

Supporting Information for

Bidispersity unlikely as a factor for the long runout of large mass flows: scale bias in analogue granular flow experiments

S. Makris^{1,2}, I. Manzella^{1,3}, A. Sgarabotto¹

¹School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Science, University of Plymouth, Plymouth, UK.

²School of Geosciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK.

³Department of Applied Earth Sciences, Faculty of Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), University of Twente, Enschede, The Netherlands.

Contents of this file

Additional Supporting Information (Files uploaded separately)

- [Supplementary material Table 1 \(Appendix I\)](#)
- [Supplementary material Figure 1 \(Appendix II\)](#)
- [Supplementary material Figure 2 \(Appendix III\)](#)
- [Supplementary material file \(Appendix IV\)](#)

Introduction

The supporting information includes one table, two figures and a short document. The Table (Appendix A) includes properties and comparison with similar experiments carried out and published in the literature. The two figures (Appendix II and III) present aspects of the structure from motion methodology and the videos captured from the experiments. The short document (Appendix IV) outlines the properties of the material used in the experiments.

Table S1 (Appendix I). Comparison of experimental conditions in relevant studies

Figure S1 (Appendix II). *Structure for motion photogrammetry. **A** Photographs used to produce a rendering of the deposit. **B** 3-D model represented in an orthophoto. **C** Digital elevation model of the final deposit. For each deposit, at least 90 pictures were taken with a DSLR camera at a resolution of 4000x6000 pixels to build the rendering. The generated models achieve high accuracy (0.25mm x 0.25mm/pixel).*

Figure S2 (Appendix III). *Camera setup during the experiments. **A** Frontal camera placement. **B** Frontal camera frame view. **C** Lateral camera placement. **D** Lateral camera frame view.*