

Introduction

Nonstationary Wind Phenomena

- Thunderstorm **downbursts** and **tornadoes** present challenging structural engineering problems due to intense wind loading effects
- Average annual insured losses from severe convective storms in the United States amounted to **11.23 billion dollars** in 2016.



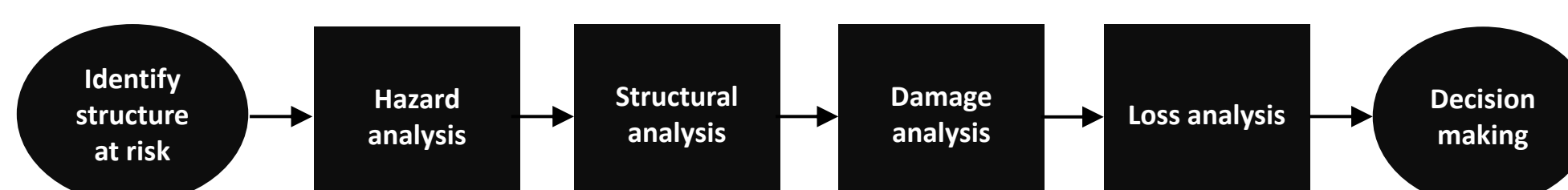
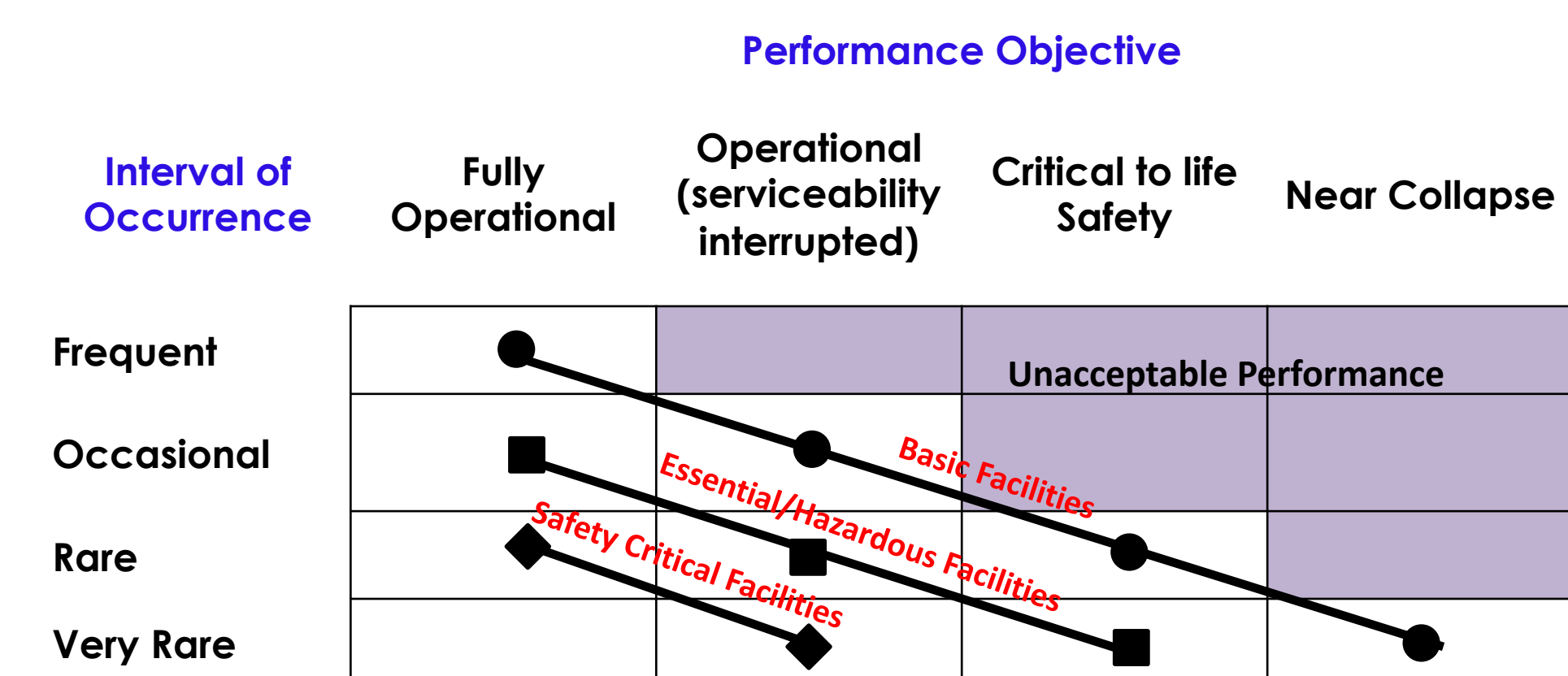
(Left) Schematic of tornado funnel cloud and downburst.
(Source: Stull, R., 2016, "Practical Meteorology: An Algebra-based Survey of Atmospheric Science")

