Erratum: Water-based Peeling of Thin Hydrophobic Films **[Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 154502 (2017)]**

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(Received 10 December 2018; published 28 December 2018)

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.121.269901

There is a misprint in the axis of panel (d) in Fig. 3. Following the data in Fig. 3(c), the corresponding horizontal axis in Fig. 3(d) should have units of mN/m. The corrected graph is presented below. We note that the corresponding statement about the limit of viscous dissipation (on page 4 of the Letter) should read “we note that the critical transition, peeling to no peeling, occurs when $\eta U/\gamma = Ca = O(10^{-4}-10^{-3})$ ”. We thank Jingcheng Ma of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign for identifying this misprint.

FIG. 3. Role of viscous dissipation D_η . (a) Capillary peeling becomes less efficient at higher speeds $U > 1$ mm/s, especially for very thin films $b < 100$ nm. The success rate is calculated for capillary peeling performed on 20 samples. (b) Velocity dependence of the adhesion energy G and the viscous dissipation D_η . The blue domain corresponds to an energetically favorable peeling. (c) Capillary peeling becomes less efficient at higher viscosities $\eta \approx 10^{-2}$ Pa.s for $b = 850$ nm. (d) The data from panel (c) collapse when plotted as a function of ηU . Capillary peeling tends to fail for $\eta U > 10^{-2}$ mN/m.