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## Correction: Magnifying the ESIPT process in tris(salicylideneanilines) *via* the steric effect – a pathway to the molecules with panchromatic fluorescence

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 Correction for 'Magnifying the ESIPT process in tris(salicylideneanilines) *via* the steric effect – a pathway to the molecules with panchromatic fluorescence' by Pawel Gawrys *et al.*, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2023, 25, 12500–12514, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D3CP00638G>.

The authors regret that in the original article the top right panel of Fig. 11 was incorrect. The correct figure and affected discussion is given below.

Corrected discussion: To check the CIE1931 chromaticity diagrams, the emission spectra of all compounds in all solvents used have been plotted out in Fig. 11. Inspection of these plots reveals that the **dH** cluster coordinates are confined to a small region that is distant from the white point, while the chromatic coordinates of the **dMe**, **dEt**, and **dIPr** spectra are dispersed across a large area of the CIE 1931 colour space plot and some of them are in close proximity to the white point, confirming that tuning of the ESIPT emission can be effective in obtaining the desired luminescent properties, and may be used for practical purposes.

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

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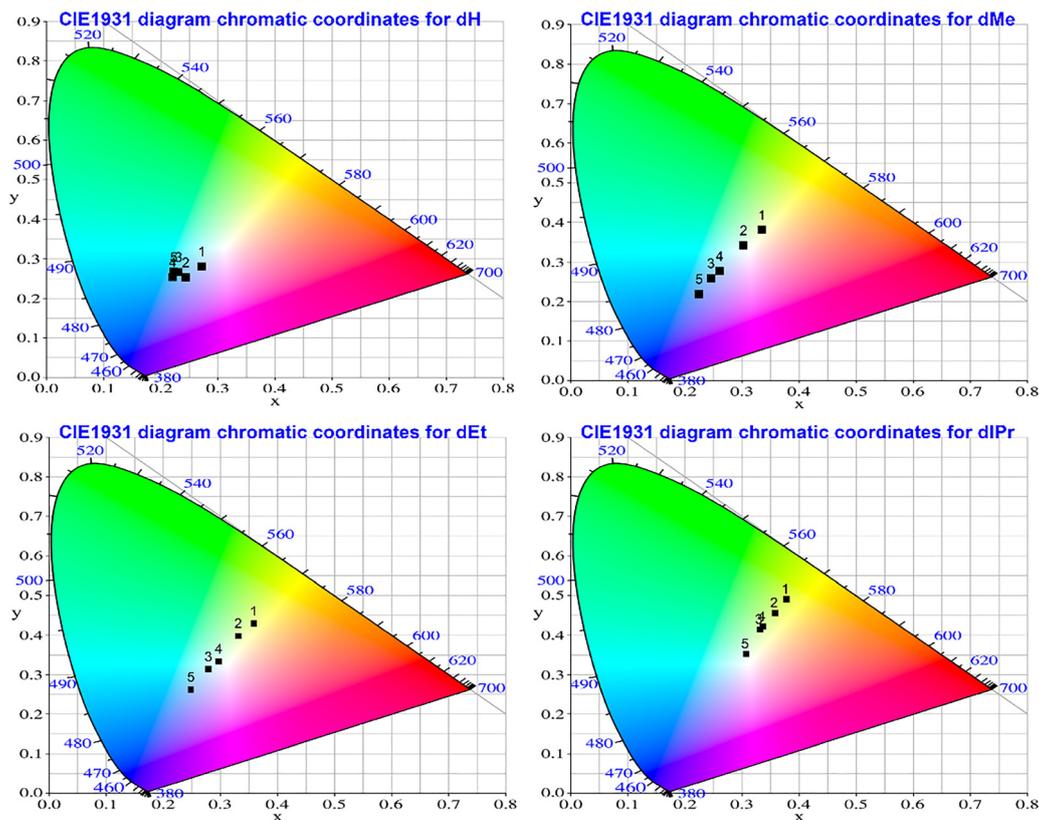


Fig. 11 The CIE 1931 chromaticity diagram for **dH**, **dMe**, **dEt** and **dIPr** in solvents at room temperature. Digital label denotes solvent: 1 – *n*-hexane, 2 – *n*-hexadecane, 3 – toluene, 4 – tetrahydrofuran, 5 – acetonitrile.

