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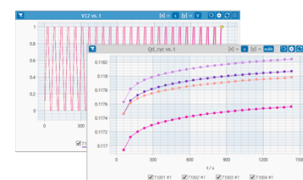
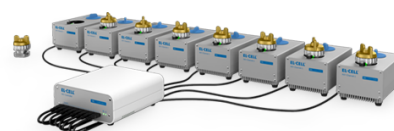
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Erratum: Challenges of Predicting Temperature Dependent Capacity Loss Using the Example of NMC-LMO Lithium-Ion Battery Cells [*J. Electrochem. Soc.*, 171, 040538 (2024)]

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In the section “Consequences for temperature dependent semi-empirical aging model” of the published paper, an error occurred in Fig. 7b. The Arrhenius plot of the values r_{in} given in table II was incorrectly computed. This does not change the general behavior but does change the absolute values and also the calculated activation energy E_A . The corrected Fig. 7 is shown here.

The activation energy E_A was estimated to 0.56 eV (± 0.14 eV, 95% CI). The value corresponds to 54 kJ mol⁻¹ and is in the upper range of activation energies from 37 kJ mol⁻¹ to 55 kJ mol⁻¹ in the literature for aging in a medium to higher temperature regime.¹⁻³ This means that the activation energy of the observed processes of this study is comparably high.

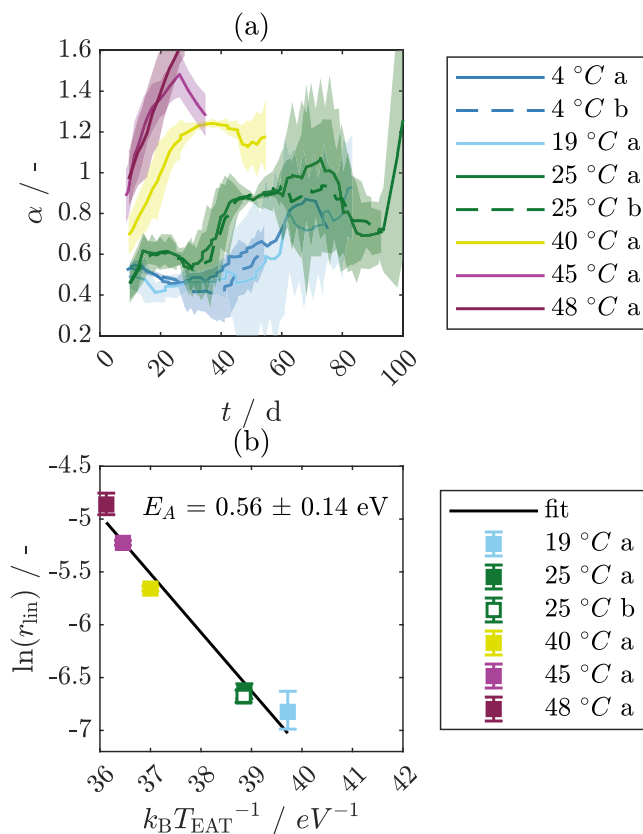


Figure 7. (a) Exponent α of the Eq. 2 fitted over a sliding window of 20 days of the capacity loss at different aging temperatures with the 95% confidence interval shown as shaded area (blue—4 °C, light blue—19 °C, green—25 °C, yellow—40 °C, magenta—45 °C, dark magenta—48 °C); (b) Arrhenius plot of the pre-factor r_{in} of Eq. 3 fitted to the linear region of the capacity loss; The error bars mark 95% confidence interval of fitting factors. (black—Arrhenius fit with activation Energy (E_A)); Additional cells for one temperature test condition (“b”) are depicted with unfilled markers or dashed lines.

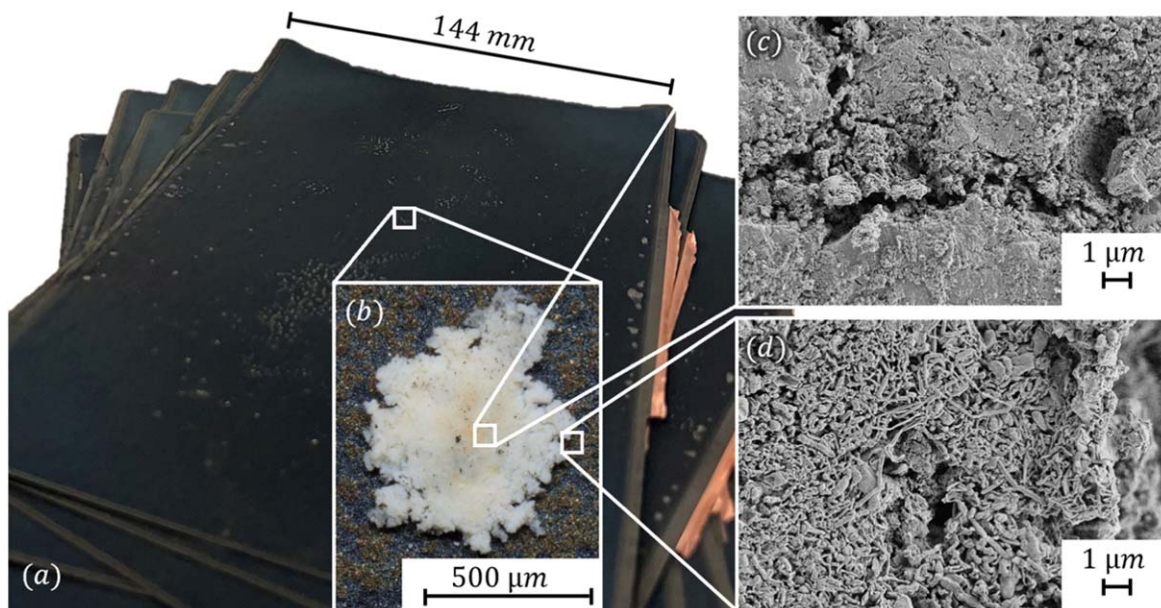


Figure 5. (a) Picture of the negative electrode sheets, (b) light microscopy, and (c) and (d) SEM pictures of a white deposition at EoL of cell 45 °C a.

In the section “Post-mortem analysis,” the width of the electrode sheet was mixed up in Fig. 5. A corrected figure is shown here.

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