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| Superior | Advanced | Minimum |
| The distribution of the catch ratio is determined for the building envelope with CFD-simulations or based on a measuring campaign with rain gauges. Multiple exposures are considered to incorporate the spatial distribution of wetting patterns over the façade. | The catch ratio is determined based on CFD simulations for similar building geometries reported in literature or by a representative measuring campaign. | A spatially averaged value of the catch ratio is determined based on tabulated values from literature or standards. A sensitivity analyses is conducted with three levels of exposure: a low, average, and high exposure. |

Rain exposure, also called the wall factor or catch ratio, is the ratio of the wind-driven rain that hits the building surface at a certain location on the facade to the vertical rainfall ISO 15927. The wind-driven rain load is a key factor in the moisture load on building envelopes. The exposure depends on the climate type by the horizontal undisturbed rain intensity and raindrop distribution, windspeed, wind direction, and on the building specifics such as its direct surroundings, the geometry, and the assessed location on the building (Blocken and Carmeliet, 2004). Usually, the rain exposure ranges between 0 and 1. When considering runoff water or poor detailing and execution such as drainage leaks, a value higher than 1 can be used to implement extra rain related moisture sources in the calculations. Previous studies by Calle (2021) and Vanderschelden (2022) have shown that the exposure to rain has a crucial impact on the hygrothermal behaviour of historic walls in a climate which is warm temperate, fully humid and with warm summers (Köppen-Geiger, 2006).