Can a regional-scale reduction of atmospheric CO_2 during the COVID-19 pandemic be detected from space? A case study for East China using satellite XCO_2 retrievals

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Abstract. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in reduced anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions during 2020 in large parts of the world. ~~We report results from a first attempt to determine~~To investigate whether a regional-scale reduction of anthropogenic CO_2 emissions during the COVID-19 pandemic can be detected using space-based observations of atmospheric CO_2~~. For this purpose,~~ we have analysed a small ensemble of OCO-2 and GOSAT satellite retrievals of column-averaged dry-air mole fractions of CO_2, i.e. XCO_2. We focus on East China ~~because COVID-19 related CO_2 emission reductions are expected to be largest there early in the pandemic. We analysed four XCO_2 data products from the satellites Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2) and Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite (GOSAT). We use a data-driven approach that does not rely on *a priori* information about CO_2 sources and sinks and ignores atmospheric transport. Our approach utilises the computation of XCO_2 anomalies, ΔXCO_2, from the satellite Level-2 data products using a method called DAM (Daily Anomalies via (latitude band) Medians). DAM removes large-scale, daily XCO_2 background variations, yielding XCO_2 anomalies that correlate with the location of major CO_2 source regions such as East China. We analysed satellite data between January 2015 and May 2020 and compared monthly XCO_2 anomalies in 2020 with corresponding monthly XCO_2 anomalies of previous years. In order to link the XCO_2 anomalies to East China fossil fuel (FF) emissions, we used XCO_2 and corresponding FF emissions from NOAA's (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) CarbonTracker version~~

~~CT2019 from 2015 to 2018. Using this CT2019 data set, we found that the relationship between target region ΔXCO_2 and the FF emissions of the target region is approximately linear and we quantified slope and offset via a linear fit. We use the empirically obtained linear equation to compute ΔXCO_2^{FF}, an estimate of the target region FF emissions, from the satellite-derived XCO_2 anomalies, ΔXCO_2. We focus on October to May periods to minimize contributions from biospheric carbon fluxes and quantified the error of our FF estimation method for this period by applying it to CT2019. We found that the difference of the retrieved FF emissions and the CT2019 FF emissions in terms of the root-mean-square-error (RMSE) is 0.39 $GtCO_2$/year (4%). We applied our method to NASA's (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) OCO-2 XCO_2 data product (version 10r) and to three GOSAT products. We focus on estimates of the relative change of East China monthly emissions in 2020 relative to previous months. Our results show considerable month-to-month variability (especially for the GOSAT products) and significant differences across the ensemble of satellite data products analysed. The ensemble mean indicates emission reductions by approximately 8% ± 10% in March 2020 and 10% ± 10% in April 2020 (uncertainties are 1-sigma) and somewhat lower reductions for the other months in 2020. Using only the OCO-2 data product, we obtain smaller reductions of 1-2% (depending on month) with an uncertainty of ±2%. The large uncertainty and the differences of the results obtained for the individual ensemble members~~and use a simple data-driven analysis method. We present estimates of the relative change of East China monthly emissions in 2020 relative to previous periods limiting the analysis to October to May periods to minimize the impact of biogenic CO_2 fluxes. The ensemble mean indicates an emission reduction by approximately 10% ± 10% in March and April 2020. However, our results show considerable month-to-month variability and significant differences across the ensemble of satellite data products analysed. For example, OCO-2 suggests a much smaller reduction (~1-2% ± 2%). This indicates that it is challenging to reliably detect and to accurately quantify the emission reduction~~. with current satellite data sets.~~ There are several reasons for this including the sparseness of the satellite data but also the weak signal ~~(~~; the expected regional XCO_2 reduction is only on the order of 0.1-0.2 ppm~~), the sparseness of the satellite data, remaining biases and limitations of our relatively simple data-driven analysis approach~~. Inferring COVID-19 related information on regional-scale CO_2 emissions using current satellite XCO_2 retrievals likely requires, if at all possible, a more sophisticated analysis method including detailed transport modelling and considering *a priori* information on anthropogenic and natural CO_2 surface fluxes.

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1 Introduction

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is the most important anthropogenic greenhouse gas significantly contributing to global warming (IPCC, 2013). CO_2 has many natural and anthropogenic sources and sinks and our current understanding of them has significant gaps (e.g., Ciais et al., 2014; Chevallier et al., 2014; Reuter et al., 2017c; Crisp et al., 2018; Friedlingstein et al., 2019). Efforts are ongoing to improve the fundamental understanding of the global carbon cycle, to improve our ability to project future changes, and to verify the effectiveness of policies such as the Paris Agreement (https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-

agreement/the-paris-agreement, last access: 8-Sept-2020) aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (e.g., Ciais et al., 2014, 2015; Pinty et al., 2017, 2019; Crisp et al., 2018; Matsunaga and Maksyutov, 2018; Janssens-Maenhout et al., 2020).

Retrievals of XCO_2 from the satellite sensors SCIAMACHY/ENVISAT (Burrows et al., 1995; Bovensmann et al., 1999; Reuter et al., 2010, 2011), TANSO-FTS/GOSAT (Kuze et al., 2016) and from the Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2 (OCO-2) satellite (Crisp et al., 2004; Eldering et al., 2017; O'Dell et al., 2012, 2018) have been used in recent years to obtain information on natural CO_2 sources and sinks (e.g., Basu et al., 2013; Chevallier et al., 2014, 2015; Reuter et al., 2014a, 2017c; Schneising et al., 2014; Houweling et al., 2015; Kaminski et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2017; Eldering et al., 2017; Yin et al., 2018; Palmer et al., 2019; Miller and Michalak, 2020), on anthropogenic CO_2 emissions (e.g., Schneising et al., 2008, 2013; Reuter et al., 2014b, 2019; Nassar et al., 2017; Schwandner et al., 2017; Matsunaga and Maksyutov, 2018; Miller et al., 2019; Labzovskii et al., 2019; Wu et al., 2020; Zheng et al., 2020a; Ye et al., 2020) and for other applications such as climate model assessments (e.g., Lauer et al., 2017; Gier et al., 2020) or data assimilation (e.g., Massart et al., 2016).

Here we use an ensemble of satellite retrievals of XCO_2 to determine whether COVID-19 related regional-scale (here ~2000 km^2) CO_2 emission reductions can be detected and quantified using the current space-based observing system. This is important in order to establish the capabilities of current satellites, which have been optimized to obtain information on natural carbon sources and sinks, but not to obtain information on anthropogenic emissions. Nevertheless, data from existing satellites have already been used to assess anthropogenic emissions (see publications cited above). These assessments and the assessment presented in this publication are relevant for future satellites focussing on anthropogenic emissions such as the planned European Copernicus Anthropogenic CO_2 Monitoring (CO2M) mission (e.g., ESA, 2019; Kuhlmann et al., 2019; Janssens-Maenhout et al., 2020), which is based on the CarbonSat concept (Bovensmann et al., 2010; Velazco et al., 2011; Buchwitz et al., 2013; Pillai et al., 2016; Broquet et al., 2018; Lespinas et al., 2020).

We focus on China because regional-scale COVID-19 related CO_2 emission reductions are expected to be largest there early in the pandemic (Le Quéré et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2020). Satellite data have been used to estimate China's CO_2 emissions during the COVID-19 pandemic (as shown in Zheng et al., 2020b), but that study inferred CO_2 reductions from retrievals of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) not using XCO_2. Estimates of emission reductions have also been derived from bottom-up statistical assessments of fossil fuel use and other economic indicators. According to Le Quéré et al., 2020, China's CO_2 emissions decreased by 242 $MtCO_2$ (uncertainty range 108 – 394 $MtCO_2$) during January – April 2020. As China's annual CO_2 emissions are approximately 10 $GtCO_2$/year (Friedlingstein et al., 2019), i.e., approximately 3.3 $GtCO_2$ in a 4-month period assuming constant emissions, the average relative (COVID-19 related) change during January – April 2020 is therefore approximately 7% ± 4% (0.242/3.3 ± 0.14/3.3). This agrees reasonably well with the estimate reported in Liu et al., (2020), which is 09.3% for China during the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Liu et al., (2020), also indicate some challenges in terms of interpreting CO_2 emission reductions as being caused by COVID-19, e.g., the fact that the first months of 2020 were exceptionally warm across much of the northern hemisphere. CO_2 emissions associated with home heating may have

therefore been somewhat lower than for the same period in 2019, even without the disruption in economic activities and energy production caused by COVID-19 and related lockdowns.

~~Sussmann and Rettinger, 2020, studied grond-based remote sensing XCO_2 retrievals of the Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON) to find out whether related atmospheric concentration changes may be detected by the TCCON and brought into agreement with bottom-up emission reduction estimates. To the best of our knowledge, our study is the first attempt to determine quantitatively~~Our study is one of the first attempts to determine whether COVID-19 related regional-scale CO_2 emission reductions can be detected using existing space-based observations of XCO_2~~, although some qualitative results related to this application are also provided in the internet (e.g., ESA-NASA-JAXA, 2020).~~ . Tohjima et al., 2020, inferred estimates of China's CO_2 emissions from modelled and observed ratios of CO_2 and methane (CH_4) surface concentrations at Hateruma Island, Japan. They report for China fossil fuel emission reductions of 32 ± 12% and 19 ± 15% for February and March 2020, respectively, which is about 10% higher compared to the results shown in Le Quéré et al., 2020 (see Tab.1 of Tohjima et al., 2020). From model sensitivity simulations they conclude that even a 30% reduction of China's fossil fuel CO_2 emissions would only result in a 0.8 ppm XCO_2 reduction over China and that it therefore would be very challenging to detect any COVID-19 related signal with the existing remote sensing satellites GOSAT and OCO-2. Their conjecture has essentially been confirmed by Chevallier et al., 2020. They used XCO_2 from OCO-2 in combination with other data sets and the modelling of CO_2 emission plumes of localized CO_2 sources to obtain estimates of CO_2 emissions focussing on several COVID-19 relevant regions such as China, Europe, India and the USA. They concluded that these places have not been well observed by the OCO-2 satellite because of frequent or persistent cloud conditions and they give recommendations for future carbon-monitoring systems. Zeng et al., 2020, used modelling, GOSAT XCO_2 and other data sets. They conclude that GOSAT is able to detect a short-term global mean XCO_2 anomaly decrease of 0.2-0.3 ppm after temporal averaging (e.g., monthly) but for East China they could not identify a statistically robust COVID-19 related anomaly. Satellite-derived results related to this application are also provided in the internet (e.g., ESA-NASA-JAXA, 2020). Ground-based XCO_2 retrievals of the Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON) have also been used to address this issue (Sussmann and Rettinger, 2020). Sussmann and Rettinger, 2020, studied XCO_2 retrievals to find out whether related atmospheric concentration changes can be detected by the TCCON.

Regional-scale reductions of tropospheric NO_2 columns have been reported for China (e.g., Zhang et al., 2020; Bauwens et al., 2020), but for CO_2 such an assessment is more challenging because of small XCO_2 changes on top of a large background. For example, over extended anthropogenic source areas such as East China, the XCO_2 enhancement due to anthropogenic emissions is typically only approximately 1 - 2 ppm (0.25% - 0.5% of 400 ppm) or even less (see, e.g., Schneising et al., 2008, 2013; Hakkarainen et al., 2016, 2019; Chevallier et al., 2020; Tohjima et al., 2020; and this study). A 10% emission reduction would therefore only change the regional XCO_2 enhancement by 0.1 to 0.2 ppm. This is below the single measurement precision of current satellite XCO_2 data products~~,~~ (at footprint size, i.e., 10.5 km diameter for GOSAT (Kuze et al., 2016) and 1.3 x 2.3 km^2 for OCO-2 (O'Dell et al., 2018)), which is about 1.8 ppm (1-sigma) (e.g., Dils et al., 2014;

Kulawik et al., 2016; Buchwitz et al., 2015, 2017a; Reuter et al., 2020) for GOSAT and around 1 ppm for OCO-2 (Wunch et al., 2017; Reuter et al., 2019). ~~This implies that the satellite data need to be averaged to reduce random error (noise) contributions. Therefore, we focus on XCO_2 monthly averages.~~In our study we focus on XCO_2 monthly averages. Averaging reduces the noise of the satellite retrievals (e.g., Kulawik et al., 2016) but also eliminates day-to-day XCO_2 variations (e.g., Agustí-Panareda et al., 2019), which cannot be interpreted using our simple analysis methods. The accuracy of the East China satellite XCO_2 retrievals averaged over monthly timescales is difficult to assess because of limited reference data. The validation of the satellite data products is primarily based on comparisons with ground-based XCO_2 retrievals from the TCCON, a relatively sparse network with an uncertainty of about 0.4 ppm (Wunch et al., 2010). ~~The estimated precision and accuracy of the satellite XCO_2 retrievals as obtained from comparisons with TCCON XCO_2 retrievals is typically on the order of 0.7 ppm (e.g., Buchwitz et al., 2017a; Reuter et al., 2020) but this estimate assumes error-free TCCON retrievals, i.e., it neglects the non-negligible uncertainty of TCCON.~~

The purpose of this study is to investigate - using satellite XCO_2 retrievals - if satellite-derived East China fossil fuel (FF) CO_2 emissions in 2020 (COVID-19 period) differ significantly compared to pre-COVID-19 periods. Ideally, we would like to know by how much emissions have been reduced due to COVID-19. This question, however, cannot be answered using only satellite data because they do not contain any information on how much would have been emitted without COVID-19. Instead, we aim at answering the following question: Are satellite-derived East China FF CO_2 emissions early in the pandemic (here: January – May 2020) significantly lower compared to pre-COVID-19 periods?

To answer this question, we analyse relative differences of estimates of East China monthly FF emissions during different time periods. We focus on October to May periods and we refer to different periods via the year where a period ends, i.e., we call the period October 2019 to May 2020 “year 2020 period” or simply “2020”, the period October 2018 to May 2019 is called 2019, etc. Specifically, we compute and analyse differences of monthly emissions in the year 2020 period relative to previous year 2016 to 2019 periods, i.e., we use 4 periods for comparison with the year 2020 period. To focus on the COVID-19 aspect, we subtract for each period the October to December (OND) mean value and we refer to these time series as OND anomalies. These OND anomalies are time series at monthly resolution of relative emission difference between different periods relative to OND. Negative OND anomalies during the COVID-19 period would then suggest (depending on uncertainty) that an emission reduction during the COVID-19 period has been detected.

The structure of our manuscript ~~is structured as follows~~reflects this procedure: In ~~Sect.~~ the Data Section 2 we present the satellite and model input data used for this study ~~and in Sect.~~. In the Methods Section 3 we present the analysis method~~. The~~, which consists of two main ~~section is Sect. 4 where~~ steps. The purpose of the first step is to isolate the East China FF emission signal from the XCO_2 satellite retrievals. This is done by subtracting appropriate XCO_2 background values from the XCO_2 retrievals to obtain XCO_2 anomalies, ΔXCO_2. We use two methods to compute ΔXCO_2. We describe one method, the “DAM method”, in detail in Sect. 3.1 and only shortly explain the second method (“TmS method”) referring for details to Appendix A. In the second step (Sect. 3.2) we compute estimates of East China monthly FF CO_2 emissions from the XCO_2

anomalies. These emission estimates are then used to compute the OND anomalies explained above. In Results Section 4 we present and discuss the results~~.~~, i.e., the application of the described methods to the satellite data. A summary and conclusions are given in Sect. 5.

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2 Data

In this section, we present a short overview about the input data used for this study.

2.1 Satellite XCO_2 ~~estimates~~retrievals

This study uses four satellite XCO_2 Level 2 (L2) data products. An overview about these data sets is provided in Tab. 1 ~~including references and access information.~~. The first product listed in Tab. 1 is the latest version of the bias-corrected OCO-2 XCO_2 product delivered to the Goddard Earth Science Data and Information Services Center (GES DISC) by the OCO-2 team (ACOS v10r Lite). The other three satellite XCO_2 datasets are different versions of the GOSAT XCO_2 product derived using retrieval algorithms developed by groups at the University of Leicester, U.K. (UoL-FP v7.3), the SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research (RemoTeC v2.3.8), and the University of Bremen, Germany (FOCAL v1.0).

