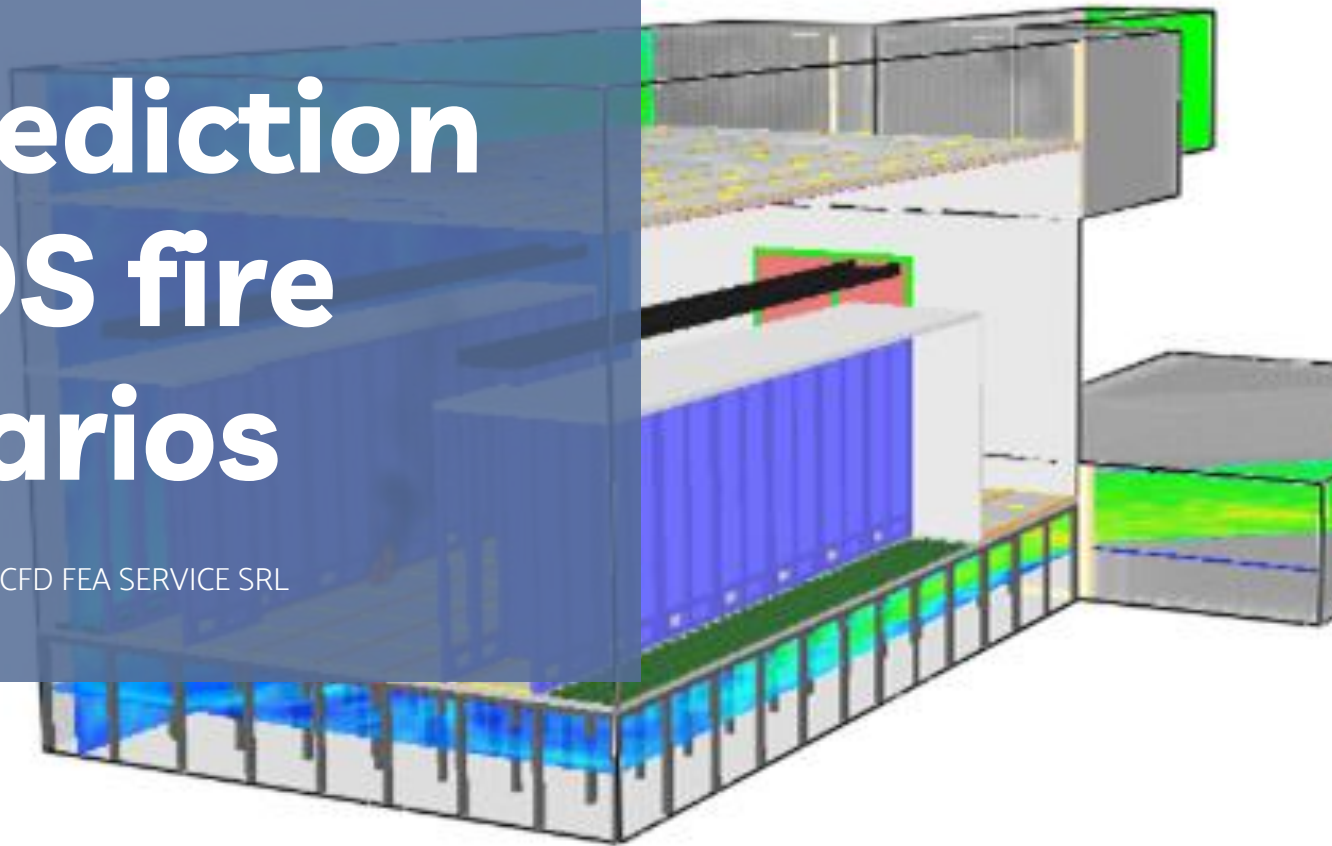


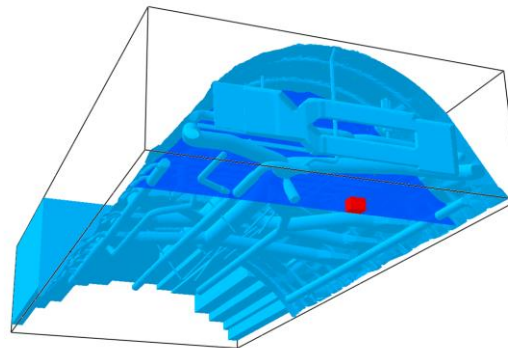
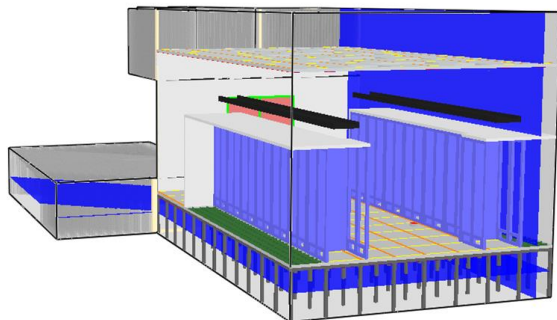
AI prediction of FDS fire scenarios

