

**Temporal variation and frequency dependence of ambient noise on Mars from polarization analysis****Yudai Suemoto<sup>1</sup>, Takeshi Tsuji<sup>1,2</sup> \*, Tatsunori Ikeda<sup>1,2</sup>**

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## Introduction

This section explains how we rotate the axes of the triaxial seismometer of SEIS-VBB to construct seismic records with vertical and horizontal (east-west and north-south) components.

### Text S1: Rotation of SEIS-VBB data to three orthogonal components

Table S1 shows the azimuth and dip angle of three components (U, V and W) of the triaxial seismometer of SEIS-VBB obtained from FDSN webservice of the Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology (IRIS) (<http://ds.iris.edu/mda/XB/ELYSE/>). The original three components were rotated to construct seismic records with vertical and horizontal components. The relationship between original oblique components and vertical and horizontal components are given by;

$$\begin{pmatrix} D_E \\ D_N \\ D_Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(-\varphi_U)\cos(\theta_U) & \cos(-\varphi_U)\cos(-\theta_U) & \sin(-\theta_U) \\ -\sin(-\varphi_V)\cos(\theta_V) & \cos(-\varphi_V)\cos(-\theta_V) & \sin(-\theta_V) \\ -\sin(-\varphi_W)\cos(\theta_W) & \cos(-\varphi_W)\cos(-\theta_W) & \sin(-\theta_W) \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} D_U \\ D_V \\ D_W \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1)$$

where  $D_U$ ,  $D_V$  and  $D_W$  are original oblique components,  $\varphi$  and  $\theta$  are azimuth and dip angles of three axes of seismometer, respectively, and  $D_E$ ,  $D_N$  and  $D_Z$  are two horizontal (east-west and north-south) and one vertical components after rotation.

**Table S1. Azimuth and dip angle of U, V, W component of seismometer**

	Azimuth [° ]	Dip [° ]
U	135.1	-29.4
V	15	-29.2
W	255	-29.7