
Supplementary Material

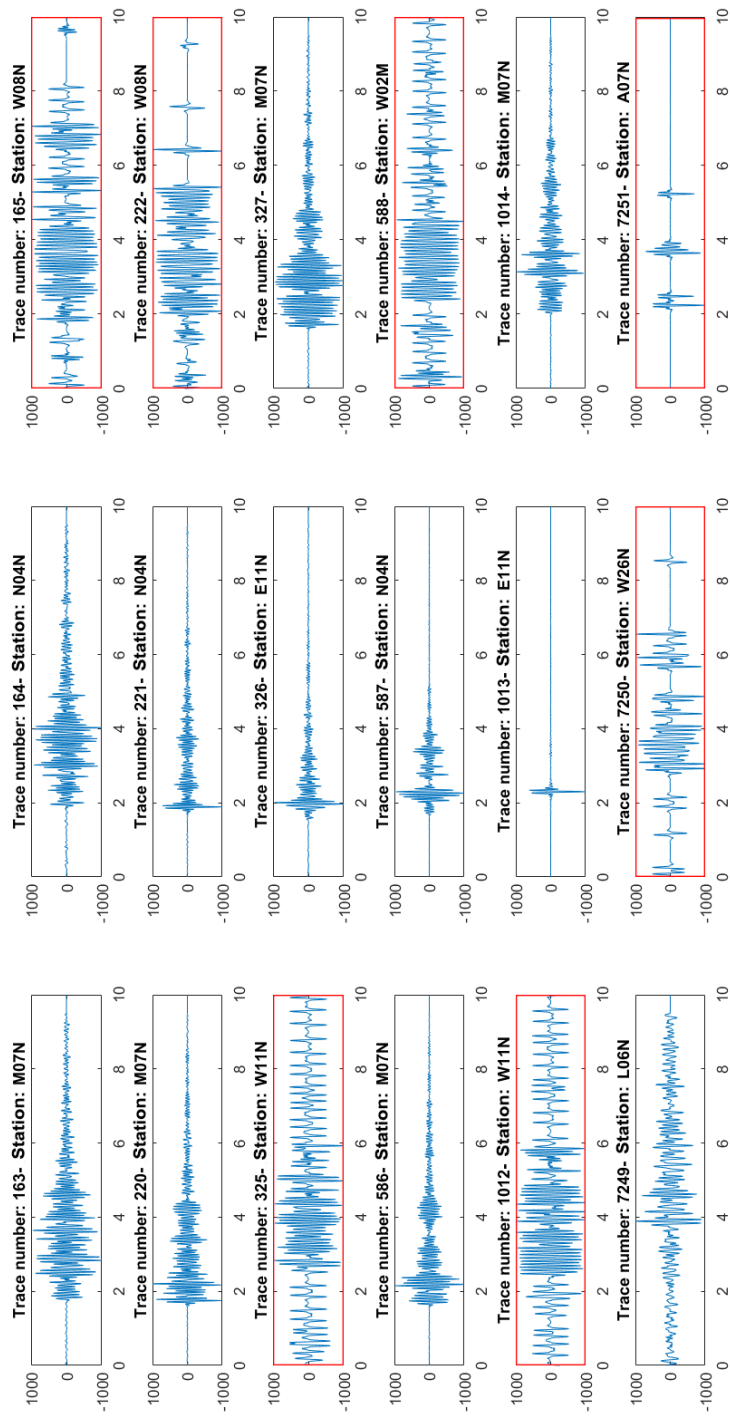


Figure S1. Undesired waveforms are still inside Dataset 3 after automatic selection. Visual analysis recognises that the problem is station dependent.

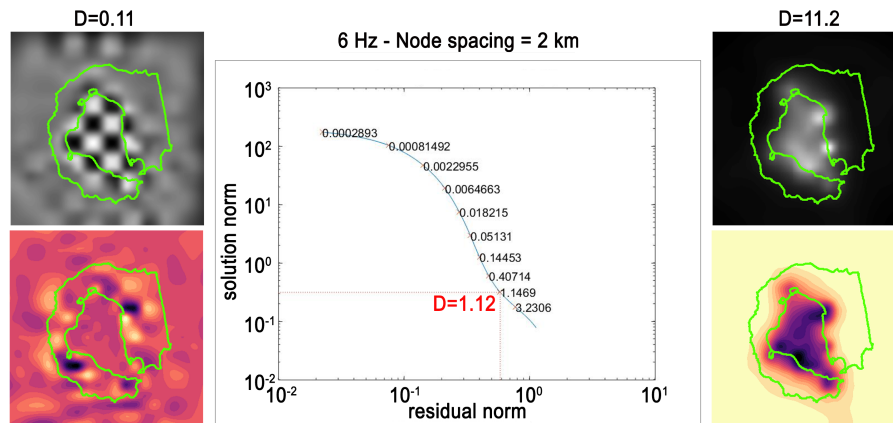


Figure S2. L curves between residual norm and norm of the solution, used to define the optimal damping parameter ($D=1.12$) for the linear inversions at 6 Hz and 2 km node spacing. Comparison between the results at a smaller (0.11, left) and greater (11.2, right) order of magnitude of the damping parameter.

