



Corrosion Cells In Action

Chapter 1

Appalachian Underground Corrosion
Short Course

Introduction

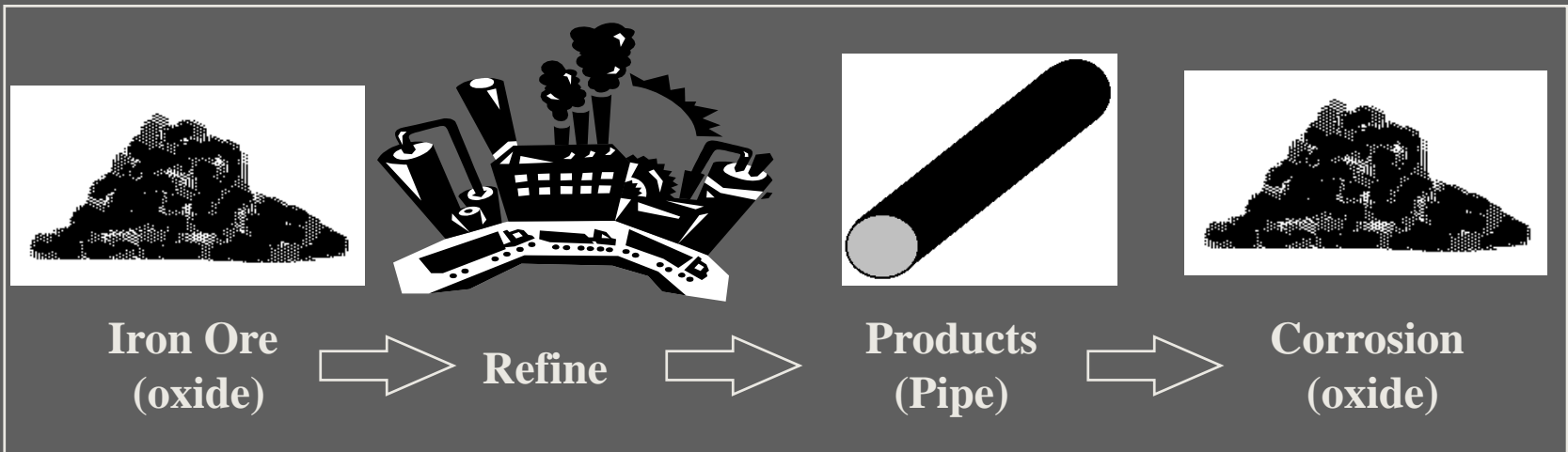
- ⇒ Review of Basic Concepts
- ⇒ The Chemistry of Corrosion
- ⇒ Electromotive/Galvanic Series
- ⇒ Galvanic Corrosion Examples
- ⇒ Corrosion Cells in Action

Why are we Here?

⇒ Corrosion Costs

- 440 Billion Annually

⇒ Why?



Basic Concepts

⇒ Four Essential Elements of Corrosion Cell

- Anode
- Cathode
- Conductive Electrolyte
 - In contact with both anode and cathode
- Metallic Conductor
 - Connecting anode and cathode

Basic Concepts

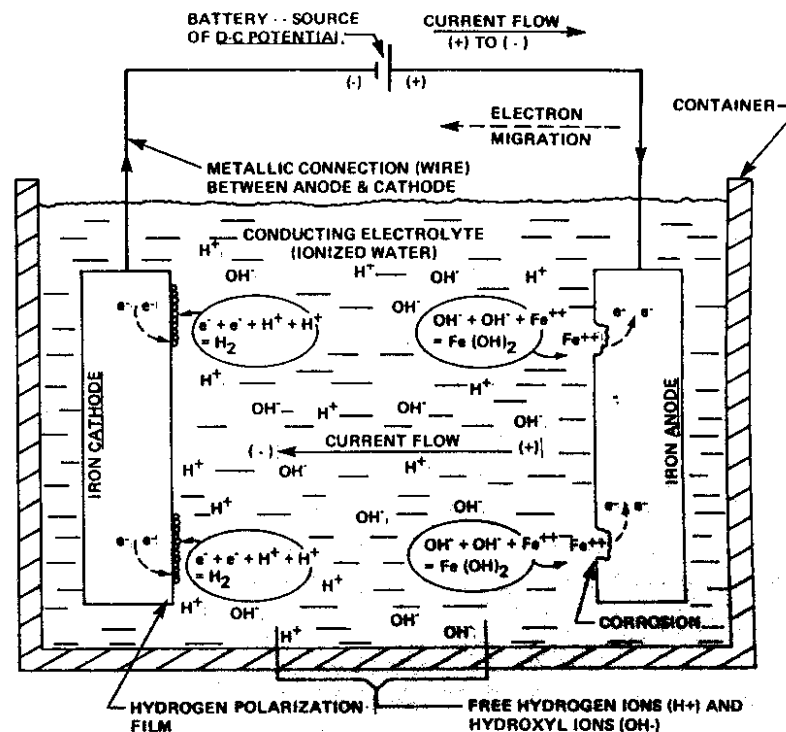
⇒ Anode

- Discharges Ions (Oxidation Reactions)
- Location of Current Discharge
- Corrodes

⇒ Cathode

- Collects Ions (Reduction Reactions)
- Location of Current Pickup
- Protected

Basic Concepts



Anodic Reaction - Corrosion
 $Fe \rightarrow Fe^{++} + 2e^- = \text{Oxidation}$

Cathodic Reaction - Protection
 $O_2 + 2H_2O + 4e^- \rightarrow 4OH^- = \text{Reduction}$