RUGGERO POLETTO - CFD FEA SERVICE SRL





INTRODUCTION



FDS SIMULATIONS

FDS - CFD

Standard approach for fire safety. It allows engineering predictions for fire scenarios and provide guidance to users and designers

HARDWARE

FDS simulations can be really expensive in terms of hardware resources. Cloud HPC can help but sometimes simulations can be high demanding/costly

SCENARIOS

Often designers are required to identify the “WORST CASE SCENARIO” which in theory it would require running several scenarios just to identify it

AI PROJECT GOALS



PREDICTIONS

The main goal is generating an instrument that is able to predict the results of a simulations in a matter of seconds instead of hours/days



GUIDELINES

Identification of the worst locations for a fire scenarios inside a building

HYPOTHESIS AND REQUIREMENTS

- Some results transient behaviour
- Localized fire
- Only smokeView and temperature
- Prediction accuracy report
- Qualitative results only

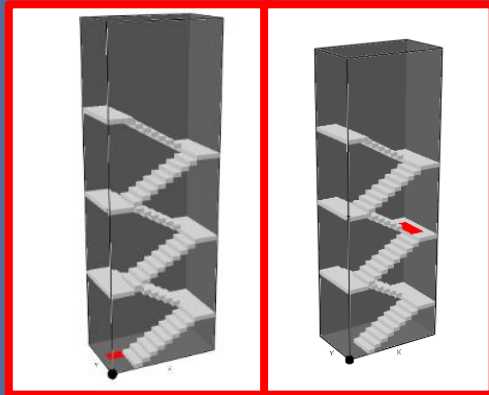
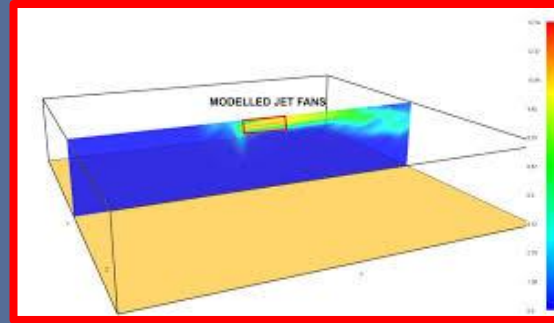
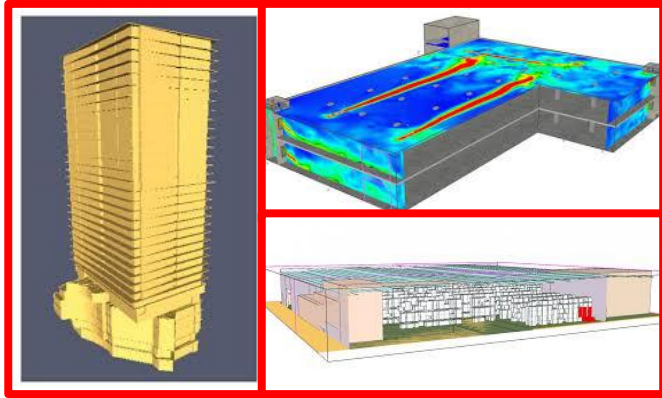
TRAINING

- Generation of an input database of simulations results to provide to the AI
- The input database defines the boundaries where AI can operate
- The more results are provided for a training the more accurate the prediction can be
- Training process is highly demanding of hardware resources (in our case, 1h per each simulations provided)

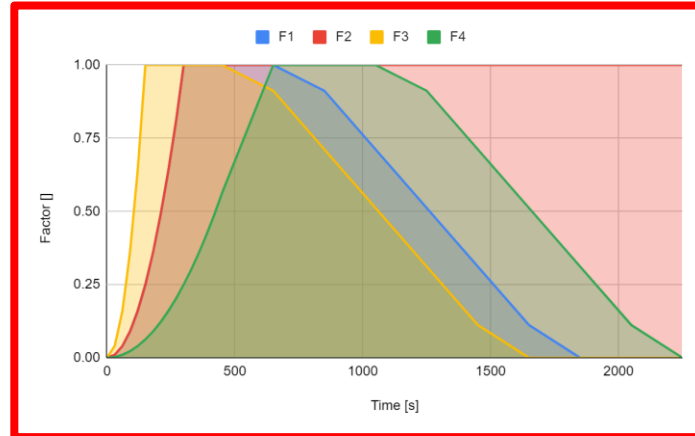
PREDICTION

- It is basically instantaneous
- Input data for the prediction: FDS input file “.fds”

DATABASE OF SIMULATIONS



A



**DATABASE OF
SIMULATIONS**

OTHER PHYSICAL VARIATIONS

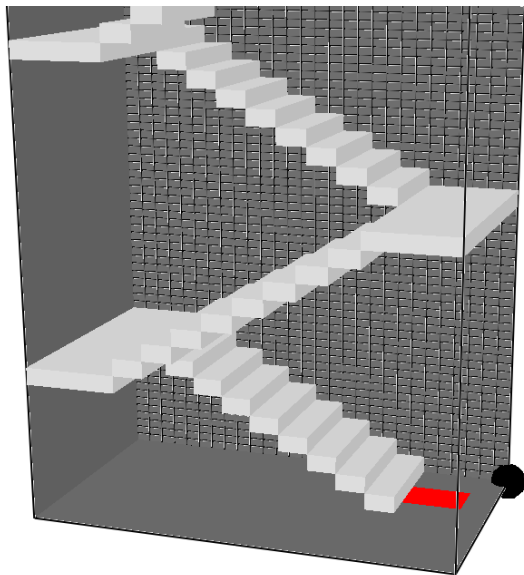
- Sprinkler
- Fire propagation
- Chemical reaction (SOOT/CO YIELD)
- Geometry variations in time (door opens/closes)
- ...

