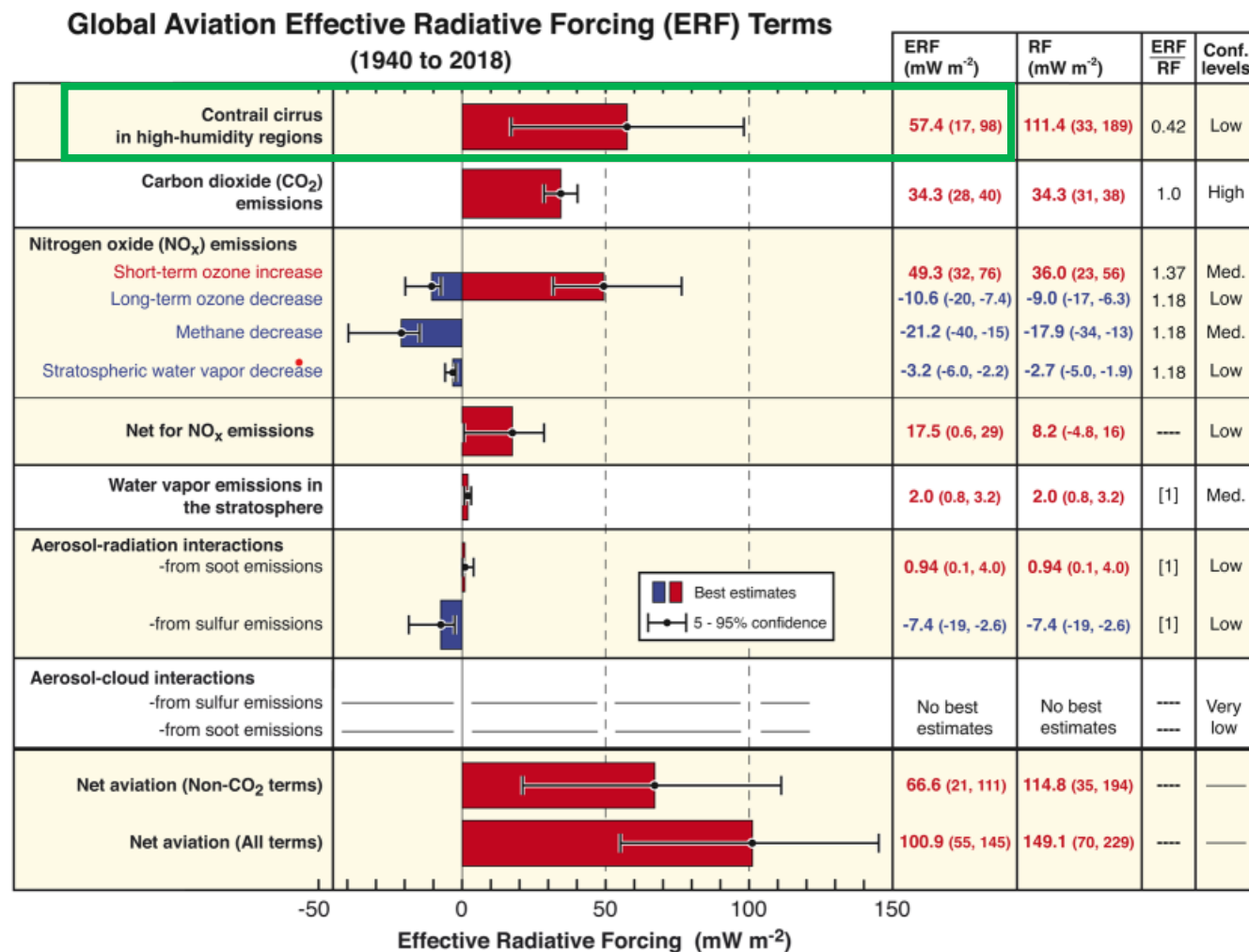


The background of the slide is a high-resolution simulation of a satellite in orbit. The satellite, with its large solar panel arrays extended, is seen from a perspective looking down from space. Below the satellite, the Earth's surface is visible, showing a mix of green landmasses and white cloud cover. The blue curve of the Earth's horizon is visible on the right side of the image.

# HIGH RESOLUTION SIMULATIONS OF CONTRAILS BEHIND FUEL CELL PROPELLED AIRCRAFT

DENNIS HILLENBRAND, DLR-PA

# Why do we look at contrails?



Lee et al (2021); Fig. 1



# Why do we look at contrails?

Global Aviation Effective Radiative Forcing (ERF) Terms  
(1940 to 2018)

	ERF (mW m <sup>-2</sup> )	RF (mW m <sup>-2</sup> )	ERF RF	Conf. levels
Contrail cirrus in high-humidity regions	57.4 (17, 98)	111.4 (33, 189)	0.42	Low
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions	34.3 (28, 40)	34.3 (31, 38)	1.0	High
Nitrogen oxide (NO <sub>x</sub> ) emissions	49.3 (32, 76)	36.0 (23, 56)	1.37	Med.
Short-term ozone increase	-10.6 (-20, -7.4)	-9.0 (-17, -6.3)	1.18	Low
Long-term ozone decrease				

