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CORRECTION

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Correction: Collective motion of chiral Brownian particles controlled by a circularly-polarized laser beam

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Correction for 'Collective motion of chiral Brownian particles controlled by a circularly-polarized laser beam' by Raúl Josué Hernández *et al., Soft Matter,* 2020, **16**, 7704–7714, DOI: 10.1039/C9SM02404B.

The authors regret that the rotation sense of the \mathscr{L} -type and \mathscr{R} -type particles has been reversed in the video, figures and text, due to an artefact introduced by the video processing. Therefore, they would like to correct the following errors:

• At the beginning of Section 3, the sentence "When three \mathcal{L} -type particles are illuminated with LCP light, they exhibit an intermittent **counterclockwise (ccw)** circular motion..." should instead read as follows: "When three \mathcal{L} -type particles are illuminated with LCP light, they exhibit an intermittent **clockwise (cw)** circular motion..."

• On page 7706, right column, line 10, the sentence "while RCP light now induces a collective vortex rotation in the **cw** sense..." should instead read as follows: "while RCP light now induces a collective vortex rotation in the **ccw** sense..."

• In the Fig. 3 caption, the sentence "...counterclockwise rotation (ccw)..." should instead read as follows: "...clockwise rotation (cw)..."

• In the Fig. 4 caption, the sentence "... clockwise rotation (cw)..." should instead read as follows: "...counterclockwise rotation (ccw)..."

• In the paragraph 3.1 "Angular Momentum", the sentence "... in agreement with the **clockwise** (**cw**) cooperative vortical motion..." should instead read as follows: "...in agreement with the **counterclockwise** (**ccw**) cooperative vortical motion..."

• Videos 1-4 in the ESI have been corrected.

Corrections to Fig. 3, 4 and 6 are minimal as shown below:

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Fig. 3 Three types of chiral particles; each frame shows the last 15 steps in time ($\Delta t = 0.071$ s), indicating the position of each particle by color: green (particle 1), red (particle 2) and blue (particle 3). (a)–(c) Image sequence for LCP light at $t_a = 10.2$ s; $t_b = 21.8$ s, and $t_c = 31.1$ s, clockwise rotation (cw) and mean orbital radius $r = 1.15 \pm 0.18$ µm (see Video 1, ESI†). (d)–(f) Mean square displacement graphic for each particle; image sequence for the same particles now illuminated by RCP light at $t_d = 10.2$ s, $t_e = 21.3$ s, and $t_r = 31.0$ s (see Video 2, ESI†). Mean square displacement graphics for each particle with (g) LCP and (h) RCP light and their corresponding mean square angular displacement graphics (i) and (j).



Fig. 4 Three *R*-type chiral particles; each frame shows the last 15 steps in time ($\Delta t = 0.071$ s), indicating the position of each particle by color: green (particle 1), red (particle 2) and blue (particle 3). (a)–(c) Image sequence for LCP light at $t_a = 10.1$ s; $t_b = 19.7$ s, and $t_c = 26.6$ s (see Video 3, ESI†). (d)–(f) Mean square displacement graphic for each particle; image sequence for the same particles now illuminated by RCP light at $t_d = 10.8$ s, $t_e = 19.6$ s, and $t_f = 26.8$ s, counterclockwise rotation (ccw) and mean orbital radius $r = 1.47 \pm 0.28 \,\mu$ m (see Video 4, ESI†). Mean square displacement graphics for each particle with (g) LCP and (h) RCP light and their corresponding mean square angular displacement graphics (i) and (j).



Fig. 6 Optical torque on a single particle $\vec{\Gamma}_{rad}$ with opposite reflectivities R^+ , R^- versus ellipticity angle φ . With radius a = 500 nm and pitch p = 330 nm at $\lambda = 488$ nm, $P = 20 \ \mu$ W and $R^{\pm} = 0.10$.

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