

## Challenge

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” ... varje material har en kritisk fuktnivå som inte får överskridas och om den inte kan redovisas så får materialets relativa fuktighet inte överstiga **75 %**...”

- BBR (Boverket)



## Questions

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- Only **critical level** matters?
  - RH
  - Temperature
  - RH & temperature
  - Material ...
- Exposure time
  - How long?
  - Constant level vs. Changing conditions
- **Long term** prediction?
- Practical **tool**?



## Previous models - What's missing

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- The mechanism of the growth
- The mechanism of the decaying
- Other factors, e.g., the oxygen level etc.
- The connections between the biology and the material
- Etc.



Major challenge

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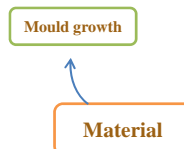
Modelling **HOW**

**MOULD** grown on  
building **MATERIALS**

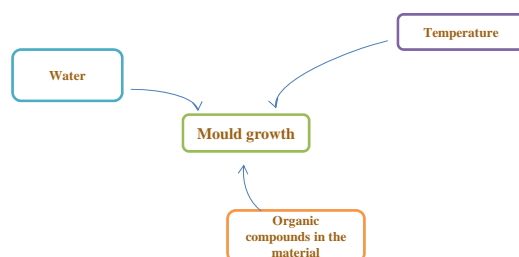


Fundamentals behind: How does mould grow?

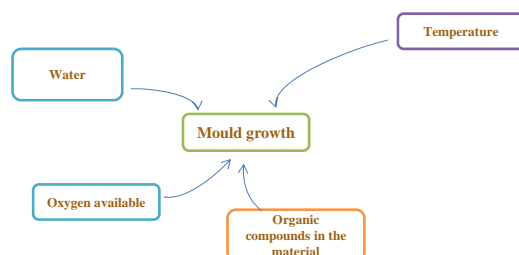
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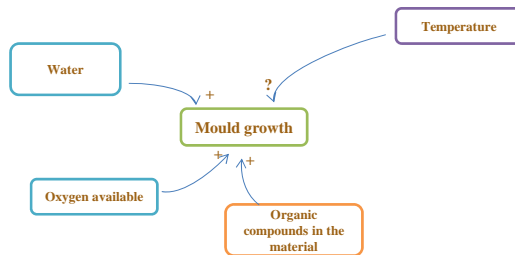
## Fundamentals behind: How does mould grow



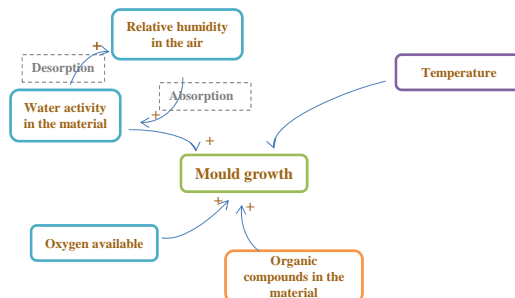
## Fundamentals behind: How does mould grow



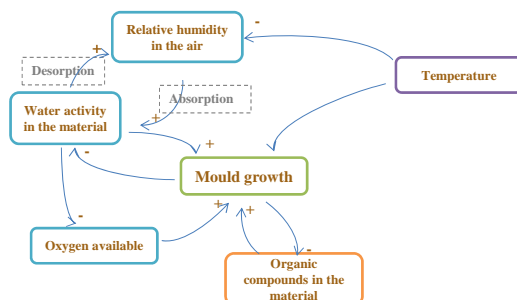
## A Causal Loop Diagram (CLD)



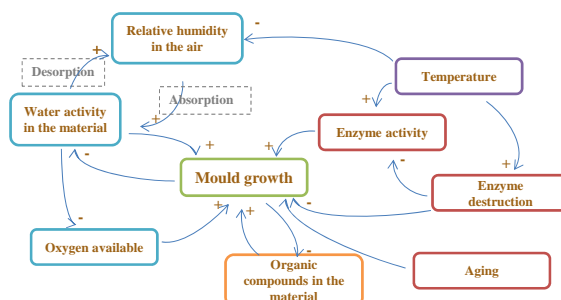
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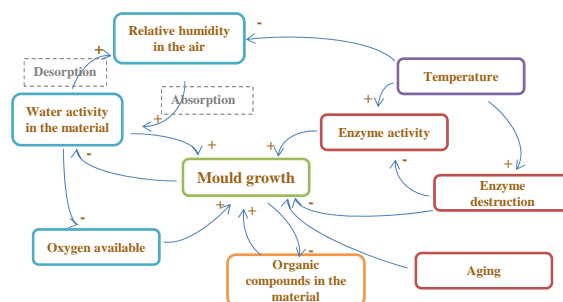


## Modelling...

Can we put **ALL** together?

