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

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Correction to: Scientific Reports https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-76512-5, published online 10 November 2020

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:

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

where  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  are the fractional derivative order, Laplacian coefficient, and nonlinear interaction strength, respectively. We also have  $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ .

now reads:

"The wavepacket propagation in the two-dimensional fractional Schrodinger equation formalism can be studied by using:

$$i\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t} = \left[\beta Q_{R}(x, y, t, \alpha)\left(-\Delta^{2}\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} - \gamma \left|\psi(x, y, t)\right|^{2} + M(x, y, p_{x}, p_{y}, t, \alpha)\right]\psi(x, y, t)$$
(1)

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  $Q_R$ , and M are real and complex functions, respectively. Let us assume that

$$M(x, y, p_x, p_y, t, \alpha) = V(x, y) + i\beta Q_I(x, y, t, \alpha) \left(-\Delta^2\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$
(2)

where the geometrical potential V(x, y) is defined for the double slit problem, and  $\beta Q_1(x, y, t, \alpha)$  is a real function that determines amplitude of imaginary part of the potential. By substituting Eq. (2) in Eq. (1), we have

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

where  $Q(x, y, t, \alpha) = Q_R(x, y, t, \alpha) + iQ_I(x, y, t, \alpha)$ .

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

$$Q(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t, \alpha) = \exp\left(\frac{i\pi\alpha}{2|g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t)|} \left(|g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t)| - g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t)\right)\right)$$
(4)

where  $g(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t) = -i \frac{\Delta \psi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t)}{\psi(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, t)}$  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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