

Practical Psychrometrics

Jerry Cohen President Jacco & Assoc.

• Established 1968

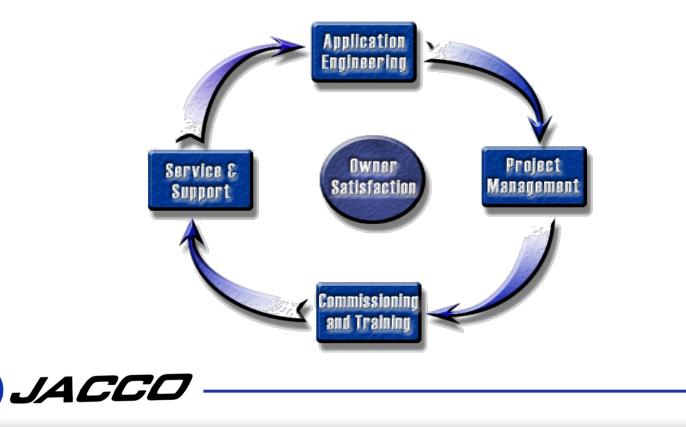
- Hudson, Ohio
- Columbus, Ohio
- Toledo, Ohio
- Focused on the Engineered Environment
- Systems Knowledgeable —HVAC Systems
 - -Service & Maintenance
 - -Parts





Purpose Statement

The purpose of our Company is to solve our customers problems, in the most economical way, at all times optimizing the owning experience.



- Operations
 - –Brenda Homjak
 - -Mike Spangler
 - -Chad Russell
 - -Mike Mueller

Contractor Owning Experience

Dan DuignanRick Baker

 Engineering Owning Experience —Greg Drensky —Jerry Cohen

• Owning Experience —Beth Plazak (Service) —Jeff Watson (Parts)



- •30 Minute Pledge
 - Design
 - Questions
 - Problems
 - Answers





2018 Seminars

Best Practices for DX Piping

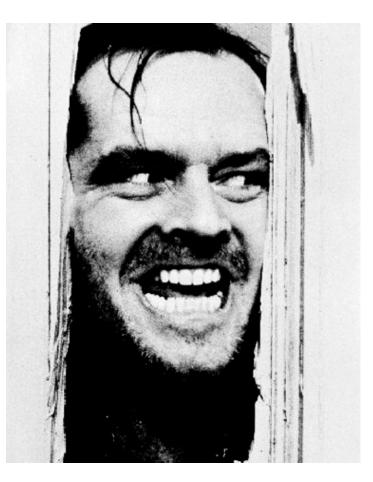
Applying Low Dewpoint OA Systems using DX & Desiccant Technology

Applying Adiabatic and Steam Humidification Systems

Applying Natural Gas, Water Cooled & Air Cooled Modular Chilled Water Systems

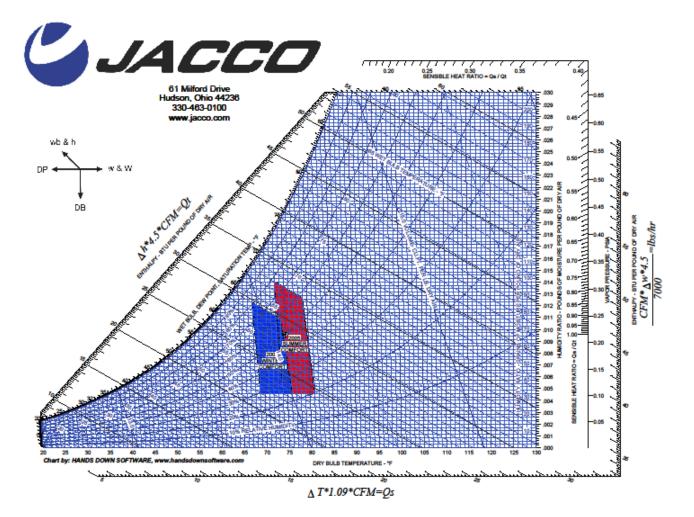


Psycho or Psychro





What is the Purpose of your Job?



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How Hard is it to Fulfill Your Purpose? JACCO BLE HEAT RATIO = Qs / Qt 61 Milford Drive Hudson, Ohio 44236 330-463-0100 www.jacco.com wb & h w & W hras control Weather Data Location: CLEVELAND, OHIO, USA Neather Hours 19 to 1 38 to 20 57 to 39 76 to 58 95 tn 77 114 to 96 133 to 119 152 to 30 ANDS DOWN SOFTWA **DRY BULB TEMPERATURE - *F** ∆ T*1.09*CFM=Qs

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Psychrometrics

- from Greek *Psychro* To breathe, blow, or make cold. *Metrics* – to measure.
- the field of engineering concerned with the determination of physical and thermodynamic properties of gas-vapor mixtures.



The Psychrometric Chart

- Graphical Representation of Properties of Air / Water Mixtures.
 - Dry-Bulb (°F db)
 - Wet-Bulb (°F wb)
 - Dew-Point (°F dp)
 - Specific Volume (ft³/lb)
 - Humidity Ratio (Gr/lb)
 - Enthalpy (Btu/lb)
- Two state points required to fix properties i.e.
 DB/WB, DB/%RH, DB/H, etc.

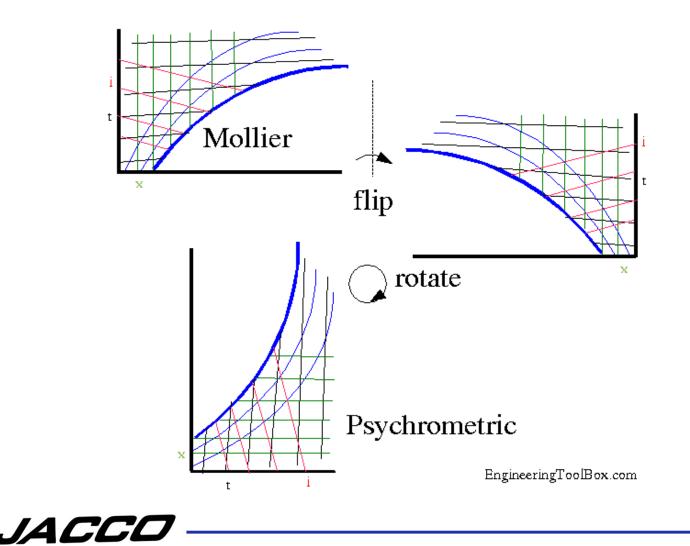


Psychrometric Chart

The relationship between DB, WB, and RH is given by the Mollier diagram (pressure-enthalpy) for water in air, developed by Richard Mollier. Willis **Carrier** rearranged the Mollier diagram for moist air to allow graphical solutions. Many variations and improvements to the Psychrometric charts have occurred since. ASHRAE now publishes what are considered the modern, standard Psychrometric charts, in both I-P and SI units, for a variety of elevations or air pressures.



Clever that Carrier guy



So really, what is Psychrometrics?

• Study of Air / Water (Vapor) Mixture



What is Air?

- Mixture of Gases:
 - Nitrogen 4 Parts
 - Oxygen 1 Part
 - Other: Argon, Helium, Krypton, Xenon, Neon, Carbon Dioxide.

and





So Who Cares?

- Reconsider the Components of Air:
 - Nitrogen
 - Oxygen
 - Noble Gases
 - Carbon Dioxide

Stable in Gas Phase

• Water Vapor

Phase Changes (liq./gas)

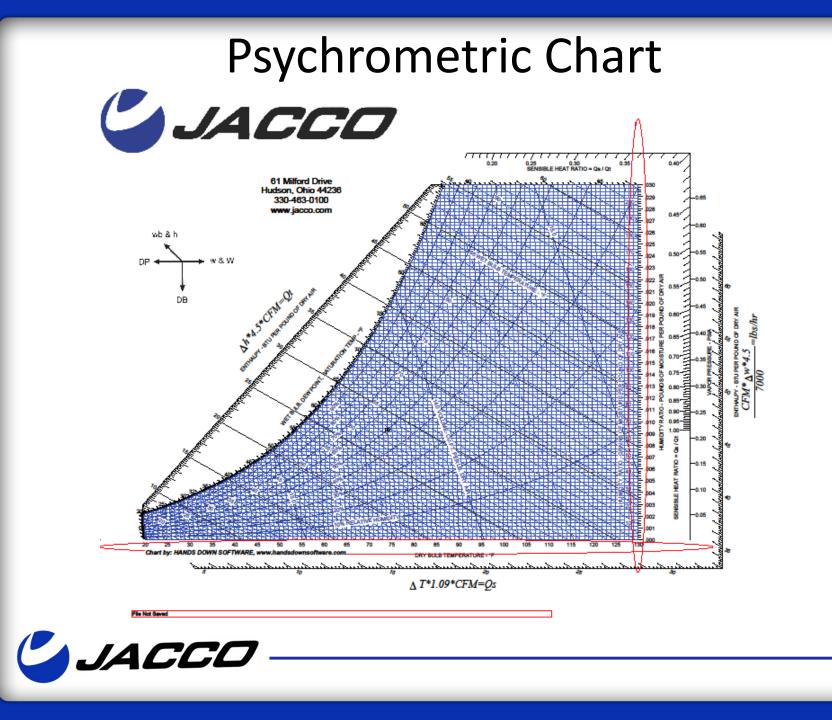


If it's Not the Heat, It's the Humidity









- Sensible heat is heat which manifests itself as a change in temperature.
- Latent heat is the amount of <u>energy</u> in the form of <u>heat</u> released or absorbed by a substance during a change of <u>phase</u> (i.e. solid, liquid, or gas), also called a phase transition

