

# Supplementary material for “The sensitivity of lowermost mantle anisotropy to past mantle convection”

James Ward<sup>a,1</sup>, Andrew M. Walker<sup>b</sup>, Andy Nowacki<sup>a,\*</sup>, James Panton<sup>c</sup>, J. Huw Davies<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>*School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, Leeds, LS2 9JT, West Yorkshire, United Kingdom*

<sup>b</sup>*Department of Earth Sciences, University of Oxford, Oxford, OX1 3AN, Oxfordshire, United Kingdom*

<sup>c</sup>*School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Cardiff University, Cardiff, CF10 3AT, Cardiff, United Kingdom*

---

---

## 1. Supplementary figures

In this supplementary material we include additional figures showing radial P-wave anisotropy for all ease-of-texture cases (Figure S1), comparisons between radial anisotropy for the two flow models (Figs. S2–S7) and cumulative histograms of radial anisotropy values (Figs. S8 and S9).

---

\*Corresponding author: [a.nowacki@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:a.nowacki@leeds.ac.uk)

<sup>1</sup>Now at HM Government Statistical Service

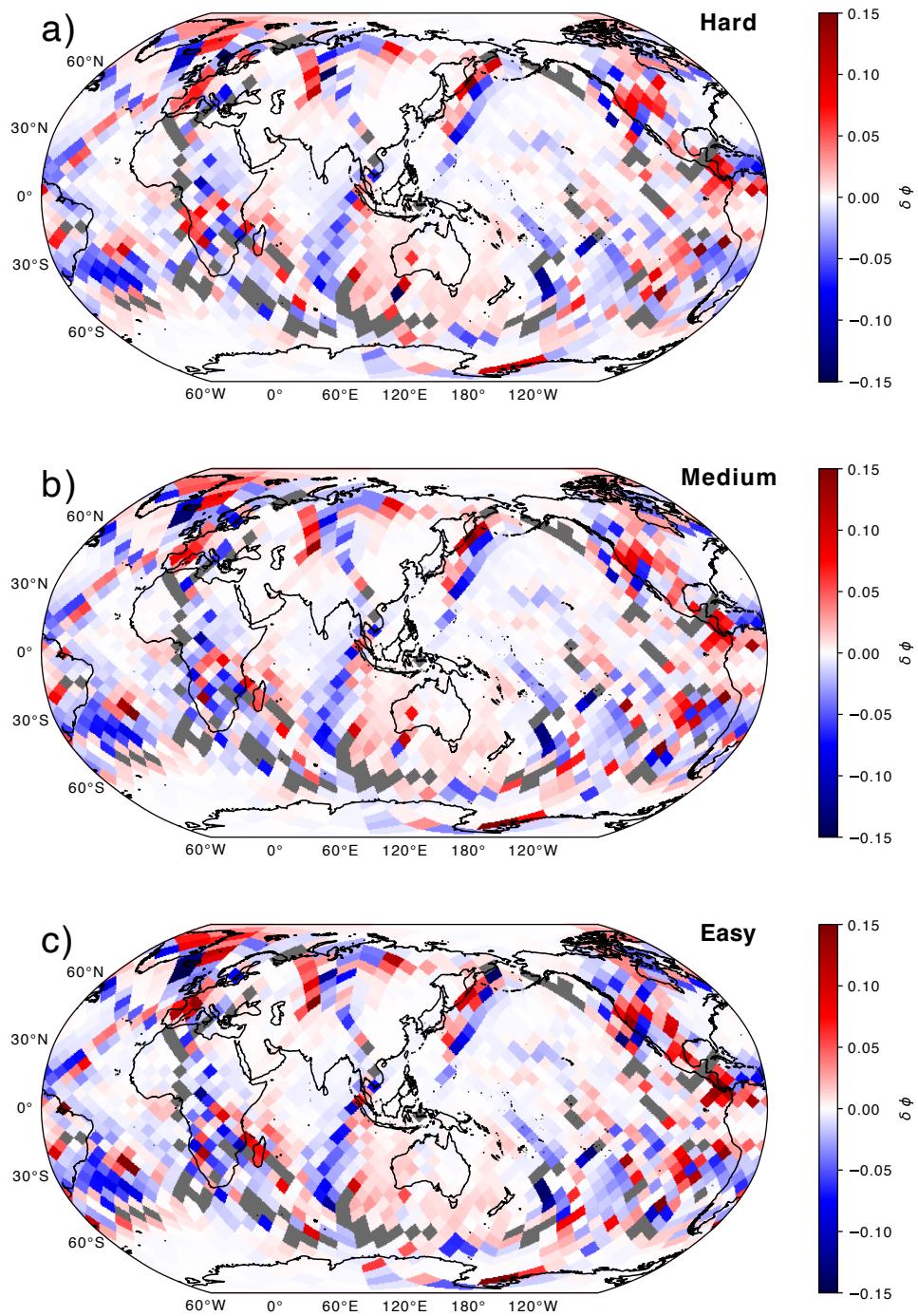


Figure S1: Maps showing the difference between P-wave radial anisotropy ( $\phi$ ) at 3530 km radius (50 km above the core–mantle boundary) for the different flow fields with the different ease-of-texturing cases. The regions in grey show where post-perovskite is not predicted to be stable at this depth.

