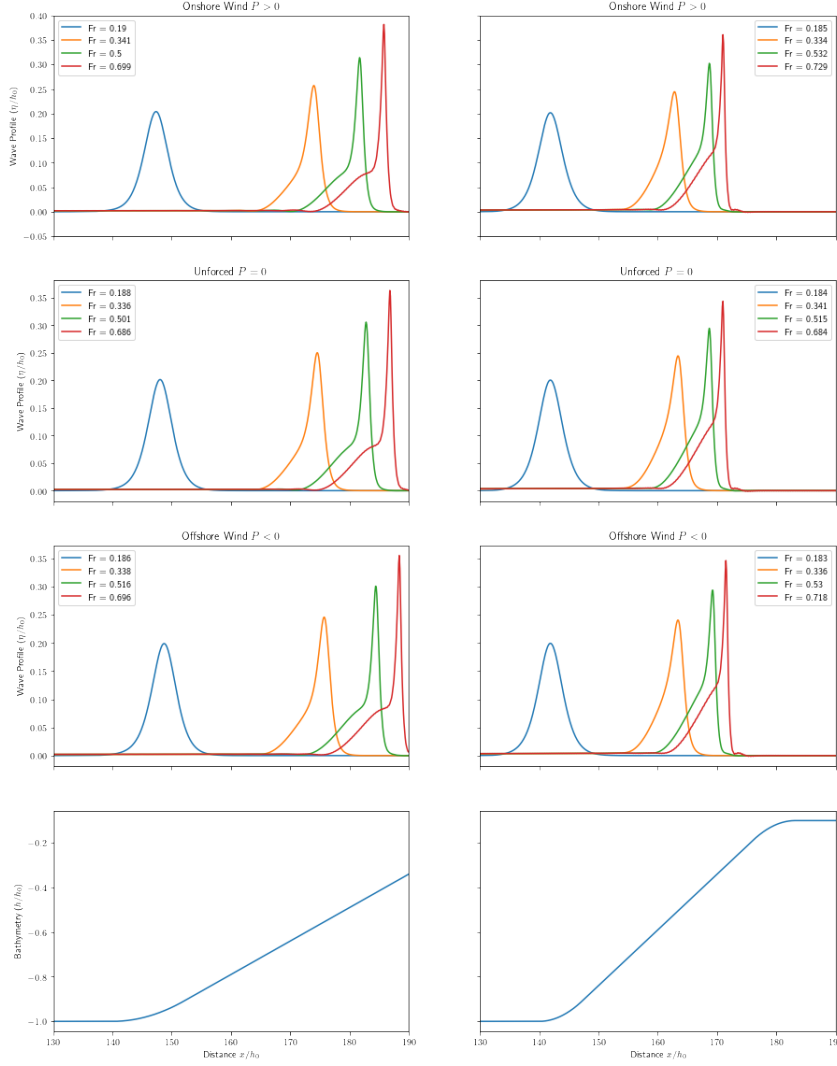


Figure 2

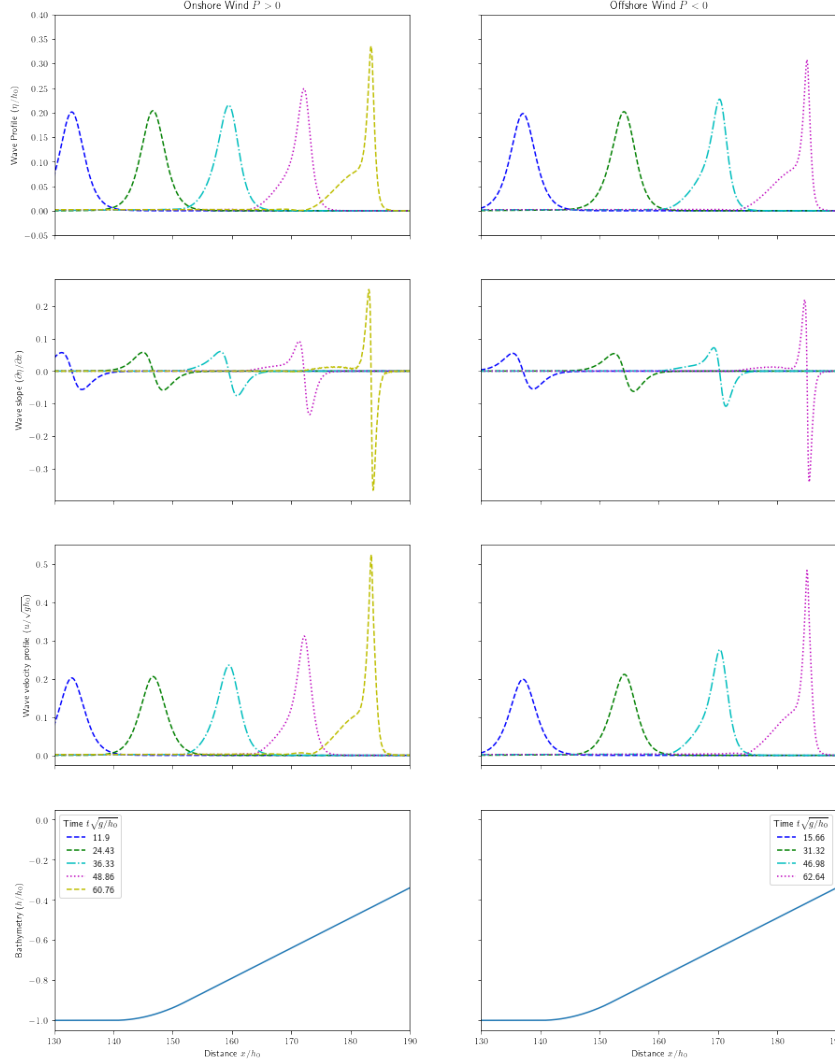
All figures use $\varepsilon_0 = 0.2, \mu_0 = 0.15$ Wave profile on y -axis with respect to distance on x -axis. Left column for $\frac{P_0}{\varepsilon_0} = 0.05, \beta = 0.015$ and right column for $\frac{P_0}{\varepsilon_0} = 0.025, \beta = 0.025$.



