

Evaluation of the GOSAT/GOSAT-2 XCO₂ proxy XCH₄ product by comparison with TCCON observations over China

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Abstract. Methane (CH₄) is the second most important well-mixed greenhouse gas after carbon dioxide (CO₂) and its accurate monitoring supports China's "dual carbon" goals. Satellites enable global monitoring of CH₄, using various sensors and retrieval techniques. The XCO₂ proxy method derives the column-averaged dry-air mole fraction of CH₄ (XCH₄) from the XCH₄/XCO₂ ratio and an independent estimate of XCO₂. By exploiting the overlapping absorption bands of CH₄ and CO₂ near 1.6 μm and assuming similar vertical distributions, the ratio [aims to](#) eliminates common retrieval errors, [thus](#) providing an accurate estimate of XCH₄. In this study, four XCO₂ proxy methane products, GOSAT SRPR, OCPR, FOCAL Proxy, and GOSAT-2 SRPR, are evaluated using TCCON ground-based observations at [the](#) Hefei and Xianghe sites in China. The comparison shows ~~that the lower bias and RMSE of GOSAT products (OCPR, SRPR, FOCAL Proxy) are more accurate at Xianghe~~
25 ~~are lower than at Hefei~~, while GOSAT-2 products (~~SRPR~~) are similar at both sites, with [lower bias, RMSE, and standard deviation values compared with better performance than each of](#) the GOSAT products [and approximately 51% of retrievals \(>50% meeting GCOS requirements\)](#). All products, except OCPR, overestimate XCH₄ at Hefei and underestimate XCH₄ at Xianghe, which stems from both XCO₂ model errors and spatial inconsistency between satellite and ground-based measurements. Furthermore, the overestimation of the ratio implies that the fundamental assumption of the XCO₂ proxy method is not
35 fulfilled, primarily due to [systematic positive biases in the satellite-retrieved XCH₄ used in the proxy calculation](#)~~bias in raw XCH₄~~. This study provides key error characteristics and spatial-seasonal biases in current satellite proxy methane products over China, supporting future retrieval optimization.

1 Introduction

Methane (CH₄), as the world's second-largest anthropogenic greenhouse gas after carbon dioxide (CO₂), exerts a profound impact on the Earth's² climate (Hansen and Sato, 2001). Since the end of the 20th Century, the rapid increase of globally averaged CH₄ concentrations has attracted widespread international concern, prompting numerous countries, including China, to establish "carbon neutrality" and "carbon peak" targets (Van Soest et al., 2021). Following the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2023, global surface temperatures are undergoing significant shifts. The global surface temperature for the period 2011–2020 increased by 1.09°C relative to 1850–1900,

45 with human activities contributing an estimated 1.07°C. Well-mixed greenhouse gases (GHGs) contributed an estimated 1.0°C
—2.0°C to warming, which was partially offset by anthropogenic aerosol cooling (IPCC, 2023). Recent data from the World
Meteorological Organization (WMO) (WMO, 2025) indicates that the 2024 global mean near-surface temperature reached
1.55 ± 0.13 °C above pre-industrial levels, marking the first calendar year in the 175-year observational record with an annual
50 mean temperature exceeding 1.5 °C. It should be noted that this single-year value is significantly influenced by natural varia-
bility such as El Niño events, and does not indicate that the long-term warming trend of the climate system has systematically
crossed the 1.5 °C threshold set by the Paris Agreement. The latest 2025 climate report (WMO, 2026) records a slight temper-
ature drop to 1.43 °C, while the overall warming trend and climate imbalance continue to worsen. As CH₄ has a much shorter
atmospheric lifetime than CO₂, its rapid reduction is more achievable and could mitigate ~0.3°C of warming on short term at
no additional cost (UNEP and Ccac, 2021). Although the atmospheric concentration of CH₄ is less than 1% of that of CO₂, the
55 20-year Global Warming Potential (GWP20) for fossil and non-fossil CH₄ is 82.5 and 79.7 times that of CO₂, while the 100-
year GWP (GWP100) stands at 29.8 and 27.0 (IPCC, 2021). The Global Methane Pledge (GMP) proposes a 30% reduction in
methane emissions by 2030 to mitigate the rate of global warming (Predybaylo et al., 2025). China, currently the world's
largest methane emitter, plays a decisive role in these efforts (Alvarez et al., 2018; Tian et al., 2022). ~~To support such climate
actions, the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) has set stringent requirements for column-averaged dry air methane
(XCH₄) observations, specifying a breakthrough measurement uncertainty (2-sigma) of 10 ppb and a long-term stability of 2
60 ppb/decade (GCOS, 2022).~~

As a potent greenhouse gas, the accurate quantification of methane emissions is important for climate mitigation and a critical
factor for nations to fulfill international emission reduction responsibilities (Costantiello et al., 2025). Satellite remote sensing,
characterized by its extensive spatial coverage and consistent global measurement standards, has become a core instrument for
65 monitoring methane concentrations (Jacob et al., 2016). However, satellite observations are limited to spectral radiance inten-
sities. Retrieving XCH₄ mole fractions (i.e. the vertical column density of CH₄ divided by the vertical column density of dry
air) requires high-precision algorithms to solve the radiative transfer equation, which accounts for atmospheric and surface
optical properties (Bovensmann et al., 1999). While satellite data provide the basis for concentration monitoring, determining
emissions further necessitates inversion models that accurately describe atmospheric physical transport processes. Conse-
70 quently, the development of efficient and robust retrieval algorithms poses a central challenge in satellite methane remote
sensing research. To support such climate actions, the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) has set stringent require-
ments for column-averaged dry-air methane (XCH₄) observations, specifying a breakthrough measurement uncertainty (2-
sigma) of 10 ppb and a long-term stability of 2 ppb/decade (GCOS, 2022).

Satellite retrieval methods for methane are primarily categorized into two categories: physics-driven methods and data-driven
75 methods. Physics-driven methods are based on radiative transfer theory, extracting concentration information by simulating
the absorption and scattering of solar radiation within the atmosphere. A Full Physics (FP) algorithm (Hu et al., 2016; Lorente
et al., 2022) constructs rigorous radiative transfer equations and employs iterative optimization techniques to simultaneously
retrieve methane concentrations and auxiliary parameters, such as aerosol properties and surface albedo, thereby achieving an
optimal estimation of the atmospheric state. To enhance computational efficiency, certain physical methods adopt specific
80 simplification strategies. Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (DOAS) (Buchwitz et al., 2000; Schneising et al., 2008;
Schneising et al., 2019) focuses on the Beer-Lambert Law to extract narrow-band gas absorption signals through spectral
filtering, while the Photon Path Length Probability Density Function (PPDF) (Oshchepkov et al., 2008; Andrey et al., 2013)
utilizes probability distribution functions from a statistical physics perspective to describe the equivalent path length of photons,
correcting for optical path offsets induced by multiple scattering. Data-driven methods—such as machine learning and deep
85 learning algorithms—bypass explicit physical formulations, but utilize large-scale datasets to identify complex nonlinear map-
pings between observed spectra and methane concentrations, offering a highly efficient alternative for large-scale data pro-
cessing (Lippert et al., 2026; Brence et al., 2023; Mauceri et al., 2022).

The Proxy method (Parker et al., 2015; Parker et al., 2020) serves as a simplified retrieval scheme within the physics-driven framework. The Proxy method requires the use of a sensor which measures high-resolution spectra over a wavelength range that is sensitive to both gases (in this case CH₄ and CO₂) in close proximity. Taking advantage of the overlapping absorption bands of CH₄ and CO₂ near 1.6 μm and assuming similar vertical distributions, the spectral radiances observed by the sensor in this waveband have traversed similar optical paths, which is thus assumed to ensure similar atmospheric perturbations and surface effects. By retrieving the vertical column densities or column-averaged dry air mole fractions (XCH₄ and XCO₂) and calculating the ratio (XCH₄/XCO₂), systematic optical path errors induced by aerosol scattering, surface reflection, and other atmospheric effects are effectively eliminated. The XCO₂ Proxy method discussed in this study, refers to the retrieval of XCH₄, by multiplication of the ratio with an independent estimate of XCO₂, such as XCO₂ model data. As compared to XCH₄, XCO₂ is relatively stable and therefore serves as a reliable reference for accurate XCH₄ retrieval. Due to its robust physical performance when addressing complex atmospheric interference, the Proxy algorithm has been extensively implemented across multiple major satellite missions (Schepers et al., 2012). Compared with conventional full-physics retrievals, this method exhibits lower sensitivity to instrument-level inconsistencies (e.g., radiometric calibration drift and spectral band mismatching), and is more robust against instrument-related biases, making it more suitable for long-term dataset retrievals. In addition, its inherent tolerance to moderate aerosol scattering significantly improves the effective data yield, especially in complex atmospheric environments (Chevallier et al., 2010a; Parker et al., 2015).

In this study, the quality of different products resulting from application of the XCO₂ Proxy method to retrieve XCH₄ from GOSAT and GOSAT-2 observations over China will be evaluated through comparison with ground-based data from the Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON) sites at Hefei and Xianghe. The results of this comparison are expected to provide a scientific basis for the monitoring and assessment of methane emissions in China, thereby contributing data and analysis results from satellite observations over China to global methane emission research.

2 Data

2.1 GOSAT/GOSAT-2

In this study, data products are used from the Greenhouse Gases Observing Satellite (GOSAT) and its successor, GOSAT-2. GOSAT was launched on January 23, 2009, through a joint effort by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), the Japanese Ministry of the Environment (MOE), and the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES). GOSAT was the world's first scientific satellite dedicated to the precise monitoring of CO₂ and CH₄ concentrations from space (Yokota et al., 2009). Its core scientific mission aims to fill greenhouse gas monitoring gaps over oceans and remote regions via high-frequency global observations, to accurately assess carbon sources and sinks at sub-continental scales, and to improve the understanding of global carbon cycle mechanisms and their impacts on climate change (Butz et al., 2011). GOSAT operates in a sun-synchronous quasi-recurrent orbit at an altitude of approximately 666 km and an inclination of about 98°, with a local equator crossing time at 13:00 ± 15 minutes and a revisit period of 3 days, ensuring high-frequency coverage for most parts of the Earth.

The primary payload aboard GOSAT is the Thermal and Near-infrared Sensor for Carbon Observation (TANSO), which consists of two components: the Fourier Transform Spectrometer (TANSO-FTS) and the Cloud and Aerosol Imager (TANSO-CAI) (Yokota et al., 2009). TANSO-FTS measures radiation in four spectral bands including the near infrared band at 0.76 μm (oxygen absorption band), two Short-Wave Infrared (SWIR) bands at 1.6 μm (CO₂ and CH₄ absorption bands) and 2.0 μm (CO₂), and a wide Thermal Infrared (TIR) band extending from 5.5 to 14.3 μm. The spectral resolution of the SWIR bands (Bands 1-3) is approximately 0.27 cm⁻¹ (full width at half maximum, FWHM). Spectra of reflected solar radiation and thermal radiation emitted by the Earth-atmosphere system are analyzed and the intensities of characteristic absorption lines are used to retrieve the total columns and vertical distributions of the concentrations of CO₂ and CH₄. The nadir footprint diameter of

TANSO-FTS is approximately 10.5 km (Kuze et al., 2016). TANSO-CAI utilizes four channels with wavelengths ranging from the visible to the near-infrared to simultaneously acquire cloud and aerosol information along the observation path at spatial resolutions of 0.5 km to 1.5 km. This information is used to filter out contaminated data and perform atmospheric corrections (Yokota et al., 2009). Over land, the instruments primarily use a nadir observation mode, whereas, over ocean they observe in the sun glint to capture solar specular reflection to improve the signal-to-noise ratio. GOSAT's design objective is to control the relative observation precision of CO₂ and CH₄ within 4 ppm (approximately 1%) and 34 ppb, respectively, providing robust scientific data supporting the implementation of global climate agreements and the formulation of carbon emission reduction policies (Butz et al., 2011).

GOSAT-2 was launched on October 29, 2018, and operates in a sun-synchronous quasi-recurrent orbit at an altitude of approximately 613 km with a local equator crossing time at 13:00 and a revisit period of 6 days. GOSAT-2 was developed to continue and enhance the global greenhouse gas observation capability of GOSAT, with improvements in sensor design and observation efficiency and a slightly better signal-to-noise ratio. ~~GOSAT 2 aims to further quantify the global carbon budget through observations with higher precision than GOSAT~~ (Suto et al., 2021; Imasu et al., 2023). Its core payload is TANSO-FTS-2, with an expanded spectral coverage of five bands, adding the capability to detect carbon monoxide (CO). The SWIR bands have a spectral sampling interval of 0.2 cm⁻¹, with FWHM values better than 0.4 cm⁻¹ for Band 1 and 0.27 cm⁻¹ for Bands 2 and 3. ~~The spectral resolution in the SWIR of approximately 0.2 cm⁻¹ is better than that of TANSO-FTS, enabling finer discrimination of absorption lines.~~ The mission ~~was designed~~ achieves significantly improved concentration measurement precision, with target uncertainties of 0.5 ppm for CO₂ and 5 ppb for CH₄ over a 500 km spatial mesh and with a 1-month observational period (Imasu et al., 2023; Eoportal, 2024).

GOSAT/TANSO-FTS performs discrete grid observations and revisits the same nominal observation points every 3 days, with a three-point cross-track sampling pattern used for routine observations since August 2010 (Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency et al., 2011). In contrast, GOSAT-2/TANSO-FTS-2 has a 6-day revisit cycle and employs a fully programmable pointing system, allowing more flexible spatial sampling. Its intelligent pointing function can redirect the line of sight toward nearby clearer areas when clouds are detected around the scheduled footprint, increasing the number of clear-sky retrievals over land by approximately 1.8 times relative to standard pointing. However, intelligent pointing is switched off over calibration/validation (Cal/Val) sites and user-specified sites in current GOSAT-2 operations to enable repeated observations of the same target locations (Suto et al., 2021). ~~In terms of observation methodology, GOSAT 2 introduced "intelligent pointing" technology, which utilizes a forward-looking camera to identify and avoid clouds in real time. (Suto et al., 2021) This significantly improves the acquisition efficiency of valid clear-sky observation data, with its detection footprint optimized to 9.7 km. Furthermore, GOSAT 2 features enhanced sensor agility, characterized by a broader and more flexible pointing range compared to its predecessor. This increased manoeuvrability allows the satellite to better adapt to complex terrain and rapidly adjust its optical axis to capture clear-sky scenes in fragmented cloud conditions (Imasu et al., 2023).~~ GOSAT 2 inherits and extends the observational capabilities of GOSAT, and the data from both satellites complement each other, providing a continuous observational record for studying long-term changes in greenhouse gases.

2.2 TCCON data

TCCON (Wunch et al., 2015; Laughner et al., 2024) is a global network of ground-based Fourier Transform Spectrometers (FTS) that measure direct near-infrared solar spectra within the 4000–9000 cm⁻¹ range, with temporal high-resolution. At these wavelengths, adverse effects of high uncertainties associated with scattered light are avoided. These spectra are used to retrieve vertical column densities of a variety of gases, such as CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HF, CO, H₂O, and HDO, using a non-linear least-squares spectral fitting algorithm. Ground-based FTS observations achieve exceptionally high precision; the single measurement precision for XCO₂ is approximately 0.15% (~0.6+ ppm) and for XCH₄ it is 0.2% (~4 ppb) (Toon et al., 2009). For the GGG2020 retrieval framework underlying the current data release, the estimated error budgets are below 0.16% (~0.6 ppm)

for XCO₂ and below 0.4% (~7 ppb) for XCH₄ for solar zenith angles below 82° (Laughner et al., 2024). To ensure global consistency across stations, TCCON data are calibrated using airborne in situ measurements, yielding an estimated accuracy of 0.8 ppm for CO₂ and 7 ppb for CH₄. These high-precision observational data serve as a reference for the validation of satellite-retrieved greenhouse gas products such as CO₂ and CH₄ (Laughner et al., 2023). The TCCON observations used in this study were obtained from the GGG2020.1 data release, a minor update to the GGG2020 product released in June 2026 (TCCON, 2026).

Established in 2004, TCCON joined the WMO Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) as a contributing network in 2009. Currently, China hosts two TCCON stations: the Hefei station and the Xianghe station (Hong et al., 2024).

2.2.1 Hefei

The Hefei station is located within the campus of the Anhui Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (AIOFM-CAS), in the western suburbs of Hefei, Anhui Province, China. The site is adjacent to the 207.5 km² Shushan Lake (the Dongpu Reservoir) to the southwest (see Fig. 1a) (Wang et al., 2017). The immediately adjacent, extensive water surface acts as a natural buffer, effectively mitigating direct interference from localized urban emissions. The region is characterized by prevailing southeasterly winds in summer and northwesterly winds in winter. Relevant information is provided in Table 1.

Hefei was the first observation station in China that joined TCCON. The instrumentation includes a high-resolution FTS (IFS125HR, Bruker, Germany), a solar tracker (Tracker-A Solar 547, Bruker, Germany), and a meteorological station (ZENO 3200, Coastal Environmental Systems, USA). Since its installation in April 2014, the instrument has operated almost continuously, with the exception of a two-months data gap between December 2014 and February 2015 due to scanner issues. Prior to July 27, 2015, only near-infrared (NIR) solar spectra were collected; since then, NIR and mid-infrared (MIR) solar spectra have been collected alternately during routine observations (Wang et al., 2017). The core measurement objectives of this station include the total column concentrations and vertical mixing ratio profiles of CO₂, CH₄, and other key greenhouse gases (Zhou et al., 2022). The Hefei site is also part of the Sun-Sky Radiometer Observation Network (SONET), employing a sun photometer to track aerosol optical characteristics synchronously (Li et al., 2018).

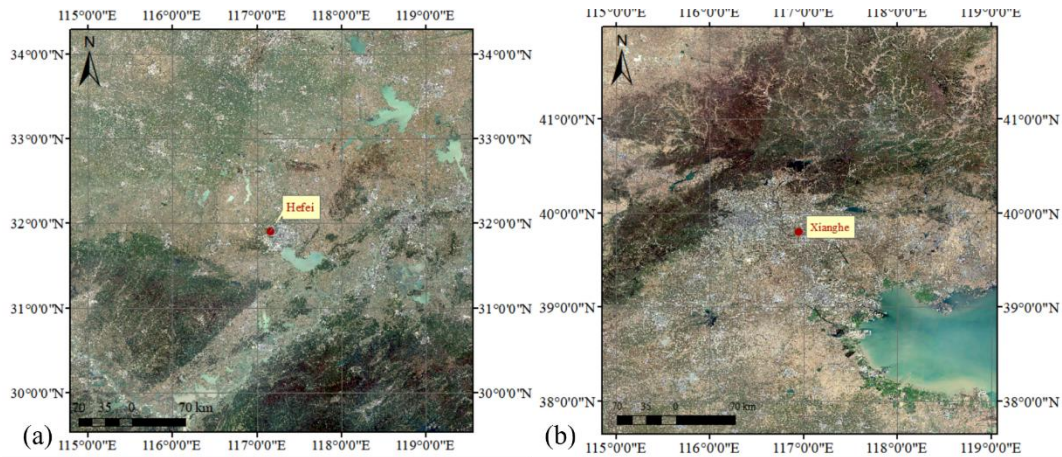


Figure 1. Locations of the TCCON stations used in this study: (a) Hefei site and (b) Xianghe site. Sources: Copernicus Sentinel-2 | Powered by Esri.

2.2.2 Xianghe

The Xianghe station is located in Daluotun Village, Shuyang Town, Xianghe County, Hebei Province, China. Relevant information is provided in Table 1. The station is run by the Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Situated approximately 50 km east of Beijing and 70 km north of Tianjin, the station is located at a transportation and transit hub within the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region (see Fig. 1b) (Ran et al., 2016). Xianghe County experiences a mid-latitude monsoon climate, characterized by prevailing southeasterly winds in summer and northwesterly winds in winter. The maximum

summer temperature can reach 38°C, while the minimum winter temperature drops to −10°C. Precipitation mainly occurs in the summer, with occasional extreme precipitation events when daily rainfall exceeds 100 mm. The surface type surrounding the station consists of desert and rock, with flat terrain typical of rural areas. There are small towns, farmland, and irrigated agricultural zones in the vicinity of the Xianghe station. The region is influenced by emissions from significant greenhouse gas sources, particularly of anthropogenic origin, and is further influenced by emissions from major cities such as Beijing and Tianjin, resulting in a certain degree of air pollution. Heavy pollution occurs under weather conditions conducive to the formation of haze. The geographical location of the Xianghe station makes it a critical site for studying greenhouse gas emissions and atmospheric pollution in North China. Operating since 1974, the station was upgraded in June 2018 with a high-resolution FTS (Bruker IFS 125HR, Germany) and a solar tracker for solar absorption measurements. This system primarily measures XCO₂, XCH₄ and XCO (Ji et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2022). Additionally, a CIMEL CE318 sun photometer (Cimel Electronique, France) has been operational at the site as part of the Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET), providing synchronous measurements of aerosol optical properties (Li et al., 2007).

Table 1 TCCON site information

Site	Geographical Location, elevation	Data availability	Surface Albedo	Reference
Hefei	31.9N, 117.17 E, 30 m	2015.11.02-2025.12.30129	0.15–0.35	Wang et al. (2017)
Xianghe	39.8 N, 116.96 E, 36 m	2018.06.14-2024.1205.3129	0.15–0.45	Yang et al. (2020)

2.3 CO₂ Proxy retrieval algorithms and data products

Based on the principles detailed in the introduction, the XCO₂ Proxy algorithm retrieves XCH₄ by calculating the ratio of the columns retrieved in the 1.65 μm (CH₄) and 1.61 μm (CO₂) absorption bands to cancel out common optical path errors. The final XCH₄ is derived as follows:

$$XCH_4(\text{Proxy}) = \frac{XCH_{4,\text{raw}}}{XCO_{2,\text{raw}}} \times XCO_2(\text{model}) \quad (1)$$

where XCO₂ (model) represents the independent XCO₂ estimate derived from atmospheric transport models. This model-based value serves as a reliable reference to scale the retrieved ratio into absolute XCH₄, while ensuring robustness against scattering interference. XCH_{4,raw} and XCO_{2,raw} represent the directly retrieved column-averaged dry-air mole fractions of CH₄ and CO₂, respectively.

In this study, four proxy XCH₄ products derived from three distinct algorithms were selected: OCPR, SRPR, and FOCAL Proxy, with SRPR products from application to both GOSAT and GOSAT-2 [data](#). The basic specifications of these products are summarized in Table 2. Detailed descriptions of the principles underlying each algorithm are provided in the following subsections.

Table 2 Proxy XCH₄ Products used in this study

Satellite	Spatial resolution	Product	Version	Time span	Bias correction
GOSAT	Φ 10.5 km	SRPR XCH ₄	v2.3.9	2016.01–2023.12	Wu (2021b)
		OCPR XCH ₄	v9.0	2016.01–2022.12	Boesch and Di Noia (2023)
		FOCAL Proxy XCH ₄	v3.0	2021.11–2023.12	Noël et al. (2022)
GOSAT-2	Φ 9.7 km	SRPR XCH ₄	v2.29.01	2019.02–2025.12	(Barr et al., 2025)

2.3.1 OCPR XCH₄ algorithm

The OCPR (OCO-2 Proxy) algorithm was developed by the University of Leicester and is currently maintained by the Institute of Environmental Physics (IUP) at the University of Bremen. The algorithm is based on the University of Leicester retrieval framework originally developed for the Orbiting Carbon Observatory (OCO) and OCO-2 missions and subsequently adapted to process GOSAT SWIR spectra as part of the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) greenhouse gas suite. ~~As a core component of the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) greenhouse gas suite, this algorithm processes SWIR spectral data from the GOSAT satellite~~ (Boesch and Di Noia, 2024; Boesch and Di Noia, 2023). Technically, OCPR employs a decoupled retrieval strategy—distinct from coupled schemes—by independently retrieving XCH₄ and XCO₂ from the 1.65 μm (CH₄) and 1.61 μm (CO₂) bands before calculating their ratio to mitigate light-path errors. The independent estimate of XCO₂ used in the OCPR algorithm is the median of multi-model ensemble XCO₂ ~~prior-model~~ data from GEOS-Chem (Bey et al., 2001; Peters et al., 2007), NOAA Carbon Tracker (Peters et al., 2007), and LMDZ/MACC-II (Hourdin et al., 2006; Inness et al., 2013). Comparison of the v9.0 product used in this study with TCCON shows a bias, and a fixed global correction factor of -9.06 ppb has been officially adopted to compensate for the observed mean bias (Parker et al., 2020).

