

DART GPC6

DRAFT, Issued for DART Review Dallas, Texas October 12, 2020



This Report was Prepared for DART Review and Comment General Planning Consultant Six Managed by HDR



Document Revision Record

DART D2 Draft Ventilation Report

HDR Report Number: Click here to enter text.

Project Manager: Andy Stone

PIC: Click here to enter text.

Revision Number: 0	Date: February 28, 2020	
Version 1	Date: October 12, 2020	
Version 2	Date: Click here to enter text.	

Originator		
Name: Jerry Casey, Triet Tran, Suraj Parayil, Yunlong Liu	Firm: HNTB Corporation	
Title: Draft Ventilation Report	Date: 10.12.2020	

	Commenters	
Name: Sean Cassady Firm: HNTB Corp Date: 10/8/20	Name: Click here to enter text. Firm: Click here to enter text. Date: Click here to enter text.	Name: Click here to enter text. Firm: Click here to enter text. Date: Click here to enter text.
Name: Click here to enter text. Firm: Click here to enter text. Date: Click here to enter text.	Name: Click here to enter text. Firm: Click here to enter text. Date: Click here to enter text.	Name: Click here to enter text. Firm: Click here to enter text. Date: Click here to enter text.



Approval	
Task Manager: Sanja ZlatanicDate: Click here to enter text.	
Verified/Approved By: Click here to enter text.	Date: Click here to enter text.

Distribution		
Name: Click here to enter text.	Title: Click here to enter text.	Firm: Click here to enter text.
Name: Click here to enter text.	Title: Click here to enter text.	Firm: Click here to enter text.

Contents

1	Introd	duction	
	1.1	General	5
	1.2	Project Description	5
	1.3	Applicable Codes, Standards and Requirements	6
2	Statio	on Ventilation Concept	8
	2.1	Design Objective	
	2.2	Design Principle	8
	2.3	Smoke control and ventilation strategy	9
		2.3.1 Fire Scenario (a) Train fire OTE and OPE on:	
		 2.3.2 Fire Scenario (b) Track fire: 2.3.3 Fire Scenario (c) Platform fire: 	9 10
	2.4	Ventilation airflow diagram	
	2.5	Ventilation Plant Schematic	13
3	Meth	odology and Analysis	14
4	3.1	Design Methodology	
	3.2	Inputs and Assumptions	15
	4	3.2.1 Design Fire Scenario	
		3.2.2 SES Inputs	
		3.2.3 CFD Input	18
4	Resu	Ilts and Discussion	21
	4.1	SES Results	21
	4.2	CFD	27
		4.2.1 Case No.3	28



Tables

Table 1 Fire Life Safety Concept Design Principles Code Matrix	6
Table 2: Fire Scenarios	9
Table 3: SES K Factors	
Table 4: Ventilation flow parameters used in CFD (kcfm) scenario a, b and c	
Table 5: SES Simulations	
Table 6: CFD Results	

Figures

Figures	
	_
Figure 1. Layout indicating approximate extents of DART D2 Subway alignment	
Figure 2: Fire Scenario (a)	
Figure 3: Fire Scenario (b)	
Figure 4: Fire Scenario (c)	
Figure 5: Fire Scenario Option 1	
Figure 6: Fire Scenario Option 2	
Figure 7: Commerce Station Ventilation Schematic	
Figure 8: Mode Matrix Diagram	
Figure 9: Fire Growth Rate	
Figure 10: CFD Model	
Figure 11: CFD Train	
Figure 12: Geometry Simplification	
Figure 13: SES Case No. 3r2 Diagram	. 23
Figure 14: SES Case No. 4 Diagram	. 23
Figure 15: SES Case No. 5 Diagram	. 24
Figure 16: SES Case No. 6 Diagram	. 23
Figure 17: SES Case No. 7 Diagram	. 23
Figure 18: SES Case No. 10 Diagram	. 23
Figure 19: SES Case No. 11r1 Diagram	. 23
Figure 20: SES Case No. 9 Diagram	. 23
Figure 21: SES Case No. 12 Node Network	. 27
Figure 22: SES Case No. 12 Pressure Change graph	. 27
Figure 23: CFD Case No.3r2 Smoke Visibility	. 29
Figure 24: CFD Case No.4 Smoke Visibility	. 29
Figure 25: CFD Case No.5 Smoke Visibility	. 30

Appendices

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
DART	Dallas Area Rapid Transit
DCM	Design Criteria Manual
DFT	Dry Film Thickness
FCC	Fire Command Center
FDC	Fire Department Connection
FPM	Feet Per Minute (velocity)
FT	Feet (Length)
GPM	Gallons Per Minute (Flow)
In w.g.	Inches of Water Guage (pressure)
LRV	Light Rail Vehicle
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
SLRV	Super Light Rail Vehicle
SF	Square Feet (Area)
TXDOT	Texas State Department of Transportation
MCE	Metro Center East
MCW	Metro Center West
CSE	Commerce Street East
CSW	Commerce Street West
CBE	CBD East
CBW	CBD East



1 Introduction

1.1 General

The preliminary ventilation report provides presents the evaluation of emergency ventilation within the underground portion of the DART D2 Subway extension. The Authority Having Jurisdiction is the Texas State Department of Transportation (TxDOT). This report will address the fire life safety systems in place for the underground trainway and station portion of the DART D2 Subway project.

This conceptual 30% design preliminary fire life safety ventilation report is preliminary and conceptual in nature and has not been signed or sealed. Tunnel ventilation system capacities and configuration is dependent on geometric configuration of station and headhouse elements including smoke rated enclosures at concourse and smoke control baffle downstands at platform and concourse locations. It is the Design-Builders responsibility to complete the design and prepare a ventilation report based on their design. The Design-Builder shall conduct all Work necessary to design, furnish, and install an integrated and fully functional fire life safety system. The Design-Builder shall provide and submit for review and comment an engineering analysis of all life safety systems, including but are not limited to the following: Fire hazard analysis, Ventilation analysis, Egress analysis, and Fire durability analysis. These analyses shall be based on the Design-Builder's proposed design and installation to confirm compliance with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 130 standards for fixed guideway transit and passenger rail system as well as other applicable standards. These analyses shall be prepared by the Design Builders Engineer of Record who must be qualified in this area of practice as an active licensed professional engineer in the State of Texas.

1.2 Project Description

The DART D2 Subway Project is comprised of a subway system that would begin southeast of Victory Station and end west of Baylor University Medical Center Station. The subway extension will include one at-grade station (Museum Way), and three underground Rail stations (Metro Center, Commerce Street, and CBD East).



Figure 1. Layout indicating approximate extents of DART D2 Subway alignment





Ventilation systems will need to be considered for the underground segment of the DART D2 Subway system to help with exhaust during normal train operations, as well as during a fire emergency to limit smoke spread and fire hazard development.

1.3 Applicable Codes, Standards and Requirements

The following standards are applicable for the Fire Life Safety Analysis for the DART D2 Subway:

- 1. International Building Code (IBC) as amended by the City of Dallas
- 2. International Fire Code (IFC) as amended by the City of Dallas
- 3. NFPA 130 2014 edition Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems
- 4. DART, Emergency Operating Procedure, Publication Number: 101.01, 04/01/2004
- 5. DART, Fire Smoke (Tunnel) Operating Procedure, Publication Number: 101.07, 04/01/2004 In addition to the standards listed above the DART Design Criteria Manual (DCM) 2003 edition by ACT 21 is used to evaluate any applicable design features, but note that the DCM is project specific and does not directly apply to the current DART D2 Project

Design Feature	Code/Standard Basis	Discussion
Fire Rated Construction	2014 NFPA 130; 5.2.4.1	Interconnection between floor levels is allowed with special provisions.
Fire Rated Construction	2014 NFPA 130; 5.2.4.3	Fire Rated separation between ancillary occupancies as required by NFPA 101
Fire Rated Construction	2014 NFPA 130; 5.2.4.2	All Public areas shall be fire separated from adjacent non-public areas
Corridor Width	2015 IBC; 1020.2 2014 NFPA 130; 5.3.4.2	Minimum corridor width 44 in. Additionally applies to platforms from NFPA 130

Table 1 Fire Life Safety Concept Design Principles Code Matrix



Stairway width	2015 IBC; 1011.2	Minimum stairway width 44 in.
Number of exits	2015 IBC; 1006.2.1.1	Three exits or exit access doorways
Number of exits	2013/180, 1000.2.1.1	shall be provided from any space
		with occupant load of 501 to 1000
Definition of Point of	2014 NFPA 130; 3.3.35	Special provisions allow point of
Safety	2014 NITA 150, 5.5.55	safety at the following: trainway,
Salety		station, at grade point beyond
		vehicle
Evacuation	2014 NFPA 130; 5.3.1.1	Platform Evacuation Time –
Evacuation	2014 NFPA 130; 5.3.1.1	
	2014 NFFA 150, 5.5.1.2	Evacuate platform in 4 minutes or
		less
		Evenuation Time to a Daint of Safety
		Evacuation Time to a Point of Safety
E alta		in 6 minutes or less
Exits	2014 NFPA 130; 6.3.1.4	Maximum distance between exits
		shall not exceed 2500 ft
Cross Passage	2014 NFPA 130; 6.3.1.6	Cross-passageways shall not be
		farther than 800 ft
Exit Signs	2014 NFPA 130; 6.3.5.5	Enclosed trainways greater than 1
		train length shall be provided with
		directional signs as appropriate for
		emergency procedures
Mechanical	2014 NFPA 130; 7.1.2.2	Mechanical Ventilation required at:
Ventilation	2014 NFPA 130; 7.2.3	1. Enclosed Stations
		2. Trainway greater than 1000 ft
		Design should incorporate:
		1. Fire Heat release rate
		2. Fire Growth rate
		3. Station and trainway geometries
		4. Elevation, temperature
		differences wind etc.
Fan ramp up time	2014 NFPA 130; 7.3.1.1	Fan motors designed to achieve full
		operating speed in no more than 30
		seconds from stopped position, and
		no more than 60 seconds for
		variable-speed motors.
Standpipe	2014 NFPA 130; 5.4.5	Class I standpipes shall be installed
	2014 NFPA 130; 5.4.5.2	in enclosed stations in accordance
		with NFPA 14
		Standpipes are required to be
		enclosed in fire rated construction
		unless:
		1. System is cross-connected or fed
		from two locations.
		2. Isolation valves are installed not
		more than 800 ft apart
Hydrants	2003 DART DCM Vol 1 by ACT 21;	Hydrants within 150 feet of Fire
	29.6.1	Department Connection to a
		Standpipe system



		Within 150 feet of each subway
		station entrance or access point.
Hydrants	2015 IFC; 507.5.1.1	Standpipe system shall have a fire
		hydrant within 100 feet of the fire
		department connections.
Ventilation	2003 DART DCM Vol 1 by ACT 21;	Maintain a single Evacuation path
Requirements	25.3.2	from the train that is clear of smoke
		and hot gases.
Ventilation	2003 DART DCM Vol 1 by ACT 21;	Tunnel Ventilation Fan Dampers:
Requirements	25.4.5	Max velocity 1800 FPM
		Tunnel Ventilation Fan Sound
		Attenuators: Max velocity 1800 FPM
		Isolation Dampers: Max velocity
		2000 FPM
		Concrete Ducts/Plenums/Shafts:
		Tunnel Ventilation Shaft: Nominal
		velocity of 1800 FPM, Max velocity of
		2200 FPM
		Other concrete
		ducts/plenums/shafts: Nominal
		velocity of 1500 fpm, Max velocity of
		1800 FPM

2 Station Ventilation Concept

2.1 Design Objective

The objective of the ventilation and fire safety design is to mitigate hazards to provide adequate level of safety for tunnel or station area occupants during periods of revenue and maintenance operations. Ventilation system configuration and sequence of operations are established to provide tenable environment to facilitate self-evacuation from tunnel and station areas.

2.2 Design Principle

Stations of the subject project has been proposed with platform screen doors (PSD), which separate the platform and the trackway into two zones. Therefore trackway fires and platform fires are managed separately. Moreover, it can also achieve energy savings for climate control, as the station cooling air will not be lost into the tunnel as it is separated from the platform of the station.



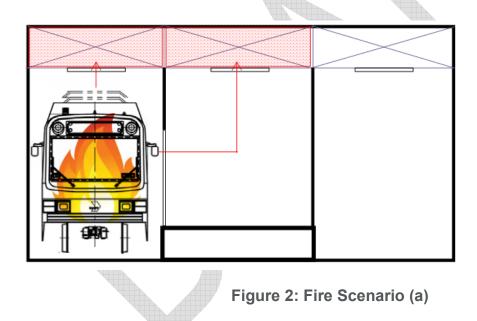
2.3 Smoke control and ventilation strategy

ID	Fire Location	Fire HRR	Smoke control strategy
(a)	Train fire	14.9 MW (Medium growth rate)	Over Track Exhaust (OTE) Over Platform Exhaust (OPE)
(b)	Trackway Fire	1.5 MW (UF)	OTE
(C)	Platform Fire	3.5 MW (UF)	OPE

Table 2: Fire Scenarios

2.3.1 Fire Scenario (a) Train fire OTE and OPE on:

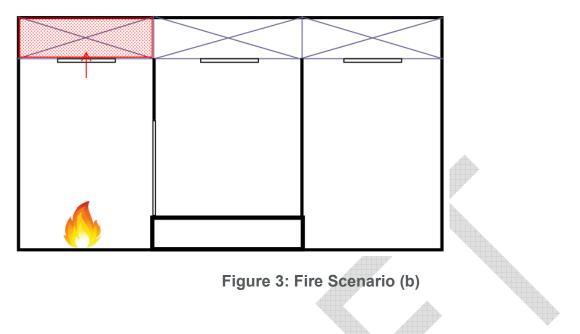
During a train fire the over track exhaust (OTE) dampers will open to exhaust the smoke from the incident track. The platform screen doors are open to allow passengers to exit the train. Since the doors are open there is a concern that smoke will develop in the platform as well. So platform exhaust dampers are opened as well to help with the exhaust of smoke.



2.3.2 Fire Scenario (b) Track fire:

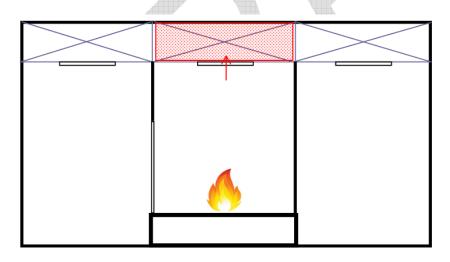
Trackway fire is non-rolling Stock fires occurring in the trackway within the Station length. For such an incident – where a train is not located within the incident station trackway – the PSDs on the incident track remain open representing a worst case scenario and the incident track OTE will be operated in smoke control mode, exhausting 127 kCFM, as shown in Figure 3.





2.3.3 Fire Scenario (c) Platform fire:

For a station fire originating within a platform zone, the objective will be to limit smoke to the incident zone. On activation, the Station Smoke Management System (SSMS) will utilize the OTE fans to exhaust through the duct above the platform to provide over platform exhaust as shown in Figure 4.

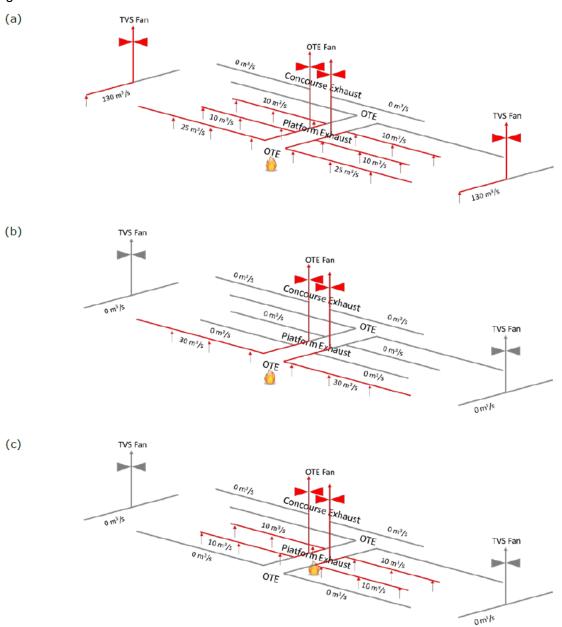




DART

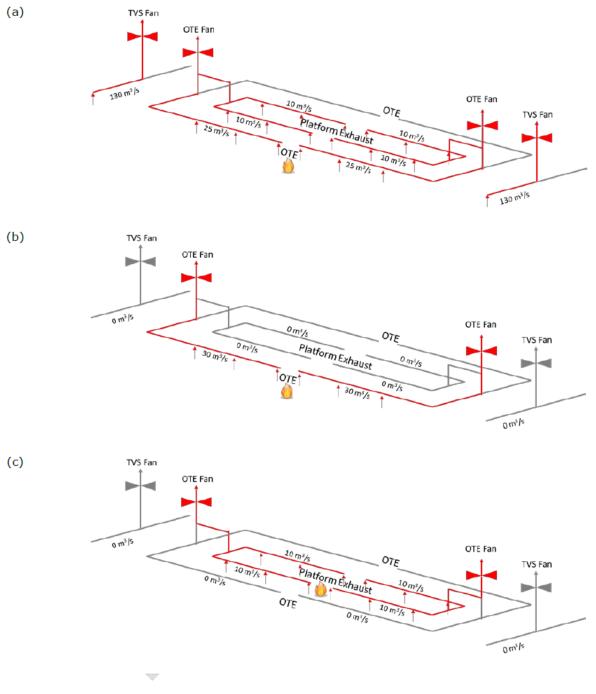
2.4 Ventilation airflow diagram

Ventilation airflow diagrams for two options are presented for fire scenarios (a) (b) (c) in Figure 5 and Figure 6.













2.5 Ventilation Plant Schematic

The preliminary ventilation plant layout includes a set of 3 fans per fan plant, each with a capacity of 250 kCFM. It is assumed that a maximum capacity of 500 kCFM will be required at each fan plant location. This results in a maximum of 2 fans on at a time with and an additional fan on standby for redundancy. Figure 7 demonstrates the ventilation configuration for Commerce Station.

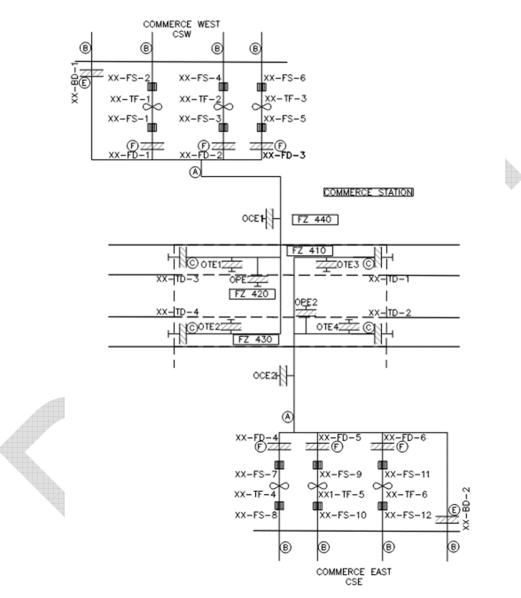
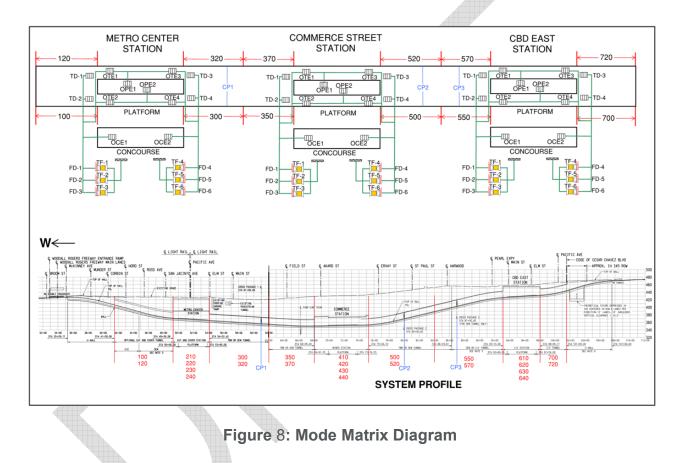


Figure 7: Commerce Station Ventilation Schematic

The ventilation fans have been preliminarily sized for 250 kCFM at 3.6 in w.g. this corresponds to a 400 hp fan. See Appendix A for preliminary fan pressure calculation. Calculations were based on preliminary assumptions for duct and plenum sizes in order to provide adequate ventilation.



Fires can occur at multiple locations along the Dart D2 Extension. Providing adequate ventilation for different fire scenarios can prove to be challenging because of the different components that need to be configured, such as damper opening positions, which fans to turn on, and whether the fans are in supply or exhaust mode. For this reason, a preliminary mode matrix is created to establish the different configurations that will be implemented within different fire zones along the length of the alignment. Figure **8** shows a preliminary layout of the different equipment involved for emergency ventilation.



3 Methodology and Analysis

3.1 Design Methodology

Tunnel ventilation design for the project will be configured to manage environmental conditions within the enclosed underground trainways and public circulation areas for normal, congested and emergency fire scenario conditions. Conceptual space proofing requirements will be established by emergency fire scenarios for tunnel and station fires. A segment wide ventilation flow network model created with the SES (Subway Environmental Simulation) tool is created for the underground portion of the Dart D2 extension. A series of SES simulations are developed to test the different fire scenarios and establish



flow rates. A 3D model of the station is created and set up to run scenarios aligned with SES cases, using results from SES as boundary conditions. The methodology applied for this analysis is broken into the following steps:

- 1. Gather data: Gather geometrical data, walkway tunnels/stairs, platforms, and ventilation shafts.
- 2. **Evaluation & Simplification of Geometry:** Evaluate detail of features such as signages, beams, and other projections in space to determine if they introduce significant impacts on ventilation flow conditions generated by a fire in the station.
- 3. **Establish domain:** Determine fire and airflow region for proper model domain. Use ancillary calculations as needed to validate an adequate model size prior to solid modeling.
- 4. **Solidify model:** Create a three-dimensional computer solid model of station features determined to be of significance to ventilation flow field.
- 5. **Meshing:** Evaluate the solid model for decomposition and meshing schemes. Generate the Mesh model.
- 6. **Solve:** Read mesh into Fluent software solver and prepare inputs for iterative solution scheme including boundary conditions, model equations, solver schemes, and other customized time-dependent inputs. A detailed discussion of model inputs for fire source term is included in Section 3.2.1, of this report.
- 7. **Simulation:** Initiate iterative solution based on assumed time step interval for managing stable transient solution.
- 8. **Monitor:** Checkpoint simulation with the following activities: monitor residual values generated by momentum, continuity and energy equations of the simulation, evaluate wall function metrics generated for dataset at intermediate time steps, evaluate flow velocity conditions verses cell dimensions to confirm flow transit criterion is maintained, review simulation inputs for any incorrect boundary condition settings. Reconfigure simulation and restart if any issues are discovered.
- 9. Verify: Verify simulation is complete.
- 10. **Post process:** Post process simulation to show smoke visibility conditions or other parameters that are of interest
- 11. Analyze: Analyze results for compliance with intended scope and pertinent code requirements
- 12. **Repeat:** Repeat steps 3 through 11 as needed for subsequent simulations, such as varying fire location(s), ventilation modes, or other environmental characteristics to accurately represent project conditions and goals

Key features and project dimensions of the overall facility for this analysis were developed from the architectural drawings. Simplifications for details not relevant to the solution were made and applied to the CFD model to help reduce computational time. The engineering team analyzed the fire scenarios then applied them to the 3D constructed model along with ambient characteristics. Results gathered from the CFD analysis allowed the engineering team to verify if the proposed ventilation meets the project criterion for safe egress.

3.2 Inputs and Assumptions

Makeup airflow from emergency ventilation operations comes from headhouses above, this assumes that public accessways will remain open during an emergency event. This can be achieved by either having magnetic hold open doors or doorless open entryways.

1. Platform is enclosed with platform screen doors. It is assumed that smoke and airflow from trackways will only travel to the platform through open platform screen doors that will align with open train doors.



- 2. Elevators and emergency egress stairways where doors typically remain closed are assumed to have no contributions to airflow and are therefore modeled as a solid obstruction
- 3. The objective for emergency ventilation is to provide a pressure differential between the incident location and the non-incident location. A higher pressure at a non-incident location is desirable so that the direction of airflow is from the non-incident location towards the incident location. Indicating a resistance of smoke ingress to the non-incident location.
- 4. Initial indications for successful emergency ventilation operation includes the ability to maintain critical velocity. This is the air velocity in the incident bore required to prevent the back layering of smoke. Critical velocity applies only to push pull ventilation scenarios where on one side of the fire is in exhaust and one side is in supply providing longitudinal airflow. An initial pass/fail criterion for a push-pull ventilation scenario is a velocity greater than 459 FPM within a tunnel segment, and 481 FPM for a station track with platform screen doors. See 4.3Appendix F for critical velocity calculations.

3.2.1 Design Fire Scenario

There are 3 different fire scenarios achieved in this case a train fire, track fire and a platform fire. The train fire is based on the DART D2 rolling stock (SLRV). The peak fire heat release rate is assumed to be 14.9 MW. The track fire is assumed to be have a peak heat release rate of 3.5 MW. The platform fire is assumed to have a peak heat release rate of 1.5 MW.

All fire growth rates are based on a t^2 growth rate defined by:

$$\dot{Q} = \alpha t^2$$

Where

 \dot{Q} is the heat release rate in W

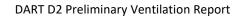
 α is the growth rate coefficient 11.722 w/s² for a train fire. This represents a medium growth rate α is the growth rate coefficient 187.55 w/s² for a track and station fire. This represents an ultra fast growth rate.

t is time in seconds

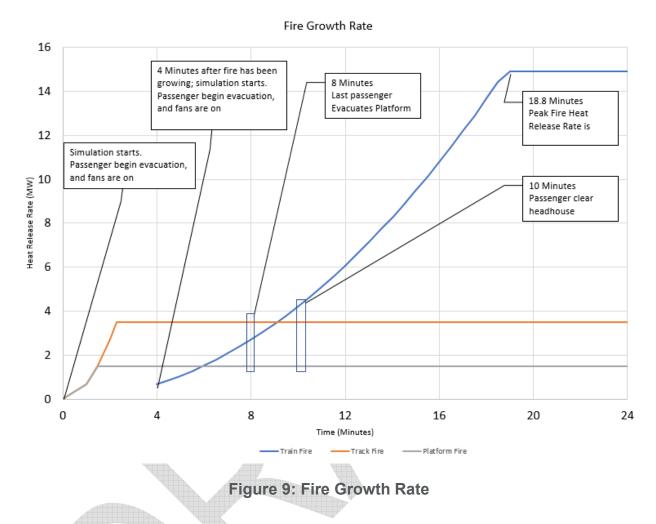
Fire growth rate curve is shown in Figure 9.

Additional user defined characteristics were implemented as well:

- Heat of Combustion of 39.4 MJ/kg.
- Soot Yield of 0.165 kg (soot) /kg (fuel).
- Water Yield of 0.695 kg (water)/kg (fuel).
- CO Yield of 0.14 kg (CO)/kg (fuel).
- Mass specific extinction coefficient for smoke produced by pyrolysis Km=4703 m²/kg







Carbon Monoxide Model

One product of combustion includes Carbon Monoxide (CO) Species development for Carbon monoxide which is specified by 0.14 kg/kg at the fire source. Although carbon monoxide exposure is an important characteristic in determining tenability of an egress path this study used visibility obscuration due to smoke as the determining factor for tenability.

Smoke Model

Species development for smoke in the CFD simulation is guided by a soot yield factor of 0.165 kg/kg. A custom field function in fluent is used to visualize areas within the station that would be impacted by smoke. The numerical scale used to visualize smoke obscuration in CFD Fluent model is from 0 to 10 m where 0 represents an area where smoke completely obscures the visibility of passengers and 10 represents an unobstructed sight range of 10 meters.



3.2.2 SES Inputs

SES software is an engineering tool programmed to evaluate complex flow relationships throughout an underground rail system envelope by ventilation system operations in multiple locations. Used as a standard method in the transportation industry, SES provides accurate prediction of airflows in managing underground hazard conditions. SES software incorporates evaluation of radiation and convection heat transfer, climatic influences on airflow, pressure and airflow relationships, and influences of train piston effect in its calculations.

Inputs and assumptions for the SES simulations include:

- 1. Outdoor air temperature is 70.6 degrees F and 61.6 degrees F wb¹
- 2. Tunnel air temperature is 81.2 degrees F and 63.3 degrees F wb
- 3. Rolling stock is DART Kinkisharyo
- 4. Friction loss was calculated based on input of wall roughness of 0.01 ft on concrete surface, and the other areas with fixtures such as lightings, wirings, etc are assumed 0.127 ft.

To develop the appropriate pressure losses associated with the underground station. A non-dimensional factor k applied at various locations where cross section area changes, turns, and other locations there would be a resistance to airflow.

	K fa	ctor
Geometry	Forward Positive	Forward Negative
Cross sectional area changes from Tunnel to		
Station	0.06	0.04
Open Track Damper	2.205	2.205
Open Over Track Exhaust	2	2
Open Over Platform Exhaust	1	1
Fan Plant	0.259	0.259
Open Platform screen doors	4	4

Table 3: SES K Factors

3.2.3 CFD Input

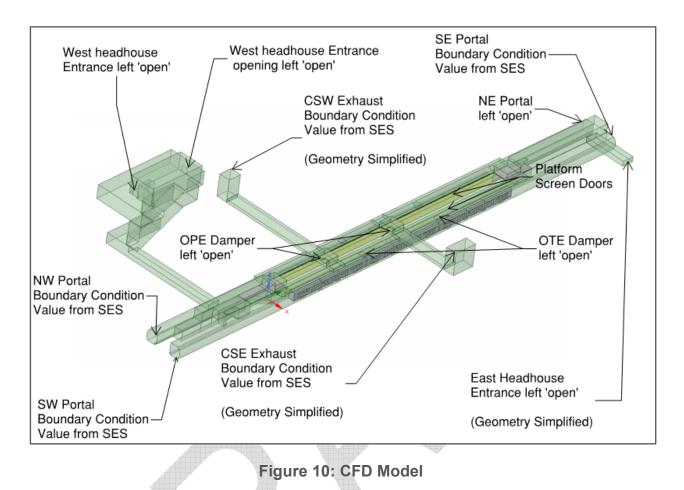
Geometry Simplifications

CFD model of current Commerce Station configuration is shown in Figure 10: CFD Model. Modifications were made to the station configuration to simplify the CFD analysis, these include simplifying the ventilation path to surface, excluding limited airflow paths from the model, which includes emergency egress stairs, and elevators.

¹ Reference ASHRAE Climatic Design Conditions 2017







CFD simulation assumes the walls as no slip boundary, standard wall roughness with a roughness constant of 0.5 is assumed. The walls participate in the thermal radiation calculation and conjugate heat transfer boundary condition are applied.

Ventilation related boundary conditions as shown in Figure 10 are listed in Table 4.

	A0100100100100							
T - L L - 4 1		flow parameters	C C ¹		(_)	/1. \	/ /	- 1
1 2010 71	Vontustion	TIOW Daramotore	TOP TIPO	econario i		(n)	2 n a /	C
	VGILLIQUU			зсенано і	a .	UD .		
						·~//		- /

CFD Simulation No.	R9_3r2	R9_4	R9_5
Fire Scenario	(a)	(b)	(c)
CSW Exhaust	-210.0	-78.8	-79.5
CSE Exhaust	-205.2	-73.1	-79.5
NW Portal	6.5	10.2	11.7
NE Portal	Open	Open	Open
SW Portal	153.3	67.2	32.8

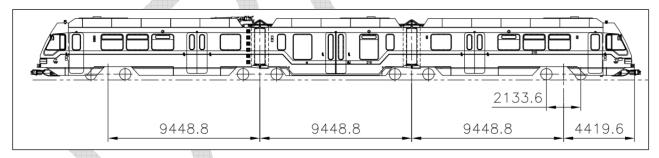


SE Portal	150.3	-39	-31.4
West Headhouse Entrance	Open	Open	Open
East Headhouse Entrance	Open	Open	Open
OPE Damper	Open	Closed	Open
OTE Damper	Open	Open	Closed

Notes:

- 1. Values for flow parameters are based on SES Results.
- 2. The 'Open' designation refers to a 0 gauge pressure inlet boundary condition. This allows the CFD program to determine what the flow rate is at the location. This is done to prevent over constraining the CFD simulation.
- 3. The 'Closed' designation refers to a wall boundary condition, which doesn't allow flow through the boundary.
- 4. Positive values refer to airflow into the station domain, negative values indicate airflow out of the station domain.

The train geometry for the DART D2 project is modeled after the Kinkishayo Super Light Rail Vehicle (SLRV). It is assumed during a fire scenario only doors located on the platform side are open to allow passenger egress. Windows would be broken due the heat of the fire and is there simulated as open as well.





Geometry simplifications were made to the CFD model to improve cell quality and count. For example, the semicircular space above the trackway used for duct space of approximately 66 SF has been represented with rectangular duct with a similar hydraulic diameter and a slightly smaller area of 64 SF as shown in Figure **12**. This is done because circular geometry is more complicated for meshing. After applying geometry simplifications, overall cell count of the model after meshing is 3.8 million cells. The cell size around the simplified duct ranges from (0.25^3) ft^3 to roughly 1 ft^3.



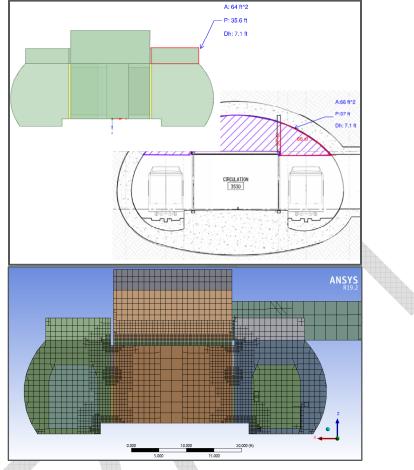


Figure 12: Geometry Simplification

Fires within the station will be exhausted through over track dampers. Over Track Dampers are currently sized at 50 SF.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 SES Results

A summary of the SES simulations are shown in Table 5, more details are provided in the SES simulation tracker in Appendix B. SES simulations are used to establish the entire airflow network within the underground alignment. SES runs can typically provide an initial indicator of a pass or fail criteria with longitudinal ventilation schemes, detailing whether a simulation has achieved 'critical velocity' for push pull scenarios. For station extraction cases the airflow rates from SES simulations are used as boundary conditions for subsequent CFD simulations to determine if the case passes or fails. The station extraction cases (1-5) are done using a SES model with platform screen doors (PSD) only on Commerce station. The push pull cases (6-11) are done using a SES model with PSDs on all stations. For more detail see Appendix B and C.



SES Simulation No. (Case #)	3r2	4	5	6	7	10	11r1	9
Station Fire Scenario	(a)	(b)	(c)	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
SES File Name	D2_case3r 2	D2_case4	D2_case5	D2_push pull_01	D2_push pull_02	D2_push pull_03	D2_push pull_04r1	D2_push pull_01r2
Fire Location	625	625	605	106	306	118	318	102
Fire Zone	410	410	420	120	100	300	320	120
Evac. Direction	West/East	West/East	West/East	West	West	East	East	West
Smoke Direction	Extraction	Extraction	Extraction	East	East	West	West	East
MCW	-	-	-	2E	2E	-		ЗE
MCE	-	-	-		-	2E	2E	-
CSW	1E	1E	1E	-		25	2S	-
CSE	1E	1E	1E	-	-	-	-	-
CBW	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
CBE	-	-	- \		-	-	-	-
Pass/Fail	N/a	N/a	N/a	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Table 5: SES Simulations

Notes:

- 1. For further detail see the node network diagrams in Appendix C. As well as results in Appendix B
- 2. See Appendix D for ventilation schematic with ventilation zones labeled.
- 3. Critical velocity applies to longitudinal ventilation, and not extraction ventilation.
- 4. Pass Fail criteria undetermined in extraction ventilation cases using SES of the 2D nature of its analysis CFD simulation is required to determine if simulation passes.
- 5. There are 2 fan plants in each station, each fan plant consists of three fans, 2E refers to two fans in a fan plant operating in exhaust mode, 2S refers to two fans in a fan plant operating in supply mode.

4.1.1 Case No. 3r2 (Fire Scenario (a)):

This case represents Fire Scenario (a). This scenario entails a middle train fire event within the south track. The ventilation system is postured in an extraction configuration where the west and east fan plant (CSW) and (CSE) are both in exhaust. Platform screen doors on the south track are open, and eastbound over track ventilation dampers are open, as well as over platform dampers. The area of the ventilation adit is updated according to the 30% plans.

DART

DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report

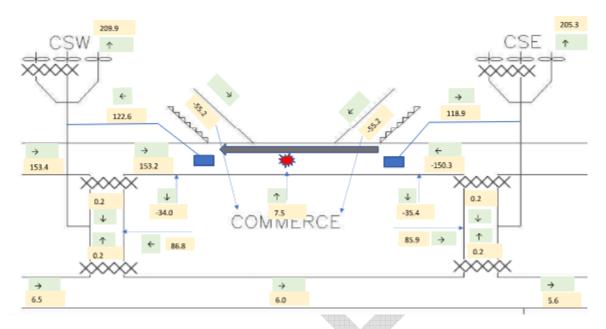


Figure 13: SES Case No. 3r2 Diagram

4.1.2 Case No. 4 (Fire Scenario (b)):

This case represents Fire Scenario (b). This scenario entails fire event within the south track with no trains present. The ventilation system is postured in an extraction configuration where the west and east fan plant (CSW) and (CSE) are both in exhaust. Platform screen doors on the south track are open, and eastbound over track ventilation dampers are open.

