

## Erratum to: Investigation of Modification of Zinc Nanotubes by Bombardment with $\text{Kr}^{+14}$ Ions

D. B. Kadyrzhanov<sup>a</sup>, A. L. Kozlovskiy<sup>a, b, \*</sup>, M. V. Zdorovets<sup>a, b, c</sup>, and A. V. Petrov<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan

<sup>b</sup> Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

<sup>c</sup> Ural Federal University, Yekaterinburg, Russia

<sup>d</sup> Science-and-Production Center on Materials Science, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus

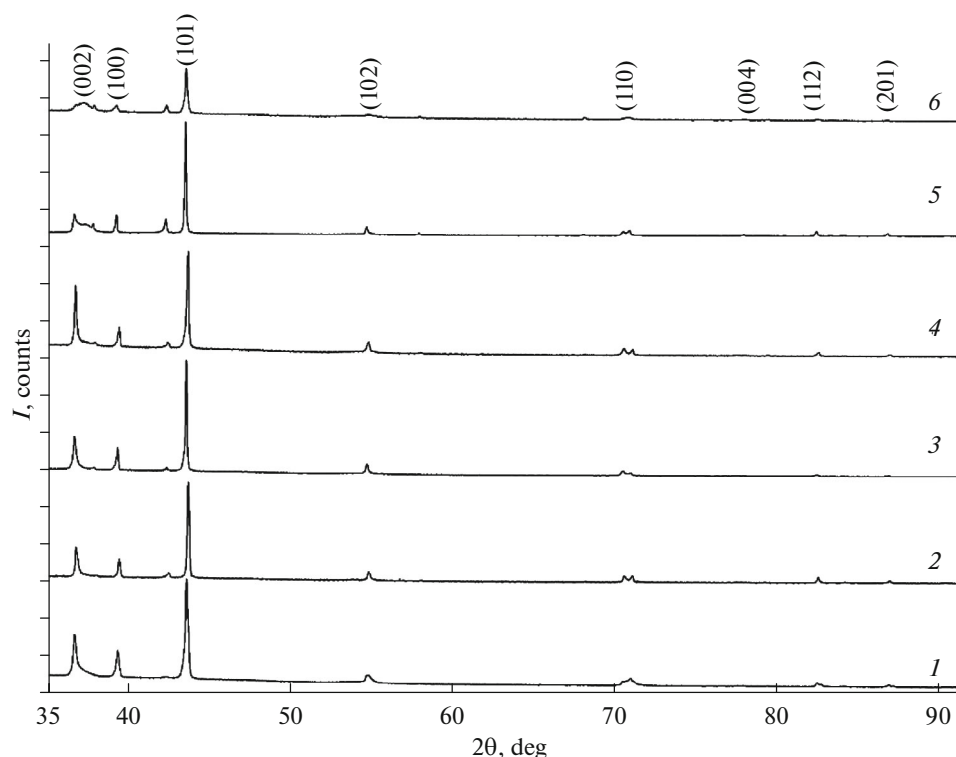
\*e-mail: artem88sddt@mail.ru

Received November 7, 2023; revised November 7, 2023; accepted November 7, 2023

DOI: 10.1134/S0018143923320012

In this article, when preparing the final version of Figure 2, a technical error occurred, which led to the duplication of the last two diffraction patterns. The figure below shows a corrected set of X-ray diffraction patterns reflecting in detail all the observed structural effects caused by irradiation. These have the same scale, which makes it possible to estimate

changes in the intensities of the main reflexes associated with the accumulation of radiation damage during irradiation with heavy ions. It is important to note that the updated Figure 2 is not the result of new experiments but represents the correctly presented data obtained along with other data used when writing the work.



**Fig. 2.** X-ray diffraction spectra of Zn nanotubes (1) before and (2–6) after irradiation at ion fluences of (2)  $1 \times 10^9$ , (3)  $1 \times 10^{10}$ , (4)  $5 \times 10^{10}$ , (5)  $1 \times 10^{11}$ , (6)  $5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^{-2}$ .

The original article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1134/S0018143918040082>.

**Publisher's Note.** Pleiades Publishing remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.