Modulating the luminescence of an iridium(III) complex incorporating a di(2-picolyl)anilino-appended bipyridine ligand with Zn^{2+} cations

Juan C. Araya, Juana Gajardo, Sergio A. Moya, Pedro Aguirre, Loïc Toupet, J. A. Gareth Williams, Muriel Escadeillas, Hubert Le Bozec and Véronique Guerchais

New J. Chem., 2010, **34**, 21 (DOI: 10.1039/b9nj00515c)

Due to an error, the text:

> "That selectivity for Cd^{2+} is observed only in emission and not in absorption presumably reflects a subtle difference in the electronic distribution in the triplet and singlet excited states."

is incorrect; it should read:

> "That selectivity over Cd^{2+} is observed only in emission and not in absorption presumably reflects a subtle difference in the electronic distribution in the triplet and singlet excited states."

Bridged polysilsesquioxane films *via* photoinduced sol–gel chemistry

Abraham Chemtob, Cindy Belon, Céline Croutxé-Barghorn, Jocelyne Brendlé, Michel Soulard, Séverinne Rigolet, Vincent Le Houérou and Christian Gauthier

New J. Chem., 2010, **34**, 1068 (DOI: 10.1039/b9nj00763f)

The introduction section reviewing previous reports on photoinduced sol–gel chemistry should be completed by the following sentence and reference, inserted into the text immediately before the sentence beginning "Brinker *et al.* also reported...":

> "In 2009, Moreau *et al.* took benefit of this methodology to obtain highly fluorescent photopatterned bridged silsesquioxane films.¶
>
> ¶X. Sallenave, O. J. Dautel, G. Wantz, P. Valvin, J.-P. Lère-Porte, J. J. E. Moreau, *Adv. Funct. Mater.*, 2009, **19**, 404–410."

Organo-lined alumina surface from covalent attachment of alkylphosphonate chains in aqueous solution

Stéphanie Lassiaz, Anne Galarneau, Philippe Trens, Dominique Labarre, Hubert Mutin and Daniel Brunel

New J. Chem., 2010, **34**, 1424 (DOI: 10.1039/b9nj00762h)

The captions to Figures 1–9 were omitted in error. These captions should read:

> **Figure 1**. XRD of the sample P62 prepared without pH adjustment of the octylphosphonic acid solution. Insert: Schematic view of the formation of a lamellar aluminium phosphonate phase by using phosphonic acid in aqueous media without pH adjustment.

Figure 2. ^{31}P CP-MAS NMR spectrum of the samples P47 and P62 prepared with or without pH adjustment of the octylphosphonic acid solution.

Figure 3. TEM pictures of the aluminic phases. Pristine δ-alumina (A, sample P0), after surface modification by octylphosphonic acid without pH adjustment (B, sample P62) or with pH adjustment (C, sample P47).

Figure 4. Loading profile of octylphosphonate on alumina surface *versus* the initial amount of octylphosphonic acid in the contacting solution.

Figure 5. Evolution of the pattern of the ^{31}P MAS NMR spectrum of Al_2O_3-modified by octylphosphonate *versus* final grafting octyl chain density for samples P10, P33 and P47.

Figure 6. Evolution of the octylphosphonate loading on alumina obtained with a contacting solution containing 4.6 P/nm^2 at an initial pH of 6.5 and at room temperature; (a) short contacting times, (b) long contacting times.

Figure 7. ^{31}P MAS NMR spectra of the samples withdrawn *versus* time during the treatment of alumina with a contacting solution of octylphosphonic acid containing 4.6 P/nm^2 at an initial pH of 6.5 and at room temperature.

Figure 8. *n*-Hexane adsorption isotherms at 25 °C over alumina and octylphosphonate grafted alumina materials at different densities from 1 to 4.7 P/nm^2.

Figure 9. Water adsorption isotherms at 25 °C over alumina and octylphosphonate grafted alumina materials at different densities from 1 to 4.7 P/nm^2.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

Additions and corrections can be viewed online by accessing the original article to which they apply.

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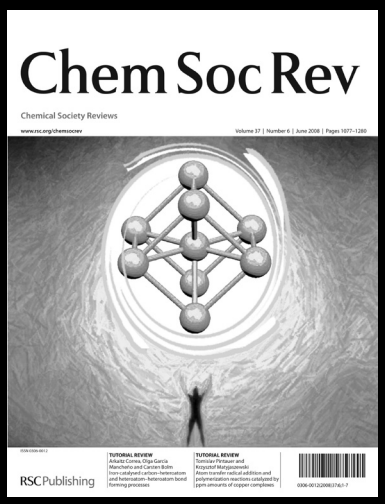

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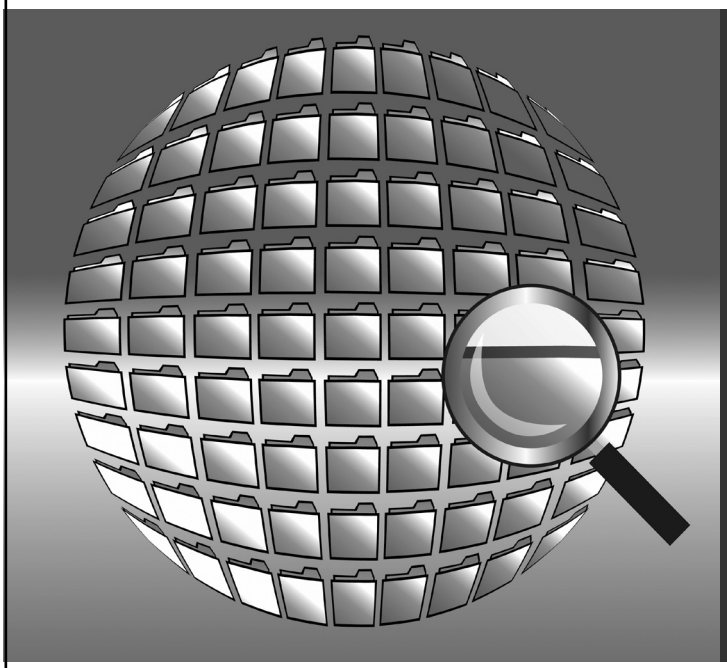

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