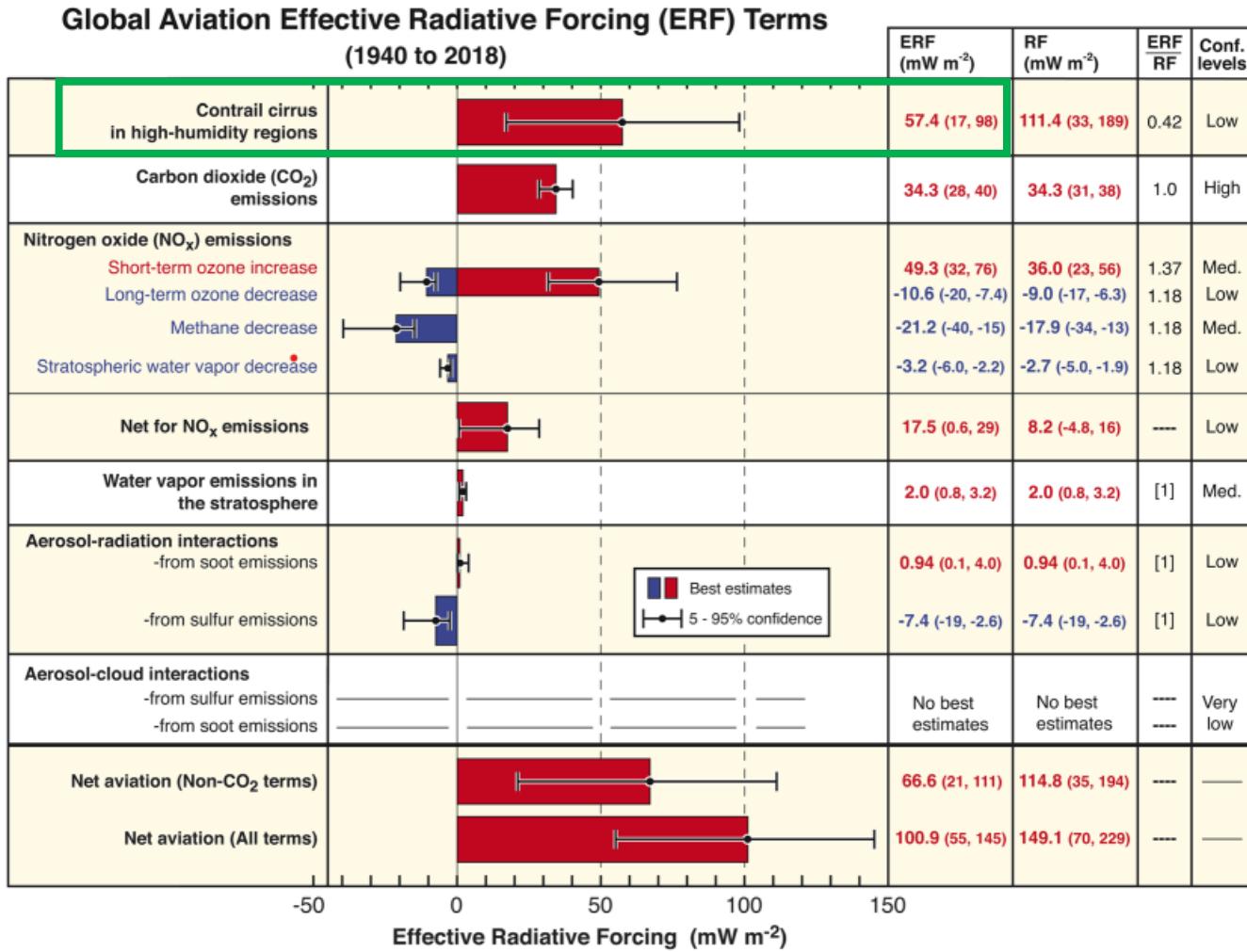


# HIGH RESOLUTION SIMULATIONS OF CONTRAILS BEHIND FUEL CELL PROPELLED AIRCRAFT

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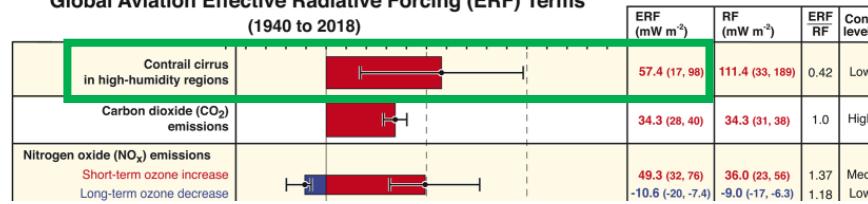
# Why do we look at contrails?



