

Landslides (2020) 17:557–565
DOI 10.1007/s10346-019-01341-1
Published online: 10 January 2020
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany
part of Springer Nature 2020

Youkou Dong · Dong Wang · Lan Cui

Correction to: Assessment of depth-averaged method in analysing runout of submarine landslide

Correction to: Landslides

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10346-019-01297-2>

The published version of this article, unfortunately, contained error. Figure 3 of “GPU-hosted workstation for parallel computing” was lost. Then the sequences of the Figures 4-10 were wrong. Given in this article are the correct figures.

The original article has been corrected.

The online version of the original article can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10346-019-01297-2>

Y. Dong

College of Marine Science and Technology,
China University of Geosciences,
388 Lumo Road, Wuhan, 430074, China

Y. Dong

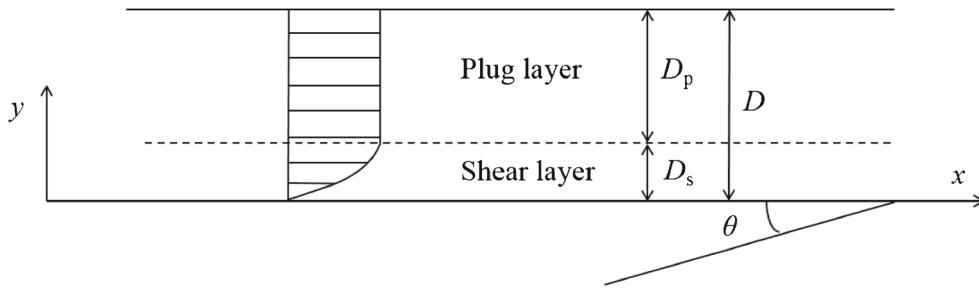
Shenzhen Research Institute,
China University of Geosciences,
Shenzhen, 518057, China

D. Wang

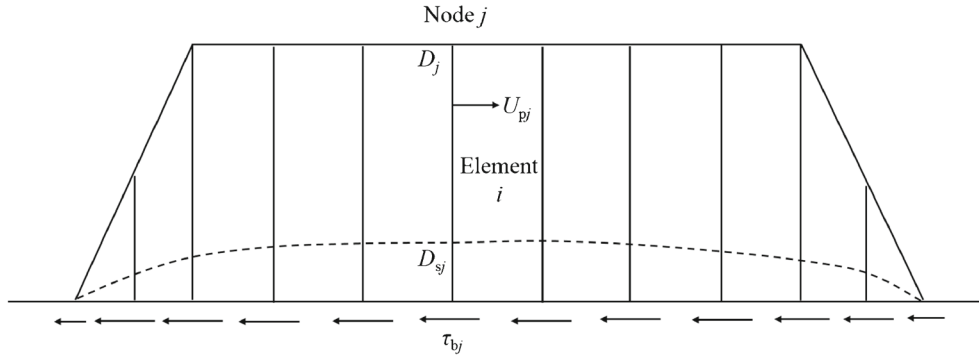
Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of Marine Environment and Geological Engineering,
Ocean University of China,
238 Songling Street, Qingdao, 266100, China
e-mail: dongwang@ouc.edu.cn

L. Cui

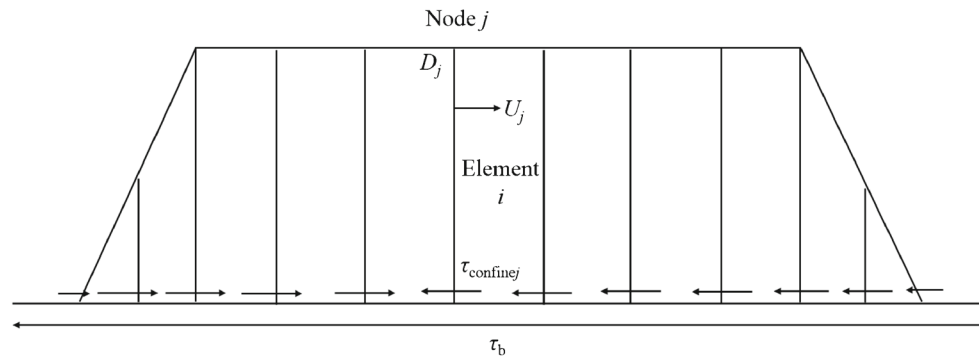
State Key Laboratory of Geomechanics and Geotechnical Engineering, Institute of Rock and Soil Mechanics,
Chinese Academy of Sciences,
Wuhan, 430071, China
e-mail: lcui@whrsm.ac.cn



