The Atmospheric Carbon and Transport (ACT) -America Mission

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Abstract

The Atmospheric Carbon and Transport (ACT) – America NASA Earth Venture Suborbital Mission set out to improve regional atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) inversions by exploring the intersection of the strong GHG fluxes and vigorous atmospheric transport that occurs within the midlatitudes. Two research aircraft instrumented with remote and in situ sensors to measure GHG mole fractions, associated trace gases, and atmospheric state variables collected 1140.7 flight hours of research data, distributed across 305 individual aircraft sorties, coordinated within 121 research flight days, and spanning five, six-week seasonal flight campaigns in the central and eastern United States. Flights sampled 31 synoptic sequences, including fair weather and frontal conditions, at altitudes ranging from the atmospheric boundary layer to the upper free troposphere. The observations were complemented with global and regional GHG flux and transport model ensembles. We found that midlatitude weather systems contain large spatial gradients in GHG mole fractions, in patterns that were consistent as a function of season and altitude. We attribute these patterns to a combination of regional terrestrial fluxes and inflow from the continental boundaries. These observations, when segregated according to altitude and air mass, provide a variety of quantitative insights into the realism of regional CO2 and CH4 fluxes and atmospheric GHG transport realizations. The ACT-America data set and ensemble modeling methods provide benchmarks for the development of atmospheric inversion systems. As global and regional atmospheric inversions incorporate ACT-America's findings and methods, we anticipate these systems will produce increasingly accurate and precise sub-continental GHG flux estimates.

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ABSTRACT

The Atmospheric Carbon and Transport (ACT) – America NASA Earth Venture Suborbital Mission set out to improve regional atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) inversions by exploring the intersection of the strong GHG fluxes and vigorous atmospheric transport that occurs within the midlatitudes. Two research aircraft instrumented with remote and in situ sensors to measure GHG mole fractions, associated trace gases, and atmospheric state variables collected 1140.7 flight hours of research data, distributed across 305 individual aircraft sorties, coordinated within 121 research flight days, and spanning five, six-week seasonal flight campaigns in the central and eastern United States. Flights sampled 31 synoptic sequences, including fair weather and frontal conditions, at altitudes ranging from the atmospheric boundary layer to the upper free troposphere. The observations were complemented with global and regional GHG flux and transport model ensembles. We found that midlatitude weather systems contain large spatial gradients in GHG mole fractions, in patterns that were consistent as a function of season and altitude. We attribute these patterns to a combination of regional terrestrial fluxes and inflow from the continental boundaries. These observations, when segregated according to altitude and air mass, provide a variety of quantitative insights into the realism of regional CO_2 and CH_4 fluxes and atmospheric GHG transport realizations. The ACT-America data set and ensemble modeling methods provide benchmarks for the development of atmospheric inversion systems. As global and regional atmospheric inversions incorporate ACT-America's findings and methods, we anticipate these systems will produce increasingly accurate and precise sub-continental GHG flux estimates.

CAPSULE (BAMS ONLY)

Midlatitude weather systems contain large gradients in greenhouse gases (GHG), reflecting regional fluxes and continental inflow. ACT-America carbon weather observations provide a synoptic-scale benchmark for GHG flux and transport models.

Introduction

Unknowns in the Earth's carbon cycle. Understanding the terrestrial carbon cycle is essential for diagnosing current and predicting future climate change (Marquis and Tans, 2008; Gregory et al., 2009; Michalak *et al*., 2011). Our current understanding of the earth's carbon cycle is limited. We know global anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions with good accuracy, and that the Earth's terrestrial biosphere has been a strong net sink of atmospheric (CO_2) for more than three decades (Ciais et al., 2013) slowing the accumulation of CO_2 caused by fossil fuel burning. The causes of these biogenic CO_2 sinks (Huntzinger et al, 2017), their location (Peylin *et al*. 2013; Crowell et al., 2019), and their likely evolution in the future (Friedlingstein *et al*., 2014), remain deeply uncertain, contributing considerable uncertainty to climate projections (Stocker *et al*., 2013; Friedlingstein et al., 2014, Holden et al., 2018). Terrestrial biosphere models of ecosystem-atmosphere CO_2 exchange diverge substantially in their regional simulations of gross primary productivity (GPP) and ecosystem respiration (RE), and show large differences in net ecosystem-atmosphere exchange of CO_2 (NEE) at seasonal and annual time scales (Huntzinger et al., 2012; Fisher et al, 2014; Schwalm et al., 2015).

Methane (CH_4) is accumulating in the atmosphere (Montzka *et al*., 2011, Dlugokencky *et al*., 2011) and is the second largest contributor to contemporary anthropogenic climate change (Myhre et al., 2013). Fluctuations in the global rate of increase of atmospheric CH_4 (Nisbet et al., 2014) remain unexplained (Turner et al, 2019). Anthropogenic CH_4 emissions from inventories have been shown to have large biases (e.g. Miller et al., 2013; Alvarez et al., 2018), but these biases are not clearly related to the fluctuations (Bruhwiler et al., 2017; Lan et al., 2019). Estimates of wetland CH_4 emissions diverge by nearly a factor of two on a global scale (Saunois et al., 2016) and by more than a factor of four in North America (Bloom et al., 2017).

How can atmospheric inversions help? Atmospheric inversions have the potential to provide ongoing, accurate and precise diagnoses of CO_2 and CH_4 fluxes. Atmospheric inversions (e.g., Baker *et al.*, 2006a, 2010; Peters et al., 2007; Lauvaux et al, 2012; Peylin et al., 2013; Crowell et al, 2019) combine a first guess of fluxes (e.g., a model of ecosystem respiration and photosynthesis), referred to as a prior flux estimate, with winds and vertical mixing from an atmospheric transport reanalysis. The prior fluxes are propagated through the atmospheric transport fields to predict space-time distributions of atmospheric CO_2 and CH_4 (hereafter collectively referred to as C) concentrations (hereafter we will use the more precise term of mole fraction). The simulated C mole fractions are then compared to observations, such as those collected by the Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network (GGGRN, Conway *et al.*, 1994; Dlugokencky *et al.*, 2005; Andrews et al., 2014; Sweeney et al., 2015) or satellite platforms (Yokota *et al.*, 2009; Kuze et al, 2016; Crisp et al, 2017; Hu et al, 2018; Eldering et al, 2019). The C flux estimates are then adjusted to minimize the difference between the observed and modeled atmospheric C mole fractions.

Challenges facing atmospheric inversions. Atmospheric inversions provide invaluable insights into global to zonal, decadal-scale sources and sinks of C (e.g., Tans *et al.*, 1990; Ciais *et al.*, 1995; Battle et al., 2000; Bousquet *et al.*, 2006). Atmospheric inversions still struggle, however, to inform regional-scale C fluxes (Peylin et al., 2013; Crowell et al., 2019). Our limited understanding of the Earth's carbon cycle stems arguably from our limited ability to diagnose routinely earth-atmosphere fluxes at regional scales. Regional scales are critically important because they are the scales over which changes in the environment (e.g. climate, nutrients, insects, fire) and human activity (e.g. energy systems, land use and land cover) drive changes in terrestrial C fluxes.

A growing observational network. Globally-comparable, spatially and temporally extensive and dense atmospheric C measurements are essential for inferring earth-atmosphere fluxes of C using atmospheric inversions. Relevant spatial and temporal differences in atmospheric C are small, setting stringent demands on measurement calibration (WMO, 2018). Despite these challenges, the global observational network for atmospheric C is growing, bringing the potential for greater atmospheric constraint on regional C fluxes.

The most dramatic recent increases in observations have come from satellite remote sensing, including the Greenhouse gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT, Yokota et al., 2009; Kuze et al, 2016), the Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 and -3 (OCO-2, -3; Crisp et al, 2017; Eldering et al, 2019), the TROPOspheric Monitoring Instrument (TROPOMI; Hu et al., 2018), and the Cross-Track Infrared Sounder (CrIS; Nalli et al., 2020). GeoCarb, planned for launch in 2022, will measure CO_2, CH_4 and CO over the Americas from geostationary orbit (Moore et al., 2018; Polonsky et al., 2014). Evaluation of space-based measurements remains a significant challenge. Considerable progress has been made on this topic (O'Dell et al., 2018), but evaluation has been largely limited to single-point observations (Wunch et al., 2011; 2017). Long-term, in situ measurement networks have also expanded in recent decades, including tower-based (Andrews et al., 2014; Miles et al., 2012; Hazan et al, 2016) and airborne (Sweeney et al., 2015; Machida et al., 2008) monitoring.

