Correction to: Comprehensive Approach for Monitoring Human Tissue Degradation

Lena M. Dubois¹ · Pierre-Hugues Stefanuto¹ · Katelynn A. Perrault² · Geraldine Delporte³ · Philippe Delvenne³ · Jean-François Focant¹

Published online: 24 April 2019
© Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2019

Correction to: Chromatographia
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10337-019-03710-3>

The original publication of the article has been updated to reflect the change.

In the original version of this article the assignment of Figs. 6, 9 and 12 to the legends was wrong. The correct assignments of these figures and legends are shown below.

Fig. 6 Bar charts based on peak areas, normalized using probabilistic quotient normalization (PQN), providing detailed volatile organic compound (VOC) distribution of each liver sample on day 5 of decomposition. *C* cadaver, *L* liver

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10337-019-03710-3>.

✉ Lena M. Dubois
lena.dubois@uliege.be

¹ CART, Organic and Biological Analytical Chemistry Group, University of Liège, Allée du six Août, B6c, Quartier Agora 11, Sart-Tilman, 4000 Liège, Belgium

² Laboratory of Forensic and Bioanalytical Chemistry, Forensic Sciences Unit, Chaminade University of Honolulu, 3140 Waiālae Ave, Honolulu, HI 96816, USA

³ Pathological Anatomy and Cytology Laboratory, University of Liège, CHU B23, 4000 Liège, Belgium

Fig. 9 Bar charts based on peak areas, normalized using probabilistic quotient normalization (PQN), displaying the volatile organic compound (VOC) distribution of heart tissue samples on day 15. *C* cadaver, *H* heart

Fig. 12 Bar charts based on peak areas, normalized using probabilistic quotient normalization (PQN), displaying the volatile organic compound (VOC) distribution of lung tissue samples on day 2. *C* cadaver, *Lu* lung