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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 $\mathscr{L}$-type particles are illuminated with LCP light, they exhibit an intermittent **counterclockwise (ccw)** circular motion…" should instead read as follows: "When three $\mathscr{L}$-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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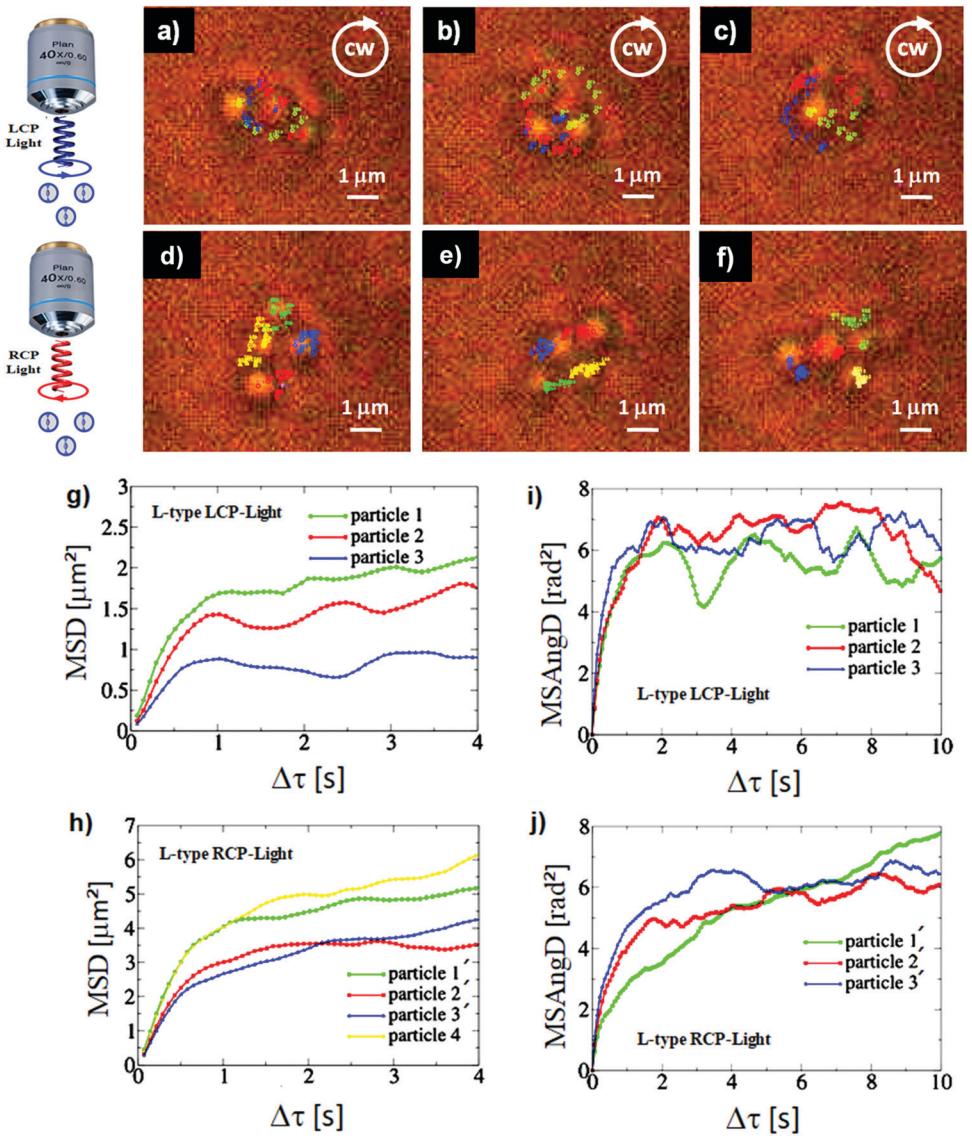

Fig. 3 Three types of chiral particles; each frame shows the last 15 steps in time (Δt = 0.071 s), indicating the position of each particle by color: green (particle 1), red (particle 2) and blue (particle 3). (a)–(c) Image sequence for LCP light at t_a = 10.2 s; t_b = 21.8 s, and t_c = 31.1 s, clockwise rotation (cw) and mean orbital radius r = 1.15 ± 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_f = 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).

