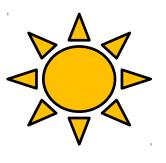
Basic building physics for museums

Poul Klenz Larsen, The National Museum of Denmark



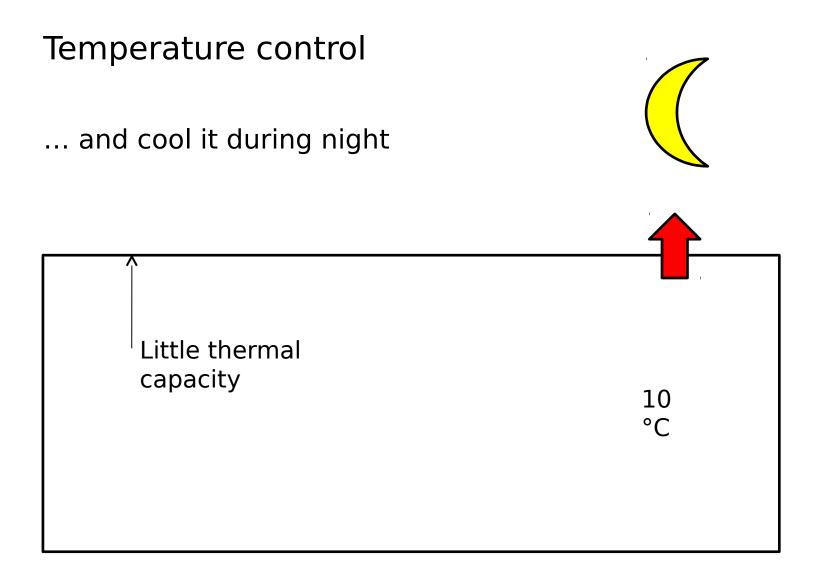
Temperature control Little thermal stability on daily cycle Heat radiation warms up the interior during the day

