

# 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

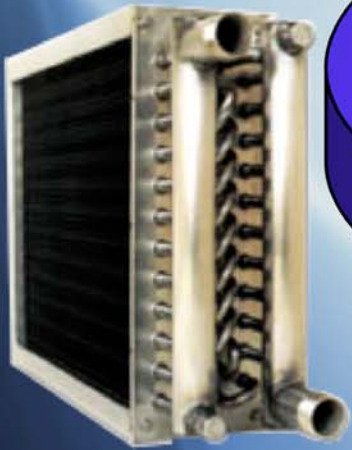
# Question...

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



# Answer

**HVAC Equipment**



**Building  
Materials**



**Construction  
Details**



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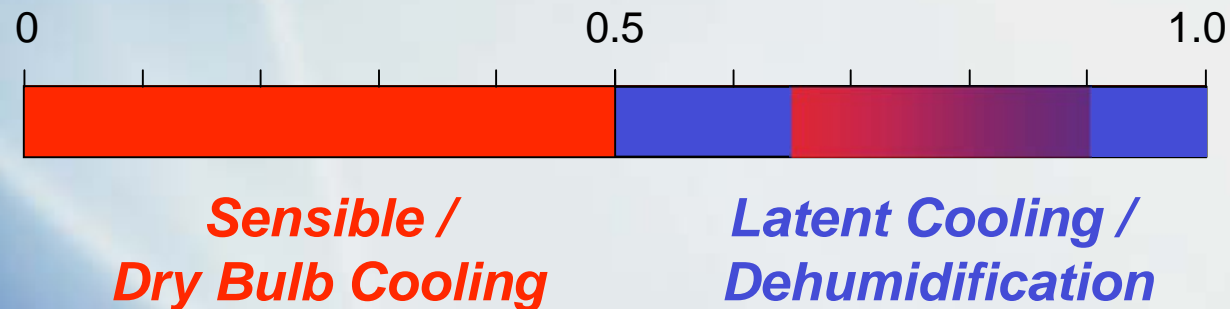
# HVAC Equipment

- 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:

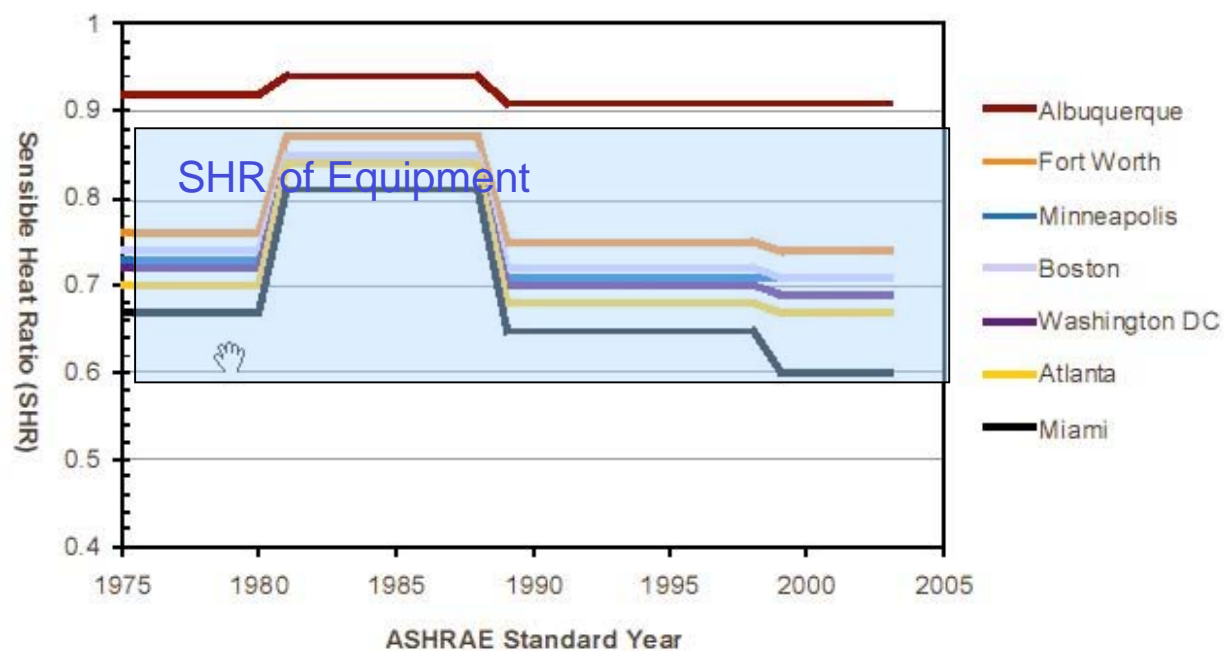


Figure E-1: Building Load SHR from 1975 – Present, at Sensible Design Condition (High Outdoor Temperature)

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:

