The results reported in the original article suffer from SNR definition. Below updated Figures and Tables can be found. Note that the conclusions of the original article hold with results updated.

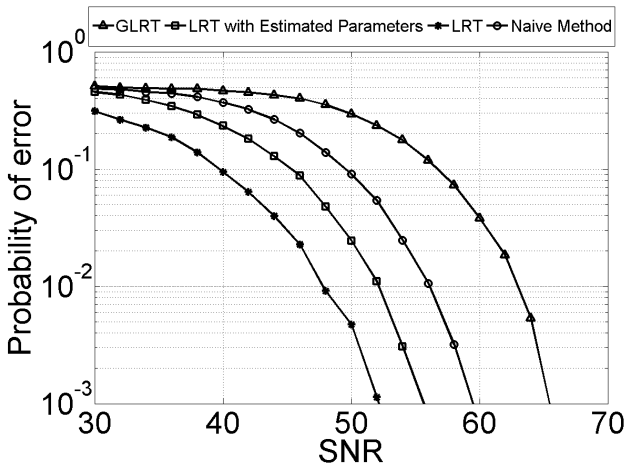

Figure 4: Probability of error vs. SNR averaged over 100 DAC pairs with $\sigma_S = 2\%$ and over 150 input vectors of size M=2500, with normally distributed elements with mean value equal to half of the input range and standard deviation equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ of the input range (which resulted in 99% of the input values within the input range, values outside the input range were ignored). The first eight eigenfunctions of the Brownian Bridge random process were used for INL representation.

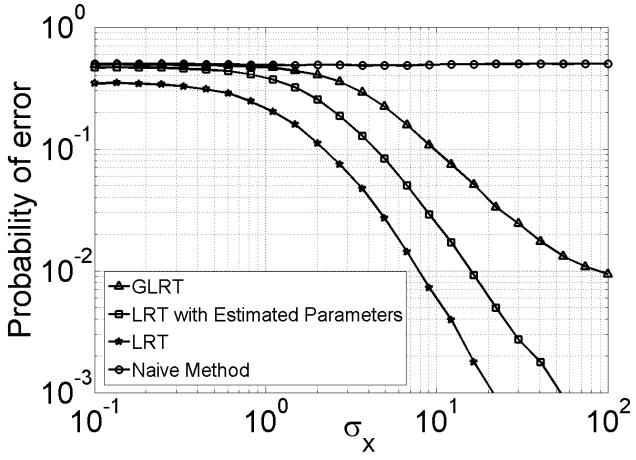

Figure 5: Probability of error vs. the standard deviation of the elements of the input vectors averaged over 200 different input vectors of size $M = 100$ and over 200 randomly generated Volterra vector pairs, with standard deviation of elements $\sigma_h = 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$; $SNR = 30dB$.

# amplifier	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
1	-	0.245	0.000	0.011	0.322	0.000	0.331	0.003
2	0.000	-	0.081	0.308	0.478	0.099	0.135	0.000
3	0.000	0.000	-	0.389	0.030	0.506	0.000	0.000
4	0.000	0.000	0.002	-	0.199	0.428	0.001	0.000
5	0.000	0.226	0.000	0.000	-	0.046	0.153	0.000
6	0.000	0.000	0.318	0.017	0	-	0.000	0.000
7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	0.003
8	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-

Table 1: Simulated probability of error of Generalized Likelihood Ratio Test (upper right part) and Likelihood Ratio Test with Estimated Parameters (lower left part) for all possible pairs of 8 SKYWORKS SKY65006-348LF WLAN amplifiers, averaged over 1000 input vectors of size M = 2500. The standard deviation of the components of the input vectors was chosen such that the output power exceeded 21dBm (for which, according to [**?**], the parts are still 802.11b mask-compliant) with probability equal to 1%. The input was clipped to the upper level of the linear input range. SNR was set to $15dB$. For SNR=$42dB$, and $M = 7500$, no errors were observed for any pair for the Likelihood Ratio Test with Estimated Parameters in 1000 trials.

