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CORRECTION
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Corrigendum: Repeatability and Reproducibility of *in-vivo* Brain Temperature Measurements

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A Corrigendum on

Repeatability and Reproducibility of *in-vivo* Brain Temperature Measurements
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In the original article, there was a mistake in ***Figure 1*** as published.

The original figure was adapted from Dehkharghani et al. (2015), but this adaptation was not appropriately described and referenced in the manuscript. We apologize for this oversight. The figure has been revised: the adapted portion has been replaced with a new graphic and the caption now appropriately indicates that a portion was adapted from a previously published article. The corrected ***Figure 1*** appears below.

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

REFERENCES

Dehkharghani, S., Mao, H., Howell, L., Zhang, X., Pate, K. S., Magrath, P. R., et al. (2015). Proton resonance frequency chemical shift thermometry: experimental design and validation toward high-resolution noninvasive temperature monitoring and *in vivo* experience in a non-human primate model of acute ischemic stroke. *Am. J. Neuroradiol.* 36, 1128–1135. doi: 10.3174/ajnr.A4241

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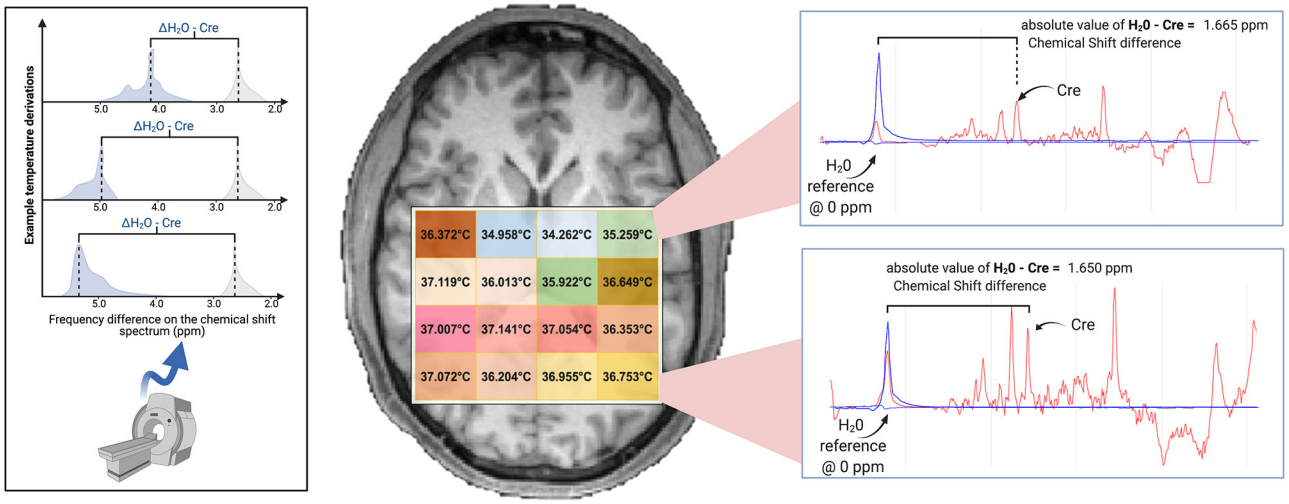

FIGURE 1 | Brain temperature can be non-invasively derived from volumetric magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging (MRSI) data by calculating the frequency difference between the temperature-sensitive water peak and one or more metabolite peaks that are temperature-insensitive (*left*[*]). When using creatine as the reference, voxel-level brain temperature can be calculated according to the following equation: $T_{CRE} = -102.61(\Delta_{H20-CRE}) + 206.1°C$, $\Delta_{H20-CRE}$ = chemical shift difference between the creatine and water resonances. Example T_{CRE} calculations are provided for a participant's single tissue slice (*right*). Representative spectra illustrate $\Delta_{H20-CRE}$ derivations, with plots depicting a water-suppressed metabolite spectrum (*red line*), with an overlay that indicates the location of the reference water signal (*blue line)*. Spectral plots were created within the Metabolite Imaging and Data Analysis System (MIDAS) software package, and the figure was created using BioRender. [*]Adapted from Dehkharghani et al. (2015).