applied sciences

Correction

Correction: Evans et al. Salt Cavern Exergy Storage Capacity Potential of UK Massively Bedded Halites, Using Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES). *Appl. Sci.* 2021, *11*, 4728

David Evans [1,*], Daniel Parkes [1], Mark Dooner [2], Paul Williamson [1], John Williams [1], Jonathan Busby [1], Wei He [2], Jihong Wang [2] and Seamus Garvey [3]

[1] British Geological Survey, Keyworth, Nottingham NG12 5GG, UK; dparkes64@gmail.com (D.P.); jpw@bgs.ac.uk (P.W.); jdow@bgs.ac.uk (J.W.); jpbu@bgs.ac.uk (J.B.)
[2] School of Engineering, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, UK; m.dooner.1@warwick.ac.uk (M.D.); wei.he.2@warwick.ac.uk (W.H.); jihong.wang@warwick.ac.uk (J.W.)
[3] Faculty of Engineering, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK; seamus.garvey@nottingham.ac.uk
* Correspondence: devans50.de@gmail.com

Email Address

The author wishes to make a change to the mail address of Dr. Wei He, which is now wei.he.2@warwick.ac.uk

Figure Correction

The author wishes to make the following correction to this paper [1]. In Figures 6 and 8, the wrong graphs were used for column 1: in Figure 6, the wrong graphs appeared in rows 1, 2 and 3, where in the original manuscript, depths ranging from 500 m to 1300 m (from Figure 5) were used, when the correct depths for these graphs ranged from 500 m to 1500 m;. in Figure 8, the wrong graphs appear in rows 2 and 3. In the original manuscript, depths of from 500 m to 1300 m for 100 m+ cavern heights were used (again from Figure 5), when the correct depths and cavern heights for these graphs were 500–1500 m and 100–150 m. The correct graphs are given below for Figures 6 and 8. In Figure 6, column 2, rows 1 and 3, and in Figure 7, column 2, rows 2 and 3, minor errors in the plotted data have been corrected. The correct graphs are given below.

check for updates

Citation: Evans, D.; Parkes, D.; Dooner, M.; Williamson, P.; Williams, J.; Busby, J.; He, W.; Wang, J.; Garvey, S. Correction: Evans et al. Salt Cavern Exergy Storage Capacity Potential of UK Massively Bedded Halites, Using Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES). *Appl. Sci.* 2021, *11*, 4728. *Appl. Sci.* **2022**, *12*, 3327. https://doi.org/10.3390/app12073327

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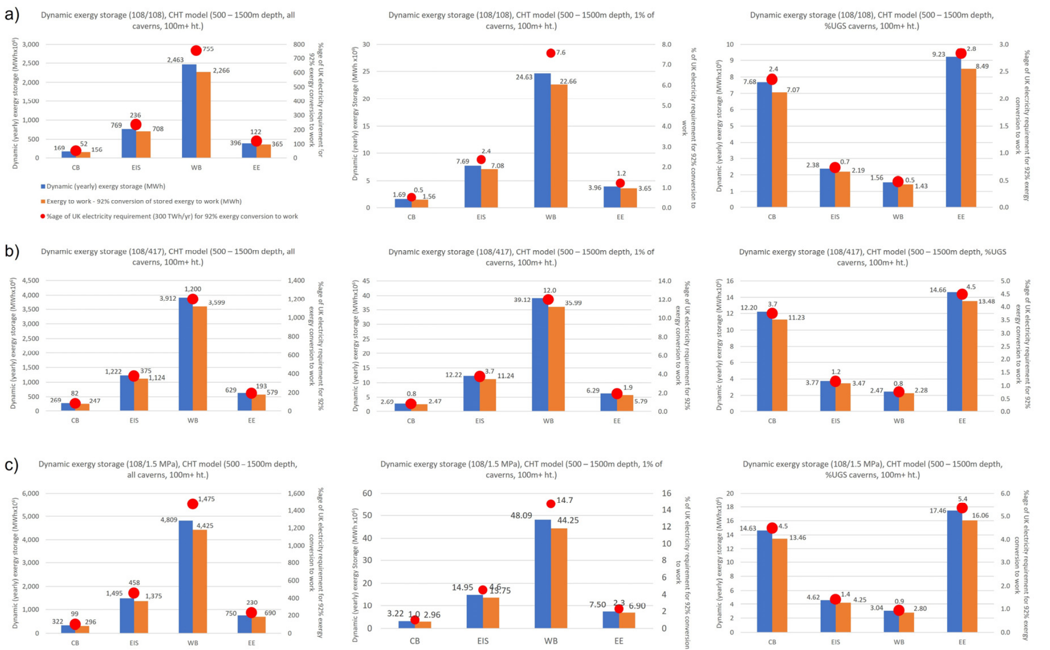

Figure 6. Plots of dynamic exergy storage and exergy to work estimates for the preferred CHT model over the depth range 500–1500 m and cavern heights 100 m+ considered for CAES. Parts (**a**–**c**) show graphs for differing injection/withdrawal rates (108/108 kg/s and 108/417 kg/s) or fill and pressure reduction rates (108 kg/s/1.5 MPa/h) for all potentially available caverns, 1% of available caverns, and estimates based upon the number of UGS caverns in the basins. Additionally shown, by basin, the percentage of UK electricity demand for 92% of stored exergy to work. Key common to all; see Figure 3.