Removed the plots at time 0, and included plots at the thresholds for $Fr = \frac{1}{2}$ and $Fr = \frac{2}{3}$ (By threshold, we mean the first recorded instance of the wave being greater). The other two are the same as in the manuscript (1/3 threshold, and half the time to that threshold).

Figure 3

We use $\frac{P_0}{\varepsilon_0} = \pm 0.05, \beta = 0.015$. Column 1 is positive P , column 2 is negative P . Row 1 is profile η/h_0 , row 2 is slope $\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$, row 3 is velocity $u/\sqrt{gh_0}$.



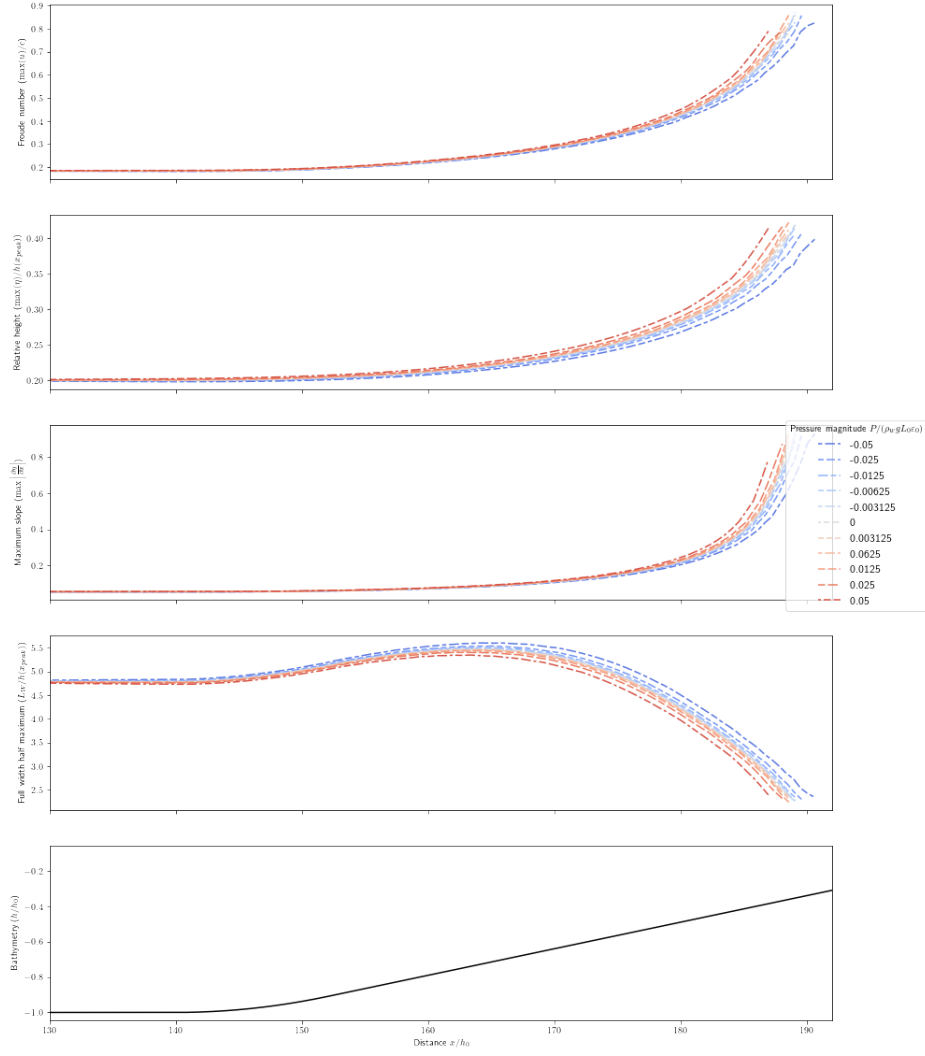
We use the same times as the manuscript, except we extend into the future by the same intervals. We should also be careful of $t = 0$, because, like in Figure 2, we do not have a time where the wind is “turned on.” Perhaps we should consider re-plotting figures 2 and 3, but with offset times.

Wave velocity is calculated in the same manner as Simulator1D (in fact, we create a new instance of it and use the same functions):

$$|u| = \sqrt{(\phi_x^S)^2 + (1 + \eta_x^2)w^2}$$

Figure 4

These are for $\beta = 0.015$.



We exclude the 0.3 max-Froude number indicator here.