

CORRECTION

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Correction: The dual-defect passivation role of lithium bromide doping in reducing the nonradiative loss in CsPbX₃ (X = Br and I) quantum dots

Hao Wu,^a Jianbei Qiu,^{*a,b} Jing Wang,^{*c} Yugeng Wen,^{a,b} Qi Wang,^{a,b}
Zhangwen Long,^a Dacheng Zhou,^{a,b} Yong Yang^{a,b} and Dazhao Wang^a

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Correction for 'The dual-defect passivation role of lithium bromide doping in reducing the nonradiative loss in CsPbX₃ (X = Br and I) quantum dots' by Hao Wu et al., *Inorg. Chem. Front.*, 2020, DOI: 10.1039/d0qi01262a.

The authors regret that some of the references to figures were incorrect in the manuscript.

"This is also the reason why the internal PLQY begins to decrease when the doping amount exceeds 0.1 mmol (Fig. 6)." and "Therefore, the emission peak position of PL shows a blue shift with the increase in the Br[−] ratio (Fig. 7(a)). The corresponding XRD diffraction pattern also shows a peak shift as shown in Fig. 7(c). Lattice contraction occurs when Br[−] occupies some I[−] positions of the lattice, resulting in the diffraction peak synchronously shifting to a large angle. Additionally, the TEM results of CsPbI₃ QDs are also consistent with those of LiBr doped CsPbBr₃ QDs (Fig. 7(d) and (e))." should read as "This is also the reason why the internal PLQY begins to decrease when the doping amount exceeds 0.1 mmol (Fig. 5)." and "Therefore, the emission peak position of PL shows a blue shift with the increase in the Br[−] ratio (Fig. 6(a)). The corresponding XRD diffraction pattern also shows a peak shift as shown in Fig. 6(c). Lattice contraction occurs when Br[−] occupies some I[−] positions of the lattice, resulting in the diffraction peak synchronously shifting to a large angle. Additionally, the TEM results of CsPbI₃ QDs are also consistent with those of LiBr doped CsPbBr₃ QDs (Fig. 6(d) and (e))." respectively.

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

^aFaculty of Material Science and Engineering, Kunming University of Science and Technology, Kunming 650093, China. E-mail: qiu@kust.edu.cn; Fax: +86-871-5188856; Tel: +86-871-5188856

^bKey Lab of Advanced Materials of Yunnan Province, Kunming 650093, China

^cSun Yat Sen Univ, Sch Chem, Sch Mat Sci & Engn, Guangzhou 510275, Guangdong, People's Republic of China. E-mail: ceswj@mail.sysu.edu.cn; Fax: +86-871-5188856; Tel: +86-871-5188856

