## **Psychrometry**

- Psychrometry is the study of air-water vapour mixtures
- For an n component mixture in general, we need to specify n+1 properties to specify the thermodynamic state at equilibrium
  - We need to specify p, T and mass fraction of water vapor
    - For atmospheric air, p = 1.0133 bar
    - we need the Temperature (measured by a thermometer)
    - and mass of water vapor per kg of dry air (humidity ratio)

#### **Definitions**

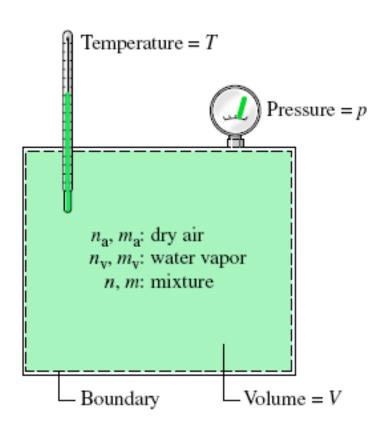
- Dry Bulb Temperature (DBT)
  - temperature of the mixture as measured by a standard thermometer. The word 'dry' is used to imply that the the sensor is exposed to the vapour mixture without any liquid present
- Wet Bulb Temperature (WBT)
  - the temperature at which water evaporating into moist air at a given dry-bulb temperature and humidity ratio can bring air to saturation adiabatically at the same pressure p

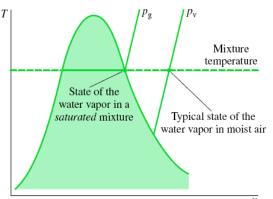
#### **Absolute and relative humidities**

- Humidity Ratio
  - The mass of water vapor present in per unit mass of dry air  $\omega = \frac{m_{\rm v}}{m}$
- Relative Humidity
  - Ratio of partial pressure of water vapor present in air to that required to saturate the air

