Additional Material for

The potential of a constellation of low earth orbit satellite imagers to monitor worldwide fossil fuel CO2 emissions from large cities and point sources

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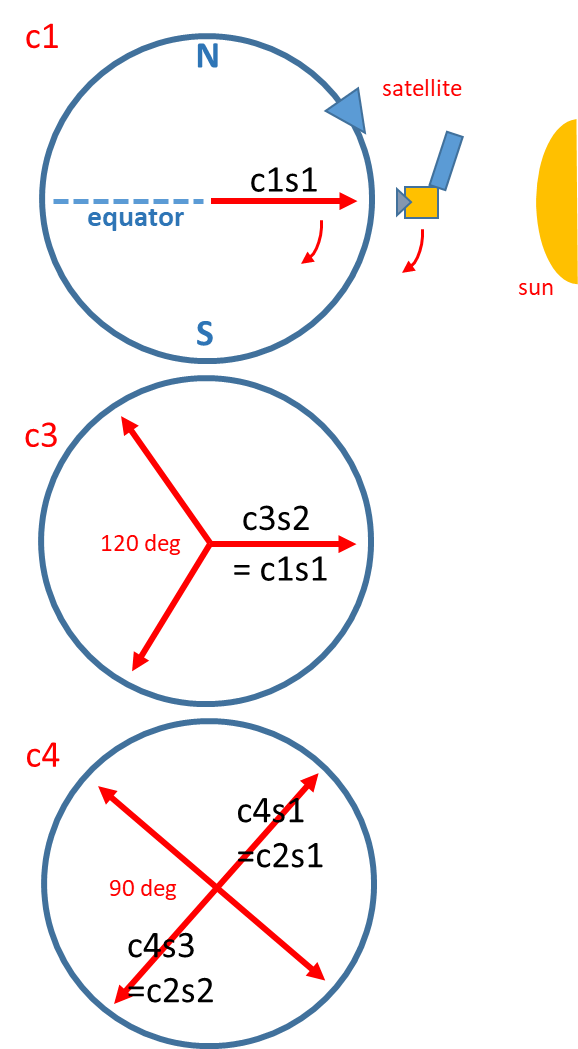
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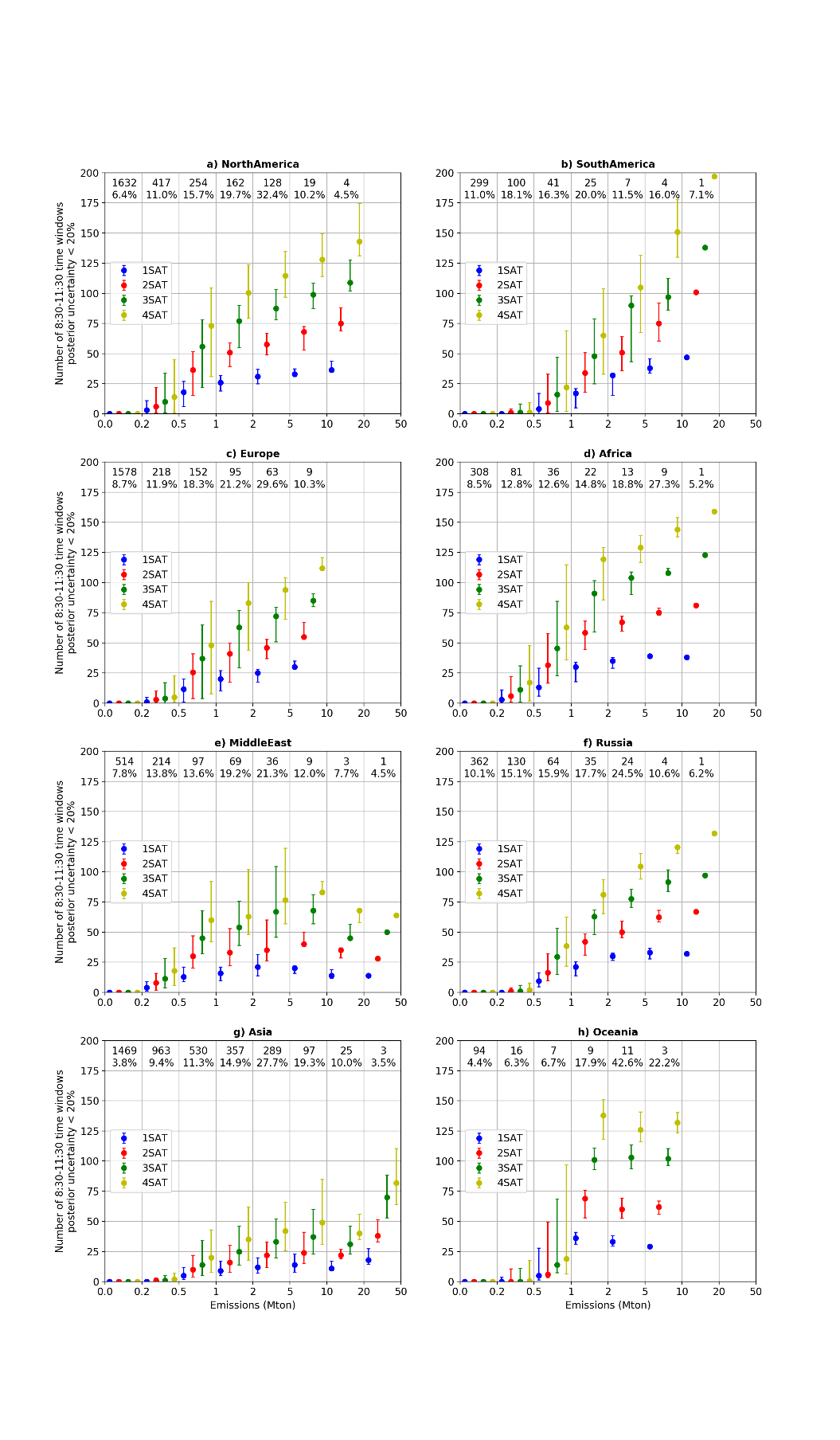
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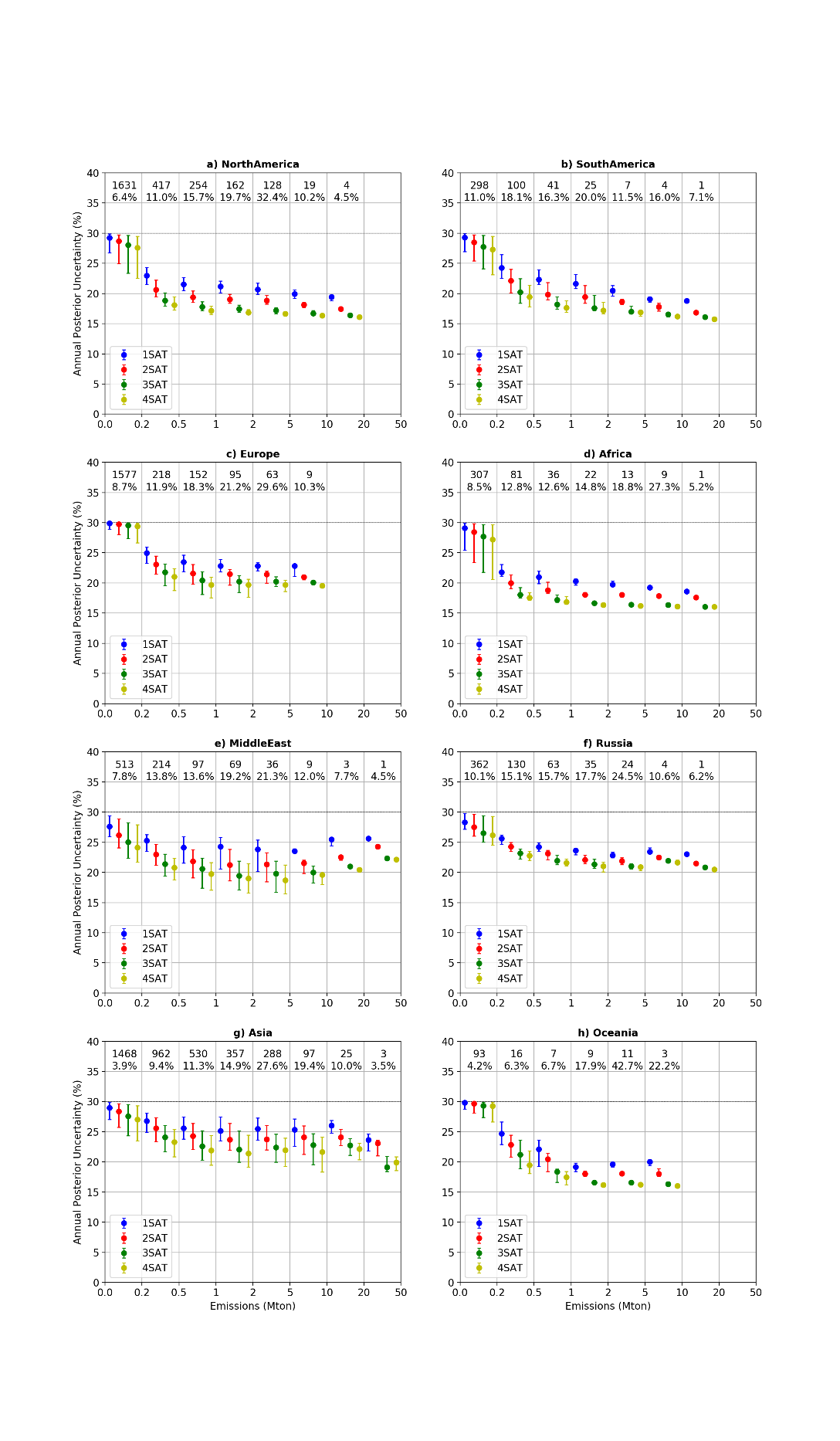
Supplementary Figures S1-S3



**Figure S1** Regular positioning of the satellites of the CO2M constellations on the chosen helio-synchronous orbit. The notations “c1”, “c3” and “c4” denote the number of satellites in the constellation, and “s1” and “s2” denote the index of satellites in each constellation. Note that the 2nd satellite (c3s2) in c3 is identical to the satellite in c1, and the 1st and 3rd satellites in c4 are identical to the two satellites in c2.



**Figure S2** Number of 8:30-11:30 time windows in a year (here for the year 2008) for which the posterior uncertainty in the 3 h mean emissions are less than 20% (N20) for different regions of the globe in INV-3h. The results are binned according to the clump annual emission with bin limits given on the x-axis of the figure. Numbers within the figure indicate the number of clumps in the bin and the fraction of total CO2 emissions from all the clumps that they represent. Dots and error bars are the median and interquartile range of N20.



**Figure S3** Posterior uncertainty in annual CO2 emissions for clumps in different regions of the globe in INV-annual. The results are binned according to the clump annual emission with bin limits given on the x-axis of the figure. Numbers within the figure indicate the number of clumps in the bin and the fraction of total CO2 emissions generated by the clumps. Dots and error bars are the median and interquartile range of PU.