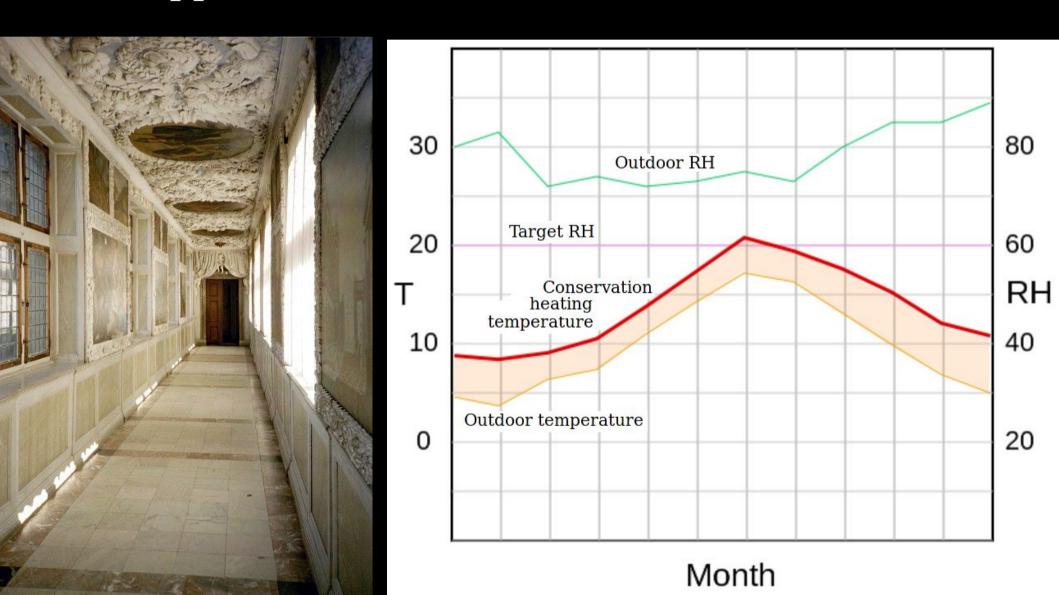


Reduced complexity air conditioning

Museum stores are easily controlled by simple methods but popular museums need more research and demonstration buildings

Conservation heating

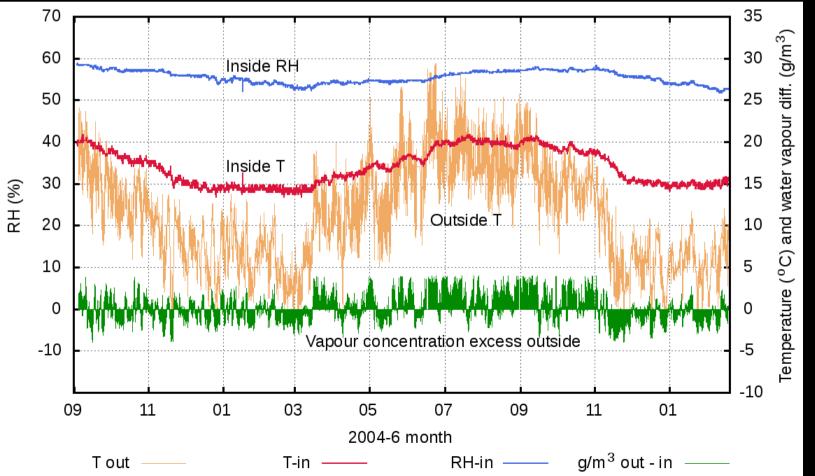
Used to keep RH moderate in ancient buildings with unstoppable ventilation

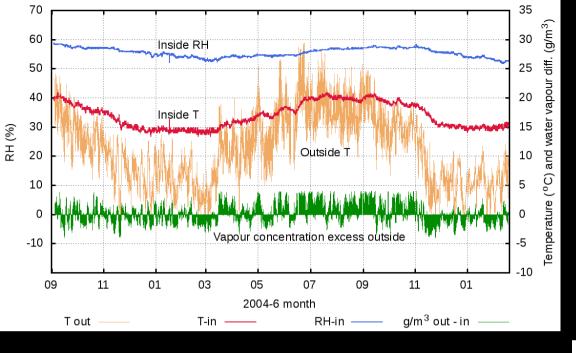




Buffered conservation heating at the Suffolk County Record Office

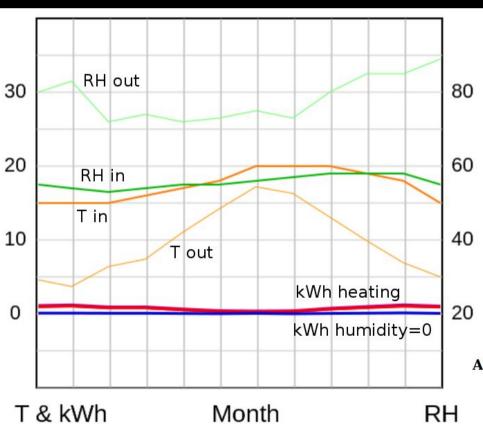
The only climate control is winter heating

