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Channel-cut monochromator withstanding incident powers above 400 W on undulator beamlines. Corrigendum

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Fig. 2 in the article by Yamazaki *et al.* [(2026). *J. Synchrotron Rad.* **33**, 84–90] contained an inconsistency that has been corrected without affecting the results or conclusions.

In the originally published version of Fig. 2 in Yamazaki *et al.* (2026), the beam paths were not consistent with the photon energies specified in the figure caption, which could lead to a misleading interpretation. Fig. 2 has been replaced with a revised version having consistent beam paths and auxiliary lines to clarify the geometrical relation used in the thermal estimation.

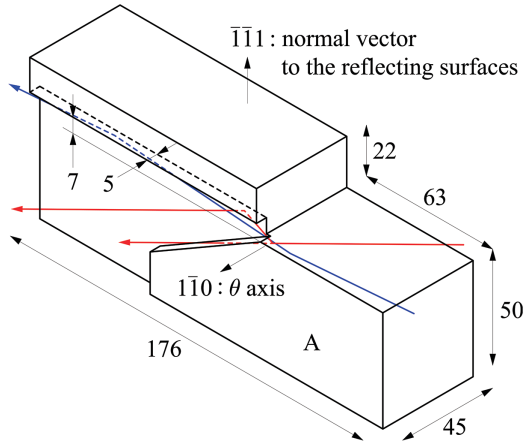

Figure 2
Design of the first channel-cut crystal. All dimensions are in millimetres. Bragg angles were varied by θ rotation of the crystal about the $1\bar{1}0$ axis. Red and blue lines represent beam paths relative to the crystal orientation at photon energies of 4.46 keV and 24.8 keV, respectively. Higher-energy components in the incident beam escape from the side surface of the first reflecting body.

References

Yamazaki, H., Shimizu, Y., Tsubota, K., Tahara, K., Shimizu, S., Koyama, T., Yumoto, H., Osaka, T., Inoue, I., Yabashi, M. & Ohashi, H. (2026). *J. Synchrotron Rad.* **33**, 84–90.