Supplement of : Bayesian inversion of Arctic sea ice and snow thickness from satellite altimetry

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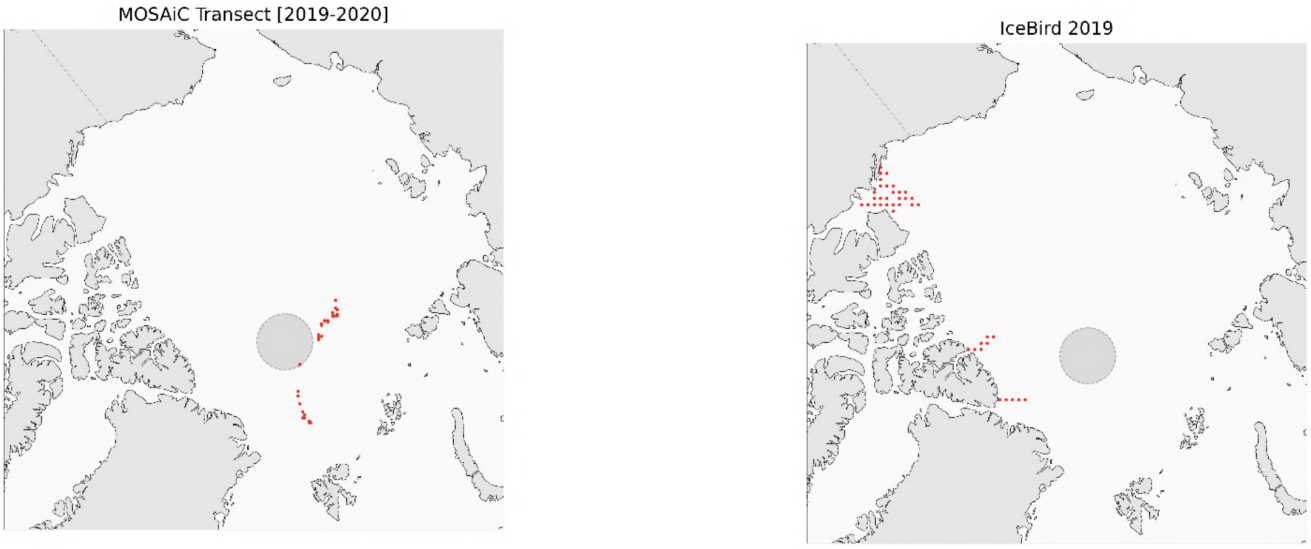

Figure S1. (left) MOSAiC tracks for Winter 2019-2020 (right) IceBird tracks for 2019/04

