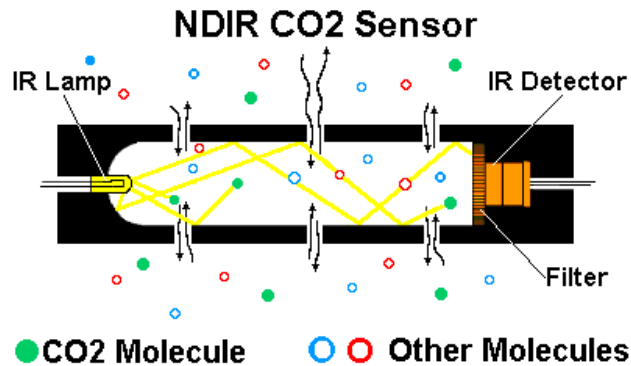


# NDIR CO<sub>2</sub> SENSING TECHNOLOGY

APPLICATION NOTE TSI-037

TSI's IAQ instruments measure carbon dioxide concentration by relying on one of the natural properties of CO<sub>2</sub> molecules: CO<sub>2</sub> molecules absorb light at a specific wavelength of 4.26 μm. This wavelength is in the infrared (IR) range. High concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> molecules absorb more light than low concentrations. This technique is called non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) detection. Refer to the schematic diagram, showing the major components of the NDIR CO<sub>2</sub> detector.



As shown in the figure, gas molecules diffuse into the sensing chamber. The IR light is directed through the sensing chamber towards the detector. The detector has a filter in front of it which eliminates all light except the 4.26 μm wavelength that CO<sub>2</sub> molecules can absorb. Since other gas molecules do not absorb light at this wavelength, only the CO<sub>2</sub> molecules affect the amount of light reaching the detector.

The intensity of 4.26 μm light that reaches the detector is inversely related to the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the sensing chamber. When the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the chamber is zero, the detector will "see" the full light intensity. As the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> increases, the intensity of light striking the detector decreases. The exact relationship between IR light intensity and CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is determined when the instrument is calibrated using pure nitrogen (0 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>) and a known concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> such as 1000 or 5000 ppm.



The intensity of light striking the detector is described by Beer's Law:

**Beer's Law:**

$$I = I_0 e^{kP}$$

**Where:**

**I = the intensity of light striking the detector**

**I<sub>0</sub> = the measured signal with 0 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>**

**k = a system dependent constant**

**P = the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub>**

The IR light source is pulsed on and off by the microprocessor. This allows background fluctuations to be subtracted during the off-period. If you look closely at the CO<sub>2</sub> chamber you may be able to see the light flash on and off.



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