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CORRECTION

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Correction: Rashba exciton in a 2D perovskite quantum dot

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Correction for 'Rashba exciton in a 2D perovskite quantum dot' by Michael W. Swift *et al.*, *Nanoscale*, 2021, **13**, 16769–16780, DOI: 10.1039/D1NR04884H.

The authors regret that the production code used for the plots in the original article and ESI contained an error in the calculation of the oscillator strengths. This caused the oscillator strength values of some of the $F_z = 1$ states displayed in the middle row of Fig. 3 and the line plots for the $F_z = 1$ states in the bottom row of Fig. 5 of the original article to be incorrect. The authors confirm that the discussion and conclusions were unaffected by these errors, and the corrected versions of these figures are displayed herein.

Additionally, the abstract of the original article contained a typographical error; 'excitonsin' should have read 'excitons in'. The ESI for this article has also been updated.

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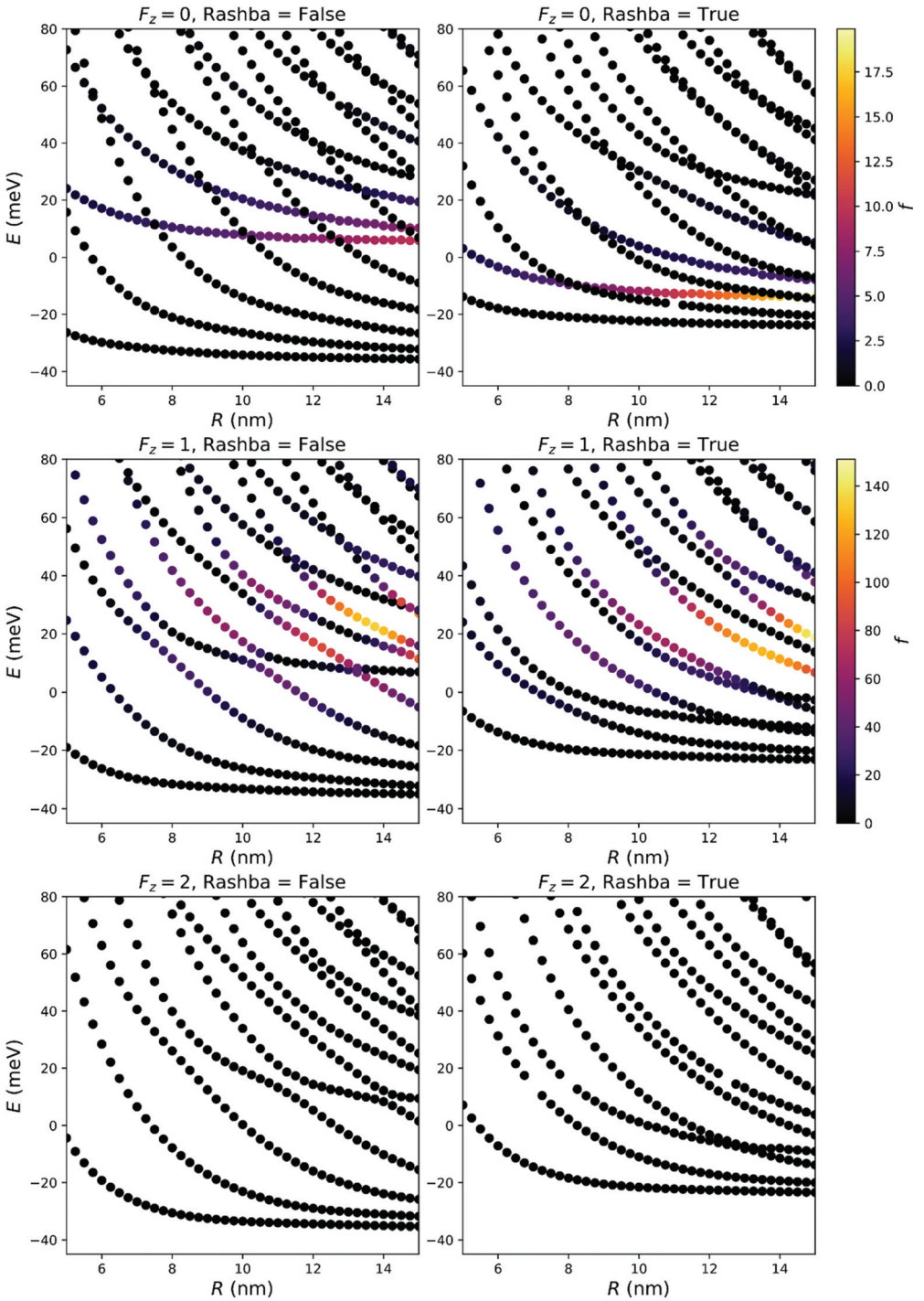

