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Correction: Low-voltage alternating current powered polydopamine-protected copper phosphide nanowire for electroporation-disinfection in water

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Correction for 'Low-voltage alternating current powered polydopamine-protected copper phosphide nanowire for electroporation-disinfection in water' by Zheng-Yang Huo *et al.*, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, 7, 7347–7354.

The authors regret an error in Fig. 5 of the published article (the first and second panels of Fig. 5i were misplaced; these should have been placed in the opposite order). A corrected version of Fig. 5 is provided below.

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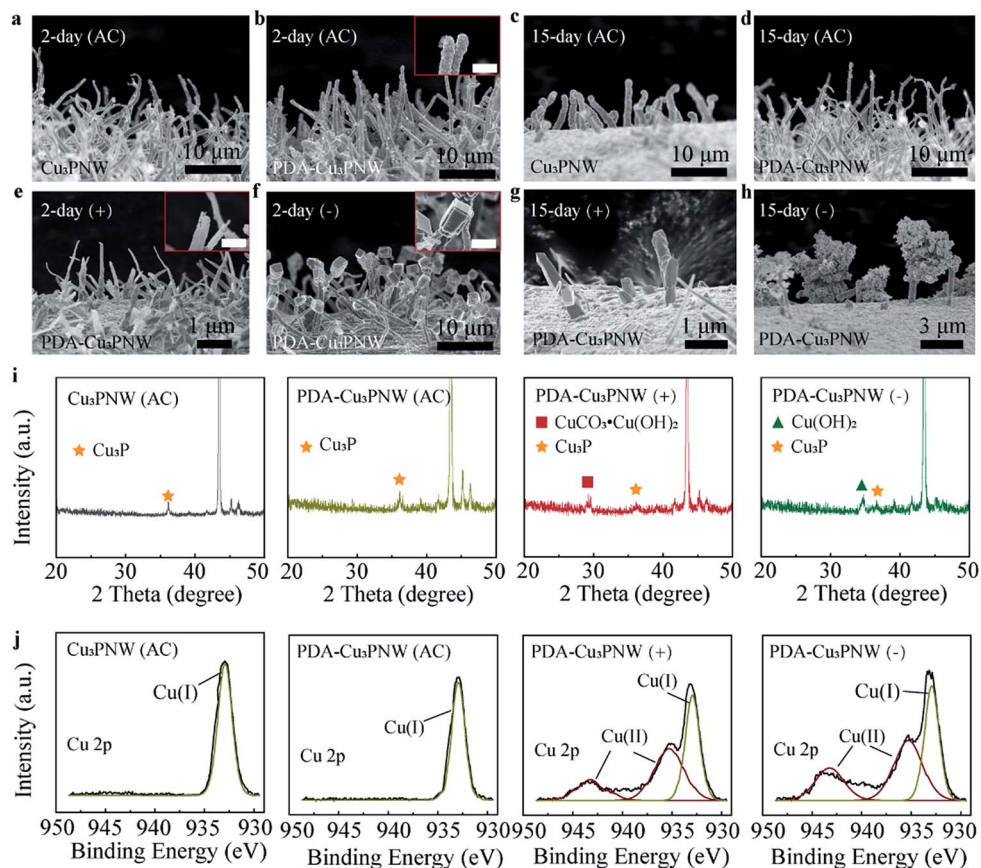


Fig. 5 Electrode degradation analysis during long-term disinfection. (a–d) SEM images of Cu₃PNW-Cu (a) and PDA-Cu₃PNW-Cu (b) electrodes with AC (peak voltage of 1 V, frequency of 10⁶ Hz) and PDA-Cu₃PNW-Cu electrodes serving as positive (c) and negative (d) electrodes with direct current (DC; 1 V) after 2 days of EDC operation. Enlarged SEM images show the details of the tip structure of nanowires and the scale bar is 1 μm. (e–h) SEM images of Cu₃PNW-Cu (e) and PDA-Cu₃PNW-Cu (f) electrodes with AC (peak voltage of 1 V, frequency of 10⁶ Hz) and PDA-Cu₃PNW-Cu electrodes serving as positive (g) and negative (h) electrodes with DC (1 V) after 15 days of EDC operation. (i and j) The X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns (i) and the XPS spectra (j) of the Cu₃PNW-Cu and PDA-Cu₃PNW-Cu electrodes with AC (peak voltage of 1 V, frequency of 10⁶ Hz) and PDA-Cu₃PNW-Cu electrodes serving as positive (+) and negative (–) electrodes with DC (1 V) after long-term EDC operation (15 days). During the long-term EDC operation, the flux was fixed at 4 m³ h^{–1} m^{–2}.

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