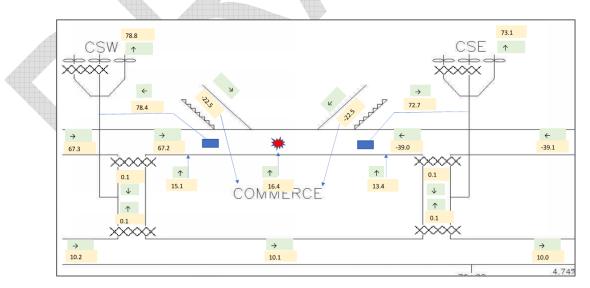


Figure 14: SES Case No. 4 Diagram



4.1.3 Case No. 5 (Fire Scenario (c)):

This case represents Fire Scenario (c). This scenario entails a fire event within the enclosed platform. The ventilation system is postured in an extraction configuration where the west and east fan plant (CSW) and (CSE) are both in exhaust. Dampers within the enclosed platform are open.

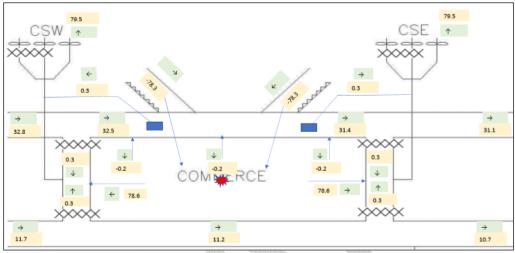


Figure 14: SES Case No. 5 Diagram

4.1.4 Case no. 6 (tunnel fire):

This case represents a tunnel fire in Eastbound track between west portal and metro center station. For this case the evacuation direction is towards the portal (west) and the smoke extraction direction is towards metro station (east). Fire zone is 120.Fire location near Metro Center Station. Two fans in the metro station west plant (MCW) are operating in exhaust mode. Critical velocity is achieved. Non incident tunnel track dampers 902 and 907 are closed.

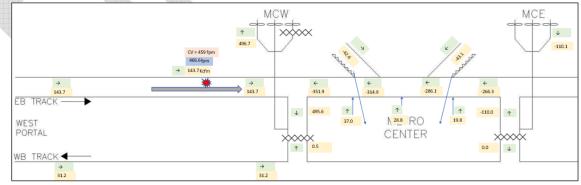


Figure 16: SES Case No. 6 Diagram



4.1.5 Case no. 7(tunnel fire):

Tunnel fire in Westbound track between west portal and metro center station. For this case the evacuation direction is towards the portal (west) and the smoke extraction direction is towards metro center station (east). Fire zone is 100. Two fans in the metro station west plant (MCW) are operating in exhaust mode. Critical velocity is achieved. Non incident tunnel track dampers 901 and 906 are closed.

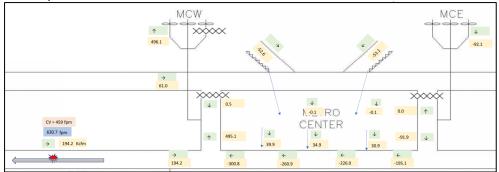


Figure 17: SES Case No. 7 Diagram

4.1.6 Case no. 10 (Tunnel fire):

Tunnel fire in Eastbound track between metro station and commerce station. For this case the evacuation direction is towards the commerce station (CS) and the smoke extraction direction is towards metro center station (east). Fire zone is 320. Two fans in the metro station east plant (MCE) are operating in exhaust mode and two fans in commerce station west plant (CSW) in supply mode. Critical velocity is achieved. Non incident tunnel track dampers 907 and 912 are closed.

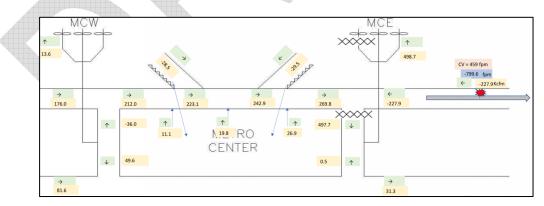
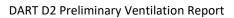


Figure 18: SES Case No. 10 Diagram





4.1.7 Case no. 11r1 (Tunnel fire):

Tunnel fire in Westbound track between metro center station and commerce station. For this case the evacuation direction is towards the commerce station (CS) and the smoke extraction direction is towards metro center station (east) Fire zone is 300. Two fans in the metro center station east plant (MCE) is operating in exhaust mode and two fans in commerce station west plant (CSW) in supply mode. Critical velocity is achieved. Non incident tunnel track dampers 906 and 911 are closed.

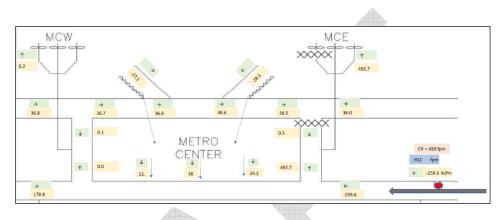


Figure 19: SES Case No. 11 Diagram

4.1.8 Case no.9 (Tunnel fire):

Tunnel fire in Eastbound track near west portal. For this case the evacuation direction is towards the portal (west) and the smoke extraction direction is towards metro station (east). Fire zone is 120. **Three** fans in the metro station west plant (MCW) are operating in exhaust mode. Critical velocity is achieved. Non incident tunnel track dampers 902 and 907 are closed. Three fans have to be turned on to achieve critical velocity due to the 6% slope of the tunnel near the west portal.

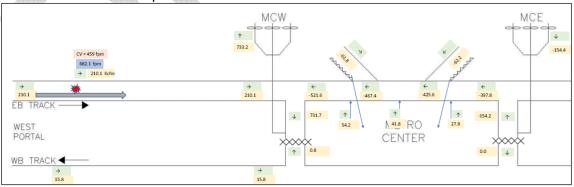


Figure 20: SES Case No. 9 Diagram



4.1.9 Case no.12: Piston effects pressure relief calculations

When a train approaches or departs the station, excessive pressure change should be controlled to avoid rate of pressure change more rapid than 1.7 in. w.g. per second. This analysis considered the updated geometry of the adits and the duct with cross section areas of 220 sf and 85sf, respectively. Cross section area input into the SES simulation is representative of the area designed into the system and accounts for other impacts such as total shaft volume and friction loss conditions. SES modelling results are given in Figure 21, which confirmed that the maximum pressure change is less than the threshold value of 0.06 psi/sec (1.7 in w.g./s)

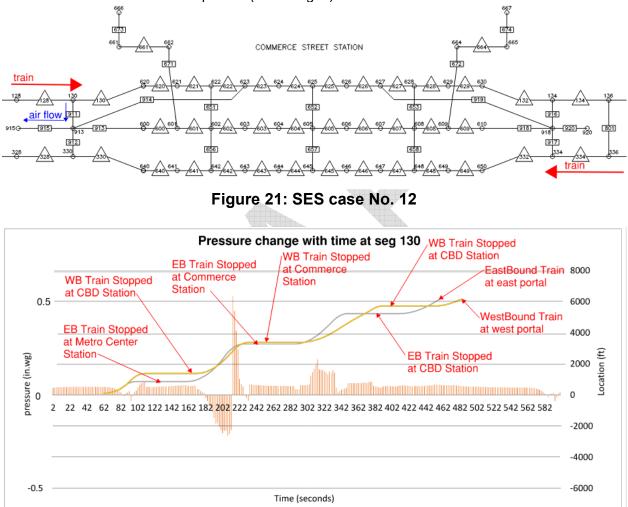


Figure 22: Pressure change with time at segment 130 for SES case.12

4.2 CFD Results

Results from CFD simulations are provided in Table 6 . Further details can be found in 4.3Appendix E. Note the train fire simulation starts 4 minutes after fire has began to grow.



Table 6: CFD Results

CFD Config. ID	(Name)	R9_3r2	R9_4	R9_5
SES Case	(Case #)	3r1	4	5
Fire Scenario		(a)	(b)	(c)
Fire Location		South Track Middle Train	South Track No Train	Center Platform
Exhaust Scheme		Extraction	Extraction	Extraction
Smoke Direction		Extraction	Extraction	Extraction
	Prtl NW	6.5	10.2	11.7
Input	Prtl NE	Vent	Vent	Vent
Boundary Conditions	Prtl SW	153.2	67.2	32.5
(KCFM)	Prtl SE	150.3	39	31.4
(Renwy	West Vent	-210	-78.8	-79.5
	East Vent	-205.2	-73.1	-79.5
	Prtl NW	6.5	10.2	11.7
Recorded	Prtl NE	-7.1	-10.6	-11.9
Boundary	Prtl SW	153.2	67.2	32.5
Conditions	Prtl SE	150.3	39	31.4
(KCFM) ³	West Vent	-210	-78.8	-79.5
	East Vent	-205.2	-73.1	-73.1
Pass/Fail ¹		Pass	Fail	Pass

- 1. Simulation pass/fail is determined by the system's ability to keep smoke from propagating towards egress walkway paths.
- 2. A positive value indicates supply from a boundary condition (airflow "into" domain). A negative value indicates exhaust from the domain.
- 3. Simulation results updated upon completion

4.2.1 Case No.3r2

The CFD configuration represents fire scenario 1 where a center train on the south track is on fire. The ventilation method used for this scenario is the same as SES Case no.3r1 with an extraction ventilation approach. In this case both the west fan plant (CSW) and the east fan plant (CSE) are in exhaust with both the OTE and OPE terminals open. Simulation time is 4 minutes (8 minutes after fire has started). Results indicate that smoke is maintained with the center of the platform where the OPE terminals are. Note this assumes there is a path for makeup air to enter the platform from the east headhouse.



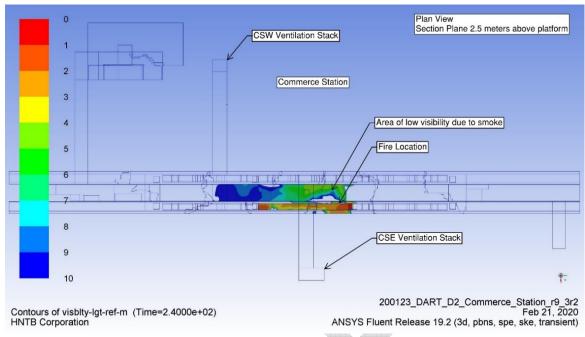


Figure 23: Case 3 - Smoke visibility at 4 mins after evacuation (8 mins since fire starts)

4.2.2 Case No.4

The CFD configuration represents fire scenario 2 where there is a miscellaneous track fire. The ventilation method used for this scenario is the same as SES Case no.4 with an extraction ventilation approach. In this case both the west fan plant (CSW) and the east fan plant (CSE) are in exhaust with the OTE open. Simulation is stopped after 7 minutes; results indicate that smoke is not maintained within the track area and, is heading towards the east headhouse.

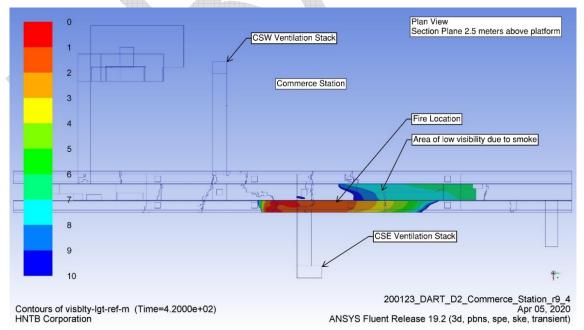


Figure 24: Case 4 - Smoke visibility at 4 mins after evacuation (8 mins since fire starts)



4.2.3 Case No.5

The CFD configuration represents fire scenario 3 where a fire occurs on the platform. The ventilation method used for this scenario is the same as SES Case no.5 with an extraction ventilation approach. In this case both the west fan plant (CSW) and the east fan plant (CSE) are in exhaust and OPE terminals open. Simulation time is stopped after 8 minutes when it is assumed all passengers have evacuated the platform. Results indicate that smoke is maintained with the center of the platform where the OPE terminals are. Note this assumes there is a path for makeup air to enter the platform from the east headhouse.

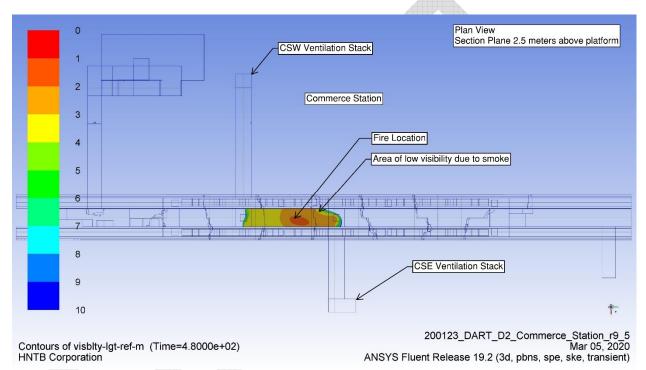


Figure 25: Case 5 - Smoke visibility at 4 mins after evacuation (8 mins since fire starts)

4.3 Discussion and Future Considerations

The current ventilation concept seems to be effective at exhausting smoke within the station. With the exception of case 4 which can be mitigated if we maintain closed platform screen doors isolating the track from the platform. Ventilation Simulations are preliminary and should be refined in future efforts. Current ventilation plenum sizes may not be adequate enough for flow rates established during emergency Ventilation operations. See Appendix F for space proofing concept. Although the CFD model follows the current sizes for ductwork along the Commerce Street Station; the established flow rates from SES results were based on k factor calculations using larger ducts as shown in appendix A. Additionally section 4.2.1 shows that makeup air is needed at the east headhouse. Currently the only public access at this location is Elevator only, so there isn't a reliable way to introduce makeup airflow. Future consideration for a shaft to grade would help mitigate this as shown in Appendix D.



Appendix A. Fan Pressure Calculation



HNTB

Made By: Checked by Bkchk by: DART D2

2/10/2020 Job No.: 61144

Comparison of Duct Section with Abrupt Contraction @ Silencer Outlet To Flex Connection - Study of Airflow At Outlet of Baffle To Flex Connection

2/21/2020 Sheet No .: File Name: \\seaw00\jobs2\61144\Redbook\08_TechProd\20%_Cncpt_Dsgn_Rpt\[Dart D2 Duct Minor Losses.xlsx]HV-1 with Fan

PROJECT NAME:

CALCULATION:

Air density at 70deg F and 14.7 psia:

jn

tvt Date:

0.081 lbm/ft3 Air temperature 32 deg F.

Date:

Date:

HIDE THE ORANGE ROWS FOR PRINTING 1. ENTER RECTANGULAR DUCT SIZE OR ROUND DUCT SIZE, NOT BOTH. FORMULAS WILL IGNORE RECTANGULAR DUCT SIZE IF ROUND DUCT SIZE IS ENTERED INTO CELL. 2. VALUES IN COLUMN "Duct Pressure Drop/100 ft (in. w.ater)" WILL BE RED TEXT WITH RED SHADE BACKGROUND IF PRESSURE DROP EXCEEDS 0.25 IN WATER PER 100 FT

 Length Contract

90deg turn Length Exit w/ elbow Damper

1

		ASHRAE			Terminal/		Recta	ngular Duct	Size					Velocity	Duct	Summary of	Reynolds	Friction	Duct Pressure	Fitting	Equipment	Total	Notes
Duct	Fitting	Fitting(s)	Duct	Duct	Branch	Airflow	Duct Size	Duct Size	Duct Size	Duct Size	Duct Area	Room NC/	Velocity	Pressure	Length	Fitting Loss	Number	Factor	Drop/100 ft	Pressure Drop	Pressure Drop	Pressure Drop	
Section	Name	No.	Material	Roughness, ft.	Airflow	(cfm)	(W, in.)	(L, in.)	(Dh, in.)	(Dia., in.)	(ft ²)	Max Velcity	(fpm)	(in. water)	(ft)	Coefficients	Re	f	(in. water)	(in. water)	(in. water)	(in. water)	
		(Ref 1, 2)	е		(cfm)							(fpm)					(Ref 4)	(Ref 3)					
1				0.0005	500000	500000	144	156	149.76		156.00	35/2000	3205	0.6918		0.44		0.0000	0.0000	0.3044		0.3044	
2					500000	500000	144	156	149.76		156.00	35/2000	3205	0.6918		0.5	4.69E+06	0.0109	0.0602	0.3459		0.3459	
3	90deg turn			0.0005	500000	500000	144	156	149.76		156.00	35/2000	3205	0.6918		1.2	4.69E+06	0.0109	0.0602	0.8302		0.8302	
4	Length			0.0005	500000	500000	144	156	149.76		156.00	35/2000	3205	0.6918	170.00	1	4.69E+06	0.0109	0.0602	0.0000		0.1024	
5	Abrupt open				500000	500000	276	138	184		264.50	35/2000	1890	0.2406		0.3	3.40E+06	0.0109	0.0170	0.0722		0.0722	
6	90deg turn				500000	500000	408		185.45455		340.00	35/2000	1471	0.1456		1.2	2.67E+06	0.0111	0.0104	0.1748		0.1748	
7	Length				500000	500000	408		185.45455		340.00	35/2000	1471	0.1456	35.00		2.67E+06	0.0111	0.0104	0.0000		0.0037	
8	Contraction				500000	500000	318		174.24658		265.00	35/2000	1887	0.2397		0.05	3.22E+06	0.0110	0.0181	0.0120		0.0120	
9					500000	500000	228		157.24138		190.00	35/2000	2632	0.4664	32.00		4.05E+06	0.0109	0.0388	0.0000		0.0124	
10	Contraction				500000	250000	174	120	142.04082	400	145.00	35/2000	1724	0.2002	40.00	0.05	2.40E+06	0.0114	0.0194	0.0100		0.0100	
10.1				0.0005	500000	250000			#DIV/0!	120	78.54	35/2000	3183	0.6823	10.00		3.74E+06	0.0113	0.0771	0.0000		0.0077	
10.2					500000	250000			#DIV/0!	120	78.54	35/2000	3183	0.6823		0.55	3.74E+06	0.0000	0.0000	0.3753		0.3753	
10.3	Contraction				500000	250000			#DIV/0!	104.00	58.99	35/2000	4238	1.2094		0.05	4.31E+06	0.0114	0.1595	0.0605		0.0605	
10.4					500000	250000			#DIV/0!	88	42.24	35/2000	5919	2.3593		0.40	5.09E+06	0.0116	0.3739	0.0000		0.0000	
10.5				0.0005	500000	250000			#DIV/0!	104.00 120.00	58.99 78.54	35/2000 35/2000	4238 3183	1.2094 0.6823		0.12		0.0114	0.1595	0.1451		0.1451 0.3753	
10.0					500000	250000			#DIV/0! #DIV/0!	120.00	78.54	35/2000	3183		10.00	0.55	3.74E+06 3.74E+06	0.0000	0.0000	0.3753		0.3753	
10.7					500000 500000	250000 500000	201	259	#DIV/0! 225.96078		78.54 360.13	35/2000	1388	0.6823 0.1298	10.00	0.5	3.74E+06 3.07E+06	0.0113	0.0074	0.0000 0.0649		0.0649	
12	90deg turn				500000	500000	201		289.38462		627.00	35/2000	797	0.1298		0.5	2.26E+06	0.0108	0.0074	0.0514		0.0514	
12	Length				500000	500000	228		289.38462		627.00	35/2000	797	0.0428	90.00	1.2	2.26E+06 2.26E+06	0.0109	0.0019	0.0000		0.0017	
13	Exit w/ elbow				500000	500000	228		289.38462		627.00	35/2000	797	0.0428	90.00	1.9	2.26E+06 2.26E+06	0.0109	0.0019	0.0000		0.0017	
14	Damper				500000	500000	228		289.38462		627.00	35/2000	797	0.0428		0.44		0.0109	0.0019	0.0188		0.0188	
10	Damper	1 ig 2.20	Gary, Ou.	0.0000	00000	333000	220	390	200.00402		021.00	00/2000	151	0.0420		0.44	2.202+00	0.0109	0.0015	0.0100		0.0100	1, 2
																					Total	3.0534	

F.S. 20%

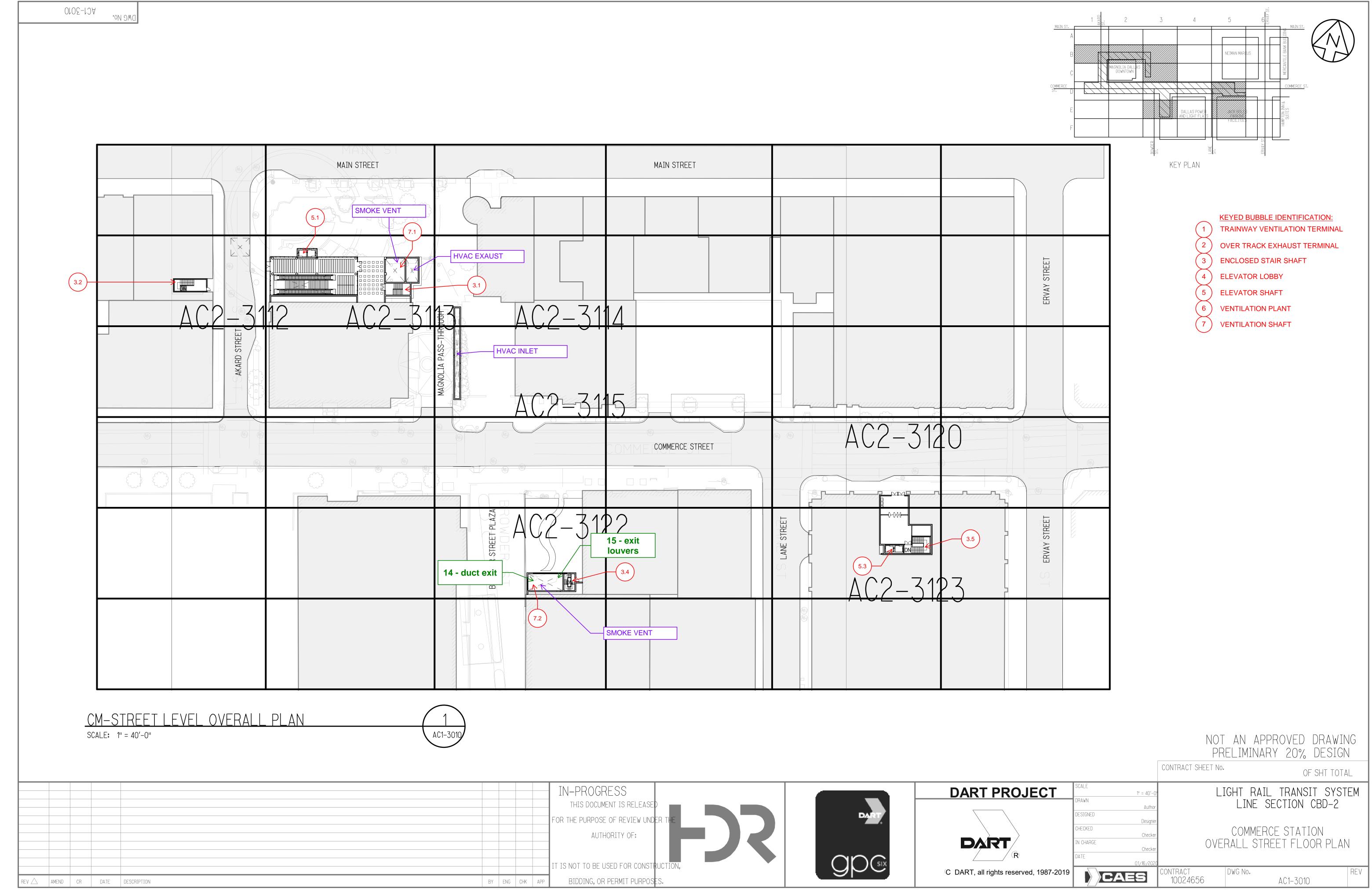
4.58

K-factor to achieve drop Resulting Drop 1.830013698
 Total Vol
 Section Pressure Drop
 Area (ft²)
 V (fpm)

 102500.8
 1.8298
 156
 3205.1282
 Individual Pressure Drops References: 1. ASHRAE Duct Fitting Database, Version 2.2.5 400 1.223765906 1.2236 1250 2. 1989 Fundamentals, Chapter 32, Fitting Loss Coefficients ASHRAE 1997 Fundamentals, Equation 32.20 4. ASHRAE 1997 Fundamentals, Equation 32.21 4. ASHRAE 1981 Fundamentals, Chapter 33, Duct Design Notes: Fittings are located at the beginning of a duct section
 Equipment is located at the end of a duct section 3. Equipment loss is for register Damper

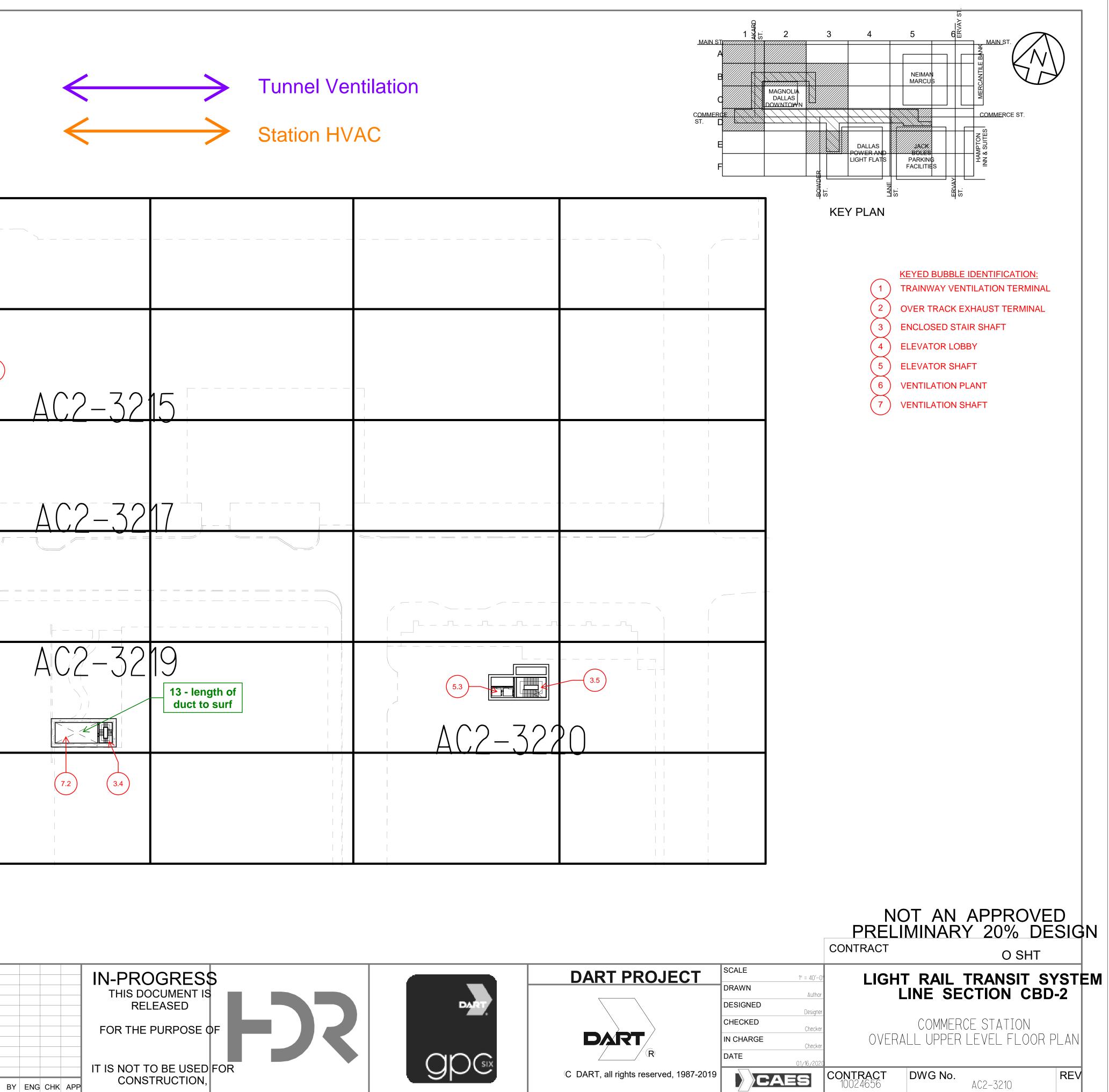
4. Equipment loss is for combination fire/smoke damper

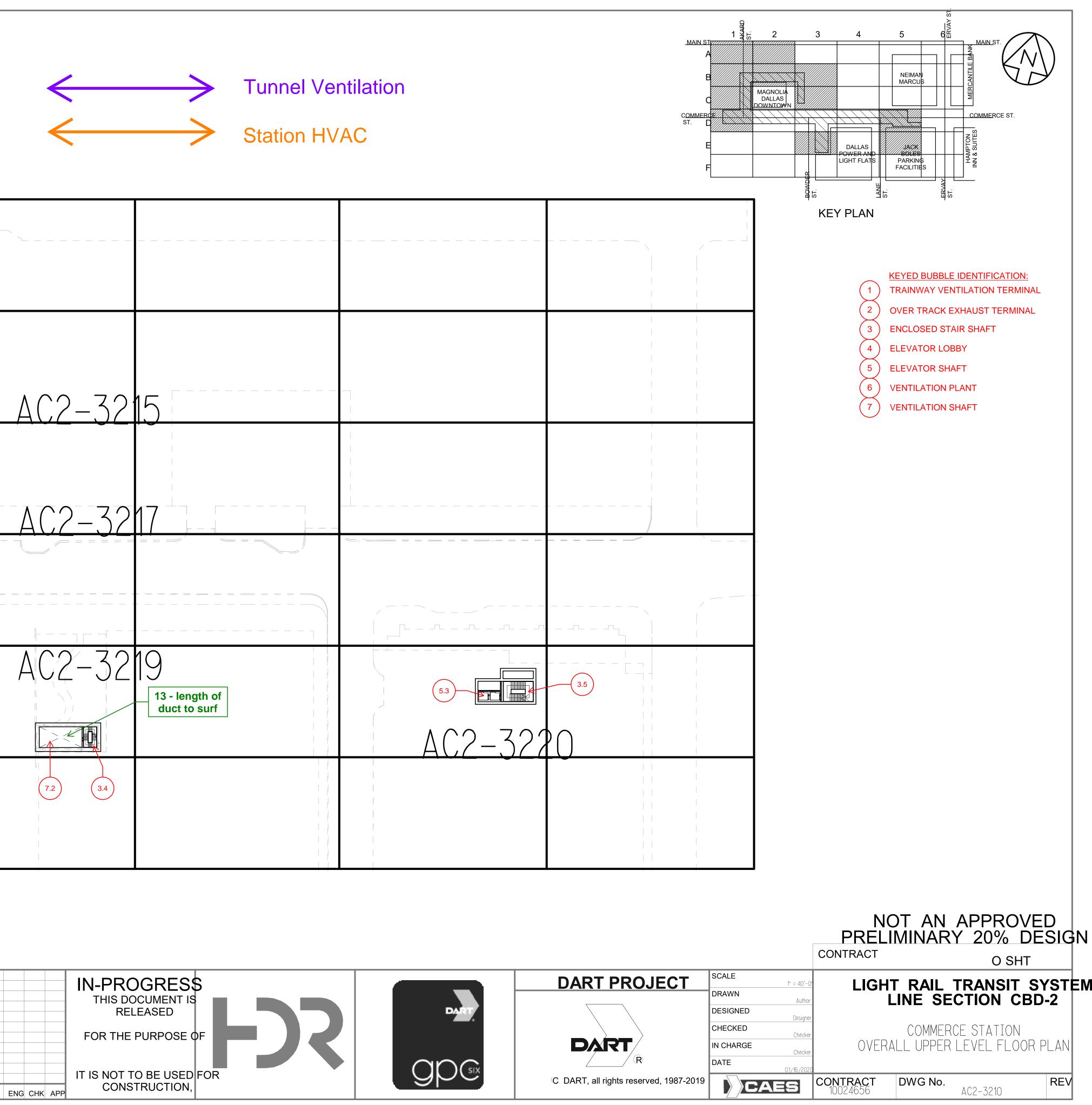
r	Entry	90deg turn	. Length	Abrupt open	90deg turn			
	 Contraction 	Length	 Contraction 	Length	 Silencer 			
tion:	 Motor 	Diffuser	Silencer	Length	Diffuser			

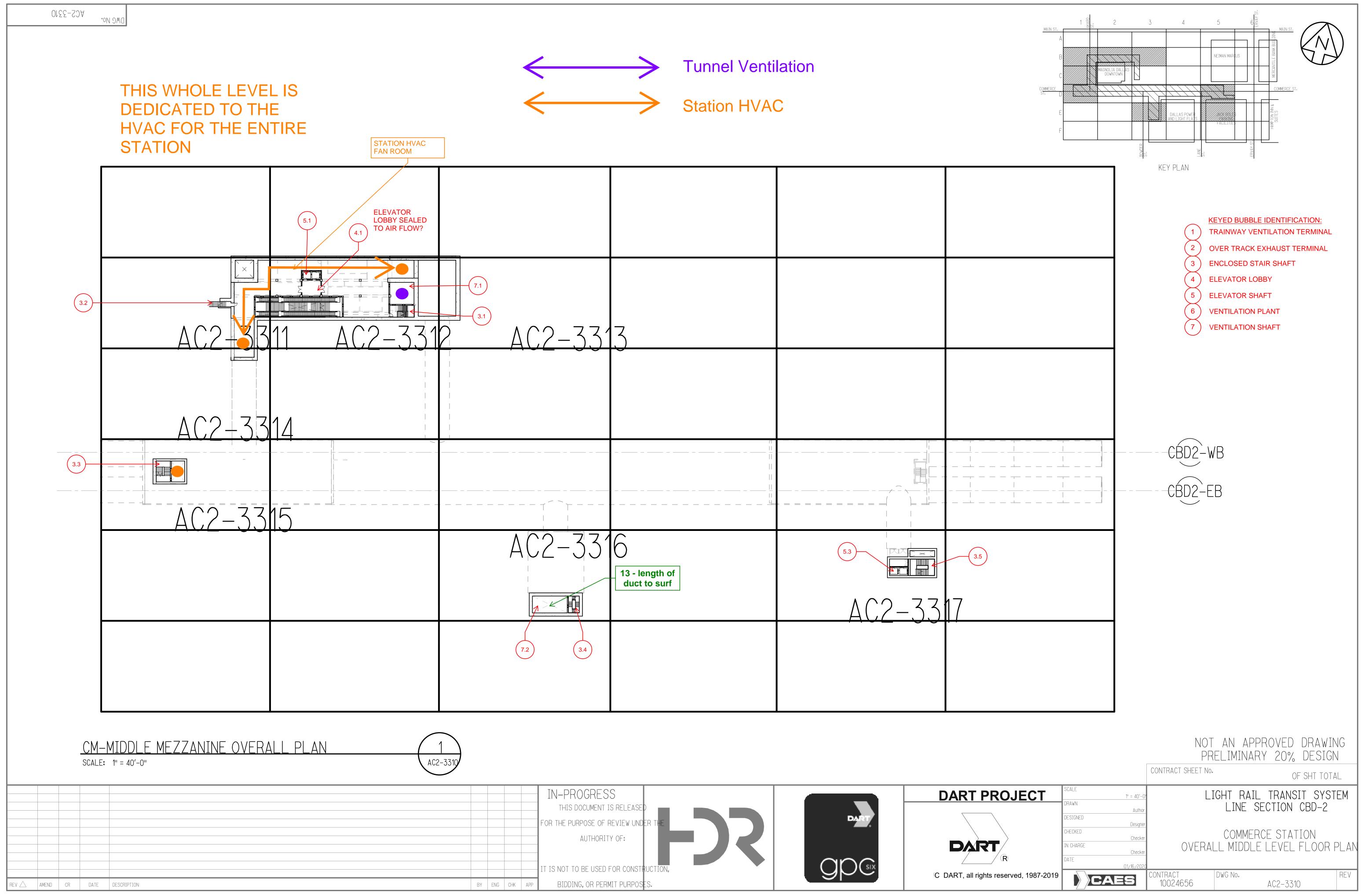


				12
(3.2)	AC AC	2-3213 2-3216	<u>AC2-32</u>	
3.3	AC	2-3218		
	<u>CM-UPPER MEZZA</u> scale: 1" = 40'-0"	NINE LEVEL OVERA		1 AC2-3210

