



Study Committee D1

MATERIALS AND EMERGING TEST TECHNIQUES

Paper ID: 11025_2024

HIGHLY EFFICIENT NOVEL CORROSION PROTECTION COATINGS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT UNDER HARSH ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

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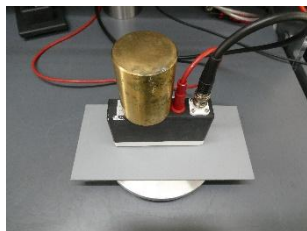
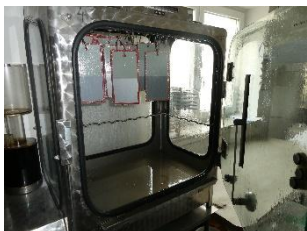
Motivation

Optimization of zinc epoxy primers to achieve following goals:

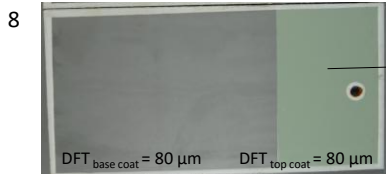
- Reduction of zinc content
- Effective alternative to energy-intensive galvanizing
- Use of modern, solvent-reduced binder-systems
- Improved Adhesion on smooth steel
- Contribution to the environment

Experimental setup

- (4) Salt spray test ISO 9227
- (5) Condensation test ISO 6270-2
- (6) Open-circuit potential
- (7) Surface resistivity



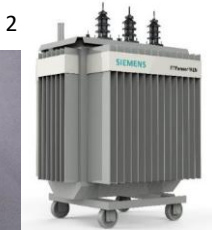
- (8) Preparation of test panels (blasted steel + smooth steel) coated with epoxy-based zinc primers with different zinc content



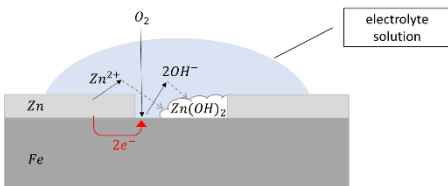
Objects of investigation

- (1) 2-pack-epoxy-zinc primer
- (2) Field of application e.g. Transformers
- (3) Protection mechanism

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- ➔ Electrochemical prevention of corrosion of steel
- ➔ Zinc „sacrifices“ itself and corrodes first
- ➔ Needed in highly corrosive environments (e.g. Offshore)

Adding of a suitable 2-pack-polyurethane-top-coat according to ISO 12944 to examine intermediate adhesion between base and top coat

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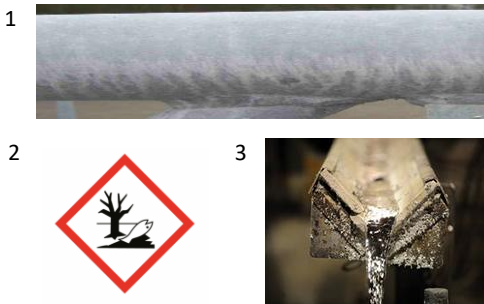
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Zinc and environmental risks

- (1) Formation of zinc salts during corrosion process
- (2) Chronic aquatic hazard – category 1 (H410)
- (3) High energy consumption for zinc production

required embodied energy for production of 1 m³ of...

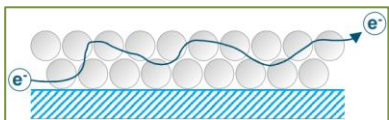
Epoxy Resin = 84 GJ
Steel = 157 GJ
Zinc = 357 GJ



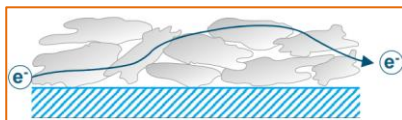
Method/Approach

In coatings zinc is used in form of **zinc dust** → **Solution**: Altering the particle shape into lamellar **zinc flakes**

To ensure an effective electrochemical reaction and sufficient electrical conductivity...



