

# Moisture Control

Its not the humidity....

It's The Dew Point Stupid!

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# Topics

- SHR of Buildings vs Equipment
- Why Dew Point Is Important
- New Developments In DP Sensing

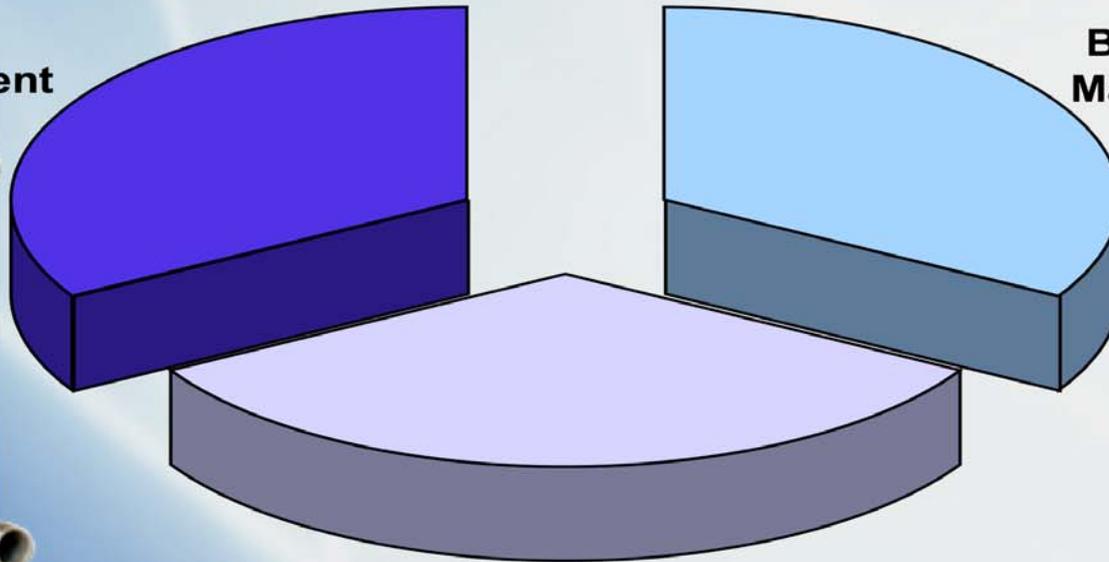
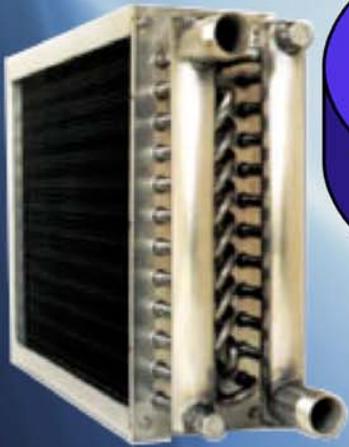
# Question...

*Why have reports of mold in buildings increased over the past 5-7 years?*



# Answer

**HVAC Equipment**



**Building Materials**



**Construction Details**

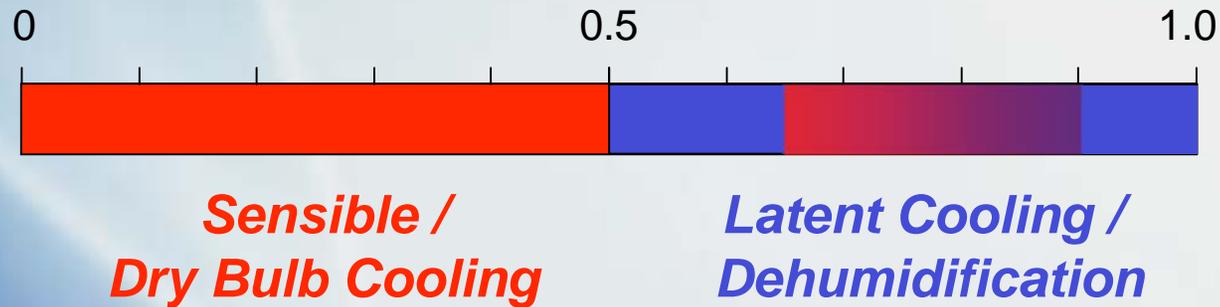


# HVAC Equipment

- AC Systems
- Economizer Control
- Dehumidification Control
- Humidification Control
- No Control Of Ventilation (OA is a major source of moisture in cooling seasons)

# Sensible Heat Ratio

A Rating Of Air Conditioning Equipment



**Ratio of sensible cooling to total cooling capacity**

**Typically controlling temp would control humidity!**

## 20 Years of Energy Conservation...

- Lighting Retrofits
- Windows/Window Films
- Lower Energy Appliances
- Higher Thermal Performance Of Walls
- Setback Controls

**All Reduce Sensible Load!**

# SHR Of Buildings Vs Equipment

At Sensible Design Conditions:

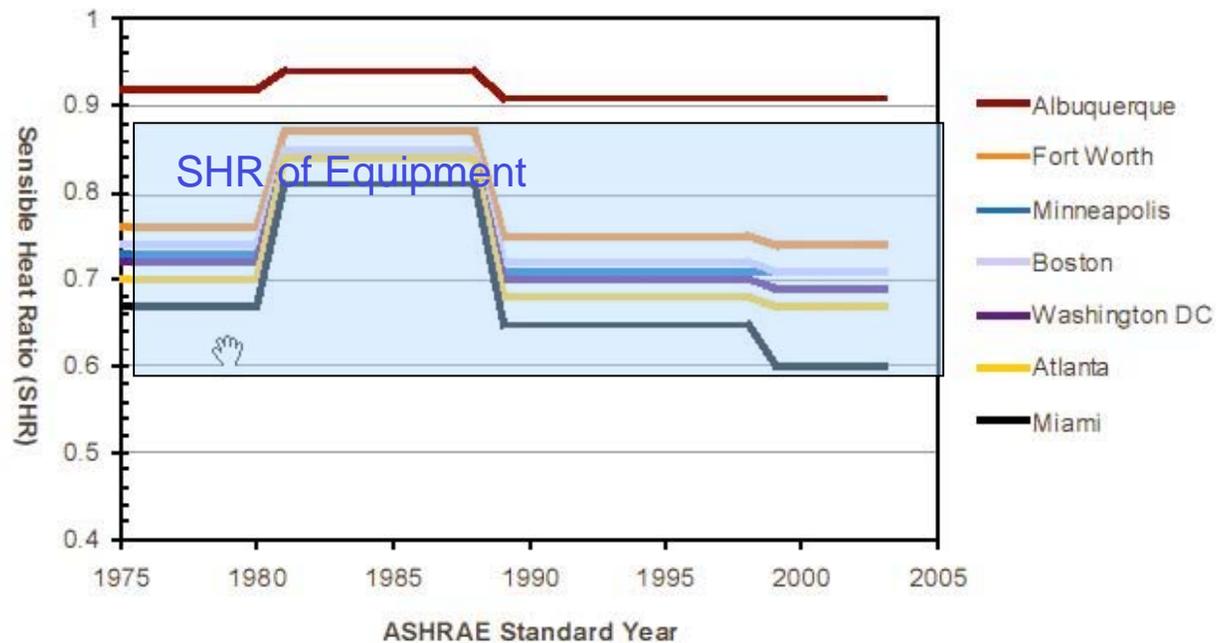


Figure E-1: Building Load SHR from 1975 – Present, at Sensible Design Condition (High Outdoor Temperature)

