

# Characterization of non-methane volatile organic compound (NMVOC) emissions from aircraft turbine engines

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## Why?

- Most of the emissions at airports are coming from aircrafts [1]
- These emissions have potential to effect the air quality of an area within a radius of 16km around the airport [2].
- Aircrafts spend most of the time in planetary boundary layer at idling (Figure 1).
- Idling VOC emission index (EI) is highest at idling [3]
- Some of the VOCs, e.g. many PAHs, known or suspected carcinogens [4]

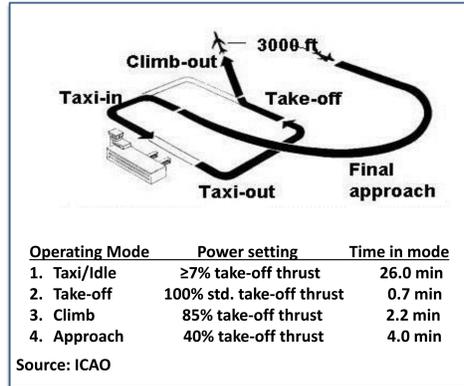


Figure 1



Figure 2

## Where & How?

- Measurements were conducted at SR Technics at Zurich Airport (Figure 2).
- More than 300 VOCs quantified via PTR
- 7 engines & 52 tests mimicking idling, take-off, climb and approach by the setup sketched below:

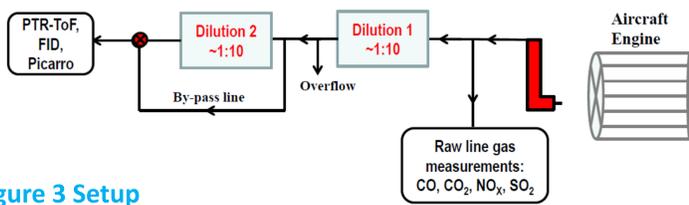


Figure 3 Setup

## NMVOC Emissions variability

### i) Flight-mode/thrust dependence

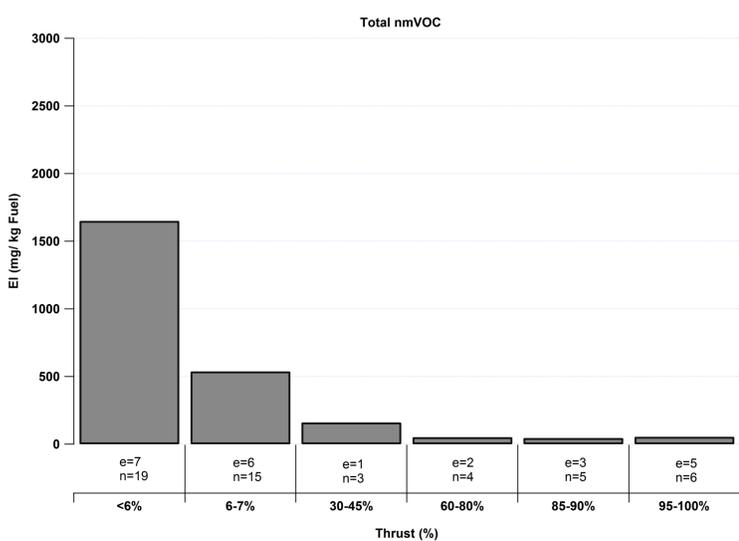


Figure 4

- CFM56 7B engine NMVOC EIs are given as an example (Figure 4)
- Highest NMVOC EI at Idling <6% : ≈ 1.6 g / kg fuel
- Idling thrust < 6% NMVOC EI was at least 3 times higher than ICAO standard idling thrust level of 7%

