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Publisher Correction: Sourcing Herod the Great's calcite-alabaster bathtubs by a multi-analytic approach

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-11651-5, published online 07 May 2022

The original version of this Article contained an error in Figure 4 where the resolution of the Figure was low.

In addition, Table 3 contained several errors for Israeli samples (Average) and Egyptian samples (Average). The standard deviation values for "IR, slope" and the range of negative values for "Isotope ratios" were inadvertently switched.

The original Figure 4 and Table 3 and accompanying legends appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

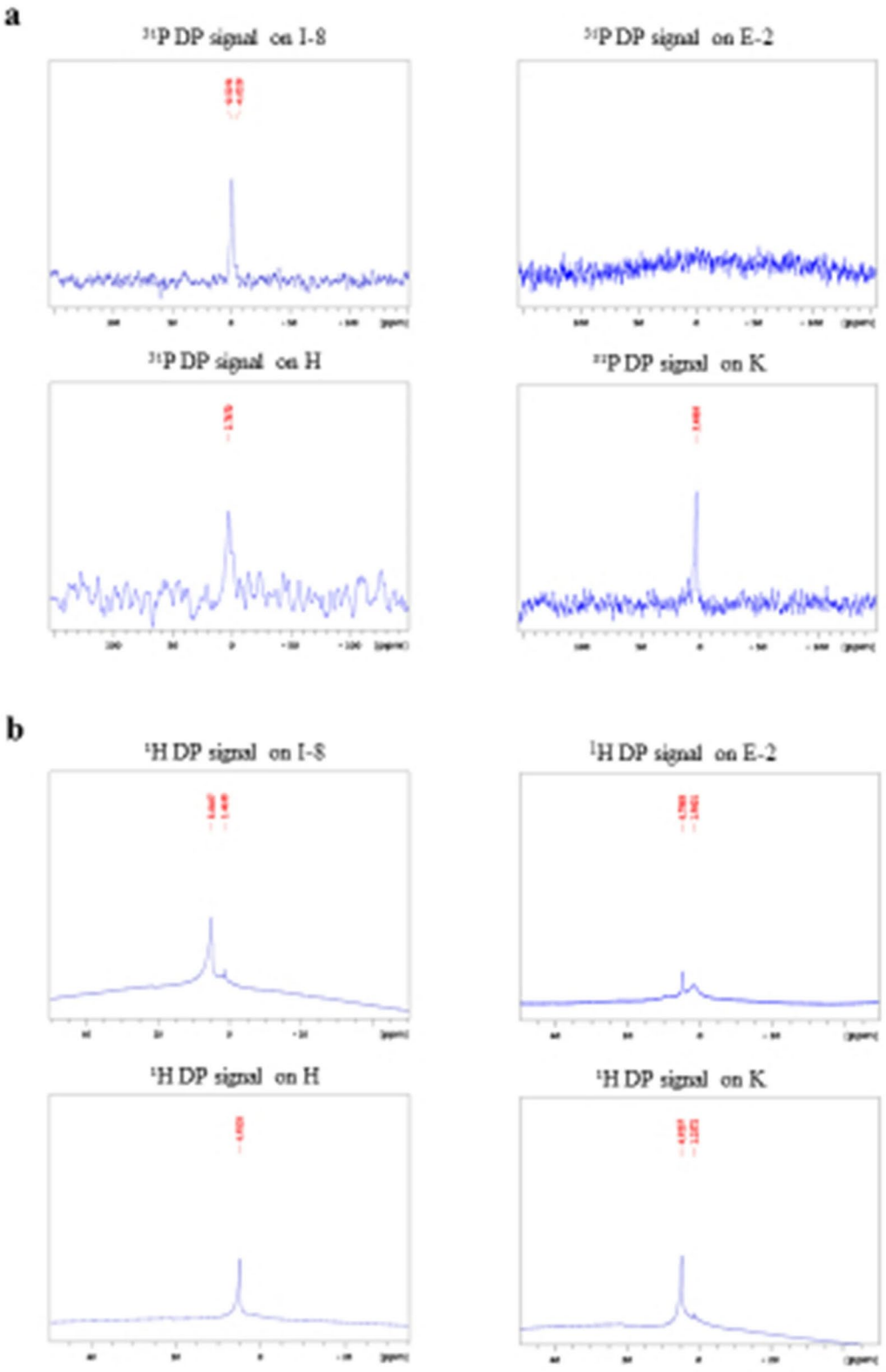

Figure 4. Solid state NMR results: I-8 representative sample from Te'omim cave, Israel; E-2 representative sample from Egypt; H from Herodium bathtub; K from Kypros bathtub. (**a**) ^{31}P NMR data. (**b**) ^{1}H NMR data.

Source	ICP (ppm)				IR		NMR		Isotope ratios (‰) the range of negative values	
	Mg	Sr	P	Ti	slope	Grinding curve location	^{1}H peak ratio	^{31}P peak	$^{18}\delta$O	$^{13}\delta$C
Israeli samples (Average)	4995 ± 1530	38.68 ± 6.87	119.08 ± 39.55	1.326 ± 1.156	0.14 ± 1.91	R	7.31 ± 2.25	+	-7.74 4.71	10.14 - 10.98
Egyptian samples (Average)	11347 ± 2050	657.8 ± 205.9	36.2 ± 8.8	0.217 ± 0.190	0.25 ± 2.22	L	0.32 ± 0.22	-	11.67 - 8.35	8.45 - 6.62
Herodium bathtub	1611	23	*42.4	2.89	*2.24	R	4.72	+	4.86	10.17
Kypros bathtub	3638	35.4	107.6	1.629	1.95	R	3.88	+	4.80	12.76

Table 3. Israeli samples in red, Egyptian samples in blue. The color coding of the cells in the table showing bathtub samples indicates their similarity to the corresponding values of the "known" Israeli and Egyptian samples. *see text.