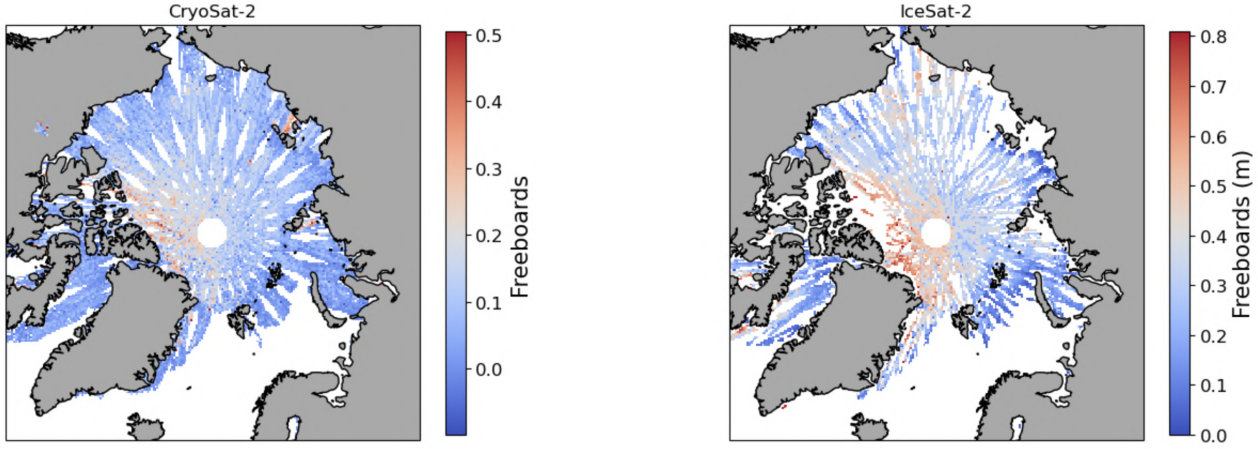

Figure S2. Example of input for April 2019 with the CS-IS satellite combination. The input is composed of daily along-track data binned on a 25 km^2 EASE2 grid of along track freeboards for each satellite.

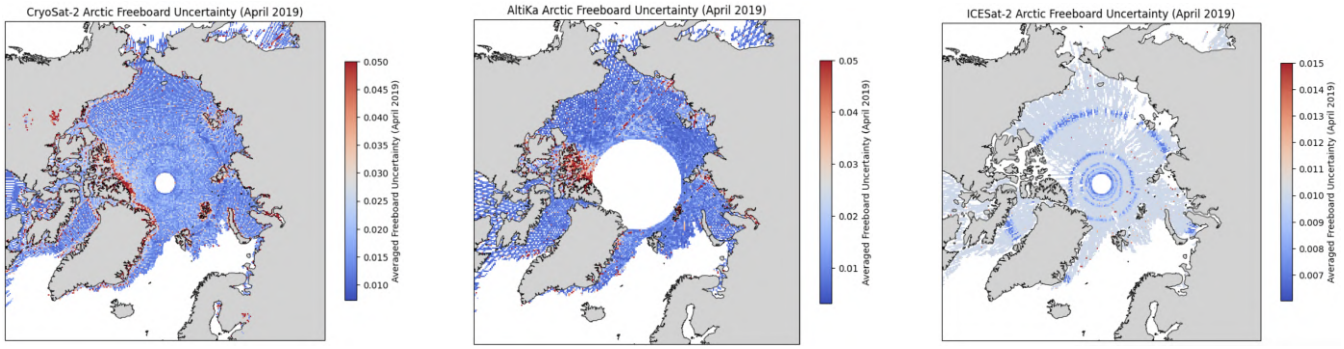

Figure S3. Input uncertainties used for 2019/04.

