

Manufacturer's Perspective for Environmental Performance



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2009 EWG OPS SC Face-to-Face Workshop

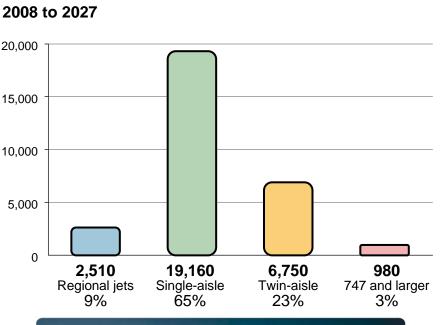
NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA

Key Elements of Successful Environmental Strategy

1 Focusing on a Clear Vision

- Technology unlocks the future
- CO₂ (fuel) and Noise are the priority
- System efficiency is essential
- A global approach involves and benefits everyone
- 2 Achieving Specific Metrics and Milestones
 - Pioneer new technologies
 - Relentlessly pursue manufacturing and life cycle improvements
 - Create progressive new products and services
 - Improve performance of worldwide fleet operations
- 3 Delivering Global Aviation Industry Leadership
 - Continually work together with the industry to promote effective global public policies and best practices for a better future

Airlines will need more than 29,400 new airplanes valued at \$3.2 trillion



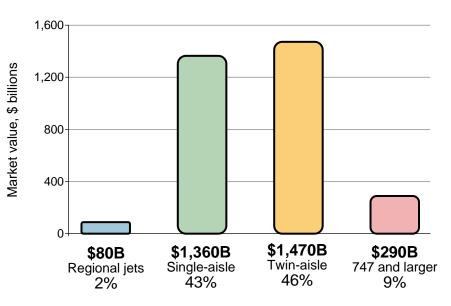
29,400 New Airplane Deliveries



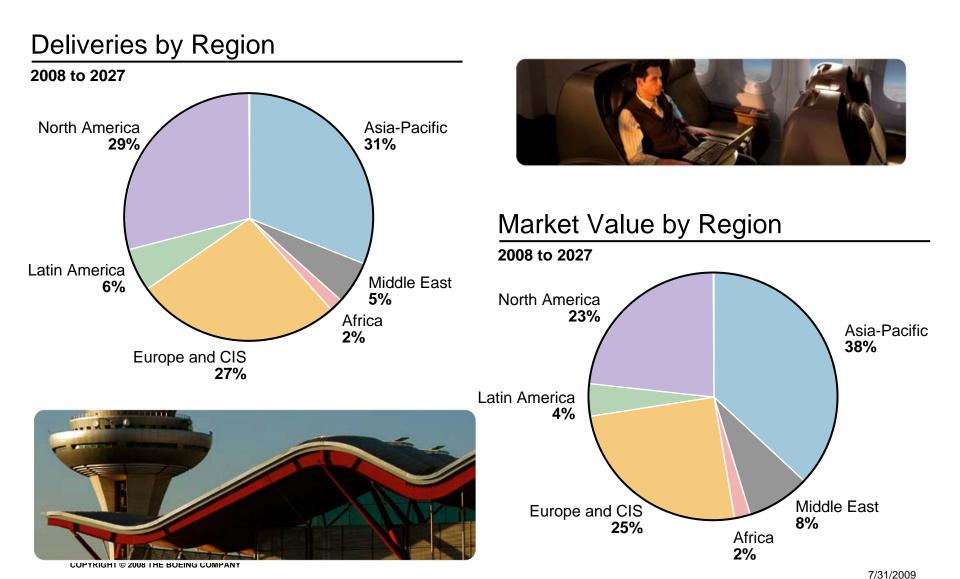


\$3.2 Trillion Market Value

2008 to 2027



