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In Situ Detection on Electrochemical Chloride Removal of Reinforcement in Concrete by Combined pH/Cl⁻ Probes

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pH/Cl⁻复合探针技术对钢筋混凝土电化学除氯的原位检测

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摘要:采用恒电流法电化学除氯处理受氯离子污染的钢筋混凝土试样, 并用 pH/Cl⁻复合探针原位检测电化学除氯过程钢筋混凝土不同位置孔隙液的氯离子含量与 pH 值分布, 同时用线性极化曲线和交流阻抗谱图等电化学技术考察钢筋的腐蚀性能, 探讨电化学除氯过程的混凝土微环境和钢筋腐蚀速率。研究结果表明: 在电化学除氯过程, 混凝土孔隙液的氯离子浓度逐降, 而 pH 值在初期略有升高, 随之其 pH 值略降; 电化学除氯施加的阴极电流, 使钢筋处于阴极极化状态而得到保护; 除氯停止(即退极化)后钢筋的腐蚀电位明显正移, 腐蚀电流降低, 极化电阻升高, 表明电化学除氯能改善钢筋的腐蚀环境, 降低钢筋的腐蚀速率。

关键词: pH/Cl⁻复合探针; 电化学除氯; 钢筋混凝土; 腐蚀

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混凝土中钢筋腐蚀, 本质上是一种电化学过程。氯盐的侵入是引起钢筋腐蚀的主要元凶。电化学除氯能减少或消除混凝土的氯离子, 可使已经活化锈蚀的钢筋表面重新钝化, 是一种高效、快速、非破损型的钢筋混凝土修复技术。电化学除氯的装置与外加电流阴极保护相似, 由钢筋阴极、辅助阳极、碱性电解质溶液和直流电源构成回路。电化学除氯的工作原理与外加电流阴极保护极不相同, 对钢筋施加短时间内较大的阴极电流($1\sim 2 \text{ A} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$)后, 其表面发生阴极反应, 生成大量 OH⁻, 使钢筋 / 混凝土界面的 pH 值升高, 混凝土的 Cl⁻ 和 OH⁻ 在电场作用下向混凝土外部的辅助阳极迁移, 降低钢筋周围 Cl⁻ 浓度, 改善钢筋/混凝土界面的化学环境^[1-2]。

自上世纪 80 年代开始对电化学除氯技术的研究主要关注除氯效率^[3-5]、影响因素^[6]、副作用^[3, 7-8]及氯离子的迁移规律^[9]等, 并建立了一些与电化学相关的数学模型^[10-11]。目前电化学除氯技术已开始工业应用, 然而定量化评估及相关机理研究仍甚欠缺, 其中定量检测电化学除氯过程混凝土的氯离子浓度和 pH 值分布是关键与难点。对氯离子的测定, 现有技术均在混凝土不同位置抽取芯样, 磨粉、

酸溶或水溶、得到悬浮液, 以滴定法测定氯离子含量或自由氯离子含量^[4-5, 12-13]。这种技术较准确, 但操作繁杂, 属破坏性测量。此外, 可检测外加电解液中氯离子浓度变化以判定混凝土中剩余氯离子的含量^[14-15]。这种技术操作相对简单, 但不能准确反映混凝土不同距离处的氯离子浓度变化。混凝土 pH 值的测定也常用钻孔取样法^[16-17], 即分别在不同厚度的混凝土层钻取一定量的混凝土, 研磨过筛, 将其置于凉开水中, 以酸度计测定其 pH 值, 该方法操作繁杂, 不能无损测量, 更不适用于工业现场应用。

本文采用恒电流阳极氯化法和循环伏安法分别制作 Ag/AgCl 探针与 W/WO₃ 探针, 并组装成 pH/Cl⁻复合探针, 将其埋置于混凝土的不同位置, 检测电化学除氯过程钢筋混凝土不同位置的氯离子含量和 pH 值分布。同时, 用线性极化曲线和电化学阻抗谱图测量钢筋的腐蚀性能, 探讨电化学除氯过程混凝土中钢筋的腐蚀状态, 以期为电化学除氯技术在钢筋混凝土修复与应用提供实验依据和技术支撑。

1 实验

1.1 pH/Cl⁻复合探针

1) Cl⁻ 探针的制备

将银丝($\phi 0.5 \text{ mm} \times 1.5 \text{ cm}$, 纯度 99.9%)置于 0.1 mol·L⁻¹ HCl 溶液以 0.1 mA·cm⁻² 恒电流阳极氯化 12 h, 焊接导线, 环氧树脂密封, 露出 4 mm AgCl 尖端, 即得 Cl⁻ 探针^[18]. 在一系列标准 NaCl 溶液测量 Cl⁻ 探针的电极电位, 制作 Cl⁻ 工作曲线.

2) pH 探针的制备

将 W 丝($\phi 0.5 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ cm}$)置于 pH=7 的 K₂HPO₄ 和 KH₂PO₄ 混合液(1:1, by mole), 在 -0.5 ~ 1.5 V(vs. SCE) 范围循环伏安扫描, 扫描速率 400 mV·s⁻¹, 周期 500. 环氧树脂包封被氧化的 W 丝, 露出 4 mm 尖端即可. 在 pH 值不同的 Britton-Robinson 缓冲溶液^[19] 中测量 pH 探针的电极电位, 制作 pH 工作曲线.

将 Cl⁻ 探针和 pH 探针用环氧树脂复合于一体, 组装成 pH/Cl⁻ 复合探针. 在 1 ~ 0.001 mol·L⁻¹ 氯离子浓度范围, 氯离子探针电极电位与氯离子浓度对数呈线性关系, 斜率 -52.6 mV, 满足氯离子浓度测量的需求. 在 pH = 7 ~ 13 范围, pH 探针电极电位与 pH 值呈线性关系, 斜率 -59.8 mV, 满足 pH 值测量的需求.

