



# AVIATION CO<sub>2</sub> REDUCTIONS

ONLINE STOCKTAKING  
PREVIEW

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# OPPORTUNITIES FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY



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### IRENA

- **Established in 2011**
- **161 Members + 22 States in accession**
- **Mandate:** to promote the **widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy**



BIOENERGY



GEOTHERMAL  
ENERGY



HYDROPOWER



OCEAN  
ENERGY



SOLAR  
ENERGY



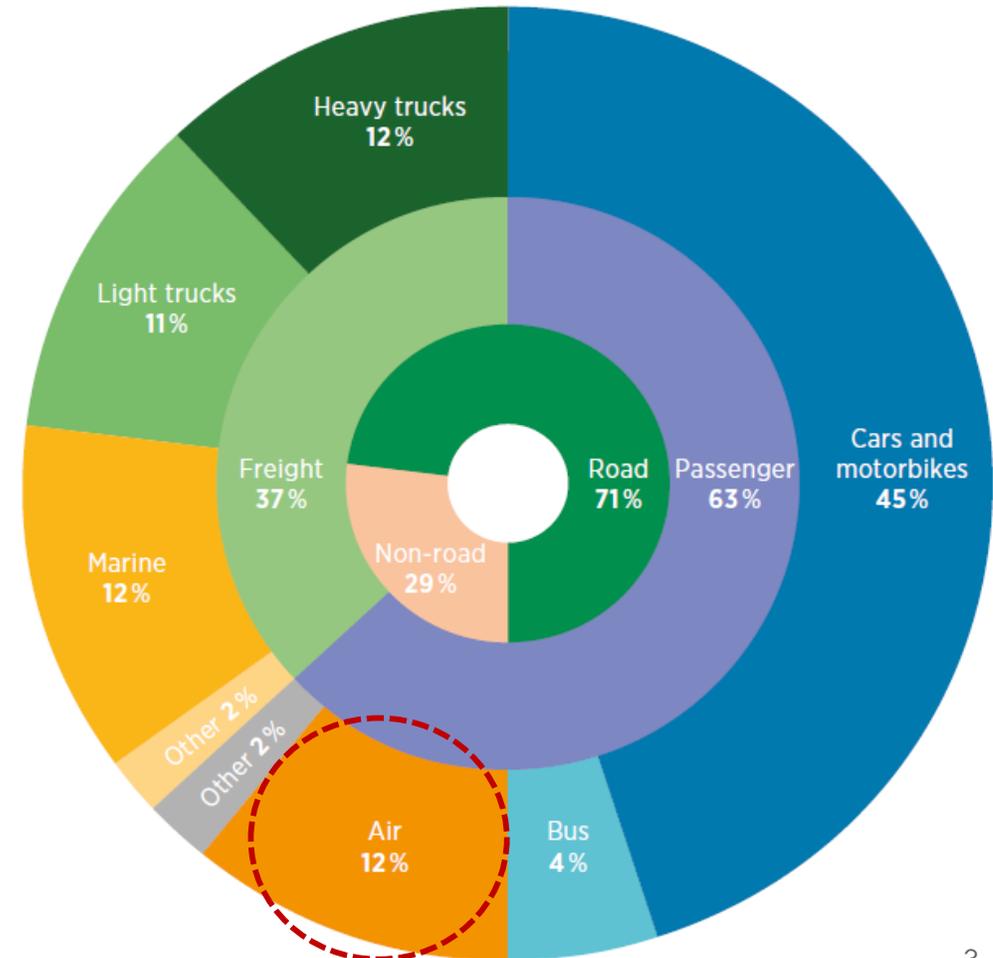
WIND  
ENERGY

# Energy demand in the transport sector must become more efficient and more renewable

## Aviation Sector

- ❑ Passenger aviation activity will more than triple even in IRENA's climate friendly scenario
- ❑ Aviation as a country would be the eighth largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world
- ❑ Air transport was responsible for 12% of global energy consumption in transport sector in 2016 – 920 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> for all domestic & international flights