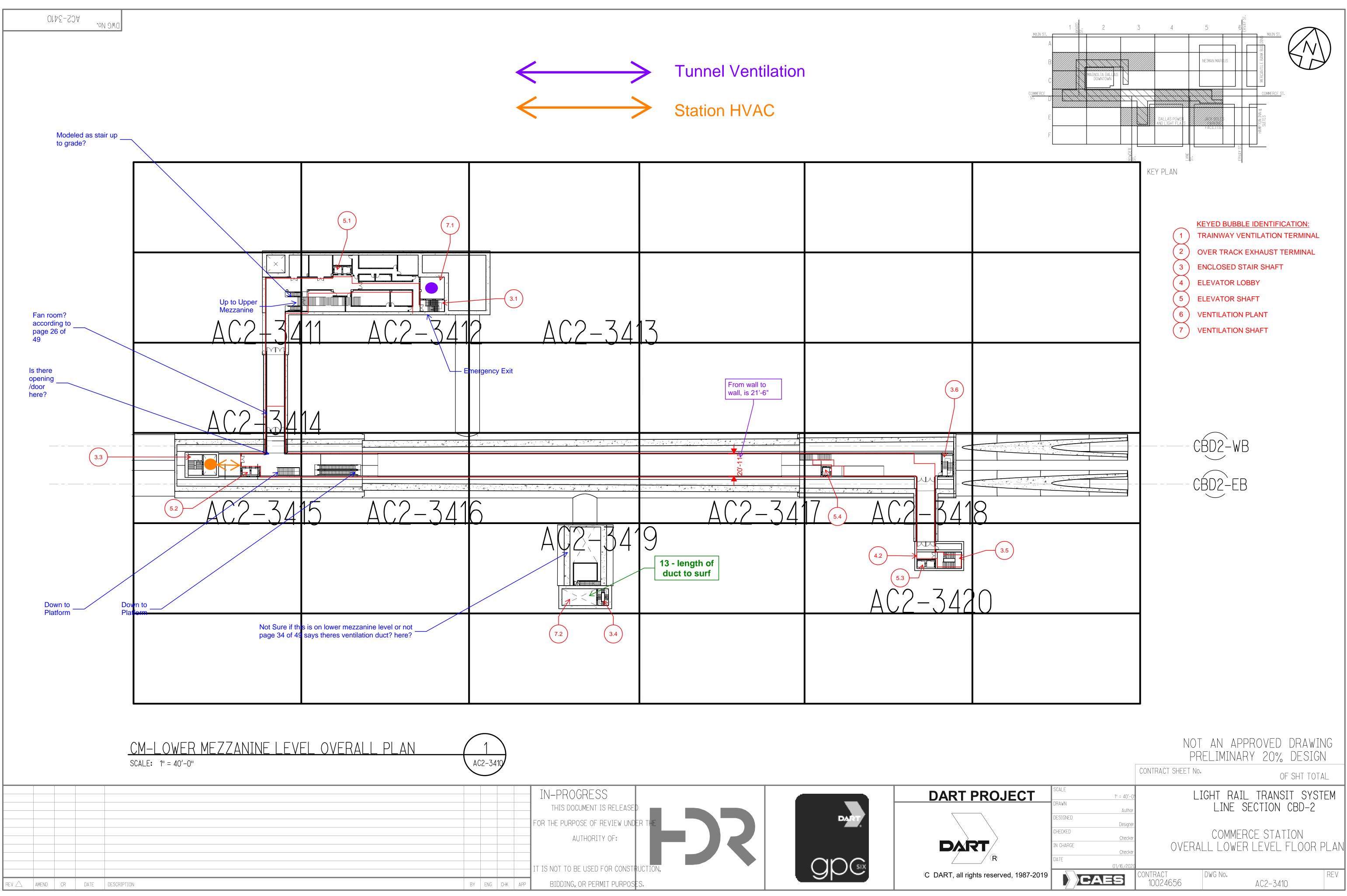




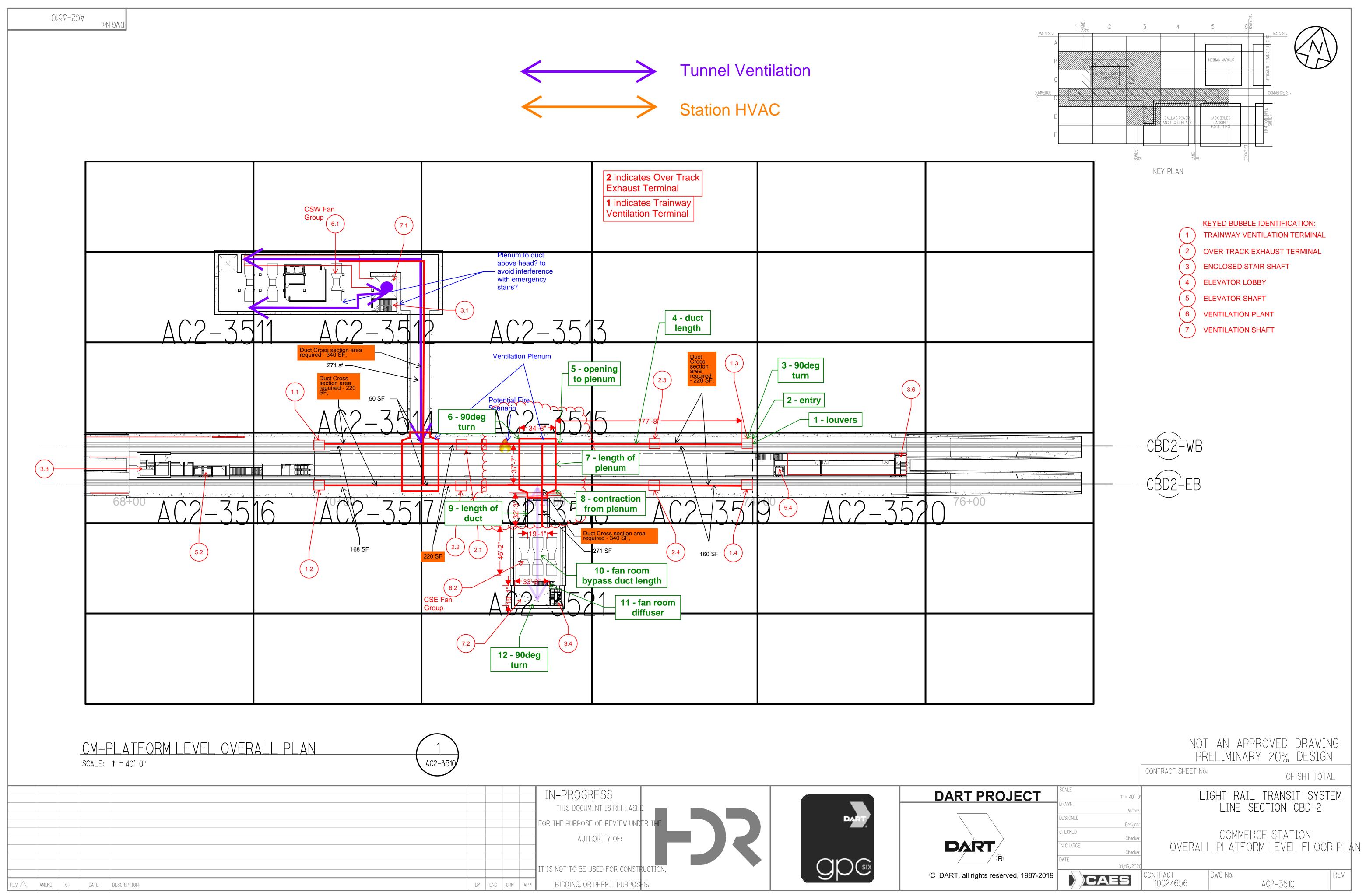




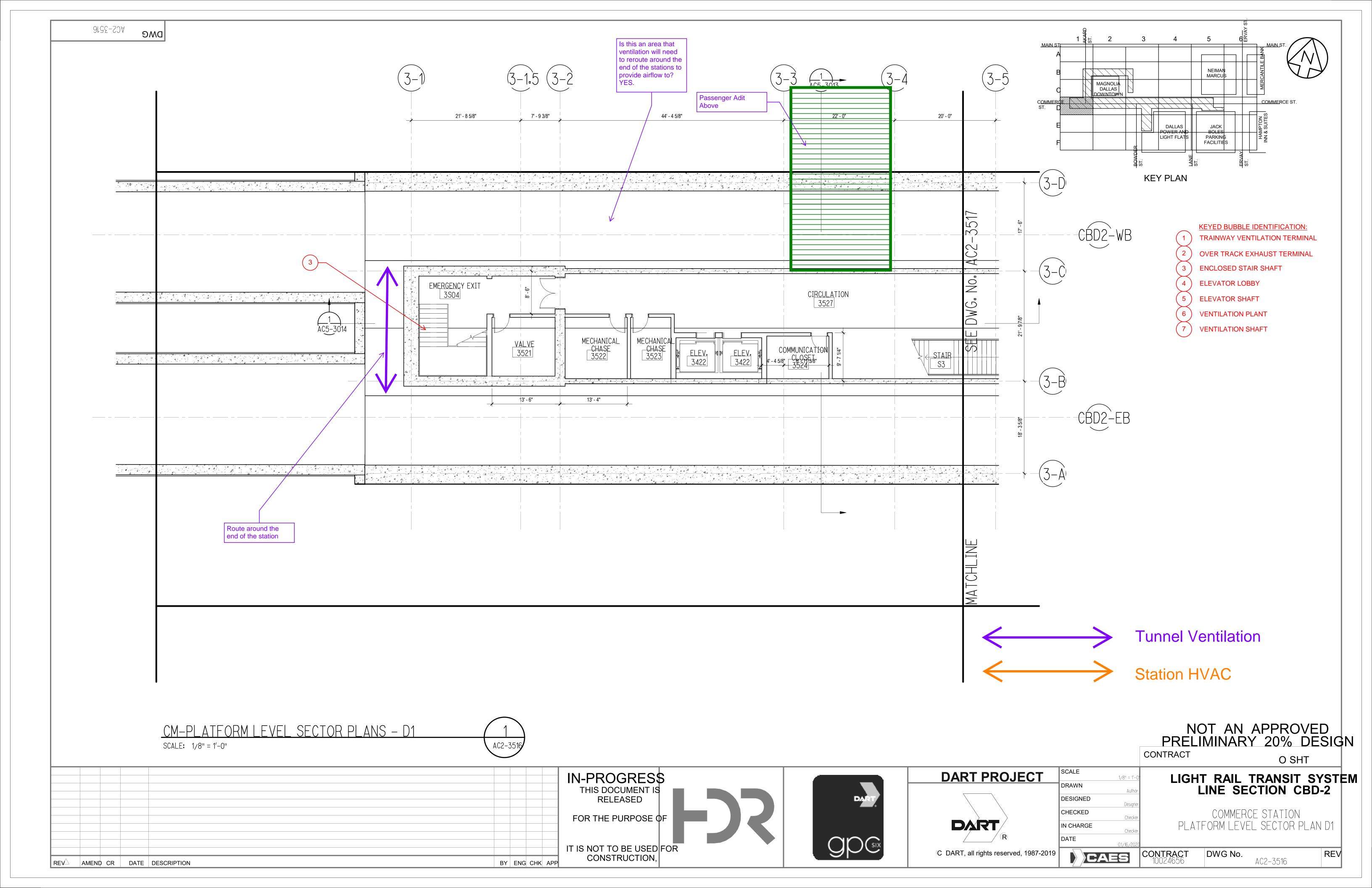


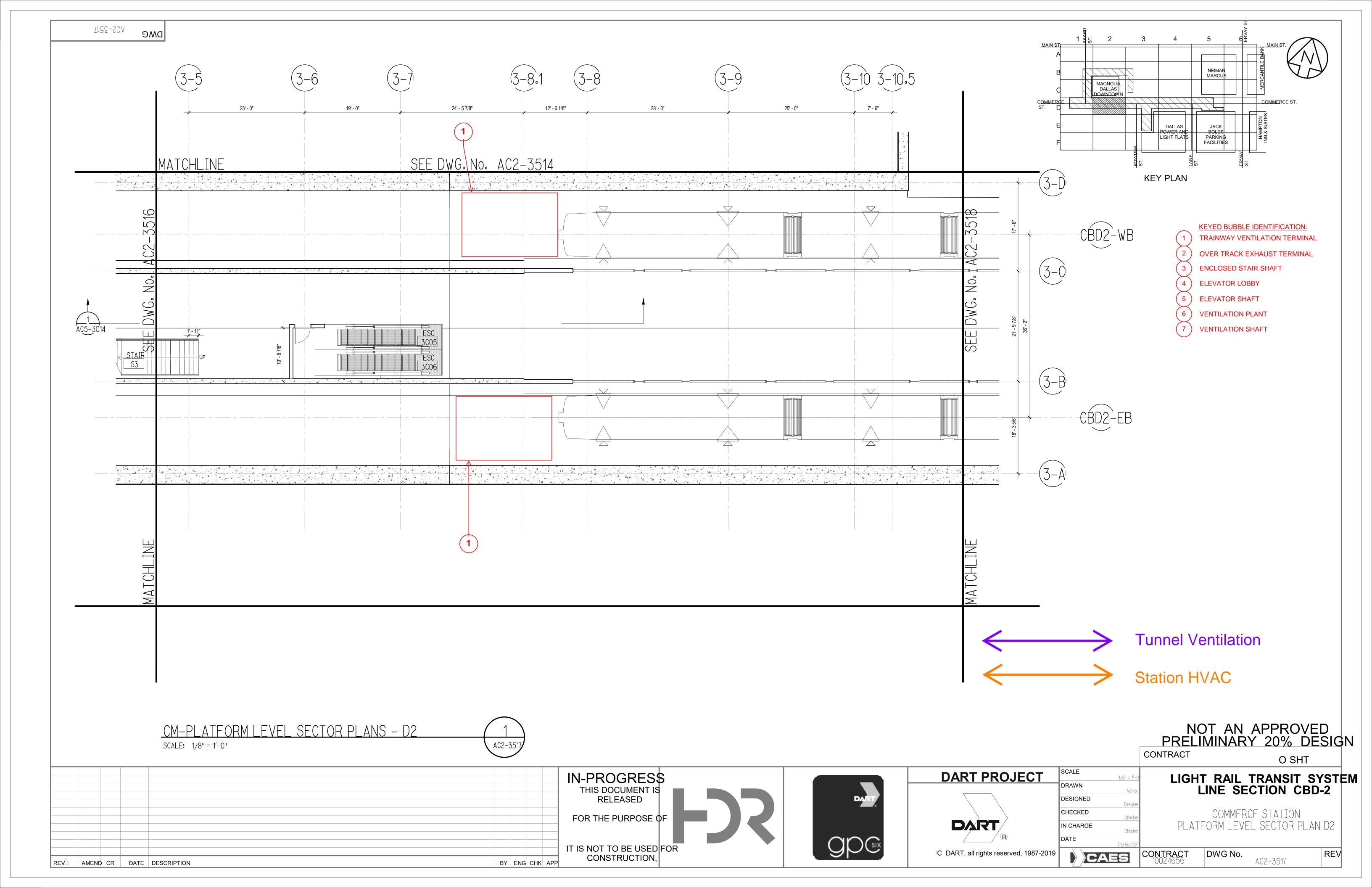


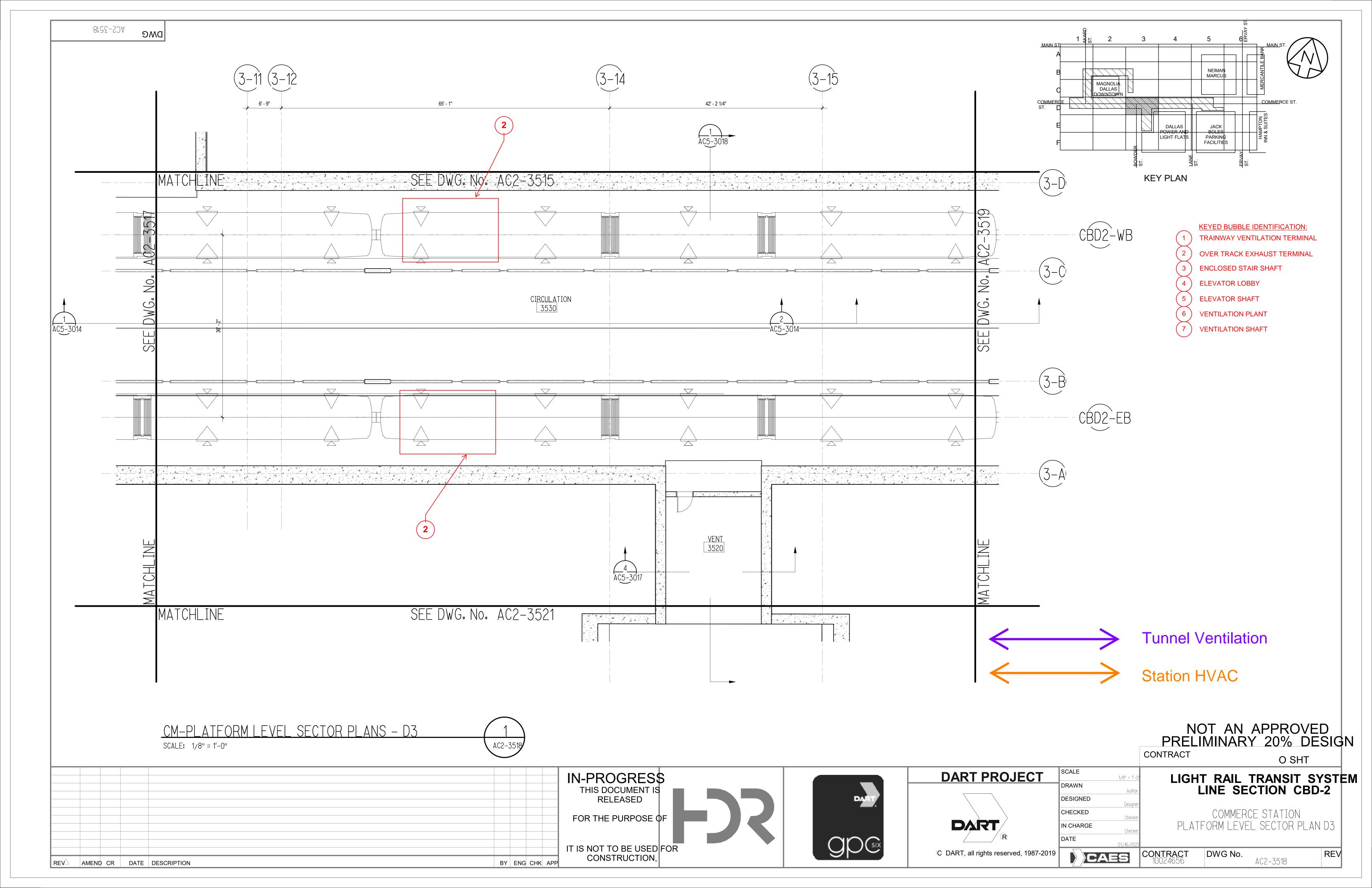


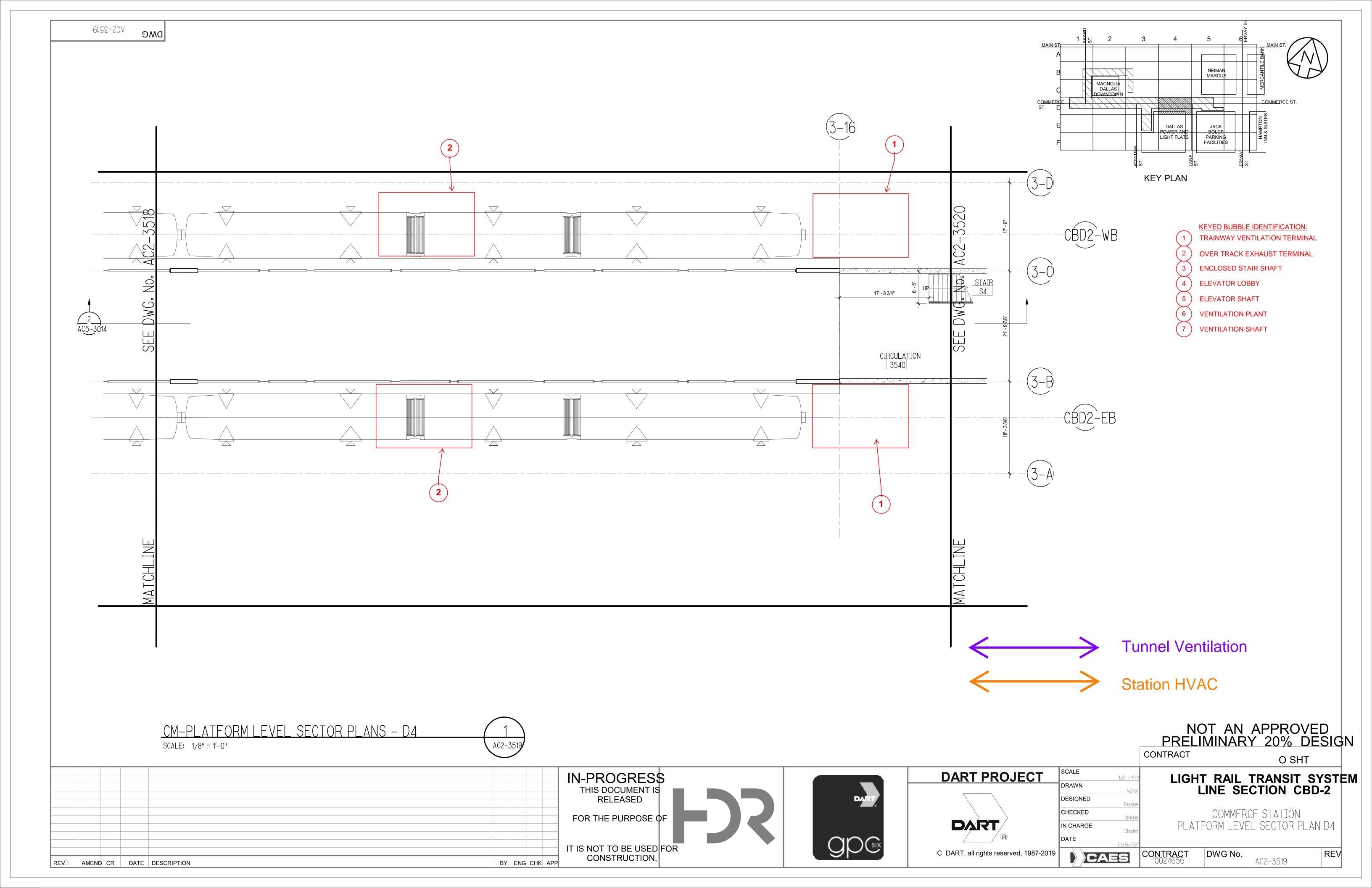


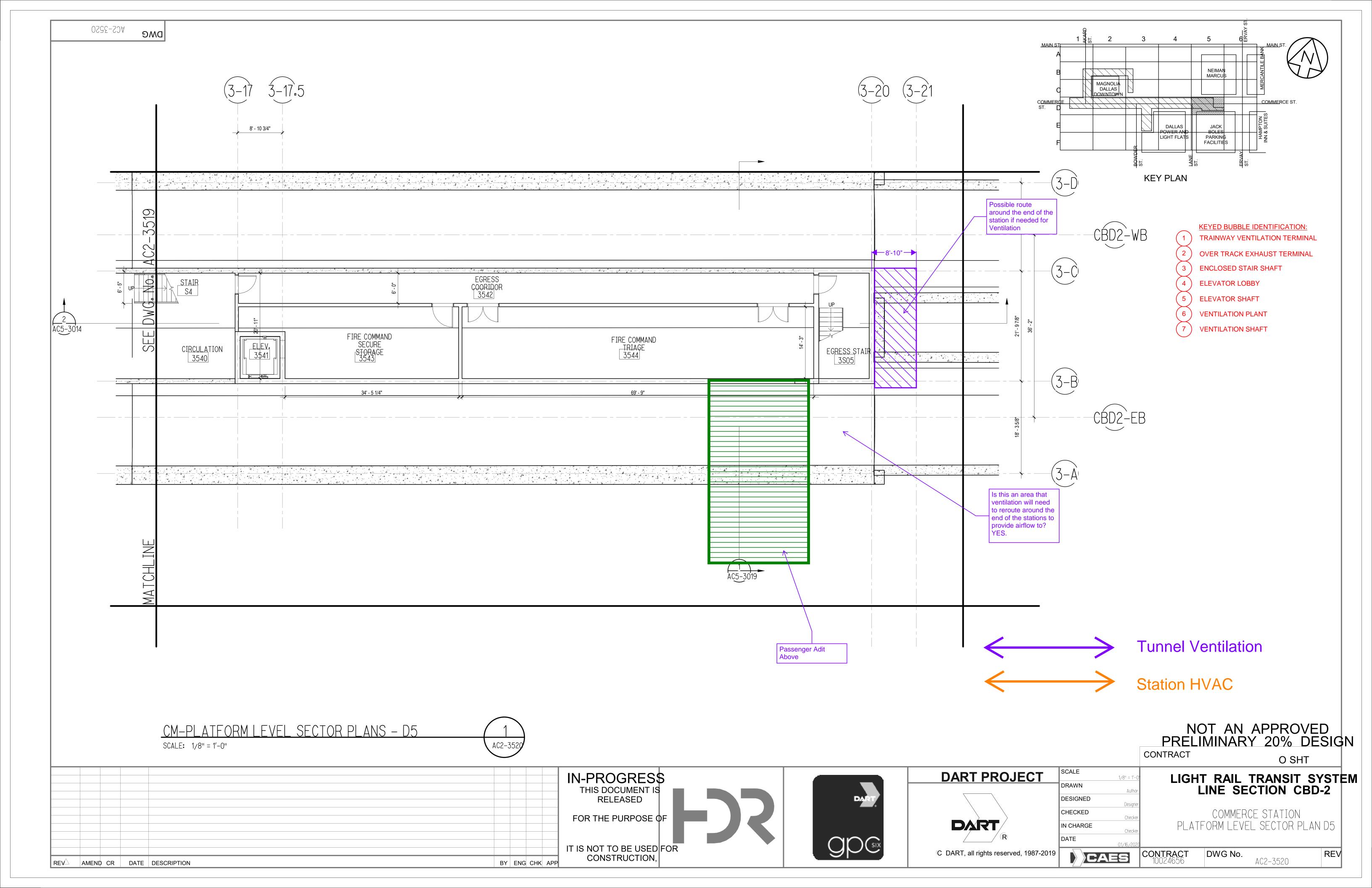




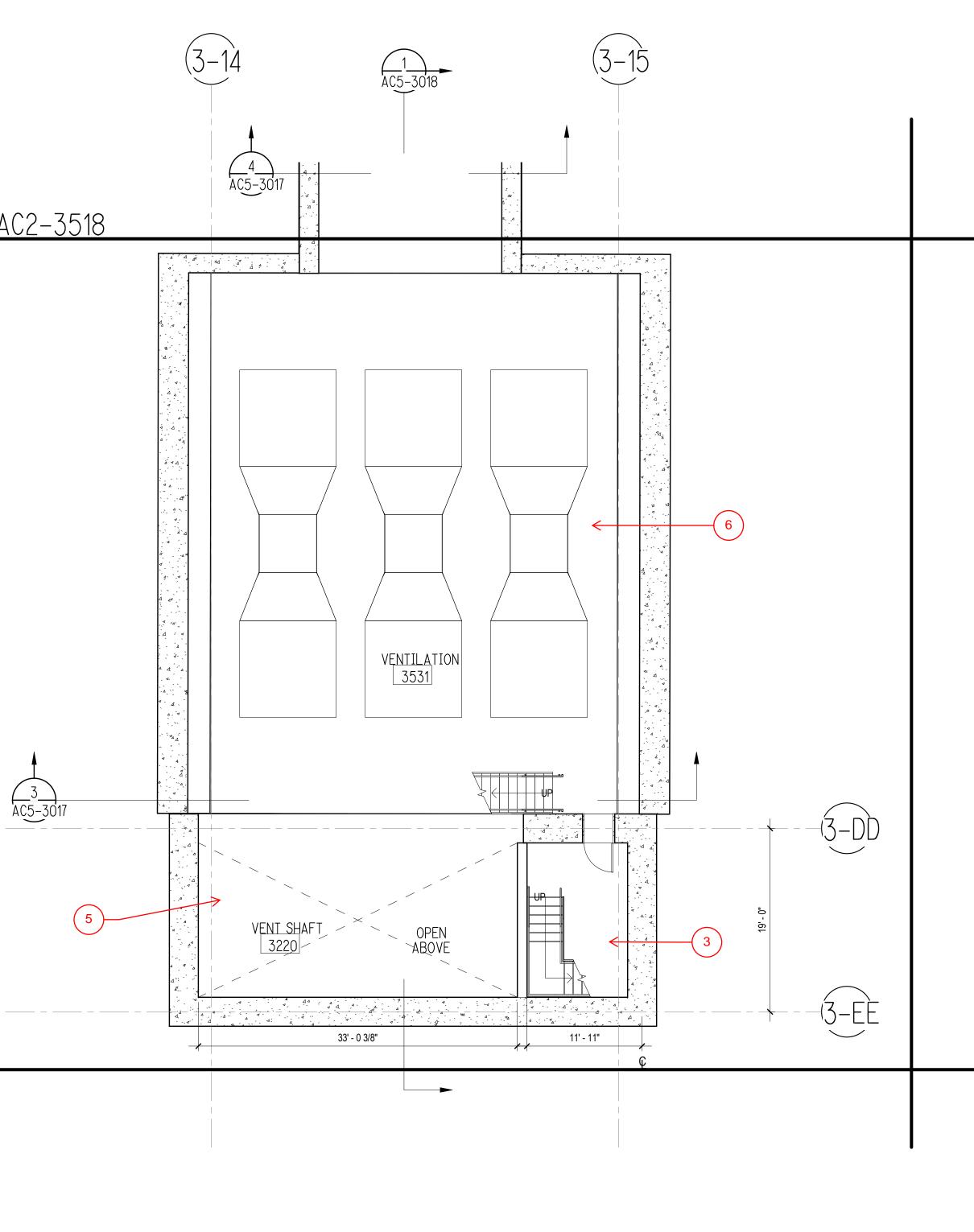




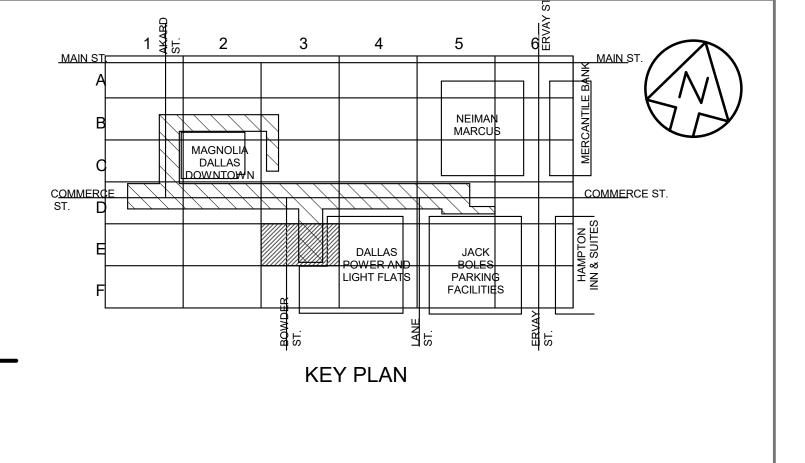




-3521	AC2	DMG	
		MATCHLINE	SEE DWG. No.
-			
-			
		<u>CM-PLATFORM LEVEL SEC</u>	
		SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"	
		E DESCRIPTION	

