



# Correction to: Carbon nanotube modified cellulose nonwovens: superhydrophobic, breathable, and sensitive for drowning alarm and motion monitoring

Rui Zhang · Suxian Ye · Ryuki Suzuki · Chengbo Xie · Jian Wang ·  
Weizhe Huang · Zhuanyong Zou

Published online: 5 March 2024

© The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature B.V. 2024

## Correction to: Cellulose

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10570-023-05695-7>

In the original published article, the authors discovered that while processing the data, they have mistakenly treated  $R_{min}$  as  $R_0$ , resulting in a deviation in the result, which resulted in having to update the sensitivity section in Fig. 4 and Fig. 6.

---

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10570-023-05695-7>.

---

R. Zhang · S. Ye · C. Xie · J. Wang (✉) · W. Huang ·  
Z. Zou (✉)

School of Textile and Apparel, Shaoxing University,  
Shaoxing 312000, Zhejiang, People's Republic of China  
e-mail: jwang@usx.edu.cn

Z. Zou  
e-mail: zouzhy@usx.edu.cn

R. Zhang · J. Wang · Z. Zou  
Key Laboratory of Clean Dyeing and Finishing  
Technology of Zhejiang Province, Shaoxing University,  
Shaoxing 312000, Zhejiang, People's Republic of China

R. Suzuki  
Center for Material Design Science, School of Integrated  
Design Engineering, Keio University, 3-14-1 Hiyoshi,  
Yokohama 223-8522, Japan

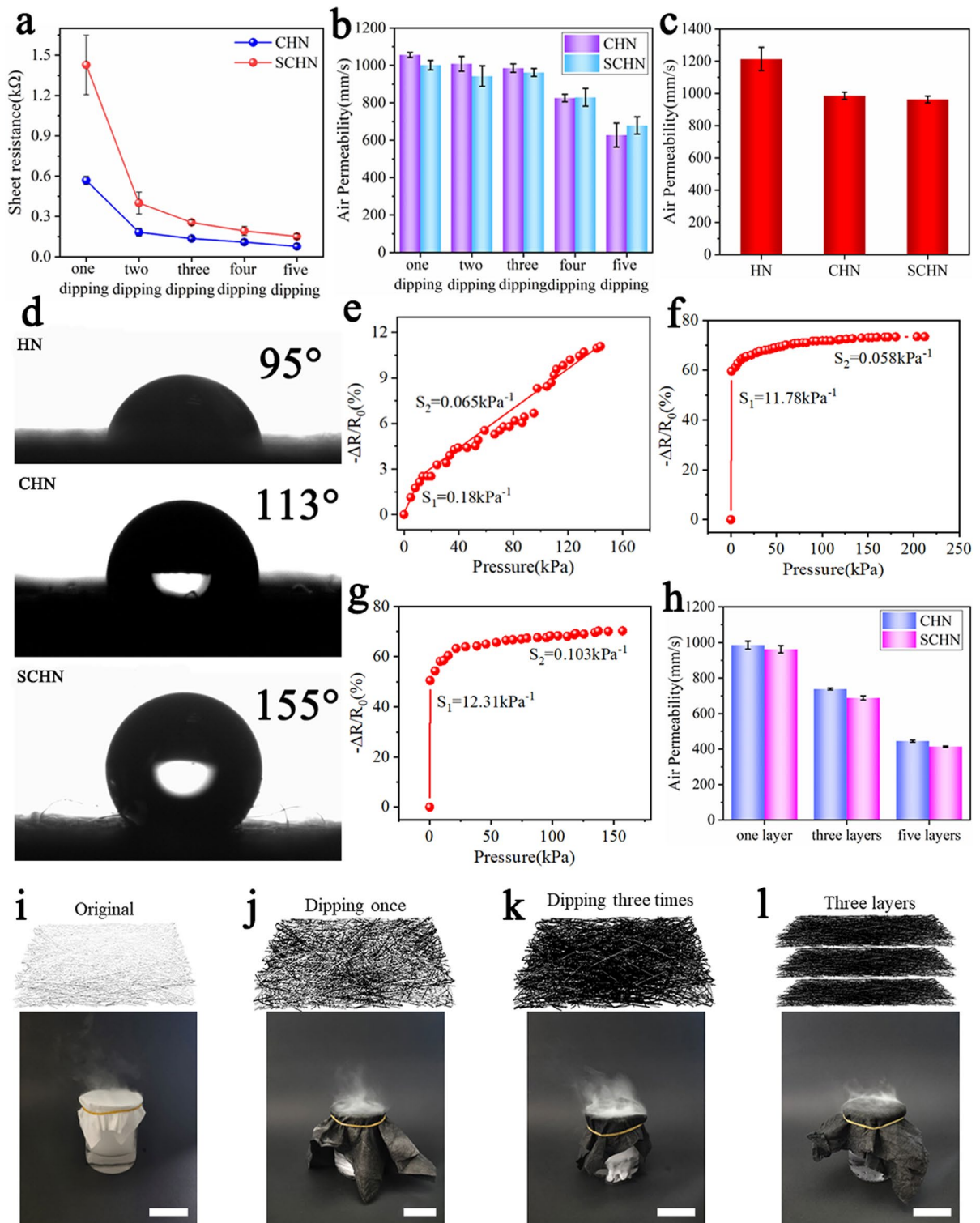
J. Wang · Z. Zou  
Shaoxing Key Laboratory of High Performance Fibers  
& Products, Shaoxing University, Shaoxing 312000,  
Zhejiang, People's Republic of China

