

A black and white photograph of a snowy landscape. In the foreground, a snow-covered road or path leads towards the background. To the left, there are several bare trees. In the background, a utility pole with power lines is visible. The sky is overcast with some clouds. The overall scene is cold and wintry.

CODE3202

---

# STANDARD-BASED WIND ANALYSIS TOOL

---

SARAH XAVIERA

# EXISTING WIND ANALYSIS TOOLS



# EXISTING WIND ANALYSIS TOOLS



## **AUTODESK VASARI**

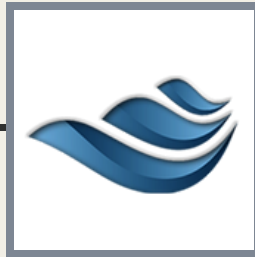
Vasari is an easy-to-use  
standalone application  
built on the same  
technology as the Revit  
platform

# EXISTING WIND ANALYSIS TOOLS



## **AUTODESK VASARI**

Vasari is an easy-to-use  
standalone application  
built on the same  
technology as the Revit  
platform



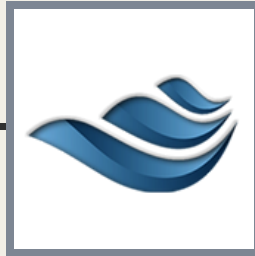


# EXISTING WIND ANALYSIS TOOLS



## **AUTODESK VASARI**

Vasari is an easy-to-use standalone application built on the same technology as the Revit platform



## **ANSYS CFX**

ANSYS CFX is a high-performance computational fluid dynamics (CFD) software tool

# EXISTING WIND ANALYSIS TOOLS



## **AUTODESK VASARI**

Vasari is an easy-to-use standalone application built on the same technology as the Revit platform



## **ANSYS CFX**

ANSYS CFX is a high-performance computational fluid dynamics (CFD) software tool



# EXISTING WIND ANALYSIS TOOLS



## **AUTODESK VASARI**

Vasari is an easy-to-use standalone application built on the same technology as the Revit platform



## **ANSYS CFX**

ANSYS CFX is a high-performance computational fluid dynamics (CFD) software tool



## **FLOW DESIGN**

Flow Design is a virtual wind tunnel software



”

**GOVERNMENT STANDARD**



”

# GOVERNMENT STANDARD

COMPLIANCE

# CFD VS AS/NZS 1170.2

COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS	AS/NZS 1170.2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DOES NOT ASSESS LOCAL PRESSURE</li><li>• CAN ANALYZE COMPLEX DESIGN MODELS</li><li>• THE FINAL OUTCOME COMES FROM THE AVERAGE OF THE PREDICTIONS</li><li>• VERY TIME-CONSUMING</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ASSESS LOCAL PRESSURE</li><li>• ONLY ANALYZES RECTANGULAR PLAN MODELS</li><li>• THE FINAL OUTCOME COMES FROM EXTREME PREDICTIONS</li><li>• NOT TIME-CONSUMING</li></ul>

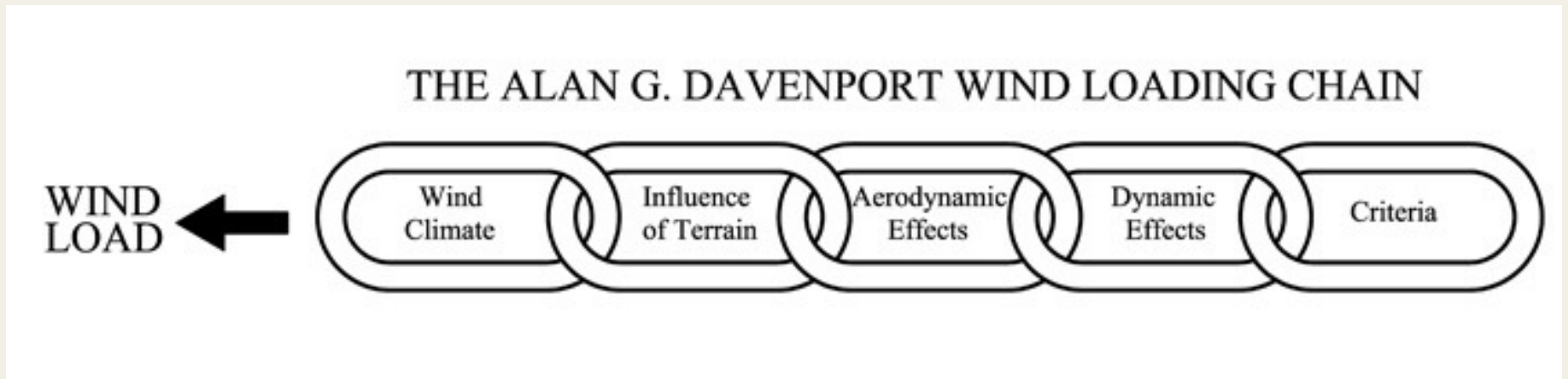


”

**THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY USING COMPUTATIONAL FLUID  
DYNAMIC ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OBTAINED  
USING 3 DIFFERENT CODES, EVEN THOUGH THE ANALYTICAL  
METHOD PROPOSED BY CODES IS VERY DIFFERENT  
FROM THE FLUID MECHANICS THEORY USED BY CFD.**

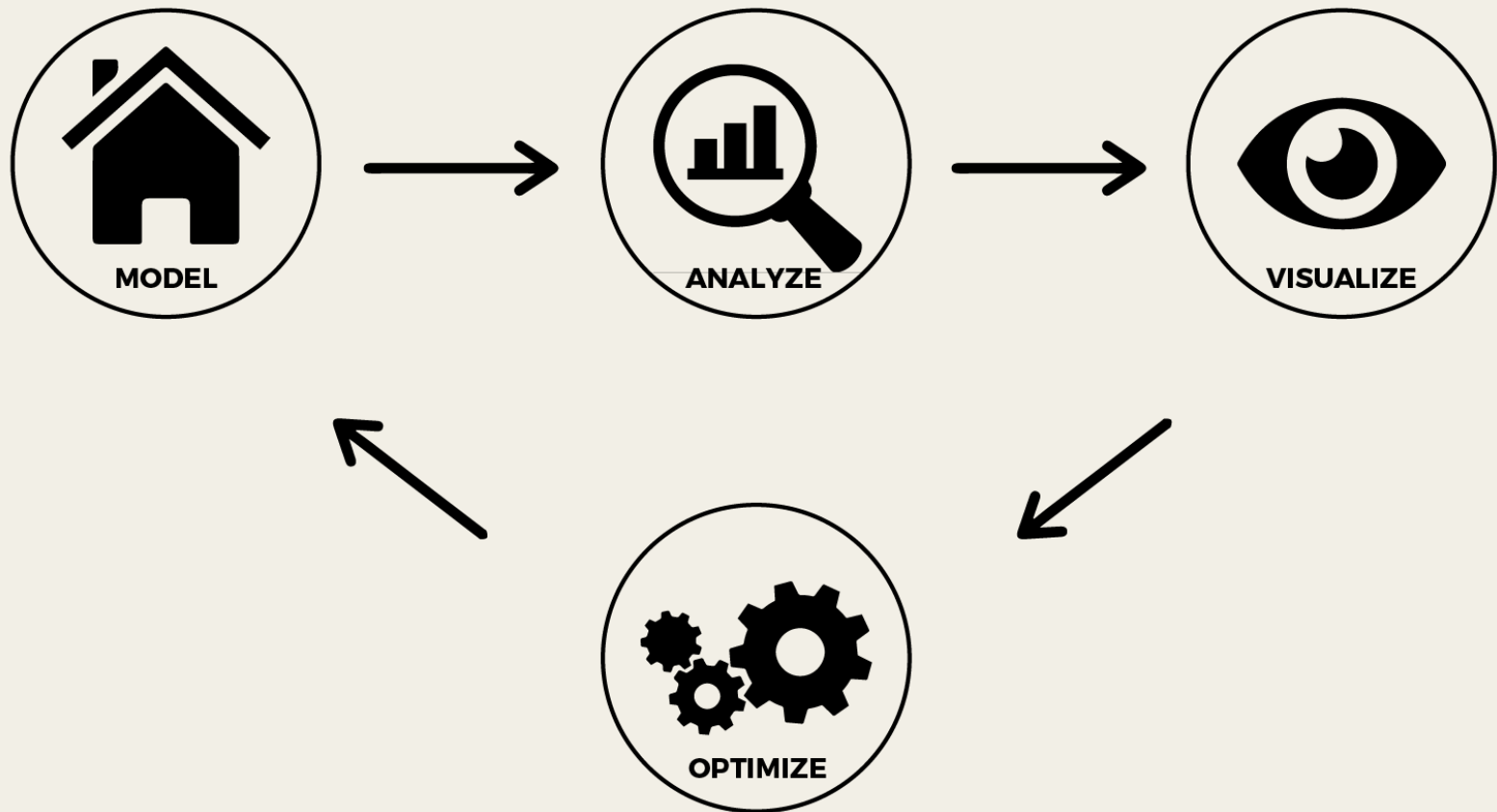
(Parv, Hulea & Zoicas, 2012)