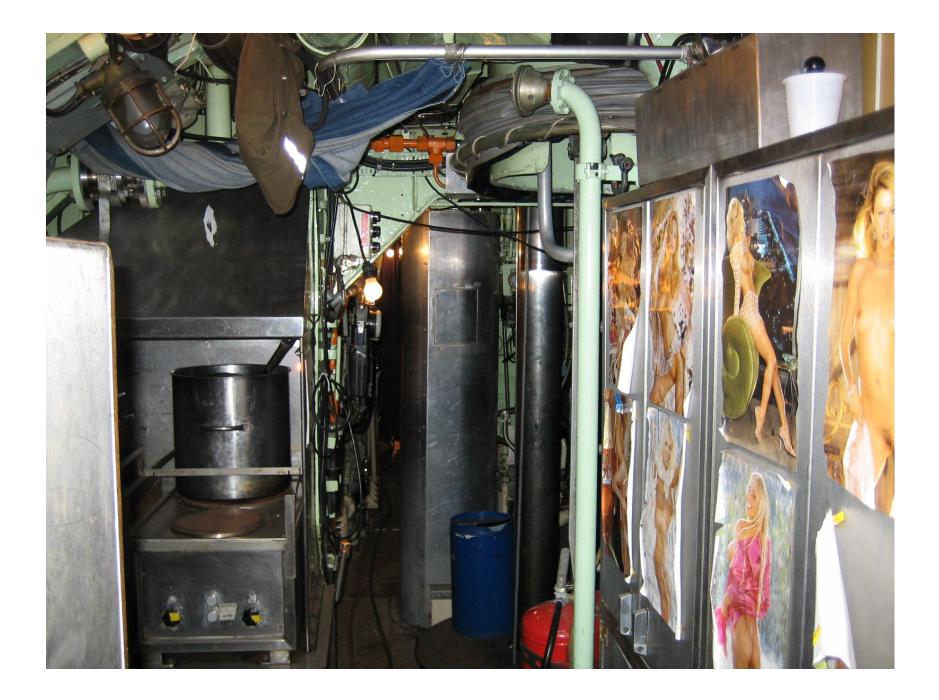


30

°C

Solid steel 1 cm thickness





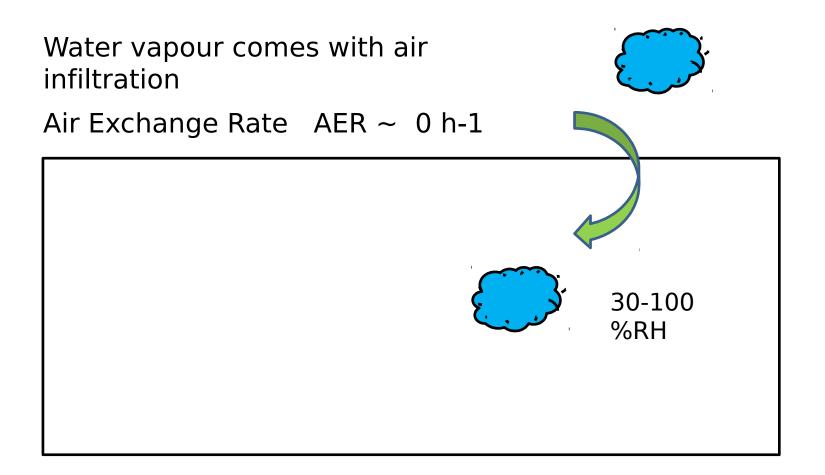
Humidity control

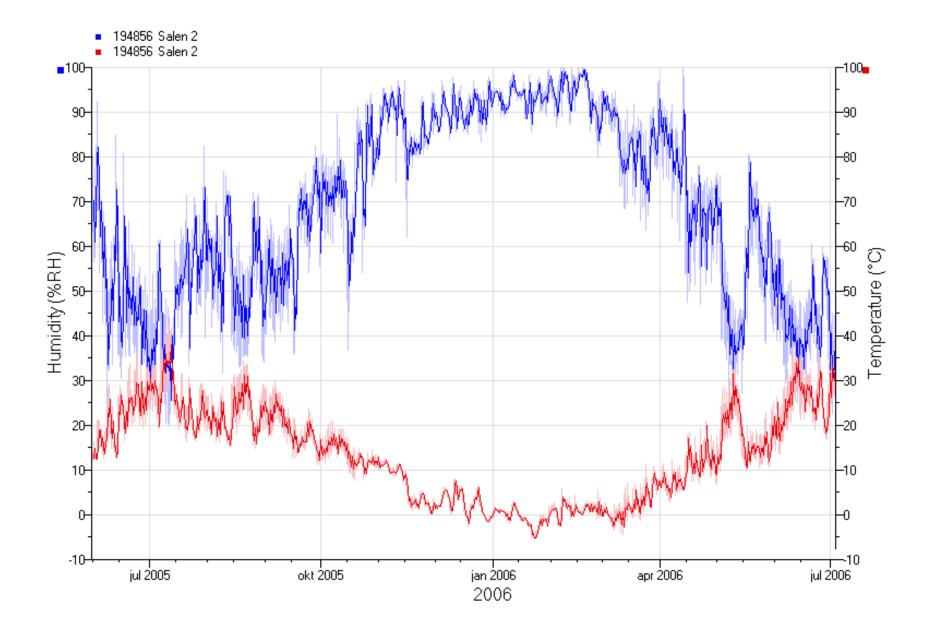
The structure is water thight The surface is impermable to water vapour



