



# Ache Engineering GmbH

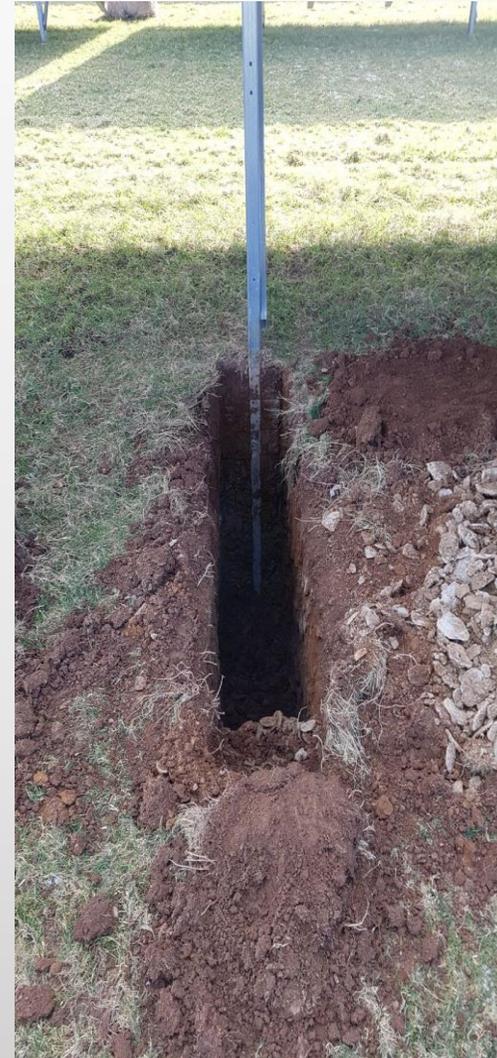
## Defeating the rust – How steel substructures defy danger



- Defeating the rust -

## Table of Contents

- Picture introduction
- Basis of corrosion
- Conventional corrosion protection
- Cathodic corrosion protection for PV
- Summary