The OCPR data product was validated against ground-based TCCON observations, as detailed in the Product User Guide and Specification (PUGS) (Boesch and Di Noia, 2023). For land observations between April 2009 and December 2017, the mean bias and standard deviation of the XCH₄ OCPR product are -1.25 ppb and 13.81 ppb (Boesch and Di Noia, 2023).

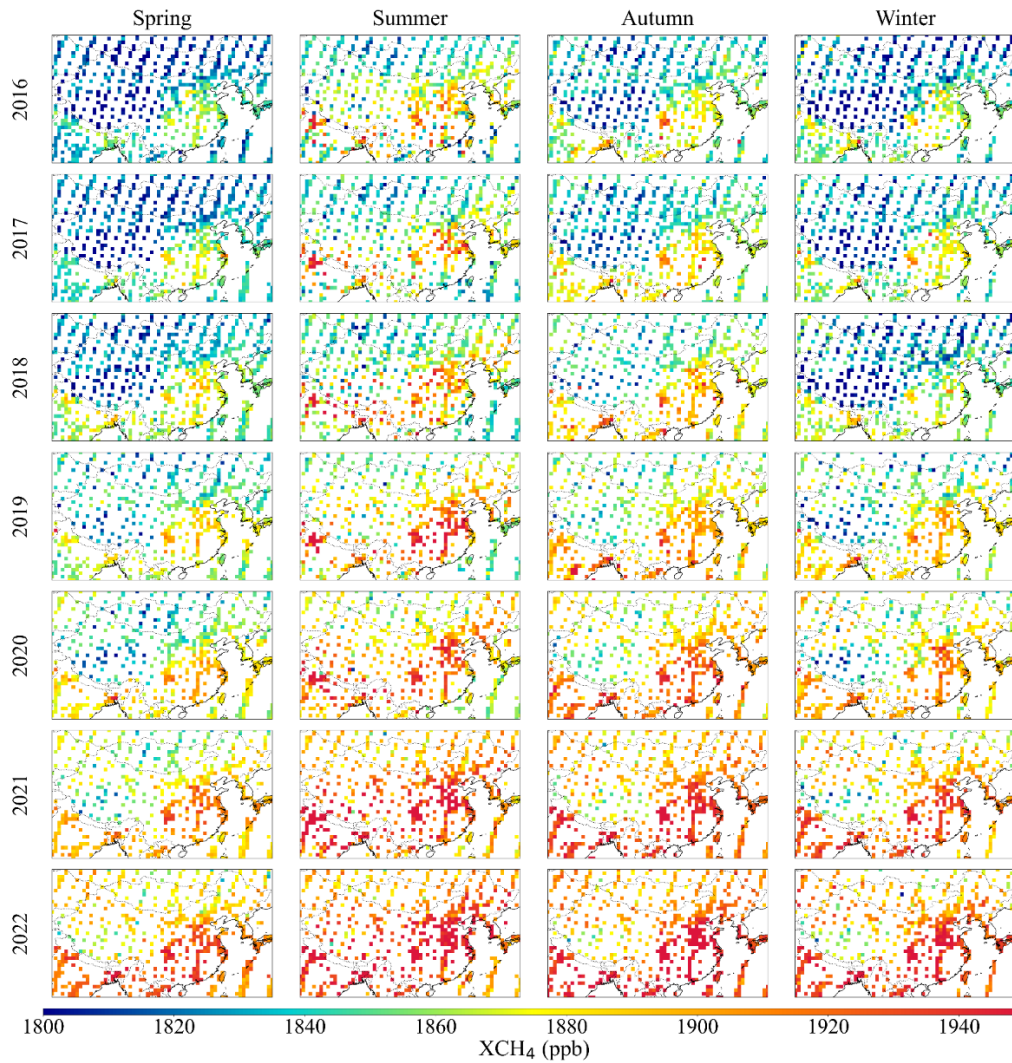


Figure 2. Maps of seasonal mean of GOSAT OCPR XCH₄ for the years 2016-2022. GOSAT data courtesy of JAXA/NIES/MOE.

The spatial distributions of XCH₄ across the study area, retrieved from GOSAT using the OCPR algorithm, are presented in Fig. 2 as seasonal averages in each of the years 2016 to 2022. The maps in Fig. 2 show the significant year-to-year increase of XCH₄, with strong seasonal differences, and spatial variations across China with a pronounced "high in the southeast and low in the northwest" pattern. High XCH₄ occurs primarily over densely populated and highly industrialized regions in South-east China. The seasonal variations, with highest concentrations during the summer and lowest during the spring, are closely related to wetland methane emissions (East et al., 2024). The spatiotemporal variations stem not only from anthropogenic emissions, such as industrial and agricultural activities, but is-are also significantly modulated by the seasonal enhancement of biogeochemical processes, wetland emissions (East et al., 2024) and rice cultivation (Shen et al., 2024).

2.3.2 SRPR XCH₄ algorithm

The SRPR (SRON-RemoTeC Proxy) algorithm was developed by the Space Research Organization Netherlands (SRON) (Wu, 2021a; Butz et al., 2009; Butz et al., 2010). SRPR employs a non-scattering forward model together with a coupled retrieval scheme that simultaneously fits CH₄ and CO₂ within a single state vector to ensure consistent light-path treatment; however, the 1.6 μ m band is treated as two separate spectral windows. To derive the final XCH₄ product, XCO₂ from the CAMS model (Lloret et al., 2024; Agustí-Panareda et al., 2023; Chevallier et al., 2010b) is incorporated as the independent estimate. In this study, the GOSAT (Version 2.3.9) and GOSAT-2 (Version 2.2.0) products are utilized (Table 2)), both of which adoptutilize the same quality filtering method.

To ensure the required high precision, the SRPR XCH₄ products undergo a systematic bias correction. to mitigate retrieval errors stemming from the algorithm's sensitivity to surface albedo, particularly in the 1.6 μ m band. According to the PUGS

(Barr and Borsdorff, 2023; Wu, 2021b), ~~comparison of satellite retrievals with TCCON measurements reveals a significant correlation between retrieval bias and the surface albedo in the 1.6 μm band. Consequently Following the bias correction of the SRFP Full Physics XCH₄ product,~~ a linear bias correction model was established for land observations:

$$\text{XCH}_{4\text{corr}} = \text{XCH}_4 \times (a + b \times \alpha) \quad (2)$$

where α represents the ~~retrieved~~ surface albedo at 1600 nm (Barr et al., 2025). $\text{XCH}_{4\text{corr}}$ is the corrected result, while XCH_4 is the original result before correction. ~~In the Proxy product, the use of the non-scattering forward model makes the bias in XCH₄ almost insensitive to surface albedo, which is a consequence of the exclusion of an aerosol model in the state vector. The result is a minimal b value and a nearly constant bias correction across varying levels of surface albedo (α). In this study, the GOSAT (Version 2.3.9) and GOSAT-2 (Version 2.0.1) products are utilized, which officially incorporate this bias correction scheme based on the coefficients specified in the PUGS documentation.~~

~~The precision of the GOSAT SRPR product exhibits significant mode dependency with the high-gain mode showing the best quality. For GOSAT, correction coefficients are tuned by gain mode: high-gain mode (low albedo): $a = 0.9869$, $b = 0.01788$; medium-gain mode (high albedo): $a = 0.98446$, $b = 0.01892$ (Wu, 2021b). For the GOSAT-2 land observations, the bias correction is contained in the a parameter and is therefore applied as a constant both satellites the bias correction parameters were determined by a regression fit to minimize the difference with TCCON observations (Barr et al., 2025) these coefficients were refined to $a = 0.99274$, $b = 0.00158$ (Barr and Borsdorff, 2023). All correction parameters were obtained from regression of the GOSAT-2 observations on the TCCON reference values. The minimal b value results in nearly constant bias correction across varying levels of surface albedo (α), indicating a remarkably low sensitivity to surface brightness.~~

~~The updated GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH₄ product (Version 2.2.0) used in this study was released in September 2026, with long-term maintenance planned through collaboration with the mission operator, the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA).~~

~~In a recent publication, by Barr et al. (2025) Barr et al. (2025), only the parameter a was used for the proxy bias correction. These authors also applied quality filtering to the GOSAT-2 product based on a random forest model, which significantly further improved the product. Further improvements were subsequently implemented in the updated product used in this study. A further improved version is underway (Juránová et al. 2026, in preparation), following the release of an updated L1b product versions.~~

~~The precision of the GOSAT SRPR product exhibits significant mode dependency. The high gain mode shows the best quality, validated against 12 global TCCON stations (not including Chinese sites) from 2009 to mid of 2020: mean bias of 0.68 ppb, single point standard deviation of 14.49 ppb, and correlation coefficient of 0.91 (Wu, 2021b). The GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH₄ (Version 2.0.3) validation covers 2019 – 2023 using 21 TCCON stations, including Hefei and Xianghe in China. It achieves a post-correction average site global mean bias of -0.140 ± 0.2 ppb, an RMSE single point standard deviation of 18.09 ± 14.7 ppb, and a correlation coefficient of 0.880 (Barr et al., 2025) (Barr et al., 2023; Barr and Borsdorff, 2023).~~

The spatial distributions of GOSAT and GOSAT-2 SRPR derived XCH₄ are presented in the maps in Figs. A1 and A2 (see Appendix A), showing seasonal averages for the years 2016 – 2023 (GOSAT) and 2019 – 2023 (GOSAT-2).

2.3.3 FOCAL Proxy XCH₄ algorithm

The Fast atmospheric traCe gAs retrieval (FOCAL) algorithm has been developed by the IUP, University of Bremen (Noël et al., 2021). Within its forward model, FOCAL incorporates a single scattering layer approximation to simulate the atmospheric light path. This mechanism explicitly accounts for the scattering effects of aerosols and thin clouds during the simultaneous retrieval of XCH₄ and XCO₂ total columns (Noël et al., 2022). To derive the final proxy XCH₄ data, the ratio of these retrieved columns is multiplied with independent XCO₂ estimates from the SLIMCO2 model (Reuter et al., 2020) following the normalization procedure outlined in Sect. 2.2.

To account for the non-linear residual biases and the underestimation of error bars inherent in the proxy method, the IUP Bremen team has implemented a two-step post-processing calibration for the FOCAL Proxy XCH₄ product (Version 3.0),

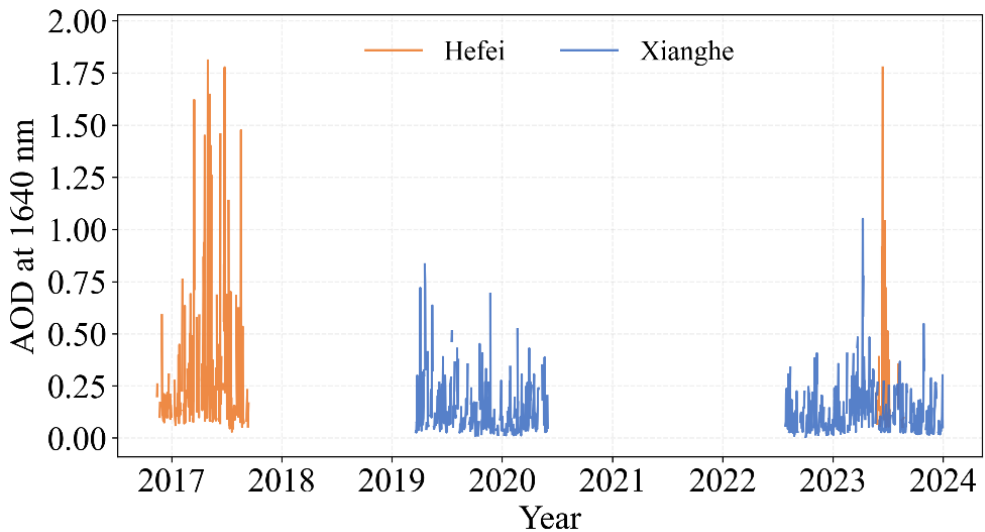
310 consisting of bias correction and uncertainty recalibration (Noël et al., 2022). The bias correction utilizes a Random Forest Regression model with 10 predictors such as retrieved water vapor, solar zenith angle, and solar-induced chlorophyll fluorescence to refine the retrieved XCH₄. Subsequently, the uncertainty recalibration is performed via a linear function to ensure that the final uncertainty parameters accurately reflect the dispersion of the retrieved values relative to the reference benchmark:

$$\Delta X = a_c + b_c \Delta X_{\text{retr}} \quad (3)$$

315 where ΔX_{retr} represents the raw uncertainty generated by the proxy method. The coefficients are set to $a_c=7.951$ ppb and $b_c=0.67$ to ensure that the corrected uncertainty realistically reflects the dispersion of the retrieved values relative to the reference data (Noël et al., 2021; Noël et al., 2022). Validation against TCCON data demonstrates that the FOCAL Proxy XCH₄ product exhibits exceptional retrieval accuracy. For the GOSAT satellite, the mean bias of single observations is approximately -2.10 ppb with a standard deviation of 13.59 ppb. The seasonally averaged spatial distributions of the GOSAT FOCAL Proxy XCH₄ product over China for the years 2021-2023 are presented in Fig. A3 of Appendix A.

2.4 Aerosol Optical Depth (AOD) Supplementary Data

To evaluate the influence of aerosol loading on the retrieval accuracy of greenhouse gases, AOD data were incorporated in this study as a key auxiliary parameter. The AOD data were obtained from Sun photometers from the SONET site (Li et al., 2018) in Hefei and the AERONET site (Holben et al., 2001; Holben et al., 1998; Li et al., 2007; Xuehua et al., 2015) in Xianghe. Sun photometers provide AOD from direct sun measurements, at a range of wavelengths, every 15 minutes during daylight hours. Figure 3 presents the daily mean time series of ground-based AOD at 1640 nm for the Hefei (orange) and Xianghe (blue) sites. The Hefei data set suffers from an approximately four-year data gap between 2018 and 2022, while data at the Xianghe station are available for the periods from March 2019 to June 2020 and from July 2022 to December 2023. The Xianghe site is a typical urban/industrial background station, whereas, the Hefei site represents a low-aerosol background. However, during most of the available measurement periods shown in Fig. 3, AOD values at the Xianghe site are generally lower than those at the Hefei site~~the frequency of high AOD observations at the Xianghe site in Figure 3 is paradoxically lower than that at the Hefei site. At Xianghe, high-AOD pollution events are often associated with extensive cloud cover, which can reduce the availability of quality-assured AERONET observations. Consequently, some very high-AOD observations may be excluded by AERONET cloud screening, leading to an underrepresentation of these events in the available data (Eck et al., 2018)~~
335 ~~This discrepancy is primarily attributed to sampling bias (Li et al., 2007): low visibility during extreme haze episodes at Xianghe often leads to tracking failures of the sun photometer, causing the most polluted data to be excluded from the valid statistics. Furthermore, the higher relative humidity in Hefei promotes hygroscopic growth (Li et al., 2014), which results in higher AOD, while the drier climate in Xianghe results in lower AOD for similar particle concentrations.~~



340 **Figure 3. Daily mean time series of ground-based AOD at 1640 nm for the Hefei (orange) and Xianghe (blue) sites.**

2.5 Validation Methods and Metrics

To quantitatively evaluate the accuracy and reliability of different retrieval algorithms, five key statistical metrics are introduced in this study: mean bias (Bias), root-mean-square error (RMSE), Pearson's correlation coefficient (R), centered root-mean-square error (CRMSE), and Normalized Standard Deviation (NSD). RMSE is used to quantify the overall difference between satellite retrievals and ground-based observations, accounting for both systematic bias and random fluctuations. CRMSE filters out the influence of the mean bias to specifically measure the variability of retrieval values relative to their own mean. These metrics are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Bias} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (X_{\text{proxy},i} - X_{\text{TCCON},i}) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (X_{\text{proxy},i} - X_{\text{TCCON},i})^2} \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_{\text{proxy}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (X_{\text{proxy},i} - \bar{X}_{\text{proxy}})^2} \quad (6)$$

$$R = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_{\text{proxy},i} - \bar{X}_{\text{proxy}}) (X_{\text{TCCON},i} - \bar{X}_{\text{TCCON}})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_{\text{proxy},i} - \bar{X}_{\text{proxy}})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N (X_{\text{TCCON},i} - \bar{X}_{\text{TCCON}})^2}} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{CRMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [(X_{\text{proxy},i} - \bar{X}_{\text{proxy}}) - (X_{\text{TCCON},i} - \bar{X}_{\text{TCCON}})]^2} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{NSD} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{proxy}}}{\sigma_{\text{TCCON}}} \quad (9)$$

where N represents the total number of matched data points, $X_{\text{proxy},i}$ denotes the i -th XCH_4 retrieved by the satellite proxy algorithm, $X_{\text{TCCON},i}$ is the corresponding TCCON reference data, $\bar{X}_{\text{proxy}}$ and $\bar{X}_{\text{TCCON}}$ represent their respective arithmetic means and σ_{proxy} and σ_{TCCON} denote the standard deviations of the retrieved XCH_4 and the TCCON reference data.

The validation results are evaluated against the standards defined by the GCOS (GCOS, 2022), which stipulates a target accuracy of 10 ppb for XCH_4 products to support climate change studies.

3 Validation against TCCON

In this study, the quality control protocols specified in the respective product user manuals are strictly followed for all satellite datasets to ensure data reliability. Only observations with a quality flag of zero ($\text{xch4_quality_flag} = 0$) are selected for analysis, representing the highest retrieval quality. This filtering process inherently incorporates a series of rigorous screening criteria, including constraints on the convergence metric, SNR thresholds, and the exclusion of samples with extreme aerosol loading or significant surface albedo fluctuations (Boesch and Di Noia, 2023; Wu, 2021a; Barr and Borsdorff, 2023).

The XCH_4 data products retrieved from GOSAT and GOSAT-2 data, using the four proxy CH_4 retrieval algorithms discussed in Sect. 2.2, have been validated versus the TCCON reference data at the Hefei and Xianghe stations. GOSAT and GOSAT-2 observations were selected when the satellite footprint centers were within $\pm 2.5^\circ$ in both latitude and longitude of each TCCON station, within $\pm 2.5^\circ$ of each TCCON station were collected and for each overpass a spatial mean was calculated for all valid pixels within the matching area (Parker et al., 2020). TCCON measurements were averaged within ± 2 hours of the satellite overpass time to account for short-term atmospheric variability and ensure a robust temporal match.

Given that the Xianghe station is situated within the polluted Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, local emissions can lead to

significant increases in near-surface concentrations. Such local emission plumes can be sensitively detected by ground-based instruments, but, due to spatial averaging effects, satellite observations often fail to capture localized enhancements. This discrepancy in spatial representativeness can introduce validation errors; thus, it is essential to filter out data affected by local pollution. In the Xianghe region, anthropogenic incomplete combustion is the primary source of co-emitted CO and CH₄, while biogenic sources like agriculture or wetlands have less influence on short-term variability. As demonstrated in Yang et al. (2020), a strong positive correlation (R=0.82) exists between the daily anomalies of XCO (ΔXCO) and XCH₄ (ΔXCH₄). Following the methodology of Yang et al. (2020), ΔXCO was used as a reliable diagnostic tracer to screen the data for regional pollution events. First, the data were detrended for seasonal and long-term variations and ΔXCO anomalies were used to represent net deviations from the background. Based on the analysis of the ΔXCO variations, +36 ppb was selected as the threshold value above which pollution occurs and these events were excluded for further analysis.

The XCO₂ Proxy method consists of three parts as explained in Sect. 2.2 and shown in Eq. (1). The first step is the retrieval of XCH₄ and XCO₂ and determine the ratio of the results. The second step is to determine an independent estimate of XCO₂, and the final XCH₄ result is obtained by the multiplication of this ratio with the independent estimate of XCO₂. Below, each of the products is evaluated by comparison with TCCON reference data. We first validate the final XCH₄ product retrieved using the XCO₂ Proxy method described by Eq. (1) in Sect. 3.1, followed by an assessment of the individual intermediate components in Sects. 3.2 and 3.3.

3.1 Validation of XCH₄

Time series of XCH₄ at the Hefei (a-d) and Xianghe (e-h) sites are presented in Fig. 4. The datasets include four satellite retrieval products—OCPR, SRPR, FOCAL Proxy (indicated as FOCAL), all applied to GOSAT, and SRPR (2SRPR) applied to GOSAT-2—together with ground-based TCCON observations. To capture the long-term evolution and inter-annual fluctuations of XCH₄, a non-linear composite regression model was fitted to the data points:

$$y(t) = a_0 + a_1 \cdot t + a_2 \cdot \sin(2\pi t + a_3), \quad (10)$$

where $y(t)$ denotes the fitted XCH₄ concentration at time t , and t is the time in fractional years. a_{0-3} represent the free fit parameters, which are iteratively determined using the non-linear least squares regression method.

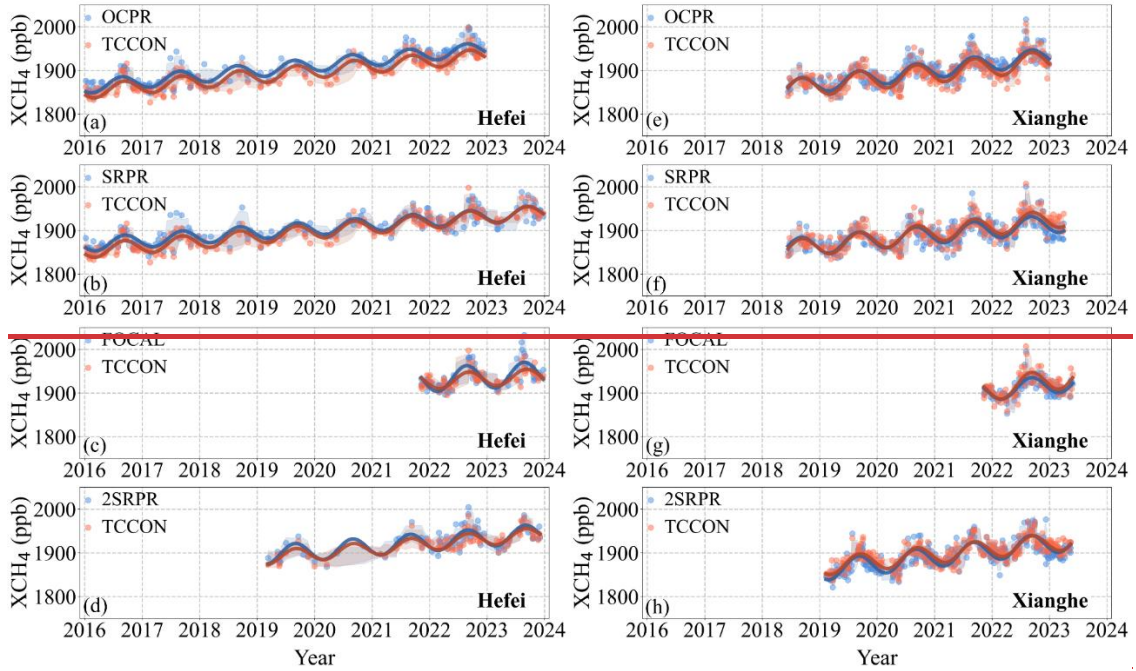


Figure 4. Time Series of XCH₄ data retrieved by each algorithm (see legend and text), against TCCON reference data for the Hefei (a)–(d) and Xianghe (e)–(h) sites. The blue scatter points represent the XCO₂ Proxy XCH₄ products, the red scatter points denote the TCCON reference data, and the curves are the corresponding fitted lines calculated using Eq. (10). The shaded

area represents the mean ± 1 standard deviation of the corresponding data points.