Source: TIAx, Matching The SHR of AC Equipment With Building Load SHR

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# SHR Of Buildings Vs Equipment

At Latent Design Conditions:

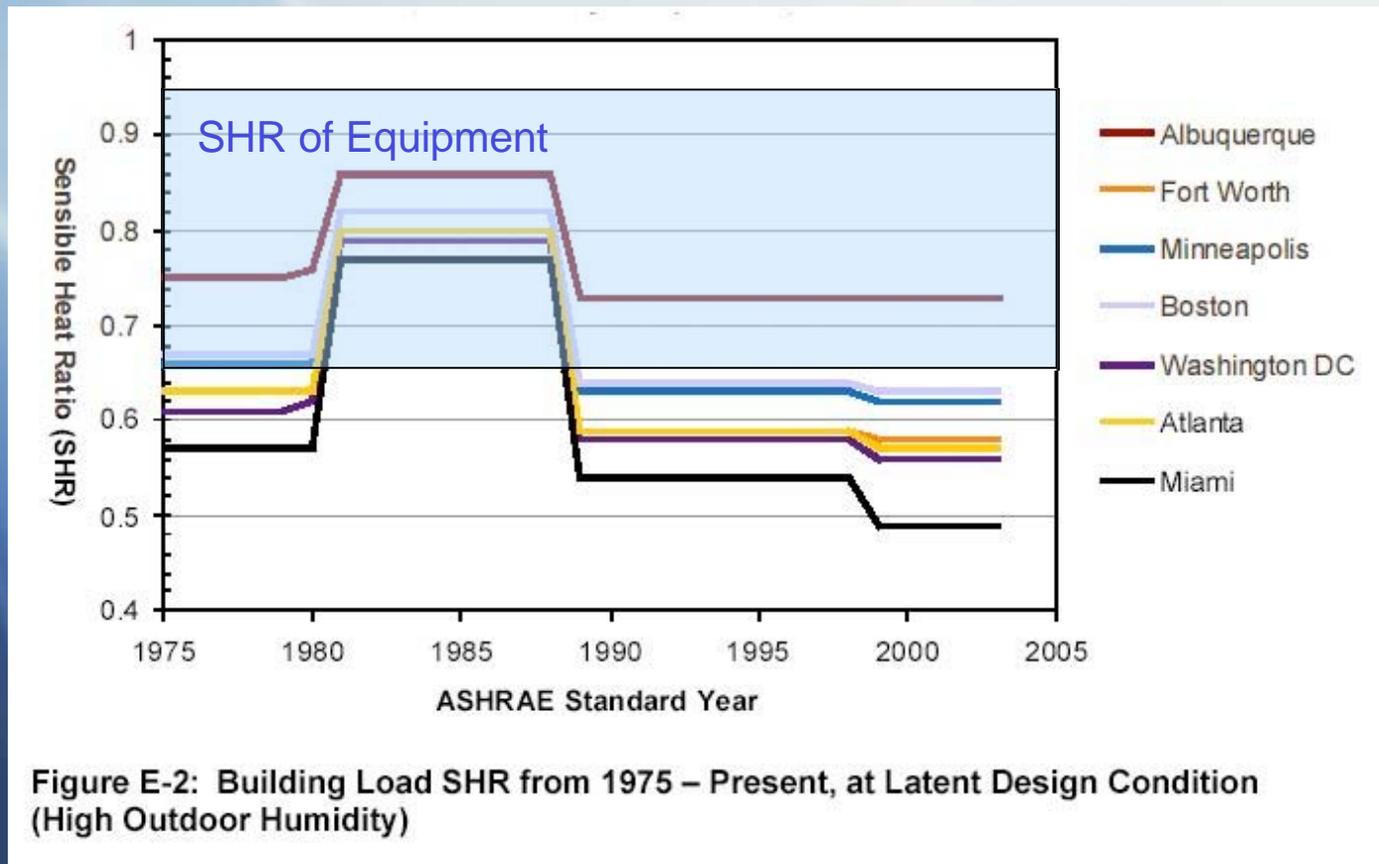


Figure E-2: Building Load SHR from 1975 – Present, at Latent Design Condition (High Outdoor Humidity)

Source: TIAx, Matching The SHR of AC Equipment With Building Load SHR

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# SHR Of Buildings Vs Equipment

