

# On the Development and Characterization of a Reduced Scale Continuous Feed Firebrand Generator

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## ABSTRACT

A new experimental apparatus, known as the NIST Reduced Scale Continuous Feed Firebrand Generator (the NIST continuous feed Baby Dragon) is presented. This version of the Firebrand Generator is based upon the NIST Dragon, the only experimental device capable of generating controlled firebrand showers. The unique features of the continuous feed Baby Dragon, as opposed to the present NIST Dragon, is the capability to produce a constant firebrand shower in order to expose building materials to continual firebrand bombardment. An experimental series was conducted to determine the range of operating conditions for this device. Wood pieces were fed into the device using a conveyer system, ignited using a propane burner, and a blower was used to loft the generated firebrands. The number flux and mass flux were measured as a function of feeding rate to determine optimum conditions to generate steady firebrand showers. It was observed that a feeding rate of 15 pieces (34.6 g/min) provided the most constant and uniform continuous firebrand production. Measurements of heat release rate (HRR) were conducted to make sure the device provided low HRR in order to determine if it may be considered for use by testing laboratories in a safe manner. Finally, the firebrand size and mass produced using the newly developed device presented in this paper are commensurate to those measured from full-scale tree burns and actual WUI fires.

**KEYWORDS:** firebrand showers, wildland-urban interface fires, ignition.

## INTRODUCTION

Fires in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) have been a large problem not only in the USA, but all over the world. WUI fires have caused significant damage to communities and some examples of this destruction occurred in Florida (1998), Southern California (2003, 2007, 2008), Greece (2007), and Australia (2009). Post-fire studies suggest that the firebrands are a major cause of structural ignition of WUI fires in USA and Australia [1–3].

In order to develop scientifically based mitigation strategies, it is necessary to understand the vulnerabilities of structures to firebrand showers. While firebrands have been studied for some time, most of these studies have been focused on how far firebrands fly [4–14]. Unfortunately, very few studies have been performed regarding firebrand generation [15–17] and the ultimate ignition of materials by firebrands [18–21].

Recently Manzello et al. [17, 22–25] developed an experimental apparatus, known as the NIST Firebrand Generator (NIST Dragon), to investigate ignition vulnerabilities of structures to firebrand showers. The NIST Firebrand Generator is able to generate a controlled and repeatable size and mass distribution of glowing firebrands. The experimental results generated from the marriage of the NIST Dragon to the Building Research Institute's (BRI) Fire Research Wind Tunnel Facility (FRWTF) have uncovered the vulnerabilities that structures possess to firebrand showers for the first time [25]. These detailed experimental findings are being considered as a basis for performance-based building standards with the intent of making structures more resistant to firebrand attack.

Naturally, full-scale experiments are required to observe the vulnerabilities of structures to firebrand showers but reduced-scale test methods afford the capability to evaluate firebrand resistant building elements and may serve as the basis for new standard testing methodologies. To this end, Manzello et al. [26,27] developed the NIST Dragon's LAIR (Lofting and Ignition Research) facility to simulate wind driven firebrand showers at reduced-scale. This facility consists of a reduced-scale Firebrand Generator (known as the NIST Baby Dragon) coupled to a bench-scale wind tunnel. The reduced-scale Dragon's LAIR facility was able to reproduce the results obtained from the full-scale experiments conducted pertaining to firebrand penetration through building vents.



experiments were: (1) the use of wood pieces would be easier for other testing laboratories to obtain and (2) due the small amount of wood required it was quite easy to produce these pieces for the reduced-scale tests. These same size wood pieces were used in past studies and have been shown to be commensurate with sizes measured from full-scale burning trees as well as distributions obtained from actual WUI fires [26–28].

An important operational parameter that was varied was the blower speed. When the blower was set to provide an average velocity below 4.4 m/s measured at the exit of the Dragon when no wood pieces were loaded, insufficient air was supplied for combustion and this resulted in a great deal of smoke being generated in addition to firebrands. Above 4.4 m/s, smoke production was mitigated but then the firebrands produced were in a state of flaming combustion as opposed to glowing combustion. It has been suggested that firebrands fall at or near their terminal settling velocity. As such, when firebrands contact ignitable fuel beds, they are most likely in a state of glowing combustion, not open flaming [8]. It is possible for firebrands to remain in a flaming state under an air flow and, it is reasonable to assume that some firebrands may still be in a state of flaming combustion upon impact. The purpose of this device is to simulate firebrand showers observed in long range spotting and therefore glowing firebrands were desired.