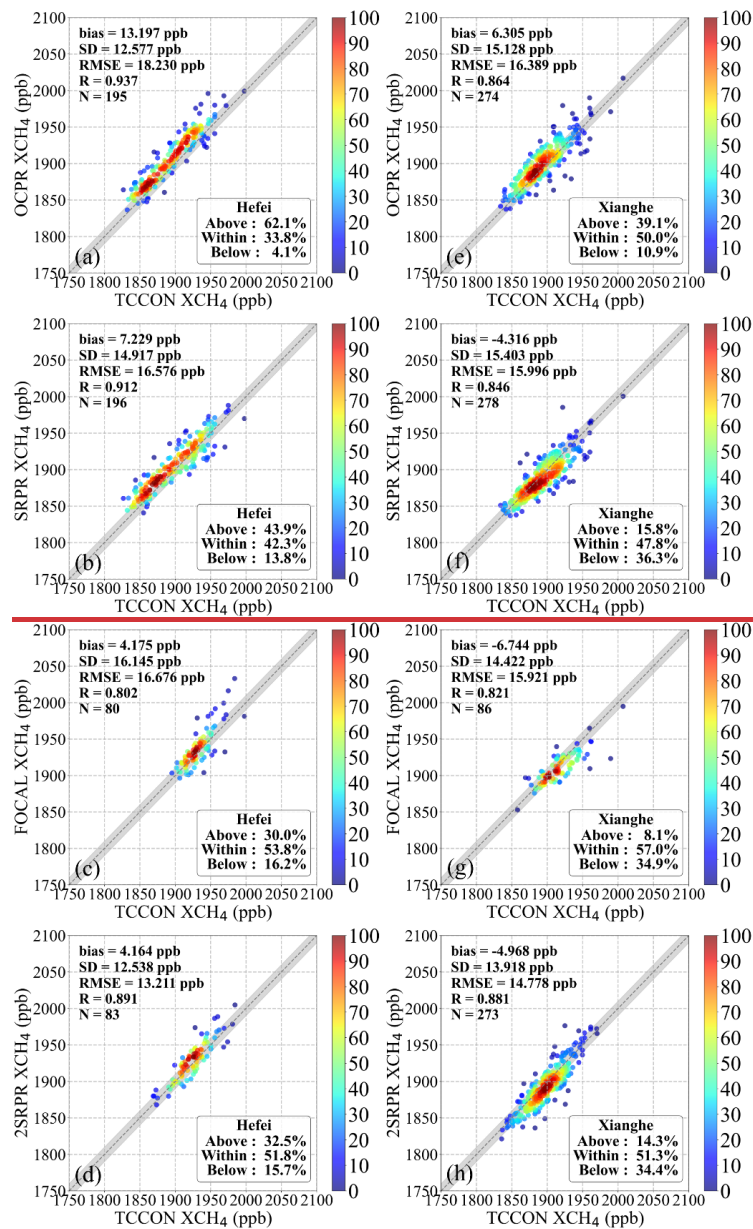


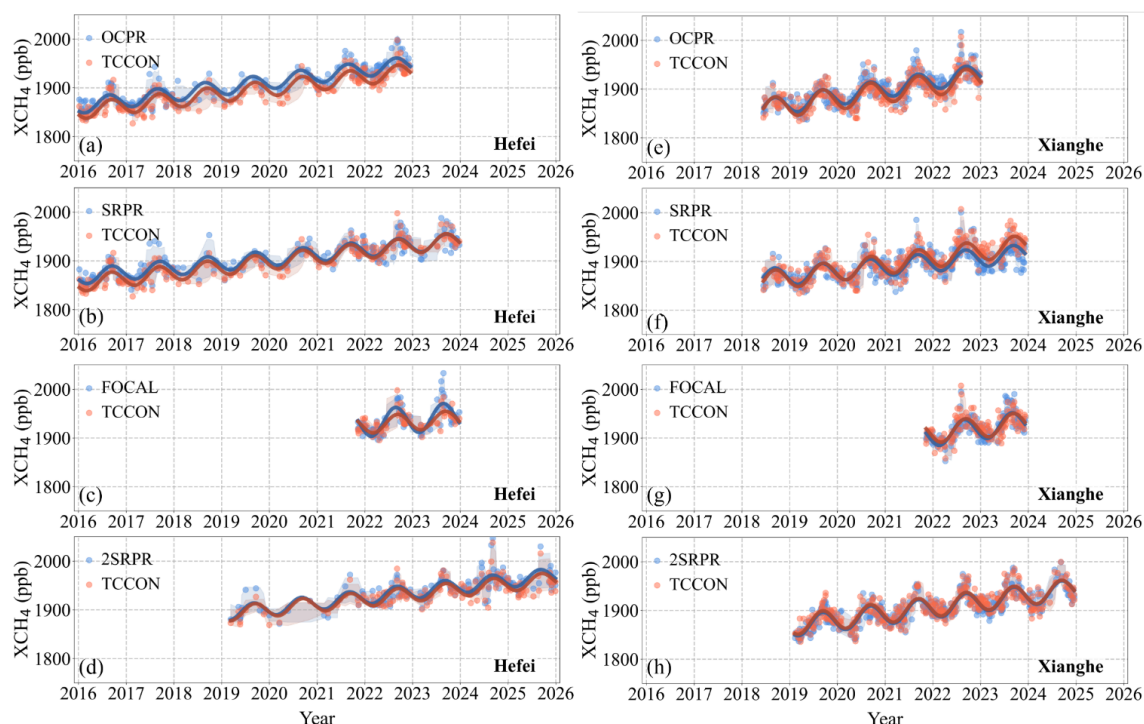
Figure 5. Scatter density plots of GOSAT XCH₄ data retrieved by each algorithm (as indicated along the vertical axes) against TCCON reference data for the individual Hefei (a)–(d) and Xianghe (e)–(h) sites. The density of the data points in % are color coded following the color bars to the right. Validation metrics are presented in the legend at the top left. The dashed line indicates the 1:1 reference, with the grey shaded area representing an envelope of 10 ppb, consistent with the GCOS precision requirements for XCH₄. The correspondence with the GCOS requirements is presented in the legend in the lower right corner, where “Within” denotes the percentage of data points within the GCOS envelope, while “Above” and “Below” represent the proportions of points falling above and below this range, respectively.

Table 3. Main statistics of the four Proxy XCH₄ products of GOSAT versus TCCON ground-based observations for the Hefei and Xianghe sites

Product Metric	GOSAT-OCPR		GOSAT-SRPR		GOSAT-FOCAL Proxy	
	Hefei	Xianghe	Hefei	Xianghe	Hefei	Xianghe
Bias (ppb)	13.197	6.305	7.229	-4.316	13.197	6.305
RMSE (ppb)	18.230	16.389	16.576	15.996	18.230	16.389
R	0.937	0.864	0.912	0.846	0.937	0.864
SD (ppb)	12.577	15.128	14.917	15.403	12.577	15.128
N	195	274	196	278	80	86
Above (%)	62.1	39.1	43.9	15.8	30.0	8.1
GCOS: 10ppb	Within (%)	33.8	50.0	47.8	53.8	57.0
	Below (%)	4.1	10.9	13.8	36.3	34.9

Figure 4 shows distinct seasonal cycles at both sites, with concentrations peaking in summer and autumn and minima in spring and winter. The number of ground-based observations at the Xianghe site is larger than at Hefei, which is attributed to its more advantageous meteorological conditions (Lorente et al., 2022). The methane concentrations at Hefei are larger than at Xianghe.

415 The temporal variations of all four satellite products closely trace those of the TCCON observations, at both sites, but with some clear deviations too. At the Hefei site, the number of matched data samples was small between 2018 and 2021, which renders the evaluation of the data products more sensitive to outliers than in Xianghe, resulting in significant dispersion and larger uncertainty envelopes (shaded areas).



420 **Figure 4. Time Series of XCH₄ data retrieved by each algorithm (see legend and text), against TCCON reference data for the Hefei (a-d) and Xianghe (e-h) sites. The blue scatter points represent the XCO₂ Proxy XCH₄ products, the red scatter points denote the TCCON reference data, and the curves are the corresponding fitted lines calculated using Eq. (10). The shaded area represents the ± 1 standard deviation of the corresponding data points.**

To quantitatively evaluate these observations, site-specific scatter-density plots of the satellite products versus TCCON

425 observations are provided in Fig. 5 and the statistical metrics are provided in Table 3. The scatter-density plots show distinctly different bias at Hefei and Xianghe: all products show a systematic overestimation (positive bias) in Hefei, whereas at the Xianghe site, the bias for all products except OCPR is negative. In particular, the GOSAT OCPR XCH₄ is overestimated at the Hefei site (Fig. 4a), with a bias as high as +13.1497 ppb and 612.91% of the data pairs above the GCOS requirement of ±10ppb (33.58% within the GCOS requirements), in spite of the high correlation ($R = 0.937$). This systematic offset is clearly visible in Fig. 4 throughout the whole year. At the Xianghe site, the performance of the OCPR algorithm is better, with 50.29% of the data within the 10ppb GCOS requirement.

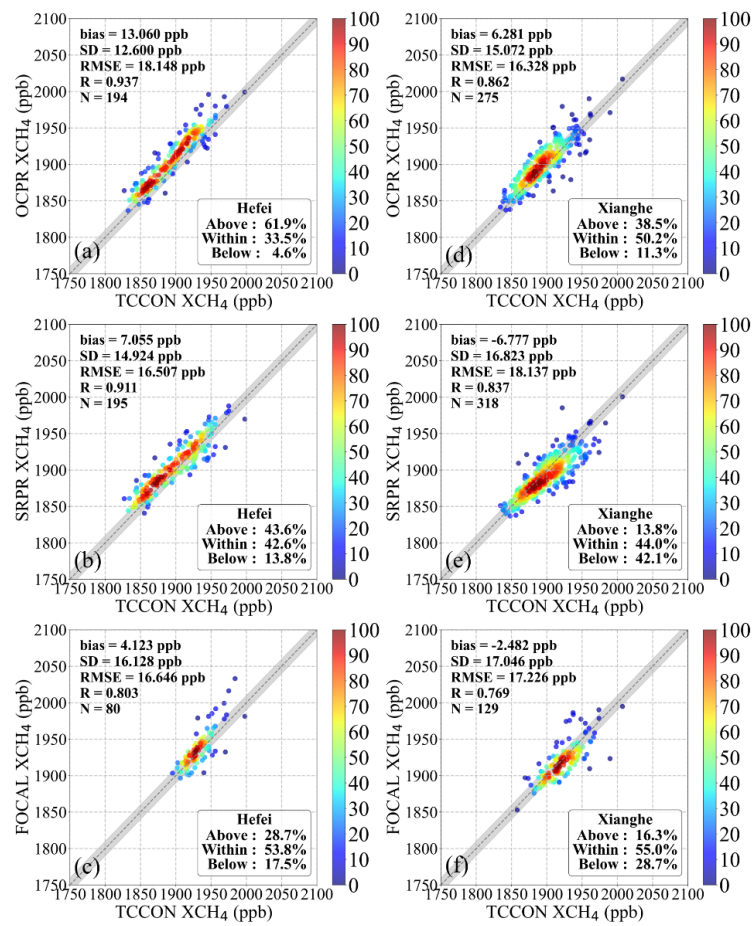
The comparison of the GOSAT SRPR product with the TCCON data shows that the RMSE and SD are similar, the correlation R is higher at Hefei than at Xianghe and there are large differences between the bias and the compliance with GCOS requirements. SRPR significantly overestimates XCH₄ in Hefei, with 43.69% of the observations above the GCOS requirements (42.63% within), resulting in a positive bias of +7.0229 ppb. In Xianghe the compliance with the GCOS requirements is slightly higher (44.07.8%), but a large underestimation is observed with 42.136.3% of the data points below the GCOS requirements and a negative bias of -6.84.316 ppb.

435
440 The evaluation of the GOSAT FOCAL Proxy product shows that more than 50% of the data points meet the GCOS requirements at both sites. However, the short time series provide a limited number of observations that precludes robust statistical results and makes it difficult to effectively neutralize random errors through averaging. This product exhibits the lowest correlation ($R \approx 0.8$) at both sites.

Overall, the performance of the three GOSAT products is comparable overall performance, although their performance characteristics vary across different metrics and between the two sites, with no single product consistently outperforming the others at both sites. OCPR shows relatively high correlations but a pronounced positive bias at Hefei, while FOCAL has the highest proportion of data meeting the GCOS requirement at both sites but relatively low correlations. SRPR generally shows intermediate performance among the three GOSAT products across the evaluated metrics.

445
450 The performance of the GOSAT 2 SRPR is better overall for all four products, with the lowest RMSE (13.2–14.8 ppb) and the highest correlation ($R \approx 0.9$) at both sites. In Hefei, 51.8% of the data points fall within the GCOS target; however, a systematic overestimation is observed at Hefei, with 32.5% of the data pairs above the GCOS requirements and a positive bias of +4.164 ppb. At the Xianghe site 51.3% of the data points meet the GCOS requirements, but 34.4% fall below this range, resulting in a negative bias of -4.968 ppb.

This discussion shows that the performance of GOSAT 2 SRPR is overall better than that of the other three products, with lower bias, RMSE and SD, and 51% within the GCOS requirements which is slightly less than for FOCAL. However, when the matching radius is expanded from ±2.5° to ±5° (Appendix B), its statistical metrics deteriorate significantly (Fig. B2), particularly at the Xianghe site. As illustrated by the spatial distribution maps in Fig. 2 and Fig. A2, the XCH₄ exhibits strong spatial variations across the study region. This expanded radius introduces observations from locations farther from the TCCON sites that deviate from the reference levels due to these spatial variations, thereby masking the inherent advantages of the retrieval algorithm at smaller matching scales.



460 **Figure 5. Scatter density plots of GOSAT XCH₄ data retrieved by each algorithm (as indicated along the vertical axes) against**
TCCON reference data for the individual Hefei (a-c) and Xianghe (d-f) sites. The density of the data points in % are color coded
following the color bars to the right. Validation metrics are presented in the legend at the top-left. The dashed line indicates the 1:1
reference, with the grey shaded area representing an envelope of 10 ppb, consistent with the GCOS precision requirements for XCH₄.
The correspondence with the GCOS requirements is presented in the legend in the lower right corner, where “Within” denotes the
465 **percentage of data points within the GCOS envelope, while “Above” and “Below” represent the proportions of points falling above**
and below this range, respectively.

Table 3. Main statistics of the four Proxy XCH₄ products of GOSAT versus TCCON ground-based observations for the Hefei and
Xianghe sites

Product \ Metric	GOSAT OCPR		GOSAT SRPR		GOSAT FOCAL Proxy	
	Hefei	Xianghe	Hefei	Xianghe	Hefei	Xianghe
Bias (ppb)	13.060	6.218	7.055	-6.777	4.123	-2.482
RMSE (ppb)	18.148	16.328	16.507	18.137	16.646	17.226
R	0.937	0.862	0.911	0.837	0.803	0.769
SD (ppb)	12.600	15.072	14.924	16.823	16.128	17.046
N	194	275	195	318	80	129
Above (%)	62.9	38.5	43.6	13.8	28.7	16.3
GCOS: 10ppb						
Within (%)	33.5	50.2	42.6	44.0	53.8	55.0
Below (%)	4.6	11.3	13.8	42.1	17.5	28.7

470 To further assess the performance differences between GOSAT and GOSAT-2 based on the same SRPR product, Fig. 6 and Table 4 compares GOSAT SRPR with GOSAT-2 SRPR over the common time range at each site. The performance of the GOSAT-2 SRPR is better than GOSAT SRPR, with the lower RMSE (9.7–10.6 ppb), lower SD (9.0–10.3 ppb) and the higher correlation ($R \approx 0.9$) at both sites. In Hefei, 75.6% of the data points fall within the GCOS target; however, a systematic overestimation is observed at Hefei, with 20.7% of the data pairs above the GCOS requirements and a positive bias of + 3.7 ppb. At the Xianghe site 69.9% of the data points meet the GCOS requirements, but 20.6% fall below this range, resulting in a negative bias of - 2.5 ppb.

475 This discussion shows that the performance of GOSAT-2 SRPR is overall better than that of the other three products, with lower bias, RMSE and SD. When the matching radius is expanded from $\pm 2.5^\circ$ to $\pm 5^\circ$ (Appendix B), the statistical metrics of the products show varying degrees of change (Fig. B2). Nevertheless, GOSAT-2 SRPR still exhibits the best overall performance among the four products, indicating that the relative performance of the products is broadly robust to the choice of

480 matching radius.

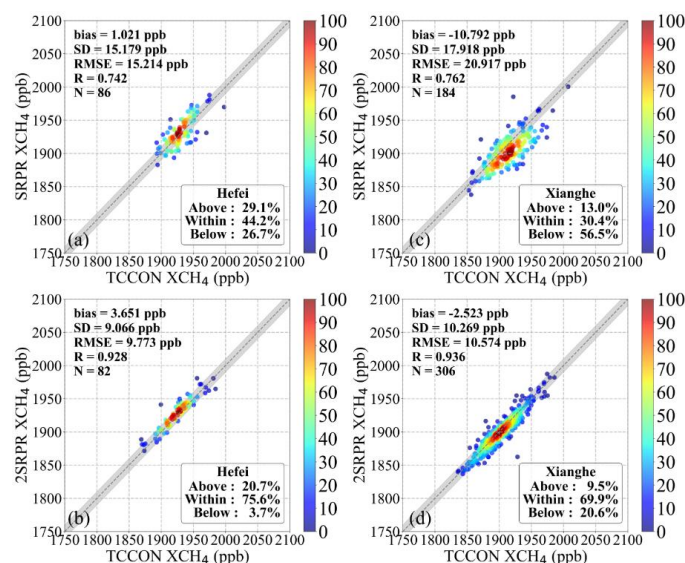


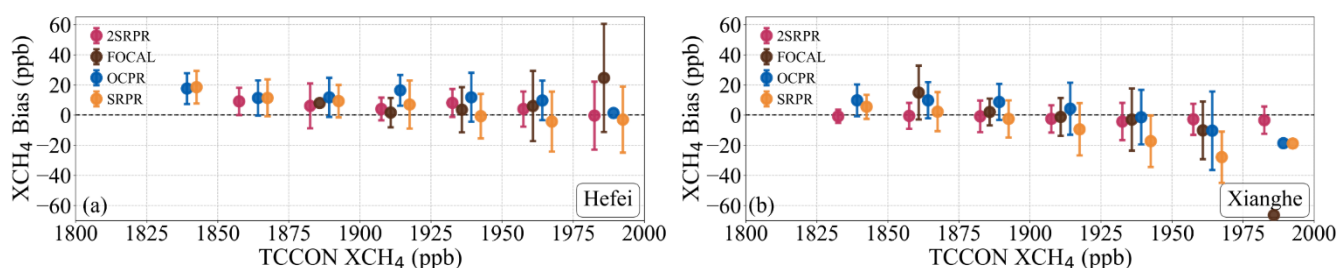
Figure 6. As Fig. 5, but for GOSAT SRPR and GOSAT-2 SRPR over their common observation period at the Hefei (a) (b) and Xianghe (c) (d) sites.

Table 4. As Table 3, but for GOSAT SRPR and GOSAT-2 SRPR over their common observation period.

Metric	Product	GOSAT SRPR		GOSAT-2 SRPR	
		Hefei	Xianghe	Hefei	Xianghe
Bias (ppb)		1.021	-10.792	3.651	-2.523
RMSE (ppb)		15.214	20.917	9.773	10.574
R		0.742	0.762	0.928	0.936
SD (ppb)		15.179	17.918	9.066	10.269
N		86	184	82	306
Above (%)		29.1	13.0	20.7	9.5
GCOS: 10ppb	Within (%)	44.2	30.4	75.6	69.9
	Below (%)	26.7	56.5	3.7	20.6

The biases of the four Proxy XCH₄ products relative to TCCON observations, averaged in XCH₄ bins of 25 ppb, are presented in Fig. 76 as a function of the TCCON-reference XCH₄. At the Hefei site, the mean biases of the four Proxy XCH₄ products generally exhibit a positive offset, with variations primarily concentrated between 0 and 20 ppb, except for SRPR for which the mean bias is slightly negative in the three-two largest bins. The biases are largest for the lower XCH₄ and overall decreases with increasing XCH₄, except for OCPR. The GOSAT FOCAL Proxy (brown) covers a narrower concentration range, with a notable absence of observation data in the low-to-medium range (<1900 ppb); the error bars are significantly larger at the high concentrations, indicating higher retrieval uncertainty. OCPR (blue) shows an overall higher bias, averaging between 10 and 20 ppb. For GOSAT SRPR (orange) the mean bias variations for XCH₄ smaller 1900 ppb are similar to those of OCPR, but decreases toward zero as XCH₄ concentrations increase further, at higher XCH₄ and is negative once concentrations exceed 1975 ppb. The mean bias of the GOSAT-2 SRPR product (magenta) is smaller overall and generally fluctuates around zero. At high concentrations (>1975 ppb) the mean bias is slightly positive and error bars are small, reflecting high stability and accuracy.

At the Xianghe site the biases are smaller than at Hefei, as indicated above. The mean bias of all products except GOSAT-2 SRPR decrease with increasing XCH₄ and become negative when XCH₄ exceeds 1900 ppb, particularly for GOSAT SRPR and the GOSAT FOCAL Proxy. In contrast, the mean bias of GOSAT-2 SRPR generally fluctuates around zero, decreases with increasing XCH₄ for all products except GOSAT-2 SRPR. OCPR shows the largest positive offset within the low-to-medium concentration range before decreasing toward zero. In contrast, both GOSAT SRPR and the GOSAT FOCAL Proxy decline when XCH₄ >1900 ppb, leading to a distinctly negative bias. Conversely, the mean bias of the GOSAT 2 SRPR product is overall slightly negative except in the highest bin where the maximum positive bias is approximately +10 ppb.



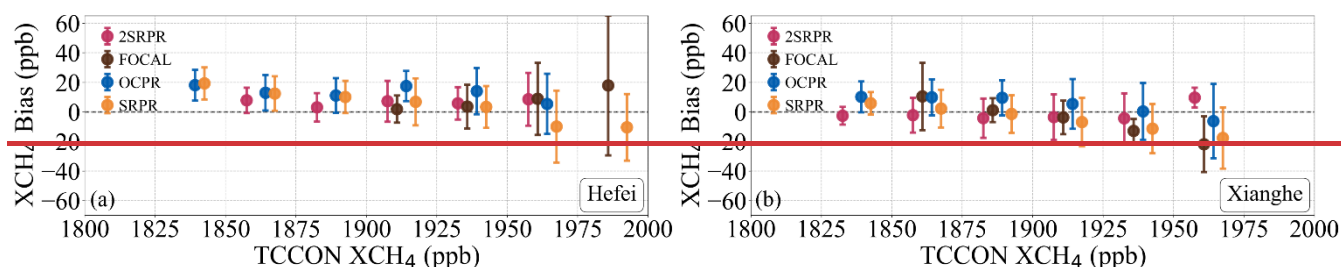


Figure 76. Variation of the mean XCH₄ bias, i.e. bias averaged in XCH₄ bins with a width of 25 ppb, with TCCON-reference XCH₄ for (a) Hefei site; (b) Xianghe site. Error bars indicate the standard deviation of the bias in each bin. The colors indicate the four different proxy algorithms, see legends.

