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ERRATUM

Erratum to: Seismic waves in 3-D: from mantle asymmetries to reliable seismic hazard assessment

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The original version of this article contained an omission of Acknowledgments section. The corrected version appears in this erratum.

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In addition, Fig. 3 should be updated by new one as below.

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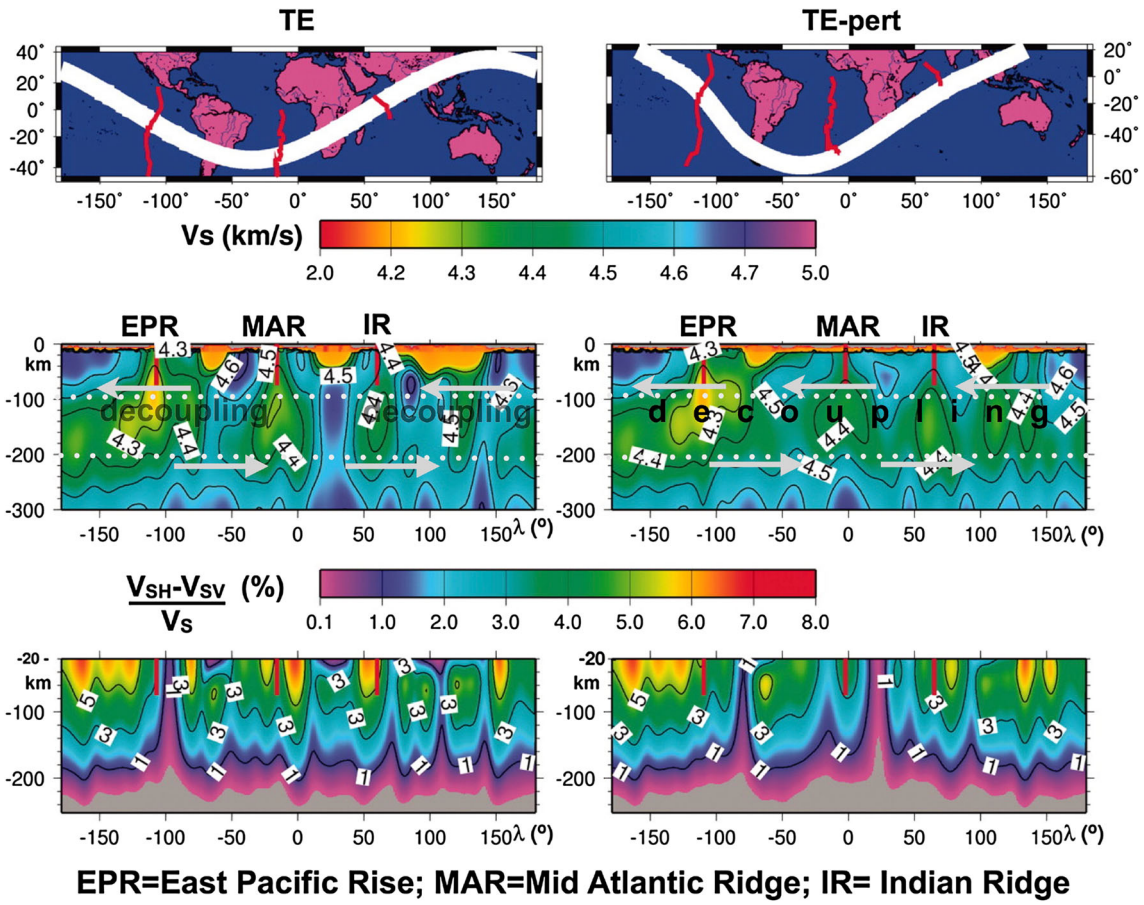

Fig. 3 Shear wave section along the tectonic equator (TE) and perturbed path (TE-pert) of the Earth. Generalized asymmetry is evident across oceanic ridges: lithosphere (0–100 km) on the western side of the rift has a higher velocity than on the eastern or northeastern side, whereas the upper asthenosphere (low-velocity layer, 100–200 km) has a slower velocity on the western side with respect to the conjugate counterpart. *Red lines* correspond to elements of the Eastern Pacific, Mid-Atlantic, and Indian Ridges. Radial anisotropy sections shown in the *lower panels* are without crust, since the crust is assumed to be isotropic. V_S is taken here as average of V_{SV} and V_{SH} (modified from Panza et al. 2010). Along the TE-pert, which is not a great circle, a ubiquitous LVZ, about 1000-km-wide and 100-km-thick, occurs in the asthenosphere, where the most mobile mantle (LVZ) is located (decoupling layer). The *arrows* indicate the possible relative motion