Lee et al (2021); Fig. 1



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Lee et al (2021); Fig. 1



## JET PHASE

0 - 10 s

- Expanding and cooling of exhaust plume
- Water droplet formation and freezing into ice crystals



6<sup>th</sup> Januar 2025, Munich Pasing

<https://skybrary.aero/articles/contrail>



# Fuel cell propelled aircraft

- No soot, CO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (when using H<sub>2</sub>)
- Climate effect dominated by contrail effect
- **More flexible treatment of exhaust products**

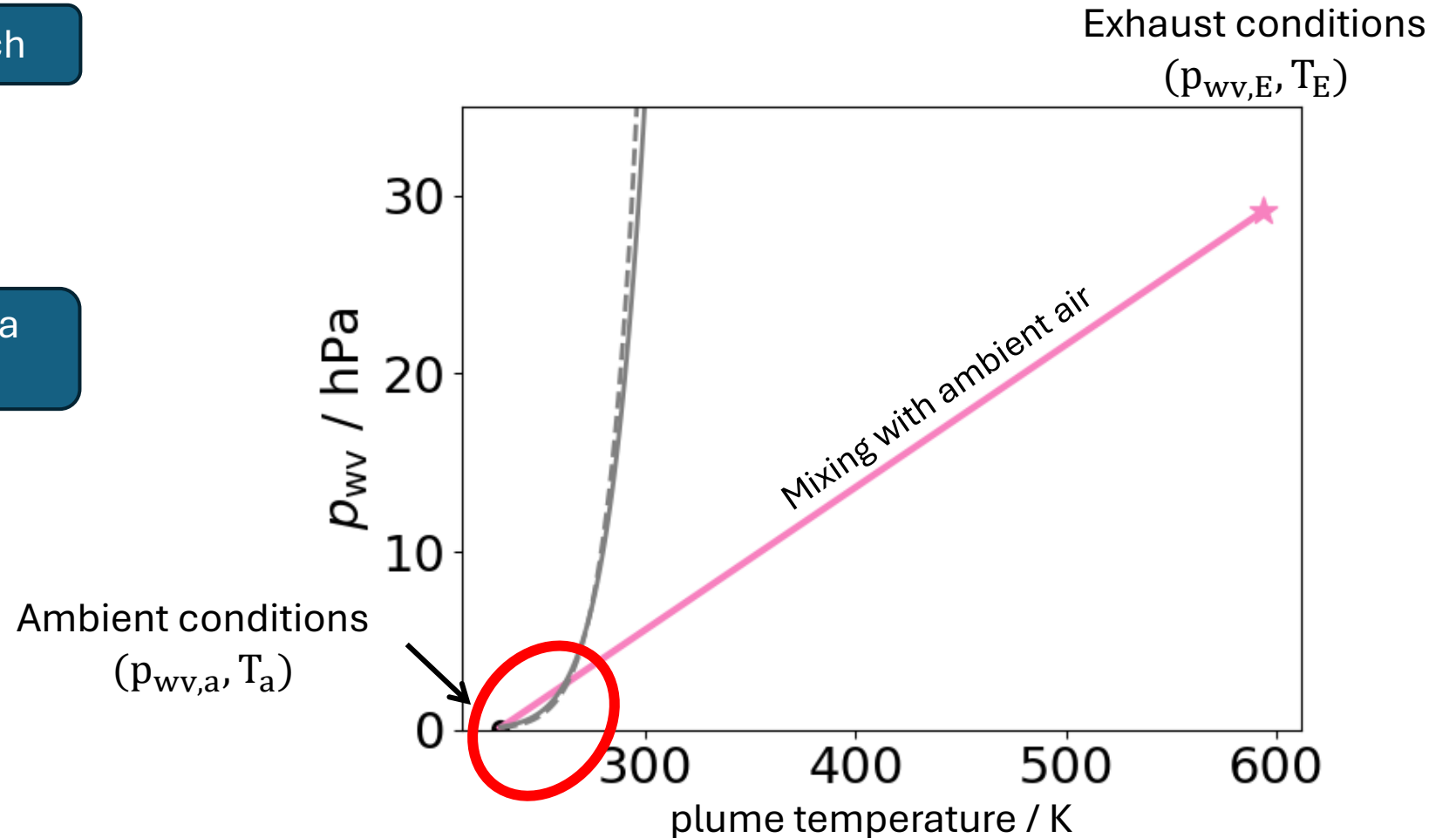
- No solution for the near future (first commercial aircraft planned for next decade)
- Probably only applicable for regional aircraft

