

Considering that critical nuclei generally contain, at most, a few hundred molecules, the validity of these more refined thermodynamic methods may be questioned. The pragmatic defense is simply that thermodynamics has proven surprisingly successful in other applications where its validity also would be doubted.^{16,17} Furthermore, since the necessity of modeling the cluster thermodynamics using macroscopic concepts is openly admitted, proceeding with the more refined model at least guarantees consistency with well established results^{11,12,18} for large droplets and flat interfaces.

It is true that use of the Gibbs adsorption isotherm and the equilibrium surface tension implies that equilibrium surface enrichment occurs for the cluster. While this cannot be directly proven or disproven by experiment at present, there are no obvious dynamical constraints preventing it. (Inverse monomer-cluster collision frequencies and intracluster translational diffusion times are comparable.) Until such time as experiments or definitive calculations can be performed to determine cluster compositions and surface enrichment, determining the better model will have to be done largely by seeing which gives better agreement with experimental values of gross observables such as onset conditions. On this basis, the present model is a significant improvement over the conventional one^{1-4,9,10} for systems with large surface tension gradients.

I thank Professor P. Mirabel for a useful discussion.

Recently, Flageollet-Daniel, Garnier, and Mirabel¹⁹ proposed an alternative model that also gives improved agreement with experiment. However, their approach is more complicated than the one presented here.

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ERRATA

Erratum: Determination of dipole coupling constants using heteronuclear multiple quantum NMR [*J. Chem. Phys.* **77**, 2870 (1982)]

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The scaling of heteronuclear Hamiltonian by the SHRIMP sequence of Sec. V is incorrectly described. The scaling factor is not unity, but rather $1/\sqrt{3}$. This change has no effect on the interpretation of the experiments presented or on the conclusions generally.

The following changes correct the text:

On p. 2879, delete the last sentence of the first paragraph of Sec. V A, which begins, "The scaling of \mathcal{H}_{IS}". In the next sentence, the clause following " \mathcal{H}_{IS} " should be deleted and replaced by "with minimum scaling, while still removing \mathcal{H}_{II}^D and retaining a secular average Hamiltonian."

In the first sentence of Sec. V B, the phrase "without

scaling down" should read "with minimum scaling of." In Eq. (26), the first term on the right-hand side should be multiplied by the factor $1/3$. This includes the scaling factor $\|\mathcal{H}_{IS}\|/\|\mathcal{H}_{IS}\| = 1/\sqrt{3}$ and also the factor $\|I_{zI}S_z\|/\|I_I \cdot S\| = 1/\sqrt{3}$.

Finally, on p. 2882 in the last sentence of the second paragraph of the conclusion, the word "eliminates" should read "minimizes".

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