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## افکت پشته در ساختمان های بلند: یک بررسی

### سرنگی مجورسکی 1 و استفانو کامملی 2،†

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#### چکیده

این مقاله فنی مروری دقیق بر پدیده اثر پشته و پیامدهای مرتبط با طراحی و ساخت ساختمان های بلند در مناطق با شرایط آب و هوایی شدید ارائه می دهد. بررسی حاضر هم بر اثر کلاسیک "نودگش" و هم بر اثر پشته معکوس متمرکز است که به ترتیب مربوط به اقلیم سرد و گرم است. برای هدف کار ارائه شده در اینجا، شرایط طراحی (ASHRAE (2013) استاندارد (قرآستان) و ریاض (پادشاهی عربستان سعودی) انتخاب شد. یک ساختمان مسکونی به ارتفاع 230 متر با پلان مستطیلی شکل در چارچوب شرایط اقلیمی دو شهر فوق الذکر به صورت عددی مدل سازی شد و تعدادی از تحلیل های حساسیت انجام شد که تغییرات پارامتری دما، تنگی هوای نما، سرعت باد سایت و جهت باد را پوشش می دهد.

واژه های کلیدی: اثر پشته، شناوری، ساختمان بلندمرتبه، مدل سازی جریان هوای چند منطقه ای، تنگی هوای نما، دبی

#### 1. مقدمه

اثر پشته یک پدیده شناوری است که معمولاً در ساختمان های بلند رخ می دهد. این پدیده فیزیکی معمولاً در مناطقی که شرایط آب و هوایی خارج از کشور را تجربه می کنند، بوجود می آید. محرک اصلی پدیده stackeffect اختلاف دما بین فضای داخلی ساختمان و محیط خارجی است. همچنین، تأثیر فشار باد بر پوشش خارجی ساختمان را نباید نادیده گرفت زیرا می تواند سهم قابل توجهی در عملکرد کلی ساختمان داشته باشد.

1.1. فرایندهای مبتنی بر شناوردر مناطق سرد، هوای نسبتاً گرمتر داخلی یک ساختمان بلند به دلیل نیروهای شناوری افزایش می یابد و اختلاف فشار ایجاد می کند که سعی می کند هوا را در پایین ساختمان به داخل بکشد و هوا را در سطوح بالا به بیرون هل می دهد. هوای سردی که به داخل کشیده شده است سپس توسط خدمات ساختمانی گرم می شود و چرخه فرایند اثر پشته کلاسیک را می بندد (نمودار گویا را در شکل 1 (الف) ببینید). از طرف دیگر، در آب و هوای گرم، یک روند معکوس را می توان مشاهده کرد: در این حالت هوای نسبتاً خنک تر داخل ساختمان بلند رسوب می کند و باعث ایجاد فشار در اطراف قسمت پایین ساختمان می شود که هوا را به بیرون هل می دهد و هوا را در سطوح بالایی به داخل می کشد. باز هم، هوای گرمی که به داخل کشیده شده است توسط خدمات ساختمانی خنک می شود و چرخه فرایند اثر پشته "معکوس" را می بندد (نمودار گویا را در

#### شکل 1 (ب)).

لازم به ذکر است که در هر دو نوع فرایند اثر پشته معمولاً تغییری در علامت (جهت) گرادین فشار در پوشش ساختمان وجود دارد: این نشان می دهد که در نقطه ای از ارتفاع ساختمان، ناحیه ای از فشار خنثی وجود دارد که در آن فشارهای داخلی و خارجی کاملاً برابر هستند.

1.2. فرایندهای بادیعلاوه بر نیروی شناوری، در نظر گرفتن تأثیر فشار باد بر روی پاکت ساختمان نیز مهم است. به خوبی شناخته شده است که به دلیل شکل لایه مرزی جوی، سطوح پایینی و بالایی ساختمان های بلند تحت سرعت باد نسبتاً متفاوتی قرار می گیرند (فشار باد). این می تواند تأثیر ناچیزی بر نفوذ و خروج از طریق پوست ساختمان داشته باشد. به طور خاص، فشارهای باد خارجی مثبت توانایی افزایش نفوذ و خنثی کردن نفوذ را دارند در حالی که فشارهای باد خارجی منفی توانایی افزایش فیلتراسیون و مقابله با نفوذ را دارند (شکل 2 را ببینید).

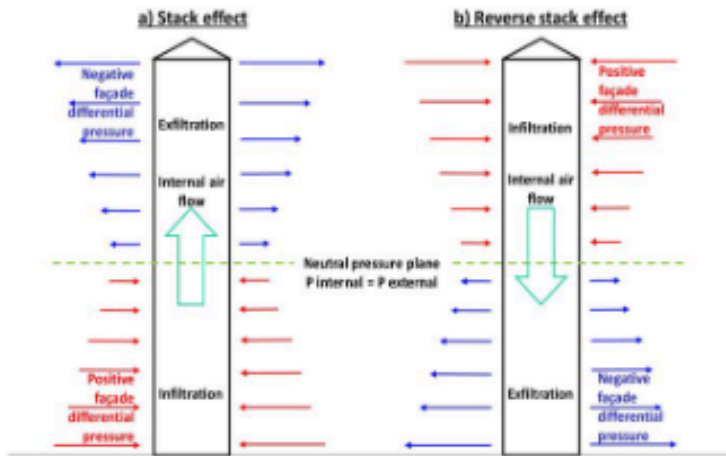
1.3. چالش های طراحیچالش های اصلی طراحی مرتبط با پدیده stackeffect در ساختمان های بلند عبارتند از:

کرد درب های آسانسور: درب های آسانسور، به دلیل اختلاف فشار بیش از بین آنها، می توانند دچار مشکل شوند و در ریل های راهنمای خود به کار نکنند.

