Advanced Building Science

Pyschrometrics

- Key aspects of the psychrometric chart
- Using the chart to plot basic processes
- Using the chart to solve specific problems

Readings

HF: Chapter 1.1 to 1.16

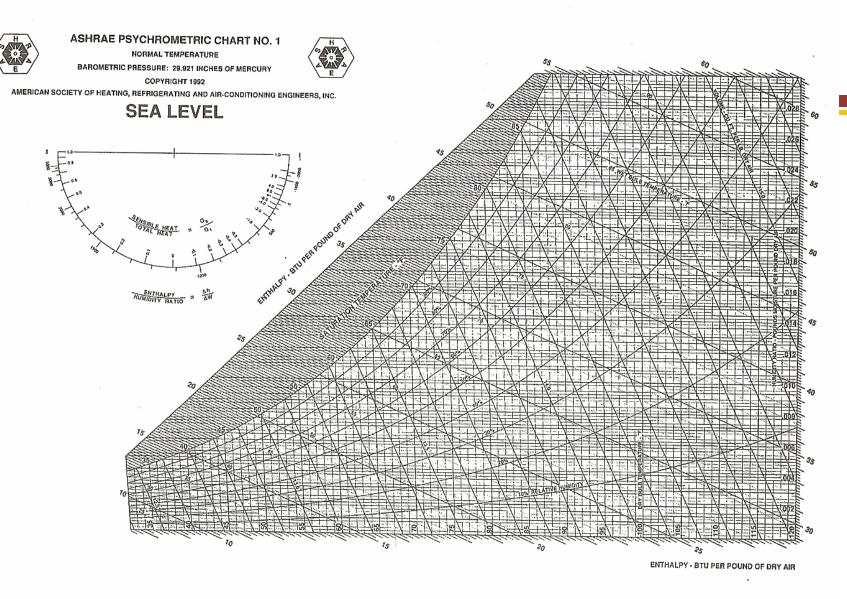
– HPE: Chapter 3.4

 The science that deals with the physical laws governing the mixture of air and water vapor

- An applied science that involves ...
 - the properties of moist air
 - the processes in which the temperature and/or water vapor content of the mixture are changed.

- Mixture of two non-reacting nearly ideal gases
 - dry air (molecular mass = 28.96)
 - water vapor (molecular mass = 18.01)

- It can be simply explained and is based on:
 - the ideal gas equation => pV = nRT
 - Dalton's model of partial pressures => $P_{TOT} = P_{DA} + P_{WV}$
 - conservation of energy
 - conservation of mass



Source: ASHRAE Handbook Fundamentals 2009 Chapter 1

Understanding Psychrometrics

By: Donald P. Gatley

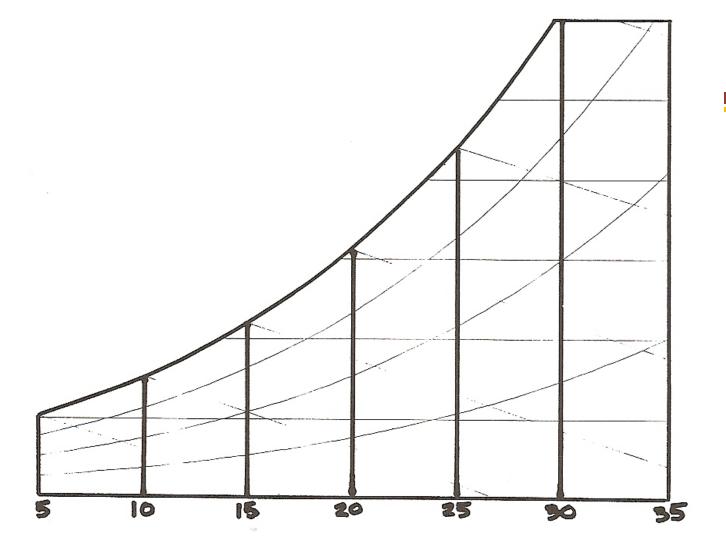


Figure 10-1 *Dry-bulb temperature* (t_{DB} *in units of* ${}^{\circ}C$).

