

# Package ‘gtfs2emis’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Estimating Public Transport Emissions from General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS) Data

**Version** 0.1.2

## Description

A bottom up model to estimate the emission levels of public transport systems based on General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS) data. The package requires two main inputs: i) Public transport data in the GTFS standard format; and ii) Some basic information on fleet characteristics such as fleet age, technology, fuel and Euro stage. As it stands, the package estimates several pollutants at high spatial and temporal resolutions. Pollution levels can be calculated for specific transport routes, trips, time of the day or for the transport system as a whole. The output with emission estimates can be extracted in different formats, supporting analysis on how emission levels vary across space, time and by fleet characteristics. A full description of the methods used in the 'gtfs2emis' model is presented in Vieira, J. P. B.; Pereira, R. H. M.; Andrade, P. R. (2022) <doi:10.31219/osf.io/8m2cy>.

**URL** <https://ipeagit.github.io/gtfs2emis/> ,  
<https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis/issues>

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**Depends** R (>= 3.6)

**Imports** checkmate, data.table, furrr, future, gtfs2gps (>= 2.1-4),  
methods, sf (>= 0.9-0), sfheaders, terra, units, parallelly

**Suggests** gtfstools, ggplot2, knitr, lwgeom, progressr, rmarkdown,  
testthat (>= 2.1.0)

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Encoding** UTF-8

**RoxygenNote** 7.3.3

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**Author** Joao Bazzo [aut, cre] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4536-5006>>),  
 Rafael H. M. Pereira [aut] (ORCID:  
 <<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2125-7465>>),  
 Pedro R. Andrade [aut] (ORCID: <<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8675-4046>>),  
 Sergio Ibarra-Espinosa [ctb] (ORCID:  
 <<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3162-1905>>),  
 Ipea - Institute for Applied Economic Research [cph, fnd]

**Maintainer** Joao Bazzo <[joao.bazzo@gmail.com](mailto:joao.bazzo@gmail.com)>

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ef_brazil_cetesb	<i>Running exhaust emissions factors for buses from Brazil (CETESB)</i>
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## Description

Returns a vector or data.table of emission factors for buses based on estimates from the Environment Company of Sao Paulo, Brazil (CETESB) 2019. Emission factor estimates are expressed in units 'g/km'.

## Usage

```
ef_brazil_cetesb(pollutant, veh_type, model_year, as_list = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

pollutant	character. Pollutants "CH4", "CO2", "PM10", "N2O", "NOx", "NO2", "NO", "RCHO", "ETOH" "KML" (Vehicle Kilometers Traveled), "FC" (Fuel Consumption), "gD/KWH" (grams of Diesel per kWh), "gCO2/KWH" (grams of CO2 per per kWh), "CO", "HC" (Total Hydrocarbon), "NMHC" (Non-Methane Hydrocarbon), "FS"(Fuel Sales) and "NH3".
veh_type	character. Vehicle categories by fuel: "BUS_URBAN_D", "BUS_MICRO_D", "BUS_COACH_D" and "BUS_ARTIC_D".
model_year	numeric. Vehicle model year. Supports model_year from 1960 to 2020.
as_list	logical. If TRUE (default), the function returns the output in a list format. If FALSE, the output is returned in a data.table format.

**Details**

The new convention for vehicles names are translated from CETESB report:

vehicle	description
BUS_URBAN_D	Urban Bus Diesel (5perc bio-diesel)
BUS_MICRO_D	Micro Urban Bus Diesel (5perc bio-diesel)
BUS_COACH_D	Coach (inter-state) Bus Diesel (5perc bio-diesel)
BUS_ARTIC_D	Articulated Urban Bus Diesel (5perc bio-diesel)

The percentage varies of biofuels varies by law.

These emission factors are not exactly the same as the report of CETESB.

1. In this emission factors, there is also NO and NO2 based on split by published in the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook.
2. Also, the emission factors were extended till 50 years of use, repeating the oldest value.

**Value**

data.table. Emission factors in units 'g/km' by model\_year.

**See Also**

Other Emission factor model: [ef\\_europe\\_emep\(\)](#), [ef\\_scaled\\_euro\(\)](#), [ef\\_usa\\_emfac\(\)](#), [ef\\_usa\\_moves\(\)](#), [emi\\_europe\\_emep\\_wear\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
df <- ef_brazil_cetesb(
  pollutant = c("CO", "PM10", "CO2", "CH4", "NOx"),
  veh_type = "BUS_URBAN_D",
  model_year = 2015,
  as_list = TRUE)
```

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ef_brazil_cetesb_db	<i>Emission factors from Environment Company of Sao Paulo, Brazil (CETESB)</i>
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### Description

units 'g/km'; Emission factors for buses based on estimates from the Environment Company of Sao Paulo, Brazil (CETESB) 2017, and obtained from [vein package](#). The R script used to organize the CETESB database can be found in the repository <[https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis/blob/master/data-raw/ef\\_brazil\\_cetesb\\_db.R](https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis/blob/master/data-raw/ef_brazil_cetesb_db.R)>.

### Usage

```
ef_brazil_cetesb_db
```

### Format

A data.table:

**pollutant** character; Pollutants: "CH4", "CO2", "PM10", "N2O", "KML", "FC" (Fuel Consumption), "gD/KWH", "gCO2/KWH", "CO", "HC" (Total Hydrocarbon), "NMHC" (Non-Methane Hydrocarbon), "NOx", "NO2", "NO", "RCHO", "ETOH", "FS"(Fuel Sales) and "NH3"

**veh\_type** character; Vehicle categories by fuel:"BUS\_URBAN\_D", "BUS\_MICRO\_D", "BUS\_COACH\_D" and "BUS\_ARTIC\_D".

**model\_year** numeric; Filter the emission factor to start from a specific base year.

**as\_list** logical; Returns emission factors as a list, instead of data.table format.

### See Also

Other emission factor data: [ef\\_europe\\_emep\\_db](#), [ef\\_usa\\_emfac\\_db](#), [ef\\_usa\\_moves\\_db](#)

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ef_europe_emep	<i>Speed-dependent emission factor from the European Environment Agency (EMEP/EEA) model</i>
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### Description

Returns a list or data.table of emission factors for buses based on EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebooks. The function uses four emission factor databases published by EMEP/EEA, considering the editions of 2019, 2016, 2013 and 2007. Estimates are expressed in units 'g/km'. See more in @details.

