

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

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# Abstract

## **English**

The English abstract.

## **Afrikaans**

Die Afrikaanse uittreksel.

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# Nomenclature

## Variables and functions

$p(x)$	Probability density function with respect to variable $x$ .
$P(A)$	Probability of event $A$ occurring.
$\varepsilon$	The Bayes error.
$\varepsilon_u$	The Bhattacharyya bound.
$B$	The Bhattacharyya distance.
$s$	An HMM state. A subscript is used to refer to a particular state, e.g. $s_i$ refers to the $i^{\text{th}}$ state of an HMM.
$\mathbf{S}$	A set of HMM states.
$\mathbf{F}$	A set of frames.
$\mathbf{o}_f$	Observation (feature) vector associated with frame $f$ .
$\gamma_s(\mathbf{o}_f)$	A posteriori probability of the observation vector $\mathbf{o}_f$ being generated by HMM state $s$ .
$\mu$	Statistical mean vector.
$\Sigma$	Statistical covariance matrix.
$L(\mathbf{S})$	Log likelihood of the set of HMM states $\mathbf{S}$ generating the training set observation vectors assigned to the states in that set.
$\mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x} \mu, \Sigma)$	Multivariate Gaussian PDF with mean $\mu$ and covariance matrix $\Sigma$ .
$a_{ij}$	The probability of a transition from HMM state $s_i$ to state $s_j$ .
$N$	Total number of frames or number of tokens, depending on the context.
$D$	Number of deletion errors.
$I$	Number of insertion errors.
$S$	Number of substitution errors.



**Acronyms and abbreviations**

AE	Afrikaans English
AID	accent identification
ASR	automatic speech recognition
AST	African Speech Technology
CE	Cape Flats English
DCD	dialect-context-dependent
DNN	deep neural network
G2P	grapheme-to-phoneme
GMM	Gaussian mixture model
HMM	hidden Markov model
HTK	Hidden Markov Model Toolkit
IE	Indian South African English
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet
LM	language model
LMS	language model scaling factor
MFCC	Mel-frequency cepstral coefficient
MLLR	maximum likelihood linear regression
OOV	out-of-vocabulary
PD	pronunciation dictionary
PDF	probability density function
SAE	South African English
SAMPA	Speech Assessment Methods Phonetic Alphabet

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1. Background

The majority of South Africa's public sector uses taxis as a means of transport. Millions of commuters use taxis frequently and depend on them for all of their mobility needs [1]. Instead of using expensive and inconvenient formal public transportation like buses and trains, they offer an accessible and affordable substitute. As a result, the effects of air quality in taxis on human health and the impact of taxi exhaust emissions are issues unique to South Africa.

### 1.2. Problem Statement

Despite the popularity and importance of taxis in South Africa, there is a lack of research on the air quality inside and outside of these vehicles. Air quality is a crucial factor for human health and well-being, especially for commuters who spend long hours in taxis 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 [2], road based pollution [3] and general pollution [4]. 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. Scope

### 1.4. Objectives

### 1.5. Report Overview

# Chapter 2

## Summary and Conclusion

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# Appendix A

## Project Planning Schedule

This is an appendix.

# Appendix B

## Outcomes Compliance

This is another appendix.