

CORRIGENDUM

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## Corrigendum

# Corrigendum: Gravitational waves from plunges into Gargantua (2018 Class. Quantum Grav. **35** 104002)

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## 1. List of corrections

We note the following typos in [1]. (A.36) should read as

$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{d}{d\theta} (\sin \theta \frac{dS_{lm\hat{\omega}}}{d\theta}) + [(a\hat{\omega})^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2a\hat{\omega}s \cos \theta - (\frac{m^2 + 2ms \cos \theta + s^2}{\sin^2 \theta}) + \mathcal{E}_{lm\hat{\omega}}] S_{lm\hat{\omega}} = 0. \quad (1.1)$$

(A.42) should read as

$$T_{lm\hat{\omega}}(\hat{r}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\hat{t} \int_{-1}^1 d\cos \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\hat{\phi} e^{i(\hat{\omega}\hat{t} - m\hat{\phi})} (4\pi\Sigma) T_{(s)} S_{lm\hat{\omega}}(\theta). \quad (1.2)$$

(B.4) should read as

$$\Phi = \Phi_0 + \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\ell_* R}{E}} - 2 \operatorname{arctanh} \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\ell_* R}{E}} - i\pi. \quad (1.3)$$

and (B.28) should then read as  $\bar{T}_0 = 0$ ,  $\bar{\Phi}_0 = \Phi_0$ . The two orbits Circular<sub>\*</sub> and Plunging<sub>\*</sub>(E) are therefore related by a real  $SL(2, \mathbb{R}) \times U(1)$  transformation.

Below (B.5),  $F(r)$  should be  $F(R)$ .

(C.1) should read as

$$T_{\Phi\Phi} = \frac{m_0 R_0}{\sqrt{3}M} \delta(R - R_0) \delta(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}) \delta(\Phi - \tilde{\Omega}T). \quad (1.4)$$

(C.7) should read as

$$T_{lm\tilde{\Omega}}(R) = -4M^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\Phi e^{-im(\Phi - \tilde{\Omega}T)} \int_{-1}^1 d\cos\theta S_{lm}(\theta) (1 + \cos^2\theta) (1 - i\cos\theta)^4 \mathcal{T}_4. \quad (1.5)$$

(C.22) should read as

$$\left(\frac{dE}{dt}\right)_H = \frac{128\hat{\omega}\hat{k}(\hat{k}^2 + 4\epsilon^2)(\hat{k}^2 + 16\epsilon^2)(2Mr_+)^5}{|C|^2} |Z_{\text{hole}}|^2. \quad (1.6)$$

Also, regarding the comments above (4.2), the limitation to frequencies  $\hat{\omega} > 0$  is not necessary. All results apply to  $\hat{\omega} < 0$  as well, with  $m < 0$  correspondingly, in order to obey (4.2).

Finally, regarding the discussion on critical behavior in the conclusions, the amplitude does not diverge in the limit  $\ell \rightarrow \ell_*$ . Instead, as discussed in [2], the amplitude enhancement factor  $(1 - \frac{\ell_*^2}{\ell^2})^{-1/4}$  effectively amounts to partly compensate the near-NHEK redshift factor  $\lambda^{1/2}$  to lead to the NHEK redshift factor  $\lambda^{1/3}$ . This resolution is independent of self-force effects.

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## References

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- [2] Chen B, Comp G, Liu Y, Long J and Zhang X 2019 Spin and quadrupole couplings for high spin equatorial intermediate mass-ratio coalescences (arXiv:1901.05370)