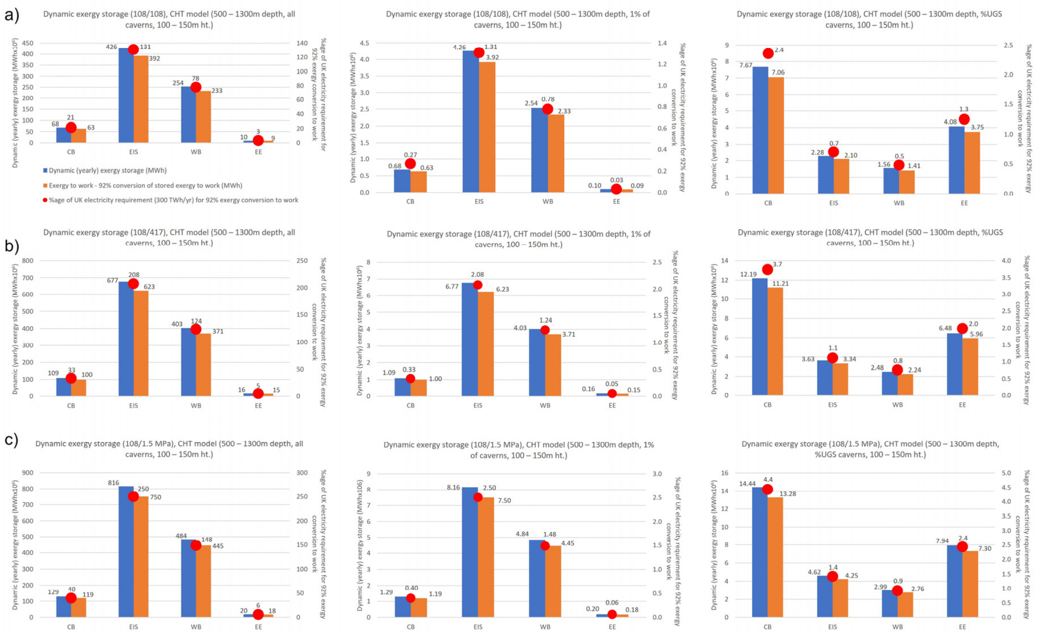

Figure 7. Plots of dynamic exergy storage and exergy to work estimates for the preferred CHT model, over the depth range 500–1300 m and cavern heights 100–150 m considered for CAES. Parts (**a**–**c**) show graphs for differing injection/withdrawal rates (108/108 kg/s and 108/417 kg/s) or fill and pressure reduction rates (108 kg/s/1.5 MPa/h) for all potentially available caverns, 1% of available caverns and estimates based upon the number of UGS caverns in the basins. Additionally shown, by basin, the percentage of UK electricity demand for 92% of stored exergy to work. Key common to all; see Figure 3.

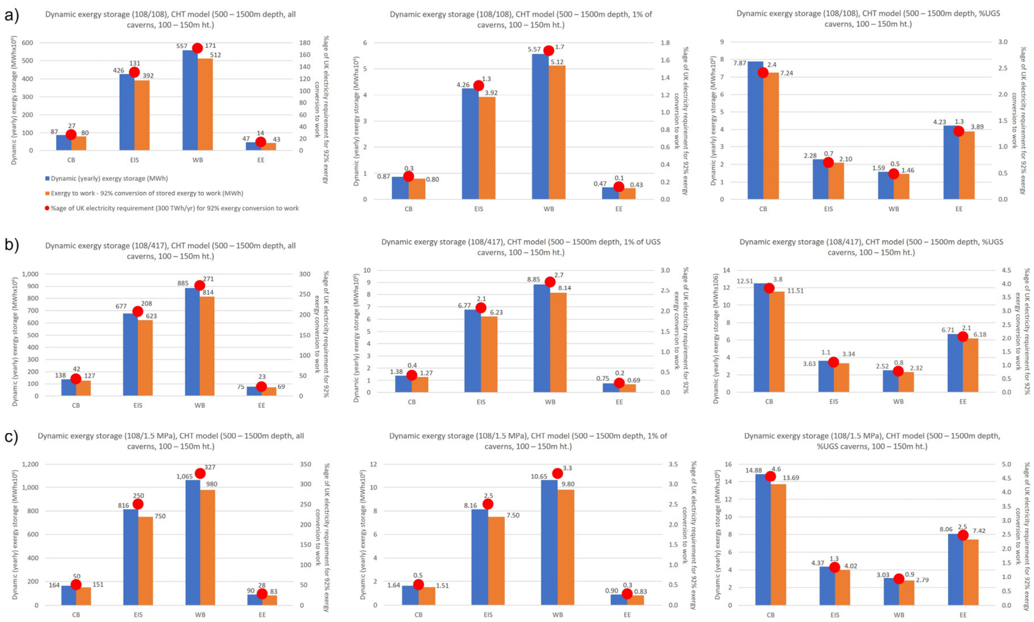

Figure 8. Plots of dynamic exergy storage and exergy to work estimates for the preferred CHT model, over the depth range 500–1500 m and cavern heights 100–150 m considered for CAES. Parts (**a**–**c**) show graphs for differing injection/withdrawal rates (108/108 kg/s and 108/417 kg/s) or fill and pressure reduction rates (108 kg/s/1.5 MPa/h) for all potentially available caverns, 1% of available caverns and estimates based upon the number of UGS caverns in the basins. Additionally shown, by basin, the percentage of UK electricity demand for 92% of stored exergy to work. Key common to all; see Figure 3.

The authors apologize for any inconvenience caused and state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. The original article has been updated.

Reference

1. Evans, D.; Parkes, D.; Dooner, M.; Williamson, P.; Williams, J.; Busby, J.; He, W.; Wang, J.; Garvey, S. Salt Cavern Exergy Storage Capacity Potential of UK Massively Bedded Halites, Using Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES). *Appl. Sci.* **2021**, *11*, 4728. [CrossRef]