



Sustainability & Circular Economy of CO₂ Utilization. Crucial Precondition for the Transition from Fossil to Sustainable Aviation Fuels.

Rudolf (Rolf) Doerpinghaus, International Association for Sustainable Aviation e.V. (IASA) Duesseldorf, Germany, October 10, 2019 (www.iasaev.org) How does aviation contribute to climate change? Aviation is fastest growing transport sector! Air traffic has more than doubled since 2000!



Facts and figures. Today's global air transport industry.



- 100 billion gals of JetFuel burned per year.
- More than a billion tons of CO₂ emitted per year.
- 23,000 aircraft worldwide in service.
- More than 150 airlines serving market requirements.
- A quarter of the world's urban population is responsible for more than a quarter of global GDP. Therefore Aviation Mega Cities already drive and will continue to drive the global aviation growth (Airbus).
- Air Traffic growing at 4.3% annually (Airbus Forecast 2019 -2038 /Sep. 2019).
 IATA expects passenger numbers will nearly double to 7.8 billion in 2036.
 Air Cargo crucial enabler of the global economy: Only 1% of world trade by volume, but over 35% by value (ICAO).



Airbus predicts strong growth of global airline fleets.



The world's passenger and freighter aircraft fleet is set to more than double from today's nearly 23,000 to almost 48,000 by 2038 (Airbus forecast)!

By 2038, of the forecast 47,680 fleet,
39,210 are new and 8,470
remain from today.



ICAO: Aircraft contributing about 3.0 % of the anthropogenic 'Radiative Forcing'.



The findings related to aviation emissions in IPCC AR4 (2007) are inter alia:

- Due to the developing scientific knowledge and more recent data estimates (2005) of the climate effects of contrails, aircraft are now estimated to contribute about 3.0 % of the total of the anthropogenic Radiative Forcing by all human activities.
- Total CO₂ aviation emissions is approximately 2 % of the Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions.
- The amount of CO₂ emissions from aviation is expected to grow around 3-4 % per year.
- Medium-term mitigation for CO₂ emissions from the aviation sector can potentially come from improved fuel efficiency.
- However, such improvements are expected to only partially offset the growth of CO₂ aviation emissions.
 Source: ICAO



Atmospheric impact of fossil aviation fuels.



Emissions of GHG and particles in aviation

- Emission of CO₂
- No_x-emissions in higher altitudes (8–13 km) foster the formation of O₃ increasing global warming.
- Water vapor.
- Soot and sulfate: Emission of soot particles, which under certain atmospheric conditions and altitudes - serve as condensation nuclei for ice crystals, easy to observe as short or long living contrails in the wake of jet aircraft and – some times later on as cirrus clouds.

Radiative Forcing (RF)

• Number, size and shape of particles determine the effects that contrails have on radiation, especially the so-called Radiative Forcing Index (IPCC).



International Association for Sustainable

Aviation e V

Factor of 'three': Total climate effects of fossil aviation fuels.



- IPCC has estimated that aviation's total climate impact is some two to four times that of its direct CO₂ emissions alone, without considering the potential impact of cirrus clouds caused by contrails.
- In order to quantify the total climate impact of aircraft emissions, the German government presently multiplies airborne CO₂ emissions with a factor of three.

International Association for Sustainable Aviation e.V. Mitigating the impact of aviation on climate change Source: ICAO / Supplementation by Dr. Lehmann (UBA)









The one and only solution: Sustainable Aviation Fuels.

Required solutions must include existing aircraft fleets and currently produced aircraft families!

Sustainable aviation fuels have the potential to make an important contribution to mitigate current and future environmental impacts of aviation (EASA).



The good news: Proven Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis can be combined with latest process engineering.



Grafik-Vorlage: Umwelt-Bundesamt



Fischer-Tropsch hydro-processed synthesized paraffinic kerosene already ASTM-certified since 2009 for a up to 50% blend (ASTM D75665). But: Carbon capture technologies and systems subject to further improvements!



The paramount advantages of PtL-based aviation fuels!



Less GHG-emissions and less particles

- Re-utilization of CO₂. Later on use of CO₂ captured from the air.
- No_x-emissions in higher altitudes (8–13 km) may be significantly reduced by adjusted combustion chambers and optimized engine modifications. Will reduce the formation of high tropospheric O₃. Subsequently less global warming.
- Water vapor (less important with less condensation nuclei)
- Less soot! No sulphur! Therefore less or only short living contrails. Less cirrus clouds.

Less Radiative Forcing

• Number, size and shape of particles determine the effects that contrails have on radiation, especially the so-called Radiative Forcing as defined and used by IPCC, the (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Welt-Klimarat).

Less impact on climate change, less burden on the aviation industry

- Less aircraft emissions will lead in the end to an appropriate reduced multiplier for airborne CO₂ emissions, much smaller than 'three'!
- Less payments due to CORSIA or other ETS-Systems (e.g. EU). Less taxes?????





'It always seems impossible until it's done.'

Nelson Mandela