# Contrail Formation – Mixing line

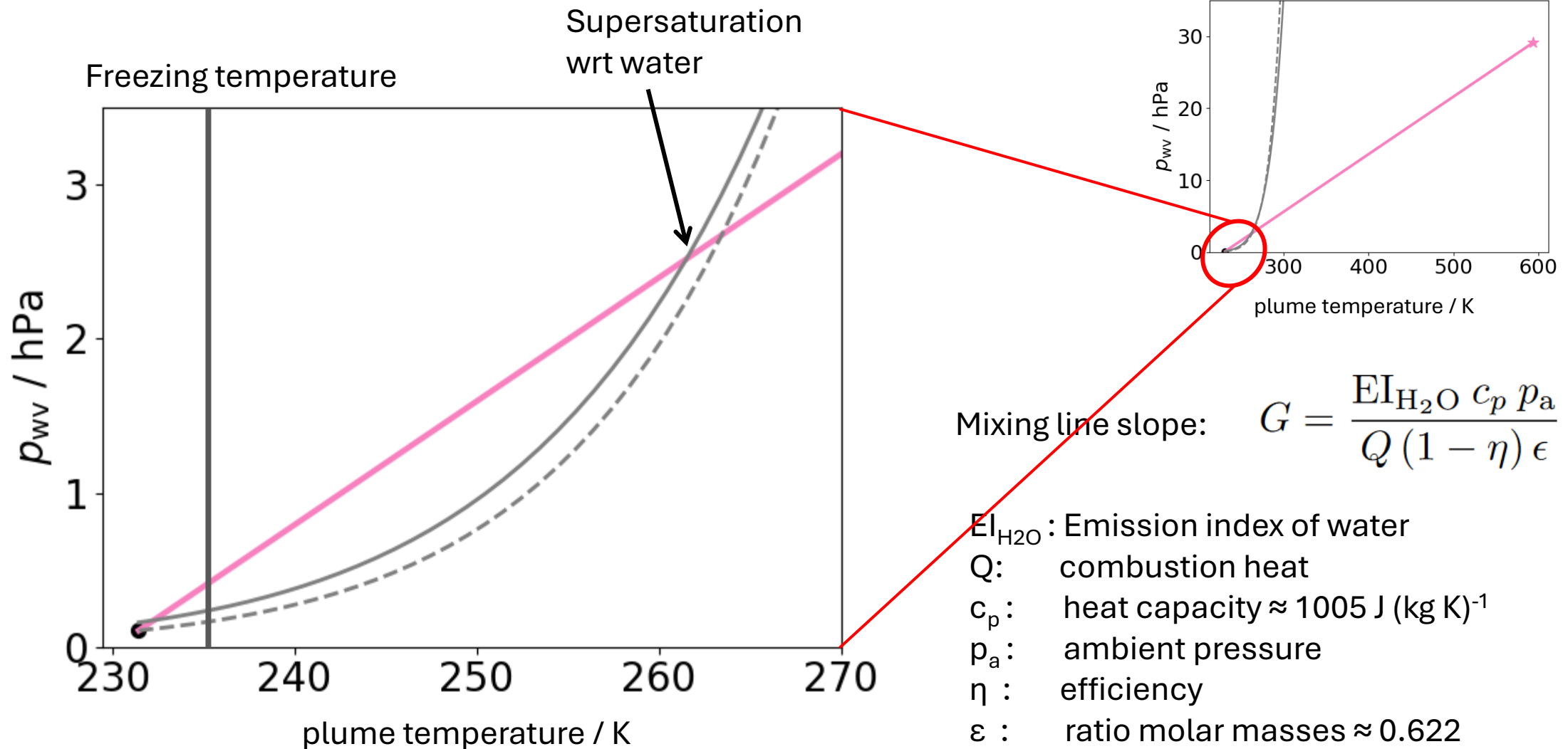
Thermodynamic approach



Binary decision whether a contrail forms or not



# Contrail Formation – Mixing line





# Emission manipulation - Reduction

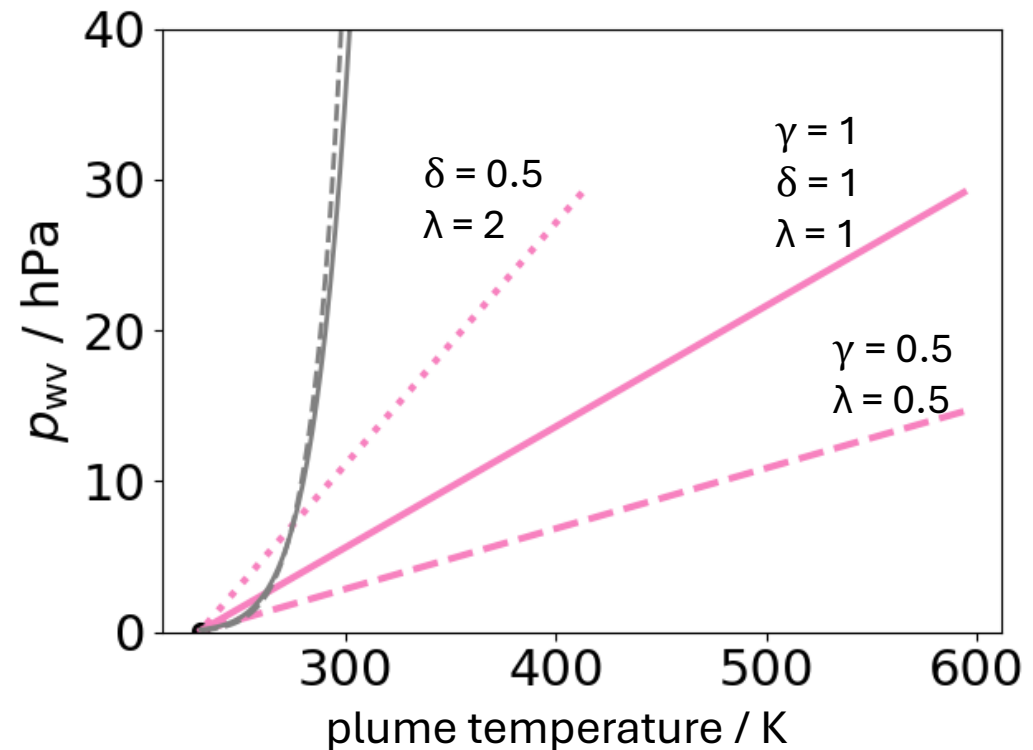
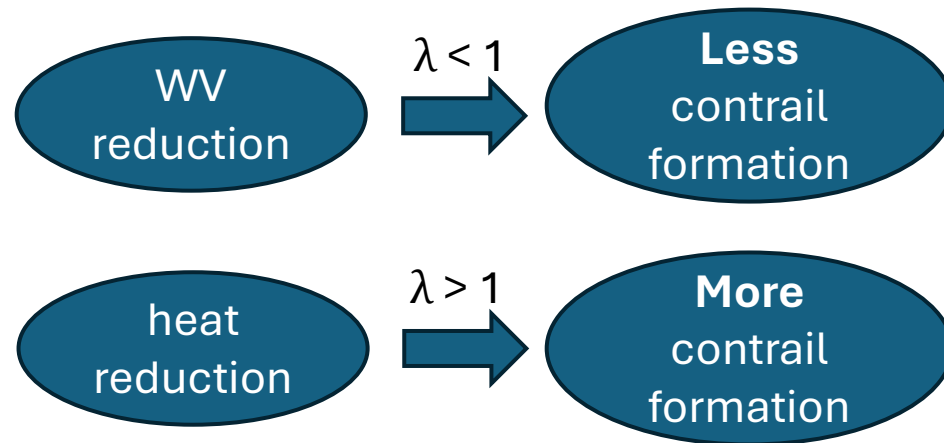
Remaining water vapor (WV) factor :  $\gamma = \frac{\text{actual wv emission}}{\text{theoretical wv emission}}$

Remaining heat factor:  $\delta = \frac{\text{actual heat emission}}{\text{theoretical heat emission}}$

relative heat – water vapor  
emission  $\lambda = \frac{\gamma}{\delta}$  matters

Adapted mixing line slope:

