Water Activity Decision Guide

The table below describes the differences between the 3 method of measuring water activity available in the market
(**Blue** indicates advantage to the user, **Red** indicates dis-adantange to the user)

Feature	novasina The Art of Precision Measurement Resistive Electrolytic Measurement	Dew Point Measurement	Capacitive Measurement
Direct measurement of the aw-value	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**
Precision (aw)	**0.003**	**0.003**	**0.04**
Frequent cleaning required	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Inaccurate results from Volatiles (Alcohols, organic acids etc.)	**No** (Using filters)	**Yes**	**Yes** Chemical contamination leads to irreversible sensor damage
Chemical filter protection available	**Yes**	**No**	**No**
Calibration method	**Reusable calibration salts**	**Disposable expensive solutions**	**Disposable expensive solutions**
measurement timed	**No** Ends when sample reaches equilibrium	**Yes** timed to 5 minutes even if equilibrium never reached	**Yes** timed to 5 minutes even if equilibrium never reached
Hysteresis-free	**Yes**	**Yes**	**No**
Memory effect	**No**	**No**	**Yes**

It is evident, that the **Resistive Electrolytic method** used exclusively by **Novasina Swiss** has a superior performance, is easier to use, and offers large cost savingss due to its reusable (up to 5 years!!!) calibration salts.