The XCO_2 estimates derived from OCO-2 (e.g., O'Dell et al., 2018) and GOSAT (e.g., Kuze et al., 2016) observations are complementary because these two spacecraft use different sampling strategies. OCO-2 has been operating since September 2014. Its spectrometers collect about 85000 cloud-free XCO_2 soundings each day along a narrow (< 10 km) ground track as it orbits the Earth 14.5 times each day from its sun synchronous 1:36 PM orbit. The OCO-2 soundings provide continuous measurements with relatively high spatial resolution (1.3 x 2.~~25 km~~3 km^2) along each track, but the individual ground tracks are separated by almost 25° ~~longitude~~longitudes in any given day. This spacing is reduced to approximately 1.5° longitude after a 16-day ground track repeat cycle. GOSAT has been returning 300 to 1000 cloud-free XCO_2 soundings each day since April 2009. Its TANSO-FTS spectrometer collects soundings with ~10.~~6~~5 km diameter surface footprints, separated by approximately 250 km along and across its ground track at it orbits from north to south across the sunlit hemisphere.

2.2 Model CO_2 data

We use data from NOAA's (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) CO_2 assimilation system, CarbonTracker (CT2019) (Jacobson et al., 2020; Peters et al., 2007) to define the relationship between XCO_2 anomalies and fossil fuel emissions. CarbonTracker is a global atmospheric inverse model that assimilates atmospheric CO_2 measurements ~~as well as estimates of emissions from fossil fuels and fires and other sources into an atmospheric transport model to estimate emissions and uptake of CO_2 by the land biosphere and oceans. An overview about CT2019 set is provided in Tab. 2 including references and access information. A description of CT2019 can also found on the CT2019 website (https://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/carbontracker/index.php, last access: 24 September 2020): "CarbonTracker produces model predictions of atmospheric CO_2 mole fractions, to be compared with the observed atmospheric CO_2 mole fractions. The~~

~~difference between them is attributed to differences in the sources and sinks used to make the prediction (the so-called 'first-guess') and the sources and sinks affecting the true atmospheric CO_2. Using numerical techniques, these differences are used to solve for a set of sources and sinks that most closely matches the observed CO_2 in the atmosphere.~~to produce modelled fields of atmospheric CO_2 mole fractions by adjusting land biosphere and ocean CO_2 surface fluxes. An overview about CT2019 set is provided in Tab. 2 including references and access information. In short, CarbonTracker has a representation of atmospheric transport based on weather forecasts, and modules representing air-sea exchange of CO_2, photosynthesis and respiration by the terrestrial biosphere, and release of CO_2 to the atmosphere by fires and combustion of fossil fuels~~."~~.

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3. Methods

~~To analyse the satellite data with respect~~**3.1 Methods to** ~~regionally elevated~~**compute XCO_2** ~~due to~~ **anomalies (ΔXCO_2)**

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Satellite XCO_2 retrievals contain information on anthropogenic CO_2 emissions~~, we~~ (e.g., Schneising et al., 2013; Reuter et al., 2014b, 2019; Nassar et al., 2017) but extracting this information requires appropriate data processing and analysis. For a strong (net) source region XCO_2 is typically higher compared to its surrounding area. Our method is based on computing and subtracting XCO_2 background values. The purpose of this background correction is to isolate the regional emission signal by removing large-scale spatial and day-to-day temporal XCO_2 variations, which cannot be dealt with in our simple data-driven method to estimate emissions.

XCO_2 varies temporally and spatially (e.g., Agustí-Panareda et al., 2019; Reuter et al., 2020; Gier et al., 2020), for example, due to quasi-regular uptake and release of CO_2 by the terrestrial biosphere, which results in a strong seasonal cycle, especially over northern mid and high latitudes. Compared to fluctuations originating from the interaction of the terrestrial biosphere and the atmosphere, the spatio-temporal XCO_2 variations due to anthropogenic fossil fuel (FF) CO_2 emissions are typically much smaller (e.g., 1 ppm compared to 10 ppm (Schneising et al., 2008, 2013, 2014; Agustí-Panareda et al., 2019)).

A method used for background correction is the one described in Hakkarainen et al., 2019 (see also Hakkarainen et al., 2016, for a first publication of that method). We use ~~a method referred to~~ two different methods for background correction. We refer to these methods as ~~DAM (~~"Daily Anomalies via (latitude band) Medians~~). The~~ " (DAM ~~method~~), which is essentially identical with the method described in Hakkarainen et al., ~~2016 and 2019. They~~2019, and a second method called "Target minus Surrounding" (TmS).

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Hakkarainen et al., 2019, applied their method to the OCO-2 Level 2 XCO_2 data product to filter out trends and seasonal variations in order to isolate CO_2 source/sink signals. For background correction, Hakkarainen et al., 2019, ~~explain their method as follows: "In order to obtain the background, we~~ calculate ~~the~~ daily medians for ~~each~~ 10-degree latitude ~~band~~bands and linearly interpolate the resulting values to each OCO-2 data point. ~~The median was chosen because it better represents~~

~~the typical value in each latitude band, and it is not skewed towards extreme values". Our approach is very similar, but instead~~ Instead of interpolation, we compute the median around each latitude ("running median") using a latitude band width of ±15 deg. We use a larger width compared to Hakkarainen et al., 2019, ~~because~~as we also apply our method to GOSAT data, which are much sparser than OCO-2 data. Our investigations showed that the width of the latitude band is not critical ~~but~~. The band needs to be wide enough to contain a statistically significant sample, but narrow enough to resolve large latitudinal gradients in CO_2. We subtract the corresponding median from each single XCO_2 observation ~~as contained in the original Level 2 XCO_2 data product files to obtain a data set of XCO_2 anomalies, ΔXCO_2. For illustration, we gridded these anomalies to obtain global maps. Figure 1 shows such a DAM XCO_2 anomaly map at 1°x1° resolution covering the time period 2015 – 2019. The resulting spatially resolved XCO_2 anomalies are very similar as the one shown in Hakkarainen et al., ~~ in the original Level 2 XCO_2 data product files to obtain a data set of XCO_2 anomalies, ΔXCO_2^{DAM}. ~~2019 (see their Fig. 3, top panel). The good agreement confirms the finding reported above that the generation of these anomaly maps does not critically depend on how exactly the median is computed and used to subtract "the background".

~~A zoom into Fig. 1 is presented in Fig. 2, which shows more details for China and surrounding areas. As can be seen from Fig. 2, the DAM ΔXCO_2 has a positive anomaly especially in the region between Beijing, Wuhan and Hong Kong with highest values in the area between Beijing and Shanghai. This positive anomaly indicates that this region is an important CO_2 source region. Of course, there is no one-to-one correspondence (especially not for every grid cell) between these XCO_2 anomalies and local CO_2 emissions (or uptake) because the emitted CO_2 is transported and mixed in the atmosphere. Furthermore, the satellite data are typically sparse due to strict quality filtering to avoid potential XCO_2 biases, for example, due to the presence of clouds. Cloud contaminated ground scenes are identified to the extent possible via the corresponding retrieval algorithm and flagged to be "bad" (see references listed in Tab. 1) and are therefore not used for this analysis. The sparseness of the satellite data set is obvious from Fig. 3, which shows DAM XCO_2 anomaly maps for the month of February during the six years from 2015 to 2020.~~

~~The geographical coordinates of the East China target region investigated here are listed in Tab. 3. The fossil fuel (FF) CO_2 emissions of this target region are approximately 8 $GtCO_2$/year, i.e., the selected target region covers approximately 80% of the FF emissions of entire China, which are approximately 10 $GtCO_2$/year (Le Quéré et al., 2018; Friedlingstein et al., 2019).~~

~~For our East China analysis, we compute regional averages of DAM~~In order to verify that our results do not critically depend on the details of one method we also use the second TmS method. Here we obtain the background by averaging XCO_2 in a region surrounding the target region (see Tab. 3 for the latitude and longitude corner coordinates of the target and its surrounding region).

We call these background corrected XCO_2 retrievals XCO_2 anomalies and satellite-derived maps and time series of these XCO_2 anomalies ~~by averaging the ΔXCO_2 values for all satellite ground scenes (footprints) as located in the East China~~

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~~target region for each day in the period January 2015 to May 2020.~~are presented and discussed in Sect. 4.1. These ~~East China daily time series~~ XCO_2 anomalies are then ~~further averaged~~used to ~~obtain monthly~~compute East China ~~ΔXCO_2~~FF CO_2 emission estimates, CO_2^{FF}, as ~~presented~~described in the following sub-section.

~~**4. Results and discussion**~~

~~**4.1 Application of the DAM method to model data**~~

3.2 Computation of emission estimates (CO_2^{FF})

To determine whether satellite XCO_2 retrievals can provide information on relative changes of anthropogenic CO_2 emissions for the East China target region, we must establish ~~the~~a relationship between the ~~DAM~~ XCO_2 anomalies (see Sect. 3.1) and the desired estimates of the target region fossil fuel (FF) emissions. ~~For this purpose~~To develop a method to convert the XCO_2 anomalies, ΔXCO_2, to FF emission estimates, CO_2^{FF}, we use an existing model data set, the CarbonTracker ~~(~~CT2019~~)~~ data set described in Sect. 2.2~~.~~, which contains atmospheric CO_2 fields and corresponding CO_2 surface fluxes during 2015 – 2018.

Figure 4~~1~~ shows CT2019 XCO_2 maps (left) and corresponding surface CO_2 flux maps (right) for selected days in the January to May 2018 period. The XCO_2 has been computed by vertically integrating the CT2019 CO_2 vertical profiles (weighted with the surface pressure normalized pressure change over each layer). The model data are sampled at local noon, which is close to the overpass time of the satellite data sets used here. The spatio-temporal sampling of a specific satellite XCO_2 data product is not considered here, i.e., we use the CT2019 data set independent of any satellite data product apart for the sampling at local noon. ~~As can be seen from Fig. 1~~~~As can be seen from Fig. 4~~, XCO_2 is clearly elevated over the East China target region (red rectangle) relative to its surrounding region on 15-January-2018 (~~panel~~ Fig. 1(a)) and on 15-March-2018 (~~panel~~ Fig. 1(c)). On 15-May-2018 (~~panel~~ Fig. 1(e)) the target region and parts of the surrounding region contain large areas of lower than average XCO_2, a pattern which primarily results from carbon uptake by vegetation during the growing season, which starts in eastern China around May each year. The CO_2 fluxes, which are shown ~~in~~on the right-hand side panels of Fig. 4~~1~~, show similar spatial pattern as the XCO_2 maps but ~~as already explained,~~ due to atmospheric transport and the long lifetime of atmospheric CO_2 there is ~~not a~~no one-to-one correspondence between atmospheric XCO_2 and surface emissions ~~due to atmospheric transport.~~ The CO_2 fluxes are the sum of several contributing fluxes including FF emissions, ~~biospheric~~biogenic fluxes and other fluxes (~~e.g., due to~~ fires ~~and the~~, oceans).

Figure ~~5~~2(a) shows time series obtained by applying the DAM method to CT2019 XCO_2 for the East China target region. ~~The top panel shows~~The CT2019 data set not only contains atmospheric CO_2 concentrations but also its components due to fossil fuel (FF) emissions and biogenic (BIO) and other fluxes. From the CT2019 ~~FF emissions as thick red line. For each day,~~data set we computed total XCO_2 (TOT), and its FF and BIO components. From these components we subtracted the background

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using the DAM method and the corresponding monthly ΔXCO_2^{DAM} time series are shown in Fig. 2(a). As can be seen from Fig. ~~was applied to CT2019 XCO_2~~ 2(a), total ΔXCO_2^{DAM} (black line) is dominated by its FF (red line) and BIO (green line) components (their sum, i.e., FF + BIO (grey line), is close to ~~compute daily (and then monthly~~TOT (black line)). As can also be seen, FF emissions for East China (red line) are larger than the BIO fluxes (green line) at least during October to April. During May to September the BIO fluxes are negative due to uptake of atmospheric CO_2 by the terrestrial biosphere and their absolute value is on the same order or may even significantly exceed the FF emissions. As a consequence, total ΔXCO_2^{DAM} (black line) gets negative. During these months, the total anomaly (black line) is closer to BIO (green line) than to FF (red line).

The task for the satellite inversion is to obtain estimates of East China FF CO_2 emissions from the satellite-derived (total) XCO_2 anomalies, ~~ΔXCO_2. The monthly CT2019 ΔXCO_2 values were linearly~~ΔXCO_2^{DAM} (black line in Fig. 2(a)). To determine to what extent this is possible, we fitted ~~to the monthly~~CT2019 ΔXCO_2^{DAM} (i.e., the quantity that we can also obtain from satellites) to the East China CT2019 FF CO_2 emissions ~~to obtain a quantity referred to as ΔXCO_2^{FF}; (~~which ~~closely resembles~~are the ~~FF~~known "true" emissions ~~as shown~~" in ~~the top panel of Fig. 5.~~this model data assessment exercise). The ~~linear fit yields $\Delta XCO_2^{FF} = 0.914 \times \Delta XCO_2 + 7.106$, with ΔXCO_2 in parts per million (ppm) and ΔXCO_2^{FF} in $GtCO_2$/year. Using this linear transformation, ΔXCO_2 can be transformed into ΔXCO_2^{FF} and daily and monthly ΔXCO_2^{FF} values~~results are shown in Fig. ~~5 as thin grey line and blue dots, respectively.~~2(b) for October to May periods. The estimated emissions (black crosses) have been obtained via a linear fit of ΔXCO_2^{DAM} to the CT2019 FF emissions (red dots). The two parameters of the linear fit are also shown in 2(b): Scaling factor A (= 0.90) and offset B (= 7.41). As can be seen, the estimated emissions agree reasonably well with the "true" emissions. The linear correlation coefficient R is 0.83 (see Fig. 2(c)) and the relative difference in terms of mean and standard deviation is 0.2% ± 5% (see Fig. 2(d)). However, for individual months the error can be as large as 10%. From this we conclude that the (approximately 2-sigma) uncertainty of our method is approximately 10%.

~~Initially, we assumed that ΔXCO_2 is~~A similar figure but generated using the TmS method is shown in Appendix A as Fig. A1. As can be seen, the results shown in Fig. A1 (b) to (d) are similar to the ones shown in Fig. 2 (b) to (d) but the linear correlation is slightly worse and the errors are slightly larger. In contrast, the time series shown in panels (a) differ significantly. This is because of the different background corrections used for the two methods. But despite these significant differences the quality of the derived emissions is similar (the standard deviation of the monthly biases is 5.5% for TmS and 4.8% for DAM, see panels (d)). Nevertheless, the DAM method gives slightly better results compared to the TmS method and this is also confirmed by applying both methods to the satellite data (see Sect. 4). Therefore, the DAM method is our baseline method and we focus on results obtained with the DAM method.

It is perhaps surprising that the offset (fit parameter B, see above) is so large (7.41 for DAM and 7.63 for TmS). Probably one would assume that the XCO_2 anomalies ΔXCO_2 are directly proportional to the target region fossil fuel emissions, i.e., ~~we assumed~~one would assume that FF is (approximately) equal to a constant multiplied by ΔXCO_2 (no offset added~~). If we were~~) (for example, for FF = 8 $GtCO_2$/year and ΔXCO_2 = 2 ppm one would have expected that the conversion factor is 4

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$GtCO_2$/year/ppm). In that case, as we are only interested in relative changes in emissions, we would not need to know the exact ~~values~~value of the scaling factor. ~~We~~However, when analysing the satellite data, we found that ΔXCO_2 is around 2 ppm for January but decreases in subsequent months, nearly approaching zero in May (~~not~~which is consistent with the CT2019 results shown ~~here but see~~in Fig. ~~5, top panel, showing~~ 2(~~a time series of ΔXCO_2^{FF} (blue dots~~)). As anthropogenic emissions are not expected to change that much within a few months (and zero emissions around May are not realistic at all) we concluded that the simple proportionality assumption does not hold. ~~We then~~To investigate this we used the CT2019 data set to test and improve our method~~.~~ and the results are reported in this section. We applied our method to CT2019 XCO_2 (as shown in Fig. 2) and compared the retrieved FF values with the ("true") CT2019 FF values ~~as used by CT2019~~. We found large differences, which could be significantly reduced by adding an offset~~. To obtain numerical values for the offset (see parameter B in Fig. 5, top panel) and for the scaling factor (see parameter A in Fig. 5, top panel) we used a~~ to the linear fit as discussed above. The reason for the large offset is the influence of the biosphere. Around May the uptake of atmospheric CO_2 due to the biosphere is so large that ΔXCO_2 is close to zero - but the FF emissions are not - and the East China target regions is essentially "carbon neutral" or even a net sink (see also Fig. 1).

