



Development and Applications of Coupled- Cluster Methods for X-Ray Spectroscopy

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Publication date:
2020

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

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Citation (APA):
Vidal, M. L. (2020). *Development and Applications of Coupled- Cluster Methods for X-Ray Spectroscopy*. Technical University of Denmark.

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Author Corrections

Page	Current Text	New Text
6	$\hat{f}_i = [\dots] = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_i^N \nabla_i^2 - \sum_A^N \frac{Z_A}{r_{iA}} + v^{\text{HF}}(i)$	$\hat{f}_i = [\dots] = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla_i^2 - \sum_A^N \frac{Z_A}{r_{iA}} + v^{\text{HF}}(i)$
15	[...] and inserting it into the similarity-transformed normal-ordered Hamiltonian $\hat{\mathcal{H}} = e^{-\hat{T}}\hat{\mathcal{H}}e^{-\hat{T}}$.	[...] and inserting it into the similarity-transformed normal-ordered Hamiltonian $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$.
22	$[\hat{\mathcal{H}}, \hat{\mathcal{R}}] \Psi_i\rangle = \omega_f \hat{\mathcal{R}} \Psi_i\rangle$	$[\hat{\mathcal{H}}, \hat{\mathcal{R}}] \Phi_0\rangle = \omega_f \hat{\mathcal{R}} \Phi_0\rangle$
28	$\gamma_q^p = \langle \Phi_0 \hat{\mathcal{L}} e^{\hat{T}} \hat{a}_p^\dagger \hat{a}_q e^{-\hat{T}} \hat{\mathcal{R}} \Phi_0 \rangle_C$	$\gamma_q^p = \langle \Phi_0 \hat{\mathcal{L}} e^{-\hat{T}} \hat{a}_p^\dagger \hat{a}_q e^{\hat{T}} \hat{\mathcal{R}} \Phi_0 \rangle_C$
28	$(\gamma_{\mathcal{N}})_q^p = \langle \Phi_0 \hat{\mathcal{L}} e^{\hat{T}} \{ \hat{a}_p^\dagger \hat{a}_q \} e^{-\hat{T}} \hat{\mathcal{R}} \Phi_0 \rangle_C$	$(\gamma_{\mathcal{N}})_q^p = \langle \Phi_0 \hat{\mathcal{L}} e^{-\hat{T}} \{ \hat{a}_p^\dagger \hat{a}_q \} e^{\hat{T}} \hat{\mathcal{R}} \Phi_0 \rangle_C$
28	$(\gamma_{\mathcal{N}})_i^a = t_i^a + r_0 l_i^a + r_0 t_{im}^{ae} l_e^m [\dots]$	$(\gamma_{\mathcal{N}})_i^a = t_i^a + r_0 t_{im}^{ae} l_e^m [\dots]$
38	In the Coulomb gauge,	In the Coulomb gauge, the coupling Hamiltonian contains then two terms; the dominant perturbative term describing one-photon absorption or emission of a particle of charge $-e$ and mass m is given in Gauss units by:
46	The CVS approximation [110] states that [...]	The CVS approximation states that [...]
223	reduced Planck constant $\hbar = 1.0546 \times 10^{-34}$ J	reduced Planck constant $\hbar = 1.0546 \times 10^{-34}$ J.s