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Correction: Hybrid 2D perovskite and red emitting carbon dot composite for improved stability and efficiency of LEDs

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The authors regret the omission of a reference from the original article, which should have been included in the introduction as ref. 14. This reference is shown in the reference list below as ref. 1, and should have been included in the following text in the Introduction:

In perovskites, the general interactions exist between A-site cations and corner-sharing octahedra $[BX_6]^{4-}$ respectively. This coordination between the A-site cation and the corner octahedra determines the dimensionality of the perovskite.^{9,10,14} Structurally, 3D PSKs can be converted to lower dimensions by completely or partially replacing small A-site cations with other bulky organic cations (including two-dimensional (2D), one-dimensional (1D), and zero-dimensional (0D) perovskites).¹⁴ It's worth noting that the low dimensionality mentioned here means that each component of the perovskite has at least one dimension to the extent of molecular level and has nothing to do with the final morphology of the perovskite, for instance, nanosheets, nanowires, nanocrystals, *etc.* Unlike 3D perovskite, however, the large hydrophobic spacer cations of low-dimensional perovskite can effectively improve thermal stability and reduce water penetration.^{11–14}

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

References

- 1 F. Cao, P. Zhang and L. Li, Multidimensional Perovskite Solar Cells, *Fundam. Res.*, 2022, **2**, 237–253.

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