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## OPEN Author Correction: Fractional Young double-slit numerical experiment with Gaussian wavepackets

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The original version of this Article contained errors in the Formalism section, where Equation 1 and the subsequent formula were incorrect and Equations 2-4 were omitted.
"The wavepacket propagation in the two-dimensional fractional Schrodinger equation formalism can be studied by using:

$$
\begin{equation*}
i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x, y, t)=\left[\beta(-\Delta)^{\alpha / 2}-\gamma|\psi(x, y, t)|^{2}+V(x, y)\right] \psi(x, y, t) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\alpha, \beta$, and $\gamma$ are the fractional derivative order, Laplacian coefficient, and nonlinear interaction strength, respectively. We also have $\Delta=\partial^{2} / \partial x^{2}+\partial^{2} / \partial y^{2}$."
now reads:
"The wavepacket propagation in the two-dimensional fractional Schrodinger equation formalism can be studied by using:

$$
\begin{equation*}
i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}=\left[\beta \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{R}}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)\left(-\Delta^{2}\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}-\gamma|\psi(x, y, t)|^{2}+\mathrm{M}\left(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, p_{x}, p_{y}, t, \alpha\right)\right] \psi(x, y, t) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\alpha, \beta$, and $\gamma$ are the fractional derivative order, Laplacian coefficient, and nonlinear interaction strength, respectively. We also have $\Delta^{2}=\partial^{2} / \partial x^{2}+\partial^{2} / \partial y^{2}$. Also $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{R}}$, and M are real and complex functions, respectively. Let us assume that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{M}\left(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, p_{x}, p_{y}, t, \alpha\right)=\mathrm{V}(x, y)+i \beta \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{I}}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)\left(-\Delta^{2}\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

where the geometrical potential $\mathrm{V}(x, y)$ is defined for the double slit problem, and $\beta \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{I}}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)$ is a real function that determines amplitude of imaginary part of the potential. By substituting Eq. (2) in Eq. (1), we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}=\left[\beta \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)\left(-\Delta^{2}\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}-\gamma|\psi(x, y, t)|^{2}+\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y})\right] \psi(x, y, t) \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)=\mathrm{Q}_{R}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)+\mathrm{iQ}_{\mathrm{I}}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)$.
Note that when $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)=\exp (2 \pi i)=1$, we obtain the usual NFSE. In this paper however, we investigated a more general case of $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)$ as follows

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t, \alpha)=\exp \left(\frac{i \pi \alpha}{2|g(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t)|}(|g(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t)|-g(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t))\right) \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $g(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, t)=-i \frac{\Delta \psi(x, y, t)}{\psi(x, y, t)}$ is a real function."

As a result, Equations 5-8 were originally listed as Equations 2-5.
The original Article has been corrected.

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