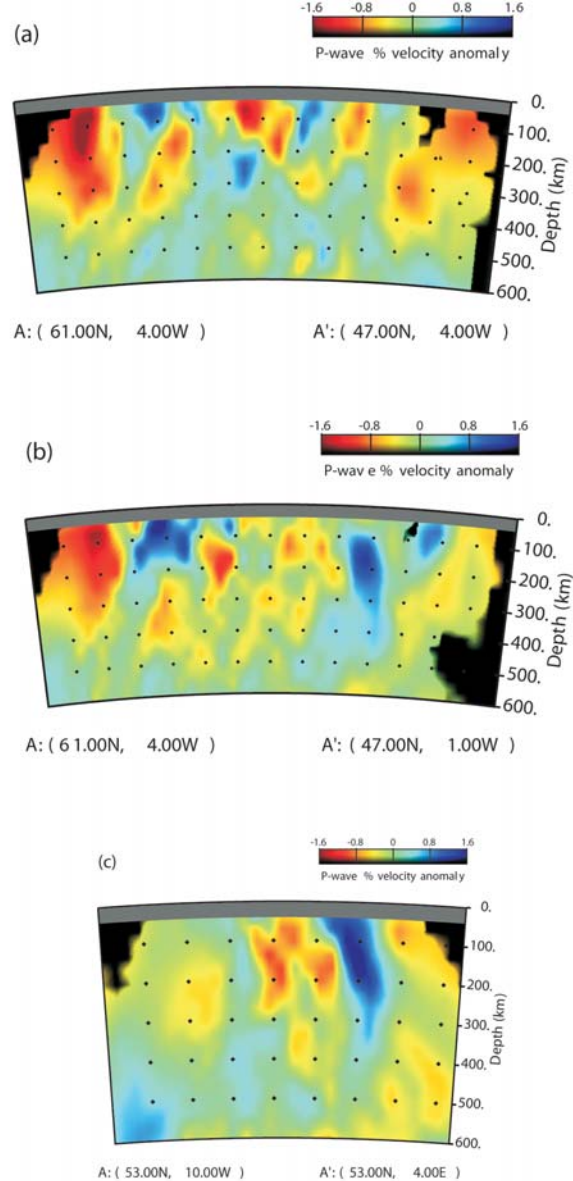
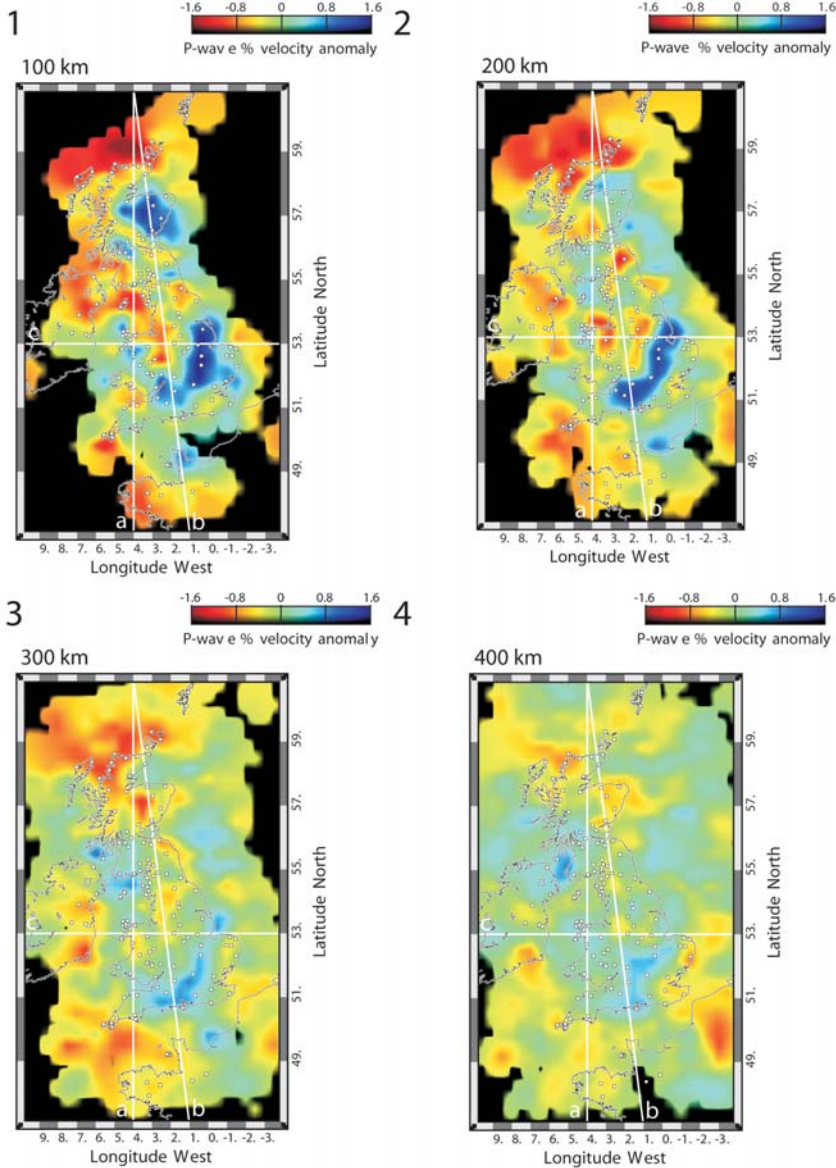


