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Publisher Correction: Towards laser printing of magnetocaloric structures by inducing a magnetic phase transition in iron-rhodium nanoparticles

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-92760-5, published online 02 July 2021

The original version of this Article contained an error where Figures 3 and 4 were interchanged. The original Figures 3 and 4 and accompanying legends appear below.

The original Article has been corrected.

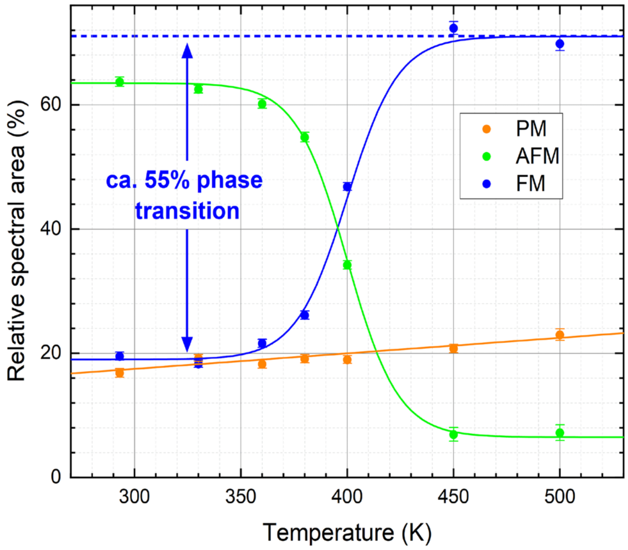

Figure 3. Mössbauer spectra of FeRh nanoparticles after annealing recorded at a temperature range of 30 – 500 K. Subspectra can be assigned to the low-temperature AFM state (green), the high-temperature FM state (blue), and an additional (super-) paramagnetic doublet contribution (orange).

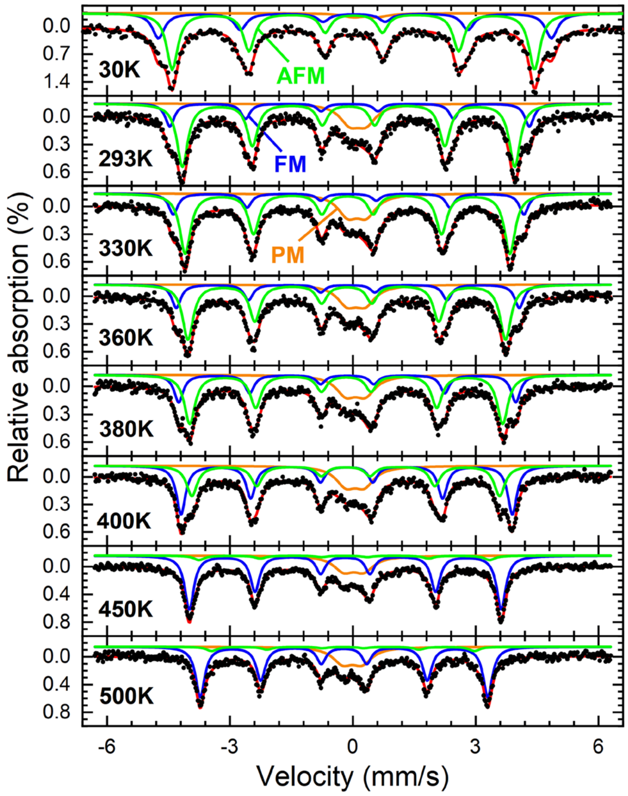

Figure 4. Relative spectral areas of individual contributions observed in the Mössbauer spectra of the annealed FeRh nanoparticles: (super-)paramagnetic doublet (orange), low-temperature AFM-state (green) and high-temperature FM-state (blue). Sigmoidal interpolation curves provide a guide to the eye. After the initial fitting of experimental Mössbauer spectra, hyperfine parameters B_{HF} and isomer shift δ were regulated by their known temperature-dependent behavior to ensure a higher precision in the determination of the shown subspectral areas.