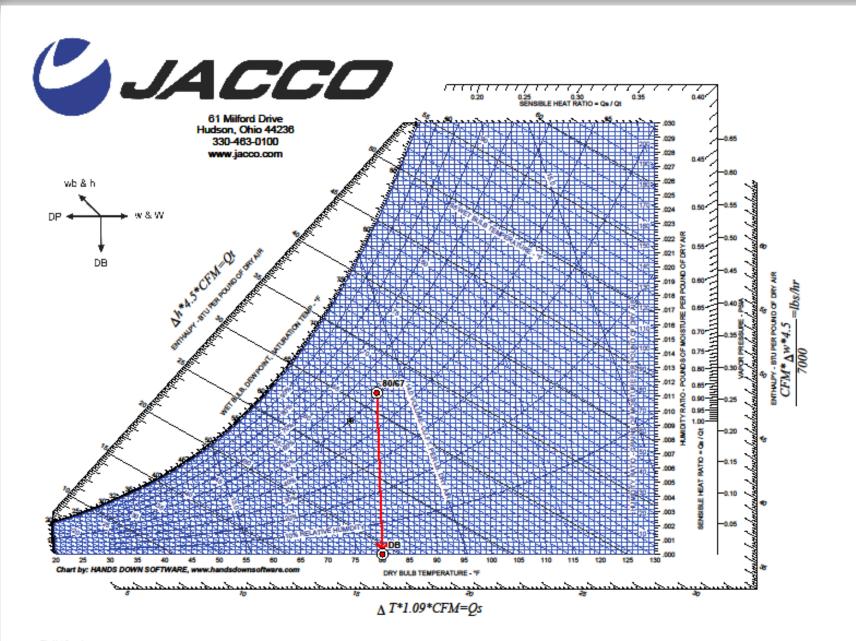


• The total heat, or enthalpy, of the atmosphere is the sum of the sensible heat, latent heat, and superheat of the vapor above the saturation or dew-point temperature. Total heat is relatively constant for a constant wet-bulb temperature, deviating only about 1.5–2% low at relative humidity's below 30%.



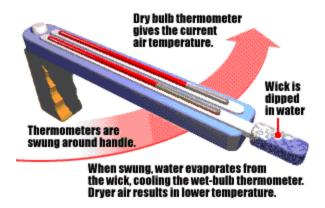
- Dry Bulb Temperature
 - Temperature as read by regular (dry) thermometer.



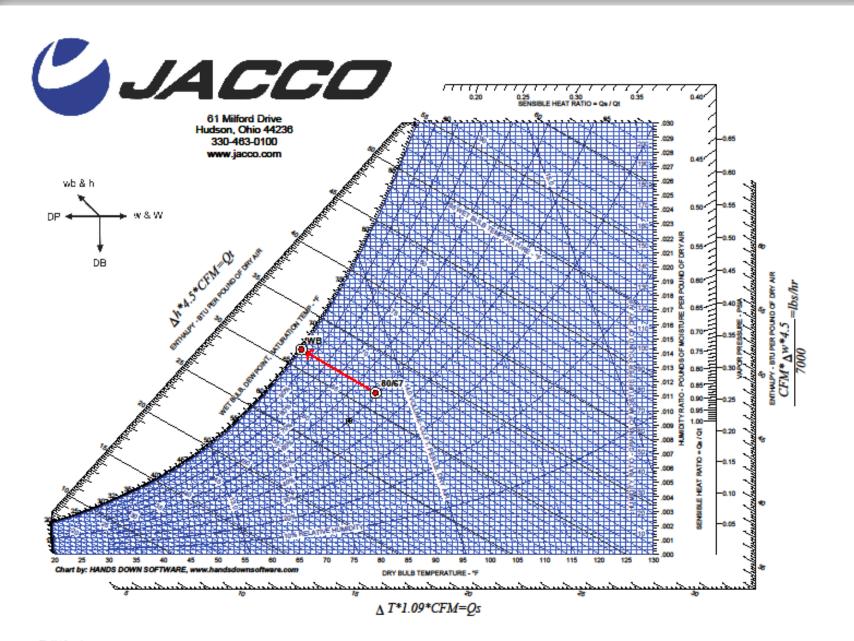


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- Wet Bulb Temperature
 - Temperature of air that has gone through an adiabatic saturation process.

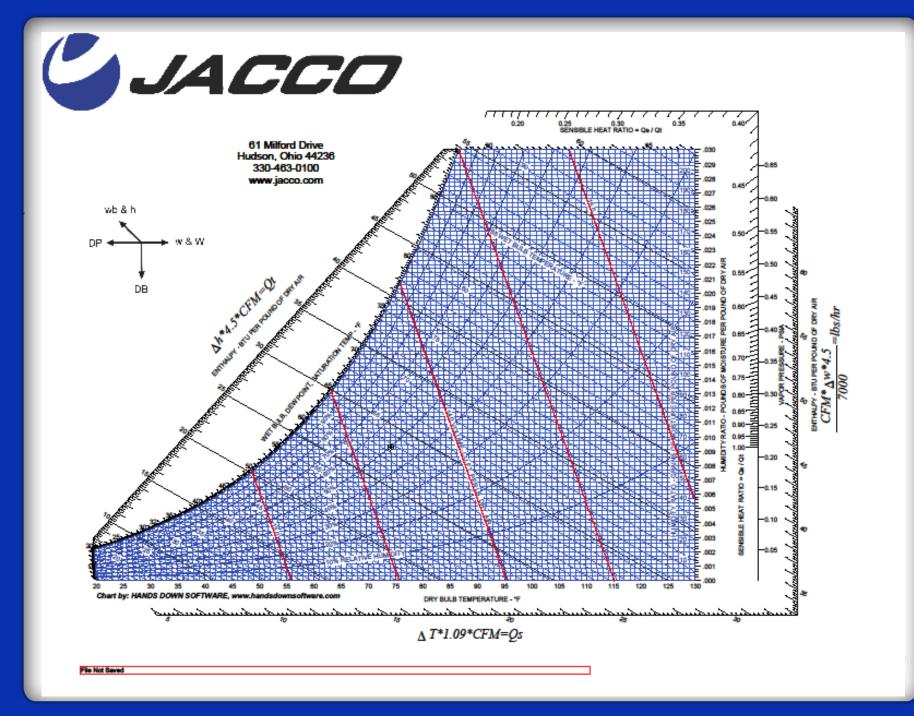






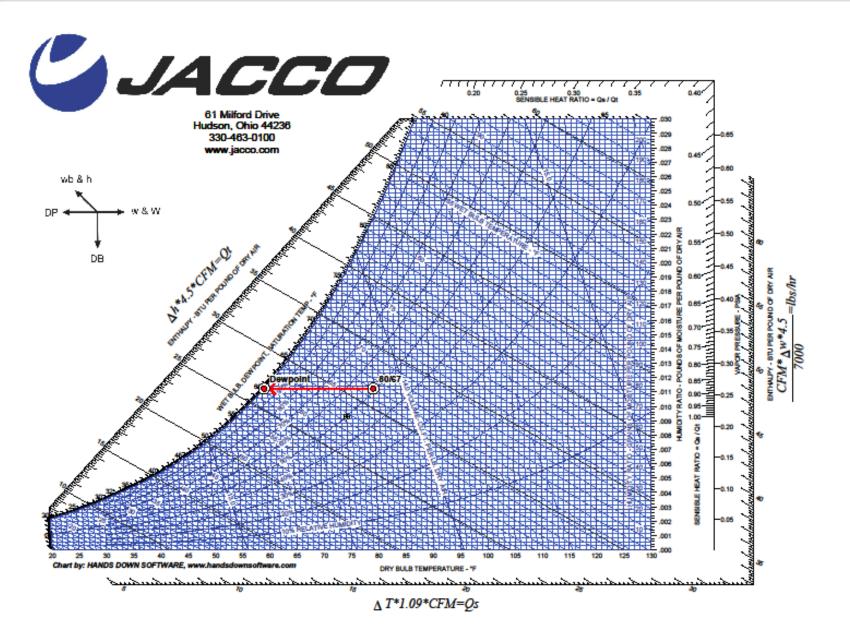
- Specific Volume
 - cubic feet of air per lb. of air





- Dew Point
 - Temperature at which moisture begins to condense in a particular air / water vapor mixture.
 - This corresponds to the intersection of the wet-bulb and the saturation curve.

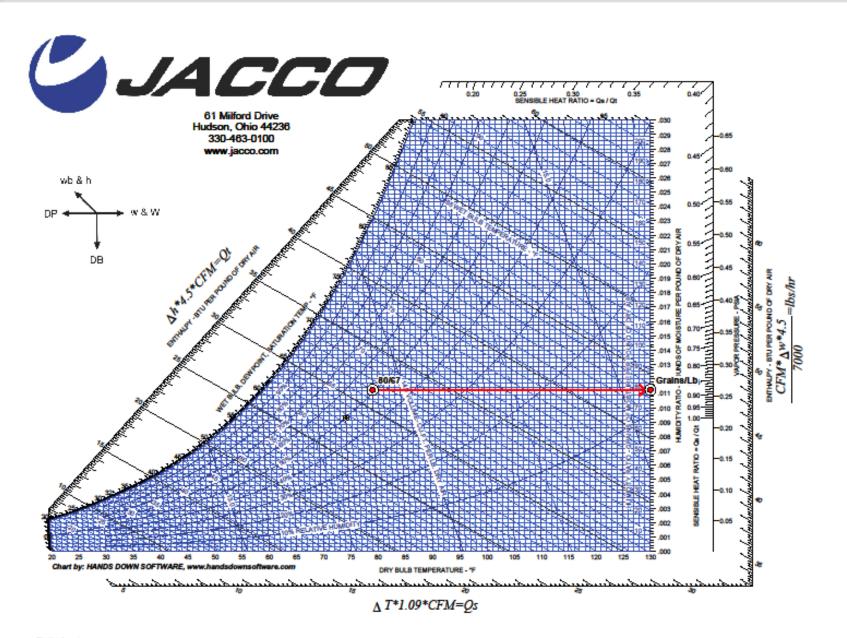




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- Humidity Ratio
 - The ratio of water vapor (mass) to total air (mass).
 - Can be expressed as lb (water) / lb (dry air), or Gr (water) / lb (dry air).

