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Carbon Monoxide of Exhaust Gas Emission in Vehicles at Kalasin Roads

Theeranat Suwanaruang
Faculty of Science and Health Technology, Kalasin University, Song Plueai,
Namon District, 46230 Kalasin Province, Thailand

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine carbon monoxide of exhaust gas emission in vehicles at Kalasin roads. The method detected carbon monoxide that used multi gas monitor AS8900 in different vehicles such as motorcycles, cars, tuktuk (motor tricycle), vans, trucks, buses and tractor at Kalasin roads. The results found carbon monoxide of exhaust gas emission in vehicles such as motorcycles, cars, tuktuk (motor tricycle), vans, trucks, buses and tractor were 137.67±17.24, 170.33±15.94, 640.00±118, 172.50±21.9, 208.00±0.54, 799.00±106 and 9.50±0.70 ppm, respectively. Percent of oxygen of exhaust gas emission in vehicles such as motorcycles, cars, tuktuk (motor tricycle), vans, trucks, buses and tractor were 19.00-21.00%. The highest carbon monoxide of exhaust gas emission was bus (799.00±106 ppm). Carbon monoxide (CO) is a product of incomplete combustion and happens whilst carbon inside the fuel is in part oxidized as opposed to fully oxidized to Carbon dioxide (CO). Carbon monoxide reduces the glide of oxygen inside the blood move and is especially, risky to individuals with heart sickness.

Key words: CO, vehicles and air pollution, oxygen, emission, tuktuk, motorcycles

INTRODUCTION

The pollutants include hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, sulphur oxides and other volatile organic compounds. In common engine combustion-gas, air, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and water are applied. The emission of these gasses may additionally cause many dangerous illnesses like cancer and respiration problems (Gangadevi *et al*., 2016). Automobile engines emit several types of pollutants into the environment which drastically contributes to air pollution when petroleum-primarily based fuels together with petrol or diesel burn in an engine the primary poisonous materials present in the exhaust gases are incomplete combustion oxides of hydrocarbon containing CO, NOx, HC and particulates. CO emissionis the most toxic substance discovered in exhaust gases and is colorless, tasteless and odorless (Masiol *et al*., 2014). HC and CO emissions are mainly products of incomplete combustion (Lenaers and Poppel, 2005; Pilusa *et al*., 2012). These days because of catalyst improvements, the most significant part of the whole emission throughout a ride takes location for the duration of the cold phase when engine and catalyst are cold if as compared with the ones exhausted in warm situations in fact, all of the experimental investigations performed in the closing years on newly sold motorbike geared up with a catalytic converter and digital combination control sincerely suggest that CO and HC cold-begin emissions represent an vital percentage of total emissions with a consequent consequence on air quality moreover, incomplete combustion happening all through cold start causes high toxicity due to the presence of toxic VOCs (Chang and Chen, 2008). Widely investigated 3-manner catalyst technology for 4-stroke motorbikes failed to reduce aromatic HC emissions at cold-start that's 2-3 orders of scale higher than those of new passenger vehicles (Saxer *et al*., 2006; Iodice and Senatore, 2015).

Due to the principle use in city environments, experimental willpower of emissions from those cars is then very important for estimating their contribution to total emissions on account of road transport after which for studying the most realistic approaches of creating progresses to floor-level air first-class comparison and appraisal of emissions produced by means of-wheelers and passenger automobiles divulge that the absolute emission level of passenger cars has been reduced highly inside the closing two decades, due to the introduction of regulation collectively with tightening the relevant limits on regulated emissions for those motors, even as on the other hand, the after-remedy technologies used for mopeds and bikes have no longer been as efficient as those for cars. Existing techniques to manipulate emissions already in use on passenger automobiles in fact are often not used on wheelers due to the fact they are too highly-priced in relation to vehicle value and their actual effectiveness (Ntziachristos *et al*., 2006; Iodice and Senatore, 2015). First-rate debris are usually invisible even though in sure running conditions, diesel will produce seen particles appearing as smoke. Petrol engines will even produce seen particles if they're burning engine oil or strolling rich such as after a chilly start in contrast to CO_2, emission of these pollution isn't always without

delay related to gasoline intake. Pollutant degrees are more dependent on car generation and preservation (Pilusa *et al*., 2012). Fossil fuels are the maximum essential resources of energy manufacturing in engines and thermal machines. On the opposite fingers, produced gases along with NOx, SO_2 and CO_2 are the primary motives for environmental pollution. The motive for huge researches carried out within the international to find right opportunity fuels and renewable energies. Biofuels can carry many benefits such as stability and immortality, greenhouse gases discount, nearby development, social and agriculture structure stability and safety of offering uncooked substances (Nematizade *et al*., 2013).

CO is vital for the atmospheric chemistry, particularly due to its response with OH radicals. CO is also a poisonous gas and due to the fact some of its biggest sources are associated with human agglomerations, it is a issue for human (and animal) health. Therefore, maximum urban air first-class tracking packages encompass CO besides those, CO is a good tracer for detecting and quantifying anthropogenic emissions from burning processes, on the grounds that it is a made of incomplete burning (Popa *et al*., 2014) Carbon monoxide (CO) a toxic gasoline this is emitted from the exhaust system of a combustible engine of an automobile that uses petrol or diesel as a fuel is odorless, colorless, tasteless and nonirritating. the unfinished combustion process that occurs in an engine; result to the emission of Carbon monoxide (CO) as a waste product from the exhaust machine of vehicles (Chamberlain, 2016) therefore, the goal of this look at changed into to decide carbon monoxide in cars at Kalasin roads.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Selected vehicles: The method selected vehicles always used in at Kalasin roads. The different vehicles such as motorcycles, cars, tuktuk (motor tricycle), vans, trucks, buses and tractor at Kalasin roads.

