ASSESSMENT THE PERFORMANCE AND OPERATION OF THE MEAN TRANSPORT IN GREATER CAIRO IN CONTEXT OF GREEN HOUSE GASES

Submitted By Tarek Abdel Hafiz Kotb Shalaby

B.Sc. of Chemical Engineering, Military Technical College, 1990

A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment
Of
The Requirement for the Master Degree
In
Environmental Sciences

Department of Environmental Engineering Sciences Institute of Environmental Studies and Research Ain Shams University

2017

APPROVAL SHEET

ASSESSMENT THE PERFORMANCE AND OPERATION OF THE MEAN TRANSPORT IN GREATER CAIRO IN CONTEXT OF GREEN HOUSE GASES

Submitted By

Tarek Abdel Hafiz Kotb Shalaby

B.Sc. of Chemical Engineering, Military Technical College, 1990 A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment

Of

The Requirement for the Master Degree

In

Environmental Sciences
Department of Environmental Engineering Sciences
This thesis Towards a Master Degree in Environmental Sciences
Has been Approved by:

Name Signature

1-Prof. Dr. Aly Zain-Elabdin Salem Hikal

Prof. of Traffic & Transport Faculty of Engineering Ain Shams University

2-Prof. Dr. Hatem Mohamed Abdel Latif

Prof. of Traffic & Transport Faculty of Engineering Ain Shams University

3-Prof. Dr. Ezzat Lewis Hanna

Coordinator of Protocol Montreal Manager of Ozone Project in Egypt

4-Dr. Mounier Wahba Labib

GHG Inventory Expert

2017

ASSESSMENT THE PERFORMANCE AND OPERATION OF THE MEAN TRANSPORT IN GREATER CAIRO IN CONTEXT OF GREEN HOUSE GASES

Submitted By

Tarek Abdel Hafiz Kotb Shalaby

B.Sc. of Chemical Engineering, Military Technical College, 1990

A thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment
Of
The Requirement for the Master Degree
In
Environmental Sciences
Department of Environmental Engineering Sciences

Under The Supervision of:

1-Prof. Dr. Aly Zain-Elabdin Salem Hikal

Prof. of Traffic & Transport Faculty of Engineering Ain Shams University

2-Dr. Mounier Wahba Labib

GHG Inventory Expert

2017

Acknowledgment "Firstly, Unlimited thanks to Allah"

I express my deep gratitude and appreciation to my supervisors. I have had the honor to learn from them with calm guidance, and teaching in a way that preserves my dignity and humanity.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude and appreciation to prof. Dr. Ali Zein El Abidine Salem Heikal for his excellent stewardship in supervising this study, and for the time and guidance he provided me throughout the research study period. I sincerely thank him for caring for me and wish him health, happiness and more progress.

I would also like to extend my special thanks to Professor Dr. Mounir Wehba labib, for his excellent work. He has been a good supporter of me through his efforts, his creative ideas and his good guidance. He is an exemplary in his scientific endeavor. I wish him health, happiness and more progress.

I also extend my deepest thanks and appreciation to Professor Dr. Hatem Mohamed Abdullatif, for accepting the sovereignty of the discussion of this research study, and for the help and guidance .I wish him further progress.

I extend special thank also Dr. Ezzat Lewis Hanallah Ajaybi, for the great time, effort and guidance during the review of the study to bring this study to the light. I wish him further progress.

Let me also extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to various technical departments of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency for their sincere support and close cooperation until the completion of this research study.

Abstract

Assessment of the performance and operation of the means of transport in Greater Cairo-GC in context of Green House Gases-GHGs research study is conducted to discuss the environmental problem presented as the rapid growth of car ownership with no available information about how much GHG has discharged into the atmosphere by vehicles powered by fossil fuels, and the methods used to reduce those GHG emissions; The increase of the GHG emissions flow increases the temperature due to the global warming, and the shortage of fossil fuels with the rapid growth of fuels consumption makes the planning of Transport sector opportunities for GHG mitigation options are very important, and that planning cannot be done without clear and complete data and information about the fossil fuels consumed or used.

