

# ØI og Forskning, 26.10.2020

## We Care -CollectionCare



# CollectionCare

<https://www.collectioncare.eu/>

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Innovation action NUMBER – 814624 – CollectionCare

Royal Danish  
Academy

Architecture  
Design  
Conservation

royaldanishacademy.com

# CollectionCare

Innovative and affordable service for the Preventive Conservation monitoring of individual Cultural Artefacts during display, storage, handling and transport

## Aim:

To develop an innovative preventive conservation (PC) **decision support system** targeting the needs of small to medium-sized museums and collections.

- Integrate **IoT monitoring** of the environmental conditions of each cultural artefact individually at any location, whether on display or in **storage, handling or transport**,
- Integrated with **multi-scale modelling** for the different artefact materials while complying with current PC norms and recommendations.

# Is this useful for museum objects?

/arkiv/nyheder/2018/11/intelligente-skraldespande-vil-give-mindre-mog-med-affaldet/

## DI BUSINESS

Tæt på danske virksomheder - lokalt og globalt

FORSIDE NYHEDER BLOGS LEDER NYT OM NAVNE TILMELD NYHEDSBREV

SE FLERE  MAGASINET

Dansk Industri / [DI Business](#) / Intelligente skraldespande vil give mindre m $\ddot{o}$ g med affaldet



Intelligente skraldespande virker ved, at en sensor bliver sat p $\ddot{a}$  skraldespandens l $\ddot{a}$ g. Sensoren sender signaler til renovationsvirksomheden om, hvor fyldt skraldespanden er.

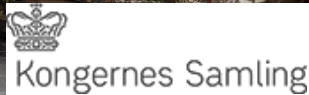
Foto: Telia







**Goal: To minimize degradation and the need for invasive conservation**





# CollectionCare -18 partners

## UNIVERSITIES/RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

- ❑ UNIVERSITAT POLITECNICA DE VALENCIA (UPV) Spain
- ❑ UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI (UW) Poland
- ❑ UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI ROMA LA SAPIENZA (URO1) Italy
- ❑ LATVIJAS VALSTS KOKSNES KIMIJAS INSTITUTS (LSIWC) Latvia
- ❑ **DET KONGELIGE AKADEMI, Denmark**
- ❑ TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITEIT EINDHOVEN (TU/e) Netherlands

## COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

- ❑ POSTSCRIPTUM PLIROFORIKI EPIKOINONIAS EPE (PS) Greece

## HANDLING & TRANSPORT OF CH

- ❑ VAN KRALINGEN BV (HvK) Netherlands

## CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION COMPANY

- ❑ CBC CONSERVAZIONE BENI CULTURALI (CBC) Italy

## IoT connectivity

- ❑ SIGFOX WIRELESS SA (SGF) France

## BIG DATA

- ❑ ATOS SPAIN SA (ATOS) Spain

## MUSEUMS

- ❑ DIPUTACION FORAL DE ALAVA - Servicio de Restauración (DFA) Spain
- ❑ THE ETHNOGRAPHIC OPEN AIR MUSEUM (OAML) Latvia
- ❑ FILMOTECA VALENCIANA (CULTURARTS) Spain
- ❑ KONINKLIJKE MUSEA VOOR KUNST EN GESCHIEDENIS (KMKG) Belgium
- ❑ ISTORIKI ETHNOLOGIKI ETAIREIA ELLADAS (IEEE) Greece
- ❑ THE ROYAL DANISH COLLECTION (RDC) Denmark

