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Impact of an inhomogeneous density distribution on selected observational characteristics of circumstellar disks *(Corrigendum)*

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Key words. protoplanetary disks – circumstellar matter – stars: pre-main sequence – radiative transfer – dust, extinction – polarization – errata, addenda

In the legend of Fig. 7, the density contrast k needs to be 100 instead of 0.01. The x- and y-axis ticks of Figs. 8 and 10 need to be $[0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 0.8, 0.95]$ for the mass ratio and $[3.2, 10, 32, 100]$ for the density contrast. However, these corrections have no influence on the results of this paper.

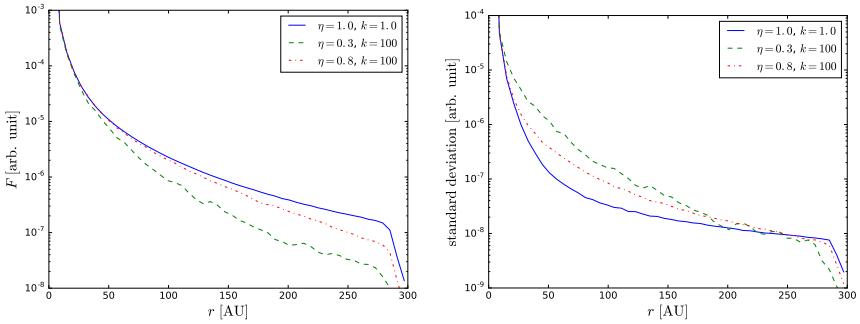

Fig. 7. Radial brightness profile (*left*) and its standard deviation (*right*) of the reference and two clumpy circumstellar disks. 50 concentric rings are used for the calculation of the brightness profile. ($\lambda = 0.726\ \mu$m, $i = 0°$, $M_{\rm dust} = 10^{-6}\ M_\odot$, $a_{\rm min} = 0.005\ \mu$m and $a_{\rm max} = 0.25\ \mu$m)

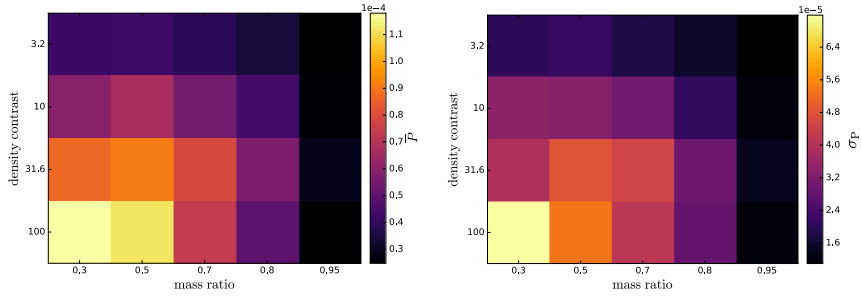

Fig. 8. Mean degree of polarization (*left*) and its standard deviation (*right*) dependent on mass ratio and density contrast. Each configuration is simulated with 100 different positions of clumps. ($\lambda = 0.726\ \mu$m, $i = 0°$, $M_{\rm dust} = 10^{-6}\ M_\odot$, $a_{\rm min} = 0.005\ \mu$m and $a_{\rm max} = 0.25\ \mu$m)

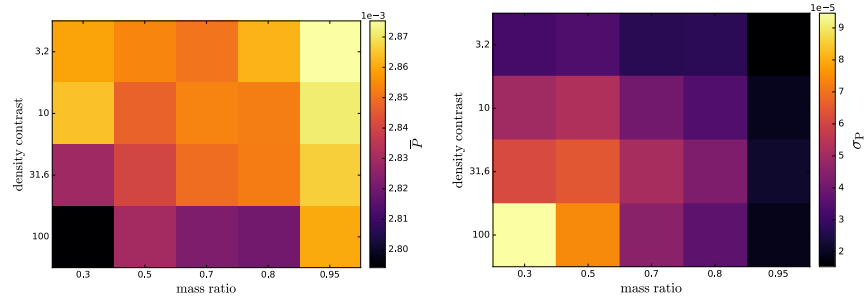

Fig. 10. Mean degree of polarization (*left*) and its standard deviation (*right*) dependent on mass ratio and density contrast. Each configuration is simulated with 100 different positions of clumps. ($\lambda = 0.726\ \mu$m, $i = 45°$, $M_{\rm dust} = 10^{-6}\ M_\odot$, $a_{\rm min} = 0.005\ \mu$m and $a_{\rm max} = 0.25\ \mu$m)