

# Energy efficient climate control in museum stores



Poul Klenz Larsen

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



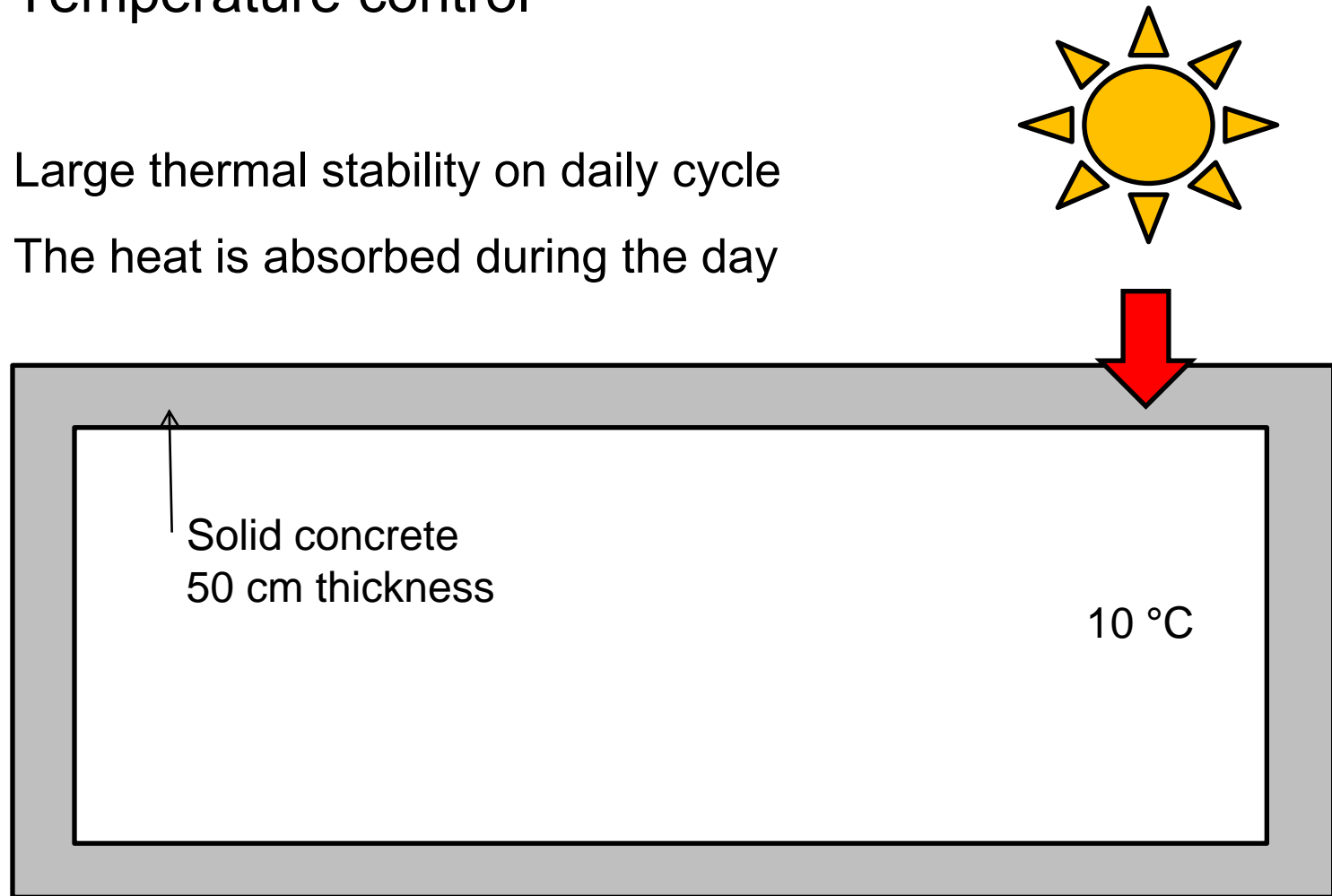
The store is densely packed with moisture sensitive wooden objects



# Temperature control

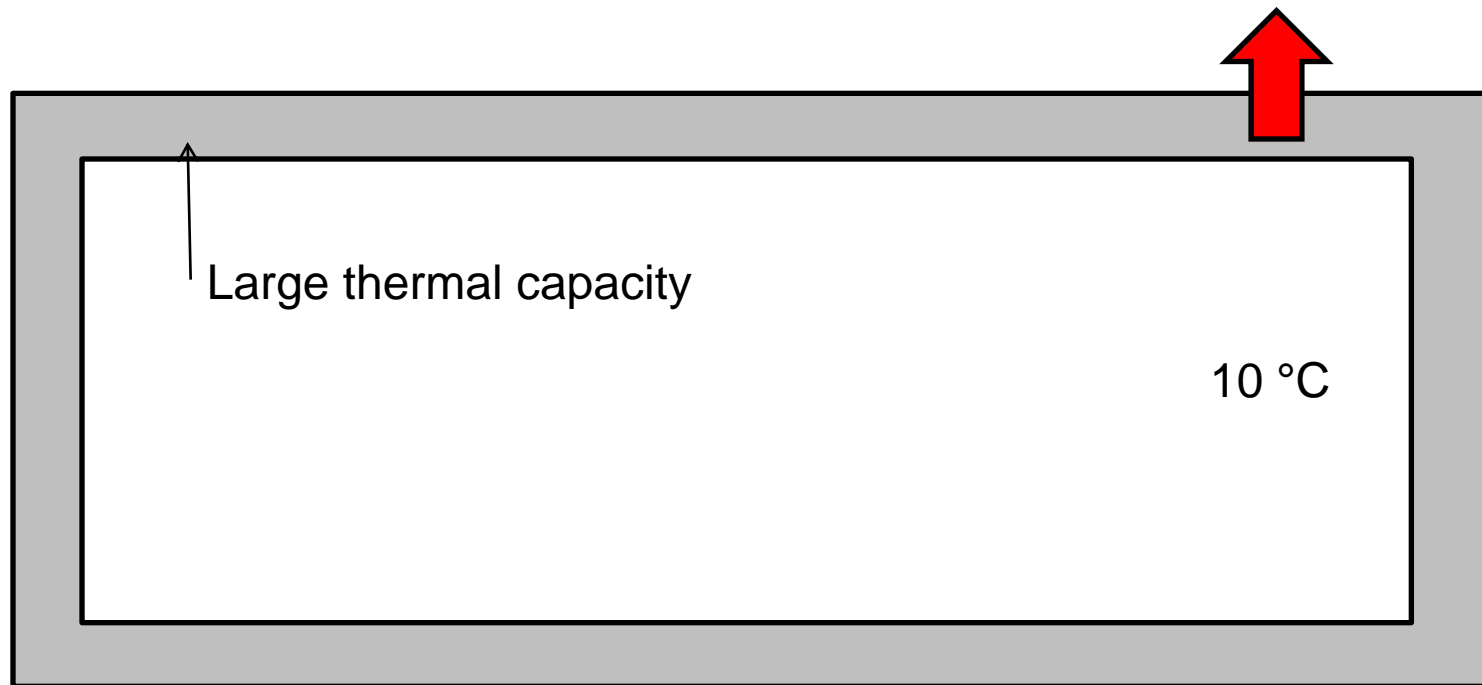
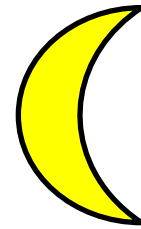
Large thermal stability on daily cycle

The heat is absorbed during the day



# Temperature control

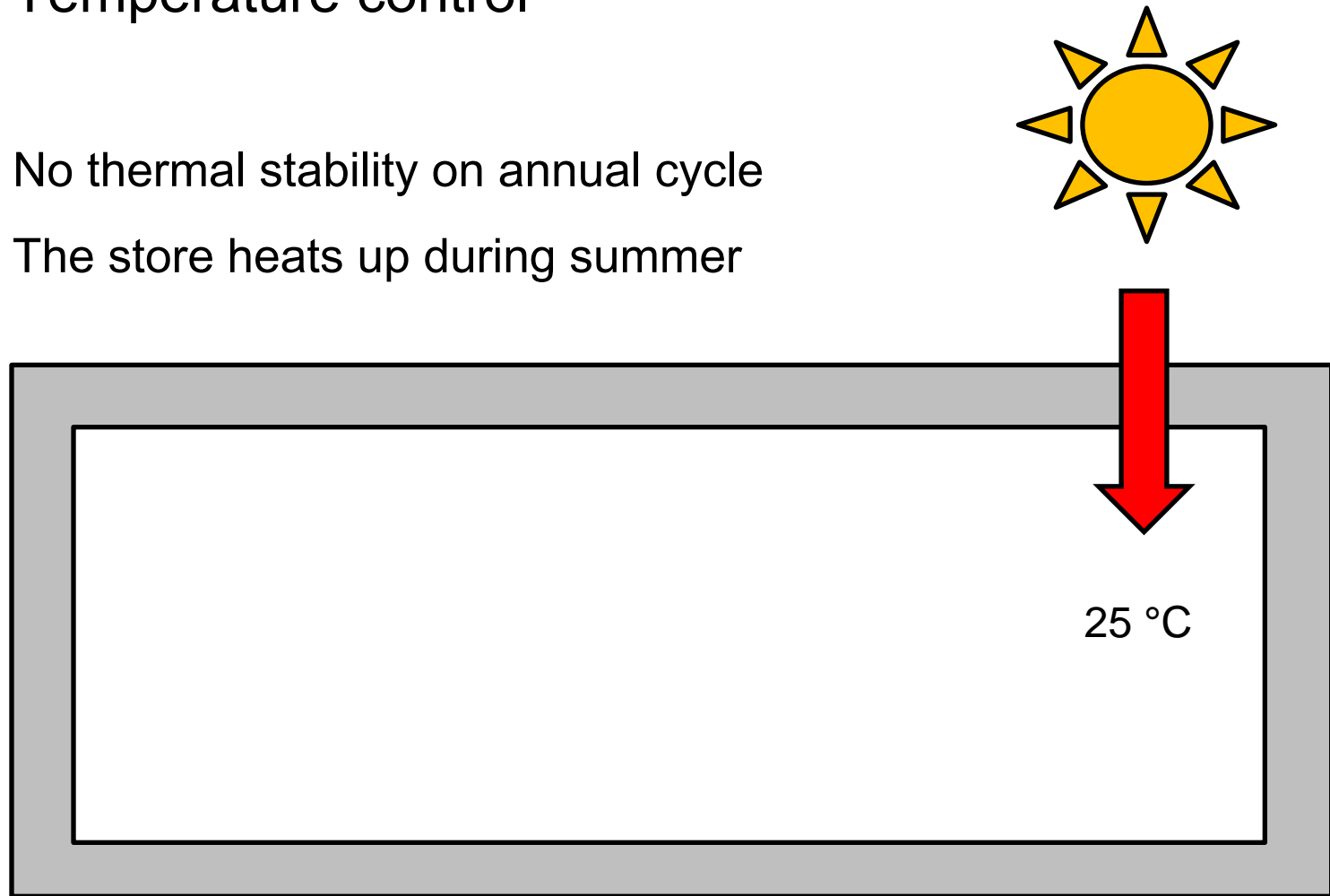
... and is released to the outside during night



# Temperature control

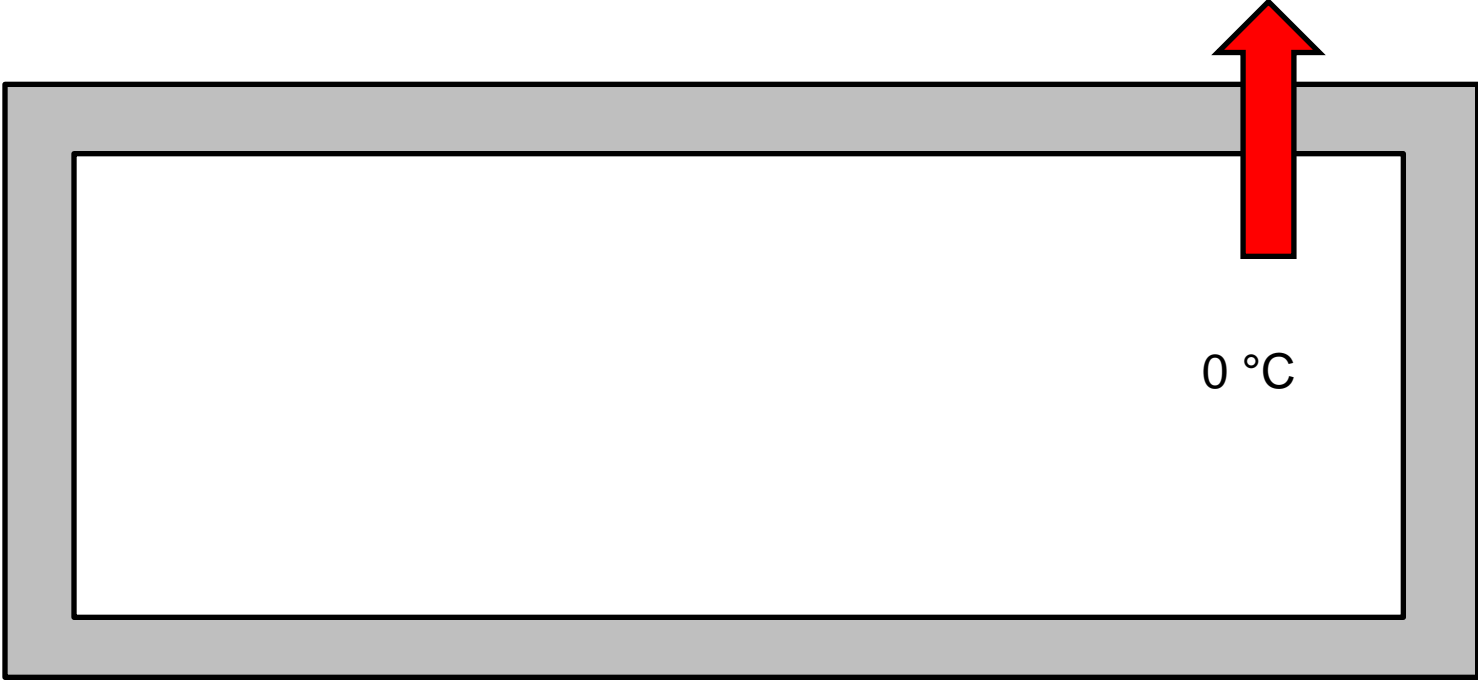
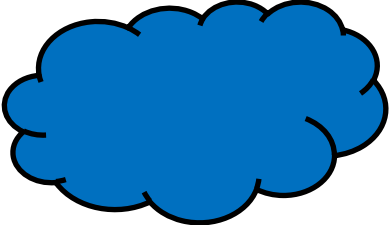
No thermal stability on annual cycle

