

CORRECTION

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Correction: Nucleotide(s)-mediated simultaneous N, P co-doped reduced graphene oxide (N, P-rGO) porous nanohybrids as high-performance electrode materials for designing sustainable binder-free high-voltage (2.8 V) aqueous symmetric supercapacitors and electrochemical sensors

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Correction for 'Nucleotide(s)-mediated simultaneous N, P co-doped reduced graphene oxide (N, P-rGO) porous nanohybrids as high-performance electrode materials for designing sustainable binder-free high-voltage (2.8 V) aqueous symmetric supercapacitors and electrochemical sensors' by Ikrar Ahmad *et al.*, *Sustainable Energy Fuels*, 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2se00666a>.

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The authors regret omitting the captions for panels f, g, g', g'', and g''' of Fig. 8 in their original article. The complete Fig. 8 caption should read as follows:

Fig. 8 CV curves for the symmetric cell in the 17 m NaClO₄ electrolyte for a varied range of cell voltages (1–3.4 V) (a), CV curves of SSC at different scan rates from 10–500 mV s^{−1} in 17 m NaClO₄ (satd.) (b and b'); GCD for 2.8 V at different current densities from 0.5–5 A g^{−1} in 17 m NaClO₄ (satd.) (c). Cyclic stability and coulombic efficiency of the as-fabricated symmetric cell at 1 A g^{−1} (d). Nyquist plot(s) of the symmetric cell before and after 10 000 cycles (e). Ragone plot of SSC in different electrolytes (f). Driving the motor for running a fan (g), illumination of 91 green LEDs (g') and 114 white LEDs (g'' and g''') upon charging a single SSC (with a mass loading of 5.2 mg) for ~20 s in 17 m NaClO₄.

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

