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CORRECTION

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Correction: Lone pair driven anisotropy in antimony chalcogenide semiconductors

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Correction for 'Lone pair driven anisotropy in antimony chalcogenide semiconductors' by Xinwei Wang *et al.*, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2022, **24**, 7195–7202, https://doi.org/10.1039/D1CP05373F.

The authors regret that **Fig. 5(b)** was incorrect in the original manuscript due to a minor error in the code used for calculating the orientation-dependent radiative limit to photovoltaic conversion efficiency. The corrected figure is shown here. The optical absorption spectra of Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2Se_3 result in a weak orientation-dependent radiative limit of conversion efficiencies. When the film thickness is 500 nm, the difference between the maximum and minimum efficiencies along different directions is 1.31% and 2.40% for Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2Se_3, respectively. The authors note that the correction of **Fig. 5(b)** does not change the central conclusions of the paper.
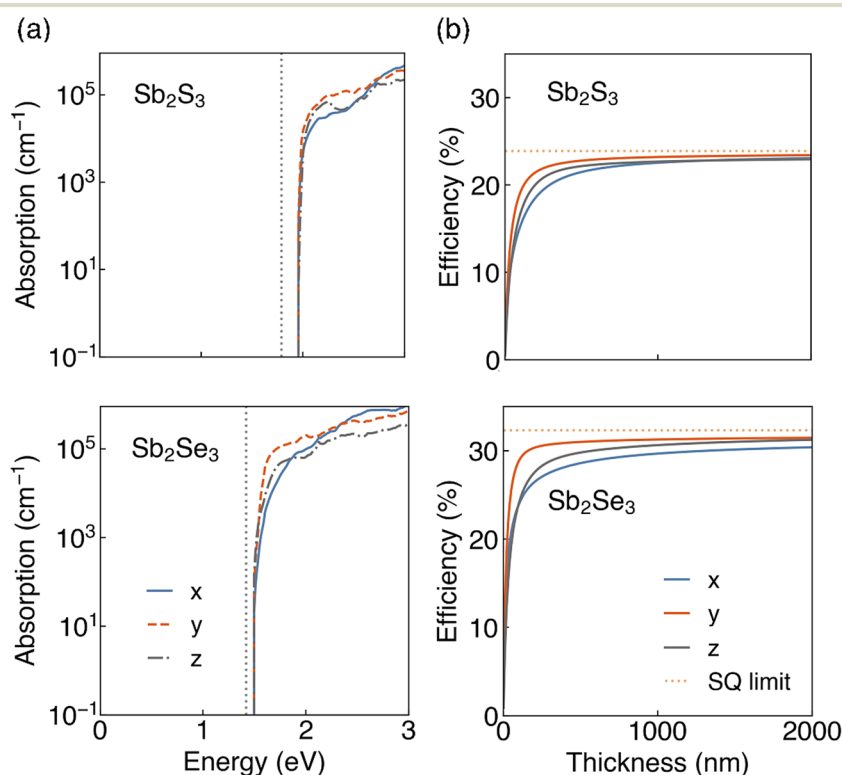

Fig. 5 (a) Calculated optical absorption spectra of Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2Se_3 arising from direct valence to conduction band transitions. The fundamental band gaps are shown in grey dotted lines. (b) Thickness-dependent maximum efficiencies based on the radiative limit of Sb_2S_3 and Sb_2Se_3. *x*, *y* and *z* refer to the direction of the electric polarisation vector of light.

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

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