

# Florida International University

## Wall of Wind

Dr. Maryam Refan

# About the Wall of Wind (WOW) Experimental Facility (EF)



Photo by: Science Magazine

# WOW Facility

- Open jet large wind tunnel
- 12 electric fans in an arc-focal arrangement
- Wind field cross-sectional area: 20ftx14ft (WxH)
- Wind speed range: 10mph – 157mph
- Open, Suburban and Uniform exposures
- Turn table diameter: 16ft



WOW Turntable (16 ft. Diameter)



Building and Operations and Control Center



Control Room



Staging Area

# Unique Experimental Resources and Testing Capabilities

- Up to Category 5 hurricane winds simulations
- Multi-Scale Testing (full-, large-, small-scale)
- Destructive Testing (to predict progressive failures in buildings and infrastructure elements)
- Wind-Driven Rain simulations (to study water intrusion)
- Various Structures (buildings, bridges, renewable energy systems, lifeline infrastructures)

# WOW Team



**Laird Kramer, PhD**  
STEM Education  
and Outreach  
*Professor*



**Peter Irwin, PhD**  
Co-PI  
*Professor of Practice*



**Arindam  
Chowdhury, PhD**  
Director and PI  
*Associate Professor*



**Ioannis Zisis, PhD**  
Co-PI  
*Assistant Professor*



**Amal Elawady**  
*Assistant Professor*



**Maryam Refan, PhD**  
Site Operations  
Manager



**Walter Conklin**  
Laboratory and  
EH&S Manager



**Roy Liu Marques**  
Project Engineer



**Raphael  
Greenbaum, PhD**  
Research Specialist



**Ashkan Rasouli, PhD**  
Research Specialist

# Examples of Research Projects



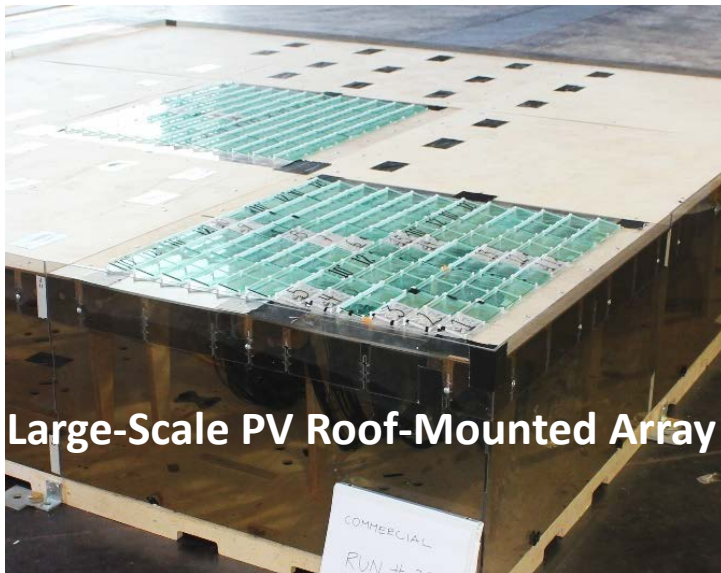
Highrise Model



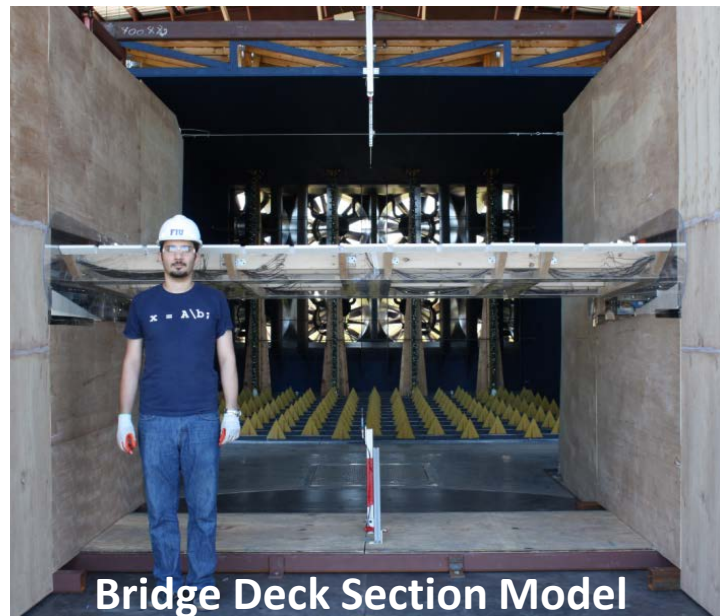
Dome Structure



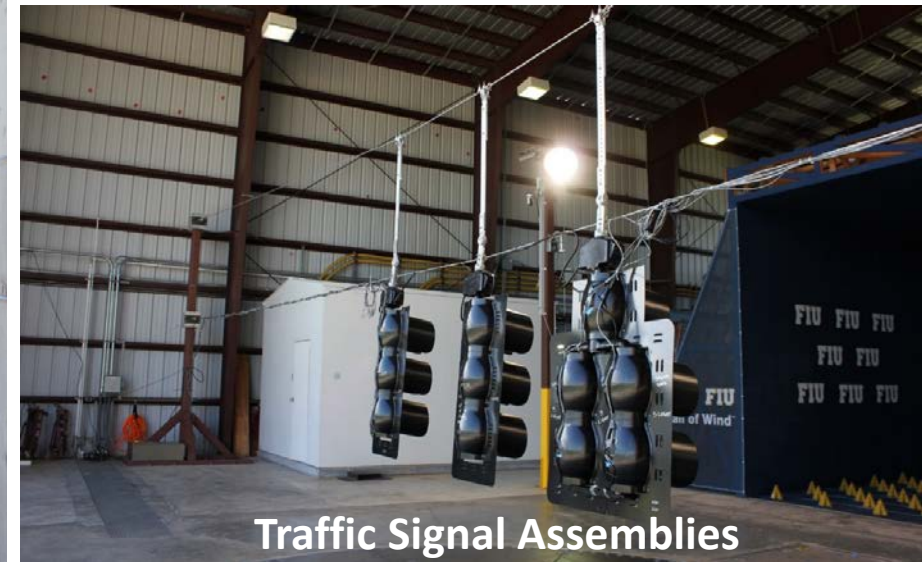