## At Part Load Conditions (High RH Low Temp):

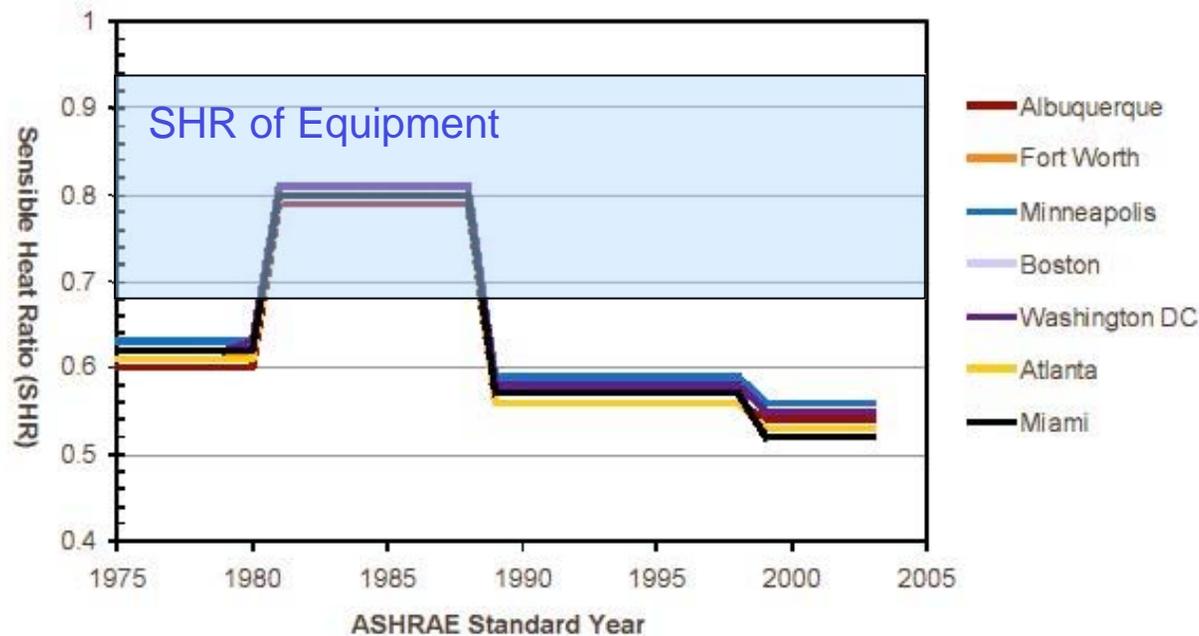


Figure E-3: Building Load SHR from 1975 – Present, at Shoulder or Part Load Condition (High Outdoor Humidity, Moderate Temperature )

Source: TIAx, Matching The SHR of AC Equipment With Building Load SHR

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## What Does This Mean?

*We can no longer assume that controlling temperature also controls humidity.*

*... some of the moisture problems we are seeing in buildings are a result of this disconnect.*

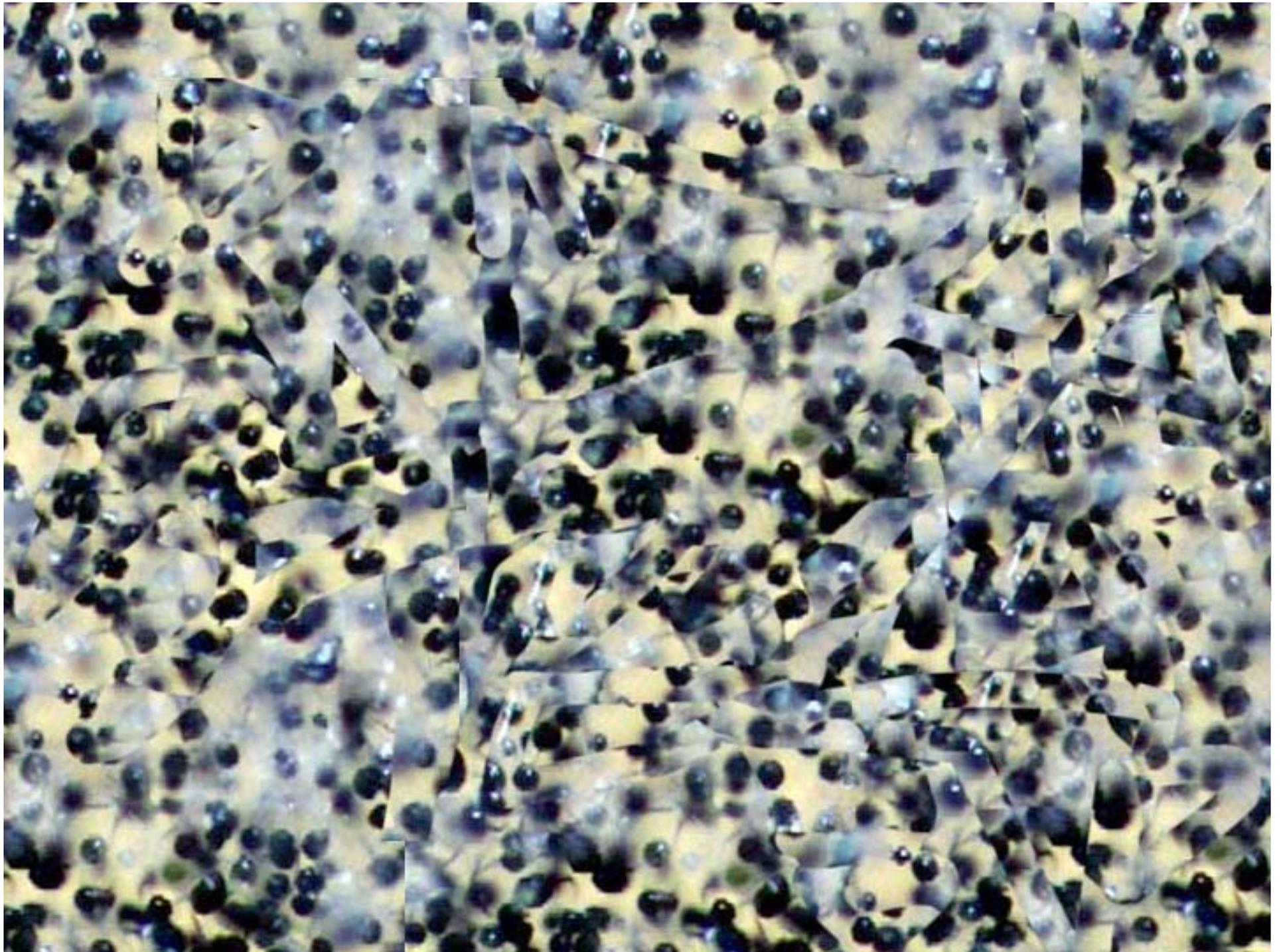
## ... Some Further Complications

- AC systems that are oversized
- Finding of ASHRAE Research 2003... If cooling systems run for less than 15 min:
  - Water has no time to run off coils
  - With coil off, water is re-evaporated into space as air moves over coil
  - No moisture is removed from the air
  - Moisture removal capability of coil is nullified

