Macromolecules
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Vibrational Relaxation and Dynamical Transitions in Atactic Polystyrene [*Macromolecules* **2009**, *42*, 435]. Paul Painter,* Hanqing Zhao, and Yung Park

Pages 439 and 441. The time scales in Figures 6−9 are incorrect because of an unnoticed default value used to set the time interval for Fourier transformations. The correct figures are shown below. The data are identical to those in the original article, but the time scale is compressed relative to the original figures. This affects the calculated correlation times for homogeneous broadening and a corrected

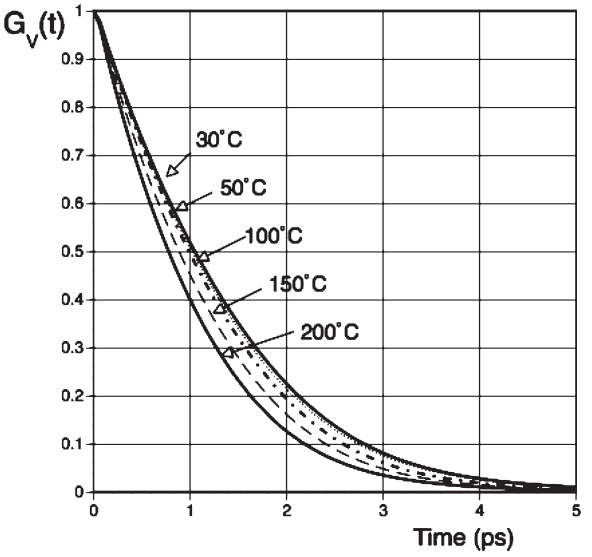

Figure 6. Plot of time correlation functions calculated for the 1601 cm^{-1} band of *a*-PS at selected temperatures.

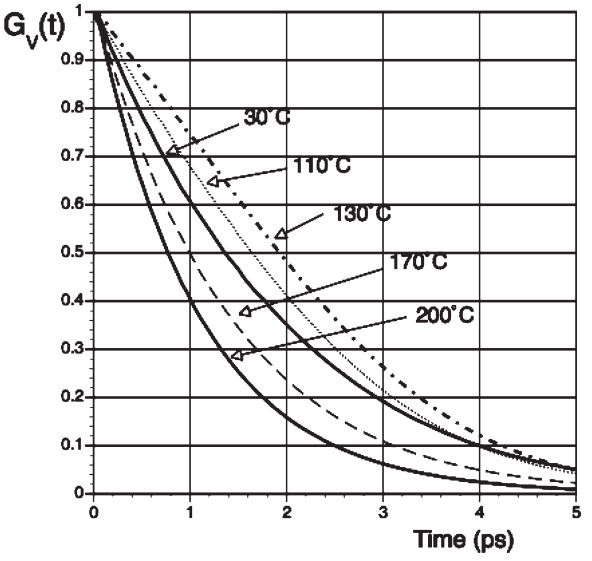

Figure 7. Plot of time correlation functions calculated for the 1583 cm^{-1} band of *a*-PS at selected temperatures.

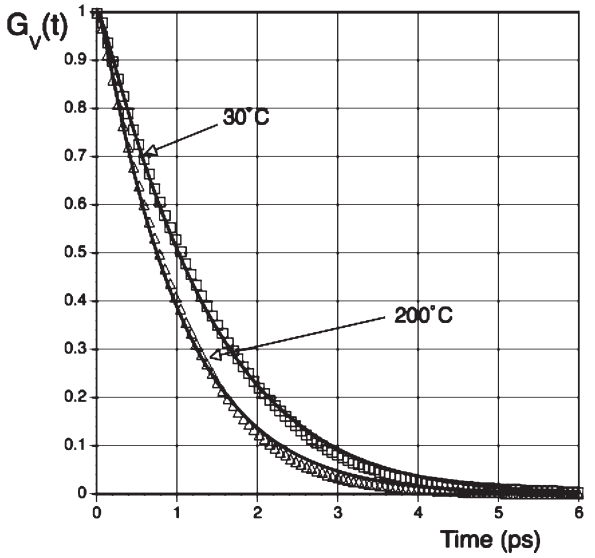

Figure 8. Fit of the correlation functions calculated for the 1601 cm^{-1} band of *a*-PS to a Kubo type model that includes inhomogeneous broadening.

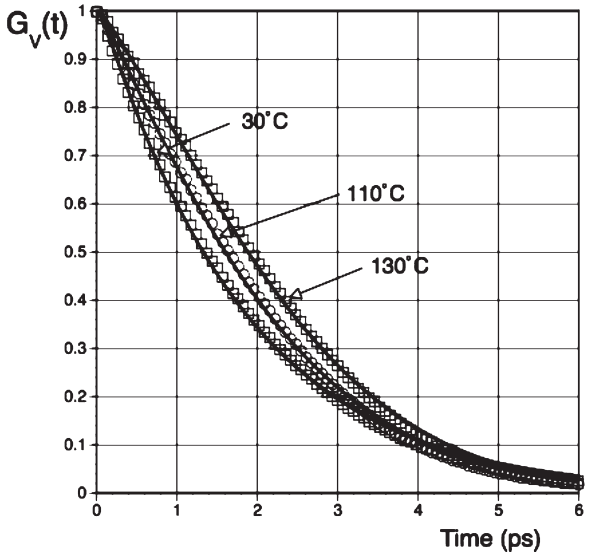

Figure 9. Fit of the correlation functions calculated for the 1583 cm^{-1} band of *a*-PS to a Kubo type model that includes inhomogeneous broadening.

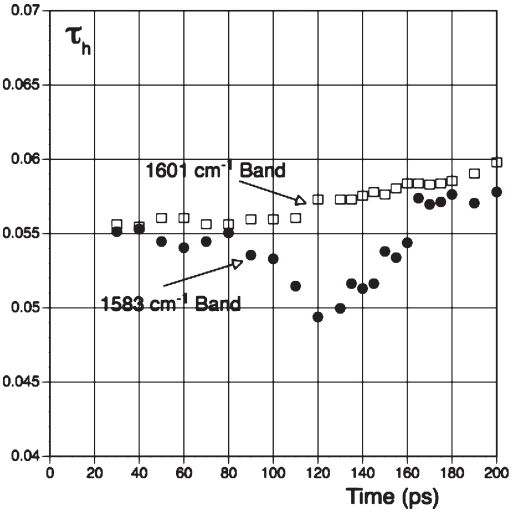

Figure 10. Plot of the correlation time, τ_h, calculated for the 1601 and 1583 cm^{-1} bands of *a*-PS as a function of temperature.

Figure 10 showing these data is also shown below. The calculated values of the correlation times for inhomogeneous broadening remain essentially the same. These corrections do not alter the conclusions of the original paper, that there is a very fast subpicosecond modulation and a much slower process with a relaxation time of the order of a few picoseconds that affect band shapes in the infrared spectrum of atactic polystyrene.

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