第10回日仏建築住宅会議·第23回日仏建築会議 2014年12月10日









CSTB

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国の規制として2004年に性能設計を

導入

# フランスにおける火災安全工学の開発

#### 火災安全工学の開発

- ・ 国際レベル: ISO/TC 92/SC 4
- ・ 欧州レベル: CEN/TC 127
- フランス国内: 国家事業(2005から2011) <u>http://www.pnisi.fr/</u> 調和化された火災安全工学 実施基盤の国内構築が目的

#### ISO/TC92/SC4に準じたFSEの例

- ・ 設計のための火災シナリオと火源を規定
- ・ 火炎と煙の伝播
- ・ 火災における建築構造
- ・ 人間の行動と移動
- ・ 環境保護の強化
- ・ 能動的な防火設備
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# 火災安全工学のフランス国内規制への導入

#### 煙管理

- 2004年3月22日付省令 公共建築にのみFSEを導入
- 内務省認可機関のみが実施 CSTB、LNE、EFECTIS France、CNPP

#### 構造耐火性

- FSEの導入
  - ・ 「火災における建築構造」対象省令 2004年3月22日
  - ・「屋根付き駐車場」を含める省令改正 2006年5月9日
  - 省令1999年12月31日を2006年に改正 「原子力施設」を対象に
- 火災安全性評価の認可機関はないが、フランスの3つの耐火性試験研究所である、 CSTB、EFECTIS France、CERIBのいずれかが実施しなければならない

#### 公共建築物において、

認可機関(煙伝搬)または専門家(火災における建築構造)の提案する 火災シナリオは安全性とアクセシビリティに関する省諮問委が妥当性確認を行う

## 煙管理と性能ベースのアプローチ 煙管理における火災安全工学 認可機関 - 使用した演算モデルを 提供 前提条件とシナリオ - 現地当局の ものと整合 • 認可機関 - 採用した性能基準を明 示 Nef du Grand Palais des champs Elysées 性能基準に関する研究の結論を提 • 供 **CSTB** 7















### 火災における建築構造と性能ベースのアプローチ: 事例

#### **Tower Phare**

70 階建/建物高284 m

EFECTIS FranceによるFSE事例

認定機関としてのCSTBによる 火災安全工学審査



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#### Bègles – Parking Domofrance 特性

種類 : 新築 面積: 26 000 m<sup>2</sup> 収容台数: 571 階数 : 6

FSE 設計: E2C Atlantique 施工 : Vilquin 認定機関としてのCSTBによる火災安全工学審査





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**CSTB** le futur en construction





2014年12月10日





2014年12月10日





Tunnel sous la Manche (1996)

Saint-Gothardトンネル

スポール破壊



## 研究項目:火災条件におけるコンクリートの挙動

#### 全般的な特徴

コンクリート:火炎暴露下の挙動は一般に良好

しかし実際の火災後の観察では...

- スポール破壊(剥離)
- ひび割れ
- まれに倒壊
- 現場で観察された現象 試験施設(例:押し抜きせん断破壊)では 見られないものもある

重要な研究 だが、複数の現象に関する理解が限定

#### プログラム

- コンクリート構造の機械学的応答
- スポール破壊(形状、境界条件などに依存)
- 接合部





## VULCAIN - 火災安全工学を支援 サイズ効果

#### 背景

大規模建築造数 7

従来の方式: 3 m x 3 mの試験体 + 外挿(安全余裕度込み)

VULCAINの初試験 - 高い間仕切壁(6 m x 3 m) 安全余裕度が確認される → コスト節減の可能性

#### 科学的なアプローチ

試験条件が実際の状況に近い
 サイズ、形状、境界条件、熱負荷など
 実験とモデル化の組合せ方式
 モデル化: 試験の設計
 ↑↓ 結果の理解向上
 試験: モデルの改善/検証



