

Corrosion Protection of Reinforcing Steel in Concrete

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Cost of Corrosion

- Corrosion is the single most important cause of damage to concrete structures
- NACE estimates the cost of corrosion damage to concrete structures (in the USA) is approximately **\$ 125 Billion per year!!!**

Environmental Factors – Chloride Ion



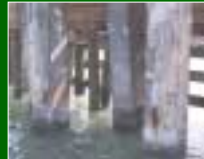
Salting of Highways



Salt Dripping off Vehicles



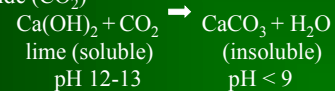
Airborne Salt Deposition



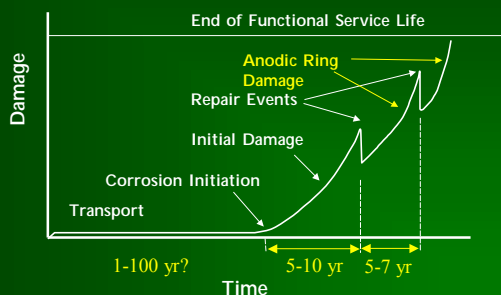
Marine Exposure

Environmental Factors - Carbonation

- Reduction of pH in cover concrete that causes loss of passive oxide layer
- Increased rate with increased w/cm
- Low pH caused by reaction of free lime (Ca(OH)₂) in concrete with atmospheric Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)



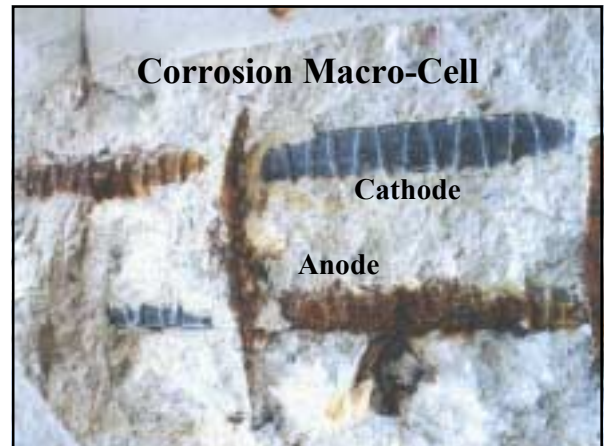
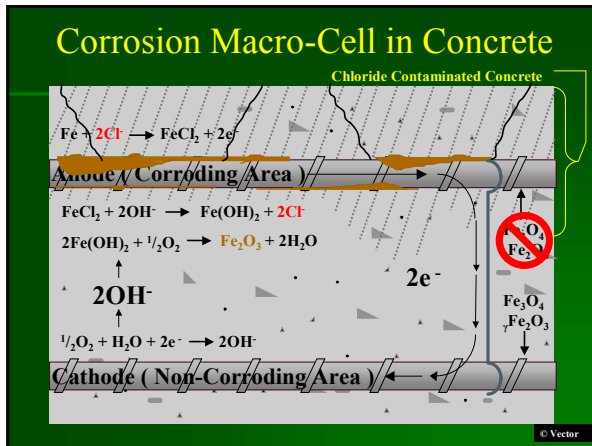
Corrosion Service Life



Requirements for Rebar Corrosion

- Anode** (location where metal is lost)
 - pH < 11 and/or chloride ion initiate corrosion
- Cathode** (steel surface)
 - Oxygen and water are consumed
- Electrical connection** (steel)
 - Electron transfer from anode to cathode
- Electrolytic connection** (moist concrete)
 - Ionic transfer from cathode to anode