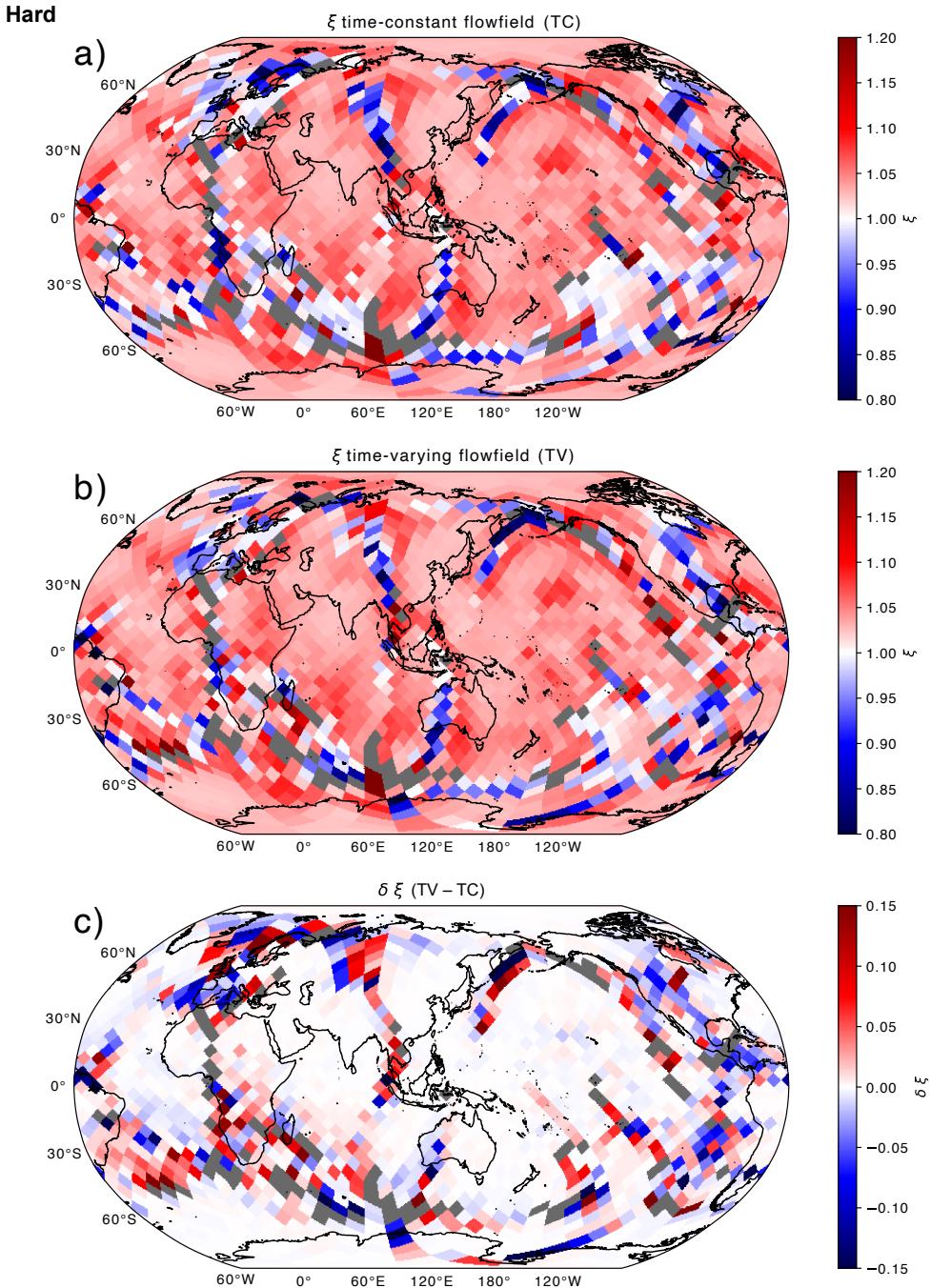


Figure S2: Maps of S-wave radial anisotropy ( $\xi$ ) at 3530 km radius (50 km above the core–mantle boundary) for the *hard-to-texture* case. We show  $\xi$  calculated with the time-constant (TC) flowfield (a), the time-varying (TV) flowfield (b) and the difference between the two (c).

