

## Superconducting Gap of the Two-Dimensional d-p Model with Small $U_d$

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Equations (11), (12), and (14) should be replaced by the followings.

$$\Delta_k = -\frac{1}{2} z_k^0 \sum_{k'} V_{kk'}^{dd} \frac{z_{k'}^0 \Delta_{k'}}{\sqrt{(\varepsilon_{k'}^0 - \mu)^2 + \Delta_{k'}^2}}, \quad (11)$$

$$\Psi_k = \log \Delta_{sc} \cdot z_k^0 \sum_{k'} V_{kk'}^{dd} z_{k'}^0 \delta(\varepsilon_{k'}^0 - \mu) \Psi_{k'}, \quad (12)$$

and

$$\Psi_\theta = \log \Delta_{sc} \cdot z_F(\theta) \int_0^{2\pi} V_F^{dd}(\theta, \theta') z_F(\theta') \rho_F(\theta') \Psi_{\theta'} d\theta'. \quad (14)$$

Due to these errors, Figs. 4 and 5 also should be replaced.

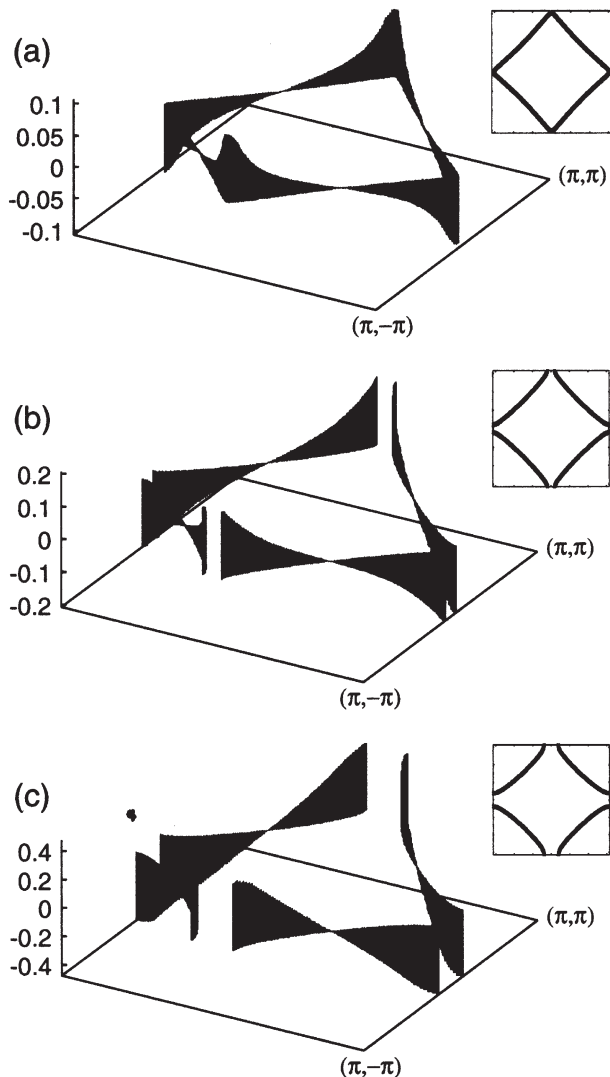


Fig. 4.  $\Psi_\theta$  on the Fermi surfaces. The parameters for (a), (b) and (c) are the same as those in Figs. 3(a), 3(b) and 3(c), respectively. The insets represent their Fermi surfaces.

These do not alter the claim that,  $\log \Delta_{sc}$  increases even with a small  $U_d$  when the system approaches the condition in which the d-electrons' density of state has Van Hove singularity. However, in Fig. 5, we can find that at  $t_{pp} = 0.01$  and  $0.02$ ,  $\log \Delta_{sc}$  can be larger than the other cases. This is caused by  $z_F(\theta)$  in eq. 14, which strongly depends on  $t_{pp}$ .

### Acknowledgments

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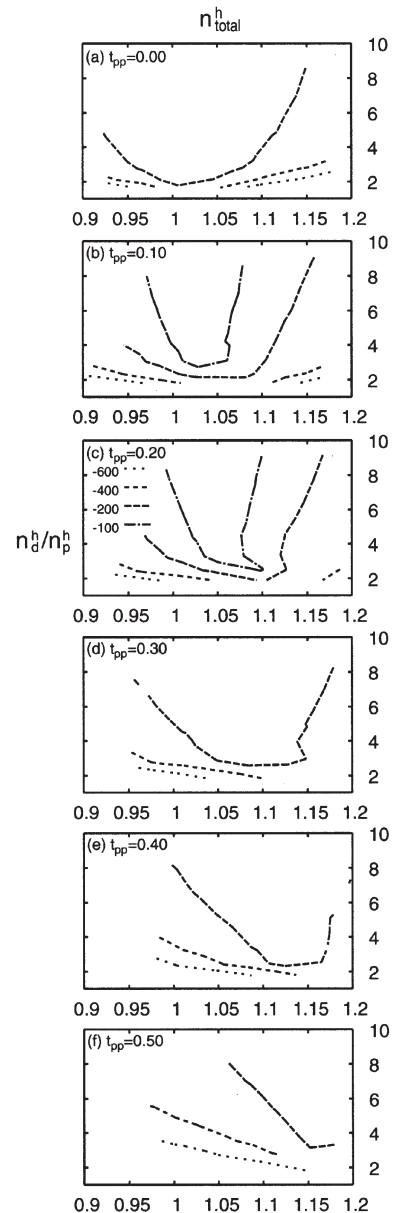


Fig. 5. Contour maps of  $\log \Delta_{sc}$  for the most stable superconducting state at  $U_d = 0.10$ .