

# The Commercial Aviation Alternative Fuels Initiative (CAAIFI)

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Bonn, Germany**

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**Date: June 3, 2009**



**Federal Aviation  
Administration**



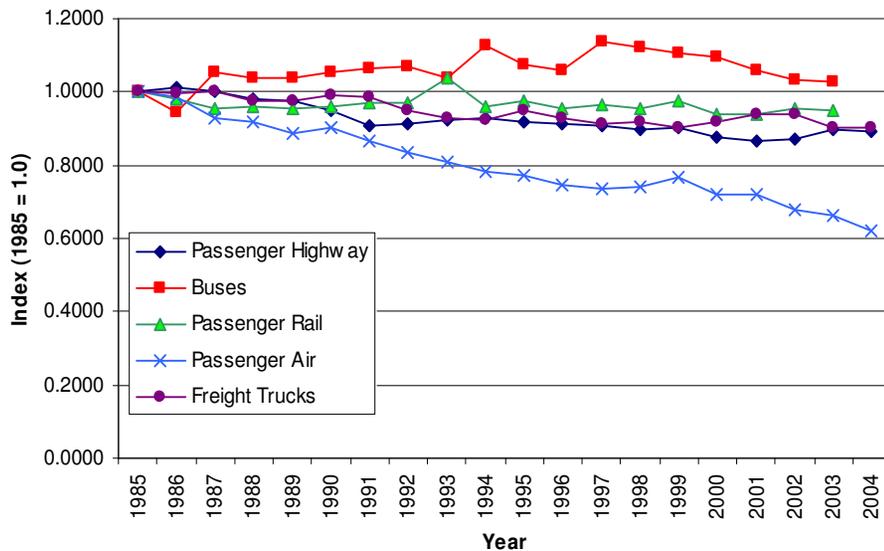
# Aviation Environmental Drivers

- Aviation impacts community noise footprints, air quality, water quality, energy usage and availability, and the global climate.
- Trends show environmental impacts from aircraft noise and aviation emissions will be a critical constraint on capacity growth.
- Fundamental changes ongoing from economic downturn, fuel costs, and financial turmoil.



➤ ***The challenge is to ensure energy availability and affordability and reducing aviation's environmental footprint, even with projected aviation growth***

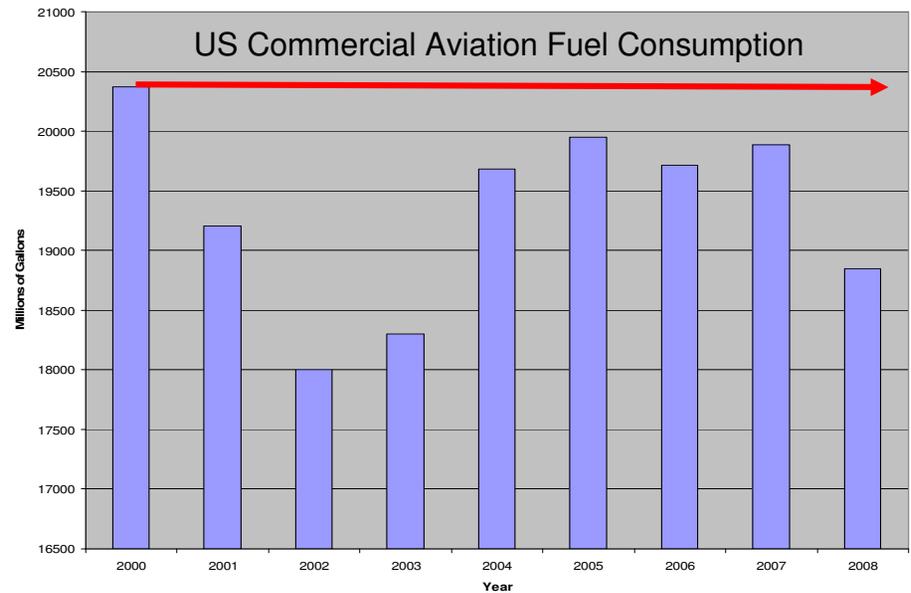
# U.S. Experience: Aviation Emissions Performance



