

1 **Impact of 2019 mid-west flood on CO₂ and CH₄ using yearly WRF-GHG simulations over**
2 **the contiguous United States**

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4 Xiao-Ming Hu^{1,2}, Ming Xue^{1,2}, Lan Gao², and Sean Crowell³

5 ¹Center for Analysis and Prediction of Storms, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma
6 73072, USA

7 ²School of Meteorology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73072, USA

8 ³GeoCarb Mission, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73072, USA

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12 **Abstract**

13 Sources and sinks of the two most important greenhouse gases CO₂ and CH₄ at regional to
14 continental scales remain poorly understood. In our previous work, the WRF-VPRM, a weather-
15 biosphere-online-coupled model in which the biogenic CO₂ fluxes are handled by the Vegetation
16 Photosynthesis and Respiration Model (VPRM), was further developed by coupling with the
17 CarbonTracker global CO₂ simulation and incorporating optimized terrestrial CO₂ flux
18 parameterization (Hu et al., 2021; Hu et al., 2020). In this work, an enhanced version of WRF-
19 VPRM by including CH₄ (referred to as WRF-GHG hereafter) is further developed by coupling
20 with the Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS) CH₄ global simulation for the initial
21 and boundary conditions and the *WetCHARTs* wetland CH₄ emissions and NEI2017 anthropogenic
22 CH₄ emissions, which dominate emissions over the contiguous United States (CONUS). Yearly
23 WRF-GHG simulations are conducted for year 2018 and 2019 over CONUS at a horizontal grid
24 spacing of 12 km to examine the impact of 2019 abnormal mid-west precipitation on CO₂ and CH₄
25 fluxes and atmospheric concentrations, with the simulation for 2018 serving as a baseline for
26 comparison, similarly to Yin et al (2020). Simulated CO₂ and CH₄ are evaluated using remotely
27 sensed data from Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON), OCO-2, TROPOMI, and
28 in-situ measurements from the GLOBALVIEW obspack data. WRF-GHG has been shown to
29 capture the monthly variation of column-averaged CO₂ concentrations (XCO₂) and episodic
30 variations associated with frontal passages. In this work, we will show that TCCON XCH₄ shows
31 mild seasonal variation and more prominent episodic variations, which are captured by WRF-GHG.
32 As a case study, the 2019 May flood delayed growing season in mid-west and the typical spring
33 and summer drawdown of atmospheric CO₂ by 1-3 weeks. Obspack and TROPOMI data indicate
34 higher CH₄ in the mid-west in July and August, in 2019 relative to 2018, which we hypothesize is
35 related to the abnormal precipitation in 2019 in the region that induces more wetland CH₄
36 emissions. The WRF-GHG model significantly underestimates CH₄ concentration in mid-west
37 in summer 2019 when the *WetCHARTs* wetland CH₄ emissions are driven by ERA-Interim
38 reanalysis precipitation, which is known to be underestimated. An updated *WetCHARTs* wetland
39 CH₄ emissions driven by the PRISM precipitation data are currently being produced at JPL, which
40 are expected to reduce the WRF-GHG CH₄ bias, as wetland fluxes are highly sensitive to
41 inundation from precipitation.

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43 There are a few innovation points in this story: 1. impact of 2019 flood on CO₂ is for the
44 first time examined using a weather-biosphere-online-coupled model, 2. WRF-GHG is applied to

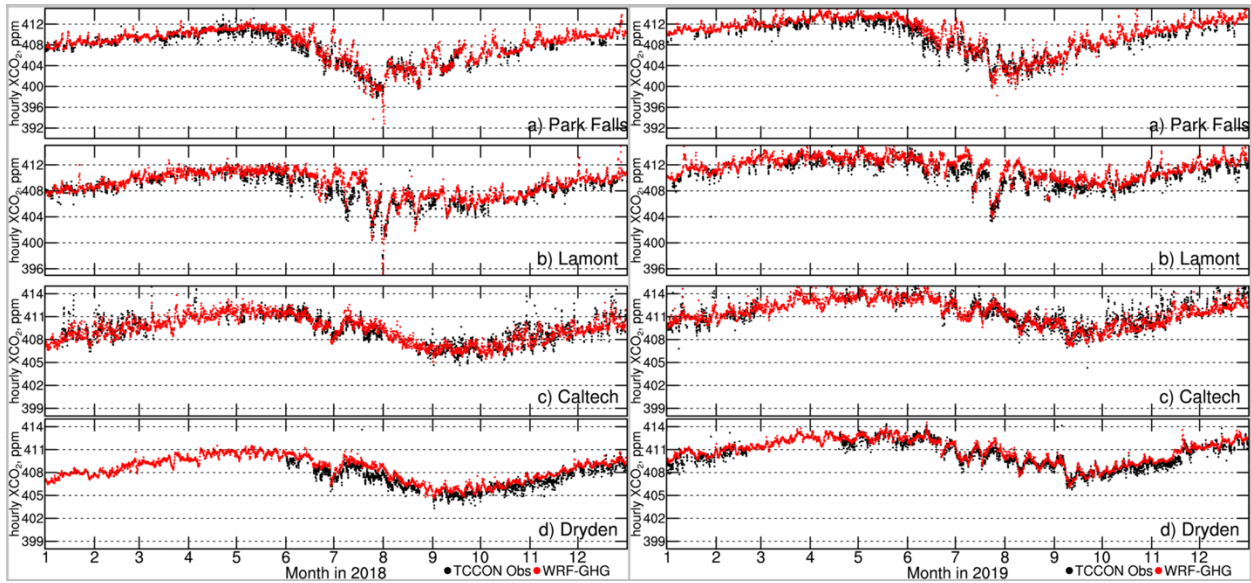
45 continental scale to examine year-long CH_4 that is affected dominantly by both wetland and
46 anthropogenic CH_4 emissions for the 1st time.

47
48 A nested-domain WRF-GHG simulation is conducted with the 2nd domain with a grid
49 spacing of 800 m covering Southwest Oklahoma to examine CH_4 plumes from point sources.
50 Impact of diurnal variation of the atmospheric boundary layer on CH_4 plumes is demonstrated.

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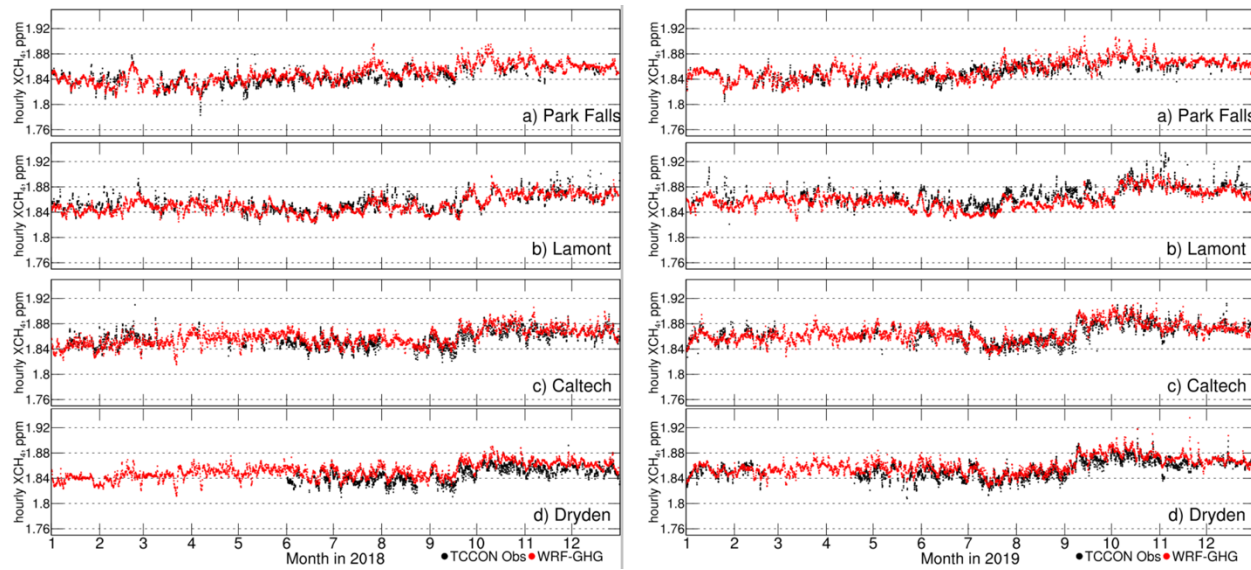
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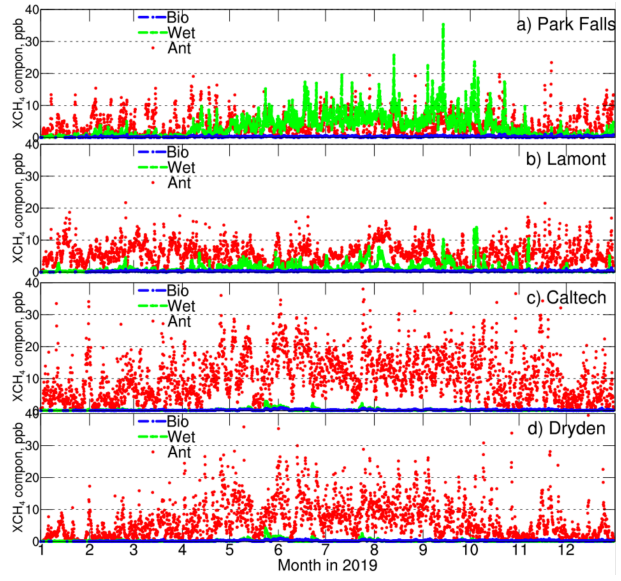
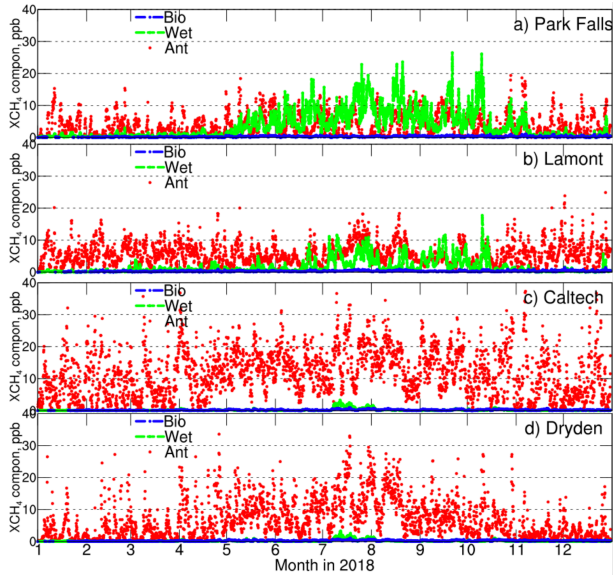


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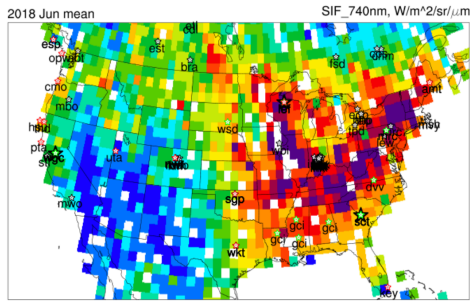


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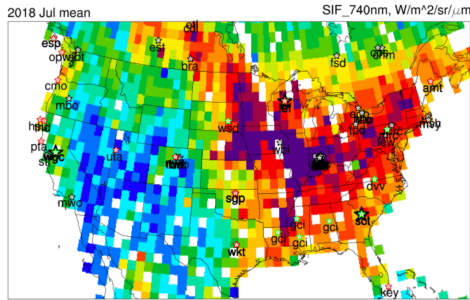


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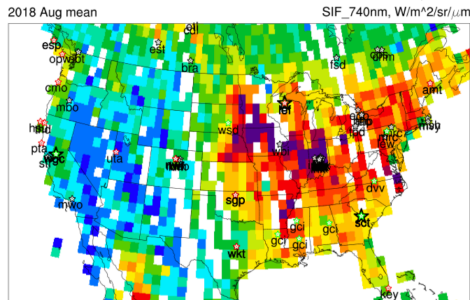
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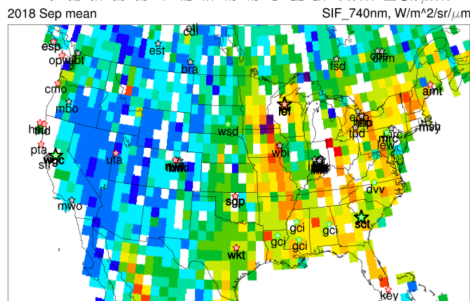
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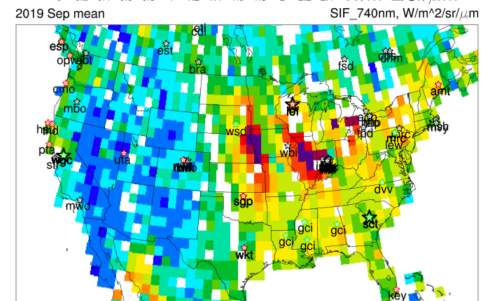
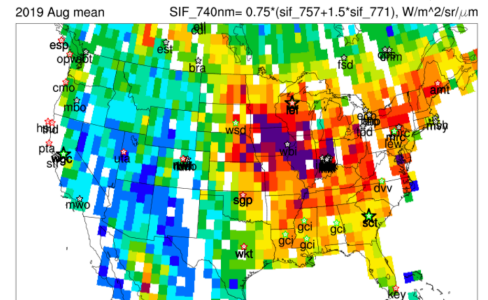
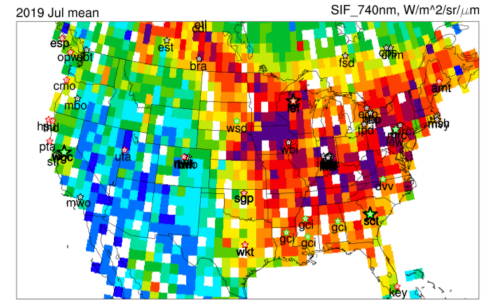
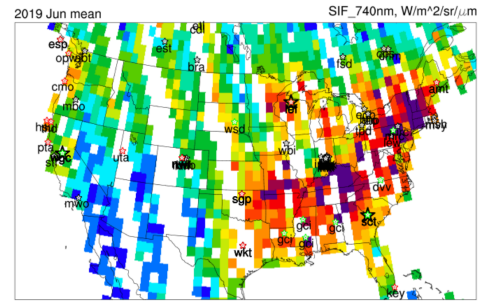