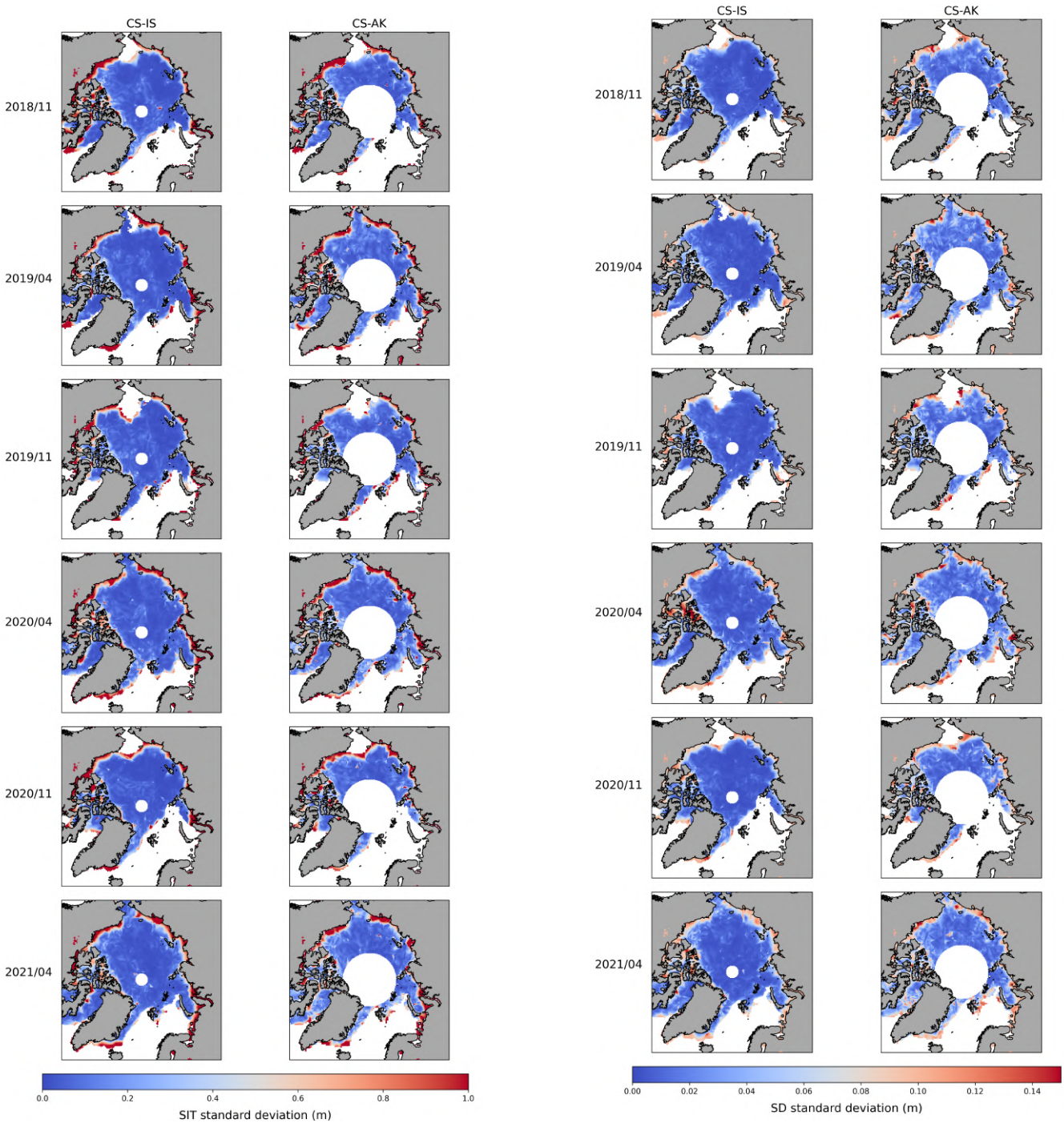

Figure S4. Standard deviations for (left) SIT and (right) SD, computed following the inversion for CS-IS-2p and CS-AK-2p.