No humidity buffer capacity

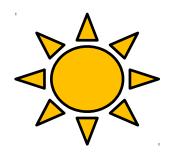
Humidity control

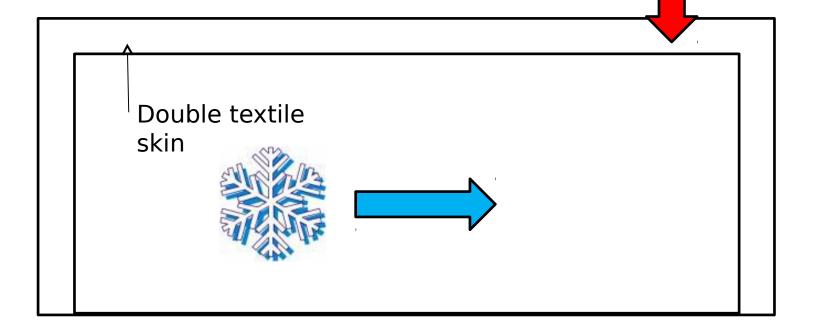




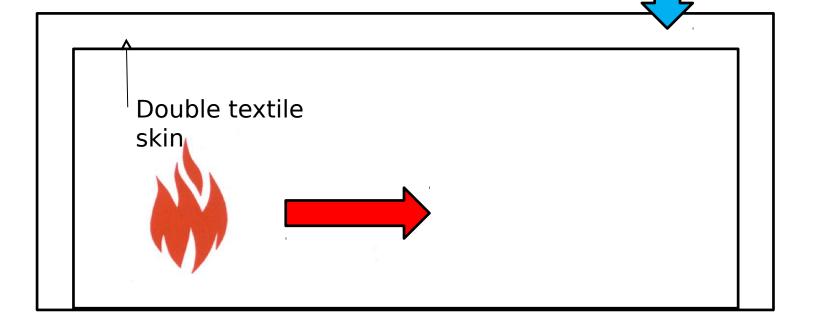


Temperature control Little temperature stability Heat radiation is counterbalanced by mechanical cooling

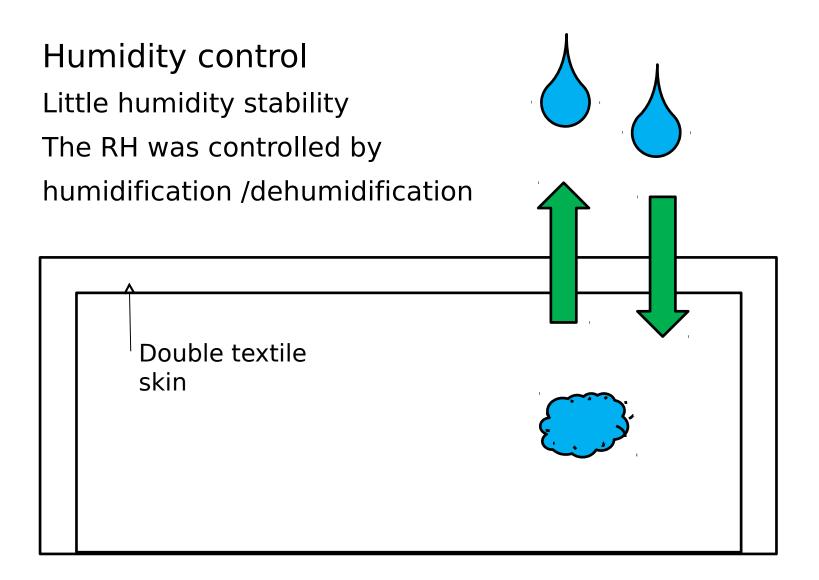




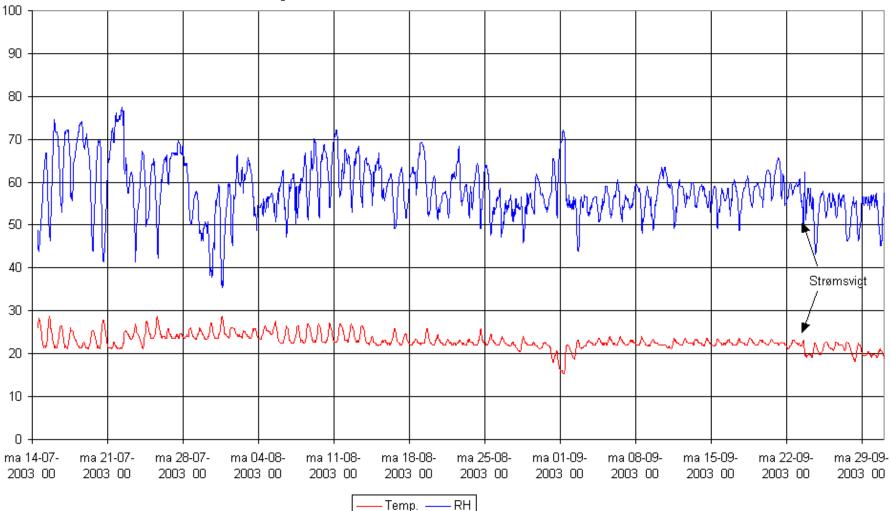
Temperature control Little thermal insulation Heat loss is counterbalaced by heating







