

ALTERNATIVE JET FUEL LCA WITH THE GREET[®] MODEL

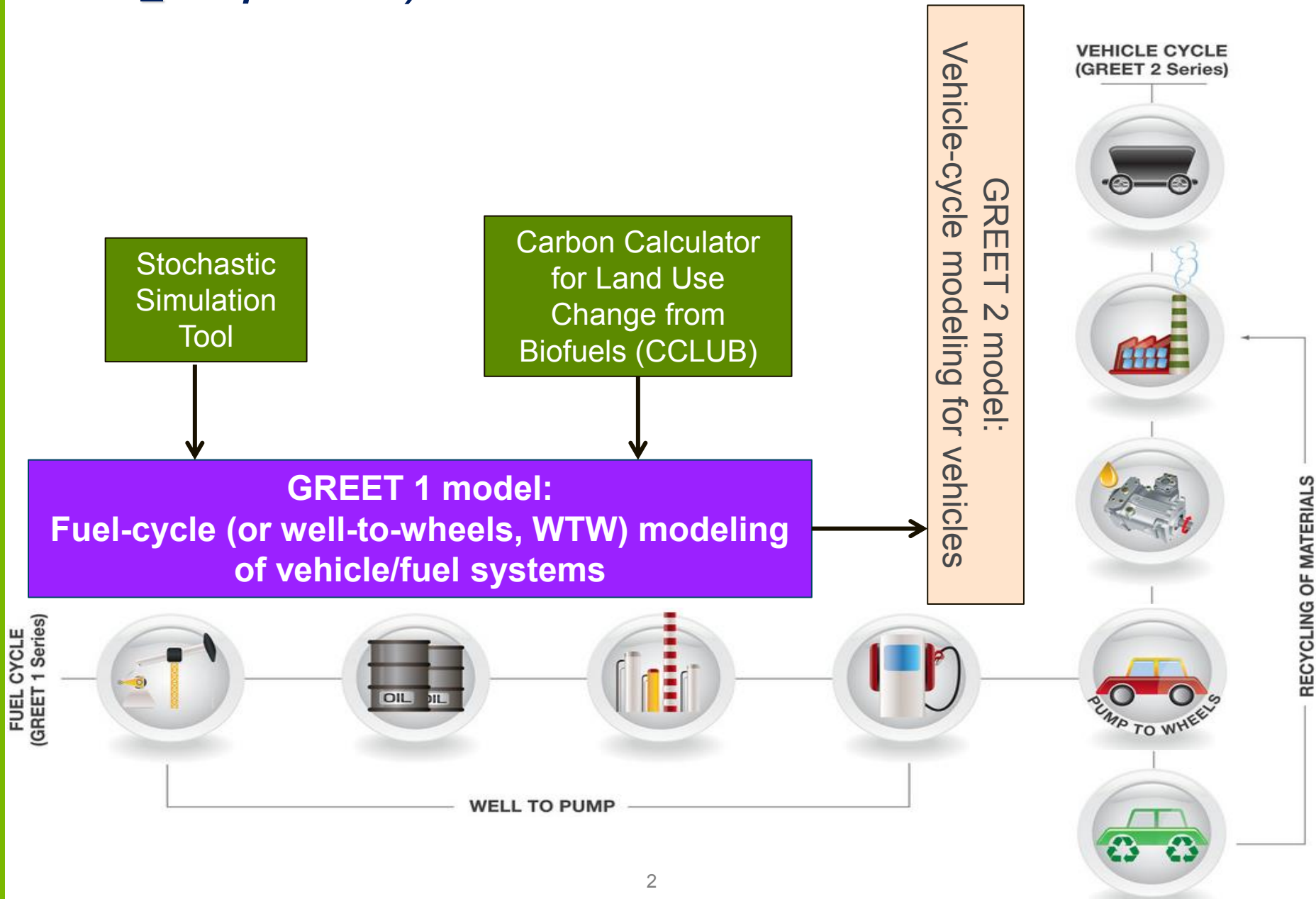


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The GREET™ (Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Transportation) model



