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Energy Materials

Correction

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Correction: Modulating the graphitic domains of hard carbons via tuning resin crosslinking degree to achieve high rate and stable sodium storage (*Energy Mater* 2024; 10.20517/energymater.2023.117)

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In the original publication[1], the authors realized they mistakenly used incorrect figures. To rectify this error, they made the following corrections.

There are some errors in Figure 2E (SEM image), Figure 2J (mapping images), Figure 4B (Rate performances) and Figure 6B. The corrected versions of Figures 2, 4 and 6 are shown below:

We apologize for any inconvenience caused and state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. The original article has been updated accordingly.

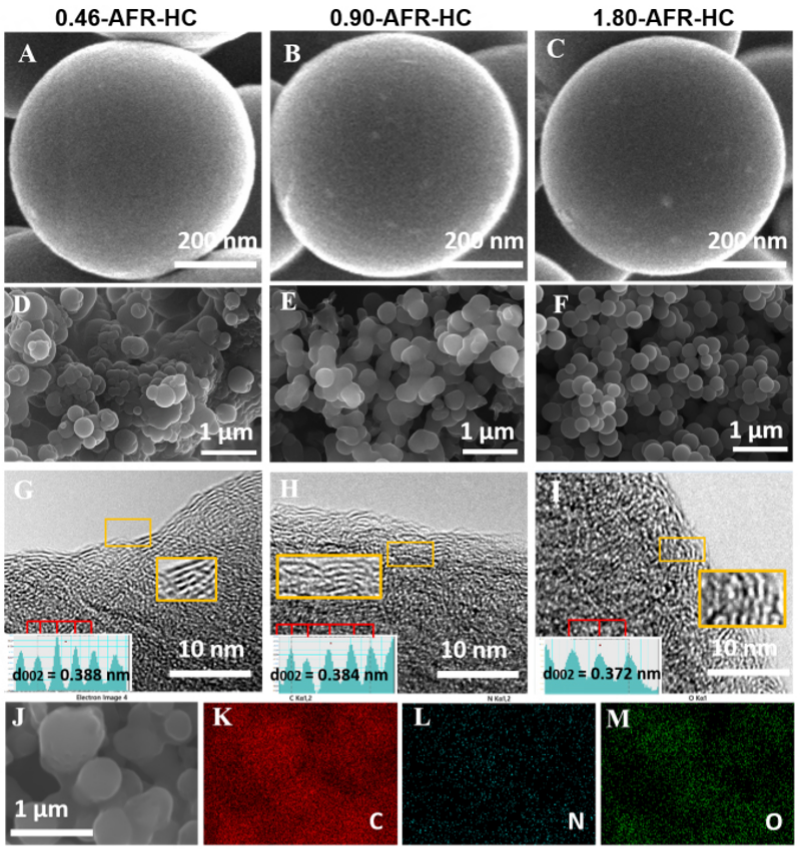

Figure 2. (A-F) SEM images; (G-I) HRTEM images; (J-M) EDS mappings of 0.46-AFR-HC; (K-M) belong to the EDS mappings of C, N and O elements, respectively. SEM: Scanning electron microscopy; HRTEM: high-resolution transmission electron microscope; EDS: Energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS); AFR: aminophenol formaldehyde resin; HC: hard carbon.

