



# Climate Met Service for climate-optimized trajectory planning

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EUROCONTROL's Brussels HQ



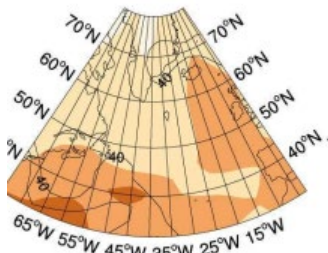
# Climate MET Service

Climate MET service tailored to individual needs of trajectory planning tools, considering CO<sub>2</sub> and non-CO<sub>2</sub> effects of aviation -> provide climate effect of aviation emissions at a specific location and time

## Climate MET Service tools (DLR)

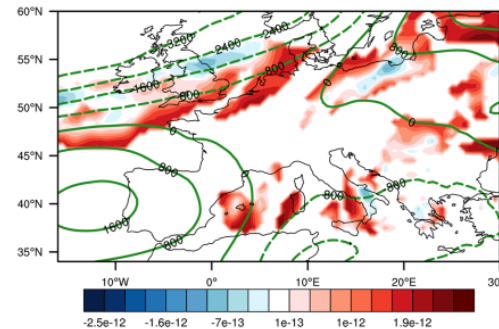
Suitable for trajectory planning

### Climate Change Functions, CCFs (Lagrangian Simulation in CCM)



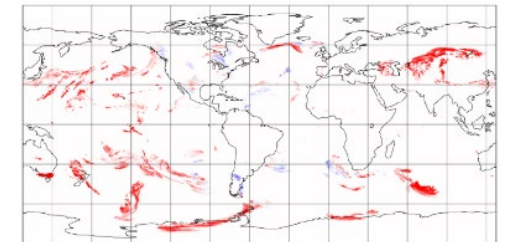
- Climate effects of contrails, NO<sub>x</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O
- computational expensive

### algorithmic Climate Change Functions, aCCFs (mathematical algorithmus)



Climate effects of contrails, NO<sub>x</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O

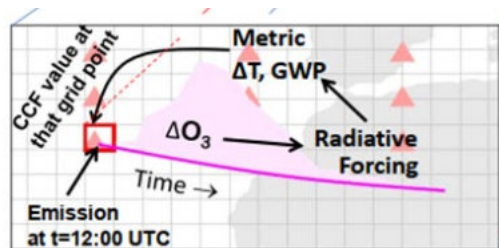
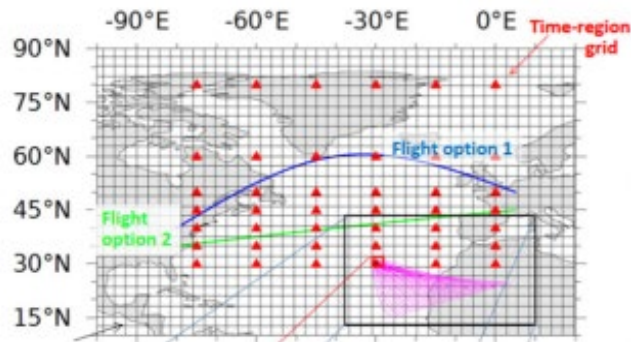
### Gridded Contrail Cirrus Prediction Tool, CoCiP (Lagrangian plume model)



Climate effects of contrails

# Climate Change Functions (CCFs)

Calculation by comprehensive Lagrangian simulations in a climate-chemistry-model:

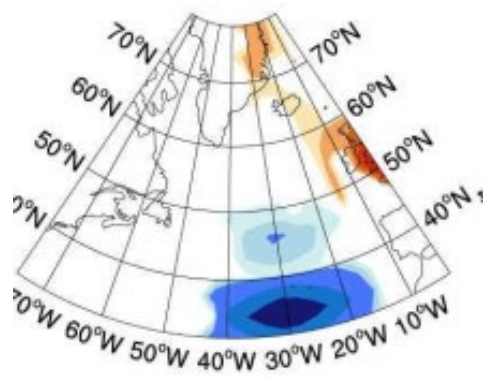


Climate effect at specific location and time

## Climate change functions (CCFs)

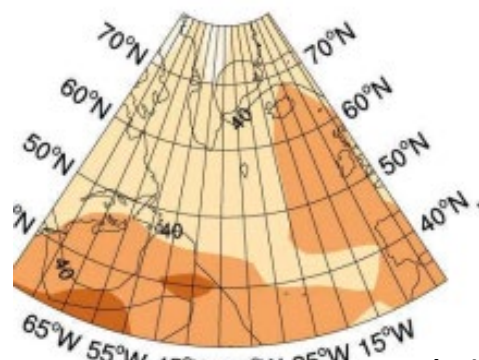
Frömming et al. 2021

Contrail CCF



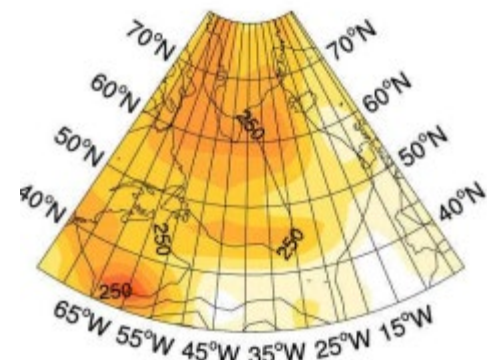
[K/km(contrail)]