GREET outputs include energy use, greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants and water consumption for vehicle and energy systems

□ Energy use

- Total energy: fossil energy and renewable energy
 - Fossil energy: petroleum, natural gas, and coal (they are estimated separately)
 - Renewable energy: biomass, nuclear energy, hydro-power, wind power, and solar energy

□ Greenhouse gases (GHGs)

- CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and black carbon
- CO_{2e} of the three (with their global warming potentials)

□ Air pollutants

- VOC, CO, NO_x, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and SO_x
- They are estimated separately for
 - Total (emissions everywhere)
 - Urban (a subset of the total)

□ Water consumption

Aviation fuel and aircraft options in GREET

Fuels and Feedstocks

Petroleum Jet Fuel

- Conventional Crude
- Oil Sand

Hydrotreated Renewable Jet Fuel

- Soybeans
- Palm Oil
- Rapeseeds
- Jatropha
- Camelina
- Algae

Ethanol-To-Jet

- Corn
- Crop Residues
- Forest Residues
- Dedicated Energy Crops

Pyrolysis Oil Jet Fuel

- Crop Residues
- Forest Residues
- Dedicated Energy Crops

Fischer-Tropsch Jet Fuel

- North American Natural Gas
- Non-North American Natural Gas
- Renewable Natural Gas
- Shale Gas
- Biomass via Gasification
- Coal via Gasification
- Coal/Biomass via Gasification
- Natural Gas/Biomass via Gasification

Sugar-To-Jet

- Crop Residues
- Forest Residues
- Dedicated Energy Crops

LCA Functional Units

- Per MJ of fuel
 - Per kg-km
 - Per passenger-km
- } With data from DOT Volpe Center

Aircraft Types

Passenger Aircraft

- Single Aisle
- Small Twin Aisle
- Large Twin Aisle
- Large Quad
- Regional Jet
- Business Jet

