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## CORRECTION

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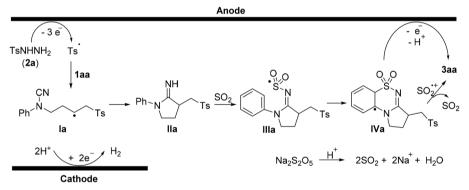
## Correction: Electrochemical tandem cyclization to access sulfonylated fused sultams *via* SO<sub>2</sub> insertion with sodium metabisulfite

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Correction for 'Electrochemical tandem cyclization to access sulfonylated fused sultams via SO<sub>2</sub> insertion with sodium metabisulfite' by Yun-Hai Sun et al., Org. Chem. Front., 2023, **10**, 705–711, https://doi.org/10.1039/D2Q001821G.

The authors regret that the proposed mechanism of anodic oxidation of  $Na_2S_2O_5$  generating a sulfur dioxide radical cation was incorrect in Scheme 7 of the original article. In this work, the cyclic voltammetry (CV) experiments indicated that the solution of  $Na_2S_2O_5$  in  $CH_3CN/H_2O$  displayed an obvious oxidative peak at 1.46 V (1.31 V in the presence of MsOH) (Fig. 1), while the mixture of  $Na_2S_2O_5$  and 2a displayed an obvious oxidative peak at 1.48 V under acidic conditions. Although the mechanism is vague at present, it is likely that the anodic oxidation of  $SO_2$ , which is generated from inorganic sulfite ( $Na_2S_2O_5$ ), may generate a sulfur dioxide radical cation instead of directly removing one electron from the dianion  $S_2O_5$ , and the sulfur dioxide radical cation could subsequently oxidize 2a to produce the corresponding arylsulfonyl radical as an alternative possible way. We are sorry that this led to some misunderstandings. The revised Scheme 7 is presented below in this correction notice, in which the anodic oxidation of  $Na_2S_2O_5$  generating a sulfur dioxide radical cation was removed.



Scheme 7 Proposed mechanism.

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

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