Ozone CCF



[K/kg(NO<sub>2</sub>)]

Water vapour CCF



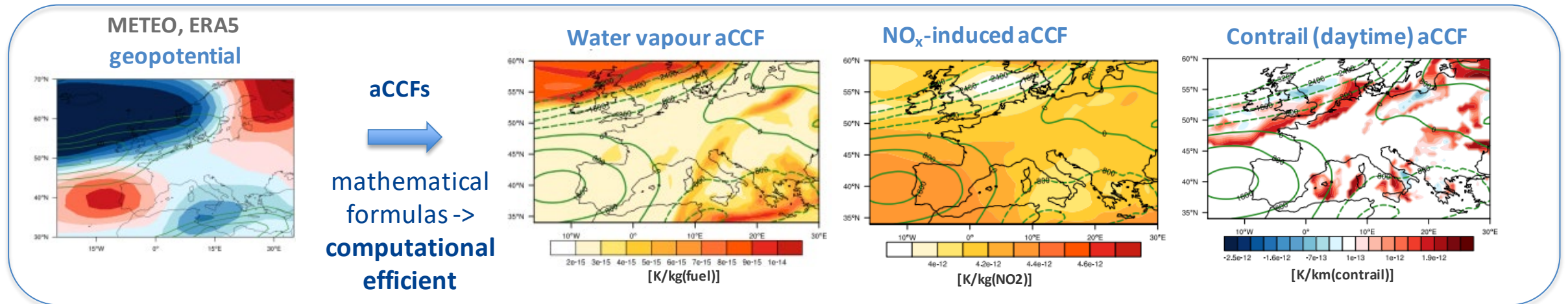
[K/kg(fuel)]


representative winter weather situation, North Atlantic, 250 hPa

Calculation of CCFs computational expensive -> not suitable as MET Service  
-> Development of aCCFs

# Algorithmic Climate Change Functions (aCCFs)

- Prototype algorithmic climate change functions (aCCFs) of non-CO<sub>2</sub> effects give **climate effect of aviation emissions at a specific location and time** (in terms of average temperature response ATR).
- aCCFs provided for contrail-cirrus, water vapour, NO<sub>x</sub>-induced changes of ozone and methane.
- aCCFs based on meteorological parameters. Can be calculated from e.g. numerical weather prediction data.



- Open source  Python Library CLIMaCCF; Release & scientific publication (Dietmüller et al., 2023)
- **aCCF-V1.0A:** updated formulation of aCCF considering current level of scientific understanding of aviation's climate effects (Matthes et al. 2023)

# Contrail Cirrus Prediction Tool (CoCiP)

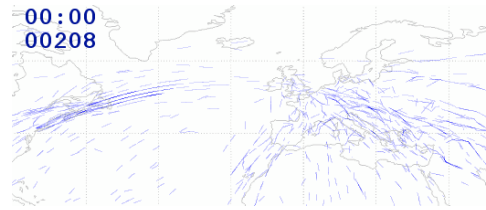
## **Input:**

**Aircraft data**  
(e.g., BADA, PS)



## **Movements**

(ATM data, e.g., from Eurocontrol, Spire)

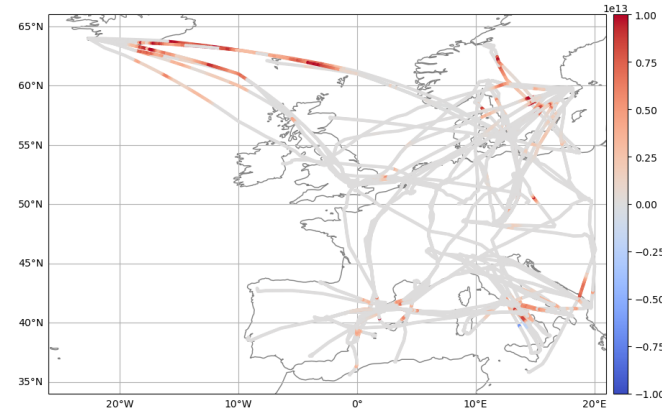


## **Meteorology**

(wind, temperature, specific humidity, ice water content, radiation, etc., e.g., from ECMWF)

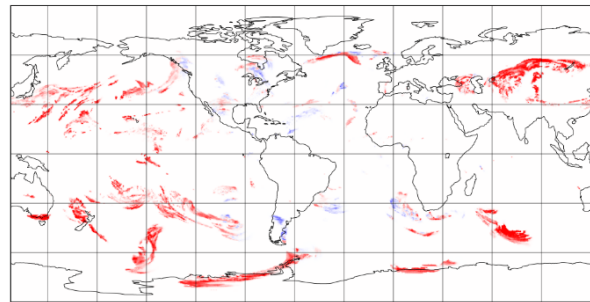


## **Contrail Cirrus Prediction Tool (CoCiP)**



fast, parameterized model of contrail formation, lifecycle and properties

## **Gridded CoCiP**



CoCiP applied to small generic flight segments in each grid cell

## **Usage:**

### **Contrail prediction & mitigation**

Schumann et al. (2015),  
Teoh et al. (2020, 2022a,b, 2023)