## Experience and comparison / corrosion of PV-substructure



UK, 2016  
after 2 years



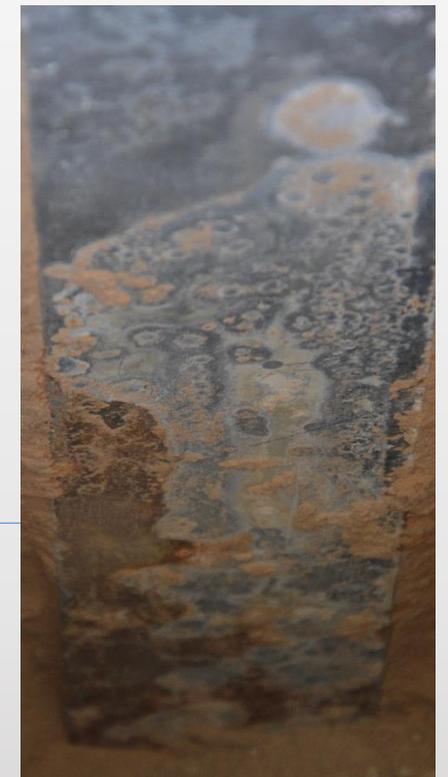
Iran, 2017  
after 1 year



UK, 2018  
after 3 years



Japan, 2019  
after 2 years



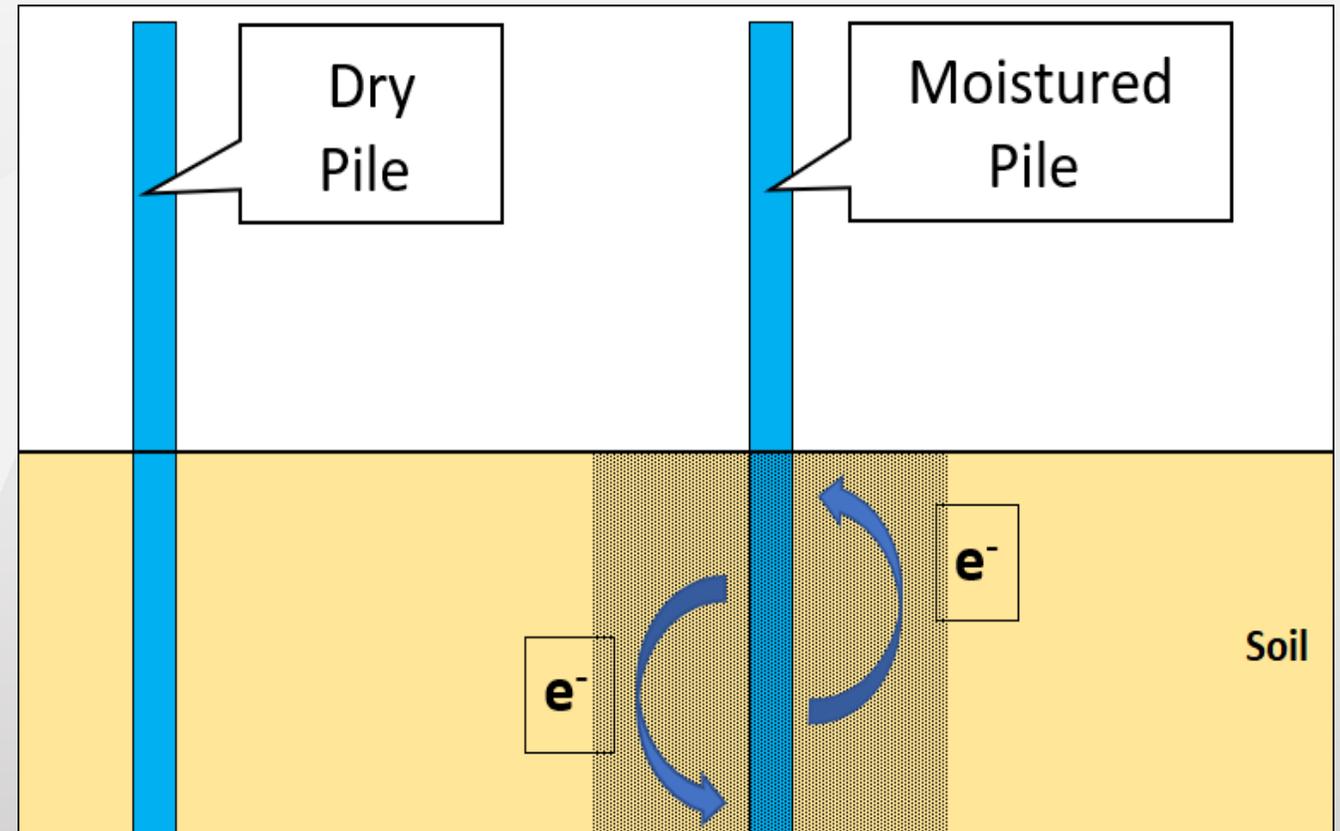
Mexico, 2019  
after 6 months

## Pictures where the complete zinc of the post is dissolved

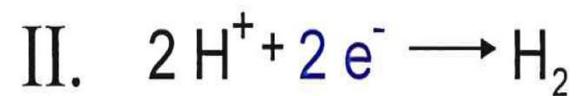
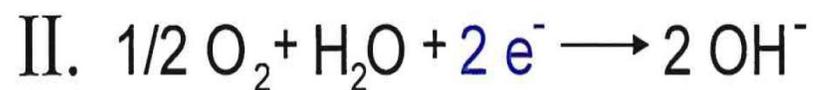
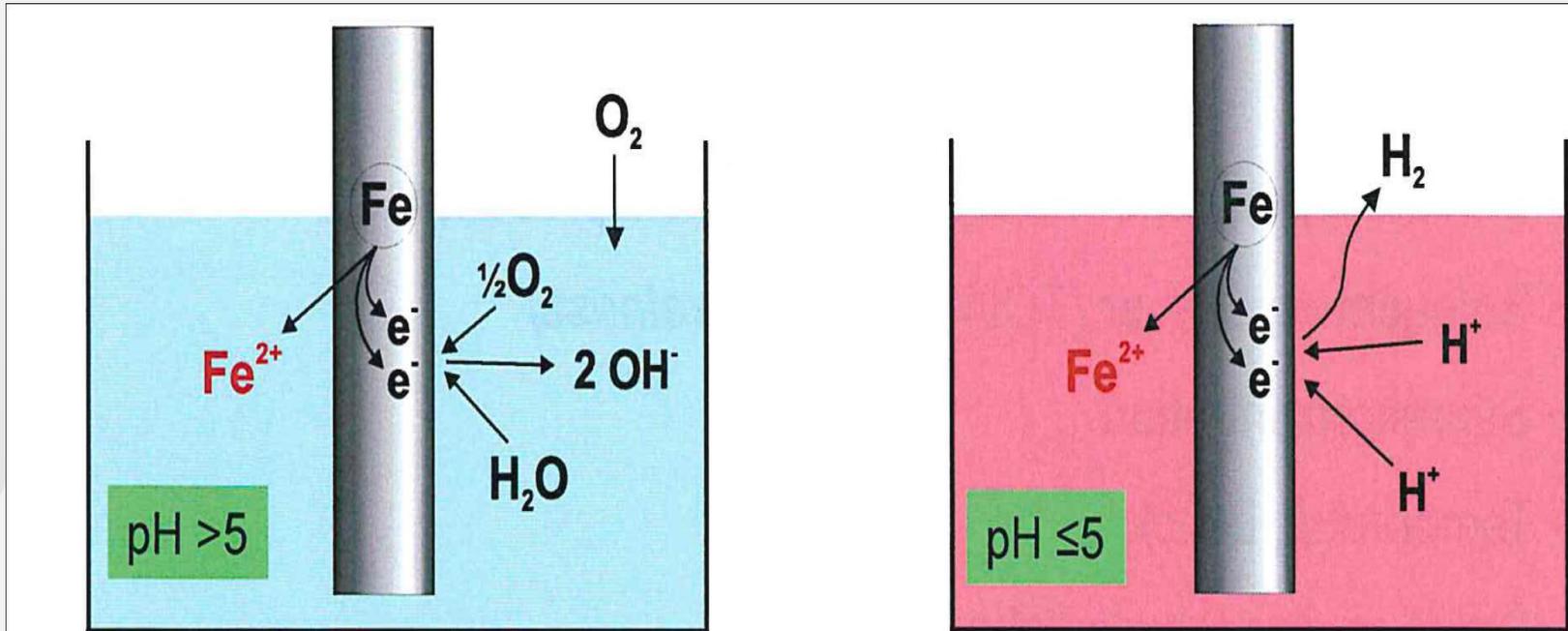


## - CORROSION underground - Required conditions and Influences

- electrical soil conditions
- chemical soil conditions
- thermal soil conditions
  
- bacteria
- external power sources
  
- **electrochemical configurations**



## Fundamentals for natural corrosion



## Possible speed of corrosion

- **passive corrosion**

- > 30–60  $\mu\text{m}/\text{year}$  zinc
- > 80–200  $\mu\text{m}/\text{year}$  steel
- > ISO 12944-2 - C5-M
- > depending on soil conditions

- **aktive corrosion**

- > 0 - >1.000  $\mu\text{m}/\text{year}$  zinc/steel
- > electrochemical situations
- > external power sources
- > couplings of high-voltage lines



## Possible anti corrosion solutions

- Protection on a technically base  
replacement of piles using stainless steel piles  
-> high costs  
Lifetime- up to 25 years
- **Passive protection**  
previously surface sealing of the posts  
subsequent surface sealing of the posts  
subsequent concreting  
-> high danger  
Lifetime- 1 to (15)\* years  
Lifetime- 1 to (15)\* years  
Lifetime- 1 to (25)\* years
- **Active protection**  
**realization of a cathodic corrosion protection**  
-> reasonable and quick  
Lifetime- design base  
up to 100 years

(\*) Lifetime is not determinable

- Attention ! -  
In the event of subsequent sealing

- High costs are to be expected
- A sealing close to 100% is only achievable with a high effort
- Risk:
  - Damage to the existing system is possible
  - The lifetime of the rehabilitation measure cannot be determined
  - Possibility of stronger local corrosion (corrosion hotspots)

- Attention ! -

In the event of subsequent concreting

- Concrete recipe needs to be suitable for ground and location specialties
- Lifetime is questionable and to ensure with high effort
- Ecologically unfriendly
- Risk:
  - Contact of the pile with the rebar can be dangerous  
(Possibility of stronger local corrosion)
  - Transition of concrete to air is crucial  
(Possibility of corrosion at point with most mechanical stress)

