



Aviation climate impacts: a summary of ongoing European research programmes

David S Lee, Director

Centre for Air Transport and the Environment

Manchester Metropolitan University

ICAS, 16th September, 2008



Overview

- European projects: Quantify
- European projects: ATTICA
- European projects: ECATS

Overview - Quantify



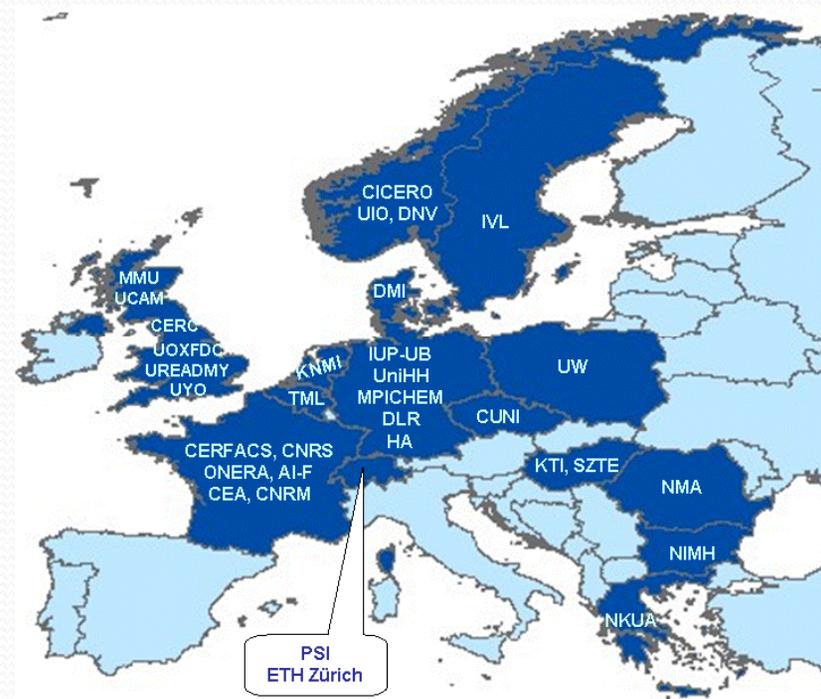
- Sponsored by the European Commission and partners; **‘To Quantify the climate impacts of the global and European transport systems for the present situation and for different scenarios of future development’**
- Aviation, road transport and shipping
- Coordinator: DLR (De), 35 partners from 16 countries funding €12M (total), €8M (European Commission)



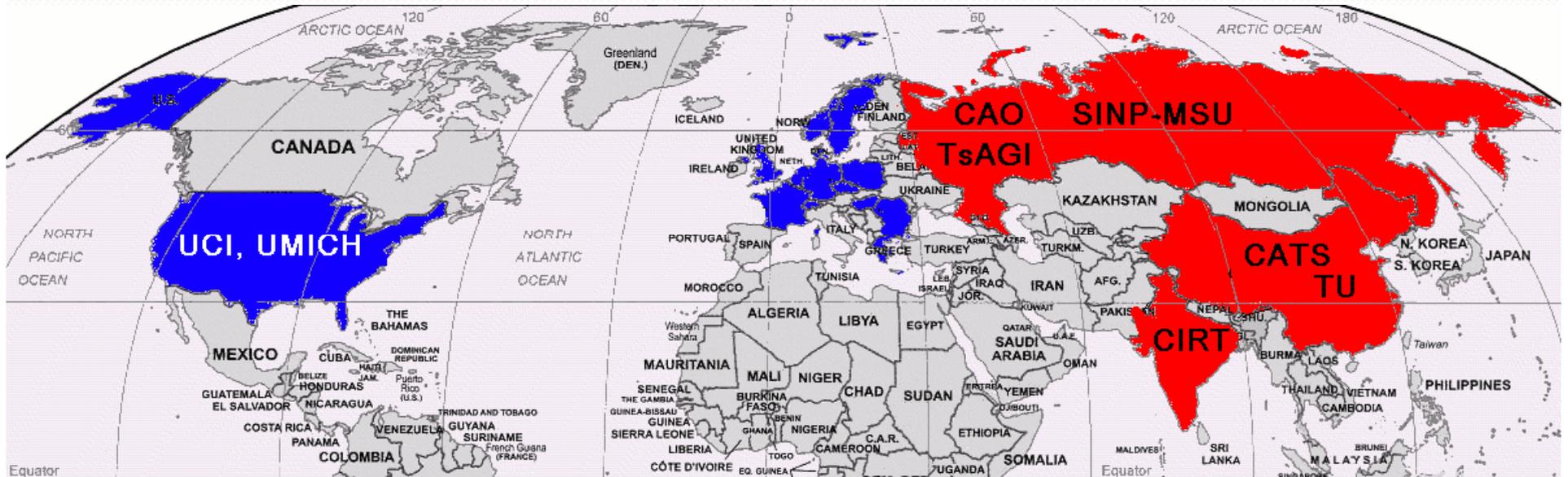
Overview - Quantify

Co-ordinator: Sausen, DLR-IPA
Participants: 35 from 16 countries
Duration: March 2005 to February 2010
Funds: 8.0 M€
Total costs 12.0 M€

UCI
UMICH

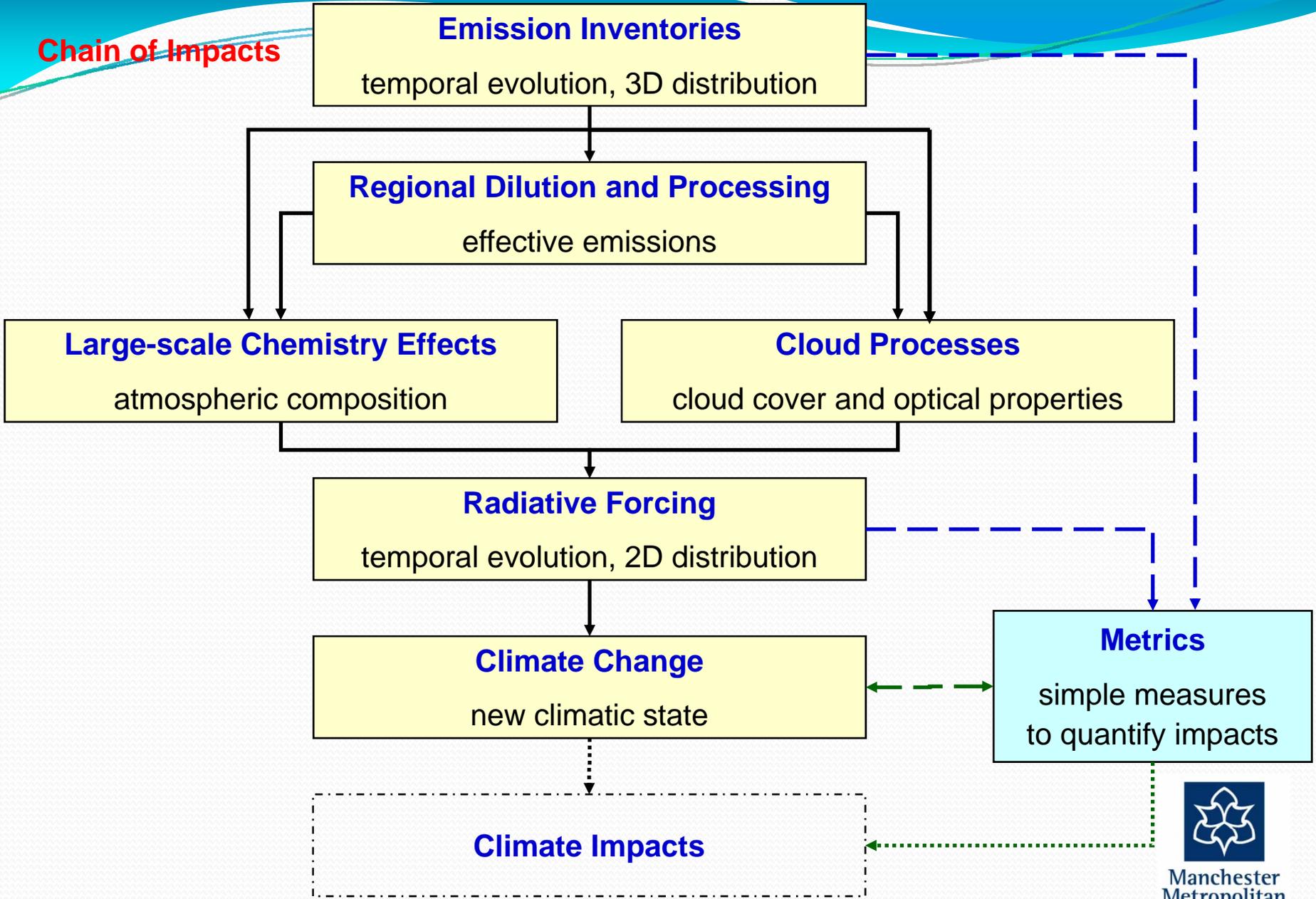


Overview - Quantify



Participants:	41	from 19 countries
Funds:	8.4	M€
Total costs:	12.8	M€

Chain of Impacts



Overview - ATTICA

- European projects: ATTICA
- EC FP6 Specific Support Action
- Sponsored by the European Commission and partners; **‘European Assessment of Transport Impacts on Climate Change and Ozone Depletion’**
- Scope: **to provide a coherent series of authoritative assessments of the impact of transport emissions on climate change and ozone depletion**
- Aviation; shipping; land transport; metrics; synthesis



Overview - ATTICA

Chair – Robert Sausen

Aviation – David S. Lee, Gianni Pitari

Land Transport – Jos Lelieveld, Tomas Halenka

Shipping – Ivar Isaksen, Verkonika Eyring

Metrics – Jan Fuglestvedt, Keith Shine

Synthesis – Robert Sausen



Overview - ATTICA



- Authors:
- Participation: Aviation (13, 6c), Shipping (10, 6c), Land (13, 7c), Metrics (9, 5c), Synthesis (9, 5c)
- Status: all assessments submitted to Atmospheric Environment and under review
- Review is 'open' process between CLAs and reviewers at meeting

Overview - ECATS

- Aeronautical/environment EC 'Network of excellence' – NOT research - facilitation
- Funding: EC, partners, €10M (5 years)



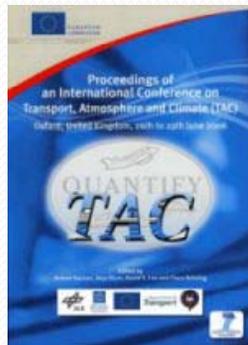
International conference
'Transport, Atmosphere and Climate'



Oxford, United Kingdom
25 - 30 June, 2006

<http://www.pa.op.dlr.de/tac/>

Proceedings have appeared!



