

Aviation Alternative Fuel Environmental Assessments

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By: Lourdes Maurice
FAA Chief Scientist for Environment
CAAFI Environmental Panel Lead



www.caafi.org

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Presentation Overview

- **Context**
- **CAAFI Environmental Tasks**
- **Progress**
- **Workshop Plans**

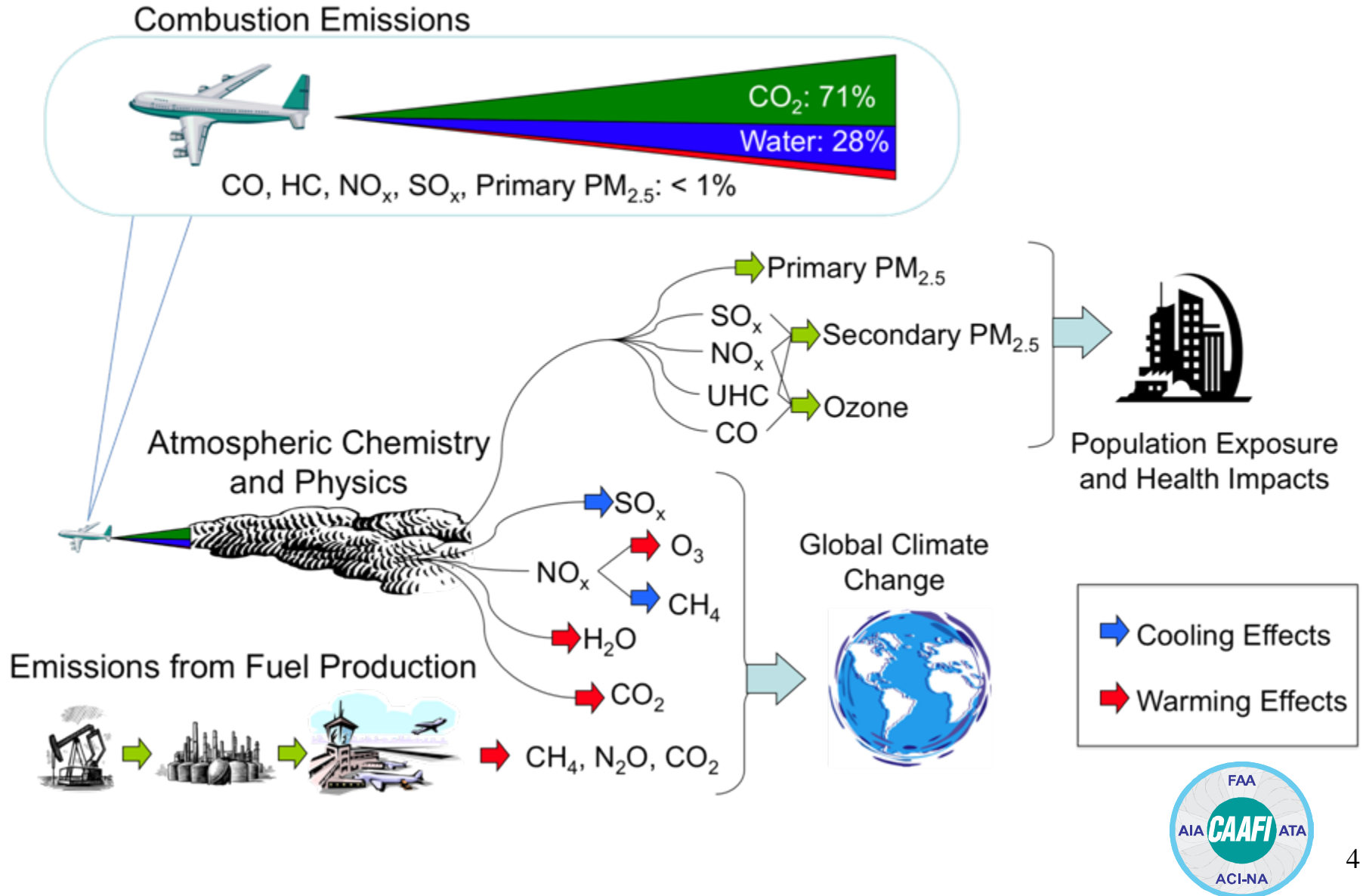


Context

- *CAAFI Seeks to Facilitate Introduction of Alternative Aviation Fuels to:*
 - Secure a stable fuel supply
 - Reduce environmental impacts
 - Improve aircraft operations
 - Further research and analysis



