

FAA Alternative Jet Fuels R&D and ASCENT Project 01



Federal Aviation
Administration



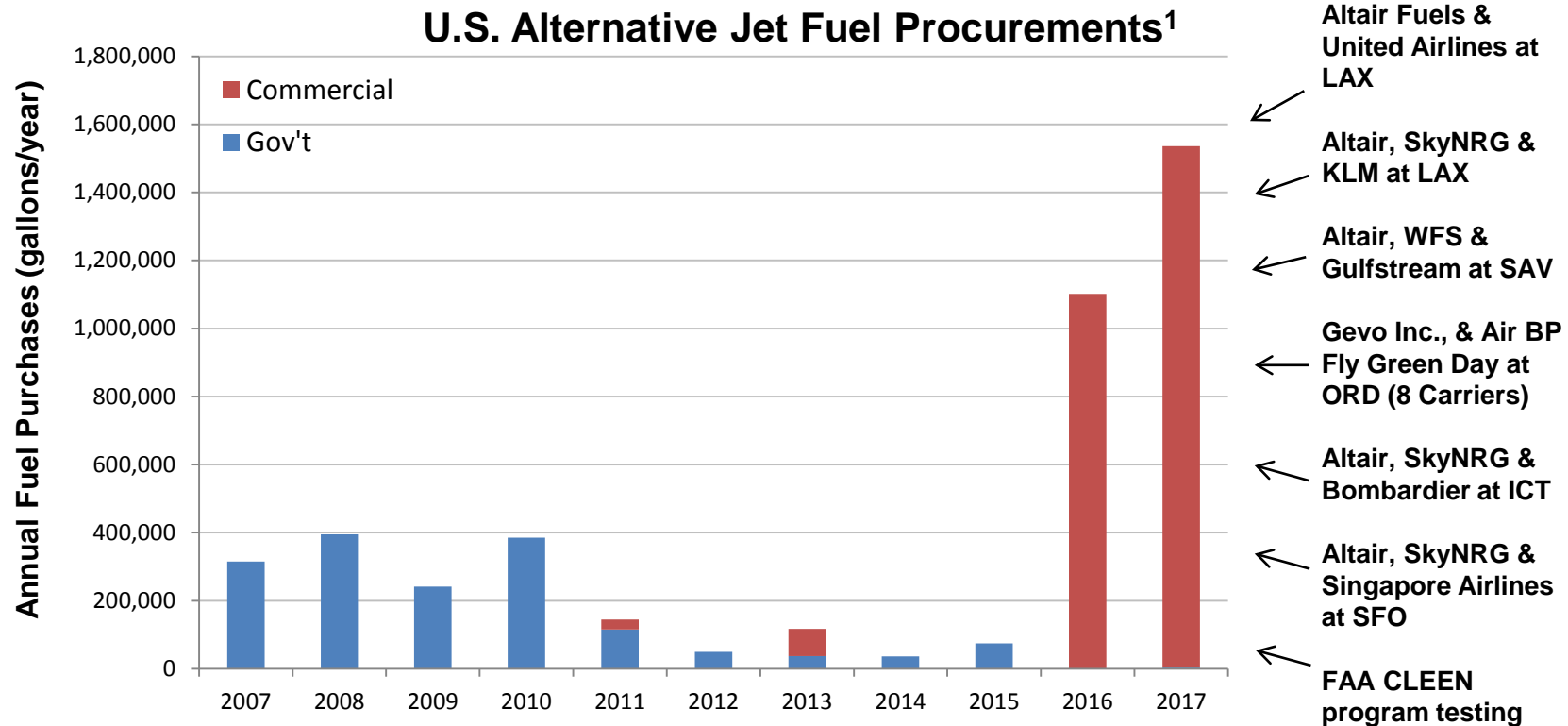
Presented to: SOAP-Jet Webinar

By: Nate Brown

Date: Feb 23, 2018

Where do we stand?

- Commercial flights on SAJF are expanding
- 1.5 million gallons in 2017 from two commercial producers, many commercial user, multiple U.S. airports



Notes:

1. Includes procurements of fuel by U.S. government, U.S. airlines, manufacturers, and foreign carriers delivered to U.S. airports



FAA Alternative Jet Fuel R&D Investments

- **Testing**

- Support certification testing
- Improve certification process
- Emissions measurements

- **Coordination**

- Public-Private
- Interagency
- State & Regional
- International

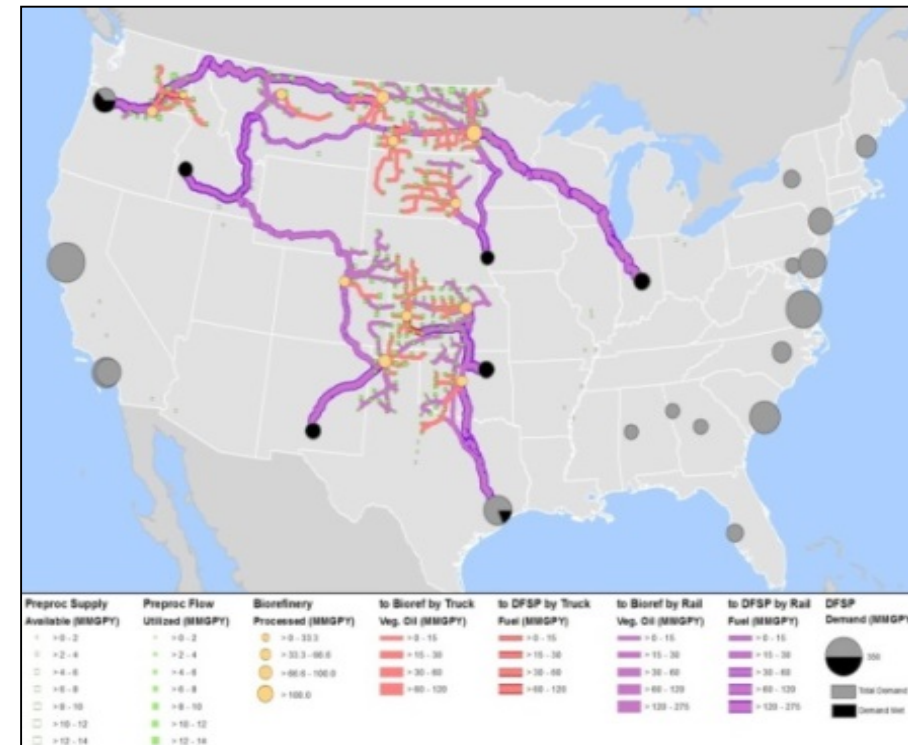
- **Analysis**

- Environmental sustainability
- Techno-economic analysis
- Future scenarios



Analysis: ASCENT 01 Alternative Jet Fuel Supply Chain Project

- Examine barriers to alternative jet fuel production via the full range of pathways being considered for ASTM approval
- WSU, MIT, Purdue, UT Knoxville (UTK), U. of Hawaii, PSU considering the entire supply chain through multiple lenses:
 - Feedstock production
 - Techno-economics of pathways
 - Existing infrastructure
 - Transportation routes and capacity
 - Community assets
- Quantify economic, environmental, and societal opportunities and challenges & identify opportunities for win-win-wins
- Working with CAAFI and USDA
- Links to U.S. DOT Volpe National Transportation Systems Center, DOE Argonne National Lab & National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL)



Analysis: ASCENT Project 01 Priorities 2017/18

1. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Alternative Fuels Task Force Support
2. Production Analyses
3. Economic Viability Analyses
4. Lipid-focused (oil based) Analyses
5. **Regional Tactical Deployment Projects**
 - Collaborative projects leverage strengths across A01 team
 - Achieve supply chain development and move toward commercial production
 - Initial projects:
 - **Inland Pacific Northwest** lipid-based alternative jet fuel
 - **Hawaii C&D** waste-based alternative jet fuel
 - **Southeastern U.S.** lipid- and biomass-based alternative jet fuel



ASCENT P1 Regional Approach



Project Groundwork (G)	Regional Deployment Project (D)
G1 - Analysis of feedstock-conversion pathway efficiency, product slate (including co-products), maturation	D1 - Develop detailed supply chain scenarios (feedstock, products/co-products, infrastructure, logistics, conversion method) for analysis/deployment
G2 - Scoping of Techno Economic Analysis (TEA) issues	D2- Stochastic TEA of pathway
G3 - Screening level GHG Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)	D3- Evaluate sustainability and GHG LCA
G4 - Identification of supply chain participants/partners	D4 -Farmer revenue, rural development, economics
G5- Develop appropriate stakeholder engagement plan	D5 - Evaluate social capital/acceptability
G6 - Identify and engage stakeholders	D6 - Evaluate environmental services revenue options
G7 - Acquire transportation network and other regional data for Freight and fuel Transportation Optimization Tool (FTOT) and other modeling	D7 - Evaluate potential economic benefit of project
G8 - Evaluate infrastructure availability	D8- Supply chain risk assessment for business adoption
G9 -Evaluate feedstock availability	D9 - Incorporate regional data into FTOT for geospatial analysis
G10 - Develop specific regional proposal	

Hawaii Regional Project Island of Oahu

Alternative Jet Fuel Supply Chain Tropical Region Analysis

Project 001

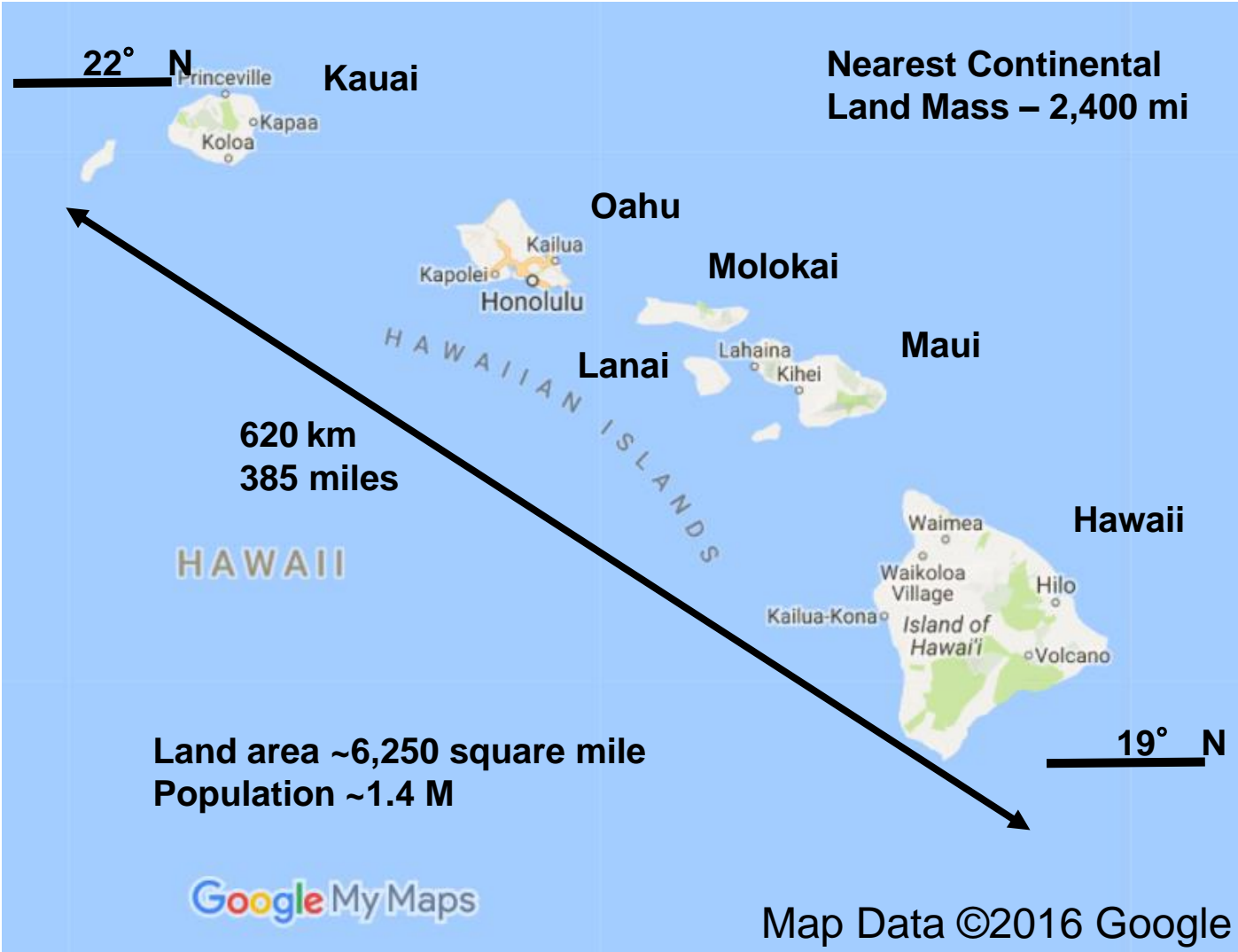
Project manager: Nathan Brown, FAA

Lead investigator: Scott Turn, Hawaii Natural Energy Institute,
University of Hawaii

