CORRECTION



Correction to: Foliation Effects on Mechanical and Failure Characteristics of Slate in 3D Space Under Brazilian Test Conditions

Changdong Ding^{1,2,3} · Yang Zhang⁴ · Dawei Hu^{1,2} · Hui Zhou^{1,2} · Jianfu Shao³

© Springer-Verlag GmbH Austria, part of Springer Nature 2021

Correction to: Rock Mechanics and Rock Engineering (2020) 53:3919–3936 https://doi.org/10.1007/s00603-020-02146-8

In the original publication of the article, the analysis of applied failure force and fracture patterns of the Brazilian tests was based on experimental data from the following reference (Ding et al. 2019):

Ding CD, Hu DW, Zhou H, Lu JJ, Ma DD, Zhang Y (2019) Brazilian splitting tests of slate considering threedimensional foliation effect. Chin J Rock Mech Eng 38(2):301–312 (in Chinese)

The reference above is cited and corrected as follows:

The original content is,

In view of the fact that the above calculation methods cannot obtain the accurate indirect tensile strength, for more accurate purpose, the maximum loading force (i.e., applied failure force) recorded by the testing system is used directly to compare the bearing capacity of the specimen that is obtained under Brazilian test conditions. The applied failure force (AFF) of all specimens are tabulated in Table 1 in "Appendix".

The original article can be found online at https://doi.org/10.1007/s00603-020-02146-8.

Dawei Hu dwhu@whrsm.ac.cn

- ¹ State Key Laboratory of Geomechanics and Geotechnical Engineering, Institute of Rock and Soil Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan 430071, China
- ² University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China
- ³ University of Lille, LaMcube, CNRS FRE2016, 59000 Lille, France
- ⁴ CNPC Engineering Technology R&D Company Limited, Beijing 102206, China

The corrected version is,

In view of the fact that the above analysis method, which was adopted in our previous study (Ding et al. 2019), cannot obtain the accurate indirect tensile strength, an alternative analysis is here performed in order to improve the determination of the indirect tensile strength. More precisely, the maximum loading force (i.e., the applied force at failure) recorded by the testing system is used directly to represent the bearing capacity of the specimen tested under the Brazilian test condition. The values of the applied failure force (AFF) of all specimens are therefore recalculated from the experimental data provided in our previous study (Ding et al. 2019) and presented in Table 1 in "Appendix".

The original content is,

Fig. 10 Fracture patterns of typical specimens under Brazilian test conditions (front surface). Yellow lines and red lines represent the foliation plane and the main macrocracks, respectively.

The corrected version is,

Fig. 10 Fracture patterns of typical specimens under Brazilian test conditions (front surface). Yellow lines and red lines represent the foliation plane and the main macrocracks, respectively (after Ding et al. 2019).

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