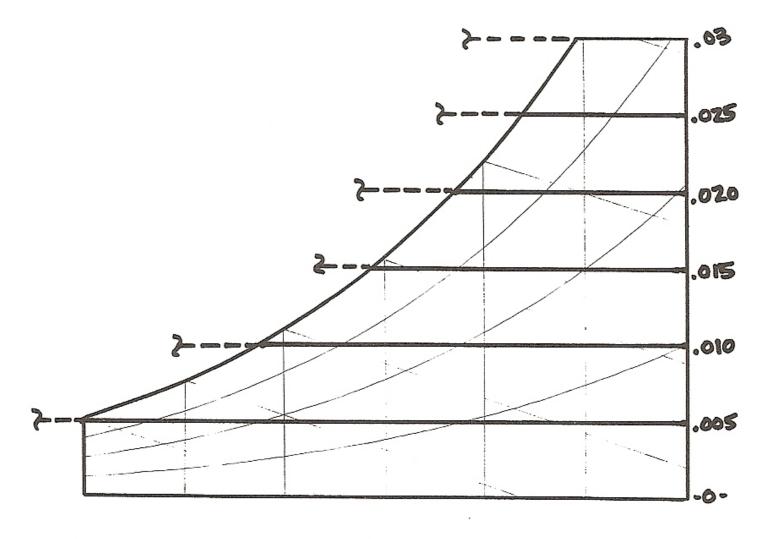


Figure 17-1 Humidity ratio isolines (W in units of kg_{WV}/kg_{DA} [lb_{WV}/lb_{DA}]).

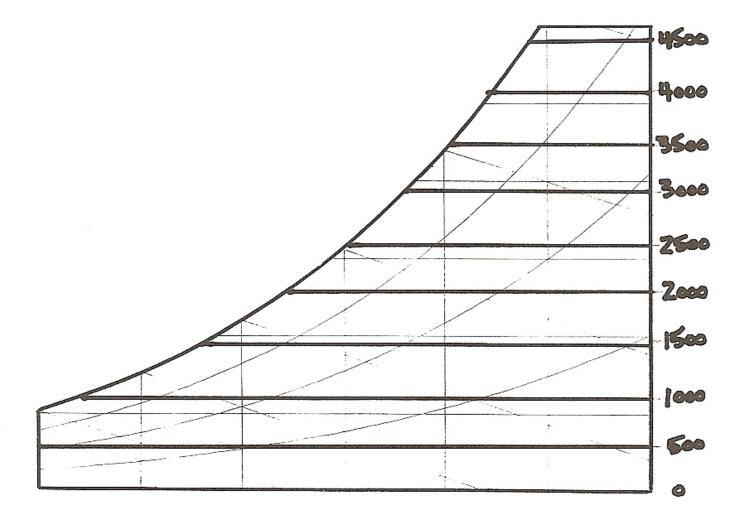


Figure 18-1 Water vapour pressure isolines (P_{WV} in units of Pa [in. Hg]).

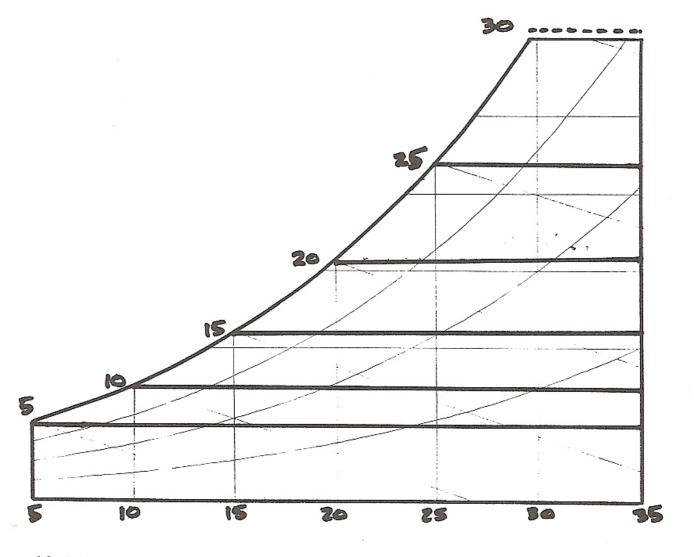


Figure 12-1 *Dew-point temperature isolines* $(t_{DP}$ *in units of* ${}^{\circ}C)$.