Traffic Signal – Aeroelastic Model



Large-Scale PV Roof-Mounted Array

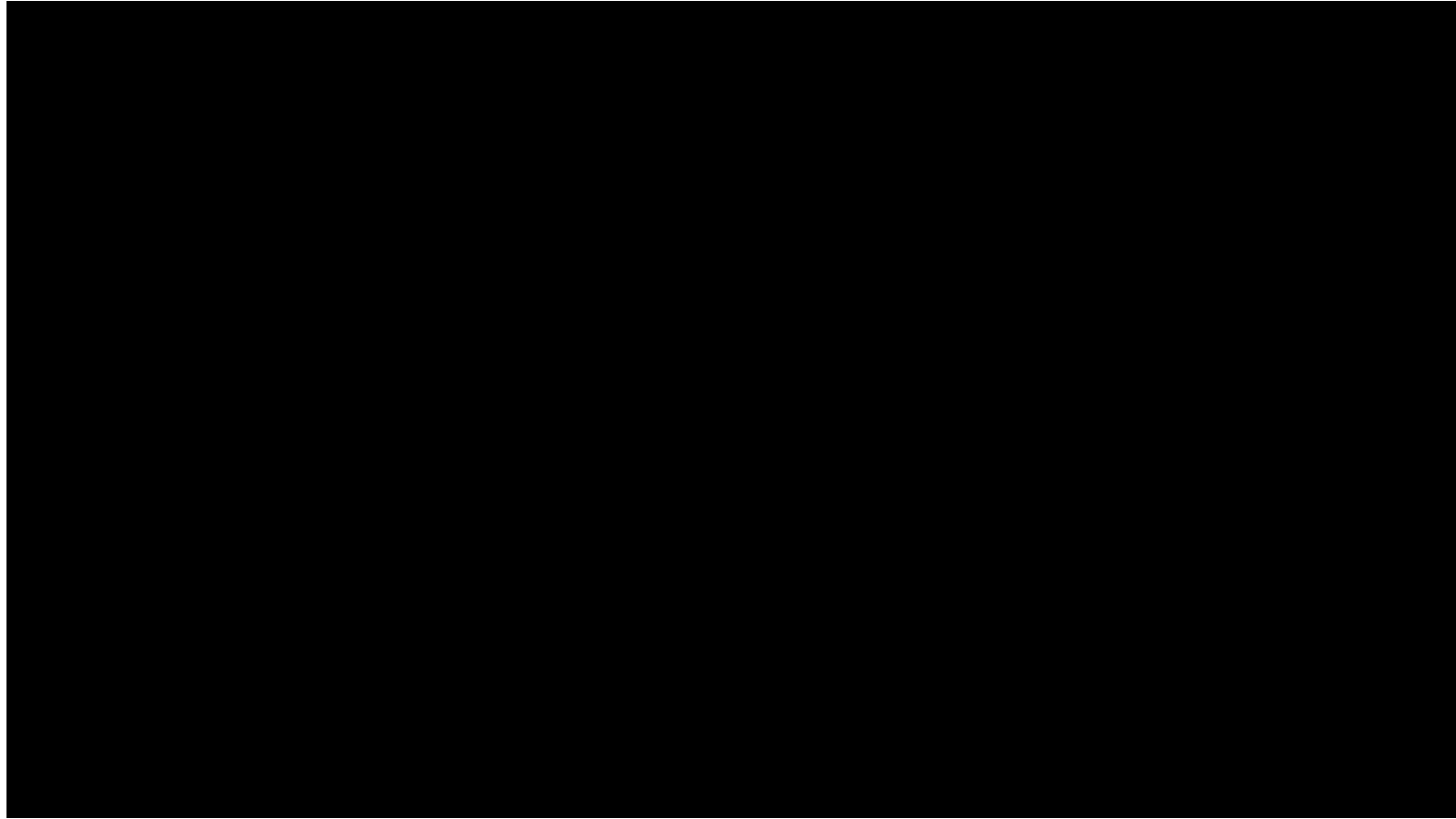


Bridge Deck Section Model



Traffic Signal Assemblies

# Example: Destructive Test



# Project

## Performance of construction site cranes under hurricane-force winds

- **Project Planning** (Pre-test: designing the test, designing the model, ordering materials, fabricating the model, installing the model on the turntable, instrumenting the model)
- **Project Execution** (Test: fans on, data acquisition)
- **Project Closing** (Post-test: model dismantling, data management and archiving, data processing and post-processing)



# Cranes in Construction Sites under Hurricane Winds

- 1:50 scale
- Crawler crane
- Tower crane



cat5130



cat5130

cat5130

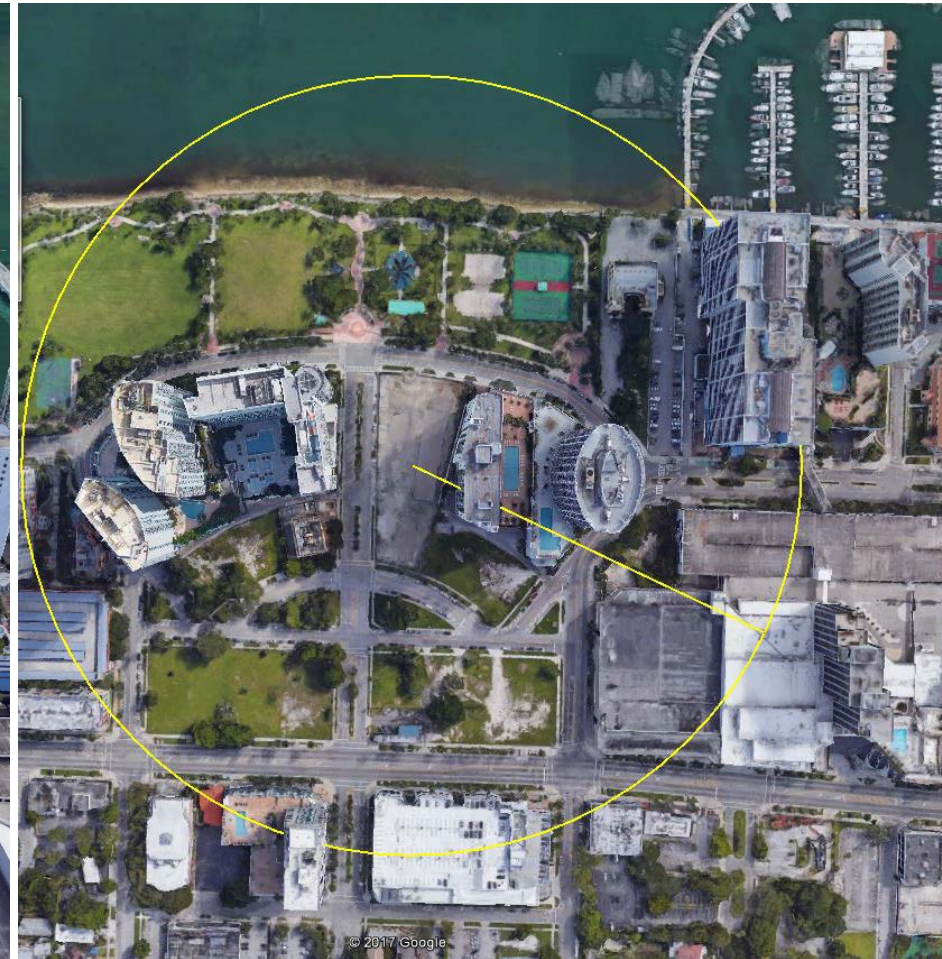
# Construction Site 1 (low-rise, low density)



