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Absorbed dose calculations for macromolecular crystals: improvements to *RADDOSE*. Erratum

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Corrections to an equation and a figure in the paper by Paithankar *et al.* (2009). [*J. Synchrotron Rad.* **16**, 152–162] are made.

Correct versions of equation (5) and Fig. 4 and its legend in the paper by Paithankar *et al.* (2009). [*J. Synchrotron Rad.* **16**, 152–162] are given. The last line on page 155 and equation (5) on page 156 should read as follows:

The fraction of μ_{pe} attributable to *K*-shell ionization (above the *K*-edge), $\mu_K(E_i)$, at an incident X-ray energy E_i is equal to (see Fig. 4):

$$\mu_K(E_i) = \left(\mu_{pe} - \frac{\mu_{pe}}{r}\right) = \mu_{pe}\left(1 - \frac{1}{r}\right) = \mu_{pe}\left(1 - \frac{(\mu - \mu_K)}{\mu}\right), \quad (5)$$

where r is the 'edge ratio', defined as $\mu/(\mu - \mu_K)$, and μ and μ_K are the total and *K*-shell photoelectric cross sections, respectively, at the *K*-edge.

(The revised version of Fig. 4 is given overleaf.)

Acknowledgements

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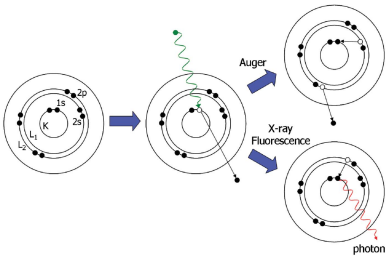
References

Paithankar, K. S., Owen, R. L. & Garman, E. F. (2009). *J. Synchrotron Rad.* **16**, 152–162.



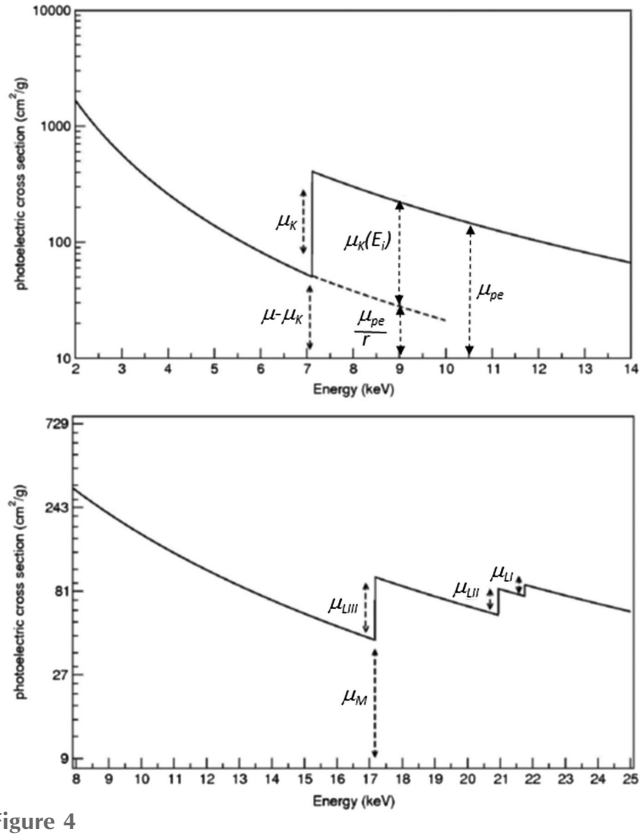


Figure 4
The photoelectric cross section of iron (top) and uranium (bottom) as a function of energy. μ_K, μ_L and μ_M are the contributions of the K-, L- and M-shell cross sections to the total photoelectric cross section, and r is the edge ratio: $r = \mu/(\mu - \mu_K)$ and $\mu/(\mu - \mu_L)$ at any K- and L-edge, respectively.