Market for new airplanes set to become considerably more geographically balanced



Technical solutions are being developed



Efficient Aircraft



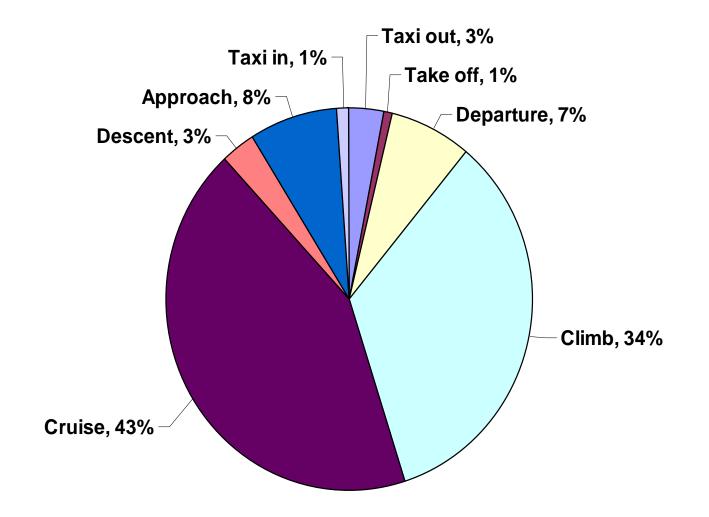
Environmentally Preferred Operational Procedures



Exploration of alternative fuels and technologies such as fuel cell

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Fuel Burn/Emissions by Phase of Flight For nominal 500 nm flight by a single aisle airplane



Efficient operating practices improve fuel and CO₂ efficiency

Target **Opportunities**

Sample CO, Savings:

Catering weight program

Reduce Aircraft Weight

Plan More Efficient Flights

- Aircraft servicing
- Flight plans
- Speed schedule Aircraft loading

Reserve fuels

Efficient routings

Idle reverse

14 – 21 Million Ibs

(0.9 – 1.4 Million kgs)

2 – 3 Million lbs

(6.4 – 9.5 Million kgs)

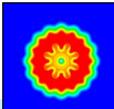
Fly More Efficient Flights

14 – 21 Million Ibs
(6.4 – 9.5 Million kgs)

Total CO₂ Annual Savings: 30 – 45 Million lbs (14 – 20 Million kgs)

It is not one thing, it is everything

Technology Programs for Quiet Airplanes Quiet Technology Demonstrator (QTD)