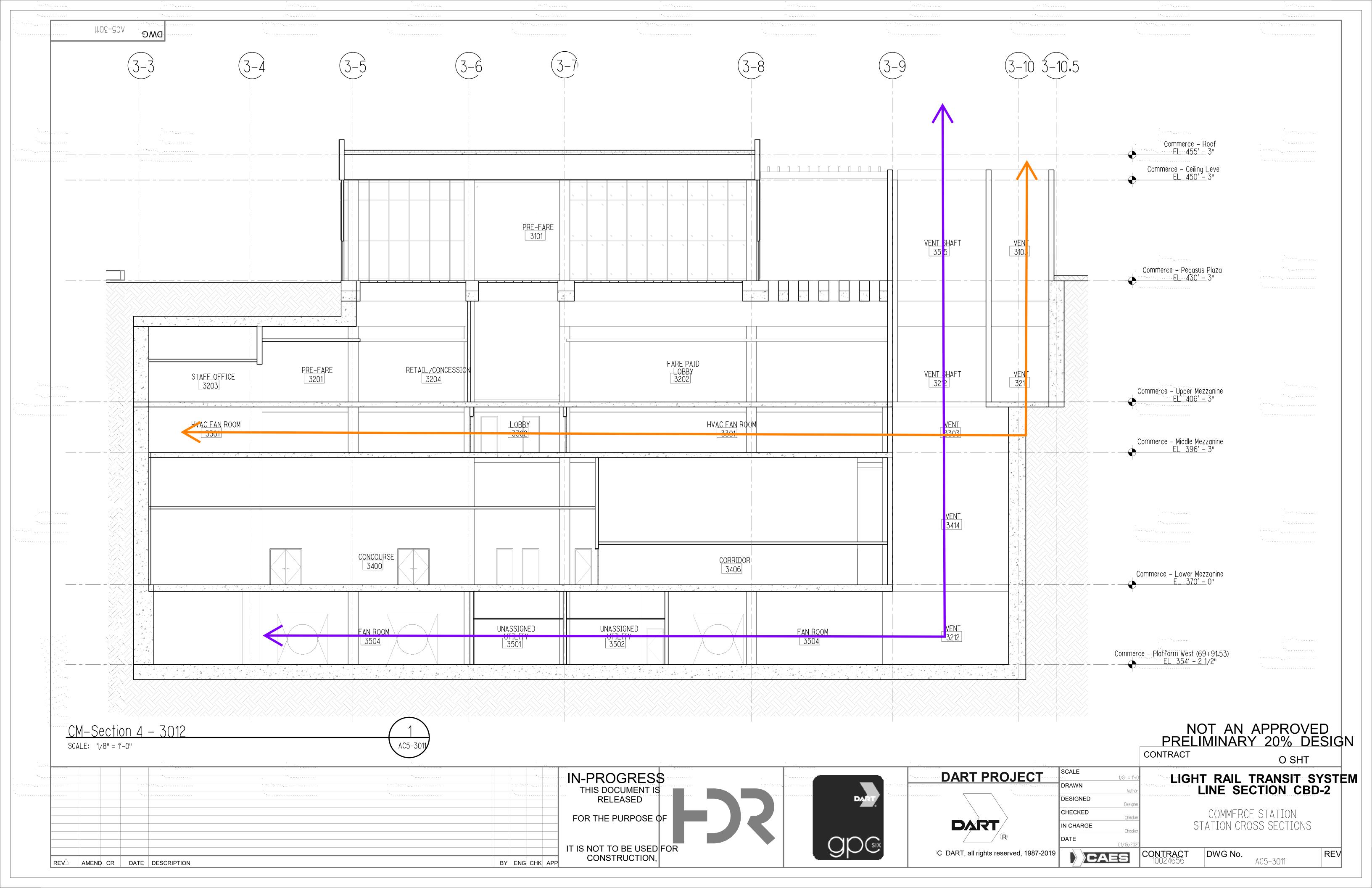


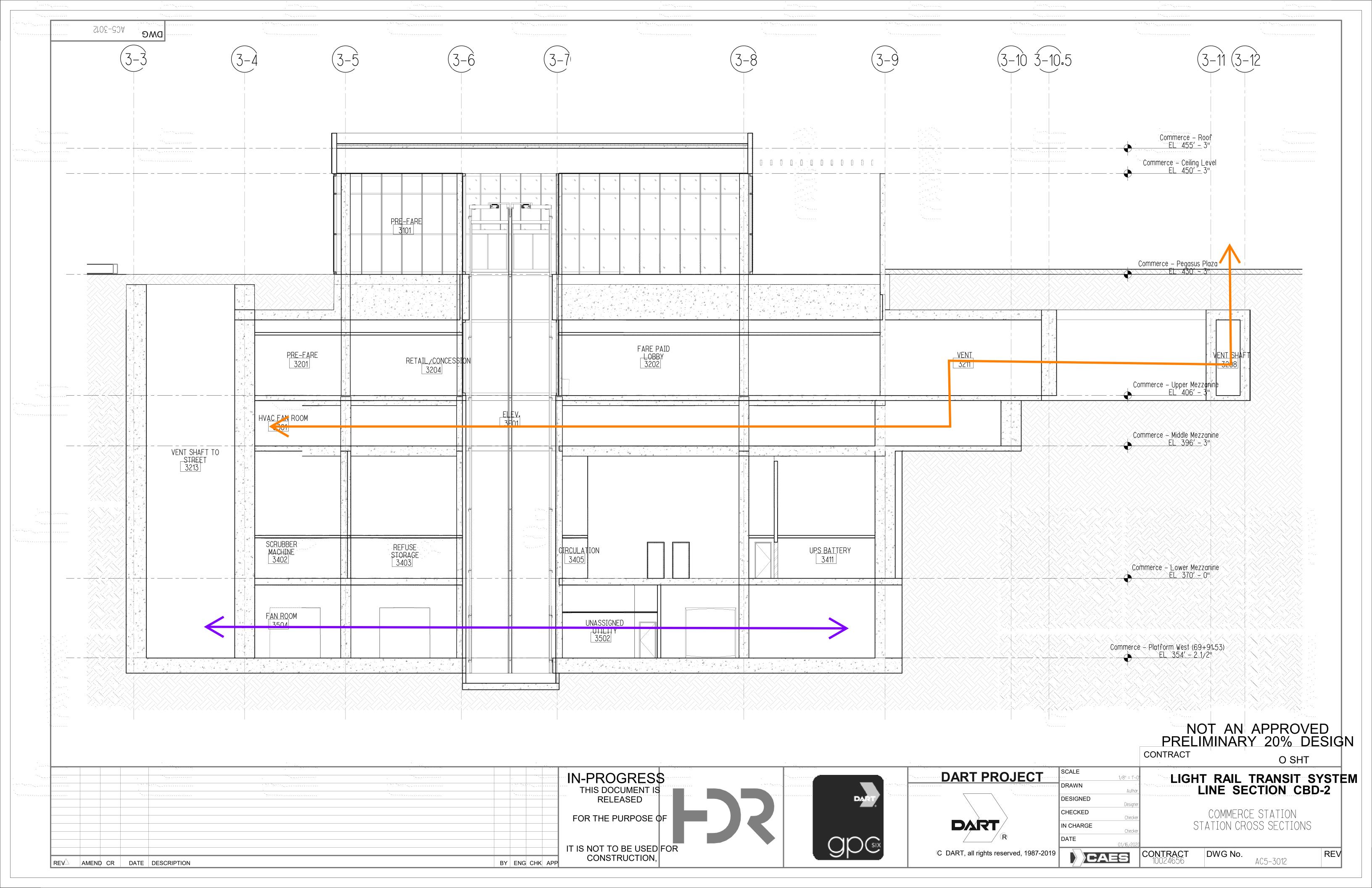


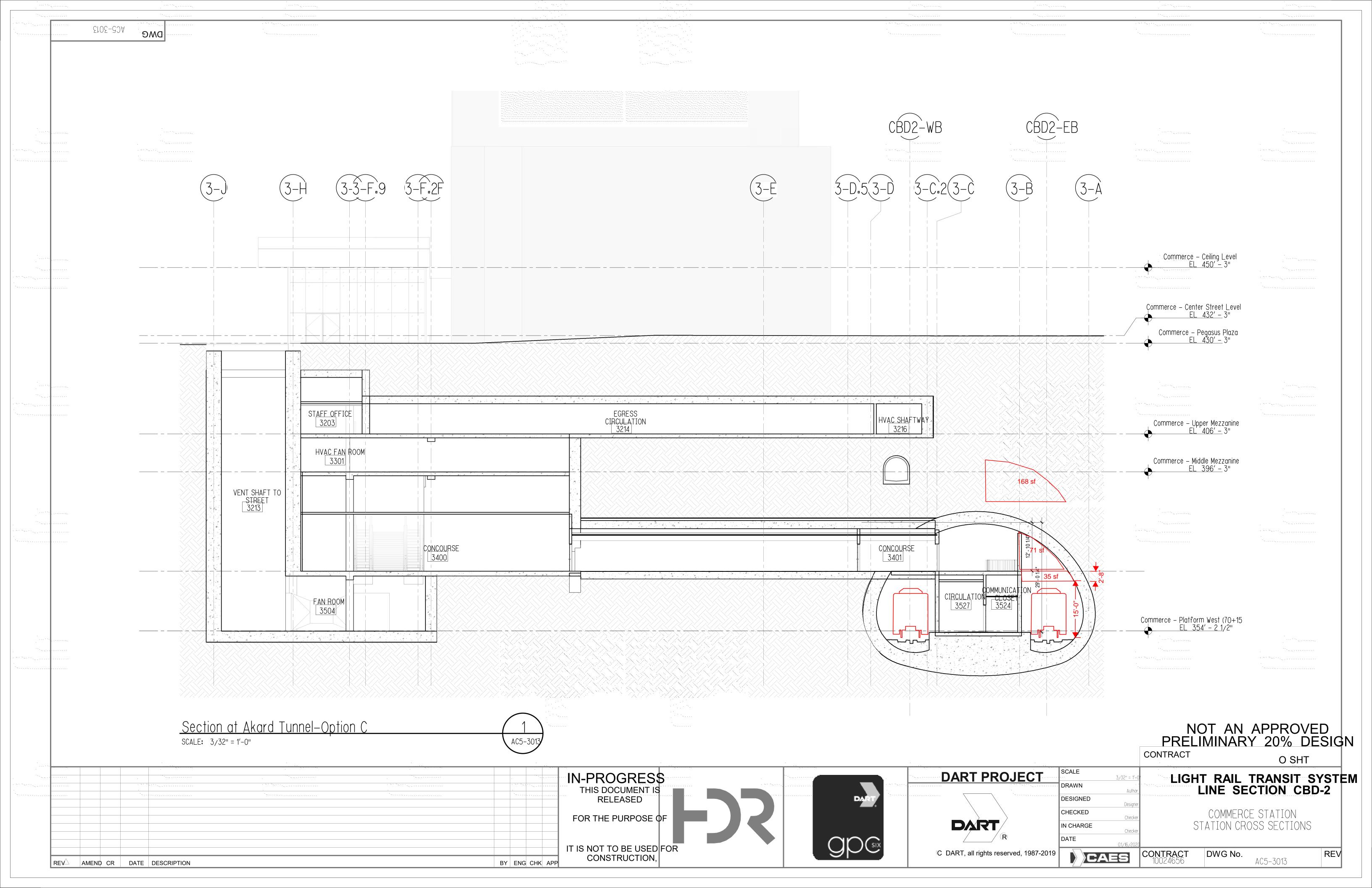


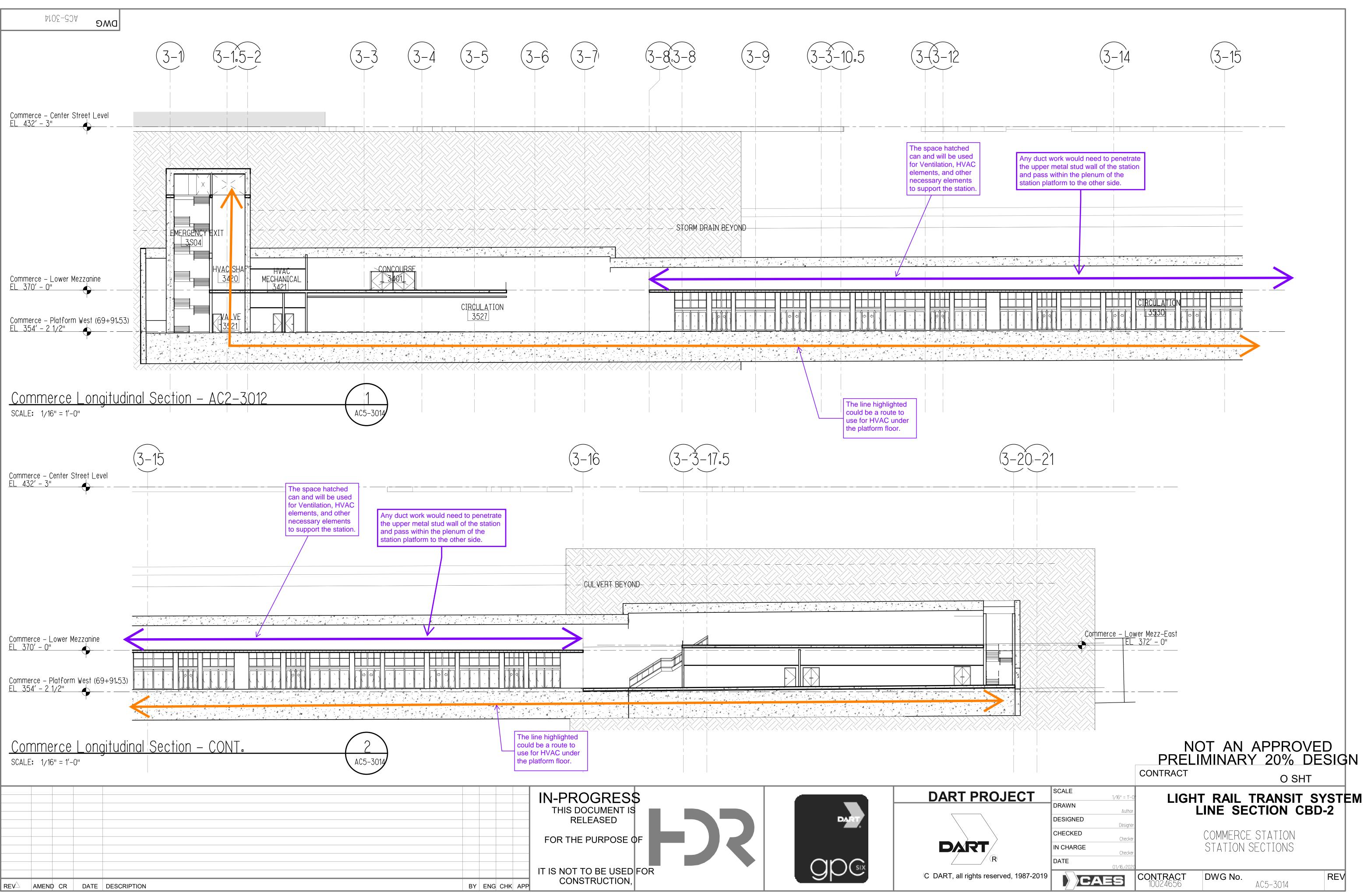


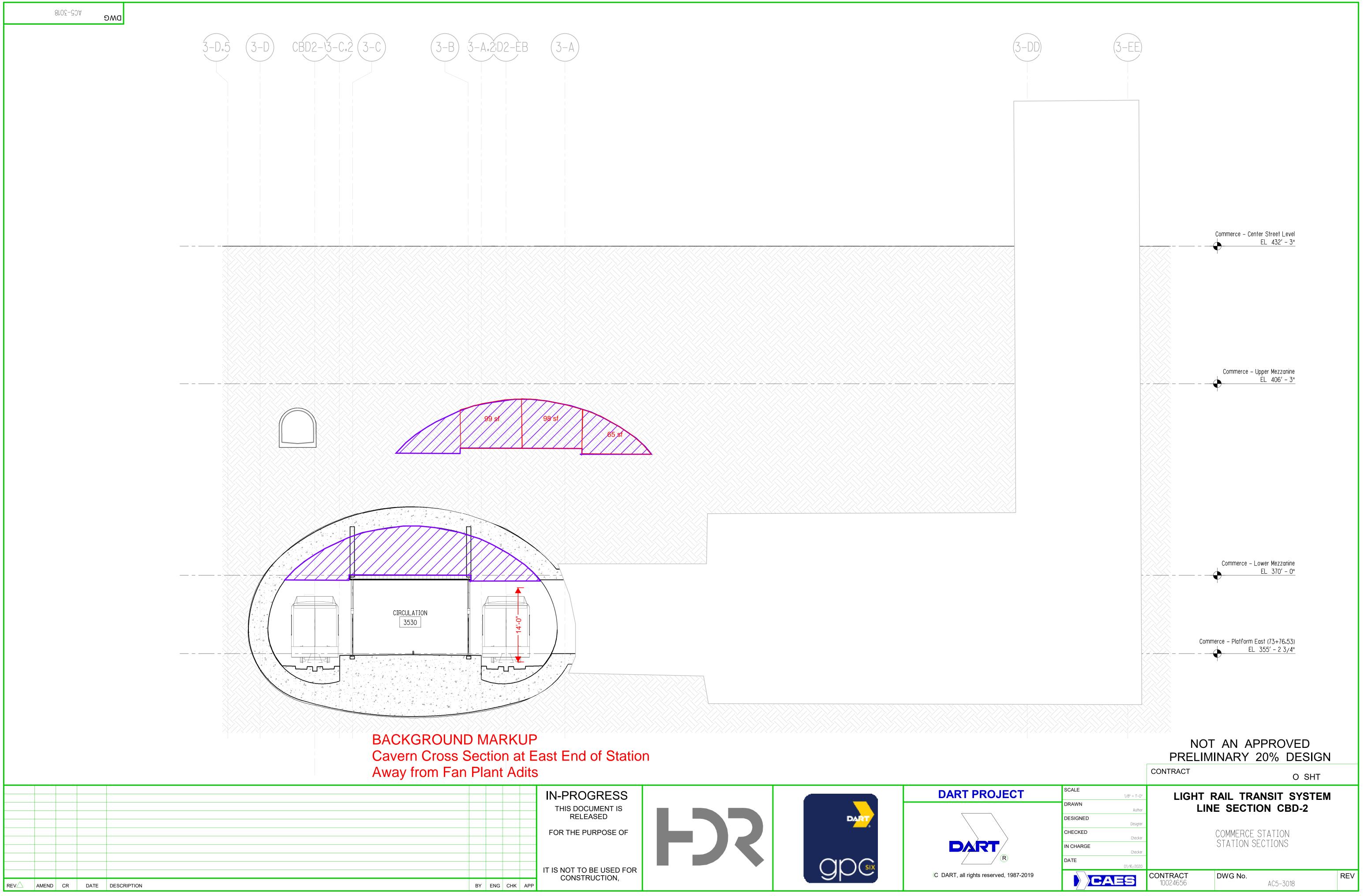
				APPRO\ Y 20% [
		CONTRACT		O SH	г
JECT	SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0'	ПСНТ		TRANSIT	SVSTE
	DRAWN			CTION CE	
	DESIGNED Designer				
	CHECKED		COMMER	CE STATION	
	IN CHARGE	PLATF	ORM LEVE	EL SECTOR PL	_AN E3
	DATE 01/16/2020				
ved, 1987-2019	CAES	CONTRACT 10024656	DWG No.	AC2-3521	REV





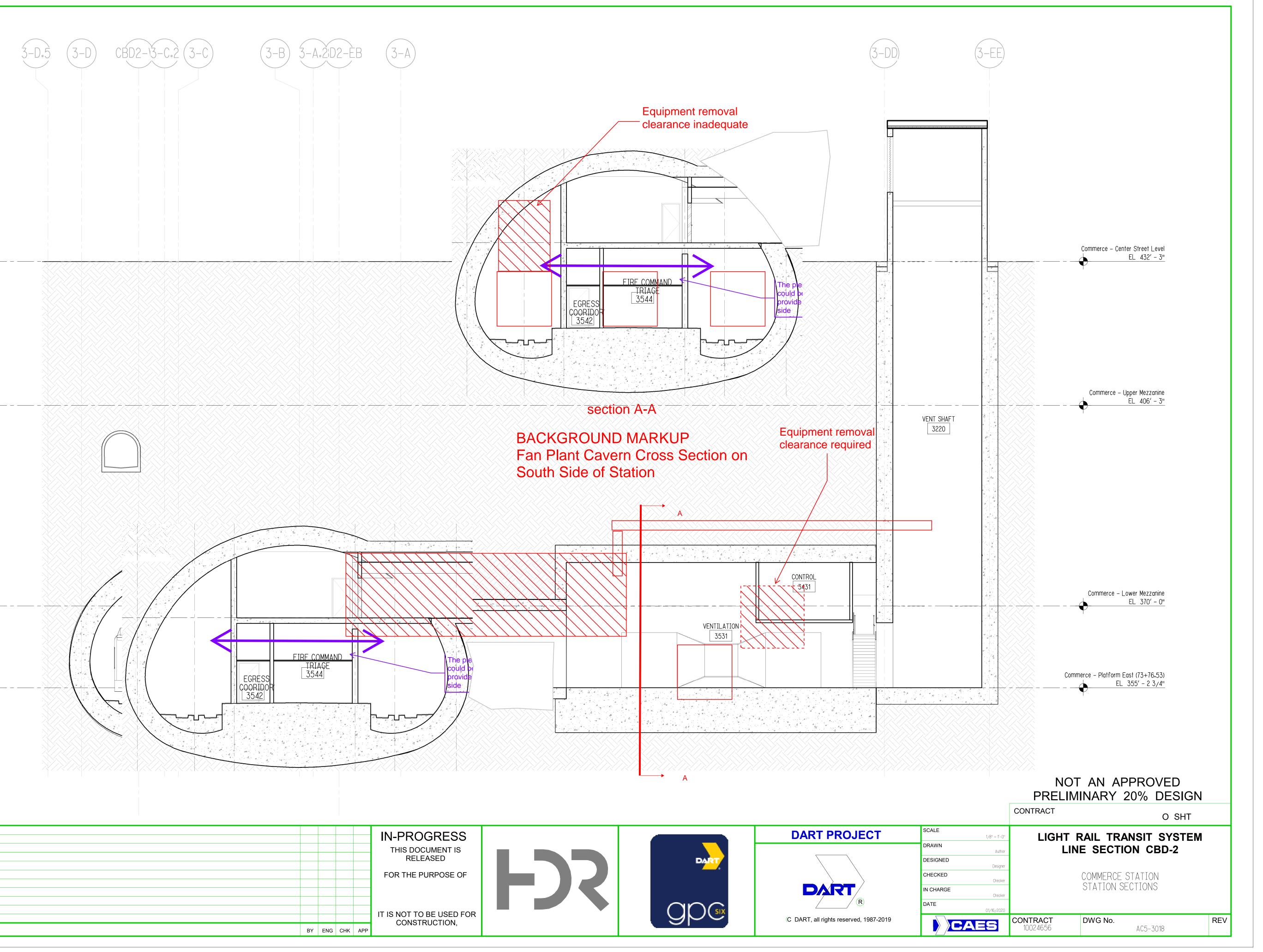




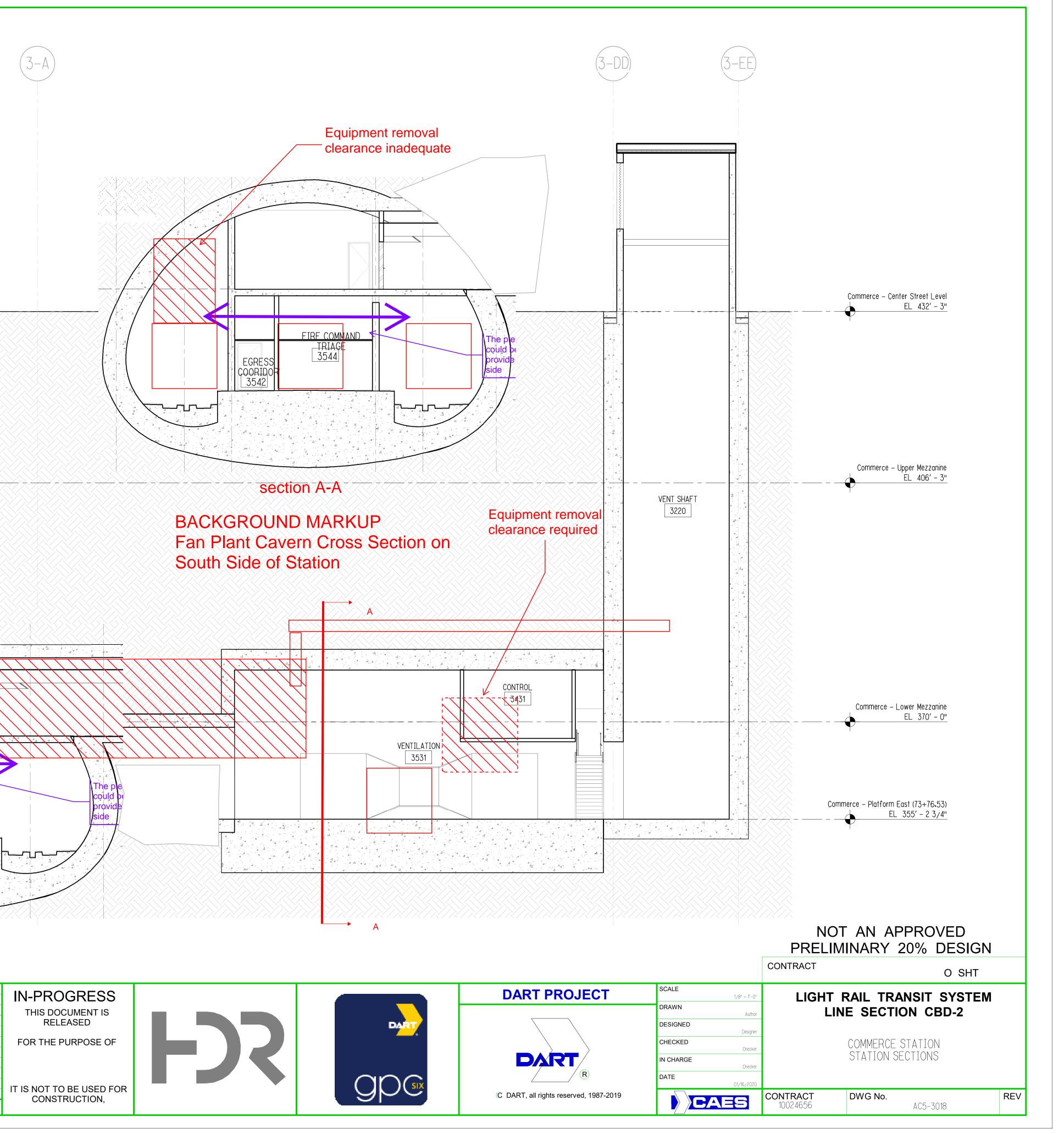


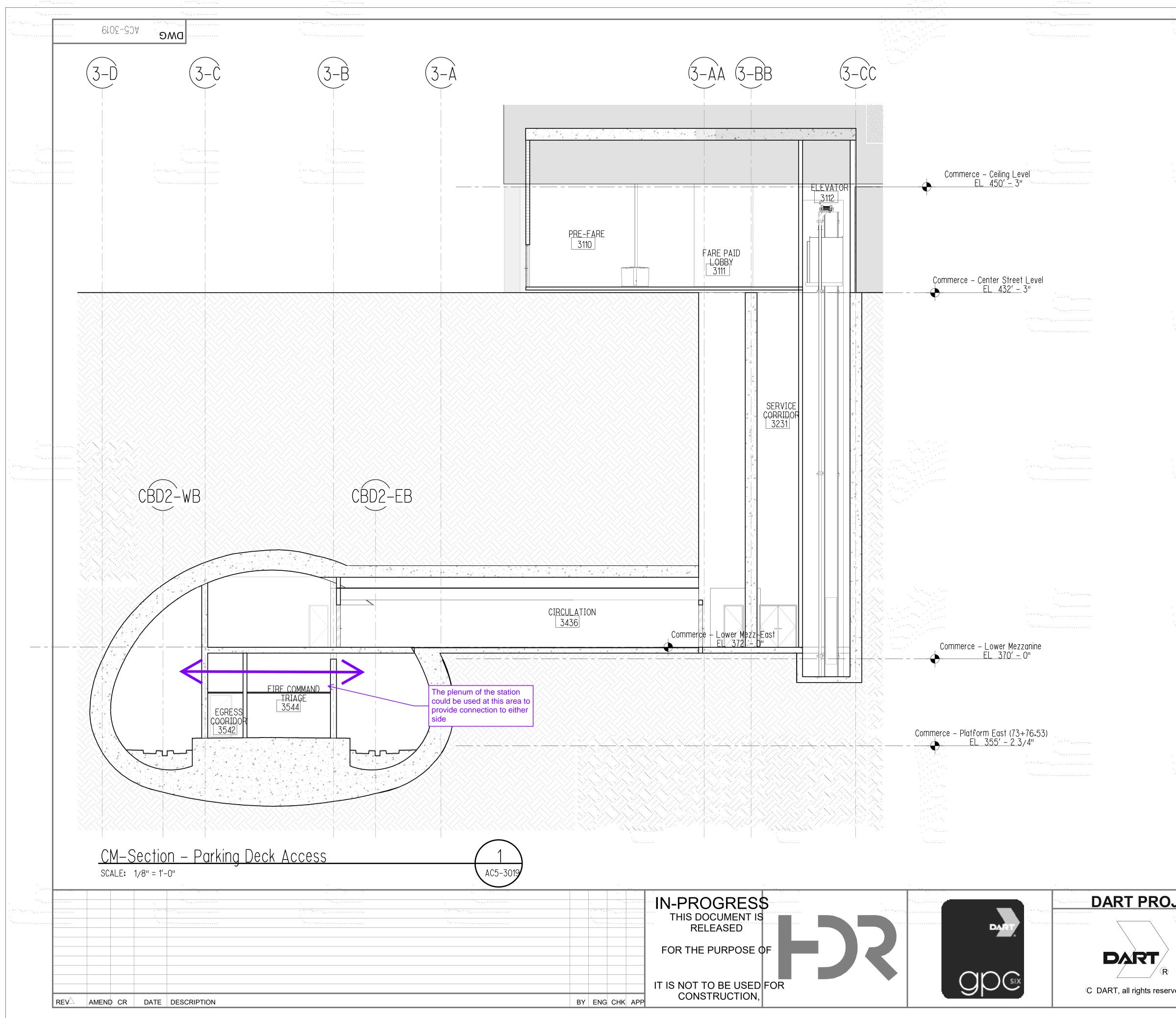


DMG



REV	AMEND	CR	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ENG	СНК	APP





en e		1997 - J.	en e	
			ники Маркински страници страни На страници с По маке страници стран	
			·······	
and a second		1997 - Andrew Constanting (* 1997) 1997 - Andrew Constanting (* 1997)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
 March 1997 (1997) March 1997 (1997)<		1997 - 1999 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
······································				
n an an Angelen an Ang Angelen an Angelen an An Angelen an Angelen an An		en de la composition	n de la construcción de la constru La construcción de la construcción d La construcción de la construcción d	
1997 - Frank Frank († 1977) 1977 - Frank Frank († 1977)		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	•••••		······	
·····		····.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
a secondaria da secondaria Na		an a thu an	a second and a second	
********		·····	¹ 8	
	·····	1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 - 1999 -		
		••••••••		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
n an ann an Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna	····· ·	an a		
·····		******	······	
		NIC	OT AN APPROVED	
			MINARY 20% DESIG	NI
			WIINART 20% DESIG	IN
		CONTRACT	O SHT	
	SCALE			
JECT	1/8" = 1'-(T RAIL TRANSIT SYSTE	ΞΜ
	DRAWN . Author	^{******}	INE SECTION CBD-2	
·····	DESIGNED			
	Designer CHECKED		COMMEDCE CTATION	
\rangle	Checker	/ _	COMMERCE STATION	
	IN CHARGE	,	STATION SECTIONS	
2)	DATE			
erved, 1987-2019	01/16/202	CONTRACT 10024656	DWG No. REV	
		10024636	AC5-3019	



Appendix B. SES Simulation Results





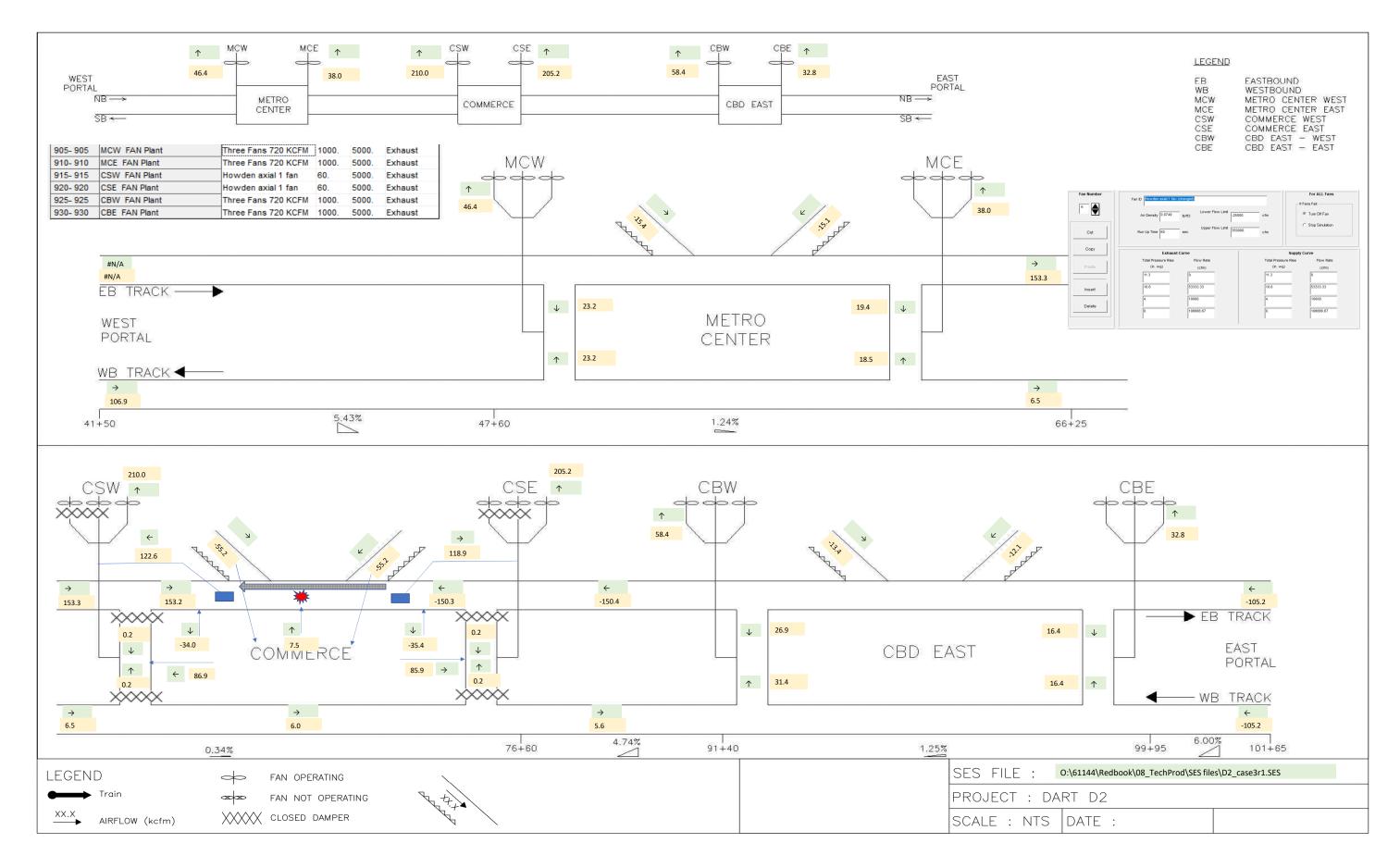
Job Number:61144Sheet No:1

Dart D2 SES Run Log

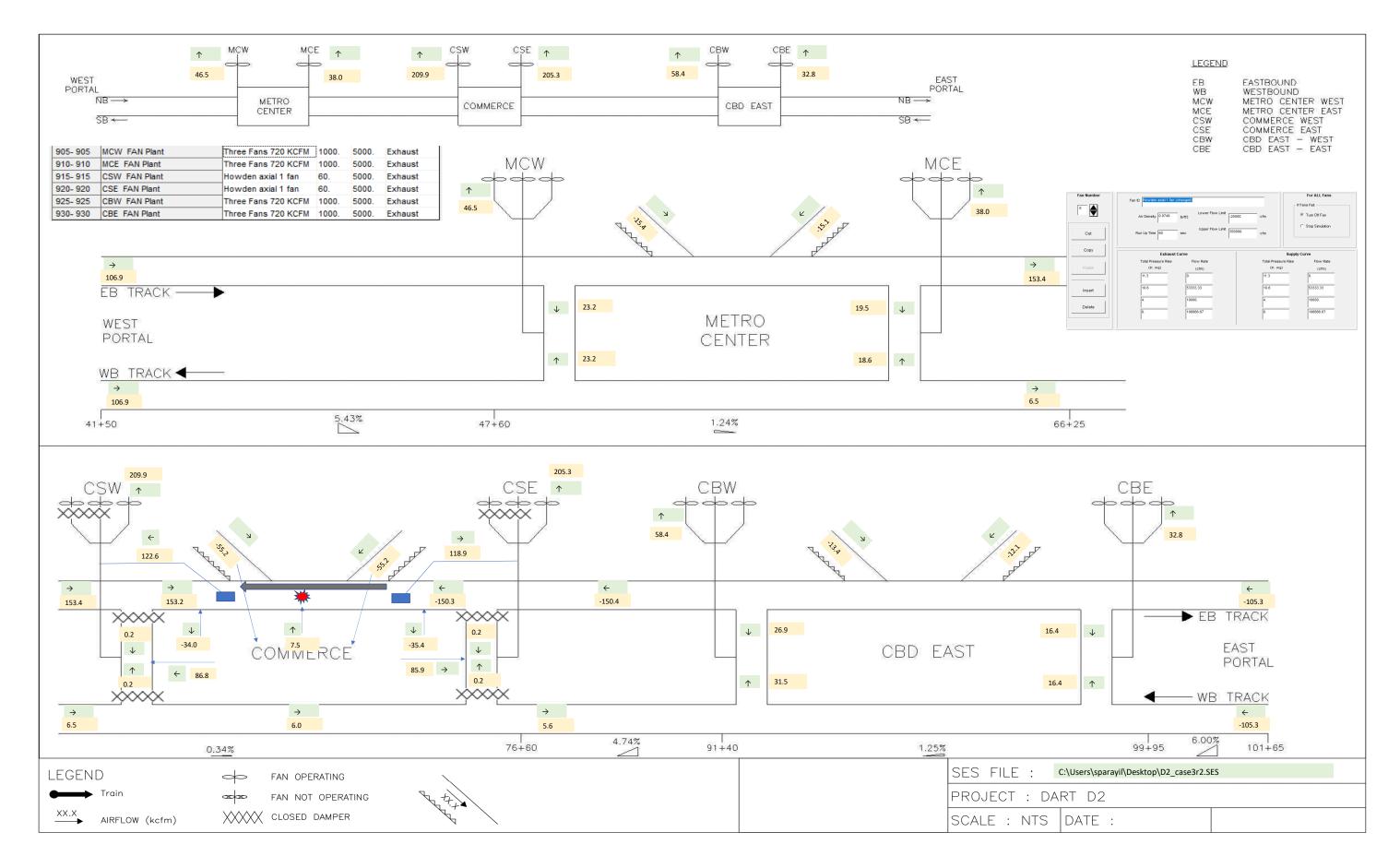
Link to SES files = Link to SES results diagram = <u>SES files</u> SES post

Case No	File Name	Notes	Mode	Fire Segment	NON INCIDEDT DAMPERS CLOSED	INCIDEDT DAMPERS CLOSED	Fire Zone	Evac direction	Smoke Direction	Critical Velocity (fpm)		Run Velocity (fpm)	Run Airflow (kcfm)	Pass/Fail	мс w	MCE	csw	CSE	CBW	CBE	Results diagram	Node network diagram
1	D2_case1	fire in station track, 3 platform doors open, fan curve is adjusted	Extraction	625	912, 917	none	410	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	1 E	1 E	-	-	D2 case1.pdf	node dart D2.pdf
2	D2_case2	fire in station track, 3 platform doors open, fan curve is adjusted, OPENED PLATFORM DAMPERS	Extraction	625	912, 917	none	410	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	1 E	1 E	-	-	D2_case2.pdf	node dart D2.pdf
3	—	fire in station track, 3 platform doors open, fan curve is adjusted, both platfrom dampers are open	Extraction	625	912, 917	none	410	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	1 E	1 E	-	-	D2 case3.pdf	node dart D2.pdf
3r1	D2_case3r1	increase fan capcity	Extraction	625	912, 917	none	410	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	1 E	1 E	-	-	D2_case3r1.pdf	<u>Node Dart D2-</u> v1.pdf
3r2	D2_case3r2	updated area of exhaust shaft adit	Extraction	625	912, 917	none	410	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	1 E	1 E	-	-	D2_case3r2.pdf	Node Dart D2- v1.pdf
4	D2_case4	track fire, no train, 3 platform doors open	Extraction	625	912, 917	none	410	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	1 E	1 E	-	-	D2_case4.pdf	Node Dart D2- v1.pdf
5	D2_case5	platform fire, no train	Extraction	605	N/A	none	420	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	D2_case5.pdf	Node Dart D2- v1.pdf
6	D2_push pull_01	tunnel fire	Push Pull	106	902,907	none	120	west	east	459	131	467	144	Pass	2E	-	-	-	-	-	D2 push pull 01.pdf	Node Dart D2- v2.pdf
7	D2_push pull_02	tunnel fire	Push Pull	306	901,906	none	100	west	east	459	131	630.7	194.2	Pass	2E	-	-	-	-	-	D2_push pull_02.pdf	Node Dart D2- v2.pdf
8	D2_push pull_01_r1	tunnel fire near the west portal	Push Pull	102	901,906	none	120	west	east	459	131	283.5	87.3	fail	2E	-	-	-	-	-	D2_push pull_01_r1.pdf	Node Dart D2- v2.pdf
9	D2_push pull_01_r2	tunnel fire near the west portal, 3 fans ON at MCW	Push Pull	102	901,906	none	120	west	east	459	131	682.1	210.1	Pass	3E	-	-	-	-	-	D2 push pull 01 r2.pdf	Node Dart D2- v2.pdf
10	D2_push pull_03	tunnel fire	Push Pull	118	907,912	none	320	east	west	459	131	799.6	227.9	Pass	-	2E	25	-	-	-	D2 push pull 03.pdf	Node Dart D2- v2.pdf
11	D2_push pull_04	tunnel fire	Push Pull	318	906, 911	none	300	east	west	459	131	911.5	259.8	Pass	-	2E	25	-	-	-	D2_push pull_04.pdf	Node Dart D2- v2.pdf
11r1	D2_push pull_04r1	tunnel fire (updated area of exhaust shaft adit)	Push Pull	318	906, 911	none	300	east	west	459	131	911	259.6	Pass	-	2E	25	-	-	-	D2_push_pull_04r1.pdf	Node Dart D2- v2.pdf
12		run to anlayse the piston effect of trains	draft relief	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Pass	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>piston.pdf</u>	Node Dart D2- v3.pdf
13																						
14]					