(a) definition sketch of slide (after Huang and Garcia, 1997)



(b) discretisation of slide on no-slip base



(c) discretisation of slide on frictional base

Fig. 1 Simulation of submarine landslide with DAM

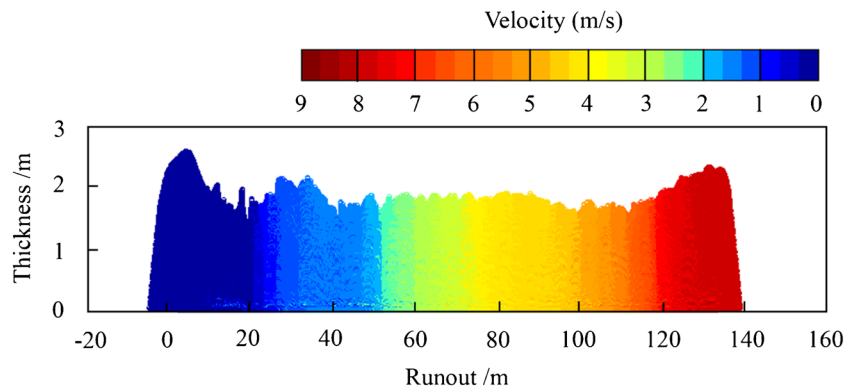


Fig. 2 Velocity contours predicted by MPM for a slide on frictional base ($s_{u0} = 2.5$ kPa, $s_b = 1$ kPa; Dong et al. 2017a)



Fig. 3 GPU-hosted workstation for parallel computing

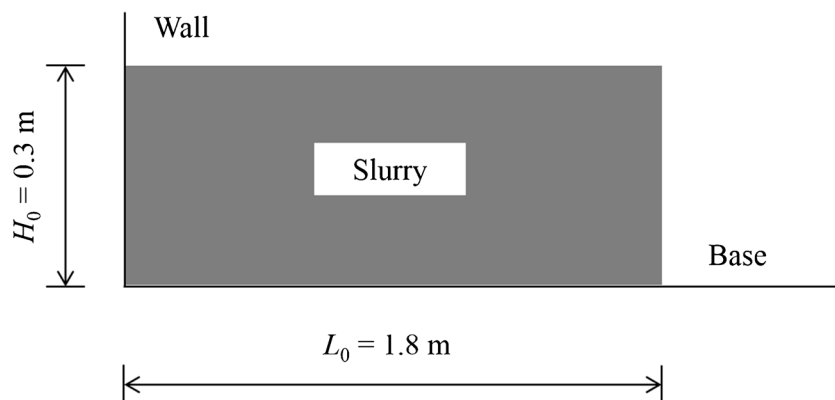


Fig. 4 Idealized geometry of dam break (not to scale)