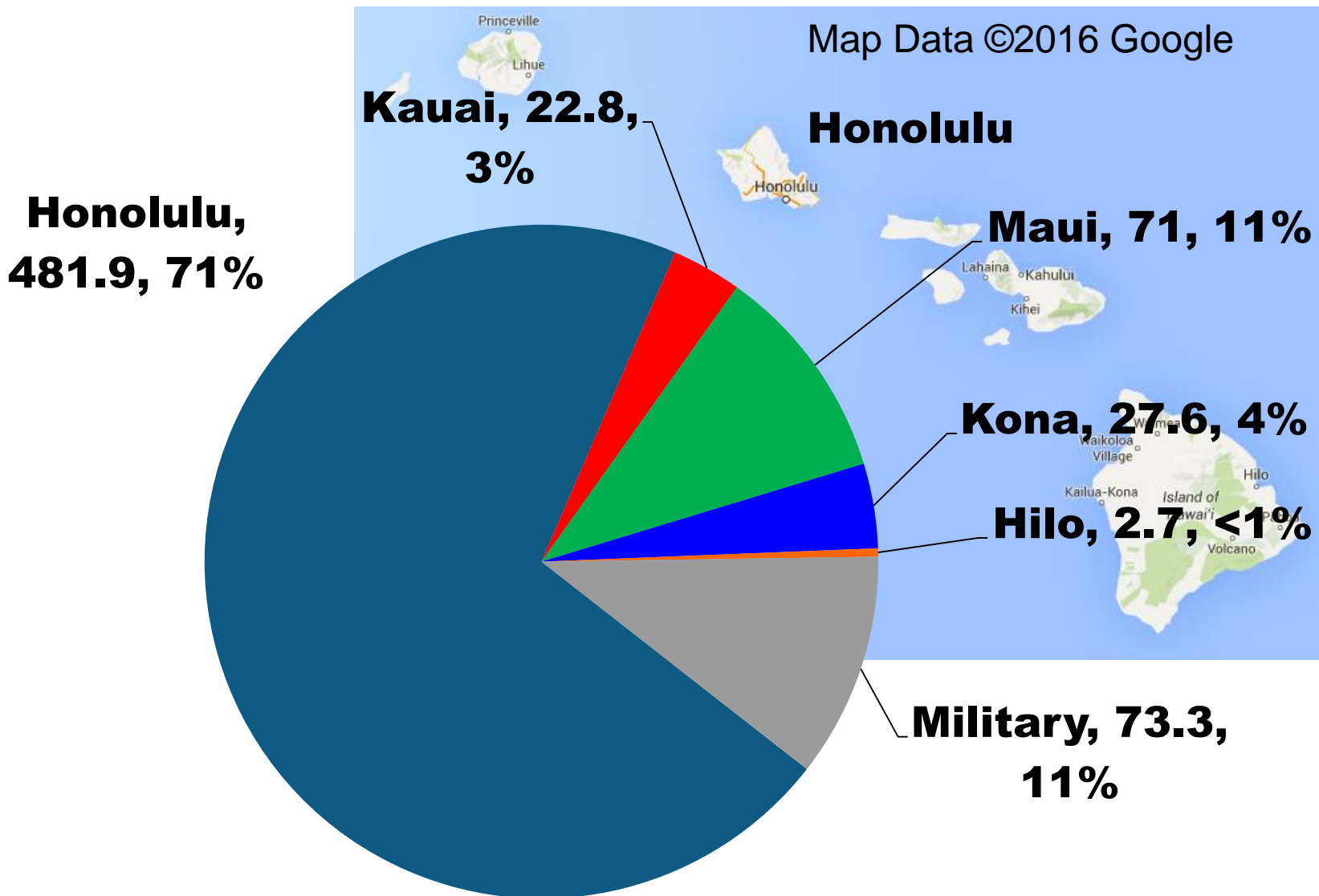
February 23, 2018
SOAP-JET Webinar

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Jet Fuel Use in Hawaii, 2015 Commercial Airports and Military (million gallons)



Total Use in 2015 -- 679 M Gallons

Value Chain for AJF Production

*Feedstock
Production*

*Feedstock
Logistics*

Conversion

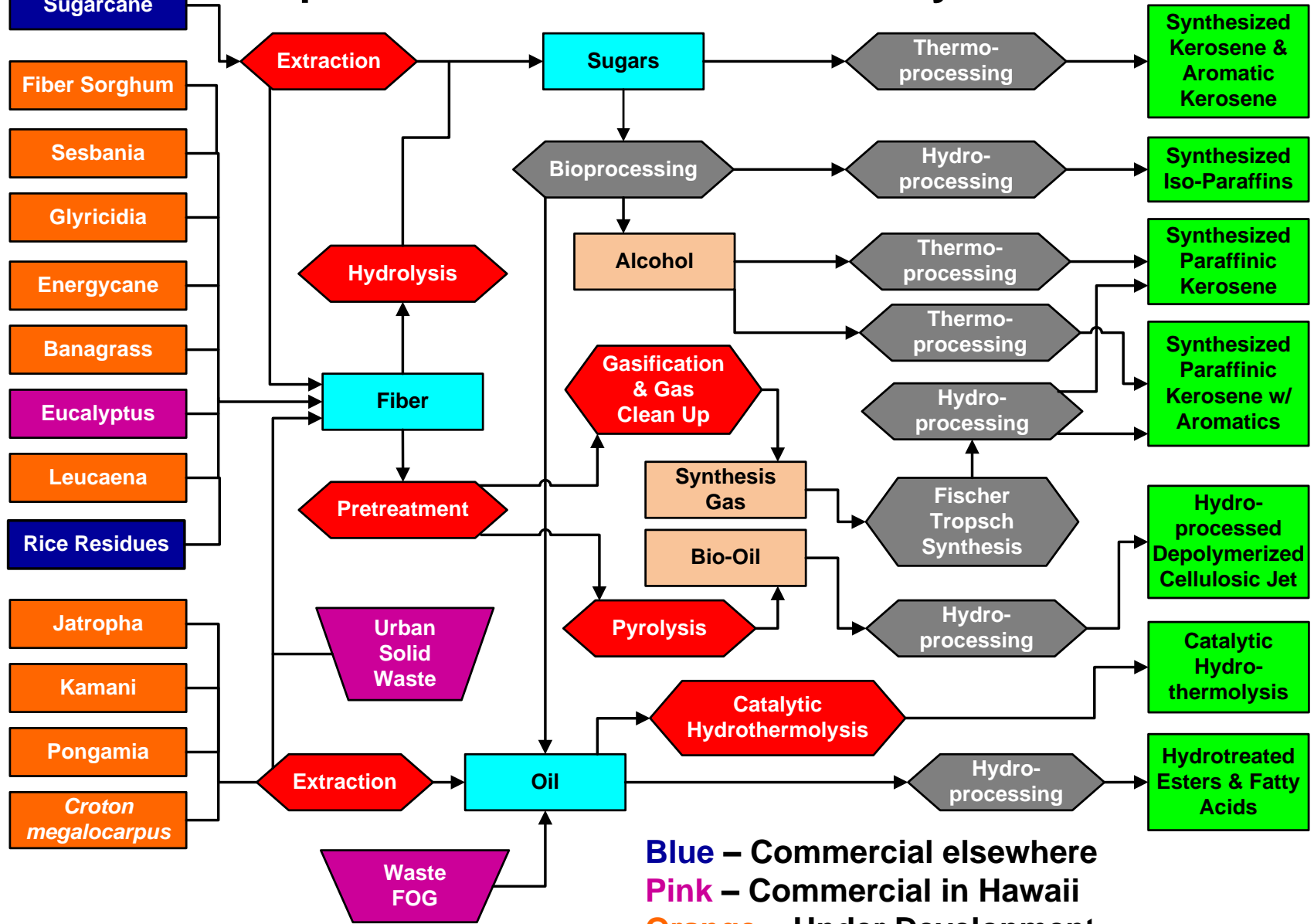
Distribution

End Use



Agriculture ---- Industry ---- Investors ---- Government ---- Community

Tropical Bioresources and Pathways to AJF



Bioresource	Intermediate Products & Conversion Technologies	Alternative Jet Fuel
Sugarcane	Extraction → Sugars	Synthesized Kerosene & Aromatic Kerosene
Fiber Sorghum	Extraction → Sugars	Synthesized Kerosene & Aromatic Kerosene
Sesbania	Extraction → Sugars	Synthesized Kerosene & Aromatic Kerosene
Glyricidia	Extraction → Sugars	Synthesized Kerosene & Aromatic Kerosene
Energycane	Extraction → Sugars	Synthesized Kerosene & Aromatic Kerosene
Banagrass	Extraction → Sugars	Synthesized Kerosene & Aromatic Kerosene
Eucalyptus	Extraction → Sugars	Synthesized Kerosene & Aromatic Kerosene
Leucaena	Extraction → Sugars	Synthesized Kerosene & Aromatic Kerosene
Rice Residues	Extraction → Sugars	Synthesized Kerosene & Aromatic Kerosene
Jatropha	Extraction → Oil	Hydro-treated Esters & Fatty Acids
Kamani	Extraction → Oil	Hydro-treated Esters & Fatty Acids
Pongamia	Extraction → Oil	Hydro-treated Esters & Fatty Acids
Croton megalocarpus	Extraction → Oil	Hydro-treated Esters & Fatty Acids
Urban Solid Waste	Pyrolysis → Bio-Oil	Catalytic Hydro-thermolysis
Waste FOG	Pyrolysis → Bio-Oil	Catalytic Hydro-thermolysis
	Gasification & Gas Clean Up → Synthesis Gas	Hydro-processed Depolymerized Cellulosic Jet
	Gasification & Gas Clean Up → Fischer Tropsch Synthesis	Hydro-processed Depolymerized Cellulosic Jet
	Gasification & Gas Clean Up → Hydro-processing	Synthesized Paraffinic Kerosene w/ Aromatics
	Alcohol → Thermo-processing	Synthesized Paraffinic Kerosene
	Alcohol → Thermo-processing	Synthesized Paraffinic Kerosene
	Alcohol → Hydro-processing	Synthesized Iso-Paraffins

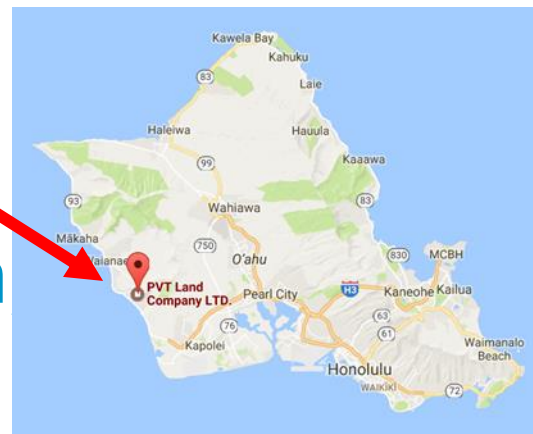


Island of Oahu
City & County of Honolulu
~600 sq miles (~25 mi x 25 mi)
Population ~1 million



Map data ©2017 Google

PVT Land Company Nānākuli, Hawaii <http://www.pvtland.com>



Map data ©2017 Google

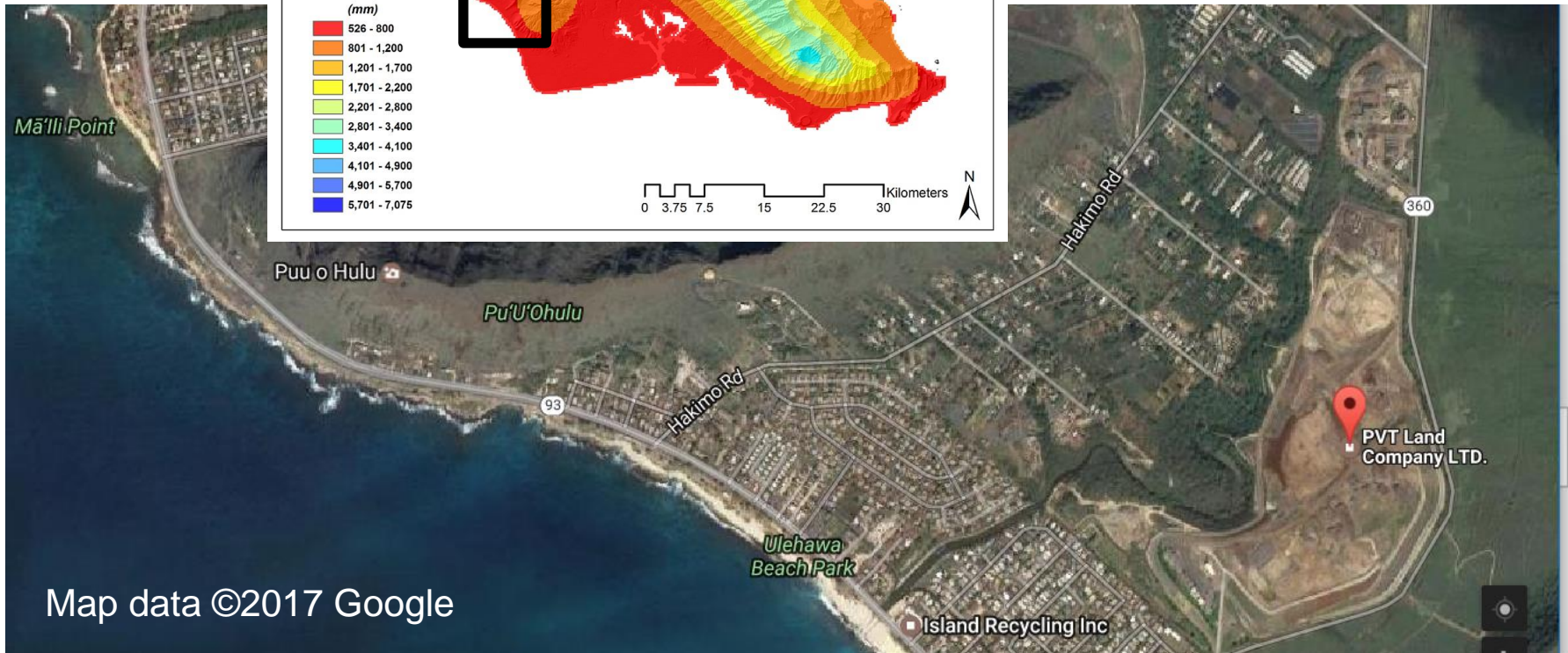
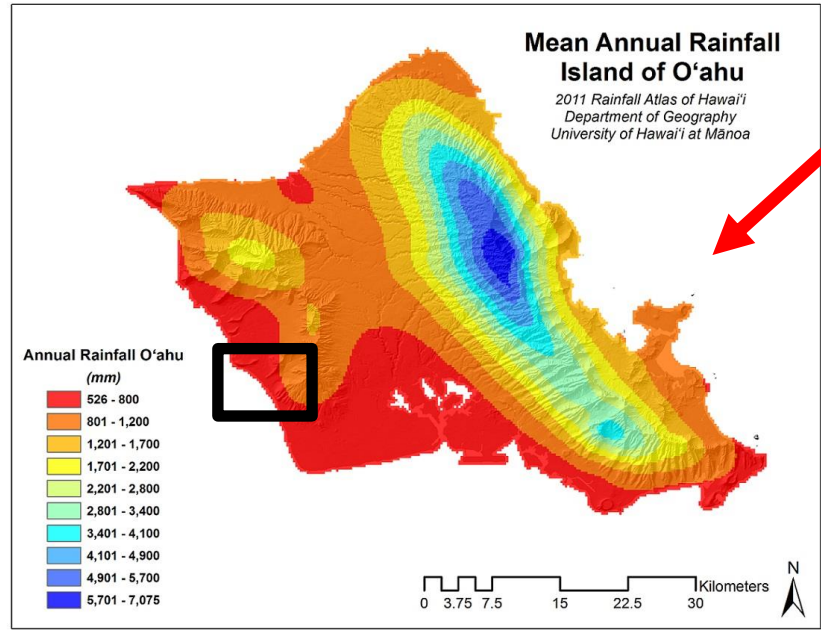
- **PVT is the only construction & demolition landfill on Oahu**
- **Current intake 1,775 tons C&D waste per day**
- **~50% of intake converted to feedstock, up to 900 tpd**
- **Waste-in-place also “mined” for additional “feedstock”**
- **Feedstock: wood, plastic, cloth, paper, and other organics**
- **Recycling system to generate feedstock was dedicated in 2014, currently processing and stockpiling material**
- **Tipping fee \$50 per ton, or \$54 per ton for LEED certified**