## System analysis & System dynamic modelling

- Building Biology Group, LTH, Lund University  
[www.byggnadsmaterial.lth.se](http://www.byggnadsmaterial.lth.se)
- Applied Systems Analysis & System Dynamics (ASASD)  
Group, Lund University  
[www.lth.se/asasd](http://www.lth.se/asasd)

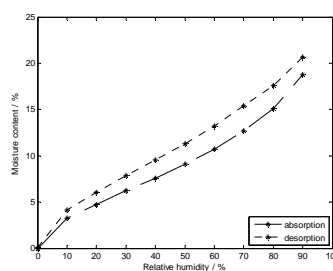


# Material's moisture simulation

## Desorption and Adsorption

$$m_{wv,s} = \frac{hD}{R \times T} (P_{wv,w} - P_{wv,a})$$

- $m_{wv,s}$ : water vapour mass flow rate (kg/m2s)
- $hD$ : diffusion coefficient
- $R$ : gas constant
- $T$ : temperature
- $P_{wv,w}$ : water vapour pressure of the wood
- $P_{wv,a}$ : water vapour pressure in the air



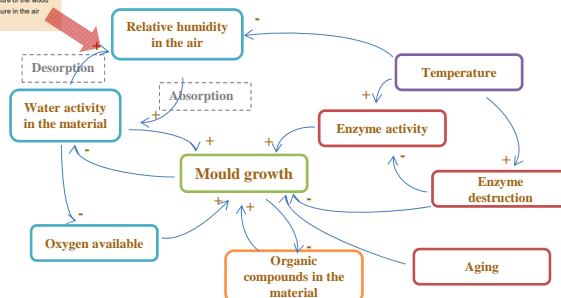
The sorption isotherm of wood (air dried spruce sapwood).



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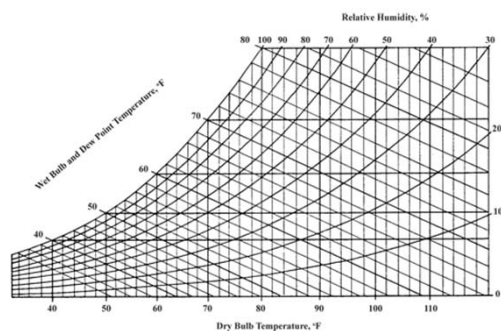
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## Relative humidity and temperature

$$P_{wv,s} = (1.0007 + 3.46 \times 10^{-6} \times P_a) \times 6.1121 \times e^{\frac{17.502 \times T}{240.97 + T}}$$



**Simplified psychrometric chart for temperatures and relative humidities.**

Source: University of Nebraska 2008, <http://www.ianrpubs.unl.edu/pages/publicationD.jsp?publicationId=1000>

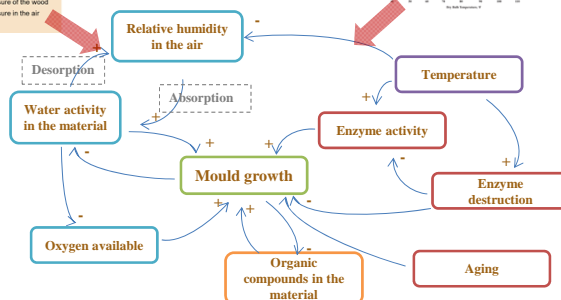
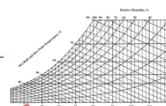


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## Mould growth factors

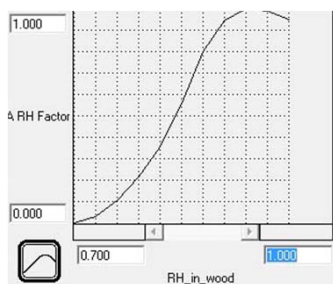


Fig. 3. The factor by relative humidity on mould activity. (Ayerst 1969)

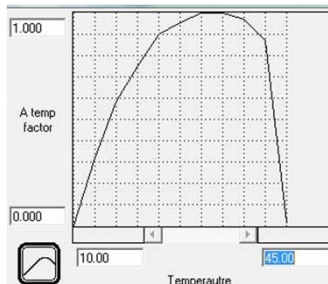


Fig. 4. The temperature factor (Ayerst 1969)