In addition to the relative resistance values of a,b,c,d,g in Fig. 5, the relative resistance values of a, b, c, d, e, and l in Fig. 8 and the ordinate in Fig. 9 also need to be updated, and do not affect the main results and conclusions of the paper.

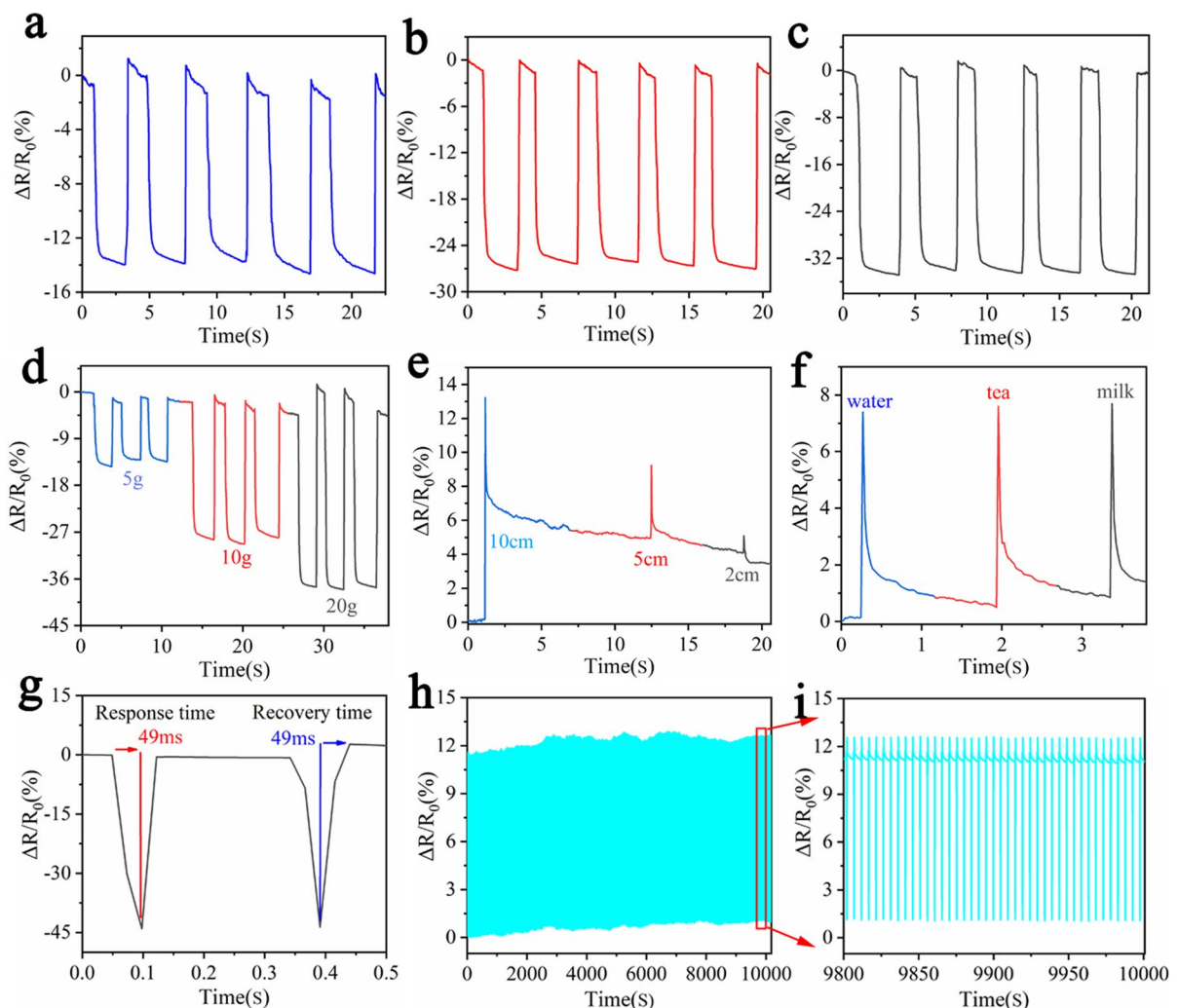
However, the authors apologize for any inconvenience or confusion that this error may have caused to the readers and reviewers. The correct version of Figs. 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 are provided in this correction.

Due to this error, the sensitivity value “128.39  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  in 0–0.6 kPa and 0.027  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  in 0.6–210 kPa” appearing in the Abstract, Introduction (fourth paragraph) and the conclusion section should be “11.78  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  in 0–5.20 kPa and 0.058  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  in 5.20–210 kPa”.

Also, the information “It can be seen from the figure that the sensitivity of the one-layer structure sensor is 0.012  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  in the range of 0–57 kPa and 0.00069  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  in the range of 57–300 kPa. In contrast, the three-layer structure sensor has sensitivities as high as 128.39  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  in the range of 0 to 0.6 kPa and 0.027  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  in the range of 0.6 to 210 kPa. In the range of 0 to 0.84 kPa and 0.84 to 225 kPa, the sensitivity of the five-layer structure sensor is 131.51  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  and 0.086  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$ , which is an increase of only a small amount compared to the three-layer structure.” present in the section “Preparation and characterization of SCHN” under heading “**Results and discussion**” should be “It can be seen from the figure that the sensitivity of the one-layer structure sensor is 0.18  $\text{kPa}^{-1}$  in the range of 0–13.58 kPa and



