

# Humidity – How to Make a Better Measurement

## Webinar Presenters & Humidity Experts



Bruce McDuffee



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# Agenda & Takeaways

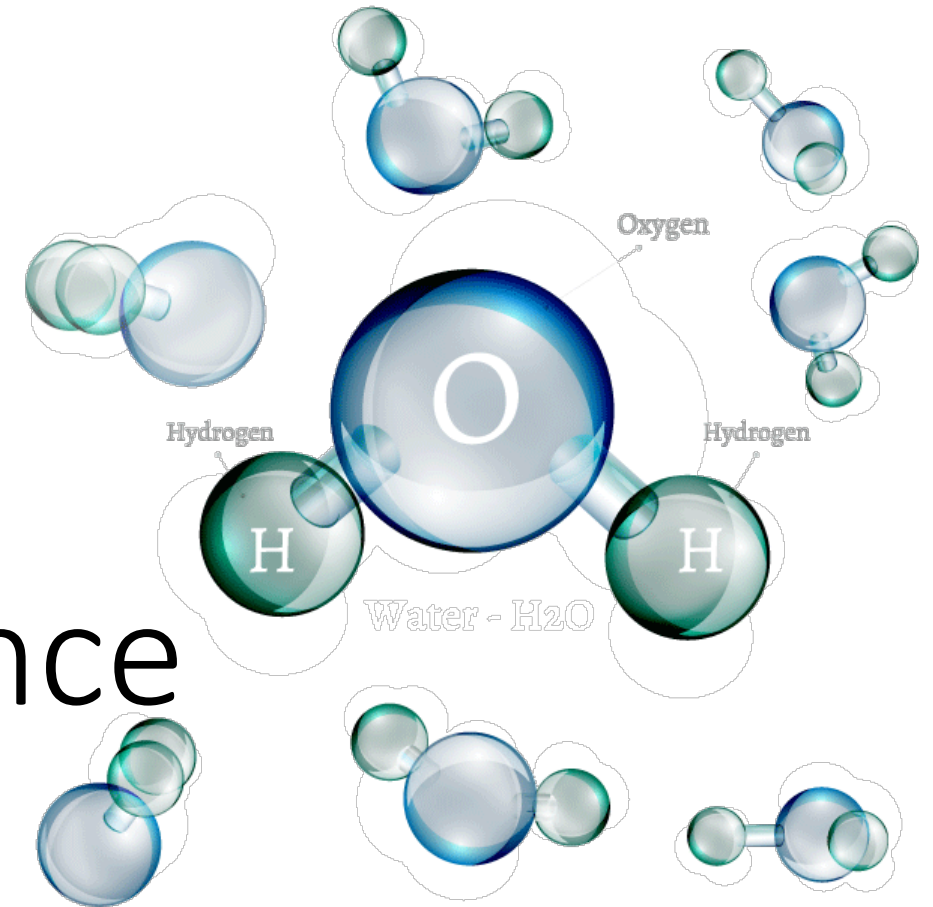
## Agenda

1. Science of Humidity
2. Temperature effect
3. Pressure effect
4. Technology

## Takeaways for a Better Measurement

- Knowledge helps avoid poor processes
- Temperature effects
- Pressure effects
- Avoid temperature inconsistencies
- Match technology to your application and requirements
- Know what your sensor is measuring and instrument calculating

# Relative Humidity Science



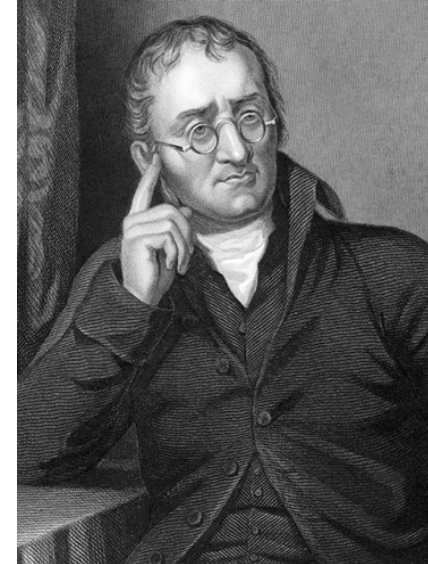
# Partial Pressure of Water Vapor (p)

aka vapor pressure

## Dalton's Law of Partial Pressures:

- The total pressure of a gas mixture is equal to the sum of the partial pressures of the individual gas components.*

