

## ERRATA

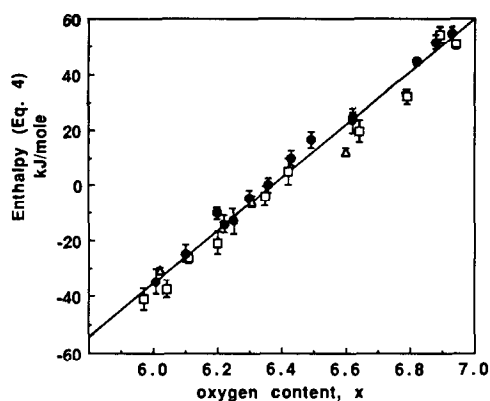
Volume 79, Number 1 (1989), in the article "Direct Calorimetric Determination of Energetics of Oxygen in  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_x$ ," by M. E. Parks, A. Navrotsky, K. Mocala, E. Takayama-Muromachi, A. Jacobson, and P. K. Davies, pages 53-62:

In this publication we presented direct calorimetric data for the oxidation of  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_x$ . The original calorimetric data (Enthalpy, observed, J/g) in Table II are correct but we thank S. Julsrud of the Norwegian Institute of Technology for pointing out an error in the last column (kJ/mole) of Table II. That column and Fig. 2 represent the enthalpy of Eq. (4) calculated by a thermochemical cycle. Although the cycle is described correctly in the text (Eqs. (1) to (4)), the enthalpy of Eq. (3) was given the wrong sign in the actual computation of  $\Delta H_4$ . The correct values for  $\Delta H_4$  are shown in the revised versions of Table II and Fig. 2. As before, a linear relation between  $\Delta H_4$  and  $x$  is seen, with no significant difference between the three sets of samples and no discontinuity and no change in slope either at  $x = 6.5$  or at the orthorhombic-tetragonal transition. Thus, the discussion in our paper needs no modification but the corrected value of the partial molar enthalpy of oxygen (Eq. (6)) is  $-190$  kJ/mole, with an estimated uncertainty, as before, of  $\pm 5$  kJ/mole. This is in fact in better agreement than our previously reported value of  $-237 \pm 5$  kJ/mole with values of  $-200$  to  $-221$  kJ/mole estimated from the

REVISED TABLE II  
CALORIMETRIC DATA

Composition	Enthalpy (Eq. (4)) kJ/mole	Composition	Enthalpy (Eq. (4)) kJ/mole
5.97 (AJ)	$-40.8 \pm 3.9$	6.42 (AJ)	$4.8 \pm 4.8$
6.01 (ETM)	$-34.5 \pm 4.6$	6.43 (ETM)	$10.0 \pm 2.8$
6.02 (PD)	$-30.4 \pm 1.1$	6.49 (ETM)	$16.6 \pm 2.9$
6.04 (AJ)	$-37.3 \pm 3.0$	6.60 (PD)	$12.2 \pm 1.3$
6.10 (ETM)	$-24.5 \pm 3.1$	6.62 (ETM)	$24.4 \pm 2.0$
6.11 (AJ)	$-26.2 \pm 1.7$	6.62 (ETM)	$23.6 \pm 4.5$
6.20 (AJ)	$-20.6 \pm 4.0$	6.64 (AJ)	$19.6 \pm 3.9$
6.20 (ETM)	$-10.0 \pm 2.3$	6.79 (AJ)	$32.2 \pm 2.6$
6.22 (ETM)	$-13.9 \pm 3.3$	6.82 (ETM)	$44.6 \pm 1.0$
6.25 (ETM)	$-12.9 \pm 4.5$	6.88 (ETM)*	$51.5 \pm 2.6$
6.30 (ETM)	$-4.6 \pm 2.9$	6.89 (AJ)	$54.2 \pm 3.0$
6.31 (PD)	$-5.8 \pm 2.0$	6.93 (ETM)	$54.7 \pm 2.4$
6.35 (AJ)	$-3.9 \pm 3.6$	6.94 (AJ)	$50.7 \pm 1.7$
6.36 (ETM)	$0.0 \pm 2.4$		

\*  $\Delta H_{\text{obs}} = 436.3 \pm 3.9$  J/g, correcting typographical error in enthalpy, observed, J/g.



REVISED FIG. 2. Enthalpy of oxidation or reduction (Eq. (4)), kJ/mole. Open triangles, P. K. Davies samples; open squares, A. Jacobson samples; filled circles, E. Takayama-Muromachi samples.

temperature dependence of oxygen content and of  $-190 \pm 20$  kJ/mole obtained by acid calorimetry.

Volume 80, Number 1 (1989), in the article "Syntheses and Characterization of Two Novel Inclusion Compounds:  $\text{AlAsO}_4 \cdot 0.2(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{NOH} \cdot 0.3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{GaAsO}_4 \cdot 0.2(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{NOH} \cdot 0.1\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ," by J. Chen and R. Xu, pages 149–151: The formulae  $\text{AlPO}_4^{n-}$ ,  $\text{GaPO}_4^{n-}$ ,  $\text{AlAsO}_4^{1-}$ ,  $\text{AlAsO}_4^{2-}$ , and  $\text{GaAsO}_4^{1-}$  should read  $\text{AlPO}_4^{-n}$ ,  $\text{GaPO}_4^{-n}$ ,  $\text{AlAsO}_4^{-1}$ ,  $\text{AlAsO}_4^{-2}$ , and  $\text{GaAsO}_4^{-1}$ , respectively.