Package ‘vein’

September 17, 2019

Type Package

Title Vehicular Emissions Inventories

Version 0.8.0

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Description Elaboration of vehicular emissions inventories,
consisting in four stages, pre-processing activity data, preparing
emissions factors, estimating the emissions and post-processing of emissions
in maps and databases. More details in Ibarra-Espinosa et al (2018) <doi:10.5194/gmd-11-2209-2018>.
Before using VEIN you need to know the vehicular composition of your study area, in other words,
the combination of of type of vehicles, size and fuel of the fleet. Then, it is recommended to
start with the function inventory to create a structure of directories and template scripts.

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URL https://atmoschem.github.io/vein/

BugReports https://github.com/atmoschem/vein/issues/

LazyData no

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports sf, sp, data.table, graphics, stats, units, methods, eixport

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, covr, lwgeom, cptcity

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Encoding UTF-8

NeedsCompilation no

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R topics documented:

`add_polid` *Add polygon id to lines road network*

Description

Sometimes you need to add polygon id into your streets road network. `add_polid` add add_polid id into your road network cropping your network by

Usage

```
add_polid(polyg, street, by)
```

Arguments

`polyg`	sf object POLYGON it is transformed to "sf" with emissions.
`street`	streets road network class 'sf'
`by`	Character indicating the column woith the id in polyg

See Also

emis_to_streets

Examples

```
## Not run:
#to do

## End(Not run)
```

---

adt *Average daily traffic (ADT) from hourly traffic data.*

Description

adt calculates ADT based on hourly traffic data. The input traffic data is usually for morning rush hours.

Usage

```
adt(pc, lcv, hgv, bus, mc, p_pc, p_lcv, p_hgv, p_bus, p_mc,
  expanded = FALSE)
```

Arguments

pc	numeric vector for passenger cars
lcv	numeric vector for light commercial vehicles
hgv	numeric vector for heavy good vehicles or trucks
bus	numeric vector for bus
mc	numeric vector for motorcycles
p_pc	data-frame profile for passenger cars, 24 hours only.
p_lcv	data-frame profile for light commercial vehicles, 24 hours only.
p_hgv	data-frame profile for heavy good vehicles or trucks, 24 hours only.
p_bus	data-frame profile for bus, 24 hours only.
p_mc	data-frame profile for motorcycles, 24 hours only.
expanded	boolean argument for returning numeric vector or "Vehicles"

Value

numeric vector of total volume of traffic per link, or data-frames of expanded traffic

Examples

```
{
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
p1 <- pc_profile[, 1]
adt1 <- adt(pc = net$ldv*0.75,
            lcv = net$ldv*0.1,
            hgv = net$hdv,
            bus = 0,
            mc = net$ldv*0.15,
            p_pc = p1,
            p_lcv = p1,
            p_hgv = p1,
            p_bus = p1,
            p_mc = p1)
head(adt1)
plot(adt1)
adt2 <- adt(pc = net$ldv*0.75,
            lcv = net$ldv*0.1,
            hgv = net$hdv,
            bus = net$hdv,
            mc = net$ldv*0.15,
            p_pc = p1,
            p_lcv = p1,
            p_hgv = p1,
            p_bus = p1*0, # when zero, must be the same size
            p_mc = p1,
            TRUE)
head(adt2)
plot(adt2) # Class Vehicles
}
```

---

age — *Applies a survival rate to numeric new vehicles*

Description

age returns survived vehicles

Usage

```
age(x, type = "weibull", a = 14.46, b = 4.79, agemax, net,
  verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric; numerical vector of sales or registrations for each year
type	Character; any of "gompertz", "double_logistic", "weibull" and "weibull2"
a	Numeric; parameter of survival equation

b	Numeric; parameter of survival equation
agemax	Integer; age of oldest vehicles for that category
net	SpatialLinesDataFrame or Spatial Feature of "LINESTRING"
verbose	Logical; message with average age and total numer of vehicles regions or streets.

Value

dataframe of age distrubution of vehicles

Note

The functions age* produce distribution of the circulating fleet by age of use. The order of using these functions is:

1. If you know the distribution of the vehicles by age of use , use: my_age 2. If you know the sales of vehicles, or the registry of new vehicles, use age to apply a survival function. 3. If you know the theoretical shape of the circulating fleet and you can use age_ldv, age_hdv or age_moto. For instance, you dont know the sales or registry of vehicles, but somehow you know the shape of this curve. 4. You can use/merge/transform/dapt any of these functions.

gompertz: 1 - exp(-exp(a + b*time)), defaults PC: b = -0.137, a = 1.798, LCV: b = -0.141, a = 1.618 MCT (2006). de Gases de Efeito Estufa-Emissoes de Gases de Efeito Estufa por Fontes Moveis, no Setor Energético. Ministerio da Ciencia e Tecnologia. This curve is also used by Guo and Wang (2012, 2015) in the form: V*exp(alpha*exp(beta*E)) where V is the saturation car ownership level and E GDP per capita Huo, H., & Wang, M. (2012). Modeling future vehicle sales and stock in China. Energy Policy, 43, 17–29. doi:10.1016/j.enpol.2011.09.063 Huo, Hong, et al. "Vehicular air pollutant emissions in China: evaluation of past control policies and future perspectives." Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change 20.5 (2015): 719-733.

double_logistic: 1/(1 + exp(a*(time + b))) + 1/(1 + exp(a*(time - b))), defaults PC: b = 21, a = 0.19, LCV: b = 15.3, a = 0.17, HGV: b = 17, a = 0.1, BUS: b = 19.1, a = 0.16 MCT (2006). de Gases de Efeito Estufa-Emissoes de Gases de Efeito Estufa por Fontes Moveis, no Setor Energético. Ministerio da Ciencia e Tecnologia.

weibull: exp(-(time/a)^b), defaults PC: b = 4.79, a = 14.46, Taxi: b = +inf, a = 5, Government and business: b = 5.33, a = 13.11 Non-operating vehicles: b = 5.08, a = 11.53 Bus: b = +inf, a = 9, non-transit bus: b = +inf, a = 5.5 Heavy HGV: b = 5.58, a = 12.8, Medium HGV: b = 5.58, a = 10.09, Light HGV: b = 5.58, a = 8.02 Hao, H., Wang, H., Ouyang, M., & Cheng, F. (2011). Vehicle survival patterns in China. Science China Technological Sciences, 54(3), 625-629.

weibull2: exp(-((time + b)/a)^b), defaults b = 11, a = 26 Zachariadis, T., Samaras, Z., Zierock, K. H. (1995). Dynamic modeling of vehicle populations: an engineering approach for emissions calculations. Technological Forecasting and Social Change, 50(2), 135-149. Cited by Huo and Wang (2012)

Examples

```
{
vehLIA <- rep(1, 25)
PV_Minia <- age(x = vehLIA)
PV_Minib <- age(x = vehLIA, type = "weibull2", b = 11, a = 26)
PV_Minic <- age(x = vehLIA, type = "double_logistic", b = 21, a = 0.19)
```

```
PV_Minid <- age(x = vehLIA, type = "gompertz", b = -0.137, a = 1.798)
plot(PV_Minia, type = "b", pch = 16)
lines(PV_Minib, type = "b", pch = 16, col = "red")
lines(PV_Minic, type = "b", pch = 16, col = "blue")
lines(PV_Minid, type = "b", pch = 16, col = "green")
legend(x = 20, y = 0.85,
      legend = c("weibull", "weibull2", "double_logistic", "gompertz"),
      col = c("black", "red", "blue", "green"),
      lty=c(1,1),
      lwd=c(2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5))
      #lets put some numbers
vehLIA <- c(65400, 79100, 80700, 85300, 86700, 82000, 74500, 67700, 60600, 62500,
84700, 62600, 47900, 63900, 41800, 37492, 34243, 30995, 27747, 24499, 21250,
18002, 14754, 11506, 8257)
PV_Minia <- age(x = vehLIA)
PV_Minib <- age(x = vehLIA, type = "weibull2", b = 11, a = 26)
PV_Minic <- age(x = vehLIA, type = "double_logistic",  b = 21, a = 0.19)
PV_Minid <- age(x = vehLIA, type = "gompertz", b = -0.137, a = 1.798)
plot(PV_Minia, type = "b", pch = 16)
lines(PV_Minib, type = "b", pch = 16, col = "red")
lines(PV_Minic, type = "b", pch = 16, col = "blue")
lines(PV_Minid, type = "b", pch = 16, col = "green")
legend(x = 20, y = 80000,
      legend = c("weibull", "weibull2", "double_logistic", "gompertz"),
      col = c("black", "red", "blue", "green"),
      lty=c(1,1),
      lwd=c(2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5))
}
```

---

age_hdv *Returns amount of vehicles at each age*

Description

age_hdv returns amount of vehicles at each age

Usage

```
age_hdv(x, name = "age", a = 0.2, b = 17, agemin = 1,
  agemax = 50, k = 1, bystreet = F, net, verbose = FALSE, namerows)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric; numerical vector of vehicles with length equal to lines features of road network
name	Character; of vehicle assigned to columns of dataframe
a	Numeric; parameter of survival equation
b	Numeric; parameter of survival equation

agemin	Integer; age of newest vehicles for that category
agemax	Integer; age of oldest vehicles for that category
k	Numeric; multiplication factor. If its length is > 1, it must match the length of x
bystreet	Logical; when TRUE it is expecting that 'a' and 'b' are numeric vectors with length equal to x
net	SpatialLinesDataFrame or Spatial Feature of "LINESTRING"
verbose	Logical; message with average age and total numer of vehicles
namerows	Any vector to be change row.names. For instance, name of regions or streets.

Value

dataframe of age distrubution of vehicles at each street

Note

The functions age* produce distribution of the circulating fleet by age of use. The order of using these functions is:

1. If you know the distribution of the vehicles by age of use , use: my_age 2. If you know the sales of vehicles, or the registry of new vehicles, use age to apply a survival function. 3. If you know the theoretical shape of the circulating fleet and you can use age_ldv, age_hdv or age_moto. For instance, you dont know the sales or registry of vehicles, but somehow you know the shape of this curve. 4. You can use/merge/transform/adapt any of these functions.

Examples

```
{
data(net)
LT_B5 <- age_hdv(x = net$hdv,name = "LT_B5")
plot(LT_B5)
LT_B5 <- age_hdv(x = net$hdv, name = "LT_B5", net = net)
plot(LT_B5)
}
```

---

age_ldv *Returns amount of vehicles at each age*

Description

age_ldv returns amount of vehicles at each age

Usage

```
age_ldv(x, name = "age", a = 1.698, b = -0.2, agemin = 1,
  agemax = 50, k = 1, bystreet = F, net, verbose = FALSE, namerows)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric; numerical vector of vehicles with length equal to lines features of road network
name	Character; of vehicle assigned to columns of dataframe
a	Numeric; parameter of survival equation
b	Numeric; parameter of survival equation
agemin	Integer; age of newest vehicles for that category
agemax	Integer; age of oldest vehicles for that category
k	Numeric; multiplication factor. If its length is > 1, it must match the length of x
bystreet	Logical; when TRUE it is expecting that 'a' and 'b' are numeric vectors with length equal to x
net	SpatialLinesDataFrame or Spatial Feature of "LINESTRING"
verbose	Logical; message with average age and total numer of vehicles
namerows	Any vector to be change row.names. For instance, name of regions or streets.

Value

dataframe of age distrubution of vehicles

Note

The functions age* produce distribution of the circulating fleet by age of use. The order of using these functions is:

1. If you know the distribution of the vehicles by age of use , use: my_age 2. If you know the sales of vehicles, or the registry of new vehicles, use age to apply a survival function. 3. If you know the theoretical shape of the circulating fleet and you can use age_ldv, age_hdv or age_moto. For instance, you dont know the sales or registry of vehicles, but somehow you know the shape of this curve. 4. You can use/merge/transform/adapt any of these functions.

It consists in a Gompertz equation with default parameters from 1 national emissions inventory for green housegases in Brazil, MCT 2006

Examples

```
{
data(net)
PC_E25_1400 <- age_ldv(x = net$ldv, name = "PC_E25_1400")
plot(PC_E25_1400)
PC_E25_1400 <- age_ldv(x = net$ldv, name = "PC_E25_1400", net = net)
plot(PC_E25_1400)
}
```

age_moto *Returns amount of vehicles at each age*

Description

age_moto returns amount of vehicles at each age

Usage

```
age_moto(x, name = "age", a = 0.2, b = 17, agemin = 1,
  agemax = 50, k = 1, bystreet = FALSE, net, verbose = FALSE,
  namerows)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric; numerical vector of vehicles with length equal to lines features of road network
name	Character; of vehicle assigned to columns of dataframe
a	Numeric; parameter of survival equation
b	Numeric; parameter of survival equation
agemin	Integer; age of newest vehicles for that category
agemax	Integer; age of oldest vehicles for that category
k	Numeric; multiplication factor. If its length is > 1, it must match the length of x
bystreet	Logical; when TRUE it is expecting that 'a' and 'b' are numeric vectors with length equal to x
net	SpatialLinesDataFrame or Spatial Feature of "LINESTRING"
verbose	Logical; message with average age and total numer of vehicles
namerows	Any vector to be change row.names. For instance, name of regions or streets.

Value

dataframe of age distrubution of vehicles

Note

The functions age* produce distribution of the circulating fleet by age of use. The order of using these functions is:

1. If you know the distribution of the vehicles by age of use , use: my_age 2. If you know the sales of vehicles, or the registry of new vehicles, use age to apply a survival function. 3. If you know the theoretical shape of the circulating fleet and you can use age_ldv, age_hdv or age_moto. For instance, you dont know the sales or registry of vehicles, but somehow you know the shape of this curve. 4. You can use/merge/transform/adapt any of these functions.

Examples

```
{
data(net)
MOTO_E25_500 <- age_moto(x = net$ldv, name = "M_E25_500", k = 0.4)
plot(MOTO_E25_500)
MOTO_E25_500 <- age_moto(x = net$ldv, name = "M_E25_500", k = 0.4, net = net)
plot(MOTO_E25_500)
}
```

---

celsius *Construction function for Celsius temperature*

Description

`celsius` jsut convert add unit celsius to different R objects

Usage

```
celsius(x)
```

Arguments

x	Object with class "data.frame", "matrix", "numeric" or "integer"

Value

Objects of class "data.frame" or "units"

Examples

```
{
a <- celsius(rnorm(100)*10)
plot(a)
b <- celsius(matrix(rnorm(100)*10, ncol = 10))
print(head(b))
}
```

cold_mileage — *Fraction of mileage driven with a cold engine or catalizer below normal temperature*

Description

This function depends length of trip and on ambient temperature. From the guidelines EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/emep-eea-air-pollutant-emission-inventory-guidebook

Usage

```
cold_mileage(ltrip, ta)
```

Arguments

ltrip	Numeric; Length of trip. It must be in 'units' km.
ta	Numeric or data.frame; average monthly temperature Celsius. It if is a data.frame, it is convenient that each column is each month.

Note

This function is set so that values vaires between 0 and 1.

Examples

```
{
lkm <- units::set_units(1:10, km)
ta <- celsius(matrix(0:9, ncol = 12, nrow = 10))
a <- cold_mileage(lkm, rbind(ta, ta))
(a)
filled.contour(as.matrix(a), col = cptcity::lucky(n = 16))
}
```

ef_cetesb — *Emissions factors for Environment Company of Sao Paulo, Brazil (CETESB) 2017*

Description

ef_cetesb returns a vector or data.frame of Brazilian emission factors.

Usage

```
ef_cetesb(p, veh, year = 2017, agemax = 40, full = FALSE,
  project = "constant")
```

Arguments

p
: Character; Pollutants: "COd", "HCd", "NMHCd", "CH4", "NOxd", "CO2", "PM", "N2O", "KML", "FC", "NO2d", "NOd", "gD/KWH", "gCO2/KWH", "RCHOd", "CO", "HC", "NMHC", "NOx", "NO2" ,"NO", "RCHO" (g/km). The letter 'd' means deteriorated factor. Also, evaporative emissions at average temperature ranges: "D_20_35", "S_20_35", "R_20_35", "D_10_25", "S_10_25", "R_10_25", "D_0_15", "S_0_15" and "R_0_15" where D means diurnal (g/day), S hot/warm soak (g/trip) and R hot/warm running losses (g/trip).

veh
: Character; Vehicle categories: "PC_G", "PC_FG", "PC_FE", "PC_E", "LCV_G", "LCV_FG", "LCV_FE", "LCV_E", "LCV_D", "SLT", "LT", "MT", "SHT", "HT", "UB", "SUB", "COACH", "ARTIC", "M_G_150", "M_G_150_500", "M_G_500", "M_FG_150", "M_FG_150_500", "M_FG_500", "M_FE_150", "M_FE_150_500", "M_FE_500", "CICLOMOTOR", "GNV"

year
: Numeric; Filter the emission factor to start from a specific base year. If project is 'constant' values above 2017 and below 1980 will be repeated

agemax
: Integer; age of oldest vehicles for that category

full
: Logical; To return a data.frame instead or a vector adding Age, Year, Brazilian emissions standards and its euro equivalents.

project
: haracter showing the method for projecting emission factors in future. Currently the only value is "constant"

Value

A vector of Emission Factor or a data.frame

Note

This 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.

3) CNG emission factors were expanded to other pollutants by comparison of US.EPA-AP42 emission factor: Section 1.4 Natural Gas Combustion.

References

Emissoes Veiculares no Estado de Sao Paulo 2016. Technical Report. url: https://cetesb.sp.gov.br/veicular/relatorios-e-publicacoes/.

Examples

```
{
a <- ef_cetesb("CO", "PC_G")
a <- ef_cetesb("R_10_25", "PC_G")
a <- ef_cetesb("CO", c("PC_G", "PC_FE"))
ef_cetesb(p = "CO", veh = "PC_G", year = 2018, agemax = 40)
ef_cetesb(p = "CO", veh = "PC_G", year = 1970, agemax = 40)
```

```
ef_cetesb(p = "CO", veh = "PC_G", year = 2030, agemax = 40)
}
```

ef_china *Emissions factors from Chinese emissions guidelines*

Description

ef_china returns emission factors as vector or data.frames. The emission factors comes from the chinese emission guidelines (v3) from the Chinese Ministry of Ecology and Environment http://www.mee.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bg

Usage

```
ef_china(v = "PV", t = "Small", f = "G", standard, p, k = 1,
  ta = celsius(15), humidity = 0.5, altitude = 1000,
  speed = Speed(30), baseyear_det = 2016, sulphur = 50,
  load_factor = 0.5, details = FALSE, correction_only = FALSE)
```

Arguments

v	Character; category vehicle: "PV" for Passenger Vehicles or 'Trucks"
t	Character; sub-category of of vehicle: PV Gasoline: "Mini", "Small","Medium", "Large", "Taxi", "Motorcycles", "Moped", PV Diesel: "Mediumbus", "Largebus", "3-Wheel". Trucks: "Mini", "Light" , "Medium", "Heavy"
f	Character;fuel: "G", "D"
standard	Character or data.frame; "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V". When it is a data.frame, it each row is a different region and ta, humidity, altitud, speed, sulphur and load_factor lengths have the same as the number of rows.
p	Character; pollutant: "CO", "NOx","HC", "PM", "Evaporative_driving" or "Evaporative_parking"
k	Numeric; multiplication factor
ta	Numeric; temperature of ambient in celcius degrees. When standard is a data.frame, the length must be equal to the number of rows of standard.
humidity	Numeric; relative humidity. When standard is a data.frame, the length must be equal to the number of rows of standard.
altitude	Numeric; altitude in meters. When standard is a data.frame, the length must be equal to the number of rows of standard.
speed	Numeric; altitude in km/h When standard is a data.frame, the length must be equal to the number of rows of standard.
baseyear_det	Integer; any of 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018
sulphur	Numeric; sulphur in ppm. When standard is a data.frame, the length must be equal to the number of rows of standard.
load_factor	Numeric; When standard is a data.frame, the length must be equal to the number of rows of standard.