Nydambåd 14-07-2003 til 01-10-2003

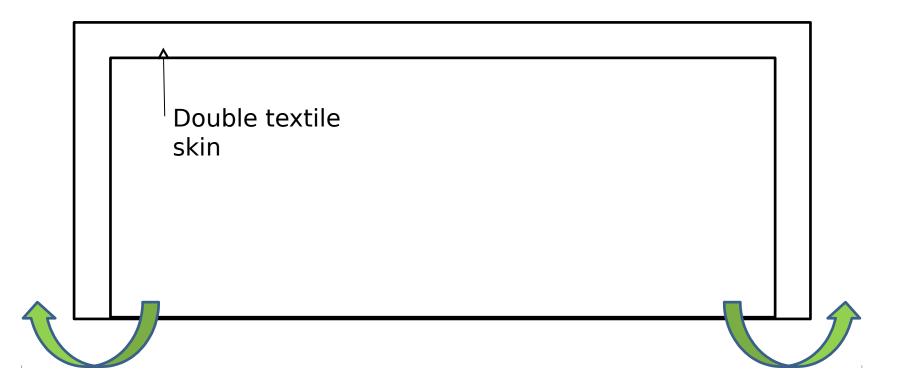


Temp. -



Climate control

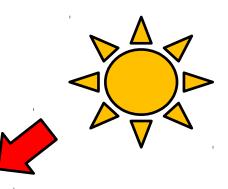
The 'building envelope' was very leaky Poor climate control – large energy consumption

