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Authors	El-Maarry, M. R., Thomas, N., Gracia-Berná, A., PAJOLA, MAURIZIO, Lee, J. -C., Massironi, M., Davidsson, B., Marchi, S., Keller, H. U., Hviid, S. F., Besse, S., Sierks, H., Barbieri, C., Lamy, P. L., Koschny, D., Rickman, H., Rodrigo, R., A'Hearn, M. F., Auger, A. -T., Barucci, M. A., Bertaux, J. -L., Bertini, I., Bodewits, D., CREMONESE, Gabriele, Da Deppo, V., De Cecco, M., Debei, S., Güttler, C., Fornasier, S., Fulle, M., Giacomini, L., Groussin, O., Gutierrez, P. J., Ip, W. -H., Jorda, L., Knollenberg, J., Kovacs, G., Kramm, J. -R., Kührt, E., Küppers, M., Lara, L. M., Lazzarin, M., Lopez Moreno, J. J., Marschall, R., Marzari, F., Naletto, G., Oklay, N., Pommerol, A., Preusker, F., Scholten, F., Tubiana, C., Vincent, J. -B.
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Regional surface morphology of comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko from Rosetta/OSIRIS images: The southern hemisphere (Corrigendum)

M. R. El-Maarry¹, N. Thomas¹, A. Gracia-Berná¹, M. Pajola²⁹, J.-C. Lee³, M. Massironi⁴, B. Davidsson⁵, S. Marchi⁶,
 H. U. Keller⁷, S. F. Hviid⁸, S. Besse⁹, H. Sierks¹⁰, C. Barbieri¹¹, P. L. Lamy¹², D. Koschny⁹, H. Rickman^{15,16},
 R. Rodrigo^{13,14}, M. F. A'Hearn¹⁷, A.-T. Auger¹², M. A. Barucci¹⁸, J.-L. Bertaux¹⁹, I. Bertini², D. Bodewits¹⁷,
 G. Cremonese¹¹, V. Da Deppo²⁰, M. De Cecco²¹, S. Debei²², C. Güttler¹⁰, S. Fornasier¹⁹, M. Fulle²³, L. Giacomini⁴,
 O. Groussin¹², P. J. Gutierrez²⁴, W.-H. Ip²⁵, L. Jorda²⁶, J. Knollenberg⁸, G. Kovacs¹⁰, J.-R. Kramm¹⁰, E. Kühr⁸,
 M. Küppers²⁷, L. M. Lara²⁴, M. Lazzarin¹¹, J. J. Lopez Moreno²⁴, R. Marschall¹, F. Marzari¹¹, G. Naletto^{2,20,28},
 N. Oklay⁸, A. Pommerol¹, F. Preusker⁸, F. Scholten⁸, C. Tubiana¹⁰, and J.-B. Vincent⁸

¹ Physikalisches Institut, Sidlerstr. 5, University of Bern, 3012 Bern, Switzerland
 e-mail: mohammed.elmaarry@space.unibe.ch

² Centro di Ateneo di Studi ed Attività Spaziali, “Giuseppe Colombo” (CISAS), University of Padova, 35131 Padova, Italy

³ Department of Earth Sciences, National Central University, 32054 Chung-Li, Taiwan

⁴ Dipartimento di Geoscienze, University of Padova, via G. Gradenigo 6, 35131 Padova, Italy

⁵ Jet Propulsion Laboratory, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA 91109, USA

⁶ Solar System Exploration Research Virtual Institute, Southwest Research Institute, 1050 Walnut St., Suite 300, Boulder, Colorado 80302, USA

⁷ Institute for Geophysics and Extraterrestrial Physics, TU Braunschweig, 38106 Braunschweig, Germany

⁸ Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt (DLR), Institut für Planetenforschung, Rutherfordstraße 2, 12489 Berlin, Germany

⁹ Scientific Support Office, European Space Agency, 2201 Noordwijk, The Netherlands

¹⁰ Max-Planck-Institut für Sonnensystemforschung, Justus-von-Liebig-Weg, 3, 37077 Göttingen, Germany