(Top right) Tornado touching down in Laramie, Wyoming.
(Source: Amateur photograph from Time magazine)

(Bottom right) Thunderstorm downburst touching down over Phoenix, Arizona.
(Source: Amateur photograph from Chopperguy Aerial Productions)

Performance-based Engineering (PBE)

- Enables flexibility in engineering design while maintaining cost-effectiveness, satisfying **performance objectives**, and ensuring structural safety for occupants and users.
- Incorporates aleatory and epistemic sources of **uncertainty**



Methodological Framework

Stage 1:
Solution for coupled dynamics of vertical structures

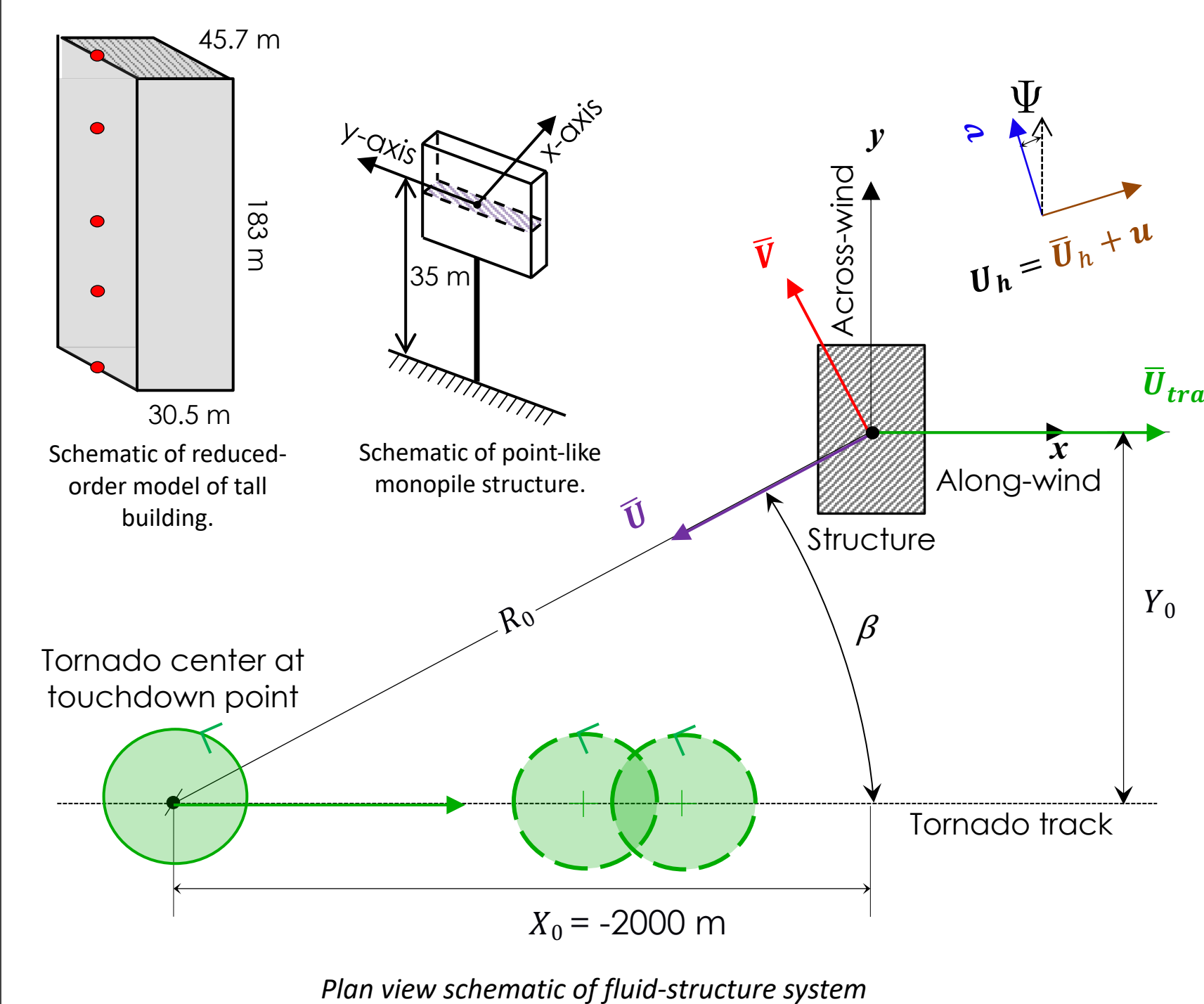
Stage 2:
Data collection and simulation

Stage 3:
PBE analysis of structural responses

Stage 4:
Wind tunnel experimentation

Stage 1 and Stage 2

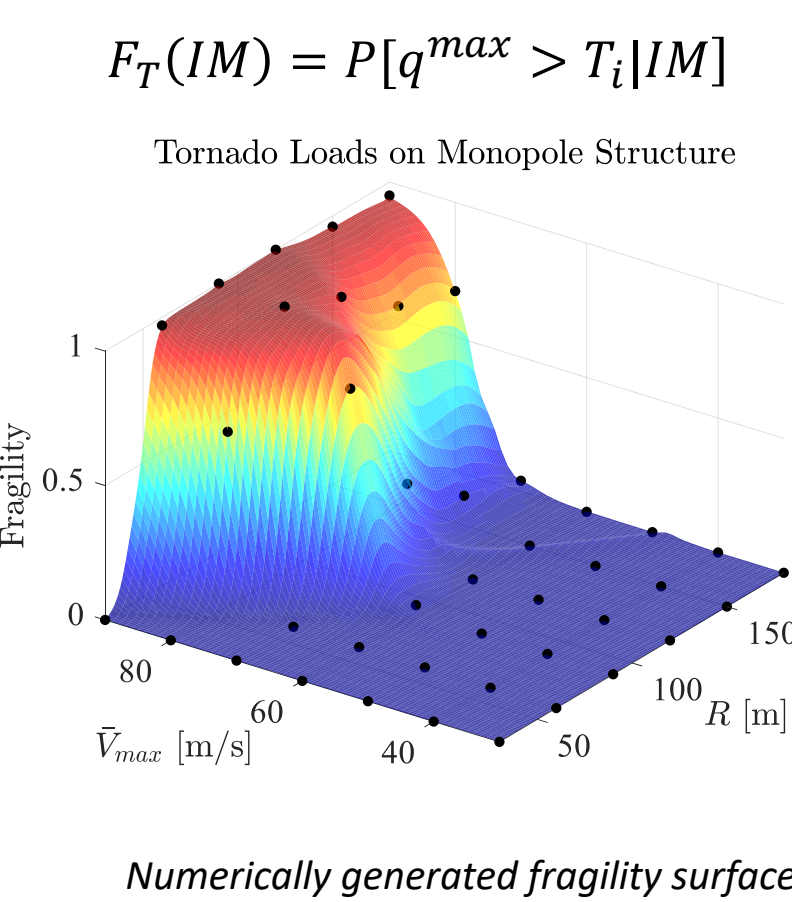
- Select a **monopole structure** and a **benchmark tall building**
- Replicate downburst and tornado **wind field**
- Solve for the dynamics of the structures
- Reproduce **stochastic variability** with Monte Carlo sampling



