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## CORRECTION

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## Correction: Impacts of a near-future supersonic aircraft fleet on atmospheric composition and climate

Sebastian D. Eastham,<sup>\*ab</sup> Thibaud Fritz,<sup>a</sup> Inés Sanz-Morère,<sup>a</sup> Prakash Prashanth,<sup>a</sup> Florian Allroggen,<sup>ab</sup> Ronald G. Prinn,<sup>bc</sup> Raymond L. Speth<sup>ab</sup> and Steven R. H. Barrett<sup>ab</sup>

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Correction for 'Impacts of a near-future supersonic aircraft fleet on atmospheric composition and climate' by Sebastian D. Eastham *et al.*, *Environ. Sci.: Atmos.*, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D1EA00081K>.

The authors regret that the units for NO<sub>x</sub> in Table 1 were shown incorrectly in the original article. The corrected version of Table 1 is as shown below

**Table 1** Average emissions indices and key information for each fleet. All units are g per kg of fuel burn. Emissions of NO<sub>x</sub> are given on an NO<sub>2</sub> mass basis. Emissions of VOCs are given on a CH<sub>4</sub> mass basis. Sulfur emissions are split between SO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> as described in the main text. Subsonic aircraft BC emissions are calculated for each flight using the FOX method.<sup>34</sup> \* indicates that a single fleet-wide emissions index is used during all flight phases

	Subsonic	SST 1.6	SST 2.2
NO <sub>x</sub>	15	8.8	19
CO	8.3	6.3	15
VOCs	1.0	1.6	10
BC	0.082	0.030*	0.030*
OC	0.020	0.030*	0.030*
Sulfur	0.6*	0.6*	0.6*
H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	0.036*	0.036*	0.036*
H <sub>2</sub> O	1231*	1231*	1231*
Fuel (kg) per seat km	0.023	0.12	0.20
Total annual fuel burn (Tg)	426	19.3	14.9
Total annual NO <sub>x</sub> emitted (Tg)	6.5	0.17	0.28
Cruise altitude (km)	9–12	15–17	18–20
Cruise Mach no.	<1	1.6	2.2

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

<sup>a</sup>Laboratory for Aviation and the Environment, Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA. E-mail: [seastham@mit.edu](mailto:seastham@mit.edu)

<sup>b</sup>Joint Program for the Science and Policy of Global Change, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA

<sup>c</sup>Department of Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

