

# Infrared Carbon Dioxide Sensor Module CM1106-Single Beam



#### Introduction

Single Beam(Single light source, single wavelength) NDIR CM1106 (Miniature size) can be used to detect CO2 concentration of indoor air by adopting advanced non-dispersive infrared technology(NDIR). It is widely used in IAQ monitor, air conditioner with purifying function, air purifier, ventilation system, automotive, agricultural IOT and other consumer electronic products etc.

#### **Features**

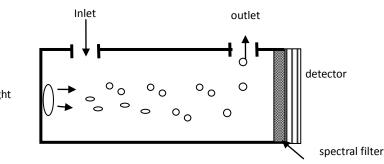
- Advanced non-dispersive infrared technology (NDIR) with independent intellectual property
- High accuracy: temperature calibration within whole measurement range
- High stability: advanced auto-calibration at background
- Small size and compact structure, easy to install

## **Applications**

- ✓ IAQ monitor
- ✓ Air conditioner with purifying function
- ✓ Air purifier
- ✓ Ventilation system
- ✓ Automotive

## Principle of particle measurement

Molecule like CO2 and CO is composed of different types of atoms, it has absorption spectrum in infrared range. Absorption intensity abides by Lamber-Beer's Law. When light wave corresponded to certain gas with absorption spectrum passes through measured gas, the intensity of light wave will be significantly weakened. The intensity attenuation is related to concentration of measured gas. This relation follows Lamber-Beer's Law. Basic working principle of NDIR sensor is as below,



Basic mathematical model: A majority of both organic and inorganic polyatomic gas have specific absorptive wavelength in infrared region. When infrared light passed by, the light transmissivity of this gas molecule to certain wavelength can be expressed by Lambert-Beer Law:

*I* stands for light transmissivity,  $I = I_0 e^{-kpl}$ **i** stands for light absorption intensity,  $i=I_0-I=I_0$  (1-  $e^{-kpl}$ )

 $I_0$ : incident light intensity.

1: thickness of gaseous medium

p: gas concentration

k: absorption coefficient





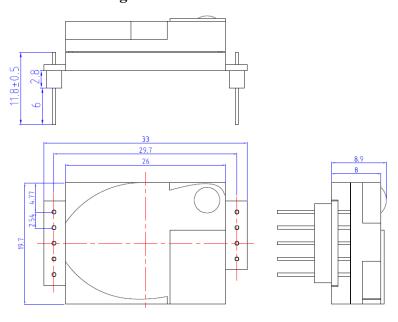
## **Specifications**

| Technology                        | NDIR   |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Sampling method                   | diffusion  |  |  |
| Measurement range                 | 0-2000ppm (0-5000ppm, 0-10000ppm should be customized)                             |  |  |
| Accuracy                          | (50ppm+5% of reading), auto-calibration within temperature and concentration range |  |  |
| Max drift                         | ±3%FS  |  |  |
| Resolution                        | 1 ppm  |  |  |
| Repeatability                     | <3%  |  |  |
| Response time(T90)                | < 120S   |  |  |
| Temperature influence coefficient | <0.5% FS per°C   |  |  |
| Working temperature               | -10 °C ~ +50°C   |  |  |
| Storage temperature               | -30°C ∼ +60°C  |  |  |
| Humidity                          | 0-95% RH non-condensing  |  |  |
| Power supply                      | DC 5V±5%   |  |  |
| Working current                   | average 70mA, peak 120mA   |  |  |
|                                   | PWM: linear output   |  |  |
| Signal output                     | UART: TTL electrical level (3.3v electrical level)                                 |  |  |
| Size                              | 33*19.7*8.9mm  |  |  |
| Data bits                         | Data bits: 8; Stop bit: 1; Check bit: no check bit. Standard baud rate: 9600bps    |  |  |
| Lifespan                          | 8-10years  |  |  |

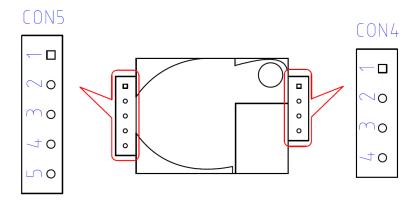


## **Outline and Dimension**

## 1. Schematic diagram



## 2. I/O definitions



| No. | Name  | Description                       | No. | Name | Description              |
|-----|-------|-----------------------------------|-----|------|--------------------------|
| 1   | +3.3V | Power supply output (+3.3V/100mA) | 1   | +5V  | Power supply input (+5V) |
| 2   | RX    | UART-RX (Receiving)               | 2   | GND  | Power supply input (GND) |
| 3   | TX    | UART-TX (Sending)                 | 3   | A    | Alarming (Reserved)      |
| 4   | R/T   | RS485 (Reserved)                  | 4   | PWM  | PWM output               |
| 5   | CA    | Manual calibration                |     |      |                          |





## **Manual calibration**

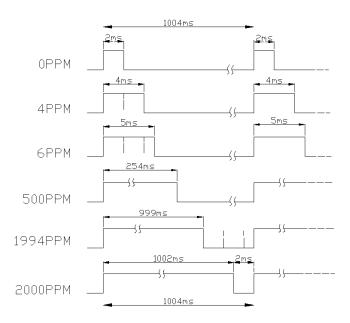
Short circuit CA in CON5 and GND in CON4 for 2s and the sensor will activate the calibration after 6s. The calibration procedure is set to calibrate the zero point of sensor to be 400ppm. Before calibration, please make sure the current environment is stable. The sensor could also be calibrated through protocol command, please refer to more details in communication protocol.

## **PWM** output

PWM cycle: 1004ms

Positive pulse width: (PPM/2) + 2ms

#### PWM output schema:



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