OTHER NUMERICAL VARIATIONS

- FDS versions
- Time steps
- Turbulence model
- Wall representation
- Mesh resolution
- ...



TRAINING



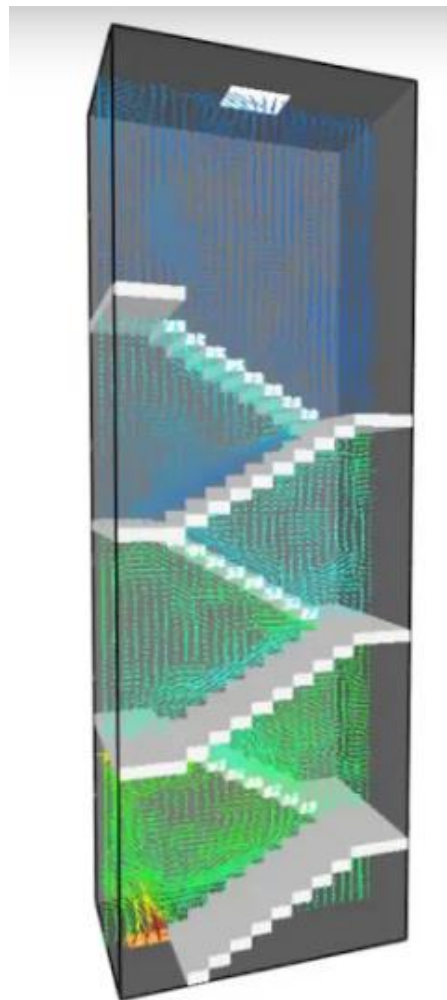
```

&MESH ID='Mesh 01', IJK=14, 8, 72, XB= 0,2.1,0,1.2,0,6.12/
&MESH ID='Mesh 02', IJK=14, 8, 72, XB=-2.1,4.2,0,1.2,0,6.12/

&MESH ID='Mesh 03', IJK=14, 8, 72, XB= 0,2.1,1.2,2.4,0,6.12/
&MESH ID='Mesh 04', IJK=14, 8, 72, XB=-2.1,4.2,1.2,2.4,0,6.12/

&MESH ID='Mesh 05', IJK=14, 8, 72, XB= 0,2.1,0,1.2,6.12,12.24/
&MESH ID='Mesh 06', IJK=14, 8, 72, XB=-2.1,4.2,0,1.2,6.12,12.24/

&MESH ID='Mesh 07', IJK=14, 8, 72, XB= 0,2.1,1.2,2.4,6.12,12.24/
&MESH ID='Mesh 08', IJK=14, 8, 72, XB=-2.1,4.2,1.2,2.4,6.12,12.24/
    
```



CHOSEN GEOMETRY

SIMULATION FEATURES



GEOMETRY

Staircase example
provided by FDS Tutorial



SLICES

Set of horizontal slices at 1.5, 1.7, 1.8
and 2.0 metres from the ground.
Two vertical slices at the centre of
the domain normal to X and Y axes



VENTILATION

No ventilation considered



MESH

8 MESH with 8,000
cells each



TIME

T_END = 1800s
Results monitored at 300s, 600s,
900s, 1200s, 1500s and 1800s



DATA

VTK data conversion
generated to allow
communications

R&D ACTIVITY



- Proprietary AI software
- Developed AI to perform pseudo-transient predictions



- FDS cases and results setup
- Computing power provider
- Developed a converter from FDS to VTK file format

APPLIED VARIABILITY

GEOMETRY

Geometry of the building is considered: from car parks to houses, from apartments to industrial buildings.

VENTILATION

Jet fans, supply/exhaust fans, natural ventilation (grilles, windows, doors, etc.)

FIRE LOCATION/AREA

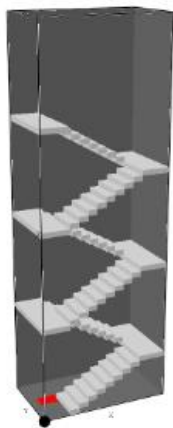
Prescribed source and fire location is considered. Fire is applied as a heat surface placed in specific area of the building.

HRR CURVE

Shape of the fire is assigned to the fire. Variation in terms of total HRRPUA can be indirectly depend on the input of the HRR curve through the RAMP option.

