

Electronic Supplementary Material, File 09 (ESM_09.pdf)

Metadata

Main article title:

Rockfalls: analysis of the block fragmentation through field experiments

Journal name:

Landslides

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Document edition date: March 2020

Concise caption describing the content of the file:

ESM_09.pdf file contains an extended version of Table 6 (main text).

Contents

In the main text, a shortened version of the Table 6 is presented for the sake of space saving. The complete version of the table is included here:

Table 6 (complete). Criteria to assign the value “*terr_imp*” (substrate type at the impact point)

“ <i>terr_imp</i> ”	Description
1	A thick layer of soil or gravel (rock pebbles) covers the surface at the point where the block impacts. This produces a soft impact, with low or zero-rebound, being the transfer of energy smoother, with low peak forces/stresses playing. However, even this soft impact is able to produce a high dissipation of energy.
2	A medium layer of soil or gravel covers the surface at the point where the block impacts. The contact may be rock to rock or not. Anyway, a noticeable impact is produced. In case of no block breakage, an intermediate, partial rebound can be appreciated.
3	A thin layer of soil/gravel covers the surface at the impact point. There is rock to rock contact. This produces a clear rebound, very energetic (in case of no breakage). High peak forces/stresses playing.
4	Bare bedrock. Obviously, there is rock to rock contact. In case of no block breakage, we'll get a clear rebound, very energetic. The highest peak forces/stresses will be developed. For practical purposes the rebound and rest of the trajectory will be very similar to 3.