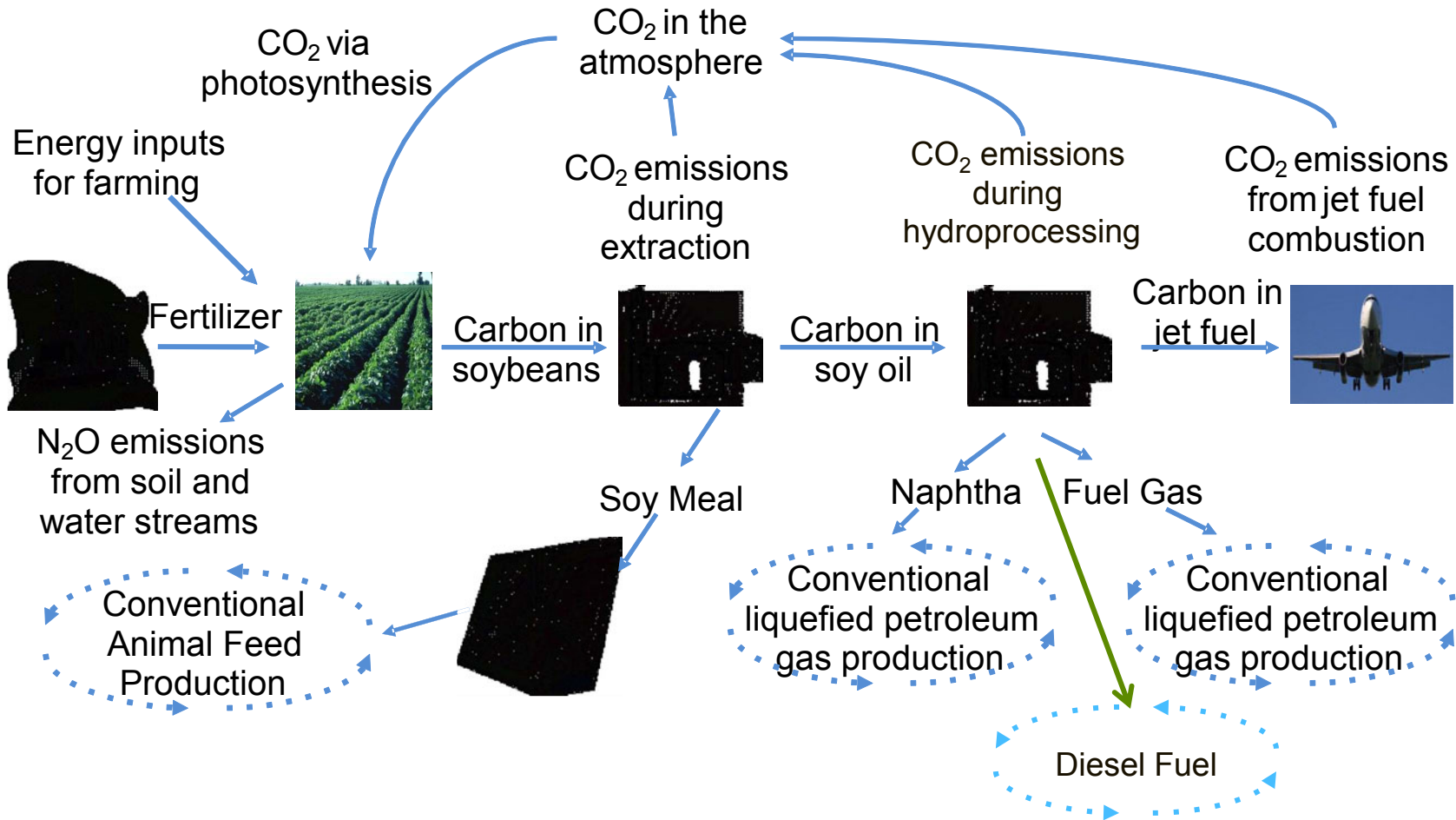
Freight Aircraft

- Single Aisle
- Small Twin Aisle
- Large Twin Aisle
- Large Quad

Key factors for alternative jet fuel LCA

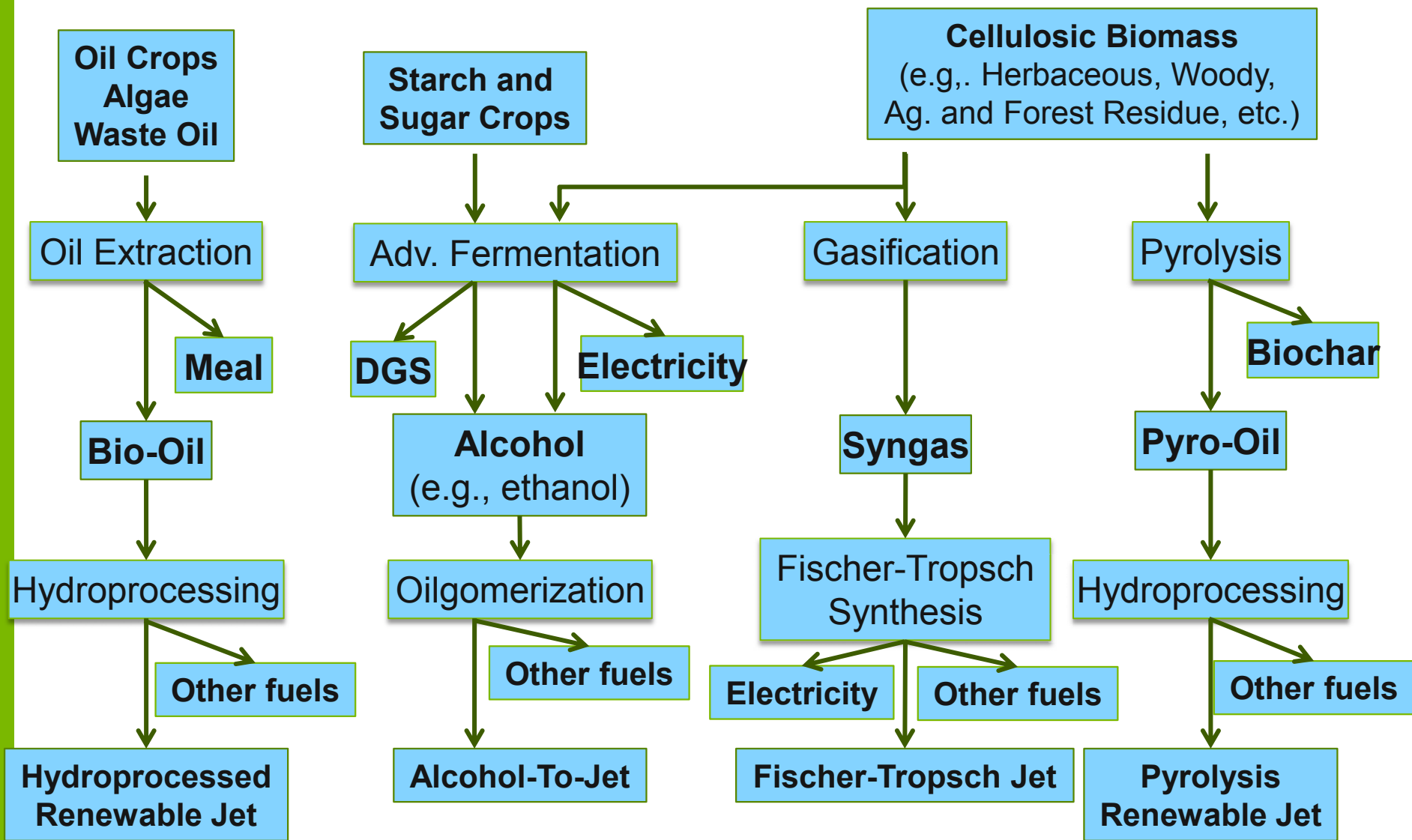
- Feedstocks
 - ✓ Oil seeds
 - ✓ Cellulosic biomass
 - ✓ Starch/sugar via ATJ/STJ
 - ✓ Algae
- Conversion technologies
 - ✓ HEFA
 - ✓ FT synthesis/pyrolysis
 - ✓ Advanced fermentation
- System boundary
- Co-product methods
- Land use changes and other indirect effects

Bio-oil-based jet fuels (HRJ) pathway system boundary (Soybean feedstock shown as example)