Source: DOE

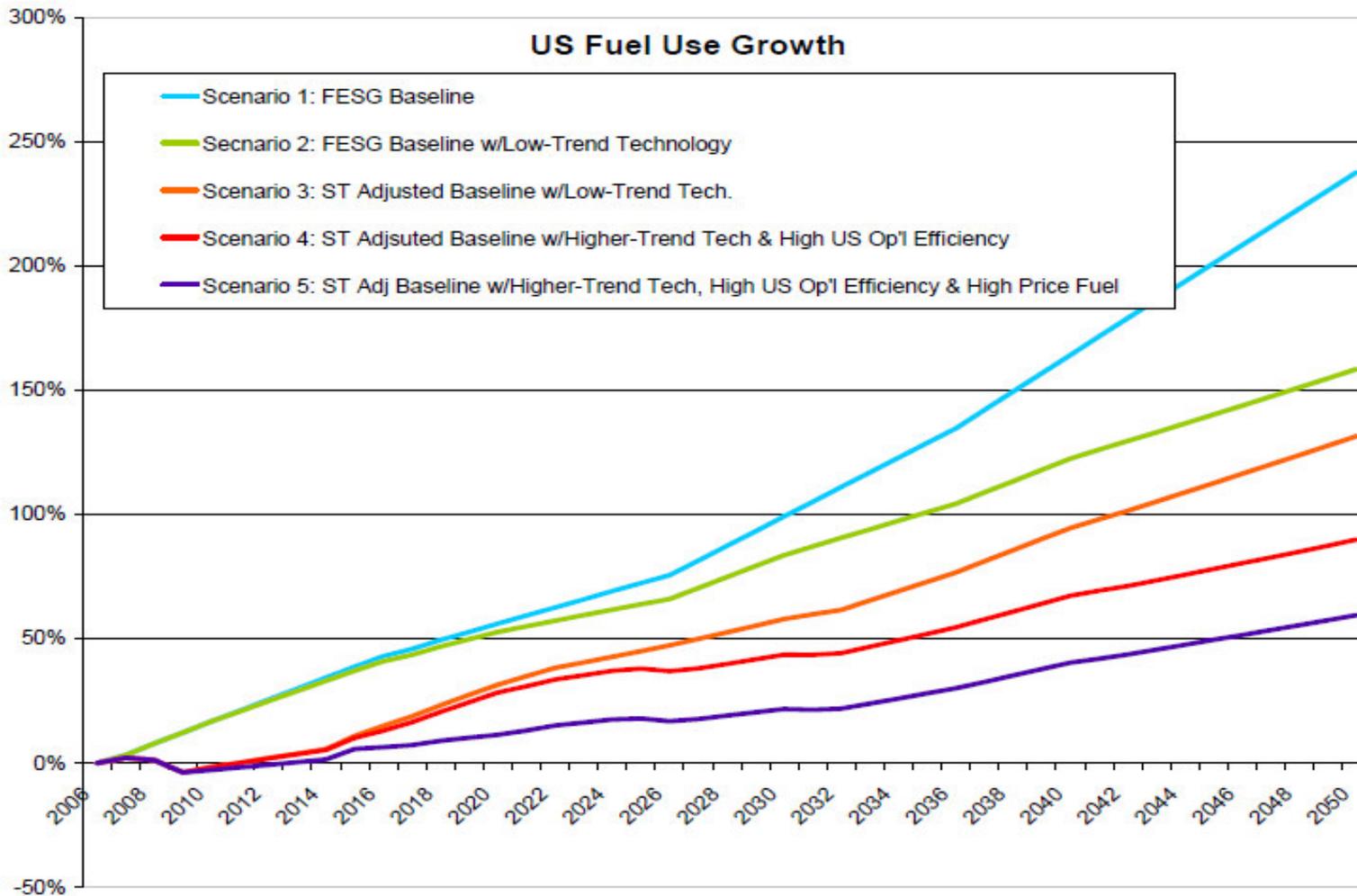
**...while absolutely reducing its carbon footprint since 2000.**

**U.S. commercial aviation outpaces other modes in energy efficiency improvements...**



Source: BTS

# The Challenge - U.S. Aviation Fuel Use Scenarios



Source: FAA Preliminary Analysis

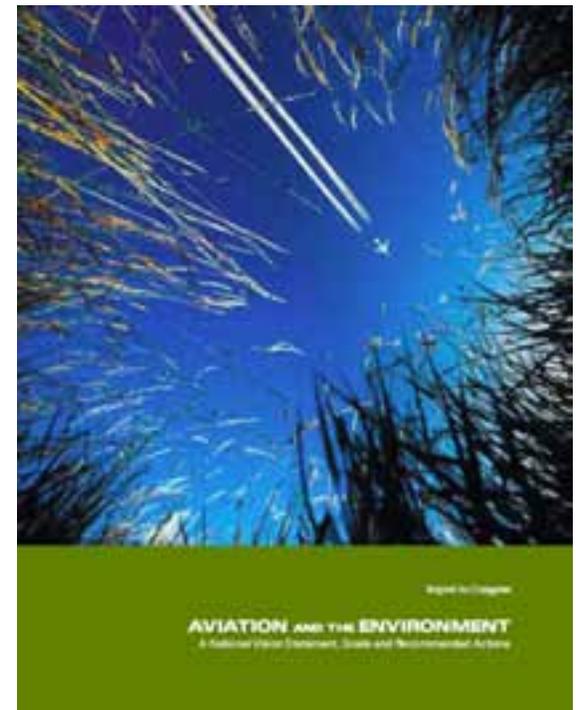
# Measures to Tackle the Challenge

## NextGen Vision

*Provide environmental protection that allows sustained aviation growth*

Key Initiatives:

- Continued Local Mitigation
- Better Scientific Understanding
- Accelerate Operational Changes
- Mature New Aircraft Technology
- **Develop Alternative Fuels**
- Policy Options