# AS/NZS 1170.2: ELEMENTS





# METHODOLOGY



# AS/NZS 1170.2: RULES

$$p = 0.5 \rho_{air} V_{des, \theta}^2 \boxed{C_{fig}} C_{dyn}$$

$$C_{fig} = C_{p,e} K_a K_{c,e} K_l K_p$$

$$C_{fig} = C_{p,i} K_{c,i}$$

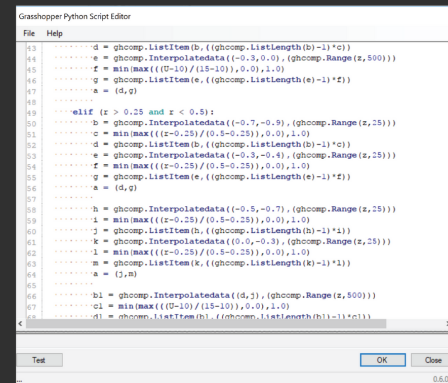
$$C_p \quad K_a \quad K_c \quad K_l \quad K_p$$

# STAGE 1

## Importing of Models & Analysis

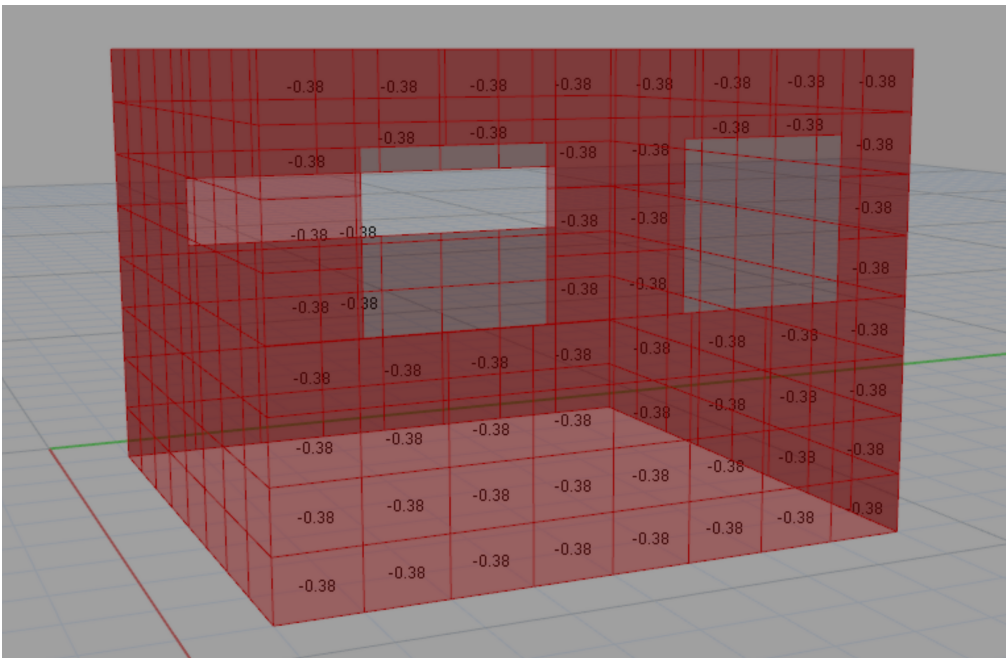
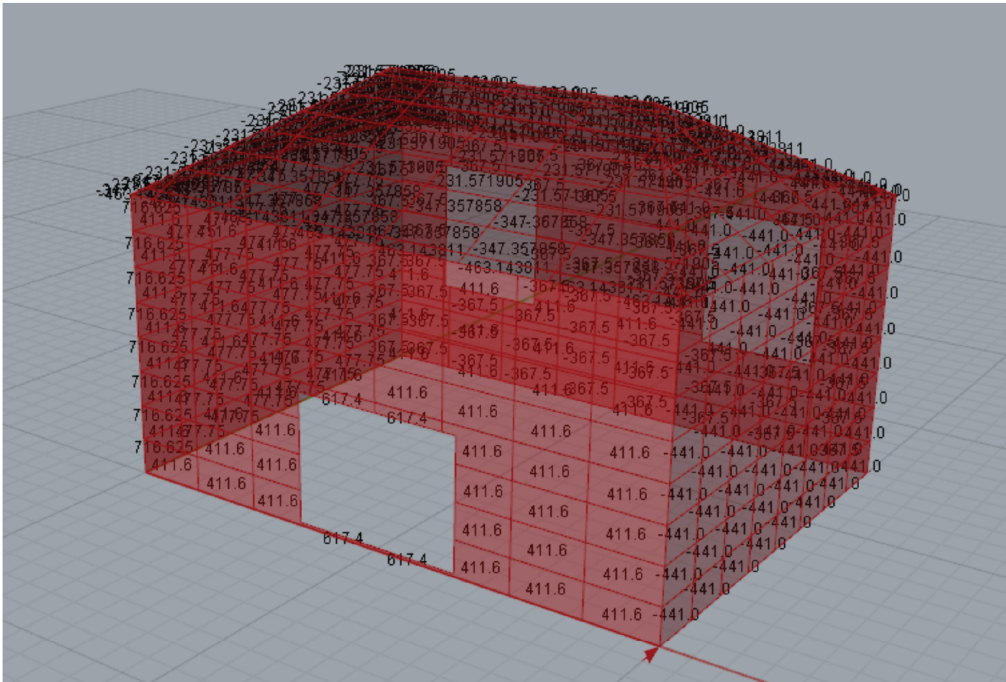
## Evaluation