Corrosion Macro-Cell in Concrete

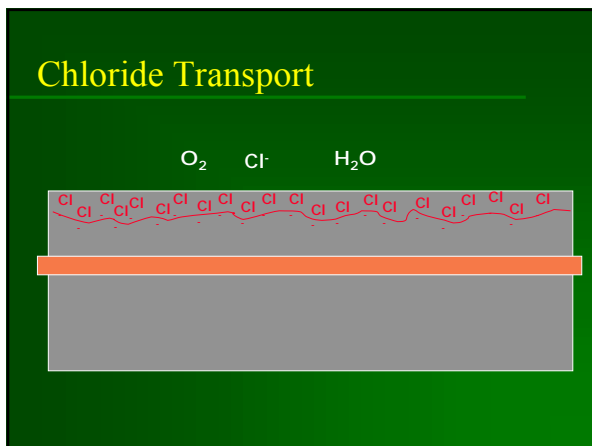


Anodic Ring (Halo Effect)

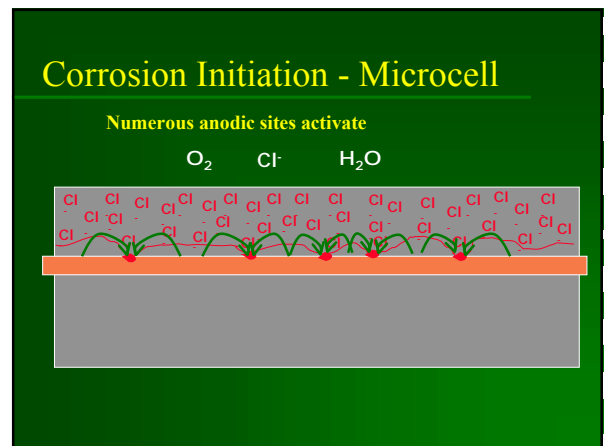
- Anodic ring phenomena are associated with a repair area that is surrounded by “new” corrosion sites.
- Anodic ring phenomena are one of the primary reasons for short-lived repairs.