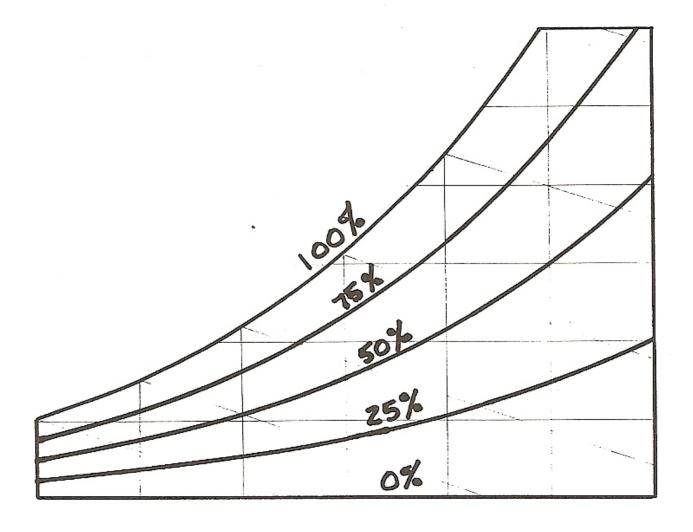


Figure 13-2 *Relative humidity isolines.*

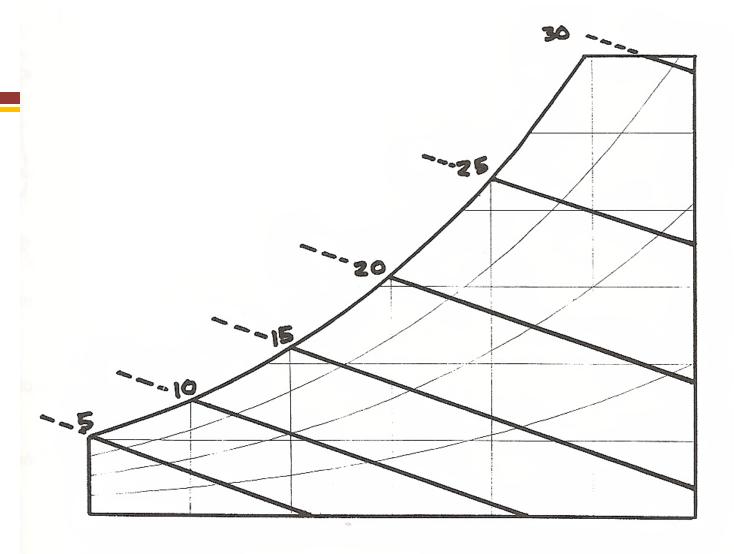


Figure 11-3 Wet-bulb temperature isolines $(t_{WB} \text{ in } {}^{\circ}C)$.

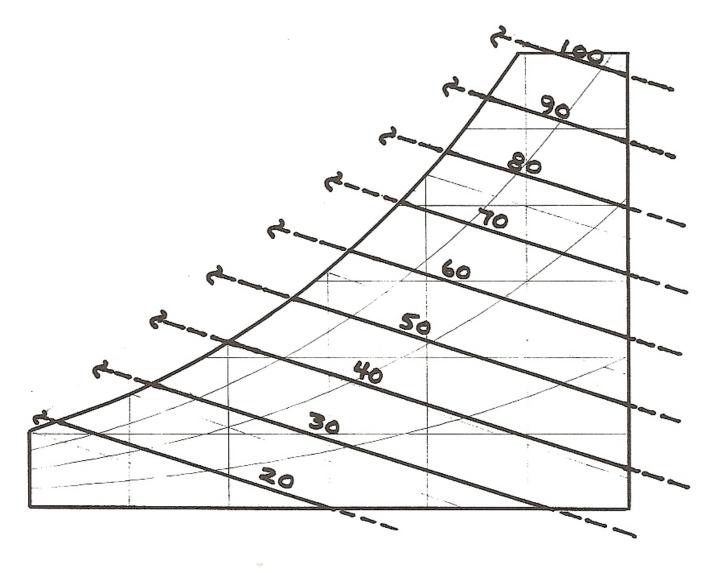


Figure 15-1 Specific enthalpy isolines (h in units of kJ/kg_{DA}).