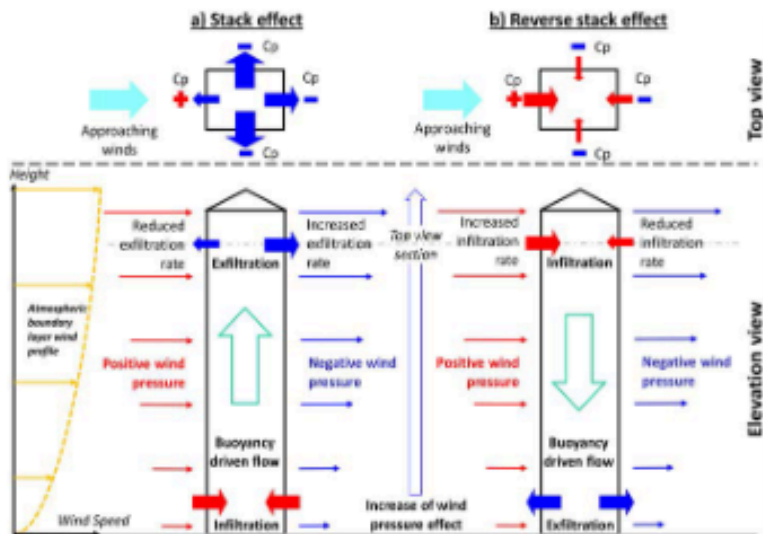
کرد درب های چرخی: کاربران، به دلیل اختلاف فشار بیش از حد در درب چرخی، می توانند در باز کردن / بسته کردن آنها با مشکلاتی مواجه شوند.

ت ناراحت کننده و / یا بیش از حد جریان هوا: این پتانسیل را  
که در کلید اشغال شده رخ دهد

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شکل 1. نمودارهای اثر پشته اصلی.



شکل 2. تأثیر فشار باد بر اثر پشته ساختمان.

فضاهایی مانند لابی ها، راهروها، دهلیزها و غیره. • انتشار / انتشار دود، بویا و سایر آلاینده های ناخواسته در سراسر ساختمان.

• استراتژی گرمایش / سرمایش ناکارآمد: به دلیل نفوذ بیش از حد هوای سرد (گرم) محیط به سطوح پایین (بالایی) ساختمان های بلند، احتمالاً برای گرم کردن (خنک کردن) چنین فضاهایی به تامین انرژی اضافی نیاز است.

• سر و صدای ناشی از جریان: جریان هوا با سرعت بالا از طریق باریک

ها (به عنوان مثال، شکاف های درب، دریچه های شفت ها یا دهانه بویه طبیعی) می تواند علت سوت با صدای بلند باند باریک باشد که خود می تواند باعث ایجاد ناراحتی برای ساکنان ساختمان بلند شود.

رانژی آتش سوزی: حرکت بیش از حد جریان هوا در داخل مان بلند می تواند سرعت انتشار دود و آتش را افزایش دهد. بین انحراف بیش از حد از سطوح فشار از پیش تعیین شده در مسیرهای اصلی تخلیه (مانند راه پله ها و راهروها) به دلیل

شکل 3. ارتفاع ساختمان و پروفیل باد.

• **ساختمان؛** اثر، می تواند مانع از تخلیه صاف سرنشینان شود' رویه ها اجرای دهلیزهای بین ساختمان ها و بانک های آسانسور، انجام شود.

1.4 اقدامات پیشگیرانه به منظور جلوگیری از برخی از مسائل ذکر شده در بالا ، اقدامات زیر باید در نظر گرفته شود / اجرا شود (جو و همکاران 2007):

