

**CFD COMO FERRAMENTA
DE SUPORTE AO
PROJETO DE SISTEMAS
DE CONTROLE DE
FUMAÇA EM ESTAÇÕES
METROVIÁRIAS**

**31ª SEMANA DE TECNOLOGIA
METROFERROVIÁRIA**

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Gustavo Almeida



12ª edição
Prêmio
Tecnologia &
Desenvolvimento
Metroferroviários

MOTIVAÇÃO

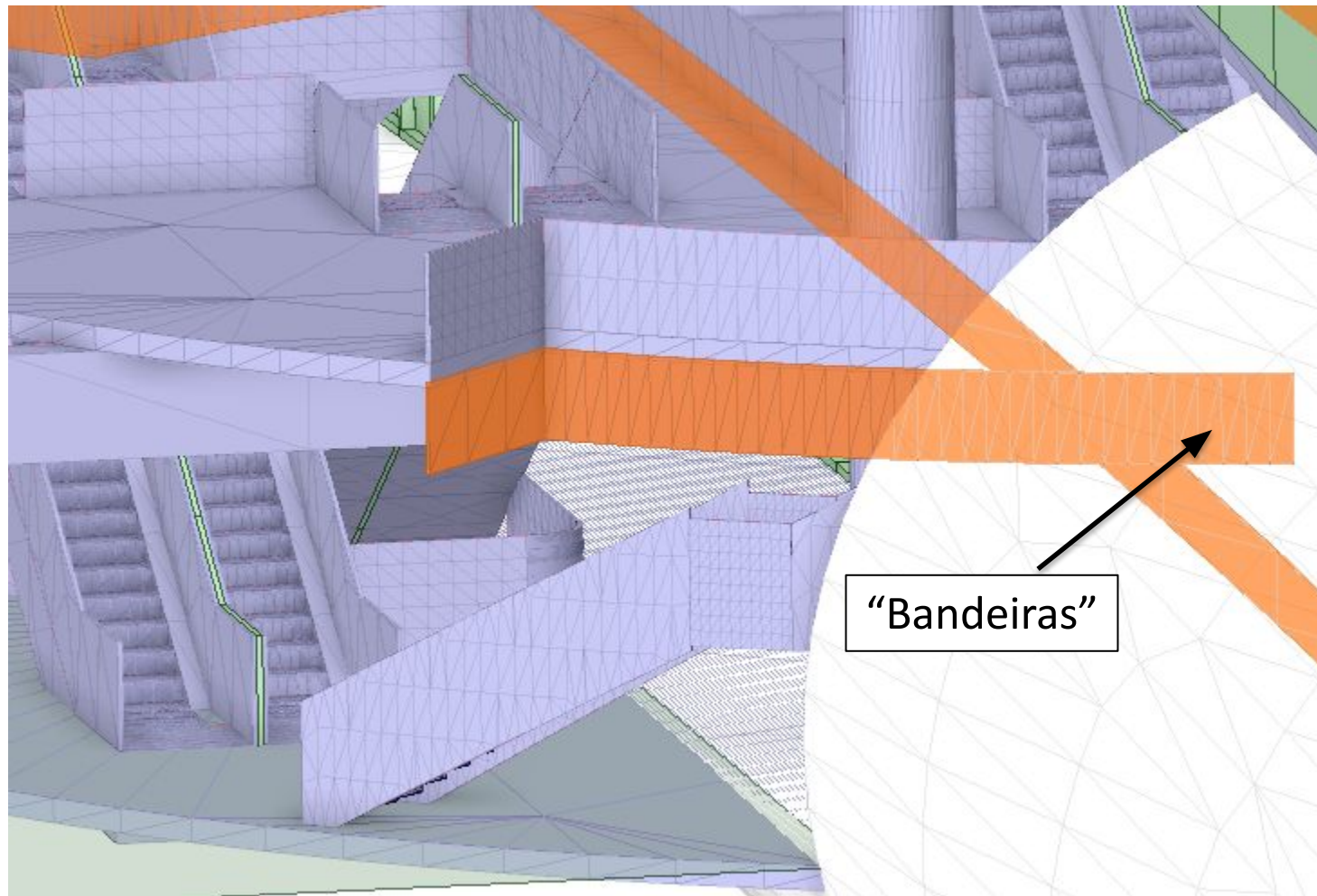
CASOS REAIS DE INCÊNDIO EM ESTAÇÕES METROFERROVIÁRIAS

Date	City	Details
March 1964	New York	Train on fire and then the equipment, 3 persons injured
January 1968	Tokyo	Break of train burned, 11 persons injured
September 1970	Tokyo	Restaurant on fire, smoke spreads into subway
February 1976	London	Platform equipments on fire, electricity off, nine trains stop in tunnels, 25 persons injured
September 1979	New York	Transformers on fire, 178 persons injured
January 1979	San Francisco	Spark from train ignites fire, 1 person died and 44 injured
August 1983	Nagoya	Station transformers on fire, 700 persons escaped into tunnel and 1 firefighter died
November 1984	London	Warehouse of platform on fire, damaged the ceiling and tunnel wall, 18 persons injured
July 1985	London	Escalator on fire, 1 person died and 47 injured
December 1985	London	Escalator on fire, 200 persons were evacuated
November 1987	London	Escalator on fire, smoke spreads in station, 84 persons injured
May 1994	Taipei	Transformers on fire, smoke spreads into the two stories of the station, 10 firefighters injured
October 1995	Baku	Train on fire, 337 persons died and 227 injured.
April 2000	Washington, DC	Electrical cable burned, 273 passengers on train were evacuated safely

RISCOS DE INCÊNDIOS EM ESTAÇÕES



COMO SIMULAÇÕES CFD PODEM AUXILIAR?



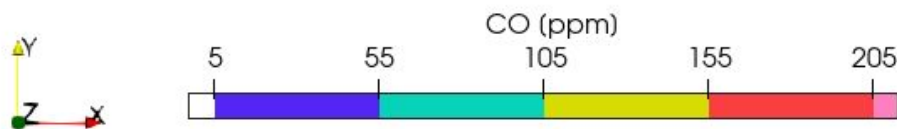
“Bandeiras”

Exemplo: impacto
de colocação de
bandeiras na
dispersão da fumaça

COMO SIMULAÇÕES CFD PODEM AUXILIAR?



Resultado: atraso na dispersão da fumaça em regiões de evacuação de passageiros



Tempo = 2 min

CONTEXTO

DESENVOLVIMENTO DE METODOLOGIA



- 1ª simulação em estação CFD realizada pela ENGYS
- Estação **SÃO JOAQUIM**

DESENVOLVIMENTO DE METODOLOGIA



- ENGYS escolhida para projeto europeu AENEAS
- Linha 19:
 - **ITAPEJICA**
 - **CEREJEIRAS (JARDIM JAPÃO)**
 - **VILA SABRINA (JARDIM BRASIL)**

DESENVOLVIMENTO DE METODOLOGIA



- Linha 19:
 - **SÃO BENTO**
 - **ANHANGABAÚ**
- Linha 4:
 - **PINHEIROS**
 - **FARIA LIMA**

DESENVOLVIMENTO DE METODOLOGIA

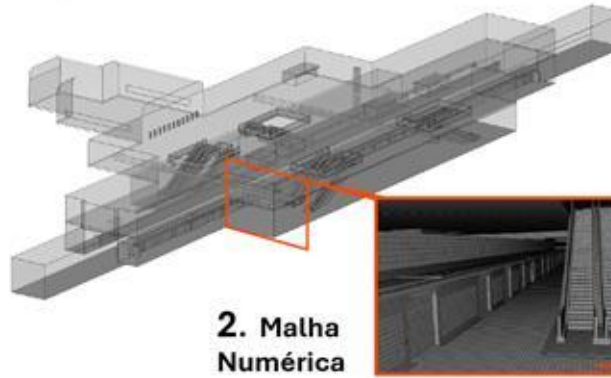


- Linha 2:
 - **CERRO CORÁ**
- Linha 20:
 - **TABOÃO PAULICEIA**
 - **+6 ESTAÇÕES**

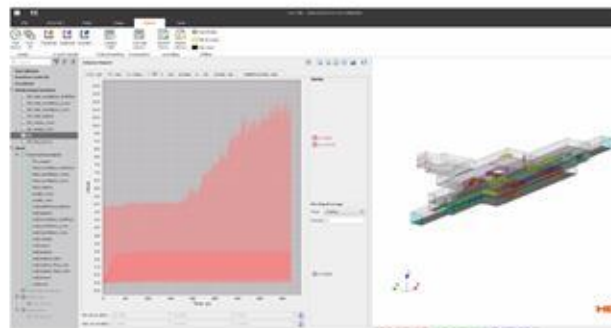
METODOLOGIA

ETAPAS DA SIMULAÇÃO

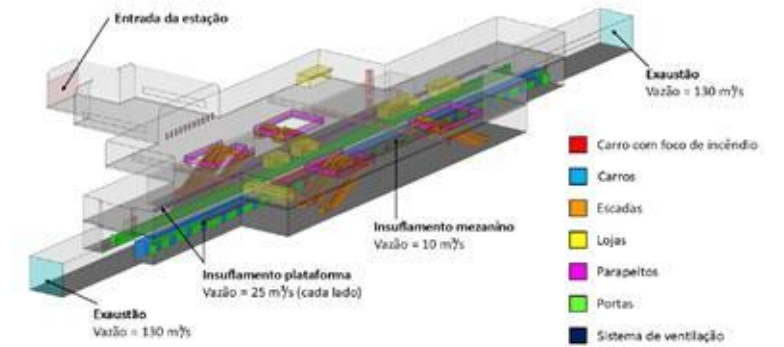
1. Geometria



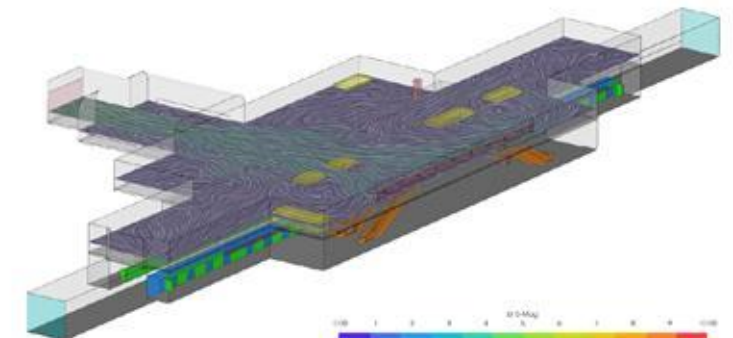
4. Solução



3. Modelagem Numérica



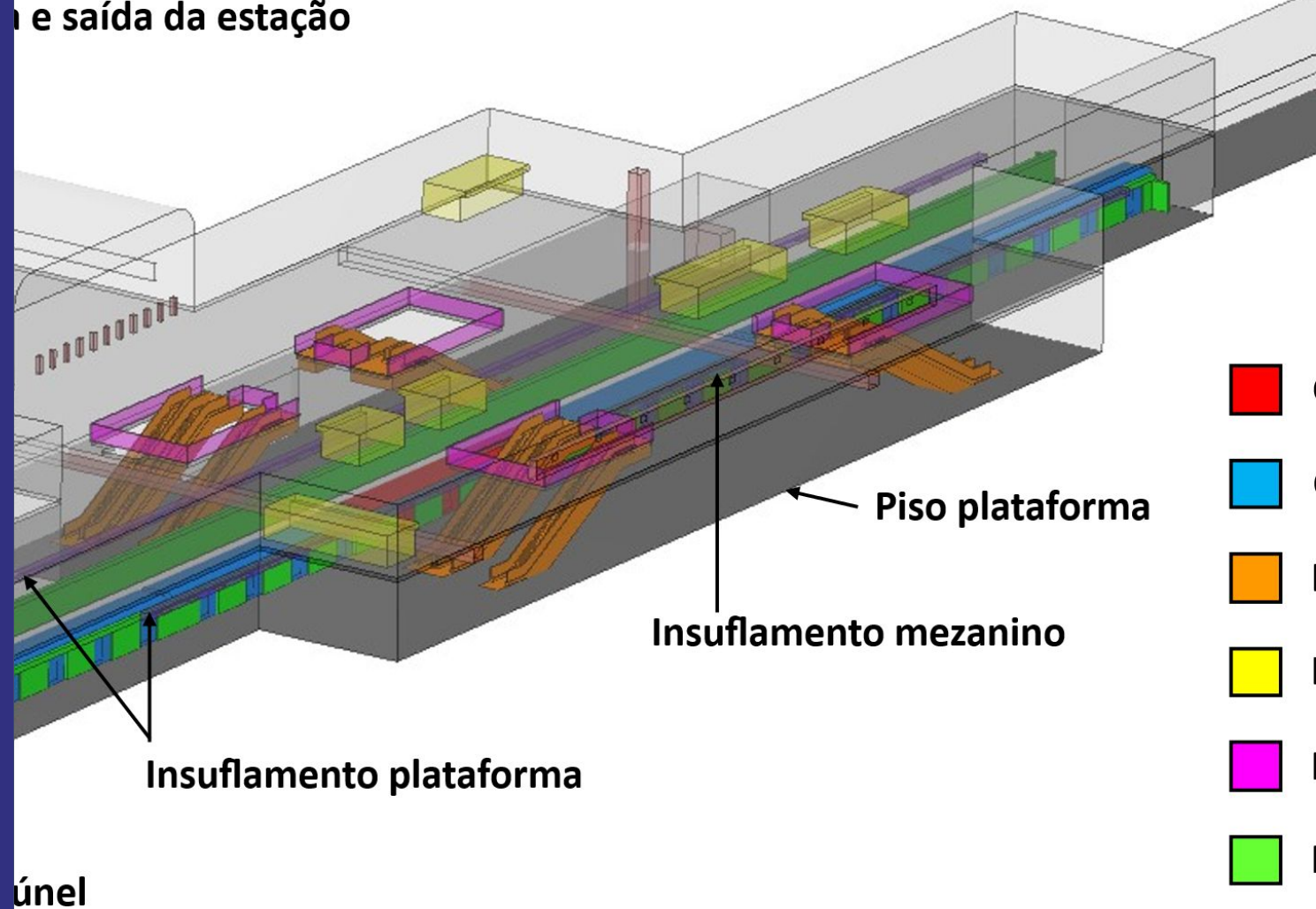
5. Pós-processamento



GEOMETRIA

- ENVIO DA GEOMETRIA (j2, b3, etc)
- MODELOS BIM “CONVERTIDOS” PARA CFD
- DEFINIÇÃO DAS REGIÕES COM ACESSO DE PASSAGEIROS EM CASO DE INCÊNDIO
- FECHAMENTO DE REGIÕES DESNECESSÁRIAS PARA A SIMULAÇÃO (ELEVADORES, SALAS DE OPERAÇÃO, ...)
- SIMPLIFICAÇÃO DA GEOMETRIA
 - REMOÇÃO DE DETALHES INTERNOS (EXTINTORES, LIXEIRAS, FECHADURAS, ...)
- PREPARAÇÃO DA GEOMETRIA NAS REGIÕES DE CONDIÇÕES DE CONTORNO
 - ACESSOS À ATMOSFERA, EQUIPAMENTOS DE INSUFLAÇÃO E EXAUSTÃO, FOCO DE INCÊNDIO, ...