 $Source: Gatley, \, Understanding \, Psychrometrics, \, Chapter \, {\bf 15}$

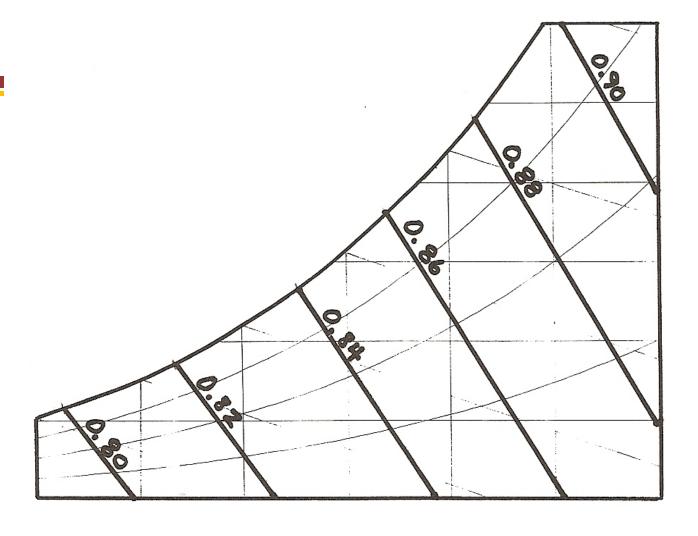
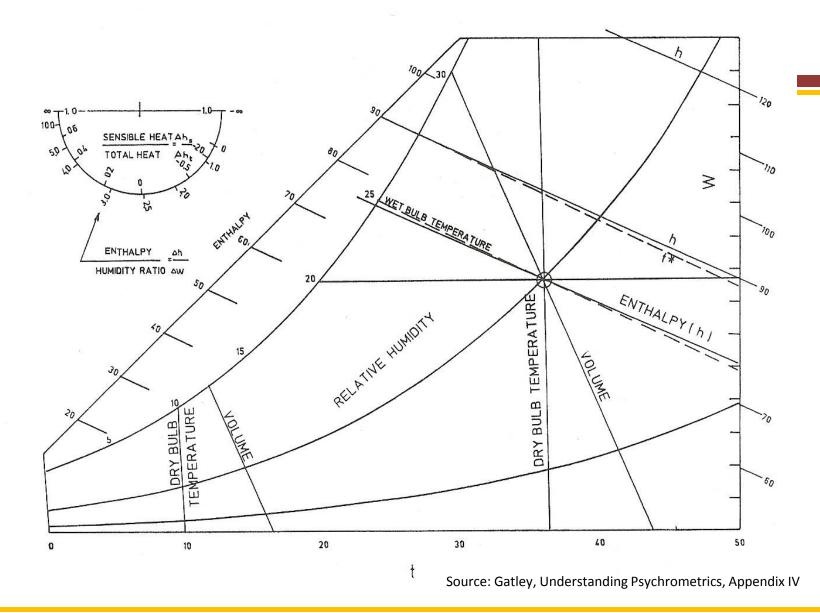


Figure 16-1 Specific volume isolines (v in units of m^3/kg_{DA}).



To find a "state point" you need to know three properties

- Pressure => usually barometric pressure
- Dry-bulb temperature
- A moisture property
 - wet-bulb temperature
 - relative humidity
 - dewpoint temperature