• معرفی جداسازی عمودی در آسانسور و شفت راه پله

فی جداسازی افقی (به عنوان مثال، پارتیشن بندی داخلی اضافی)؛

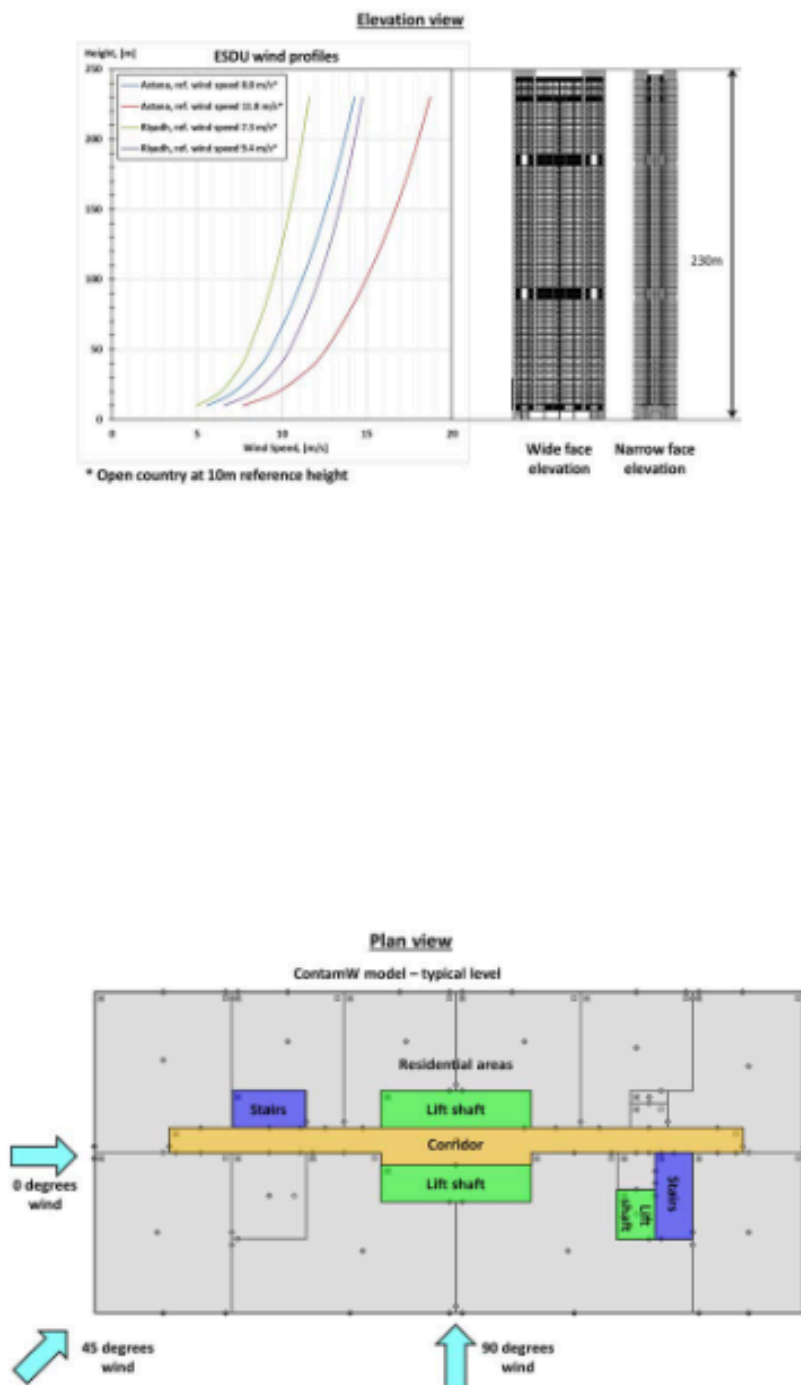
• بهبود کیفیت و تنگی هوا پاکت ساختمان (از طراحی تا QA / QC در محل از طریق مشخصات فنی دقیق) ؛

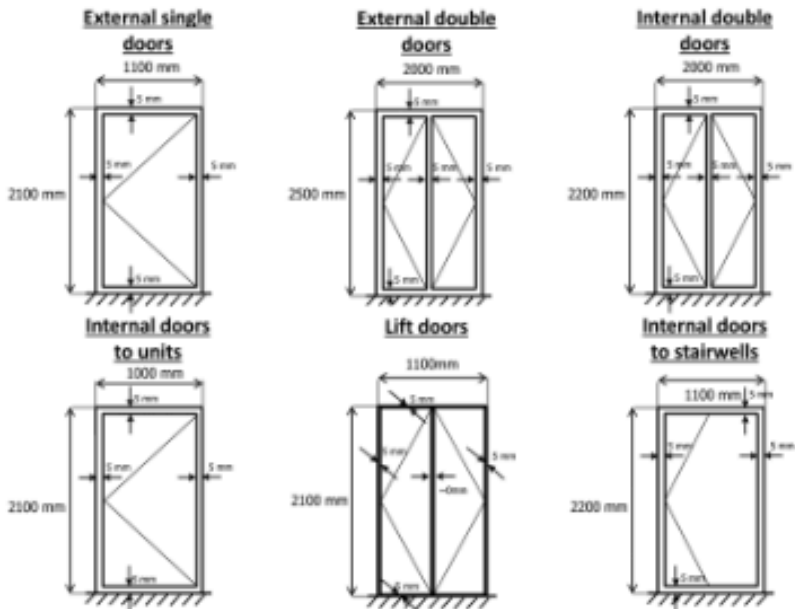
• بهبود تنگی هوای اتاق آسانسور.

• اجرای فشار ملایم در الواتورها و شفت های راه پله

• نصب درب های گردان در نقاط دسترسی کلیدی به

شکل 4. طرح ساختمان و بادهای نزدیک.





