

How will climate change

affect air travel?

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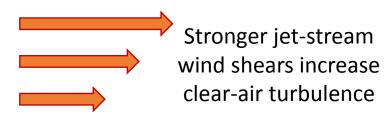




# Climate change impacts on aviation



Shifting wind patterns modify optimal flight routes and fuel consumption



Warmer air imposes take-off weight restrictions



More extreme weather causes disruptions and delays

Rising sea levels and storm surges threaten coastal airports

Puempel & Williams (2016) ICAO Environmental Report

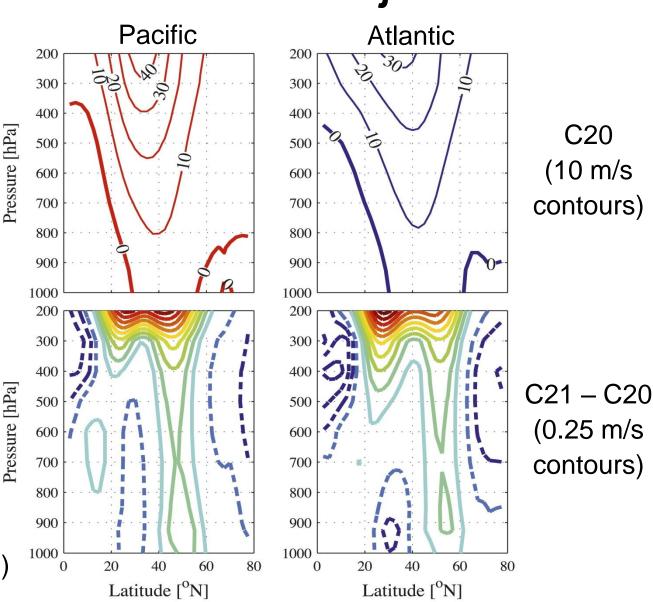
# The acceleration of the jet stream

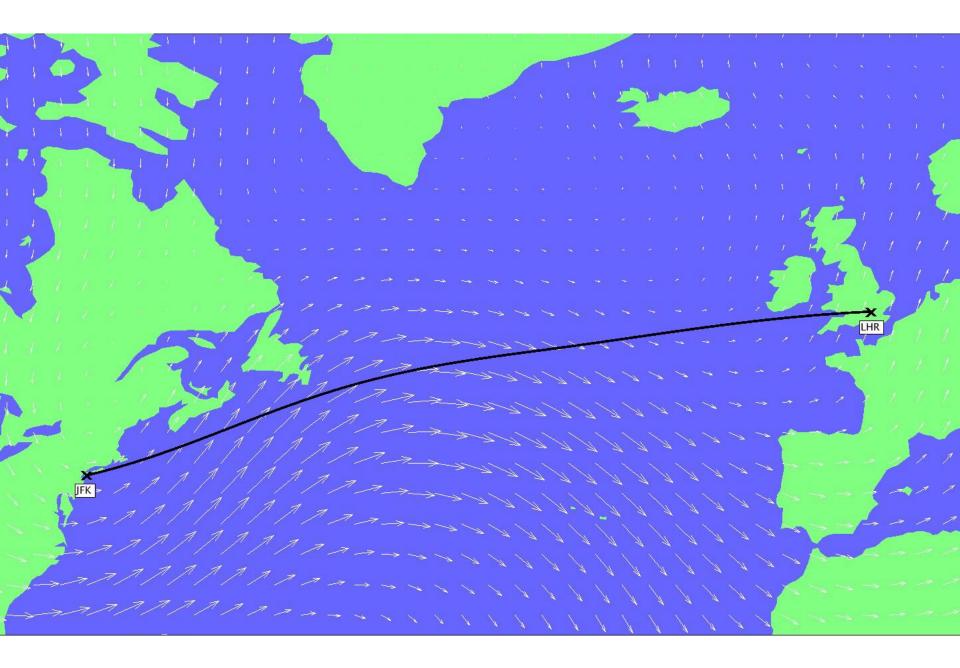
Jet-stream
changes driven by
CO<sub>2</sub> in IPCC
climate simulations

