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CORRECTION

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Correction: Achieving 9% EQE in light-emitting electrochemical cells *via* a TADF-sensitized fluorescence strategy

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Correction for 'Achieving 9% EQE in light-emitting electrochemical cells *via* a TADF-sensitized fluorescence strategy' by Zeyang Zhou *et al.*, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2024, **26**, 24498–24505, https://doi.org/10.1039/D4CP02801E.

The molecular structure of 4CzPN-*t*Bu was displayed incorrectly in Fig. 1 in the originating article; the correct molecule is shown here.

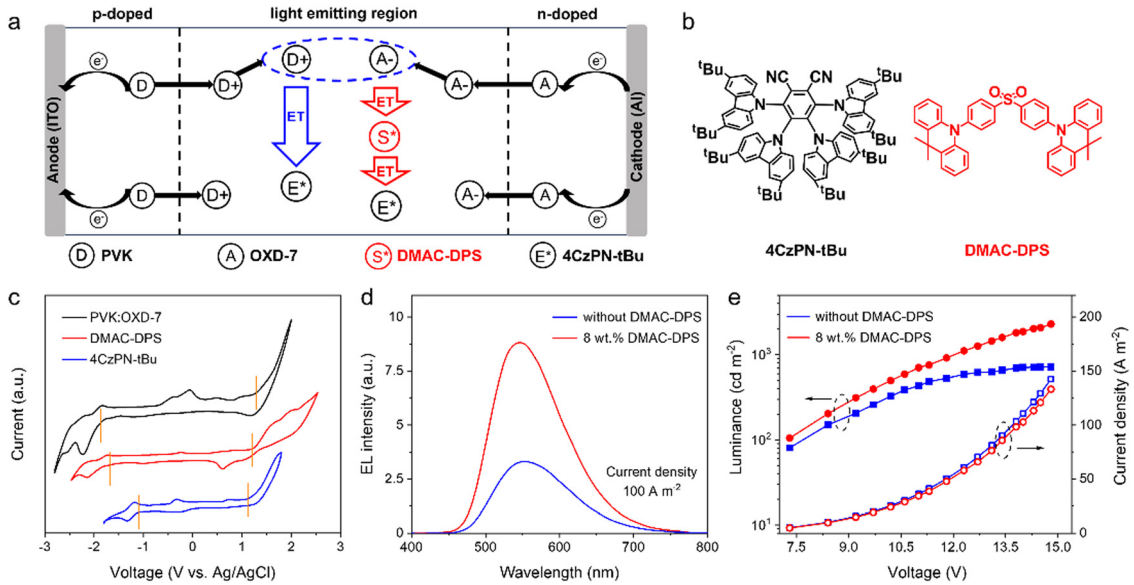

Fig. 1 (a) Schematics of the operation mechanism of LECs after the formation of the electric double layers (EDLs), p-doped, n-doped, and intrinsic zones. The red and blue arrows represent the energy transfer processes with and without a sensitizer, respectively. (b) Chemical structure of emitter 4CzPN-*t*Bu and sensitizer DMAC-DPS. (c) Cyclic voltammograms of mix-host PVK:OXD-7, sensitizer DMAC-DPS, and emitter 4CzPN-*t*Bu. (d) EL spectrum measured from LECs with and without DMAC-DPS. (e) Current density (A m^{-2})–voltage (V)–luminance (cd m^{-2}) curve of LECs with and without DMAC-DPS.

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

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