*nanomaterials*

MDPI

*Correction*

# Correction: Chatterjee, A.; et al. Transition Metal Hollow Nanocages as Promising Cathodes for the Long-Term Cyclability of Li–$O_2$ Batteries. *Nanomaterials* 2018, *8*, 308

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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The last paragraph of Section 1 in the Introduction has been replaced by the following two paragraphs: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, $Mn_3O_4$, called $Mn_3O_4$ hollow nanocages (MOHNs), in addition to the general electrochemical performance of MOHNs/Ketjenblack (KB) cathode-based Li−$O_2$ 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 $Mn_3O_4$ 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 $m^2 \cdot g^{-1}$. Moreover, the resulting MOHNs/KB cathode-based Li−$O_2$ batteries exhibit more than 50 discharge–charge cycles at a reversible restrained specific capacity of 600 $mAh \cdot g^{-1}$ and a specific current of 400 $mA \cdot g^{-1}$.

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−$O_2$ 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 $Li_2O_2$, and how it improves the cyclic stability of Li–$O_2$ batteries.

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

Figure 2a is reproduced with permission from [16]. Copyright IEEE, 2016.
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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–$O_2$ Batteries. *Nanomaterials* **2018**, *8*, 308. [CrossRef] [PubMed]