`details` Logical; When TRUE, it shows a description of the vehicle in chinese and english. Only when length standard is 1.

`correction_only` Logical; When TRUE, return only correction factors.

Value

An emission factor

Note

Combination of vehicles:

v	t	f
PV	Mini	G
PV	Small	G
PV	Medium	G
PV	Large	G
PV	Taxi	G
PV	Bus	G
PV	Motorcycles	G
PV	Moped	G
PV	Mini	D
PV	Small	D
PV	Mediumbus	D
PV	Largebus	D
PV	Bus	D
PV	3-Wheel	D
PV	Small	ALL
PV	Mediumbus	ALL
PV	Largebus	ALL
PV	Taxi	ALL
PV	Bus	ALL
Trucks	Bus	G
Trucks	Light	G
Trucks	Medium	G
Trucks	Heavy	G
Trucks	Light	D
Trucks	Medium	D
Trucks	Heavy	D
Trucks	Low Speed	D
Trucks	Mini	D

See Also

`ef_ldv_speed` `emis_hot_td`

Examples

```
{
# when standard is 'character'
# Checking
df_st <- rev(c(as.character(as.roman(5:1)), "PRE"))
ef_china(t = "Mini", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "CO")
ef_china(t = "Mini", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "HC")
ef_china(t = "Mini", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "NOx")
ef_china(t = "Mini", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "PM2.5")
ef_china(t = "Mini", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "PM10")

ef_china(t = "Small", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "CO")
ef_china(t = "Small", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "HC")
ef_china(t = "Small", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "NOx")
ef_china(t = "Small", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "PM2.5")
ef_china(t = "Small", f = "G", standard = df_st, p = "PM10")


ef_china(t = "Mini",
        standard = c("PRE"),
        p = "CO",
        k = 1,
        ta = celsius(15),
        humidity = 0.5,
        altitude = 1000,
        speed = Speed(30),
        baseyear_det = 2014,
        sulphur = 50,
        load_factor = 0.5,
        details = FALSE)
ef_china(standard = c("PRE", "I"), p = "CO", correction_only = TRUE)

# when standard is 'data.frame'
df_st <- matrix(c("V", "IV", "III", "III", "II", "I", "PRE"), nrow = 2, ncol = 7, byrow = TRUE)
df_st <- as.data.frame(df_st)
a <- ef_china(standard = df_st,
              p = "PM10",
              ta = rep(celsius(15), 2),
              altitude = rep(1000, 2),
              speed = rep(Speed(30), 2),
              sulphur = rep(50, 2))
dim(a)
dim(df_st)
ef_china(standard = df_st, p = "PM2.5", ta = rep(celsius(20), 2),
altitude = rep(1501, 2), speed = rep(Speed(29), 2), sulphur = rep(50, 2))
a

# when standard, temperature and humidity are data.frames
# assuming 10 regions
df_st <- matrix(c("V", "IV", "III", "III", "II", "I", "PRE"), nrow = 10, ncol = 7, byrow = TRUE)
df_st <- as.data.frame(df_st)
df_t <- matrix(21:30, nrow = 10, ncol = 12, byrow = TRUE)
```

```
df_t <- as.data.frame(df_t)
for(i in 1:12) df_t[, i] <- celsius(df_t[, i])

# assuming 10 regions
df_h <- matrix(seq(0.4, 0.5, 0.05), nrow = 10, ncol = 12, byrow = TRUE)
df_h <- as.data.frame(df_h)
a <- ef_china(standard = df_st, p = "CO", ta = df_t, humidity = df_h,
altitude = rep(1501, 10), speed = rep(Speed(29), 10), sulphur = rep(50, 10))
a
a <- ef_china(standard = df_st, p = "PM2.5", ta = df_t, humidity = df_h,
altitude = rep(1501, 10), speed = rep(Speed(29), 10), sulphur = rep(50, 10))
a
a <- ef_china(standard = df_st, p = "PM10", ta = df_t, humidity = df_h,
altitude = rep(1501, 10), speed = rep(Speed(29), 10), sulphur = rep(50, 10))
a
dim(a)
}
```

---

ef_evap *Evaporative emission factor*

Description

ef_evap is a lookup table with tier 2 evaporative emission factors from EMEP/EEA emisison guidelines

Usage

```
ef_evap(ef, v, cc, dt, ca, pollutant = "NMHC", k = 1, ltrip, kmday,
  show = FALSE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

ef	Name of evaporative emission factor as *eshotc*: mean hot-soak with carburator, *eswarmc*: mean cold and warm-soak with carburator, eshotfi: mean hot-soak with fuel injection, *erhotc*: mean hot running losses with carburator, *erwarmc* mean cold and warm running losses, *erhotfi* mean hot running losses with fuel injection. Length of ef 1.
v	Type of vehicles, "PC", "Motorcycle", "Motorcycle_2S" and "Moped"
cc	Size of engine in cc. PC "<=1400", "1400_2000" and ">2000" Motorcycle_2S: "<=50". Motorcyces: ">50", "<=250", "250_750" and ">750". Only engines of >750 has canister.
dt	Character or Numeric: Average monthly temperature variation: "-5_10", "0_15", "10_25" and "20_35". This argument can vector with several elements. dt can also be data.frame, but it is recommended that the number of columns are each month. So that dt varies in each row and each column.
ca	Size of canister: "no" meaning no canister, "small", "medium" and "large".

pollutant — Character indicating any of the covered pollutants: "NMHC", "ethane", "propane", "i-butane", "n-butane", "i-pentane", "n-pentane", "2-methylpentane", "3-methylpentane", "n-hexane", "n-heptane", "propene", "trans-2-butene", "isobutene", "cis-2-butene", "1,3-butadiene", "trans-2-pentene", "cis-2-pentene", "isoprene", "propyne", "acetylene", "benzene", "toluene", "ethylbenzene", "m-xylene", "o-xylene", "1,2,4-trimethylbenzene" and "1,3,5-trimethylbenzene". Default is "NMHC"

k — multiplication factor

ltrip — Numeric; Length of trip. Experimental feature to conter g/trip and g/proced (assuming proced similar to trip) in g/km.

kmday — Numeric; average daily mileage. Experimental option to convert g/day in g/km. it is an information more solid than to know the average number of trips per day.

show — when TRUE shows row of table with respective emission factor.

verbose — Logical; To show more information

Value

emission factors in g/trip or g/proced. The object has class (g) but it order to know it is g/trip or g/proceed the argument show must by T

Note

Diurnal loses occur with daily temperature variations. Running loses occur during vehicles use. Hot soak emission occur following vehicles use.

References

Mellios G and Ntziachristos 2016. Gasoline evaporation. In: EEA, EMEP. EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook-2009. European Environment Agency, Copenhagen, 2009

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
ef_evap(ef = "eshotc", v = "PC", cc = "<=1400", dt = "0_15", ca = "no",
pollutant = "cis-2-pentene")
ef_evap(ef = "ed", v = "PC", cc = "<=1400", dt = "0_15", ca = "no",
show = TRUE)
ef_evap(ef = c("erhotc", "erhotc"), v = "PC", cc = "<=1400",
dt = "0_15", ca = "no",
show = TRUE)
ef_evap(ef = c("erhotc", "erhotc"), v = "PC", cc = "<=1400",
 dt = "0_15", ca = "no",
show = FALSE)
ef_evap(ef = "eshotc", v = "PC", cc = "<=1400", dt = "0_15", ca = "no",
show = TRUE)
ef_evap(ef = "erhotc", v = "PC", cc = "<=1400", dt = "0_15", ca = "no",
show = TRUE)
temps <- 10:20
ef_evap(ef = "erhotc", v = "PC", cc = "<=1400", dt = temps, ca = "no",
```

```
show = TRUE)
dt <- matrix(rep(1:24,5), ncol = 12) # 12 months
dt <- celsius(dt)
ef_evap(ef ="erhotc", v = "PC", cc = "<=1400",
dt = dt, ca = "no")
lkm <- units::set_units(10, km)
ef_evap(ef ="erhotc", v = "PC", cc = "<=1400", ltrip = lkm,
dt = dt, ca = "no")
}
```

---

ef_fun *Experimental: Returns a function of Emission Factor by age of use*

Description

ef_fun returns amount of vehicles at each age

Usage

```
ef_fun(ef, type = "logistic", x = 1:length(ef), x0 = mean(ef),
  k = 1/4, L = max(ef))
```

Arguments

ef	Numeric; numeric vector of emission factors.
type	Character; "logistic" by default so far.
x	Numeric; vector for ages of use.
x0	Numeric; the x-value of the sigmoid's midpoint,
k	Numeric; the steepness of the curve.
L	Integer; the curve's maximum value.

Value

dataframe of age distrubution of vehicles at each street.

References

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logistic_function

Examples

```
{
data(fe2015)
CO <- vein::EmissionFactors(fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant == "CO", "PC_G"])
ef_logit <- ef_fun(ef = CO, x0 = 27, k = 0.4, L = 33)
plot(ef_logit, type = "b", pch = 16)
lines(ef_logit, pch = 16, col = "blue")
}
```

`ef_hdv_scaled` *Scaling constant with speed emission factors of Heavy Duty Vehicles*

Description

ef_hdv_scaled creates a list of scaled functions of emission factors. A scaled emission factor which at a speed of the dricing cycle (SDC) gives a desired value. This function needs a dataframe with local emission factors with a columns with the name "Euro_HDV" indicating the Euro equivalence standard, assuming that there are available local emission factors for several consecutive years.

Usage

```
ef_hdv_scaled(df, dfcol, SDC = 34.12, v, t, g, eu, gr = 0, l = 0.5,
  p)
```

Arguments

`df`	deprecated
`dfcol`	Column of the dataframe with the local emission factors eg df$dfcol
`SDC`	Speed of the driving cycle
`v`	Category vehicle: "Coach", "Trucks" or "Ubus"
`t`	Sub-category of of vehicle: "3Axes", "Artic", "Midi", "RT, "Std" and "TT"
`g`	Gross weight of each category: "<=18", ">18", "<=15", ">15 & <=18", "<=7.5", ">7.5 & <=12", ">12 & <=14", ">14 & <=20", ">20 & <=26", ">26 & <=28", ">28 & <=32", ">32", ">20 & <=28", ">28 & <=34", ">34 & <=40", ">40 & <=50" or ">50 & <=60"
`eu`	Euro emission standard: "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV" and "V"
`gr`	Gradient or slope of road: -0.06, -0.04, -0.02, 0.00, 0.02. 0.04 or 0.06
`l`	Load of the vehicle: 0.0, 0.5 or 1.0
`p`	Pollutant: "CO", "FC", "NOx" or "HC"

Value

A list of scaled emission factors g/km

Note

The length of the list should be equal to the name of the age categories of a specific type of vehicle

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
data(fe2015)
co1 <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO",]
lef <- ef_hdv_scaled(dfcol = co1$LT, v = "Trucks", t = "RT",
g = "<=7.5", eu = co1$Euro_HDV, gr = 0, l = 0.5, p = "CO")
length(lef)
plot(x = 0:150, y = lef[[36]](0:150), col = "red", type = "b", ylab = "[g/km]",
pch = 16, xlab = "[km/h]",
main = "Variation of emissions with speed of oldest vehicle")
plot(x = 0:150, y = lef[[1]](0:150), col = "blue", type = "b", ylab = "[g/km]",
pch = 16, xlab = "[km/h]",
main = "Variation of emissions with speed of newest vehicle")
}
```

---

ef_hdv_speed *Emissions factors for Heavy Duty Vehicles based on average speed*

Description

This function returns speed dependent emission factors. The emission factors comes from the guidelines EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/emep-eea-air-pollutant-emission-inventory-guidebook

Usage

```
ef_hdv_speed(v, t, g, eu, x, gr = 0, l = 0.5, p, k = 1,
  show.equation = FALSE, speed, fcorr = rep(1, 8))
```

Arguments

v	Category vehicle: "Coach", "Trucks" or "Ubus"
t	Sub-category of of vehicle: "3Axes", "Artic", "Midi", "RT, "Std" and "TT"
g	Gross weight of each category: "<=18", ">18", "<=15", ">15 & <=18", "<=7.5", ">7.5 & <=12", ">12 & <=14", ">14 & <=20", ">20 & <=26", ">26 & <=28", ">28 & <=32", ">32", ">20 & <=28", ">28 & <=34", ">34 & <=40", ">40 & <=50" or ">50 & <=60"
eu	Euro emission standard: "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V". Also "II+CRDPF", "III+CRDPF", "IV+CRDPF", "II+SCR", "III+SCR" and "V+SCR" for pollutants Number of particles and Active Surface.
x	Numeric; if pollutant is "SO2", it is sulphur in fuel in ppm, if is "Pb", Lead in fuel in ppm.
gr	Gradient or slope of road: -0.06, -0.04, -0.02, 0.00, 0.02. 0.04 or 0.06
l	Load of the vehicle: 0.0, 0.5 or 1.0

p	Character; pollutant: "CO", "FC", "NOx", "NO", "NO2", "HC", "PM", "NMHC", "CH4", "CO2", "SO2" or "Pb". Only when p is "SO2" pr "Pb" x is needed. Also polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), persistent organi pollutants (POPs), and Number of particles and Active Surface.
k	Multiplication factor
show.equation	Option to see or not the equation parameters
speed	Numeric; Speed to return Number of emission factor and not a function. It needs units in km/h
fcorr	Numeric; Correction by fuel properties by euro technology. See fuel_corr. The order from first to last is "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", VI, "VIc". Default is 1

Value

an emission factor function which depends of the average speed V g/km

Note

Pollutants (g/km): "CO", "NOx", "HC", "PM", "CH4", "NMHC", "CO2", "SO2", "Pb".

Black Carbon and Organic Matter (g/km): "BC", "OM"

PAH and POP (g/km): "indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene", "benzo(k)fluoranthene", "benzo(ghi)perylene", "fluoranthene", "benzo(a)pyrene", "pyrene", "perylene", "anthanthrene", "benzo(b)fluorene", "benzo(e)pyrene", "triphenylene", "3,6-dimethyl-phenanthrene", "benzo(a)anthracene", "phenanthrene", "napthalene", "anthracene"

Dioxins and furans (g equivalent toxicity / km): "PCDD", "PCDF" and "PCB".

Metals (g/km): "As", "Cd", "Cr", "Cu", "Hg", "Ni", "Pb", "Se", "Zn" (g/km). **NMHC (g/km)**:

ALKANES (g/km): "ethane", "propane", "butane", "isobutane", "pentane", "isopentane", "heptane", "octane", "2-methylhexane", "nonane", "2-methylheptane", "2-methylhexane", "decane", "3-methylheptane", "alkanes_C10_C12"

CYCLOALKANES (g/km): "cycloalkanes".

ALKENES (g/km): "ethylene", "propylene", "isobutene", "2-butene", "1,3-butadiene"

ALKYNES (g/km): "acetylene".

ALDEHYDES (g/km): "formaldehyde", "acetaldehyde", "acrolein", "benzaldehyde", "crotonaldehyde", "methacrolein", "butyraldehyde", "propionaldehyde", "i-valeraldehyde"

KETONES (g/km): "acetone"

AROMATICS (g/km): "toluene", "ethylbenzene", "m-xylene", "p-xylene", "o-xylene", "1,2,3-trimethylbenzene", "1,2,4-trimethylbenzene", "1,3,5-trimethylbenzene", "styrene", "benzene", "C9".

Active Surface (cm2/km) (gr = 0 and l = 0.5): "AS_urban", "AS_rural", "AS_highway"

Total Number of particles (N/km) (gr = 0 and l = 0.5): "N_urban", "N_rural", "N_highway", "N_50nm_urban", "N_50_100nm_rural", "N_100_1000nm_highway".

The available standards for Active Surface or number of particles are: Euro II and III Euro II and III + CRDPF Euro II and III + SCR Euro IV + CRDPF Euro V + SCR

The categories Pre Euro and Euro I were assigned with the factors of Euro II and Euro III The categories euro IV and euro V were assigned with euro III + SCR

See Also

fuel_corr emis ef_ldv_cold

Examples

```
{
# Quick view
pol <- c("CO", "NOx", "HC", "NMHC", "CH4", "FC", "PM", "CO2", "SO2",
"AS_urban", "AS_rural", "AS_highway",
"N_urban", "N_rural", "N_highway",
"N_50nm_urban", "N_50_100nm_rural", "N_100_1000nm_highway")
f <- sapply(1:length(pol), function(i){
print(pol[i])
ef_hdv_speed(v = "Trucks",t = "RT", g = "<=7.5", e = "II", gr = 0,
l = 0.5, p = pol[i], x = 10)(30)
})
f
# PAH POP
ef_hdv_speed(v = "Trucks",t = "RT", g = "<=7.5", e = "II", gr = 0,
l = 0.5, p = "napthalene", x = 10)(30)
ef_hdv_speed(v = "Trucks",t = "RT", g = "<=7.5", e = "II", gr = 0,
l = 0.5, p = "fluoranthene", x = 10)(30)

# Dioxins and Furans
ef_hdv_speed(v = "Trucks",t = "RT", g = "<=7.5", e = "II", gr = 0,
l = 0.5, p = "PCB", x = 10)(30)

# NMHC
ef_hdv_speed(v = "Trucks",t = "RT", g = "<=7.5", e = "II", gr = 0,
l = 0.5, p = "heptane", x = 10)(30)

V <- 0:130
ef1 <- ef_hdv_speed(v = "Trucks",t = "RT", g = "<=7.5", e = "II", gr = 0,
l = 0.5, p = "HC")
plot(1:130, ef1(1:130), pch = 16, type = "b")
euro <- c(rep("V", 5), rep("IV", 5), rep("III", 5), rep("II", 5),
          rep("I", 5), rep("PRE", 15))
lef <- lapply(1:30, function(i) {
ef_hdv_speed(v = "Trucks", t = "RT", g = ">32", gr = 0,
eu = euro[i], l = 0.5, p = "NOx",
show.equation = FALSE)(25) })
efs <- EmissionFactors(unlist(lef)) #returns 'units'
plot(efs, xlab = "age")
lines(efs, type = "l")
a <- ef_hdv_speed(v = "Trucks", t = "RT", g = ">32", gr = 0,
eu = euro, l = 0.5, p = "NOx", speed = Speed(0:125))
a$speed <- NULL
filled.contour(as.matrix(a), col = cptcity::lucky(n = 24),
xlab = "Speed", ylab = "Age")
persp(x = as.matrix(a), theta = 35, xlab = "Speed", ylab = "Age",
zlab = "NOx [g/km]", col = cptcity::lucky(), phi = 25)
aa <- ef_hdv_speed(v = "Trucks", t = "RT", g = ">32", gr = 0,
```

```
eu = rbind(euro, euro), l = 0.5, p = "NOx", speed = Speed(0:125))
}
```

ef_im — *Emission factors deoending on accumulated mileage*

Description

ef_im calculate the theoretical emission factors of vehicles. The approache is different from including deterioration factors (emis_det) but similar, because they represent how much emits a vehicle with a normal deterioration, but that it will pass the Inspection and Manteinance program.

Usage

```
ef_im(ef, tc, amileage, max_amileage, max_ef, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

ef	Numeric; emission factors of vehicles with **0 mileage** (new vehicles).
tc	Numeric; rate of growth of emissions by year of use.
amileage	Numeric; Accumulated mileage by age of use.
max_amileage	Numeric; Max accumulated mileage. This means that after this value, mileage is constant.
max_ef	Numeric; Max ef. This means that after this value, ef is constant.
verbose	Logical; if you want detailed description.