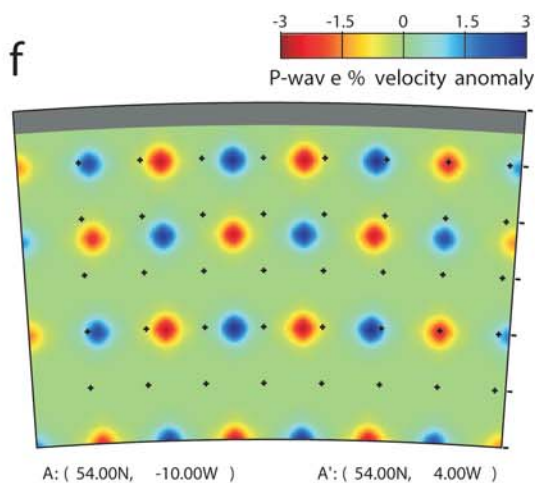
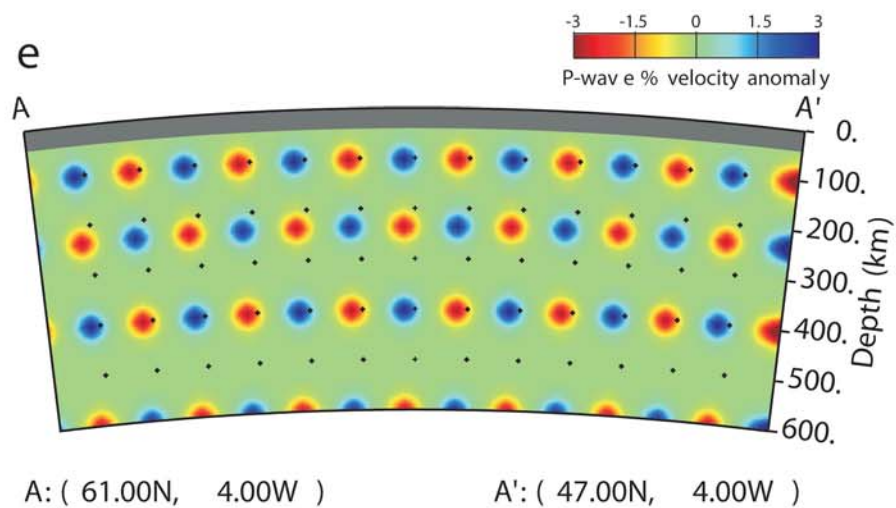