- The rules of the standard is incorporated.
- Design wind pressures can be calculated.
- However, only the first 2 stages of the workflow is completed.



```
File Help
43 ***** d = ghcomp.ListItem(B, ((ghcomp.ListLength(B)-1)*C))
44 ***** e = ghcomp.Interpolatedata((-0.5,0.0), (ghcomp.Range(z,500)))
45 ***** f = min(max((D-10)/(15-10),0.0),1.0)
46 ***** g = ghcomp.ListItem(e, ((ghcomp.ListLength(e)-1)*f))
47 ***** a = (d,g)
48 *****
49 ***** elif (r > 0.25 and r < 0.5):
50 ***** b = ghcomp.Interpolatedata((-0.7,-0.9), (ghcomp.Range(z,25)))
51 ***** c = min(max((r-0.25)/(0.5-0.25),0.0),1.0)
52 ***** d = ghcomp.ListItem(B, ((ghcomp.ListLength(B)-1)*c))
53 ***** e = ghcomp.Interpolatedata((-0.5,-0.4), (ghcomp.Range(z,25)))
54 ***** f = min(max((r-0.25)/(0.5-0.25),0.0),1.0)
55 ***** g = ghcomp.ListItem(e, ((ghcomp.ListLength(e)-1)*f))
56 ***** a = (d,g)
57 *****
58 ***** h = ghcomp.Interpolatedata((-0.5,-0.7), (ghcomp.Range(z,25)))
59 ***** i = min(max((r-0.25)/(0.5-0.25),0.0),1.0)
60 ***** j = ghcomp.ListItem(h, ((ghcomp.ListLength(h)-1)*i))
61 ***** k = ghcomp.Interpolatedata((0.0,-0.3), (ghcomp.Range(z,25)))
62 ***** l = min(max((r-0.25)/(0.5-0.25),0.0),1.0)
63 ***** m = ghcomp.ListItem(k, ((ghcomp.ListLength(k)-1)*l))
64 ***** a = (j,m)
65 *****
66 ***** b1 = ghcomp.Interpolatedata((d,j), (ghcomp.Range(z,500)))
67 ***** c1 = min(max((D-10)/(15-10),0.0),1.0)
68 ***** f1 = ghcomp.ListItem(b1, ((ghcomp.ListLength(b1)-1)*c1))
```

1st Stage: Creating Grasshopper Components that incorporates the rules of the standard.



