



Forward modelling of SF₆ with ICON-ART

Maya Harms¹, Katharina Meixner², Tanja Schuck², Thomas Wagenhäuser², Sascha Alber³, Kieran Stanley⁴, Andreas Engel², Valentin Bruch¹, Thomas Rösch¹, Martin Steil¹, and Andrea Kaiser-Weiss¹

¹German Meteorological Service, Offenbach am Main, Germany

²Goethe University Frankfurt, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

³Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany

⁴University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) is a highly potent greenhouse gas (GHG). Despite its high global warming potential (GWP), it continues to be produced and used in Germany. The reported emission estimates can be used to calculate expected concentrations at measurements sites. Within the PARIS (Process Attribution of Regional Emissions) project we used the operational numerical weather prediction model ICON (ICOsahedral Nonhydrostatic) and its extension module for aerosol and trace gases (ART) as an Eulerian forward model to calculate the expected mixing concentrations response of Germany's largest point source of SF₆. We compared the modelled concentration peaks that occur when the modelled plume crosses the measurement site of the Taunus observatory (TOB) with the respective observed signals (requiring background subtraction). The 4-year period of 2020-2023 was covered, and the uncertainty of the meteorological transport was estimated using a 20-member ensemble in our limited area model for Europe, which was run with a horizontal grid resolution of 6.5 km and 74 vertical levels. The model predicts well when peaks are measured but we found that most observed peaks at TOB are considerably higher than in the model, suggesting that prior emissions estimates were too low.

This indicates that the independent, observation-based emission estimate of our ICON-ART based system is in the range of double-digit tons, which is considerably higher than the self-reported SF₆ emission estimate for this point source, also if the model uncertainties are taken into account.