e saída da estação



Entrada e saída da estação

Limite do túnel

Piso mezanino

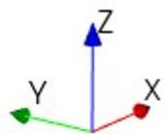
Piso plataforma

Insuflamento mezanino

Insuflamento plataforma

Limite do túnel

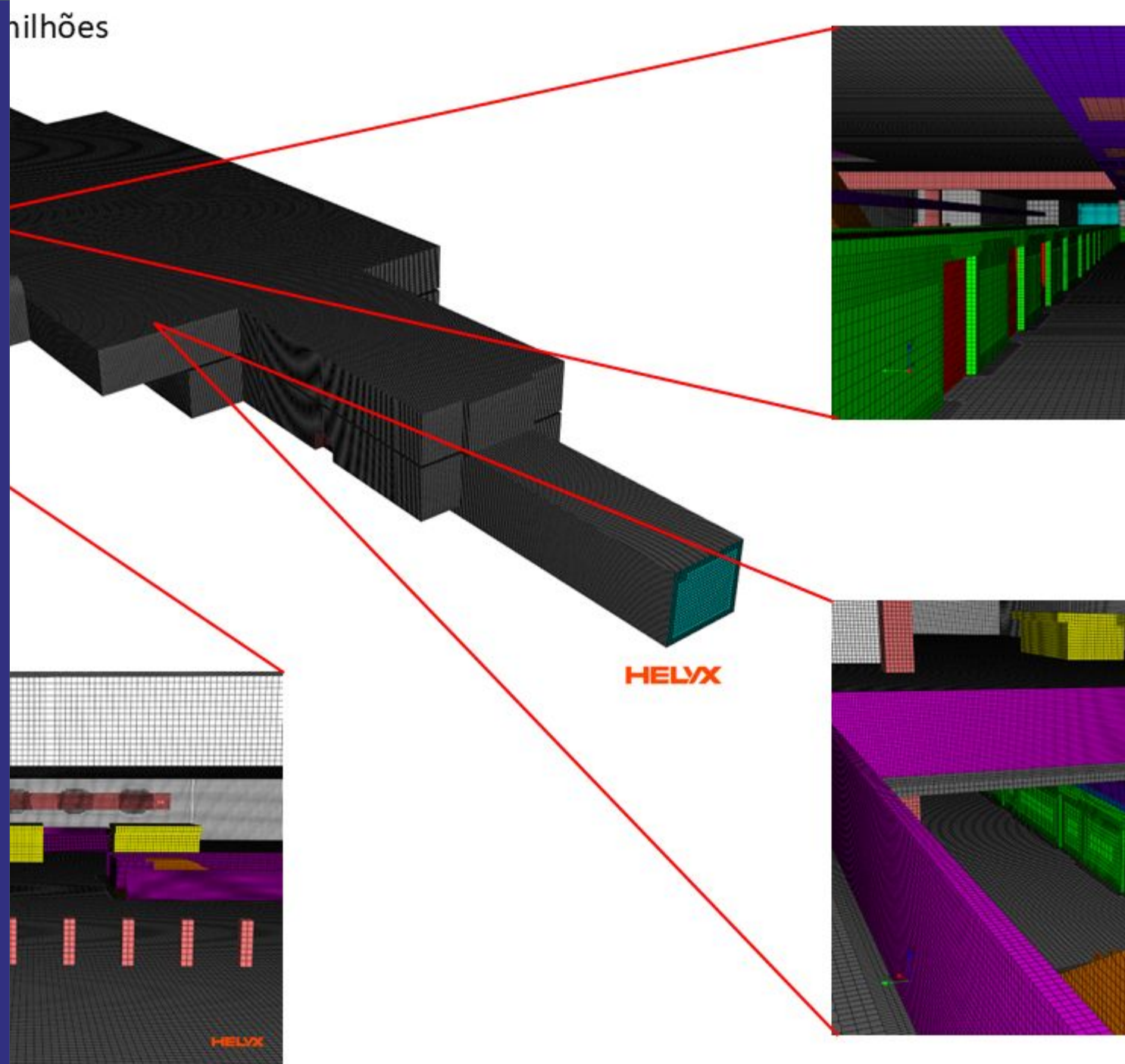
-  Carro com foco de incêndio
-  Carros
-  Escadas
-  Lojas
-  Parapeitos
-  Portas
-  Sistema de ventilação



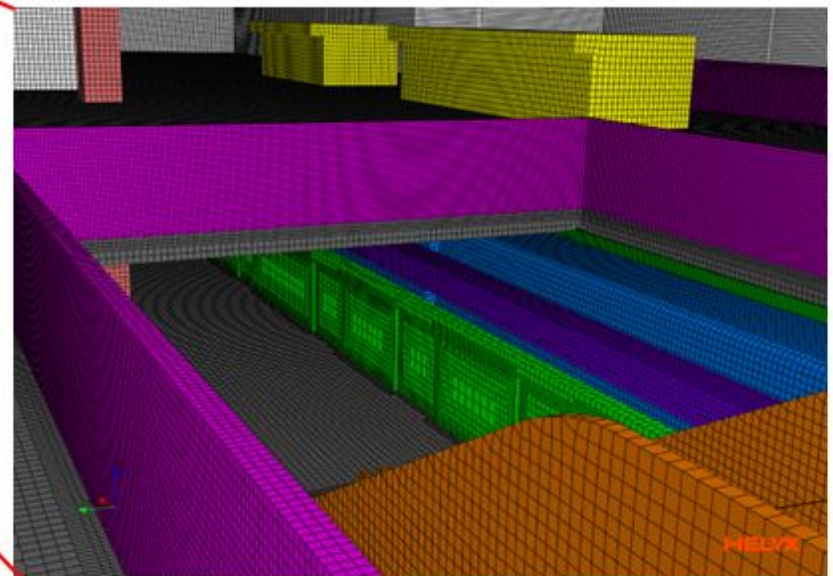
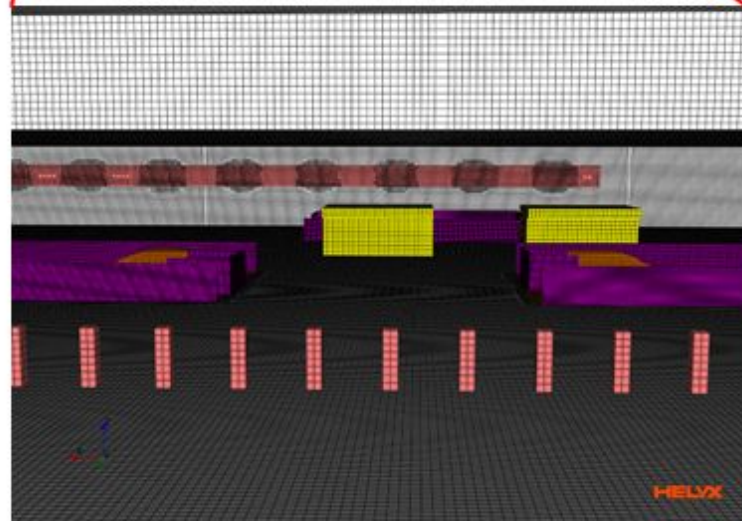
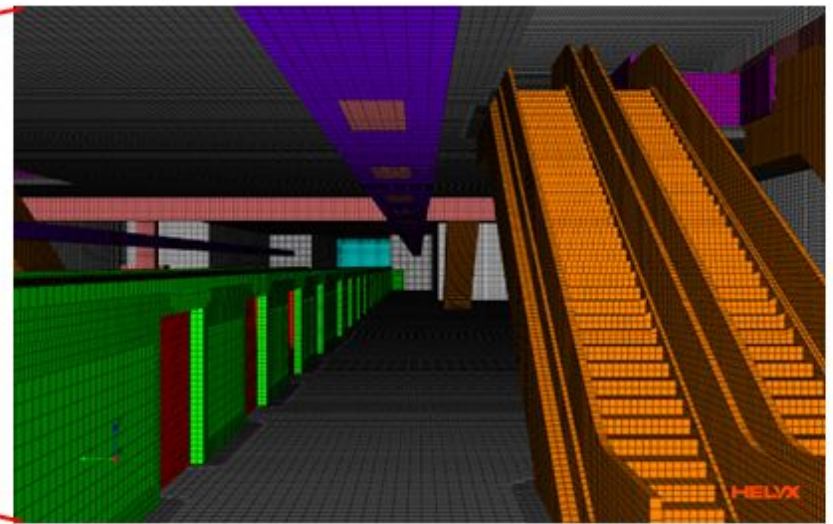
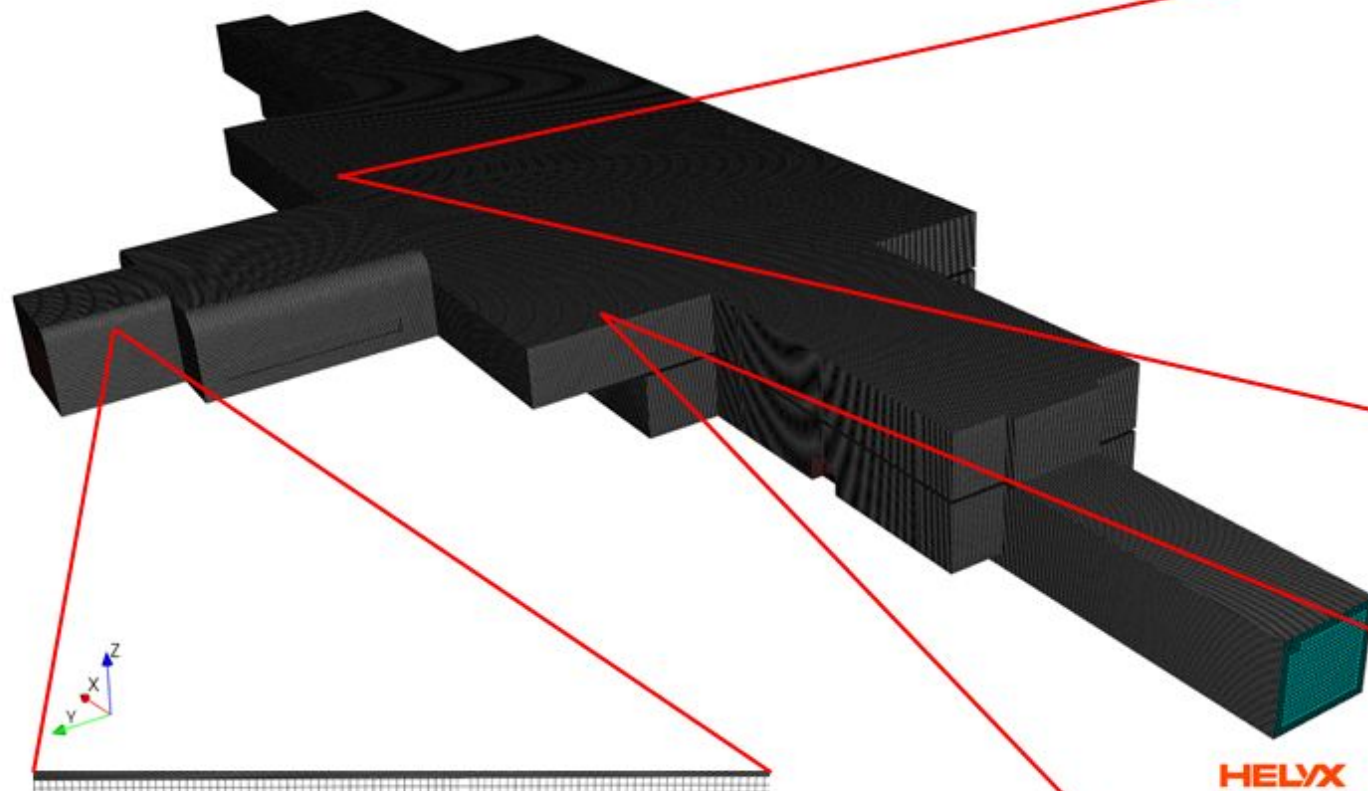
HELIX