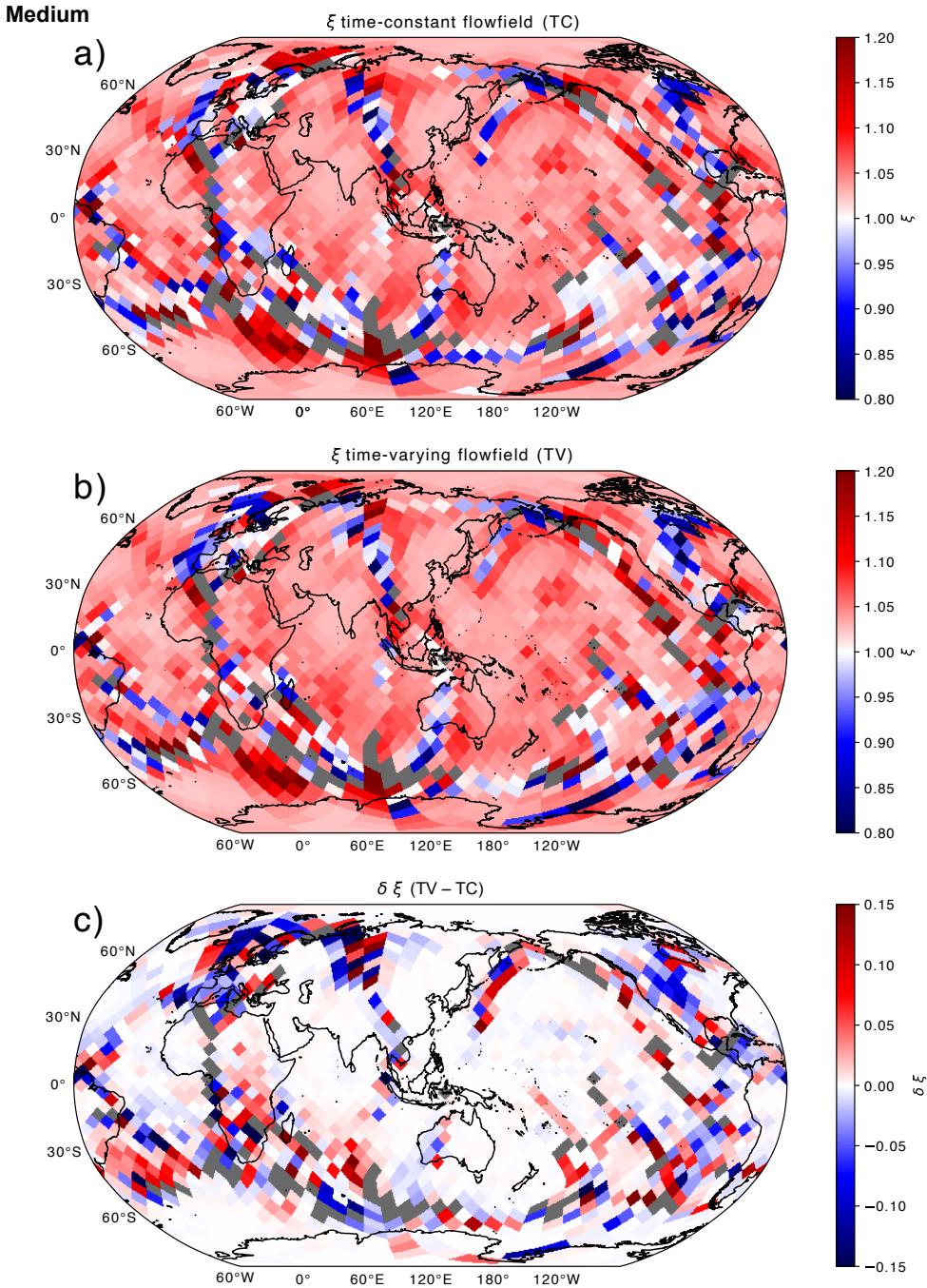


Figure S3: Maps of S-wave radial anisotropy ( $\xi$ ) at 3530 km radius (50 km above the core–mantle boundary) for the *medium texture case*. We show  $\xi$  calculated with the time-constant (TC) flowfield (a), the time-varying (TV) flowfield (b) and the difference between the two (c).