CORROSION IN ACTION
 FIGURE 1

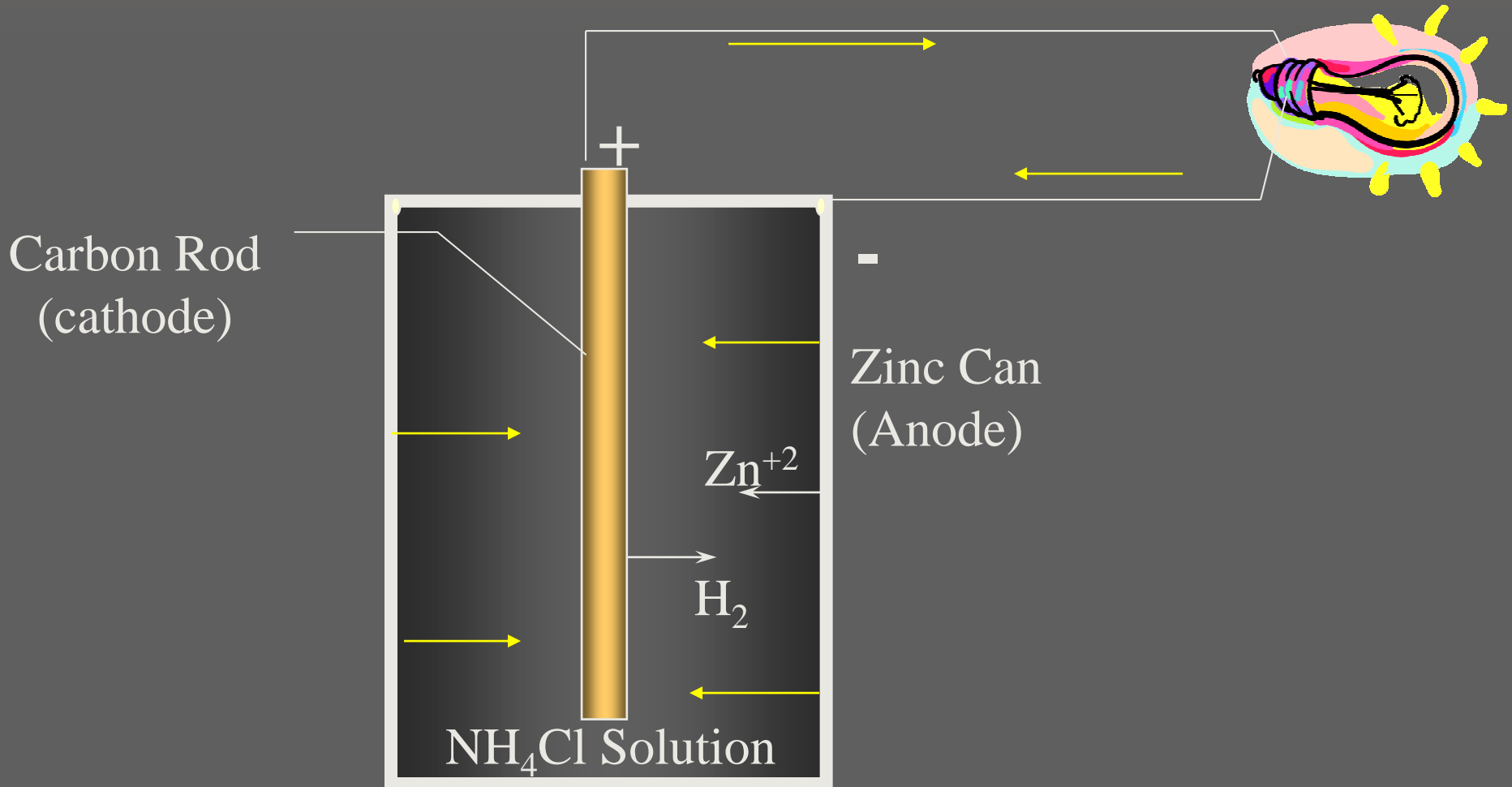
Basic Concepts

⇒ Combined Reactions



Ferrous Hydroxide

Dry Cell Example

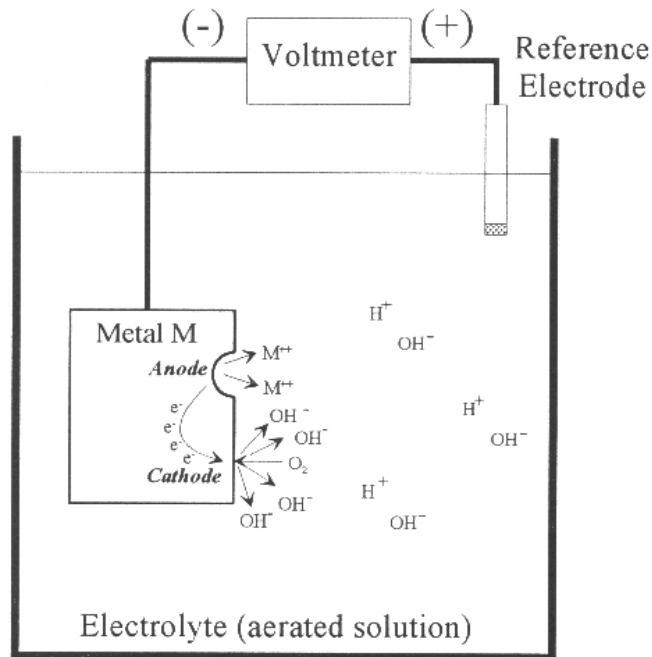


Electromotive Force

<u>METAL</u>	<u>VOLTS</u>
Magnesium	-2.37
Aluminum	-1.66
Zinc	-0.76
Iron	-0.44
Tin	-0.14
Lead	-0.13
Hydrogen	0.00
Copper	+0.34 to +0.52
Silver	+0.80
Platinum	+1.20
Gold	+1.50 to +1.68

**MEASURE WITH RESPECT TO HYDROGEN
REFERENCE ELECTRODE**

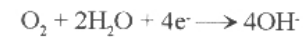
Potential Measurements



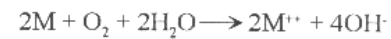
Anode Reaction:



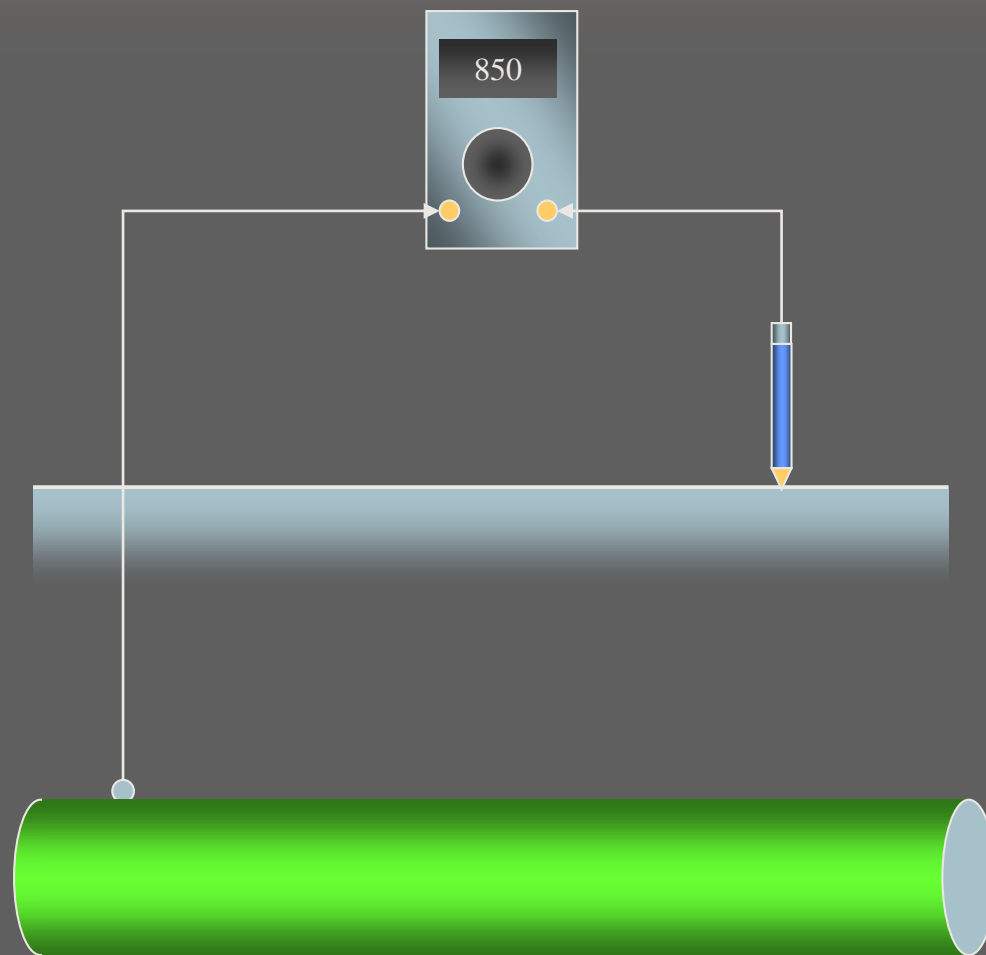
Cathode Reaction:



Overall Reaction:



Potential Measurements



Cathodic

↑ Noble (+)	Platinum
	Gold
	Graphite
	Titanium
	Silver
	Chlorimet 3 (62 Ni, 18 Cr, 18 Mo)
	Hastelloy C (62 Ni, 17 Cr, 13 Mo)
	18-8 Mo stainless steel (passive)
	18-8 stainless steel (passive)
	Chromium stainless steel 11-30% Cr (passive)
	Inconel (passive) (80 Ni, 13 Cr, 7 Fe)
	Nickel (passive)
	Silver Solder
	Monel (70 Ni, 30 Cu)
	Cupronickels (60-90 Cu, 40-10 Ni)
Bronzes (Cu-Sm)	
Copper	
Brasses (Cu-Zn)	
Chlorimet 2 (66 Ni, 32 Mo, 1 Fe)	
Hastelloy B (60 Ni, 30 Mo, 6 Fe, 1 Mn)	
Inconel (active)	
Nickel (active)	
Tin	
Lead	
Lead-tin solders	
18-8 Mo stainless steel (active)	
18-8 stainless steel (active)	
Ni-Resist (high Ni cast iron)	
Chromium stainless steel, 13% Cr (active)	
Cast iron	
Steel or iron	
2024 aluminum (4.5 Cu, 1.5 Mg, 0.5 Mn)	
Active (-)	Cadmium
	Commercially pure aluminum (1100)
	Zinc
	Magnesium and magnesium alloys

Anodic

Practical Galvanic Series in Seawater

Anodic

METAL

VOLTS

Commercially pure magnesium	-1.75
Magnesium alloy (6% Al, 3% Zn, 0.15% Mn)	-1.6
Zinc	-1.1
Aluminum alloy (5% Zinc)	-1.05
Commercially pure aluminum	-0.8
Mild Steel (clean and shiny)	-0.5 to -0.8
Mild Steel (rusted)	-0.2 to -0.5
Cast Iron (not graphitized)	-0.5
Lead	-0.5
Mild Steel in Concrete	-0.2
Copper, brass, bronze	-0.2
High Silicon Cast Iron	-0.2
Mill Scale on Steel	-0.2
Carbon, Graphite, Coke	+0.3

