Figures 1, 2, and 3 replace figures 9, 11, and 12, respectively, in Choi (2022).

REFERENCES

Choi, W. 2022 High-order strongly nonlinear long wave approximation and solitary wave solution, *J. Fluid Mech.* **945**, A15.

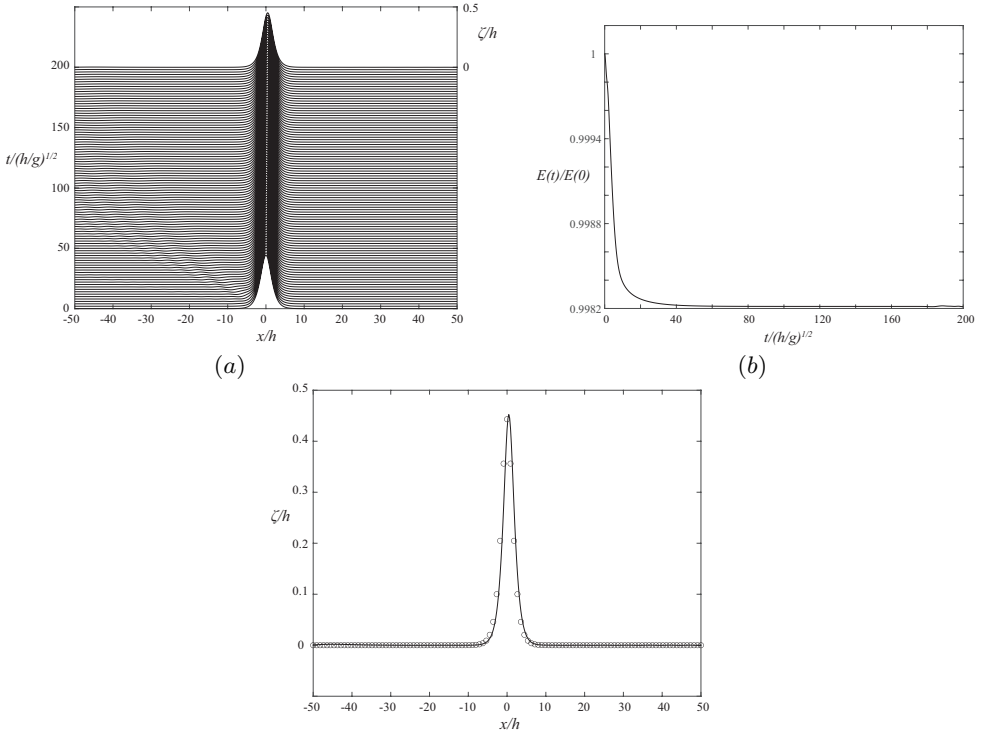

FIGURE 1. Numerical solution of the second-order system (6.1) initialized with a solitary wave of $a/h = 0.4$, or $a_s/h \simeq 0.443$. The initial condition for ζ is given by the second-order solitary wave solution (4.11) while that for v is found by solving numerically (6.16). (a) Time evolution of the surface elevation ζ is shown for $0 \leqslant t(g/h)^{1/2} \leqslant 200$ in a frame of reference moving with the solitary wave speed $c = c_0 + c_2$ with c_0 and c_2 defined by (4.10) and (4.18), respectively. (b) Truncated total energy E versus time t. (c) Comparison between the numerical solution (solid line) for ζ at $t(g/h)^{1/2} = 200$ and the initial condition (circles).

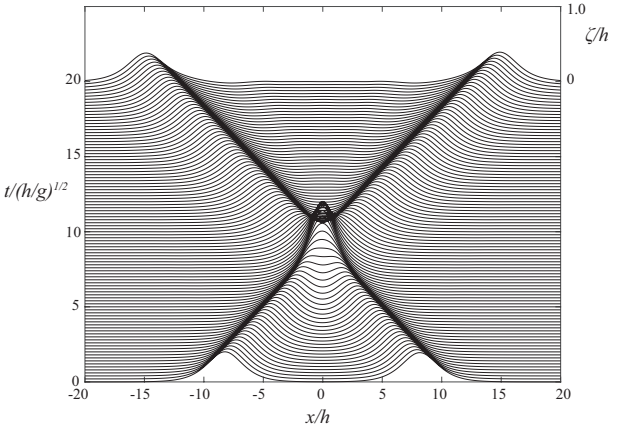

FIGURE 2. Numerical solution of the second-order system (6.1) for the head-on collision of two solitary waves. The system is initialized with two second-order solitary wave solutions (4.11). The right-going wave of $a_s/h = 0.4$ ($a/h \simeq 0.366$) is located at $x/h = -8.23$ while the left-going wave of $a_s/h = 0.39$ ($a/h \simeq 0.356$) is located at $x/h = 8.15$.

