

# Evidence for Decision-Making in Optimal HVAC Operations



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# Context

- Optimal HVAC operations
  - Doing the best you can with what you have
- Specifically:
  - Best environment for collections, building, staff and visitors
  - Least operating cost and consumption of non-renewable resources



# *Dramatis Personae*

Function	Titles	Role
Facilities Staff	Engineer Controls technician HVAC mechanic Facilities manager	Create the Environment



# *Dramatis Personae*

Function	Titles	Role
Collections Care Staff	Preservation officer Conservator Curator Librarian Archivist	Specify and evaluate the environment on behalf of the collections



# *Dramatis Personae*

Function	Titles	Role
Administration	Director CFO VP	Understand and enable the optimization process



# New Challenges for All Roles

- Collections care
  - Evaluate dynamic environmental changes made in the name of energy saving
  - Decide on acceptable environmental quality and tradeoffs (buck stops here)
  - Continuously collaborate with facilities
  - Understand basics of psychrometrics and HVAC

# New Challenges for All Roles

- Facilities
  - Investigate and test actions to save energy, reduce operating costs
  - Attain a holistic understanding of systems and controls
  - Understand the basics of collection preservation
  - Share ‘Driving the Bus’ with collections care

# New Challenges for All Roles

- Administration
  - Make optimizing someone's job
  - Recognize the importance of optimal operation
  - Recognize it's a process of continuous improvement
  - Actively enable collaboration
  - Participate and communicate

# The Essences

- Collections care has to know what the environment is, and what it means for the collections
- Facilities has to know they have the mandate for optimal operation and the guidance to avoid risks to collections
- Both must understand enough of each other's function to work effectively together

# Evidence for Collections Care Decisions

- Data from collection spaces
- Metrics to compare and evaluate environmental effects on collections
- Documentation of energy savings



# Data From Collections Spaces

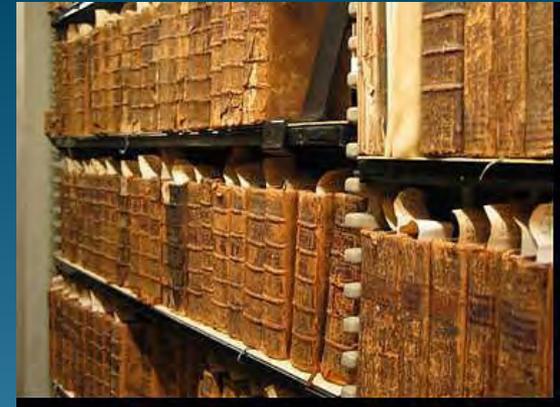
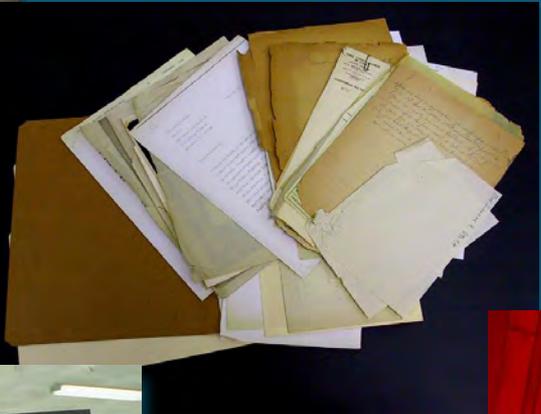
- Continuous
- Not trivial to get, organize and store
- Becomes more valuable with time
- Value of data is only realized through visualization, analysis and reporting software
- Cross-functional accessibility of data is important

# Why Environment is So Important to Archival Collections

- Materials degrade because
  - Paper, leather, textiles, plastics and dyes undergo spontaneous chemical reactions whose rate is determined by available heat and moisture
- Modern information media have been shown to degrade too rapidly at human comfort conditions

# Chemical Change

in 1984. He was Professor of Architecture and Associate Director for Graduate Studies in 1992. His publications include Imperial Japan: Architecture with David B. Brownlee (New York: Rizzoli, 1987), Edward Sorensen Architecture (New York, Mass., and London: MIT Press, 1988), Alvaro Siza and the MIT Press (1989), Eril Saarinen: A Tradition in Architecture and Urban Design, Cranbrook Vision, 1989-1990 (New York: 292-301; "Bruce Goff and the Evolution of





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# IPI's Research

- Data from more than 20 years of accelerated aging on plastics, gelatin, dyes
- The effects of storage environments on natural aging of such materials can be generalized and measured
- Preservation Index (PI)
  - TWPI (integral of changing conditions over time)

