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## Correction: A rational computational study of surface defect-mediated stabilization of low-dimensional Pt nanostructures on TiN(100)

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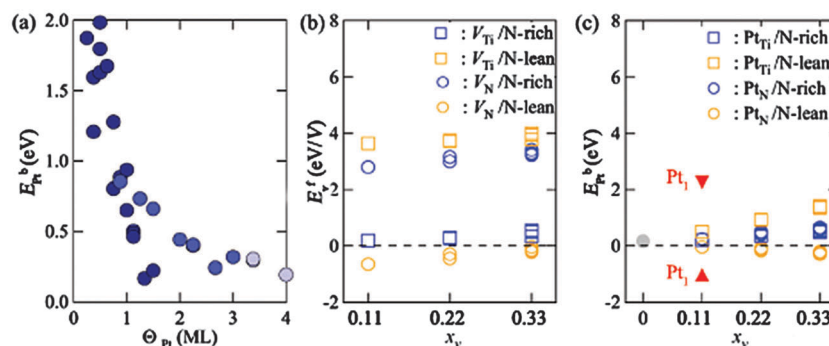
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Correction for 'A rational computational study of surface defect-mediated stabilization of low-dimensional Pt nanostructures on TiN(100)' by Young Joo Tak *et al.*, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2015, 17, 9680–9686.

The authors wish to make amendments to the labelling in Fig. 2 and Fig. 5 in the published article.

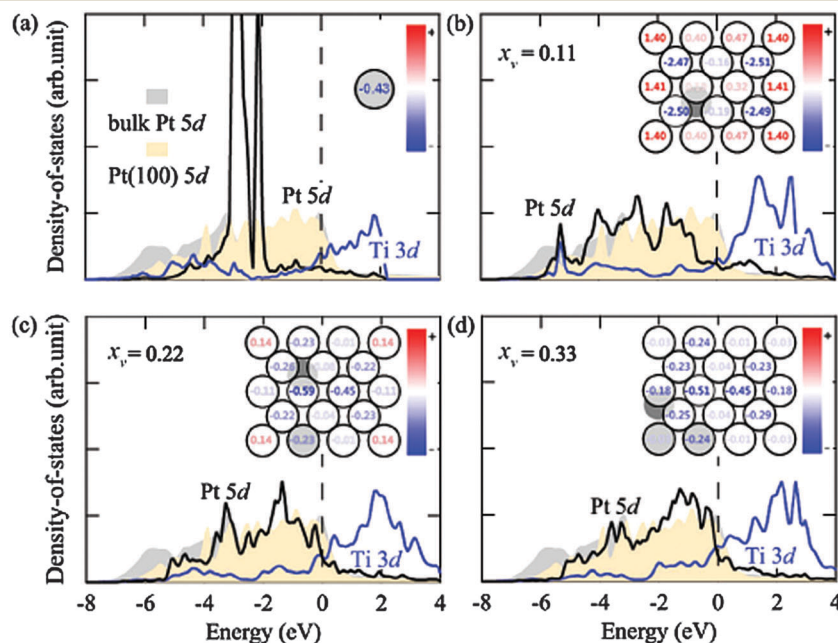
(a) Fig. 2 should be as follows:



**Fig. 2** Average binding energy of Pt for 71 different Pt nanostructures on the TiN(100) surface with different concentrations of surface N or Ti vacancies ( $x_v$ ), which refers to the number of vacancies per possible vacancy sites. (a) The average binding energy per Pt atom, as calculated according to eqn (1), versus Pt surface coverage ( $\Theta$ ) for up to 3 adlayers (36 Pt atoms) of Pt on the clean TiN(100) surface. Light, medium, and dark blue colors indicate one, two, and three atomic-layer thickness of the Pt nanostructures, respectively. (b) The surface vacancy formation energies of surface N and Ti vacancies on TiN(100), as calculated using eqn (2). (c) The average binding energy per Pt atom versus surface vacancy concentration at TiN(100) for the Pt/TiN nanostructures (as shown in Fig. 1a). The gray filled circle represents the binding energy of a nano-layer of Pt on the defect-free TiN(100) surface. Orange and blue symbols distinguish the considered N-lean and N-rich conditions, respectively. Open circles denote a Pt nano-layer on TiN(100) with surface N vacancies, and open squares for those with surface Ti vacancies. Filled red triangles show the single Pt atom results from **ref. 16** for comparison: the upright red triangle represents that of a single Pt atom adsorbed as a substitutional atom at a surface N vacancy ( $-1.11$  eV), and the inverse red triangle for that at a surface Ti vacancy site ( $2.33$  eV) under N-lean conditions. All possible surface vacancy configurations within our  $p(3 \times 3)$  surface supercell are considered in this figure.



(b) Fig. 5 should be as follows:



**Fig. 5** Partial density-of-states and top-views of the Pt/TiN nanostructures with the corresponding Bader charge analysis (insets) for (a) Pt single-atom anchored at a surface N vacancy site, (b) Pt nano-layer on TiN(100) with one surface N vacancy ( $x_v = 0.11$ ), (c) Pt nano-layer on TiN(100) with two surface N vacancies ( $x_v = 0.22$ ), and (d) the Pt nano-layer on TiN(100) with three surface N vacancies ( $x_v = 0.33$ ). The Bader charge for each atom is noted in units of electronic charge and the values are color-coded from positive (in red) to negative (in blue). Gray filled circles denote the positions of surface N vacancies below the Pt adatoms. The Fermi energy is indicated by the vertical dashed line at 0 eV.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