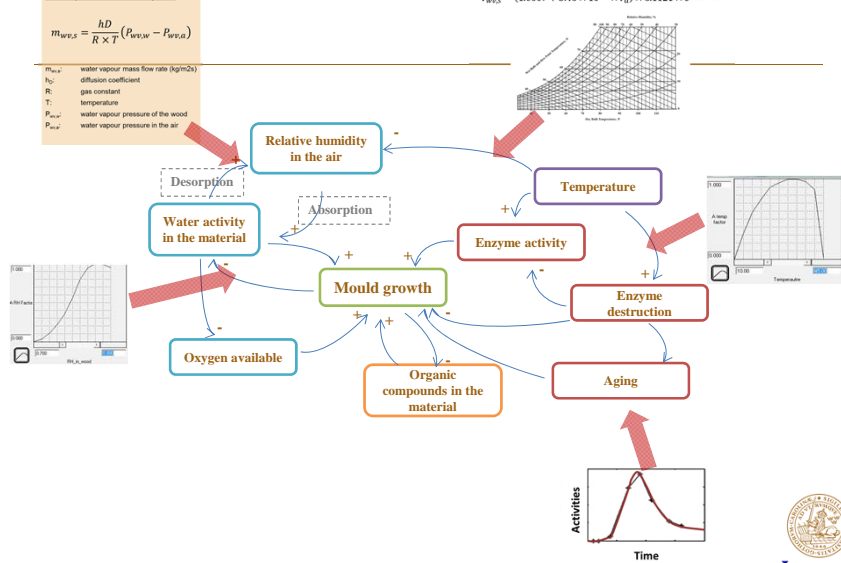


### Desorption and Adsorption

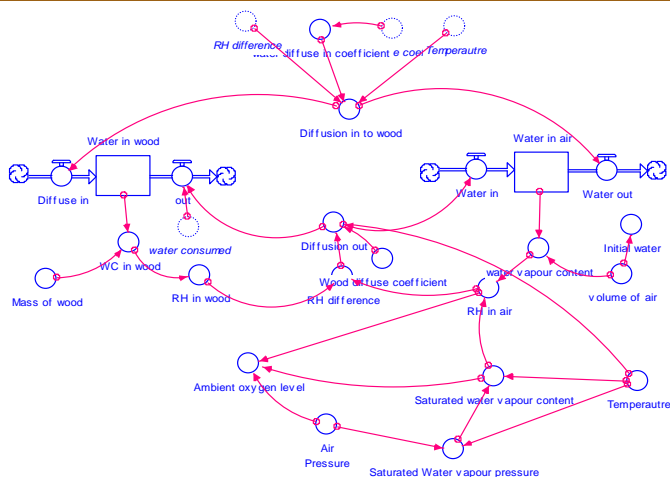
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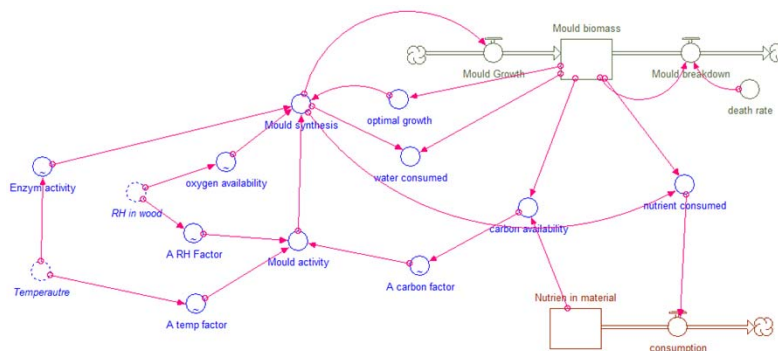
## Modelling: moisture – material properties



model of water vapour exchange between wood and air, STELLATM V 9.0 (isee systems, inc.)



## Modelling: mould growing behaviour

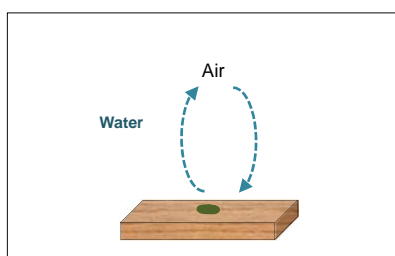


model of mould growth with influencing factors, STELLATM V 9.0 (isee systems, inc.)



Some simulation results – start with...