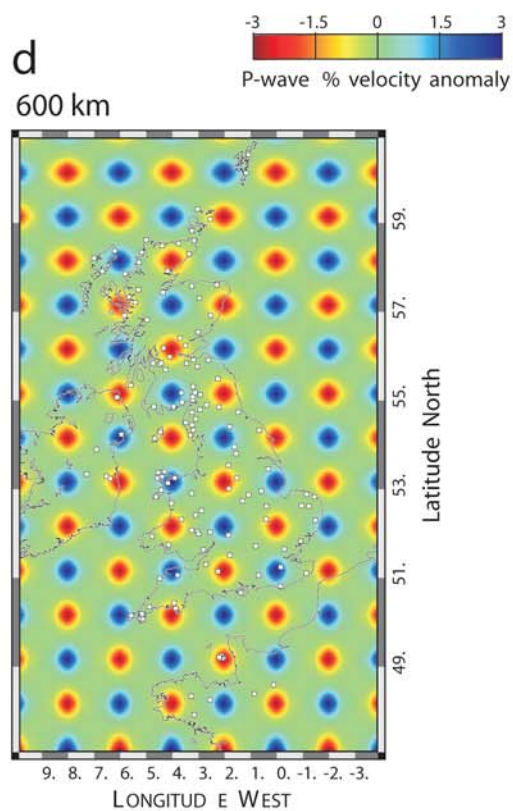
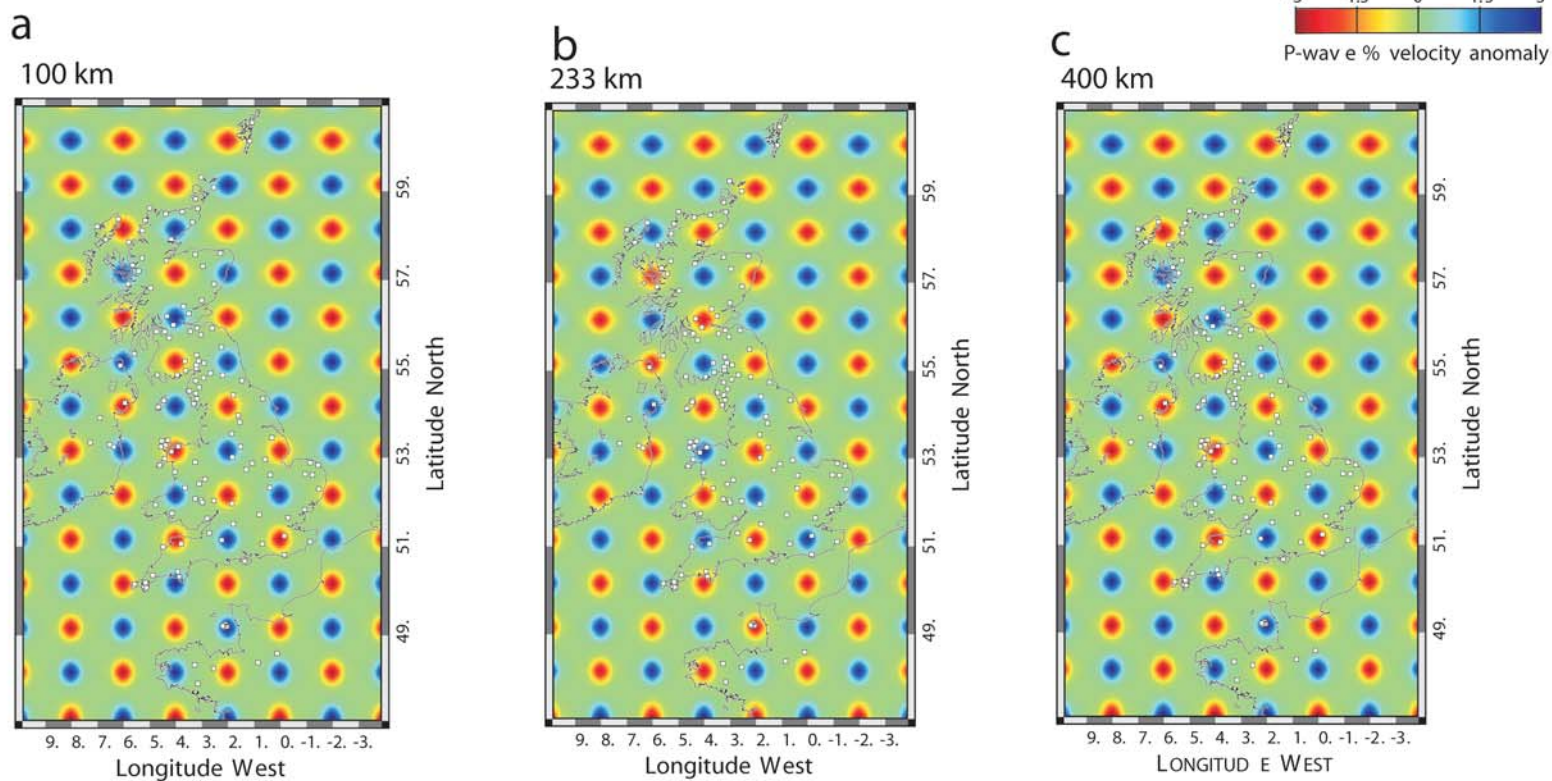
DR2005066

