## Climate measurements Equipment and methods



# Climate parameters

- Temperature
- Relative humidity
- Air movement / air infiltration
- Air quality / air pollution
- Light and radiation

# Temperature

- Thermal expansion (ethanol, mercury)
- Electric resistance (pt 100)
- Electric voltage (thermo element, CuCo ect.)
- Infrared radiation (surface temperature)

# **Relative humidity**

- Hygric expansion (wood, hair)
- Electric resistance/capacity (polymer)
- Psykrometric temperature (wet bulb)
- Dew point temperature (condensation)

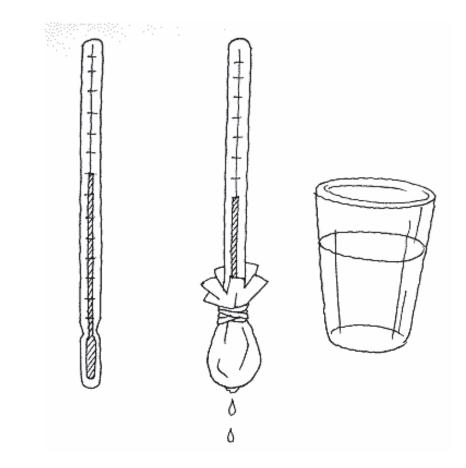
# Mechanical hygrometer +/- 10 %RH

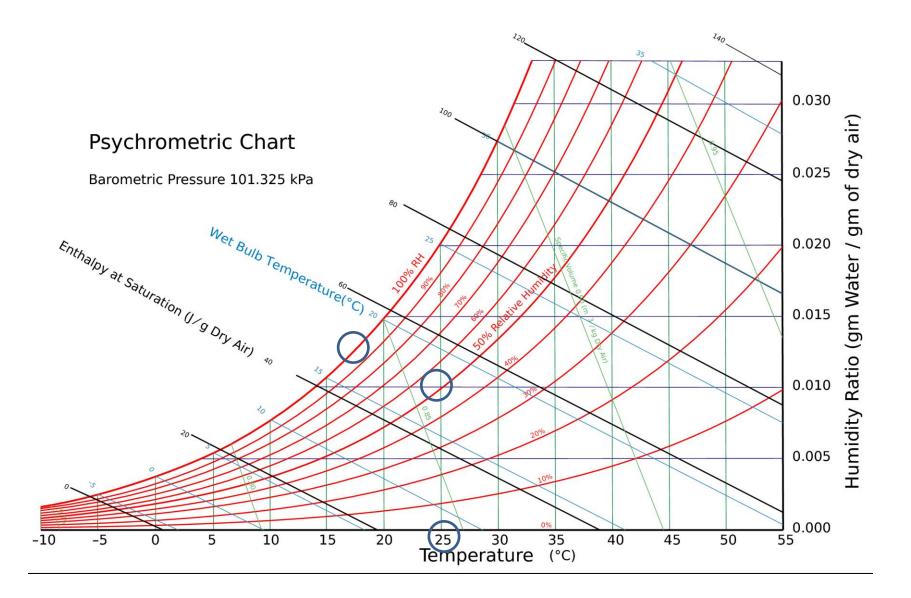