Chloride Transport

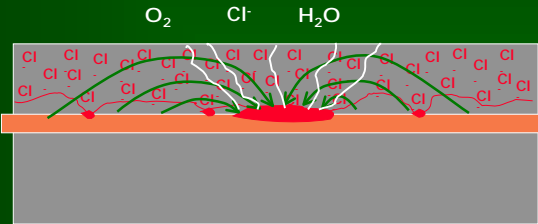


Corrosion Initiation - Microcell



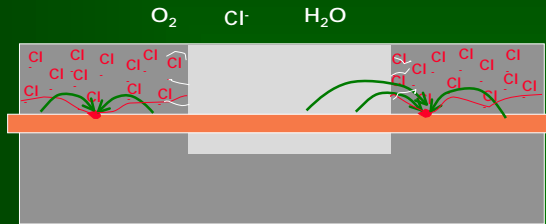
Corrosion Damage - Macrocell

Primary anodic site cathodically protects smaller sites



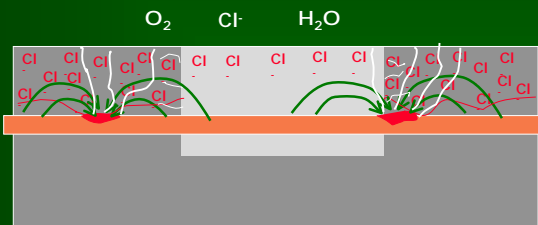
Structure after Repair

Secondary anodic sites activate

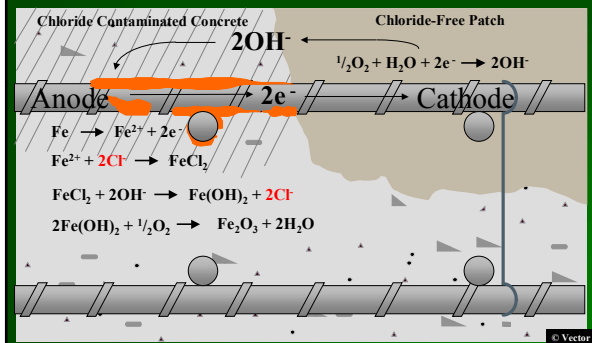


Anodic Ring Damage

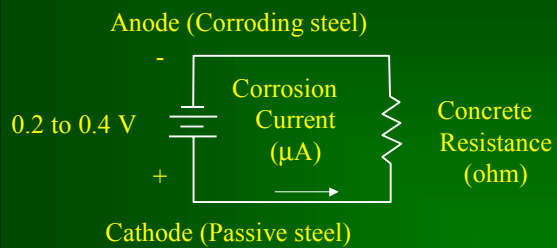
Secondary anodic sites grow

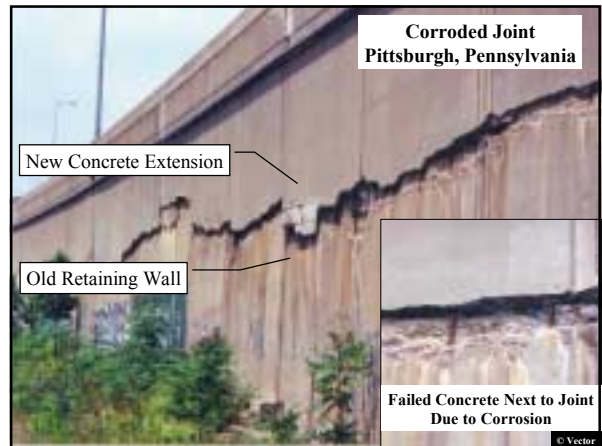
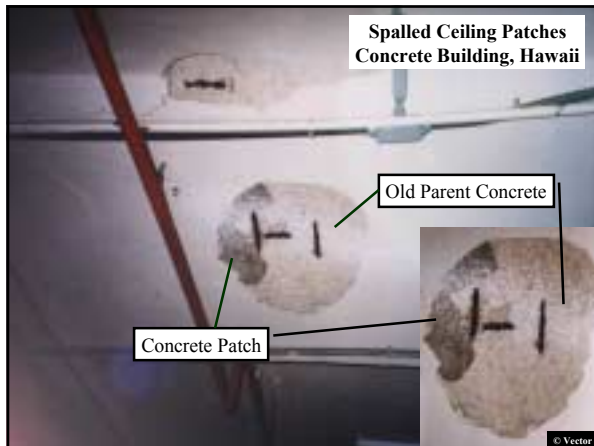


Corrosion Cell at Repair Edge



Steel Corrosion "Battery"





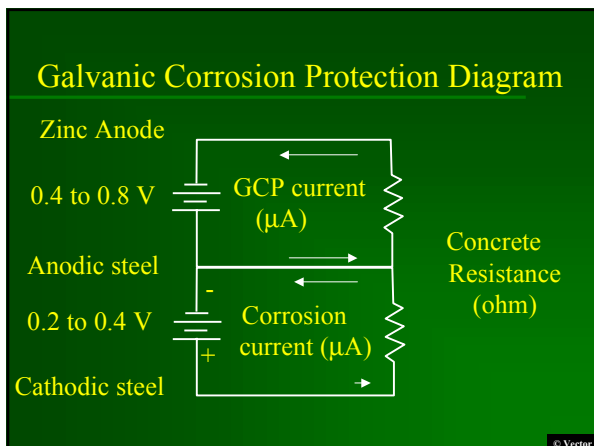
Corrosion Mitigation Options

- Address Cause for Corrosion Activity
- Remove Contaminated Concrete
 - Partial or full-depth repairs
- Dry the concrete
- Localized protection along interface
- Cathodic protection of entire element
- Electrochemical treatments

Corrosion Management Strategies

Levels of Corrosion Protection

Corrosion Prevention	Preventing new corrosion activity from initiating
Corrosion Control	Significantly reducing on-going corrosion activity
Cathodic Protection	Highest level of protection intended to stop on-going corrosion activity
Corrosion Passivation	Stopping active corrosion by changing the environment around the steel



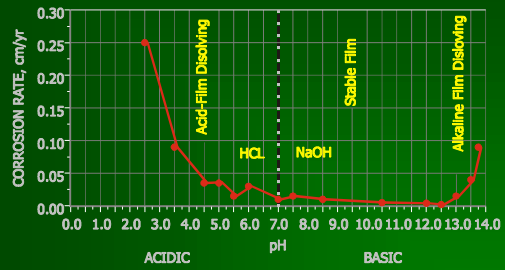
Corrosion Prevention in Concrete Repairs Using Discrete Galvanic Anodes