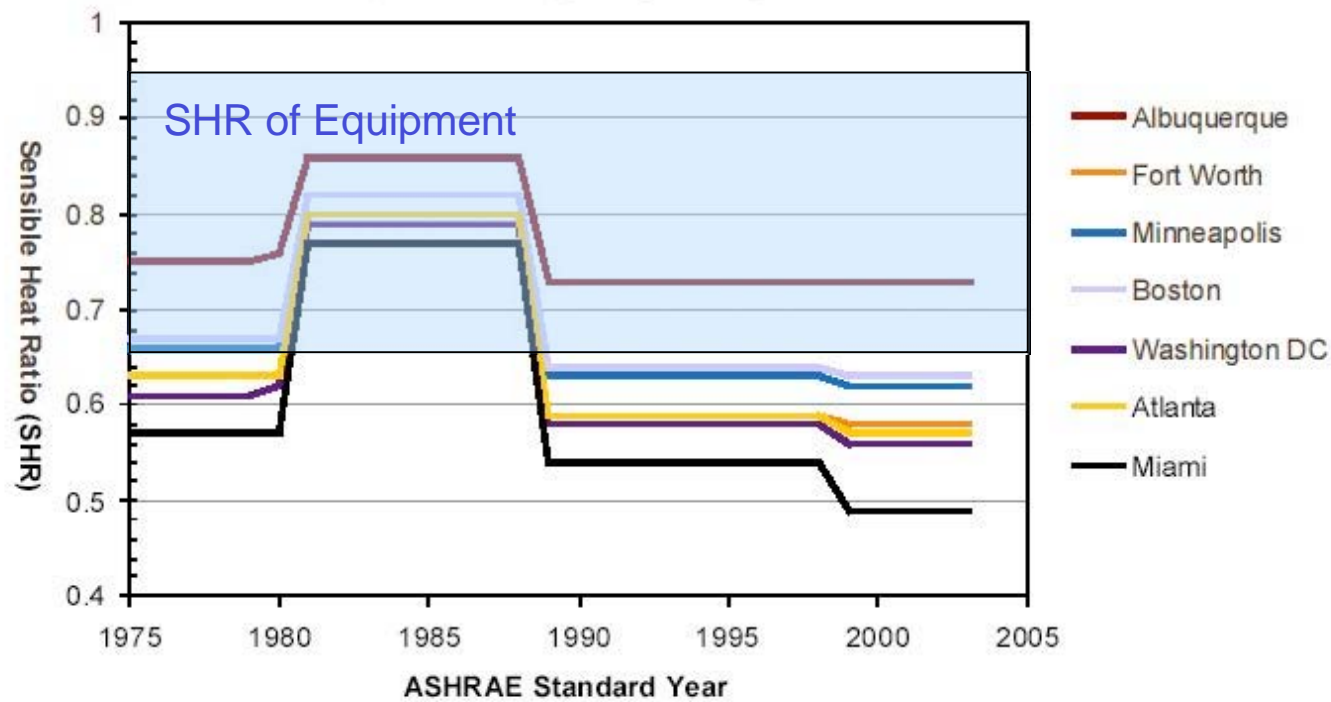


Figure E-2: Building Load SHR from 1975 – Present, at Latent Design Condition (High Outdoor Humidity)

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):

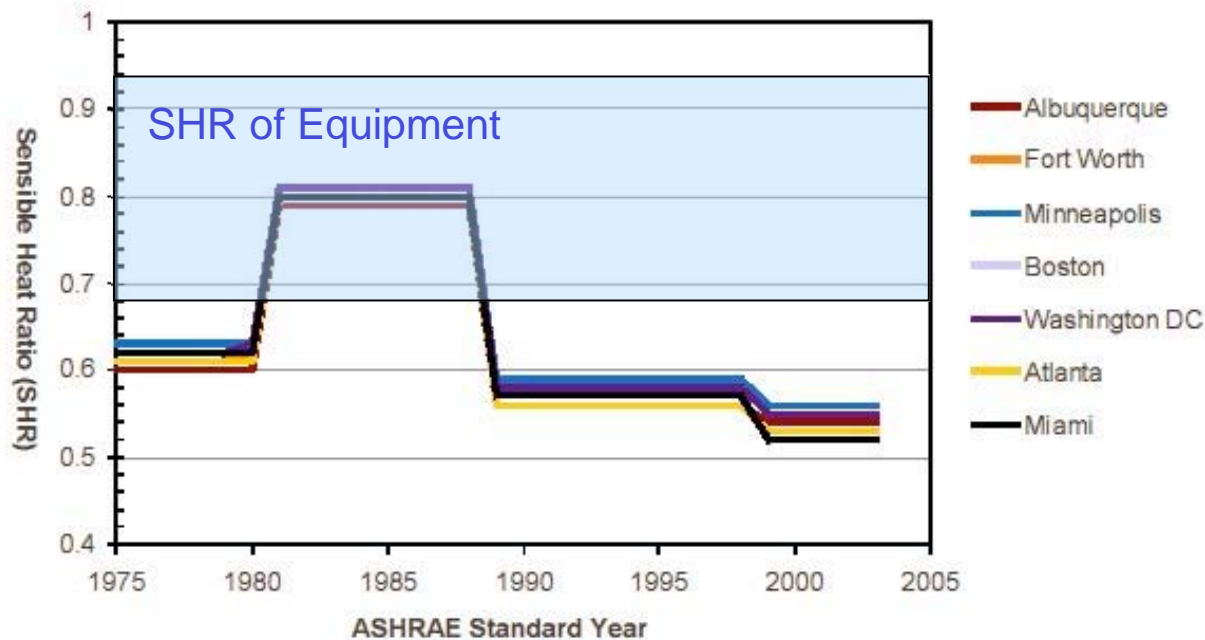


Figure E-3: Building Load SHR from 1975 – Present, at Shoulder or Part Load Condition (High Outdoor Humidity, Moderate Temperature )

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

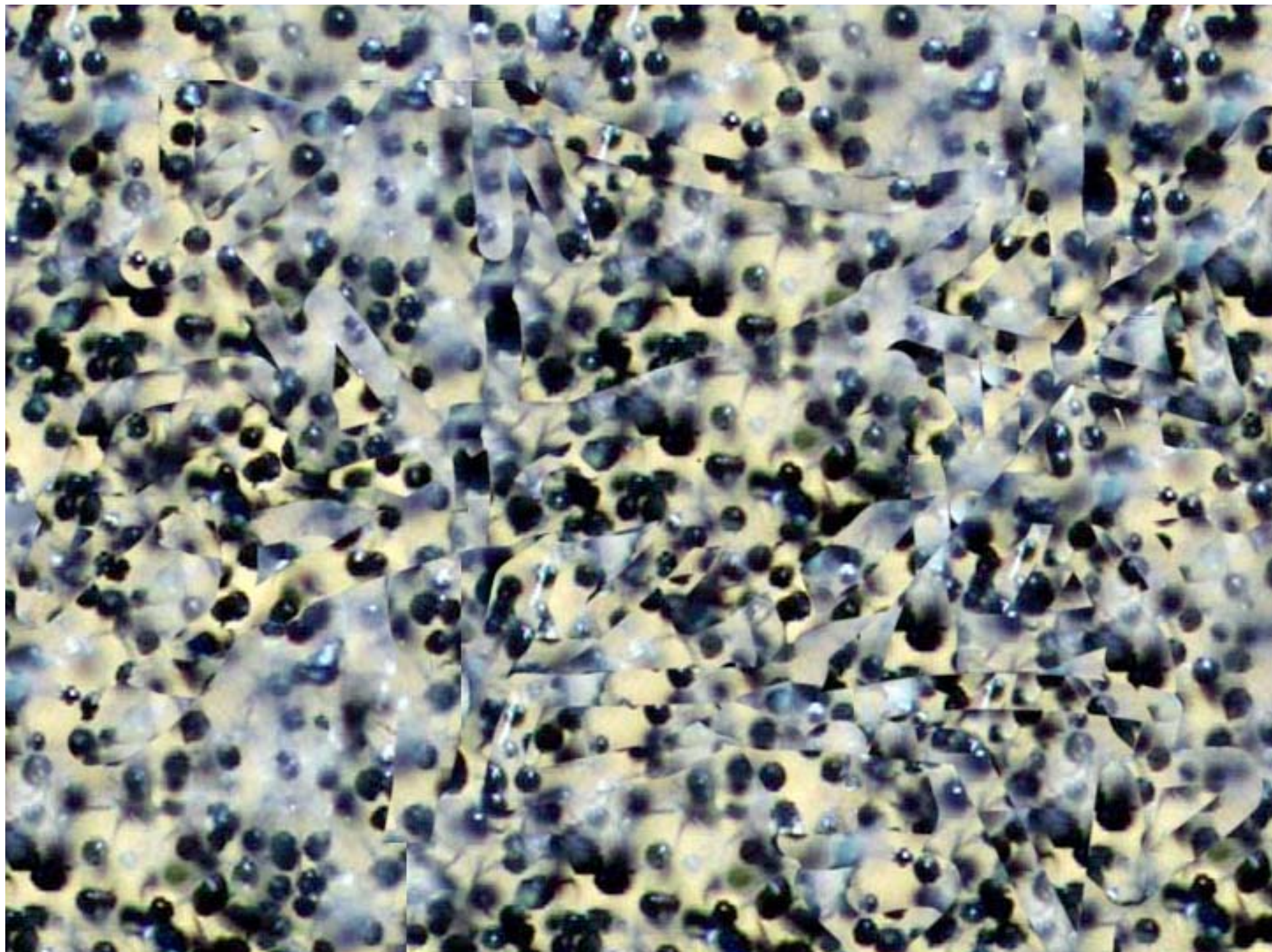
- AC systems that are oversized
- Finding of ASHRAE Research 2003... If cooling systems run for less than 15 min:
  - Water has no time to run off coils
  - With coil off, water is re-evaporated into space as air moves over coil
  - No moisture is removed from the air
  - Moisture removal capability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