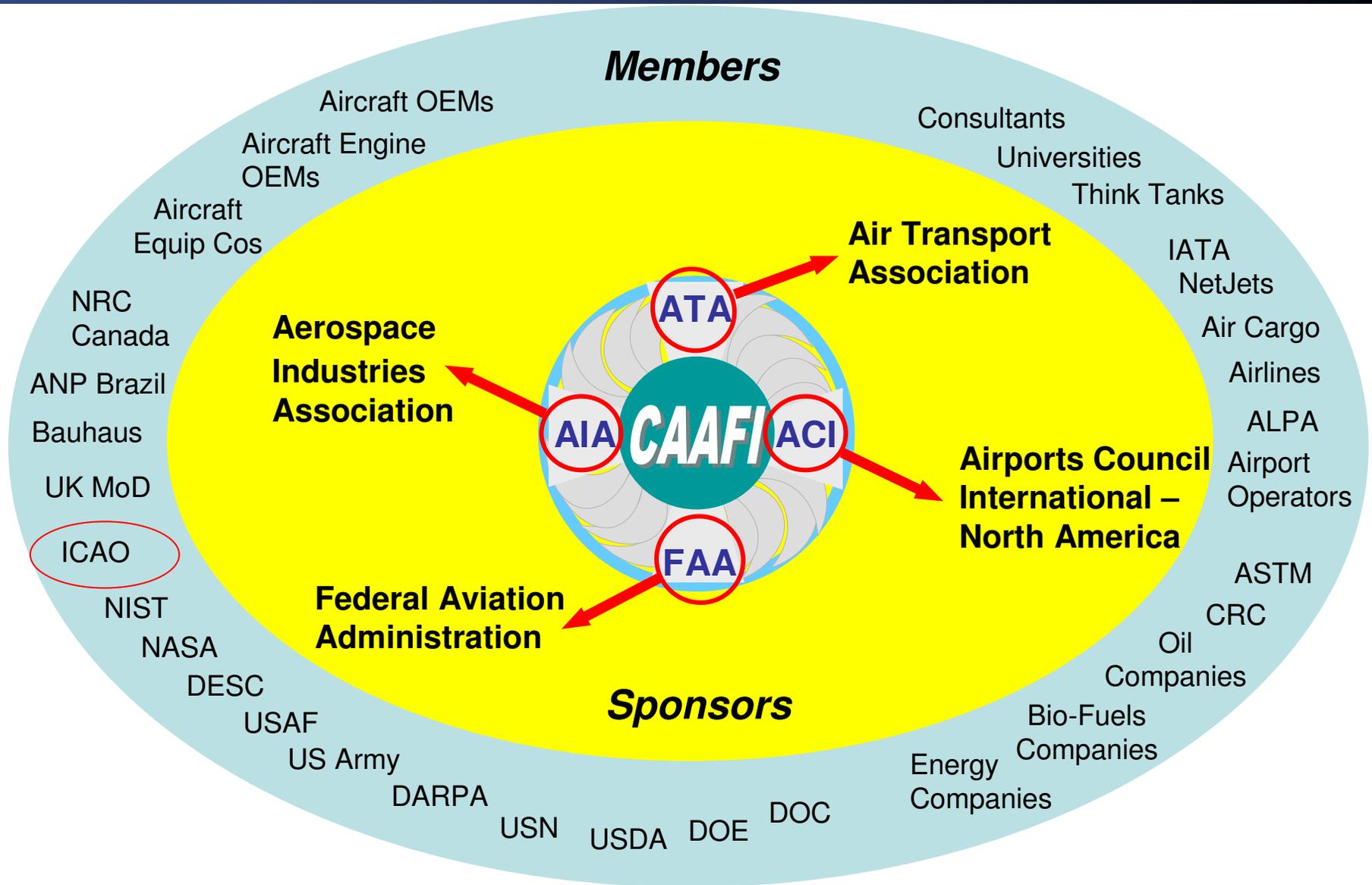


# The Commercial Aviation Alternative Fuel Initiative

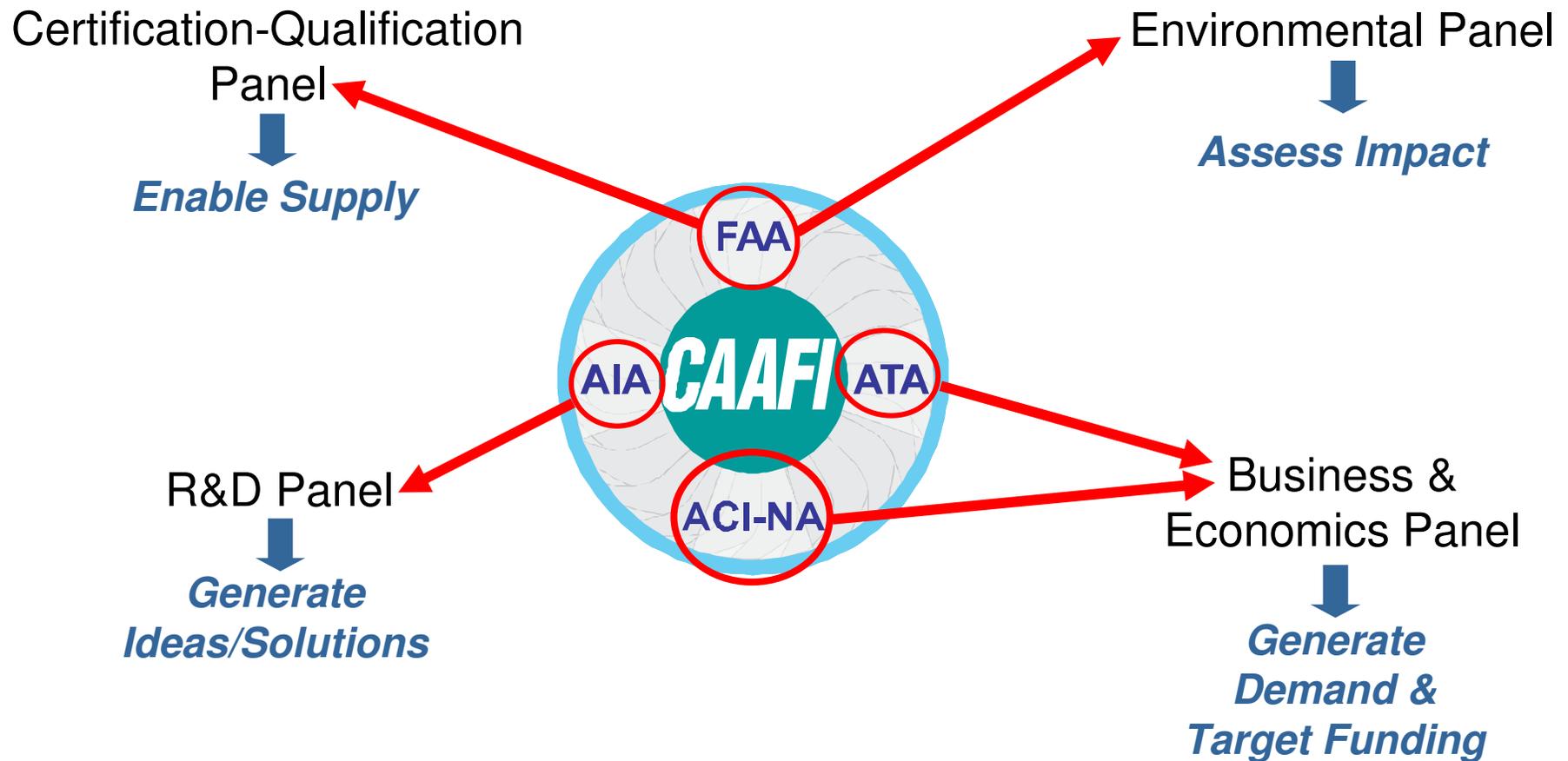
- ***A consortium*** of government agencies, airlines, manufacturers, airports, and current and prospective fuel suppliers
- ***Foster the development and deployment of alternative jet fuels***
- ***Share Information and Coordinate research and development of alternative jet fuels, including technical specifications, environmental assessment, production and distribution.***
- ***To enhance energy security, aviation economics and environment***