Atmospheric inversion systems have been adapted to include the expanded remote and in situ observation networks, with some success at determining regional C fluxes (e.g. Hu et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2017; Schuh et al., 2013). Nevertheless, large uncertainties remain in North

American total CH_4 and biogenic CO_2 fluxes (Bruhwiler et al., 2017; USGCRP, 2018; Crowell et al., 2019). Why, given the relatively high density of observations available in North America, do large uncertainties in C fluxes persist?

Prior fluxes. Two factors beyond atmospheric observations limit the accuracy of atmospheric inversions. One is uncertainty in prior flux estimates. Atmospheric inversions are complex optimizations that can be strongly influenced, especially when atmospheric C data are limited, by their "first guess" or prior fluxes. Large biases and poorly quantified uncertainties in these prior fluxes will hinder atmospheric inverse C flux estimates.

The importance of atmospheric transport. Uncertainty in atmospheric transport is a second major source of uncertainty in inverse flux estimates (Baker *et al*., 2006b; Stephens *et al*., 2007; Gerbig *et al*., 2008; Chevallier *et al*., 2010; Lauvaux and Davis, 2014; Díaz-Isaac et al, 2018; Schuh et al., 2019). Atmospheric transport uncertainty in inverse estimates of net biogenic CO_2 fluxes for temperate North America is 0.3-0.5 PgC yr^{-1} (Gurney *et al*., 2002; Baker *et al*., 2006b; Schuh et al., 2019), nearly equal to the estimated magnitude of the net annual flux. What are the causes of this uncertainty, and what can be done to reduce it?

Improved representation of mid-latitude weather systems in atmospheric inversions is highly likely to improve the resulting inverse C flux estimates. Mid-latitude weather systems are both important drivers of the global redistribution of atmospheric C (Parazoo et al., 2008; 2011; 2012; Chan et al, 2008; Barnes et al., 2016; Schuh et al., 2019), and major drivers of regional atmospheric C patterns that carry regional C flux information (Hurwitz et al., 2004; Barkley et al., 2019a; Pal et al., 2020a; Hu et al., 2021). Mid-latitude cyclones create north-south exchange of C in the cyclonic circulation, large-scale vertical lifting at frontal boundaries, and vertical mixing via convective instability (Parazoo et al., 2008; 2011; Samaddar et al., 2021).

Improving the resolution of the atmospheric models used in inverse modeling systems may reduce transport errors. Agusti-Panadera et al., (2019) used a global weather forecasting system to show that increasing the resolution of an atmospheric transport simulation reduces model-data errors in atmospheric CO_2. Regional studies with high-density in situ atmospheric observation networks and regional, mesoscale atmospheric models (Lauvaux et al., 2012; Schuh et al., 2013) have inferred regional biogenic CO_2 fluxes to an uncertainty level capable of evaluating agricultural inventories (Ogle et al., 2015). Hu et al., (2019) showed success in deriving temporal variations in North American biogenic CO_2 fluxes using a continental-scale mesoscale modeling system. Regional inversion systems are still relatively rare. The resolution of global inversions is increasing, and the native atmospheric transport reanalyses used in these systems may already be sufficiently resolved to simulate C transport by synoptic weather systems with good fidelity.

Data are needed to evaluate and improve the representation of weather systems in atmospheric inversions. Current long-term observational systems, in situ and remote, do not have sufficient spatial resolution and coverage to describe the spatial structures of C within midlatitude weather systems, and thus have limited ability to evaluate atmospheric simulations of C transport by weather systems.

Value of an airborne mission. ACT-America is an airborne mission working toward the development of a new generation of high-resolution, weather-resolving, ensemble-based atmospheric C inversion systems. This mission complements long-term, global-scale observations such as those made by the NOAA Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network and the growing constellation of C satellites, and airborne campaigns such as the Atmospheric Tomography Mission (AToM, Prather et al., 2018) focused on the remote atmosphere. ACT-America flights fill the observational gap left among continuous-in-time but spatially-sparse, tower-based C measurements (Andrews et al., 2014), spatially-extensive, but spatially- and temporally-sparse long-term aircraft profiling (Sweeney et al., 2015), and globally-extensive but temporally-sparse (compared to synoptic weather) provided by low-earth-orbit satellite systems (Kuze et al, 2016; Crisp et al, 2017). Here we present ACT-America's mission design, and an interpretation of the results emerging from the project.

Mission Goals and Objectives

The ACT-America mission's overarching goal is to enable atmospheric inversions to quantify the contemporary carbon cycle with the accuracy and precision needed 1) to evaluate and improve terrestrial carbon cycle models, and 2) to monitor carbon fluxes in support of climate-change mitigation efforts. This overarching goal is being pursued via three specific objectives: 1) quantification and reduction of uncertainty in simulations of atmospheric C transport, 2) quantification and reduction in uncertainty in prior C flux estimates, and 3) evaluation of the ability of the OCO-2 instrument to capture regional-scale, tropospheric gradients in column CO_2 (XCO_2). Since the atmospheric and ecosystem processes we are studying are found throughout the Earth's midlatitudes, and the satellite observations we are evaluating are global in scope, our results should improve our ability to diagnose the Earth's carbon cycle on a global scale, and over the decades encompassed by the long-term C observing network. The intersecting elements of the mission are illustrated in Figure 1.

Instruments and Platforms

Airborne platforms.

Two aircraft, a NASA Langley Research Center Beechcraft B-200 King Air, and a NASA Wallops Flight Facility Lockheed C-130 Hercules, carried a common suite of in situ, continuous sensors measuring meteorological variables (wind speed, wind direction, and atmospheric temperature, water vapor and pressure), aircraft position, atmospheric C mole fractions (Baier et al., 2020), and atmospheric C tracers including carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), ethane (C_2H_6, Weibring et al., 2020; Kostinek et al., 2019) and approximately 50 long-lived trace gases including $^{14}CO_2$ and carbonyl sulfide (OCS) using flask whole-air samplers (Baier et al., 2020). The C-130 carried additional instrumentation, including an in situ nitrous oxide (N_2O) analyzer (Kostinek et al., 2019), a downward-pointing backscatter lidar able to detect clouds and clear-air atmospheric structure including atmospheric boundary layer (ABL) depth (McGill et al., 2004; Pal et al, 2020b), and a downward-pointing integrated path differential absorption (IPDA) lidar to measure either column CO_2 (XCO_2, first four flight campaigns, Campbell et al., 2020) or column CH_4 (XCH_4, aerosol/cloud, and ABL depth, final flight campaign). More details on the instruments, performance metrics, calibration procedures and data archives are found in Wei et al., (2021).

Towers.

Communications towers were instrumented with Picarro cavity ring-down spectrometers to measure C at approximately 100m above ground (Miles et al., 2018). Eleven towers were selected to fill in gaps in the NOAA GGGRN. These towers operated throughout the years (2016-2019) of the ACT-America airborne campaigns.

Satellites.

Fourteen ACT-America flights were coordinated with the passage of OCO-2 such that the aircraft were co-located temporally and spatially within the instrument's measurement swath (Bell et al., 2020). The final ACT-America flight campaign overlapped with operations of the European Space Agency's TROPOMI instrument, which retrieves XCH_4 globally on a daily basis.

Ensemble Modeling System

Ensemble modeling is an essential element of ACT-America's methodology (Figure 1). A transport ensemble consisting of a mesoscale atmospheric transport model with multiple physical parameterizations (Díaz-Isaac et al., 2019), initial conditions (Chen et al., 2019; Feng et al., 2019a,b) and resolutions (Samaddar et al., 2021) is embedded within a suite of global atmospheric C reanalyses (Butler et al., 2020; Feng et al., 2019a,b), and can include an ensemble of ecosystem and anthropogenic C flux estimates (Zhou et al., 2020; Feng et al., 2019a,b). This multi-component ensemble system enables model sensitivity to any of the individual components to be explored independently (e.g. Feng et al., 2019a; 2019b; Chen et al., 2019). This enables ACT-America to address a primary challenge in the study of atmospheric C: the disaggregation of model-data errors caused by surface fluxes vs. atmospheric transport.