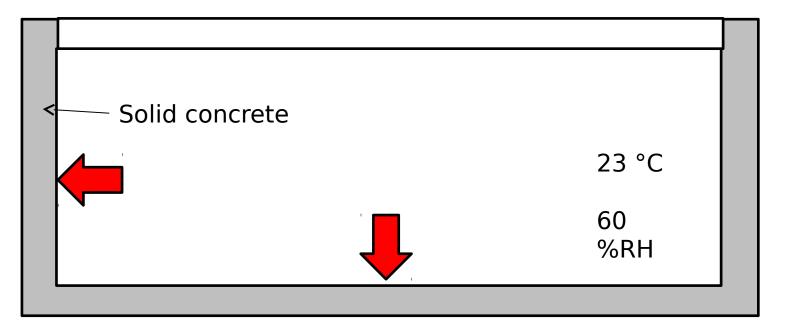


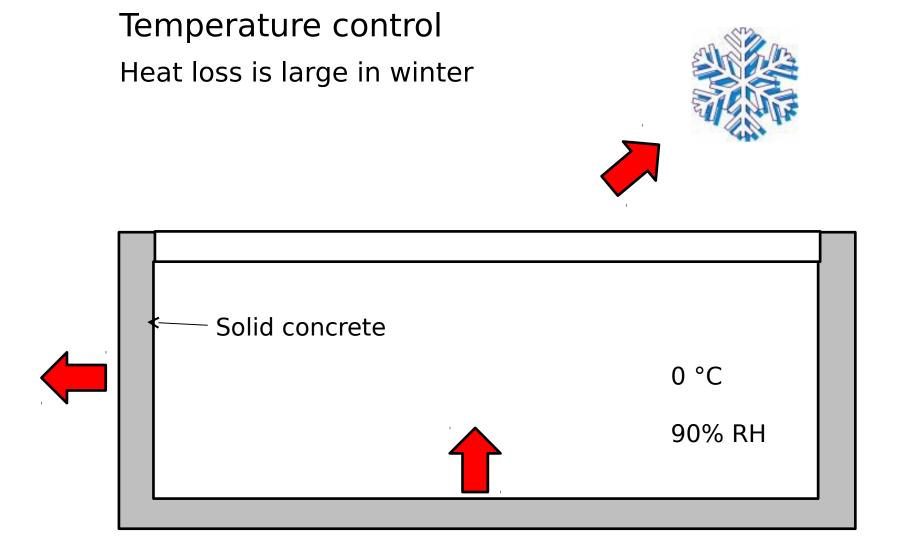




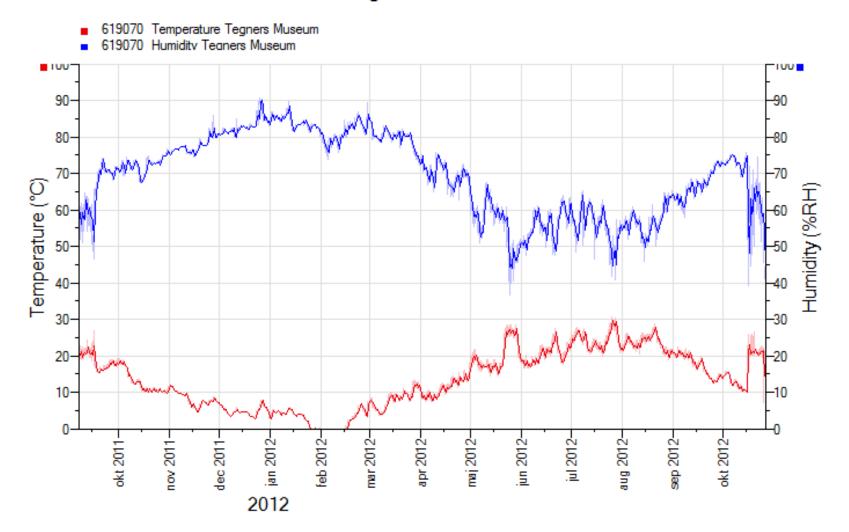
Temperature control Solar heating through the glass roof Heat absorption in walls and floor







Tegners Museum



A shelter for fighter airplanes protecting against a nuclear strike.



The roof is 50 cm solid concrete covered with plastic paint

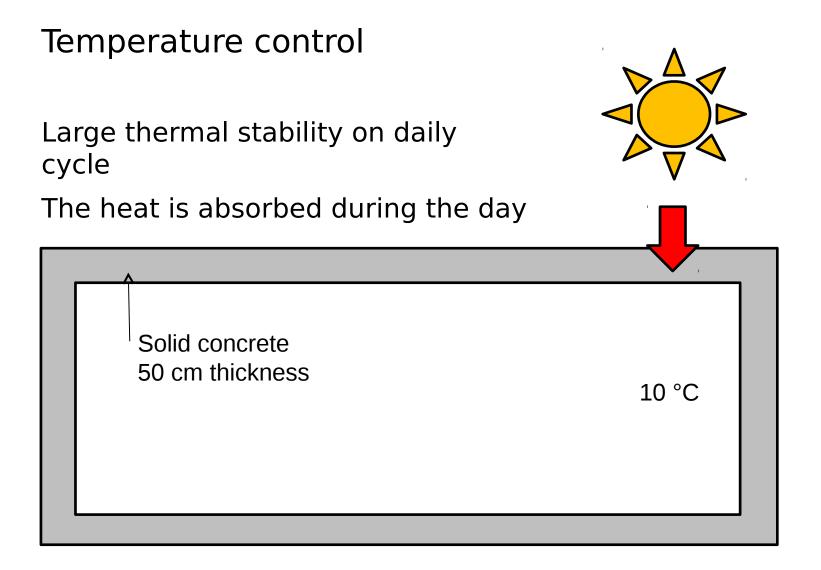


In use as temporary store for collection of furniture



The store is densly packed with moisture sensitive wooden objects





Temperature control

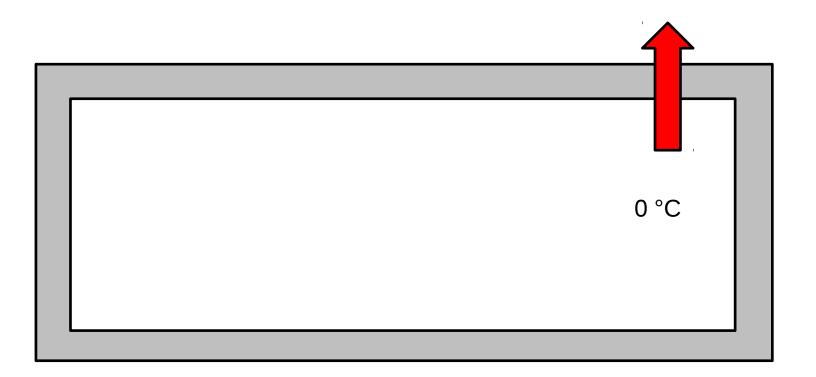
... and is released to the outside during night

Large thermal capacity 10 °C

Temperature control No thermal stability on annual cycle The store heats up during summer 25 °C



....and cools down during winter



Vaerloese shelter

