



Designation: D3162 – 94 (Reapproved 2005)

Standard Test Method for Carbon Monoxide in the Atmosphere (Continuous Measurement by Nondispersive Infrared Spectrometry)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3162; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method is applicable to the determination of the carbon monoxide (CO) concentration of the atmosphere between 0.6 mg/m³(0.5 ppm(v)) and 115 mg/m³(100 ppm(v)). The measuring principle is based on the absorption of infrared radiation by CO in the 4.7 μ m region (1).²

1.2 The test method has a limit of detection of about 0.6 mg/m³(0.5 ppm(v)) carbon monoxide in air.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* See Section 9 for additional precautions.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*³

[D1356 Terminology Relating to Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres](#)

[D1357 Practice for Planning the Sampling of the Ambient Atmosphere](#)

[D1914 Practice for Conversion Units and Factors Relating to Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres](#)

[D3249 Practice for General Ambient Air Analyzer Procedures](#)

[D3631 Test Methods for Measuring Surface Atmospheric Pressure](#)

[E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers](#)

[E180 Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial and Specialty Chemicals](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology [D1356](#) and Practice [D3249](#).

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *fall time*—the time interval between initial response and 90 % of final response after a step decrease in input concentrations.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 An atmospheric sample is introduced into a sample conditioning system and then into a nondispersive infrared spectrometer (NDIR). The spectrometer measures the absorption by CO at 4.7 μ m using two parallel infrared beams through a sample and a reference cell and a selective detector. The detector signal is conducted to an amplifier control section, and the analyzer output measured on a meter and recording system (2).

4.1.1 Some instruments use gas filter correlation to compare the IR absorption spectrum between the measured gas and other gases present in the gas being sampled, in a single sample cell. These instruments utilize a concentrated sample of CO as a filter for the IR transmitted through the sample cell to produce a beam that cannot be further attenuated by the CO in the sample, and thus produces the reference beam. The broadband radiation that passes through the sample cell and the CO filter is filtered again by a narrow-band-pass filter that allows only the CO-sensitive portion of the band to pass to the detector. The removal of wavelengths sensitive to other gases reduces interferences.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D22](#) on Air Quality and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D22.03](#) on Ambient Atmospheres and Source Emissions.

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² The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of the standard.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

4.2 The concentration of CO in the sample is determined from a calibration curve prepared using standard calibration gases.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Determination of carbon monoxide is essential to evaluation of many air pollution complexes. This test method derives significance from providing such determination.

5.2 Carbon monoxide is formed in the process of incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels, and is a constituent of the exhaust of gasoline engines. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set primary and secondary air quality standards for CO that are designed to protect the public health and welfare (3, 4).

5.3 This test method is suitable for measurements appropriate for the purposes noted in 5.1 and 5.2.

6. Interferences

6.1 Degree of interference varies among individual instruments. Consult manufacturer's specifications for the particular analyzer to determine whether interferences render the instrument unsuitable for the proposed use.

6.2 The primary interferent is water vapor. With no correction, the error may be as high as 11 mg CO/m³ map edit n (10 ppm(v)) (5).

6.2.1 Water vapor interference can be minimized by using one of the following steps:

6.2.1.1 Passing the air sample through silica gel or similar drying agent.

6.2.1.2 Maintaining constant humidity in the sample and calibration gases by refrigeration.

6.2.1.3 Saturating the air sample and calibration gases to maintain constant humidity.

6.2.1.4 Using narrow-band optical filters in combination with some of the above measures.

6.2.1.5 Where sample is dried or humidified a volume correction may be necessary.

6.2.1.6 Gas correlation spectrometers minimize interferences and use a narrow-band-pass filter to ensure measuring only the CO-sensitive IR wavelengths.

6.3 Interference may be caused by carbon dioxide (CO₂). The effect of CO₂ interference at concentrations normally present in ambient air is minimal; that is, 1350 mg (750 ppm(v)) CO₂/m³ may give a response equivalent to 0.6 mg CO/m³(0.5 ppm(v)) (5).

6.4 Hydrocarbons at concentrations normally found in the ambient air do not ordinarily interfere; that is, 325 mg methane/m³(500 ppm(v)) may give a response equivalent to 0.6 mg CO/m³(0.5 ppm(v)) (5).

7. Apparatus

7.1 *NDIR Carbon Monoxide in Air Analyzer*, complete with voltage transformer, analyzer section, amplifier/control section, meter, and recording system. Analyzer must meet or exceed performance specifications described in Annex A1.

