

# Starspots on eclipsing giant stars

## I. The sample and eclipse mapping examples (Corrigendum)

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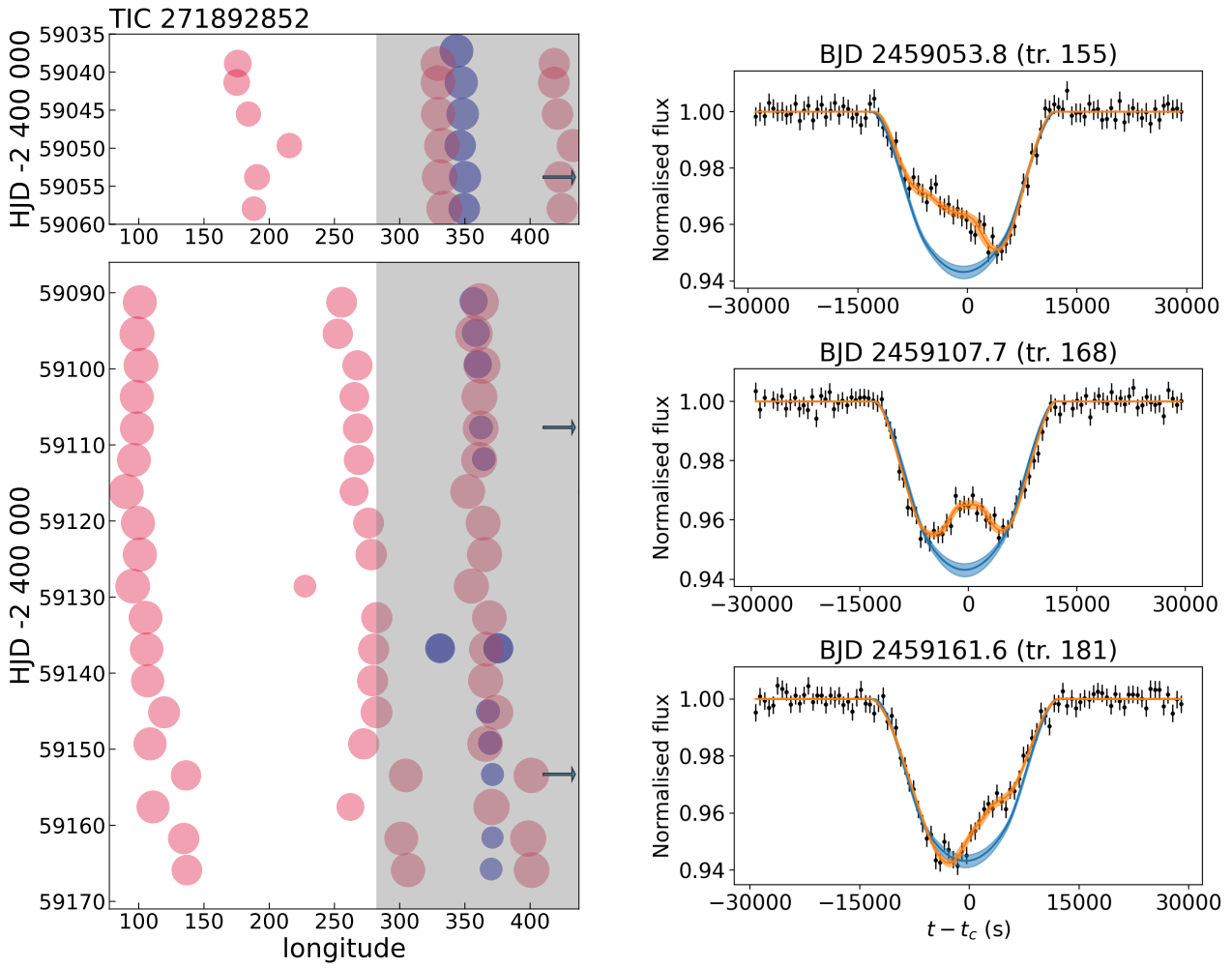
**Key words.** stars: activity – binaries: eclipsing – stars: imaging – stars: late-type – stars: rotation – errata, addenda

In our original paper, we mistakenly used two different longitude definitions simultaneously in some of our figures. According to one definition, stellar longitude increases with the rotation phase, while according to the more general convention, longitude increases in the opposite direction to the phase. In line with the latter convention, we have corrected our figures, which now interpret the longitudinal migration of spots on the star in a uniform way based on both global spot modeling (red circles in the figures) and eclipse mapping (blue circles in the figures); the corrected versions of the original Figs. 12 and 14 are found below. For the same reason (applying the more

