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CORRECTION

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Correction: Enhanced charge transport from Pd-doping in $CsPbBr_3$ quantum dots for efficient photoelectrocatalytic water splitting

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Correction for 'Enhanced charge transport from Pd-doping in $CsPbBr_3$ quantum dots for efficient photoelectrocatalytic water splitting' by Wenxiao Gong *et al.*, *J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2023, **11**, 6963–6970, https://doi.org/10.1039/D3TC00115F.

The authors regret an error in the Pd content reported in Table S2 of the Supplementary Information, and discussed in the published article – this error arose due to a transcription error, resulting in the incorrect calculation of Pd doping percentage.

In the Results and discussion section, second paragraph, the text: "The cross-sectional scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and EDS mapping images are also provided in Fig. S2 (ESI†). We can see that the image of Pd is not clear because of the low Pd doping content, and as shown in Table S1 (ESI†) the concentration of Pd is 0.2%. According to inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), measurements, the doping percentage of Pd in Pd-$CsPbBr_3$ QDs is around 0.2% (Table S2, ESI†)" should be replaced with "The cross-sectional scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and EDS mapping images are also provided in Fig. S2 and Table S1 (ESI†). We can see that the Pd uniformly distributed in the Pd-$CsPbBr_3$ QDs. According to inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS), measurements, the doping percentage of Pd in Pd-$CsPbBr_3$ QDs is around 0.09% (Table S2, ESI†)."

These changes have been checked by an independent expert who confirms that the revised data do not impact the conclusions of the published article.

Table S2 of the Supplementary Information for the published article has also been updated.

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

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