The experiments were conducted in the following manner. The blower was set at 4.4 m/s and one propane burner was ignited and inserted into the side of the device. The propane burner was kept on continuously during the experiment. The conveyer was then switched on and wood pieces started to be fed. A certain amount of wood pieces were fed into the stainless-steel pipe first, and then the gate near the conveyer was opened. The wood pieces then fell on top of the other gate. The gate near the conveyer was then closed, and the other gate was then opened to allow the wood pieces to fall into the Dragon for ignition. Feeding continued for various durations; 5 min, 10 min, etc. The experiments were recorded using a digital video recorder (30 frames per second) for subsequent analysis (described below).

Four different loadings of wood pieces were used to test the NIST Reduced Scale Continuous Feed Baby Dragon; 15, 30, 35, and 40 pieces. The mean and the standard deviation of mass of 15, 30, 35, and 40 pieces were:  $7.2 \pm 0.2$  g for 15 pieces (34.6 g/min),  $14.4 \pm 0.1$  g for 30 pieces (69.1 g/min),  $16.9 \pm 0.6$  g for 35 pieces (81.1 g/min), and  $19.1 \pm 0.2$  g for 40 pieces (91.7 g/min), respectively. For completeness a photograph of device producing firebrands is shown in Fig. 3.

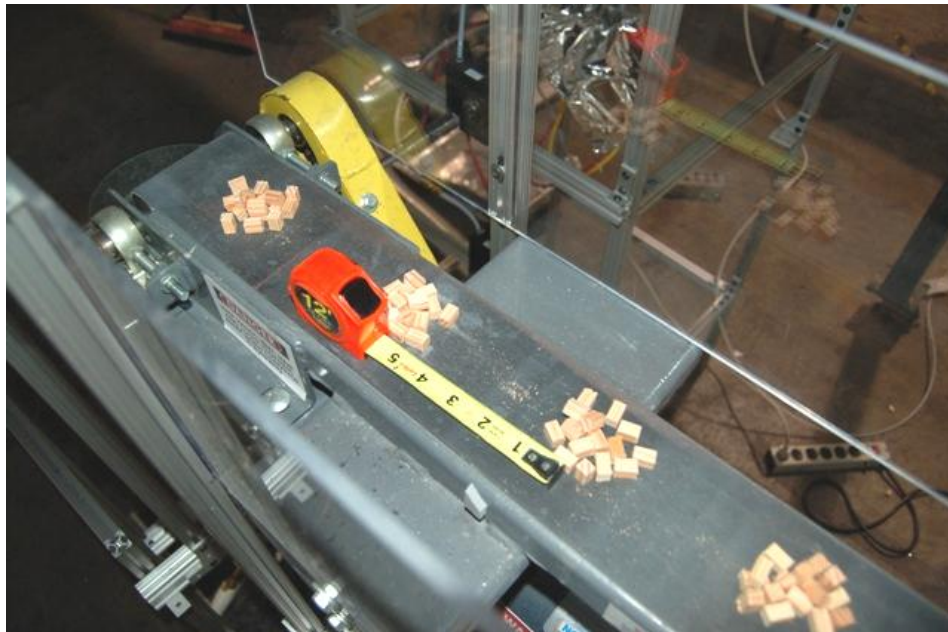


Fig. 2. Picture of the feeding process; 15 wood pieces are shown and are spaced at 12.5 cm.



Fig. 3. Image of firebrands shower at exit of device.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A parametric study was conducted to determine the range of operating conditions for this new device. The number flux, mass flux, and HRR were measured as a function of feeding rate to determine the optimum conditions to generate steady firebrand showers.

