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Correction: Unravelling potential reaction intermediates during catalytic pyrolysis of polypropylene with microscopy and spectroscopy

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Correction for ‘Unravelling potential reaction intermediates during catalytic pyrolysis of polypropylene with microscopy and spectroscopy’ by Ina Vollmer et al., *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, 2024, 14, 894–902, <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3cy01473h>.

The published article includes an incorrect version of Fig. 2. The correct version of Fig. 2 is included below.

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

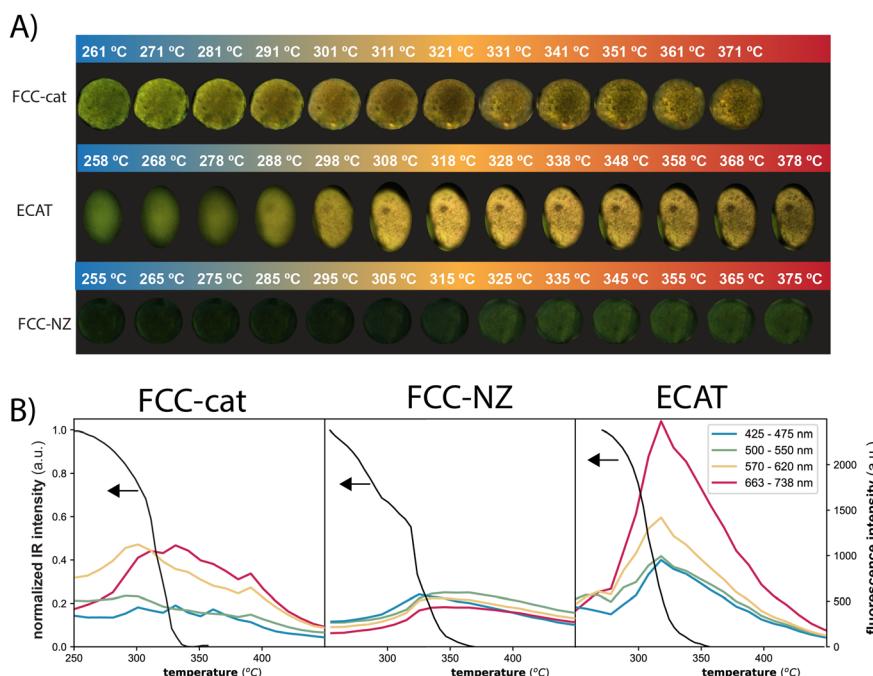


Fig. 2 Panel A depicts the *in situ* fluorescence microscopy images of selected FCC-cat (top), ECAT (middle) and FCC-NZ (bottom) particles during the polypropylene (PP) catalytic pyrolysis reaction. All fluorescence microscopy images of all catalyst particles imaged can be found in Fig. S5.† Panel B: The integrated peak area of the C–H bending vibrations measured by *in situ* IR spectroscopy (Fig. 1C) indicates PP breakdown over FCC-cat (left), FCC-NZ (middle) and ECAT (right). The fluorescence intensity in the different wavelength regions is obtained by averaging over all pixels of a sectioned catalyst particle. Evolution of fluorescence for more ECAT particles can be found in Fig. S6.†

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