## Mould grown on wood in a closed environment



## Results: Scenario 1 - drying

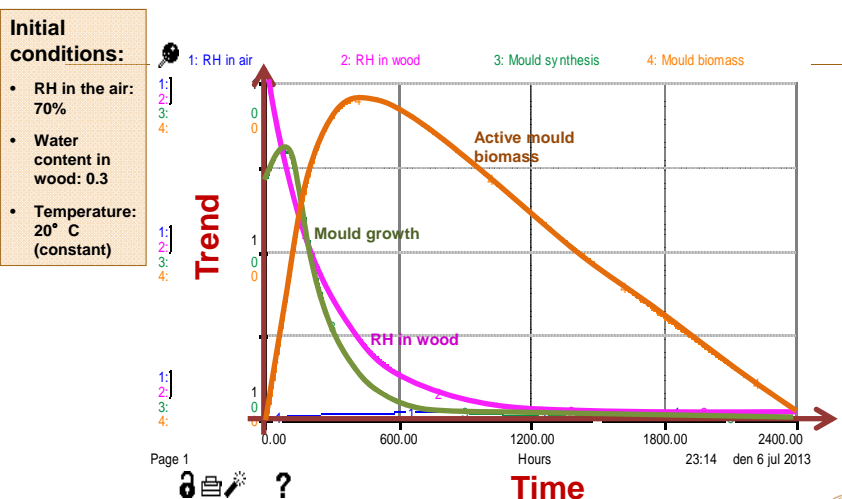


Fig. 5-1. The development of mould growth on wood during wood drying



## Results: Scenario 1 - drying

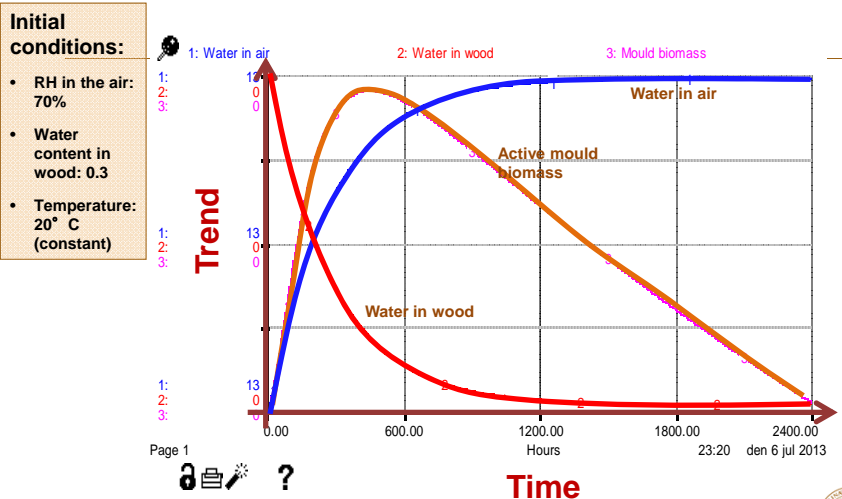


Fig. 5-2. The development of mould growth with moisture content changes



## Scenario 2 - wetting

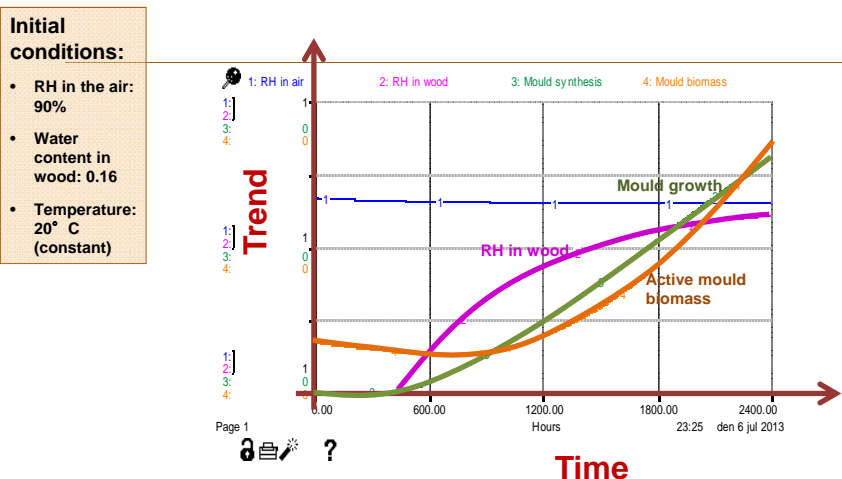


Fig. 6. The development of mould growth on wood during wood wetting



### Scenario 3 – fluctuating temperature

**Initial conditions:**

- RH in the air: 70%
- Water content in the wood: 0.3
- Temperature varying between 20° C (noon time) and 10° C (night)