As explained ~~above, i.e., these two parameters~~, scaling factor A and offset B are obtained empirically~~.~~ via a linear fit using CT2019 data (Fig. 2(b)) and used for the conversion of the satellite XCO_2 anomalies during the entire time period January 2015 to May 2020 (as will be shown in Sect. 4). As can be seen from Fig. 2 (b) and (c), the retrieval biases are within ±10% during 2015-2018. We assume in our study that the same conversion is also appropriate for 2019 and 2020. However, it cannot be ruled out that 2019 or 2020 were significantly different compared to previous years with respect to aspects relevant for our study. To address this, we compare period October 2019 to May 2020 results with the corresponding results from previous October to December periods to find out to what extent the period of interest, i.e., October 2019 to May 2020, is significantly different taking into account the year-to-year variability, which we use to obtain uncertainty estimates.

~~We use target region monthly ΔXCO_2^{FF} as a satellite-based estimate of target region monthly FF emissions. The middle and the bottom panels of Fig. 5 show the absolute and the relative monthly differences between ΔXCO_2^{FF} and the FF emissions, respectively. Also listed are several quantities used to characterise the level of agreement/disagreement: D is the mean difference, S is the standard deviation of the difference, RMSE is the root-mean-square-error and R is the linear correlation coefficient of the monthly ΔXCO_2^{FF} and FF values. As can be seen, the RMSE is 0.45 $GtCO_2$/year (6%) for the entire time series 2015 – 2018. The RMSE is reduced to 0.39 $GtCO_2$/year (4%) if the analysis is restricted to time periods covered by the months October to May, which is the relevant period for this study as it covers pre-COVID-19 (October – December 2019) and COVID-19 (January – May 2020) periods. Excluding June to September data reduces the RMSE because (during this summer period) disturbances from biospheric fluxes (i.e., photosynthesis related fluxes during the vegetation growing season) are largest. As shown in Fig. 5, ΔXCO_2^{FF} is to a good approximation proportional to FF emissions and for this study it is assumed that relative changes of the monthly ΔXCO_2^{FF} values can be used as a sufficiently accurate proxy for relative changes of the monthly FF emissions.~~

~~The method~~The methods described in this section ~~has~~have been applied to convert satellite-derived target region XCO_2 anomalies, ΔXCO_2, into ~~ΔXCO_2^{FF}. Monthly ΔXCO_2^{FF} values have been computed for each satellite data product and used to find out if FF reductions during the COVID-19 pandemic can be detected in these time series, as will be~~ estimated target region FF CO_2 emissions, CO_2^{FF}. How this has been done using the DAM method for background correction is explained in the following ~~sub-sections.~~Sect. 4, where we refer for the corresponding TmS method results to Appendix A.

4. Results and discussion

In this section, we present results obtained by applying the DAM method (see Methods Sect. 3.1) to the satellite data to obtain XCO_2 anomalies from which we derive FF emission estimates (see Methods Sect. 3.2).

4.~~2~~1 Application of the DAM method to satellite XCO_2 retrievals

The DAM method has been applied to the OCO-2 and GOSAT satellite XCO_2 data products listed in Tab. 1. Figure 3 shows a global OCO-2 DAM XCO_2 anomaly map at 1°x1° resolution for the period 2015 – 2019. A similar map is shown in Hakkarainen et al., 2019 (see their Fig. 3, top panel). The degree of agreement confirms the finding reported in Sect. 3.1 that the generation of these anomaly maps does not critically depend on how exactly the median is computed and used to subtract "the background". Hakkarainen et al., 2019, discuss their OCO-2 derived maps in quite some detail also in terms of seasonal averages and comparisons with model simulations. They show that positive anomalies correspond to fossil fuel combustion over major industrial areas including China. Their seasonal maps (see their Fig. 4) show a strong positive anomaly over East China (similar as shown here in Fig. 3) except for the June-August (JJA) summer season, where the XCO_2 anomaly can be negative. This is consistent with the CT2019 results presented in Sect. 3.2.

A zoom into Fig. 3 is presented in Fig. 4, which shows more details for China and its surrounding area. As can be seen from Fig. 4, ΔXCO_2^{DAM} is positive especially in the region between Beijing, Wuhan and Hong Kong with highest values in the area between Beijing and Shanghai. This positive anomaly indicates that this region is a strong CO_2 source region as also discussed in Hakkarainen et al., 2019. As already explained, there is no one-to-one correspondence (especially not for every grid cell) between local XCO_2 anomalies and local CO_2 emissions (or uptake) because the emitted CO_2 is transported and mixed in the atmosphere. Furthermore, the satellite data are typically sparse due to strict quality filtering to avoid potential XCO_2 biases, for example, due to the presence of clouds. Cloud contaminated ground scenes are identified to the extent possible via the corresponding retrieval algorithm (see references listed in Tab. 1) and flagged to be "bad" and are therefore not used for this analysis. The sparseness of the satellite data set is obvious from Fig. ~~The DAM method described in the previous section has been applied to a small ensemble of XCO_2 retrievals from OCO-2 and GOSAT (see details listed in~~

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~~Tab. 1) and the results are presented below. As noted above, a~~5, which shows OCO-2 DAM XCO_2 anomaly maps for February during the six years 2015 to 2020.

A key difference between the OCO-2 and the GOSAT data products is the different sampling of the target region, with GOSAT having much sparser coverage compared to OCO-2. This is illustrated in Fig. 6, which shows February to March 2020 averages of the OCO-2 XCO_2 data product (Fig. 6a) and the three GOSAT data products (Fig. 6b – 6d) at 1°x1° resolution. The OCO-2 product shown in Fig. 6a is NASA's OCO-2 operational "Atmospheric CO_2 Observations from Space" (ACOS) algorithm version 10r bias corrected XCO_2 product (the so called Lite product), which is referred to in this publication via the product identifier (ID) CO2_OC2_ACOS. The three GOSAT XCO_2 products are (see details and references as given in Tab. 1): Fig. 6b: University of Leicester's GOSAT product (ID CO2_GOS_OCFP); Fig. 6c: SRON Netherlands Institute for Space Research GOSAT product (CO2_GOS_SRFP); Fig. 6d: University of Bremen's GOSAT product (CO2_GOS_FOCA) as retrieved with the "Fast atmOspheric traCe gAs retrievaL" (FOCAL) retrieval algorithm initially developed for OCO-2 (Reuter et al., 2017a, 2017b). As can be seen from Fig. 6, the spatial sampling of the target region is different for each product as only quality-filtered (i.e., "good") data are shown and the quality filtering is algorithm specific (see references listed in Tab. 1).

Figure 6 also shows as red rectangle the East China target region as defined for this study (the geographical coordinates are listed in Tab. 3). The fossil fuel (FF) CO_2 emissions of this target region are approximately 8 $GtCO_2$/year, i.e., the selected target region covers approximately 80% of the FF emissions of entire China, which are approximately 10 $GtCO_2$/year (Le Quéré et al., 2018; Friedlingstein et al., 2019). In the following section we present East China FF emission estimates as derived from the satellite XCO_2 anomalies during and before the COVID-19 period.

4.2~~:~~ Emission estimates

Carbon dioxide fossil fuel emission estimates, CO_2^{FF}, have been derived from the XCO_2 anomalies, ΔXCO_2, computed for each of the four satellite XCO_2 data products listed in Tab. 1 ~~Application~~. In this section the emission results are presented and discussed. We focus on results based on ΔXCO_2 derived with the DAM method and refer to Appendix A for results based on the TmS method.

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4.2.1 Emission estimates from NASA's OCO-2 (version 10r) XCO_2

Figure 7 shows the results obtained by applying the DAM method to product CO2_OC2_ACOS (see Tab. 1) for the East China target region for the period January 2015 to May 2020. The top panel (the TmS version of this figure is shown as Fig. A2 in Appendix A). Figure 7(a) shows the daily DAM XCO_2 anomalies as thin grey line and the corresponding monthly averages as red dots. The amplitude (approximately ±1 ppm) and time dependence (e.g., there is athe minimum in the middle of each year) is similar as expected as can be concluded from a comparison with the corresponding for CT2019 results shown in (Fig. 5 (but note2(a) black line). To ensure that Fig. 7 shows ΔXCO_2 whereas Fig. 5 shows ΔXCO_2^{FF}, which differs somewhat in amplitude and offset due to the applied linear transformation as explained in Sect. 4.1). Two there are a sufficiently large number of observations per month, two criteria need to be fulfilled for the monthly data shown in this figure: (i) The : There must be a minimum number of days per month is(here: 5) and (ii) thea minimum number of observations per day is(here: 30, i.e., at least 5 days per month having (). The latter criterion is also relevant for each day) at least 30 observations per day in the target region need to be available for a month to be accepted (results forthe daily data shown in Fig. 7(a) (grey line). We also used other combinations of these two parameters are presented (as shown below) , e.g., Fig. 9).

The middle panel of Fig. 7 shows monthly ΔXCO_2^{FF} for October - May for five different periods: October 2019 – May 2020 (red), October 2018 – May 2019 (blue) and three corresponding periods in earlier years (see annotation as listed in the figure panel). As can be seen from this panel, the red curve (October 2019 – May 2020) shows, apart from March 2020, somewhat lower values in the period February 2020 – May 2020 (i.e., during the "COVID-19 period") compared to January 2020 and earlier months ("pre-COVID-19 period"). However, the time dependence shows significant month-to-month variability. Furthermore, a similar time dependency is also present for October 2015 – May 2016 (pink). In comparison to the other periods from earlier years, the (red) October 2019 – May 2020 values are mostly close to the maximum (or even exceed) the values of the other curves corresponding to earlier October – May time periods.

The bottom panel of Figure 7 shows the corresponding relative differences, as we are mostly interested in relative (percentage) changes of the target region FF emissions. The blue dots (and connecting lines) show the relative difference between the red dots from in the middle panel (this time series ends in May 2020) and the blue dots shown in the middle panel (this time series ends in May 2019). If for simplicity we refer to time series ending in May as "2020" (red dots in middle panel) and "2019" (blue dots in middle panel), then the blue dots displayed in the bottom panel show "(2020-2019)/2019", i.e., they are a proxy for the relative change of the target region FF emissions of the corresponding months in 2020 relative to 2019 (for January to May; for October to December the difference corresponds to 2019 relative to 2018). The green dots show the corresponding relative differences for 2020 relative to 2018, the orange dots correspond to the relative differences for 2020 relative to 2017 and the pink dots show the relative differences for 2020 relative to 2016. As can be seen from the bottom panel of Fig. 7, the relative difference between the time series ending in May 2020 and in May 2019 (blue dots in the bottom panel) also shows significant variability from month to month. Compared to all previous differences (2020-2018, 2020-2017, etc.) one sees that

these differences are mostly positive and typically somewhere in the range between 0% and +10%. Figure 7 indicates that during October 2019 to May 2020 target region FF emissions are on average a few percent higher compared to previous years.

The data shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 7 are also shown in Fig. 8 (see thin lines using different colours) but together with derived monthly median (and mean) values. In addition, vertical bars are shown to indicate the scatter of the monthly values. As we are primarily interested in changes during the January to May 2020 period compared to preceding months (October – December 2019) and compared to previous years, the median has been computed for each month and the October – December 2019 (i.e., pre-COVID-19 OND months) mean value has been subtracted to highlight the difference of 2020 relative to

Figure 7(b) shows monthly ΔXCO_2^{DAM} for different October to May periods and Fig. 7(c) shows the corresponding estimated FF emissions, $CO_2^{FF(DAM)}$. Figure 7(d) shows relative differences of the time series shown in Fig. 7(c). For example, the blue data are referred to as "(2020-2019)/2019" in Fig. 7(d), where 2019 refers to the blue data in Fig. 7(c), which corresponds to the period ending in May 2019. Shown are differences of year 2020 data (red in Fig. 7(c)) minus data from previous periods, i.e., Fig. 7(d) shows to what extent 2020 (strictly speaking the period 10.2019 – 5.2020, i.e., the period which ends in 2020) differs relative to previous October to May periods.

To find out if we can detect a difference between the COVID-19 period and pre-COVID-19 periods, we subtract from each time series shown in Fig. 7(d) the October to December (OND) mean value. The corresponding time series are shown in Fig. 7(e) and are referred to as "OND anomalies" in the following. As can be seen from Fig. 7(e), the OND anomalies vary within ±5%. Values before January scatter around zero as the mean value of OND anomalies is zero by definition during October to December. In January the values also scatter around zero. After January most values are negative indicating reduced emissions compared to pre-COVID-19 periods. This can be seen more clearly in Fig. 8, where the same data as in Fig. 7(e) are shown but in addition the ensemble mean (light blue thick lines and dots) and median (royal blue thick lines and dots) has been added including uncertainty estimates as computed from the standard deviation of the ensemble members.

~~2019.~~ ~~The corresponding monthly medians are shown as thick royal blue symbols (and connecting lines) and the scatter – as computed from the standard deviation of the monthly values – is shown as royal blue vertical bars. The light blue symbols and lines show the corresponding values when using the mean instead of the median. In grey, the "original" median values are shown, i.e., in grey, the median values are shown before the offset has been subtracted (i.e., the "absolute" values are shown in grey and the corresponding "OND anomaly" is shown in royal blue). The royal blue curve indicates that ΔXCO_2^{FF}, our proxy for the target region FF emissions, is 2-3% lower in February to April 2020 compared to October to December 2019 and earlier years. Due to the large scatter and significant month-to-month variability and possibly also for other reasons (e.g., the unusual meteorological conditions in the first few months of 2020, see, for example, Liu et al., 2020) it is unclear to what extent this reduction is related to COVID-19 countermeasures.~~

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Figures 7 and 8 have been generated with the requirement that~~,~~ for each day~~,~~ at least 30 observations need to be available in the target region and ~~that~~ for each month~~,~~ at least 5 days fulfilling this 30 observations/day requirement ~~are available.~~ Figure 9 is similar to Fig. 8 except that also results for additional combinations have been added, i.e., other combinations of minimum number of observations per day and minimum number of days per month ~~have been added. Here~~. As can be seen, the results depend somewhat on which combination of these parameters is used, but the ~~overall end result as shown via the royal blue symbols and lines is fairly stable as it depends only marginally on which set of combinations is used as can be seen when comparing Fig. 9~~ensemble median and its uncertainty (royal blue symbols and lines) is similar. The ensemble median values are similar and negative during February to May 2020. The large uncertainties (vertical lines; 1-sigma error estimates) reflect the scatter of the ensemble members. The errors bars (1-sigma) overlap with the zero (i.e., no reduction) line indicating that it cannot be claimed with ~~Fig. 8~~confidence that a significant drop of the emissions during the COVID-19 period has been detected.

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4.2.2 ~~Application to~~ Emission estimates from GOSAT XCO_2 data products

The same analysis method as applied to NASA's OCO-2 data product (~~see~~ Sect. 4.2.1) has also been applied to the three GOSAT XCO_2 data products listed in Tab. 1. The results are shown in Fig. 10 for product CO2_GOS_OCFP, in Fig. 11 for product CO2_GOS_SRFP, and in Fig. 12 for product CO2_GOS_FOCA. The month-to-month variations are larger for these GOSAT products compared to OCO-2 product (note the different scale of the y-axes compared to Fig. 9). This is because GOSAT products are much sparser compared to the OCO-2 product (as shown in Fig. 6) and because the single observation random error is larger for GOSAT compared to OCO-2. As can be seen from a comparison of the results obtained for the three GOSAT products (Figs. 10 - 12) there are large difference among the results obtained from these products. For example, product CO2_GOS_OCFP (Fig. 10) suggests that the largest emission reduction is in April, in contrast to the other two products. The large spread of the GOSAT results means that no clear conclusions can be drawn concerning East China emission reductions during the COVID-19 period.