**Easy**

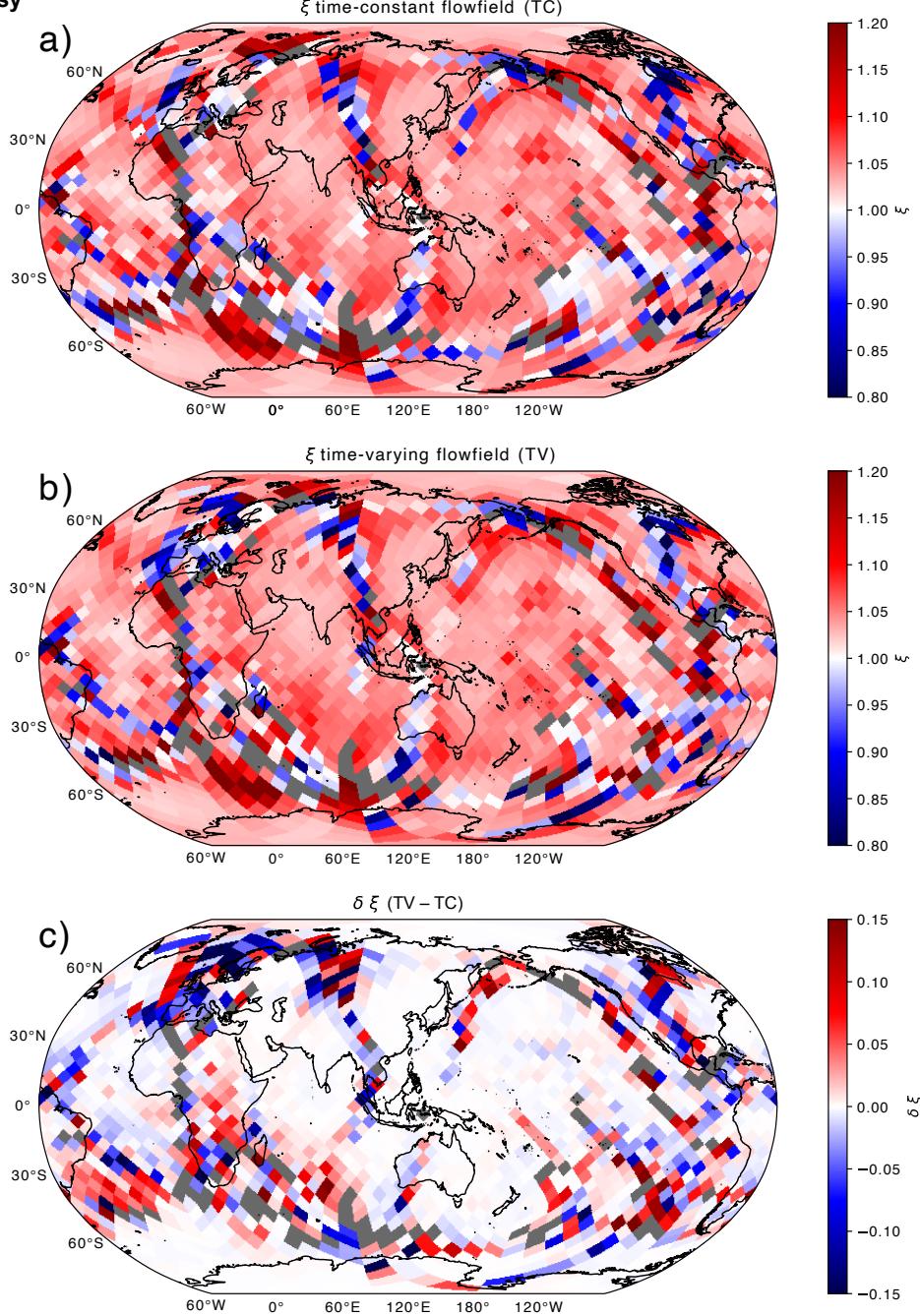


Figure S4: Maps of S-wave radial anisotropy ( $\xi$ ) at 3530 km radius (50 km above the core–mantle boundary) for the *easy-to-texture case*. We show  $\xi$  calculated with the time-constant (TC) flowfield (a), the time-varying (TV) flowfield (b) and the difference between the two (c).