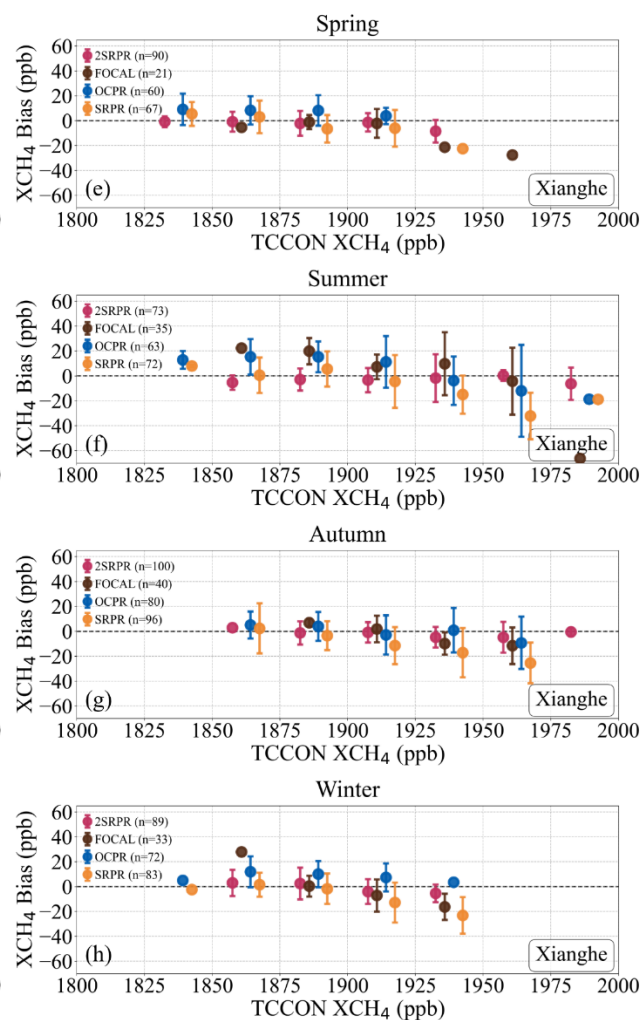
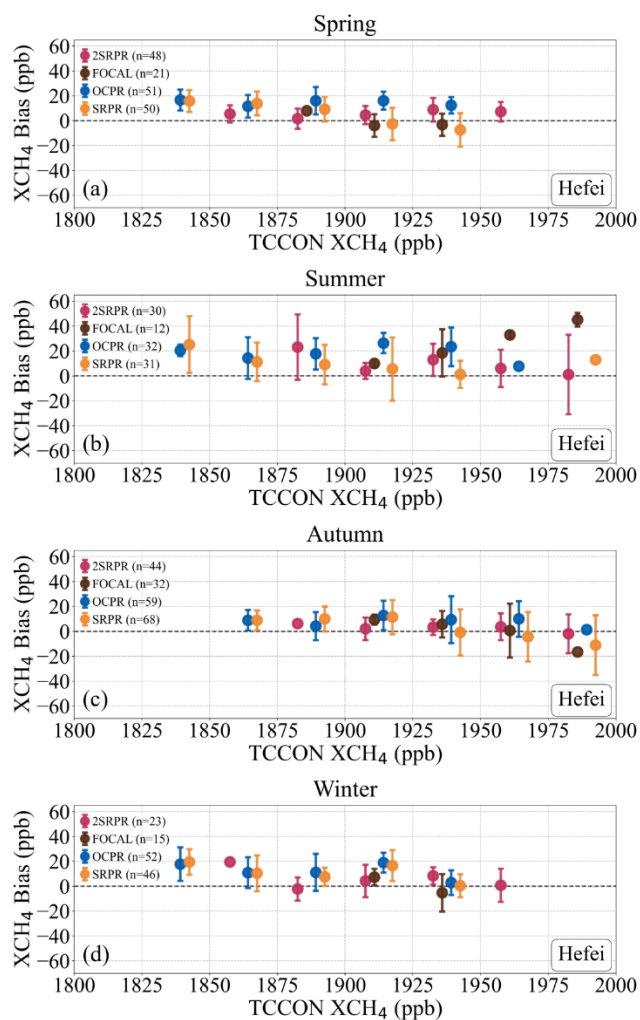
510 The variations in the biases of the satellite-retrieved XCH₄ as function of the TCCON reference XCH₄ data during different seasons are presented for the two sites in Fig. 87. The number of valid matchups (n) for each product and season is also shown in the figure. The sample availability varies among seasons, particularly at the Hefei site, where the number of observations in summer is relatively small for all four products (n = 12–32). The data range varies across seasons, reflecting the higher concentrations in summer and autumn than in winter and spring; notably, the mentioned large variations occur during summer.

515 At the Hefei site (Figs. 87a-d), the positive bias of GOSAT OCPR is most prominent with high values across the entire XCH₄ range during spring and summer. The various proxy products show smaller fluctuations of the mean bias among the four data sets during autumn and winter. GOSAT-2 SRPR generally exhibits small biases with limited variations across seasons, except at high XCH₄ concentrations in summer, where the error bars become notably larger. The only significant divergence appears at high concentrations in autumn, where GOSAT SRPR shows a distinct underestimation, while GOSAT-2 SRPR shows a positive bias. The relatively small summer sample size may partly contribute to the larger variability represented by these error bars.

520

At the Xianghe site (Fig. 87e-h), GOSAT OCPR shows positive biases in the low-to-medium concentration ranges, while other products fluctuate around the zero line. Except for GOSAT-2 SRPR, the other products all present a consistent decrease as XCH₄ increases, manifesting as negative biases at high concentrations. ~~GOSAT-2 SRPR exhibits a slight positive bias in summer and autumn.~~

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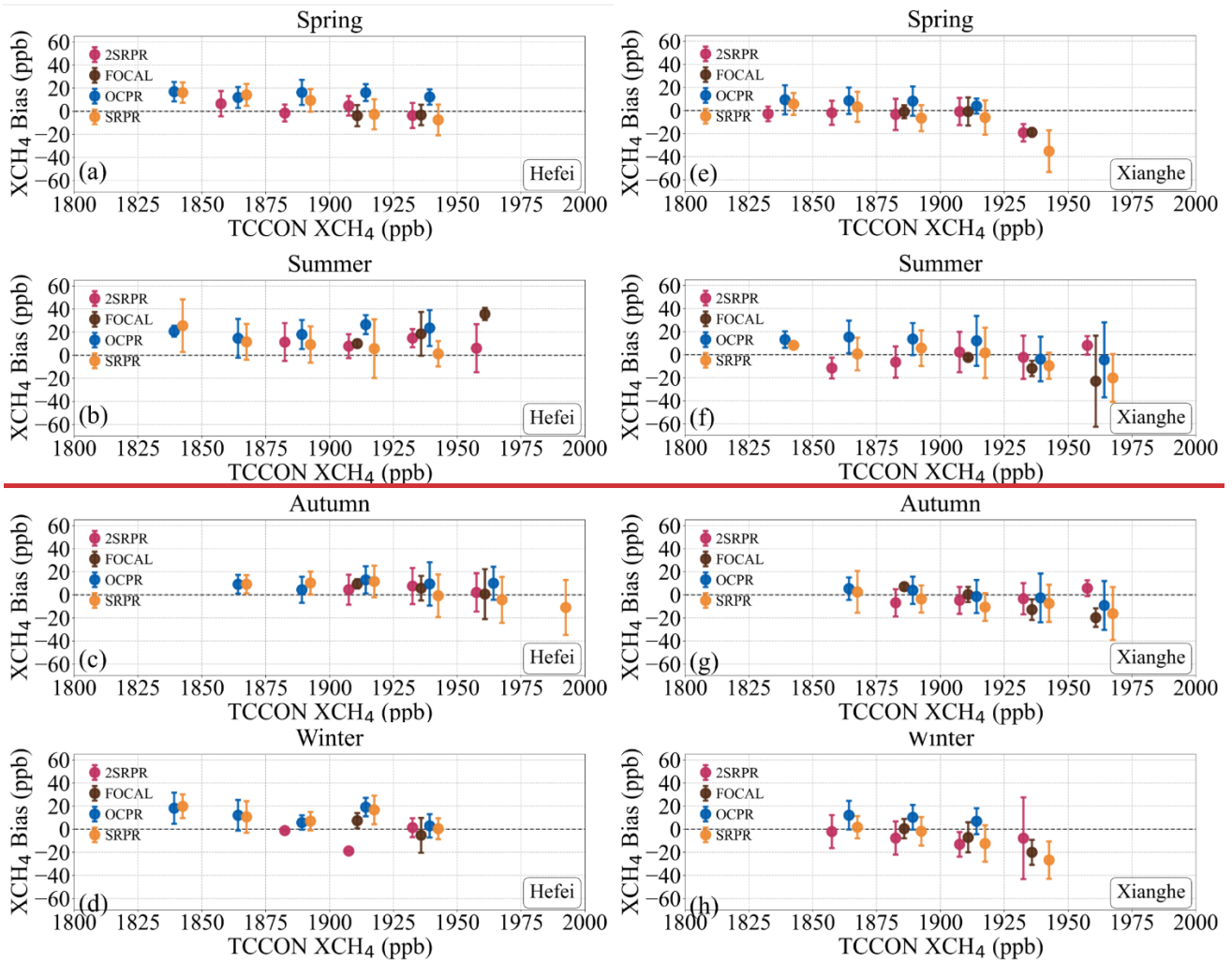


Figure 87. As Fig. 76, but broken down by season, for the Hefei (a–(b)–(c)–(d)) and Xianghe (e)–(f)–(g)–(h)) sites. In spring the data are averaged over March, April and May (a, e), in summer over June, July and August (b, f), in autumn over September, October and November (c, g) and in winter over December, January and February (d, h). The values of n in the legends denote the number of valid $\text{S}_{\text{satellite}}$ –TCCON matchups used for each seasonal analysis.

The four Proxy products at the Hefei and Xianghe sites are further evaluated through the Taylor diagram plotted in Fig. 98, using the correlation coefficient (R , Eq. (7)), the Centered Root-Mean-Square Error (CRMSE, Eq. (8)) and the Normalized Standard Deviation (NSD, Eq. (9)). The mean bias is excluded from this evaluation to focus on the statistical consistency and precision of the products.

In the Taylor diagram, the distance of the OCPR RMSE to the reference point (star, where $R=1$ and $\text{NSD}=1$), representing the CRMSE, is relatively small, in spite of having the highest bias value in Table 3. This confirms that the high OCPR RMSE is primarily driven by systematic bias rather than by random fluctuations. At the Xianghe site, all products except GOSAT SRPR are generally distributed close to $\text{NSD} = 1$, indicating that their variability amplitudes are comparable to that of the TCCON observations. The proximity of the GOSAT 2 SRPR points (circles) at Hefei and Xianghe confirms the robustness and consistency of this algorithm across these two distinct geographical and climatic environments. Furthermore, the CRMSE values for the same algorithms are consistently higher at the Xianghe site than at the Hefei site, except for the GOSAT FOCAL Proxy. This suggests a more pronounced influence of random errors on the total error at Xianghe, thereby complicating the achievement of high retrieval stability. At the Hefei site, For the GOSAT FOCAL Proxy (squares) shows lower precision and stability, are lower, with an NSD significantly greater than 1.0, indicating substantially larger variability than the TCCON observations; it shows the weakest correlation at the both the Hefei and the Xianghe site, whereas at the Hefei site, its NSD significantly exceeds 1.0, reflecting a high degree of data dispersion. Notably, GOSAT SRPR shows relatively low NSD values at both sites,

indicating smaller standard deviations than the TCCON observations.

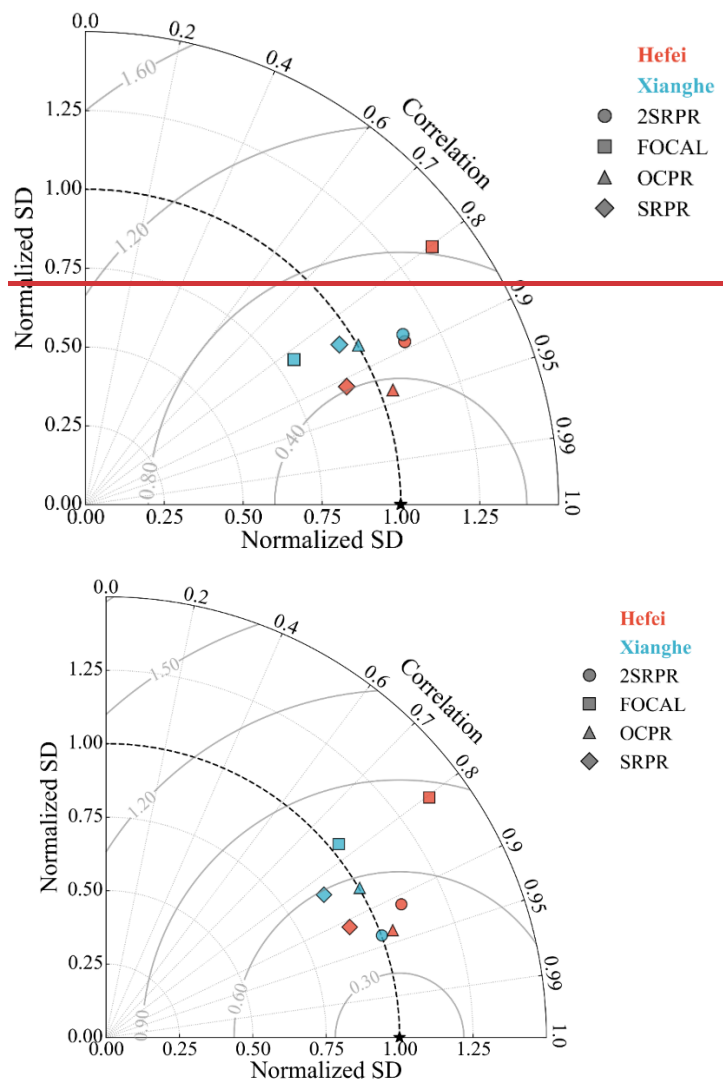
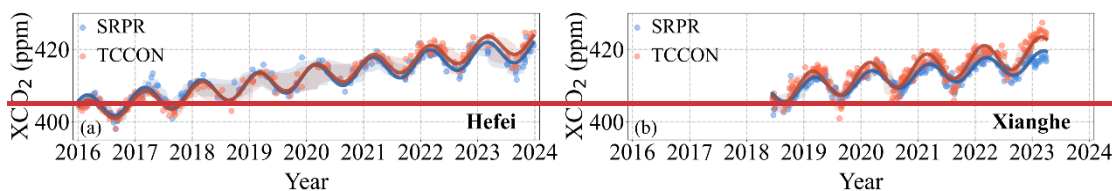


Figure 98. Taylor diagram of CO₂ Proxy XCH₄ products relative to TCCON reference data. Blue and red markers denote the Hefei and Xianghe sites, respectively, with different symbols indicating the XCH₄ proxy products as indicated in the legend. The radial distance from the origin represents the Normalized Standard Deviation (Normalized SD). The azimuthal angle denotes the Correlation Coefficient (R). The Centered Root Mean Square Error (CRMSE) is indicated by the gray dashed concentric semicircles centered at the reference point (the geometric distance to the reference point).

3.2 Validation of XCO₂ estimates used in the proxy algorithms

The four XCO₂ proxy algorithms discussed in this paper use different independent estimates of XCO₂ for the final calculation of XCH₄ (Eq. (1)), based on different models as indicated in the algorithm descriptions. In this Sect., the XCO₂ estimates used in the proxy algorithms are evaluated versus TCCON reference data. For the FOCAL proxy, the XCO₂ estimates are not directly accessible within the satellite products, therefore only the model results for the other three products are validated.



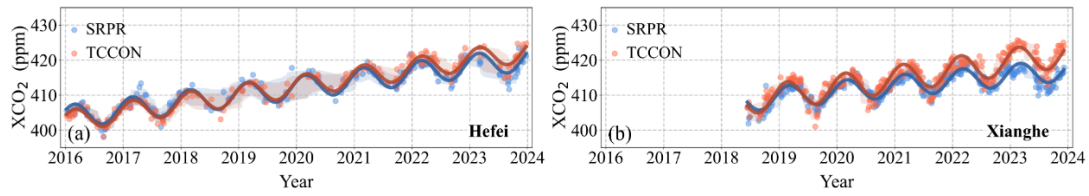


Figure 109. As Fig. 4, but for model XCO₂ data used in GOSAT SRPR XCH₄ retrieval algorithm at the Hefei (a) and the Xianghe (b) sites.

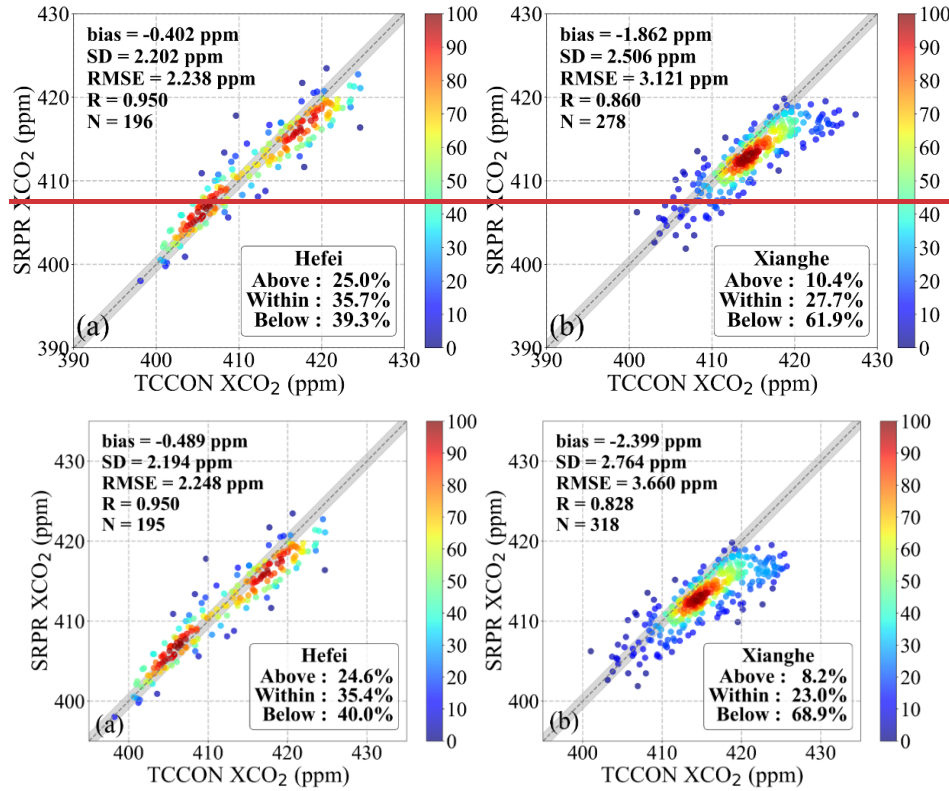


Figure 110. As Fig. 5, but for model XCO₂ data used in retrieved by the GOSAT SRPR XCH₄ retrieval algorithm, at the Hefei (a) and at the Xianghe (b) sites. The grey shaded area indicates an envelope of ± 1 ppm, which is consistent with the GCOS precision requirements for XCO₂.

The time series of the model XCO₂ data used in the GOSAT SRPR proxy algorithm is presented in Fig. 109, together with the TCCON XCO₂ data at the Hefei and Xianghe sites. Similar time series for the OCPD and GOSAT-2 SRPR products are presented in Fig. A6 (Appendix A). The time series show seasonal variations similar to those of XCH₄ in Fig. 4, but with a phase lag of approximately six months. XCO₂ peaks by the end of winter and early spring and minima occur by the end of summer and early autumn. This phase shift is attributed to the asynchronous seasonal variations in the sources and sinks of CH₄ and CO₂: the peak of CH₄ emissions occurs in summer due to vigorous microbial methanogenesis from organic matter decomposition (East et al., 2024), whereas the peak of CO₂ uptake occurs in summer due to robust photosynthesis, resulting in the observed minimum by the end of summer (Yuan et al., 2019).

At the Hefei site (Fig. 109a), the uncertainties (shaded areas) for both the SRPR modeled XCO₂ and the TCCON reference data between 2018 and 2021, as well as in early-2023, are much larger than at other times, due to the sparsity of coincident observation points during these periods. The time series show that the model XCO₂ are initially slightly larger than the TCCON observations, whereas in later years the TCCON observations are larger. At the Xianghe site (Fig 109b), the modeled XCO₂ data are noticeably smaller than the TCCON reference data, especially during the spring peaks, with gradually increasing differences toward the end of the time series.

The time series at both TCCON sites show that the evolution of the model XCO₂ resulting in a very pronounced underestimation in early 2023. This is primarily attributable to the sharp surge in emissions driven by the rapid recovery of socio-economic

activities in the post-pandemic era (Ahmed and Stern, 2023), which was not captured because the CAMS model values used by the SRPR algorithm only extended to 2015 and were subsequently extrapolated year by year using the 2016 growth rate (3 ppm), rather than reflecting actual emission changes (Wu, 2021a).

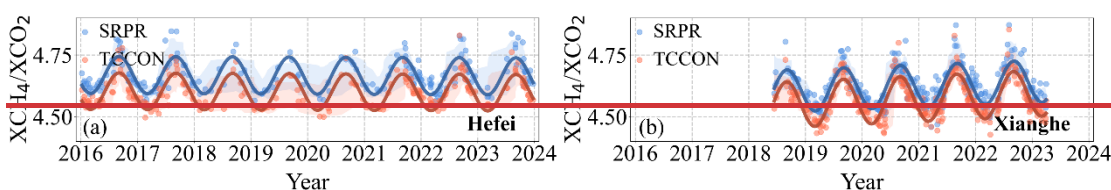
The time series observations are confirmed by the scatter density plots of the XCO₂ model data used in the GOSAT SRPR XCH₄ retrieval algorithms versus the TCCON reference data presented in Fig. 110 for both the Hefei and Xianghe sites. Results for other products are presented in Fig. A5 (see Appendix A). The data for the Hefei site (Fig. 110a) show two clusters, one for low XCO₂ (402-409 ppm) where the estimates used in SRPR are slightly overestimated, as in Fig 109a at the beginning of the time series, and one for higher XCO₂ (415 – 421 ppm) where the estimates used in SRPR are underestimated, resulting in an overall bias of -0.490 ppm. At the Xianghe site only one cluster is observed and the model XCO₂ estimates used in SRPR are underestimated resulting in an overall bias of -2.401-86 ppm. The fraction within the GCOS requirements is low at both sites. The RMSE at the Hefei site (2.254 ppm) is smaller than at the Xianghe site (3.6642 ppm). These discrepancies contribute to the uncertainty in the retrieval process.