¹¹ INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico, vicolo dell'Osservatorio 5, 35122 Padova, Italy

¹² Aix Marseille Université, CNRS, LAM, UMR 7326, 38 rue Frédéric Joliot-Curie, 13388 Marseille, France

¹³ International Space Science Institute, Hallerstraße 6, 3012 Bern, Switzerland

¹⁴ Centro de Astrobiología, CSIC-INTA, 28850 Torrejón de Ardoz, Madrid, Spain

¹⁵ Department of Physics and Astronomy, Uppsala University, PO Box 516, 75120 Uppsala, Sweden

¹⁶ PAS Space Research Center, Bartycka 18A, 00716 Warszawa, Poland

¹⁷ Department of Astronomy, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, 20742-2421, USA

¹⁸ LESIA, Obs. de Paris, CNRS, Univ. Paris 06, Univ. Paris-Diderot, 5 place J. Janssen, 92195 Meudon, France

¹⁹ LATMOS, CNRS/UVSQ/IPSL, 11 boulevard d'Alembert, 78280 Guyancourt, France

²⁰ CNR-IFN UOS Padova LUXOR, via Trasea, 7, 35131 Padova, Italy

²¹ UNITN, Università di Trento, via Mesiano, 77, 38100 Trento, Italy

²² Department of Mechanical Engineering – University of Padova, via Venezia 1, 35131 Padova, Italy

²³ INAF-Osservatorio Astronomico, via Tiepolo 11, 34014 Trieste, Italy

²⁴ Instituto de Astrofísica de Andalucía (CSIC), c/ Glorieta de la Astronomía s/n, 18008 Granada, Spain

²⁵ National Central University, Graduate Institute of Astronomy, 300 Chung-Da Rd, 32054 Chung-Li, Taiwan

²⁶ Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, 38 rue de Frédéric Joliot-Curie, 13388 Marseille Cedex 13, France

²⁷ Scientific Support Office, European Space Astronomy Centre/ESA, PO Box 78, 28691 Villanueva de la Canada, Madrid, Spain

²⁸ University of Padova, Department of Information Engineering, via Gradenigo 6/B, 35131 Padova, Italy

²⁹ NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035, USA

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Following the paper's release, we realized there were some inconsistencies and/or typos in Figs. 1, 2, 6 and 9 regarding some of the regional boundaries and labels. Here we show the corrected figures. In Fig. 1, we modified the boundary between Anhur and Khepry in the middle panel and the boundary between Sobek and Anuket in the bottom panel. The latter was inconsistent with the correct boundary shown in Fig. 9. In Fig. 2, there were mistakes in the regional labels of the middle right panel with regards to Bes, Babi, and Anhur and have now been

corrected. In Fig. 6, we modified the boundary between Anhur and Khepry corresponding to the same correction in Fig. 1. Finally, in Fig. 9, we modified the boundary between Maftet and Wosret to be consistent with the middle panel in Fig. 1.

