CORRECTION

Open Access



Correction to: Supply ranges of stone blocks used in masonry bridges and their construction period along the East Royal Road in the Khmer Empire, Cambodia

Etsuo Uchida^{1*}, Yuichiro Sakurai¹, Rathborith Cheng², Ichita Shimoda³ and Yu Saito¹

Correction to: Herit Sci (2020) 8:38

https://doi.org/10.1186/s40494-020-00383-2

Following publication of the original article [1], several errors were identified in the last paragraph of the Methods section, in the Figure legends for Figs. 6, 7, and the Additional file legends for Additional files 1 and 6.

The updated paragraph of the "Methods" section and the corrected legends are given below and the changes have been highlighted in bold typeface.

Methods

To infer the supply range of laterite blocks used for the bridges, hierarchical cluster and principal component analyses were conducted. The median **concentrations of each element** and magnetic susceptibility (Table 1) **standardised to a constant total** were used in the cluster and principal component analyses (Additional file 1) [31–33]. T-tests were performed to examine the confidence of the deduced groupings of the bridges using chemical compositions and magnetic susceptibility of laterite and sandstone blocks. R (ver. 3.5.3) was used for the cluster and principal component analyses and t-tests [34].

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1186/s4049 4-020-00383-2.

*Correspondence: weuchida@waseda.jp

¹ Department of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

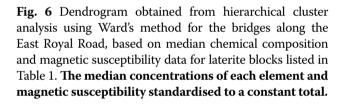


Fig. 7 Results of the principal component analysis are shown as principal component 1 vs. 2 and principal component 1 vs. 3 diagrams. **The median concentrations of each element and magnetic susceptibility standard-ised to a constant total** were used in the analysis.

Additional file 1: Data used for the cluster and principal component analyses. The median concentrations of each element and magnetic susceptibility data listed in Table 1 were standardised to a constant total.

Additional file 6: Results of cluster analyses using single linkage, complete linkage, group average, centroid, median, and Ward's methods.

The original article [1] has been corrected.

Author details

Published online: 13 May 2020



© The Author(s) 2020. This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/

¹ Department of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Tokyo 169-8555, Japan. ² Department of Geology, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Phnom Penh 12210, Cambodia. ³ World Heritage Studies, Graduate School of Comprehensive Human Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-0821, Japan.

Reference

1. Uchida E, Sakurai Y, Cheng R, Shimoda I, Saito Y. Supply ranges of stone blocks used in masonry bridges and their construction period along the East Royal Road in the Khmer Empire, Cambodia. Herit Sci. 2020;8:38. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40494-020-00383-2.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Submit your manuscript to a SpringerOpen[⊗] journal and benefit from:

- Convenient online submission
- ► Rigorous peer review
- ► Open access: articles freely available online
- ► High visibility within the field
- Retaining the copyright to your article

Submit your next manuscript at ► springeropen.com