

## Casimir's spheres near the Coulomb limit: energy density, pressures and radiative effects

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## Corrigendum

### Casimir's spheres near the Coulomb limit: energy density, pressures and radiative effects

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In section 3.2 of the above paper, equation (3.13) was derived using  $R/a = X \simeq L$  instead of the correct approximation  $X \simeq L/2\sqrt{\pi}$ . It should be corrected by (i) premultiplying it with  $2\sqrt{\pi}$ , and (ii) replacing  $\xi \rightarrow \xi 2\sqrt{\pi}$ . Moreover, the range  $\xi \leq 1$  was confused with the range  $r \leq R$ . Consequently, equations (3.15) and (3.16) and the rest of that paragraph should be replaced by the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\xi, L \gg 1) &\simeq \rho(\xi) \equiv \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \rho(\xi, L) = \lim_{L \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5\sqrt{\pi}}{2L^{7/2}} \sum_{l=1}^L l^{5/2} \exp(-4l\sqrt{\pi}\xi/L) \\ &= \frac{5}{2048\pi} \left\{ \frac{15\pi^{1/4}}{\xi^{7/2}} \operatorname{erf}\left(2\pi^{1/4}\sqrt{\xi}\right) - \exp(-4\sqrt{\pi}\xi) \left[ \frac{256\pi}{\xi} + \frac{160\sqrt{\pi}}{\xi^2} + \frac{60}{\xi^3} \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

$$\rho(\xi \ll 1) = \frac{5\sqrt{\pi}}{7} - \frac{20\pi\xi}{9} + \frac{40\pi^{3/2}\xi^2}{11} + \dots, \quad \rho(\xi \gg 1) = \frac{75\xi^{-7/2}}{2048\pi^{3/4}} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{e^{-4\sqrt{\pi}\xi}}{\xi}\right). \quad (3.16)$$

(The leading term of  $\rho(\xi \ll 1)$  tallies with the easily-calculated energy density on a flat sheet subject to the corresponding cut-off.) The mere fact that the limit is well defined makes it a function of  $\xi$  alone; this suffices to verify that the energy density is indeed localized in the way described above. Moreover, with increasing  $L$ , the approximation  $\rho(\xi)$  approaches the true  $\rho(\xi, L)$  quite fast wherever these functions are appreciable. For instance, as  $r$  decreases below  $R$  with  $L \geq 10$ , numerical work shows that  $\rho(1.2, L)$  has already fallen to less than 1% of  $\rho(0, L)$ ; and over the same range  $\rho(\xi)/\rho(\xi, 10)$  falls from 0.969 to 0.783, while  $\rho(\xi)/\rho(\xi, 100)$  falls from 0.997 only to 0.985. (With increasing  $\xi$ , these ratios fall further, but by then  $\rho$  itself has become negligible for all practical purposes.)

In appendix C, in the expression for  $U_{\text{in}}$ , replace  $z^{l-2} \rightarrow z^{2l-2}$ .

The rest of the paper is unaffected by the correction.

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