Fig. 3 Energy levels of confined wavefunctions as a function of disk radius R. The columns show results calculated without internal Rashba on the left and with internal Rashba on the right. Rows are $F_z = 0$ (top), $F_z = 1$ (middle), and $F_z = 2$ (bottom). The total oscillator strength f of the states as given by eqn (25) is indicated by the color of the points. Note the different color scale for $F_z = 0$ and $F_z = 1$.

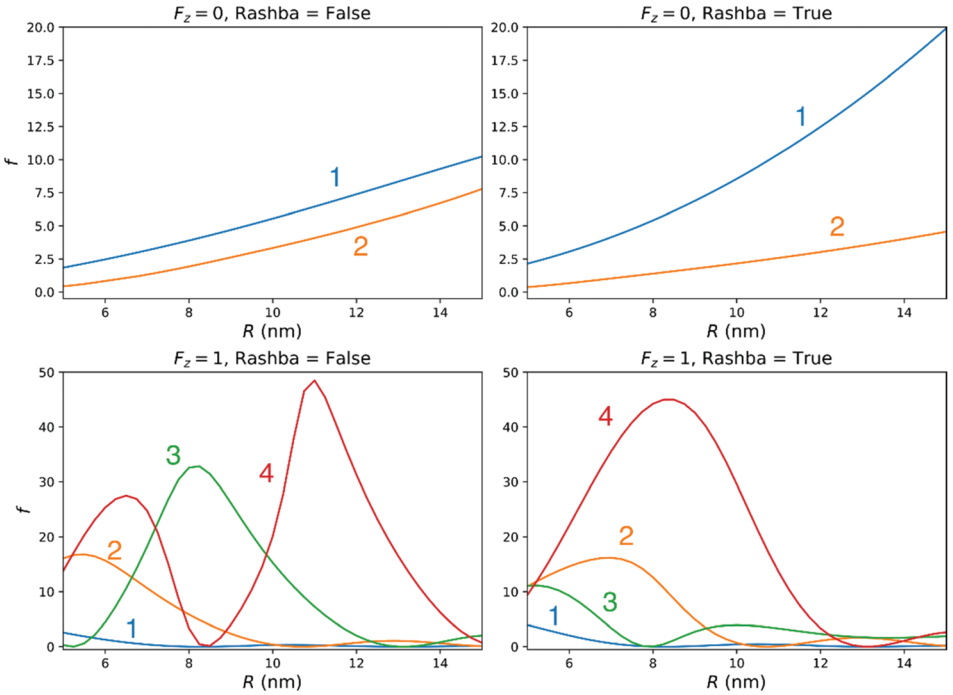

Fig. 5 Oscillator strengths of the low-energy states shown in Fig. 3. The columns show results calculated without internal Rashba on the left and with internal Rashba on the right. The top row shows the oscillator strengths of the two lowest bright $F_z = 0$ states (both from the $E^{1\pm}$ branch since the states from the $E^{0\pm}$ branch have zero oscillator strength, see discussion in the text and Fig. 6). The bottom row shows the oscillator strengths of the four lowest $F_z = 1$ states.

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