PVT Feedstock Processing Facility



PVT Site Characteristics

Rainfall – 525 to 800 mm per yr
20 to 30 inch per yr
Prevailing Winds



- **Characterization of feedstock properties needed to inform conversion process design**
 - **Ultimate analysis for major elements: C, H, O, N, S**
 - **Proximate analysis: volatile matter, fixed carbon and ash**
 - **Major ash species: K, Cl, Na, P, Mg, Si, Fe, Ti, Al, and Ca**
 - **Minor ash species: Mn, Fe, Cu, Zn, Rb, and Sr**
 - **Moisture content**
 - **Energy content or heating value**
- **Characterization of feedstock properties needed for logistics particle size of materials, bulk densities, etc.**
- **Time series data to assess variability in supply**

Value Chain for AJF Production

*Feedstock
Production*

*Feedstock
Logistics*

Conversion

Distribution

End Use

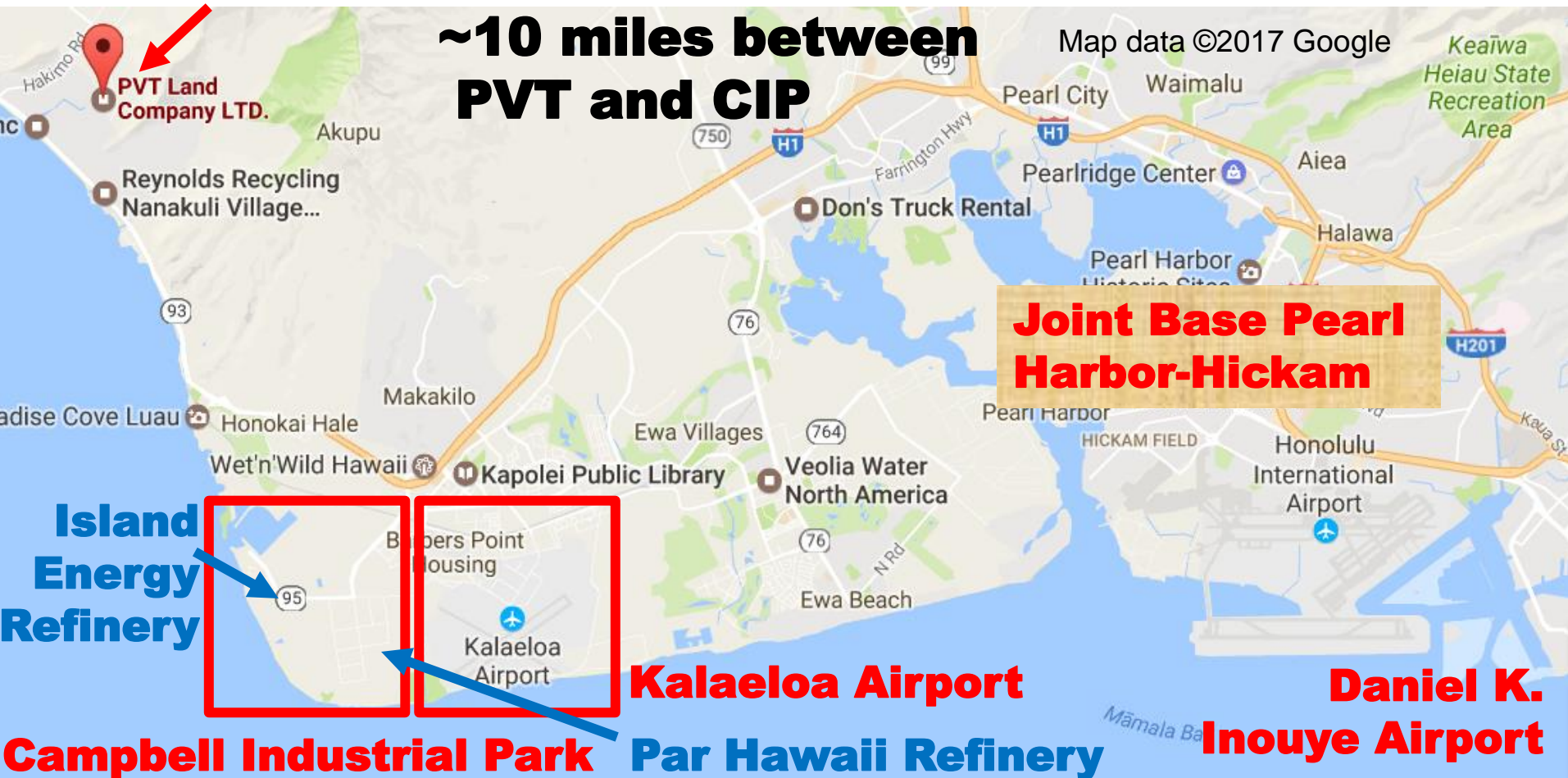


Agriculture ---- Industry ---- Investors ---- Government ---- Community

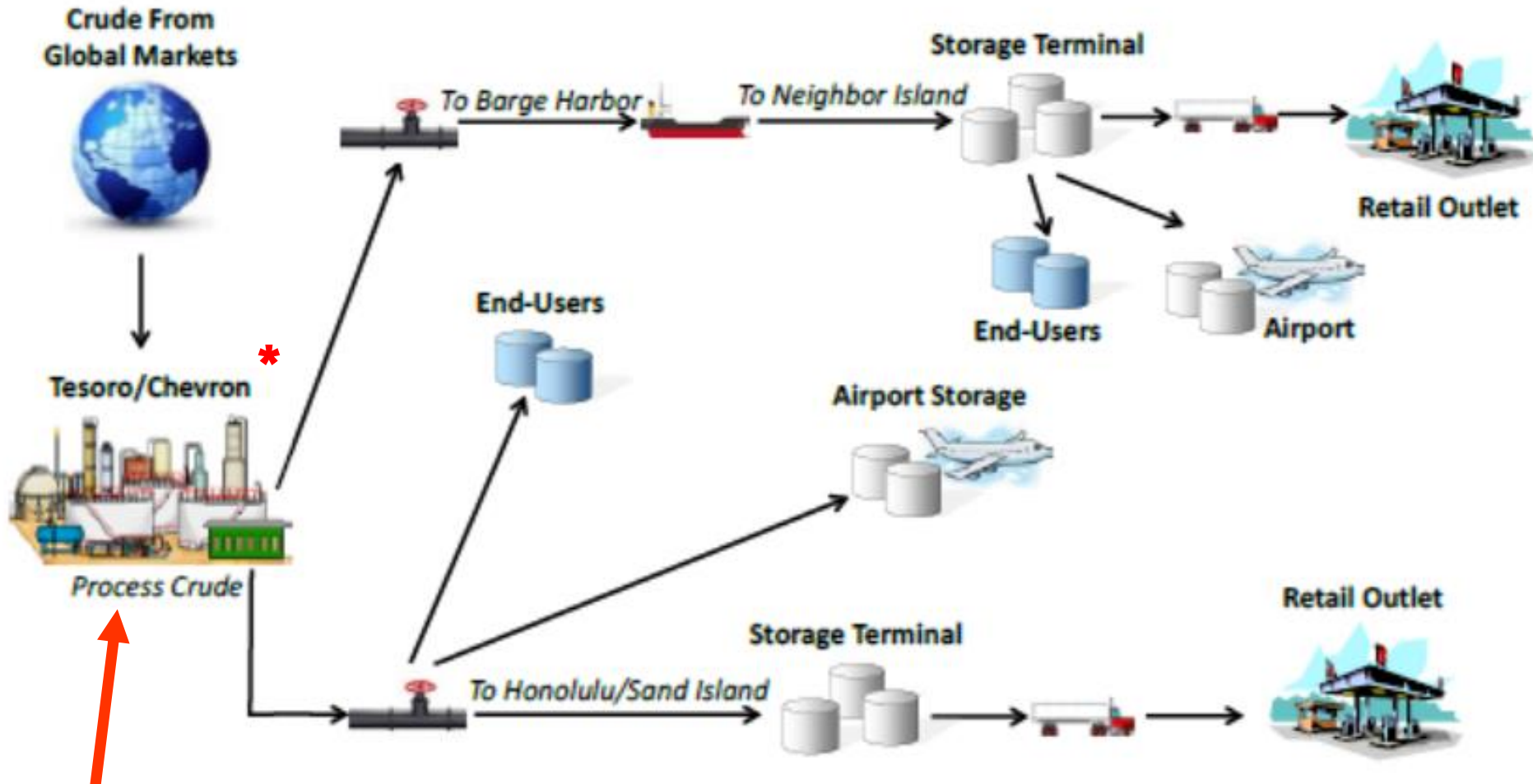
Possible Locations of Value Chain Participants



PVT Land Company



Hawaii Petroleum Supply Schematic



*** Currently Par Hawaii and Island Energy refineries**

Source: Hawaii Refinery Task Force Report, 2013

Questions?

FAA CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR ALTERNATIVE JET FUELS & ENVIRONMENT

Alternative Jet Fuel Supply Chain Analysis

ASCENT 1

Regional Supply Chain Approaches

Development of a Supply Chain for the Production Jet Fuel from Oilseeds Grown in the Pacific Northwest

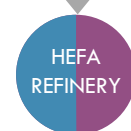
Project Manager: Nathan Brown, FAA
Lead Investigators: M. Wolcott, K. Brandt, N. Martinkus
Graduate Student: Dane Camenzind, WSU

[January 22, 2018]