## Disaggregation of global energy consumption on the transport sector



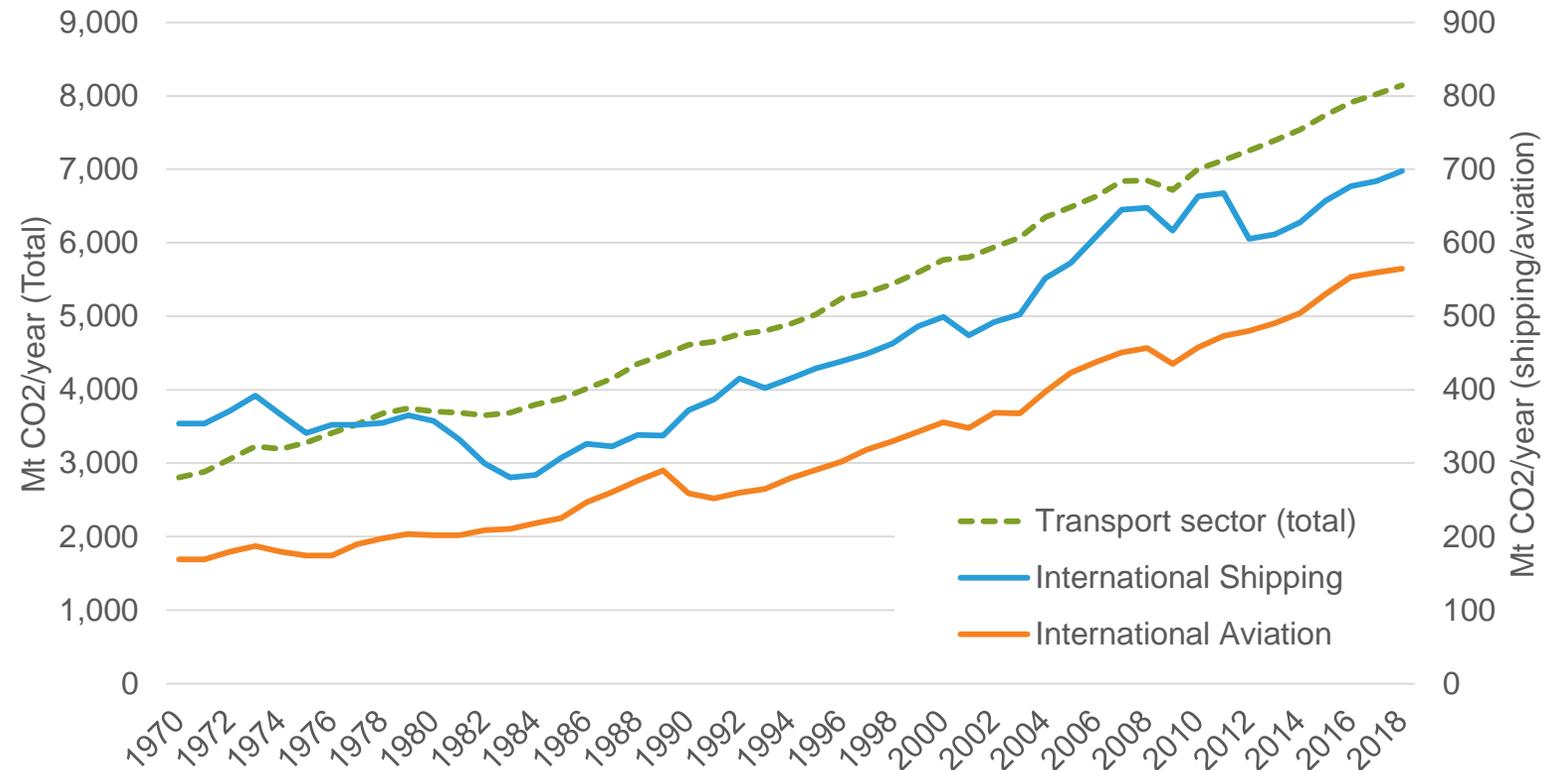
Source: EIA (2016)

# Annual CO2 emissions from international aviation and shipping on the rise

## Ways to decarbonize aviation

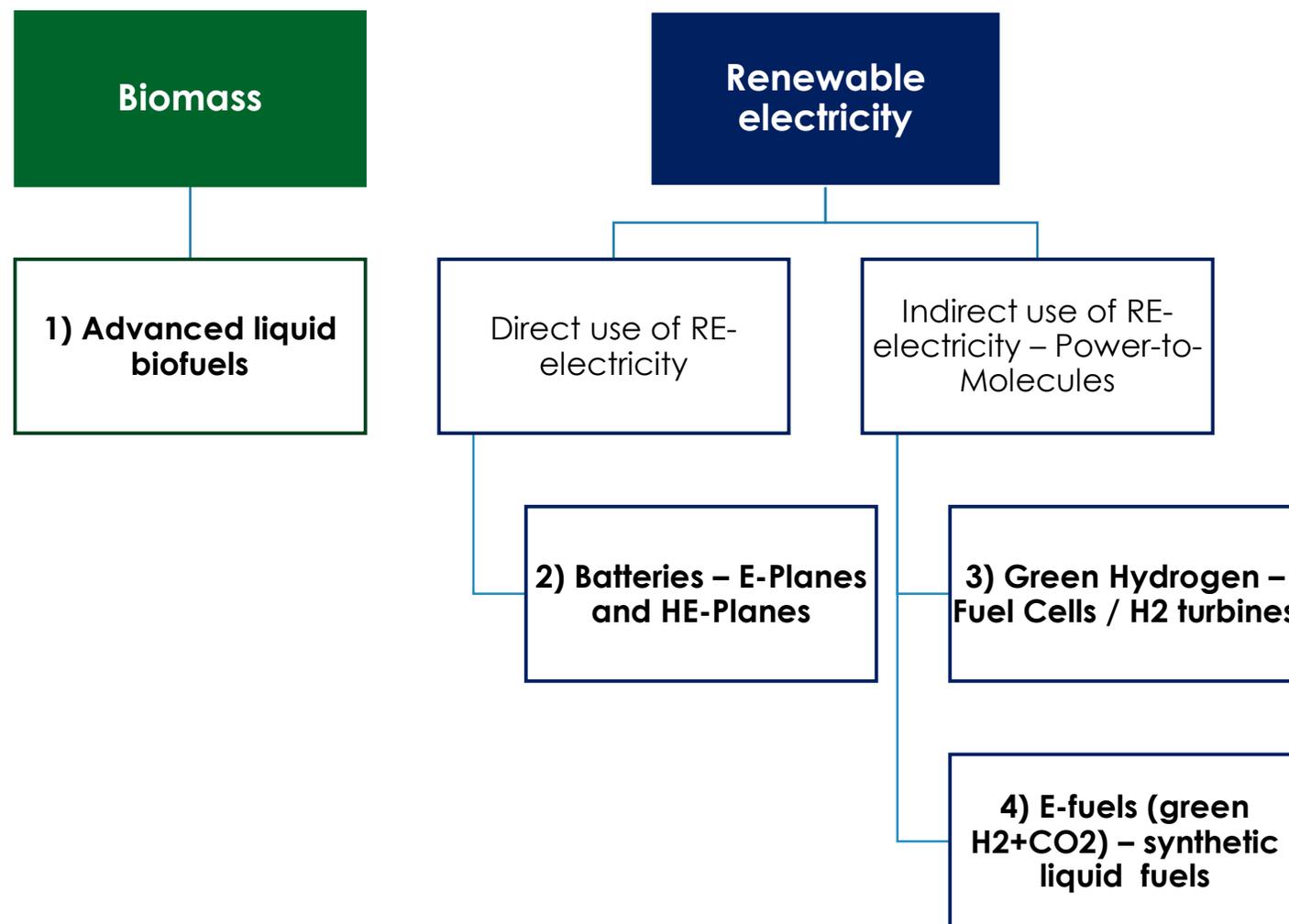
- Improved efficiency** through better aircraft design and operation to reduce fuel per person-km or tonne-km
- Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF)** to reduce carbon emissions from fuel still used in more efficient aviation