### **Comparison with observations**

Schumann et al. (2013),  
Schumann & Graf (2013),  
Schumann et al. (2017),  
Voigt et al. (2022),

### **Sensitivity studies**

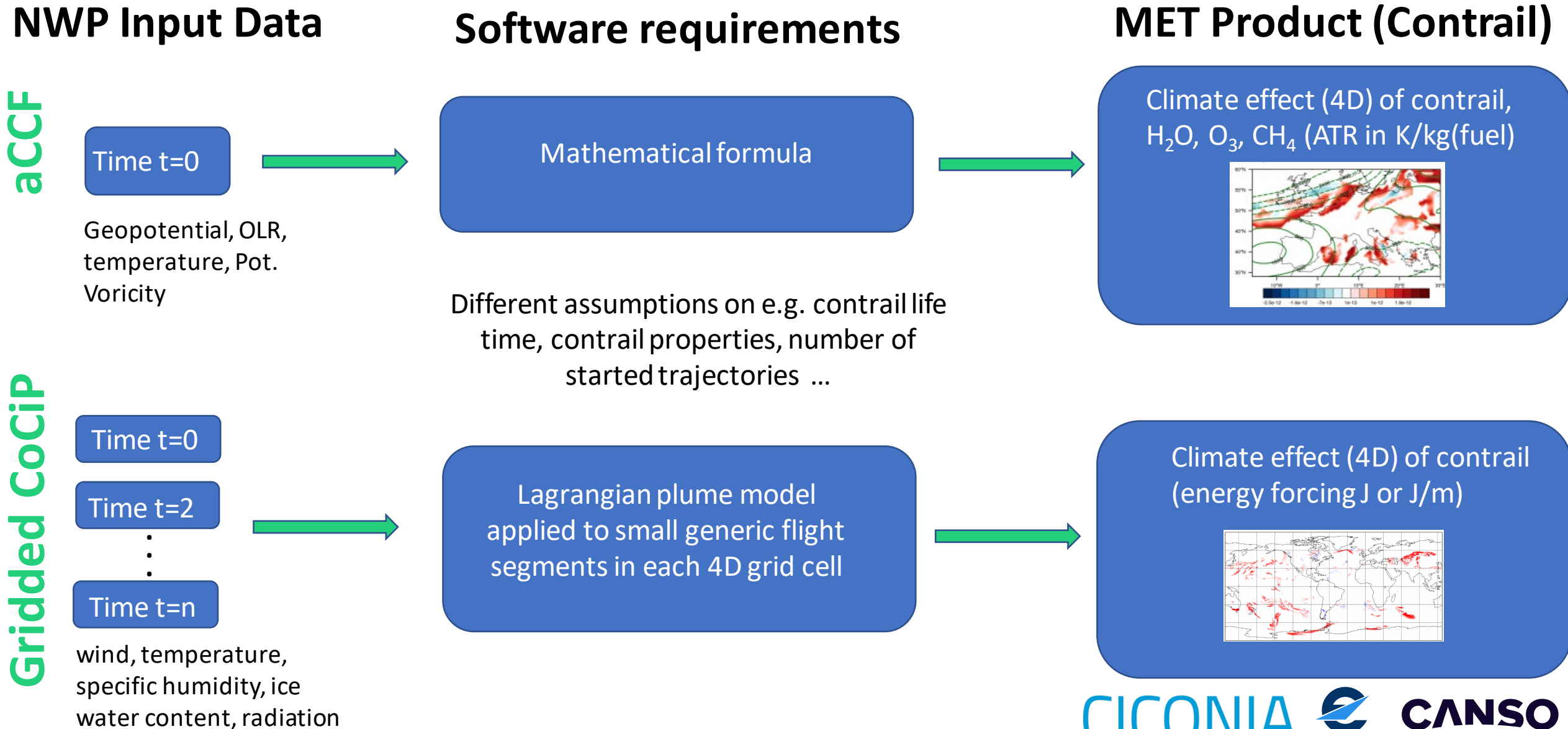
Schumann et al. (2021a,b)

CoCiP has been reimplemented in Python by Breakthrough Energy and became open source →