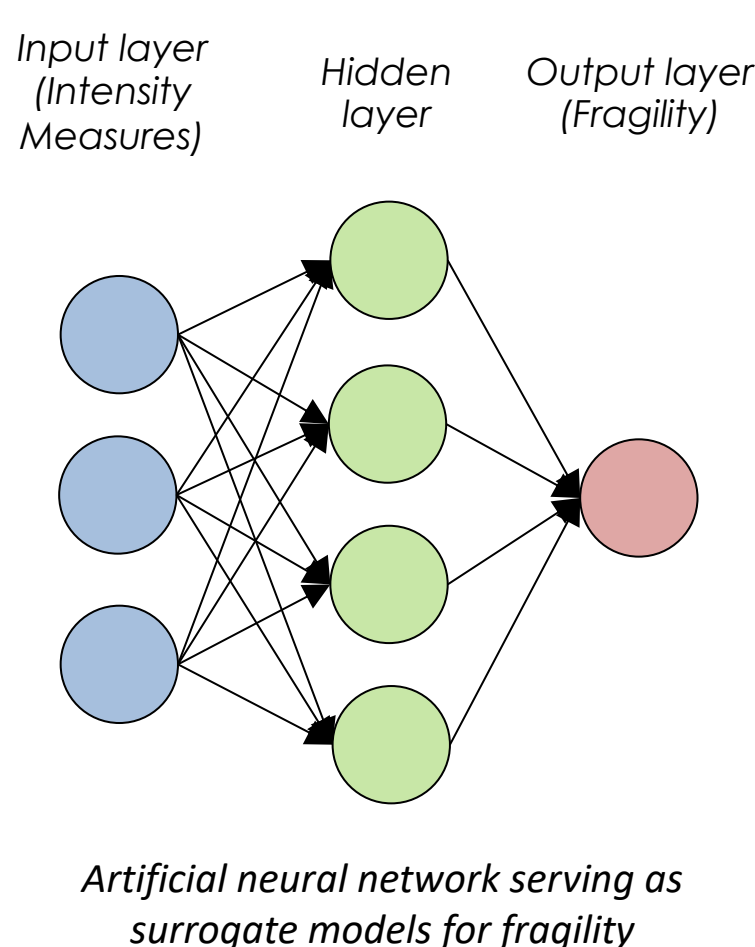
Stage 3

- Approximate **fragility functions**
- Use machine learning (**artificial neural networks**) to expedite approximations
- Develop **hazard curves**
- Evaluate risk by convolution of probabilities
- Translate risk into economic terms through **life-cycle cost assessment**