- Attention ! -  
In the event of subsequent concreting

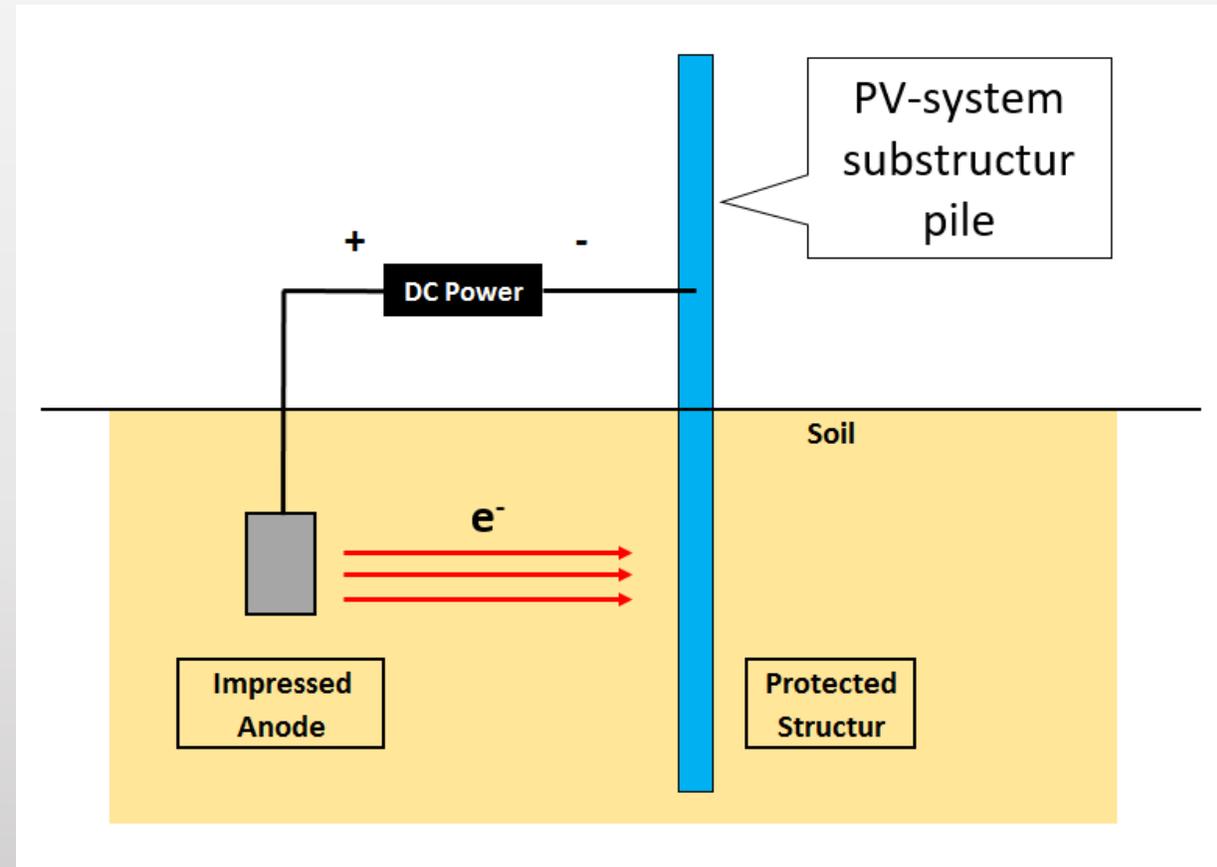


## PV-Plants with Electrical Corrosion Protection



## Principle and advantages of electrical corrosion protection

- medium cost range
- fast implementation
- normatively regulated process
- No increase risk of damage
- Easy O&M possible for entire system
- Highest quality assurance through online Monitoring
- System Lifetime can be designed



## Standards

- EN 12944 – Classification of environmental conditions
  - Atmospheric categories clearly divisible (C<sub>1</sub> – CX), soil categories significantly more influencing factors and not clearly divisible
- EN 50929 – Corrosion likelihood of metallic materials when subject to corrosion from the outside
  - Classification of environmental conditions
- EN 12501-1 & 2 – Corrosion likelihood in soil
  - Not only soil & bedding material, inclusion of other factors such as external plants & surroundings
- EN 12954 – General principles of corrosion protection of buried metallic structures
  - General principles for planning, implementation and management of standard applications
- EN 14505 – Corrosion protection of complex structures
  - General principles for planning, implementation and management of complex structures