MALHA NUMÉRICA

- DEFINIÇÃO DE TAMANHO DE VOLUME MÁXIMO NO DOMÍNIO
 - ESTUDO DE INDEPENDÊNCIA DE MALHA
 - ESTUDO DA LITERATURA
- DEFINIÇÃO *A PRIORI* DE REGIÕES COM PROVÁVEIS GRADIENTES ELEVADOS
 - TEMPERATURA, VELOCIDADE, PRESSÃO, FUMAÇA, ...
- DEFINIÇÃO DE REGIÕES DE REFINAMENTO SUPERFICIAL E VOLUMÉTRICO



Tamanho da malha: 7.95 milhões



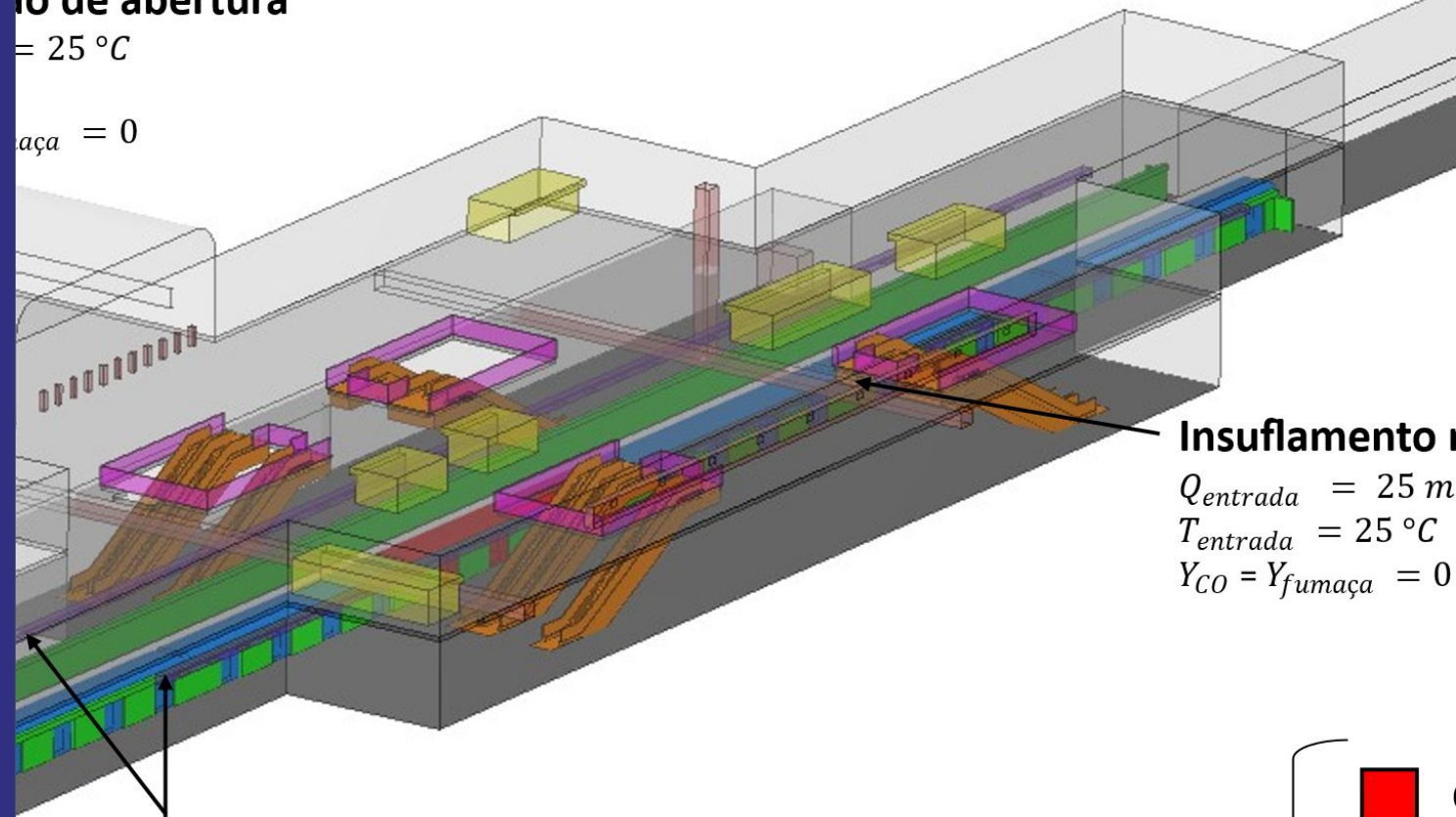
MODELAGEM CFD

- DEFINIÇÃO DE CONDIÇÕES DE CONTOURO
 - VAZÃO DE INSUFLAÇÃO E EXAUSTÃO (SISTEMAS DE HVAC E TÚNEIS DE VENTILAÇÃO)
 - CURVA DE INCÊNDIO
 - CURVA DE GERAÇÃO DE FUMAÇA E DEMAIS ESPÉCIES QUÍMICAS
 - ABERTURAS PARA ATMOSFERA
- PROPRIEDADES DOS FLUIDOS
- MODELO DE TURBULÊNCIA
- ESQUEMAS NUMÉRICOS E CONFIGURAÇÃO DO SOLVER
- ETC.

io de abertura

= 25 °C

aça = 0



Insuflamento

$Q_{entrada} = 25 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

$T_{entrada} = 25 \text{ °C}$

$Y_{CO} = Y_{fumaça} = 0$

Insuflamento plataforma

$Q_{entrada} = 25 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ (cada lado)

$T_{entrada} = 25 \text{ °C}$

$Y_{CO} = Y_{fumaça} = 0$

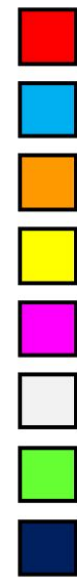
Paredes

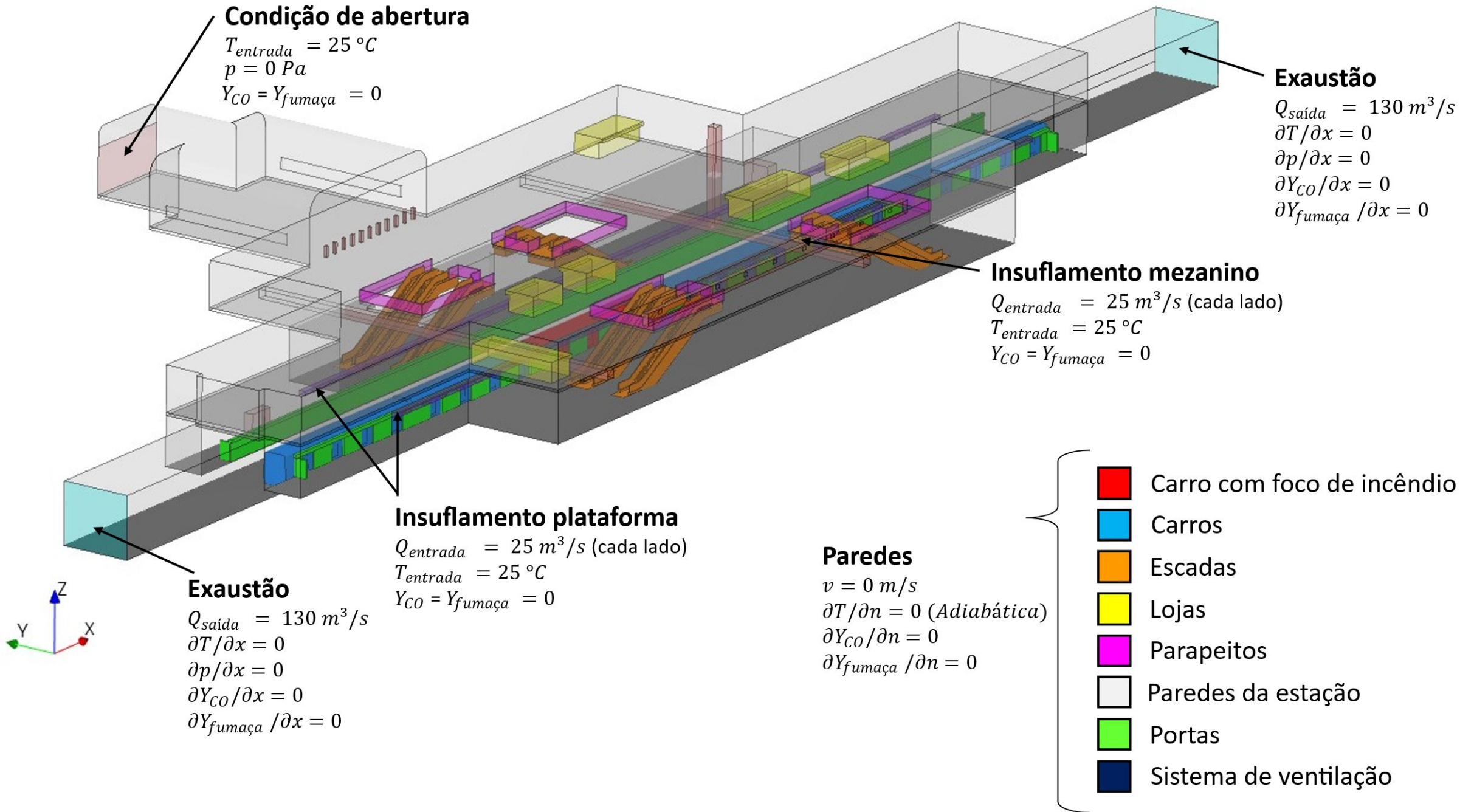
$v = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$\partial T / \partial n = 0$ (Adiabática)

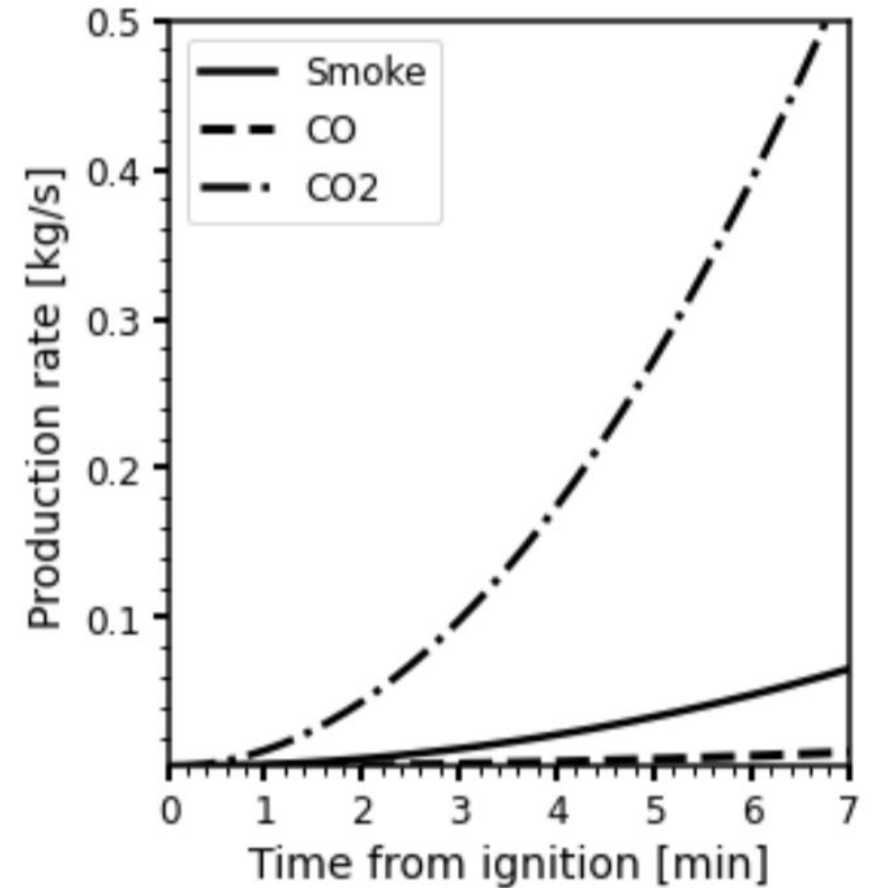
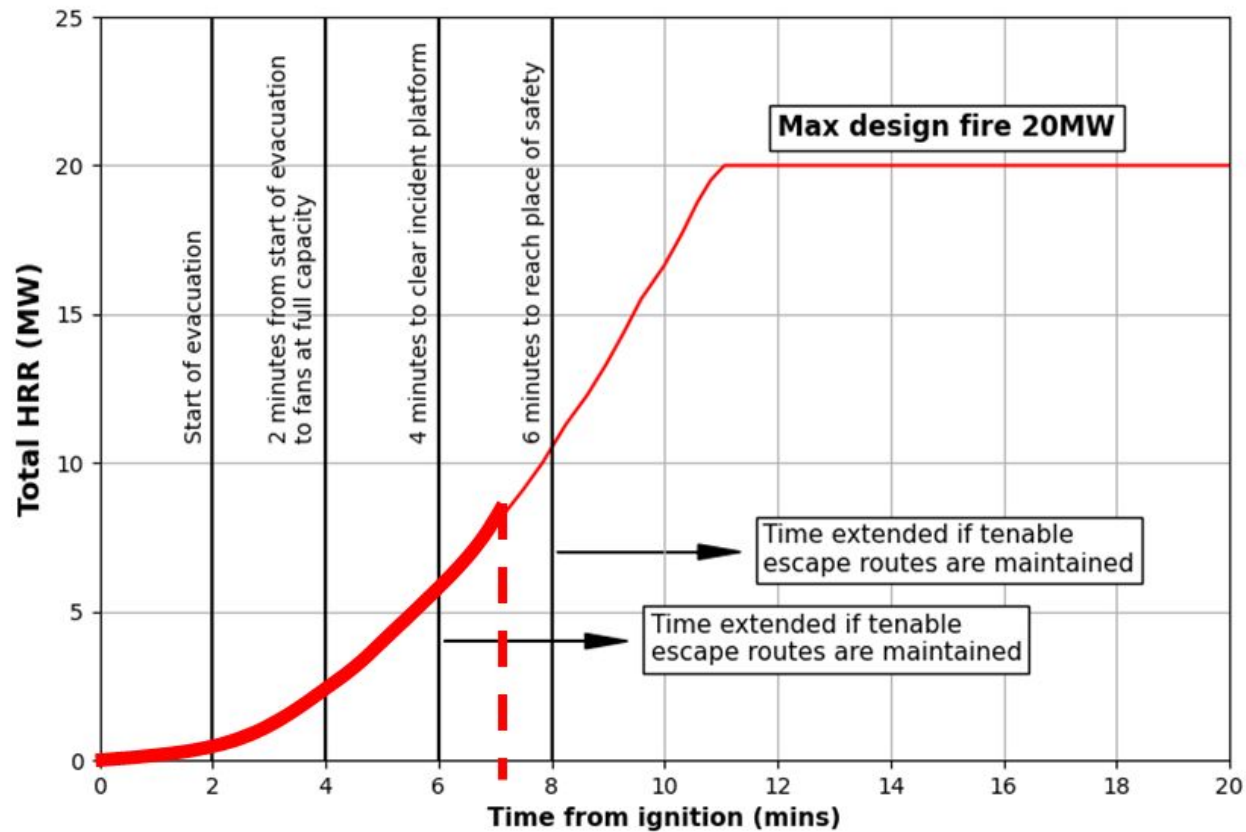
$\partial Y_{CO} / \partial n = 0$

