

Topic 3.3. Humidity Psychrometric Chart

Last lecture

- ✓ Basic concepts and terminology related to humidity

This lecture

- ✓ Psychrometric (humidity) terminology
- ✓ Plot processes on a psychrometric chart and analyze processes

Part of this lecture is obtained from notes of professor Zayed Hamamreh – ChE – University of Jordan

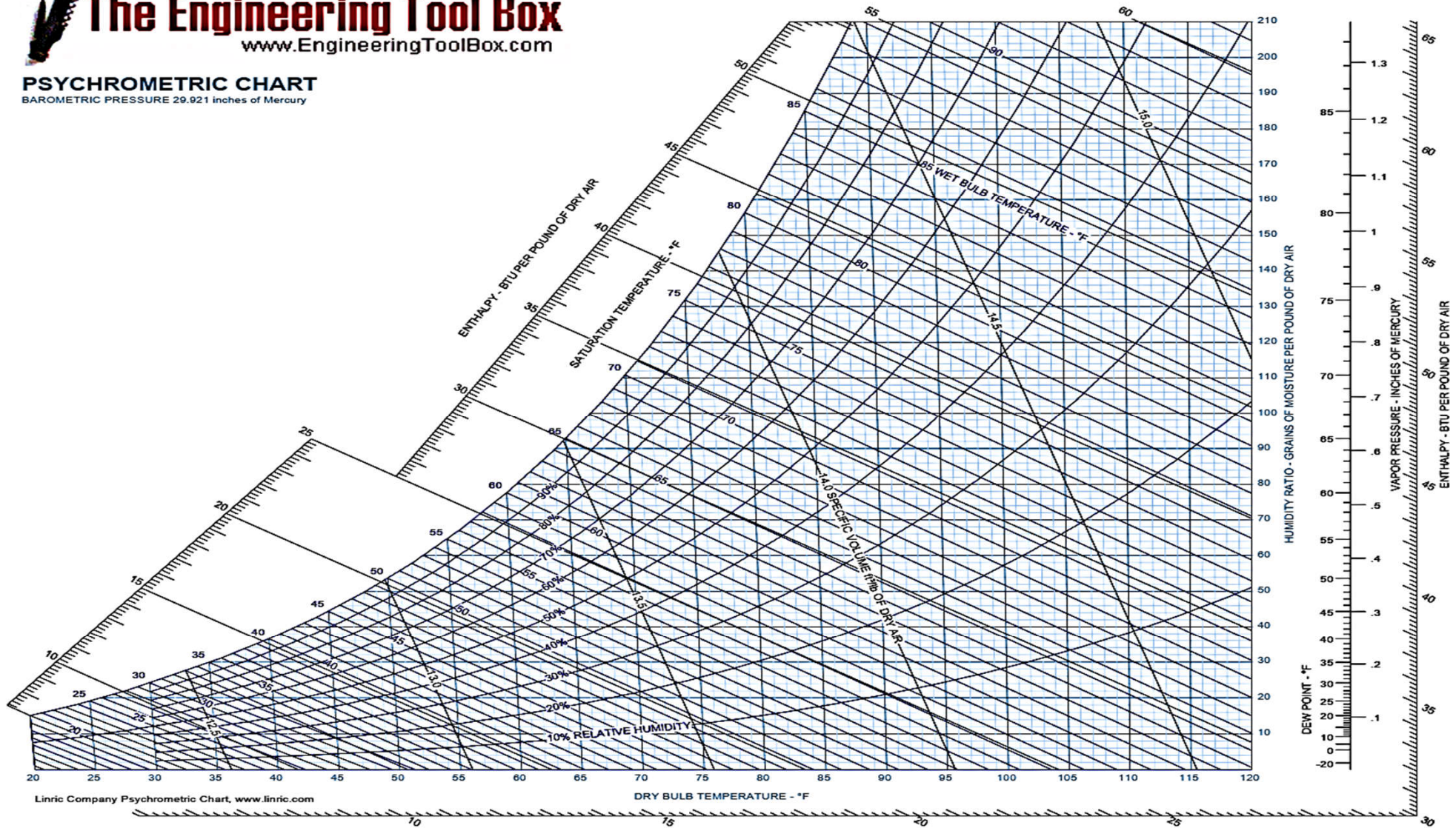