Simplified View of Aviation Emissions Impacts



Glossary

Csoot – “soot” particles

CH₄ - methane

CO - carbon monoxide

CO₂ - carbon dioxide

H₂O - water vapor

HAPs - hazardous air pollutants

NO_x - oxides of nitrogen

N₂ - nitrogen

N₂O - nitrous oxide

O₂ - oxygen

O₃ - ozone

PM - volatile and nonvolatile particulate matter

S - sulfur

SO₂ - sulfur dioxide

SO_x - oxides of sulfur

UHCs - unburned hydrocarbons



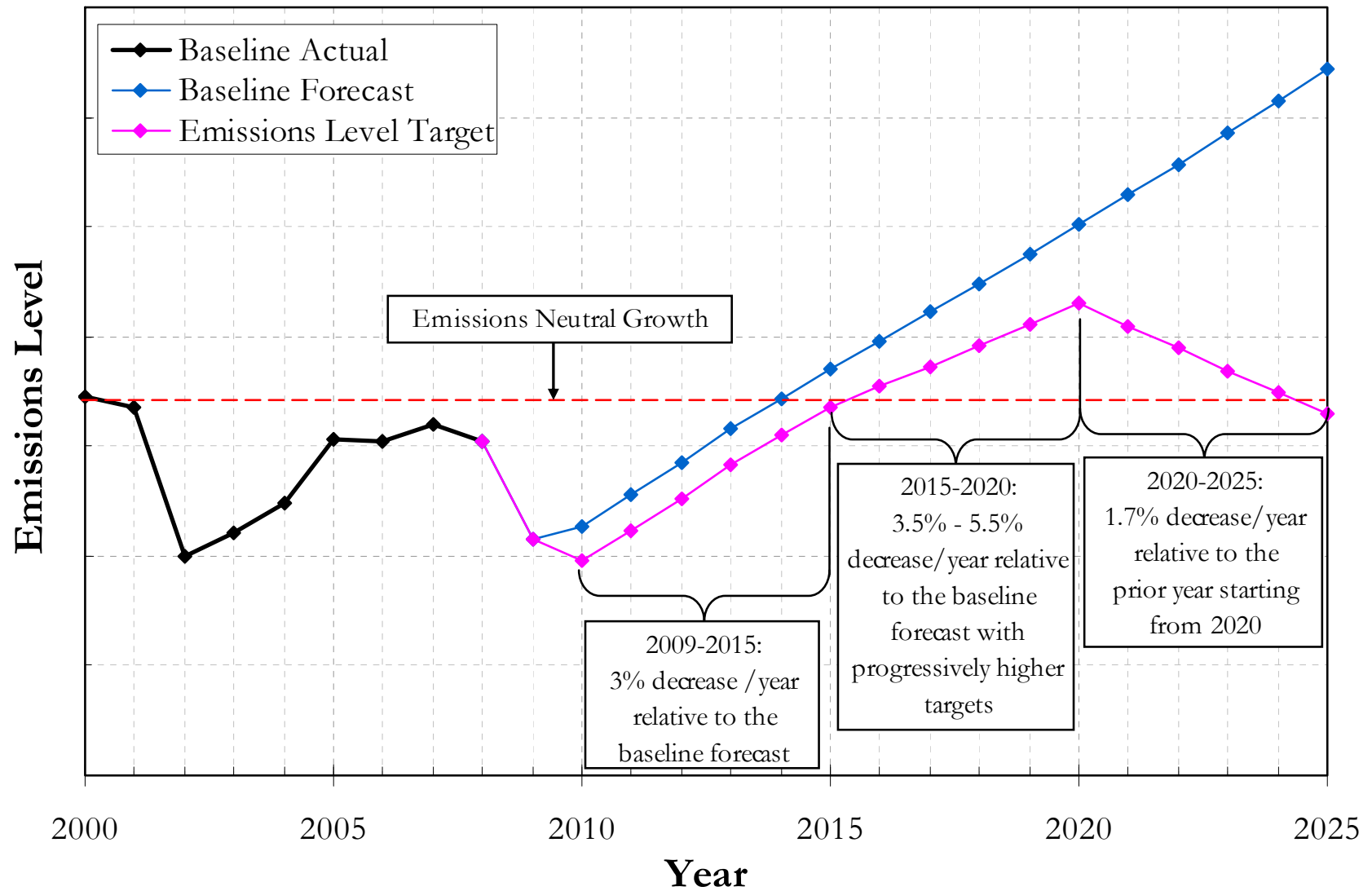
U.S. Aviation Air Quality Goal



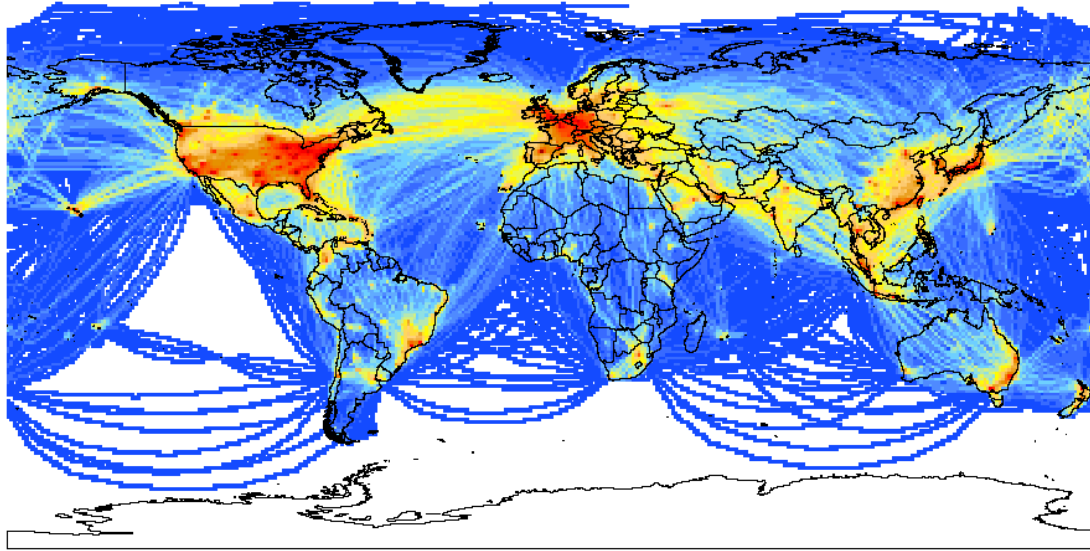
Reduce the *significant* impact of aviation on air quality compared to today, notwithstanding aviation growth