~~The month-to-month variations are larger for these products compared to product CO2_OC2_ACOS (e.g., Figs. 9; note the different scales of the y-axes). This is very likely because GOSAT products are sparse compared to the OCO-2 product (see Fig. 6) but also because the single observation random error (precision) is larger for GOSAT.~~

~~Analysis of product CO2_GOS_OCFP (Fig. 10) suggests that on average, emissions are reduced in 2020 (approximately -12% ± 12%) but strong conclusions cannot be drawn because of large uncertainty (approximately 12%, 1-sigma). Product CO2_GOS_SRFP (Fig. 11) shows no clear time dependence due to large month-to-month variability and the same seems to be true for product CO2_GOS_FOCA (Fig. 12).~~

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4.2.3 Ensemble mean and uncertainty

An overview about the results obtained from all four satellite data products using the DAM method is shown in Fig. 13~~.~~ (the corresponding TmS version of this figure is shown as Fig. A3 in Appendix A). The results obtained from the individual products (as shown in royal blue in Figs. 9 - 12) are shown here using reddish colours (the corresponding numerical values are listed in Tab. 4). Also shown in Fig. 13 is the mean of the ensemble members and its estimated uncertainty (in dark blue); the corresponding numerical values are listed in the bottom row of Tab. 4. ~~In Fig. 13, the~~The ensemble mean ~~shows on average slightly lower values during March and April 2020 compared to the other months, suggesting an emission reduction~~ suggests emission reductions by ~~several percent (8~~approximately 10% ± 10% in March and ~~ 10% in~~ April~~).~~ 2020. However, ~~the 1-sigma uncertainties shown~~ as ~~dark blue vertical lines are large (±10%) and typically overlap with the zero, i.e., no change, line. Furthermore, as already discussed~~can also be seen, there are ~~considerable month-to-month variations and~~ significant differences across the ensemble of satellite data products. For example, the analysis of the OCO-2 data suggests a much smaller emission reduction of only about 1-2%. Because of the large differences between the ~~results obtained from the~~ individual ~~satellite data products. It~~ensemble members it is ~~therefore~~ concluded that the expected emission reduction cannot be reliably detected and accurately quantified with our method.

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5 Summary and conclusions

We have analysed a small ensemble of ~~retrieved~~ satellite XCO_2 data products to investigate whether a regional-scale reduction of atmospheric CO_2 during the COVID-19 pandemic can be detected ~~over~~for East China. Specifically, we analysed four XCO_2 data products from the satellites OCO-2 and GOSAT. For this purpose, we used a simple data-driven approach, which involves the computation of XCO_2 anomalies, ΔXCO_2, using a method called DAM (Daily Anomalies via (latitude band) Medians). This method, which is essentially identical with the method developed at Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI, Hakkarainen et al., 2019), helps to isolate local or regional XCO_2 enhancements originating from anthropogenic CO_2 emissions from large-scale daily XCO_2 background variations~~.~~ (note however that the FMI method is not supposed to extract exclusively anthropogenic emission contributions to XCO_2, see Hakkarainen et al., 2019). In addition to the DAM method we also used a second method for the computation of ΔXCO_2, which is referred to TmS (Target minus Surrounding). Using model and satellite data we found that the results obtained with the DAM method provide better results compared to the TmS method. Therefore, we focussed on DAM-based results but also report selected results obtained with the TmS method (reported separately in Appendix A). We analysed satellite data between January 2015 to May 2020 and compared year 2020 monthly XCO_2 anomalies with the corresponding monthly XCO_2 anomalies from previous ~~months~~periods.

In order to link the satellite-derived XCO_2 anomalies to East China fossil fuel (FF) CO_2 emissions, we used output from NOAA's CO_2 assimilation system CarbonTracker (CT2019~~).~~) covering the years 2015 to 2018. We focus on October to May

periods to minimize the impact of the terrestrial biosphere. Using CT2019, we show that ΔXCO_2 can be ~~linearly transformed~~converted to ~~"~~FF ~~related XCO_2 enhancements",~~emission estimates, denoted ~~ΔXCO_2^{FF},~~CO_2^{FF}, via a linear transformation. The two coefficients slope and offset of this linear transformation have been obtained empirically via a linear fit, i.e., we established a linear empirical equation to relate ~~these~~the two quantities~~. We use this empirical equation to compute ΔXCO_2^{FF}, an estimate of the target region FF emissions, from the satellite-derived XCO_2 anomalies,~~ ΔXCO_2~~. We focus on October to May periods~~ and ~~found~~CO_2^{FF}. We show using CT2019 that the ~~root-mean-square-error (RMSE) of~~ retrieved emissions during October to May periods agree within 10% with the CT2019 East China FF emissions.

For the analysis of the satellite data we focus on the October 2019 to May 2020 period, which covers months during the COVID-19 pandemic but also pre-COVID-19 months. We compare results obtained during this period with earlier October to May periods to find out to what extent year 2020 differs from previous years. Our analysis is limited to October to May periods because our ~~FF estimations~~simple data-driven analysis method ~~is approximately 0.39 $GtCO_2$/year (4%). These months are less affected by disturbances from natural terrestrial vegetation carbon~~cannot deal with the large and highly variable terrestrial biosphere CO_2 fluxes ~~(using all months the RMSE~~outside of this period. On the other hand this period is ~~larger, namely 0.45 $GtCO_2$/year or 6%) and appropriate as they cover relevant pre-COVID-19 (e.g., October – December 2019) and COVID-19 (January – May 2020) periods. However,~~ challenging for satellite retrievals ~~during these months are more challenging~~ because of the low sun angles especially during the winter months and cloudiness.

We applied our method to each of the four satellite XCO_2 data products ~~and computed~~to obtain monthly ~~ΔXCO_2^{FF}~~emission estimates, CO_2^{FF}, for ~~East China ("retrieved~~ East China ~~monthly FF emissions").~~ We focus on changes relative to pre-COVID-19 periods. Our results show considerable month-to-month variability (especially for the GOSAT products) and significant differences across the ensemble of satellite data products analysed. The ensemble mean suggests emission reductions by approximately ~~8% ± 10%±~~10% in March ~~2020~~ and ~~10% ± 10% in~~ April 2020 ~~(uncertainties are 1-sigma) and somewhat lower reductions for the other months in 2020. These values are~~. This estimate is dominated by the GOSAT ensemble members. Analysis of the OCO-2 product yields smaller values ~~showing~~indicating a reduction of only about 1-2% with an uncertainty of approximately ±2%.

The large uncertainty, which is on the order of the derived reduction (i.e., 100%, 1-sigma), and the large spread of the results obtained for the individual ensemble members, indicates that it is challenging to reliably detect and to accurately quantify the emission reduction using the current generation of space based methods and the simple DAM-based analysis strategy adopted here.

These findings, which are consistent with other recent studies (e.g., Chevallier et al., 2020, Zeng et al., 2020), are not unexpected. ~~Fossil fuel emissions related regional~~Regional XCO_2 enhancements due to fossil fuel emissions are typically only 1 to 2 ppm and even a 10% emission reduction would therefore only correspond to a reduction of the fossil fuel related regional XCO_2 enhancement by 0.1 to 0.2 ppm. XCO_2 variations as small as 0.2 ppm are below the estimated uncertainty of the single

footprint satellite XCO_2 retrievals. ~~This~~The uncertainty of single observations ~~uncertainty~~, which is typically around 0.7 ppm (e.g., Buchwitz et al., 2017a; Reuter et al., 2020), has been obtained by comparisons with ground-based Total Carbon Column Observing Network (TCCON) XCO_2 retrievals, which have an uncertainty of 0.4 ppm (1-sigma, Wunch et al., 2010). ~~To reduce random errors,~~In this study we ~~use~~focus on monthly averaged data because our analysis method cannot properly deal with day-to-day variability and because of the sparseness of the satellite data. Averaging results in reducing the random error but investigations have shown that random errors do not simply scale with the inverse of the square root of number of observations added ~~(Kulawik et al., 2016).~~ due to (unknown) systematic errors and error correlations (Kulawik et al., 2016). Of course also other sources of uncertainty are relevant in this context, in particular time dependent atmospheric transport and varying biogenic CO_2 contributions (e.g., Houweling et al., 2015, and references given therein).

We conclude that inferring COVID-19 related information on regional-scale CO_2 emissions using current (quite sparse) satellite XCO_2 retrievals requires, if at all possible, a more sophisticated analysis method including the use of detailed *a priori* information and atmospheric transport modelling.

The extent to which COVID-19 related emission reductions can be resolved on smaller scales - such as power plants or cities (e.g., Nassar et al., 2017; Reuter et al., 2019; Zheng et al., 2020a; Wu et al., 2020) has not ~~yet~~ been investigated in ~~detail (to the best of our knowledge).~~this study. For this purpose, XCO_2 retrievals from NASA's OCO-3 mission are ~~also very~~ promising, especially because of its Snapshot Area Map (SAM) mode, which permits the mapping of XCO_2 over ~80 km by 80 km areas around localized anthropogenic CO_2 emission sources (see https://ocov3.jpl.nasa.gov/ (last access: 28-Aug-2020)). Even more complete coverage is planned for the Copernicus CO2M mission in the future (e.g., Janssens-Maenhout et al., 2020).

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Author contributions

M.B. designed the study, performed the analysis and led the writing of this paper in close cooperation with M.R., S.N., B.F.A., H.B., J.P.B., O.S. K.B. and M.H. Input data and corresponding advice has been provided by M.R., S.N., A.D.N., H.Boe., L.W, J. L., I.A., C.W.O'D. and D.C. All authors contributed to significantly improve the manuscript.

Data availability. The key results of this study are listed in this manuscript in numerical form (Tab. 4). Access information for the satellite data used as input for this study is provided in Tab. 1. The CT2019 data are available from NOAA (see access information given in Tab. 2).

Competing financial interests

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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Appendix A

As explained in the main text, a second method has been applied to the CT2019 and the satellite data. This method is called "Target minus Surrounding" (TmS) and differs from the DAM method in the approach to determine the XCO_2 background. Whereas the DAM method computes the (daily) background as the median of the XCO_2 values in latitude bands, the TmS background is computed from the XCO_2 values in an area surrounding the target region (the coordinates are listed in Tab. 3).

The TmS results are discussed in the main text. Here we only show three figures. Figure A1 is the same as Fig. 2 but using the TmS method instead of the DAM method. Figure A2 is the TmS version of Fig. 7 and Fig. A3 is the TmS version of Fig. 13.

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Tables:

Table 1. Overview of the satellite XCO_2 Level 2 (L2) input data products. (#) ~~These products~~Products are available via the Copernicus Climate Data Store (CDS, https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/satellite-carbon-dioxide?tab=overview (last access: 23-September-2020)) currently until end of 2019. Year 2020 data will be made available via the CDS in mid 2021 but are ~~also~~ available from the authors on request. (see contact information).

Satellite	Algorithm	Product version	Product ID	References	Data provider and data access information
OCO-2	ACOS	v10r	CO2_OC2_ACOS	O'Dell et al., 2018; Kiel et al., 2019; Osterman et al., 2020	Product "OCO2_L2_Lite_FP 10r" obtained from NASA's Earthdata GES DISC website: https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/datasets?keywords=OCO-2%20v10r&page=1 (last access: 15-Aug-2020)
GOSAT	UoL-FP	v7.3	CO2_GOS_OCFP	Cogan et al., 2012; Boesch et al., 2019	~~Generated by authors (#)~~Generated by Univ. Leicester (contact: Antonio Di Noia: adn9@leicester.ac.uk) and available via the CDS (#)
GOSAT	RemoTeC	v2.3.8	CO2_GOS_SRFP	Butz et al., 2011; Wu et al., 2019	~~Generated by authors (#)~~Generated by SRON (contact: Lianghai Wu: L.Wu@sron.nl) and available via the CDS (#)
GOSAT	FOCAL	v1.0	CO2_GOS_FOCA	Noël et al., 2020	Generated by ~~authors~~Univ. Bremen and available on request (contact: Stefan Noël: Stefan.Noel@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de)

Table 2. Overview of the CarbonTracker CT2019 data set. For this study we used data from the period January 2015 to December 2018.

Model / Version	Details	Reference	Access
CarbonTracker CT2019	Atmospheric CO_2 molefraction profiles (spatio-temporal sampling: 3°x2°, 3-hourly) and CO_2 fluxes (spatio-temporal sampling: 1°x1°, 3-hourly)	Jacobson et al., 2020 DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.25925/39m3-6069 (last access: 22-July-2020)	CarbonTracker CT2019, http://carbontracker.noaa.gov (last access: 22-July-2020)

Table 3. Corner coordinates of the East China target region as analysed in this study.

Region ID	Comments	Latitude range [deg North]	Lontitude range [deg East]
East China	Target region for DAM and TmS methods	28 – 44	102 – 126
	Extended region for TmS method	18 -54	93 - 135

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Table 4. Numerical values of the ensemble-based $\Delta XCO_2^{FF}$$CO_2^{FF(DAM)}$ results as shown in Fig. 13. Listed are the median values and corresponding 1-sigma uncertainties (in brackets). The dimensionless values listed here represent the relative $\Delta XCO_2^{FF}$$CO_2^{FF(DAM)}$ change for January-May 2020 relative to October-December 2019 and previous years. The listed data refer to the difference relative to October to December 2019, i.e., the corresponding offset (October to December 2019 mean) has been subtracted. ("OND" anomalies, see main text).

Month / Product ID	October 2019	November 2019	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	April 2020	May 2020
CO2_OC2_ACOS	-0.000004 (0.023025)	0.005001 (0.032024)	-0.005010 (0.018015)	0.015008 (0.029026)	-0.008010 (0.020024)	-0.007003 (0.016020)	-0.018 (0.023 (0.017)	-0.016019 (0.028027)
CO2_GOS_OCFP	-0.084049 (0.077046)	0.025026 (0.074038)	0.058071 (0.053050)	-0.133110 (0.035077)	-0.056055 (0.051087)	-0.151 (0.087101)	-0.242281 (0.031055)	-0.110141 (0.160158)
CO2_GOS_SRFP	-0.067076 (0.039031)	0.130111 (0.045030)	-0.063061 (0.049054)	0.043038 (0.091101)	-0.064 (0.061053)	0.024011 (0.093081)	-0.106082 (0.046059)	0.010024 (0.082077)
CO2_GOS_FOCA	-0.048057 (0.049042)	0.052053 (0.062029)	-0.004008 (0.043040)	-0.041044 (0.042062)	-0.016046 (0.104081)	-0.189176 (0.057066)	-0.040041 (0.070069)	-0.110080 (0.063064)
Ensemble	-0.050047 (0.036031)	0.053048 (0.055047)	-0.004002 (0.049054)	-0.029027 (0.078065)	-0.036021 (0.028050)	-0.081085 (0.105091)	-0.103106 (0.099120)	-0.057054 (0.063072)

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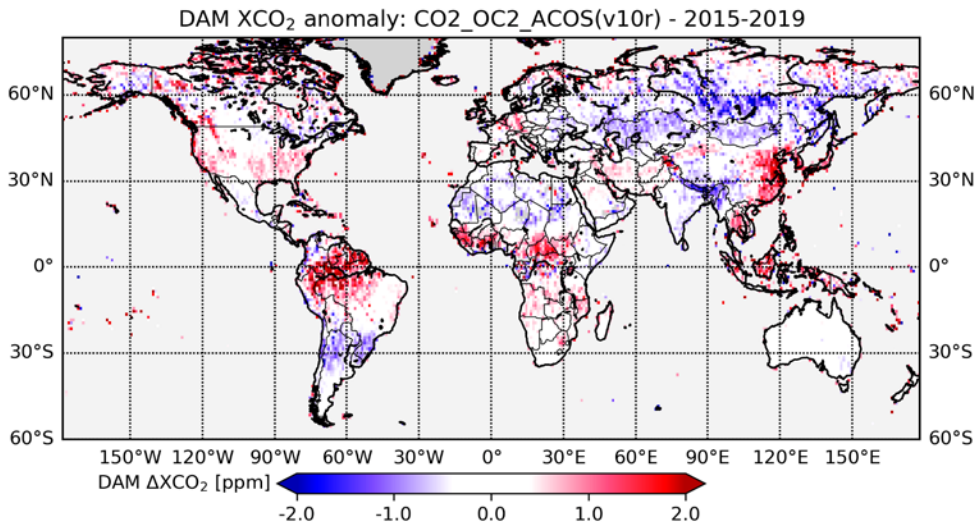
Figures:



~~Figure 1~~

~~: DAM XCO_2 anomaly map at 1°x 1° resolution generated from OCO-2 Level 2 XCO_2 (v10r, land) for 2015 to 2019.~~

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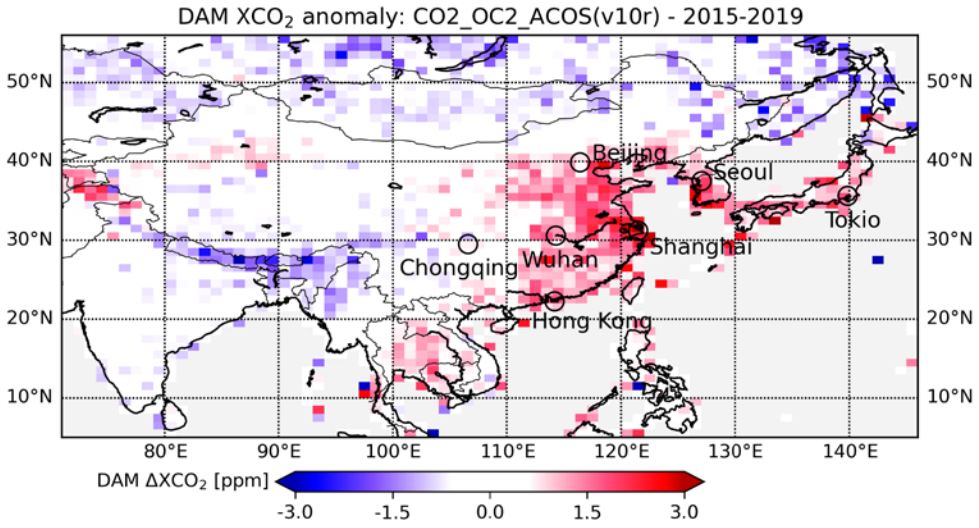

Figure 2: As Fig. 1 but for China and surrounding areas.

