Erratum

Measurement of Polydispersity of Ultra-Narrow Polymer Fractions by Thermal Field-Flow Fractionation

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On page 122, Eq. (19) should read:

$$\zeta = \mu\left[\frac{1 + 3(\mu - 1) + (\mu - 1)^2}{1 + 3(\mu - 1) + 3(\mu - 1)^2 + (\mu - 1)^3}\right] \tag{19}$$

Eq. (20) should read:

$$\zeta = 1 + (\mu - 1) - 2(\mu - 1)^2 + \cdots \tag{20}$$

Lines 1 and 2 after Eq. (20) should read:

It is apparent from Eq. (19) that $\zeta < \mu$ when $(\mu - 1) < 1$; since this inequality applies generally to a Poisson distribution, we have in all cases $\zeta < \mu$. Also

Eq. (22) should read:

$$\zeta = 1 + (\mu - 1) - 3(\mu - 1)^2 + \cdots \tag{22}$$

On page 123, the first line of text should read:

Like Eq. (19), Eq. (21) yields $\zeta < \mu$ for $(\mu - 1) < 1$. Figure 1 shows plots of μ

The third line of text should read:

away from the $\zeta = \mu$ line, both approach the $\zeta = \mu$

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Revised Figure 1:

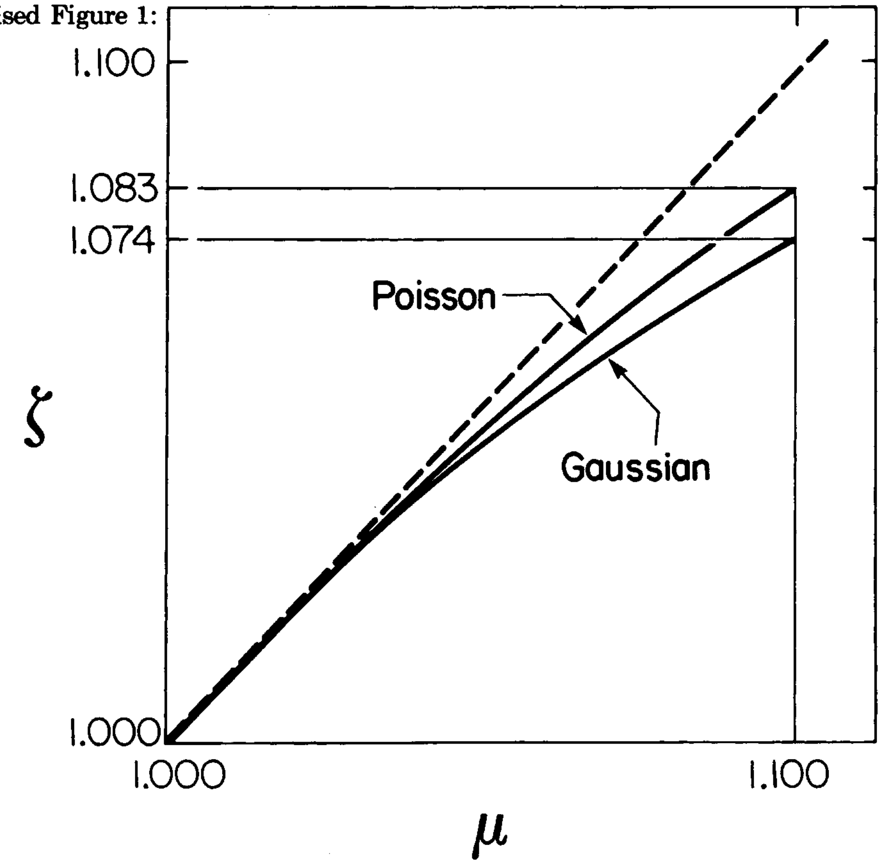

Fig. 1. Plots of $\zeta = \overline{M}_Z/\overline{M}_W$ versus $\mu = \overline{M}_W/\overline{M}_N$ for Poisson and Gaussian number distributions.

Revised Figure 2:

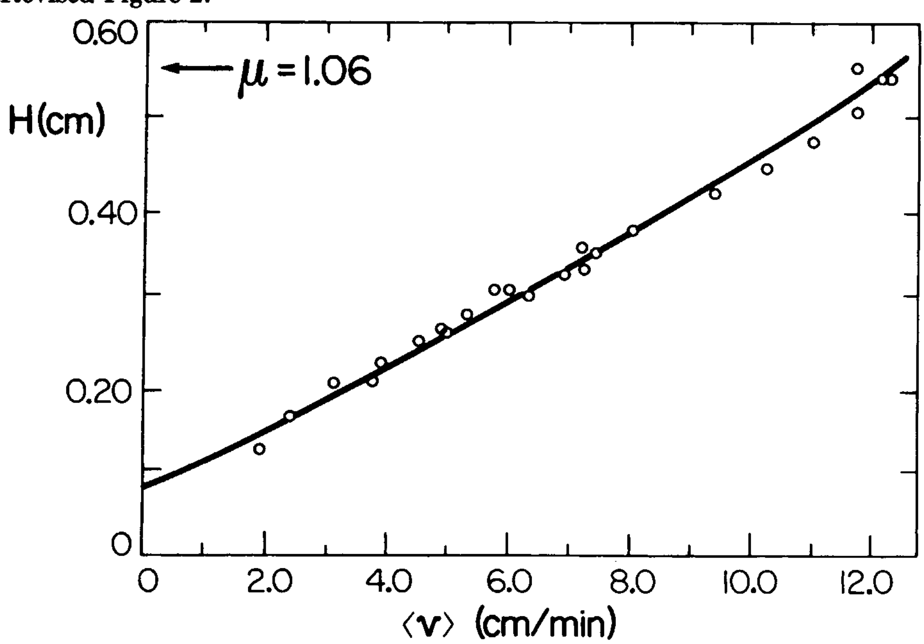

Fig. 2. Plate height vs. carrier velocity. Linear polystyrene $\overline{M}_W = 170{,}000$; $\Delta T = 30$ K ($T_c = 294$ K).