Density scatterplots for the OCPR and GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH₄ retrieval algorithms and TCCON reference data in Fig. A5 show somewhat different characteristics which vary across algorithms and by site. Like SRPR, OCPR shows two clusters at the Hefei site and a single cluster at the Xianghe site, with a small overestimation in both cases. The GOSAT-2 SRPR algorithm does not show a clear under- or overestimations (Fig. A5b and d), resulting in a small positive bias at Hefei (0.685 ppm) and a small negative bias at Xianghe (-1.120-70 ppm). The fractions within the GCOS requirements (544.6 % at Hefei and 36.840-7 % at Xianghe) are larger than for other data products.

3.3 Validation of XCH₄/XCO₂ ratio

Time series of the XCH₄/XCO₂ ratios determined using the GOSAT SRPR CO₂ proxy algorithm are presented in Fig. 124, together with ratios determined from the TCCON observations. Results for GOSAT-2 SRPR (2SRPR) and OCPR products are presented in Fig. A6 (see Appendix A). XCH₄/XCO₂ ratios cannot be directly extracted from the FOCAL proxy product datasets. The time series in Figs. 124 and A6 show a distinct seasonal variation with maxima in summer and autumn and minima in winter and spring, similar to the XCH₄ time series in Fig. 3. XCH₄ governs the seasonal variation of the ratio time series because the relative amplitudes are much larger for XCH₄ are much larger than for XCO₂. The data in Fig. 124 show that the large uncertainties observed at the Hefei site between 2018 and 2022 are primarily due to the small number of valid sSatellite – TCCON matchups, mainly due to the limited availability of TCCON observations within the ± 2 h temporal collocation window limited number of valid observations during this period.

It is evident that the ratios used in the SRPR XCO₂ proxy algorithm are systematically larger than the ratios derived from the TCCON reference observations. This is also clearly observed in the density scatter plots between the ratios of the retrieval results and the TCCON reference data in Fig. 132. Results for other products are presented in Fig. A7 for both sites separately (see Appendix A). These density scatterplots confirm the substantial and consistent systematic positive biases at both sites, for all three proxy XCH₄ products. The bias at the Hefei site (0.066 ppb/ppm) is somewhat larger than that at the Xianghe site (0.053 ppb/ppm). Despite the systematic overestimation, the SRPR product shows extremely high correlation with the TCCON reference data (R of 0.911 and 0.91820, respectively), and its data fluctuation characteristics are highly synchronized with those of the reference data. Furthermore, the data in Fig. A7 show that the OCPR and GOSAT-2 SRPR algorithms are consistent with GOSAT SRPR in terms of retrieval trends and bias characteristics.



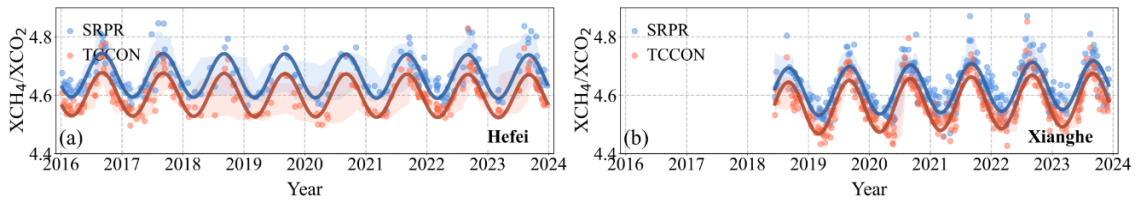


Figure 121. As Fig. 4, but for time series of XCH_4/XCO_2 ratios determined using the GOSAT SRPR CO_2 proxy algorithm at the Hefei (a) and the Xianghe (b) sites.

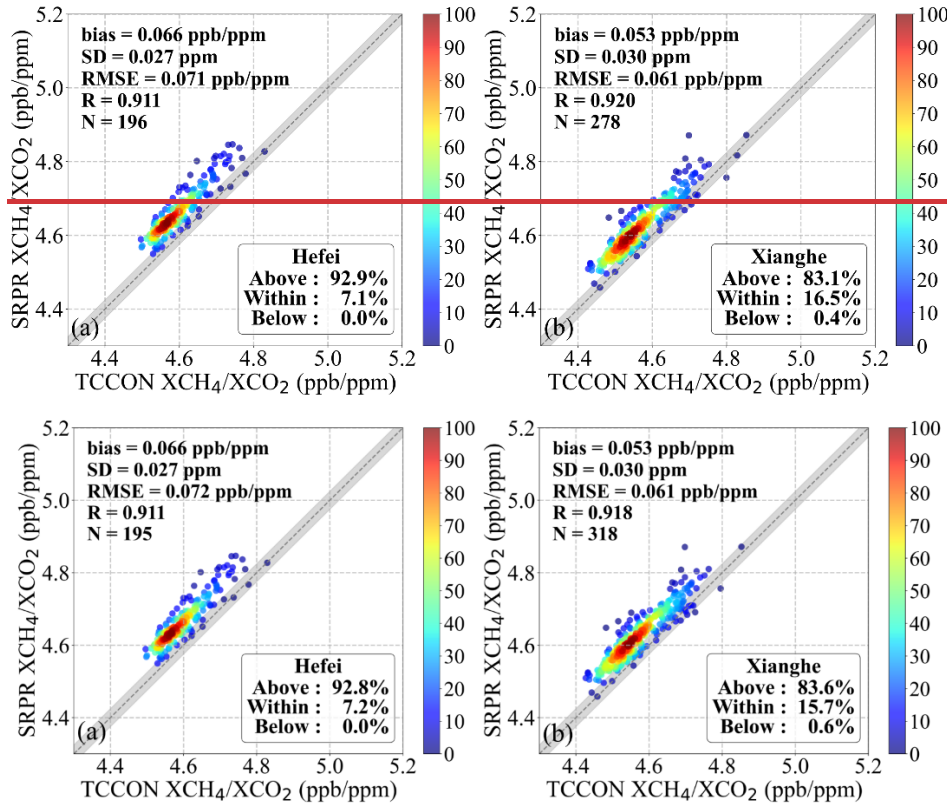


Figure 132. As Fig. 5, but for the XCH_4/XCO_2 ratios determined using the GOSAT SRPR algorithm at the Hefei (a) and the Xianghe (b) sites. The grey shaded area represents an envelope of ± 0.025 ppb/ppm, which is derived from the GCOS precision requirements for XCH_4 (10 ppb) and XCO_2 (1 ppm) through the error propagation formula.

In the analysis of the ratios, all proxy XCH_4 products exhibited a pronounced and systematic positive bias across both sites. Consequently, we conducted a separate analysis on the $XCH_{4,raw}$ and $XCO_{2,raw}$ values (referred to hereafter as raw XCH_4 and raw XCO_2 , respectively), the directly retrieved quantities used to form the proxy ratio in Eq. (1) utilized to compute the ratio; the time series of GOSAT and GOSAT-2 SRPR are presented in Figs. A8 and A9 of Appendix A, while the respective scatterplots are displayed in Figs. A10 and A11. Both GOSAT and GOSAT-2 SRPR raw XCH_4 exhibit a slightly positive bias, which is notably more pronounced at the Xianghe site. For the raw XCO_2 of the GOSAT SRPR product, a systematic negative bias is observed, which gradually decreases in magnitude as TCCON XCO_2 increases. Conversely, GOSAT-2 SRPR exhibits a distinct positive bias that increases with increasing TCCON XCO_2 . Furthermore, both satellite generations show a stronger seasonality than the TCCON references across both sites, with large uncertainties. These findings indicate that the persistent overestimation observed in the proxy ratios is predominantly governed by the deviations in raw XCH_4 . Consequently, the fundamental assumption underlying the application of the XCO_2 Proxy method—that scattering-induced errors cancel out between the two species—is not fully fulfilled in real-world observations. Hence, empirical post-retrieval corrections based on TCCON observations are indispensable for delivering accurate final products. Additionally, since the raw comparisons

reveal a distinct time dependence (as shown in Figs. A8 and A9), the bias corrections must be adjusted and updated regularly.

4 Influence of aerosols on XCH₄

As described in Sect. 2.2, the proxy method is based on the assumption that effects of surface reflectance and aerosols on the retrieval results are the same for XCH₄ and XCO₂, when these mixing ratios are retrieved using the same instrument at the same time and at close wavelengths and thus, cancel out in the ratio XCH₄/XCO₂ (Barr et al., 2025). The ratio is multiplied with XCO₂ obtained from an independent method to determine the actual XCH₄. However, as shown from the comparison with the TCCON-derived ratio, there is a substantial bias in the SRPR derived ratios at both the Hefei and Xianghe sites (Sect. 3.3). In this section we investigate whether this bias may be caused by a residual influence of aerosols, after filtering the data by using XCO as a tracer to filter out significant anthropogenic pollution events ($\Delta\text{XCO} < 36$ ppb) (see Sect. 3). To this end, the bias in the retrieved XCH₄ is evaluated by comparison with AOD at 1640 nm, averaged during ± 30 minutes of the satellite overpass. Figure 143 shows the mean bias in XCH₄ retrieved using each of the four proxy algorithms as function of AOD, where the bias is averaged in AOD bins with a bin width of 0.105.

The data in Fig. 143 shows the distinct regional differences in bias characteristics relative to AOD between the Hefei and Xianghe sites. At the Hefei site, the mean XCH₄ bias is positive over the whole AOD range ~~for all four products, except for two data points where AOD is about 0.4.~~ For AOD below approximately 0.4, the biases generally remain within about 0–15 ppb and show a slight overall decreasing tendency with increasing AOD. The bias profile shows a prominent downward curvature, with the mean XCH₄ bias distinctly decreasing as AOD increases up to AOD of 0.2. Within the AOD range of 0.2–0.5, the mean XCH₄ bias varies between about –10 ppb and +20 ppb. For AOD > 0.5, the number of retrieval data points is sparse (mainly single retrieval results in each AOD bin and only for GOSAT OCPR and SRPR) with a monotonously increasing bias; the biases under these high-AOD conditions remain predominantly positive, with some values exceeding 20 ppb. At the Xianghe site, all products are predominantly negatively biased, with the biases generally tending to become more negative as AOD increases. The GOSAT OCPR bias is ~~remains~~ predominantly positively biased, with the mean bias decreasing from approximately +5 to +10 ppb under low-AOD conditions to values close to zero as AOD increases. GOSAT SRPR shows the most pronounced negative bias, which becomes increasingly negative with increasing AOD and decreases to below –20 ppb at an AOD of approximately 0.4. GOSAT-2 SRPR exhibits relatively small biases, with values close to zero at low AOD and decreasing slightly to approximately –5 to –10 ppb as AOD increases; at AOD > 0.4, the negative bias becomes smaller again and shifts toward zero. GOSAT FOCAL proxy is also predominantly negatively biased and, despite some fluctuations, shows an overall tendency toward more negative values with increasing AOD. In contrast, the bias vs AOD plot for the Xianghe site curves upward, where the bias initially increases with aerosol loading and reaches its maximum at an AOD of approximately 0.23. However, despite this upward trend, the absolute value of the bias at Xianghe is smaller than at Hefei, indicating a higher retrieval accuracy in this region. Other notable differences are observed between the variation with AOD at the two sites. Under low aerosol conditions (AOD < 0.3) at the Xianghe site, GOSAT OCPR shows a systematic positive bias, while SRPR shows a slightly negative bias. The GOSAT 2 SRPR bias at Xianghe varies around –12 ppb for AOD < 0.15, becomes positive (+5 ppb) for larger AOD but for AOD exceeding 0.3 it turns negative again. At the Hefei site, however, the differences in the bias among the 4 products are smaller than at Xianghe, with the smallest value for the GOSAT 2 SRPR bias (close to zero). When AOD exceeds 0.3, the scarcity of valid observation samples leads to a scattered data distribution, making the analysis in high-aerosol environments highly susceptible to individual outliers. Notably, the biases for these high-AOD situations are consistently positive at the Hefei site, whereas at the Xianghe site they are negative.

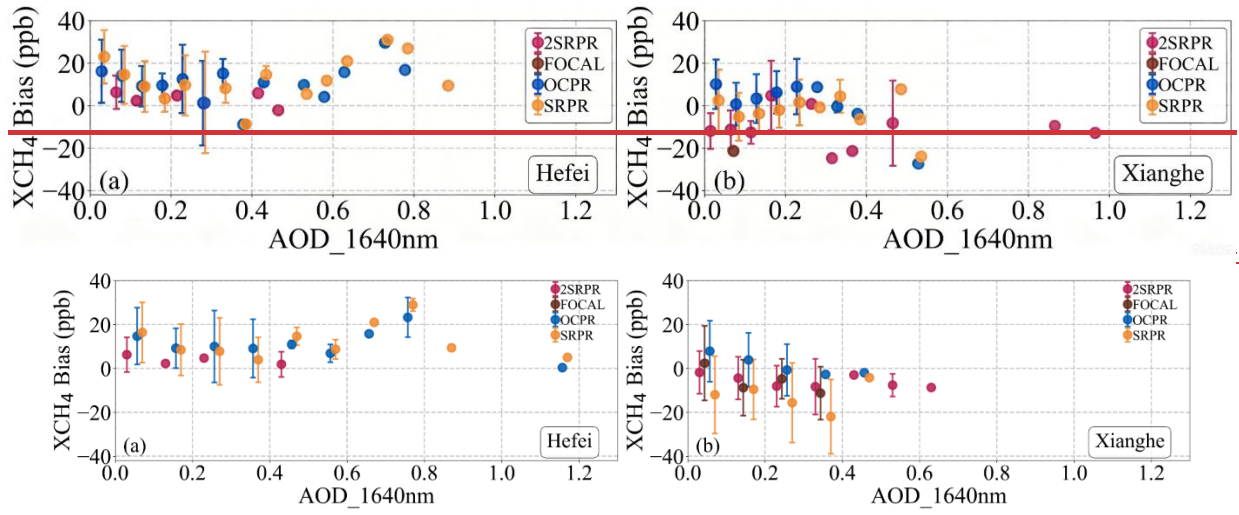


Figure 143. Variation of the mean XCH₄ bias, as function of AOD at 1640 nm, where the bias is averaged in AOD bins with a bin width of 0.195. Error bars indicate the standard deviation in each bin. The XCH₄ bias was determined for each of the four proxy algorithms as indicted in the legend.

5 Discussion

5.1 Time Series Analysis of Bias

Time series of relative bias (defined below, Eq. (11)) for XCH₄, model XCO₂, and the XCH₄/XCO₂ ratio at the Xianghe site are presented in Fig. 154 and for the Hefei site they are presented in Fig. A12 (Appendix A). The relative XCH₄ bias is defined by Eq. (11):

$$\text{relative bias} = \frac{X_{\text{proxy}} - X_{\text{TCCON}}}{X_{\text{TCCON}}} \times 100\% \quad (11)$$

where X_{proxy} and X_{TCCON} represent the XCH₄ values retrieved from the satellite and the TCCON ground-based observations, respectively. The relative bias provides a normalized metric to assess the percentage deviation of satellite retrievals from the ground-based benchmark and is used here to facilitate a comparison between the three data products used in the XCH₄ proxy algorithm (Eq. (1)).

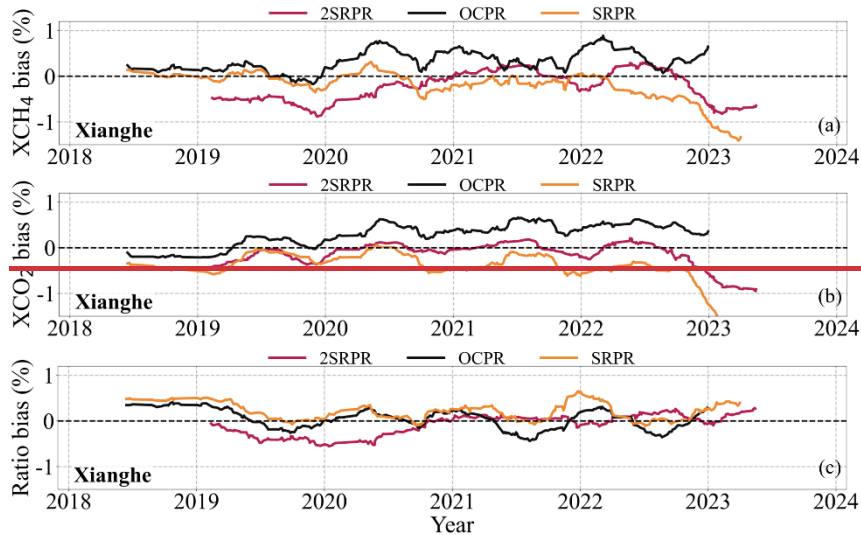


Figure 14. Time series of relative bias for XCH₄ (a), model XCO₂ (b), and the XCH₄/XCO₂ ratio (c) for the three proxy algorithms at the Xianghe site. Relative bias is calculated following Eq. (11).

Figure 14a shows that the relative bias of the GOSAT OCPR-CH₄ product is near zero until 2020, whereafter it varies between 0 and 1% (XCH₄ overestimated). The relative bias of GOSAT SRPR is small and varies around 0 until 2022, when it decreases

sharply to smaller than -1% in 2023. The relative bias for GOSAT-2 SRPR is initially negative and gradually increases toward 0 in 2021, and varies around zero before decreasing to negative bias of approximately -1.0% in early 2023. For the model component, Fig. 14b, the XCO₂ relative biases show similar variations across all products, with OCPR overestimating, GOSAT SRPR underestimating, and the GOSAT-2 relative bias varies around zero. Notably, a sudden decrease in the XCO₂ relative bias occurred across all algorithms in late 2022. For ratio, Fig. 14c, the GOSAT SRPR relative bias is positive with variations between 1.0% and 1.5%, which effectively compensates for the negative XCO₂ relative bias in the earlier period resulting in a near zero relative bias in the final product. The relative bias for the OCPR ratio exhibits frequent random fluctuations (0% to 1.0%), driving the fluctuations of the OCPR XCH₄ retrieval products after 2020. The GOSAT-2 SRPR ratio relative bias was rather small prior to 2021, whereafter it gradually increased to a value of about 0.8% from 2021.

To further elucidate the origins of the retrieval errors, the contributions of different components to the results from each algorithm are quantitatively assessed using linear decomposition. The time series of relative biases for three products—GOSAT OCPR, GOSAT SRPR, and GOSAT-2 SRPR—at the Xianghe and Hefei sites are presented in Fig. 15 and Fig. A13 (in Appendix A). Using Eq. (1), the impact of each component on the final retrieval accuracy can be quantitatively assessed through the linear decomposition of relative biases:

$$\delta_{XCH_4} \approx \delta_{XCO_2} + \delta_{ratio} \quad (12)$$

where δ_X represents the relative bias of X. Higher-order terms are neglected here. Since the final XCH₄ includes bias correction, the relative bias of XCH₄ is not strictly equal to the sum of relative bias of the two components.

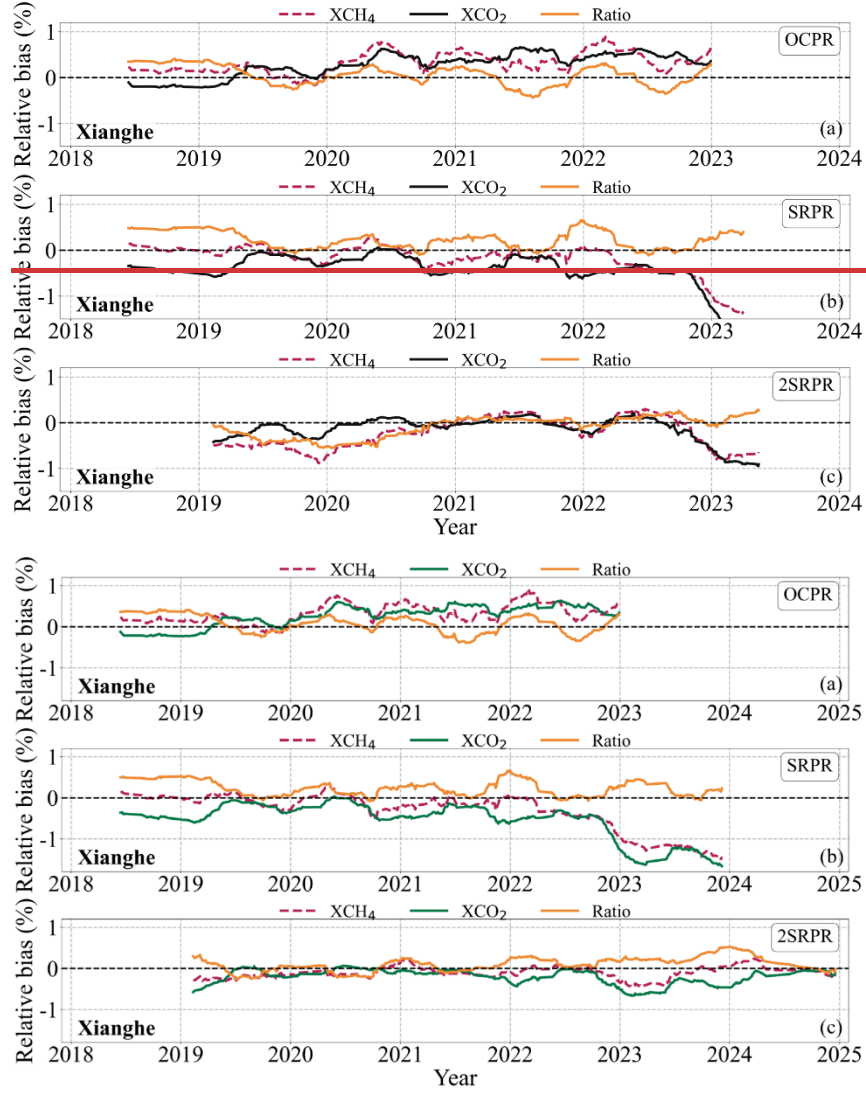


Figure 15. Time series of the relative bias for GOSAT OCPR (a), GOSAT SRPR (b), GOSAT-2 SRPR (c) at the Xianghe site. Relative bias is calculated using Eq.11.

725 For the GOSAT OCPR product (Fig. 15a), the ratio bias generally fluctuates around zero, whereas the model XCO₂ bias be-
comes predominantly positive after approximately 2020. During the same period, the final XCH₄ bias is also mainly positive.
The short-term variations in XCH₄ generally resemble those of the ratio bias, while the model XCO₂ bias varies more smooth-
ly the fluctuations of the XCH₄ relative bias from mid-2019, are similar to those of the ratio component, indicating that the
relative bias trend of the final product from this algorithm is primarily constrained by the fluctuations of the ratio component.