Lee et al (2021); Fig. 1

# Why do we look at contrails?

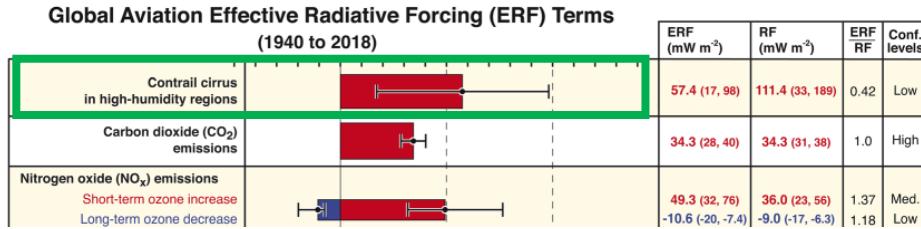
Global Aviation Effective Radiative Forcing (ERF) Terms  
(1940 to 2018)



Lee et al (2021); Fig. 1



# Why do we look at contrails?



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 solution for the near future (first commercial aircraft planned for next decade)
- Probably only applicable for regional 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**

# Contrail Formation – Mixing line

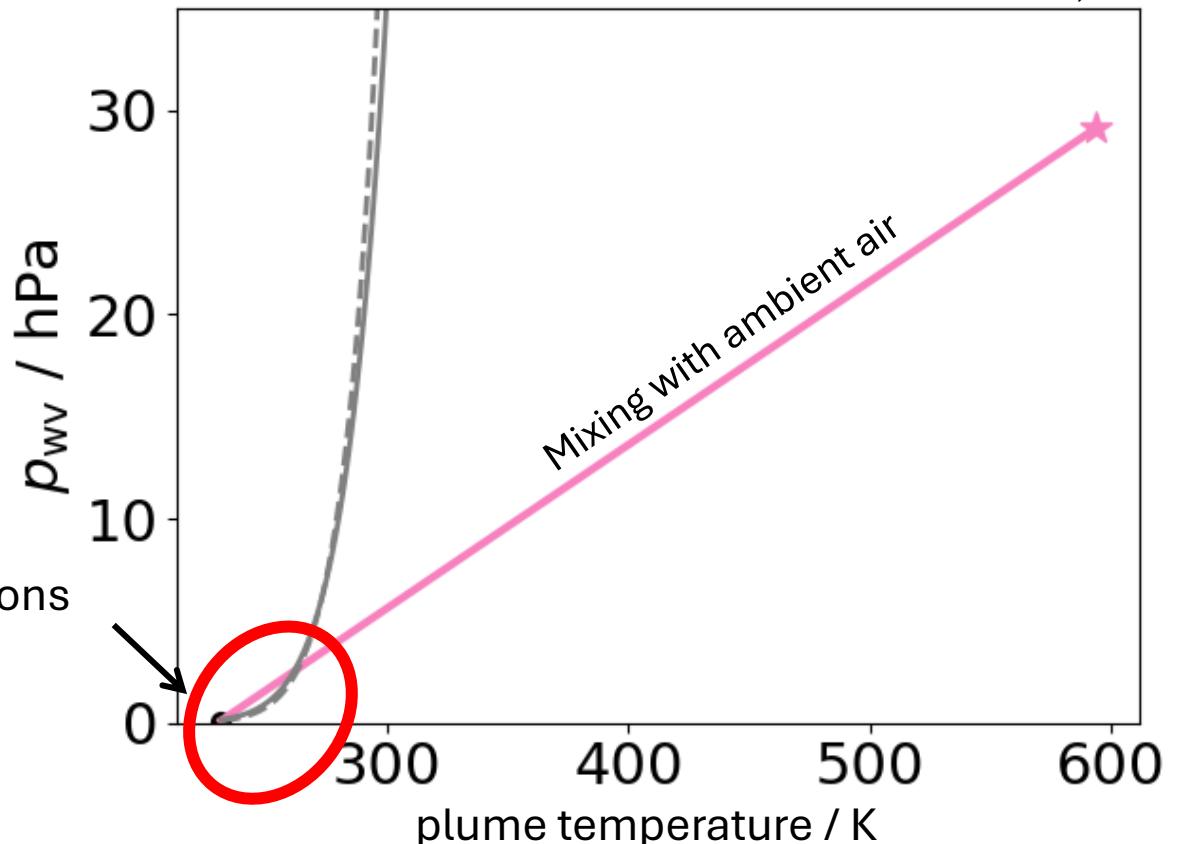
Thermodynamic approach



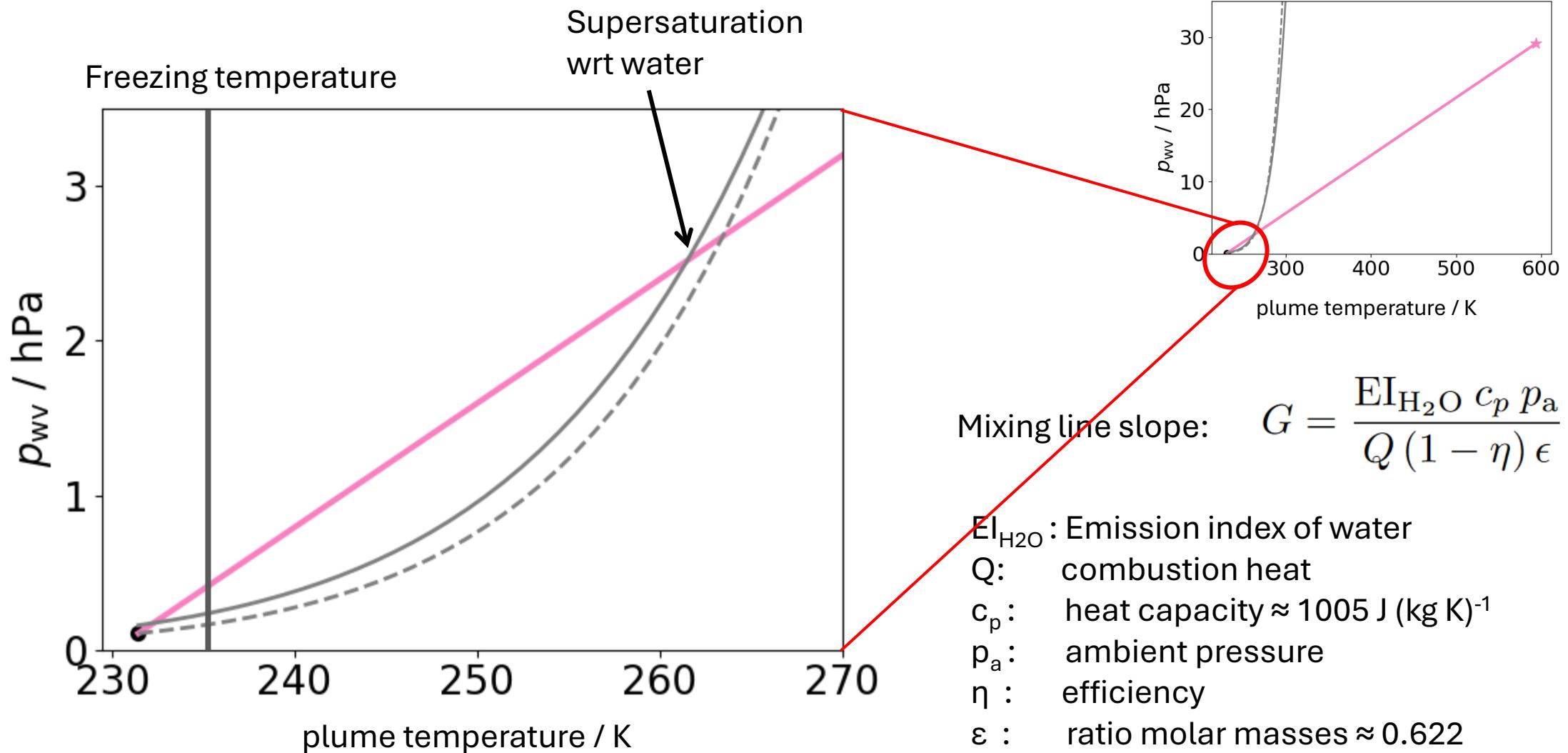
Binary decision whether a contrail forms or not

Ambient conditions  
( $p_{wv,a}$ ,  $T_a$ )

Exhaust conditions  
( $p_{wv,E}$ ,  $T_E$ )



# 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:

$$G_{\text{FC}} = \frac{\gamma \text{EI}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} c_p p_a}{\delta Q (1 - \eta) \epsilon}$$