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SIMPLE SUPPLY CHAIN MODEL



KEY



Inputs

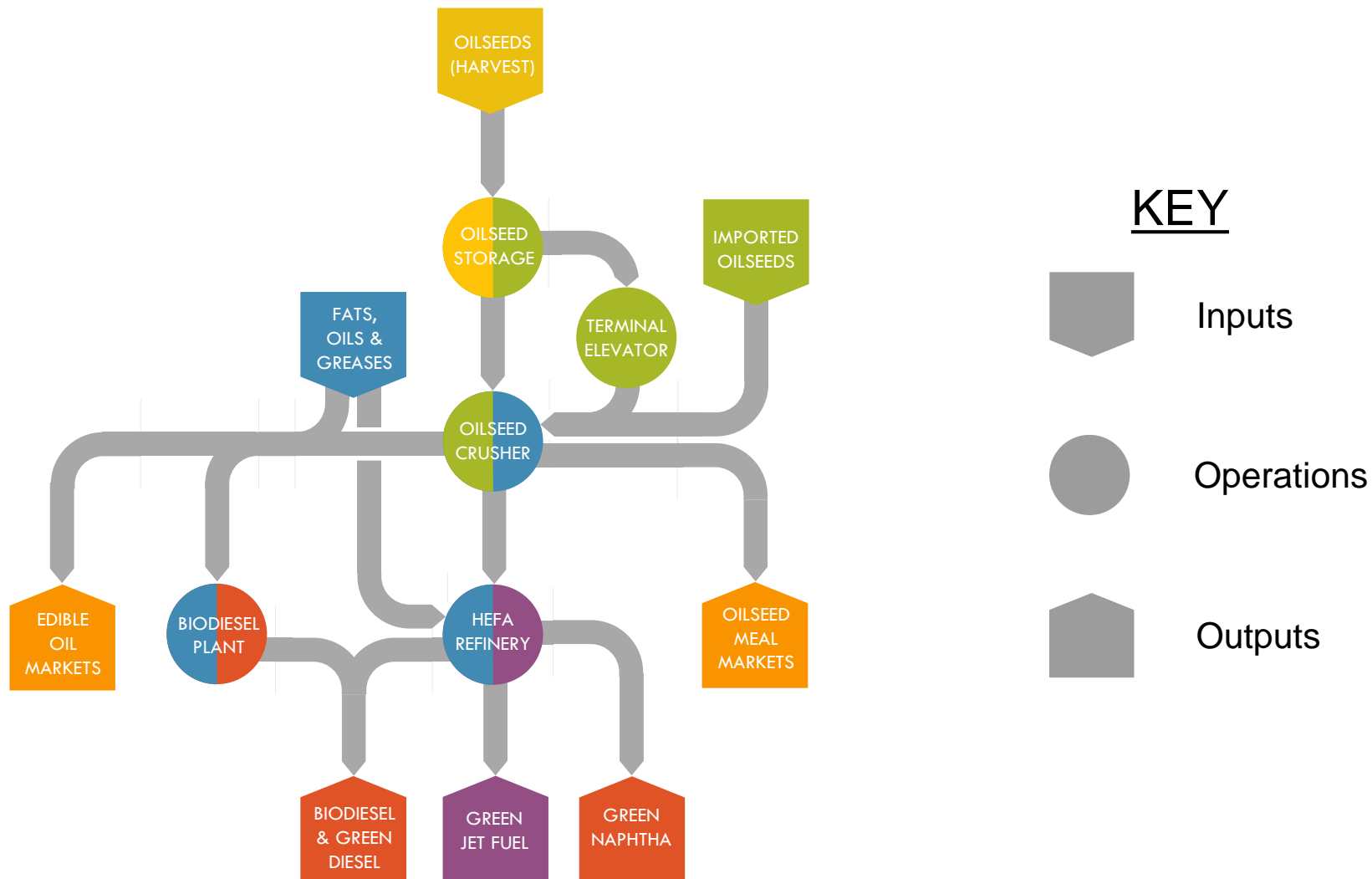


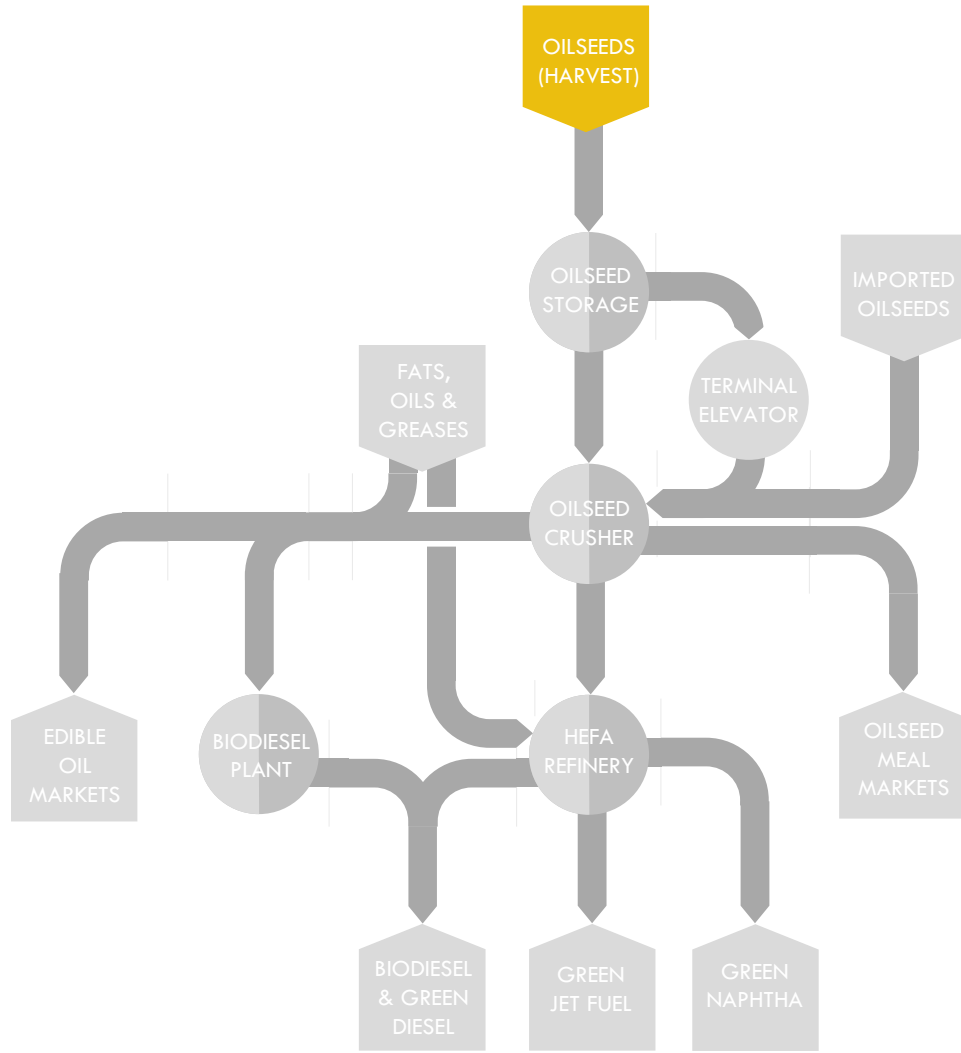
Operations

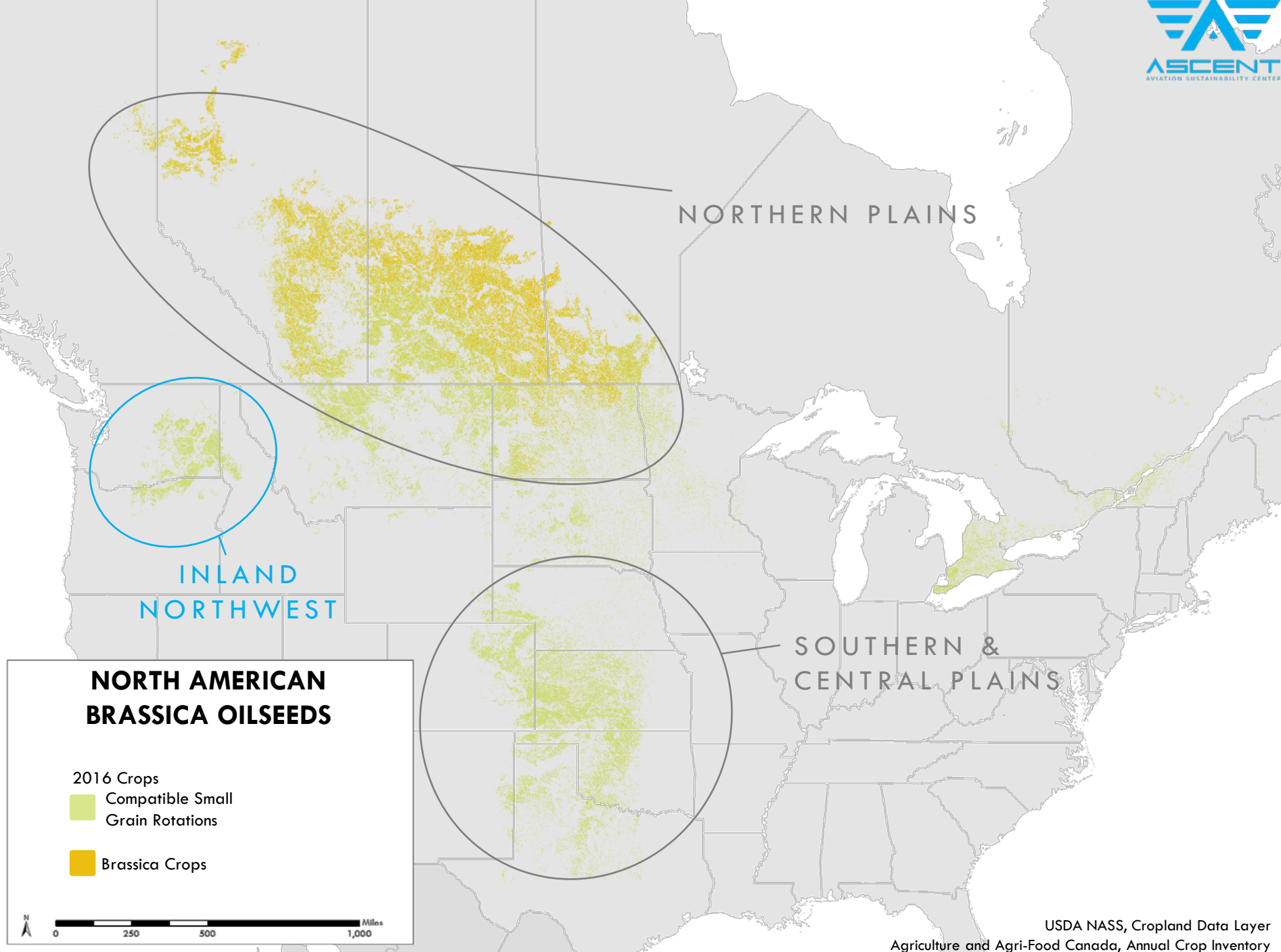


Outputs

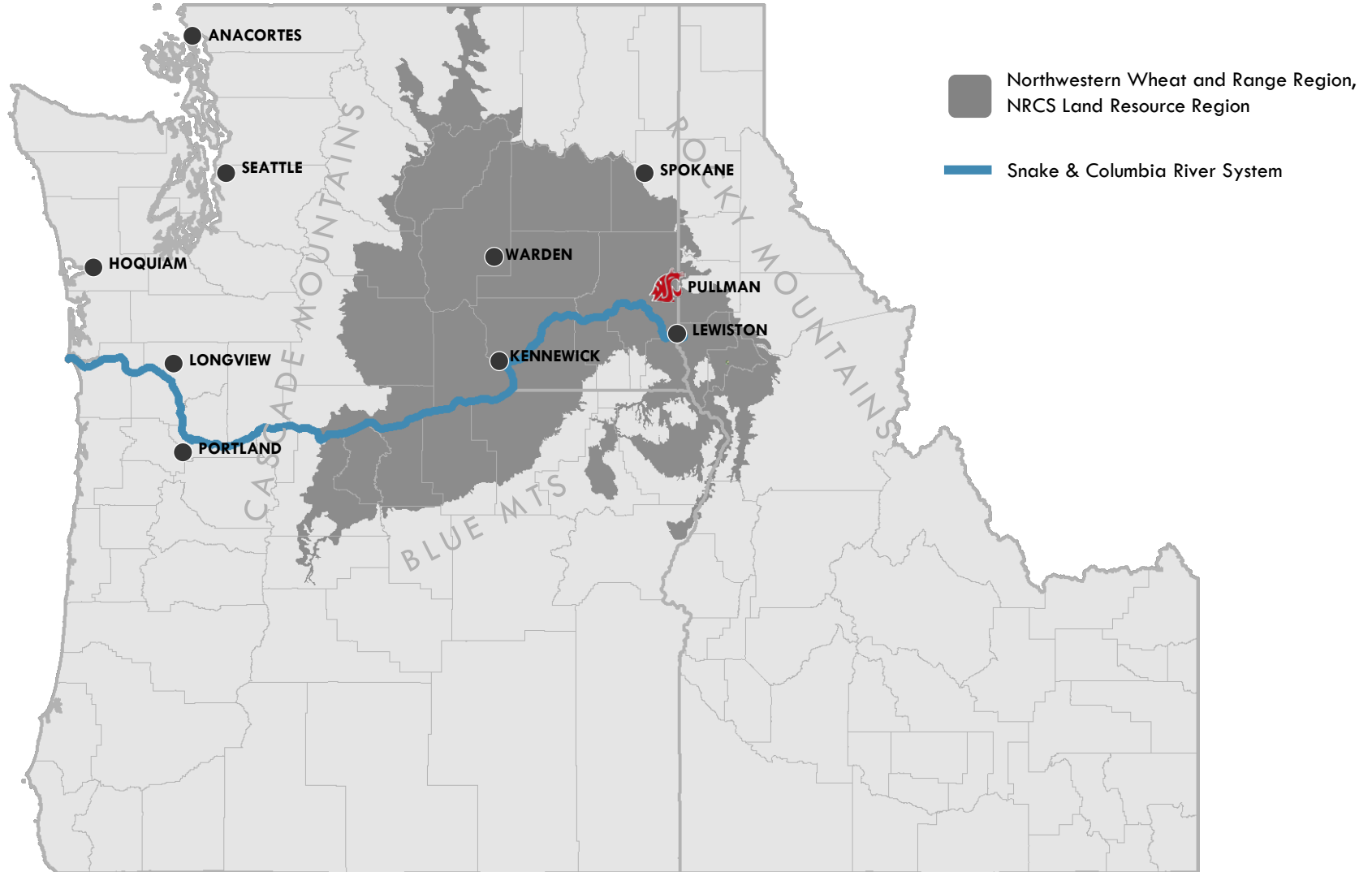
COMPLEX SUPPLY CHAIN MODEL







INLAND PACIFIC NORTHWEST



CROPPING SYSTEMS

- Focus on dryland systems
- Decisions often based on moisture availability
 - Summer fallow is common in drier areas
- Brassicas are viewed as secondary crops with benefits for soil health and grass weed control