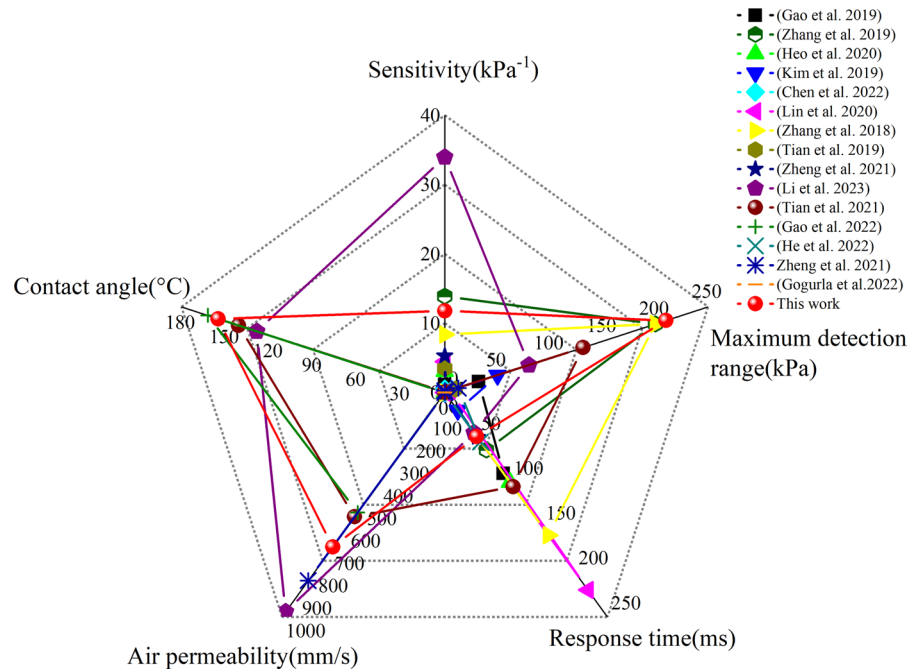
◀**Fig. 4** **a** Resistance values of CHN and SCHN for different impregnation times; **b** Breathability of CHN and SCHN for different number of impregnations; **c** Comparison of the permeability of HN, CHN and SCHN; **d** Comparison of the contact angle of HN, CHN and SCHN; **e–g** Comparison of the sensitivity of single, three and five layers of SCHN; **h** Comparison of the permeability of one, three and five layers of CHN and SCHN; **i** Glass bottle filled with dry ice and warm water covered with HN, **j** impregnated once, **k** impregnated three times, and **l** 3 layers of SCHN covering the top of the glass bottle containing dry ice and warm water.(Scale bar 3.5 cm)



**Fig. 5** **a** Pressure response curves of 5 g weights; **b** Pressure response curves of 10 g weights; **c** Pressure response curves of 20 g weights; **d** Comparison of pressure response curves for weights of 5 g, 10 g, and 20 g; (4) Responses of water drops at