Notional Emissions Level Projection



U.S. Aviation Climate Goal

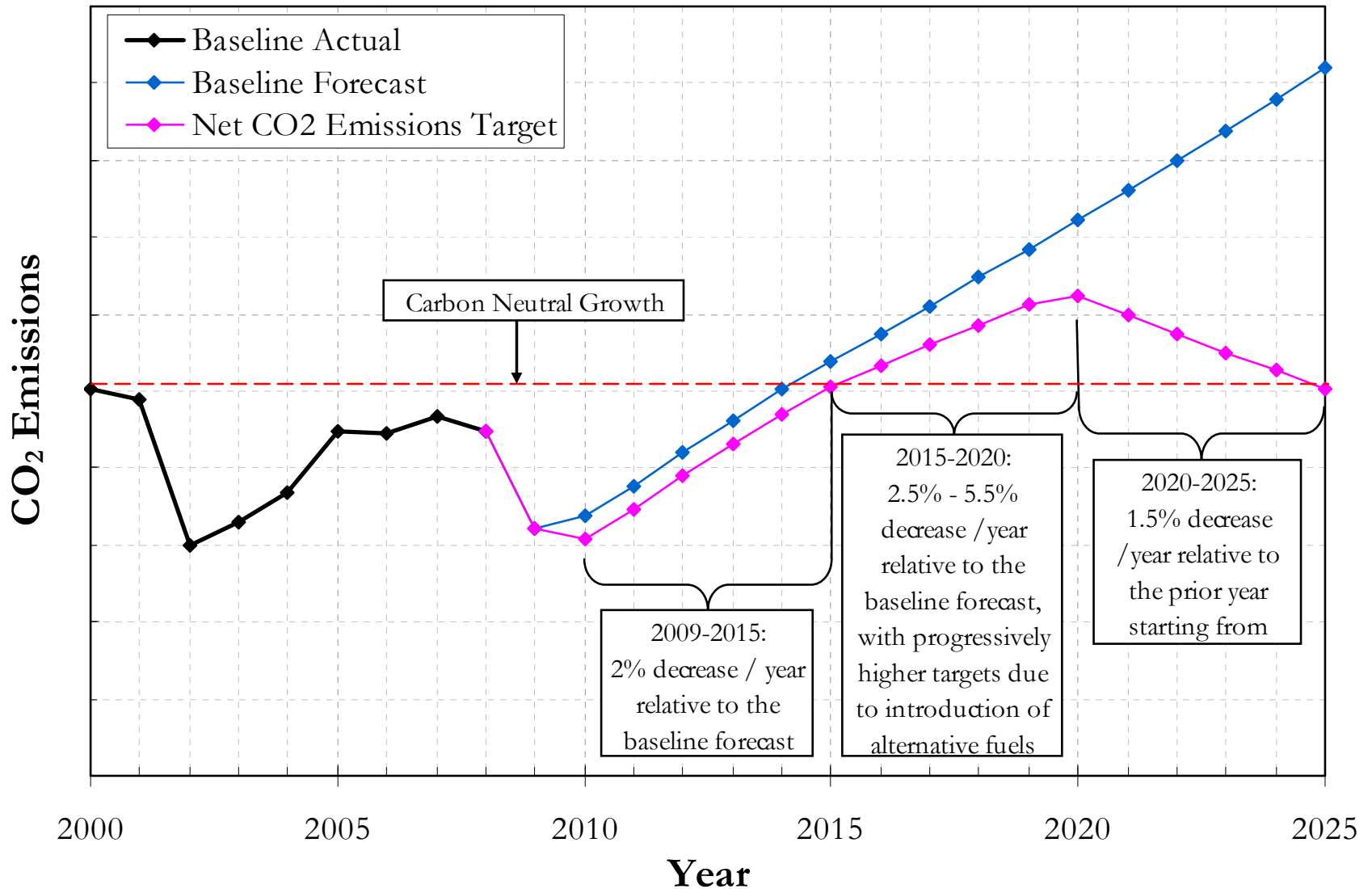


Limit or reduce the impact of aviation greenhouse gas emissions on the global climate

