



# C-sense

*in situ* pCO<sub>2</sub> Sensor

## User's Manual

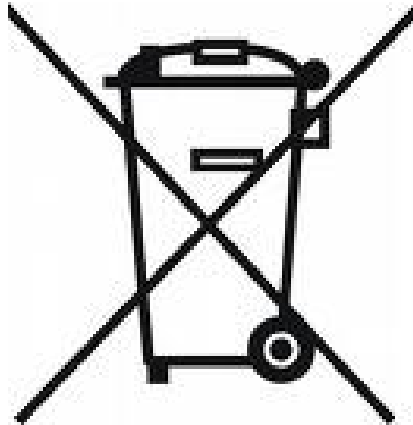


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## **WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (WEEE) DIRECTIVE**

Turner Designs is in the business of designing and selling products that benefit the well-being of our environment. Accordingly, we are concerned with preserving the surroundings wherever our instruments are used and happy to work with customers by complying with the WEEE Directive to reduce the environmental impact resulting from the use of our products.

### **WEEE Return Process:**

To arrange the return of an end-of-life product, proceed as follows:

If you purchased your instrument through a Turner Designs Distributor please contact your local representative. They will instruct you where to return the end-of-life product.

If you purchased your instrument directly from Turner Designs please contact Turner Designs Customer Service

By Phone: 1-408-212-4041 or Toll Free: (877) 316.8049

By Email: Customer Service at [support@turnerdesigns.com](mailto:support@turnerdesigns.com)

Turner Designs will provide a WEEE RMA Number, a Shipping Account Number, and a Ship to Address. Package and ship the product back to Turner Designs.

The product will be dealt with per Turner Designs' end-of-life recycling program in an environmentally friendly way.

## 1. Introduction

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C-sense is a compact, lightweight, plug-n-play sensor designed for measurement of the partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> gas in liquids. Combining an oil resistant hydrophobic membrane and a temperature compensated non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) detector, C-sense measures the partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> in water, oil, and water and oil mixtures.

C-sense operates through the diffusion of gas across a hydrophobic membrane into an isolated headspace. While any resident gas may enter the headspace, the wavelength of the infrared sensor is specific to CO<sub>2</sub> absorption. The amount of absorption of that wavelength is proportional to the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> gas in the headspace.

C-sense automatically compensates for changes in temperature, however, the effects of water vapor and variable total dissolved gas pressure (TDGP) can be significant and should be considered. TDGP is the total pressure exhibited by all gasses within the water column. When this pressure greatly exceeds the pressure at which the C-sense was calibrated, the output of the C-sense should be corrected. This correction is outlined in Appendix D, "Correcting for High TDGP."

Water vapor absorbs at the same wavelength as CO<sub>2</sub> and therefore the presence of water vapor in the headspace can cause an overestimation of the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration. This effect can't be corrected for without measuring relative humidity within the headspace. For a discussion of how water vapor affects the operation of the C-sense, see Appendix E, "Effects of Water Vapor on Measuring pCO<sub>2</sub>."

Operation of C-sense requires supplying 6-12 VDC and recording an output of 0-5 VDC. The output of the sensor is directly proportional to the concentration of pCO<sub>2</sub>. In order to obtain quality measurements, a user needs to understand the effects of the equilibration time and warm-up time of the NDIR detector in the context of the intended sampling protocol.

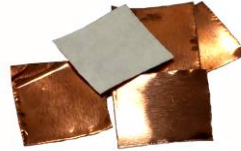
## 2. Instrument Setup

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### 2.1 Instrument Checklist

Each sensor purchase comes complete with:

- C-sense Analog Sensor with a 4-pin Impulse connector (MCBH(WB)-4-MP-SS)
- Copper tape cut outs (30 ea.) P/N: 2400-506
- USB drive with documentation