# Who is CAAFI?



# CAAFI Structure and Strategy



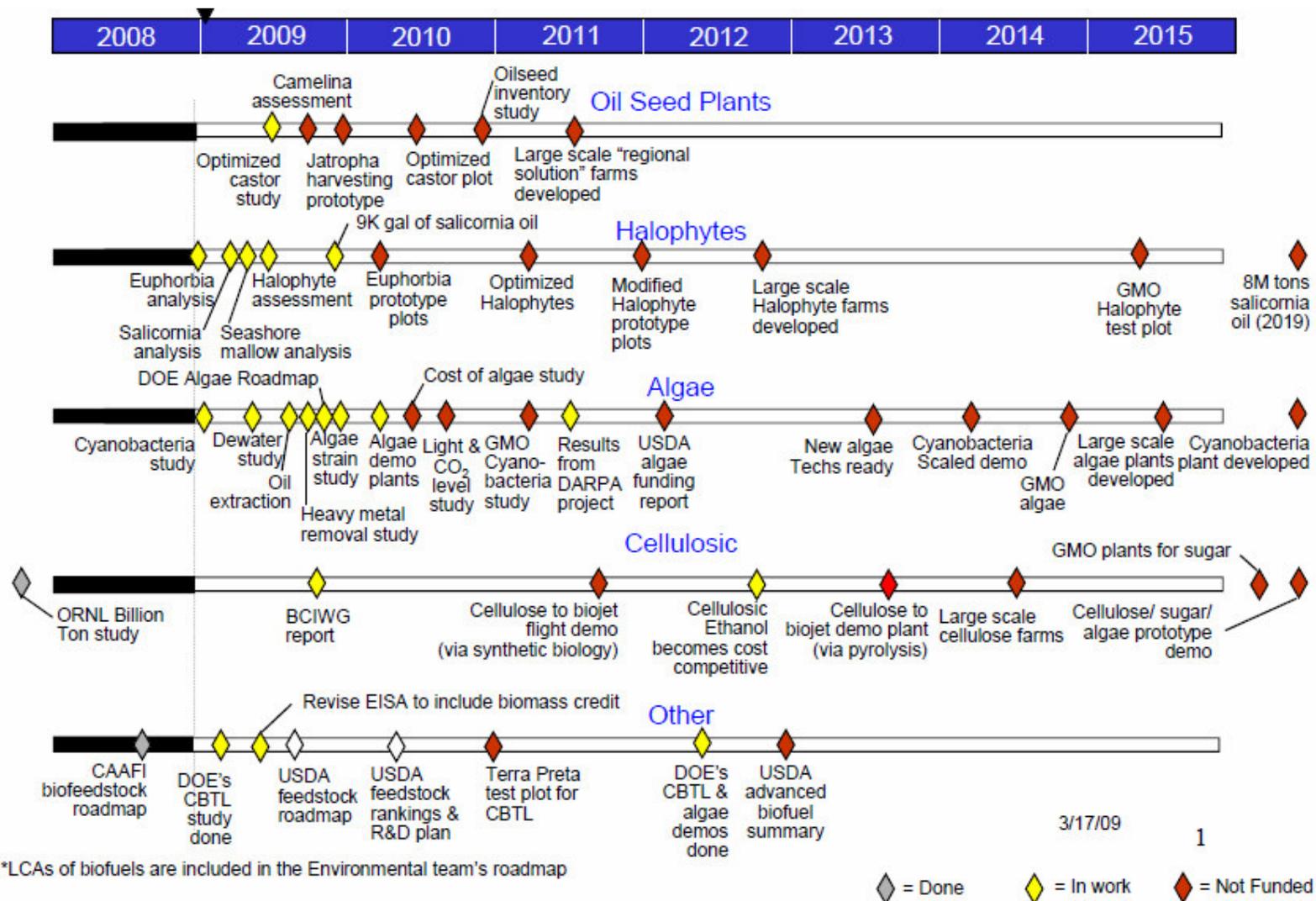
## CQ: CAAFI Targeted\* Certification Timing