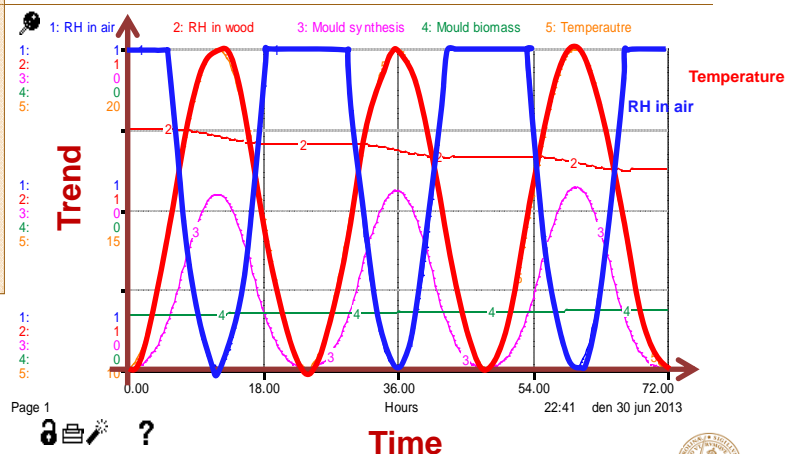


Fig. 5. The development of mould synthesis with varying temperature changes



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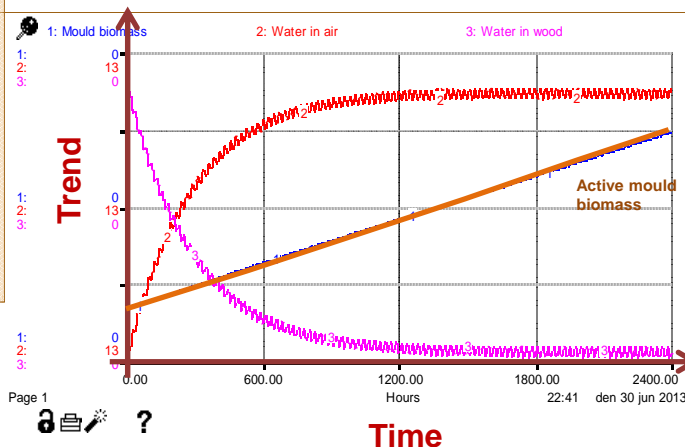