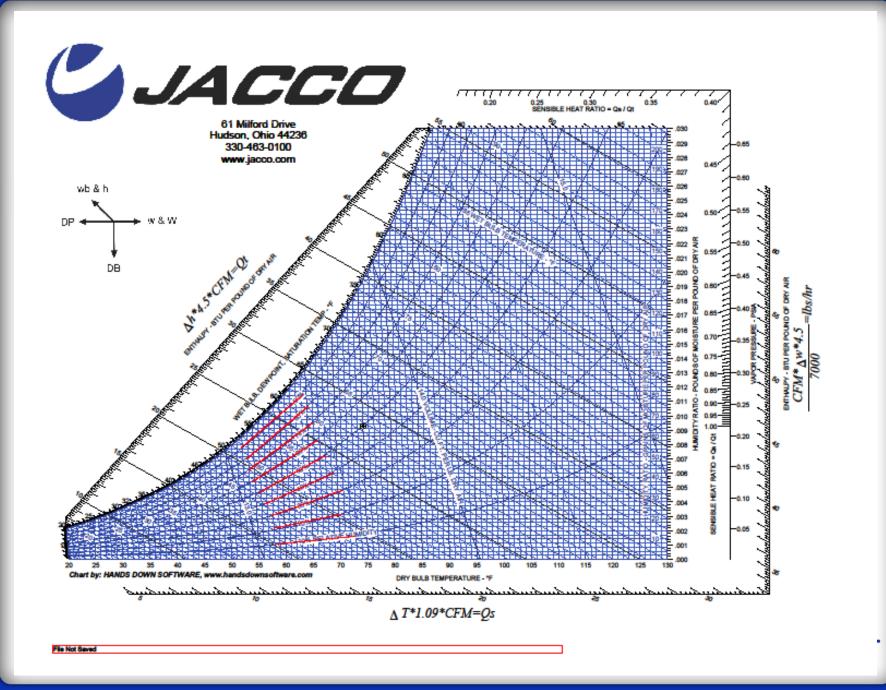




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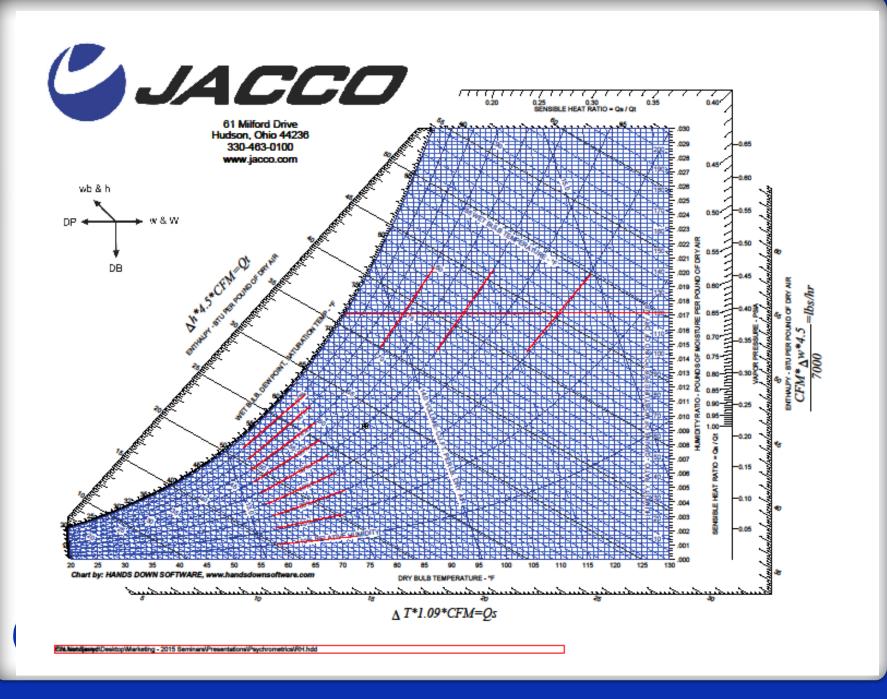
- Relative Humidity
 - The ratio of vapor pressure to saturation pressure.





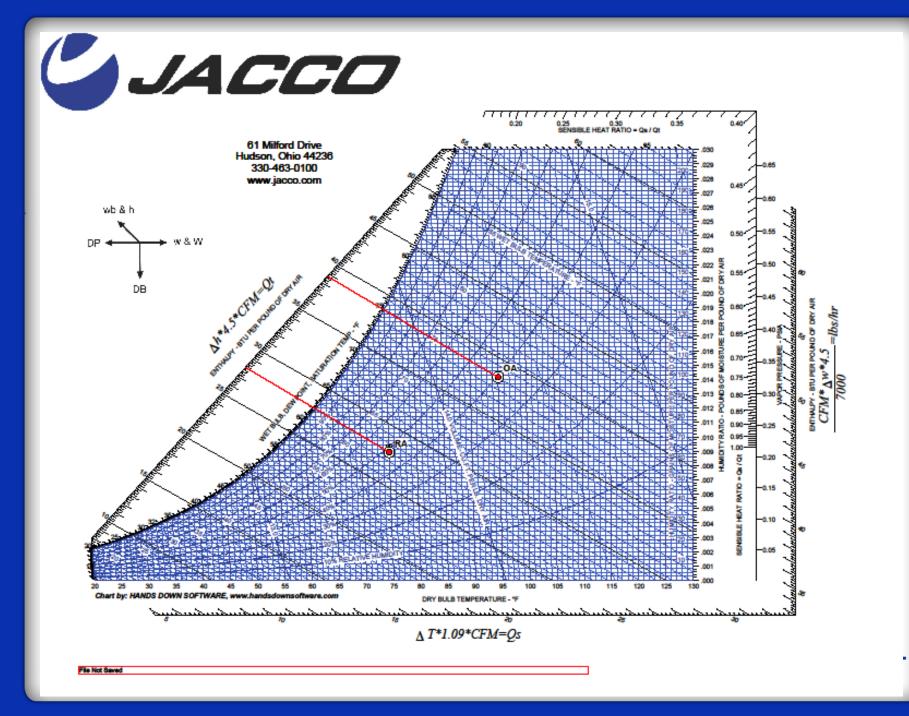
• Humidity Ratio vs. Relative Humidity





- Enthalpy
 - Total amount of energy contained in Air / Water Mixture.

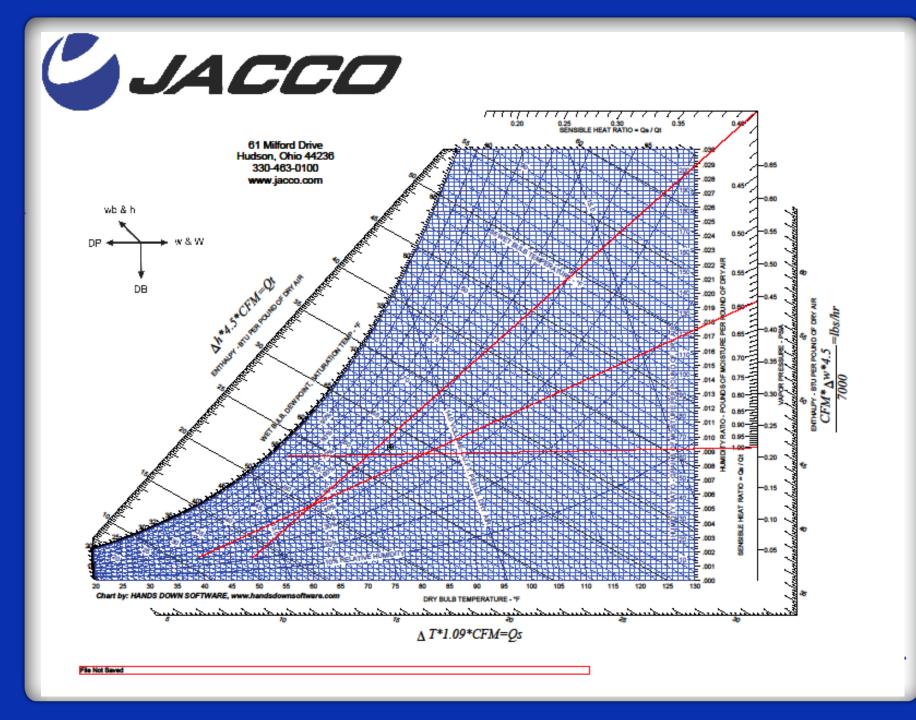




Some Definitions

- Sensible Heat Ratio
 - The ratio of sensible cooling to total cooling in a space.
 - Sensible/Total = SHR

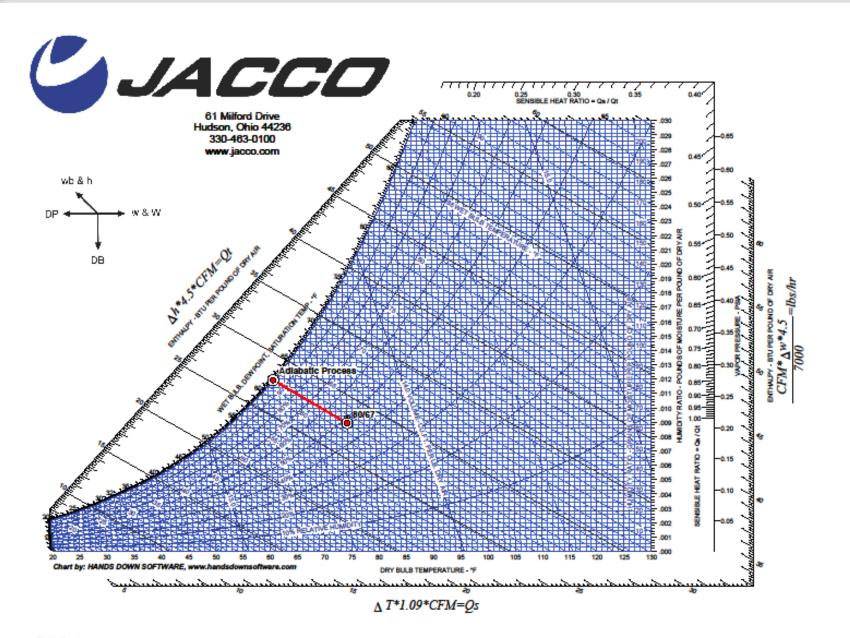




Some Definitions

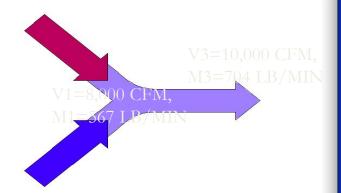
- Adiabatic Saturation Process
 - Process follows lines of constant enthalpy/wet bulb.
 - Change occurs in: dry-bulb temperature, specific volume, relative humidity, humidity ratio, dewpoint temperature, and vapor pressure of the moist air.
 - <u>No change occurs in: wet-bulb temperature and</u> <u>enthalpy</u>
 - Representative of any process involving evaporation
 - Cooling Towers, Evaporative Cooling, Fog & Ultrasonic Humidification, etc.