WV reduction

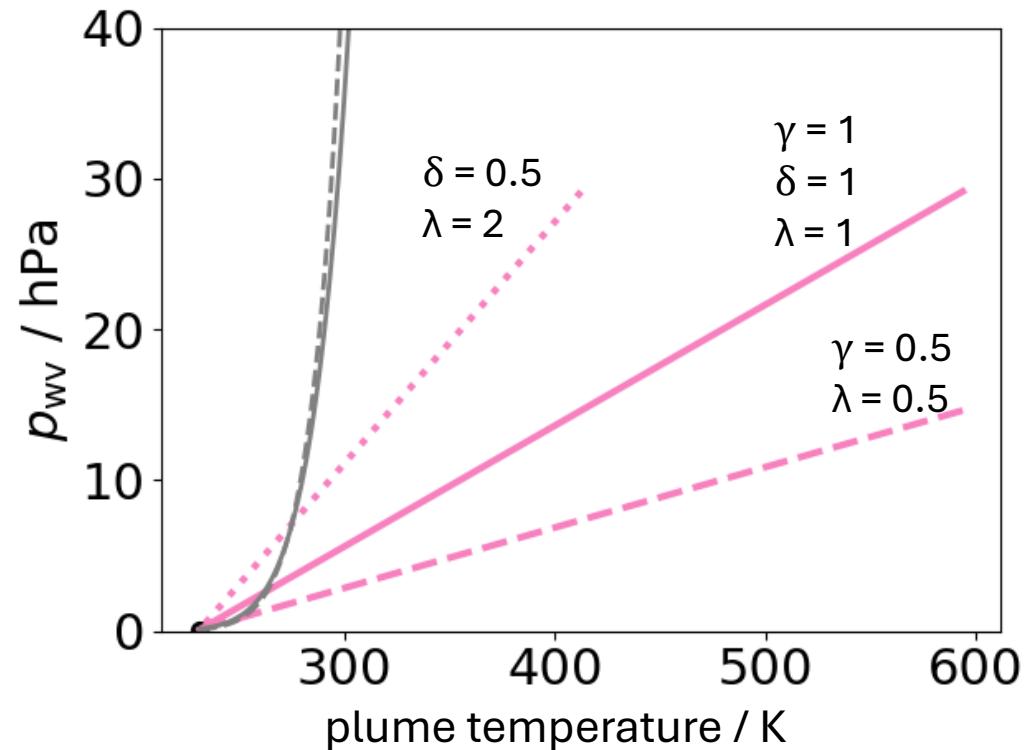
$$\lambda < 1$$

Less contrail formation

heat reduction

$$\lambda > 1$$

More contrail formation

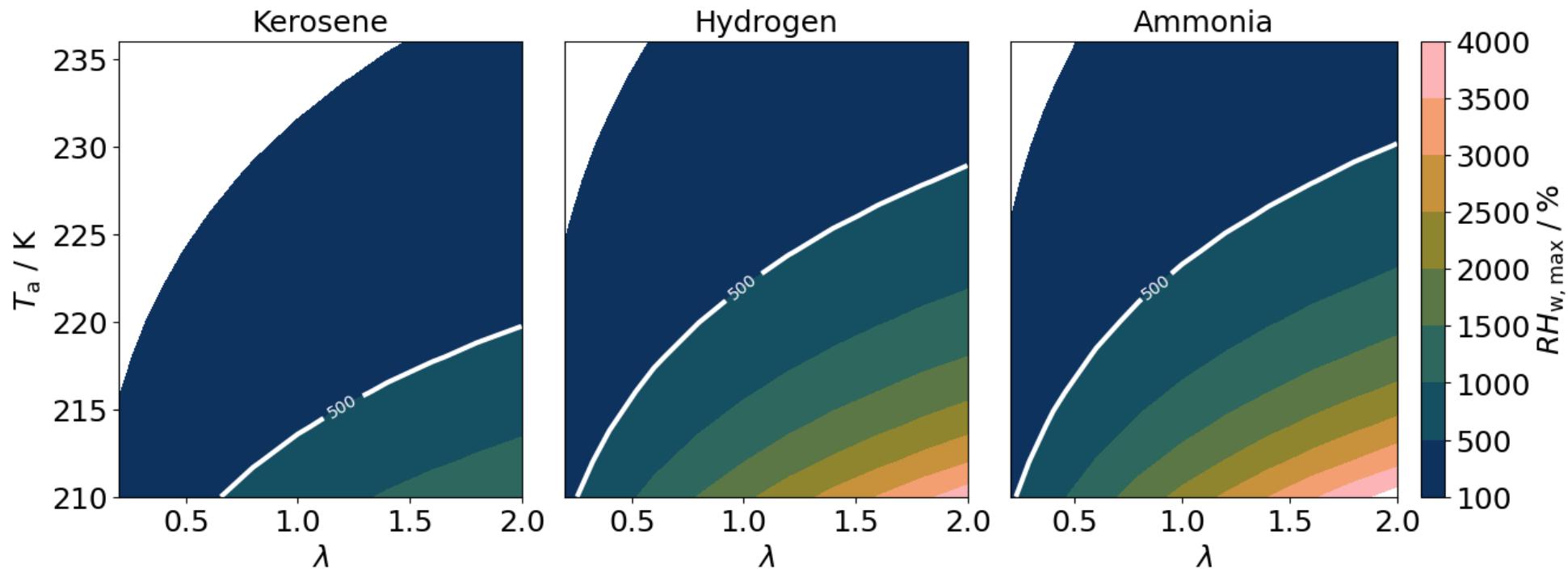


# Supersaturation increase for heat reduction

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