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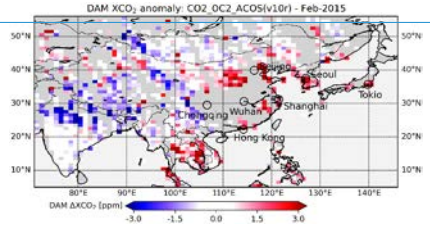

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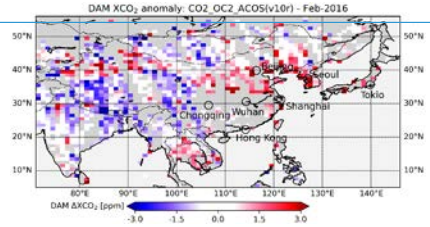

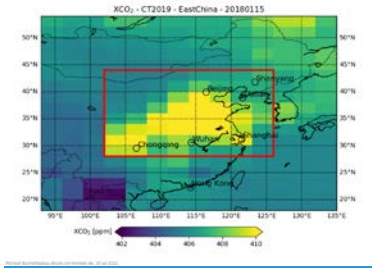

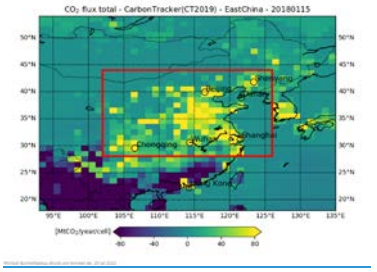

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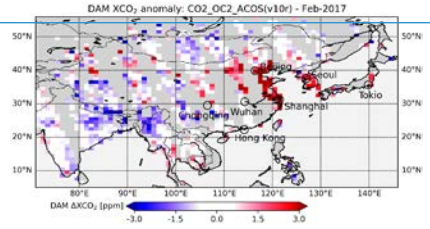

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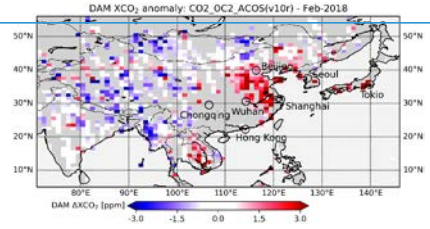

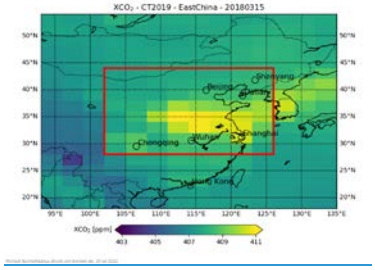

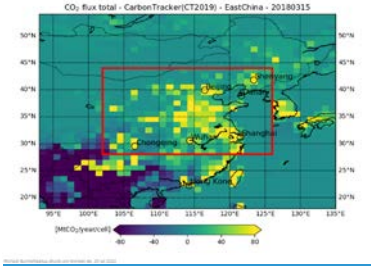

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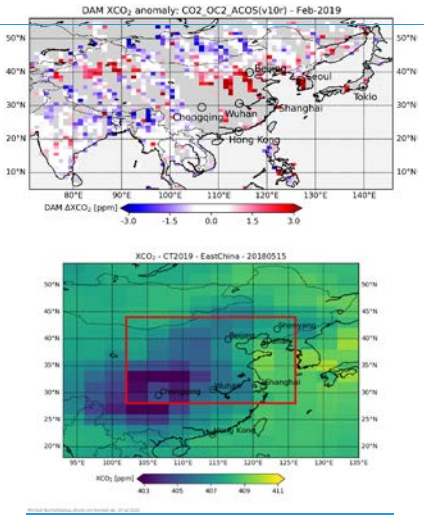

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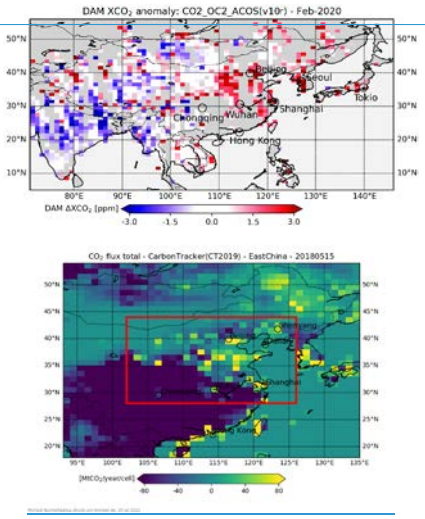

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Figure 3: As Fig. 2 but for (a) February 2015 to (f) February 2020.

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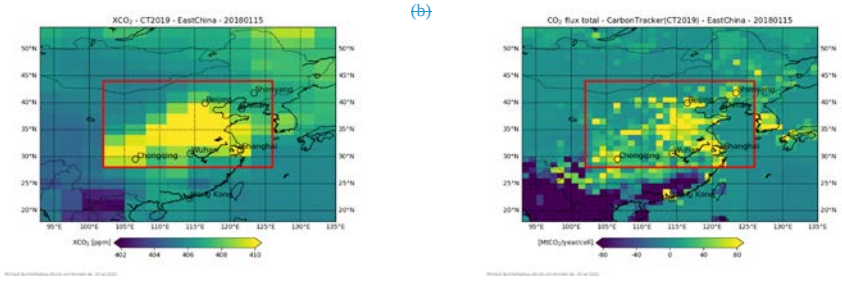
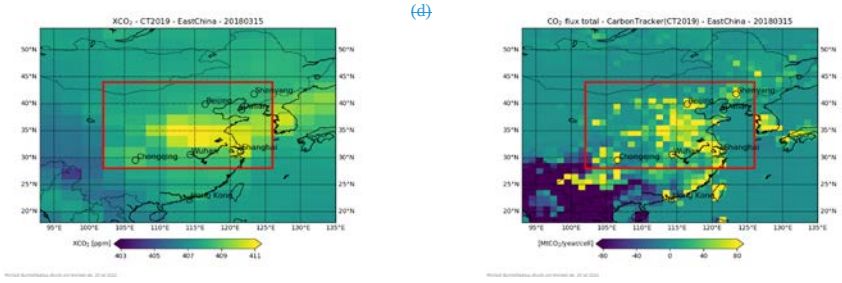
~~(a)~~ ~~(b)~~



~~(c)~~ ~~(d)~~



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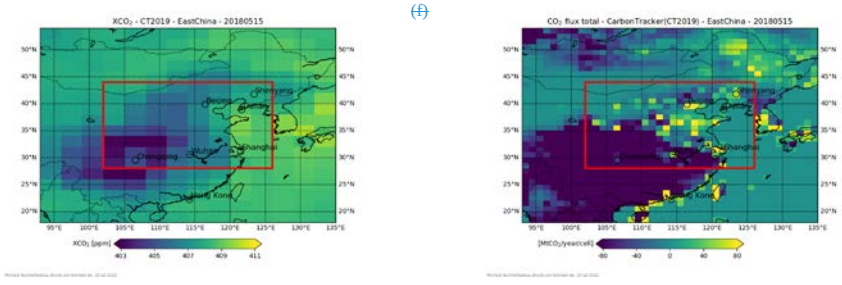

~~Figure 4~~Figure 1: Left: CT2019 XCO_2 (left, in ppm) and corresponding CO_2 surface fluxes (right, in $MtCO_2$/year/cell) for 15-Jan-2018 (first row), 15-Mar-2018 (middle) and 15-May-2018 (bottom). The red rectangle encloses the East China target region as defined for this study.

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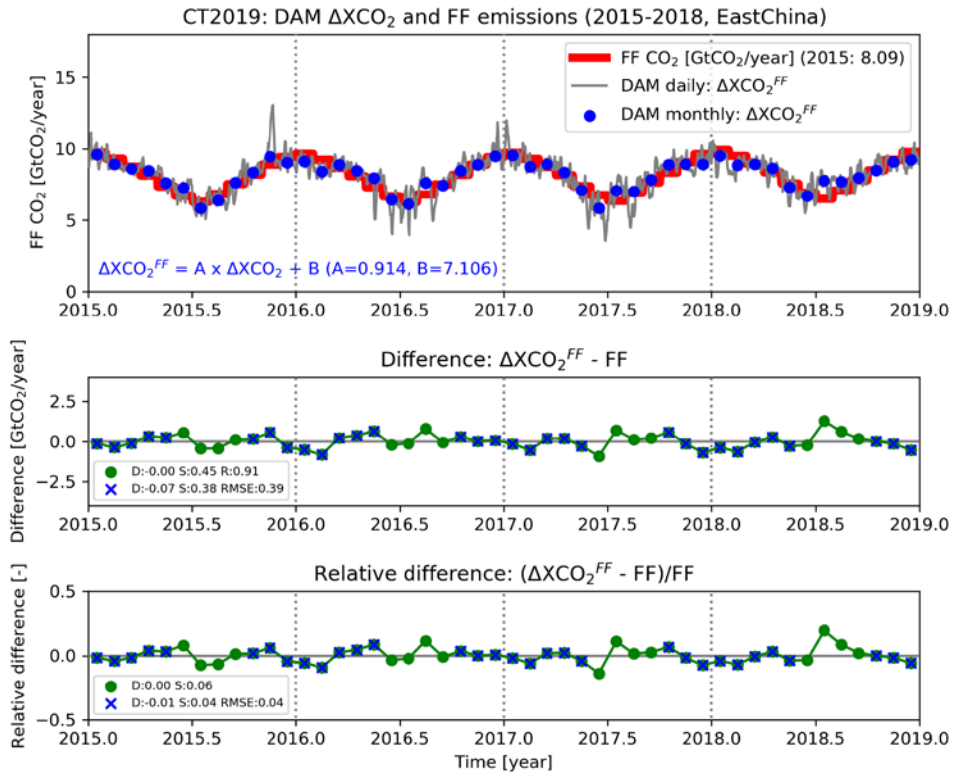
CT2019: DAM ΔXCO2 and FF emissions (2015-2018, EastChina)
FF CO2 [GtCO2/year] (2015: 8.09)
DAM daily: ΔXCO2FF
DAM monthly: ΔXCO2FF
ΔXCO2FF = A x ΔXCO2 + B (A=0.914, B=7.106)
FF CO2 [GtCO2/year]
Difference: ΔXCO2FF - FF
D:-0.00 S:0.45 R:0.91
D:-0.07 S:0.38 RMSE:0.39
Difference [GtCO2/year]
Relative difference: (ΔXCO2FF - FF)/FF
D:0.00 S:0.06
D:-0.01 S:0.04 RMSE:0.04
Relative difference [-]
Time [year]
Michael.Buchwitz@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de, 20-July-2020

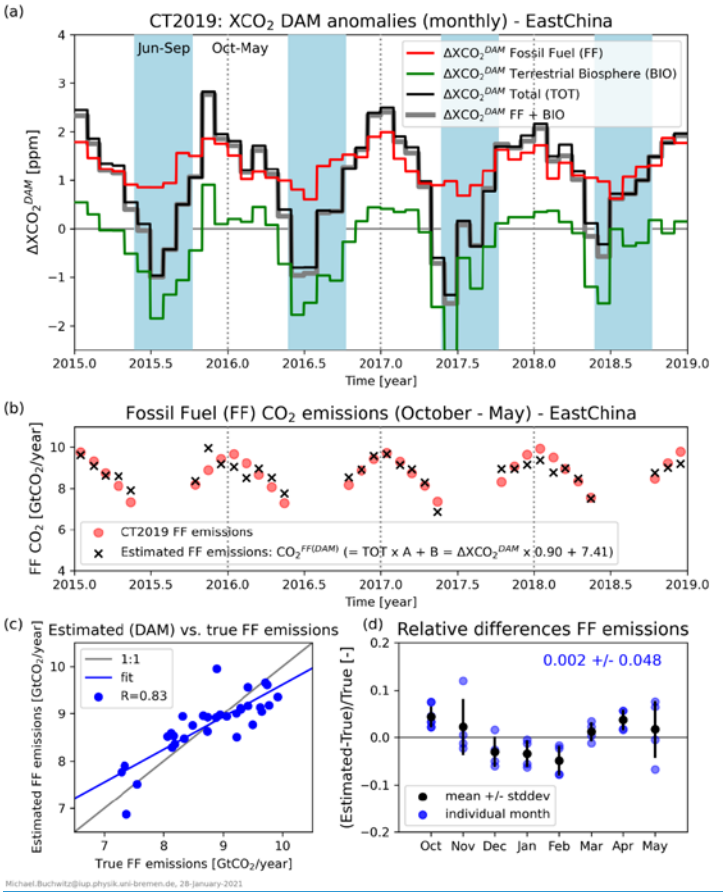

Figure 52: Results obtained by applying the DAM method to CT2019 XCO_2. Top panel: The thick red line shows the CT2019 fossil fuel (FF) monthly CO_2 emissions in $GtCO_2$/year for target region East China. The thin grey line shows daily ΔXCO_2^{FF}(a): Different monthly ΔXCO_2^{DAM} components: Total ΔXCO_2^{DAM} (TOT) and the blue dots show monthly ΔXCO_2^{FF} (see main text for a detailed explanation). Middle panel: Absolute difference between monthly ΔXCO_2^{FF}its FF (red) and the CT2019 FF target region emissions. Listed is the mean difference D, the standard deviation of the difference S, the linear correlation coefficient Rbiogenic (BIO, green) components and the root-mean-square error (RMSE). All quantities (except R) are listed for all months (green dots) and separately for the monthstheir sum (FF + BIO). The non-shaded time periods October to May (blueindicate the periods analysed in this

publication. (b) East China October to May FF CO_2 emissions (red dots) and estimated emissions $CO_2^{FF(DAM)}$ (black crosses~~). Bottom panel: the same~~) as obtained from total ΔXCO_2^{DAM} (TOT as shown in panel (a)) using the formula shown in (b). (c) Scatter plot of estimated versus true (i.e., CT2019) FF emissions. (d) Relative difference of estimated and true emissions.