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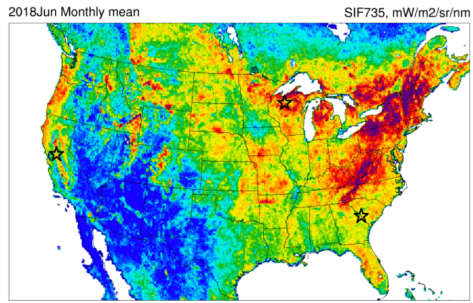


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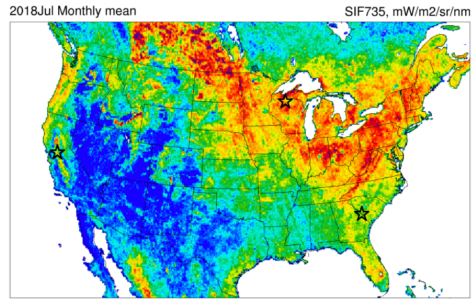
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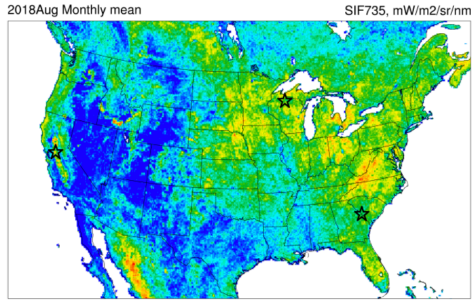
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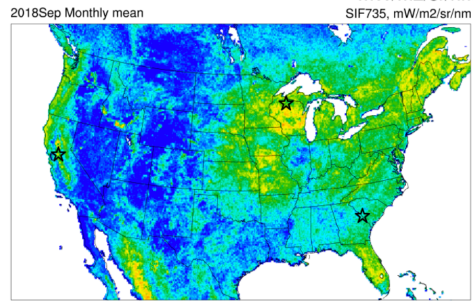
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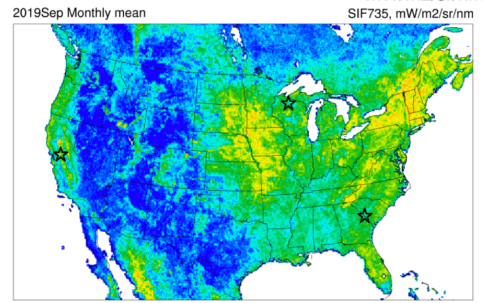
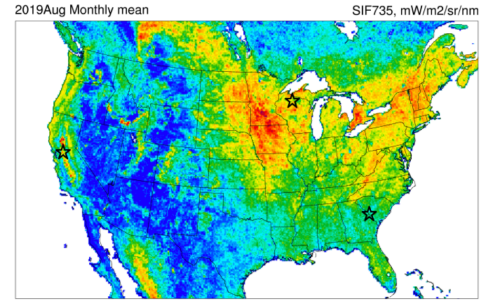
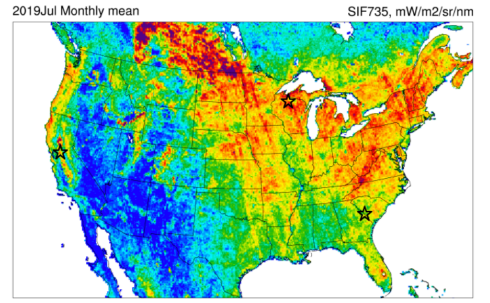
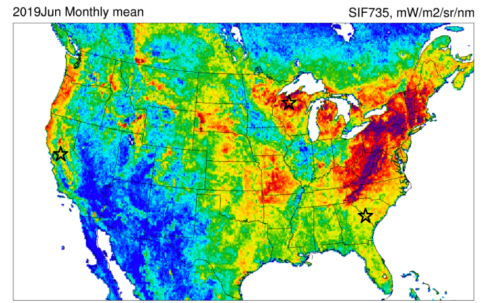
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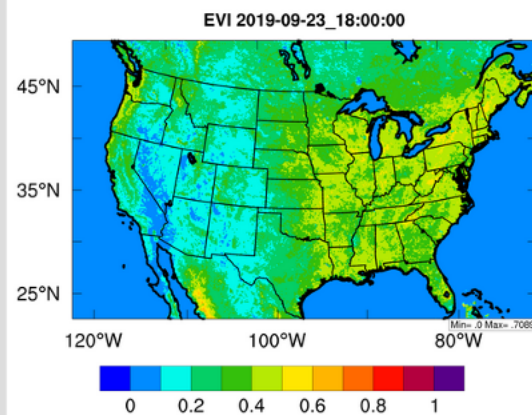
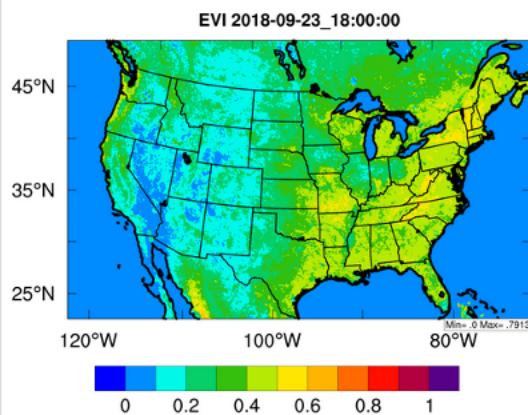
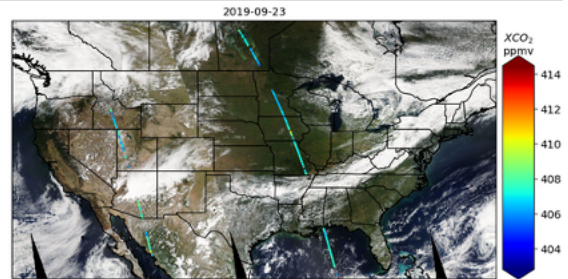
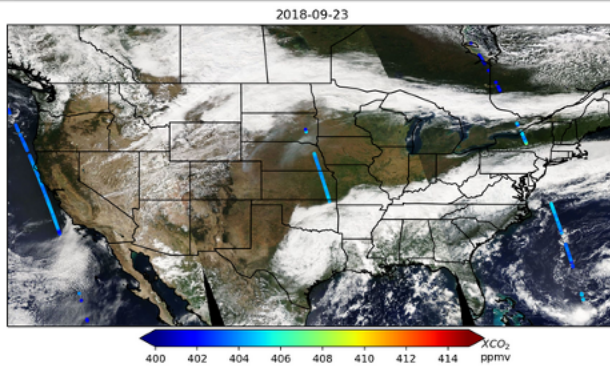
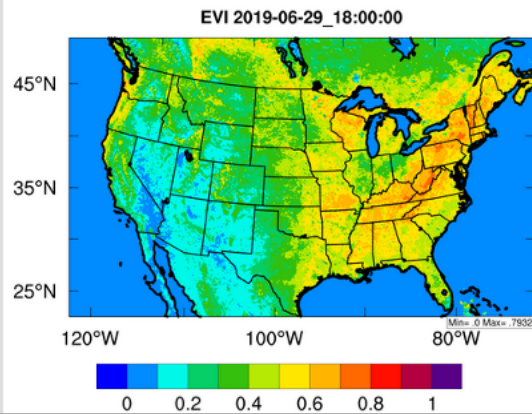
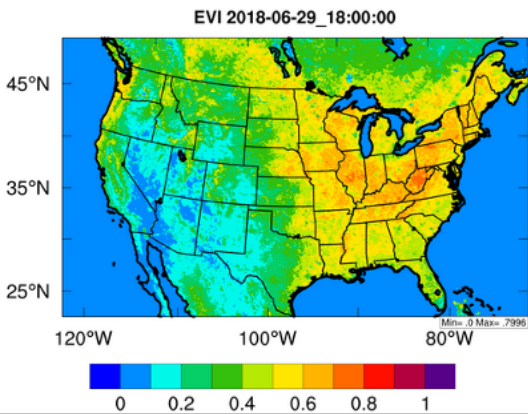
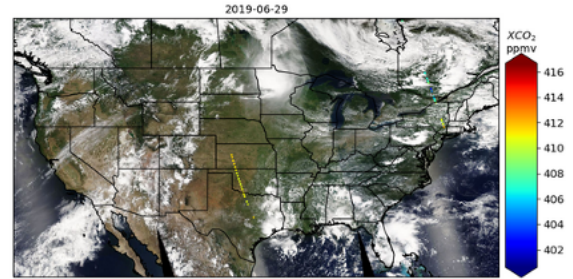
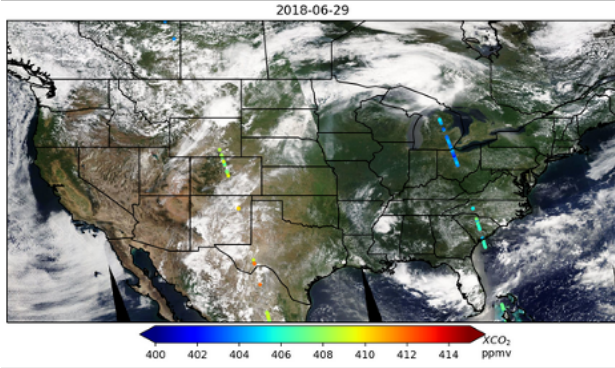


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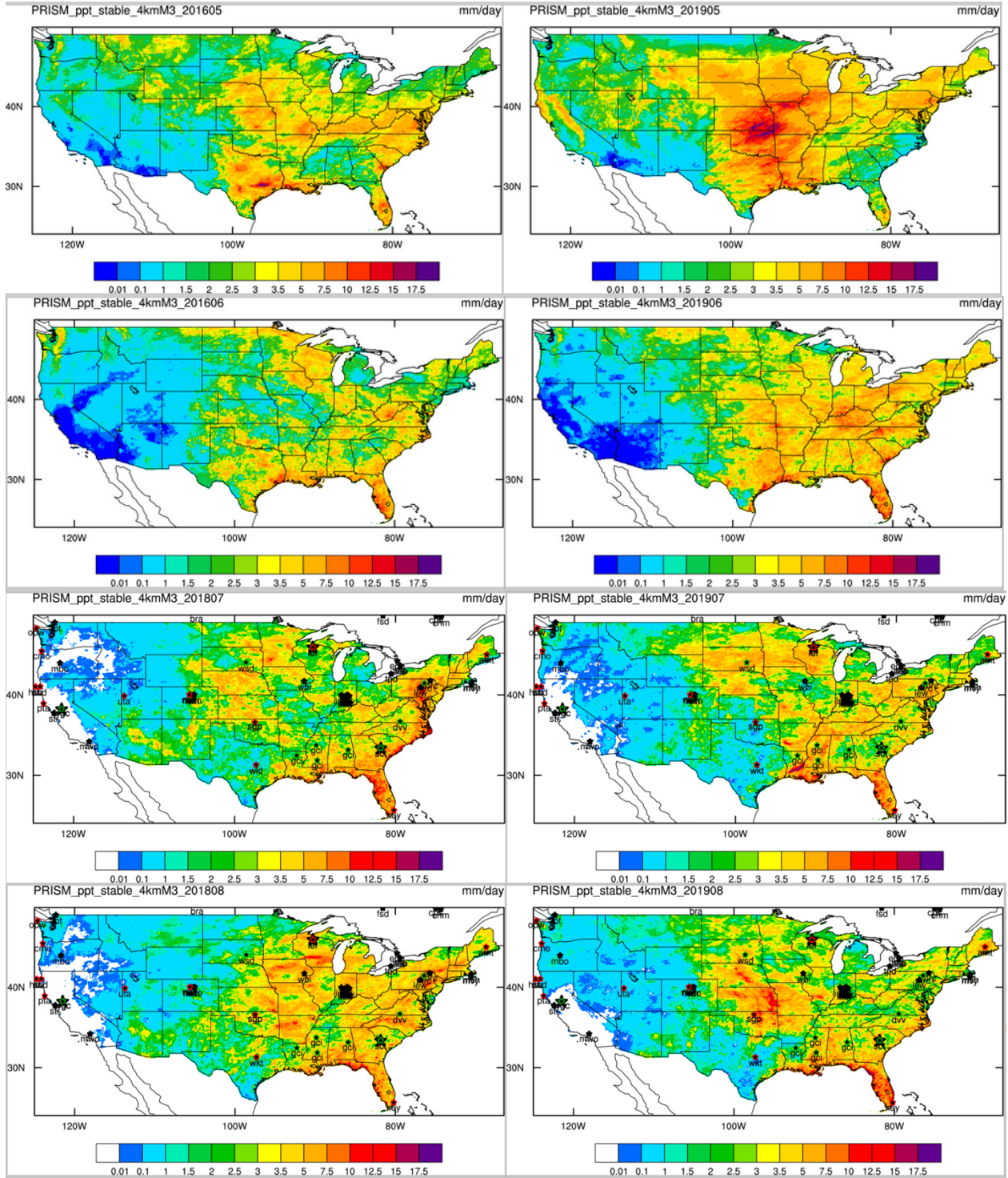