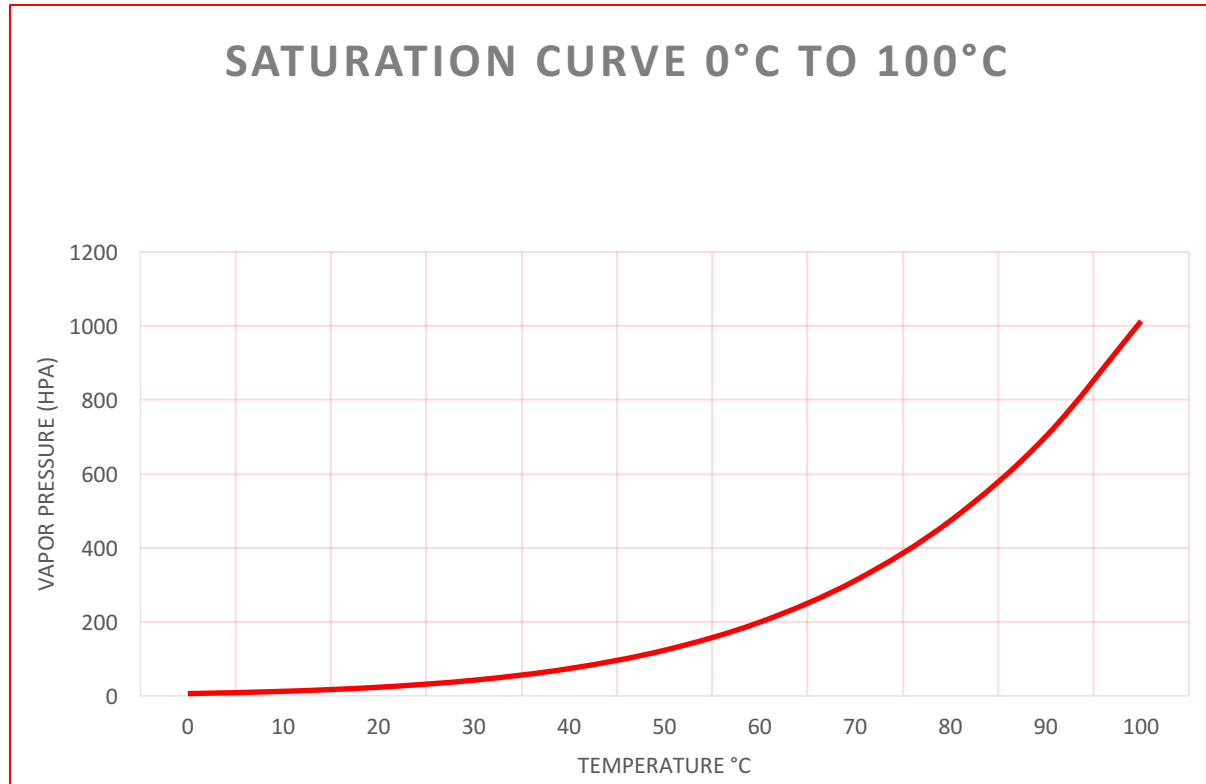
$$P_t = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + \dots P_n$$



John Dalton



# Saturation Vapor Pressure ( $p_s$ )



**The saturation vapor pressure** is the pressure of a vapor when it is in equilibrium with the liquid phase. It is solely dependent on the temperature. As temperature rises the saturation vapor pressure rises as well. - CMMAP.org

