




# Correction to: Room temperature manufacture of dense NaSICON solid electrolyte films for all-solid-state-sodium batteries

Mutlucan Sozak<sup>1,\*</sup>, Tobias Nazarenus<sup>1</sup>, Jörg Exner<sup>1</sup>, Jaroslaw Kita<sup>1</sup>, and Ralf Moos<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Functional Materials, University of Bayreuth, Universitätsstraße 30, 95447 Bayreuth, Germany

© The Author(s), 2024

## Correction to:

**Journal of Materials Science (2023) 58:10108–10119**

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10853-023-08642-w>

The compound formula for the Sodium (Na) Super-Ionic Conductor (NaSICON) solid electrolyte (SE) powders was written incorrectly as  $\text{Na}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_2\text{PO}_4$  (instead of  $\text{Na}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_2\text{PO}_{12}$ ) three times in the article:

In the ‘Abstract’:

Sodium (*Na*) Super-Ionic CONductor (NaSICON) solid electrolyte (SE) powders ( $\text{Na}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_2\text{PO}_4$ ) were prepared by the mixed oxide technique...

In ‘Experimental - Powder Synthesis’

NaSICON ( $\text{Na}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_2\text{PO}_4$ ) solid electrolyte powders were synthesized via a solid-state synthesis route (mixed-oxide route). The starting raw materials of  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  ( $\geq 99\%$ , Sigma Ald.),  $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$  ( $\geq 99.5\%$ , Sigma Ald.),  $\text{ZrO}_2$  (99%, Sigma Ald.), and  $\text{SiO}_2$  (99.5%, Alfa Aesar) were weighed-in according to the stoichiometric ratio of  $\text{Na}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_2\text{PO}_4$  and homogenized for...

All the calculations were carried out according to the correct compound composition  $\text{Na}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_2\text{PO}_{12}$ . However, the formula was mistakenly designated in the text as  $\text{Na}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_2\text{PO}_4$ .

X-ray diffraction analysis also shows that the powder exhibits monoclinic NaSICON ( $\text{Na}_3\text{Zr}_2\text{Si}_2\text{PO}_{12}$ ) crystal structure.

**Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

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

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10853-023-08642-w>.

Address correspondence to E-mail: [functional.materials@uni-bayreuth.de](mailto:functional.materials@uni-bayreuth.de)

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10853-024-09656-8>

Published online: 14 May 2024