730 In contrast,
For the GOSAT SRPR algorithms (Fig. 15b, e), the model XCO₂ bias is generally negative, whereas the ratio bias remains
positive during most of the time series. Between 2018 and 2022, the two components have opposite signs and partially com-
pensate for each other, resulting in a final XCH₄ bias that remains close to zero. From late 2022 onward, the negative model
XCO₂ bias increases markedly, reaching approximately -1.0% to -1.5%, while the ratio bias remains positive but smaller in

735 magnitude. Consequently, the final XCH₄ bias also becomes markedly negative during this period. This pronounced decrease
is attributed to the limited temporal availability of the model data the variations of the relative bias of XCH₄ trace those of
XCO₂; in particular, from mid-2022, the XCH₄ relative bias variations closely follow the sharp fluctuations of XCO₂. Although
the relative bias of the final XCH₄ does not strictly equal the algebraic sum of the relative biases of the model XCO₂ and the
ratio due to the presence of post retrieval bias corrections, a distinct offset relationship and mutual compensation can still be

740 observed between them. In the GOSAT SRPR results (Fig. 15b), the relative bias of the ratio component is positive (approx-
imately 1.0% to 1.5%) and, between 2019 and 2022, notably higher than in other algorithms. In contrast, the XCH₄ relative
bias was close to zero during this whole period. This indicates that the relative bias of the ratio was effectively compensated
by the relative bias of XCO₂. However, after mid-2022, the XCH₄ relative bias was dominated by the strongly decreasing
negative relative bias of XCO₂, resulting in a significant decrease of the XCH₄ accuracy. Similarly, f

745 For GOSAT-2 SRPR (Fig. 15c), the biases of both components are generally smaller in magnitude than those of GOSAT SRPR.
The model XCO₂ bias is mainly negative, whereas the ratio bias is generally close to zero or moderately positive. During
2021–2022, the biases of both components are relatively small, and the final XCH₄ bias are therefore remains also close to zero.
In 2023, the negative model XCO₂ bias increases, accompanied by a negative bias in the final XCH₄. Around 2024, the positive
ratio bias increases, while the magnitude of the negative final XCH₄ bias decreases. Toward the end of the time series, all three

750 relative biases gradually approach zero prior to 2021, the smaller magnitude of the ratio's positive correction (with respect to
GOSAT SRPR) was insufficient to counteract the negative relative bias of XCO₂, resulting in a negative relative bias for XCH₄.
Conversely, after 2021, as the positive relative bias of the ratio increased to approximately 1.0%, better compensation was
achieved between the relative biases of ratio and XCO₂, resulting in a nearly zero relative bias of XCH₄. This is mainly because
the value of XCO₂ is orders of magnitude larger than that of the ratio, meaning that the final relative bias is predominantly

755 governed by the relative bias of XCO₂.
This decomposition analysis explains the reasons for the discrepancies between the CO₂ Proxy method derived XCH₄ accura-
cies at the Hefei and Xianghe sites observed in Sect. 3.1. The XCH₄ accuracy is primarily determined by the a priori XCO₂
model. At the Hefei site, the model XCO₂ exhibits a generally positive relative bias, leading to an overestimation across the
final XCH₄ products. In contrast, at the Xianghe site, the relative bias of model XCO₂ is negative, except for the OCPR algo-

760 rithm.
Overall, the comparison shows that the negative bias at the Xianghe site around 2023 is mainly associated with the substantially
negative bias in model XCO₂ during the same period. Overall, the final Proxy XCH₄ bias is related not only to the magnitudes
of the biases in the retrieved XCH₄/XCO₂ ratio and model XCO₂, but also to whether the two components offset/compensate
or reinforce each other. A small final bias may therefore arise either from small biases in both components or from cancellation

765 between biases of opposite signs.

5.2 Spatial Analysis of Bias

As analyzed in Sect. 3.1, extending the spatial domain to a broader $\pm 5^\circ$ spatial extent introduces substantial spatial variation, and therefore we adopted a $\pm 2.5^\circ$ spatial extent. While Table 3 provides the mean bias averaged over the $\pm 2.5^\circ$ validation area, spatial variability may still persist inside this spatial extent. Therefore, the influence of this localized spatial variation within the selected spatial extent on the overall comparison results was evaluated. ~~In this study~~[To this end](#), the study area was partitioned into $0.1^\circ \times 0.1^\circ$ latitude-longitude grids. Individual residuals, obtained by subtracting the corresponding TCCON measurements from each matched satellite observation, were projected into the grid cells based on their geographic coordinates. To eliminate random noise from individual observations and represent the overall bias level of the region, the median value of all matched data point residuals within a single grid cell was calculated as the representative value for that grid cell. These values were then plotted using a color scale representing the XCH₄ bias. The spatial distributions of the biases for the four XCH₄ products at the Xianghe site are presented in Fig. 16, and for the Hefei site in Fig. A134 (Appendix A).

The data in Fig. 16a shows the occurrence of the largest positive biases for the OCPR XCH₄ product around the Xianghe site and especially to the south, with median values ranging between $+10$ and $+30$ ppb. While Table 3 provides an overall mean bias of 6.3 ppb for the validation area, Fig. 16a demonstrates that this single statistical value masks significant intra-region variability. Specifically, the strong overestimation over the southern regions is partially offset by the negative biases distributed across the northern parts of the domain. The GOSAT SRPR XCH₄ bias is generally negative near the site but transitions to overestimation in the southern region. The GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH₄ product around Xianghe is distributed over a closer range to the TCCON site, with an overall negative bias. The data coverage of the GOSAT FOCAL Proxy XCH₄ product is sparse and generally shows a negative bias to the northwest of the site, while to the southwest the biases are mostly positive. The distinct spatial heterogeneities and the shift toward positive biases observed in the southern areas across these products are likely due to the strong spatial gradients of XCH₄. This spatial discrepancy primarily reflects the inherent representation errors between the localized TCCON point measurements and the larger footprints of satellite observations within the matching domain. Notably, the spatial consistency of the GOSAT-2 product is significantly improved compared to the other GOSAT products. As detailed in Sect. 2.3.2, the GOSAT-2 b parameter (0.00158) is smaller, which minimizes the influence of surface albedo variations on XCH₄ retrieval results.

Similar plots of the spatial variation of the biases at the Hefei site are presented in Fig. A134. These data show that positive biases dominate in the inland areas to the west of the site, whereas slightly negative biases are found in the coastal regions to the northeast.

Statistical analysis in Sect. 3.1 reveals a significant systematic discrepancy in XCH₄ retrieval biases between the two sites: a prevalent overestimation at the Hefei site and a general underestimation at the Xianghe site (with the exception of OCPR). Given its proximity to anthropogenic emission sources in the North China Plain, the TCCON measurements at Xianghe likely exceed the regional background levels captured by satellite sampling (Yang et al., 2020), leading to a negative offset. At the Hefei site, the satellite tracks primarily pass over the western inland areas, where methane concentrations are relatively high (Fig. 2). Due to this geographic offset, satellite observations capture the higher concentrations to the west rather than matching the local TCCON reference levels, leading to an overestimation.

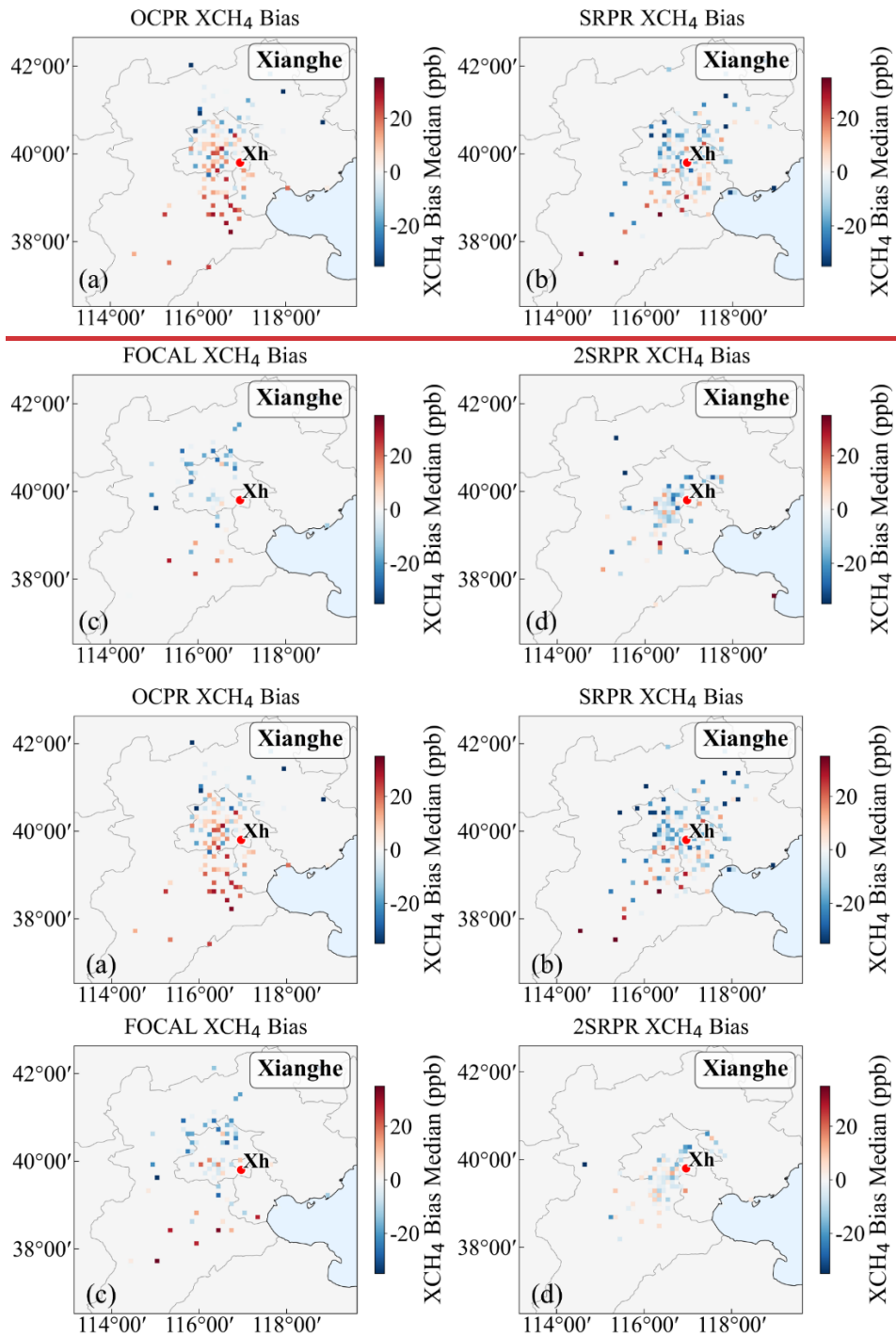


Figure 16. Spatial variation of the median XCH₄ biases (see text for explanation) around the Xianghe site on a 0.1 by 0.1° latitude-longitude grid.

805 6 Conclusions

Four Proxy XCH₄ satellite retrieval products (GOSAT OCPR, SRPR, FOCAL Proxy, and GOSAT-2 SRPR) were evaluated using ground-based observation data from the TCCON sites in Hefei and Xianghe, China. All products effectively captured the long-term increase of XCH₄ in China and the distinct seasonal cycles (maxima in summer/autumn and minima in spring/winter). Spatially, they consistently captured the distinct south-to-north and east-to-west variations, showing a prominent 'high in the southeast and low in the northwest' pattern.

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In terms of site-specific validation, the performance of the GOSAT products (OCPR, SRPR, FOCAL Proxy) is better at Xianghe, whereas the GOSAT-2 SRPR product exhibits comparable performance across both sites. GOSAT OCPR shows the

most severe systematic overestimation at the Hefei site (bias of +13.197 ppb), with high correlation ($R=0.937$) but only 33.8% of the data meeting the GCOS requirements and 62.1% above. GOSAT SRPR exhibits opposite bias signs at the two sites has a positive bias (+7.229 ppb, 43.9% exceeding the GCOS upper limit of +10%) and a negative bias (-4.316 ppb) at the Xianghe site. Although the GOSAT FOCAL Proxy performs relatively well in the low-to-medium concentration range (>50% meeting GCOS requirements at both sites), it is constrained by a limited sample size, leading to larger error bars at high concentrations. Within the common validation period, GOSAT-2 SRPR shows the lowest RMSE (13.2–14.8 ppb) and the highest correlation ($R \sim 0.9$) at both sites, with 75.651.8% and 51.369.9% of the data within the GCOS target range. Despite a positive offset of approximately +10 ppb at high concentrations (>1975 ppb), its error bars remain small, reflecting high stability. Expanding the spatial matching range affects the quantitative validation metrics because of increased spatial representativeness differences, but the overall relative performance of the products remains broadly consistent. However, when the matching radius is expanded to $\pm 5^\circ$, the statistical performance at the Xianghe site deteriorates significantly with extreme outliers. This degradation is primarily because the larger window introduces data points further away that deviate from the TCCON reference due to regional spatial variation. Consequently, the advanced pointing capability of GOSAT 2 provides a larger volume of high-quality data, which allows for more stringent spatial matching criteria in ground validation while still maintaining a statistically reliable sample size.

Component decomposition shows that the final Proxy XCH_4 bias results from the combined effects of biases in the retrieved $\text{XCH}_4/\text{XCO}_2$ ratio and the XCO_2 model. A small final XCH_4 bias may arise from compensation between component biases of opposite signs. Therefore, product performance depends not only on the magnitude of the bias in each individual component, but also on the temporal stability of the error balance between the two components. Component decomposition reveals that while total bias across all products results from the combined effects of the offsets of the $\text{XCH}_4/\text{XCO}_2$ ratio and the XCO_2 prior, the primary drivers of their variations are different. Fluctuations of the OCPR bias are similar to those of the ratio, whereas the bias fluctuations of the SRPR series (including GOSAT and GOSAT 2) is governed by the XCO_2 prior. The contributions from different factors in the Proxy method explain the polarity of XCH_4 biases between sites; the overestimation at Hefei and the general underestimation at Xianghe (except for OCPR) are primarily determined by the performance of the XCO_2 prior model at the two locations. Analysis of raw constituents indicates that the ratio overestimation is primarily driven by the positive bias in raw XCH_4 , while raw XCO_2 exhibits systematic biases (negative for GOSAT, decreasing with concentration; positive for GOSAT-2, increasing with concentration). This demonstrates that the proxy method's error-cancellation assumption is not fully fulfilled, necessitating experimental post-retrieval corrections. The spatial analysis further indicates that these discrepancies are also driven by the spatial inconsistency between satellite and ground-based measurements. At the Hefei site, the satellite tracks pass over areas with high methane concentrations to the west of the site, leading to the occurrence of positive bias. At the Xianghe site, TCCON point measurements are significantly higher than the regional background captured by satellite footprints, leading to a systematic underestimation.

The influence of aerosols on the retrieval results should be eliminated by using the CO_2 Proxy method. However, the evaluation of the influence of AOD (at 1640 nm) shows the occurrence of an AOD-dependent bias at both sites, but with distinctly different effects. At the Hefei site, the XCH_4 biases are predominantly positive and decrease slightly with increasing AOD below 0.4, the bias first decreases for AOD up to about 0.4 then increases, whereas, at the Xianghe site, OCPR remains positively biased but approaches zero as AOD increases, whereas the other products show negative biases that generally become more pronounced with increasing AOD, the variation of the XCH_4 bias with AOD is opposite. The bias at the Xianghe site is lower than that at the Hefei site. Furthermore, the GOSAT-2 SRPR products show high stability under low aerosol concentrations at both sites; it shows minor fluctuations around zero at Hefei, whereas at the Xianghe site the bias is approximately -12 ppb.

Overall, GOSAT-2 SRPR provides the highest accuracy and correlation under stringent spatial matching conditions, within the validation conditions examined in this study, indicating its potential for refined regional methane monitoring in China, making it the preferred choice for refined regional monitoring and “Dual Carbon” goal accounting. from GOSAT OCPR exhibits a

notable systematic positive offset, it effectively captures consistent spatiotemporal trends and can serve as a reference for long-term dynamic analysis. However, in practical applications, the limitations of this method must be fully considered. The core assumption of the XCO₂ Proxy method—namely, that scattering-induced errors are eliminated when can be synchronously canceled out simultaneous measurements are used with the same sensor—is not fully fulfilled met. T; the persistent overestimation in proxy ratios is predominantly driven by the positive bias in raw XCH₄. Furthermore, the evaluation of AOD effects reveals significant, site-specific residual biases, directly demonstrating that the method's ability to eliminate aerosol-induced errors is limited. Therefore, empirical corrections are strictly required essential and must be regularly adjusted and updated regularly due to account for the distinct time dependence temporal variations observed in the raw biases. It should also be noted that the present validation is limited to the Hefei and Xianghe TCCON sites. Although the two sites represent different atmospheric conditions, they cannot fully characterize the performance of satellite products across China. The site-dependent biases identified in this study indicate that satellite XCH₄ products may exhibit regionally varying performance. Therefore, broader multi-site validation and region-specific bias correction are needed to further improve for future satellite-based methane monitoring in China. Since the accuracy of Proxy products is inherently constrained by the XCO₂—prior—model accuracy, future applications should prioritize differential bias correction schemes for across different climate zones and improve the spatiotemporal resolution and local emission representation of prior models in high-emission regions, thereby providing more reliable data support for refined methane monitoring in China.

Appendix A: Supplementary Validation Results

Appendix A provides figures supplementary to those in the main text, offering a comprehensive evaluation of the retrieval performance for the four products across both site environments while limiting the number of similar figures.

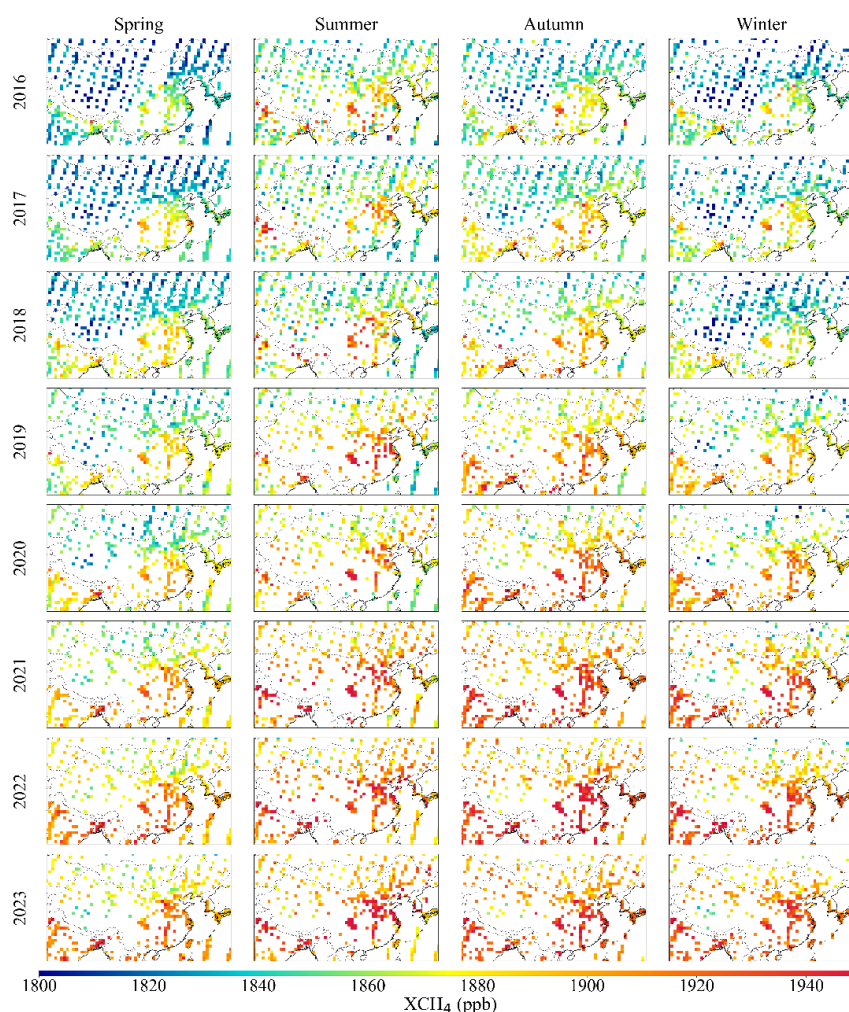


Figure A1. Maps of seasonal mean GOSAT SRPR XCH₄ for the years 2016–2023.

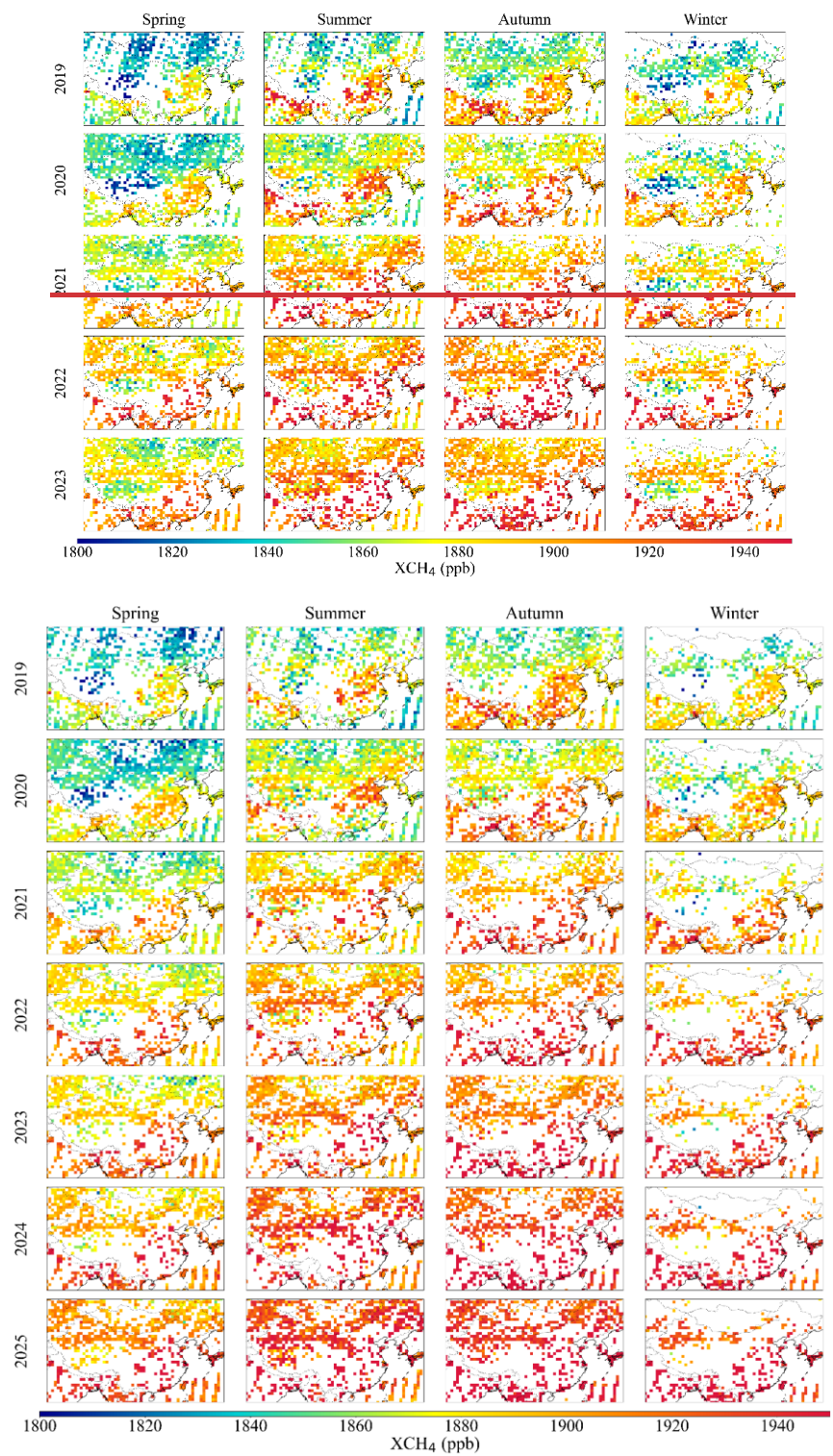


Figure A2. Maps of seasonal mean GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH₄ for the years 2019–2025.