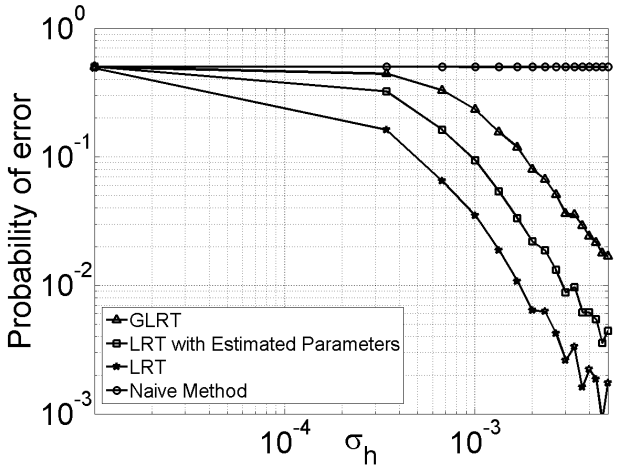

Figure 6: Probability of error vs. the standard deviation of the Volterra coefficients averaged over 1000 randomly generated Volterra vector pairs and 1000 different input vectors of size $M = 100$, with standard deviation of the elements $\sigma_x = 100$; SNR=30dB.

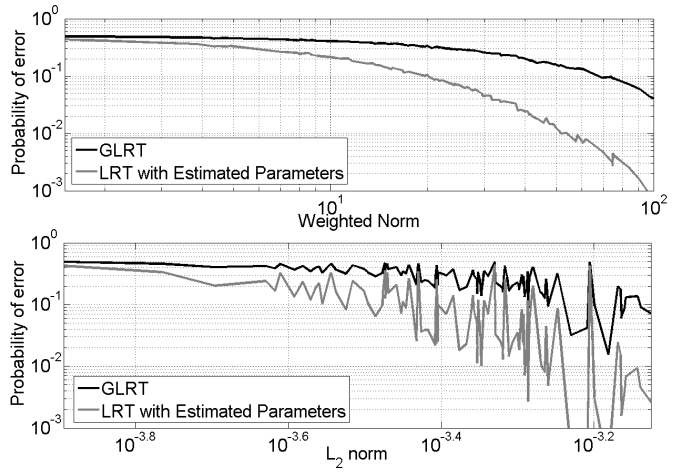

Figure 7: Probability of error vs. weighted sum from (38)- metric that combines differences in Volterra coefficients and power of the input signal (upper plot) and vs. L_2 norm of the vector $\vec{d}$- metric that takes into account only differences in Volterra coefficients (lower plot).

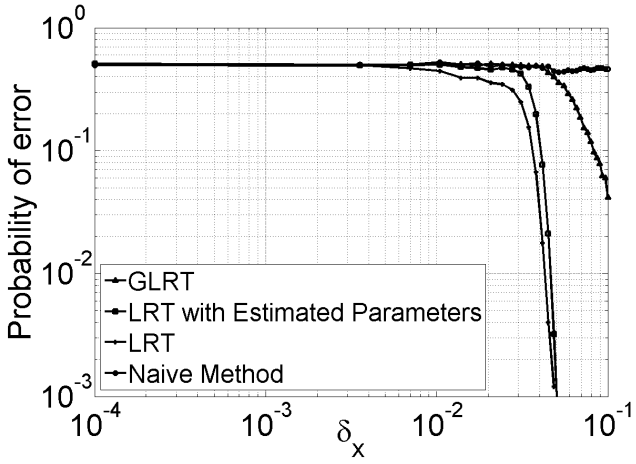

Figure 8: Probability of error for measured MAXIM MAX2242 amplifiers vs. the standard deviation of the elements of input vectors σ_x, averaged over 2500 input vectors of size $M = 2500$; $SNR = 30dB$.

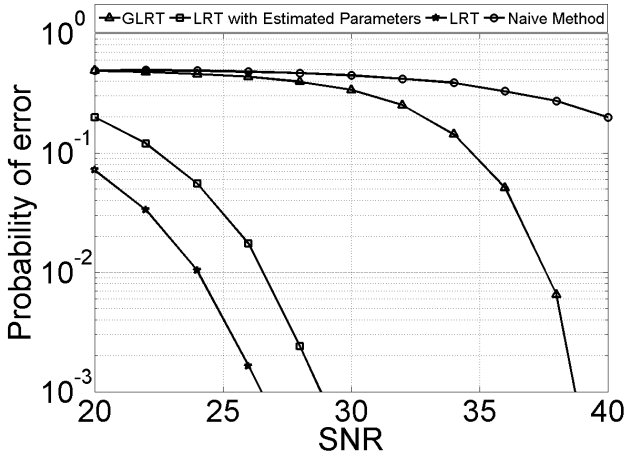

Figure 9: Probability of error for measured MAXIM MAX2242 amplifiers vs. SNR, averaged over 25000 input vectors of size $M = 2500$, with standard deviation of the elements of input vectors $\sigma_x = 0.055$.