### 2.2 Optional Accessories

- Pigtail Cables with Locking Sleeve  
0.6 meter pigtail cable with locking sleeve P/N: 105-2410  
5 meter pigtail cable with locking sleeve P/N: 105-2411  
10 meter pigtail cable with locking sleeve P/N: 105-2412  
25 meter pigtail cable with locking sleeve P/N: 105-2413  
50 meter pigtail cable with locking sleeve P/N: 105-2414
- Water-Pumped Head P/N: 2400-700



### 2.3 Gas Concentration Ranges Available

0–1000 ppm P/N: 2400-001

0–2000 ppm P/N: 2400-002

0–4000 ppm P/N: 2400-004

Other C-sense ranges available by special order

### 2.4 Deployment

Turner Designs recommends the sensor be deployed horizontally in order to reduce or eliminate particulates in the water column from settling on the semi-permeable membrane and to release gas bubbles trapped or formed on the membrane surface.

An alternative solution to these potential sources of error is the use of the Water Pumped Head (PN: 2400-700). The shear forces generated by pumping water past the membrane will prevent settling of particulates as well as force bubbles out of the sample volume. In addition, the Water Pumped Head has the advantage of decreasing equilibration times.

## 2.5 Functional Test for C-sense

To perform a functional check on the C-sense, connect the colored wires from the pigtail to the power supply and multi-meter as shown in Figure 1 below.

Additional Equipment required for functional tests:

DC Power Supply, 6 - 12 VDC, >100 mA

Multi-meter to read 0 - 5 VDC



**Note: Supply voltages greater than 13.5 VDC will result in damage to the sensor.**

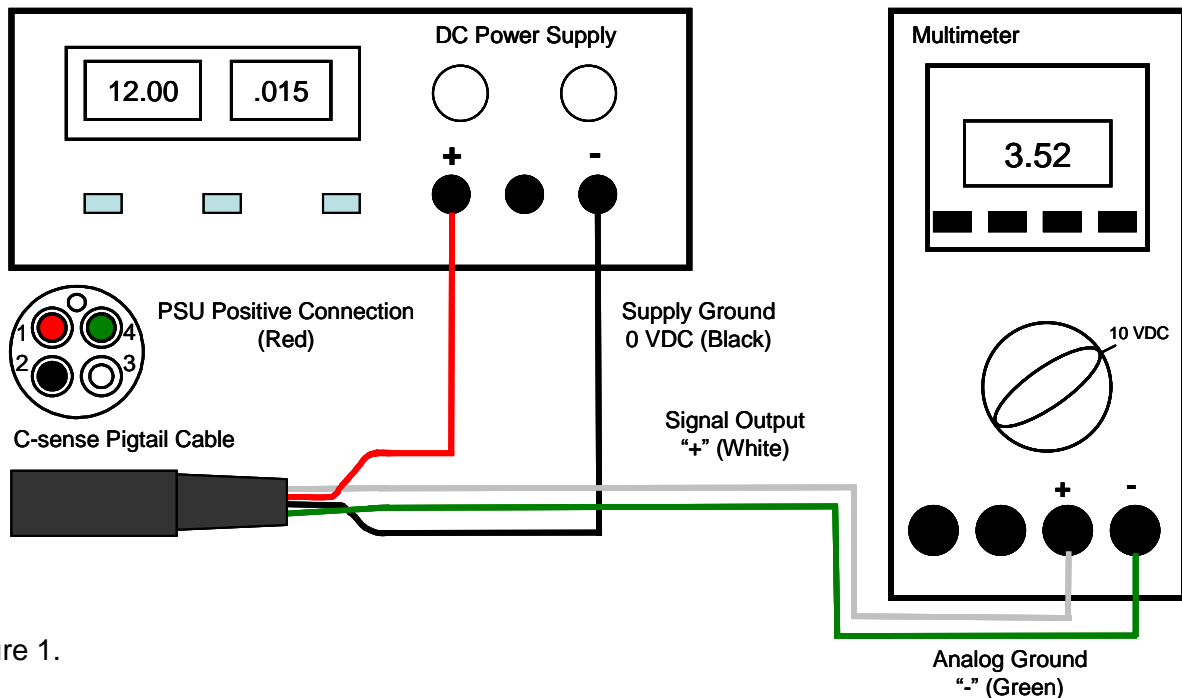


Figure 1.