**Usage**

```
ef_europe_emep(
  speed,
  veh_type,
  euro,
  pollutant,
  fuel = "D",
  tech = "SCR",
  slope = 0,
  load = 0.5,
  fcorr = 1,
  as_list = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

speed	units; Speed in 'km/h'.
veh_type	character; Bus type, classified in "Ubus Midi <=15 t", "Ubus Std 15 - 18 t", "Ubus Artic >18 t", "Coaches Std <=18 t", "Coaches Artic >18 t".
euro	character; Euro period of vehicle, classified in "Conventional", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", "VI", and "EEV".
pollutant	character; Pollutant, classified in "FC", "CO2", "CO", "NOx", "VOC", "PM10", "EC", "CH4", "NH3", "N2O". "FC" means Fuel Consumption.
fuel	character; Fuel type, classified in "D" (Diesel), "DHD" (Diesel Hybrid ~ Diesel), "DHE" (Diesel Hybrid ~ Electricity), "CNG" (Compressed Natural Gas), "BD" (Biodiesel).
tech	character; After treatment technology, classified in "SCR" (Selective Catalytic Reduction), "EGR" (Exhaust Gas Recirculation), and "DPF+SCR" (Diesel Particulate Filter + SCR, for Euro VI). Default is "SCR" for "IV" and "V". There are no available after treatment technology associated with euro standards "Conventional", "I", "II" and "III".
slope	numeric; Slope gradient, classified in -0.06, -0.04, -0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.04 and 0.06. Negative gradients means downhill and positive uphill. Default is 0.0.
load	numeric; Load ratio, classified in 0.0, 0.5 and 1.0. Default is 0.5.
fcorr	numeric; Correction based on fuel composition. The length must be one per each euro standards. Default is 1.0.
as_list	logical; Returns emission factors as a list, instead of data.table format. Default is TRUE.

**Details**

The new convention for vehicles names are translated from the EMEP/EEA report:

vehicle category	description
Ubus Midi <=15 t	Urban Bus Midi size, Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) <= 15 tons

Ubus Std 15 - 18 t	Urban Bus Standard size, GVW between 15 - 18 tons
Ubus Artic >18 t	Urban Bus Articulated size, GVW >= 18 tons
Coaches Std <=18 t	Coach (inter-state) Standard size, GVW <= 18 tons
Coaches Artic >18 t	Coach (inter-state) Articulated size, GVW > 18 tons

When the information of vehicle technology does not match the existing database, the function display a message mentioning the returned technology. User can either select an existing data for the combining variables (euro, tech, veh\_type and pollutant), or accept the assumed change in vehicle technology.

In order to cover more pollutants, vehicle technologies, and fuel consumption data, the function uses four emission factor databases published by EMEP/EEA, considering the editions of 2019, 2016, 2013 and 2007.

The R scripts used to download and pre-process 4 EMEP/EEA editions (2019, 2016, 2013 and 2007) can be accessed in the 'gtfs2emis' GitHub repository at <[https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis/blob/master/data-raw/ef\\_europe\\_emep\\_db.R](https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis/blob/master/data-raw/ef_europe_emep_db.R)>

EMEP/EEA data and reports can be accessed in the following links:

- 2019 edition <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019/part-b-sectoral-guidance-chapters/1-energy/>,
- 2016 edition <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2016/>,
- 2013 edition <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2013/>,  
and
- 2007 edition <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/EMEPCORINAIR5/>.

## Value

List. emission factors in units 'g/km' (list or a data.table).

## See Also

Other Emission factor model: [ef\\_brazil\\_cetesb\(\)](#), [ef\\_scaled\\_euro\(\)](#), [ef\\_usa\\_emfac\(\)](#), [ef\\_usa\\_moves\(\)](#), [emi\\_europe\\_emep\\_wear\(\)](#)

## Examples

```
ef_europe_emep( speed = units::set_units(1:100,"km/h"),
  veh_type = c("Ubus Midi <=15 t","Ubus Std 15 - 18 t","Ubus Artic >18 t"),
  euro = c("IV","V"),
  fuel = "D",
  pollutant = c("CO","PM10","CH4","NOx"),
  as_list = FALSE)
```

## Description

Hot exhaust emission factors are speed dependent functions and are expressed in g/km. It varies by fuel, vehicle segment, euro standard, pollutant, and after treatment technology. These variables are consolidated in different EF equations, given by:

## Usage

ef\_europe\_emep\_db

## Format

A data.table with 6431 rows and 22 variables:

**Category** Buses.

**Fuel** Fuel type, classified in "D" (Diesel), "DHD" (Diesel Hybrid ~ Diesel), "DHE" (Diesel Hybrid ~ Electricity), "CNG" (Compressed Natural Gas), "BD" (Biodiesel).

**Segment** character; Bus type, classified in "Ubus Midi <=15 t", "Ubus Std 15 - 18 t", "Ubus Artic >18 t", "Coaches Std <=18 t", "Coaches Artic >18 t".

**Euro** character; Euro period of vehicle, classified in "Conventional", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", "VI", and "EEV".

**Technology** character; After treatment technology, classified in "SCR" (Selective Catalytic Reduction), "EGR" (Exhaust Gas Recirculation), and "DPF+SCR" (Diesel Particulate Filter + SCR, for Euro VI). Default is "SCR" for "IV" and "V". There are no available after treatment technology associated with euro standards "Conventional", "I", "II" and "III".

**Pol** character; Pollutant, classified in "FC", "CO2", "CO", "NOx", "VOC", "PM10", "EC", "CH4", "NH3", "N2O". "FC" means Fuel Consumption.

**Vmin** Minimum speed for emission factor estimation, in km/h.

**Vmax** Maximum speed for emission factor estimation, in km/h.

**Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zita, Hta, Thita** Constant parameters.

**RF** Reduction Factor; In percentage (%) units.

**k** Constant factor.

## Details

$EF = EF(\text{Alpha}, \text{Beta}, \text{Gamma}, \text{Delta}, \text{Epsilon}, \text{Zita}, \text{Hta}, \text{RF}, \text{Speed}, \text{Function\_ID}, k, \text{fcorr})$ ,

where Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Eta are constant parameters; RF is the Reduction Factor, Speed in the average speed, Function\_ID is the equation (function of on the year of the inventory and the pollutant); k is a constant value, and fcorr is the fuel correction factor.

The emissions factors are derived from the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook (formerly called the EMEP CORINAIR emission inventory guidebook). The document provides guidance on estimating emissions from both anthropogenic and natural emission sources.

The package presents a combination of emission factors from EMEP/EEA guidelines of 2007, 2013, 2016, and 2019, aiming to cover a greater number of pollutants and vehicle segments. The script used to process the raw EMEP/EEA databases can be found in the repository <[https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis/blob/master/data-raw/ef\\_europe\\_emep\\_db.R](https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis/blob/master/data-raw/ef_europe_emep_db.R)>.

### Source

More information can be found at <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019>, <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2016/>, <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2013/>, and <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/EMEPCORINAIR5/>.

### See Also

Other emission factor data: [ef\\_brazil\\_cetesb\\_db](#), [ef\\_usa\\_emfac\\_db](#), [ef\\_usa\\_moves\\_db](#)

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ef_scaled_euro	<i>Scale local emission factors in order to make emission estimates a function of speed.</i>
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### Description

Scale emission factors to account for vehicle speed based on values from the emission factor model by the European Environment Agency (EMEP/EEA). Emission factor estimates are expressed in units 'g/km'.

### Usage

