## Journal of Materials Chemistry A



## CORRECTION

View Article Online



Cite this: J. Mater. Chem. A, 2025, 13,

## Correction: Reversible lattice oxygen participation in $Ru_{1-x}O_{2-x}$ for superior acidic oxygen evolution reaction

Jia Cao, ad Xiongyi Liang, bfg Wei Gao, Di Yin, Xiuming Bu, \* Siwei Yang, e Chuqian Xiao, a Shaoyan Wang, a Xiao Cheng Zeng, bh Johnny C. Ho and Xianying Wang\*a

DOI: 10.1039/d5ta90115d

rsc.li/materials-a

Correction for 'Reversible lattice oxygen participation in  $Ru_{1-x}O_{2-x}$  for superior acidic oxygen evolution reaction' by Jia Cao et al., J. Mater. Chem. A, 2025, https://doi.org/10.1039/D5TA01484K.

The authors regret that in the original article some minor errors were present in Fig. 3 and 4 that were not corrected before publication. The specific details corrected are as follows:

- (1) In Fig. 3(f), the x-axis unit should have read 'A' rather than 'mA'.
- (2) In Fig. 4(a), some species labels (e.g., O<sup>34</sup>) were incorrect and have been updated to <sup>34</sup>O<sub>2</sub>.
- (3) In Fig. 4(e), the x-axis label should have read 'Wavenumber' rather than 'Wavelength'.
- Updated versions of Fig. 3 and 4 are as displayed below, accompanied by the original captions which are unchanged. The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

and Skey Laboratory of Materials for Energy Conversion, Shanghai Institute of Ceramics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200050, China. E-mail: buxiuming@mail.sic.ac. cn; wangxianying@mail.sic.ac.cn

Department of Materials Science and Engineering, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong SAR 999077, China. E-mail: xzeng26@cityu.edu.hk; johnnyho@cityu.edu.hk State Key Laboratory of Solidification Processing, School of Materials Science and Engineering, Northwestern Poly-technical University, Xi'an, China

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>d</sup>Center of Materials Science and Optoelectronics Engineering, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

<sup>\*</sup>State Key Laboratory of Materials for Integrated Circuits, Shanghai Institute of Microsystem and Information Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200050, China Shenzhen Research Institute, City University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen 518057, China

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>Chengdu Research Institute, City University of Hong Kong, Chengdu 610200, China

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>h</sup>Hong Kong Institute for Clean Energy, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong 999077, China

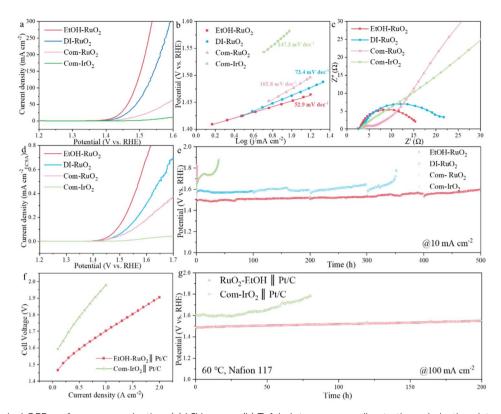


Fig. 3 Electrochemical OER performance evaluation. (a) LSV curves, (b) Tafel plots corresponding to the polarization data, (c) electrochemical impedance spectroscopy, (d) LSV curves normalized to the electrochemical surface area, and (e) chronopotentiometry curve recorded at 10 mA cm $^{-2}$  for EtOH $^{-1}$ RuO $^{-1}$ Polarization curve of PEMWEs obtained at 60 °C with EtOH $^{-1}$ RuO $^{-1}$ Polarization curve of PEMWEs of 100 mA cm $^{-2}$  at 60 °C.

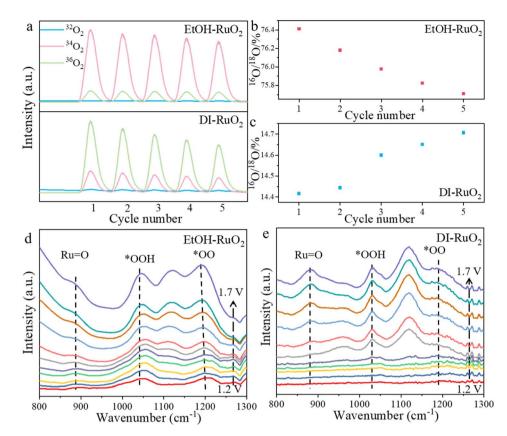


Fig. 4 Insights into the reaction mechanisms via in situ FTIR and DEMS on RuO<sub>2</sub> catalysts. (a) Differential Electrochemical Mass Spectrometry (DEMS) signals of  $^{32}O_2(^{16}O^{16}O)$ ,  $^{34}O_2(^{16}O^{18}O)$ , and  $^{36}O_2(^{18}O^{18}O)$  obtained from the reaction products in the  $H_2^{18}O$  aqueous  $H_2SO_4$  electrolyte; the ratio of  $^{16}\text{O}/^{18}\text{O}$  in the products of 5 LSV run for (b) EtOH $-\text{RuO}_2$  and (c) DI $-\text{RuO}_2$ . In situ FTIR spectrum for (d) EtOH $-\text{RuO}_2$  and (e) DI $-\text{RuO}_2$ .