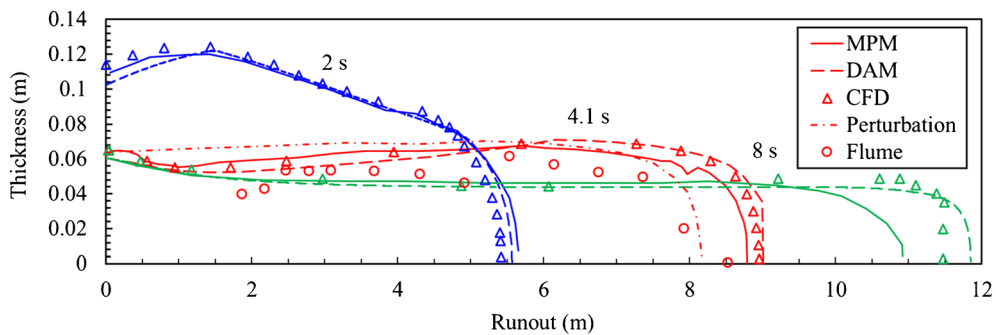


Fig. 5 Runout profiles of slurry flow

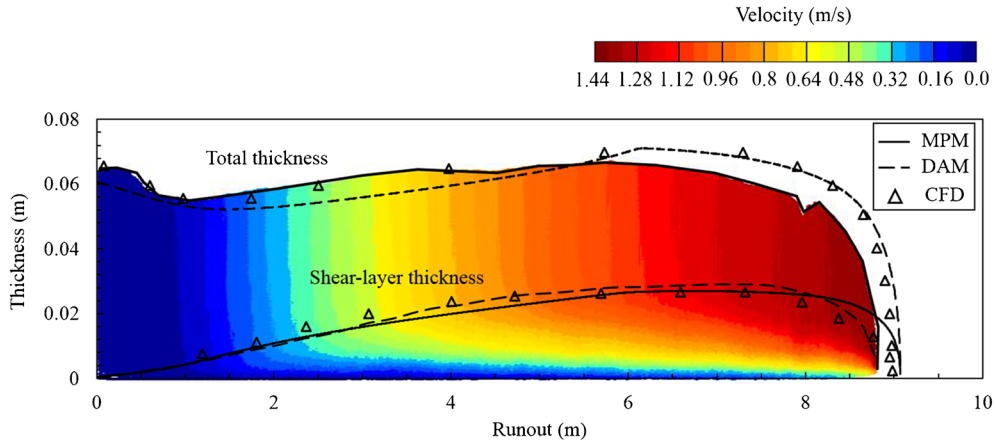
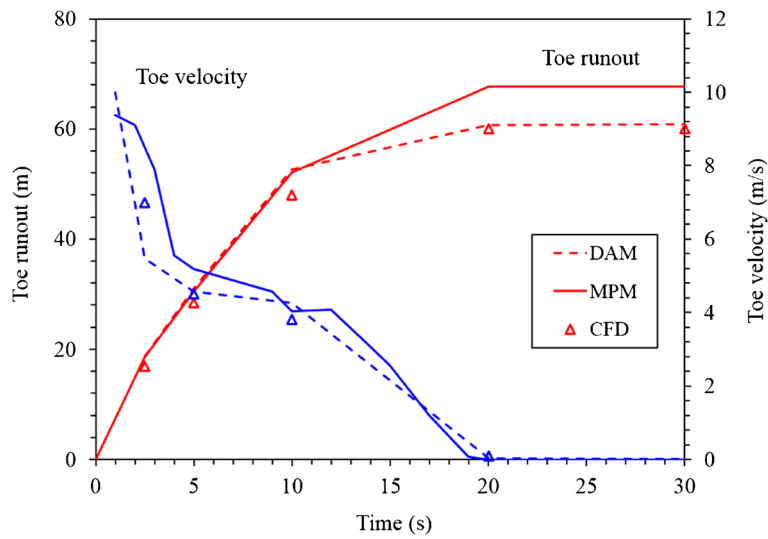
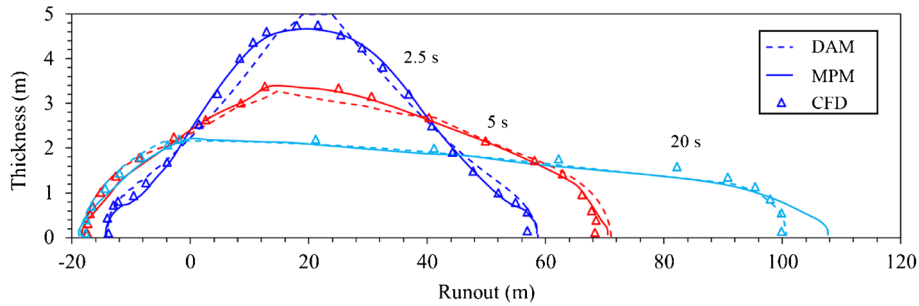