# Dealing With The Latent Load

## Solutions:

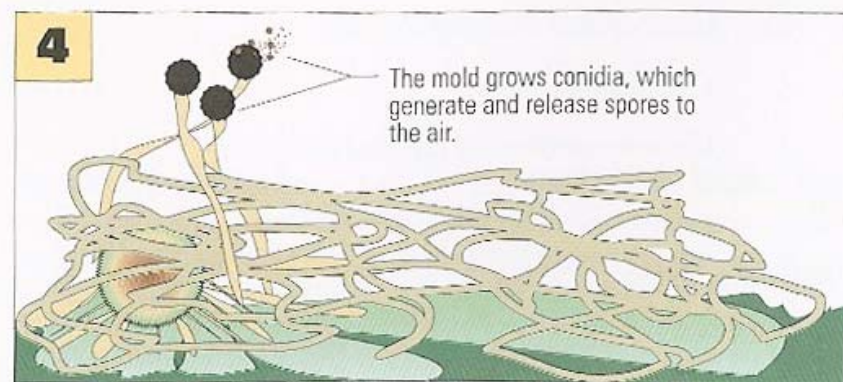
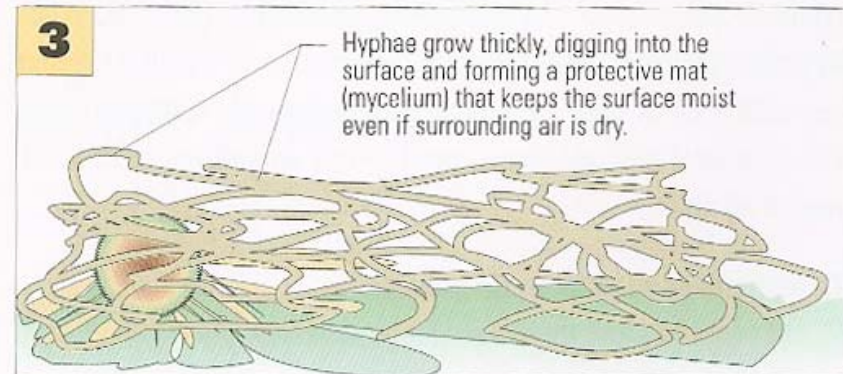
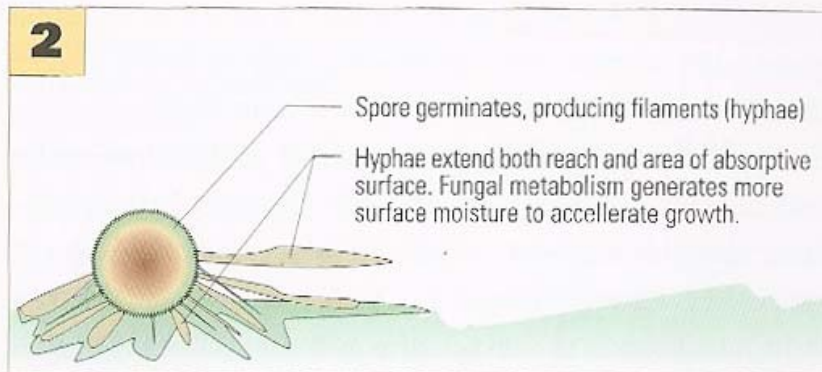
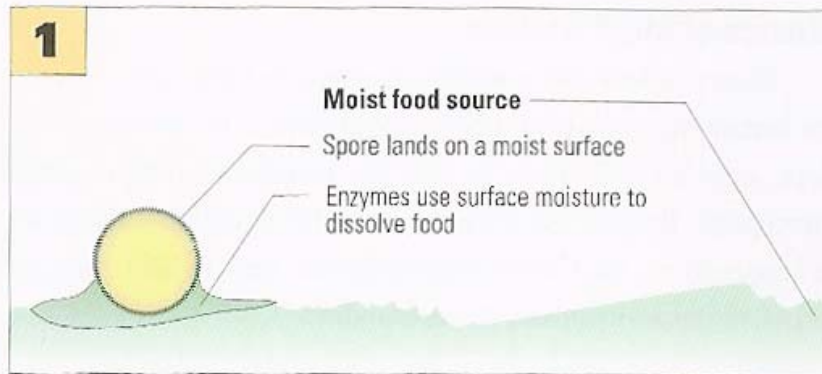
- CO<sub>2</sub> Control To Control OA To Minimum Required For Good Air Quality
- Latent Energy Recovery On OA
- Specialized Dehumidification Equipment
- Heat Pipes
- Cool-Reheat Strategies
- Eliminate Systems-Off Setback Schedule
- **Measure & Control The Right Thing**







