

Fig. S1. Comparison of the localization metric Γ_m , at 80 Hz, as given in Eqn A9 (see Appendix), as a function of range out to 5 m from the source for a free-field point source (black), for the measured field in the Bodega Bay tank (cyan), and for modeled results for 0.5 m deep water, with source and receiver 0.05 m from the bottom, and with three different sediment types: gravel (blue), fine sand (green) and sandy silt (red). It would be expected that positive values for Γ_m would indicate the source to be located at $r=0$ and negative values would indicate that the source is located in the opposite direction.

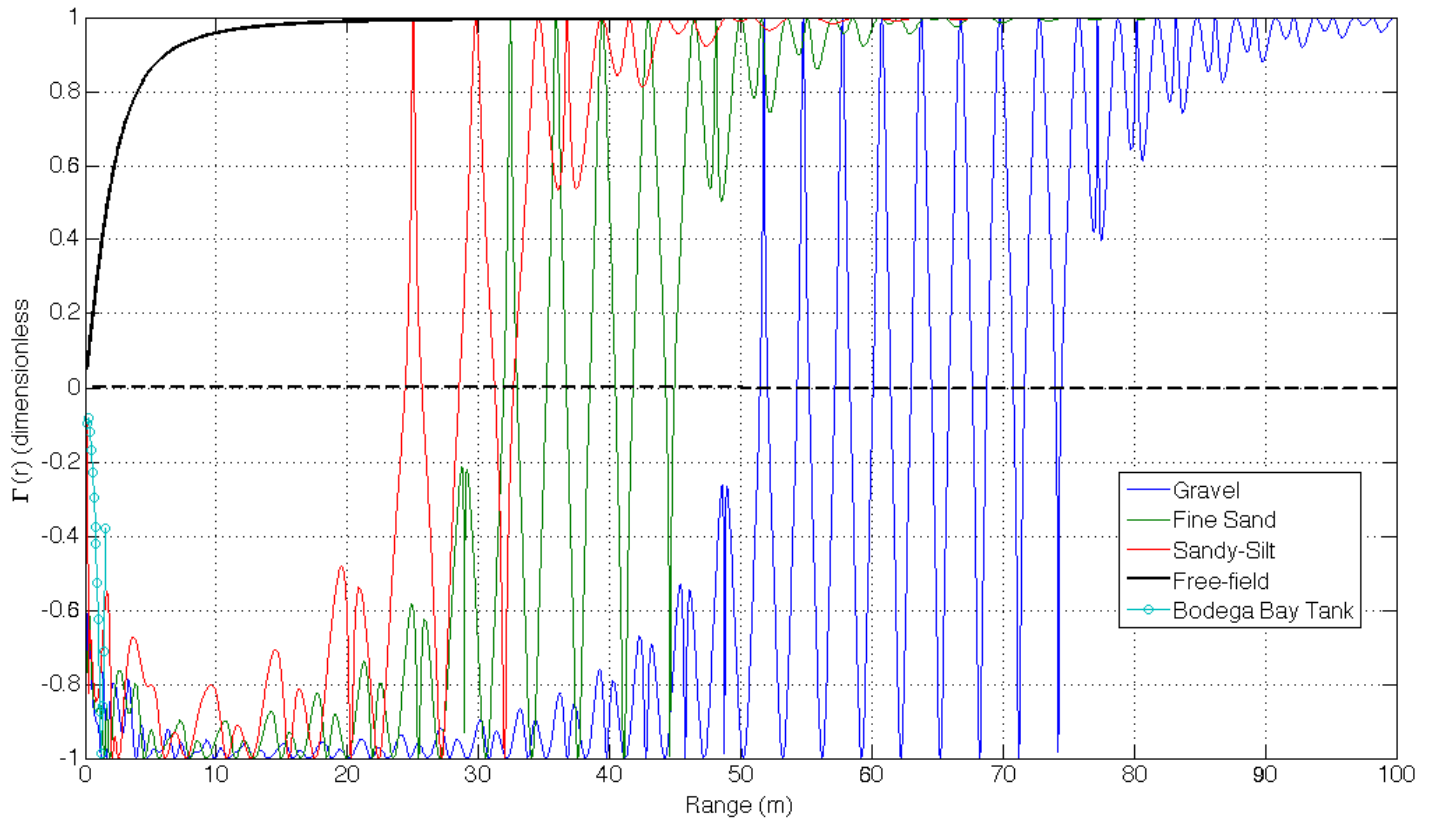


Fig. S2. Comparison of the localization metric Γ_m , at 80 Hz, as given in Eqn A9 (see Appendix), as a function of range out to 100 m from the source for a free-field point source (black), for the measured field in the Bodega Bay tank (cyan), and for modeled results for 0.5 m deep water, with source and receiver 0.05 m from the bottom, and with three different sediment types: gravel (blue), fine sand (green) and sandy silt (red). It would be expected that positive values for Γ would indicate the source to be located at $r=0$ and negative values would indicate that the source is located in the opposite direction.