

Widespread subsonic turbulence in Ophiuchus North 1 (Corrigendum)

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Due to an error in our codes, the magnetic field directions are incorrect in Figs. 9 and C.1 of the original paper. This error occurred due to the projection of the images in galactic coordinates into equatorial coordinates. Since the position angle measured in galactic coordinates is different from that measured in equatorial coordinates, the polarized angle needs to be transformed to equatorial coordinates (see Appendix in [Ching et al. 2022](#)). However, this correction was unfortunately not applied in the original paper.

The corrected magnetic field morphologies of Oph N1 and Ophiuchus North are presented in Figs. 1 and 2 which are the revised versions of Figs. 9 and C.1 of the original paper. We find that the plane-of-the-sky magnetic field is no longer parallel to the long axis of Oph N1, but about 45° in the elongation direction of Oph N1. However, the statistics of the polarization angles

only slightly changes from $3.0^\circ \pm 0.3^\circ$ to $3.3^\circ \pm 0.3^\circ$. The corresponding magnetic field strengths stay nearly the same as the ones presented in the original paper. Hence, the error only affects the magnetic field directions in the original paper, and the other conclusions and calculations are still valid.

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References

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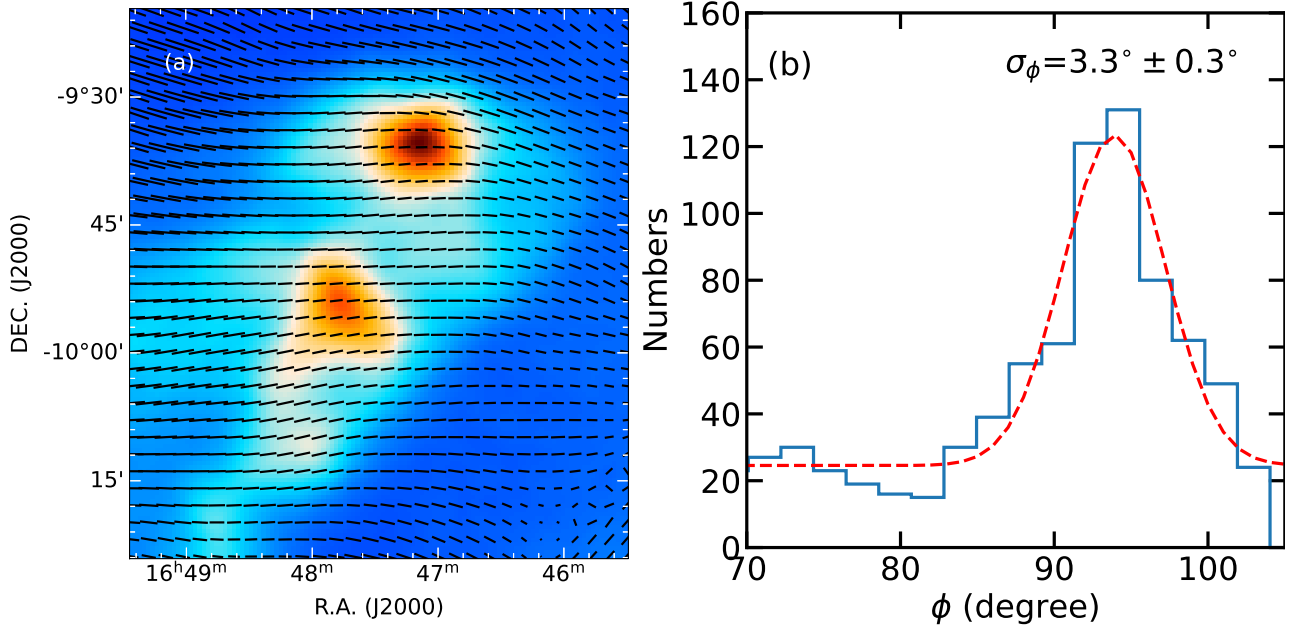


Fig. 1. Magnetic field properties of Oph N1. (a) *Planck* Stokes I continuum emission at 353 GHz is overlaid with magnetic field orientations. (b) Histogram distribution of the position angles of magnetic fields fitted with a single Gaussian component.

