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Supplement of

Brief communication: Bed mapping of southern Greenland outlet glaciers using helicopter-borne ground penetrating radar (AIRETH)

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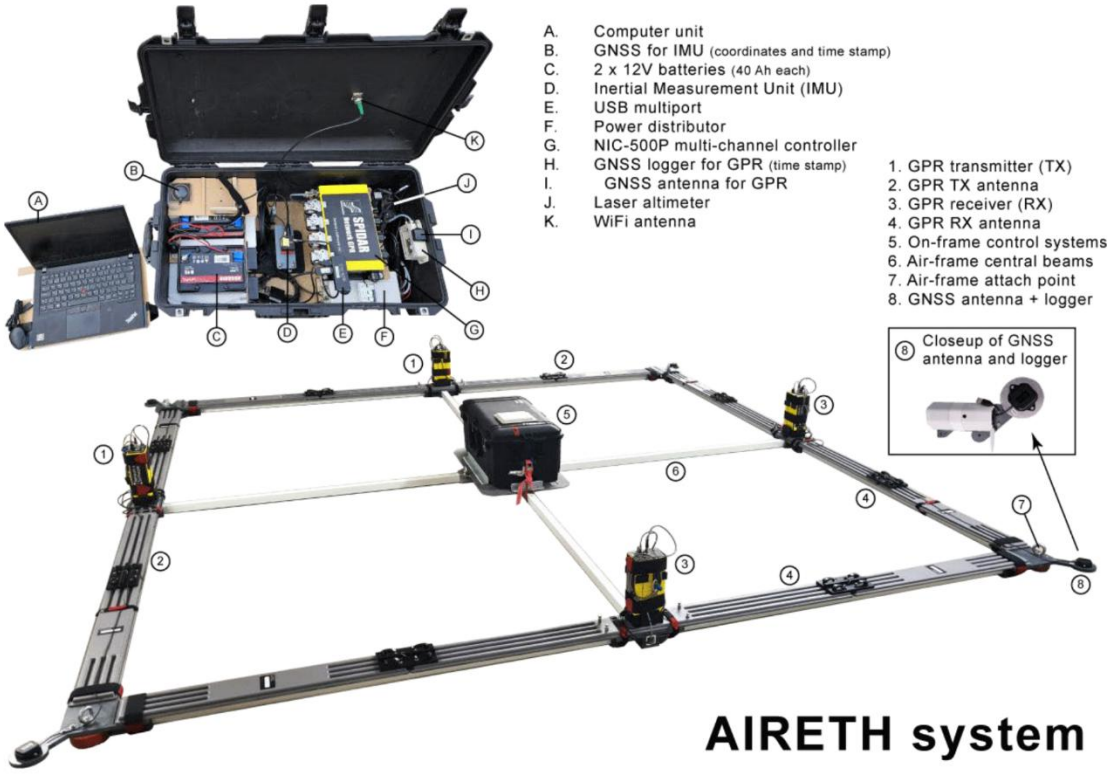

Figure S1. Main hardware components of the revised AIRETH system. The electronics case (top left) hosts the computer, power supply, GPR controller and positioning hardware (A-K), while the sling-load frame (bottom) carries the transmitter-receiver antennas, on-frame control unit, and GNSS antennas and loggers (1-8; see legend in the figure). GNSS: u-blox ANN-MB-00, laser altimeter: ASTECH LDM302, IMU: Xsens MTI~670G.

