# ERRATA

SCATTERING CROSS SECTION OF LOW-COVERAGE CO ON Pt(111) FOR THERMAL He AND $H_2$ BEAMS. Bene Poelsema, Siebe T. de Zwart, and George Comsa [Phys. Rev. Lett. 49, 578 (1982)].

Careful absolute measurements of the CO impingement rate onto the Pt(111) surface and numerous check calibrations have revealed a systematic CO pressure-reading error in the pressure range ($10^{-9}$–$10^{-8}$ mbar) where the CO cross sections, $\Sigma_{CO}$, were determined. Accordingly, the following numerical corrections have to be made: (1) In Fig. 1 the pressure should read $p_{CO} = 6\times 10^{-9}$ mbar and the exposure scale should be expanded by a factor 2.6; (2) on page 579, second column, line 10 should read "$\cong 100 s_0^{-1}$ Å$^2$..."; and in Fig. 2 both $\Sigma_{CO}{}^{He}$ and $\Sigma_{CO}{}^{H_2}$ curves have to be parallel shifted towards lower cross sections by 20.8 mm (the factor 2.6).

The conclusion of the Letter that He and $H_2$ scattering on low-coverage adsorbed CO is dominated by long-range attractive forces is now actually reinforced. This conclusion was originally based mainly on the similarity between the glory structures observed in scattering from both adsorbed and gas-phase CO. Now with the correct calibration the similarity extends also to the absolute values: For the whole $\Sigma_{CO}{}^{H_2}$ curve and the main part of the $\Sigma_{CO}{}^{He}$ curve (except for the high- and low-velocity tails) the largely constant ratio between $\Sigma_{CO}$ and the corresponding gas-phase cross section $\sigma_{CO}$ is only $1.25\pm 0.2$ (CO sticking probability $s_0 = 0.84$ is included). A ratio of this magnitude in fact has to be expected because of the presence of the surface:upright position of CO and a generally agreed effective polarizability of adsorbed CO about twice the polarizability of gas-phase CO.

OPERATION OF THE TANDEM-MIRROR PLASMA EXPERIMENT WITH SKEW NEUTRAL-BEAM INJECTION. T. C. Simonen, S. L. Allen, T. A. Casper, J. F. Clauser, C. A. Clower, F. H. Coensgen, D. L. Correll, W. F. Cummins, C. C. Damm, M. Flammer, J. H. Foote, R. K. Goodman, D. P. Grubb, E. B. Hooper, R. S. Hornady, A. L. Hunt, R. G. Kerr, A. W. Molvik, R. H. Munger, W. E. Nexsen, T. J. Orzechowski, W. L. Pickles, P. Poulsen, M. E. Rensink, B. W. Stallard, W. C. Turner, W. L. Hsu, W. Bauer, W. R. Wampler, T. L. Yu, and D. Zimmerman [Phys. Rev. Lett. 50, 1668 (1983)].

The list of authors should have included the name of W. R. Wampler of Sandia National Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185, as shown above. He confirmed the presence of sloshing ions by use of a resistive-probe technique that he developed [W. E. Wampler, Appl. Phys. Lett. 41, 335 (1982)]. In addition, we inadvertently omitted an acknowledgment of the contributions of R. J. Bastasz, Sandia, Livermore and of B. L. Doyle, Sandia, Albuquerque. We appreciate all of the contributions of these individuals and apologize for our omissions.

NUCLEATION AND GROWTH IN A POLYMER SOLUTION. S. Krishnamurthy and R. Bansil [Phys. Rev. Lett. 50, 2010 (1983)].

On p. 2010, Fig. 1, $\Delta T$ should read $\Delta T_{cx}$. On p. 2012, in the line above Eq. (3), $x_0 = \pi\sigma\xi^2/18k_BT\times\beta^2$ should read $x_0{}^2 = 16\pi\sigma\xi^2/27k_BT\beta^2$. On p. 2013, line 19 of the first column, Herrmann should read Heermann.

SEARCH FOR PROTON DECAY INTO $e^+\pi^0$. R. M. Bionta, G. Blewitt, C. B. Bratton, B. G. Cortez, S. Errede, G. W. Foster, W. Gajewski, M. Goldhaber, J. Greenberg, T. J. Haines, T. W. Jones, D. Kielczewska, W. R. Kropp, J. G. Learned, E. Lehmann, J. M. LoSecco, P. V. Ramana Murthy, H. S. Park, F. Reines, J. Schultz, E. Shumard, D. Sinclair, D. W. Smith, H. W. Sobel, J. L. Stone, L. R. Sulak, R. Svoboda, J. C. van der Velde, and C. Wuest [Phys. Rev. Lett. 51, 27 (1983)].

The name of the sixth author was erroneously printed as Forster instead of Foster.