

Airtopia's CO₂ Minder Series is a range of Smart Air Management products designed for real-time monitoring and notification of room air quality. Managing comfort and bringing a new focus on individual wellbeing.

The CO₂ Minder provides a continuous visual indicator of the Carbon Dioxide concentration in a simple, inconspicuous wall plate. It provides a precise and reliable measurement for visual display and timely control of indoor air quality through an intuitive traffic light system.

FEATURE SUMMARY

- Accurate and reliable measurement of CO₂ density
- Accuracy sensing range and response times
- CO₂ measured using Nondispersive Infrared Sensor (NDIR) method with built-in reference channel and temperature compensation
- Power supply: Standard USB ADAPTOR - 240V wall socket
- Visual status indication (Green, Amber, Red)
- Data logging (Optional - via SD card)

APPLICATIONS - CO₂ VENTILATION ASSESSMENTS

- Potential indication of infection risk
 - Classrooms
 - Boardrooms
 - Retail and Hospitality
 - Offices and Shared spaces



SENSOR SPECIFICATIONS

CO₂ NONDISPERSIVE INFRARED SENSOR-NDIR

Range	0 -10,000ppm
Accuracy	+/- 30ppm or +/-3% (@ 25oC)
Repeatability	10ppm
Response time	20s (t ₆₃)

OPERATIONAL

Supply	USB Power < 100mA
Environment	5 °C to 50 °C, 0-90% relative humidity (non condensing)

VISUAL INDICATOR RANGE

Messure

Green

Amber

Red

Environment

Normal

Over Warning

Over Alter

400 - 800ppm

800 - 1500ppm

>1500ppm

ACTION LIMITS

A number of independent organisations offer guidelines for CO₂ levels and improvements for infection control (IAQAA, WELL, NABERS, ABCB code Australia etc). The guidelines suggest values around the following for good indoor air quality.

Action limits should be applied as per below:

- Below 600ppm CO₂ indicates good ventilation and reduced infection risk from airborne materials (green).
- Below 800ppm CO₂ is acceptable IAQ and implies low infection risk (green).
- 800-1500ppm CO₂ indicates a need for more ventilation and implies increased infection risk (amber).
- Above 1500ppm CO₂, requires more external air ventilation and implies an elevated infection risk. The space should be vacated until improvements are made (red).