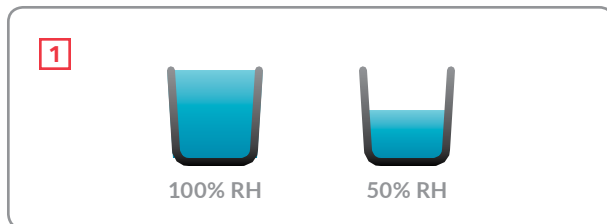


Understanding Relative Humidity

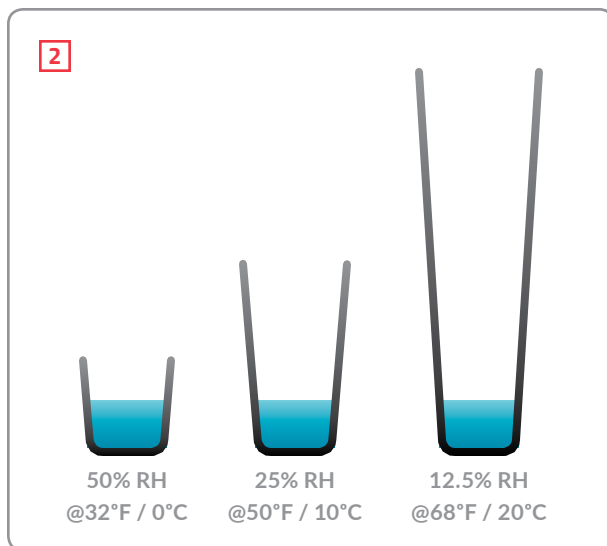
HOW MUCH MOISTURE AIR CAN HOLD DEPENDS ON THE TEMPERATURE, WHICH IS WHY THEY CALL IT "RELATIVE HUMIDITY." HERE'S HOW IT WORKS AND WHY IT MATTERS.

BY CHRIS SCHUMACHER

Imagine indoor air as a bucket: If the bucket is full, relative humidity (RH) is 100%; if the bucket is half full, it is 50%.



We use the term "relative humidity" because the amount of moisture air can hold varies with temperature. When air at 32°F and 50% RH is warmed to about 50°F, its capacity to hold moisture roughly doubles—in other words, the "bucket" doubles in size. But the amount of moisture stays the same, so RH drops by half, to 25%. Warm the air to about 68°F, and bucket size roughly doubles again, cutting the RH to 12.5%.



The concept of relative humidity (RH) is not well understood by lay people, but it also generates a lot of confusion among building industry professionals. Here is an easier way to explain RH that will help people understand why the concept is so important in building science.

Buckets of Air

Relative humidity has to do with the amount of moisture air can hold. If we use a bucket to represent how much water the air can hold, then 100% RH means that the bucket is full. If the RH is 50%, that means the bucket is half full.

Where things get complicated is when the air temperature changes, because the warmer the air is, the more moisture it can hold. In other words, as the temperature goes up, the "bucket" increases in size and can hold more moisture. For example, let's assume that the bucket is half full (50% RH) at 32°F (0°C). If we raise the air temperature about 18°F to 50°F (10°C), the size of the bucket roughly doubles. But because the amount of water stays the same, RH drops by half—from 50% to 25%. If we raise the temperature again to near room temperature (68°F/20°C), the size of the bucket roughly doubles again, and RH again drops by approximately half, from 25% to 12.5%. (This doubling in the bucket's size for every 18°F increase in temperature is an approximation that serves as a "soft" rule of thumb between freezing and room temperature.)

Bringing Air In

When we ventilate a house in a cold climate during winter, we bring cold air inside and heat it up. Outside air that is just above freezing is often near its limit to hold water—that is, the bucket is almost full. Assuming the outside air is saturated (100% RH), when we bring it inside and heat it up, the RH goes down. By the time the air

reaches room temperature (68°F/20°C), the RH has dropped to 25%.