Stronger eastward winds & windshears at flight cruising altitudes

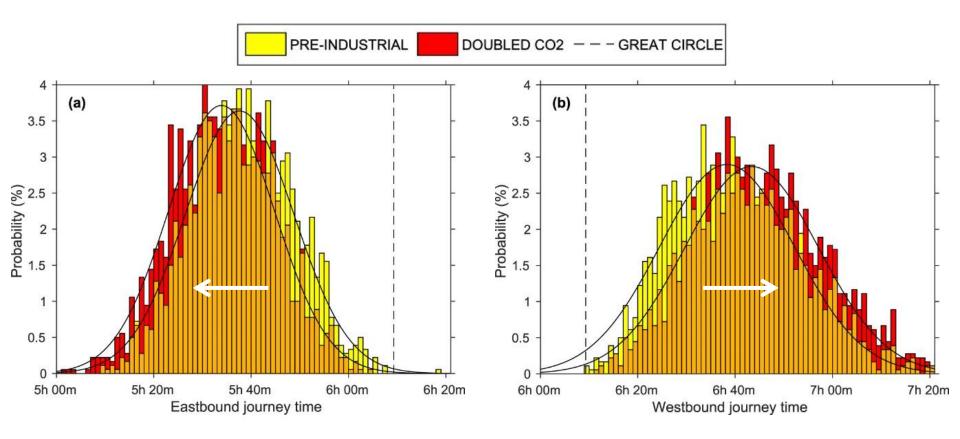
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \propto -\frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

Delcambre et al. (2013)





# Changing LHR↔JFK flight times



Likelihood of taking under 5 h 20 min more than doubles from 3.5% to 8.1%

Likelihood of taking over 7 h 00 min nearly doubles from 8.6% to 15.3%

Williams (2016)

# Changing LHR↔JFK flight times

- Have these changes already begun?
  - The North Atlantic jet stream wind speeds reached 250 mph on 8-12 January 2015
  - An eastbound JFK→LHR crossing took only 5 h 16 min, which is the current non-Concorde record
  - Westbound LHR→JFK crossings took so long that two flights had to make unscheduled refuelling stops in Maine
- Extrapolation to all transatlantic traffic (600 crossings per day) suggests that aircraft will collectively be:
  - airborne for an extra 2,000 hours each year
  - burning an extra 7.2 million gallons of jet fuel at a cost of \$22 million
  - emitting an extra 70 million kg of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere, equating to 7,100 British homes

### Turbulence

Aircraft encounter moderate turbulence (>0.5g) 65,000 times and severe turbulence (>1.0g) 5,500 times annually in the USA. These encounters:

- cause about 40 fatalities and 100s of serious injuries
- cause structural damage to planes
- cause flight diversions and delays
- cost airlines \$150m—\$500m

Statistics from:

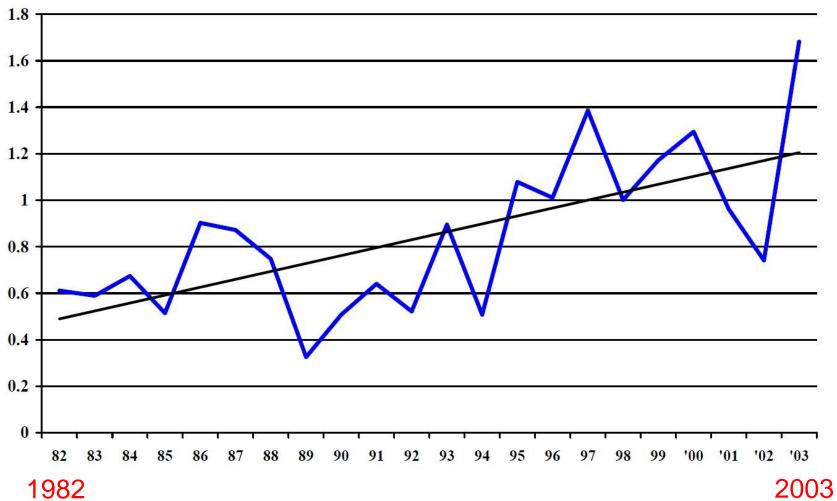
www.ral.ucar.edu/aap/themes/turbulence.php



Ralph et al. (1997)

### Turbulence injury trends

Number of serious injuries (including fatalities) caused by turbulence, per million flight departures (US carriers)

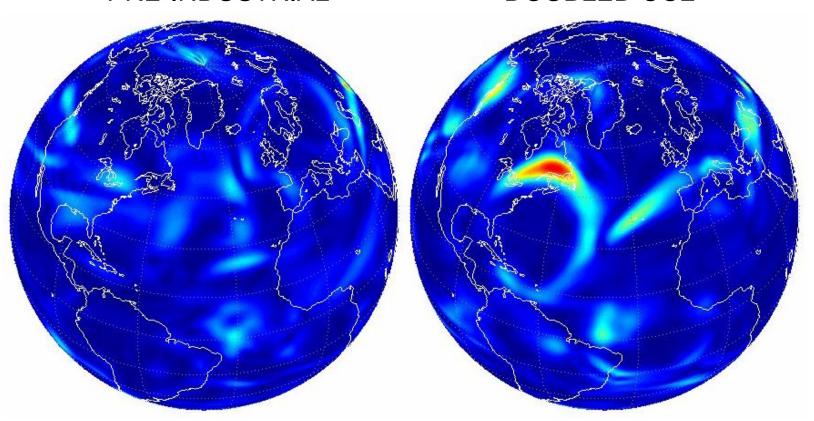


FAA (2006)

