Publisher's Note: Phenomenological Blasius-type friction equation for turbulent power-law fluid flows [Phys. Rev. E **92, 063006 (2015)]**

H. R. Anbarlooei, D. O. A. Cruz, F. Ramos, and A. P. Silva Freire
(Received 6 April 2016; published 15 April 2016)

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevE.93.049903](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevE.93.049903)

This paper was published online on 7 December 2015 with typographical errors in Eqs. (8) and (9), as well as an error in Fig. 4. Equation (8) should read as

$$f = \left(0.102 - 0.033n + \frac{0.01}{n} \right) \frac{1}{\text{Re}_{MR}^{\frac{1}{2(n+1)}}}.$$

Equation (9) should read as

$$\frac{\ell_d^{(n)}}{L} \sim \frac{1}{\text{Re}^{\frac{3}{2n+2}}}, \quad \frac{\delta_v^{(n)}}{L} \sim \frac{1}{\text{Re}^{\frac{4n+3}{4n+4}}}.$$

The equations and Fig. 4 have been corrected as of 1 April 2016. The equations and figure are incorrect in the printed version of the journal. For the benefit of the print readership, the figure and its caption are reproduced below.

FIG. 4. Plot of $H \equiv \delta_v^{(n)}/\ell_d^{(n)}$ versus Re . For $n > 0.75$, $\delta_v^{(n)}$ becomes eventually of the order of $\ell_d^{(n)}$, when our phenomenological scaling breaks down. For $n = 1$ (Newtonian), the ratio is of order $O(1)$ in the range of $\text{Re} \sim 10^5$, which is a well-known upper limit for Blasius' law. For $n = 0.9$, the domain of validity is pushed above $\text{Re} \sim 10^9$. We set $a_n = 1$.