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| Event # | Sol | LMST/ LTST | DP | Remarks |
| 00020 | 19 | 14:08T | 5.8 | Charalambous et al., (2020) associated this candidate vortex with a magnetic field excursion and possible surface changes including the first surface track observed at InSight, footpad cleaning and ICC lens cleaning. Fluid threshold analysis and parameter of this surface track is discussed in Baker et al. (2020) |
| 00034 | 24 | 12:14T | 3.7 | Charalambous et al., (2020) associated these with possible surface change (footpad). Fluid threshold analysis in Baker et al. (2020) |
| 00040 | 26 | 13:47T | 4 |
| 00119 | 65 | 12:41T | 9.2 | Some cleaning (1-2%) of dust from peripheral solar array. Grain motion/disappearance on the WTS while it was still on deck. Lander footpad dust removal. ICC lens cleaning. Largest event observed through Sol 390. Associated with a magnetic field excursion. Discussed in Banerdt et al. (2020), Lorenz et al. (2020), Charalambous et al. (2020) |
| 00144-145 | 82 | various | 1-1.5 | Garcia et al. (2020) study of pressure / seismometer coherence |
| 00146-149 | 83 | various | 1-1.5 |
| 00173 | 114 | 13.16M | 2 | Kenda et al (2020) study of pressure / seismometer coherence |
| 00174 | 114 | 15.29M | 1.4 |
| 00255 | 166 | 12:50T | 4 | Charalambous et al., (2020) associated these with possible surface change (track). Fluid threshold analysis and track parameters in Baker et al. (2020) |
| 00258 | 167 | 11:46T | 3 |
| 00265 | 168 | 11:34T | 3.5 |
| 00308 | 180 | 12:16T | 2.3 |
| 00368 | 202 | 12:52T | 1.2 | Baker et al. (2020), Banerdt et al., (2020), Charalambous et al., (2020) associated this with possible surface change (track). This is the first track identified by both lander and orbital cameras, passing ~19-21 m to the southwest of the lander. Detailed seismic analysis to confirm which pressure drop caused this track is presented in Banerdt et al., (2020). It should be noted that the vortex concluded to have induced these changes was not one of the largest pressure drops observed between the timelapse of the two images it was identified in, but rather a modest one at ~0.5 Pa at 13:10 LMST. |
| 00376 | 204 | 10:42T | 2.1 | Charalambous et al., (2020) associated this with possible surface change (track). This track geometrically overlaps the sol 202 one and possibly indicates modification/disturbance of the original track by surface processes. Fluid threshold analysis and track parameters in Baker et al. (2020). |
| 00456 | 231 | 12:36T | 6.8 | Charalambous et al., (2020) associated this with possible surface change (track). This track shows a "feathering" structure, Fluid threshold analysis and track parameters in Baker et al. (2020). |
| 00532 | 261 | 11:55T | 2.3 | Charalambous et al., (2020) associated this with possible surface change (track). Fluid threshold analysis and track parameters in Baker et al. (2020) |
| 00780 | 364 | 13:28T | 3.5 | Charalambous et al., 2020 associated this candidate vortex with surface creep of granules (2 mm) observed for the time at InSight, possibly induced by the highest wind speed recorded (31.5 m/s) over 390 sols. They show that this is correlated with a magnetic field excursion. Fluid threshold analysis and discussion in Baker et al. (2020) |
| 00839 | 385 | 12:33T | 5.4 | Charalambous et al., (2020) associated this vortex with surface creep of 3 mm grains, possible saltation or reptation, widespread dust coating removal and a magnetic field excursion from this vortex inducing the second highest wind peak at 30.5 m/s. Atmospheric and seismic modelling synthesis of this vortex in Charalambous et al., (2020) was used to confirm aeolian changes were indeed caused by this particular vortex. They have also identified this track from HiRISE oribtal imaging between images taken on sol 384 to sol 411, making this the closest track by the lander (5m) to have been identified by both orbital and lander cameras. Fluid threshold analysis, discussion and track parameters of this surface track is discussed in Baker et al. (2020) |

Table 2 : Catalog Events already discussed in the literature