The model ensemble provides a realistic assessment of uncertainty only if the range of variation in the components represents our uncertainty in those components. Thus, another critical feature of the ensemble modeling effort is the attempt to calibrate the ensemble vs. both meteorological measurements (Diaz et al., 2019; Feng et al., 2019a,b) and atmospheric C flux and mole fraction observations (Zhou et al., 2020; Feng et al., 2019a,b). We use the term calibration in the sense of carefully determining the range of the ensemble for the purpose of quantifying uncertainty. Minimizing bias is also critical to the quality of the ensemble (Diaz et al., 2019). Continued evaluation and improvement of the model ensembles using ACT-America observations, and applications of the ensembles to improve inversions, is a central focus of ongoing investigation.

In addition to the ensemble, we have created a "baseline simulation" of total atmospheric CO_2 and CH_4 continental enhancements spanning the entire flight campaign (Feng et al., 2020). The C mole fractions are broken down according to their source (e.g. boundaries, fossil, biogenic; Feng et al., 2019b; Barkley et al., 2019a). This baseline simulation has been combined with the HYSPLIT (Stein et al., 2015) and FLEXPART (Pisso et al., 2019) Lagrangian dispersion models to create influence functions for both flask samples (Baier et al., 2020) and continuous aircraft observations (Cui et al., 2021).

Flight patterns and campaigns

Flight regions.

We chose ACT-America flight regions to encompass a range of weather and C fluxes. The Midwest region (flight base Lincoln, Nebraska) enabled the sampling of midlatitude cyclones early in their life cycles, and agricultural C fluxes. The South-Central region (flight base Shreveport, Louisiana) featured coastal convection, strong atmospheric influence from the Gulf of Mexico, substantial anthropogenic C fluxes, and forested and agricultural ecosystems with substantially different seasonality than the other study regions. The MidAtlantic region (flight bases NASA Wallops Flight Facility in Chincoteague, Virginia, and NASA Langley Research Center in Hampton, Virginia) spanned the Appalachian temperate forests, large anthropogenic C fluxes, and late-stage weather systems that carried the accumulated signatures of C fluxes from across the continent. These central and eastern U.S. ecosystems are highly productive and encompass a large fraction of US ecosystem and anthropogenic C fluxes and flux uncertainty (Alvarez et al., 2018; Feng et al., 2019b; USGCRP, 2018).

Flight patterns.

ACT-America conducted three types of flights: OCO-2 underflights, fair weather flights and frontal flights. The fair and frontal flights were arranged to construct synoptic sequences

(Figure 2), with flight planning guided by a vigorous daily flight forecasting effort. Both aircraft were deployed for the majority of ACT-America flights. All flights were conducted during late morning through mid-afternoon hours in order to minimize vertical gradients in C within the ABL.

OCO-2 UNDER-FLIGHTS

For OCO-2 under flights, the two aircraft flew out and back along a single track approximately 500 km in length that was within the sampling swath of the satellite (Figure 3). Since OCO-2 measurement retrievals are limited in the presence of cloud fields, clear conditions were targeted. This observation strategy, designed to test the ability of OCO-2 to retrieve regional-scale spatial variability in tropospheric XCO_2, represents a unique contribution (Bell et al., 2020) to the OCO-2 XCO_2 evaluation literature.

SYNOPTIC SEQUENCES

We designed the majority of ACT-America flights to sample the GHG and meteorological properties of midlatitude weather systems. This included multi-level flights across frontal boundaries, and within pre- and post-frontal fair-weather air masses. A sample multi-day flight sequence from the summer of 2016 is illustrated in Figure 4.

Pre-frontal conditions in the US Midwest were sampled on 9 and 10 August (Figure 4a). The fair-weather patterns flown on these two days were designed so that the ABL portion of the 9 August flight was approximately one day's advection upwind of the ABL air sampled on 10 August to enable regional C flux estimates. Flow in the pre-frontal conditions came primarily from the south, but with some northerly air mass history since the flights were close to the high-pressure center (Figure 4f). These two-day sequences were flown primarily in the summer of 2016, and close to the center of fair-weather high-pressure systems whose light winds allowed this quasi-Lagrangian flight plan to be executed. ABL C mole fractions in fair weather were often strikingly heterogeneous (Figure 4a,c), reflecting both spatially heterogeneous fluxes and the variable air mass history found within a high pressure center (Figure 4f).

A front moved through the region on 12 August, 2016 and was sampled at four altitudes along a flight track approximately perpendicular to the front (Figure 4e). Large differences in both CO_2 and CH_4 were found across the front in both the ABL and the free troposphere (FT), with larger differences in the ABL (Figure 4d): this was typical of the fronts sampled during this campaign (Pal et al., 2020a). The influence functions (Figure 4g) show the convergence at the front of air masses influenced by C fluxes from the upper MidWest and the South. Persistent cross-frontal C differences were found in all seasons, but were the largest in the summer. This flight also shows an elevated band of CO_2 in the ABL at about -94° to -95° longitude, just ahead of the cold front (Figure 4b, d), a feature common to all frontal crossing flights (Pal et al., 2020a). The large and persistent cross-frontal C mole fraction differences (Pal et al., 2020a) are highly sensitive to regional C fluxes (Hu et al., 2021; Samaddar et al., 2021), and emphasize both the importance of fronts in the meridional transport of C (Schuh et al., 2019) and their value in determining regional C fluxes (Hu et al., 2021; Barkley et al., 2019a).

Post-frontal, fair weather flights on 13 and 14 August (Figure 4c) sampled the strong shift to northwesterly winds sensitive to fluxes from the upper MidWest (Figure 4h). ABL C mole fractions remained highly variable (Figure 4c), despite the homogeneous air mass history.

The slightly elevated ABL CO_2 in the warm sector and strongly depleted CO_2 in the cold sector (Figure 4a-c) suggest a weak CO_2 source in southern ecosystems and a strong MidWestern ecosystem sink then (Pal et al., 2020a). The free tropospheric cross-frontal mole fraction differences reflect large-scale seasonal, latitudinal gradients (Pal et al., 2020a). This sequence also illustrates the strong organization of C mole fractions as a function of air mass history associated with the passage of weather systems. Averaging soundings seasonally or regionally without attention to the synoptic state will erase this valuable information about upwind fluxes. Model-data comparisons sampled according to air mass history show more ability to distinguish among simulations of C fluxes and transport than comparisons that average all data (Gerken et al., 2021; Gaudet et al., 2021).

GULF INFLOW FLIGHTS

In all seasons, the Gulf of Mexico provided distinct, homogeneous C upwind boundary conditions for our flights. This continental boundary exhibited itself most strongly in the pre-frontal and warm sector data in the South and MidWest regions. Those air masses had considerably less variability than the air coming from the northwest across a large expanse of the North American continent (Gerken et al., 2021). We took advantage of this simple boundary condition by deploying a number of flights downwind of the Gulf when high pressure systems to the east led to a steady onshore flow (Figure 2). The change in C mole fractions downwind of the Gulf provides another upwind-downwind constraint on regional fluxes in the far southern portion of our study domain.

FAIR WEATHER TRANSECTS.

In order to better capture a large swath of upwind fluxes, and because in the dormant seasons ABL wind speeds were often too high to make a two-day Lagrangian sequence feasible, we changed our flight strategy for fair weather conditions to single flight days with a long, cross-wind transect and a second upwind transect to measure the changes in C mole fractions caused by more local fluxes.

LIDAR OVERPASSES

Nearly every C-130 flight included one to four lidar overpasses of a spiral ascent or descent. Some of these spirals included lidar overpasses at multiple altitudes. These 166 overpasses (a subset after screening for non-ideal conditions) enabled empirical tests and correction for biases in the lidar XCO_2 (Campbell et al., 2020) and XCH_4 observations.

Flight campaign climatology.

Flight campaigns sampled the large seasonality in both weather and ecosystem C fluxes characteristic of the midlatitudes. Flight campaigns (Figure 2) were long enough to capture seasonally-typical flux and weather conditions in each of our three flight regions. Flights were conducted for two weeks in each region, sampling roughly two synoptic sequences per region, and targeted typical rather than extreme conditions. Two summer flight campaigns were conducted both to increase sampling when biogenic CO_2 fluxes are at their peak, and, for the Southern and MidWestern regions, to capture earlier and later summer conditions.