With the C-sense connected as shown in Figure 1, answer the following questions to verify the sensor is functional:

1. Is there voltage output?

The C-sense has a 45 second "warm-up" period during which the output values will be zero or near zero. After 45 seconds the output voltage should be at a level that corresponds to at least 400 ppm. This voltage can be calculated using the equation on your C-sense calibration sheet.

For instance, if the equation on your calibration sheet is:

$$y = 806.85x - 42.403$$

where y is the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in ppm, and x is the voltage from the C-sense in volts, set the concentration to 400 ppm and solve for x.

$$x = (400 + 42.403)/806.85 = 0.5483$$

Therefore, this C-sense sensor should output 0.5483 volts when the pCO<sub>2</sub> concentration is 400 ppm.

2. Does the voltage output change?

To cause a change in the output voltage breathe across the membrane for at least one second. Human breath contains ~40,000-50,000 ppm of CO<sub>2</sub>, therefore this should result in a significant increase in output voltage.

**Note: Moving the sensor in air may not result in any change.**

### 3. Maintenance

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#### 3.1 Gas Transfer Interface

The only component of the C-sense requiring maintenance is the gas transfer interface, a semi-permeable hydrophobic membrane. The membrane assembly is extremely sensitive and should never be disassembled or touched. The membrane and sensor face are engineered to minimize biofouling, however, under most conditions biofilms will slowly form on the surface of the membrane resulting in:

- An increase in equilibration time due to decreased permeability of the membrane.
- Reduced accuracy of CO<sub>2</sub> estimates due to production of CO<sub>2</sub> by organisms contained within the biofilm.

**Care should be taken to ensure that the interface is not damaged through scratching or extreme gas overpressure. Small surface scratches on the interface can result in sudden failure and flooding of the instrument under large pressures, either hydrostatic or dissolved gas pressure. The outlined procedure for cleaning the interface (section 3.2) should be strictly adhered to.**

**In environments where total dissolved gas pressure (TDGP) is substantially above atmospheric pressure, caution is required when removing the sensor from water. As water pressure compresses the membrane against a pressure plate when submerged, any gas pressure buildup on the reverse side of the membrane can result in bulging of the membrane when removed from immersion. In cases of high TDGP, it is recommended to slowly bring the sensor to the surface while monitoring gas pressure. The excess gas pressure will slowly dissipate as the sensor approaches waters in equilibrium with the atmosphere. In addition, high TDGP causes significant error in the estimate of pCO<sub>2</sub> by the C-sense. See Appendix D for a discussion on how to correct for TDGP.**

#### 3.2 Cleaning the Interface

Biofilms can develop on the interface and alter the signal and response time of the instrument. Regular cleaning will minimize this effect. To clean the membrane interface:

- 1) Prepare a cleaning solution in an open container with 50 ml of liquid laundry detergent added to 20 liters of fresh water.
- 2) Place the sensor into the container and, using a small water pump, direct the flow of solution onto the membrane surface for 30 minutes.
- 3) Drain the container and refill with fresh water only.
- 4) Rinse the interface with fresh water using the water pump for 10 minutes.
- 5) Repeat steps 3 and 4.
- 6) If biofilms remain, repeat the process while extending step 2 to between 2 and 12 hours.

**Caution: Do NOT touch the membrane for any reason. The use of any object (sponge for example) to clean the interface can result in scratching by dragging particles across the membrane surface.**



## 4. Troubleshooting

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### 4.1 No output voltage:

- ◆ Check power connections and ensure power supply is between 6 and 12 V DC.
- ◆ Check connector diagram to ensure instrument is wired correctly. The sensor is reverse polarity protected, however, applying power to the output signal pin may result in failure.