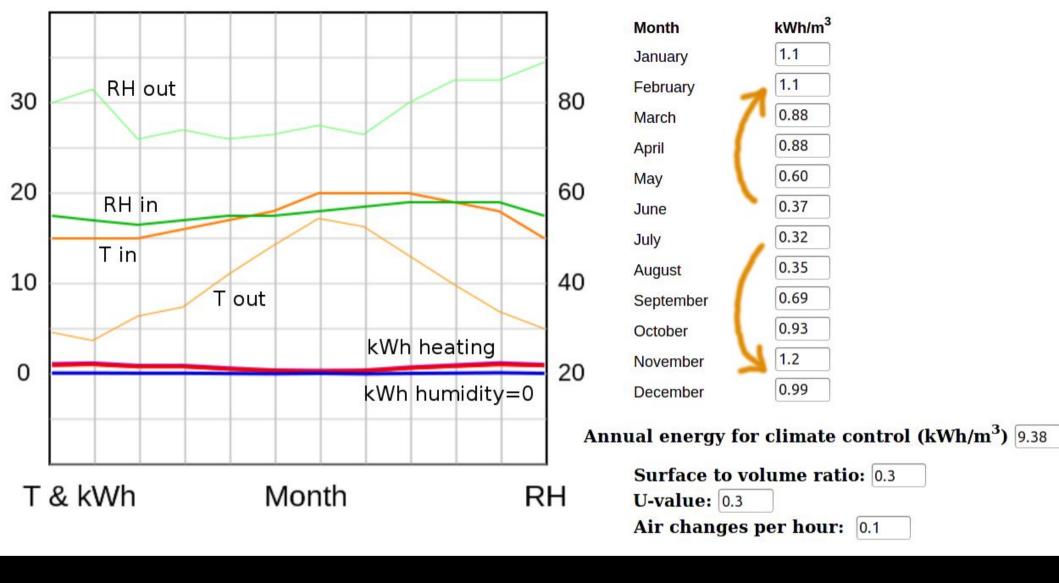




The climate in the archive

Energy analysis of the actual climate, assuming no RH buffering



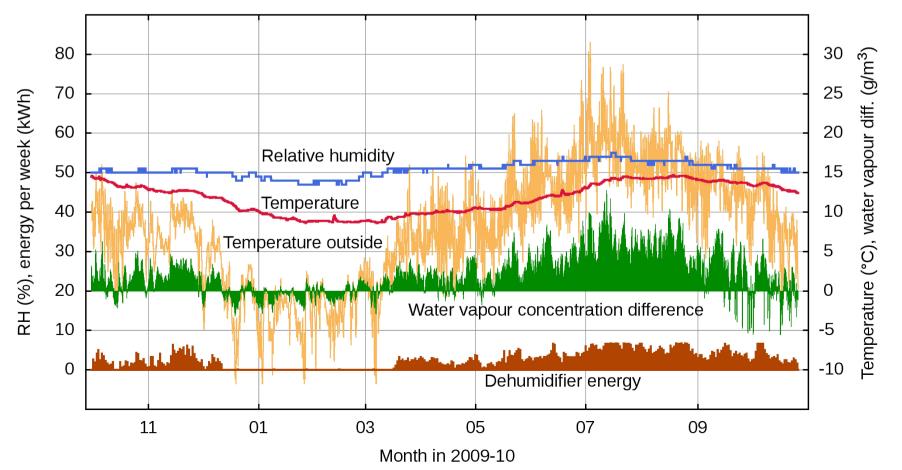


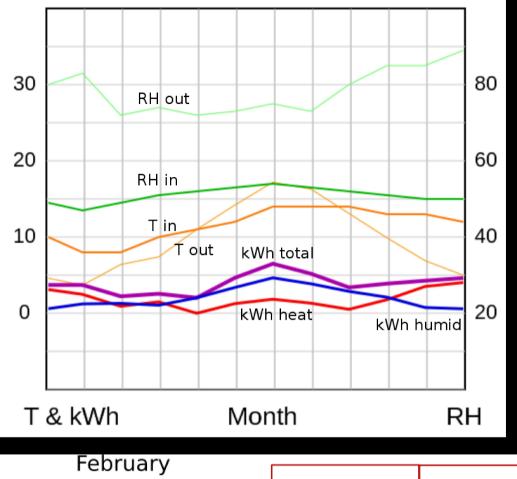
With RH buffering, the summer heating energy is shifted to the winter heating. This provides the latent heat to dehumidify the archive, which is released again in summer