Quantify summer school

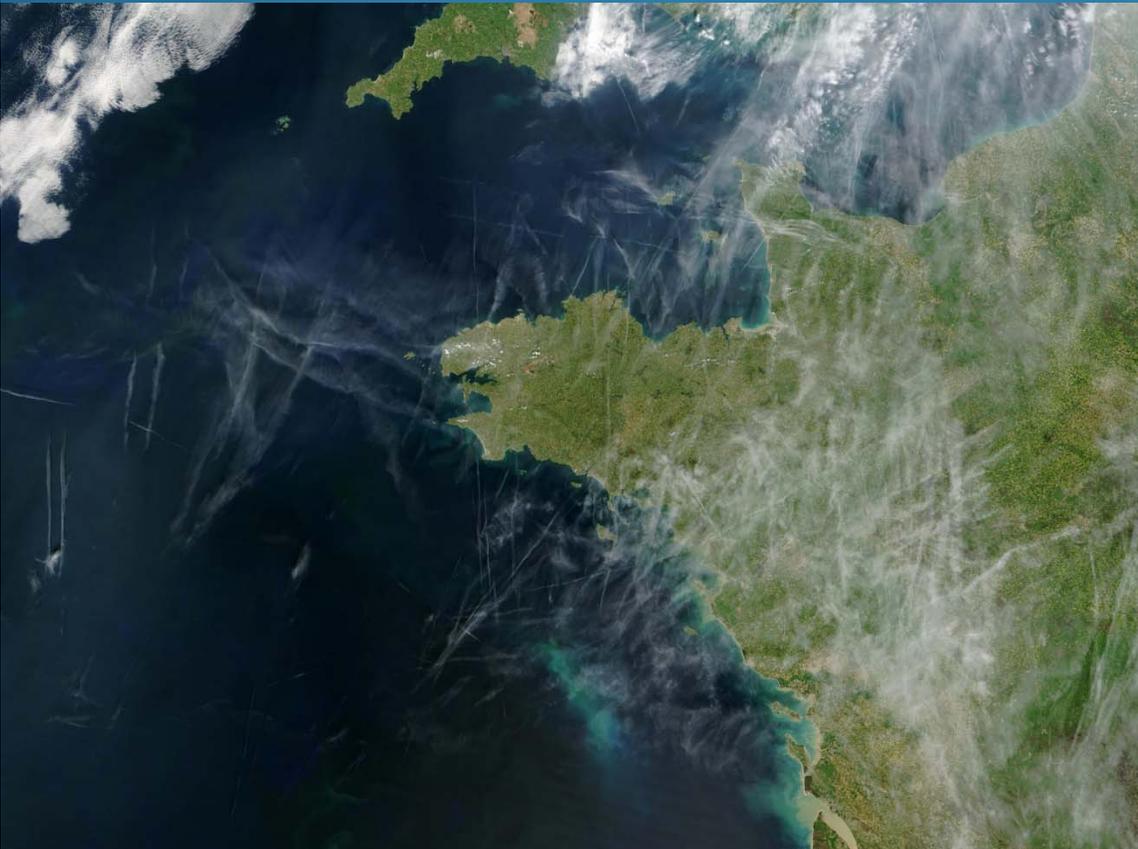


Quantify summer school , Athens, Greece (10 to 21 September 2007) preceding the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol



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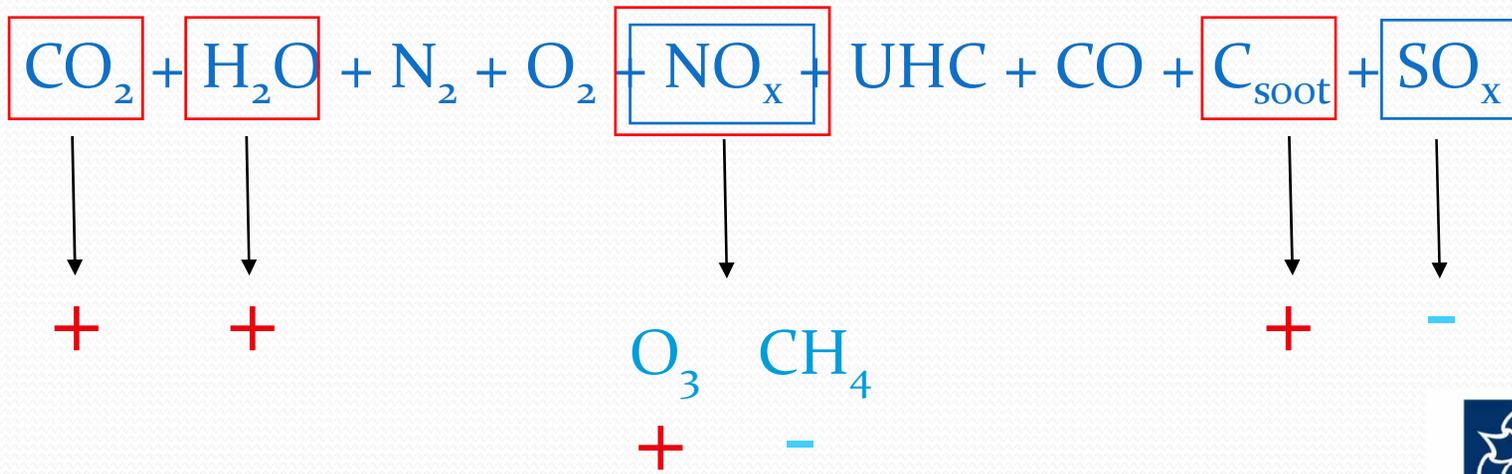
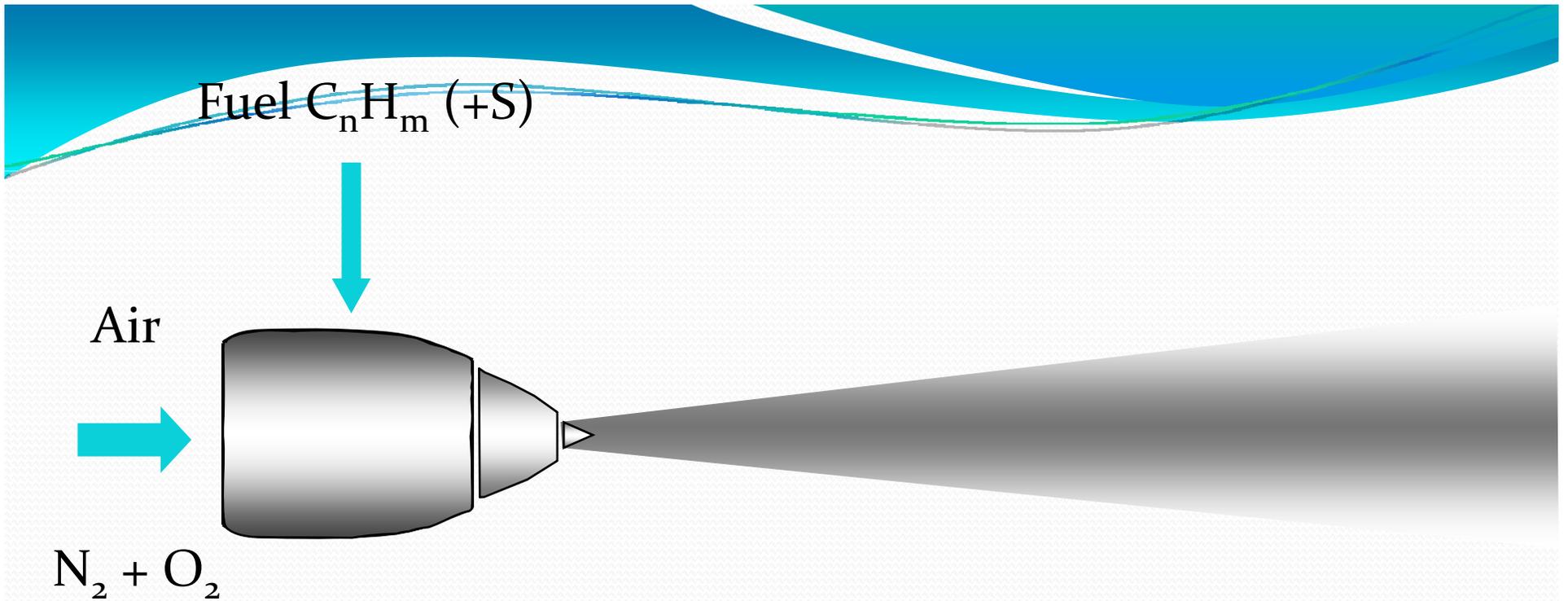
Some science aspects and results