...with zinc dust up to **60 %** by volume is needed

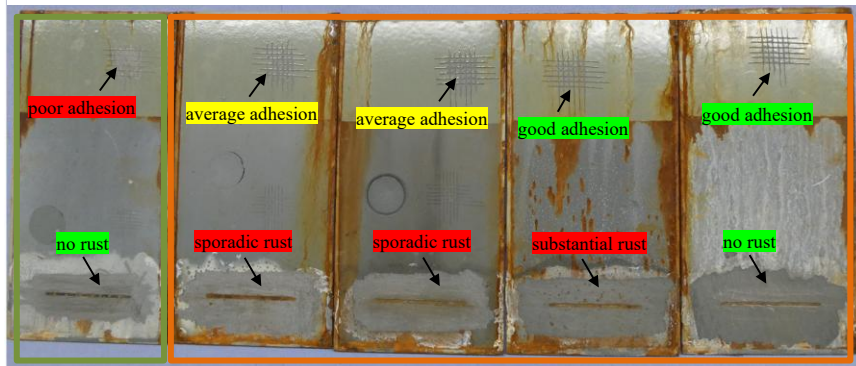


...with zinc flakes up to **15 %** by volume is needed

Test results

➔ What is the lowest possible zinc flake content while maintaining the quality of a conventional zinc dust primer?

60 vol% zinc dust 3,4 vol% zinc flake 7,5 vol% zinc flake 10,1 vol% zinc flake 13,8 vol% zinc flake



Sample panels after 1000 h of salt spray test (ISO 9227)



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Test results

(1) Course of open-circuit-potential over load time

BP: Barrier phase

TP: Transition Phase

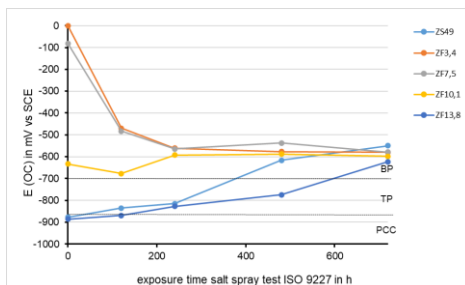
PCC: Phase of cathodic corrosion protection

cathodic
protection ?

no

partial

yes



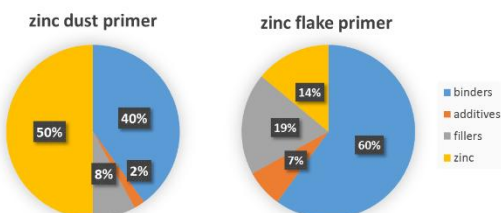
Discussion

- ➔ About 14 % zinc flakes by volume are needed to achieve a sufficient cathodic corrosion protection
- ➔ Lamellar zinc pigments can be implemented into modern VOC-reduced coating systems (2)
- ➔ Zinc flake primers show better adhesion on steel than zinc dust primers due to a higher binder content (3)

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conventional solventborne system	solventborne high solid system
2K-PUR-Topcoat, 80 µm	2K-PUR-Topcoat, 80 µm
2K-EP-Intermediate, 120 µm	2K-EP-Intermediate, 120 µm
2K-EP-Zincprimer, 80 µm	2K-EP-Zincflakeprimer, 80 µm
> 200 g/m ³ VOC	ca. 130 g/m ³ VOC

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Conclusion

- ❖ When using zinc flake primers up to 60 % zinc compared to zinc dust primers can be saved – up to 80 % compared to galvanization
- ❖ Significant benefits in terms of energy savings, environmental protection and conservation of zinc resources
- ❖ Overall properties of zinc flake primers are equal to zinc dust primers or even better
- ❖ Many positive side effects like lower density of coating material, ability to flood application, higher formulation flexibility and lower price per m²
- ❖ Wider field of application than ISO 12944 possible (smooth steel, thin walls)
- ❖ At present only zinc dust is mandatory according ISO 12944 - the inclusion of zinc flake primers in the current standard is necessary and should be implemented