$$G_{FC} = \frac{\gamma E I_{H_2O} c_p p_a}{\delta Q (1 - \eta) \epsilon}$$



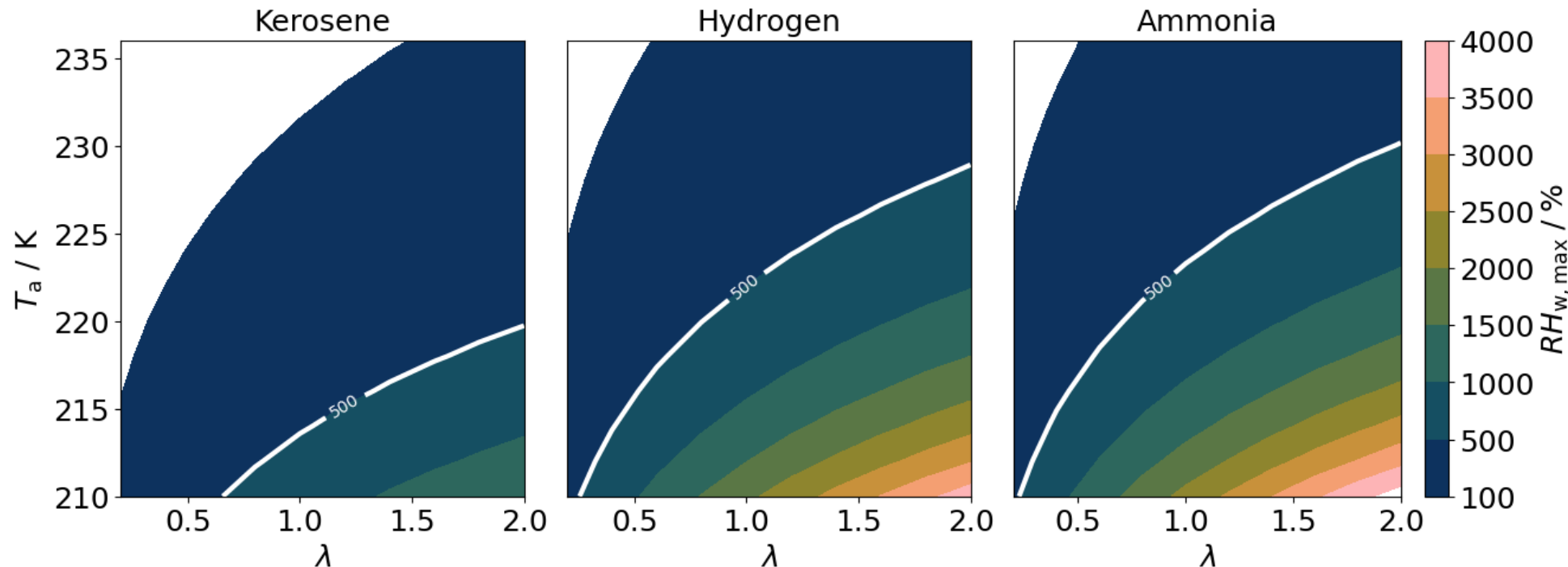


# Supersaturation increase for heat reduction

Effect of emission  
reduction on the maximum  
relative humidity of plume  
during cooling

Values are upper limits  
when no  
microphysics take place

FL 240  
 $p_a = 400$  hPa  
 $RH_{i,a} = 100$  %



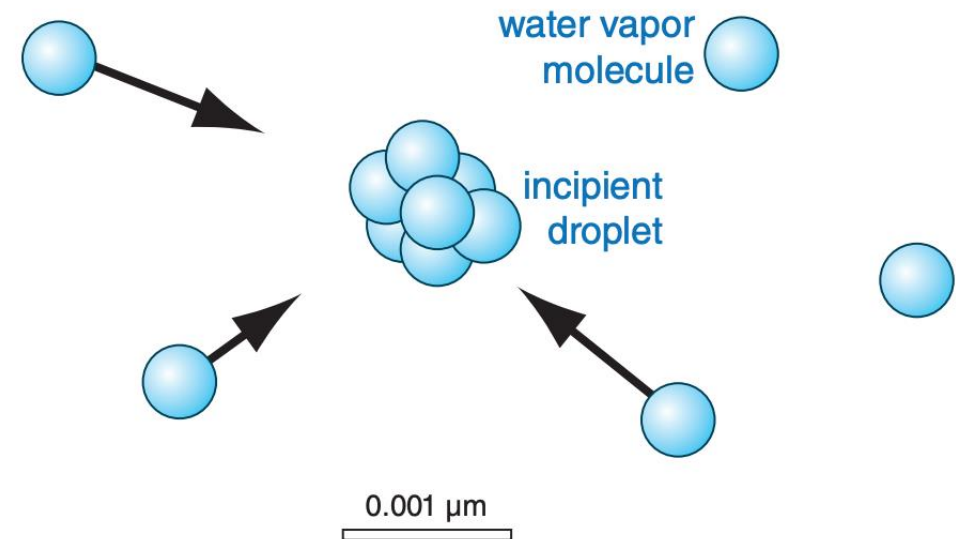
# Effect of high supersaturation

For  $RH_w > 500\%$  an additional microphysical process can be triggered:

## Homogeneous Droplet Nucleation (HDN)

- Spontaneous formation of water droplets without any nucleation particles
  - Creation of many very small droplets
  - Highly non-linear nucleation rate
- Numerical treatment challenging
- Potentially increases the number of ice crystals by orders of magnitude

→ Has to be avoided!



