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Climate impact of aircraft-induced cirrus assessed from satellite observations before and after COVID-19

Johannes Quaas¹, Edward Gryspeerdt², Robert Vautard³ and Olivier Boucher³

¹ Institute for Meteorology, Universität Leipzig, Germany

² Imperial College London, UK

³ Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace, Sorbonne Université / CNRS, Paris, France





FlightRadar24 flight track density 2019 minus 2020

Colour bar selects five quintiles of area in Northern hemisphere mid-latitudes \rightarrow will be used for sampling in following plots

Cirrus fraction in regions with air traffic change; 2020 vs. past



MODIS cirrus fraction

- from MOD08_D3 and MYD08_D3 (Terra / 10.30 and MODIS Aqua / 1.30)
- joint histogram, cloud-top pressure < 320 hPa, emissivity < 0.95
- Northern hemisphere mid-latitudes, 27°N 68°N
- Boreal spring, March May
- grid-boxes that contain cirrus

Weather analogues

- pattern correlation of 500 hPa geopotential (NCEP reanalysis) within 5°x5° grid-boxes
- select up to 50 cases (r² > 0.5) from 2011 2019 reference period

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-3.2 -0.8 -0.2 0.1 0.4 1.6 Terrestrial/long-wave -3.2 -0.8 -0.2 0.1 0.4 1.6 Solar/short-wave

Radiative forcing

- ECHAM off-line radiation transfer
- driven by ERA5 re-analysis

Conclusions

Air traffic reduction during COVID

- March May 2020 vs. 2019
- minus 80% in large parts of the Northern hemisphere mid-latitudes

Coincident cirrus reduction

in regions with large air traffic reduction, 9% cirrus less (absolute) / 16% (relative)

Radiative forcing: 42 ±24 mW m⁻² (2019)

- compare to IPCC AR5: 50 mW m⁻² for 2014 \rightarrow 74 mW m⁻² for 2019 / 5% annual increase
- model Bock and Burkhardt (JGR 2016) 56 mW m^2 for 2006 \rightarrow 106 mW m^2 for 2019