# Relative Humidity

$$RH = p/p_s$$

p=partial pressure

p<sub>s</sub>=saturation pressure



100 %  
Relative  
Humidity

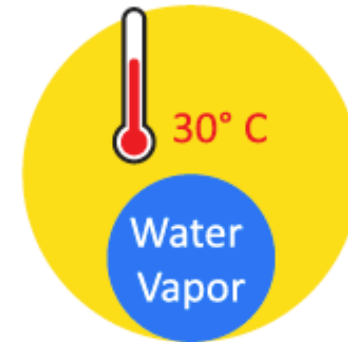
p=12.3 hPa  
p<sub>s</sub>=12.3 hPa



Water  
Vapor

53 %  
Relative  
Humidity

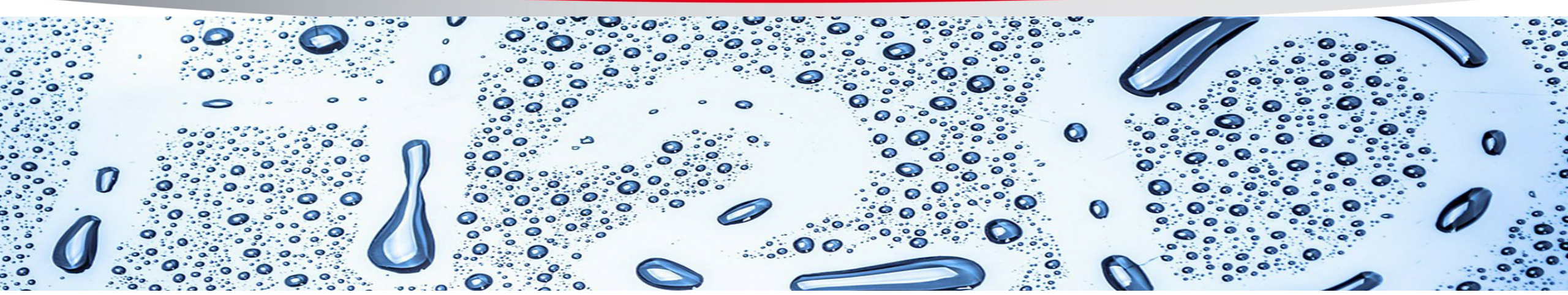
p=12.3 hPa  
p<sub>s</sub>=23.4 hPa



Water  
Vapor

28 %  
Relative  
Humidity

p=12.3 hPa  
p<sub>s</sub>=42.4 hPa



# Temperature Effect on RH



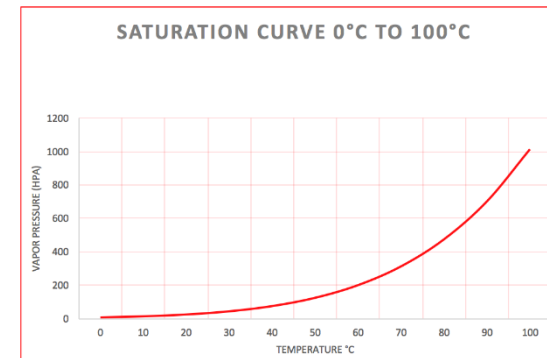
# RH Requires Uniform Temperature

- RH sensors are very sensitive to temperature.
- Measurement probe must be uniform temperature.
- Measurement point must be representative.