Values are upper limits when no microphysics take place

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



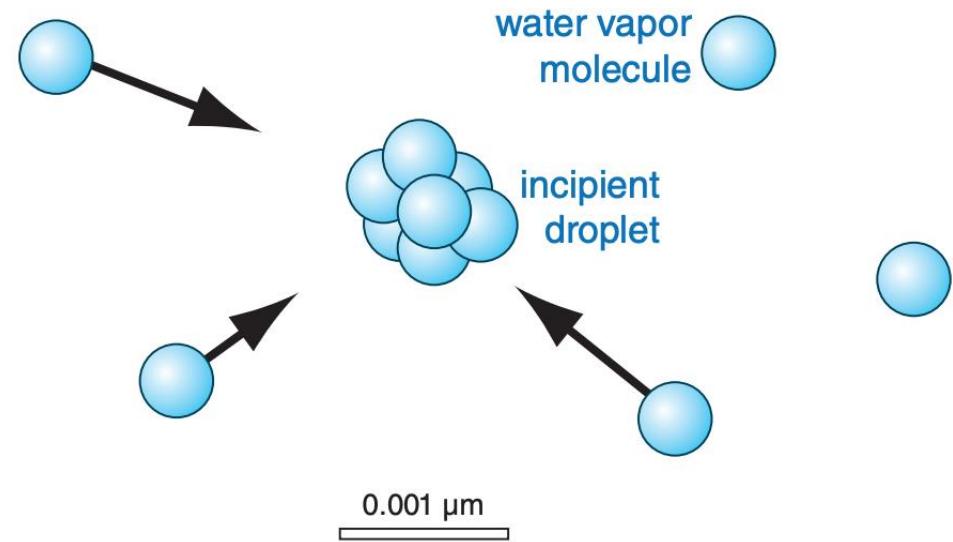
# Effect of high supersaturation

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!

