

## Additions and Corrections

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### Pearson's Chemical Hardness, Heterolytic Dissociative Version of Pauling's Bond-energy Equation and A Novel Approach towards Understanding Pearson's Hard-Soft Acid-Base Principle (1991, 1541)

Dipankar Datta and S. Nabakishwar Singh

Page 1545. The equation used to calculate the  $|\Delta\gamma|$  values in Table 5 was  $D(A^+B^-) - \frac{1}{2}[D(A^+A^-) + D(B^+B^-)] = -\delta = -2|\Delta\gamma|^2$  and not equation (8) as printed.

Page 1549. The derivation of equation (11) from equation (8) (see above) should, therefore, read as follows.

$$D(A^+B^-) = (A-B) + \text{i.p. (A)} - \text{e.a. (B)} \quad (9)$$

$$-2|\Delta\gamma|^2 = D(A-B) - \frac{1}{2}[D(A-A) + D(B-B)] + 23.06 [\text{i.p. (A)} + \text{e.a. (A)}]/2 - 23.06 [\text{i.p. (B)} + \text{e.a. (B)}]/2 \quad (A1)$$

$$\chi = 0.336 (\chi^M - 0.615) \quad (A2)$$

$$-2|\Delta\gamma|^2 = D(A-B) - \frac{1}{2}[D(A-A) + D(B-B)] + 68.63 (\chi_A - \chi_B) \quad (A3)$$

$$-2|\Delta\gamma|^2 = 23 (\Delta\chi_G)^2 + 68.63 (\chi_A - \chi_B) \quad (A4)$$

$$|\Delta\gamma|^2 = 34.31 (\chi_B - \chi_A) - 11.50 (\Delta\chi_G)^2 \quad (11)$$


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### Pearson's Hard-Soft Acid-Base Principle and the Heterolytic Dissociative Version of Pauling's Bond-energy Equation (1992, 1855)

Dipankar Datta

Page 1855. Consequent upon the above, a minus sign was also omitted from equation (1) which should read  $D(A^+B^-) = [D(A^+A^-) + D(B^+B^-)]/2 - 2(\gamma_{A^+} - \gamma_{B^-})^2$ . This does not affect the conclusions drawn in this paper.

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### Chemical Hardness of Metal Ions in the Gas Phase: A Thermochemical Approach (1994, 2177)

Sanchita Hati and Dipankar Datta

Page 2177. It should be noted that equation (2),  $D(A^{n+}B^{n-})/n = \frac{1}{2}[D(A^+A^-) + D(B^+B^-)] + 2(\gamma_{A^{n+}} - \gamma_{B^{n-}})^2$ , is valid for molecules with multivalent class (2) cations and monovalent anions, whereas  $D(A^+B^-) = \frac{1}{2}[D(A^+A^-) + D(B^+B^-)] - 2(\gamma_{A^+} - \gamma_{B^-})^2$  (*J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans.*, 1991, 1541; 1992, 1855) is valid for monovalent class (1) cations and monovalent anions.