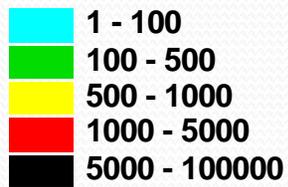
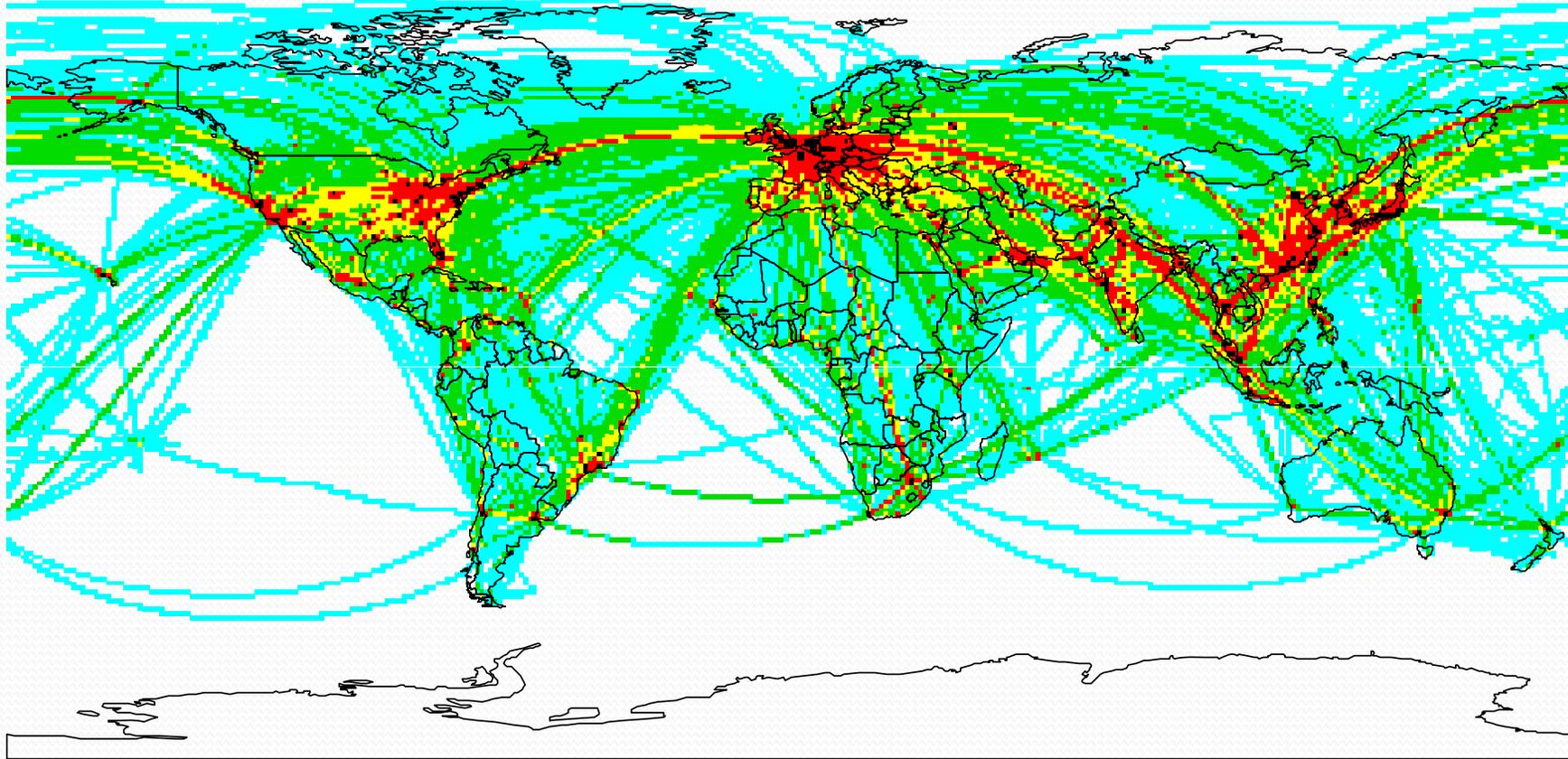
Radiative forcing – a climate metric

- Radiative forcing is an index of the importance of a factor as a potential climate change mechanism
- It is expressed in watts per square metre (W m^{-2})

$$\Delta T_{\text{surface}} = \lambda RF_{\text{trop}}$$



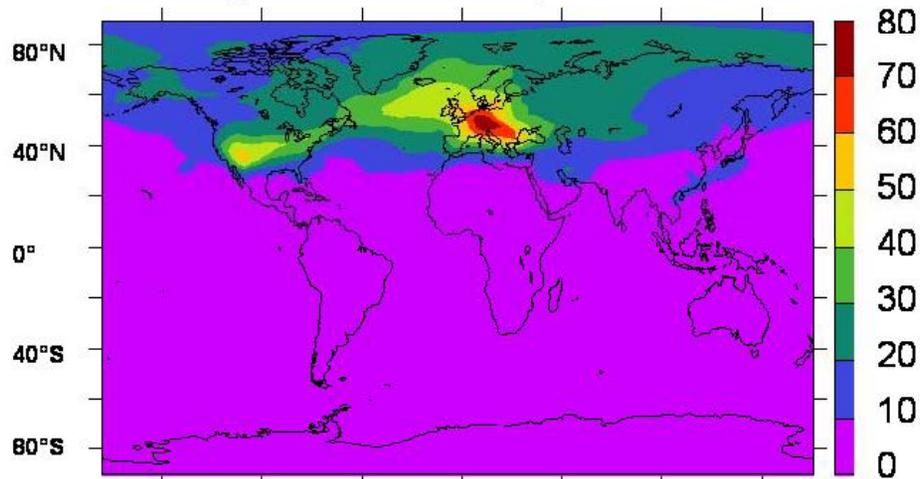
Aviation Scenario 2050A1i - NOx (kg per degree grid cell per year)



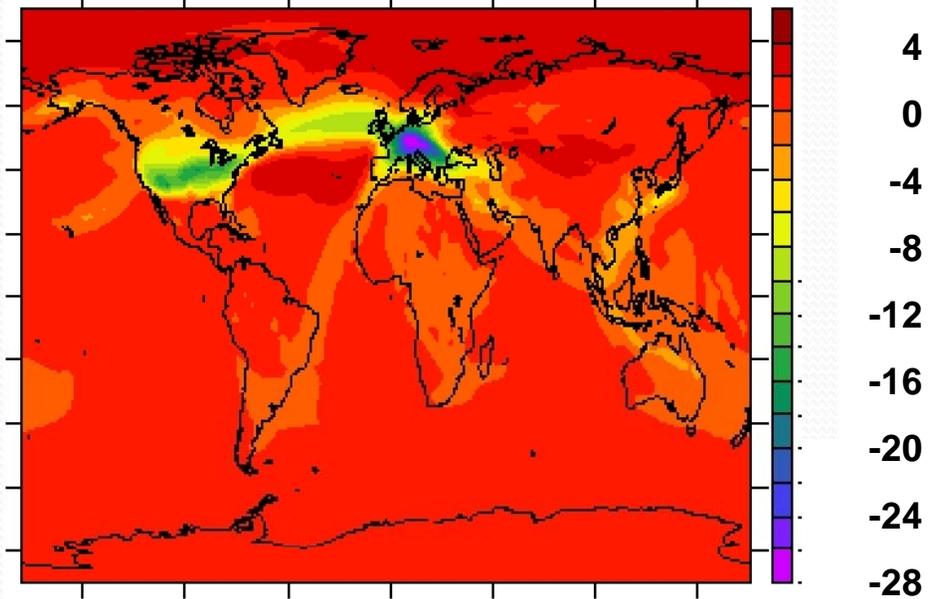
New data from flights in Russia being prepared

