

## FAQs

### 1. What is wind? How is it formed?

- A 'wind' is simply the flow of a huge amount of air, usually from a **high pressure-area** to a **low-pressure area**.
- **FORMATION OF WIND:**Typically, this begins with the sun's radiation, which is absorbed differently on the earth's surface. The earth's surface is heated differently because of scenarios like cloud cover, mountains, valleys, water bodies, vegetation and desert lands.

### 2. What are different types if wind?

- Land breeze
- Sea breeze

### 3. Explain wind pressure

- All air flow is the result of pressure differentials. Wind pressure is the result of air blowing against and/ or past a building.
- Pressures on the building surfaces come from the change in momentum when air is deflected or its speed is reduced.
- Positive pressure is created on the windward side and negative pressure on the leeward side, resulting in air flow from positive to negative pressure zones.
- Orienting with the long axis perpendicular to the prevailing warm weather breezes produces the greatest pressure differentials

#### **4. What is wing wall?**

- Wing walls project outward next to a window, so that even a slight breeze against the wall creates a high pressure zone on one side and low on the other.
- The pressure differential draws outdoor air in through one open window and out the adjacent one. Wing walls are especially effective on sites with low outdoor air velocity and variable wind directions.

#### **5. Explain briefly about steering breezes**

- Not all parts of buildings can be oriented for cross-ventilation. But wind can be steered by architectural features, such as casement windows, wing walls, fences, or even strategically-planted vegetation.
- Architectural features can scoop air into a room. Such structures facing opposite directions on opposite walls can heighten this effect. These features can range from casement windows or baffles to large-scale structures such as fences, walls, or hedgerows.