# Electronic hygrometer +/- 5 %RH



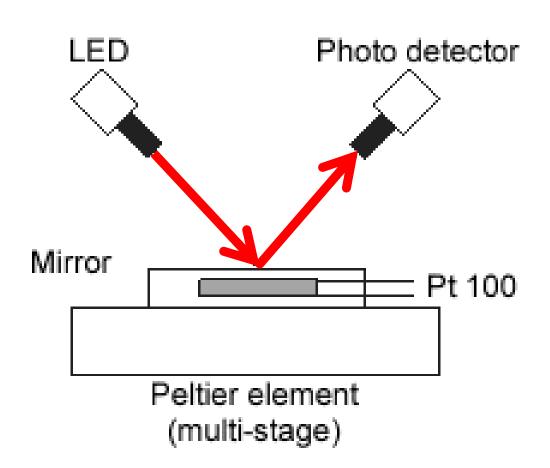
# Psykrometer +/- 2 %RH

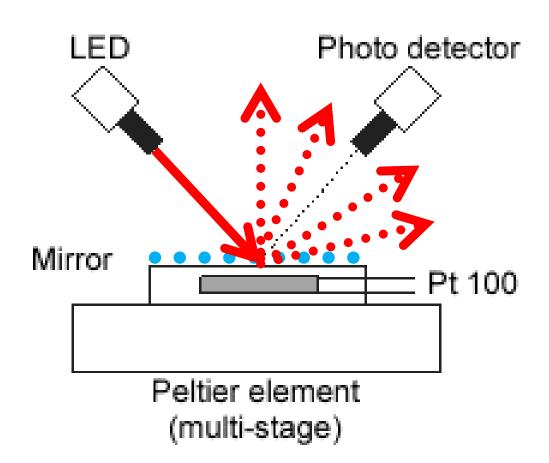


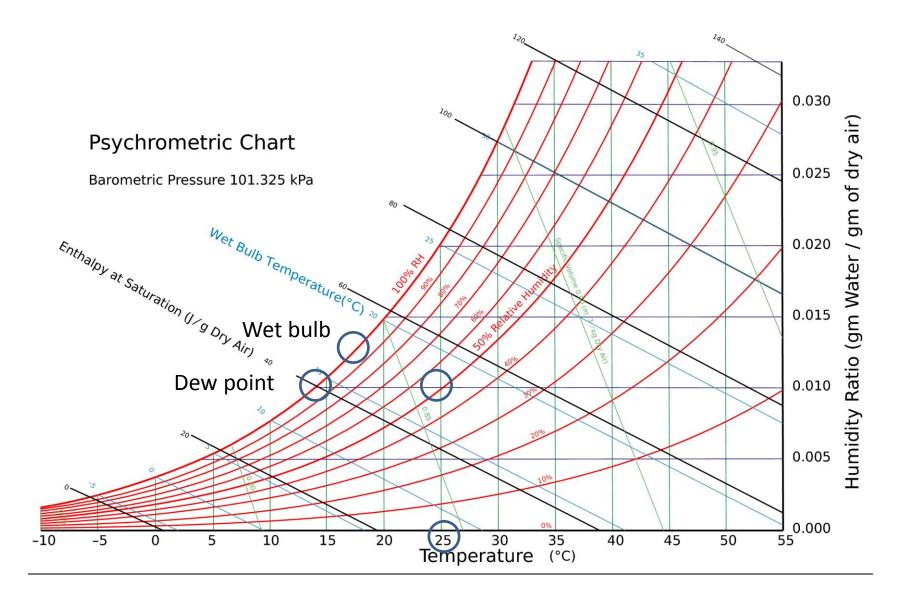


# Dew point mirror +/- 1 % RH









## Calibration





## Salt solutions

## MgCl<sub>2</sub> (33 %RH)

## NaCl (75 %RH)





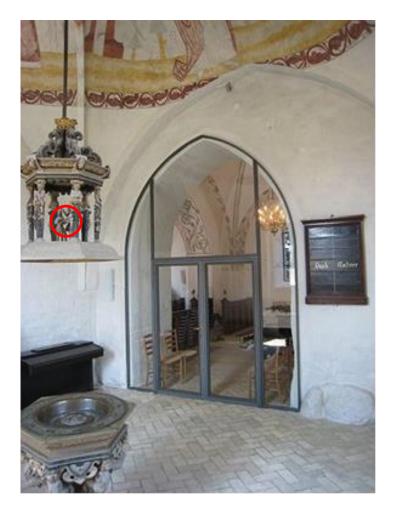
## Climate chamber



# How often ?

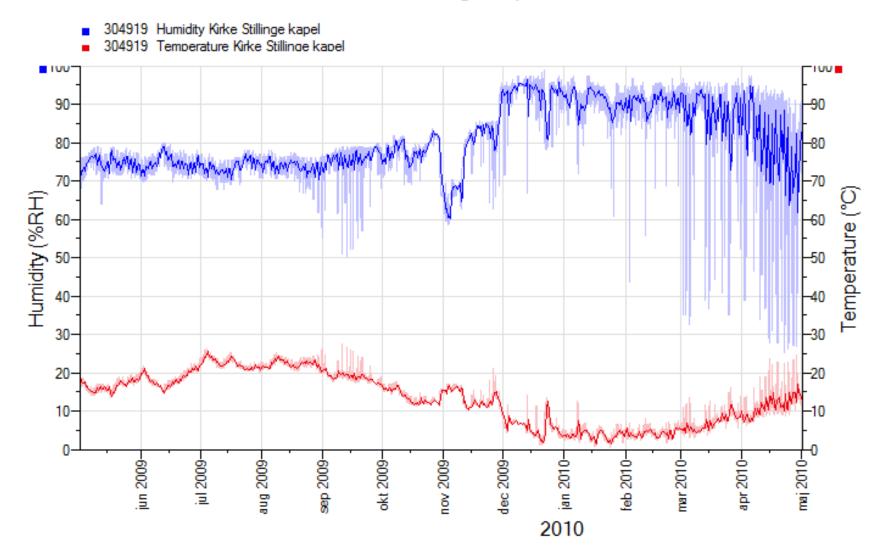
- Daily readings. Hand held devices. Will only give annual variation
- Hourly readings. Ordinary dataloggers.
  Sufficient for most buidings.
- Minutes interval. Buildings with HVAC systems. Only for diagnostic.

