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CORRECTION

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Correction: 4D synchrotron microtomography and pore-network modelling for direct *in situ* capillary flow visualization in 3D printed microfluidic channels

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Correction for '4D synchrotron microtomography and pore-network modelling for direct *in situ* capillary flow visualization in 3D printed microfluidic channels' by Agnese Piovesan *et al.*, *Lab Chip*, 2020, **20**, 2403–2411, DOI: 10.1039/D0LC00227E.

The height of the channel given in Fig. 1b is incorrect in the original article. The correct height is 2 mm and the corrected figure is shown below.

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

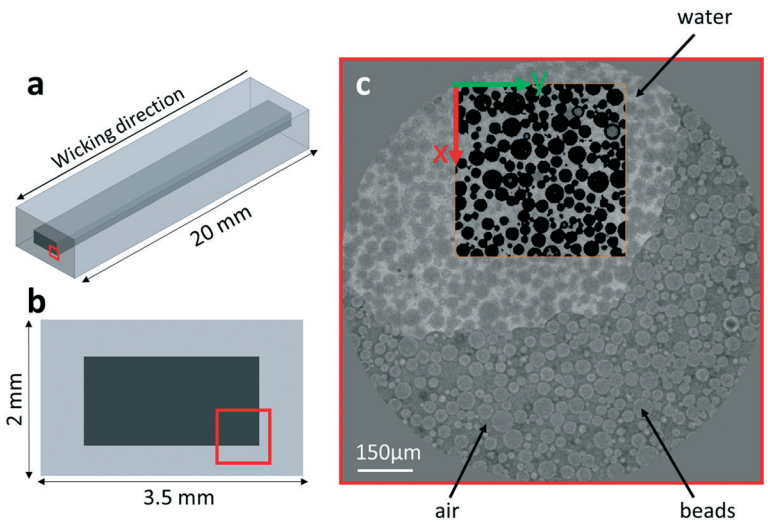

Fig. 1 3D printed porous bodies. (a) Position of the volume of interest (VOI) (red box) on a CAD drawing of the 3D printed device used in the imbibition experiments at the ESRF, (b) position of the VOI on a cross-section of the channel and (c) microscopic details of the porous structure of the VOI in a reconstructed slice of the synchrotron X-ray CT image field of view (pixel size 1.1 µm). In (a) and (b), the hydrophilic channel is depicted in dark grey while the hydrophobic material is in light grey. No structural difference between the hydrophilic channel and the hydrophobic border exists since the ink-jetting mainly influences the material surface properties. The segmented volume in (c) is used in the PN modelling. It is located close to the edges of the hydrophilic channel to study the flow at the hydrophilic/hydrophobic interface.

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