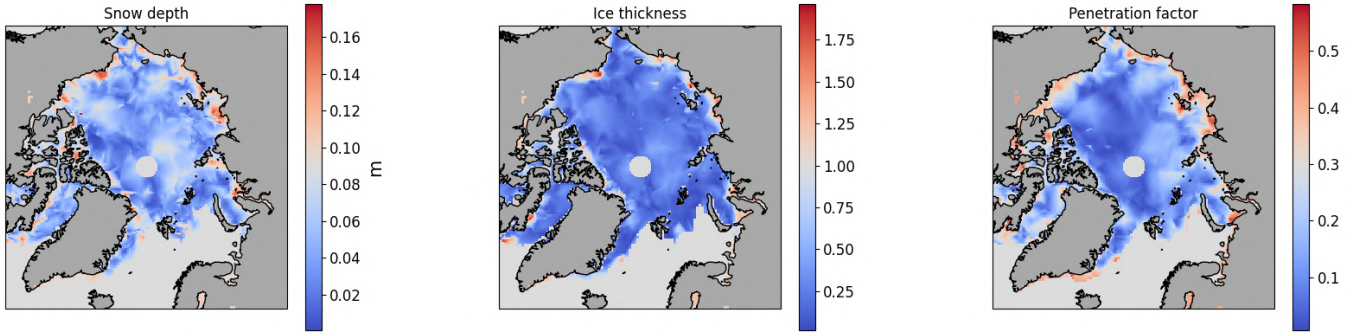

Figure S5. Standard deviations for the model CS-IS-3p for April 2019

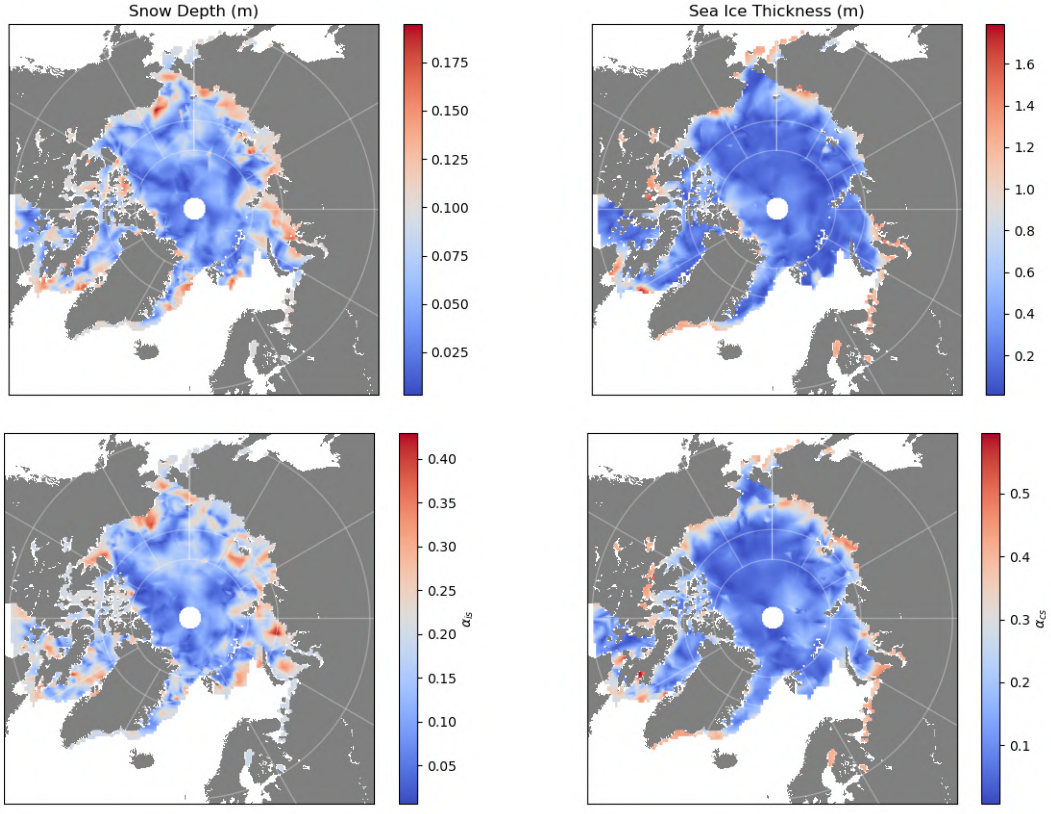

Figure S6. Standard deviations for the model CS-IS-4p for April 2019.