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Comparison of precipitation between 2018 and 2019



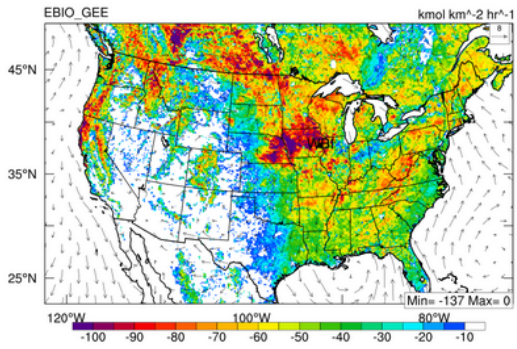
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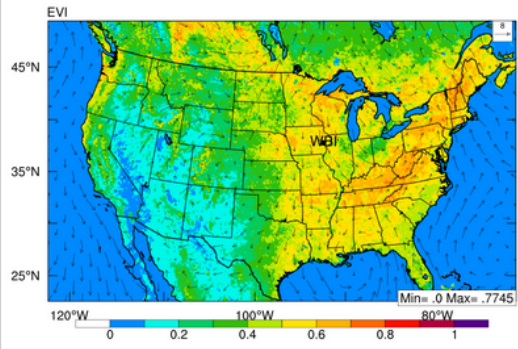
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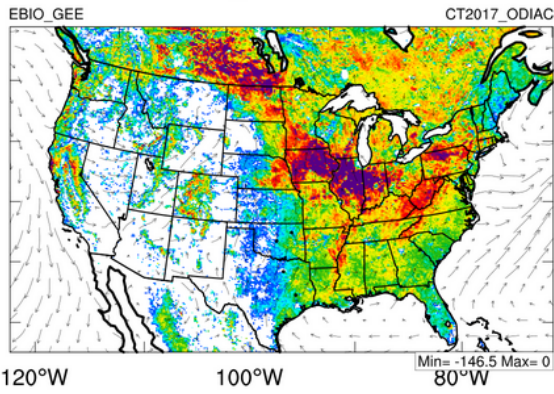
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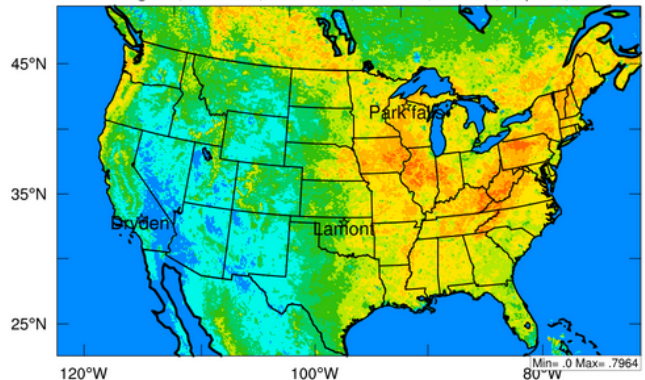


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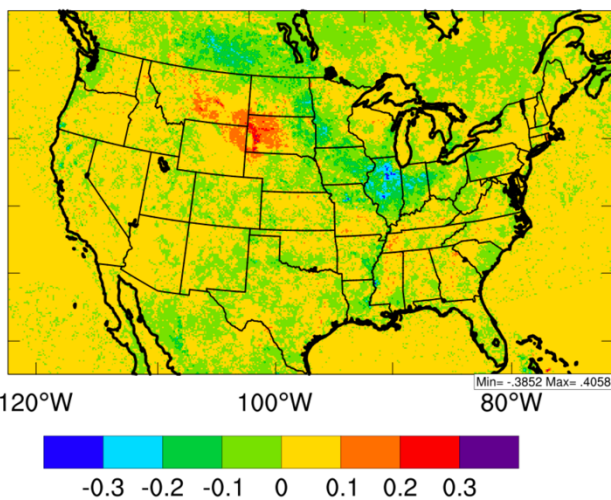
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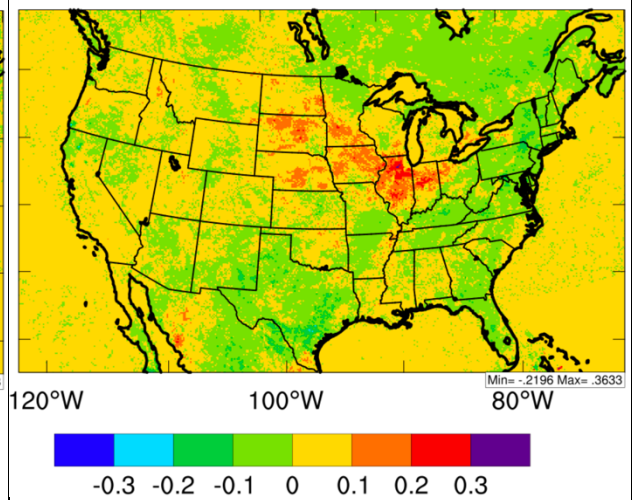


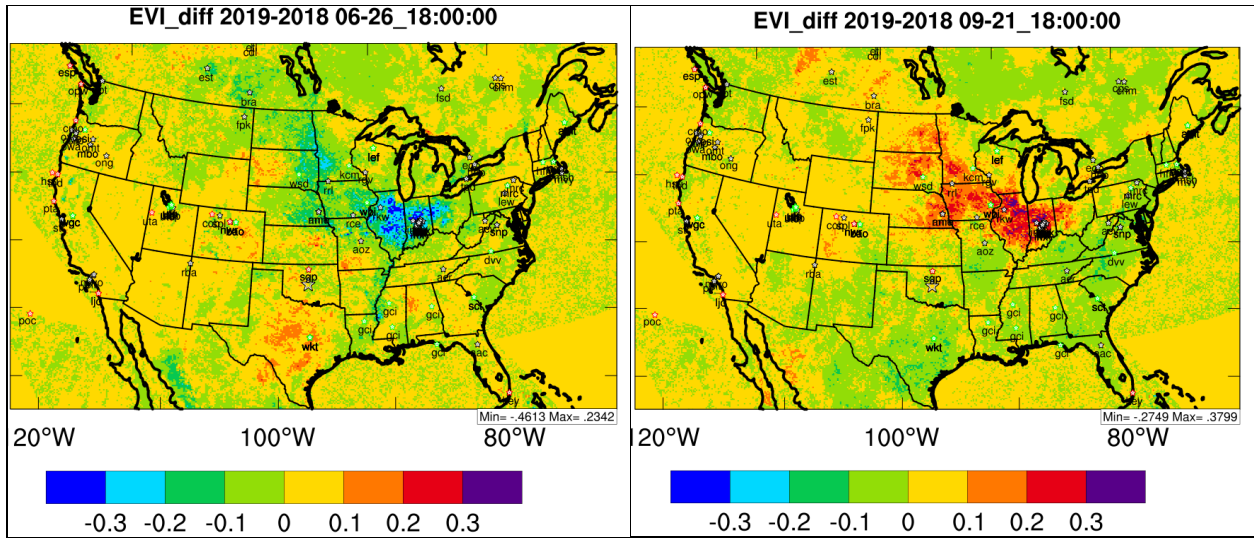
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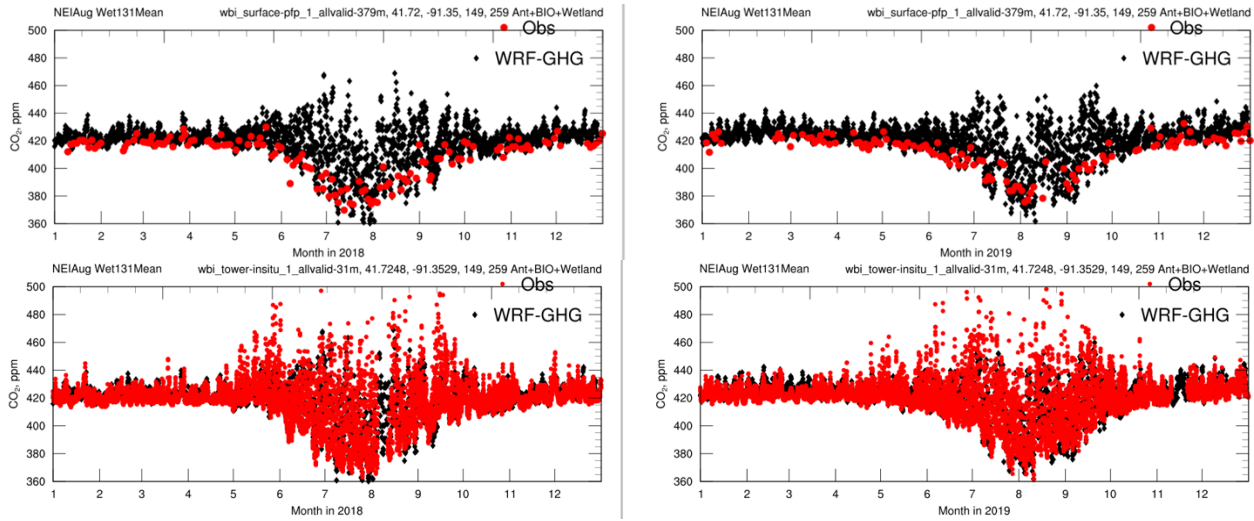


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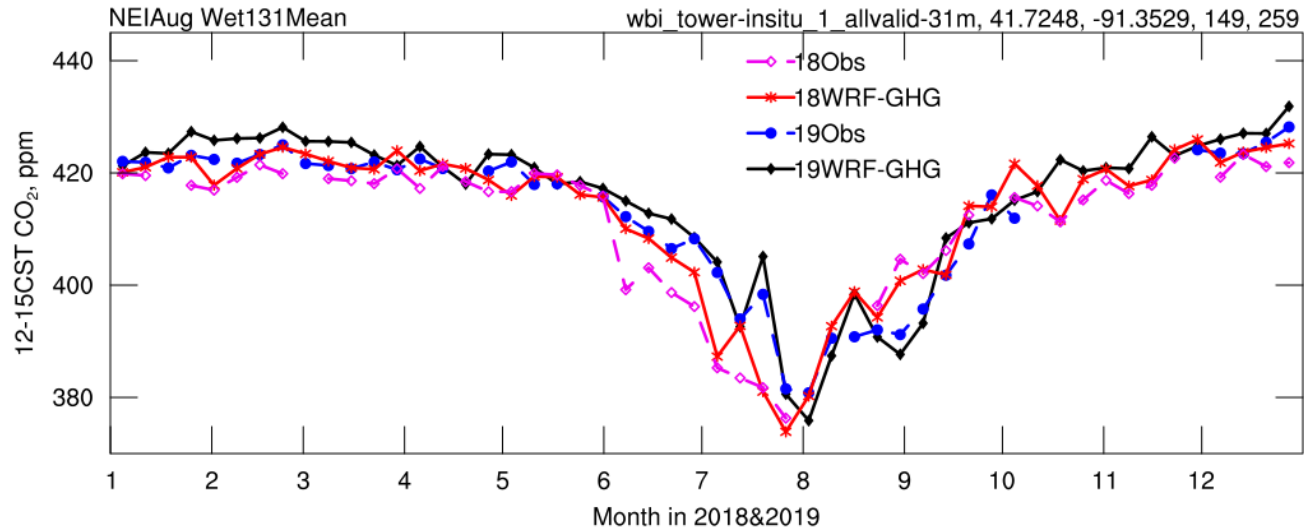