### 4.2 Output reading remains at 0 V, 0.8 V or other voltage:

- ◆ Detector fault. The most probable cause is rapid change in conditions, typically temperature; wait for signal to return (5-15 seconds).
- ◆ Water damage. Check for water underneath the membrane as well as the location of a possible puncture. In the case of water damage, factory membrane and detector replacement is required. Contact Turner Designs Technical Support [support@turnerdesigns.com](mailto:support@turnerdesigns.com) for an RMA.

### 4.3 The instrument does not read 400 ppm in air:

- ◆ A common thought is that the sensor will read 400 ppm in air. This is false. Typically readings are around 450 ppm outside and anywhere from 500-1500 ppm in buildings and labs.

### 4.4 During lab testing (in air) the sensor reads too high or shows large fluctuations:

- ◆ Human breath contains ~40,000-50,000 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>, ensure sensor head is pointed away from human exhalation.

### 4.5 Equilibration time is really slow

- ◆ Biofilm or other foreign substance could be on the membrane. Follow the cleaning procedure in section 3.2.

### 4.6 Membrane appears loose or bulged:

- ◆ This can happen if the sensor was removed from high total dissolved gas pressure water too rapidly and the gas pressure behind the membrane greatly exceeded the hydrostatic pressure. Contact Turner Designs Technical Support [support@turnerdesigns.com](mailto:support@turnerdesigns.com).

## 5. Warranty

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### 5.1 Warranty Terms

Turner Designs warrants the C-sense and accessories to be free from defects in materials and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of 12 months from the date of shipment from Turner Designs with the following restrictions.

- Turner Designs is not responsible for replacing parts damaged by accident or neglect. Damage to the sensor or other internal electronics as a result of flooding from either a punctured membrane or an improperly user-applied o-ring seal is not covered under this warranty. Care must be taken to deploy instruments according to procedures described in this manual to minimize the possibility of damage due to flooding. Damage from corrosion is not covered. Enhanced corrosion activity and damage may result from improper electrical isolation between the C-sense and any supporting platforms attached to the instrument. Damage caused by customer modification of the instrument is not covered.
- This warranty covers only Turner Designs products and is not extended to equipment used with our products. We are not responsible for incidental or consequential damages, except in those states where this limitation is not allowed. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may have other rights which vary from state to state.
- Damage incurred in shipping is not covered.
- Failure of gas permeable membranes are not covered under this warranty.
- Welded mounting tabs and other mechanisms used to mount Turner Designs instruments to ships, buoys, mooring lines etc., are not covered under this warranty. Turner Designs expects the best and safest engineering practices to be applied by knowledgeable and experienced persons during the deployment and recovery of their instruments and cannot be held liable for any injuries or damages incurred during use of their instruments.

### 5.2 Warranty Service

To obtain service during the warranty period, the owner shall take the following steps:

1. Write, email or call Turner Designs Technical Support and describe as precisely as possible the nature of the problem.

**Phone:** 1 (877) 316-8049

**Email:** [support@turnerdesigns.com](mailto:support@turnerdesigns.com)

2. Carry out any adjustments or tests as suggested by Technical Support.

3. If proper performance is not obtained you will be issued a Return Materials Authorization number (RMA) to reference. Package the unit, write the RMA number on the outside of the shipping carton, and ship the instrument, prepaid, to Turner Designs. If the failure is covered under the warranty terms the instrument will be repaired and returned free of charge, for all customers in the contiguous continental United States.

For customers outside of the contiguous continental United States who purchased equipment from one of our authorized distributors, contact the distributor. If you purchased directly, contact us. We will repair the instrument at no charge. Customer pays for shipping, duties, and documentation to Turner Designs. Turner Designs pays for return shipment (custom duties, taxes and fees are the responsibility of the customer).