Analytical studies



2001 QTD 1 Boeing Rolls-Royce American Airlines



747-8 QTD 2 Technology Applied



Wind-tunnel tests



Static engine tests



2005 QTD 2 Boeing General Electric Goodrich NASA All Nippon Airlines



787 QTD 2 Technology Applied



777

QTD 1 Technology Applied QTD 2 Technology Application In Study

QTD 2 Multiple Organization Working Together



Sustainable Solutions Require Working Together

GOODRICH

GE ecomagination^{**}



ANA

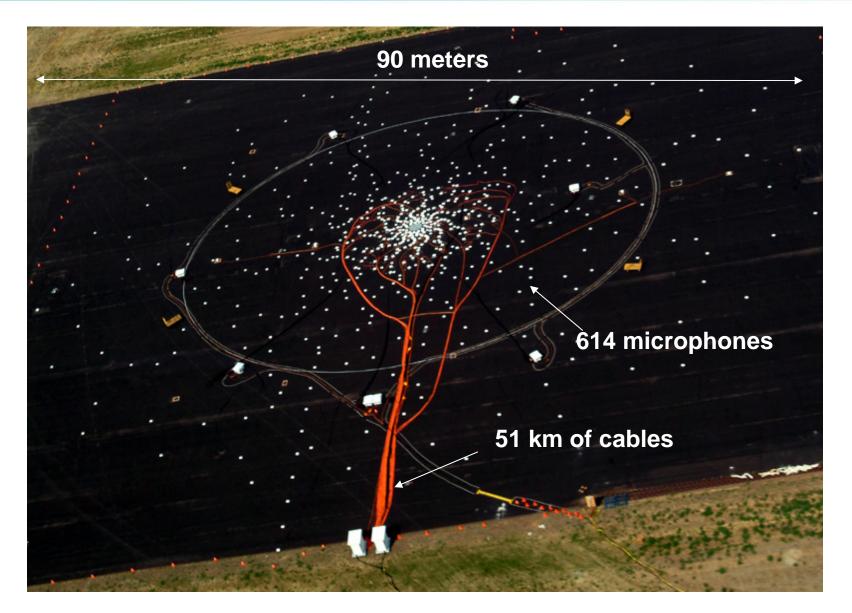




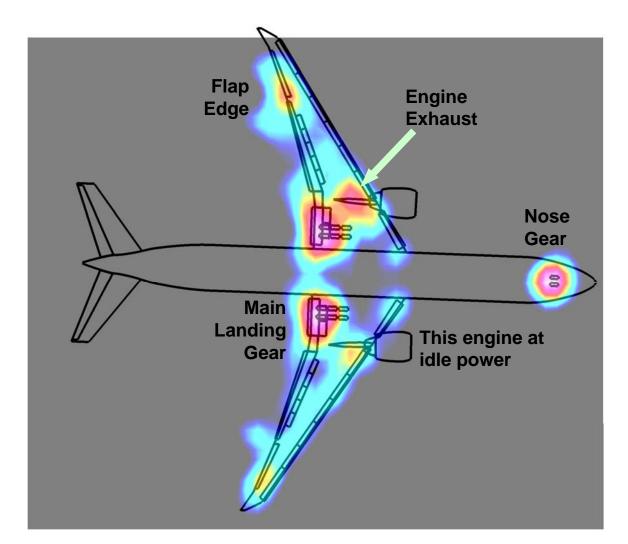
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Acoustic Camera Microphones



Acoustic Camera Pin-points Noise Sources

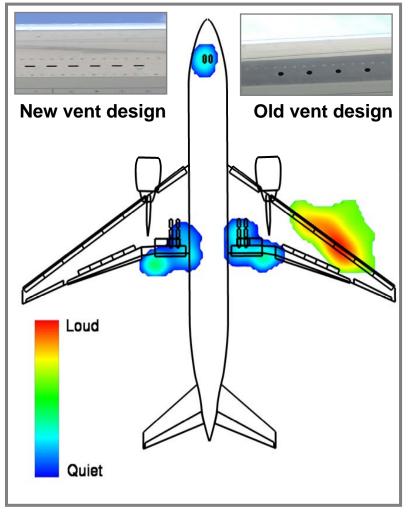


Acoustic Camera Enables Flyover Noise Mapping

Identify opportunities for source noise reduction

Distinguishes between engine and airframe sources





The 787 Dreamliner is cleaner, quieter and more efficient

The 787 Dreamliner delivers:

20%* Reduction in fuel and CO₂
28% Below 2008 industry limits for NOx
60%* Smaller noise footprint



Advanced Engines and Nacelles

*Relative to the 767

The 747-8 is cleaner, quieter and more efficient

The 747-8 delivers:

- 16%* Reduction in fuel and CO₂
- **28%** Below 2008 industry limits for NO_x
- 30%* Smaller noise footprint



Advanced Nacelles and Chevron Nozzles

*Relative to the 747-400

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Hydrogen fuel cell powered airplane takes flight

EC-003 Being Printer Welks

Fuel cell creates electricityNo emissions



Priority technology research for sustainable next-generation biofuels



Demonstrating alternative, low-carbon life cycle fuels

Conducted the first biofuel demonstration on a commercial airplane

Researching potential of future environmentally progressive fuels

Plants, including algae, could supply fuel for the world's airplane fleet while absorbing CO₂ from the atmosphere