Annual CO2 emissions associated with the transport sector



Source: JRC-EDGAR (2018)

# Renewables to play a central role in Sustainable Aviation Fuels

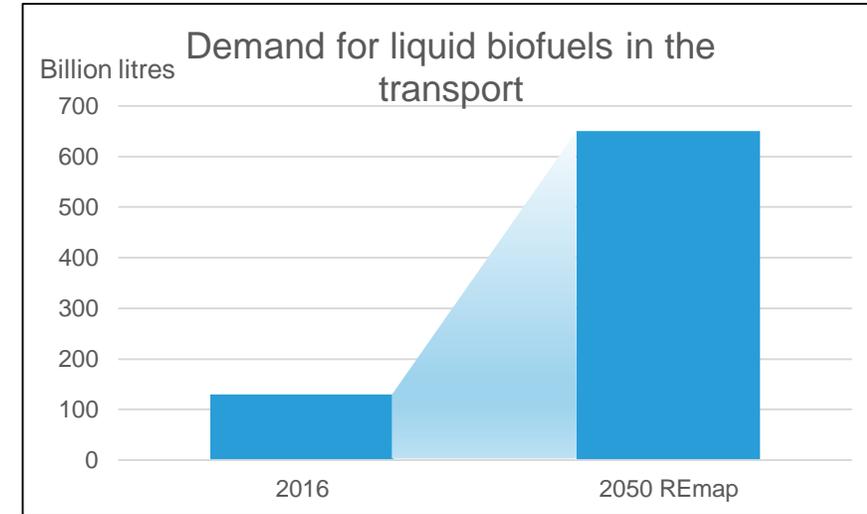
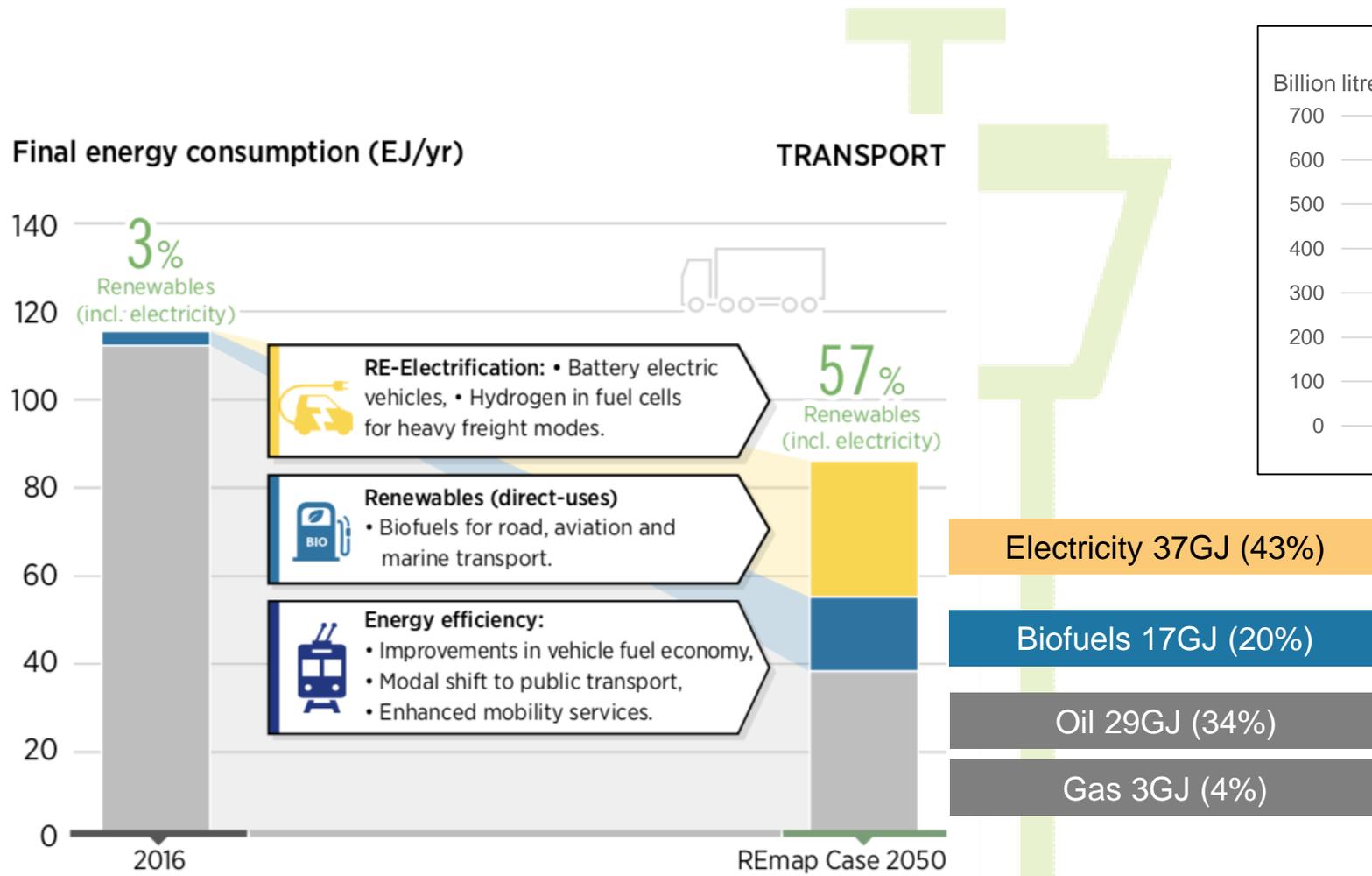