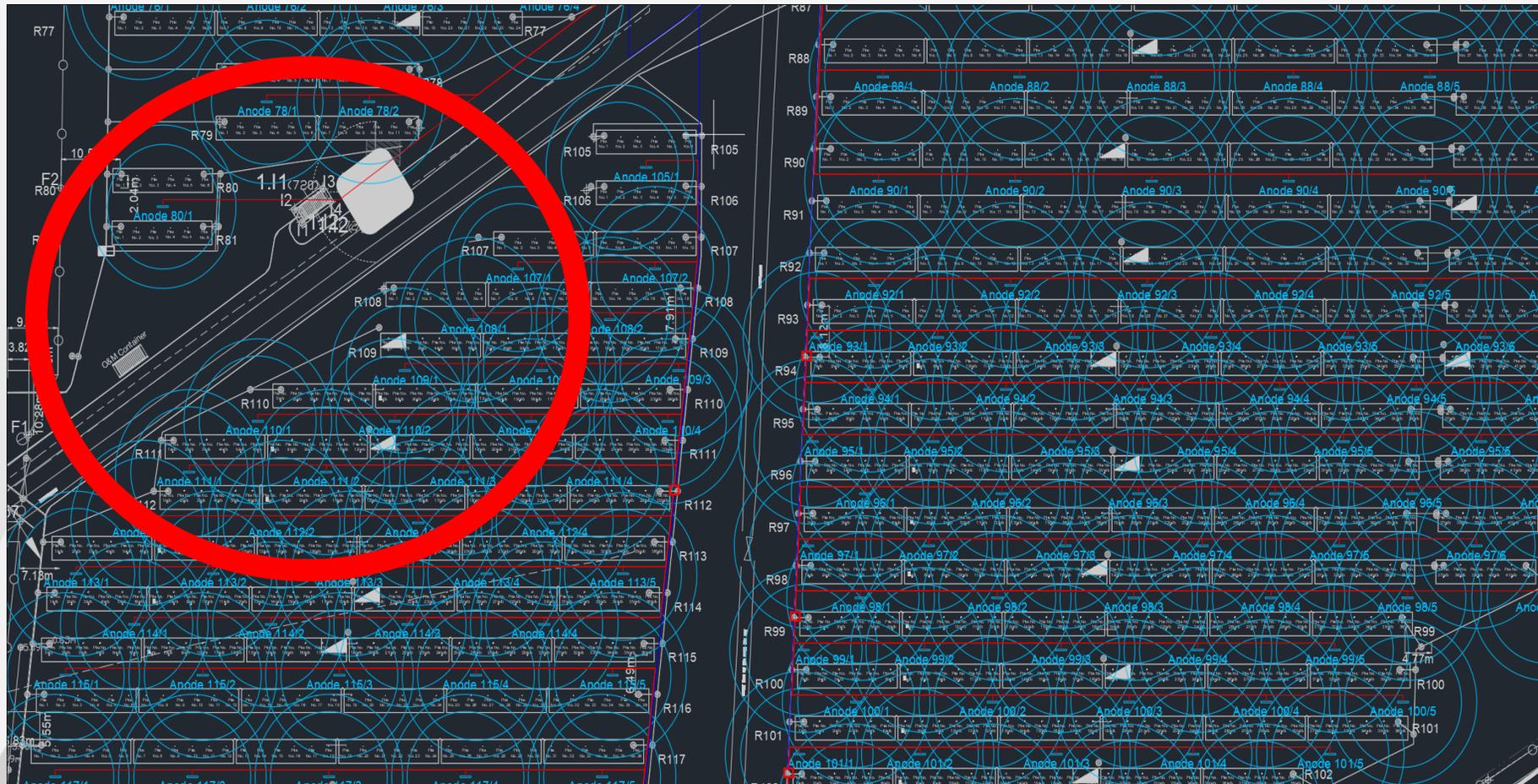
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Example, 12 MW, UK  
designed by Ache Engineering GmbH in 2018