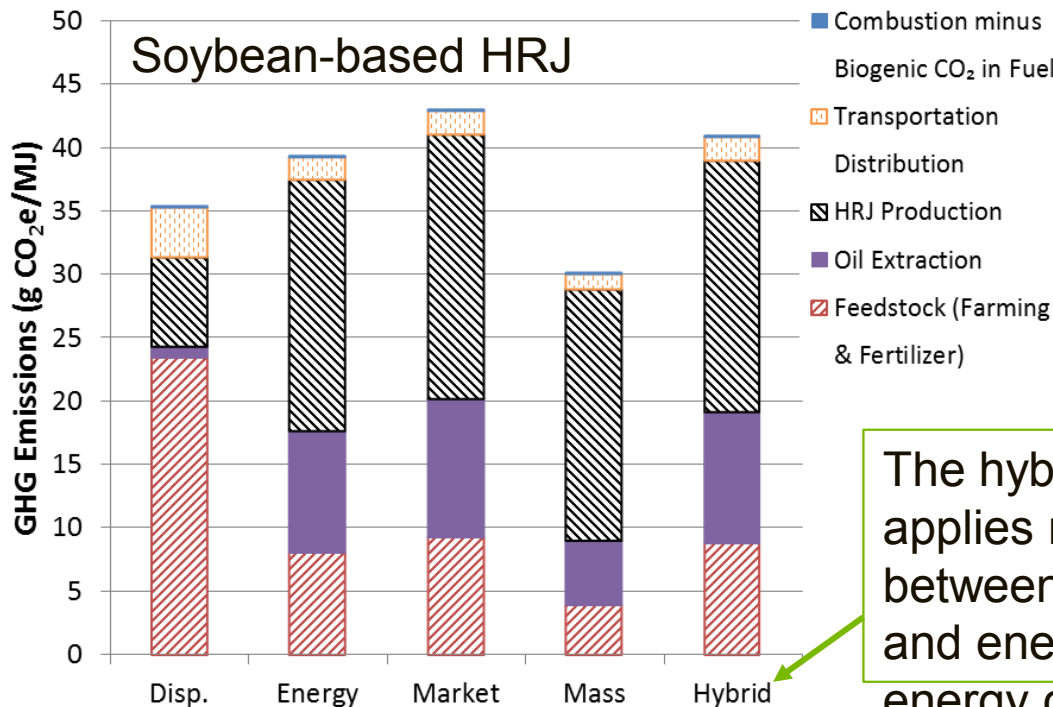
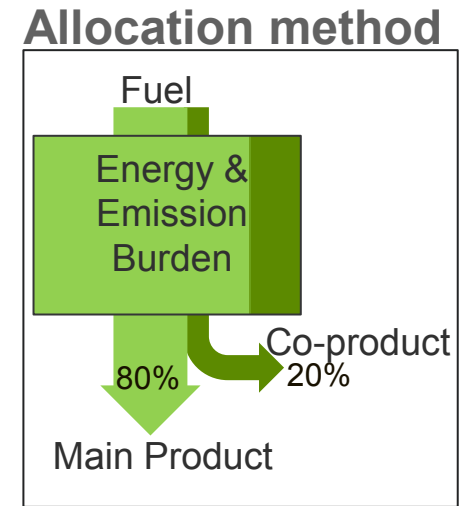
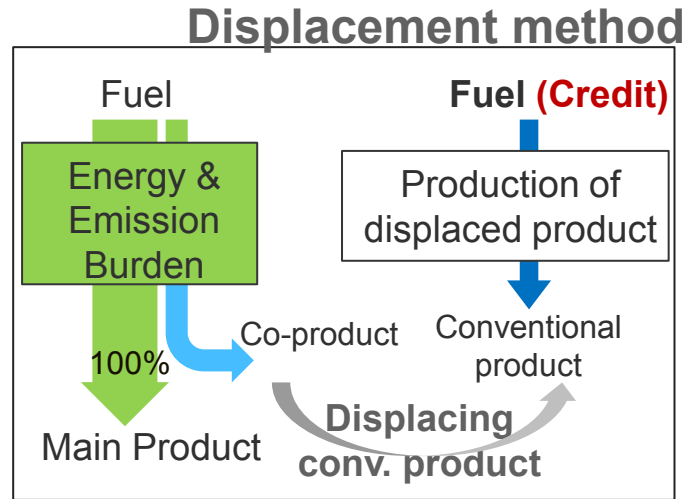
Carbon cycle via photosynthesis provides key CO₂ benefits with biofuel pathways

Co-products in the bio-aviation fuel pathways



Note: DGS denotes Distillers' Grains with Solubles. Other fuels include fuel gas, naphtha and distillates