### Number Flux

The number flux, at the exit of the device, was measured at a feeding rate 15, 30, 35, and 40 pieces. These results are shown in Fig. 4. Time zero was set as the time when the propane burner was inserted into the generator. To determine the number flux, the number of firebrands was counted at every frame of a video recording, summed up every second, and then summed up again at every ten seconds (Figs. 4a–d). Figures 4a–d display both the spontaneous number fluxes at every ten seconds and a 60 second-moving average number flux at every ten seconds; namely the number of firebrands over 60 s was summed up and then divided by six.

Based upon the observations, very few firebrands were launched from the Dragon's mouth around 60 s after ignition. Then, firebrand production varied in the following manner: increased rapidly, reached a peak, decreased slightly, and then maintained a constant value (15 pieces) or kept changing around a certain value (30, 35, and 40 pieces). Since the purpose of the device was to produce firebrands constantly, a feeding rate of 15 pieces (34.6 g/min) was found to be the optimal feeding rate.

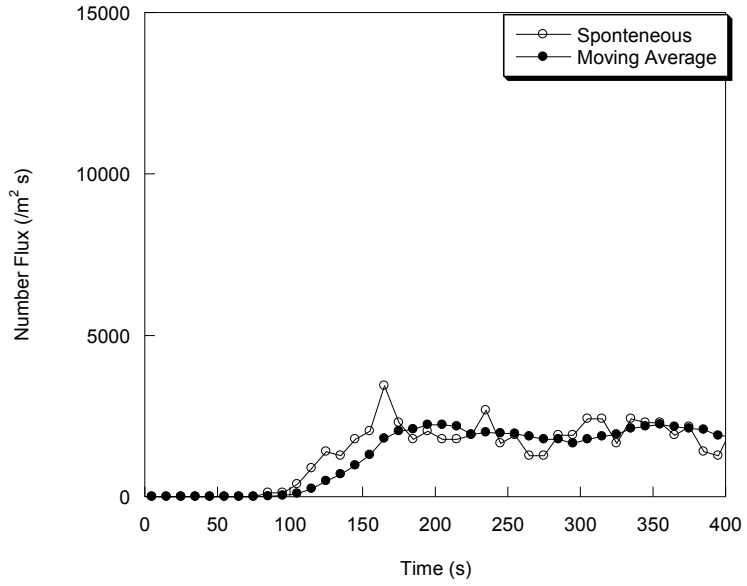


Fig. 4. (a) Feeding rate 15 pieces (34.6 g/min).

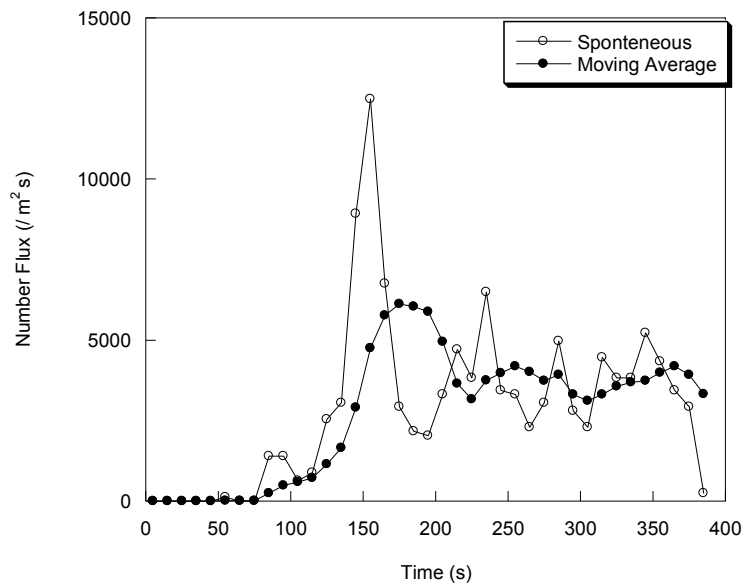


Fig. 4. (b) Feeding rate 30 pieces (69.1 g/min).

