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Erratum: Low-mass dark matter search using ionization signals in XENON100 [Phys. Rev. D 94, 092001 (2016)]

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In Fig. 5 of our original article, we compared measurements and predictions of the charge yield Q_y. In that figure, the LUX points were misrepresented, and therefore we present here in Fig. 1 the corrected points from Ref. [1].

This has no impact on the presented results or conclusions.

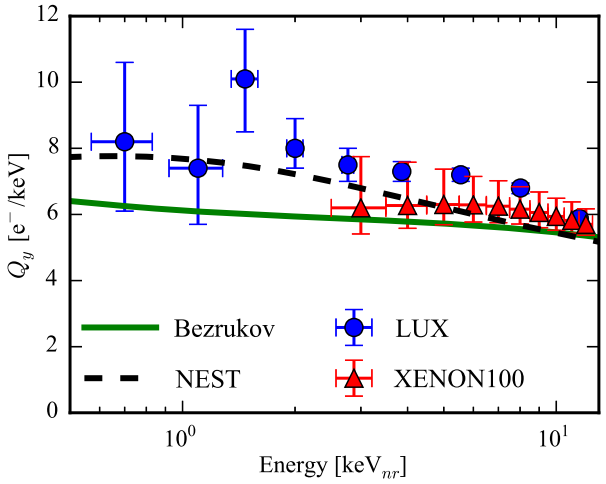

FIG. 5. Charge yield (Q_y) as a function of energy for nuclear recoils (keV). This analysis employs the conservative nuclear recoil charge yield model of Bezrukov *et al.* (electric field independent) [2], given by the green line. It agrees with the measurement of XENON100 (E = 0.53 kV/cm) [3] (red triangles). The NEST model (E = 0.73 kV/cm) [4] (dashed black) and the recent measurement of LUX (E = 0.18 kV/cm) [1] (blue points) predict slightly higher yields. To account for the mild discrepancies below 3 keV, we use the model from Bezrukov *et al.* and conservatively assume $Q_y = 0$ below 0.7 keV.

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[2] F. Bezrukov, F. Kahlhoefer, and M. Lindner, Astropart. Phys. **35**, 119 (2011).
[3] E. Aprile *et al.* (XENON100 Collaboration), Phys. Rev. D **88**, 012006 (2013).
[4] B. Lenardo, K. Kazkaz, A. Manalaysay, J. Mock, M. Szydagis, and M. Tripathi, IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci. **62**, 3387 (2015).