```
ef_scaled_euro(
  ef_local,
  speed,
  veh_type,
  euro,
  pollutant,
  fuel = "D",
  tech = "SCR",
  SDC = 19,
  slope = 0,
  load = 0.5,
  fcorr = 1
)
```

**Arguments**

ef_local	data.frame or a list containing the emission factors data.frame. Local emission factors, in units 'g/km'.
speed	units. Speed in 'km/h'.
veh_type	character. Bus type, classified as "Ubus Midi <=15 t", "Ubus Std 15 - 18 t", "Ubus Artic >18 t", "Coaches Std <=18 t", or "Coaches Artic >18 t".
euro	character. Euro period of vehicle, classified in "Conventional", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", "VI", and "EEV".
pollutant	character. Pollutant: "FC", "CO2", "CO", "NOx", "VOC", "PM10", "EC", "CH4", "NH3", "N2O", "FC" (fuel consumption).
fuel	character. Fuel type, classified in "D" (Diesel), "DHD" (Diesel Hybrid ~ Diesel), "DHE" (Diesel Hybrid ~ Electricity), "CNG" (Compressed Natural Gas), "BD" (Biodiesel). Default is "D".
tech	character. After treatment technology, classified in "SCR" (Selective Catalytic Reduction), "EGR" (Exhaust Gas Recirculation), and "DPF+SCR" (Diesel Particulate Filter + SCR, for Euro VI). Default is "SCR" for "IV" and "V".
SDC	numeric. Average speed of urban driving condition in 'km/h'. Default is 19 km/h, which is the average speed adopted in EMEP/EEA report.
slope	numeric. Slope gradient, categorized in -0.06, -0.04, -0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.04 and 0.06. Negative gradients means downhills and positive uphill. Default is 0.0.
load	numeric. Passenger load ratio, classified in 0.0, 0.5 and 1.0. Default is 0.5.
fcorr	numeric. Correction based on fuel composition. The length must be one per each euro standards. Default is 1.0.

**Details**

The scaled emission factor is related to speed by the expression

$$EF\_scaled(V) = EF\_local * (EF(V) / EF(SDC)),$$

where EF\_scaled(V) is the scaled emission factors for each street link, EF\_local is the local emission factor, EF(V) and EF(SDC) are the EMEP/EEA emission factor the speed of V and the average urban driving speed 'SDC', respectively.

Please note that the function reads the vector arguments in the same order as informed by the user. For instance, if the pollutant input is c("CO", "PM10") input in the local emission factor function, the order needs to be the same for the pollutant in the ef\_scaled\_euro function.

In the case of vehicle type, which generally changes according to the emission factor source, the input argument in the ef\_scaled\_euro needs to be consistent with the order adopted in the local emission factor function.

For example, if the vector of local vehicle type is c("BUS\_URBAN\_D", "BUS\_MICRO\_D"), the related vector for EMEP/EEA model needs to be c("Ubus Std 15 - 18 t", "Ubus Midi <=15 t"). The same approach applies for other input arguments. See more in the examples.

**Value**

list. Emission factors in units 'g/km'.

**See Also**

Other Emission factor model: `ef_brazil_cetesb()`, `ef_europe_emep()`, `ef_usa_emfac()`, `ef_usa_moves()`, `emi_europe_emep_wear()`

**Examples**

```
temp_ef_br <- ef_brazil_cetesb(
  pollutant = c("CO", "PM10", "CO2", "CH4", "NOx"),
  veh_type = c("BUS_URBAN_D", "BUS_MICRO_D"),
  model_year = c(2015, 2015),
  as_list = TRUE
)

temp_ef_scaled <- ef_scaled_euro(
  ef_local = temp_ef_br,
  speed = units::set_units(1:100, "km/h"),
  veh_type = c("Ubus Std 15 - 18 t", "Ubus Midi <=15 t"),
  euro = c("IV", "IV"),
  fuel = c("D", "D"),
  tech = c("SCR", "SCR"),
  pollutant = c("CO", "PM10", "CO2", "CH4", "NOx")
)
```

---

 ef\_usa\_emfac

*Running exhaust emissions factors for buses from United States (EM-FAC2017 model)*

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**Description**

Returns a vector or data.frame of emission factors for buses based on the **California Emission Factor model (EMFAC2017)**. The model considers emission factors (EF) of urban buses in California (United States), considering different pollutants, years of reference, model year, fuel, speed ranges, type of regions, model version, and type of season. The `gtfs2emis` package currently supports EF only for "Statewide" region type, and "Annual" season. Specific data of these variables can be download at <https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/emissions-inventory>.

**Usage**

```
ef_usa_emfac(
  pollutant,
  reference_year = 2020,
  fuel = "D",
  model_year,
  speed,
  as_list = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>pollutant</code>	character. Pollutants: "CH4" (Methane), "CO" (Carbon Monoxide), "CO2" (Carbon Dioxide), "N2O" (Nitrous Oxide), "NOx" (Oxides of Nitrogen), "PM10" (Primary Exhaust PM10 - Total), "PM25" (Primary Exhaust PM2.5 - Total), "SOX" (Oxides of Sulfur), "TOG" (Total Organic Gases), "ROG" (Reactive Organic Gases).
<code>reference_year</code>	numeric. Year of reference, in which the emissions inventory is estimated. Default is 2020. Values between 2015 - 2022.
<code>fuel</code>	character. Type of fuel: 'D' (Diesel), 'G' (Gasoline), 'CNG' (Compressed Natural Gas). Default is 'D'.
<code>model_year</code>	Numeric; Model year of vehicle.
<code>speed</code>	Units. Speed in 'km/h'; Emission factor are returned in speed intervals: "5-10", "10-15", "15-20", "20-25", "25-30", "30-35", "35-40", "40-45", "45-50", "50-55", "55-60", "60-65", "65-70", "70-75", "75-80", "80-85", "85-90", ">90" mph (miles/h).
<code>as_list</code>	logical. If TRUE (default), the function returns the output in a list format. If FALSE, the output is returned in a data.table format.

**Value**

List or data.table. Emission factors in units 'g/km' by speed and model\_year.

**Source**

<https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/>

**See Also**

Other Emission factor model: [ef\\_brazil\\_cetesb\(\)](#), [ef\\_europe\\_emep\(\)](#), [ef\\_scaled\\_euro\(\)](#), [ef\\_usa\\_moves\(\)](#), [emi\\_europe\\_emep\\_wear\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
df <- ef_usa_emfac(
  pollutant = c("CO", "PM10"),
  reference_year = 2019,
  model_year = 2015,
  speed = units::set_units(10:100, "km/h"),
  fuel = "D",
  as_list = TRUE
)
```

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ef_usa_emfac_db	<i>Emission factors from California Air Resources Board (EMFAC Model)</i>
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### Description

Running exhaust emissions factors from **EMFAC2017 model**. The model generates emission factors (EF) of urban buses in California (United States), considering different pollutants, years of reference, model year, fuel, speed ranges, type of regions, model version, and type of season. Currently, the package supports EFs only for "Statewide" region type, and "Annual" season. Specific data of other regions and seasons can be download at <<https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/emissions-inventory>>.

### Usage

