


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2020, 10, 32102

Correction: Tantalum(v) 1,3-propanediolate β -diketonate solution as a precursor to sol–gel derived, metal oxide thin films

Christopher Beale,^{ab} Stefanie Hamacher,^{ab} Alexey Yakushenko,^c Oumaima Bensaid,^{ab} Sabine Willbold,^d Guillermo Beltramo,^e Sören Möller,^f Heinrich Hartmann,^d Elmar Neumann,^g Gregor Mussler,^h Alexander Shkurmanov,^h Dirk Mayer,^a Bernhard Wolfrum^{ai} and Andreas Offenhäusser^{*a}

DOI: 10.1039/d0ra90092c

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Correction for 'Tantalum(v) 1,3-propanediolate β -diketonate solution as a precursor to sol–gel derived, metal oxide thin films' by Christopher Beale *et al.*, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, 10, 13737–13748, DOI: 10.1039/D0RA02558E.

The authors regret that the plasma treatment and printing parameters were reported incorrectly in the subsection “Deposition on a-SiO₂ for UV/Vis spectrophotometry” in the Experimental section of the original article.

Before printing, the substrate for both samples was subjected to an argon plasma treatment for 5 minutes (150 W, 0.6 mbar). The plasma power is now corrected to be the same as stated in the “Deposition on a-SiO₂ for Raman/XRD” subsection, where originally it was incorrectly stated that “the power was set slightly higher” for the Raman/XRD samples. For both the acetylacetone and benzoylacetone inks, the inks were printed on their respective substrates with a 75 μ m drop pitch having dimensions of 400 \times 220 drops to create a uniform layer.

The correct section is as follows:

Deposition on a-SiO₂ for UV/Vis spectrophotometry

0.5 mm thick a-SiO₂ was chosen as the best substrate for transparency in the near UV range. Before printing, the substrate was subjected to an argon plasma treatment for 5 minutes (150 W, 0.6 mbar) using the NANO plasma oven (Diener electronic GmbH + Co. KG, Germany).

Product from the proposed method with acetylacetone was diluted with DEGEE, with the dilution containing 706 mg of DEGEE (70 wt%) and 308 mg of product (30 wt%). The ink was then printed on the substrate with a 75 μ m drop pitch having dimensions of 400 \times 220 drops to create a uniform layer.

For benzoylacetone, the dilution contained 732 mg DEGEE (69 wt%) and 328 mg of product (31 wt%). The ink was then printed with a drop pitch of 75 μ m to create uniform layers (the benzoylacetone ink did not spread as well as the acetylacetone ink), having dimensions of 400 \times 220 drops to create a uniform layer.

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

^aIBI-3, Bioelectronics, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, D-52425, Germany. E-mail: a.offenhaeusser@fz-juelich.de

^bRWTH Aachen University, Templergraben 55, D-52062, Germany

^cFraunhofer Research Institute for Microsystems and Solid State Technologies, D-80686 Munich, Germany

^dZEA-3, Analytics, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, D-52425, Germany

^eIBI-2, Mechanobiology, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, D-52425, Germany

^fIEK-1, Materials Synthesis and Processing, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, D-52425, Germany

^gHelmholtz Nano Facility, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, D-52425, Germany

^hPGI-9, Semiconductor Nanoelectronics, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, D-52425, Germany

ⁱNeuroelectronics, Munich School of Bioengineering, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Technical University of Munich (TUM), D-85748 Garching, Germany

