



Erratum

Erratum to “Further studies of the anodic dissolution in sodium chloride electrolyte of aluminium alloys containing tin and gallium” [J. Power Sources 193 (2) (2009) 895–898]

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The publisher regrets that there was an error within Table 1. Please see corrected table below.

The publisher would like to apologise for any inconvenience this may have caused to the authors of this article and readers of the journal.

Table 1

The anodic dissolution of the Al alloy, I0, in the small volume cell filled with 2 M NaCl. Current density 170 mA cm⁻². Room temperature except where otherwise stated.

Experiment	Charge before steep rise in cell voltage ^a (C cm ⁻²)	Comments
1 Fresh Al alloy anode Fresh electrolyte	1090	A 'shroud' formed on alloy anode.
2 New Al alloy anode Shroud remove with first anode Electrolyte reused	935	The increase in electrolyte pH and the presence of dispersed solid in the cell, has little influence on anode performance.
3 Al alloy anode reused but shroud removed external to cell Fresh electrolyte	1070	Once freed of shroud, the Al alloy anode can continue to be dissolved anodically.
4 Al alloy anode reused but without the shroud being removed Fresh electrolyte	120	The shroud limits anodic dissolution.
5 Fresh Al alloy anode Fresh electrolyte Temperature: 311 K	1090	Increase in temperature does not lead to increased charge density.
6 Fresh Al alloy anode Fresh electrolyte In ultrasonic bath	1585	More material in base of cell as shroud broken up to some extent.

^a Charge density until the cell voltage increases to 3 V.

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