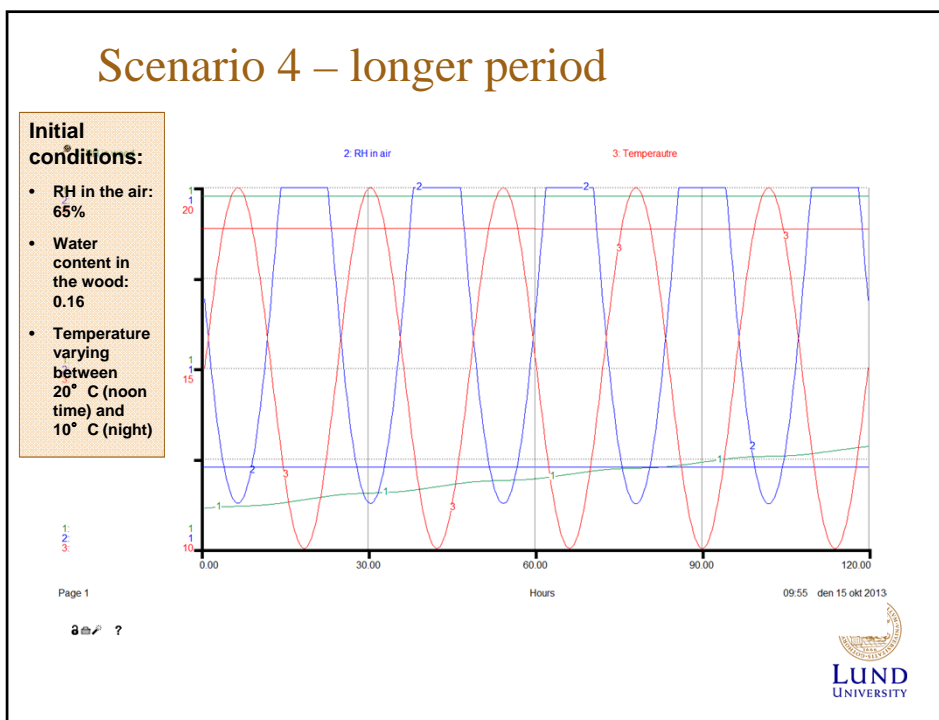
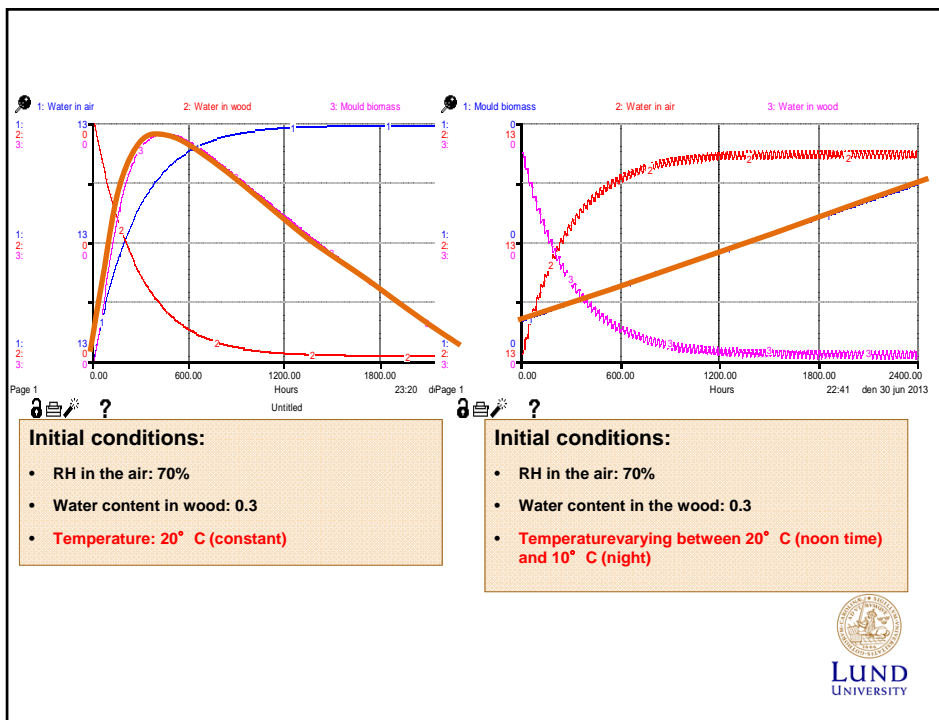
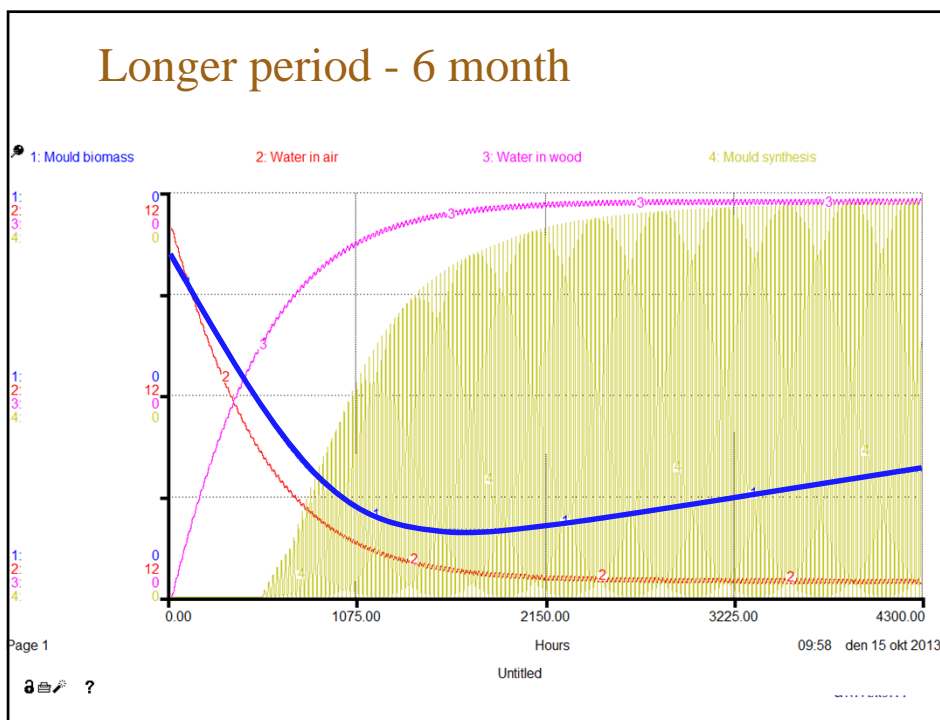
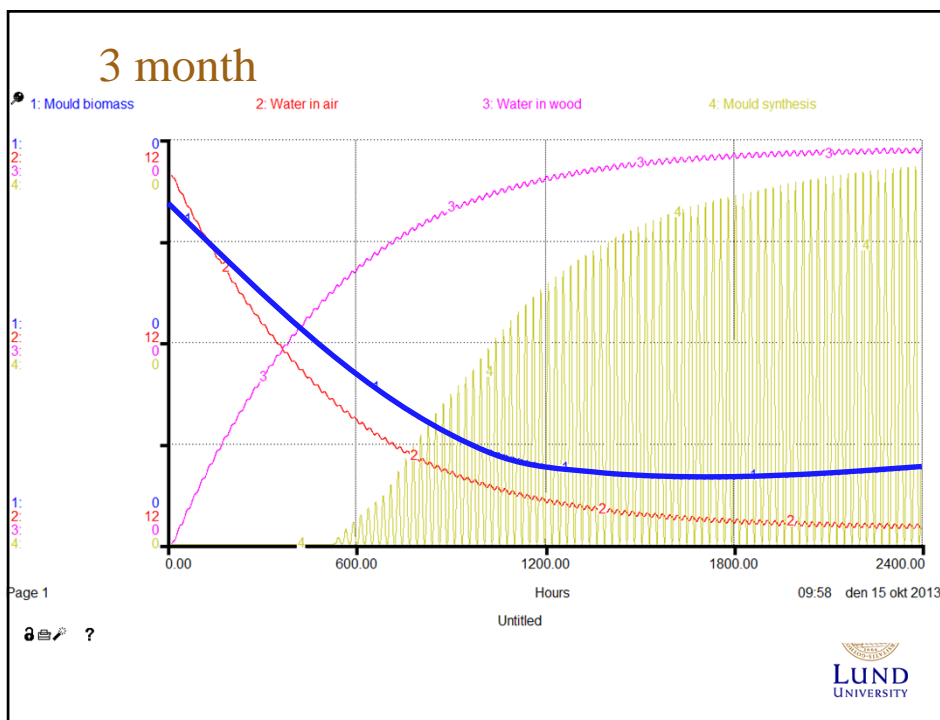