- Corrosion prevention
 - Use to prevent corrosion sites from initiating next to concrete repairs (ICRI Guideline 03730)
 - At joints between new and existing chloride-contaminated concrete
- Alkali activated
 - Contains no constituents corrosive to rebar
- Patented installation technique
 - Quick and easy
- Wide range of applications
 - Suitable for conventionally reinforced, prestressed and post-tensioned concrete structures

What is the purpose of the mortar shell around the anode?

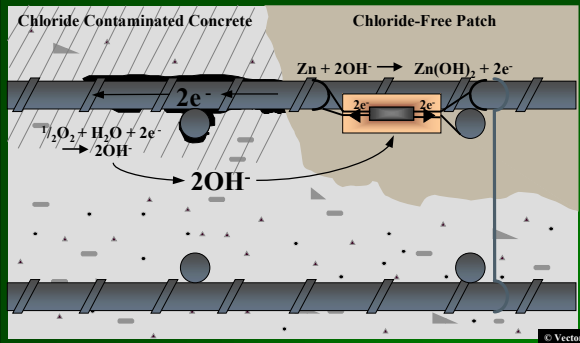
- Mortar is specially formulated to keep the zinc active over time.
 - pH \approx 14
- Mortar accepts corrosion by-products from the zinc core.

EFFECT OF pH ON CORROSION OF ZINC IN AERATED SOLUTIONS
(CO₂ Free In Dilute HCl And NaOH Solutions At 30 ° C)



Source: Slunder and Boyd, ZINC: Its Corrosion Resistance, 1983

Repair with Discrete Galvanic Anode

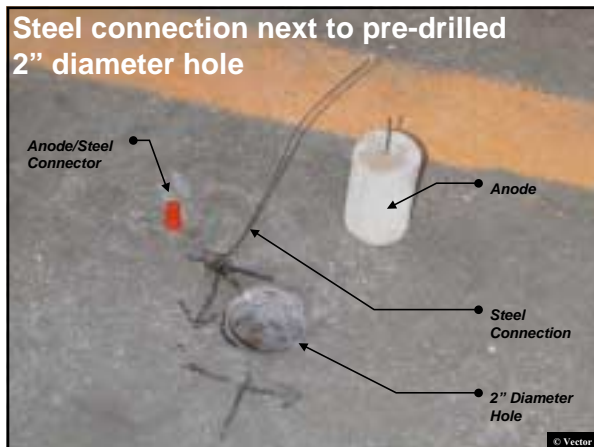
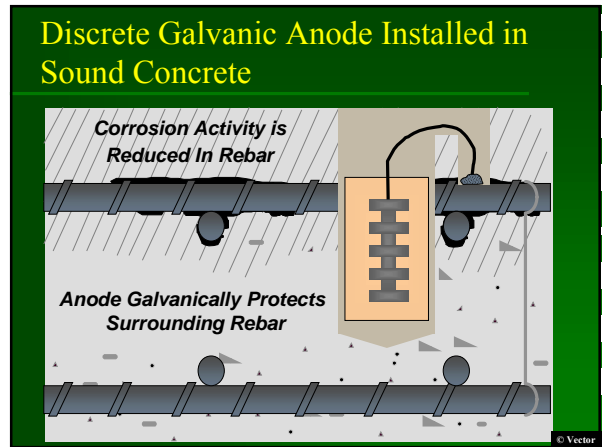


Galvanic Corrosion Prevention
Port Mann Bridge: Deck Widening





Corrosion Control in Sound Concrete with Discrete Galvanic Anodes

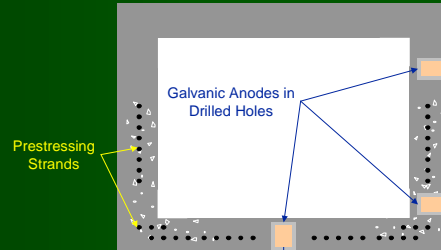


Localized Protection with Discrete Galvanic Anodes in Critical Areas



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Embedded Galvanic Anodes in Prestressed Box Girder Repair