SMALL GRAINS

- Winter Wheat
- Spring Wheat
- Barley



PULSES

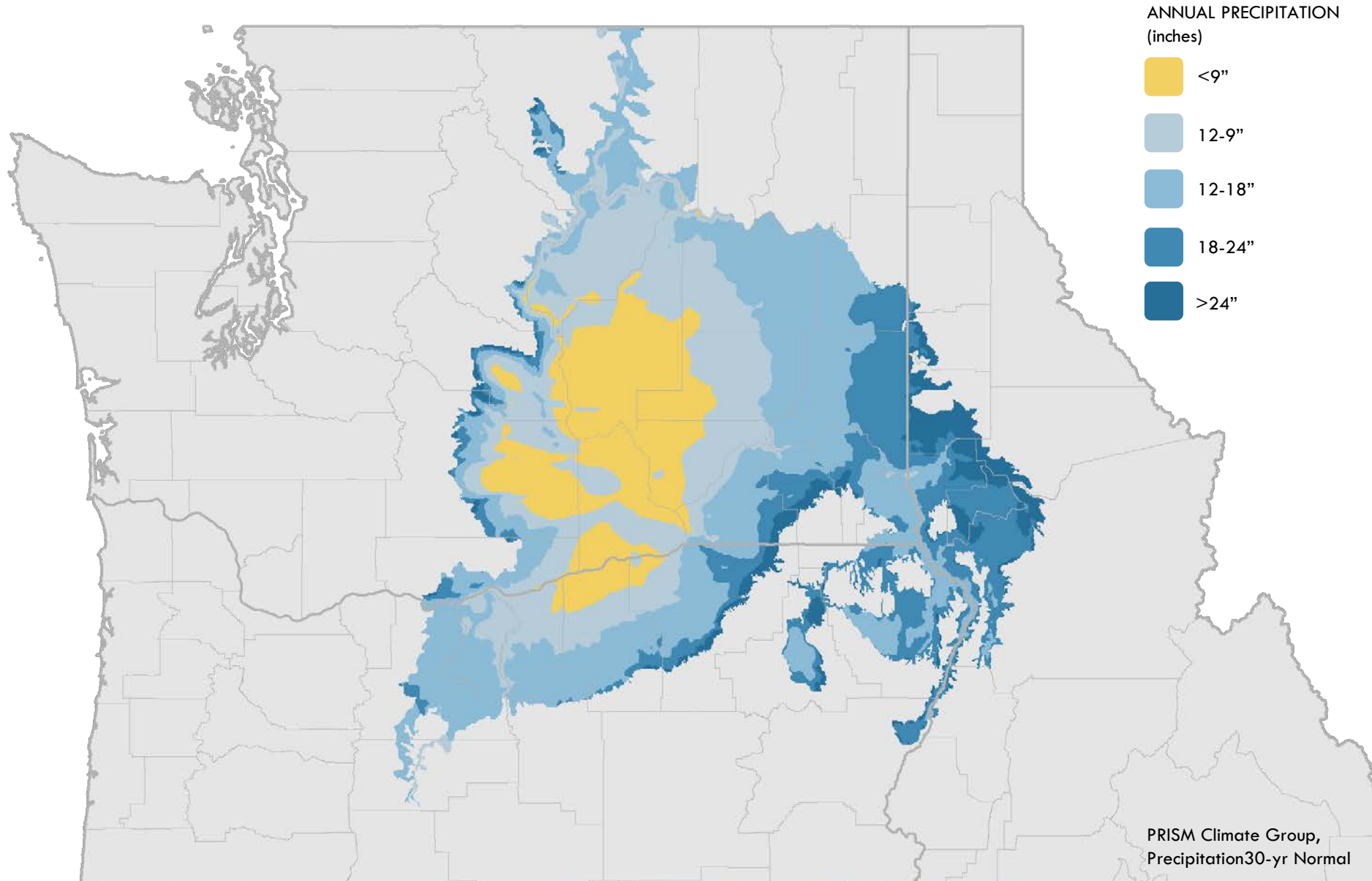
- Peas
- Lentils
- Garbanzo Beans



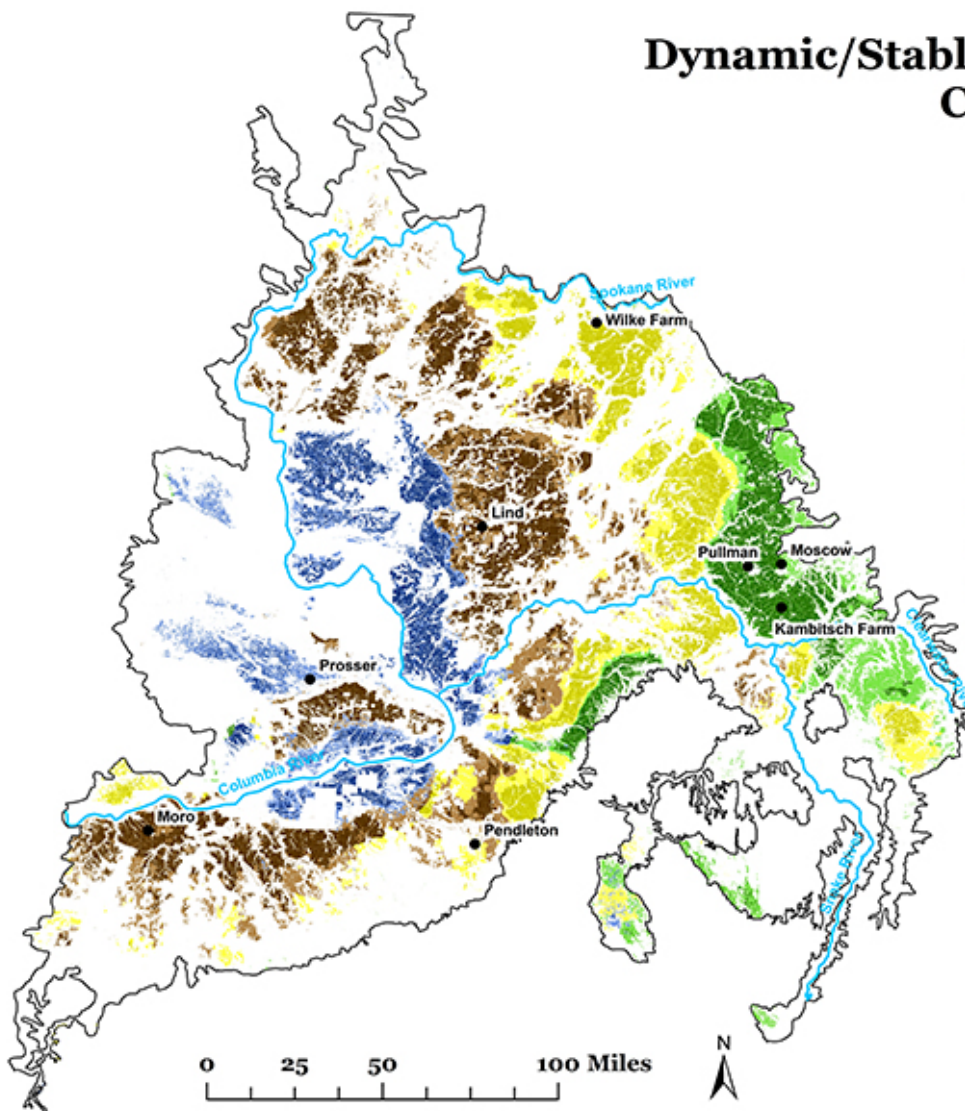
BRASSICA OILSEEDS

- Canola/Rapeseed
- Mustard
- Camelina
- Carinata

PRECIPITATION



Dynamic/Stable REACCH Agroecological Classification



Legend

• Research Sites

— Rivers

Agroecological Classes

■ Annual Crop -Stable

■ Annual Crop -Dynamic

■ Annual Crop-Fallow Transition -Stable

■ Annual Crop-Fallow Transition -Dynamic

■ Grain Fallow -Stable

■ Grain Fallow -Dynamic

■ Irrigated -Stable

■ Irrigated -Dynamic





GRAIN FALLOW

- >40% fallow

Rotations:

- WW-F
- WW-F-WC-F

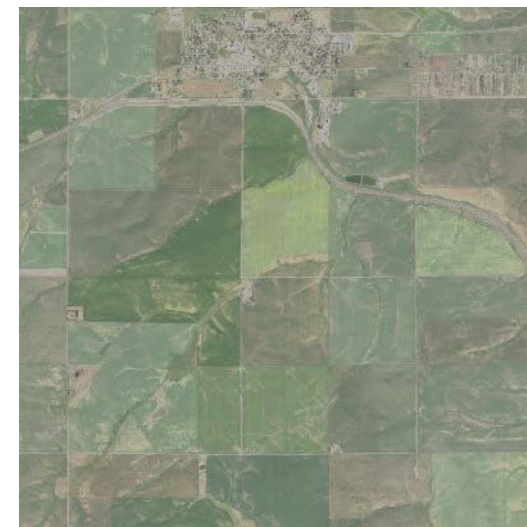


TRANSITION

- 10-40% fallow

Rotations:

- WW-SW-F
- WC-SW-F
- WW-SC-F



ANNUAL CROP

- <10% fallow

Rotations

- WW-SW-Pulse
- WW-Pulse
- WW-SW-SC
- WC-SW

Spring Canola Simulated Yield Using Historical Weather data (1981-2010)