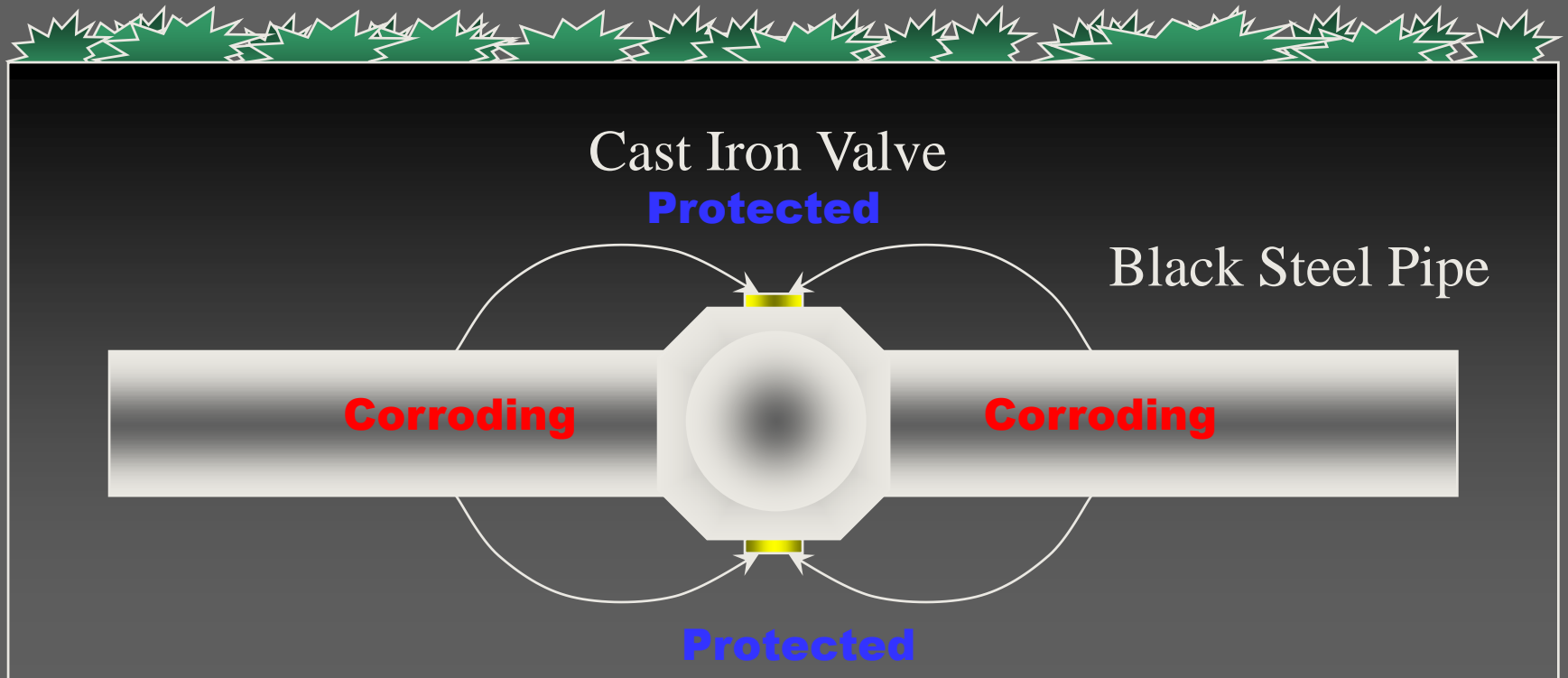
Cathodic

Practical
Galvanic
Series in
Soil

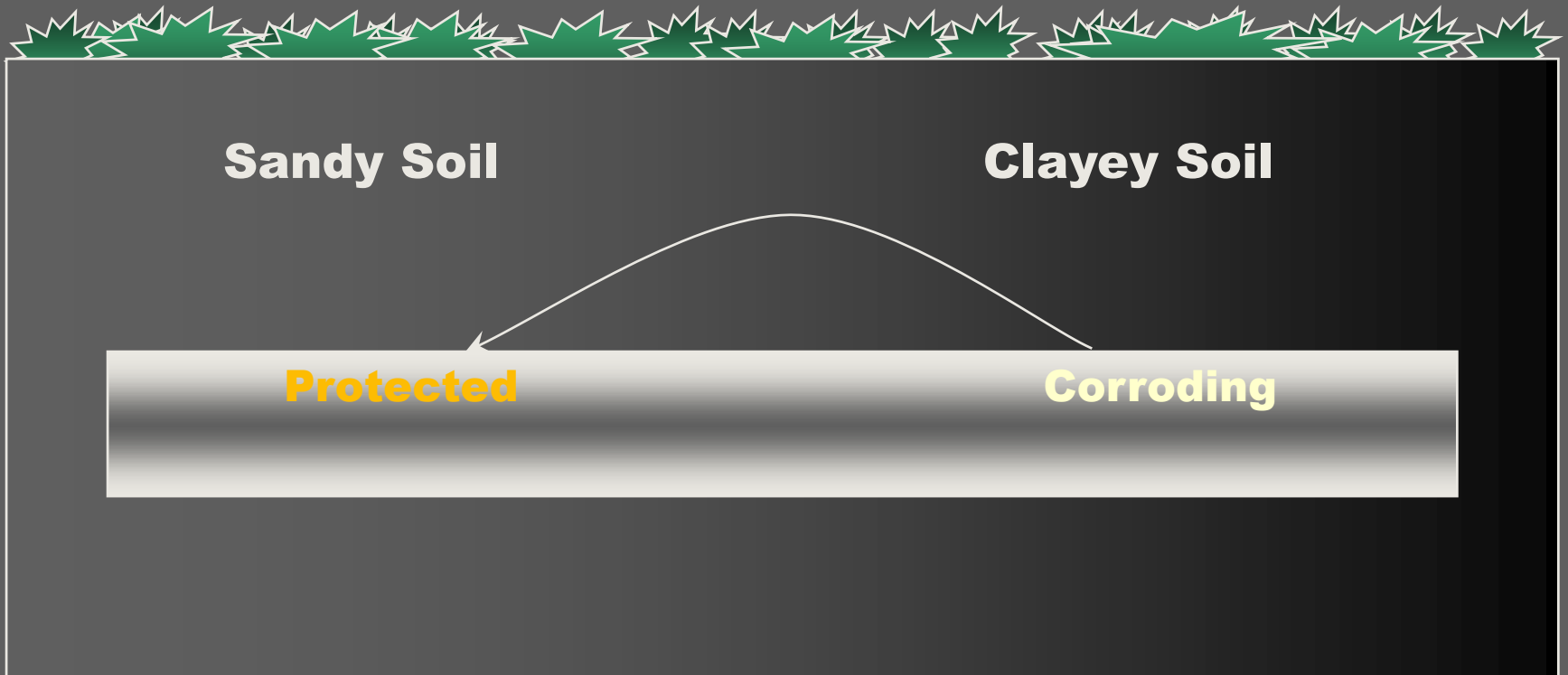
Galvanic Corrosion Examples

- ⇒ Dissimilar Metal Couple
- ⇒ Non-Homogeneous Soils
- ⇒ Differential Aeration/Chemistry
- ⇒ Dissimilar Surface Conditions
- ⇒ Stray Current
- ⇒ Effect of Stress