FIRE LOCATION/AREA

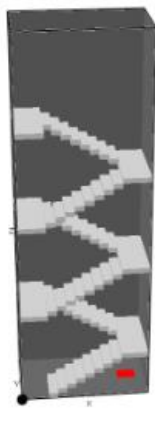
LB



LBW



RB



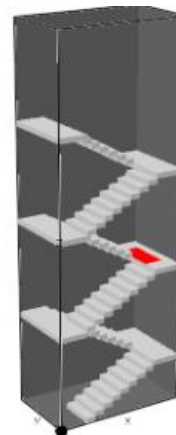
RBW



LR

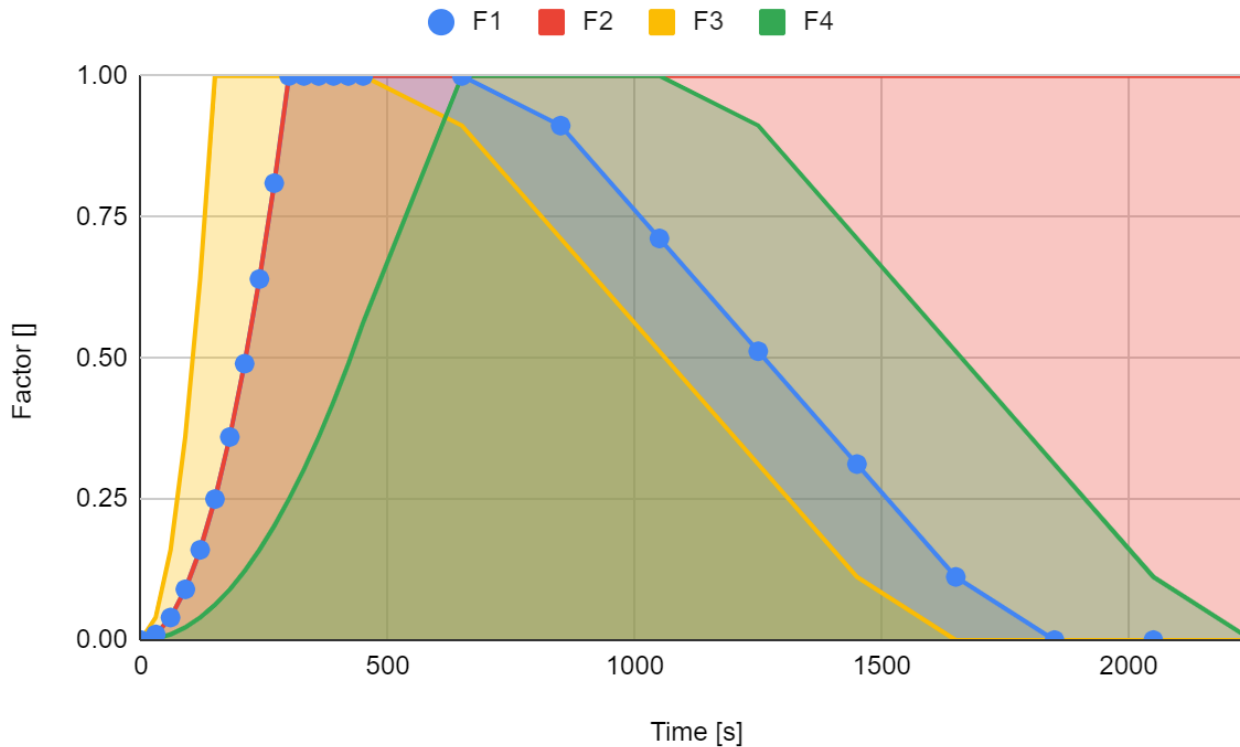


RRW



APPLIED VARIABILITY

HRR CURVE

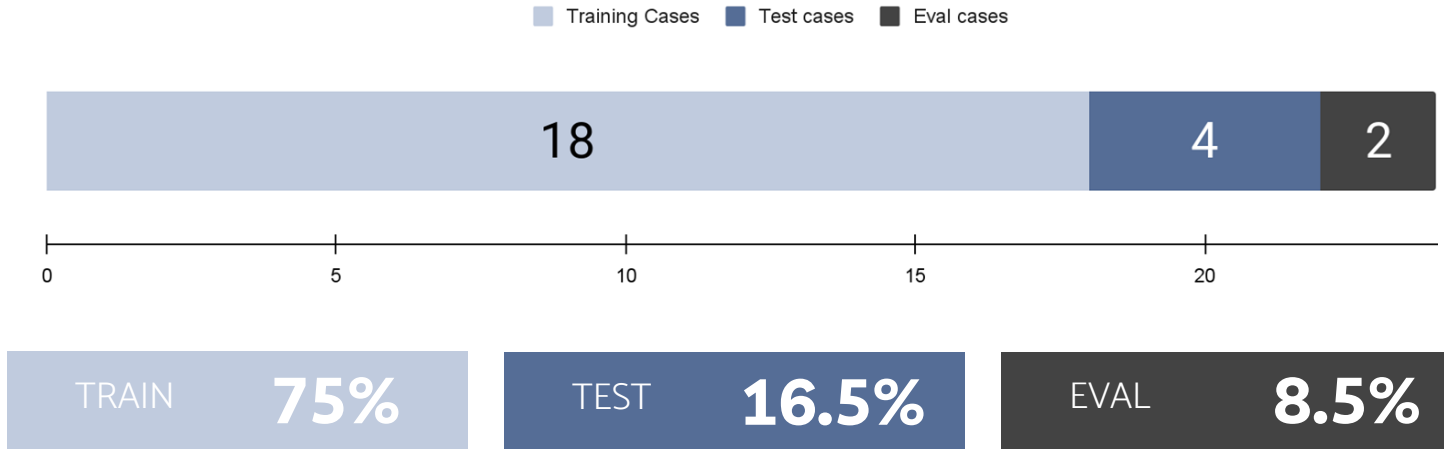


APPLIED VARIABILITY

AI TRAINING CASES

LOCATIONS	LB	LBW	RB	RBW	LR	RRW