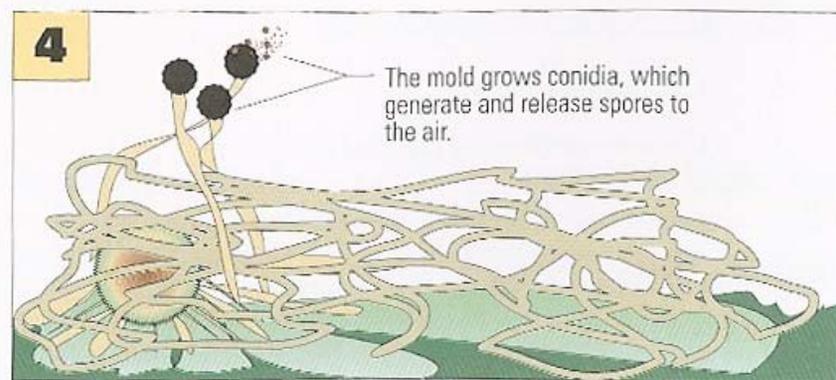
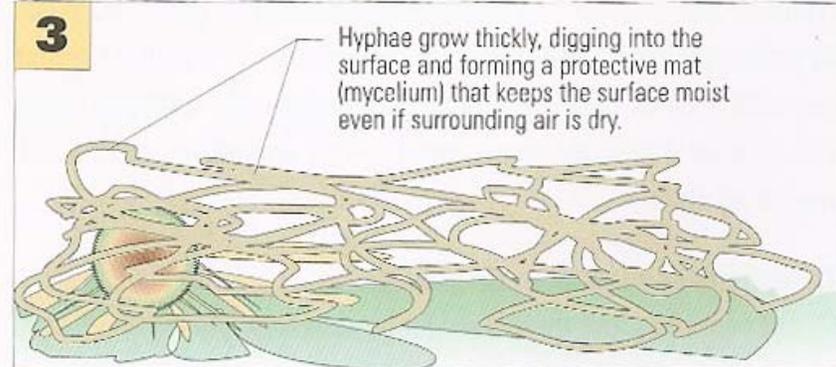
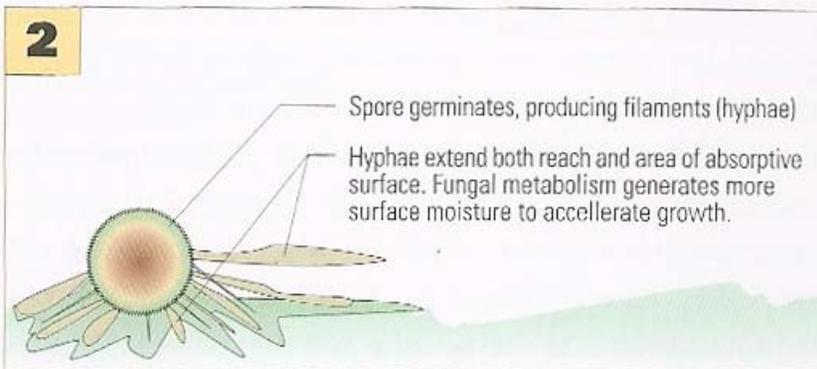
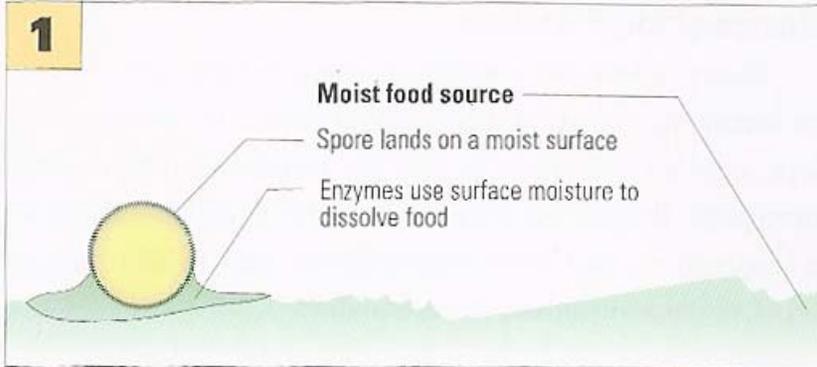
# Dealing With The Latent Load

## Solutions:

- CO<sub>2</sub> Control To Control OA To Minimum Required For Good Air Quality
- Latent Energy Recovery On OA
- Specialized Dehumidification Equipment
- Heat Pipes
- Cool-Reheat Strategies
- Eliminate Systems-Off Setback Schedule
- **Measure & Control The Right Thing**



# Mold Growth Cycle



Source: ASHRAE Humidity Control Design Guide

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# Definitions

## **Relative Humidity**

- The ability for air to hold moisture at a give temperature. (Will vary with temperature)

## **Dew Point**

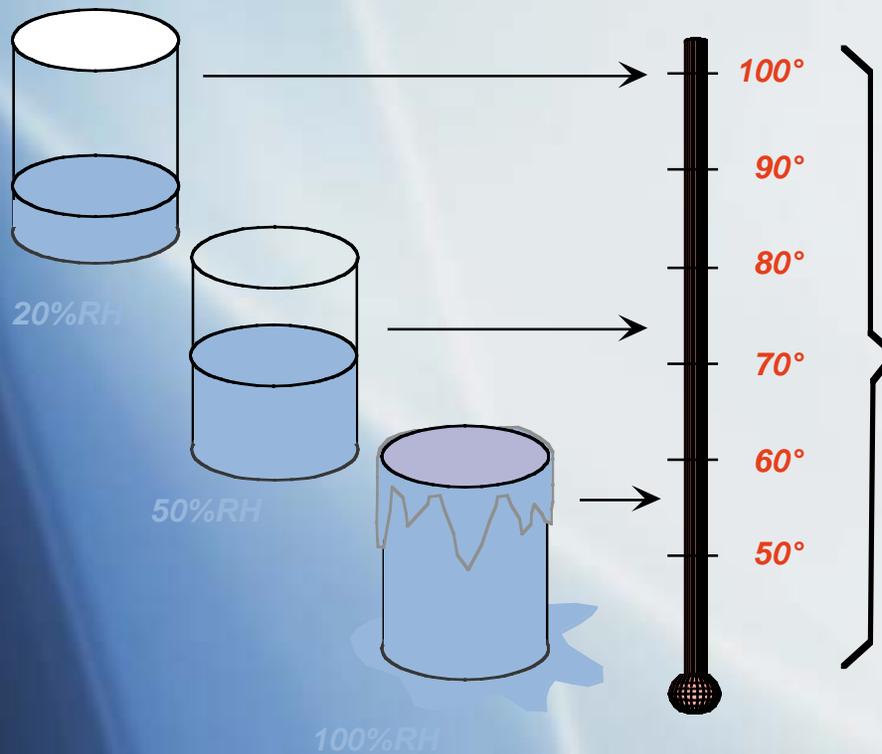
- The temperature at which water will condense from air. (Independent of Temperature)

## **Grains/Lb of Dry Air**

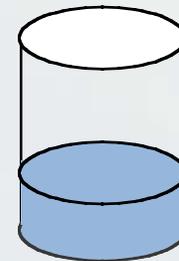
- The ratio of weight of water in air to weight of air. (Independent of temperature).