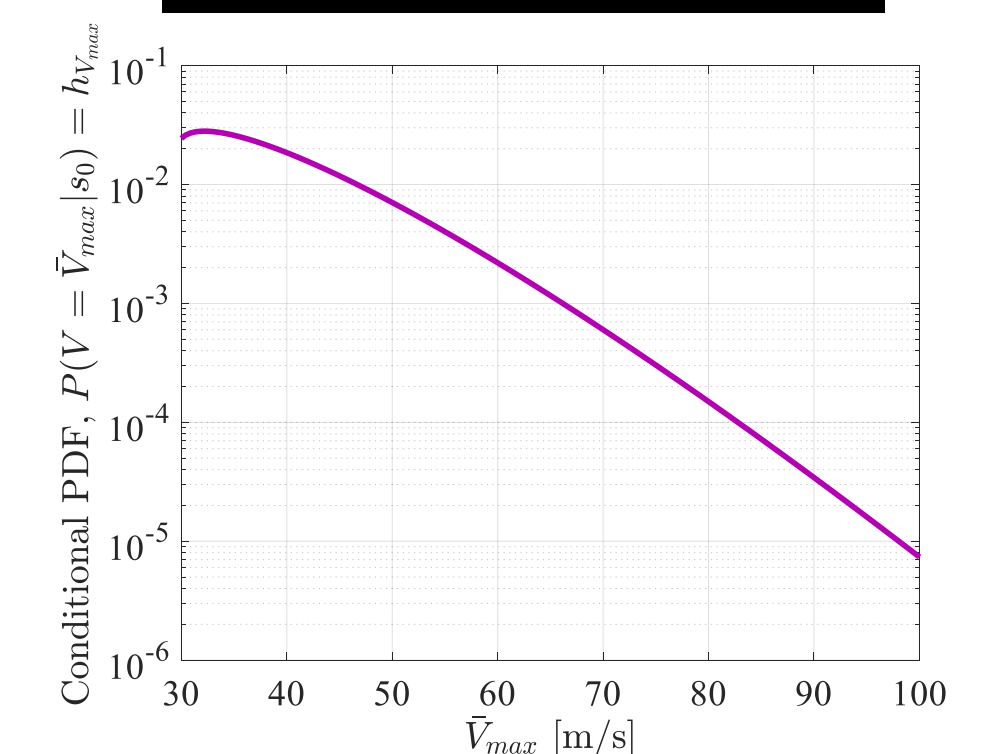
Fragility Module



Machine-learning Module

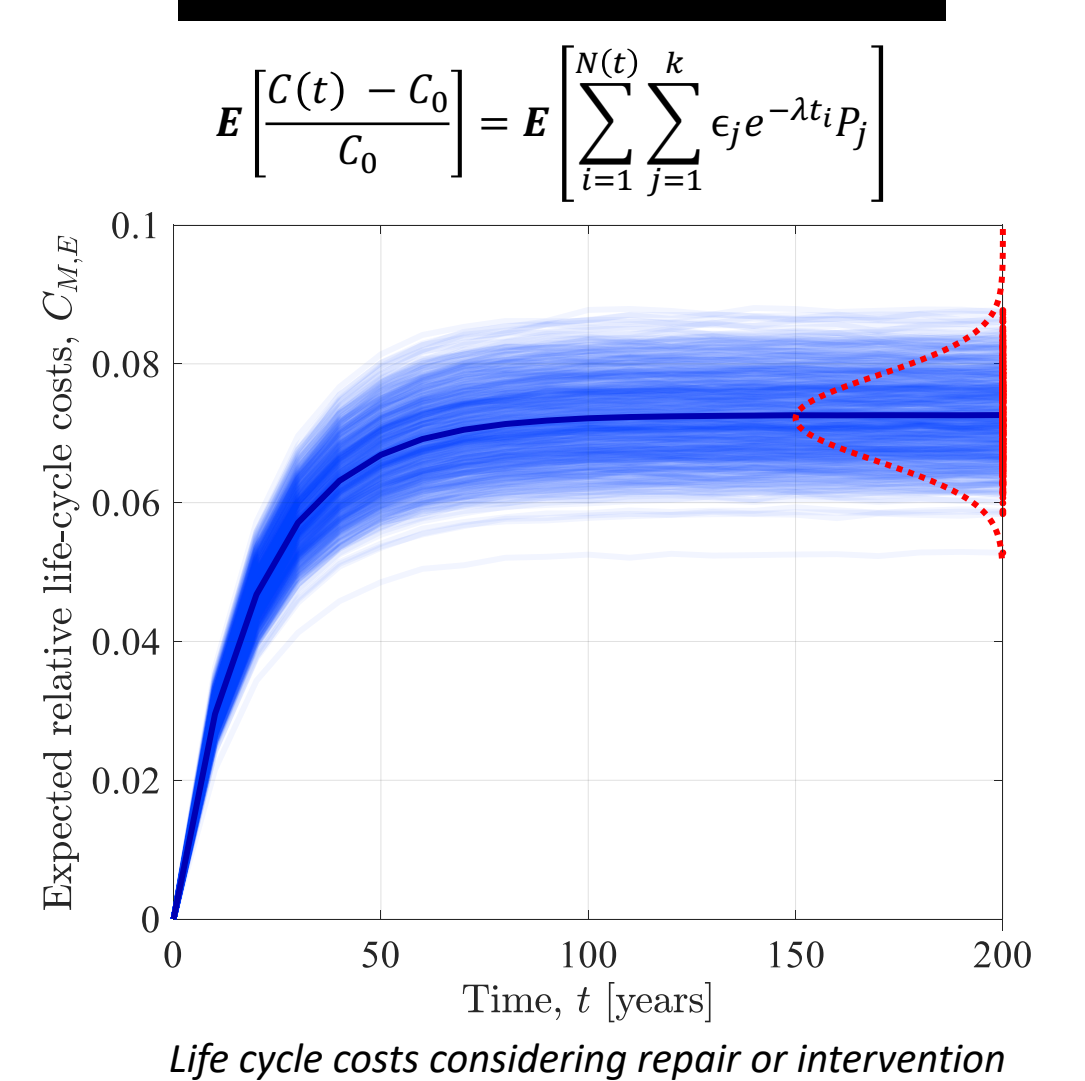


