ERRATA

Beta-Decay Asymmetry of the Neutron and g_A/g_V. P. BOPP, D. DUBBERS, L. HORNIG, E. KLEMT, J. LAST, H. SCHÜTZE, S. J. FREEDMAN, and O. SHÄRPF [Phys. Rev. Lett. **56**, 919 (1986)].

The sentence beginning on line 11 of the right-hand column on page 921 which reads, "The deviation counting rate is very small and the combination of counting rates plotted in Fig. 2 is very sensitive to background" should be replaced by "The deviation for the highest-energy points occurs near the end point where the β-decay counting rate is very small and the combination of counting rates plotted in Fig. 2 is very sensitive to background."

Metastable Defects in Amorphous-Silicon Thin-Film Transistors. A. R. HEPBURN, J. M. MARSHALL, C. MAIN, M. J. POWELL, and C. VAN BERKEL [Phys. Rev. Lett. **56**, 2215 (1986)].

A limitation in the extrapolation procedure used to calculate the trapped charge Q_0 and Q_0' at zero delay time leads to unrealistically high values of this parameter for the high-temperature (≥ 350 K) data in Figs. 3 and 4.

Experimental measurements of trapped charge Q were restricted to delay times greater than a few tenths of a second. At high temperatures, this resulted in most of the charge being released prior to the measurement point [see Fig. 2(a)]. To calculate Q_0 or Q_0', the model of Fig. 2(b) was used to correct the data to zero delay time. The multiplication factor thus obtained is strongly dependent upon the value of trap depth, E_0, to the extent that an inaccuracy of a few hundredths of an electronvolt produces an error in Q_0 or Q_0' of several orders of magnitude at 400 K.

The above effect resulted in calculated values of Q_0 and Q_0' in excess of those realistic for the experimental conditions. Note, however, that (a) data taken below about 320 K are not subject to the above problem, since only a limited amount of charge is released in the initial delay period [see Fig. 2(a)], and (b) the *shapes* of the high-temperature curves in Figs. 3 and 4 are unaffected by any computational error, since a constant multiplying factor was employed for all data taken at a particular temperature. Therefore, other derived parameters, such as the time constant for annealing obtained from the data in Fig. 4, remain unaltered.

Frisch, Rivier, and Wyler Respond. H. L. FRISCH, N. RIVIER, and D. WYLER [Phys. Rev. Lett. **56**, 2331 (1986)].

The symbol δ in Eq. (1) should be ρ.

Comment on the Sign in the Reanalysis of the Eötvös Experiment. HANS HENRIK THODBERG [Phys. Rev. Lett. **56**, 2423 (1986)].

The formula on the bottom of column 1 should read

$$\kappa_{\text{water}} - \kappa_{\text{Cu}} = (-0.010 \pm 0.002) \times 10^{-6}.$$

Density-Functional Theory and Freezing of Simple Liquids. W. A. CURTIN and N. W. ASHCROFT [Phys. Rev. Lett. **56**, 2775 (1986)].

In the sentence following Eq. (5), ". . . for $r < r_{nn}$ is equivalent. . ." should read ". . . for $r < r_{nn}/2$ is equivalent. . . ."

In Table I, the value of $\rho_s\sigma^3$ at $kT/\epsilon = 2.74$ reads "(1.150)" and should read "(1.179)."

Derivation of the Equilibrium Degree of Polarization in High-Energy Electron Storage Rings. S. R. MANE [Phys. Rev. Lett. **57**, 78 (1986)].

On page 78, opening paragraph, the sentence "This analysis does not simplify the mathematics but yields new insights. . ." should read "This analysis not only simplifies the mathematics but also yields new insights. . . ."

On page 81, in Ref. 7, "$\theta + 2j\pi$" should read "$\theta + 2\pi$."