Table of contents

	Acknov	vledgment		II
	Abstract			III
	Table of content			IV
	List of Tables			VII
	List of Figures			X
	Glossary of Abbreviations			XI
1.0		Introduction		
	1.1 Overview		2	
	1.2	Transport sector problems and main challenges for GC		
	1.3			4 5
	1.4			5
	1.5	The Research Plan		
2.0	Transport in Egypt			5 7
2.0	2.1	Railway	J.	7
	2.1	Roads		8
	2.2	2. 2.1	Road Classification	8
			Road Network	11
				13
			Road Florida	
	2.2		Road Density	18
	2.3		ban Transport System Vehicle Fleet	18
				19
			Cairo Underground Metro	20
	2.4	2.3.3	Light Rail & Trams	24
	2.4	Regulatory Framework		25
	2.5	-	rt and the Environment	26
2.0	2.6 Vehicle Inventory according to its type		30	
3.0	Review of literature		32	
	3.1		change issue	32
	3.2		ological Approach	35
	3.3		of Emissions and Related Data	35
		3.3.1	11	37
		3.3.2	Method Available	39
	3.4	Fuel-based on-road motor vehicle emissions inventory		40
	3.5	3.5 Activity based emission factors for light duty gasoline vehic		43
		3.5.1	Energy-based approach	43
		3.5.2	Activity based approach	44
		3.5.3	Estimation of activity based emission factor from	45
			emission measurement	
		3.5.4	Calorific values and emission factors	45
	3.6		y data compilation	46
		3.6.1	Data collection method	46
		3.6.2	Emission factor status	46
		3.6.3	Uncertainty analysis	47
		3.6.4	Quality Control/Assurance	47
4.0	Estimate of GHG emission from transport fuels types			48
	4.1	GHG emission data sources		50
	4.2	Estimate	of CO ₂ emissions	51

	4.2.1 Emission factors source categories (tier 1)	53	
4.3	Emissions from road transport	55	
4.4	Emission factors and CO ₂ emissions by source categories	58	
Data C	ollection & analysis	66	
5.1	Methodology	66	
	5.1.1 Model emissions approach	66	
	5.1.2 Data binning approach	67	
5.2	Emission rates and controlling parameters	77	
	5.2.1 Binning of Emission Data	77	
5.3	Estimated emission factors	86	
Key po	otential levers for abatement	90	
6.1	Emissions from different fuels		
	6.1.1 Emissions from Gasoline Engines	92	
	6.1.2 Emissions from Diesel Engines	95	
	6.1.3 Emission from CNG Vehicles	99	
6.2	Future Trends for Lower Emission	102	
	6.2.1 Hybrid Vehicles	102	
	6.2.2 Electric vehicles	102	
	6.2.3 Compressed natural gas vehicles	102	
	6.2.4 Biofuels	103	
6.3 Comparing electricity and natural gas as transportation		103	
	Comparing emissions from CNG and electric	104	
	vehicles	104	
6.4	Energy Efficiency and GHG Emissions Impacts	106	
6.5	Abatement Potential from road transport		
	Benchmarking Study		
7.1	Overview		
7.2	GHG Emissions from the Transport Sector		
7.3	Transport Activity & Parameters		
	7.3.1 Number of vehicles	119	
	7.3.2 Modal Split	123	
7.4	Energy Intensity	125	
	7.4.1 Fuel economy of vehicles	125	
	7.4.1.1 Fuel prices	126	
	7.4.2 Vehicle speed	128	
	7.4.3 Fuel emission factors	129	
7.5	Case Study: The Old Vehicle Scrapping Program- OVSRP	129	
	7.5.1 Energy Efficiency Potential for the Usage of CNG as	135	
<u> </u>		140	
		143 147	
0.0	References		
	4.4 Data C 5.1 5.2 5.3 Key po 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 7.1 7.2 7.3	4.3 Emissions from road transport 4.4 Emission factors and CO ₂ emissions by source categories Data Collection & analysis 5.1 Methodology 5.1.1 Model emissions approach 5.1.2 Data binning approach 5.1.2 Emission rates and controlling parameters 5.2.1 Binning of Emission Data 5.3 Estimated emission factors Key potential levers for abatement 6.1 Emissions from different fuels 6.1.1 Emissions from Diesel Engines 6.1.2 Emissions from Diesel Engines 6.1.3 Emission from CNG Vehicles 6.2.1 Hybrid Vehicles 6.2.2 Electric vehicles 6.2.2 Electric vehicles 6.2.3 Comparing electricity and natural gas as transportation fuels 6.3.1 Comparing emissions from CNG and electric vehicles 6.4 Energy Efficiency and GHG Emissions Impacts 6.5 Abatement Potential from road transport Benchmarking Study 7.1 Overview 7.2 GHG Emissions from the Transport Sector 7.3 Transport Activity & Parameters 7.3.1 Number of vehicles 7.3.2 Modal Split 7.4 Energy Intensity 7.4.1 Fuel economy of vehicles 7.4.2 Vehicle speed 7.4.3 Fuel emission factors 7.5 Case Study: The Old Vehicle Scrapping Program- OVSRP Energy Efficiency Potential for the Usage of CNG as a Fuel for Vehicles Program Conclusion &Recommendations 8.1 Conclusion 8.2 Recommendations 8.3 Summary	

