Correction: Modification of Li$_2$MnSiO$_4$ cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries: a review

Qiaohuan Cheng,* Wen He,*ab Xudong Zhang,*a Mei Li*a and Lianzhou Wang*ab

The authors regret the incorrect interpretation of ref. 212 in the original article, and the subsequent errors in Fig. 24. The correct discussion of ref. 212 and Fig. 24 is as below.

Wagner et al.\textsuperscript{212} synthesized Li$_2$MnSi$_{0.75}$V$_{0.25}$O$_4$/C nanocomposites with the main phases of $Pmn2_1$ space group and vanadium substituted the Si site via the sol–gel method. It was found that the primary particles were in the size range of 23–40 nm and the particles were surrounded by a thin layer of amorphous carbon, which was intended to increase the electronic conductivity of the

\begin{enumerate}
\item[(a)] Fitted powder XRD patterns of nominal compositions Li$_2$MnSi$_{1-x}$V$_x$O$_4$ (0 $\leq$ x $\leq$ 0.3) including Li$_2$MnSiO$_4$, Pmn2$_1$, Li$_2$SiO$_3$, and MnO Bragg reflections.
\item[(b)] First galvanostatic cycle at C/16 and room temperature of Li$_2$MnSi$_{1-x}$V$_x$O$_4$ (0 $\leq$ x $\leq$ 0.3).
\item[(c)] Li$_2$MnSi$_{0.75}$V$_{0.25}$O$_4$ cycled at different rates.
\end{enumerate}

---

\textsuperscript{a}Institute of Materials Science and Engineering, Qilu University of Technology, Jinan 250353, China. E-mail: hewen1960@126.com

\textsuperscript{b}Nanomaterials Centre, School of Chemical Engineering, AIBN, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia
materials. Fig. 24a shows that there was no evidence of V rich spinel phases and the MnO peak shapes were broadening at higher V concentrations with the normal compositions Li$_2$MnSi$_{1-x}$V$_x$O$_4$ ($0 \leq x \leq 0.3$). This nanocomposite cathode delivered a higher initial discharge capacity of about 160 mA h g$^{-1}$ at C/16 than that of Li$_2$MnSiO$_4$ (Fig. 24b). It also exhibited a better rate capability, as shown in Fig. 24c.

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