



# **Tunnel Fires** **& Trade-offs**

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# 40 Years of tunnel fires?

- 1975: Moorgate, London, 44 fatalities | Mexico City Subway, 50 fatalities
- 1979: Nihonzaka Tunnel, Japan, 7 fatalities, 189 vehicles destroyed
- 1982: Caldecott Tunnel, USA, 7 fatalities, multiple vehicles inc. tanker
- 1984: Summit Tunnel, UK, train with 13 tankers of petrol
- 1987: King's Cross, London, 31 fatalities
- 1993: Serra a Ripoli Tunnel, Italy, 4 fatalities, 5 HGV & 11 cars destroyed
- 1995: Baku Subway, Azerbaijan, 260 fatalities!
- 1996: Channel Tunnel fire, 10 HGV and carrier wagons
- 1999: Mont Blanc Tunnel, 39 fatalities, 34 vehicles destroyed
- 2000: Kaprun funicular railway tunnel, Austria, 155 fatalities
- 2001: St Gotthard Tunnel, Switzerland, 11 fatalities, 23 vehicles
- 2003: Daegu subway fire, South Korea, nearly 200 fatalities!
- 2005: Frejus Tunnel, 2 fatalities, 4 HGV destroyed
- 2007: Burnley Tunnel, Australia, no fatalities, fire contained by deluge
- 2008: Channel Tunnel fire, 650m of tunnel lining destroyed
- 2009: Eiksund Tunnel, Norway, 5 fatalities
- 2013: Brattli Tunnel, Norway, fire burned for 5 days! (Brunost cheese)



**20 years ago...**  
**Happy Birthday Channel Tunnel!**



**What do we know now that we  
didn't know 40 years ago?**

**(and what role did Edinburgh people play in this?)**



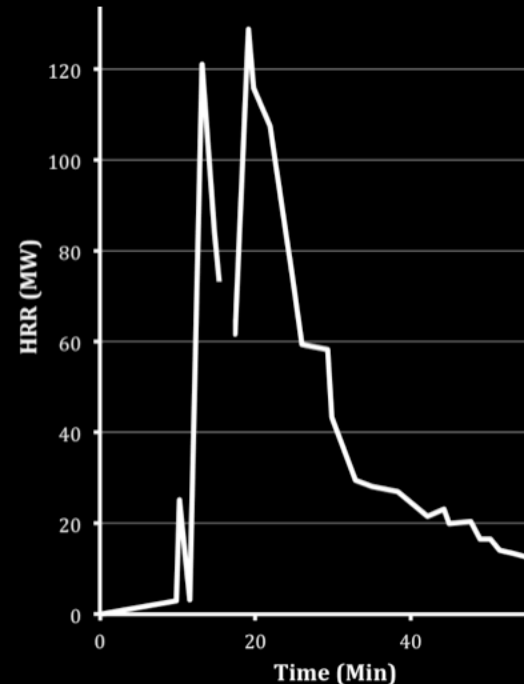
# How big is a tunnel fire?

**70s answer:** HGV = 20 MW

(Heselden, 1976)

**90s answer:**

(Grant & Drysdale, 1995)