```
ef_usa_emfac_db
```

### Format

A data.table with 79198 rows and 8 variables:

**pol** Character; Pollutants: CH4(Methane), CO(Carbon Monoxide), CO2(Carbon Dioxide), N2O(Nitrous Oxide), NOx(Oxides of Nitrogen), PM10(Primary Exhaust PM10 - Total), PM25(Primary Exhaust PM2.5 - Total), SOX(Oxides of Sulfur), TOG(Total Organic Gases), ROG (Reactive Organic Gases)

**reference\_year** Numeric; Year of reference between 2010 - 2020

**fuel** character; Type of fuel: 'D' (Diesel),'G' (Gasoline),'CNG' (Compressed Natural Gas).

**model\_year** Model year.

**speed** Units; Speed in 'km/h'; Emission factor are returned in speed intervals such as "5-10", "10-15", "15-20", "20-25", "25-30", "30-35", "35-40", "40-45", "45-50", "50-55", "55-60", "60-65", "65-70", "70-75", "75-80", "80-85", "85-90", ">90" mph (miles/h)

### Details

The function returns the data in a data.frame format. The R script used to process the raw EMFAC database can be found in the repository <[https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis/blob/master/data-raw/ef\\_usa\\_emfac\\_db.R](https://github.com/ipeaGIT/gtfs2emis/blob/master/data-raw/ef_usa_emfac_db.R)>.

### Source

<https://arb.ca.gov/emfac/emissions-inventory>

### See Also

Other emission factor data: [ef\\_brazil\\_cetesb\\_db](#), [ef\\_europe\\_emep\\_db](#), [ef\\_usa\\_moves\\_db](#)

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ef_usa_moves	<i>Running exhaust emissions factors for buses from United States (MOVES3 model)</i>
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### Description

Returns a vector or data.frame of emission factors for urban buses based on values from the **MOVES3 Model**. Emission factor estimates are expressed in units 'g/km'.

### Usage

```
ef_usa_moves(
  pollutant,
  model_year,
  reference_year = 2020,
  speed,
  fuel = "D",
  as_list = TRUE
)
```

### Arguments

pollutant	character. Pollutants: "CH4" (Methane), "CO" (Carbon Monoxide), "CO2" (Carbon Dioxide), "EC" (Energy Consumption), "HONO" (Nitrous Acid), "N2O" (Nitrous Oxide), "NH3" (Ammonia ), "NH4" (Ammonium), "NO" (Nitrogen Oxide), "NO2" (Nitrogen Dioxide), "NO3" (Nitrate), "NOx" (Oxides of Nitrogen), "PM10" (Primary Exhaust PM10 - Total), "PM25" (Primary Exhaust PM2.5 - Total), "SO2" (Sulfur Dioxide), "THC" (Total Gaseous Hydrocarbons ), "TOG" (Total Organic Gases) and "VOC" (Volatile Organic Compounds)
model_year	numeric. Model year of vehicle.
reference_year	numeric. Year of reference, in which the emissions inventory is estimated. Default is 2020. Values between 2015 - 2022.
speed	units. Speed in 'km/h'. Emission factor are returned in speed intervals: "0-2.5", "2.5-7.5", "7.5-12.5", "12.5-17.5", "17.5-22.5", "22.5-27.5", "27.5-32.5", "32.5-37.5", "37.5-42.5", "42.5-47.5", "47.5-52.5", "52.5-57.5", "57.5-62.5", "62.5-67.5", "67.5-72.5", ">72.5" mph (miles/h).
fuel	character. Type of fuel: 'D' (Diesel), 'G' (Gasoline), 'CNG' (Compressed Natural Gas). Default is 'D'.
as_list	logical. If TRUE (default), the function returns the output in a list format. If FALSE, the output is returned in a data.table format.

### Details

Users can view the pre-processed database in data(ef\_usa\_moves\_db) function.

**Value**

List. Emission factors in units 'g/km' by speed and model\_year.

**See Also**

Other Emission factor model: [ef\\_brazil\\_cetesb\(\)](#), [ef\\_europe\\_emep\(\)](#), [ef\\_scaled\\_euro\(\)](#), [ef\\_usa\\_emfac\(\)](#), [emi\\_europe\\_emep\\_wear\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
df <- ef_usa_moves(
  pollutant = c("CO", "PM10"),
  model_year = 2015,
  speed = units::set_units(10:100, "km/h"),
  reference_year = 2016,
  fuel = "D",
  as_list = TRUE
)
```

---

ef_usa_moves_db	<i>Emission factors from MOrtor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES) Data.frame of emission factors for buses based on values from the <a href="https://www.epa.gov/movesMOVES3">Rhrefhttps://www.epa.gov/movesMOVES3</a> Model. Estimates expressed in units 'g/km'.</i>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

Emission factors from MOrtor Vehicle Emission Simulator (MOVES)

Data.frame of emission factors for buses based on values from the **MOVES3 Model**. Estimates expressed in units 'g/km'.

**Usage**

```
ef_usa_moves_db
```

**Format**

A data.table:

**pollutant** character; Pollutants: CH4 (Methane), CO (Carbon Monoxide), CO2 (Carbon Dioxide), EC (Energy Consumption), HONO (Nitrous Acid), N2O (Nitrous Oxide), NH3 (Ammonia), NH4 (Ammonium), NO (Nitrogen Oxide), NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide), NO3 (Nitrate), NOx (Oxides of Nitrogen), PM10 (Primary Exhaust PM10 - Total), PM25 (Primary Exhaust PM2.5 - Total), SO2 (Sulfur Dioxide), THC (Total Gaseous Hydrocarbons ), TOG (Total Organic Gases) and VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds)

**fuel\_type** character; Type of fuel: 'D' (Diesel), 'G' (Gasoline), 'CNG' (Compressed Natural Gas).

**reference\_year** Numeric; Calendar Year between 2015 - 2022. Year in which the emissions inventory is estimated.

**model\_year** numeric; Model year of vehicle.

**lower\_speed\_interval** units 'km/h'; Represents the lower value of the speed intervals; The speed intervals are "- 2.5", "2.5 - 7.5", "7.5 - 12.5", "12.5 - 17.5", "17.5 - 22.5", "22.5 - 27.5", "27.5 - 32.5", "32.5 - 37.5", "37.5 - 42.5", "42.5 - 47.5", "47.5 - 52.5", "52.5 - 57.5", "57.5 - 62.5", "62.5 - 67.5", "67.5 - 72.5", and ">72.5" mph (miles/h).

**upper\_speed\_interval** units in km/h; Represents the upper value of the speed intervals. The speed intervals are analogous to lower\_speed\_interval above.

**source\_type** character; Type of vehicle, which currently has only "Transit Bus".

**id\_speed** integer; it characterizes the types of vehicle speeds.

### Source

<https://www.epa.gov/moves>

### See Also

Other emission factor data: [ef\\_brazil\\_cetesb\\_db](#), [ef\\_europe\\_emep\\_db](#), [ef\\_usa\\_emfac\\_db](#)

---

emission_model	<i>Emission model</i>
----------------	-----------------------

---

### Description

Estimate hot-exhaust emissions of public transport systems. This function must be used together with [transport\\_model](#).