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>FUEL TYPE</u>	<u>STATUS</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2009</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50% FT generic blends including biomass/ coal / gas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ASTM vote targeted for June '09</li> <li>- Rapid Adjudication process with producers/ OEM's / USAF</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50% HRJ Blend</li> <li>- 100% FT generic including biomass</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Working with ASTM, FAA and engine/aircraft OEMS</li> <li>- Supporting low sulfur cost/benefit starting 4/08</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2013</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% HRJ</li> <li>- Other Biofuel processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DARPA program complete. Fuels available for FFP tests</li> <li>- DARPA Algae program underway.</li> </ul>

\* Generic Targets based upon outcomes to date anticipated fuel availability for tests



# R&D: Feedstocks Roadmap



# R&D: Three Successful HRJ Biojet Flight Programs

\* Graphics Courtesy J. Holmgren, UOP



**Feedstock:**  
Jatropha oil

- **Successful ANZ Flight Demo Date:**  
December 30 2008



**Feedstock:**  
Jatropha and algal oil

- **Successful CO Flight Demo Date:**  
Jan. 7 2009



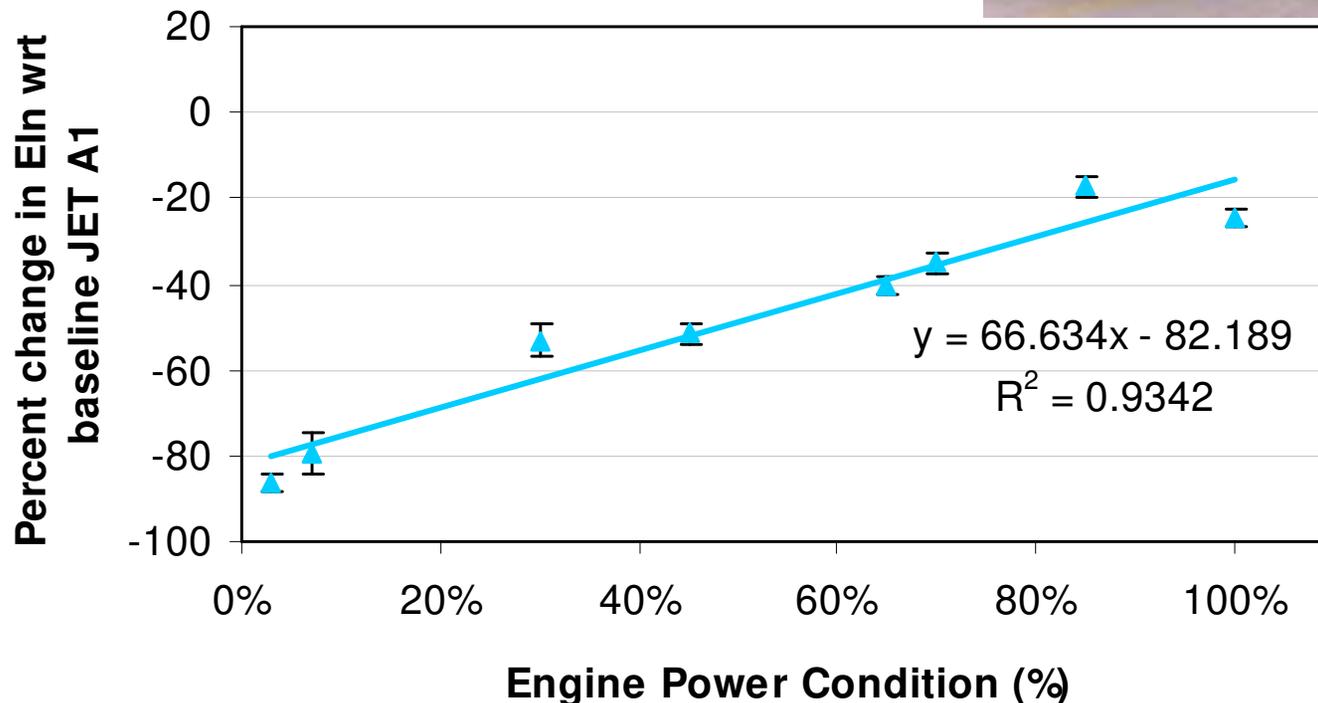
**Feedstock:** Camelina,  
Jatropha and algal oil