# IPI's Quantitative Decay Metrics

- Algorithms that process T & RH data into estimates of:
  - Natural aging rate
  - Mold risk
  - Physical risks from dryness, dampness, RH excursions
  - Metal corrosion risk
- Integrations over time to quantify benefits as well as risks

# IPI's Tools for Data Collection, Organization and Analysis

- PEM2 Datalogger



# IPI's Tools for Data Collection, Organization and Analysis

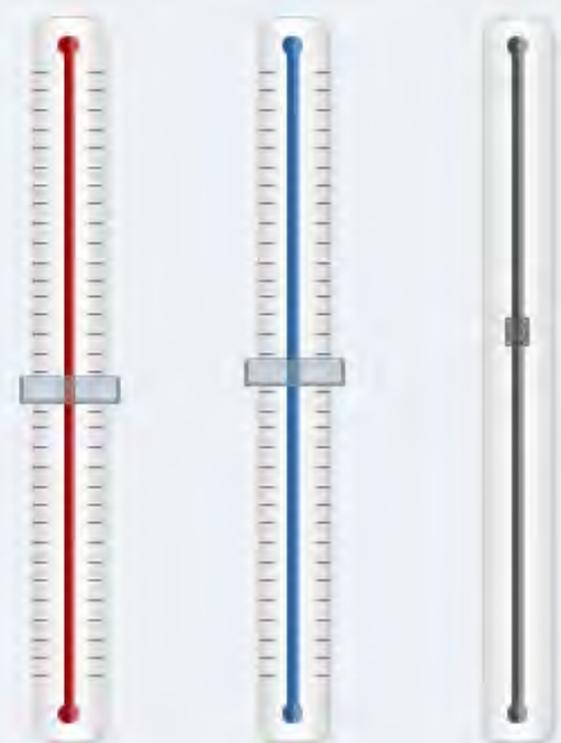
- [www.DPCCalc.org](http://www.DPCCalc.org)
  - Interactive psychrometric chart with preservation guidance

# DPCalc.org

Click to Solve for:

Temperature     % RH     Dew Point

**68**    **50**    **49**



Temperature Scale:  °F     °C

## Preservation Evaluation

Type of Decay	Environment Rating	Preservation Metric	
Natural Aging	<b>RISK</b>	PI	<b>44</b>
Mechanical Damage	OK	% EMC	9.3
Mold Growth	<b>GOOD</b>	Days to Mold	<b>No Risk</b>
Metal Corrosion	OK	% EMC	9.3

### Record and Compare Values

T	RH	DP	PI	Days to Mold	EMC

# IPI's Tools for Data Collection, Organization and Analysis

- [www.PEMData.org](http://www.PEMData.org)
  - Free, secure website for data storage, graphing, preservation metrics calculation

# Preservation Metrics in Practice

**PEMdata**  
web-based preservation management

Home    FAQ    Metrics    Monitor

Hide Metrics    Graphs    Statistics    **Preservation Metrics**    Collection Risks    Dew Point Calculator

Preservation Quality Analysis - Based on observed environmental conditions, but independent of the collections within the space.

**Date Range**

Preset: All

Start: 2008-01-01

End: 2008-06-19

**Datasets**

(Max 5 per graph):