$$RH = p/p_s$$

p=partial pressure

p<sub>s</sub>=saturation pressure



# Why is temperature so critical?

- p (partial pressure) does not change as the temperature changes.
- p<sub>s</sub> does change as temperature changes

$$RH = p/p_s$$

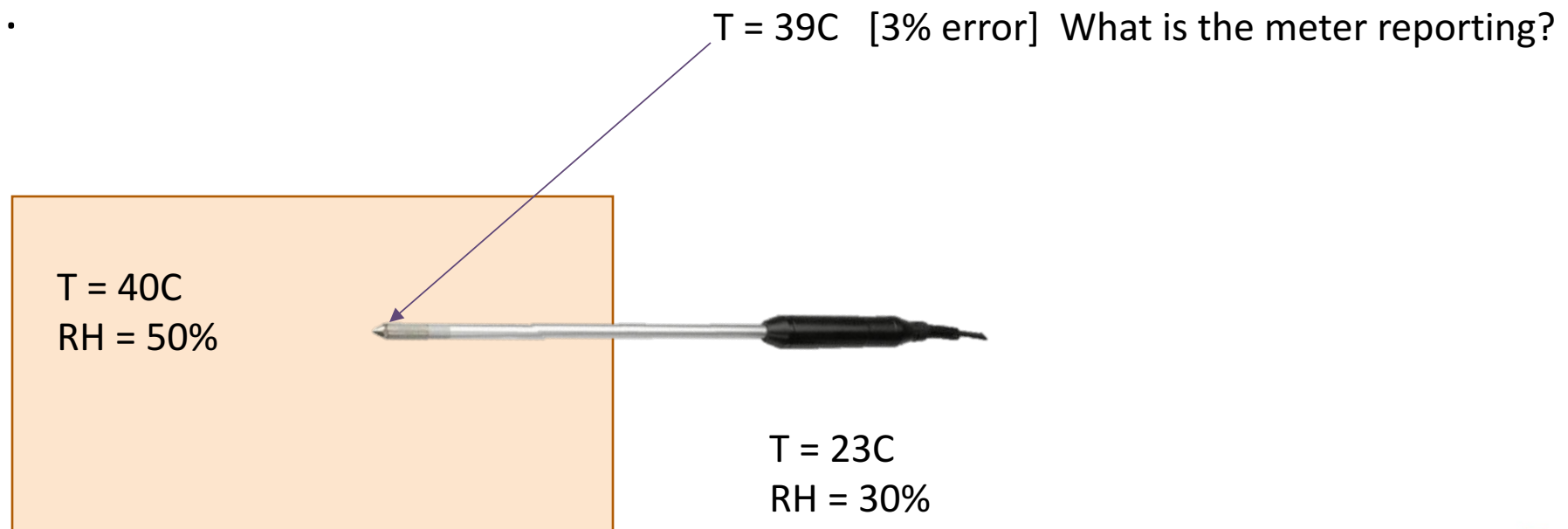
p=partial pressure

p<sub>s</sub>=saturation pressure

T	p	p <sub>s</sub>	RH	△
40°C	40 hPa	73.8 hPa	54.2%	
39°C	40 hPa	69.9 hPa	57.2%	+ 3.0%
41°C	40 hPa	77.8 hPa	51.4%	- 2.8%
38°C	40 hPa	66.3 hPa	60.3%	+ 6.1%
42°C	40 hPa	82 hPa	48.8%	- 5.4%

# The RH Measurement Challenge

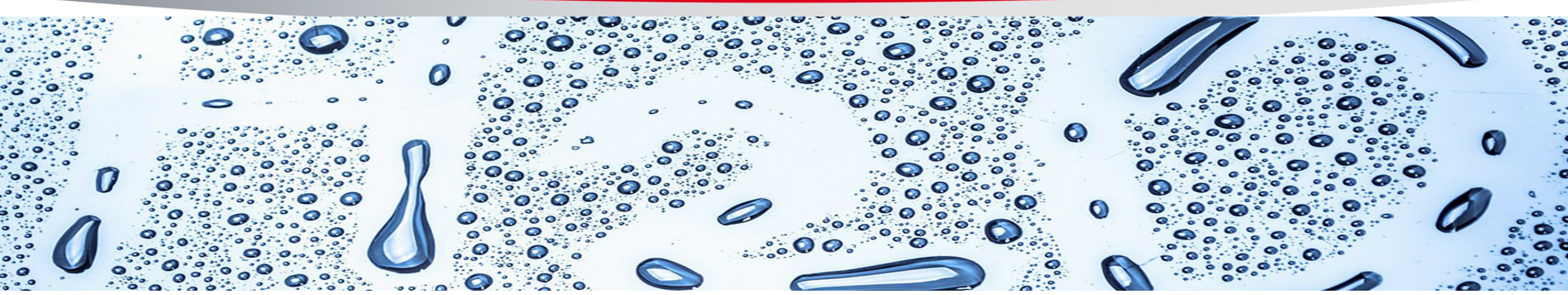
- Non-representative sources of heat or cold
- Non-uniform temperature between measurement device and gas being measured.