# 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**

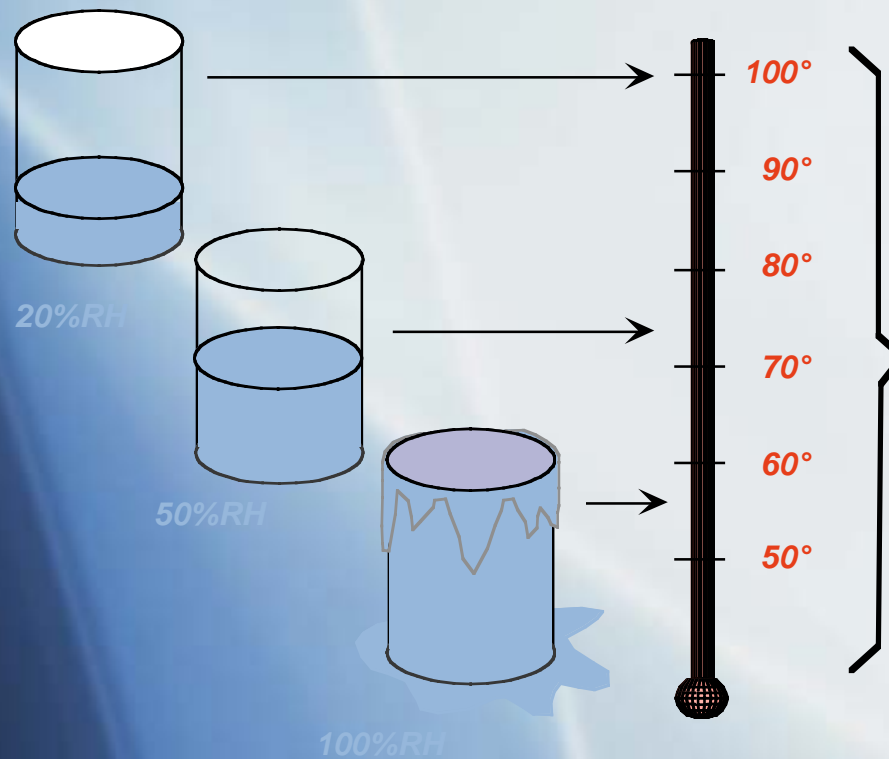
- The temperature at which water will condense from air. (Independent of Temperature)