# Relative Vs Absolute Humidity

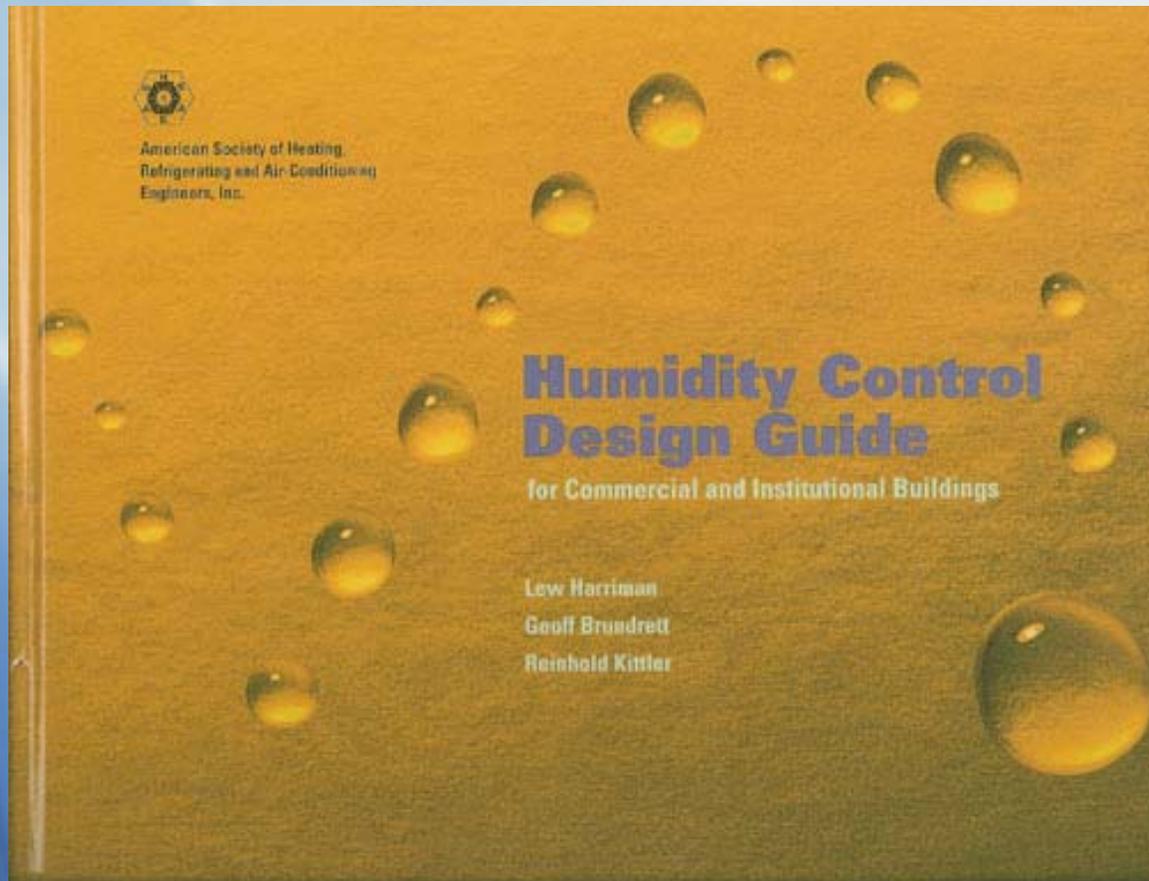
## *Relative Humidity*



## *Absolute Humidity*



# ASHRAE Design Guide



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# Design Handbook

- RH Levels below 50% will not make a building safe from mold. What matters is the relative humidity at the source of the mold.
- Cold surfaces and high dew points combine to produce condensation, which creates more frequent and serious mold growth than simple high relative humidity.

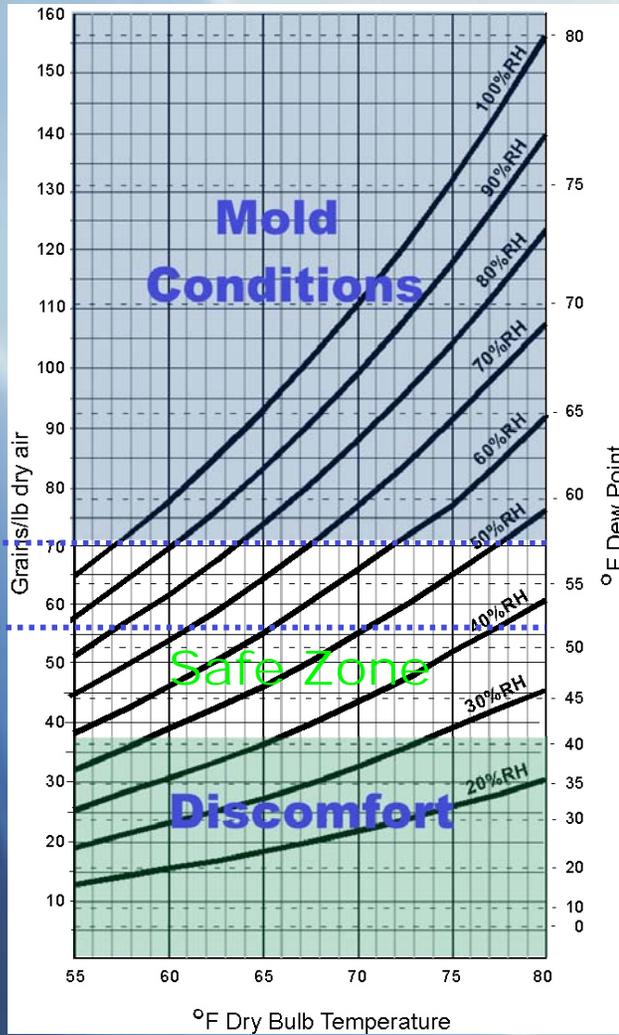
Source: ASHRAE Humidity Control Design Guide