F1						
F2						
F3						
F4						

PREPROCESSING

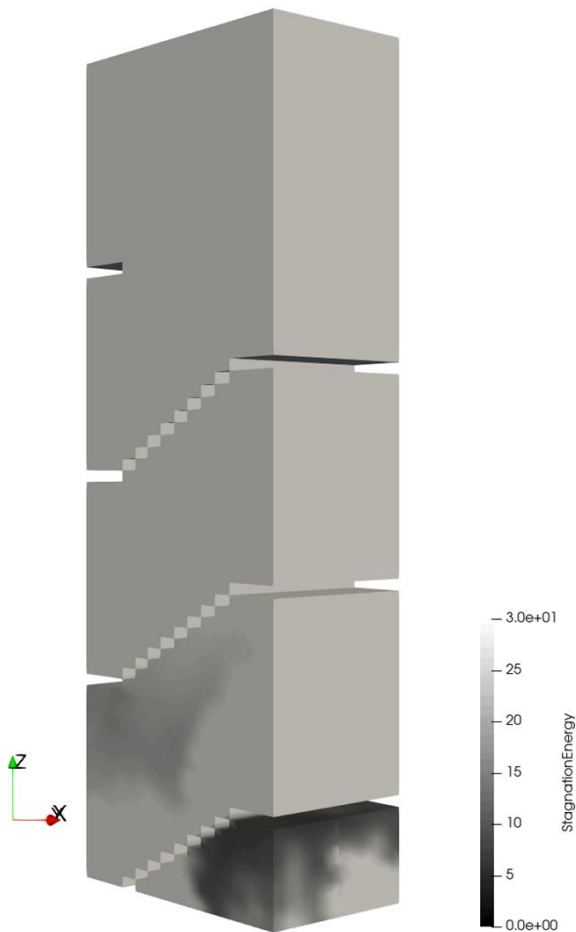


From the cases defined a total of 22 cases have been used to train the AI - 4 cases are used for testing the training. 2 more cases remained unseen by the AI and were used to test the predictions against real FDS analyses results.

