

## CORRECTION

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View Journal | View IssueCite this: *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2024, 12, 520**Correction: Achieving highly efficient CO<sub>2</sub> to CO electroreduction exceeding 300 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> with single-atom nickel electrocatalysts**Hui-Yun Jeong,<sup>a</sup> Mani Balamurugan,<sup>a</sup> Venkata Surya Kumar Choutipalli,<sup>de</sup>  
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Correction for 'Achieving highly efficient CO<sub>2</sub> to CO electroreduction exceeding 300 mA cm<sup>-2</sup> with single-atom nickel electrocatalysts' by Hui-Yun Jeong *et al.*, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, 2019, 7, 10651–10661, <https://doi.org/10.1039/C9TA02405K>.

In the original article, the transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images of carbonization products without silica templates in Fig. 3 were incorrectly depicted. Specifically, Fig. 3b erroneously duplicated Fig. 3a. Upon correction, the TEM images now accurately show the presence of nickel nanoparticles in carbonaceous materials when the catalysts are prepared without the silica template. These corrections do not affect the experimental conclusions, confirming the pivotal role of the silica template in the preparation of atomically dispersed nickel active sites. The correct Fig. 3 is shown below.

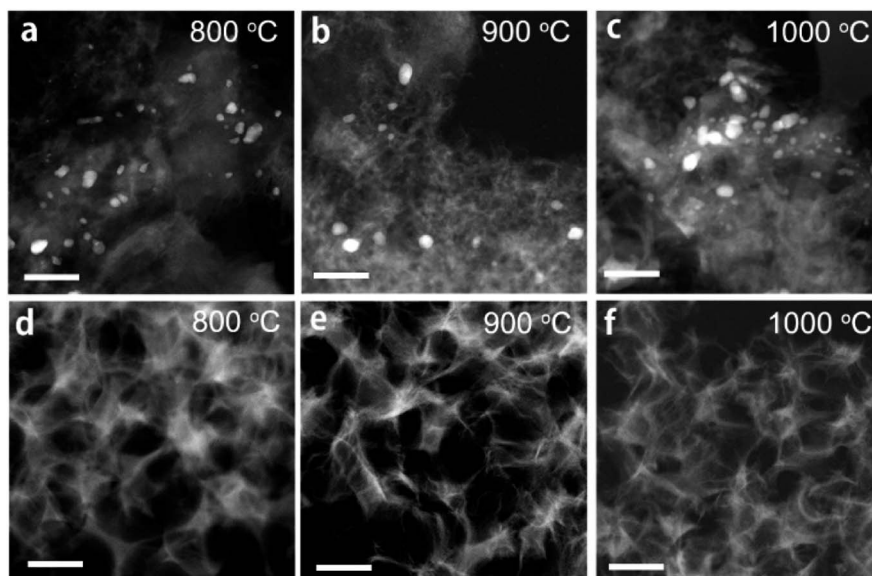


Fig. 3 (a–c) HAADF-STEM images of carbonization products of nickel chloride dissolved EMIM-DCA without silica templates; the remaining unetched nickel agglomerates can be observed (scale bar 100 nm). (d–f) When nickel chloride dissolved EMIM-DCA is carbonized with silica templates, nickel agglomerates can be efficiently removed during the silica etching procedure.

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

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