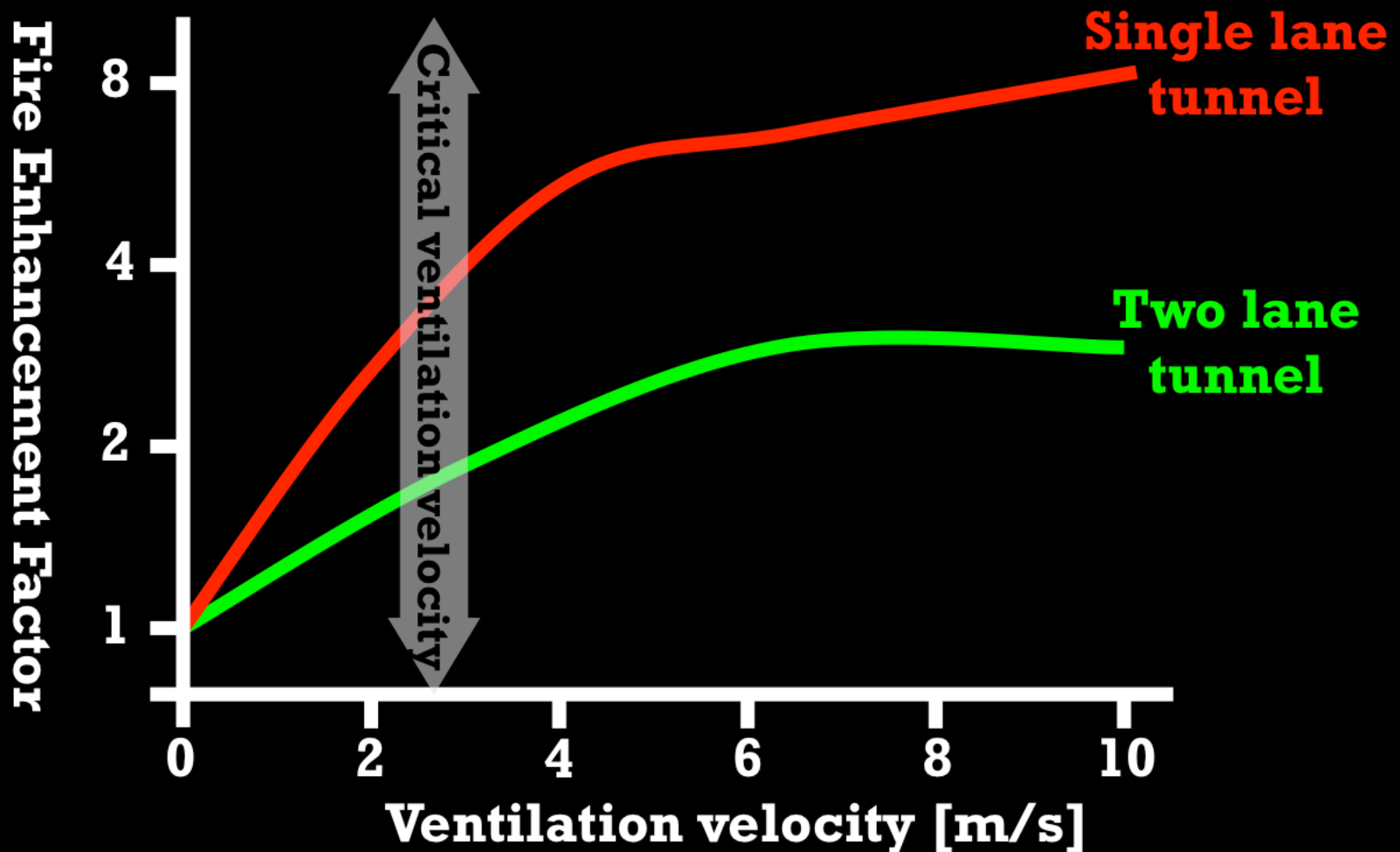
**00s answer:** could be much bigger...

(Carvel & Beard, 2001)

# How big is a tunnel fire?

**00s answer:** could be much bigger...

(Carvel & Beard, 2001)



# What is Critical Ventilation Velocity?

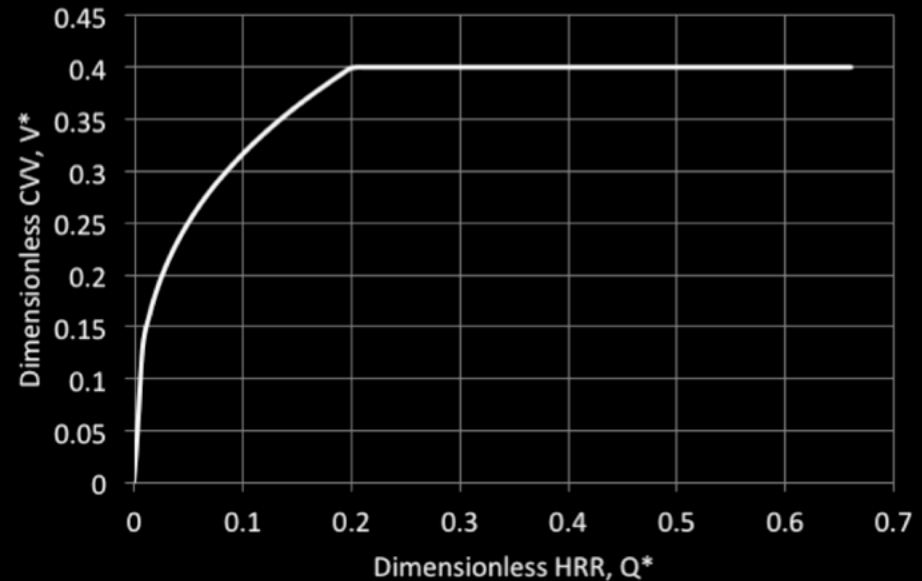
**70s answer:**

(Thomas, 1970)

$$Q = \frac{V^3 \rho c_p T w_t}{g}$$

**90s answer:**

(Oka & Atkinson, 1995)



**00s answer:** characteristics scale with  $\bar{H}$

(Wu & Bakar, 2000)