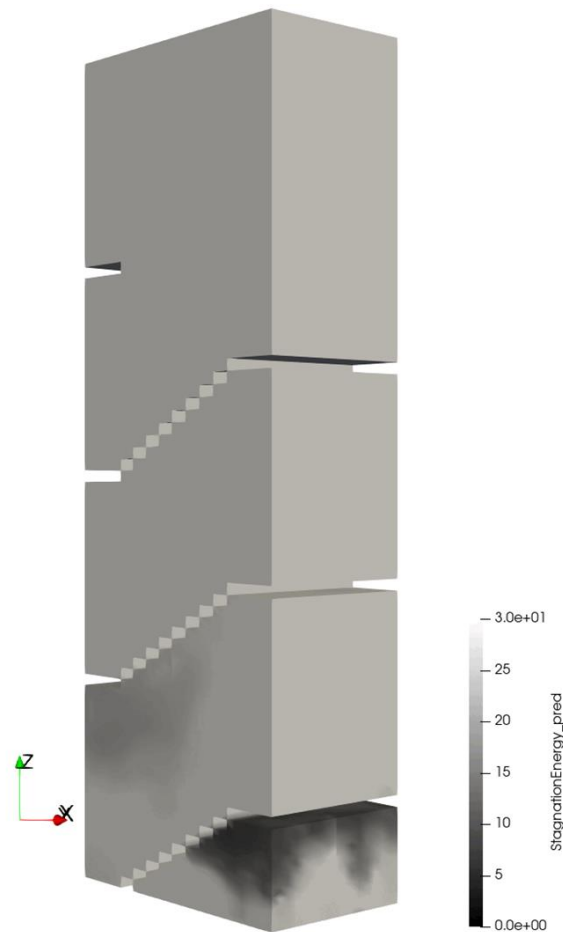


PREDICTIONS

FDS



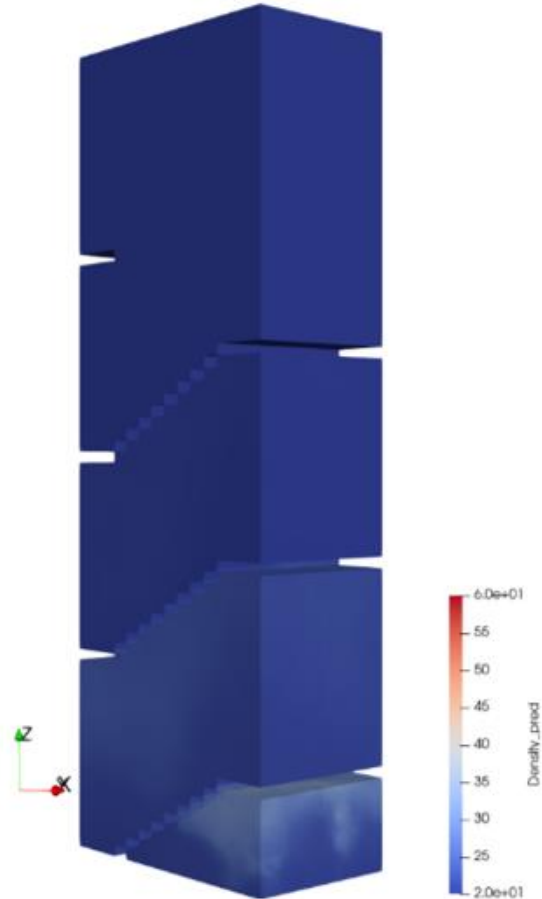
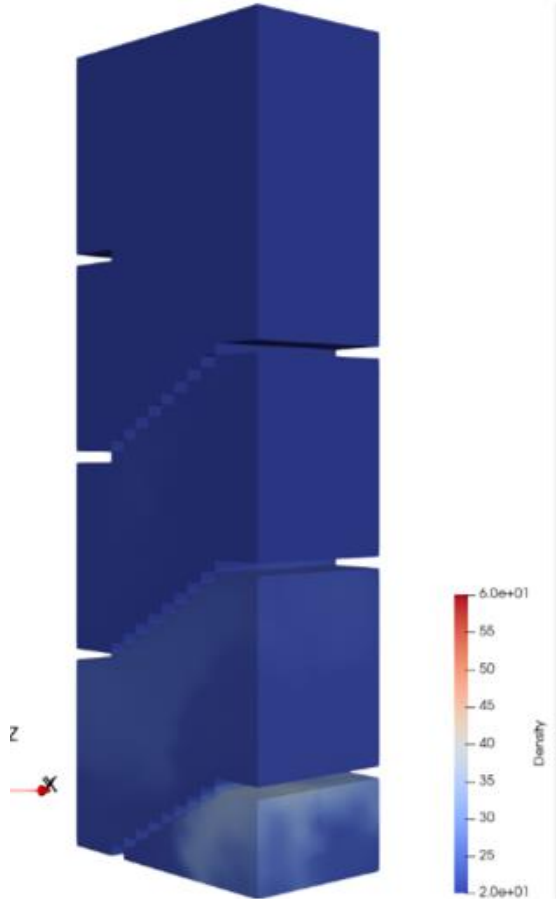
PREDICTION



SMOKE VISIBILITY

FDS

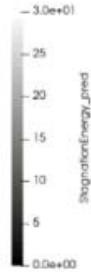
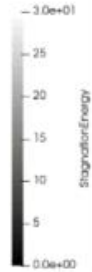
PREDICTION



TEMPERATURE

FDS

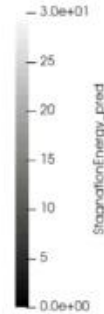
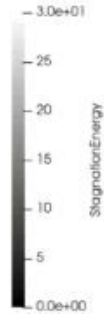
PREDICTION



