

# Air quality measurement and logging in taxi ranks and inside of taxis

Willem Cornelis Rossouw  
22823700

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Supervisor: Prof. MJ (Thinus) Booysen

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# Abstract

## English

The English abstract.

## Afrikaans

Die Afrikaanse uittreksel.

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# Nomenclature

## Acronyms and abbreviations

PM	Particulate Matter
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver / Transmitter
i2c	Inter-Integrated Circuit
UFP	Ultrafine Particle
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
PPM	Parts Per Million
PPB	Parts Per Billion
NDIR	Nondispersive Infrared
PID	Photoionization Detector
FID	Flame Ionization Detector
MOS	Oxide Semiconductor Sensor
UV	Ultraviolet



exposed to various pollutants. Moreover, taxi emissions contribute to the overall air pollution in crowded spaces(in this case taxi ranks), which affects the environment and the quality of life of the passers by. The closest studies being that of inside single cab taxis [3], road based pollution [4] and general pollution [5]. Therefore, there is a need for a comprehensive study on the air quality in taxis and taxi ranks and its impacts on human health and the environment.

## 1.3. Objectives

The objective of the study will be as follows:

- To measure and compare the levels of CO<sub>2</sub>, VOC, particulate matter and NO<sub>x</sub> both inside taxis and in taxi ranks to that of a known baseline.
- Identify the primary sources of air pollution in taxi ranks and within taxis and evaluate the impact of environmental factors, such as traffic congestion and weather conditions(optional- time limited).
- To investigate the potential health risks associated with exposure to air pollution in taxi ranks and within taxis, particularly for passengers, drivers and potential third parties.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of current measures in place to reduce air pollution from taxis, such as emission standards and regulations.
- Propose potential strategies to mitigate the impact of from taxis on public health and the environment such as implementing new technologies.

## 1.4. Scope

The scope of the project encompasses only the following:

- Building of base station and portable sensor module
- Development of communication network for satellite module and base station as well as data storage and backup
- Deployment of sensor and network
- Analysis of data gathered

## 1.5. Report Overview

# Chapter 2

## Background Study

### 2.1. Related Work and Existing Solutions

#### 2.1.1. Related Work

##### **Air quality at bus stops [6]**

This article was a case study of air quality monitoring at a bus stop in an underpass on the campus of Lancaster University. The bus stop was suspected to have high levels of air pollution due to the large number of vehicles passing through the tunnel. They used an Aeroqual AQY Micro Air Quality Station to measure the concentrations of  $NO_2$ ,  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  at the bus stop.

##### **Exposure to traffic air pollutants in taxicabs [3]**

This study reviewed the level of pollutants present inside taxi cabs(American style taxis). The article reports that the exposure studies show that traffic related air pollutants concentrations inside taxicabs are higher than their urban background. This was a research based study.

##### **An investigation into the environmental impact of the taxi industry in Butterworth [5]**

This study analysed the environmental impact of the taxi industry in South Africa, by surveying a fleet of taxis in Butterworth, they do simple analogue measures such as dust gauges and soil and water analysis.

### 2.1.2. Existing Solutions

#### Aeroqual AQY

This sensor was used in a similar study done to determine the air quality at bus stops [6]. The sensor solution used consists of sensors for the following along with provided ranges [7]:

- Particulate matter ( $PM_{2.5}$  &  $PM_{10}$ ) 0-1000  $\mu\text{g}$
- Ozone
- Nitrogen Dioxide 0-500 ppb
- Temperature and Relative Humidity
- Dew point

This sensor lacks Carbon Dioxide measuring and lacks detailed specification on ranges' error.

#### Airthings View Plus

This sensor suite was designed for home use, it features:

- Particulate matter ( $PM_{2.5}$  0-200 $\mu\text{g}$
- Carbon dioxide 400–5000 ppm
- VOC
- Radon

This sensor was not intended to be extremely accurate and seems to be more for sensing danger than accurate measuring. It does include a handy chart for what should be considered normal levels for the different sensors as seen in Figure C.1

## 2.2. Air Quality Monitoring Methods

### 2.2.1. Sensors

#### Carbon Dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ )

There are two main types of  $\text{CO}_2$  sensors: infrared gas sensors (NDIR) and chemical gas sensors. [8] The most common and more accurate sensor type is the NDIR sensor. Chemical sensors typically use less power and can be smaller but are less accurate and are more prone to aging effects.