Value

An emission factor of a deteriorated vehicle under normal conditions which would be approved in a inspection and mantainence program.

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
# Passenger Cars PC
data(fkm)
# cumulative mileage from 1 to 50 years of use, 40:50
mil <- cumsum(fkm$KM_PC_E25(1:10))
ef_im(ef = seq(0.1, 2, 0.2), seq(0.1, 1, 0.1), mil)
}
```

ef_ive *Base emissions factors from International Vehicle Emissions (IVE) model*

Description

ef_ive returns the base emission factors from the the IVE model. This function depend on vectorized mileage, which means your can enter with the mileage by age of use and the name of the pollutant.

Usage

```
ef_ive(description = "Auto/Sml Truck", fuel = "Petrol",
  weight = "Light", air_fuel_control = "Carburetor",
  exhaust = "None", evaporative = "PCV", mileage, pol,
  details = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `description` Character; "Auto/Sml Truck" "Truck/Bus" or"Sml Engine".
- `fuel` Character; "Petrol", "NG Retrofit", "Natural Gas", "Prop Retro.", "Propane", "EthOH Retrofit", "OEM Ethanol", "Diesel", "Ethanol" or "CNG/LPG".
- `weight` Character; "Light", "Medium", "Heavy", "Lt", "Med" or "Hvy"
- `air_fuel_control` Character; One of the following characters: "Carburetor", "Single-Pt FI", "Multi-Pt FI", "Carb/Mixer", "FI", "Pre-Chamber Inject.", "Direct Injection", "2-Cycle", "2-Cycle, FI", "4-Cycle, Carb", "4-Cycle, FI" "4-Cycle"
- `exhaust` Character: "None", "2-Way", "2-Way/EGR", "3-Way", "3-Way/EGR", "None/EGR", "LEV", "ULEV", "SULEV", "EuroI", "EuroII", "EuroIII", "EuroIV", "Hybrid", "Improved", "EGR+Improv", "Particulate", "Particulate/NOx", "EuroV", "High Tech" or "Catalyst"
- `evaporative` Character: "PCV", "PCV/Tank" or"None".
- `mileage` Numeric; mileage of vehicle by age of use km.
- `pol` Character; One of the following characters: "Carburetor", "Single-Pt FI", "Multi-Pt FI", "Carb/Mixer", "FI", "Pre-Chamber Inject.", "Direct Injection", "2-Cycle", "2-Cycle, FI", "4-Cycle, Carb", "4-Cycle, FI" "4-Cycle" #'

"VOC_gkm"	"CO_gkm"	"NOx_gkm"	"PM_gkm"
"Pb_gkm"	"SO2_gkm"	"NH3_gkm"	"1,3-butadiene_gkm"
"formaldehyde_gkm"	"acetaldehyde_gkm"	"benzene_gkm"	"EVAP_gkm"
"CO2_gkm"	"N20_gkm"	"CH4_gkm"	"VOC_gstart"
"CO_gstart"	"NOx_gstart"	"PM_gstart"	"Pb_gstart"
"SO2_gstart"	"NH3_gstart"	"1,3-butadiene_gstart"	"formaldehyde_gstart"
"acetaldehyde_gstart"	"benzene_gstart"	"EVAP_gstart"	"CO2_gstart"
"N20_gstart"	"CH4_gstart"		

details Logical; option to see or not more information about vehicle.

Value

An emission factor by annual mileage.

References

Nicole Davis, James Lents, Mauricio Osses, Nick Nikkila, Matthew Barth. 2005. Development and Application of an International Vehicle Emissions Model. Transportation Research Board, 81st Annual Meeting, January 2005, Washington, D.C.

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
# Passenger Cars PC
data(fkm)
# cumulative mileage from 1 to 50 years of use, 40:50
mil <- cumsum(fkm$KM_PC_E25(1:50))
ef_ive("Truck/Bus", mileage = mil, pol = "CO_gkm")
ef_ive(mileage = mil, pol = "CO_gkm", details = TRUE)
}
```

---

ef_ldv_cold *Cold-Start Emissions factors for Light Duty Vehicles*

Description

ef_ldv_cold returns speed functions or data.frames which depends on ambient temperature average speed. The emission factors comes from the guidelines EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/emep-eea-air-pollutant-emission-inventory-guidebook

Usage

```
ef_ldv_cold(v = "LDV", ta, cc, f, eu, p, k = 1,
  show.equation = FALSE, speed, fcorr = rep(1, 8))
```

Arguments

v Character; Category vehicle: "LDV"

ta Numeric vector or data.frame; Ambient temperature. Monthly mean can be used. When ta is a data.frame, one option is that the number of rows should be the number of rows of your Vehicles data.frame. This is convenient for top-down approach when each simple feature can be a polygon, with a monthly average temperature for each simple feature. In this case, the number of columns can be the 12 months.

cc	Character; Size of engine in cc: "<=1400", "1400_2000" or ">2000"
f	Character; Type of fuel: "G", "D" or "LPG"
eu	Character or data.frame of Characters; Euro standard: "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", "VI" or "VIc". When 'eu' is a data.frame and 'ta' is also a data.frame both has to have the same number of rows. For instance, When you want that each simple feature or region has a different emission standard.
p	Character; Pollutant: "CO", "FC", "NOx", "HC" or "PM"
k	Numeric; Multiplication factor
show.equation	Option to see or not the equation parameters
speed	Numeric; Speed to return Number of emission factor and not a function.
fcorr	Numeric; Correction by fuel properties by euro technology. See fuel_corr. The order from first to last is "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", VI, "VIc". Default is 1

Value

an emission factor function which depends of the average speed V and ambient temperature. g/km

See Also

fuel_corr

Examples

```
{
ef1 <- ef_ldv_cold(ta = 15, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = "PRE", p = "CO",
show.equation = TRUE)
ef1(10)
speed <- Speed(10)
ef_ldv_cold(ta = 15, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = "PRE", p = "CO", speed = speed)
# lets create a matrix of ef cold at different speeds and temperatures
te <- -50:50
lf <- sapply(1:length(te), function(i){
ef_ldv_cold(ta = te[i], cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = "I", p = "CO", speed = Speed(0:120))
})
filled.contour(lf, col= cptcity::lucky())
euros <- c("V", "V", "IV", "III", "II", "I", "PRE", "PRE")
ef_ldv_cold(ta = 10, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = euros, p = "CO", speed = Speed(0))
lf <-  ef_ldv_cold(ta = 10, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = euros, p = "CO", speed = Speed(0:120))
dt <- matrix(rep(2:25,5), ncol = 12) # 12 months
ef_ldv_cold(ta = dt, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = "I", p = "CO", speed = Speed(0))
ef_ldv_cold(ta = dt, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = euros, p = "CO", speed = Speed(34))
euros2 <- c("V", "V", "V", "IV", "IV", "IV", "III", "III")
dfe <- rbind(euros, euros2)
ef_ldv_cold(ta = 10, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = dfe, p = "CO", speed = Speed(0))

ef_ldv_cold(ta = dt[1:2,], cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = dfe, p = "CO", speed = Speed(0))
# Fuel corrections
fcorr <- c(0.5,1,1,1,0.9,0.9,0.9,0.9)
```

```
ef1 <- ef_ldv_cold(ta = 15, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = "PRE", p = "CO",
show.equation = TRUE, fcorr = fcorr)
ef_ldv_cold(ta = 10, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = dfe, p = "CO", speed = Speed(0),
fcorr = fcorr)
}
```

`ef_ldv_cold_list` *List of cold start emission factors of Light Duty Vehicles*

Description

This function creates a list of functions of cold start emission factors considering different euro emission standard to the elements of the list.

Usage

```
ef_ldv_cold_list(df, v = "LDV", ta, cc, f, eu, p)
```

Arguments

df	Dataframe with local emission factor
v	Category vehicle: "LDV"
ta	ambient temperature. Montly average van be used
cc	Size of engine in cc: <=1400", "1400_2000" and ">2000"
f	Type of fuel: "G" or "D"
eu	character vector of euro standards: "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", "VI" or "VIc".
p	Pollutant: "CO", "FC", "NOx", "HC" or "PM"

Value

A list of cold start emission factors g/km

Note

The length of the list should be equal to the name of the age categories of a specific type of vehicle

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
df <- data.frame(age1 = c(1,1), age2 = c(2,2))
eu = c("I", "PRE")
l <- ef_ldv_cold(t = 17, cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
eu = "I", p = "CO")
l_cold <- ef_ldv_cold_list(df, t = 17, cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
eu = eu, p = "CO")
length(l_cold)
}
```

`ef_ldv_scaled` *Scaling constant with speed emission factors of Light Duty Vehicles*

Description

This function creates a list of scaled functions of emission factors. A scaled emission factor which at a speed of the driving cycle (SDC) gives a desired value.

Usage

```
ef_ldv_scaled(df, dfcol, SDC = 34.12, v, t = "4S", cc, f, eu, p)
```

Arguments

`df`	deprecated
`dfcol`	Column of the dataframe with the local emission factors eg df$dfcol
`SDC`	Speed of the driving cycle
`v`	Category vehicle: "PC", "LCV", "Motorcycle" or "Moped
`t`	Sub-category of of vehicle: PC: "ECE_1501", "ECE_1502", "ECE_1503", "ECE_1504" , "IMPROVED_CONVENTIONAL", "OPEN_LOOP", "ALL", "2S" or "4S". LCV: "4S", Motorcycle: "2S" or "4S". Moped: "2S" or "4S"
`cc`	Size of engine in cc: PC: "<=1400", ">1400", "1400_2000", ">2000", "<=800", "<=2000". Motorcycle: ">=50" (for "2S"), "<=250", "250_750", ">=750". Moped: "<=50". LCV : "<3.5" for gross weight.
`f`	Type of fuel: "G", "D", "LPG" or "FH" (Full Hybrid: starts by electric motor)
`eu`	Euro standard: "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "III+DPF", "IV", "V", "VI", "VIc"
`p`	Pollutant: "CO", "FC", "NOx", "HC" or "PM". If your pollutant dfcol is based on fuel, use "FC", if it is based on "HC", use "HC".

Details

This function calls "ef_ldv_speed" and calculate the specific k value, dividing the local emission factor by the respective speed emissions factor at the speed representative of the local emission factor, e.g. If the local emission factors were tested with the FTP-75 test procedure, SDC = 34.12 km/h.

Value

A list of scaled emission factors g/km

Note

The length of the list should be equal to the name of the age categories of a specific type of vehicle. Thanks to Glauber Camponogara for the help.

See Also

ef_ldv_seed

Examples

```
{
data(fe2015)
co1 <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", ]
lef <- ef_ldv_scaled(dfcol = co1$PC_G, v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
eu = co1$Euro_LDV, p = "CO")
length(lef)
lef[[1]](40) # First element of the lit of speed functions at 40 km/h
lef[[36]](50) # 36th element of the lit of speed functions at 50 km/h
plot(x = 0:150, y = lef[[36]](0:150), col = "red", type = "b", ylab = "[g/km]",
pch = 16, xlab = "[km/h]",
main = "Variation of emissions with speed of oldest vehicle")
plot(x = 0:150, y = lef[[1]](0:150), col = "blue", type = "b", ylab = "[g/km]",
pch = 16, xlab = "[km/h]",
main = "Variation of emissions with speed of newest vehicle")
}
```

---

ef_ldv_speed *Emissions factors for Light Duty Vehicles and Motorcycles*

Description

ef_ldv_speed returns speed dependent emission factors, data.frames or list of emission factors. The emission factors comes from the guidelines EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/emep-eea-air-pollutant-emission-inventory-guidebook

Usage

```
ef_ldv_speed(v, t = "4S", cc, f, eu, p, x, k = 1, speed,
  show.equation = FALSE, fcorr = rep(1, 8))
```

Arguments

v	Character; category vehicle: "PC", "LCV", "Motorcycle" or "Moped
t	Character; sub-category of of vehicle: PC: "ECE_1501", "ECE_1502", "ECE_1503", "ECE_1504" , "IMPROVED_CONVENTIONAL", "OPEN_LOOP", "ALL", "2S" or "4S". LCV: "4S", Motorcycle: "2S" or "4S". Moped: "2S" or "4S"
cc	Character; size of engine in cc: PC: "<=1400", ">1400", "1400_2000", ">2000", "<=800", "<=2000". Motorcycle: ">=50" (for "2S"), "<=250", "250_750", ">=750". Moped: "<=50". LCV : "<3.5" for gross weight.
f	Character; type of fuel: "G", "D", "LPG" or "FH" (Gasoline Full Hybrid). Full hybrid vehicles cannot be charged from the grid and recharge; only its own engine may recharge tis batteries.

`eu`	Character or data.frame of characters; euro standard: "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "III+DPF", "IV", "V", "VI" or "VIc". When the pollutan is active surface or number of particles, eu can also be "III+DISI"
`p`	Character; pollutant: "CO", "FC", "NOx", "NO", "NO2", "HC", "PM", "NMHC", "CH4", "CO2", "SO2" or "Pb". Only when p is "SO2" pr "Pb" x is needed. Also polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), persistent organi pollutants (POPs), and Number of particles and Active Surface.
`x`	Numeric; if pollutant is "SO2", it is sulphur in fuel in ppm, if is "Pb", Lead in fuel in ppm.
`k`	Numeric; multiplication factor
`speed`	Numeric; Speed to return Number of emission factor and not a function.
`show.equation`	Logical; option to see or not the equation parameters.
`fcorr`	Numeric; Correction by fuel properties by euro technology. See `fuel_corr`. The order from first to last is "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", VI, "VIc". Default is 1

Details

The argument of this functions have several options which results in different combinations that returns emission factors. If a combination of any option is wrong it will return an empty value. Therefore, it is important ti know the combinations.

Value

An emission factor function which depends of the average speed V g/km

Note

t = "ALL" and cc == "ALL" works for several pollutants because emission fators are the same. Some exceptions are with NOx and FC because size of engine.

Hybrid cars: the only cover "PC" and according to EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2016 (Ntziachristos and Samaras, 2016) only for euro IV. When new literature is available, I will update these factors.

Pollutants (g/km): "CO", "NOx", "HC", "PM", "CH4", "NMHC", "CO2", "SO2", "Pb", "FC".

Black Carbon and Organic Matter (g/km): "BC", "OM"

PAH and POP (g/km): "indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene", "benzo(k)fluoranthene", "benzo(b)fluoranthene", "benzo(ghi)perylene", "fluoranthene", "benzo(a)pyrene", "pyrene", "perylene", "anthanthrene", "benzo(b)fluorene", "benzo(e)pyrene", "triphenylene", "benzo(j)fluoranthene", "dibenzo(a,j)anthacene", "dibenzo(a,l)pyrene", "3,6-dimethyl-phenanthrene", "benzo(a)anthracene", "acenaphthylene", "acenapthene", "chrysene", "phenanthrene", "napthalene", "anthracene", "coronene", "dibenzo(ah)anthracene".

Dioxins and furans(g equivalent toxicity / km): "PCDD", "PCDF" and "PCB".

Metals (g/km): "As", "Cd", "Cr", "Cu", "Hg", "Ni", "Pb", "Se", "Zn".

NMHC (g/km):

ALKANES (g/km): "ethane", "propane", "butane", "isobutane", "pentane", "isopentane", "hexane", "heptane", "octane", "2-methylhexane", "nonane", "2-methylheptane", "3-methylhexane", "decane", "3-methylheptane", "alkanes_C10_C12", "alkanes_C13".

CYCLOALKANES (g/km): "cycloalkanes".

ALKENES (g/km): "ethylene", "propylene", "propadiene", "1-butene", "isobutene", "2-butene", "1,3-butadiene", "1-pentene", "2-pentene", "1-hexene", "dimethylhexene".

ALKYNES (g/km):"1-butyne", "propyne", "acetylene".

ALDEHYDES (g/km): "formaldehyde", "acetaldehyde", "acrolein", "benzaldehyde", "crotonaldehyde", "methacrolein", "butyraldehyde", "isobutanaldehyde", "propionaldehyde", "hexanal", "i-valeraldehyde", "valeraldehyde", "o-tolualdehyde", "m-tolualdehyde", "p-tolualdehyde".

KETONES (g/km): "acetone", "methylethlketone".

AROMATICS (g/km): "toluene", "ethylbenzene", "m-xylene", "p-xylene", "o-xylene", "1,2,3-trimethylbenzene", "1,2,4-trimethylbenzene", "1,3,5-trimethylbenzene", "styrene", "benzene", "C9", "C10", "C13".

Active Surface (cm2/km): "AS_urban", "AS_rural", "AS_highway"

Total Number of particles (N/km): "N_urban", "N_rural", "N_highway", "N_50nm_urban", "N_50_100nm_rural", "N_100_1000nm_highway".

The available standards for Active Surface or number of particles are Euro I, II, III, III+DPF dor diesle and III+DISI for gasoline. Pre euro vehicles has the value of Euro I and euro IV, V, VI and VIc the value of euro III.

