

An Introduction into Galvanic Corrosion Control of Reinforced Concrete



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The Market

- The use of Galvanic Anodes has continuously grown over the past 15 years
- The choice of systems & types has increased during that time
- No Performance Standard or route to CE marking
- Important that owners & specifier's understand what makes a Galvanic anode work

The Theory

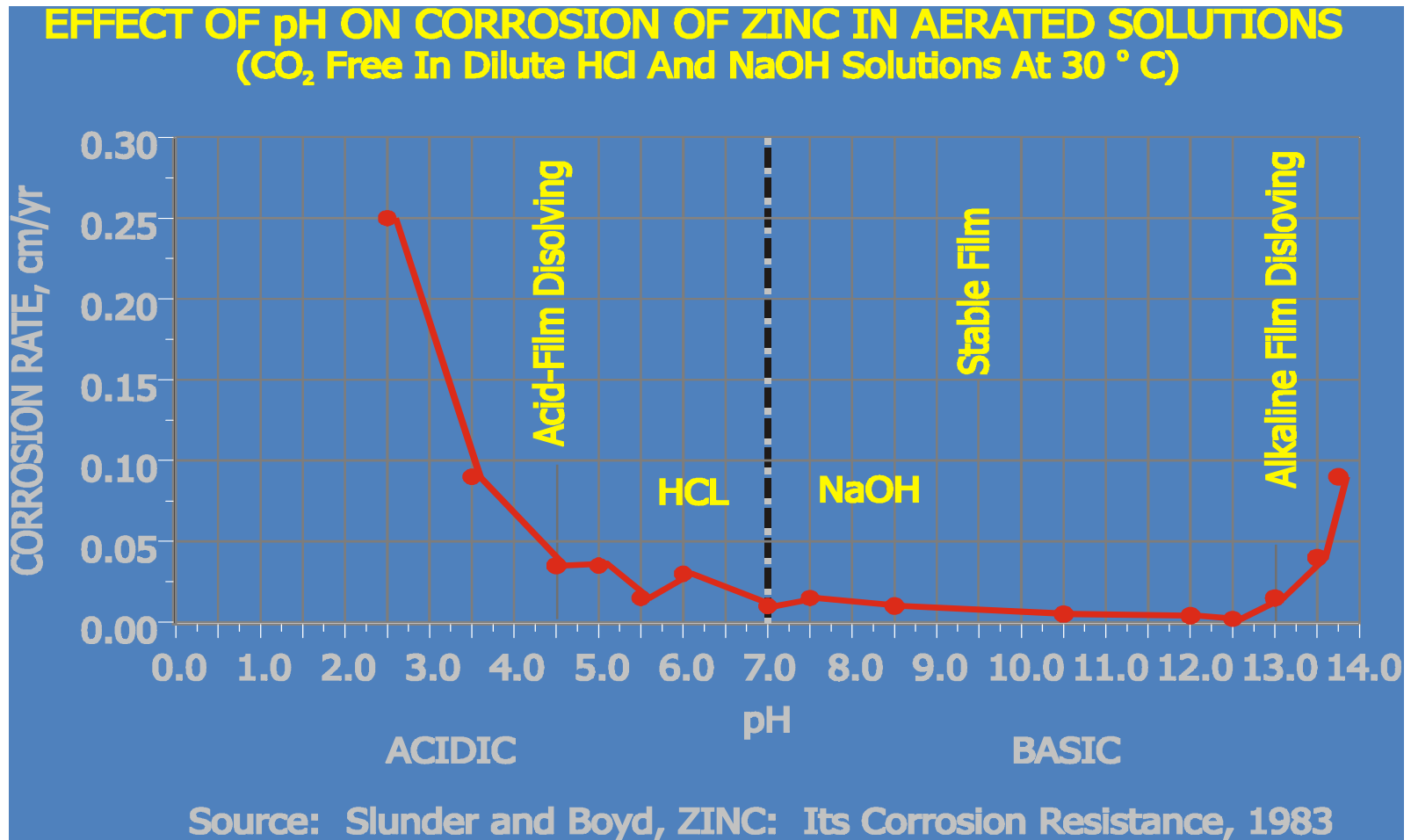
Table 1- The Galvanic Series of Metals

Cathodic ↑ ↓ Anodic	Least Active High Potential	Platinum
		Gold
	Most Active Low Potential	Carbon (graphite)
		Titanium
		Type 316 or 304 stainless steel (passive)
		Monel metal (70% nickel, 30% copper)
		Silver
		Nickel
		Lead
		Bronze, Copper, Brass
		Tin
		Lead/Tin solder
	Type 316 or 304 stainless steel (active)	
	Cast Iron/Mild Steel	
	Cadmium	
	Aluminium	
Zinc		
Magnesium		

