

8.8

A thick polystyrene wainscoting (panel below chair rail) covers the wall of a room up to 1m from the floor. It is ignited over a 0.2 m region and begins to spread. Assume that the resulting smoke layer in the room does not descend below 1m and no mixing occurs between the smoke layer and the lower limit. The initial temperature is 20 C, the ambient oxygen mass fraction is 0.233 and the specific heat of air is 1 J/(gK).

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_o &:= 40 \quad c_p := 1500 \quad k_s := .4 \quad T_{ig} := 400 + 273 \quad D_{hc} := 39 \cdot 10^{-6} \quad r_{st} := 3 \quad L_{fg} := 1.8 \cdot 10^6 \\ Y_{ox} &:= 0.233 \quad T_e := 20 + 273 \quad x_p := 0.2 \quad c_{pa} := 1000 \end{aligned}$$

Calculate the upward spread rate at 0.5 m from the floor. The flame height is 1.8 m and the heat flux from the flame is estimated to be 3 W/cm² (30,000 W/m²).

Use thick flame spread equation

$$q_f := 30000 \quad x_f := 1.8$$

$$v_p := \frac{4 \cdot q_f^2 \cdot (x_f - x_p)}{\pi \cdot k_s \cdot c_p \cdot \rho_o \cdot (T_{ig} - T_e)^2} \quad v_p = 0.529 \quad \frac{m}{s}$$

if use a steady theory....otherwise, there is enough data to use the transient result.