

## CORRECTION

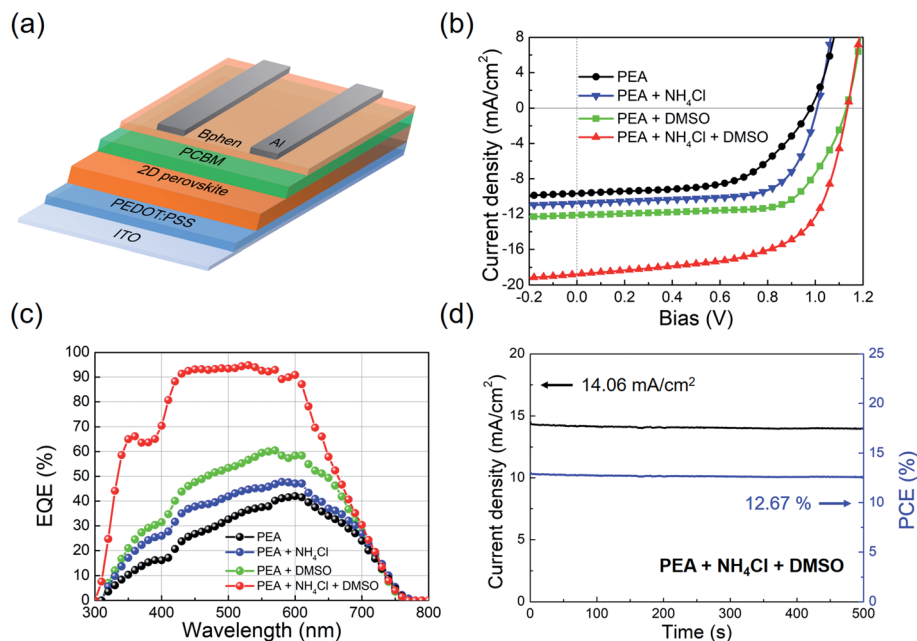
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[www.rsc.org/MaterialsA](http://www.rsc.org/MaterialsA)**Correction: Enabling room-temperature processed highly efficient and stable 2D Ruddlesden–Popper perovskite solar cells with eliminated hysteresis by synergistic exploitation of additives and solvents**Shuang Yu,<sup>a</sup> Yajie Yan,<sup>a</sup> Yani Chen,<sup>a</sup> Pavel Chábera,<sup>c</sup> Kaibo Zheng<sup>\*bc</sup> and Ziqi Liang<sup>\*a</sup>

Correction for 'Enabling room-temperature processed highly efficient and stable 2D Ruddlesden–Popper perovskite solar cells with eliminated hysteresis by synergistic exploitation of additives and solvents' by Shuang Yu *et al.*, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, 7, 2015–2021.

The authors regret an error in the legend of Fig. 4c in the published article. A corrected version of Fig. 4 is shown below:



**Fig. 4** (a) Schematic of solar cell device structures. (b) Representative current density–voltage ( $J$ – $V$ ) characteristics of PEA perovskite based planar solar cells under a light irradiation of  $100 \text{ mW cm}^{-2}$  at reverse scan and their corresponding (c) EQE profiles. (d) Stabilized photocurrent density (black) and PCE (blue) of the optimal device based on PEA +  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  + DMSO over 500 s measured under a constant bias of 0.9 V near the maximum power point.

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

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