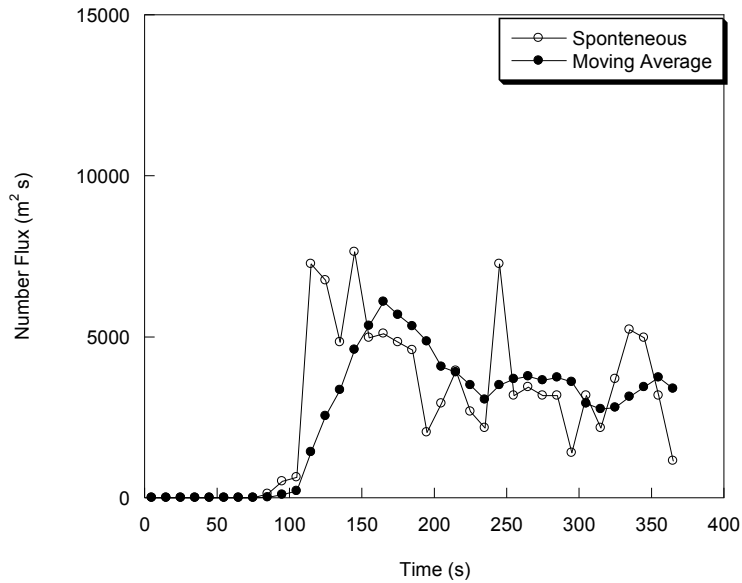


Fig. 4. (c) Feeding rate 35 pieces (81.1 g/min).

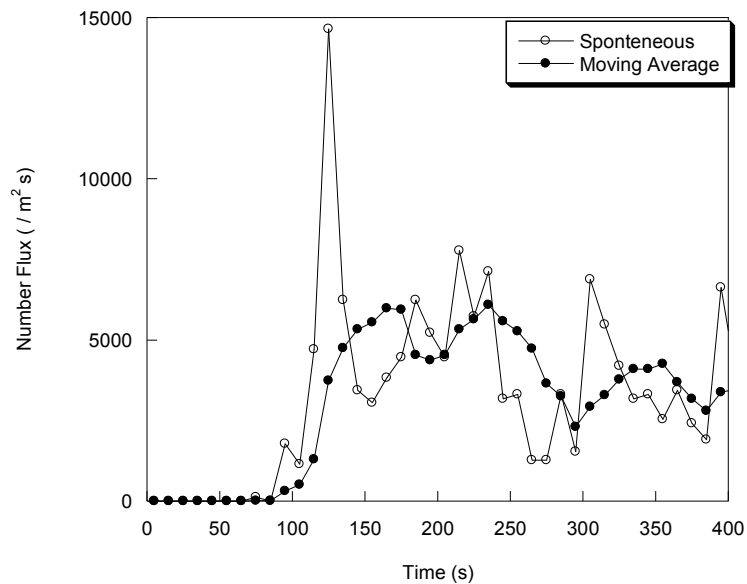


Fig. 4. (d) Feeding rate 40 pieces (91.7 g/min).

### Mass Flux

Mass flux data were calculated by multiplying the number flux and the average mass of each firebrand at feeding rates of 15, 30 and 35 pieces. To measure the firebrand mass, a series of water pans were placed downstream of the NIST Reduced Scale Continuous Feed Baby Dragon after firebrand production reached steady conditions. Water pans were required in order to quench combustion of the firebrands. If the water pans were not used, the firebrands would continue to burn and by the time collection was completed; only ash remained.

After the experiment was finished, the pans were collected and the firebrands were filtered from the water using a series of fine mesh filters. Firebrands were dried in an oven, at 104 °C, for four hours. The mass and dimension of each firebrand was measured using precision calipers (1/100 mm resolution) and a precision balance (0.001 g resolution). The mean mass and standard deviation of each firebrand was

obtained at each feeding rate;  $0.03 \pm 0.006$  g for 15 pieces,  $0.04 \pm 0.007$  g for 30 pieces, and  $0.04 \pm 0.007$  g for 35 pieces. The average firebrand mass was observed to be larger as the feeding rate was increased.

