Erratum: Theory of multiple-phase competition in pyrochlore magnets with anisotropic exchange with application to $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$, and $\text{Er}_2\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7$ [Phys. Rev. B **95, 094422 (2017)]**

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This Erratum addresses two minor mistakes in the preparation of Figs. 20–22 of the original article. First, the $(h, h, 0)$ and $(0, 0, l)$ axes were interchanged in all three figures. Second, the results plotted in Figs. 21(g)-21(i) differ from the correct values by a numerical factor of 8/9. These errors only impact on the presentation of the plots in Figs. 20–22 and do not affect any of the conclusions of the article.

We thank C. Castelnovo for bringing the problem with these figures to our attention.

FIG. 20. Comparison between results for the equal-time structure factor $S(\mathbf{q})$ obtained in the classical Monte Carlo (MC) simulation and classical low-temperature expansion (spin-wave theory) for parameters appropriate to $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$. (a) Total scattering on the (h, h, l) plane within the MC simulation. (b) Associated scattering in the non-spin-flip (NSF) channel. (c) Associated scattering in the spin-flip (SF) channel. (d) Total scattering on the (h, h, l) plane within a spin-wave expansion about the ferromagnetic ground state. (e) Associated scattering in the NSF channel. (f) Associated scattering in the SF channel. Rods of scattering in the (h, h, h) direction, associated with a low-energy spin-wave excitation, are visible in both SF and NSF channels. All results were obtained at $T = 0.05$ K for exchange parameters $J_1 = -0.09$ meV, $J_2 = -0.22$ meV, $J_3 = -0.29$ meV, setting $J_4 = 0$. SF and NSF channels are defined with respect to a neutron with polarization in the $(1, -1, 0)$ direction. $S(\mathbf{q})$ has been calculated using the experimentally measured g tensor for $\text{Yb}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$ with $g_z = 1.77$, $g_{xy} = 4.18$. In order to avoid saturating the color scale, the intensity associated with Bragg peaks at reciprocal lattice vectors has been subtracted.

FIG. 21. Comparison between results for the equal-time structure factor $S(\mathbf{q})$ obtained in the classical MC simulation and low-temperature expansion (classical spin-wave theory) for parameters appropriate to $\text{Er}_2\text{Ti}_2\text{O}_7$. (a) Total scattering on the (h, h, l) plane within the MC simulation. (b) Associated scattering in the NSF channel. (c) Associated scattering in the SF channel. (d) Total scattering on the (h, h, l) plane within a spin-wave expansion about a Ψ_2 ground state. (e) Associated scattering in the NSF channel. (f) Associated scattering in the SF channel. (g) Total scattering on the (h, h, l) plane within a spin-wave expansion about a Ψ_3 ground state. (h) Associated scattering in the NSF channel. (i) Associated scattering in the SF channel. Careful comparison of the distribution of scattering in the vicinity of the $(1, 1, 1)$, $(3, 3, 3)$, and $(1, 1, 3)$ reciprocal lattice vectors supports the conclusion that the Ψ_2 state is preferred for these exchange parameters, in agreement with experiment and the calculations described in the text. All results were obtained at $T = 0.36$ K for exchange parameters $J_1 = 0.11$ meV, $J_2 = -0.06$ meV, $J_3 = -0.10$ meV, setting $J_4 \equiv 0$ and g -tensor parameters $g_z = 2.45$ and $g_{xy} = 5.97$. For clarity, the intensity associated with Bragg peaks at reciprocal lattice vectors has been subtracted.

FIG. 22. Comparison between results for the equal-time structure factor $S(\mathbf{q})$ obtained in the classical MC simulation and low-temperature expansion (classical spin-wave theory) in the ordered phase for parameters $J_1 = 0$ meV, $J_2 = -1.0$ meV, $J_3 = -0.10$ meV, $J_4 \equiv 0$, approaching the noncollinear ferromagnet from within the E-symmetry phase. (a) Total scattering on the (h, h, l) plane within the MC simulation showing strong rodlike features in the $[111]$ directions. (b) Associated scattering in the NSF channel. (c) Associated scattering in the SF channel. (d) Total scattering on the (h, h, l) plane within a classical spin-wave expansion about a Ψ_3 ground state, showing strong rodlike features in the $[111]$ directions. (e) Associated scattering in the NSF channel. (f) Associated scattering in the SF channel. (g) Total scattering on the (h, h, l) plane within a classical spin-wave expansion about a Ψ_2 ground state. (h) Associated scattering in the NSF channel. (i) Associated scattering in the SF channel. Comparison of the scattering supports the conclusion that the Ψ_3 ground state is found in simulation, in agreement with the results of the low- T expansion. An isotropic g -tensor $g_z = 1$, $g_{xy} = 1$ has been assumed. For clarity, intensity associated with Bragg peaks at reciprocal lattice vectors has been subtracted.