

CORRECTION

View Article Online
View Journal | View Issue



Cite this: *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2023, 16, 6168

DOI: 10.1039/d3ee90067c

rsc.li/ees

Correction: Solid-state cooling: thermoelectrics

Yongxin Qin, ^a Bingchao Qin, ^{*a} Dongyang Wang, ^a Cheng Chang ^b and Li-Dong Zhao ^{*ac}

Correction for 'Solid-state cooling: thermoelectrics' by Yongxin Qin *et al.*, *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2022, 15, 4527–4541, <https://doi.org/10.1039/D2EE02408J>.

In Fig. 1 on page 4528 of this article, to describe the operating principle and process of the solid-state refrigeration technologies in more detail and accurately, the original figure should be replaced with an updated one. The corresponding caption of Fig. 1 should also be updated. Note that this correction does not have any impact on the main idea and conclusion of this article. The updated Fig. 1 should appear as follows.

^a School of Materials Science and Engineering, Beihang University, Beijing 100191, China. E-mail: qinbingchao@buaa.edu.cn, zhaolidong@buaa.edu.cn

^b Institute of Science and Technology Austria, Am Campus 1, 3400, Klosterneuburg, Austria

^c Key Laboratory of Intelligent Sensing Materials and Chip Integration Technology of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou, 310051, China



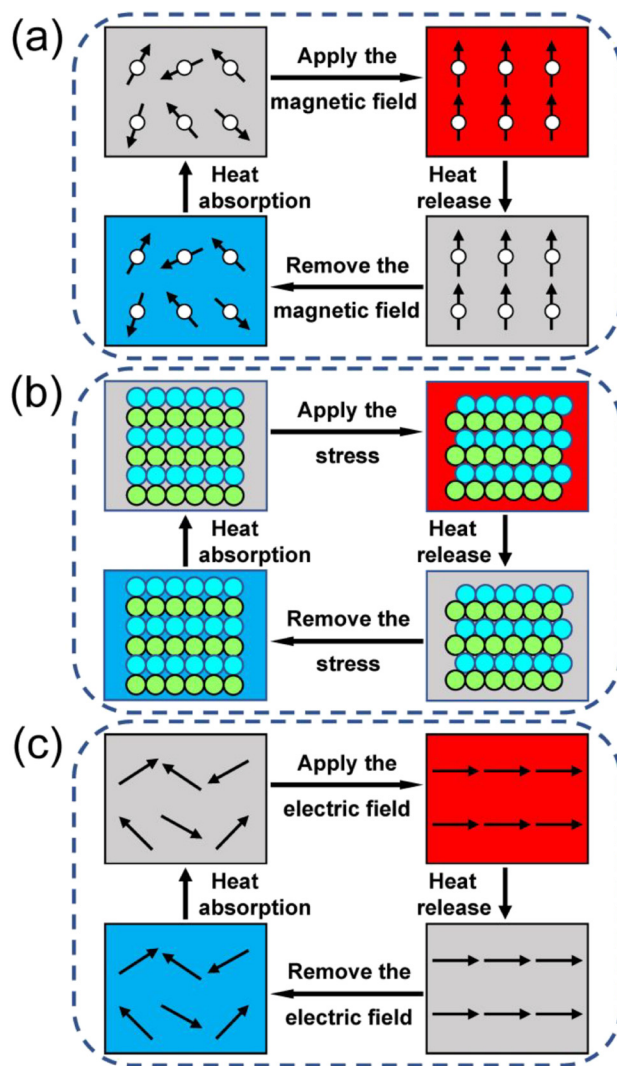


Fig. 1 The principles of solid-state refrigeration technologies. (a) Magnetocaloric, (b) elastocaloric, and (c) electrocaloric cooling technologies. All technologies contain four similar and basic processes: adiabatic magnetization, isothermal magnetization, adiabatic demagnetization, and isothermal demagnetization, taking magnetocaloric as an example.

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