.Figure 5. Door specifications

Modification and control of the design •  
.temperature within elevators and stairwell shafts

ssures over the building envelope were calculated  
.following Eurocode (20

A Case Study .2

General Information For the purposes of this .2.1 technical paper, a 63-storey /230 m tall residential building of rectangular floor plan was selected. The elevation of the building, together with a graphical representation of the approaching wind profiles, are illustrated in Fig. 3. Two cities of extreme climatic conditions were considered

Building Elements and Construction Specifications The . doors considered in this study were specified with a uniform door-to-frame gap size of 0.005 m and thickness of 0.05 m (see Fig. 5), whilst all internal walls and floor areas (shaft and partitioning) were classified, as either low, medium or high air flow resistant elements (see Table 1 for the actual porosity levels), following the specification in ASHRAE (2013). Regarding the façade specifications, the following inter-national standards were considered

;Astana (Kazakhstan): extreme winter conditions (stack effect) • ;American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM 2012)

Riyadh (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia): extreme • summer conditions (reverse stack effect). Within this technical paper only three wind directions were considered, namely 0, 45 and 90 degrees, as illustrated in Fig. 4. Also shown in the Fig. 4 are the main internal zones of a typical residential level of the building

;Russian code (СП 2011) •  
;Eurocode (EN 1212) •  
.Chinese code (GB/T 2007) •

Table 1. Porosity levels of the internal walls and partitioning (ASHRAE 2013, Chapter 16, Ventilation and Infiltration, Table 1)

Wind Pressures The aerodynamic roughness lengths .2.2 assumed for the city center of Astana and Riyadh were respectively 0.7 m and 0.5 m. The site-specific mean wind speed profiles have been determined using ESDU (2001), whilst the magnitude and the distribution of the external mean wind pre

Walls	Porosity - Total opening area per square meter
High air flow resistant walls	m/m 10-4×0.14
Medium air flow resistant walls	m/m 10-3×0.11
High air flow resistant walls	m/m 10-3×0.35
Floor/ceilings	m/m 10-4×0.52

Table 2. Façade properties

Façade Specification	Façade Leakage
American code ASTM E283	m/m·h at 300 Pa 0.948
Russian code: СНиП 23-02-2003 Code	kg/m <sup>2</sup> ·h at 121.3 Pa 0.5
Eurocode: EN 12152:2002 Code	Class A4: 1.5 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> ·h at 600 Pa
Chinese code: GB/T 21086-2007	Grade 4: 0.5 m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup> ·h at 10 Pa

Further details of the air leakage properties are given in Table 2.

Hvac Systems Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems were considered in operation at all building's levels for all simulated cases. For a typical level of the tall building, an air supply / extraction of 0.9 m<sup>3</sup>/s and 0.8 m<sup>3</sup>/s were respectively chosen. For the entire building, the total supply of air was approximately 50 m<sup>3</sup>/s, whilst the air extracted approximately 42 m<sup>3</sup>/s. Also, the interior design air temperature was set to 21°C for the winter scenarios and 23°C for the summer cases.

In the multi-zone air flow numerical model described within this technical paper, the different flow paths were modelled as follows:

Façade: modelled through a power law based on a single test data point with a reference differential pressure of 300 Pa and a flow exponential of 0.65.

Walls and internal partitions: modelled through a power law based on a given leakage area at a differential pressure of 300 Pa, a flow exponential of 0.65 and a discharge coefficient of 0.65.

Doors: modelled through a quadratic model in the form of  $DP = a \cdot Q + b \cdot Q^2$ , where Q is the volume flow rate as per Baker et al. (1987). This model takes into account the total length of the door crack, the gap size (in this case 0.005 m) and the thickness of the door (in this case 0.05 m).

Stairwells: modelled through a power law based on flow resistance fitted to experimental data as per Achakji and Tan (2011).

Lift shafts: modelled through a power law based on flow resistance calculation performed according to a friction model that uses the Darcy-Weisbach relationship and the equation of Colebrook for friction factor, as documented in "Chapter 21 - Duct Design" of ASHRAE (2001).

## Multi-zone Air Flow Numerical Model

For the purposes of the present technical paper, the computer program CONTAMW 3.2 – a multi-zone airflow and contaminant transport analysis software developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) – was utilized. A detailed review of the validation of CONTAMW can be found in Emmerich (2001), whilst information related to the CONTAMW multi-zone modelling can be found in Dols and Polidoro (2015).

A detailed CONTAMW network flow model of the proposed building was constructed and configured with all the required flow paths and boundary conditions. The model included all lift shafts, stairwells and occupied spaces and incorporated a detailed representation of the airtightness of the building envelope, internal / external doors and internal partitioning.

Flow Paths Modelling Flow paths (façade, walls, doors, slabs, shafts, etc.) can be numerically modelled through the assignment of specific leakage rates, wall porosity and flow resistance or through the specification of an appropriate door-to-frame/window-to-frame gap size. In the analysis work presented within this technical paper, power law and quadratic models were utilized to describe the performance of such flow

Scenarios Matrix The steady state winter and summer conditions, respectively for Astana and Riyadh, were based on ASHRAE (2013) and are summarized in Tables 3(a) to 3(c). Three types of sensitivity analyses were performed: one focused on varying the outdoor ambient temperature (see Table 3(a)); one focused on varying the strength and directionality of the wind speed (see Table 3(b)); and one focused on varying the air tightness of the façade system (see Table 3(c)).

## Numerical Results And Discussion

The discussion of the numerical results presented within this technical paper are subdivided in the following sections:

- Baseline models
- Sensitivity to ambient temperature
- Sensitivity to wind speed and wind direction
- Sensitivity to façade airtightness.