Dissimilar Metal Couple



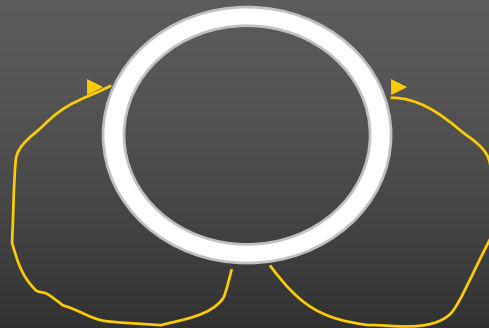
Non-Homogeneous Soil



Differential Aeration

Oxygen Rich Loose Soil

Cathode



Anode

Oxygen Poor Packed Soil

Differential Aeration

Road

Oxygen
Rich
Loose Soil

Poorly Aerated

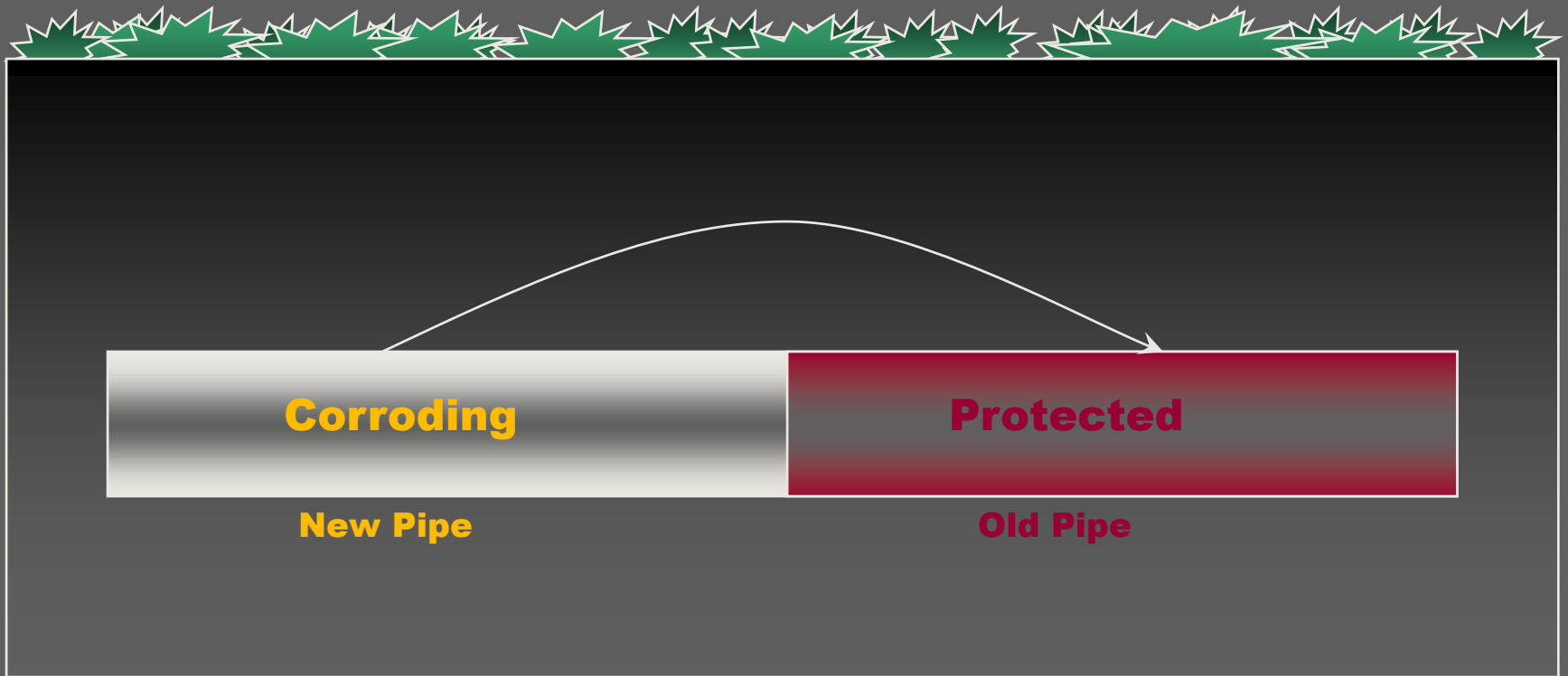
Cathode

Anode

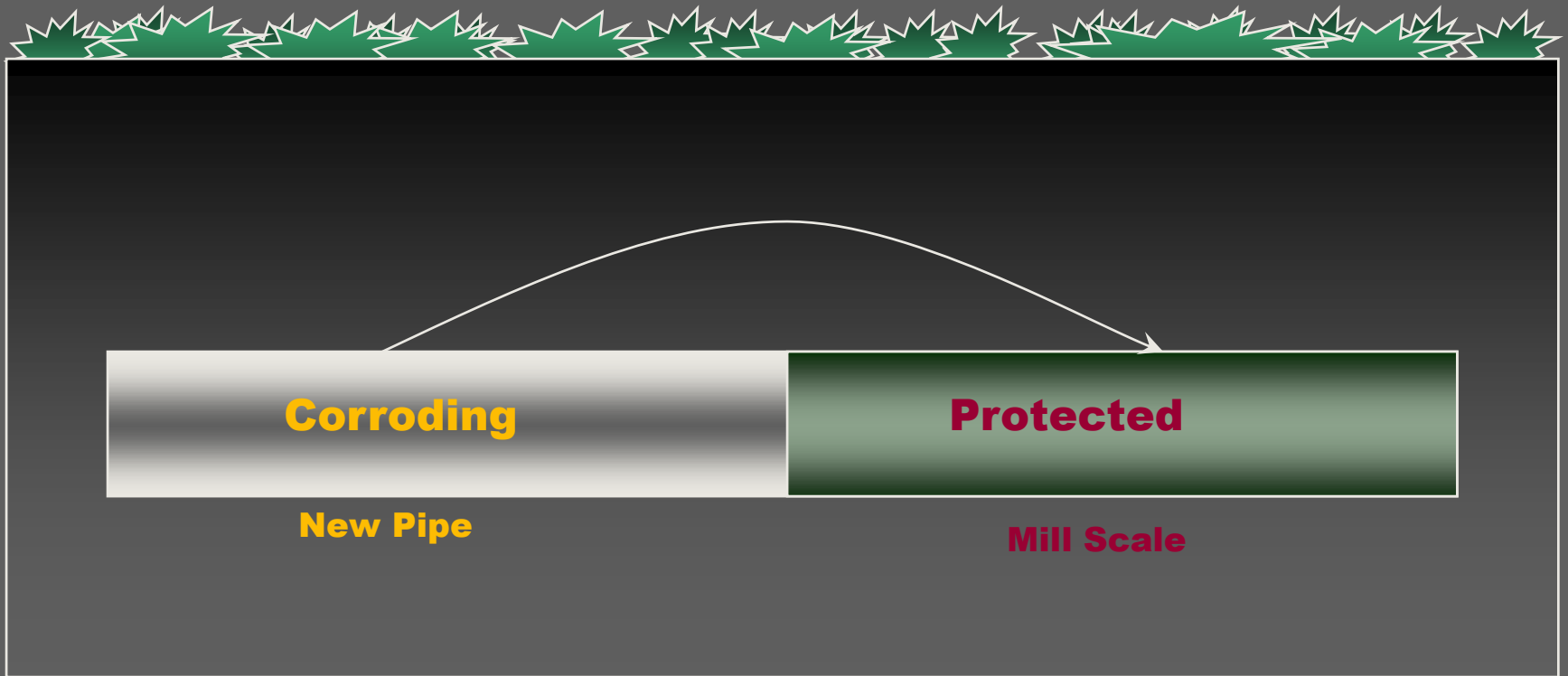
Cathode



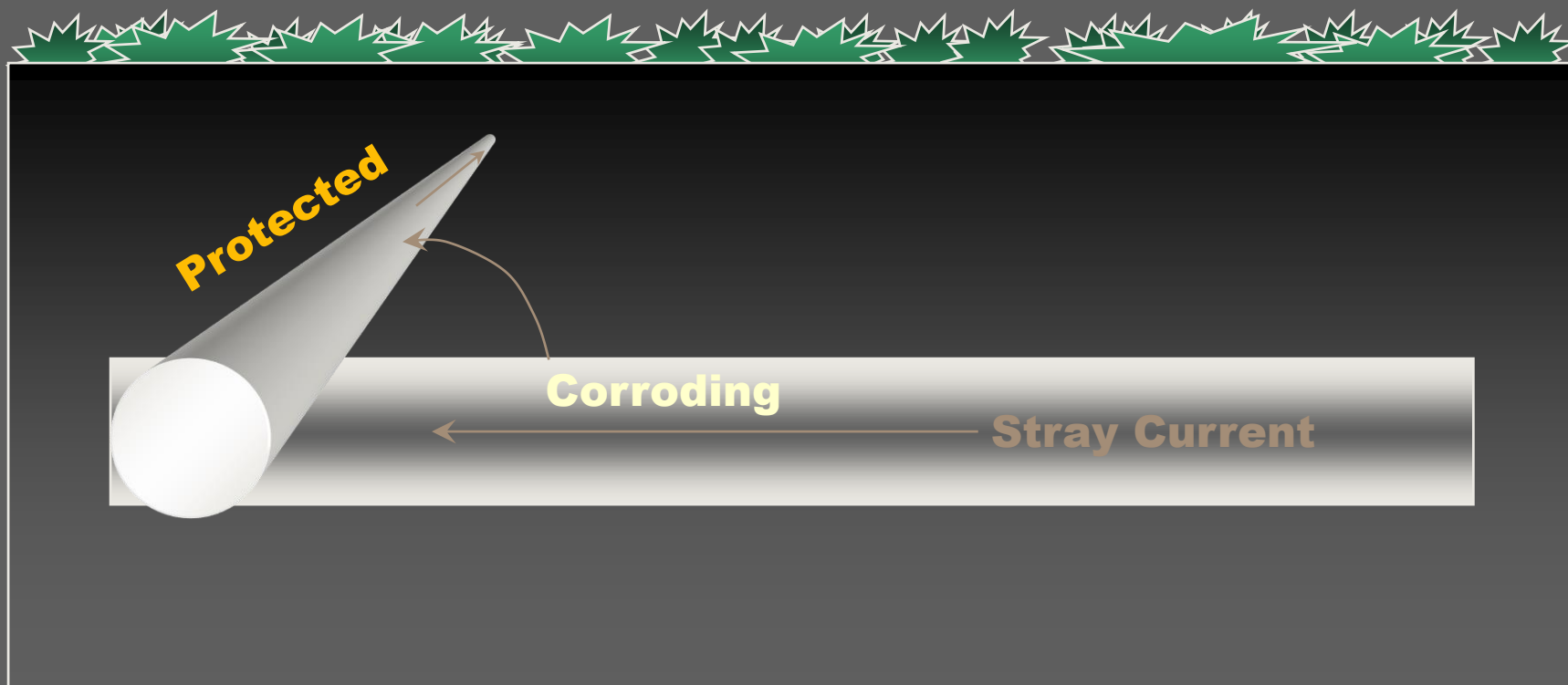
Dissimilar Surface Conditions



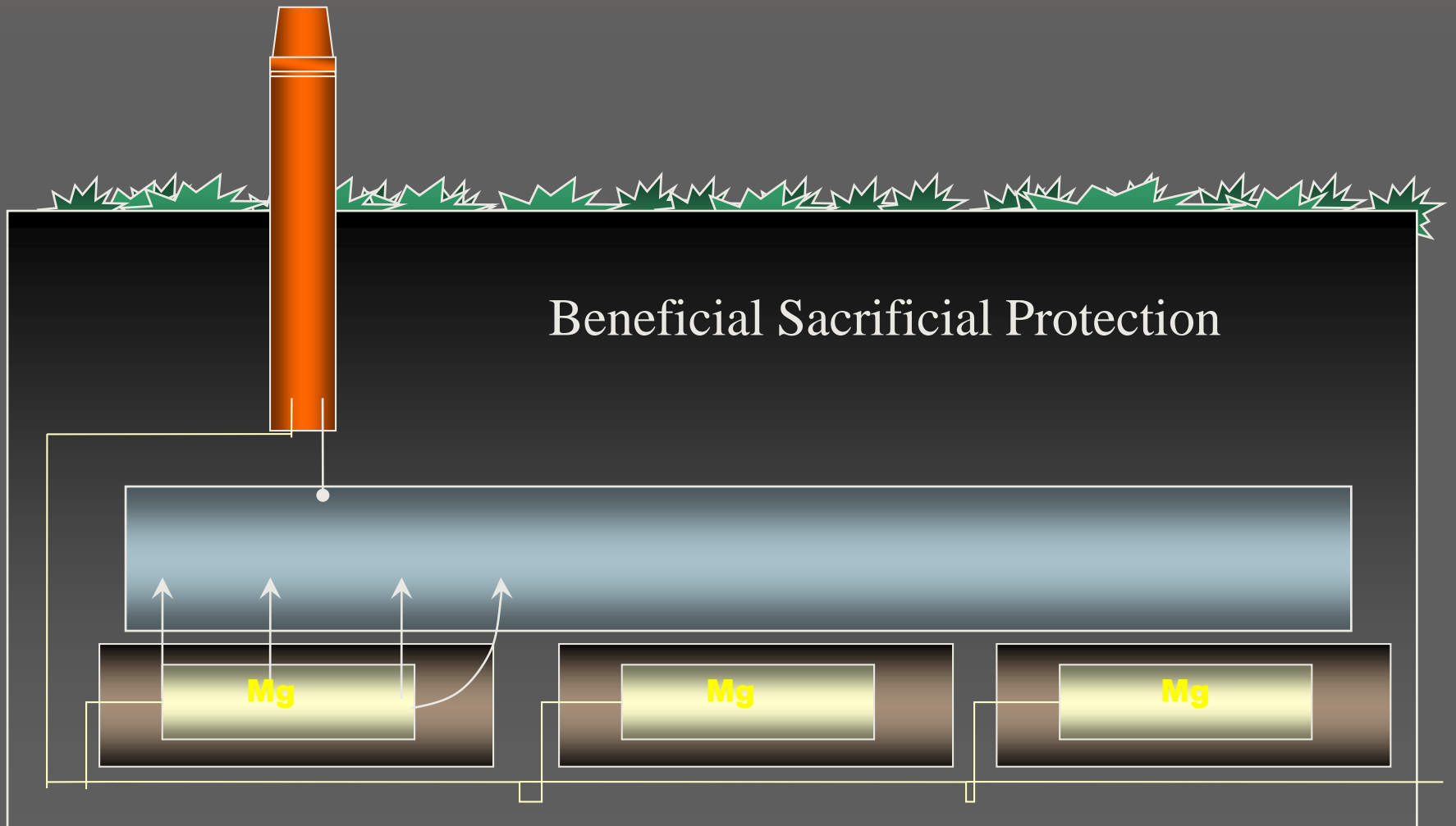
Dissimilar Surface Conditions



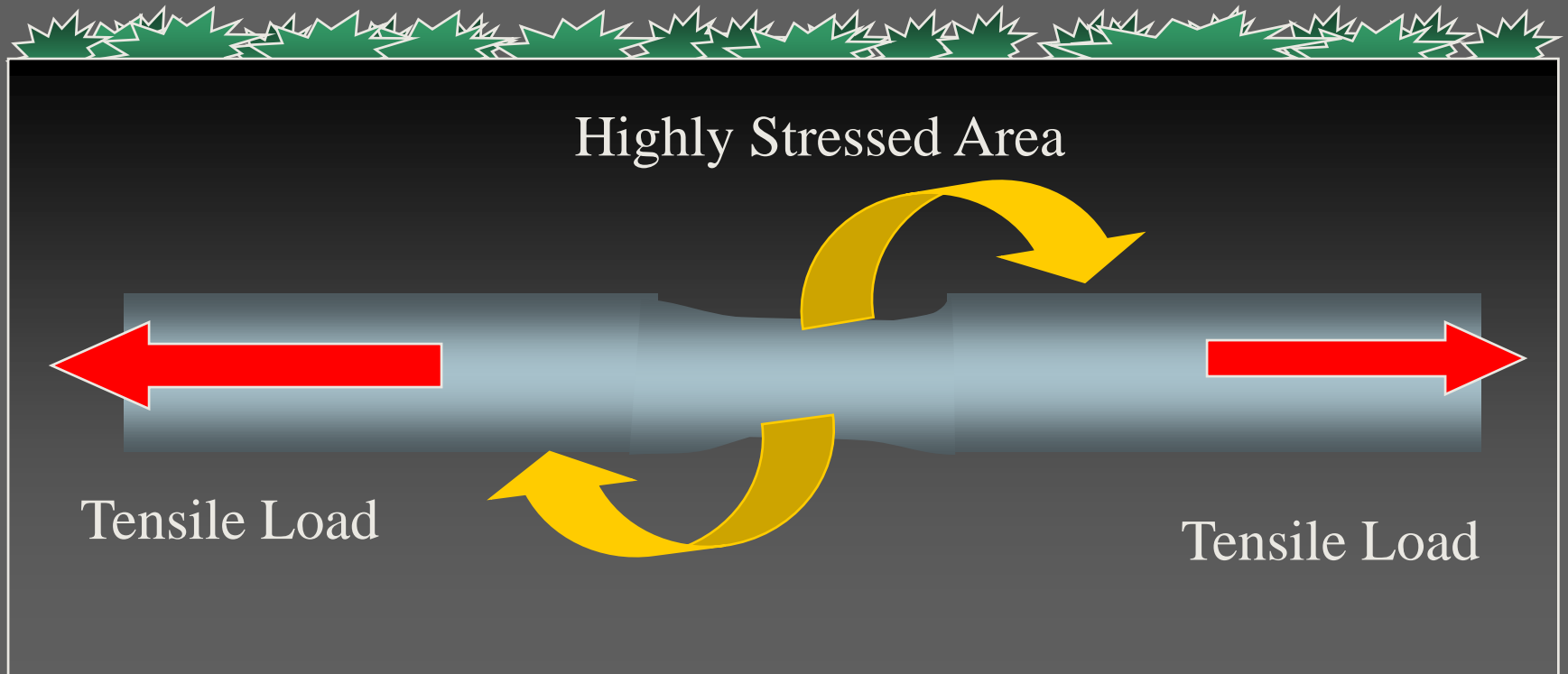