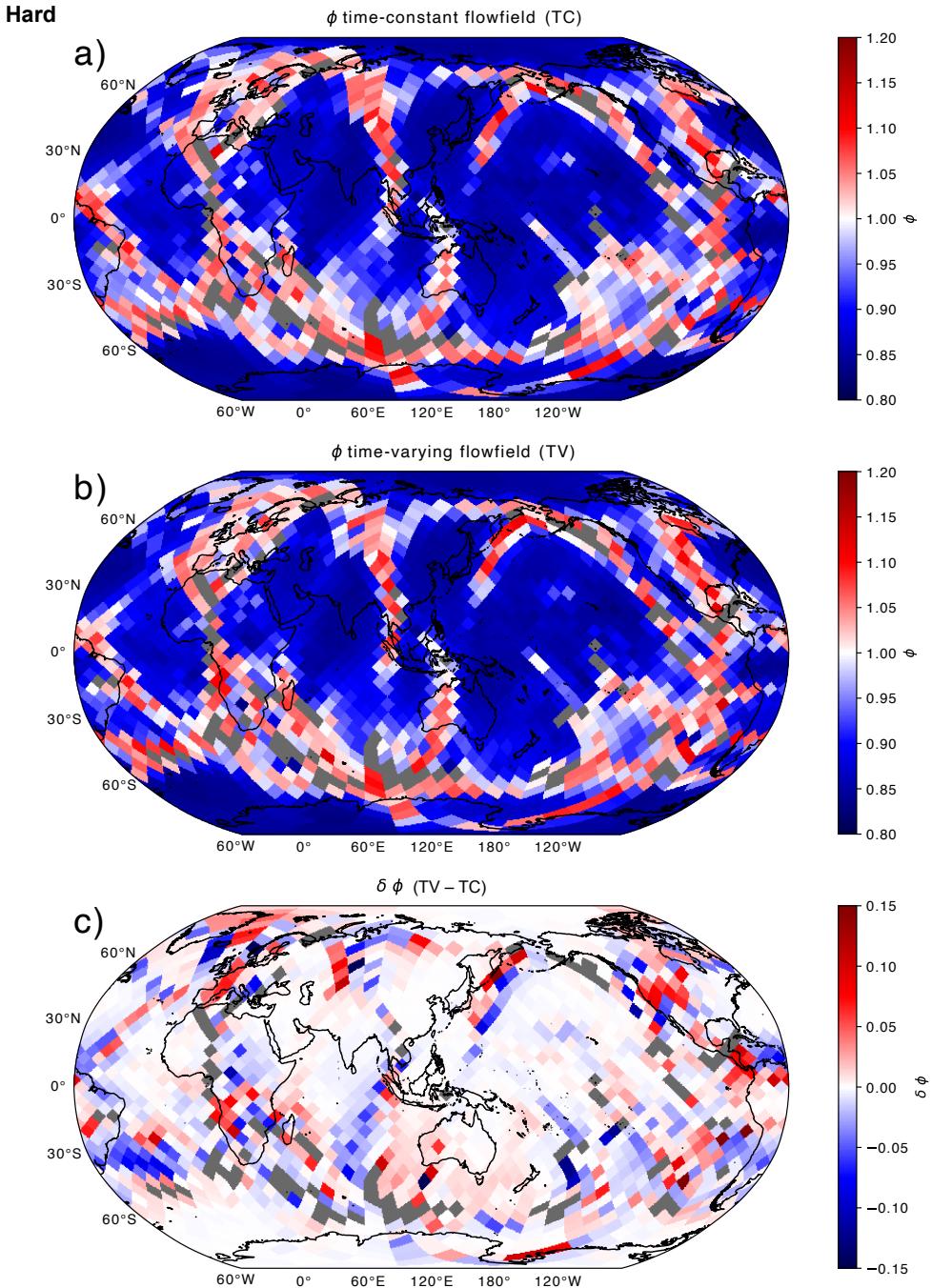


Figure S5: Maps of P-wave radial anisotropy ( $\phi$ ) at 3530 km radius (50 km above the core–mantle boundary) for the *hard-to-texture case*. We show  $\phi$  calculated with the time-constant (TC) flowfield (a), the time-varying (TV) flowfield (b) and the difference between the two (c).