#### **5.4 Out-of-Warranty Service**

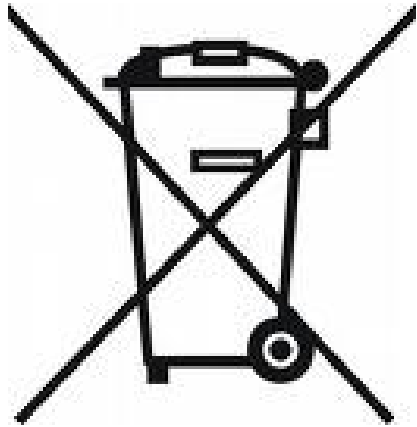
Follow steps for Warranty Service as listed above. If Technical Support can assist you by phone or correspondence, we will be glad to, at no charge. Repair service will be billed on a fixed price basis, plus any applicable duties and/or taxes. Shipment to Turner Designs should be prepaid. Your bill will include return shipment freight charges.

#### **Address for Shipment:**

Turner Designs, Inc.

845 W. Maude Ave.

Sunnyvale, CA 94085



## Appendix A: Sensor Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Accuracy	3% of full scale
Power Consumption	80 mA @ 6 VDC (100 mA during warmup)
Input Voltage	6 - 12 VDC
Signal Output	0 - 5 VDC Analog
Operating Temperature Range	-2 to 35 °C Water Temperature
Detector	Non-Dispersive Infrared (NDIR)
Detector Stabilization Time	45 seconds - 3 minutes
t <sub>63</sub> equilibration time	4 minutes
Housing Material	Delrin®
Dimensions (LxD)	8.0 x 1.97 in. (20.3 x 5.0 cm)
Depth Rating	600 meters
Weight	<1 lb, 430 g

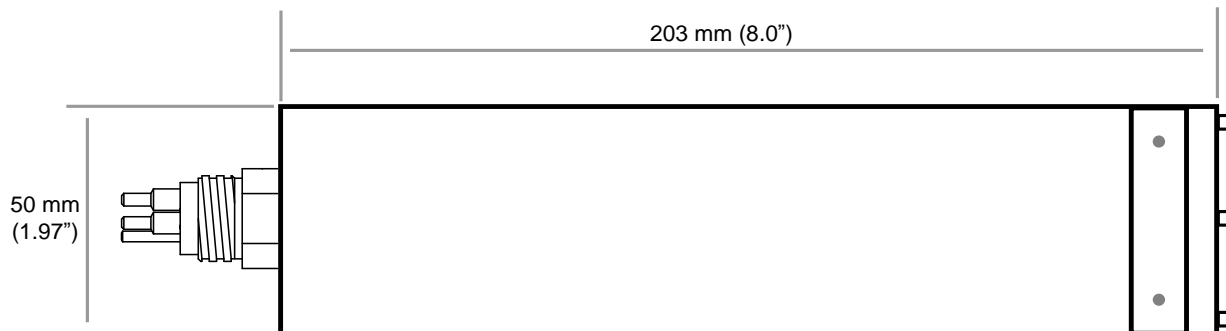
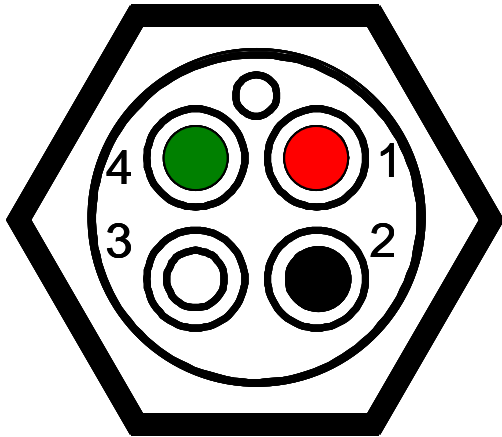


Figure AA1. Outer dimensions of the C-sense.

