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Competing interests statement

The authors declare that they have no competing financial interests.

Correspondence should be addressed to H.B. (e-mail: hbs@biochem.mpg.de). The coordinates of the tricorn protease have been deposited in Protein Data Bank under accession code 1K32.

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addendum

An efficient room-temperature silicon-based light-emitting diode

Wai Lek Ng, M. A. Lourenço, R. M. Gwilliam, S. Ledain, G. Shao & K. P. Homewood

Nature **410,** 192–194 (2001).

Silicon light-emitting diodes (LED) show light emission at the bandgap energy of silicon with efficiencies approaching those of standard III–V emitters: 0.1% for planar devices (our Letter) and about 1% when total internal reflection is minimized by surface texturing[1]. We point out here an additional example of a silicon device also showing light emission at the bandgap[2]. The authors described devices made by the SACMOS-3 process and focus the bulk of the paper on visible emission under reverse bias. However, they also report briefly on a device operated under forward bias giving efficiencies of around 0.01%, although no explanation of the mechanism is given. It is now becoming clear that crystalline silicon, when appropriately engineered, is capable of supporting efficient light emission, opening up many significant applications. ☐

1. Green, M. A., Shao, J., Wang, A., Reece, P. J. & Gal, M. Efficient silicon light-emitting diodes. *Nature* **412,** 805–808 (2001).
2. Kramer, J. *et al.* Light-emitting devices in industrial CMOS technology. *Sensors Actuators* **A37–A38,** 527–533 (1993).

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erratum

Warm tropical sea surface temperatures in the Late Cretaceous and Eocene epochs

Paul N. Pearson, Peter W. Ditchfield, Joyce Singano, Katherine G. Harcourt-Brown, Christopher J. Nicholas, Richard K. Olsson, Nicholas J. Shackleton & Mike A. Hall

Nature **413,** 481–487 (2001).

In this Article, the temperature scale in Figure 3i should have been the same as in Figure 3g. ☐

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corrections

Self-assembled monolayer organic field-effect transistors

Jan Hendrik Schön, Hong Meng & Zhenan Bao

Nature **413,** 713–716 (2001).

The values of the transconductance in Table 1 and in the text (page 715, second paragraph) are incorrect. The values should be divided by ten. The data plotted in Figs 2 and 3 are correct and the conclusions are not affected. ☐

Ordered nanoporous arrays of carbon supporting high dispersions of platinum nanoparticles

Sang Hoon Joo, Seong Jae Choi, Ilwhan Oh, Juhyoun Kwak, Zheng Liu, Osamu Terasaki & Ryong Ryoo

Nature **412,** 169–172 (2001).

We inadvertently omitted to cite an earlier reference alongside ref. 8 (G. Che, B. Lakshmi, E. R. Fisher and C. R. Martin *Nature* **393,** 346–349; 1998), which was published in 1995 (and not 2000 as printed). Also, our suggestion that using the pores in a microporous material as templates could be a way in which to produce nanoscale materials has been discussed before (see, for example, C. R. Martin *Science* **266,** 1961–1966 (1994) and J. C. Hulteen & C. R. Martin *J. Mater. Chem.* **7,** 1075–1087 (1997)). ☐

The timing of the last deglaciation in North Atlantic climate records

Claire Waelbroeck, Jean-Claude Duplessy, Elisabeth Michel, Laurent Labeyrie, Didier Paillard & Josette Duprat

Nature **412,** 724–727 (2001).

We directly used the observed leads of sea surface temperature with respect to air temperature (dated in calendar years), whereas the air temperature calendar ages should have been converted into ^{14}C ages, with reservoir ages computed as the difference between marine and atmospheric ^{14}C ages. Taking this into consideration, apparent surface-water ages are 1,180 ± 630 to 1,880 ± 750 years at the end of the Heinrich 1 surge event (14,500 years BP) and 930 ± 250 to 1,050 ± 230 years at the end of the Younger Dryas cold episode. This does not change the discussion and conclusions. ☐