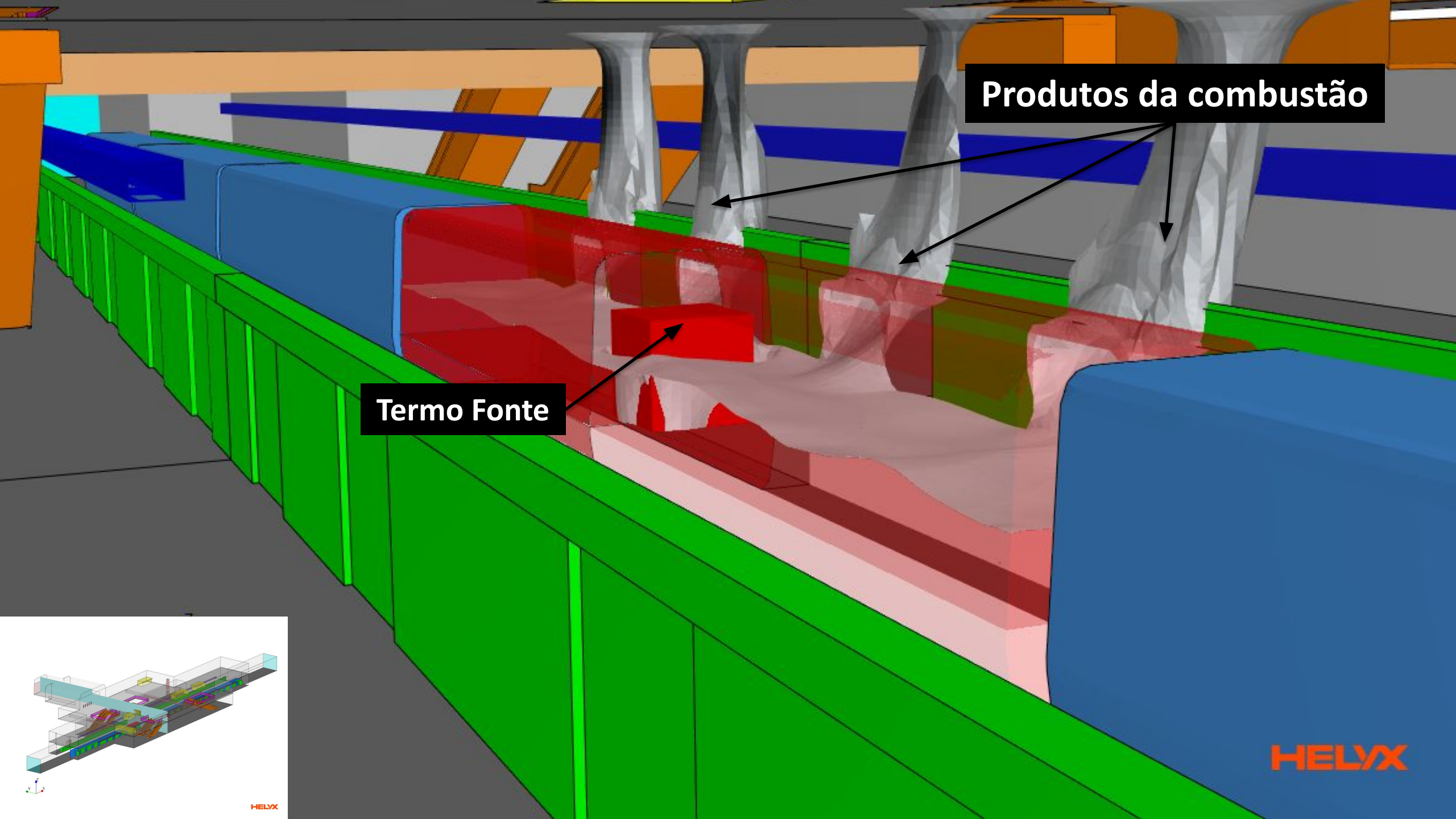
$\partial Y_{fumaça} / \partial n = 0$





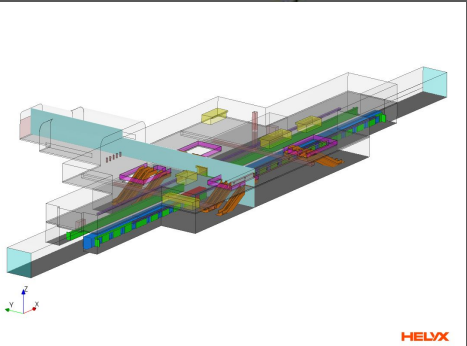
LIBERAÇÃO DO CALOR E ESPÉCIES QUÍMICAS





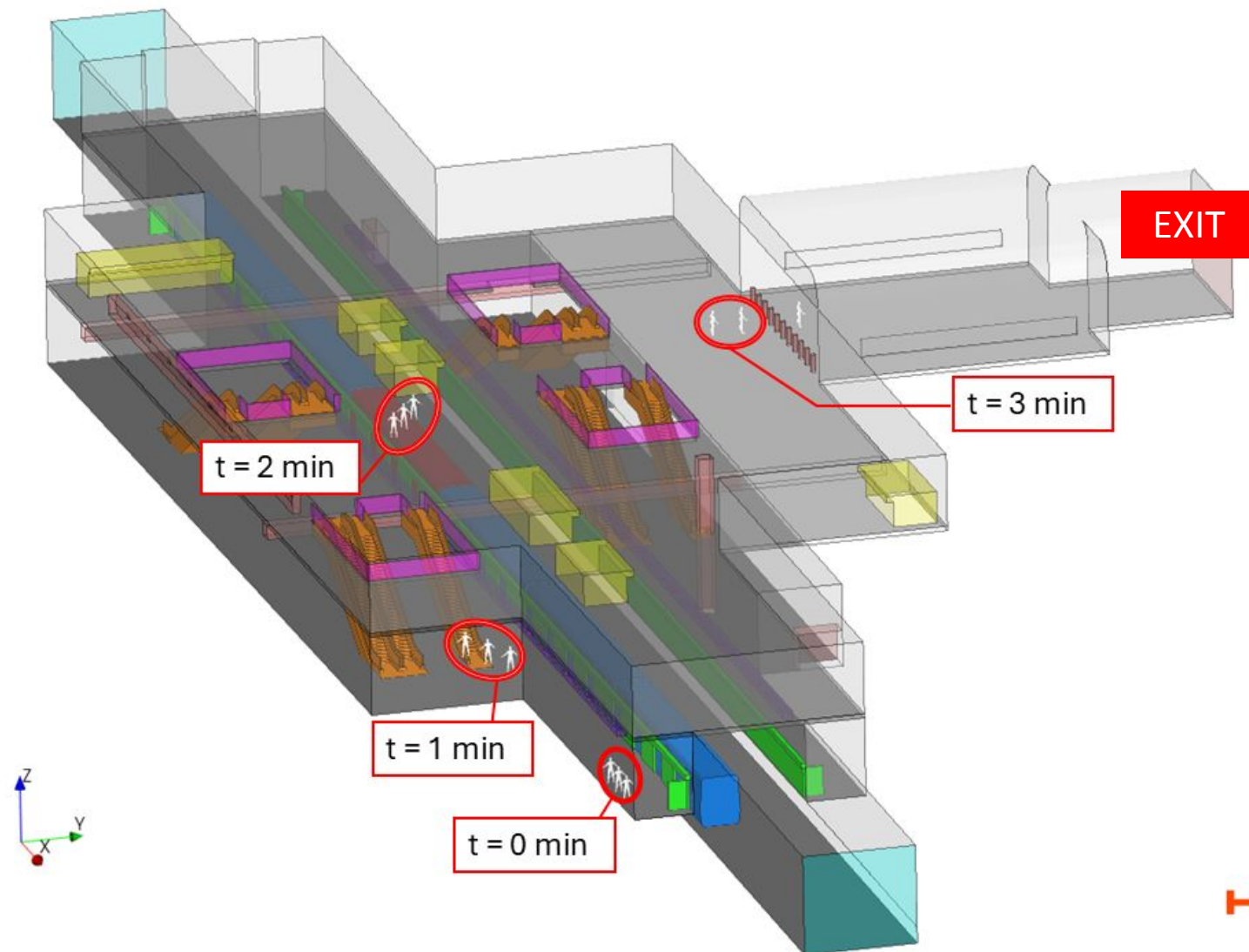
Produtos da combustão

Termo Fonte



HELIX

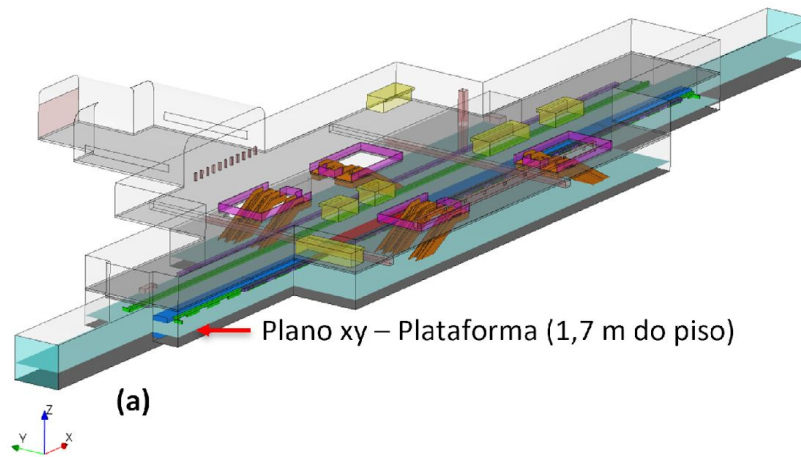
TEMPO ESTIMADO PARA EVACUAÇÃO



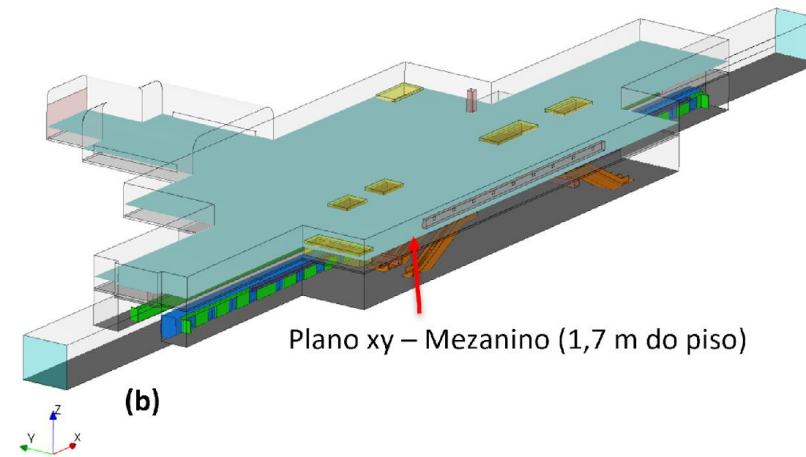
Uma pessoa em situação de evacuação se desloca com velocidade média de 38 m/min (Fonte: IT-45)

