

Supplement to: “REHEATFUNQ 1.4.0: A model for regional aggregate heat flow distributions and anomaly quantification”

Malte Jörn Ziebarth^{1,2} and Sebastian von Specht³

¹GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Telegrafenberg, 14473 Potsdam, Germany

²University of Potsdam, Institute of Geosciences, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 24-25, 14476 Potsdam

³University of Potsdam, Institute of Mathematics, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 24-25, 14476 Potsdam

Correspondence: Malte J. Ziebarth (ziebarth@gfz-potsdam.de)

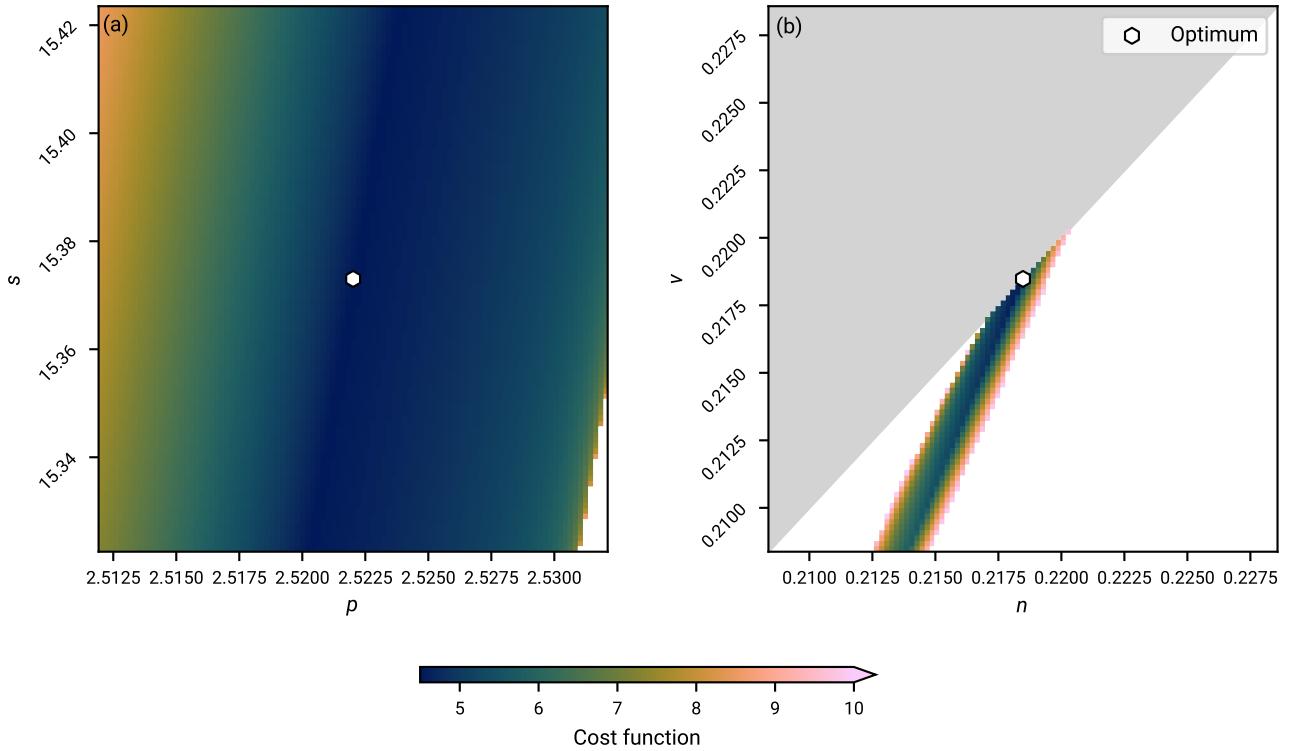


Figure S1. Cost landscape of the minimum surprise estimate. Panel (a): p - s -slice surrounding the final parameter estimate (FPE) $(\hat{p}, \hat{s}, \hat{n}, \hat{\nu})$. Panel (b) n - ν -slice surrounding the the FPE. The gray area is forbidden due to the condition $\nu \leq n$.