See Also

fuel_corr emis ef_ldv_cold

Examples

```
{
# Passenger Cars PC
# Emission factor function
V <- 0:150
ef1 <- ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC",t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G", eu = "PRE",
p = "CO")
efs <- EmissionFactors(ef1(1:150))
plot(Speed(1:150), efs, xlab = "speed[km/h]", type = "b", pch = 16, col = "blue")

# Quick view
pol <- c("CO", "NOx", "HC", "NMHC", "CH4", "FC", "PM", "CO2", "SO2",
"1-butyne", "propyne")
f <- sapply(1:length(pol), function(i){
ef_ldv_speed("PC", "4S", "<=1400", "G", "PRE", pol[i], x = 10)(30)
})
f
# PM Characteristics
pol <- c("AS_urban", "AS_rural", "AS_highway",
"N_urban", "N_rural", "N_highway",
"N_50nm_urban", "N_50_100nm_rural", "N_100_1000nm_highway")
f <- sapply(1:length(pol), function(i){
ef_ldv_speed("PC", "4S", "<=1400", "D", "PRE", pol[i], x = 10)(30)
```

```
})
f
# PAH POP
ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC",t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G", eu = "PRE",
p = "indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene")(10)
ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC",t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G", eu = "PRE",
p = "napthalene")(10)

# Dioxins and Furans
ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC",t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G", eu = "PRE",
p = "PCB")(10)

# NMHC
ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC",t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G", eu = "PRE",
p = "hexane")(10)

# List of Copert emission factors for 40 years fleet of Passenger Cars.
# Assuming a euro distribution of euro V, IV, III, II, and I of
# 5 years each and the rest 15 as PRE euro:
euro <- c(rep("V", 5), rep("IV", 5), rep("III", 5), rep("II", 5),
          rep("I", 5), rep("PRE", 15))
speed <- 25
lef <- lapply(1:40, function(i) {
ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
          eu = euro[i], p = "CO")
ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
          eu = euro[i], p = "CO", show.equation = FALSE)(25) })
# to check the emission factor with a plot
efs <- EmissionFactors(unlist(lef)) #returns 'units'
plot(efs, xlab = "age")
lines(efs, type = "l")
euros <- c("VI", "V", "IV", "III", "II")
ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
          eu = euros, p = "CO")
a <- ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
          eu = euros, p = "CO", speed = Speed(0:120))
head(a)
filled.contour(as.matrix(a)[1:10, 1:length(euros)], col = cptcity::cpt(n = 18))
filled.contour(as.matrix(a)[110:120, 1:length(euros)], col = cptcity::cpt(n = 16))
filled.contour(as.matrix(a)[, 1:length(euros)], col = cptcity::cpt(n = 21))
filled.contour(as.matrix(a)[, 1:length(euros)],
col = cptcity::cpt("mpl_viridis", n = 21))
filled.contour(as.matrix(a)[, 1:length(euros)],
col = cptcity::cpt("mpl_magma", n = 21))
persp(as.matrix(a)[, 1:length(euros)], phi = 0, theta = 0)
persp(as.matrix(a)[, 1:length(euros)], phi = 25, theta = 45)
persp(as.matrix(a)[, 1:length(euros)], phi = 0, theta = 90)
persp(as.matrix(a)[, 1:length(euros)], phi = 25, theta = 90+45)
persp(as.matrix(a)[, 1:length(euros)], phi = 0, theta = 180)
new_euro <- c("VI", "VI", "V", "V", "V")
euro <- c("V", "V", "IV", "III", "II")
old_euro <- c("III", "II", "I", "PRE", "PRE")
meuros <- rbind(new_euro, euro, old_euro)
```

```
aa <- ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
          eu = meuros, p = "CO", speed = Speed(10:11))
# Light Commercial Vehicles
V <- 0:150
ef1 <- ef_ldv_speed(v = "LCV",t = "4S", cc = "<3.5", f = "G", eu = "PRE",
p = "CO")
efs <- EmissionFactors(ef1(1:150))
plot(Speed(1:150), efs, xlab = "speed[km/h]")
lef <- lapply(1:40, function(i) {
ef_ldv_speed(v = "LCV", t = "4S", cc = "<3.5", f = "G",
          eu = euro[i], p = "CO", show.equation = FALSE)(25) })
# to check the emission factor with a plot
efs <- EmissionFactors(unlist(lef)) #returns 'units'
plot(efs, xlab = "age")
lines(efs, type = "l")

# Motorcycles
V <- 0:150
ef1 <- ef_ldv_speed(v = "Motorcycle",t = "4S", cc = "<=250", f = "G",
eu = "PRE", p = "CO",show.equation = TRUE)
efs <- EmissionFactors(ef1(1:150))
plot(Speed(1:150), efs, xlab = "speed[km/h]")
# euro for motorcycles
eurom <- c(rep("III", 5), rep("II", 5), rep("I", 5), rep("PRE", 25))
lef <- lapply(1:30, function(i) {
ef_ldv_speed(v = "Motorcycle", t = "4S", cc = "<=250", f = "G",
eu = eurom[i], p = "CO",
show.equation = FALSE)(25) })
efs <- EmissionFactors(unlist(lef)) #returns 'units'
plot(efs, xlab = "age")
lines(efs, type = "l")
a <- ef_ldv_speed(v = "Motorcycle", t = "4S", cc = "<=250", f = "G",
eu = eurom, p = "CO", speed = Speed(0:125))
a$speed <- NULL
filled.contour(as.matrix(a), col = cptcity::lucky(),
xlab = "Speed", ylab = "Age")
persp(x = as.matrix(a), theta = 35, xlab = "Speed", ylab = "Euros",
zlab = "CO [g/km]", col = cptcity::lucky(), phi = 25)
}
```

---

ef_nitro *Emissions factors of N2O and NH3*

Description

ef_nitro returns emission factors as a functions of acondumulated mileage. The emission factors comes from the guidelines EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/emep-eea-air-pollutant-emission-inventory-guidebook

Usage

```
ef_nitro(v, t = "Hot", cond = "Urban", cc, f, eu, p = "NH3",
  S = 10, cumileage, k = 1, show.equation = FALSE, fcorr = rep(1,
  8))
```

Arguments

v	Category vehicle: "PC", "LCV", "Motorcycles_2S", "Motorcycles", "Trucks", "Trucks-A", "Coach" and "BUS"
t	Type: "Cold" or "Hot"
cond	"Urban", "Rural", "Highway"
cc	PC: "<=1400", "1400_2000", ">2000". LCV: "<3.5". Motorcycles: ">=50", Motorcycles_2S, "<50", ">=50". Trucks: ">3.5", "7.5_12", "12_28", "28_34". Trucks_A: ">34". BUS: "<=15", ">15 & <= 18". Coach: "<=18", ">18"
f	Type of fuel: "G", "D" or "LPG"
eu	Euro standard: "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", "VI", "VIc"
p	Pollutant: "N2O", "NH3"
S	Sulphur (ppm). Number.
cumileage	Numeric; Acondumulated mileage to return number of emission factor and not a function.
k	Multiplication factor
show.equation	Option to see or not the equation parameters
fcorr	Numeric; Correction by by euro technology.

Value

an emission factor function which depends on the acondumulated mileage, or an EmissionFactor

Note

if length of eu is bigger than 1, cumileage can have values of length 1 or length equal to length of eu

Examples

```
{
efe10 <- ef_nitro(v = "PC", t = "Hot", cond = "Urban", f = "G", cc = "<=1400",
eu = "III", p = "NH3", S = 10,
show.equation = FALSE)
efe50 <- ef_nitro(v = "PC", t = "Hot", cond = "Urban", f = "G", cc = "<=1400",
eu = "III", p = "NH3", S = 50,
show.equation = TRUE)
efe10(10)
efe50(10)
efe10 <- ef_nitro(v = "PC", t = "Hot", cond = "Urban", f = "G", cc = "<=1400",
eu = "III", p = "NH3", S = 10, cumileage = units::set_units(25000, "km"))
}
```

ef_wear *Emissions factors from tyre, break and road surface wear*

Description

ef_wear estimates wear emissions. The sources are tyres, breaks and road surface.

Usage

```
ef_wear(wear, type, pol = "TSP", speed, load = 0.5, axle = 2)
```

Arguments

wear	Character; type of wear: "tyre", "break" and "road"
type	Character; type of vehicle: "2W", "PC", "LCV", 'HDV"
pol	Character; pollutant: "TSP", "PM10", "PM2.5", "PM1" and "PM0.1"
speed	Data.frame of speeds
load	Load of the HDV
axle	Number of axle of the HDV

Value

emission factors grams/km

References

Ntziachristos and Boulter 2016. Automobile tyre and break wear and road abrasion. In: EEA, EMEP. EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook-2009. European Environment Agency, Copenhagen, 2016

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
pc_week <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
df <- netspeed(pc_week, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1)
ef <- ef_wear(wear = "tyre", type = "PC", pol = "PM10", speed = df)

## End(Not run)
```

ef_whe *Emission factor that incorporates the effect of high emitters*

Description

ef_whe return weighted emission factors of vehicles considering that one part of the fleet has a normal deterioration and another has a deteriorated fleet that would be rejected in a inspection and mantainence program but it is still in circulation. This emission factor might be applicable in cities without a inspection and mantainence program and with Weighted emission factors considering that part of the fleet are high emitters.

Usage

```
ef_whe(efhe, phe, ef)
```

Arguments

efhe	Numeric; Emission factors of high emitters vehicles. This vehicles would be rejected in a inspection and mantainnence program.
phe	Numeric; Percentage of high emitters.
ef	Numeric; Emission factors deteriorated vehicles under normal conditions. These vehicles would be approved in a inspection and mantainence program.

Value

An emission factor by annual mileage.

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
# Let's say high emitter is 5 times the normal ef.
co_efhe <- ef_cetesb(p = "COd", "PC_G") * 5
# Let's say that the perfil of high emitters increases linearly
# till 30 years and after that percentage is constant
perc <- c(seq(0.01, 0.3, 0.01), rep(0.3, 20))
# Now, lets use our ef with normal deterioration
co_ef_normal <- ef_cetesb(p = "COd", "PC_G")
efd <- ef_whe(efhe = co_efhe, phe = perc, ef = co_ef_normal)
# now, we can plot the three ef
plot(co_efhe)
lines(co_ef_normal, pch = 16, col = "red" )
lines(efd, pch = 16, col = "blue")
}
```

emis *Estimation of emissions*

Description

emis estimates vehicular emissions as the product of the vehicles on a road, length of the road, emission factor avaliated at the respective speed. $E = VEH * LENGTH * EF(speed)$

Usage

```
emis(veh, lkm, ef, speed = 34, agemax = ifelse(is.data.frame(veh),
  ncol(veh), ncol(veh[[1]])), profile, hour = nrow(profile),
  day = ncol(profile), array = T, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

veh	"Vehicles" data-frame or list of "Vehicles" data-frame. Each data-frame as number of columns matching the age distribution of that ype of vehicle. The number of rows is equal to the number of streets link
lkm	Length of each link in km
ef	List of functions of emission factors
speed	Speed data-frame with number of columns as hours. The default value is 34km/h
agemax	Age of oldest vehicles for that category
profile	Dataframe or Matrix with nrows equal to 24 and ncol 7 day of the week
hour	Number of considered hours in estimation. Default value is number of rows of argument profile
day	Number of considered days in estimation
array	When FALSE produces a dataframe of the estimation. When TRUE expects a profile as a dataframe producing an array with dimensions (streets x columns x hours x days)
verbose	Logical; To show more information

Value

If the user applies a top-down approach, the resulting units will be according its own data. For instance, if the vehicles are veh/day, the units of the emissions implicitly will be g/day.

Note

Hour and day will be deprecated because they can be infered from the profile matrix.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Do not run
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
data(profiles)
data(fe2015)
data(fkm)
PC_G <- c(33491,22340,24818,31808,46458,28574,24856,28972,37818,49050,87923,
          133833,138441,142682,171029,151048,115228,98664,126444,101027,
          84771,55864,36306,21079,20138,17439, 7854,2215,656,1262,476,512,
          1181, 4991, 3711, 5653, 7039, 5839, 4257,3824, 3068)
veh <- data.frame(PC_G = PC_G)
pc1 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = PC_G, name = "PC")
# Estimation for morning rush hour and local emission factors
speed <- data.frame(S8 = net$ps)
lef <- EmissionFactorsList(fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", "PC_G"])
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed,
             profile = 1)
# Estimation for 168 hour and local factors
pcw <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
speed <- netspeed(pcw, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1)
lef <- EmissionFactorsList(fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", "PC_G"])
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed,
             profile = profiles$PC_JUNE_2014)
summary(E_CO)
# Estimation for 168 hour and COPERT factors
pcw <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
speed <- netspeed(pcw, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1)
euro <- as.character(fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", "Euro_LDV"])
lef <- lapply(1:length(euro), function(i) {
ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G", p = "CO",
             eu= euro[i], show.equation = FALSE)
})
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed,
             profile = profiles$PC_JUNE_2014)
# Estimation for 168 hour and scaled factors
pcw <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
speed <- netspeed(pcw, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1)
pckm <- fkm[[1]](1:24); pckma <- cumsum(pckm)
cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "III", km = pckma[1:11])
cod2 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "I", km = pckma[12:24])
#vehicles newer than pre-euro
co1 <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", ] #24 obs!!!
cod <- c(co1$PC_G[1:24]*c(cod1,cod2),co1$PC_G[25:nrow(co1)])
lef <- ef_ldv_scaled(co1, cod, v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400",
                     f = "G",p = "CO", eu=co1$Euro_LDV)
length(lef) != ncol(pc1)
#emis change length of 'ef' to match ncol of 'veh'
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed,
             profile = profiles$PC_JUNE_2014)
class(E_CO)
```

```
lpc <- list(pc1, pc1)
E_COv2 <- emis(veh = lpc,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed,
               hour = 2, day = 1)
# Entering wrong results
pc1[ , ncol(pc1) + 1] <- pc1$PC_1
dim(pc1)
length(lef)
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed,
             profile = profiles$PC_JUNE_2014)
E_COv2 <- emis(veh = lpc,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed,
               hour = 2, day = 1)
# top down
veh <- age_ldv(x = net$ldv[1:2], name = "PC_E25_1400", agemax = 4)
mil <- fkm$KM_PC_E25(1:4)
ef <- ef_cetesb("COd", "PC_G")[1:4]
emis(veh, lkm, ef)
# group online
bus1 <- age_hdv(30, agemax = 4)
veh = bus1
lkm = units::set_units(400, "km")
speed = 40
efco <- ef_cetesb("COd", "UB", agemax = 4)
lef <- ef_hdv_scaled(dfcol = as.numeric(efco),
                     v = "Ubus",
                     t = "Std",
                     g = ">15 & <=18",
                     eu = rep("IV", 4),
                     gr = 0,
                     l = 0.5,
                     p = "CO")
for(i in 1:length(lef)) print(lef[[i]](10))
emis(veh = bus1, lkm = lkm, speed = 40, ef = lef, verbose = T)
emis(veh = bus1, lkm = lkm, ef = efco, verbose = T)

## End(Not run)
```

EmissionFactors *Construction function for class "EmissionFactors"*

Description

EmissionFactors returns a tranformed object with class "EmissionFactors" and units g/km.

Usage

```
EmissionFactors(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'EmissionFactors'
print(x, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'EmissionFactors'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'EmissionFactors'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object with class "data.frame", "matrix" or "numeric"
...	ignored
object	Object with class "EmissionFactors"

Value

Objects of class "EmissionFactors" or "units"

Examples

```
{
data(fe2015)
names(fe2015)
class(fe2015)
df <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", c(ncol(fe2015)-1,ncol(fe2015))]
ef1 <- EmissionFactors(df)
class(ef1)
summary(ef1)
plot(ef1)
print(ef1)
}
```

EmissionFactorsList *Construction function for class "EmissionFactorsList"*

Description

`EmissionFactorsList` returns a tranformed object with class"EmissionsFactorsList".

Usage

```
EmissionFactorsList(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'EmissionFactorsList'
print(x, ..., default = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'EmissionFactorsList'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'EmissionFactorsList'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object with class "list"
...	ignored
default	Logical value. When TRUE prints default list, when FALSE prints messages with description of list
object	Object with class "EmissionFactorsList"

Value

Objects of class "EmissionFactorsList"

Examples

```
{
data(fe2015)
names(fe2015)
class(fe2015)
df <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", c(ncol(fe2015)-1,ncol(fe2015))]
ef1 <- EmissionFactorsList(df)
class(ef1)
length(ef1)
length(ef1[[1]])
summary(ef1)
ef1
}
```

Emissions — *Construction function for class "Emissions"*

Description

`Emissions` returns a tranformed object with class "Emissions". The type of objects supported are of classes "matrix", "data.frame" and "numeric". If the class of the object is "matrix" this function returns a dataframe.

Usage

```
Emissions(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Emissions'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Emissions'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Emissions'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object with class "data.frame", "matrix" or "numeric"
...	ignored
object	object with class "Emissions"

Value

Objects of class "Emissions" or "units"

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
data(fe2015)
data(fkm)
PC_G <- c(33491,22340,24818,31808,46458,28574,24856,28972,37818,49050,87923,
          133833,138441,142682,171029,151048,115228,98664,126444,101027,
          84771,55864,36306,21079,20138,17439, 7854,2215,656,1262,476,512,
          1181, 4991, 3711, 5653, 7039, 5839, 4257,3824, 3068)
veh <- data.frame(PC_G = PC_G)
pc1 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = PC_G, name = "PC")
pcw <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
speed <- netspeed(pcw, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1,
isList = T)
pckm <- fkm[[1]](1:24); pckma <- cumsum(pckm)
cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "III", km = pckma[1:11])
cod2 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "I", km = pckma[12:24])
#vehicles newer than pre-euro
co1 <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", ] #24 obs!!!
cod <- c(co1$PC_G[1:24]*c(cod1,cod2),co1$PC_G[25:nrow(co1)])
lef <- ef_ldv_scaled(co1, cod, v = "PC",  cc = "<=1400",
                     f = "G", p = "CO", eu=co1$Euro_LDV)
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed, agemax = 41,
             profile = pc_profile, hour = 24, day = 7, array = T)
dim(E_CO) # streets x vehicle categories x hours x days
class(E_CO[ , , 1, 1])
df <- Emissions(E_CO[ , , 1, 1]) # Firt hour x First day
class(df)
summary(df)
head(df)
plot(df)

## End(Not run)
```

EmissionsArray *Construction function for class "EmissionsArray"*

Description

`EmissionsArray` returns a tranformed object with class "EmissionsArray" with 4 dimensios.