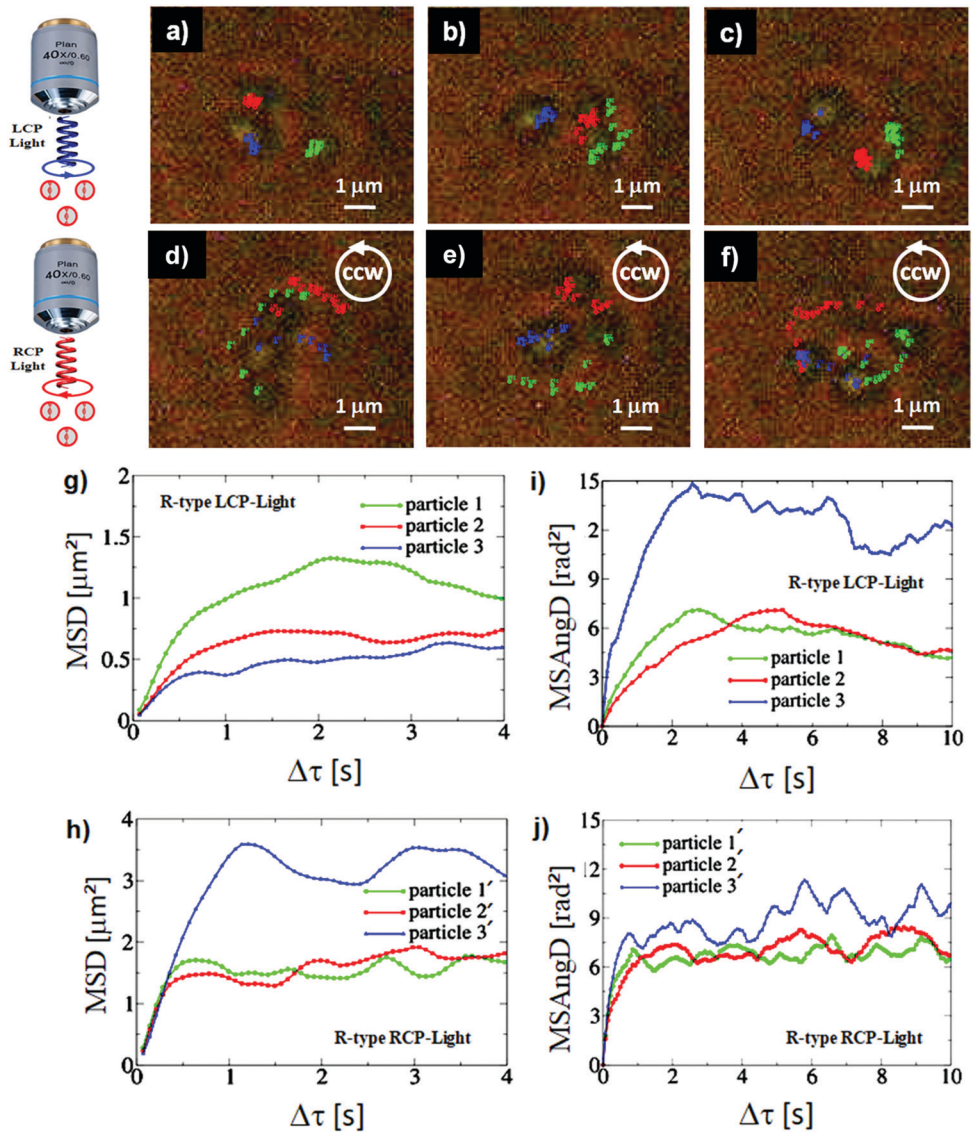

Fig. 4 Three *R*-type chiral particles; each frame shows the last 15 steps in time (Δt = 0.071 s), indicating the position of each particle by color: green (particle 1), red (particle 2) and blue (particle 3). (a)–(c) Image sequence for LCP light at t_a = 10.1 s; t_b = 19.7 s, and t_c = 26.6 s (see Video 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 $r = 1.47 \pm 0.28$ μm (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).

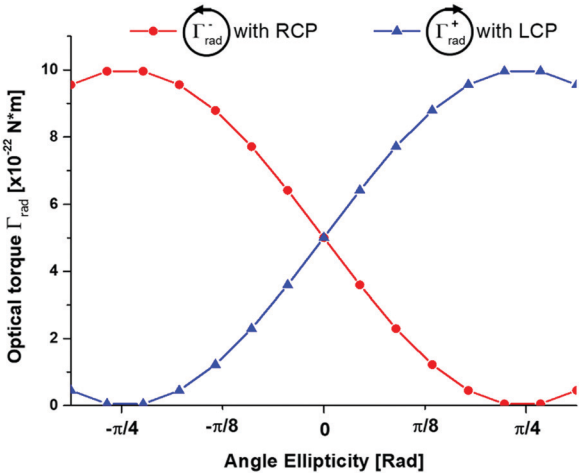

Fig. 6 Optical torque on a single particle $\vec{\Gamma}_{rad}$ with opposite reflectivities R^{+}, R^{-} *versus* ellipticity angle φ. With radius a = 500 nm and pitch p = 330 nm at λ = 488 nm, P = 20 μW and $R^{\pm}$ = 0.10.

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