
- ➤Impact A: Responding to modern ethos in society.
- ➢Impact A: Green buildings bring fire challenges.



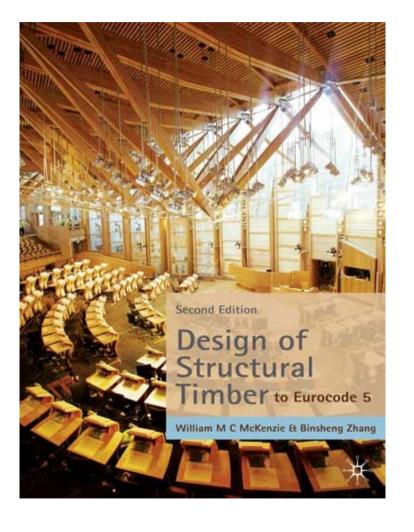


Wood and Fire Safety Engineering

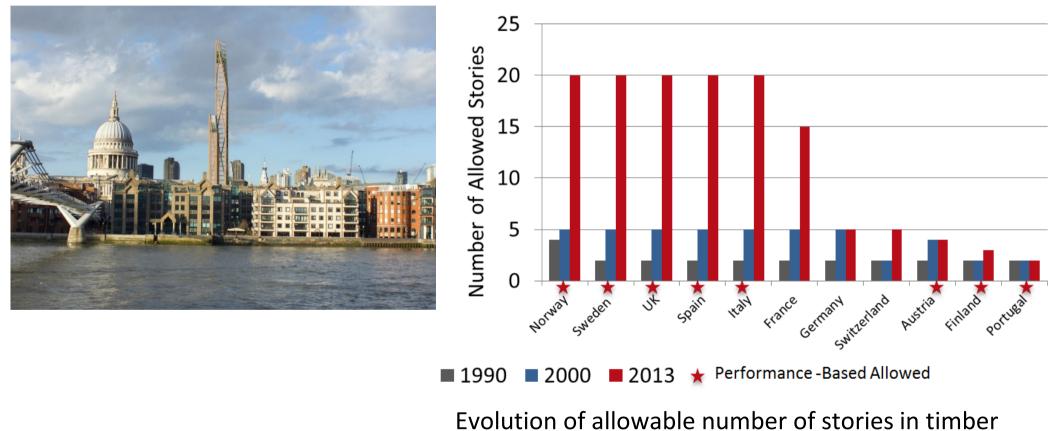
Drivers: Sustainability & Novel Architecture

- Engineering timber allows design of more **sustainable and taller** buildings.
- Big market barrier to tall timber construction because of the fire **risk borne from the structural material** (vs. risk borne from contents)
- Very little research on the topic when compared to other materials like steel or concrete.





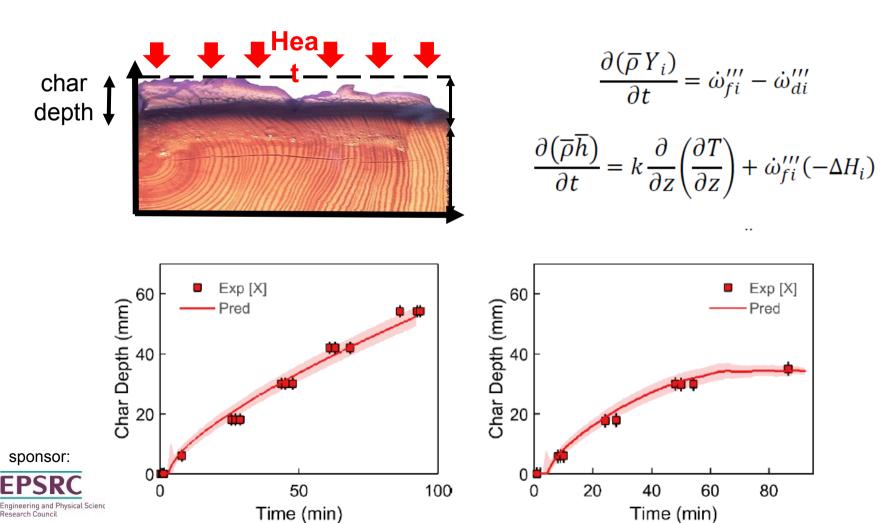
Timber high-rise buildings?



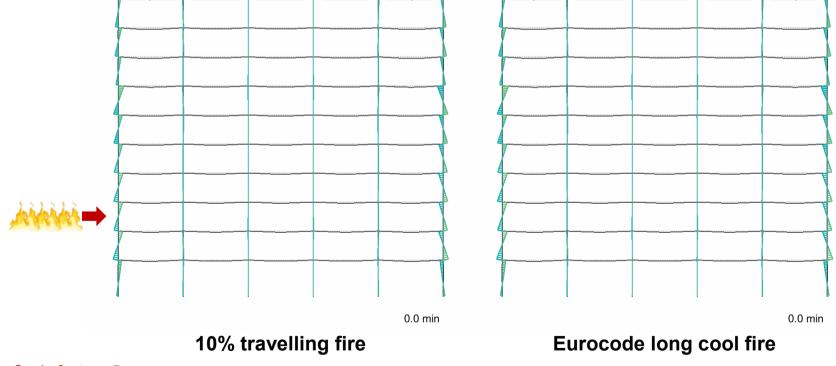
constructions in Europe (Naccache *et al.* 2015)

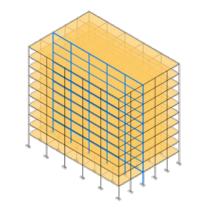
What we do for engineering

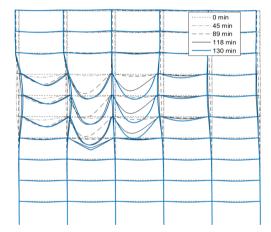
Accurate calculations of timber charring allow better design of timber high-rises.



What we do for engineering



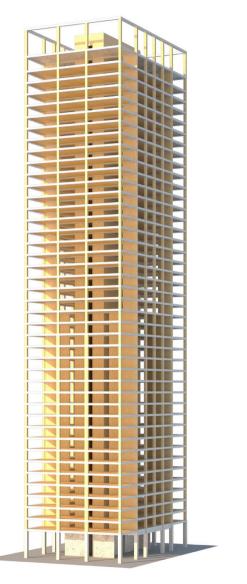




Scale factor - 5

Conclusion

- Engineered wood allows for tall timber buildings: **sustainable**, fast, beautiful, sought after...
- Fire safety uncertainties are a barrier to progress. Engineers are resolving them.
- Design of tall timber falls outside prescriptive codes so **performance based design** is needed.
- Despite 1.5 million years burning wood products, we still do not understand well enough how burns.
- Help engineers and scientists unlock timber's potential as an engineering material.



Skidmore, Owings & Merril LLP

Thank you for listening





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