7.2 *Sample Conditioning System*, consisting of pump, flow control valve, pressure relief valve, flowmeter, filter, and moisture control.

7.3 A typical sampling and analyzer system is described in Fig. 1.

7.4 *Thermometer*—ASTM Thermometer 33C meeting the requirements of Specification E1 will meet the requirements of most applications.

7.5 *Barograph or Barometer*, capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to ± 0.6 kPa (5 torr). See Test Method D3631.

8. Reagents and Materials

8.1 *Zero Gas*—A pressurized cylinder of pure nitrogen containing less than 0.1 mg/m³ CO (0.09 ppm(v)) and having a regulated flow supply.

8.2 *Up-Scale Span Gas*—A pressurized cylinder containing a span gas mixture consisting of CO in air corresponding to 80 % of full scale. A regulated flow system must be provided.

8.3 *Calibration Gases*—Pressured cylinders with regulated flow control are required. These should contain concentrations of CO in air corresponding to the instrument operating range. In order to establish a calibration curve, nitrogen with CO in amounts of 10, 20, 40, and 80 % of full scale are needed.

8.4 *Calibration Certificate*—The span and calibration gases should be certified to be between ± 2 % of the stated value, and be supplied in high-pressure cylinders with inside surfaces of a chromium-molybdenum alloy of low iron content. Replacement cylinder should be verified by procedures in Annex A3.

9. Precautions

9.1 Operate analyzer system in nonexplosive areas unless equipment is explosion-proof.

9.2 The handling and storage of compressed gas cylinders, and the installation and use of the analyzer shall follow Practice D3249. Cylinders shall not be exposed to direct sunlight.

9.3 Maintain the same sample cell pressure during sampling and calibration. Use the same sample pump.

10. Sampling

10.1 *General*—For planning sampling programs, refer to Practices D1357 and D3249.

10.2 When sampling the outside ambient atmosphere from an enclosure, a sampling line or probe shall be utilized. It shall extend at least 1 m [3 ft] from the enclosure, and shall be protected against the entry of precipitation.

10.3 Since the analyzer may be temperature-sensitive, it shall be placed in an enclosure with atmosphere control so the temperature remains constant within $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ [$\pm 5^\circ\text{F}$].

10.4 Record the temperature and pressure of the atmosphere sample.

11. Calibration and Standardization

11.1 For calibration procedures, refer to Annex A2.

11.2 *Frequency of Calibration*:

11.2.1 *Multipoint Calibration*—A multipoint calibration is required when:

11.2.1.1 The analyzer is first purchased.

11.2.1.2 The analyzer has had maintenance that could affect its response characteristics.

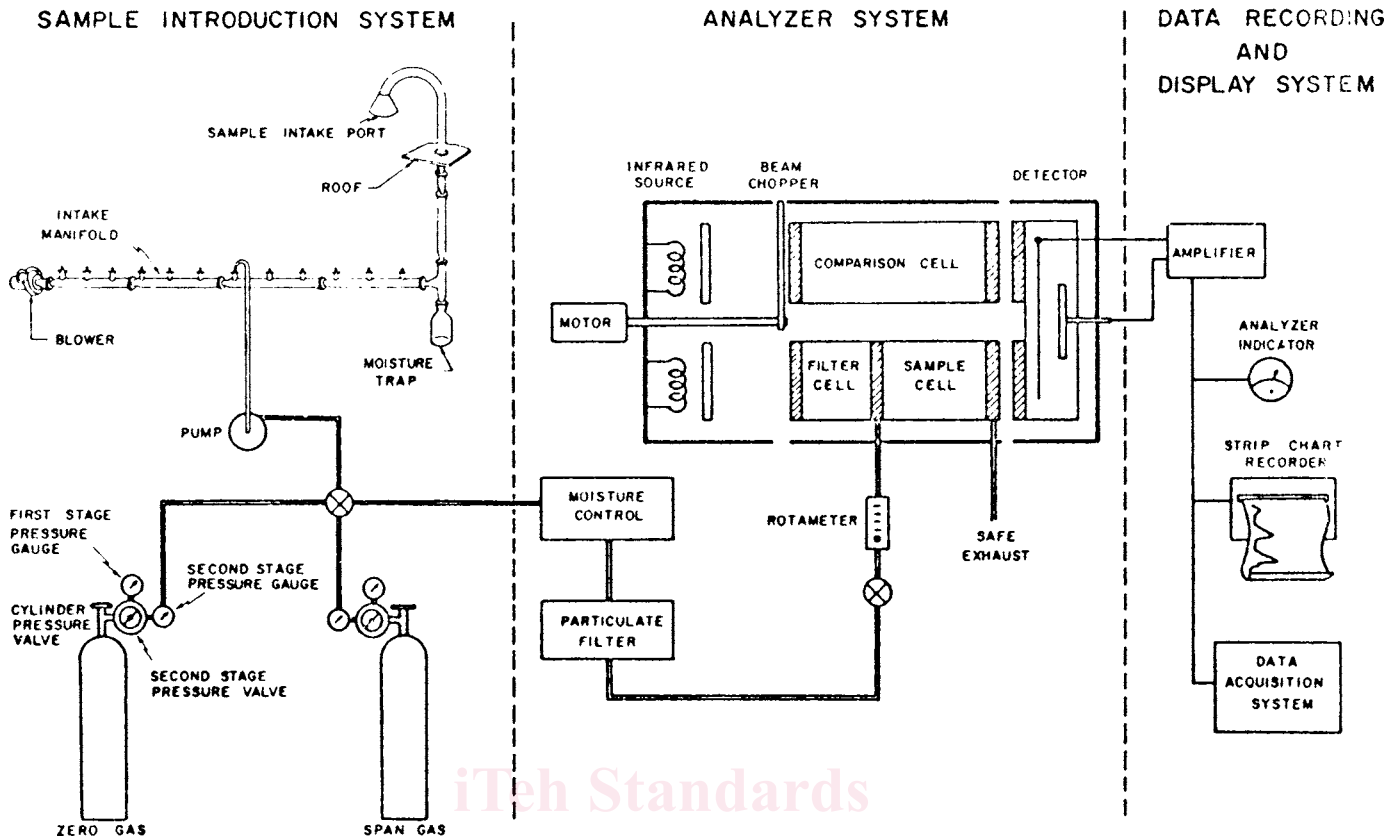


FIG. 1 Carbon Monoxide Monitoring System Flow Chart

11.2.1.3 When the analyzer shows drift in excess of specifications as determined when the zero and span calibration is performed (see 11.2.2).

11.2.2 *Zero and Span Calibration*—A zero and span calibration is required before and after each sampling period, or, if the analyzer is used continuously, daily.

11.3 *Sample Cell Pressure Gauge*—The sample cell pressure gauge shall be calibrated in accordance with Annex A2, as follows:

11.3.1 When the analyzer is purchased.

11.3.2 At 6-month intervals.

11.3.3 When the gauge shows a change larger than 6.9 kPa [1 psi] during a sampling period in which the flow rate did not change more than $\pm 0.014 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [$0.5 \text{ ft}^3/\text{h}$].

12. Procedure

12.1 After proper calibration has been established, check all analyzer system operating parameters and set the sample flow rate.

12.2 When the analyzer output has stabilized, take the recorder readout and determine the concentration of CO directly from the calibration curve in ppm(v).

12.3 Perform the operational checks described in Annex A4 daily, or during each sampling period (7).

13. Calculation

13.1 To convert ppm(v) to mg/m^3 , refer to Practice D1914.

14. Precision and Bias

NOTE 1—The precision statements are based on an interlaboratory study conducted by Southwest Research Institute, Houston, Tex., in 1972 on three samples of carbon monoxide in dry air. Three master cylinders of gas containing nominal concentrations of 8, 30, and 53 mg/m^3 were prepared and subsamples in high-pressure cylinders were submitted to the collaborating laboratories. Each subsample was analyzed in triplicate and the analyses replicated on 2 more days for a total of 810 determinations. The results from the 15 laboratories were evaluated by the procedure described in Practice E180.

14.1 Precision: (6)

14.1.1 *Triplicate Analysis*—Report the carbon monoxide (CO) content to 0.1 mg/m^3 . Triplicate runs (Note 2) with a range of 0.6 mg/m^3 are acceptable for averaging (95 % confidence level).⁴

NOTE 2—Duplicate runs that agree within 0.5 mg/m^3 are acceptable for averaging (95 % confidence level).

14.1.2 *Repeatability (Single Analyst)*—The standard deviation of the mean (each the average of triplicate determinations) obtained by the same analyst on different days has been estimated to 0.44 mg/m^3 at 140 df. Two such values should be considered suspect (95 % confidence level) if they differ by more than 1.2 mg/m^3 (see Note 2).

⁴ Supporting data giving the results of the collaborative test have been filed at ASTM, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428–2959, in Research Report File No. RR: D-22-1000.