Corrigendum to


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“Broadband Cavity Enhanced Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (CE-DOAS) – applicability and corrections” published in Atmos. Meas. Tech., 2, 713–723, 2009 by U. Platt et al., due to a communication problem the captions of the first three figures are permuted:

− Caption printed under Fig. 1 should be under Fig. 3
− Caption printed under Fig. 2 should be under Fig. 1
− Caption printed under Fig. 3 should be under Fig. 2

In the following the Figs. 1–3 of the above paper are reproduced with the correct captions:

**Fig. 1.** Sketch of intensities vs. wavelength: \( I_{in0}(n_0) \): intensity (after \( n_0 \) passes through the cavity) in the pure air filled cavity without any absorbers, \( I_{in0}(n) \): intensity (after \( n \) passes through the cavity) after any continuous absorption (due to gases or aerosol) has taken place. \( I_{in}(n) \): Intensity after \( n \) passes through the cavity including also differential absorptions (note that \( n \) varies with wavelength since the trace gas absorption cross section varies with wavelength). \( I_{in0}(n_0) \): Theoretical intensity for the same absorptions if the number of traverses were not reduced.
Fig. 2. Sketch of CEAS set-up. The optical resonator is formed by two concave mirrors $M_1$ and $M_2$, both with the same reflectivity $R = 1 - \rho$. The transmission factor for one traverse through the cavity is $T = 1 - \tau = 1 - \varepsilon d_0$. The intensity of the radiation emitted by the source is $I_L$ (transfer optics between light source and resonator is not shown).

Fig. 3. Reduction of the light path $L_{\text{eff}}$ in a cavity due to extinction in the cavity (expressed as optical density $D_{\text{CE}}$). Plotted is the ratio $L_{\text{eff}}/L_0$, where $L_0$ denotes the average light path in an empty (air filled) cavity as described in the text. For illustration the effective light paths at 662 nm (peak of the NO$_3$ absorption band) for three realistic NO$_3$ total column densities (in cm$^{-2}$) in the cavity are also shown (see Meinen et al., 2009).