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

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

# Relative Vs Absolute Humidity

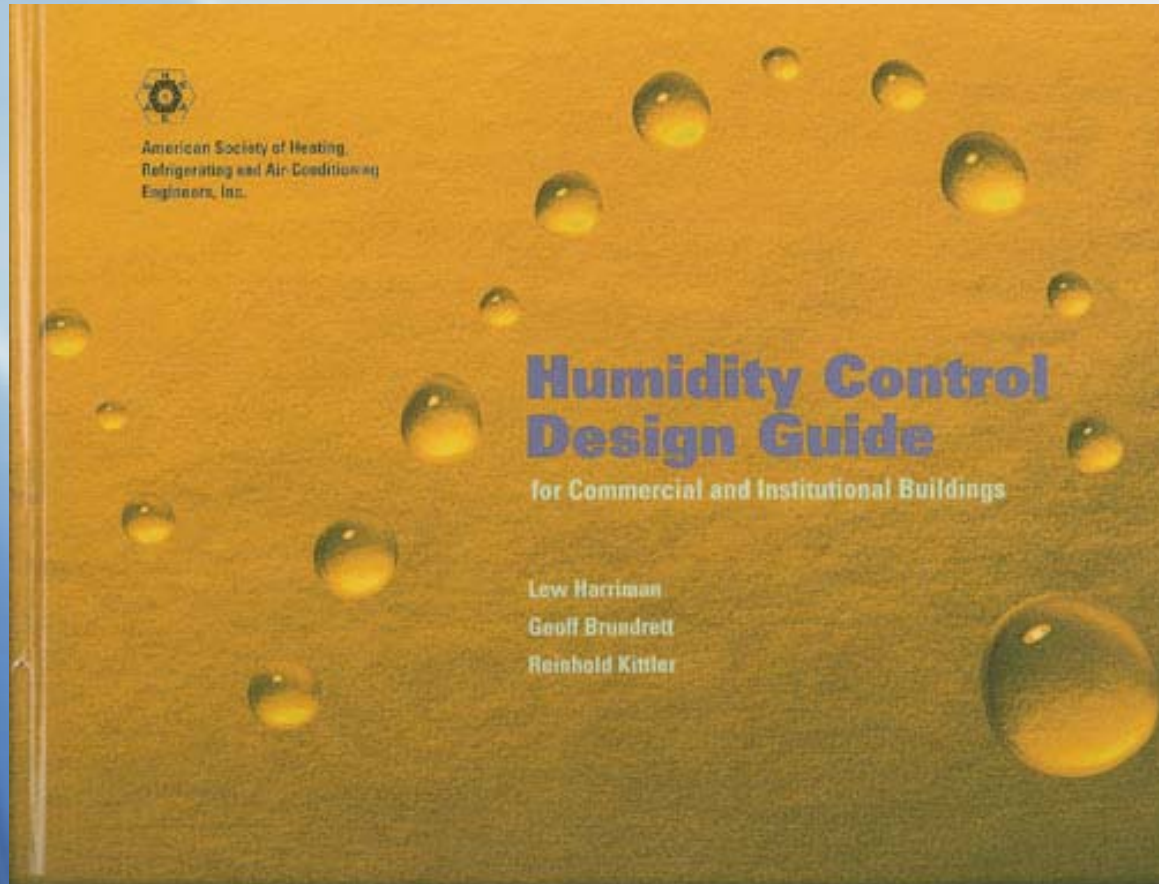
## *Relative Humidity*



## *Absolute Humidity*

60 grains per pound of dry air  
53° Dewpoint

# 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.

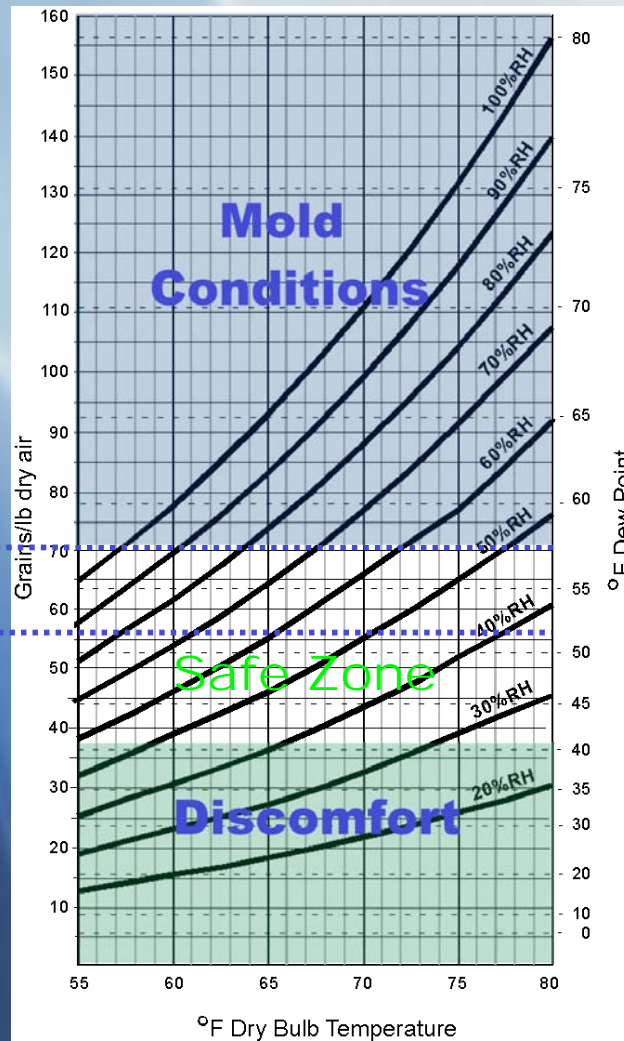
Source: ASHRAE Humidity Control Design Guide

# Moisture Control Targets

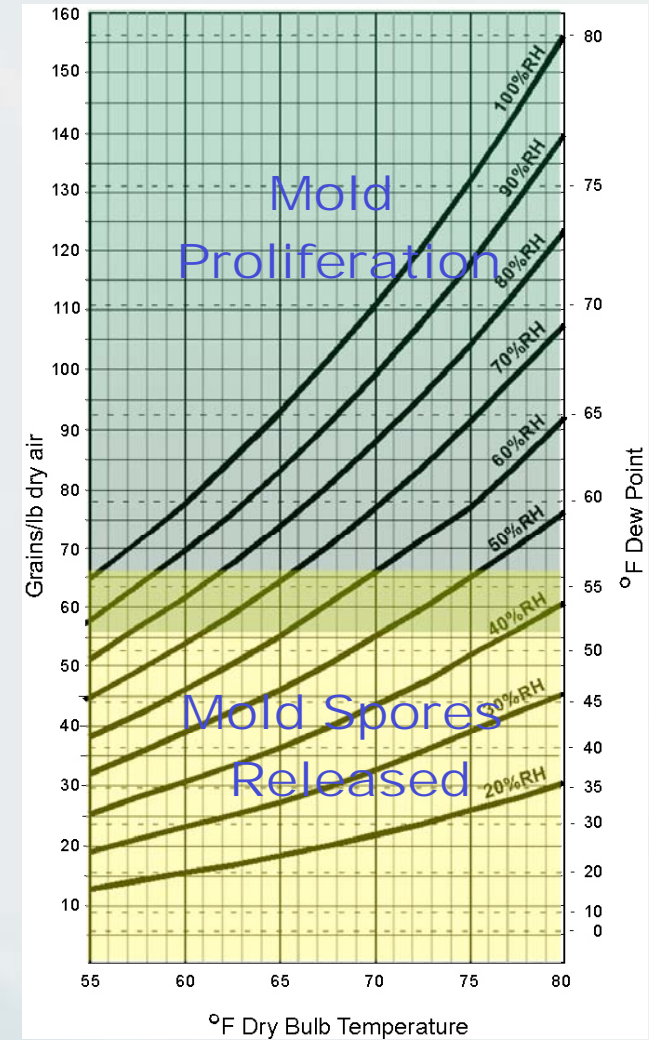
Clean  
Building

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 known.
- 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

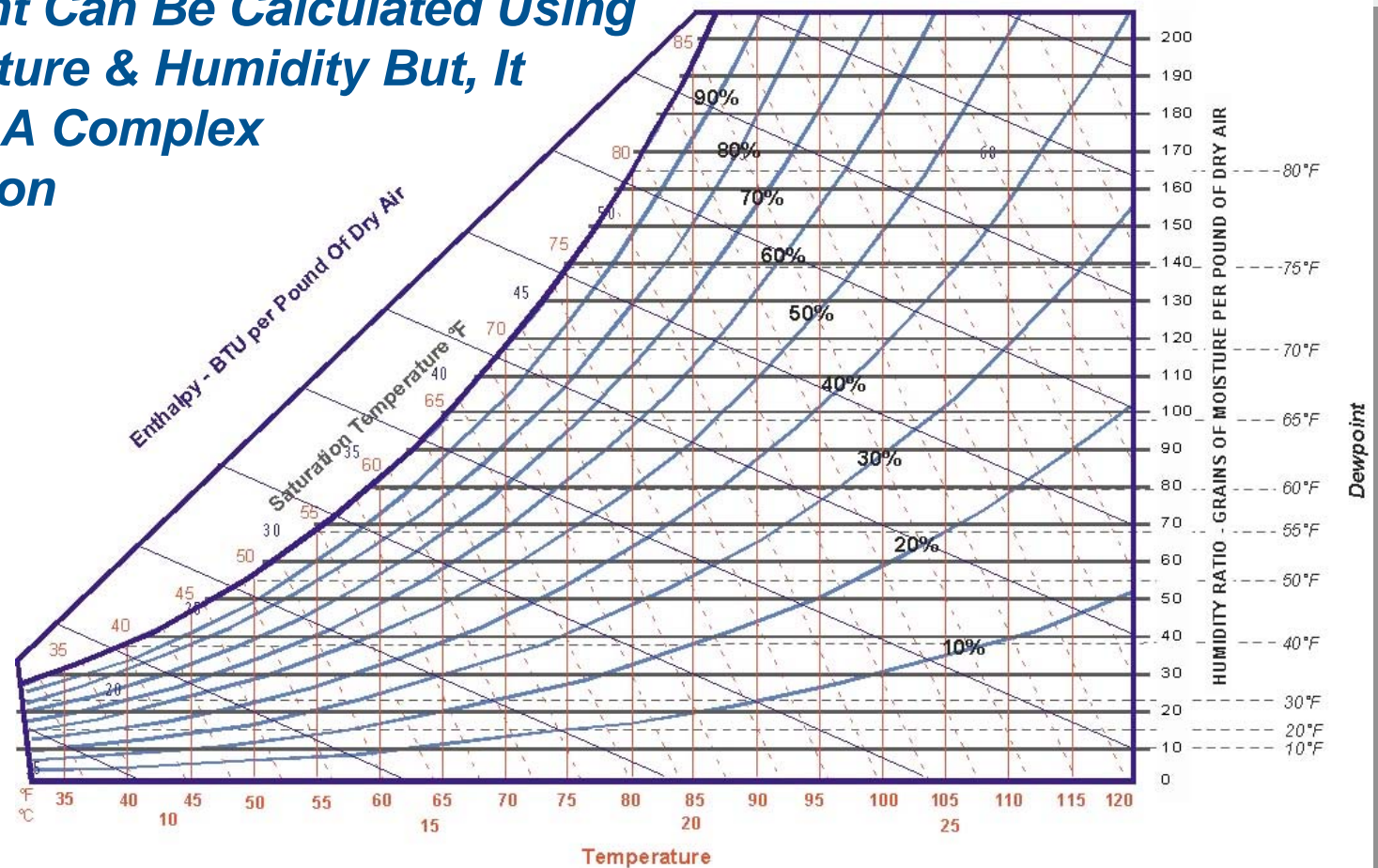
*The Dew Point should not exceed the temperature of the coldest surfaces in the space.*