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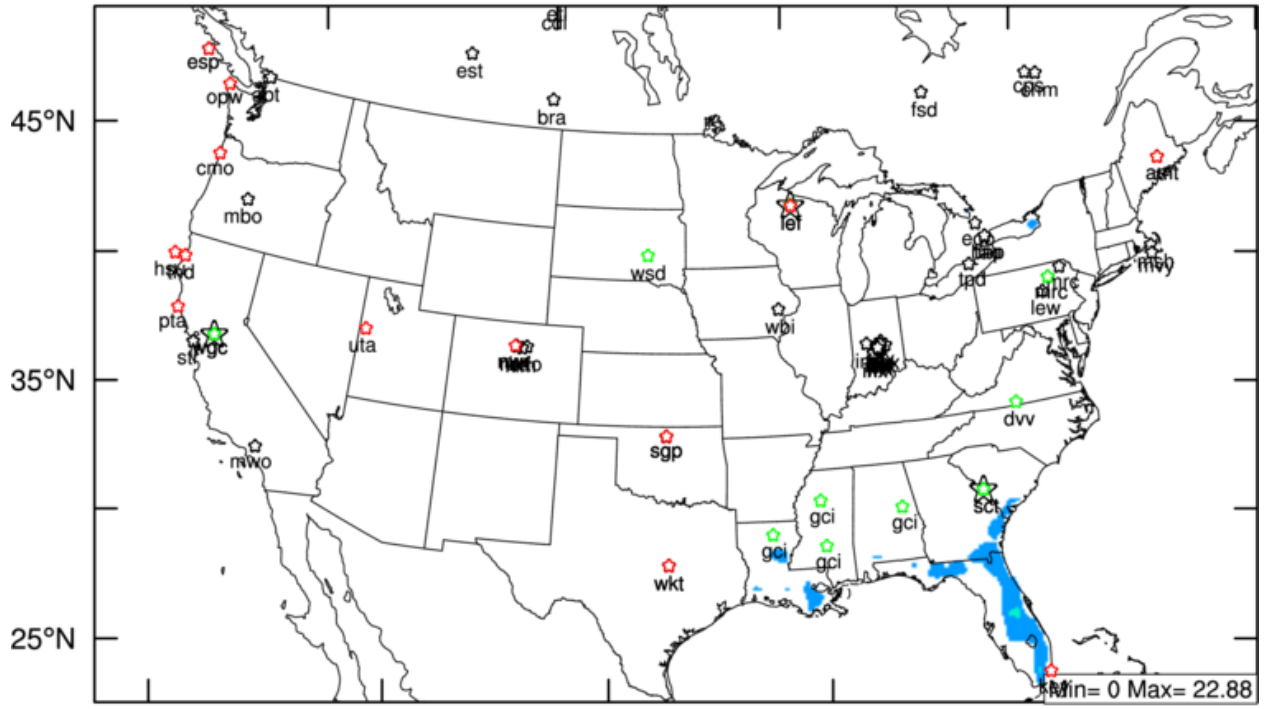
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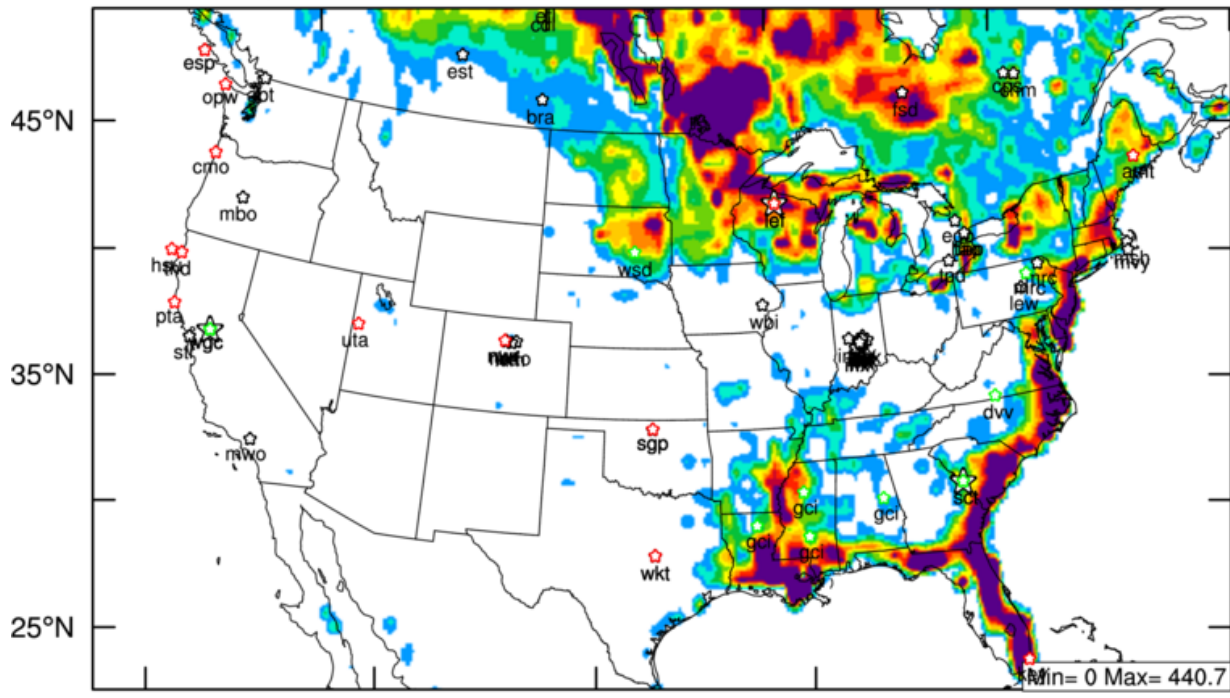
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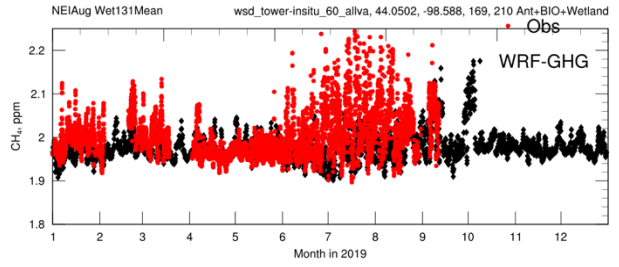
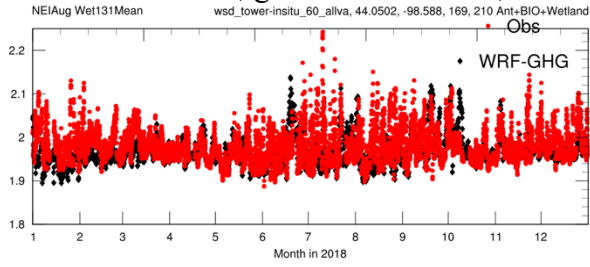
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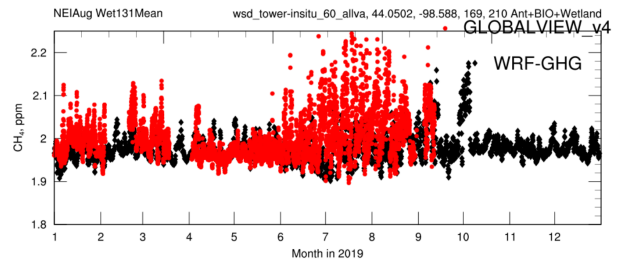
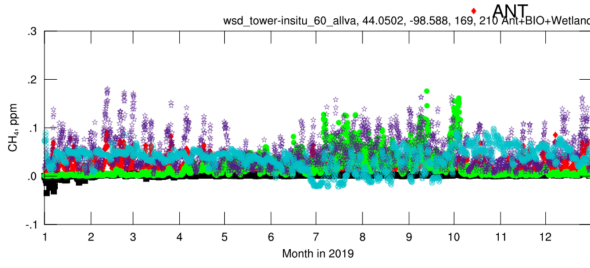


