Review of: "[Commentary] India’s steps towards carbon dioxide monitoring in public assembly spaces for ventilation measurement for airborne infection control and other factors"

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This short commentary makes an attempt to highlight the issue of monitoring indoor air in public spaces to control airborne infection. However, the authors may have to explain the following.

In indoors, we have three kinds of pollutants gases, solids (particulates) and microbes. Although CO2 is used as an indicator for poor indoor air quality and ventilation, the CO2 alone cannot help in deciding the quality of the indoor air.

For instance, good ventilation may lower CO2 and may allow the entry of more particulates from outside. when these particles enter inside, the concentration increases in the indoors and the particle surface may provide suitable environment for the growth of the microbes and hence the air borne infection may be still high.

Hence, by monitoring a gas and without knowing the concentrations of particulates, it may not give a complete picture of how a microbe is going to infect the individuals in the indoor spaces. Although i agree with the author's intention to carbondioxide level monitoring in public spaces, i still feel that monitoring carbon dioxide alone will not solve the problem completely. we need more parameters that can be included in the list.