Quantify Activity 1 – Emissions

NO_x change (ppt_v) at 240 hPa



NO_x change (ppt_v) – 240 hPa



Quantify Activity 2 – Plume Processes

Precipitation impact on HNO_3

LMDZ model

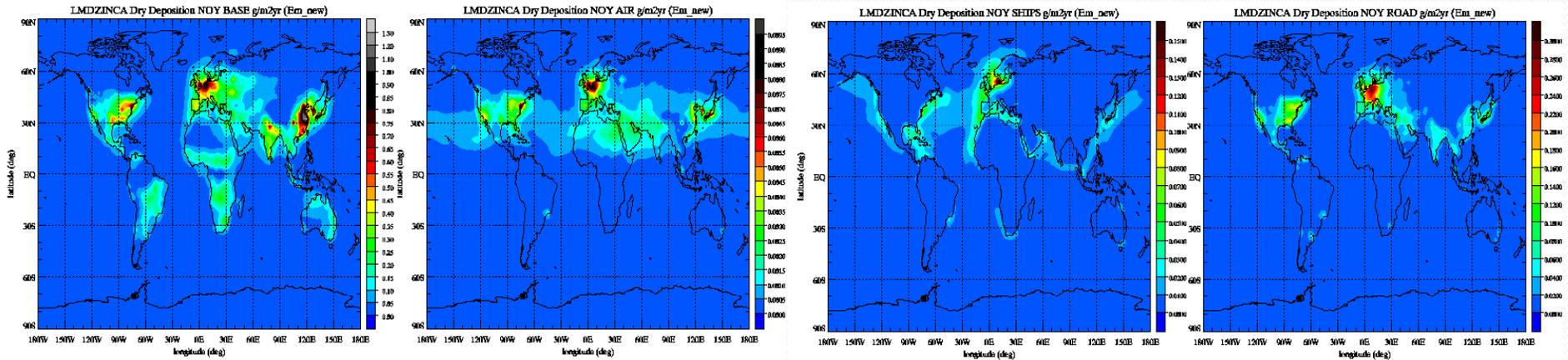
Dry deposition

All emissions

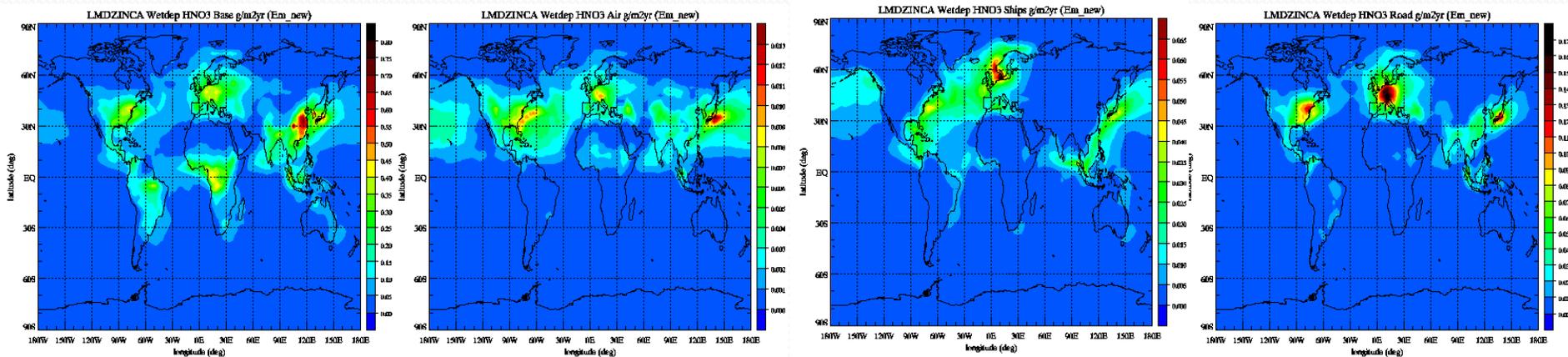
Aircraft

Ships

Road traffic

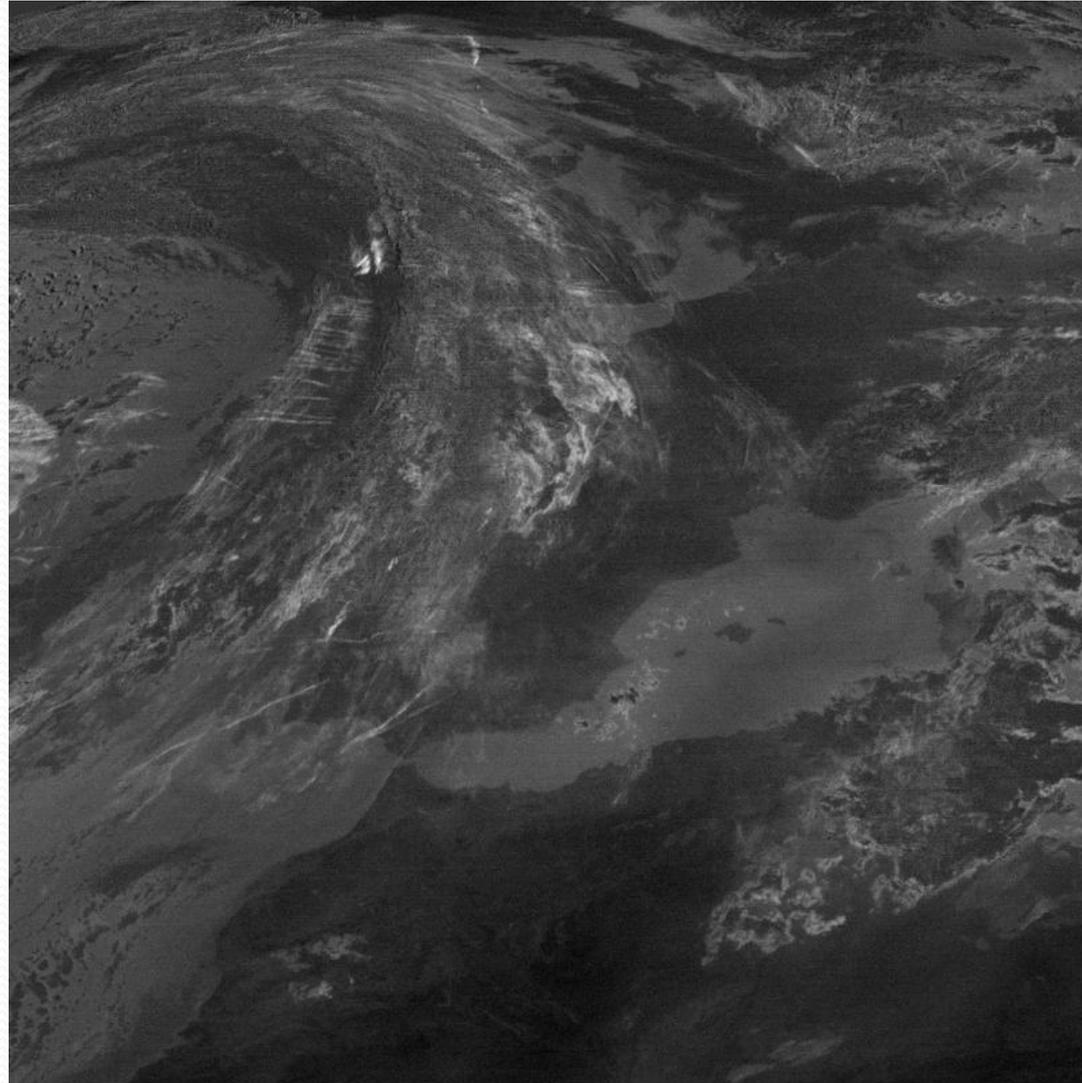


Wet deposition



- Ship and road emissions deposited close to source: eastern US/Asia + western Europe coasts