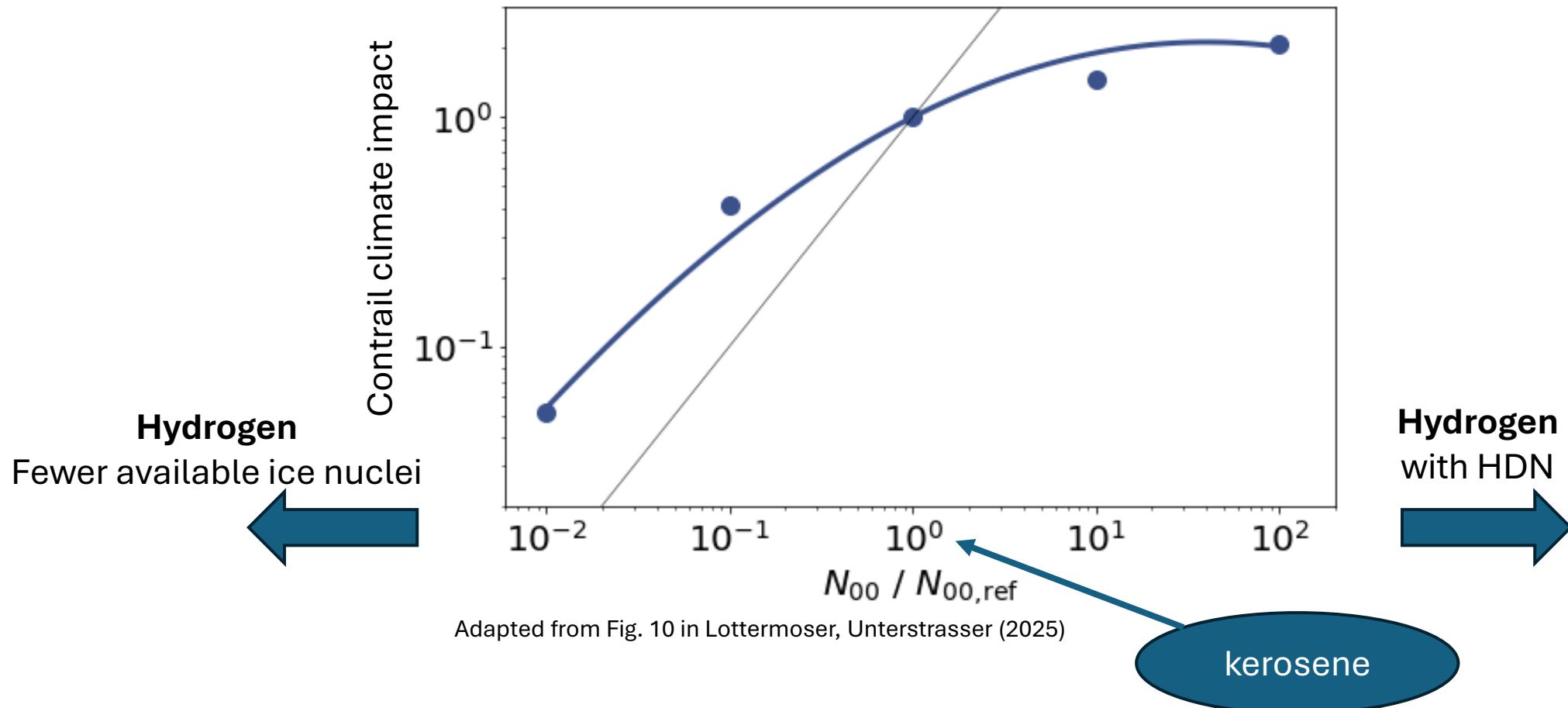


**Remark:** The 500% limit is no hard limit, but we can ensure that HDN is not significant if  $RH_w < 500\%$

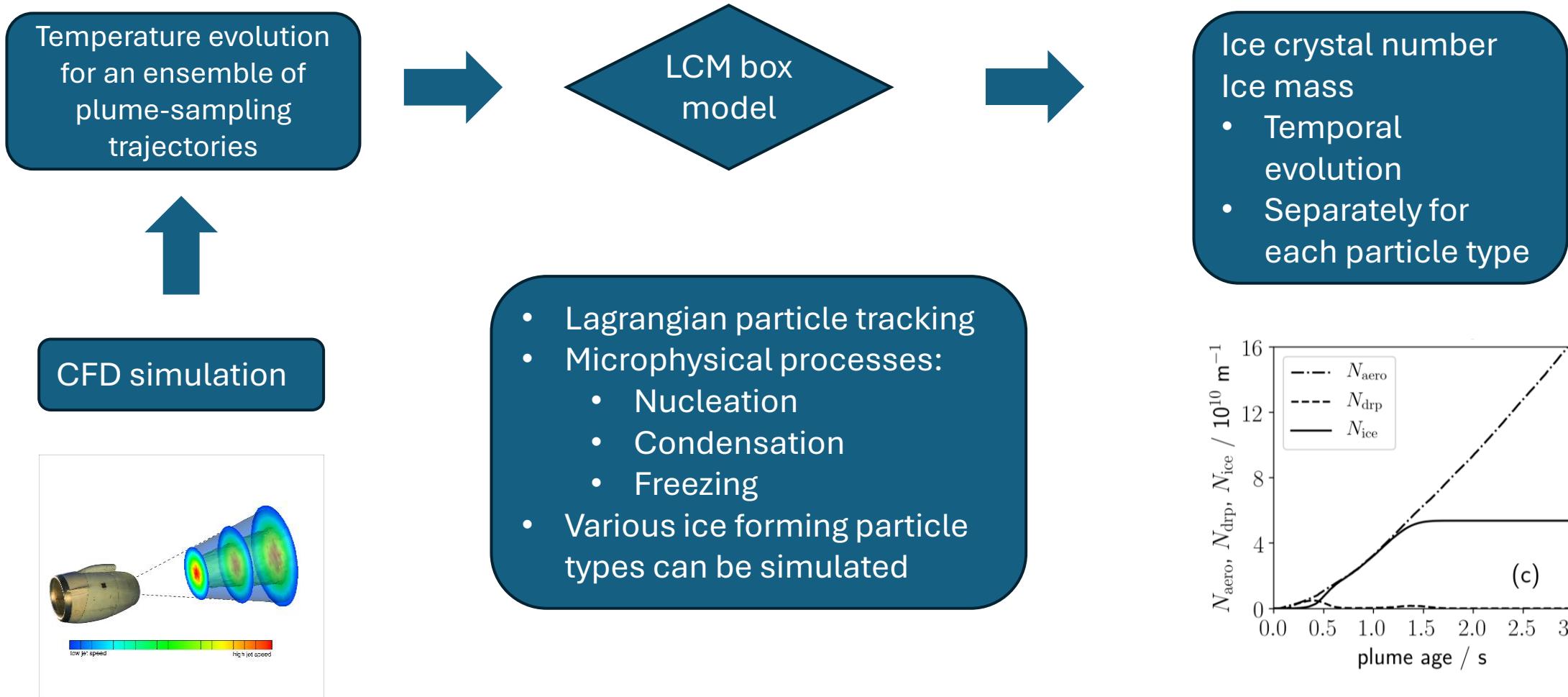
# Climate impact of contrails

Formed number of ice crystals

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



# 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
$\text{RH}_{i, \text{amb}}$	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}