# **Trade-off #1**

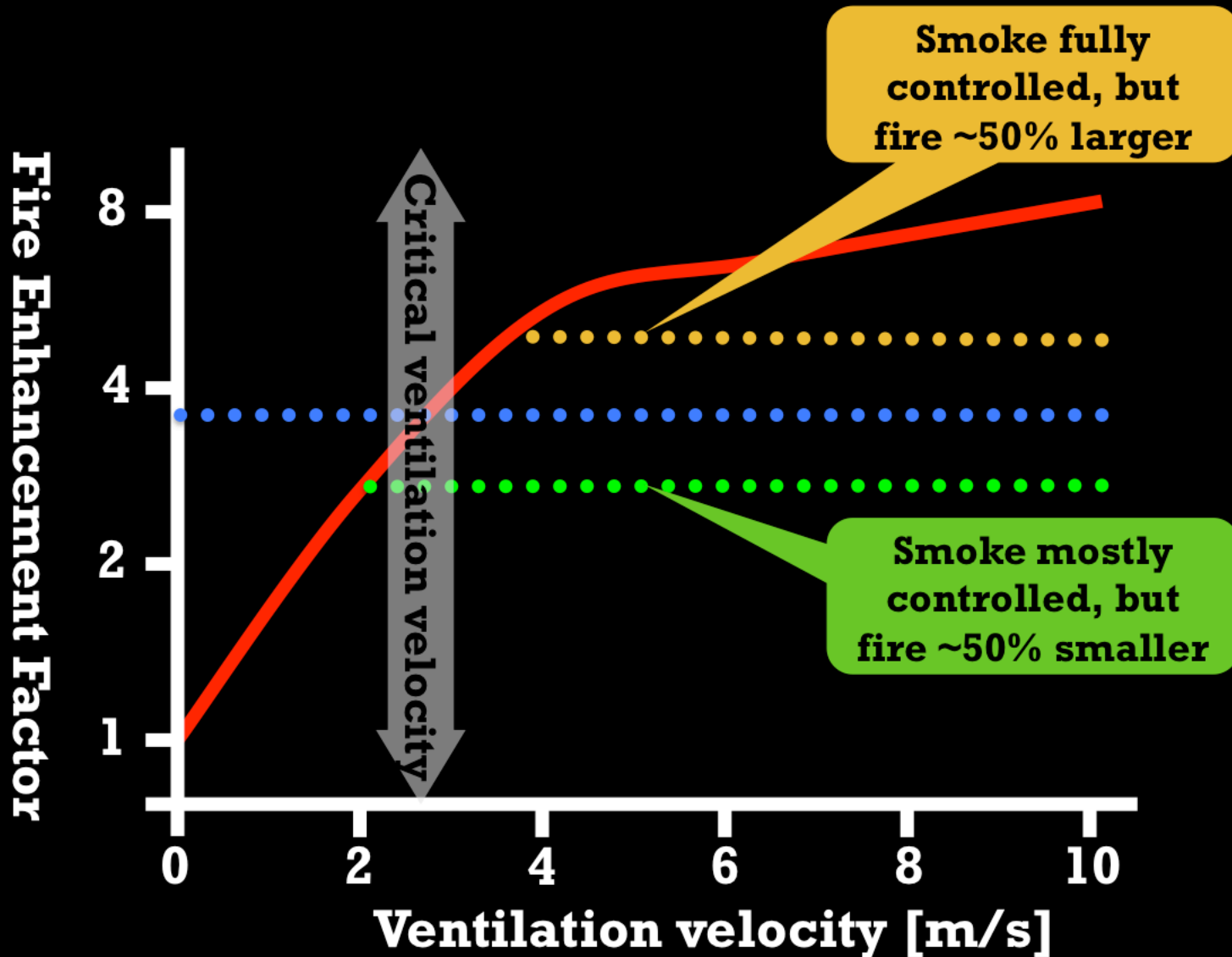
**Ventilation required  
for smoke control**