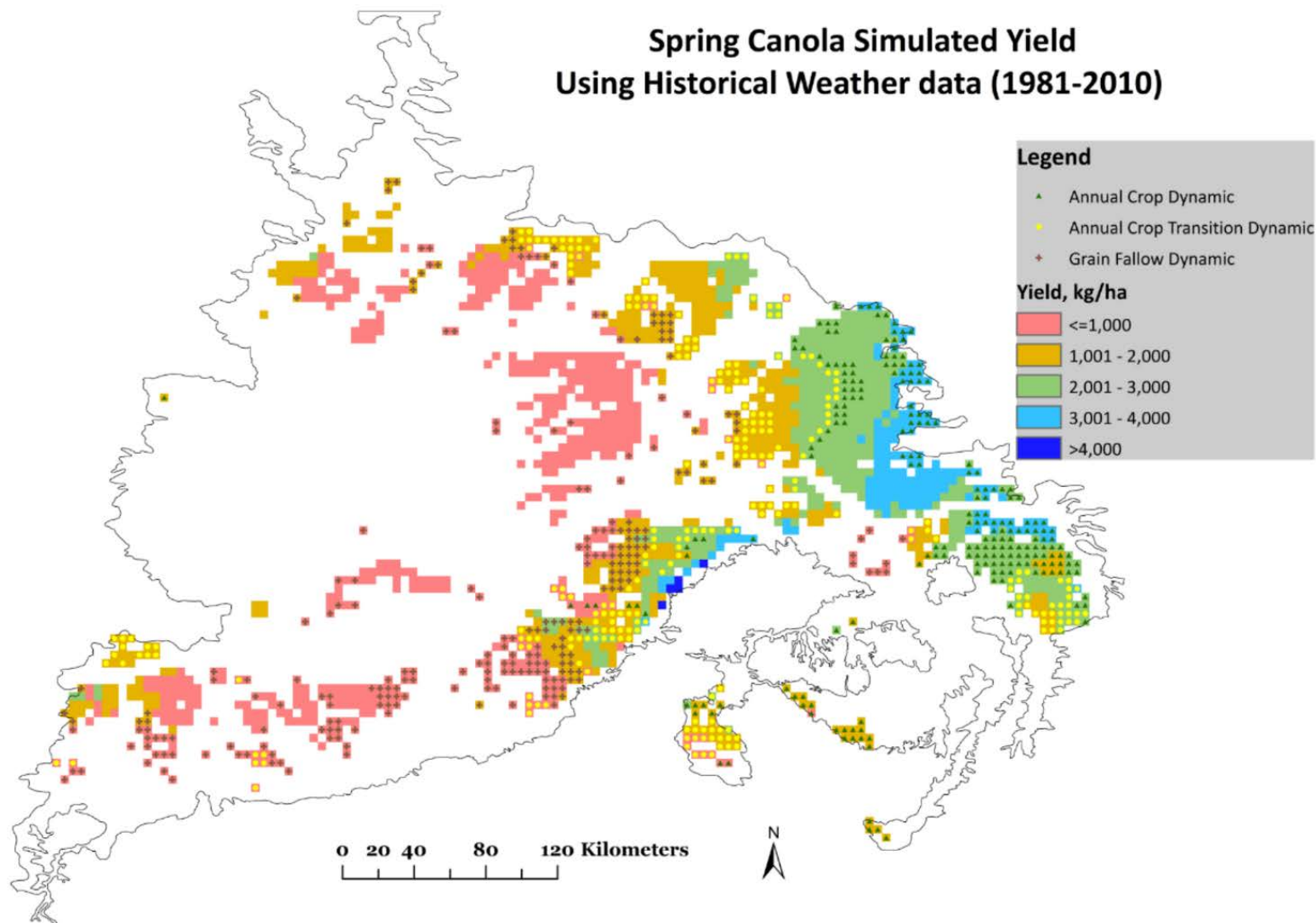


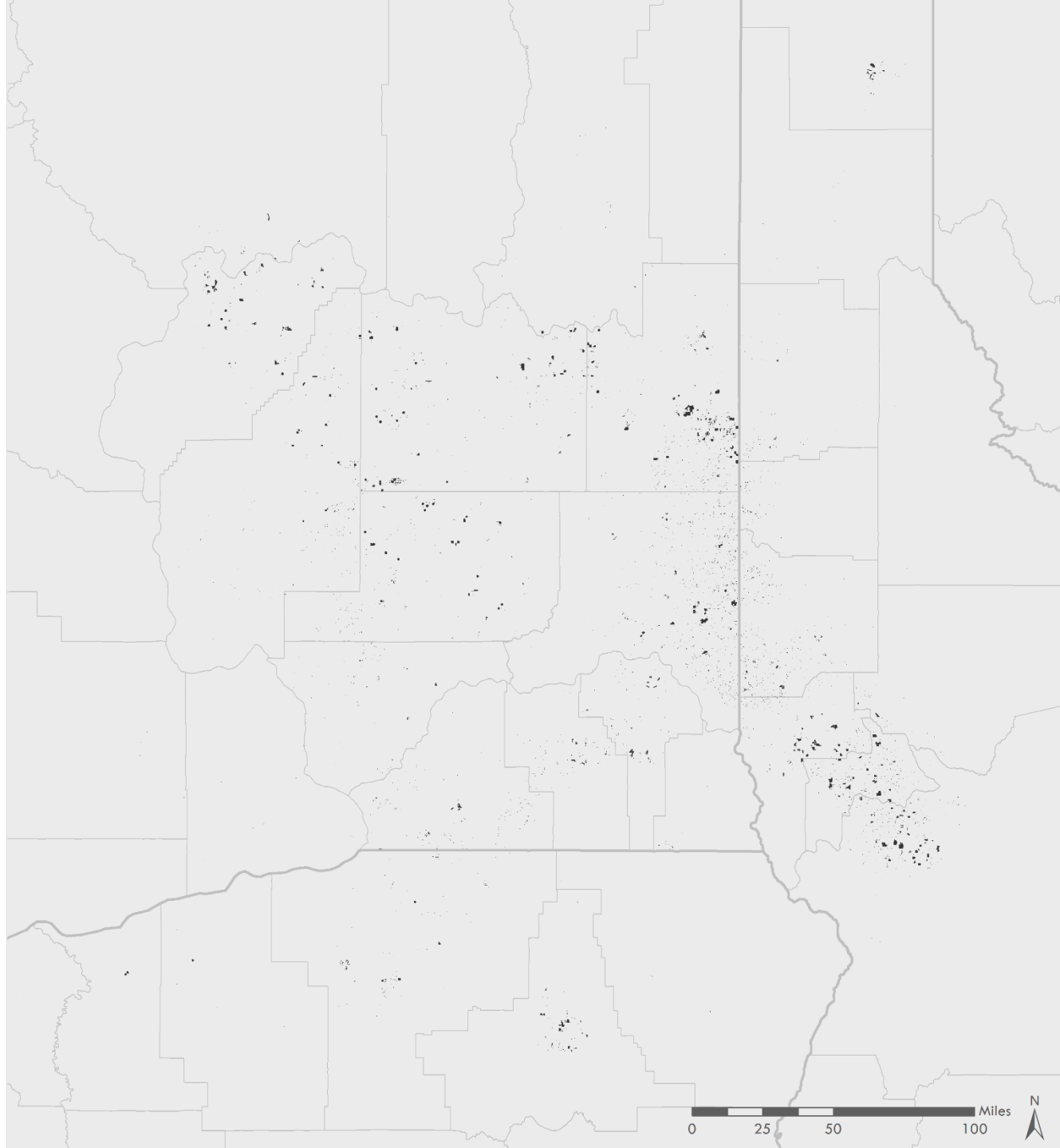
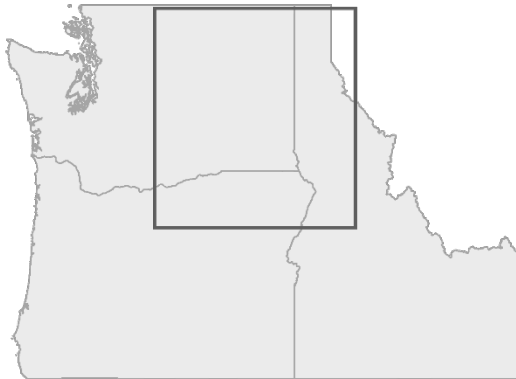
Figure 15. Spring canola yields obtained using historic weather data.

GRID INPUTS

- 2016 USDA Cropland Data Layer (CDL)
- Canola

Production

■ Canola

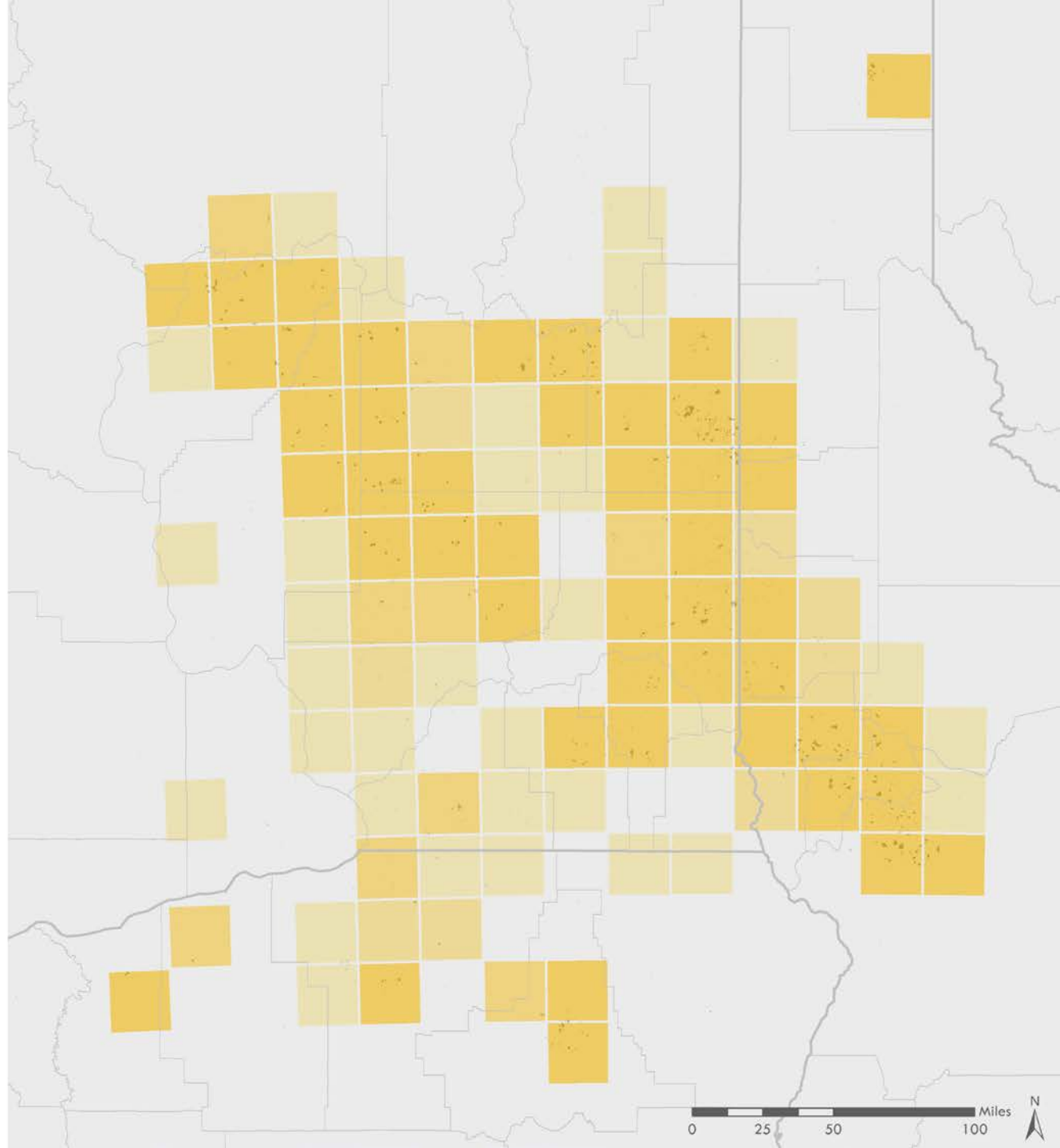
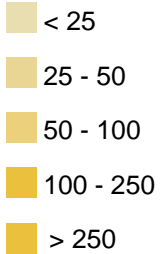


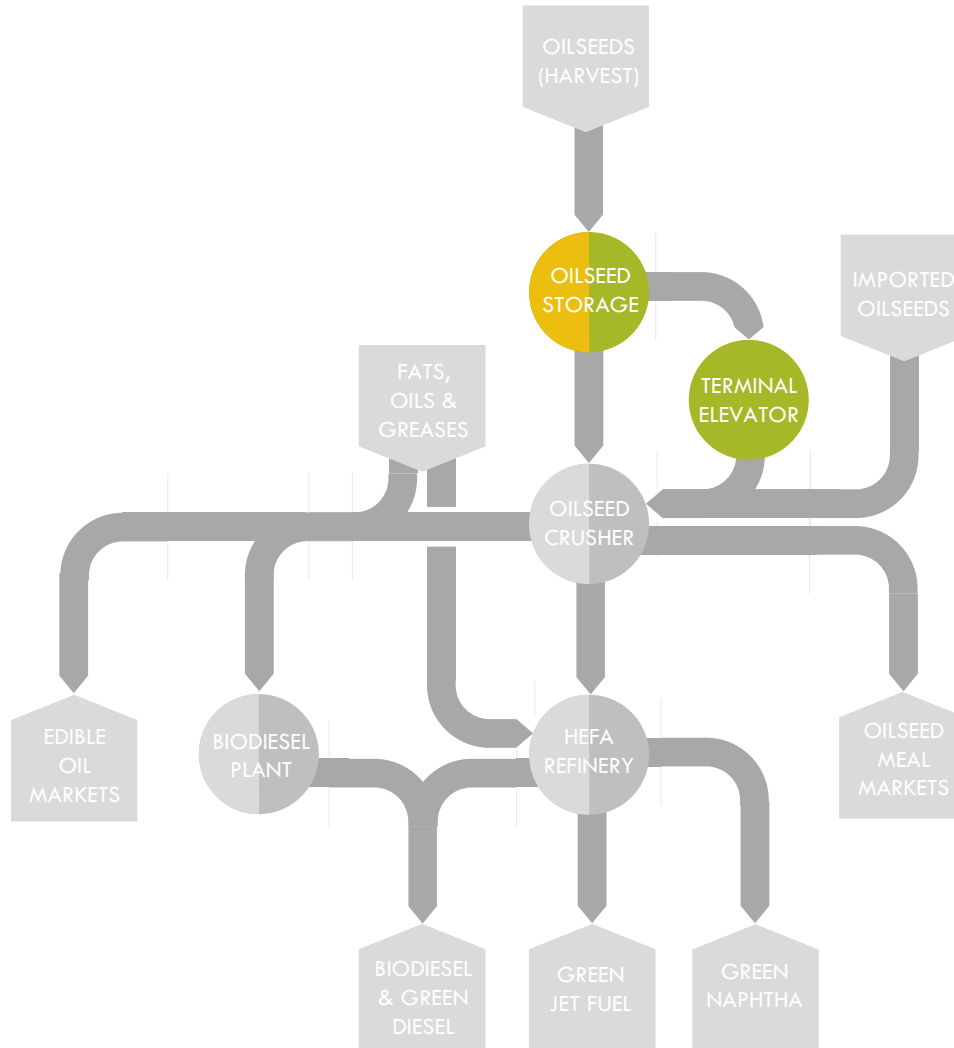
GRID INPUTS

- 2016 USDA Cropland Data Layer (CDL)
- Canola
- 25 km grid (96 cells)

