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ERRATUM

Peak Frequency Dynamics in Solar Microwave Bursts

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We regret that a clerical error in a late stage of editing of our paper resulted in incorrect figures starting with Figure 10. Figure 10 should not have appeared, and the figure caption to Figure 10 refers to Figures 11 and 12, which were to be published side-by-side as a single figure. As a result, the captions for Figures 11 – 15 actually refer to Figures 13 – 17. The figure captions for Figures 16 and 17 belong with two additional figures that were omitted entirely from the manuscript; these are provided here together with their correct captions.

The online version of the original article can be found under doi:10.1007/s11207-008-9275-8.

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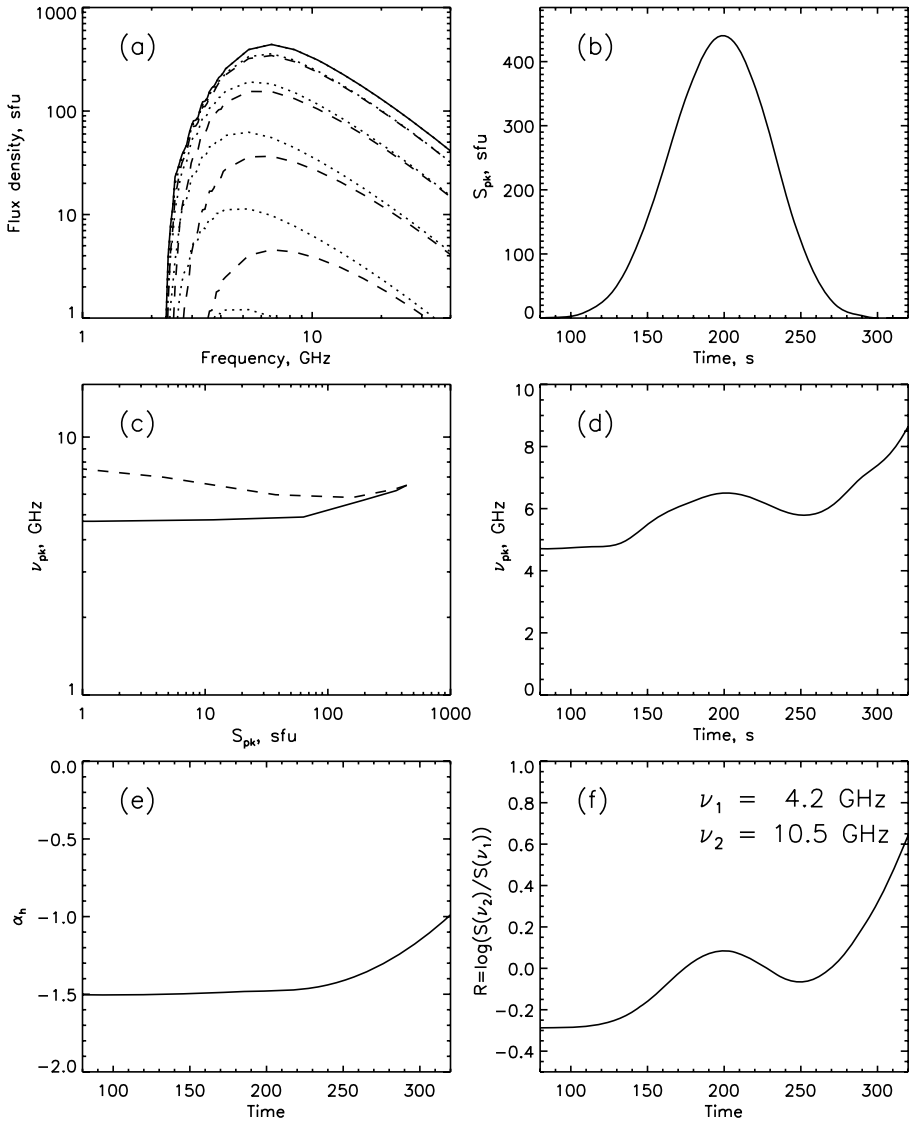

Figure 16 Spectral evolution of GS emission in the case of plasma density increase on the decay phase: $n(t) = n_0[1 + 2(t - t_m)^2/t_m^2]$, where $n_0 = 5 \times 10^{10}$ cm^{-3} and $t_m = 200$ s. The other parameters are the same as in Figure 13 except $\phi = 20''$. The increase of ν_{pk}, R, and α_h on the late decay phase is completely due to the influence of high plasma density (Razin effect).

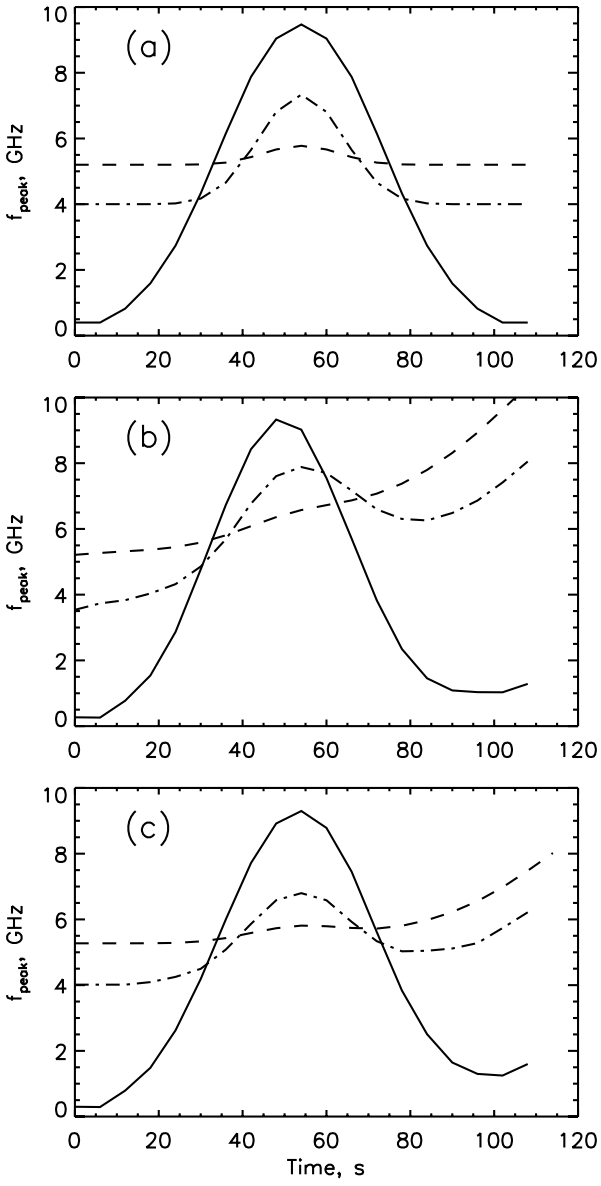

Figure 17 Schematic representation of characteristic time profiles of the peak frequency expected from GS theory. The solid curves in each panel are for self-absorption dominant throughout a burst, the dot-dashed curves are for Razin suppression dominant in the beginning and end of a burst, but self-absorption important near the burst maximum, and the dashed curves are for Razin suppression dominant throughout a burst. The panels show three cases: (a) where electron spectral index is constant, (b) where there is continuous hardening of the electron spectrum, (c) where there is a stable electron index but Razin suppression (as expressed by $Y = \nu_p/\nu_B$) increases on the decay phase.