# Causes of the Temperature Effect

- Standing too close to the point of measurement
- Holding the probe in your hand
- Probe is colder or warmer than the ambient air
- Not waiting long enough for temperature equilibrium
- Cooling fans for equipment
- Direct air flow from HVAC





# What about pressure?



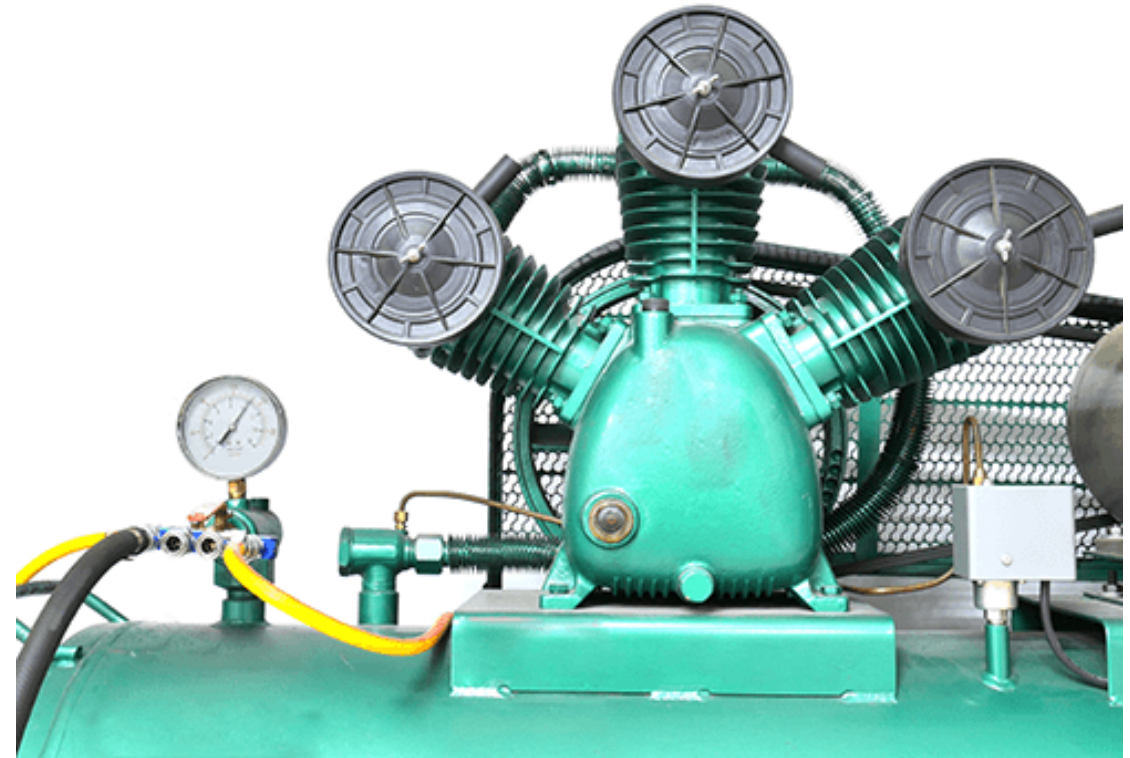
# Pressure Effects

- RH not affected unless pressure varies in same air stream.
- Dew point is affected by pressure
- Be sure pressure is input to instrument for absolutes (ppm, x)