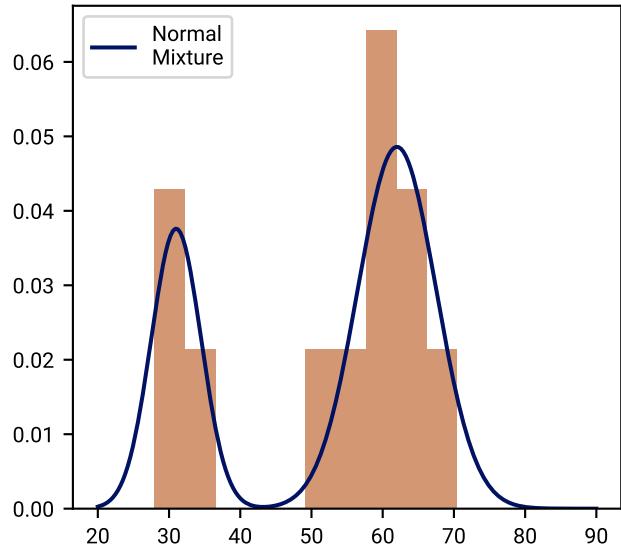


Figure S2. Histogram of the data that inspired the mixture model D1 of Fig. 15 of the main manuscript. The data is one regional aggregate heat flow distribution from an RGRDC. The data can be retrieved from the NGHF data base using the indices provided in the `A2-Distributions-for-Resilience.json` file.

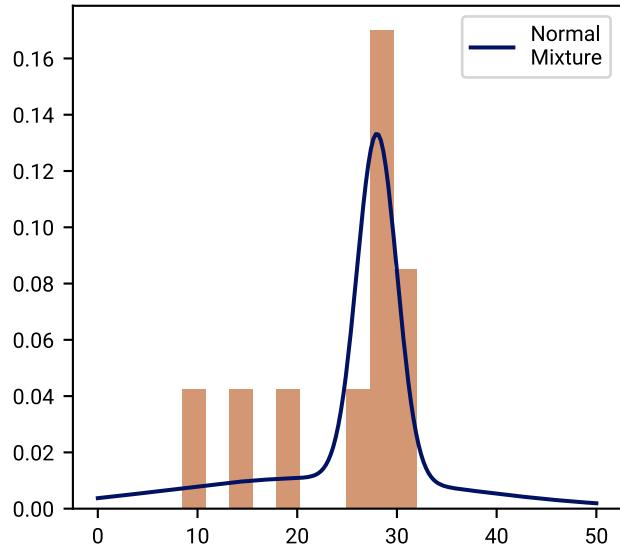


Figure S3. Histogram of the data that inspired the mixture model D2 of Fig. 15 of the main manuscript. The data is one regional aggregate heat flow distribution from an RGRDC. The data can be retrieved from the NGHF data base using the indices provided in the `A2-Distributions-for-Resilience.json` file.

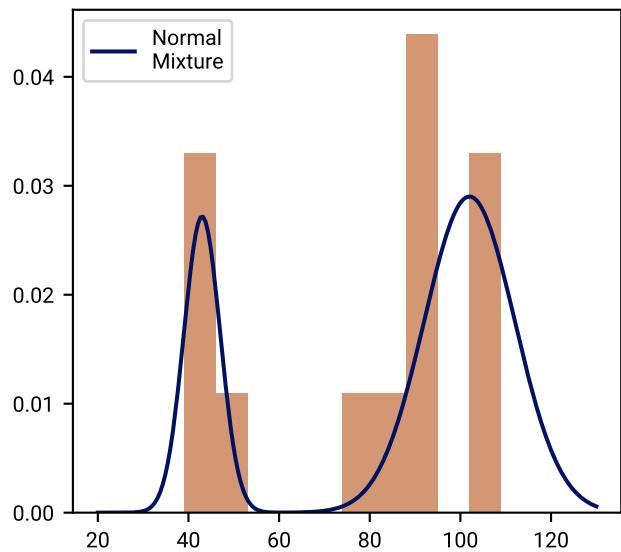


Figure S4. Histogram of the data that inspired the mixture model D3 of Fig. 15 of the main manuscript. The data is one regional aggregate heat flow distribution from an RGRDC. The data can be retrieved from the NGHF data base using the indices provided in the `A2-Distributions-for-Resilience.json` file.