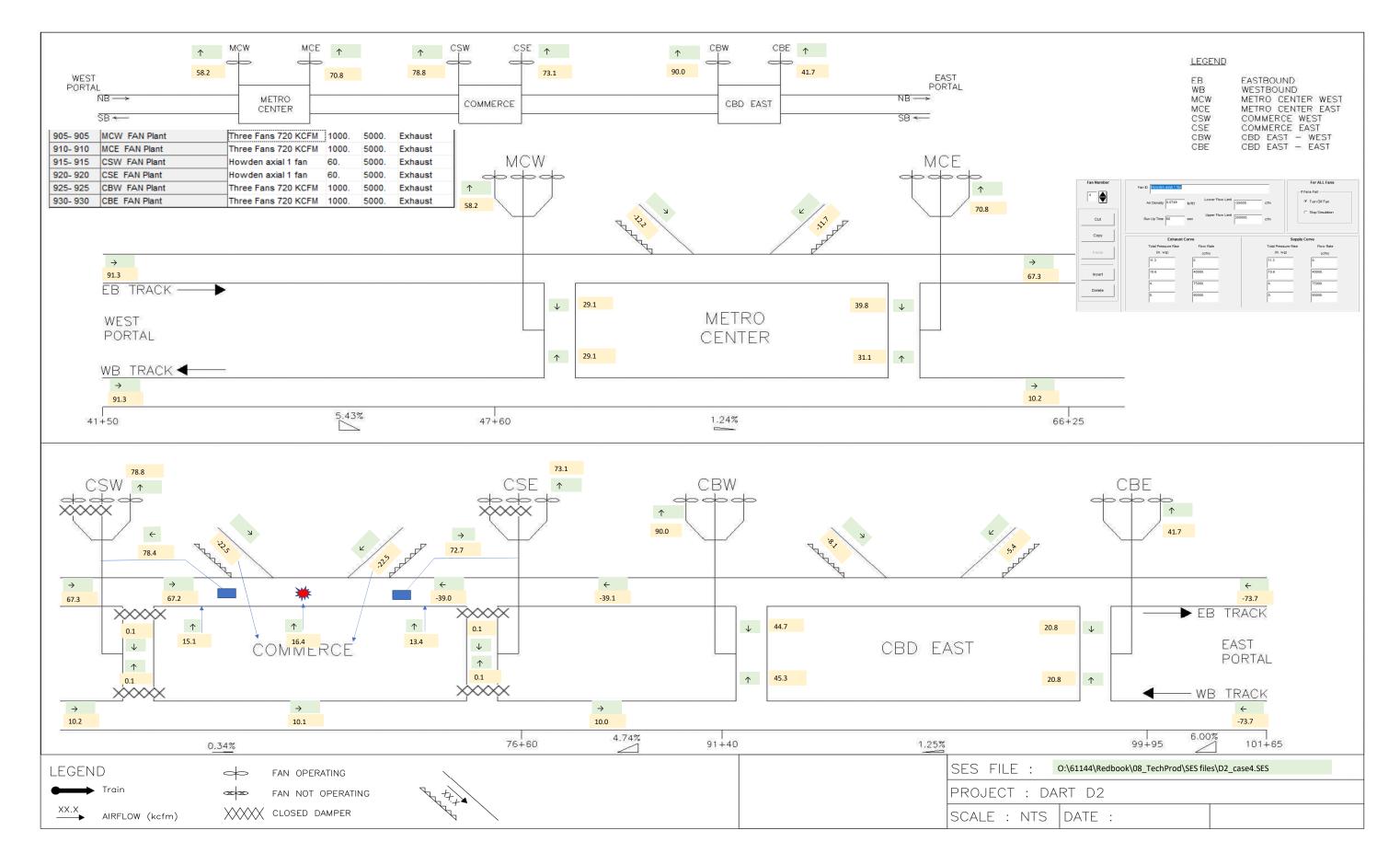
CASE 3r1

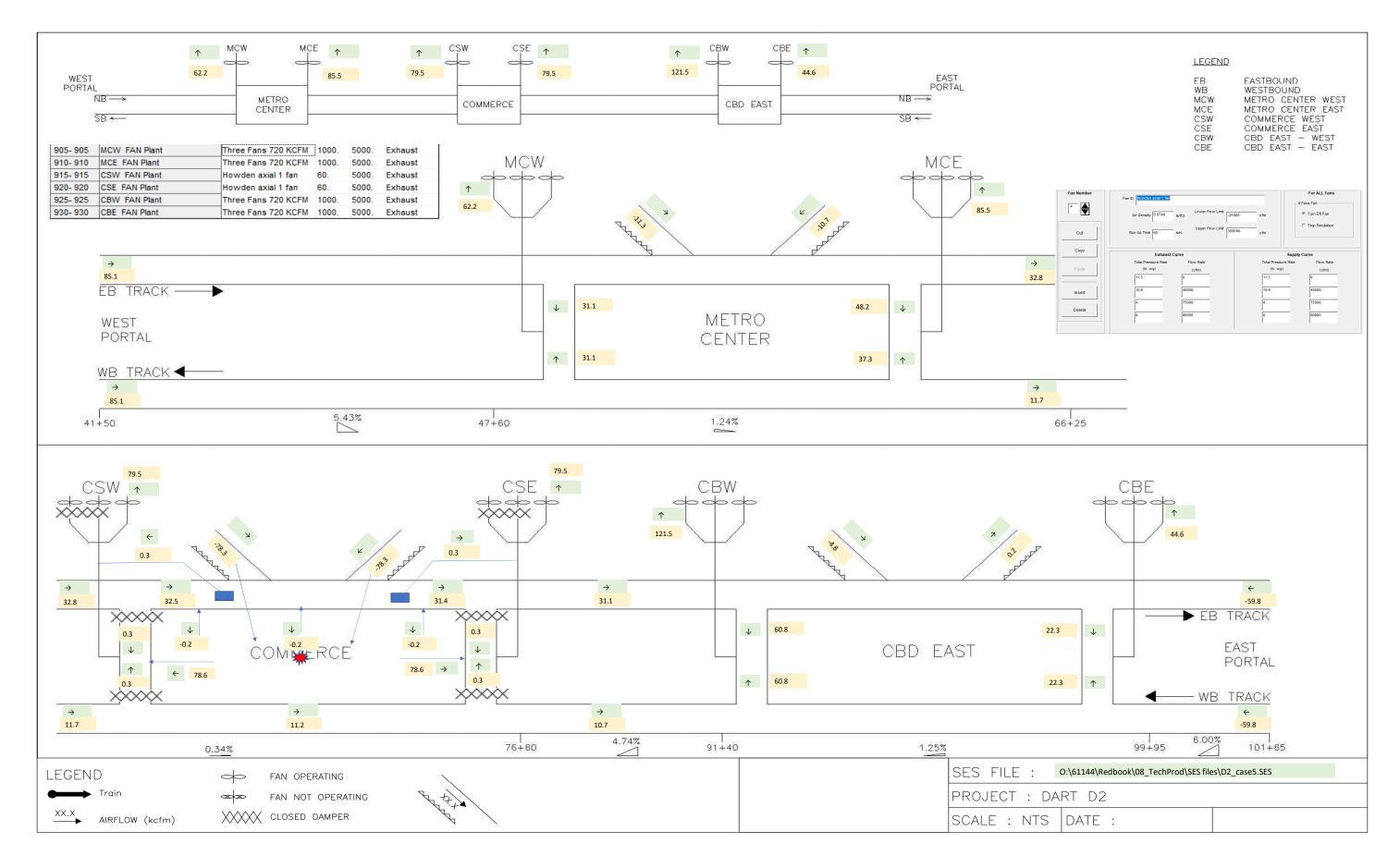


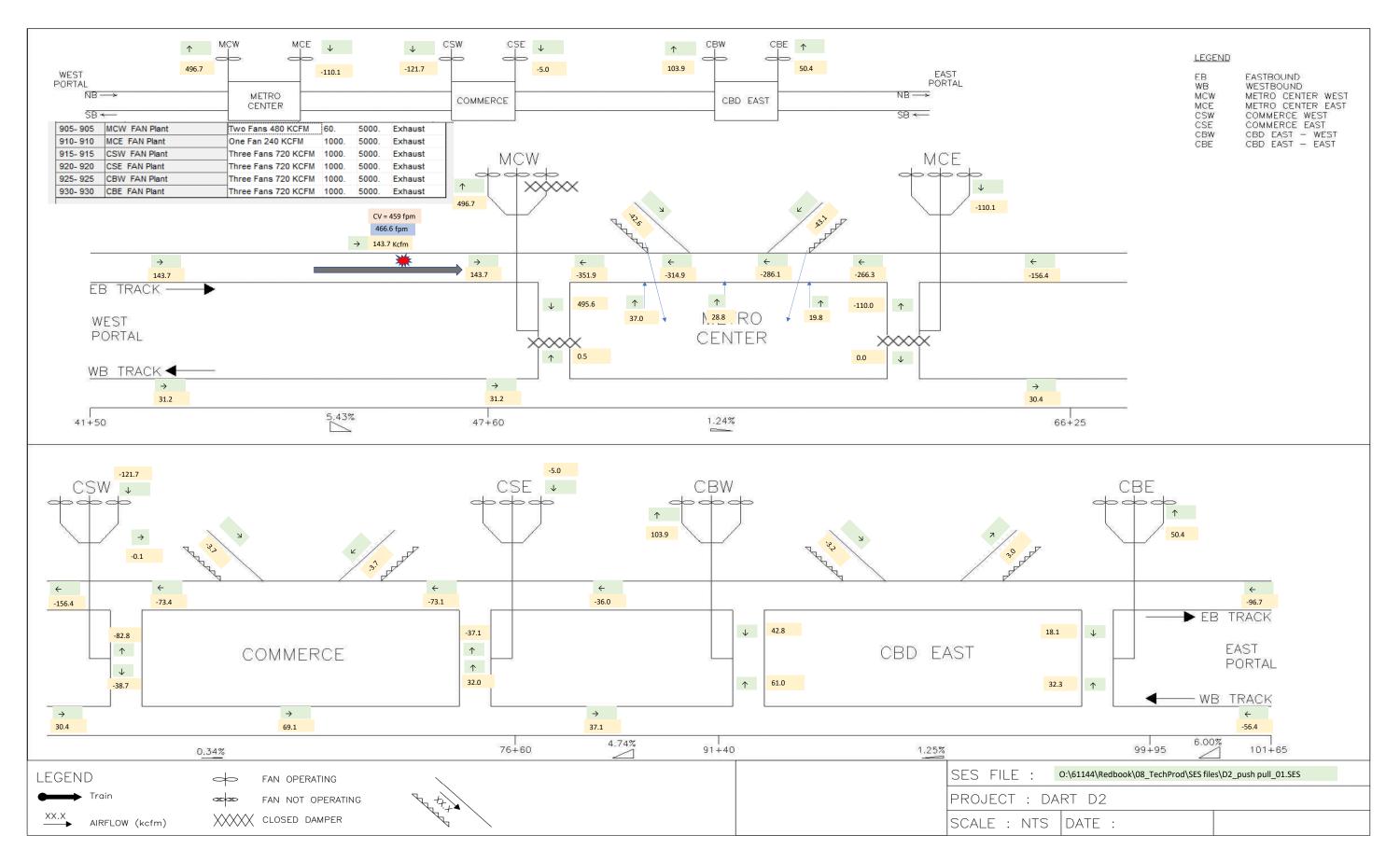
CASE 3r2



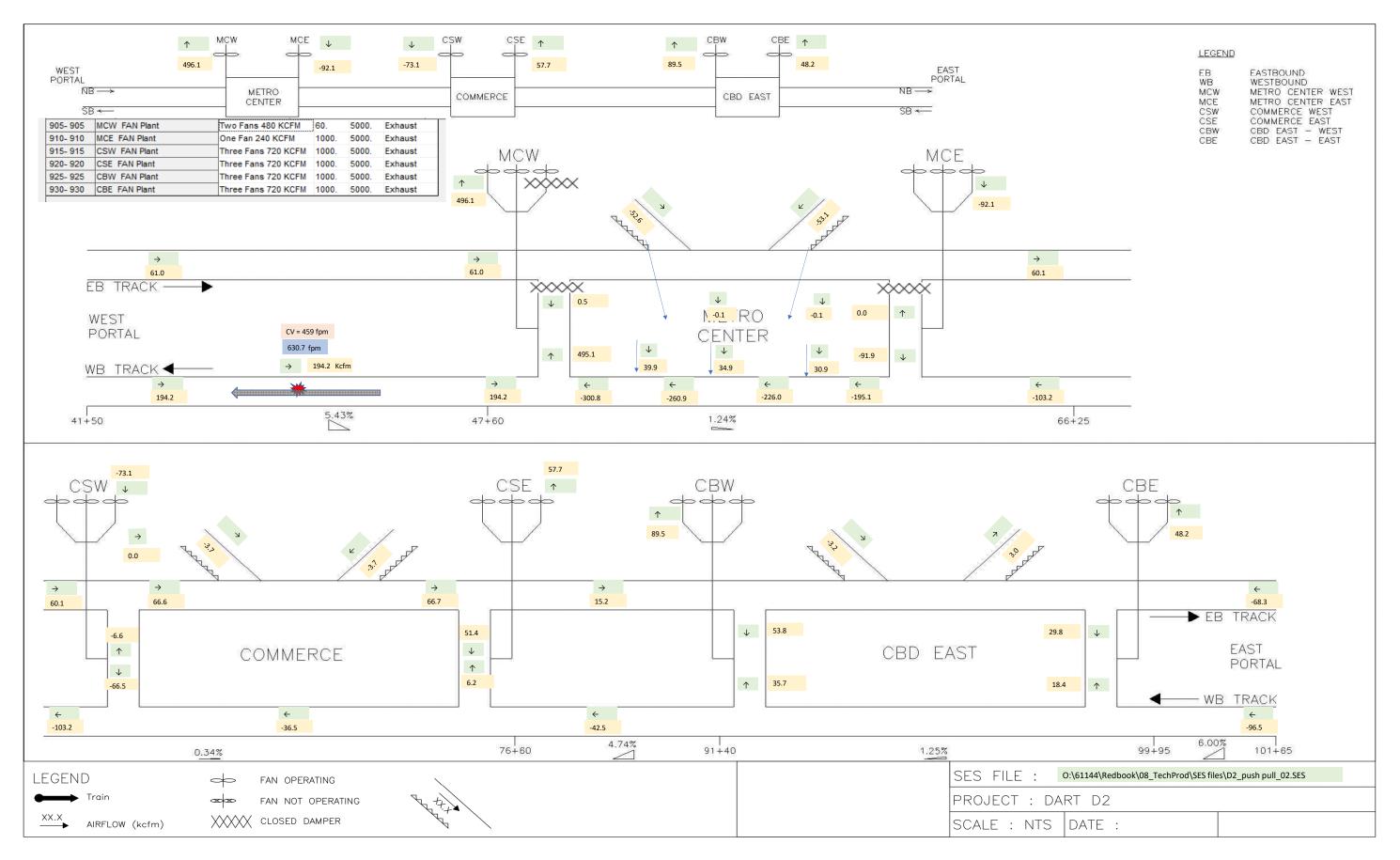
CASE 4



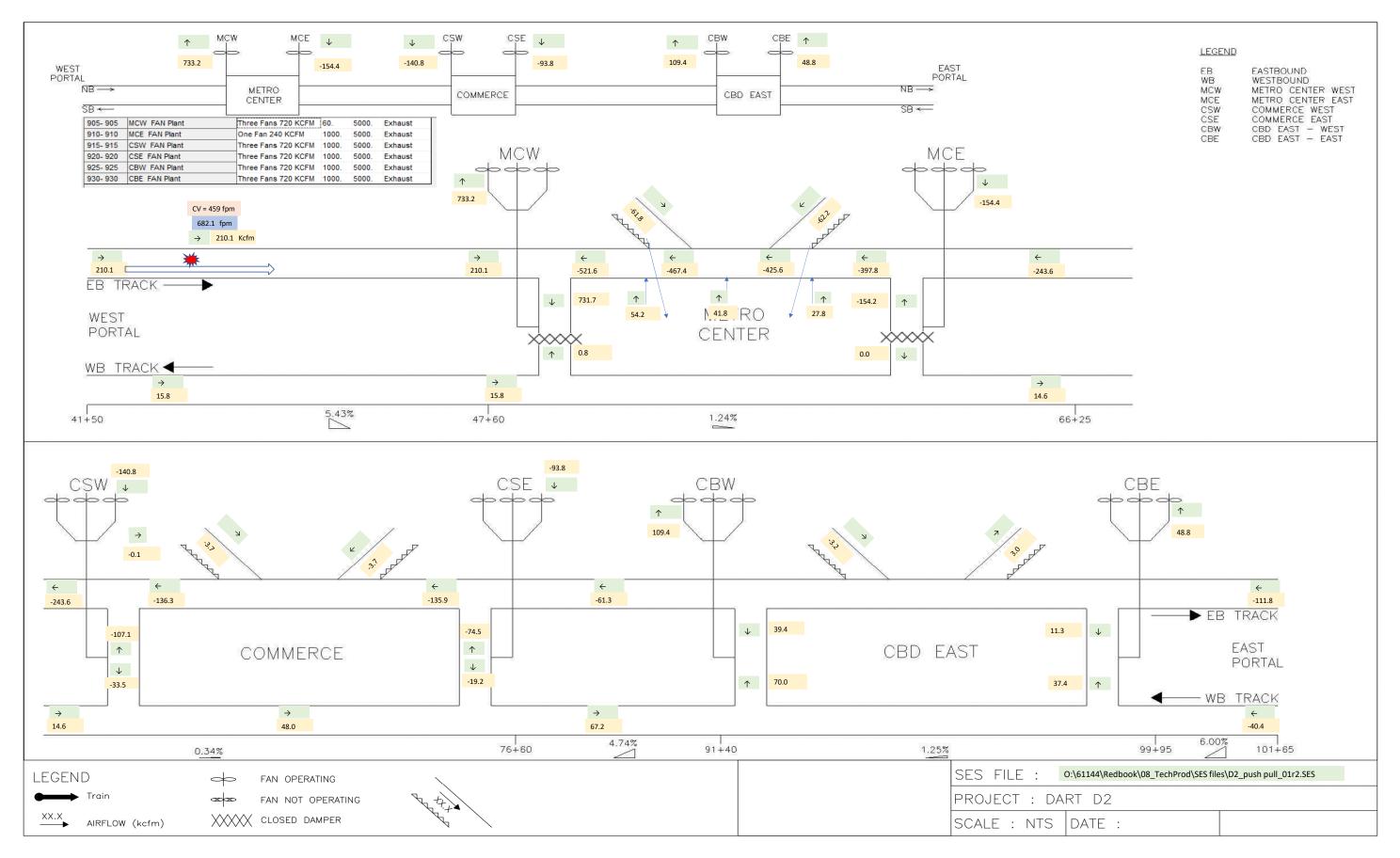




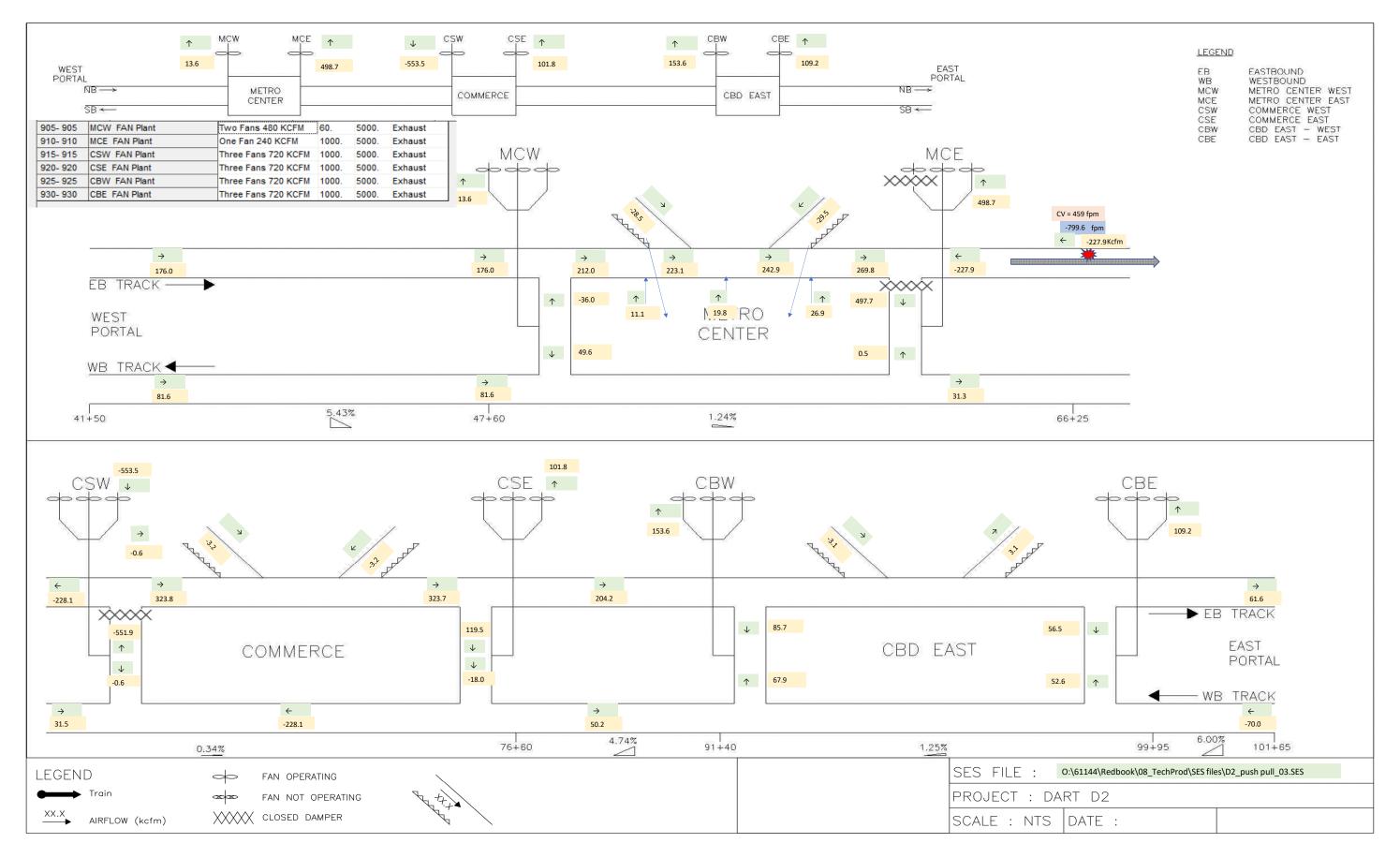
CASE 7



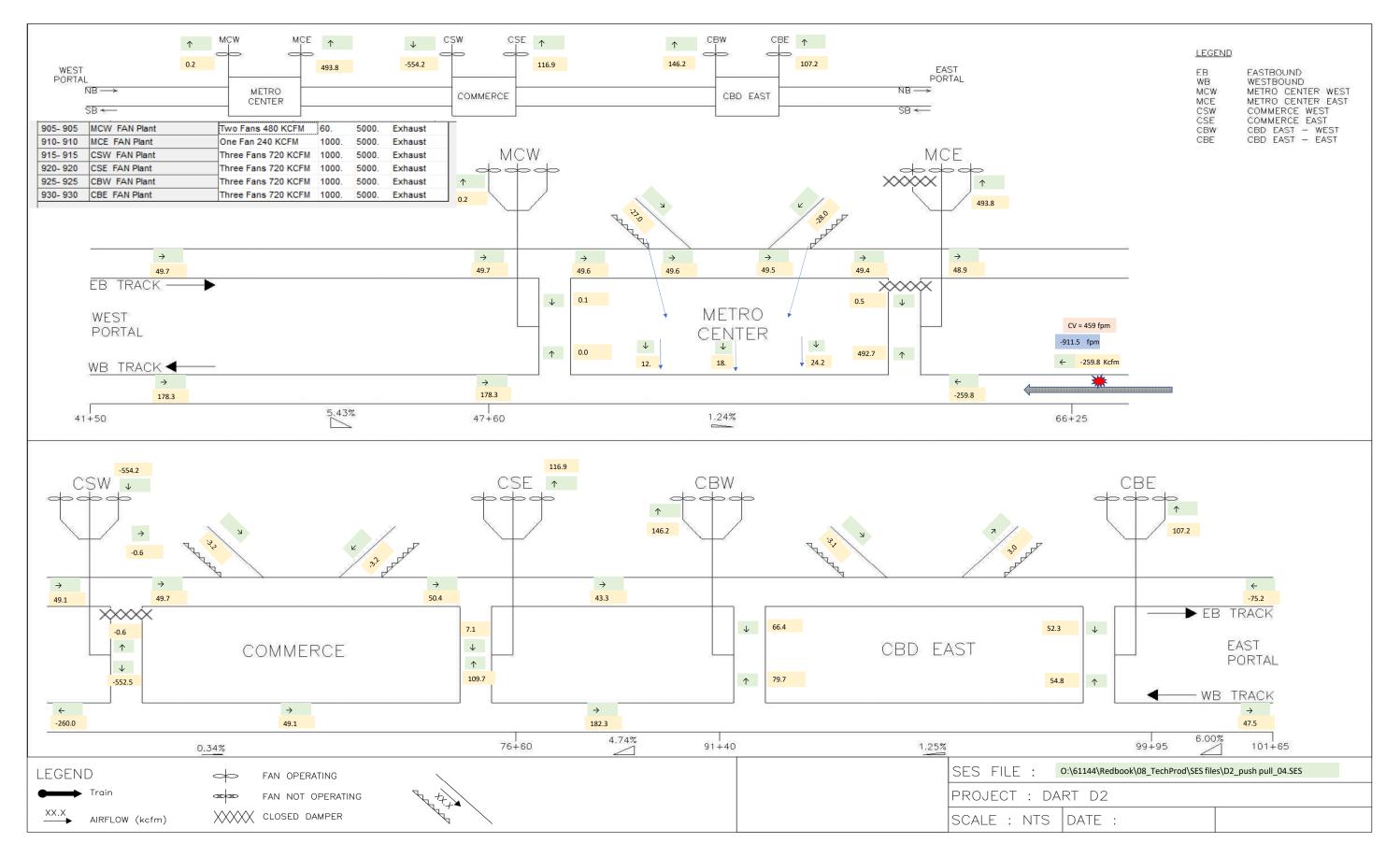
CASE 9



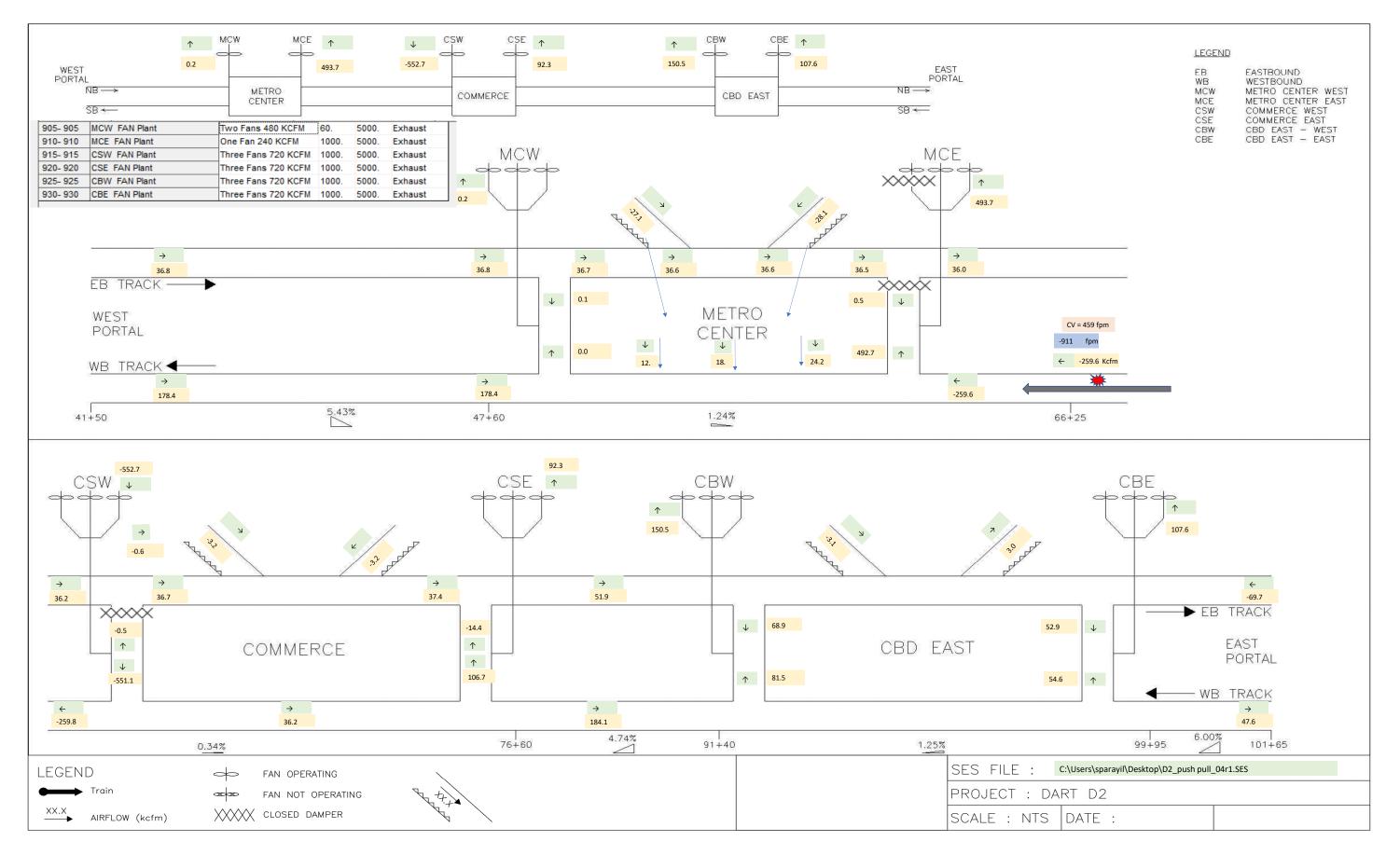
CASE 10



CASE 11



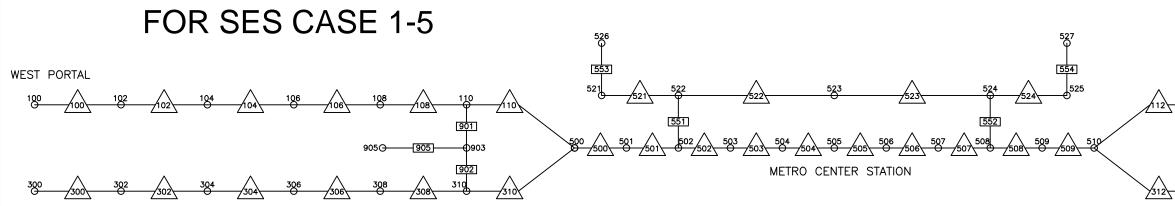
CASE 11r1

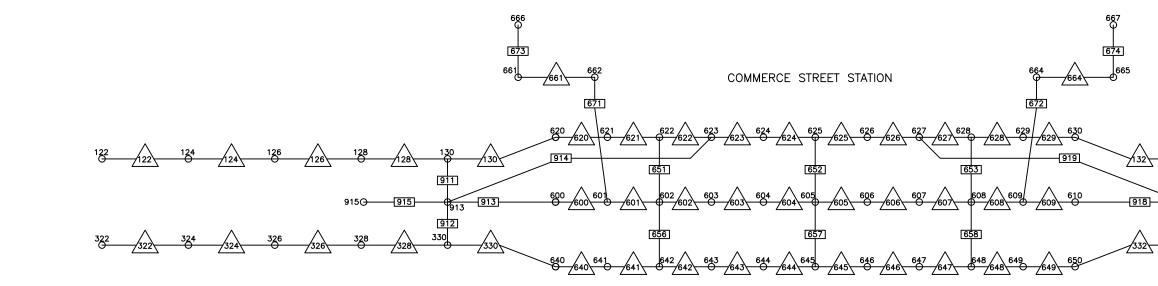


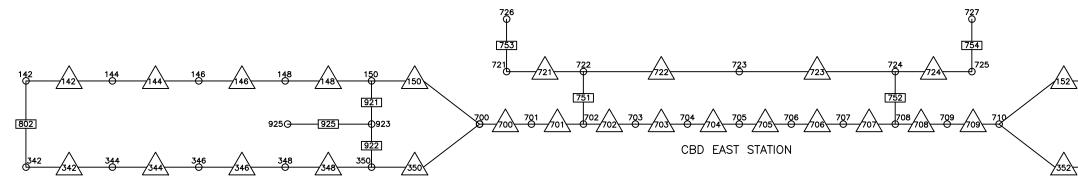


Appendix C. Node Network Diagram

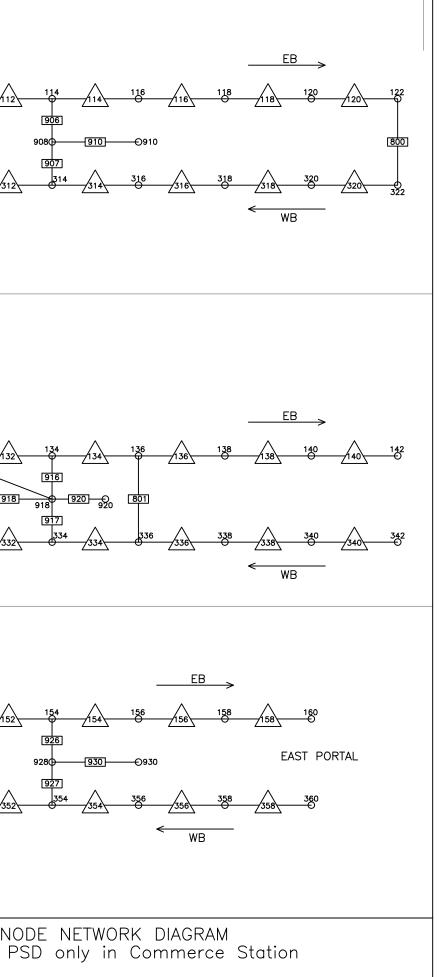


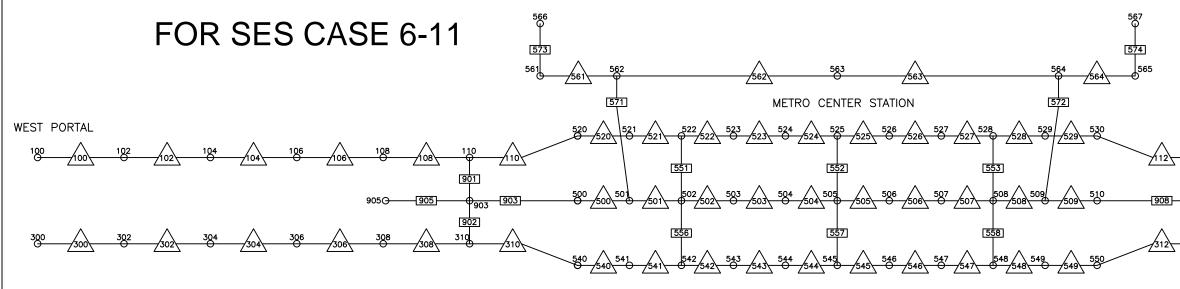


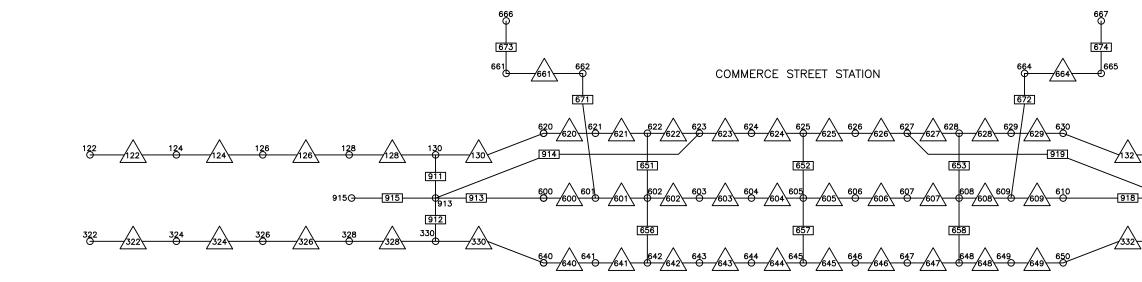


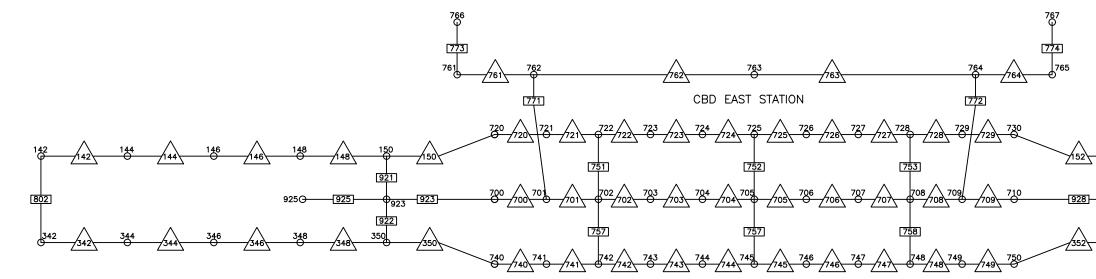


HNTB		N RESULTS F RE SCENARIO	LOW DIAGRAM AT X	DART	D2,	SES N with F
	RUN:	DATE	SHEET			

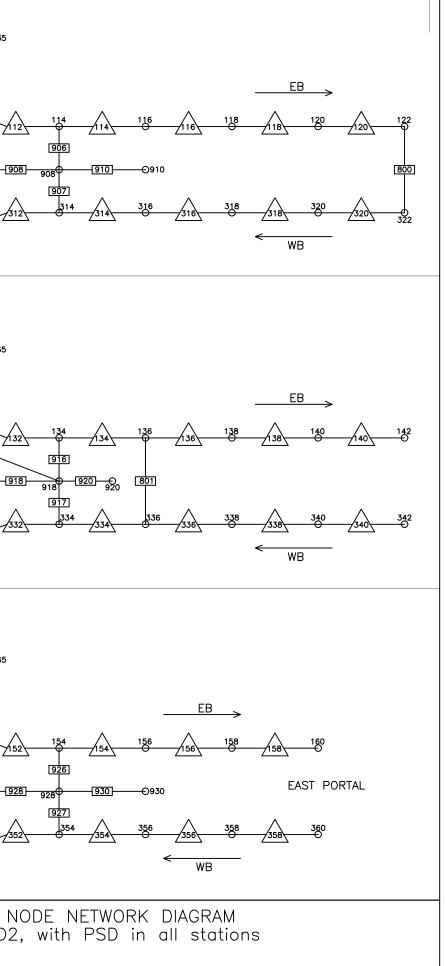


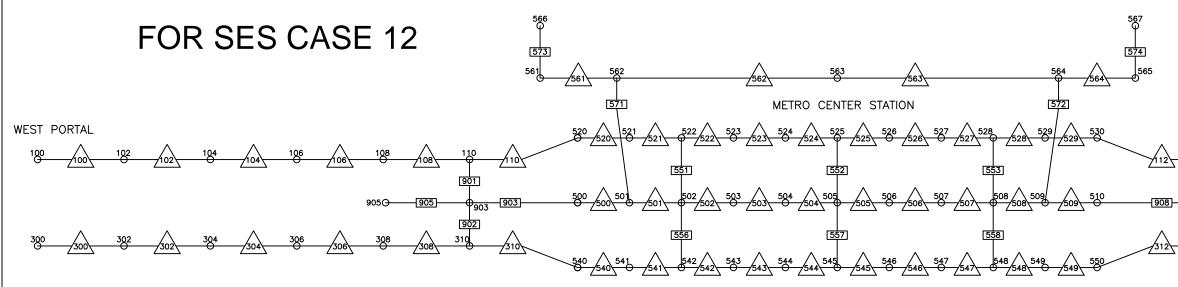


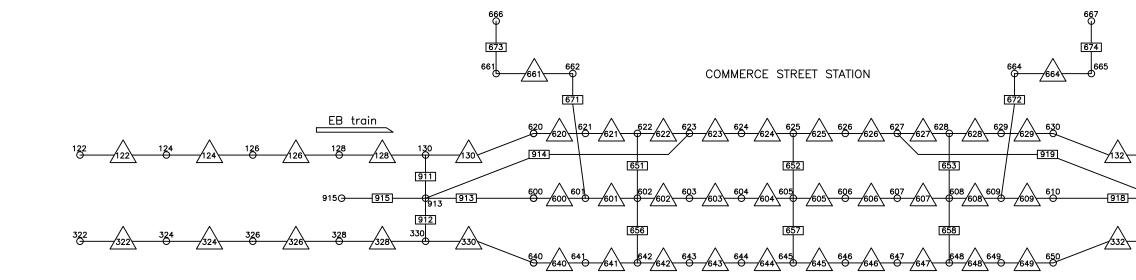


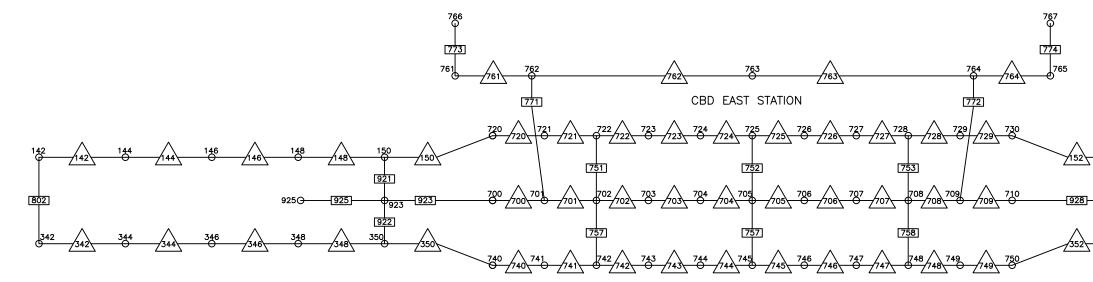


HNT		N RESULTS F RE SCENARIO	LOW DIAGRAM AT X	SES NODE DART D2, w
	RUN:	DATE	SHEET	

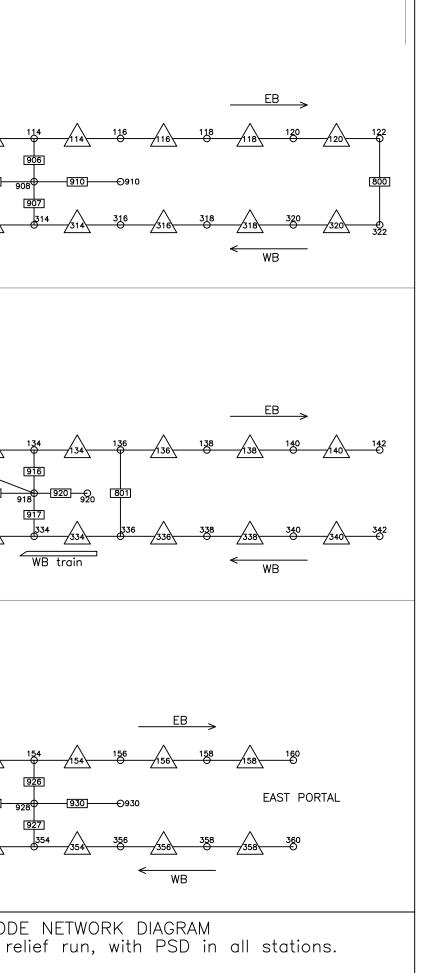








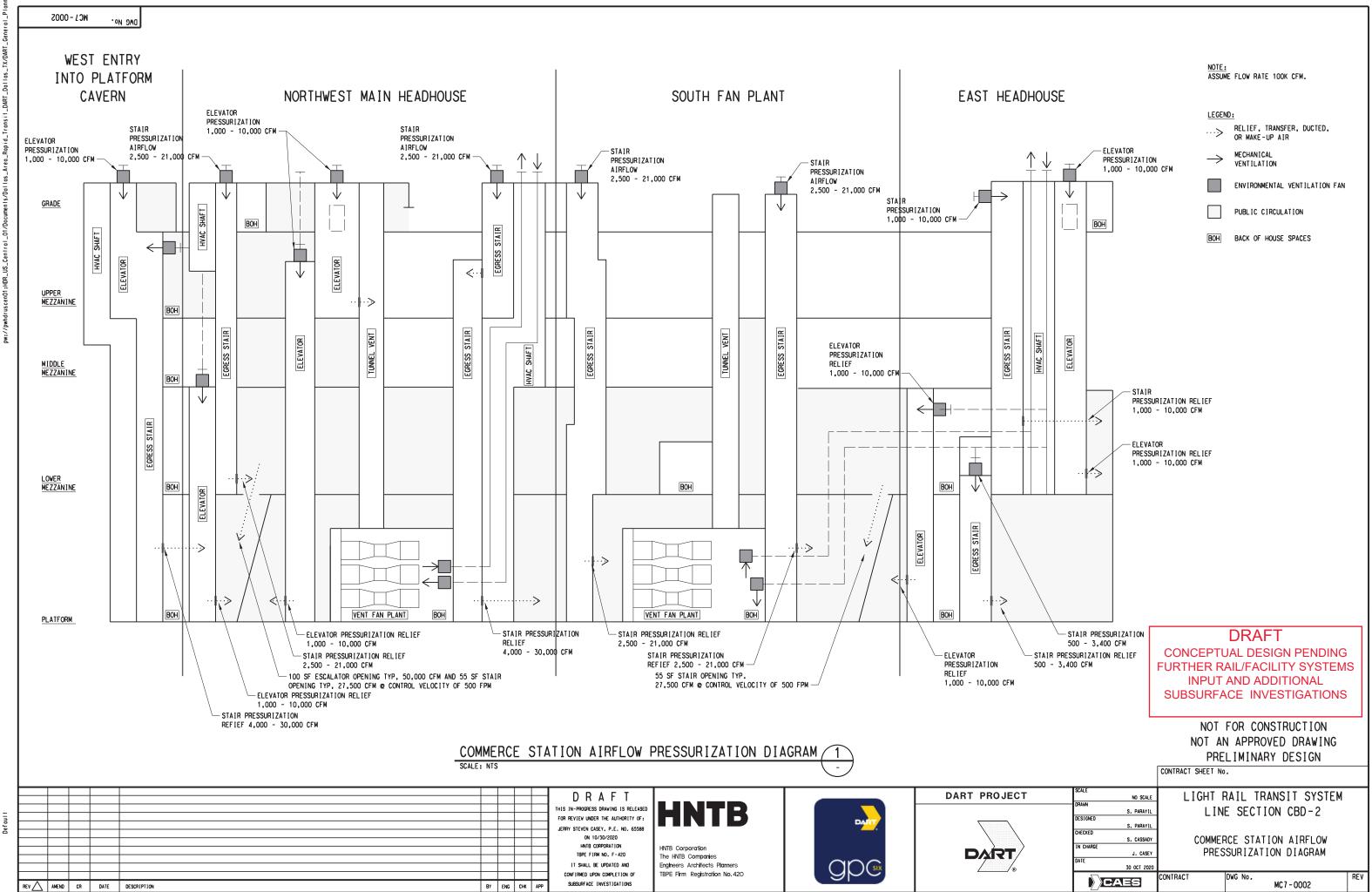
HNTB		N RESULTS F RE SCENARIO)[r
	RUN:	DATE	SHEET	





Appendix D. Ventilation Schematic

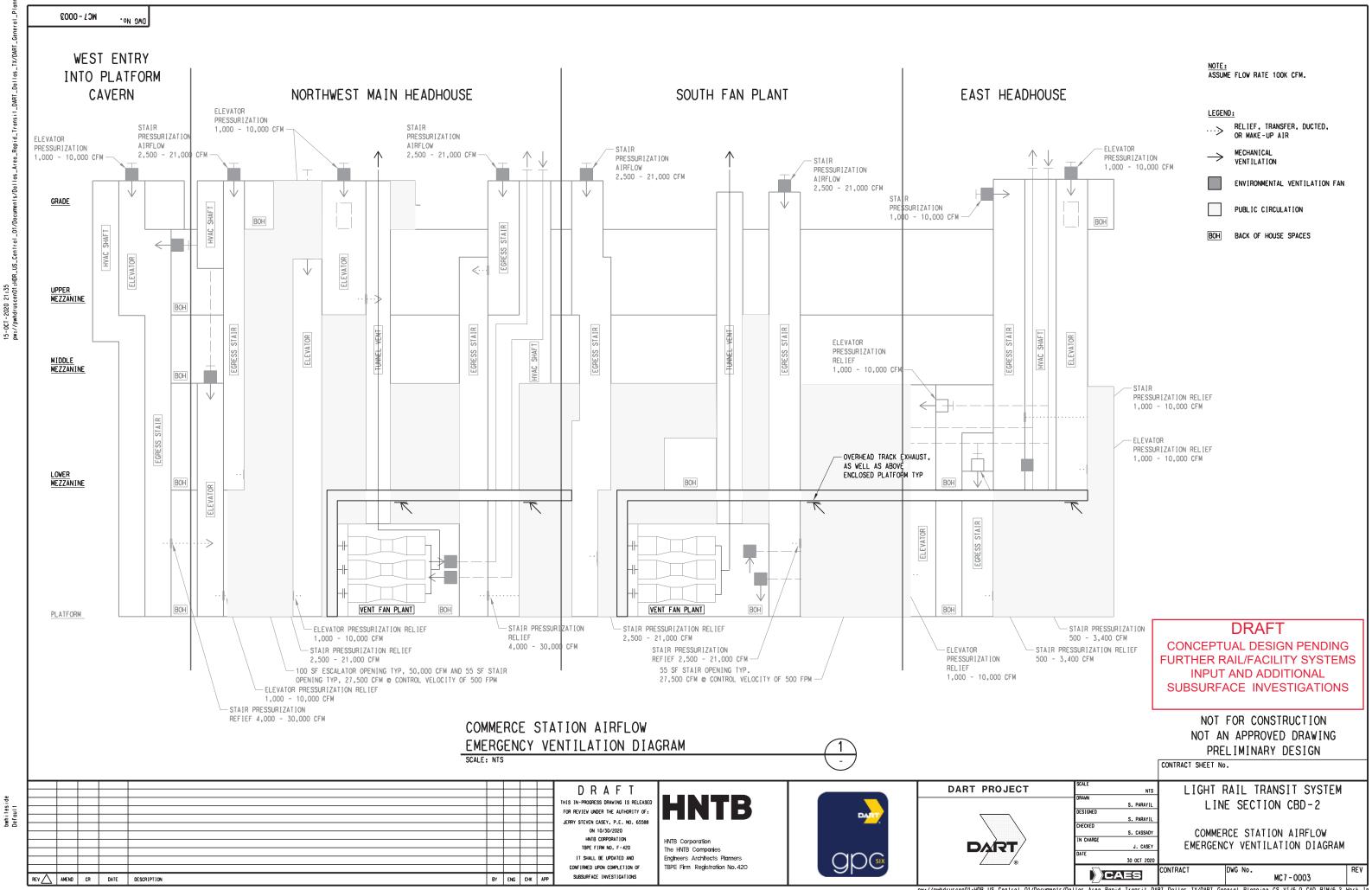




15-OCT-2020 21:35 pw://pwhdruscenO1:HDR.

bwhiteside Default

pw://pwhdruscen01:HDR_US_Centrol_01/Documents/Dollos_Areo_Rapid_Transit_DART_Dollos_TX/DART_Generol_Ptanning_CS_V1/6.0_CAD_BIM/6.2_Work_In_Prov



US_Cen 15-OCT-2020 21:35 pw://pwhdruscenO1:HDR.

pw://pwhdruscen01:HDR_US_Centrol_01/Documents/Dollos_Areo_Rapid_Transit_DART_Dollos_TX/DART_Generol_Ptanning_CS_V1/6.0_CAD_BIM/6.2_Work_In_Prov



Appendix E. CFD Simulation Results



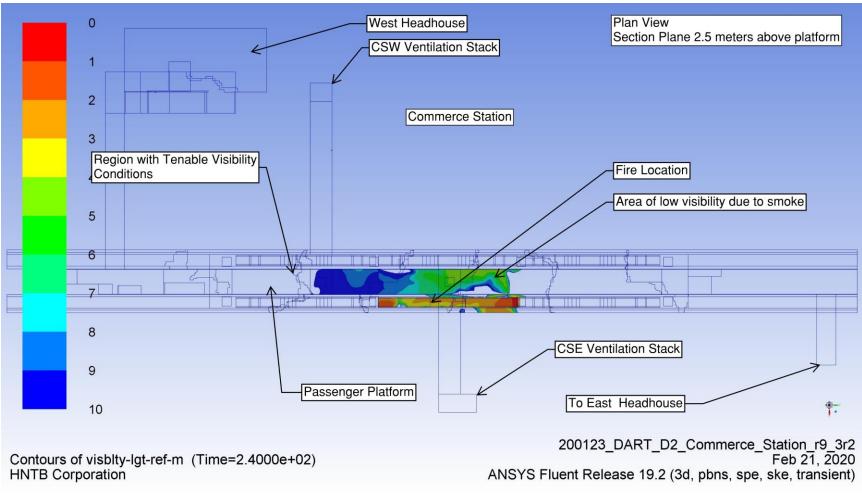
<u>DART D2</u>

File/Simulation Location: \/www.seawooly.obs2/62726\Analysis

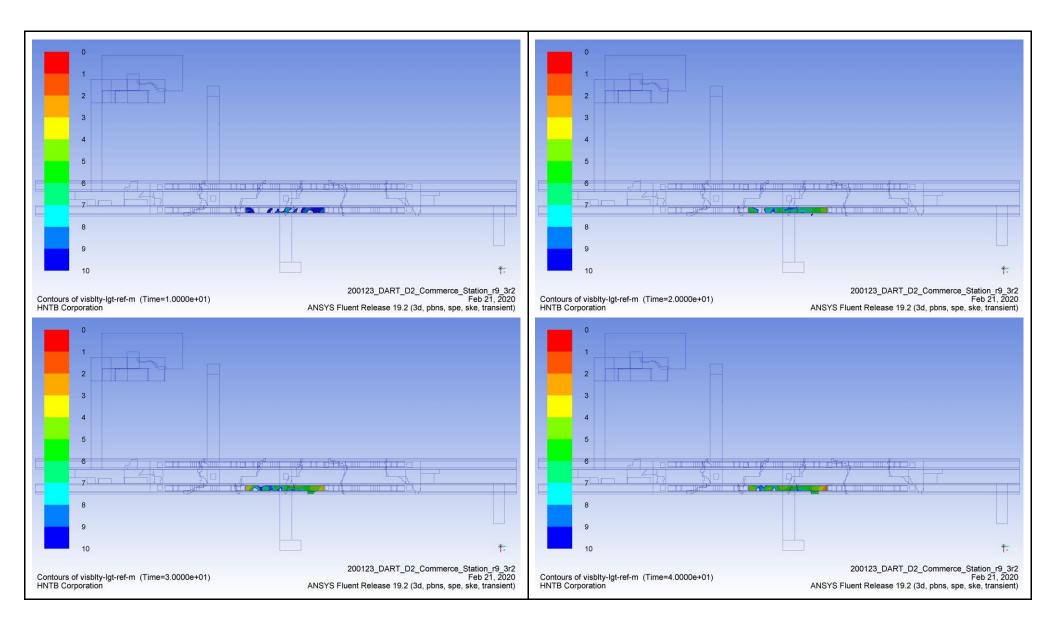
Key	y: Yellow highlight indicates a successful and relial Pending Simulations (Antcipated)	ole simulation																					
	Currently Running Simulation(s) Simulations that need to be restarted																						
	Simulation Data								Fire Characterstic Inputs			Smoke Chai	racterstic Input	ts					Boundary/Ir	duced Conditions			
Submitted Report (Date)	Rev #	Date	Sim. Comp.	#Main Meshes	Cell Ct.(main mesh) (*10 ³)	Time to Fin (s)	Fire Size (MW)	Fire Curve	Growth Rate (s)	Fire Loc.	CO Yield (kg/kg)	Soot Yield (kg)kg)	Vis. Factor	Max. Vis. (m)	SES File Used	Sth Track Dpr (kCFM)	Nth Track Dpr (kCFM)	Sth OPE (kCFM)	Nth OPE (kCFM)	NW/SW Prtls (kCFM) - Ea	NE/SE Prtls (kCFM) - Ea	West Stair (kcfm)	
TBD	rev1	2/12/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	N/a	14.9	14.9 MW/120 sec	120	South Trk Center Train	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	N/a	TBD	N/a	N/a	-100	N/a	N/a	Open	
	rev2	2/13/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	N/a	14.9	14.9 MW/120 sec	120	South Trk Center Train	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	N/a	TBD	N/a	N/a	-100	(N/a)/(50)	N/a	Open	
	rev3	2/13/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	N/a	14.9	14.9 MW/120 sec	120	South Trk Center Train	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	N/a	TBD	N/a	N/a	-100	N/a	N/a	Open	
	rev4	2/13/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	N/a	14.9	14.9 MW/120 sec	120	South Trk Center Train	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	N/a	TBD	N/a	N/a	-100	N/a	N/a	Open	
	rev5	2/13/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	N/a	14.9	14.9 MW/120 sec	120	South Trk Center Train	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	N/a	TBD	N/a	N/a	-100	N/a	N/a	TBD	
		2/18/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	1200	14.9	1.055 MW at 300 sec		South Trk Center Train	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	\\seaw00\jobs2\61144\Redb ook\08 TechProd\20% Cncp t_Dsgn_Rpt\dart SES\SES							Open	
	Case 1 Case 2	2/20/2020	SEAD909		try to reduce to <2 mil?	1200		4 955 1 114 1 999	T-squared medium growth T-squared medium growth	South Trk Center Train	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	<pre>post\D2_case1.pdf</pre>	130 110	CLOSED CLOSED	CLOSED 45	CLOSED CLOSED	12.4/55.4 kcfm 11.9/57.1 kcfm	-12.1/42.9 kcfm -11.6/40.4 kcfm		
	Case 3	2/21/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	1200				South Trk Center Train	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	\\seaw00\jobs2\61144\Redb ook\08 TechProd\20% Cncp t_Dsgn_Rpt\dart SES\SES post\D2_case3.pdf		CLOSED	45	45		-11.2/66.2 kcfm	Open	
	Case 3r2	2/21/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	1200	14.9	1.055 MW at 300 sec	T-squared medium growth	South Trk Center Train	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	\\seaw00\jobs2\61144\Redb ook\08 TechProd\20% Cncp t_Dsgn_Rpt\dart SES\SES post\D2_case3r1.pdf	220	CLOSED	90	90	6.5/153.3 kcfm	-5.6/150.4 kcfm	Open	
	Case 4	2/24/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	1200	3.5	3.5 MW at 136 sec	T-squared Ultrafast growth	Trackway fire	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m		130	CLOSED	CLOSED	CLOSED	10.2/67.3 kcfm	-10/39.1 kcfm	Open	
	Case 5	3/2/2020	SEAD909	4	3800	1200	1.5	1.5 MW at 89 sec	T-squared Ultrafast growth	Platform fire	0.14	0.165	TBD	30 m	\\seaw00\jobs2\61144\Redb ook\08 TechProd\20% Cncp t_Dsgn_Rpt\dart SES\SES post\D2_case5.pdf		CLOSED	45	45	11.7/32.8 kcfm	-10.7/-31.1 kcfm	Open	
															· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
																			l				

	CFD Supporting File Links				
Scheme File	User Defined Function (UDF Files)	Mesh			
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909 61144 DART D2\DART slow FGR 2.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r7_1.msh	<u>\\seac</u> 23_DA		
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909 61144 DART D2\DART slow FGR 2.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r7_1.msh	<u>\\seac</u> 23_DA		
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909 61144 DART_D2\UDF_BSV_VLB_Station_3fire.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r7_1.msh	<u>\\seac</u> 23_DA		
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\DART_slow_FGR_2.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r7_1.msh	<u>\\seac</u> 23_DA		
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\DART_slow_FGR_2.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r8.msh	<u>\\seac</u> 23_DA		
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\DART_slow_FGR_2.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r9.msh	\\seac 23_DA		
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\DART_slow_FGR_2.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r9.msh	<u>\\seac</u> 23_DA		
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\DART_slow_FGR_2.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r9.msh	\\seac 23_DA		
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909 61144 DART D2\DART ult fast FGR case4.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r9.msh	<u>\\seac</u> 23_DA		
D:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Scheme\DART_master.scm	\\sead909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\DART_ult_fast_FGR.c	O:\61144\Analysis\CFD\Mesh\200123_DART_D2_C ommerce_Station_r9.msh	\\seac 23_DA		
		<u>I</u>			

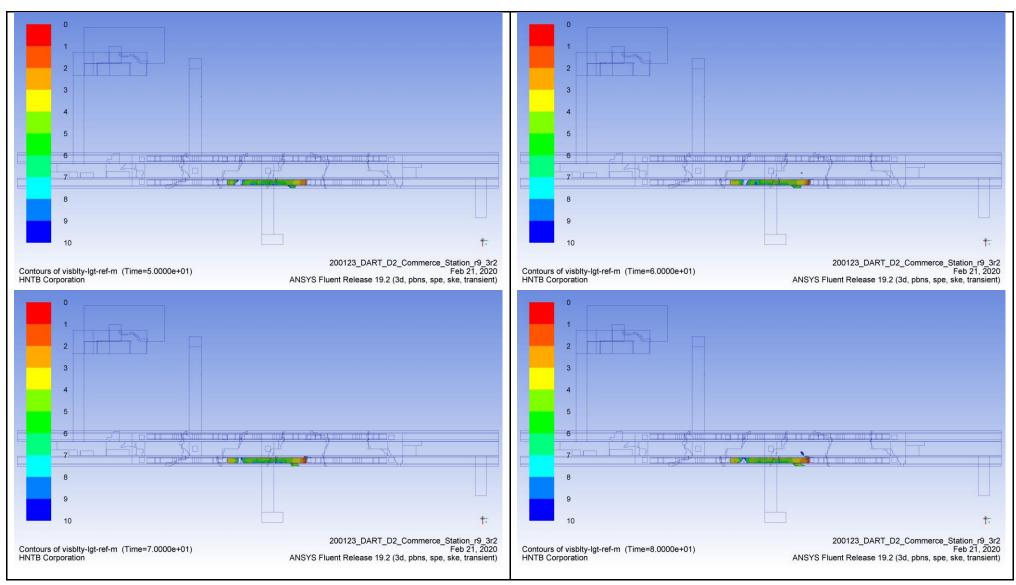
		Simulation Notes - Consolidated Changes for simulation
File Name	SES File Used	
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r7_3.cas	N/a	Test Fire Case, Middle train fire. Growth Rate 14.9 MW/ 120 sec, exhaust 100 KCFM split between 2 fan plants. 2 station dampers open. Failed Flow Rates too high
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r7_4.cas	N/a	Test Fire Case, Middle train fire. Growth Rate 14.9 MW/ 120 sec, exhaust 100 KCFM split between 2 fan plants. 2 station dampers open. Induced 50kcfm from SW portal. Flow Rates Diverged as soon as fire started
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r7_5.cas	N/a	Test Fire Case, Middle train fire. Growth Rate 14.9 MW/ 120 sec, exhaust 100 KCFM split between 2 fan plants. 2 station dampers open. Using previous UDF from BART Silicon Valley VLB Station. Flow Rates Diverged
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r7_6.cas	N/a	Test Fire Case, Middle train fire. Growth Rate 14.9 MW/ 120 sec, exhaust 100 KCFM split between 2 fan plants. 2 station dampers open. Opened up Platform screen door wall Flow Diverged
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r8_3.cas	N/a	Test Fire Case, Middle train fire. Growth Rate 14.9 MW/ 120 sec, exhaust 100 KCFM split between 2 fan plants. 2 station dampers open. Moved Train away from Platform Edge
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r9_1.cas	\\seaw00\jobs2\61144\Redbook\08_TechProd\20 %_Cncpt_Dsgn_Rpt\dart SES\SES post\D2_case1.xlsm	Closed Gap in wall discovered in rev5, added Enclosed Platform Damper to mesh, Closed for this simulation. 130KCFM exhaust split between 2 fan plants, middle train fire, 14.9 MW, Simulation starts 4 minutes after fire has started, fans are on at this point. smoke enters platform simulation fail
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r9_3.cas	\\seaw00\jobs2\61144\Redbook\08_TechProd\20 %_Cncpt_Dsgn_Rpt\dart SES\SES post\D2_case1.xlsm	Closed Gap in wall discovered in rev5, added Enclosed Platform Damper to mesh, Closed for this simulation. 130KCFM exhaust split between 2 fan plants, middle train fire, 14.9 MW, Simulation starts 4 minutes after fire has started, fans are on at this point. smoke enters the platform
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r9_3r2.cas	%_Cncpt_Dsgn_Rpt\dart SES\SES post\D2_case3r1.xlsm	Using Case 3 as a base, and double the exhaust flow rate. Smoke is maintain between Over Platform Exhaust Dampers (OPE)
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r9_4.cas	<pre>\\seaw00\jobs2\61144\Redbook\08_TechProd\20 % Cncpt Dsgn Rpt\dart SES\SES post\D2_case4.xlsm</pre>	Ultra Fast fire growth rate Track Fire. Peak Heat release rate of 3.5 MW, Platform Screen Doors remain open as worst case scenario. Only Over Track Exhaust Dampers (OTE) are open, smoke propogates to east headhouse.
ad909\E\$\DATA909_61144_DART_D2\2001 DART_D2_Commerce_Station_r9_5.cas		Ultra Fast fire growth rate Platform fire. Peak Heat release rate of 1.5 MW, Only Over Platform Exhaust Dampers (OPE) are open, smoke is maintained between OPE



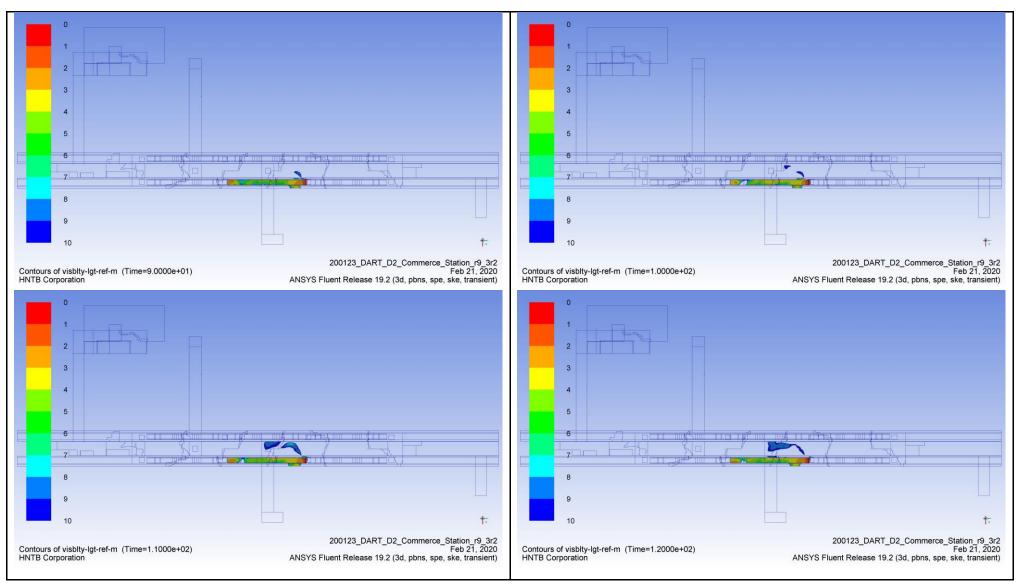
Example Graphic – A1



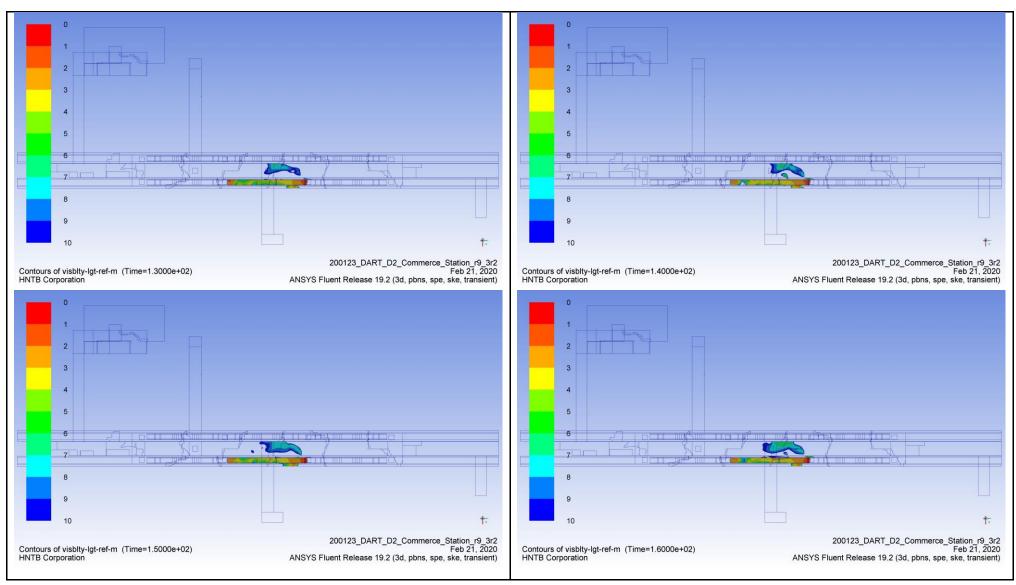
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



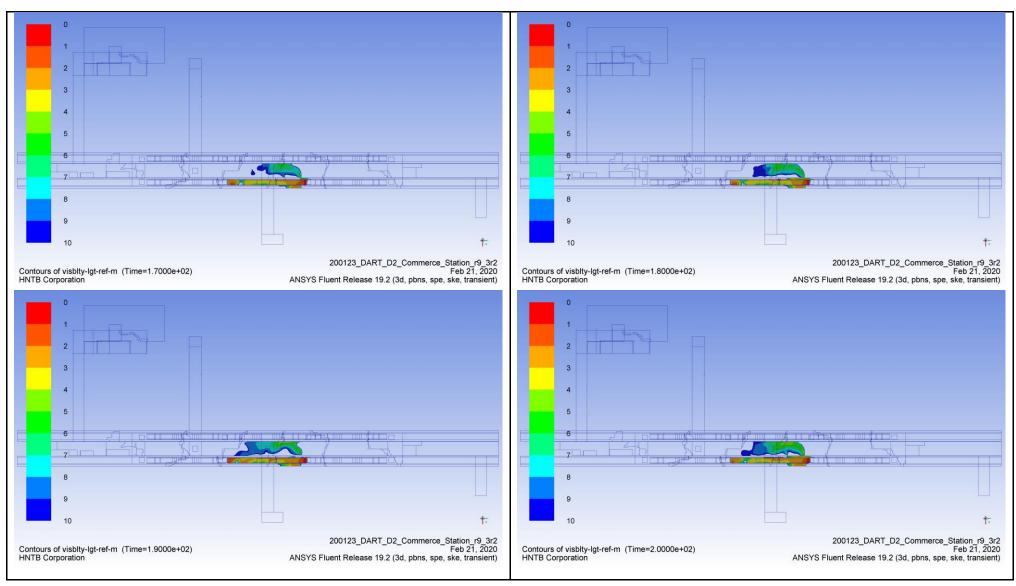
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



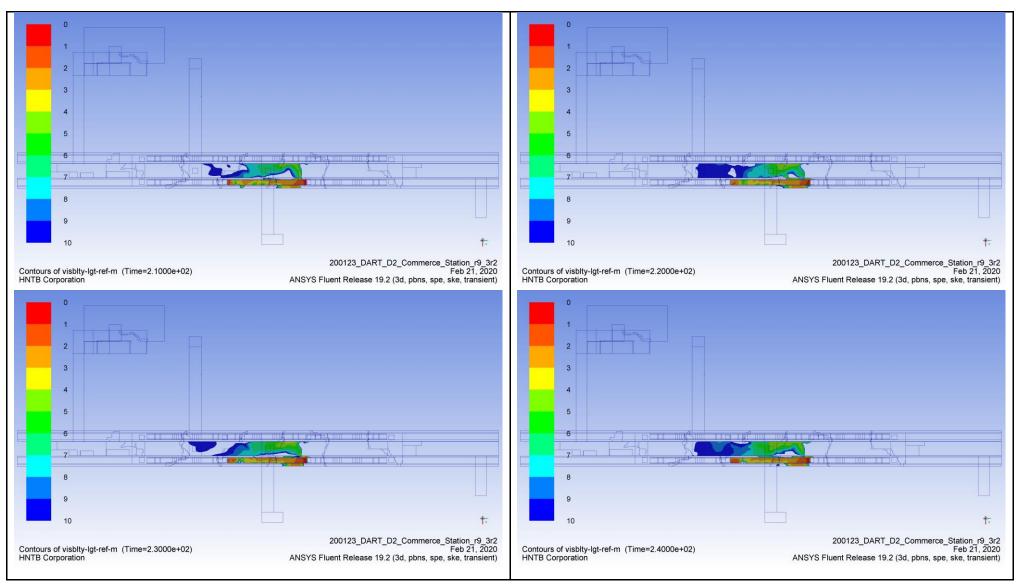
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report