- More than 70 buildings
- Diameter: 800 ft



# Construction Site 2 (High-rise, high density)

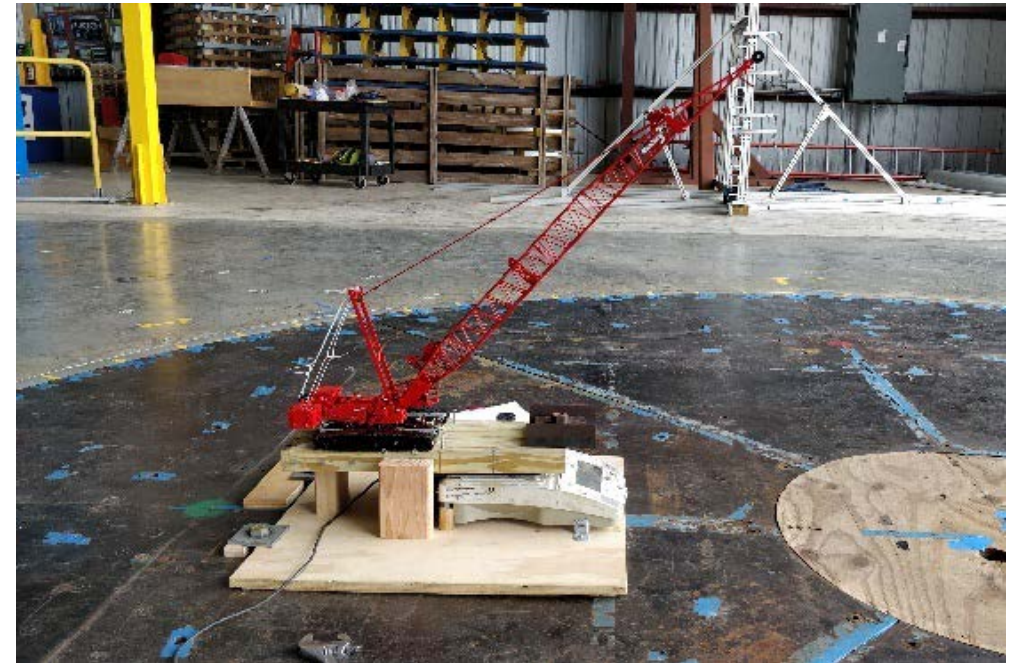
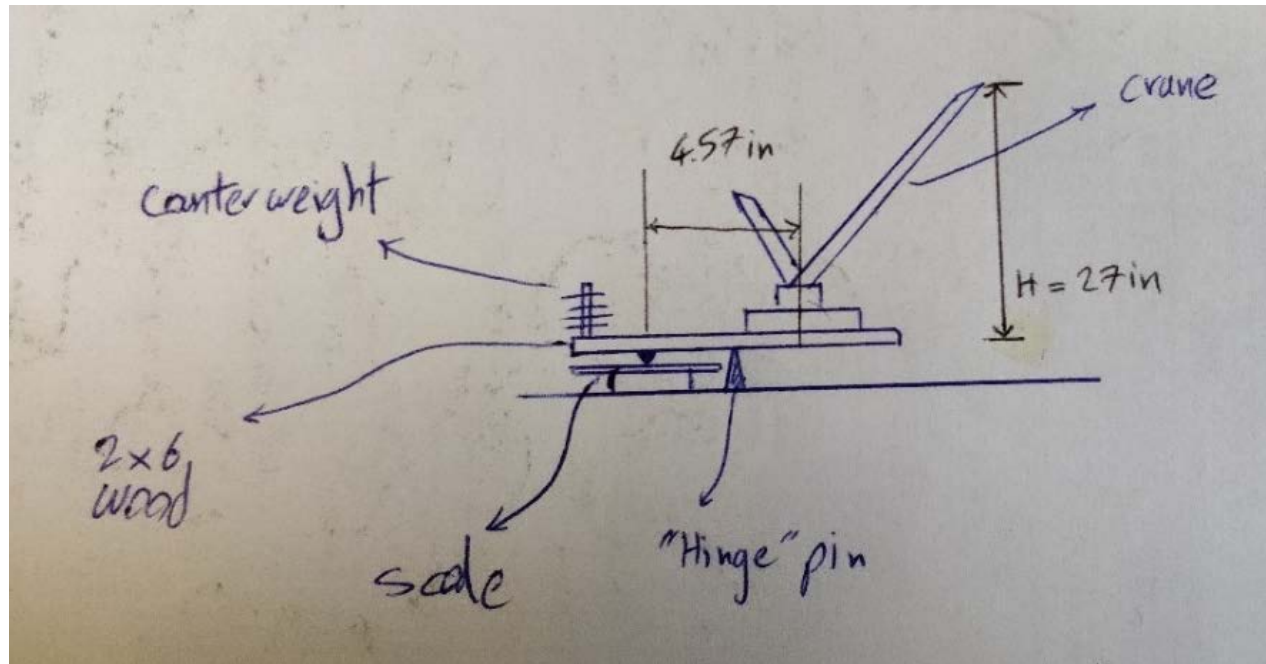