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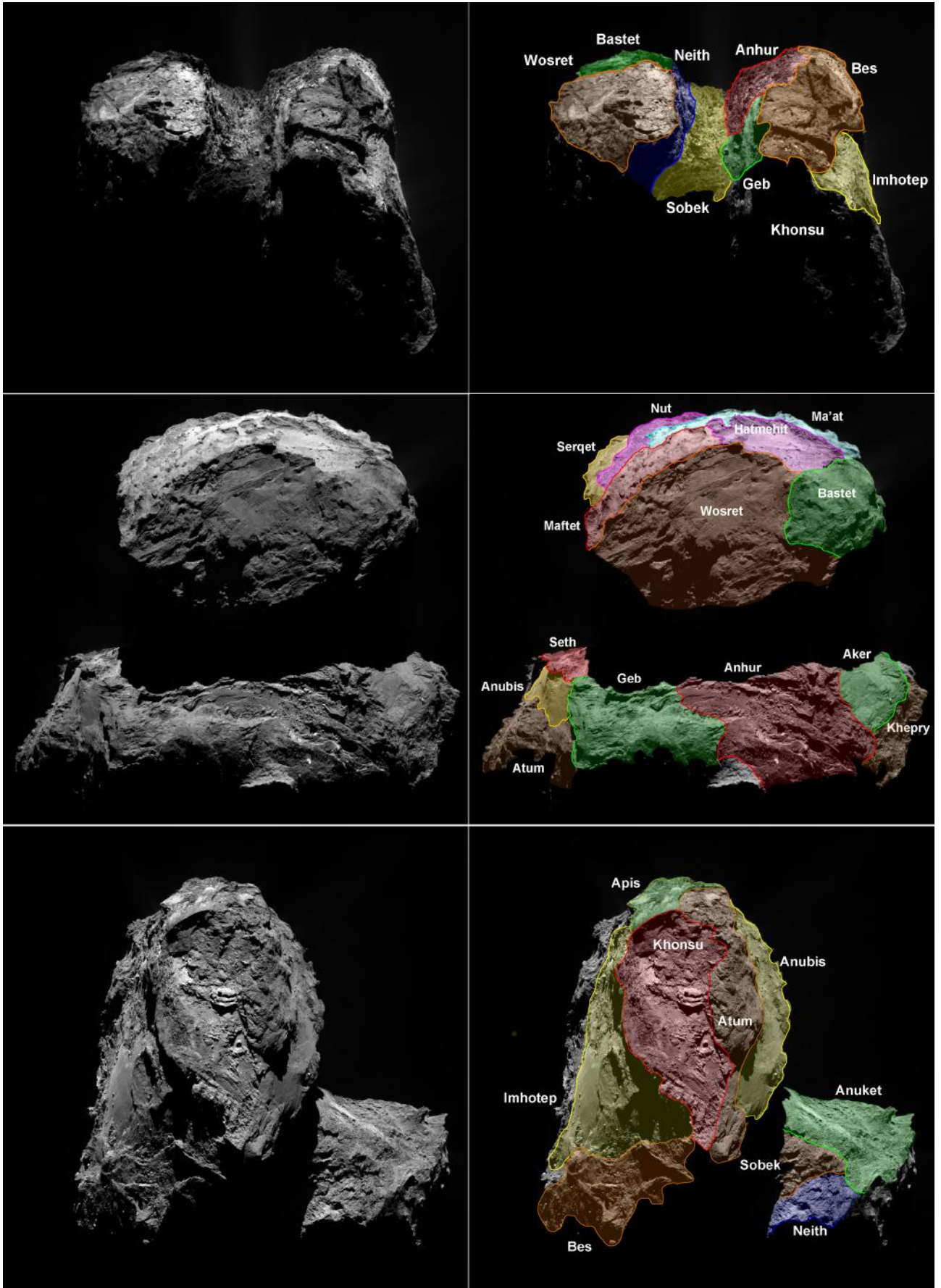


Fig. 1. Different views of the comet's southern hemisphere alongside similar orientations with regional boundaries overlaid.