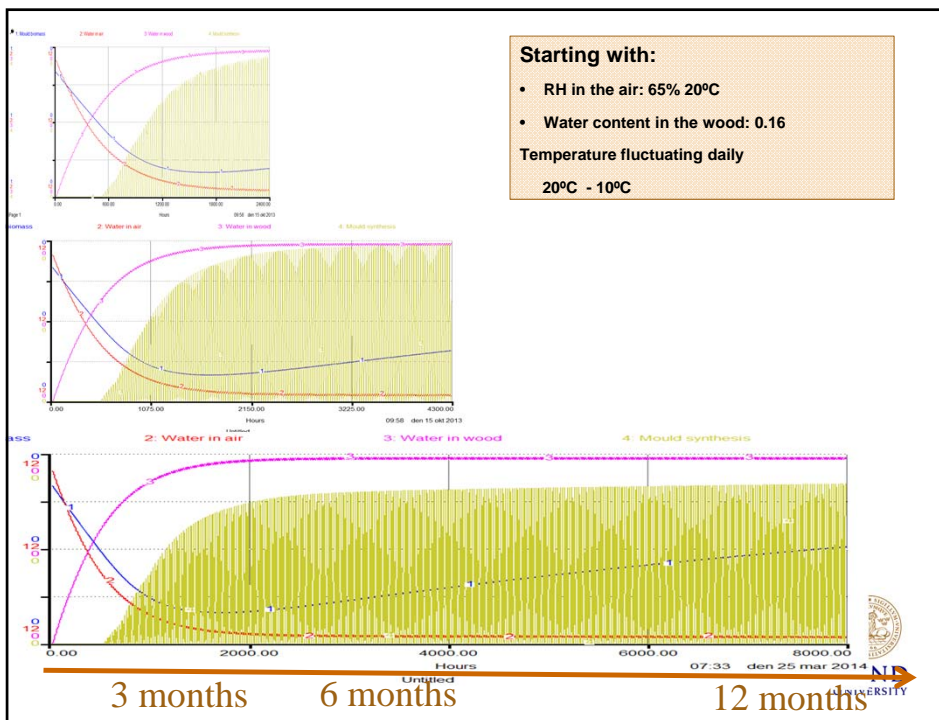
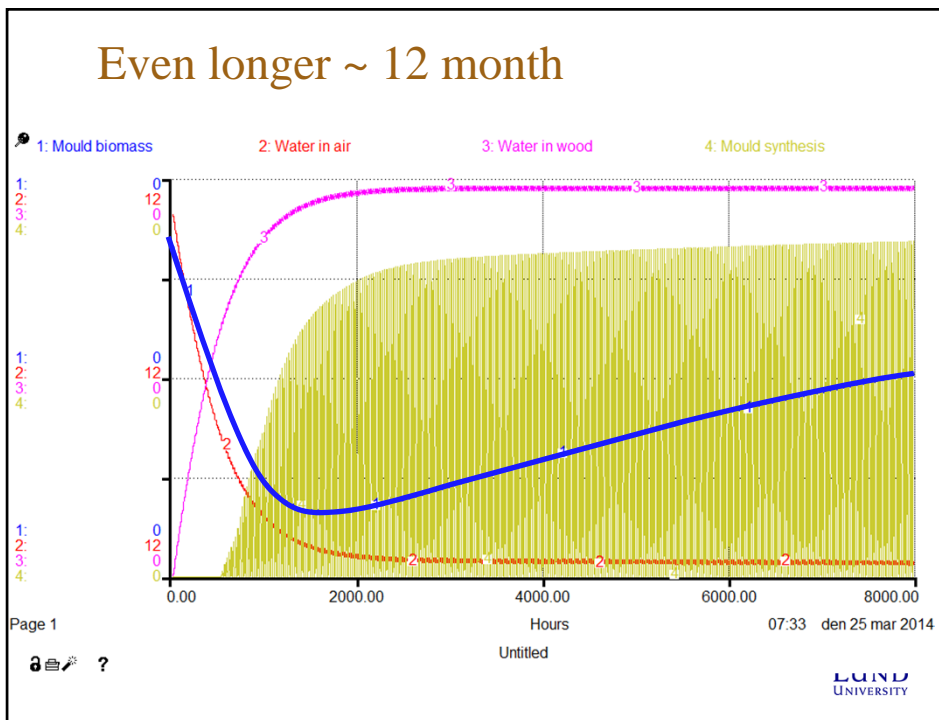
Fig. 6. The development of mould biomass with varying temperature changes