List of tables

List of			
	Chapter 1	4	
Table (1-1)	able (1-1) GHG emissions from fuel combustion of transportation sector, 2005		
	Chapter 2		
Table (2-1)	Design speeds for the different classes of roads (km/h)	10	
	Table (2-2.a) Minimum traffic lane width (m)	10	
	Table (2-2.b) Shoulder width (m) in intercity (rural)	10	
Table (2-2)	highways		
	Table (2-2.c) Minimum sidewalk width (m)	10	
	Table (2-2.d) Median width (m)	10	
Table (2-3)	Development of Egyptian road network	12	
Table (2-4)	Development of road passenger and freight transport	12	
	activities 1990- 2006		
Table (2-5)	Development of Egypt vehicle fleet	14	
Table (2-6)	Development of number of buses in Egypt in the period 2004-2009	15	
Table (2-7)	Characteristics of Cairo metro	21	
Table (2-8)	Vehicle inventory data of Greater Cairo area	32	
	Chapter 3		
Table (3-1)	Net Calorific values and emission factors for fuels	46	
Table (3.2)	CO2 Fuel dependent emission factors	47	
	Chapter 4		
Table (4-1)	Development of fuel consumption in transport sector (1000s tons)	48	
Table (4-2)	Fuel consumption in Egypt transport sector (1000s tons), 2005/2006	49	
Table (4-3)	Calculated CO2 emissions (Gg) for transport and bunker fuels	53	
Table (4-4)	Emission factors by source categories (tier 1) (kg/TJ)	53	
Table (4-5)	Annual emissions of GHG From transport sector, Gg	54	
Table (4-6)	Pollutants emissions from transport sector	55	
Table (4-7)	Activities and emission factors for road fleet	56	
Table (4-8)	Fuel based emission factors for different vehicle	57	
(, , ,	categories at high speed		
Table (4-9)	Fuel based emission factors for different vehicle	58	
,	categories at low speeds		
Table (4-10)	Emission factor for gasoline-based engine vehicles by	60	
, ,	different speed		
Table (4-11)	Emission factor for diesel engine vehicle by different	61	
	speed		
Table (4-12)	Emission factor and fuel economy for motorcycles by	61	
	different speed		
Table (4-13)	HC emission factors for gasoline passenger cars running	61	
	on highways		
Table (4-14)	NOx emission factors for gasoline passenger cars and taxis	62	
Table (4-15)	CO emission factors for gasoline passenger cars and taxis	62	
Table (4-16)	Emission factors from diesel engines buses	62	