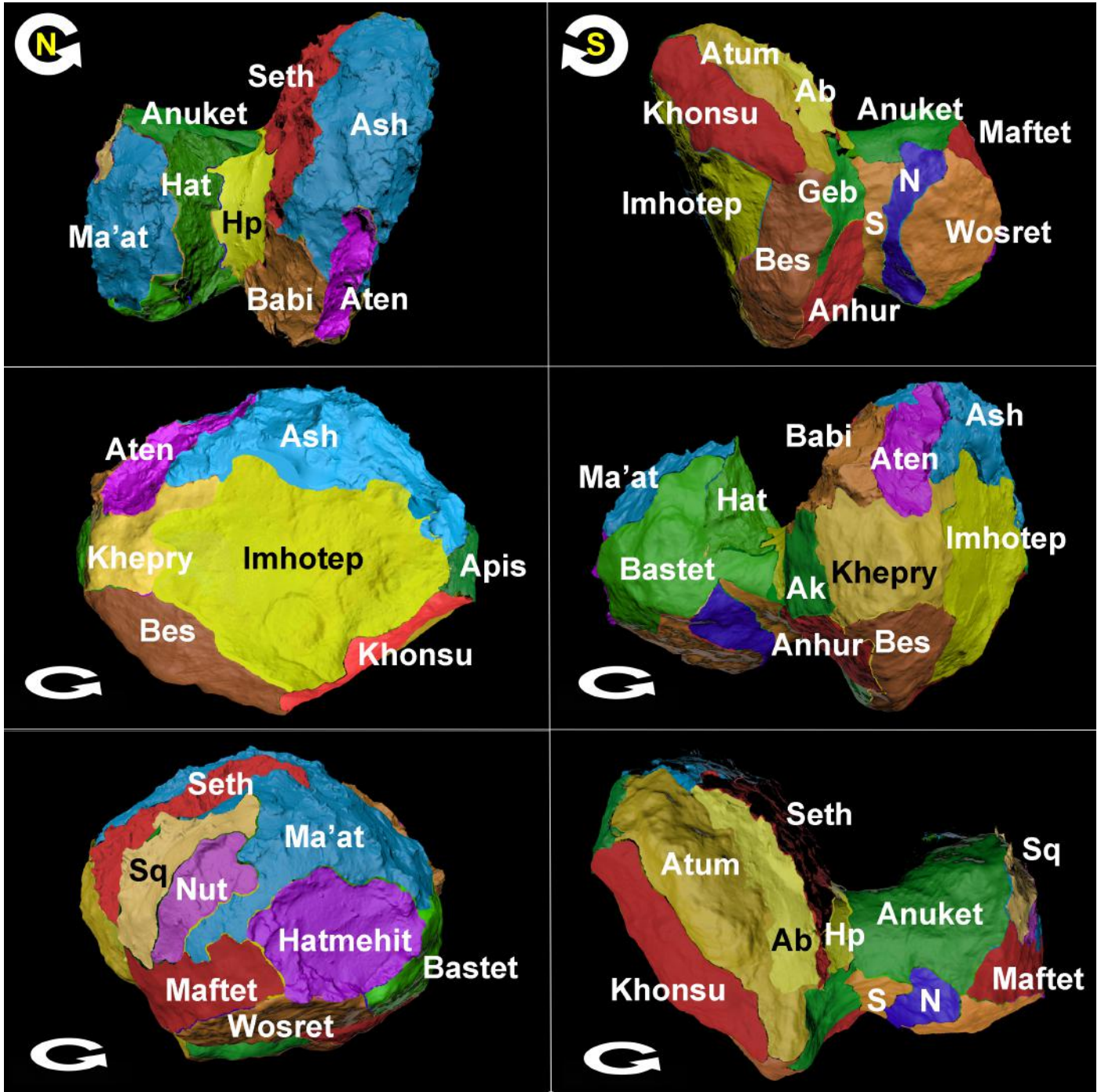


Fig. 2. Six different viewing angles showing all the defined regions, including the northern hemisphere, on a shape model of the comet for global context and orientation. Acronyms used correspond to Hapi (Hp), Hathor (Hat) Sobek (S), Neith (N), Aker (Ak), and Serket (Sq). Circular arrows show the direction of the comet's rotation. The *two upper panels* display the comet from a northern and southern polar viewing angles. The *remaining four panels* show the comet from an equatorial projection each with a shift of ~ 90 degrees.