The graphical results are presented in Fig. 6 through to Fig. 13; these include the floor-by-floor total net air infiltration / exfiltration as well as the maximum pressure difference across the different levels of the building, which is defined as the large difference between the maximum and minimum pressure differential experienced across any particular floor.



paths with regard to leakage at different levels of pressure differential. Details of the mathematical models pertaining to different types of flow paths can be found in Dols and Polidoro (2015)

**Baseline Models** The baseline conditions selected for the two sites w

Table 3. Scenario matrix

## Impact of ambient temperatures (a)

Case	Season	Site Location	DB[°C]	Windspe [m/s]	Winddir [°]	FaçadeSpecification
Astana, 5-yr return period temperature	Winter(baseline)	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	37-	8.8	0o	ASTM code
Astana, 50-yr return period temperature	Winter	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	42.9-	8.8	0o	ASTM code
Riyadh, 5-yr return period temperature	Summer(baseline)	RIYADH, Saudi Arabia	46.7	7.3	0o	ASTM code
Riyadh, 50-yr return period temperature	Summer	RIYADH, Saudi Arabia	48.2	7.3	0o	ASTM code

## Impact of approaching winds (b)

Case	Season	Site Location	DB[°C]	Windspe [m/s]	Winddir [°]	FaçadeSpecification
Astana, 5% exceedance wind speed, 0o	Winter(baseline)	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	37-	8.8	0o	ASTM code
Riyadh, 5% exceedance wind speed, 0o	Summer(baseline)	RIYADH, Saudi Arabia	46.7	7.3	0o	ASTM code
Astana, 1% exceedance wind speed, 0o	Winter	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	37-	11.8	0o	ASTM code
Riyadh, 1% exceedance wind speed, 0o	Summer	RIYADH, Saudi Arabia	46.7	9.4	0o	ASTM code
Astana, 5% exceedance wind speed, 90o	Winter	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	37-	8.8	90o	ASTM code
Riyadh, 5% exceedance wind speed, 90o	Summer	RIYADH, Saudi Arabia	46.7	7.3	90o	ASTM code
Astana, 5% exceedance wind speed, 45o	Winter	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	37-	8.8	45o	ASTM code
Riyadh, 5% exceedance wind speed, 45o	Summer	RIYADH, Saudi Arabia	46.7	7.3	45o	ASTM code

## Impact of façade specification (c)

Case	Season	Site Location	DB[°C]	Windspe [m/s]	Winddir [°]	FaçadeSpecification
ASTM code façade	Winter(baseline)	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	37-	8.8	0o	ASTM code
Russian code façade	Winter	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	37-	8.8	0o	CHИП code
EN code façade	Winter	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	37-	8.8	0o	,EN code class A4
Chinese code façade	Winter	ASTANA, Kazakhstan	37-	8.8	0o	,Chinese code grade 4

as follows: 5-yr return period Dry Bulb Temperature (DBT), 5% exceedance wind speed, 0 degrees wind direction and façade specification based on the ASTM code (see Table 3(a)).

Fig. 6 presents the floor-by-floor net air infiltration/exfiltration through the building envelope, whilst Fig. 7 shows the floor-by-floor minimum (associated with the leeward and side faces of the building) and maximum (associated with the windward face of the building) differential pressure across the different façade elements of the building taking into account both the external wind pressures and the pressures driven by the stack effect phenomenon.

Fig. 6 shows a relatively high level of mass flow rate at the upper and lower levels of the building, where direct sizeable connections between the internal spaces of the building and the atmosphere are located. More specifically, in Astana baseline case, the air infiltrates at the bottom of the building and it is withdrawn at the top, with a

neutral pressure plane of the building located between 'Level 7' and 'Level 9'. On the other hand, in Riyadh baseline case, the air is withdrawn at almost all building levels (with the exception of 'Level 60'): this is because the buoyancy forces in this specific case are 'driven' by a temperature difference of approximately 2°C (as opposed to 58°C in Astana), making the contribution of the negative external wind pressures acting on the envelope of the building and the effect of the HVAC system positively pressurizing its interior spaces far more dominant. This also explains the absence of an actual neutral pressure plane.

