

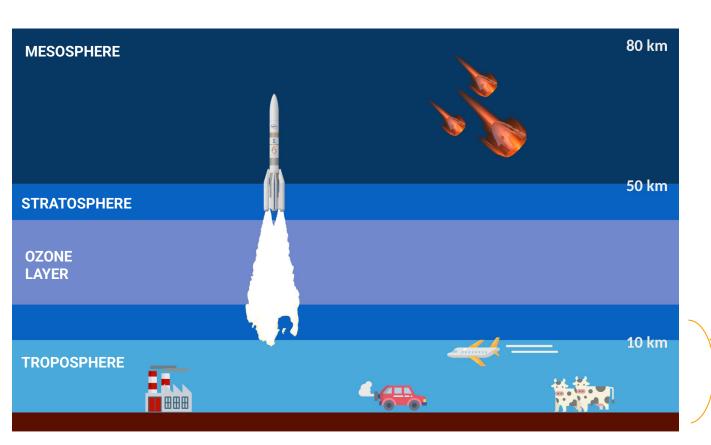
Analyze

Suggest

Communicate



### The only activity impacting all layers of the atmosphere



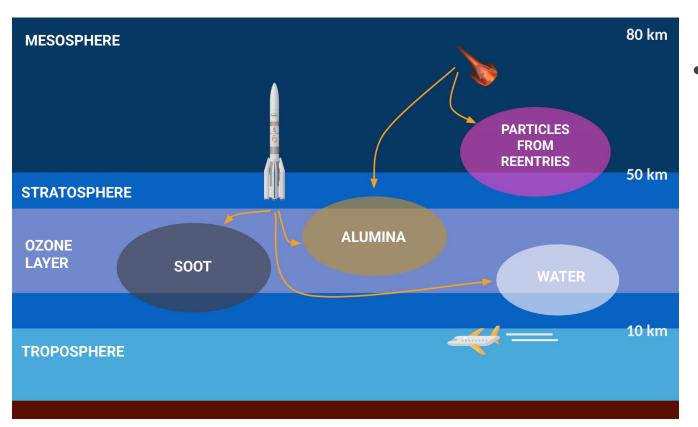
# Detailed models and abundant scientific results

Some uncertainties remain in specific areas, but overall impacts are well characterized.





#### Climate impacts beyond the troposphere...



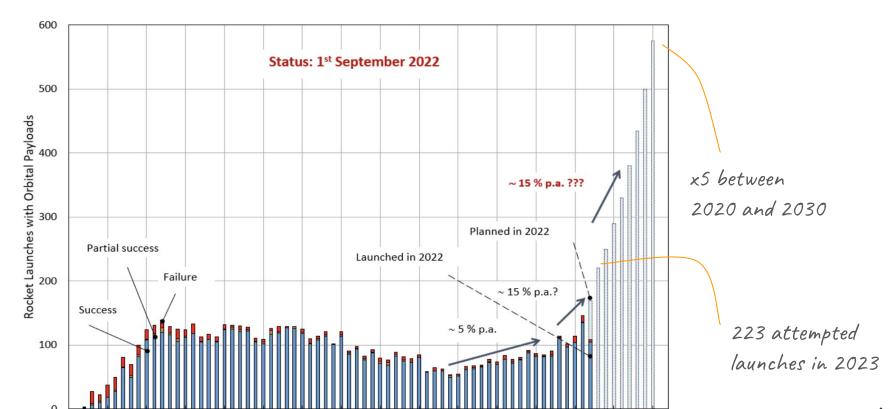
- Soot may significantly contribute to radiative forcing (500 times more than at aircraft altitudes)
  - 11 mW/m² (Ross et al. 2014)
  - 4.4mW/m² (Ryan et al. 2022)

This represents between 0.1% and 0.5% of total anthropogenic radiative forcing.



## **>**

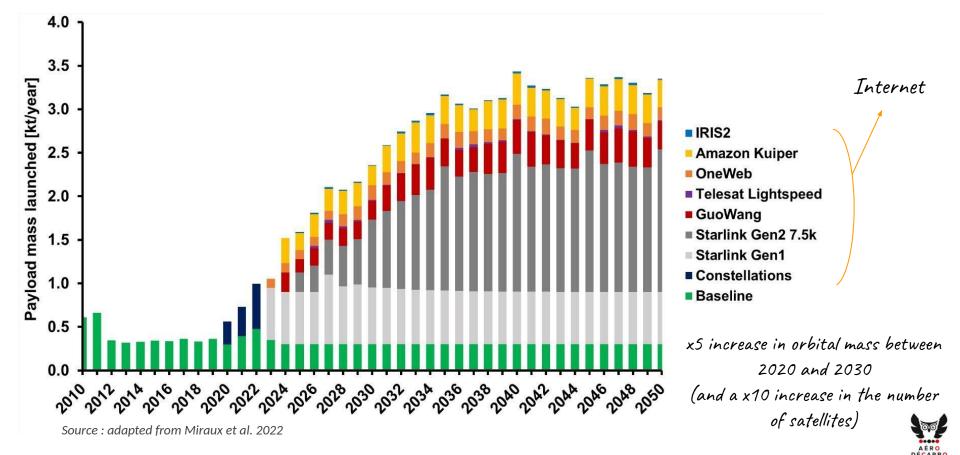
### A sector on its launchpad...