## Advisory Board





**Copenhagen,  
Denmark,  
The Royal Danish  
Akademy  
30th - 31st July  
2019**

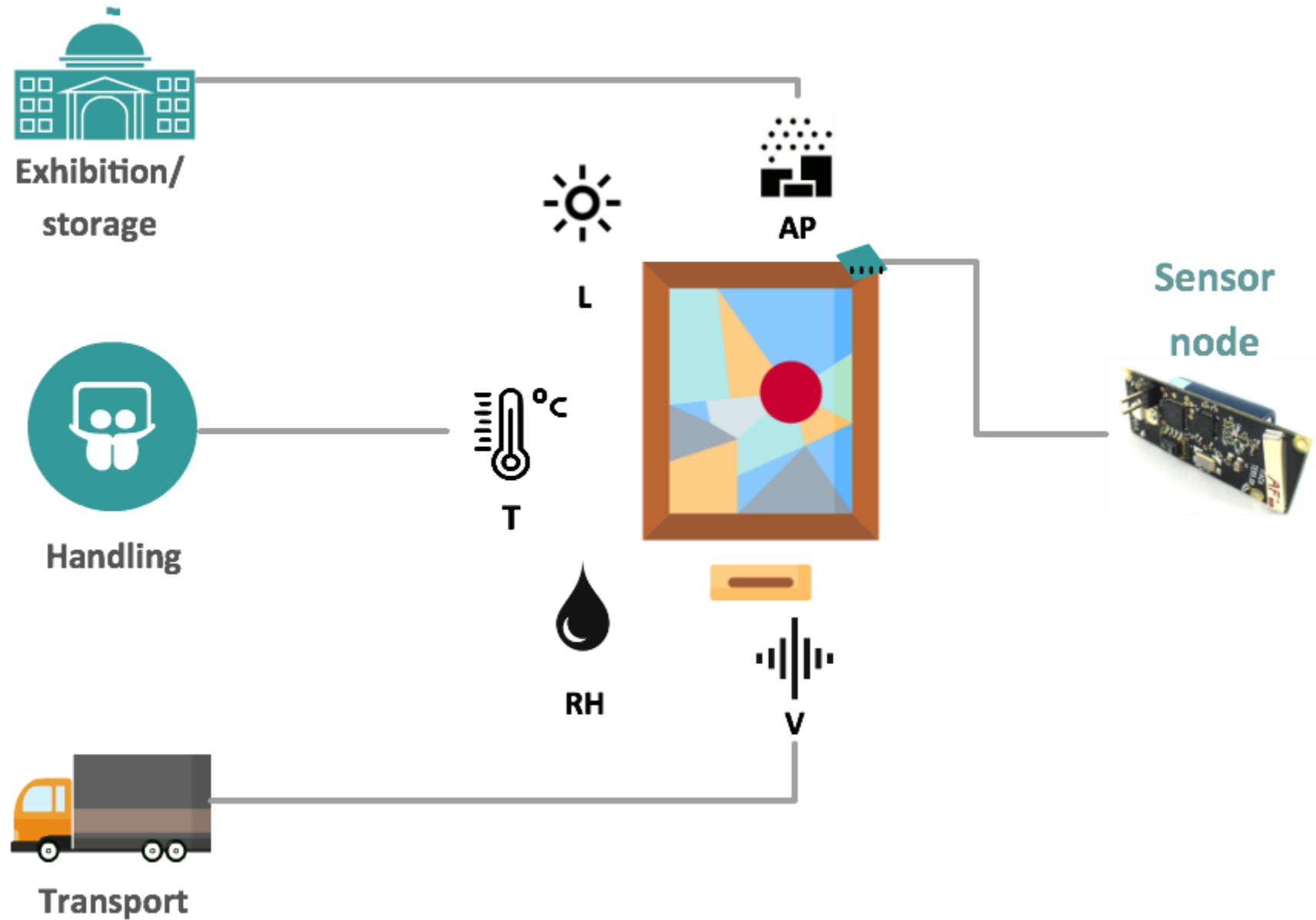




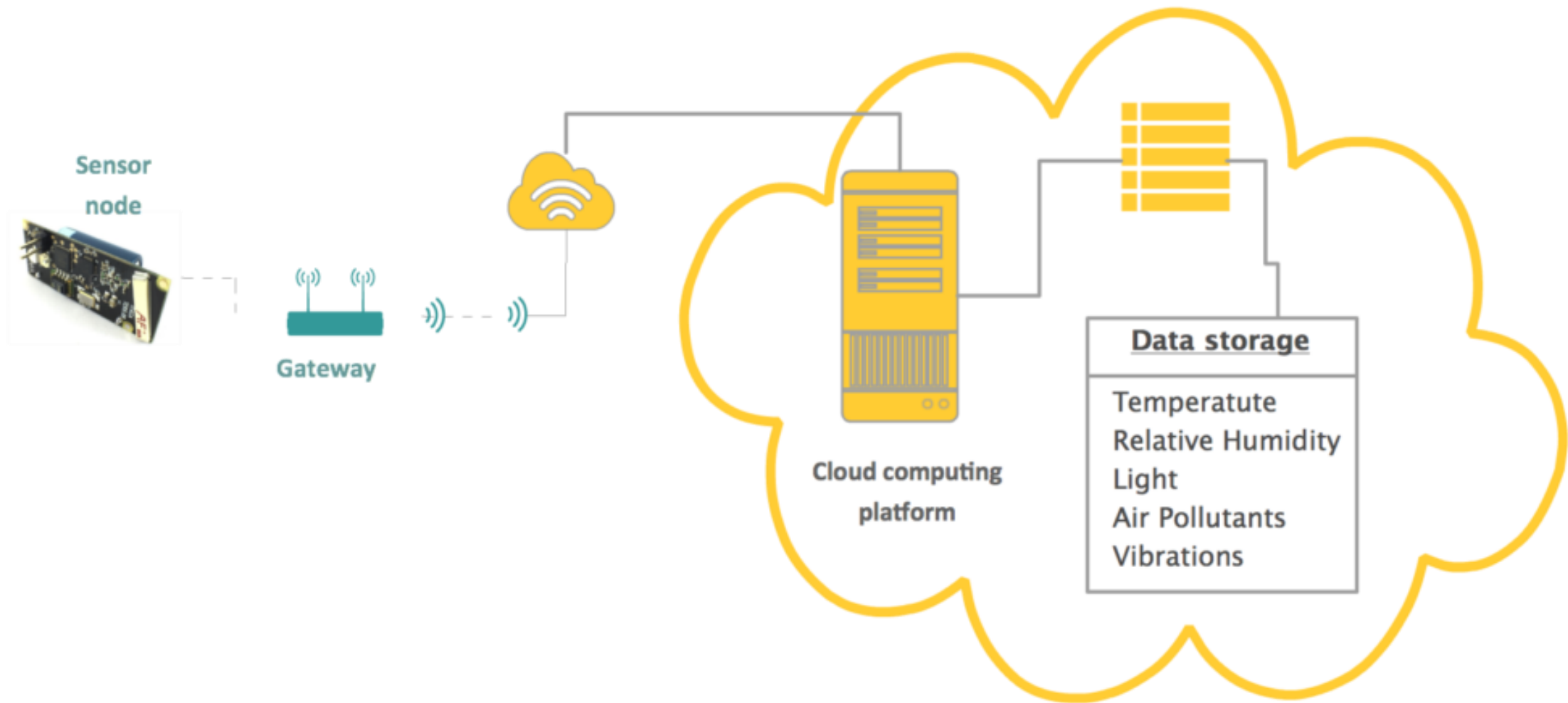
## Interaction with end-users:

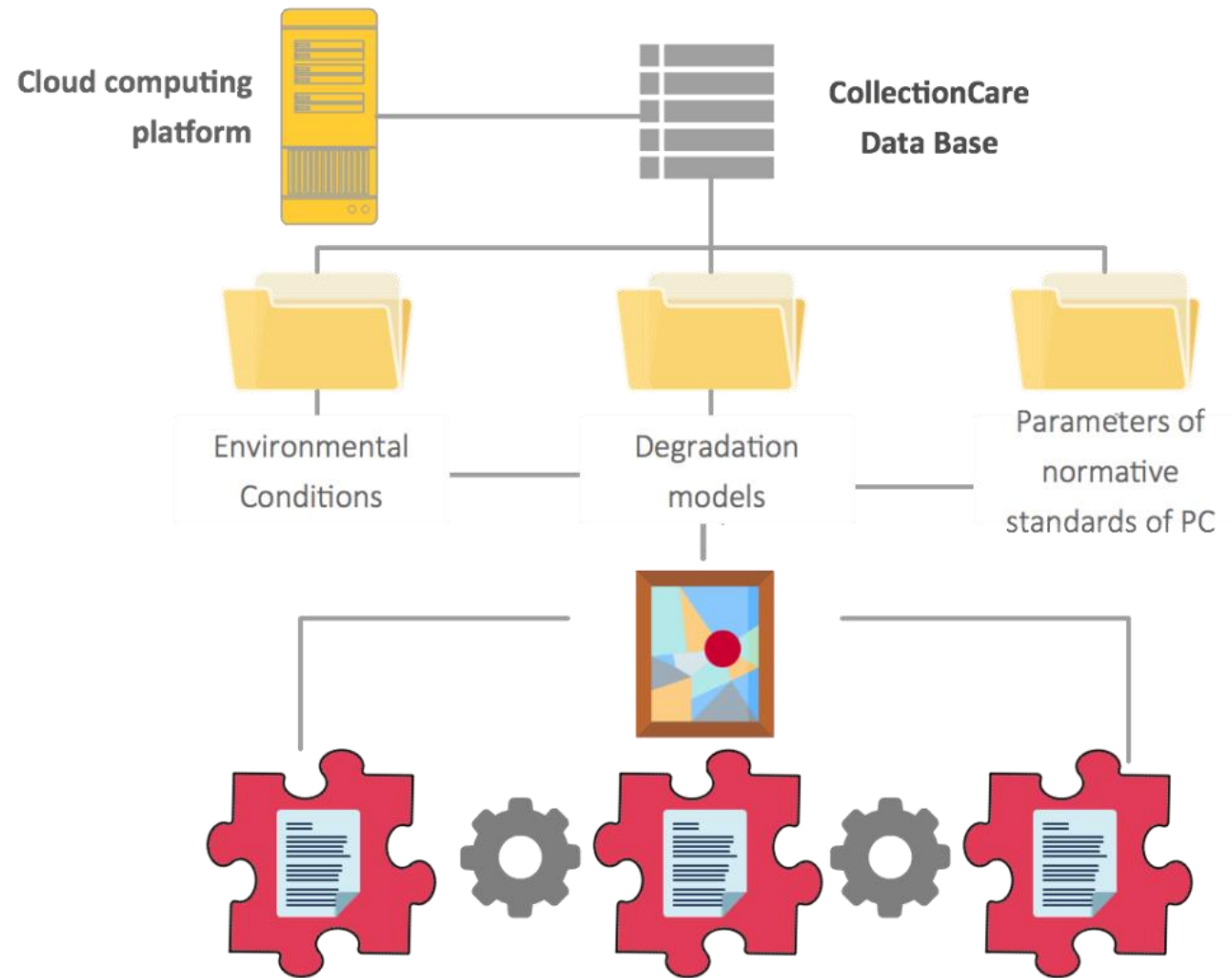
The system uses damage functions, but it is difficult to translate “damage” to loss of value for the object. We can give a “scientific measure” of damage, but user needs to interpret that. Some damage parameters (e.g. color change) not immediately translate into information on the life-time.