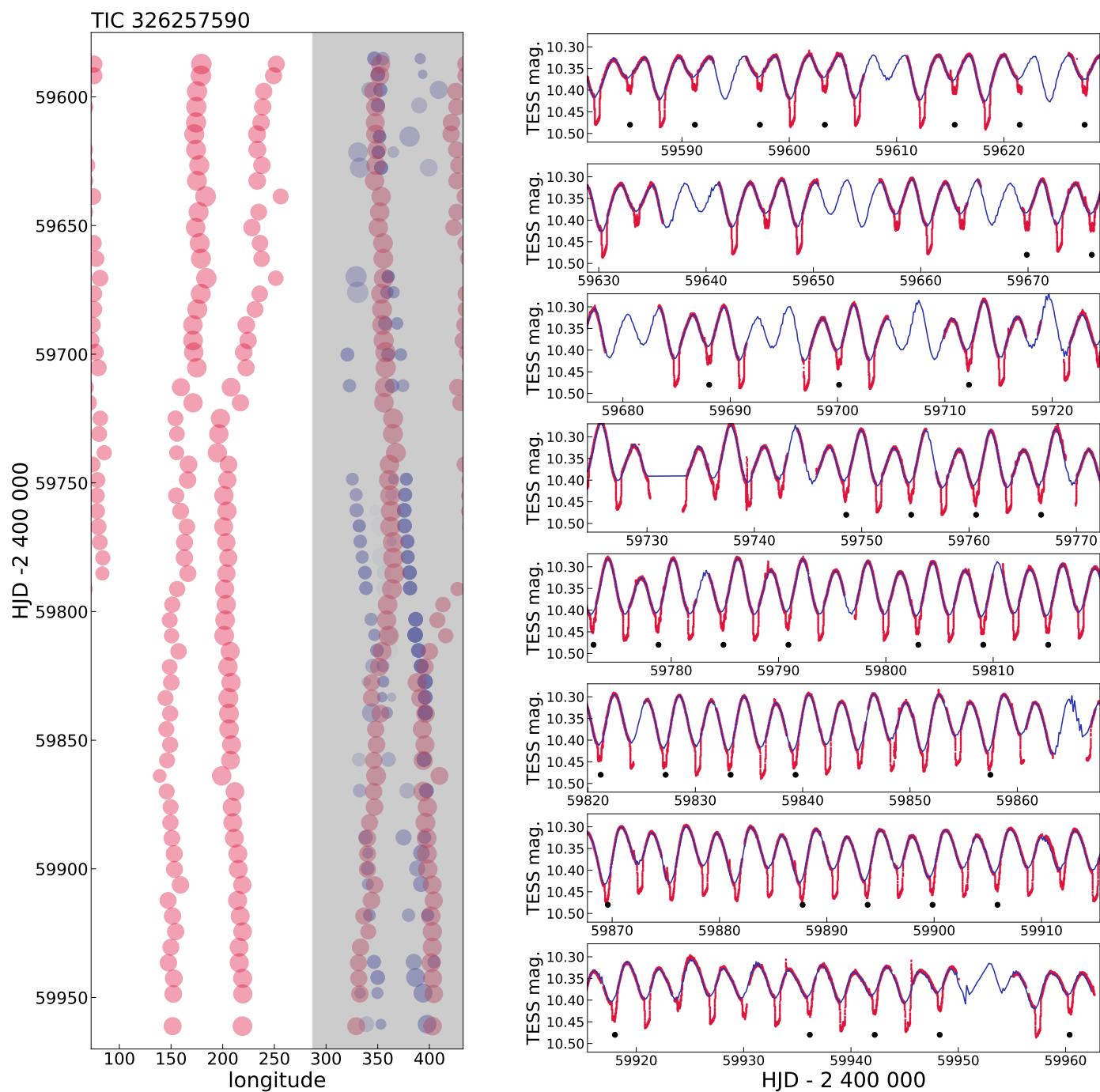
general convention between longitudes and phases), the horizontal axis in the lower panel of Fig. 8, showing “spot longitude [deg.]”; actually expresses the location of the spots in the orbital phase, so the values must be divided by  $360^\circ$  for correct interpretation.

Similarly in the Appendix, in the second panels from the top of Figs. A.1 and A.2, and the third panel from the top of Fig. B.1, the “longitude [deg.]” values indicated on the vertical axes actually represent the location of the starspots along the orbital phase, so the values must be divided by  $360^\circ$  for correct interpretation.

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**Fig. 1.** Replacing Fig. 12 in the original paper, only the left panel was changed. Left: changing longitudes of spots of TIC 271892852 in time. Red and blue circles result from time-series photometric modeling and eclipse mapping, respectively. The shade of the blue circles reflects the contrasts of the spots from eclipse mapping. Note that the  $x$  axis of the figure covers one stellar circumference in longitude. Gray shading shows the longitudes scanned by the companion star. Three arrows mark the rotations with fitted spots whose eclipses are shown in the right panel. Right, from top to bottom: example eclipse fits revealing spots scanned during ingress, just in the middle of the eclipse, and during egress.



**Fig. 2.** Replacing Fig. 14 in the original paper, only the left panel was changed. Left: changing longitudes of spots of TIC 326257590 in time. Red and blue circles result from time-series photometric modeling and eclipse mapping, respectively. The shade of the blue circles reflects the contrasts of the spots from eclipse mapping. Note that the  $x$  axis of the figure covers one stellar circumference in longitude. Gray shading shows the longitudes scanned by the companion star. Right: light curve fitted by four spots. Black dots mark those eclipses that are mapped.