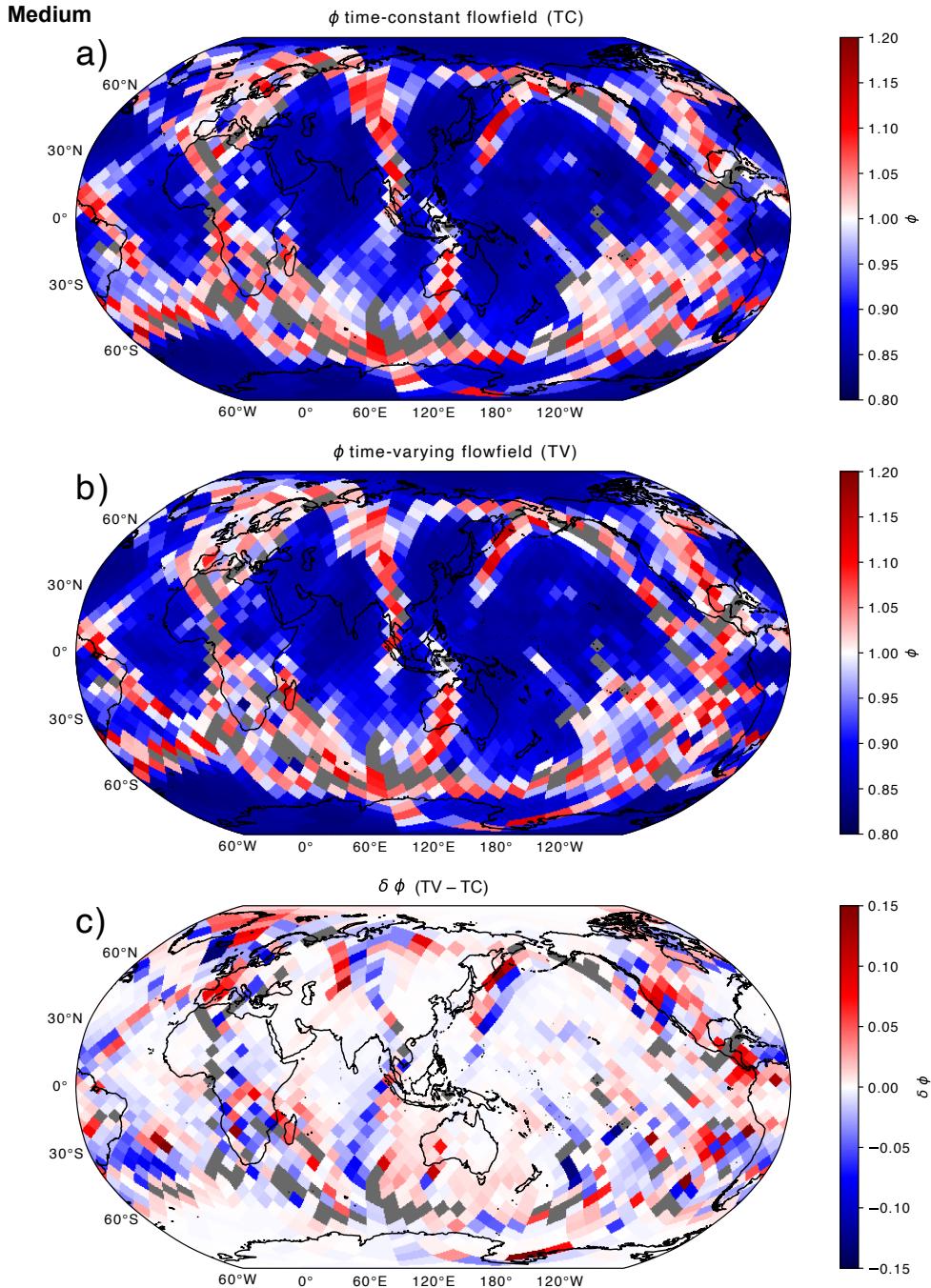


Figure S6: Maps of P-wave radial anisotropy ( $\phi$ ) at 3530 km radius (50 km above the core–mantle boundary) for the *medium texture case*. We show  $\phi$  calculated with the time-constant (TC) flowfield (a), the time-varying (TV) flowfield (b) and the difference between the two (c).