- **What is risk?**
- **What is damage?**
- **What information do collections need from CollectionCare?**









**Outputs for each cultural artefact individually**



## CollectionCare OUTPUTS



Owners and managers  
of cultural artefacts



Transport and handling  
companies of cultural artefacts



Researchers and  
scientists

**Historical data and  
degradation predictions**

**Live and direct data of  
climate parameters**



**Database with analyse  
and raw data**

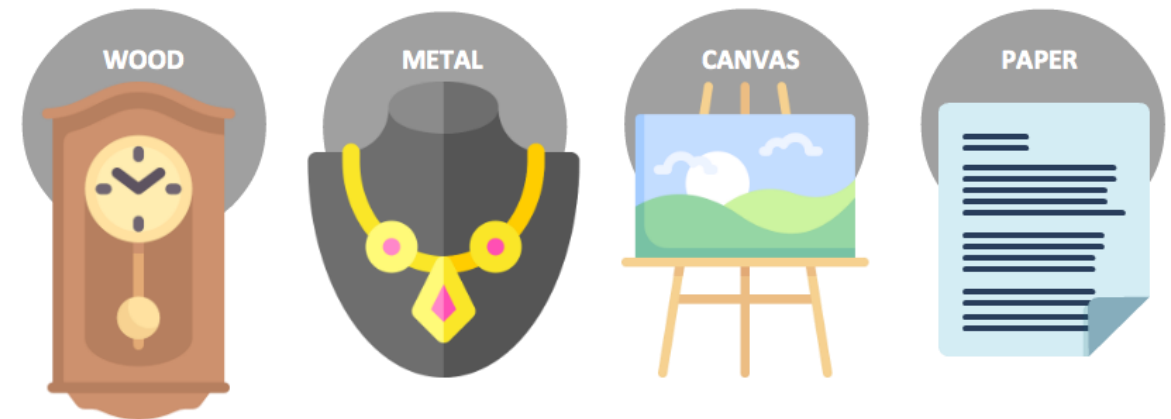
**Real-time alarms**

Visualization through Web browser of  
CollectionCare management software

# Sensors on or next to objects will monitor:



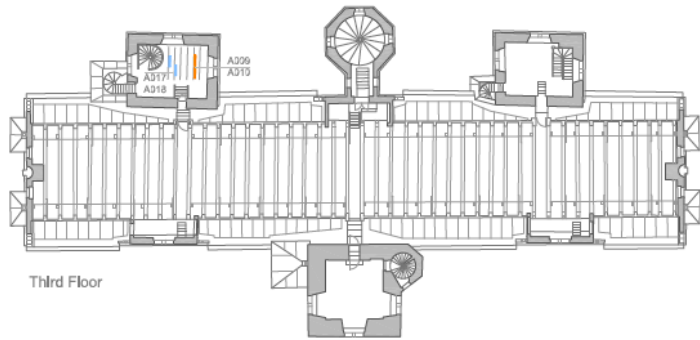
# Focus on these objects:



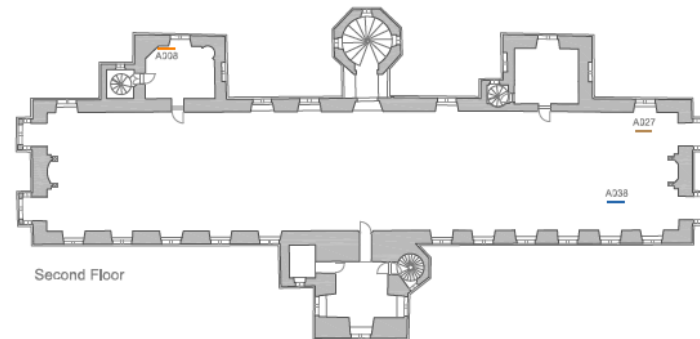




❖ Selection of artworks.



Third Floor

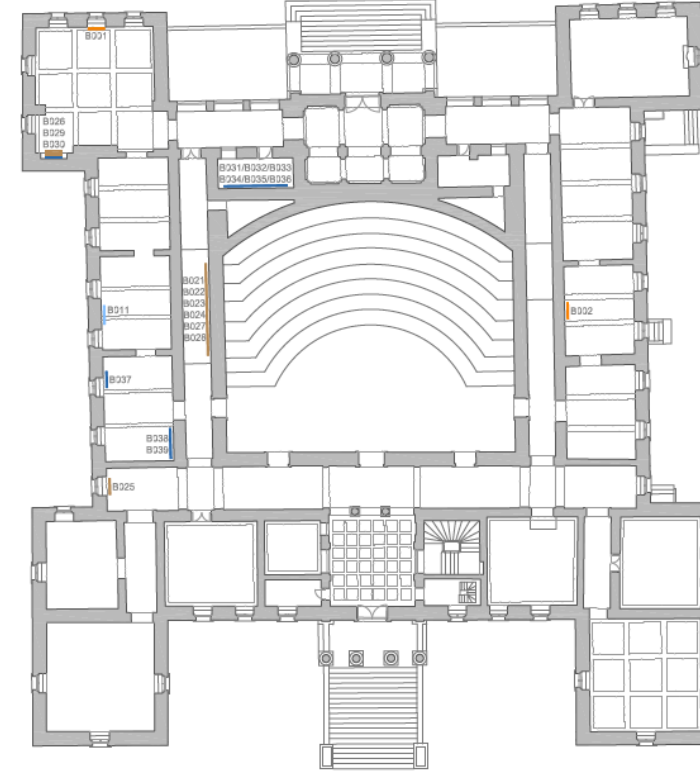


Second Floor

- LEGEND**
- painting on canvas (CODE X000)
  - wooden object (CODE X000)
  - metal object (CODE X000)
  - paper object (CODE X000)

 Kongernes Samling

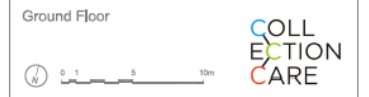
The Royal Danish Collection  
Rosenborg Castle RDC 1.3



- LEGEND**
- painting on canvas (CODE X000)
  - wooden object (CODE X000)
  - metal object (CODE X000)
  - paper object (CODE X000)

 NATIONAL  
HISTORICAL  
MUSEUM

Historical and Ethnological  
Society of Greece IEEE 1.2



# Test sensor installed

## Alava Museum of Art





Prediction of the extent of degradation by means of predictive models.