## VOC

VOC sensors measure volatile organic compounds in the air, such as what is found in petroleum fuels. There are three main types of sensors used to detect VOC [9] [10]:

- photoionization detector (PID)
- flame ionization detector (FID)
- metal oxide semiconductor sensor (MOS)

PID sensors use ultraviolet light to ionize the VOC molecules and measure the electric current. They are typically used for low concentrations. FID sensors, are similar to PID sensors, but use a flame instead of UV light. A MOS sensor uses a heated metal oxide film that reacts with VOC and measures the change in resistance. This sensor is typically used from low to medium concentration. [9] [10]

## PM

Particulate matter sensors measure the concentration and size of airborne particles. They use different methods to detect particles, such as:

- light scattering
- light obscuration
- direct imaging

Light scattering is used for smaller sized particles (<1  $\mu\text{m}$ ), while obscuration is used for larger particles [11]. Direct imaging depends on the resolution and size of the sensor, but is usually prohibitively expensive.

## $\text{NO}_x$

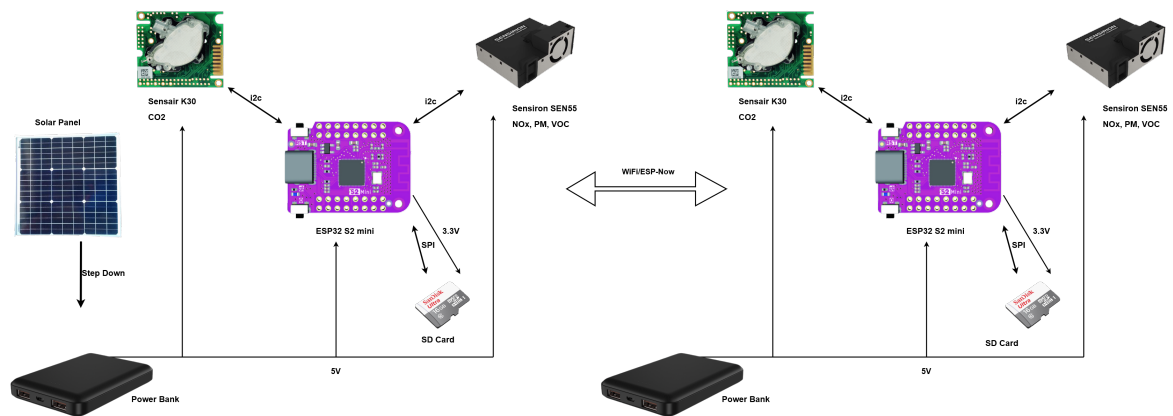
$\text{NO}_x$  sensors measure Nitrogen Oxides typically found in exhaust gases of diesel engines [12]. There are different types of  $\text{NO}_x$  sensors [13]:

- Electrochemical
- Zirconia

Electrochemical uses an electrolyte to create a current proportional to the concentration. Zirconia sensors use ceramic material and change resistance based on concentration. Zirconia sensors typically run at lower temperatures and are more customizable. [14]

# Chapter 3

## System Design



**Figure 3.1:** Hardware and Interface Overview  
(Base station on the left and Satellite station on the right)

### 3.1. Microcontroller

### 3.2. ESPNow/WiFi

### 3.3. Sensors

#### 3.3.1. CO<sub>2</sub>

#### 3.3.2. PM, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC

### 3.4. Metrics

# Chapter 4

## Detailed System Design

### 4.1. ESP32

### 4.2. Sensors

#### 4.2.1. CO<sub>2</sub>

#### 4.2.2. PM, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC



# Chapter 5

## Results

# Chapter 6

## Summary and Conclusion

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# Appendix A

## Project Planning Schedule

This is an appendix.

# Appendix B

## Outcomes Compliance

This is another appendix.

# Appendix C

## Appendix

Threshold levels
<b>Radon (pCi/L)</b>
• ≥4 pCi/L
• ≥2.7 and <4 pCi/L
• <2.7 pCi/L
<b>Radon (Bq/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>
• ≥150 Bq/m <sup>3</sup>
• ≥100 and <150 Bq/m <sup>3</sup>
• <100 Bq/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)</b>
• ≥25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
• ≥10 and <25 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
• <10 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</b>
• ≥1000 ppm
• ≥800 and <1000 ppm
• <800 ppm
<b>Humidity</b>
• ≥70 %
• ≥60 and <70 %
• ≥30 and <60 %
• ≥25 and <30 %
• <25 %
<b>Temperature (°F)</b>
• >77 °F
• ≥64 and ≤77 °F
• <64 °F
<b>Temperature (°C)</b>
• >25 °C
• ≥18 and ≤25 °C
• <18 °C
<b>Airborne chemicals (VOC)</b>
• ≥2000 ppb
• ≥250 and <2000 ppb
• <250 ppb

Figure C.1: Airthings table