

Surface critical behaviour at m-axial Lifshitz points: continuum models, boundary conditions and two-loop renormalization group results

This article has been downloaded from IOPscience. Please scroll down to see the full text article.

2003 J. Phys. A: Math. Gen. 36 11711

(<http://iopscience.iop.org/0305-4470/36/46/c01>)

View [the table of contents for this issue](#), or go to the [journal homepage](#) for more

Download details:

IP Address: 171.66.16.89

The article was downloaded on 02/06/2010 at 17:16

Please note that [terms and conditions apply](#).

Corrigendum

Surface critical behaviour at m -axial Lifshitz points: continuum models, boundary conditions and two-loop renormalization group results

H W Diehl, S Rutkevich and A Gerwinski 2003 *J. Phys. A: Math. Gen.* **36** L243–L248

Equation (12) contains a sign error; it should read

$$\omega_\lambda \equiv (\partial_\lambda \beta_\lambda)(u^*, \lambda^*) = P_\lambda^{(1,-1;1)} u^* + O(\epsilon^2) = -\frac{n+2}{n+8} \epsilon + O(\epsilon^2). \quad (12)$$

Since the slope $(\partial_\lambda \beta_\lambda)(u^*, \lambda^*)$ is negative, the fixed points at $u = u^*$ and $\lambda = \lambda^* = O(\epsilon)$ are unstable in the λ direction, and λ^* becomes negative at order ϵ . This implies that the fixed points $\mathcal{P}_{\text{ord}}^*$, $\mathcal{P}_{\text{sp}}^*$, and $\mathcal{P}_{\text{ex}}^*$ describing the ordinary, special and extraordinary transitions, respectively, cannot be located at $\lambda^* = O(\epsilon)$. However, there also exists a nontrivial zero $\lambda_+^* = \lambda_0(m) + O(\epsilon)$ of $\beta_\lambda(u^*, \lambda)$ with $\lambda_0(m) > 0$ that has a positive slope $(\partial_\lambda \beta_\lambda)(u^*, \lambda_+^*)$. The fixed points $\mathcal{P}_{\text{ord}}^*$, $\mathcal{P}_{\text{sp}}^*$, and $\mathcal{P}_{\text{ex}}^*$ are located at this value of λ . The schematic picture of the renormalization group flow near these fixed points remains correct; only their location changes from $\lambda^* = O(\epsilon)$ to $\lambda_+^* = O(1)$.

Since our way of determining the critical exponents of the ordinary transition made no use of the value of λ_+^* , the $O(\epsilon^2)$ results we obtained for them remain valid. On the other hand, our speculation that the surface critical exponents of the special transition, to first order in ϵ , should be independent of m is no longer justified. Details of our analysis of the ordinary transition can be found elsewhere [1].

References

- [1] H W Diehl, A Gerwinski and S Rutkevich 2003 cond-mat/0308483 (submitted to *Phys. Rev. B*)