Erratum: Suppression of the pseudoantisymmetry channel in the conductance of telescoped double-wall nanotubes [Phys. Rev. B 72, 045413 (2005)]

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The saturation effect reduces $W_{i,j}$ in Eq. (6) for the AB bonds compared to the BB and AA bonds. Owing to errors of the calculation code, this reduction was imperfect. In the calculation code, $W_{BB} - W_{AB}$ was set to zero when $|z_i - z_j| = 0.5a \pm \Delta z$, though the correct value of $W_{BB} - W_{AB}$ was used when $|z_i - z_j| = |\Delta z|$. Nonetheless, the corrected numerical calculations do not



FIG. 6. Corrected.



FIG. 7. Corrected.

change the essential results (i)–(v) shown below. Here $\max(T_{\sigma})$ denotes the maximum T_{σ} as a function of the number of unit cells in the double wall nanotube region.

(i) $\max(T_+)=1$ irrespective of n_0 . (ii) $\max(T_-)=1$ when $n_0=10$. (iii) $\max(T_-)$ tends to decrease as n_0 increases. (iv) When the size of the Hamiltonian matrix is reduced by replacing the tubes with ladders, the transmission rate T_{σ} corresponding to the







FIG. 9. Corrected.

reduced Hamiltonian coincides well with that of the original Hamiltonian. (v) When either n_0 or $n_1 = n_0 - 5$ is a multiple of three, max (T_-) is particularly low (or exactly zero if $W_{BB} - W_{AB}$ is set to zero).

In Fig. 6, "tube" and "ladder" denote the original and reduced Hamiltonian, respectively. These coincide well with each other. Since the reduced Hamiltonian (ladder) was determined by the original Hamiltonian (tube), the numerical results labeled



FIG. 10. Corrected.



"ladder" also change compared to the original Fig. 6. All the formulas, however, are correct, and only the numerical output required correction. Figs. 7, 8(b), 9, 10, and 13 are presented here corrected.