## Role of renewables in SAF

- ❑ Low-carbon aviation fuels from Biomass and renewable electricity
- ❑ Four concrete renewable options for SAF

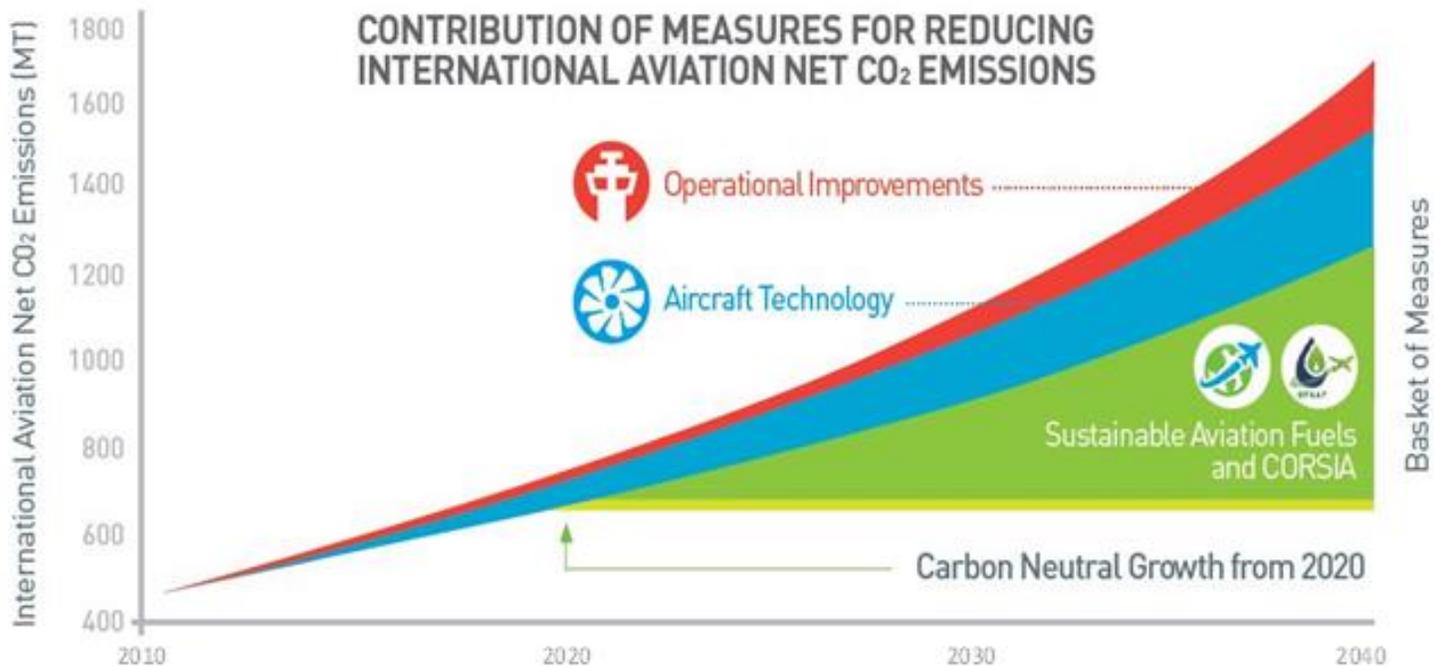
# Biofuels

# Biofuels along with electrification and energy efficiency key to decarbonize the transport sector



# International aviation climate target

- ❖ An average **improvement in fuel efficiency** of 2% per year from 2021 to 2050
- ❖ A cap on net aviation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from 2020 (**carbon-neutral growth**)
- ❖ SAF should play a major role in the decarbonization of the aviation sector



## Biofuels are the best available alternative

Oilseed crops on restored land (upgrade biodiesel)

