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ERRATUM

Erratum of the article:

FRANÇA, R.M.; KLEIN, I.; VEIGA, L.A.K. The influence of the deflection of the vertical on geodetic surveys in Brazil. Bulletin of Geodetic Sciences. 27(spe): e2021020, 2021. DOI: 10.1590/s1982-21702021000s00020.

On the first page, where it reads:
A influência da deflexão da vertical nas pesquisas geodéticas no Brasil

Should read:
A influência do desvio da vertical nas medições geodésicas no Brasil

On page 4, where it reads:
Therefore, the transformation of observations between local systems to the global geocentric system without considering the rotation from deflection of the vertical, will result in a systematic error, and, consequently, will propagate in the geodetic positioning, generating errors of difficult identification and consistent adjustments (Ghilani 2010 p. 487 and 495).

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Therefore, the transformation of observations between local systems to the global geocentric system without considering the rotation from deflection of the vertical, will result in a systematic error, and, consequently, will propagate in the geodetic positioning, generating errors of difficult identification and inconsistent adjustments (Ghilani 2010 p. 487 and 495).

On page 5, where it reads:
As stated by Sabri, Sudarsono and Indriana (2019), the θ can be determined by geometric and physical observations. For geometric observations, the θ is obtained by comparing the astronomical and geodetic coordinates (astrogeodetic method). For physical observations, the deflection of the vertical is determined by gravimetric observations associated with GNSS observations.

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As stated by Sabri, Sudarsono and Indriana (2019), the θ can be determined by geometric and physical observations. For geometric observations, the θ is obtained by comparing the astronomical and geodetic coordinates (astrogeodetic method). For physical observations, the θ is determined by gravimetric observations associated with GNSS observations.

On page 7, where it reads:
Since we have the g1 gravity vector in function of the W1 equipotential surface passing through the center of the equipment, and the g2 gravity vector in function of the W2 equipotential surface passing at the point above the terrestrial surface (Figure 1), we will have different values of the θ considering the center of the instrument or the geodetic mark, which are at different heights.

Should read:
Since we have the g_1 gravity vector in function of the W_1 equipotential surface passing through the center of the instrument, and the g_2 gravity vector in function of the W_2 equipotential surface passing at the geodetic mark above the terrestrial surface (Figure 1), we will have different values of the θ considering the center of the instrument or the geodetic mark, which are at different heights.

On page 8, where it reads:
Another important aspect that must be analyzed is the variation of the among the points occupied by the...

Should read:
Another important aspect that must be analyzed is the variation of the ε among the points occupied by the...

On page 8, where it reads:
Table 2 shows that even at distances of 2 km (uncommon in measurements with total station), the variation of the was less than....

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Table 2 shows that even at distances of 2 km (uncommon in measurements with total station), the variation of the ε was less than...

On page 8, where it reads:
Table 2: Variation of the as function of the distance between total station and reflector in maximum θ region.

Should read:
Table 2: Variation of the ε as function of the distance between total station and reflector in maximum θ region.

On page 9, where it reads:
For the zenith angles, the closer to 90° (horizontal line of sight), the lower will be the influence of the θ. Klein *et al.* (2017) show a real case of geodetic network implementation in an urban area...

Should read:
For the zenith angles, the closer to 90° (horizontal line of sight), the lower will be the influence of the θ. Klein *et al.* (2017) show a real case of geodetic network densification in an urban area...

On page 11, where it reads:
In order to illustrate the behavior of the influence of the θ on distance, and consequently on geodetic horizontal positioning for the entire Brazilian territory, it were calculated the values of in parts per million (ppm) for zenith angles of 85° and 70° (Figures 10 and 11)...

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In order to illustrate the behavior of the influence of the θ on distance, and consequently on geodetic horizontal positioning for the entire Brazilian territory, it were calculated the values of $\Delta LED\varepsilon$ in parts per million (ppm) for zenith angles of 85° and 70° (Figures 10 and 11)...