



## ERRATUM

# Hydrogen technologies for energy storage: A perspective - ERRATUM

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In this article<sup>1</sup>, the units were incorrectly rendered; the correct units are given below.

- Liquid hydrogen is currently the most mature and conventional commercial method for storing and transporting bulk quantities of hydrogen, with a density of  $71 \text{ kg/m}^3$
- HySTRA aims to supply liquid hydrogen produced in Australia that is transported via ship to Japan. The initial prototype transport ship is designed with a  $1250 \text{ m}^3$  tank volume
- The other conventional hydrogen storage method is as a compressed gas. The density of hydrogen gas is

significantly lower than liquid hydrogen, ranging from  $11.5$  to  $50.5 \text{ kg/m}^3$

- As an illustrative example, the hydrogen density of water at ambient temperature and pressure is about  $111.8 \text{ kg/m}^3$ , whereas hydrogen is  $40 \text{ kg/m}^3$  as a 700 bar compressed gas and  $71 \text{ kg/m}^3$  as a liquid at  $-253 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .

### REFERENCE:

1. Wieliczko M. and Stetson N.: Hydrogen technologies for energy storage: A perspective. *MRS Energy & Sustainability*, 7. Cambridge University Press. (2020).