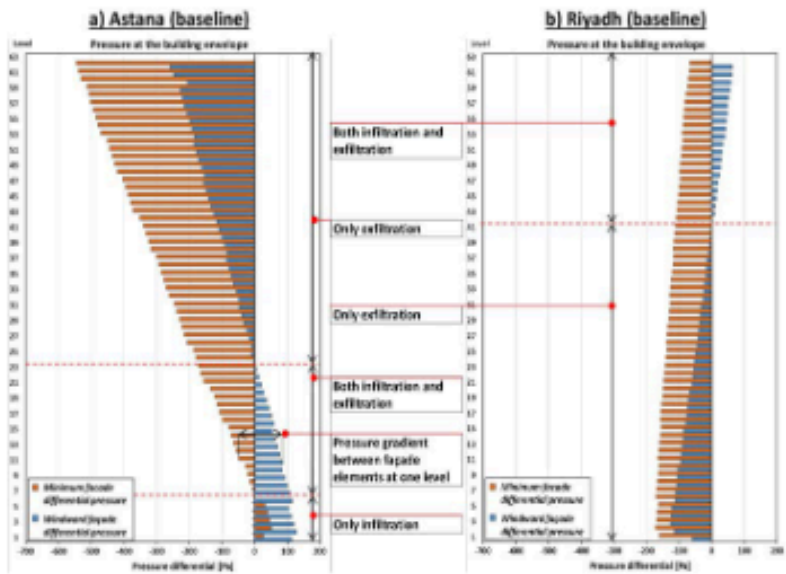
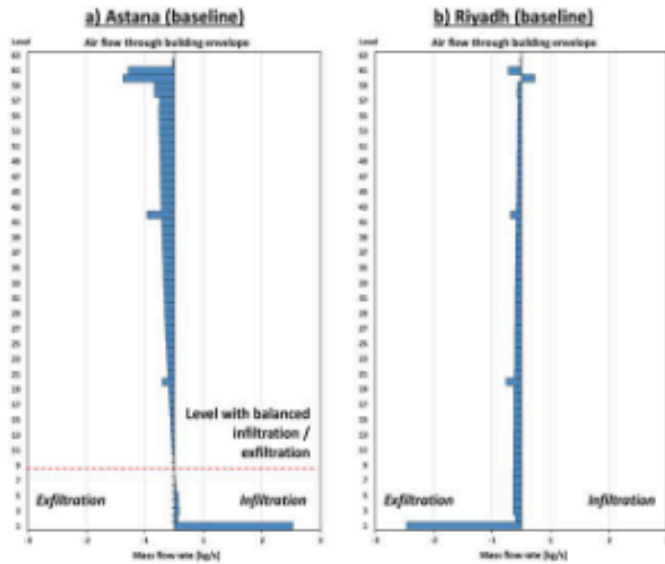
The graph pertaining to Astana in Fig. 7 shows predominantly negative differential pressures acting across the building envelope; these are primarily the result of negative external wind pressures acting in sync with the buoyancy-driven forces. Not only: there is also a large difference between the minimum and the maximum differential pressures experienced across any given floor (app

.Figure 6. Baseline models - Net air infiltration / exfiltration through the building envelope; (a) Astana, (b) Riyadh

.Figure 7. Baseline models - Minimum and maximum pressure differential across the building envelope; (a) Astana, (b)Riyadh

mately up to 300 Pa), especially towards the top of the building. On the other hand, in Riyadh, the buoyancy for

ces do tend to act against the negative external wind pressures acting on the skin of the building, improving



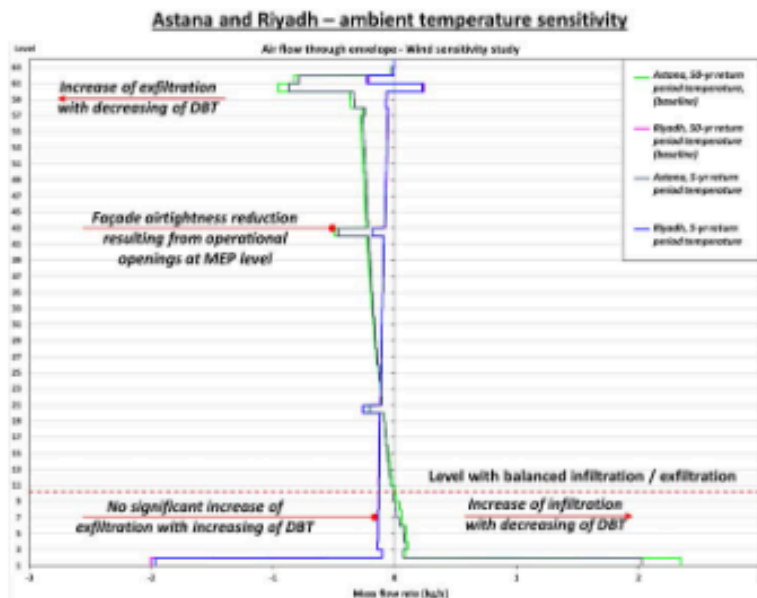


Figure 8. Astana and Riyadh (sensitivity to ambient temperature) - Net air infiltration / exfiltration through the building envelope

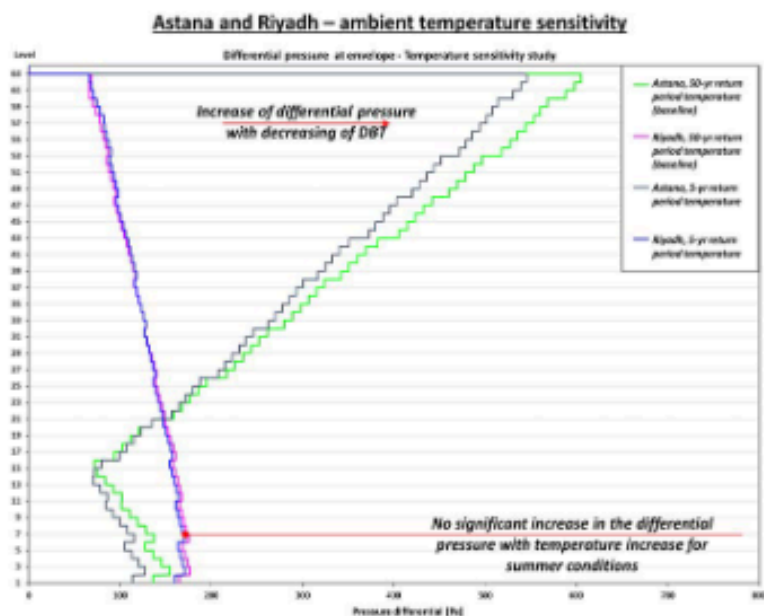


Figure 9. Astana and Riyadh (sensitivity to ambient temperature) - Maximum pressure difference across the entire levelso  
.build