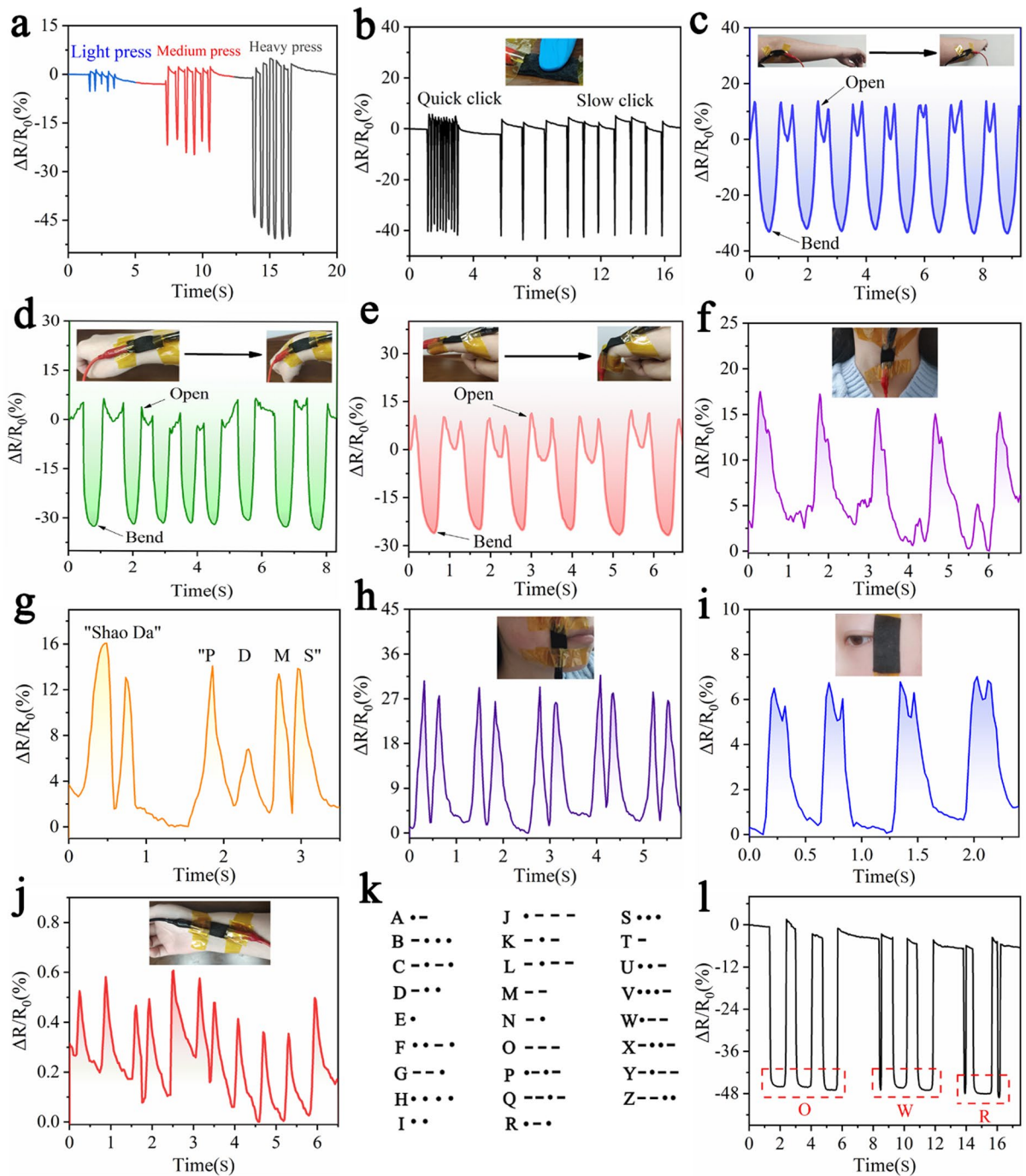
different heights; (5) Responses of drops of different species at the same height; **g** SCHN sensor response and recovery time; **h–i** Endurance testing under 2.5 kPa pressure for 2000 consecutive cycles