## Appendix B: Wiring Guide

Pin Number	Color	Function	Connection
1	Red	Supply Voltage (6-12 VDC)	Positive Connection - PSU
2	Black	Supply Ground (0 VDC)	Ground Connection - PSU
3	White	CO <sub>2</sub> Analog Signal Out “+” 0-5 VDC	Multimeter Positive Connection
4	Green	Analog Ground “-” 0 VDC	Multimeter Negative Connection

C-sense Connector Pins



C-sense Cable Holes

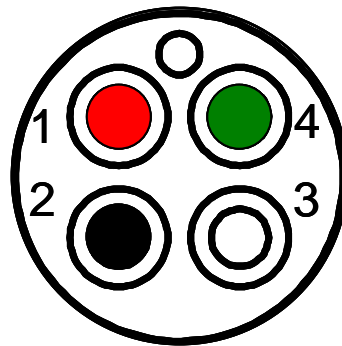


Figure AB1. Pinout diagram from the back of the C-sense. The connector is a 4-pin Impulse male: MCBH(WB)-4-MP-SS.

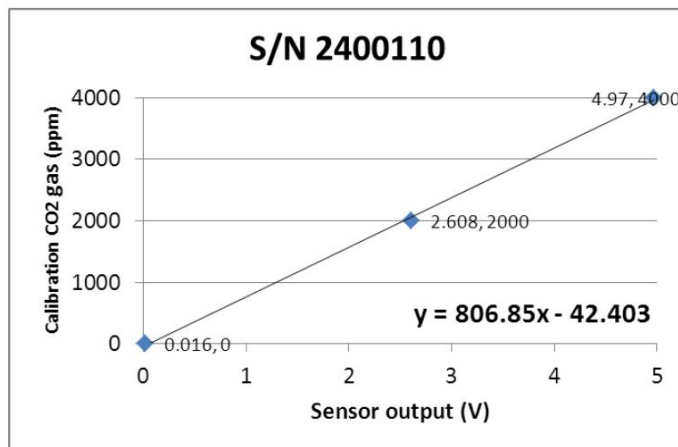
## Appendix C: Calculating pCO<sub>2</sub> from C-sense Voltage Output

Below is a calibration sheet with the equation to convert voltage output from a 0-4000 ppm C-sense into pCO<sub>2</sub> concentration in ppm. The slope and offset in this equation are determined at the factory and are specific to C-sense serial number 2400110. Be sure to use the slope and offset specific to your sensor when making this calculation.



C-sense Serial #2400110  
Calibration curve

Calibrated on February 20, 2014  
at 100.7 kPa pressure



In the equation above, y is the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub> in ppm and x is the voltage coming from the C-sense. Using the 2 points defined on the graph at 2.608 VDC and 4.97 VDC as an example:

$$y = 806.85(2.608) - 42.403 = 2061.9 \text{ ppm}$$

$$y = 806.85(4.97) - 42.403 = 3967.6 \text{ ppm}$$

## Appendix D: Correcting for High TDGP

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The C-sense output is not compensated for gas pressure and, as a result, errors can be introduced when the total dissolved gas pressure (TDGP) in the liquid being measured is significantly different from the pressure at which the instrument was calibrated. Measuring TDGP at all times is preferred, but the accuracy of the C-sense precludes significant improvement in measuring pCO<sub>2</sub> by doing so in most cases. The instruments are calibrated at or near average sea-level atmospheric pressure of 101.3 kPa.

There are several reasons for deviations of TDGP in natural waters:

- 1) Whenever the ocean and atmosphere are in contact, equilibration of TDGP is occurring. Therefore, changes in atmospheric pressure drive changes in the TDGP of the water column.
- 2) Both natural and anthropogenic processes are responsible for adding to the TDGP of natural waters by generating turbulence at the air-sea interface. An example of a natural process would be breaking waves, while an anthropogenic process would be the disturbance of the water column by mechanisms associated with maritime transport (e.g. boat wakes, prop wash)
- 3) Natural processes of respiration and photosynthesis

