# **Corrections**

Below I present a list of corrections on publications where I am involved in. Occasionally, I credit the person who brought this to my attention, but more frequently I may have forgotten the messenger. Comments and further corrections are welcome.

#### Ormel et al. (2007)

Figure 2: The values for the enlargement factor  $\psi$  given here are erroneous.

## Ormel et al. (2009)

Equation A1: There should not be a factor of  $\pi$  in this equation.

## Ormel & Klahr (2010)

Equation 25: The factor 2 in front of the integral should be removed.

s. above eq.37: The numerical factor should be  $1.5 \times 10^{-2} M_{\oplus} \, \mathrm{yr}^{-1}$ , a factor of 10 smaller

than stated.

Equation 37: The multiplication operator  $(\times)$  should instead be a division / (Large pebble scaleheight decreases the efficiencies).

• python scripts calculating pebble accretion rate efficiencies are available on github

• Willy Kley had pointed out some of these mistakes to me.

# Ormel & Kobayashi (2012)

Table 4: The third condition should read  $\tau_{\rm fr} \geq \max[\tau^*, \zeta_w]$  and the definition of  $\tau^*$ 

as stated in the table note should read  $\tau^* = \min(12/\zeta_w^3, 2)$ .

Equation C4: This is now superseded by Okuzumi & Ormel (2013) where  $\gamma_t = 5 \times 1/3$ 

 $10^{-3}\alpha_{\rm ss}^{1/2}$  has been employed. This affects the expressions below.

## Schoonenberg & Ormel (2017)

Equation 10: The factor 4 should be removed from this equation. The integral over the velocity distribution amounts to

$$\int_0^\infty v P_N \left( v \left| \frac{kT}{\mu_Z} \right. \right) = \frac{1}{4} v_{\rm th,Z}. \tag{1}$$

where  $P_N$  is the normal distribution. Multiplied by  $4\pi\sigma$ , this gives the rate expression (the factor 4 drops out).

- Note that this expression assumes the ballistic approach limit. At high densities, the rate expression is dictated by the diffusion limit.
- This expression may also be erroneous in some of the cited references above Equation 10.

Thanks to Til Birnstiel for pointing out this mistake.

Equation 34: This should be  $\dot{M}_{\rm ice}$  instead of  $\dot{M}_{\rm gas}$ .

Ormel et al. (2015)

Sect. 2.1 2nd par: The expression for the Coriolis force should read  $F_{cor} = -2\Omega \times v$ , including the minus sign.

Visser & Ormel (2016)

Equation 21: There should be a minus sign within the argument of the exponent.

> Comment: in later works (Liu & Ormel 2018; Ormel & Liu 2018), the exponential factor is denoted  $f_{\text{set}}$  (or rather  $f_{\text{set}}^2$  as we are talking about a 3D problem here) and is written as

$$f_{\rm set}^2 = \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\Delta v}{v_*}\right)^2\right] \tag{2}$$

with  $v_* = (q_p/\tau_s)^{1/3} v_K$  where  $q_p = m_p/m_\star$  the dimensionless planet mass,  $au_s$  the Stokes number, and  $v_{
m K}$  the local Keplerian velocity. This expression follows from (but it is not identical to) eq.26 in VO16 if we take the settling expressions listed in Table 4 and  $St = St_*$ :

$$f_{\text{set-VO16}} = \exp \left[ -2.26(St/2\Theta)^{0.61} \right]$$
 (3)  
 $= \exp \left[ -2.26((\Delta v)^3 t_{\text{stop}}/4Gm_p)^{0.61} \right]$  (4)  
 $= \exp \left[ -0.97(\Delta v/v_*)^{1.83} \right]$  (5)

$$= \exp\left[-2.26((\Delta v)^3 t_{\text{stop}}/4Gm_p)^{0.61}\right] \tag{4}$$

$$= \exp\left[-0.97(\Delta v/v_*)^{1.83}\right] \tag{5}$$

The numerical factors in Eq. (5) are arguably more precise as they have been directly fitted.

Equation 25: The numerical prefactor should read 450 km.

Ormel & Liu (2018)

Equation 41: The modulation with  $f_{\rm set}$  factor has already been applied above. So Equa-

tion 41 just reads:  $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{\rm set} + \varepsilon_{\rm bal}$ .

Ormel & Liu (2018)

Table 1: Sign error in the latent heat of silicates,  $u_{\rm evap}$ , which should read 1.5  $\times$ 

 $10^{11} \,\mathrm{erg}\,\mathrm{g}^{-1}$ .

Huang & Ormel (2023)

Equation 7: The definition of  $\gamma_I$  is at odds with the literature, where the non-dimensional

torque is usuall defined as  $\gamma = \Gamma/m_p(r\Omega)^2$  with  $m_p$  the planet mass, r the semi-major axis and  $\Omega$  the Keplerian orbital frequency. Therefore, the definition of  $\gamma_I$  in the line below Eq.7 is wrong. It should be inversed. This mistake has affected Figure 8 and 9 and the conclusion (ii) about the  $C_e$ 

parameter. An errata is under way.

# References

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