Where are the coldest surfaces?

# The Dew Point Challenge

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



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# The Dew Point Challenge



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



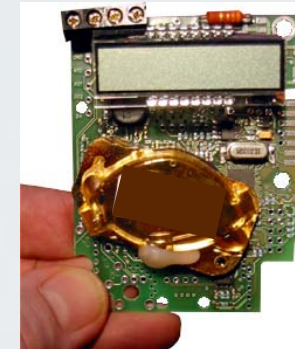
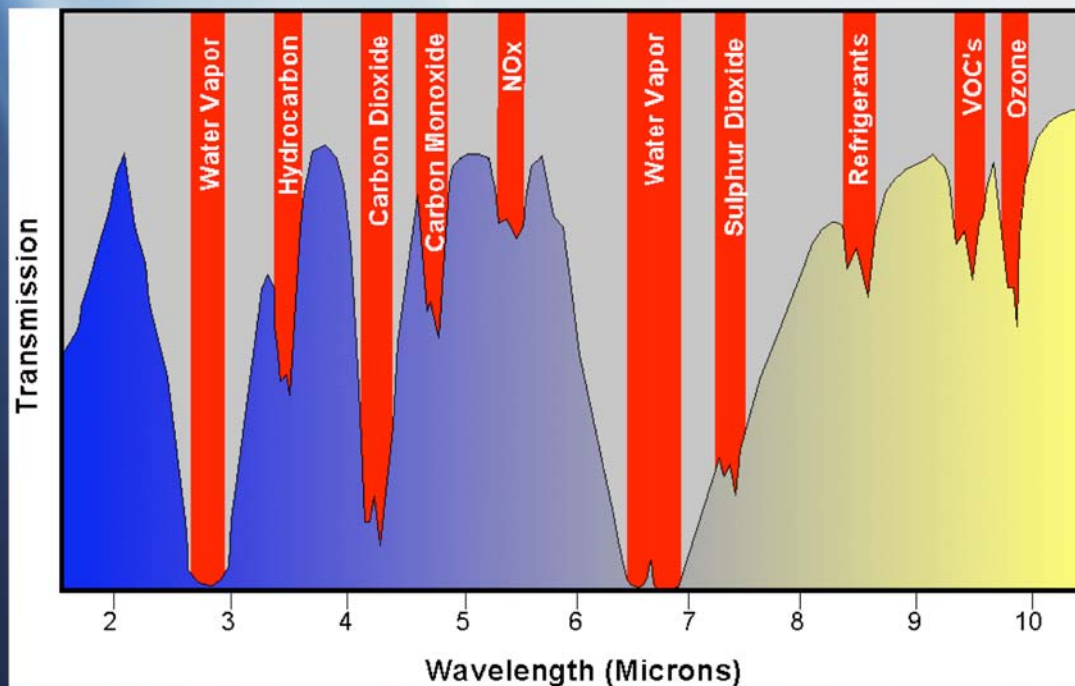
**But, proliferation of low cost microprocessors  
is making Dew Point easier to measure ...**

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# Infrared Sensors

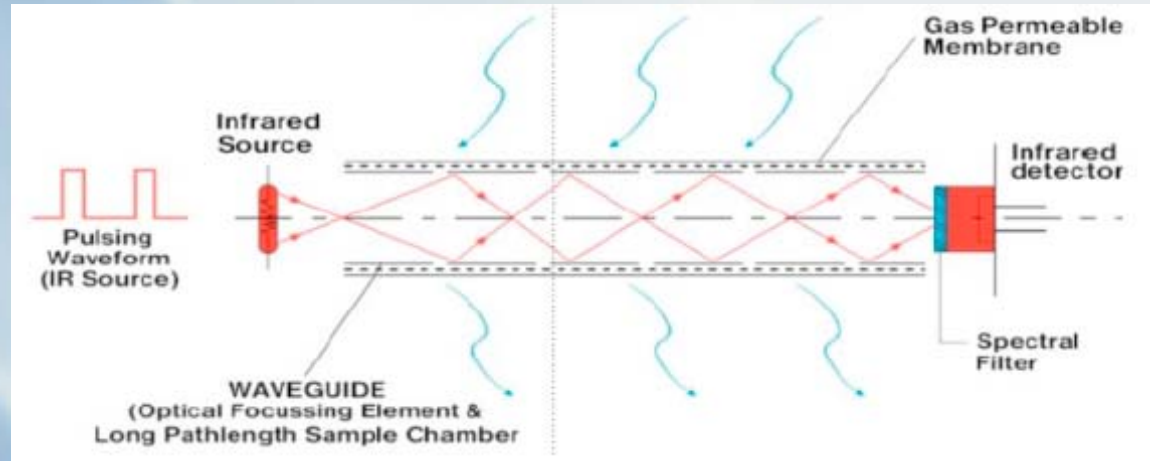
*Infrared Sensor Can Be Used To Measure The Number Of Water Molecules In Air... Which Is A Direct Dew Point Measurement*