# Moisture Control Targets

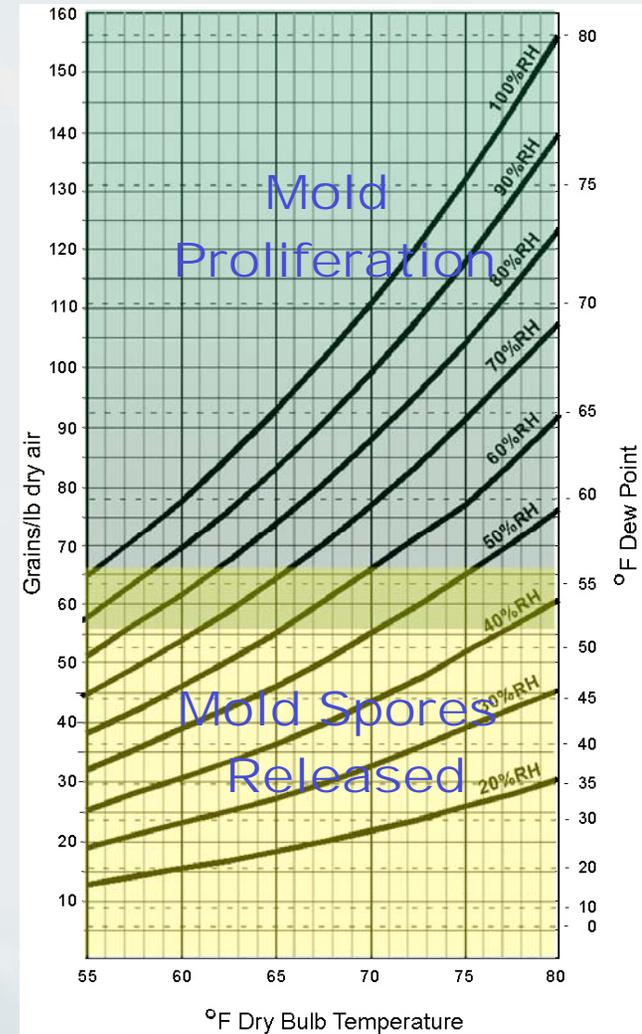
Clean Building

Summer

Winter



Mold Present



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## Problems With RH

- RH Varies With Temp
- A 1°F change in temp will cause a 2% change in humidity
- Not An Efficient Control Measure Because Of Temperature Interference
- Accuracy/Durability/Quality
- Most People Are Familiar With This Measure

# Summary

- Surface temperatures close to Dew Point conditions will result in mold growth
- Control strategies should ensure Dew Point never approaches temperature of cold surfaces
- Dew Point can be used to assess conditions in a building for mold... if temperature of exposed cold surfaces is know.
- Once mold appears it will thrive in a variety of conditions.
- Key strategy is to operate building to prevent liquid moisture that will support mold.

# Economizer Control

## Outside Air For Free Cooling

- OA Temp Control Ignores High Latent Loads
- Differential Enthalpy
  - Low cost sensor are not accurate or do not work
  - Can increase latent/cooling load in buildings under some conditions
- ASHRAE Design Guide Solution: Dew Point And Temperature
  - **55°F Dew Point, lower OA than RA temp.**

# Dew Point Rule

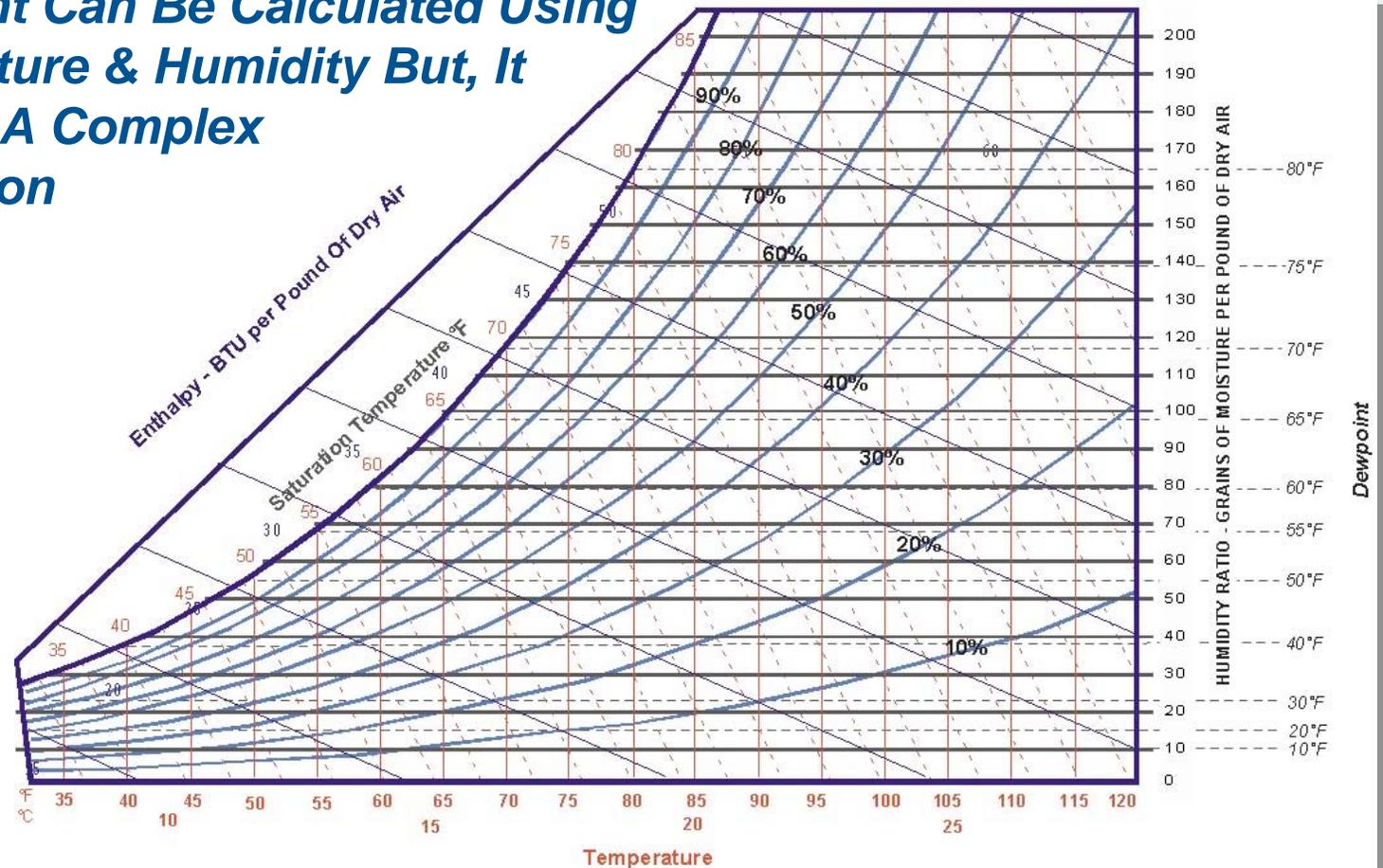
*The Dew Point should not exceed the temperature of the coldest surfaces in the space.*



Where are the coldest surfaces?