Usage

```
EmissionsArray(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'EmissionsArray'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'EmissionsArray'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'EmissionsArray'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Object with class "data.frame", "matrix" or "numeric"
`...`	ignored
`object`	object with class "EmissionsArray'

Value

Objects of class "EmissionsArray"

Note

Future version of this function will return an Array of 3 dimensions.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
data(fe2015)
data(fkm)
PC_G <- c(33491,22340,24818,31808,46458,28574,24856,28972,37818,49050,87923,
          133833,138441,142682,171029,151048,115228,98664,126444,101027,
          84771,55864,36306,21079,20138,17439, 7854,2215,656,1262,476,512,
          1181, 4991, 3711, 5653, 7039, 5839, 4257,3824, 3068)
veh <- data.frame(PC_G = PC_G)
pc1 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = PC_G, name = "PC")
pcw <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
speed <- netspeed(pcw, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1,
isList = T)
pckm <- fkm[[1]](1:24); pckma <- cumsum(pckm)
cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "III", km = pckma[1:11])
cod2 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "I", km = pckma[12:24])
#vehicles newer than pre-euro
```

```
co1 <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", ] #24 obs!!!
cod <- c(co1$PC_G[1:24]*c(cod1,cod2),co1$PC_G[25:nrow(co1)])
lef <- ef_ldv_scaled(co1, cod, v = "PC", cc = "<=1400",
                     f = "G",p = "CO", eu=co1$Euro_LDV)
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed, agemax = 41,
             profile = pc_profile, hour = 24, day = 7, array = T)
class(E_CO)
summary(E_CO)
E_CO
plot(E_CO)
lpc <- list(pc1, pc1)
E_COv2 <- emis(veh = lpc,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed, agemax = 41,
             profile = pc_profile, hour = 2, day = 1)

## End(Not run)
```

---

emis_chem *Aggregate emissions by lumped groups in chemical mechanism*

Description

emis_chem aggregates emissions by chemical mechanism and convert grams to mol. This function reads all hydrocarbos and respective criteria polluants specified in ef_ldv_speed and ef_hdv_speed.

Usage

```
emis_chem(dfe, mechanism, colby, long = FALSE)
```

Arguments

dfe	data.frame with column 'emissions' in grams and 'pollutant' in long format.
mechanism	Character, "RADM2_SORG", "CBMZ_MOSAIC", "CPTEC", "GOCART_CPTEC", "MOZEM", "MOZCEM", "CAMMAM", "MOZMEM", "MOZC_T1_EM", "CB05_OPT1" or "CB05_OPT2"
colby	Character indicating column name for aggregating extra column. For instance, region or province
long	Logical. Do you want data in long format?

Value

data.frame with lumped groups by chemical mechanism. It transform emissions in grams to mol.

Note

This feature is experimental and the mapping of pollutants and lumped species may change in future. This function is converting the intial data.frame input into data.table. To have a comprehensive speciation is necessary enter with a data.frame with colum 'emission' in long format including another column named 'pollutant' with species of NMHC, CO, NO, NO2, NH3, SO2, PM2.5 and coarse PM10.

Groups derived from gases has units 'mol' and from aersols 'g'. The aersol units for WRF-Chem are ug/m^2/s while for CMAQ and CAMx are g/s. So, leaving the units just in g, allow to make further change while providing flexibility for several models.

See Also

ef_ldv_speed ef_hdv_speed speciate ef_evap

Examples

```
{
# CO
df <- data.frame(emission = Emissions(1:10))
df$pollutant = "CO"
emis_chem(df, "CBMZ_MOSAIC")
# hexanal
df$pollutant = "hexanal"
emis_chem(df, "CBMZ_MOSAIC")
# propadiene and NO2
df2 <- df1 <- df
df1$pollutant = "propadiene"
df2$pollutant = "NO2"
(dfe <- rbind(df1, df2))
emis_chem(dfe, "CBMZ_MOSAIC")
dfe$region <- rep(letters[1:2], 10)
emis_chem(dfe, "CBMZ_MOSAIC", "region")
emis_chem(dfe, "CBMZ_MOSAIC", "region", TRUE)
}
```

---

emis_cold *Estimation of cold start emissions hourly for the of the week*

Description

emis_cold emissions are estimated as the product of the vehicles on a road, length of the road, emission factor avaliated at the respective speed.The estimation considers beta parameter, the fraction of mileage driven

Usage

```
emis_cold(veh, lkm, ef, efcold, beta, speed = 34, agemax = if
  (!inherits(x = veh, what = "list")) {     ncol(veh) } else {
  ncol(veh[[1]]) }, profile, hour = nrow(profile), day = ncol(profile),
  array = TRUE, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

veh	"Vehicles" data-frame or list of "Vehicles" data-frame. Each data-frame as number of columns matching the age distribution of that ype of vehicle. The number of rows is equal to the number of streets link
lkm	Length of each link
ef	List of functions of emission factors of vehicular categories
efcold	List of functions of cold start emission factors of vehicular categories
beta	Datraframe with the hourly cold-start distribution to each day of the period. Number of rows are hours and columns are days
speed	Speed data-frame with number of columns as hours
agemax	Age of oldest vehicles for that category
profile	Numerical or dataframe with nrows equal to 24 and ncol 7 day of the week
hour	Number of considered hours in estimation
day	Number of considered days in estimation
array	When FALSE produces a dataframe of the estimation. When TRUE expects a profile as a dataframe producing an array with dimensions (streets x columns x hours x days)
verbose	Logical; To show more information

Value

EmissionsArray g/h

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Do not run
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
data(fe2015)
data(fkm)
data(pc_cold)
pcf <- as.data.frame(cbind(pc_cold,pc_cold,pc_cold,pc_cold,pc_cold,pc_cold,
pc_cold))
PC_G <- c(33491,22340,24818,31808,46458,28574,24856,28972,37818,49050,87923,
          133833,138441,142682,171029,151048,115228,98664,126444,101027,
          84771,55864,36306,21079,20138,17439, 7854,2215,656,1262,476,512,
          1181, 4991, 3711, 5653, 7039, 5839, 4257,3824, 3068)
veh <- data.frame(PC_G = PC_G)
```

```
pc1 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = PC_G, name = "PC")
pcw <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
speed <- netspeed(pcw, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1)
pckm <- fkm[[1]](1:24); pckma <- cumsum(pckm)
cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "III", km = pckma[1:11])
cod2 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "I", km = pckma[12:24])
#vehicles newer than pre-euro
co1 <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", ] #24 obs!!!
cod <- c(co1$PC_G[1:24]*c(cod1,cod2),co1$PC_G[25:nrow(co1)])
lef <- ef_ldv_scaled(co1, cod, v = "PC", cc = "<=1400",
                     f = "G",p = "CO", eu=co1$Euro_LDV)
# Mohtly average temperature 18 Celcius degrees
lefec <- ef_ldv_cold_list(df = co1, ta = 18, cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
                          eu = co1$Euro_LDV, p = "CO" )
lefec <- c(lefec,lefec[length(lefec)], lefec[length(lefec)],
           lefec[length(lefec)], lefec[length(lefec)],
           lefec[length(lefec)])
length(lefec) == ncol(pc1)
#emis change length of 'ef' to match ncol of 'veh'
class(lefec)
PC_CO_COLD <- emis_cold(veh = pc1, lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, efcold = lefec,
beta = pcf, speed = speed, profile = pc_profile)
class(PC_CO_COLD)
plot(PC_CO_COLD)
lpc <- list(pc1, pc1)
PC_CO_COLDv2 <- emis_cold(veh = pc1, lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, efcold = lefec,
beta = pcf, speed = speed, profile = pc_profile, hour = 2,
day = 1)
class(PC_CO_COLDv2)
plot(PC_CO_COLDv2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

emis_cold_td *Estimation of cold start emissions with top-down approach*

Description

emis_cold_td estimates cld start emissions with a top-down appraoch. This is, annual or monthly emissions or region. Especifically, the emissions are esitmated for row of the simple feature (row of the spatial feature).

In general was designed so that each simple feature is a region with different average monthly temperature. This funcion, as other in this package, adapts to the class of the input data. providing flexibility to the user.

Usage

```
emis_cold_td(veh, lkm, ef, efcold, beta, pro_month, params,
  verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

veh	"Vehicles" data-frame or spatial feature, wwhere columns are the age distribution of that vehicle. and rows each simple feature or region. The number of rows is equal to the number of streets link
lkm	Numeric; mileage by the age of use of each vehicle.
ef	Numeric; emission factor with
efcold	Data.frame. When it is a data.frame, each column is for each type of vehicle by age of use, rows are are each simple feature. When you have emission factors for each month, the order should a data.frame ina long format, as rurned by ef_ldv_cold.
beta	Data.frame with the fraction of cold starts. The rows are the fraction for each spatial feature or subregion, the columns are the age of use of vehicle.
pro_month	Numeric; montly profile to distribuite annual mileage in each month.
params	List of parameters; Add columns with information to returning data.frame
verbose	Logical; To show more information

Value

Emissions data.frame

See Also

ef_ldv_cold

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Do not run
euros <- c("V", "V", "IV", "III", "II", "I", "PRE", "PRE")
dt <- matrix(rep(2:25,5), ncol = 12, nrow = 10) # 12 months, 10 rows
row.names(dt) <- paste0("Simple_Feature_", 1:10)
efc <- ef_ldv_cold(ta = dt, cc = "<=1400", f ="G", eu = euros, p = "CO", speed = Speed(34))
efh <- ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
          eu = euros, p = "CO", speed = Speed(34))
lkm <- units::as_units(18:10, "km")*1000
cold_lkm <- cold_mileage(ltrip = units::as_units(20, "km"), ta = celsius(dt))
names(cold_lkm) <- paste0("Month_", 1:12)
veh_month <- c(rep(8, 1), rep(10, 5), 9, rep(10, 5))
veh <- age_ldv(1:10, agemax = 8)
emis_cold_td(veh = veh, lkm = lkm, ef = efh, efcold = efc[1:10, ],
beta = cold_lkm[,1], verbose = TRUE,)
emis_cold_td(veh = veh, lkm = lkm, ef = efh, efcold = efc[1:10, ],
beta = cold_lkm[,1], verbose = TRUE,
params = list(paste0("data_", 1:10), "moredata"))
aa <- emis_cold_td(veh = veh, lkm = lkm, ef = efh, efcold = efc,
beta = cold_lkm, pro_month = veh_month, verbose = T)
aa <- emis_cold_td(veh = veh, lkm = lkm, ef = efh, efcold = efc,
beta = cold_lkm, pro_month = veh_month, verbose = FALSE,
```

```
params = list(paste0("data_", 1:10), "moredata"))

## End(Not run)
```

---

emis_det *Determine deterioration factors for urban conditions*

Description

`emis_det` returns deterioration factors. The emission factors comes from the guidelines for developing emission factors of the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/emep-eea-air-pollutant-emission-inventory-guidebook This function subset an internal database of emission factors with each argument

Usage

```
emis_det(po, cc, eu, speed = Speed(18.9), km, verbose = FALSE,
  show.equation = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`po`	Character; Pollutant "CO", "NOx" or "HC"
`cc`	Character; Size of engine in cc converin "<=1400", "1400_2000" or ">2000"
`eu`	Character; Euro standard: "I", "II", "III", "III", "IV", "V", "VI", "VIc"
`speed`	Numeric; Speed to return Number of emission factor and not a function. It needs units in km/h
`km`	Numeric; accumulated mileage in km.
`verbose`	Logical; To show more information
`show.equation`	Option to see or not the equation parameters

Value

It returns a numeric vector representing the increase in emissions due to normal deterioring

Note

The deterioration factors functions are available for technologies euro "II", "III" and "IV". In order to cover all euro technologies, this function assumes that the deterioration function of "III" and "IV" applies for "V", "VI" and "VIc". However, as these technologies are relative new, accumulated milage is low and hence, deteerioration factors small.

Examples

```
{
data(fkm)
pckm <- fkm[[1]](1:24); pckma <- cumsum(pckm)
km <- units::set_units(pckma[1:11], km)
# length eu = length km = 1
emis_det(po = "CO", cc = "<=1400", eu = "III", km = km[5], show.equation = TRUE)
# length eu = length km = 1, length speed > 1
emis_det(po = "CO", cc = "<=1400", eu = "III", km = km[5], speed = Speed(1:10))
# length km != length eu error
# (cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = "<=1400", eu = c("III", "IV"), speed = Speed(30),
# km = km[4]))
# length eu = 1 length km > 1
emis_det(po = "CO", cc = "<=1400", eu = "III", km = km)
# length eu = 2, length km = 2 (if different length, error!)
(cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = "<=1400", eu = c("III", "IV"), km = km[4:5]))
# length eu = 2, length km = 2, length speed > 1
(cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = "<=1400", eu = c("III", "IV"), speed = Speed(0:130),
km = km[4:5]))
euros <- c("V","V","V", "IV", "IV", "IV", "III", "III", "III", "III")
# length eu = 2, length km = 2, length speed > 1
(cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = "<=1400", eu = euros, speed = Speed(1:100),
km = km[1:10]))
cod1 <- as.matrix(cod1[, 1:11])
filled.contour(cod1, col = cptcity::cpt(6277, n = 20))
filled.contour(cod1, col = cptcity::lucky(n = 19))
euro <- c(rep("V", 5), rep("IV", 5), "III")
euros <- rbind(euro, euro)
(cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = "<=1400", eu = euros, km = km))
}
```

---

emis_dist *Allocate emissions into spatial objects (street emis to grid)*

Description

emis_dist allocates emissions proportionally to each feature. "Spatial" objects are converter to "sf" objects. Currently, 'LINESTRING' or 'MULTILINESTRING' supported. The emissions are distributed in each street.

Usage

```
emis_dist(gy, spobj, pro, osm, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

gy	Numeric; a unique total (top-down)
spobj	A spatial dataframe of class "sp" or "sf". When class is "sp" it is transformed to "sf".

pro	Matrix or data-frame profiles, for instance, pc_profile.
osm	Numeric; vector of length 5, for instance, c(5, 3, 2, 1, 1). The first element covers 'motorway' and 'motorway_link. The second element covers 'trunk' and 'trunk_link'. The third element covers 'primary' and 'primary_link'. The fourth element covers 'secondary' and 'secondary_link'. The fifth element covers 'tertiary' and 'tertiary_link'.
verbose	Logical; to show more info.

Note

When spobj is a 'Spatial' object (class of sp), they are converted into 'sf'.

Examples

```
{
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
po <- 1000
t1 <- emis_dist(gy = po, spobj = net)
head(t1)
sum(t1$gy)
#t1 <- emis_dist(gy = po, spobj = net, osm = c(5, 3, 2, 1, 1) )
t1 <- emis_dist(gy = po, spobj = net, pro = pc_profile)
}
```

---

emis_evap *Estimation of evaporative emissions*

Description

emis_evap estimates evaporative emissions from EMEP/EEA emisison guidelines

Usage

```
emis_evap(veh, x, ed, hotfi, hotc, warmc, carb = 0, p, params, pro_month,
  verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

veh	Numeric or data.frame of Vehicles with untis 'veh'.
x	Numeric which can be either, daily mileage by age of use with units 'lkm', number of trips or number of proc. When it has units 'lkm', all the emission factors must be in 'g/km'. When ed is in g/day, x it is the number of days (without units). When hotfi, hotc or warmc are in g/trip, x it is the number of trips (without units). When hotfi, hotc or warmc are in g/proced, x it is the number of proced (without units).
ed	average daily evaporative emisisons. If x has units 'lkm', the units of ed must be 'g/km', other case, this are simply g/day (without units).

hotfi	average hot running losses or soak evaporative factor for vehicles with fuel injection and returnless fuel systems. If x has units 'lkm', the units of ed must be 'g/km', other case, this are simply g/trip or g/proced
hotc	average running losses or soak evaporative factor for vehicles with carburator or fuel return system for vehicles with fuel injection and returnless fuel systems. If x has units 'lkm', the units of ed must be 'g/km',
warmc	average cold and warm running losses or soak evaporative factor for vehicles with carburator or fuel return system for vehicles with fuel injection and returnless fuel systems. If x has units 'lkm', the units of ed must be 'g/km',
carb	fraction of gasoline vehicles with carburator or fuel return system.
p	Fraction of trips finished with hot engine
params	Character; Add columns with information to returning data.frame
pro_month	Numeric; montly profile to distribuite annual mileage in each month.
verbose	Logical; To show more information

Value

numeric vector of emission estimation in grams

Note

When veh is a "Vehicles" data.frame, emission factors are evaluated till the number of columns of veh. For instance, if the length of the emision factor is 20 but the number of columns of veh is 10, the 10 first emission factors are used.

References

Mellios G and Ntziachristos 2016. Gasoline evaporation. In: EEA, EMEP. EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook-2009. European Environment Agency, Copenhagen, 2009

See Also

ef_evap

Examples

```
{
(a <- Vehicles(1:10))
(lkm <- units::as_units(1:10, "km"))
(ef <- EmissionFactors(1:10))
(ev <- emis_evap(veh = a, x = lkm, hotfi = ef))
}
```

emis_evap2 *Estimation of evaporative emissions 2*

Description

emis_evap performs the estimation of evaporative emissions from EMEP/EEA emisison guidelines with Tier 2.

Usage

```
emis_evap2(veh, name, size, fuel, aged, nd4, nd3, nd2, nd1, hs_nd4, hs_nd3,
  hs_nd2, hs_nd1, rl_nd4, rl_nd3, rl_nd2, rl_nd1, d_nd4, d_nd3, d_nd2,
  d_nd1)
```

Arguments

veh	Total number of vehicles by age of use. If is a lsit of 'Vehicles' data-frames, it will sum the columns of the eight element of the list representing the 8th hour. It was chosen this hour because it is morning rush hour but the user can adapt the data to this function
name	Character of type of vehicle
size	Character of size of vehicle
fuel	Character of fuel of vehicle
aged	Age distribution vector. E.g.: 1:40
nd4	Number of days with temperature between 20 and 35 celcius degrees
nd3	Number of days with temperature between 10 and 25 celcius degrees
nd2	Number of days with temperature between 0 and 15 celcius degrees
nd1	Number of days with temperature between -5 and 10 celcius degrees
hs_nd4	average daily hot-soak evaporative emissions for days with temperature between 20 and 35 celcius degrees
hs_nd3	average daily hot-soak evaporative emissions for days with temperature between 10 and 25 celcius degrees
hs_nd2	average daily hot-soak evaporative emissions for days with temperature between 0 and 15 celcius degrees
hs_nd1	average daily hot-soak evaporative emissions for days with temperature between -5 and 10 celcius degrees
rl_nd4	average daily running losses evaporative emissions for days with temperature between 20 and 35 celcius degrees
rl_nd3	average daily running losses evaporative emissions for days with temperature between 10 and 25 celcius degrees
rl_nd2	average daily running losses evaporative emissions for days with temperature between 0 and 15 celcius degrees

rl_nd1 average daily running losses evaporative emissions for days with temperature between -5 and 10 celcius degrees

d_nd4 average daily diurnal evaporative emissions for days with temperature between 20 and 35 celcius degrees

d_nd3 average daily diurnal evaporative emissions for days with temperature between 10 and 25 celcius degrees

d_nd2 average daily diurnal evaporative emissions for days with temperature between 0 and 15 celcius degrees

d_nd1 average daily diurnal evaporative emissions for days with temperature between -5 and 10 celcius degrees

Value

dataframe of emission estimation in grams/days

References

Mellios G and Ntziachristos 2016. Gasoline evaporation. In: EEA, EMEP. EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook-2009. European Environment Agency, Copenhagen, 2009

Examples

```
{
data(net)
PC_G <- c(33491,22340,24818,31808,46458,28574,24856,28972,37818,49050,87923,
          133833,138441,142682,171029,151048,115228,98664,126444,101027,
          84771,55864,36306,21079,20138,17439, 7854,2215,656,1262,476,512,
          1181, 4991, 3711, 5653, 7039, 5839, 4257,3824, 3068)
veh <- data.frame(PC_G = PC_G)
pc1 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = PC_G, name = "PC")
ef1 <- ef_evap(ef = "erhotc",v = "PC", cc = "<=1400", dt = "0_15", ca = "no")
dfe <- emis_evap2(veh = pc1,
                 name = "PC",
                 size = "<=1400",
                 fuel = "G",
                 aged = 1:ncol(pc1),
                 nd4 = 10,
                 nd3 = 4,
                 nd2 = 2,
                 nd1 = 1,
                 hs_nd4 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 hs_nd3 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 hs_nd2 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 hs_nd1 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 d_nd4 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 d_nd3 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 d_nd2 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 d_nd1 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 rl_nd4 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 rl_nd3 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
```

```
                 rl_nd2 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 rl_nd1 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1))
lpc <- list(pc1, pc1, pc1, pc1,
            pc1, pc1, pc1, pc1)
dfe <- emis_evap2(veh = lpc,
                 name = "PC",
                 size = "<=1400",
                 fuel = "G",
                 aged = 1:ncol(pc1),
                 nd4 = 10,
                 nd3 = 4,
                 nd2 = 2,
                 nd1 = 1,
                 hs_nd4 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 hs_nd3 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 hs_nd2 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 hs_nd1 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 d_nd4 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 d_nd3 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 d_nd2 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 d_nd1 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 rl_nd4 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 rl_nd3 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 rl_nd2 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1),
                 rl_nd1 = ef1*1:ncol(pc1))
}
```

---

emis_grid *Allocate emissions into a grid*

Description

emis_grid allocates emissions proportionally to each grid cell. The process is performed by intersection between geometries and the grid. It means that requires "sr" according with your location for the projection. It is assumed that spobj is a Spatial*DataFrame or an "sf" with the pollutants in data. This function returns an object of class "sf".