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PSYCHROMETRIC CHART

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE 29.921 inches of Mercury

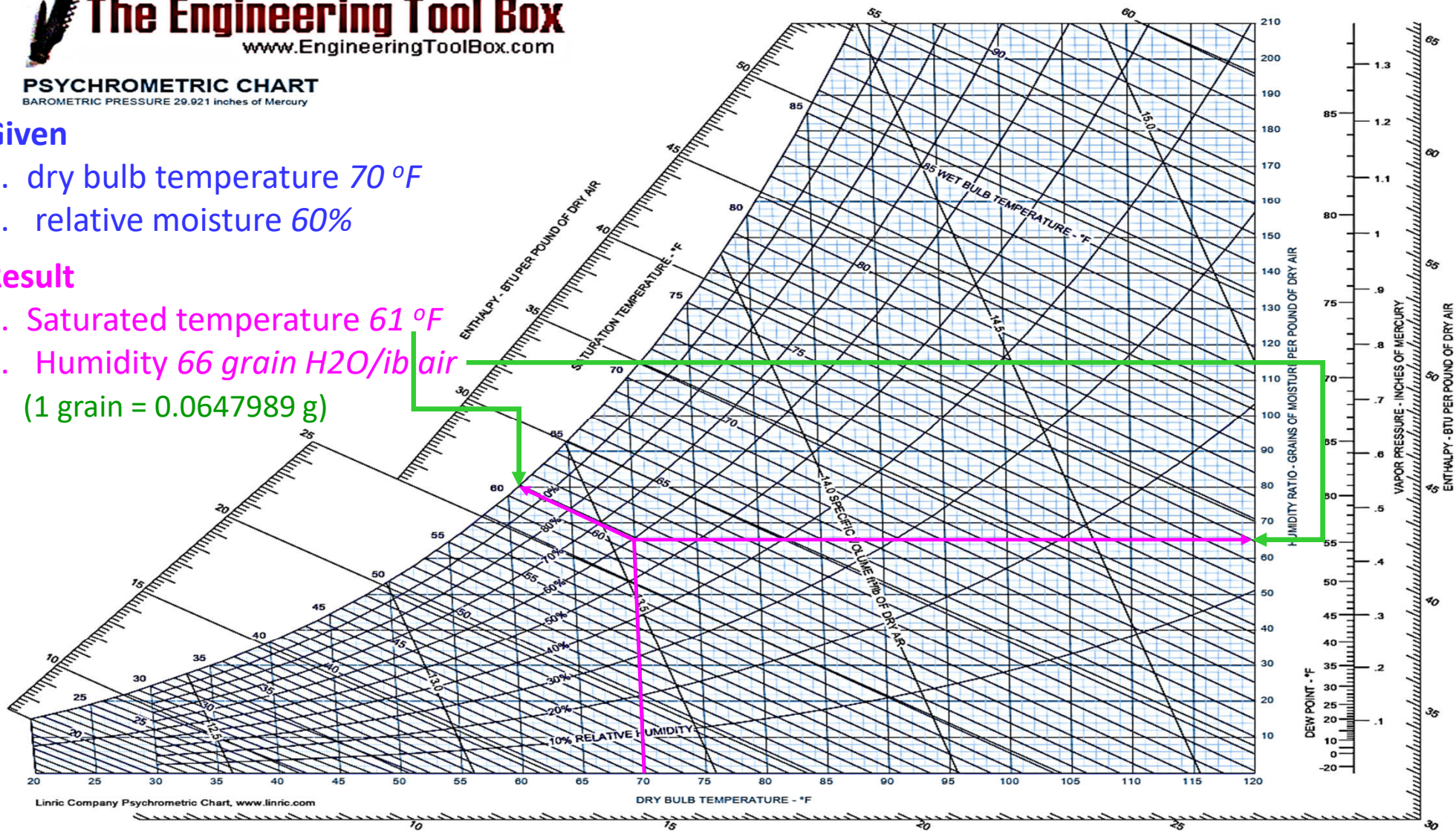


Given

1. dry bulb temperature 70 °F
2. relative moisture 60%

Result

1. Saturated temperature 61 °F
2. Humidity 66 grain H₂O/lb air
(1 grain = 0.0647989 g)