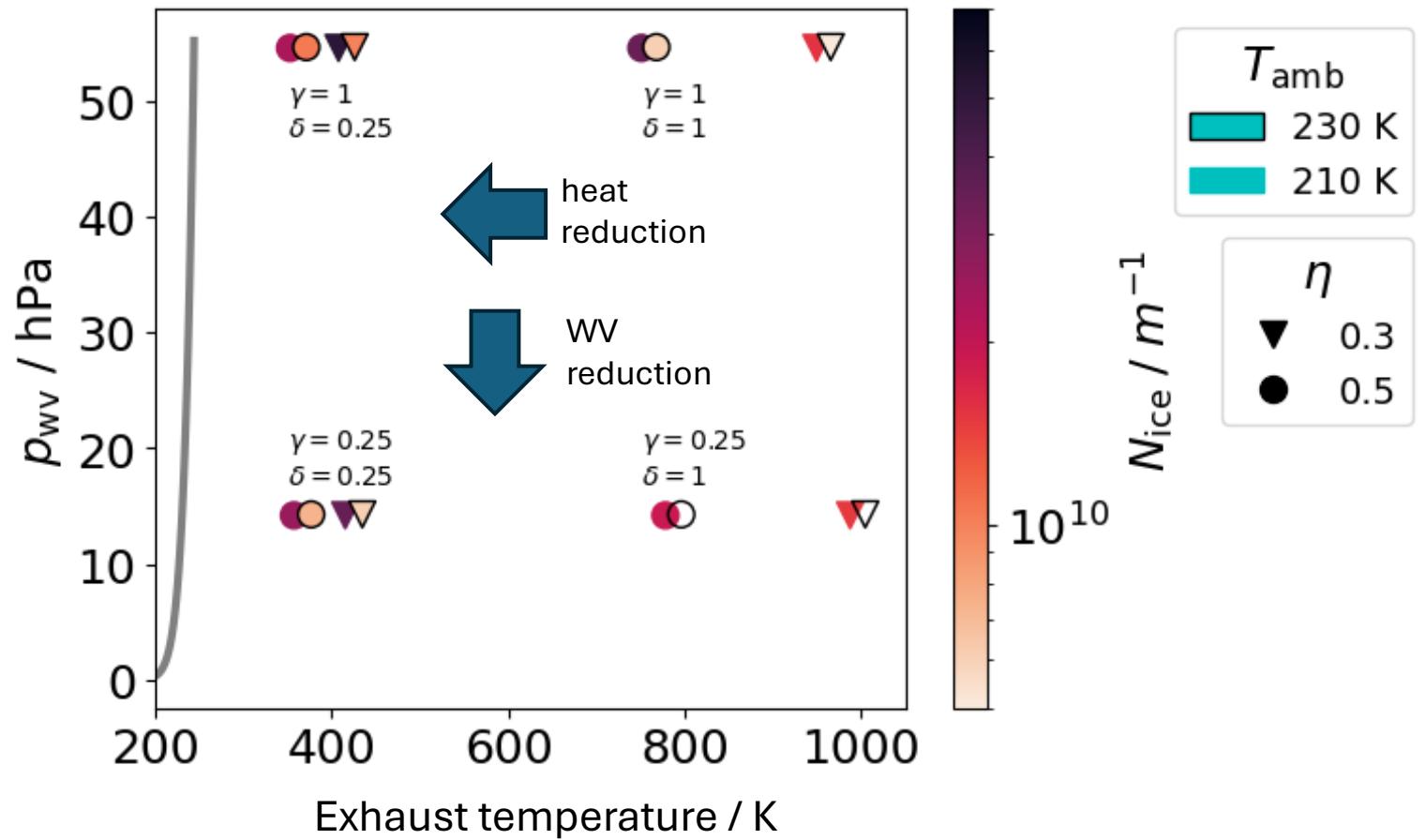
# Simulation results

Higher efficiency leads to more ice crystals

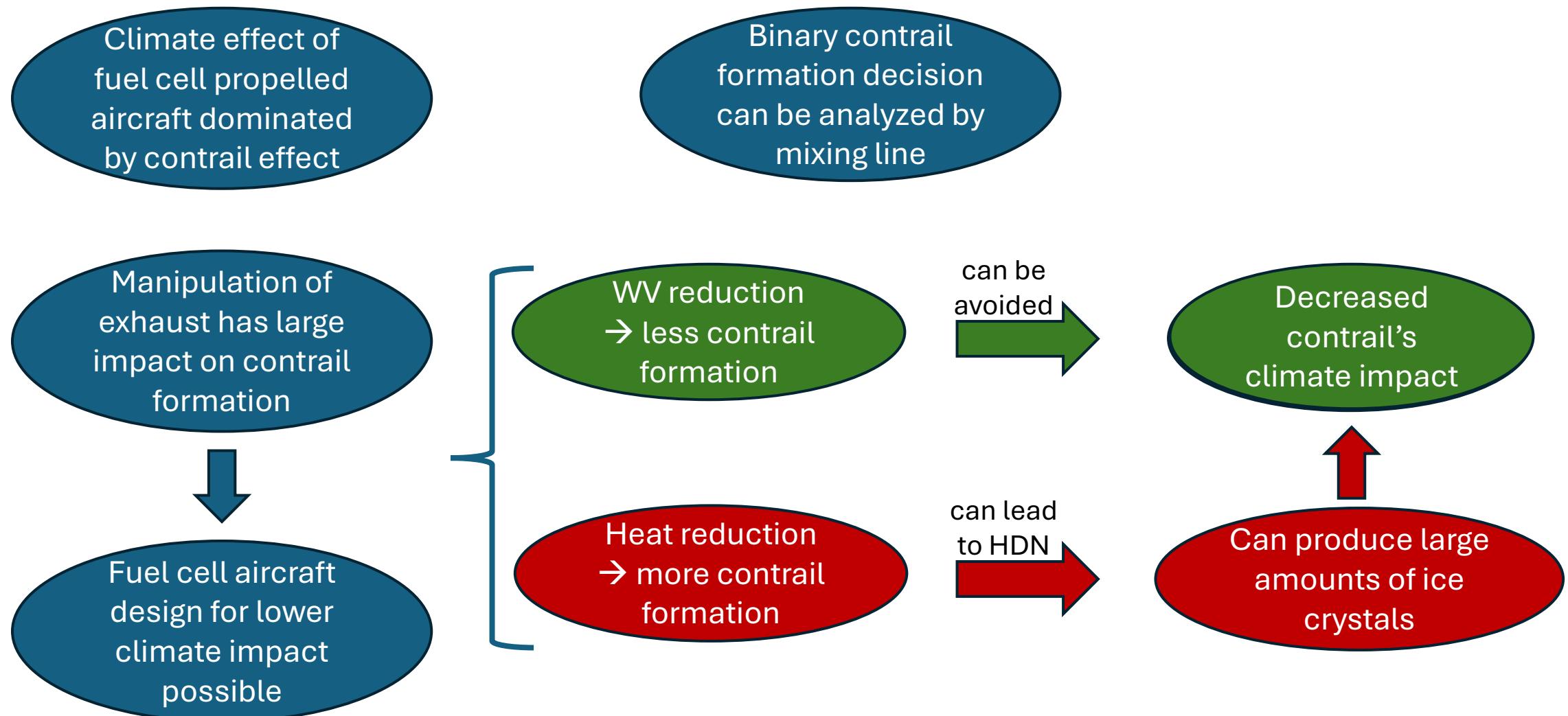
Highest  $N_{\text{ice}}$  when HDN occurs

HDN more relevant for cold conditions

WV reduction can avoid contrail formation



# Take home messages





# THANK YOU