The store heats up during summer

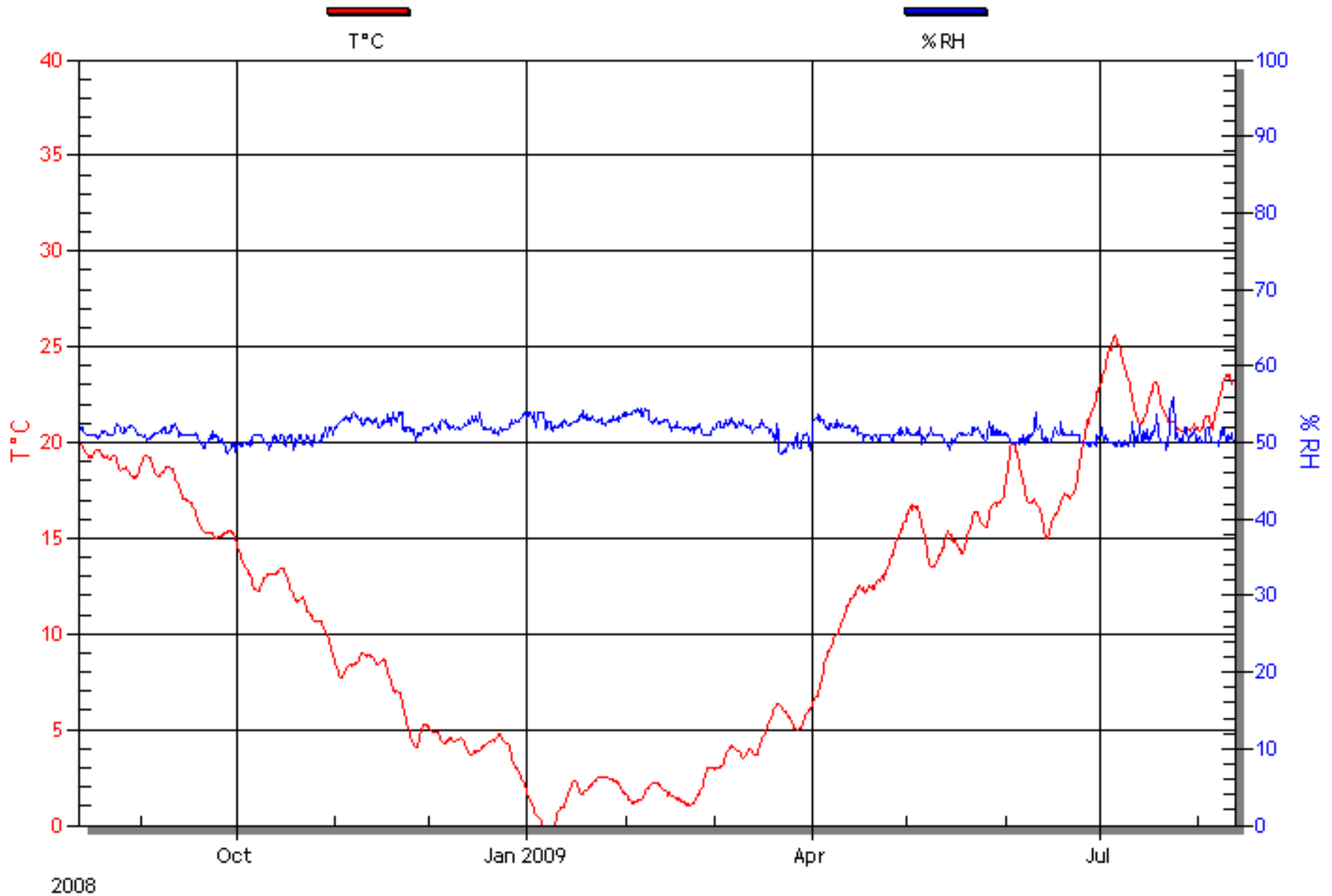




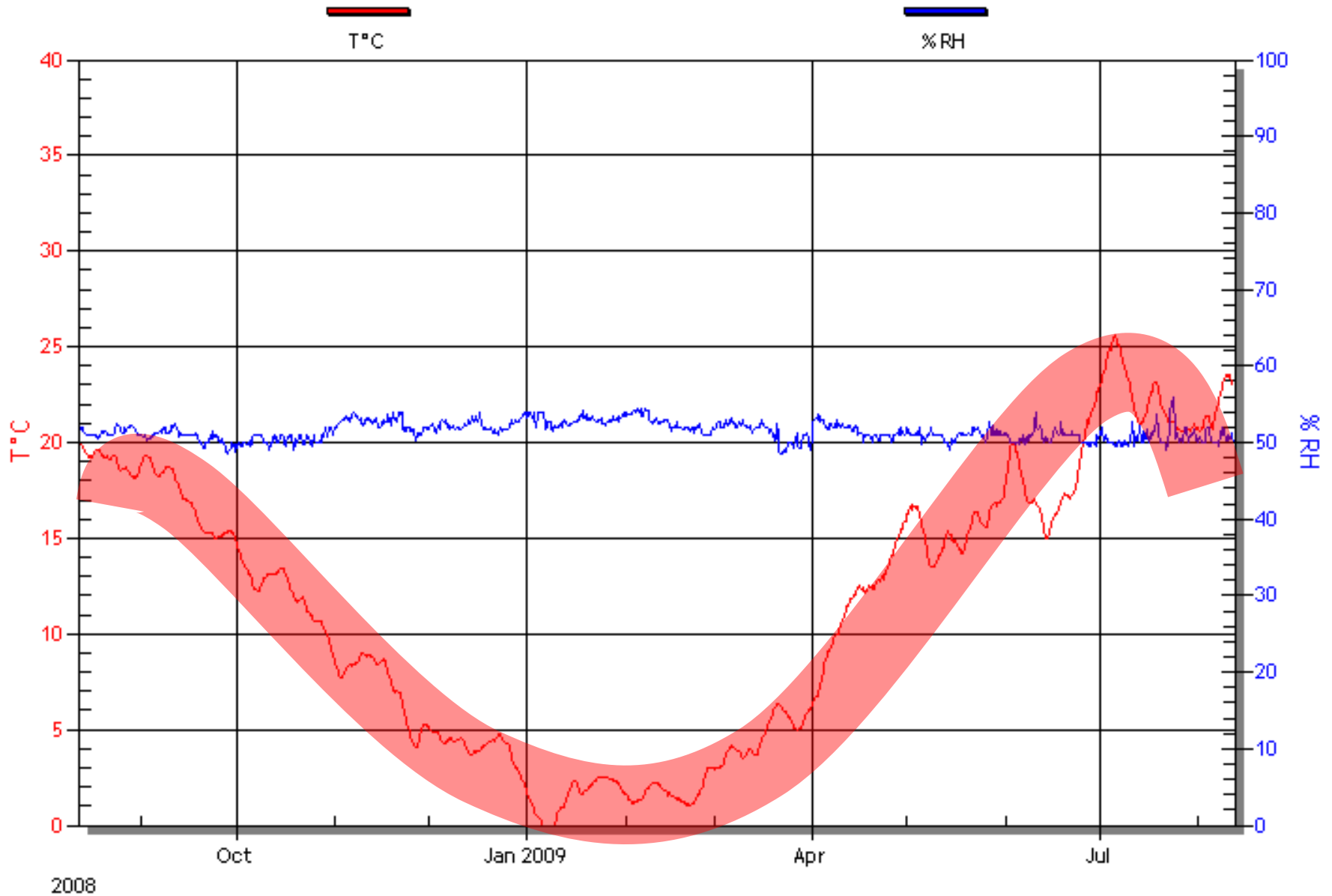
....and cools off during winter



# The interior climate over twelve months.



# Inside temperature follows the outside

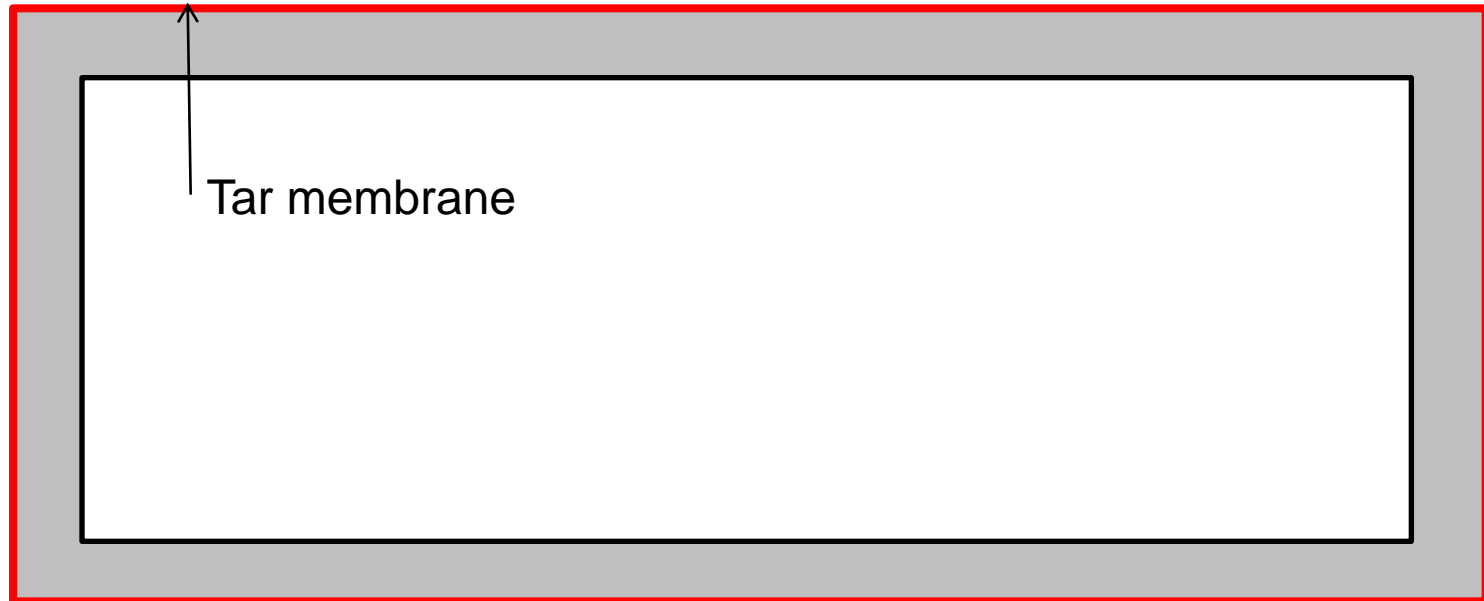
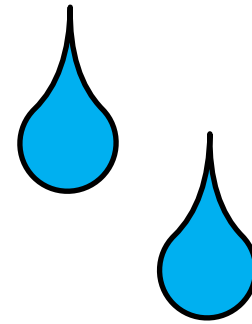




# Humidity control

The structure is water tight

The only source of humidity is the outside air

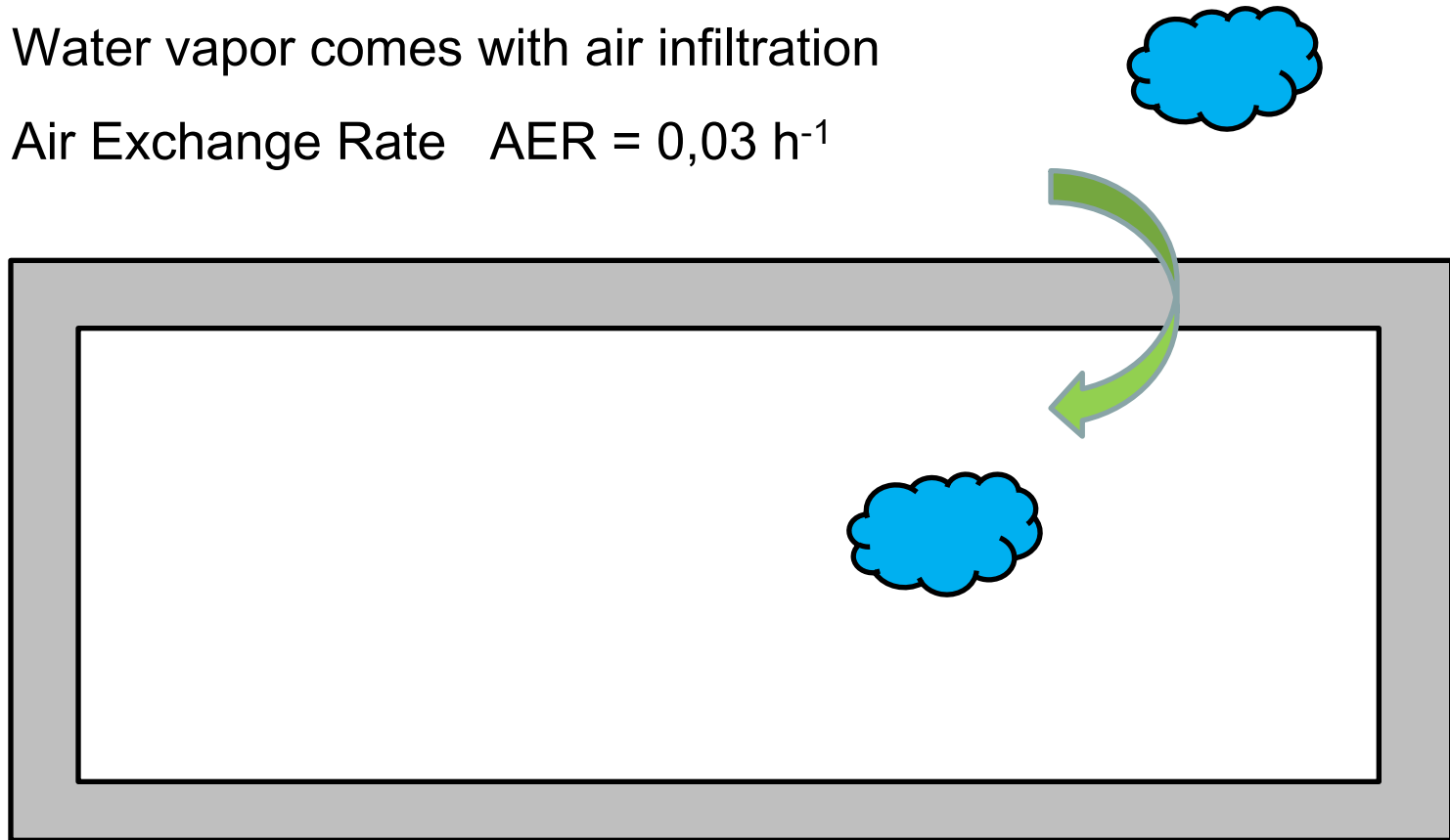


Tar membrane

# Humidity control

Water vapor comes with air infiltration

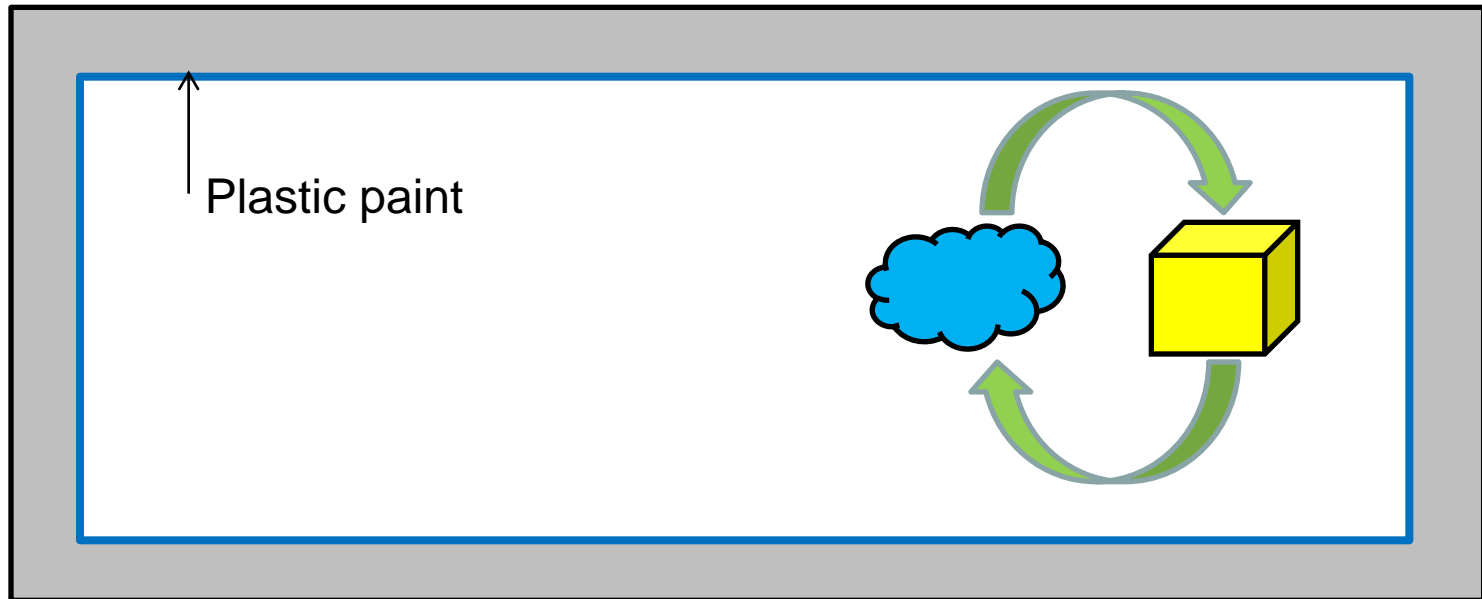
Air Exchange Rate  $AER = 0,03 \text{ h}^{-1}$



# Humidity control

The inside is impermeable to water vapor

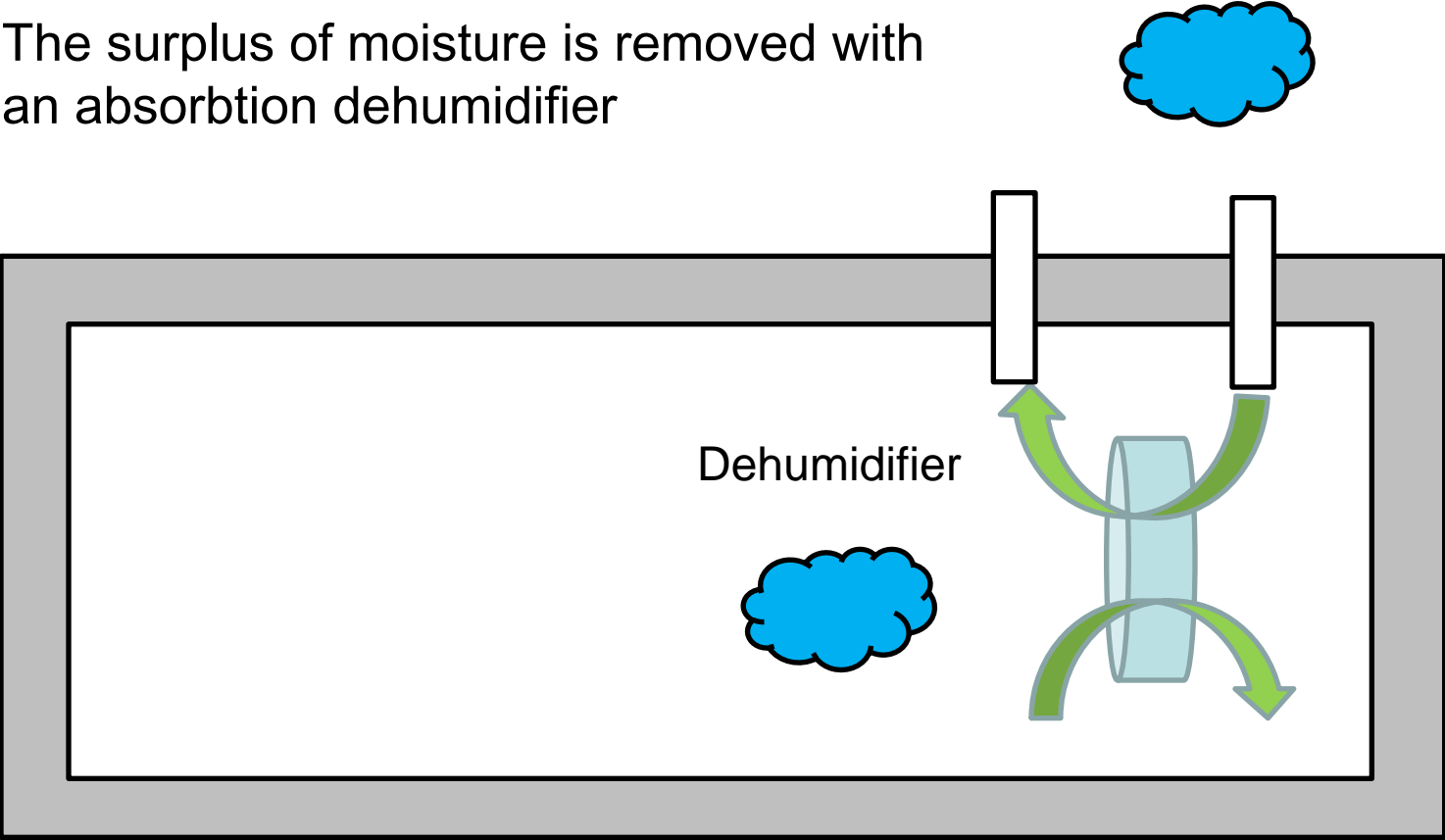
The wooden objects provide humidity buffer

