

Comparative ratings of vehicles for ultrafine particle exposure in the cabin



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ABSTRACT

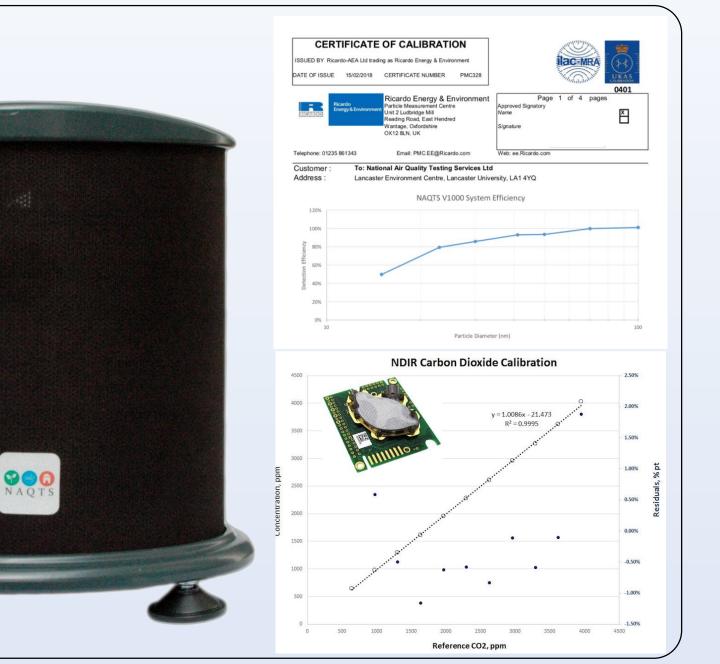
Many studies have addressed Ambient Air Pollution (AAP) that arises from traffic, and its associated negative impacts on public health. However, less has been done to understand Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) despite the average person now spending more than 90% of their time indoors (Klepeis et al. 2001). Around one hour of this indoor exposure is spent inside vehicles (Müller et al. 2011), and is referred to as Vehicle Interior Air Quality (VIAQ). This exposure is important to understand given the immediate proximity to significant pollutant sources (other vehicles), plus, in urban areas, high AAP concentrations compared to other micro-environments.

To address this knowledge gap, two NAQTS V2000 Integrated Air Quality Monitors were used to simultaneously monitor inside-outside four vehicles for Particle Number (PN) and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). The vehicles were analysed to understand *Ingress Ratio* (how much ambient PN is getting into the vehicle cabin) and *Stuffiness* (how well the vehicle is ventilating CO_2).

TECHNOLOGY & METROLOGY

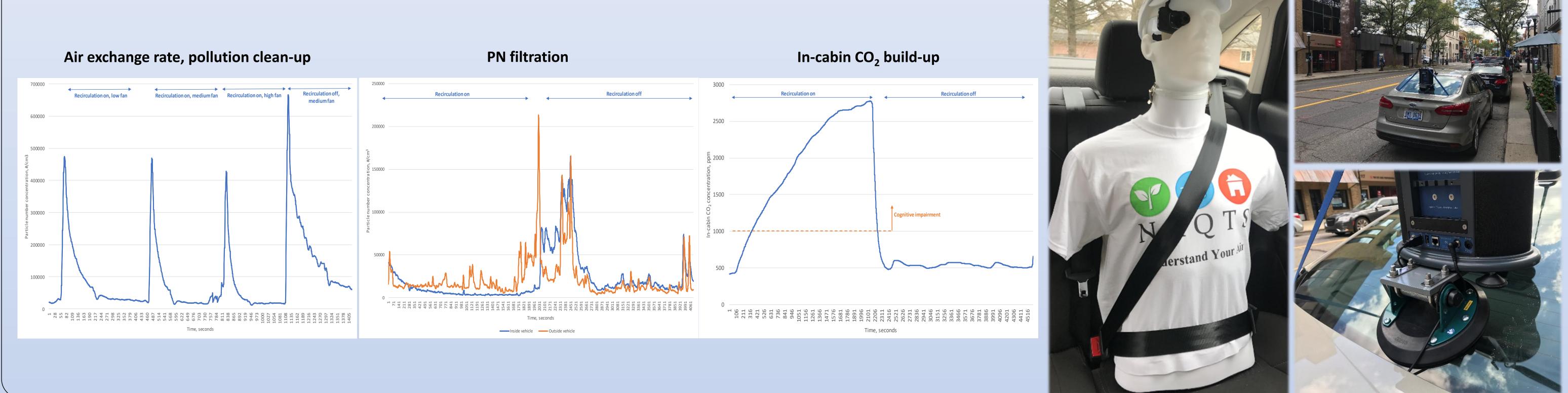
PN: CPC with 50:1 pre-dilution (d_{50} 15nm) **CO, NO₂, NO, VOCs**: Metal Oxide & Electrochemical **VOCs** - 4 event-driven thermal desorption tubes CO2: NDIR **T, P, RH**: BME280 Noise: dBA **Location**: GPS

