Te Papa Tongarewa Museum of New Zealand

20 years of advances in fire modelling What are the benefits? A case study

Presented by Kevin Weller

About Te Papa

- Built 1996
- 5 hectares
- 6 floors
- Large atriums
- Single compartment



Smoke Control System



Building Code

CB

Then

'Acceptable Solution'

Large atriums
 →Alternate solution
 →10 minutes to evac.
 →Indefinite tenability



Building Code

MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT INNA WHAKATUTUKI OC/VM2 Verification Niethod: Framework for Safety Design For New Zealand Building Code Clauses C1-C6 Protection from Fire



Now
Compliance Document
ASET vs RSET
Set performance requirements

Engineering tools

FIRE SIMULATOR -Zone model

EVACNET+ -Nodal model



Fig. 1. EVACNET+ representation of a three story building.

Engineering tools



FDS -Revit -PyroSim -Smokeview

Pathfinder
 –Revit

Then vs Now

a greater understanding

or

additional complexity?

What are the benefits?

- 22m ceiling
- Four levels
- Protected by
 - Smoke extract
 - Deluge + Flame detection



FIRE SIMULATOR

Single Room

4MW fire



Design layer height + Safety Factor

Spill Plume vs. Atrium Fire



FDS 1.5MW fire Spill Plume Fire

• FDS

• 1.5MW fire
• Spill Plume Fire
• Failed Tenability





Evacuation Modelling

EVACNET+ 1 model • 4200 people • All exits available 10 minute limit •520 s Evac

Evacuation Modelling



Pathfinder

3500 people

460 s to safe place
610s to outside



Evacuation Modelling

Blocked Exit

1400 people

•1200 s Evac

Acceptance Criteria Maintained tenability

Evacuation under 10 minutes

• ASET vs RSET 🗸



Conclusion

Now



Safety factors

Limited assessment

Little detail

More detailed

More complex Better understanding

Benefit: a safer building

Questions?

King