- *Identification and tailoring of material-based degradation models for...*

*Canvas Paintings (KADK, UPV, JHI, TU/e)*

*Wooden objects (LSIWC)*

*Paper objects (TU/e)*

*Metal objects (UW)*

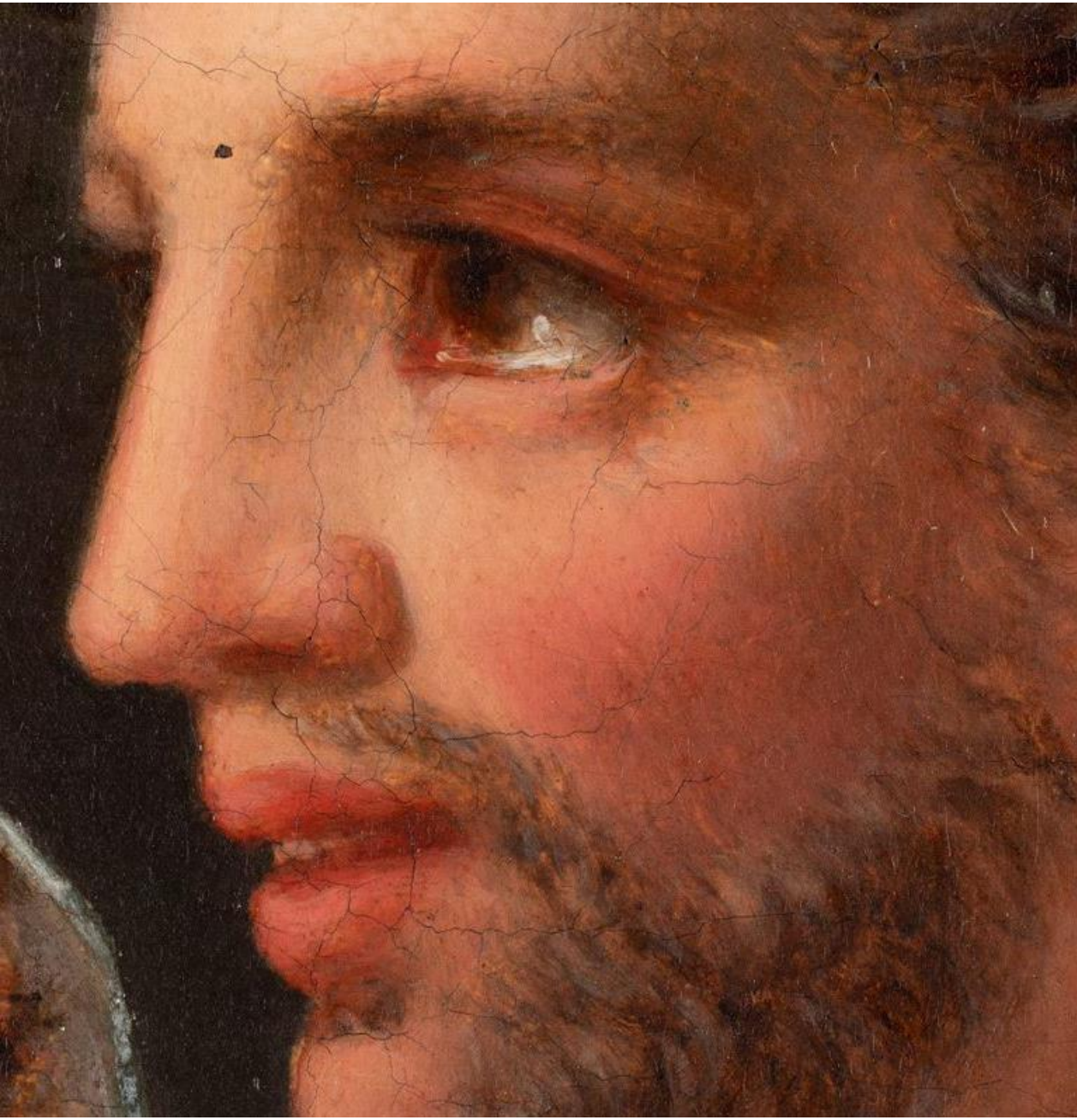






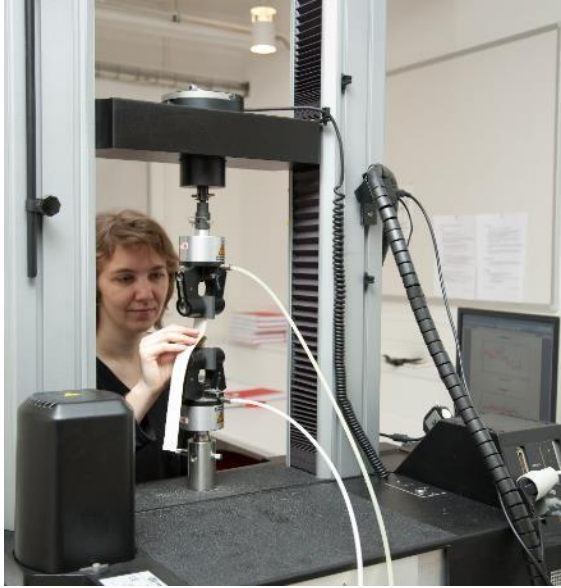
Kunstakademiet: Küchler, Tobias hjemkomst, 1825





1. Identify the problem (e.g. cracks in paint layers)
2. Formulate hypothesis for the phenomenon
3. Find ways of testing / falsifying hypotheses
4. Lab-tests/modelling/monitoring to test hypotheses
5. Deduce equations/algorithms, to integrate in the system