#### Overall building performance

**Sensitivity to Ambient Temperature** The impact of .4.2 changes to the ambient temperature was assessed by comparing, at both sites, two different design conditions, namely the 5-yr and the 50-yr return period DBT. In Astana, the change of DBT from -37°C to -42.9°C increased the infiltration at 'Ground Level' and the exfiltration at 'Level 60', as shown in Fig. 8. However, for all other levels the changes were relative minor. At the same time, as shown in Fig. 9, this change in DBT has led to an increase of the maximum pressure difference across the different floors of the building; however, due to the good airtightness specification of the building façade, this increase didn't cause significant contribution to the net infiltration and exfiltration with except of the two localized levels mentioned above. In Riyadh, the overall impact of temperature change was assessed to be small, both from a net infiltration and exfiltration rates point of view (see Fig. 8) and from a maximum pressure difference perspective (see Fig. 9).

**Sensitivity to Wind Speed and Wind Direction** The impact .4.3 of the different wind conditions on the stack effect phenomenon was assessed by comparing, at both sites, two different design conditions – 5% and 1% exceedance

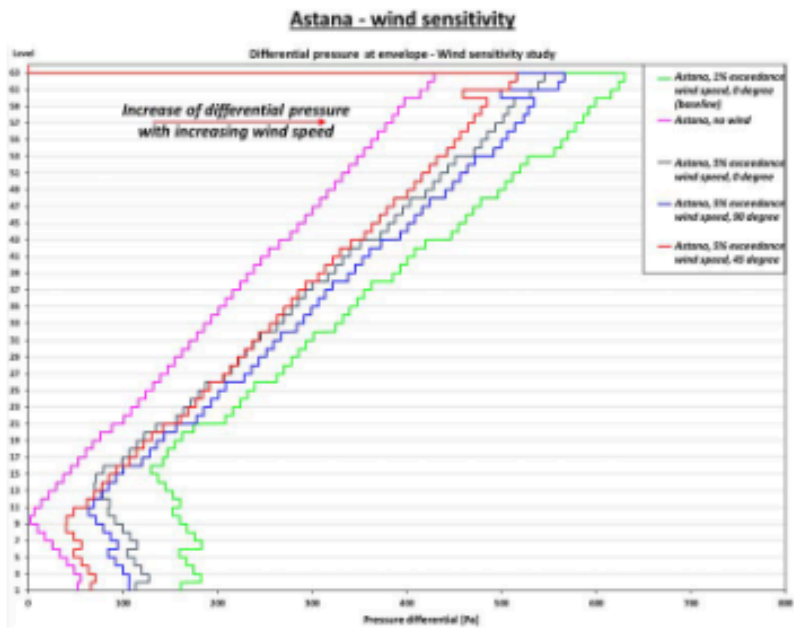
wind speeds, and three different wind directions – 45 and 90 degrees. The results, which are graphically presented in Figs. 10 and 11, show a remarkable increase of the maximum pressure difference – especially across the upper levels of the building – as a direct consequence of the increase in wind speed/external wind suction. More specifically, in Astana, the increased level of maximum pressure difference also translated into an increase of the level of net exfiltration over the top portion of the building.

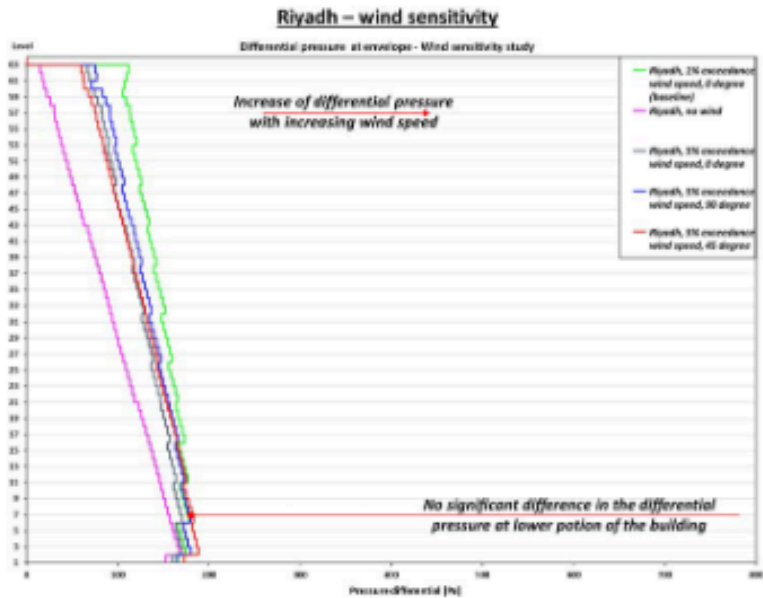
Contrary, in Riyadh, there was no significant increase of maximum pressure difference at most levels.