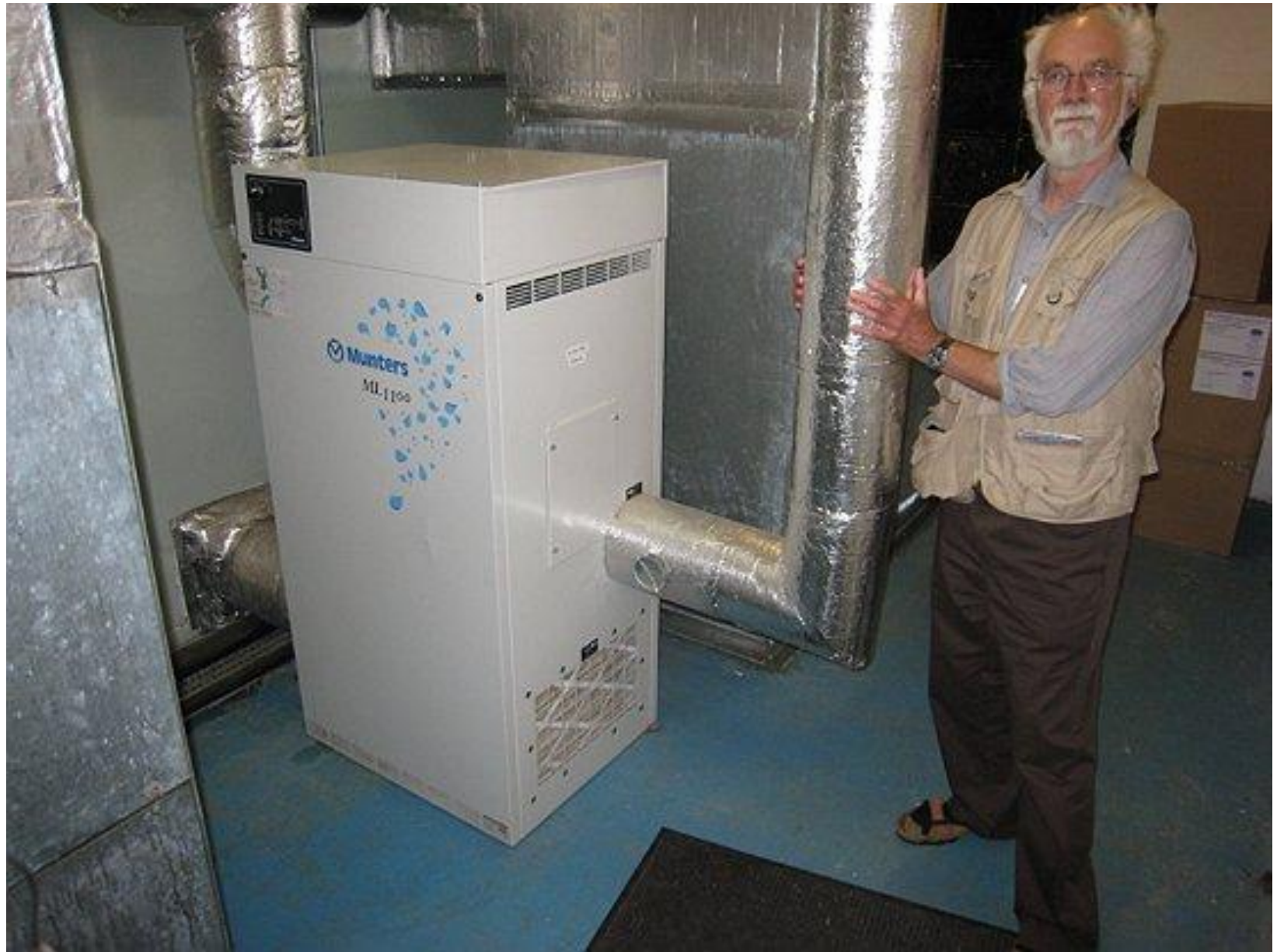


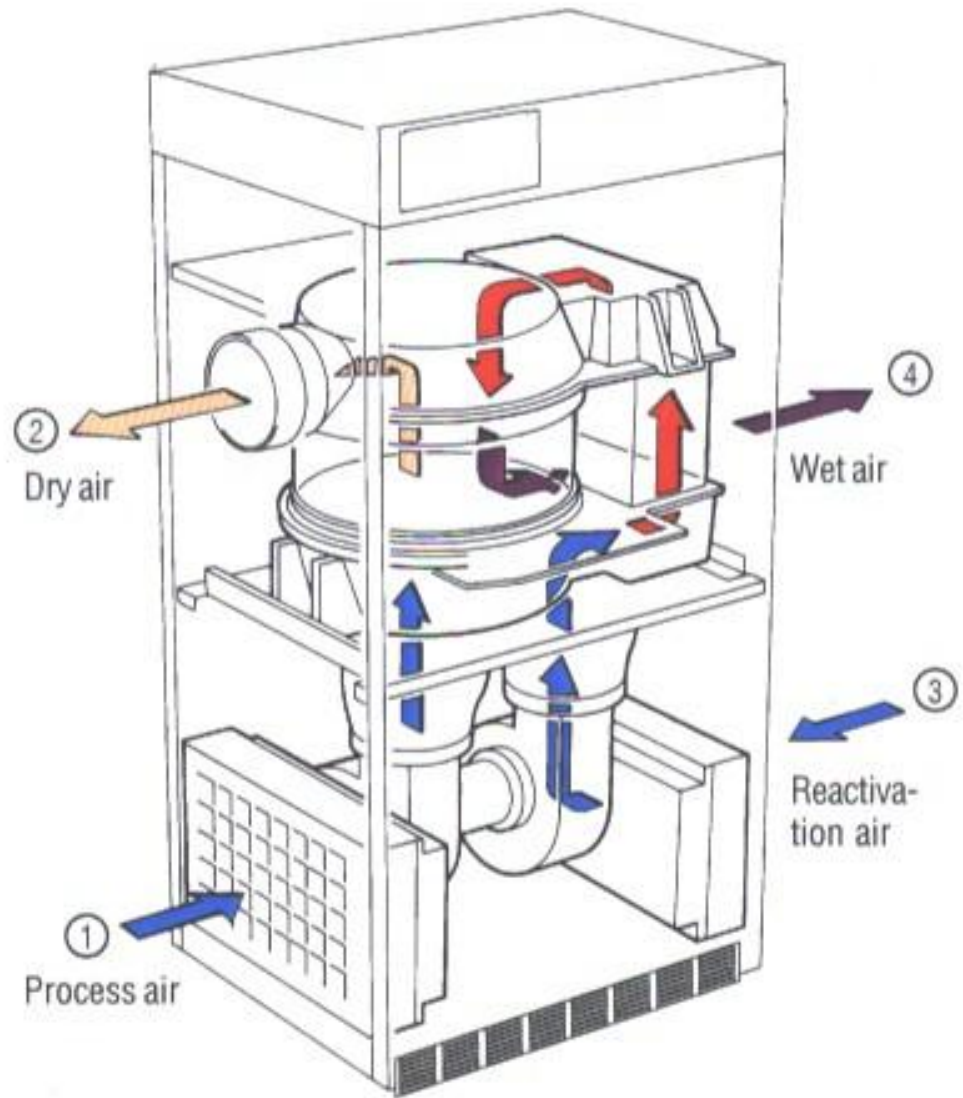


# Humidity control

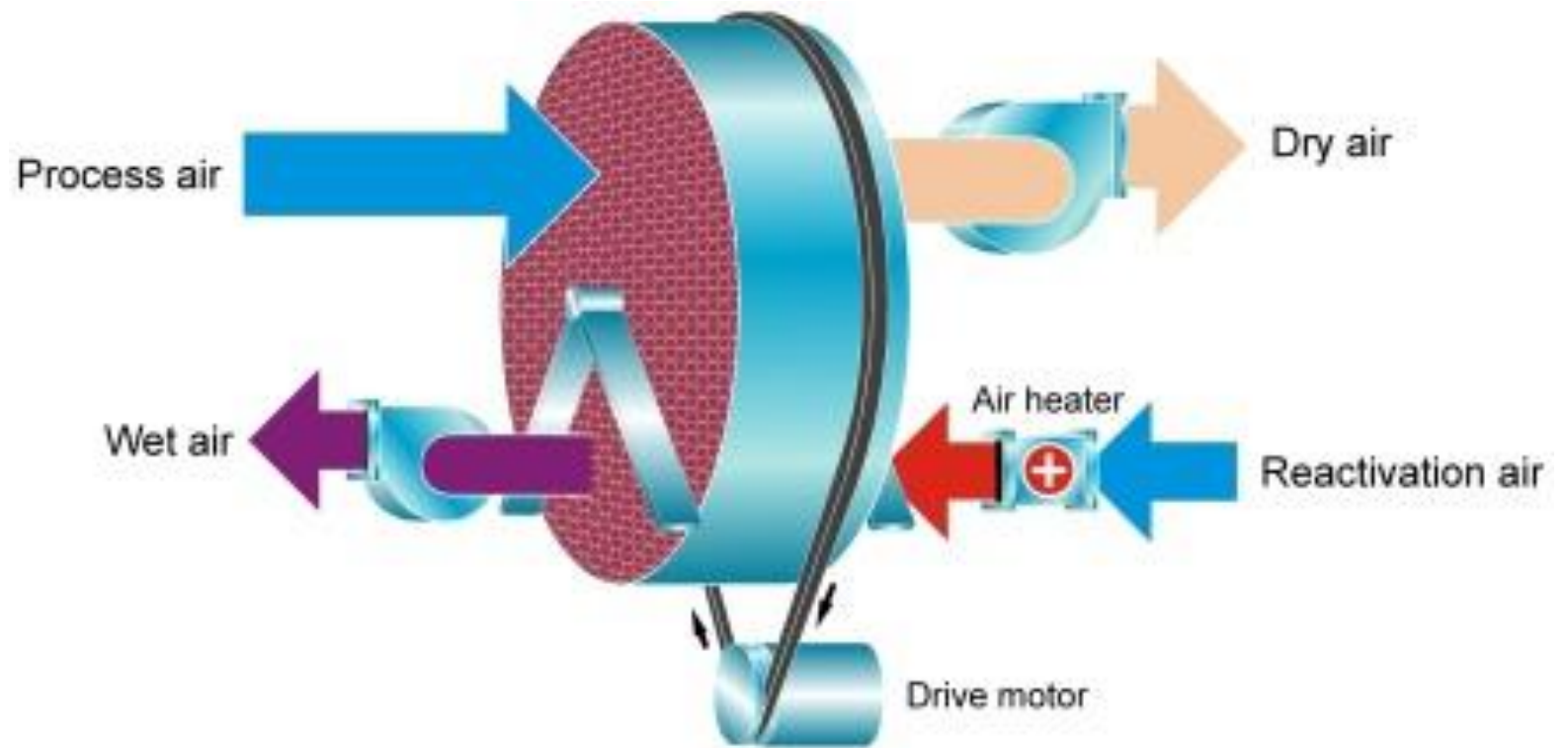
The surplus of moisture is removed with an absorption dehumidifier