Useful Psychrometric Calculations -Air Mixing

- Based on ratio of mass flows
- Stream 1: 95 DB / 75 WB
- Stream 2: 75 DB / 50% RH





Air Mixing - Mathematically

- Plot both points on chart and connect with a line
- Mixed air dry bulb =

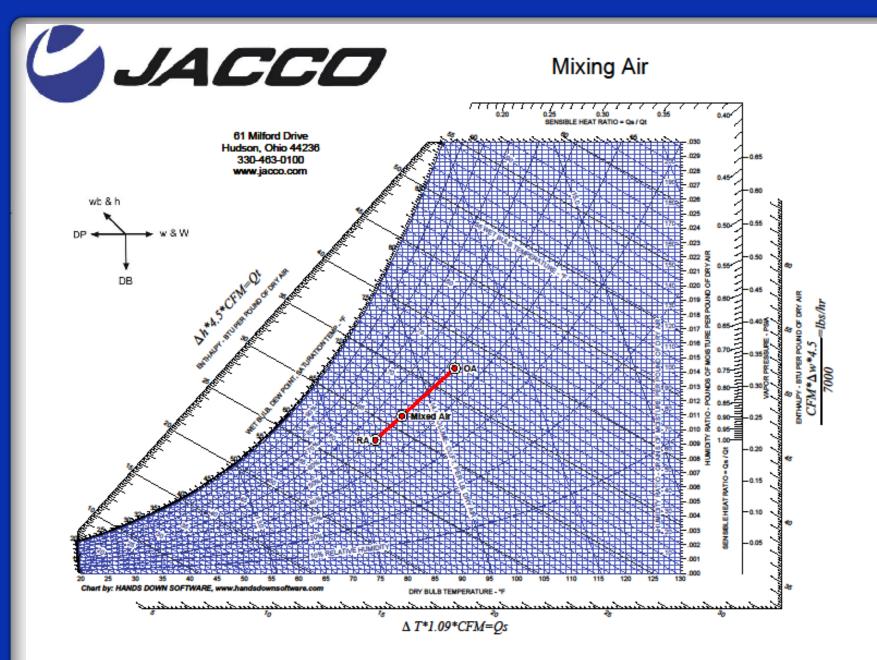
(Stream 1 DB x Stream 1 CFM / Total CFM)

+

(Stream 2 DB x Stream 2 CFM / Total CFM)

• Plot mixed air dry bulb on above referenced line to calculate mixed air wet bulb



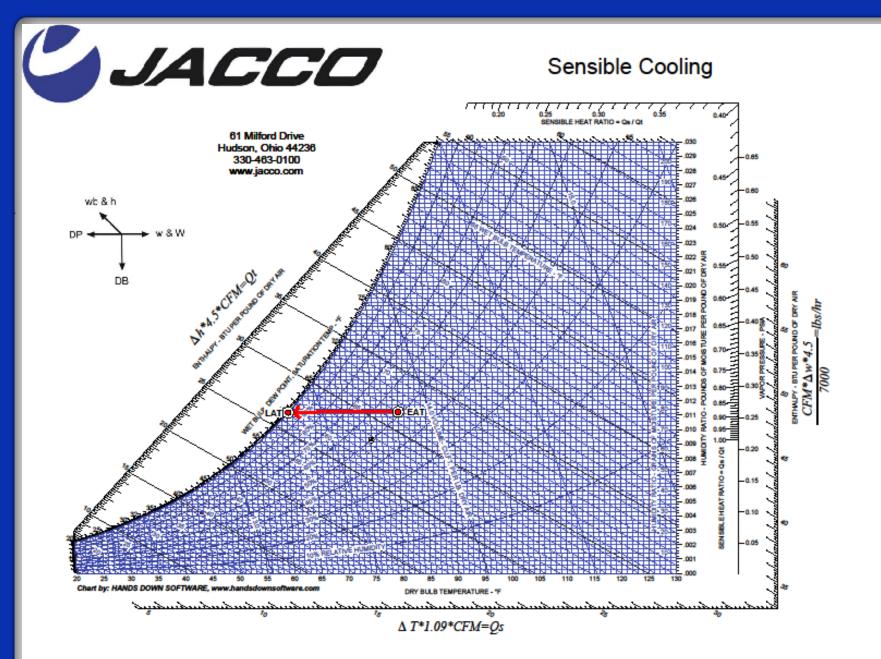


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Sensible Cooling

- Process line is horizontal on Psych. Chart.
- Humidity Ratio does not change
- Relative Humidity does change.



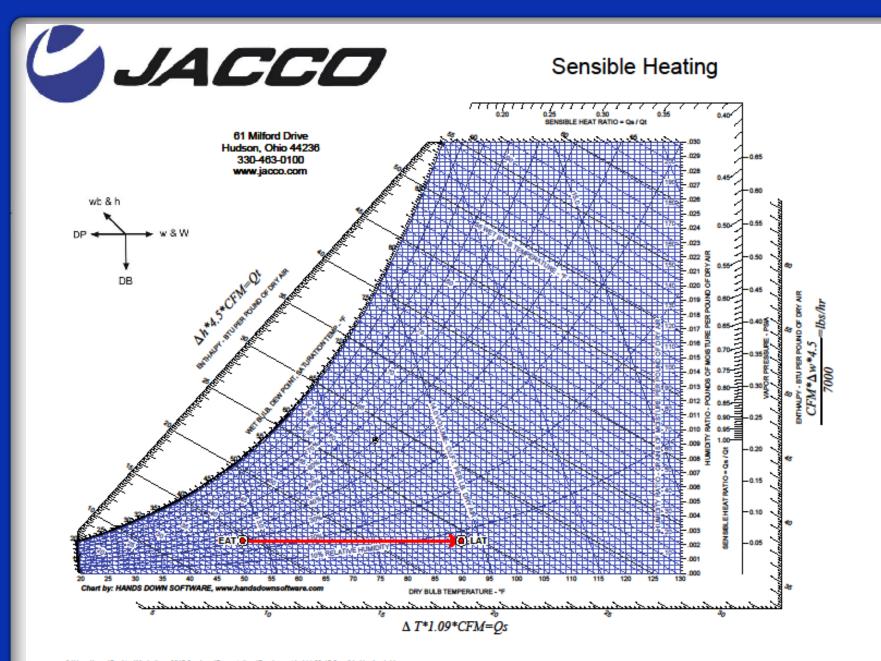


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Sensible Heating

- Process line is horizontal on Psych. Chart.
- Humidity Ratio does not change
- Relative Humidity does change.



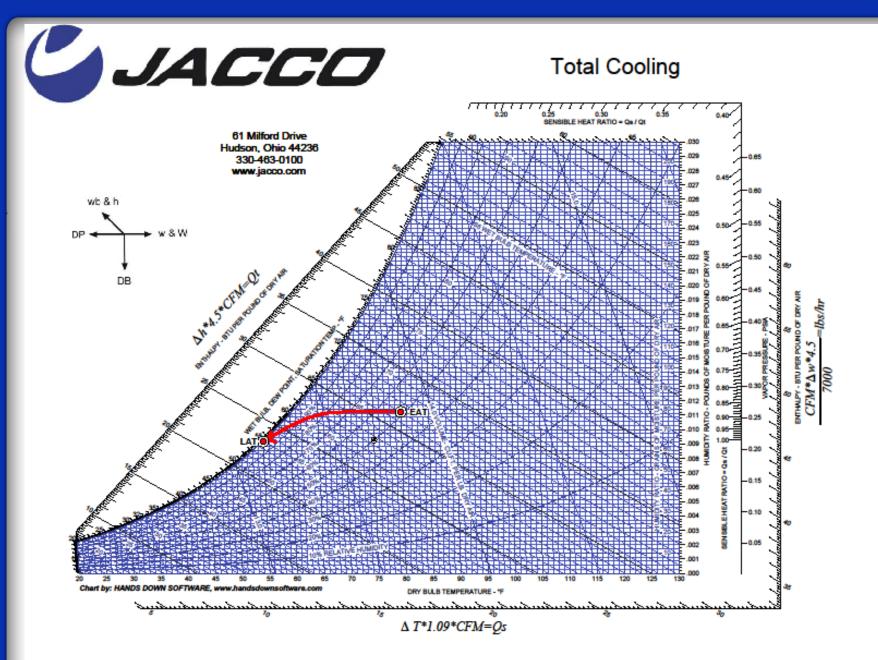


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Total Cooling Cycle

- Process line is horizontal & vertical on Psychrometric Chart.
- Humidity Ratio does change
- Relative Humidity does change.



