## Erratum: B<sub>80</sub> Fullerene: An *Ab Initio* Prediction of Geometry, Stability, and Electronic Structure [Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 166804 (2007)]

Nevill Gonzalez Szwacki, Arta Sadrzadeh, and Boris I. Yakobson (Received 28 February 2008; published 17 April 2008)

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.100.159901 PACS numbers: 81.05.Tp, 61.48.-c, 81.07.Nb, 82.20.Wt, 99.10.Cd

In our recent Letter, the predicted spheroid molecule  $B_{80}$  was described as preserving the  $I_h$  symmetry, since the found true local minimum configuration does display recognizable icosahedral proportions. The reported values of the energy, bond lengths, and the HOMO-LUMO degeneracy and gap refer to the true local minimum structure. It should be clarified, however, that the geometry in this true minimum was slightly off from precise  $I_h$ , as the added boron atoms were not exactly in the centers of the corresponding hexagons, with the dihedral angle for these B atoms measuring between 0 to 5° with respect to six-member rings. Small deviation from  $I_h$  symmetry was also reflected by the splitting of the fivefold degenerate HOMO energy level into a 3 + 2 representation. In fact, more careful analysis reveals a number of local minima isomers, with the formal symmetries such as  $I_h$  for some,  $I_h$  for others, or yet a lower  $I_h$ . This has been verified by using more reliable functionals such as B3LYP. Although these distortions and their dissimilarities are not visually striking (Fig. 1), this points to a possibility of isomerization changes among the multiple local minima. The energy differences (10 to 100 meV depending on the method) between these structures, as well as the potential barriers separating them from each other, are rather small, ensuring frequent thermally activated transitions or possibly even tunneling.

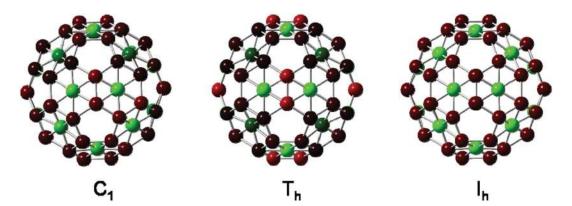


FIG. 1 (color). Visually the geometries of the structures are almost identical, yet one can see different symmetries from the charge redistribution. Mulliken charges are shown for the three isomers  $C_1$ ,  $T_h$ , and  $I_h$ . Green (red) shows positive (negative) atomic charges. The brighter green corresponds to more positive charge and smaller dihedral angle.

We acknowledge discussions with Abhishek K. Singh, and support by the Office of Naval Research (program manager P. Schmidt) and by the Robert A. Welch Foundation (No. C-1590).