

## ***Building Airtightness Tests under Different Wind Conditions in a High Building***

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## **Agenda**

- Test Object
- Expected Conditions and Requirements of Test Standard
- Setup of Test Equipment
- Additional Test Equipment because of weather conditions
- Test Results

## Test Object: High Passive House Building



- Multi Family Building
- Freiburg (South of Germany)
- Refurbishment to Passive House
- 16 floors
- Building height  $\approx 60$  m
- Building Volume  $\approx 22.000$  m<sup>3</sup>

## Aim of the Airtightness Test



Airtightness test:

- airflow at 50 Pa:  $V_{50} = ?$
- air change rate at 50 Pa:  $n_{50} = ?$

Requirement:

- $n_{50} \leq 0,6$  1/h (Passive House)

## Expected Conditions during the test

- Weather conditions: test in wintertime
  - large temperature difference between inside and outside?
  - wind?
- High and big building
  - high natural building pressure because of thermal stack effect
  - pressure drop inside of the building during test possible

### Risk

Is it possible to do the test according the EN 13829?

## Requirements of the EN 13829 Standard

- **Zero-flow pressure difference < 5 Pa**
  - ... if ... the **average value of the zero-flow** (natural or baseline) pressure difference is **greater than 5 Pa** (absolute value) do **not perform the test.**
- **Uniform pressure in whole building**
  - ... a **uniform pressure** is maintained within a range of **less than 10%** of the measured (induced) inside/outside pressure difference.

### Setup of Test Equipment



One BlowerDoor system

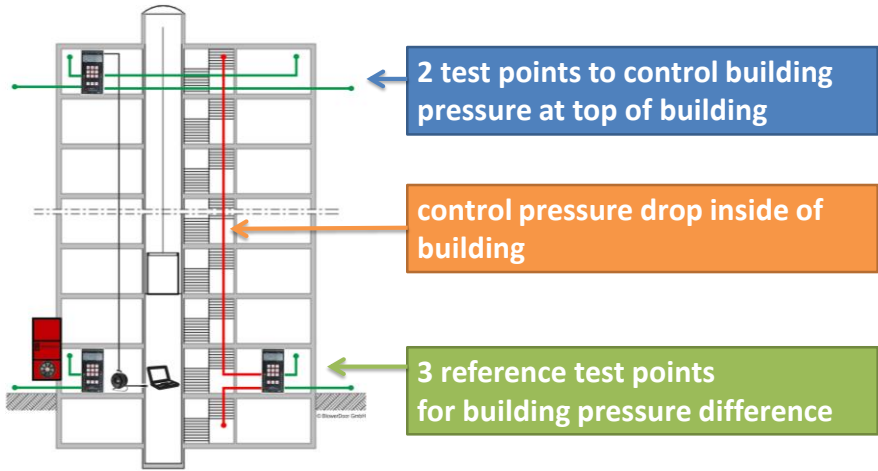


Setup in exterior door of ground floor

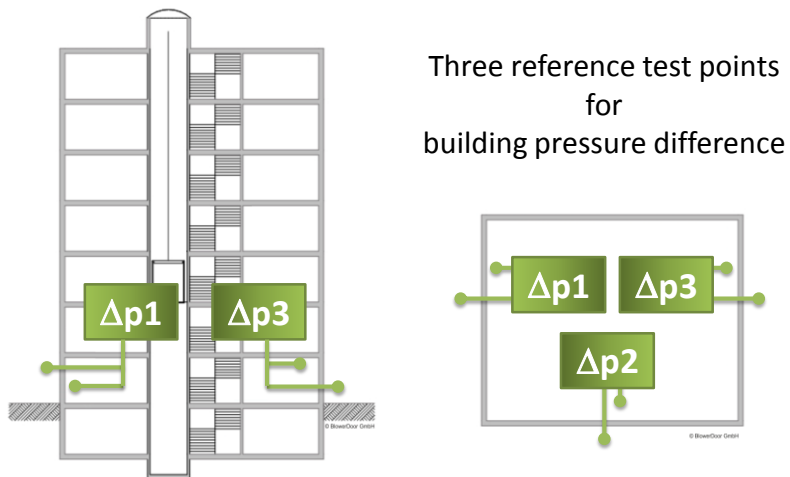
### Weather Conditions During Tests

Test 1 Strong Wind		Test 2 Low Wind	
4 Beaufort	Wind	1 Beaufort	
19 °C	indoor temperature	17 °C	
10 °C	outdoor temperature	3 °C	

### Additional Test Equipment Because of Weather Conditions

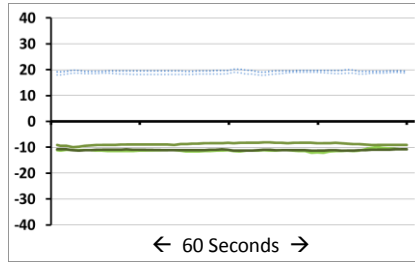
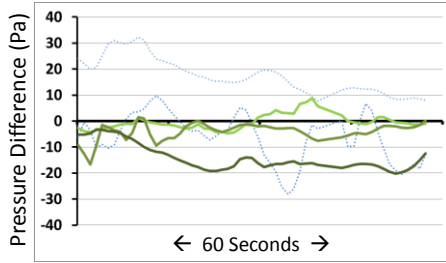