- Europe (rapeseed), China, Americas
- FORBIO project – set aside land in EU

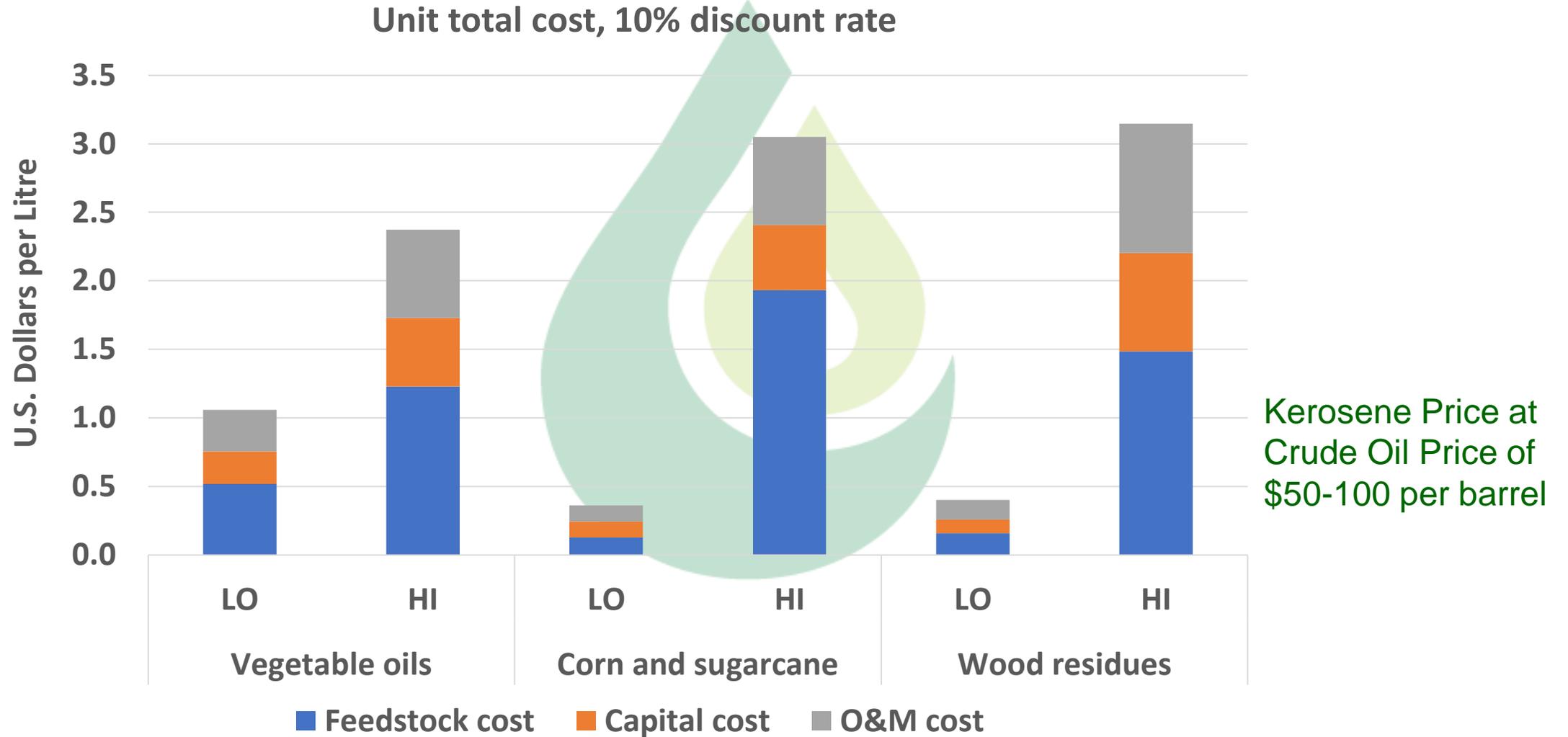
Wood residues (thermochemical routes)

- Uncollected logging residue in Scandinavia
- Unrealised forestry potential in SE Europe

Sugar/Energy cane (1G+2G ethanol plus conversion)

- Brazil, Southern Africa, Caribbean
- Economies from shared 1G/2G process steps
- Future potential enhanced by high-yield energy cane

# How total costs for biojet compare?



# Renewable Electricity

# Direct electrification: Electric- and hybrid-planes

## Prospect

- ❑ Advantages - lower complexity, fewer moving parts, lower maintenance and operating costs
- ❑ Targeted at short-haul routes

## Progress

- ❑ ICAO lists 27 electric planes currently in development (e.g. Boeing, Airbus) and five hybrid-electric models

## Key challenges

- ❑ Battery energy density – from 300 Wh/kg to + 1 000 Wh/kg
- ❑ Needs an entirely different propulsion system



Ce-Liner

Battery electric concept  
Requires battery energy density > 1000 Wh/kg



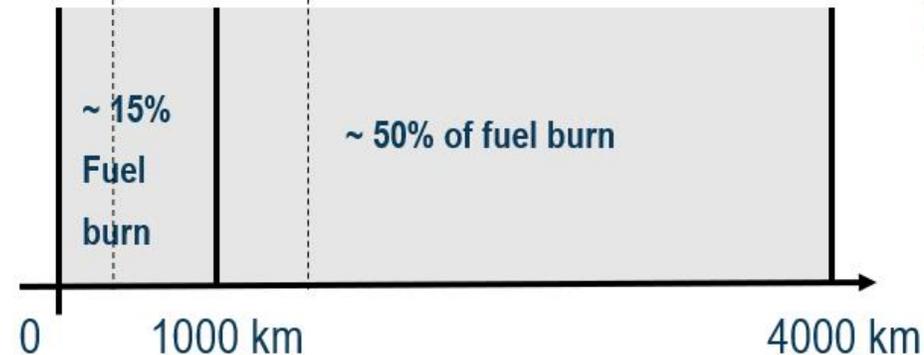
CoCoRe

Hybrid-electric commuter  
High battery utilization



Centreline:

Turbo-electric concept  
No change of energy carrier  
Efficiency measure



Sources: Bauhaus Luftfahrt  
M. Hornung, Ce-Liner  
EU Project Centreline: [www.centreline.eu](http://www.centreline.eu) ;



**EnableH2**



**HyLiner**

Liquid hydrogen powered  
long-haul aircraft

## Prospect

- H2 directly combusted or use in Fuel Cells for electric propulsion
- Targeted at short and mid-haul routes