Hazard Module



Hazard curve for maximum mean tangential velocity of tornado

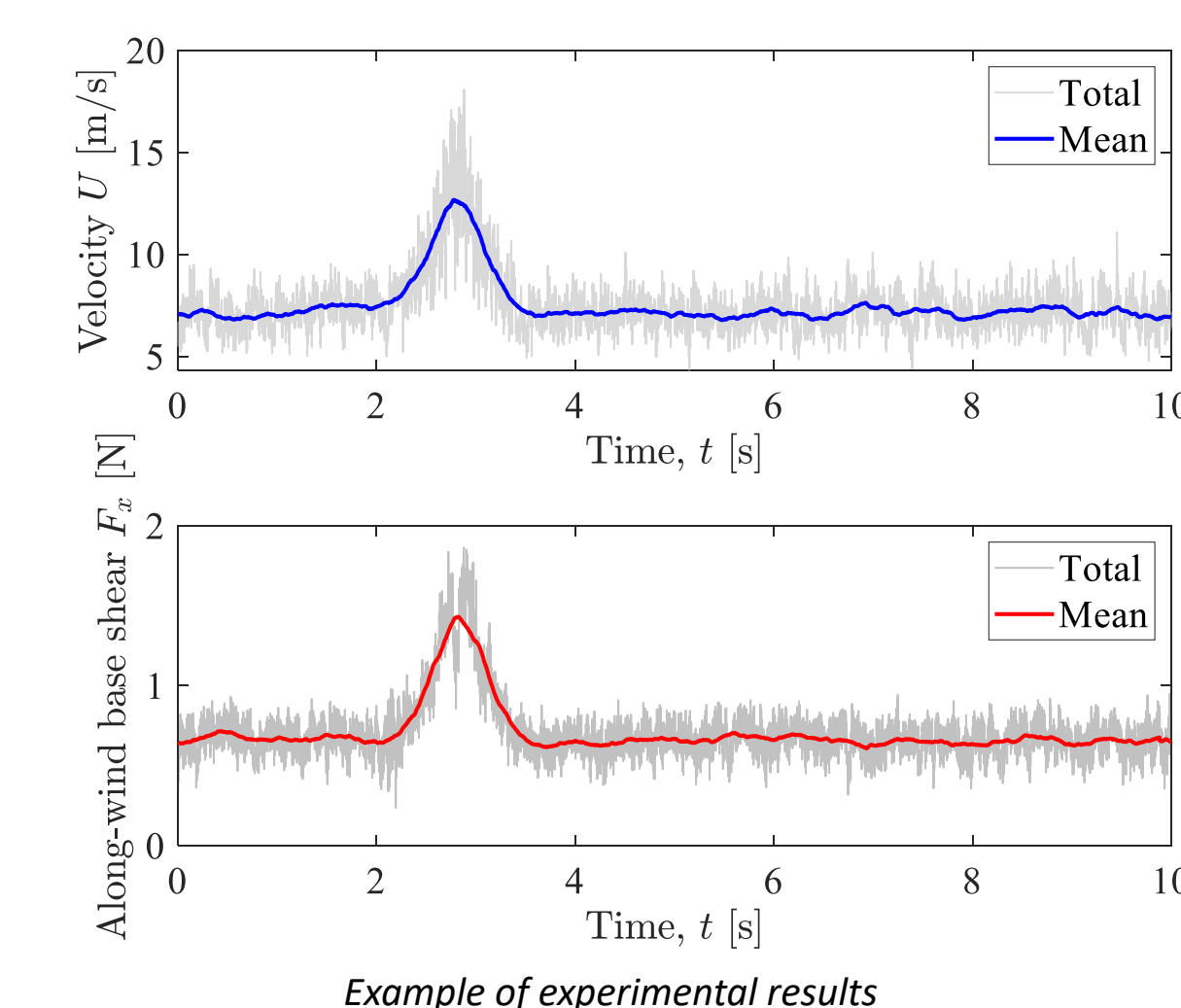