<https://py.contrails.org/>

Schumann, 1996, 2012;  
Schumann et al., 2011, 2012

# Difference in Data Architecture: aCCF & CoCiP

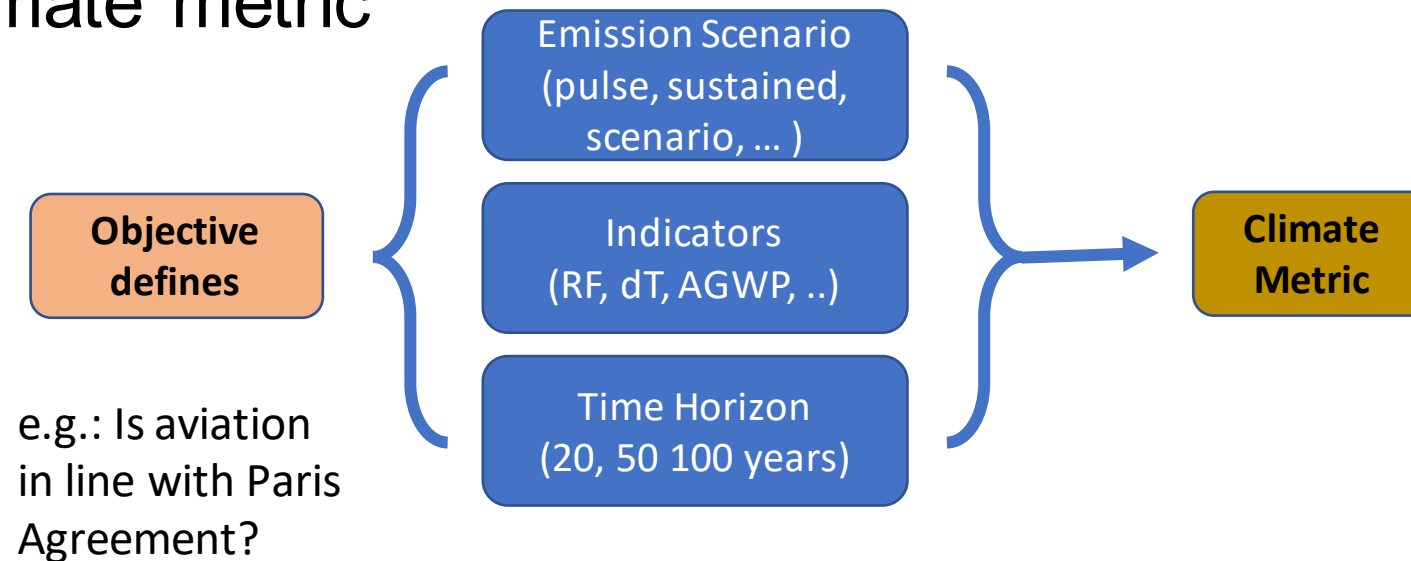


# Requirements for Climate MET Services

- Capabilities and limitations clearly described:

|                                   | Contrail aCCF /aCCFs   | gridded CoCiP |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Usage                             | developed only for North-Atlantic Flight corridor                              | Worldwide     |
| Other non-CO <sub>2</sub> effects | available for non-CO <sub>2</sub> effects of H <sub>2</sub> O, NO <sub>x</sub> | No            |

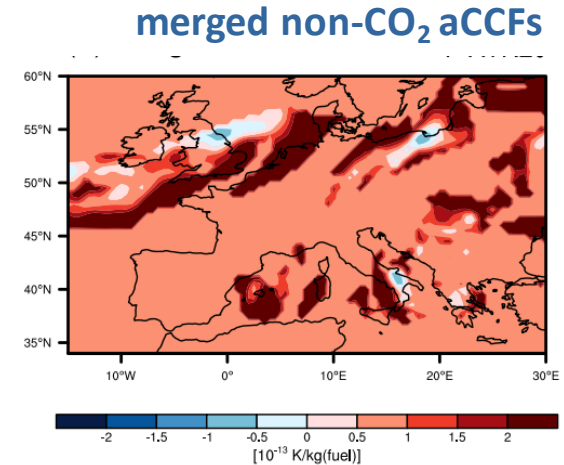
- Quantitative measure of climate effect provided in a commonly used physical climate metric



# Example of Climate MET Service: aCCFs

*FlyATM4E-Solution-01: “Increased situational awareness on climate change effects relying on algorithmic climate change functions”*

Matthes et al. 2022, SID 2022



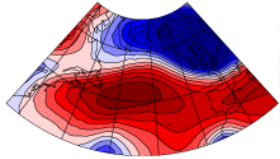
- **advanced MET service** to inform on the climate effect of flight operations comprising CO<sub>2</sub> and non-CO<sub>2</sub> effects
- **spatially and temporally resolved quantitative information on climate effects of aviation emissions** in the airspace -> information can be used by airspace user (e.g. high mitigation potential in areas of high gradients, or avoid regions with high effect)
- Efficient integration (in ATM) relies on **combining aCCFs with numerical weather prediction data & specific aircraft emissions**

# Analysis of aCCFs: different typical winter weather patterns

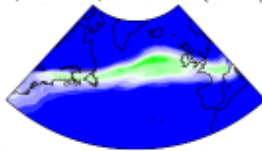
17th Jan. 2018, 250 hPa

NAO +

Anomalie Geopotential

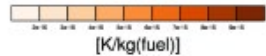
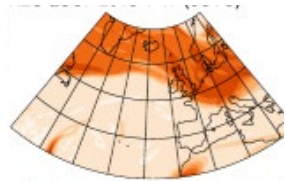


Wind (m/s<sup>2</sup>)

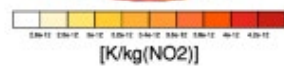
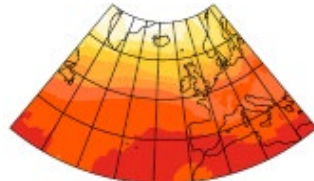