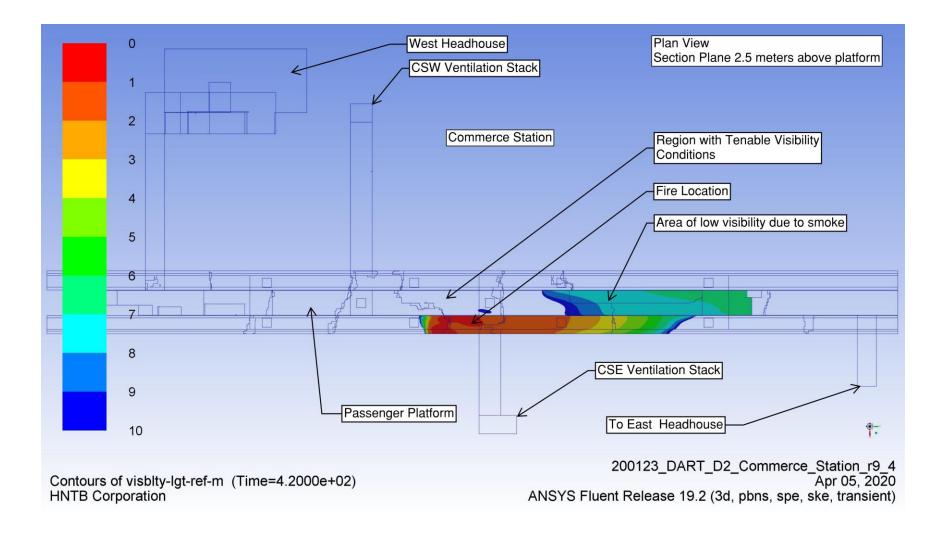


DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report

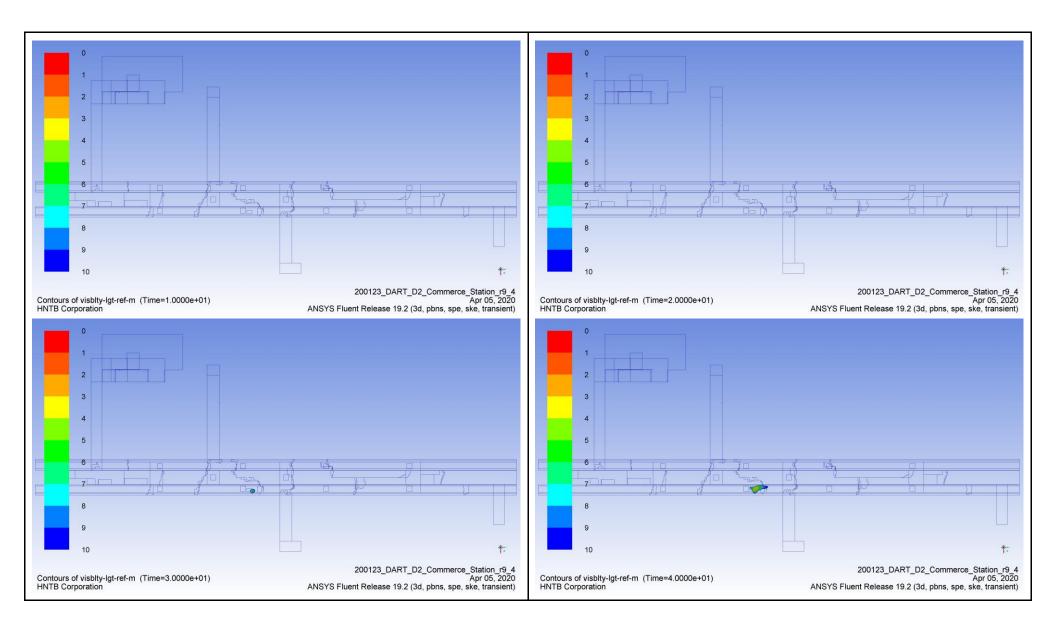


DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report

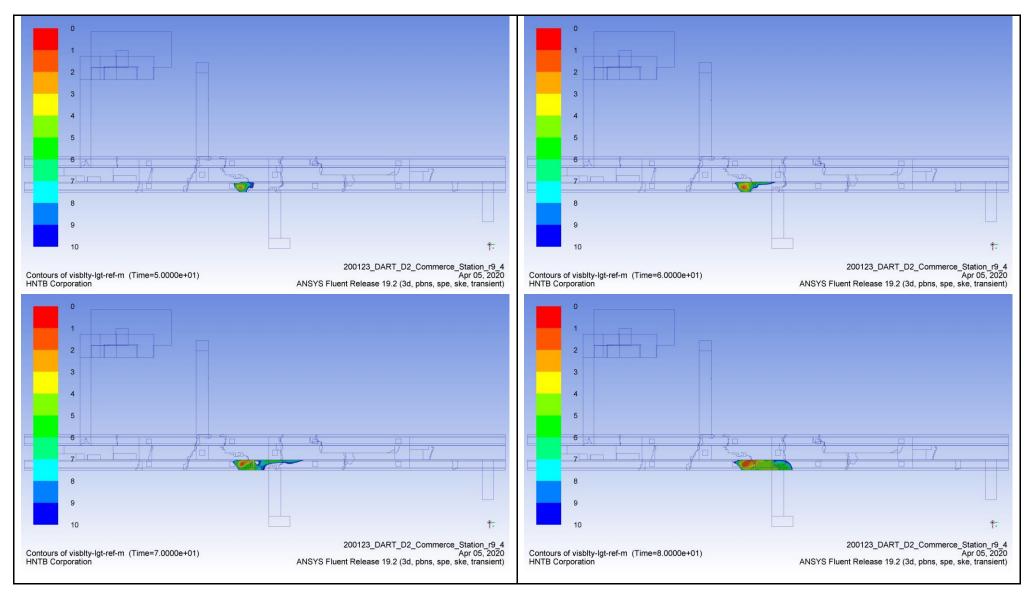




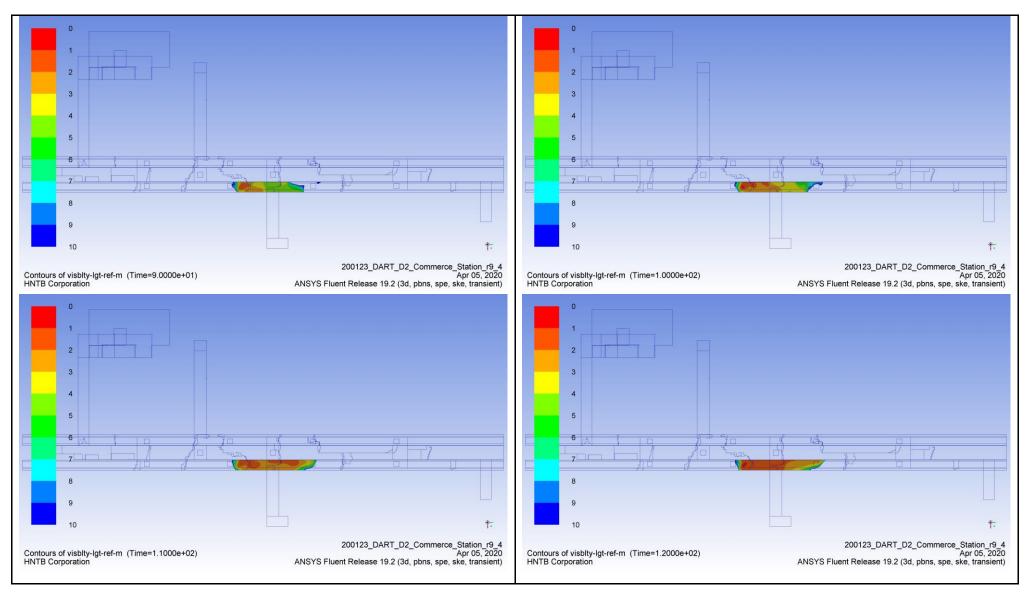
Example Graphic – B1



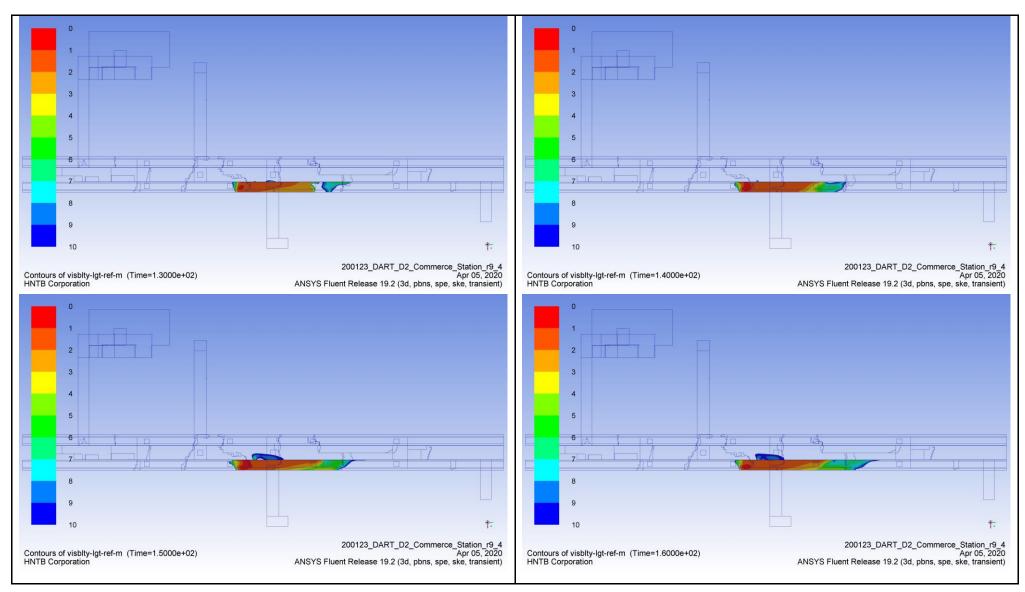
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



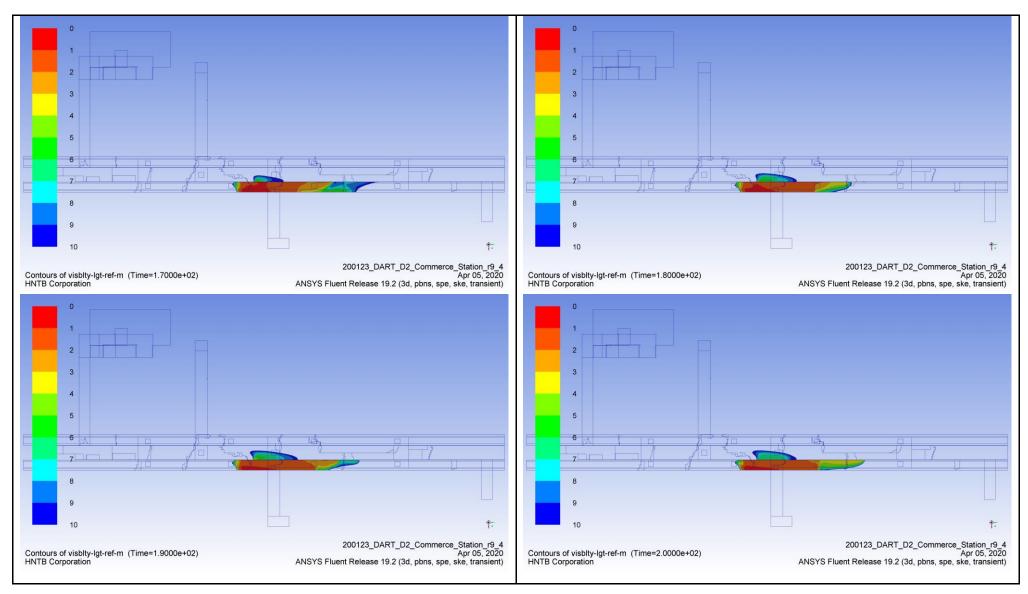
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



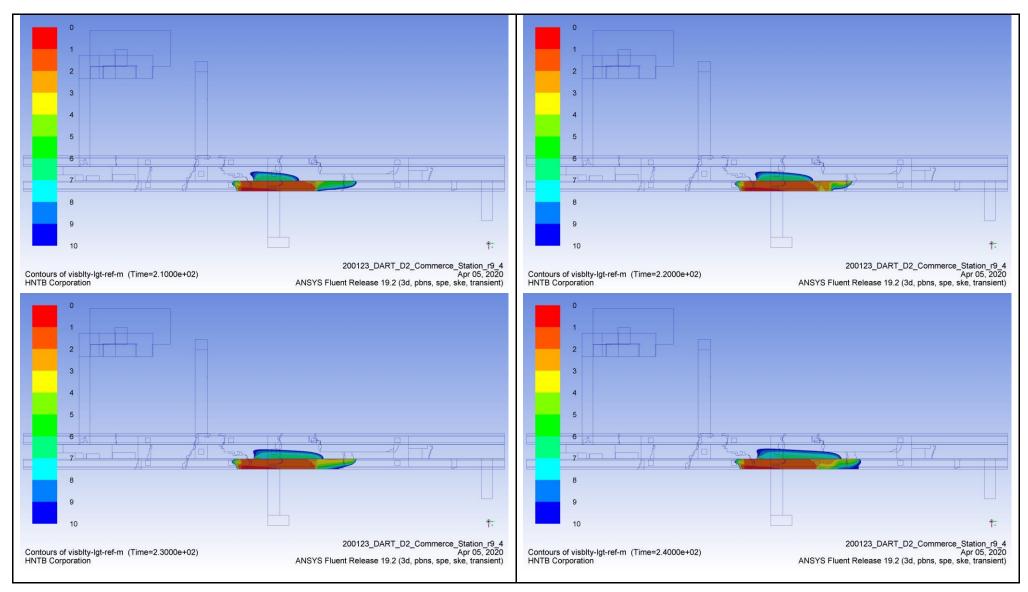
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



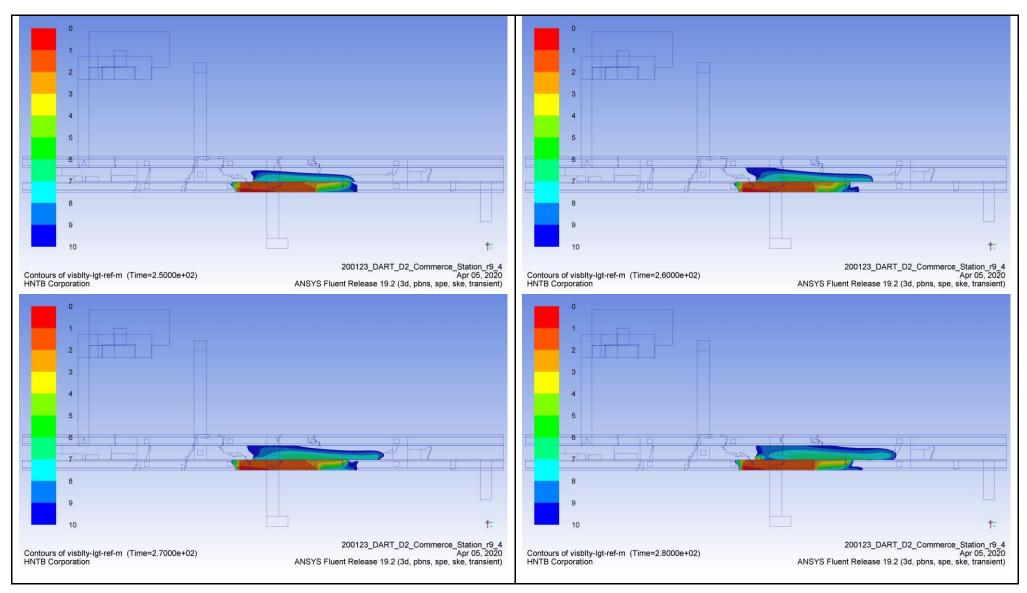
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



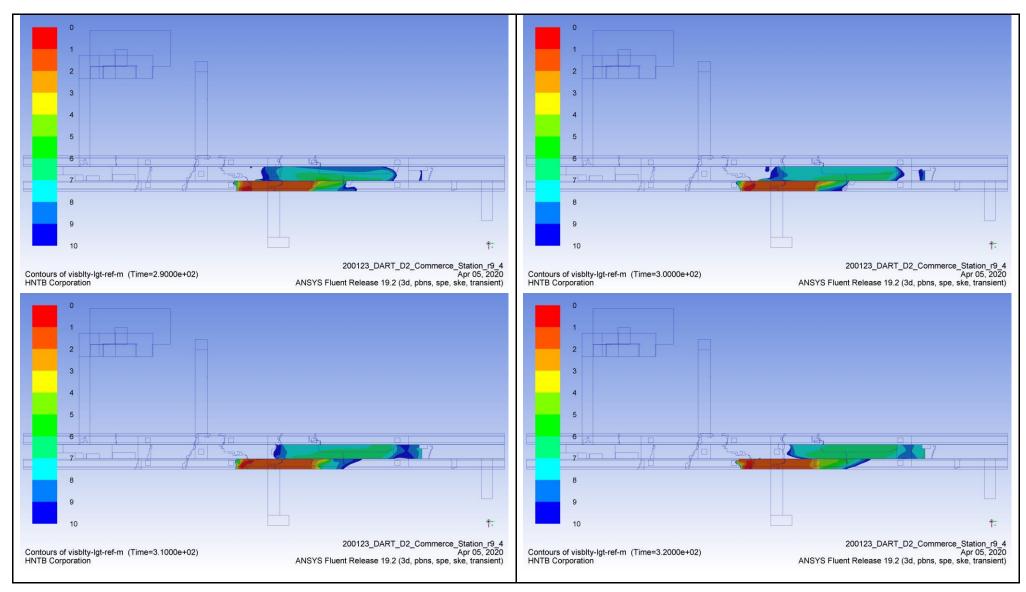
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



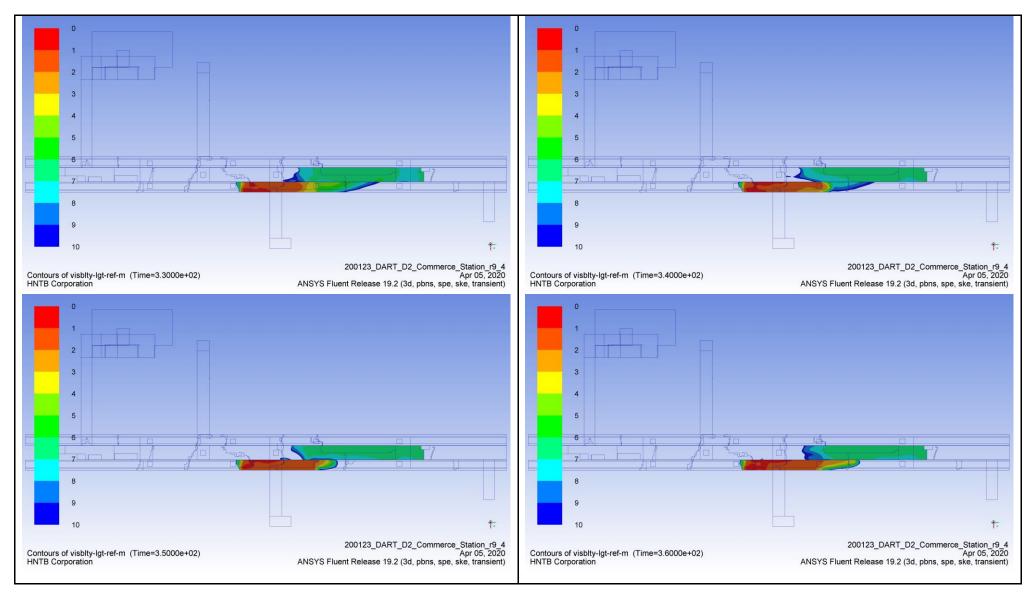
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



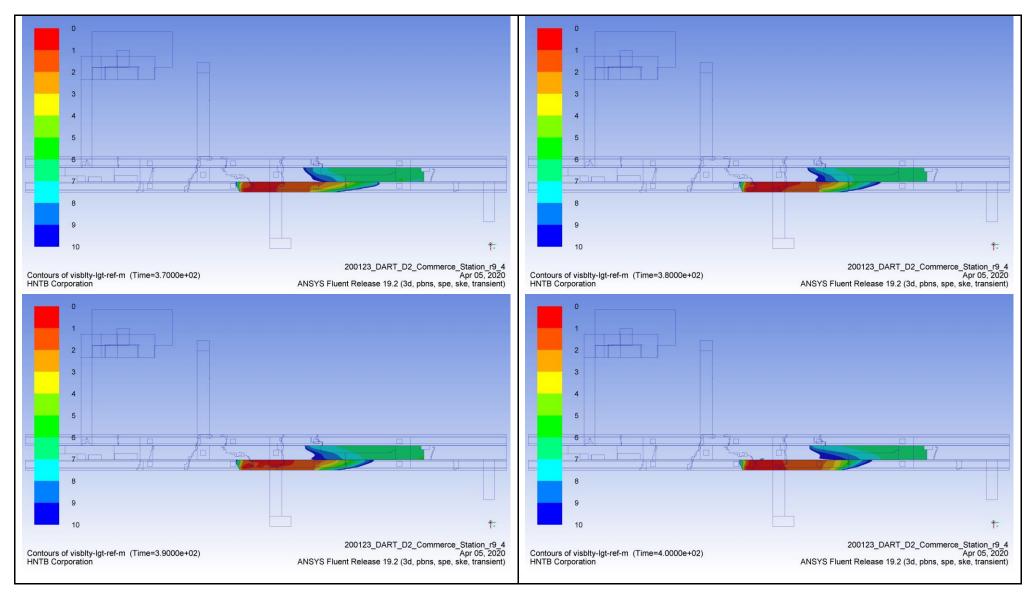
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report

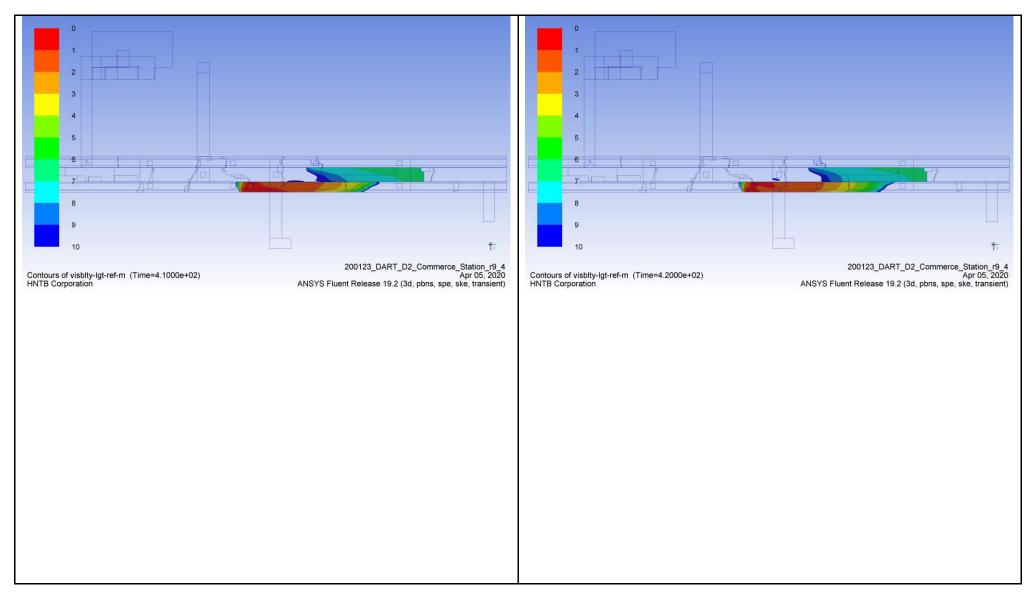


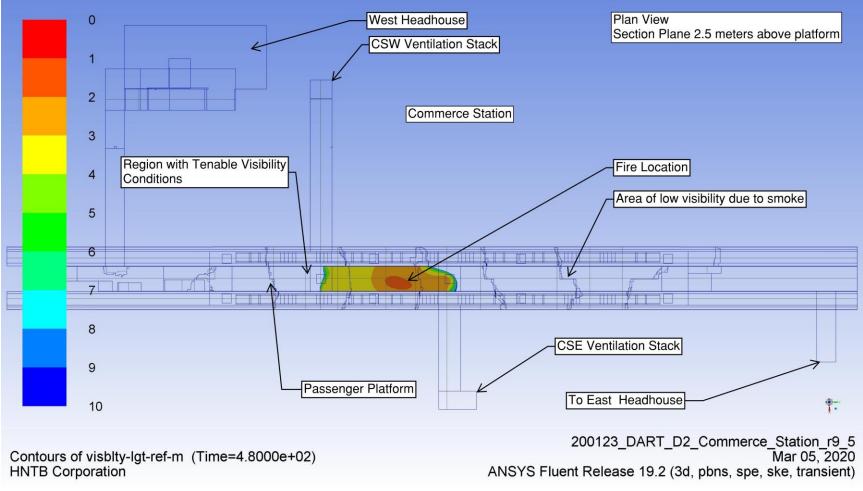
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



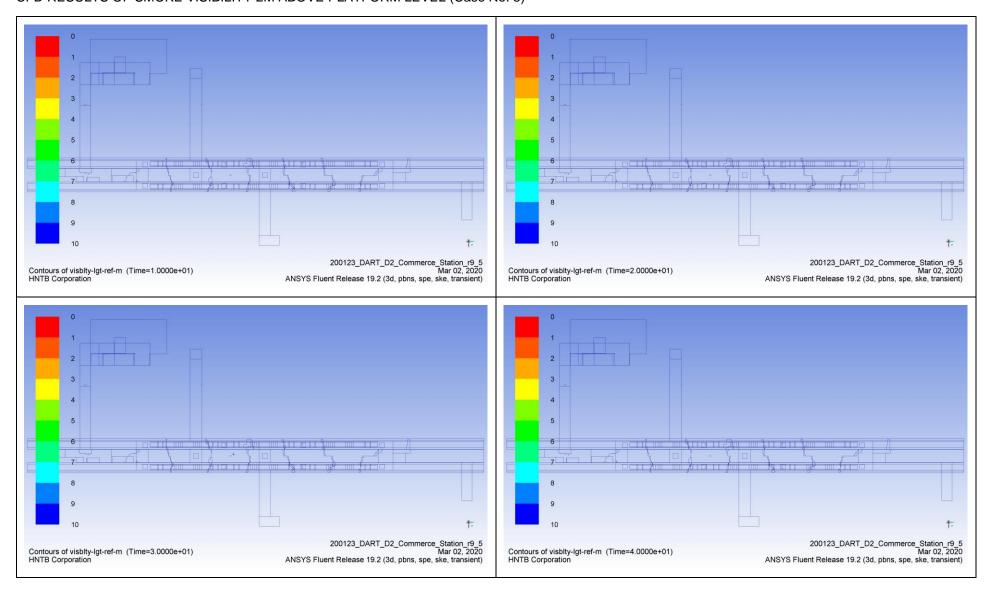
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report

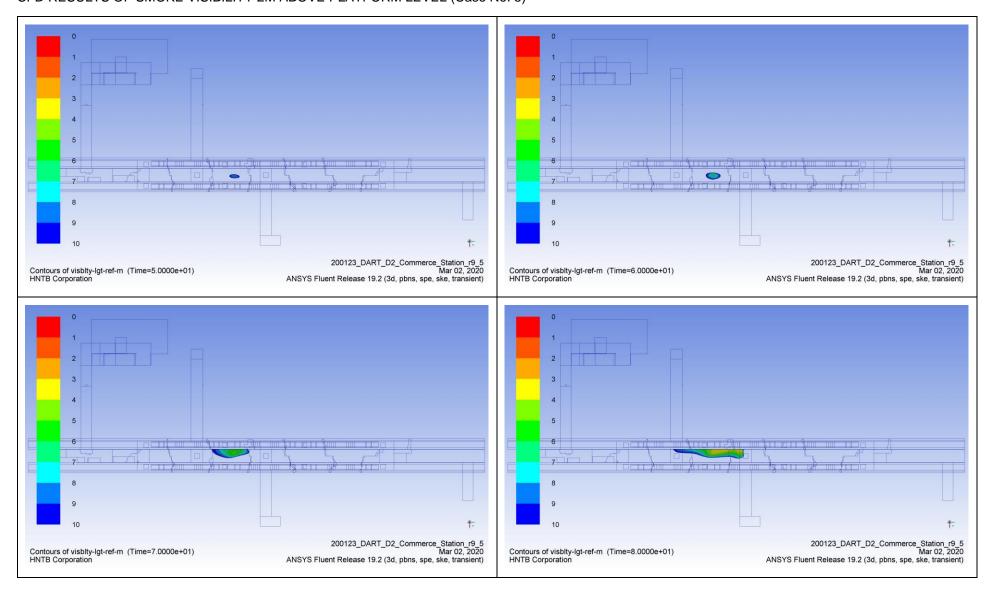


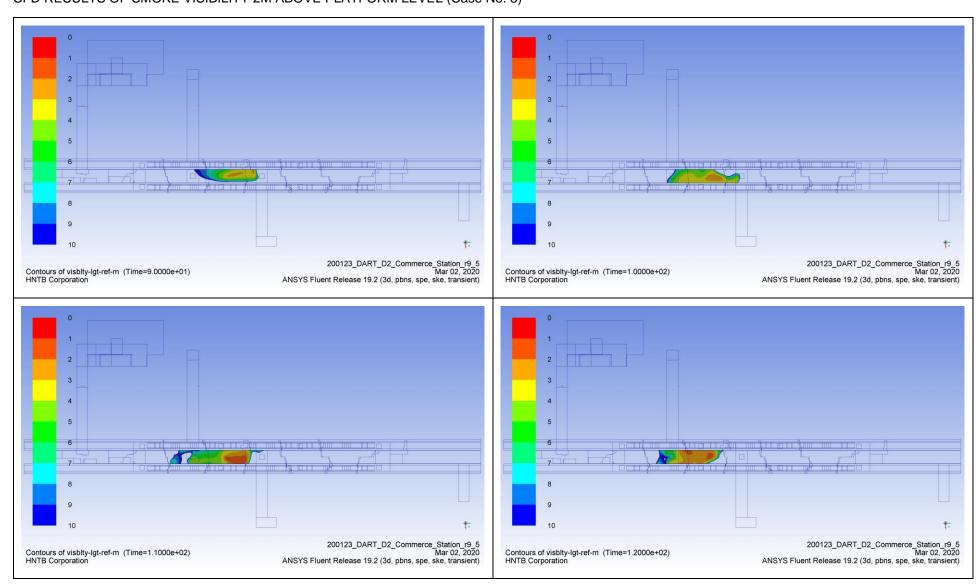






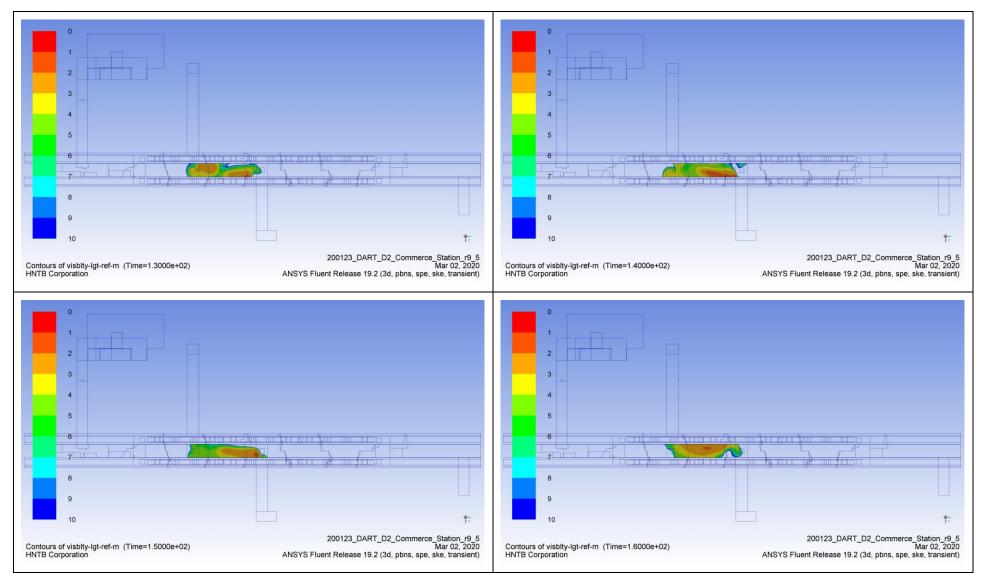


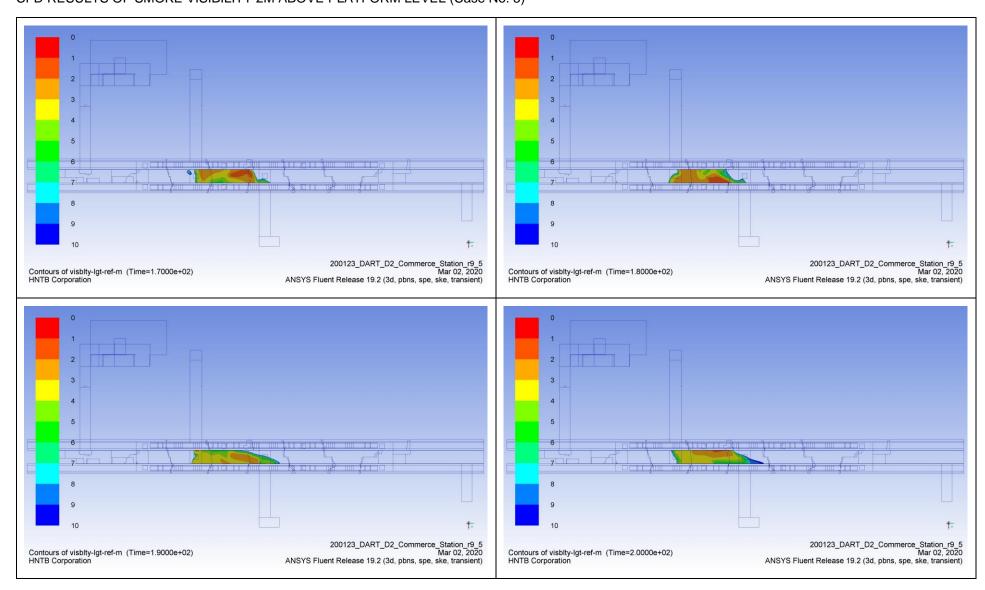


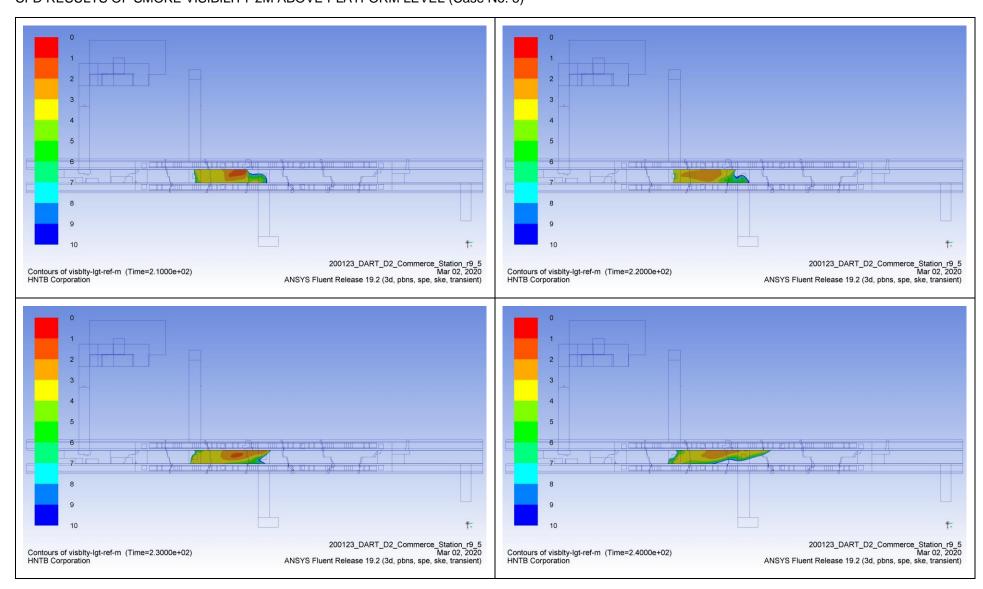


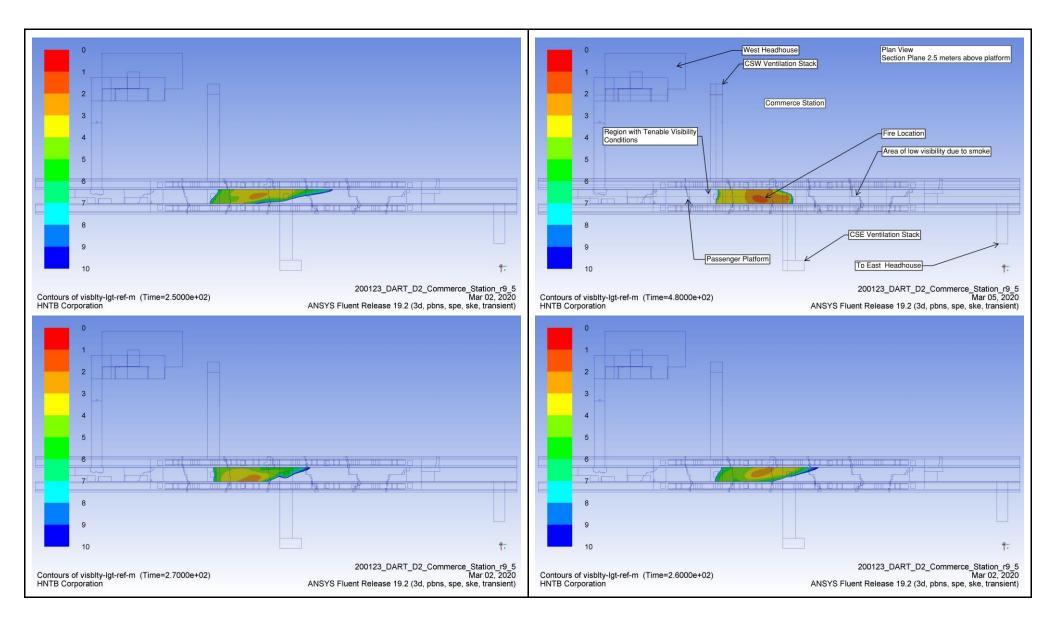
APPENDIX DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



