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

 Raúl Josué Hernández, ^{*a} Francisco J. Sevilla, ^b Alfredo Mazzulla, ^c Pasquale Pagliusi, ^{cd} Nicola Pellizzi^d and Gabriella Cipparrone ^{*d}

 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 \mathcal{L} -type and \mathcal{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:

^a Cátedra CONACYT Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología – Instituto de Ciencias Nucleares, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apdo. Postal 70-543, 04510 Cd. de México, Mexico. E-mail: josue.hernandez@correo.nucleares.unam.mx

^b Instituto de Física, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apdo. Postal 20-364, 01000 Cd. de México, Mexico

^c CNR-Nanotec, UOS Cosenza, Ponte P. Bucci, Cubo 33B, 87036 Rende (CS), Italy

^d Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Ponte P. Bucci, Cubo 33B, 87036 Rende (CS), Italy. E-mail: gabriella.cipparrone@fis.unical.it



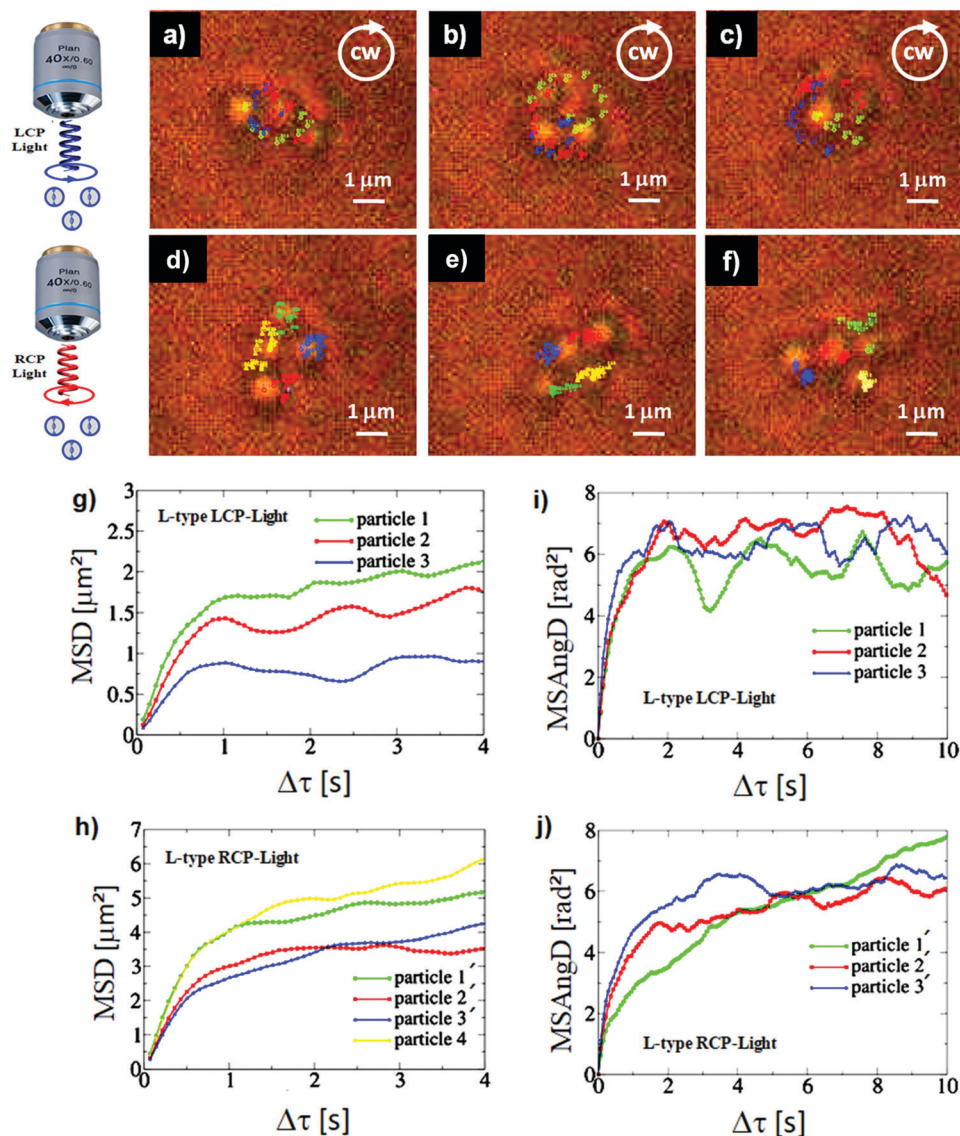


Fig. 3 Three types of chiral particles; each frame shows the last 15 steps in time ($\Delta t = 0.071$ s), indicating the position of each particle by color: green (particle 1), red (particle 2) and blue (particle 3). (a)–(c) Image sequence for LCP light at $t_a = 10.2$ s; $t_b = 21.8$ s, and $t_c = 31.1$ 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 $t_f = 31.0$ 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).