Production Points

Tons at Harvest

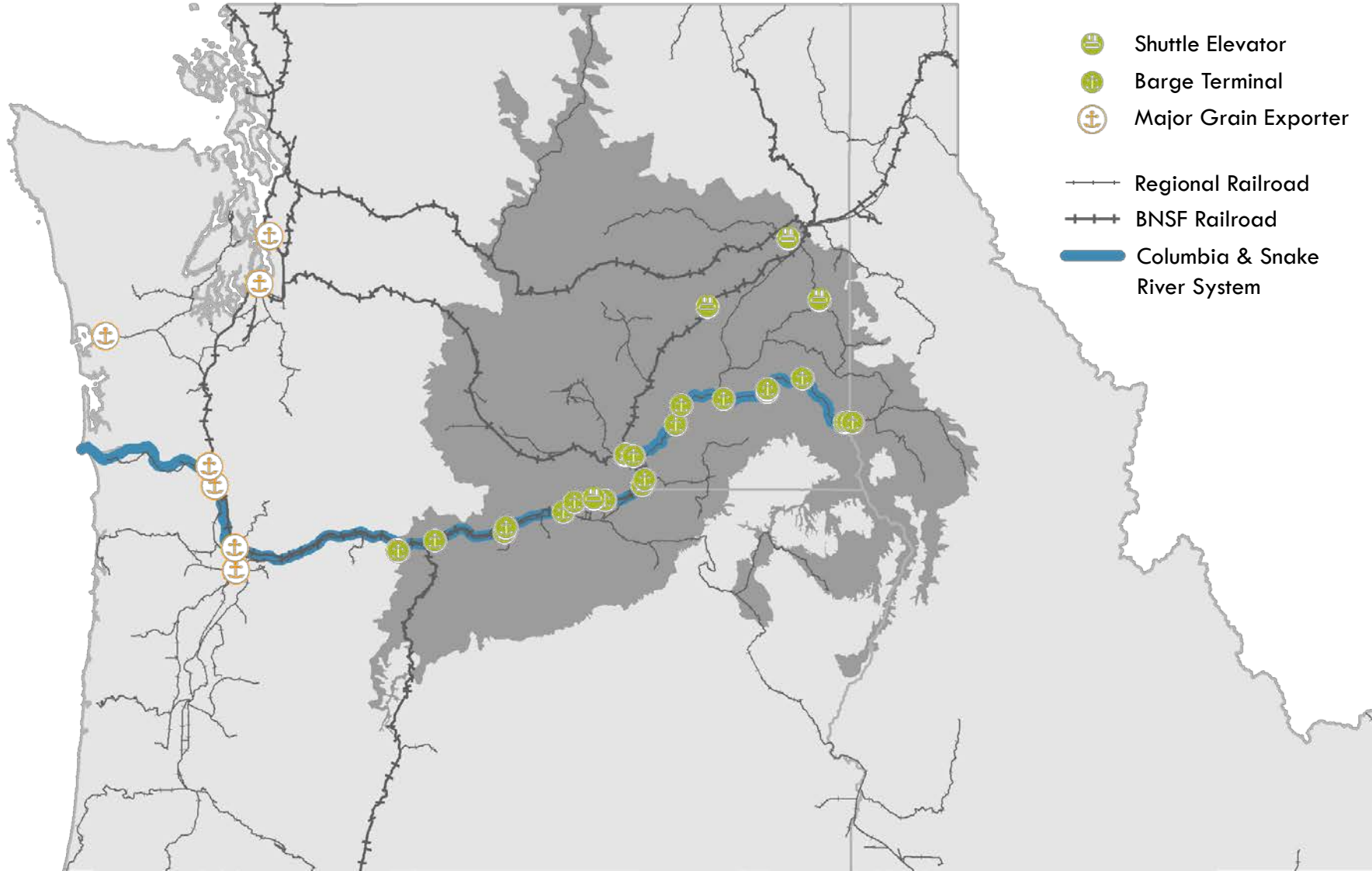


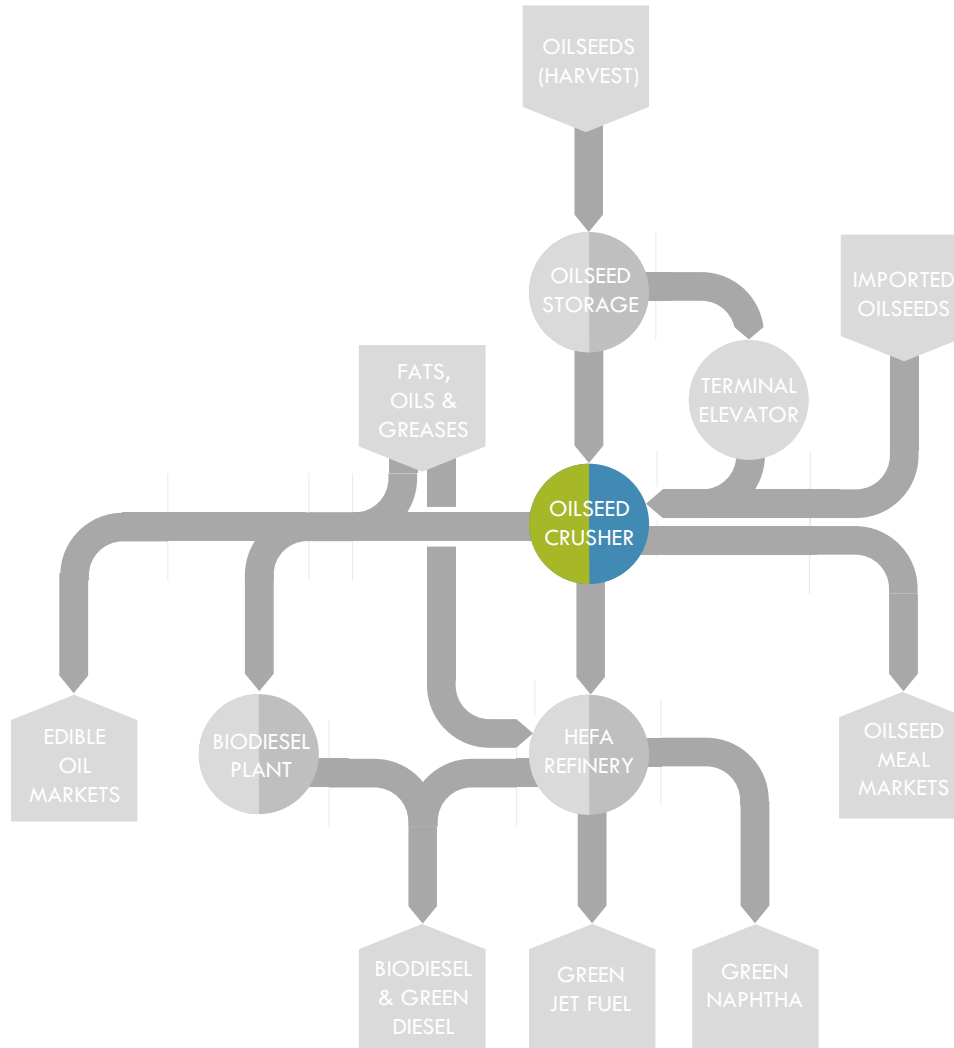


- Long-term storage
- Country elevators are typically built along rail
- Country elevators have an average “catchment radius” of 10-30 miles