Carbon neutral growth by 2020 compared to 2005



Notional Carbon Dioxide Emissions Projection

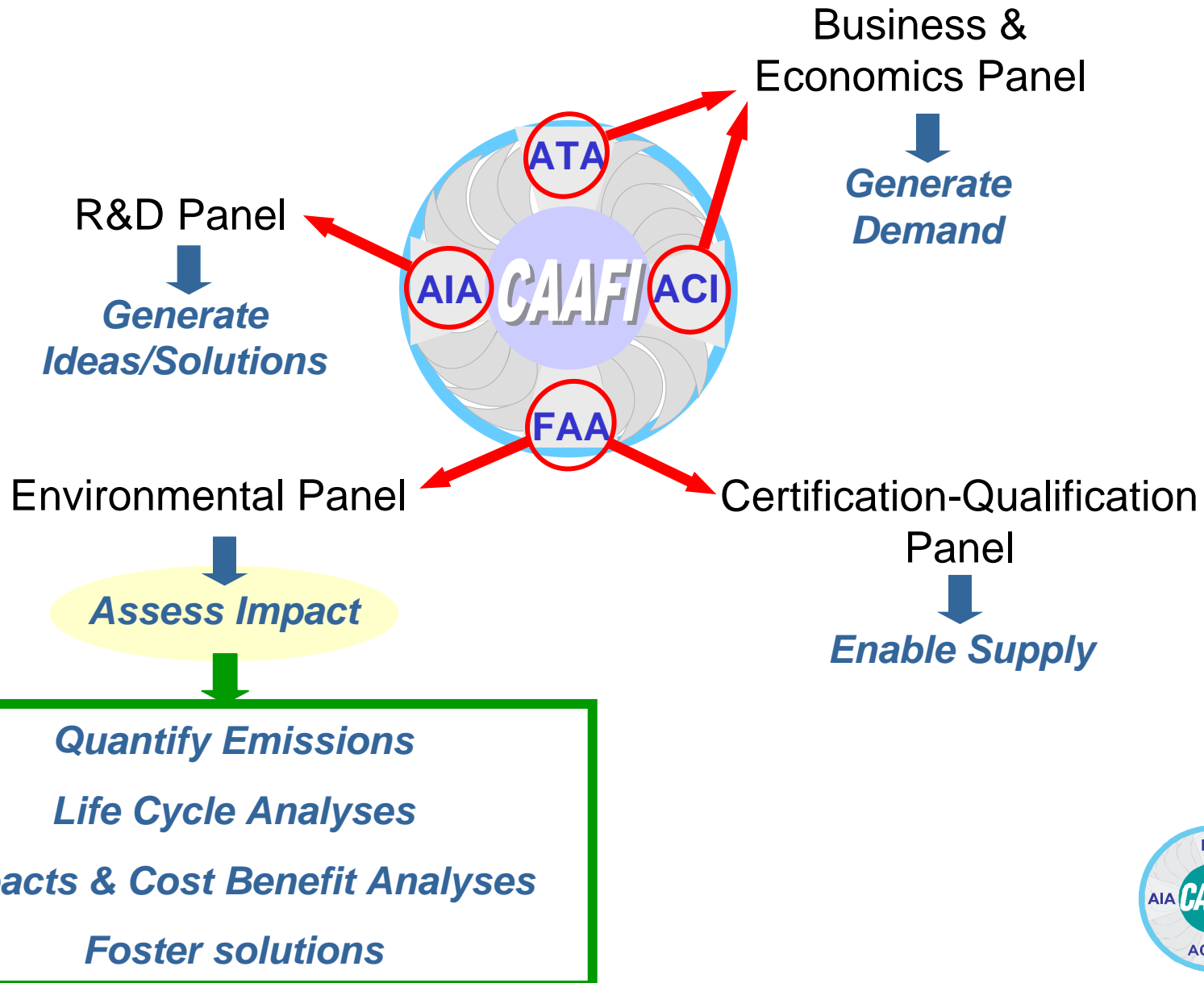


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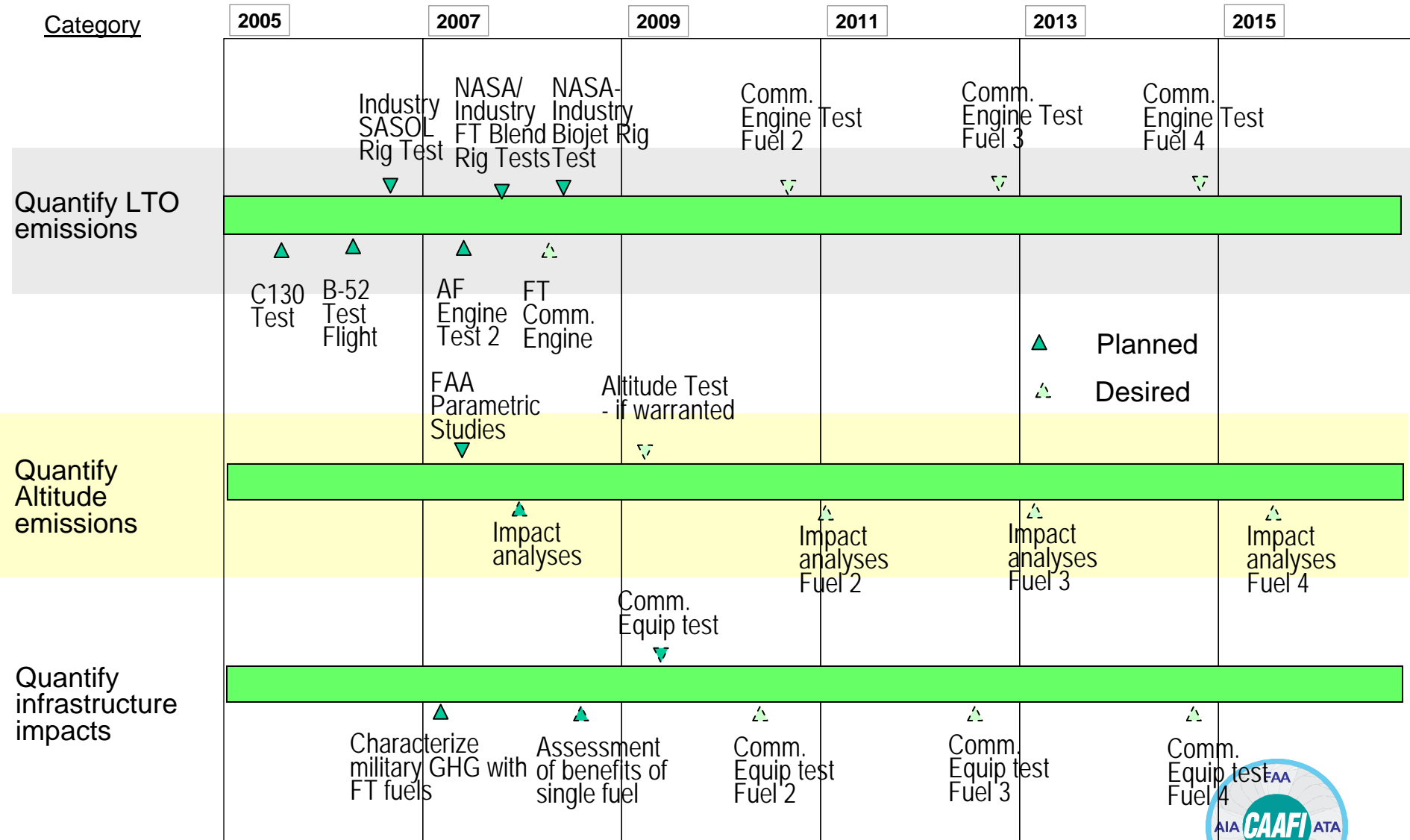
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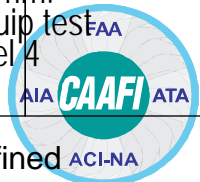
CAAFI Environmental Panel Tasks



Aviation Alternate Fuels: Environment Roadmap



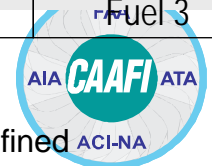
Fuels 2, 3, 4 etc. could be CTL, GTL, BTL via FT, other bio, etc. as defined by what fuel producers are likely to drive to



Aviation Alternate Fuels: Environment Roadmap

Category	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
Toxicology impacts		If warranted heavy metal impact assessment ▼	Test Fuel 2 ▼	Test Fuel 3 ▼	Test Fuel 4 ▼	
Net environ. impacts		AF Tests Heavy metal content assessment ▼	In-depth assessment ▼	In-depth assessment Fuel 2 ▼	In-depth assessment Fuel 3 ▼	In-depth assessment Fuel 4 ▼
	SASOL Operational plant data ▲	Review Other US and international data ▲	FAA Scoping Study Air Canada H2 fuel cell GSE ▲	Chinese Operational plant data ▲	US Operational plant data ▲	Planned Desired ▲
Compare GHG production						
		FAA Scoping Study ▲	Operational Assessment ▲	Operational Assessment Fuel 2 ▲	Operational Assessment Fuel 3 ▲	Operational Assessment Fuel 3 ▲

Fuels 2, 3, 4 etc. could be CTL, GTL, BTL via FT, other bio, etc. as defined by what fuel producers are likely to drive to