## Progress

- HyLiner
- ENABLEH2 - Enabling cryogenic Hydrogen

## Key challenges

- Hydrogen storage takes substantial space – looking into cryogenic H2
- Increase efficiency of fuel cells
- Not certified by ASTM

## Prospect

- ❑ Similar to the existing kerosene
- ❑ Fischer-Tropsch route is certified by ASTM and allowed to blend up to 50%
- ❑ Use in existing aircrafts, no major changes in design

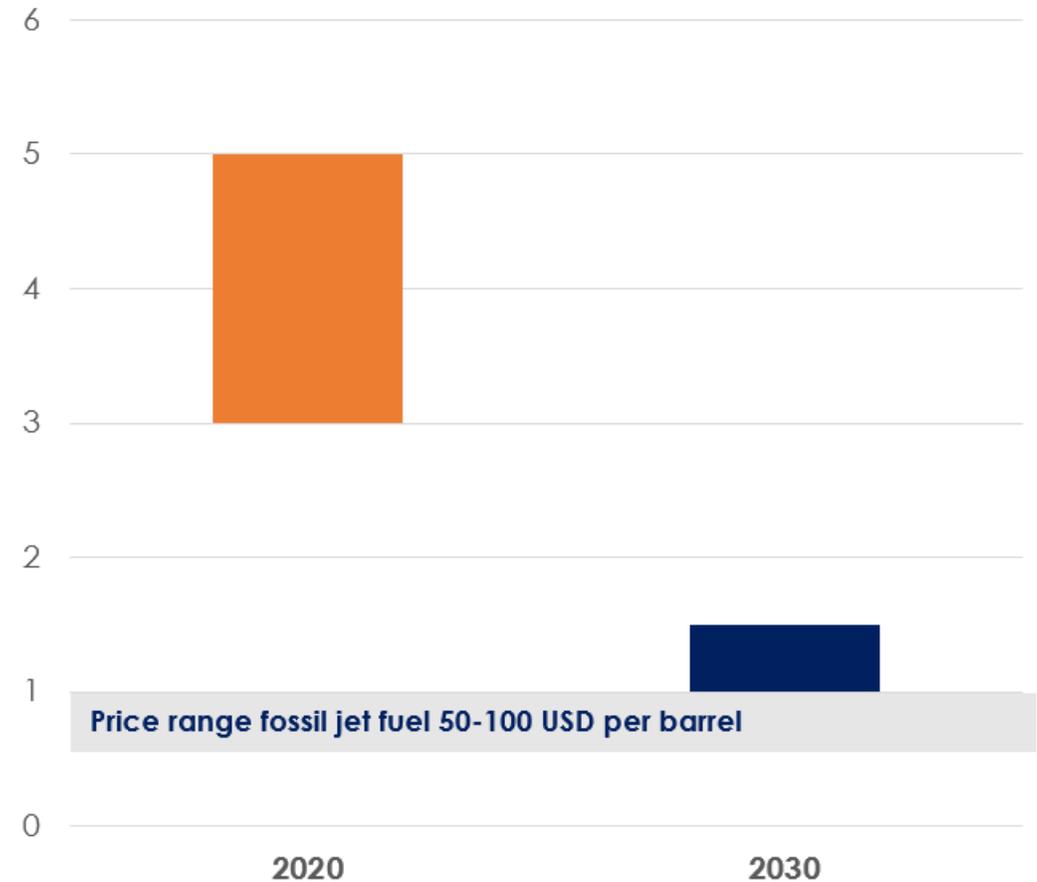
## Progress

- ❑ Norsk E-Fuel syncrude plant in Norway -100 ML per year 2025
- ❑ German Westküste 100 project 700MW green-hydrogen coupled with CO2 from cement production
- ❑ IRESEN 100 MW green hydrogen plant in Morocco by 2023
- ❑ SAF+ Consortium in Canada 4 ML/yr of SAF plant 2025.

## Key challenges

- ❑ Economics: low cost RE electricity + low cost electrolysis + low cost CO2 capture
- ❑ Sustainability certifications/schemes such as Guarantees of Origin (GO)

Cost range for E-jet fuel (USD/l)

