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CORRECTION

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Correction: Green and effective synthesis of gold nanoparticles as an injectable fiducial marker for real-time image gated proton therapy

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Correction for 'Green and effective synthesis of gold nanoparticles as an injectable fiducial marker for real-time image gated proton therapy' by Haoran Liu *et al.*, *Mater. Adv.*, 2022, **https://doi.org/10.1039/d2ma00172a**.

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The authors regret that there was an error in Section 2.5. During the preparation of samples for X-ray visualization tests, Ca^{2+} solution (1.8 mM) was added to facilitate the gelation of alg-Au NPs. The corrected Section 2.5 is given below:

In order to evaluate the X-ray visualization of samples, the X-ray visualization tests were conducted at the Central Institute of Isotope Science, Hokkaido University. Fig. S3 (ESI[†]) shows the schematic diagram of the X-ray visualization test. The samples were injected into jelly and 1 mL $CaCl_2$ solution (1.8 mM, physiological concentration) was reinjected for the gelation of each sample (alg-Au NPs). The gelated samples were taken out and irradiated with X-rays generated from an X-ray tube (UD-150-B40, Shimadzu). Gold ball markers (99.99% Au) with diameters of 1.5 and 2.0 mm were chosen as the control. The size and shape of the marker were determined to be suitable for pattern recognition during marker tracking.[54] The X-rays passed through the samples would be detected by the Flat Panel Detector (PaxScan 3030, Varian Medical System). Besides, acrylic resins that have an X-ray attenuation property close to the human body were placed between the samples and the detector,[55] and the visualization ability was evaluated by the pattern matching scores quantified by the detector. The pattern matching scores were calculated according to a previous study.[56]

The authors confirm that the missing information does not affect the scientific conclusions drawn from the work.

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

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