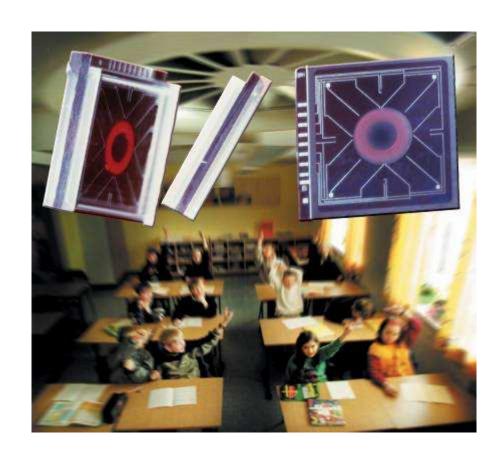
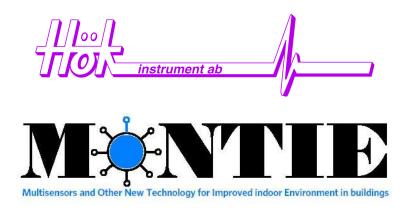
MONTIE Workshop, Espoo, Finland, November 7, 2006

IAQ (indoor air quality) sensors today and tomorrow



Bertil Hök HÖK INSTRUMENT AB



Outline

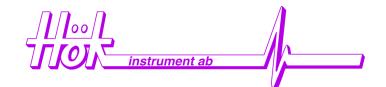
- Why, when, where, what, and how to 'make sense' for IAQ
- Industrial state of the art
- Current trends
- R&D challenge





Why, when, and where?

- The motives for IAQ sensing are mainly related to human health, security, comfort and economy
- Timing may be occasional, intermittent or real-time-continuous – seldom very demanding in terms of data transmission capacity
- As close to actual human habitats as possible – "ubiquitous"





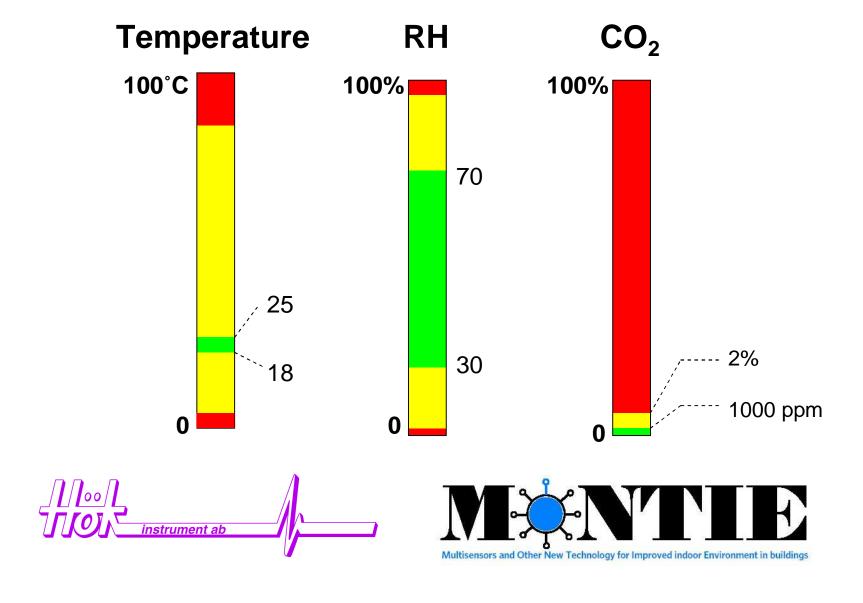
IAQ monitoring & control variables

- Temperature
- Relative humidity (RH)
- Carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
- Other gases (NO_x, CO, ozone, ...)
- Particles, microorganisms (pollen...)