EXISTING TERMINALS

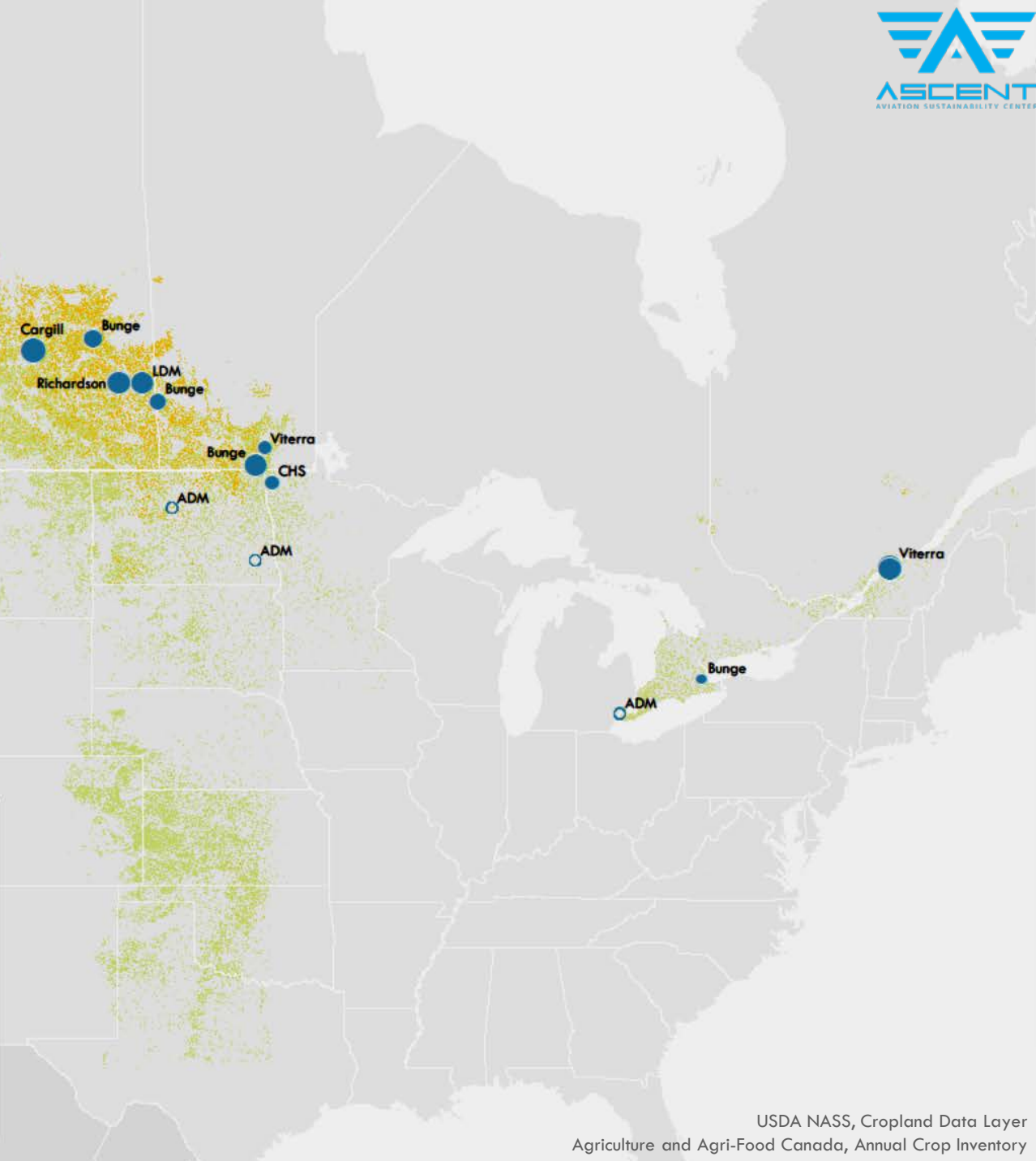


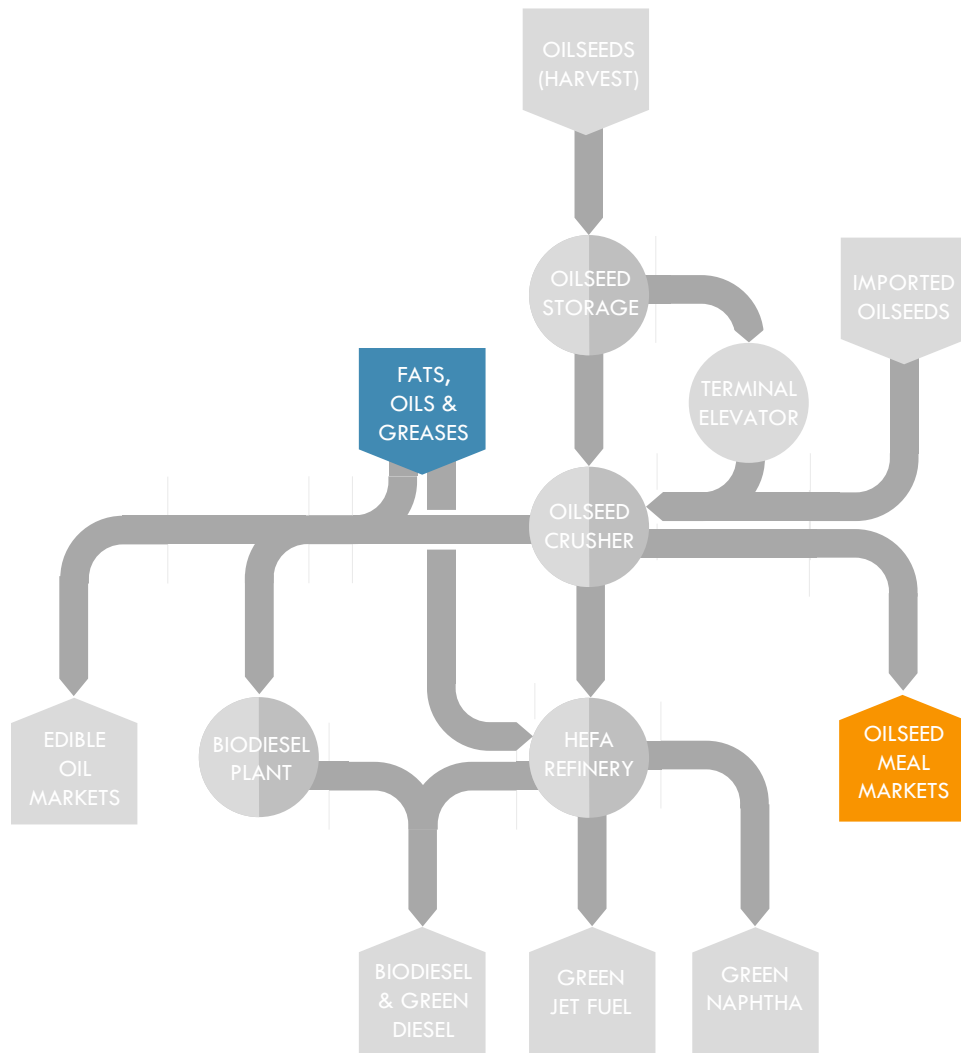


NORTH AMERICAN CANOLA CRUSHERS

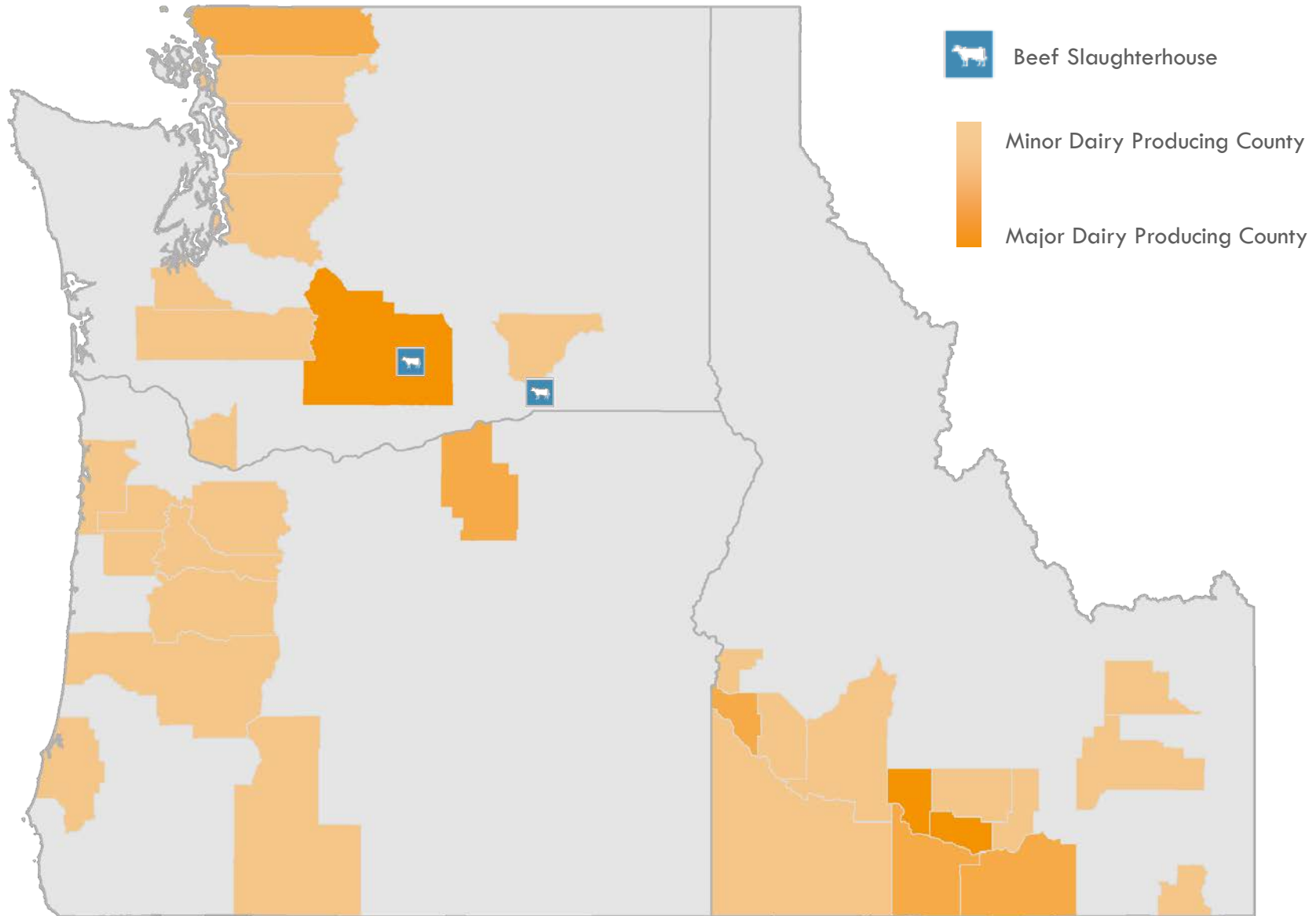
<p>Operating Crushers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unknown Capacity ● 1,000 tonnes/day ● 4,500 tonnes/day 	<p>2016 Crops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Compatible Small Grain Rotations ■ Brassica Crops
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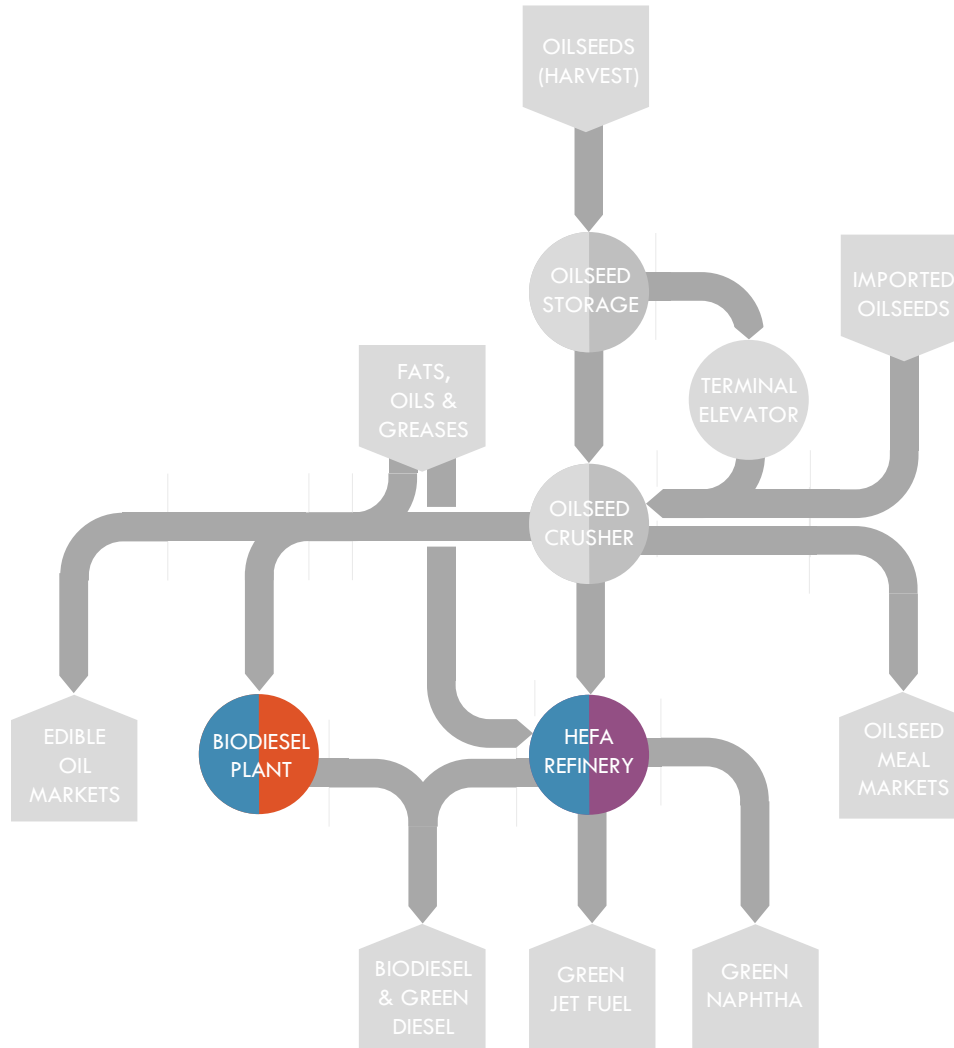




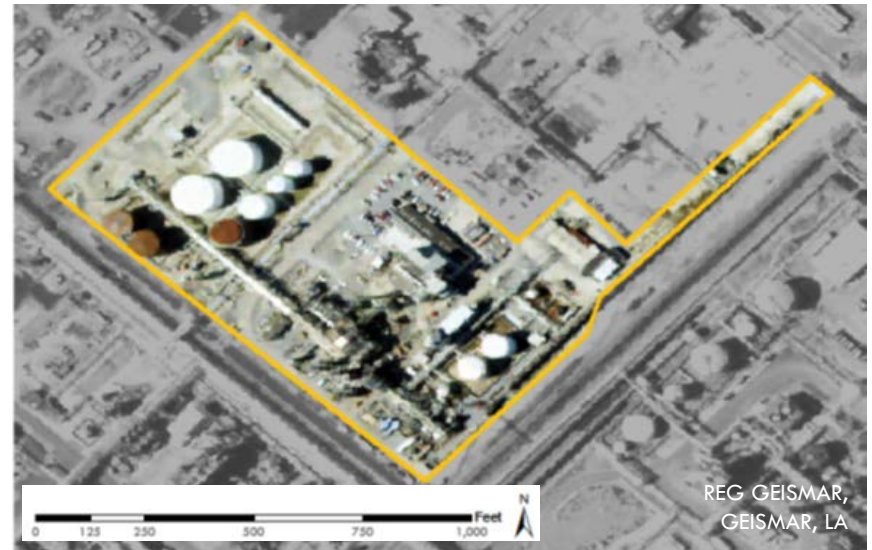


DAIRY & CATTLE

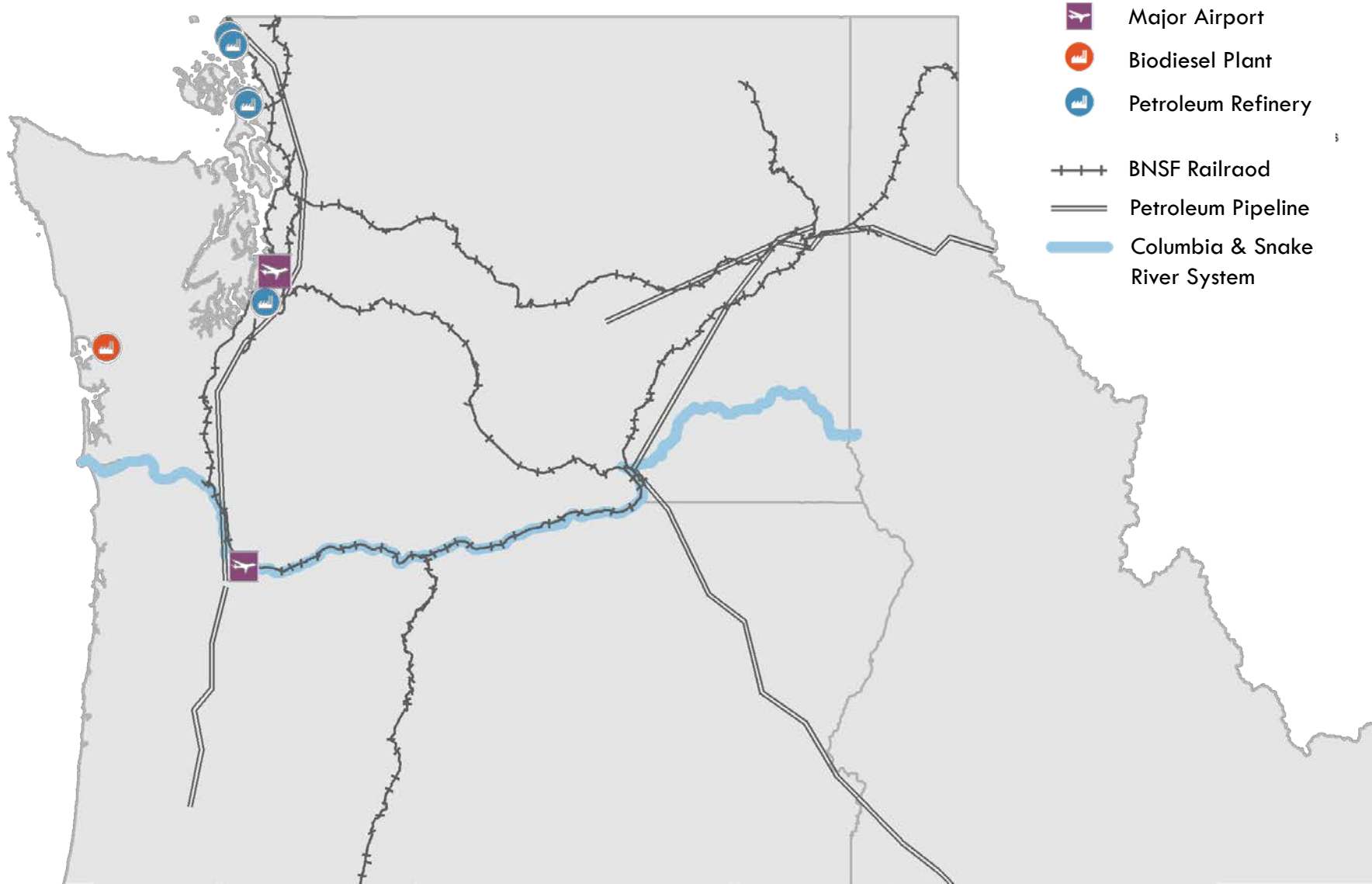




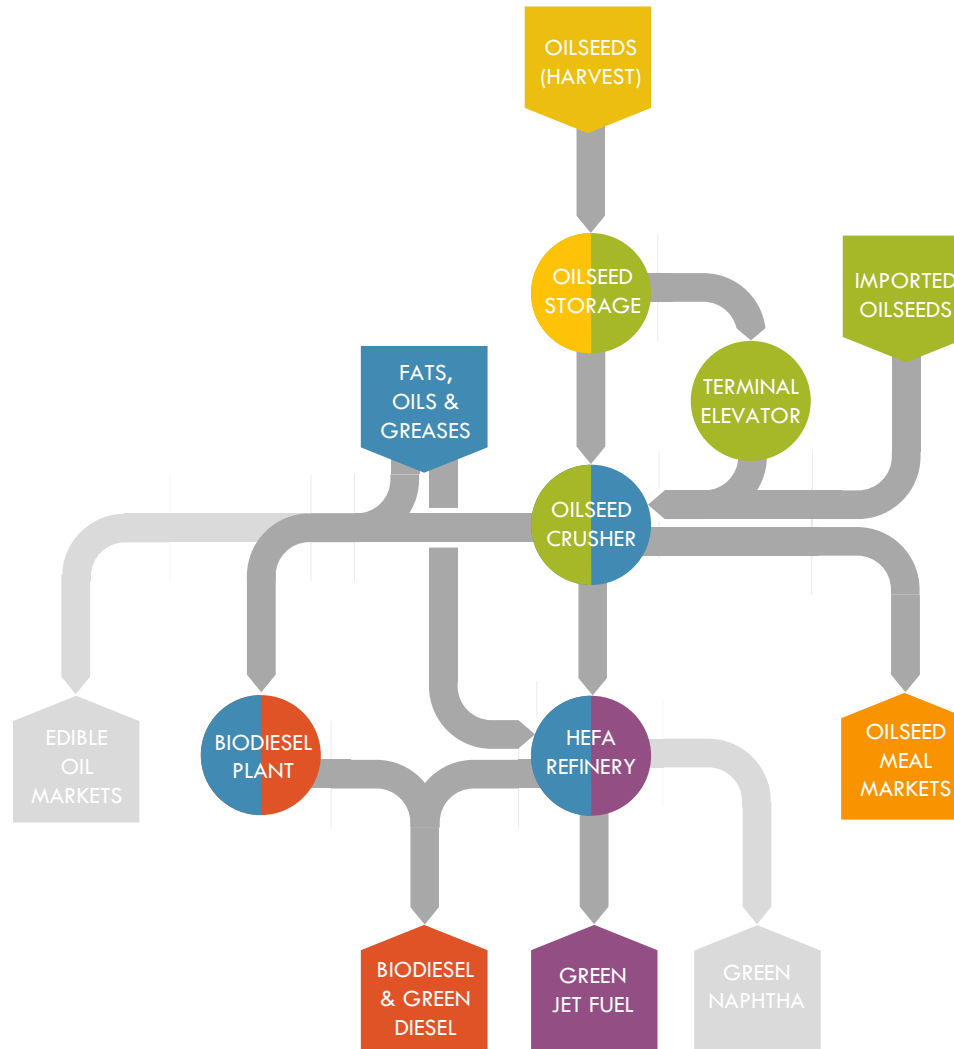
- Often converted from or co-located next to existing petroleum refineries
- Conversion process requires hydrogen
 - Often produced from natural gas
- Produces green diesel and naphtha in addition to green jet fuel



PETROLEUM INFRASTRUCTURE



PRELIMINARY MODEL RUN





QUESTIONS