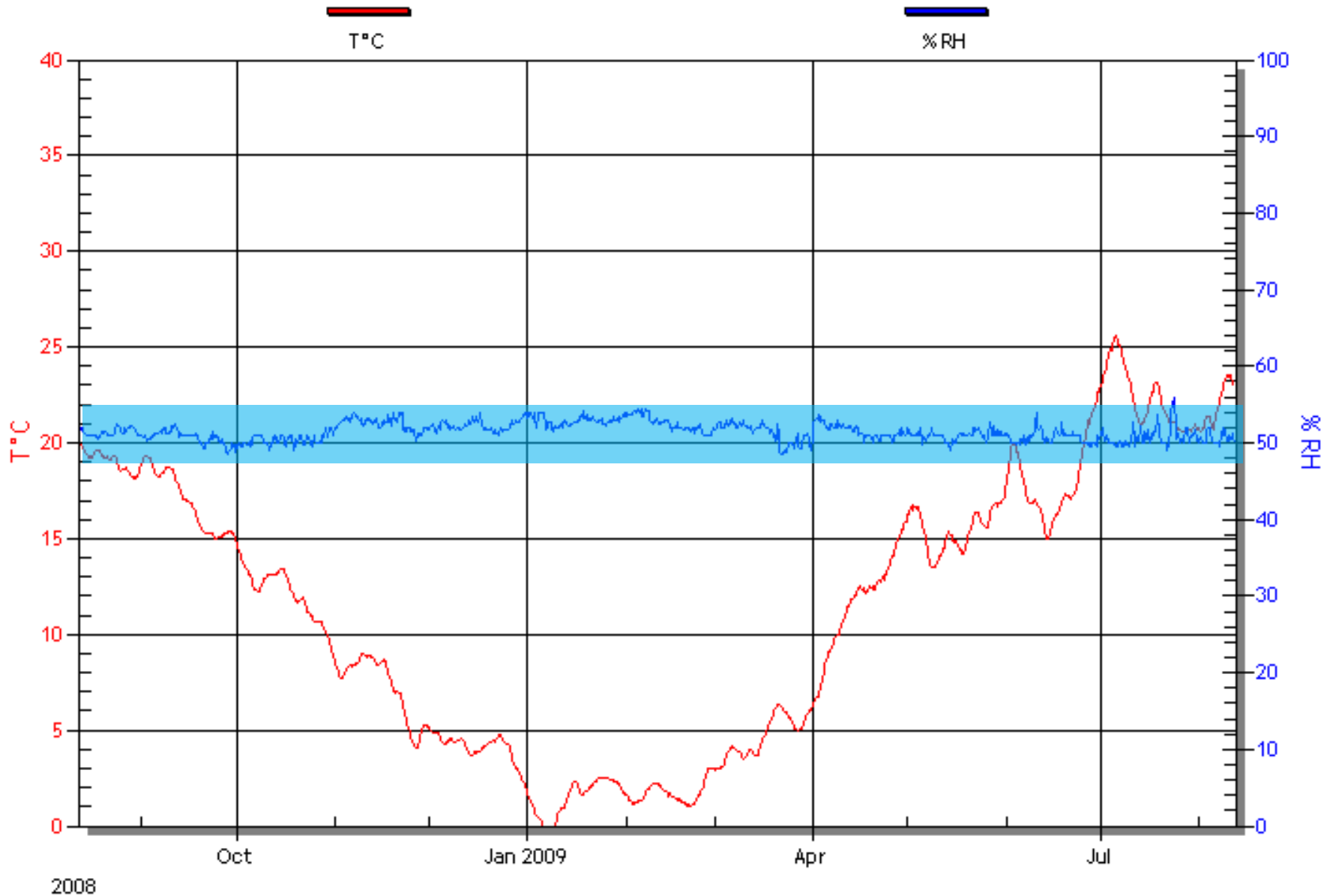




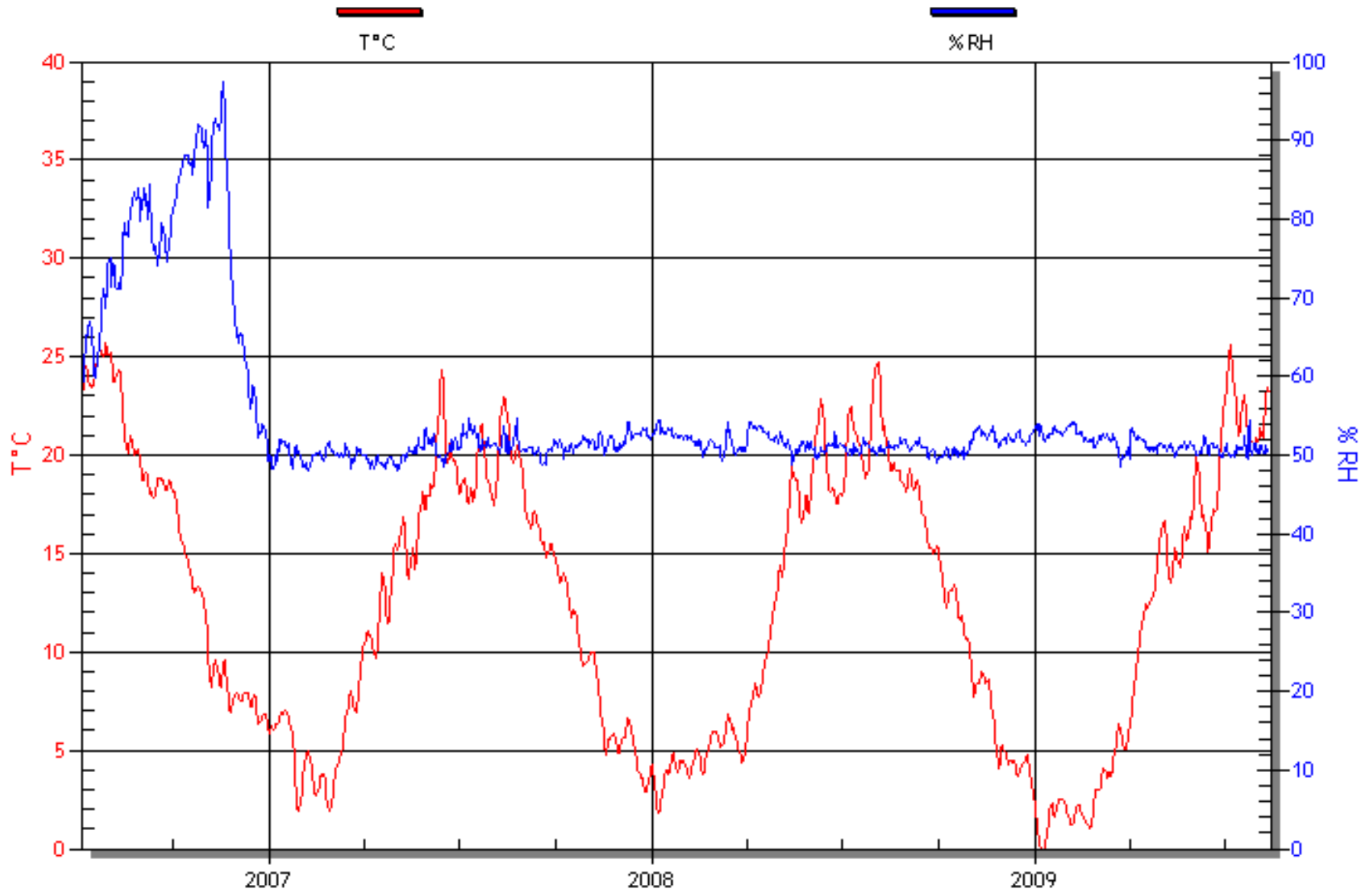




# Relative humidity is constant due to dehumidification



The climate over three years. Dehumidification is always needed







# Store for historic music instruments in an old factory building





Very humidity sensitive artifacts. Very little density of stored objects

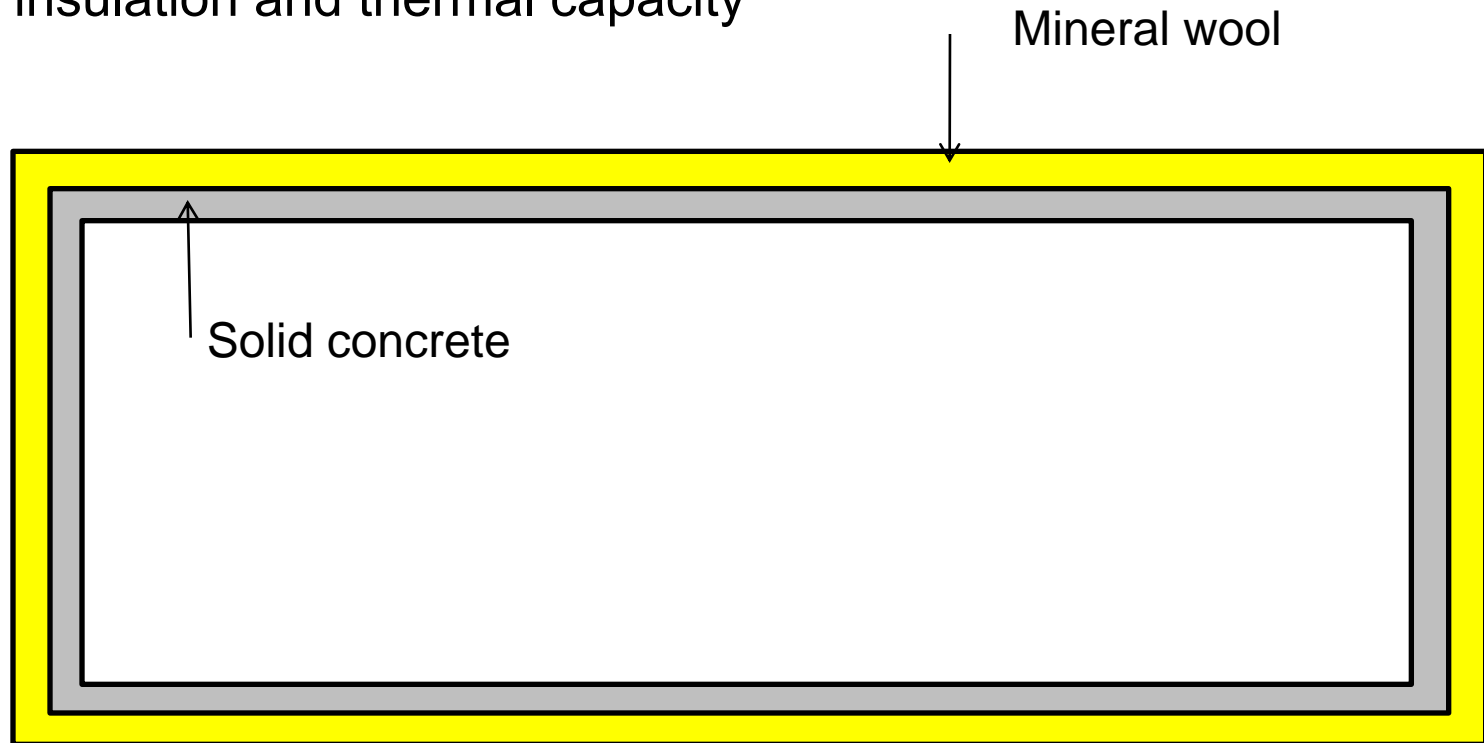


The store is surrounded by workshops which are heated in winter



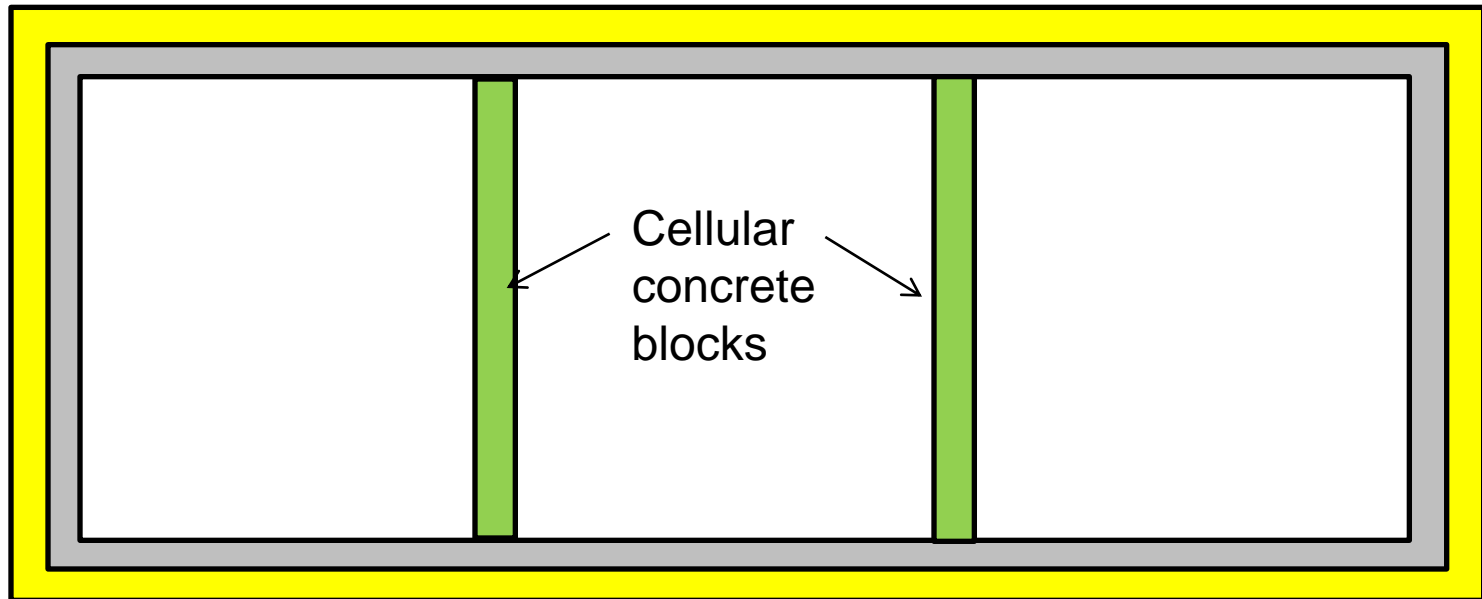
# Temperature stability

Combination of thermal insulation and thermal capacity



# Humidity stability

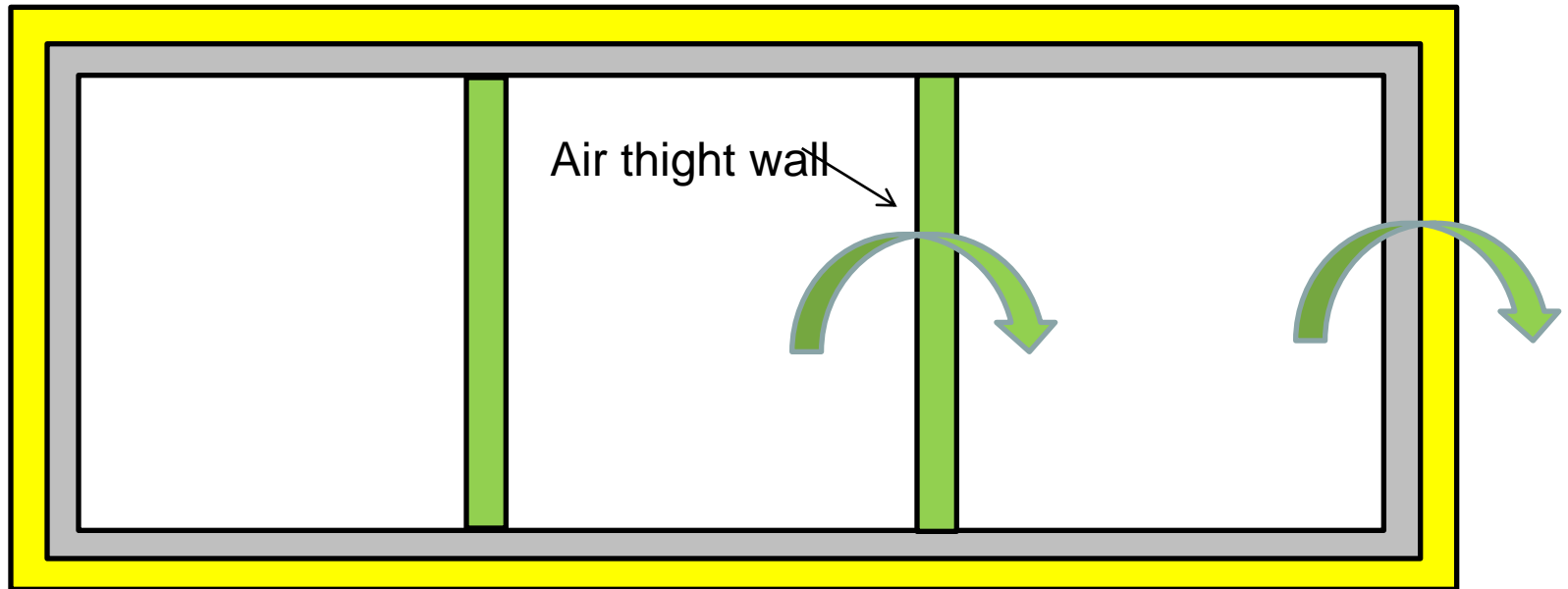
Interior walls are made of cellular concrete to act as a humidity buffer



# Climate control

The is no mechanical ventilation

The air exchange rate is  $0,04 \text{ h}^{-1}$

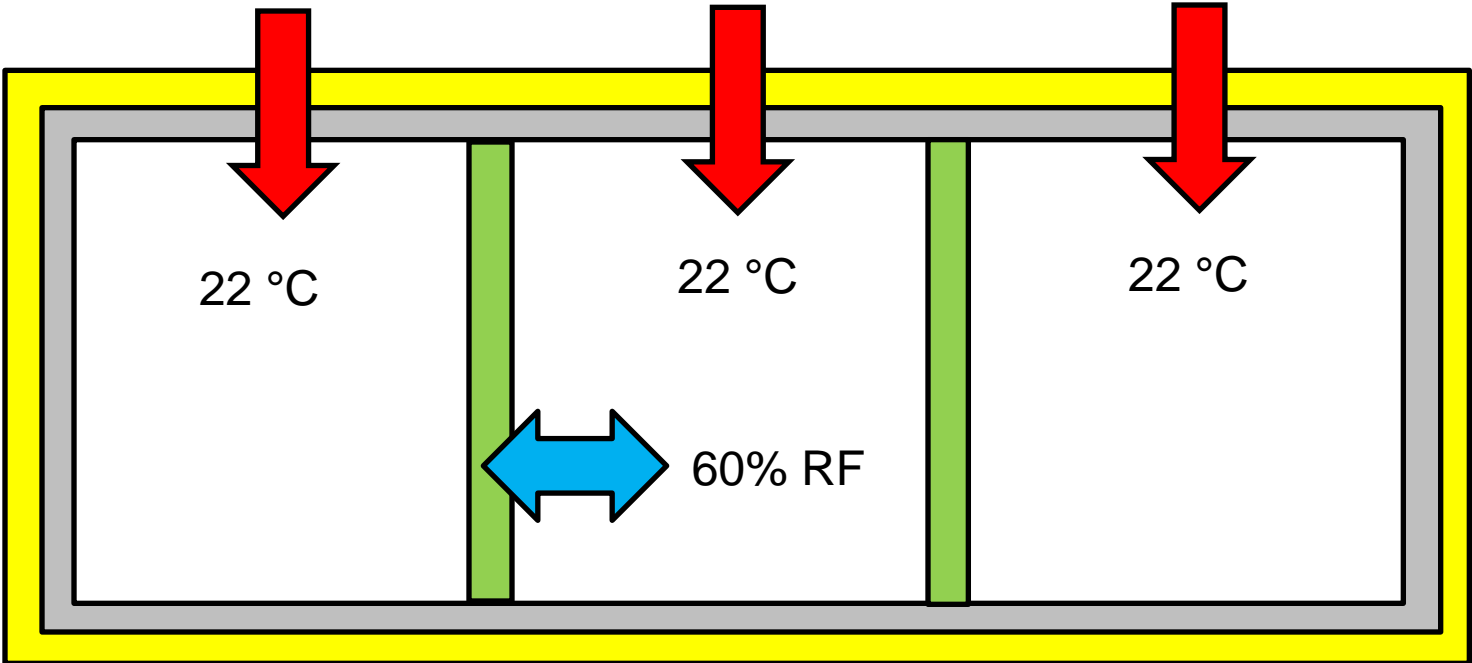
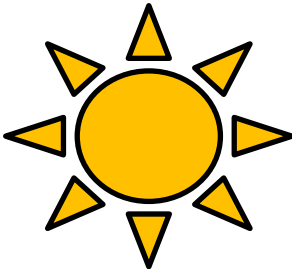




# Climate control in summer

Heat gain from roof heats up the spaces and keeps RH down

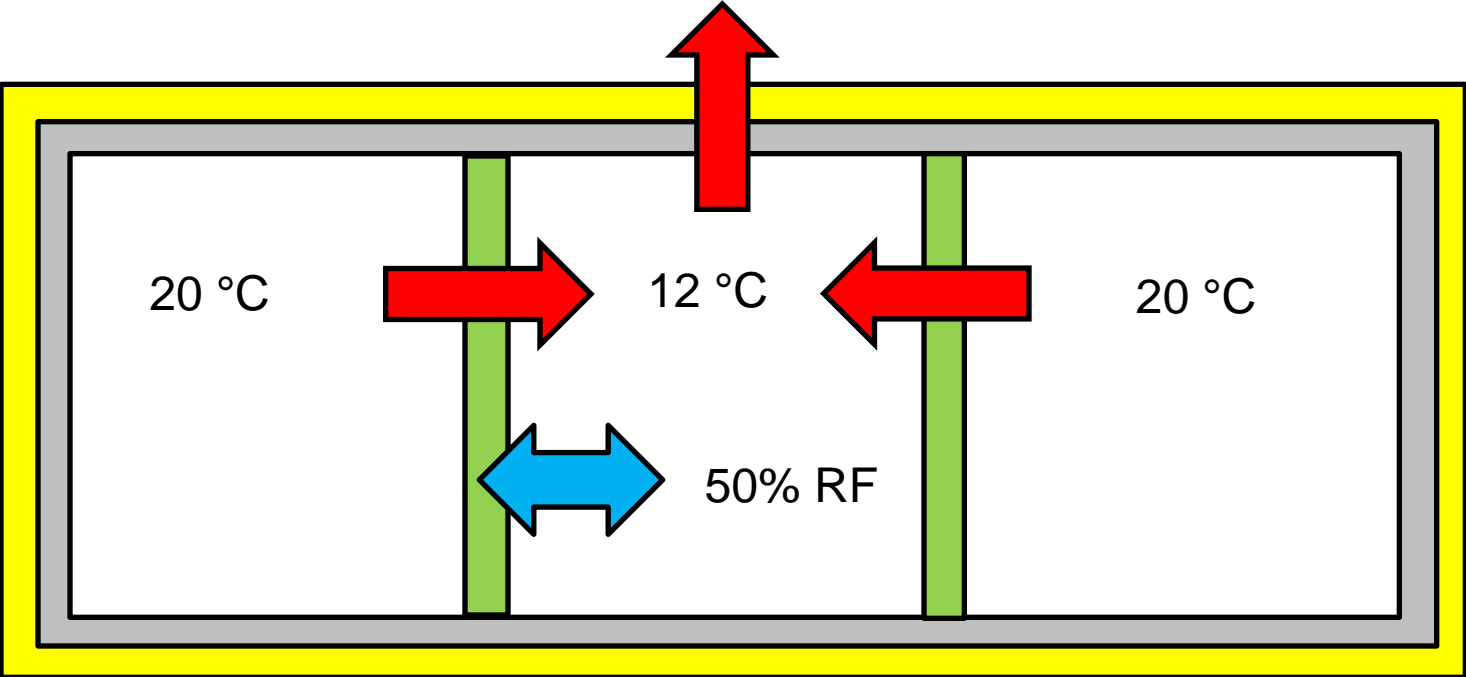
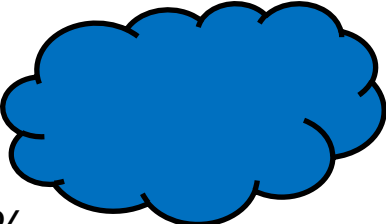
T = 20 °C  
RH = 70%



# Climate control in winter

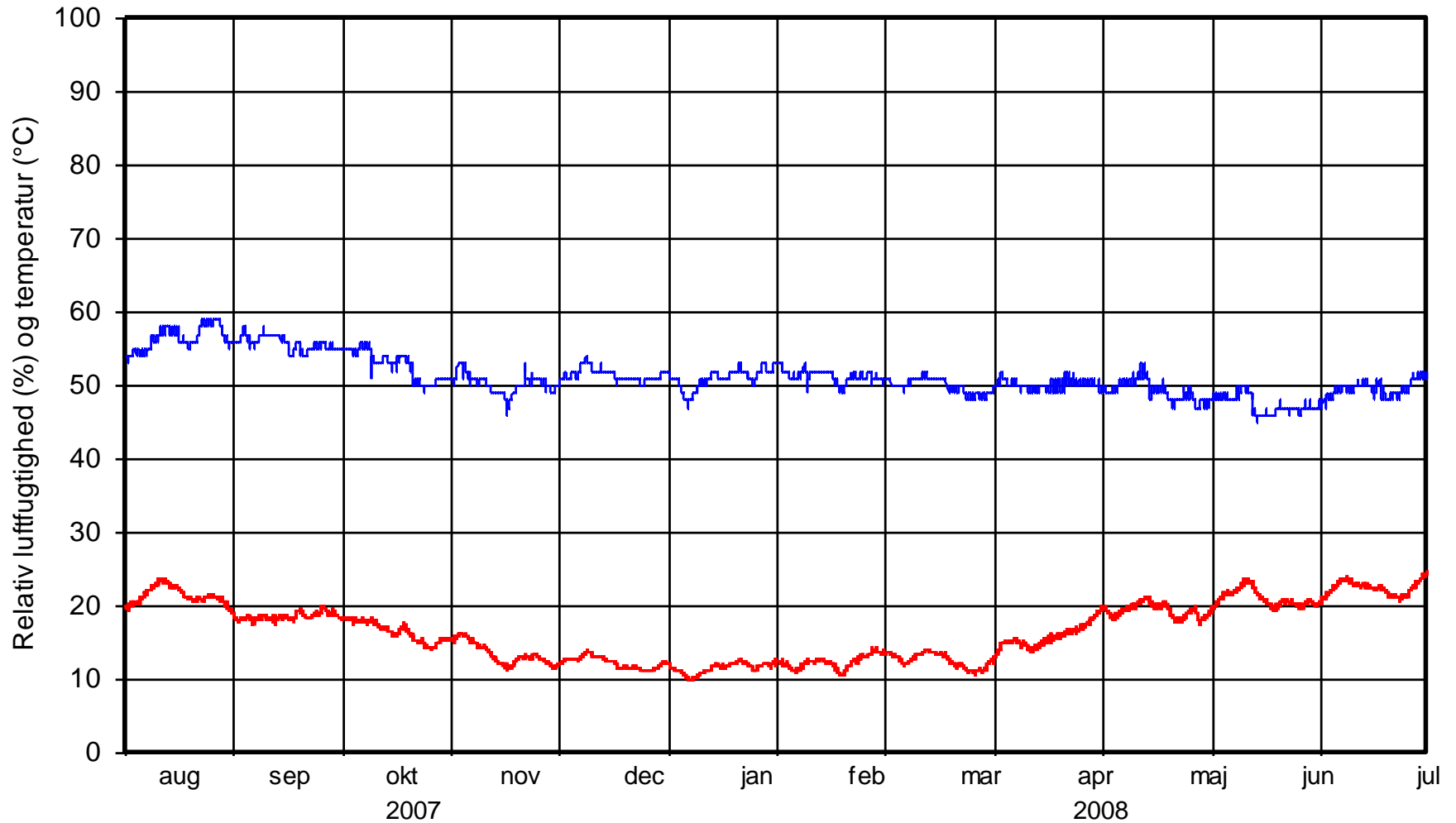
Heat gain from workshops heats up the store and keeps RH down