# The Dew Point Challenge

**Dew Point Can Be Calculated Using Temperature & Humidity But, It Involves A Complex Calculation**



# The Dew Point Challenge



*Chilled Mirror Instrumentation  
the Measures Dew Point Directly  
Is Priced More For Laboratory  
Applications*

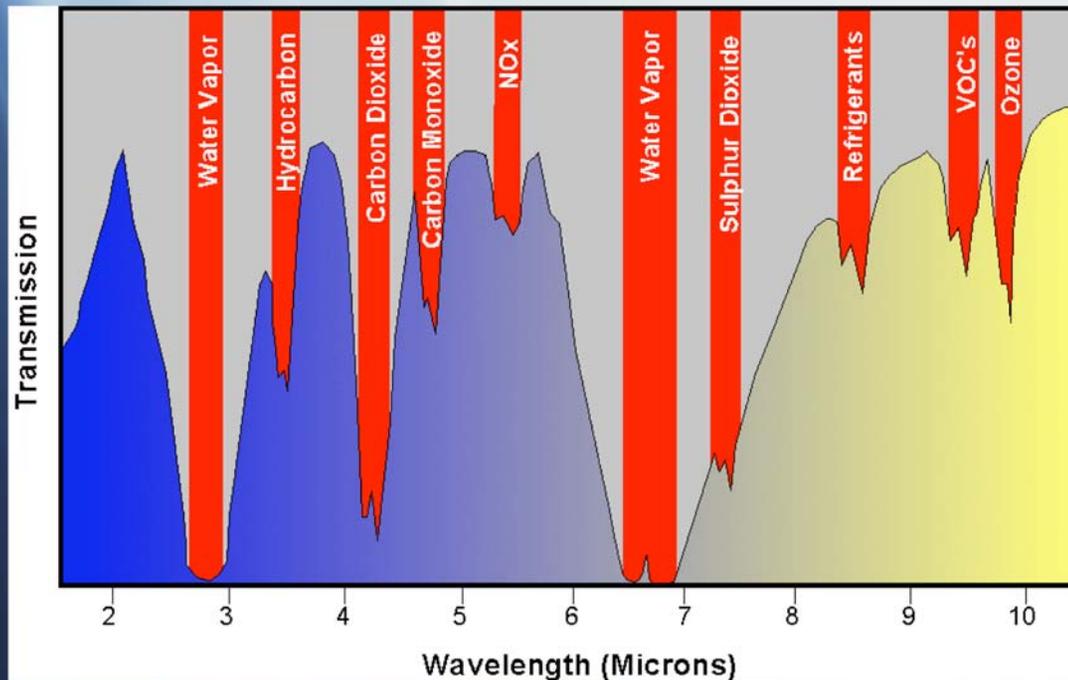


**But, proliferation of low cost microprocessors  
is making Dew Point easier to measure ...**

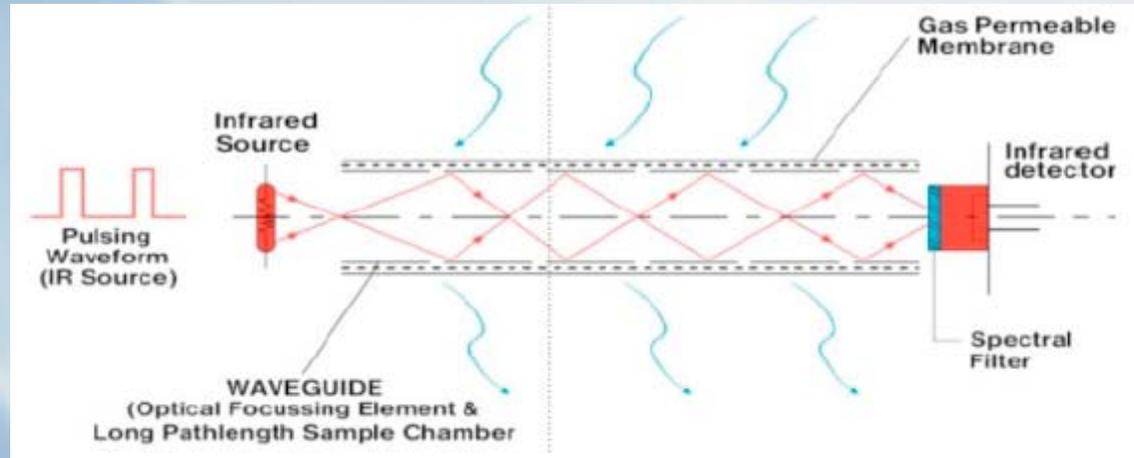
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# Infrared Sensors

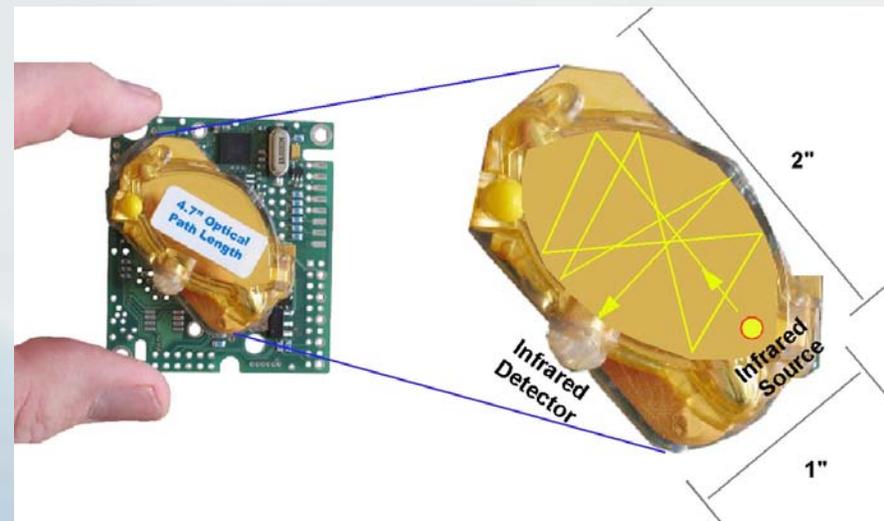
*Infrared Sensor Can Be Used To Measure The Number Of Water Molecules In Air... Which Is A Direct Dew Point Measurement*



# Infrared Measurement Principals



1.5"