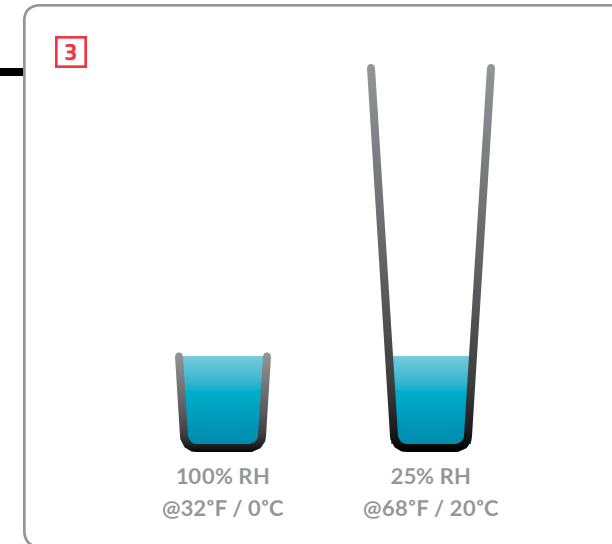
But we also have sources of moisture inside the house, including cooking, bathing, drying clothes inside, even just breathing. They all increase the amount of water in the bucket, which raises the RH. If they double the amount of moisture in the air, we could end up at 50% RH. One of the goals of a well-designed ventilation system is to maintain an RH below 50%, which is healthy and comfortable for occupants, and less likely to lead to condensation on windows.

When Air Leaks Out

Building scientists are particularly concerned, however, when warm inside air leaks out into the exterior walls of the building, where it encounters surfaces that are colder than the indoor temperature. The closer the moisture-laden indoor air gets to the outside layers of the building envelope, the colder those surfaces get. And at each step along the way, the size of the bucket gets smaller and smaller.

To continue our example, imagine that air at 68°F (20°C) and 50% RH leaks into a wall cavity where the temperature is about 50°F (10°C). The bucket shrinks by approximately half and RH doubles to 100%. If the air keeps moving toward the outside—or if the outside temperature drops significantly, cooling the building surfaces even more—the air becomes too cold to hold all of the moisture. As the air temperature drops towards freezing, relative humidity exceeds the maximum 100% RH. At 32°F (0°C) the bucket is roughly half as big as it was at 50°F (10°C), so half the moisture in the air will have condensed on the cold surfaces inside the wall. And that can lead to a host of problems for both the structure (including wood components, insulation, and finish materials), as well as the health of the occupants.

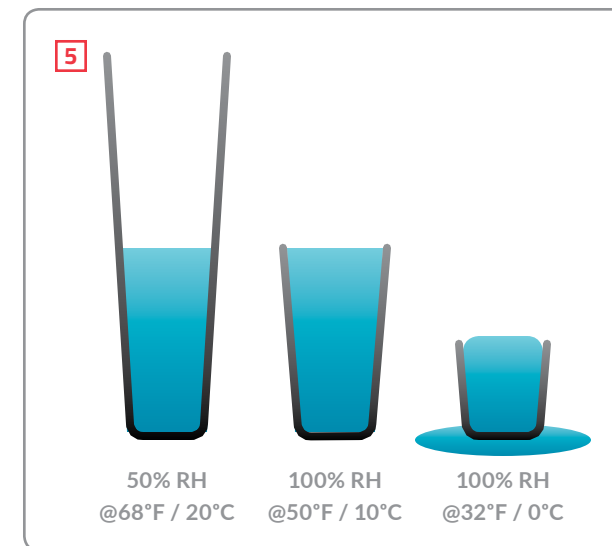
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When we ventilate a house with cold, moist air, the RH drops as the air warms. For example, if the outside air is 100% RH at 32°F, the RH drops to 25% when the air reaches room temperature.



Inside sources of moisture—such as cooking, taking showers, and drying clothes—can raise RH, like a spigot filling a bucket. The goal is to keep RH below 50% to avoid health issues and condensation on cold windows.



When air cools, the "bucket" gets smaller, so RH goes up. In cold climates, a loose rule of thumb is that the RH of air that leaks into exterior walls approximately doubles for every 18°F or so that the air cools. For example, when room temperature air at 50% RH cools to about 50°F, RH doubles to 100% RH. As that air continues to move toward the colder exterior, excess moisture will condense into liquid water that can lead to mold and mildew, and can cause deterioration of structural and finish materials.