



Local Air Quality and ICAO Engine Emissions Standards

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- ICAO Engine Emissions Standards
- NOx Standards and Technology
- Developing a new Standard for Particulate
 Matter
- Summary





ICAO Engine Emissions Standards



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- Current ICAO Standards for emissions certification of aircraft engines are contained in Annex 16, Volume II:
 - The Engine Emissions Standards cover HC, CO, NOx and smoke.

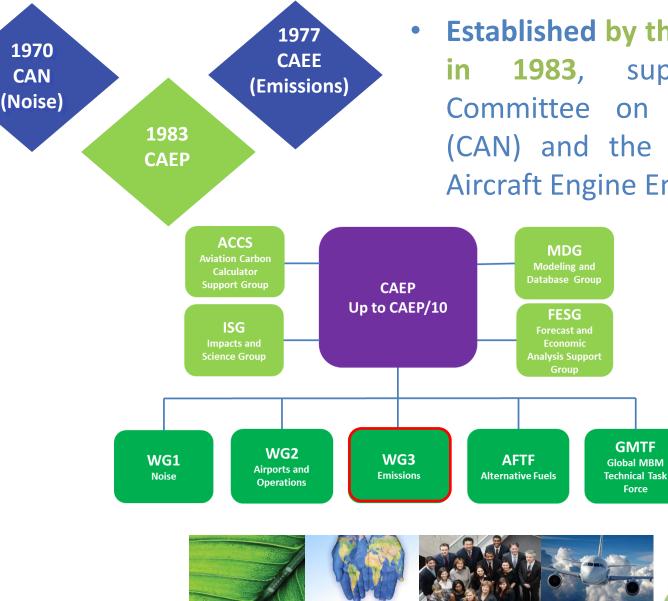
(C ₁₂ H _{22.4})	Emission	From 1 Kg fuel
Air Air Around airports NOx is important, smoke (non-volatile particulate matter), and to a lesser extent UHC and CO all contribute to LAQ concerns.	CO2	3160 g
	H ₂ O	1290 g
	NOx	15 g
	SOx	1.2 g
	со	< 0.6 g
	Hydrocarbons	< 0.01 g
	Particulates	< 0.05 g
	Air	lots

 Concerns about Local Air Quality (LAQ) in the vicinity of airports focus on the effects of emissions released below 3,000 feet.





Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP) – Working Group 3 – Emissions

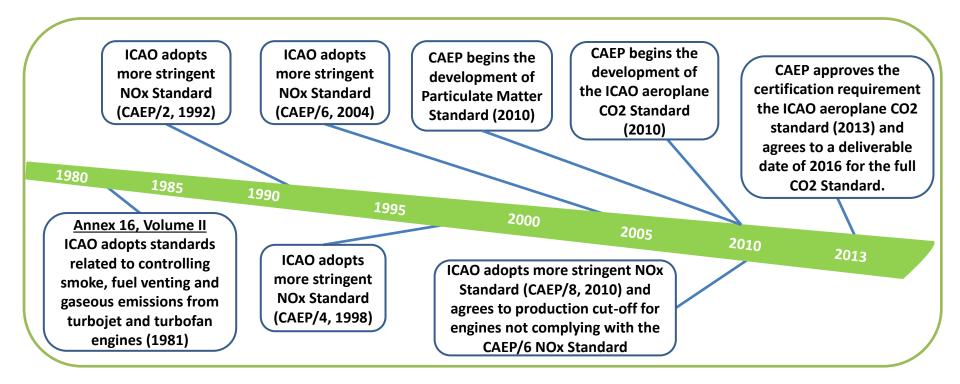


Established by the ICAO Council 1983, superseding the Committee on Aircraft Noise (CAN) and the Committee on Aircraft Engine Emissions (CAEE)

C ICAO 2014



• ICAO adopted its first smoke, fuel venting and gaseous emissions from turbojet and turbofan engines in 1981.





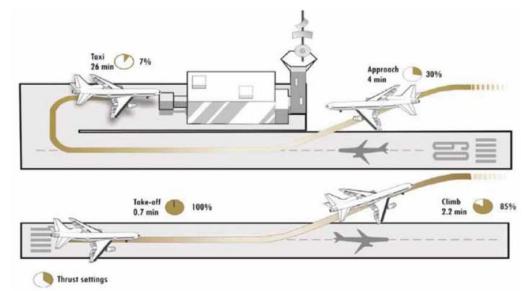
Engine Emissions Certification Procedure

The certification process is based on the Landing Take-off (LTO) cycle.

- Take-off: (100% available thrust) for 0.7 minutes;
- Climb: (85% available thrust) for 2.2 minutes;

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- Approach: (30% available thrust) for 4.0 minutes;
- Taxi: (7% available thrust) for 26 minutes.



The certification process involves running the engine on a test bed at each thrust setting.



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- Result of the engine emissions certification:
 - Fuel flow (kg/s),
 - Emissions index (g/kg), and
 - Measured smoke number.
- Allows for the calculation of data values for each pollutant:
 - Emission rate (g/s)
 - Total gross emission (g)
 - Values of Dp/Foo (g/kn)
 - Maximum Smoke Number.
- Data are stored in the publically available ICAO emissions databank.



