

## Corrigendum

# Corrigendum to “Characterization of Rice Husk Fiber-Reinforced Polyvinyl Chloride Composites under Accelerated Simulated Soil Conditions”

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In the article titled “Characterization of Rice Husk Fiber-Reinforced Polyvinyl Chloride Composites under Accelerated Simulated Soil Conditions” [1], the authors identified an error in the reported cut-off period, which should be corrected from 7 days to 30 days. Additionally, an error occurred in the process of exporting and drawing the infrared data, which led to an error in the 14-day aging time curve of Figure 3. The corrected Figure 3 is shown below.

The authors repeated the experiment to verify the conclusion, and the results are included in the supplementary materials.

A related article was not cited in the original publication. Article [1] used orthogonal experiments to determine the soil aging conditions and studied the performance changes before and after aging of rice husks (100 meshes) and PVC (100 meshes) composites. Article [2] focused on the optimization of rice husk/PVC formulations.

Since the second paper was an extension of the first paper, the authors compared the data from [1] to prove the conclusions. In article [2], the formula of MSRC was a particle size ratio of mixed-particle-size fibers of 80:120, mass ratio of mixed-particle-size fibers of 7:3, and mass ratio of wood-to-plastic of 4:6. The microstructure of RHRC (0 day and 21 days) shown in Figures 3(a) and 3(b) of article [2] corresponds to Figures 2(a) and 2(b) in article [1].

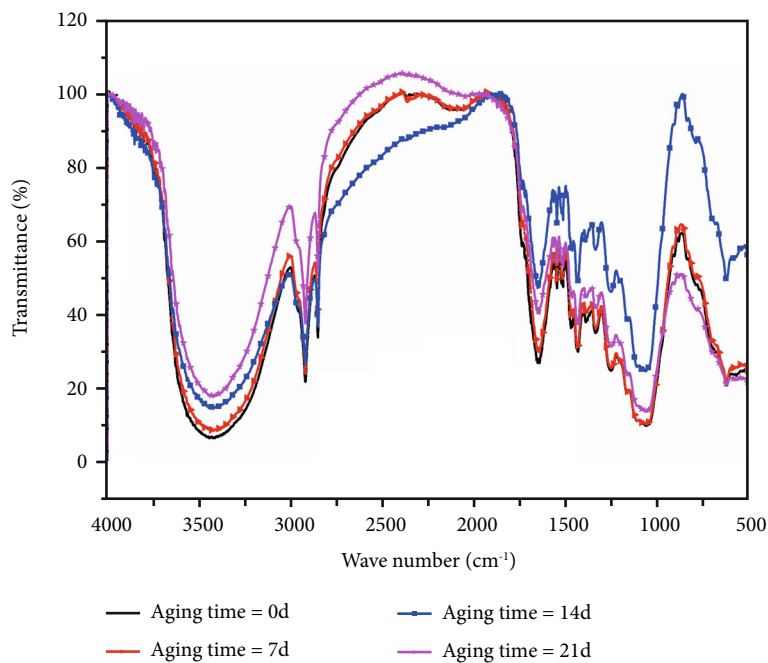


FIGURE 3: FTIR spectra of the composites.

## References

- [1] L. Wang and C. He, "Characterization of rice husk fiber-reinforced polyvinyl chloride composites under accelerated simulated soil conditions," *International Journal of Polymer Science*, vol. 2019, Article ID 5409821, 9 pages, 2019.
- [2] L. Wang and C. He, "Effects of rice husk fibers on the properties of mixed-particle-size fiber-reinforced polyvinyl chloride composites under soil accelerated aging conditions," *Journal of Engineered Fibers and Fabrics*, vol. 14, 2019.