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PSYCHROMETRIC CHART

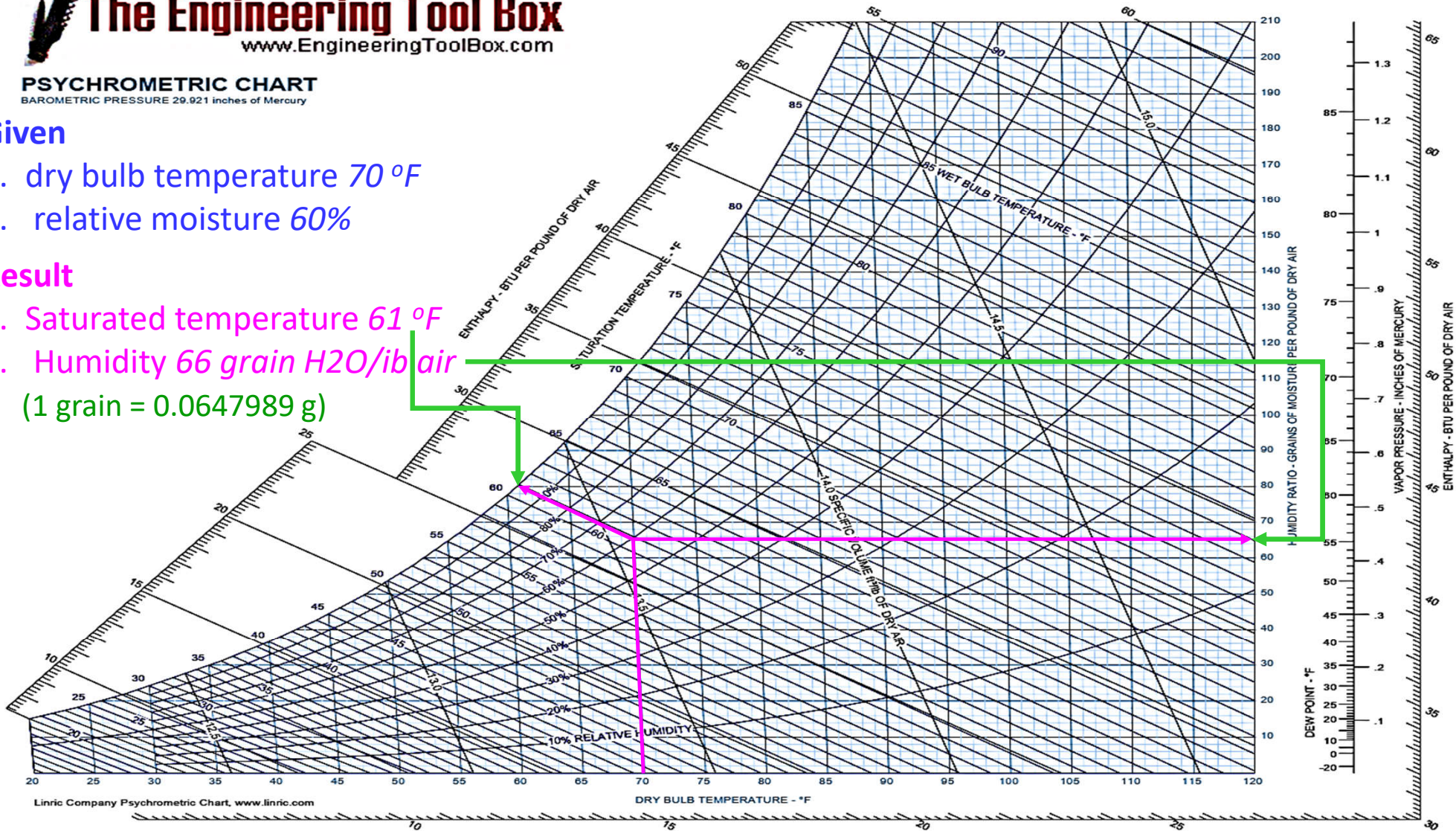
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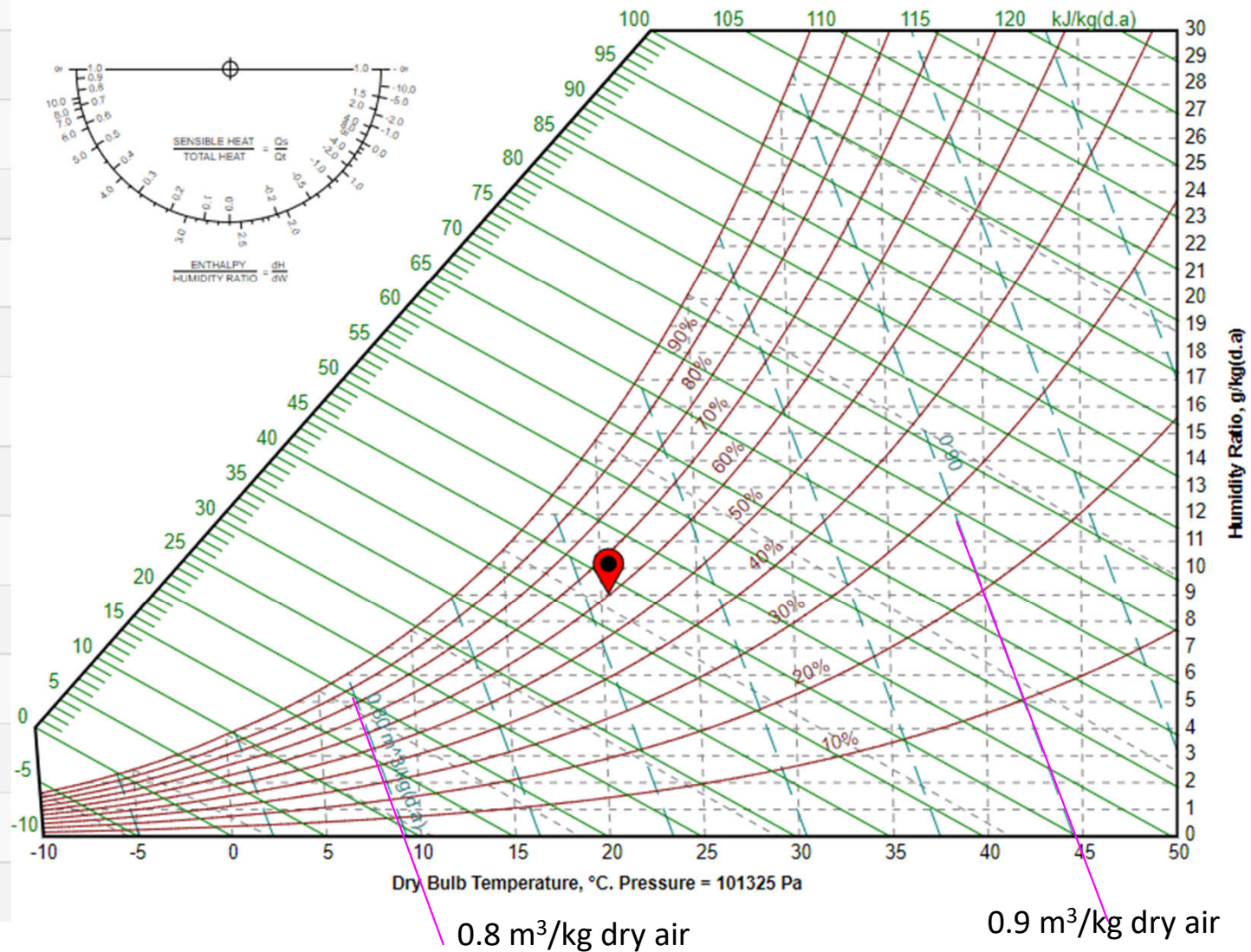
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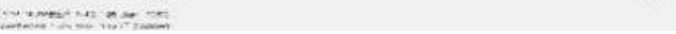
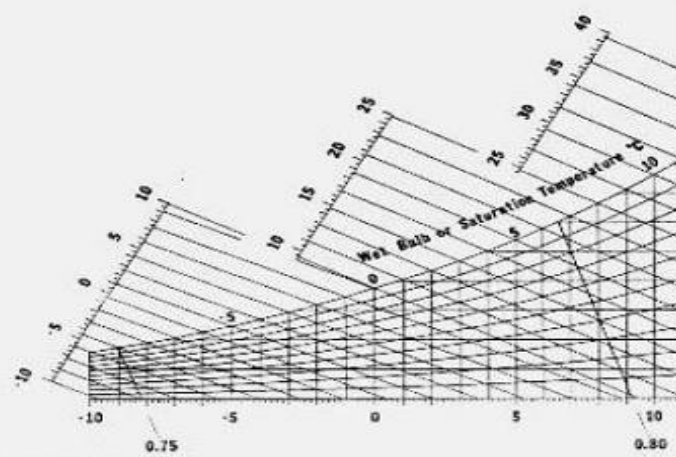
Result