Health and comfort intervals



IAQ sensing principles

- Catalytic
- Infrared (IR) spectroscopy
 - -Transmission
 - -Photoacoustic
- Electroacoustic





Catalytic sensors

X+A → B ± energy

catalysis

Features:

- Size
- Cost
- Sensitivity

Issues:

- Long term stability
- "Poisoning"
- Reliability







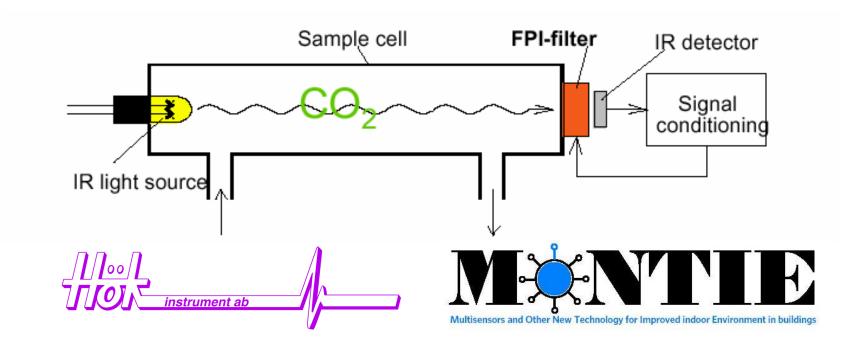
IR Transmission

Features:

- Selectivity
- Reliability

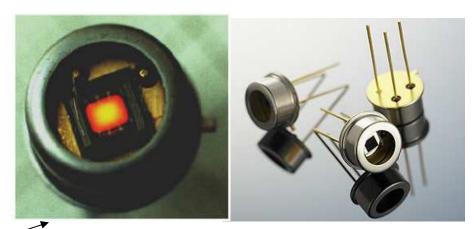
Issues:

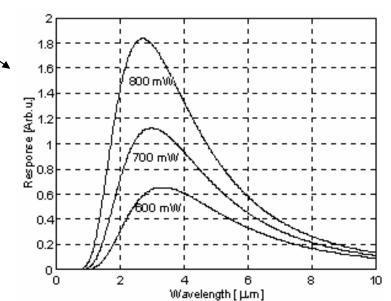
- Cost
- Power consumption



IR sources

- Blackbody radiators
- Lasers
- LEDs



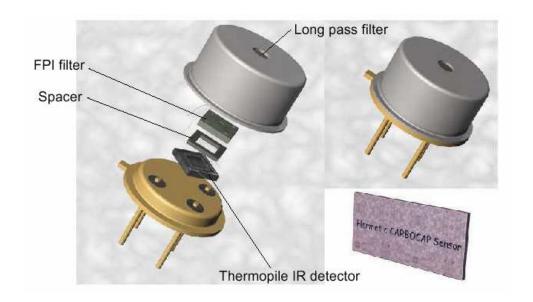






IR filters and detectors

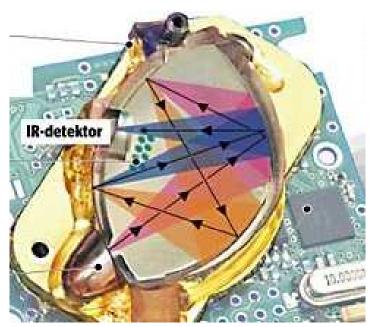
- Interference filters
- Diffractive elements
- Thermopiles
- Pyroelectric devics







SenseAir infrared IAQ sensors



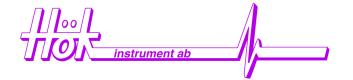
Multi-reflective optical cell







Housing for industrial environments





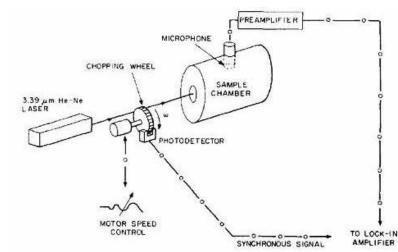
Photoacoustic IAQ sensors

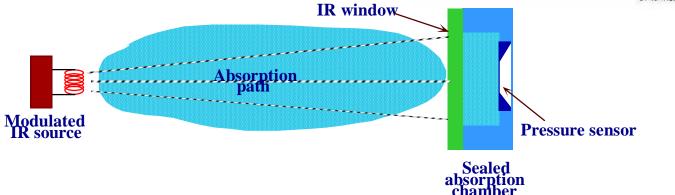
Features:

- Sensitivity
- Selectivity

Issues:

- Complexity
- Cost









Electroacoustic sensors

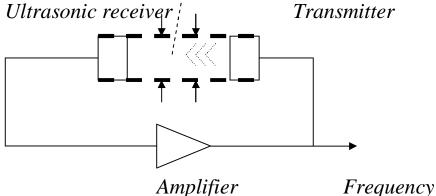
Features:

- Size
- Reliability
- Power consumption

Issues:

- Selectivity
- Cross sensitivities

Acoustic resonator/air-filled cavity



output

c: velocity of sound

k: Boltzmann's constant $(1.38*10^{-23} \text{ J/K})$

T: absolute temperature (K)

γ: Ratio of specific heat (const press/vol)

m: Molecular mass





Electro-acoustic IAQ sensor

air

- Q-AIR322BG
- Wall-mountable Sensor for
- Indoor Air Quality Control
- Features: CO2, temp, RH
- Built-in controller
- Easy-to-read

display



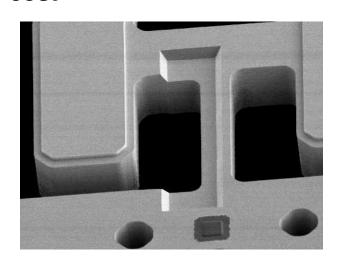


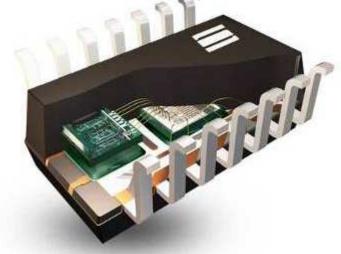


MEMS opportunity

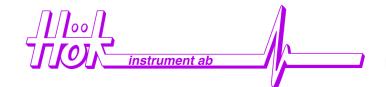
Micro Electro Mechanical Systems:

High precision and complexity at low cost











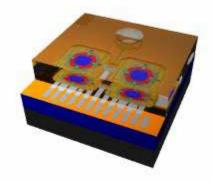
MEMS implementation: The MASCOT sensor



Partners: SensoNor

SINTEF

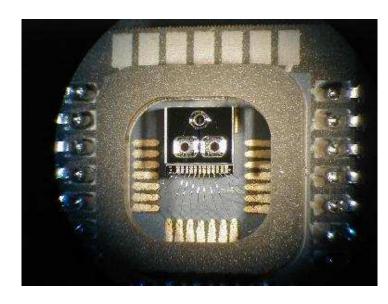
Hök Instrument



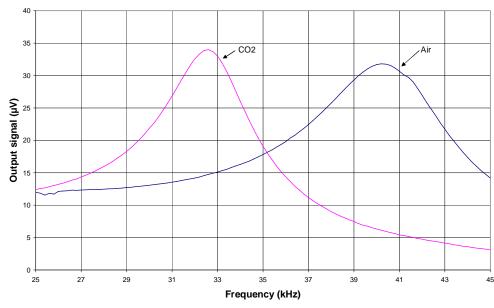




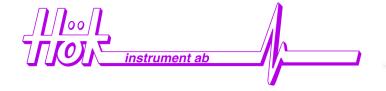
MASCOT performance



MASCOT sensor chip 3 x 3 mm



Resonance frequency decreasing from 40 kHz to 32kHz, 0 and 100% CO2. Q factor increasing from 6.6 to 8.2.





MASCOT performance cont'd

	f _r	Q
Typical value	40250 Hz	6.60
CO ₂	-11 Hz/1000ppm	+0.009/1000ppm
RH	+4 Hz/%RH	-0.001/%RH
Temp	63 Hz/°C	-0.015/°C
Pressure	0	+0.04/kPa
Resolution	±2 Hz	±0.01
	(±200 ppm CO ₂ or ±0.5% RH)	





Nordic IAQ sensor suppliers

- kT Sensors, Norway, ktsensor.no
- Optosense, Norway, optosense.com
- Vaisala, Finland, vaisala.fi
- SenseAir, Sweden, senseair.se
- Hök Instrument AB, Sweden, hokinstrument.se





Current trends

- Steady incremental improvements in performance and cost efficiency
- Multivariable sensors available
- Integration by MEMS and other technologies
- Wireless system solutions close to industrial break-through





Wireless sensor networks

- Cluster-tree topology is more likely in IAQ than star, ring or mesh topologies
- ZigBee offers attractive features but there are offenders (2.4GHz being one limitation)
- Power consumption of sensor nodes is an important issue





R&D challenge:

To identify and quantify exotic gaseous substances and biological particles at low concentration levels





Thanks

Thanks to all MONTIE and MASCOT partners for stimulating cooperation

Thanks for your attention

bertil@hokinstrument.se