## Where to measure ?

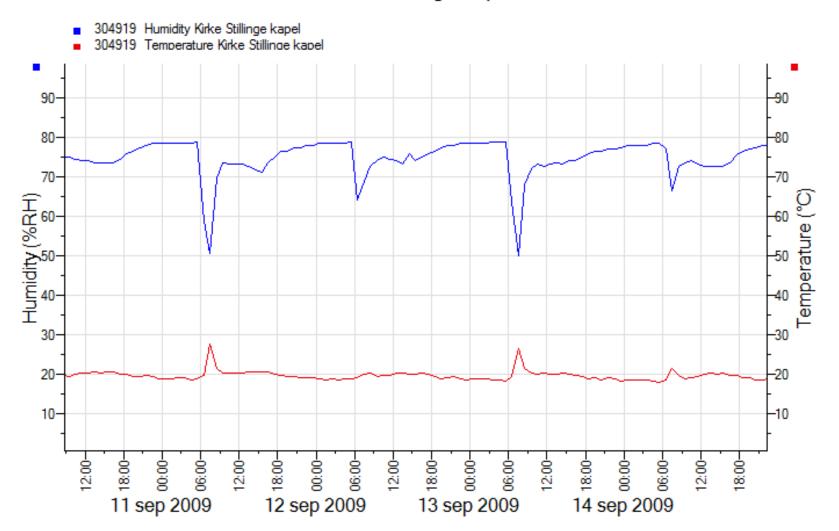




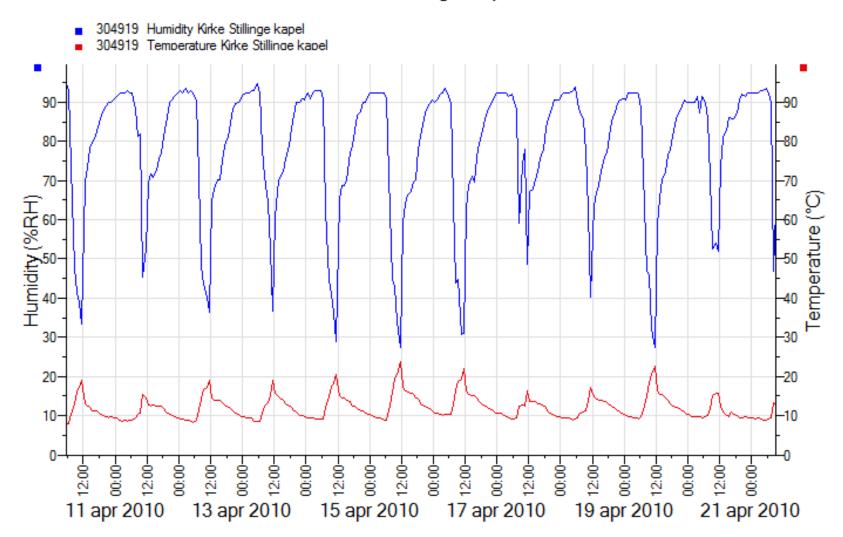
#### Kirke Stillinge kapel



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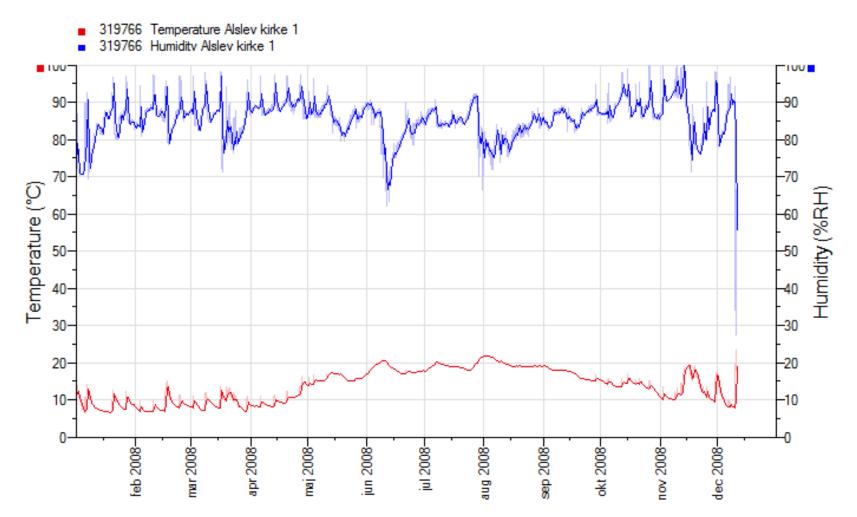