RESULTADOS

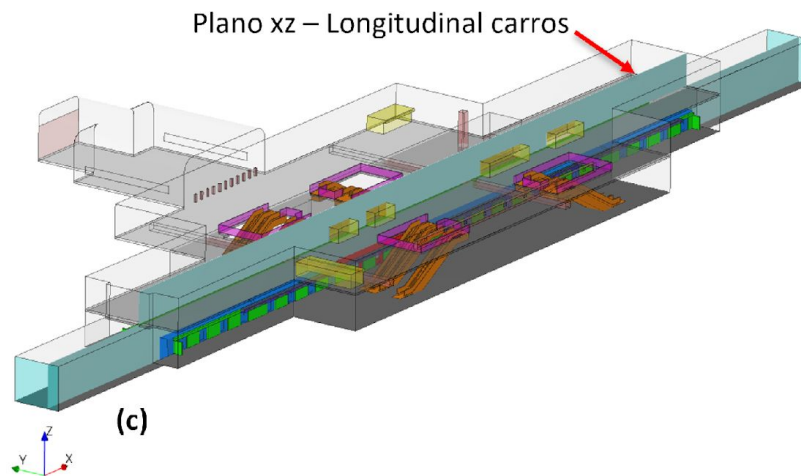
PLANOS AVALIADOS



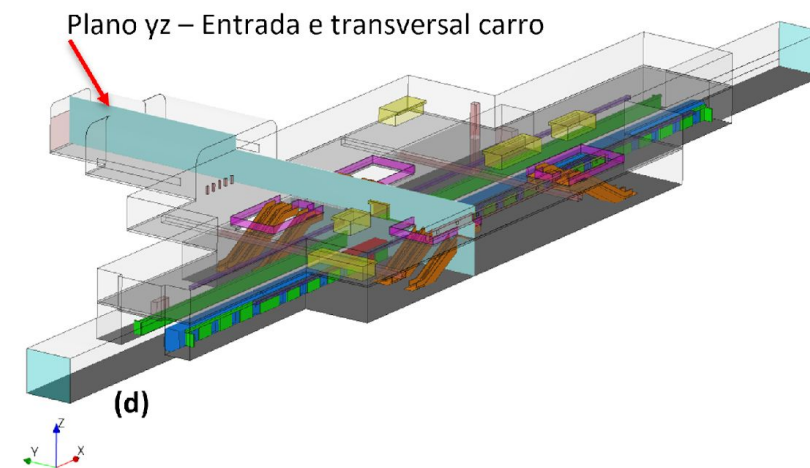
HELIX



HELIX

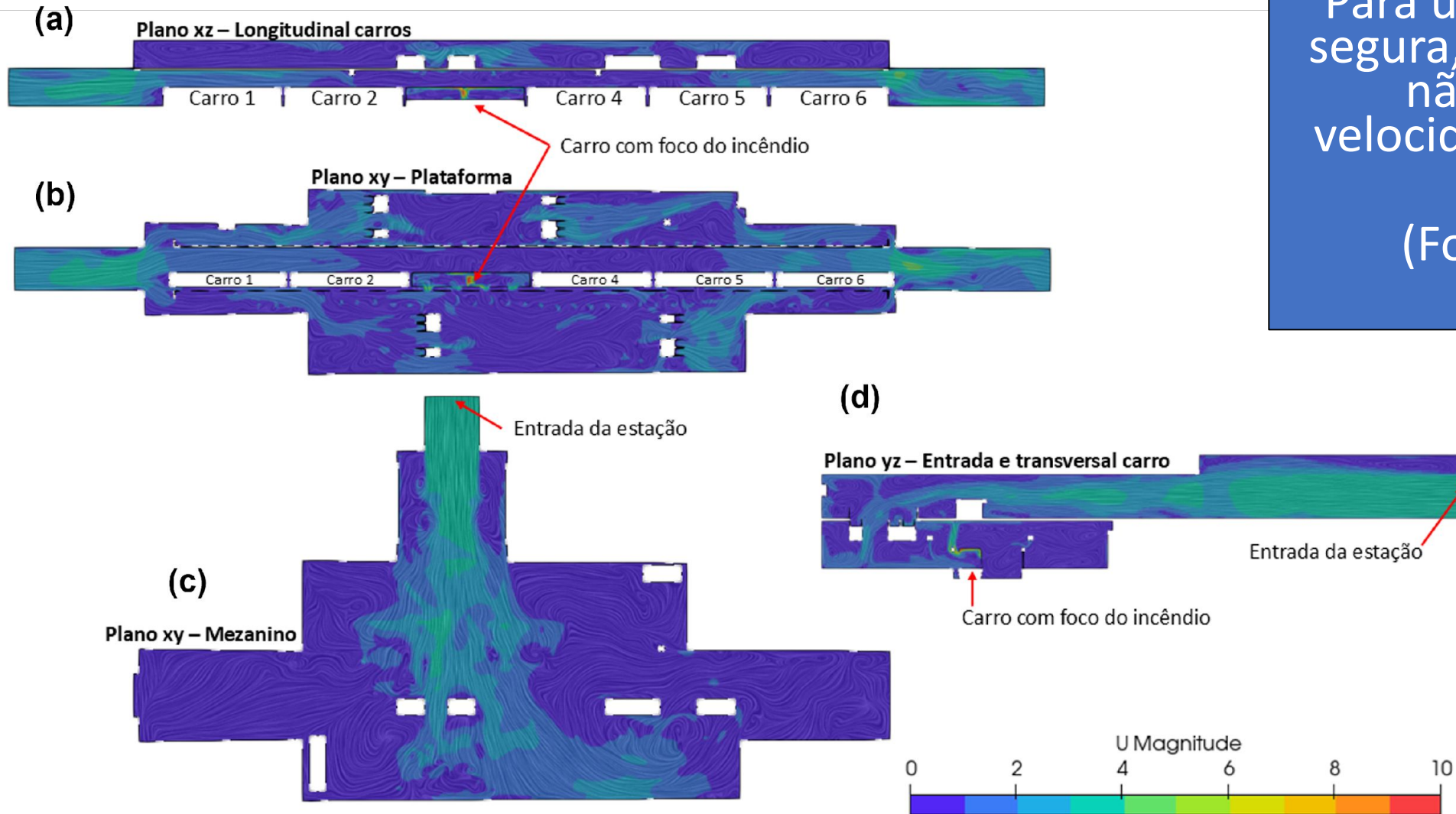


HELIX



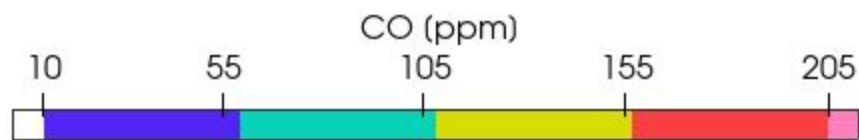
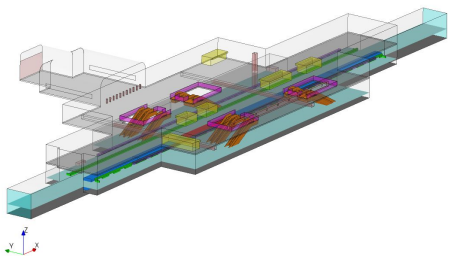
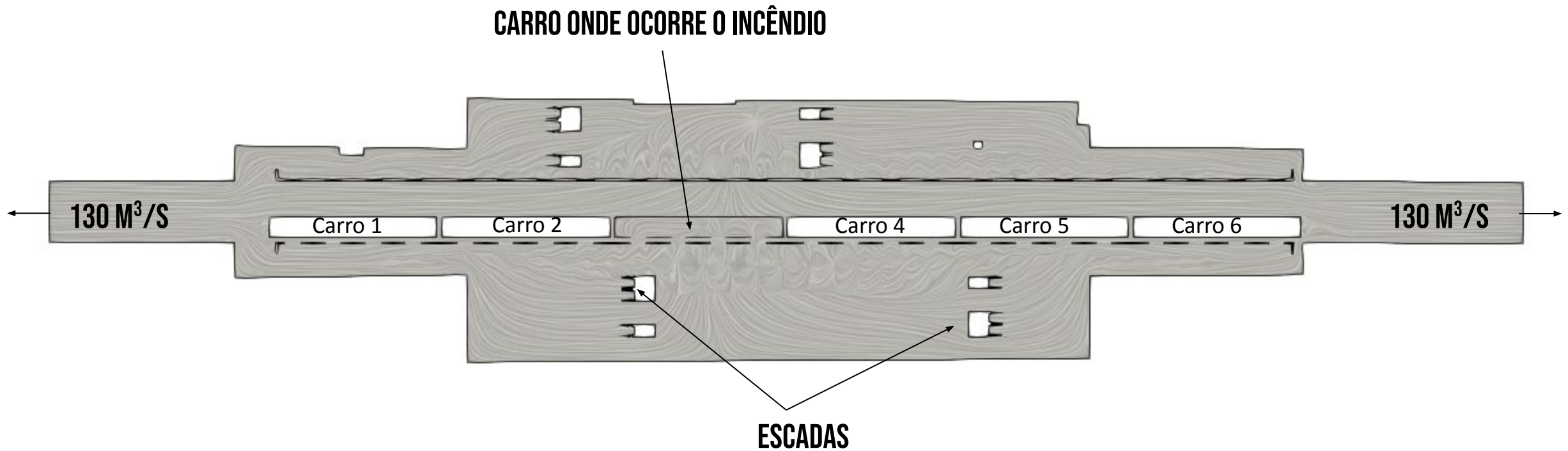
HELIX

PERFIL DE VELOCIDADE



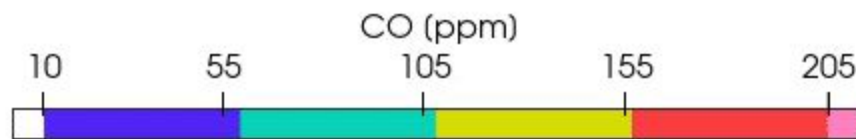
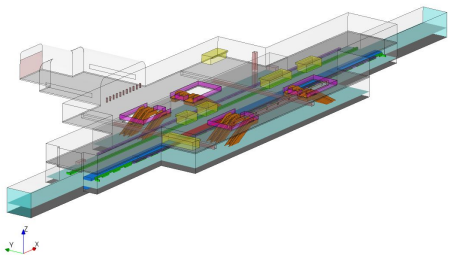
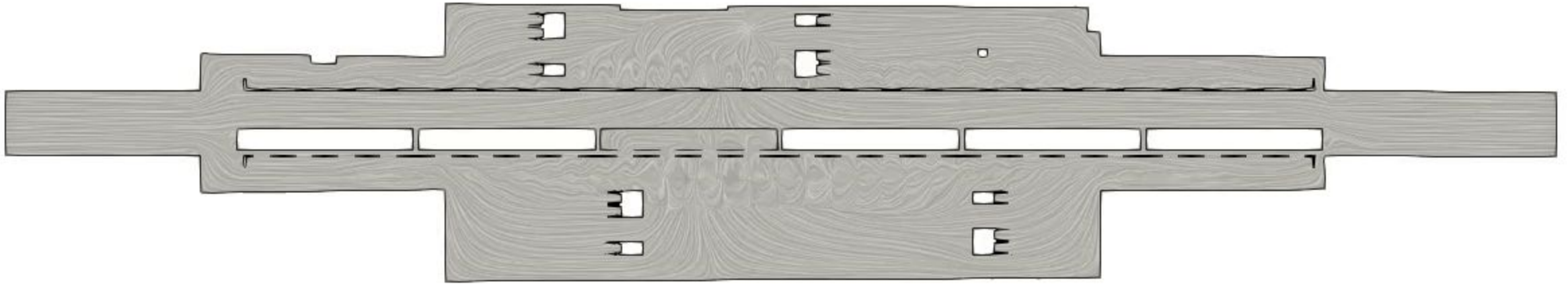
Para uma evacuação segura, o escoamento não pode ter velocidade superior à 11 m/s
(Fonte: IT-45)

DISPERSÃO DE POLUENTES (CO)



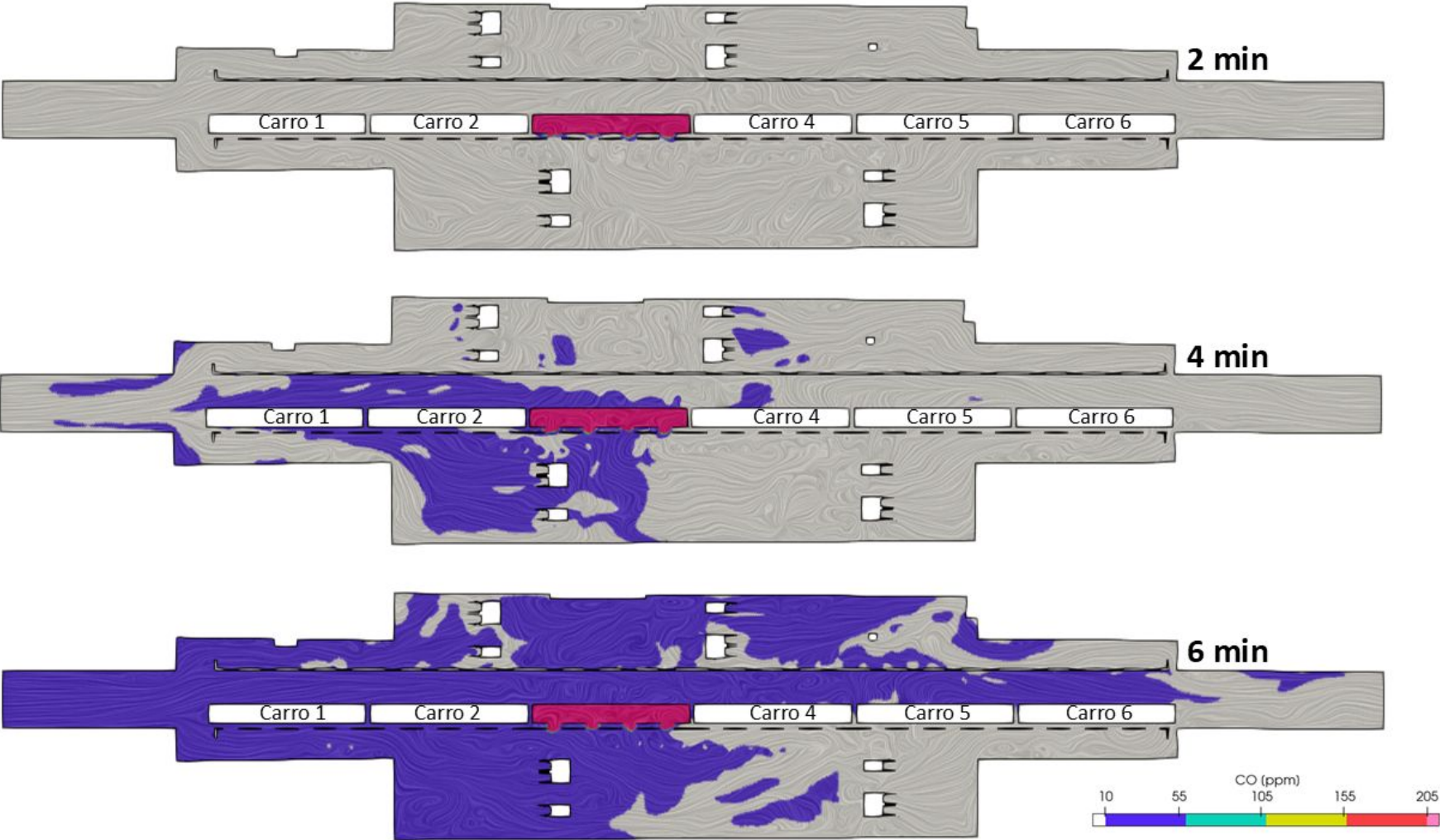
time = -0.8 min (HRR = 10 s)