Table (4-17)	Emission factors from diesel engines	63
Table (4-18)	Emission factors for motorcycles	63
Table (4-19)	Emission factors from CNG vehicles	63
Table (4-20)	Development of fuel consumption in transport sector	65
	Chapter 5	
Table (5-1)	RPM index values for use in calculating engine stress	74
Table (5-2)	Bin Definitions for IVE Model	75
Table (5-3)	Bin frequency and measured average emission rates for	77
	different powers	
Table (5-4)	Average emission factors and fuel consumption for	86
	gasoline cars in GC	
Table (5-5)	Activity based EF for different gasoline cars in GC using	87
	drive cycle	
Table (5-6)	Activity based EF for different gasoline cars using	88
	measured drive pattern	
	Chapter 6	
Table (6-1)	Emission factors from diesel Engines buses	96
Table (6-2)	Emission factors from diesel engines vehicles	96
Table (6-3)	Emission factors from CNG Vehicles	101
Table (6-4)	Passenger transport conversion factor	106
	Chapter 7	
Table (7-1)	Number of vehicles stock registered in Thailand as of 31	120
	Dec., 2012	
Table (7-2)	Gasoline prices in Egypt in 2006 and 2014	128
Table (7-3)	Average age of registered taxis in GC and in Egypt	132
Table (7-4)	Summary of GHGs reduction as a result of implementing	132
	the OVSRP	
Table (7-5)	Proposed future plan for old taxi vehicles scrapping and	133
	recycling	
Table (7-6)	OVSRP Gasoline saving and GHGs emission reduction	134
	(2013 - 2018)	
Table (7-7)	CO2 emission reduction due to the use of CNG as a fuel	136
	for vehicles	
	Chapter 8	
Table (8-1)	Road transport and maritime sub-sectors GHGs emissions	146
	mitigation opportunities	

ures		
Cl	napter 2	
Egyptian railways no	etwork	8
The Egyptian road n	etwork map	11
Development of Egy	ptian road network	12
Development of the	vehicle fleet in Egypt during the	14
period 1970-2010		
Total increase of lice	ensed vehicles in Egypt	14
Numbers of private	cars compared to other licensed	15
vehicles	_	
Development of nun	nber of buses in Egypt in the period	16
2004-2009		
Distribution of vehic	ele types in the years 2000, 2005 and	17
2010		
Road density in Egy	pt	18
	_	19
Modal split in GC fo	or daily trips of 500m or more	20
-	· ·	21
		27
	-	28
	<u> </u>	29
Greenhouse effect w	rithin the global emissions	35
	<u> </u>	37
Cl	napter 4	
Development of tran	sport fuel consumption (in toe)	50
Development of Egy	pt transport fuel consumption of	50
different fuel types		
Development of CO	2 emissions from transport and	53
bunker fuel combust	ion	
Development of GH	G emissions from transport sector	54
Historical data of fue	el consumption from transport sector	64
during 1982-2012		
Development of tran	sport fuel consumption of different	65
types of fuels		
Cl	napter 5	
Selected Street loops	s for measuring the emission factors	71
in GC		
Bin frequency of dri	ves cycle and measured drive	79
patterns		
Bin frequency in dri	ve patterns of different cities	79
Variation of average	emissions rate with average speed	80
for all cars		
Variation of emissio	ns rate with VSP for all cars	81
Variation of emissions rate with power bin for all		
gasoline cars in GC		
Figure (5-7a)	Variation of relative emission rates	82
	of different gases with power bin for	
	all gasoline cars in GC	
	Egyptian railways not The Egyptian road in Development of Egy Development of the period 1970-2010 Total increase of lick Numbers of private of vehicles Development of num 2004-2009 Distribution of vehic 2010 Road density in Egy Growth of motorized Modal split in GC for Cairo metro lines 1, Mobile sources cont Distribution of vehic Distribution of vehic Cl Greenhouse effect we Diagram of approach Cl Development of train Development of Egy different fuel types Development of GH Historical data of fur during 1982-2012 Development of train types of fuels Cl Selected Street loops in GC Bin frequency of dri patterns Bin frequency in dri Variation of emissio Variation of emissio gasoline cars in GC Figure (5-7a)	Chapter 2 Egyptian railways network The Egyptian road network map Development of Egyptian road network Development of the vehicle fleet in Egypt during the period 1970-2010 Total increase of licensed vehicles in Egypt Numbers of private cars compared to other licensed vehicles Development of number of buses in Egypt in the period 2004-2009 Distribution of vehicle types in the years 2000, 2005 and 2010 Road density in Egypt Growth of motorized trips Cairo (1971 to 2022) Modal split in GC for daily trips of 500m or more Cairo metro lines 1, 2 & 3 Mobile sources contribution of pollution in GC Distribution of vehicles according to model year in 2005 Distribution of vehicles according to capacity in 2005 Chapter 3 Greenhouse effect within the global emissions Diagram of approaches to estimate GHG emission Chapter 4 Development of transport fuel consumption (in toe) Development of Egypt transport fuel consumption of different fuel types Development of GO2 emissions from transport and bunker fuel combustion Development of GHG emissions from transport sector Historical data of fuel consumption from transport sector Historical data of fuel consumption from transport sector during 1982-2012 Development of transport fuel consumption of different types of fuels Chapter 5 Selected Street loops for measuring the emission factors in GC Bin frequency of drives cycle and measured drive patterns Bin frequency in drive patterns of different cities Variation of average emissions rate with average speed for all cars Variation of emissions rate with VSP for all cars Variation of emissions rate with power bin for all gasoline cars in GC