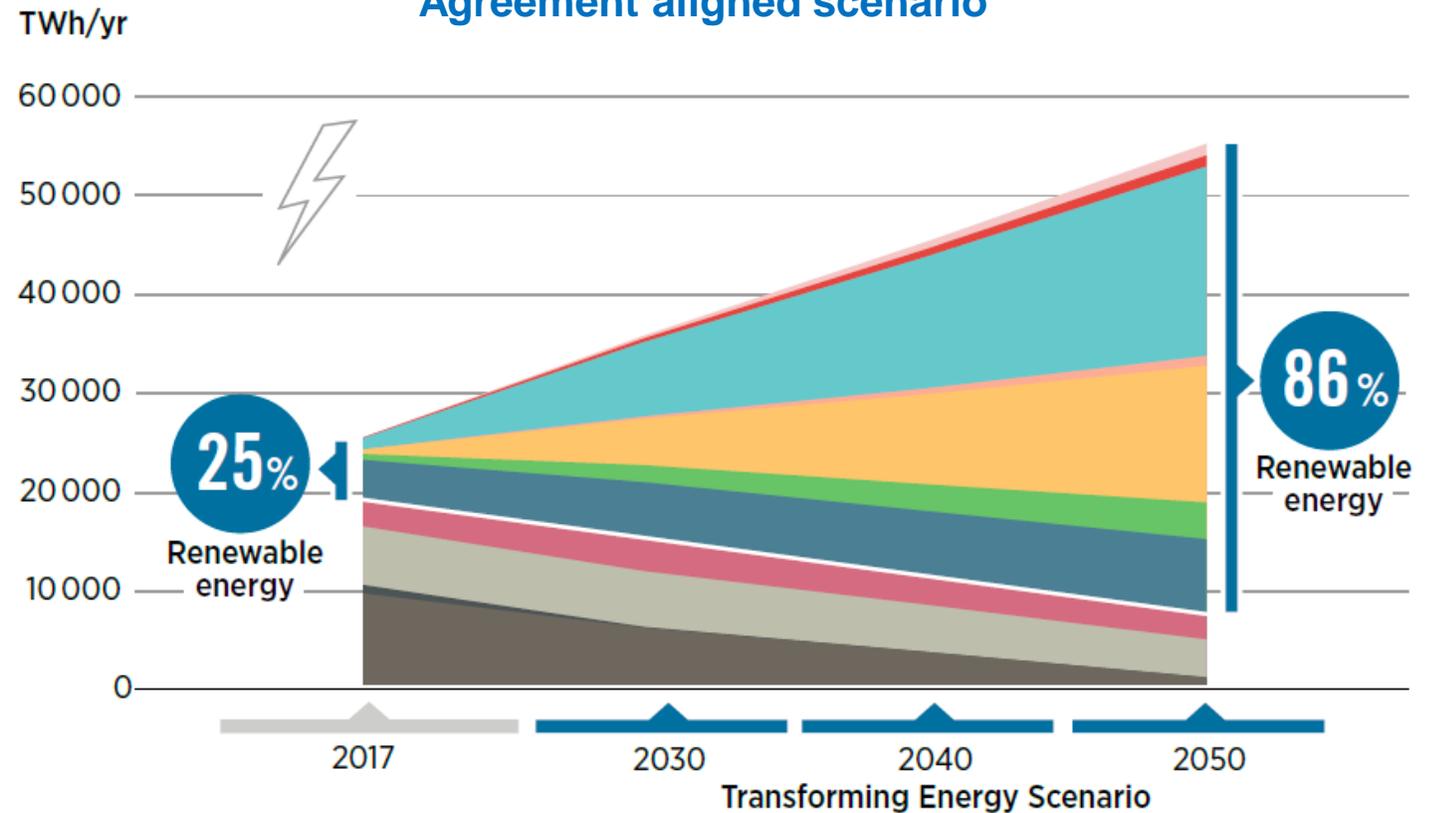


# Synthetic jet fuels need abundant and affordable renewable electricity

## Electricity must come from renewables

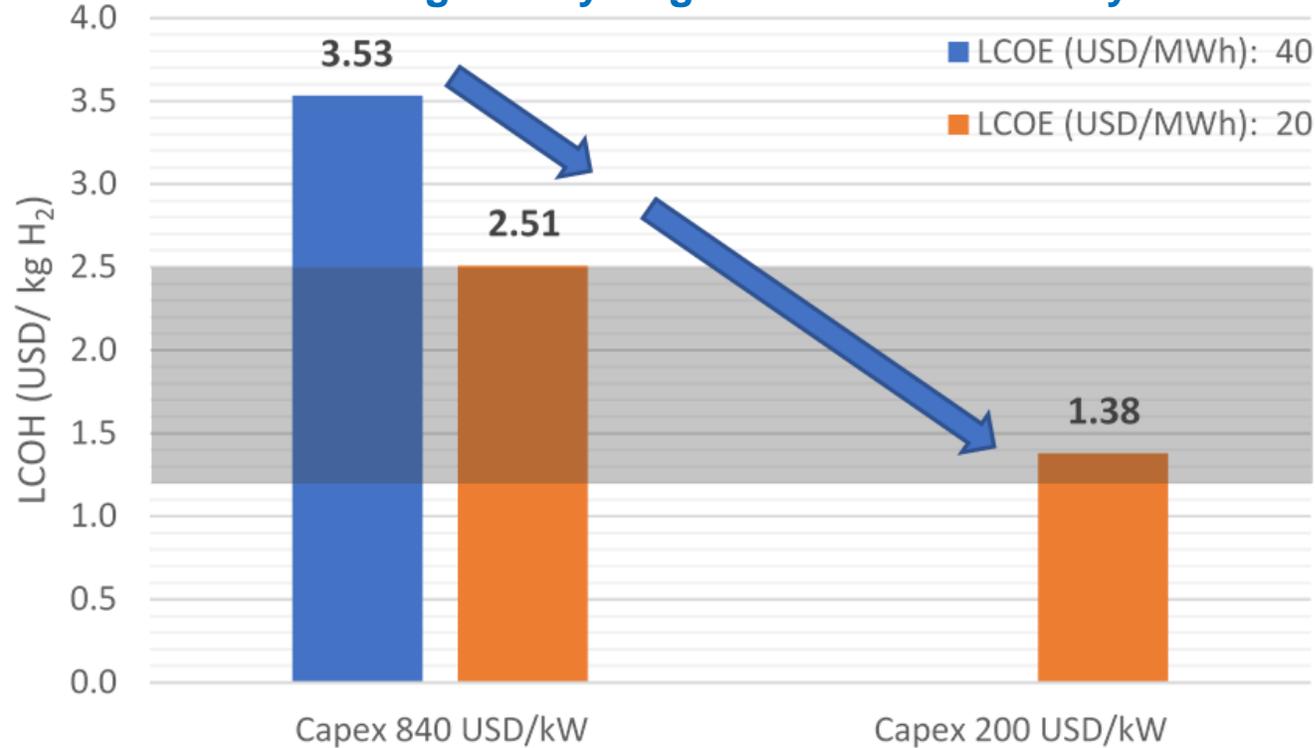
- ❑ Electricity share in TFECC from 20% today to 50% in 2050
- ❑ For e-fuels - Look for locations with availability of large amounts of low-cost renewable electricity
- ❑ Between 1,000 and 6,000 GW of additional solar or wind power for 500 billion litres/year