# Challenges

- **New load cell selection process**
  - Calculations
- **Limited budget**
  - Only one crane can be tested
  - Using foam for fabricating surrounding buildings (lower cost, faster fabrication, performance in high winds?)
  - In-house assembly of the proximity model
- **Hurricane season**
  - Schedule
  - Preparation

# Load Cell Selection

- Calculations: peak values → many assumptions
- Simple test rig: average values → more realistic



# Crane Model and Proximity Model

Model vibration:

- Reinforce the model
- Tether the model



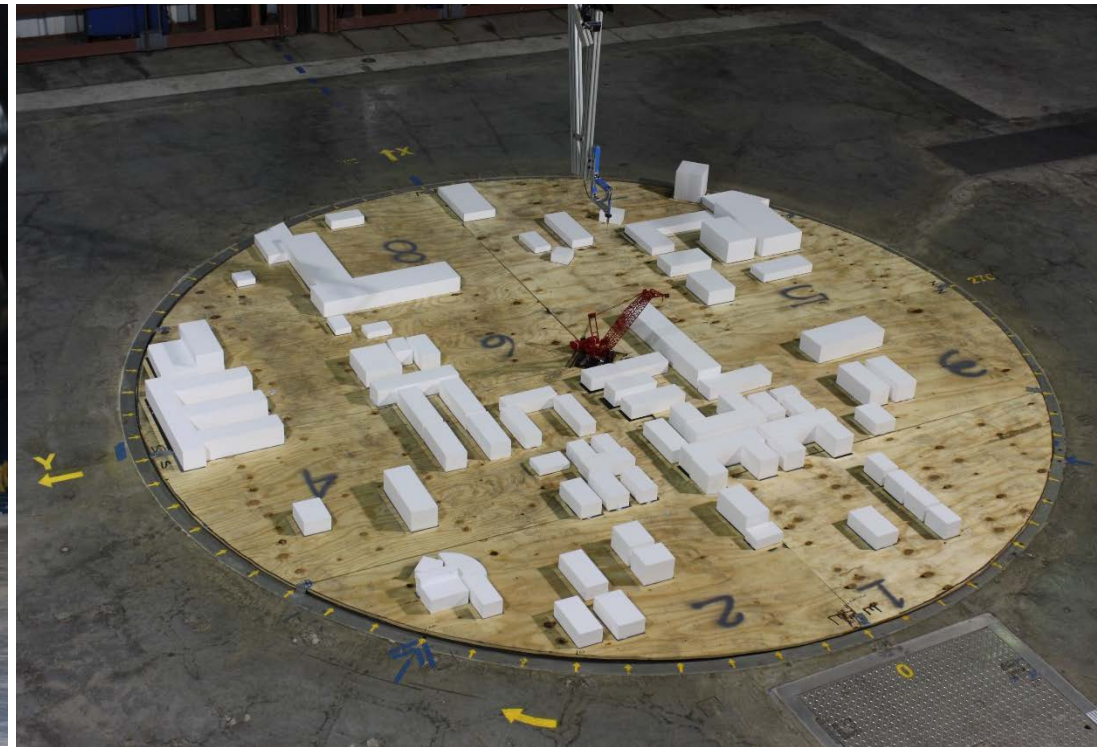
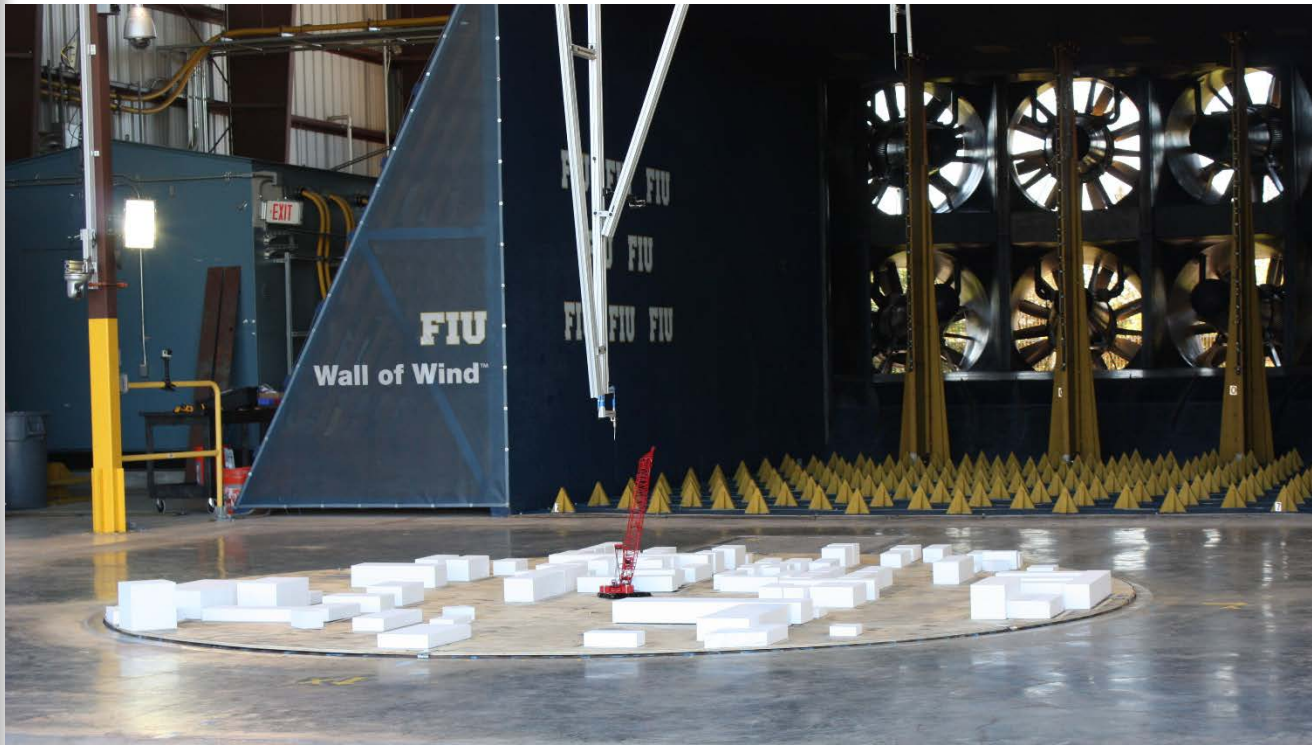
Find 3D model of buildings at each site → Extract dimensions → Draw each building → Simplify complex building designs → Find a company for cutting 100+ foam pieces