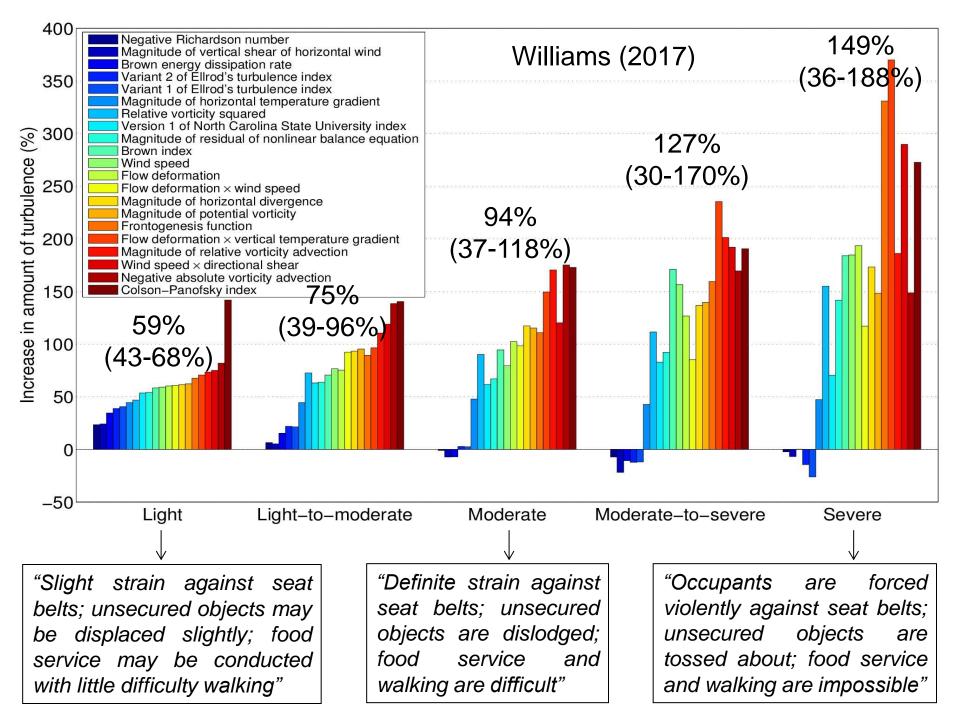
# Is CAT increasing?

PRE-INDUSTRIAL

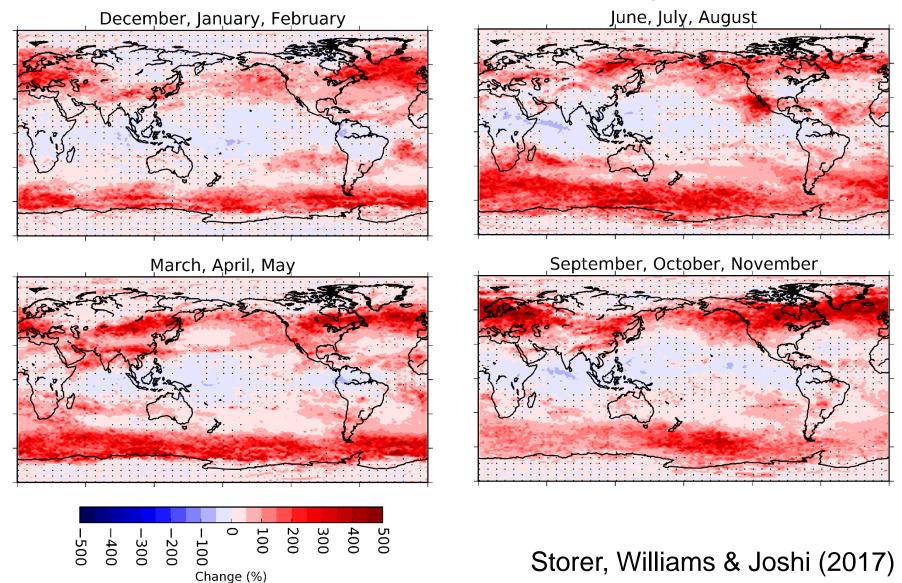
**DOUBLED CO2** 



$$\mathbf{TI1} = \left| \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial z} \right| \sqrt{\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2}$$



# Is CAT increasing?



### Summary

- A basket of CAT measures diagnosed from climate simulations is significantly modified if the CO<sub>2</sub> is increased
- At cruising altitudes on transatlantic flights in winter, the diagnostics show a 59% / 94% / 149% increase in the prevalence of light/moderate/severe CAT, with similar results on other flight routes and in other seasons
- We conclude that, all other things being equal, climate change will lead to bumpier flights later this century
- Flight paths may become more convoluted to avoid stronger and more frequent patches of turbulence, in which case journey times will lengthen and jet fuel consumption will increase





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