1. Saturated temperature 61 °F
2. Humidity 66 grain H₂O/lb air
(1 grain = 0.0647989 g)



Quantity	Value	Units
P.Ambient	101325	Pa
T.Dry.Bulb	20.378	°C
Humid.Ratio	9.055	g/kg(d.a)
Rel.Humid	60.489	%
T.Wet.Bulb	15.528	°C
T.Dew	12.488	°C
T.Saturation	15.483	°C
Enthalpy	43.477	kJ/kg(d.a)
P.Vapour	1453.921	Pa
P.Sat.Vapour	2394.179	Pa
Spec.Heat	1.019	kJ/(kg.K)
Spec.Volume	0.844	m ³ /kg(d.a)
Density	1.196	kg/m ³







SI METRIC PSYCHROMETRIC CHART

BASED ON A BAROMETRIC PRESSURE
of 101.325 kPa
AT SEA LEVEL

Example: Given: $T_D = 25^\circ\text{C}$
 $T_w = 20^\circ\text{C}$, Required: (a) H ,
(b) T_{dp} , (c) H_R , (d) v , (e) h

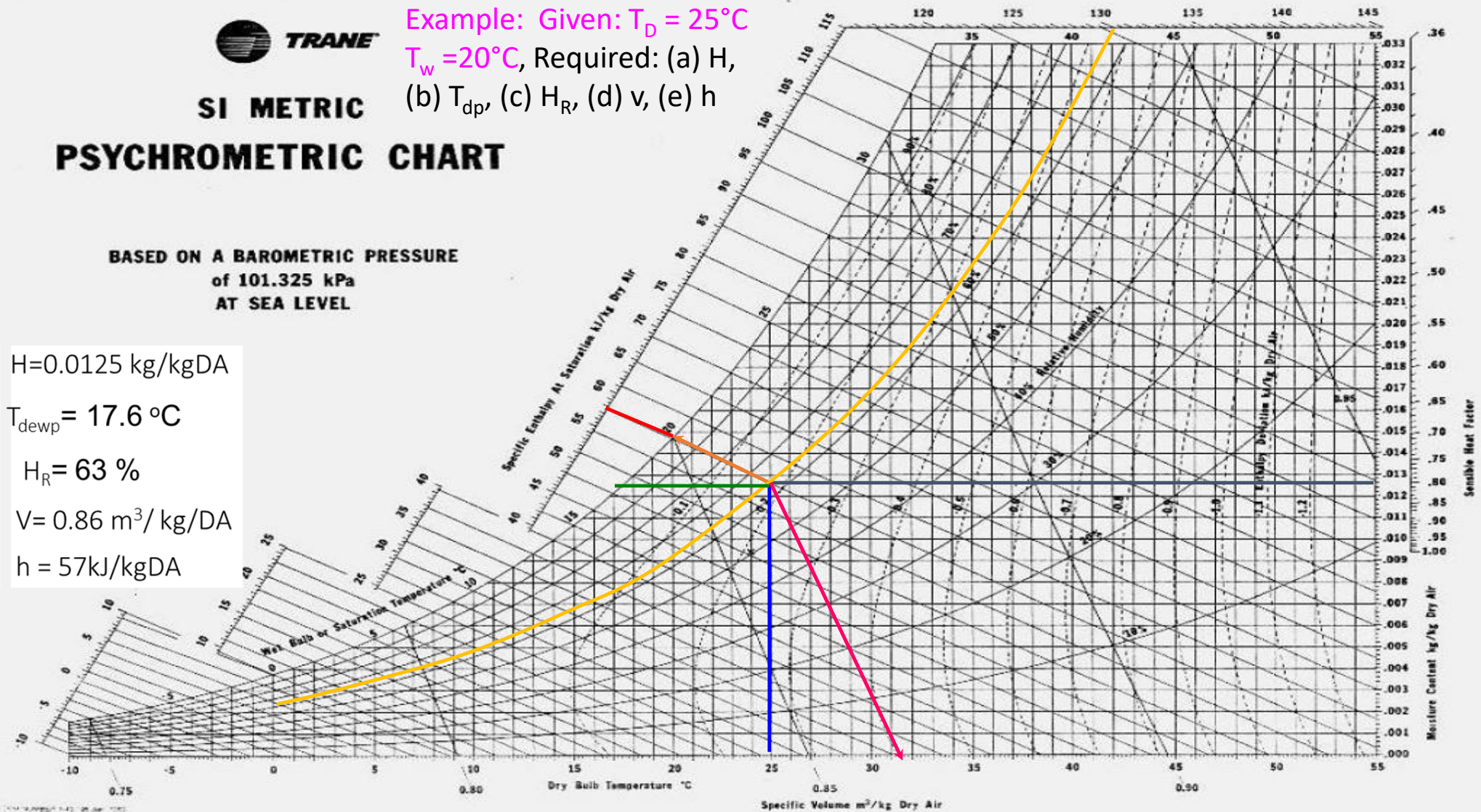
$H = 0.0125 \text{ kg/kgDA}$

$T_{dewp} = 17.6^\circ\text{C}$

$H_R = 63\%$

$V = 0.86 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg/DA}$

$h = 57 \text{ kJ/kgDA}$



EXAMPLE 9.3-2. Use of Humidity Chart

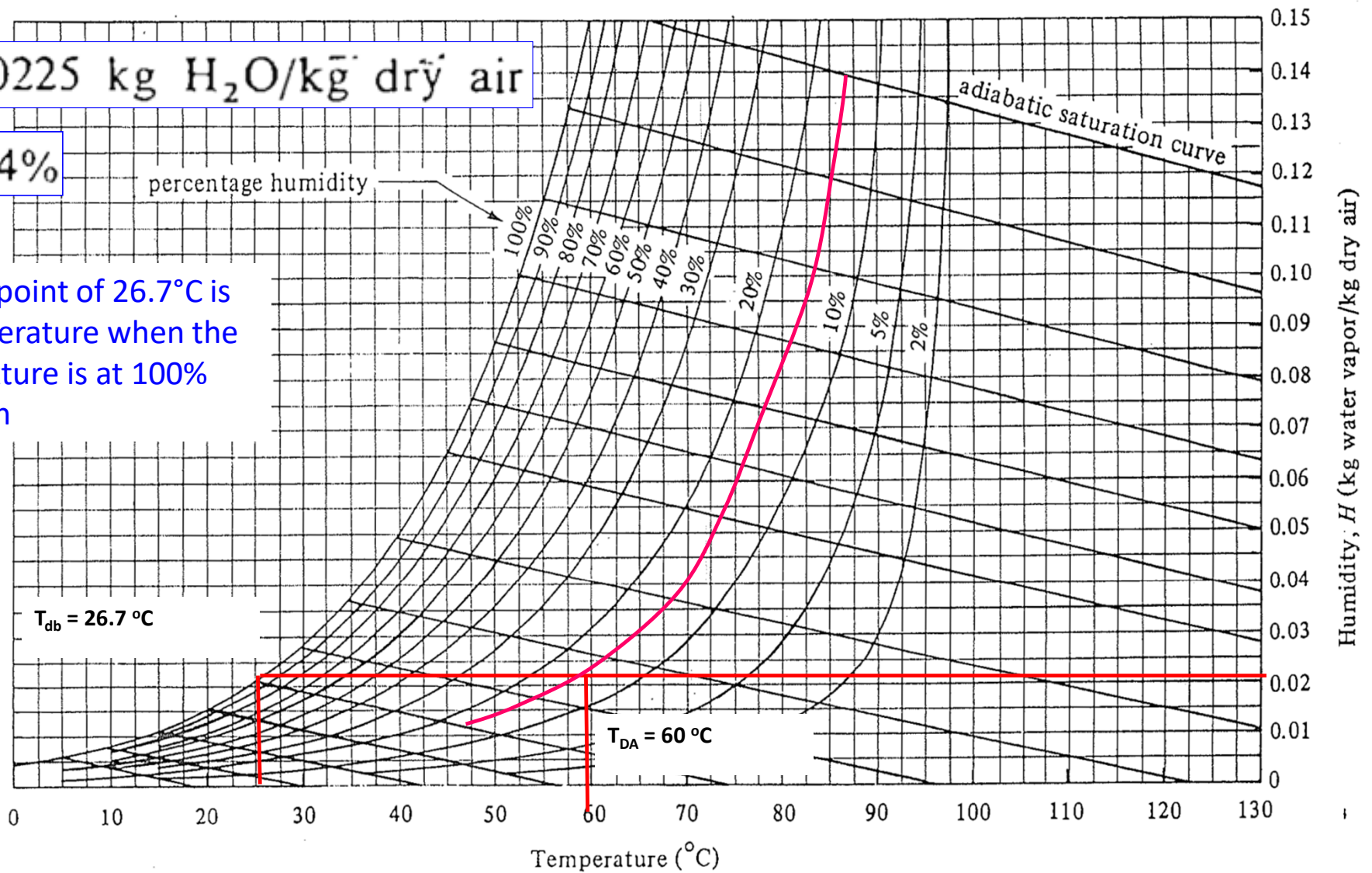
Air entering a dryer has a temperature (dry bulb temperature) of 60°C (140°F) and a dew point of 26.7°C (80°F). Using the humidity chart, determine the actual humidity H , percentage humidity H_p , humid heat c_s , and the humid volume v_H in SI and English units.

$$H = 0.0225 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$$

$$H_p = 14\%$$

percentage humidity

- The dew point of 26.7°C is the temperature when the given mixture is at 100% saturation



$$c_s \text{ kJ/kg dry air} \cdot \text{K} = 1.005 + 1.88H$$

$$c_s = 1.005 + 1.88(0.0225)$$

$$= 1.047 \text{ kJ/kg dry air} \cdot \text{K} \quad \text{or} \quad 1.047 \times 10^3 \text{ J/kg} \cdot \text{K}$$

$$c_s = 0.24 + 0.45(0.0225)$$

$$= 0.250 \text{ btu/lb}_m \text{ dry air} \cdot ^\circ\text{F} \quad (\text{English})$$

$$v_H = (2.83 \times 10^{-3} + 4.56 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.0225)(60 + 273)$$