### Natural Pressure Difference (Bottom of Building)



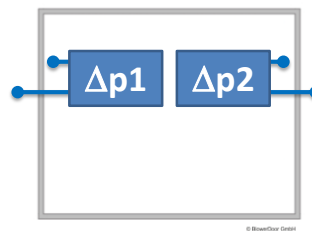
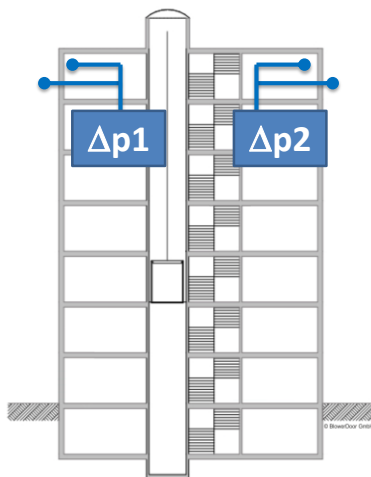
### Test 1 Strong Wind

### Test 2 Low Wind



 Natural Pressure Difference (bottom of building)

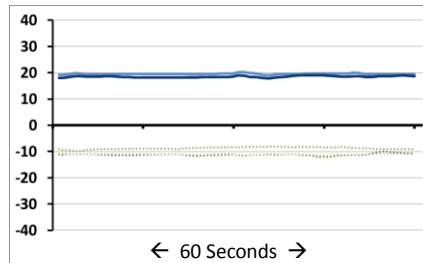
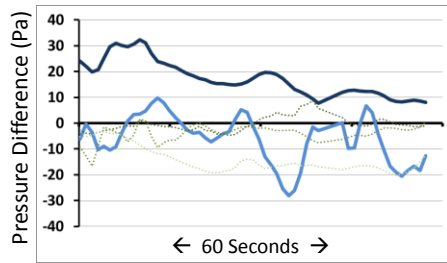
### Natural Pressure Difference (Top of Building)



Two test points for natural pressure difference at the top of building

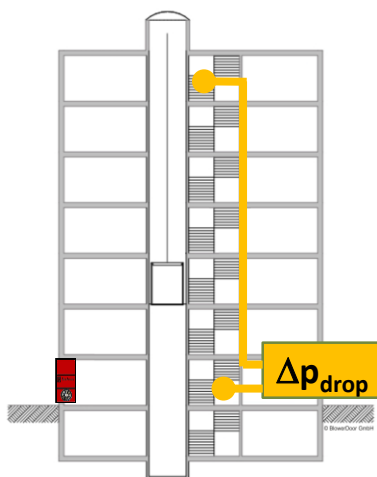
### Test 1 Strong Wind

### Test 2 Low Wind



— leeward (top of building) — windward (top of building)

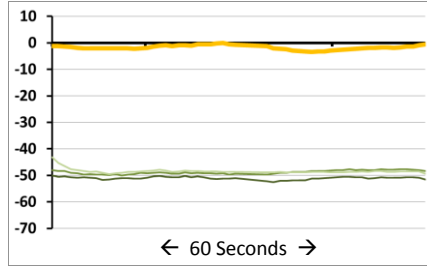
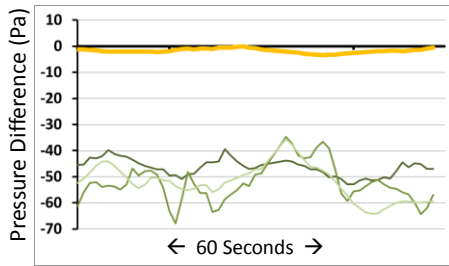
## Check Pressure Drop Inside of Building



Check if there is pressure drop between the top and bottom of the building during the airtightness test.

**Test 1**  
Strong Wind

**Test 2**  
Low Wind



— pressure drop  
— induced building pressure

**Test Results: Airflow at 50 Pa**

Test 1		Test 2	Difference
5567 m <sup>3</sup> /h	← underpressure →	4833 m <sup>3</sup> /h	-13%
4219 m <sup>3</sup> /h	← overpressure →	4859 m <sup>3</sup> /h	+15%
<b>4893 m<sup>3</sup>/h</b>	<b>← average →</b>	<b>4846 m<sup>3</sup>/h</b>	<b>-1%</b>

$n_{50} = 0,2 \text{ 1/h} < 0,6 \text{ 1/h}$  (Requirement Passive House)



## Conclusion

- Possible to test the high building
- Additional controls to take into account the wind and temperature conditions.
- Ensure a uniform pressure inside of the building
- Average of under- and overpressure for  $V_{50}$
- My Questions
  - Same results in summertime?
  - Same results in a building with more leakages?
  - What should we do with the requirements of EN 13829?

**Thank you very much  
for your attention!**



**Questions?**