- North-South dipol, NAO: +0.53
- Strong zonal jet over NA

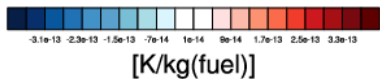
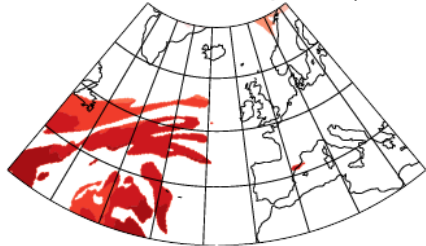
H<sub>2</sub>O aCCF



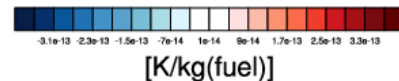
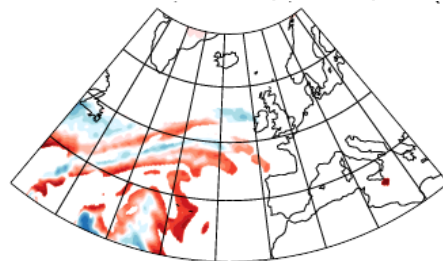
NO<sub>x</sub> aCCF



contrail aCCF (6UTC)



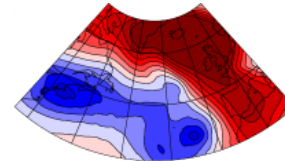
contrail aCCF (12UTC)



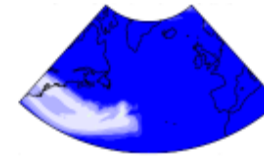
Positive NAO ⇒ aCCFs have lateral structure  
 ⇒ High mitigation potential NAFC (contrail)

NAO -

Anomalie Geopotential

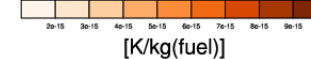
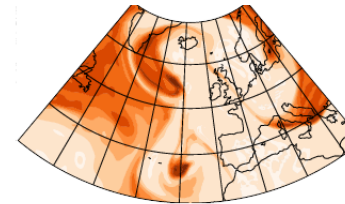


Wind (m/s<sup>2</sup>)

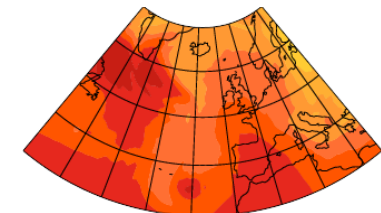


- North-South dipol, NAO: -0.62
- weak jet
- Blocking over Europe

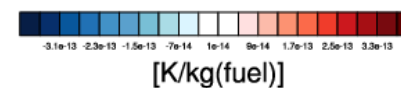
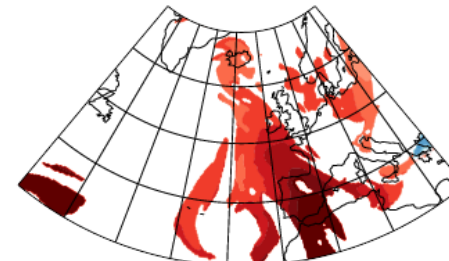
H<sub>2</sub>O aCCF



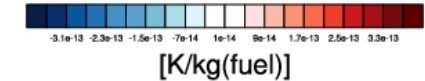
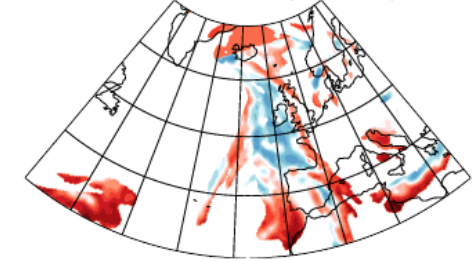
NO<sub>x</sub> aCCF



contrail aCCF (6UTC)



contrail aCCF (12UTC)