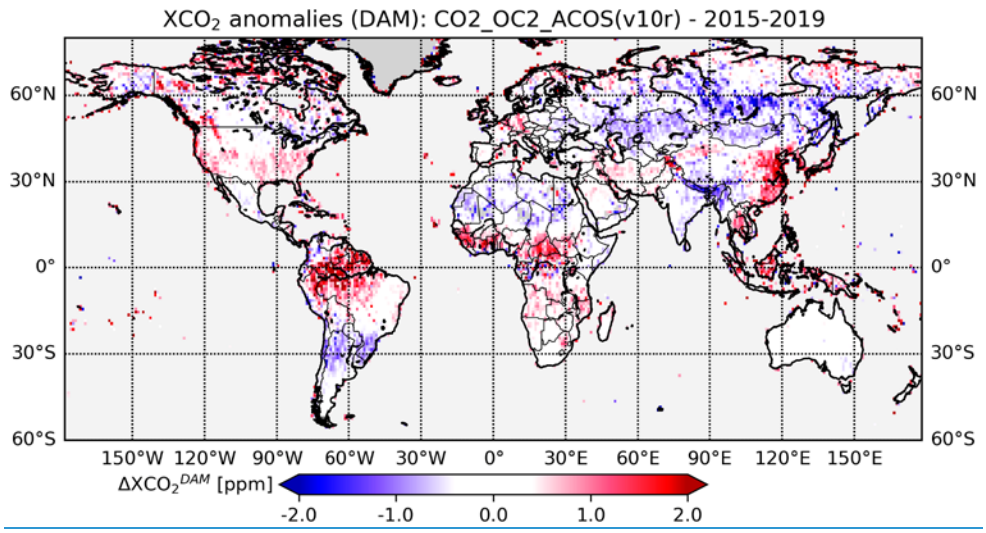

Figure 3: DAM XCO_2 anomaly map at 1º x 1º resolution generated from OCO-2 Level 2 XCO_2 (v10r, land) for 2015 to 2019.

~~the~~ ~~middle~~ ~~panel~~

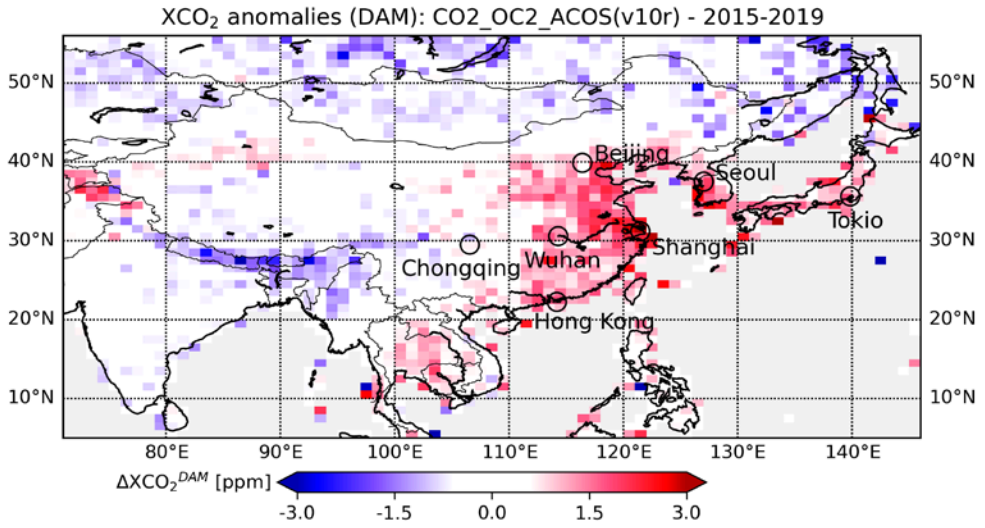

Figure 4: As Fig. 3 but for ~~the relative differences (as fraction, not percent, see panel title) instead of the absolute differences.~~ China and surrounding areas.

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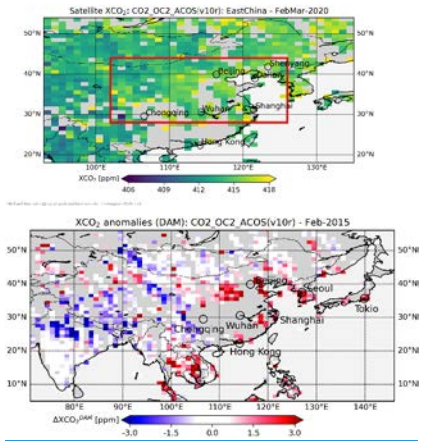
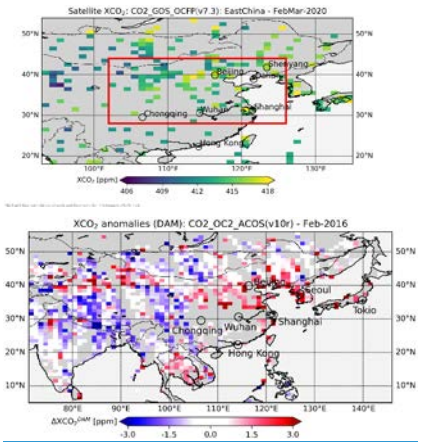
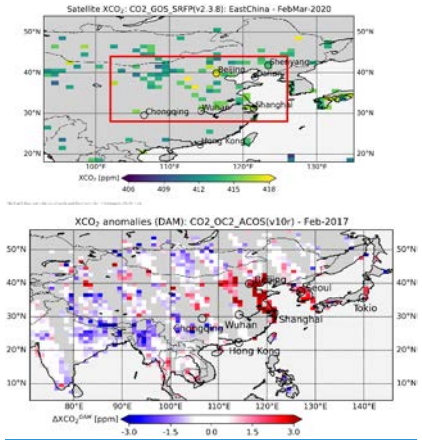
(a)



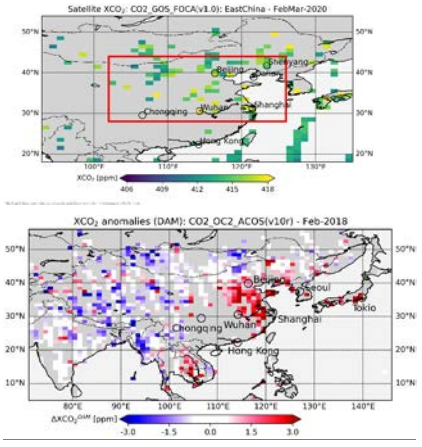
(b)



(c)



(d)



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Formatiert: Standard, Abstand Nach: 0 Pt., Zeilenabstand: einfach

Formatiert: Standard, Links, Abstand Nach: 0 Pt., Zeilenabstand: einfach

Formatiert: Schriftart: 10 Pt.

Formatierte Tabelle

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Formatiert: Schriftart: 10 Pt.

Formatiert: Standard, Abstand Nach: 0 Pt., Zeilenabstand: einfach

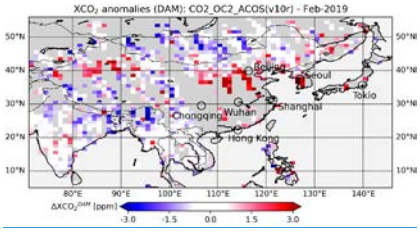
Formatiert: Standard, Links, Abstand Nach: 0 Pt., Zeilenabstand: einfach

Formatiert: Schriftart: 10 Pt.

Formatiert: Standard, Abstand Nach: 0 Pt., Zeilenabstand: einfach

Formatiert: Standard, Links, Abstand Nach: 0 Pt., Zeilenabstand: einfach

(e)



(f)

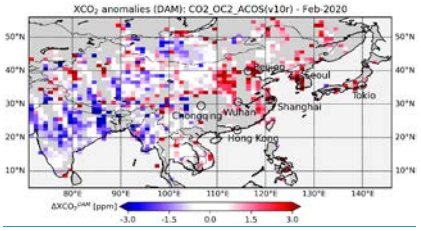


Figure 5: As Fig. 4 but for (a) February 2015 to (f) February 2020.

Formatiert: Nicht Hervorheben

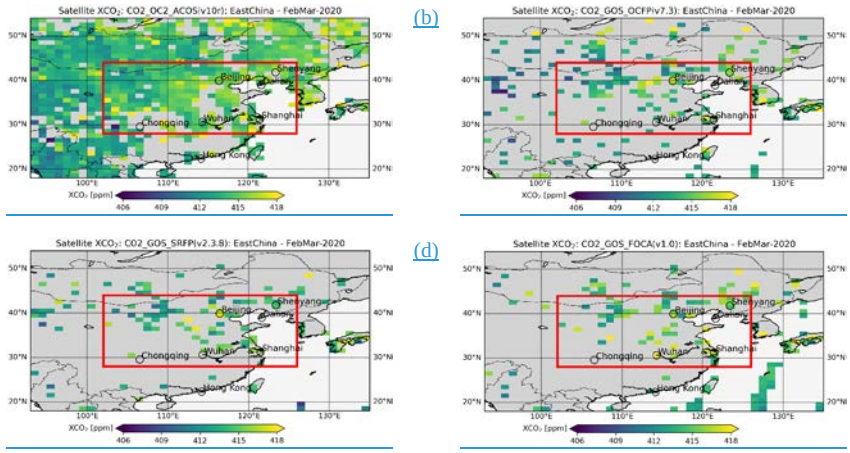
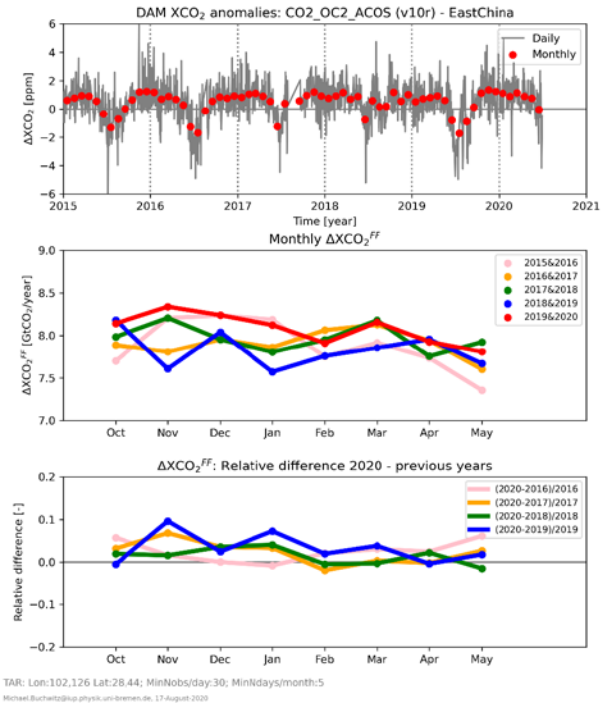


Figure 6: Panel (a): OCO-2 XCO_2 (version 10r, product ID CO2_OC2_ACOS) over land at 1°x1° resolution for February-March 2020. The red rectangle encloses the investigated East China target region. Panels (b)-(d) as panel (a) but for products CO2_GOS_OCFP (b), CO2_GOS_SRFP (c), and CO2_GOS_FOCA (d) (see Tab. 1 for details).

Formatiert: Links, Zeilenabstand: einfach


DAM XCO2 anomalies: CO2_OC2_ACOS (v10r) - EastChina
Daily
Monthly
ΔXCO2 [ppm]
Time [year]
Monthly ΔXCO2FF
2015&2016
2016&2017
2017&2018
2018&2019
2019&2020
ΔXCO2FF [GtCO2/year]
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
ΔXCO2FF: Relative difference 2020 - previous years
(2020-2016)/2016
(2020-2017)/2017
(2020-2018)/2018
(2020-2019)/2019
Relative difference [-]
TAR: Lon:102,126 Lat:28.44; MinNobs/day:30; MinNdays/month:5
Michael.Buchwitz@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de, 17-August-2020

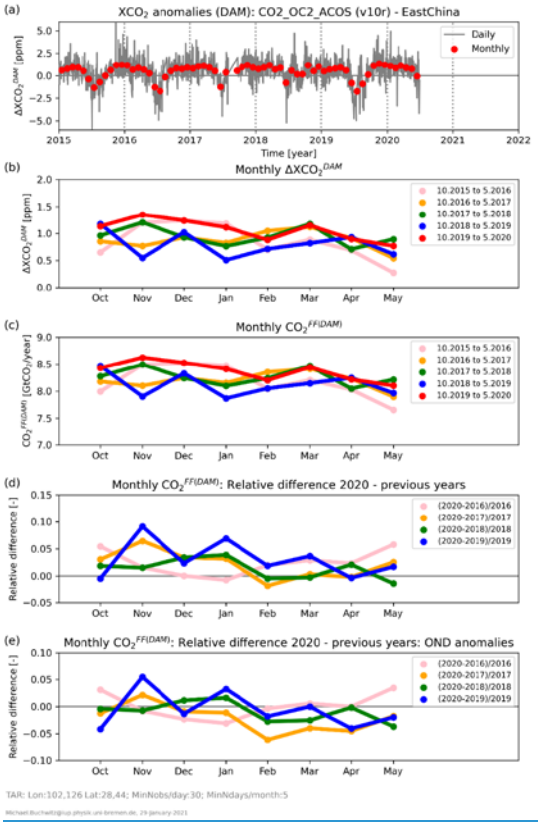


Figure 7: DAM analysis of the OCO-2 ACOS version 10r XCO_2 product (CO2_OC2_ACOS) for the region East China from January 2015 to May 2020. ~~Top:~~(a) **The thin grey line shows the daily DAM XCO_2 anomalies, i.e., daily** ~~DAM ΔXCO_2~~ΔXCO_2^{DAM}**. The red dots are the corresponding monthly values**~~. Middle: Monthly ΔXCO_2^{FF}. The red dots (and lines) refer to the time period~~ , which are also shown in (b) for different October – May periods. (c) As (b) but for $CO_2^{FF(DAM)}$, i.e., for the estimated East China monthly FF emissions (see main text). The data for **October 2019 – May 2020**~~, the blue dots to period October 2018 – May~~ (10.**2019**~~, the green dots to period October 2017 – May 2018, etc. (see annotation). Bottom panel: the same as the middle panel but for relative differences of the monthly values: Blue dots: relative difference of the values of the red dots shown in the middle panel (ending May~~ -5.**2020)** ~~and the blue dots~~are **shown in** ~~the middle panel (ending May 2019) denoted in the annotation as "(2020-2019)/2019". Also shown are~~

~~the relative~~ red (see annotation for other periods). (d) Relative $CO_2^{FF(DAM)}$ differences for different periods. In blue, for example, the **differences** ~~for 2020 and 2018 (green), 2020 and 2017 (orange) and 2020 and 2016 (pink).~~correspond to the period 10.2019-5.2020 (shown in red in panel (c)) minus 10.2018-5.2019 (shown in blue in (c)). (e) As (d) but after the October to December mean value ("OND anomalies"). **The following parameters have been used to generate this figure: Minimum number of observations/day: 30, minimum number of days/month: 5.**

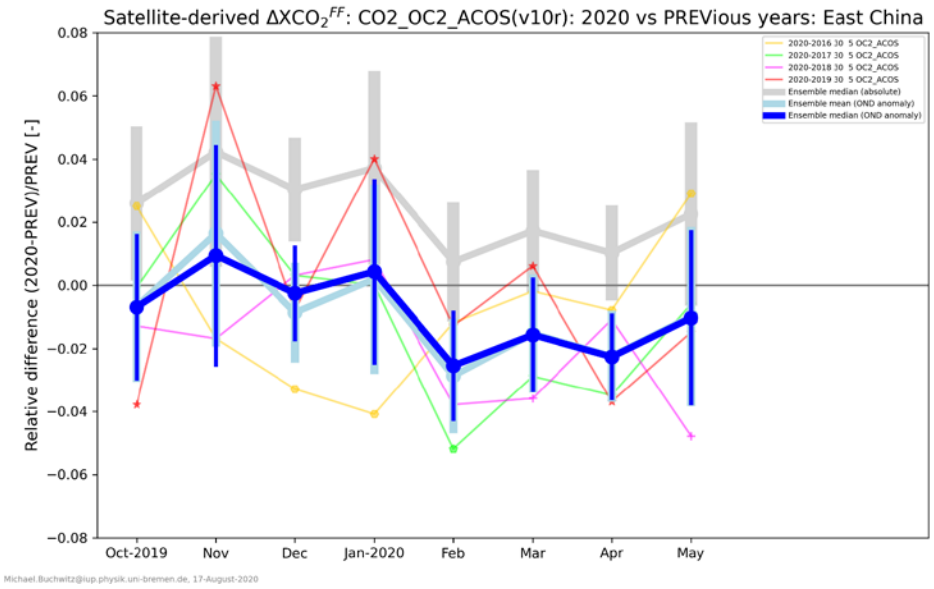


Figure 8: Product CO2_OC2_ACOS ΔXCO_2^{FF} differences as shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 7 but including the corresponding median, mean and scatter. The relative differences as shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 7 are shown here via small symbols with thin connecting lines (using different colours for different years, see annotation) and with an offset subtracted, which corresponds to the October to December (OND) 2019 mean value, i.e., the data are shown here as anomaly relative to OND 2019 ("OND anomaly"). The corresponding median and standard deviation is shown in royal blue (the corresponding mean and standard deviation is show in light blue). The median of the original data (no offset subtracted) is shown as thick grey dots and lines, i.e., the offset is the difference between the royal blue and the grey lines.