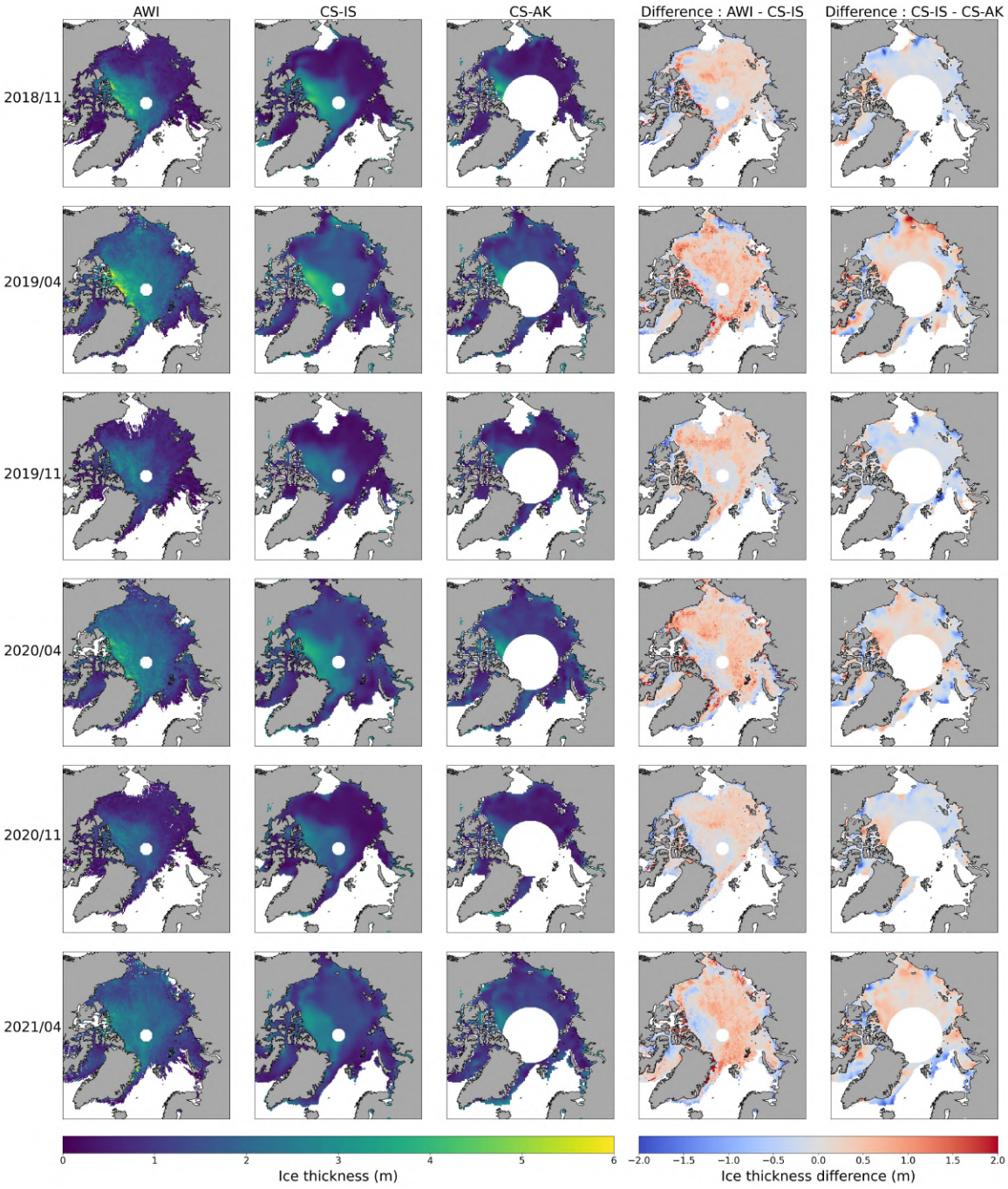

Figure S7. Same than Figure 1 (in the main paper) but with a constant 2 cm error for the input freeboards.