Correcting the C-sense signal for deviations in TDGP is simple, provided TDGP is known or can be reasonably estimated. Each C-sense is calibrated at 20° C and an atmospheric pressure at or near 101.3 kPa. The actual pressure during calibration is stated on the calibration sheet and should be used in the following equation to calculate a corrected pCO<sub>2</sub> (pCO<sub>2</sub>cor) from a measured pCO<sub>2</sub> (pCO<sub>2</sub>mea):

$$\frac{\text{pCO}_2\text{cor}}{\text{calibration pressure}} = \frac{\text{pCO}_2\text{mea}}{\text{TDGP}}$$

or,

$$\text{pCO}_2\text{cor} = \frac{(\text{pCO}_2\text{mea} * \text{calibration pressure})}{\text{TDGP}}$$



## Appendix E: Effects of Water Vapor on Measuring pCO<sub>2</sub>

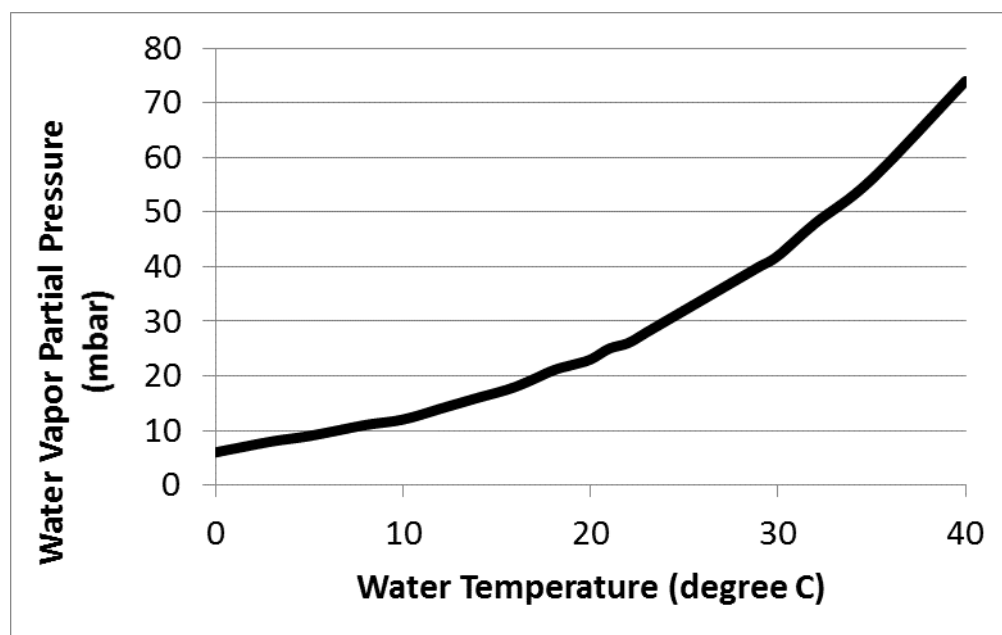
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C-sense employs a semi-permeable membrane to equilibrate a gas head space within the sensor with surrounding water. All gases dissolved in the water transfer across the membrane into the head space, including water vapor. The amount of water vapor in air is commonly referred to as humidity. For a sensor submerged in water, the relative humidity of an equilibrated gas head space is approximately 100%. Measurement of pCO<sub>2</sub> in this condition of 100% humidity is called a “wet” measurement.

There are two effects of water vapor on the pCO<sub>2</sub> reading of the sensor, elevated total dissolved gas pressure, TDGP, and a phenomenon called “pressure broadening of absorbance lines.”

The broadening of spectral absorbance lines is a minor effect of water vapor on the absorbance of CO<sub>2</sub> at low CO<sub>2</sub> levels and at low temperatures. For example, the error in pCO<sub>2</sub> for a 1000 ppm sample at 30° C is on the order of 4-6 ppm. At half this temperature the error drops to 2-3 ppm.

The more significant error due to water vapor is the contribution to TDGP. The figure below shows the total partial pressure exerted by water vapor as a function of temperature of the water. As water temperature increases the partial pressure of H<sub>2</sub>O increases in a non-linear fashion.



