

## Nondestructive Terahertz and Millimeter Wave Imaging for Underfilm Corrosion SC D1 **PS 1: Testing, Monitoring and Diagnostics Question 1.09 N. Fuse<sup>1</sup>**, Y. Hori<sup>1</sup>, T. Takahashi<sup>1</sup> and M. Mizuno<sup>2</sup> Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry <sup>2</sup>National Institute of Information and Communications Technology



**Group Discussion Meeting** 

**Paris Session** 

2022

© CIGRE 2022

**Question 1.09-1:** CIGRE TB 765 reviewed the several possible causes of corrosion.

A: TB-765 reviewed the fundamental corrosion types and mechanisms. The TB also argued the necessity to *exhibit specific cases* in the industrial aspect. Anticorrosion coating (i.e., paint) is applied to transmission tower steels, which requires maintenance. Corrosion under the coating is often noticed after the severe degradation because opaque coating prevents eye-inspection.

+653

**Corrosion** is only intense on the **area facing the sea** 

breeze, where most of the coating has also been lost.



Group Discussion Meeting

© CIGRE 2022

**Question 1.09-2:** What other methods are being applied or developed to detect hidden corrosion?

A: Several methods can be used for **walk-around checks** to **evaluate the integrity of the coated steels**. Many of them require a certain level of expertise, and the **result often relies on the subjective opinion of inspectors**.

Target	Method candidates	ISO Std.	ASTM Std.
Gloss value		2813	D523
Colorimetry		774-2	
Film thickness	Electromagnetic method	2808	
	Galvanic method	2808	
	Cross-sectioning method	2808	D4138-07a
Pinholes (holidays)			D5162-01
Adhesion	Cross-cut testing	16276-2	
	Pull-off testing	16276-1	D4541-02
scussion Meeting	© CIGRE 2022		

Group

**Question 1.09-3:** Are any other novel imaging techniques being applied to detect hidden corrosion?

A: Scanning probing microscope techniques are used in laboratories, but seemed unsuitable for inspections. Electromagnetic methods could be promising.

