Erratum: Theory and simulation of polar and nonpolar polarizable fluids [J. Chem. Phys. 99, 6998 (1993)]

Jianshu Cao[a)] and B. J. Berne
Department of Chemistry and Center for Biomolecular Simulation, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027

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Aside from Fig. 1 all of the figures appeared erroneously. For the sake of clarity, we list the correct sequence of figures here.

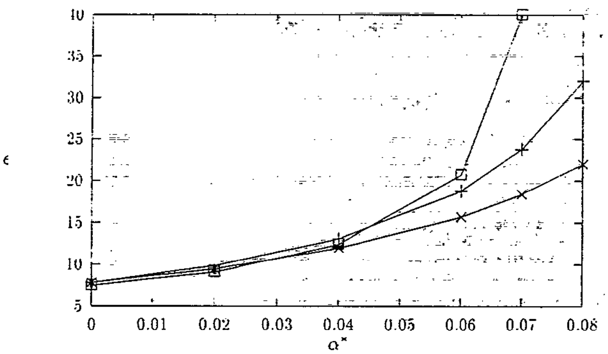

FIG. 1. The dielectric constant of a polar polarizable fluid plotted as a function of the reduced polarizability α^*. The parameters of the fluids are given in the text. (a) □, the Monte Carlo simulation result for a spherical polar polarizable fluid with $\theta=1.0$ and $\rho^*=0.8$, (b) ×, the MSA result for the same isotropic fluid as in curve (a); (c) +, the MSA result for the anisotropic fluid with $\theta=1.0$ and $\rho^*=0.8$ but with $\alpha_\parallel/\alpha_\perp=1.44$ where $(\alpha_\parallel+2\alpha_\perp)/3$ is the same as the spherical polarizability used in curve (a).

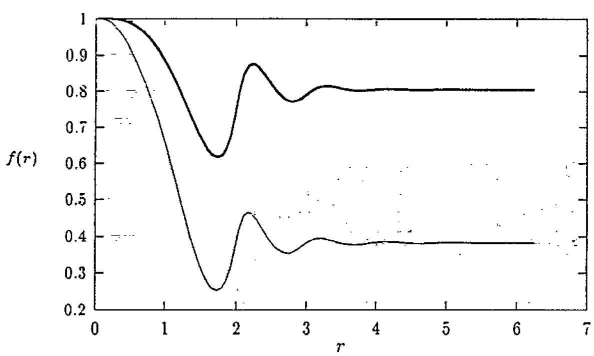

FIG. 2. The screening function defined by Eq. (5.20) for (a) a permanent point charge (the solid curve) and (b) a permanent point dipole (the bold curve) in a polarizable hard sphere fluid of reduced density $\rho^*=\rho\sigma^3=0.8$ and reduced polarizability $\alpha^*=\alpha/\sigma^3=0.2$. ($\sigma$ is the hard sphere diameter.)

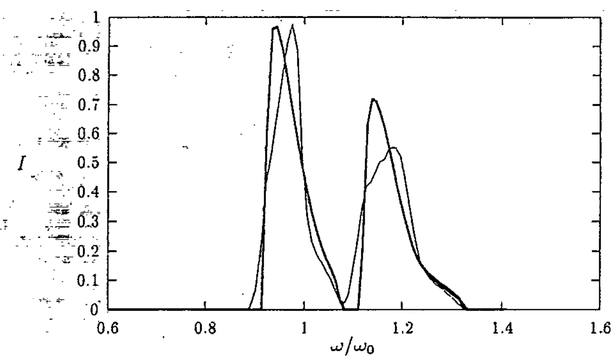

FIG. 3. The power spectrum of a hard sphere mixture containing equal size sphere at a reduced density of $\rho^*=0.384$. The mole fractions of the two components are the same, that is, $X_1=X_2=0.5$. The polarizability is the same for the two components, $\alpha^*=0.06$, but the frequencies are different, $\omega_1=\omega_0$, $\omega_2=1.2\omega_0$. The solid curve is the simulation result and the bold curve is the MSA result.

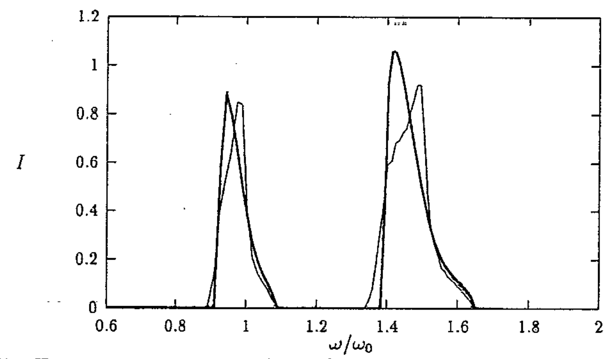

FIG. 4. The same plot as Fig. 3 except for $\omega_1=\omega_0$ and $\omega_2=1.5\omega_0$.

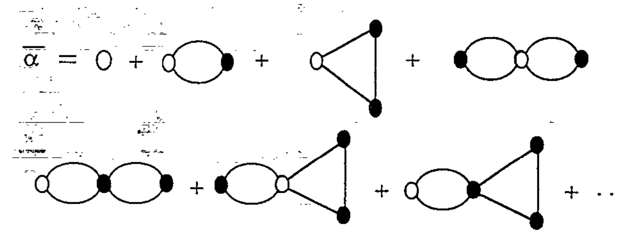

FIG. 5. The Taylor expansion of the renormalized polarizability $\bar{\alpha}$. The white circle represents the tagged particle, each black circle represents a dummy particle being integrated, and lines connecting the circles represent dipolar propagator.

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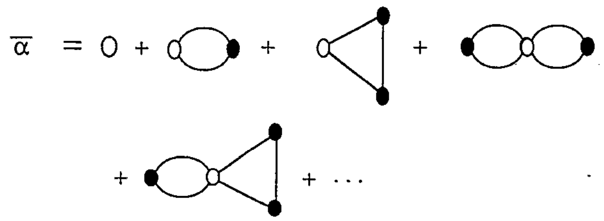

FIG. 6. The topological reduction of Fig. 5. Each black circle now represents the summation of diagrams in Fig. 5.

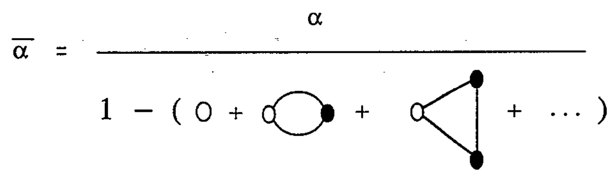

FIG. 7. Further reduction of Fig. 6 which leads to the self-consistent equation (A12).

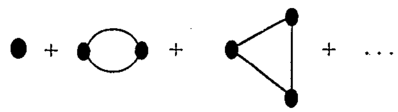

FIG. 8. The infinite series of the simple connected diagrams which defines Σ used in Eq. (A12).