



# The use of COMSOL to explore flooding and rising water problems related to heritage

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Where innovation starts

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**Wall paintings**

**Moisture problems**

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**Comsol simulations water uptake**

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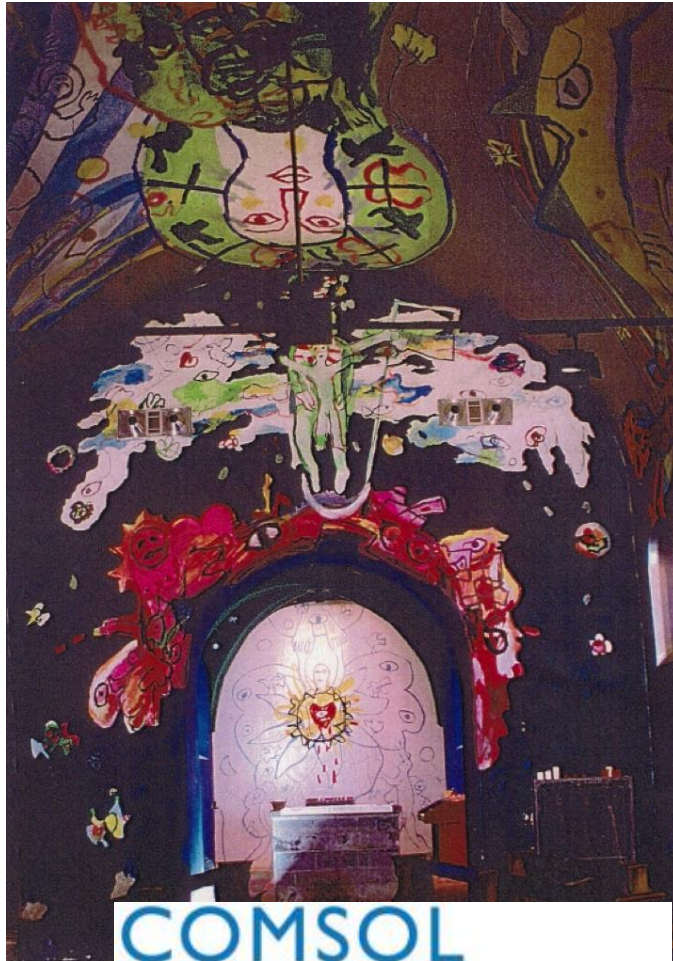
# St. Catherine's Chapel Lemiers



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# Wall paintings



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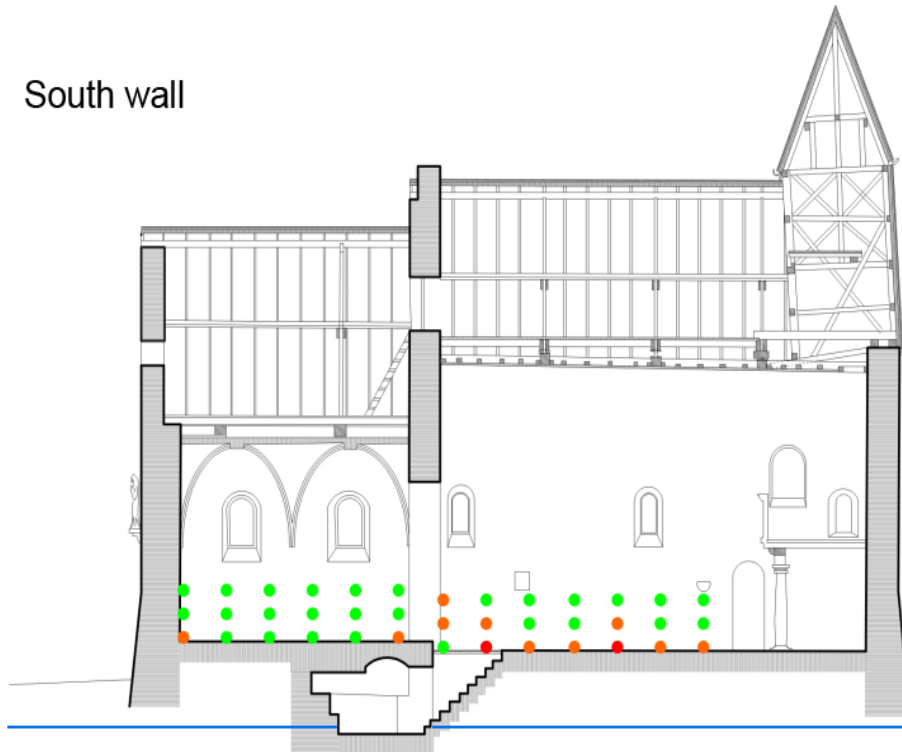
# Moisture problems



