



THE NORTHERNMOST UNIVERSITY  
of Technology in Scandinavia

# Thermal Boundary Conditions Based on Field Modelling of Fires

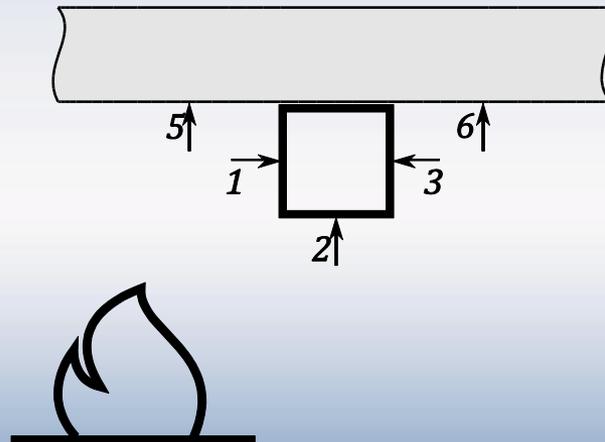
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Luleå University of Technology

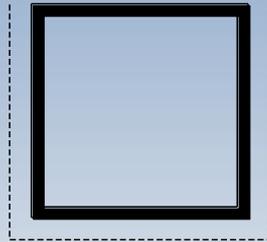


# Methods for temperature calculation

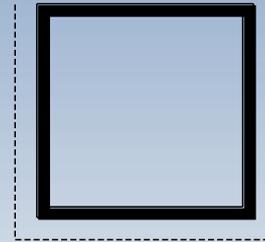
- Given a set of fire exposing temperatures, the thermal response can be calculated with different levels of accuracy
- Four different methods with increased complexity were compared