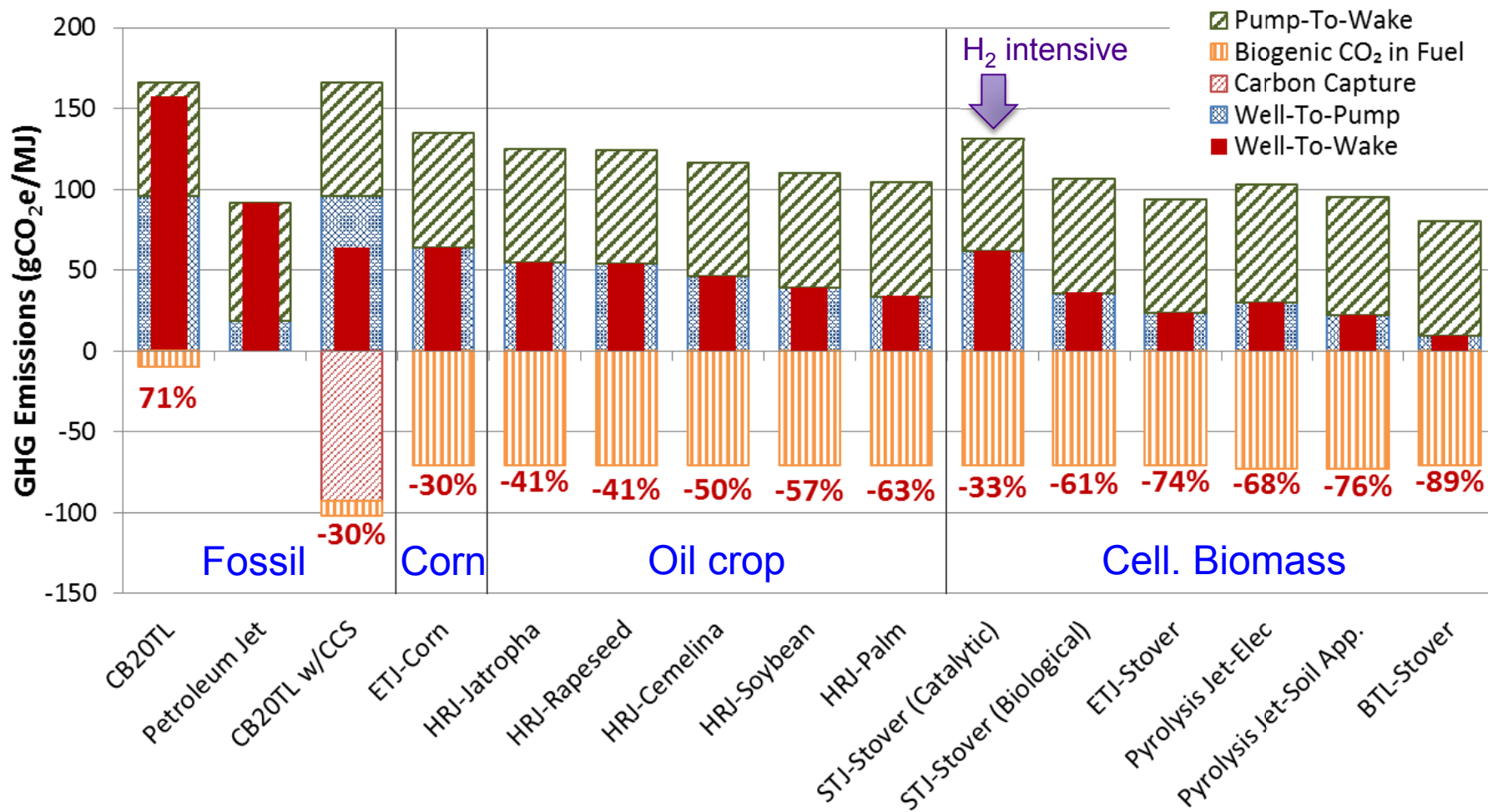
Choice of co-product methods can have significant LCA effects for biofuels



The hybrid method (GREET default) applies market value allocation between meal and energy products, and energy value allocation among energy co-products