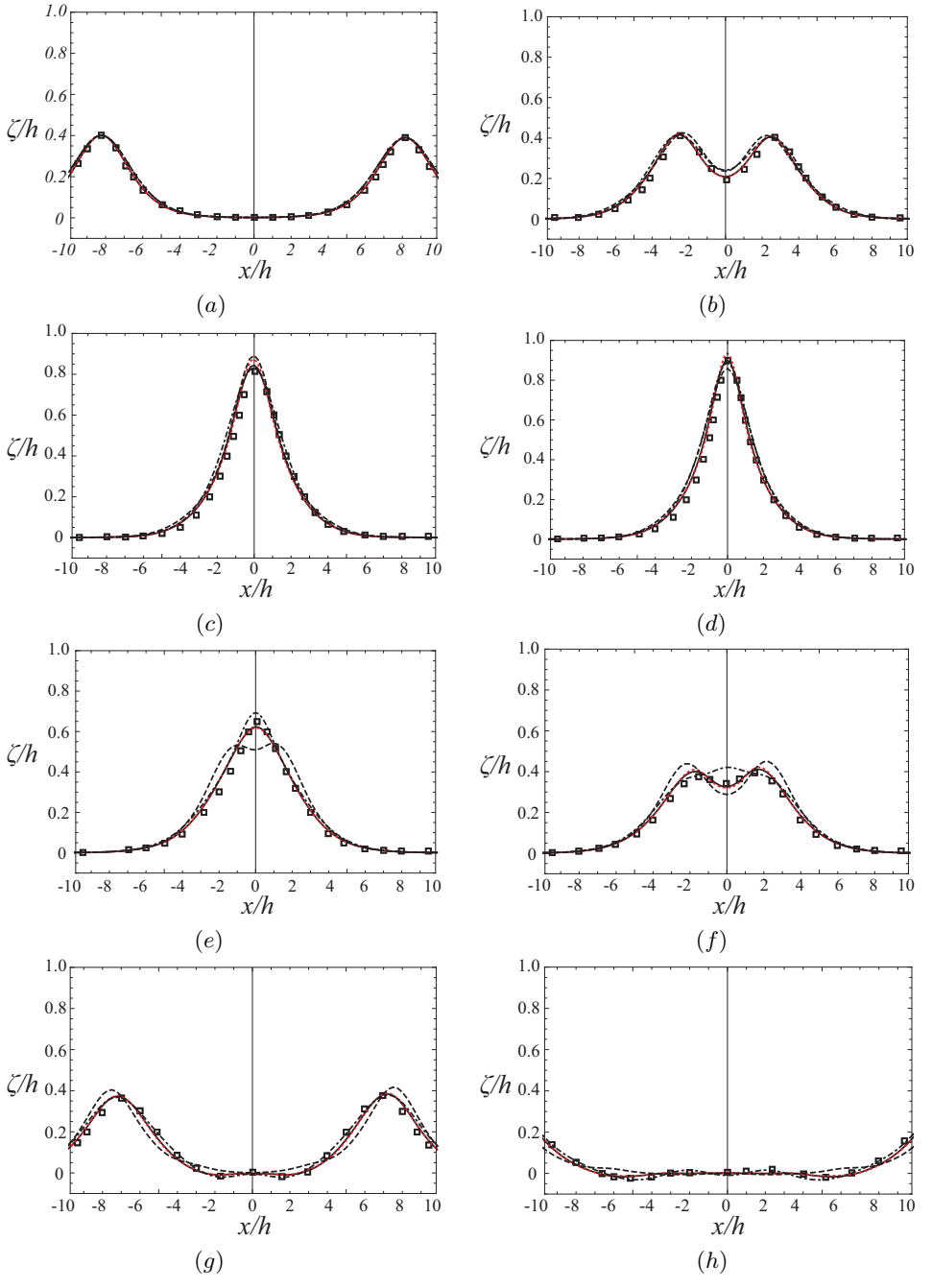

FIGURE 3. Comparison of numerical solutions (solid: second-order; dashed: first-order; dot-dahsed: SG/GN) with the experimental data (symbols) of Chen & Yeh (2014) (*a*) $(t - t_c)(g/h)^{1/2} = -7.42$; (*b*) -2.69; (*c*) -0.64; (*d*) 0; (*e*) 1.02; (*f*) 1.79; (*g*) 6.14; (*h*) 10.10. Here, t_c is the time when the maximum peak is observed during the collision. The red dotted lines represent the numerical solutions presented in Choi (2022).