### Usage

```
emission_model(
  tp_model,
  ef_model,
  fleet_data,
  pollutant,
  reference_year = 2020,
  process = "hot_exhaust",
  heightfile = NULL,
  parallel = TRUE,
  ncores = NULL,
  output_path = NULL,
  continue = FALSE,
  quiet = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

tp_model	sf_linestring object or a character path the to sf_linestring objects. The tp_model is the output from <code>transport_model</code> , or the path in which the output files from the <code>transport_model</code> are saved.
ef_model	character. A string indicating the emission factor model to be used. Options include <code>ef_usa_moves</code> , <code>ef_usa_emfac</code> , <code>ef_europe_emep</code> , <code>ef_brazil_cetesb</code> , and <code>ef_brazil_scaled_euro</code> (scale <code>ef_brazil_cetesb()</code> based on <code>ef_scaled_euro()</code> ).
fleet_data	data.frame. A data.frame with information the fleet characteristics. The required columns depend on the ef_model selection. See @examples for input.
pollutant	character. Vector with one or more pollutants to be estimated. Example: <code>c("CO", "CO2", "PM10", "NOx")</code> . See the documentation to check which pollutants are available for each emission factor model ( <code>ef_usa_moves</code> , <code>ef_usa_emfac</code> , <code>ef_europe_emep</code> , or <code>ef_brazil_cetesb</code> ).
reference_year	numeric. Year of reference considered to calculate the emissions inventory. Defaults to 2020. This argument is only required when the ef_model parameter is <code>ef_usa_moves</code> or <code>ef_usa_emfac</code> .
process	character; Emission process, classified in "hot_exhaust" (Default), and wear processes (identified as "tyre", "brake" and/or "road" wear). Note that wear processes are only available when the ef_europe_emep is selected in the @param ef_model. Details on wear emissions are presented in <a href="#">emi_europe_emep_wear</a> .
heightfile	character or raster data. The raster file with height data, or its filepath, used to estimate emissions considering the effect of street slope. This argument is used only when <code>ef_brazil_scaled_euro</code> or <code>ef_europe_emep</code> are selected. Default is NULL. Details are provided in <a href="#">slope_class_europe_emep</a> .
parallel	logical. Decides whether the function should run in parallel. Defaults is TRUE.
ncores	integer. Number of cores to be used in parallel execution. This argument is ignored if parallel is FALSE. Default (NULL) selects the total number of available cores minus one.
output_path	character. File path where the function output is exported. If NULL (Default), the function returns the output to user.
continue	logical. Argument that can be used only with output_path When TRUE, it skips processing the shape identifiers that were already saved into files. It is useful to continue processing a GTFS file that was stopped for some reason. Default value is FALSE.
quiet	Logical; Display messages from the emissions or emission factor functions. Default is 'TRUE'.

**Details**

The `fleet_data` must be a `data.frame` organized according to the desired `ef_model`. The required columns is organized as follows (see @examples for real data usage).

- `veh_type`: character; Bus type, classified according to the @param `ef_model`. For `ef_emep_europe`, use "Ubus Midi <=15 t", "Ubus Std 15 - 18 t", "Ubus Artic >18 t", "Coaches Std <=18 t" or "Coaches Artic >18 t"; For `ef_usa_moves` or `ef_usa_emfac`, use "BUS\_URBAN\_D";

For ef\_brazil\_cetesb, use "BUS\_URBAN\_D", "BUS\_MICRO\_D", "BUS\_COACH\_D" or "BUS\_ARTIC\_D".

- type\_name\_eu: character; Bus type, used only for @param ef\_model ef\_scaled\_euro are selected. The classes can be "Ubus Midi <=15 t", "Ubus Std 15 - 18 t", "Ubus Artic >18 t", "Coaches Std <=18 t" or "Coaches Artic >18 t".
- reference\_year: character; Base year of the emission factor model input. Required only when ef\_usa\_moves or ef\_usa\_emfac are selected.
- tech: character; After treatment technology. This is required only when emep\_europe is selected. Check ?ef\_emep\_europe for details.
- euro: character; Euro period of vehicle, classified in "Conventional", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", "VI", and "EEV". This is required only when ef\_emep\_europe is selected. Check ef\_europe\_emep for details.
- fuel: character; Required when ef\_usa\_moves, ef\_usa\_emfac and ef\_europe\_emep are selected.
- fleet\_composition: Numeric. Scaled composition of fleet. In most cases, the user might not know which vehicles run on each specific routes. The composition is used to attribute a probability of a specific vehicle to circulate in the line. The probability sums one. Required for all emission factors selection. Users can check the [gtfs2emis fleet data vignette](#), for more examples.

Based on the input height data, the function returns the slope class between two consecutive bus stop positions of a LineString Simple Feature (transport model object). The slope is given by the ratio between the height difference and network distance from two consecutive public transport stops. The function classifies the slope into one of the seven categories available on the European Environmental Agency (EEA) database, which is -0.06, -0.04, -0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.04, and 0.06.

### Value

A list with emissions estimates or NULL with output files saved locally at output\_path.

### See Also

Other Core function: [transport\\_model\(\)](#)

### Examples

```
if (requireNamespace("gtfstools", quietly=TRUE)) {

# read GTFS
gtfs_file <- system.file("extdata/bra_cur_gtfs.zip", package = "gtfs2emis")
gtfs <- gtfstools::read_gtfs(gtfs_file)

# keep a single trip_id to speed up this example
gtfs_small <- gtfstools::filter_by_trip_id(gtfs, trip_id = "4451136")

# run transport model
tp_model <- transport_model(gtfs_data = gtfs_small,
                           min_speed = 2,
                           max_speed = 80,
```

```

        new_speed = 20,
        spatial_resolution = 100,
        parallel = FALSE)

# Example using Brazilian emission model and fleet
fleet_data_ef_cetesb <- data.frame(veh_type = "BUS_URBAN_D",
                                  model_year = 2010:2019,
                                  fuel = "D",
                                  fleet_composition = rep(0.1,10)
                                  )

emi_cetesb <- progressr::with_progress(emission_model(
  tp_model = tp_model,
  ef_model = "ef_brazil_cetesb",
  fleet_data = fleet_data_ef_cetesb,
  pollutant = c("CO", "PM10", "CO2", "CH4", "NOx")
))

# Example using European emission model and fleet
fleet_data_ef_europe <- data.frame( veh_type = c("Ubus Midi <=15 t",
                                                "Ubus Std 15 - 18 t",
                                                "Ubus Artic >18 t")
                                   , euro = c("III", "IV", "V")
                                   , fuel = rep("D",3)
                                   , tech = c("-", "SCR", "SCR")
                                   , fleet_composition = c(0.4,0.5,0.1))

emi_emep <- progressr::with_progress(emission_model(tp_model = tp_model
  , ef_model = "ef_europe_emep"
  , fleet_data = fleet_data_ef_europe
  , pollutant = c("PM10", "NOx")))
emi_emep_wear <- progressr::with_progress(emission_model(tp_model = tp_model
  , ef_model = "ef_europe_emep"
  , fleet_data = fleet_data_ef_europe
  , pollutant = "PM10"
  , process = c("tyre", "road", "brake")))
raster_cur <- system.file("extdata/bra_cur-srtm.tif", package = "gtfs2emis")
emi_emep_slope <- progressr::with_progress(emission_model(tp_model = tp_model
  , ef_model = "ef_europe_emep"
  , fleet_data = fleet_data_ef_europe
  , heightfile = raster_cur
  , pollutant = c("PM10", "NOx")))