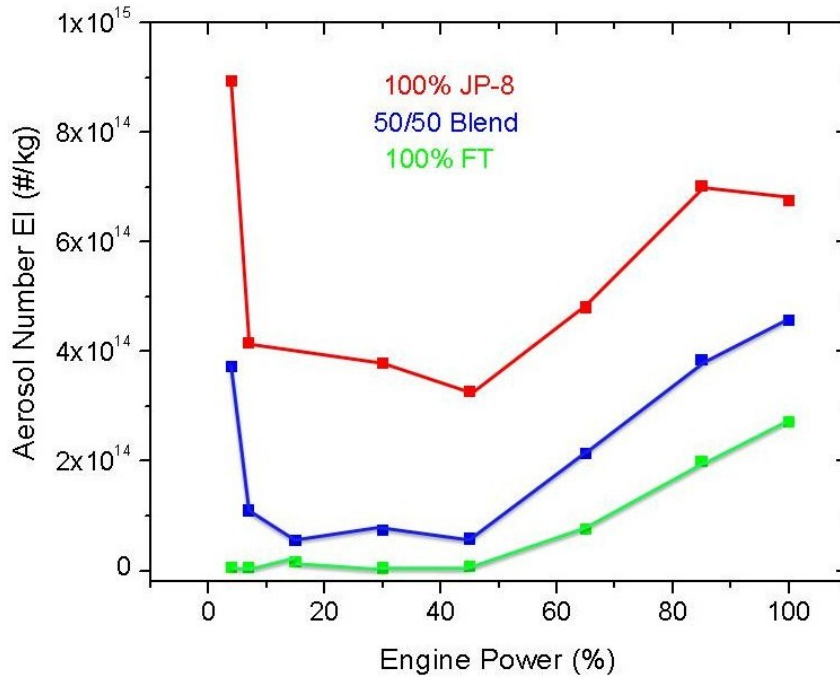


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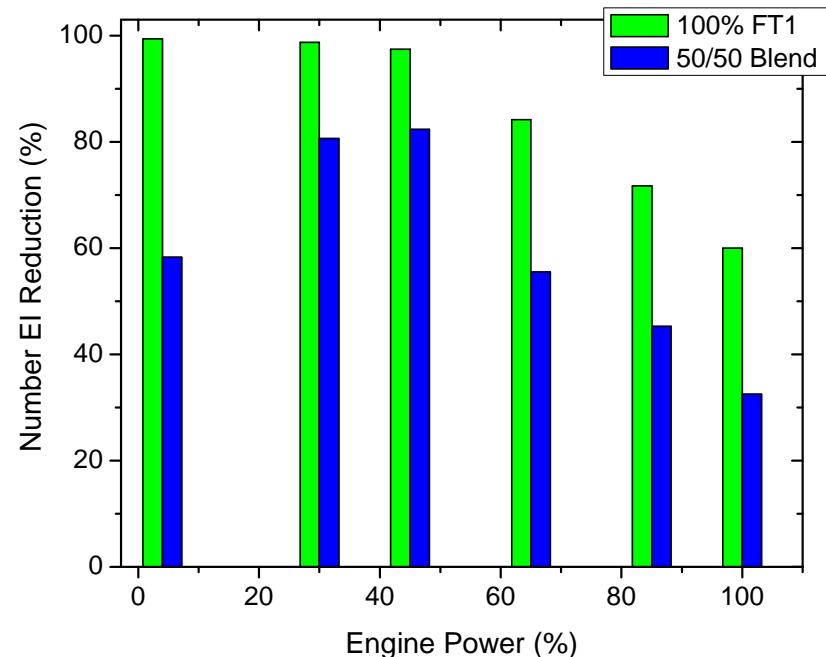


Recent Air Quality Results: Effects on Particle Number



Differences in emissions
greatest at idle, less at
higher engine powers

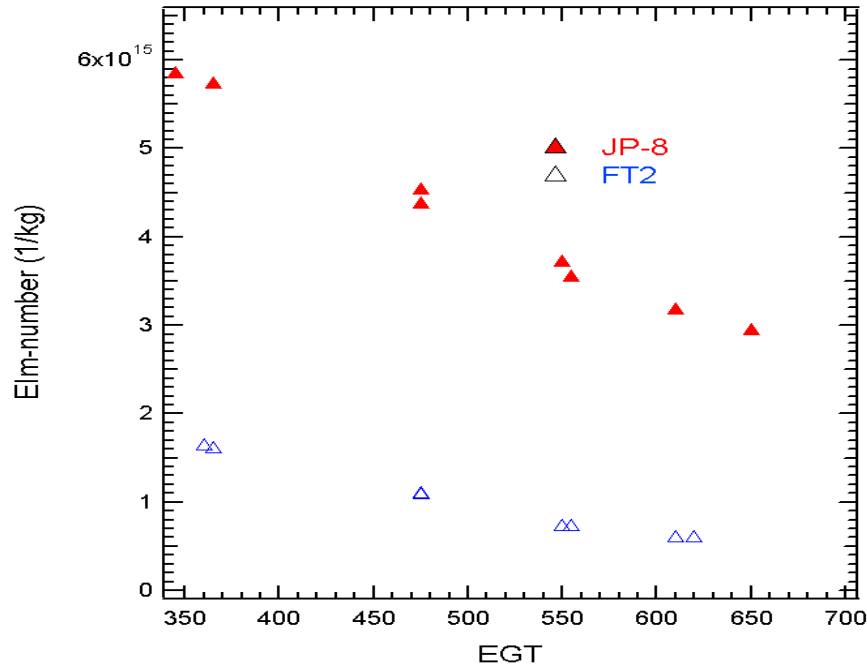
Number emissions 98% lower
at idle, 40% at takeoff power
Emission reduction



FT (FT1) = Shell (natural gas)