- **Successful JAL Flight Demo Date:**  
Jan. 30 2009



# Environment: Particulate Matter Emission Gains Measured

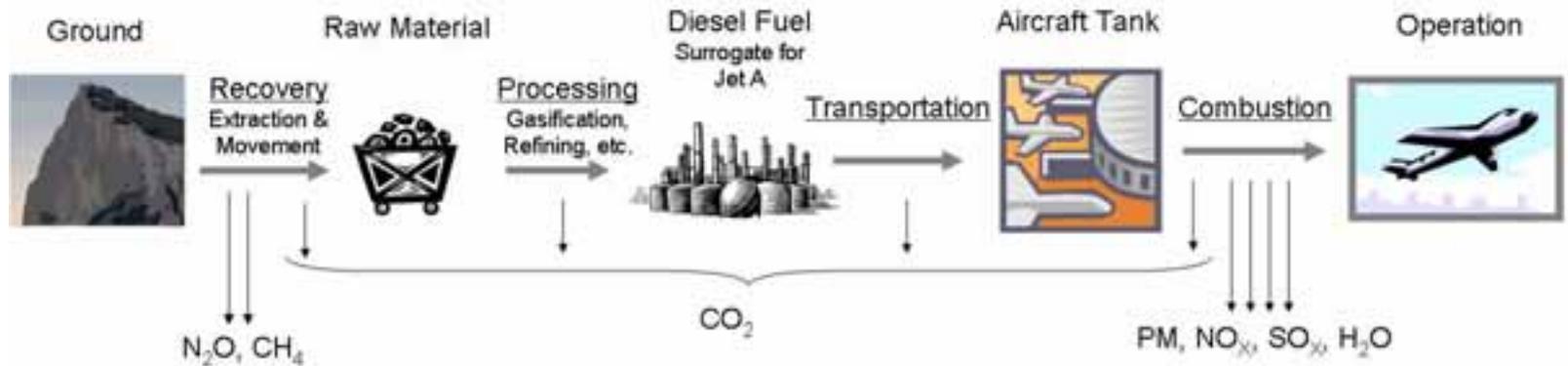
Results showing observed reductions in primary PM in a CFM56-7B engine burning a mixture of 50% F-T fuel and 50% Jet A-1 (PARTNER Center of Excellence)



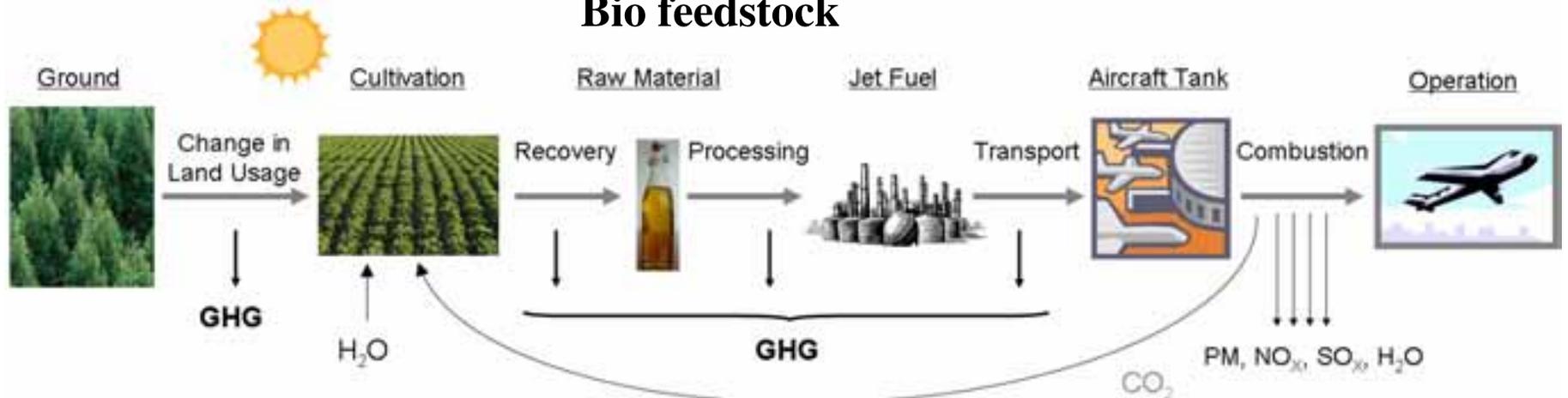
# Environment: Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)