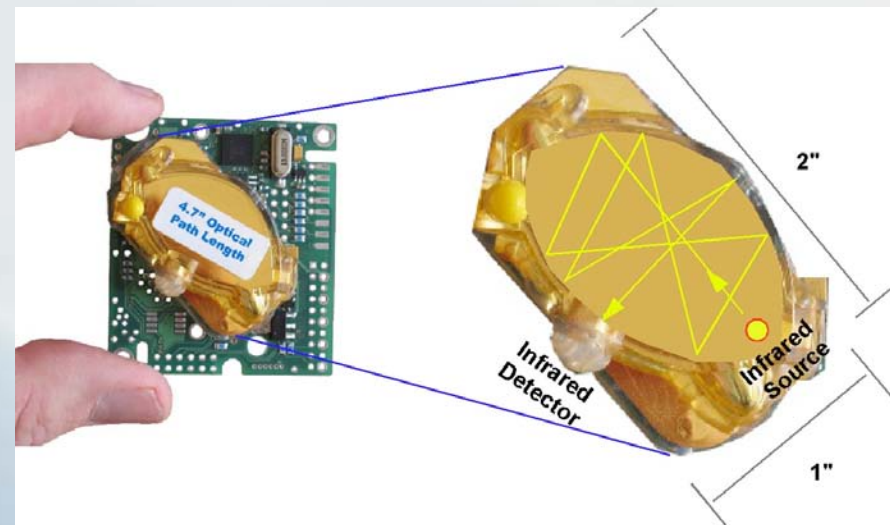
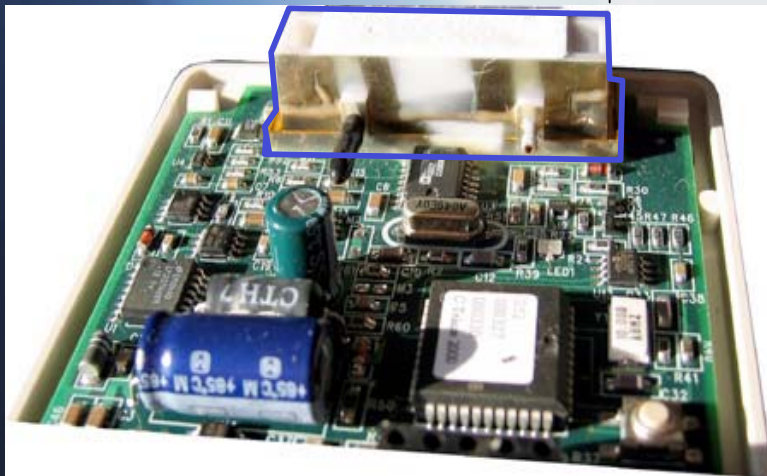
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# Infrared Measurement Principals



1.5"



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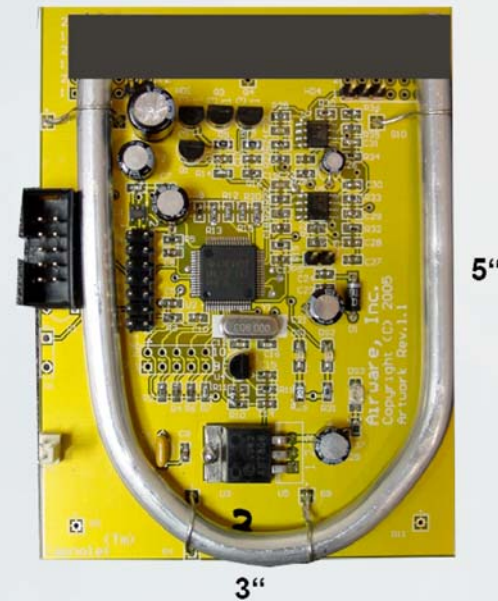
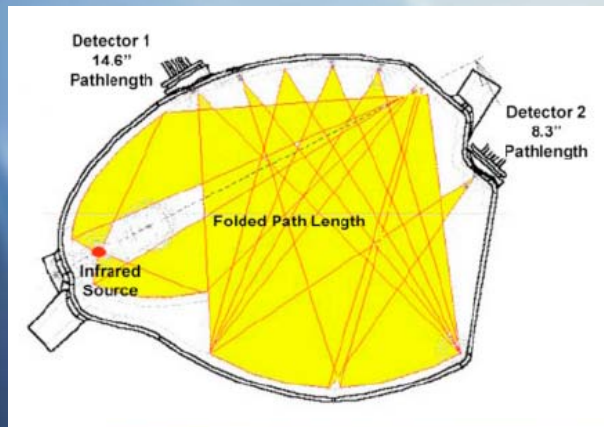
# Water Vapor Measurement