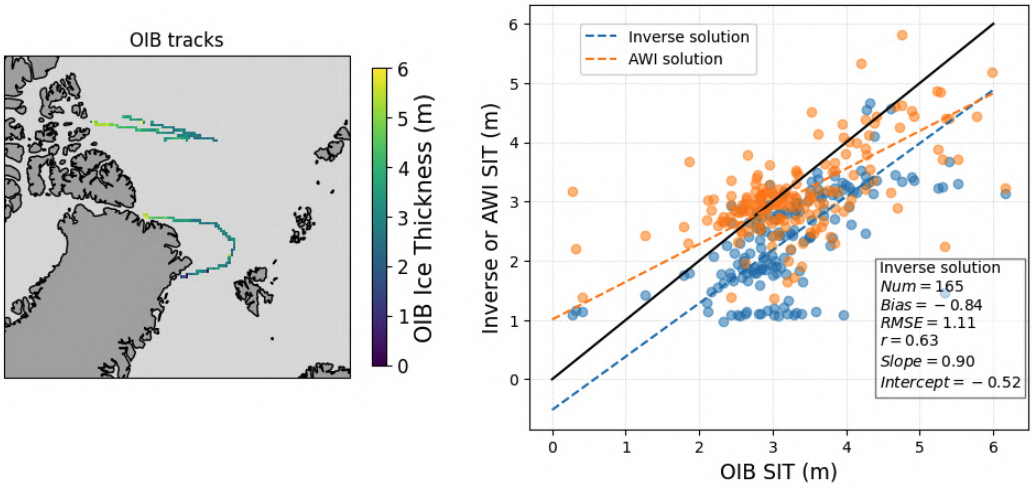

Figure S8. Comparison against OIB for SIT with CS-IS-2p-LARM and $\alpha_{cs} = 0.75$.

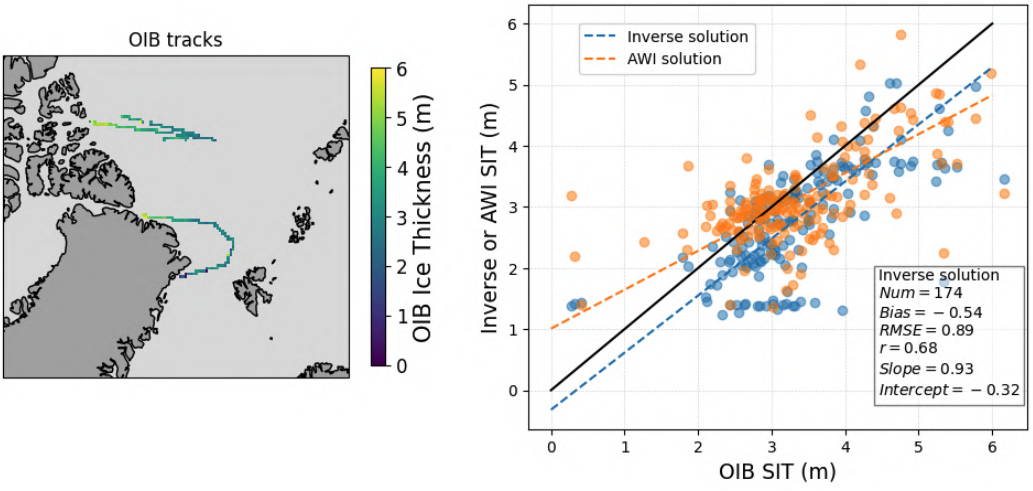

Figure S9. Comparison against OIB for SIT with CS-IS-2p-LARM and $\alpha_{cs} = 0.85$.