Detection carbon monoxide: The method detected carbon monoxide in exhaust emission gas that used multi gas monitor AS8900 in different vehicles such as motorcycles, cars, tuktuk (motor tricycle), vans, trucks, buses and tractor at Kalasin roads (Yasar *et al*., 2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results in Table 1 found carbon monoxide of exhaust gas emission in vehicles such as motorcycles, cars, tuktuk (motortricycle), vans, trucks, buses and tractor were 137.67±17.24,170.33±15.94, 640.00±118, 172.50±21.9, 208.00±0.54, 799.00±106 and 9.50±0.70 ppm, respectively. Percent of oxygen of exhaust gas emission in vehicles such as motorcycles, cars, tuktuk (motor tricycle), vans, trucks, buses and tractor were 19.00-21.00%.

Additionally, those fuel kinds are very crucial as gasoline dissolubility, raw materials quick availability and environmental compatibility is required. The maximum widespread advantage of those fuels compared to traditional ones is better cetane quantity, pollution reduction due to non-sulfur content and oxygen content (Dorado *et al*., 2003). Consequently, the most critical reasons of choosing these fuels are their renewability and environmentally friendly. The important consumption of fossil fuels take location in inner combustion engines. The spark ignition engines that run on fuel, devour these fuels. The motors that run on those engines are one of the essential causers of environmental air pollutants. The pollution caused by vehicles are understood to be of the maximum important supply of air toxic in many urban facilities of the complete world (Nabi *et al*., 2006). Many methods were used to reduce environmental pollutants from engine exhaust emissions. adding oxygenate additives to fossil fuels is one of the most essential techniques. kinds of alcohol and biodiesel have high capability to lessen exhaust emissions (Nematizade *et al*., 2013). Quick- and lengthy-time period publicity to ambient air pollutants has been associated with numerous negative fitness consequences, mainly among sensitive corporations. Air pollutants has also grow to be a leading cause of death in the global and has imposed a heavy burden on authoritie's health care budgets. Atmospheric pollutants can directly or indirectly affect ecosystems, lessen visibility, motive assets harm and damage to the human. They'll undergo modifications in their compositions between their emission and their detection. In addition, to its neighborhood effects, the influences of air pollutants are extended to a global scale where weather exchange and worldwide warming are likely to irritate meals shortages, regulate water resources and damage the infrastructure in certain nations (rising sea-degrees and severe weather). Hundreds of chemical compounds emitted into the air are taken into consideration air pollutants (Chang and Chen, 2008; Al-Taani *et al*., 2017). Vehicles are a crucial source of air pollution and contribute high ambient pollutant concentrations in urban regions. The use of different types of fuels provides special concentrations of toxic pollution to the surroundings based on the vast emissions of the gasoline components, several automobile fuels inclusive of diesel, gasoline, Compressed herbal Gas (CNG), Gas to Liquid (GTL), Rapeseed oil Methyl Ester (RME) and Dimethyl Ether (DME) are the problem of new focus research. However, vehicle-rickshaws, 2-strokes and un-maintained automobiles are amazing contributors of CO, unstable natural compounds (VOCs), HCs, non-methane HC and carbonyl compounds (Hesterberg *et al*., 2008) and emit

Table 1: Carbon monoxide of exhaust gas emission in vehicles at Kalasin roads

Vehicles	CO (ppm)	O_2 (%)	Types of fuel
Motorcycles	137.67±17.24	20.7±0.1	Gasohol, benzene
Cars	170.33±15.94640.00±118	20.8±0.1	Gasohol
Tuktuk (motortricycle)	172.50±21.9208.00±0.54	20.35±0.7	Gasohol, benzene
Vans	799.00±106 9.50±0.70	20.8±0.1	Gasohol
Trucks		20.00±0.1	Gasohol, benzene
Buses		19.10±0.8	Gasohol, benzene
Tractor		20.00±0.1	Gasohol, benzene

excessive concentrations of HC and PM/smoke opacity in comparison to four-stroke engines. Diesel engines are drastically used in heavy-duty motors for better gas performance and power yield than gas and different engines. The emissions of fuel as CO, HC, NOx and particulate be counted (PM) purpose critical air pollutants that is of remarkable difficulty due to continual respiration diseases, cardiovascular sicknesses, most cancers and toxicological explorations (Ganguly *et al*., 2010) (Yasar *et al*., 2013).

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study found the amount of carbon monoxide of exhaust gas emission in different vehicles such as motorcycles, cars, tuktuk (motortricycle), vans, trucks, buses and tractor. The highest carbon monoxide of exhaust gas emission was bus (799.00±106 ppm), the second was tuktuk (640.00±118 ppm), the third was trunk (208.00±0.54 ppm), the fourth was van (172.50±21.9 ppm), the fifth was car (170.33±15.94 ppm), the sixth was mortorcycle (137.67±17.24 ppm) and the seventh was tractor (9.50±0.70 ppm), respectively.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a poisonous, colorless, odorless and tasteless gas. Although, it has no detectable smell, CO is often blended with other gases that do have an odor. So, you can inhale carbon monoxide proper together with gases that you may smell and not even recognize that CO is present (Wright, 2002).

A brilliant quantity of Carbon monoxide (CO) are released into the environment by means of burning fossil, fuels, vehicle exhaust emission and burning of herbal gas. CO is a commonplace business danger as a consequence of the unfinished burning of fabric containing carbon which include natural fuel, fuel, kerosene, oil, propane, coal or wooden. Forges, blast furnaces and coke ovens produce CO but one of the maximum not unusual assets of publicity within the administrative center is the inner combustion engine (Volans, 2006).

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