Stray Current



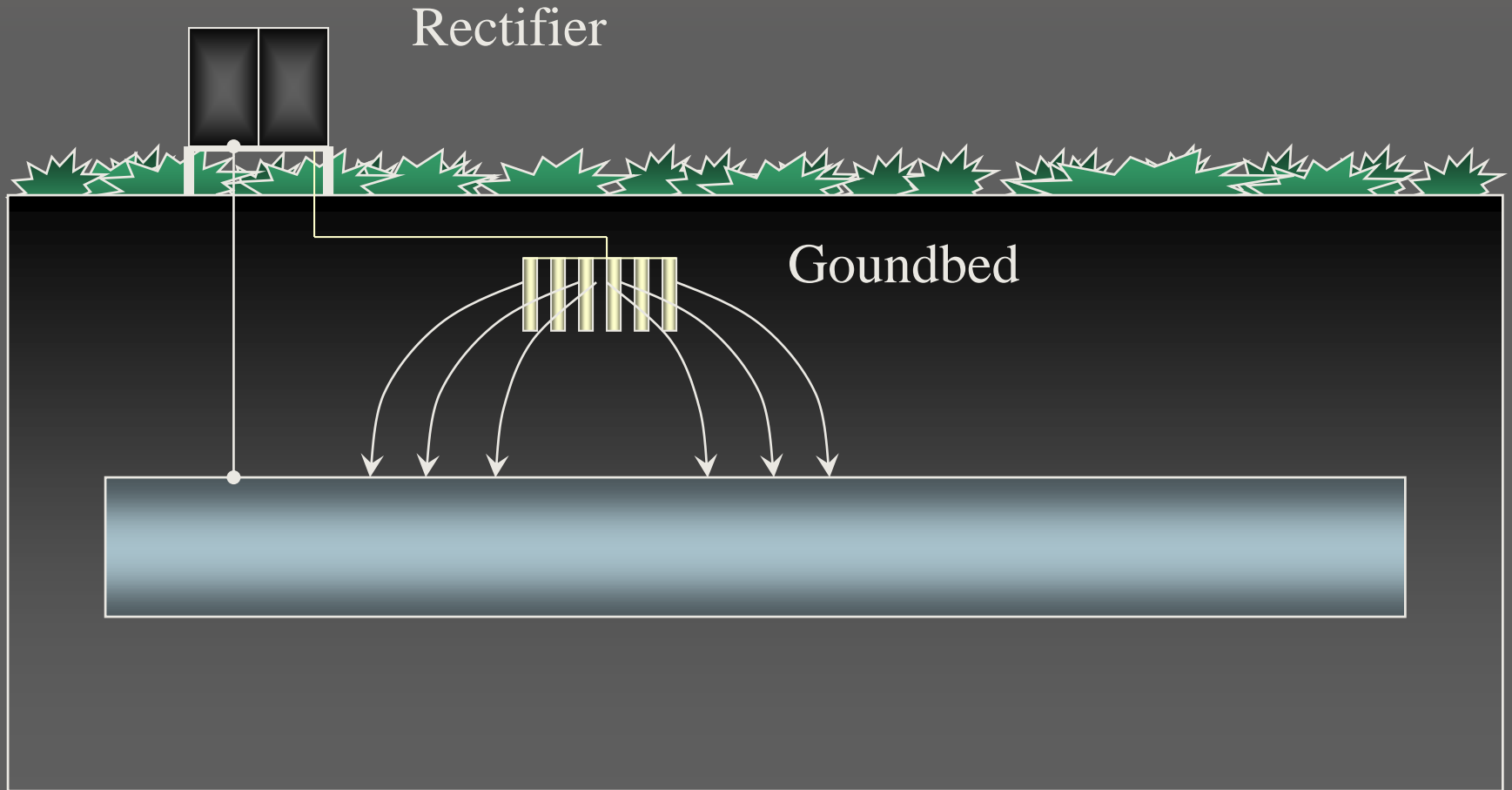
Dissimilar Metal Couple



Effect of Stress



Cathodic Protection



Corrosion Cells

⇒ Developed by Col George. C. Cox

⇒ How do they Work?

- Differentiate Anodic and Cathodic areas with indicating solutions
 - Anodic Areas – Potassium Ferricyanide
 - ◆ Turns **Bluish Green** in the presence of Fe^{++}
 - Cathodic Areas – Phenolphthalein
 - ◆ Turns **bright pink** or **crimson** as pH increases (OH^-)

Corrosion Cells

⇒ On-Screen projection to show effects