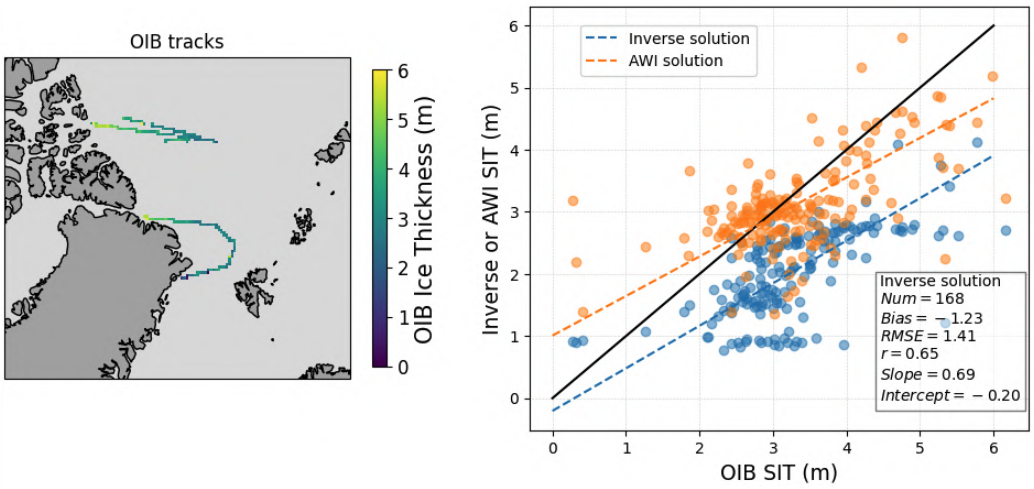

Figure S10. Comparison against OIB for SIT with CS-IS-2p-LARM and $\alpha_{cs} = 0.65$.

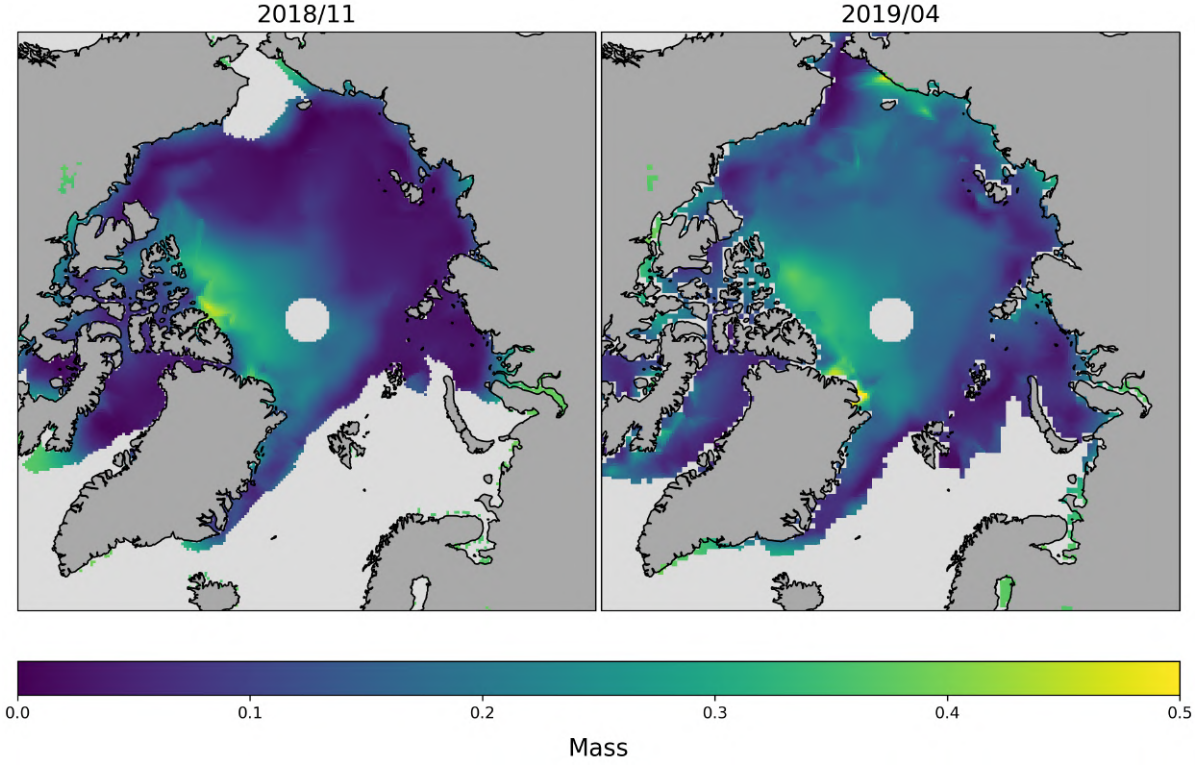

Figure S11. Inversion solution when inverting for the mass $\frac{\rho_w - \rho_i}{\rho_w} H_i$ for November 2018 and April 2019.