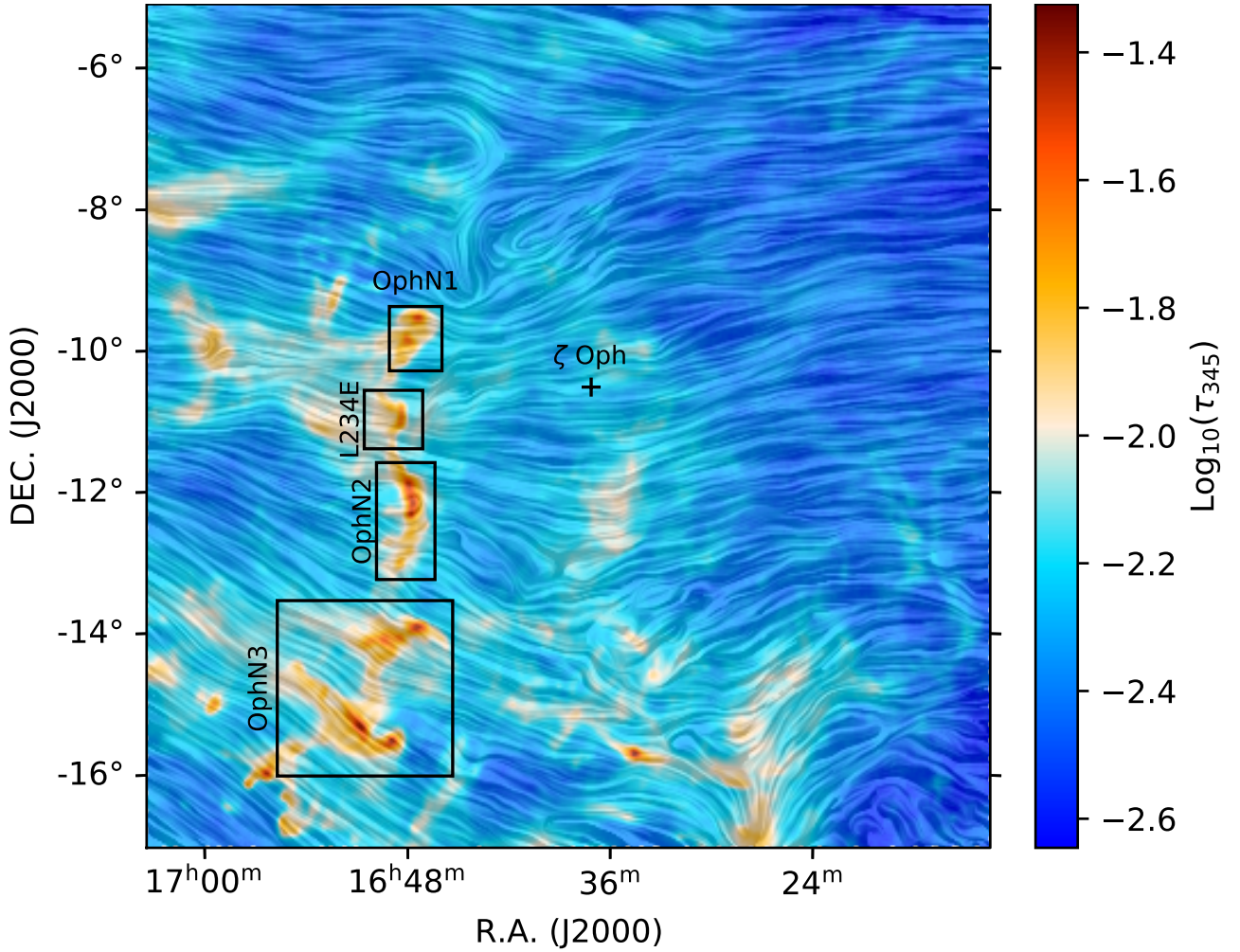


Fig. 2. Plane-of-the-sky magnetic field and τ_{345} measured by Planck toward Ophiuchus North. The overlaid pattern, produced using the line integral convolution (LIC) method (Cabral & Leedom 1993), indicates the orientation of magnetic field lines. The marked regions are the same as in Fig. 1 of the original paper.