Summer 2016 sampled mid- to late-summer conditions. Climatological conditions were fairly typical in two of our three flight regions. One significant exception was the flooding that occurred in the South, with the most extreme flooding taking place in southern Louisiana (Brown et al., 2020). Our final flight campaign, summer 2019, was conducted in early- to mid-summer conditions and was intended to sample earlier season biogenic CO_2 fluxes a full two months earlier than our summer 2016 campaign in the South, and one month earlier in the MidWest. This plan was complicated by extreme flooding in the late spring of 2019 in the central United States (Yin et al., 2020). The flooding delayed planting of crops in the MidWest by more than two weeks, and the landscape in early July appeared to be roughly a month behind in crop development. The South was not as broadly impacted in terms of vegetation phenology, though river valleys were flooded all across the region. The MidAtlantic region was sampled at the same time of year in both campaigns. Summer 2019 in the MidAtlantic included a period of extreme heat (17-22 July).

Other seasonal campaigns also included climatological anomalies worthy of mention. The MidWestern portion of the winter 2017 flight campaign encountered anomalously warm conditions from 13-18 February, approximately the first week of flights. The regional surface remained snow-covered and the warm air and snow-covered surface resulted in very shallow boundary layers until a strong storm system on 20 February, the center-point of one of the synoptic sequences sampled by ACT (Figure 2), brought a return to more typical regional weather conditions. The MidAtlantic winter campaign (27 February - 10 March) coincided with an early spring. Snowmelt had already occurred over most of the region. Exposed soils and lack of any significant transpiration from vegetation led to high sensible heat fluxes and some very deep ABLs (1-10 March), as is typical of the period between snowmelt and green-up in this region.

The fall 2017 campaign was climatologically typical across all regions. The Southern region retained some leaf cover and photosynthetic activity, while the other regions were mostly senescent. Atmospheric boundary layers were well-defined, and we encountered a number of relatively clear, dry frontal passages. One notable weather event was the passage through our study region of Hurricane Nate on 8-10 October. We did not deploy research flights to study the hurricane, choosing to sample the more common midlatitude cyclones, but MidAtlantic region flights did take place before and after the hurricane passage.

The spring 2018 campaign followed an unusually snowy winter and late greening in the MidWest. Flights over the MidWest included some snow-covered terrain, and no appreciable photosynthetic activity. Flights in Southern and MidAtlantic regions spanned the boundary of the vegetation greening. The greening was quite evident in the atmospheric data, with readily observed changes in ABL CO_2 that were correlated with the boundary of vegetation greenness (Figure 5). The other notable weather condition for the campaign was the presence of two stationary fronts, one that extended from the Gulf to the upper MidWest and persisted over this region from 30 April through 3 May. We sampled the stationary front 3 times from our MidWestern flight base (Figure 2). The other stationary front was west to east in orientation, and persisted over the MidAtlantic region from 11-18 May. Five flights sampled this front. These multi-day case studies are ripe for case studies, including strong biological flux contrasts and active atmospheric mixing.

Analyses

Carbon weather observational metrics.

Denning et al., (1995), Stephens et al., (2007), Pickett-Heaps et al., (2011) and Thompson et al., (2016) have all illustrated the value of evaluating atmospheric inversion systems using vertical C profiles. Inspired by this past work, and following the working hypothesis that accurate understanding of C mole fractions within mid-latitude weather systems is essential for accurate atmospheric inversions, we have developed new metrics focusing on the synoptic-scale performance of atmospheric C simulation and inversion systems.

Pal et al., (2020a) demonstrated a set of metrics that quantify cross-frontal C mole fraction differences as a function of tropospheric layer (ABL, lower FT, upper FT), and vertical differences in C mole fractions between these layers within the cold (postfrontal) and warm (prefrontal) air masses. Pal et al., (2020a) show that these metrics are highly consistent within a season across the entire central and eastern U.S. Gerken et al., (2021) expanded this approach to include probability distributions and spatial variograms of model-data differences in CO_2 mole fractions within these atmospheric sectors. Gerken et al., (2021) illustrate that, when averaged across season, region altitude and air mass, model-data comparisons of CO_2 may show relatively little bias, but that when data are disaggregated by altitude and air mass, systematic biases appear.

We have included diagnostic flags in the ACT-America in situ observations to enable analyses that are oriented with respect to these synoptic metrics (Davis et al., 2018). All in situ aircraft data were complemented with three flags which identify whether or not the observations are within the ABL, the air mass position of the data point (warm / prefrontal, cold / postfrontal or ambiguous), and the aircraft maneuver (level leg, takeoff, landing, spiral ascent/descent, en route ascent/descent). Flags exist for every ACT-America in situ data point and these are integrated into the flight data stored at the Oak Ridge DAAC (Wei et al., 2021; Davis et al., 2018) and as an additional download accompanying NOAA's ObsPack product (Schuldt et al., 2020).

OCO-2 tropospheric XCO_2 variability

Multiple OCO-2 under flights were evaluated by Bell et al. (2020). Spatial gradients in tropospheric XCO_2 across the few- to several-hundred-kilometer flight paths differed by 0.1 ppm per 100 km or less among three XCO_2 estimates. These results suggest that regional structures in OCO-2 XCO_2 can be used to inform regional-scale flux inversions, and are motivating both direct observational analysis of synoptic scale variations in XCO_2 (Wang et al., 2021), and new descriptions of OCO-2 XCO_2 uncertainty structure in atmospheric inversions (Baker et al., 2021). Higher resolution inversion systems may be needed to take full advantage of this information.

Seasonal, regional flux evaluation

ACT-America flight data are being used to evaluate C fluxes in two ways. First, multiple C flux estimates, including ACT-America's CASA-based CO_2 flux ensemble (Zhou et al., 2020), have been propagated forward in our baseline WRF simulation. These simulated atmospheric C mole fractions can be compared to ACT-America airborne data to identify the most plausible ensemble members (e.g. Feng et al., 2021). Case studies exploring realizations of the Vegetation Photosynthesis and Respiration Model (VPRM) have also been performed (Hu et al., 2021). Flux estimates can also be adjusted to maximize the fit to the ACT-America observations (e.g. Barkley et al., 2019a, b). Second, back-trajectory Lagrangian influence functions (Cui et al., 2021) created with the WRF baseline simulation can be convolved with flux estimates to estimate atmospheric C at the locations of aircraft observations. These model-data differences can be used to evaluate regional, seasonal flux estimates, including terrestrial biosphere models (Parazoo et al., 2021) and posterior fluxes from atmospheric inversions (Cui et al., 2021). The influence functions enable any flux estimates to be evaluated without requiring them to be coupled to a new atmospheric transport simulation.

Boundary conditions

These C flux evaluations require treatment of C transport from outside the region of interest. Atmospheric C mole fractions within our study domain can be expressed, following Feng et al. (2019b), as

$$C_{tot} = C_b + \sum_i C_i, \qquad (1)$$

where C_{tot} is the total atmospheric mole fraction, C_b is the mole fraction transported from outside of the study region, and C_i are the mole fraction contributions from sources or sinks, i, within the study region. ACT-America has developed two independent approaches to determining C_b so that aircraft or tower observations can be used to study continental fluxes.

First, we have merged boundary conditions from global C inversion systems into our continental-scale WRF simulation domain (Butler et al., 2020). We have included multiple versions of global boundary conditions to account for uncertainty in these background conditions (Feng et al., 2019b). Background conditions account for most of the C in the atmosphere of North America, but comparison of global inversion systems shows that the uncertainty in these boundary conditions is modest, typically of order 1 ppm for CO_2, compared to continental fluxes that account for several to tens of ppm of CO_2 for continental fluxes (Feng et al., 2019a,b; Chen et al., 2019). A second approach is to assume that inflow from outside of the continent is homogeneous in the vertical, and that deep vertical mixing over the continent is limited so that upper free tropospheric mole fraction measurements are approximately equal to continental background conditions (Parazoo et al., 2021). NOAA aircraft profiling on the Pacific and Gulf coasts (Sweeney et al., 2015), ACT-America profiles over the Gulf (e.g. Campbell et al., 2020) and model-data comparisons in the upper free troposphere (Gerken et al., 2021) suggest that this is a reasonable approximation. Comparison of these approaches and more extensive quantification of this source of uncertainty is worthwhile.

