Erratum: Quantum-dot single-photon sources: Prospects for applications in linear optics quantum-information processing [Phys. Rev. A 69, 032305 (2004)]

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We note that Eq. (5) should additionally include the terms

$$\cos^2\xi \sin^2\xi \langle \hat{a}_1^\dagger(t)\hat{a}_1^\dagger(t+\tau)\hat{a}_1(t+\tau)\hat{a}_1(t)\rangle + \cos^2\xi \sin^2\xi \langle \hat{a}_2^\dagger(t)\hat{a}_2^\dagger(t+\tau)\hat{a}_2(t+\tau)\hat{a}_2(t)\rangle,$$

in order for it to be valid in all cases. However, these terms have vanishing contributions to $G_{34}^{(2)}(\tau)$ for the cases of interest analyzed in Figs. 4–10. In these cases, two-photon generation probability upon excitation by a single pulse is either negligible or identically zero. As a result, the principal results of the paper (depicted in Figs. 4–10) remain qualitatively and quantitatively unchanged. However, in the case of continuous-wave excitation discussed in Sec. II B 1, Eq. (17) should read

$$g_{34}^{(2)}(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - e^{-2\gamma\tau} + g^{(2)}(\tau)],$$

where $g^{(2)}(\tau)$ is the second-order coherence function of the two-level emitter.