1.2 混凝土试样

实验钢筋为建筑用 R235 钢筋, 加工圆柱形试样 (规格为 $\phi 0.5 \text{ cm} \times 10.0 \text{ cm}$). 钢筋两端各约 2 cm 用环氧树脂密封, 其一端焊接铜导线, 钢筋电极侧表面($\phi 0.5 \text{ cm} \times 6.0 \text{ cm}$)为工作面, 用喷砂法清除表面锈层.

用 42.5 号普通硅酸盐水泥、河砂(最大 $\phi = 0.9 \text{ mm}$)拌制水泥砂浆, 其水灰比为水:水泥:砂子 = 0.6:1:3 (by mass), 混凝土试样为 $\phi 7.5 \text{ cm} \times 8.0 \text{ cm}$ 圆柱, 钢筋电极置于混凝土试样中央, 距钢筋分别为 2 mm、12 mm 和 22 mm 处埋置 pH/Cl⁻ 复合探针. 混凝土拌制过程掺入 3% (相对于水泥质量) NaCl. 混凝土成型 24 h 脱模, 在相对湿度大于 95% 环境中养护 28 d. 图 1 为混凝土试样的结构示意图.

1.3 电化学除氯

图 2 给出电化学除氯实验装置示意图. 外电解质溶液为饱和 Ca(OH)₂ 溶液, DHD 6020 型直流电源, 不锈钢网为辅助阳极. 对埋置于混凝土中的 R235 钢筋施加 1 A·m⁻² (以混凝土表面积计) 阴极电流. 定期检测混凝土中 pH 值、Cl⁻ 浓度以及钢筋腐蚀情况. 为避免干扰, 断开电化学除氯电路的电

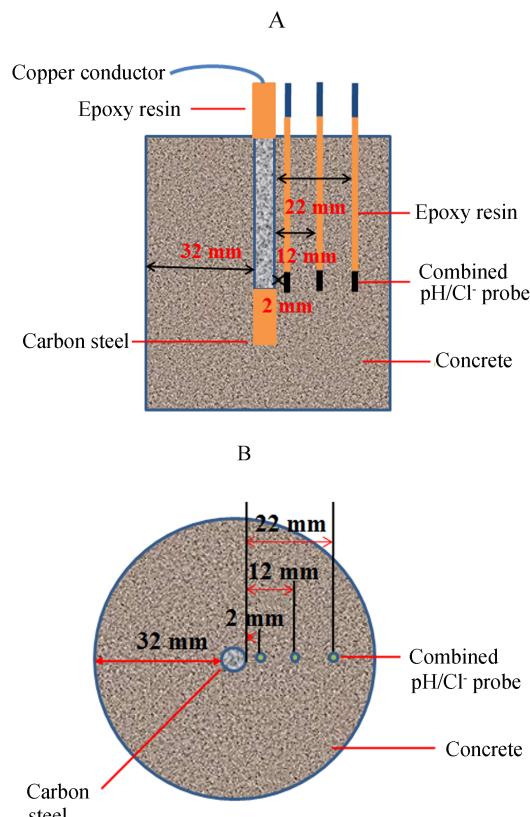


图 1 混凝土试样结构示意图 A. 纵剖面; B. 横截面

Fig.1 Schematic diagrams of concrete specimens

A. Longitudinal section; B. Cross section

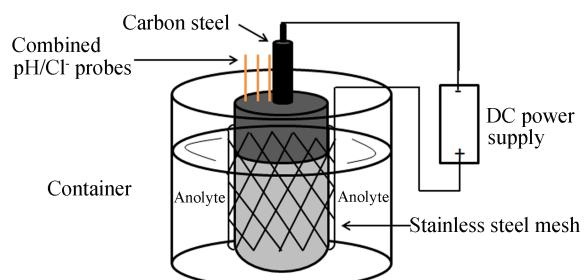


图 2 电化学除氯实验装置示意图

Fig.2 Setup for electrochemical chloride removal

源后检测.

1.4 电化学测试

埋置于混凝土的 R235 钢筋工作电极, 饱和甘汞参比电极(SCE), 不锈钢网辅助电极及饱和 Ca(OH)₂ 电解液组成三电极体系. 使用 Autolab PG-STAT30 电化学工作站考察钢筋混凝土线性极化曲线和电化学阻抗谱图, 线性极化扫描范围为(± 10)

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In Situ Detection on Electrochemical Chloride Removal of Reinforcement in Concrete by Combined pH/Cl⁻ Probes

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Abstract: In this work, the concrete samples polluted by chloride ion were electrochemically treated using galvanostatic technique, and the distributions of chloride ion concentration and pH value in the polluted concretes were in-situ monitored by embedding a combined pH/Cl⁻ probe during the electrochemical chloride removal. The corrosion behaviors of reinforcing steel in the concrete were simultaneously studied by using linear polarization and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy techniques (EIS). The micro environment of the concrete and corrosion rate of steel were explored during the electrochemical chloride removal. It was indicated that the Cl⁻ concentration in the concrete pore solution decreased with time, while the pH value around steel increased first in the early stage, and then decreased in a certain extent. The steel in the concrete was cathodically polarized and protected by the applied cathodic current. After the electrochemical chloride removal ceased (namely depolarization), the corrosion potential of steel was obviously shifted to a positive direction, the corrosion current decreased, and the corrosion resistance increased. This illustrates that the electrochemical chloride removal is enable to improve the corrosive environment of steel in concrete and to decrease the corrosion rate.

Key words: pH/Cl⁻ probe; electrochemical removal chloride; reinforced concrete; corrosion