© Vector



- Galvanic Corrosion Control
- NYSDOT: Prestressed Concrete Beam Repair

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Galvanic Anodes in Prestressed Box Girder



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Cathodic Protection Systems

- Work by applying sufficient current to reinforcing steel to overcome the corrosion process
- **Galvanic Systems:** Sacrificial metal corrodes to provide protective current
- **Impressed Current Systems:** D.C. power supply provides current (rectifier or battery)

Galvanic Cathodic Protection with Distributed Anodes



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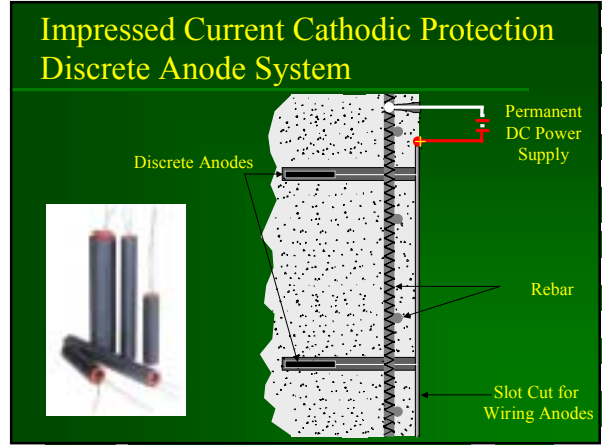
- Galvanic Cathodic Protection Deck Overlay
- Ontario Ministry of Transportation



Galvanic Cathodic Protection in Pile Jackets



Galvanic Cathodic Protection with Activated Arc-Sprayed Zinc



Impressed Current Cathodic Protection Discrete Anode System

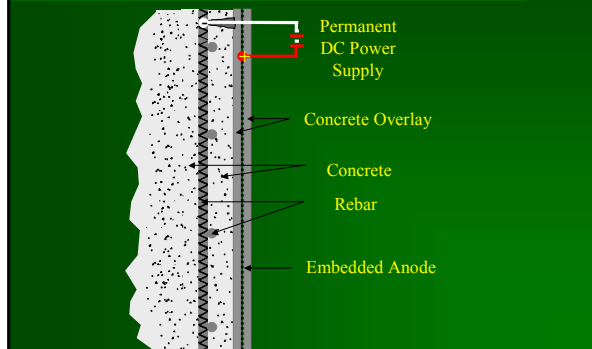


Installation of Discrete Anode ICCP System Winnipeg, Manitoba



Installation of Discrete Anode System Winnipeg, Manitoba

Impressed Current Cathodic Protection Using Distributed Anode System



Corrosion Passivation

- Modify the chemistry of the concrete to create a passive environment around the reinforcing steel.