Figure 5 displays the mass flux at feeding rates of 15, 30, and 35 pieces. The mass flux for a feeding rate of 15 pieces was observed to be constant after an initial peak and for feeding rates of 30 and 35 pieces displayed a fluctuating pattern after the initial peak. The NIST Reduced Scale Continuous Feed Baby Dragon was able to produce around 0.05 g/s of firebrands, based on at feeding rate of 15 pieces (34.6 g/min) which was found to be the best feeding rate for this device. Since the number flux was very unsteady for a feeding rate of 40 pieces, the mass flux was not even measured under these conditions.

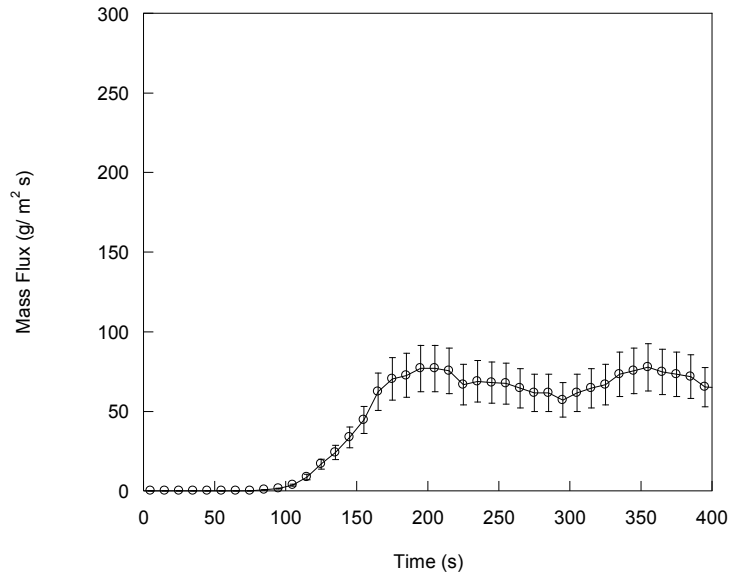


Fig. 5. (a) Feeding rate 15 pieces (34.6 g/min).

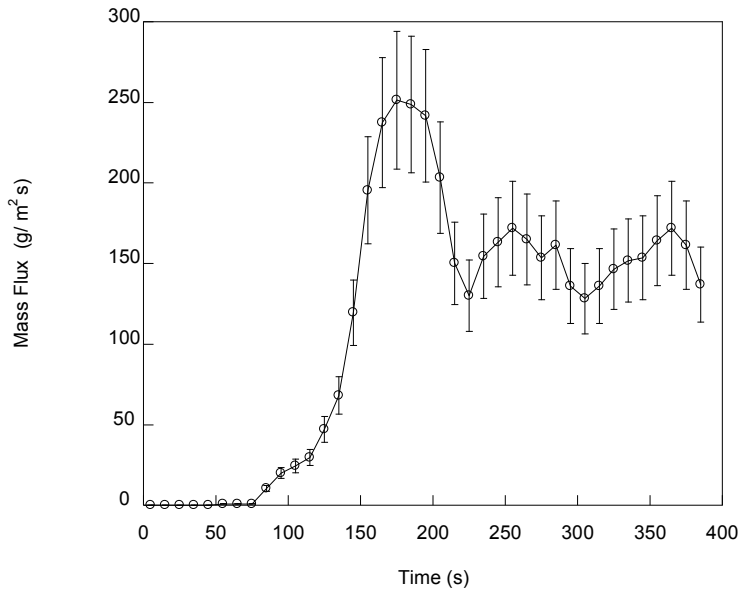


Fig. 5. (b) Feeding rate 30 pieces (69.1 g/min).

