PROCEEDINGS OF SWBSS 2021 Fifth International Conference on SALT WEATHERING OF BUILDINGS AND STONE SCULPTURES

22-24 September 2021 Delft, the Netherlands



Barbara Lubelli Ameya Kamat Wido Quist

EDITED BY

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Fifth International Conference on Salt Weathering of Buildings and Stone Sculptures

Delft University of Technology Delft, the Netherlands

22-24 September 2021

Edited by Barbara Lubelli, Ameya Kamat & Wido Quist

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WELCOME NOTE

Dear colleagues,

Welcome to the 2021 edition of the conference "Salt Weathering on Building and Stone Sculptures"!

This is the 5th edition of the conference, after Copenhagen (2008), Cyprus (2011), Brussel (2014) and Potsdam (2017), and it is the first time the conference is held in hybrid form, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is a challenge to organize an event in such an uncertain situation and to make it as attractive and interactive as the previous editions. We hope to meet your expectations!

I'm very glad, that despite the situation, the interest for the conference is strong: we have received more than 40 contributions from 18 countries from all over the world. This confirms the relevance of the problem of salt weathering for the built cultural heritage and stone artifacts in a wide range of environments.

Moreover, the broad spectrum of approaches to the subject presented in these proceedings highlights the importance of the interaction between different disciplines as well as between fundamental research and practice of conservation. I wish this conference to contribute to this fruitful exchange, and to generate new research ideas, whilst strengthening and broadening interdisciplinary collaborations.

On behalf of the organizing committee, I'm looking forward to welcoming as many as possible of you in Delft. We hope that, next to participation to the conference, you will find some free time to visit the city. You can stroll along the canals, enter a windmill, visit the Prinsenhof museum and the Blue Delft Factory, admire the architecture and sculptures in the Old and New Church and, if you are looking for a real Dutch experience, you can rent a bicycle and visit the surroundings!

This event would not have been possible without the collaboration of several persons. I would like to thank, on behalf of us all, the Scientific Committee for carefully reviewing the papers and contributing thereby to the high quality of the published contributions. My personal thank goes to the organizing committee who significantly contributed to the organization of this event and to the preparation of the proceedings. Last but not least, I'd like to thank the Cultural Heritage Agency of the Netherlands for co-sponsoring the event and RILEM (International Union of Laboratories and Experts in Construction Materials, Systems and Structures) for contributing to the dissemination.

I sincerely hope you will enjoy the SWBSS2021 conference,

Barbara Lubelli

Chair SWBSS2021 conference Delft University of Technology Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment Department of Architectural Engineering + Technology Title:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND SALT DECAY

Salt weathering hazards revisited
Salt problems and climate control in the case of the church of Sint- Aldegondis in Mespelare, Belgium, an ECOS/RUNSALT approach
Potential salt damage assessment and prevention based on micro samples . 21 I. Rörig-Dalgaard
Implications of using meteorological records to assess the environmental risk of salt crystallization cycles in stone 31 Tim De Kock, Scott A. Orr, Daphne Guilbert, Sebastiaan Godts, Steven Caluwaerts, Veerle Cnudde and Julie Desarnaud
Environmental factors for salt weathering of modern Japanese brick chimney
Investigating the behavior of common salt mixtures in stone materials 49 Sebastiaan Godts, Michael Steiger, Tim De Kock, Julie Desarnaud, Scott A. Orr, Veerle Cnudde and Hilde De Clercq
LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS AND EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES
A new accelerated laboratory test for the assessment of the durability of materials with respect to salt crystallization
Towards a new salt crystallisation test: comparison of salt contamination procedures
Cristiana Nunes, Sebastiaan Godts, Asel M. Aguilar Sanchez, Zuzana Slížková and Barbara Lubelli
Comparative estimation of the pore filling of single salts in natural stone 79 Davide Gulotta, Sebastiaan Godts, Tim De Kock and Michael Steiger

Experimental determination of salt content in artificial weathered samples of sedimentary stones	
Adele Salvi and Beatriz Menendez	
Barium nitrate as a result of the barium method and potential damage aspects	
Amelie Stahlbuhk and Michael Steiger	
Effect of alkali ferrocyanides on crystallisation of sodium chloride: preliminary results	
Ameya Kamat, Barbara Lubelli and Erik Schlangen	
Interaction between sodium chloride and ammonium phosphate on Carrara marble: two laboratory approaches	
Comparison between damage development on composite and standardized mortar specimens exposed to soluble salts	
Micro-photogrammetry to monitor salt impact on petroglyphs	
Assessment of salt distribution in maastricht and migné limestones with the use of micro-destructive techniques	
Measurement of sodium chloride solution permeability and sorptivity in tuff stone	
Evaluation of change in pore network structure caused by halite crystallisation	
Salt crystallization decay in historic stone masonry: from experimental to onsite assessment	
PMSolver: development of a generic fem code for heat, moisture, and salt transfer and deformation in porous materials	

Masaru Abuku and Koichi Ishii

Numerical simulation	of sodium chloride crystallization in mosaic wall 191
Sayaka Yano, Mas	saru Abuku, Juni Sasaki, and Daisuke Ogura
Crystallization dama	ge at the interfaces of artworks 195
Rozeline Wijnhors	st, Tinhinane Chekai, Stefano de Miranda, Leo Pel, en and Noushine Shahidzadeh
	influence of deterioration on deformation d cement paste specimens subjected to
	and Elsa Garavaglia
MITIGATION A	ND DESALINATION TREATMENTS
Fourteen century lim	estone deterioration: oration criteria
	inka Marinković, and Domagoj Mudronja
	e material for desalination – a preliminary study 215
Julie Bartholdy, P	Poul Klenz Larsen and Isabelle Brajer
-	for the consolidation of carbonate stone artworks 225
Romane Le Dizès,	Déa Jaïs and Noushine Shahidzadeh
	oxyapatite-chitosan-based treatments for the nage in Globigerina limestone
Elisa Franzoni, E	nrico Sassoni, and Clelia Marrone
Electro-osmosis and	capillary suction
Nasser Eslami, Jo and Lisbeth M. Ot	rge Feijoo, Juan M. Paz-Garcia, Elisa Franzoni tosen
0	K ⁺ and NO ₃ ⁻ natural stone and brick under tant voltage 251 n
	on technique for archaeological bricks
-	on desalination methods for brick chimneys part 1 iffusion
	saru Abuku, Takayuki Fumoto, Tomoko Uno

