CHEMISTRY OF MATERIALS
Additions and Corrections

Correction to Molecular Packing in Electroclinic Liquid Crystal Elastomer Films [*Chem. Mater.* **2009,** *20*, 6130. DOI: 10.1021/cm801335j]. Christopher M. Spillmann, John H. Konnert,* Jeffrey R. Deschamps, Jawad Naciri, and Banahalli R. Ratna

Page 6130. In the article titled "Molecular Packing in Electroclinic Liquid Crystal Elastomer Films" by Spillmann et al. (*Chem. Mater.* **2009**, *20* (19), 6130−9) there is an error correlating the three-dimensional X-ray scattering information with the *x* (thickness), *y* (width), and *z* (length) axes assigned to the elastomer film. Specifically, the *x* (blue) and *y* (yellow) axis assignments in Figure 3 are incorrect and should be reversed such that the yellow axis correlates with the sample thickness and the blue axis correlates with the width of the sample. The reversed assignment of the *x* and *y* axis for the 3D scattering information is consistent throughout the text of the article starting with the latter half of the second full paragraph of page 6133 that reads "when the 3D data is viewed along the sample width (*y* axis), there is no observable splitting of the smectic layer features (Figure 3c) despite a prominent angular spread that peaks in the *y, z* plane (parallel to the elastomer surface)." The sentence should read "when the 3D data is viewed along the sample thickness (*x* axis), there is no observable splitting of the smectic layer features (Figure 3c) despite a prominent angular spread that peaks in the *x*, *z* plane (perpendicular to the elastomer surface)." All subsequent references to the three-dimensional scattering information should take into account the switch in the *x* and *y* axis labels. This includes the last sentence on page 6133 that should read "the majority of molecules in favorable scattering conditions correspond to confinement within the *x*, *z* plane." The most important point of this correction is that the three-dimensional data reveal the majority of chevron-related scattering intensity is not along the plane parallel to the surface of the film (*y*, *z* plane), but rather a plane parallel to the elastomer width (*x*, *z* plane). The correction of the *x* and *y* axes also applies to the model that describes the elastomer packing based on the scattering information (page 6137). We note that the two-dimensional scattering information collected with the elastomer films in the presence of mechanical loading or an electric field is labeled correctly since this scattering plane (*y*, *z*) is parallel to the surface of the elastomer film.

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