$$= 0.977 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg dry air}$$

In English units,

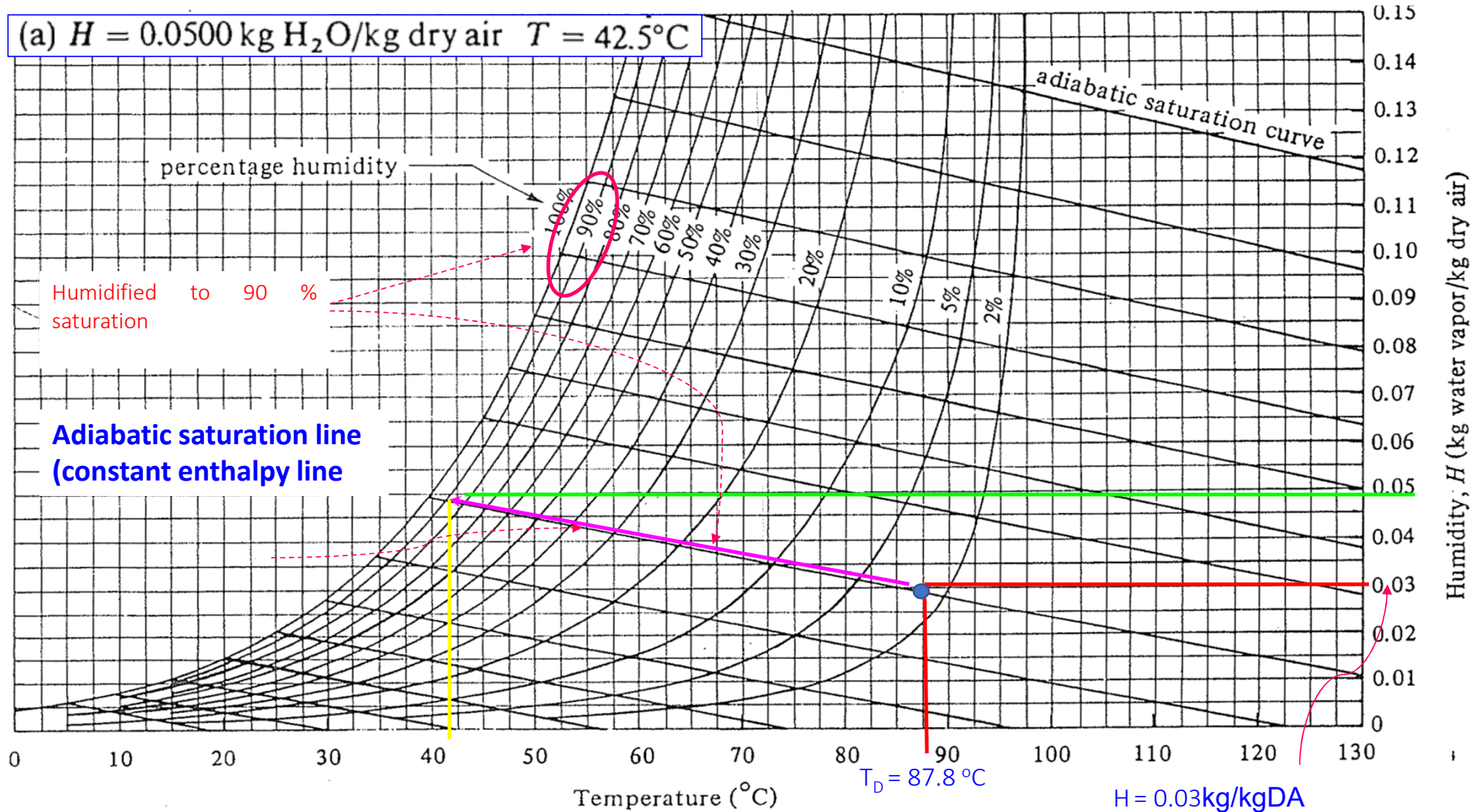
$$v_H = (0.0252 + 0.0405 \times 0.0225)(460 + 140) = 15.67 \text{ ft}^3/\text{lb}_m \text{ dry air}$$

EXAMPLE 9.3-3. Adiabatic Saturation of Air

An air stream at 87.8°C having a humidity $H = 0.030 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$ is contacted in an adiabatic saturator with water. It is cooled and humidified to 90% saturation.

- (a) What are the final values of H and T ?
- (b) For 100% saturation, what would be the values of H and T ?

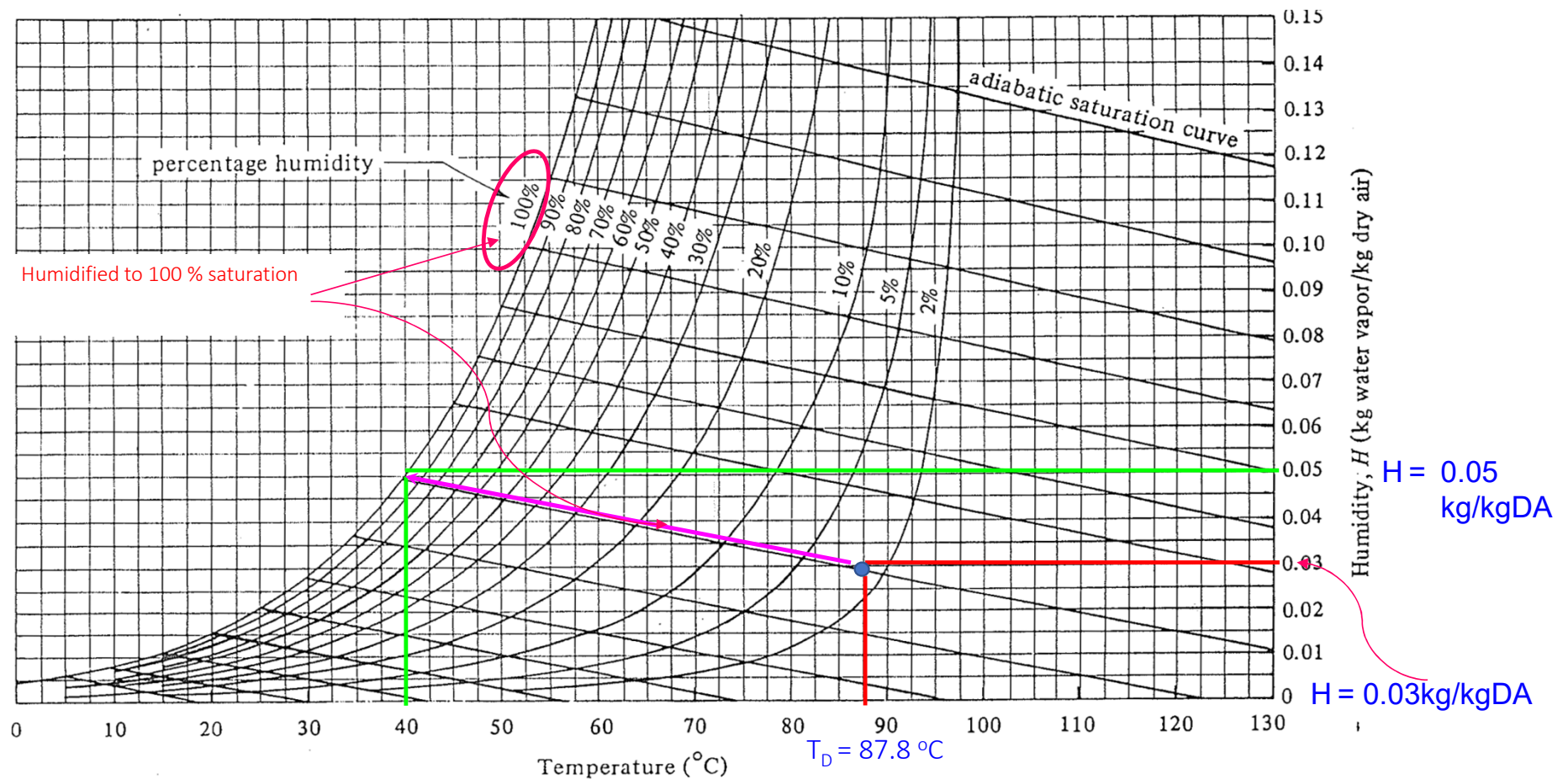
87.8°C having a humidity $H = 0.030 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$