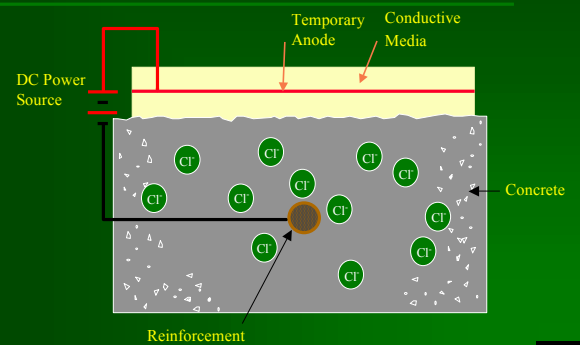
Electrochemical Treatments

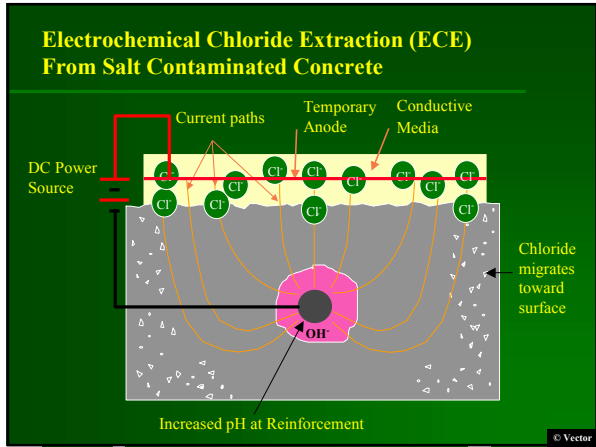
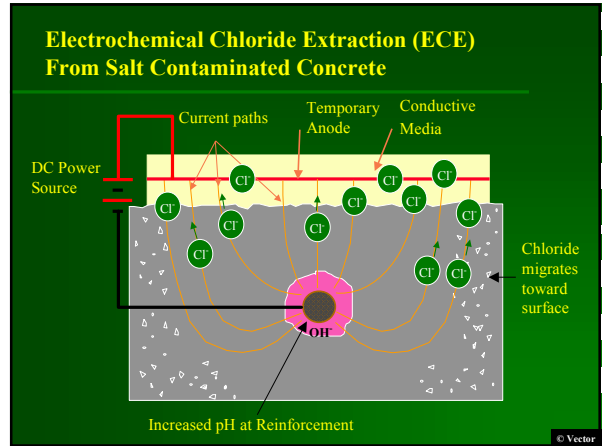
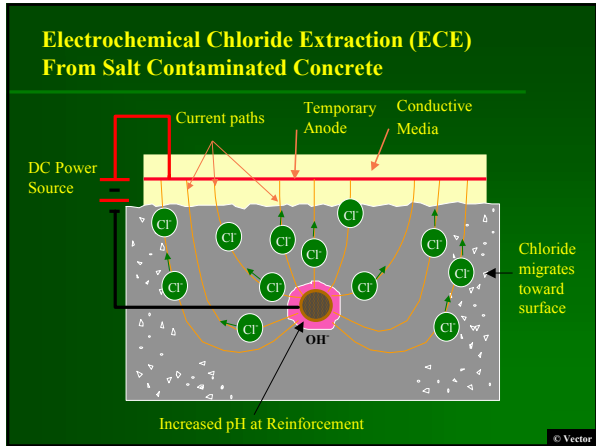
- Proven long term performance
- Measurable criteria:
 - ECE: Chloride content before and after 700 to 1500 A*hr/m² (SHRP)
 - Realk: pH before and after (phenolphthalein) 100 to 250 A*hr/m²

Electrochemical Chloride Extraction SHRP Research

- Extensive ECE Testing Undertaken (SHRP)
- Confirmed ECE's Ability to:
 - Halt Corrosion
 - Restore Passive Oxide Film on Rebar
- No Adverse Chemical or Mechanical Effects
- ECE Deemed one of the Most Valuable Technologies Evaluated
- Long Term Data Shows Rebar Still Passive

Electrochemical Chloride Extraction (ECE) From Salt Contaminated Concrete







Step 4: Spray Cellulose Fiber



Several Piers Wrapped and Undergoing ECE Treatment
Omaha, Nebraska



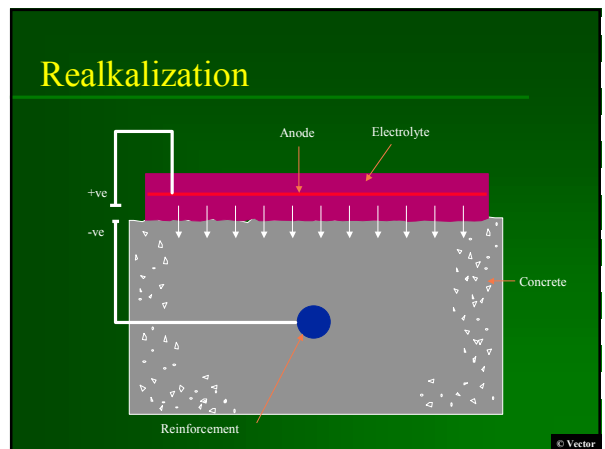
Piers after ECE Treatment
Cleaned and Sealed