# Dew Point and Pressure

- Pressure increases – dew point temperature goes up
- Pressure decreases – dew point temperature goes down
- Be aware of pressure differences between point of interest and point of measure



# Pressure Effects on Parameters

- Dew point – **yes**
- Wet bulb temperature – **no**
- Mixing ratio – **no**
- PPM – **no**

**Know what your sensor is measuring!**

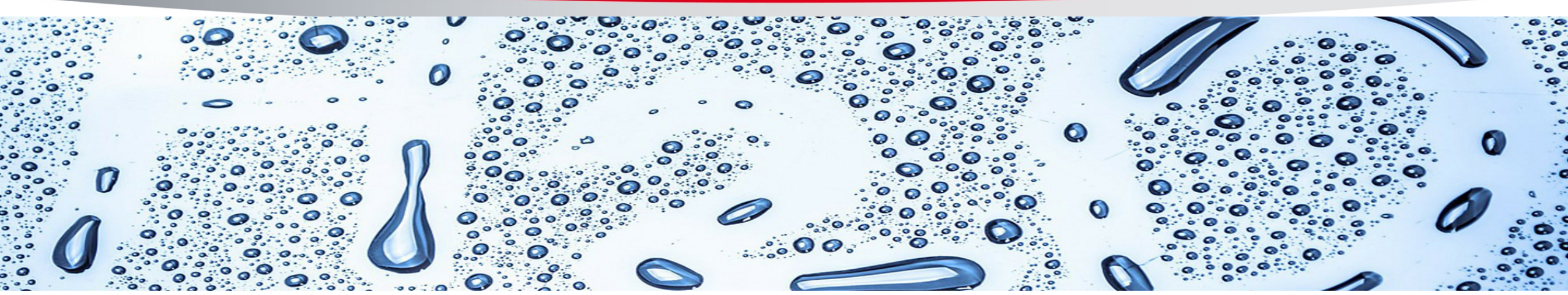


# Comments & Questions



If we don't get to your question today, we'll respond via email after the webinar.





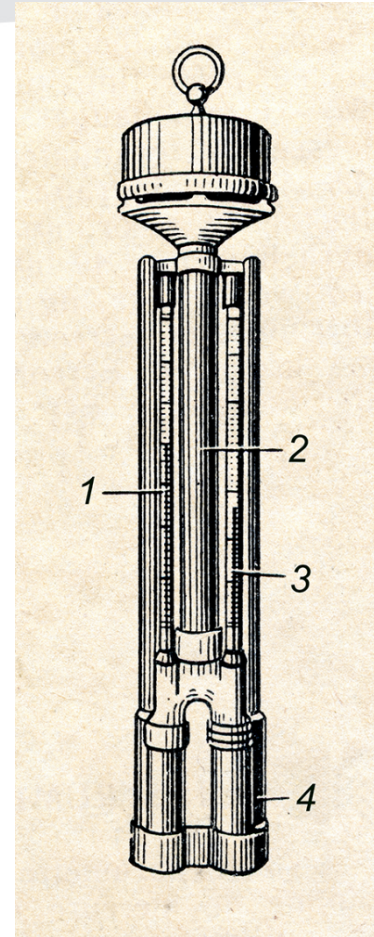
# Technology



# Psychrometer (wet-bulb)

Parameters	Measures	Calculates
Relative Humidity		X
Dry Bulb Temperature	X	
Wet Bulb Temperature	X	
Dew Point		X
Frost Point		X
Vapor Pressure of Water		X

- requires 2 temperature sensors
- one is covered with wet sock
- depression indicates RH