### ii) Engine type dependence

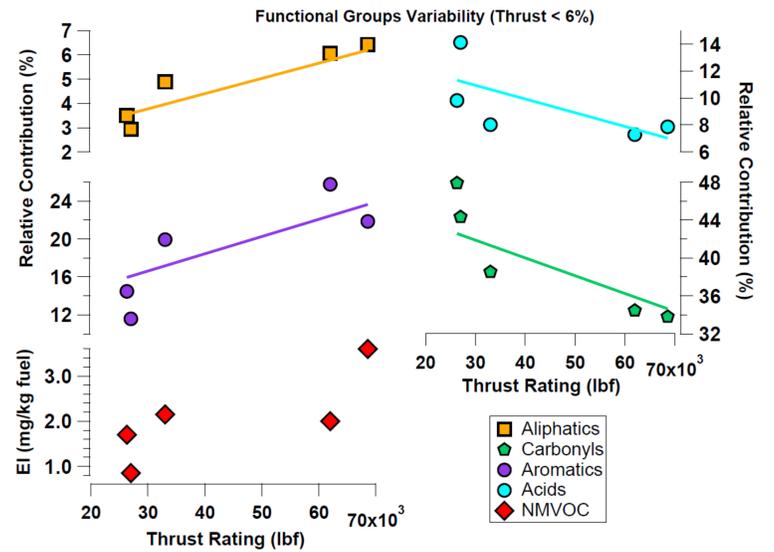


Figure 5

- Carbonyls were dominant functional group
- Non-Oxydized HC increased with thrust rating while Oxydized HC decreased

## Swiss aviation-related NMVOC emission

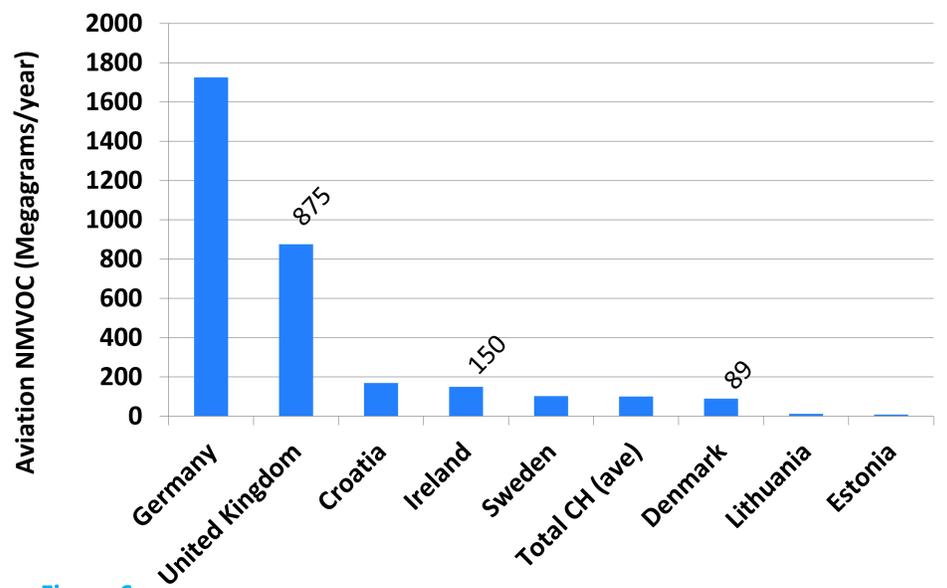


Figure 6

- By making use of NMVOC EIs, Airport Traffic Data in Switzerland and ICAO standard fuel consumption per LTO, Swiss aviation related NMVOC emission for 2010 estimated: **100 megagrams/year**

## Conclusions

- EI of all functional groups decrease with thrust/flight mode
- Exhaust chemical composition alters with thrust/flight mode
- EI estimations based on ICAO database could underestimate total NMVOC since NMVOC EI at 3-5% is higher than 7% (ICAO thrust level accounts for idling)

## References

1. ACRP, 2011; ACRP Report 11, ISBN: 978-0-309-11774-6
2. Unal et al., 2005; Atmos. Environ., Vol: 39, 5787-5798
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