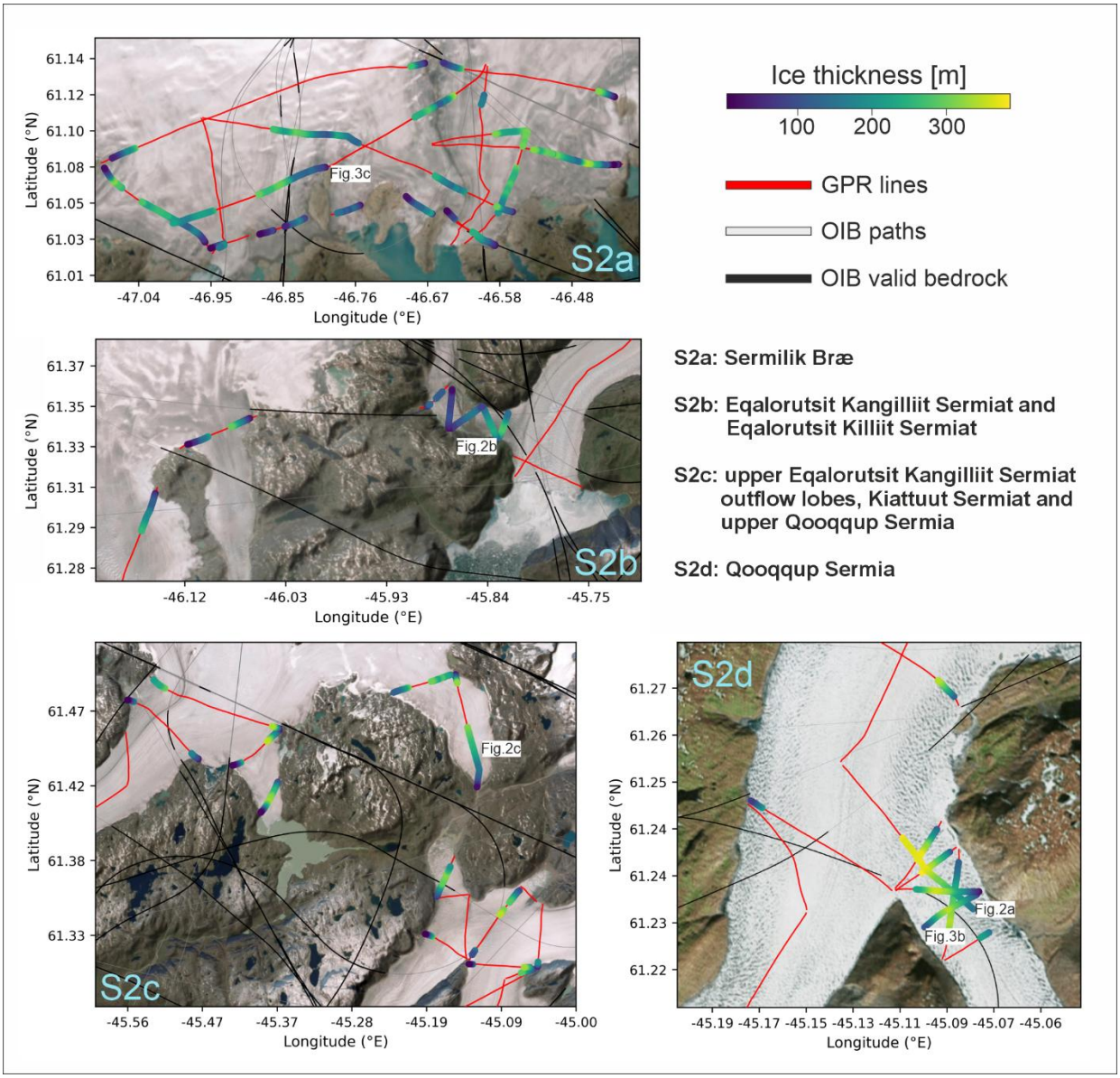

Figure S2. Closeups for the four subregions highlighted in Figure1a. Colored points show ice thickness derived from the AIRETH bed picks; red lines indicate AIRETH flight lines. Grey lines show Operation IceBridge (OIB) paths, and black lines indicate OIB segments with valid bedrock detections. Background imagery: Esri World Imagery | Powered by Esri. Glaciers' name are from the official Greenlandic map (https://arcg.is/1KOb0z2)

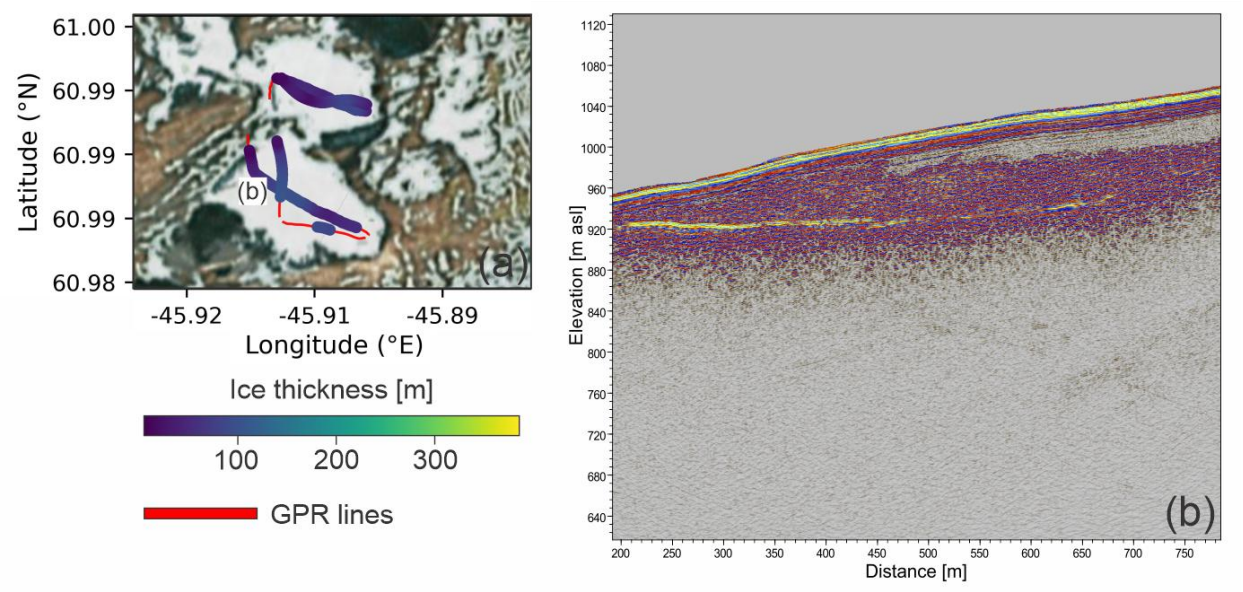

Figure S3. Close-up of a prominent internal scattering zone at Narsaq Bræ**.** *(a)* Map view showing the AIRETH flight lines (red) and the ice-thickness (colour scale) for successful bedrock retrievals. Background imagery: Esri World Imagery | Powered by Esri. *(b)* Exemplary radar sections, where a laterally persistent internal scattering/reflective zone is visible within the ice. This may be consistent with a cold–temperate transition surface.