Quantify Activity 3 – Large scale Chemical Effects

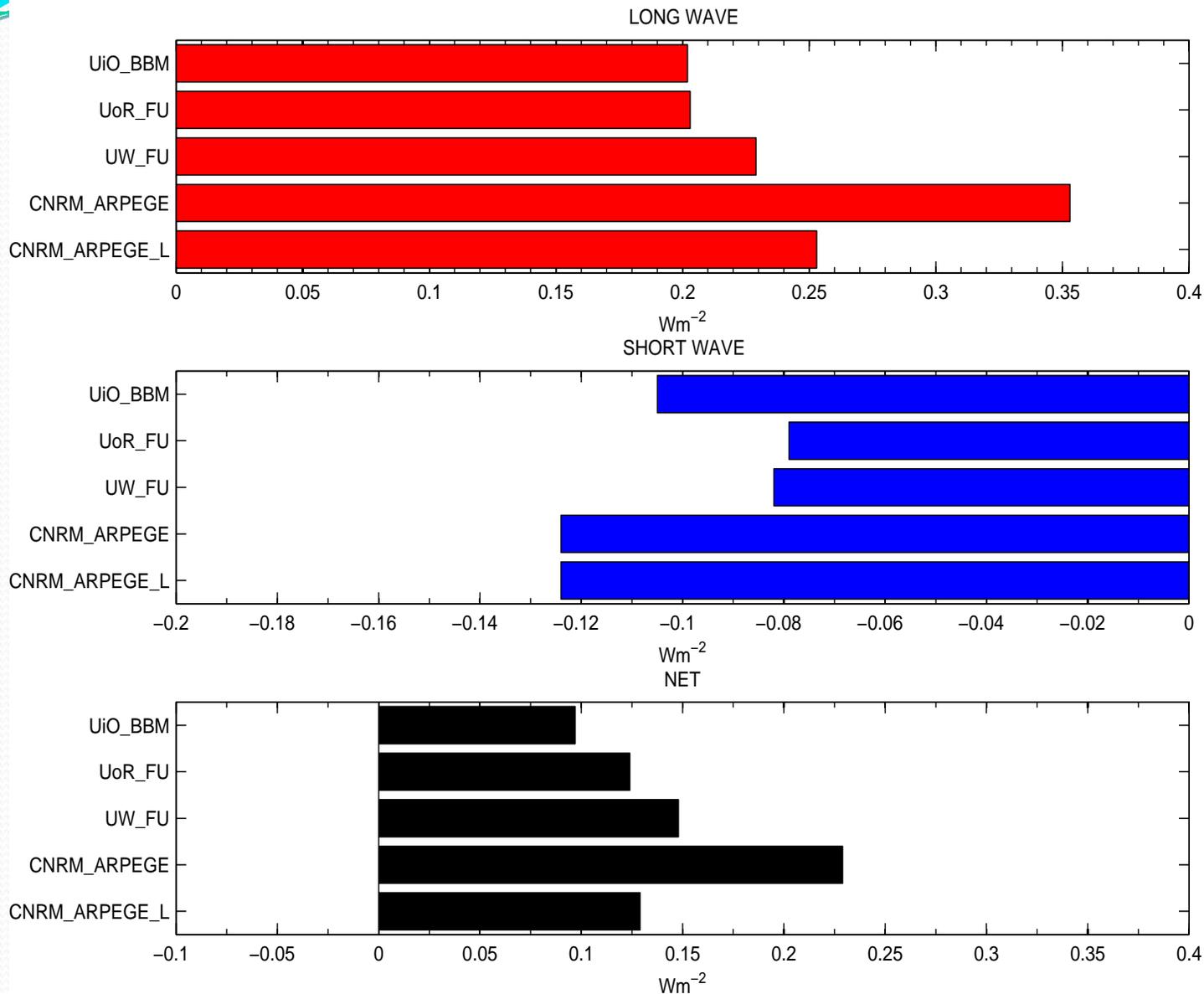


Quantify Activity 5 – Aviation, Shipping and Clouds



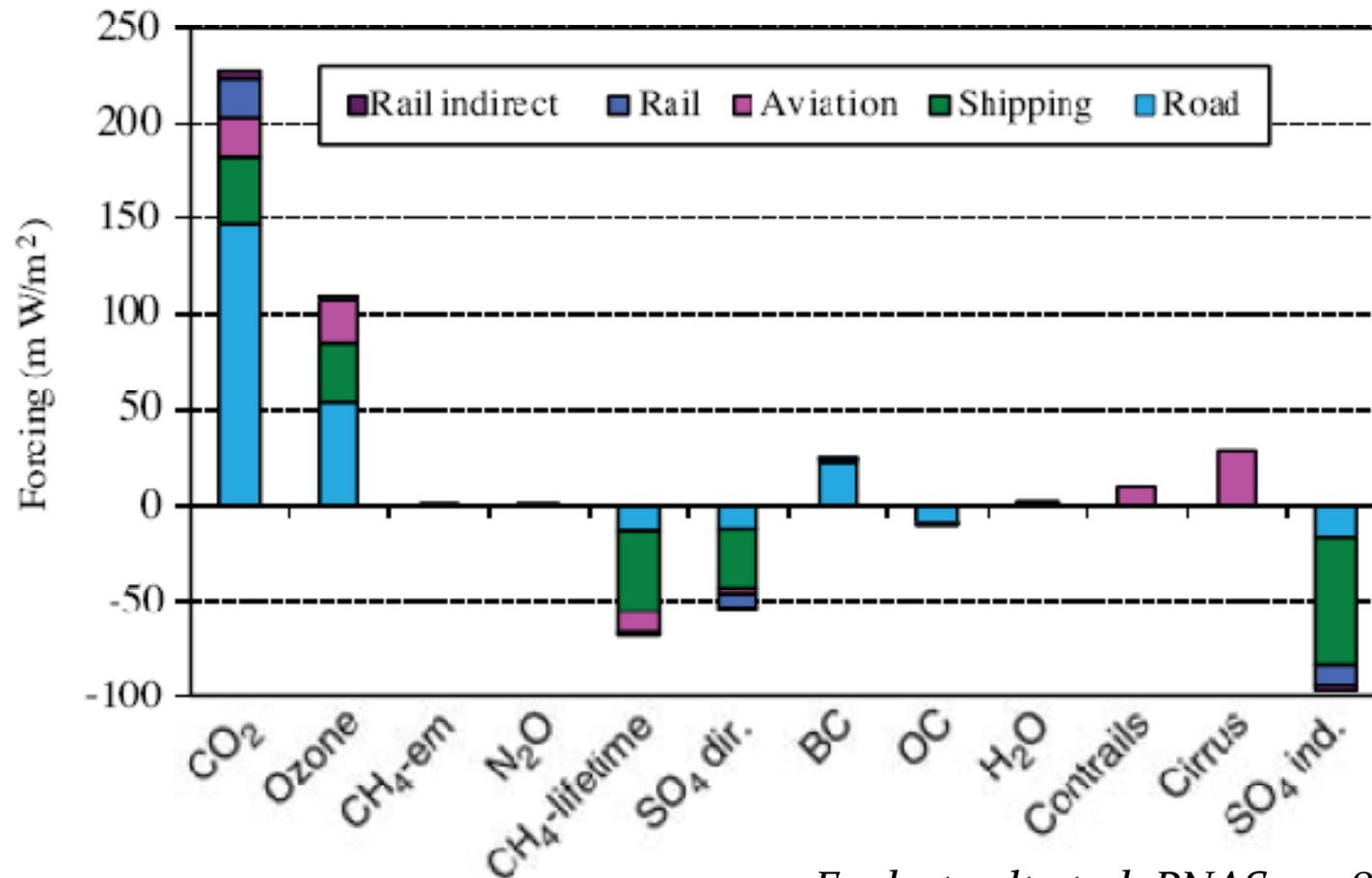
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RF due to a global homogeneous 1% contrail cover (all sky results) – results from UiO, UREAD, UW and CNRM



Smaller
uncertainty for
contrails than
changes in
stratospheric
water vapour –
perhaps
surprising

First synthesis of all modes of transport



Fuglestvedt et al. PNAS 2008

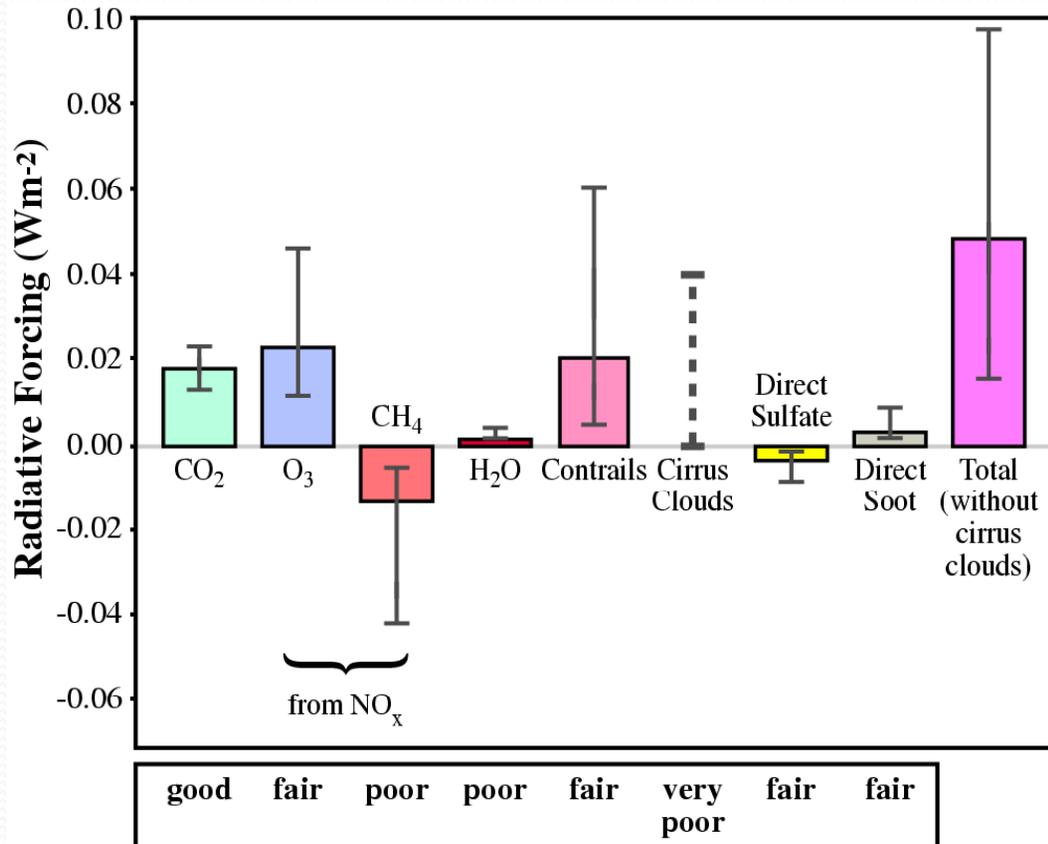


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Aviation impacts: where we were: IPCC (1999)



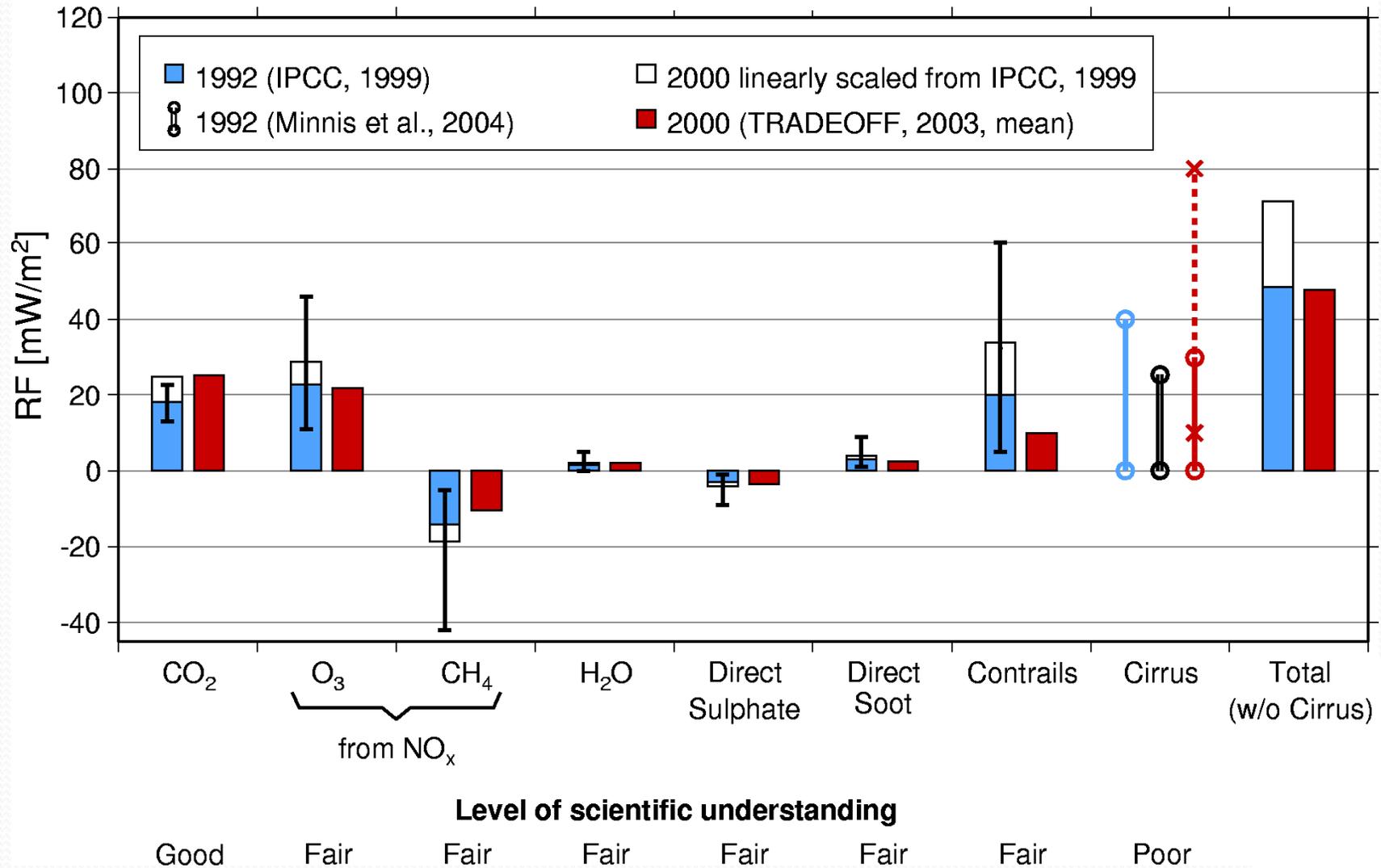
Aviation RF in 1992 (IPCC, 1999)



