

- On the 92nd and 97th floors, the two Cases produced similar results.
- On the 93rd, and 96th, and 99th floors, the fires in Case B were slightly slower to develop.
- On the 94th floor, the fire on the east side was less intense for the first hour. The fire on the west was unchanged. The fire reached the south side later.
- For the 95th and 98th floors, the fires were similar for the first hour. Later, the fires in Case B were slower to develop, especially along the south wall.

6.5 SIMULATION OF FIRES IN WTC 2, CASE C

Simulating the fires in WTC 2 posed challenges in addition to those for WTC 1. The fires were largely on the east side of WTC 2. The aircraft, hitting the tower to the east of center, splintered much of the furnishings and plowed them toward the northeast corner of the building. Neither the impact study nor the validation experiments performed at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) could be completely relied upon to predict the final distribution, condition, and burning behavior of the demolished furnishings. In addition, only the layouts of the 78th and 80th floors were available to the Investigation, and the other floors were only roughly described by former occupants. As a result of these unknowns, the uncertainty in these calculations is greater than in those for WTC 1. To help mitigate gross differences between the simulations and the observables, NIST made floor-specific adjustments, based on the results of preliminary computations. These are noted below.

6.5.1 Floor 78

There was only light fire activity observed on the 78th floor, and this behavior is reflected in the numerical simulation. The impact analysis (NIST NCSTAR 1-2) predicted that a small amount of jet fuel was released on this floor. Given the modest number of window openings and the estimated light core damage, the numerical simulation of the fire did not predict any areas of significant temperatures. Most of the observed missing windows were broken out upon impact.

6.5.2 Floor 79

The simulation showed an early fire on the north face, ignited by jet fuel from the left wing tank of the aircraft. The fire spread to the west, supported by air rising through openings in the floor slab. The photographic evidence shows no fire and no broken windows on the west side of the building.

The simulation captured the fire in the northeast quadrant of the floor, but showed it burning too close to the façade and too intensely, burning out about 15 min too early.

Neither the simulation nor the photographic evidence indicate any fire activity on the south side, where the aircraft entered the tower.