Cost Module



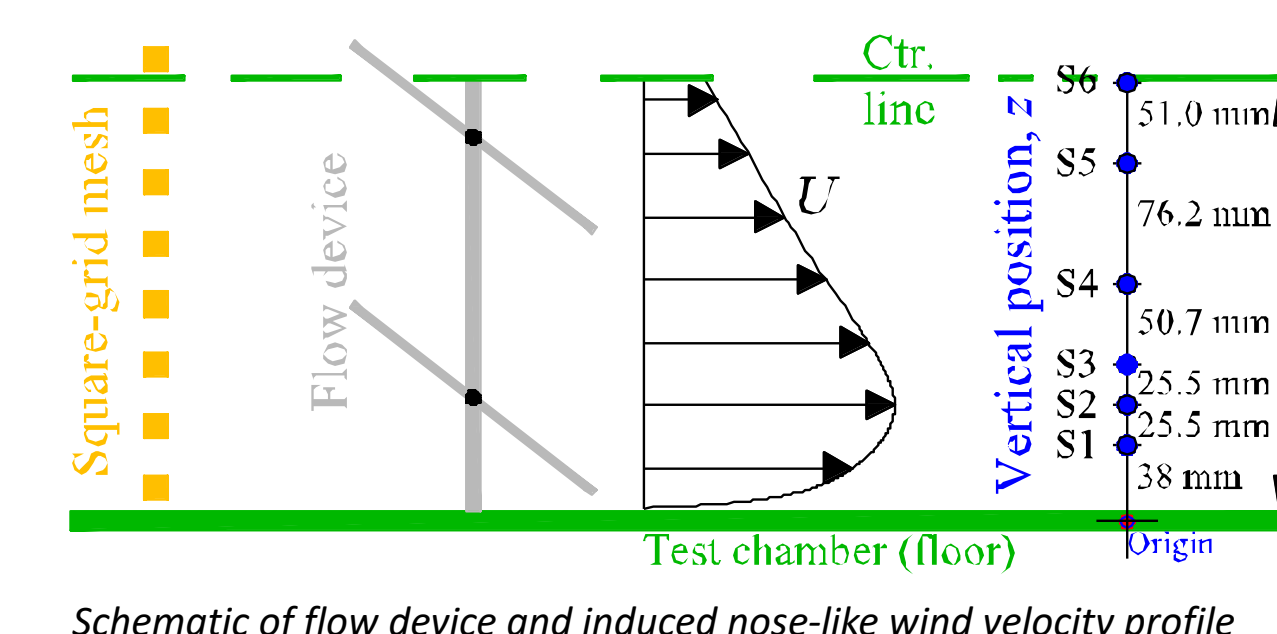
Life cycle costs considering repair or intervention