Fig. 6 Shear-layer thicknesses at 4.1 s

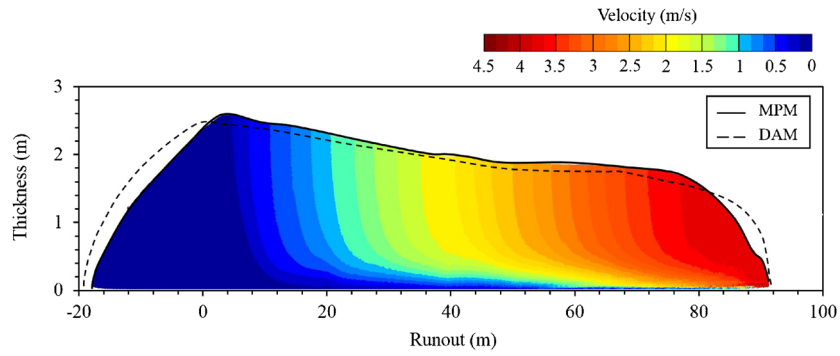


(a) history of velocity and runout

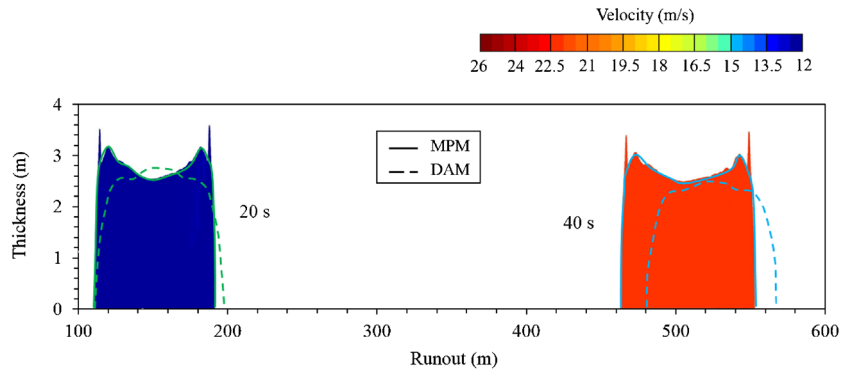


(b) runout morphologies

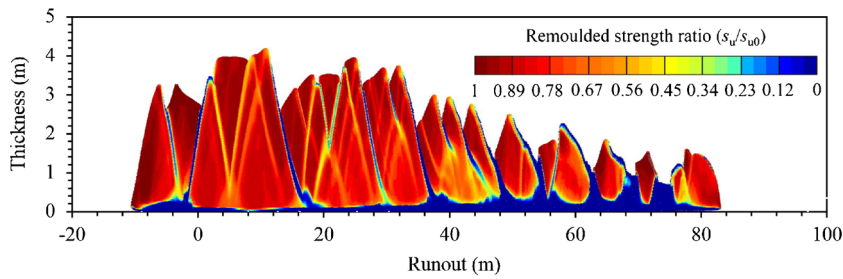
Fig. 7 History of mobility and morphologies of viscous slides in Case 2



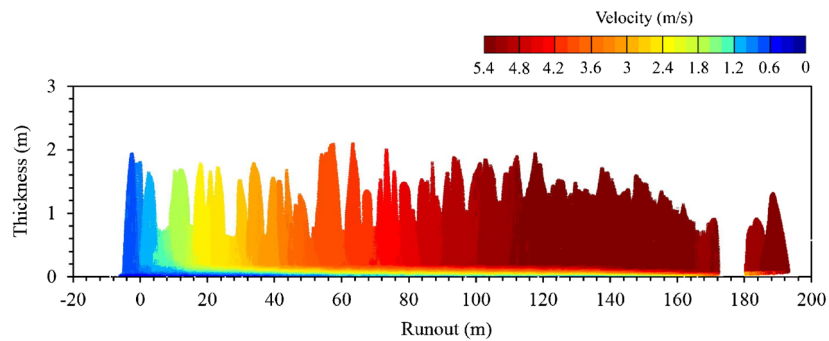
(a) viscous elongation (Case 2 at 10 s)



(b) block sliding (Case 9)



(c) spreading of horsts and grabens (Case 11 at 10 s)



(d) breakaway (Case 11 at 30 s)