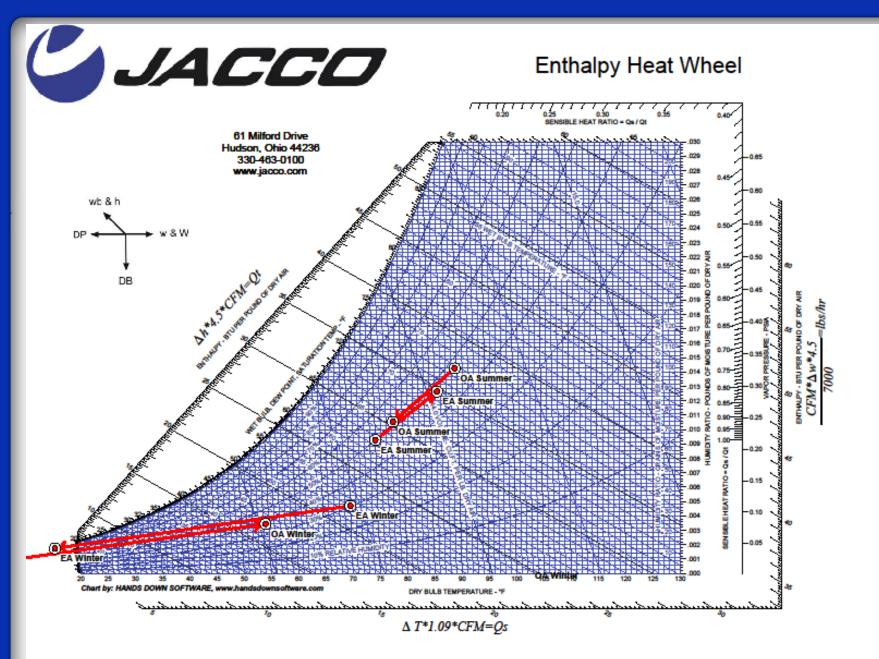


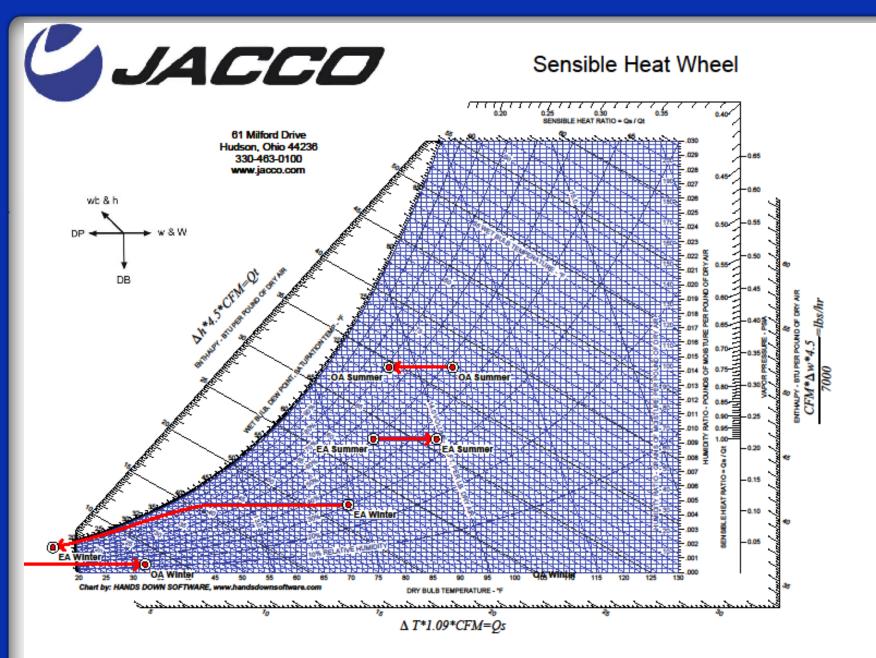
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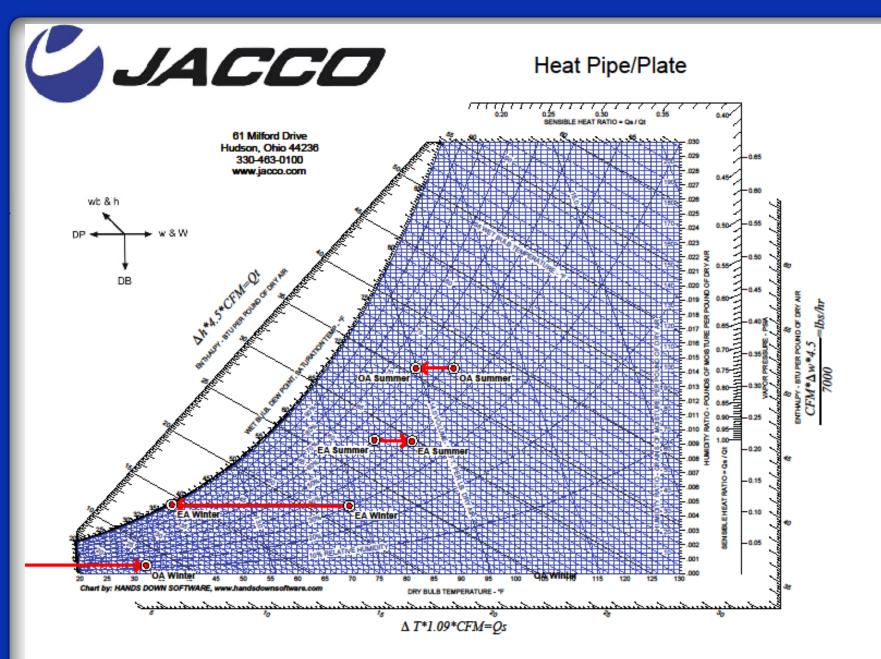
Applications – Heat Recovery

• Anything above 30% OA









Applications – Humidification

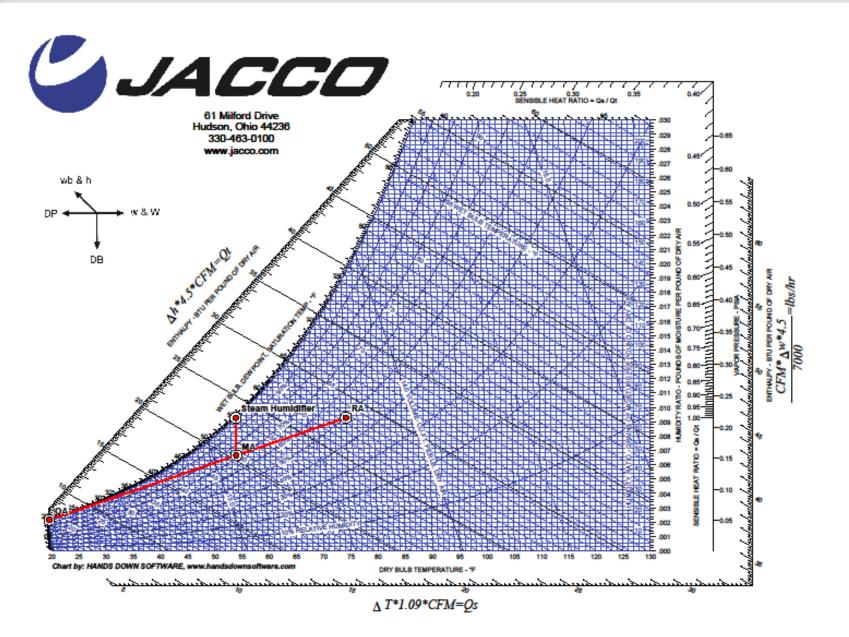
- OR rooms
- Laboratories
- Wood / Printing
- Adiabatic especially economical with economizer systems