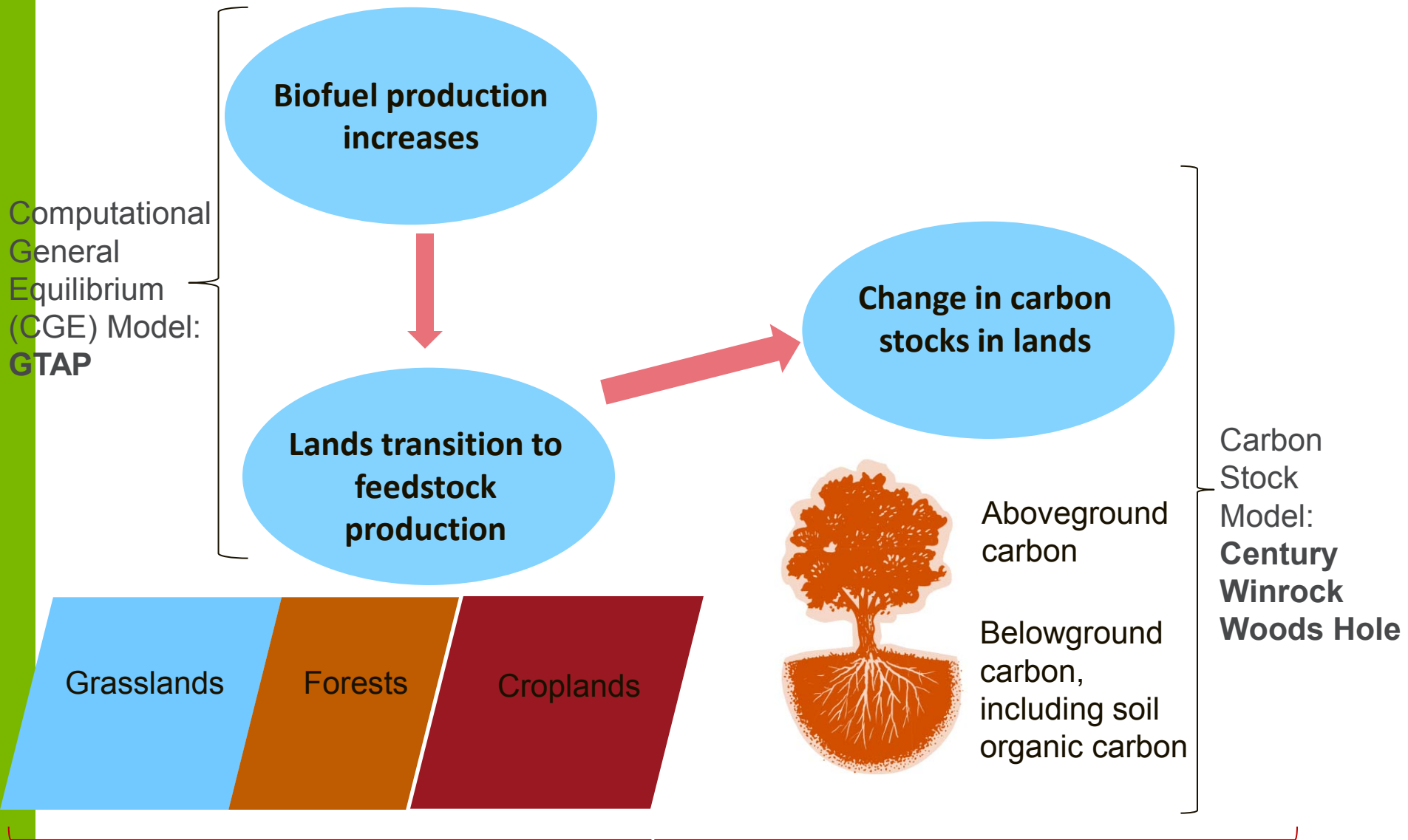
WTWa GHG emissions of alternative jet fuels