Usage

```
emis_grid(spobj = net, g, sr, type = "lines", FN = "sum")
```

Arguments

spobj	A spatial dataframe of class "sp" or "sf". When class is "sp" it is transformed to "sf".
g	A grid with class "SpatialPolygonsDataFrame" or "sf".
sr	Spatial reference e.g: 31983. It is required if spobj and g are not projected. Please, see http://spatialreference.org/.
type	type of geometry: "lines" or "points".
FN	Character indicating the function. Default is "sum"

Note

When spobj is a 'Spatial' object (class of sp), they are converted into 'sf'. Also, The aggregation of data is done with data.table functions.

Examples

```
{
data(net)
g <- make_grid(net, 1/102.47/2) #500m in degrees
names(net)
netsf <- sf::st_as_sf(net)
netg <- emis_grid(spobj = netsf[, c("ldv", "hdv")], g = g, sr= 31983)
round(sum(netg$ldv)) == round(as.numeric(sum(net$ldv)))
round(sum(netg$hdv)) == round(as.numeric(sum(net$hdv)))
plot(netg["ldv"], axes = TRUE)
plot(netg["hdv"], axes = TRUE)
netg <- emis_grid(spobj = netsf[, c("ldv", "hdv")], g = g, sr= 31983, FN = "mean")
plot(netg["ldv"], axes = TRUE)
plot(netg["hdv"], axes = TRUE)
}
```

---

emis_hot_td *Estimation of hot exhaust emissions with top-down approach*

Description

emis_hot_td estimates cld start emissions with a top-down appraoch. This is, annual or monthly emissions or region. Especifically, the emissions are esitmated for row of the simple feature (row of the spatial feature).

In general was designed so that each simple feature is a region with different average monthly temperature. This funcion, as other in this package, adapts to the class of the input data. providing flexibility to the user.

Usage

```
emis_hot_td(veh, lkm, ef, pro_month, params, verbose = FALSE)
```

Arguments

veh	"Vehicles" data-frame or spatial feature, wwhere columns are the age distribution of that vehicle. and rows each simple feature or region. The number of rows is equal to the number of streets link
lkm	Numeric; mileage by the age of use of each vehicle.
ef	Numeric or data.frame; emission factors. When it is a data.frame number of rows can be for each region, or also, each region repeated along 12 months. For instance, if you have 10 regions the number of rows of ef can also be 120 (10 * 120). when you have emission factors that varies with month, see ef_china.

pro_month Numeric or data.frame; montly profile to distribuite annual mileage in each month. When it is a data.frame, each region (row) can have a different monthly profile.

params List of parameters; Add columns with information to returning data.frame

verbose Logical; To show more information

Value

Emissions data.frame

See Also

ef_ldv_speed ef_china

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
euros <- c("V", "V", "IV", "III", "II", "I", "PRE", "PRE")
efh <- ef_ldv_speed(v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400", f = "G",
          eu = euros, p = "CO", speed = Speed(34))
lkm <- units::as_units(18:11, "km")*1000
veh_month <- c(rep(8, 1), rep(10, 5), 9, rep(10, 5))
veh <- age_ldv(1:10, agemax = 8)
a <- emis_hot_td(veh = veh,
                lkm = lkm,
                ef = EmissionFactors(as.numeric(efh[, 1:8])),
                verbose = TRUE)
head(a)
plot(aggregate(a$emissions, by = list(a$age), sum)$x,type ="b")
emis_hot_td(veh = veh,
            lkm = lkm,
            ef = EmissionFactors(as.numeric(efh[, 1:8])),
            verbose = TRUE,
            params = list(paste0("data_", 1:10), "moredata"))
aa <- emis_hot_td(veh = veh,
                  lkm = lkm,
                  ef = EmissionFactors(as.numeric(efh[, 1:8])),
                  pro_month = veh_month,
                  verbose = TRUE)
head(aa)
aa <- emis_hot_td(veh = veh,
                  lkm = lkm,
                  ef = EmissionFactors(as.numeric(efh[, 1:8])),
                  pro_month = veh_month,
                  verbose = FALSE,
                  params = list(paste0("data_", 1:10), "moredata"))
print(aa)
}
```

emis_merge	*Merge several emissions files returning data-frames or 'sf' of lines*

Description

emis_merge reads rds files and returns a data-frame or an object of 'spatial feature' of streets, merging several files.

Usage

```
emis_merge(pol = "CO", what = "STREETS.rds", streets = T, net,
  path = "emi", crs, under = "after", ignore = FALSE,
  as_list = FALSE)
```

Arguments

pol	Character. Pollutant.
what	Character. Word to search the emissions names, "STREETS", "DF" or whatever name. It is important to include the extension .'rds'. For instance, If you have several files "XX_CO_STREETS.rds", what should be "STREETS.rds"
streets	Logical. If true, emis_merge will read the street emissions created with emis_post by "streets_wide", returning an object with class 'sf'. If false, it will read the emissions data-frame and rbind them.
net	'Spatial feature' or 'SpatialLinesDataFrame' with the streets. It is expected #' that the number of rows is equal to the number of rows of street emissions. If #' not, the function will stop.
path	Character. Path where emissions are located
crs	coordinate reference system in numeric format from http://spatialreference.org/ to transform/project spatial data using sf::st_transform
under	"Character"; "after" when you stored your pollutant x as 'X_' "before" when '_X' and "none" for merging directly the files.
ignore	"Logical"; Would you liek your selection?
as_list	"Logical"; for returning the results as list or not.

Value

'Spatial feature' of lines or a dataframe of emissions

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Do not run


## End(Not run)
```

`emis_order` *Re-order the emission to match specific hours and days*

Description

returns the emission array matching with corresponding weekdays and with the desired number of hours, recycling or droping hours from the emission array. For instance, if your emissions starts Monday at 00:00 and cover 168 hours, and you want to reorder them to start saturday you with a total a new length of hours of 241, you must :emis_order(EMISSION, as.Date("2016-04-06"), 241)

Usage

```
emis_order(EMISSION, start = "mon", hours = 168, utc, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`EMISSION`	one of the following: 1) GriddedEmissionsArray or array with characteristics of GriddedEmissionsArray 2) Spatial object of class "Spatial". Columns are hourly emissions. 3) Spatial Object of class "sf". Columns are hourly emissions. 4) "data.frame", "matrix" or "Emissions". Columns are hourly emissions.
`start`	Date or the start weekday or first 3 letters
`hours`	Numeric; number of hours needed to the simualation
`utc`	Integer; transform local into UTC emissions. For instance, utc = -3 means that the first hour of emissions is at 21:00 of the previous day.
`verbose`	Logical; display additional information

Format

Emissions

Value

GriddedEmissionsArray, sf or data.frame, depending on the class of EMISSION

Note

This function assumes that the emissions have hours with length of factor of 24, e.g: 24 hours, 24*2 hours etc. Then, it re-order the emissions by the hours of estimations to match another length of emissions. For instance, if the input covers 168 hours and it is desired an object of 241 hours that start saturday, this function can do that. It is useful when you are going to start a air quality simulation for specific periods of time.

Author(s)

Daniel Schuch& Sergio Ibarra

Examples

```
## Not run:
wCO <- emis_order(CO, start = "sat", hours = 24, verbose = TRUE)
wCO <- emis_order(CO, start = as.Date("2016-04-06"), hours = 241, verbose = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

emis_paved *Estimation of resuspension emissions from paved roads*

Description

emis_paved estimates vehicular emissions from paved roads. The vehicular emissions are estimated as the product of the vehicles on a road, length of the road, emission factor from AP42 13.2.1 Paved roads. It is assumed dry hours and anual aggregation should consider moisture factor. It depends on Average Daily Traffic (ADT)

Usage

```
emis_paved(veh, lkm, k = 0.62, sL1 = 0.6, sL2 = 0.2, sL3 = 0.06,
  sL4 = 0.03, W)
```

Arguments

veh	Numeric vector with length of elements equals to number of streets It is an array with dimenssions number of streets x hours of day x days of week
lkm	Length of each link
k	K_PM30 = 3.23 (g/vkm), K_PM15 = 0.77 (g/vkm), K_PM10 = 0.62 (g/vkm) and K_PM2.5 = 0.15 (g/vkm).
sL1	Silt loading (g/m2) for roads with ADT <= 500
sL2	Silt loading (g/m2) for roads with ADT > 500 and <= 5000
sL3	Silt loading (g/m2) for roads with ADT > 5000 and <= 1000
sL4	Silt loading (g/m2) for roads with ADT > 10000
W	array of dimensions of veh. It consists in the hourly averaged weight of traffic fleet in each road

Value

emission estimation g/h

References

EPA, 2016. Emission factor documentation for AP-42. Section 13.2.1, Paved Roads. https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
veh <- array(pnorm(q=c(1:100), mean=500, sd = 100),
             c(100,24,7))
W <- veh*1e+05
lkm <-  rnorm(n = 100, mean = 10, sd = 1)
sL1 <- 0.6
emi  <- emis_paved(veh = veh, lkm = lkm, k = 0.65,
                        sL1 = sL1, sL2 = sL1/4, sL3 = sL1/16, sL4 = sL1/32,
                        W = W)
class(emi)
head(emi)
}
```

`emis_post` *Post emissions*

Description

`emis_post` simplify emissions estimated as total per type category of vehicle or by street. It reads EmissionsArray. It can return an dataframe with hourly emissions at each street, or a data base with emissions by vehicular category, hour, including size, fuel and other characteristics.

Usage

```
emis_post(arra, veh, size, fuel, pollutant, by = "veh", net)
```

Arguments

`arra`	Array of emissions 4d: streets x category of vehicles x hours x days or 3d: streets x category of vehicles x hours
`veh`	Type of vehicle
`size`	Size or weight
`fuel`	Fuel
`pollutant`	Pollutant
`by`	Type of output, "veh" for total vehicular category , "streets_narrow" or "streets". "streets" returns a dataframe with rows as number of streets and columns the hours as days*hours considered, e.g. 168 columns as the hours of a whole week and "streets repeats the row number of streets by hour and day of the week
`net`	SpatialLinesDataFrame or Spatial Feature of "LINESTRING". Only when by = 'streets_wide'

Note

This function depends on EmissionsArray objests which currently has 4 dimensions. However, a future version of VEIN will produce EmissionsArray with 3 dimensiones and his fungeorge soros drugsction also will change. This change will be made in order to not produce inconsistencies with previous versions, therefore, if the user count with an EmissionsArry with 4 dimension, it will be able to use this function.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Do not run
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
data(fe2015)
data(fkm)
PC_G <- c(33491,22340,24818,31808,46458,28574,24856,28972,37818,49050,87923,
          133833,138441,142682,171029,151048,115228,98664,126444,101027,
          84771,55864,36306,21079,20138,17439, 7854,2215,656,1262,476,512,
          1181, 4991, 3711, 5653, 7039, 5839, 4257,3824, 3068)
pc1 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = PC_G, name = "PC")
# Estimation for morning rush hour and local emission factors
speed <- data.frame(S8 = net$ps)
p1h <- matrix(1)
lef <- EmissionFactorsList(fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", "PC_G"])
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed,
             profile = p1h)
E_CO_STREETS <- emis_post(arra = E_CO, pollutant = "CO", by = "streets_wide")
summary(E_CO_STREETS)
E_CO_STREETSsf <- emis_post(arra = E_CO, pollutant = "CO",
                            by = "streets", net = net)
summary(E_CO_STREETSsf)
plot(E_CO_STREETSsf, main = "CO emissions (g/h)")
# arguments required: arra, veh, size, fuel, pollutant ad by
E_CO_DF <- emis_post(arra = E_CO,  veh = "PC", size = "<1400", fuel = "G",
pollutant = "CO", by = "veh")
# Estimation 168 hours
pc1 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = PC_G, name = "PC")
pcw <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
speed <- netspeed(pcw, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1)
pckm <- fkm[[1]](1:24); pckma <- cumsum(pckm)
cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "III", km = pckma[1:11])
cod2 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "I", km = pckma[12:24])
#vehicles newer than pre-euro
co1 <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", ] #24 obs!!!
cod <- c(co1$PC_G[1:24]*c(cod1,cod2),co1$PC_G[25:nrow(co1)])
lef <- ef_ldv_scaled(dfcol = cod, v = "PC",  cc = "<=1400",
                     f = "G",p = "CO", eu=co1$Euro_LDV)
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed, agemax = 41,
             profile = pc_profile)
# arguments required: arra, pollutant ad by
E_CO_STREETS <- emis_post(arra = E_CO, pollutant = "CO", by = "streets")
summary(E_CO_STREETS)
```

```
# arguments required: arra, veh, size, fuel, pollutant ad by
E_CO_DF <- emis_post(arra = E_CO,  veh = "PC", size = "<1400", fuel = "G",
pollutant = "CO", by = "veh")
head(E_CO_DF)
# recreating 24 profile
lpc <-list(pc1*0.2, pc1*0.1, pc1*0.1, pc1*0.2, pc1*0.5, pc1*0.8,
           pc1, pc1*1.1, pc1,
           pc1*0.8, pc1*0.5, pc1*0.5,
           pc1*0.5, pc1*0.5, pc1*0.5, pc1*0.8,
           pc1, pc1*1.1, pc1,
           pc1*0.8, pc1*0.5, pc1*0.3, pc1*0.2, pc1*0.1)
E_COv2 <- emis(veh = lpc,  lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed[, 1:24],
            agemax = 41, hour = 24, day = 1)
plot(E_COv2)
E_CO_DFv2 <- emis_post(arra = E_COv2,  veh = "PC", size = "<1400", fuel = "G",
pollutant = "CO", by = "veh")
head(E_CO_DFv2)

## End(Not run)
```

---

emis_source *A function to source vein scripts*

Description

emis_source source vein scripts

Usage

```
emis_source(path = "est", pattern = ".R", ignore = "~", first,
  ask = TRUE, recursive = TRUE, full.names = TRUE)
```

Arguments

path	Character; path to source scripts. Default is "est".
pattern	Character; extensions of R scripts. Default is ".R".
ignore	Character; caracter to be excluded. Default is "~". Sometimes, the OS creates automatic back-ups, for instance "run.R~", the ideia is to avoid sourcing these files.
first	Character; first script.
ask	Logical; Check inputs or not. Default is "FALSE". It allows to stop inputs
recursive	Logical; recursive or not. Default is "TRUE"
full.names	Logical; full.names or not. Default is "TRUE".

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Do not run

## End(Not run)
```

---

emis_to_streets *Emis to streets distribute top-down emissions into streets*

Description

emis_to_streets allocates emissions proportionally to each feature. "Spatial" objects are converter to "sf" objects. Currently, 'LINESTRING' or 'MULTILINESTRING' supported. The emissions are distributed in each street.

Usage

```
emis_to_streets(streets, dfemis, by = "ID", stpro, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

streets	sf object with geometry 'LINESTRING' or 'MULTILINESTRING'. Or SpatialLinesDataFrame
dfemis	data.frame with emissions
by	Character indicating the columns that must be present in both 'street' and 'dfemis'
stpro	data.frame with two columns, category of streets and value. The name of the first column must be "stpro" and the sf streets must also have a column with the nam "stpro" indicating the category of streets. The second column must have the name "VAL" indicating the associated values to each category of street
verbose	Logical; to show more info.

Note

When spobj is a 'Spatial' object (class of sp), they are converted into 'sf'.

See Also

add_polid

Examples

```
{
data(net)
stpro = data.frame(stpro = as.character(unique(net$tstreet)),
                   VAL = 1:9)
dnet <- net["ldv"]
dnet$stpro <- as.character(net$tstreet)
```

```
dnet$ID <- "A"
df2 <- data.frame(BC = 10, CO = 20, ID = "A")
ste <- emis_to_streets(streets = dnet, dfemis = df2)
sum(ste$ldv)
sum(net$ldv)
sum(ste$BC)
sum(df2$BC)
ste2 <- emis_to_streets(streets = dnet, dfemis = df2, stpro = stpro)
sum(ste2$ldv)
sum(net$ldv)
sum(ste2$BC)
sum(df2$BC)
}
```

---

emis_wear *Emission estimation from tyre, break and road surface wear*

Description

emis_wear estimates wear emissions. The sources are tyres, breaks and road surface.

