

## **ERRATUM: Scaling Behavior of Surface Irregularity in the Molecular Domain: From Adsorption Studies to Fractal Catalysts**

*J. Stat. Phys.* **36**:699 (1984).

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1. The measurements shown in Fig. 2 refer to adsorption of ethanol, not tertiary amyl alcohol. Accordingly, sentences No. 2 and 4 in the second paragraph of Section 3 should be changed to: "The reference yardstick chosen was ethanol. ... By Eqs. (4) and (5), this implies (1), with  $D = 3.04 \pm 0.05$ , over the yardstick range of 23–168 Å<sup>2</sup>."

2. Contrary to what appears to be implied by Steinhaus in his paper and has been taken for granted in ours, the Steinhaus length of a curve, Eq. (9), is not unconditionally equal to the curve length measured with yardsticks of length  $r$ . This follows from numerical studies by M. Obert and H. Wippermann (personal communication) for a highly branched dendritic curve. Also, the theorem that in the plane a straight line intersects a  $D$ -dimensional curve in a set of dimension  $D - 1$  with probability one (P. Mattila, *Ann. Acad. Sci. Fenn. Ser. AI* **1**:227 (1975); and references therein) implies that in Eq. (9) typically  $S_1 = \dots = S_m = \infty$  for a fully developed fractal curve (zero inner cutoff). So, the general relationship between Steinhaus length as function of the spacing  $r$ , and length measured with yardsticks of length  $r$ , is to be clarified yet. Accordingly it may turn out that the domain of validity of Eq. (10) is restricted to  $D \rightarrow 2$  and nonzero inner cutoff.

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