# Example using US EMFAC emission model and fleet
fleet_data_ef_moves <- data.frame( veh_type = "BUS_URBAN_D"
                                   , model_year = 2010:2019
                                   , fuel = "D"
                                   , reference_year = 2020
                                   , fleet_composition = rep(0.1,10))

fleet_data_ef_emfac <- data.frame( veh_type = "BUS_URBAN_D"
                                   , model_year = 2010:2019
                                   , fuel = "D"

```

```

, reference_year = 2020
, fleet_composition = rep(0.1,10))

# Example using US MOVES emission model and fleet
emi_moves <- emission_model(tp_model = tp_model
, ef_model = "ef_usa_moves"
, fleet_data = fleet_data_ef_moves
, pollutant = c("CO", "PM10", "CO2", "CH4", "NOx")
, reference_year = 2020)

emi_emfac <- emission_model(tp_model = tp_model
, ef_model = "ef_usa_emfac"
, fleet_data = fleet_data_ef_emfac
, pollutant = c("CO", "PM10", "CO2", "CH4", "NOx")
, reference_year = 2020)
}

```

emis\_grid

*Spatial aggregation of emission estimates into a grid***Description**

Aggregate emissions proportionally in an sf polygon grid, by performing an intersection operation between emissions data in sf linestring format and the input grid cells. User can also aggregate the emissions in the grid by time of the day.

**Usage**

```

emis_grid(
  emi_list,
  grid,
  time_resolution = "day",
  quiet = TRUE,
  aggregate = FALSE
)

```

**Arguments**

emi_list	list. A list containing the data of emissions 'emi' ("data.frame" class) and the transport model 'tp_model' ("sf" "data.frame" classes).
grid	Sf polygon. Grid cell data to allocate emissions.
time_resolution	character. Time resolution in which the emissions is aggregated. Options are 'hour', 'minute', or 'day' (Default).
quiet	logical. User can print the total emissions before and after the intersection operation in order to check if the gridded emissions were estimated correctly. Default is 'TRUE'.
aggregate	logical. Aggregate emissions by pollutant. Default is FALSE.

**Value**

An "sf" "data.frame" object with emissions estimates per grid cell.

**See Also**

Other emission analysis: [emis\\_summary\(\)](#), [emis\\_to\\_dt\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```

if (requireNamespace("gtfstools", quietly=TRUE)) {
  library(sf)

  # read GTFS
  gtfs_file <- system.file("extdata/bra_cur_gtfs.zip", package = "gtfs2emis")
  gtfs <- gtfstools::read_gtfs(gtfs_file)

  # keep a single trip_id to speed up this example
  gtfs_small <- gtfstools::filter_by_trip_id(gtfs, trip_id = "4451136")

  # run transport model
  tp_model <- transport_model(gtfs_data = gtfs_small,
                             spatial_resolution = 100,
                             parallel = FALSE)

  # Fleet data, using Brazilian emission model and fleet
  fleet_data_ef_cetesb <- data.frame(veh_type = "BUS_URBAN_D",
                                     model_year = 2010:2019,
                                     fuel = "D",
                                     fleet_composition = rep(0.1,10)
                                    )

  # Emission model
  emi_list <- emission_model(
    tp_model = tp_model,
    ef_model = "ef_brazil_cetesb",
    fleet_data = fleet_data_ef_cetesb,
    pollutant = c("CO", "PM10", "CO2", "CH4", "NOx")
  )

  # create spatial grid
  grid <- sf::st_make_grid(
    x = sf::st_make_valid(emi_list$tp_model)
    , cellsize = 0.25 / 200
    , crs= 4326
    , what = "polygons"
    , square = FALSE
  )

  emis_grid <- emis_grid( emi_list,grid,'day')

  plot(grid)
  plot(emis_grid["PM10_2010"],add = TRUE)
  plot(st_geometry(emi_list$tp_model), add = TRUE,col = "black")

```

```
}
```

---

emis\_summary

*Summarize emissions estimates*

---

### Description

Summarize emissions estimates, aggregating emissions by pollutant, time of the day, vehicle.

### Usage

```
emis_summary(  
  emi_list,  
  by = "pollutant",  
  veh_vars = "veh_type",  
  segment_vars = NULL,  
  process_vars = "process"  
)
```

### Arguments

emi_list	list. Emission or emission factor list.
by	character. Emissions can be aggregated by 'time', 'vehicle', or simply 'pollutant' (Default).
veh_vars	character. data.frame names of 'emi_list' attributed to vehicle characteristics. Default is 'veh_type'.
segment_vars	character. data.frame names of 'emi_list' object attributed to the road segments. Default is NULL.
process_vars	character. data.frame names of 'emi_list' object attributed to the emission processes. Default is 'process'.

### Value

data.table with pollutants units ('g') aggregated by pollutant, time, or vehicle type.

### See Also

Other emission analysis: [emis\\_grid\(\)](#), [emis\\_to\\_dt\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```

if (requireNamespace("gtfstools", quietly=TRUE)) {

# read GTFS
gtfs_file <- system.file("extdata/irl_dub_gtfs.zip", package = "gtfs2emis")
gtfs <- gtfstools::read_gtfs(gtfs_file)

# Keep a single trip
gtfs <- gtfstools::filter_by_trip_id(gtfs
                                     , trip_id = c('238.2.60-118-b12-1.59.I'
                                                  , "7081.2.60-X27-b12-1.106.I"))

# Transport model
tp_model <- transport_model(gtfs_data = gtfs,
                           spatial_resolution = 100,
                           parallel = FALSE)

# fleet data
fleet_df <- read.csv(system.file("extdata/irl_dub_fleet.txt"
                                , package = "gtfs2emis"))

# emission model
emi_list <- emission_model(tp_model = tp_model
                          , ef_model = "ef_europe_emep"
                          , fleet_data = fleet_df
                          , pollutant = c("CO2", "PM10"))

# Aggregate total emissions by 'pollutant'
emis_summary(emi_list)

# by vehicle type
emis_summary(emi_list, by = "vehicle")

emis_summary(emi_list
             , by = "vehicle"
             , veh_vars = c("euro"))

emis_summary(emi_list
             , by = "vehicle"
             , veh_vars = c("fuel"))

emis_summary(emi_list
             , by = "vehicle"
             , veh_vars = c("veh_type", "euro", "tech", "fuel"))

# by time of the day
emis_summary(emi_list
             , by = "time"
             , segment_vars = "slope")
}

```

---

emis_to_dt	<i>Convert emission estimates from list to data.table format</i>
------------	--

---

### Description

Read emission estimates generated by the [emission\\_model](#) or from emission factor functions (e.g. [ef\\_brazil\\_cetesb](#)) and convert them into a `data.table` format.

### Usage