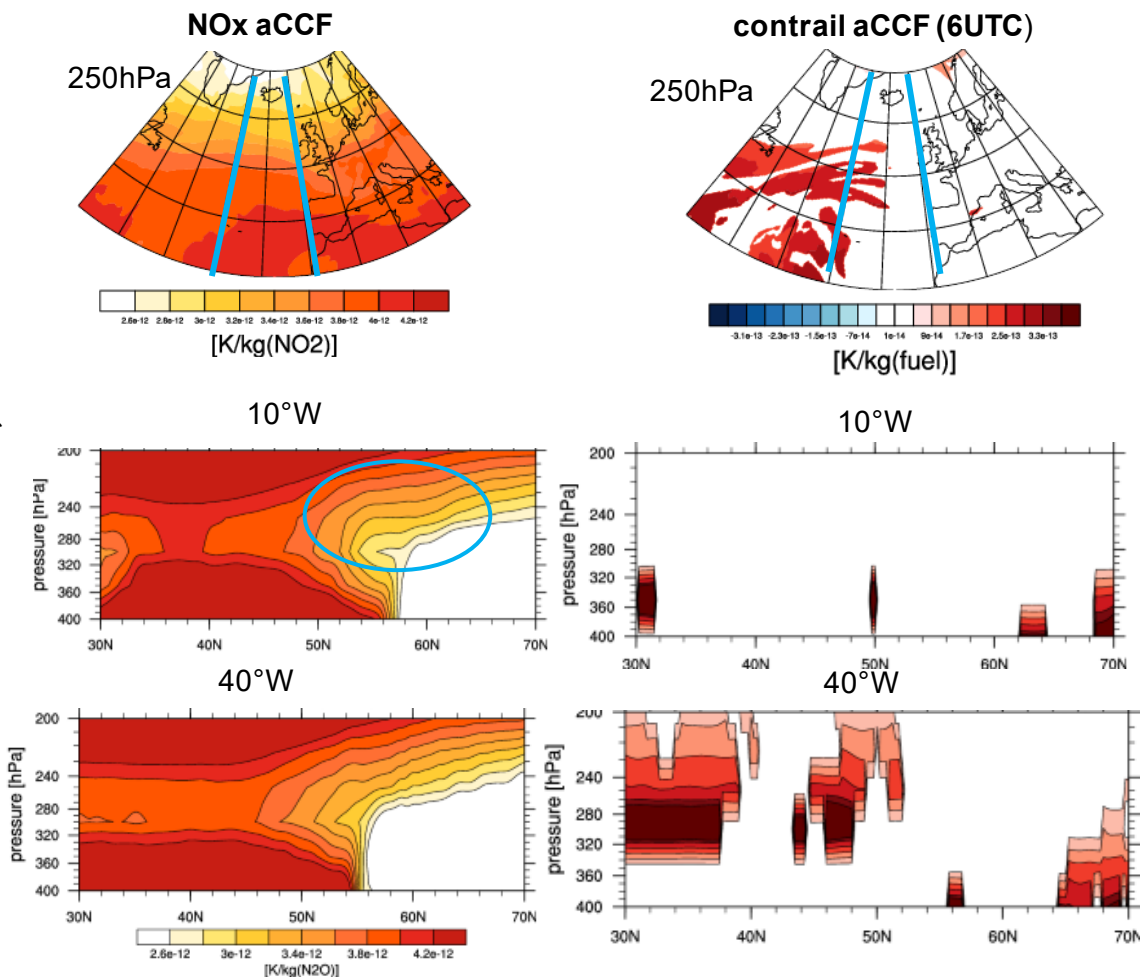
Negative NAO ⇒ north-south structure of aCCFs  
 ⇒ Low mitigation potential NAFC, Europe: N-S