Stage 4

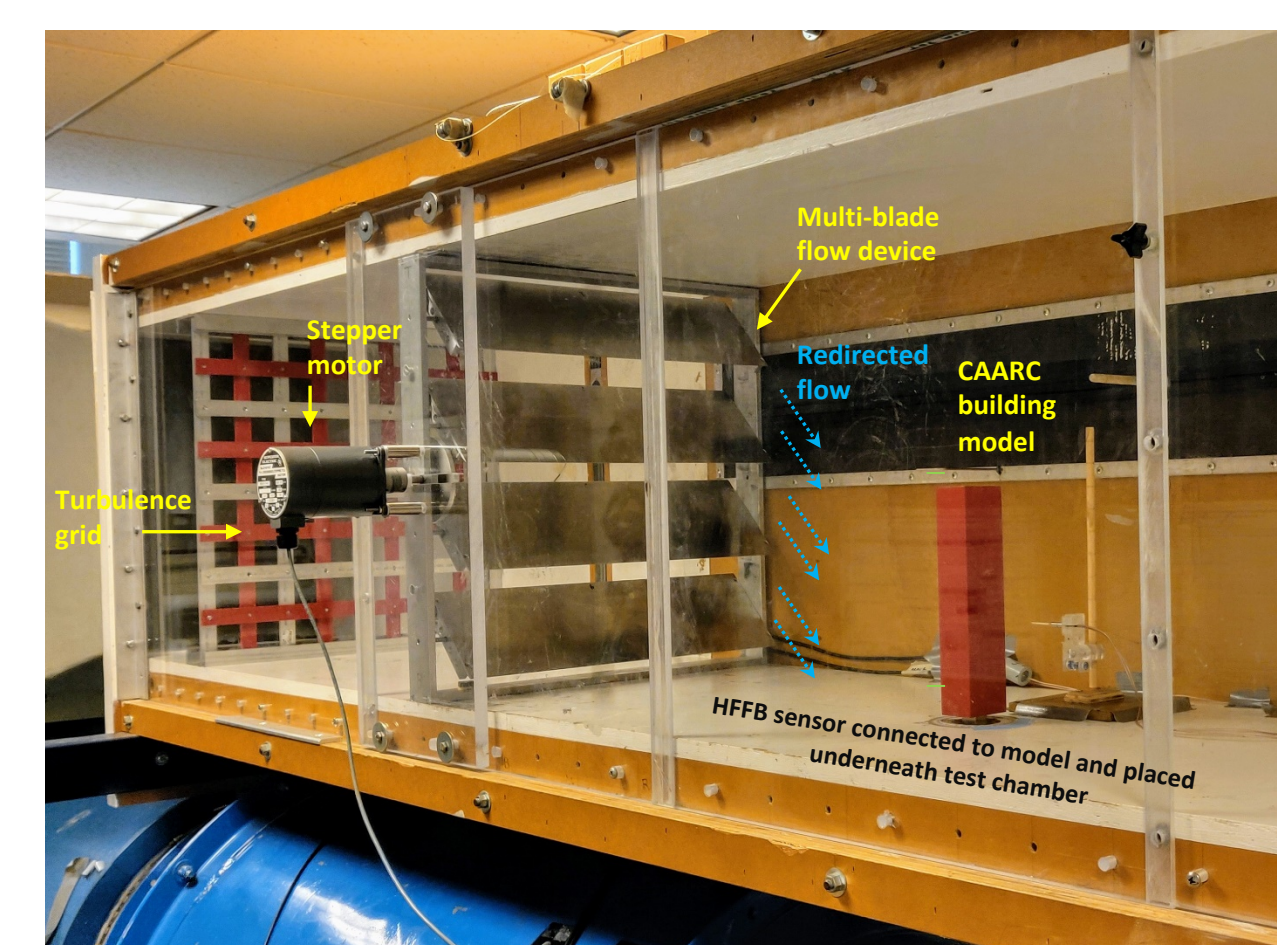
- Design a **multi-blade flow device**
- Replicate downburst-like outflow (**nose-like profile**)
- Verify loads with **high frequency force balance (HFFB)** sensor
- Compute structural responses
- Physically-informed numerical Monte Carlo simulations



Example of experimental results



Schematic of flow device and induced nose-like wind velocity profile



Experimental setup: multi-blade flow device

Impacts

- More efficient, risk-informed decisions will aid owners and stakeholders in evaluating their investments. Resources can be reallocated to meet the performance needs of their target structures.
- Flexible simulation framework can be extended to a variety of building types under a range of non-stationary wind loading scenarios.
- The novel multi-blade transient flow device (wind tunnel) opens up opportunities to replicate non-stationary wind loads, overcoming the physical constraints of small-scale wind tunnels.

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