DISPERSÃO DE POLUENTES (CO)



time = -0.8 min (HRR = 10 s)

DISPERSÃO DE POLUENTES (CO)



IT-45

Tempo min	Concentração – limite de CO mg/m³	
	30%	50%
4	1 954	3 257
6	1 303	2 171
10	782	1 303
15	521	868
30	261	434
60	130	217
240	32	54

DISPERSÃO DE POLUENTES (CO)

2 min

Tempo min	Concentração – limite de CO mg/m ³	
	30%	50%
4	1 954	3 257
6	1 303	2 171
10	782	1 303
15	521	868
30	261	434
60	130	217
240	32	54

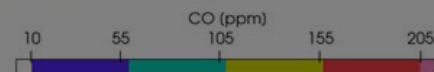
Carro 1

Carro 2

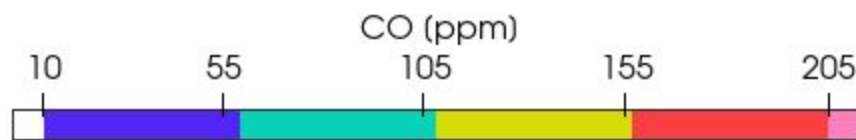
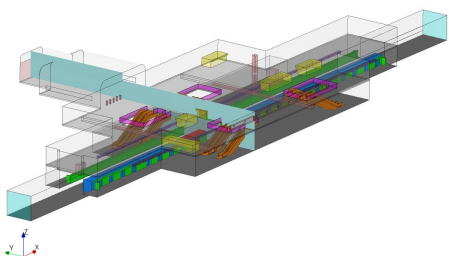
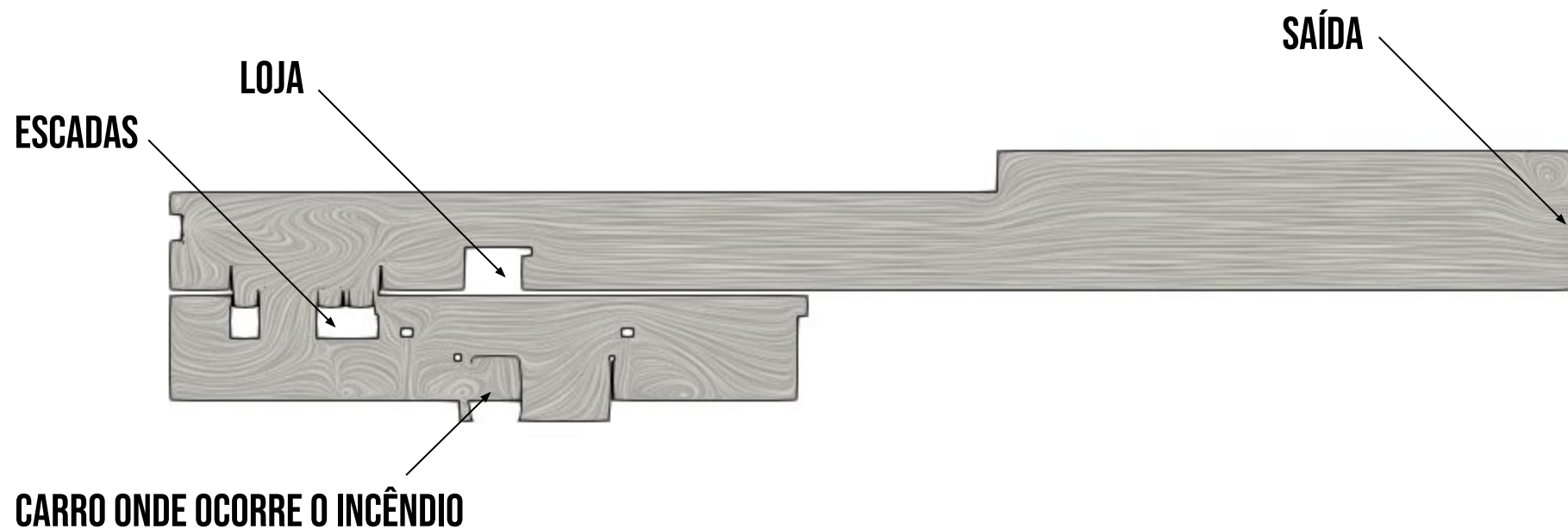
Carro 4

Carro 5

Carro 6

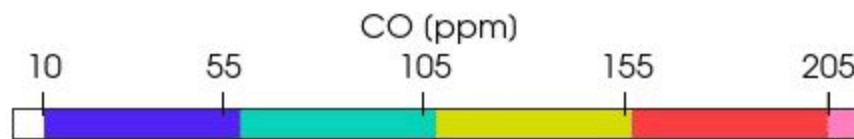
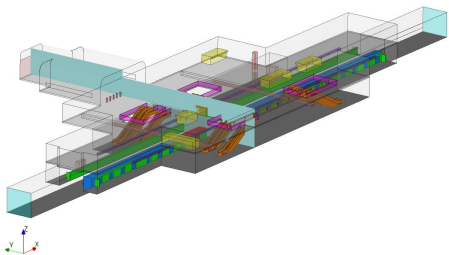
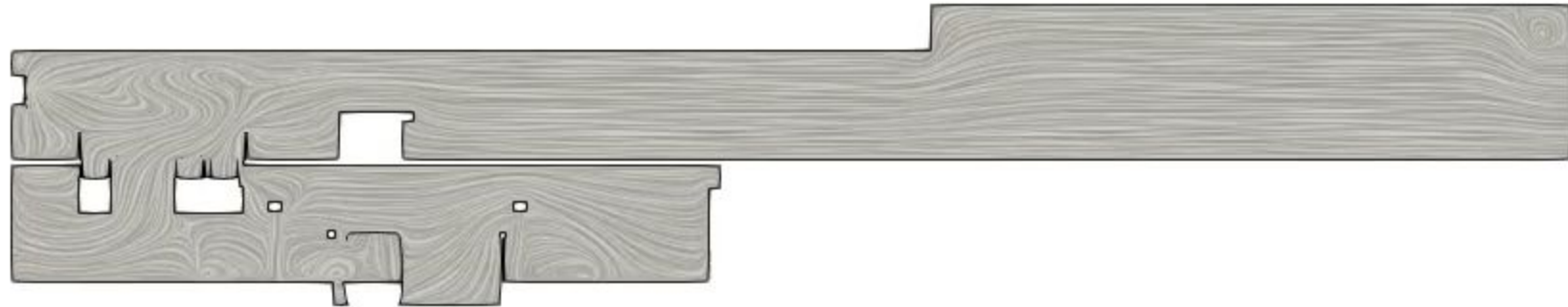


DISPERSÃO DE POLUENTES (CO)



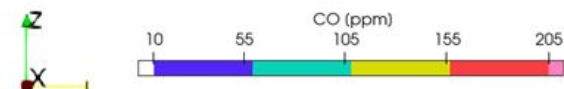
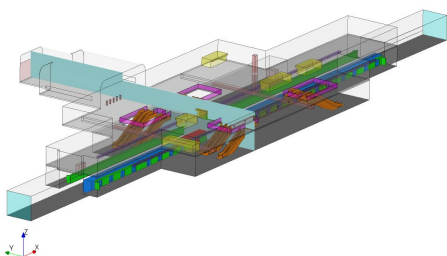
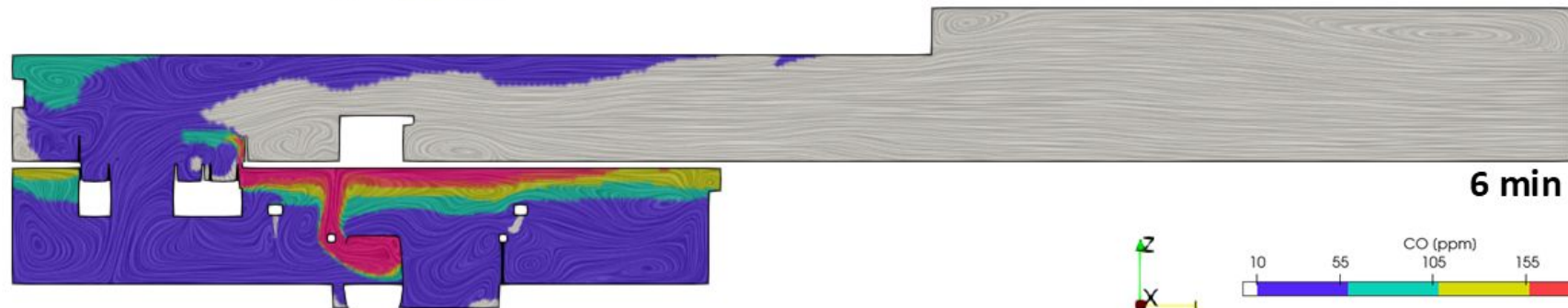
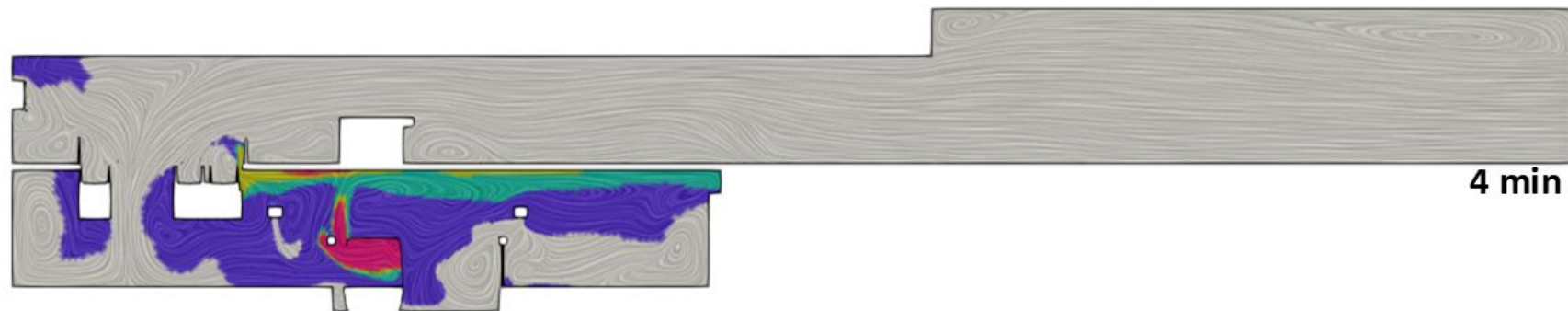
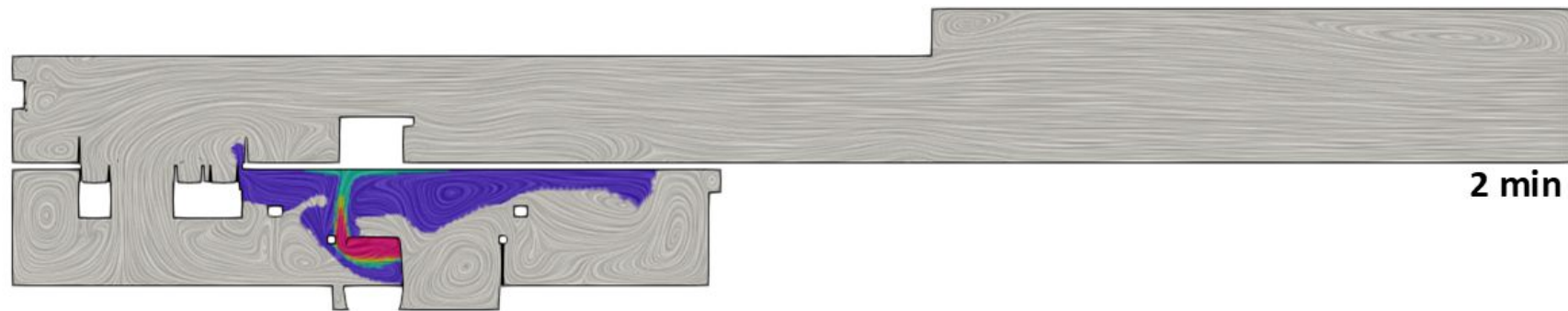
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DISPERSÃO DE POLUENTES (CO)