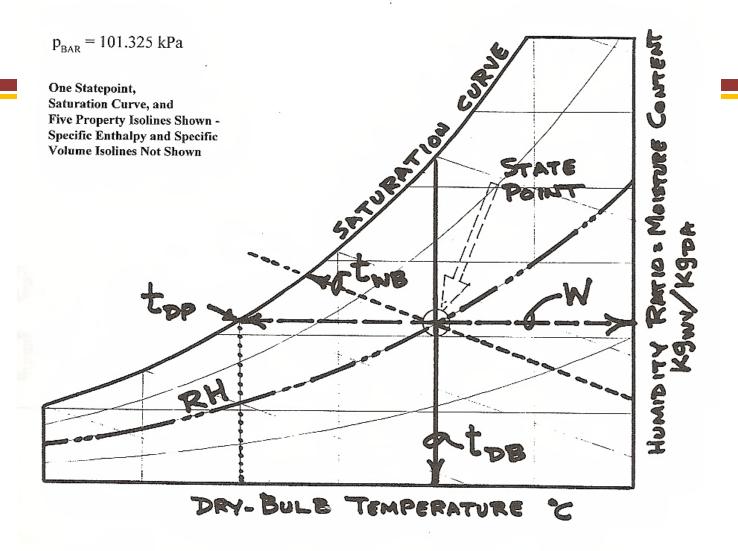


Figure 9-1 Basic psychrometric chart.

Four Basic Processes

- Sensible heating
- Sensible cooling
- Humidifying
- Dehumidifying only

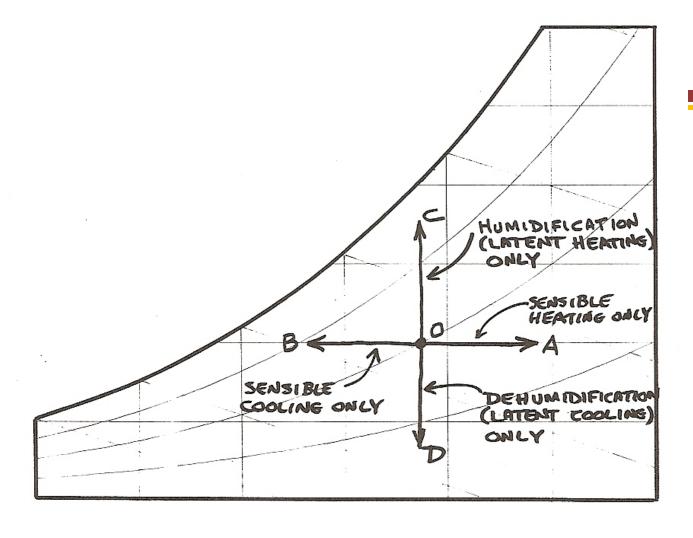


Figure 19-1 *Four basic processes.*

Other Common Processes

- Chemical dehumidifying
- Evaporative cooling
- Cooling and dehumidifying
- Heating and humidifying