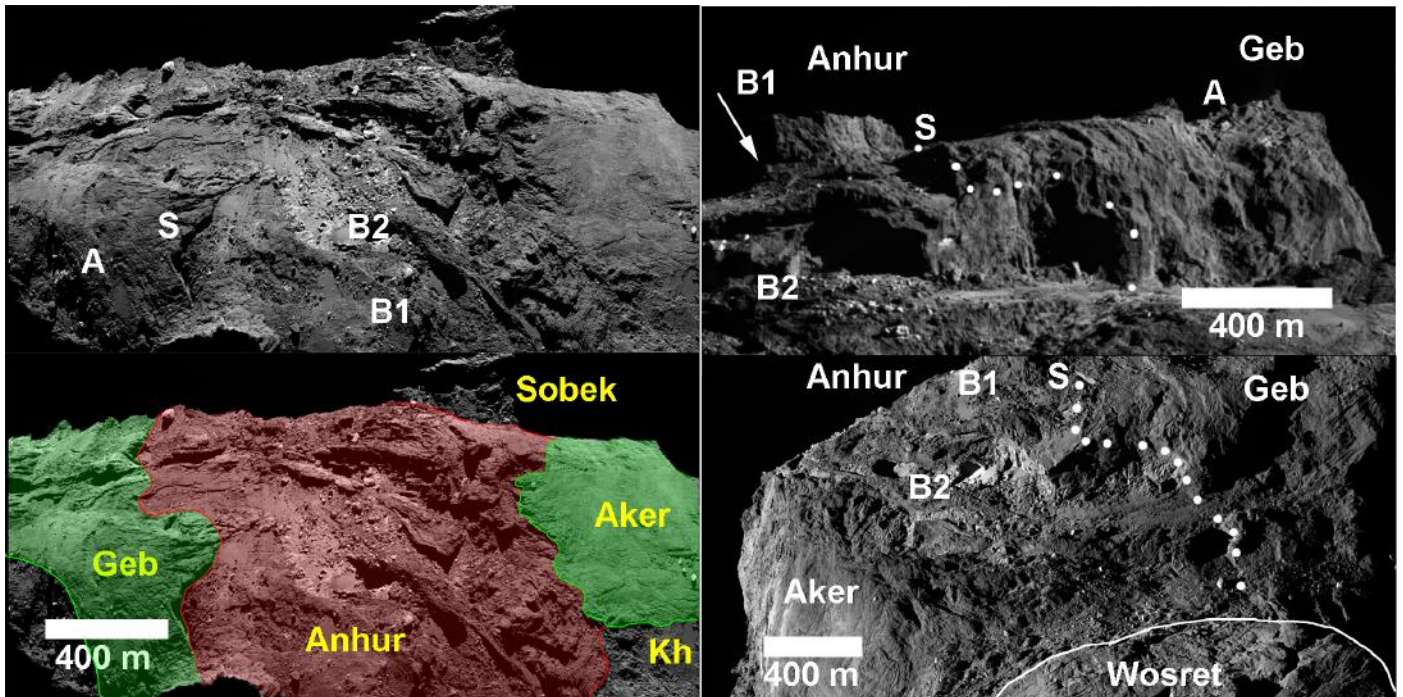


Fig. 6. *Left:* NAC image showing the main cliff of the large lobe’s southern hemisphere from a “top view” along with another version including colored overlays of the defined regions Anhur and Geb and their boundaries. Geb appears to be more consolidated than Anhur as evident from the presence of various fracture patterns (A) and the lack of boulder fields (e.g., B1 and B2 in Anhur). The letter “S” shows the location of a well-defined scarp that separates the two cliff regions. The letters are representative of the same features marked in all panels. *Upper right:* a “head-on” view of the cliffs highlighting the morphological aspects that have already been mentioned, particularly of Geb. The dots show the location of the boundary marked clearly in the colored overlay of the *left panel*. *Lower right:* similar view of the cliffs highlighting the surface texture of Anhur.