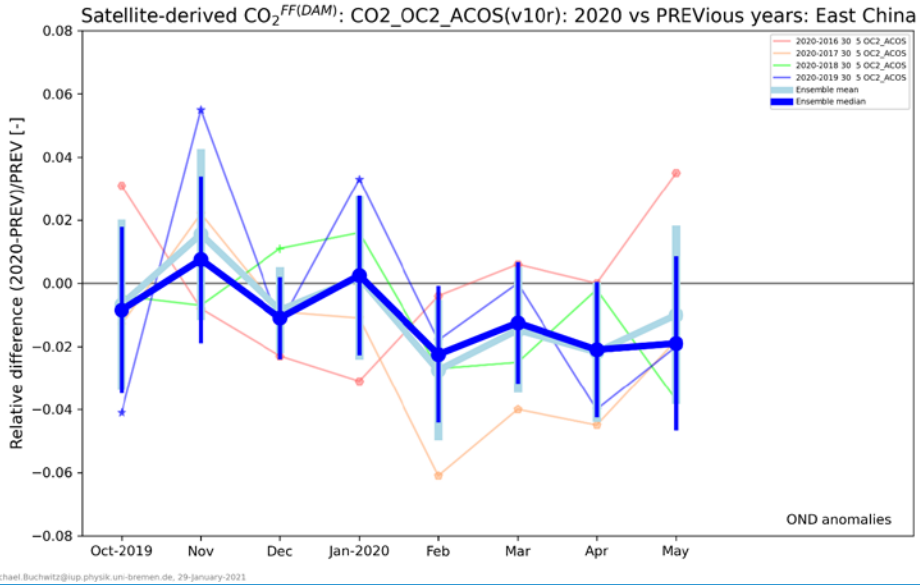
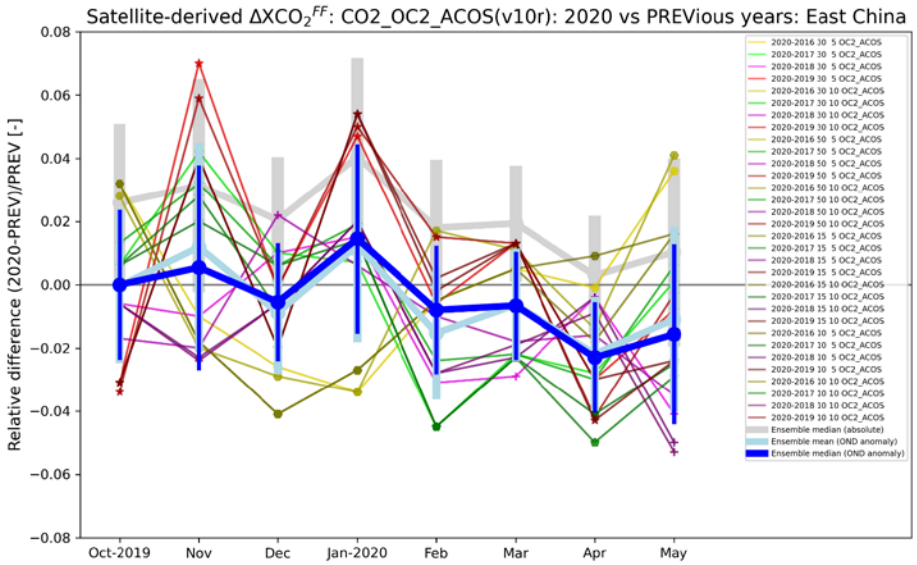


Figure 8: Ensemble members $CO_2^{FF(DAM)}$ OND anomalies derived from satellite product CO2_OC2_ACOS. The thin lines and small symbols show the same data also shown in the bottom panel of Fig. 7. The thick dots and lines show the corresponding ensemble median, mean and scatter. The following parameters have been used to generate this figure (see also annotation): Minimum number of observations/day: 30; minimum number of days/month: 5.


Satellite-derived ΔXCO2FF: CO2_OC2_ACOS(v10r): 2020 vs PREVious years: East China
Relative difference (2020-PREV)/PREV [-]
0.08
0.06
0.04
0.02
0.00
−0.02
−0.04
−0.06
−0.08
Oct-2019
Nov
Dec
Jan-2020
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
2020-2016 30 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2017 30 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2018 30 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2019 30 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2016 30 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2017 30 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2018 30 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2019 30 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2016 50 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2017 50 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2018 50 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2019 50 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2016 50 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2017 50 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2018 50 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2019 50 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2016 15 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2017 15 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2018 15 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2019 15 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2016 15 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2017 15 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2018 15 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2019 15 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2016 10 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2017 10 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2018 10 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2019 10 5 OC2_ACOS
2020-2016 10 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2017 10 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2018 10 10 OC2_ACOS
2020-2019 10 10 OC2_ACOS
Ensemble median (absolute)
Ensemble mean (OND anomaly)
Ensemble median (OND anomaly)
Michael.Buchwitz@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de, 26-August-2020

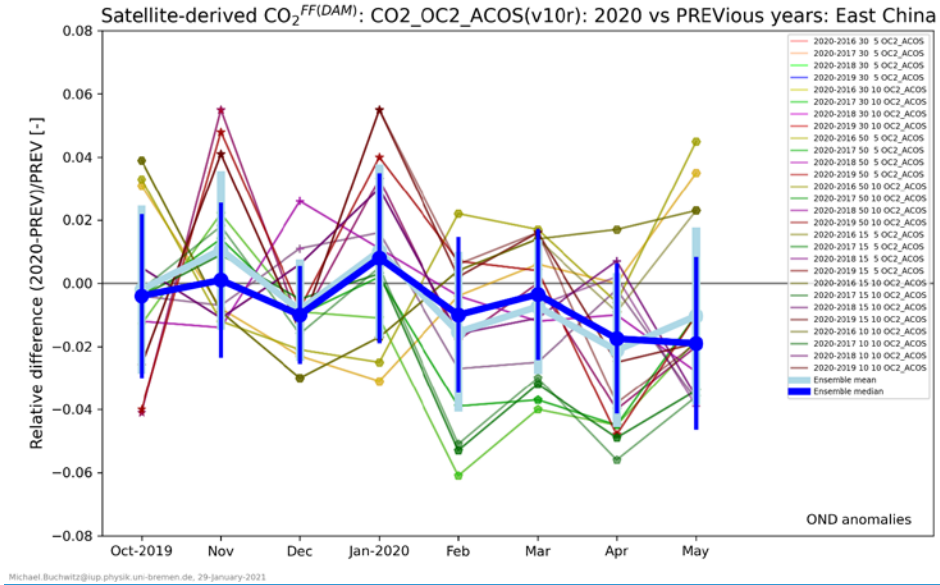
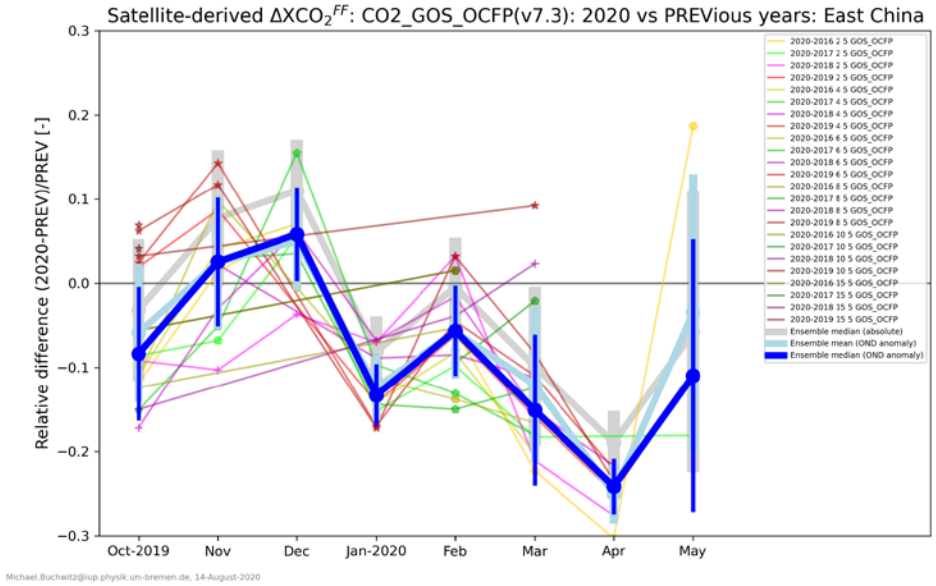


Figure 9: The same as Fig. 8 but with additional combinations of minimum number of observations/day (30 as in Fig. 8 and in addition: 50, 15 and 10) and minimum number of days/month (5 as in Fig. 8 and in addition 10) (see annotation).

1180


Satellite-derived ΔXCO2FF: CO2_GOS_OCFP(v7.3): 2020 vs PREVious years: East China
Relative difference (2020-PREV)/PREV [-]
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
−0.1
−0.2
−0.3
Oct-2019
Nov
Dec
Jan-2020
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
2020-2016 2 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2017 2 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2018 2 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2019 2 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2016 4 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2017 4 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2018 4 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2019 4 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2016 6 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2017 6 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2018 6 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2019 6 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2016 8 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2017 8 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2018 8 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2019 8 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2016 10 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2017 10 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2018 10 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2019 10 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2016 15 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2017 15 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2018 15 5 GOS_OCFP
2020-2019 15 5 GOS_OCFP
Ensemble median (absolute)
Ensemble mean (OND anomaly)
Ensemble median (OND anomaly)
Michael.Buchwitz@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de, 14-August-2020

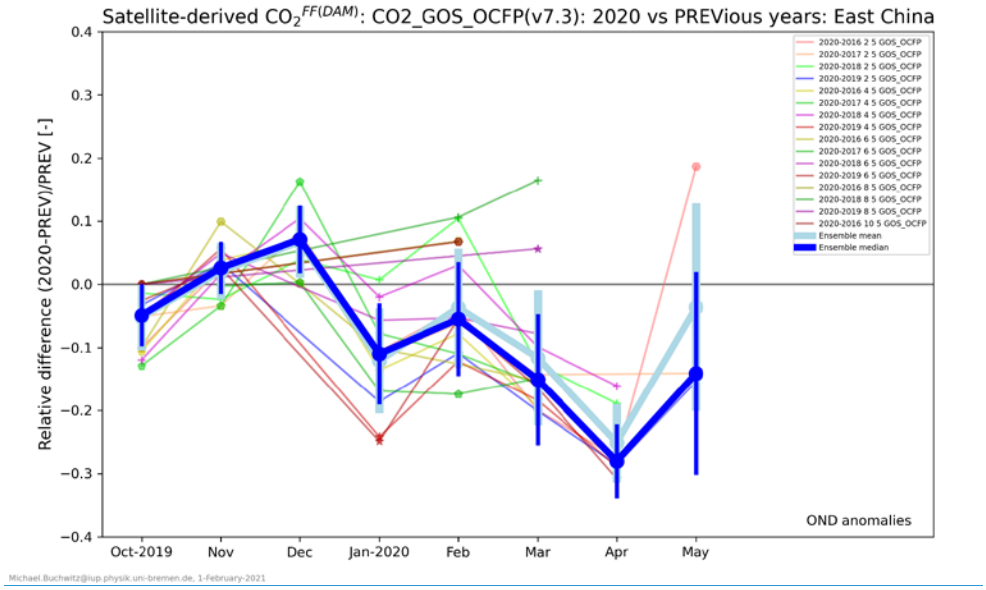
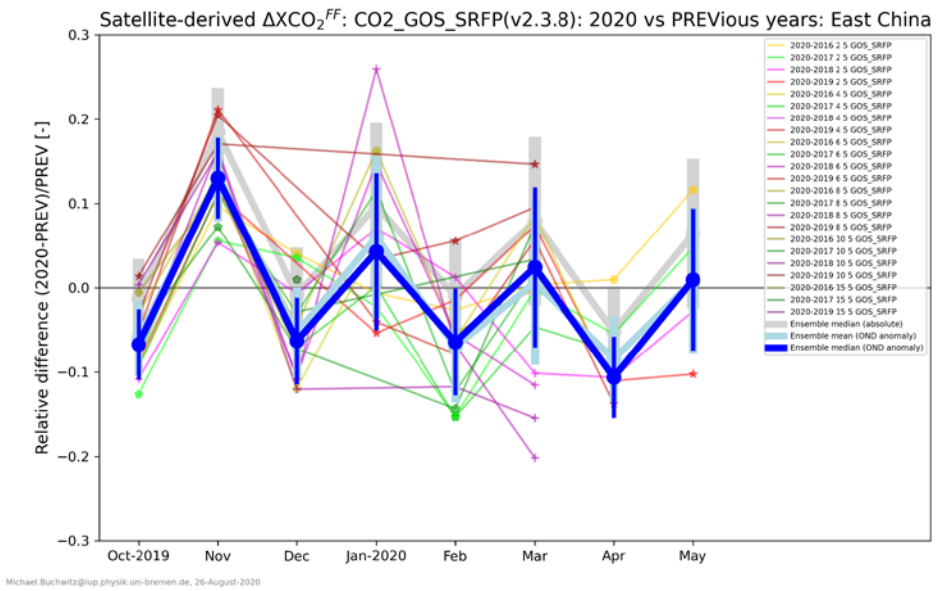
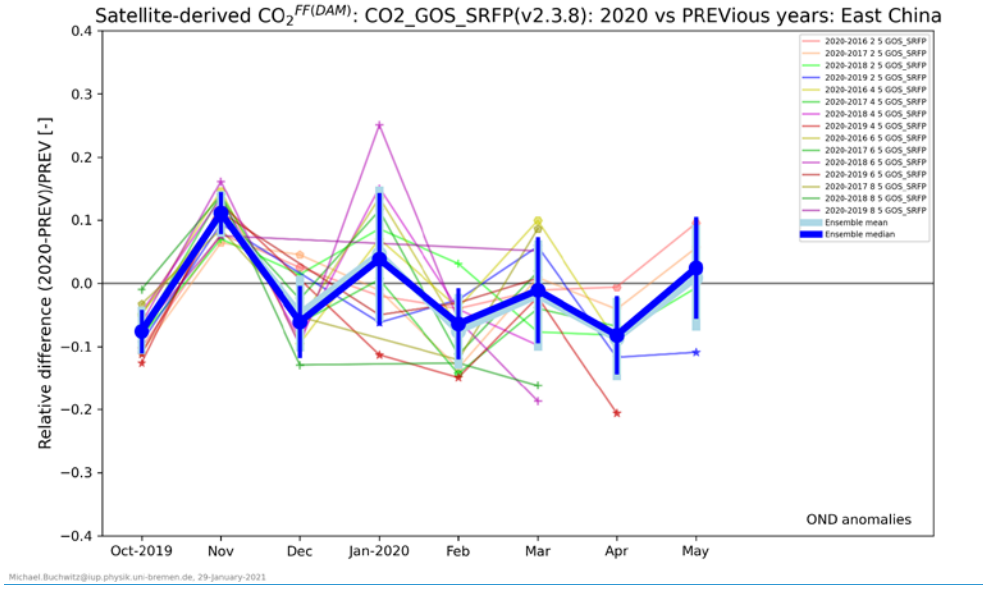
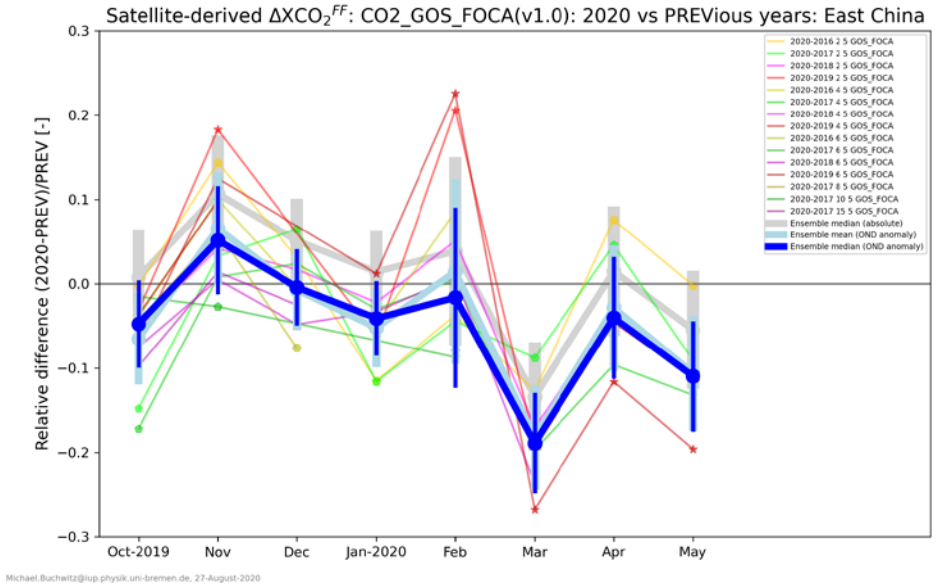


Figure 10: The same as Figs. 9 but for the product CO2_GOS_OCFP. Results are shown for several values of the required minimum number of observations/day: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 15. The required minimum number of days/month is 5.