A third background scenario emerges in the attempt to isolate regional to local, not continental-scale, fluxes. In this case, free tropospheric mole fractions are not a suitable background condition (Turnbull et al., 2015). Instead ABL mole fractions outside of the influence of the region of interest are matched with simulations of both background mole fractions and fluxes from outside the region of interest to isolate mole fraction enhancements from the region of interest (Barkley et al., 2017). This approach is difficult to apply to biogenic CO_2 fluxes, since they are so broadly distributed, but this method works well for studying emissions from discrete source regions such as cities or anthropogenic CH_4 emissions (Barkley et al., 2019a; 2021) and agricultural N_2O emissions (Eckl et al., 2021).

Quantifying regional, seasonal fluxes also benefits from the ability to segregate component fluxes. We can do this with both numerical and observational approaches. Our WRF simulations include C mole fractions for each source or sink sector, making it possible to segregate, for example, atmospheric CO_2 mole fractions originating from continental fossil fuel vs. biogenic CO_2 fluxes (Feng et al., 2019a,b; Hu et al, 2021; Samaddar et al., 2021), and atmospheric CH_4 mole fractions originating from continental or regional oil and gas vs. coal vs. agricultural emissions (Barkley et al., 2019a, b). If the uncertainty in one particular source is known with more confidence, simulated sector mole fractions, C_i, can be subtracted from the observed total mole fraction, C_{tot}, to isolate the sector mole fraction of interest. Calibrated ensembles (Feng et al., 2019b) can be used to address uncertainty in the sectoral fluxes.

As a complement to these numerical methods, we measured CO and $^{14}CO_2$ to isolate fossil fuel CO_2 mole fractions (Baier et al., 2020), OCS to segregate photosynthetic vs. respiratory biogenic CO_2 fluxes (Parazoo et al., 2021), and ethane (C_2H_6) to segregate thermogenic from biogenic CH_4 sources (Barkley et al., 2019a, b; 2021). Figure 7 shows an example of such an analysis applied to estimating regional CH_4 emissions from the southern United States.

ACT's lidar-based column C measurements have a unique capability to constrain regional C fluxes that has yet to be demonstrated. These observations, combined with backscatter lidar ABL depth measurements, can be used to infer regional GHG fluxes without concerns about the ability of in situ aircraft data to properly capture the vertical distribution of GHGs within the ABL.

Evaluation of atmospheric inversions

Disaggregating the influence of flux and transport on a given atmospheric C mole fraction measurement has been a challenge for atmospheric inversions for decades. ACT-America's observation of the structures of C mole fractions within weather systems provides a strong basis for untangling the interdependency of midlatitude weather and fluxes.

Multiple avenues of inversion system evaluation are being explored. Evaluation of atmospheric transport variables, atmospheric C mole fractions (Gaudet et al., 2021), and posterior fluxes (Cui et al., 2021) from the global-scale OCO-2 Model Intercomparison Project (OCO2 MIP, Crowell et al., 2019) is underway in an attempt to identify the inversion systems that are most consistent with ACT-America's carbon weather metrics. The same metrics will be used to evaluate continental atmospheric inversions, such as CarbonTracker-Lagrange (Hu et al., 2019), once these become available. Model studies that control for sources of variability among inversions are also underway in an attempt to identify the causes of model-data discrepancies. Studies of this sort include studies of the impact of model resolution (Samaddar et al., 2021) and atmospheric transport model (Gerken et al., 2021), both using common fluxes to isolate the impact of transport on CO_2 mole fractions. More controlled model experiments confronted with ACT-America observations are needed to close our understanding of midlatitude C weather and the impact of the simulation of C weather on C flux inversions.

The ensemble modeling initiated by ACT-America (Chen et al., 2019; Feng et al., 2019a,b; 2021) illustrates another path to improving atmospheric inversions. Figure 7 shows the variability in ABL CO_2 mole fractions produced by elements of a calibrated C model ensemble (Feng et al., 2019b). Ensembles like these, if calibrated and verified with intensive regional observations like ACT-America flights, can identify those regions and times where flux uncertainty is large and other sources of uncertainty are small, and direct atmospheric inversion systems to use those data preferentially to solve for regional C fluxes.

Improvement of atmospheric C inversions.

In addition to evaluating existing atmospheric inversion systems using the aircraft data as independent observations, we have begun to translate our results into improvements in regional and global atmospheric inversions. Avenues for improvement of the inversion systems include modifying the assumptions about local to regional-scale errors and error correlations in OCO-2 observations (Baker et al., 2021), minimizing biases and adjusting uncertainties in prior fluxes used in inversions based on evaluation of these flux models (e.g. Barkley et al., 2019a, 2021; Feng et al., 2021), and improving atmospheric transport field and transport uncertainty assessments (Gerken et al., 2021; Feng et al., 2019a; Lauvaux et al., 2019). These advances have yet to be tested in established inversion systems. ACT-America has also begun to develop new inversion systems that can incorporate prior flux (Wesloh et al., 2020) and atmospheric transport (Lauvaux et al., 2019) ensemble information.

Conclusions

ACT-America's observational record provides unparalleled insight into the C fluxes and mole fractions of midlatitude weather systems - the carbon weather of the midlatitudes. We have confirmed that midlatitude weather systems are clearly responsible for a large component of the spatial and temporal variability in atmospheric C mole fractions over the continents, and have shown the strong connection between this weather-scale variability and terrestrial C fluxes. Modeling and analysis systems that can properly resolve these weather systems and interpret these carbon weather signals will provide superior regional and continental C flux estimates. Analyses that neglect the role of weather systems in C transport run the risk of masking compensating errors that will bias their results.

More work is needed to untangle the mixed influences of C flux and transport uncertainties at sub-continental scales in current atmospheric inversion systems. ACT-America investigations have pioneered new approaches in ensemble C simulations which, combined with ACT-America's airborne database, are beginning to isolate and quantify the impact of flux versus transport errors. These methods, as they are adopted in atmospheric inversions, should continue to improve the accuracy and precision of regional inverse flux estimates.

We have demonstrated that column remote sensing technologies, both space- and air-borne, have the precision and stability needed to document regional-scale atmospheric C gradients. These findings show promise for continued use of both passive and active remote sensing in the study of C mole fractions and fluxes.

An unparalleled airborne methane and ethane dataset enabled us to make strong progress in evaluating anthropogenic emissions of CH_4 from the central and eastern US. We have begun to use the airborne data set to evaluate and improve seasonal and regional terrestrial biosphere model CO_2 flux estimates. Much more can be done in this area.

Independent, routine, atmospheric evaluation of models and inventories of C fluxes at spatial domains of geopolitical and ecological relevance remains an important need for climate science and climate change mitigation. This is rapidly becoming feasible for fossil fuel CO_2 emissions and some anthropogenic CH_4 emissions. This is more challenging for broadly distributed fluxes such as agricultural and wetland CH_4 emissions, and biogenic CO_2 fluxes. ACT-America investigations have provided an observation and methodological framework that will enable this advance.

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Data Availability Statement.

ACT-America observational and modeling data sets are archived at the ORNL DAAC (https://actamerica.ornl.gov/) and are open to use by any investigator without restriction. CO_2 and CH_4 observations are also available through NOAA's ObsPack (Masarie et al, 2014) data set (https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/obspack/). Numerical modeling products not yet available at the ORNL DAAC are available through Penn State Data Commons.

