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Erratum: High-spin states in the five-valence-particle nucleus ^{213}Po [Phys. Rev. C 83, 034302 (2011)]

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As input of the computation of the states drawn in Fig. 3(b) of this paper, we erroneously used the numerical values of the residual interactions of two neutrons in the $g_{9/2}$ orbit instead of those of two protons in the $h_{9/2}$ orbit. The corrected Fig. 3 is shown here.

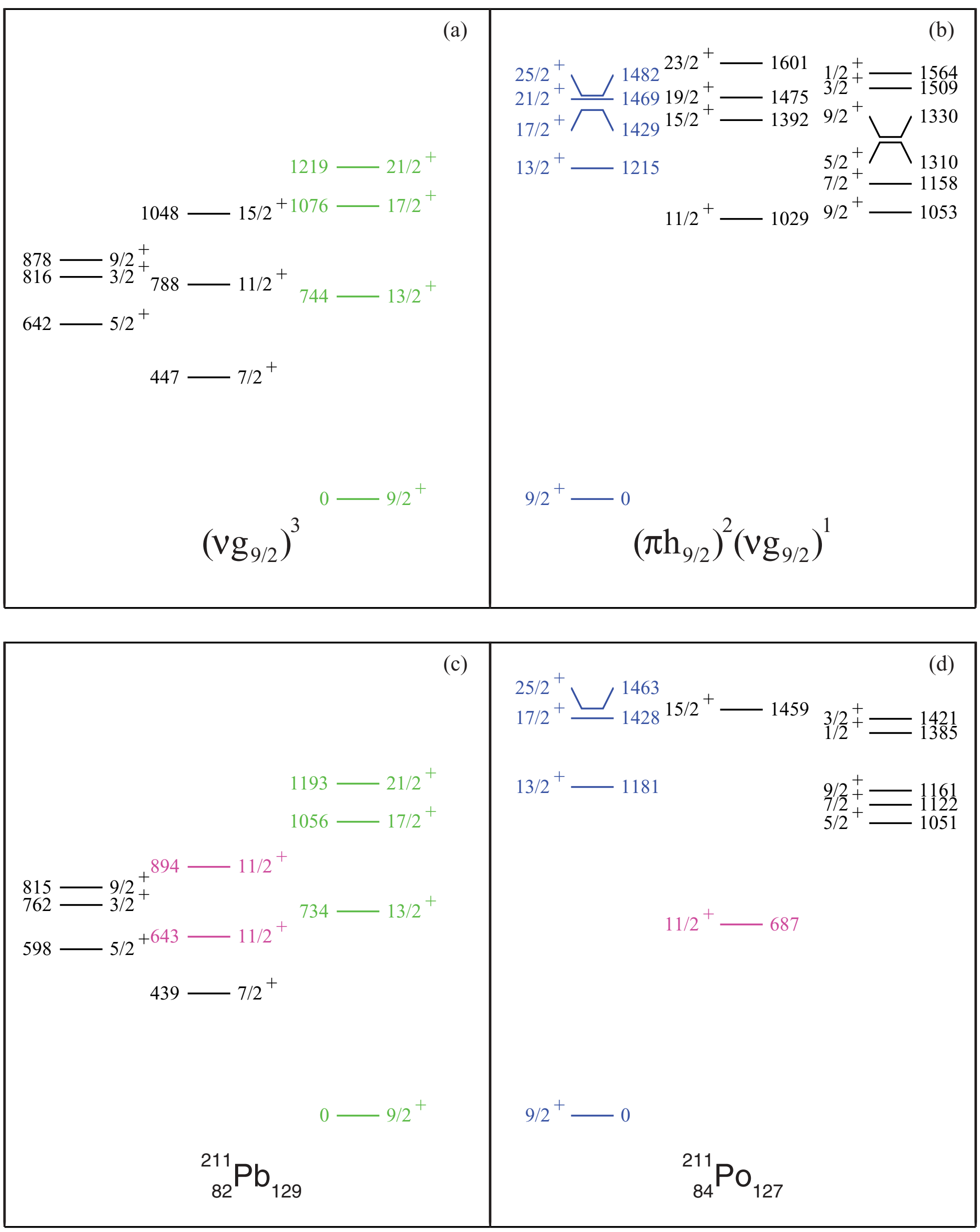

FIG. 3. (Color online) Top: Theoretical states belonging to (a) the spherical $(\nu g_{9/2})^3$ configuration and (b) the $(\pi h_{9/2})^2 \otimes (\nu g_{9/2})^1$ configuration, computed using empirical interactions extracted from the two-nucleon neighboring nuclei (^{210}Pb, ^{210}Po, ^{210}Bi). The *yrast* states of the two sets are drawn in green and blue, respectively. Bottom: First excited states measured (c) in the three-neutron nucleus, ^{211}Pb [1,19], and (d) in the two-proton one-neutron nucleus, ^{211}Po [20, 21]. The yrast states of the two nuclei are drawn in green and blue, respectively. The wave functions of the $11/2^+$ states (drawn in magenta) contain a large component of the $\nu i_{11/2}$ orbital located just above the $\nu g_{9/2}$ one.

The agreement between the predictions of the $(\pi h_{9/2})^2 \otimes (\nu g_{9/2})^1$ states [Fig. 3(b)] and the experimental results of ^{211}Po [Fig. 3(d)] has obviously improved, with the yrast states (drawn in blue) being particularly well reproduced.

The conclusions of the paper are unchanged.

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