

Compensating model uncertainty in probabilistic fire simulations

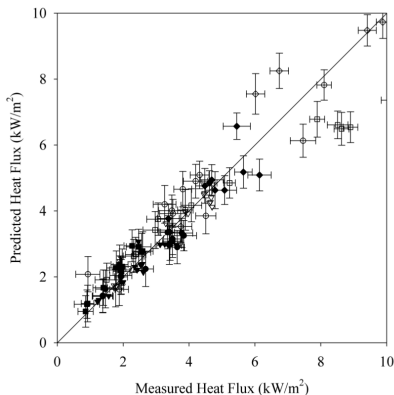
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4th September 2019

Introduction

- 🔥 **No model is 100% accurate**
- 🔥 **Fire simulation uncertainty:**
 - Smoke det. time: $\simeq 5\%$
 - Temp. pred.: $\simeq 10\%$
 - Smoke conc.: $\simeq 20\%$



- 🔥 **Uncertainty sources:**
 - Model error:** Simplification, physics, numerical error
 - Parameter error:** Exact values of inputs are not known

Introduction

🔥 For a validated model, the general trend of modelling error is known

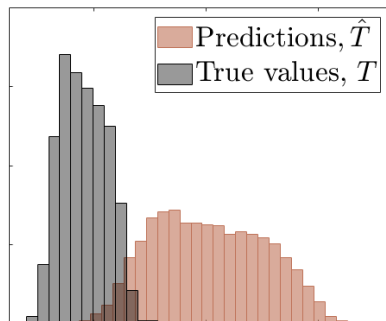
🔥 Systematic bias, δ

$$\delta = \frac{\mu_{\hat{T}}}{\mu_T}$$

🔥 Variance of error, $\tilde{\sigma}_\epsilon$

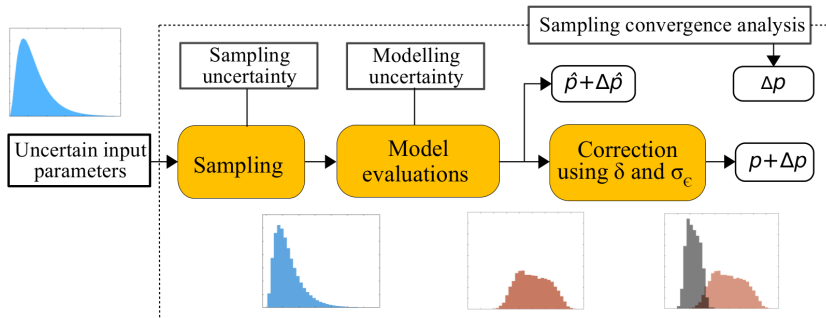
$$\epsilon_i = \hat{T}_i - \delta \cdot T_i$$

$$\sigma_\epsilon^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i^2$$



Objective

To use δ and $\tilde{\sigma}_\epsilon$ to improve the accuracy of probabilistic simulations.

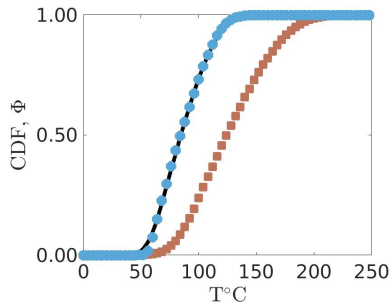
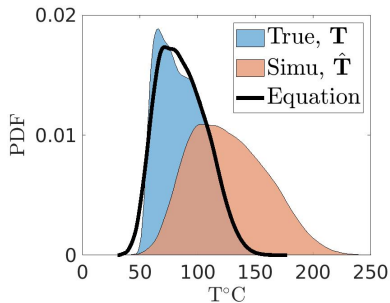


Method

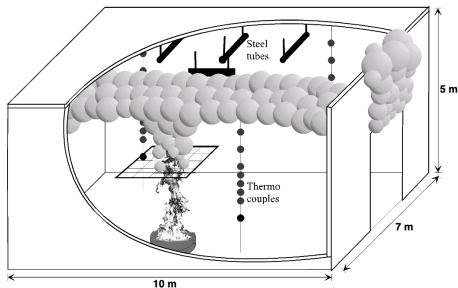
Uncertainty model:

$$\hat{T} = \delta T + \epsilon \Rightarrow \mu_{\hat{T}} = \delta \mu_T, \quad \tilde{\sigma}_{\hat{T}}^2 = \tilde{\sigma}_T^2 + \tilde{\sigma}_{\epsilon}^2$$

$$T = \alpha \hat{T} + \beta \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{\delta} \left[\mu_{\hat{T}} + \left(\hat{T} - \mu_{\hat{T}} \right) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\mu_{\hat{T}} \tilde{\sigma}_{\epsilon}}{\sigma_{\hat{T}}} \right)^2} \right]$$