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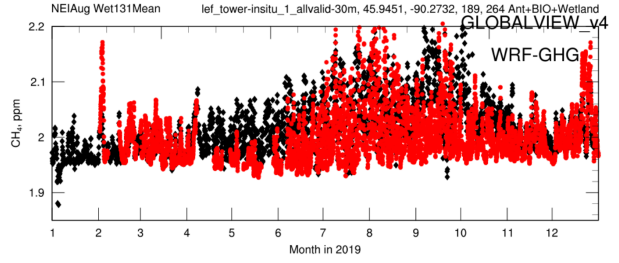
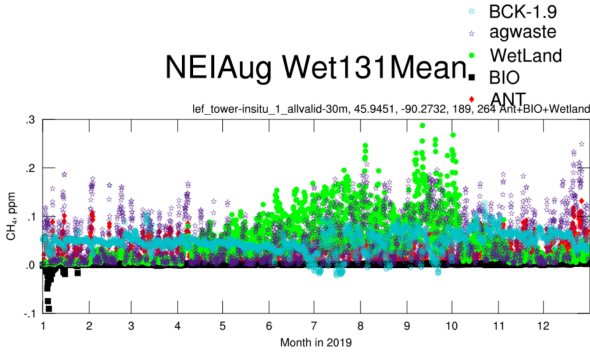
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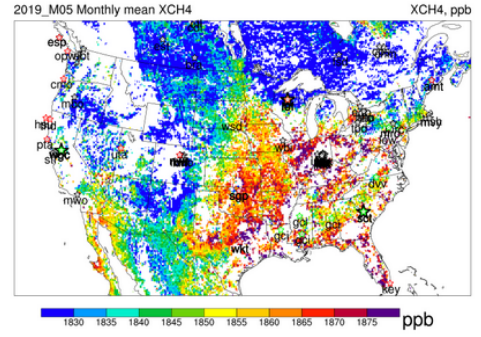
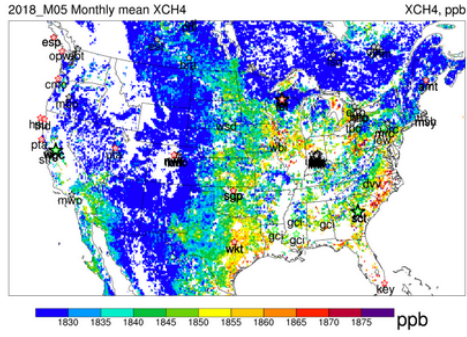
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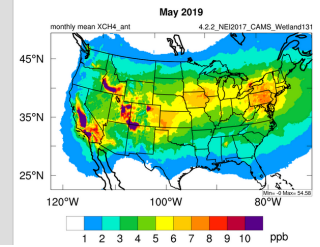
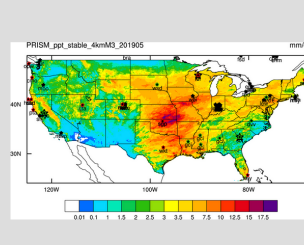
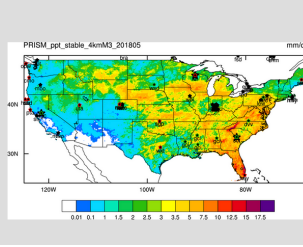
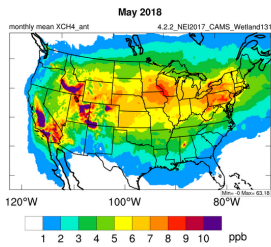
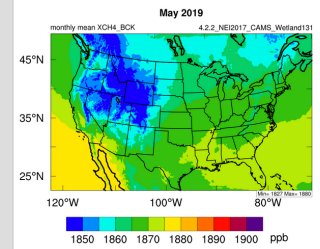
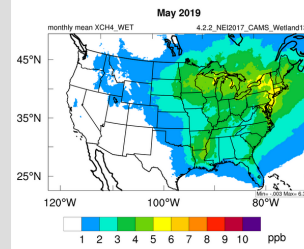
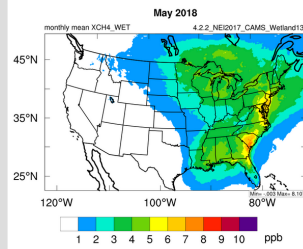
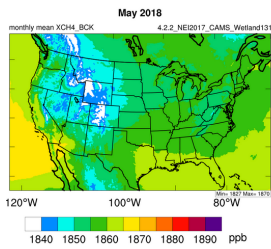
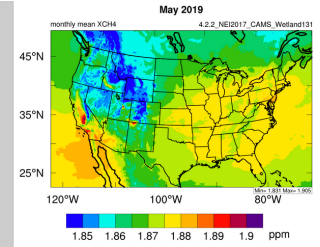
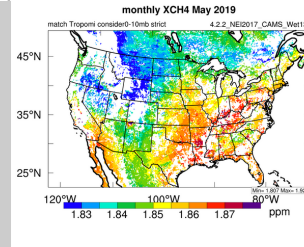
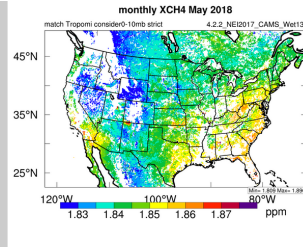
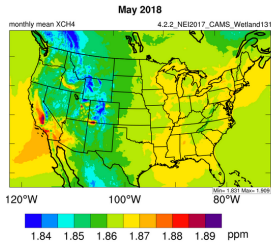
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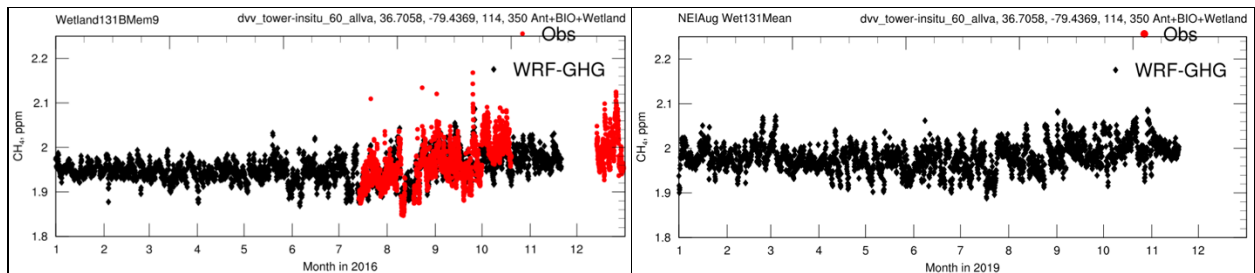
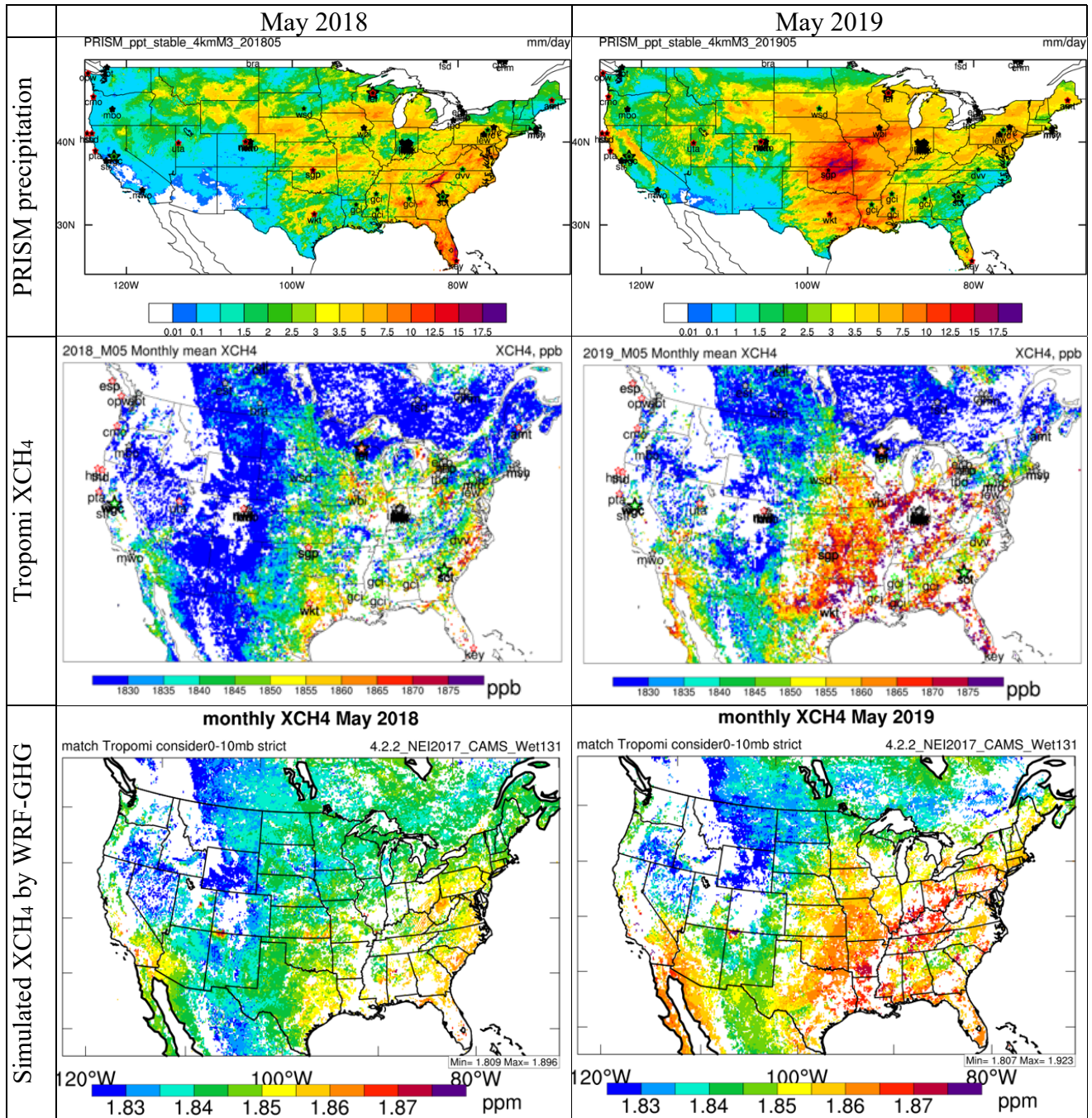
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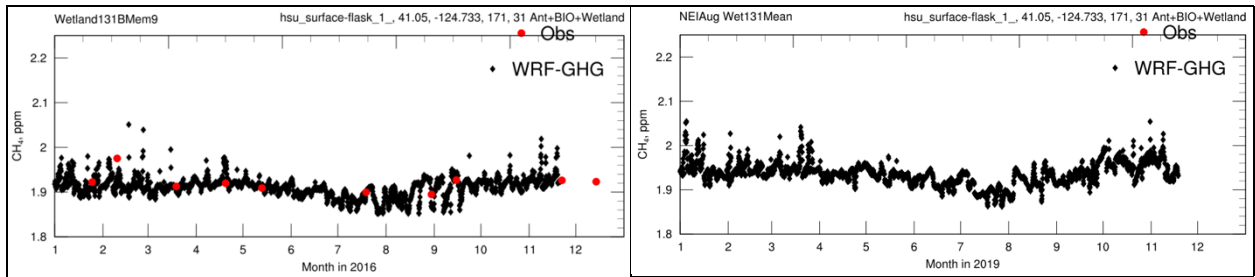
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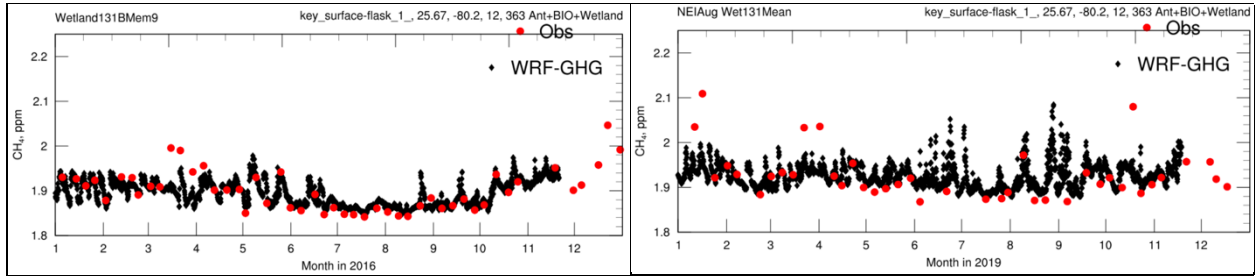
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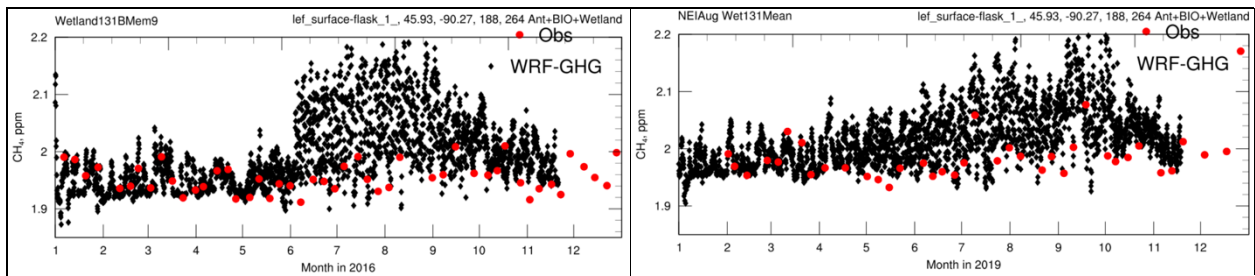
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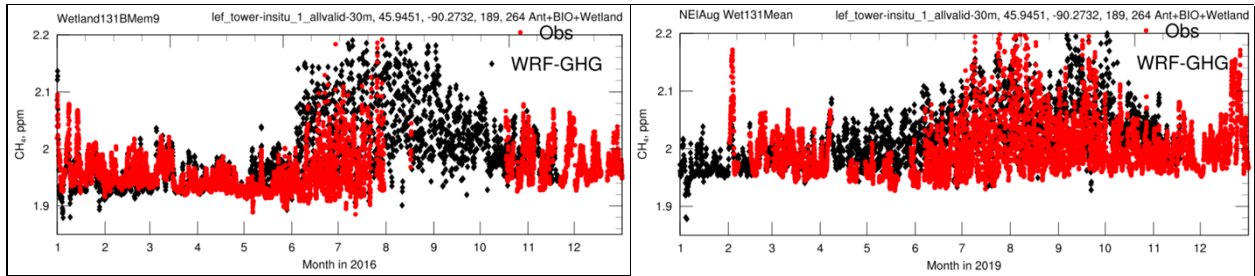
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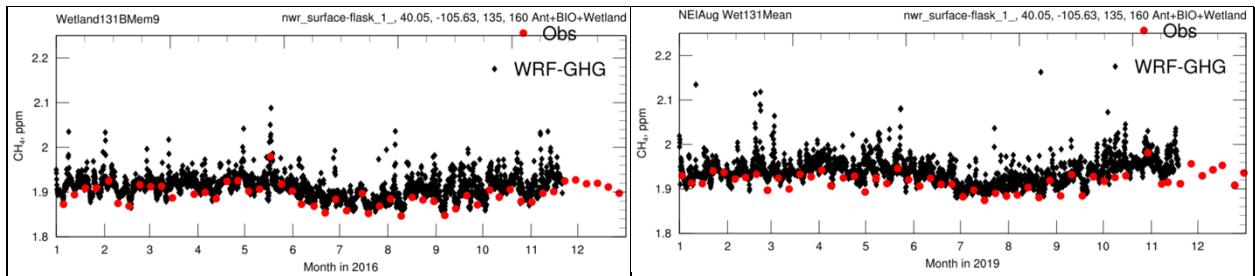


