



Supplement of

Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) for the internal characterisation of the Flüela rock glacier: overcoming the limitations of seismic refraction tomography

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Ray density in Seismic Refraction Tomography (SRT)

Fig. S1 shows the Vp-model obtained through Seismic Refraction Tomography (SRT) together with the computed ray paths. In the first half of the model domain ($0 < x < 60$ m, where we assume the absence of the thin water-saturated layer), ray coverage is well distributed at both shallow and intermediate depths. Conversely, in the second half of the section ($x > 60$ m, where we hypothesize the presence of the saturated layer above the permafrost), the majority of ray paths are concentrated within the near-surface portion of the model, with only a limited number of rays penetrating to deeper levels.

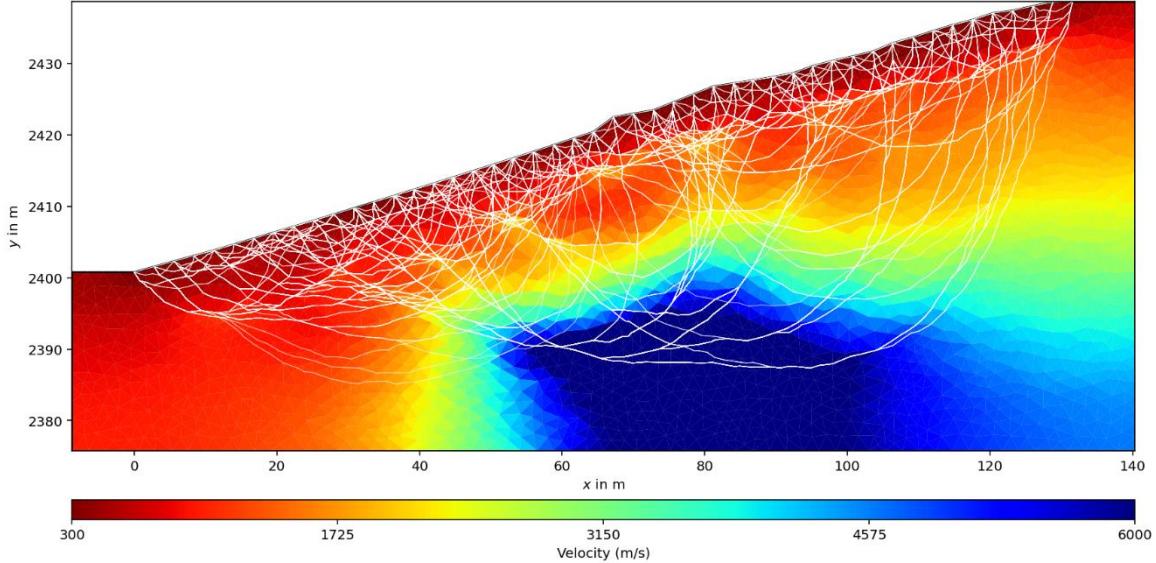


Figure S1: Vp-model obtained through seismic refraction tomography (SRT), together with the computed ray paths.