ERRATA

Erratum: “Exoplanet Discoveries with the CoRoT Space Observatory” [*Solar System Research*, 44 (6), 520 (2010)]

H. Lammer¹, R. Dvorak², M. Deleuil³, P. Barge³, H. J. Deeg^{4, 5}, C. Moutou³, A. Erikson⁶, Sz. Csizmadia⁶, B. Tingley^{4, 5}, H. Bruntt⁷, M. Havel⁸, S. Aigrain^{9, 10}, J. M. Almenara^{4, 5}, R. Alonso¹¹, M. Auvergne⁷, A. Baglin⁷, M. Barbieri^{3, 12}, W. Benz¹³, A. S. Bonomo³, P. Bordé¹⁴, F. Bouchy^{15, 16}, J. Cabrera^{6, 17}, L. Carone¹⁸, S. Carpano¹⁹, D. Ciardi²⁰, S. Ferraz-Mello²¹, M. Fridlund¹⁹, D. Gandolfi²², J.-C. Gazzano³, M. Gillon²³, P. Gondoin¹⁹, E. Guenther²², T. Guillot⁸, R. den Hartog¹⁹, J. Hasiba¹, A. Hatzes²², M. Hidas^{24, 25}, G. Hébrard¹⁵, L. Jorda³, P. Kabath⁶, A. Léger¹⁴, T. Lister²⁴, A. Llebaria³, C. Lovis²¹, M. Mayor¹¹, T. Mazeh²⁶, A. Mura²⁷, M. Ollivier¹⁴, H. Ottacher¹, M. Pätzold¹⁸, F. Pepe¹¹, F. Pont⁹, D. Queloz¹¹, M. Rabus^{4, 5}, H. Rauer^{6, 28}, D. Rouan⁷, B. Samuel¹⁴, J. Schneider¹⁷, A. Shporer²⁶, B. Stecklum²², M. Steller¹, R. Street²⁴, S. Udry¹¹, J. Weingrill¹, and G. Wuchterl²²

¹ Space Research Institute, Austrian Academy of Science, Schmiedlstrasse 6, A-8042 Graz, Austria

² University of Vienna, Institute of Astronomy, Turkenschanzstrasse 17, A-1180 Vienna, Austria

³ Laboratoire d'Astrophysique de Marseille, CNRS and Université de Provence, F-13388 Marseille, France

⁴ Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, C. Via Lactea S/N, E-38205 La Laguna, Tenerife, Spain

⁵ Department de Astrofísica, Universidad de La Laguna, E-38200, Tenerife, Spain

⁶ Institute of Planetary Research, German Aerospace Center, Rutherfordstrasse 2, D-12489 Berlin, Germany 5_LESIA

⁷ Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, Place J. Janssen, 92195 Meudon cedex, France

⁸ Université de Nice-Sophia Antipolis, Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur, CNRS UMR 6202, France

⁹ School of Physics, University of Exeter, Exeter, EX4 4QL, UK

¹⁰ Oxford Astrophysics, University of Oxford, Keble Road, Oxford OX1 3RH, UK

¹¹ Observatoire de l'Université de Genève, 51 chemin des Maillettes, CH 1290 Sauverny, Switzerland

¹² Dipartimento di Astronomia, Università di Padova, 35122 Padova, Italy

¹³ Universität Bern, Physics Institute, Sidlerstrasse 5, CH 3012 Bern, Switzerland

¹⁴ Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale, Université Paris XI, F-91405 Orsay, France

¹⁵ IAP, 98bis boulevard Arago, F-75014 Paris, France

¹⁶ Observatoire de Haute-Provence, CNRS/OAMP, 04870 St Michel l'Observatoire, France

¹⁷ LUTH, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS and Université Paris Diderot, F-92195 Meudon, France

¹⁸ Rheinisches Institut für Umweltforschung an der Universität zu Köln, D-50931, Köln, Germany

¹⁹ Research and Scientific Support Department, ESTEC/ESA, 2200 AG Noordwijk, The Netherlands

²⁰ NASA Exoplanet Science Institute/Caltech, South Wilson Avenue, Pasadena, California 91125, USA

²¹ Institute of Astronomy, Geophysics and Atmospheric Sciences, Universidade de São Paulo, Brasil

²² Thüringer Landessternwarte, Sternwarte 5, D-07778 Tautenburg, Germany

²³ University of Liège, Sart Tilman, Liège 1, Belgium

²⁴ Las Cumbres Observatory Global Telescope Network, Inc., Santa Barbara, California 93117, USA

²⁵ Sydney Institute for Astronomy, School of Physics, The University of Sydney, Australia

²⁶ School of Physics and Astronomy, Raymond and Beverly Sackler Faculty of Exact Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv 69978, Israel

²⁷ Instituto di Fisica dello Spazio Interplanetario-CNR, Rome, Italy

²⁸ Center for Astronomy and Astrophysics, TU Berlin, Hardenbergstrasse 36, 10623 Berlin, Germany

Received May 11, 2011

The Abstract should read as follows:

Abstract—The CoRoT space observatory is a project which is led by the French space agency CNES and leading space research institutes in Austria, Brazil, Belgium, Germany and Spain and also the European Space Agency ESA. CoRoT observed since its launch in December 27, 2006 about 100 000 stars for the exoplanet channel, during 150 days uninterrupted high-precision photometry. Since the CoRoT-team has several exoplanet candidates which are currently analyzed under its study, we report here the discoveries of nine exoplanets which were observed by CoRoT. Discovered exoplanets such as CoRoT-3b populate the brown dwarf desert and close the gap of measured physical properties between usual gas giants and very low mass stars. CoRoT discoveries extended the known range of planet masses down to about 4.8 Earth-masses (CoRoT-7b) and up to 21 Jupiter masses (CoRoT-3b), the radii to about $1.68 \pm 0.09 R_{\text{Earth}}$ (CoRoT-7b) and up to the most inflated hot Jupiter with $1.49 \pm 0.09 R_{\text{Earth}}$ found so far (CoRoT-1b), and the transiting exoplanet with the longest period of 95.274 days (CoRoT-9b). Giant exoplanets have been detected at low metallicity, rapidly rotating and active, spotted stars. Two CoRoT planets have host stars with the lowest content of heavy elements known to show a transit hinting towards a different planet-host-star-metallicity relation than the one found by radial-velocity search programs. Finally the properties of the CoRoT-7b prove that rocky planets with a density close to Earth exist outside the Solar System. Finally the detection of the secondary transit of CoRoT-1b at a sensitivity level of 10^{-5} and the very clear detection of the “super-Earth” CoRoT-7b at 3.5×10^{-4} relative flux are promising evidence that the space observatory is being able to detect even smaller exoplanets with the size of the Earth.

DOI: 10.1134/S0038094611040113