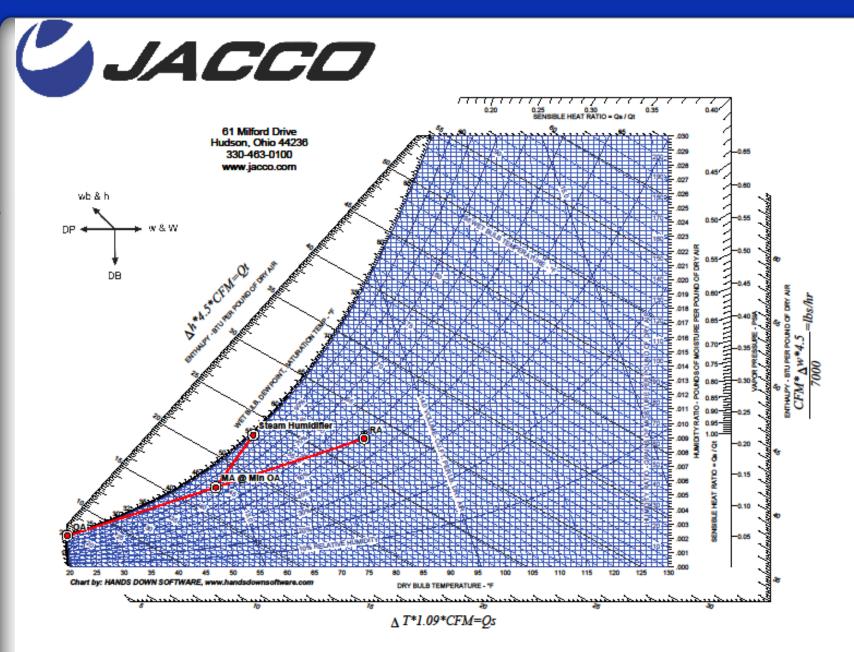


Steam Humidification

- Full Airflow w/ Minimum OA
- Partial Airflow w/ Minimum OA



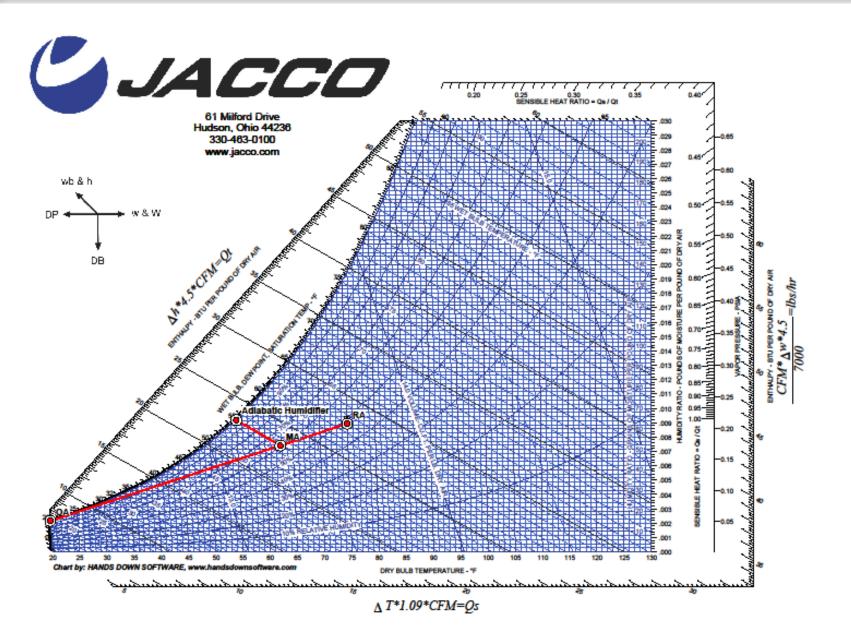


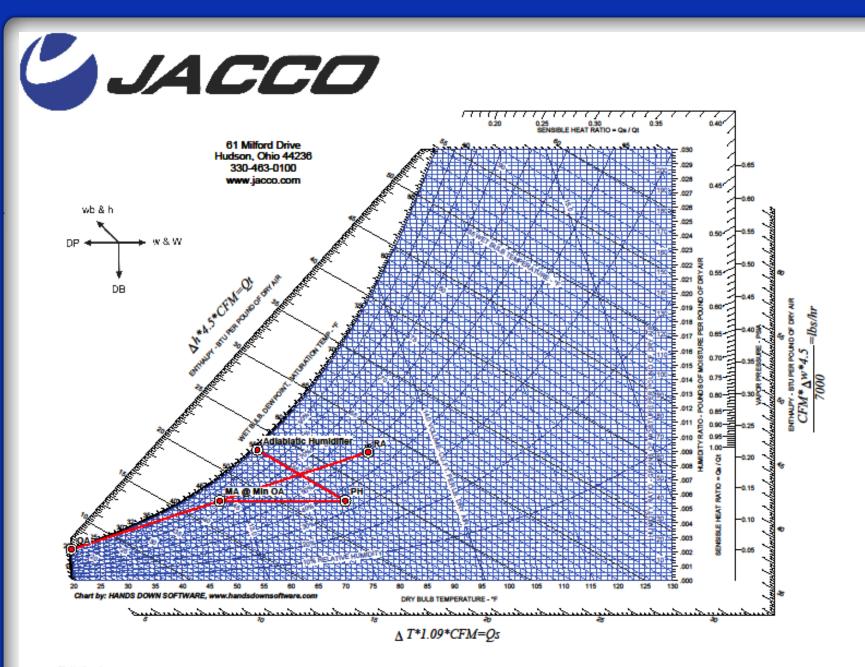


Adiabatic Humidification

- Full Airflow w/ Minimum OA
- Partial Airflow w/ Minimum OA





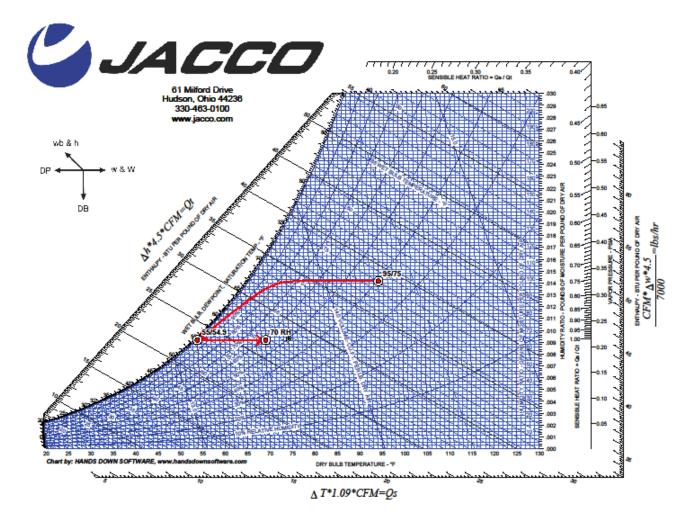


Applications - Dehumidification

- Desiccant best for < 40 DP
- Mechanical best for > 40 DP
- Ice Rinks
- Swimming Pools
- Surgery Suites
- DOAS
 - VRF
 - Geothermal
 - Chilled Beam
 - Corridor Ventilation

