

**Erratum: Multiple magnetic barriers in graphene [Phys. Rev. B **79**, 045420 (2009)]**

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We found out that the numerical code used to solve Eq. (33) in our paper unfortunately gives unreliable results close to  $E=0$ , which led us to wrong conclusions in Sec. V. The gap around  $E=0$  and the superluminal velocity are both numerical artifacts. The correct solution of Eq. (33) shows that there is no gap around zero energy and that the dispersion close to  $E=0$  is an isotropic cone with a renormalized value of the group velocity, in agreement with other recent results.<sup>1,2</sup> This is also confirmed by the analytical solution of Eq. (33) for small  $E$ ,  $K_x$ , and  $k_y$  which gives (in the units used in the paper)  $E = \pm v_g(d_B)\sqrt{K_x^2 + k_y^2}$ , where

$$v_g(d_B) = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}d_B e^{d_B^2/8}}{[\pi e^{3d_B^2/8} \operatorname{erf}(d_B/2) - D_0^{(1)}(-d_B/\sqrt{2}) + D_0^{(1)}(d_B/\sqrt{2})]}, \quad (1)$$

with  $D_p^{(1)}(x) = \frac{\partial D_p}{\partial p}(x)$ ,  $D_p(x)$  the parabolic cylinder function and  $\operatorname{erf}(x)$  the error function. Figures 17 and 18 should then be dismissed and replaced by the figures below.

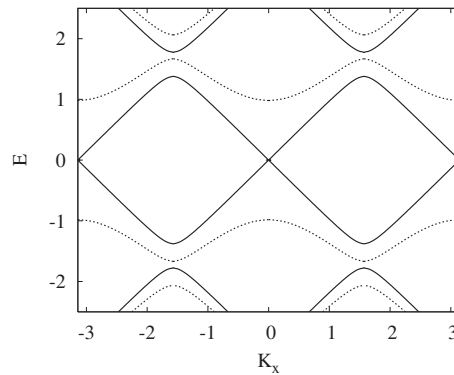


FIG. 17. The spectrum for the periodic superlattice in Fig. 16 with  $d_B = d_{-B} = 1$  at  $k_y = 0$  (solid line) and  $k_y = 1$  (dashed line).  $K_x$  is the quasi-momentum.

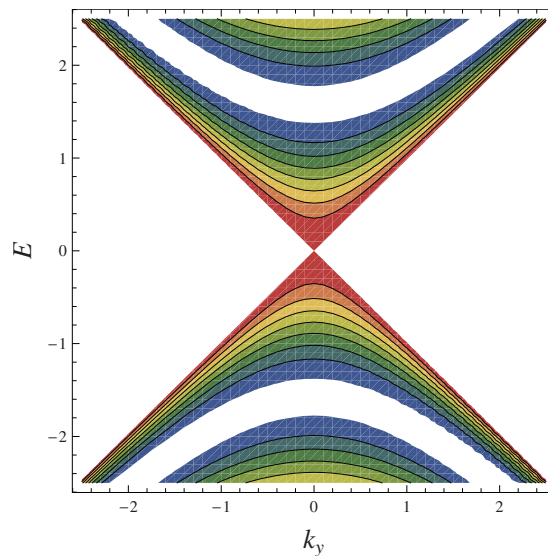


FIG. 18. (Color online) The allowed spectrum,  $|\operatorname{Tr} \Omega| \leq 2$ , varying  $E$  and  $k_y$ , at  $d_B = d_{-B} = 1$ . The contour lines correspond to the values of  $\operatorname{Tr} \Omega$  in the interval  $[-2, 2]$  at steps of 0.5, increasing from blue (inner dark gray) to red (outer dark gray).

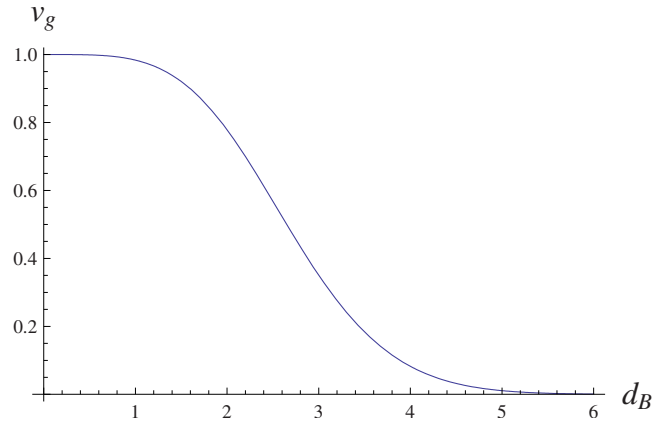


FIG. 19. (Color online) The group velocity in units of the Fermi velocity, Eq. (1), as a function of  $d_B$  (in units of  $\ell_B$ ).

The renormalization of the velocity is hardly visible in the figures since, according to Eq. (1), for  $d_B=1$  it is only of order of 2%, but for larger values of  $d_B$  the decrease of  $v_g$  rapidly becomes more pronounced. For example, at  $d_B=4$   $v_g$  is reduced by 92%, as shown in Fig. 19.

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<sup>1</sup>I. Snyman, arXiv:0904.3919 (unpublished).

<sup>2</sup>L. Z. Tan, C.-H. Park, and S. G. Louie, arXiv:0906.4975 (unpublished).