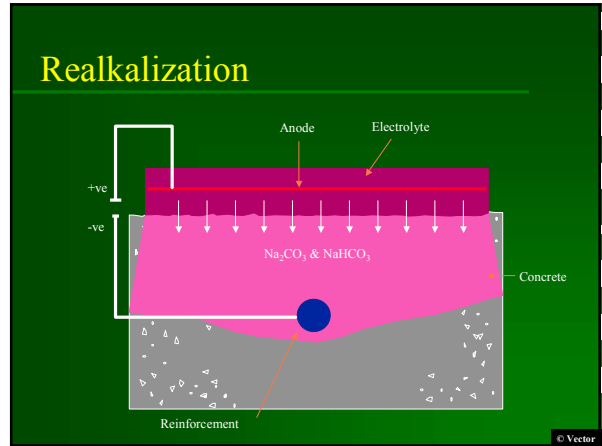
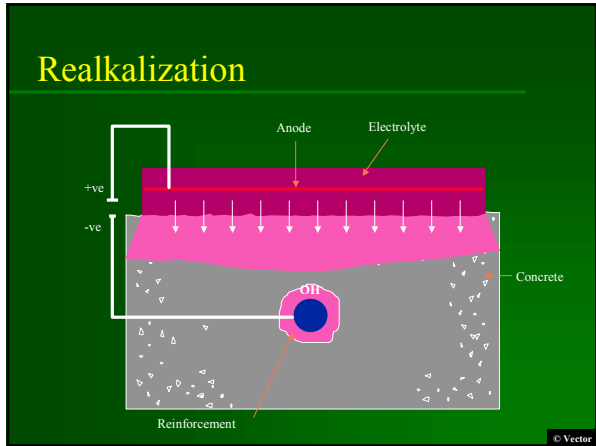


St. Adolphe Bridge over Red River
St. Adolphe, Manitoba
Manitoba Highways and Transportation

Realkalization

- Draws highly alkaline electrolyte to the reinforcing steel to restore lost alkalinity to carbonated concrete
- Alkalinity around reinforcing steel is maintained over time, will not re-carbonate
- Lower cost, less disruptive than mechanical removal and replacement of carbonated concrete

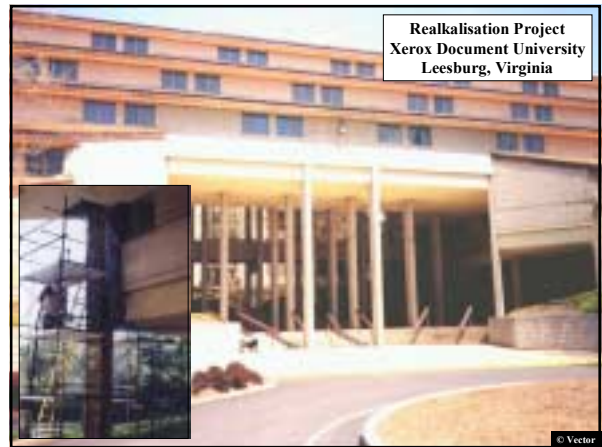




Phenolphthalein Testing

- Testing on Cores
 - Before
 - After
- The affects of realkalization: increased pH around steel

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Summary

Level of Protection	Description	Typical Solution
Corrosion Prevention	Preventing new corrosion activity from initiating	Discrete Galvanic Anodes
Corrosion Control	Significantly reducing active corrosion	Discrete Galvanic Anodes
Cathodic Protection	Stopping active corrosion by applying on-going electrical current	Distributed Galvanic Anodes or Impressed Current Cathodic Protection (ICCP)
Corrosion Passivation	Stopping active corrosion by changing the concrete environment around the steel	Electrochemical Treatments (ECE or Realkalization)