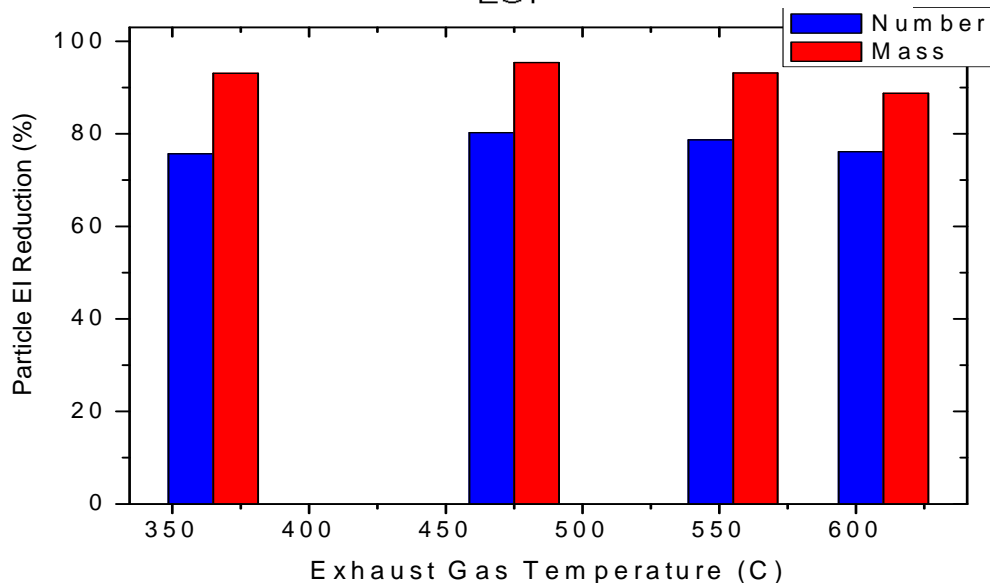
50:50 blend Shell:JP8

Recent Air Quality Results: APU Emissions

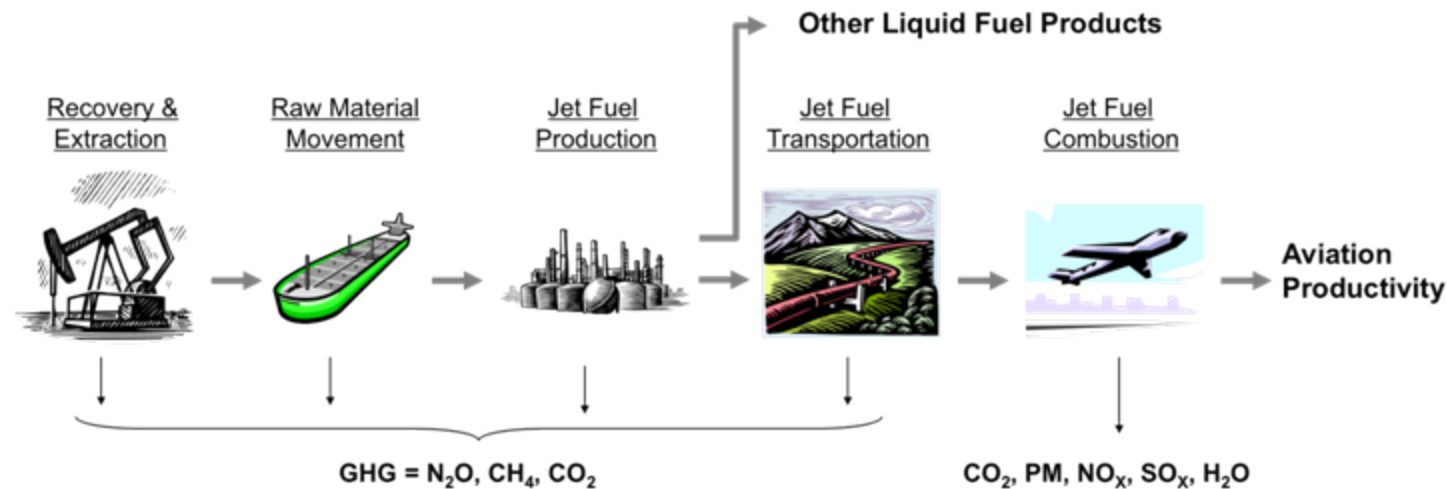


- Mass emissions 90% lower when burning FT fuel
- Number emissions ~70% lower when burning FT fuel

**** FT2 = Sasol (coal)**

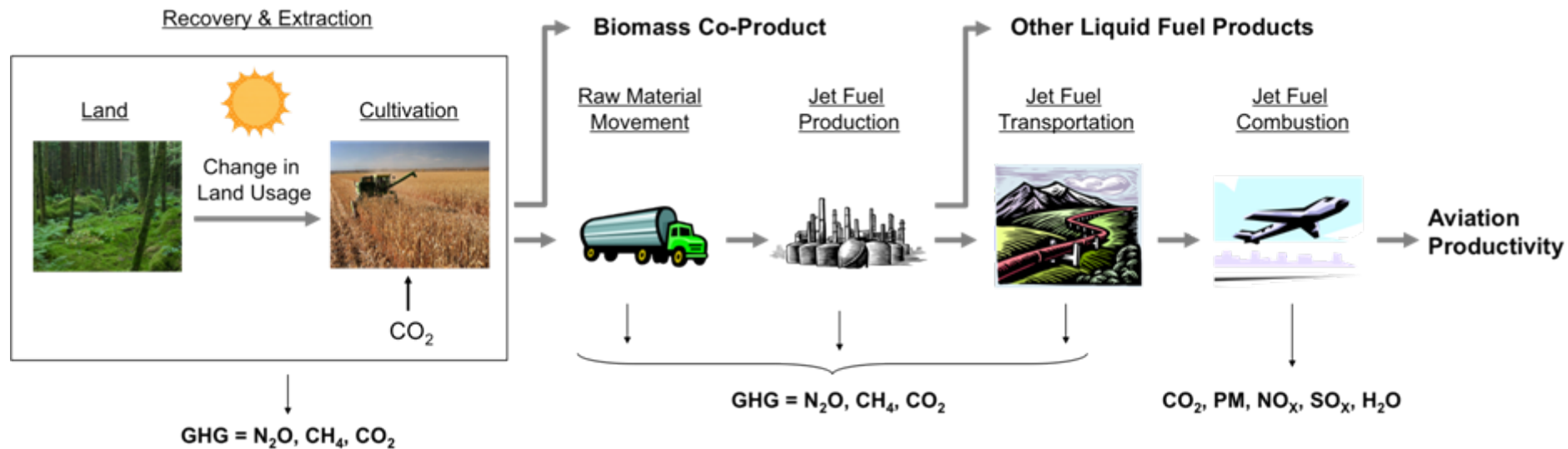


Well-to-Wake GHG Emissions Fossil-based Fuels



- Well-to-Tank GHG analysis via GREET (2008) framework with modifications to reflect alternative jet fuels of interest.
- Currently focusing on well-to-tank GHG emissions and CO_2 combustion emissions (future work will incorporate non- CO_2 combustion emissions).

