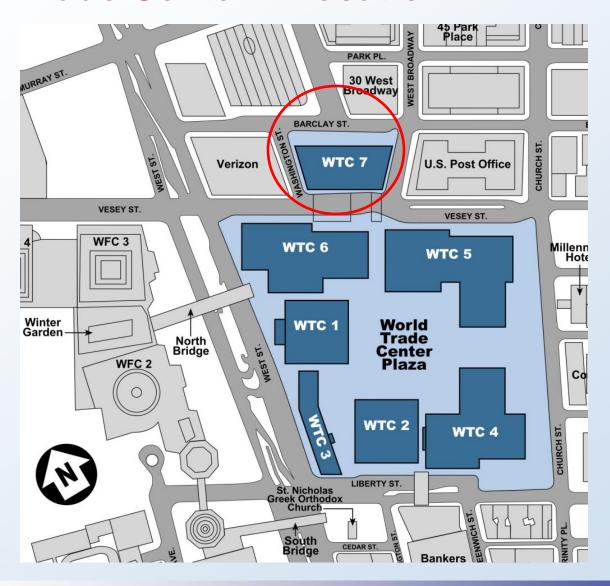
NIST Response to the World Trade Center Disaster

Federal Building and Fire Safety Investigation of the World Trade Center Disaster

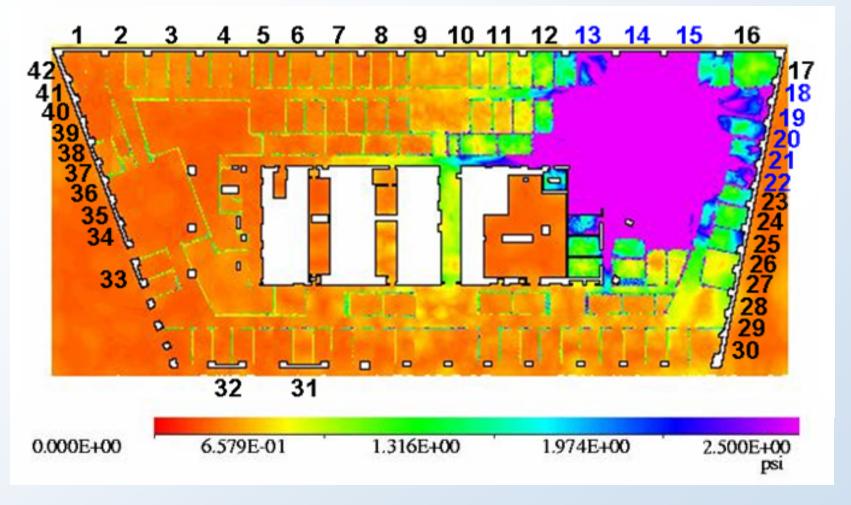
August 21, 2008

Dr. S. Shyam Sunder
Director and Lead Investigator
Building and Fire Research Laboratory
National Institute of Standards and Technology
U.S. Department of Commerce

World Trade Center 7 Location



Hypothetical Blast Simulations



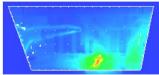
Peak over pressures for 9 lb shaped charge.