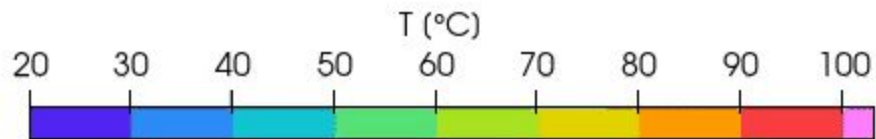
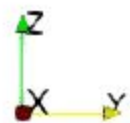
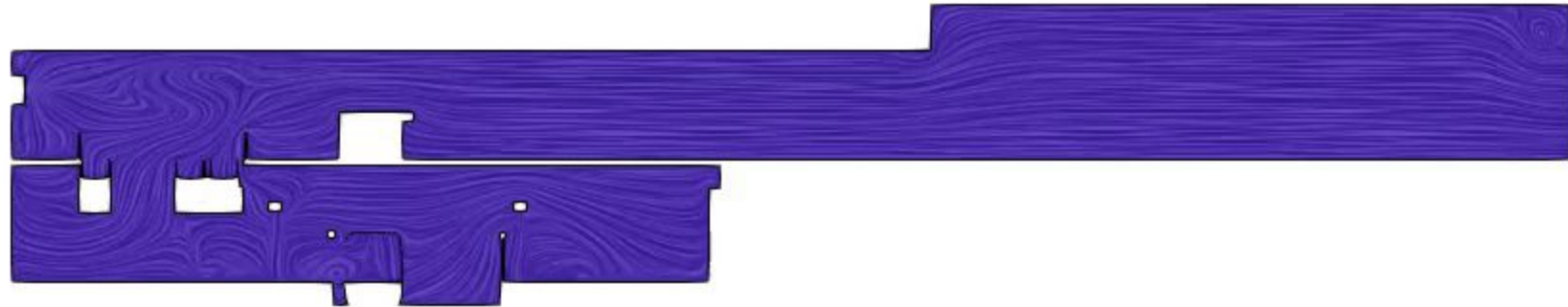


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DISPERSÃO DE POLUENTES (CO)

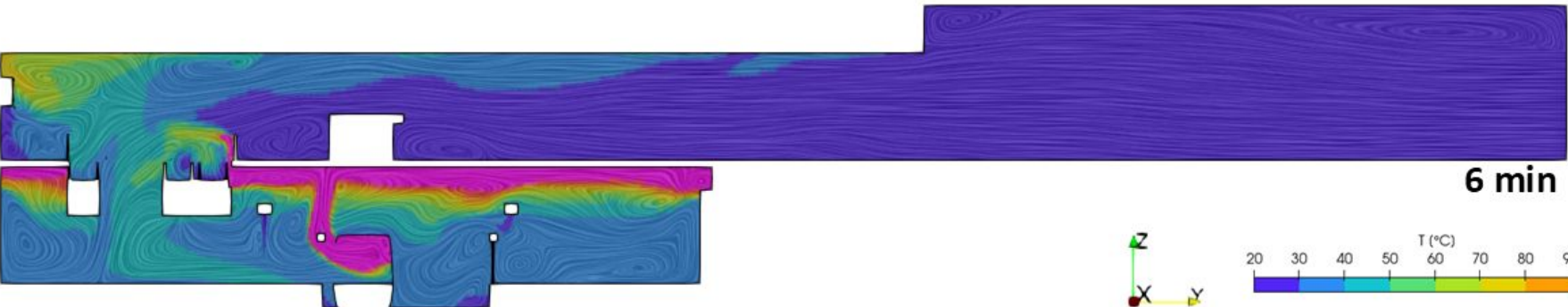
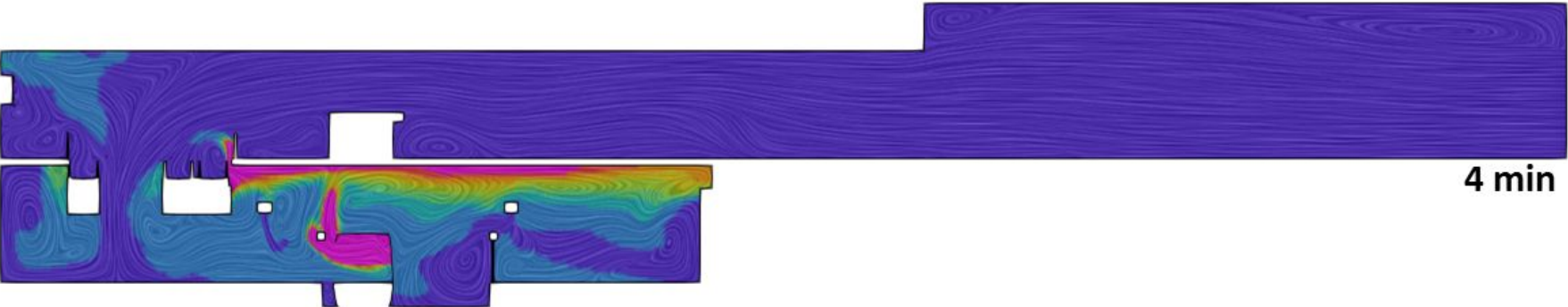
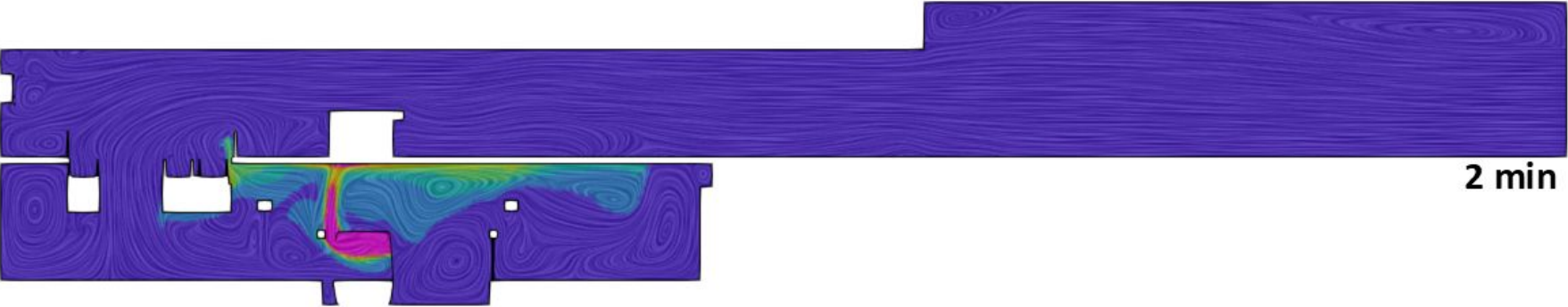


TEMPERATURA - ANIMAÇÃO

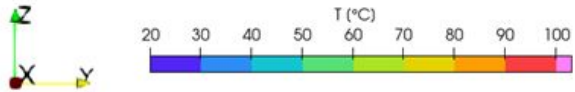


time = -0.8 min (HRR = 10 s)

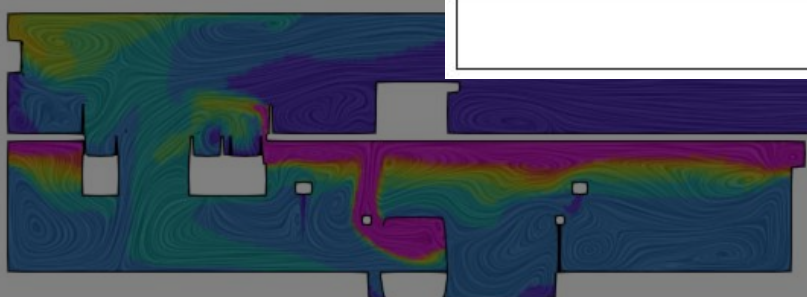
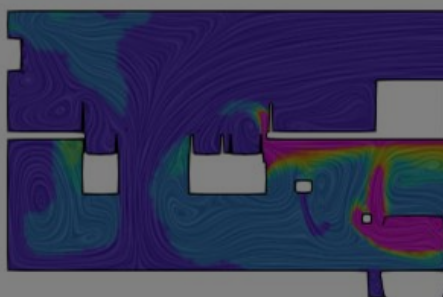
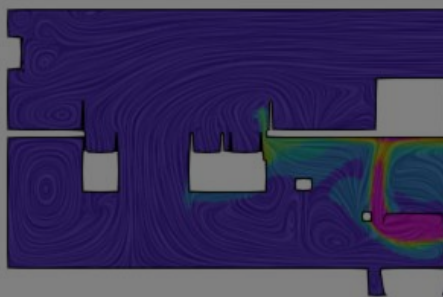
TEMPERATURA



Temperatura de exposição °C	Máximo tempo sem incapacitação min
80	3,8
75	4,7
70	6,0
65	7,7
60	10,1
55	13,6
50	18,8
45	26,9
40	40,2

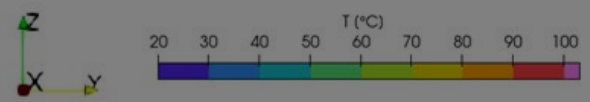


TEMPERATURA

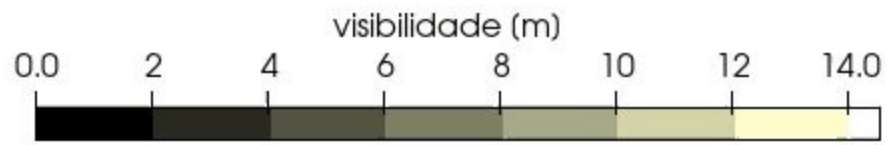
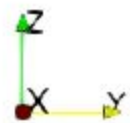
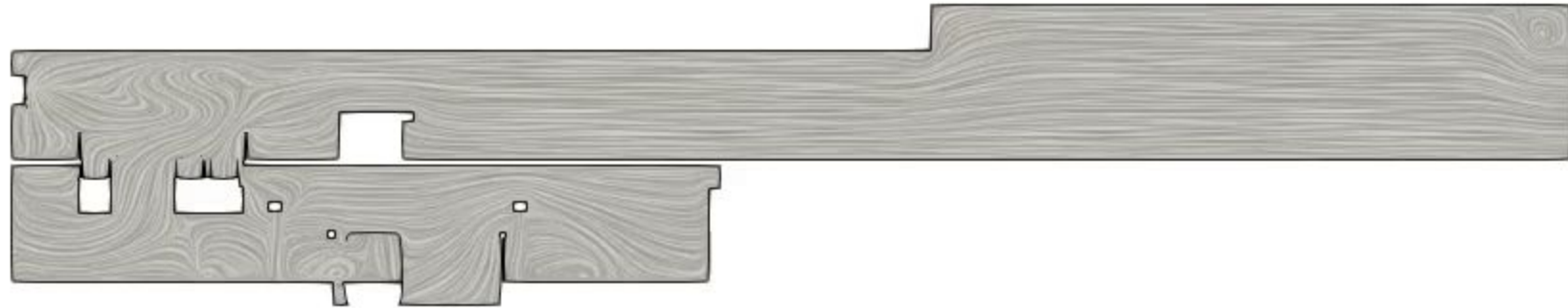


Temperatura de exposição °C	Máximo tempo sem incapacitação min
80	3,8
75	4,7
70	6,0
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55	13,6
50	18,8
45	26,9
40	40,2

6 min

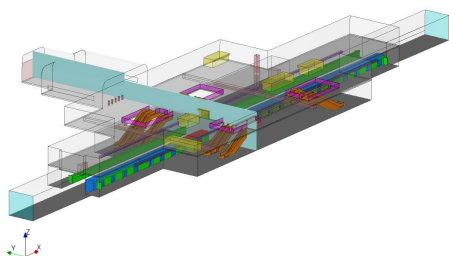
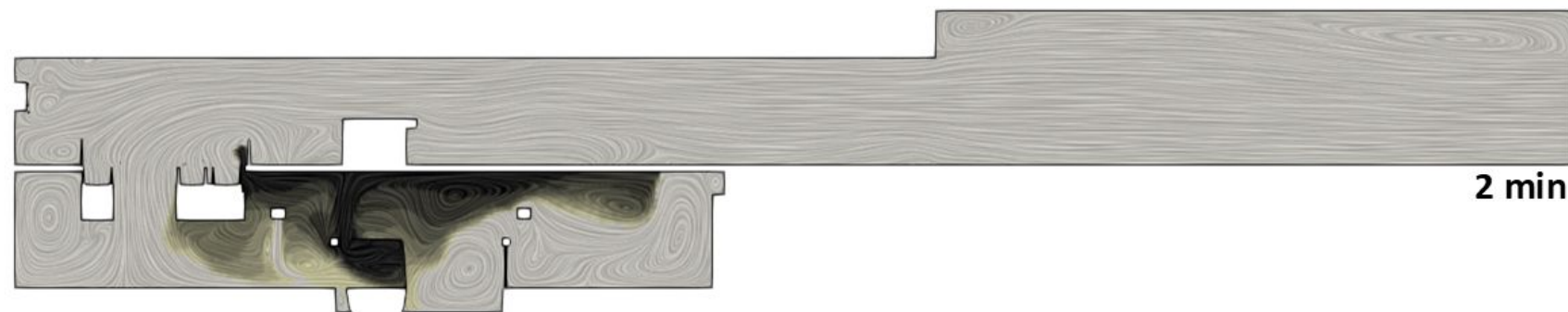


VISIBILIDADE

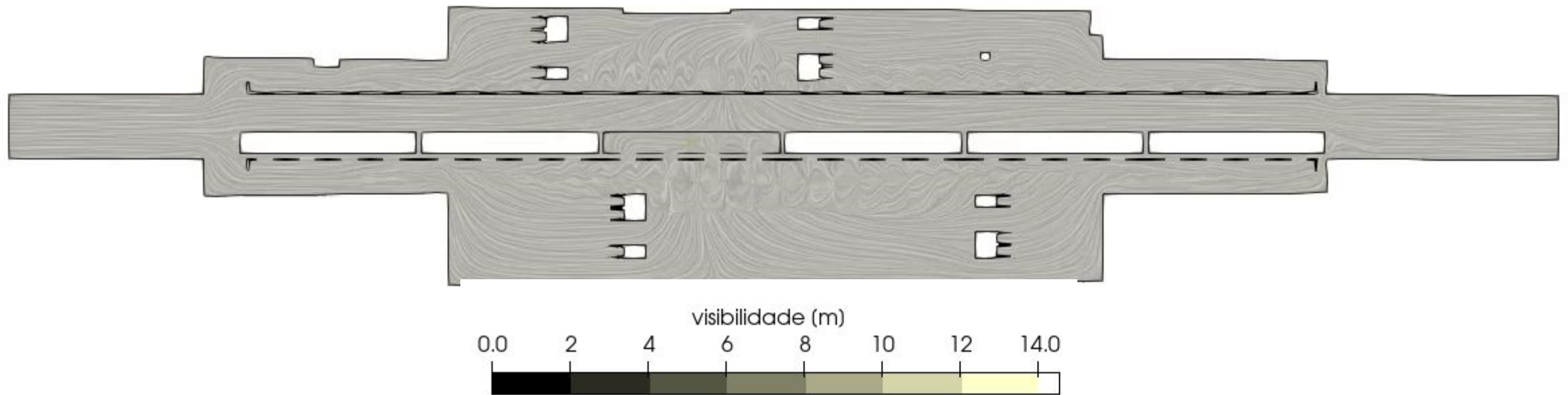


time = -0.8 min (HRR = 10 s)