Well-to-Wake GHG Emissions Bio-based Fuels

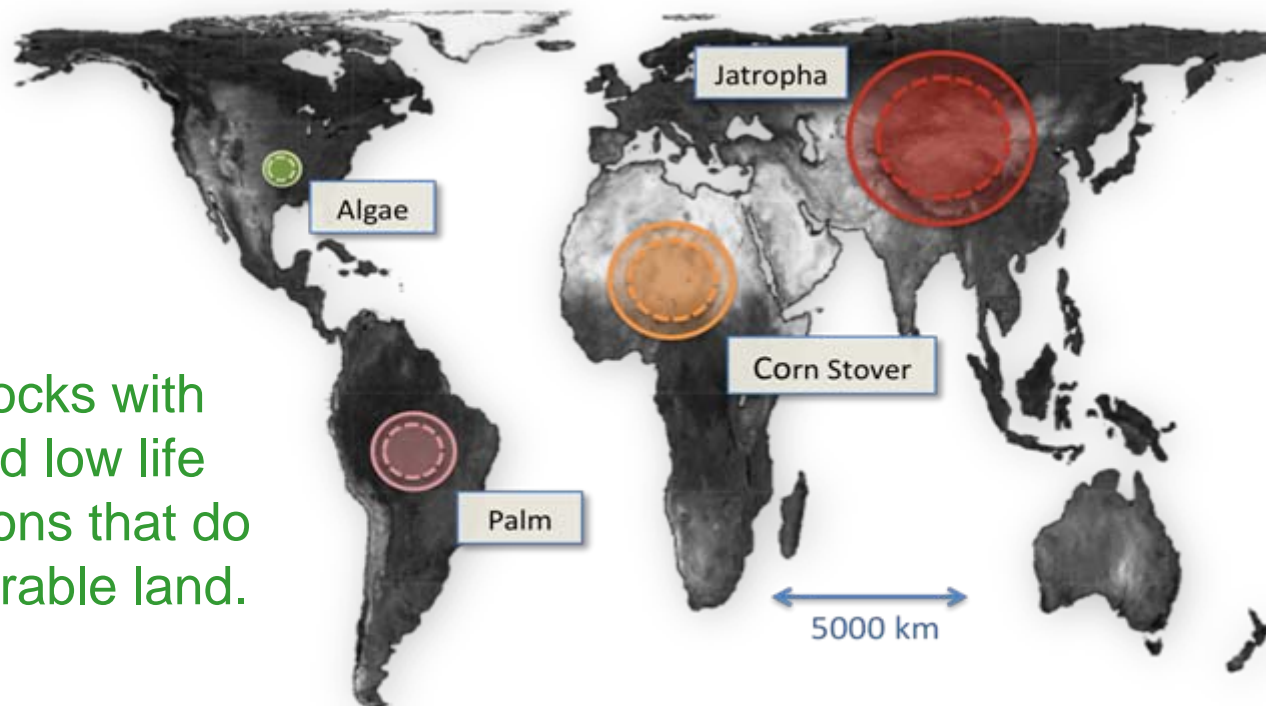


- Biofuels require modifications to analysis:
 - Farming energy and fertilizers
 - Water utilization
 - Land use changes
 - CO₂ extracted from atmosphere to grow biomass feedstock

Sample Results

- **Analysis on Carbon Neutral Aviation Growth**

Global Alternative Fuel Land Requirements in 2050 Compared to the World

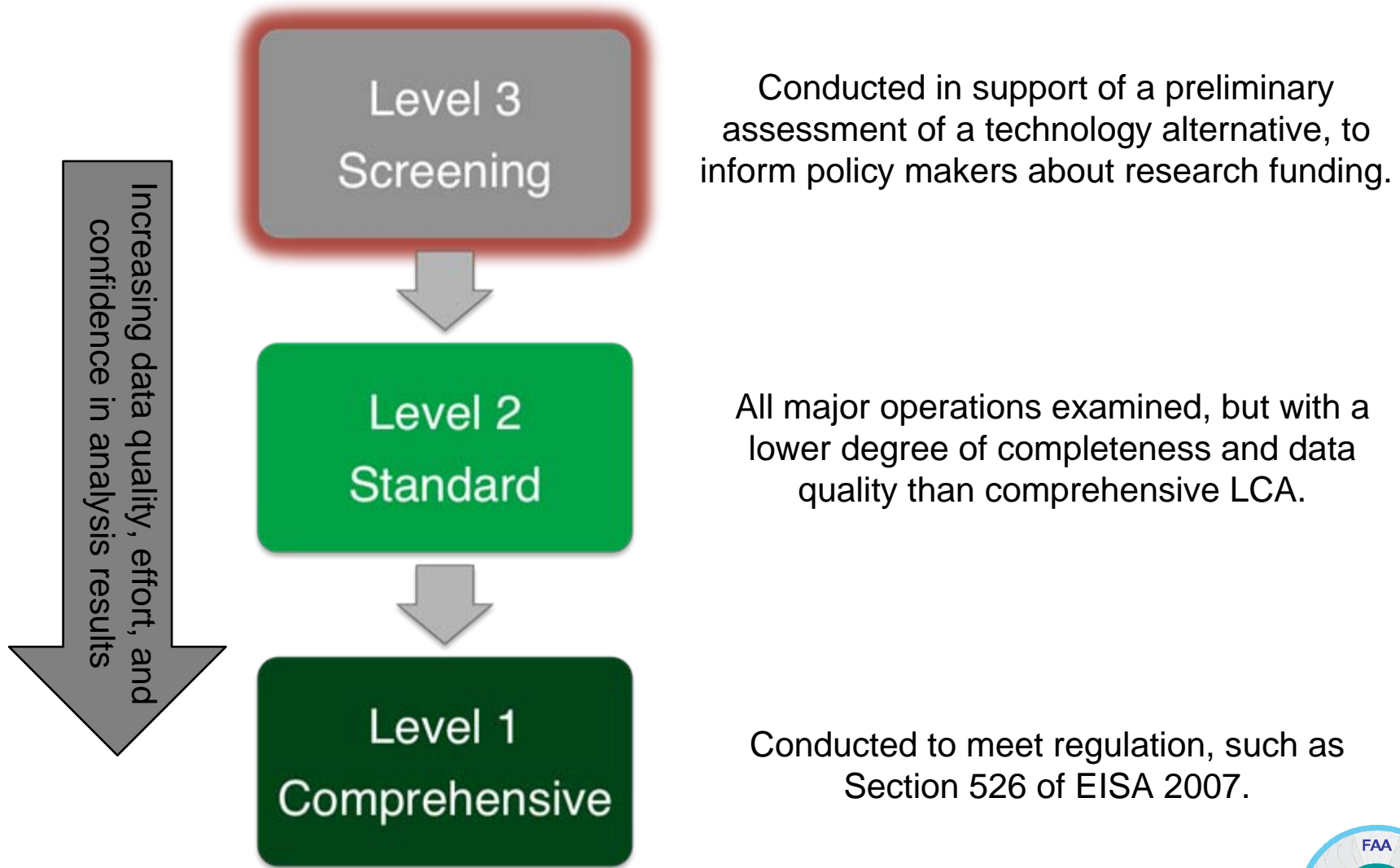


Need feedstocks with high yield and low life cycle emissions that do not require arable land.

Note: Dashed circles correspond to replacement of conventional jet fuel with 50/50 (vol%) blend of the respective biofuel with conventional jet fuel; solid circles correspond to replacement of conventional jet fuel with 100% mix of the respective biofuel

Land area requirements for different biofuels to replace global conventional jet fuel use in 2050

Life-Cycle Analysis Resolution Levels



Concepts developed as part of IAWG “Rules and Tools” Workshop (Feb 9-13, 2009).



Ongoing Life Cycle Analysis Efforts

Multiple research efforts are ongoing within the U.S. and Europe. Some examples:

- **USAF**: The Aviation Fuel Life Cycle Assessment Working Group convened to develop guidance for estimating life cycle GHG emissions inventories for jet fuel.
- **NETL**: In the U.S., researchers in the National Energy Technology Laboratory examined the GHG emissions from U.S. transportation fuels, including jet fuel, derived from conventional petroleum.
- **PARTNER**: Partnership for AiR Transportation Noise and Emissions Research have examined a wide range of alternative jet fuel pathways (MIT has conducted much of this)
- **BOEING**: Boeing sponsoring research on jatropha based jet fuels at Yale University and algae based jet fuels at University of Washington and Washington State University.
- **OMEGA and SWAFEA**: Cambridge University in the U.K. examined algal jet fuels as part of OMEGA consortium; ONERA in France are currently leading an evaluation of a wide range of fuel options as part of SWAFEA (Sustainable Way for Alternative Fuel and Energy in Aviation).
- **Michigan Technical University**: Have conducted assessments of jatropha and camelina in cooperation with Honeywell UOP. Algae assessments in progress.



