ChemComm



CORRECTION

View Article Online



Cite this: Chem. Commun., 2016, **52**. 12913

Correction: Fluorescent vesicles formed by simple surfactants induced by oppositely-charged carbon quantum dots

Xiaofeng Sun, ab Qinghong Zhang, Keyang Yin, Shengju Zhou ab and Hongguang Li*a

DOI: 10.1039/c6cc90470j

www.rsc.org/chemcomm

Correction for 'Fluorescent vesicles formed by simple surfactants induced by oppositely-charged carbon quantum dots' by Xiaofeng Sun et al., Chem. Commun., 2016, 52, 12024-12027.

The authors wish to clarify statements made in the original article regarding the cryo-TEM image shown in Fig. 2d. In the original article, the authors stated that the cryo-TEM image showed vesicles, however, this conclusion cannot be supported by the data provided, and Fig. 2d of the original article likely only shows ice contamination. Whilst Fig. 2d and the interpretation of the cryo-TEM image is ambiguous, this has no impact on the overall conclusions of the paper.

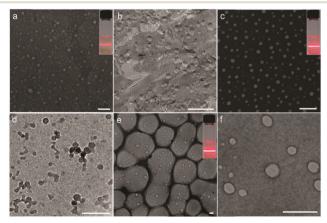


Fig. 2 Typical NS-TEM (a, c, e and f), FF-TEM (b) and cryo-TEM (d) images of the turbid samples containing 1.0 mmol L^{-1} SO (a and b), 1.2 mmol L^{-1} SDS (c and d) and 0.6 mmol L⁻¹ AOT (e and f). Inset photographs in a, c and e are indicative of the Tyndall effect. The concentration of CQDs is fixed at 0.5 mg mL^{-1} . The scale bar corresponds to 200 nm.

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

a State Key Laboratory of Solid Lubrication & Laboratory of Clean Energy Chemistry and Materials, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Lanzhou, Gansu Province, 730000, China. E-mail: hgli@licp.cas.cn

b University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100049, China