Satellite-derived ΔXCO2FF: CO2_GOS_SRFP(v2.3.8): 2020 vs PREVious years: East China
Relative difference (2020-PREV)/PREV [-]
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
−0.1
−0.2
−0.3
Oct-2019
Nov
Dec
Jan-2020
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
2020-2016 2 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2017 2 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2018 2 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2019 2 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2016 4 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2017 4 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2018 4 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2019 4 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2016 6 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2017 6 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2018 6 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2019 6 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2016 8 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2017 8 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2018 8 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2019 8 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2016 10 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2017 10 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2018 10 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2019 10 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2016 15 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2017 15 5 GOS_SRFP
2020-2019 15 5 GOS_SRFP
Ensemble median (absolute)
Ensemble mean (OND anomaly)
Ensemble median (OND anomaly)
Michael.Buchwitz@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de, 26-August-2020



1195 **Figure 11: The same as Fig. 10 but for the product CO2_GOS_SRFP.**


Satellite-derived ΔXCO2FF: CO2_GOS_FOCA(v1.0): 2020 vs PREVious years: East China
Relative difference (2020-PREV)/PREV [-]
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
−0.1
−0.2
−0.3
Oct-2019
Nov
Dec
Jan-2020
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
2020-2016 2 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2017 2 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2018 2 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2019 2 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2016 4 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2017 4 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2018 4 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2019 4 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2016 6 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2017 6 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2018 6 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2019 6 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2017 8 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2017 10 5 GOS_FOCA
2020-2017 15 5 GOS_FOCA
Ensemble median (absolute)
Ensemble mean (OND anomaly)
Ensemble median (OND anomaly)
Michael.Buchwitz@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de, 27-August-2020

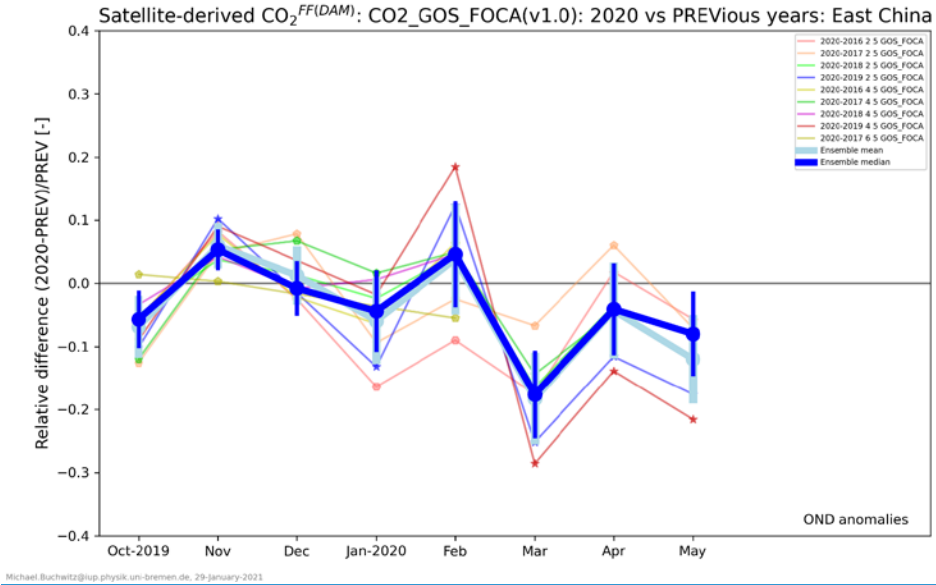
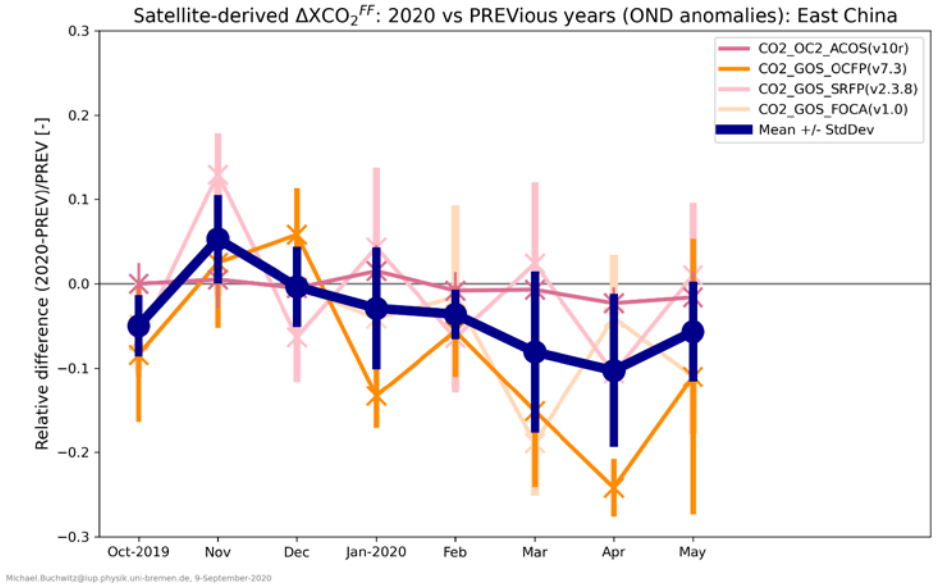


Figure 12: The same as Fig. 10 but for the product CO2_GOS_FOCA.


Satellite-derived ΔXCO2FF: 2020 vs PREVious years (OND anomalies): East China
Relative difference (2020-PREV)/PREV [-]
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
−0.1
−0.2
−0.3
Oct-2019
Nov
Dec
Jan-2020
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
CO2_OC2_ACOS(v10r)
CO2_GOS_OCFP(v7.3)
CO2_GOS_SRFP(v2.3.8)
CO2_GOS_FOCA(v1.0)
Mean +/- StdDev
Michael.Buchwitz@iup.physik.uni-bremen.de, 9-September-2020

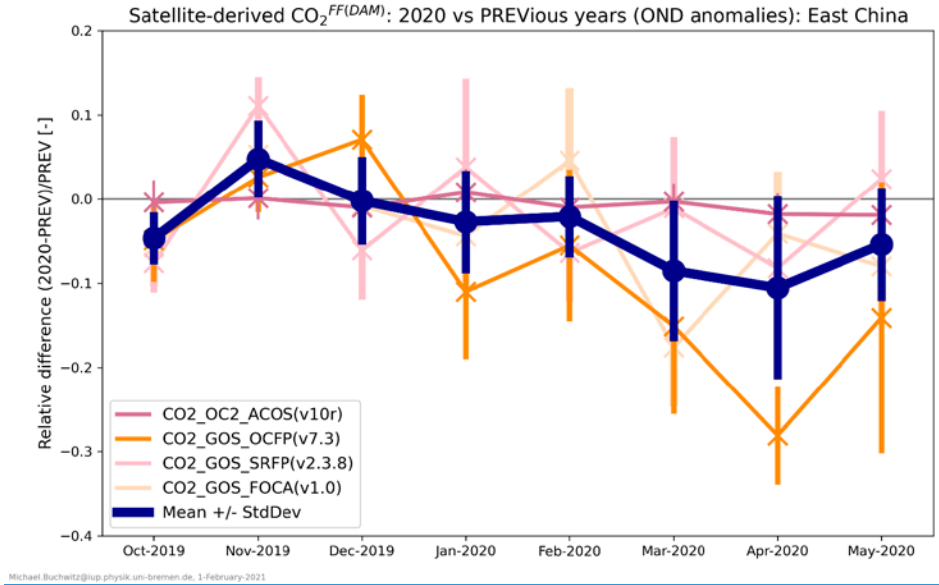


Figure 13: Overview of the ensemble-based ~~AXCO$_2^{FF}$~~ CO$_2^{EF(DAM)}$ results for January-May 2020 relative to October-December 2019 and previous years (also shown in Figs. 9 – 12) via reddish colours for each of the four analysed satellite XCO$_2$ data products (see Tab. 1). The corresponding ensemble mean value and its uncertainty is shown in dark blue. The uncertainty has been computed as standard deviation of the ensemble members. The corresponding numerical values of the ensemble members are listed in Tab. 4.

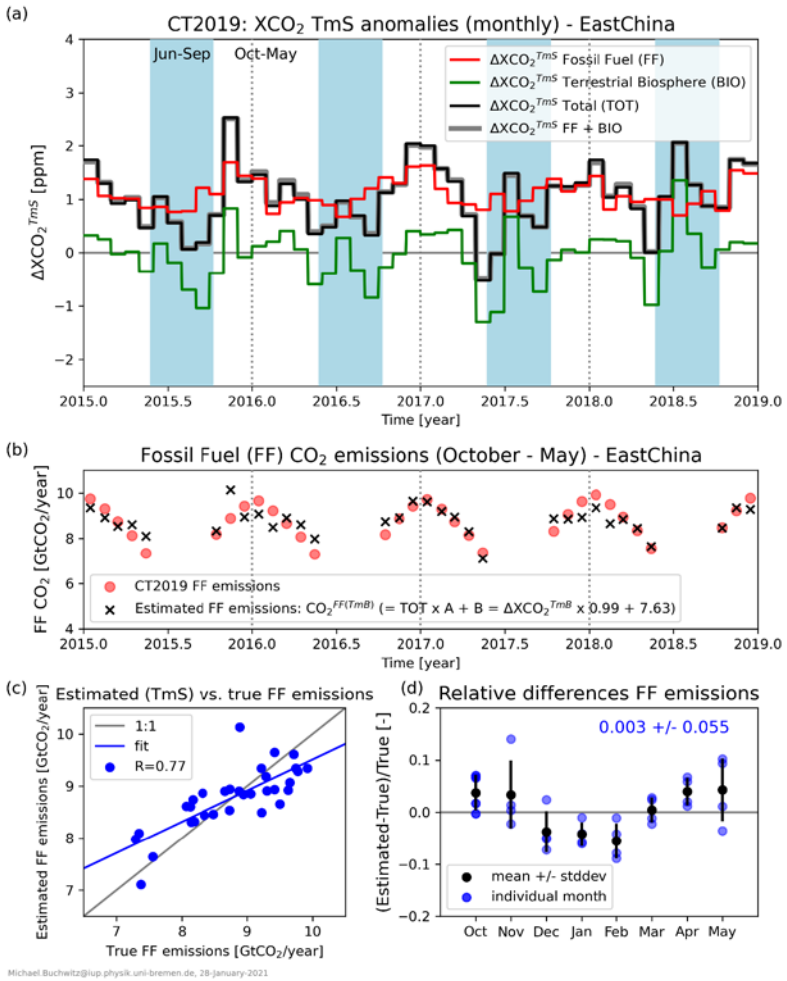


Figure A1: The same as Fig. 2 but using the Target minus Surrounding (TmS) method.

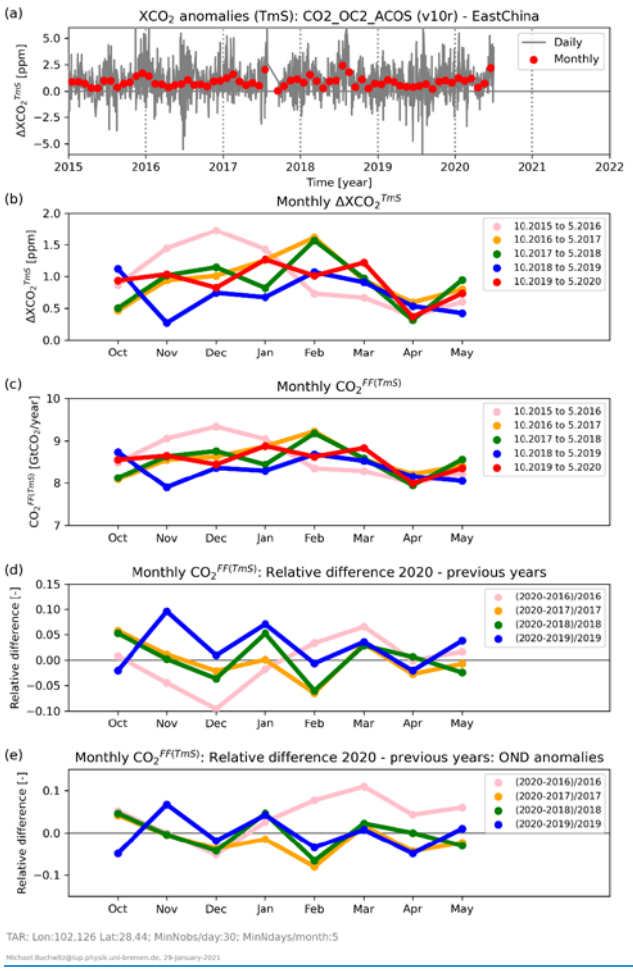


Figure A2: The same as Fig. 7 but using the TmS method.

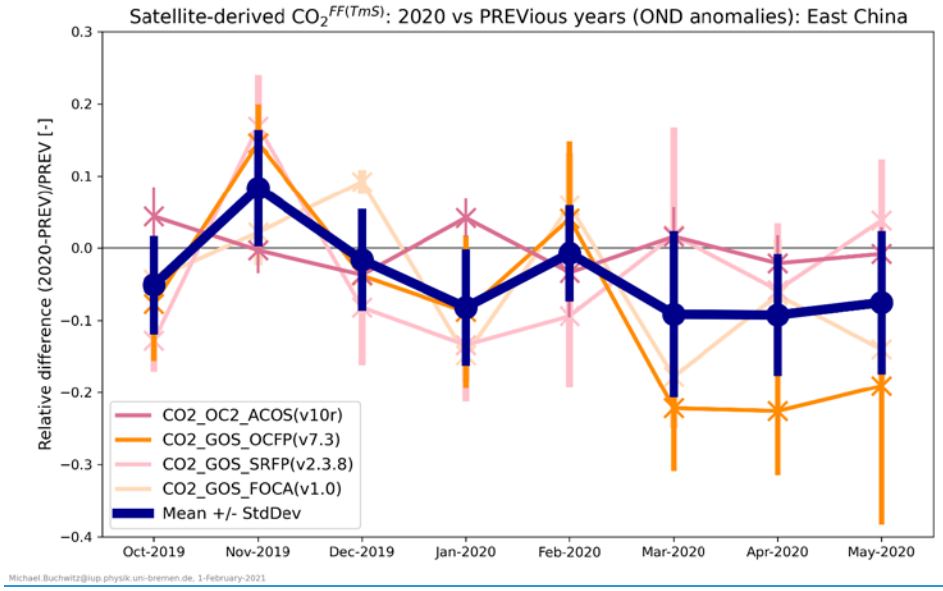


Figure A3: The same as Fig. 13 but using the TmS method.