$$\phi = \frac{p_{\rm v}}{p_{\rm g}} \Big)_{T,p}$$

# Relationship between ω and φ





Humidity Ratio  $\omega = m_v/m_a$ 

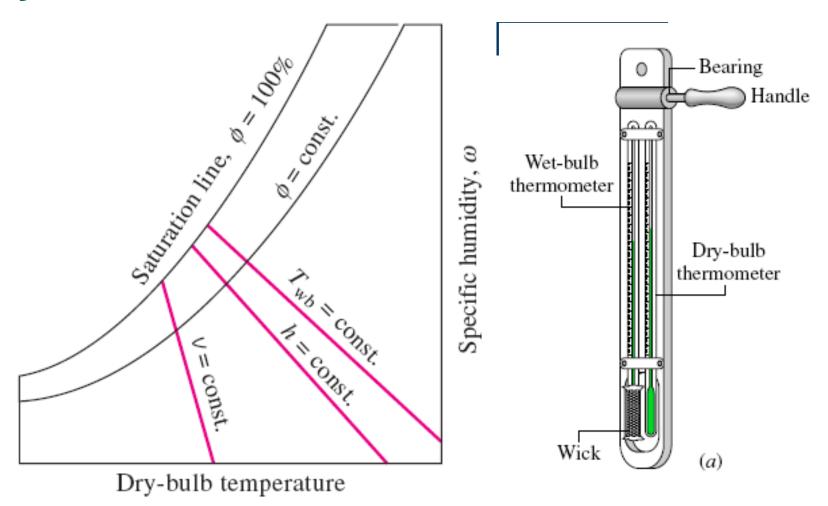
Relative humidity =  $p_v/p_g$ 

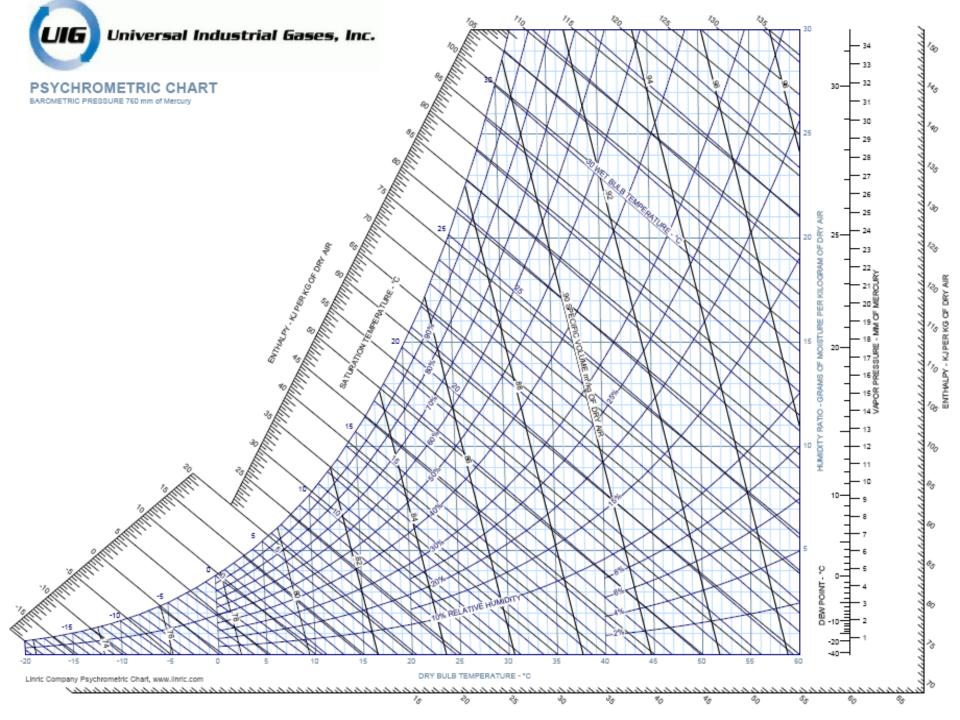
$$\omega = \frac{m_{\rm v}}{m_{\rm a}} = \frac{M_{\rm v}p_{\rm v}V/\overline{R}T}{M_{\rm a}p_{\rm a}V/\overline{R}T} = \frac{M_{\rm v}p_{\rm v}}{M_{\rm a}p_{\rm a}}$$

$$p_{a} = p - p_{v}$$

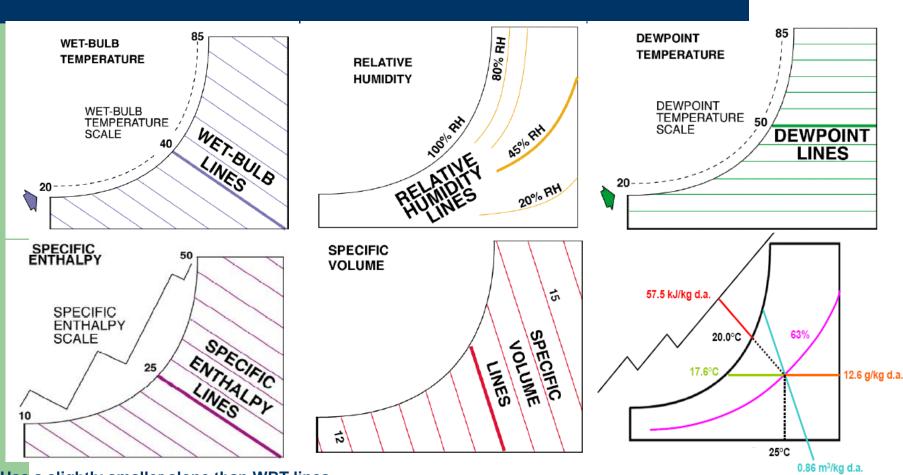
$$\omega = \frac{0.622\phi P_{g}}{P - \phi P_{o}}$$

### Psychrometric chart, DBT and WBT



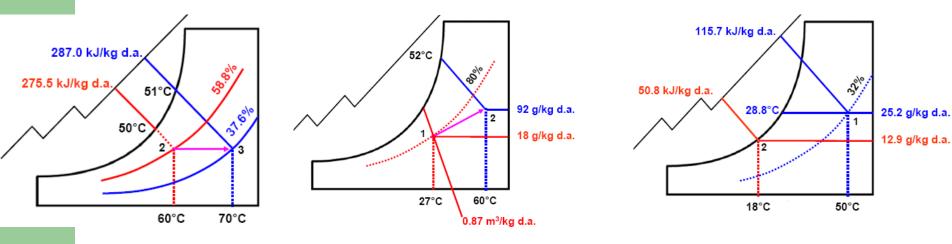


### Various lines on psychrometric chart



Has a slightly smaller slope than WBT lines

## A few processes on psychrometric curve

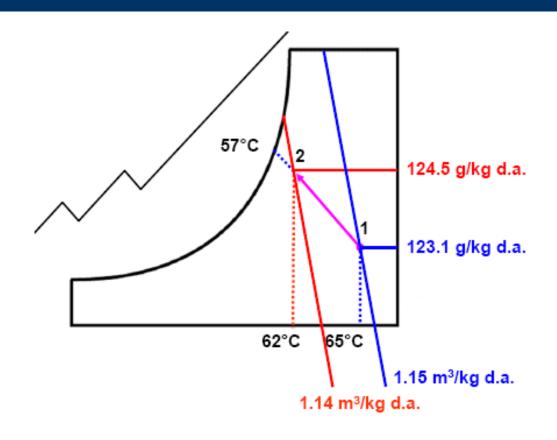


Sensible heating

Humidification & heating

Cooling and dehumidification

# **Evaporative cooling**



# Psychrometric process in CT