**vs.**

**Increased ventilation  
leads to larger fires**



# Trade-off #1

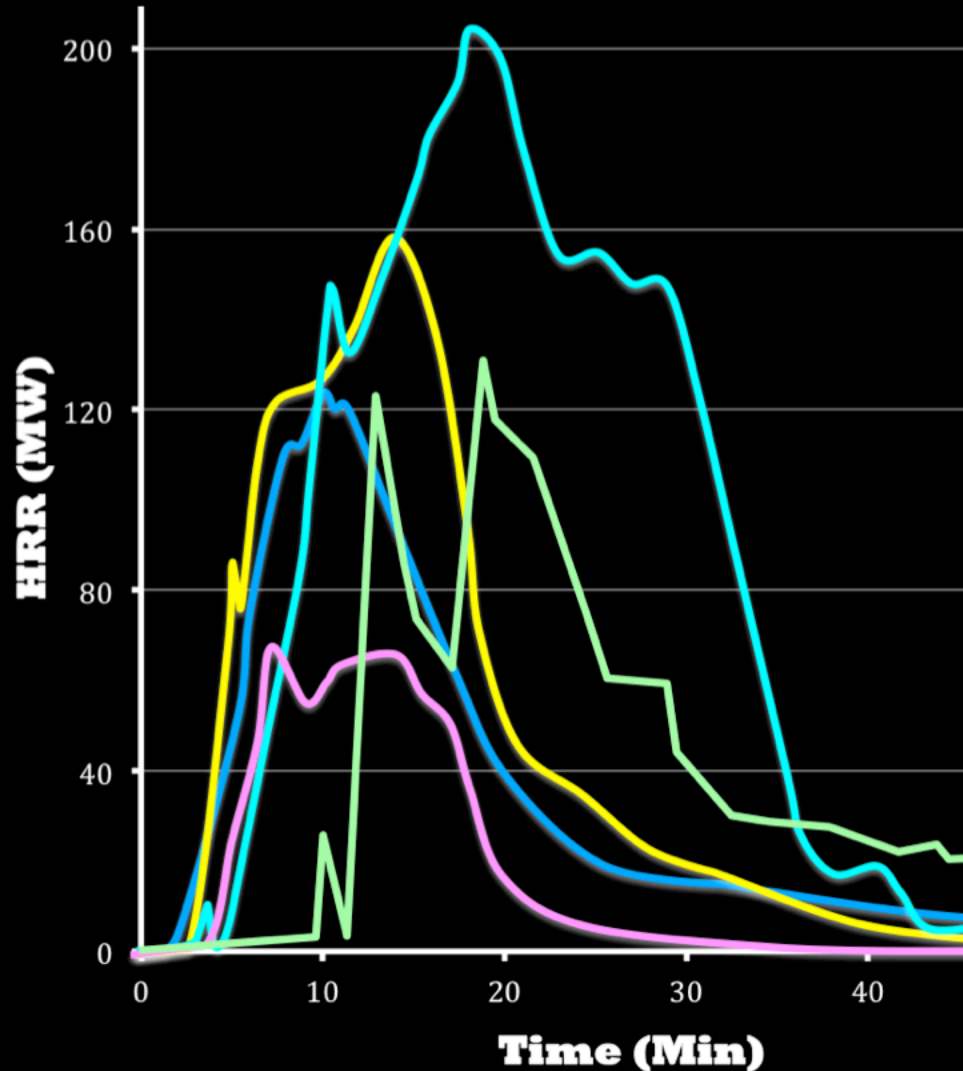


# **What does a tunnel “design fire” look like?**

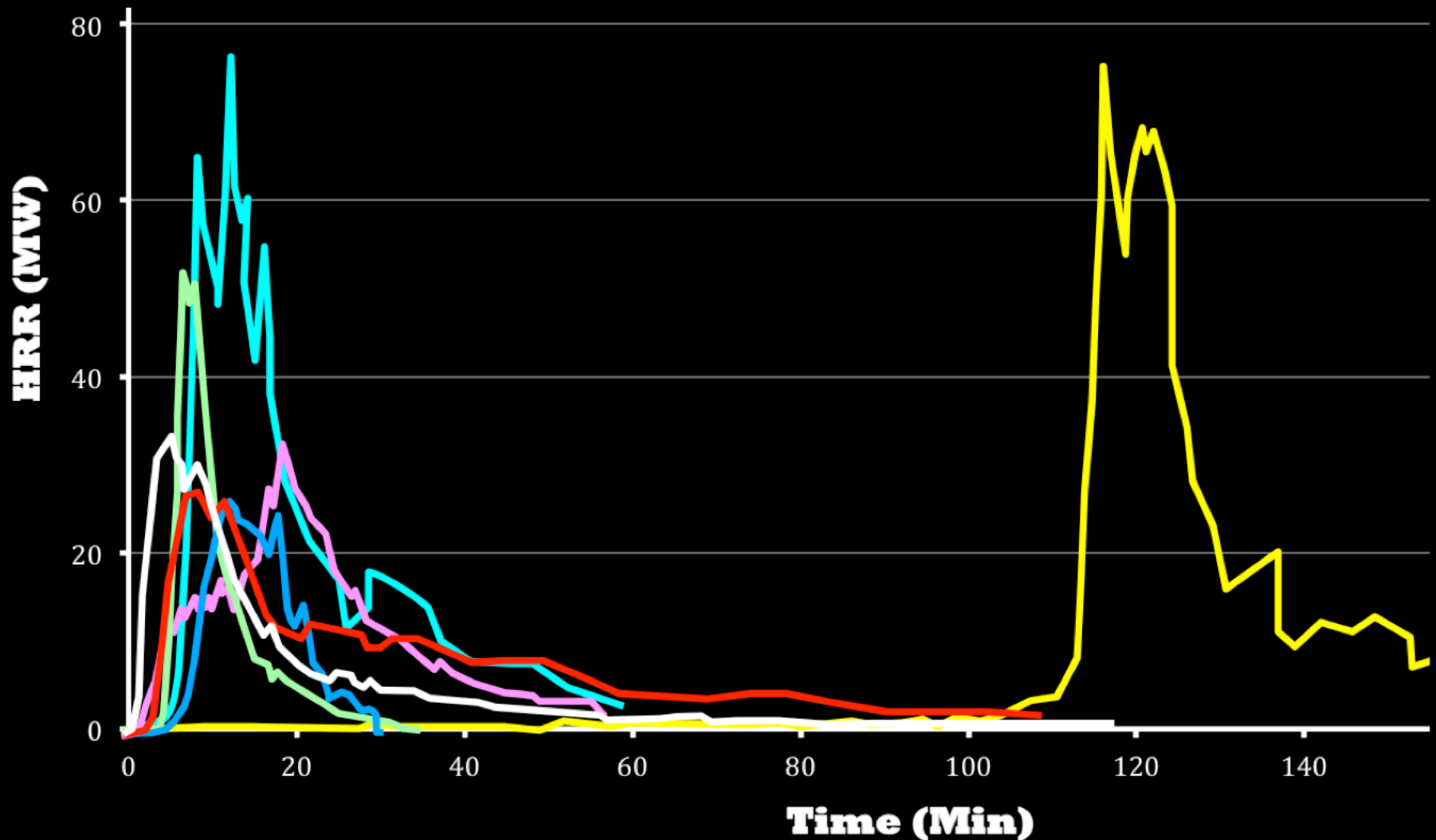
**70s thinking:** Pick a design fire (20MW will do) and design ventilation system to deal with the smoke...