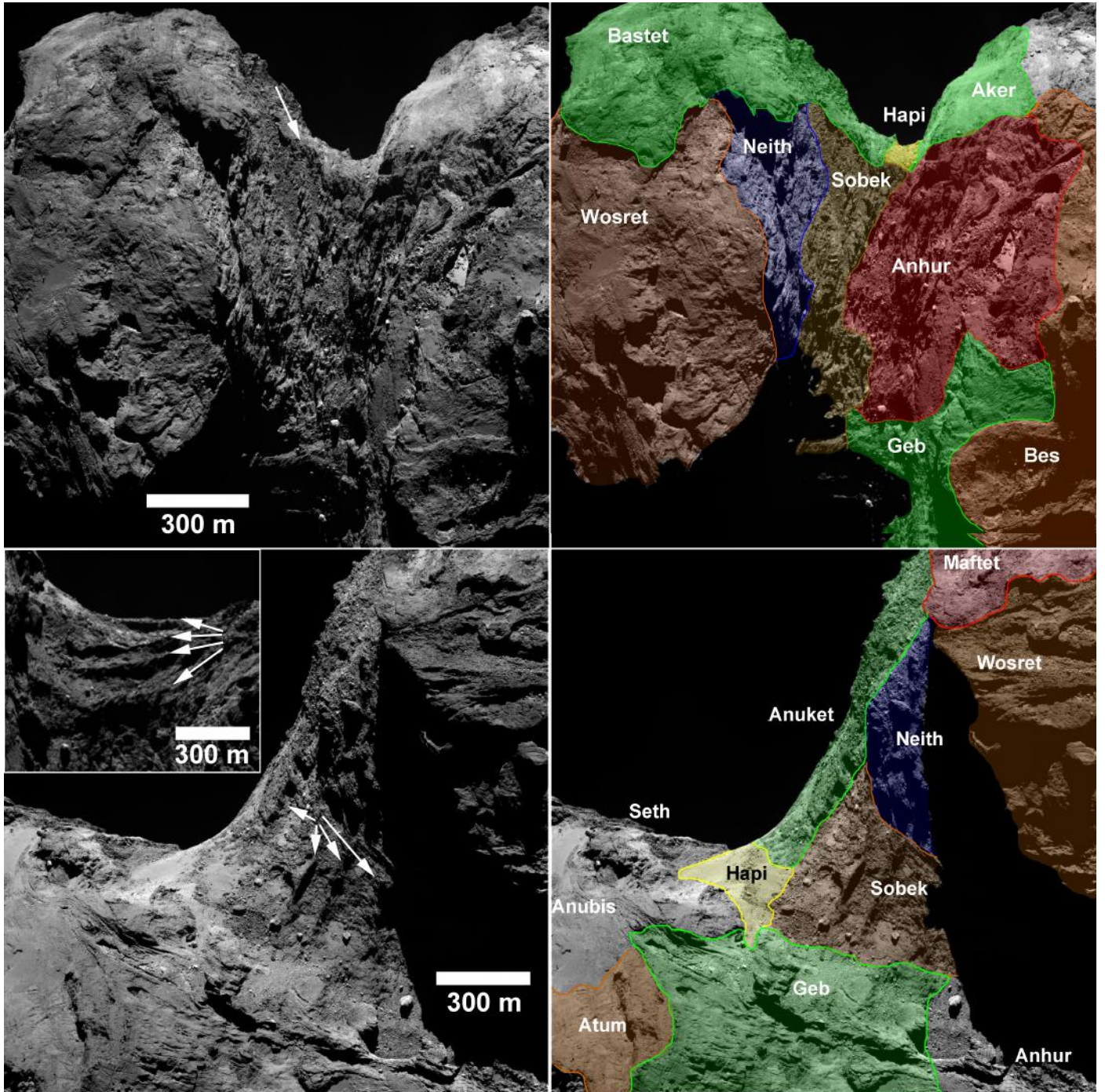


Fig. 9. *Top:* NAC image showing a “view from the top” of the southern hemisphere including a significant portion of the neck region Sobek along with a similar view including a colored overlay of the regions and their boundaries. Note the difficulty in differentiating Sobek from Neith on account of morphology. The arrow highlights the boundary with Bastet, which appears to overlie the neck region. *Bottom:* another view of the southern hemisphere with a similar color overlay highlighting the boundaries of Sobek with neighboring regions on the side opposite to that shown in the top panel. Note the arrows that show evidence for terraces starting from the contact with Anuket, which is better shown in the view taken at different geometry and illumination conditions (*inbox*). As the image in the box was taken from a longer distance (i.e., lower resolution), it has been resampled using a bicubic interpolation in order to show the terraces more clearly.