Example:

pCO<sub>2</sub> measured = 1000 ppm

Calibration pressure = 1000 mbar

Atmospheric pressure = 1000 mbar

Temperature of water = 20° C

If the sensor was measuring CO<sub>2</sub> in the air, there would be no correction needed for pressure as the calibration pressure and atmospheric pressure are the same.

In water however, the TDGP is greater than atmospheric pressure due to the added partial pressure of H<sub>2</sub>O. From the previous figure, at 20° C, an additional 20 mbar of gas pressure will be present in the water (and sensor gas head space). This equals a TDGP of 1020 mbar.

Using the following equation where pCO<sub>2</sub>cor is corrected pCO<sub>2</sub> and pCO<sub>2</sub>mea is the value measured by the C-sense:

$$pCO_{2cor} = \frac{(pCO_{2mea} * \text{calibration pressure})}{TDGP} = 1000 \text{ ppm} * \frac{1000 \text{ mbar}}{1020 \text{ mbar}}$$

$$pCO_{2cor} = 980.4 \text{ ppm}$$

Corrected pCO<sub>2</sub>: ~980 ppm.

## Appendix F: Conversion of Common CO<sub>2</sub> Units

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Gaseous CO<sub>2</sub> is commonly measured in units of parts per million (ppm). This is the ratio of the number of CO<sub>2</sub> molecules per million molecules of air. The ppm of CO<sub>2</sub> in air does not change with pressure. The ppm CO<sub>2</sub> is also referred to as the mixing ratio, xCO<sub>2</sub>.

In natural waters, CO<sub>2</sub> (g) is often reported as a partial pressure, pCO<sub>2</sub>, with units of microatmospheres (μatm). Unlike xCO<sub>2</sub>, pCO<sub>2</sub> is dependent on the total dissolved gas pressure. The two terms are related by pressure and the following equation:

$$p\text{CO}_2 = x\text{CO}_2 * P$$

Where P is the pressure measured in atmospheres.

To convert an output from the C-sense of 430 ppm to μatm, divide the ppm (μmol/mol) value of 430 by 1x10<sup>6</sup>.

$$\frac{430 \text{ } \mu\text{mol} / \text{mol}}{1 \times 10^6 \text{ } \mu\text{mol} / \text{mol}} = 4.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (unitless)}$$

Then multiply that unitless ratio by the TDGP in units of μatm. If TDGP is 1.0005 atm, first convert to μatm by multiplying by 1x10<sup>6</sup>, resulting in 1000500 μatm.

$$4.3 \times 10^{-4} * 1000500 \text{ } \mu\text{atm} = 430.2150 \text{ } \mu\text{atm}$$

From this example it follows that differences in the value of pCO<sub>2</sub> in units of ppm and units of μatm, are a function of the TDGP. When TDGP is close to or at atmospheric pressure, the value of pCO<sub>2</sub> in units of ppm and μatm are similar. As the TDGP becomes more significant, so does the difference between pCO<sub>2</sub> in units of ppm and μatm.

A third unit of measure for CO<sub>2</sub> is the fugacity (fCO<sub>2</sub>). The fugacity corrects for non-ideal gas behavior and can be estimated from approximate expressions along with the temperature and pCO<sub>2</sub>. In most cases fCO<sub>2</sub> is within a few μatm of the pCO<sub>2</sub>.

## Appendix G: Logging Options for the C-sense

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At present, there are two supported logging options for the C-sense

- DataBank Datalogger: For instructions on how to interface the C-sense with the Handheld DataBank or the DataBank Station, see the Quick Start Guide at the following web address:

<http://www.turnerdesigns.com/t2/doc/tech-notes/998-2906.pdf>

- Campbell Scientific CR1000: For instructions on how to interface the C-sense with the CR1000 datalogger, see the technical note at the following web address:

<http://www.turnerdesigns.com/t2/doc/tech-notes/S-0162.pdf>

- PME C-sense Logger: For instructions on how to interface the C-sense with the PME C-sense Logger, see the manual at the following web address:

<http://pme.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/C-sense-Logger-Manual.pdf>.

