Additions and Corrections

Yuli Zhao, Limin Yang, and Qiuquan Wang*: Modeling Persistent Organic Pollutant (POP) Partitioning between Tree Bark and Air and Its Application to Spatial Monitoring of Atmospheric POPs in Mainland China

There is a problem with the power of ten in the bark lipid content (LipCont) unit in this paper. The unit of LipCont should be 10^4 g/m^3 rather than the 10^6 g/m^3 presented. Specifically, the following corrections should be made:

In the Supporting Information Table S2 (column 1 and line 10) and Table S3 (column 12 and line 2), the unit of bark lipid content ($\times 10^6$ g/m^3) should be corrected to ($\times 10^4$ g/m^3).

In Figure 2a and b, the unit of X-axis LipCont ($\times 10^6$ g/m^3) should be corrected to ($\times 10^4$ g/m^3). Consequently, the corrected linear regression in Figure 2a is $m = 2 \times 10^{-6}$ (LipCont)$^{1.67}$, $r = 0.994$ ($p < 0.01$, $n = 15$). The corrected Figure 2 is shown below.
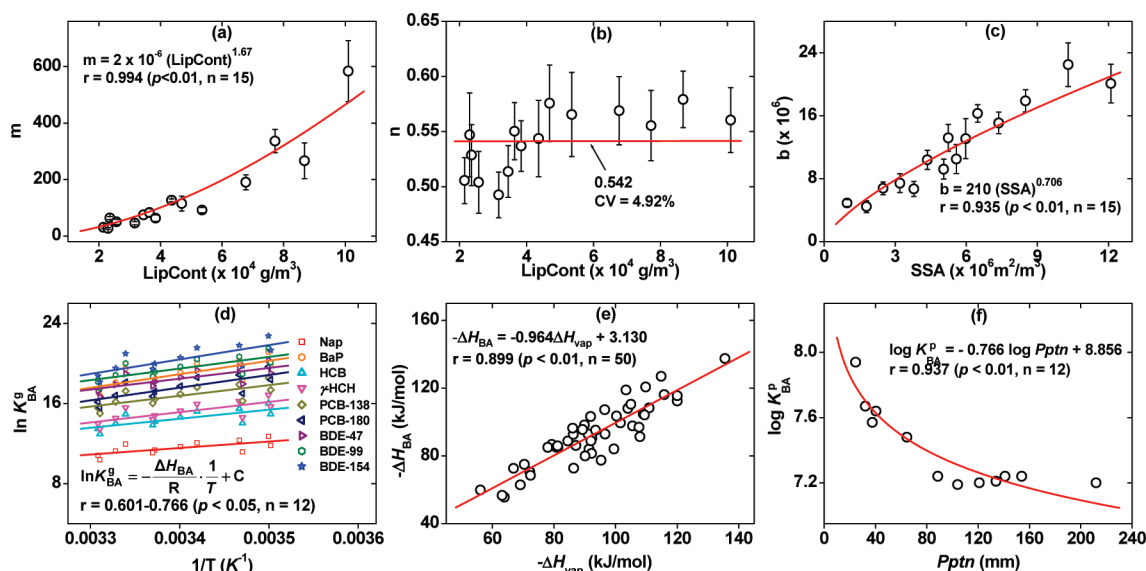
FIGURE 2. Plots of (a) the m values as a function of bark lipid content (LipCont); (b) the variation of n values among the 15 species of barks; (c) the b values as a function of bark specific surface area (SSA); (d) the bark/gas-phase partition coefficients (K_{BA}^g) for typical POPs as a function of the reciprocal temperature (T); (e) the enthalpies of phase transfer between the bark and air (ΔH_{BA}) for the POPs as a function of the enthalpy of vaporization of the subcooled liquid (ΔH_{vap}); and (f) the bark/particle-phase partition coefficient (K_{BA}^p) for the POPs as a function of precipitation (Pptn).

On page 6048 (right column, line 6−10), the corresponding text should be corrected as follows:

Power relationships were observed between m and LipCont values as well as between b and SSA values with excellent correlation coefficients (r) of 0.994 and 0.935 ($p < 0.01$, $n = 15$), respectively (Figure 2, parts a and c):

$$m = 2 \times 10^{-6}(\text{LipCont})^{1.67} \qquad (8)$$

On page 6049, eq 13 should be corrected to:

$$K_{BA} = \{2 \times 10^{-6}(\text{LipCont})^{1.67} K_{OA}^{0.542} \cdot \exp[(-0.964\Delta H_{vap} + 3.130)(1/T - 1/302.05) \cdot 10^3/R] + 210B(\text{SSA})^{0.706}(\text{Pptn}/154)^{-0.766}\text{TSP} \cdot K_{OA}\}/(1 + B \cdot \text{TSP} \cdot K_{OA}) \qquad (13)$$

It should be noted that, although eq 13 was revised, the air POP concentrations reported in the paper are all correct.

Another error is that in Table S1 of the Supporting Information (Column 1 and Line 12), the value of the Density (10^5 g/m^3) of No. 10 tree species masson pine should be 5.37 rather than 0.537. Additionally, the unit of density, ($\times 10^6$ g/m^3), in Table S3 (column 10 and line 2) should be corrected to (10^5 g/m^3). The Supporting Information has been updated to reflect these changes.

We thank Prof. Ronald A. Hites at Indiana University for pointing out the errors. We are sorry for the errors in this paper.

Supporting Information Available

This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

Arthur W. H. Chan, Melissa M. Galloway, Alan J. Kwan, Puneet S. Chhabra, Frank N. Keutsch, Paul O. Wennberg, Richard C. Flagan, and John H. Seinfeld*: Photooxidation of 2-Methyl-3-Buten-2-ol as a Potential Source of Secondary Organic Aerosol

Shortly after publication of the manuscript "Photooxidation of 2-Methyl-3-Buten-2-ol as a Potential Source of Secondary Organic Aerosol" (Environ. Sci. Technol. **2009**, *43*, 4647−4652), a calibration error was discovered with the glyoxal LIP instrument, and the glyoxal measurements for Experiments 3−7 should be multiplied by 0.78. This does not affect the overall conclusions of the manuscript. The corrected values for the yields of glyoxal are as follows:

exp. no.	NO$_x$	α_{gly}
3	high	0.33
4	high	0.26
5	high	0.29
6	low	0.20
7	low	n/a