Usage

```
emis_wear(veh, lkm, ef, what = "tyre", speed, agemax = ncol(veh),
  profile, hour = nrow(profile), day = ncol(profile))
```

Arguments

veh	Object of class "Vehicles"
lkm	Length of the road in km.
ef	list of emission factor functions class "EmissionFactorsList", length equals to hours.
what	Character for indicating "tyre", "break" or "road"
speed	Speed data-frame with number of columns as hours
agemax	Age of oldest vehicles for that category
profile	Numerical or dataframe with nrows equal to 24 and ncol 7 day of the week
hour	Number of considered hours in estimation
day	Number of considered days in estimation

Value

emission estimation g/h

References

Ntziachristos and Boulter 2016. Automobile tyre and break wear and road abrasion. In: EEA, EMEP. EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook-2009. European Environment Agency, Copenhagen, 2016

Examples

```
{
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
pc_week <- temp_fact(net$ldv[1:10] + net$hdv[1:10], pc_profile[, 1])
df <- netspeed(pc_week, net$ps[1:10], net$ffs[1:10],
              net$capacity[1:10], net$lkm[1:10], alpha = 1)
ef <- ef_wear(wear = "tyre", type = "PC", pol = "PM10", speed = df)
emi <- emis_wear(veh = age_ldv(net$ldv[1:10], name = "VEH"),
                 lkm = net$lkm[1:10], ef = ef, speed = df,
                 profile = pc_profile[, 1])
emi
}
```

---

fe2015 — *Emission factors from Environmental Agency of Sao Paulo CETESB*

Description

A dataset containing emission factors from CETESB and its equivalency with EURO

Usage

```
data(fe2015)
```

Format

A data frame with 288 rows and 12 variables:

Age Age of use

Year Year of emission factor

Pollutant Pollutants included: "CH4", "CO", "CO2", "HC", "N2O", "NMHC", "NOx", and "PM"

Proconve_LDV Proconve emission standard: "PP", "L1", "L2", "L3", "L4", "L5", "L6"

t_Euro_LDV Euro emission standard equivalence: "PRE_ECE", "I", "II", "III","IV", "V"

Euro_LDV Euro emission standard equivalence: "PRE_ECE", "I", "II", "III","IV", "V"

Proconve_HDV Proconve emission standard: "PP", "P1", "P2", "P3", "P4", "P5", "P7"

Euro_HDV Euro emission standard equivalence: "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "V"

PC_G CETESB emission standard for Passenger Cars with Gasoline (g/km)

LT CETESB emission standard for Light Trucks with Diesel (g/km)

Source

CETESB

fkm *List of functions of mileage in km fro Brazilian fleet*

Description

Functions from CETESB: Antonio de Castro Bruni and Marcelo Pereira Bales. 2013. Curvas de intensidade de uso por tipo de veiculo automotor da frota da cidade de Sao Paulo This functions depends on the age of use of the vehicle

Usage

```
data(fkm)
```

Format

A data frame with 288 rows and 12 variables:

KM_PC_E25 Mileage in km of Passenger Cars using Gasoline with 25% Ethanol

KM_PC_E100 Mileage in km of Passenger Cars using Ethanol 100%

KM_PC_FLEX Mileage in km of Passenger Cars using Flex engines

KM_LCV_E25 Mileage in km of Light Commercial Vehicles using Gasoline with 25% Ethanol

KM_LCV_FLEX Mileage in km of Light Commercial Vehicles using Flex

KM_PC_B5 Mileage in km of Passenger Cars using Diesel with 5% biodiesel

KM_TRUCKS_B5 Mileage in km of Trucks using Diesel with 5% biodiesel

KM_BUS_B5 Mileage in km of Bus using Diesel with 5% biodiesel

KM_LCV_B5 Mileage in km of Light Commercial Vehicles using Diesel with 5% biodiesel

KM_SBUS_B5 Mileage in km of Small Bus using Diesel with 5% biodiesel

KM_ATRUCKS_B5 Mileage in km of Articulated Trucks using Diesel with 5% biodiesel

KM_MOTO_E25 Mileage in km of Motorcycles using Gasoline with 25% Ethanol

KM_LDV_GNV Mileage in km of Light Duty Vehicles using Natural Gas

Source

CETESB

fuel_corr *Correction due Fuel effects*

Description

Take into account the effect of better fuels on vehicles with older technology. If the ratio is less than 1, return 1. It means that it is nota degradation function.

Usage

```
fuel_corr(euro, g = c(e100 = 52, aro = 39, o2 = 0.4, e150 = 86, olefin =
  10, s = 165), d = c(den = 840, pah = 9, cn = 51, t95 = 350, s = 400))
```

Arguments

euro	Character; Euro standards ("PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", VI, "VIc")
g	Numeric; vector with parameters of gasoline with the names: e100(vol. (sulphur, ppm)
d	Numeric; vector with parameters for diesel with the names: den (density at 15 celcius degrees kg/m3), pah ((Back end distillation in Celcius degrees) and s (sulphur, ppm)

Value

A list with the correction of emission factors.

Note

This function cannot be used to account for deterioration, therefore, it is restricted to values between 0 and 1. Parameters for gasoline (g):

O2 = Oxygenates in

S = Sulphur content in ppm

ARO = Aromatics content in

OLEFIN = Olefins content in

E100 = Mid range volatility in

E150 = Tail-end volatility in

Parameters for diesel (d):

DEN = Density at 15 C (kg/m3)

S = Sulphur content in ppm

PAH = Aromatics content in

CN = Cetane number

T95 = Back-end distillation in o C.

Examples

```
{
f <- fuel_corr(euro = "I")
names(f)
}
```

GriddedEmissionsArray *Construction function for class "GriddedEmissionsArray"*

Description

`GriddedEmissionsArray` returns a tranformed object with class "EmissionsArray" with 4 dimensios.

Usage

```
GriddedEmissionsArray(x, ..., cols, rows, times = ncol(x),
  rotate = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'GriddedEmissionsArray'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GriddedEmissionsArray'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'GriddedEmissionsArray'
plot(x, ..., times = 1)
```

Arguments

`x`	Object with class "SpatialPolygonDataFrame", "sf" "data.frame" or "matrix"
`...`	ignored
`cols`	Number of columns
`rows`	Number of rows
`times`	Number of times
`rotate`	Logical to rotate TRUE or not FALSE the array
`object`	object with class "EmissionsArray'

Value

Objects of class "GriddedEmissionsArray"

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
data(fe2015)
data(fkm)
PC_G <- c(33491,22340,24818,31808,46458,28574,24856,28972,37818,49050,87923,
          133833,138441,142682,171029,151048,115228,98664,126444,101027,
          84771,55864,36306,21079,20138,17439, 7854,2215,656,1262,476,512,
          1181, 4991, 3711, 5653, 7039, 5839, 4257,3824, 3068)
veh <- data.frame(PC_G = PC_G)
pc1 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = PC_G, name = "PC")
pcw <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
speed <- netspeed(pcw, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1)
pckm <- fkm[[1]](1:24); pckma <- cumsum(pckm)
cod1 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "III", km = pckma[1:11])
cod2 <- emis_det(po = "CO", cc = 1000, eu = "I", km = pckma[12:24])
#vehicles newer than pre-euro
co1 <- fe2015[fe2015$Pollutant=="CO", ] #24 obs!!!
cod <- c(co1$PC_G[1:24]*c(cod1,cod2),co1$PC_G[25:nrow(co1)])
lef <- ef_ldv_scaled(co1, cod, v = "PC", t = "4S", cc = "<=1400",
                     f = "G",p = "CO", eu=co1$Euro_LDV)
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef, speed = speed, agemax = 41,
             profile = pc_profile, hour = 24, day = 7, array = T)
class(E_CO)
E_CO_STREETS <- emis_post(arra = E_CO, pollutant = "CO", by = "streets_wide")
net@data <- cbind(net@data, E_CO_STREETS)
head(net@data)
g <- make_grid(net, 1/102.47/2, 1/102.47/2) #500m in degrees
net@data <- net@data[,- c(1:9)]
names(net)
E_CO_g <- emis_grid(spobj = net, g = g, sr= 31983)
head(E_CO_g) #class sf
library(mapview)
mapview(E_CO_g, zcol= "V1", legend = T, col.regions = cptcity::cptcity(1))
gr <- GriddedEmissionsArray(E_CO_g, rows = 19, cols = 23, times = 168, T)
plot(gr)

# For some cptcity color gradients:
devtools::install_github("ibarraespinosa/cptcity")
plot(gr, col = cptcity::cptcity(1))

## End(Not run)
```

---

grid_emis *Allocate emissions gridded emissions into streets (grid to emis street)*

Description

grid_emis it is sort of the opposite of emis_grid. It allocates gridded emissions into streets. This function applies emis_dist into each grid cell using lapply. This function is in development and pull request are welcome.

Usage

```
grid_emis(spobj, g, sr, pro, osm, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

spobj	A spatial dataframe of class "sp" or "sf". When class is "sp" it is transformed to "sf".
g	A grid with class "SpatialPolygonsDataFrame" or "sf". This grid includes the total emissions with the column "emission". If profile is going to be used, the column 'emission' must include the sum of the emissions for each profile. For instance, if profile covers the hourly emissions, the column 'emission' bust be the sum of the hourly emissions.
sr	Spatial reference e.g: 31983. It is required if spobj and g are not projected. Please, see http://spatialreference.org/.
pro	Numeric, Matrix or data-frame profiles, for instance, pc_profile.
osm	Numeric; vector of length 5, for instance, c(5, 3, 2, 1, 1). The first element covers 'motorway' and 'motorway_link. The second element covers 'trunk' and 'trunk_link'. The third element covers 'primary' and 'primary_link'. The fourth element covers 'secondary' and 'secondary_link'. The fifth element covers 'tertiary' and 'tertiary_link'.
verbose	Logical; to show more info.

Note

When spobj is a 'Spatial' object (class of sp), they are converted into 'sf'.

Examples

```
{
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
data(fkm)
PC_G <- c(33491,22340,24818,31808,46458,28574,24856,28972,37818,49050,87923,
133833,138441,142682,171029,151048,115228,98664,126444,101027,
       84771,55864,36306,21079,20138,17439, 7854,2215,656,1262,476,512,
1181, 4991, 3711, 5653, 7039, 5839, 4257,3824, 3068)
pc1 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = PC_G, name = "PC")
# Estimation for morning rush hour and local emission factors
lef <- EmissionFactorsList(ef_cetesb("CO", "PC_G"))
E_CO <- emis(veh = pc1,lkm = net$lkm, ef = lef,
            profile = 1)
E_CO_STREETS <- emis_post(arra = E_CO, by = "streets", net = net)

g <- make_grid(net, 1/102.47/2) #500m in degrees
```

```
gCO <- emis_grid(spobj = E_CO_STREETS, g = g)
gCO$emission <- gCO$V1
#
## Not run:
#do not run
library(osmdata)
library(sf)
osm <- osmdata_sf(
add_osm_feature(
opq(bbox = st_bbox(gCO)),
key = 'highway'))$osm_lines[, c("highway")]
st <- c("motorway", "motorway_link", "trunk", "trunk_link",
"primary", "primary_link", "secondary", "secondary_link",
"tertiary", "tertiary_link")
osm <- osm[osm$highway %in% st, ]
plot(osm, axes = T)
xnet <- grid_emis(osm, gCO)
plot(xnet, axes = T)

## End(Not run)
}
```

---

invcop *Helper function to copy and zip projects*

Description

invcop help to copy and zip projects

Usage

```
invcop(in_name = getwd(), out_name, all = FALSE, main = TRUE,
  ef = TRUE, est = TRUE, network = TRUE, veh_rds = FALSE,
  veh_csv = TRUE, zip = TRUE)
```

Arguments

in_name	Character; Name of current project.
out_name	Character; Name of outtput project.
all	Logical; copy ALL (and for once) or not.
main	Logical; copy or not.
ef	Logical; copy or not.
est	Logical; copy or not.
network	Logical; copy or not.
veh_rds	Logical; copy or not.
veh_csv	Logical; copy or not.
zip	Logical; zip or not.

Value

emission estimation g/h

Note

This function was created to copy and zip project without the emis.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Do not run

## End(Not run)
```

---

inventory *Inventory function.*

Description

`inventory` produces an structure of directories and scripts in order to run vein. It is required to know the vehicular composition of the fleet.

Usage

```
inventory(name, vehcomp = c(PC = 1, LCV = 1, HGV = 1, BUS = 1, MC = 1),
  show.main = TRUE, scripts = TRUE, show.dir = TRUE,
  show.scripts = FALSE, clear = TRUE, rush.hour = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`name`	Character, path to new main directory for running vein. NO BLANK SPACES
`vehcomp`	Vehicular composition of the fleet. It is required a named numerical vector with the names "PC", "LCV", "HGV", "BUS" and "MC". In the case that tthere are no vehiles for one category of the composition, the name should be included with the number zero, for example PC = 0. The maximum number allowed is 99 per category.
`show.main`	Logical; Do you want to see the new main.R file?
`scripts`	Logical Do you want to generate or no R scripts?
`show.dir`	Logical value for printing the created directories.
`show.scripts`	Logical value for printing the created scripts.
`clear`	Logical value for removing recursively the directory and create another one.
`rush.hour`	Logical, to create a template for morning rush hour.

Value

Structure of directories and scripts for automating compilation of vehicular emissions inventory. The structure can be used with other type of sources of emissions. The structure of the directories is: daily, ef, emi, est, images, network and veh. This structure is a suggestion and the user can use another. ' ef: it is for storing the emission factors data-frame, similar to data(fe2015) but including one column for each of the categories of the vehicular composition. For intance, if PC = 5, there should be 5 columns with emission factors in this file. If LCV = 5, another 5 columns should be present, and so on.

emi: Directory for saving the estimates. It is suggested to use .rds extension instead of .rda.

est: Directory with subdirectories matching the vehicular composition for storing the scripts named input.R.

images: Directory for saving images.

network: Directory for saving the road network with the required attributes. This file will includes the vehicular flow per street to be used by age* functions.

veh: Directory for storing the distribution by age of use of each category of the vehicular composition. Those are data-frames with number of columns with the age distribution and number of rows as the number of streets. The class of these objects is "Vehicles". Future versions of vein will generate Vehicles objects with the explicit spatial component.

The name of the scripts and directories are based on the vehicular composition, however, there is included a file named main.R which is just an R script to estimate all the emissions. It is important to note that the user must add the emission factors for other pollutants. Also, this function creates the scripts input.R where the user must specify the inputs for the estimation of emissions of each category. Also, there is a file called traffic.R to generates objects of class "Vehicles". The user can rename these scripts.

Examples

```
## Not run:
name = file.path(tempdir(), "YourCity")
inventory(name = name, show.dir = TRUE, show.scripts = TRUE)
source(paste0(name, "/main.R"))

## End(Not run)
```

---

long_to_wide *Transform data.frame from long to wide format*

Description

long_to_wide transform data.frame from long to wide format

Usage

```
long_to_wide(df, column_with_new_names = names(df)[1],
  column_with_data = "emission", column_fixed, geometry)
```

Arguments

df	data.frame with three column.
column_with_new_names	Character, column that has new column names
column_with_data	Character column with data
column_fixed	Character, column that will remain fixed
geometry	To return a sf

Value

wide data.frame.

See Also

emis_hot_td emis_cold_td wide_to_long

Examples

```
{
df <- data.frame(pollutant = rep(c("CO", "propadiene", "NO2"), 10),
emission = vein::Emissions(1:30),
region = rep(letters[1:2], 15))
df
long_to_wide(df)
long_to_wide(df, column_fixed = "region")
}
```

---

make_grid *Creates rectangular grid for emission allocation*

Description

make_grid creates a sf grid of polygons. The spatial reference is taken from the spatial object.

Usage

```
make_grid(spobj, width, height = width, polygon, crs = 4326, ...)
```

Arguments

spobj	A spatial object of class sp or sf or a Character. When it is a character, it is assumed that it is a path to wrfinput file to create a grid class 'sf' based on this file. This is done by running eixport::wrf_grid.
width	Width of grid cell. It is recommended to use projected values.
height	Height of grid cell.

`polygon` Deprecated! `make_grid` returns only sf grid of polygons.

`crs` coordinate reference system in numeric format from http://spatialreference.org/ to transform/project spatial data using sf::st_transform. The default value is 4326

`...` ignored

Value

A grid of polygons class 'sf'

Examples

```
{
data(net)
grid <- make_grid(net, width = 0.5/102.47) #500 mts
plot(grid, axes = TRUE) #class sf
wrf <- paste(system.file("extdata", package = "eixport"),
"/wrfinput_d02", sep="")
gwrf  <- make_grid(wrf)
plot(gwrf, axes = TRUE)

}
```

---

matvect *Matrix and vector multiplication*

Description

`matvect` it is a helper function to multiply matrices with vector by rows or columns

Usage

```
matvect(df, x, by = "row")
```

Arguments

`df` Numeric Data-frame or matrix.

`x` Numeric vector.

`by` Character, with two value "row" or "col"

Value

data-frame

Note

This function multiplies matrices with vectors by rows or colums. If by = "row" all values of each row will be multiplied with each value of the vector x. If by = "col" all values of each column will be multiplied with each value of the vector x.

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Do not run
data(net)
veh <- age_ldv(net$ldv[1:4], agemax = 4)
matvect(veh, 1:4)

## End(Not run)
```

---

my_age *Returns amount of vehicles at each age*

Description

my_age returns amount of vehicles at each age using a numeric vector.

Usage

```
my_age(x, y, agemax, name = "vehicle", k = 1, pro_street, net,
  verbose = FALSE, namerows)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric; vehicles by street (or spatial feature).
y	Numeric or data.frame; when pro_street is not available, y must be 'numeric', else, a 'data.frame'. The names of the columns of this data.frame must be the same of the elements of pro_street and each column must have a profile of age of use of vehicle. When 'y' is 'numeric' the vehicles has the same age distribution to all street. When 'y' is a data.frame, the distribution by age of use varies the streets.
agemax	Integer; age of oldest vehicles for that category
name	Character; of vehicle assigned to columns of dataframe.
k	Integer; multiplication factor. If its length is > 1, it must match the length of x
pro_street	Character; each category of profile for each street. The length of this character vector must be equal to the length of 'x'. The names of the data.frame 'y' must be have the same content of 'pro_street'
net	SpatialLinesDataFrame or Spatial Feature of "LINESTRING"
verbose	Logical; message with average age and total numer of vehicles.
namerows	Any vector to be change row.names. For instance, name of regions or streets.

Value

dataframe of age distrubution of vehicles.

Note

The functions age* produce distribution of the circulating fleet by age of use. The order of using these functions is:

1. If you know the distribution of the vehicles by age of use , use: my_age 2. If you know the sales of vehicles, or (the regis)*better) the registry of new vehicles, use age to apply a survival function. 3. If you know the theoretical shape of the circulating fleet and you can use age_ldv, age_hdv or age_moto. For instance, you dont know the sales or registry of vehicles, but somehow you know the shape of this curve. 4. You can use/merge/transform/adapt any of these functions.

