



## Correction: Modification of $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSiO}_4$ cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries: a review

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Correction for 'Modification of  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSiO}_4$  cathode materials for lithium-ion batteries: a review' by Qiaohuan Cheng *et al.*, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2017, 5, 10772–10797.

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.

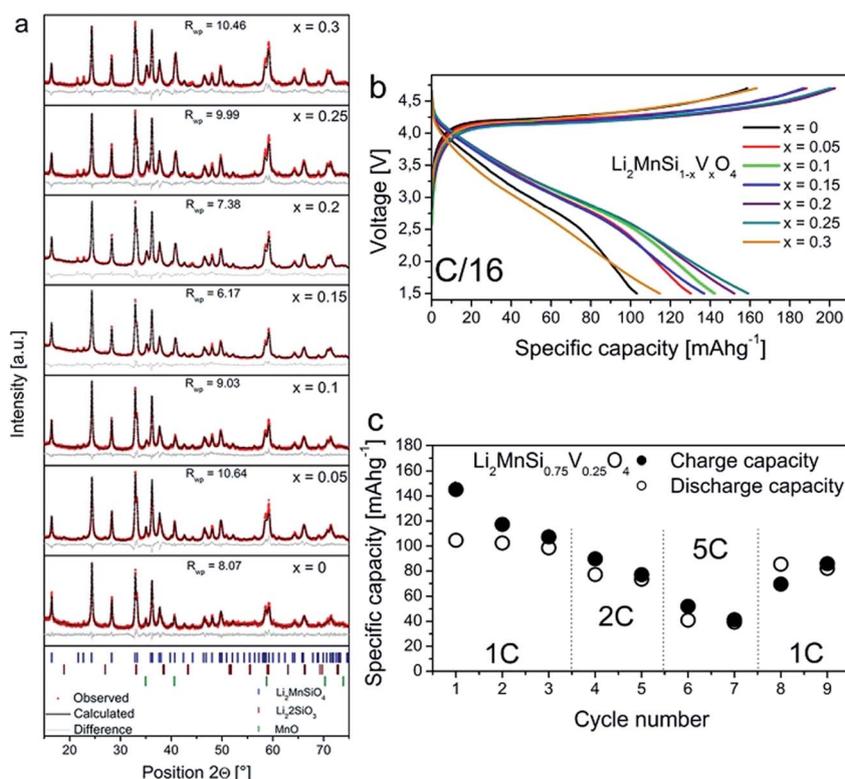


Fig. 24 (a) Fitted powder XRD patterns of nominal compositions  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSi}_{1-x}\text{V}_x\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.3$ ) including  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSiO}_4$   $Pmn2_1$ ,  $\text{Li}_2\text{SiO}_3$ , and MnO Bragg reflections. (b) First galvanostatic cycle at C/16 and room temperature of  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSi}_{1-x}\text{V}_x\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.3$ ). (c)  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSi}_{0.75}\text{V}_{0.25}\text{O}_4$  cycled at different rates.

Wagner *et al.*<sup>212</sup> synthesized  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSi}_{0.75}\text{V}_{0.25}\text{O}_4/\text{C}$  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 25–40 nm and the particles were surrounded by a thin layer of amorphous carbon, which was intended to increase the electronic conductivity of the

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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  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSi}_{1-x}\text{V}_x\text{O}_4$  ( $0 \leq x \leq 0.3$ ). This nanocomposite cathode delivered a higher initial discharge capacity of about  $160 \text{ mA h g}^{-1}$  at C/16 than that of  $\text{Li}_2\text{MnSiO}_4$  (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.