IPCC, 1999

- A radiative forcing of 0.05 W m^{-2} in 1992
- About 3.5% of the total radiative forcing from all anthropogenic activities

Updated Aviation Radiative Forcing for 2000

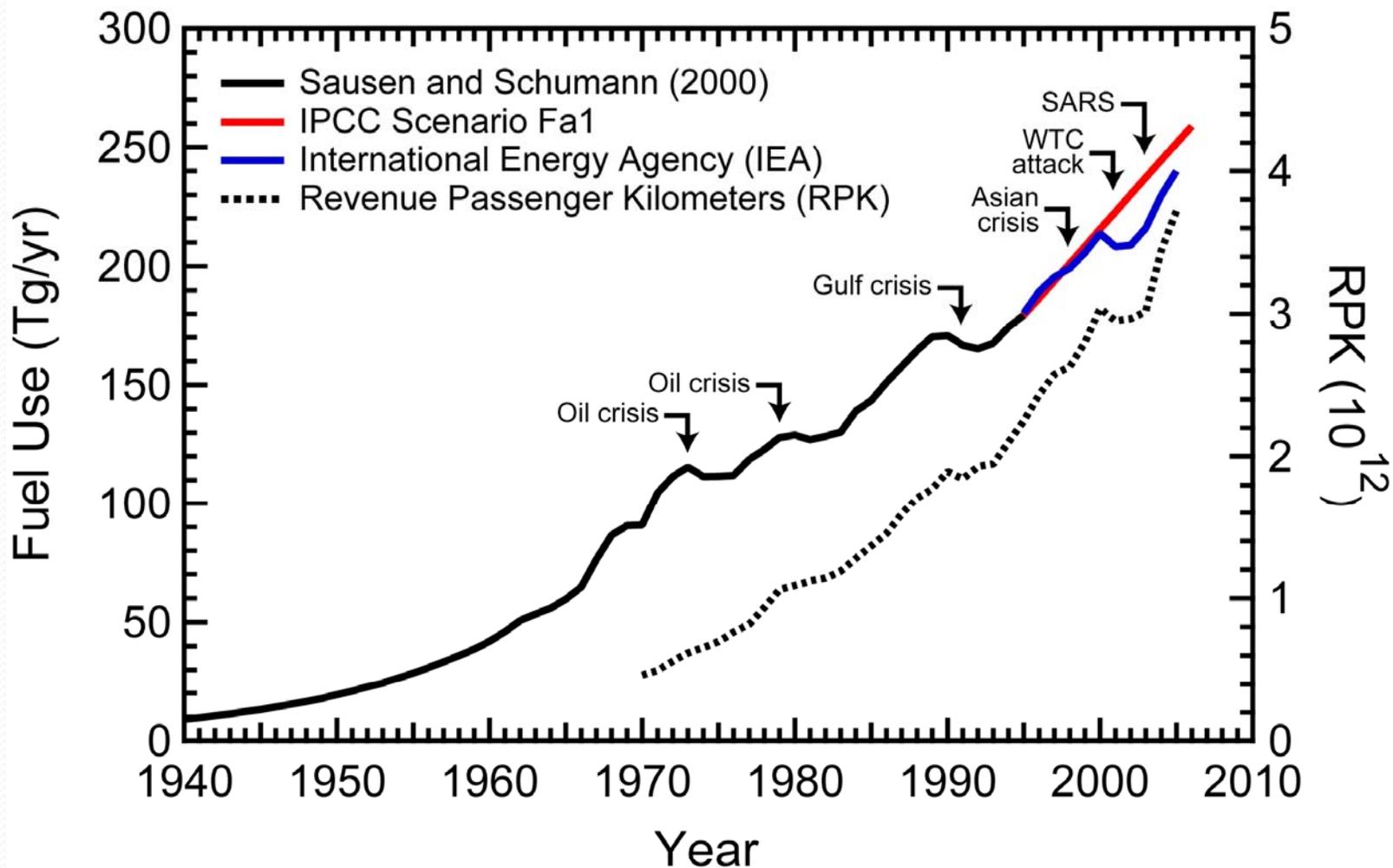


Sausen et al., 2005

Today's impacts: where we are



Aviation Fuel Use and RPK

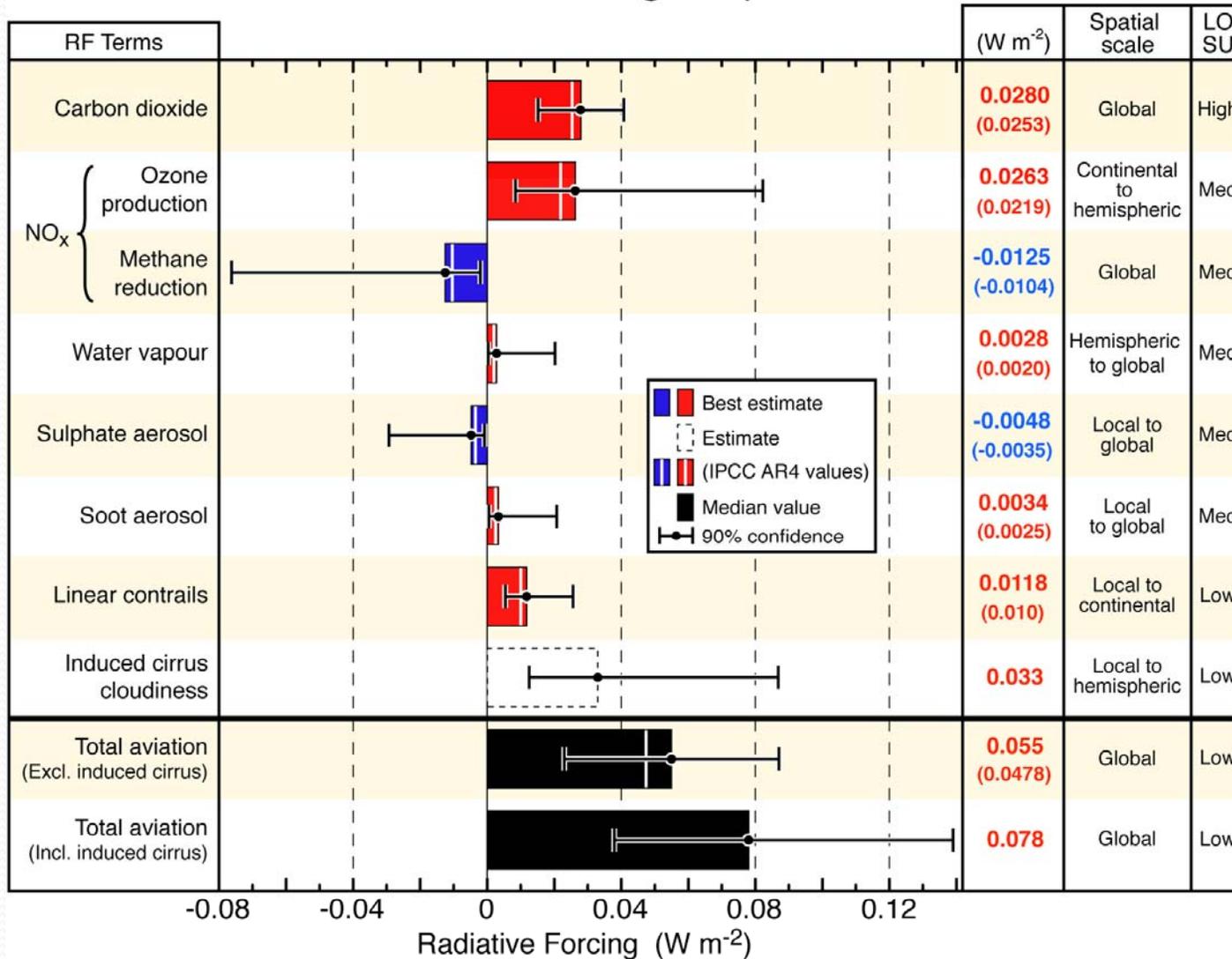


Source: Lee, Fahey, Forster, Newton, Wit, Lim, Owen & Sausen, *Atmospheric Environment* (under revision)



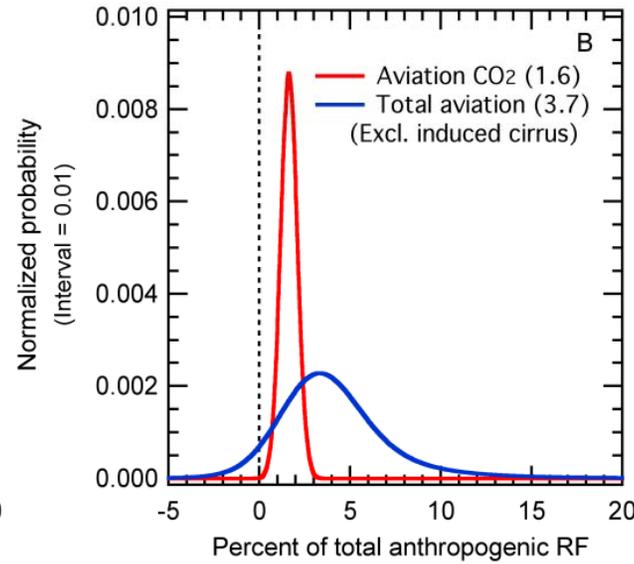
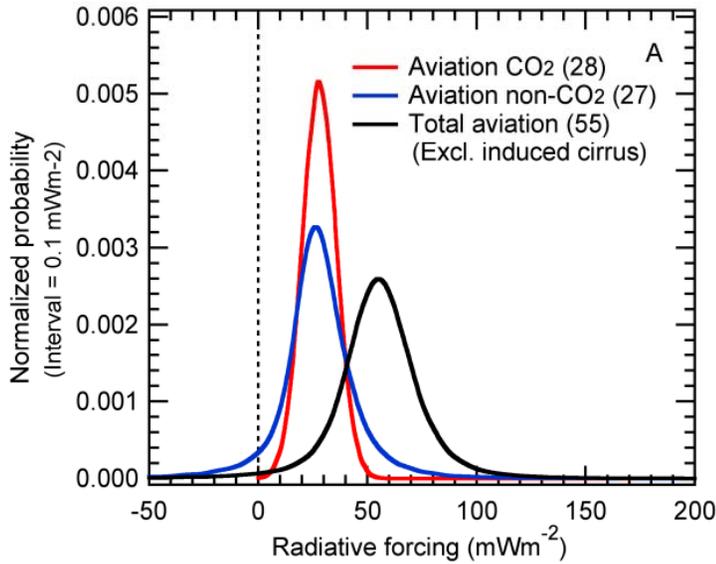
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Aviation Radiative Forcing Components in 2005