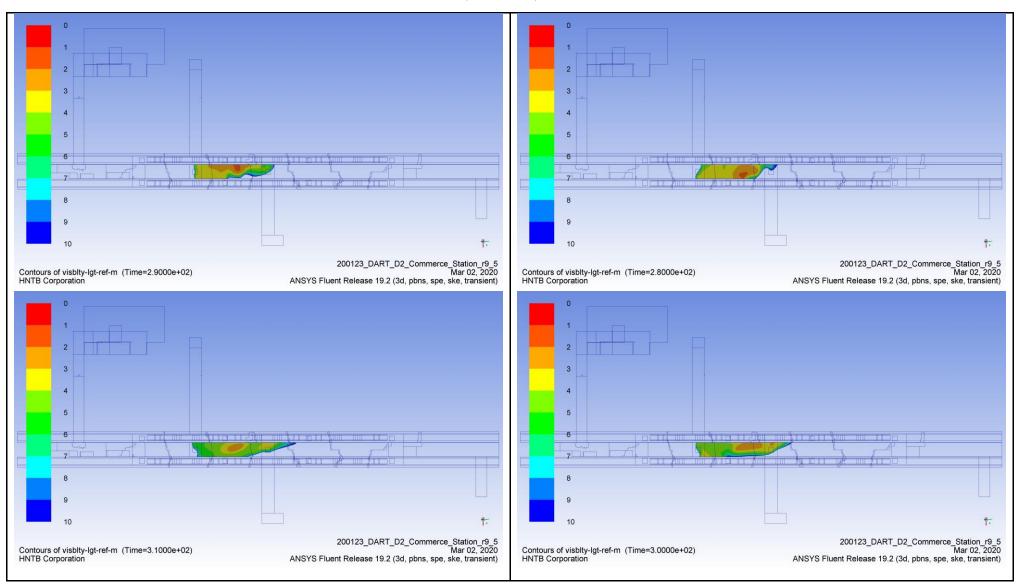




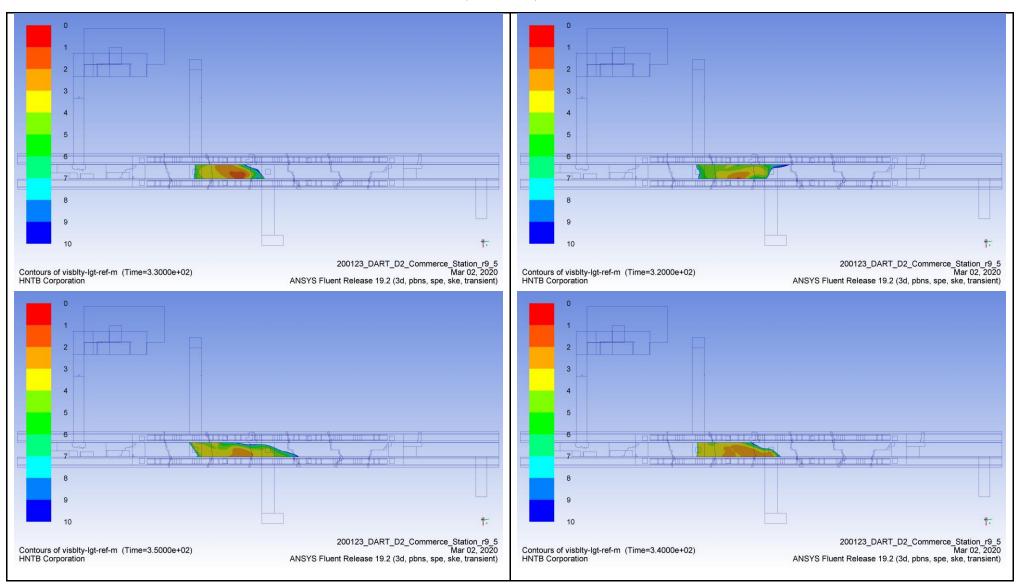




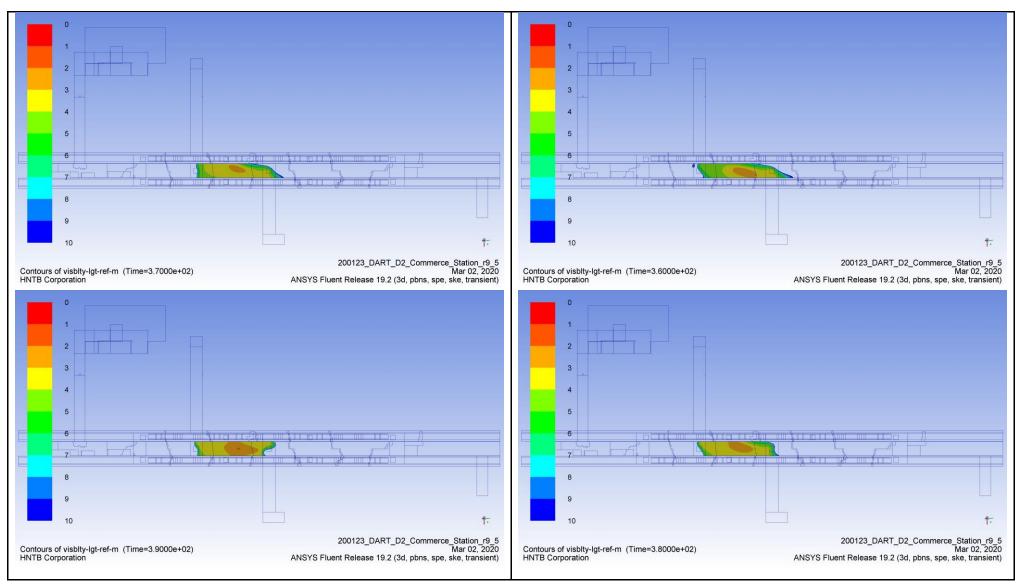
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



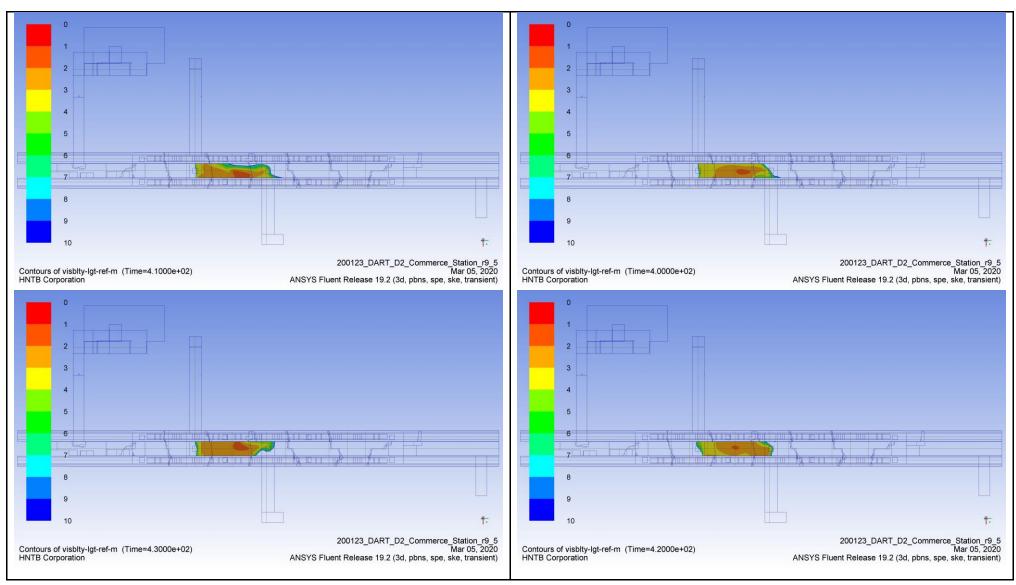
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



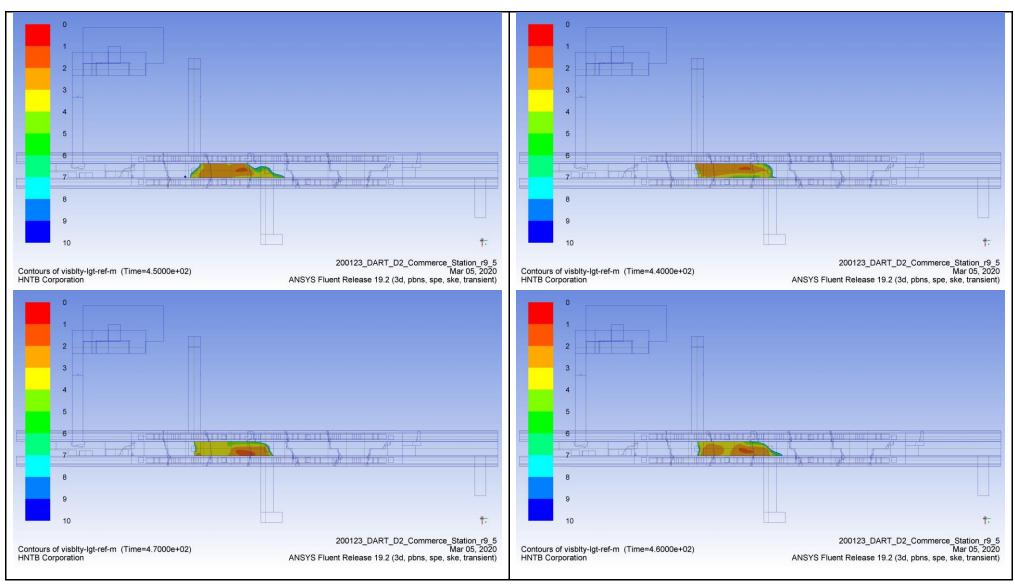
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report

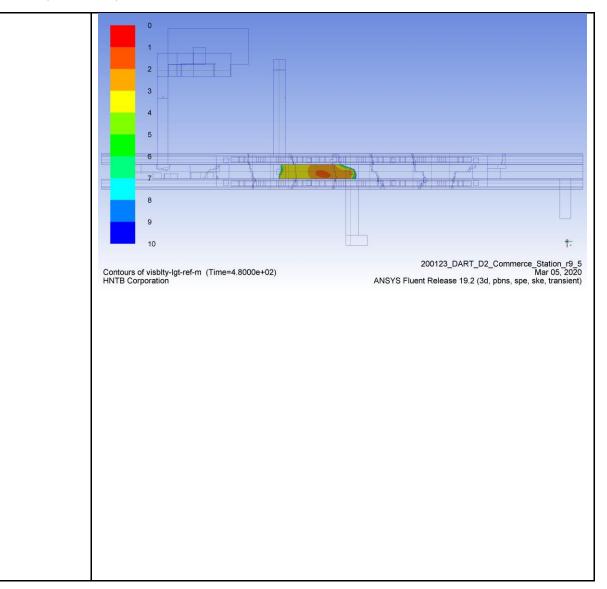


DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report



DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report







DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report

Appendix F. Critical Velocity Calculation





Date: 2/14/2020 Job Number:

1

Sheet No.: 1 File Name:

PROJECT NAME: DART D2

\\seaw00\jobs2\61144\Redbook\08_TechProd\20%_Cncpt_Dsgn_Rpt\dart SES\[cr_vel_ for DART D

Vehicle Tunnel Smoke Backlayering Calcula 14.69 MW LOAD	tion Tunnel Ar	ea			
Description	Value Variable	Units			
Critical Velocity Constant	0.606 K1	none			
Grade Factor	1.0 K2	none			
Acceleration of Gravity	32.2 g	ft/(sec^2)			
Height of the tunnel	16 H	ft	0.40		
Fire Energy Load	13941 Q	Btu/sec	949	14.69 MW	
Specific heat of air Perpendicular area of tunnel	0.24 Cp 285 A	Btu/(lb*F) ft^2			
Initial guess Average temp of fire site gases	1200 Tf	R			
Average Temperature of approach air	539.33 Ti	R	459	80.33 DEG F	from CFD model (300K)
Density of air	0.0735 rho	lb/(ft^3)			From engineering toolbox
Iteration constant	2				
Units	R FPS	R			
	Iterative Solution				
	Tf Vc	Tfit			
	1200 6.407576				
	1086.047 6.624049				
	1021.999 6.759493 985.7809 6.841199				
	965.2221 6.889382				
		1 940.1977			
	946.8615 6.933583				
	943.0621 6.942873	3 938.7275			
	940.8948 6.948194	1 938.4216			
	939.6582 6.951238				
	938.9525 6.95297				
	938.5498 6.9539 938.32 6.954538	7 938.0901			
	938.1888 6.95486				
	938.1139 6.955046				
	938.0712 6.955152				
	938.0468 6.955212	2 938.019			
	938.0329 6.955246	6 938.017			
	938.0249 6.955266				
	938.0204 6.95527				
	938.0178 6.955283 938.0163 6.955283				
	938.0155 6.95528				
		9 938.0145			
	938.0147 6.95529				
	938.0146 6.95529		459	479.01 DEG F	
Velocity for smoke backlayering	417.32	2 FPM			
REQUIRED AIRFLOW DOWN TUNNEL TO	PREVENT SMOKE BA	ACKLAYERI	NG		
	118,935	5 CFM			
TOTAL REQUIRED SMOKE EVACUATION	FLOW				
	23787	1			
Flow splits to each fan plant	118,93	5			
		-	F 002000		
Considering Fire Site Temperatures Flow Ca	pacity Expansion		5.963082		
Assume duct smoke cooling and air mixture	cools effective tempera	ture of smok	ke inlet into ve	entilation system	
Fire Site Temperature Expansion Factor	3		356806.5		
•					

$$\begin{split} V_{c} &= K_{1}K_{g} \left(\frac{gHQ}{\rho C_{p}AT_{f}} \right)^{1/3} \\ T_{f} &= \left(\frac{Q}{\rho C_{p}AV_{c}} \right) + T \end{split} \tag{D}. \end{split}$$

1)

where:

- V_c = critical velocity [m/sec (fpm)]
- $K_1 = 0.606$ (Froude number factor, Fr^{-1/3})
- K_{g} = grade factor (see Figure D.1)
- g = acceleration caused by gravity [m/sec² (ft/sec²)]H = height of duct or tunnel at the fire site [m (ft)]
- Q = heat fire is adding directly to air at the fire site [MW (Btu/sec)]
- ρ = average density of the approach (upstream) air $[kg/m^{3} (lb/ft^{3})]$
- C_p = specific heat of air [kJ/kg K (Btu/lb°R)]
- \dot{A} = area perpendicular to the flow [m² (ft²)]
- T_f = average temperature of the fire site gases [K (°R)]
- \hat{T} = temperature of the approach air [\bar{K} (°R)]

Figure D.1 provides the grade factor for (K_{ω}) in equation D.1.

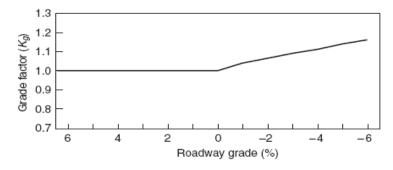
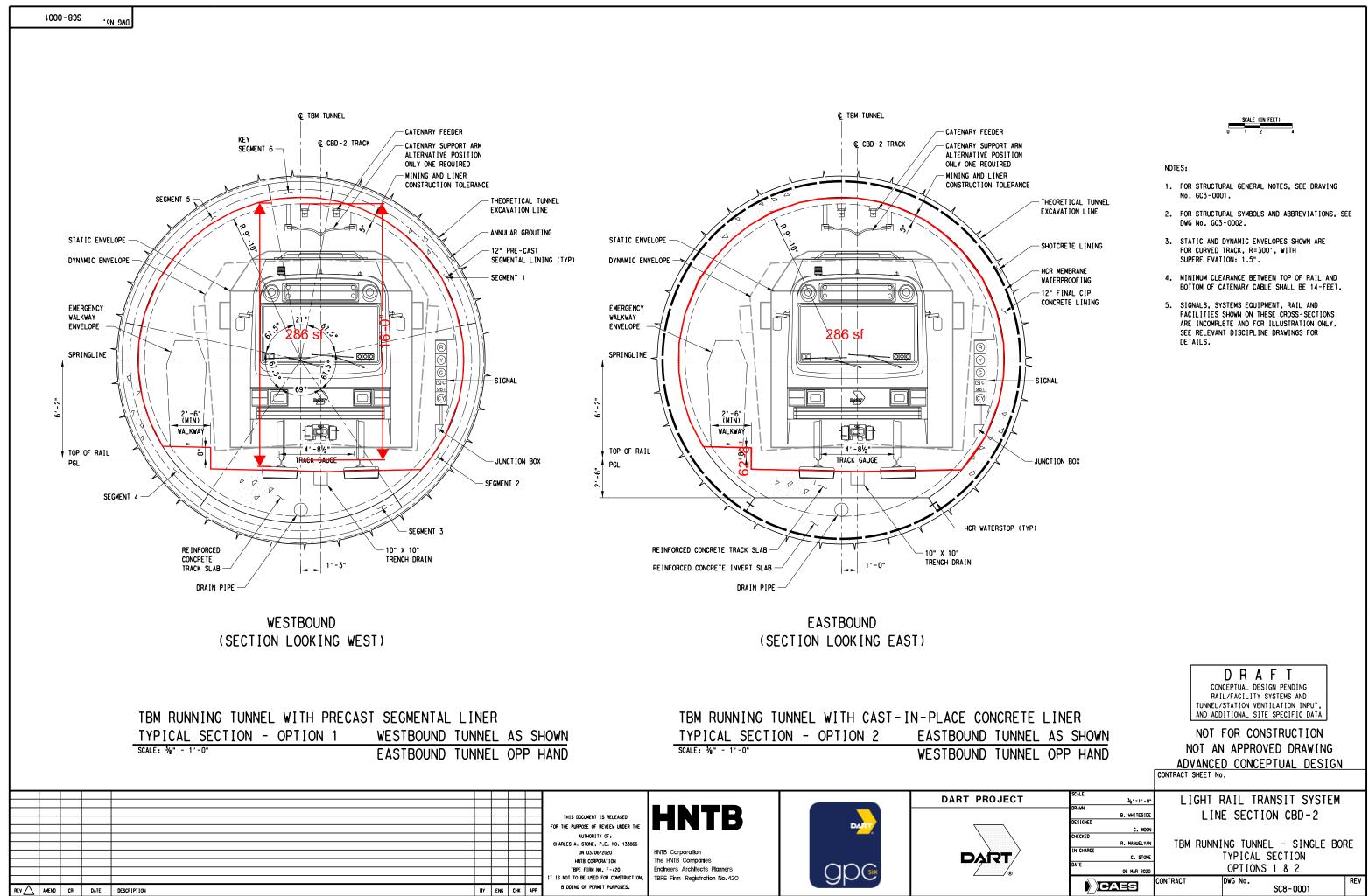


FIGURE D.1 Grade Factor for Determining Critical Velocity.



bwhiteside Default

pw://pwhdruscen01:HDR_US_Central_01/Documents/Daltas_Area_Rapid_Transit_DART_Daltas_TX/DART_General_Planning_CS_V1/6.0_CAD_BIM/6.2_Vork_In_Proc

Pass Fail Criteria

					Derived Values [4]			
Case No	Tunnel Configuration	Height of Tunnel	Tunnel Cross Sectional Area	Fire load	Critical Vel. [1]	Critical Vel. + 10% F.S. [2]	Critical Airflow	Notes
		(ft)	(sq. Ft)	(MW)	(fpm)	(fpm)	(kcfm)	
1	Tunnel track	16	285	14.9	417	459	131	1
2	Station Track	16	230	14.9	437	481	111	1
1	Tunnel track	16	175	14.9	417	459	80	5
2	Station Track	16	120	14.9	437	481	58	5

Notes:

[1] Critical velocity for full area is used

[2] Added 10% factor of safety per BFS Criteria - Mechanical Line Sections, page 12 of 18

[3] Fourde number used for critical velocity calculation is 0.85 per interpolation based on a fire load of 15 MW.

[4] Fourde number used for critical velocity calculation is 0.606 per interpolation based on a fire load of 15 MW.

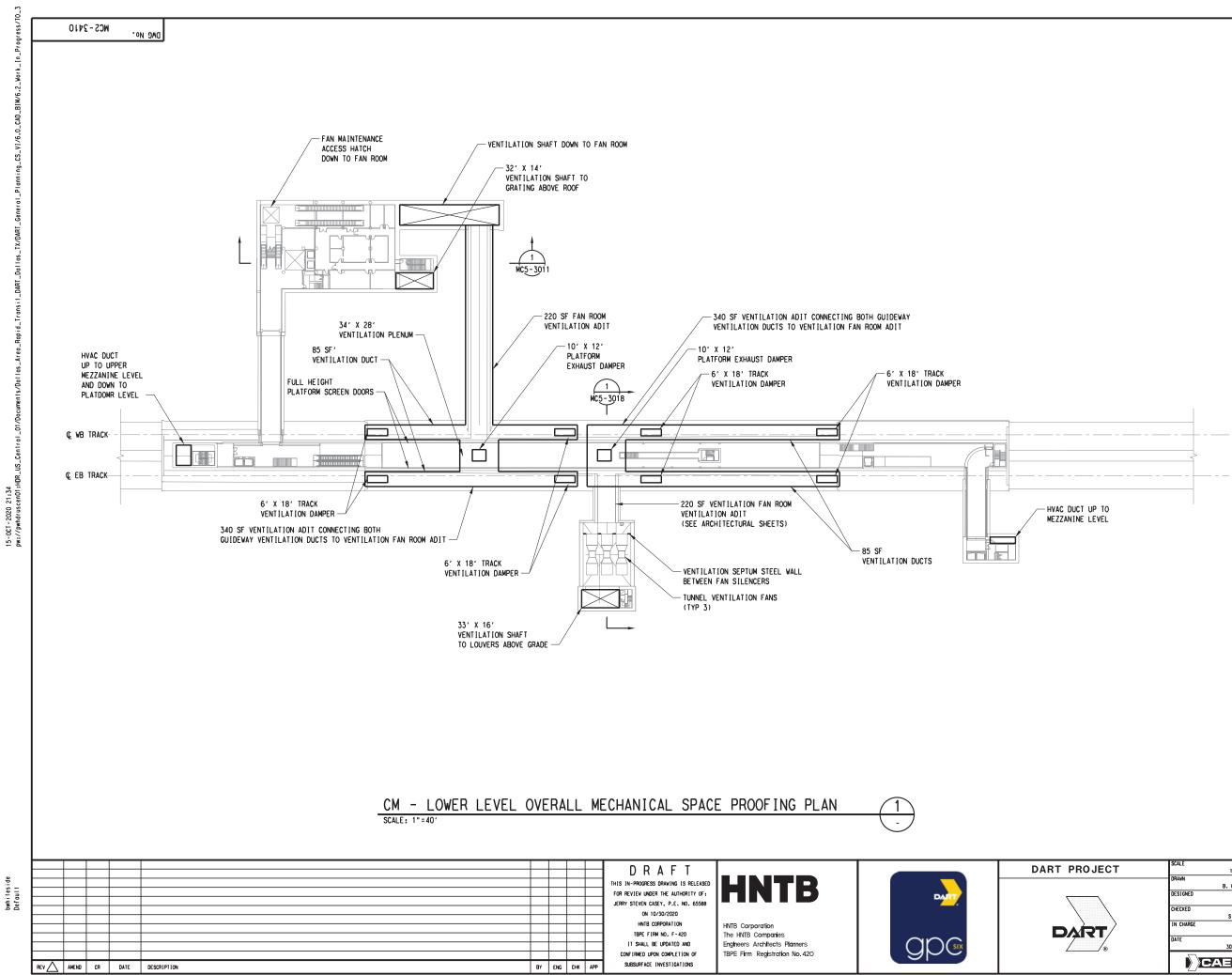
[5] Annular area = tunnel area minus train area



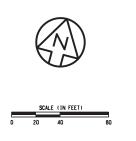
DART D2 Preliminary Ventilation Report

Appendix G. VENTILATION SPACE PROOFING





/pwhdruscen01:HDR_US_Central_01/Documents/Dallos_Area_Rapid_Transit_DART_Dallos_TX/DART_General_Planning_CS_V1/6.0_CAD_BIN/6.2_Vork_In_Progress/T0_39_D2_Subway_Proj_Dev/6.2.2_Contract_Files/DGN/MECH/OVERALL_LOWER_LEVEL_MECHANICAL_SPACE_PROOFING_FLOOR

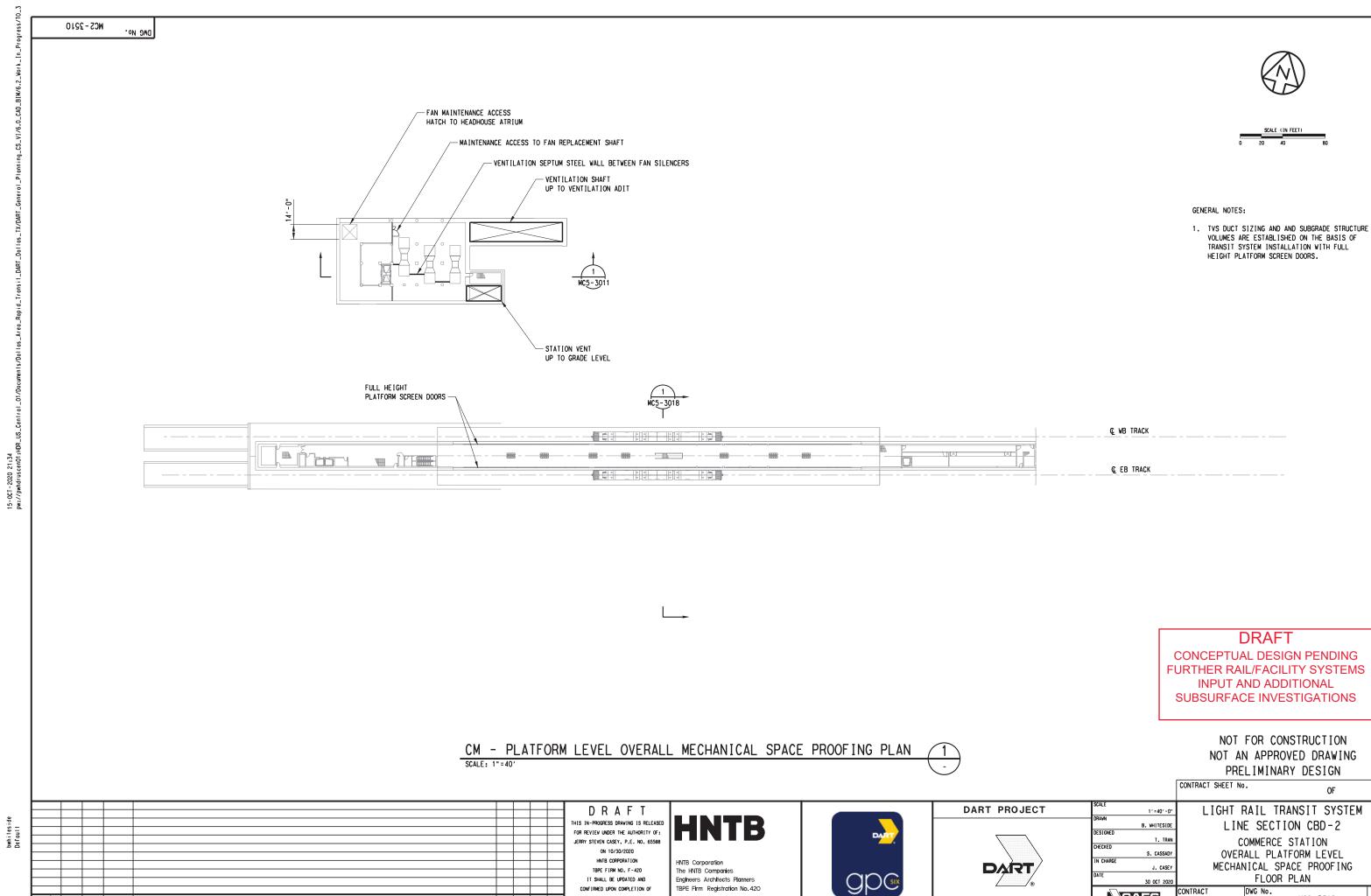


GENERAL NOTES:

1. TVS DUCT SIZING AND AND SUBGRADE STRUCTURE VOLUMES ARE ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF TRANSIT SYSTEM INSTALLATION WITH FULL HEIGHT PLATFORM SCREEN DOORS.

DRAFT CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PENDING FURTHER RAIL/FACILITY SYSTEMS INPUT AND ADDITIONAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS

	NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION NOT AN APPROVED DRAWING PRELIMINARY DESIGN			
		CONTRACT SHEET No		
ECT	SCALE 1'=40'-0" DRAWN B. WHITESIDE		AIL TRANSIT SYST E SECTION CBD-2	ſEM
	DESIGNED 	OVE	DMMERCE STATION RALL LOWER LEVEL IICAL SPACE PROOFIN	IG
®	DATE 30 OCT 2020		FLOOR PLAN	REV
	CAES	out the other	MC2-3410	



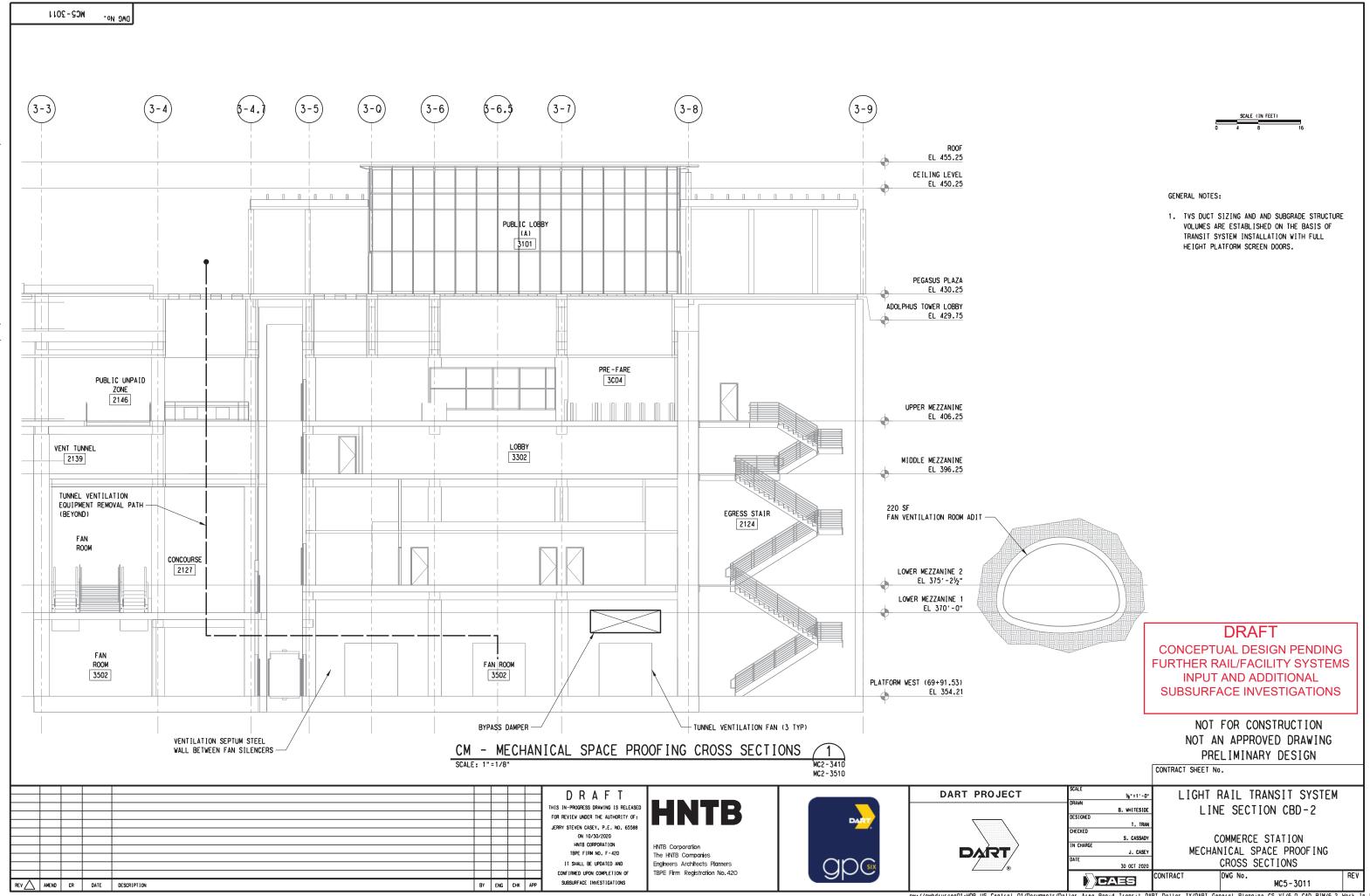
TBPE Firm Registration No. 420

CONFIRMED UPON COMPLETION OF SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS

BY ENG CHK APP REV AMEND CR DATE DESCRIPTION pwhdruscen01:HDR_US_Central_01/Documents/Dallas_Area_Rapid_Transit_DART_Dallas_TX/DART_General_Planning_CS_V1/6.0_CAD_BIM/6.2_Vork_In_Progress/TO_39_D2_Subway_Proj_Dev/6.2.2_Contract_Files/DGN/MECH/OVERALL PLATFORM LEVEL MECHANICAL SPACE PROOFING FLO



		NOT AN	APPROV	STRUCTION /ED DRAWING Y DESIGN	
		CONTRACT SHEET No		OF	
ECT T	SCALE 1' = 40' - 0" DRAWN B. WHITESIDE DESIGNED T. TRAN CHECKED S. CASSADY IN CHARGE J. CASEY DATE 30 OCT 2020	L I N C OVER	E SECTIO DMMERCE S ALL PLATE	FORM LEVEL CE PROOFING	
/ @	CAES	CONTRACT	DWG No.	MC2-3510	REV

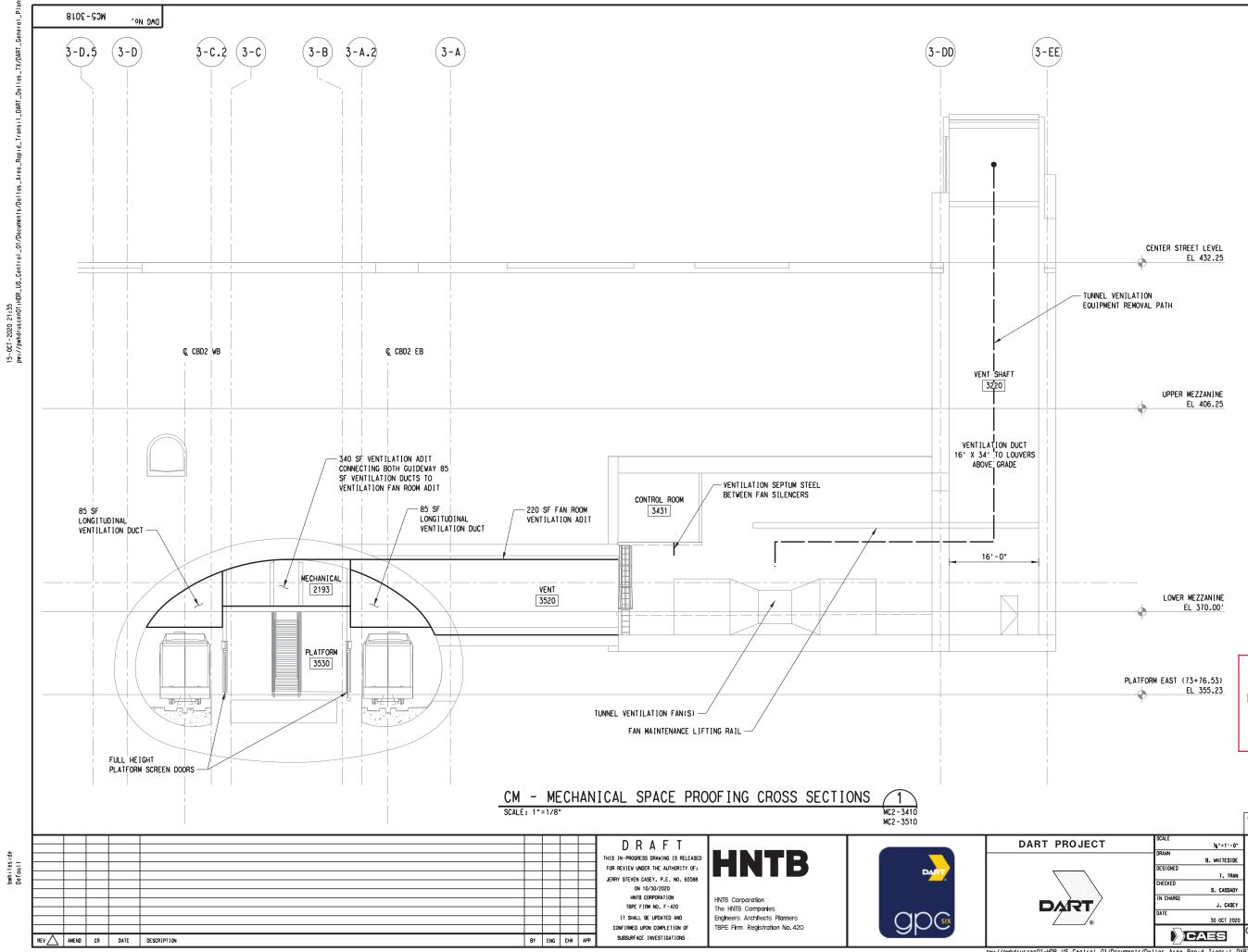


Rapid_Tronsit_DAR1 os_Areo_ US_Cent 15-0CT-2020 21:35 pw://pwhdruscen01:H

bwhiteside Default



pw://pwhdruscen01:HDR_US_Centrol_01/Documents/Dollos_Areo_Rapid_Transit_DART_Dollos_TX/DART_Generol_Ptanning_CS_V1/6.0_CAD_BIM/6.2_Work_In_Proc



pw://pwhdruscen01:HDR_US_Centrol_01/Documents/Dollos_Areo_Rapid_Transit_DART_Dollos_TX/DART_Generol_Ptanning_CS_V1/6.0_CAD_BIM/6.2_Work_In_Proc

GENERAL NOTES:

1. TVS DUCT SIZING AND AND SUBGRADE STRUCTURE VOLUMES ARE ESTABLISHED ON THE BASIS OF TRANSIT SYSTEM INSTALLATION WITH FULL HEIGHT PLATFORM SCREEN DOORS.



DRAFT CONCEPTUAL DESIGN PENDING FURTHER RAIL/FACILITY SYSTEMS INPUT AND ADDITIONAL SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION NOT AN APPROVED DRAWING PRELIMINARY DESIGN

CONTRACT SHEET No.

ЕСТ	SCALE %; " = 1 ' - 0"	LIGHT RAIL TRANSIT SYSTEM
	B. WHITESIDE	LINE SECTION CBD-2
\	DESIGNED T. TRAN	
	CHECKED S. CASSADY	COMMERCE STATION
┏∕	IN CHARGE J. CASEY	MECHANICAL SPACE PROOFING
• 	DATE 30 OCT 2020	CROSS SECTIONS
-	CAES	CONTRACT DWG No. REV