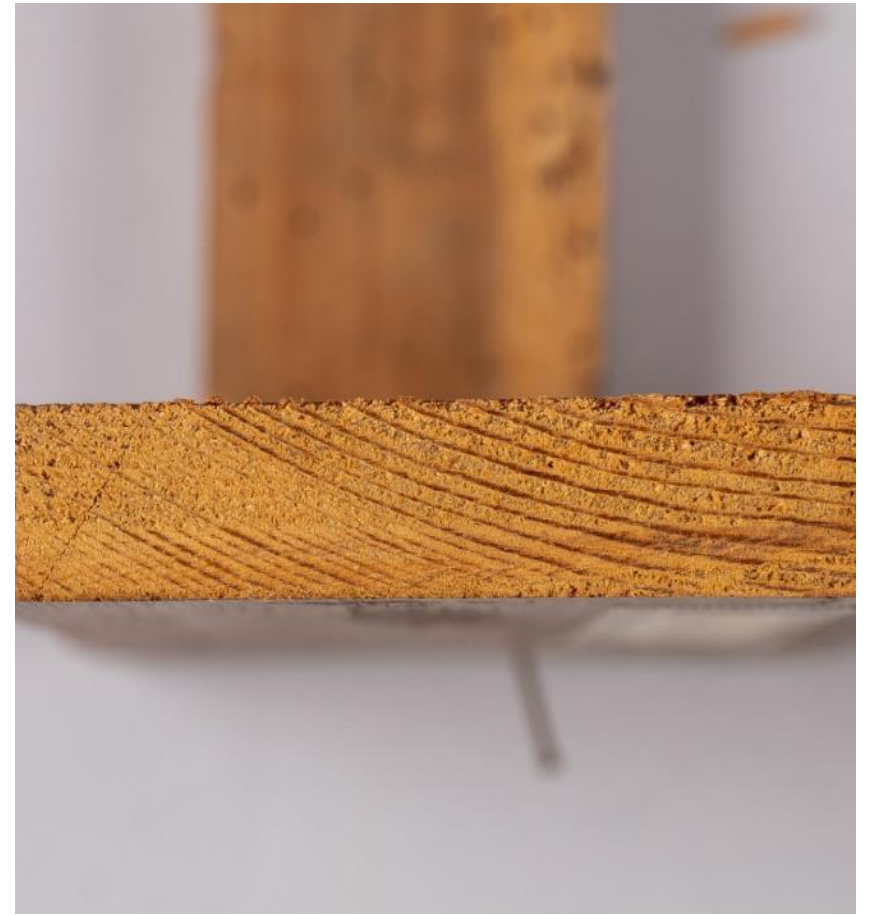




# Modelling

## CANVAS PAINTINGS (KADK, UPV, JHI, TU/e)

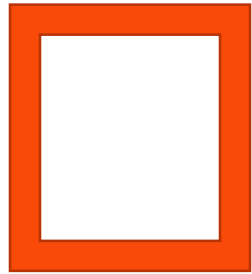




## Cross-section of Stretcher

Photography by Mikkel

## Stretcher Scale



### Large

Case 1 – 2000mm x 2500 mm

### Medium

Case 1 – 1500 mm x 2000 mm  
(59' x 79')

Case 2 – 635 mm x 762 mm  
(25' x 30') *Artical model*

Case 3 – 500 mm x 670 mm  
(20' x 26.5')

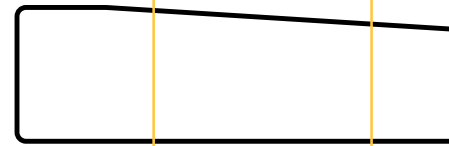
### Small

Case 1 – 450 mm x 600 mm  
(18' x 24')

Case 2 – 300 mm x 400 mm  
(12' x 16')

## Real section

30 mm



100 mm

25 mm

100 x 30 (10 x 25)  
 $D \times H (D_1 \times H_1)$

Parameters  $H = 30, 40$   
 $D = 100$   
 $D_1 = 10, 5$

14.5



74

11

75 x 15 (5 x 12)

Parameters  $H = 15, 18, 20$   
 $D = 75$   
 $D_1 = 5, 2$

17



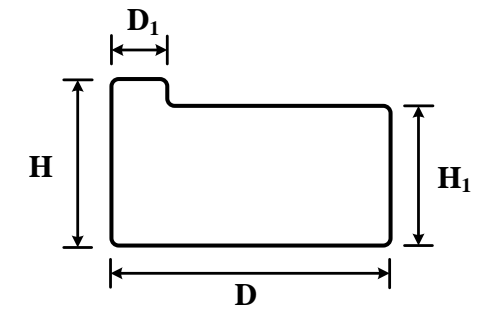
40

12

40 x 15 (5 x 12)

