



Correction

# Correction: Chatterjee, A.; et al. Transition Metal Hollow Nanocages as Promising Cathodes for the Long-Term Cyclability of Li–O<sub>2</sub> Batteries. *Nanomaterials* 2018, 8, 308

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Received: 4 September 2018; Accepted: 18 September 2018; Published: 20 September 2018



The authors wish to add the following information to this paper [1].

The last paragraph of Section 1 in the Introduction has been replaced by the following two paragraphs:

One of the drawbacks of using these spinel structured oxides is their low surface area [12]. In our previous work [16], we have announced the preliminary results and initial observations on the basic morphology and magnetism of a highly porous spinel-type, Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, called Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> hollow nanocages (MOHNs), in addition to the general electrochemical performance of MOHNs/Ketjenblack (KB) cathode-based Li–O<sub>2</sub> batteries. It has been demonstrated that the use of a simple facile template assisted growth technique is capable of producing crystalline paramagnetic MOHNs composed of many 25 nm mean diameter Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles, loosely agglomerated together to form the shell of a mesoporous hollow nanocage structure with a large mean diameter of 250 nm and a high surface area of 90.65 m<sup>2</sup>·g<sup>−1</sup>. Moreover, the resulting MOHNs/KB cathode-based Li–O<sub>2</sub> batteries exhibit more than 50 discharge–charge cycles at a reversible restrained specific capacity of 600 mAh·g<sup>−1</sup> and a specific current of 400 mA·g<sup>−1</sup>.

This paper is extended from the previous proceedings paper [16]. It broadens the previous focus on the physical aspect of MOHNs to the physicochemical aspect of MOHNs. We thereby provide a more comprehensive evaluation and elaboration on the physicochemical properties and formation mechanism of MOHNs, as well as the electrochemical performance of MOHNs/KB cathode-based Li–O<sub>2</sub> batteries. An analysis of death batteries is also performed, in order to understand how the mesoporous hollow nanocage structure of MOHNs provides a pathway for better diffusion of reactants and products, how it prevents the blockage of pores from Li<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and how it improves the cyclic stability of Li–O<sub>2</sub> batteries.

The figure captions of Figures 2–5 are added with the following statements:

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The authors regret any inconvenience or misunderstanding caused by these errors. The manuscript will be updated and the original will remain available on the article webpage.

## Reference

1. Chatterjee, A.; Or, S.W.; Cao, Y.L. Transition Metal Hollow Nanocages as Promising Cathodes for the Long-Term Cyclability of Li–O<sub>2</sub> Batteries. *Nanomaterials* **2018**, *8*, 308. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]



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