SMOKE VISIBILITY SLICE

FDS

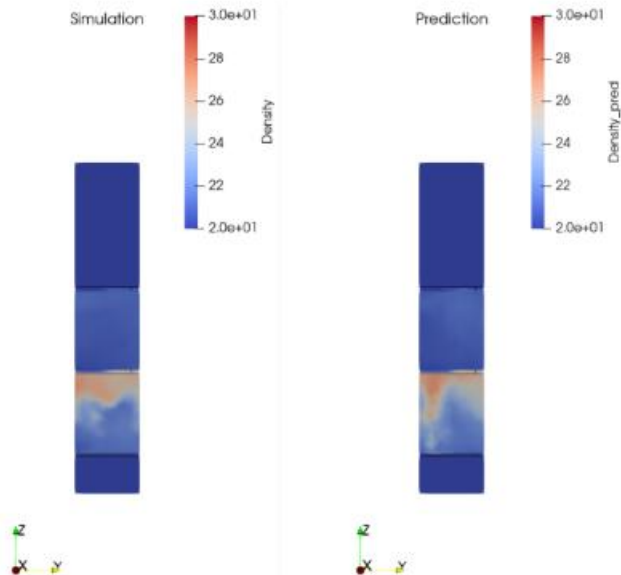
PREDICTION



SMOKE VISIBILITY VERTICAL SLICE

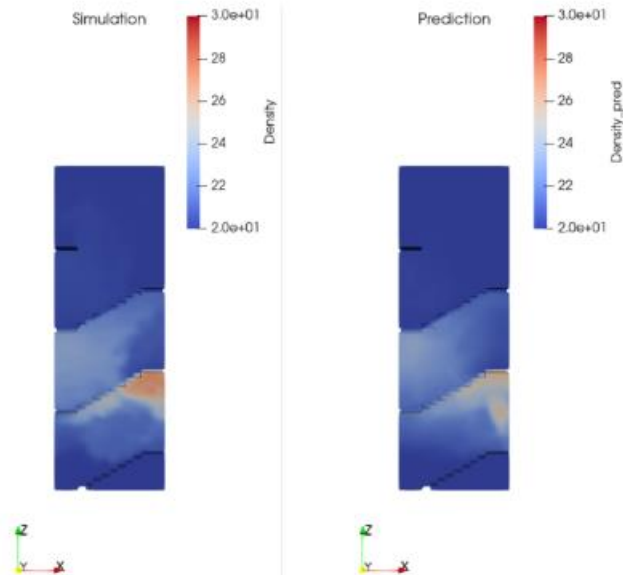
FDS PREDICTION

X-View



FDS PREDICTION

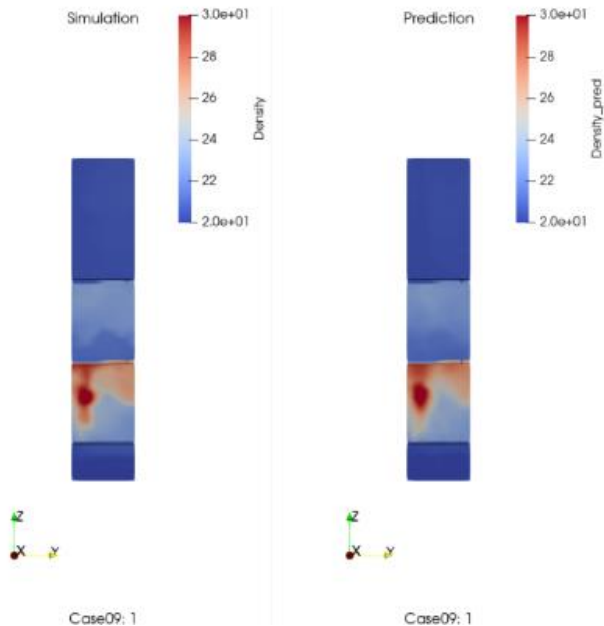
Y-View



TEMPERATURE SLICES - T=600s

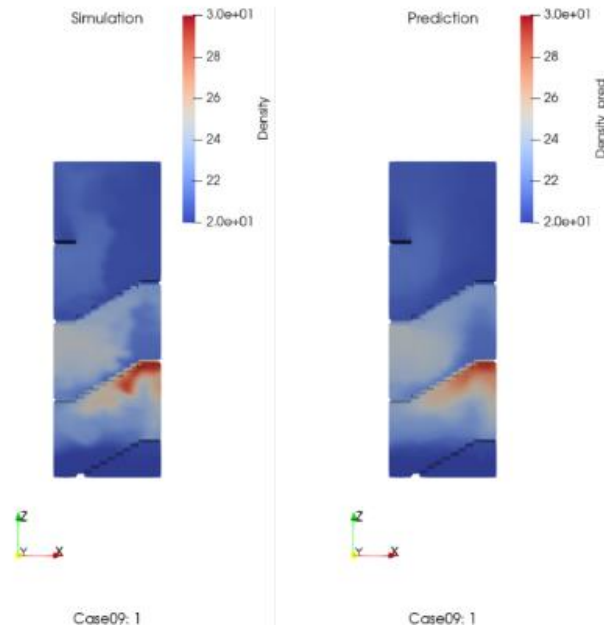
FDS PREDICTION

X-View



FDS PREDICTION

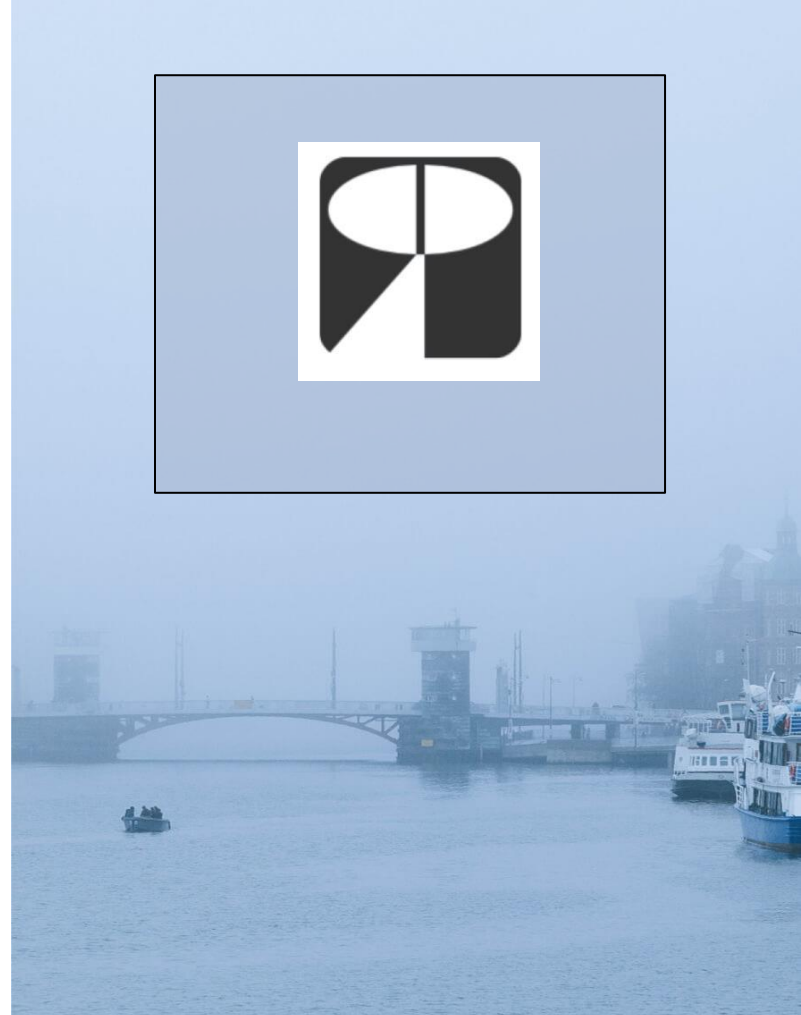
Y-View



TEMPERATURE SLICES - T=1200s

CONCLUSIONS

- AI can predict the main features of the FDS simulations
- Generation of a wide database of simulations is fundamental
- Once predictions are working it can be easily expanded to generate guidelines to choose the worst case scenario

