

# Effect of temperature on noninvasive blood glucose monitoring *in vivo* using optical coherence tomography-corrigendum

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The authors would like to apologize for some mistakes in the letter on Chinese Optics Letters vol. 12, no. 11, page 111701 and wish to make the corrections described below:

- 1) Add X. Steve Yao (姚晓天) as the second author of this article. X. Steve Yao is also designated as the corresponding author at steveyao888@yahoo.com, replacing Ya Su at suyabj@qq.com. X. Steve Yao's affiliations are "Polarization Research Center, College of Precision Instrument & Opto-electronics Engineering and Key Laboratory of Opto-electronics Information and Technical Science, Ministry of Education, Tianjin University, Tianjin 300072, China and General Photonics Corporation, 5228 Edison Avenue, Chino, California 91710, USA".
- 2) In abstract, the last sentence is modified as "For improving the accuracy of NIGM, this temperature dependence must be taken into account".
- 3) On page 111701-2, paragraph 5, "to prevent the effect of pressure variations" is added in last sentence.
- 4) On page 111701-3, paragraph 3, the second sentence is modified as "It can be clearly seen that the changes in  $\mu_i$  caused by 1 °C of temperature variation are much less than the changes caused by 1 mmol/L of BGC variation for all the subjects".
- 5) On page 111701-3, paragraph 3, the 4th sentence is modified as "Thus, moderate skin temperature fluctuations in the range of  $\pm 1$  °C do not substantially degrade the accuracy of BGC prediction using OCT; however, substantial skin heating or cooling (several degree) will significantly change  $\mu_i$  and therefore degrade the associated BGC prediction".

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## Reference

1. Y. Su, Z. Meng, L. Wang, H. Yu, and T. Liu, Chin. Opt. Lett. **12**, 111701 (2014).