Corrections & amendments

Author Correction: Evidence for auroral influence on Jupiter's nitrogen and oxygen chemistry revealed by ALMA

T. Cavalié ⓘ , L. Rezac ⓘ , R. Moreno ⓘ , E. Lellouch ⓘ , T. Fouchet ⓘ , B. Benmahi,
T. K. Greathouse, J. A. Sinclair ⓘ , V. Hue, P. Hartogh, M. Dobrijevic,
N. Carrasco ⓘ & Z. Perrin

In the version of the article originally published, all column density values were a factor of 10 too low. Consequently, "two orders" has been changed to "one order" in the abstract and the text, and the values have been corrected on the y axes of Fig. 3 and the color scales in Fig. 4. In addition, in the section "The spatial distribution of CO and HCN", the CO and HCN masses reported in the text were a factor of 10 too low and the loss factors for CO and HCN were a factor of 10 too high; they have been corrected accordingly. Specifically, CO is now shown to have a meridionally uniform column density of $1.86 \pm 0.52 \times 10^{16}$ cm^{-2} and the total mass of SL9-derived CO is $5.47 \pm 0.26 \times 10^{14}$ g. This corresponds to a loss factor of 0.9 ± 0.3 since 1995–1998. HCN has a uniform column density of $22.6 \pm 5.7 \times 10^{13}$ cm^{-2}, which is one order of magnitude lower than that measured 6.5 years after the SL9 impacts. The total mass of HCN is $5.0 \pm 0.1 \times 10^{12}$ g. This corresponds to a loss factor of 5.0 ± 3.0 when compared with the 1995–1998 period, or 12.0 ± 3.5 when compared with the value derived in 2000 from the Cassini flyby data. The conclusions of the paper remain unchanged.