## Need to determine “well-to-wake” life-cycle emissions

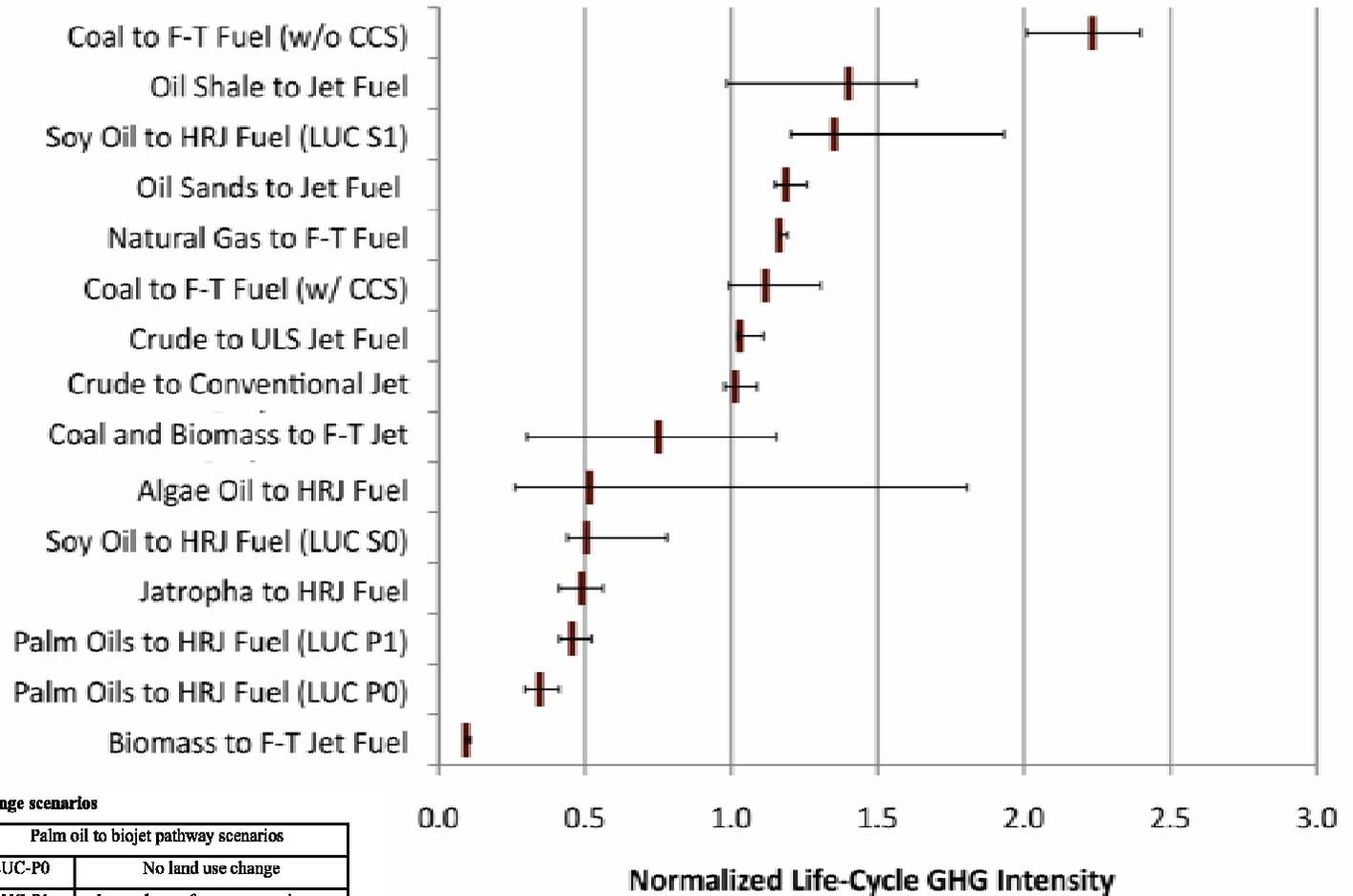
### Fossil feedstock



### Bio feedstock



# Environment: Quantifying LCA Uncertainties



Land use change scenarios

Soy oil to biojet pathway scenarios		Palm oil to biojet pathway scenarios	
LUC-S0	No land use change	LUC-P0	No land use change
LUC-S1	Grassland conversion to soybean field	LUC-P1	Logged over forest conversion to palm plantation field
LUC-S2	World wide conversion of non-cropland	LUC-P2	Tropical rainforest conversion to palm plantation field
LUC-S3	Tropical rainforest conversion to soybean field	LUC-P3	Peatland rainforest conversion to palm plantation field

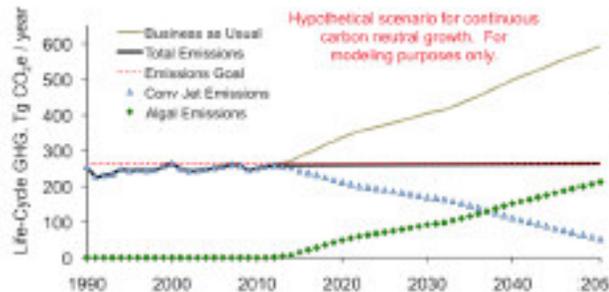
Chart courtesy of J. Hileman, MIT



# Environment: Biomass Needs for 2050 Carbon Neutrality

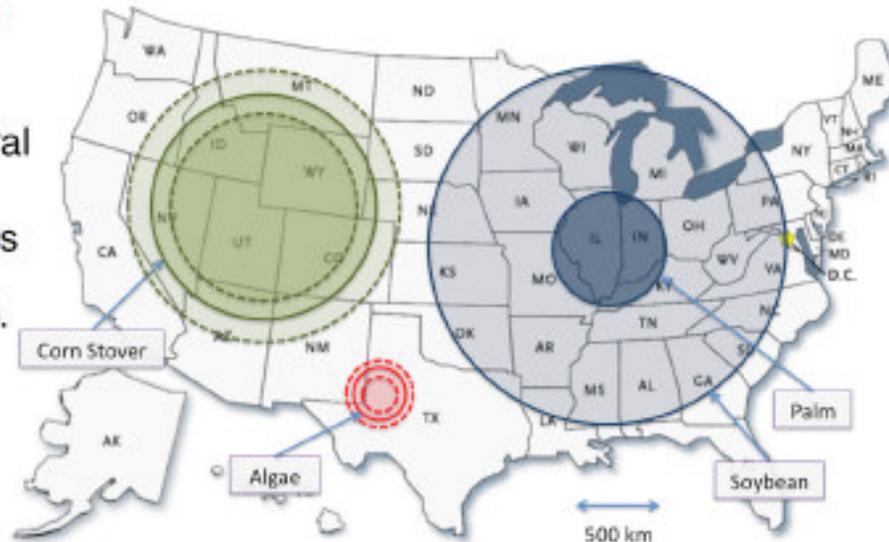
- Assessed potential for carbon neutral growth from 2000 to 2050.
- Palm and soy unable to meet needs for a carbon neutral growth.
- CBTL w/ CCS and 25% biomass usage unable to meet carbon neutrality past 2021.
- Algal biojet (HRJ) presents opportunity for carbon neutral growth past 2050.
- Expanding feedstock options to consider jatropha and multiple feedstock solutions.

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



Fuel Source	Alternative Fuel Use as % of Total Use	Percent of Target Emissions
CBTL <sup>1</sup>	100%	167%
Algae	91%	100%
Soybeans <sup>1</sup>	100%	109%
Palm <sup>1</sup>	82%	100%

Alternative Fuel Land Requirements Compared to the United States in 2050



**Notes:**  
Assumed no land use change emissions with all of the feedstocks.  
Land areas are given relative to continental U.S. for illustrative purposes (e.g., palm trees do not grow in Illinois).

