



# Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>The Idea of Fire</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Determinants Which Influence and Indicates Fire Dangers	3
1.3	Fire Dynamics: Relationship with Fire Collaboration	10
1.3.1	Fire Fighters: Personnel for Suppressing Fire	11
1.3.2	Code Enforcement Officers and Fire Protection Engineering	15
1.3.3	Explosion Investigator Officer and Fire	18
1.4	Conclusion	22
1.5	Reference	24
<b>2</b>	<b>Fundamentals of Fire</b>	<b>25</b>
2.1	Fire Definition	25
2.1.1	Where Does Fire Come From?	26

2.1.2	Uses and Abuses of Fire	26
2.2	The Fire Tetrahedron and Fire Triangle	28
2.3	Types of Fuels	29
2.3.1	Class A- Combustible materials	30
2.3.2	Class B- Flammable Liquids and Gases	30
2.3.3	Class C- Electrical Fire	30
2.3.4	Class D- Flammable Metals	31
2.3.5	Class K- Cooking oils and fats	32
2.4	Fire Threats Associated with the U.S. Department of Transportation	33
2.4.1	Explosives (Class 1)	33
2.4.2	Compressed Gases (Class 2)	34
2.4.3	Combustible Liquids (Class 3)	35
2.4.4	Flammable Solids (Class 4)	37
2.4.5	Oxidizing Agents and Organic Peroxides (Class 5)	38
2.4.6	Toxic Chemicals (Class 6)	39
2.4.7	Radioactive Substances (Class 7)	40
2.4.8	Corrosives (Class 8)	41
2.4.9	Other Hazardous Materials (Class 9)	41
2.5	Flames	42
2.6	Fire Plume	42
2.7	Flame Spread	43
2.8	Difference between Heat and Temperature	44
2.9	Heat of Combustion	45
2.10	Conclusion	45
2.11	References:	46
<b>3</b>	<b>Fires from Gaseous Fuels</b>	<b>47</b>
3.1	Introduction	47
3.2	Concept of Matter in Fire Dynamics	49
3.2.1	Fire Ignition and Vapour Density	51
3.3	Fundamental Physical Properties of the Gas Phase Fuels	53
3.3.1	Boyle's Law	56
3.3.2	Charles's Law	57
3.3.3	Combined Gas Law	59
3.4	Pressure Measurement	60
3.5	Fundamental Concepts of Chemistry	64
3.5.1	Reactions and Equations	64

3.5.2	Polymers	64
3.5.3	Equalizing Chemical Reaction	65
3.6	Reaction of Oxidation or REDOX Reaction	66
3.6.1	Methane Combustion	67
3.7	Smoke: Toxicity and Visible Effects	68
3.8	Flame and Ignition of Energy	69
3.8.1	Effects and Measures for Managing Flammable Gases	69
3.9	Conclusion	70
3.10	References	71
<b>4</b>	<b>Fires from Liquefied Fuels</b>	<b>72</b>
4.1	Introduction	72
4.2	Liquid State Substances	73
4.3	Specific Gravity of Liquid Fuels	76
4.4	Miscibility and Solubility of Liquefied Fuels	77
4.5	Vapour Compression	78
4.6	Change of Phase Altering Temperature	79
4.7	Mixture, Solution and Compound	81
4.8	Pressure Alteration	82
4.8.1	Surface Pressure	83
4.8.2	Variation in the Altitude	84
4.8.3	Local Variation	84
4.8.4	Measurement Depends on Water-Depth	85
4.9	Specific Heat	85
4.10	Alteration in States of Matter	87
4.11	Thermal Expansion	88
4.11.1	Effects of Contraction	89
4.12	Ignitable Liquid	90
4.12.1	Flash Point and Fire Point.	92
4.12.2	Concepts of Ignition	93
4.13	Flammable Liquids	94
4.13.1	Aerosols	95
4.13.2	Thin Film	95
4.14	References	95
<b>5</b>	<b>Solid State Fuels and Fires</b>	<b>96</b>
5.1	Solid Substance	96
5.1.1	Crystalline solids	97

5.2	Pyrolysis	99
5.2.1	Factors triggering the outcome of Pyrolysis process.	99
5.3	Smouldering Ignition	100
5.4	Melting of Solid Phase Fuels	101
5.5	Dehydration- in firefighter's perspective	103
5.5.1	Why firefighters are more prone to dehydration.	103
5.5.2	Dehydration and how it can affect the firefighters.	104
5.5.3	The ORS and its beneficial effects on the firefighters	104
5.6	Fire Retardants	104
5.6.1	Reduction of fire by implementing physical action:	105
5.6.2	Different uses of fire retardants:	106
5.7	Possible Toxicity in Fire Retardants	107
5.8	Reference	108

## **6 Concept of Heat Release Rate 109**

6.1	Significance of Heat Release Rate	110
6.2	Basic Introduction	110
6.3	Approaches for Heat Release Rate Determination	111
6.3.1	Combustible Heat	112
6.3.2	Efficiency of Combustion	113
6.3.3	Mass Flux	114
6.3.4	Area	114
6.4	Heat Generating Rate Curves	115
6.5	HRR of Some Objects	117
6.6	Approaches of Heat Release Rate Curves and its Application	118
6.6.1	Simplified Shapes for Fire Growth Curves	120
6.6.2	t <sub>2</sub> Fire Growth Curves	121
6.6.3	Integrating Several Fuel Packages into a Distinct Fire Growth Curve	122
6.7	Few Useful Applications	125
6.7.1	Pool Fires	126
6.7.2	Solid Fuels	126