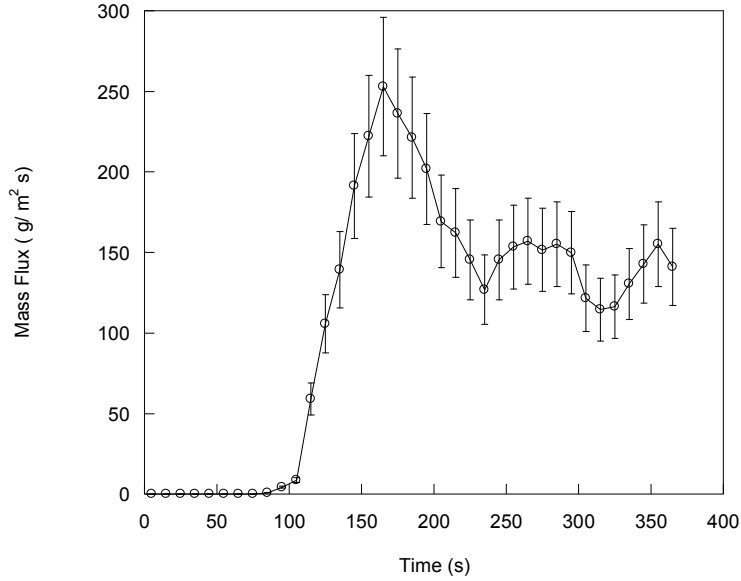


Fig. 5. (c) Feeding rate 35 pieces (81.1 g/min).

### Heat Release Rate

In order for other testing laboratories to consider using the NIST Continuous Feed Baby Dragon, it is important to determine that the device can be operated safely with minimal heat release rate (HRR). Therefore, the heat release rate (HRR) for the NIST Continuous Feed Baby Dragon was also measured as a function of feeding rate. To do this, the entire apparatus was placed under the furniture calorimeter in the NIST Large Fire Laboratory (LFL) to determine the HRR using oxygen consumption calorimetry [29]. Using the methodology outlined in [29], the combined standard uncertainty of the peak HRR was determined to be 8 %. These results are shown in Fig. 6. For feeding rates of 15, 30, and 40 pieces (34.6, 81.1, and 91.7 g/min respectively), it was observed that the HRR was nearly constant within a certain period after intense heat appeared. Intense heat appeared at the time when the flame first appeared after ignition. After the initial flame appeared, the flame became smaller once the firebrands were produced.

The peak HRR and average HRR are shown in Table 1. Both peak HRR and average HRR have increased as more pieces were fed into the device. For the optimal feeding rate of 15 pieces (34.6 g/min), the peak and average HRR was low suggesting this device can easily be operated in a safe manner.

Table 1. Peak heat release rate and average heat release rate.

Feeding rate (pieces)	Peak heat release rate (kW)	Average heat release rate (kW)
15	17.40	12.9
30	29.7	19.8
40	34.5	23.7



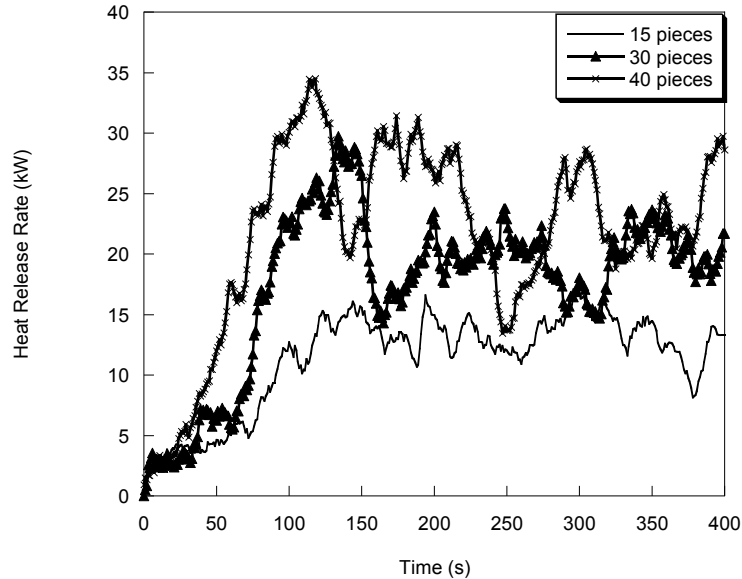


Fig. 6. Heat release rate at different feeding rates.

It is important to consider the advantages of the new experimental device presented in this paper by placing it in the context of current test standards focused on reducing ignition of structures by firebrand showers. At present, a standard exists to test ignition of roofing decks to firebrands (e.g. ASTM E108 [30]) by placing a burning wood crib on top of a section of a roof assembly under an air flow. A roofing assembly is rated based on its ability to resist ignition to the size of the firebrand placed on the roof deck (Class A, Class B, and Class C firebrand; Class A is the largest). While firebrand showers have been observed in actual WUI fires over and over again, in this standard, the dynamic process of multiple firebrands attacking the roof deck as a function of time is not taken into account. In addition to not simulating a dynamic firebrand attack, no attempt is made to relate the size and mass of the firebrand used in this standard to actual firebrands produced from burning vegetation and structures.