Climate control by dehumidification alone

Temperature allowed to drift; summer dehumidification

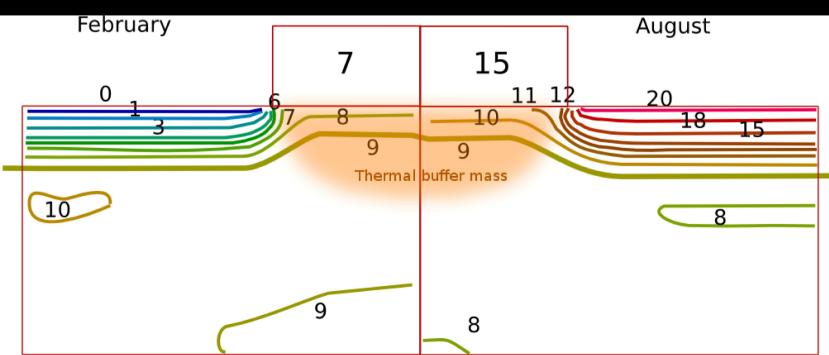




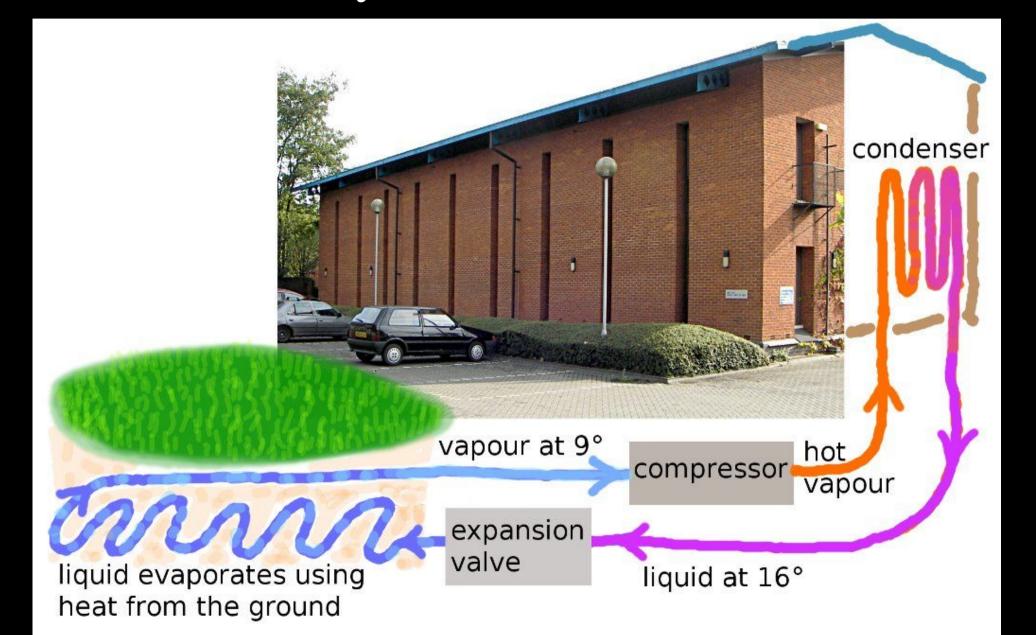
The energy cost has been exaggerated by setting a high air exchange rate

Dehumidification load peaks in summer

Heating load is taken by thermal

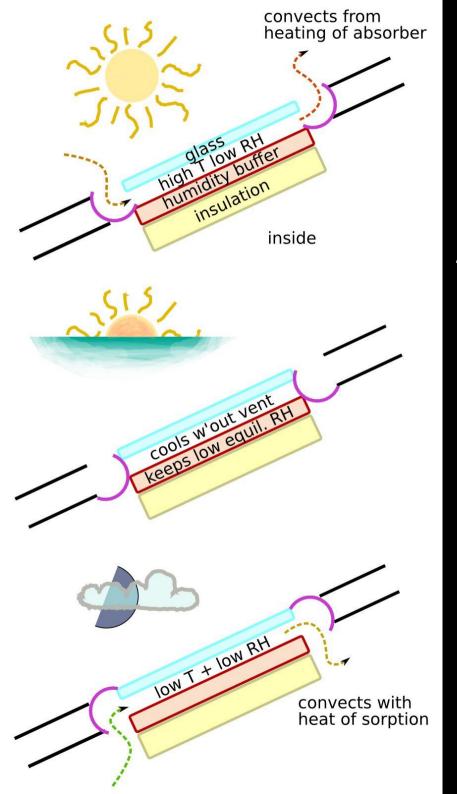


buffering from the ground Heat pumps are most efficient over a small temperature difference, as in winter in the Suffolk County Record Office





Dehumidification can be achieved by condensation as already explained but it can also be done by sorption into a desiccant which is intermittently regenerated by passing hot air from outside through it. With a rotating desiccant drum the process can be made continuous



Because dehumidification is needed only in summer, solar energy can be used

The method sketched here depends on the fact that the equilibrium RH around absorbent materials hardly changes with temperature, so it is possible to pump humidity against the gradient



Applying simple climate control to modern museums will require a considerable change in engineering practice