Erratum: Symmetry-based determination of space-time functions in nonequilibrium growth processes [Phys. Rev. E 74, 061604 (2006)]

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The values of the nonuniversal constants ν_2 and D given in Table I of our paper are erroneous. Here we give the correct values of these quantities for the studied models (the Family model and the restricted Family model) in 1+1 and 2+1 dimensions [see Table I]. Interestingly, the two models only differ through the value of the diffusion constant ν_2 . In Figs. 1–3 of our paper, we compared the numerically determined scaling function of the space-time correlation function with the exact solution Eq. (19) of the Edwards-Wilkinson equation. For this comparison, the values of ν_2 and ν_3 are plugged into the theoretical expression. Therefore, the erroneous values of the nonuniversal quantities also lead to erroneous theoretical curves that were used in the original figures. We show here the figures obtained with the correct values of ν_2 and ν_3 . We remark that the theoretical curves now perfectly describe the numerical data, even for small values of ν_3 for which some deviations were observed when using the erroneous values of ν_2 and ν_3 . The conclusion of our paper that both models belong to the universality class of the Edwards-Wilkinson equation not only remains unchanged, but it is now even much more convincing due to the perfect agreement between the numerical data and the exact solution of the stochastic Langevin equation.

TABLE I. Estimates for the nonuniversal constants D and ν_2 .

	D	$ u_2$
d=1	6.26(1)	0.794(1)
d=1 restricted	6.27(1)	0.770(1)
d=2	38.9(2)	0.686(2)
d=2 restricted	38.5(2)	0.372(2)

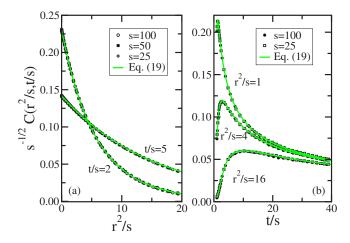


FIG. 1. (Color online) Dynamical scaling of the space-time correlation function $C(r^2/s,t/s)$ for the Family model in 1+1 dimensions with different values of the waiting time s: (a) C vs r^2/s for some fixed values of t/s, (b) C vs t/s for some fixed values of r^2/s . The green curves are obtained from the exact result [Eq. (19)] derived from the continuum EW equations with uncorrelated Gaussian white noise. Numerical error bars are smaller than the sizes of the symbols.

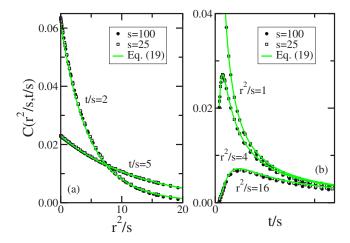


FIG. 2. (Color online) The same as in Fig. 1, but now for the Family model in 2+1 dimensions. Numerical error bars are comparable to the sizes of the symbols.

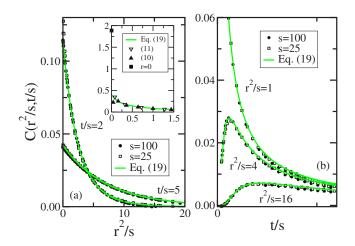


FIG. 3. (Color online) The same as in Fig. 2, but now for the restricted Family model in 2+1 dimensions. The inset in (a) shows the correlation function in the (10) and (11) directions for the case s=25 and t/s=1.04. The change of the diffusion rule has a strong impact on the autocorrelation with r=0 and on the nearest-neighbor correlations. Numerical error bars are comparable to the sizes of the symbols.