To support these arguments, NIST has shown the danger of a dynamic firebrand attack for ceramic tile roofing assemblies [25] using full-scale experiments. Based on those experiments, it was observed that ceramic tile roof assemblies (most ignition resistant roofing under ASTM E108 [30] for Class A firebrands) were vulnerable to ignition from a dynamic firebrand attack within five minutes of exposure. Since these key issues are not taken into account, the current test standard provides little guidance on roof deck design to mitigate firebrand attack. There is no evidence to suggest that this test standard is a ‘worst-case’ firebrand exposure.

Naturally, full-scale experiments are required to observe the vulnerabilities of structures to firebrand showers but reduced-scale test methods will serve as the basis for new standard testing methodologies. To this end, new standard test methods that simulate a dynamic firebrand attack are required to expose building materials, not just roof decks, to wind driven firebrand showers [31]. It is necessary to produce a constant firebrand shower for standard test methods for a desired duration.

The NIST Reduced Scale Continuous Firebrand Generator can simply be coupled with a reduced-scale wind tunnel in a similar manner to the present NIST Dragon’s LAIR facility and can be used to expose building materials to varying duration firebrand showers and develop a rating system for these materials. For example, different classes of building materials can now be evaluated using the technology developed in this paper. Due to the small footprint of this apparatus, low heat release rate, and low manufacturing cost, it is envisioned that this technology can be used both as a research tool and considered for development as a standard test method provided it is coupled to a wind tunnel facility.

Another key issue is that the firebrand size and mass produced using the newly developed device presented in this paper has been tied to those measured from full-scale tree burns and actual WUI fires. Specifically, the firebrand sizes produced using this device are commensurate with the characteristics of firebrand exposure at a single location during a severe WUI fire in California that destroyed 254 homes [28]. This is

incredibly critical since empirical characterization of firebrand exposure is extremely limited especially with respect to firebrand size distributions during actual interface fire conditions. Consistently small sizes of windblown firebrands, similar to those generated using this device, were observed by data collection adjacent to a home that survived severe interface fire exposure. This is in stark contrast with the size of firebrands referenced in existing test standards (e.g. ASTM E108 [30]) and wildfire protection building construction recommendations.

Finally, when firebrands contact ignitable fuel beds, they are most likely in a state of glowing combustion, not open flaming. While it is possible for firebrands to remain in a flaming state under an air flow and therefore it is reasonable to assume that some firebrands may still be flaming upon impact, the purpose of this device is to simulate firebrand showers observed in long range spotting and therefore glowing firebrands were desired. Yet, if flaming firebrands are desired, it is a trivial matter to produce these as well.

## SUMMARY

A new experimental apparatus, known as the NIST Reduced Scale Continuous Feed Firebrand Generator (the NIST continuous feed Baby Dragon) was presented. The number flux and mass flux were measured as function of feeding rate to determine optimum conditions to generate steady firebrand showers. It was observed that a feeding rate of 15 pieces (34.6 g/min) provided the most constant and uniform continuous firebrand production. The firebrand size and mass produced using the newly developed device presented in this paper has been tied to those measured from full-scale tree burns and actual WUI fires. Based on past ignition studies, continual bombardment of firebrands of the size and mass generated at a feeding rate of 15 pieces (34.6 g/min), which corresponds to 0.05 g/s of firebrands produced, are capable of igniting fuel beds [32–33]. Specifically, the firebrand sizes produced using this device are commensurate with characteristics of firebrand exposure at a single location during a severe wildland-urban interface (WUI) fire in California that destroyed 254 homes. Due to the small footprint of this apparatus, low heat release rate, and low manufacturing cost, it is envisioned that this technology can be used both as a research tool and considered for development as a standard test method provided it is coupled to a wind tunnel facility.

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