LCA functional unit: per MJ of fuel consumption



- LUC-related emissions are not included
- Other key factors: Technology readiness level (TRL), production costs, resource availability and fuel types

Land use change GHG emissions modeling in GREET



Carbon Calculator for Land Use Change from Biofuels (CCLUB)

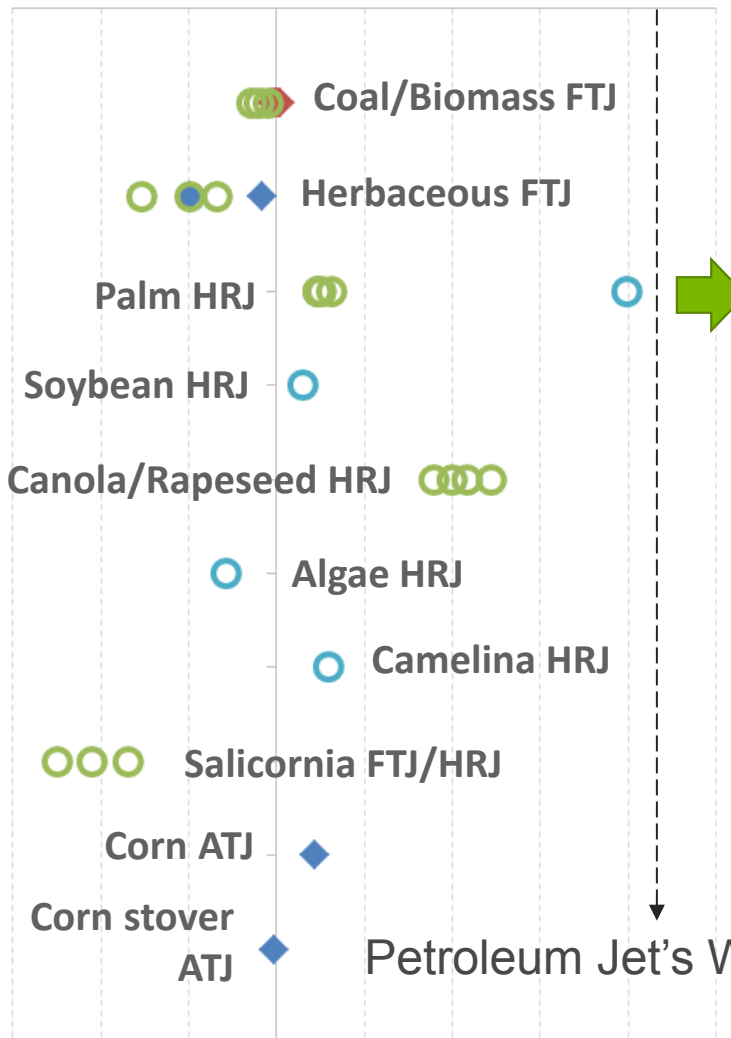
CCLUB estimates LUC CO₂ emissions for corn and herbaceous biomass

dLUC and iLUC CO₂ Emissions (g CO₂/MJ)

-60 -40 -20 0 20 40 60 80 100

◆ GREET dLUC + iLUC

Multiple points by a study represent estimates for different scenarios



- GTAP + Century/Winrock/Woods Hole = CCLUB
- Production assumptions
 - Corn ethanol: 15 billion gallons/year
 - Corn stover ethanol: 9 billion gallons/year
 - Herbaceous ethanol: 7 billion gallons/year

Conclusions

- ❑ Feedstock is a key driver of LCA results for RJF
- ❑ LCA system boundary has been expanded in the past 8 years to include indirect effects
- ❑ Co-product issue is related to functional unit of LCA; co-product method is an accounting issue (artifact??)
- ❑ How to treat trade-offs among energy, GHG, air emissions, and water use attributes for different fuel systems?
- ❑ LUC emission modeling continue to advance
- ❑ Biomass additionality and carbon neutrality for biofuels are hotly debated now