Figure S1 – Two-dimensional slices through the 3D P-wave velocity model. 1 – 4: Horizontal slices at depths of 100 km, 200 km, 300 km and 400 km. a – c: Vertical profiles through the velocity model along the transects shown by white lines in the depth sections (1 – 4). The color scale is the same on all plots and fades to black in regions of the model where the ray coverage is poor.

Figure S2 – Two-dimensional slices through the input synthetic "checkerboard" 3D P-wave velocity model. a – d: Horizontal slices at depths of 100 km, 233 km, 400 km and 600 km. e – f: Vertical profiles through the velocity model along 4°W (N – S profile) and 54°N (E – W profile) respectively. Input velocity anomalies are spheres with 3% anomalies at their centers, which decrease exponentially outwards. The anomalies are approximately 50 km in diameter.

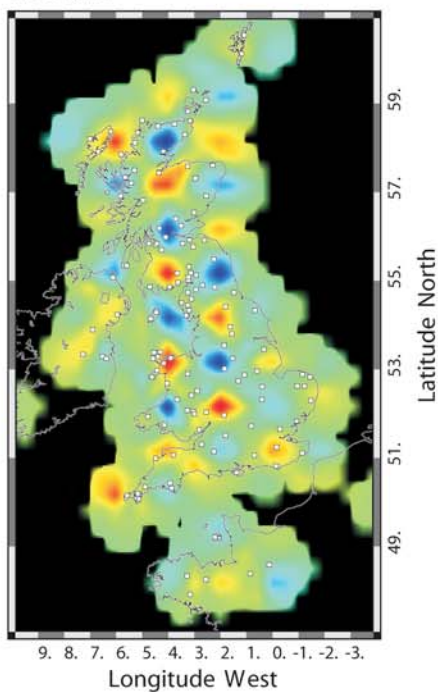
Figure S3 – Two-dimensional slices through the output synthetic "checkerboard" 3D P-wave velocity model. a – d: Horizontal slices at depths of 100 km, 233 km, 400 km and 600 km. e – f: Vertical profiles through the velocity model along 4°W (N – S profile) and 54°N (E – W profile) respectively. The resolution of the morphology of the anomalies is excellent to a depth of 400 km. At greater depths the anomalies become smeared vertically. The color scale fades to black in regions of the model where the ray coverage is poor.