Parameters  $H = 15, 18, 20$   
 $D = 40, 45$   
 $D_1 = 5, 2$

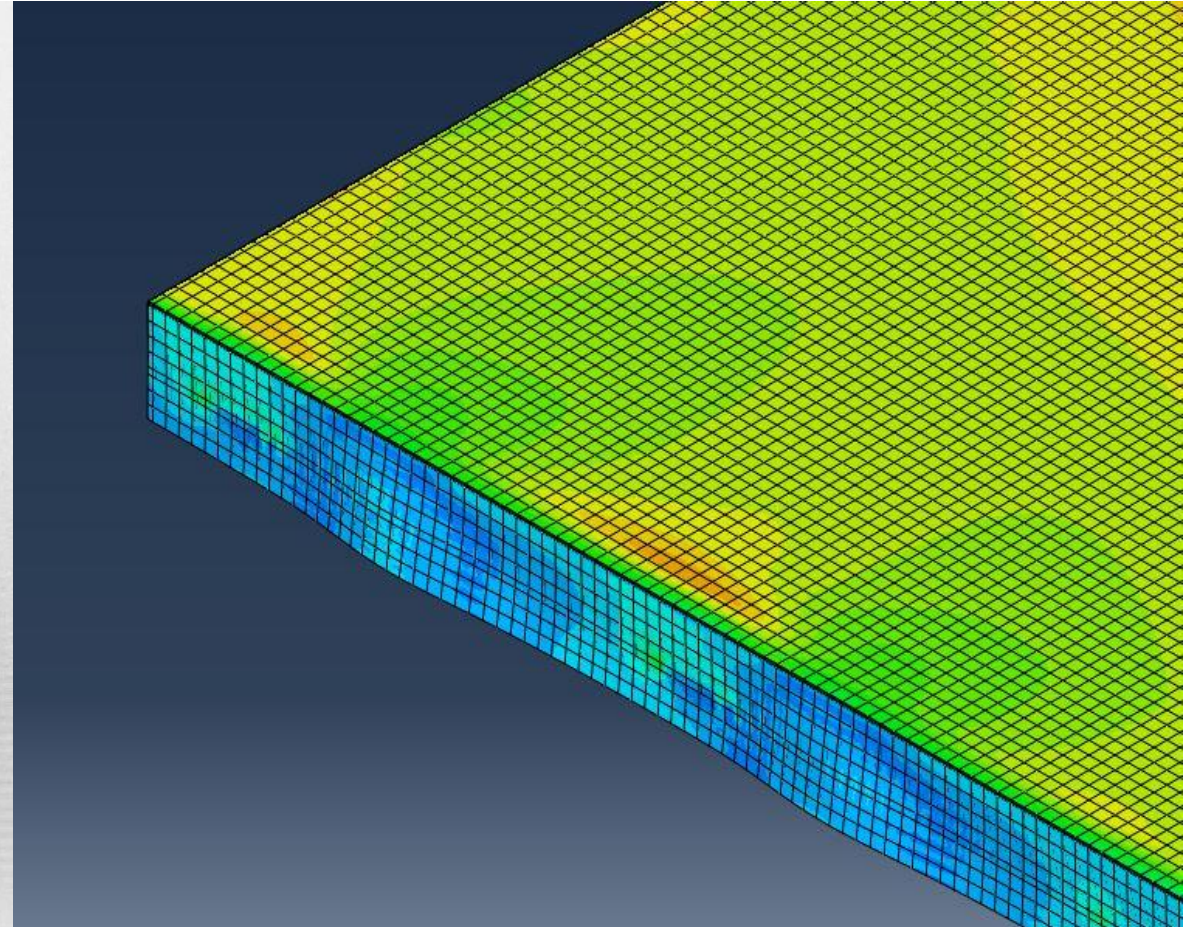
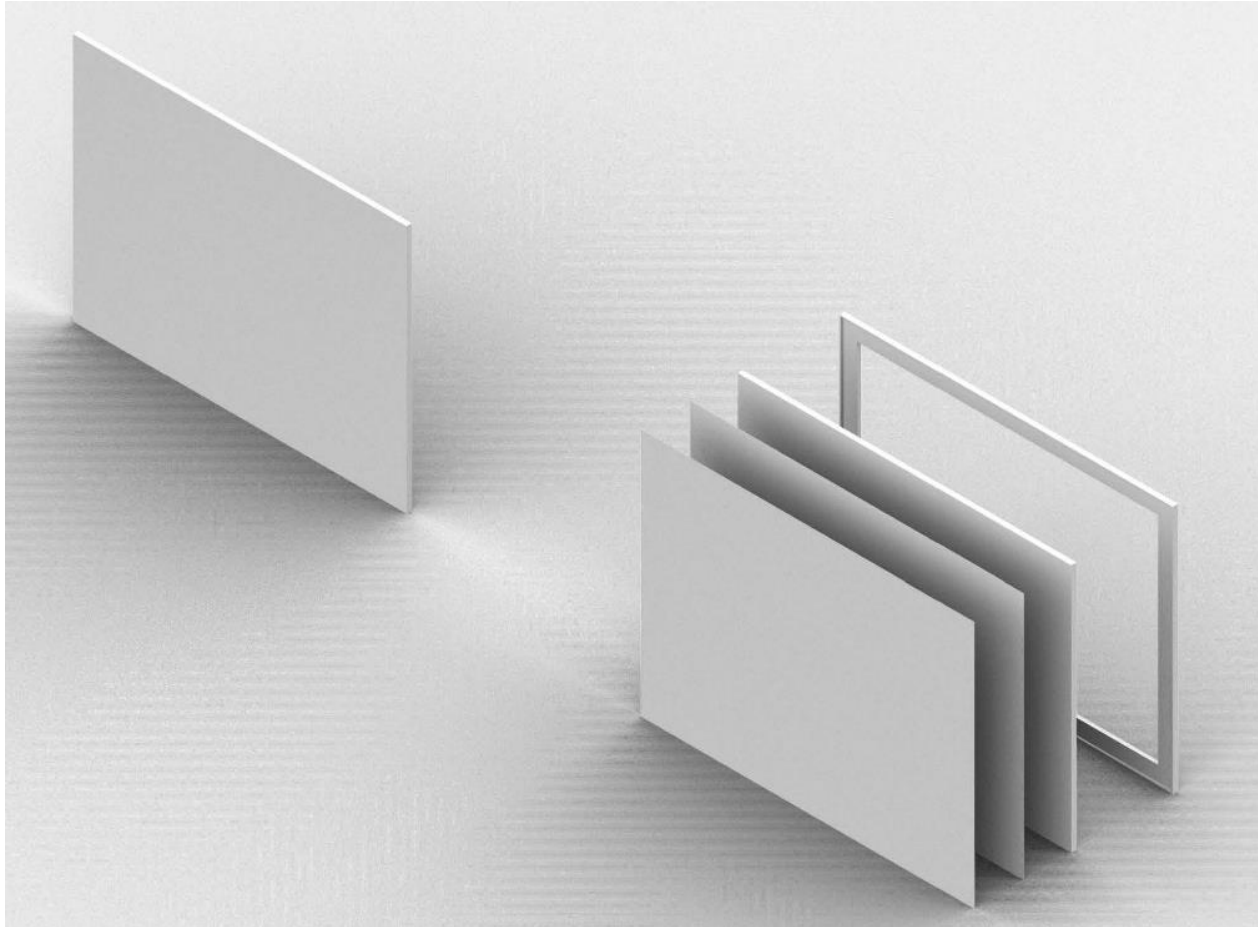
## Model section (Uniform Cross-section)