## Anode Range





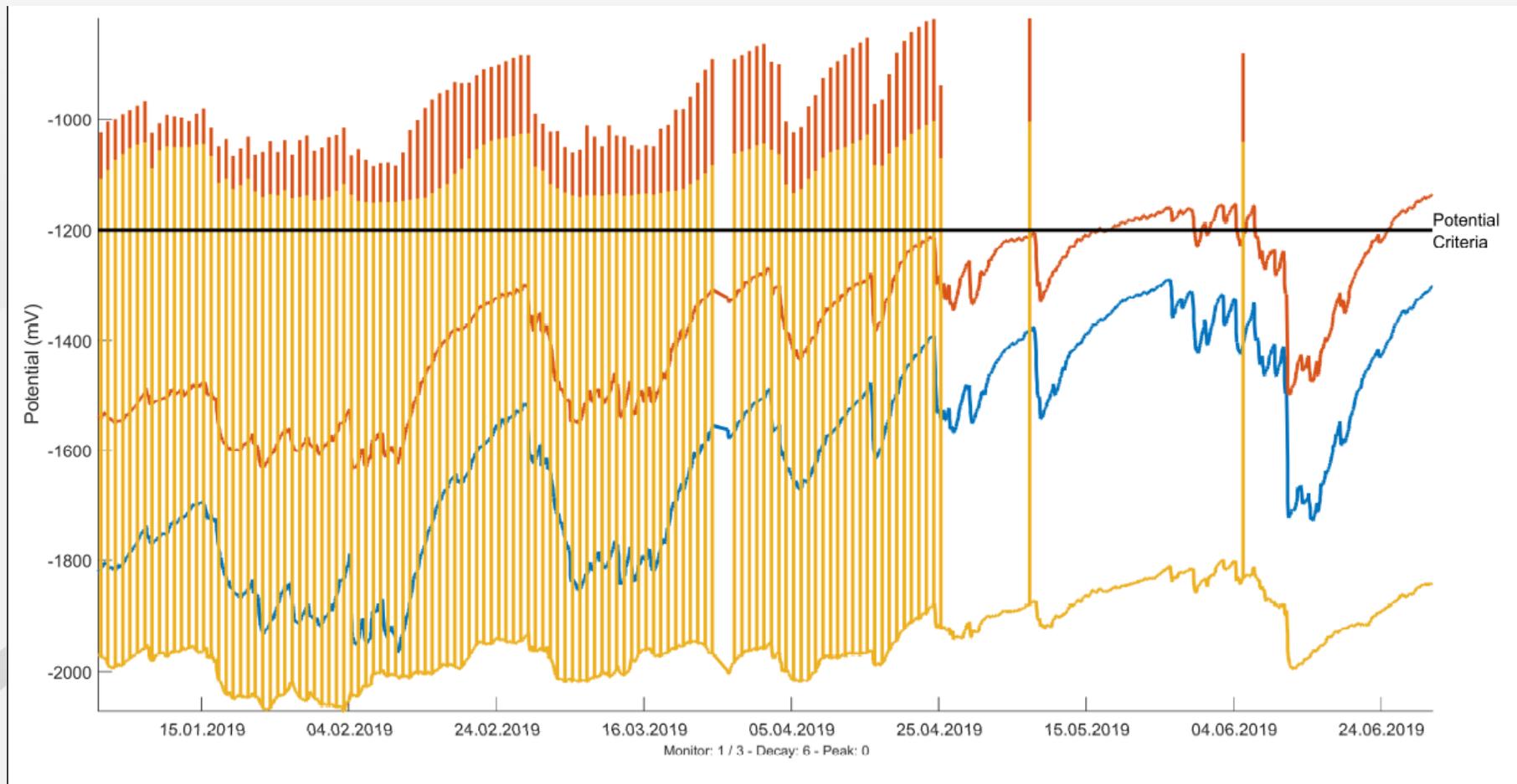
## Implementation of electrical corrosion protection



## O&M

- Remote monitoring of functionality with alarm function
- Self-regulation within certain parameters to comply with the protection criteria (initial increased effort due to polarization)
- Semi-annual reports with analysis
- Annual on-site appointments for optical checking, measuring and determining deviations from the planning state

## O&M - online monitoring



## Summary

- |                                    |                              |                               |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Underground corrosion            | -> critical for PV-Plants    | unpredictable speed           |
| • Protection on a technically base | -> high costs                | estimated lifetime            |
| • Passive protection               | -> high danger               | Lifetime not determinable     |
| • Active protection                | -> reasonable and quick      | designable lifetime           |
| • Active protection                | -> positive Experience in PV | design according to standards |

Thank you very much for your attention

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