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This article [*Opt. Eng.* **50**(1), 016001 (2011)] was originally published on 6 January 2011 with errors in Eqs. (51) to (57). They are corrected below.

The approximation written in Eq. (51) should have included an ω^2 dependence inside the exponential:

$$M_T(Q,X,\omega) \approx \exp\{+(2.1X)^{5/3} N(Q,X)\ \omega^2\}. \tag{51}$$

The expression for A in Eq. (54) should have been written using the limits

$$A = \begin{cases} 0.840 + 0.116\Sigma(q_a), & q_a = 1.35(q+1.50); q > -1.50; \\ 0.840 + 0.280\Sigma(q_c), & q_c = 0.51(q+1.50); q \le -1.50. \end{cases} \tag{54}$$

The negative sign in Eq. (56) should have been inside the exponent:

$$\begin{aligned} M_S(\omega) &= M_0(\omega) M_{SA}(Q,X,\omega) \\ &= M_0(\omega)\exp\{-(2.1X\omega)^{5/3}[1 - V(Q,X)\ \omega^{1/3}]\}. \end{aligned} \tag{56}$$

A factor of 2π was missing from Eq. (57):

$$R_X = 2\pi\Omega_0^2 \int_0^1 \omega M_X(\omega) d\omega. \tag{57}$$

The use of $V(Q,X)$ was based on the approximation of Eq. (51) where the primary ω dependence was quadratic. The function was evaluated at the -3 dB point of the $M_S(\omega)$ curve that yielded $V > 1$ under certain conditions. This was incorrectly interpreted as super-resolution behavior. Further research indicates the approximation expression improves performance at low to moderate frequencies but overestimates responses at high frequencies at moderate turbulence levels. In general V is a moderate function of ω, $V(Q,X,\omega)$, that falls below unity at high frequencies ω in such a way that diffraction limits are maintained. Enhanced responses $(V > 1)$ often appear for $Q > 1$ and $\omega \approx 1/3$.