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FIGURES

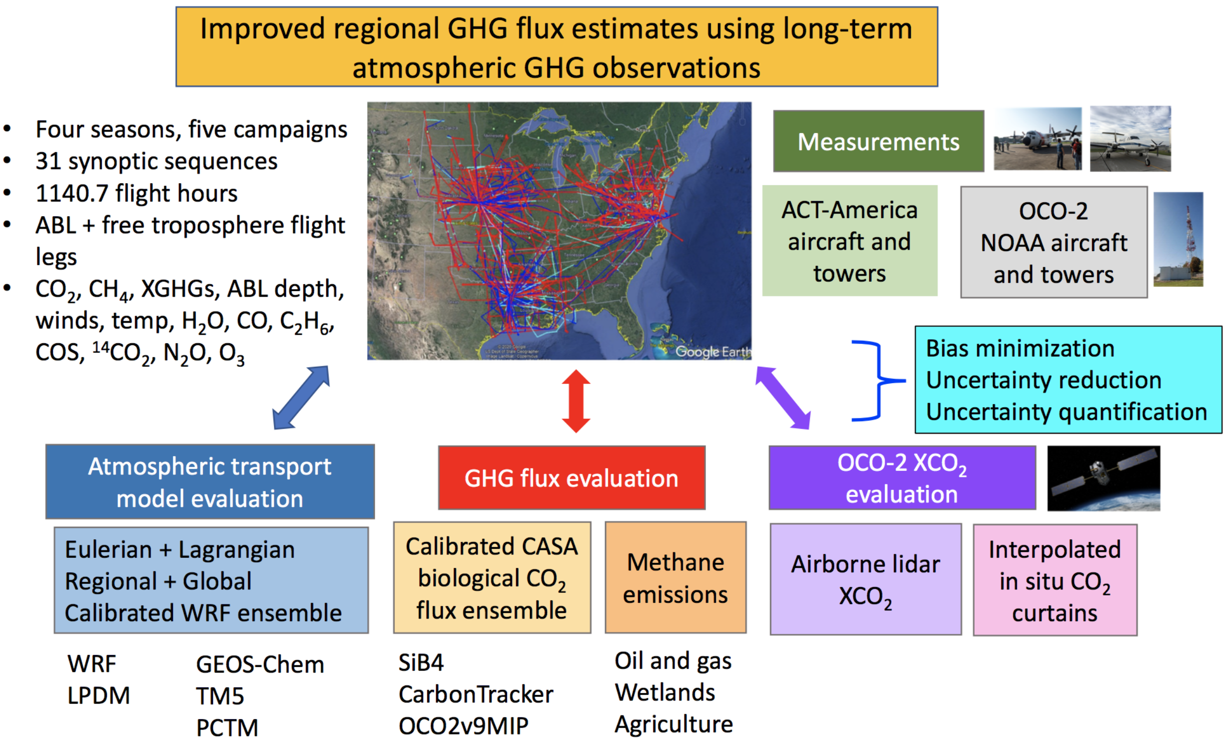

Figure 1. ACT-America measurements complement long-term in situ and remote sensing GHG observations by providing the first detailed measurements of the GHG structure of 31 synoptic weather systems that passed through the central and eastern United States, a region of strong, seasonally-varying GHG fluxes and vigorous mixing by mid-latitude cyclones. The GHG and meteorological observations are complemented with ensembles of atmospheric and ecosystem models, and measurements of trace gases, that aid in disaggregating GHG sources. Improved GHG flux estimates are pursued by minimizing biases and random errors, and quantifying the remaining uncertainty in atmospheric transport simulations, GHG flux models, and OCO-2 XCO_2 observations. These improved components can be incorporated into atmospheric inversion systems. ACT-America observations are also used as independent data to evaluate existing atmospheric inversion systems. The joint observations of greenhouse gases, associated trace gases and atmospheric transport variables help to detangle the difficult issue of combined atmospheric transport and C flux biases that are present in all atmospheric

inversion studies. The central image overlays all ACT-America flight tracks. Images show the NASA C-130 and B-200 aircraft, an instrumented communications tower, and a rendering of the OCO-2 satellite platform.

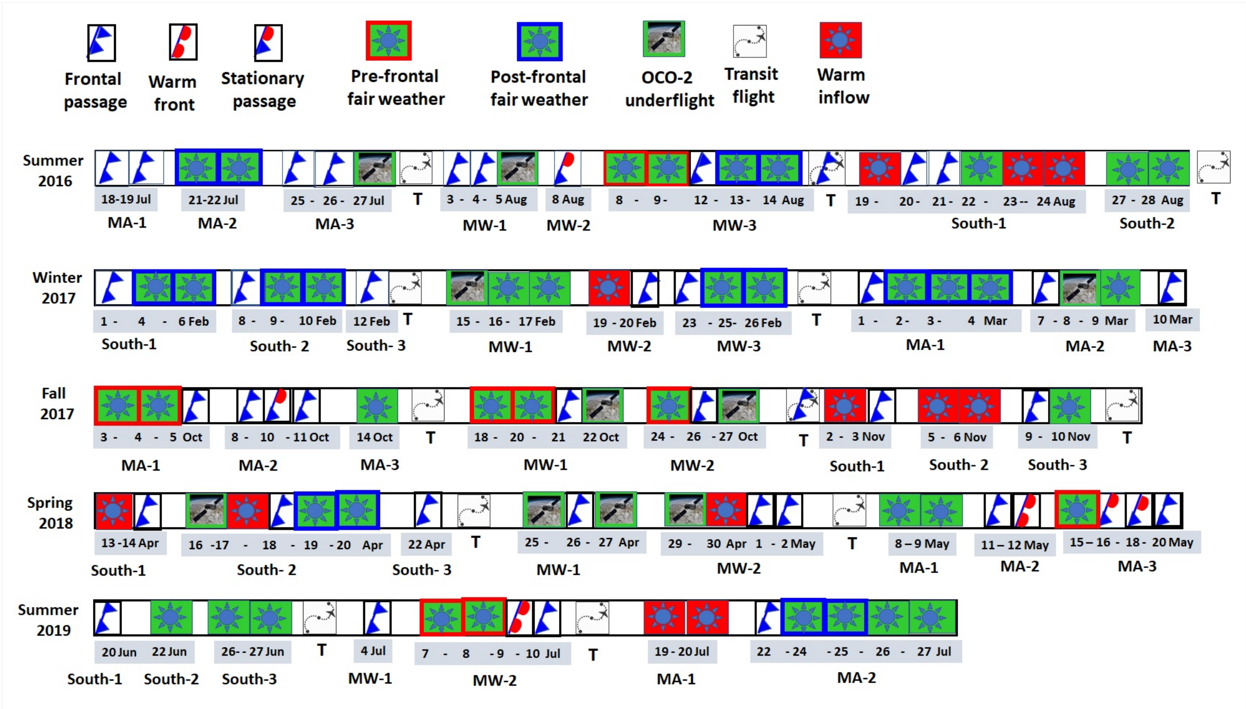

Figure 2. Pictorial representation of the sequence of ACT-America research flights. Some hybrid flights only have their primary purpose indicated. MA and MW refer to the MidAtlantic and MidWest regions, respectively, the number refers to the synoptic sequence within a season and region, and T refers to a transit flight. Details about the flight tracks, scientific objectives, weather conditions and quick data visualizations are available in the ACT-America campaign catalogue (Pal and Davis, 2020; https://actamerica.ornl.gov/campaigns.html).