**Easy**

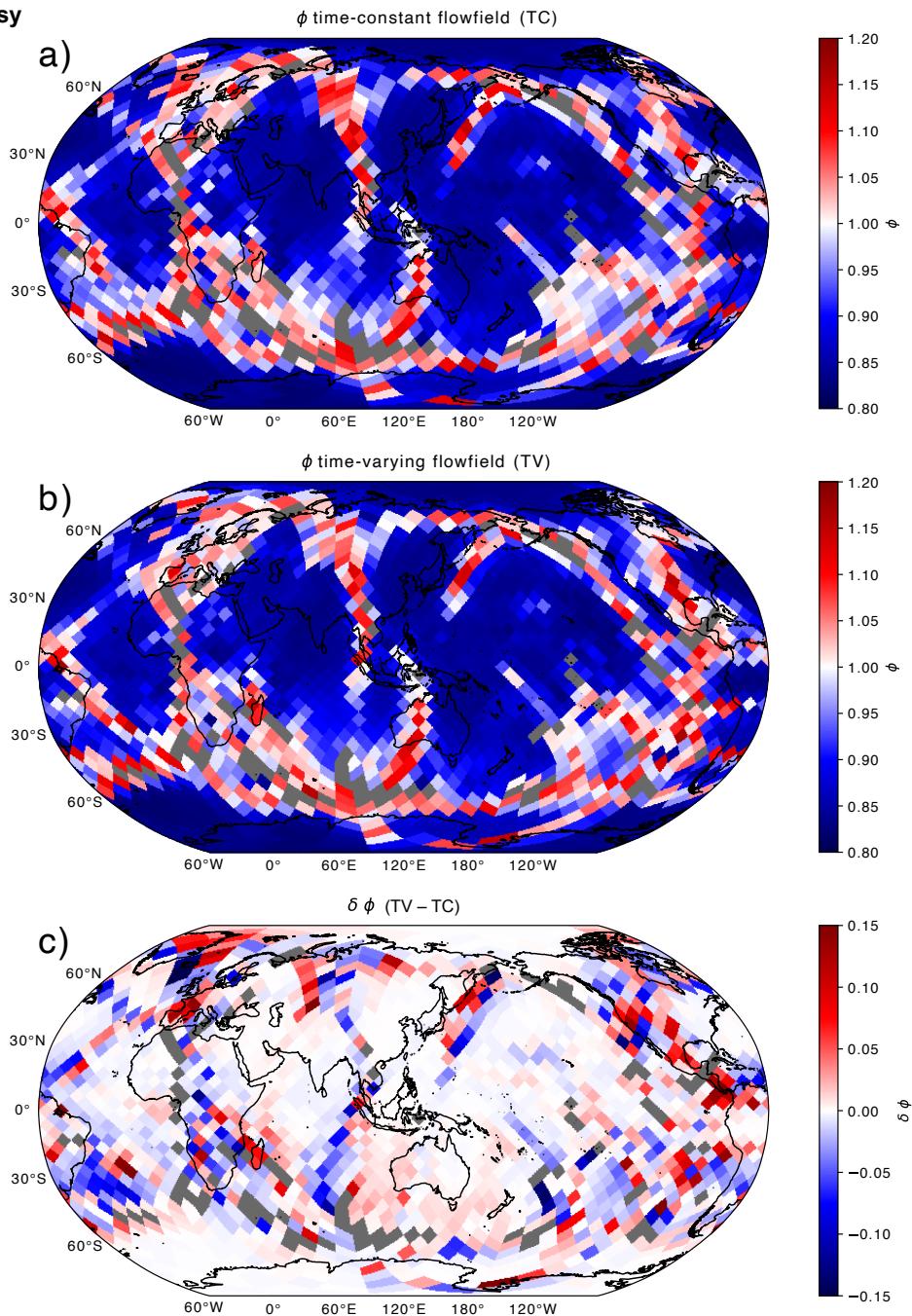


Figure S7: Maps of P-wave radial anisotropy ( $\phi$ ) at 3530 km radius (50 km above the core–mantle boundary) for the *easy-to-texture case*. We show  $\phi$  calculated with the time-constant (TC) flowfield (a), the time-varying (TV) flowfield (b) and the difference between the two (c).