HANDS ON CONSERVATION

Internal retrofitting with hemp-lime on brick masonry – A study to prevent damage caused by sodium sulphate
Kristin Balksten and Paulien Strandberg-de Bruijn
Desalination, a heritage architect's perspective
The conservation of Dutch architectural glazed ceramic tiles containing soluble salts: approaches in practice and dilemmas faced by the conservator
Michiel W. Overhoff
CASE STUDIES
20 years long-term monitoring of the salt loaded crypt of St. Maria im Kapitol, Cologne
Durability of traditional renders on a garden wall at Marienlyst Park, Elsinore
Analysis of spalling in tuffeau: case study of the castles of Chambord and Chaumont-sur-Loire in France
Sarah Janvier-Badosa, Kévin Beck, Malek Balawi, Marie Ternoy, Romain Janvier and Xavier Brunetaud
Matter loss quantification and chemical analysis for the diagnosis of powdering: the case study of the chapel of Maurepas, Chambord, France 337 Malek Balawi, Kévin Beck, Romain Janvier, Sarah Janvier-Badosa and Xavier Brunetaud
How to live with soluble salts: the conservation of the 9 th and 12 th c. wall paintings at Riva san Vitale (CH)
Marta Caroselli, Paola Iazurlo, Greta Acquistapace, Medea Uccelli, Miriam Guglielmetti, Alessandra Pidò and Francesca Piqué
Study and evaluation of salt efflorescence in Maya murals of Calakmul north acropolis, México
Alejandra Alonso-Olvera, Esmeralda Martínez-Piñeiro and Gabriela Mora-Navarro
Effects of sea-salt aerosol on the coastal towers of Northern Puglia

Michele Coppola

EFFECTS OF SEA-SALT AEROSOL ON THE COASTAL TOWERS OF NORTHERN PUGLIA

Cristina Tedeschi^{1*}, Francesco Di Benedetto², Giordano Montegrossi³ and Michele Coppola⁴

KEYWORDS

Coastal towers, Northern Puglia, limestone, Gargano, sea-salt aerosol

ABSTRACT

This research aims to contribute to the understanding of the degradation mechanisms of the abandoned coastal towers of Northern Puglia. The buildings are subject to multiple deterioration processes largely due to environmental factors. The strong decay of mortars and stones evolves quickly causing a constant loss of material and partial collapses. In this case study the results of some investigations conducted on the Sfinale Tower (Figure 1 left) are presented. This tower was built on a rocky spur near the town of Peschici in 16th century, within the program of the coastal defenses of the Kingdom of Naples [1]. The objective of this research is to understand the dynamics of decay of the carbonate stone materials, trying to evaluate the contribution of individual environmental factors. The first phase of investigation addressed the historical, morphological and technological knowledge of the tower through the study of documentary sources, architectural survey and macroscopic in-situ observation. The second phase of the investigation focused on the effects of salts on the materials, cross-checking the available data with those obtained from lab tests (X-ray Powder Diffraction, and Mercury Intrusion Porosity,(Figure 1 right) carried out on detached fragments. The chemical and mineralogical characterization of the stone allowed the assessment of their physical and chemical alteration. Apparently, all samples consist of almost exclusively calcite, fully in line with the rock composition discussed in the literature for the Apulian calcarenites from Gargano [2]. Through the creation of analytical models of the behavior of rocks on a thermodynamic basis, the possible relationships between the

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saline component of the aerosol and the main mineralogical components of the rocks were evaluated.

This also made it possible to define the role of the marine aerosol itself in the supply of salts. The mineralogical composition of the stone was used together with reference composition of a marine aerosol/PM10 model for a thermochemical modelling of rock alteration [3]. Most of the components of the marine aerosol are non reactive, leading to the deposition of salts. Conversely, the sulphate present in the PM10 originating from sea water spray and from pollution, could start a sulfation process on the building. The presence and distribution of chlorides was evaluated in relation to the porosity and the chemical composition.

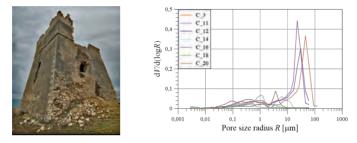


Figure 1: View of the tower from NE (left) ; Pore size distribution of stone measured by MIP (right)

It can be observed that exposure to the wind generally determines an increase in the total porosity values and the Median Pore Radius Volume. The most significant variation occurs respect to the pore distribution rather than to the total porosity. The main source of degradation of the stones of the Sfinale Tower appears mostly linked to crystallization of sodium chloride, rather than to a chemical process promoted by sulfates (in the marine spray). The degradation is characterized by erosion or pulverization due to saline crystallization, which penetrates into the porous stones damaged by the erosion of the winds. The salts growth is triggered by changes in temperature and humidity, and can occur frequently under the influence of fluctuating environmental conditions. In addition to the crystallization pressure of the salt, other mechanisms have contributed to the damage, such as the high moisture content coming from the soil due to rising damp.

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