# Psychrometer Applications

## Environmental Chamber

- Control Sensor
- Considerations
  - Clean water available for wet bulb
  - Constant air flow over sensors
  - Calculated RH
  - Temperature gradients in chamber
  - Does evaporation from wet bulb affect chamber RH

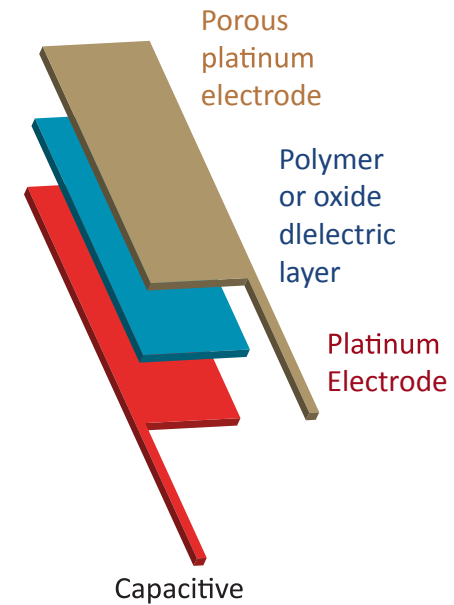


# Capacitive Sensors

Parameters	Measures	Calculates
Relative Humidity	X	
Dry Bulb Temperature	X*	
Wet Bulb Temperature		X
Dew Point		X
Frost Point		X
Vapor Pressure of Water		X

- As the relative humidity increases, the capacitance increases.
- \* this is a separate sensor in the probe

Electronic Humidity Sensor





# Capacitive Sensor Applications

## Process Control/Monitoring Systems/HVAC/Weather

- Monitor/control storage facilities, server rooms, clean rooms, meeting rooms, office or warehouse space
- Considerations
  - Directly measure T and RH
  - Heat sources (lights, HVAC, equipment)
  - Humidity sources (people)



# Chilled Mirror or Condensation Hygrometer

Parameters	Measures	Calculates
Relative Humidity		X
Dry Bulb Temperature	X**	
Wet Bulb Temperature		
Dew Point	X	X*
Frost Point	X	
Vapor Pressure of Water		X

- Dew point temperature is determined by the temperature of the mirror when dew or frost forms.