- All metals have different Activities
- We can exploit this natural difference to achieve protection
- Sir Humphrey Davey was the first to commercialise it



The Problem



Activation

- Any Galvanic anode requires an Activator to work long term!!
 - High Alkaline environments
 - Chloride Additives
 - Bromide Additives
 - Sulphates
 - Metal Alloys

Important that you understand which one is used and that you assess the RISK

Anode Life & Efficiency

Life Expectancy = (SA, Mass, Efficiency, Utilisation)

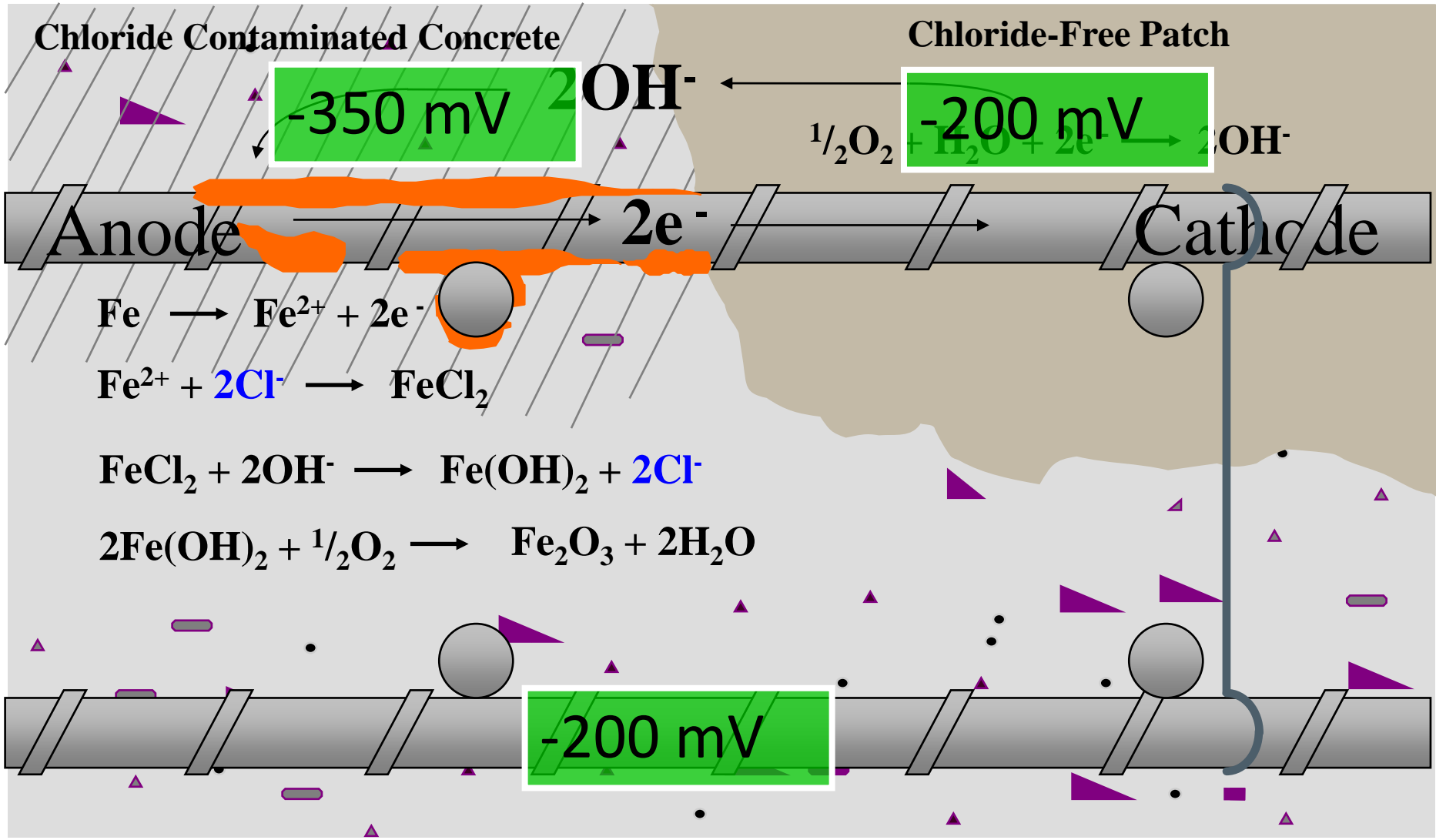
- **Surface Area** – Increasing SA increases protection to the steel but reduces life
- **Metal Mass** – Ratio to SA determine life
- **Efficiency** – This varies greatly depending upon the metal and activator used
- **Utilisation** – The amount of metal that can be converted into its ions