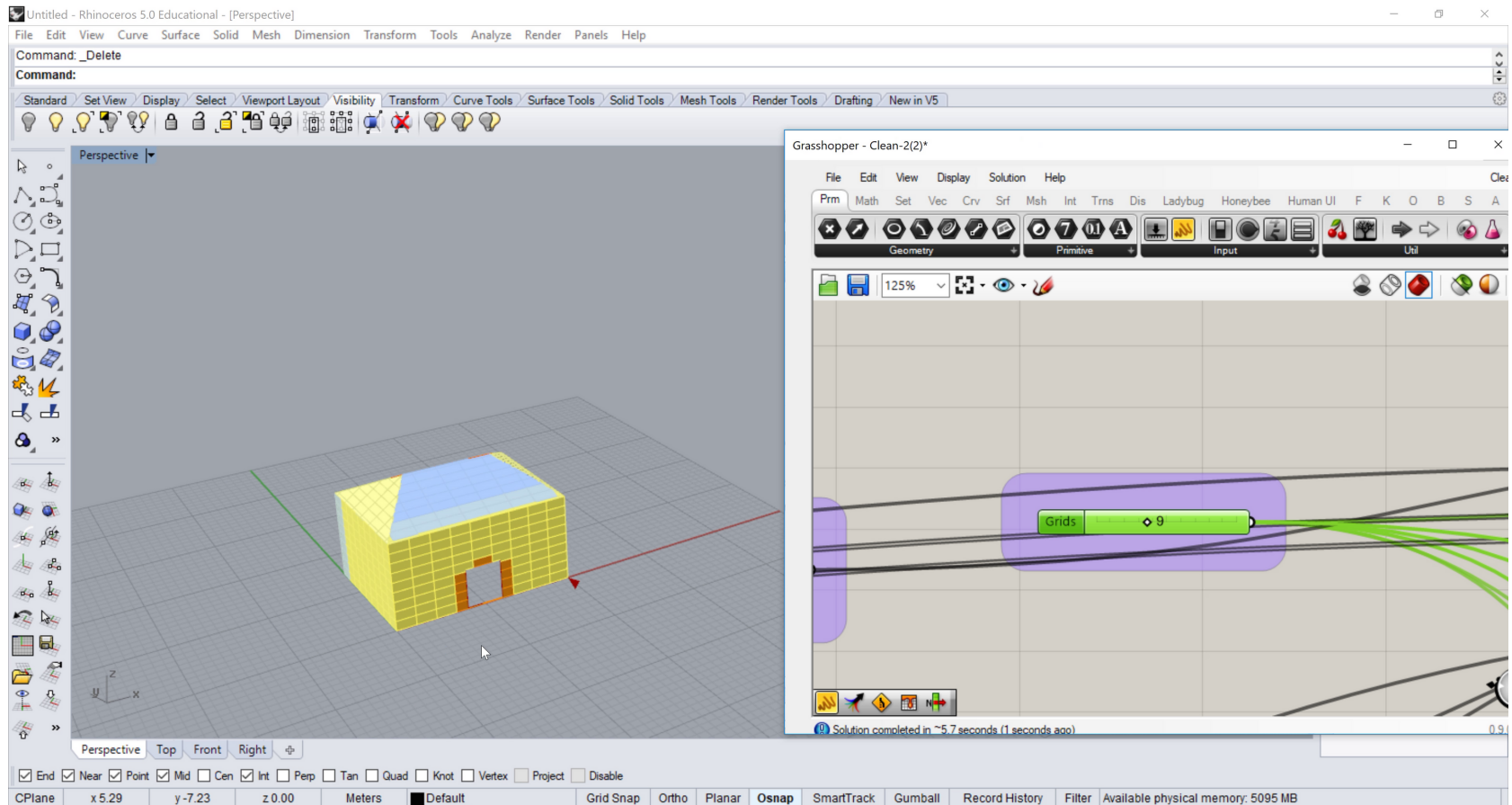
# STAGE 2

## Initial Visualization

### Evaluation

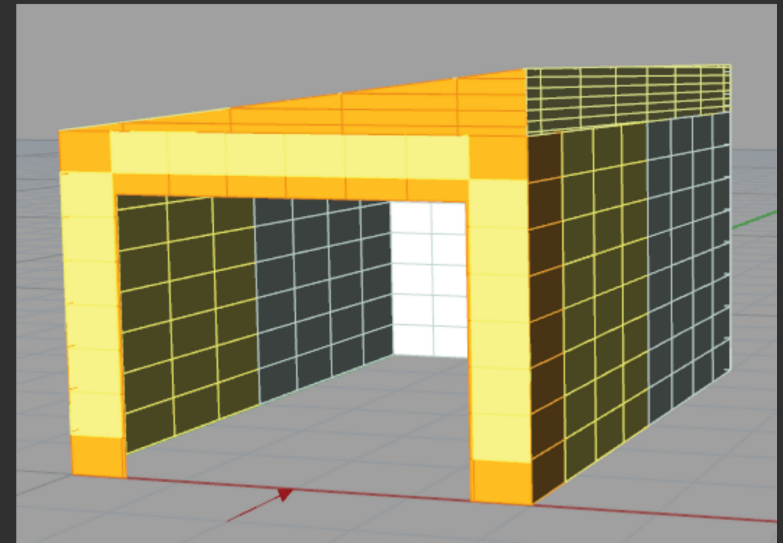
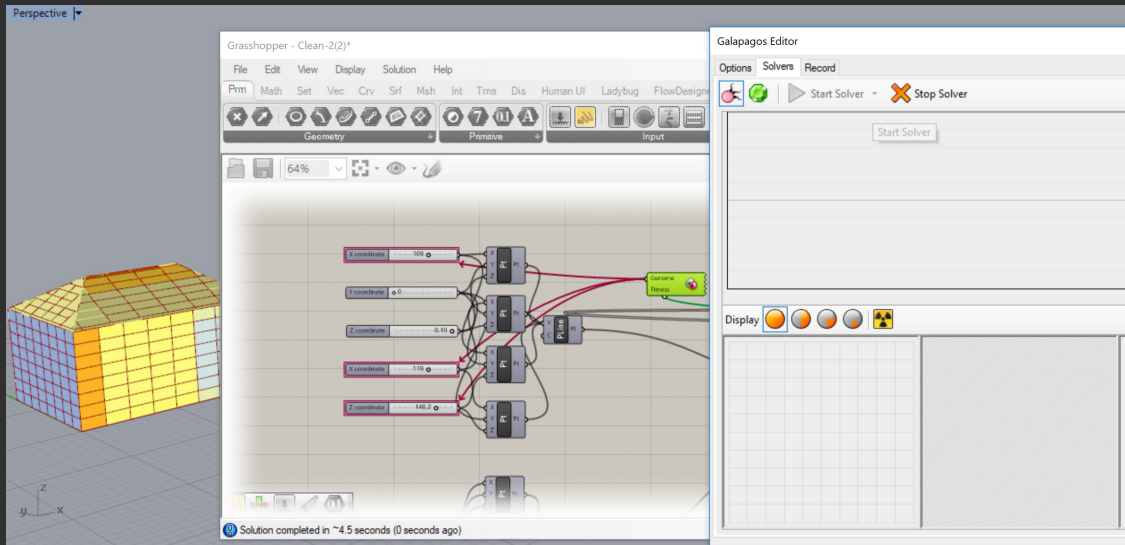
- Allows a display of results to the user.
- Voxel grids were created on the design model to represent the local pressure.
- Grids can be adjusted
- Displayed result is not clear and difficult for user to interpret

# STAGE 3



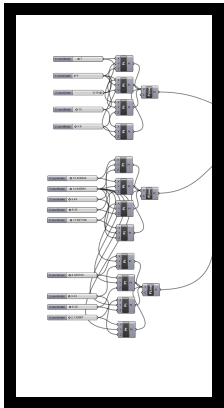
# STAGE 4

- Models imported is made parametric during the importing process.
- Optimization stage is implemented