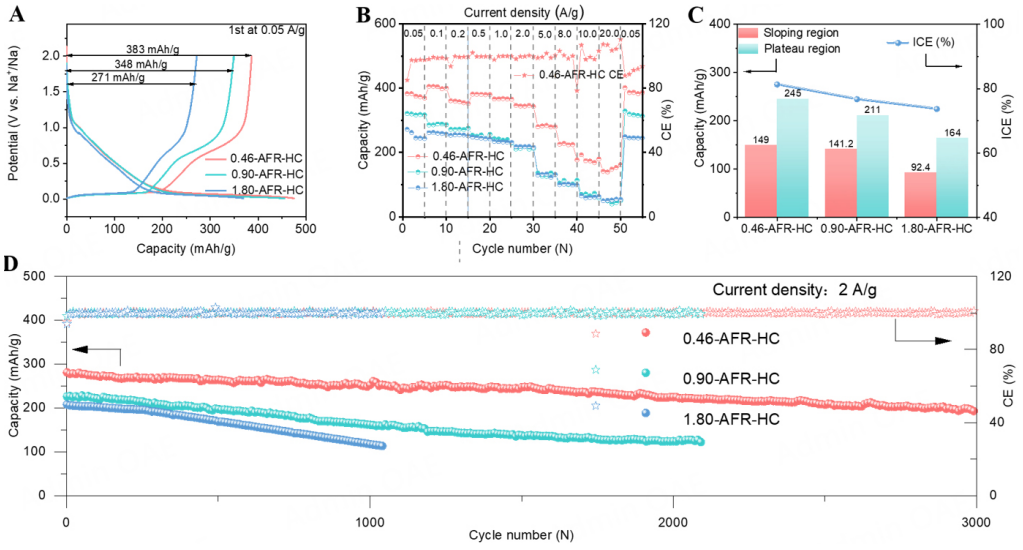

Figure 4. (A) The discharge-charge curves at the first cycle; (B) Rate performances; (C) Comparison of ICE and plateau/sloping capacities; (D) Cycling stability. ICE: Initial coulombic efficiency.

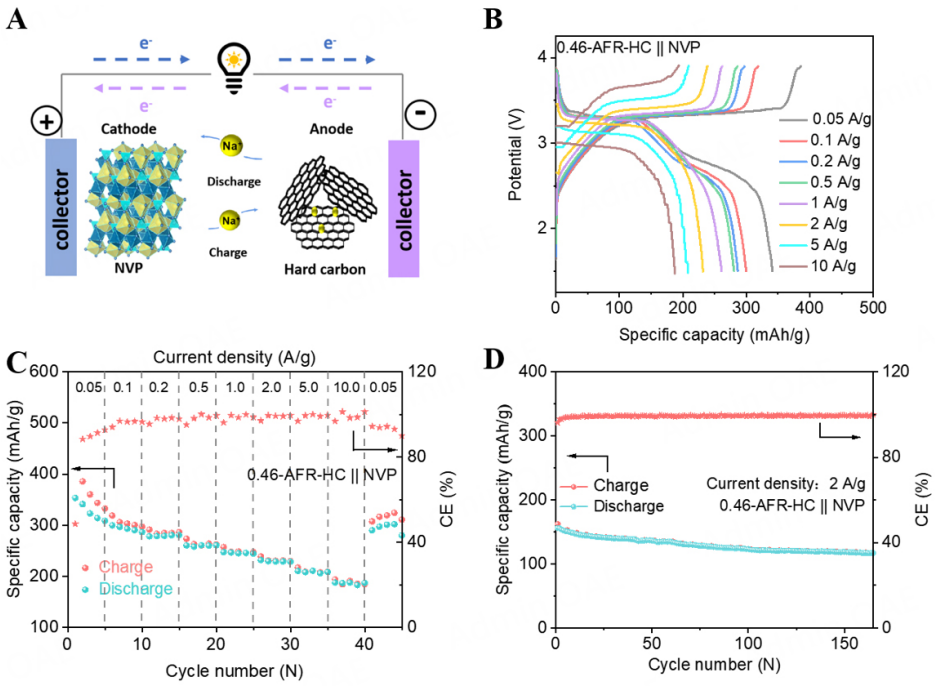

Figure 6. (A) Schematic of sodium-ion full-cell; (B) The GCD profiles under different rates; (C) Rate performance; (D) Cycling stability. GCD: Galvanostatic charge/discharge curve.

REFERENCES

1. Lu Z, Yin X, Ji Y, et al. Modulating the graphitic domains of hard carbons via tuning resin crosslinking degree to achieve high rate and stable sodium storage. *Energy Mater* 2024;4:400038. DOI