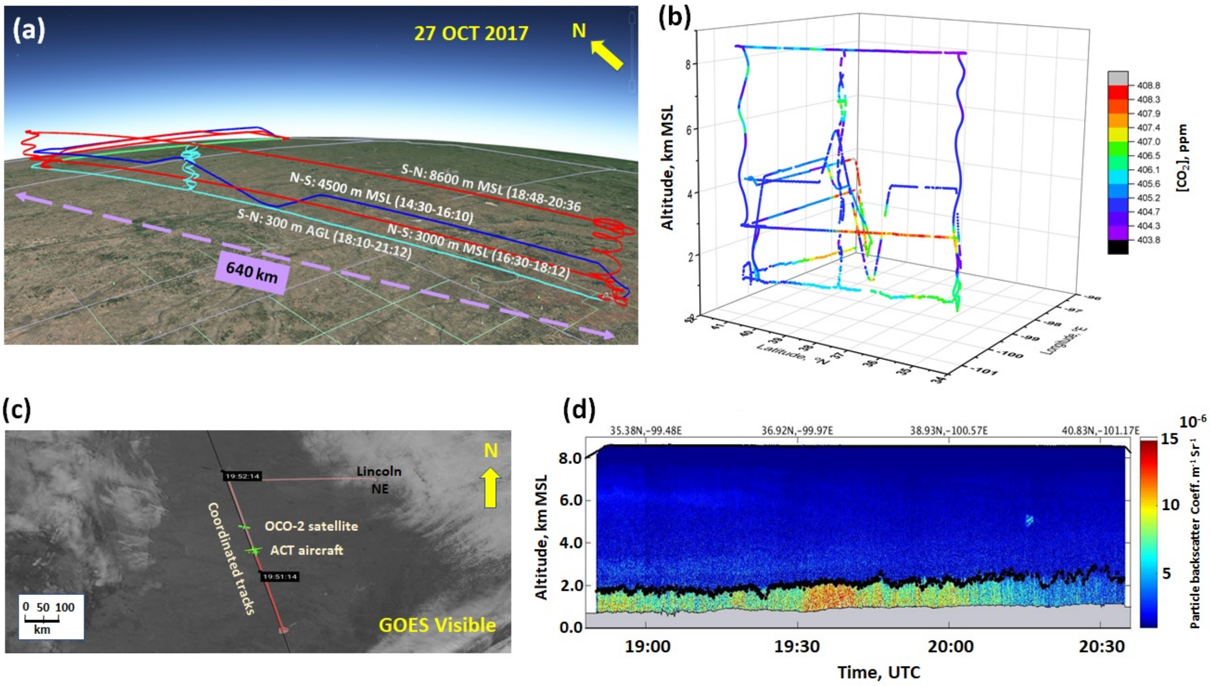

Figure 3: OCO-2 under flight from 27 October, 2017. (a) The aircraft flew at multiple altitudes to measure (b) in situ CO_2 along the OCO-2 sampling swath. The C-130 flew at its maximum altitude on one pass to measure partial column XCO_2 (Campbell et al, 2020) with the Multifunctional Fiber Laser Lidar (MFLL). The flight was coordinated so that, (c) at the midpoint in time of the flight pattern, the C-130 was at maximum altitude directly overflying the B-200, which was performing an in situ spiral from 300 m AGL up to the altitude of the C-130 overpass, when the OCO-2 satellite overflew both aircraft. (d) The Cloud Physics Lidar (CPL) mapped out backscatter (color scale) and a wavelet algorithm was used to retrieve ABL depth (solid black line) along the flight track.

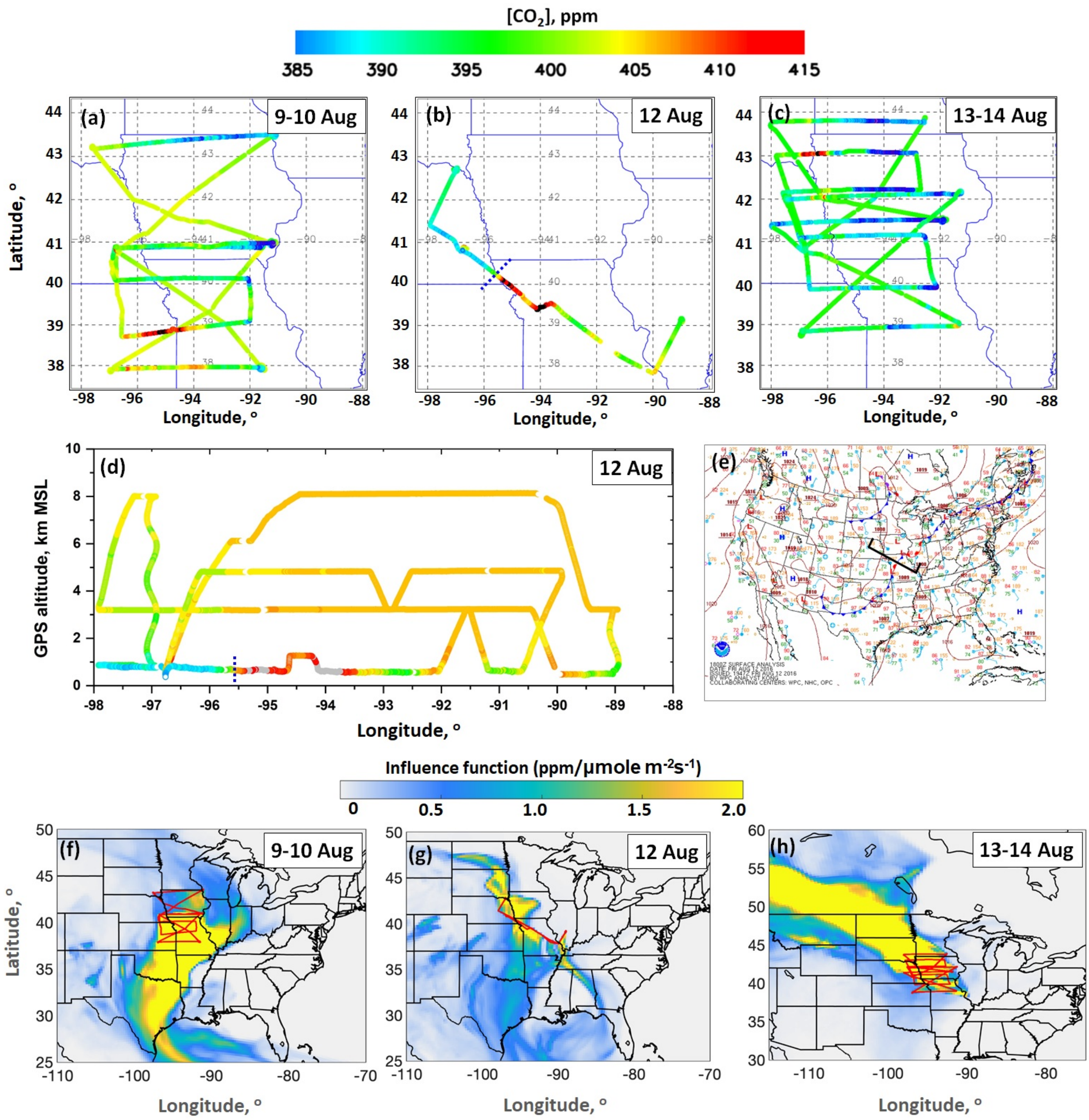

Figure 4. Illustration of a MidWest synoptic sequence from the Summer, 2016 flight campaign. (a-c) Flight tracks for 9 - 14 August, 2016 showing in situ CO_2 measured along the tracks (only ABL CO_2 is shown on 12 August when multiple tracks were stacked in the vertical). Fair weather portions include ABL (east-west legs) and lower free tropospheric (diagonal and north-south) flight legs arrayed in quasi-Lagrangian 2-day sequences. (d) Latitude vs. altitude CO_2 mole fractions during the frontal crossing on 12 August. The approximate surface frontal position is marked with the dotted black line. (e) The surface

weather map for 18 UTC on 12 August (courtesy of the NOAA Weather Prediction Center, http://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov) shows synoptic conditions with the flight track position overlaid. (f-h) The associated upwind influence functions for the ABL portions of each flight.

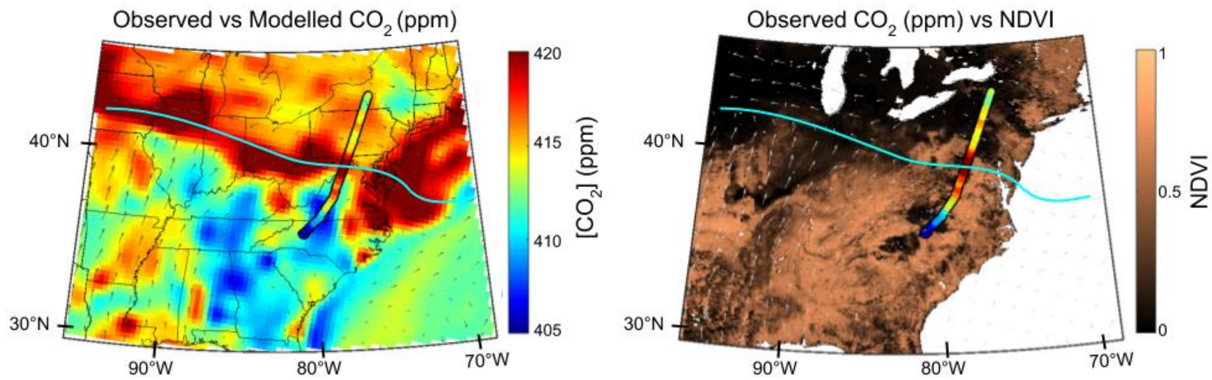

Figure 5. (Left) Observed vs simulated ABL CO_2 for the flight of 11 May, 2018. Simulated CO_2 mole fractions and wind barbs are plotted at 500 m AGL at 18Z; flight altitude was roughly 300 m AGL and took place between 16-19Z. The simulation is from the ACT-America WRF baseline run, with CarbonTracker surface fluxes and lateral boundary conditions (Feng et al, 2020). (Right) Observed ABL CO_2 mole fraction and normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) during the day of the flight (Vermote, 2019). The teal line marks the approximate location of a stationary front that was present at that time.