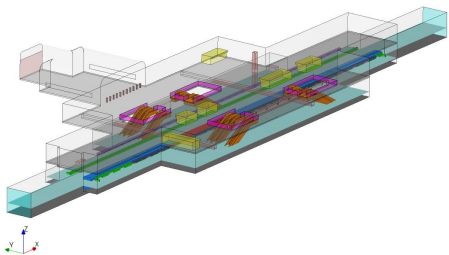
VISIBILIDADE



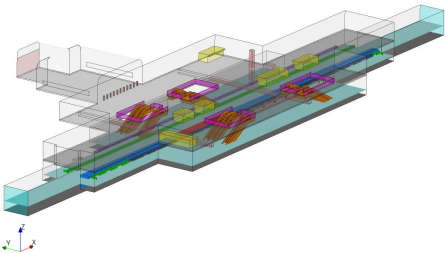
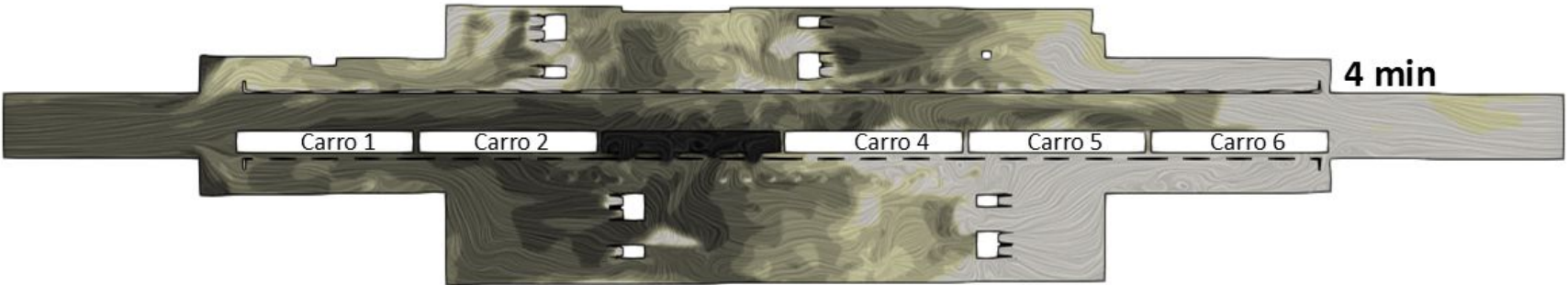
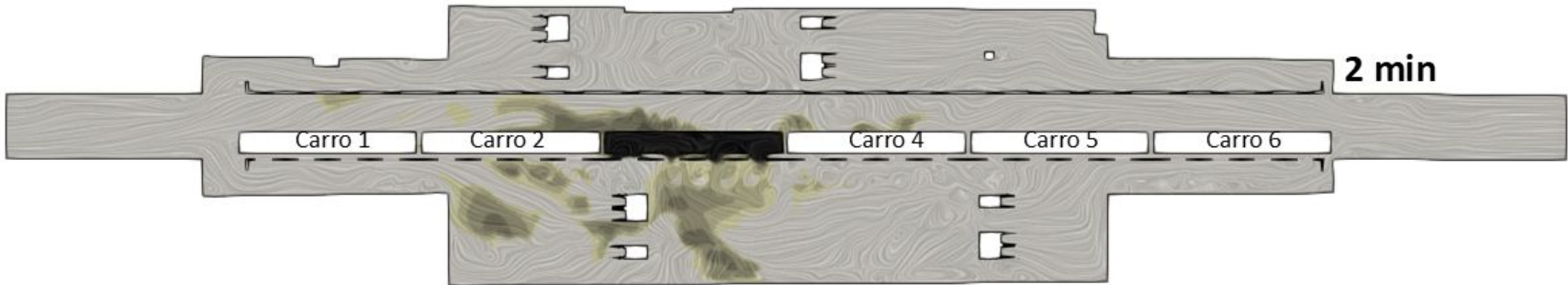
VISIBILIDADE – ANIMAÇÃO



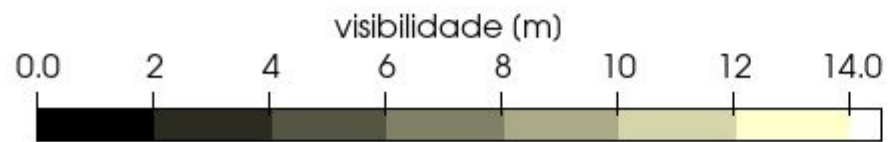
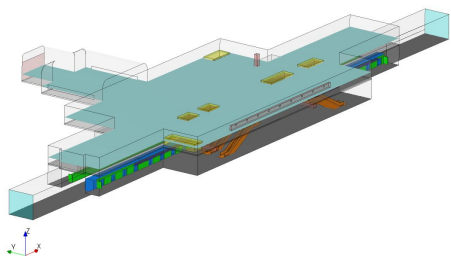
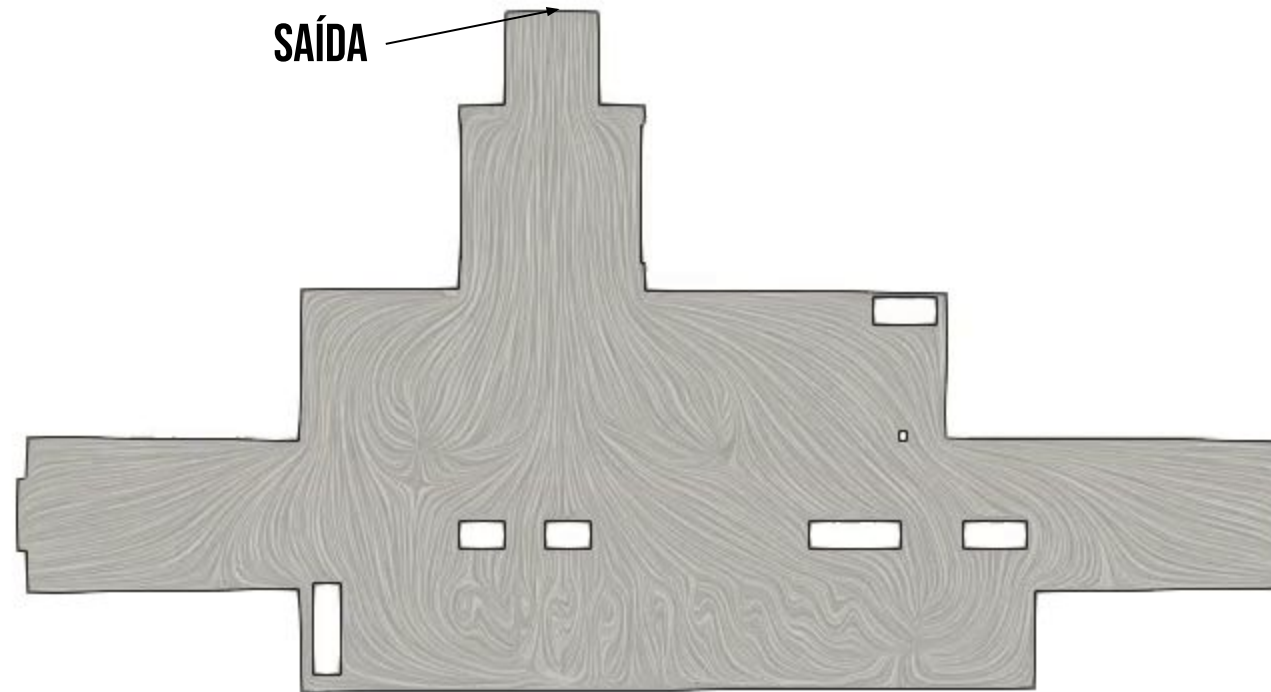
time = -0.8 min (HRR = 10 s)



VISIBILIDADE

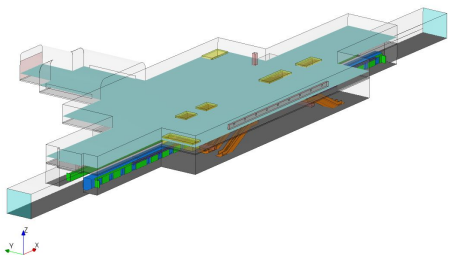
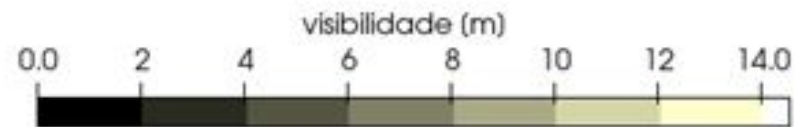
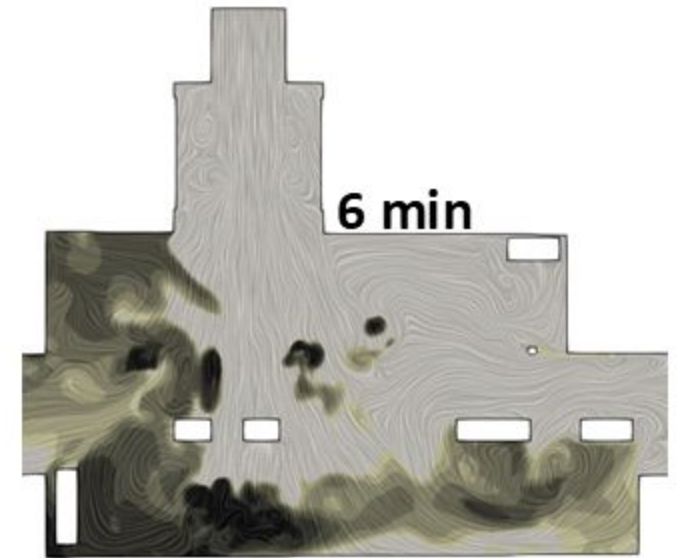
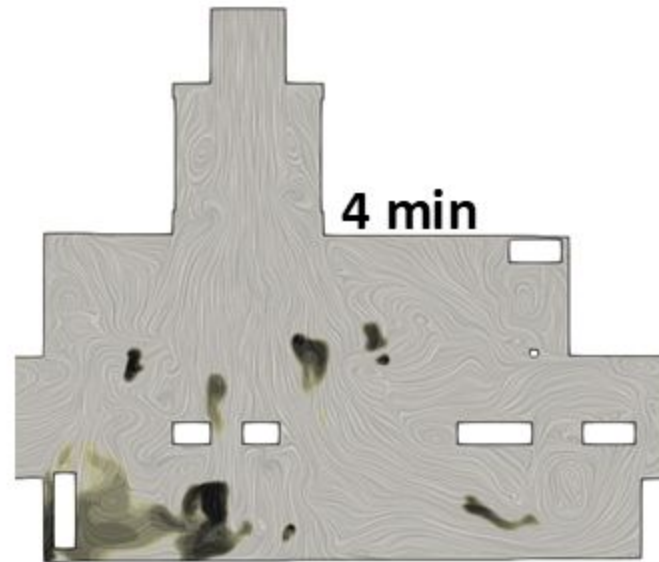
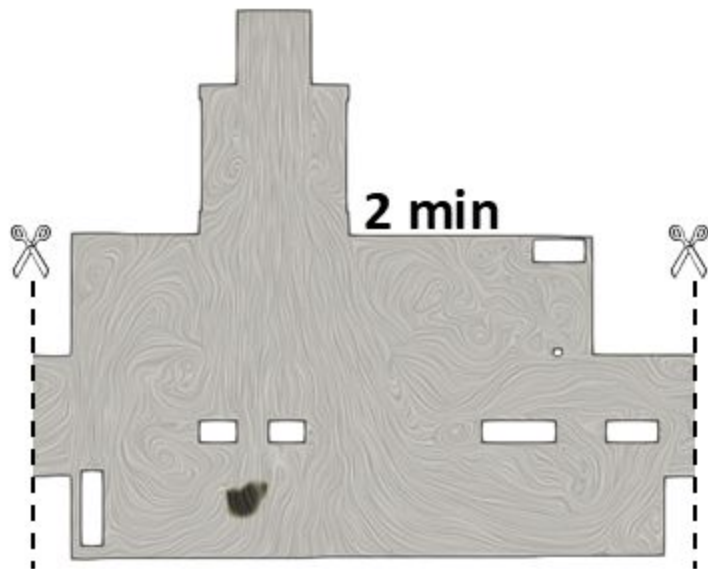


VISIBILIDADE - ANIMAÇÃO



time = -0.8 min (HRR = 10 s)

VISIBILIDADE



CONCLUSÕES

Variável de interesse e localização (□)	2 min		4 min		6 min	
	Plataforma □	Mezanino □	Plataforma	Mezanino □	Plataforma	Mezanino
Velocidade < 11 [m/s]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO	✓	✓	~	✓	□	~
Temperatura	✓	✓	~	~	□	~
Visibilidade	✓	✓	□	~	□	~

AEAMESP

35 ANOS NOS TRILHOS DA TECNOLOGIA E INOVAÇÃO

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