Corrigendum: A comparison of two sleep spindle detection methods based on all night averages: individually adjusted vs. fixed frequencies

Péter P. Ujma[1], Ferenc Gombos[2], Lisa Genzel[3], Boris N. Konrad[4], Péter Simor[5,6], Axel Steiger[4], Martin Dresler[4,7]* and Róbert Bódizs[1,2]

[1] *Institute of Behavioral Science, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary, [2] Department of General Psychology, Pázmány Péter Catholic University, Budapest, Hungary, [3] Centre for Cognitive and Neural Systems, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK, [4] Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, Germany, [5] Department of Cognitive Sciences, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, Budapest, Hungary, [6] Nyírő Gyula Hospital, National Institute of Psychiatry and Addictions, Budapest, Hungary, [7] Donders Institute, Radboud University Medical Centre, Nijmegen, Netherlands*

A Corrigendum on

A comparison of two sleep spindle detection methods based on all night averages: individually adjusted vs. fixed frequencies
by Ujma, P. P., Gombos, F., Genzel, L., Konrad, B. N., Simor, P., Steiger, A., et al. (2015). Front. Hum. Neurosci. 9:52. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2015.00052

The description of the Individual Adjustment Method (IAM) algorithm for sleep spindle analyses (Ujma et al., 2015) contained an error, which we hereby rectify. On page 5, line 7–8, instead of $f(x) = e^{\wedge}(-(x - xm)/(w/2))$, the equation should read as follows:

$$f(x) = e^{\wedge} - (((x - xm)/(w/2))^{\wedge}2)$$

References

Ujma, P. P., Gombos, F., Genzel, L., Konrad, B. N., Simor, P., Steiger, A., et al. (2015). A comparison of two sleep spindle detection methods based on all night averages: individually adjusted vs. fixed frequencies. *Front. Hum. Neurosci.* 9:52. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2015.00052