Concrete Applications

- First use in Concrete in 1997
- Use to stop a phenomenon know as:
 - Incipient Anode Formation
 - Ring Anode formation
 - Premature Repair failure
 - Accelerated Repair failure
- All are caused by the same unbalance in electrochemistry







Chloride Contaminated Concrete

-350 mV

Chloride-Free Patch

-200 mV

-1100 mV

**Anode Galvanically Protects
Surrounding Rebar**

Cathodic Prevention

- Purpose is to prevent corrosion from initiating
- Current density necessary to prevent corrosion from initiating is lower than current necessary to stop on-going corrosion activity
 - Research has shown that 0.25 to 2 mA/m² is sufficient to prevent corrosion initiation
- Covered Under ISO BS EN12696:2012

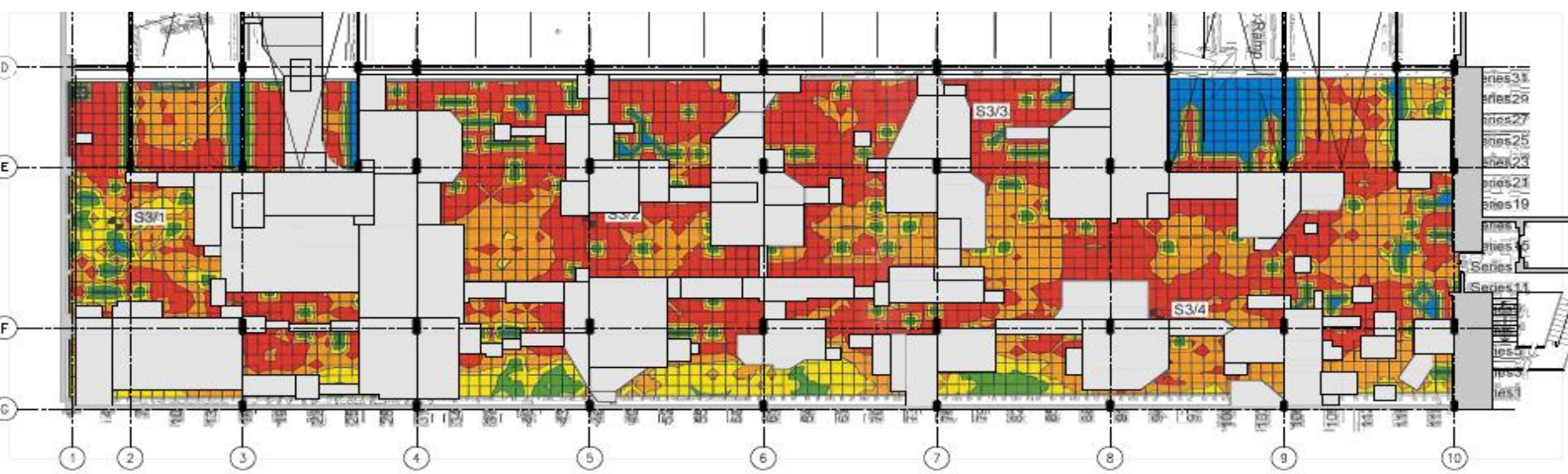
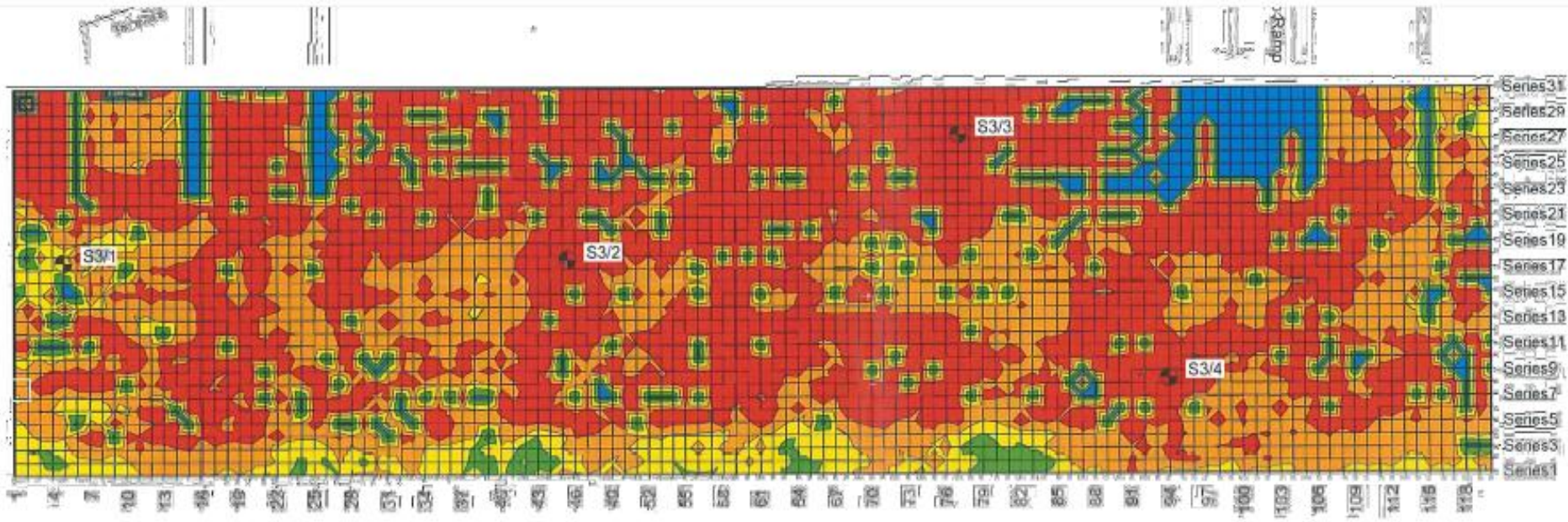