```
emis_to_dt(  
  emi_list,  
  emi_vars = "emi",  
  veh_vars = "veh_type",  
  pol_vars = "pollutant",  
  process_vars = "process",  
  segment_vars = NULL  
)
```

### Arguments

<code>emi_list</code>	list. A list of emission estimates
<code>emi_vars</code>	character. data.frame names of 'emi_list' object attributed to emissions or emission factors. Default is 'emi'.
<code>veh_vars</code>	character. data.frame names of 'emi_list' object attributed to vehicle characteristics. Default is 'veh_type'.
<code>pol_vars</code>	character. data.frame names of 'emi_list' object attributed to pollutants. Default is 'pollutant'.
<code>process_vars</code>	character. data.frame names of 'emi_list' object attributed to the emission processes. Default is 'process'.
<code>segment_vars</code>	character. data.frame names of 'emi_list' object attributed to the road segments. Default is NULL.

### Value

`data.table`.

### See Also

Other emission analysis: [emis\\_grid\(\)](#), [emis\\_summary\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```

if (requireNamespace("gtfstools", quietly=TRUE)) {

# read GTFS
gtfs_file <- system.file("extdata/bra_cur_gtfs.zip", package = "gtfs2emis")
gtfs <- gtfstools::read_gtfs(gtfs_file)

# keep a single trip_id to speed up this example
gtfs_small <- gtfstools::filter_by_trip_id(gtfs, trip_id = "4451136")

# run transport model
tp_model <- transport_model(gtfs_data = gtfs_small,
                           min_speed = 2,
                           max_speed = 80,
                           new_speed = 20,
                           spatial_resolution = 100,
                           parallel = FALSE)

# Example using Brazilian emission model and fleet
fleet_data_ef_cetesb <- data.frame(veh_type = "BUS_URBAN_D",
                                   model_year = 2010:2019,
                                   fuel = "D",
                                   fleet_composition = rep(0.1,10)
                                   )

emi_list <- emission_model(
  tp_model = tp_model,
  ef_model = "ef_brazil_cetesb",
  fleet_data = fleet_data_ef_cetesb,
  pollutant = c("CO", "PM10", "CO2", "CH4", "NOx")
)

# convert emission list to data.table
dt <- emis_to_dt(emi_list)
}

```

---

emi\_europe\_emep\_wear    *Emissions from road vehicle tyre, brake, and surface wear from the European Environment Agency (EMEP/EEA) model*

---

**Description**

Returns a list or data.table of emissions for urban buses based on Tier 2 of EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebooks (2019). The function concerns the emissions of particulate matter (PM), encompassing black carbon (BC) (1), which arises from distinct sources, namely, road vehicle tire and brake wear (NFR code 1.A.3.b.vi), and road surface wear (NFR code 1.A.3.b.vii). It is important to note that PM emissions exhaust from vehicle exhaust are excluded. The focus is on primary particles, which refer to those that are directly emitted due to surface wear, rather than those generated from the resuspension of previously deposited material. See more in @details.

**Usage**

```
emi_europe_emep_wear(
  dist,
  speed,
  pollutant,
  veh_type,
  fleet_composition,
  load = 0.5,
  process = "tyre",
  as_list = TRUE
)
```

**Arguments**

dist	units; Length of each link in 'km'.
speed	units; Speed in 'km/h'.
pollutant	character; Pollutant, classified in "TSP"(Total Suspended Particles), "PM10", "PM2.5", "PM1.0", "PM0.1". Please note that emissions factors for "PM1.0" and "PM0.1" are not available for road surface wear process.
veh_type	character; Bus type, classified in "Ubus Midi <=15 t", "Ubus Std 15 - 18 t", "Ubus Artic >18 t", "Coaches Std >18 t", or "Coaches Artic >18 t".
fleet_composition	vector; Fleet composition, which is a distribution of fleet based on frequency. If there is only one, 'fleet_composition' is 1.0.
load	numeric; Load ratio, classified in 0.0, 0.5 and 1.0. Default is 0.5.
process	character; Emission process sources, classified in "tyre", "brake" and/or "road".
as_list	logical; Returns emission factors as a list, instead of data.table format. Default is TRUE.

**Details**

The following equation is employed to evaluate emissions originating from tyre and brake wear

$$TE(i) = \text{dist} \times EF\_tsp(j) \times mf\_s(i) \times sc(\text{speed}),$$

where:

- $TE(i)$  = total emissions of pollutant  $i$  (g),
- $\text{dist}$  = distance driven by each vehicle (km),
- $EF\_tsp(j)$  = TSP mass emission factor for vehicles of category  $j$  (g/km),
- $mf\_s(i)$  = mass fraction of TSP that can be attributed to particle size class  $i$ ,
- $sc(\text{speed})$  = correction factor for a mean vehicle travelling at a given speed (-)

*Tyre*

In the case of heavy-duty vehicles, the emission factor needs the incorporation of vehicle size, as determined by the number of axles, and load. These parameters are introduced into the equation as follows:

$$EF_{tsp\_tyre\_hdv} = 0.5 \times N_{axle} \times LCF_{tyre} \times EF_{tsp\_tyre\_pc}$$

where

- $EF_{tsp\_tyre\_hdv}$  = TSP emission factor for tyre wear from heavy-duty vehicles (g/km),
- $N_{axle}$  = number of vehicle axles (-),
- $LCF_{t}$  = a load correction factor for tyre wear (-),
- $EF_{tsp\_tyre\_pc}$  = TSP emission factor for tyre wear from passenger car vehicles (g/km).

$$\text{and } LCF_{tyre} = 1.41 + (1.38 \times LF),$$

where:

- $LF$  = load factor (-), ranging from 0 for an empty bus to 1 for a fully laden one.

The function considers the following look-up table for number of vehicle axes:

vehicle class (j)	number of axes
Ubus Midi <=15 t	2
Ubus Std 15 - 18 t	2
Ubus Artic >18 t	3
Coaches Std <=18 t	2
Coaches Artic >18 t	3

The size distribution of tyre wear particles are given by:

particle size class (i)	mass fraction of TSP
TSP	1.000
PM10	0.600
PM2.5	0.420
PM1.0	0.060
PM0.1	0.048

Finally, the speed correction is:

$$sc_{tyre}(speed) = 1.39, \text{ when } V < 40 \text{ km/h}; sc_{tyre}(speed) = -0.00974 \times speed + 1.78, \text{ when } 40 \leq speed \leq 90 \text{ km/h}; sc_{tyre}(speed) = 0.902, \text{ when } speed > 90 \text{ km/h}.$$

#### *Brake*

The heavy-duty vehicle emission factor is derived by modifying the passenger car emission factor to conform to experimental data obtained from heavy-duty vehicles.

$$EF_{tsp\_brake\_hdv} = 1.956 \times LCF_{brake} \times EF_{tsp\_brake\_pc}$$

where:

- $EF_{tsp\_brake\_hdv}$  = heavy-duty vehicle emission factor for TSP,
- $LCF_{brake}$  = load correction factor for brake wear,
- $EF_{tsp\_brake\_pc}$  = passenger car emission factor for TSP,

and  $LCF_{brake} = 1 + (0.79 \times LF)$ ,

where:

- LF = load factor (-), ranging from 0 for an empty bus to 1 for a fully laden one.

The size distribution of brake wear particles are given by:

particle size class (i)	mass fraction of TSP
TSP	1.000
PM10	0.980
PM2.5	0.390
PM1.0	0.100
PM0.1	0.080

Finally, the speed correction is:

$sc_{brake}(speed) = 1.67$ , when  $V < 40$  km/h;  $sc_{brake}(speed) = -0.0270 \times speed + 2.75$ , when  $40 \leq speed \leq 95$  km/h;  $sc_{brake}(speed) = 0.185$ , when  $speed > 95$  km/h.