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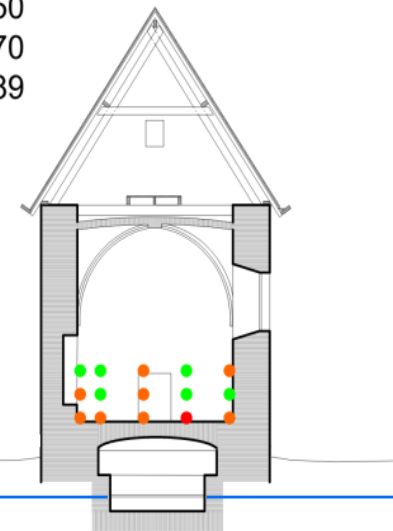
# Moisture content measurements

South wall



East wall

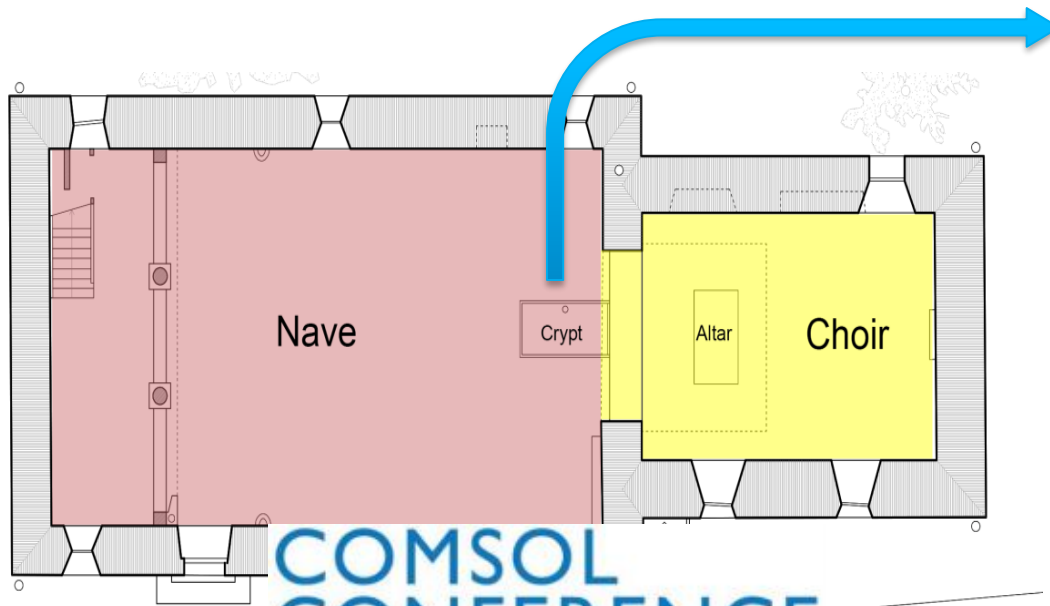
- $19 \leq DC < 50$
- $50 \leq DC < 70$
- $70 \leq DC < 89$



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# Water in crypt



Crypt



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# Flooding of creeks nearby



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# Restoration of the wall paintings