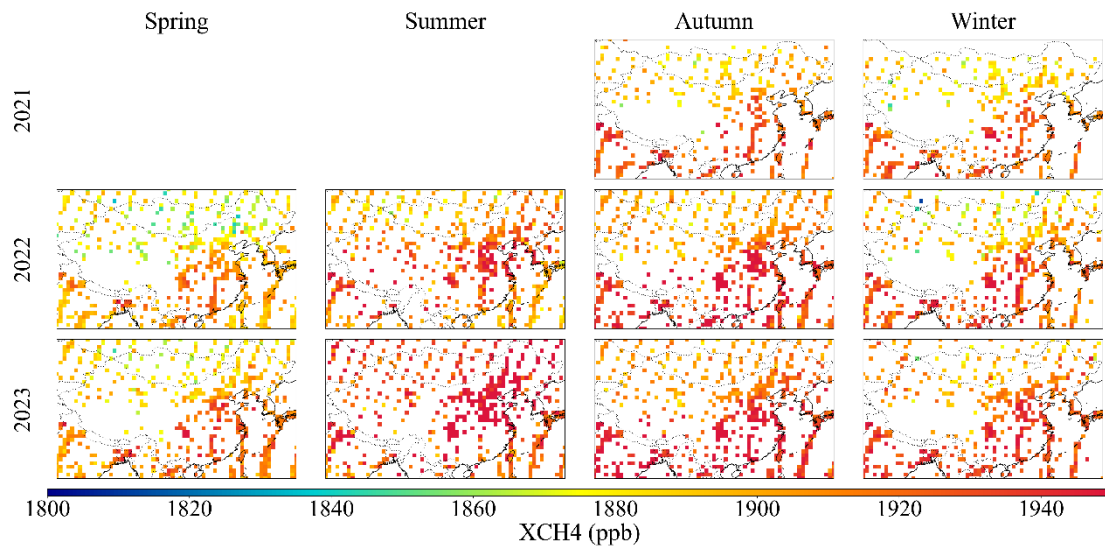


Figure A3. Maps of seasonal mean GOSAT FOCAL Proxy XCH₄ for the years 2021–2023.

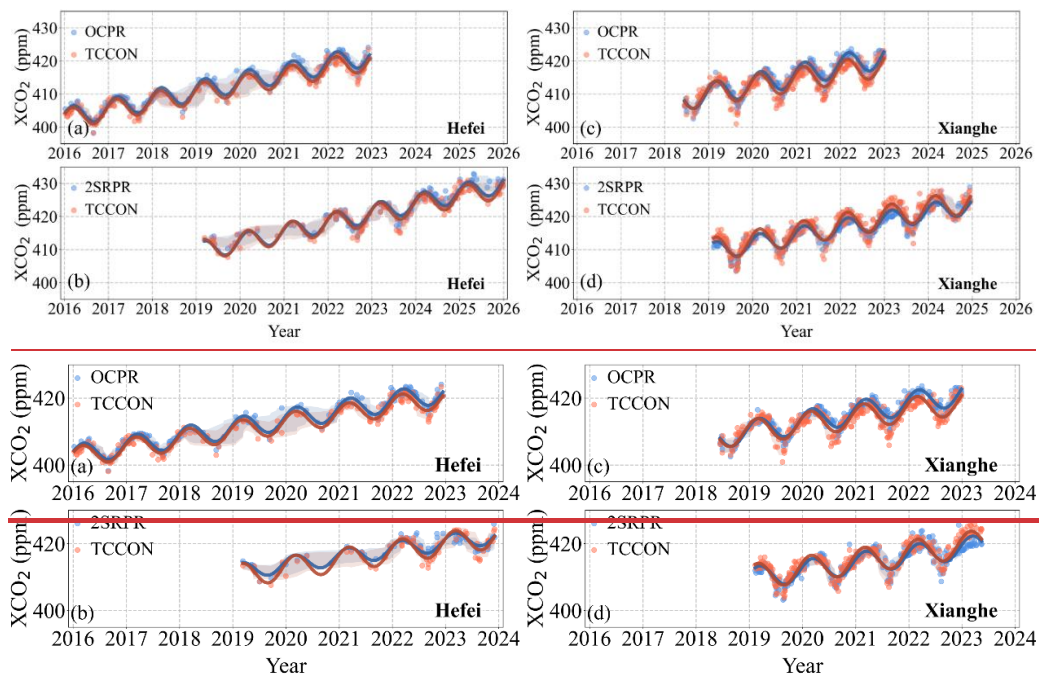


Figure A4. As Fig. 4, but for model XCO₂ data used in GOSAT OCPR and GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH₄ retrieval algorithms (see text), compared with TCCON data over Hefei (a) (b) and Xianghe (c) (d) sites.

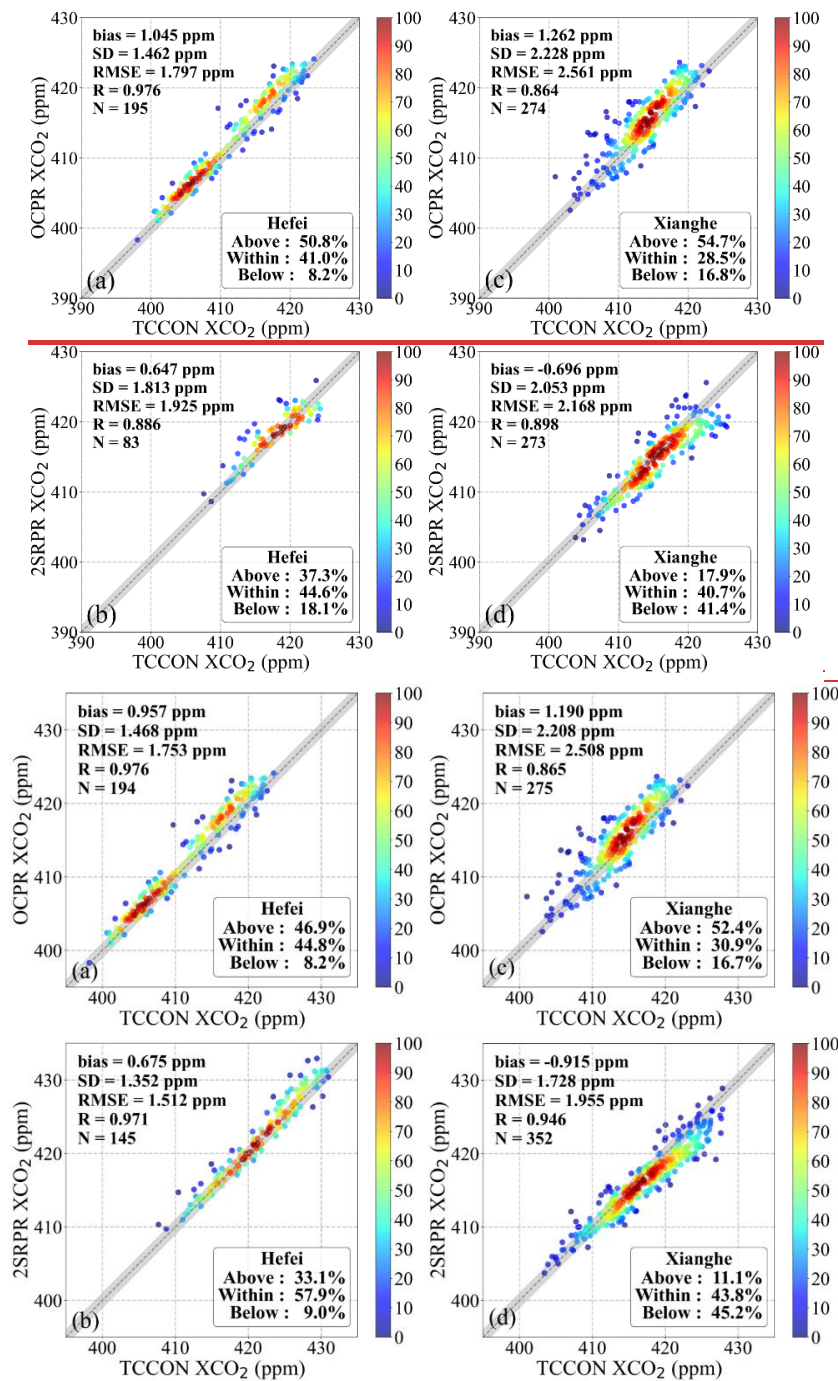
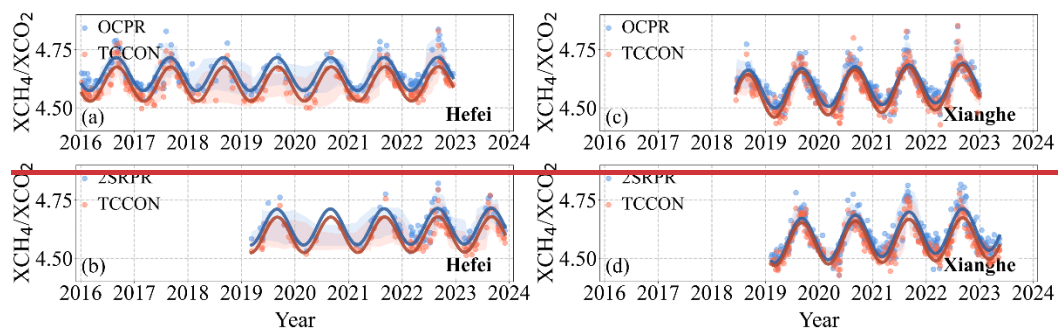


Figure A5. As Fig. 5, but for XCO₂ model data retrieved by the GOSAT OCPR and GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH₄ retrieval algorithms for the Hefei (a)-(c) and Xianghe (b)-(d) sites.



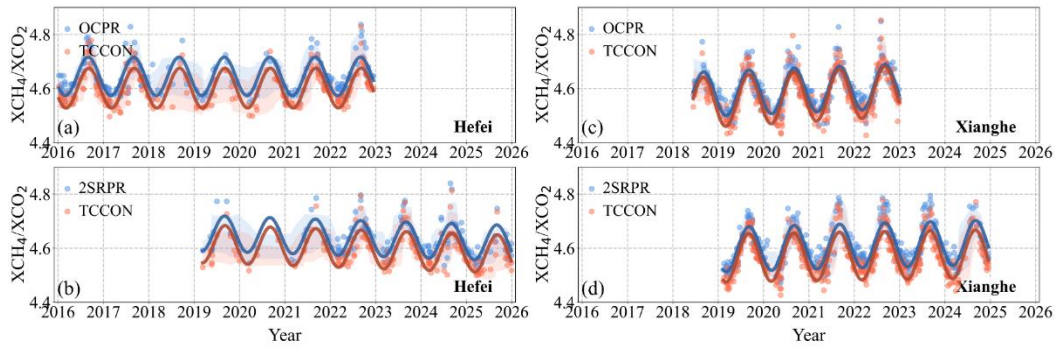


Figure A6. As Fig. 4, but for $\text{XCH}_4/\text{XCO}_2$ ratios determined using the GOSAT OCPR and GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH_4 retrieval algorithms.

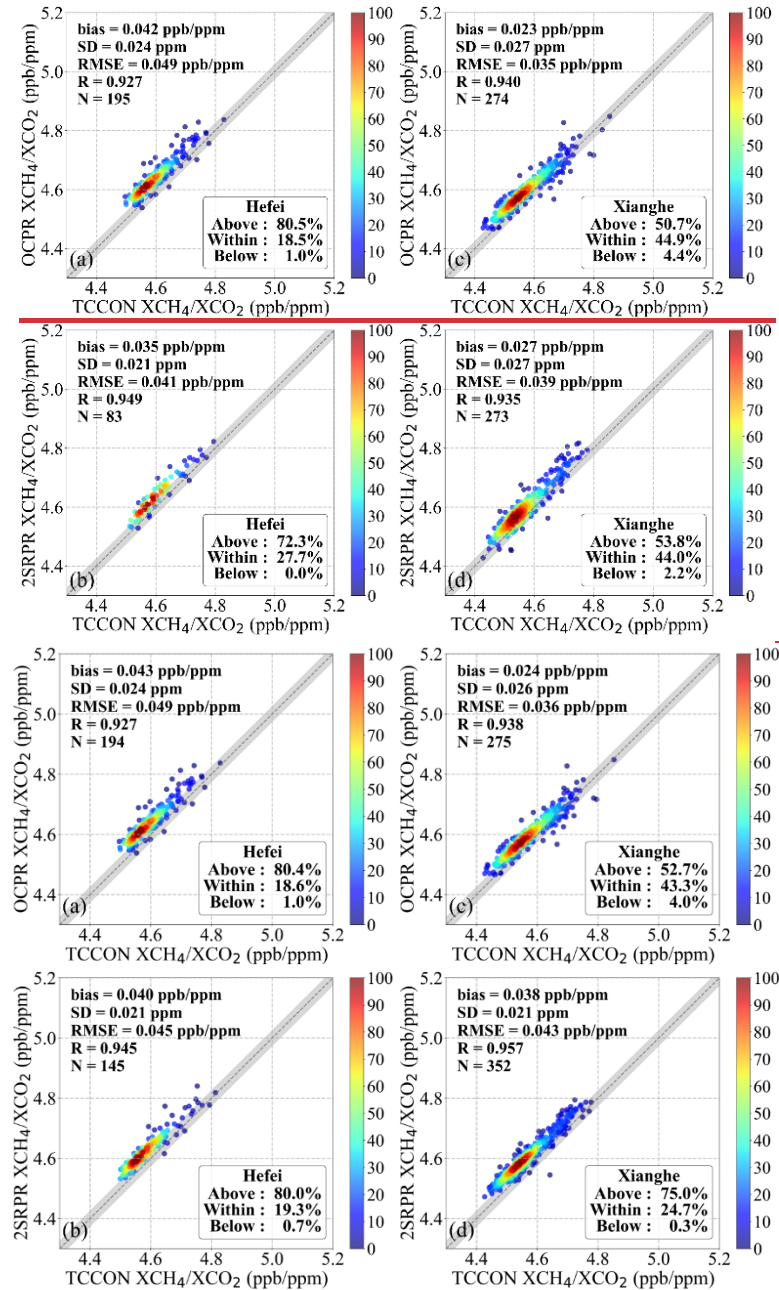


Figure A7. As Fig. 5, but for $\text{XCH}_4/\text{XCO}_2$ ratios determined using the GOSAT OCPR and GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH_4 retrieval algorithms for Hefei (a, c) and Xianghe (b, d).

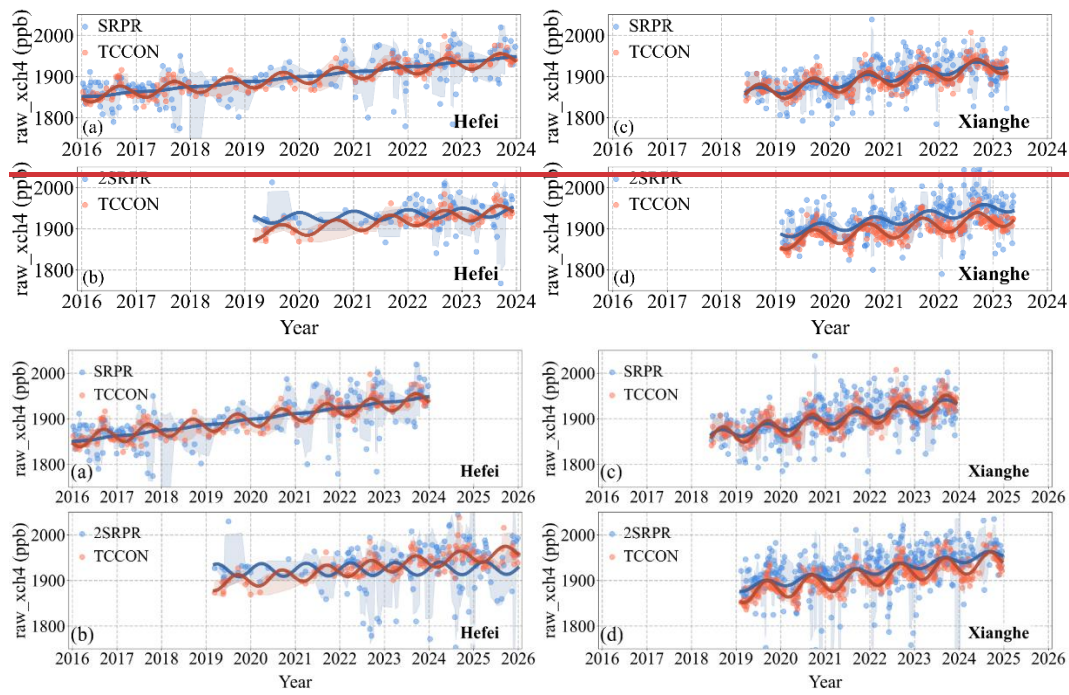


Figure A8. As Fig. 4, but for the raw XCH₄ used to calculate the ratios for the SRPR retrieval algorithms.

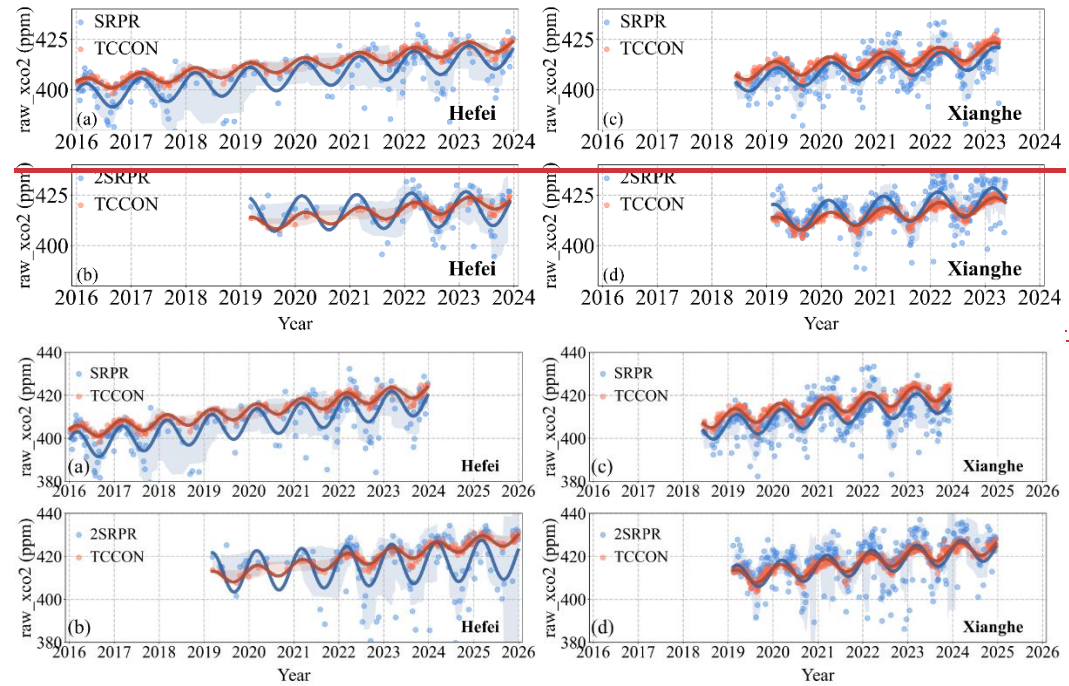


Figure A9. As Fig. 4, but for the raw XCO₂ used to calculate the ratios for the SRPR retrieval algorithms.

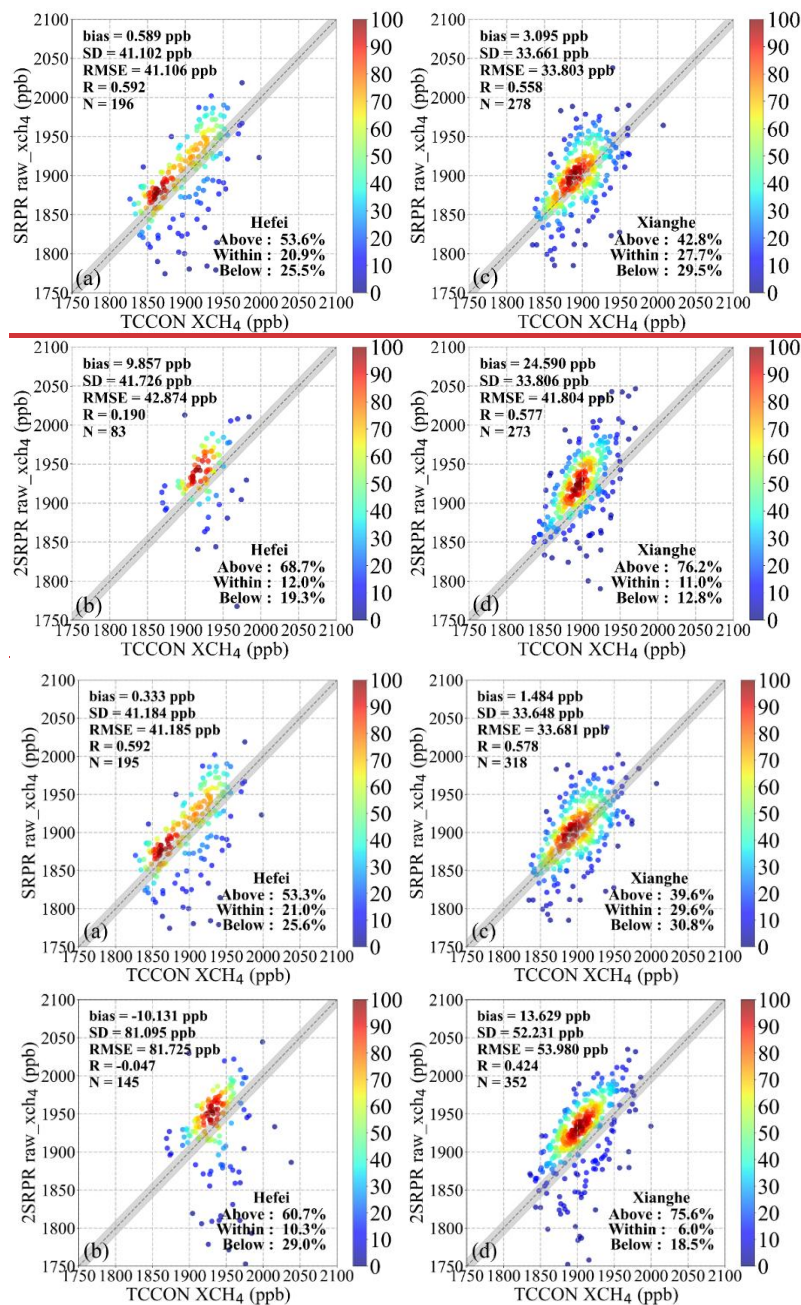


Figure A10. As Fig. 5, but for the raw XCH₄ used to calculate the ratios for the SRPR retrieval algorithms.

