

CORRECTION

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Correction: Lignin organic–inorganic supramolecular aggregate derived N,O co-doped porous carbon nanosheets for high performance zinc-ion hybrid capacitors

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Correction for 'Lignin organic–inorganic supramolecular aggregate derived N,O co-doped porous carbon nanosheets for high performance zinc-ion hybrid capacitors' by Yukang Fan *et al.*, *Green Chem.*, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D4GC06259K>.

The authors regret the errors in section 2.4, where incorrect values were quoted for energy density and power density, and in section 2.5, where the frequency regions were incorrectly stated. The correct values and frequency regions are indicated in **bold** below.

Benefiting from a high specific capacitance and a wide voltage window, the ZIHCs utilizing the S-NLPC cathode exhibit a maximum energy density of **154.3 W h kg⁻¹** at a power density of **80.2 W kg⁻¹** and also display a maximum power density of **57.9 kW kg⁻¹** at an energy density of **62.3 W h kg⁻¹** (Fig. 4g), surpassing most of the state-of-the-art carbon-based ZIHCs.

The Nyquist plot (Fig. 5e) demonstrates that S-NLPC exhibits the lowest charge transfer impedance ($R_{ct} = 1.3 \Omega$) in the **high-frequency** region, as well as a reduced slope in the **low-frequency** region.

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

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