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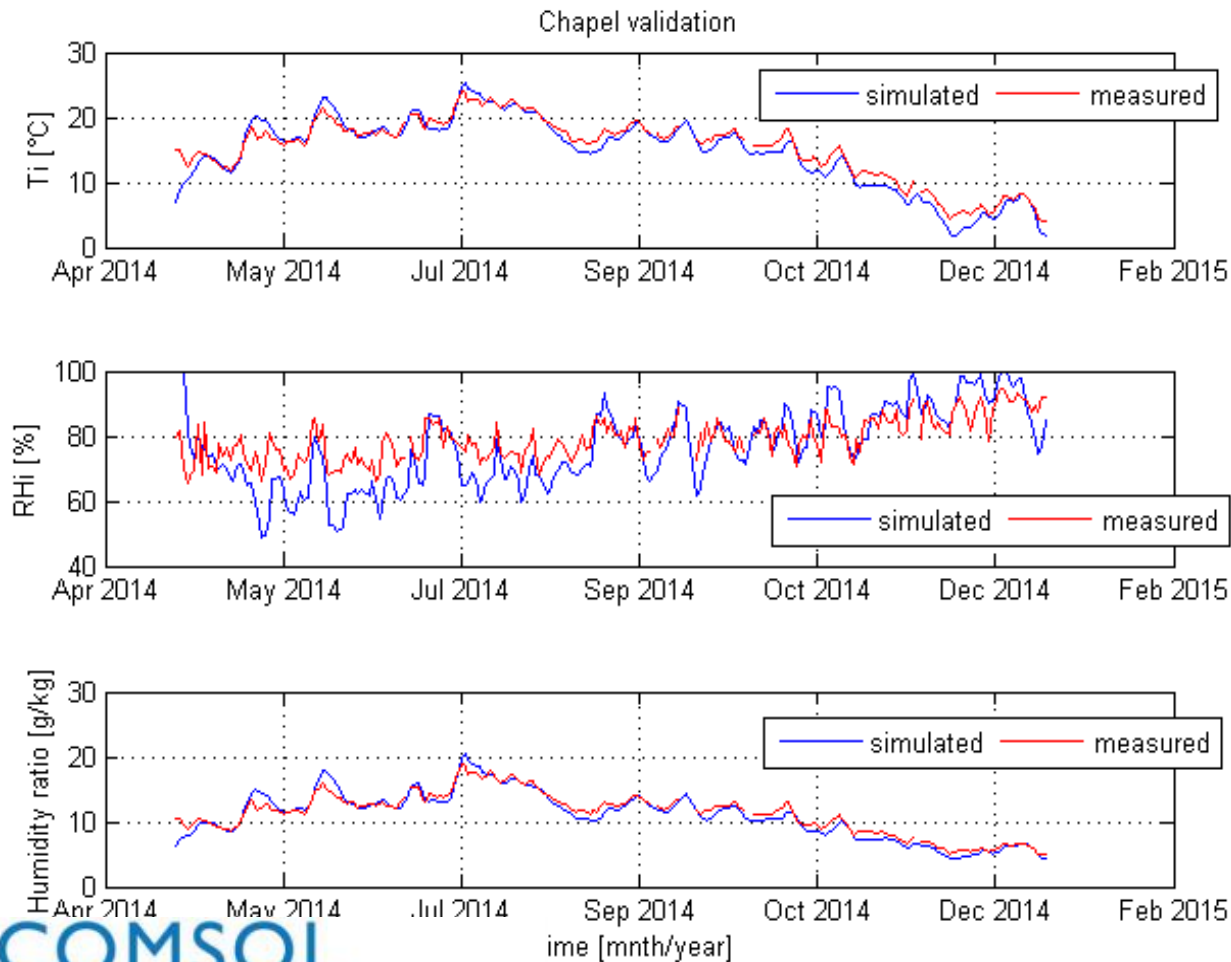
# Continuous measurements