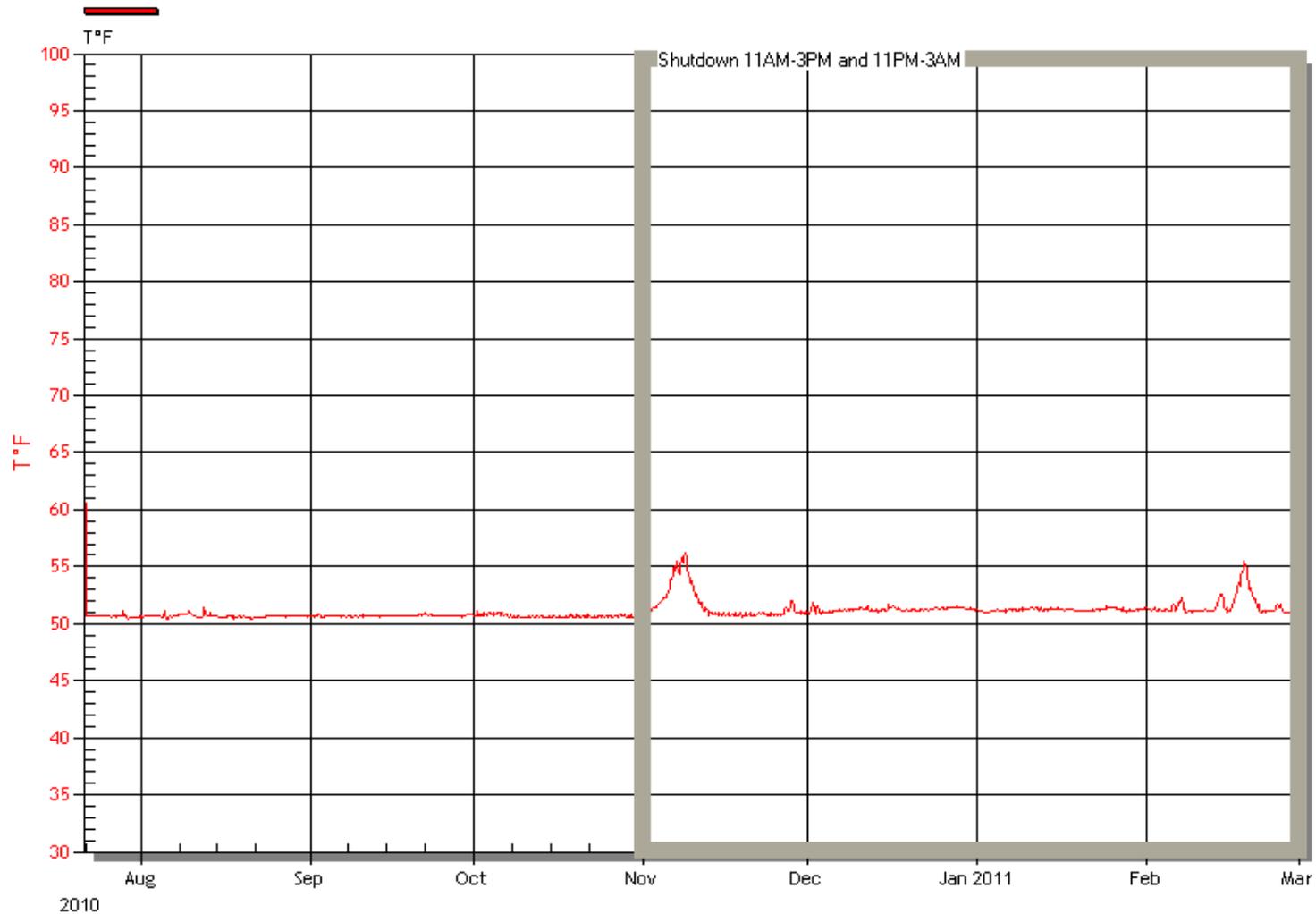
- AL-AUBURN-2008
- archives hall
- archives library
- archives main
- archives media
- P2\_00051
- P2\_00278
- P2\_00279
- P2\_00298

Dataset	archives library	P2_00051	P2_00278	P2_00279	P2_00298
<b>Risk Summary</b>					
Natural Aging	RISK	RISK	RISK	RISK	RISK
Mechanical Damage	OK	RISK	RISK	RISK	OK
Mold Growth	Good	Good	RISK	Good	Good
Metal Corrosion	OK	RISK	RISK	RISK	RISK
<b>Preservation Metrics</b>					
TWPI	44	39	41	40	37
MRF	0	0.44	0.85	0.11	0.04
% DC Max	0.65	1	1.2	0.88	0.76
% EMC Min	7.4	10.1	10	9.8	8.6
EMC Max	9.7	13.7	14.2	12.9	11.4
EMC Mean	8.53	11.31	11.35	10.84	9.7
<b>Data Overview</b>					
Start	2008-03-14	2008-03-13	2008-03-13	2008-03-13	2008-03-14
End	2008-03-28	2008-06-18	2008-06-18	2008-06-18	2008-06-18
T °F <sub>mean</sub>	70.1	65.6	65.3	66.4	69.8
% RH <sub>mean</sub>	38.9	63	63.2	60.4	54.2
DP °F <sub>mean</sub>	42.9	52.2	51.8	51.8	51.9

