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Supplement of

Imaging structure and geometry of slabs in the greater Alpine area – a P-wave travel-time tomography using AlpArray Seismic Network data

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Figure S1. (a, b): Vertical profile through the two checkerboard test models of Fig. 7. (c, d): Test results on a great circle between 44.3°N, 2.0°E and 44.3°N, 18.0°E. Note the different amplitudes of the test anomalies along the profiles due to cut effects caused by the change in latitude.
Figure S2. Vertical profile R1 at 11.5°E through the two supplementary checkerboard test models with test perturbations in the crustal domain (a, b). The inversion results after 12 inversion iterations (c, d) show a good lateral resolution, also in the crustal domain. For the 2 × 2 × 3 checkerboard grid we see that even the small perturbations in the upper most 20 km can be recovered partly north of 46°N. However, we know that the vertical resolution in the crustal domain is not sufficient to fully reconstruct the heterogeneous crustal velocity distribution.
Figure S3. Vertical profile R3 as seen in Fig. 7 through the two checkerboard test models (a, b) and the test results (c, d) on a great circle between 44.3°N, 2.0°E and 44.3°N, 18.0°E. Note the different amplitudes of the test anomalies along the profiles due to cut effects caused by the change in latitude.