## EFFECTS OF FLAME RADIATION ON TEMPERATURE ELEVATION OF STEEL MEMBERS IN LARGE SPACE BUILDING FIRES

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 Temperature fields are non-uniform in large space building fires and lower than small compartment fires generally, given as

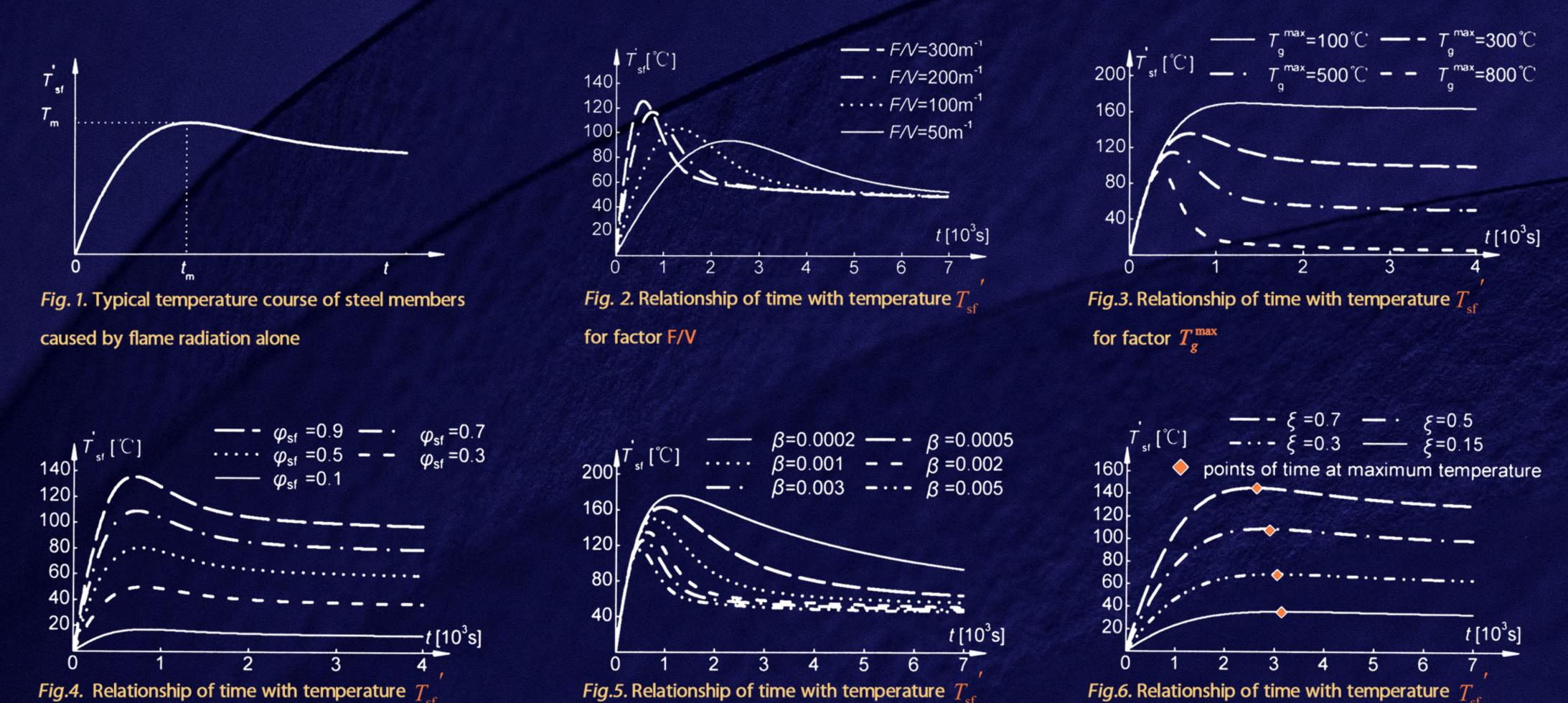
$$T_{g}(t) - T_{g}(0) = T_{g}^{\max} \left[ 1 - 0.8e^{(-\beta t)} - 0.2e^{(-0.1\beta t)} \right] \cdot \left[ \eta + (1 - \eta)e^{\left(\frac{b - x}{\mu}\right)} \right]$$

Heat transfer between flame, smoke and steel members is given as

$$\frac{\Delta T_{\rm sf}}{\Delta t} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\rm r}\varepsilon_{\rm s}c_{\rm o}F\left[\left(T_{\rm g} + 273\right)^{4} - \left(T_{\rm sf}(t) + 273\right)^{4}\right] + \varepsilon_{\rm f}\varepsilon_{\rm s}\varphi_{\rm sf}\xi F\left(1 - \varepsilon_{\rm g}\right)c_{\rm o}\left[\left(T_{\rm f} + 273\right)^{4} - \left(T_{\rm sf}(t) + 273\right)^{4}\right] + F\varepsilon_{\rm c}\left(T_{\rm g} - T_{\rm sf}(t)\right)}{V\rho_{\rm s}c_{\rm s}}$$

 ${m T}_{\rm sf}$  temperature of the steel member generated by the flame radiation alone is depend on follows

for factor  $\beta$ 



• Simple expression for typical temperature course of  $T_{\rm sf}$  shown in *Fig.1* is given by

for factor  $\varphi_{\rm sf}$ 

$$T_{\rm sf}' = T_{\rm m} \left( k_1 e^{-k_2 \lg^2(t/t_m)} + k_3 e^{-k_4 \lg^2(t/t_m)} \right)$$

$$T_{\rm m} = A + Be^{-T_{\rm g}^{\rm max}/C}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = a_1 + a_2 \xi^2 + (a_3 + a_4 \xi) \varphi_{\rm sf} \\ B = b_1 + b_2 \xi^2 + (b_3 + b_4 \xi) \varphi_{\rm sf} \\ C = c_1 + c_2 \xi^2 + (c_3 + c_4 \xi) \varphi_{\rm sf} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A' = a'_1 - a'_2 \xi \\ B' = b'_1 - b'_2 \xi \\ C' = c'_1 - c'_2 \xi \end{cases}$$

 A very good prediction of steel member temperatures caused by flame radiation alone

for factor  $\xi$ 