Accelerating deployment of viable sustainable low carbon life cycle fuels

Initiated industry working group to facilitate alternative fuel research

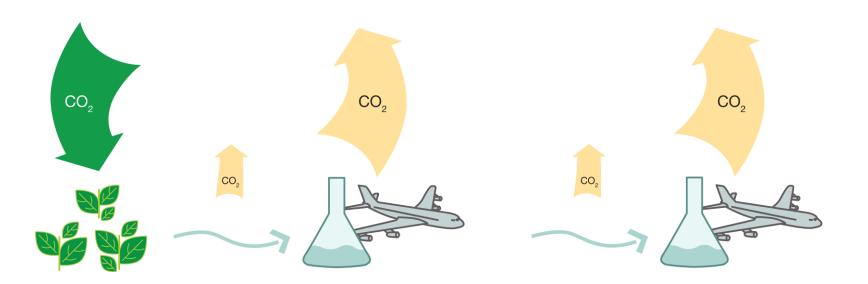
Plant-based feedstocks naturally remove CO₂ from the atmosphere

Plant-based fuel

Plant-based feedstocks absorb CO_2 emissions as the feedstocks grow.

Petroleum-based fuel

CO₂ emissions from petroleum-based fuel are sourced from fossil material.



Second-generation biofuels are efficient and sustainable

First-generation biofuels

- Inefficient and unsustainable sources of energy
- Require large landmasses and mostly grown for human consumption

Second-generation biofuels

- Derived from non-food crops utilizing new biomass-to-fuel-conversion technologies
- Exponentially more efficient and sustainable sources of energy
- Require small landmasses and proportionately less fertilizer and water

Examples:

Ethanol produced from corn and soybean feedstocks



Soybean

Examples:

New fuels from algae, babassu, switchgrass and jatropha



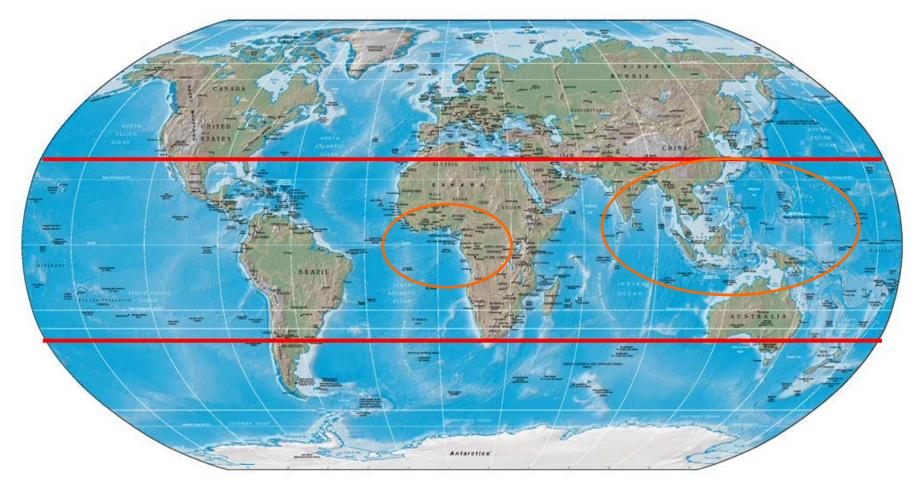


Babassu

Algae

What is the global potential for Jatropha?

More than 800 million hectares of sustainable, non-forested, non-food land are suitable for jatropha.



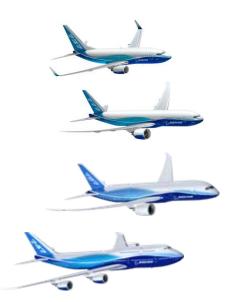
Successful flight test program demonstrated sustainable biofuel viability

- Identified sustainable biofuel sources
- Demonstrated technical feasibility on various engine / airframe combinations
- Promoted development of viable commercial markets



Increasing level of test objectives

Environmental solutions – we need to actively pursue all viable solutions



More efficient airplanes • Airplane programs

Airline programs





Newer solutions and alternatives

Sustainable biofuels

Efficient flight operations

- Ground movement and handling (departure and arrival)
- Takeoff and climb
- Cruise
- Descent, approach, landing

Environmental solutions are being developed by Working Together Globally

Efficient Operations

Advanced Technology Airplanes

Alternative Fuels

Recycling

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