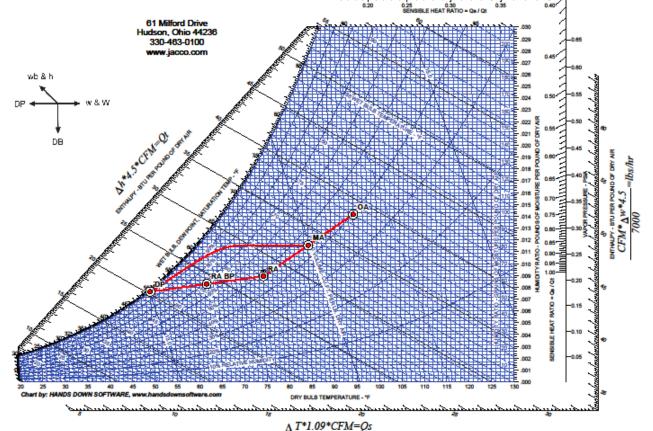


Mechanical Dehumidification

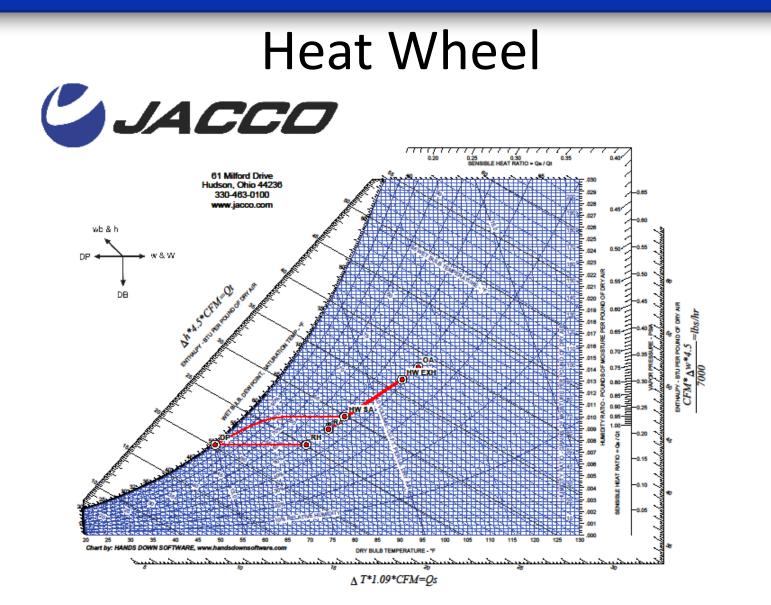




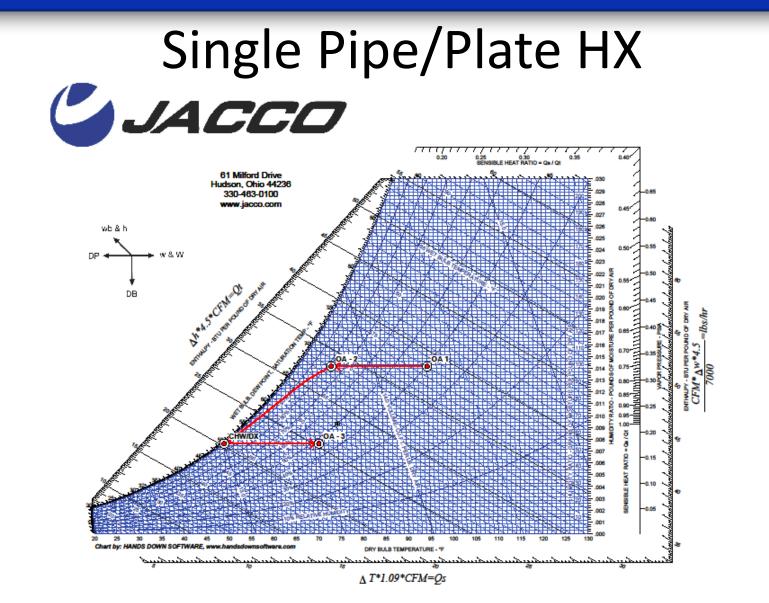
Return Air Bypass





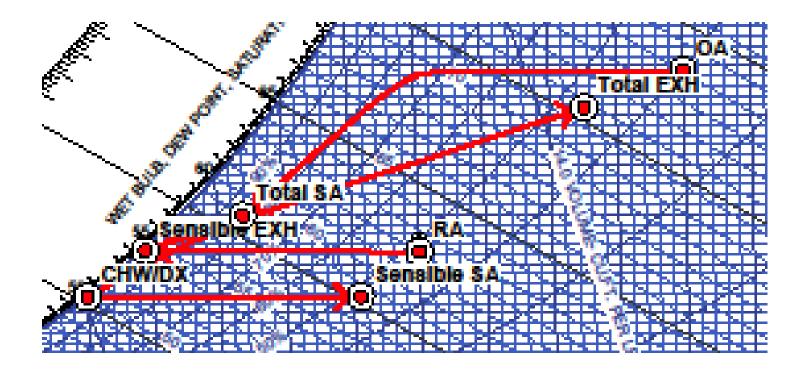






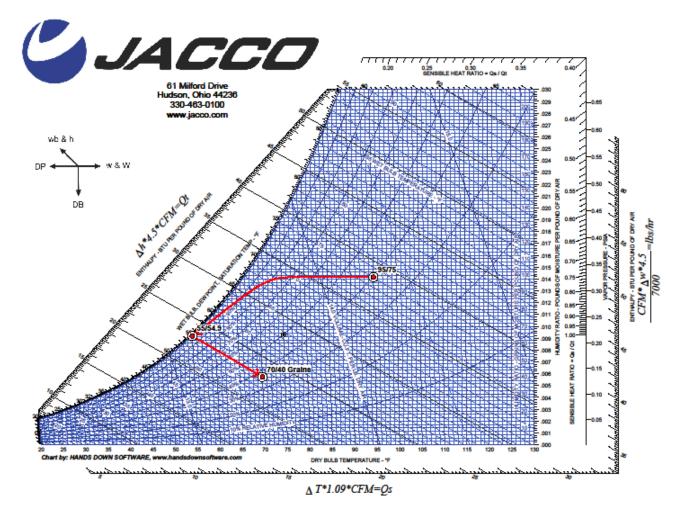


Dual Wheel – Latent & Sensible



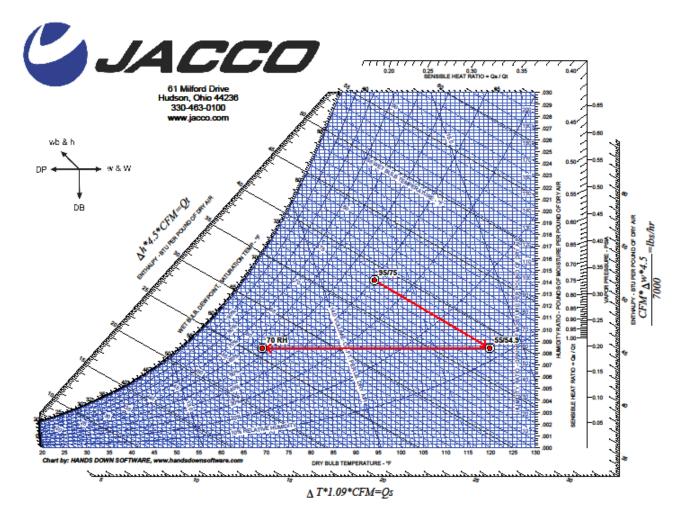


Desiccant Dehumidification Pre-Cool



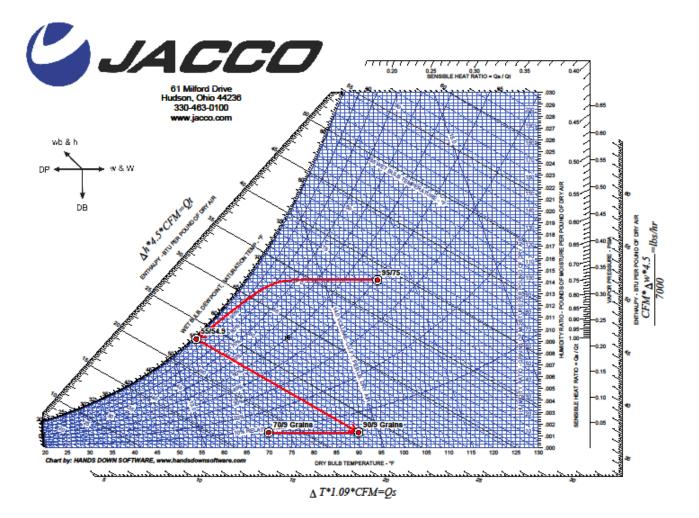


Desiccant Dehumidification - Post-Cool





Desiccant Dehumidification, Pre & Post-Cool

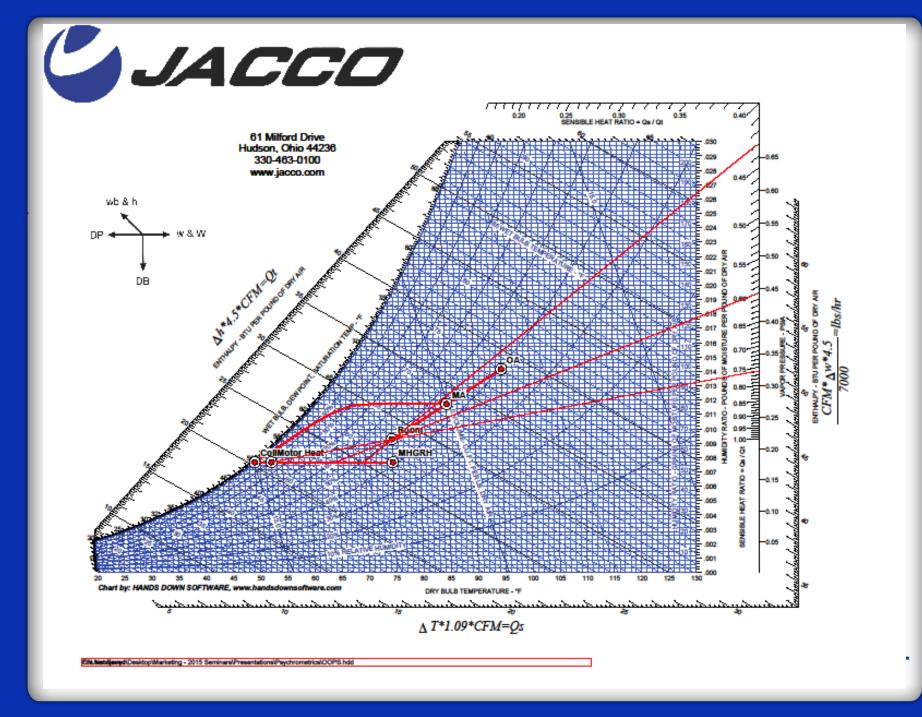




Tight Temperature and Humidity Control

- Sensible/Total = SHR
- High SHR Equipment
- Low SHR Equipment

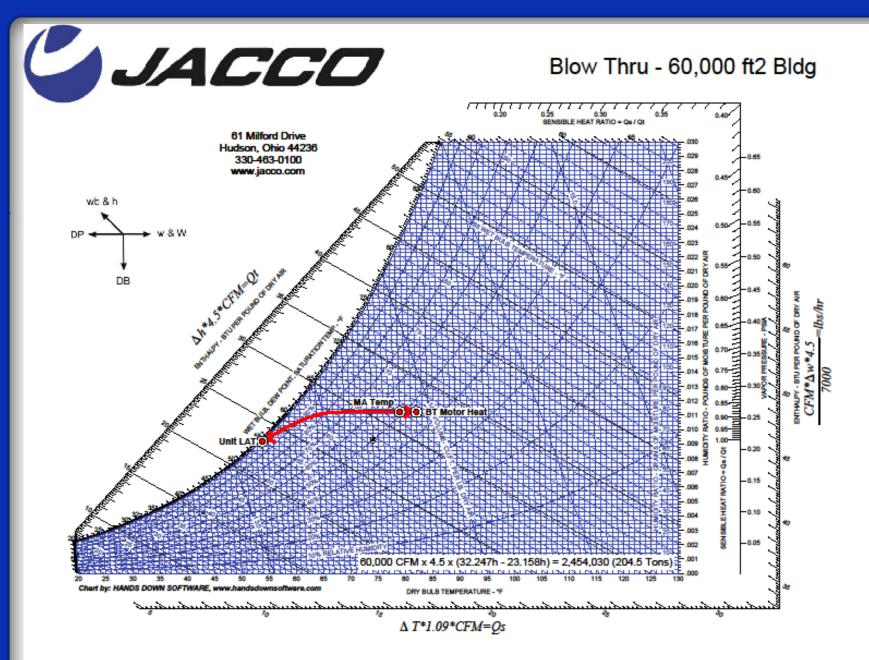




Applications – Blow Through

- Large VAV systems
- High sensible loads
- Higher efficiency requirements
- Sound sensitive applications



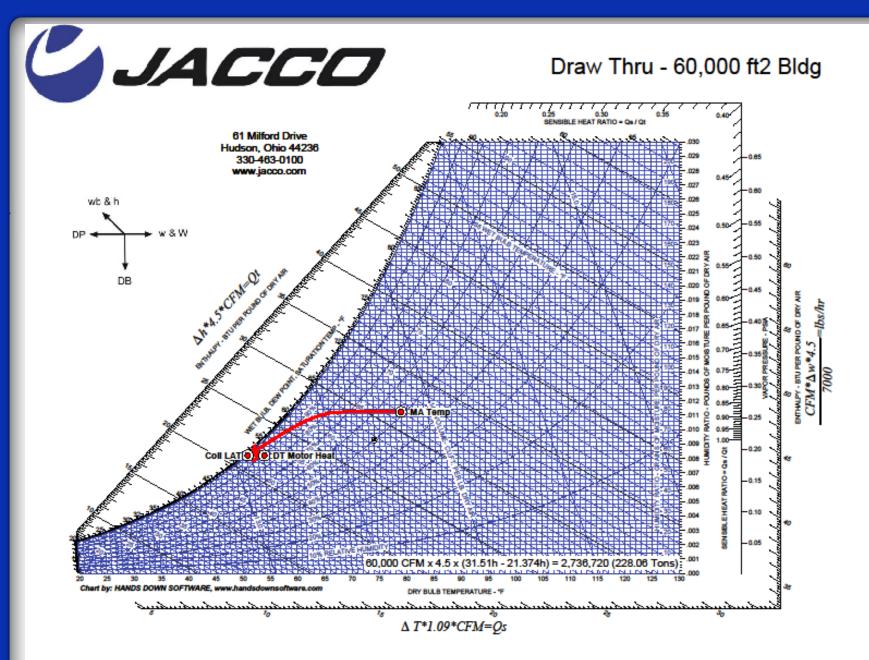


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Applications – Draw Through

- Compact space requirements
- High latent loads
 - Pools
 - Underfloor or Displacement
- Initial cost constraints



