Erratum

Nobody is perfect; everybody makes mistakes sometimes. We apologize to the authors and to our readers for several mistakes in the article

Zhigang Li, Wanqi Huang, Songyan Cao, and Hongbo Zhang: **Boiler Feedwater Oxygenated Treatment in Power Plants in China** PowerPlant Chemistry 2014, 16(5), 294–304

The caption of Figure 1 (page 294) as well as Table 1 and its caption (page 300) are incorrect. In the text, an incorrect temperature was given (page 297). You will find the correct versions below.

The corrected version of the paper (a PDF file) is available to all readers (free download) at our homepage http://www.ppchem.net from December 15, 2014.

Caption of Figure 1 (page 294)



Figure 1: Example of an economizer tube with a scaling rate of **260** $g \cdot m^{-2}$ per year.

Text (page 297)

THE INVESTIGATIONS

Change in the Metal Oxide Film in the Low-Temperature Zone of the Boiler Heating Surface

At the water temperature of the condensate lowpressure heaters and the first high-pressure heater, the magnetite film has higher solubility and it is in an active state. Magnetite solubility reaches the highest point at about **150** °C. When the local flow conditions deteriorate, dissolution of the oxide film can cause FAC at local metal surfaces in the feedwater system under reducing conditions, and that is why the iron content is higher (average 8 to 10 μ g · L⁻¹) in the feedwater systems of boilers treated with AVT(R) (all-volatile treatment, reducing conditions).

Table 1 and its caption (page 300)

Unit	#1		#2		#3		#4	
Treatment	AVT(O) 1 year WOT 0.4 years		AVT(O) 0.83 years		AVT(O) 1 year		OT 1.17 years	
Measuring point	EIS	EOS	EIS	EOS	EIS	EOS	EIS	EOS
Scaling rate (g · m⁻² per year)	60.6	46.9	42.9	33.5	79.5	51.3	35.3	29.2

Table 1:

Scaling rate ($\mathbf{g} \cdot \mathbf{m}^{-2}$ per year) at the tube surface of the economizers in one power plant.

WOT weak OT

EIS economizer inlet section

EOS economizer outlet section