**Fig. 6** Star-shaped comparison of sensor performance with other sensors reported in the literature



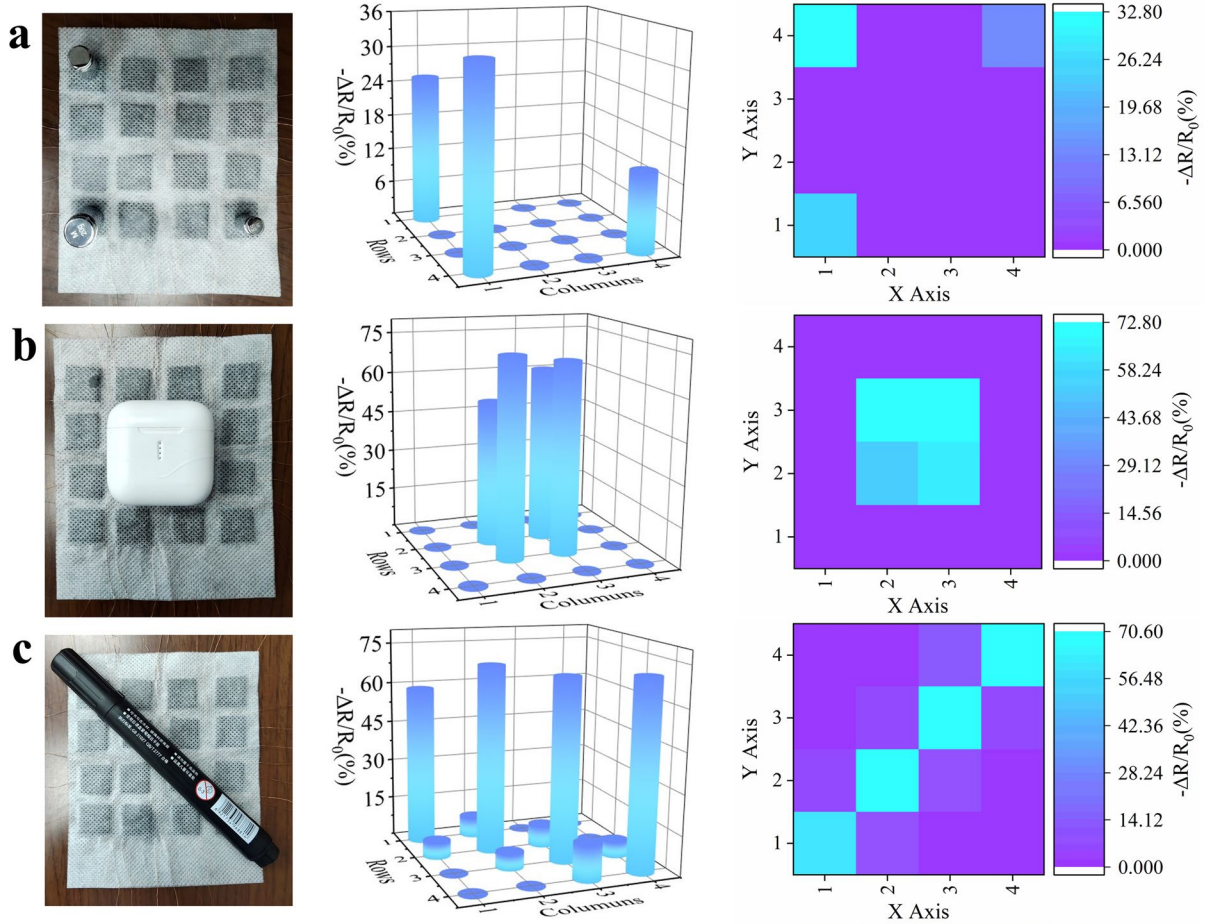
$0.065 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$  in the range of 13.58–143 kPa. In contrast, the three-layer structure sensor has sensitivities as high as  $11.78 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$  in the range of 0–5.20 kPa and  $0.058 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$  in the range of 5.20–210 kPa. In the

range of 0–4.41 kPa and 4.41–157 kPa, the sensitivity of the five-layer structure sensor is  $12.31 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$  and  $0.103 \text{ kPa}^{-1}$ , which is an increase of only a small amount compared to the three-layer structure”.



**Fig. 8** **a** Finger press response for different forces; **b** Response for different finger clicks; **c** Elbow flexion movement; **d** Wrist flexion movement; **e** Finger flexion movement; **f** Resistance change when the volunteer swallows; **g** Real-time monitoring

of “CNT” and “PDMS” speech response vibrations; **h** Mouth opening; **i** Blinking; **j** Detection of arterial heart pulse signals on the wrist; **k** Morse code table of 26 English letters; **l** Signals from Morse code



**Fig. 9** **a** Photographs of 5 g, 10 g, and 20 g weights placed on a 4×4 SCHN sensor array and distribution of relative resistance changes; **b** Photograph of a Bluetooth headset placed on a 4×4 SCHN sensor array and distribution of relative resist-

ance changes; **c** Photograph of a black marker placed on a 4×4 SCHN sensor array and distribution of relative resistance changes

The original article has been corrected.

**Publisher's Note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.