## **Soft Matter**



## CORRECTION

View Article Online



Cite this: Soft Matter, 2017, **13**. 3457

## Correction: Cooperative strings in glassy nanoparticles

Maxence Arutkin, a Elie Raphaël, a James A. Forrest and Thomas Salez\*

Correction for 'Cooperative strings in glassy nanoparticles' by Maxence Arutkin et al., Soft Matter, 2017, **13**, 141-146.

DOI: 10.1039/c7sm90062g

rsc.li/soft-matter-journal

The authors would like to correct errors in the legends of the published Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. The correct versions of Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 are shown below.

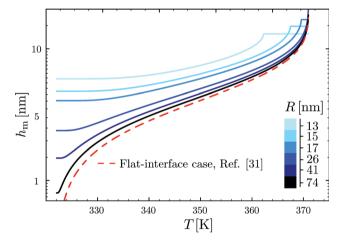


Fig. 2 Predicted surface mobile-layer thicknesses  $h_{\rm m}$  of spherical polystyrene nanoparticles as a function of temperature T, according to eqn (16) and (17), for different sphere radii as indicated. We used the bulk glass-transition temperature  $T_g^{\text{bulk}} = 371 \text{ K}$ ,  $^{69}$  and the onset temperature  $T_c = 463 \text{ K}$ .  $^{57,70}$  We fixed the molecular size  $\lambda_V = 3.7 \text{ nm}$ , and the Vogel temperature  $T_V = 322 \text{ K}$ , to the values previously obtained for the thin-film geometry.  $^{31}$  Note that we replaced the +∞ bound by 25 in eqn (16), and checked that it provides sufficiently precise numerical estimates. For comparison, the dashed line indicates the flat-interface result used for the thin-film geometry.  $^{\rm 31}$ 

a Laboratoire de Physico-Chimie Théorique, UMR CNRS Gulliver 7083, ESPCI ParisTech, PSL Research University, 75005 Paris, France. E-mail: thomas.salez@espci.fr

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 2Y5, Canada

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Department of Physics & Astronomy and Guelph-Waterloo Physics Institute, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada

d Global Station for Soft Matter, Global Institution for Collaborative Research and Education, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Hokkaido 060-0808, Japan

Correction

370 360 350 ∑ 340 ⊢∞ 330 Ref. [35] 330 Ref. [37] Ref. [40] (anionic) 320 Ref. [40] (surfactant-free) 310 Eq. (19)

50 100 150 200 R [nm]

Fig. 3 Comparison between experimental data (symbols) for the reduced glass-transition temperature  $T_{\rm g}(R)$  of spherical polystyrene nanoparticles 35,37,40 of radius R, and the theory (line) given by eqn (19) – that invokes eqn (16) through  $\mathcal{F}(v) = f(2^{-1/3}, v)$ . The fixed parameters are the bulk glass-transition temperature  $T_g^{\text{bulk}} = 371 \text{ K}$ ,  $^{69}$  and the onset temperature  $T_c = 463 \text{ K}$ .  $^{57,70}$  The two adjustable parameters are the molecular size  $\lambda_V = 3.7$  nm, and the Vogel temperature  $T_V = 322$  K, that were fixed to the values previously obtained for the thin-film geometry. <sup>31</sup> Note that we replaced the  $+\infty$  bound by 25 in eqn (16), and checked that it provides sufficiently precise numerical estimates.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.