ERRATA

Spin-Fluctuation-Induced Superconductivity in the Copper Oxides: A Strong Coupling Calculation [Phys. Rev. Lett. 69, 961 (1992)]

P. Monthoux and D. Pines

Strong coupling calculations of spin-fluctuation-induced superconductivity for the copper oxides have been independently carried out by K. Ueda, T. Moriya, and Y. Takahashi, who find a transition temperature of the right order of magnitude. A report on their work may be found in *Electronic Properties and Mechanisms of High Temperature Superconductors*, edited by T. Oguchi *et al.* (North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1992), p. 145. Some further details of their Eliashberg calculations, which are based on the self-consistent renormalization approach of Moriya, Takahashi, and Ueda [J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **59**, 2905 (1990)], may be found in K. Ueda, T. Moriya, and Y. Takahashi, J. Phys. Chem. Solids **53**, 1515 (1992), while a detailed account of our own work has now appeared: P. Monthoux and D. Pines, Phys. Rev. B **47**, 6069 (1993). An assessment of the respective merits of the two calculations must await the publication by Ueda, Moriya, and Takahashi of a detailed account of their calculations.

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Assembling Crystals from Clusters [Phys. Rev. Lett. 69, 1664 (1992)]

S. N. Khanna and P. Jena

In a recent Letter we had presented the binding energies of Al_{13}, $Al_{12}C$, and $Al_{12}Si$ to be 38.6, 39.4, and 46.3 eV, respectively. These results were obtained using a numerical mesh biased along the icosahedral axis. However, a better scheme which incorporates points in between as well as along the axis yields the binding energies to be 36.7, 41.1, and 39.2 eV and bond lengths to be 5.07, 4.79, and 5.04 a.u., respectively. The latter results lead to the energy difference between $Al_{12}C$ and Al_{13}, and $Al_{12}Si$ and Al_{13} to be, respectively, 4.4 and 2.5 eV. The new results are in good agreement with recent calculations [1–3]. The physics discussed in our Letter as well as the assertion that cluster assembled crystals could be assembled by designing clusters with filled electronic shells and close-atomic packing *remain unchanged.*

[1] B. I. Dunlap (private communication).
[2] X. G. Gong and V. Kumar, Phys. Rev. Lett. **70**, 2078 (1993).
[3] R. Nieminen (private communication).

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