非線形挙動 二次効果



### VULCAIN - 火災安全工学を支援 ハイブリッド試験

#### 概説

ハイブリッド火災試験 (HFT) = データを シミュレーションとリアルタイムで交換する 下位構造試験

- 温度と変位量をシミュレーションに入力
- シミュレーションが計算した機械的負荷を 試験構造体に適用



#### 利点

実際の場合に近い荷重条件 大型構造を「試験」する能力



2014年12月10日





10th Japan-France Building and Housing Conference / 23rd Japan-France Building Colloquium Joint Conference December 10, 2014



Stéphane HAMEURY





# FIRE SAFETY ENGINEERING & FRENCH REGULATION

FIRE SAFETY	ENGINEERING	& FRENCH
REGULATION		

FROM PRESCRIPTIVE-BASED	DESIGN TO PERF	ORMANCE-BASED	DESIGN IN FIRE

	SAFE	Y
Prescriptive-based design:		Performance-based design:
•	Deemed-to-satisfy solutions for simple buildings	<ul> <li>Fire Safety Engineering (FSE): definition of all necessary fire safety objectives, functional requirements</li> </ul>
•	Long-felt prescriptive measures (number of deaths is limited with	and performance criteria
	prescriptive regulation)	Complex buildings not treated by the fire safety regulation
•	Simplified control for the application of rules	Promote compensation measures
•	Some fire safety practitioners prefer to use simple requirements	Risk analysis     CSTB

### DEVELOPMENT OF FIRE SAFETY ENGINEERING IN FRANCE

#### **Development of Fire Safety Engineering :**

- At the international level, through ISO/TC 92/SC 4
- At the european level, through CEN/TC 127
- At the national level, through a National Project (2005 to 2011) with the objective to lay the foundations for a harmonious practise of FSE in France <a href="http://www.pnisi.fr/">http://www.pnisi.fr/</a>

#### Some FSE approaches according to ISO/TC92/SC4:

- Design fire scenarios and design fires
- Fire and smoke propagation
- Structures in fire
- Behaviour and movement of people
- Strengthening environmental protection
- Active fire protection systems

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FRENCH REGULATION IN 2004

PERFORMANCE-BASED DESIGN

**INTRODUCED INTO** 



### INTRODUCTION OF FIRE SAFETY ENGINEERING INTO FRENCH REGULATION

#### Smoke control:

- FSE introduced by Ministerial order of 22/03/2004 only for public buildings
- Practitioners are only Approved Bodies by the Ministory of interior: CSTB (2004), EFECTIS France (2005), LNE (2008), CNPP (2010) & WSP (2014).

#### Structures in fire:

- FSE introduced by:
  - Ministerial order of 22/03/2004 covering « Structures in Fires »
  - Ministerial order of 09/05/2006 modified covering « Covered car parks »
  - Ministerial order of 31/12/1999, modified in 2006 covering « Nuclear installation »
- No Approved Bodies but every studies shall be completed with an assessment carried out by one of the 3 French Resistance to Fire laboratories: CSTB, EFECTIS France, & CERIB

In public buildings, fire scenarios proposed by the Approved Bodies (smoke propagation) or practitioners (structures in fire) are validated by the departmental advisory committee of safety and accessibility CSTB

# SMOKE CONTROL & PERFORMANCE-BASED

Fire Safety Engineering in the field of smoke control:

- The calculation Models used by the AB must be provided
- The assumptions and scenarios shall be in agreement with the local authorities
- The performance criteria retained must be clearly identified by the AB
- The conclusion of the study related to the performance criteria must be provided





# SMOKE CONTROL & PERFORMANCE-BASED

**In-situ smoke test might be required by the local authorities** to validate the smoke exhaust systems installed in the building and to validate the conclusion of the modelling.



