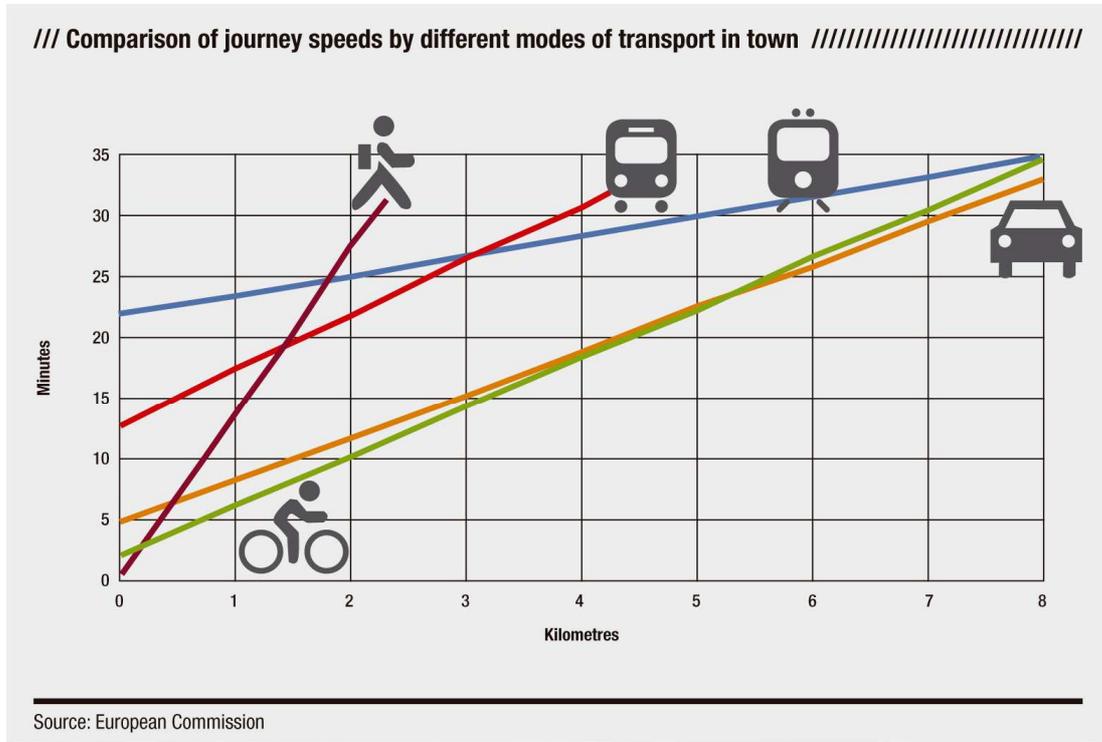


Part II (10 points)

Problem 1 (5 point)



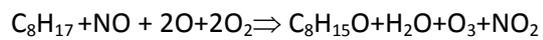
- Your destination is 2 km ahead. Calculate the average speed (km/h) per each of the five modes of transportation according to the figure data, and what would be more adequate in terms of time spent and fewer emissions. (1 point)
- Estimate the final energy per pkm for each motorized mode. (1 point)
- Estimate the well-to-whells (WtW) emissions of the train in g/km, knowing that it consumes (final energy) 12 kWh/km and is fed by average European electricity mix. (1 point)
- Estimate the GHG emissions for bus and car, assuming fuel C_7H_{14} , LHV 40 MJ/kg, density 0.8 kg/L, 50 L/100km and 7 L/100km (1 point)
- Decide which motorized road transport mode is faster and, simultaneously, emits low levels of GHG emissions (two objectives to minimize) to move 2 km in commuting trips. (1 point)

Problem 2 (5 point)

Ozone (O₃) formed during the day has as precursors NO and HC emissions. Estimate for a fleet of 100 Euro 4 gasoline cars, according to Tier 3 methodology, hot emissions, average speed 30 km/h and 15 000 km/year:

- a) Yearly HC emissions; (1.5 point)
- b) Yearly NO emissions; (1.5 point)
- c) Yearly O₃ emissions. (2 point)

Assume that O₃ formation could be represented by,



Information: Table 1. European average electricity mix, typical g/kWh factors. Transmission losses (9% of the output). Pkm in % by mode and final energy by mode.

