

Aqueous $\text{Fe}^{\text{IV}}=\text{O}$: Spectroscopic Identification and Oxo-Group Exchange**

O. Pestovsky, S. Stoian, E. L. Bominaar, X. Shan, E. Münck,* L. Que, Jr.,* A. Bakac* ————— 7031–7034

Angew. Chem. 2005, 117

DOI 10.1002/ange.200502686

In Figure 1 ist das bei 8.0 T aufgenommene Mößbauer-Spektrum versehentlich auch an der Stelle des bei 4.0 T aufgenommenen Spektrums wiedergegeben. Die revidierte Fassung von Figure 1 zeigt das korrekte Spektrum bei 4.0 T. Die Autoren entschuldigen sich für dieses Versehen, das keinerlei Auswirkungen auf den wissenschaftlichen Gehalt der Zuschrift hat.

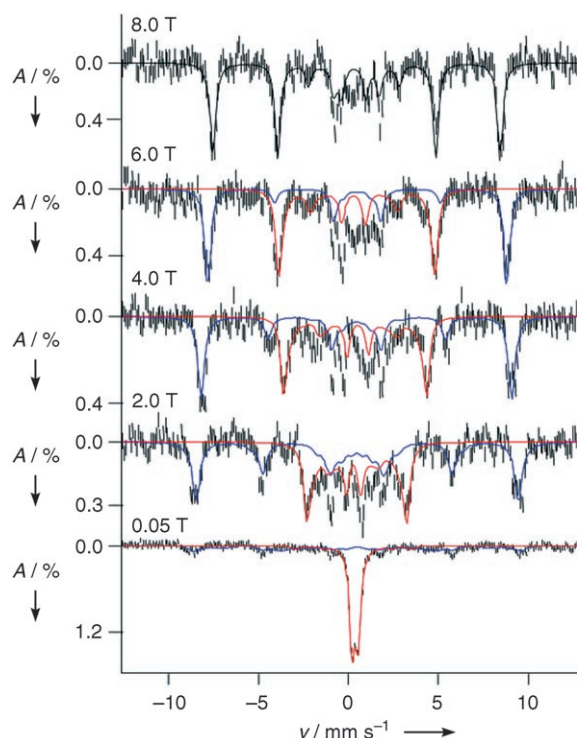


Figure 1. Mössbauer spectra of a sample at 4.2 K containing 250 μM **Z**, prepared by the rapid freeze–quench technique (see Supporting Information). The solid lines (red for **Z**, representing ca. 50% of total Fe) are simulations based on Equation (2). The contribution from $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ is shown in blue. We found the following parameters for **Z**: $D=9.7(7) \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $A_x/g_n\beta_n=A_y/g_n\beta_n=-20.3(3) \text{ T}$, $\Delta E_Q=-0.33(3) \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, $\delta=0.38(2) \text{ mm s}^{-1}$. For the 8.0-T spectrum, the theoretical curves for **Z** and $[\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$ were added (black).

Darüber hinaus fügen die Autoren eine Danksagung an: „The authors would like to acknowledge the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory (SSRL), a national user facility operated by Stanford University on behalf of the US Department of Energy, for the X-ray absorption measurements. The SSRL Structural Molecular Biology Program is supported by the Department of Energy, Office of Biological Environmental Research, and by the NIH, National Center for Research Resources, Biomedical Technology Program.“