	Figure (5-7b)	Variation of relative emission rates of different gases with power bin for low mileage small gasoline cars with multipoint fuel injection system	83
	Figure (5-7c)	Variation of relative emission rates of different gases with power bin for low mileage small gasoline cars with carburetor fuel system	83
	Figure (5-7d)	Variation of relative emission rates of different gases with power bin for old high mileage small gasoline cars with carburetor fuel system	83
Figure (5-8)	Figure (5-8a)	Variation of average emission factor with average speed for all cars	84
	Figure (5-8b)	Variation of average emission factor with VSP for all cars	85
	Figure (5-8c)	Variation of emission factor with power bin for all gasoline cars in GC	85
Figure (5-9)	Figure (5-9a)	Effect of Fuel System on emission factors of low mileage small gasoline cars	88
	Figure (5-9b)	Effect of Engine Size on emission factors of high mileage carbureted gasoline	89
	Figure (5-9c)	Effect of Age on activity based emission factors of small carbureted vehicles	89
Eigung (6.1)		Chapter 6	00
Figure (6-1)		of vehicles 2005 – 2030	90 91
Figure (6-2) Figure (6-3)	Expected vehicles CO2 emissions from 2005 – 2030 LDVs are the major contributor to total Vehicles		
1 iguic (0-3)	emissions	r contributor to total venicles	92
Figure (6-4)	Figure (6-4a)	Diagram of LDV gasoline powered emission	94
	Figure (6-4b)	Diagram of MDV gasoline powered emission	95
Figure (6-5)	Figure (6-5a)	Diagram of LDV Diesel powered Emission	97
	Figure (6-5b)	Diagram of MDV Diesel powered Emission	98
Figure (6-6)	Growth in HDV en economy	nissions is tempered by improved fuel	99
Figure (6-7)	Diagram of CNG emissions		
Figure (6-8)	Overall BAU emissions		
Figure (6-9)	LDV emissions growth		
Figure (6-10)	Figure (6-10a)	LDV Emissions	112
	Figure (6-10b)	MDV emissions	113
	Figure (6-10c)	HDV Emissions	114

Figure (6-11)	abatement levers 2030 emissions reduction	114
Figure (6-12)	Diagram for Potential levers for abatement	115
_	Chapter 7	
Figure (7-1)	Egypt sectorial GHGs emissions (CO2e), 2005/2006	118
Figure (7-2)	Source of GHG emissions from transport sector/	119
	Thailand	
Figure (7-3)	Trend of number of motorcycles and passenger cars in	121
	the last 20 years	
Figure (7-4)	Modal split in Greater Cairo for daily trips of 500m or	125
_	more	
Figure (7-5)	Historical fuel price in Thailand during 1997 to 2011	127
Figure (7-6)	Shares of vehicular fuel consumption by fuel type in	129
<u>-</u> . ,	2008	

Glossary of Abbreviations

AFD (Agence française de développement

BAU Business as usual

BEV Battery Electric Vehicle that operates only on electric

BMI Body Mass Index BUR Biennial update report

Compound Annual growth rate CAGR

Capital expenditure, or CapEx, is fund used by a company **CAPEX**

to acquire or upgrade physical assets such as property,

industrial buildings or equipment.

