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CORRECTION

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Correction: Cooperative strings in glassy nanoparticles

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

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.

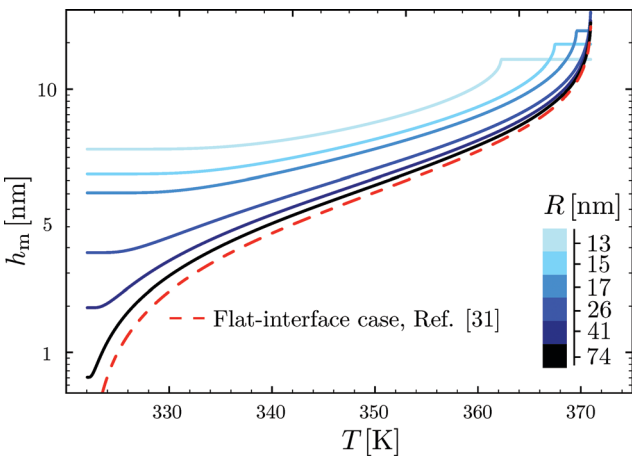

Fig. 2 Predicted surface mobile-layer thicknesses h_m of spherical polystyrene nanoparticles as a function of temperature T, according to eqn (16) and (17), for different sphere radii as indicated. We used the bulk glass-transition temperature T_g^{bulk} = 371 K,[69] and the onset temperature T_c = 463 K.[57,70] We fixed the molecular size λ_V = 3.7 nm, and the Vogel temperature T_V = 322 K, to the values previously obtained for the thin-film geometry.[31] Note that we replaced the $+\infty$ 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.[31]

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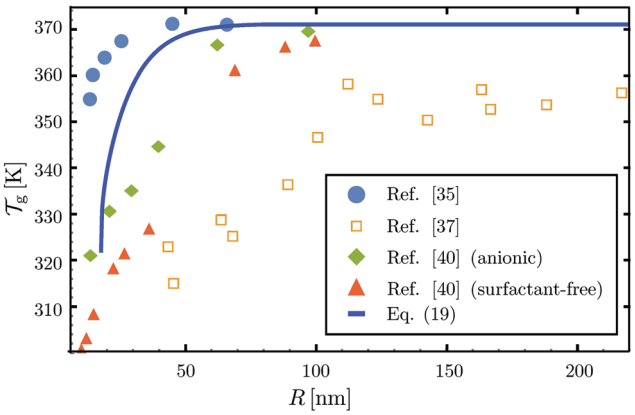

Fig. 3 Comparison between experimental data (symbols) for the reduced glass-transition temperature $\mathcal{T}_g(R)$ of spherical polystyrene nanoparticles[35,37,40] of radius R, and the theory (line) given by eqn (19) – that invokes eqn (16) through $\mathcal{F}(v) = f(2^{-1/3}, v)$. The fixed parameters are the bulk glass-transition temperature T_g^{bulk} = 371 K,[69] and the onset temperature T_c = 463 K.[57,70] The two adjustable parameters are the molecular size λ_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.[31] 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.