



Supplement of

Testing ground-based observations of wave activity in the (lower and upper) atmosphere as possible (complementary) indicators of streamer events

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Figure S1. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 60°N and 0° longitude during the streamer event on 6th November 2020 at 00 UTC. Same content as Figure 6, but in the CVD colour palette.



Figure S2. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 55°N and 15°W (red asterisk) during the streamer event on 6th November 2020 at 00 UTC. Colorbar refers to the turning height (maximum height) of the signal. Red indicates signal propagation in the waveguide formed near the tropopause (altitudes around 10 km), arrivals through the stratospheric waveguide are in yellow (altitudes around 40-50 km) and arrivals through the thermospheric waveguide are in blue (altitudes above 100 km). Black triangles represent infrasound arrays WBCI (the left triangle) and PVCI (the right triangle).



Figure S3. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 55°N and 15°W during the streamer event on 6th November 2020 at 00 UTC. Same content as Figure S02, but in the CVD colour palette.



Figure S4. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 55°N and 5°W (red asterisk) during the streamer event on 6th November 2020 at 00 UTC. Colorbar refers to the turning height (maximum height) of the signal. Yellow indicates signal propagation in the stratospheric waveguide (altitudes around 40-50 km) and arrivals through the thermospheric waveguide are in blue (altitudes above 100 km). Black triangles represent infrasound arrays WBCI (the left triangle) and PVCI (the right triangle).



Figure S5. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 55°N and 5°W during the streamer event on 6th November 2020 at 00 UTC. Same content as Figure S04, but in the CVD colour palette.



Figure S6. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 55°N and 15°W (red asterisk) on the quiet day of 12th November 2020 at 00 UTC. Colorbar refers to the turning height (maximum height) of the signal. Red indicates signal propagation in the waveguide formed near the tropopause (altitudes around 10 km), arrivals through the stratospheric waveguide are in yellow (altitudes around 40-50 km) and arrivals through the thermospheric waveguide are in blue (altitudes above 100 km). Black triangles represent infrasound arrays WBCI (the left triangle) and PVCI (the right triangle).



Figure S7. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 55°N and 15°W on the quiet day of 12th November 2020 at 00 UTC. Same content as Figure S06, but in the CVD colour palette.



Figure S8. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 55°N and 0° longitude on 10th March 2021 at 03 UTC. Same content as Figure 10, but in the CVD colour palette.



Figure S9. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 55°N and 15°W (red asterisk) on 10th March 2021 at 03 UTC. Colorbar refers to the turning height (maximum height) of the signal. Red indicates signal propagation in the waveguide formed near the tropopause (altitudes around 10 km), arrivals through the stratospheric waveguide are in yellow (altitudes around 40-50 km) and arrivals through the thermospheric waveguide are in blue (altitudes above 100 km). Black triangles represent infrasound arrays WBCI (the left triangle) and PVCI (the right triangle).



Figure S10. Modelled infrasound propagation from a point source located at 55°N and 15°W on 10th March 2021 at 03 UTC. Same content as Figure S09, but in the CVD colour palette.