

Additions and Corrections

Formation of Colloidal Gold Nanoparticles in an Ultrasonic Field: Control of Rate of Gold(III) Reduction and Size of Formed Gold Particles

Kenji Okitsu,* Akihiko Yue, Shuji Tanabe, Hiroshige Matsumoto, and Yoshihiro Yobiko *Langmuir* **2001**, *17*, 7717–7720.

The correction is as follows: In this letter, as an accelerator for the sonochemical reduction of gold(III), 1-propanol was used in the experiment. 2-Propanol was not used.

The following is additional information: The mechanism of the formation of the reducing species is as follows. 1-Propanol (RHOH) molecules can react with active radicals as seen in eq 1,



where secondary reducing radicals, $\cdot\text{ROH}$, are formed by the hydrogen abstraction reaction from RHOH with OH radicals and H atoms. Strong oxidants of OH radicals are quenched and H_2 molecules are generated in this reaction. In addition, the RHOH molecules are pyrolyzed at the interface and inside the hot cavitation bubbles,



where the pyrolysis products are formed. Some of these products would correspond to reducing species. The formed reducing species would react with gold(III), resulting in the formation of gold metal particles.

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Examination of Nonendocytotic Bulk Transport of Nanoparticles Across Phospholipid Membranes

Shayla K. Banerji* and Mark A. Hayes *Langmuir* **2007**, *23*, 3305–3313.

The correct form of eq 3 is $m\ddot{x}(t) = -\zeta\dot{x}(t) + F(t)$.

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