

## RAILWAY/METRO TUNNELS AND STATIONS FIRE DETECTION USING DISTRIBUTED TEMPERATURE SENSING TECHNOLOGY

Kifta's Firelaser distributed temperature sensing (DTS) technology has a successful track record in providing fire safety and detection solutions as a linear heat detection system used within light and heavy rail infrastructure. Due to the specific need for a solution involving a low maintenance, low cost of ownership, high reliability and effective fire detection, Firelaser DTS technology is very well suited to the railway industry type applications. The areas where Firelaser has distinct advantages are in the areas of Tunnel monitoring and Station platform/concourse areas.



It is fundamentally important that underground links have a high degree of reliability where the main risks are:

- › Safety of passengers and staff
- › To ensure continual availability of the tunnel and platform areas
- › To ensure trouble free operation
- › Minimize maintenance work

Fires and field tests have shown that the temperature of burning vehicles in tunnels rises much more quickly than can be expected in a normal fire. How quickly and in which direction smoke and gases move depends on various factors, such as:

- › The extent of the fire (fire load, intensity)
- › The ventilation system
- › Natural air currents
- › The smoke venting system
- › The profile and pitch of the tunnel

Traditionally, if the seat of the fire does not happen to be immediately under a point type sensor, the fire can no longer be detected with certainty, mainly due to detector spacing. The Firelaser fire detection system does not have any such

“gaps”, since the radiation heat given off by the fire is applied over the continuous length of sensing cable, and is recorded and displayed accordingly.

The fire detection system which incorporates a Firelaser DTS system recognizes a fire and automatically actuates the relevant, preprogrammed protective measures (alarm signals, ventilation control, extinguishing measures, etc.). The fire alarm system needs to provide information on the exact location of the fire and key data on fire development in order to bring the necessary rescue or fire-fighting measures into action systematically.

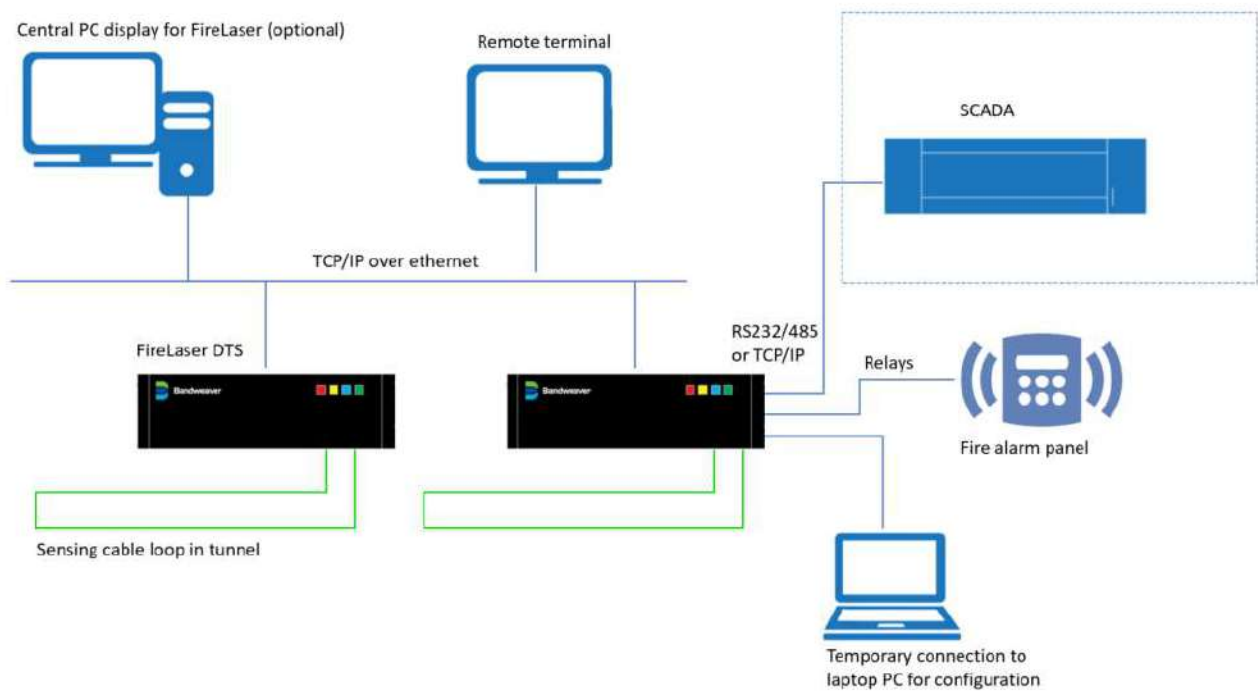
The Kifta Firelaser DTS linear heat detection system has a centrally located sensor control unit, which is able to determine the temperature at any position along the length of connected sensor cable. The sensor cable is fed through the assets to be protected, which may include station platforms, escalators, ceiling and floor void spaces, switch rooms, as well as the tunnels used by the rolling stock. The cable is divided in software into multiple fire detection zones, where each zone can have its own unique characteristic alarm thresholds assigned to it, so the system is extremely flexible in this regard.



DTS linear heat detection systems provide seamless integration with rail fire and security systems

Cable is suspended from a tunnel ceiling by use of the various fixing methods. If the sensing cable is installed in a straight line (along the line of sight of the tunnel), fixings should be installed on the tunnel ceiling at the rated separation, dependent upon the method employed. If the cable is not installed in a straight line, additional fixings may be required. Cable ties should be used to attach the sensing cable to the fixings. It is important that the sensing cable is installed carefully so that the cable parameters are not exceeded.

The minimum level of protection is achieved by locating the sensing cable at the tunnel ceiling, its position defined by the structure of the ceiling, but generally under a flat ceiling, the sensor cable can be located in the centre of the ceiling, at a distance of 25mm to 150mm from the ceiling surface. A suitable cable fixing method should be adopted, using the recommended cable fixing distances, generally 1.5m apart. This type of application is a so called “room protection” application (see approvals), where the sensor cable is located at a distance away from the main fire risk.



### An Example of Fire Detection System Architecture

The location of the Firelaser controllers for an application is governed mainly by the geography of the site. Please note that the total cable length per circuit should never exceed 4 Km, this implies that accurate cable length calculations need to be made during the design process. A reasonable allowance for error should be made by the system designer. Many new installations will tend to use twin bore tunnels, for rail or road traffic to travel in opposing directions. Fiber optic cable is installed in each leg of the tunnel provided there is access from one tunnel to the other, so that cable can conveniently form a loop.

## **Approvals**

“Room Protection” is defined within EN54 part 22 para 3.1.12. The heat classification A1N indicates a normal operating temperature within the local environment of between 25C to 50C, and the alarm activation temperature between 54C and 65C. The scope of the EN54 part 22 fire standard covers the application of linear heat detection in a tunnel environment.

## **About Kifta Technologies**

Kifta has been providing advanced fiber optic monitoring sensors and integrated technologies since 2015. Our knowledge regarding the application of distributed temperature sensing technology within the fire industry is second to none. We focus on the safe integration of Firelaser DTS technologies into client’s proprietary systems and provide exceptional systems design support, product support during installation and provide long term maintenance packages.

For further information and system design support please contact our global team at [www.kiftatechnologies.com](http://www.kiftatechnologies.com)