$T = 0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$   
 $RF = 100\%$

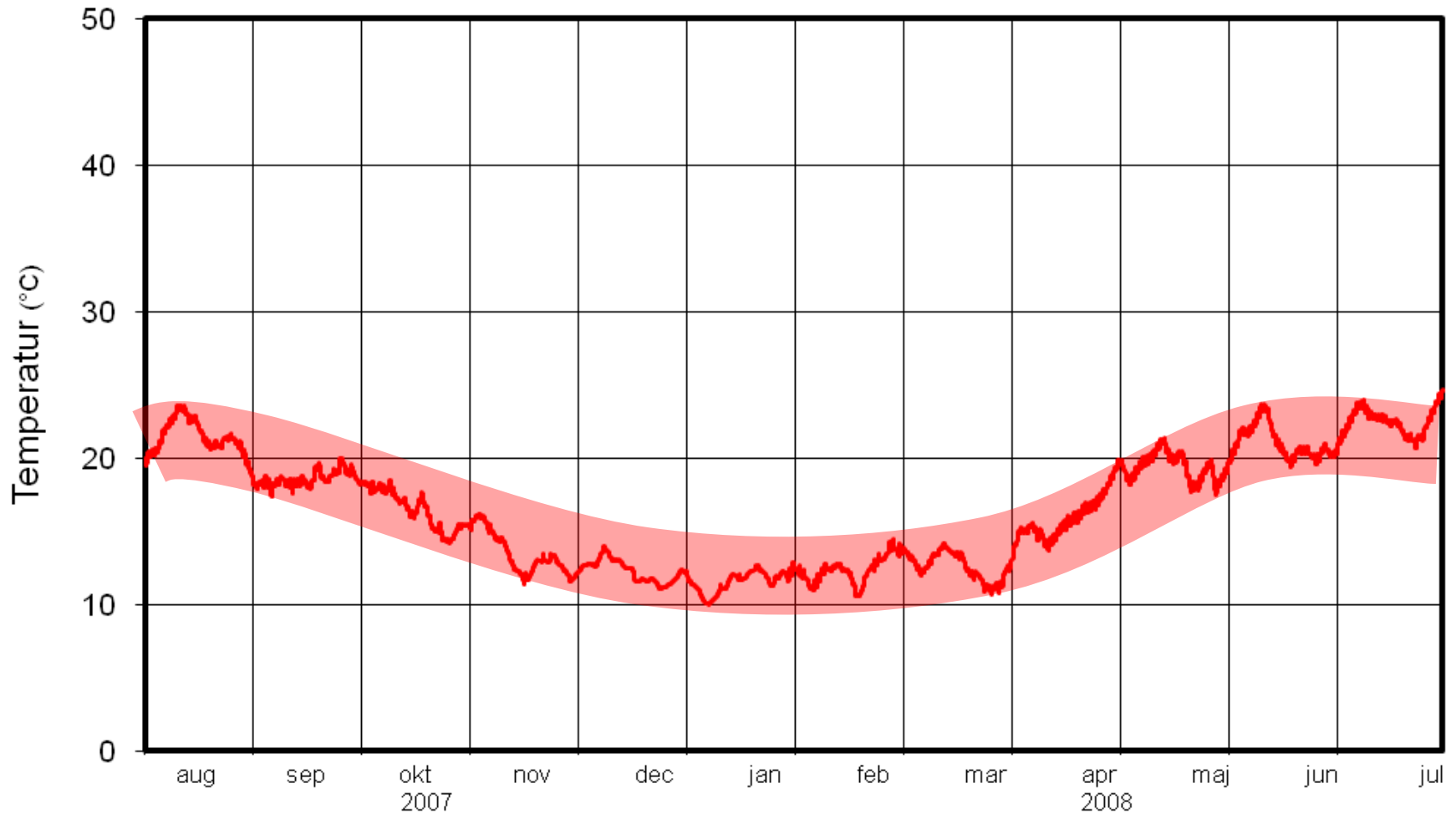


# Climate records for the interior over one year.

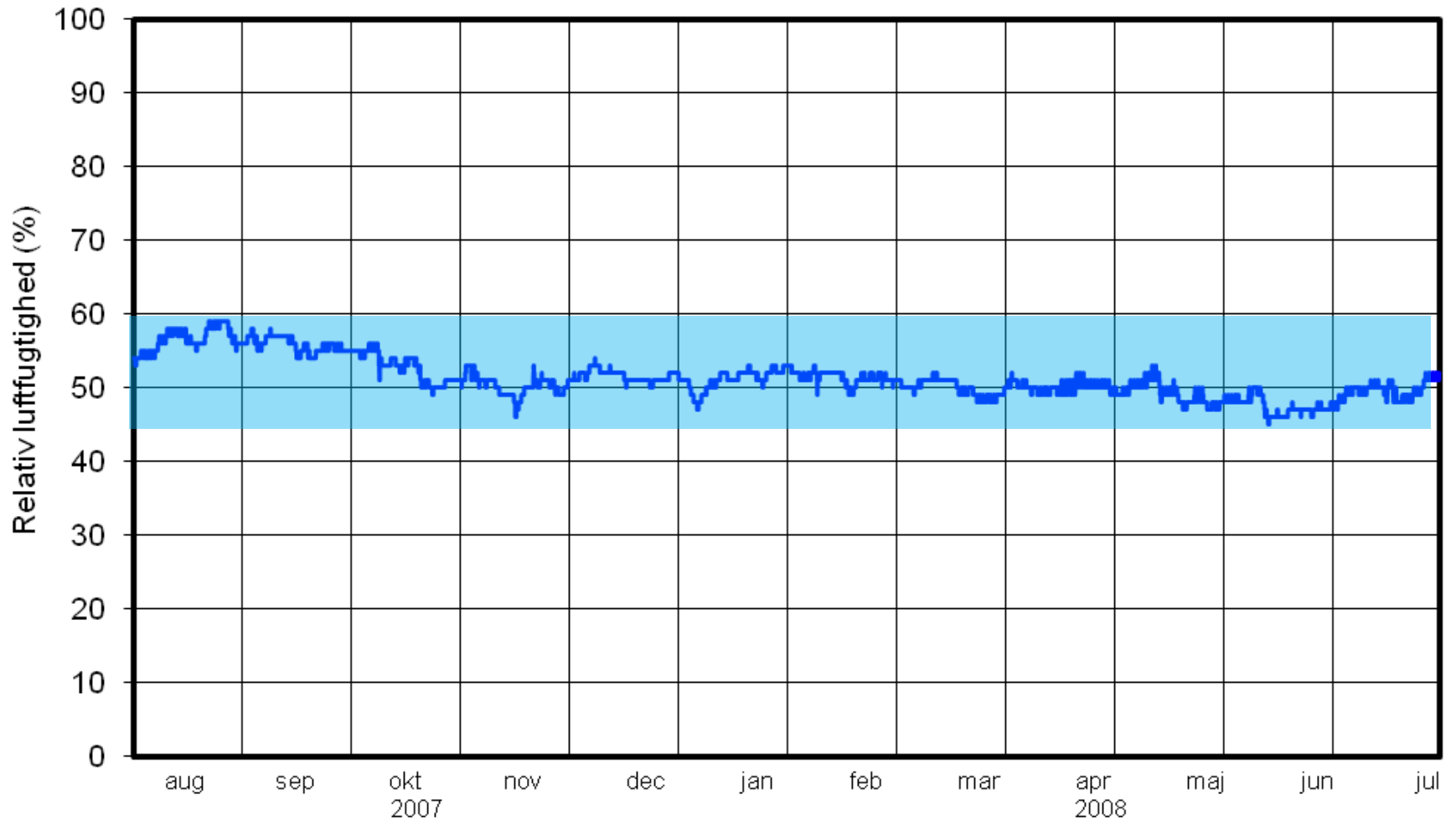
Musikhistorisk Museum, Magasin



The temperature is controlled by heat flow from workshops in winter

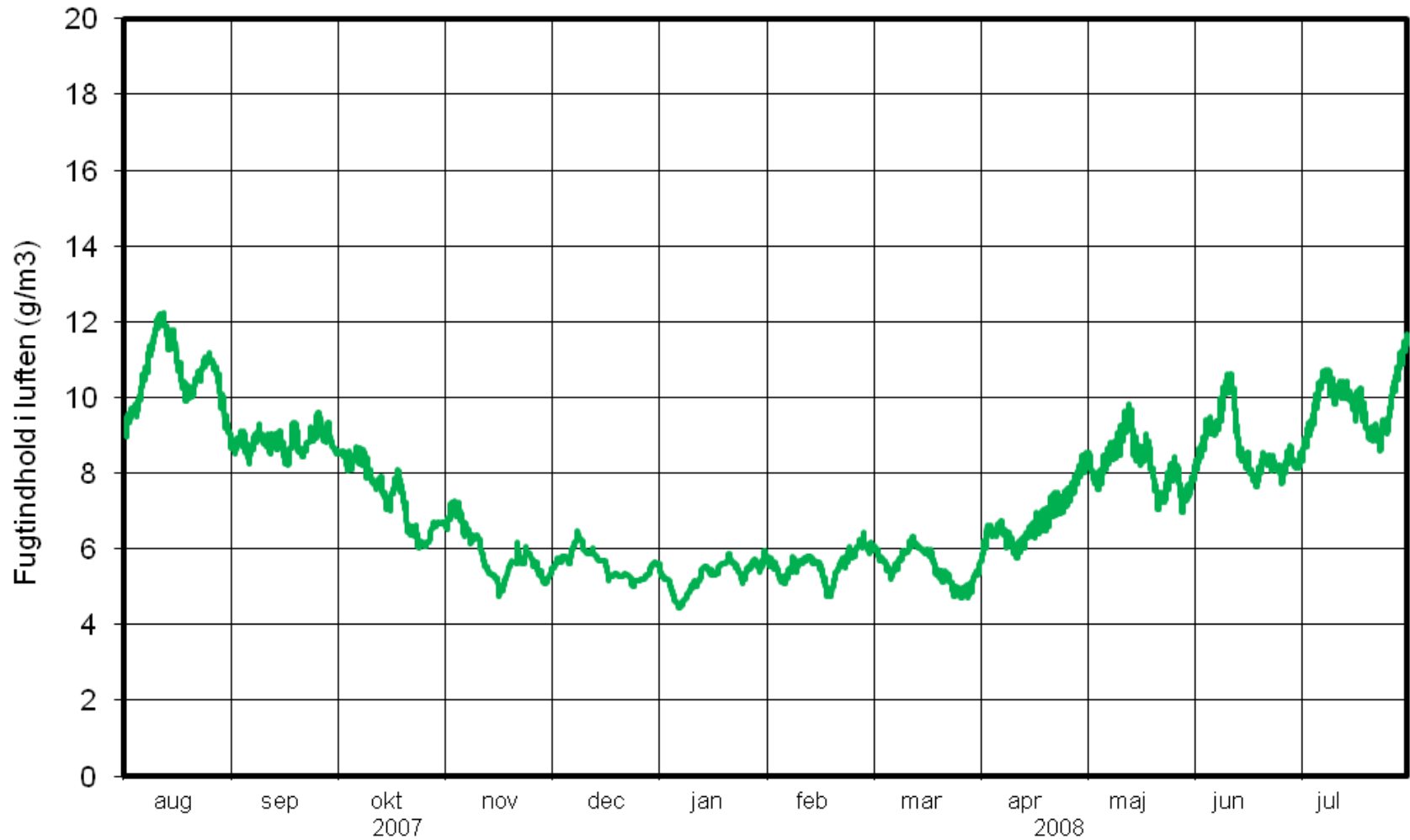


The RH is controlled by only by temperature and humidity buffer of the walls



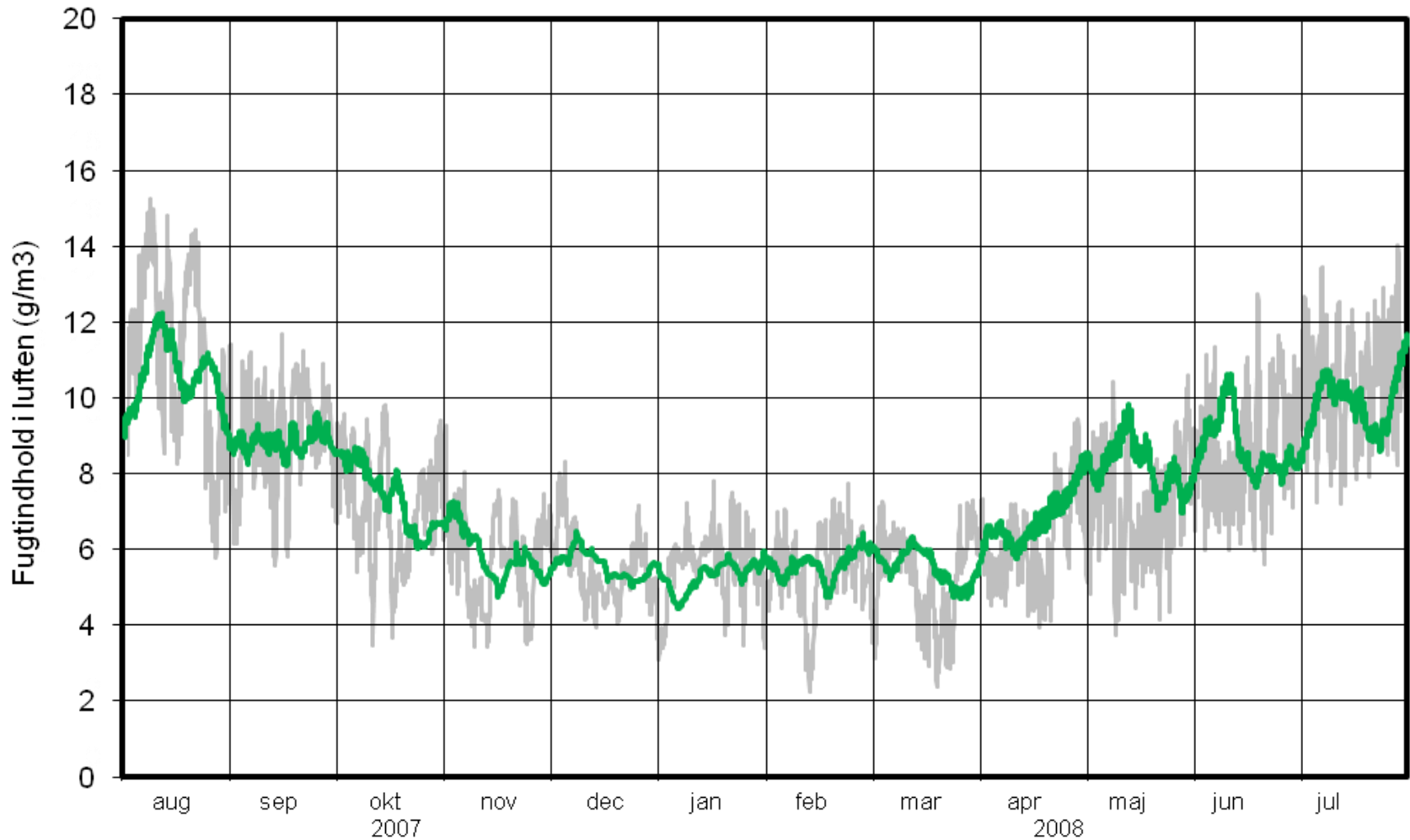


# Moisture content in inside air calculated from temperature and humidity records



Moisture content in outside air (grey) and inside air (green)