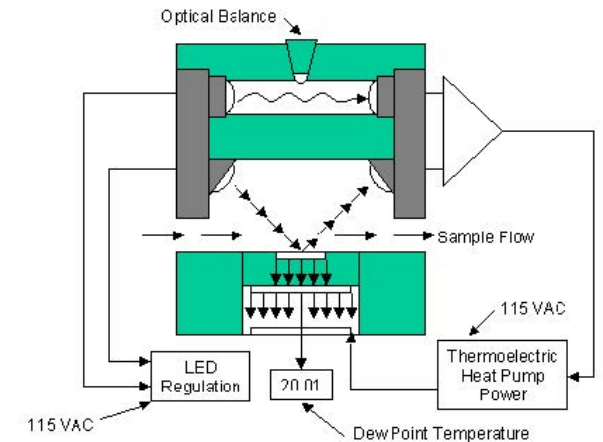


Image source: Thunder Scientific

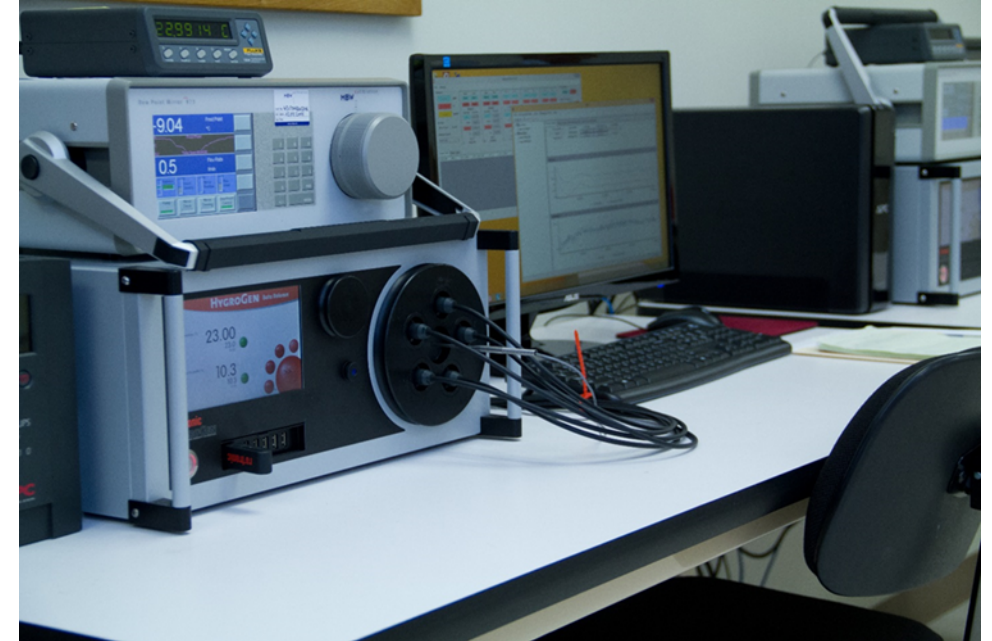




# Chilled Mirror Application

## Calibration Laboratory

- Reference instrument for RH Calibrations
  - Low uncertainties
- Considerations:
  - RH calculated based on Temperature, Dew/Frost Point, Pressure
  - Temperature, Pressure Gradients
  - Dew Point or Frost Point being measured
  - Condensation in sampling tubes



# Metal Oxide

Parameters	Measures	Calculates
Relative Humidity		X
Dry Bulb Temperature	X	
Wet Bulb Temperature		X
Dew Point		X
Frost Point		X
Vapor Pressure of Water	X	

- Aluminum Oxide ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) most common
- Water vapor adsorbs to oxide
- Gives an absolute measure
- Need pressure and temperature for conversions
- Trace moisture into ppb or -120C

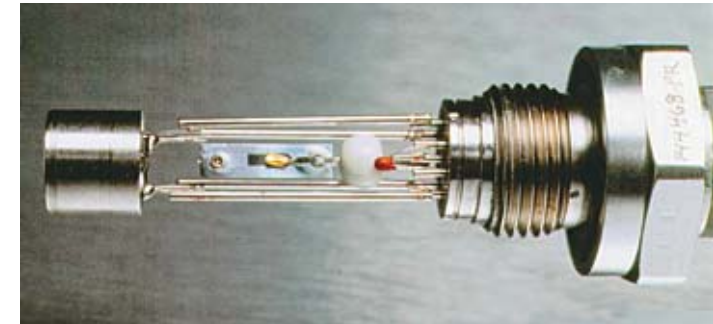


Image source: Sensor Magazine

# Aluminum Oxide Application

- Very Dry Compressed Air
- Nitrogen
- Considerations:
  - Air should be very dry (-40)
  - Air should be very clean
  - Dryer should be very reliable
  - Can measure as low as -120C dew point



# Summary of Takeaways

## Takeaways for a Better Measurement

- Knowledge helps avoid poor processes
- Temperature & RH matters
- Pressure considerations
- Avoid temperature inconsistencies & anomalies
- Match technology to your application and requirements
- Know what the sensor is measuring and calculating

# Comments & Questions



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# Humidity Academy

- Resources for making a better measurement
  - Psychrometric charts
  - Technical notes
  - Humidity calculator
  - Application notes
  - more



[www.rotronic-usa.com/academy](http://www.rotronic-usa.com/academy)

# Next Webinar

## **Calibration of Humidity Instruments**

Thursday, June 15<sup>th</sup> 1:00PM EDT

# Post webinar survey

# Thank you!

email: [info@rotronic-usa.com](mailto:info@rotronic-usa.com)

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