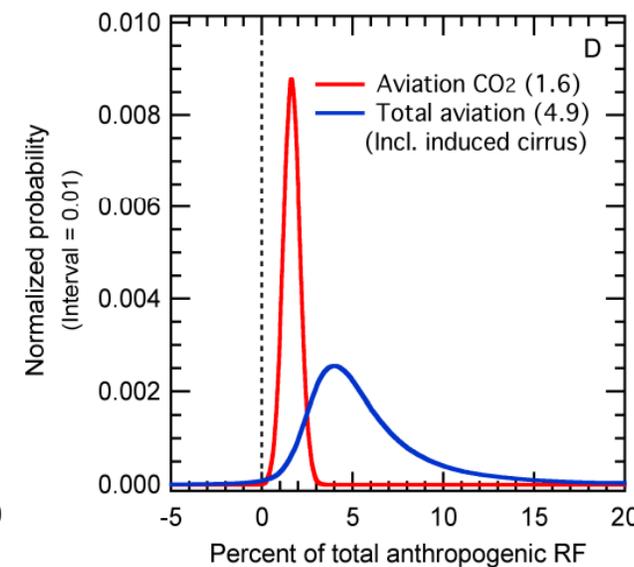
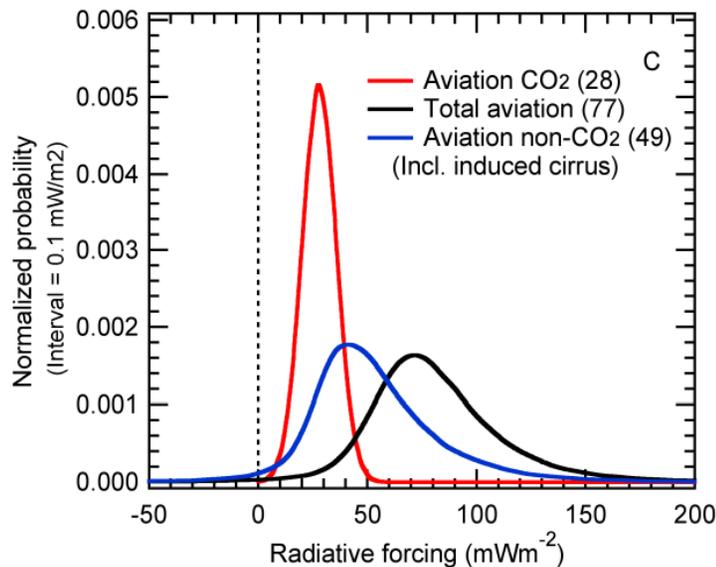
Source: Lee, Fahey, Forster, Newton, Wit, Lim, Owen & Sausen, *Atmospheric Environment* (under revision)

Uncertainties in Aviation Radiative Forcing Components



3.5% (1.3 – 10%)

Excluding induced cirrus Including induced cirrus



5.6% (2.4 – 15%)

Source: Lee, Fahey, Forster, Newton, Wit, Lim, Owen & Sausen, Atmospheric Environment (under revision)

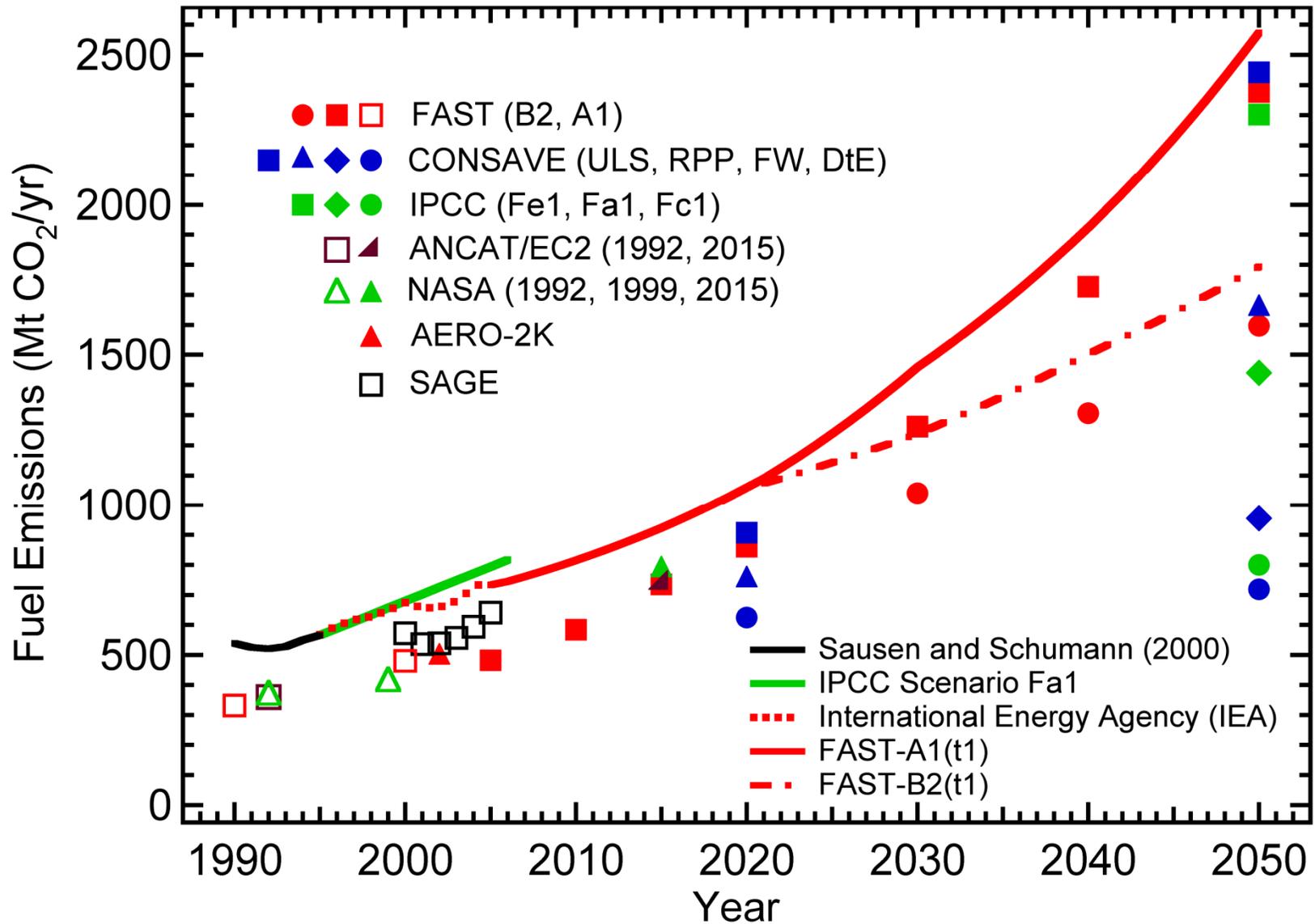
Source:



Future impacts: where we're going?