For 100% saturation, what would be the values of H and T ?

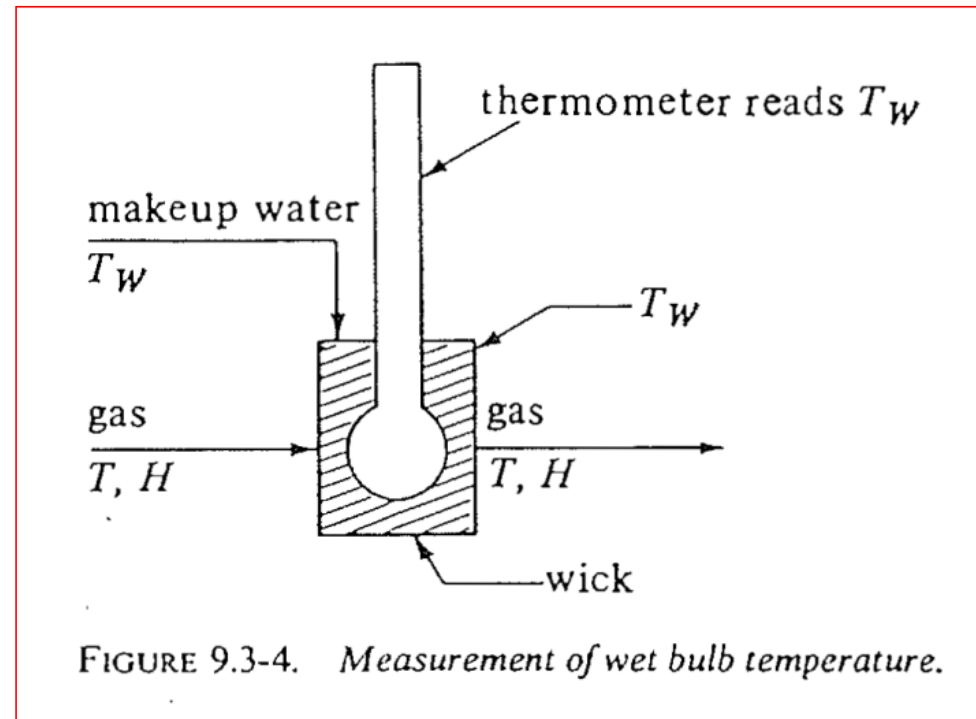
Solution:

(b) $T = 40.5^\circ\text{C}$, $H = 0.0505 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg dry air}$



EXAMPLE 9.3-4. Wet Bulb Temperature and Humidity

A water vapor–air mixture having a dry bulb temperature of $T = 60^\circ\text{C}$ is passed over a wet bulb as shown in Fig. 9.3-4, and the wet bulb temperature obtained is $T_w = 29.5^\circ\text{C}$. What is the humidity of the mixture?



Solution

$T = 60^{\circ}\text{C}$, $H = 0.0135 \text{ kgH}_2\text{O/kg dry air.}$