#### Road Wear

Emissions are calculated according to the equation:

$$TE(i) = dist \times EF_{tsp\_road}(j) \times mf\_road$$

where:

- TE = total emissions of pollutant i (g),
- dist = total distance driven by vehicles in category j (km),
- $EF_{tsp\_road}$  = TSP mass emission factor from road wear for vehicles j (0.0760 g/km),
- $mf\_road$  = mass fraction of TSP that can be attributed to particle size class i (-).

The following table shows the size distribution of road surface wear particles

particle size class (i)	mass fraction of TSP
TSP	1.00
PM10	0.50
PM2.5	0.27

#### References

# EMEP/EEA data and reports can be accessed in the following links:

- 2019 edition <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2019/>.

#### Value

List. emission in units 'g' (list or a data.table).

**See Also**

Other Emission factor model: [ef\\_brazil\\_cetesb\(\)](#), [ef\\_europe\\_emep\(\)](#), [ef\\_scaled\\_euro\(\)](#), [ef\\_usa\\_emfac\(\)](#), [ef\\_usa\\_moves\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
emi_europe_emep_wear(dist = units::set_units(1,"km"),
  speed = units::set_units(30,"km/h"),
  pollutant = c("PM10","TSP","PM2.5"),
  veh_type = c("Ubus Std 15 - 18 t","Ubus Artic >18 t"),
  fleet_composition = c(0.5,0.5),
  load = 0.5,
  process = c("brake","tyre","road"),
  as_list = TRUE)
```

---

slope\_class\_europe\_emep

*Add slope class into the transport model (LineString Simple Feature object)*

---

**Description**

Based on the input height data, the function returns the slope class between two consecutive bus stop positions of a LineString Simple Feature (transport model object). The slope is given by the ratio between the height difference and network distance from two consecutive public transport stops. The function classifies the slope into one of the seven categories available on the European Environmental Agency (EEA) database, which is -0.06, -0.04,-0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.04, and 0.06. The classifications is described in @details .

**Usage**

```
slope_class_europe_emep(tp_model, heightfile, keep = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

tp_model	LineString Simple Feature; transport model output.
heightfile	character or raster data; The raster file with height data, or its filepath.
keep	A logical. Whether the columns related height and slope to the consecutive bus stops should be kept or dropped (defaults to FALSE, which keeps only the slope classification).

**Value**

The transport model with slope information.

**Slopes classification:**

```
| slope interval | slope class || slope <= -0.070 | -0.06 || slope > -0.070 & slope <= -0.050 | -0.06
|| slope > -0.050 & slope <= -0.030 | -0.04 || slope > -0.030 & slope <= -0.010 | -0.02 || slope >
-0.010 & slope <= +0.010 | +0.00 || slope > +0.010 & slope <= +0.030 | +0.02 || slope > +0.030 &
slope <= +0.050 | +0.04 || slope > +0.050 & slope <= +0.070 | +0.06 || slope > +0.070 | -0.06 |
```

**Examples**

```
if (requireNamespace("gtfstools", quietly=TRUE)) {
gtfs_file <- system.file("extdata/bra_cur_gtfs.zip", package = "gtfs2emis")
gtfs <- gtfstools::read_gtfs(gtfs_file)

# keep a single trip_id to speed up this example
gtfs_small <- gtfstools::filter_by_trip_id(gtfs, trip_id = "4451136")

# run transport model
tp_model <- transport_model(gtfs_data = gtfs_small,
                           min_speed = 2,
                           max_speed = 80,
                           new_speed = 20,
                           spatial_resolution = 100,
                           parallel = FALSE)

# read raster file
raster_cur <- system.file("extdata/bra_cur-srtm.tif", package = "gtfs2emis")

tp_model_slope <- slope_class_europe_emep(tp_model, raster_cur)
}
```

---

transport_model	<i>Transport model</i>
-----------------	------------------------

---

**Description**

This function converts a public transport data set in GTFS format into a GPS-like table with the space-time positions and speeds of public transport vehicles. The function also allow users to set the spatial resolution of the output and to adjust the speed of public transport vehicles given a min\_speed and max\_speed range.

**Usage**

```
transport_model(
  gtfs_data,
  min_speed = 2,
  max_speed = 80,
  new_speed = NULL,
  parallel = TRUE,
```

```

ncores = NULL,
spatial_resolution = 100,
output_path = NULL,
continue = FALSE
)

```

### Arguments

gtfs_data	A path to a GTFS file or a GTFS data organized as a list of data . tables created with <code>gtfstools::read_gtfs()</code> .
min_speed	numeric (in km/h) or a speed units value. Minimum speed to be considered as valid. Values below minimum speed will be updated according to the <code>new_speed</code> parameter, which can affect the arrival and departure times of vehicles at transit stops. Defaults to 2 km/h.
max_speed	numeric (in km/h) or a speed units value. Maximum speed to be considered as valid. Values above maximum speed will be updated according to the <code>new_speed</code> parameter, which can affect the arrival and departure times of vehicles at transit stops. Defaults to 80 km/h.
new_speed	numeric (in km/h) or a speed units value. Speed value used to replace the speeds that fall outside the <code>min_speed</code> and <code>max_speed</code> range or which are missing from the GTFS input. When <code>new_speed = NULL</code> (the default), the function uses the average speed of the entire GTFS data feed.
parallel	logical. Decides whether the function should run in parallel. Defaults is TRUE.
ncores	integer. Number of cores to be used in parallel execution. This argument is ignored if <code>parallel</code> is FALSE. Default (NULL) selects the total number of available cores minus one.
spatial_resolution	The spatial resolution in meters. Defaults to 100. The function only creates points in order to guarantee that the minimum distance between two consecutive points will be at most the <code>spatial_resolution</code> value. If a given GTFS <code>shape_id</code> has two consecutive points with a distance smaller than the spatial resolution, the algorithm will not remove such points.
output_path	character. A directory path. If NULL (Default), the function returns the output. If the user passes a valid path, the output will be saved in the <code>output_path</code> dir. Note that the output of each public transport <code>shape_id</code> is saved separately in different files. Setting an <code>output_path</code> is recommended when working with large public transport system because the output of the function can be significantly large.
continue	logical. Argument that can be used only with <code>output_path</code> When TRUE, it skips processing the shape identifiers that were already saved into files. It is useful to continue processing a GTFS file that was stopped for some reason. Default value is FALSE.

### Value

A data.table `sf_linestring` object or NULL.

**See Also**

Other Core function: [emission\\_model\(\)](#)

**Examples**

```
if (requireNamespace("gtfstools", quietly=TRUE)) {  
  
  # read GTFS  
  gtfs_file <- system.file("extdata/bra_cur_gtfs.zip", package = "gtfs2emis")  
  gtfs <- gtfstools::read_gtfs(gtfs_file)  
  
  # keep a single trip_id to speed up this example  
  gtfs_small <- gtfstools::filter_by_trip_id(gtfs, trip_id = "4451136")  
  
  # run transport model  
  tp_model <- transport_model(gtfs_data = gtfs_small,  
                             min_speed = 2,  
                             max_speed = 80,  
                             new_speed = 20,  
                             spatial_resolution = 100,  
                             parallel = FALSE)  
}
```

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