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CORRECTION

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Correction: A-site deficient perovskite: the parent for *in situ* exsolution of highly active, regenerable nano-particles as SOFC anodes

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Correction for 'A-site deficient perovskite: the parent for *in situ* exsolution of highly active, regenerable nano-particles as SOFC anodes' by Yifei Sun *et al.*, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2015, **3**, 11048–11056.

The authors wish to replace Fig. 4(e) of the above manuscript with the correct version shown below as the ohmic resistance in the original Fig. 4(e) is incorrect. The YSZ composition for Fig. 4(e) is 8YSZ – with 8 mol% Y_2O_3 fully stabilized ZrO_2.

The authors also wish to clarify that, in the redox test (Fig. 4d), the metallic Ni nanoparticles were transformed to NiS in 5000 ppm H_2S–H_2. However, this is recoverable since NiS can be reoxidized to NiO during the redox process.

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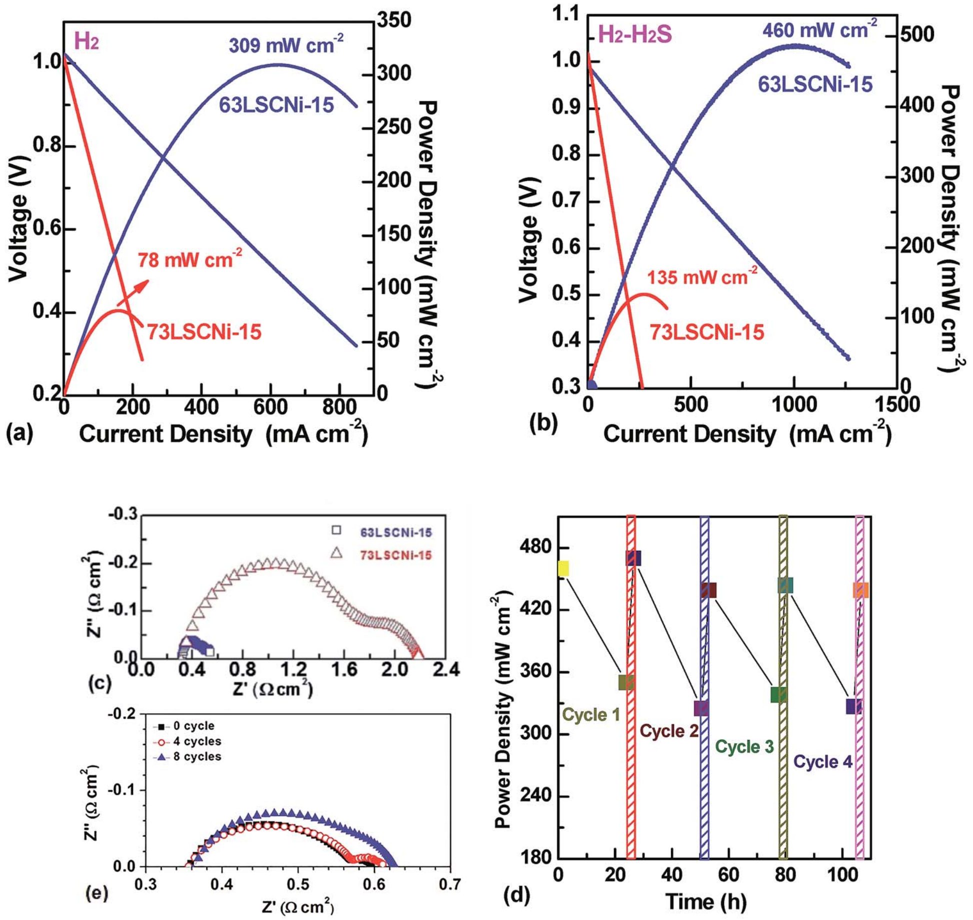

Fig. 4 Fuel cell performances with the various anodes in H_2 or 5000 ppm H_2S–H_2. Current density–voltage and power density curves for fuel cells with 63LSCNi-15 and 73LSCNi-15 anodes using (a) pure H_2 fuel and (b) 5000 ppm H_2S–H_2 fuel at 800 °C. (c) EIS for the cells with 63LSCNi-15 and 73LSCNi-15 anodes fueled with 5000 ppm H_2S–H_2 at 800 °C. (d) The redox test results for the 63LSCNi-15-YSZ/YSZ/YSZ–LSM fuel cell at 800 °C during four 26 h-cycles. In each cycle, the cell was treated with 5000 ppm H_2S–H_2 for 24 h and then recovered *via* the *in situ* treatment of 5% O_2/N_2 for 2 h (hatching period). Then the fuel was introduced again and the power density was measured after the introduction of fuel for 30 min. (e) The comparison of EIS results for the cell using the 63LSCNi-15 anode before and after 4 redox cycle tests in (d).

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