There is a considerable moisture buffer on weekly cycles

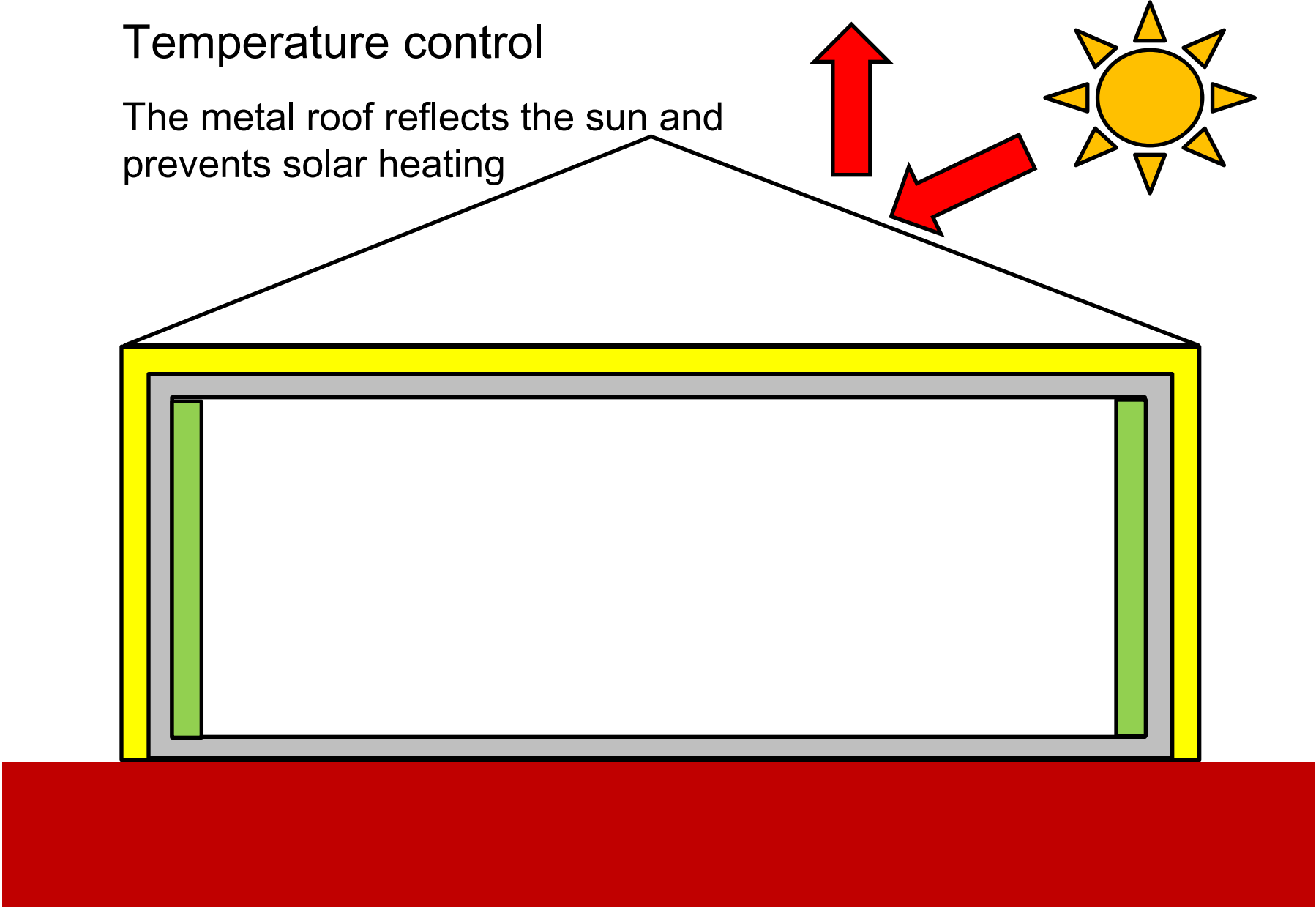


# New store for the Museum of cultural history in Ribe



# Temperature control

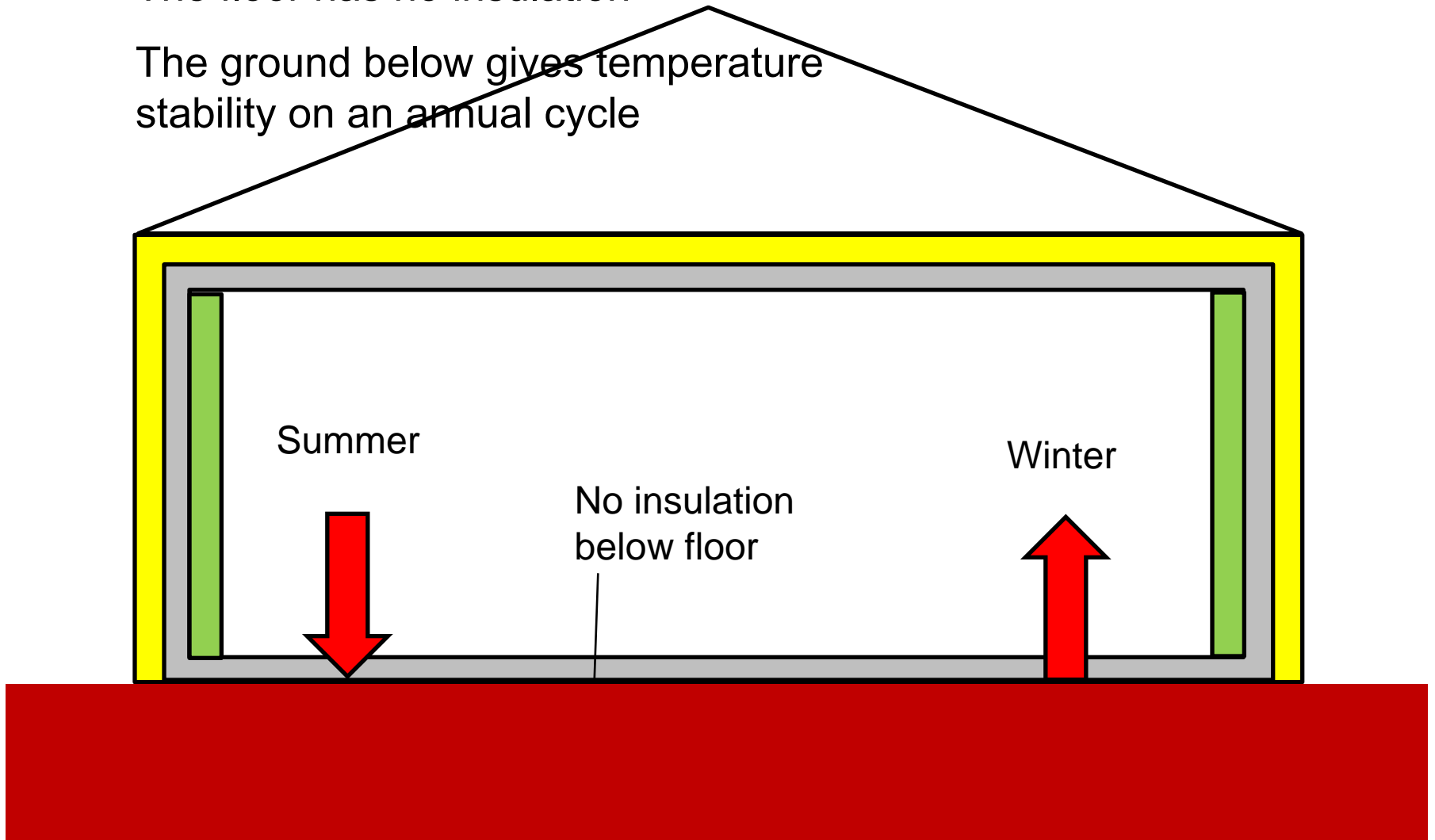
The metal roof reflects the sun and prevents solar heating



# Temperature control

The floor has no insulation

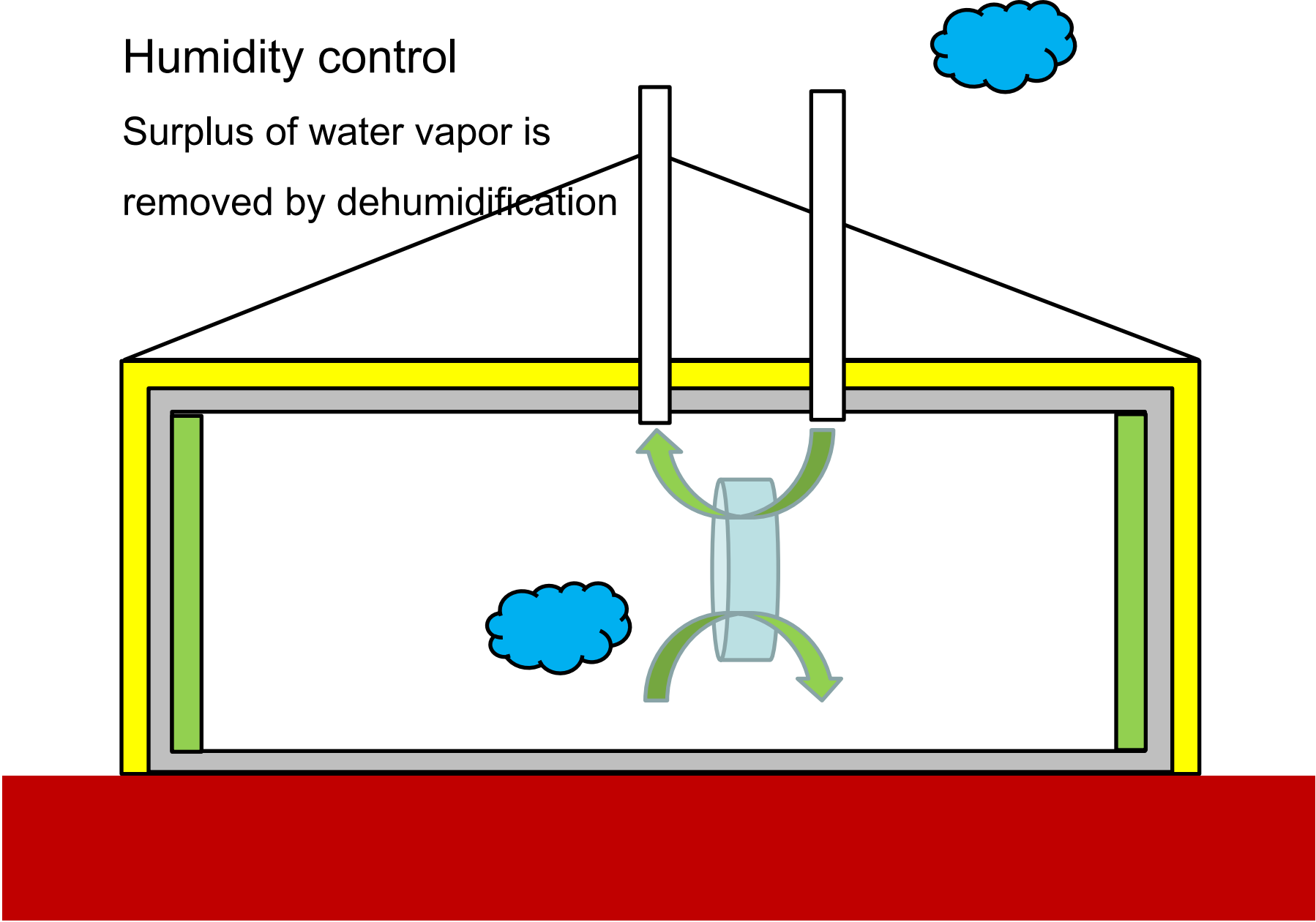
The ground below gives temperature stability on an annual cycle



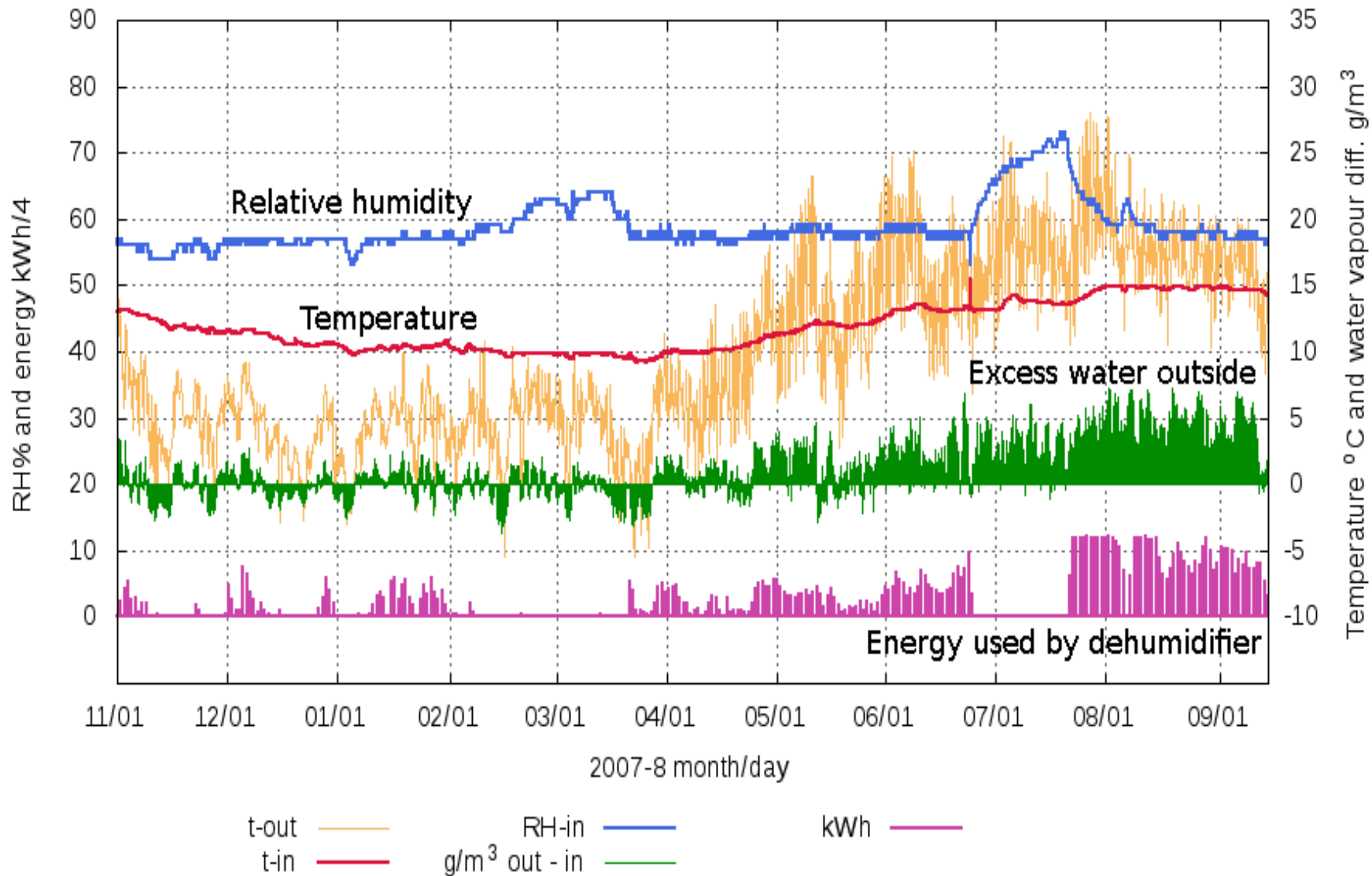


# Humidity control

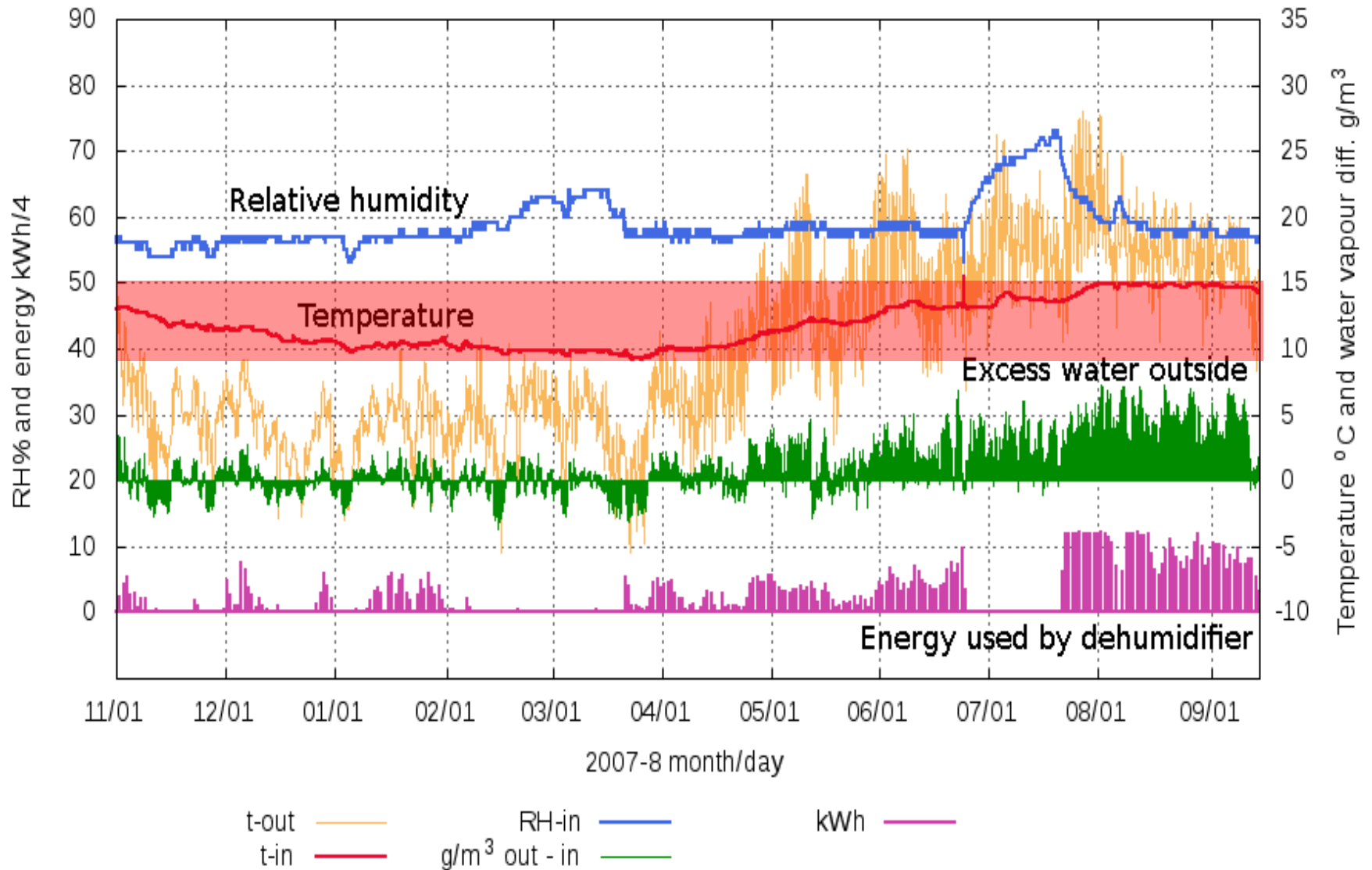
Surplus of water vapor is removed by dehumidification



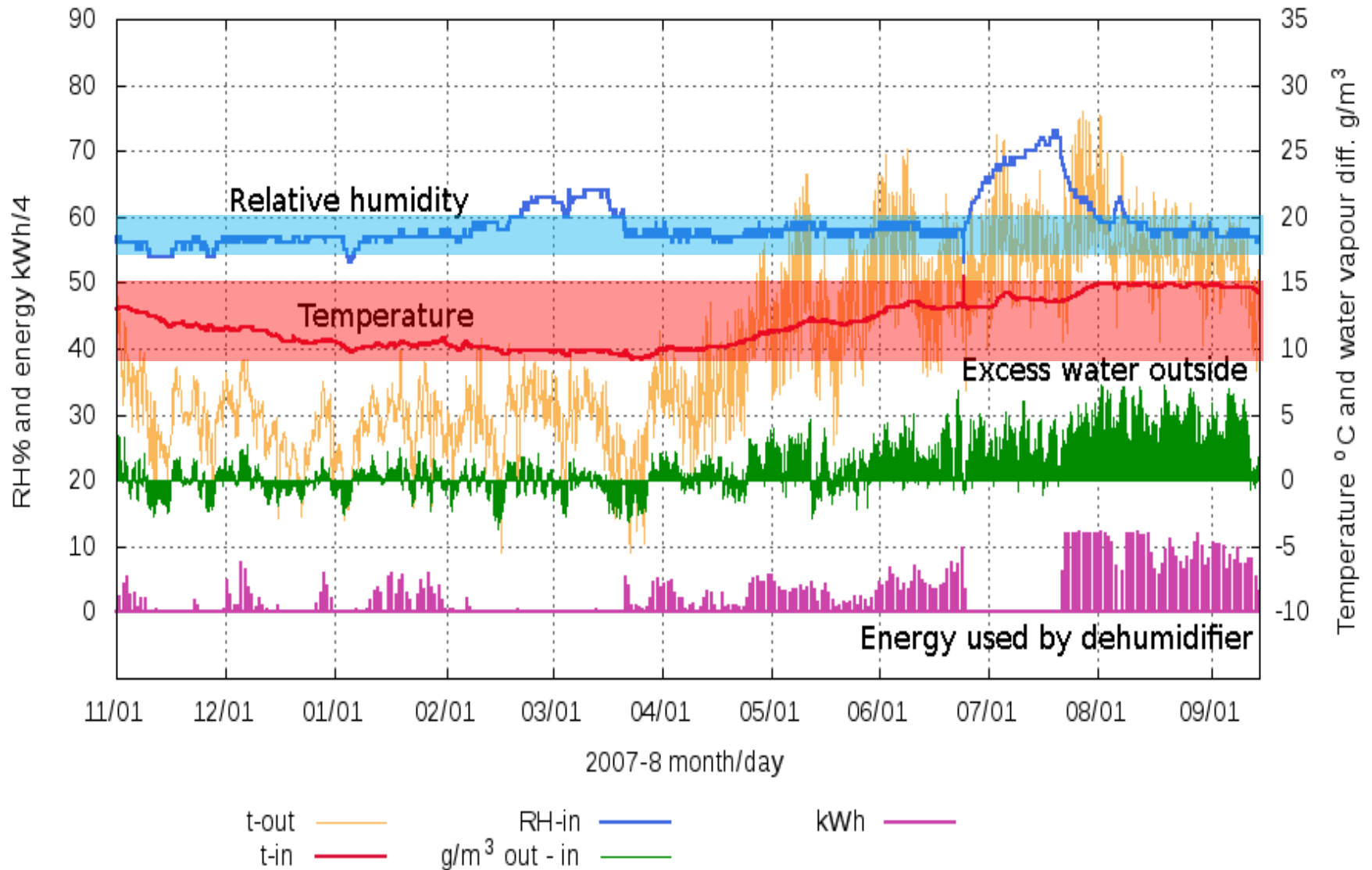
# The climate records for one year in the Ribe store



