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This article was originally published online on 10 March 2021 with a typo in the Fig. 1 image and missing the credit lines for Fig. 1. Figure 1 is correct as it appears below.

FIG. 1. Output energies of HHG-based attosecond sources and schematic of XAFS measurements. (a) Representative isolated attosecond pulse spectra generated with an 800-nm single-cycle driver pulse covering relevant absorption edges of the XUV region. Reprinted with permission from H. Timmers *et al.*, *Optica* 3, 707 (2016).¹¹³ Copyright 2016 Author(s), licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported License. (b) A representative spectrum of an isolated attosecond pulse covering over 300 eV in the SXR regime generated with a single-cycle 1800-nm driver pulse. Multiple element edges are covered with K-edges, L-edges, and M-edges in orange, green, and blue, respectively. Reprinted with permission from B. Buades *et al.*, *Optica* 5, 502 (2018).¹⁸ Copyright 2018 Author(s), licensed under a Creative Commons

Attribution 4.0 Unported License. (c) XANES measures unoccupied valence states (VS) using a core-electron excited by a high energy SXR photon and is, therefore, energetically relevant around absorption edges. In time-resolved XANES, an optical pulse typically first triggers an out-of-equilibrium dynamic in the valence states. EXAFS spectroscopy instead probes a larger energy window above the edge where modulations in the absorption spectrum stem from photoelectrons with enough excess energy to scatter multiple times and auto-interfere with itself. Data for absorption plot taken from Ref. 57.

Reference 113 was also missing from the reference list.

¹¹³H. Timmers, M. Sabbar, J. Hellwagner, Y. Kobayashi, D. M. Neumark, and S. R. Leone, *Optica* 3, 707 (2016).

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All online versions of the article were corrected on 29 March 2021.