Fig. 8 Sliding mechanisms of submarine landslide

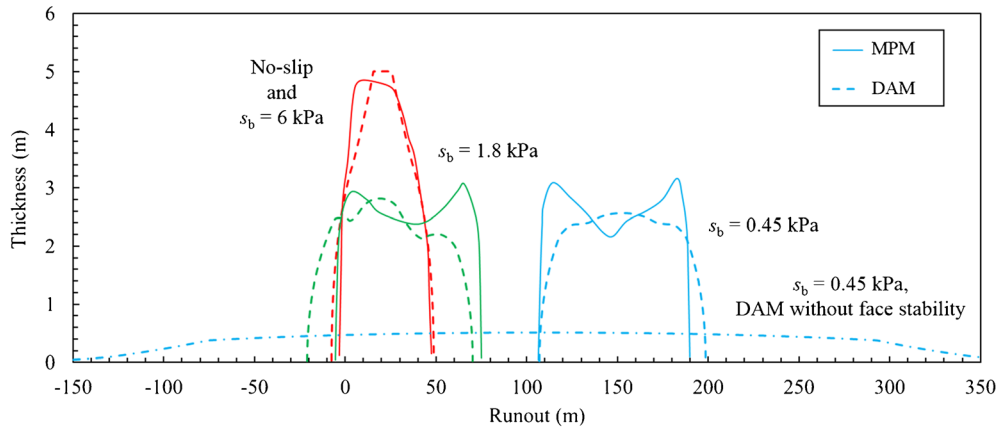
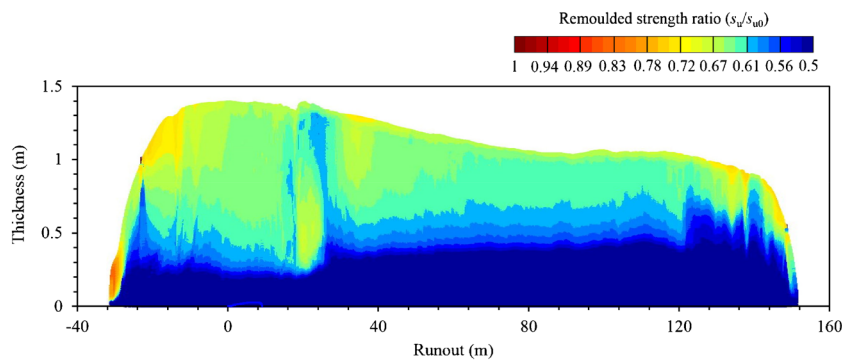
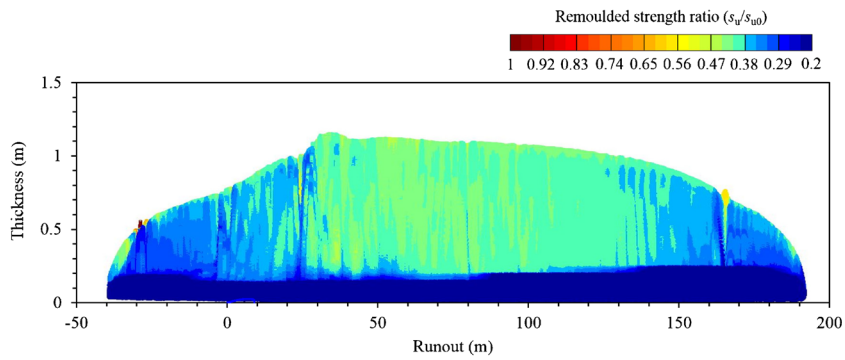


Fig. 9 Morphologies for slides on frictional bases in Case 9



(a) viscous elongation in Case 10 at 20 s



(b) shear band along base in Case 12 at 20 s

Fig. 10 Remoulded strength ratio in slides

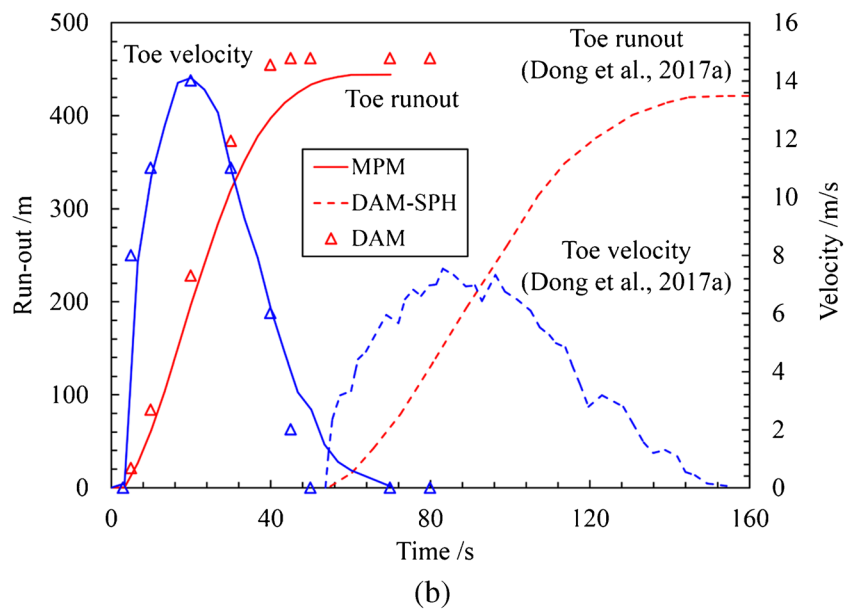
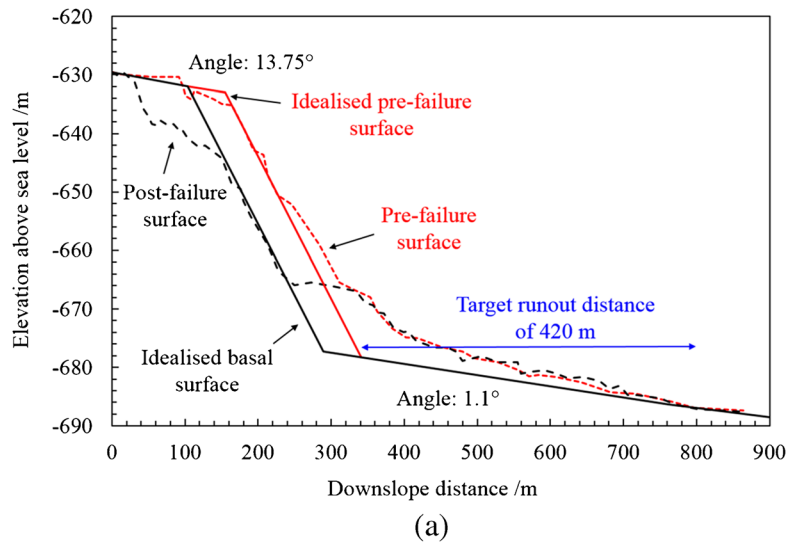