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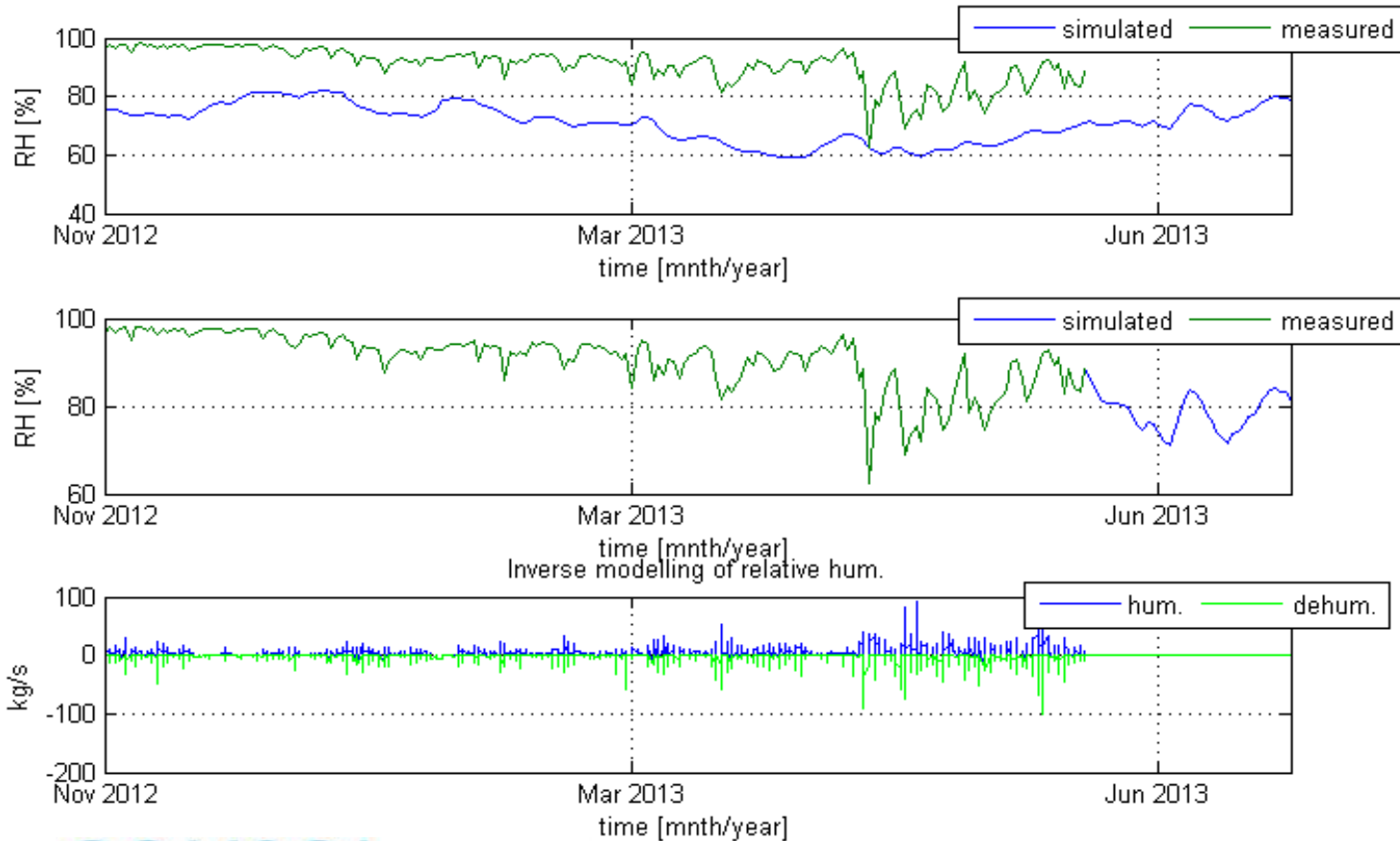


# HAMBase simulations indoor climate

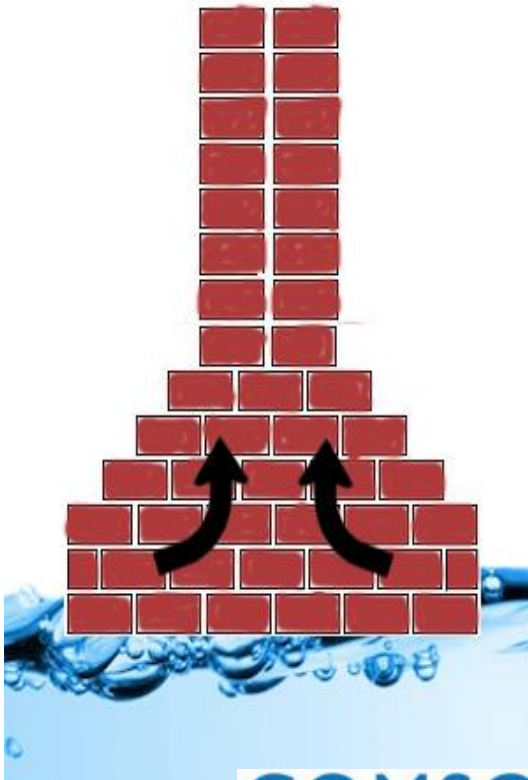




# Inverse modeling



# Comsol simulations water uptake



$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \text{div } D_w \text{ grad } w$$

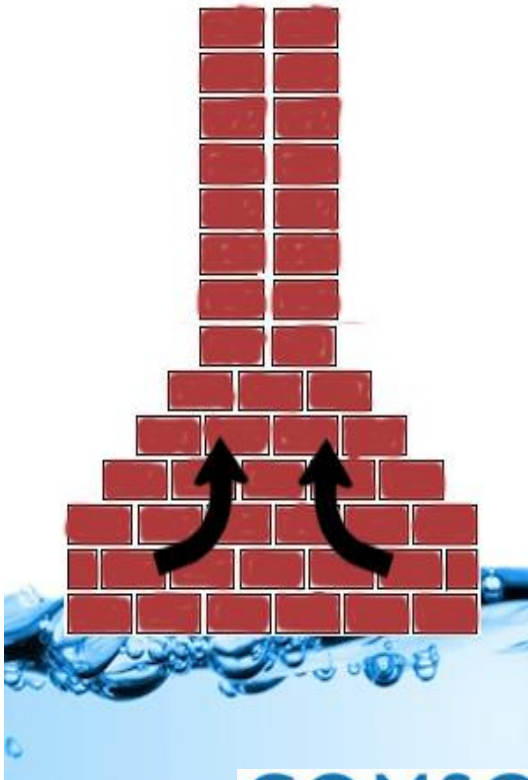
For which the diffusion coefficient  $D_w$  varies with the moisture content:

$$D_w = \frac{\delta_a}{\mu} p_{sat} \frac{1}{\xi} \quad \text{for vapour transfer}$$

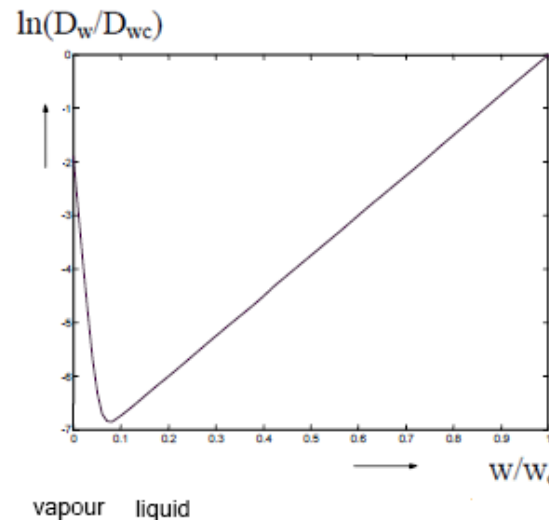
$$D_w = \frac{k_m}{\varepsilon} \quad \text{for liquid water transfer}$$

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# Comsol simulations water uptake



$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \text{div } D_w \text{ grad } w$$



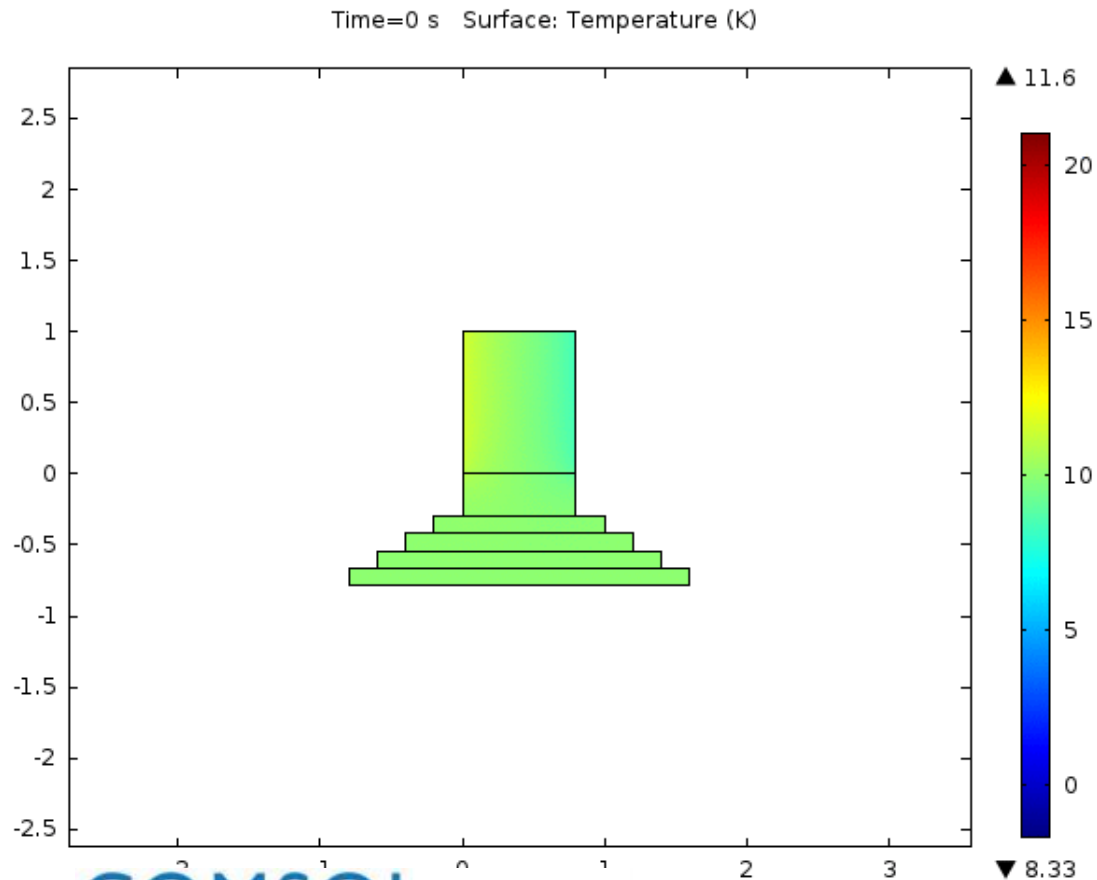
brick:

$\rho_{\text{brick}} = 1529 \text{ kg/m}^3$   
 $D_w = 2.1 \cdot 10^{-9} \exp(0.0316 w) \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$   
Critical moisture content:  $w_{\text{cr}} = 100 \text{ kg/m}^3$

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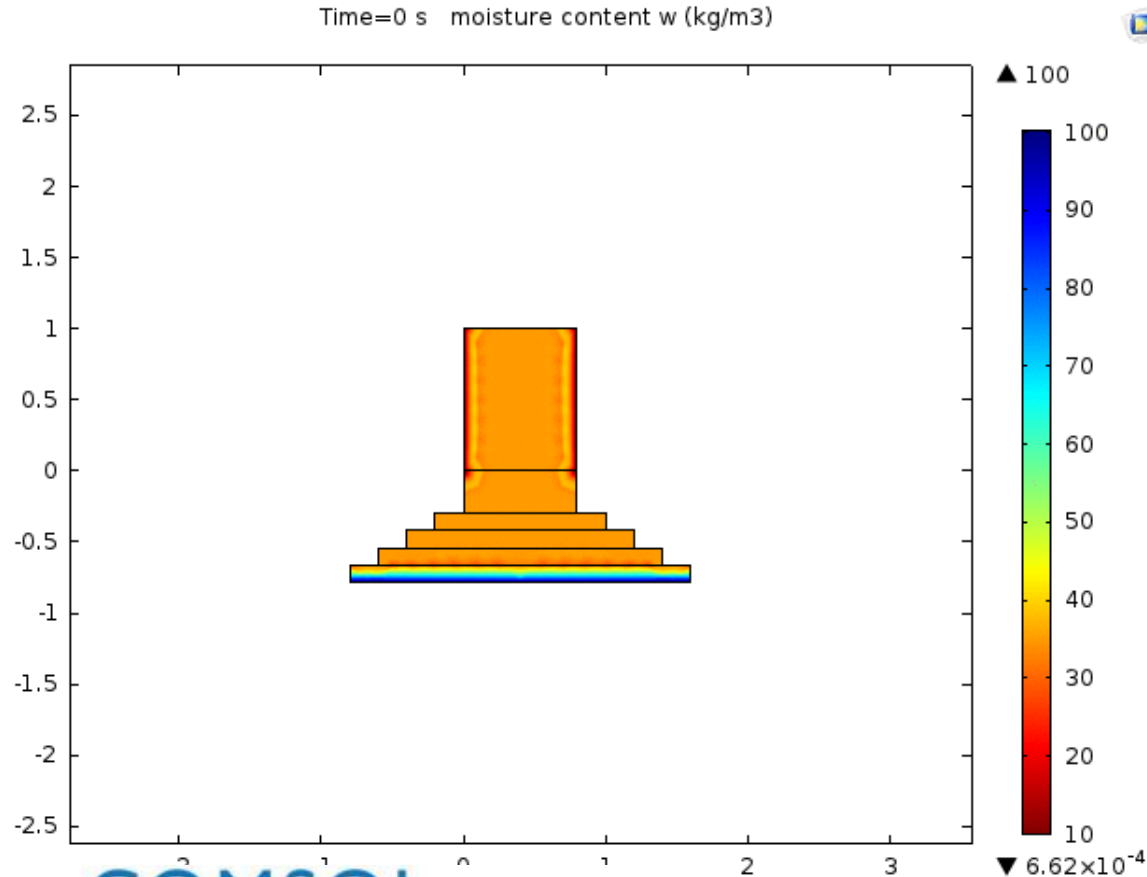


# Temperature



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# Moisture content



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# Conclusions

- Flooding of chapel by creek water
- High groundwater level
- Water in crypt
- Water uptake by walls
- Drying at internal and external surfaces of walls
- Relatively high vapor diffusion resistance painting
- Moisture source in chapel
- Measure:

Injection of foundation with water-repellent chemical liquid

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