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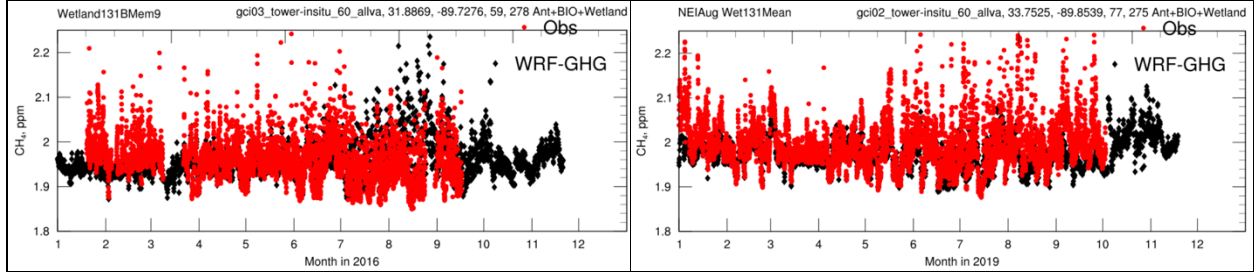
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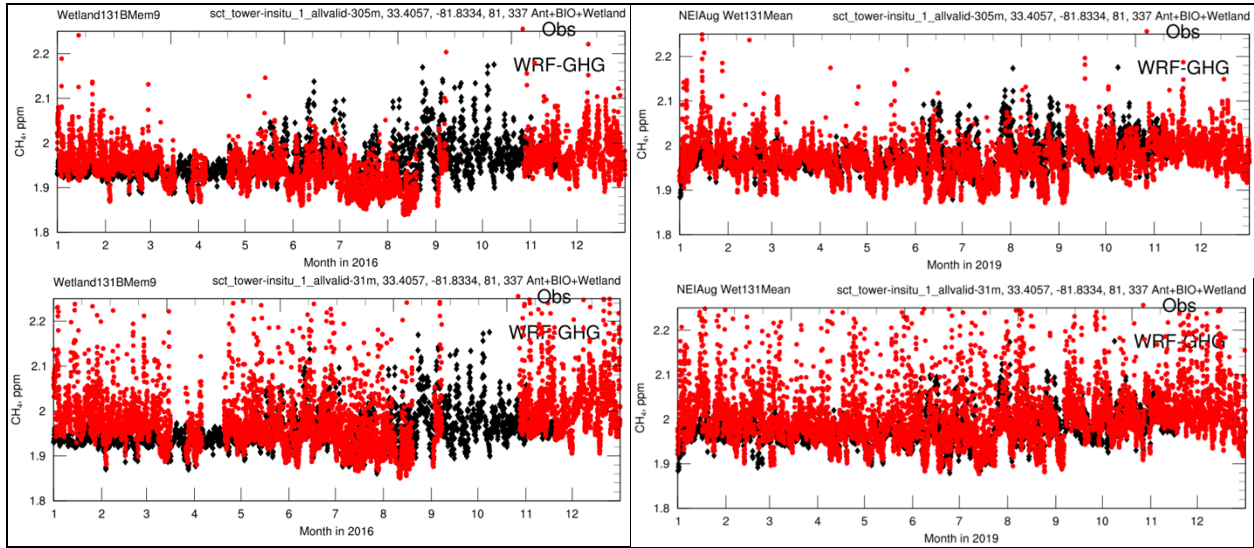
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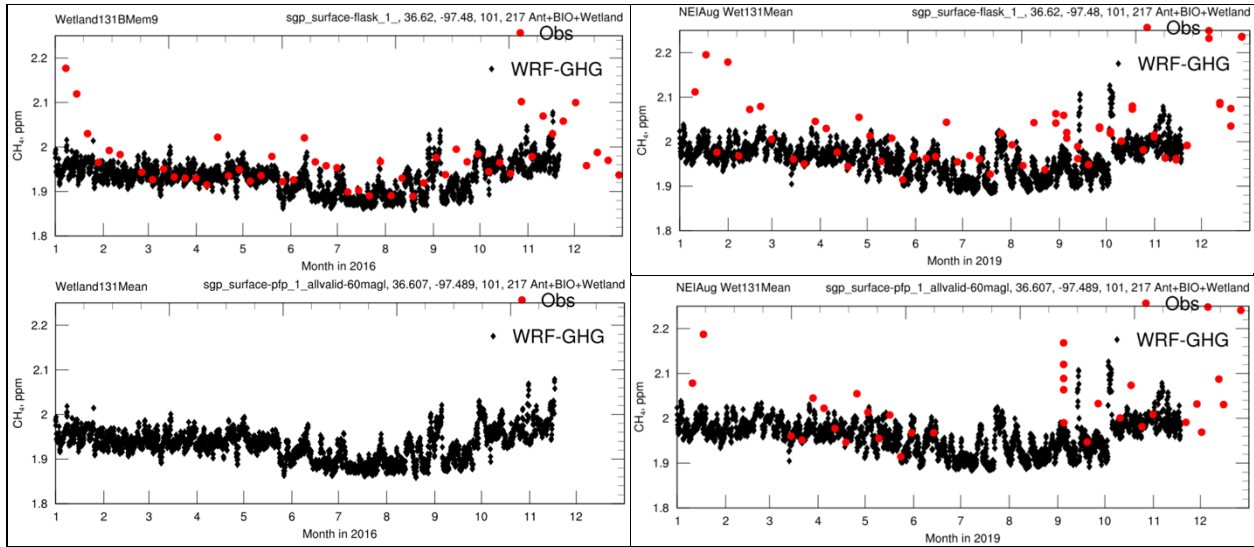
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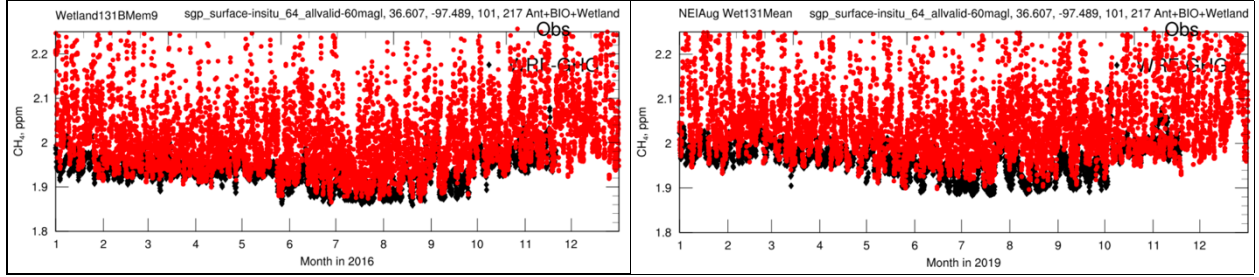
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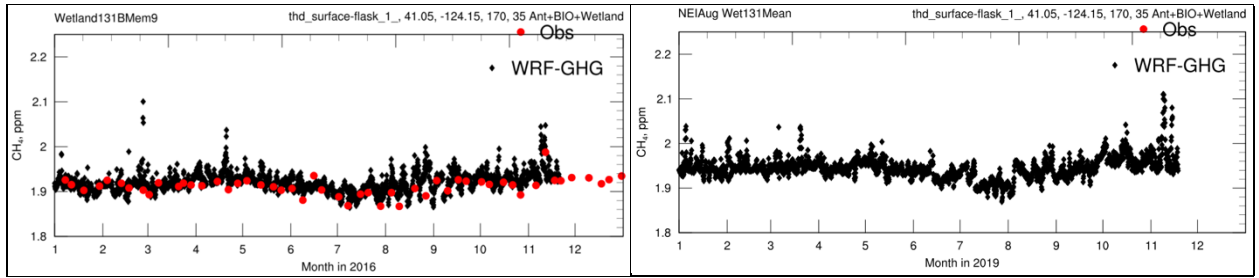
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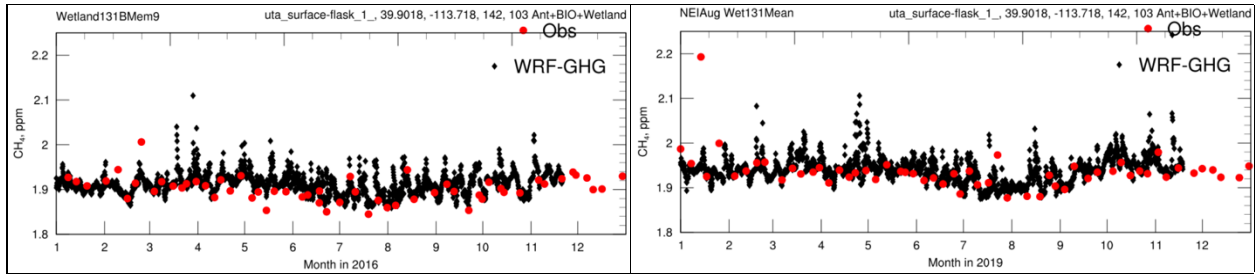
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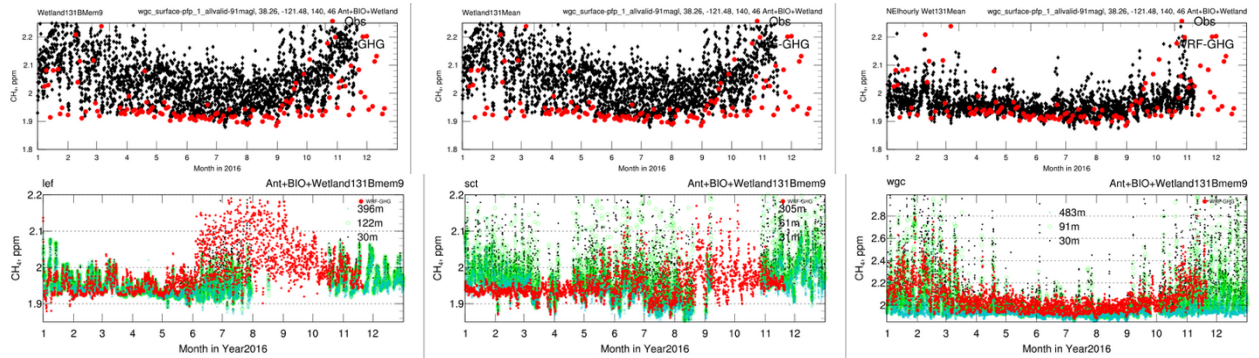
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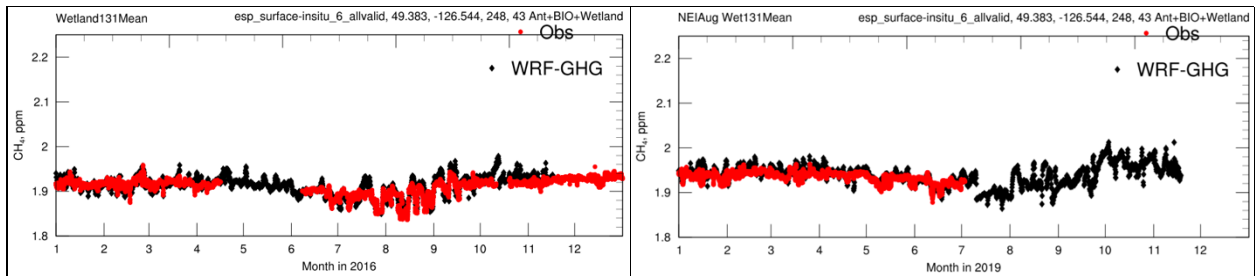
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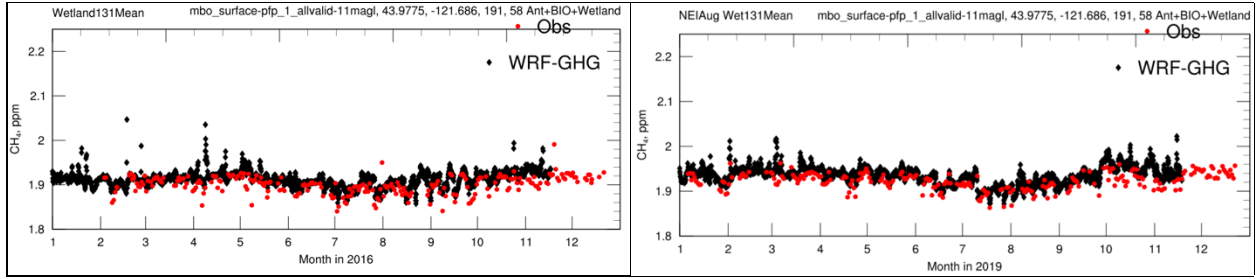
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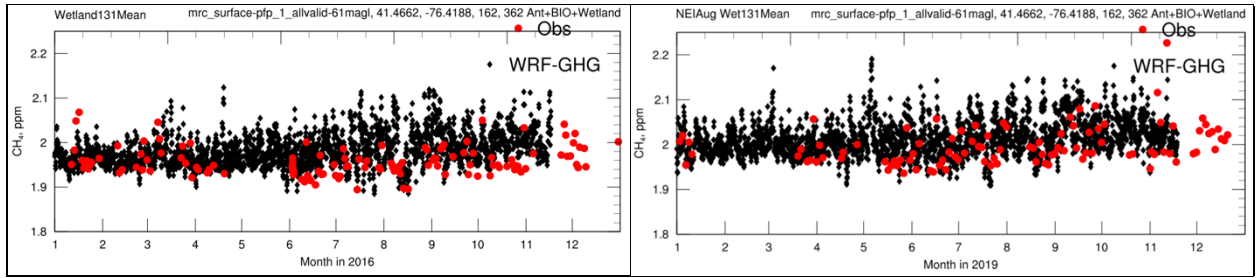


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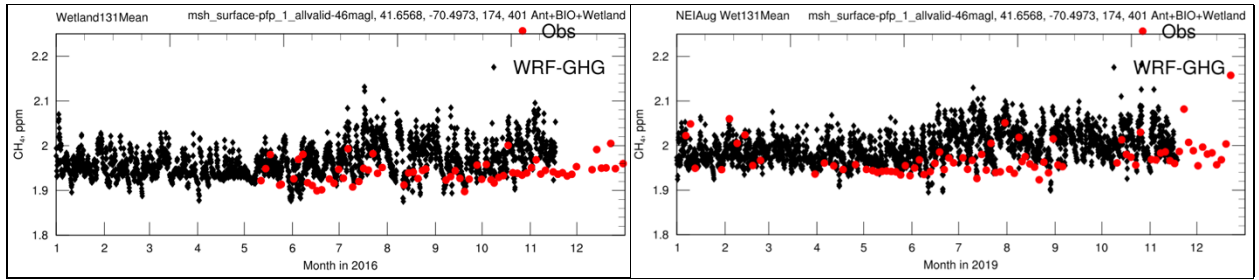
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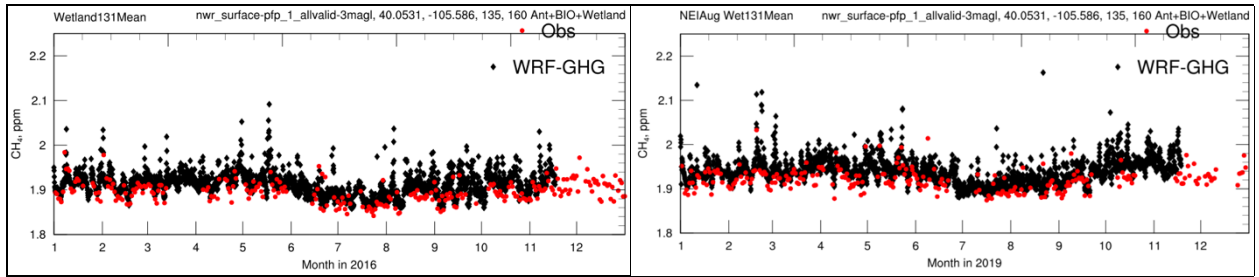
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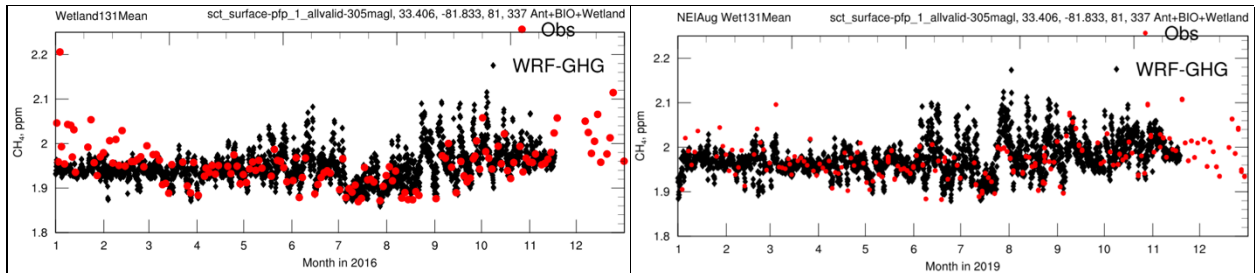
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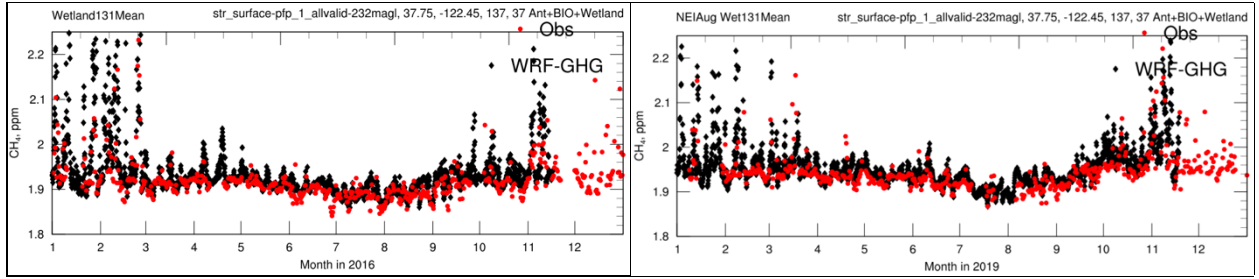
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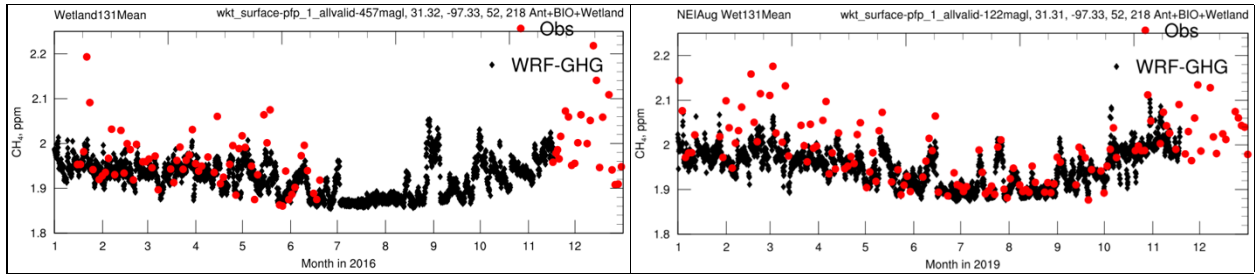
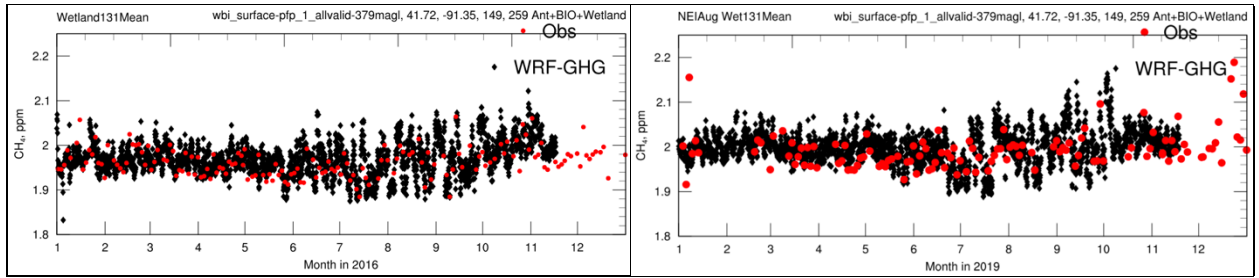
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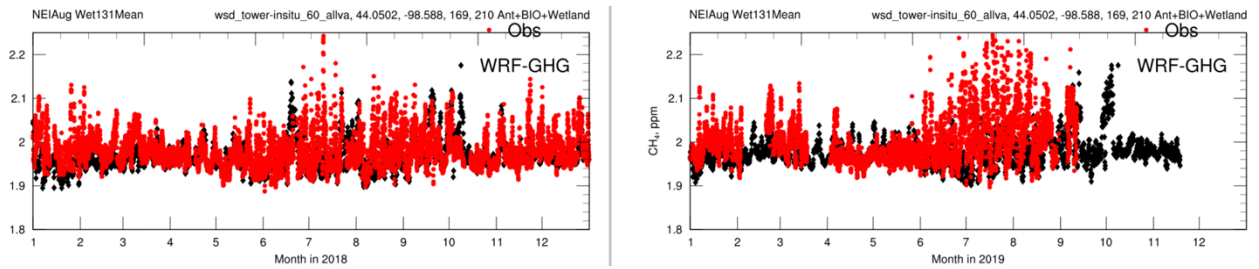
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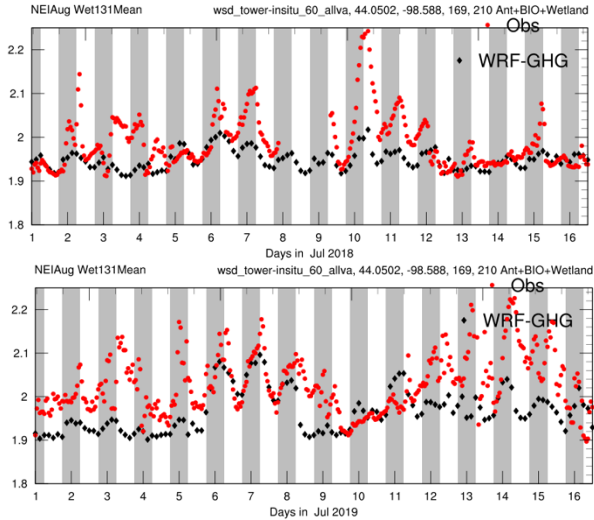
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132