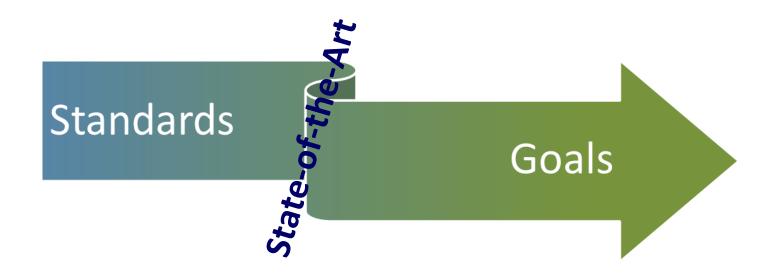




NOx Standards and Technology





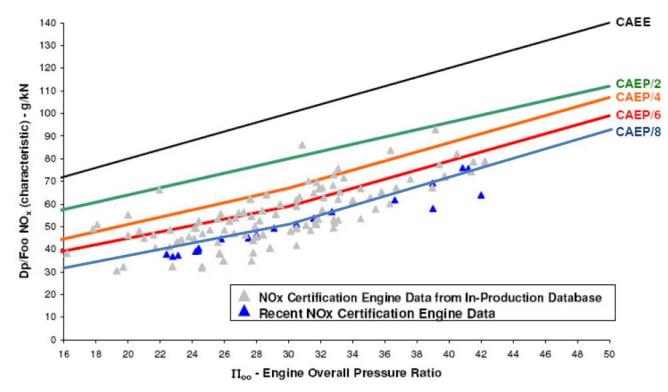


Establishing Technology Standards



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• Much of the international focus has been on the reduction of NOx.



Ref: Independent Experts NOx Review and the Establishment of Medium and Long Term Technology Goals for NOx (ICAO Doc 9887), 2006. CAEP/8 Standard line superimposed.



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- Technological innovations continue to lead the way towards achieving ICAO's environmental goals
- CAEP developed, with the assistance of a panel of independent experts (in 2010), medium- and long-term NOx technology goals:

- -45% of CAEP/6 for 2016;

- -60% of CAEP/6 for 2026.
- Most recently an industry-led NOx technology review was performed and presented to CAEP.

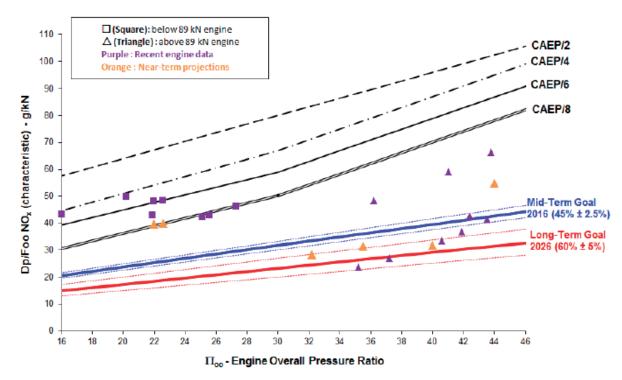


Industry Led NOx Technology Review

- Demonstrated the challenges in meeting the medium and long-term ICAO goals.
- For smaller it was not possible to conclude that the Mid-Term 2016 goal will be met.

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• For the Long-Term 2026 goal it was demonstrated that no entire engine family has yet to meet the goal.





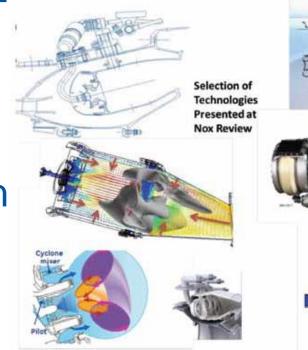
Industry Led NOx Technology Review

NOx reduction technologies include:

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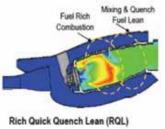
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- Novel cycles that increase bypass ratios
- Incorporation of lean burn technology
- Rich Quick Quench Lean (RQL) technology













Developing a new Particulate Matter Standard



- Aircraft engines burning hydrocarbon-based fuels emit gaseous and Particulate Matter (PM) emissions.
- Epidemiological evidence indicates that fine particles may impact human health.



• Soot or black carbon particles have also been shown to have climate impacts.





- ICAO is currently developing the first non-volatile PM (nvPM) Standard for aircraft engines.
 - Developing an nvPM mass and number standard for turbofan/turbojet engines >26.7 kN.
- Technical work is underway to develop a potential nvPM emissions standard to turbofans/turbojets ≤26.7 kN:
 - Turboprops, Helicopter turboshaft, and APU engines.





- Development of an nvPM Standard will address one of the gaps in the ICAO engine emissions Standards.
- An nvPM Standard will align aviation with other transportation modes.
- Will lead to better assessment of nvPM impacts.





Summary



 Current ICAO Standards for engine emissions are contained in Annex 16, Volume II:

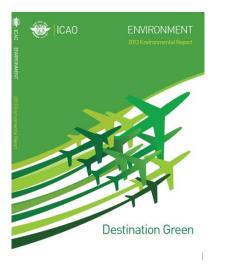
– HC, CO, NOx and Smoke.

- Standard for NOx was first adopted in 1981.
- Made more stringent in 1993, 1999, 2005 and 2011.
- Development of an nvPM Standard will address a gap in the ICAO engine emissions Standards.
 - Main priority is to obtain nvPM emissions data to aid the development of the Standard.





For more information on ICAO activities on LAQ and Engine Emissions...



ICAO Web Page www.icao.int/

THANK YOU