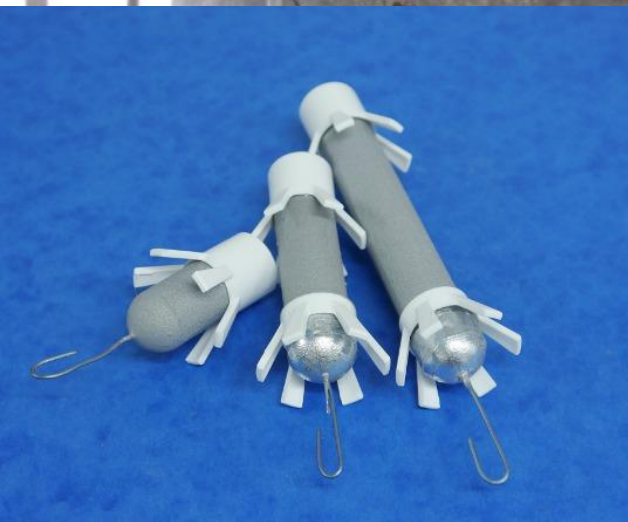
Global Protection

- Protection into areas at risk of Corrosion
 - No visible signs
 - Concrete testing to ascertain risk
- Often distributed over larger areas of concrete
- Typical applied current: 1 to 7 mA/m²
- Research has shown that as little as 1 mA/m² has achieved 96% reduction in delamination growth









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General Advantages to ICCP

- **Self Regulating** – No requirement for detailed Control.
- **Ease of Installation** – Installation is generally quicker and cheaper than ICCP
- **Cost Effective** – Generally cheaper than ICCP.
- **Monitoring** – Performance can easily be monitored & Life expectancy predicted

Points for Consideration

- **Life Expectancy**– By their nature Galvanic anodes have a finite life (15-25 years max)
- **Control** – It is not possible to continuously control the performance of the system once installed
- **Conformance** – Conformance to ISO BS EN12696:2012 is not guaranteed though is often achieved

Summary

- Design based upon test data – select the most appropriate solution
- Vital that you understand the activation method of the anode used
- Assess the Risk
- Provision in place for monitoring, though this is not required for the performance of the system

Questions

Thank You



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