Vibration: 3D-accelerometer & -gyro **Data Storage**: SQL database **GUI**: WIFI HTML interface

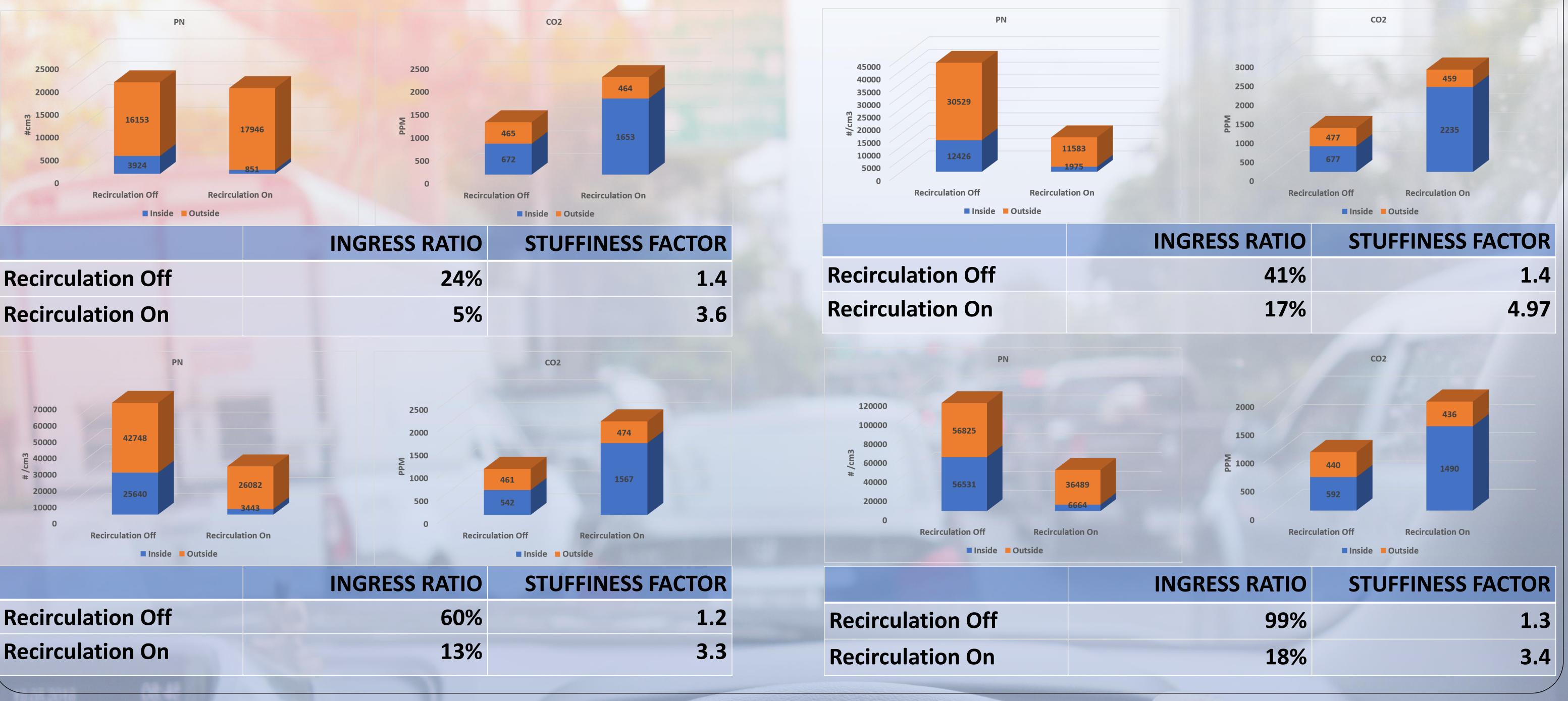


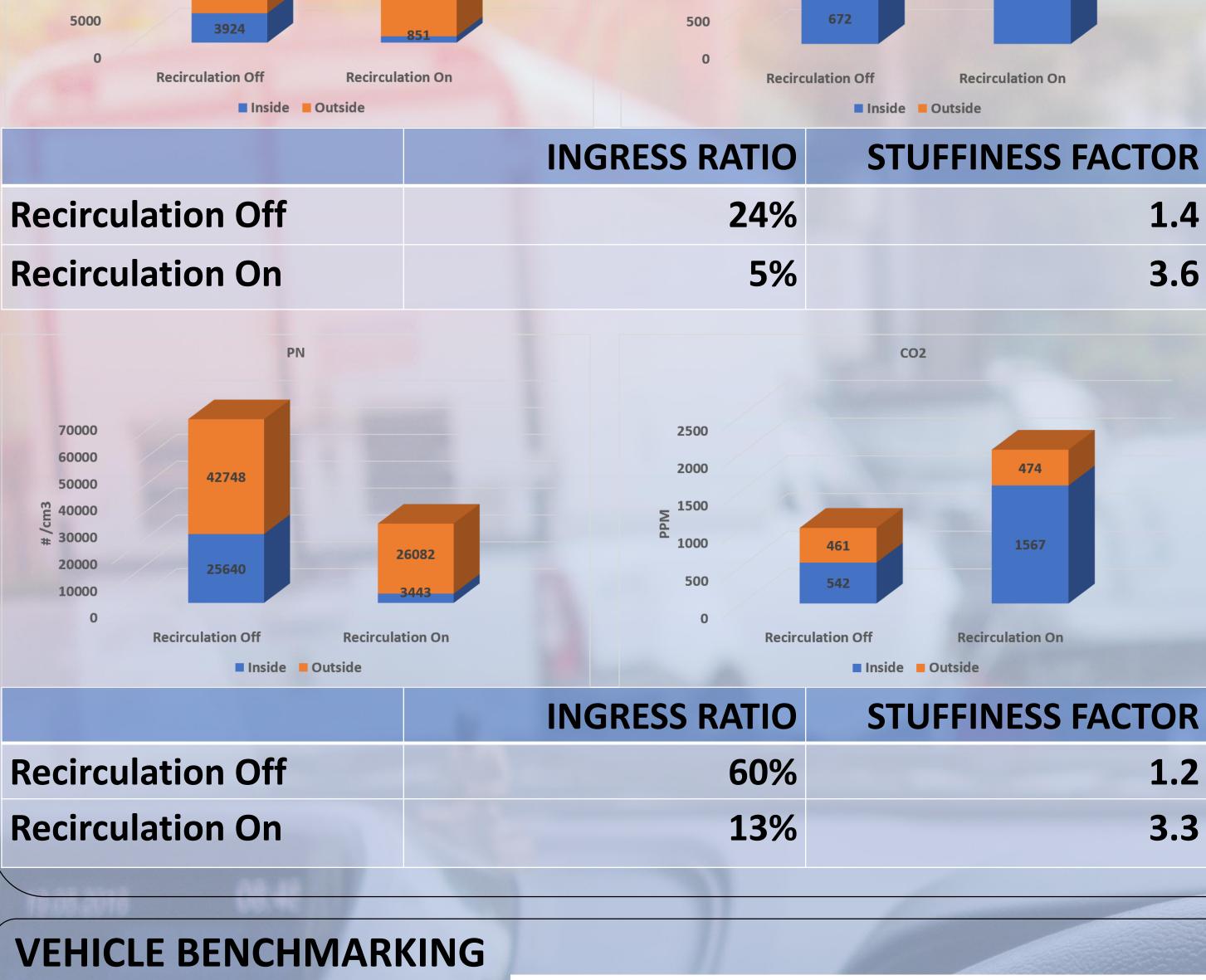
DATA COLLECTION: SIMULTANEOUS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR





DATA ANALYSIS: HOW MUCH AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION PENETRATES INTO THE CABIN?



