Type of contribution:
▶Corrigendum

e-issn. 2798-5245

Mechanical Engineering for Society and Industry
Vol. 6, No. 1 (2026) pp 296-297
https://doi.org/10.31603/mesi.17044

Article info
Published
2026-06-19

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Publisher
Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang

Corrigendum to "The new modification of a solar still chamber with hollow glass: An experimental comparison between perpendicular and inline hollow glass configurations" [MESI Vol. 5, No. 2 (2025) pp 331-341]

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Keywords: PHGSS; IHGSS; Hollow glass; CS4 modification; Desalination

In the original article (https://doi.org/10.31603/mesi.13238), inaccuracies were identified in the reporting of productivity and thermal efficiency values cited from Reference [35] in **Table 3** and the corresponding discussion in **Section 4.2**. Following a notification received by the Editorial Office and subsequent verification of the cited source, the authors agreed to revise the affected content. The corrections are presented below to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the published record.

Editorial Note: Following verification by the Editorial Office, corrections were made to the reporting of data from Reference [35] in Table 3 and the associated discussion section.

Corrigendum 1. Table 3 (Section 4.2 Discussion) [Page 338]

Table 3. Comparison with previous studies

Ref.	Conventional Chamber Shape	Country	Absorber geometry	Productivity	Efficiency
Present Study	CS4	Indonesia	0.54 m^2	890 mL/Day (±1.65 L/m^2)	26.51%
Present Study	Modified CS4 (PHGSS)	Indonesia	0.54 m^2	975 mL/day (±1.81 L/m^2)	36.72%
Present Study	Modified CS4 (IHGSS)	Indonesia	0.54 m^2	958 mL/day (±1.77 L/m^2)	36.20%
[37]	CS4	India	0.25 m^2	2.61 L/m^2	N/A
	CS4 with Al_2O_3 nanofluids	India	0.25 m^2	3.81 L/m^2	N/A
[36]	CS4	India	0.60 m^2	2090-2710 mL (±3.48-4.51 L/m^2)	53.96-69.87%
	CS4 with pond fibers	India	0.60 m^2	2570-2980 mL (±4.28-4.97 L/m^2)	68.57-76.35%
[33]	CS4	Algeria	0.25 m^2	3.60 Kg/m^2/day (3.60 L/m^2)	25.81%
[38]	CS4 (Varied with solution of water and blue & orange methyl)	Iraq	1.00 m^2	0.350 – 1.620 L/day (0.60- 1.62 L/m^2)	0-53%
[34]	CS4 with varied water deth	Oman	0.675 m^2	1.89 -2.68 L/day (±2.80-3.97 L/m^2)	21-31%
[39]	CS4 varied water height (uncoated absorber)	India	0.36 m^2	2.90-3.85 kg/m^2 (2.90-3.85 L/m^2)	28.86-38.47%
	CS4 varied water height (coated absorber)	India	0.36 m^2	4.72-6.03 kg/m^2 (4.72-6.03 L/m^2)	47.27-60.98%
[35]	CS4	Tunisia	0.64 m^2	2.42 kg/m^2 2.42 L/m^2	15%
	CS4 with rotating disc	Tunisia	0.64 m^2	3.95 kg/m^2 3.95 L/m^2	24.5%
	CS4 with rotating disc and road	Tunisia	0.64 m^2	4.7 kg/m^2 4.7 L/m^2	29.8%

Note:
The highlighted entries indicate the updated values.

Corrigendum 2. Paragraph 7 (Section 4.2 Discussion) [Page 338, before Figure 9]
The original text:

The results from PHGSS and IHGSS were also compared with findings from previous studies (see **Table 3**). We summarized related literature with experimental data for the conventional CS4 chamber for comparison. The efficiencies of the PHGSS and IHGSS chambers were recorded at 36.74% and 36.20%, respectively. These results indicate that PHGSS and IHGSS are competitive with the conventional CS4 chamber, as noted in previous studies. They outperform literature [33], [34], and [35] but yield lower results than literature [36]. It is important to note that literature [36] reflects ambient temperature conditions and experiences higher temperatures in summer, which significantly enhances its productivity and efficiency.

The updated text (highlight in yellow):

The results from PHGSS and IHGSS were also compared with findings from previous studies (see **Table 3**). We summarized related literature with experimental data for the conventional CS4 and their modified versions for comparison. The efficiencies of the PHGSS and IHGSS chambers were recorded at 36.74% and 36.20%, respectively. These results indicate that PHGSS and IHGSS are competitive in terms of efficiency compared with previous studies. The efficiency of the present modified CS4 is higher than that reported in the literature [33], [34], and [35], but the productivity value is still lower than those reported in the literature. This lower productivity is reasonable because the geographical location and experimental period differed among the studies. Differences in geographical location affect the amount of solar radiation received by the solar still. For example, studies [33], [34], [36], and [38] reported solar radiation intensities of approximately 1000, 850, 1000, and 840 W/m^2 during the day testing. In contrast, this study falls within ±800 W/m^2, so the energy input for the present study has a lower tendency value than that reported in the literature in **Table 3**. Furthermore, the different locations also affected the value of climatic conditions such as wind speed, ambient temperature, and cloud conditions.

These corrections do not affect the experimental data reported in the study. The overall conclusions of the article remain unchanged.

Supplementary Material

Supplementary File S1. Letter to the Editor submitted by Dr. Saber CHEMKHI (LPT Laboratory, CRTEn, Tunisia) concerning the reporting of productivity and thermal efficiency data from Reference [35] that led to the publication of this corrigendum.

References

Reference numbering follows the original article. No additional references are introduced in this corrigendum.

The original article is available in Vol. 5 No. 2 (2025), pp. 331-341.
https://doi.org/10.31603/mesi.13238