Impacts and Costs/Benefits: Lower Sulfur

Approach

- Working with aviation fuel industry stakeholders to develop estimates of existing sulfur levels/refinery costs
- Preliminary cost-benefit analysis using the current air quality and climate impact representation in the FAA Aviation Portfolio Management Tool
- Conduct a refined cost-benefit analysis using a range of air quality and atmospheric/climate models



Outcomes of Sulfur Analysis

- Understand potential of ULS as one of the options to reduce aviation environmental impacts
- Understand interplay between SO₂ emissions and resultant effects on climate through sulfur aerosols, soot aerosols, contrail/cirrus formation and ozone (and methane changes)
- Understand impacts of cruise altitude aircraft emissions on surface air quality

More to come – Study just initiated!

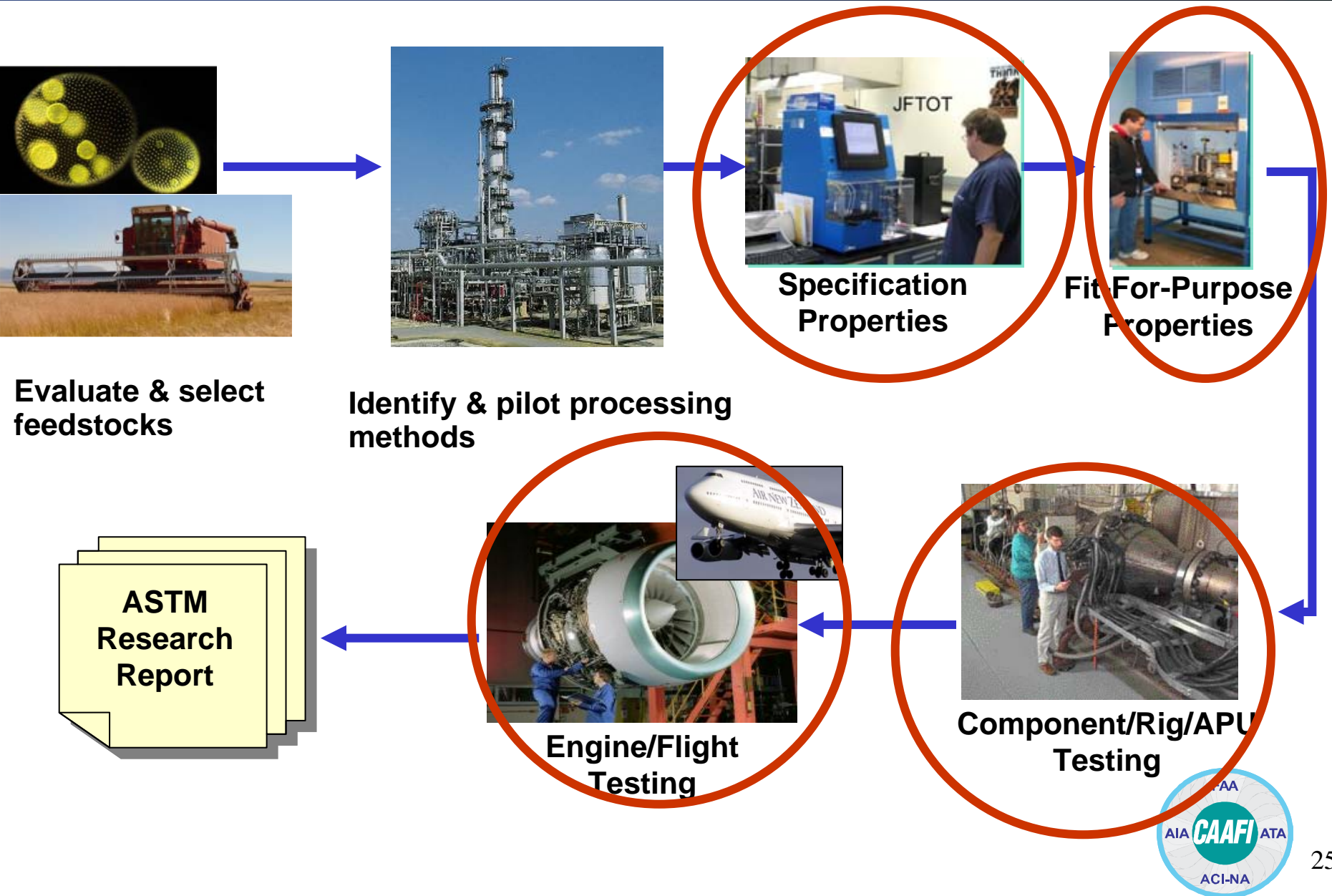


Fostering Solutions: CLEEN

- Continuous Low Energy Emissions and Noise (CLEEN) Program
 - Advance the development and introduction of alternative “drop in” fuels for aviation, with particular focus on renewable options, including blends.
 - Demonstration and assessment of alternative fuels, including assessment of the testing required to support fuel qualification and specification development and production potential.
 - Potential FAA Reauthorization Targets: alternative fuels available to meet 20% of commercial and cargo airlines needs
 - Possible \$13M augmentation in FY2010



Potential CLEEN Fuels Efforts Focus



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Workshop Agenda

Roadmap Discussion



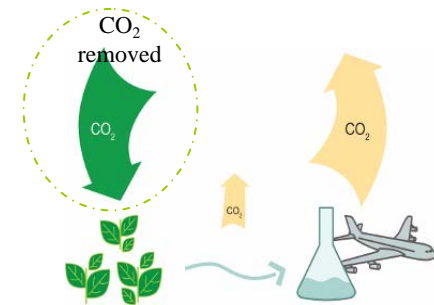
Program Updates



Life Cycle Analyses Reviews



Cost/Benefit Analyses



Particulate Matter Implications



Next Steps



Thank You



Lourdes Maurice
FAA Chief Scientist for Environment
CAAIFI Steering Committee

Tel: 202-493-4293
Fax: 202-267-5594
Email: Lourdes.Maurice@faa.gov

Federal Aviation Administration
800 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington DC20591