## Conclusion

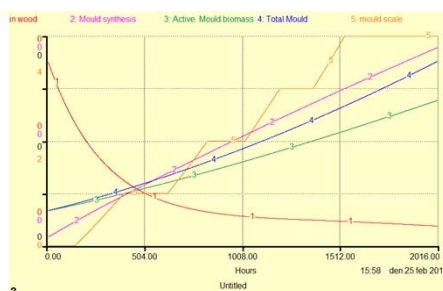
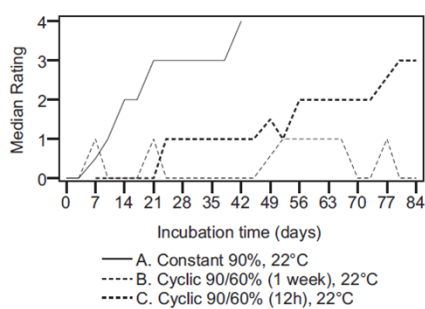
- The temperature variation has significant impact on mould growth on materials
- it is called a conceptual model for the moment
- It is possible to combine the material properties and the mould behaviour into modelling



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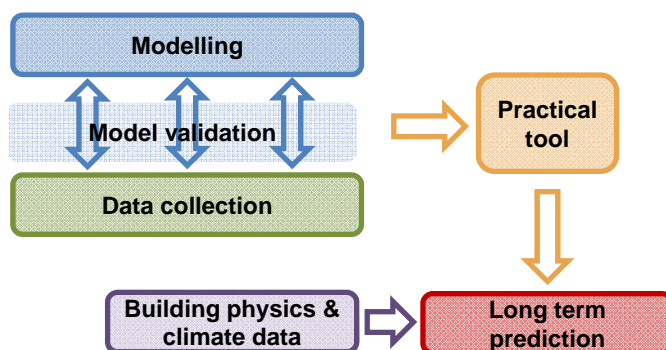
## A new M-Model project

(Comparing to Johansson et. al. 2013)



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## The work flow of the new M-model



## Acknowledgement

Thank you for your attention!

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## Fundamentals behind

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