**Source: GIACC/3-IP/4 (2009). Subject to modification.**  
Recall that corn stover is also used for diesel production.

Chart courtesy of J. Hileman, MIT

# Business: Facilitating a Future Market



**Morgan Stanley  
OPIS (Oil Pricing)  
Solarc (Taxes)**



**Colonial Pipeline  
Magellan Pipeline  
Kinder Morgan**



**Potential Funding Sources**

**Alt Fuel Producers**

**Airlines & Operators**



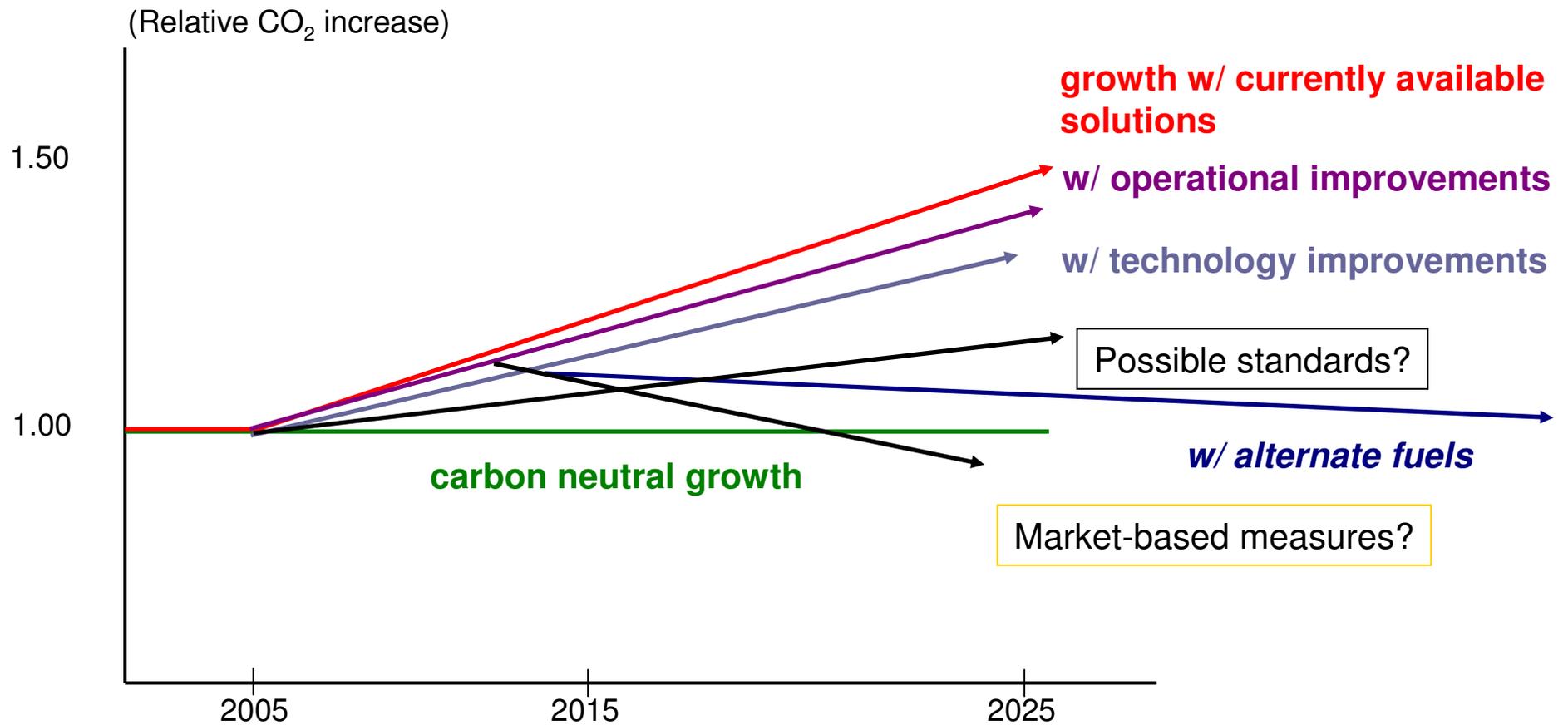
**A2BE Carbon Capture  
Adv Bio-Energy Tech's  
Agromass Biofuels  
Air BP  
Amyris Biotech  
Baard Energy  
Chevron  
ConocoPhillips**

**Neste Oil  
SASOL  
Shell  
Solazyme  
SolArc  
PetroSA  
Syntroleum  
UOP**

<b>ATA</b>	<b>Boeing</b>
<b>ALPA</b>	<b>GE</b>
<b>Alaska</b>	<b>PW</b>
<b>American</b>	<b>Northwest</b>
<b>Continenta</b>	<b>Southwest</b>
<b>Delta</b>	<b>Star Alliance</b>
<b>FedEx</b>	<b>United</b>
<b>Airbus</b>	<b>US Airways</b>
<b>Boeing</b>	<b>UPS</b>



# U.S. Strategy to Reduce Aviation's Carbon Footprint



# Closing Thoughts

- **Aviation dependent on hydrocarbon based liquid fuels**
- **Concentrated Airport Distribution allows rapid deployment (80% of fuel in 35 locations in U.S.)**
- **Timely Fuel Certification crucial for market**
- **Establishing GHG LCA crucial for decisions (policy and investment)**
- **Alternative fuels are technically feasible but need to get to deployment**
- **CAAfi helping to bring these pieces together**
- **ICAO key to global harmonization**