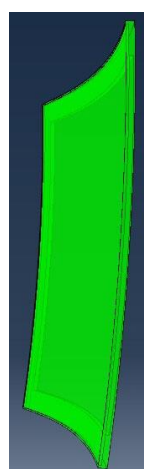
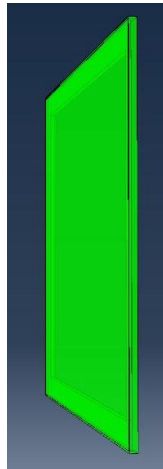
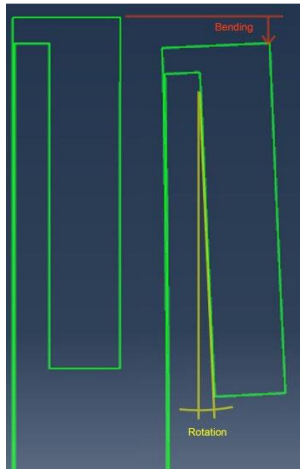
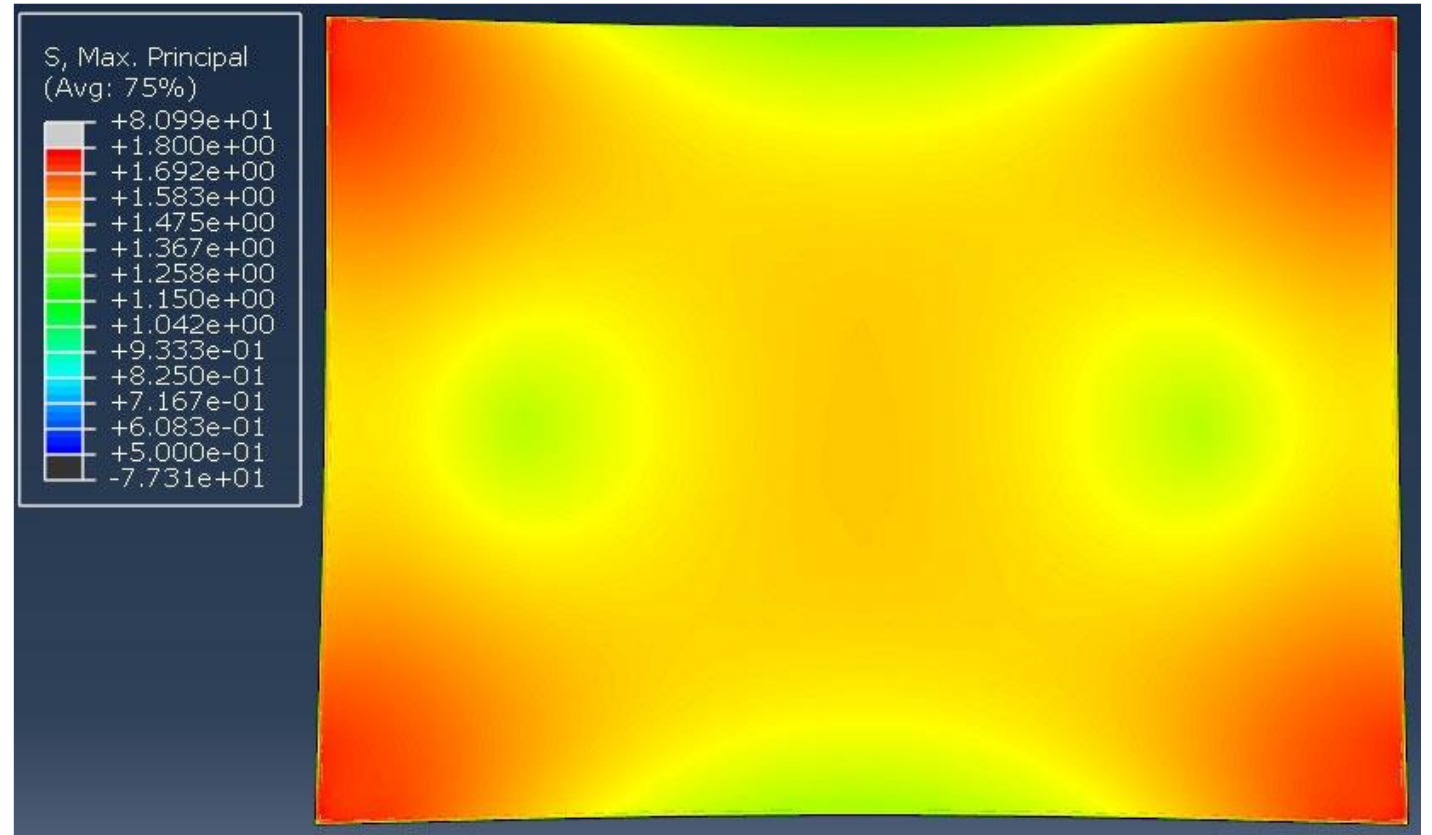
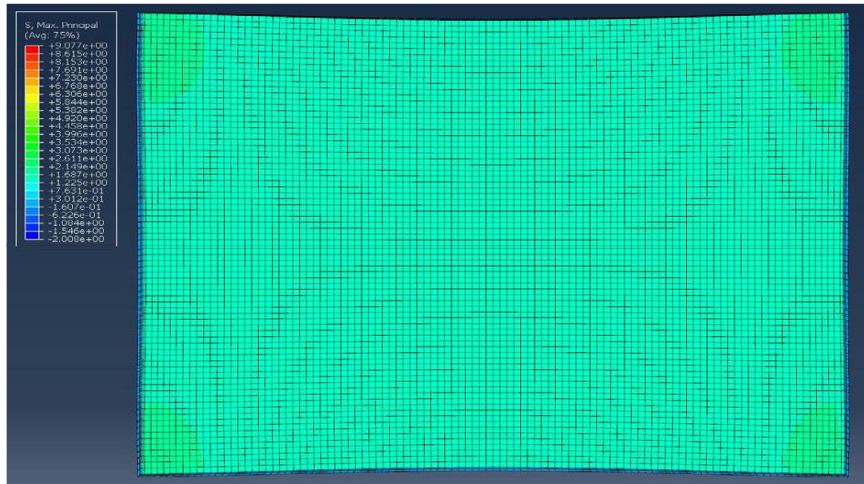
# Modelling