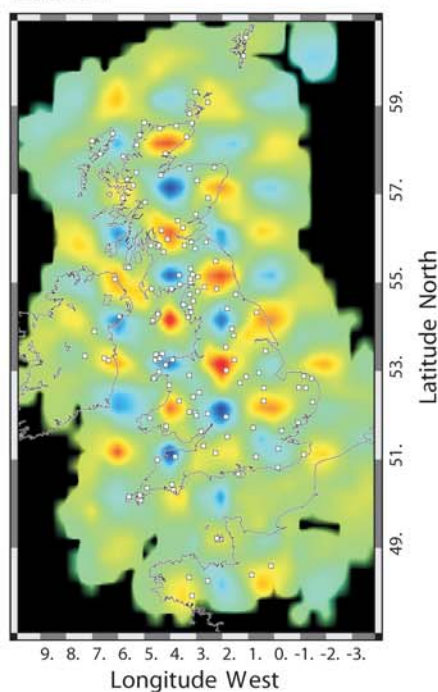
a

100 km



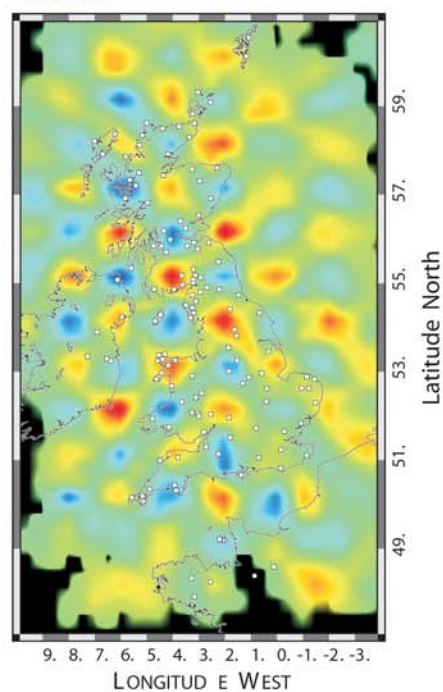
b

233 km



c

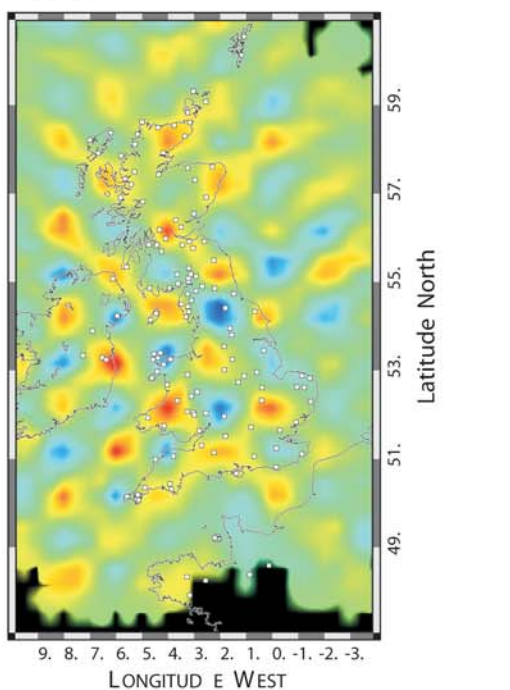
400 km



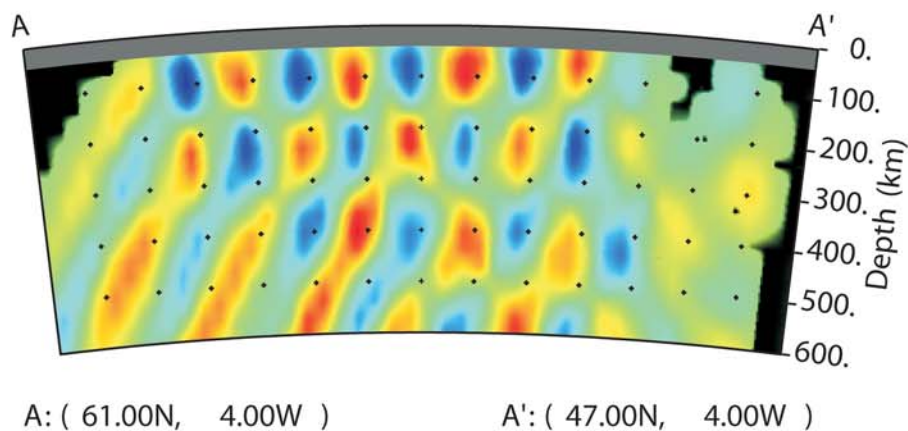
-1 -0.5 0 0.5 1
P-wave % velocity anomaly

d

600 km



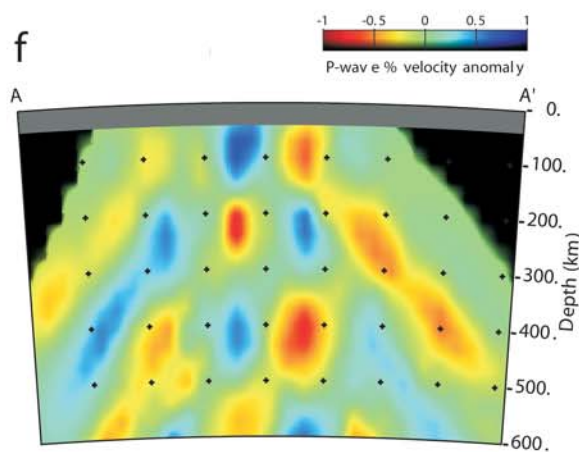
e



A: (61.00N, 4.00W)

A': (47.00N, 4.00W)

f



A: (54.00N, 10.00W)

A': (54.00N, 4.00E)