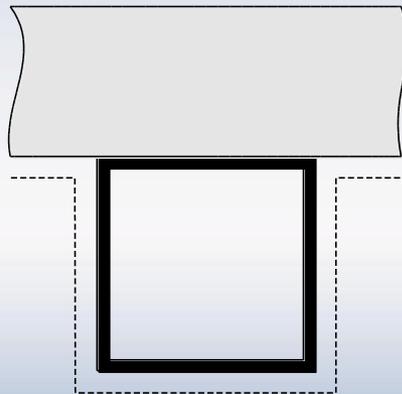
# Methods for temperature calculation



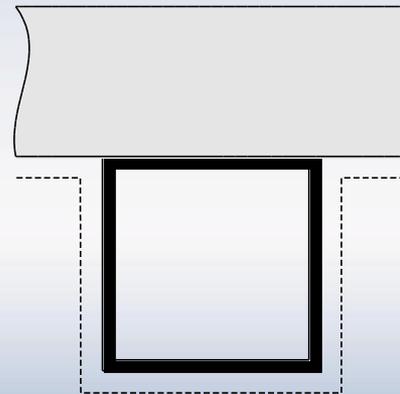
1. Spread sheet



2. FEA



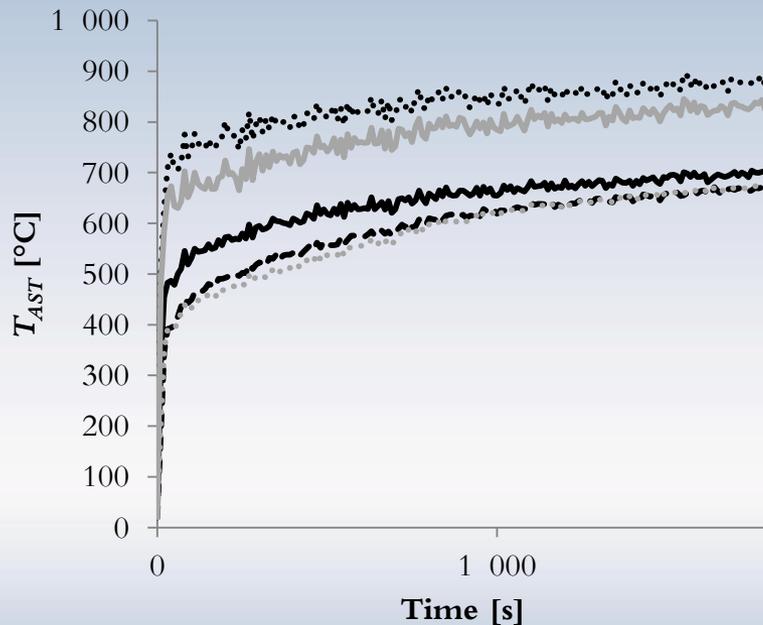
3. FEA



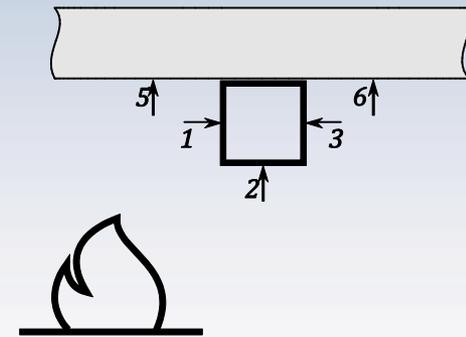
4. Full FEA

# Methods for temperature calculation

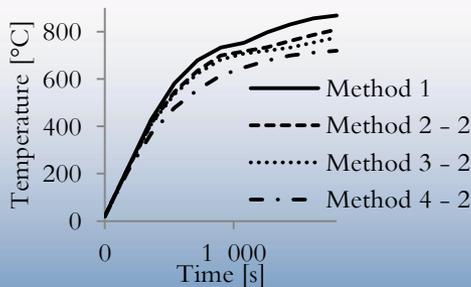
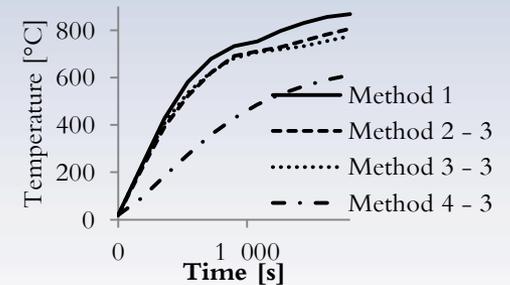
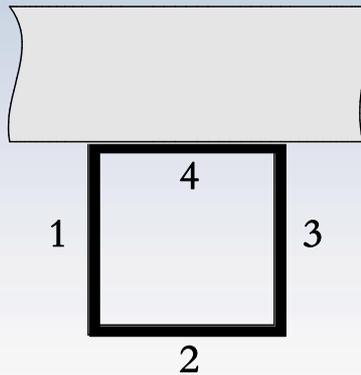
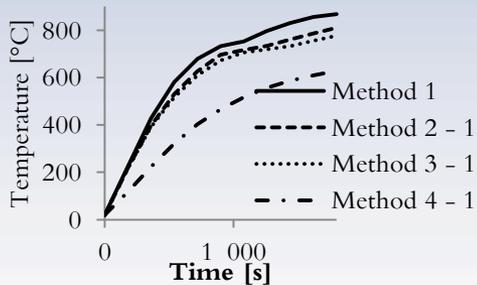
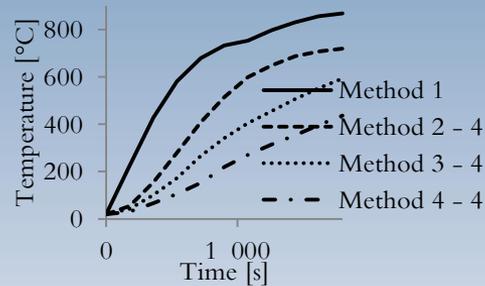
## $T_{AST}$ calculated in FDS



- A-1
- ..... A-2
- - - A-3
- A-5
- ..... A-6



# Methods for temperature calculation



# Methods for temperature calculation

- Regardless of FE-method, upper flange is cooler
- Design temperature difference is large

	<b>Side 1</b>	<b>Lower flange</b>	<b>Side 3</b>	<b>Upper flange</b>
Method 1	877°C	877°C	877°C	877°C
Method 2	811°C	809°C	807°C	719°C
Method 3	777°C	776°C	772°C	594°C
Method 4	628°C	719°C	611°C	436°C