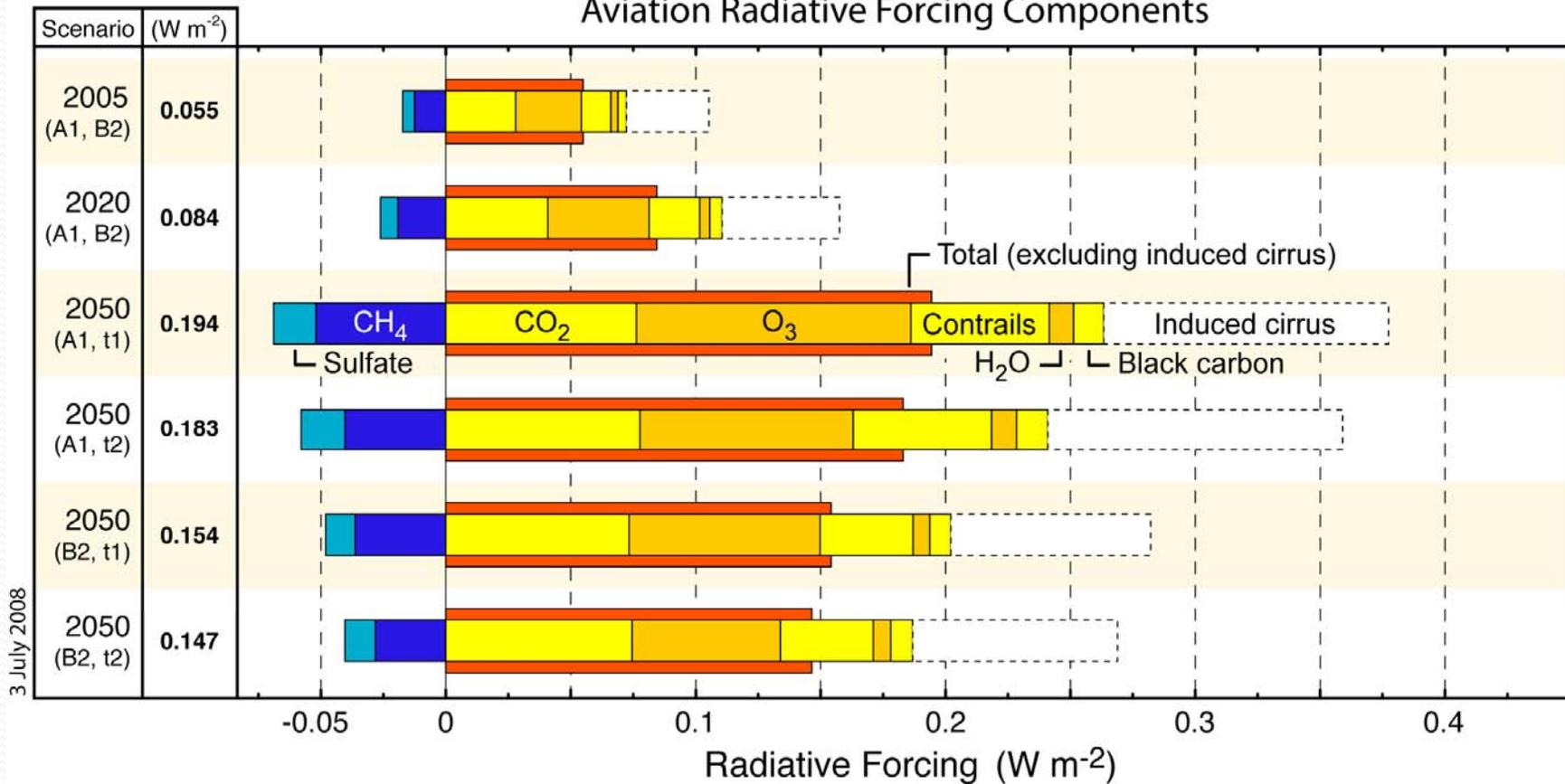
Aviation Fuel Emissions



Source: Lee, Fahey, Forster, Newton, Wit, Lim, Owen & Sausen, *Atmospheric Environment* (under revision)

Present-day, 2020 and 2050 A1/B2 aviation RF

Aviation Radiative Forcing Components



Source: Lee, Fahey, Forster, Newton, Wit, Lim, Owen & Sausen, *Atmospheric Environment* (under revision)

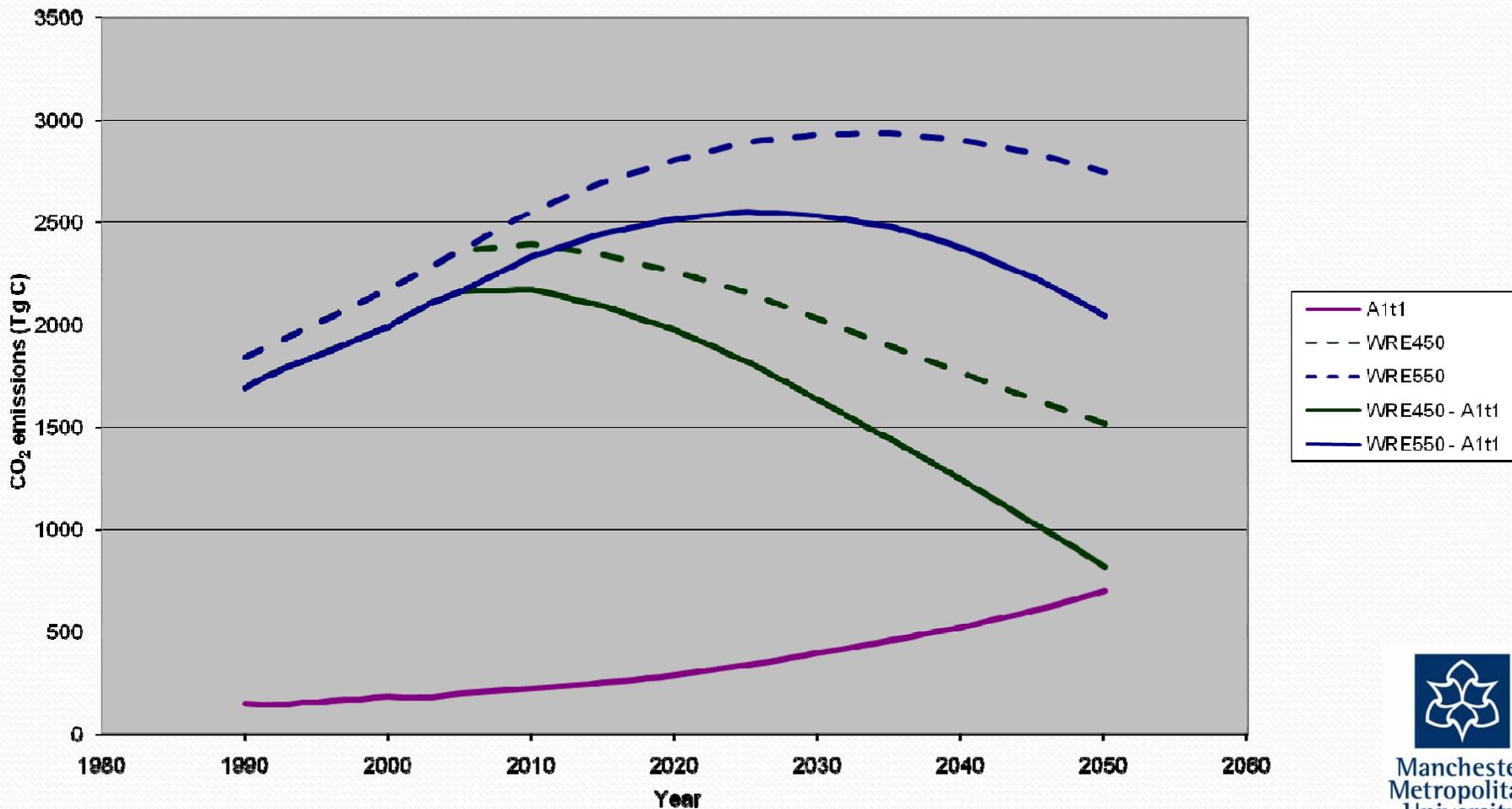
Where do we want to go?

- SRES-based futures
- Post Kyoto world
- Stabilization-world (450, 550 ppm CO₂)



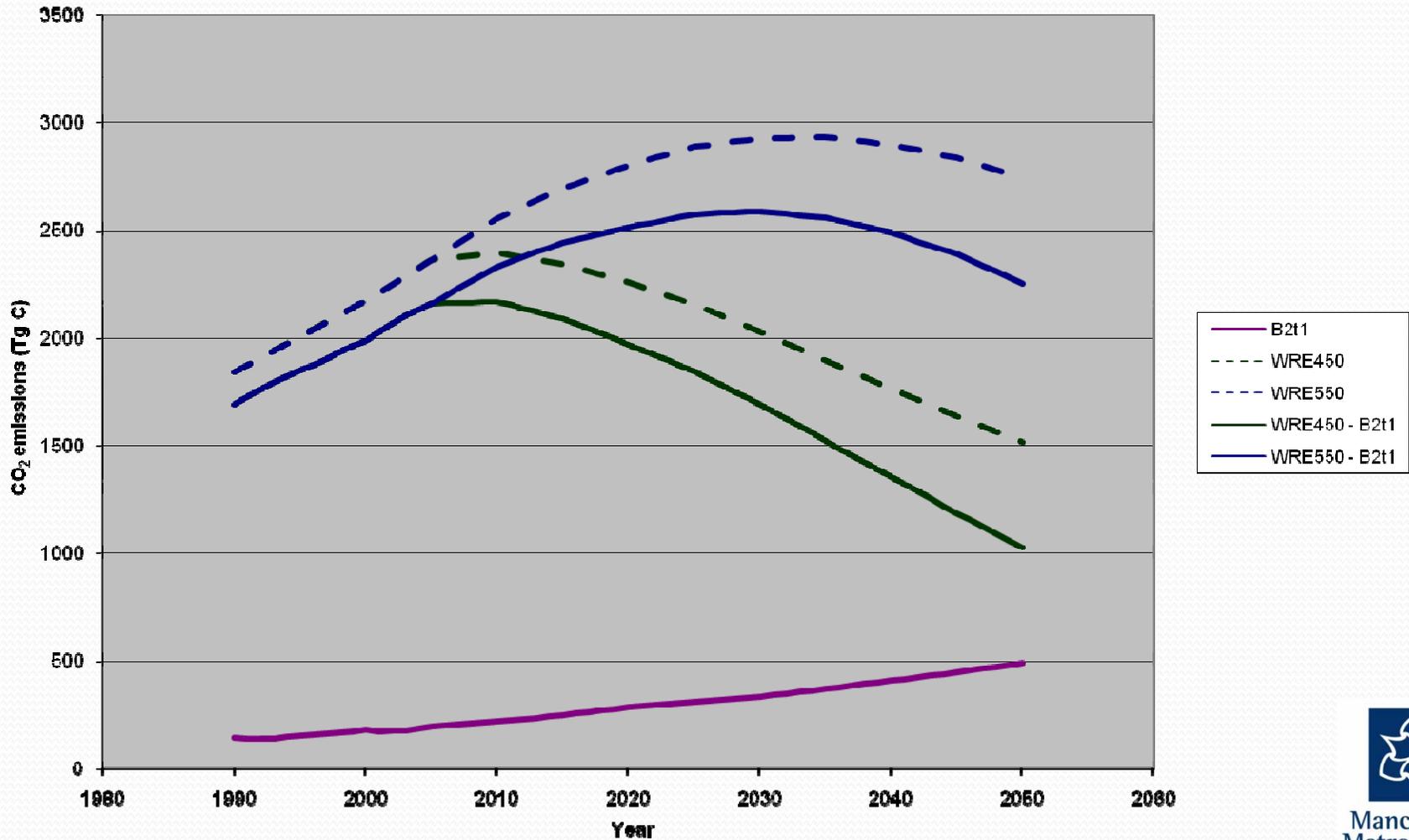
Mixing A1 and stabilization worlds

Stabilization & Aviation (A1t1) CO₂ Emissions



Mixing B2 and stabilization worlds

Stabilization & Aviation (B2t1) CO₂ Emissions



Thank you for your attention

Acknowledgements: Grateful thanks to –
Prof. Robert Sausen, DLR
The Quantify community
The ATTICA core project team

EC Projects



UK Department for Transport