25th Dec. 2018, 250 hPa

# Vertical gradients of aCCFs for different typical winter weather patterns

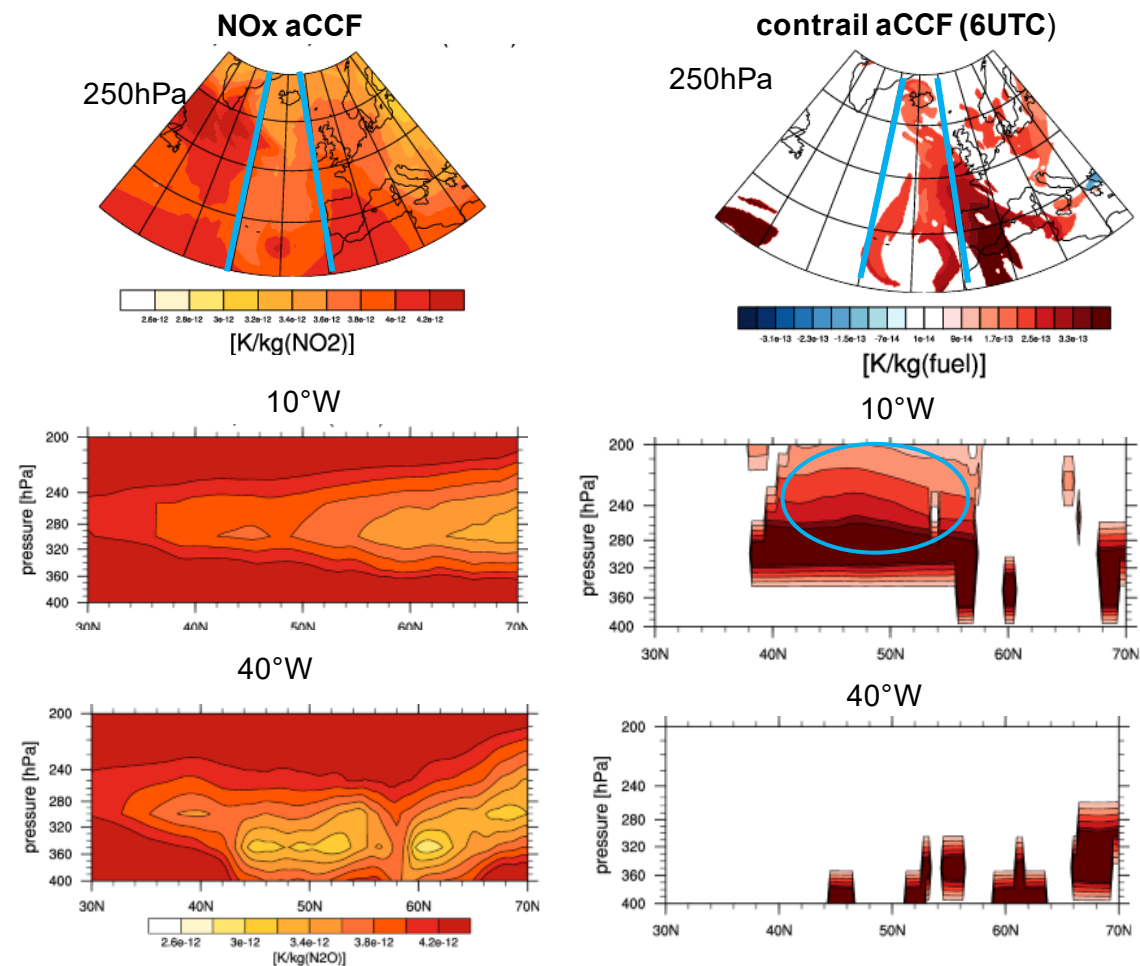
17th Jan. 2018, 250 hPa

NAO +



25th Dec. 2018, 250 hPa

NAO-

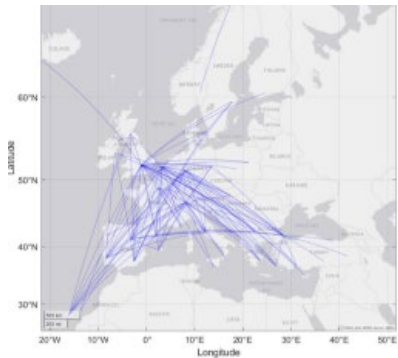


- High variation of contrail aCCFs with cruise altitude
- Thick vertical layer contrail aCCF (10°W, NAO-), but vertical gradient with lower values for higher altitudes
- Variation NO<sub>x</sub> aCCFs with cruise altitude. Vertical gradients higher for NAO+ (northern latitudes)

# Application of MET Service: Mitigation of climate sensitive regions

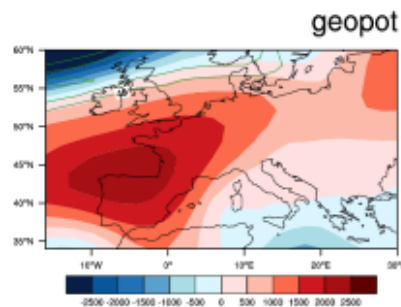
Integration of an advanced MET-service in trajectory planning which informs airspace users on climate effects is a prerequisite for climate-optimized aircraft trajectories in flight dispatching and network management.

## Traffic scenario



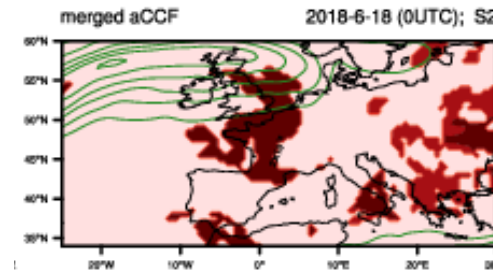
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## Input of numerical weather prediction model data



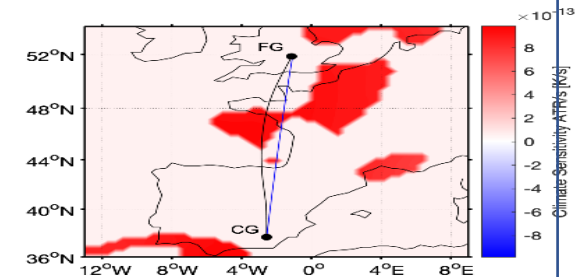
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## MET Service, e.g. aCCFs



+

## Aircraft trajectory optimisation tool:



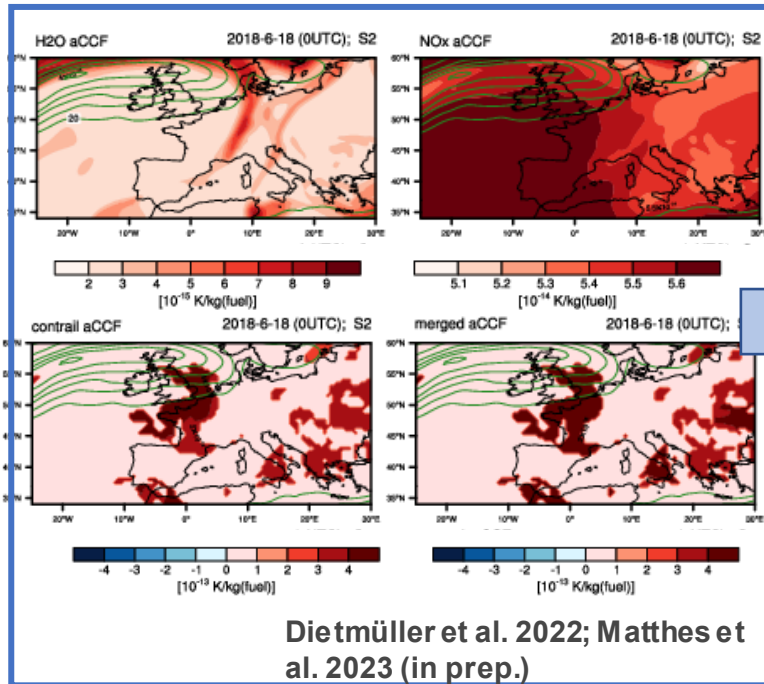
(merged non-CO2 aCCFs, considering effects of Contrails, O<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O)