6.8	Height of Flame	128
6.8.1	Thomas and Heskestad Method:	129
6.9	Connection between Plume and Heat Release Rate	129
6.10	Measurement of Heat Release Rate and Its Impacts	130
6.10.1	Heat Release Rate Measurement in terms of Oxygen Consumption Calorimetry	130
6.11	Instrumentation of General Fire Testing	131
6.11.1	Thermocouple	134
6.11.2	Heat Flux Gauge	134
6.11.3	Bi- Directional Probe	134
6.12	References:	135
<b>7</b>	<b>Ignition</b>	<b>136</b>
7.1	Introduction	136
7.2	Re-visitation of Fire Triangle	136
7.3	The Fire Ignition Statistics	138
7.4	The Energy in Ignition	138
7.4.1	Minimum Energy in Ignition	139
7.4.2	The Piloted Ignition	139
7.4.3	Autogenous Ignition	140
7.4.4	Various Similarities and Dissimilarities in Ignition Concepts	141
7.5	Source of Energy Ignition	142
7.6	The Transfer of Heat	145
7.7	Chronological Background	146
7.8	Conduction	147
7.9	Convection	147
7.10	Radiation	147
7.10.1	Pragmatic Approach to Heat Flux	147
7.10.2	Heat Flux and the Point Source Model	149
7.10.3	Heat Flux and View Factor Model	149
7.10.4	Radiated Power	151
7.11	Flame and its Association	152
7.12	Properties of Materials	152
7.12.1	From Surface Area to Mass Ratio	153
7.12.2	Geometry	155
7.12.3	Density	156
7.12.4	Alignment and Orientation	156

7.13	Calculation of Ignition Time for Solid Fuels	156
7.13.1	Burning of Thermally Thin Solids	157
7.14	Unprompted Ignition	158
7.15	Testing of Ignitability and Flammability	158
7.16	Summary	159
7.17	References	159

## **8 Enclosure Fire Dynamics 160**

8.1	Introduction	160
8.2	Ignition	162
8.3	Plume Formation	163
8.4	Ceiling Jet	164
8.5	Heat Detecting Tool and sprinkler Activation	165
8.6	Evolution of a Ventilation-Controlled Fire	168
8.7	Impact of changing the ventilation conditions	170
8.8	Some facts about Back-drafts	175
8.8.1	Causes of back-draft	175
8.8.2	Indicators of back-draft	176
8.9	Decay	177
8.10	Effects of smoke in the compartment	177
8.11	Techniques for Smoke Control	178
8.12	Smoke Generation through Ignition	179
8.13	Reference	181

## **9 The Extinguishment 182**

9.1	Introduction	182
9.2	Fire extinguishment	184
9.3	Fuel Removal	186
9.3.1	Breaking the fire triangle	188
9.3.2	Classification of Extinguishers and Categories of Fire	188
9.4	Elements of Fire and Extinguishment	191
9.5	Agents of Fire Extinguisher	192
9.5.1	Chemical Foam:	193
9.5.2	Mechanical Foams	193
9.5.3	Carbon Dioxide	194
9.5.4	Dry Chemical	194
9.5.5	Wet Chemicals	194
9.5.6	Clean Agent	194

9.5.7	Dry Powder	195
9.5.8	Water Mist	195
9.5.9	Cartridge Operated Dry Chemical	195
9.6	Agents of Foam Extinguisher	195
9.7	Effect of foam on environment	196
9.8	Theory of Extinguishment	197
9.9	Separation of Fuel	199
9.10	Thermodynamics	200
9.11	Use of water	201
9.12	References	202
<b>10</b>	<b>Explosions</b>	<b>203</b>
10.1	Introduction	203
10.2	Causes of Explosion	206
10.3	Types of Explosion	206
10.3.1	Gas Explosives	207
10.3.2	The Basics of Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosions	209
10.3.3	The Unconfined Vapour Cloud Explosion	213
10.4	Dust Explosion	216
10.5	Blast and the TNT Equivalent	218
10.6	Conclusion	221
10.7	References:	222
<b>11</b>	<b>Basic Overview of Fire Modeling</b>	<b>223</b>
11.1	Fire Testing and Modeling	223
11.2	Computer Application of Fire Modeling	225
11.2.1	The Mechanism of Fire Protection	227
11.2.2	Investigation of Fire	228
11.3	Classification Fire Models	231
11.3.1	Models of Computational Fluid Dynamics	233
11.4	Computer Fire Models and their Uses in Hypotheses	234
11.5	Fire Suppression Activities and their models	235
11.6	Computer Fire Models, its Validation and Verification	235
11.7	Input Data Needed For Modeling	237
11.8	A Comprehensive Study of Fire Incidents	238
11.9	Fire Training and Fire Protection Programmes	240
11.10	References:	241
<b>Index</b>		<b>242</b>