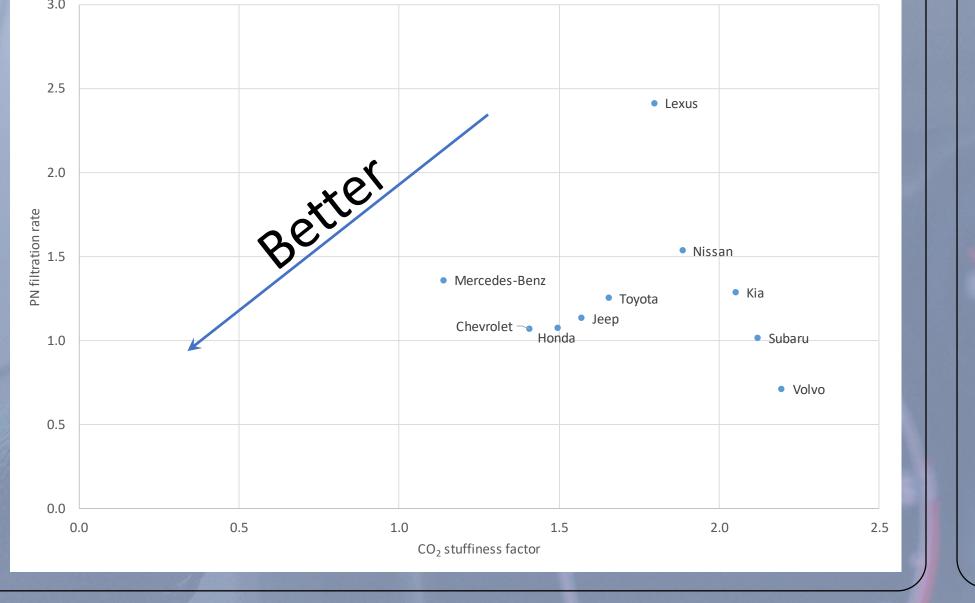


CONCLUSIONS & FUTURE RESEARCH

As vehicle manufacturers begin to differentiate themselves based on VIAQ, we need more independent research to inform the consumer.

Informed consumer choice can limit emissions and exposure





REFERENCES

D. Müller, D. Klingelhöfer, S. Uibel and D.A. Groneberg. Car indoor air pollution - analysis of potential sources. Journal of Occupational Medicine and Toxicology 6, no. 33 (2011): 1-7.

Klepeis, N. E. et al. The National Human Activity Pattern Survey (NHAPS): a resource for assessing exposure to environmental pollutants. J. Expo. Anal. Environ. Epidemiol. 11, 231–252 (2001).

The results raise an inherent tradeoff between protecting Notwithstanding air pollution ingress, VOCs responsible for the passengers from ambient PN ingress, and adequate "new car smell", can be emitted from an array of interior parts ventilation to prevent Stuffiness. This demonstrates the and components. Within the confined space of a vehicle, VOCs huge influence of passenger habit on dose of CO₂ and PN. emitted from these components may reach levels that are By driver education, and/or automation of HVAC controls, potentially harmful to human occupants. Beyond affecting drivers' and passengers' well-being and comfort, such symptoms exposure to PN can be reduced significantly. may have also consequences on safe driving. The combination

Emissions Analytics is using the NAQTS PIMS to gather data on Ingress & Stuffiness for hundreds of vehicles per year. The information from different vehicles will be indexed to create a benchmark for vehicles on VIAQ. This will inform the general public on behavioural changes that can mitigate exposure, as well as inform manufacturers In collaboration with on how to best develop models/hardware to automate HVAC systems to reduce occupants air pollution exposure.

of these measurements will give a holistic, "real-world" understanding of VIAQ, for the consumer, regulators, and industry.

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