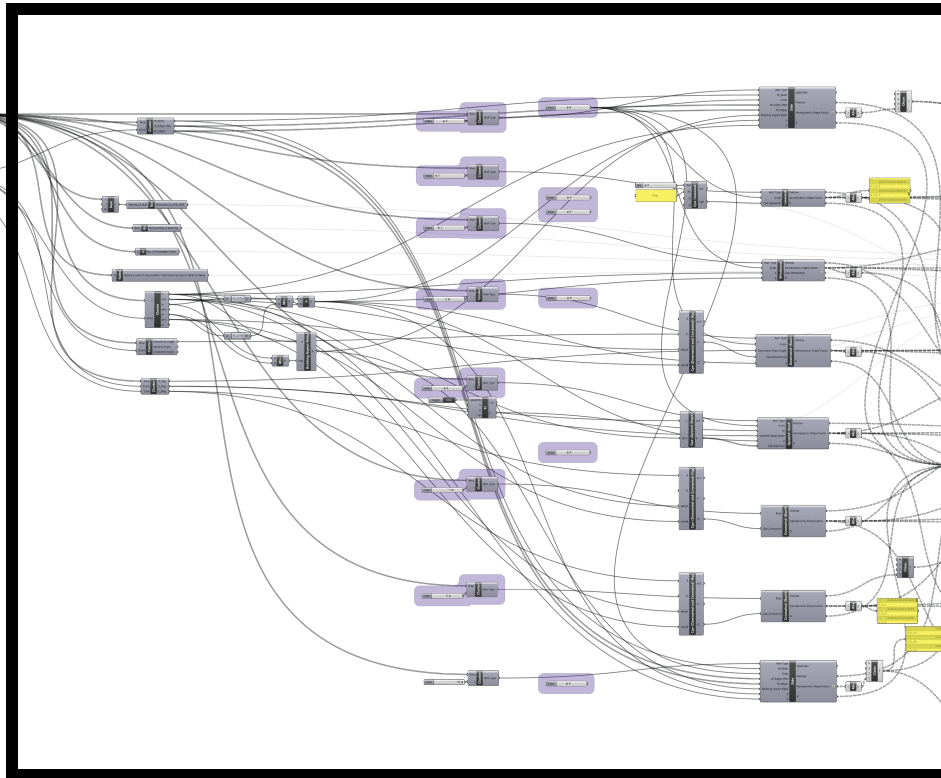


# WORKFLOW

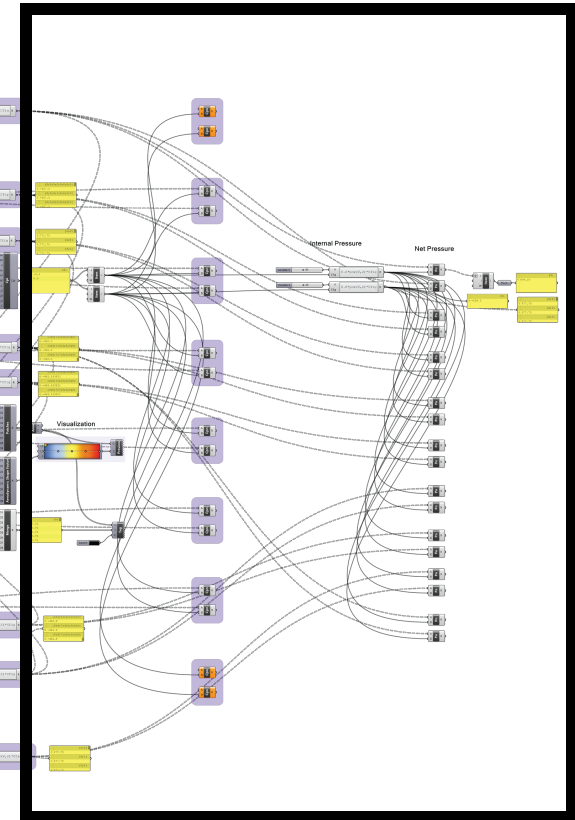
Model



Analysis



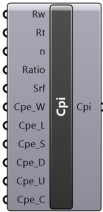
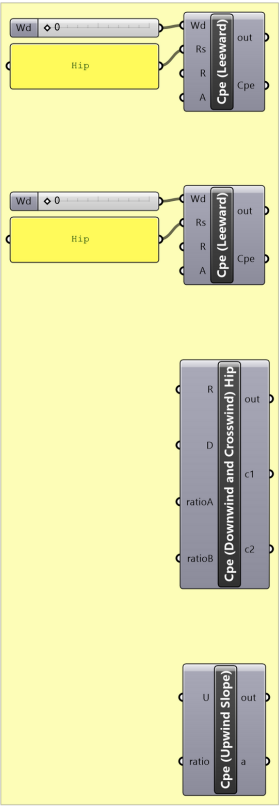
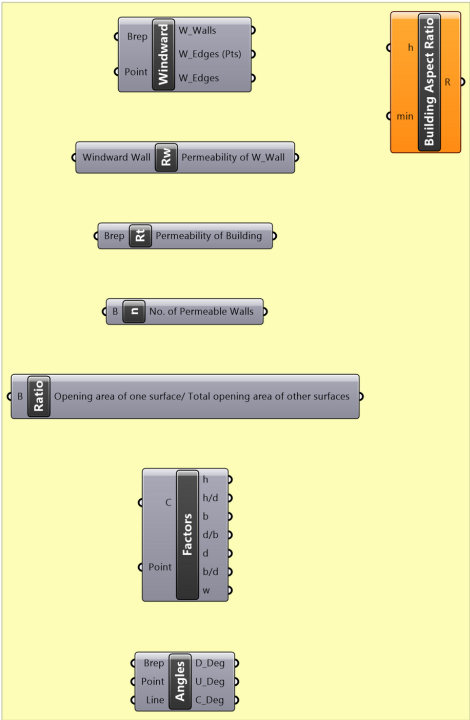
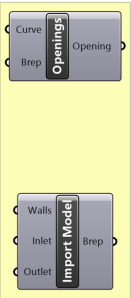
Visualization &  
Optimization