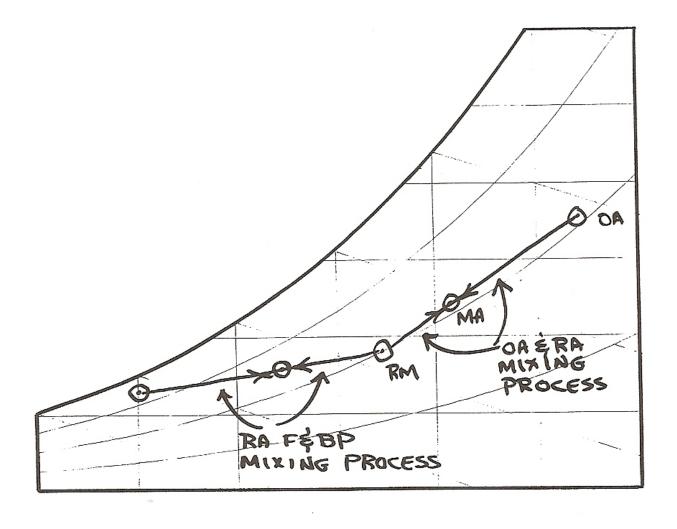


Figure 20-1 *Mixing processes.*

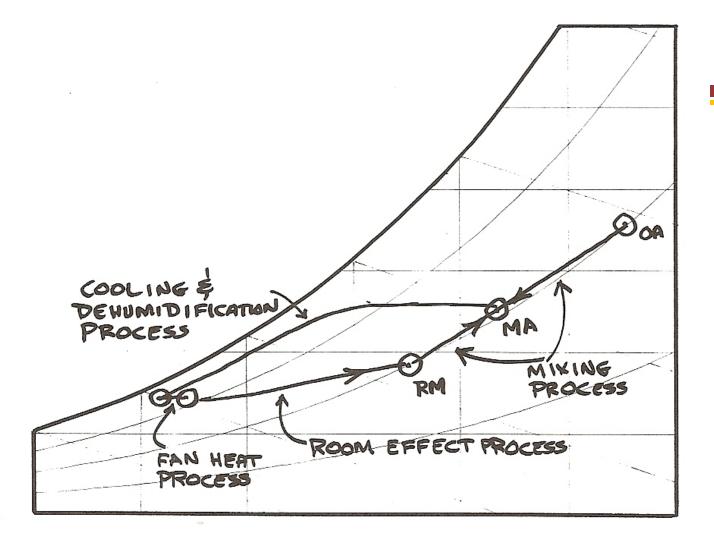
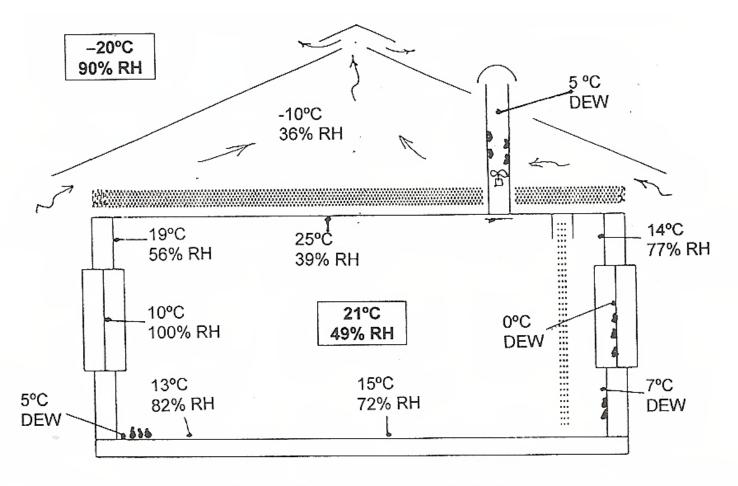


Figure 19-3 A four-process air-conditioning cycle.



ROOM_{CTR}: 21°CDB, 10°CDP, 49% RH, p_{wv} 1228 Pa (0.3626 "H_G), W 0.00766 kg_{WV} / kg_{DA} OUTSIDE: -20°CDB, -21°CDP, 90% RH, p_{wv} 93 Pa (0.0275 "H_G), W 0.00058 kg_{WV} / kg_{DA}

Figure 13-5 *Inside relative humidities in cold weather.*

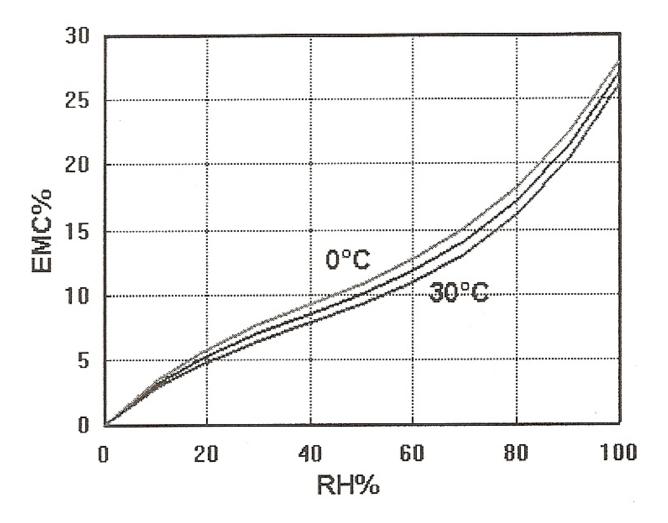


Figure 13-1 Equilibrium moisture content of wood vs. relative humidity (by permission of Tim Padfield, Ph.D.; www.natmus.min.dk/cons/tp).

In Summary

Questions and Discussion

Next Class

- Moisture Transport & Control in Insulated Assemblies
 - General moisture concerns
 - Moisture in building materials
 - Moisture migration
 - Vapor diffusion vs. convective mass transport

Readings

- HF: Chapter 25 => 25.10 to 25.17
- HF: Chapter 26 => 26.13 to 26.20
- HF: Chapter 27 => 27.7 to 27.12
- HPE: Chapter 3.5 & 3.6
- BG: Pages 115 to 129 (Appendix II & III for editions prior to 2004)