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

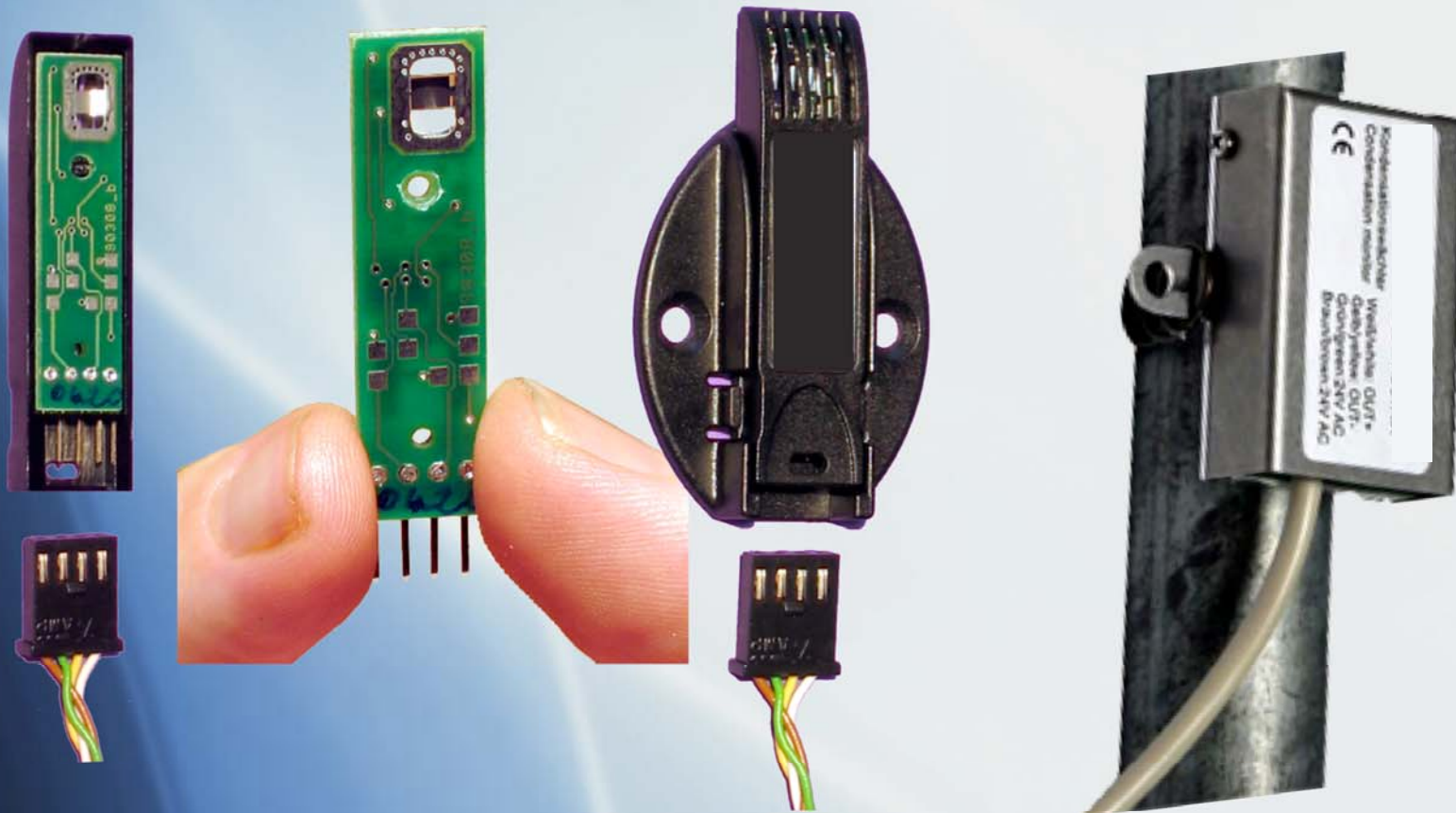
Based On Sea Level Pressures

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# Path Length Improvements



# Surface Humidity Measurement

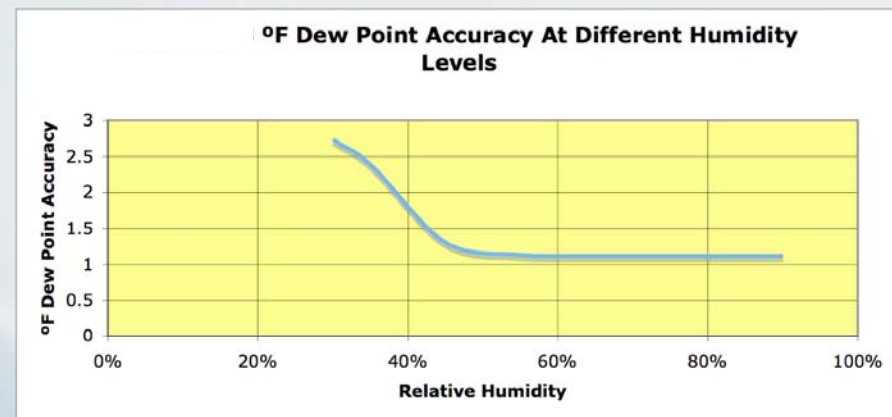
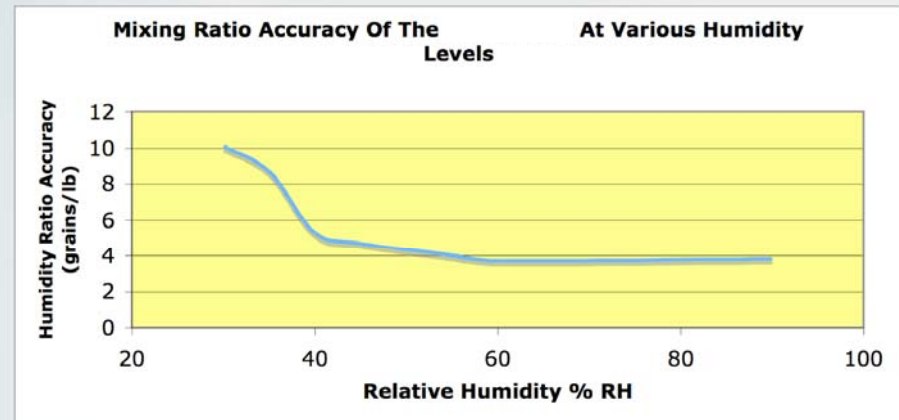


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# Space Sensing

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

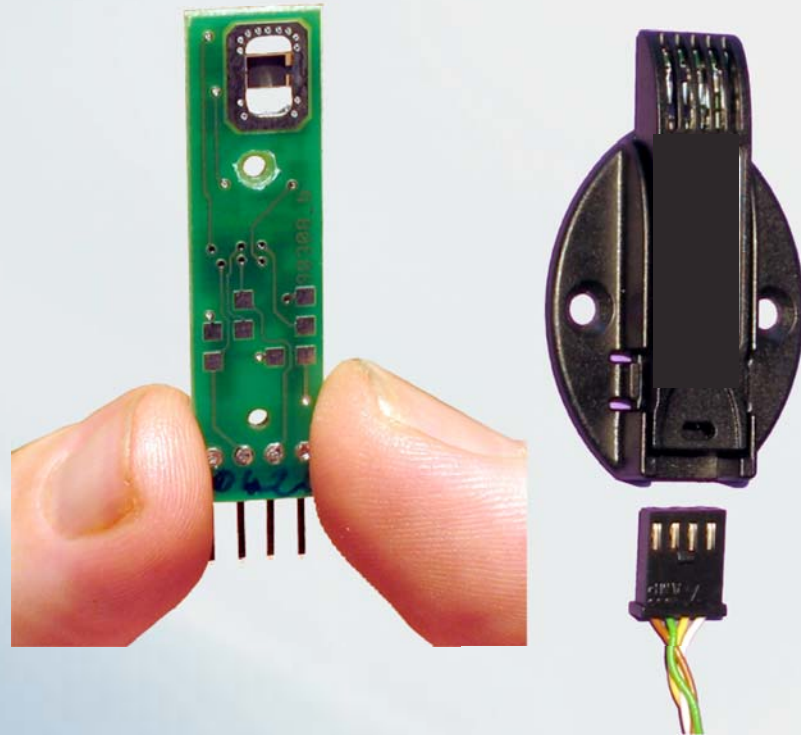


# Example: Higher Quality OA Sensors

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