# Hurricane Season

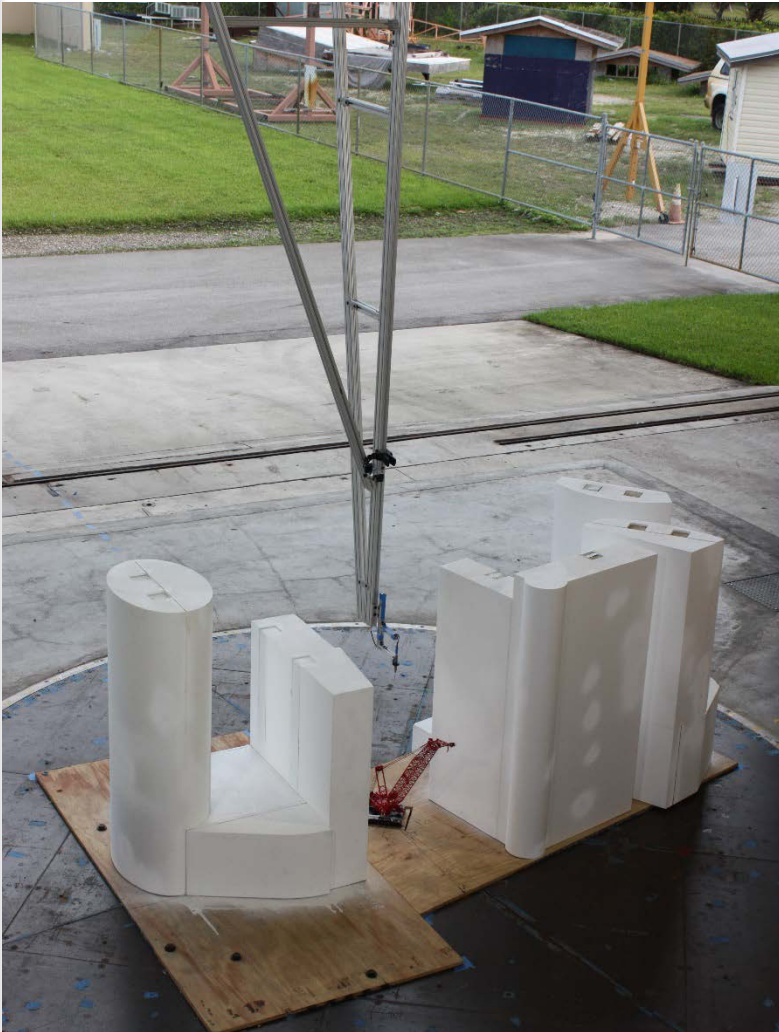
- Project specific:
  - Hurricane Irma -- Lost 10 days
  - Reconnaissance effort
  - Delay in material delivery
- General
  - Storage space
  - Schedule

# Construction Site 1





# Construction Site 2



# What We learned:

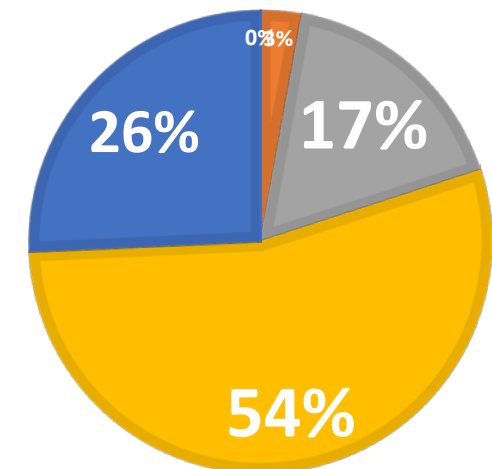
- Continuously encourage potential users to discuss their tests with the EF team at the proposal development stage
  - Help PIs conceptualize the process and potential challenges
  - Better budget estimation
  - Prevent changes to the scope of the work
- Use simple test rigs for initial estimation of parameters

# What We learned:

- Expand the training of our CAD specialists
  - Allow EF to be prepared for similar future projects
- Include storage fees and enforce it
  - Prepare for hurricane season
- Consider schedule contingency for rain/hurricane season – systematic approach

MAJOR HURRICANE DIRECT HITS ON FLORIDA:  
1851-2004

■ June ■ July ■ August ■ September ■ October



Questions?