**Sensitivity to Façade Airtightness** This sensitivity .4.4 analysis – which compared four different façade type specifications (ASTM, Eurocode, Russian and Chinese specifications) – was only performed for the winter conditions of Astana (5-yr return period DBT and 5% exceedance wind speed). The results are summarized in Figs. 12 and 13. Fig. 12 shows that the 'Chinese Grade 4' façade is clearly the most permeable one: this resulted in a significant increase of the net infiltration and exfiltration levels throughout the entire building.

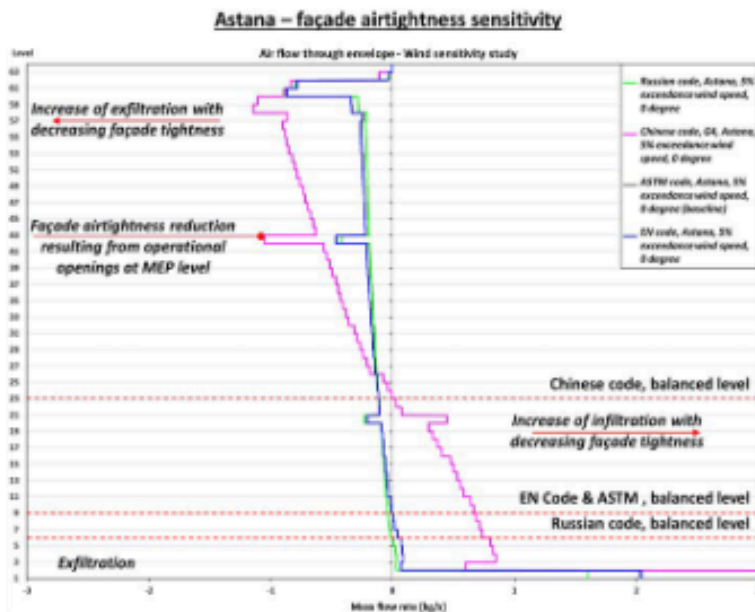
All other façade types perform significantly better. Of particular interest is the non-negligible upward shift of the neutral pressure plane exhibited by the 'Chinese Grade 4' façade. Additionally, Fig. 13

.Figure 10. Astana (sensitivity to wind speed and wind direction) - Maximum pressure difference across the entire levelsof the build





.Figure 11. Riyadh (sensitivity to wind speed and wind direction) - Maximum pressure difference across the entire levels of the building



.Figure 12. Astana (sensitivity to façade airtightness) - Net air infiltration / exfiltration through the building envelope



Figure 13. Astana (sensitivity to façade airtightness) - Maximum pressure difference across the entire levels of the building

shows how the best performing façade types have the ability of holding the highest pressure differentials, especially over the upper levels of the building

## Conclusions

The stack effect is a buoyancy phenomenon driven by high temperature differences between the internal spaces of a building and the external environment and as such, harsh winter conditions have the potential to lead to the most challenging operational conditions. However, summer conditions should not be ignored. In this technical paper it was observed that the wind pressures can also play a significant role in the overall buildings' performance.

For relatively simple prismatic buildings, in the case of classical stack effect, wind pressures would typically contribute to enhancing the exfiltration rates across the upper levels of the building. On the other hand, in the case of reverse stack effect, it was observed that wind pressures do tend to counteract the effect of the buoyancy forces.

Another important factor – if not the most important one – that can control the overall performance of a building in relation to stack effect, is the airtightness specification of the

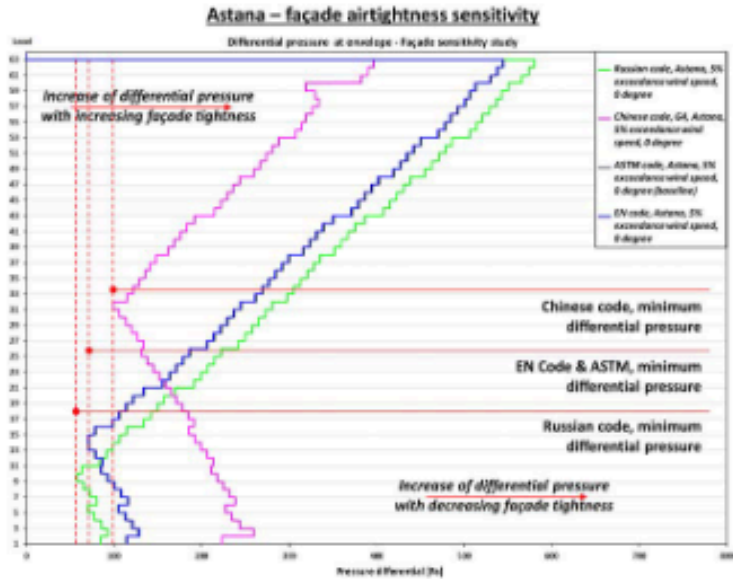
internal flow paths; low occupant comfort levels, excessive pressure differentials across internal swing doors which could as well lead to operational difficulties, inefficient and uneconomical use of the HVAC system, poor performing smoke propagation control strategy; sub-optimal performance of the emergency ventilation system, which could as well lead to an ineffective fire safety strategy for the building.

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façade system. Poor performing façades can only provide low air flow resistance and this, in turn, can lead to: higher infiltration and exfiltration rates through the building envelope; excessive air movement across in

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