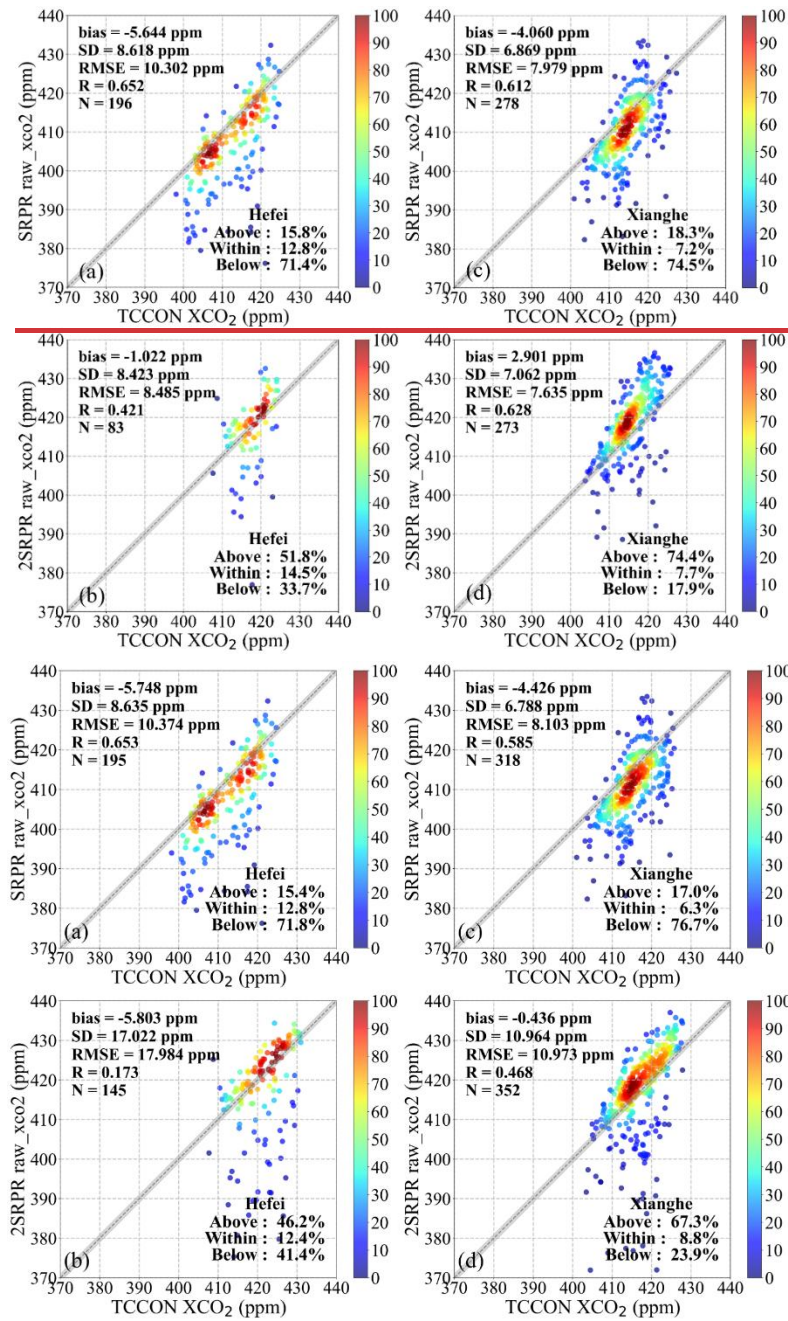


Figure A11. As Fig. 5, but for the raw XCO₂ used to calculate the ratios for the SRPR retrieval algorithms.

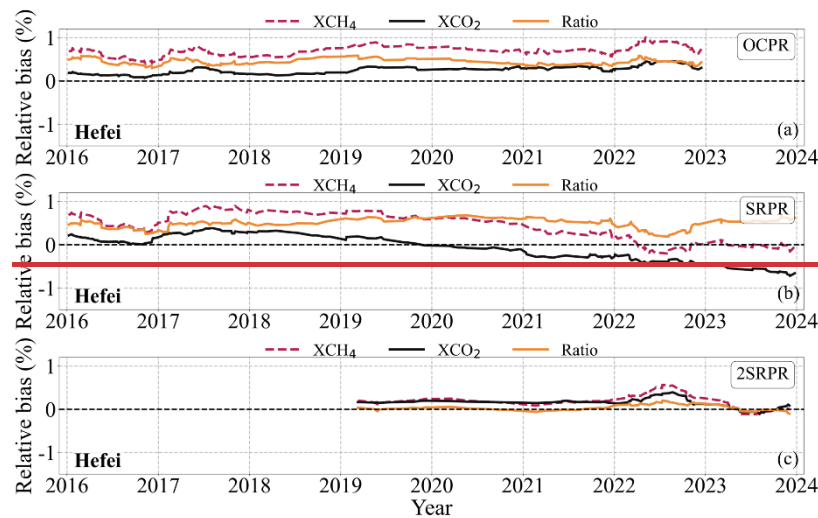


Figure A12. As Fig. 14, but for Hefei site.

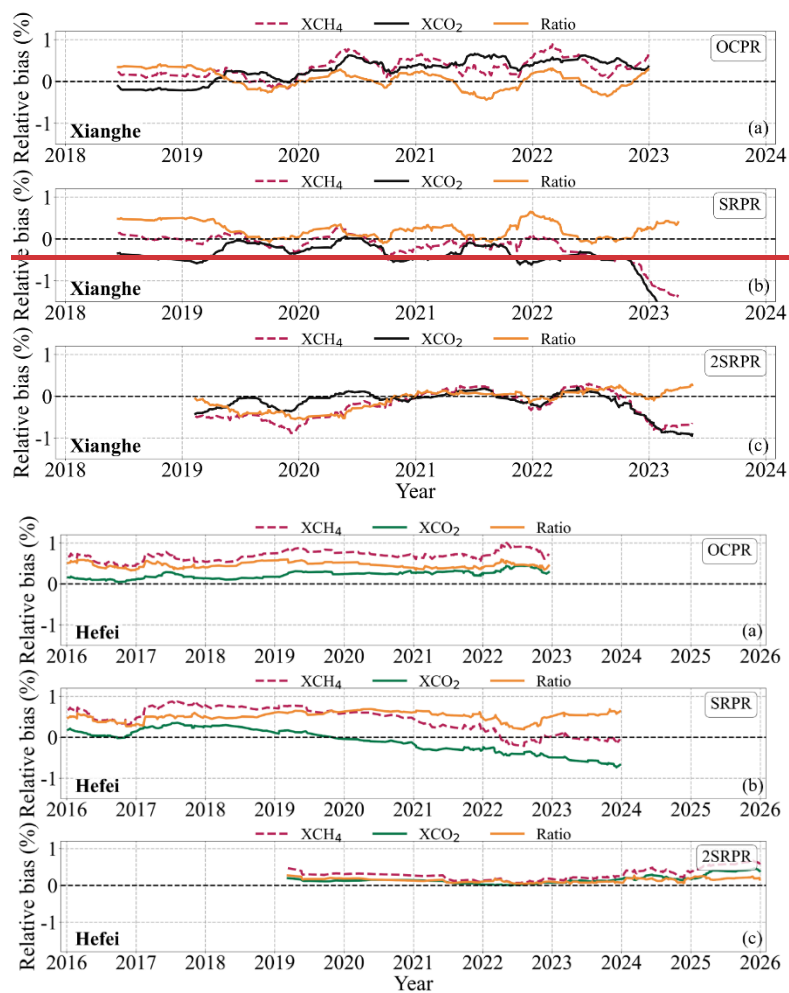
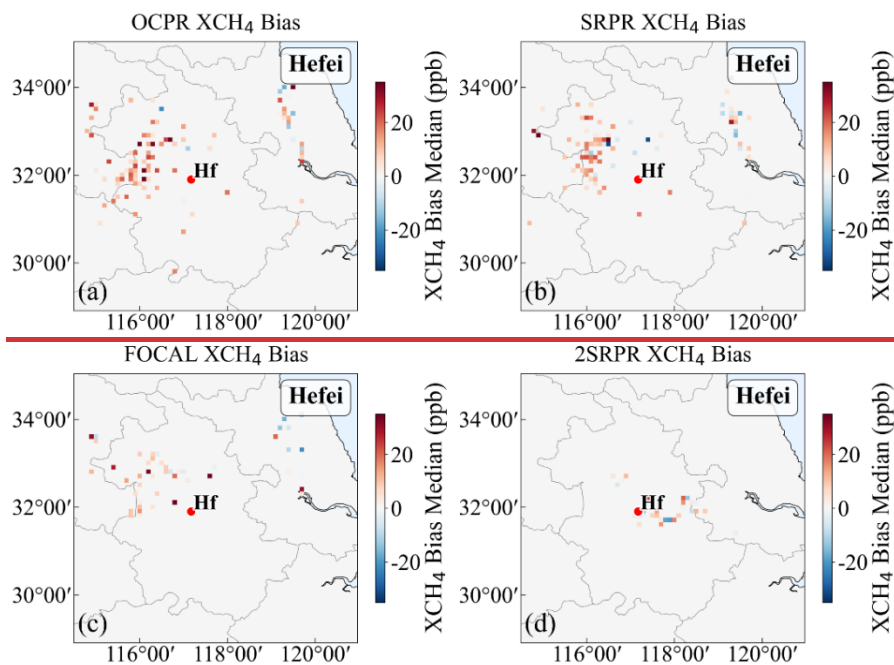


Figure A123. As Fig. 154, but for Hefei site.



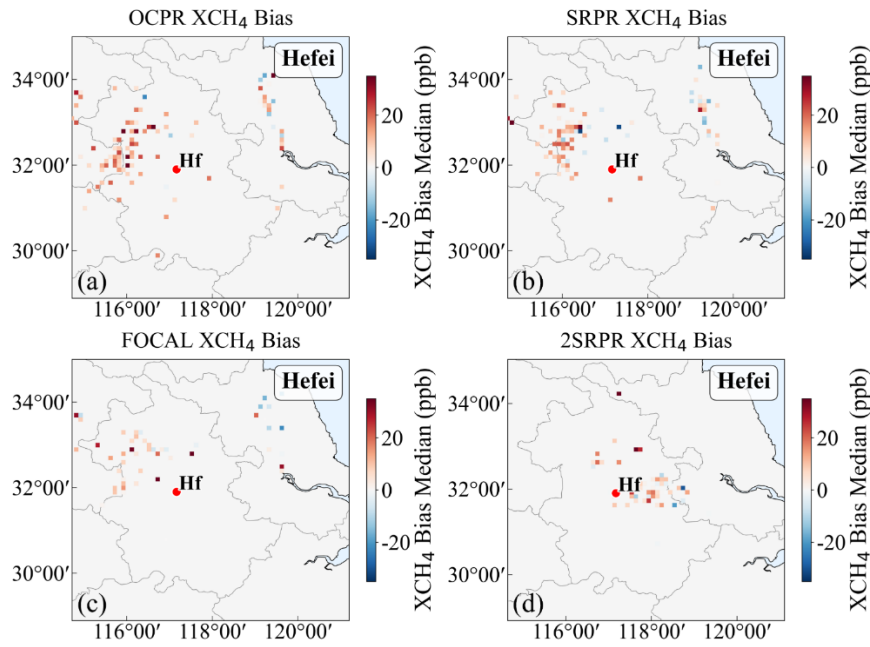
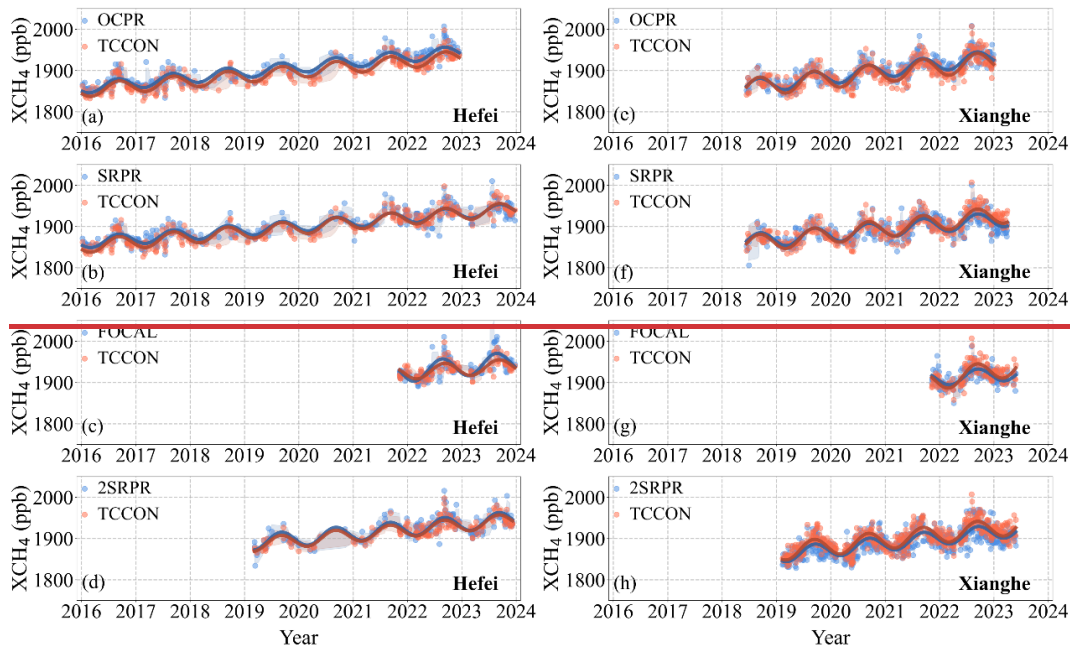


Figure A134. As Fig. 16, but for Hefei site.

Appendix B: Results from Alternative Matching Schemes

In addition to the spatial matching scheme [using-used](#) in the main text (with data averaged within a $\pm 2.5^\circ$ spatial window, also a broader spatial matching scheme has been incorporated with GOSAT and GOSAT-2 observations averaged within a $\pm 5^\circ$ spatial window centered at each TCCON [stationsite](#). For each satellite overpass, a spatial representative value was derived by averaging all valid pixels within this window. TCCON measurements were averaged within a ± 2 -hour window relative to the satellite overpass time, thereby accounting for short-term atmospheric variability. Final data pairs were strictly filtered to retain only those instances where valid satellite and ground-based measurements co-existed within these defined spatiotemporal windows. The validation results are shown in Figs. B1-B4.



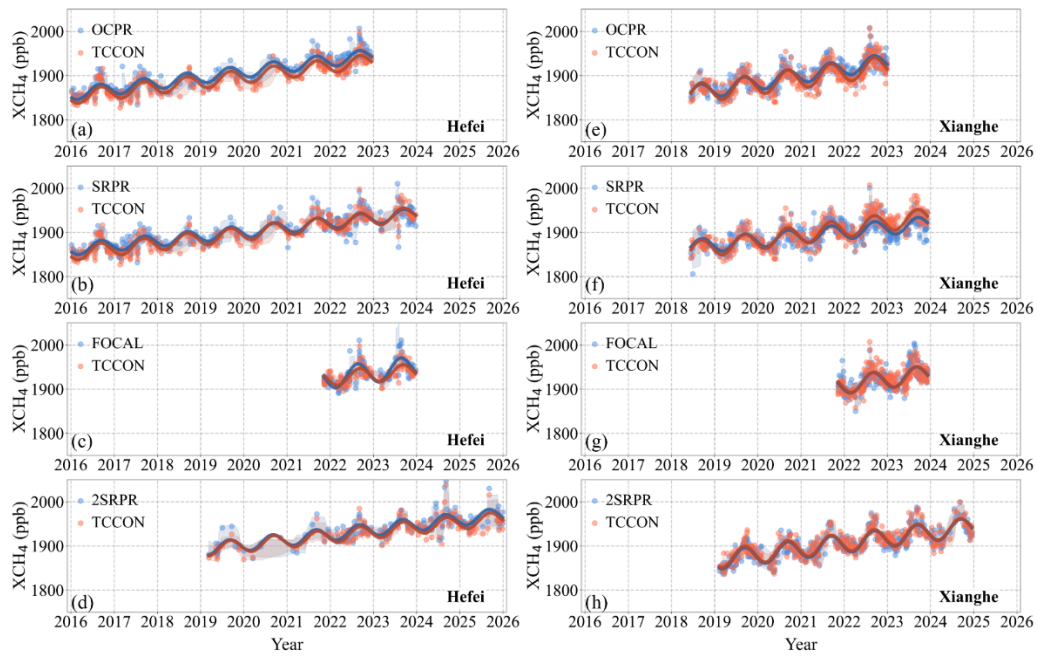


Figure B1. As Fig. 4, but for the $\pm 5^\circ$ spatial matching condition.

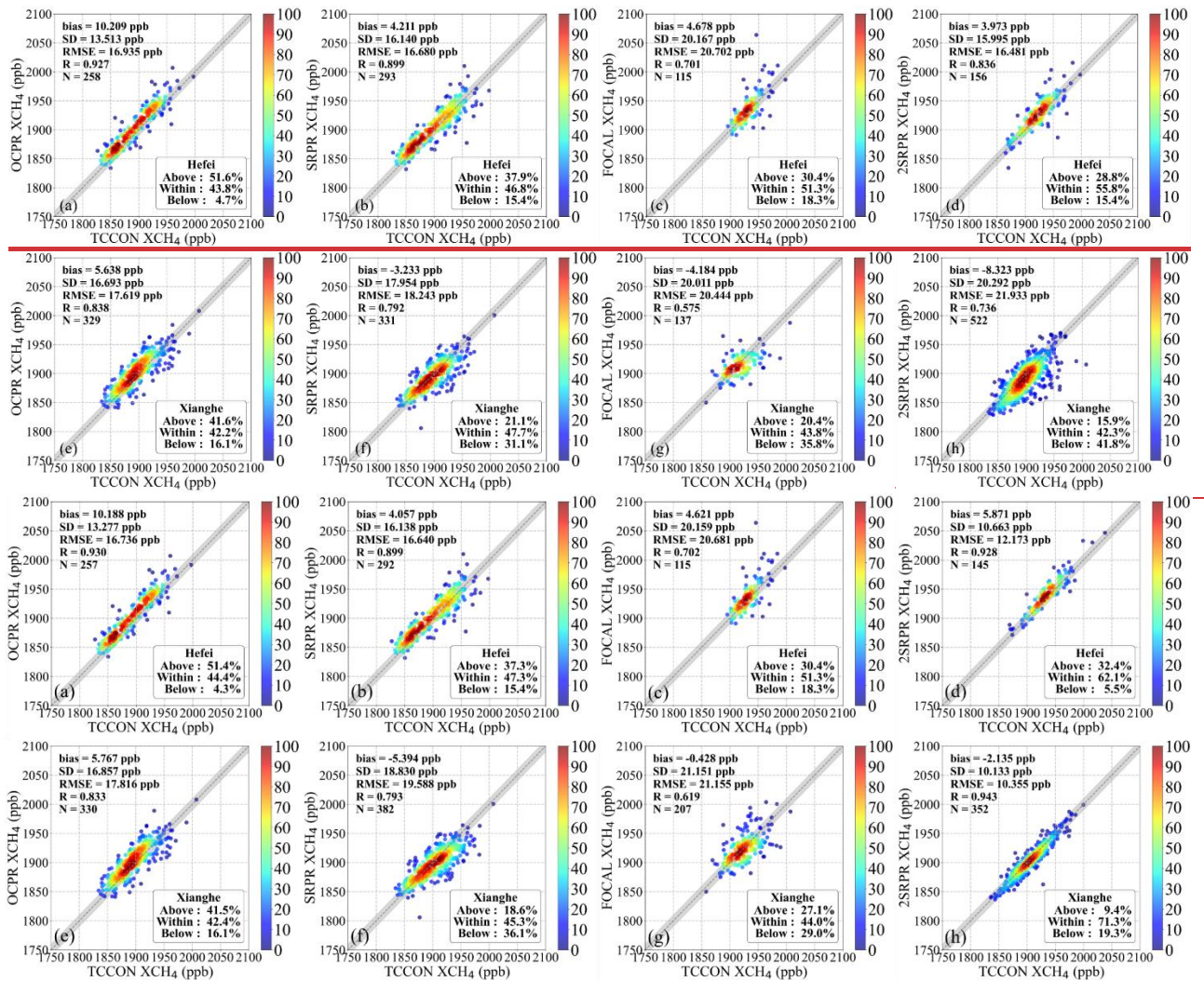


Figure B2. As Fig. 5, but for the $\pm 5^\circ$ spatial matching condition.

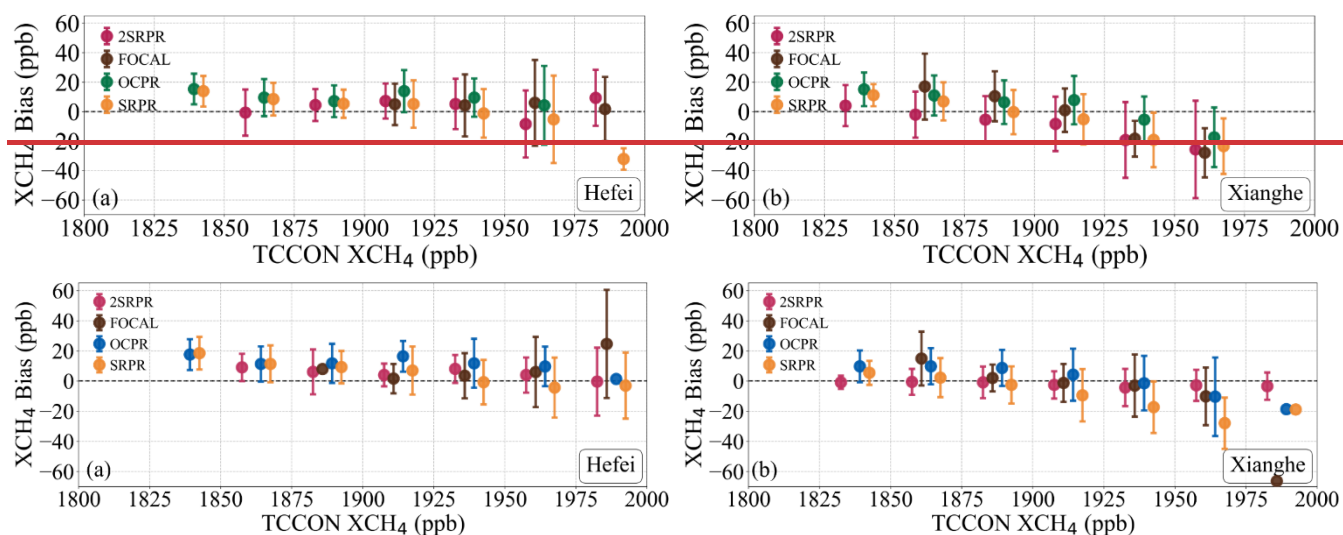


Figure B3. As Fig. 76, but for the $\pm 5^\circ$ spatial matching condition.

935 Data availability

The GOSAT OCPR XCH₄ (v9.0), and GOSAT SRPR XCH₄ (v2.3.9), and GOSAT 2 SRPR XCH₄ (v2.0.1) datasets used in this study were obtained from the Copernicus Climate Data Store (CDS) (<https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/datasets/satellite-methane?tab=download>). The GOSAT FOCAL Proxy XCH₄ (v3.0) data product was sourced from the University of Bremen, Institute of Environmental Physics (IUP), Carbon and Greenhouse Gas Group (https://www.iup.uni-bremen.de/~ghguser/gosat_focal/NRT_v3.0/data/). The GOSAT-2 SRPR XCH₄ (v2.2.0) dataset was obtained from the SRON Scientific GOSAT-2 Level 2 Data Products for XCH₄ archive on Zenodo (<https://zenodo.org/records/22637354>).

The TCCON data are available at <https://tccondata.org/>. ~~This study utilizes the GGG2020.1 release for both sites.~~ The specific datasets are available via their respective DOIs: <https://doi.org/10.14291/tccon.ggg2020p1.hefei01.R1> (Hefei) and <https://doi.org/10.14291/tccon.ggg2020p1.xianghe01.R0> (Xianghe).

945 The AERONET data are available at <https://aeronet.gsfc.nasa.gov/>. And the SONET data are made available by request through a data use agreement and application form with Dr. Li Li (email: lili3@radi.ac.cn).

Author contributions

All authors contributed to the study's conception and design. Xinran Jiang performed the experiments and wrote the original draft of the manuscript. Gerrit de Leeuw and Cheng Fan provided guidance on research design. Wei Wang and Mingqiang Zhou, as the principal investigators of the TCCON sites used in this study, provided support for the TCCON ground-based observations and satellite validation. Andrew Gerald Barr provided guidance and suggestions on the use of the SRPR products in this study. Gerrit de Leeuw, Cheng Fan, Jeon-Teo Dong, Andrew Gerald Barr, Wei Wang, Mingqiang Zhou and Zhengqiang Li contributed to the review, commentary, revision of the manuscript and finalized it. All authors read, reviewed, and approved the final manuscript.

955 Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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