Examples

```
{
data(net)
dpc <- c(seq(1,20,3), 20:10)
PC_E25_1400 <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = dpc, name = "PC_E25_1400")
class(PC_E25_1400)
plot(PC_E25_1400)
PC_E25_1400sf <- my_age(x = net$ldv, y = dpc, name = "PC_E25_1400", net = net)
class(PC_E25_1400sf)
plot(PC_E25_1400sf)
PC_E25_1400nsf <- sf::st_set_geometry(PC_E25_1400sf, NULL)
class(PC_E25_1400nsf)
yy <- data.frame(a = 1:5, b = 5:1)    # perfiles por categoria de calle
pro_street <- c("a", "b", "a")         # categorias de cada calle
x <- c(100,5000, 3)                               # vehiculos
my_age(x = x, y =  yy, pro_street = pro_street)
}
```

---

net — *Road network of the west part of Sao Paulo city*

Description

This dataset is a SpatialLineDataFrame of sp package with roads from a traffic simulations made by CET Sao Paulo, Brazil

Usage

```
data(net)
```

Format

A data frame with 1796 rows and 1 variables:

ldv Light Duty Vehicles (1/h)

hdv Heavy Duty Vehicles (1/h)

lkm Length of the link (km)

ps Peak Speed (km/h)

ffs Free Flow Speed (km/h)

tstreet Type of street

lanes Number of lanes per link

capacity Capacity of vehicles in each link (1/h)

tmin Time for travelling each link (min)

Source

http://www.cetsp.com.br/

`netspeed` *Calculate speeds of traffic network*

Description

`netspeed` Creates a dataframe of speeds fir diferent hours and each link based on morning rush traffic data

Usage

```
netspeed(q = 1, ps, ffs, cap, lkm, alpha = 0.15, beta = 4, net,
  scheme = FALSE, distance = "km", time = "h", isList)
```

Arguments

`q`	Data-frame of traffic flow to each hour (veh/h)
`ps`	Peak speed (km/h)
`ffs`	Free flow speed (km/h)
`cap`	Capacity of link (veh/h)
`lkm`	Distance of link (km)
`alpha`	Parameter of BPR curves
`beta`	Parameter of BPR curves
`net`	SpatialLinesDataFrame or Spatial Feature of "LINESTRING"
`scheme`	Logical to create a Speed data-frame with 24 hours and a default profile. It needs ffs and ps:

00:00-06:00	ffs
06:00-07:00	average between ffs and ps
07:00-10:00	ps
10:00-17:00	average between ffs and ps
17:00-20:00	ps
20:00-22:00	average between ffs and ps
22:00-00:00	ffs

`distance`	Deprecated. Character specifying the units for distance. Default is "km"
`time`	Deprecated. Character specifying the units for time Default is "h".
`isList`	Deprecated

Value

dataframe speeds with units or sf.

Examples

```
{
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
pc_week <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
df <- netspeed(pc_week, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm, alpha = 1)
class(df)
plot(df) #plot of the average speed at each hour, +- sd
df <- netspeed(ps = net$ps, ffs = net$ffs, scheme = TRUE)
class(df)
plot(df) #plot of the average speed at each hour, +- sd
dfsf <- netspeed(ps = net$ps, ffs = net$ffs, scheme = TRUE, net = net)
class(dfsf)
head(dfsf)
plot(dfsf) #plot of the average speed at each hour, +- sd
}
```

---

pc_cold *Profile of Vehicle start patterns*

Description

This dataset is a dataframe with percetage of hourly starts with a lapse of 6 hours with engine turned off. Data source is: Lents J., Davis N., Nikkila N., Osses M. 2004. Sao Paulo vehicle activity study. ISSRC. www.issrc.org

Usage

```
data(pc_cold)
```

Format

A data frame with 24 rows and 1 variables:

V1 24 hours profile vehicle starts for Monday

`pc_profile` *Profile of traffic data 24 hours 7 n days of the week*

Description

This dataset is a dataframe with traffic activity normalized monday 08:00-09:00. This data is normalized at 08:00-09:00. It comes from data of toll stations near Sao Paulo City. The source is ARTESP (www.artesp.com.br)

Usage

```
data(pc_profile)
```

Format

A data frame with 24 rows and 7 variables:

V1 24 hours profile for Monday

V2 24 hours profile for Tuesday

V3 24 hours profile for Wednesday

V4 24 hours profile for Thursday

V5 24 hours profile for Friday

V6 24 hours profile for Saturday

V7 24 hours profile for Sunday

`pollutants` *Data.frame with pollutants names and molar mass used in VEIN*

Description

This dataset also includes MIR, MOIR and EBIR is Carter SAPRC07.xls https://www.engr.ucr.edu/~carter/SAPRC/

Usage

```
data(pollutants)
```

Format

A data frame with 148 rows and 10 variables:

n Number for each pollutant, from 1 to 132

group1 classification for pollutants including "NMHC", "PAH", "METALS", "PM", "criteria" and "PCDD"

group2 A sub classification for pollutants including "alkenes", "alkynes", "aromatics", "alkanes", "PAH",, "aldehydes", "ketones", "METALS", "PM_char", "criteria", "cycloalkanes", "NMHC", "PCDD", "PM10", "PM2.5"

pollutant 1 of the 132 pollutants covered

CAS CAS Registry Number

g_mol molar mass

MIR Maximum incremental Reactivity (gm O3 / gm VOC)

MOIR Reactivity (gm O3 / gm VOC)

EBIR Reactivity (gm O3 / gm VOC)

notes Inform some assumption for molar mass

`profiles` *Profile of traffic data 24 hours 7 n days of the week*

Description

This dataset is n a list of data-frames with traffic activity normalized monday 08:00-09:00. It comes from data of toll stations near Sao Paulo City. The source is ARTESP (www.artesp.com.br) for months January and June and years 2012, 2013 and 2014. The type of vehicles covered are PC, MC, MC and HGV.

Usage

```
data(pc_profile)
```

Format

A list of data-frames with 24 rows and 7 variables:

PC_JUNE_2012 168 hours

PC_JUNE_2013 168 hours

PC_JUNE_2014 168 hours

LCV_JUNE_2012 168 hours

LCV_JUNE_2013 168 hours

LCV_JUNE_2014 168 hours

MC_JUNE_2012 168 hours

MC_JUNE_2013 168 hours
MC_JUNE_2014 168 hours
HGV_JUNE_2012 168 hours
HGV_JUNE_2013 168 hours
HGV_JUNE_2014 168 hours
PC_JANUARY_2012 168 hours
PC_JANUARY_2013 168 hours
PC_JANUARY_2014 168 hours
LCV_JANUARY_2012 168 hours
LCV_JANUARY_2013 168 hours
LCV_JANUARY_2014 168 hours
MC_JANUARY_2012 168 hours
MC_JANUARY_2014 168 hours
HGV_JANUARY_2012 168 hours
HGV_JANUARY_2013 168 hours
HGV_JANUARY_2014 168 hours

---

remove_units *Remove units*

Description

remove_units Remove units from data.frames, matrix or units.

Usage

```
remove_units(x)
```

Arguments

x	Object with class "data.frame", "matrix" or "units"

Value

"data.frame", "matrix" or numeric

Examples

```
{
ef1 <- ef_cetesb(p = "CO", c("PC_G", "PC_FE"))
class(ef1)
ef1
sapply(ef1, class)
a <- remove_units(ef1)
a
}
```

`speciate` *Speciation of emissions*

Description

`speciate` separates emissions in different compounds. It covers black carbon and organic matter from particulate matter. Soon it will be added more speciations

Usage

```
speciate(x, spec = "bcom", veh, fuel, eu, show = FALSE, list = FALSE,
  pmpar)
```

Arguments

`x`	Emissions estimation
`spec`	speciation: The speciations are: "bcom", tyre" (or "tire"), "brake", "road", "iag", "nox" and "nmhc". 'iag' now includes a speciation for use of industrial and building paintings. "bcom" stands for black carbon and organic matter. "pmiag" speciates PM2.5 and requires only argument x of PM2.5 emissions in g/h/km^2 as gridded emissions (flux). It also accepts one of the following pollutants: 'e_eth', 'e_hc3', 'e_hc5', 'e_hc8', 'e_ol2', 'e_olt', 'e_oli', 'e_iso', 'e_tol', 'e_xyl', 'e_c2h5oh', 'e_hcho', 'e_ch3oh', 'e_ket', "e_so4i", "e_so4j", "e_no3i", "e_no3j", "e_pm2.5i", "e_pm2.5j", "e_orgi", "e_orgj", "e_eci", "e_ecj". Also "h2o"
`veh`	Type of vehicle: When spec is "bcom" or "nox" veh can be "PC", "LCV", HDV" or "Motorcycle". When spec is "iag" veh can take two values depending: when the speciation is for vehicles veh accepts "veh", eu "Evaporative", "Liquid" or "Exhaust" and fuel "G", "E" or "D", when the speciation is for painting, veh is "paint" fuel or eu can be "industrial" or "building" when spec is "nmhc", veh can be "LDV" with fuel "G" or "D" and eu "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", or "VI". when spec is "nmhc", veh can be "HDV" with fuel "D" and eu "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", or "VI". when spec is "nmhc" and fuel is "LPG", veh and eu must be "ALL"
`fuel`	Fuel. When spec is "bcom" fuel can be "G" or "D". When spec is "iag" fuel can be "G", "E" or "D". When spec is "nox" fuel can be "G", "D", "LPG", "E85" or "CNG". Not required for "tyre", "brake" or "road". When spec is "nmhc" fuel can be G, D or LPG.
`eu`	Euro emission standard: "PRE", "ECE_1501", "ECE_1502", "ECE_1503", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", "III-CDFP","IV-CDFP","V-CDFP", "III-ADFP", "IV-ADFP","V-ADFP" and "OPEN_LOOP". When spec is "iag" accept the values "Exhaust" "Evaporative" and "Liquid". When spec is "nox" eu can be "PRE", "I", "II", "III", "IV", "V", "VI", "VIc", "III-DPF" or "III+CRT". Not required for "tyre", "brake" or "road"
`show`	when TRUE shows row of table with respective speciation

list
: when TRUE returns a list with number of elements of the list as the number species of pollutants

pmpar
: Numeric vector for PM speciation eg: c(e_so4i = 0.0077, e_so4j = 0.0623, e_no3i = 0.00247, e_no3j = 0.01053, e_pm2.5i = 0.1, e_pm2.5j = 0.3, e_orgi = 0.0304, e_orgj = 0.1296, e_eci = 0.056, e_ecj = 0.024, h2o = 0.277) These are default values. however, when this argument is preseent, new values are used.

Value

dataframe of speciation in grams or mols

Note

when spec = "iag": veh is only "veh", fuel is "G" (blended with 25% ethanol), "D" (blended with 5% of biodiesel) or "E" (Ethanol 100%). eu is "Evaporative", "Liquid" or "Exhaust",

emissions of "pmiag" speciate pm2.5 into e_so4i, e_so4j, e_no3i, e_no3j, e_mp2.5i, e_mp2.5j, e_orgi, e_orgj, e_eci, e_ecj and h2o. Reference: Rafee, S.: Estudo numerico do impacto das emissoes veiculares e fixas da cidade de Manaus nas concentracoes de poluentes atmosfericos da regiao amazonica, Master thesis, Londrina: Universidade Tecnologica Federal do Parana, 2015.

References

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"iag": Ibarra-Espinosa S. Air pollution modeling in Sao Paulo using bottom-up vehicular emissions inventories. 2017. PhD thesis. Instituto de Astronomia, Geofisica e Ciencias Atmosfericas, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, page 88. Speciate EPA: https://cfpub.epa.gov/speciate/. : K. Sexton, H. Westberg, "Ambient hydrocarbon and ozone measurements downwind of a large automotive painting plant" Environ. Sci. Tchnol. 14:329 (1980).P.A. Scheff, R.A. Schauer, James J., Kleeman, Mike J., Cass, Glen R., Characterization and Control of Organic Compounds Emitted from Air Pollution Sources, Final Report, Contract 93-329, prepared for California Air Resources Board Research Division, Sacramento, CA, April 1998. 2004 NPRI National Databases as of April 25, 2006, http://www.ec.gc.ca/pdb/npri/npri_dat_rep_e.cfm. Memorandum Proposed procedures for preparing composite speciation profiles using Environment Canada s National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI) for stationary sources, prepared by Ying Hsu and Randy Strait of E.H. Pechan Associates, Inc. for David Niemi, Marc Deslauriers, and Lisa Graham of Environment Canada, September 26, 2006.

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
pm <- rnorm(n = 100, mean = 400, sd = 2)
df <- speciate(pm, veh = "PC", fuel = "G", eu = "I")
```

```
dfa <- speciate(pm, spec = "e_eth", veh = "veh", fuel = "G", eu = "Exhaust")
dfb <- speciate(pm, spec = "e_tol", veh = "veh", fuel = "G", eu = "Exhaust")
dfc <- speciate(pm, spec = "e_so4i")
}
```

Speed *Construction function for class "Speed"*

Description

Speed returns a tranformed object with class "Speed" and units km/h. This functions includes two arguments, distance and time. Therefore, it is posibel to change the units of the speed to "m" to "s" for example. This function returns a dataframe with units for speed. When this function is applied to numeric vectors it add class "units".

Usage

```
Speed(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Speed'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Speed'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Speed'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object with class "data.frame", "matrix" or "numeric"
...	ignored
object	Object with class "Speed"

Value

Constructor for class "Speed" or "units"

See Also

units

Examples

```
{
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
speed <- Speed(net$ps)
class(speed)
plot(speed, type = "l")
pc_week <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
df <- netspeed(pc_week, net$ps, net$ffs, net$capacity, net$lkm)
summary(df)
}
```

---

split_emis *Split street emissions based on a grid*

Description

split_emis split street emissions into a grid.

Usage

```
split_emis(net, distance, add_column, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

net	A spatial dataframe of class "sp" or "sf". When class is "sp" it is transformed to "sf" with emissions.
distance	Numeric distance or a grid with class "sf".
add_column	Character indicating name of column of distance. For instance, if distance is an sf object, and you wand to add one extra column to the resulting object.
verbose	Logical, to show more information.

Examples

```
{
data(net)
g <- make_grid(net, 1/102.47/2) #500m in degrees
names(net)
dim(net)
netsf <- sf::st_as_sf(net)[, "ldv"]
x <- split_emis(netsf, g)
dim(x)
g$A <- rep(letters, length = 20)[1:nrow(g)]
g$B <- rev(g$A)
netsf <- sf::st_as_sf(net)[, c("ldv", "hdv")]
xx <- split_emis(netsf, g, add_column = c("A", "B"))
}
```

temp_fact	*Expansion of hourly traffic data*

Description

`temp_fact` is a matrix multiplication between traffic and hourly expansion data-frames to obtain a data-frame of traffic at each link to every hour

Usage

```
temp_fact(q, pro, net)
```

Arguments

q	Numeric; traffic data per each link
pro	Numeric; expansion factors data-frames
net	SpatialLinesDataFrame or Spatial Feature of "LINESTRING"

Value

data-frames of expanded traffic or sf.

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
data(net)
data(pc_profile)
pc_week <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile)
plot(pc_week)
pc_weeksf <- temp_fact(net$ldv+net$hdv, pc_profile, net = net)
plot(pc_weeksf)
}
```

to_latex	*creates a .tex a table from a data.frame*

Description

\code\linkto_latex reads a data.frme an dgenerates a .tex table, aiming to replicate the method of tablegenerator.com

Usage

```
to_latex(df, file, caption = "My table", label = "tab:df")
```

Arguments

df	data.frame with three column.
file	Character, name of new .tex file
caption	Character caption of table
label	Character, label of table

Value

a text file with extension .tex.

See Also

\code\linkvein_notes \code\linklong_to_wide

Examples

```
{
df <- data.frame(pollutant = rep(c("CO", "propadiene", "NO2"), 10),
                 emission = vein::Emissions(1:30),
                 region = rep(letters[1:2], 15))
df
long_to_wide(df)
(df2 <- long_to_wide(df, column_fixed = "region"))
to_latex(df2)
to_latex(long_to_wide(df, column_fixed = "region"),
file = paste0(tempfile(), ".tex"))
}
```

Vehicles — *Construction function for class "Vehicles"*

Description

Vehicles returns a tranformed object with class "Vehicles" and units 'veh'. The type of objects supported are of classes "matrix", "data.frame", "numeric" and "array". If the object is a matrix it is converted to data.frame. If the object is "numeric" it is converted to class "units".

Usage

```
Vehicles(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Vehicles'
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Vehicles'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'Vehicles'
plot(x, ..., message = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Object with class "Vehicles"
...	ignored
object	Object with class "Vehicles"
message	message with average age

Value

Objects of class "Vehicles" or "units"

Examples

```
{
lt <- rnorm(100, 300, 10)
class(lt)
vlt <- Vehicles(lt)
class(vlt)
plot(vlt)
LT_B5 <- age_hdv(x = lt,name = "LT_B5")
print(LT_B5)
summary(LT_B5)
plot(LT_B5)
}
```

---

vein_notes *vein_notes for writting technical notes about the inventory*

Description

vein_notes creates aa text file '.txt' for writting technical notes about this emissions inventory

Usage

```
vein_notes(notes, yourname, file = "README",
  title = "Notes for this VEIN run", approach = "Top Down",
  traffic = "Your traffic information",
  composition = "Your traffic information",
  ef = "Your information about emission factors",
  cold_start = "Your information about cold starts",
  evaporative = "Your information about evaporative emission factors",
  standards = "Your information about standards",
  mileage = "Your information about mileage")
```

Arguments

notes	Character; vector of notes.
yourname	Character; Name of the inventor compiler.
file	Character; Name of the file. The function will generate a file with an extension '.txt'.
title	Character; Title of this file. For instance: "Vehicular Emissions Inventory of Region XX, Base year XX"
approach	Character; vector of notes.
traffic	Character; vector of notes.
composition	Character; vector of notes.
ef	Character; vector of notes.
cold_start	Character; vector of notes.
evaporative	Character; vector of notes.
standards	Character; vector of notes.
mileage	Character; vector of notes.

Value

Writes a text file.

Examples

```
{
(a <- tempfile())
vein_notes("notes",
           file = a)
readLines(paste0(a, '.txt'))
}
```

---

vkm *Estimation of VKM*

Description

vkm consists in the product of the number of vehicles and the distance driven by these vehicles in km. This function reads hourly vehiles and then extrapolates the vehicles

Usage

```
vkm(veh, lkm, profile, hour = nrow(profile), day = ncol(profile),
  array = TRUE, as_df = TRUE)
```

Arguments

veh	Numeric vector with number of vehicles per street
lkm	Length of each link (km)
profile	Numerical or dataframe with nrows equal to 24 and ncol 7 day of the week
hour	Number of considered hours in estimation
day	Number of considered days in estimation
array	When FALSE produces a dataframe of the estimation. When TRUE expects a profile as a dataframe producing an array with dimensions (streets x hours x days)
as_df	Logical; when TRUE transform returning array in data.frame (streets x hour*days)

Value

emission estimation of vkm

Examples

```
{
# Do not run
pc <- lkm <- abs(rnorm(10,1,1))*100
pro <- matrix(abs(rnorm(24*7,0.5,1)), ncol=7, nrow=24)
vkms  <- vkm(veh = pc, lkm = lkm, profile = pro)
class(vkms)
dim(vkms)
vkms2  <- vkm(veh = pc, lkm = lkm, profile = pro, as_df = FALSE)
class(vkms2)
dim(vkms2)
}
```

---

wide_to_long *Transform data.frame from wide to long format*

Description

wide_to_long transform data.frame from wide to long format

Usage

```
wide_to_long(df, column_with_data = names(df), column_fixed, geometry)
```

Arguments

df	data.frame with three column.
column_with_data	Character column with data
column_fixed	Character, column that will remain fixed
geometry	To return a sf

Value

long data.frame.

See Also

emis_hot_td emis_cold_td long_to_wide

Examples

```
{
data(net)
net <- net@data
df <- wide_to_long(df = net)
head(df)
}
```

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