**Remark:** The 500% limit is no hard limit, but we can ensure that HDN is not significant if  $RH_w < 500\%$

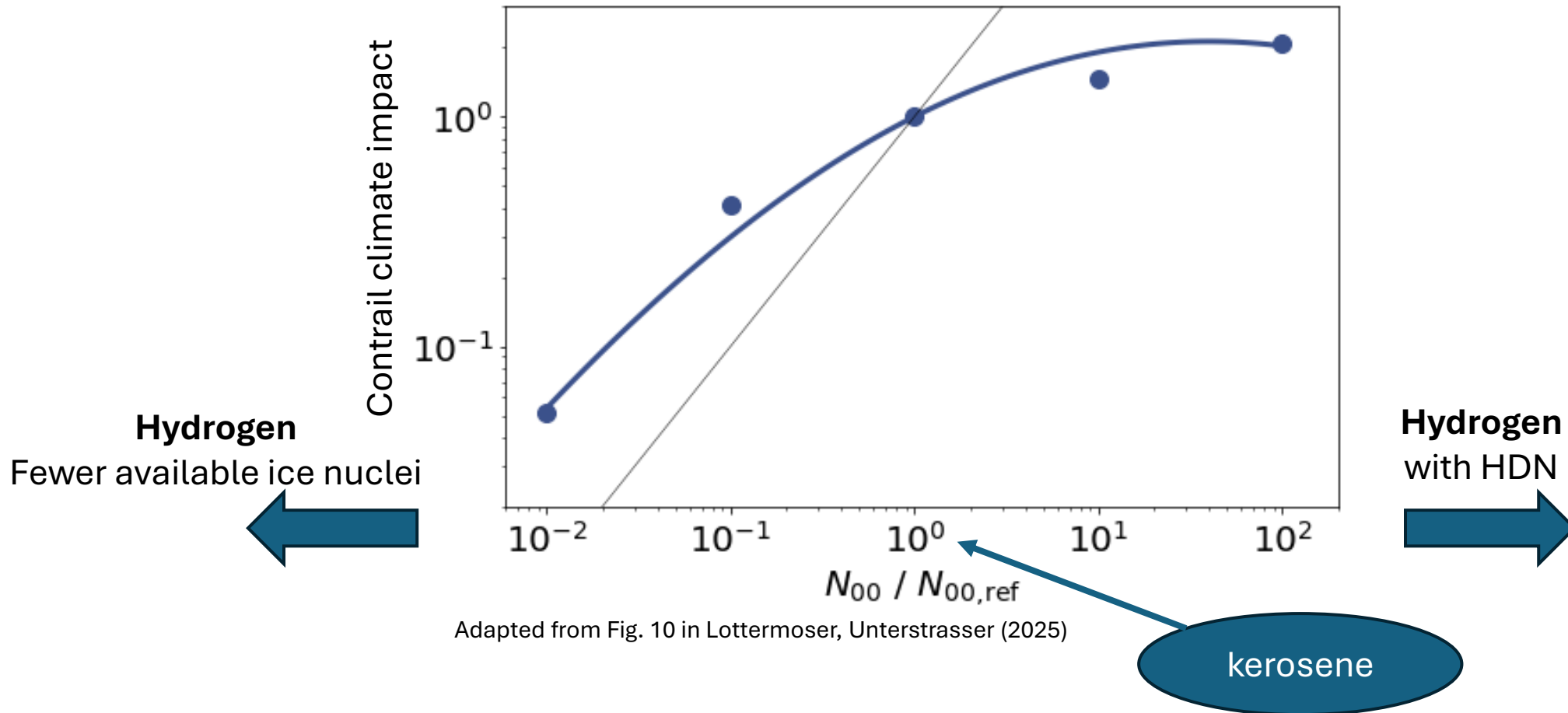


# Climate impact of contrails

Formed number of ice crystals

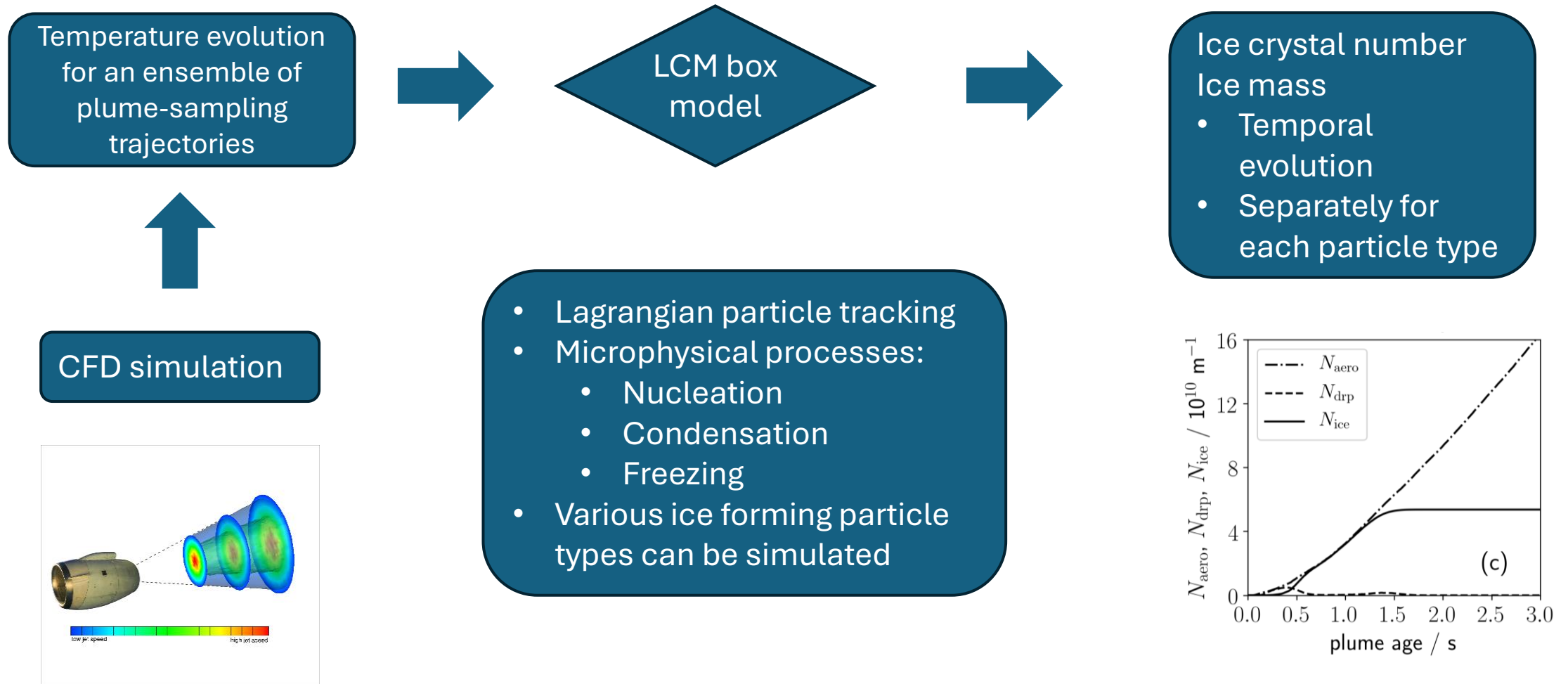


Metric for contrail radiative effect:  
Time-integrated total extinction  $\hat{E}$



Adapted from Fig. 10 in Lottermoser, Unterstrasser (2025)

# Simulation model - Microphysics





# Simulation setup

- 3D turbulent CFD simulation of plume behind aircraft (provided by Airbus)
- Temperature evolution derived for mean trajectory
- Pure hydrogen used as fuel
- No particles initially present in the exhaust
- Timestep  $\Delta t = 10^{-4}$  s; simulation time  $t_{\text{sim}} = 6$  s
- HDN process included

## Ambient conditions

$p_{\text{amb}}$	400 hPa
$T_{\text{amb}}$	{210, 230} K
$RH_{i, \text{amb}}$	100 %
Aerosols	$n = 1000 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , $r = 10 \text{ nm}$

## Exhaust conditions

Propulsion efficiency	$\eta$	{0.3, 0.5}
WV reduction	$\gamma$	{1, 0.25}
Heat reduction	$\delta$	{1, 0.25}