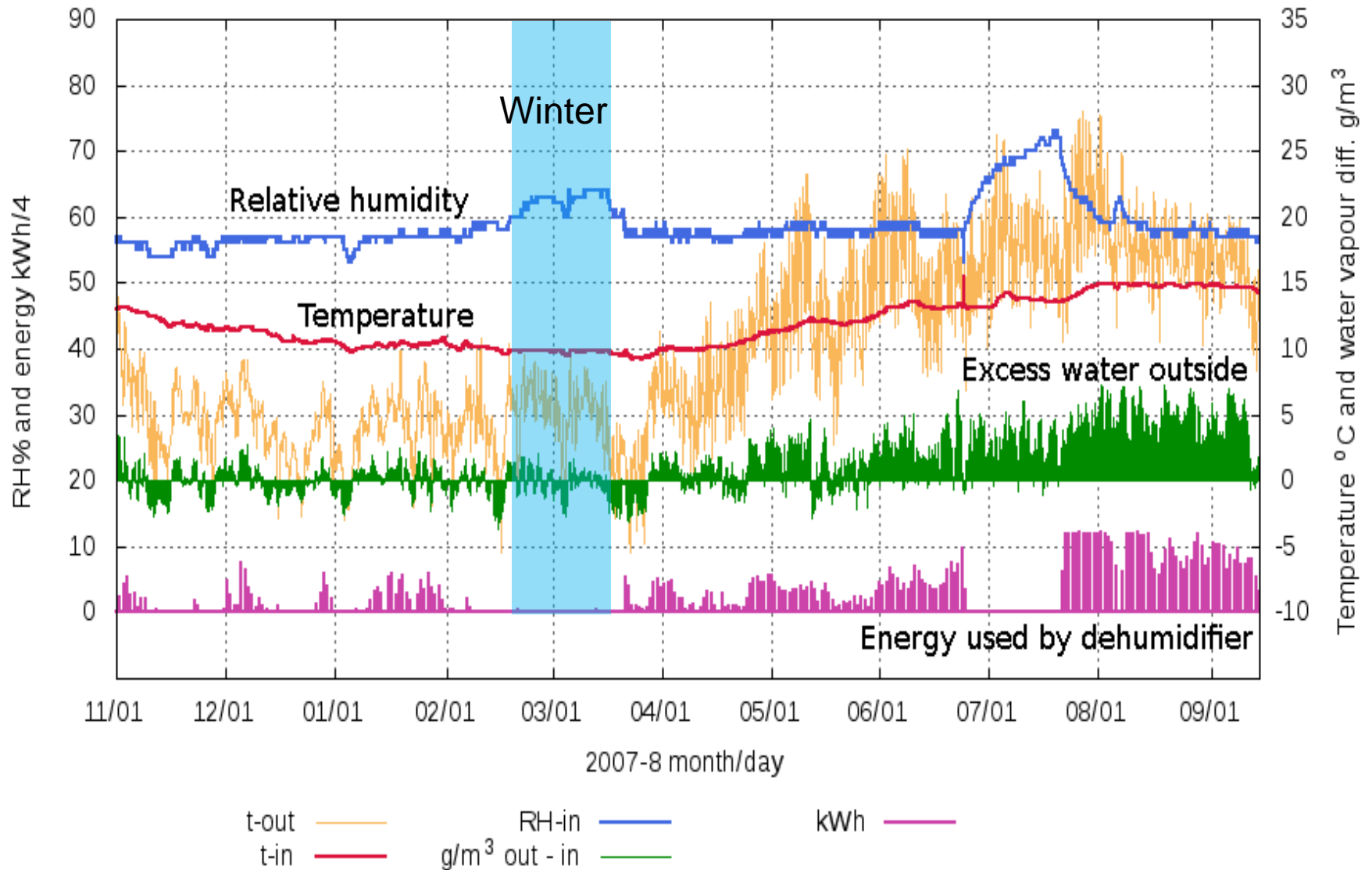
The temperature is 8 – 16 °C



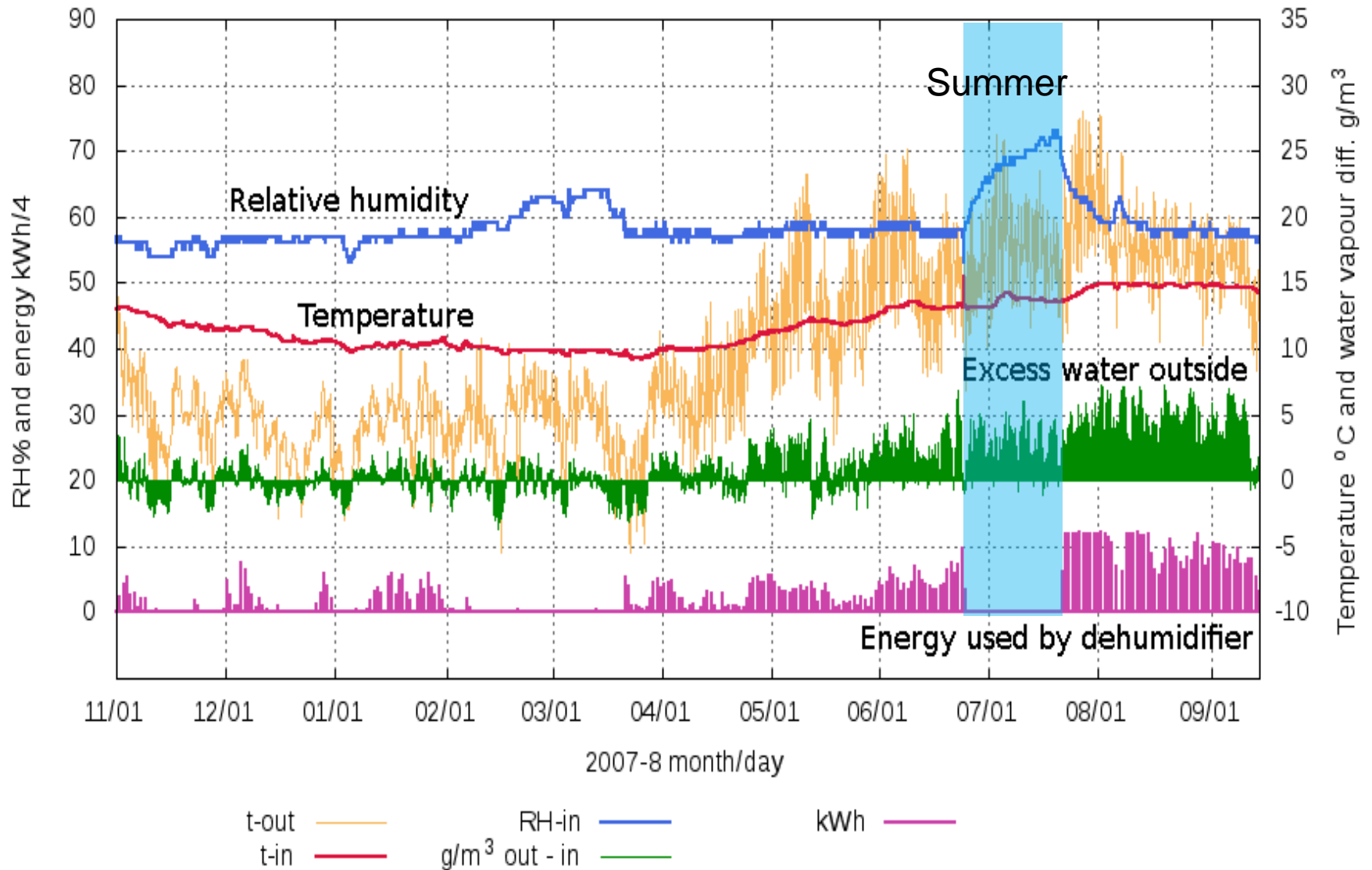
The temperature is 10 – 16 °C and the RH is 55 – 60%



...except when the dehumidifier was turned off



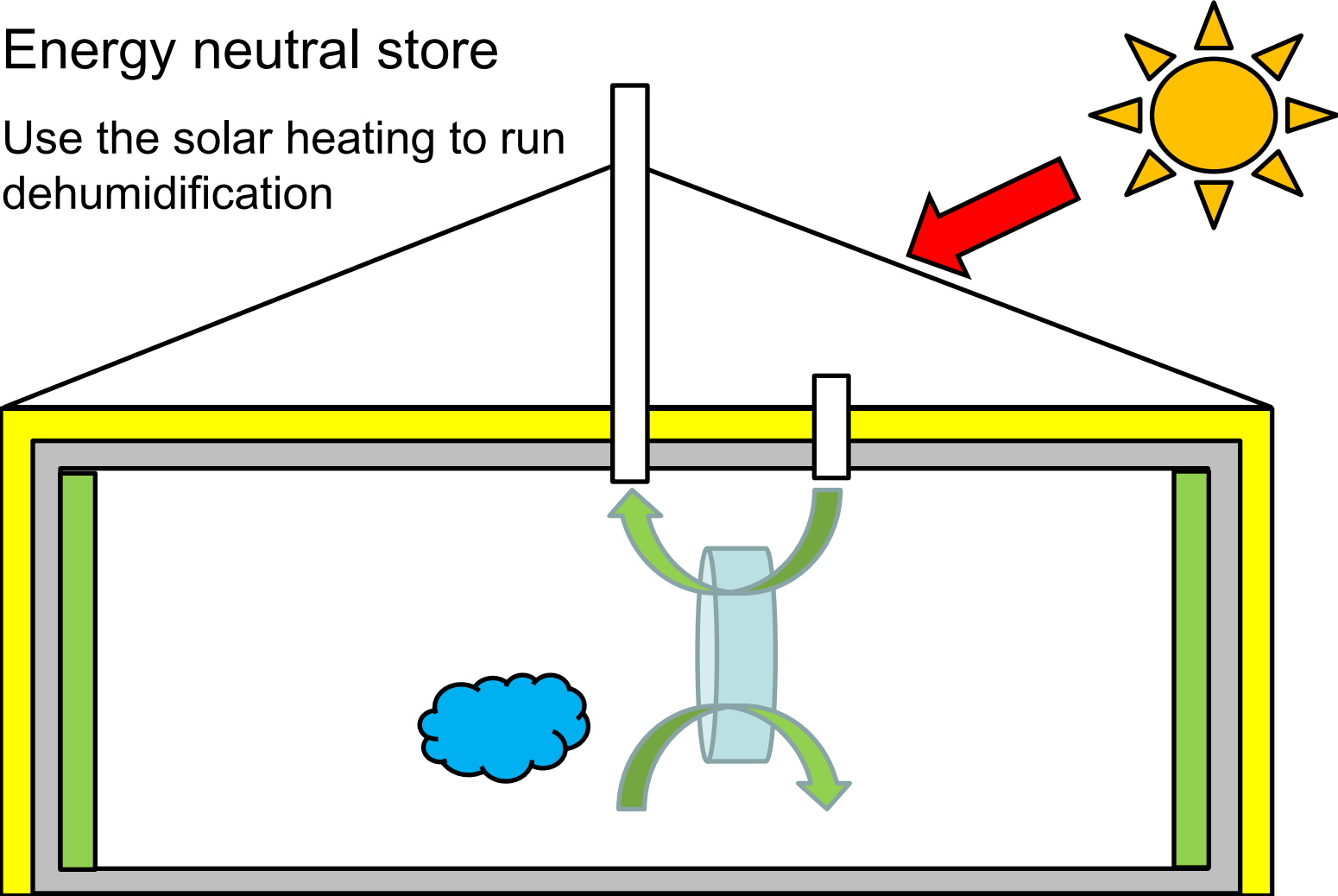
# Dehumidification is always needed in summer





# Energy neutral store

Use the solar heating to run dehumidification



	Climate control	Energy consumpt (pr. year)	Tempera ture	Relative humidity
Royal library, CPH	Full AC	30 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	18-20°C	45-55%
Music museum	Heating	10 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	10-25°C	40-60%
Værløse shelter	Dehumidification	5 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	0-25°C	45-55%
Ribe store	Dehumidification	2 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	7-15°C	45-55 %

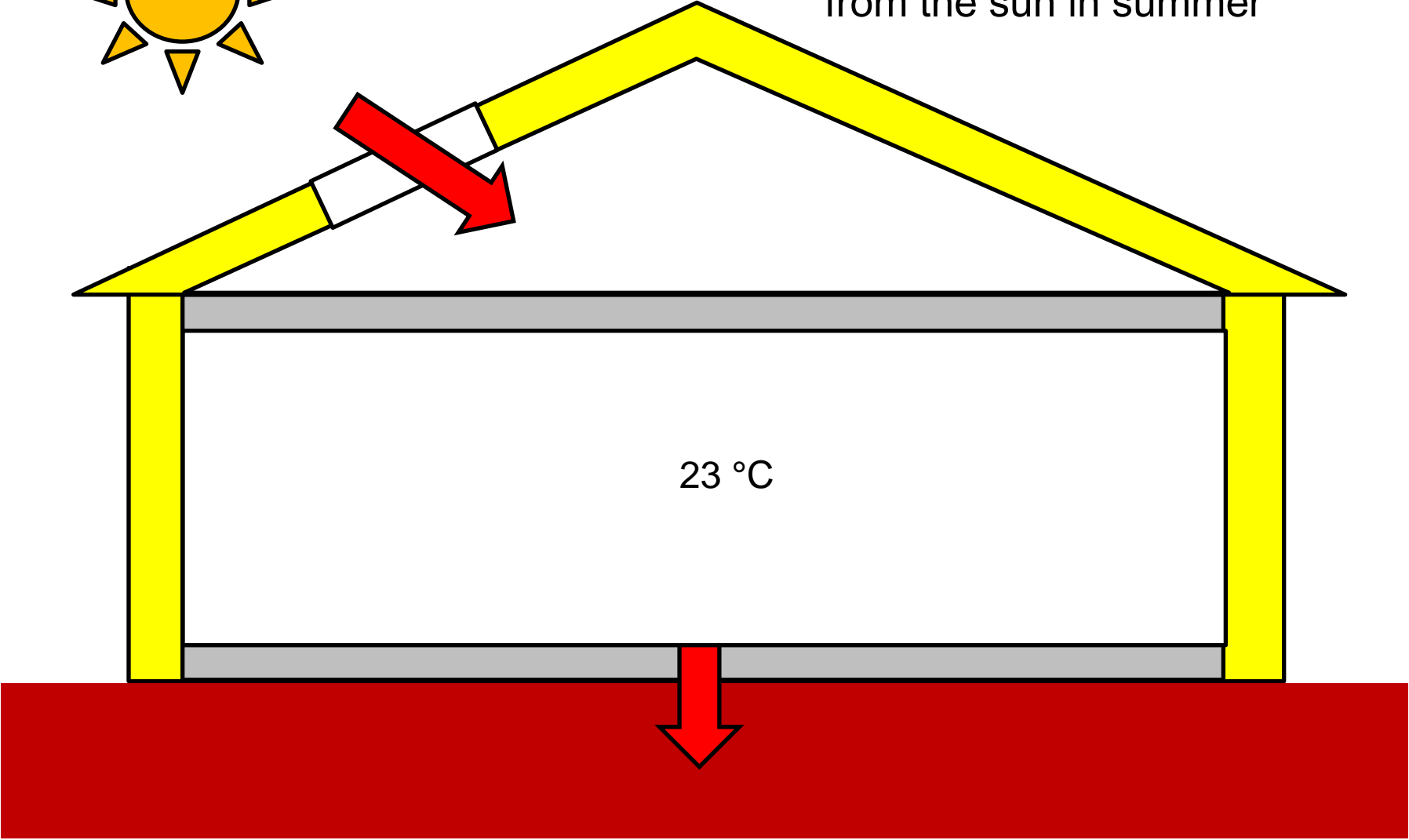
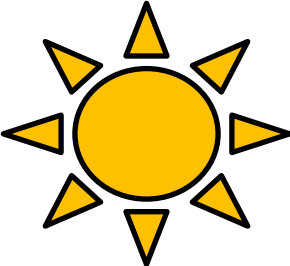
	Climate control	Energy consumpt (pr. year)	Tempera ture	Relative humidity
Royal library, CPH	Full AC	30 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	18-20°C	45-55%
Music museum	Heating	10 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	10-25°C	40-60%
Værløse shelter	Dehumidification	5 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	0-25°C	45-55%
Ribe store	Dehumidification	2 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	7-15°C	45-55 %

	Climate control	Energy consumpt (pr. year)	Tempera ture	Relative humidity
Royal library, CPH	Full AC	30 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	18-20°C	45-55%
Music museum	Heating	10 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	10-25°C	40-60%
Værløse shelter	Dehumidification	5 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	0-25°C	45-55%
Ribe store	Dehumidification	2 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	7-15°C	45-55 %