Fire Growth and Spread

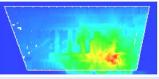


Progression of fires on Floor 12

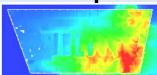




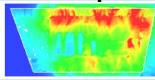
2:00 pm



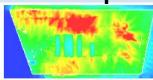
3:00 pm



4:00 pm



5:00 pm



Slice temp C

1000

900

800

700

600

500

400

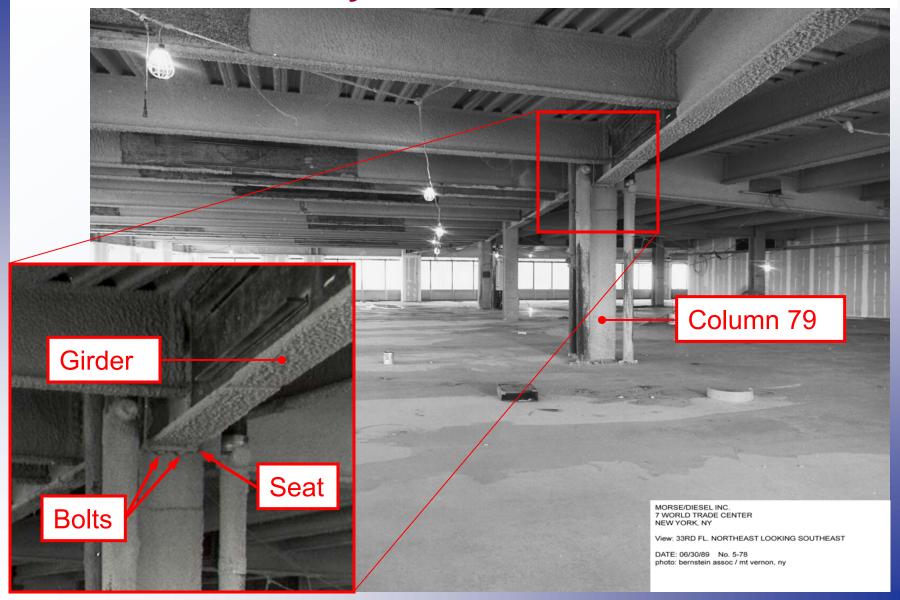
300

200

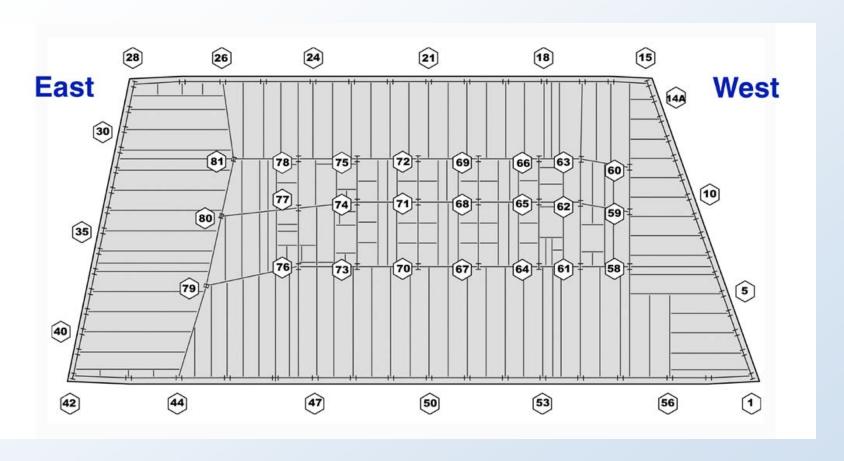
100

0.00

North East Floor System Near Column 79

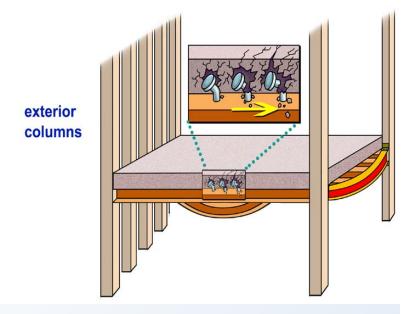


Typical Layout: Interior Columns, Floor Framing

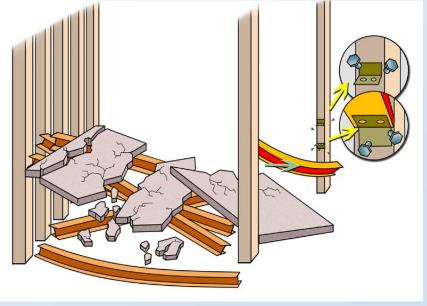


WTC 7 Typical Floor

Thermal Expansion Causes Floor Failures



interior columns



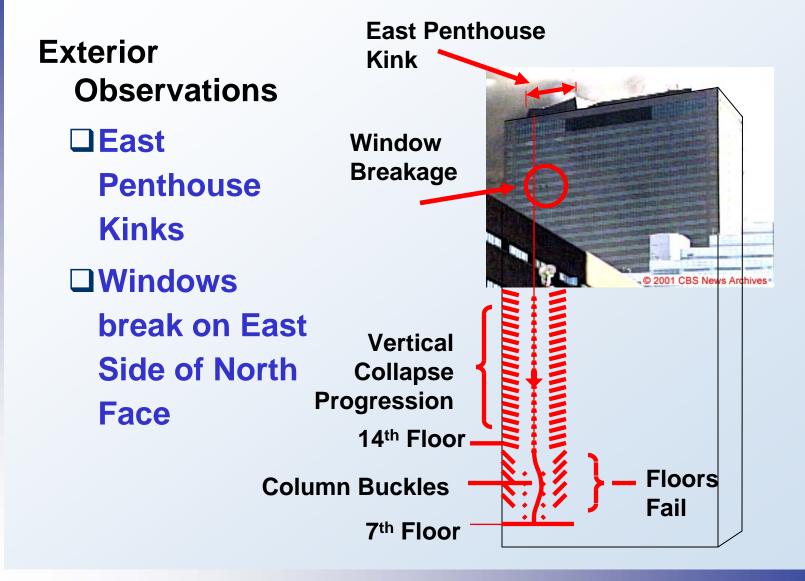
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Collapse Initiation—Physics-Based Model

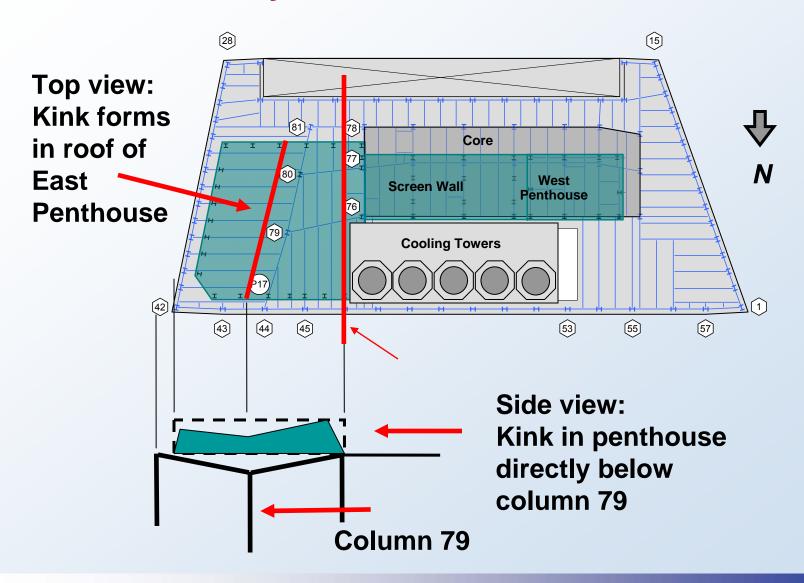


View from South

Collapse Initiation Observations



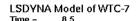
Penthouse Layout Overlaid on Floor Framing

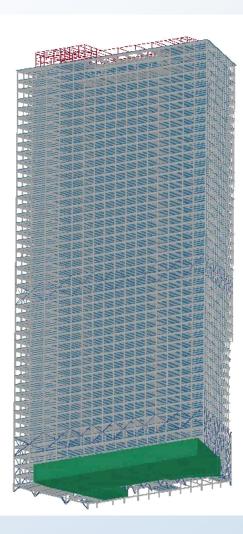


Comparison of Visualization and Video



Visualization Model of WTC Collapse









Key Recommendation

Building owners, operators and designers should evaluate fire performance of structural systems, especially

- Long-span floor systems;
- Connections not designed for thermal effects
- Asymmetric floor framing
- Composite floor systems

Possible Options for Developing Retrofits

If thermal effects concerns are identified in a building:

- Strengthen connections
- Strengthen floor framing
- Increase structural redundancy
- Add additional fireproofing in vulnerable areas

Take Away Messages

- The reason for the collapse of World Trade Center 7 is no longer a mystery
- WTC 7 collapsed because of fires, fueled by office furnishings
- It did not collapse from explosives or from fuel oil fires

Questions and Answers