Climate-optimized trajectories

# Mitigation by alternative aircraft trajectories in research project FlyATM4E

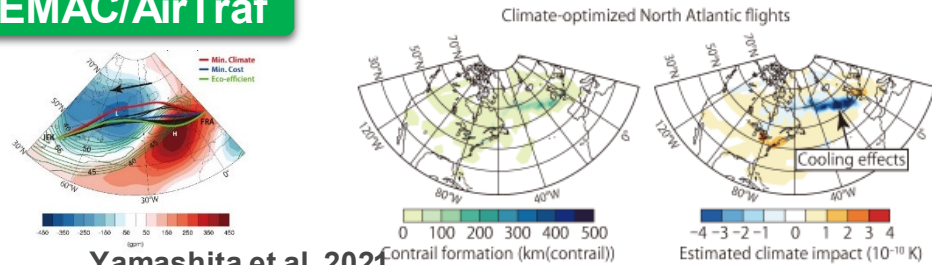
Numerical weather prediction

aCCFs



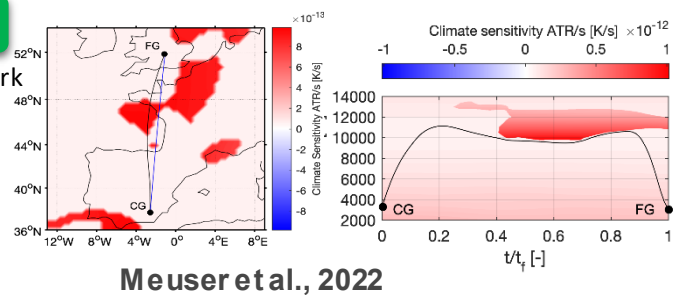
Aircraft Trajectory Optimization

EMAC/AirTraf



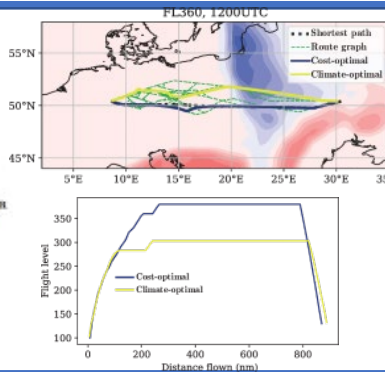
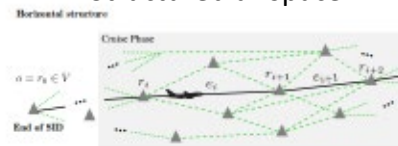
TOM

Fictitious route network

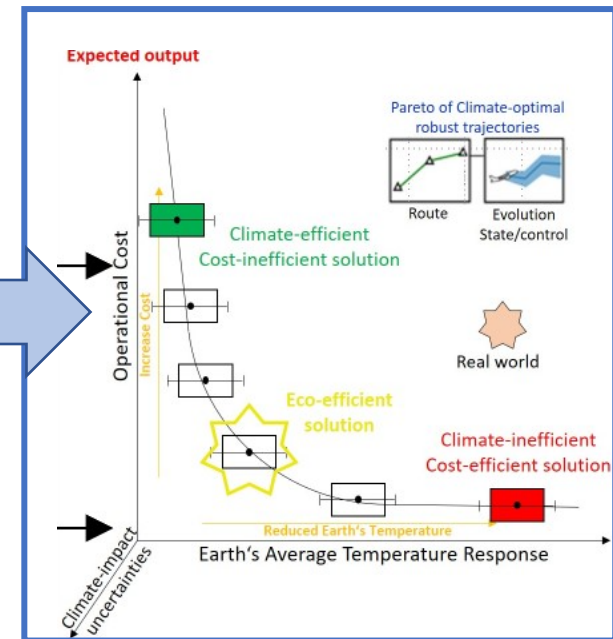


ROOST

Structured airspace



Paretofront



See talk of Sigrun Matthes



18th June 2018 UTC



# Summary

- Climate MET service has to be tailored to individual needs of the trajectory planning tools, considering CO<sub>2</sub> and non-CO<sub>2</sub> effects of aviation
- Climate MET Service describes climate effect of aviation emissions (in a commonly used physical climate metric) at specific location and time (e.g. aCCF, CoCiP)
- Capabilities and limitations of Climate MET service have to be clearly described (e.g. data architecture)
- Climate MET service provides possibility for mitigation by climate optimized trajectory planning
- Analysis of MET service provides insight into regions, seasons and synoptical situations with high mitigation potential