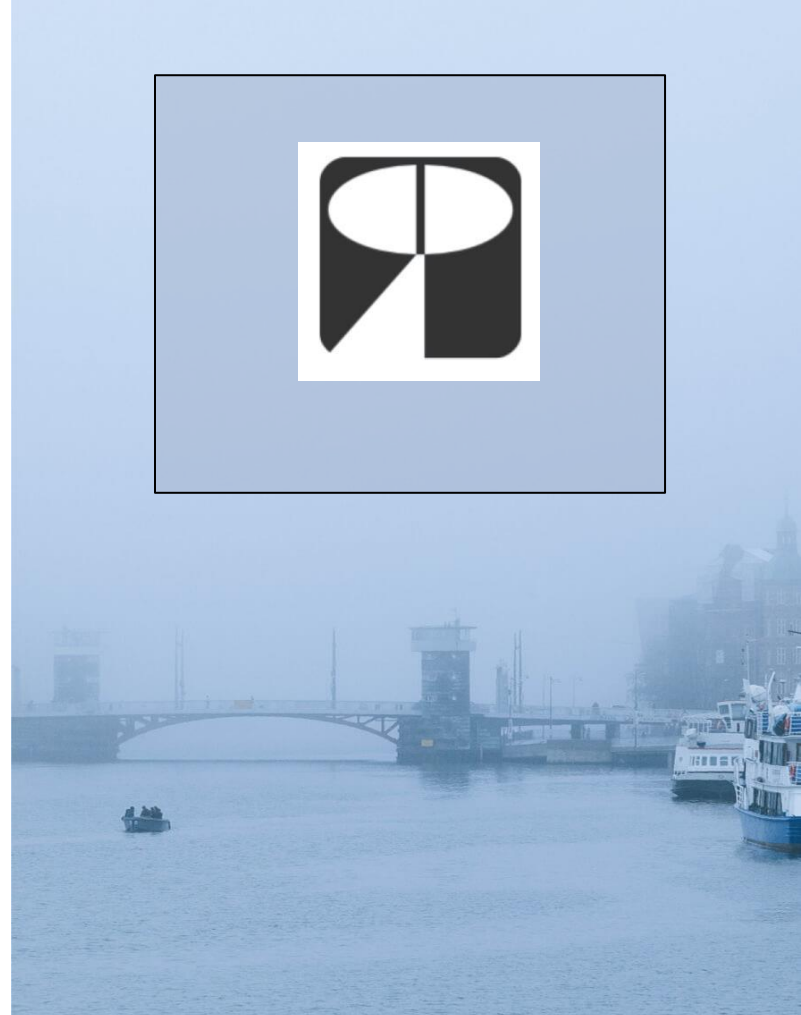


WORK TO DO

- Managing bigger mesh size (higher cells number)
- Inclusion geometry variation
- Inclusion ventilation variation
- Accuracy report definition
- Actual output to provide
 - Reduce the output to slice only
 - **Which slices?**

Provide the output in format easy to read:

- VTK allows interaction but requires ParaView [**Pyrosim**?!?!]
- JPG would allow more flexibility but less interaction



THANKS

Does anyone have any questions?
Follow CFD FEA SERVICE / CLOUDHPC for updates ...

info@cloudhpc.cloud
+39 378 3033133
cloudhpc.cloud



 CFD FEA SERVICE