

Ground Support Equipment (GSE) and Emissions Reductions

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Flight Operations Panel – Part 2 Montreal, 20-21 September 2006



Overview of Topics

- → GSE Fleet Management
- → Special needs of GSE
- Pros/Cons of Alternatively Fueled GSE



GSE Fleet Management

- → The opportunity to upgrade to a cleaner technology does not occur often
- → Crucial to make space in GSE planning for new technologies.
- Long term planning is key
- Avoid replacing GSE before end of useful life



GSE Fleet Management

- Effects of the 2001 downturn
- Long term planning
 - Financing
 - Operational necessity
- Holistic approach to planning
 - A/C fleet changes
 - Airport development
 - Environmental requirements



GSE Fleet Management

- → Life span of GSE
- ✓ What's needed over what's wanted (determining the minimum GSE for a station)
- Connecting the dots between GSE and a/c emissions (deploying heaters, Pre-Conditioned Air, Ground Power Units)
- → Local bills v. Corp. bills (GSE v. a/c)



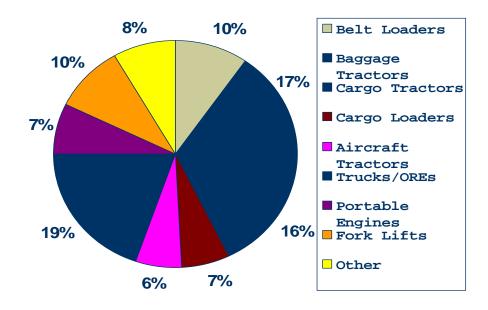
Special Needs of GSE

- 23 categories of GSE
- → 100% zero or near zero emissions is NOT possible for entire GSE fleet
- Difficulty to bring new technologies to the GSE market
- Duty cycles very different from other types of equipment



Types of GSE

Example of typical GSE Fleet at large airport – based on LAX data





High Level Considerations of Alternative GSE

- Infrastructure considerations
- Operational requirements
- Initial cost and Return On Investment
- Maintenance
- → Training (operators and maintenance)



Pros/Cons of Alternative GSE

- Bio-fuels
- Electric
- Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
- Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- Particulate Filters



Bio-Fuels - Pro

- May be less costly than diesel
- → Less dependence on fossil fuels
- → Lower emissions of CO, HC, and PM*

^{*}Soybean oil; will differ slightly with rapeseed and animal fat based bio-fuels



Bio-Fuels - Con

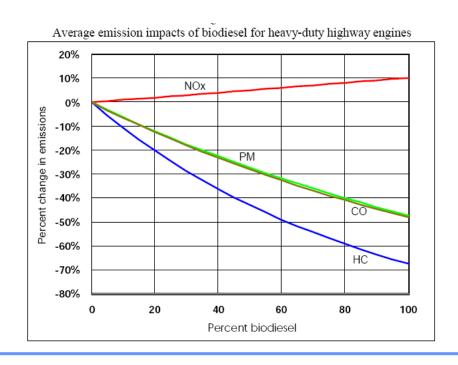
- → Increased NOx emissions*
- → CO₂ benefit varies
- → 4.6% reduction in fuel efficiency
- Power penalty

^{*}Soybean oil; will differ slightly with rapeseed and animal fat based bio-fuels



Bio-Fuels

(Taken from 2002 EPA study on Bio-fuels and Emissions)





Specific Bio-fuels

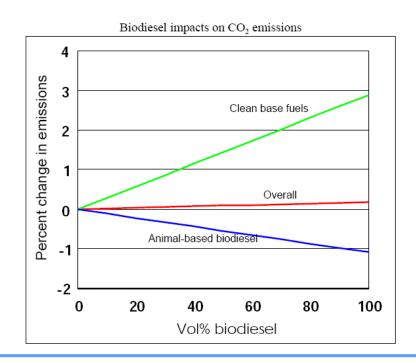
- → Ethanol Alcohol-based liquid distilled from corn. Fuel availability limited generally to the Midwest US.
- ✓ Methanol Alcohol-based liquid extracted from natural gas.

 Generally blended with gasoline. Highly corrosive and produces formaldehyde when burned. No commercial products available. Fuel availability very limited.
- ➢ Bio-Diesel Vegetable oil derivative with properties similar to diesel. Higher NO_x emissions than diesel, but lower particulate matter (soot).



Bio-Fuels

(Taken from 2002 EPA study on Bio-fuels and Emissions)





Electric GSE - Considerations

- Infrastructure and GSE efficiencies are strongly linked
- Airlines cannot achieve conversion independent of airports

Conventional Charger \$3000



Bridge Power \$4000



Fast Charger \$21,000





Electric GSE

→ Pro

- Zero emissions
- Lower maintenance costs
- Reliability
- ROI 12-18 months depending on fuel prices

Con

- Costly to purchase
- High infrastructure cost (<ROI by up to 5yrs)
- Additional ramp space needed for charging
- Inappropriate for some GSE (air start, cargo tractor)



CNG

→ Pro

 Lower emissions when compared to gas



Start up cost ~ \$700K

Con

- Higher emissions when compared to diesel*
- Infrastructure costs
- Limited to large engines

*CO and HC



LPG

→ Pro

- Lower emissions when compared to gas
- Readily available



Start up cost ~\$200K

Con

- Higher emissions when compared to diesel*
- Safety concerns (employee injury)
- Limited to small to medium size engines
- Cost

*CO and HC



Particulate Filters

- **7** Pro
- 85% reduction in PM

- **对** Con
- Cost
- Maintenance
- Life span
- Not certified for all GSE
- Run time



Summation

- → No magic bullet
- Solutions must be multifaceted
- → Long term planning is key
- ✓ Work with the airport to build infrastructure that will support clean GSE
- → Financial commitment is required from all parties









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