Global electricity generation in a Paris Agreement aligned scenario



# Synthetic jet fuels need abundant and affordable GREEN hydrogen

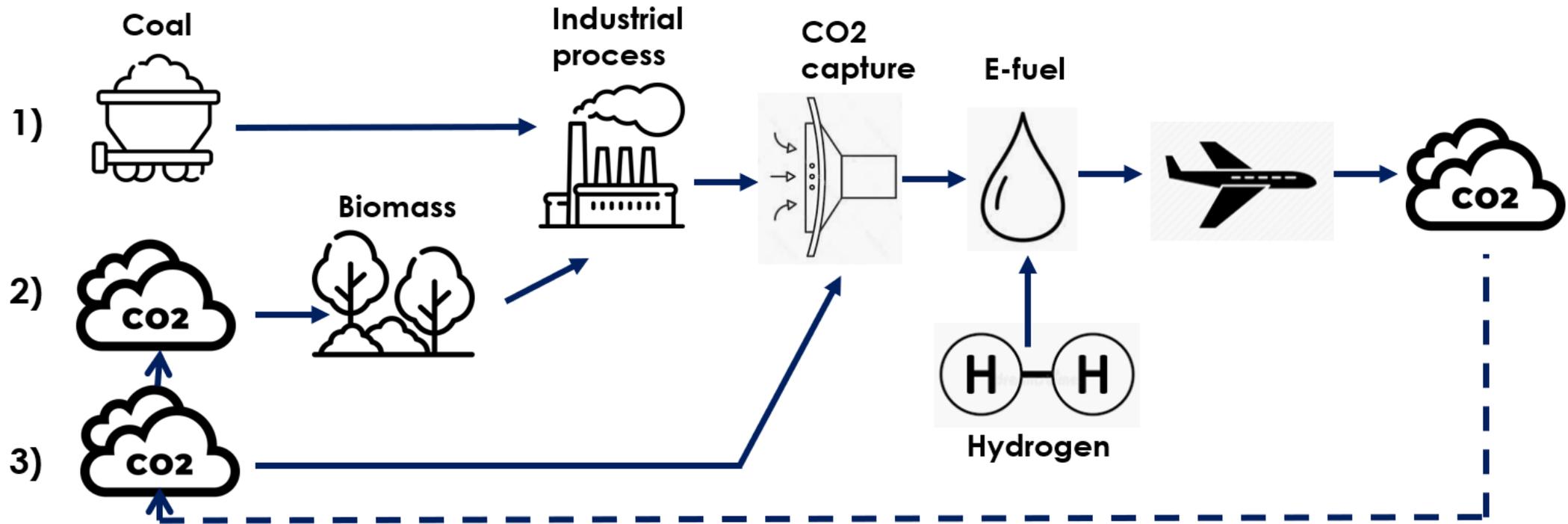
Levelised cost of green hydrogen based on electrolyser RE electricity cost



Cost of producing hydrogen with fossil fuel technologies with CCS, considering a fuel cost from 1.9 to 5.7 USD/GJ

- ❑ Supplying half aviation and shipping fuel demand today would need nearly twice the current global hydrogen production
- ❑ Cost of green hydrogen to be competitive with NG hydrogen ~ USD 1 – 1.6 per Kg H<sub>2</sub> in 2020 and USD 2.5 – 3.2 per Kg H<sub>2</sub> in 2030
- ❑ Location matters. Renewable electricity in countries such as Chile, Morocco and New Zealand are competitive with NG-based hydrogen
- ❑ Capacity factor of electrolyzers >50%

# Synthetic jet fuels need a sustainable carbon source



- ❑ Availability of clean and low-cost carbon is important
- ❑ Climate benefits of synfuels depend critically on the carbon source
- ❑ Biomass, and biomass combustion constitutes a climate neutral CO supply option, but tend to be smaller in scale
- ❑ Capture cost from biomass are typically still moderate at USD 40-80 per tonne CO

# Policy messages

## BIOFUELS-FOCUSED

- ❑ Share lessons learnt from examples of policies to bridge the price gap between bio-jet and conventional jet fuel
- ❑ Supply chain policies covering entirely from feedstock to bio-jet distribution: supply chains must be established globally as aircrafts need to be refilled

## E-FUELS-FOCUSED

- ❑ Crucial to take into consideration the required volume on e-fuels that would be required by 2030 - 2050 and the implications in terms of renewable energy capacity
- ❑ Need for cost reduction of electrolysers and carbon sources
- ❑ Sustainability Guarantees of Origin (GO) allow fuel to be sold as renewable
- ❑ Engage with biomass and heavy industries for carbon sources; e.g. cement or steel and iron

## CROSS-CUTTING

- ❑ The international nature of aviation requires approaches to consider international and national context - ICAO plays a major role in the global development of the aviation sector
- ❑ Advanced biofuels are an available option today, to be complemented in the next one or two decades by e-planes for short-haul and use of e-fuels for long-haul flights
- ❑ RD&D support is important – support investment in pioneering projects
- ❑ Cost and price will also depend of the policy and regulation framework and innovative business models - consider mechanisms such as minimum blending mandates, the availability of public funding, certification and carbon prices
- ❑ Engage with the shipping sector to benefit from sharing of experiences and create economies of scale



**Thank you**



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