CAPMAS Central agency for public mobilization and statistics

California air resources board **CARB CCS** carbon capture and storage

CH4 Methane

CNG Compressed Natural Gas

Carbon Dioxide which accounts for over 96% of GHG CO₂

emissions from the transportation sector

COPERT Software for Estimating of road transport emission

Coordinating Research Council **CRC** Cairo transportation authority **CTA DMV** Department of Motor Vehicle

Egyptian automobile manufacturers association **EAMA** Emission database for global atmospheric research EDGAR 3.2

Electronic data gathering, analysis, and retrieval-global EDGAR v.2

atmospheric research

EEAA Egyptian environmental affairs agency **EGPC** Egyptian general petroleum corporation

energy information administration **EIA**

ENR Egyptian national railways

Environmental Protection Agency EPA

FID Flame ionization detector

GC **Greater Cairo**

Growth domestic product **GDP GHGs** Green House Gases General motors research **GMR HDVs** Heavy duty vehicles

Internal Combustion Engine ICE

information and communication technology **ICT** Information and decision support center **IDSC**

IEA International Energy Association Industrial modernization center **IMC**

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change **IPCC**

International vehicles emission **IVE**

JGSEE Joint graduate school of energy and environment

Light duty vehicles **LDVs** Medium duty vehicles **MDVs**

ministry of land infrastructure and transport **MLIT**

MMBTU Million British thermal unit - BTUs MOI Ministry of interior
MOP Ministry of petroleum
MOT Ministry of transport

MtCO2e Million ton CO2 equivalent

N2O Nitrous Oxide

NAAMSA National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of

South Africa

NAT National authority for tunnels

NCHRP National cooperative highway research program

NCs National communications reports

NMVOCs non-methane volatile organic compounds

NOx Nitrogen Dioxide, the pollutant emitted from ICEs that

contributes most to atmospheric ozone

OEP organization of energy planning

OPEX An operational expenditure (Opex) is the money a

company spends on an ongoing, day-to-day basis in order

to run a business or system.

PCD pollution control department PHEV Plug in Hybrid Electric Vehicle

PM Particulate matter

QA/QC Quality control/ quality assurance

SIS State information service

SO2 Sulfur Dioxide, the pollutant emitted from burning coal

that contributes most to the Brown Cloud

TAI Thailand automotive institute

UNFCCC United nation convention for climate change

VAP Vehicle Average Power
VOC Volatile organic compound
VKT vehicle kilometers travelled
VMT Vehicle Miles Traveled
VSP Vehicle specific power

1.0. Introduction

Assessment of the performance and operation of the modes of transport in GC in context of GHGs research study is conducted to discuss the environmental problems presented recently such as:

- 1) The unavailability of the information relating to the amount of GHG released to the atmosphere from vehicles powered by traditional fuels, and how to reduce those GHG emissions;
- 2) The raising of the atmospheric temperature as one of the global warming indicators due to GHG emissions flow increased;
- 3) The difficulty of planning for GHG mitigation opportunities on transport sector due to the lack of information relating to the fossil fuels consumed or used.

This research study was prepared to represent the information collected regarding to the general managing of the GHG emissions including:

- 1) The national inventory practice work for transport sector in GC;
- 2) The methodologies for estimating GHG emissions for different gases in concern such (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) for the road transport sector in GC;
- 3) The software established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 1996), and IPCC good practice guidance-2000 used for estimating GHG;
- 4) The final energy consumption and ratio analysis on the transport sector;
- 5) The two approaches defined for data collection to calculate the emission factor, and the key potential levers for abatement assessed for feasibility in Egypt.

Benchmarking study and a successful story as case study are also represented in this research study.

1.1. Overview

Global climate change has become a serious problem in the world nowadays; some reports shows that the anthropogenic carbon emissions and atmospheric CO₂ are the