

## Erratum

# A catalog of bright calibrator stars for 200-m baseline near-infrared stellar interferometry

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### ABSTRACT

There is a labelling mistake in Fig. 1 (Sect. 2), as this plot deals with the non-squared visibility: the correct label for the vertical axis should therefore read  $\delta V/V$  and the inserted texts should be  $V > 40\%$  and  $V < 40\%$ . The revised limit of validity for the uniform disk approximation is then  $V^2 > 16\%$ . In the body of the article, Sect. 3, another reference is made to this result. The reader should read that the squared visibility limit is  $V^2 > 16\%$ . The correction of this mistake does not change the main characteristics of the calibrator stars catalog.

**Key words.** catalogs – stars: fundamental parameters – techniques: interferometric – instrumentation: interferometers – errata, addenda

In Sect. 2, one should read:

*It happens that quiet single stars can easily and correctly be modeled as uniform disks when the squared visibility exceeds  $\approx 16\%$ , as the difference between a UD and an LD model is then smaller than 0.1% (see Fig. 1).*

instead of:

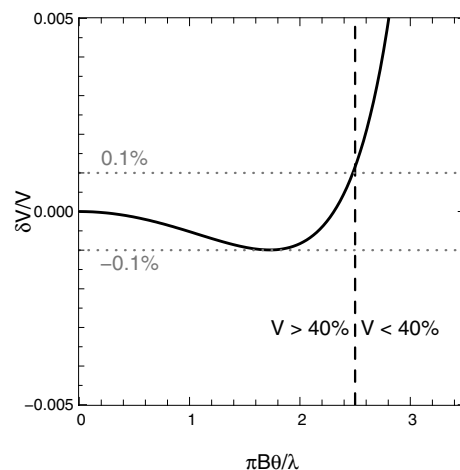
It happens that quiet single stars can easily and correctly be modeled as uniform disks when the squared visibility exceeds  $\approx 40\%$ , as the difference between a UD and an LD model is then smaller than 0.1% (see Fig. 1).

In Sect. 3, one should read:

*It is noteworthy that for  $\sigma_{V_{\text{cal.}}^2}/V_{\text{cal.}}^2 \leq 2\%$  and  $\sigma_{\theta}/\theta \geq 1\%$ , the squared visibility stays above 16% (corresponding to a  $\theta = 1.3$  mas star, observed at  $\lambda = 2.2 \mu\text{m}$ , with a 200 m baseline), which assures the validity of the UD model as discussed previously. For this reason we keep in the following these requirements on the squared visibility and angular diameter precisions.*

instead of:

It is noteworthy that for  $\sigma_{V_{\text{cal.}}^2}/V_{\text{cal.}}^2 \leq 2\%$  and  $\sigma_{\theta}/\theta \geq 1\%$ , the squared visibility stays above 40% (corresponding to a  $\theta = 1.3$  mas star, observed at  $\lambda = 2.2 \mu\text{m}$ ,



**Fig. 1.** Relative difference between UD and LD visibilities ( $\delta V/V$ ) with respect to spatial frequency times angular diameter. The UD diameter is adjusted to minimize the quadratic deviation between UD and LD visibilities in the first lobe. This particular LD model represents the most limb-darkened disks of our catalog, namely for M0III stars in the  $J$  band. In the domain corresponding to  $V > 40\%$  ( $V^2 > 16\%$ ), the relative difference remains below 0.1%. It is even smaller for less limb-darkened stars.

with a 200 m baseline), which assures the validity of the UD model as discussed previously. For this reason we keep in the following these requirements on the squared visibility and angular diameter precisions.