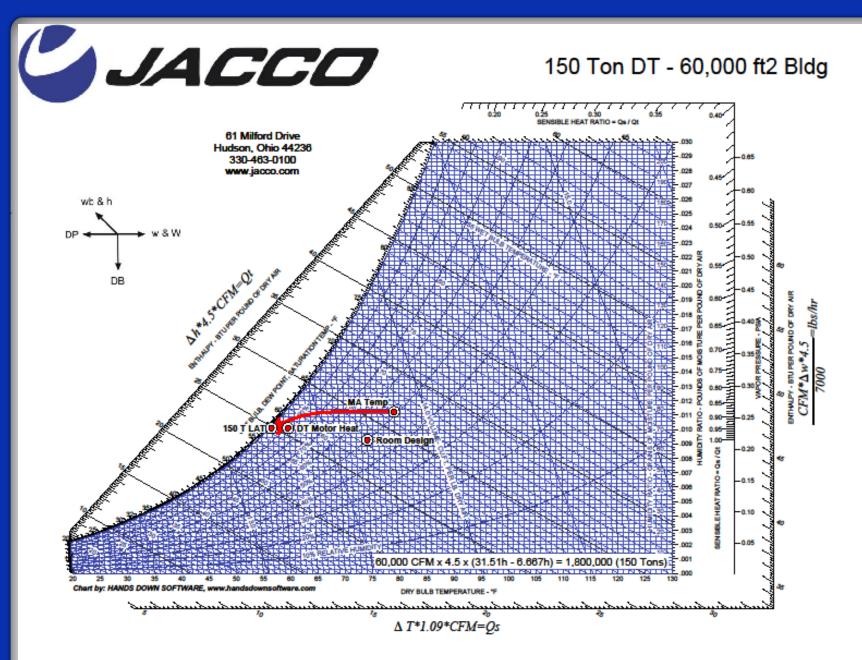


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Applications – Draw Through

- 60,000 ft2 / 400 ft2 = 150 Tons
- Does this work?



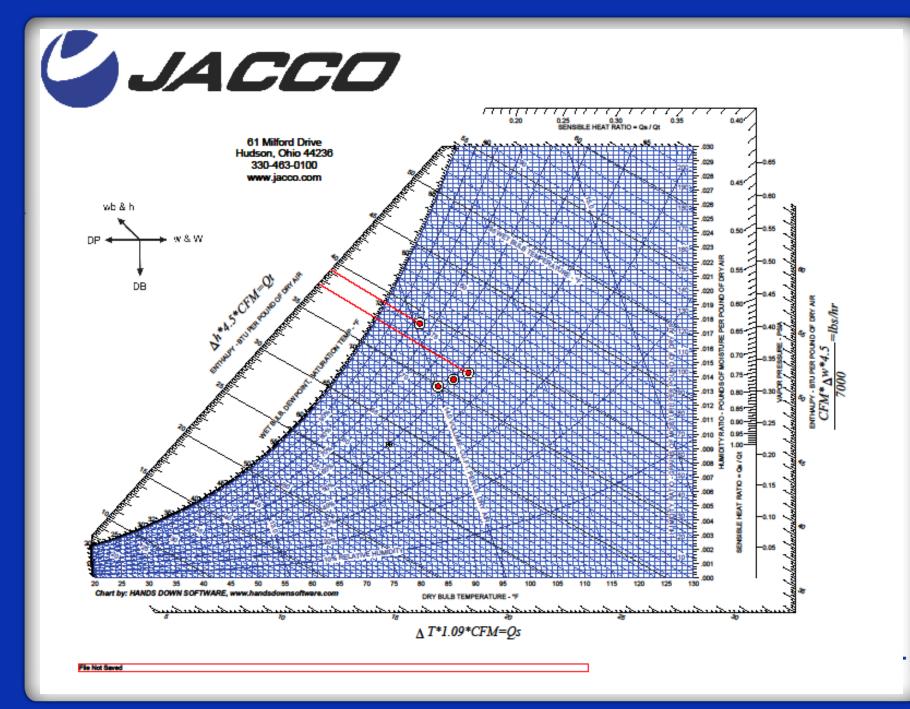


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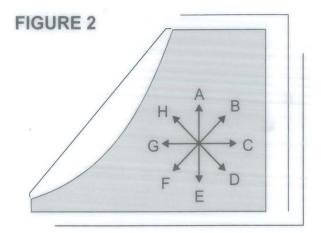
ASHRAE Data Sets

- Nine Cooling Data Sets:
- Presented as 0.4%, 1%, 2% Values.
 - DB/MCWB: Useful for Typical Mixed Air Cooling.
 - WB/MCDB: Useful for Adiabatic Saturation Processes: Cooling Towers, Evaporative cooling
 - DP/MCDB: Highest moisture content of Outside Air. Useful for De-humidification and 100% Ventilation Systems.





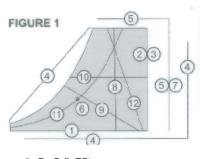
Psychrometric Cheat Sheet



- A Humidify Only
- B Heat & Humidify
- C Sensible Heat Only
- D Desiccant Dehumidify
- E Dehumidify Only
- F Cool & Dehumidify
- G Sensible Cool Only
- H Evaporative Cool



Psychrometric Cheat Sheet

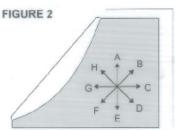


- 1 Dry Bulb (DB)
- 2 Humidity Ratio in Grains (w)
- 3 Humidity Ratio Scale (W)
- 4 Enthalpy Scale (h)
- 5 Sensible Heat Ratio Scale (SHR)
- 6 Sensible Heat Ratio Origin
- 7 Vapor Pressure Scale
- 8 Dry Bulb Temperature Line
- 9 Wet Bulb Temperature Line
- 10 Humidity Ratio Line
- 11 Relative Humidity Line
- 12 Specific Volume Line

Definitions

- 1. Dry Bulb Temperature (DB) The temperature of air
- 2. Wet Bulb Temperature (WB) The temperature to which air can be cooled to by the adiabatic evaporation of water
- 3. Humidity Ratio (w) Grains per lb of dry air
- 4. Humidity Ratio (W) The ratio of the mass of water vapor to the mass of dry air in the air vapor mixture
- 5. Relative Humidity (RH) The ratio of water pressure in the air vapor mixture to the water pressure of water saturated at the same dry bulb temperature
- 6. Specific Volume The volume of air per pound of dry air
- 7. Enthalpy (h) The energy content of the air vapor mixture per pound of dry air
- 8. Dew Point Temperature (DP) The temperature at which condensation of water vapor in an air vapor mixture occurs
- 9. Vapor Pressure (VP) The pressure of saturated water at the Dew Point Temperature
- 10. Sensible Heat Ratio (SHR) The ratio of the sensible heat transferred to the total heat transferred in an air conditioning process

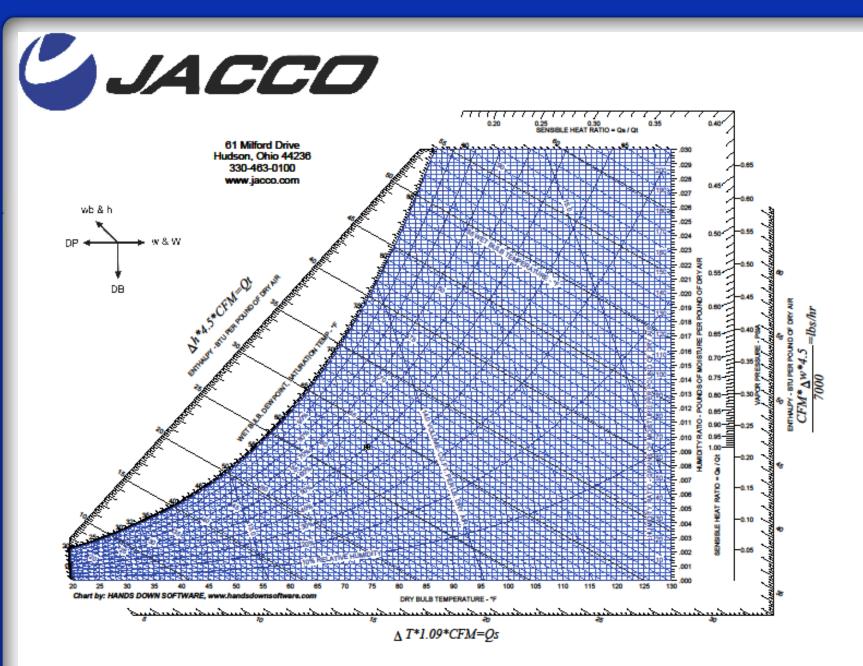




- B Heat & Humidify
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Helpful Formulas

- Sensible (Qs) = ∆t x 1.09 x cfm
- Total (Qt) = $\Delta h \ge 4.5 \ge cfm$
- Water (Qt) = ∆t x 500 x gpm
- Lbs/hr/air (lba) = (cfm / specific volume of air) x 60
- Lbs/hr/water (lbw) = lba x ∆W
- Humidity ratio (W) = grains (w) / grains/lb (7000)
- Δ humidity ratio (Δ W) = (w1 / 7000) (w2 / 7000)
- Lbs/hr/water (lbw) = (cfm x ∆w x 4.5) / 7000
- Condensate GPM = ∆ lbw / 8.33 / 60
- 1 KW = 3.415 Btuh
- 1 HP = 2.546 Btuh and .7547 KW
- EER = (MBH motor heat) / KW
- Room CFM = room sensible / 1.09 / ΔT
- Air Changes = (60 x cfm) / room volume in cu. ft.
- HP = existing HP x (req'd speed / existing speed)
- True Electric Heat = nominal KW x (actual voltage / nominal voltage)²
- Mixed Air cfm = (oa db x oa cfm / total cfm) + (ra db x ra cfm / total cfm)
- A Humidify Only



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How Can Jacco Help You?

- Tight Temperature & Humidity Control
- Low SHR Applications with Aaon, Seasons 4 & Energy Labs
- High SHR Applications with WaterFurnace, Samsung, TROX, Beka & TCS
- Standard SHR Applications with Aaon
- Humidification with HygroMatik & MeeFog
- Dehumidification with Aaon, Seasons 4 & Energy Labs





Thank You

Jerry Cohen President Jacco & Assoc.