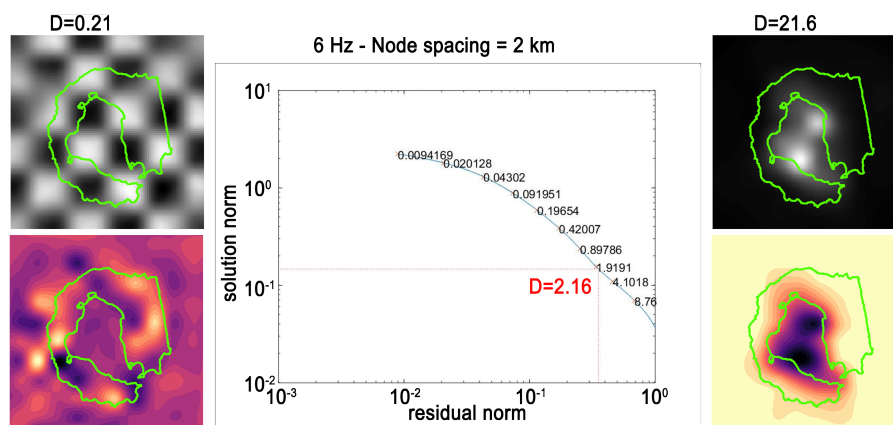


Figure S3. L curves between residual norm and norm of the solution, used to define the optimal damping parameter ($D=2.16$) for the linear inversions at 6 Hz and 2 km node spacing. Comparison between the results at a smaller (0.21, left) and greater (21.6, right) order of magnitude of the damping parameter.

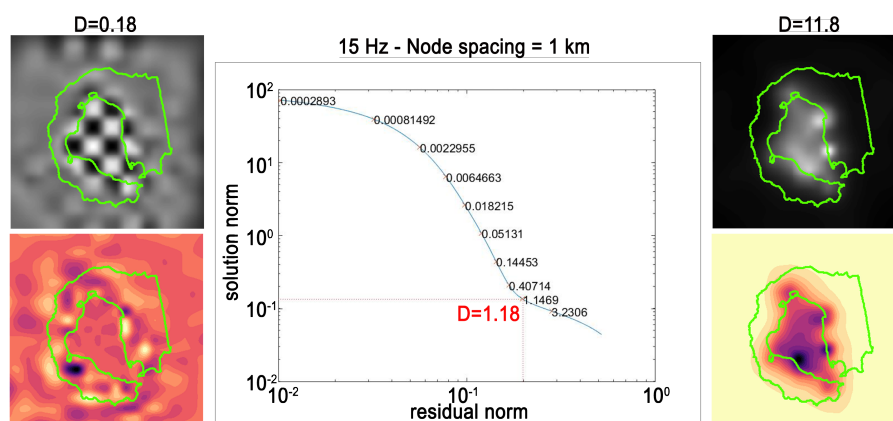


Figure S4. L curves between residual norm and norm of the solution, used to define the optimal damping parameter ($D=1.18$) for the linear inversions at 15 Hz and 1 km node spacing. Comparison between the results at a smaller (0.11, left) and greater (11.8, right) order of magnitude of the damping parameter.

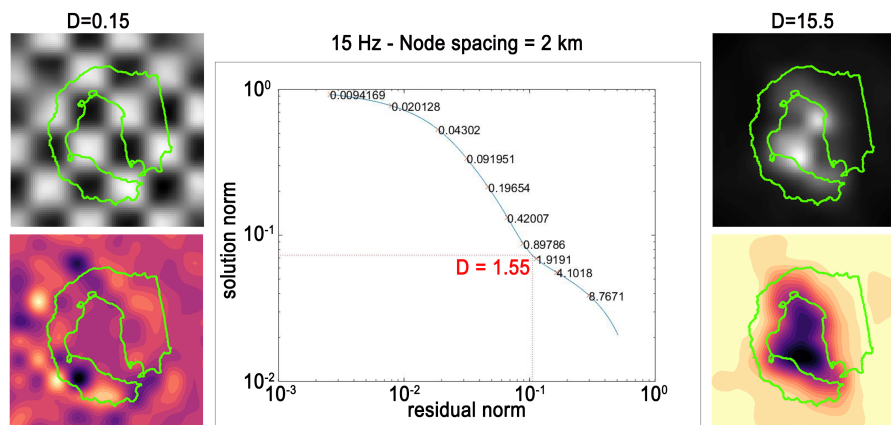


Figure S5. L curves between residual norm and norm of the solution, used to define the optimal damping parameter ($D=1.55$) for the linear inversions at 15 Hz and 2 km node spacing. Comparison between the results at a smaller (0.15, left) and greater (15.5, right) order of magnitude of the damping parameter.