Glossary

- **Enthalpy:** is a measurement of energy in a thermodynamic system. It is the thermodynamic quantity equivalent to the total heat content of a system. It is equal to the internal energy of the system plus the product of pressure and volume
- **Specific heat:** The specific heat is the amount of heat per unit mass required to raise the temperature by one degree Celsius. The relationship between heat and temperature change is usually expressed in the form shown below where c is the specific heat.
- **Psychrometry:** Psychrometry or hygrometry are terms used to describe the field of engineering concerned with the determination of physical and thermodynamic properties of gas-vapor mixtures.
- **Water vapour:** Water vapor, water vapour or aqueous vapor, is the gaseous phase of water. It is one state of water within the hydrosphere. Water vapor can be produced from the evaporation or boiling of liquid water or from the sublimation of ice.
- **Specific volume**: Specific volume is a property of materials, defined as the number of cubic meters occupied by one kilogram of a particular substance. The standard unit is the meter cubed per kilogram (m^3 /kg or $m.^3 \cdot kg^{-1}$).
- **Humidity**: Humidity is the amount of water vapor in the air. Water vapor is the gaseous state of water and is invisible.
- **Temperature**: A temperature is an objective comparative measure of hot or cold. It is measured by a thermometer, which may work through the bulk behavior of a thermometric material, detection of thermal radiation, or particle kinetic energy.
- **Saturation**: when atmospheric humidity reaches 100% and the air is saturated with moisture
- **Density**: The density, or the volumetric mass density, of a substance is its mass per unit volume.