#### ...which is expected to stay in orbit



## Summary

- Uncertainties about the impact, not about the existence, of the non-Co2 effects (particles).
- Non-CO<sub>2</sub> effects have an impact both during launch and during re-entry.
- Space activities impact the climate and the ozone.
- Significant increase in the number/mass of satellites in orbit over the last decade despite the previously mentioned uncertainties.





### Questions and reactions

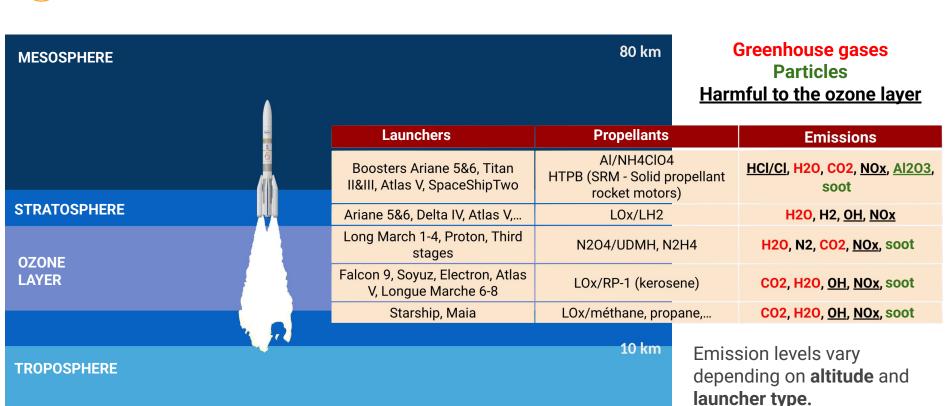
Convinced, skeptical, motivated?

Let's talk about it!

Contacts <a href="mailto:jdoche@ensc.fr">jdoche@ensc.fr</a>



## > Launch-related emissions



AÉRO DÉCARBO



#### Towards new metrics?





Law enforcement and monitoring





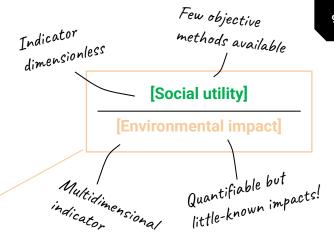
International cooperation

Earth observation

Space debris









Optical Ozone pollution depletion





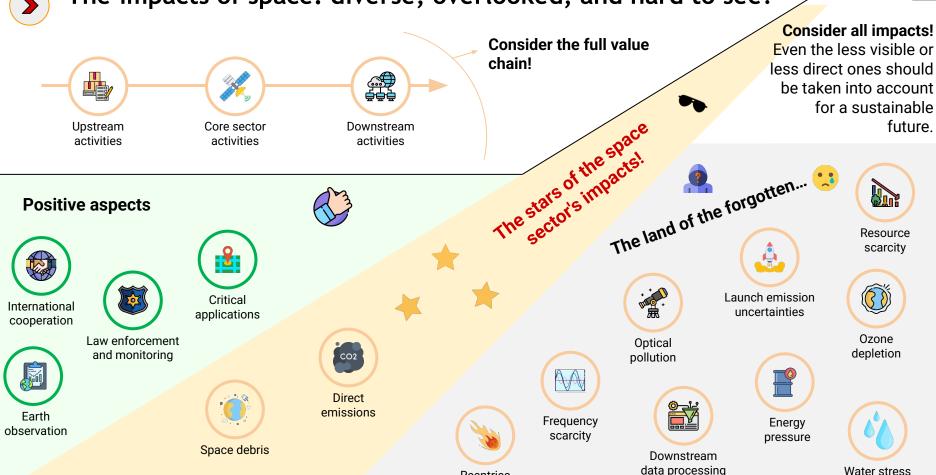








#### The impacts of space: diverse, overlooked, and hard to see?



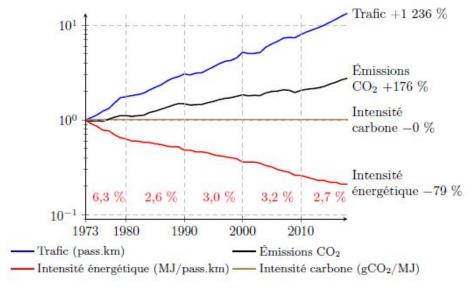
Reentries

## **>**

## TECHNO-OPTIMISME: CONTREDIT PAR LE PASSÉ



Contredit par les tendances historiques : l'exemple de l'aérien



Évolution des termes de la décomposition de Kaya (3.2) des émissions del'aviation entre 1973 et 2018. Base 1 en 1973. L'échelle des ordonnées est logarithmique. (Référentiel Aviation-Climat ISAE-SUPAERO)