Zénith Strasbourg (2006)





# SMOKE CONTROL & PERFORMANCE-BASED

The recognition by public authorities of competences of the AB is based on the followings:

- Knowledge of the regulation
- Aptitude to dialogue with the authorities
- Competences in risk analysis, design of fire scenarios, fire modelling and smoke control
- Knowledge about buildings and particularly in the design of smoke control and dimensioning of equipment relating to it
- Independence of the personnel in charge of the studies (no interest in the projects and not remuneration related to the number of studies carried out and/or with their results)
  - STRUCTURES IN FIRE & PERFORMANCE-BASED

#### Fire Safety Engineering in the field of structures:

- 1. Examination of the fire scenarios
- 2. Agreement of the authorities on the selected fire scenarios
- 3. Design of the natural thermal actions
- 4. Design of the thermo mechanical behaviour (no collapse for all fire duration)
- 5. Validation of the study by a notified laboratory
- 6. Establishment of conditions of use of the built environment in order to control the fire scenarios during the life of the building
- Engagement of the owner to respect these conditions before beginning of construction



**CSTB** 



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### STRUCTURES IN FIRE & PERFORMANCE-BASED APPROACH: EXEMPLES

#### **Tower Phare :**

70 storey with a height of 284 m

FSE study realised by EFECTIS France

Assessment of the study by CSTB as Notified Body







## STRUCTURES IN FIRE & PERFORMANCE-BASED APPROACH: EXEMPLES

#### **Bègles – Parking Domofrance** Caractéristiques :

Type : new Surface: 26 000 m<sup>2</sup> Nombre car places: 571 Nombre of levels : 6

FSE study: E2C Atlantique Construction : Vilquin Assessment of the study by CSTB as Notified Body





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# FIRE SAFETY ENGINEERING & RESEARCH







# TOOL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF FIRE SAFETY LEVEL (SCHEMA-SI)

# Stochastic Computation and Hybrid Event Modeling Approach for Global Fire Safety Analysis

Physical phenomena (burning object, smoke movement, growth rate of fire, multi-room two-zone model)

Monte-carlo simulation with random drawing of intial conditions and events occuring during the fire Principle SCHEMA-SI: Numerical simulation of continuous and discrete phenomena with stochastic approaches to calculate a frequency of occurrence of non-desired events Discrete events(activation of safety measures, opening failure, human action, flashover)

Defined by safety objectives (death of people, death of several people, economic loss)

A. Muller, F. Demouge, M. Jeguirim, Ph. Fromy "SCHEMA-SI : A HYBRID FIRE SAFETY ENGINEERING TOOL - PART I : TOOL THEORETICAL BASIS", Fire Safety Journal, 58 (2013) Pages 132-141 A. Muller, F. Demouge, M. Jeguirim, Ph. Fromy "SCHEMA-SI : A HYBRID FIRE SAFETY ENGINEERING TOOL - PART II : CASE STUDY", Fire Safety Journal, 58 (2013) Pages 58-64







# RESEARCH ASPECTS: CONCRETE BEHAVIOUR IN FIRE CONDITION

#### **General features**

Concrete: good general behavior under fire exposure

However observations after real fires can show :

- spalling
- cracks
- More rarely, collapses
  - In some cases, observed phenomena have not been observed in laboratories (punching shear failure for example)

Important research However, the understanding of several phenomena is limited

#### Program

- Concrete structures mechanical response
- Spalling (which depends on geometry, boundary conditions, ...)
- Connections







unnel sous la Manche (1996

Spalling



Saint-Gothard tunnel





## VULCAIN TO SUPPORT FIRE SAFETY ENGINEERING:

#### Context

Number of large size constructions **7** 

Actual classical procedure :

tests on 3 m x 3 m + extrapolation (with safety margin)

VULCAIN 1<sup>st</sup> test on higher partition wall (6 m x 3 m) : Safety margin has been confirmed → Possible cost saving

#### **Scientific approach**

Test conditions closer to the real situation

• size, geometry, boundary conditions, thermal load ...

Experiments and modeling coupled approach

Modeling: designing the tests

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Test:



Improvement/validation of the models



Non linear behavior Second order effect



### VULCAIN TO SUPPORT FIRE SAFETY ENGINEERING:

#### Introduction

Hybrid Fire Test (HFT) = test on a substructure where data is exchanged in real time with a simulation.

- Temperatures and displacements are injected in the simulation,

- Loads calculated by the simulation are applied on the test structure.

#### **Benefits**

Loading closer to the real case Capacity to "**test**" larger size structures







December 10, 2014

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### FIRE SPREAD ON WOODEN FACADES