#### Kirke Stillinge kapel



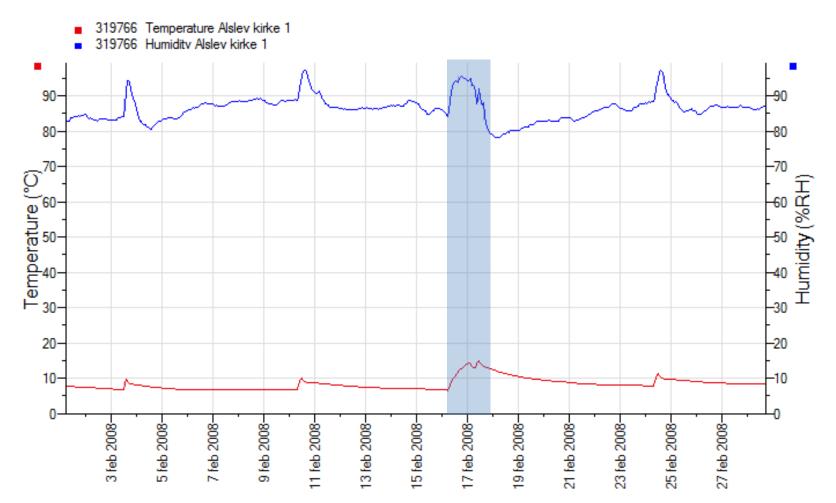


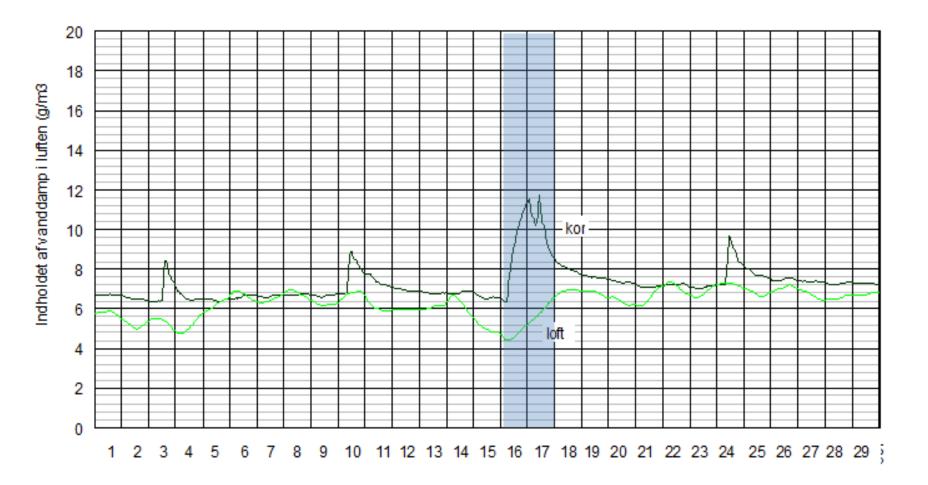


#### Alslev kirke 1



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# Air movement/air infiltration