**10s thinking:** The ventilation flow defines the fire behaviour and size. What kind of a fire do you want to have to deal with?

# What does a real tunnel fire look like?

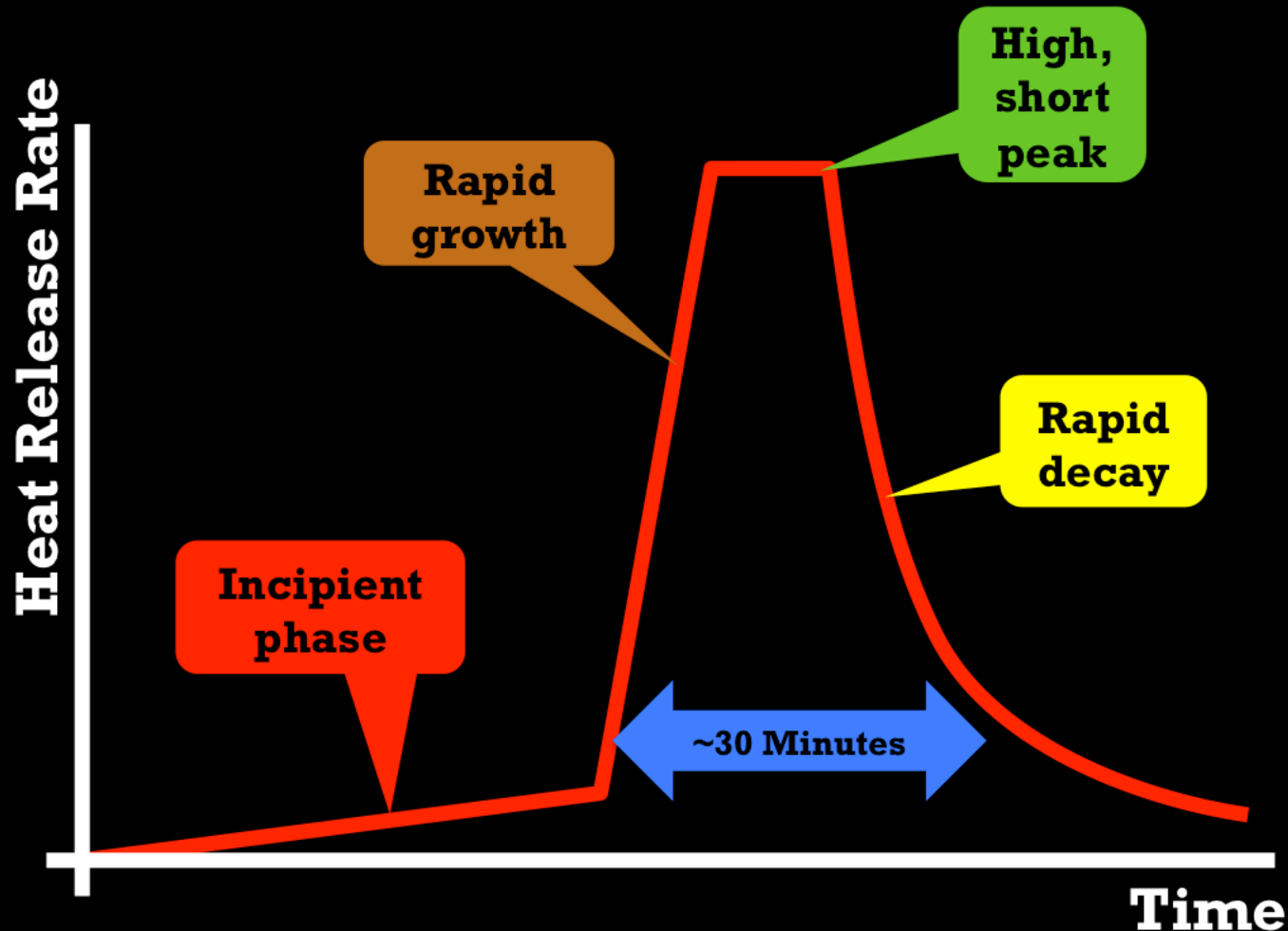


# What does a real tunnel fire look like?



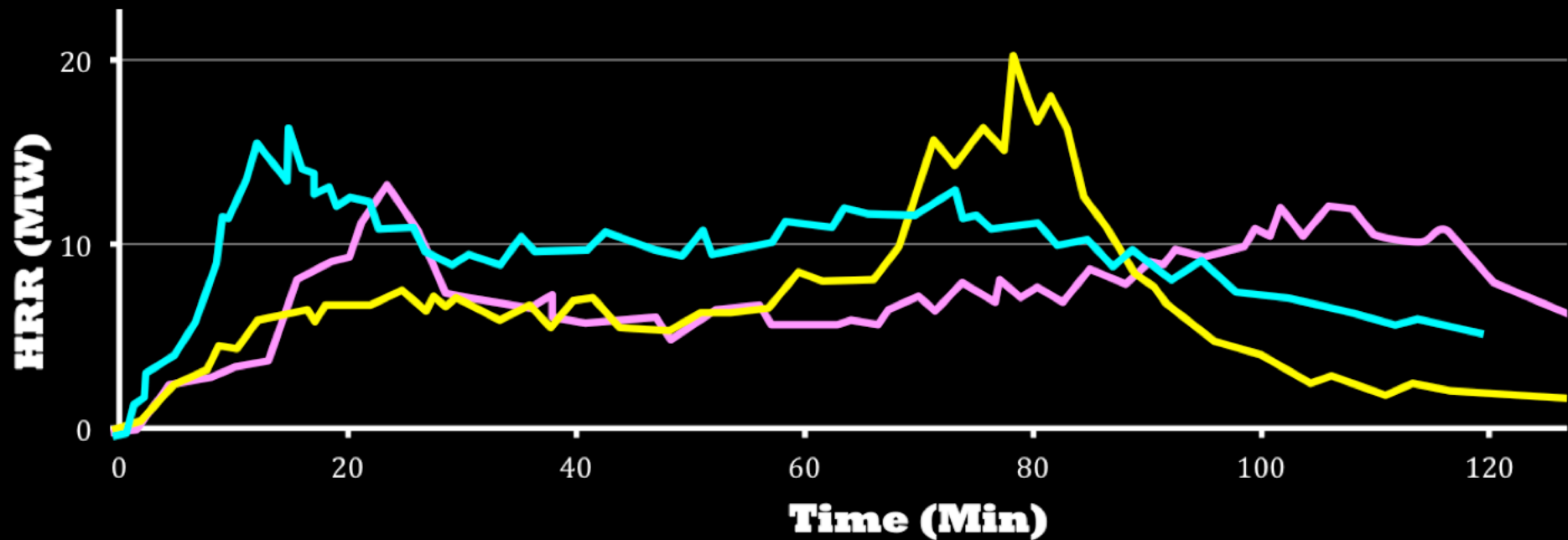


# What does a real tunnel fire look like?



**What does a real  
tunnel fire look like?**

**But what about these?**



## **Trade-off #2**

**You want a small fire?**

**Don't use mechanical ventilation**

***VS.***

**You want smoke control?**

**You'll have to deal with a large fire**

**(Yes, that's basically the same trade-off as #1..)**

# **Trade-off #2b**

**Small, long duration fire**

**vs.**

**Large, short duration fire**

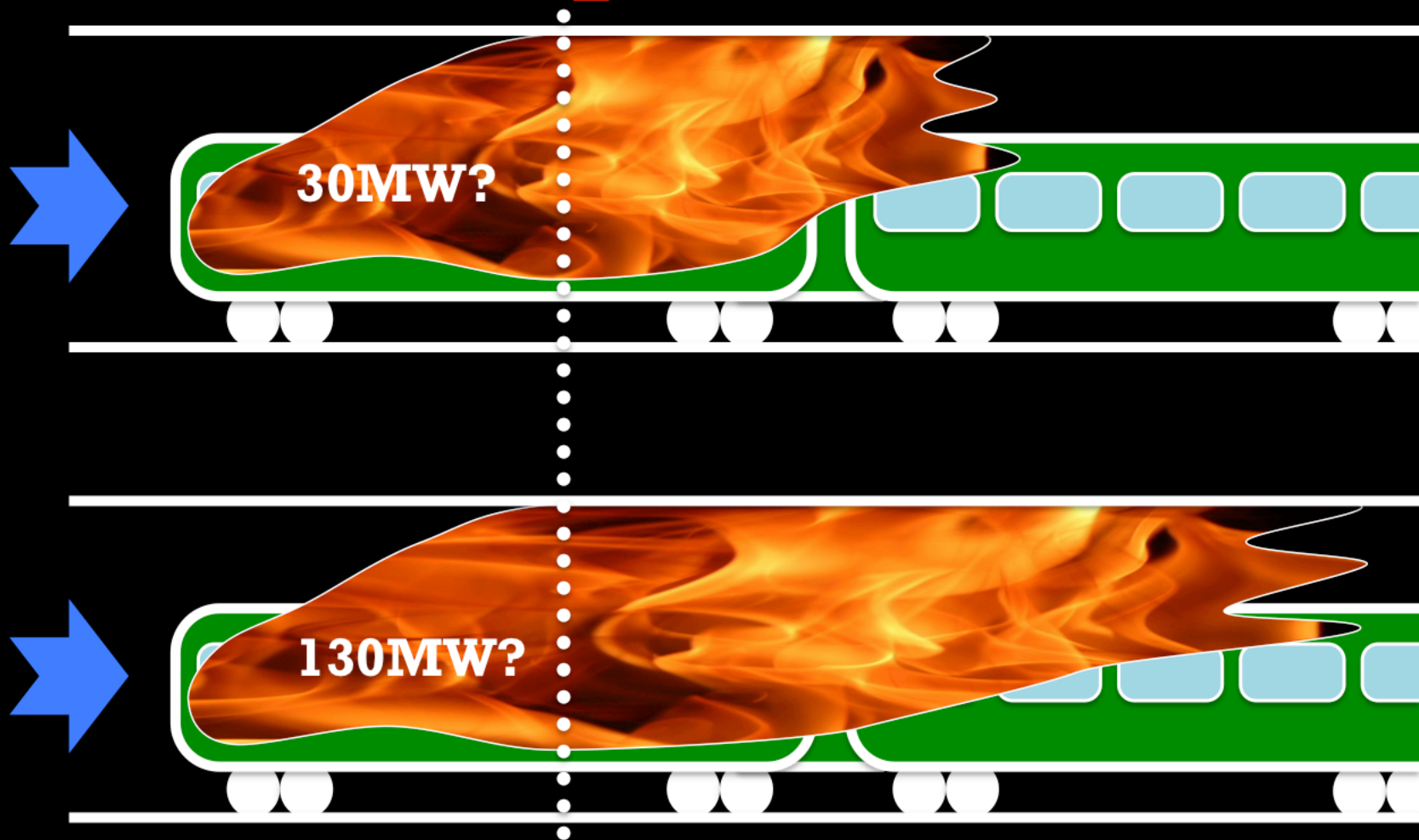