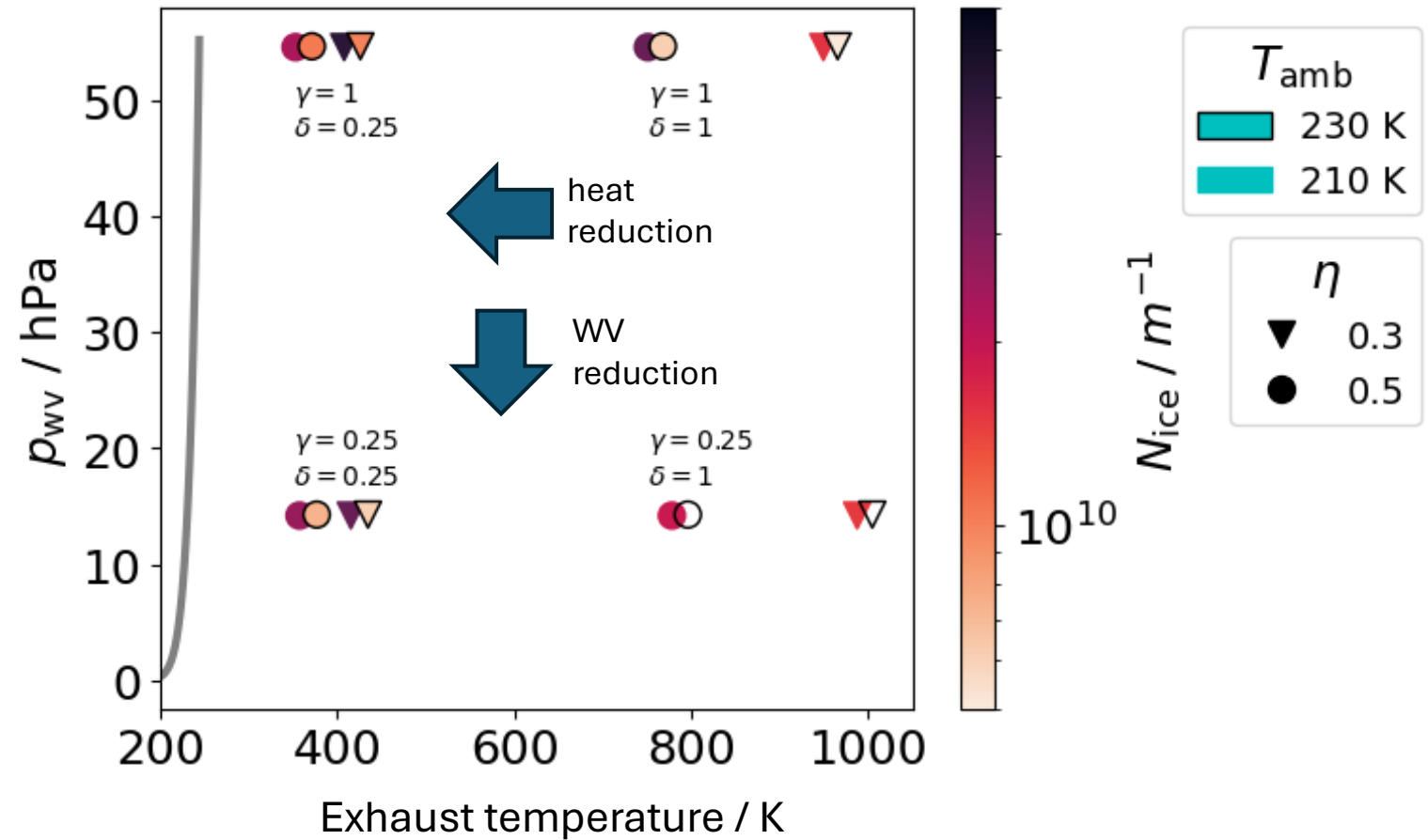
# Simulation results

Higher efficiency leads to more ice crystals

Highest  $N_{\text{ice}}$  when HDN occurs

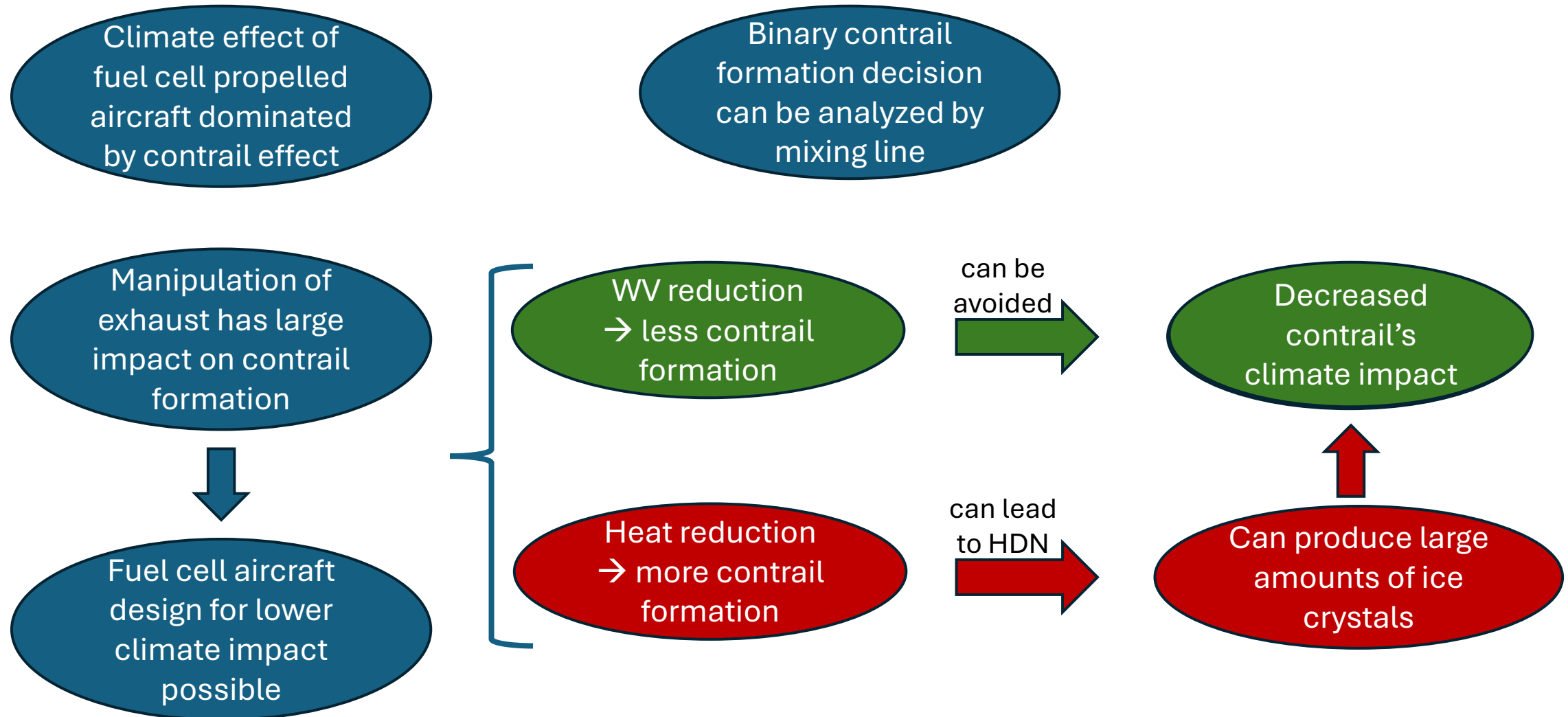
HDN more relevant for cold conditions

WV reduction can avoid contrail formation





# Take home messages



The image features a solid blue background. Overlaid on this background are numerous white contrails from jets, arranged to form a large, stylized cross. The vertical bar of the cross is composed of several parallel vertical lines of contrails, with jets visible at the top and bottom. The horizontal bar is composed of several parallel horizontal lines of contrails, with jets visible on the left and right. The intersection of these lines creates a prominent cross shape. The text "THANK YOU" is centered in the upper right quadrant of the image.

# THANK YOU