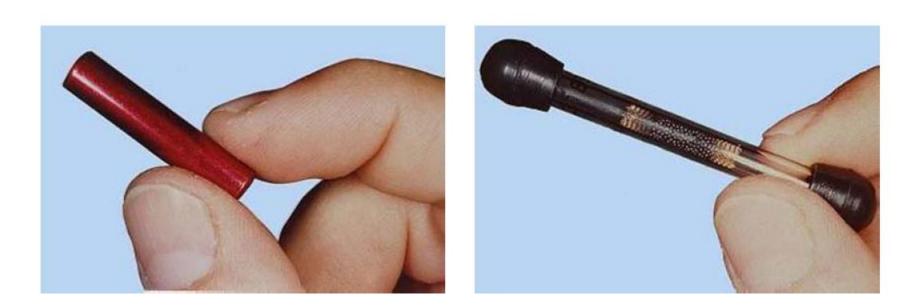
- Anemometer (air speed)
- Cold smoke (air leaks)
- Soap bubbles (drafts, convektion)

- Pressurization test (blower door)
- Decay rate of inert gas concentration (CO2)
- Constant dose of inert gas (pft –method)

### Measuring air exchange rate by PFT-method



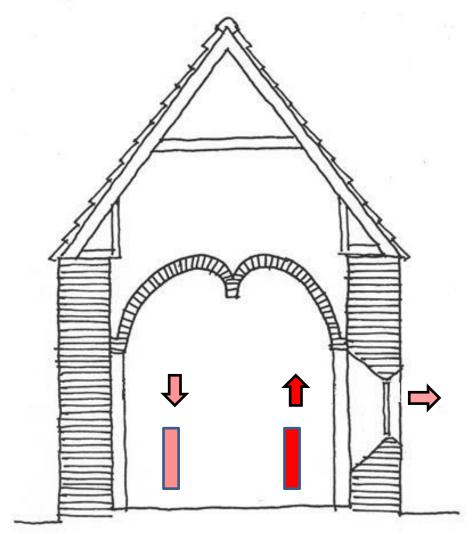
### The PFT-method PolyFlourcarbon Tracergas



### **Tracergas source**

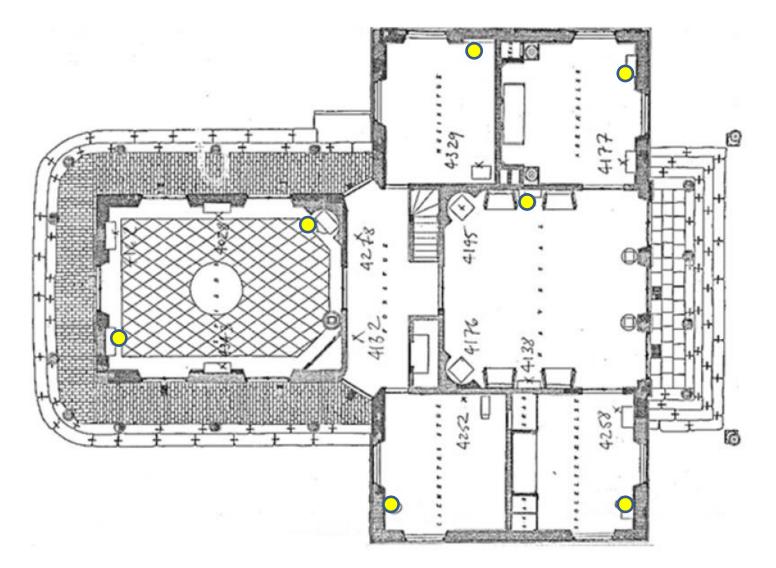
### Absorption tube

### Measure AER by inert gas emitted at constant rate





### Ground floor 547 m3 'Yellow' tracergas



### First floor 301 m3 'Red' tracergas