**Which is better...**

**...for life safety?**

**...for structural protection?**



# Structural protection?



**For the structure, fire duration is much more important than fire size...**

# Recent research at Edinburgh:

## **Ventilation** vs. **Egress?**



### Options:

1. Do not ventilate
2. Minimise ventilation
3. Blow from one side (which side?)

**What do you expect or instruct the passengers to do?**

**What do you expect or instruct  
these passengers to do?**



## **Options:**

1. **Immediate self-rescue egress**
  - Through smoky conditions?
  - Past the fire or away from the fire?
2. **Wait until instructed to egress**
  - Egress front of train, then reverse the ventilation direction?
  - How long will this take?
  - How smoke-tight is a train carriage?
  - Will people actually obey this instruction?

# Trade-off #3

## Ventilation vs. Stratification?





# Trade-off #3

## Ventilation vs. Stratification?



**This is worse!** According to our (preliminary) study, the passengers at the back of the queue are exposed to extremely untenable conditions

Whereas, according to our study, all passengers can safely escape in this scenario. Its unpleasant, but not untenable



M. Winkler “Strategies for egress from trains on fire in ventilated tunnels”  
University of Edinburgh (IMFSE) Masters’ Thesis 2014.  
Publication in peer reviewed journals intended by the end of the year.

# **Trade-off #4?**

**The current contentious issue in  
the tunnel fire safety industry:**

**Fixed Fire Fighting Systems**

**VS.**

**Structural Fire Protection**

# **Fixed Fire Fighting Systems?**

**“Fire Fighting System”?**

**“Suppression”?**

**“Control”?**

**“Mitigation”?**

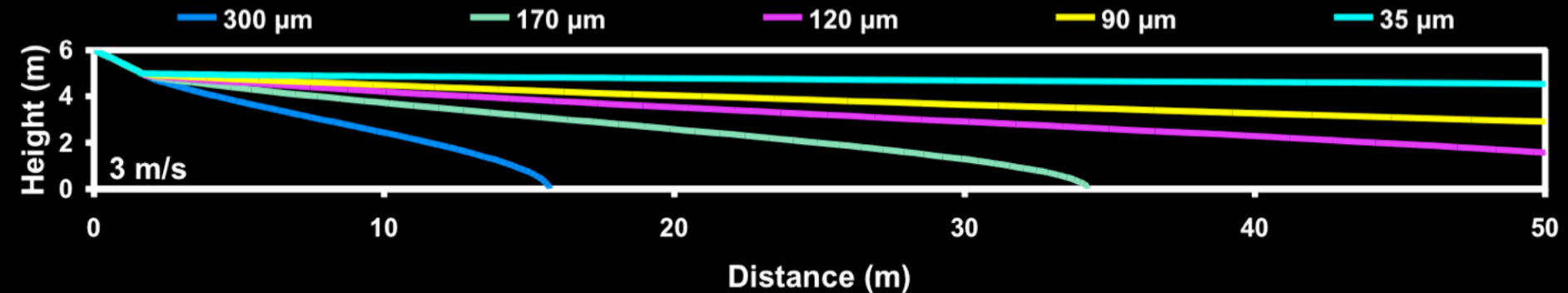
**“Fire Protection”?**

**“Thermal Management”?**



# Trade-off #5

## Water Mist vs. Ventilation



(Rein, Carvel & Torero, 2008)

Maybe these systems can work together?