Fig. 11 Back-analysis of a southern Mediterranean slide (a) Idealization of slide transect (b) History of toe velocity and runout

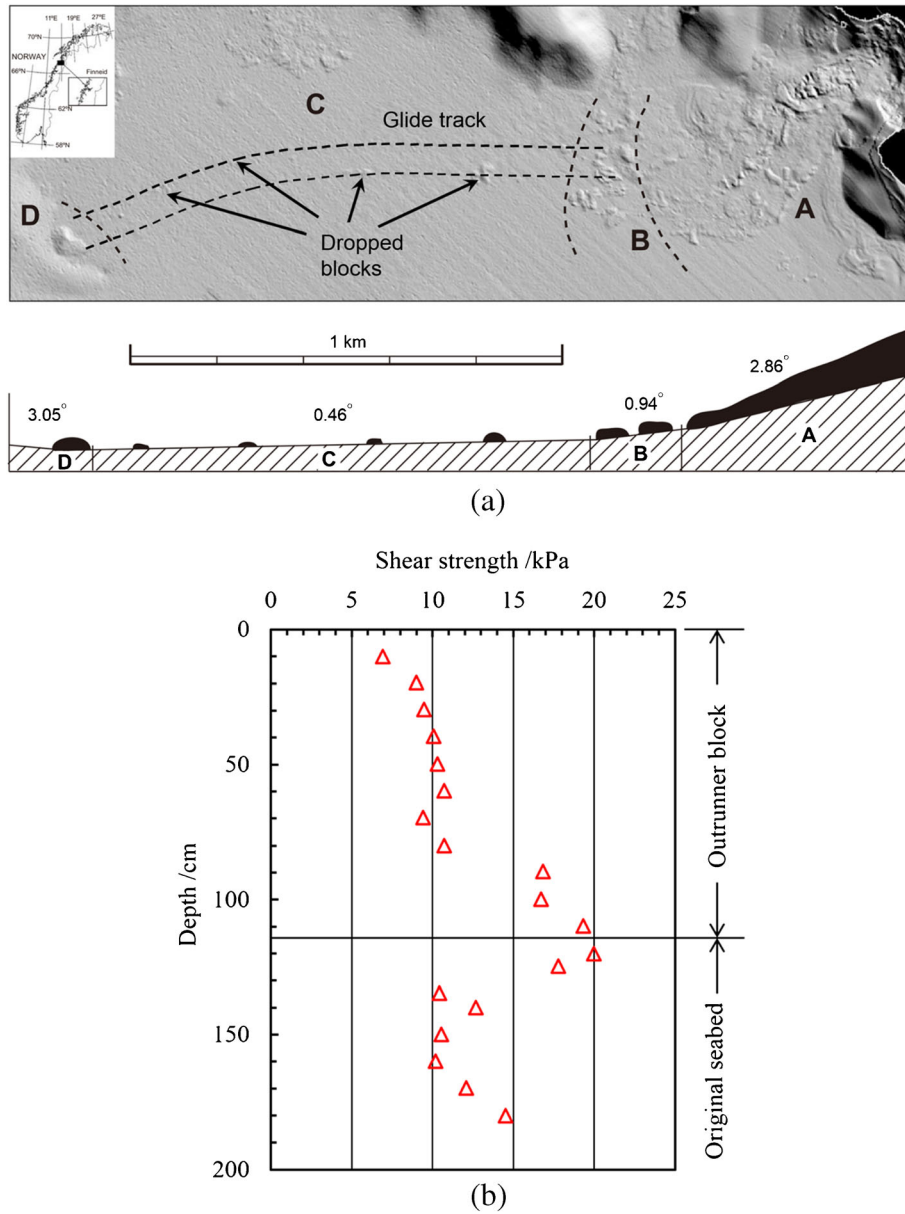


Fig. 12 Morphology and mechanical characteristics of Finneidfjord slide (after Ilstad et al. 2004) (a) Finneidfjord slide with morphology divided into four zones (b) Undrained shear strength of outrunner block and original seabed

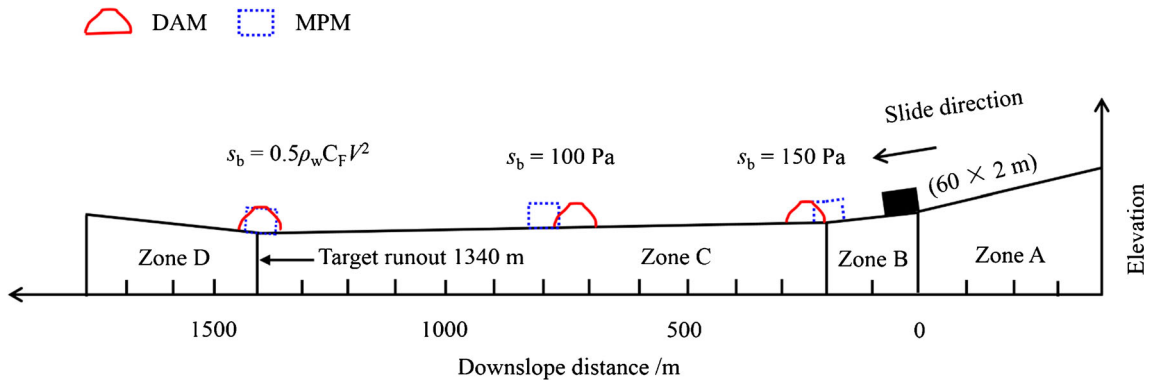


Fig. 13 Runout distances of block sliding with different basal resistances (exaggerated along vertical axis)

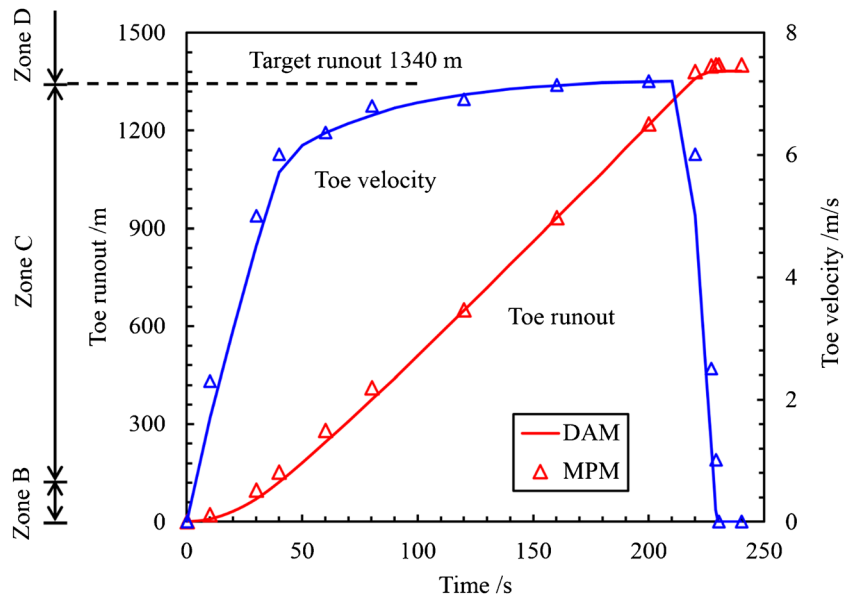


Fig. 14 History of toe velocity and runout by considering hydroplaning