I compared WRF-GHG with the obspack surface-insitu CH4 dataset, and got mixed agreements, see 3 categories of agreements below:

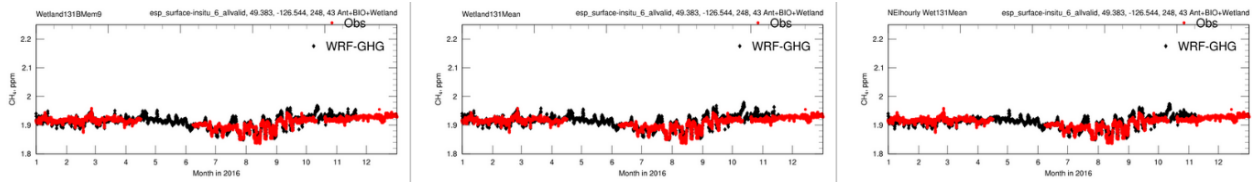
133

- Good agreements at

134

ESP: A Canada site near northwest corner of USA: (3 sensitivity simulations are shown below)

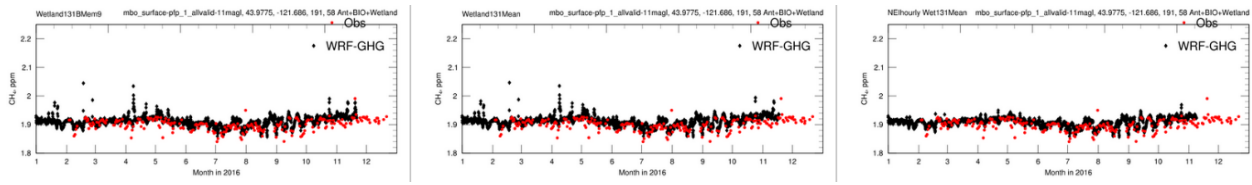
135



136

Mt. Bachelor Observatory, Oregon [MBO]:

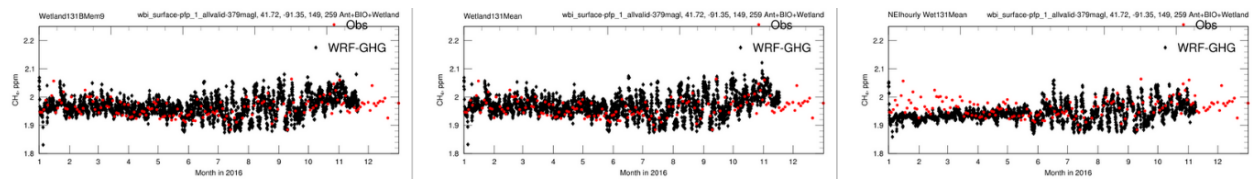
137



138

West Branch, Iowa, United States [WBI]:

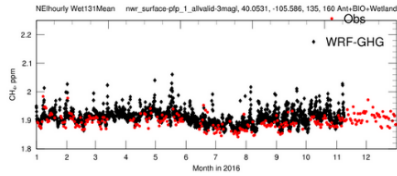
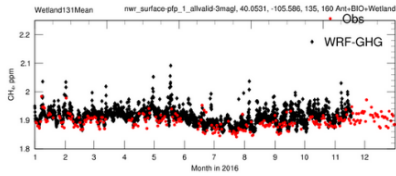
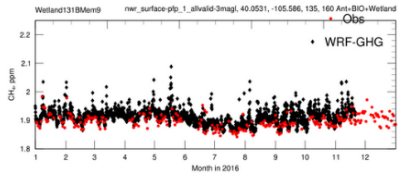
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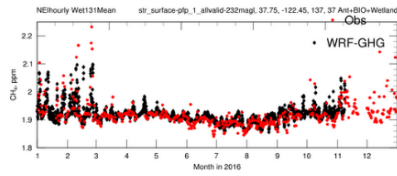
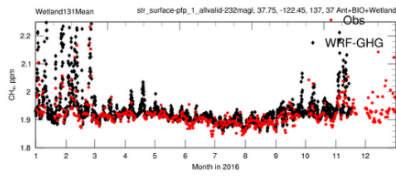
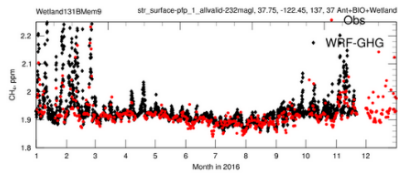
Niwot Ridge, Colorado [NWR]:

141



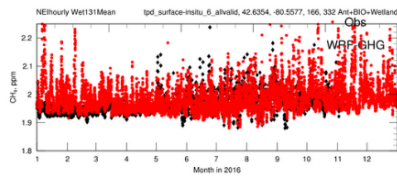
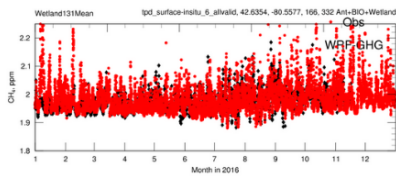
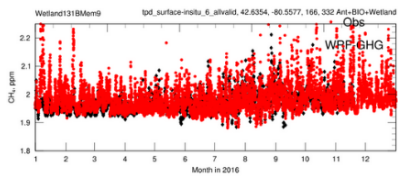
142 Sutro Tower, San Francisco[STR]:

143

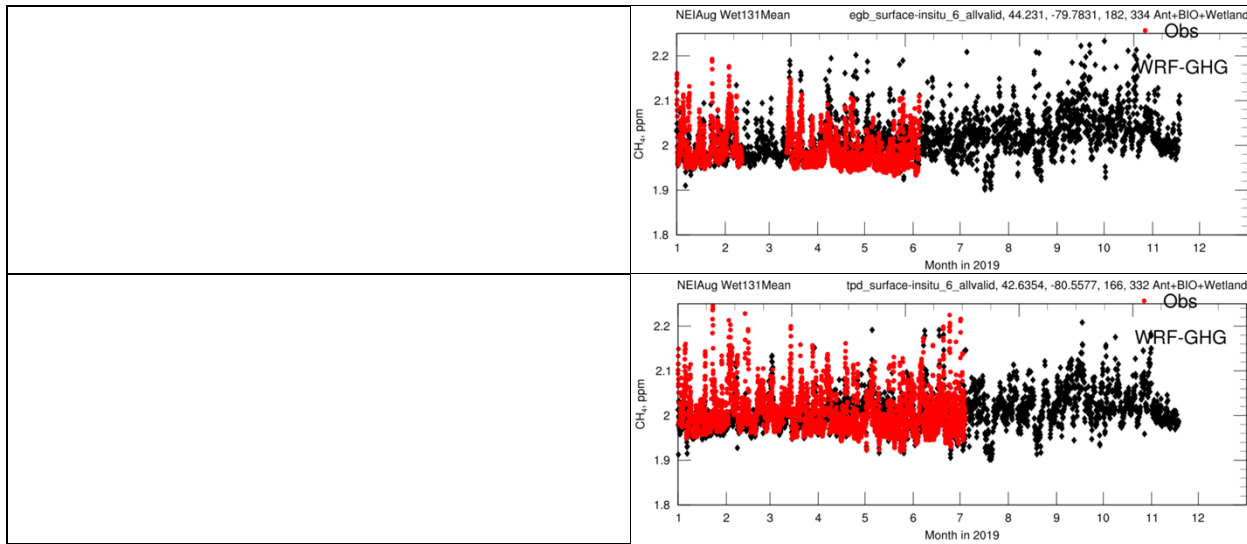
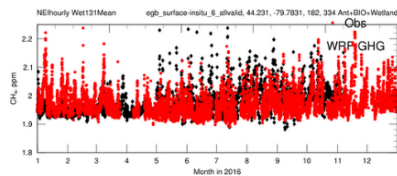
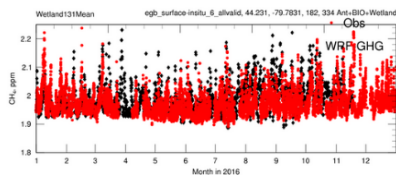
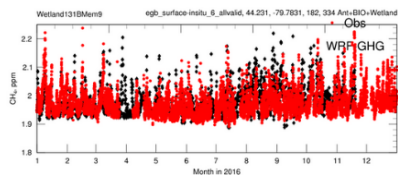


144 TPD, EGB around Great Lakes:

145



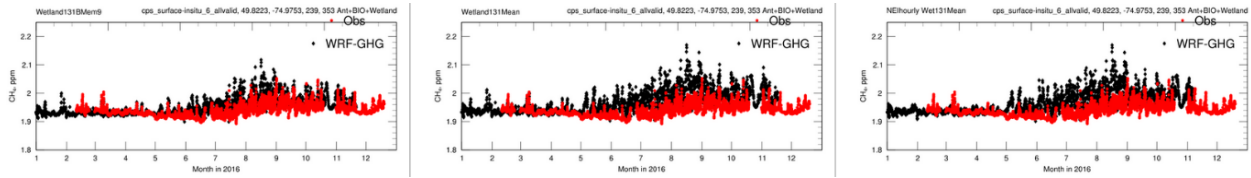
146



147

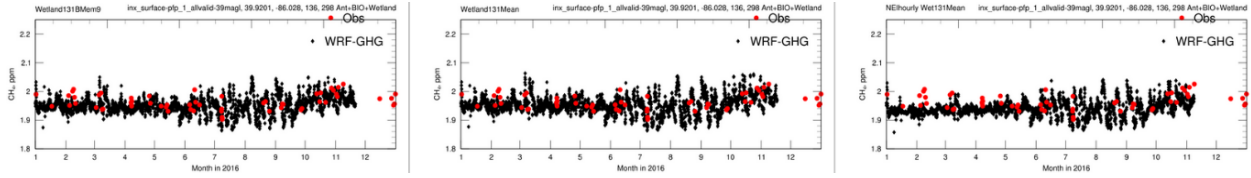
148 • median agreement at:

149 Canada Northeast:

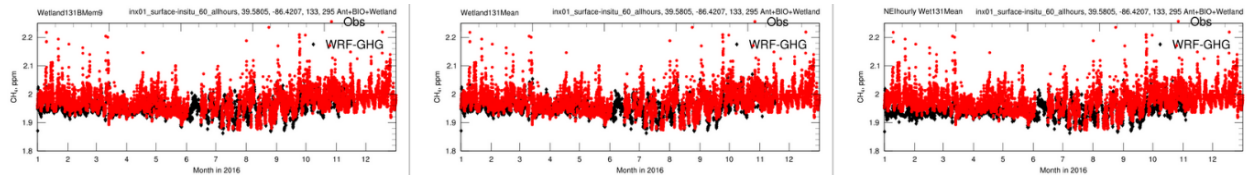


150

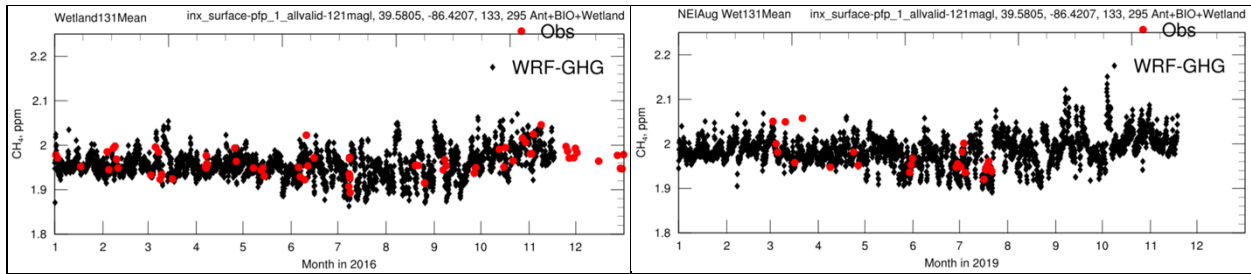
151 INFLUX (Indianapolis Flux Experiment), United States [INX]



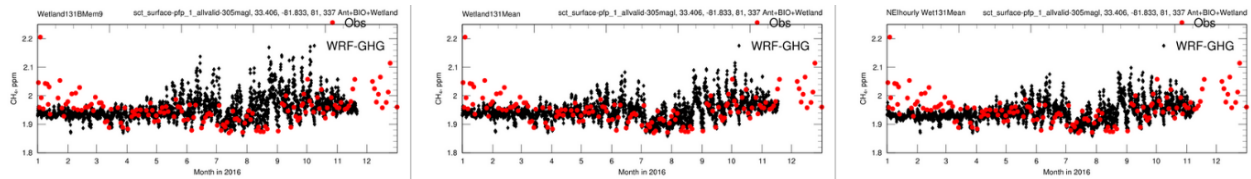
152



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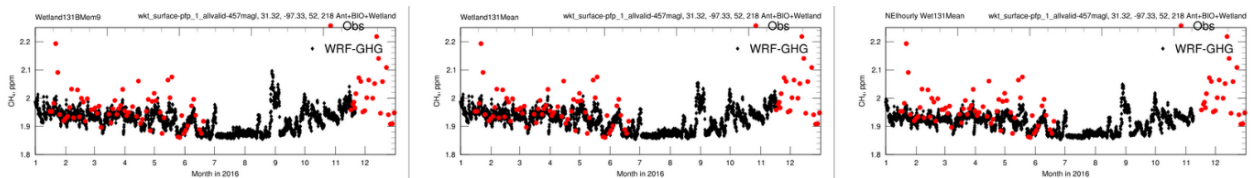


154 Beech Island, South Carolina [SCT]:



155

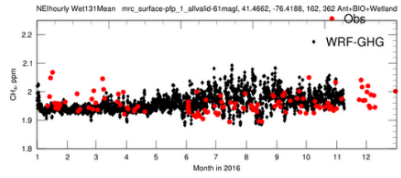
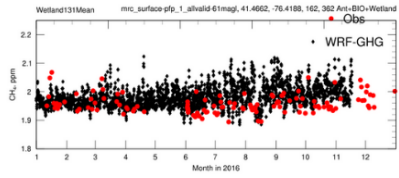
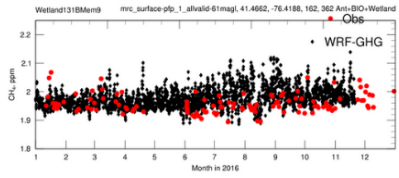
156 Moody, Texas, United States [WKT]:



157

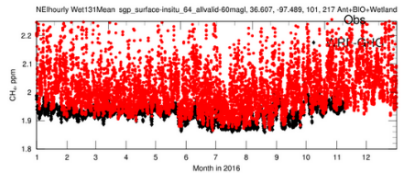
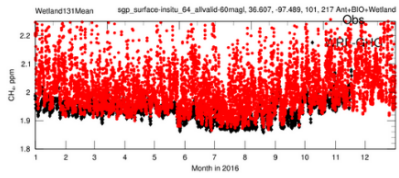
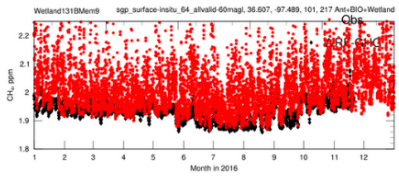
158 Marcellus Pennsylvania, United States [MRC]:

159



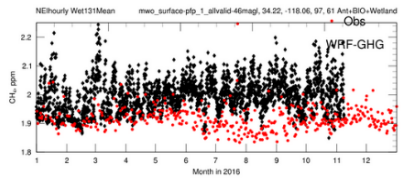
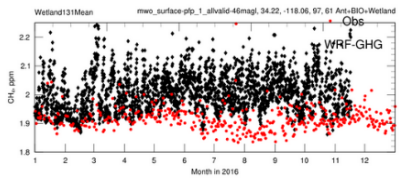
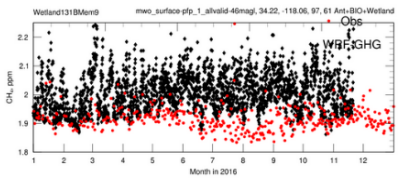
160 • Large bias at:

161 SGP:



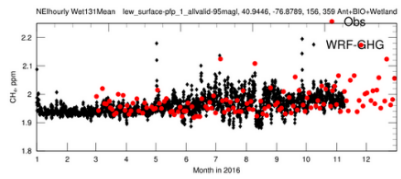
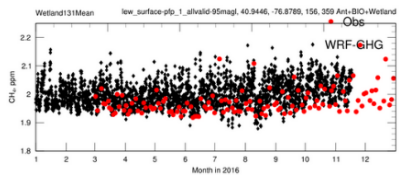
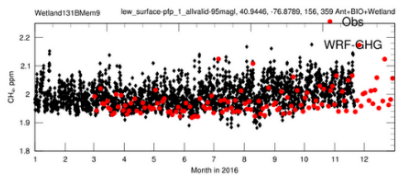
162

163 Mt. Wilson Observatory [MWO] around Los Angles



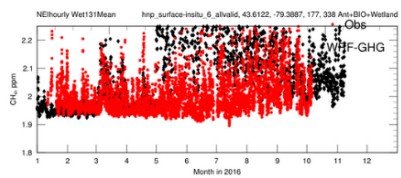
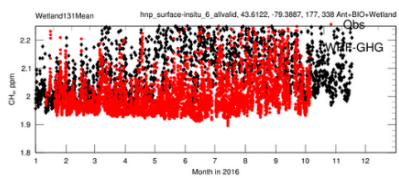
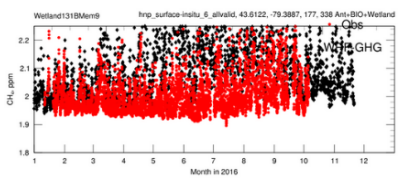
164

165 Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, United States [LEW]:



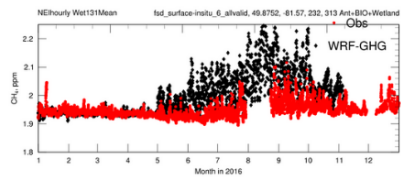
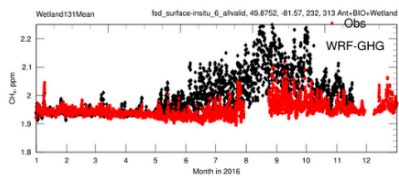
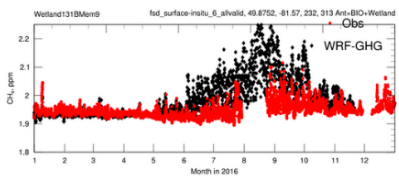
166

167 A lake side site around Toronto:



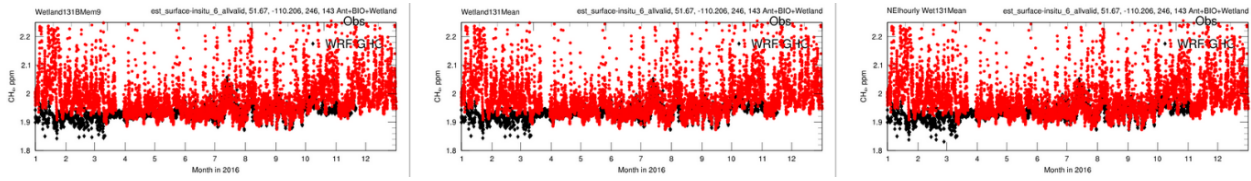
168

169 A Canada site over Wetland



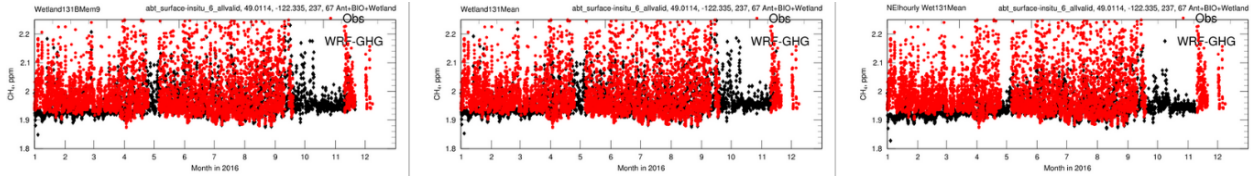
170

171 A Canada site over Wetland



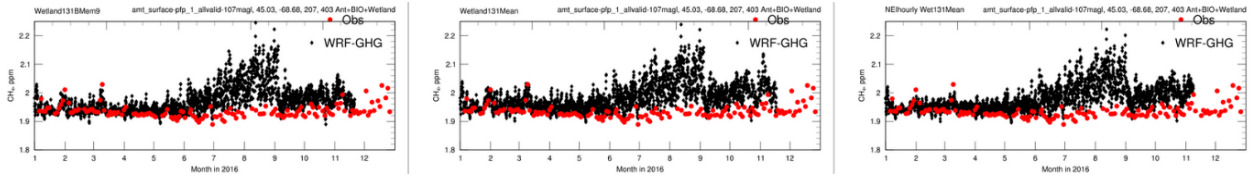
172

173 Canada Northwest:



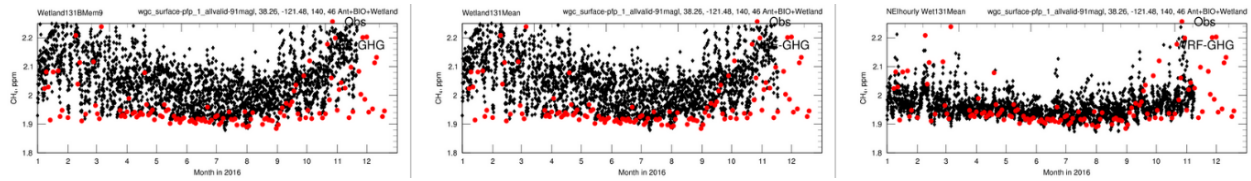
174

175 Argyle, Maine, United States [AMT]



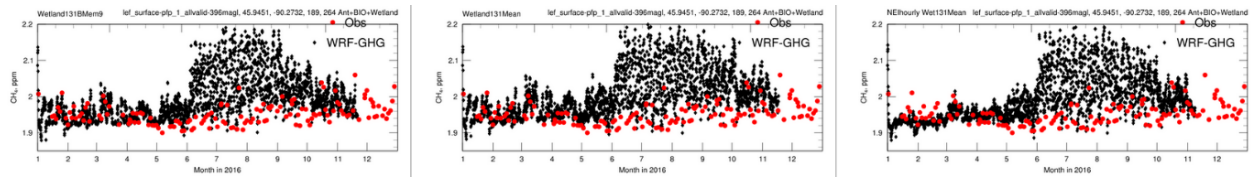
176

177 Walnut Grove, California, United States [WGC]:



178

179 Park Falls, Wisconsin, United States [LEF]:



180

181 These comparison can help us identify the uncertainties in both anthropogenic emissions and
182 wetland emissions

183 Xiao-Ming Hu

184

185

186 **References:**

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191 <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020JD034362>
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