**Back to Trade-off #4...**

**Fixed Fire Fighting Systems**

**vs.**

**Structural Fire Protection**

**Now that you have airbags in your cars, do you still wear seatbelts?**

**What don't we know now that  
we did know 40 years ago?**

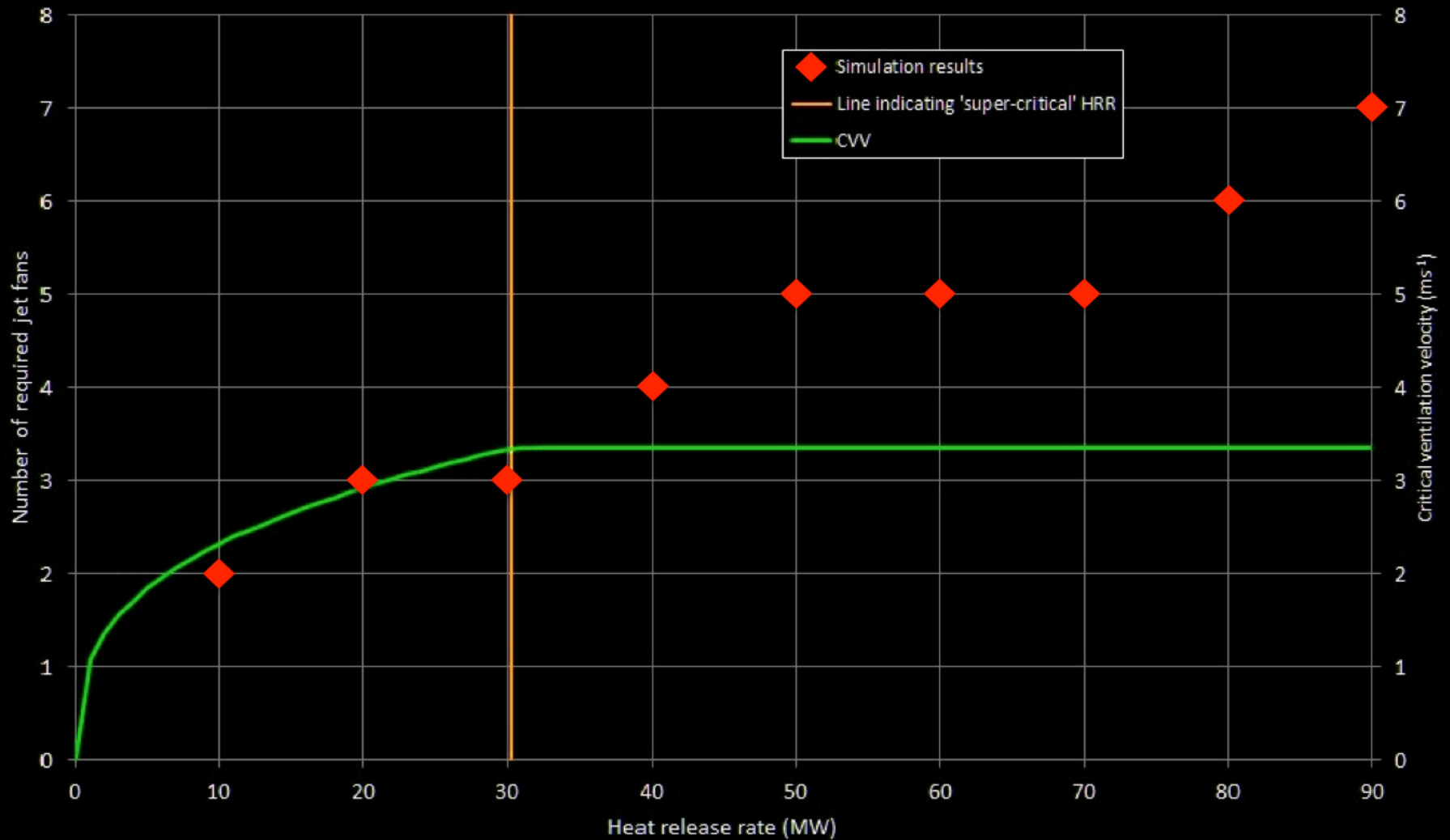
## **Trade-off #6**

**Ventilation Power vs. Fire Power**

**The 'Throttling Effect' was reasonably well known in the 70s.**

**We rephrased the question and then forgot all about it in the 80s**

# Trade-off #6



(Vaitkevicius, Colella & Carvel, 2014)





# Conclusions?

**Tunnel fire safety is all about trade-offs**

(you generally can't have your cake and eat it!)

**Just because you have a system, doesn't mean  
you have to use it in any emergency...**

(we still need to think about fire safety!)

**Don't forget all the stuff we knew years ago**

(but if everyone else forgets it, publish, and you might win a prize)

**Edinburgh students are still brilliant!**

(but, of course, you all know that!)

