



Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Determination of the superstring moduli from the higher-derivative terms” [Phys. Lett. B 495 (3–4) (2000) 401–406]



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Page	Line	Eq.	Printed as	Should read
401	11		$B_r \equiv e^{\sqrt{2}\kappa_0\sigma_A}$	$B_r \equiv e^{\sqrt{2/3}\kappa_0\sigma_B}$
401	41		Λ'^3/M_p^3	Λ'^3/M_p^2
402	12	(2)	$+ B_r^{-1}ds^{-2}$	$+ B_r d\tilde{s}^2$
402	15	(3)	$\left[1 + \frac{15\zeta(3)\tilde{\chi}}{16\lambda B_r^3}\right]$	$\left[1 - \frac{15\zeta(3)\tilde{\chi}}{16\lambda B_r^2}\right]$
402	16	(3)	$+ \frac{1}{2}B_r^{-2}(\nabla\theta_A)^2$	$+ \frac{1}{2}B_r^{-2}(\nabla\theta_B)^2$
402	17	(3)	$-\text{Tr}(F\tilde{F})/30$	$-\text{Tr}(FF)/30$
402	18	(3)	$-A_r^3\mathcal{R}^4$	$+A_r^3\mathcal{R}^4$
402	39		$\mathcal{R}$	$\mathcal{R}^2$
402	46	(8)	$\left[1 + \frac{15\zeta(3)\tilde{\chi}}{16\lambda B_r^3}\right]^{-1}$	$\left[1 - \frac{15\zeta(3)\tilde{\chi}}{16\lambda B_r^2}\right]^{-1}$
403	5		$\tilde{\chi} = -6$	$\tilde{\chi} = \pm 6$, taking into account mirror symmetry – see P.S. Aspinwall and C.A. Lütkin, Nucl. Phys. B 353 (1991) 427 –
403	7	(13)	$(1 - 6.676/\lambda B_r^3)^{-1}$	$(1 \mp 6.761/\lambda B_r^2)^{-1}$
403	13		remains positive	remains positive if $\tilde{\chi} > 0$
403	34		$G_N\rho \ll 1$	$G_N^2\rho \ll 1$
403	80	(16)	$V(\sigma_B) = \frac{15}{32}\dots$	$V(\sigma_B) = -\frac{15}{32}\dots$
403	81	(16)	$e^{\sqrt{8/3}\kappa_0\sigma_B}$	$e^{-\sqrt{8/3}\kappa_0\sigma_B}$
404	11	(20)	$-A_1(t)e^{\sqrt{6}\kappa_0\sigma_B}$	$-A_1(t)(\tilde{\chi}/ \tilde{\chi})e^{-\sqrt{6}\kappa_0\sigma_B}$
404	11	(20)	$+A_2(t)e^{\sqrt{8/3}\kappa_0\sigma_B}$	$+A_2(t)e^{-\sqrt{8/3}\kappa_0\sigma_B}$
404	14	(21)	$A_2 = 32A_r\tilde{B}(2-\gamma)(\gamma-1)/\gamma^4 t^4$	$A_2 = 32A_r\tilde{B}(2-\gamma)(\gamma-1)/3\gamma^4 t^4$
404	15		$\tilde{\chi} = -6$	$\tilde{\chi} = \pm 6$
404	26–28		If this is the case, then $V(\sigma_B)$ is unbounded from below as $\sigma_B \rightarrow \infty$ ($B_r \rightarrow 0$) and tends to zero as $\sigma_B \rightarrow +\infty$ ($B_r \rightarrow 0$), with a maximum value	If this is the case, and if $\tilde{\chi} = +6$, then $V(\sigma_B)$ is unbounded from below as $\sigma_B \rightarrow -\infty$ ($B_r \rightarrow 0$) and tends to zero as $\sigma_B \rightarrow +\infty$ ($B_r \rightarrow \infty$), with a maximum value
404	29	(22)	$V_{\max} = 4A_2^3/27A_1^2 \approx 10^6 \dots$	$V_{\max} = 4A_2^3/27A_1^2 \approx 5 \times 10^5 \dots$
404	31	(23)	$B_r = 3A_1/2A_2 \approx 2 \times 10^{-3} \dots$	$B_r = 3A_1/2A_2 \approx 6 \times 10^{-3} \dots$

(continued on next page)

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(continued)

Page	Line	Eq.	Printed as	Should read
404	38		... (see Table 2).	... (see Table 2). If, on the other hand, $\bar{\chi} = -6$, then $V(\sigma_B) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $\sigma_B \rightarrow -\infty$ ($B_r \rightarrow 0$), decreasing monotonically to zero as $\sigma_B(B_r)$ increases to $+\infty$.
404	42		$\Gamma_1(\gamma)$	$\Gamma_2(\gamma)$
404	45		$\frac{4}{57} \frac{4}{3} \frac{52}{21} \frac{4}{3} \frac{188}{87} \frac{52}{51}$	$\frac{10}{21} \frac{4}{3} \frac{10}{3} \frac{4}{3} \frac{38}{15} \frac{10}{3}$
404	49		ξ_ρ	$\xi \rho$
405	22	(25)	$\frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}(F\tilde{F})/30$	$\frac{1}{4} \text{Tr}(FF)/30$
405	73		From the formulas (21) and (22),	From the formulae (21) and (22), when $\bar{\chi} > 0$
406	6	(34)	$1.89\lambda^{1/3}$	$1.89/\lambda^{1/3}$
406			Ref. 5 should read [5] M.D. Pollock, Phys. Lett. B 411 (1997) 68; Phys. Lett. B 743 (2015) 542 (C).	