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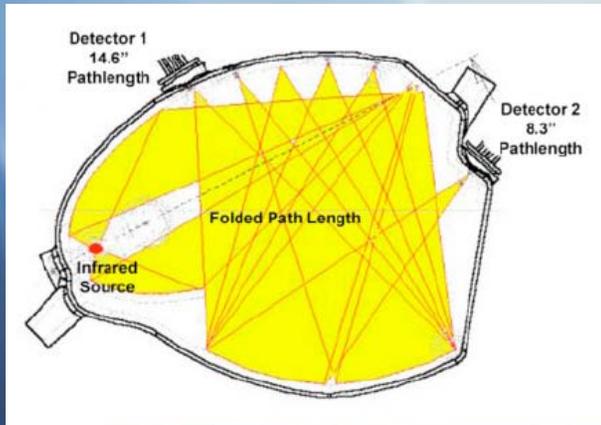
# Water Vapor Measurement

| Grains/lb               | PPM (Vol) | DP      | Hg VP   |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| <b>HVAC Range</b>       |           |         |         |
| 200                     | 45,935    | 87.36   | 1.30909 |
| 180                     | 41,342    | 84.20   | 1.18346 |
| 140                     | 32,155    | 76.77   | 0.92879 |
| 120                     | 27,560    | 72.30   | 0.79973 |
| 100                     | 22,966    | 67.10   | 0.66948 |
| 80                      | 18,373    | 60.86   | 0.53804 |
| 60                      | 13,780    | 53.01   | 0.40539 |
| 40                      | 9,186     | 42.36   | 0.27150 |
| 20                      | 4,593     | 25.93   | 0.13625 |
| <b>Instrument Range</b> |           |         |         |
| 10                      | 2,295     | 11.64   | 0.06827 |
| 8                       | 1,836     | 7.21    | 0.05464 |
| 6                       | 1,377     | 1.62    | 0.04100 |
| 4                       | 918       | (6.04)  | 0.02734 |
| 3                       | 688       | (11.32) | 0.02051 |
| 2                       | 458       | (18.56) | 0.01367 |
| 1                       | 228       | (30.42) | 0.00684 |
| 0.8                     | 183       | (34.10) | 0.00547 |
| 0.6                     | 136       | (38.75) | 0.00410 |
| 0.4                     | 92        | (45.15) | 0.00273 |
| 0.2                     | 45        | (55.64) | 0.00137 |
| 0.1                     | 22        | (65.61) | 0.00068 |
| 0.05                    | 11        | (75.03) | 0.00034 |
| 0.025                   | 4         | (84.08) | 0.00017 |

Based On Sea Level Pressures

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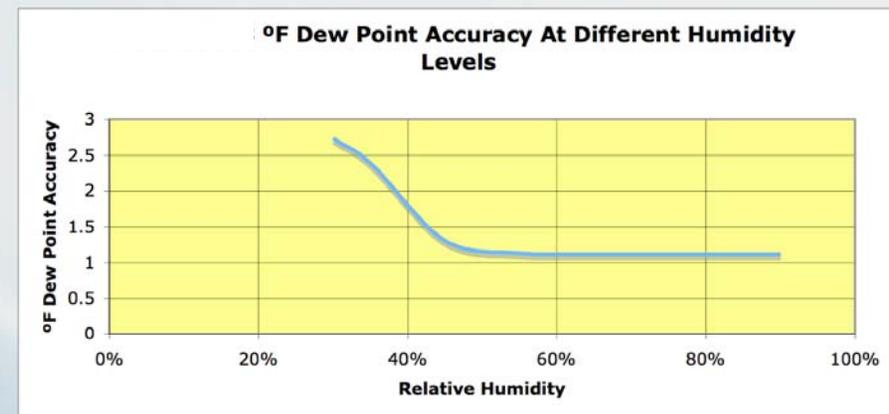
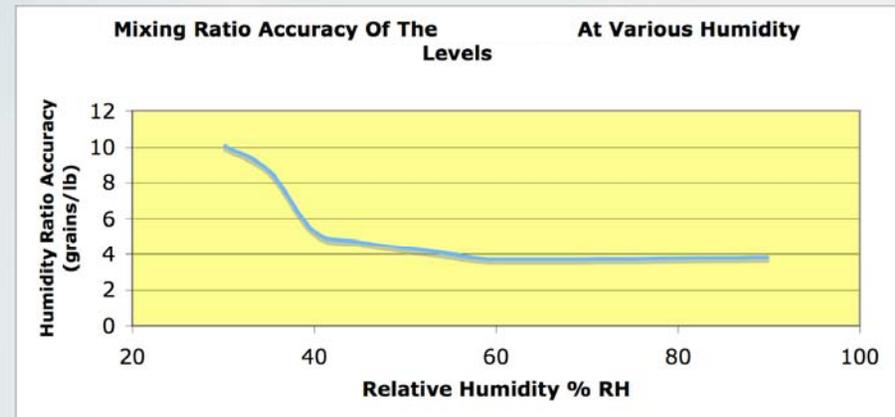
# Path Length Improvements





# Space Sensing

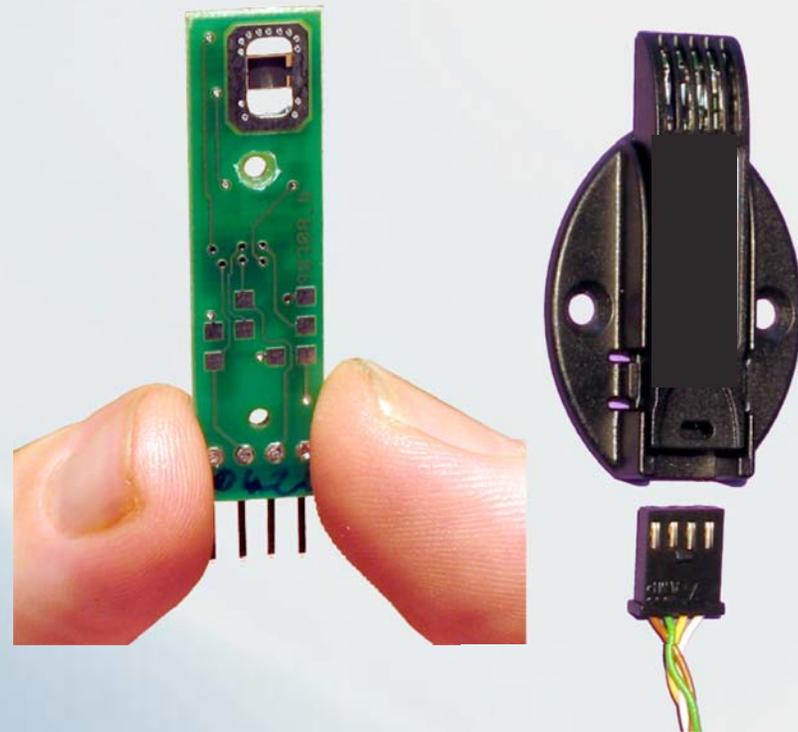
On Board Calculation Of  
Dew Point /Mixing Ratio  
 $\pm 2\%$  RH,  $\pm 0.45^\circ\text{F}$



# Example: Higher Quality OA Sensors

Choice RH, Enthalpy, Dew Point  
One Sensor Controls # Of Units

OEM Sensors For Equipment  
Microprocessor Based  
Accurate Temp, RH, Dew Point  
Environmental Coating For Long Life



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# Conclusion

- Using Dew Point as a humidity control parameter will allow separate control of latent and sensible components of cooling.
- Dew Point/Mixing Ratio measurements are becoming much more affordable