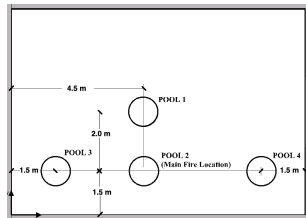


Application



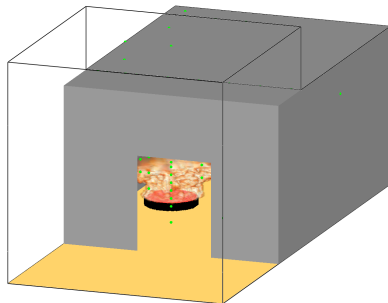
🔥 **Altogether 21 Tests with varying input conditions**

🔥 **Compartment fire:**



Hostikka S, Kokkala M, Vaari J (2001) Experimental study of the localized room fires: NFSC2 test series. *Technical Research Centre of Finland, VTT Research Notes 2104.*

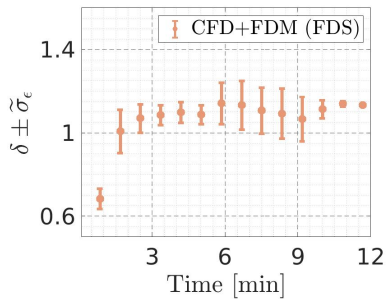
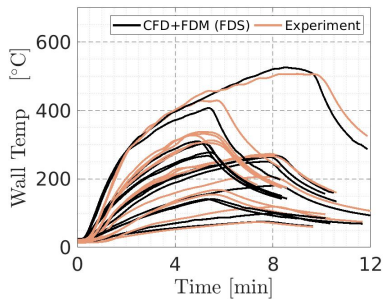
Fire Dynamics Simulator (FDS) model



🔥 CFD and FDM based calculations.

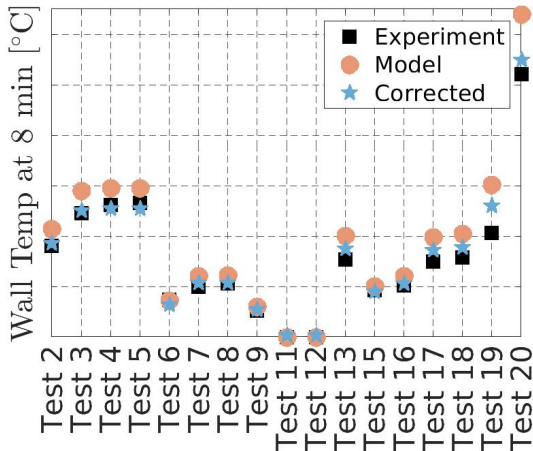
🔥 Resolution: 20 cm

Modelling Uncertainty

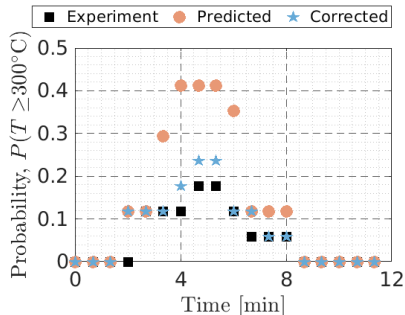
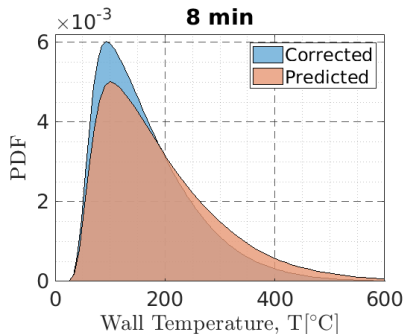


Improving predictions

🔥 Using δ , $\tilde{\sigma}_\epsilon$ and the derived equation:



Improving probabilistic outputs



Conclusion

Model uncertainties reported in the context of model validation can be used to improve the accuracy of stochastic outputs:

- 🔥 Output moments, μ and σ
- 🔥 Failure probabilities
- 🔥 Risk estimates
- 🔥 Optimal measures

Acknowledgements

Rakennustuotteiden Laatu Säätiö