CODE

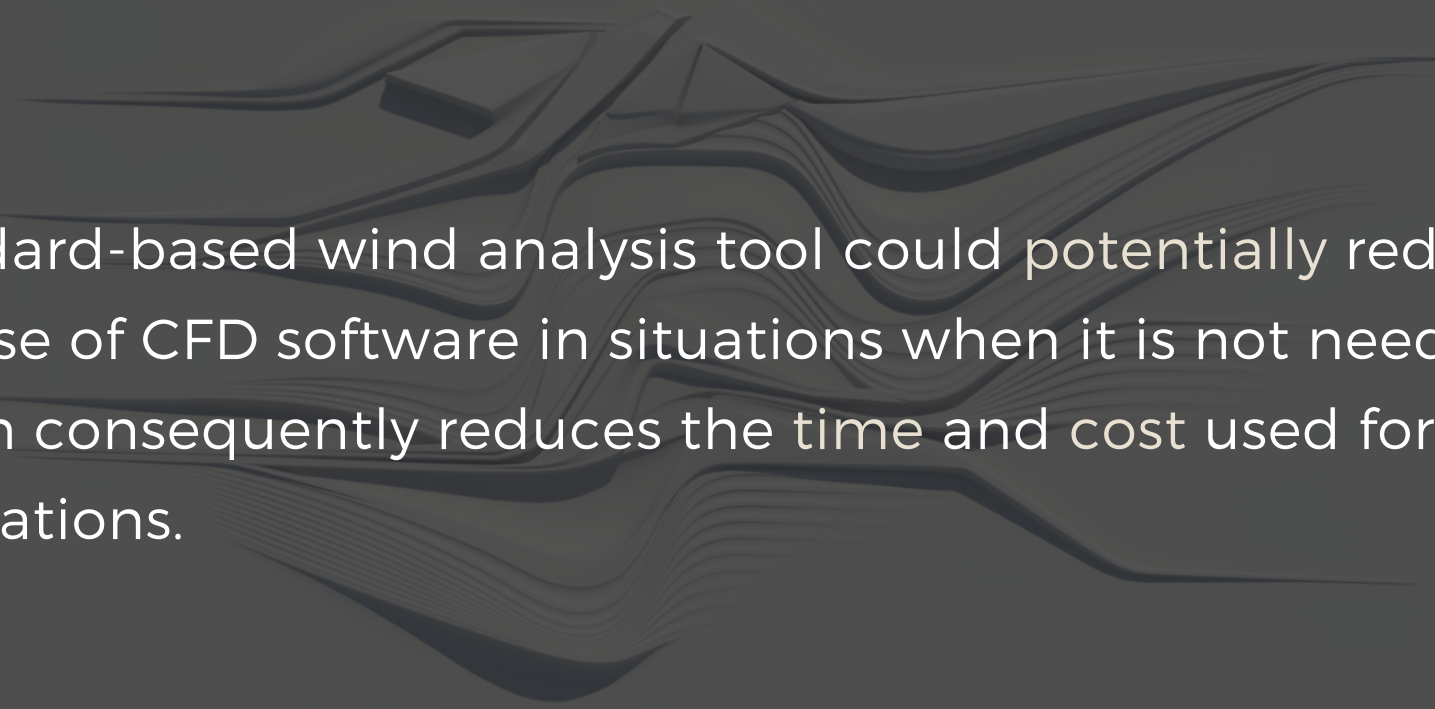
# COMPONENTS

Importing Model                      Factors                      Choosing Walls                      External Pressure Coefficient                      Internal Pressure Coefficient





# SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH



Standard-based wind analysis tool could potentially reduce the use of CFD software in situations when it is not needed which consequently reduces the time and cost used for simulations.

# **LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE WORK**

- The workflow only focuses on one section of the standard.

In the future, more sections could be added to the workflow.

- Several lags made by the workflow during the analysis due to the lack in ability of programming.

In the future, to reduce lags, components fully made in Python would be preferable.



CODE

---

**THANK  
YOU FOR  
LISTENING**

---

SARAH XAVIERA