	Climate control	Energy consumpt (pr. year)	Tempera ture	Relative humidity
Royal library, CPH	Full AC	30 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	18-20°C	45-55%
Music museum	Heating	10 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	10-25°C	40-60%
Værløse shelter	Dehumidification	5 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	0-25°C	45-55%
Ribe store	Dehumidification	2 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	7-15°C	45-55 %

Passive climate control

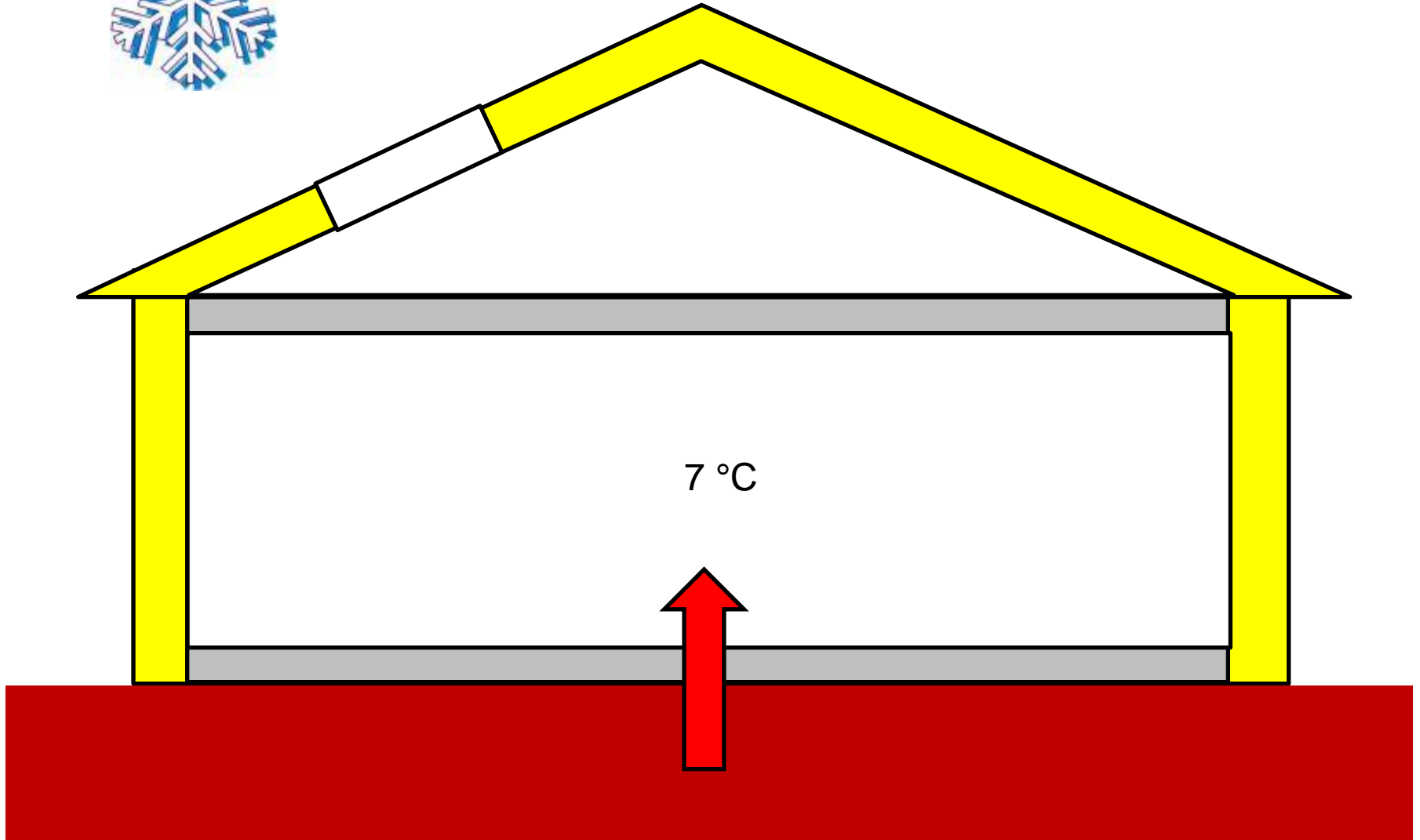
Windows in roof let in heat from the sun in summer



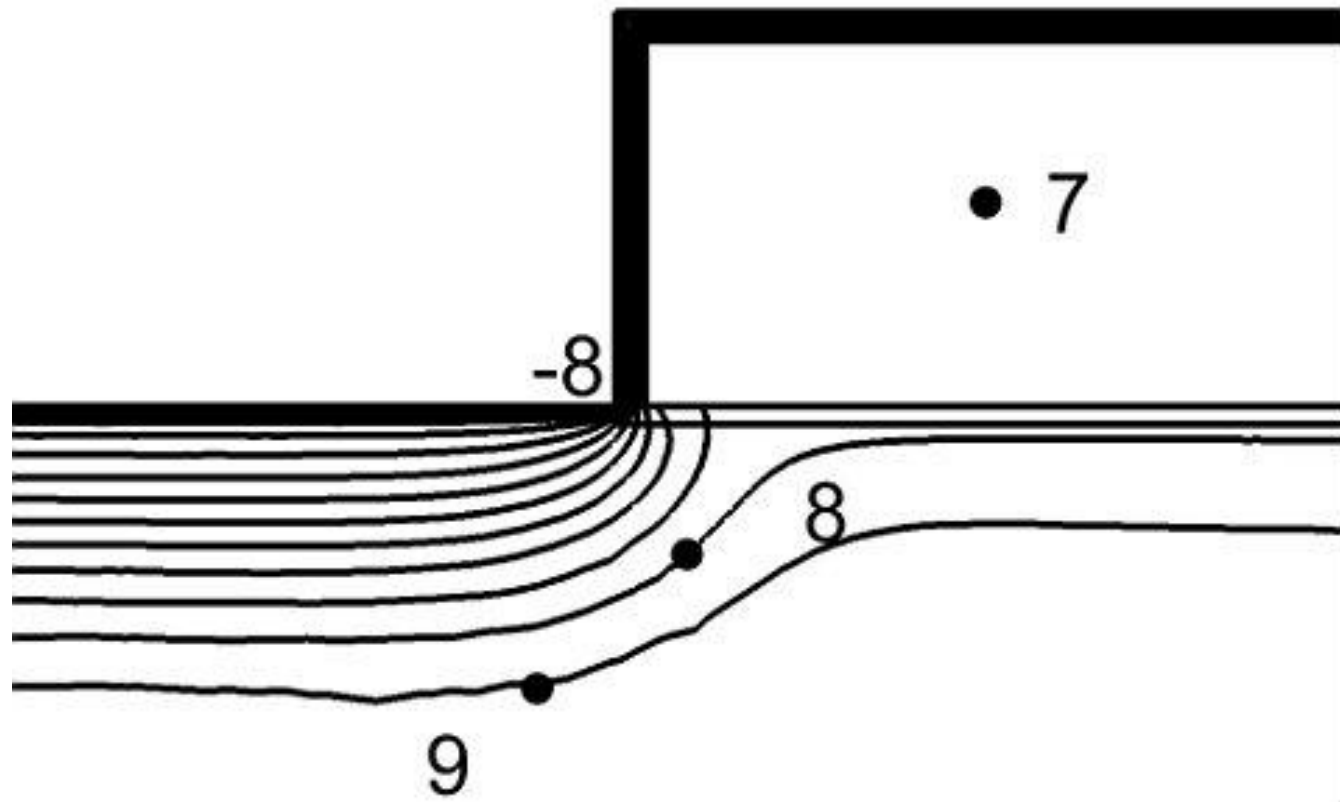
23 °C



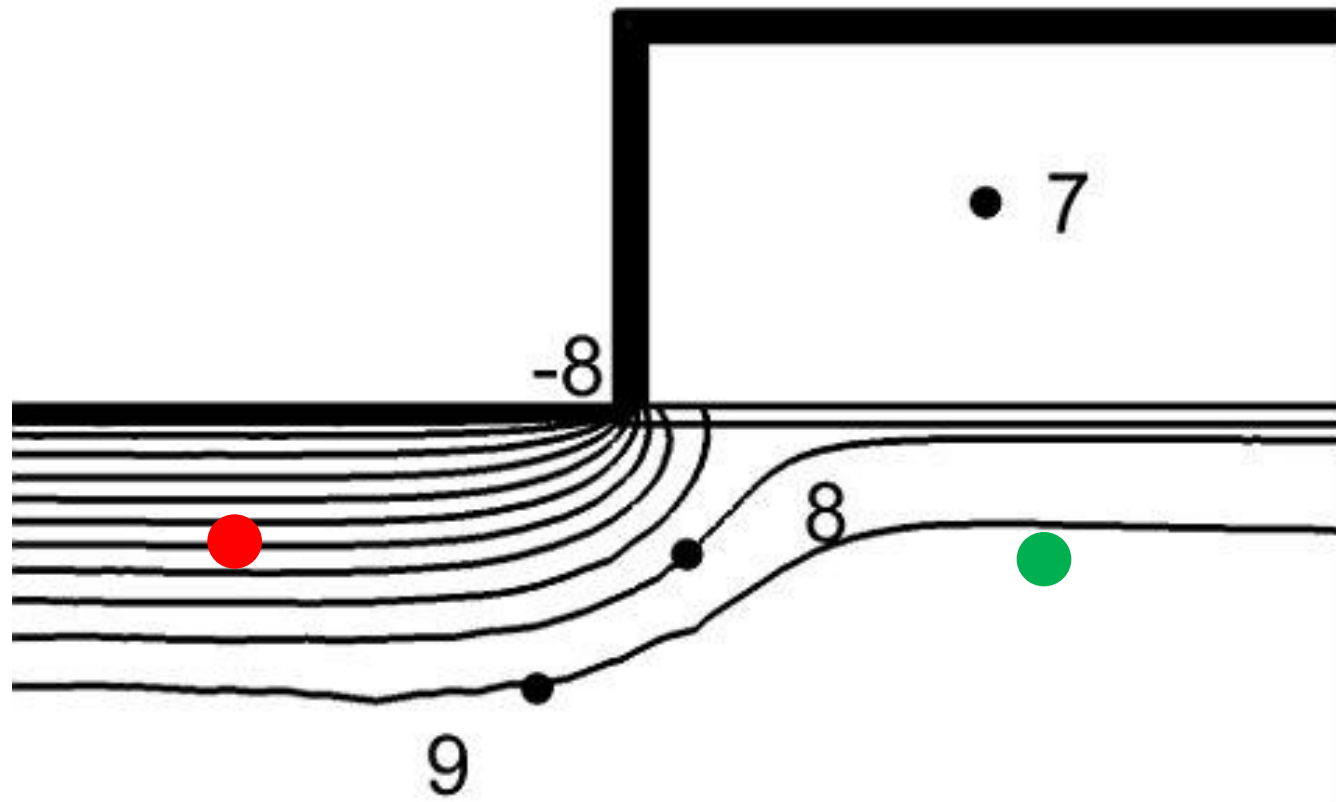
The heat is released from the ground in winter



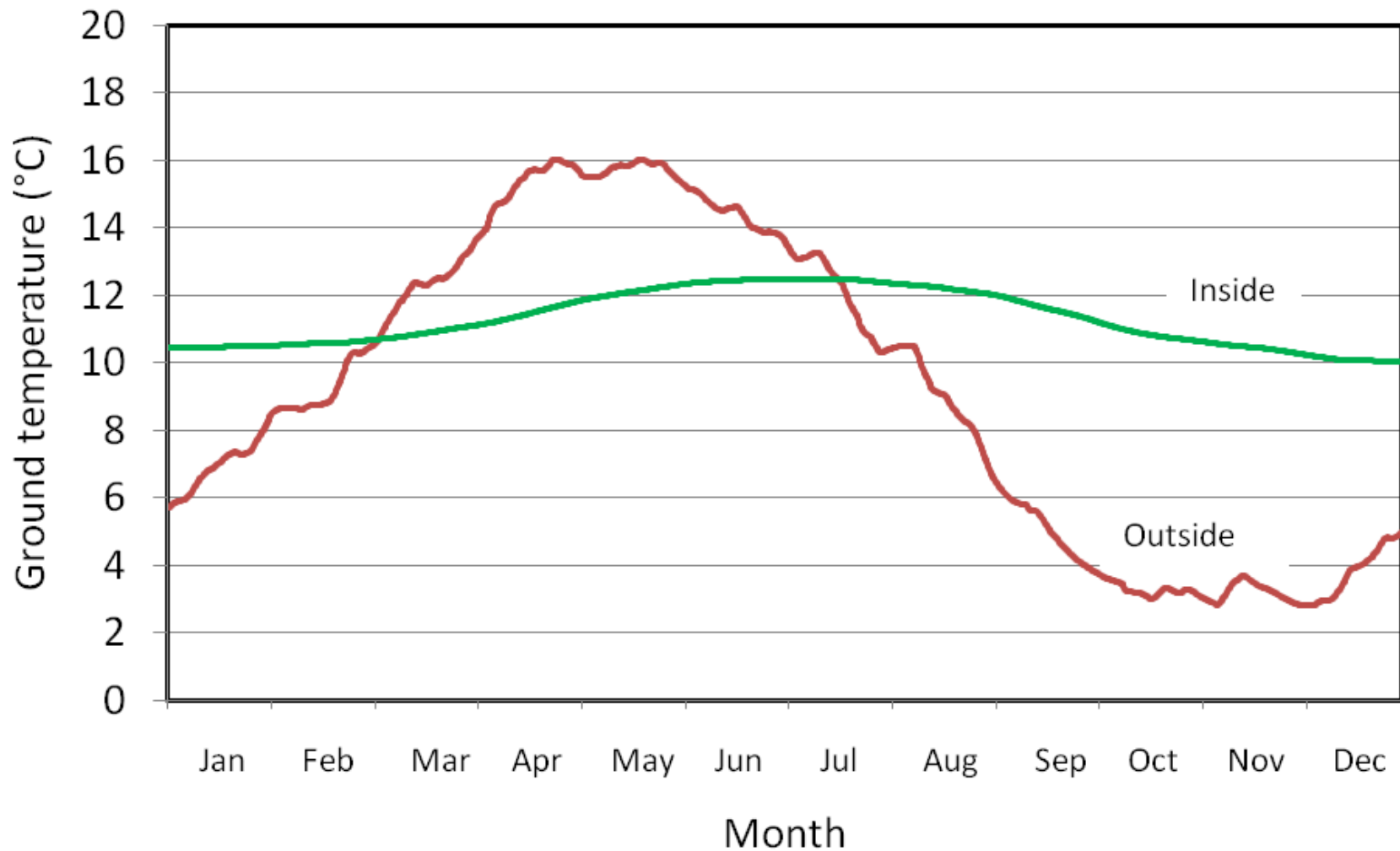
# Temperature gradient in February



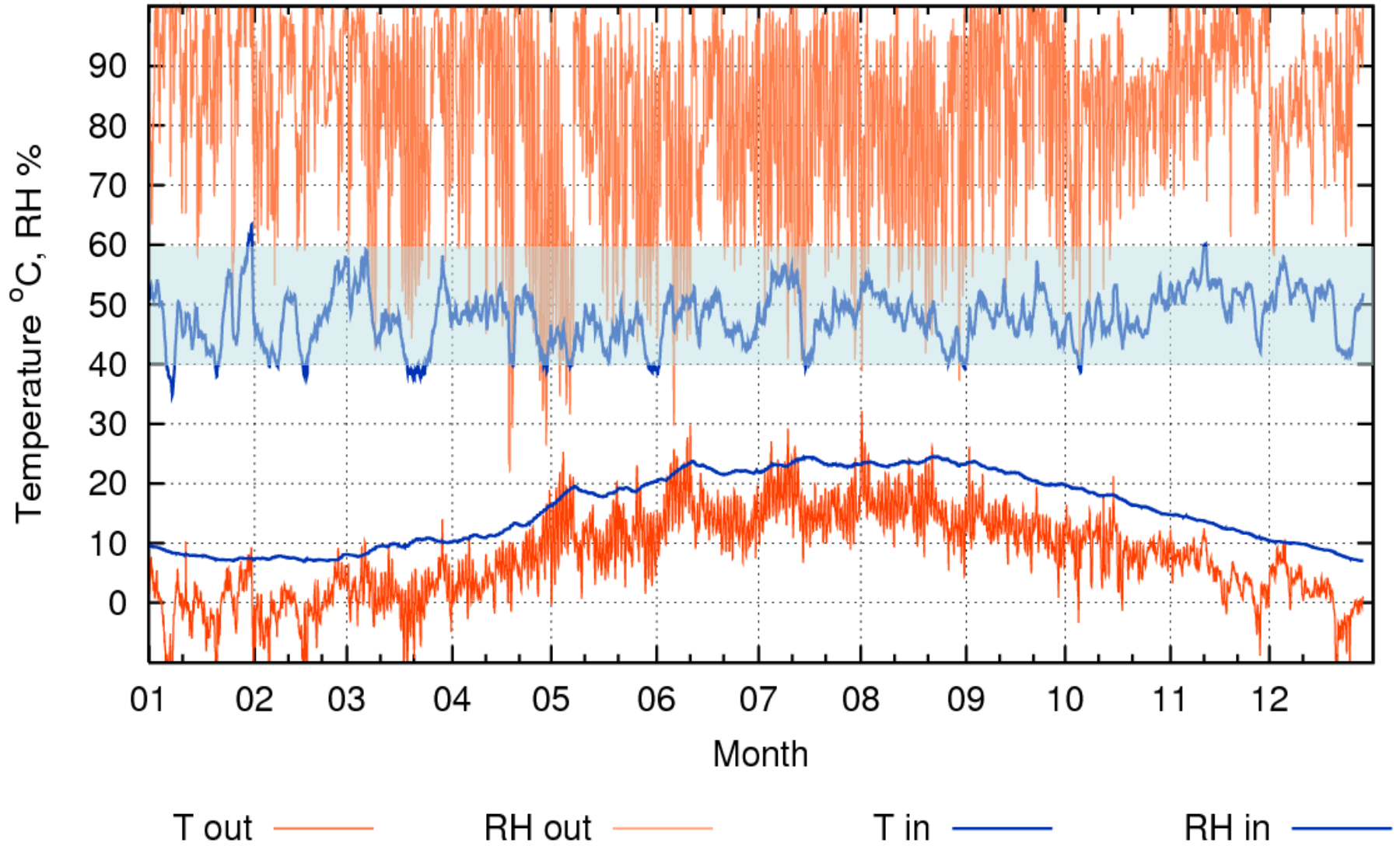
# Measured temperatures inside and outside



Ground temperature measured 2 m below surface



# Computer simulation of empty store, $AER = 0,1 \text{ h}^{-1}$



Unfired perforated clay bricks used for humidity buffer

