

Corrigendum:

Scientific instruments and the emergence of experimental volcanology: the case of Mount Etna

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In the published version of the article, the caption of Figure 3, page 6, incorrectly identifies two of the scales as Fahrenheit scales. The instrument is in fact graduated on the Wedgwood scale, while the resulting measurements could be converted into degrees Fahrenheit.

Incorrect Caption:

Figure 3. Wedgwood pyrometer, 1820 ca., signed Pixii, Paris, France, acquired in 1820. The rectangular mahogany case with sliding lid is divided into two compartments: the lower originally contained cylindrical clay rods (now missing), while the upper holds a brass plate with three graduated rules. Two carry Fahrenheit scales, and the third bears the maker's signature: “Pixii à Paris/Pixii, neveu et successeur du Dumotiez rue du Jardinot numéro 2 à Paris. The rules are separated by two grooves narrowing at one end, the second continuing the first when aligned. Measurement involved inserting a clay rod to mark its initial position, exposing it to the target environment, and repositioning it after cooling. Through mathematical manipulation of the displacement between the initial and final positions, the temperature increase of clay could be expressed in degrees Fahrenheit. The scales, engraved along both sides of the grooves, are graduated from 0 to 240°F ($\approx -17.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 115.6°C). Collection of Antique Physics Instruments, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Catania. Inventory number: 100100016.

Correct caption:

Figure 3. Wedgwood pyrometer, 1820 ca., signed Pixii, Paris, France, acquired in 1820. The rectangular mahogany case with sliding lid is divided into two compartments: the lower originally contained cylindrical clay rods (now missing), while the upper holds a brass plate with three graduated rules. Two carry the Wedgwood scale, and the third bears the maker's signature: “Pixii à Paris/Pixii, neveu et successeur du Dumotiez rue du Jardinot numéro 2 à Paris.” The rules are separated by two grooves narrowing at one end, the second continuing the first when aligned. Measurement involved inserting a clay rod to mark its initial position, exposing it to the target environment, and repositioning it after cooling. Through mathematical manipulation of the displacement between the initial and final positions, the temperature increase of clay could be expressed in degrees Fahrenheit. Collection of Antique Physics Instruments, Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Catania. Inventory number: 100100016.

The authors apologize for this error. The online version of the original article has been linked to this corrigendum to ensure full transparency.