

I was in the Net-Zero transportation group and our project was based on the reduction of the CO<sub>2</sub>. We mainly focused on the aircraft industry. The rate of emission of CO<sub>2</sub> in the total global CO<sub>2</sub> emission is small comparing to other industries. However, this is because aircraft travels around the world, and the international emission is not included in each country's emission. Therefore, it is important for the airplane industry to work to solve the problem of the emission of the CO<sub>2</sub>.

To solve the problem, we focused on introducing the electric airplane in normal flights. Electric airplane uses only electricity to fly. If we have enough electricity to use for normal flights, the emission of the CO<sub>2</sub> from aviation is said to be reduced by 87%. However, there are many problems that stops the electric airplane to be normalized. In our project, we pointed out some of the most important problems and tackled them. The problems that we investigated were battery efficiency, weight of the battery and the charging electricity. To tackle the problems, we divided the problems into three big sections, which are science, charging and cost.

In the science section, we compared two types of batteries which are lithium-ion battery and solid-state battery. Lithium-ion battery is a common battery that is being used in our society like the electric cars. Solid-state battery is a battery that has many advantages. Since they don't use liquid, we do not have to worry for leakage during flights. Adding to this, the charging is faster for solid-state battery than Lithium-ion.

In the charging section, we mainly focused on the way of recharging the plane. We considered to recharge the electric plane during the flight since charging a battery from an empty battery is hard. Adding to this, we tried to work on with where we are going to afford all the electricity.

In the last section, cost, we lastly combined our ideas and summarize the cost that it will totally take to create and use all-electric plane. We considered the amount of cost we can offer the airplane ticket due to the maintenance, electricity, cabin fee and other supplies. We compared this value with the current cost for jet fuel airplane and we summarized that the fuel price and the maintenance in electric plane can be reduced from approximately 3.1M\$ to 2000\$.

During the project, I mainly worked on with the cost of the electricity. First, I only considered about the cost of the electricity itself and looked at the current price. However, as class went on, I noticed that considering only about the current price does not help our project. This is because our project cannot be started immediately. Electric airplane is an important project should be considered immediately. However, there are still many problems that needs to be considered. Therefore, electric airplane is a project that needs to be experimented in a long term.

In our project, we considered electric airplane to be achieved to be used in normal market by 2035. Therefore, I needed to consider the price of electricity at that time. Adding to this, I noticed that the price of the electricity will be affected by the amount of electricity we need. The need of electricity is rising time by time and if we ask for more electricity to the powerplants that we have right now, it is obvious that the electricity price will rise. Adding to this, the trend of producing electricity is tilting to be eco-friendly. This means that we need to also depend more on renewable sources. Due to the aim, made me possible to think to add an option about creating a new powerplant to afford all the electricity we need.

The cost needed for creating a new powerplant is called Levelized Cost of Electricity and found out that LCOE is the summation of two costs, which are Capital expenditure and

Operation expenditure. Capital expenditure is the initial price for building the facility. The operation expenditure is the cost that we need to run the facility in the future. I looked for the LCOE price for Solar power and Wind power. These were chosen because the CO<sub>2</sub> emission was smaller than other technologies. I created a graph that shows the change of the price of the LCOE cost during time and read the trend of the cost through it. I have also calculated the jet fuel price for reference. At the end I summarized that Solar power photovoltaic utility showed to be the most reliable technology we could in our project. My part helped our project to be lower cost, since fuel is the largest part that is included in the cost of the price of the seat for airplanes now.

The workshop we did just after the mid term presentation was fun. The workshop was about giving new and unique ideas for a group that we are not mainly working on. I went to the Monster truck group and gave an idea that changes the height of the floor and not the bridge, tunnel, or the pole. It is simply fun for people who is not in the main group to give unique ideas to other groups even though it is not achievable. Adding to this, doing the workshop in small groups made me understand the topics of other groups more and made me feel more interested about the project, than just listening to the presentation they give to the whole class. This is because smaller groups helped us to ask more questions. However, I think that giving new ideas widen the way of thinking for the main group. When people focus on one idea, it is hard for them to notice other people's perspectives that might help them make their idea more interesting and achievable.

I was also able to learn how to ask questions after the presentations. I found it hard to ask questions to other groups but the frequent question section and listening to other people asking question helped and taught me how to ask a good question.