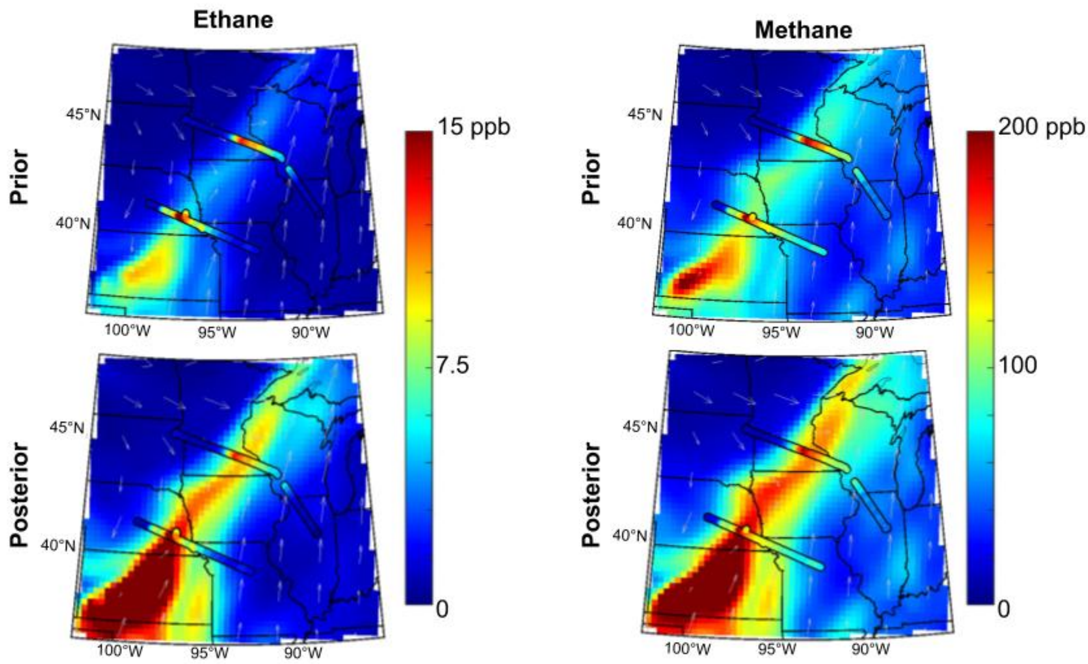

Figure 6. Example of a dual-tracer optimization used to solve for methane emissions on 18 October, 2017. (top-left) Observed vs. simulated ABL ethane mole fraction enhancements relative to a background based on oil and gas sources from the EPA 2012 Gridded Methane Inventory (Massaakers et al, 2016) and an assumed average ethane:methane gas composition of 0.10 (a reasonable overall estimate for US oil and gas production). (bottom-left) Observed vs. simulated ABL ethane enhancements achieved by multiplying oil and gas emissions by a factor of 2.5. (top-right) Observed vs. simulated ABL methane enhancements based on the same inventory. (bottom-right) Observed vs. simulated ABL methane enhancements achieved by multiplying oil and gas emissions by a factor of 2.5. In all panels, simulated mole fractions (Feng et al, 2020) are from 500 m AGL at 19 UT. Aircraft observations are from approximately 300 m AGL and were collected between 17-21 UT. A surface cold front parallels the northwest portion of the region of enhanced methane and ethane. The enhanced mole fractions are in the warm sector flowing to the north and east. The ethane observations enable source disaggregation (animal agriculture vs. oil and gas production) using the ethane/methane emissions ratios. Methods follow Barkley et al. (2019a).

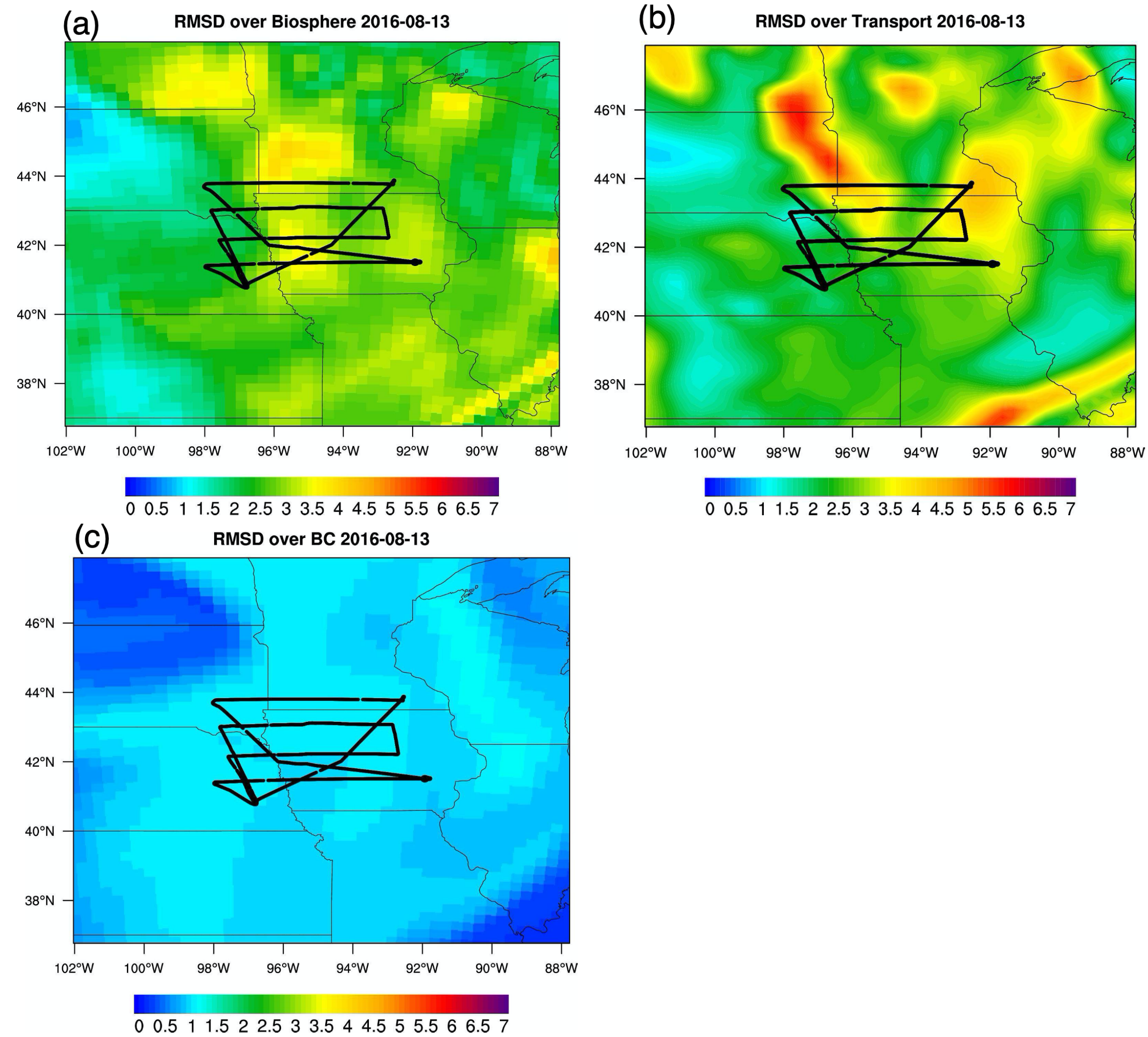

Figure 7. Root mean square deviation in ABL CO_2 mole fractions (500 m AGL) across components of the multi-component ensemble simulation system described by Feng et al. (2021) at 19 UT on 13 August, 2016, one of the fair weather flight days shown in Figure 4, including: (a) RMSD across the CASA biological flux ensemble members, (b) RMSD across the atmospheric transport ensemble members, and (c) RMSD across the continental boundary condition ensemble members. In each case, all other components of the ensemble are held constant. The black lines show the aircraft flight patterns on this day. Feng et al. (2019b) demonstrated the calibration of this multi-component ensemble, but with a different

biological CO_2 flux ensemble. The CASA ensemble may underestimate the true flux uncertainty (Feng et al., 2021).