# Cornell Annex Shutdown

T°F of 4-L-12-15

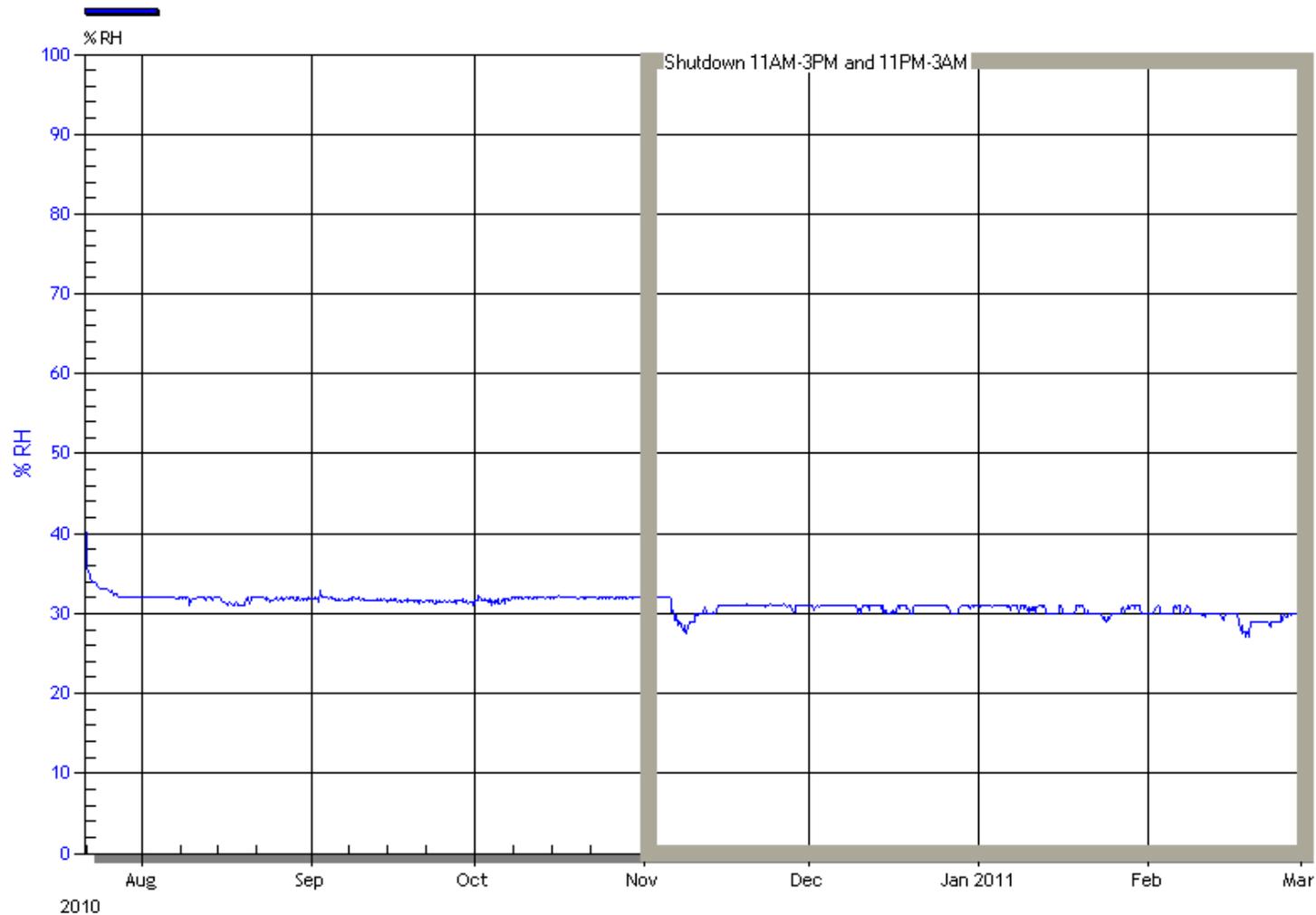
2010-07-21 - 2011-03-01



# Cornell Annex Shutdown

% RH of 4-L-12-15

2010-07-21 - 2011-03-01



# Energy Saving Scenarios

- Reducing
  - Time of operation
  - Air volumes
  - Outside air
- Changing
  - Set points
  - Operating theory (rethink / re-engineer)



# Evidence for Energy Savings

- Documentation of before and after
  - Dataloggers in Air Handlers
    - Upstream and downstream of cooling and heating coils
    - Measurements of fan amps
  - Dataloggers in supply and return ducts
  - Preservation metrics show collection impact
  - Estimates of dollar costs based on logger data, utility costs, air volumes

# Conclusion

- Administration role is central
- This is not a project, it's a process of active collaboration, involves new tasks, and continues indefinitely
- Data and documentation required
- IPI tools directly support optimization, quantify collection risks and benefits
- Big systems, big money

[imagepermanenceinstitute.org](http://imagepermanenceinstitute.org)