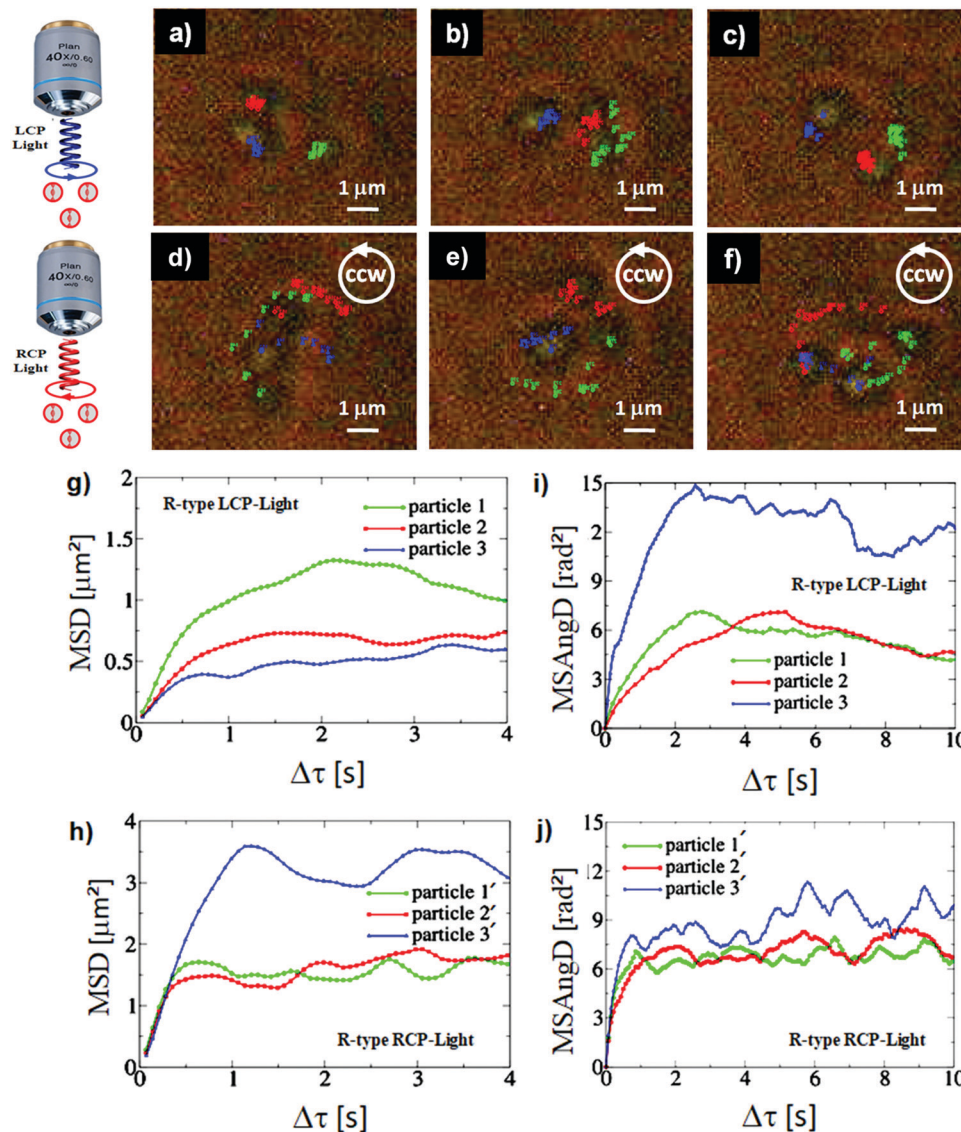


Fig. 4 Three *R*-type chiral particles; each frame shows the last 15 steps in time ($\Delta t = 0.071$ s), indicating the position of each particle by color: green (particle 1), red (particle 2) and blue (particle 3). (a)–(c) Image sequence for LCP light at $t_a = 10.1$ s; $t_b = 19.7$ s, and $t_c =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



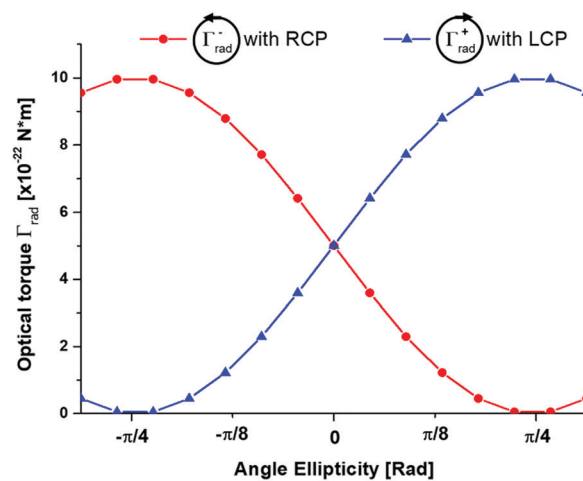


Fig. 6 Optical torque on a single particle $\vec{\Gamma}_{\text{rad}}$ with opposite reflectivities R^+ , R^- versus ellipticity angle φ . With radius $a = 500$ nm and pitch $p = 330$ nm at $\lambda = 488$ nm, $P = 20$ μW and $R^\pm = 0.10$.

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