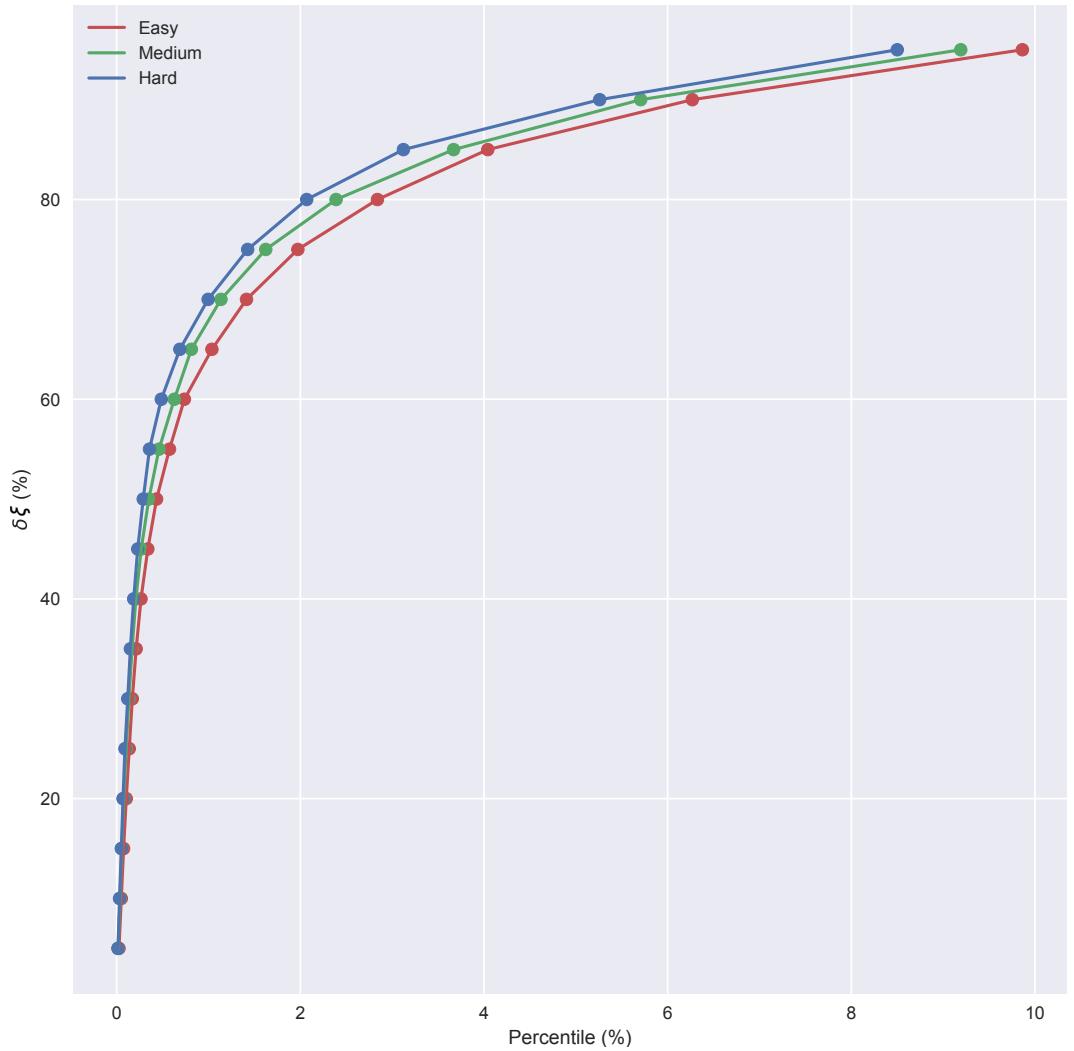


Figure S8: Cumulative histograms showing the effect of slip system activities on the sensitivity of  $\xi$  observations to past flow in the lower mantle. This figure shows the different percentile  $\xi$  values coloured by the slip system label from Table 2 (main text). Notice at the larger percentiles the easy-to-texture case always has larger differences in  $\xi$  between the flow fields.

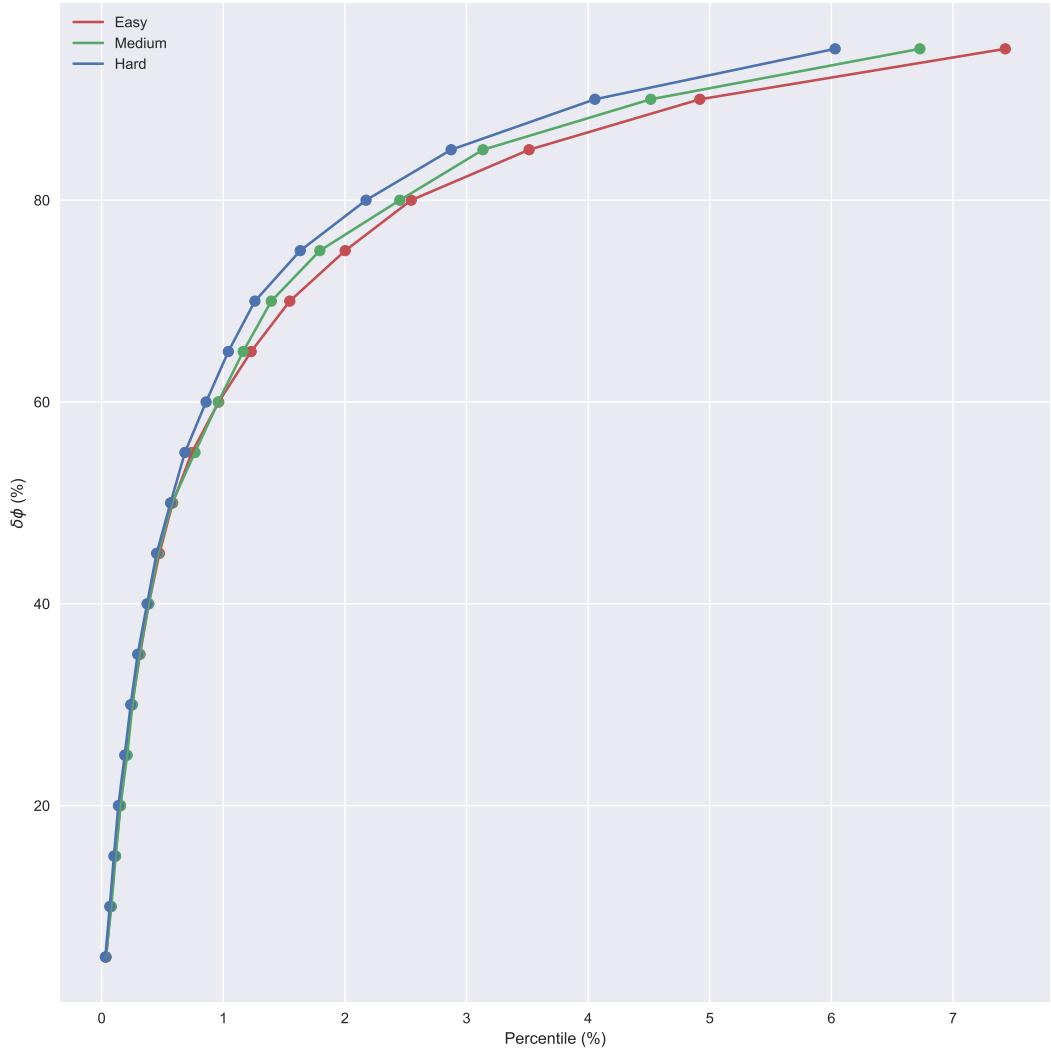


Figure S9: Cumulative histograms showing the effect of slip system activities on the sensitivity of  $\phi$  observations to past flow in the lower mantle. This figure shows the different percentile  $\phi$  values coloured by the slip system label from Table 2 (main text). Notice at the larger percentiles the easy-to-texture case always has larger differences in  $\phi$  between the flow fields.