## CANVAS PAINTINGS (KADK, UPV, JHI, TU/e)

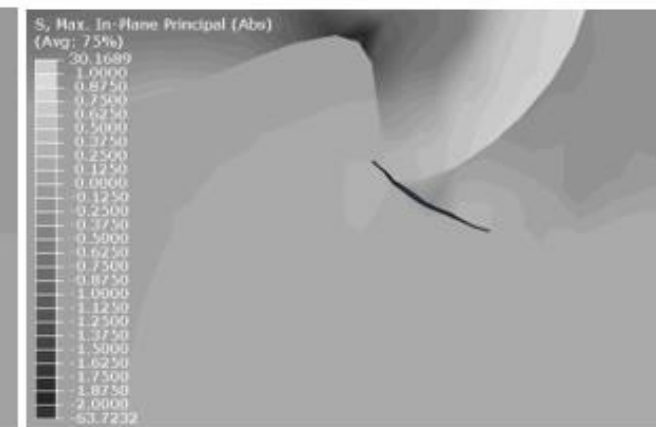
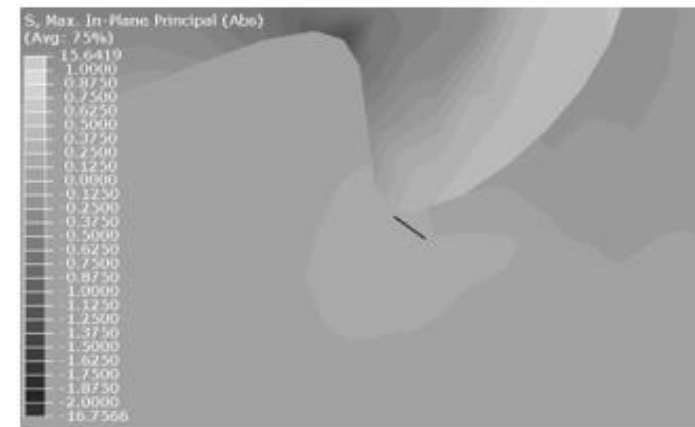
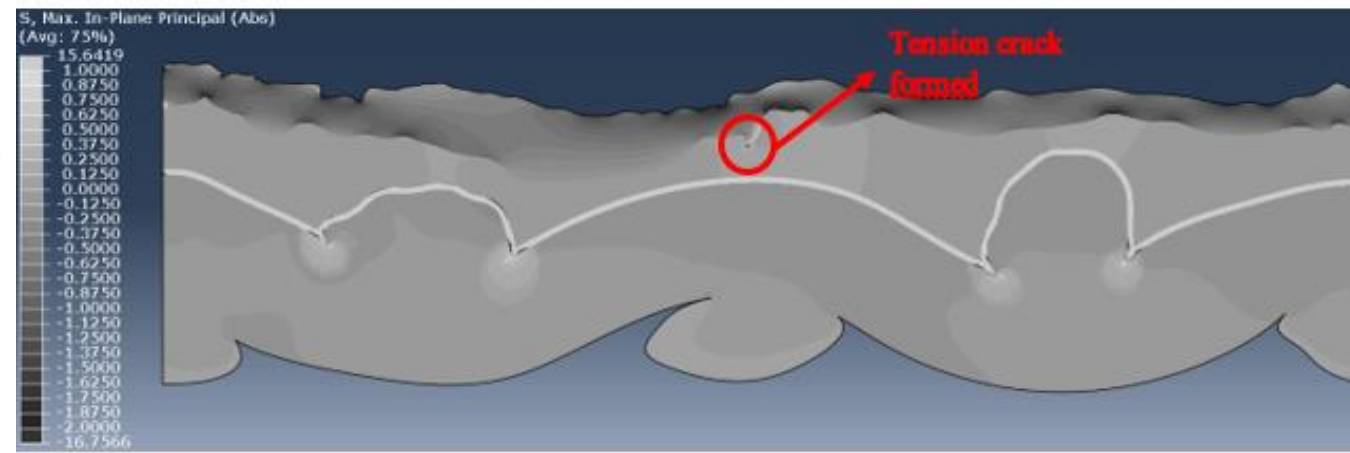
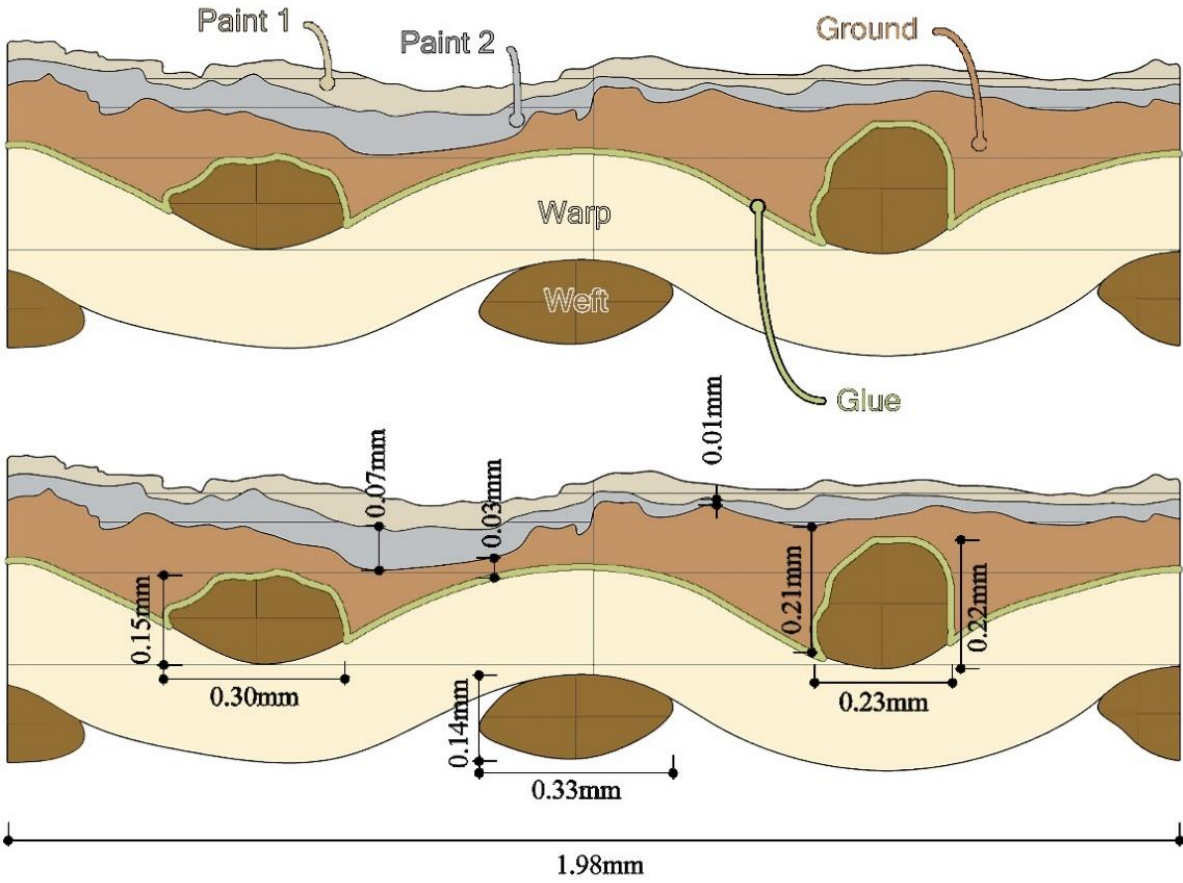


## CANVAS PAINTINGS (KADK, UPV, JHI, TU/e)

Influence of stretcher





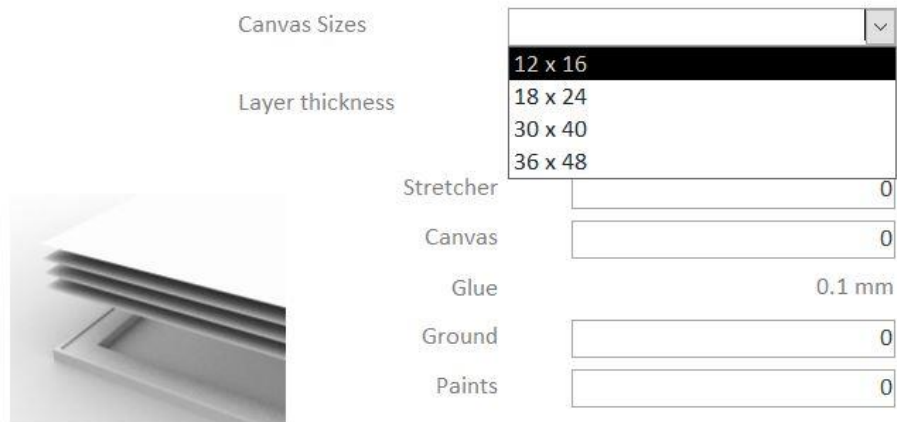




# Back-bone Equations and Graphical User Interface

## input

Information



Canvas Sizes

Layer thickness

Stretcher

Canvas

Glue 0.1 mm

Ground

Paints



## Source code

```
module constants
implicit none

real, parameter,private :: pi = 3.1415926536
real, parameter, private :: e = 2.7182818285

contains

subroutine show_consts()
  print*, "pi = ", pi
  print*, "e = ", e
end subroutine show_consts

function ePower(x)result(ePx)
implicit none
real::x
real::ePx
ePx = e ** x
end function ePowerx

function areaCircle(r)result(a)
implicit none
real::r
real::a
a = pi * r**2
end function areaCircle

end module constants

program module_example
use constants
implicit none
```



## Output



\*Note: At different stages of development, the current knowledge is continuously checked against the standards including CEN (european standards).





# Questions



