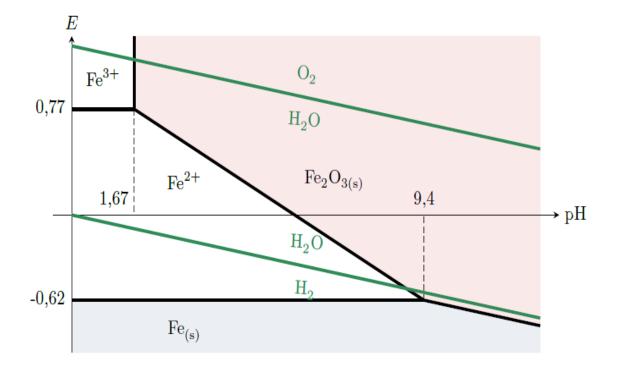
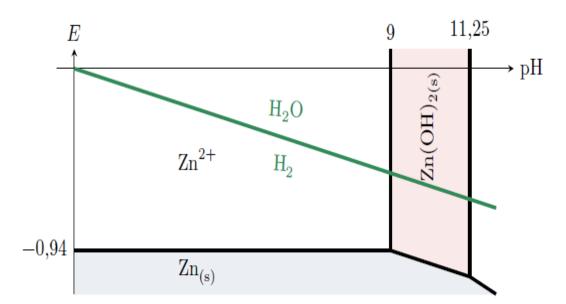


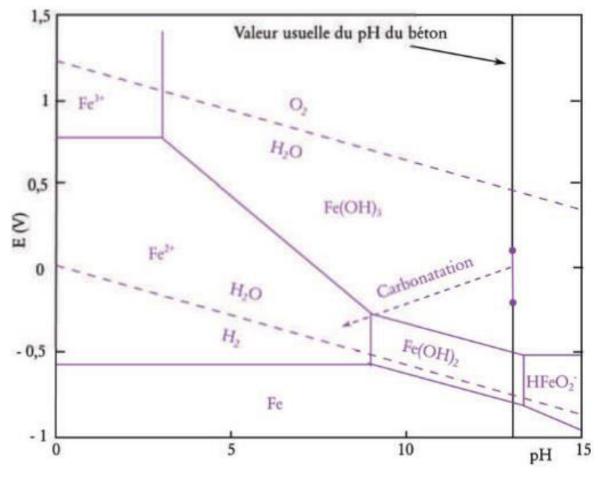


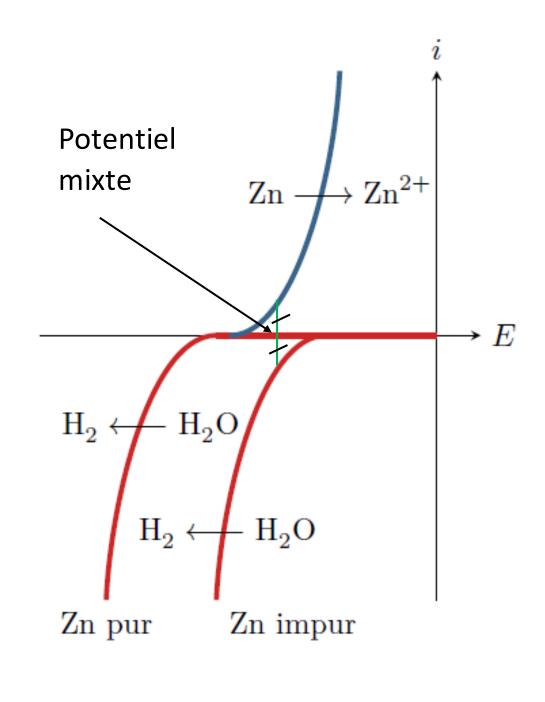
En 2005 à Kallo (Belgique)

14 août 2018 – Effondrement d'une partie du viaduc autoroutier à Gênes en Italie









Potentiel standard du couple H^+/H_2 : $E^{\circ}(H^+/H_2) = 0 \text{ V}.$

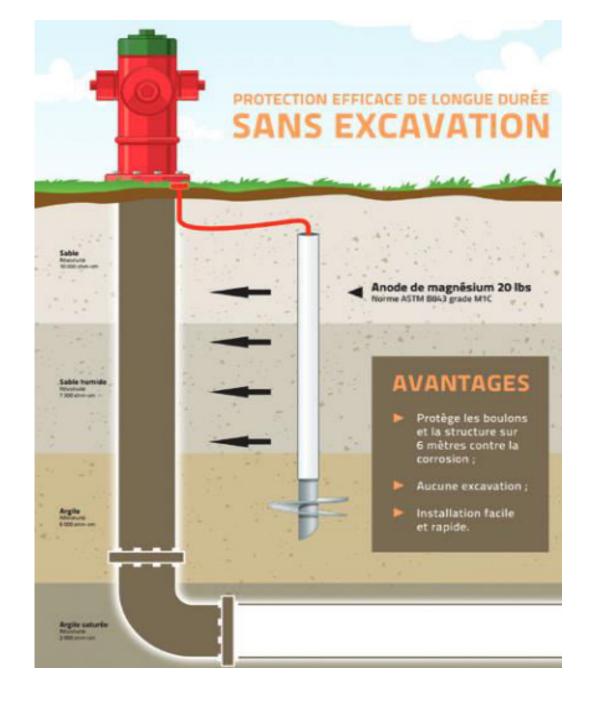
$$H^+ + 2e^- = H_2$$
 (réduction)

Ce qui donne en milieu neutre :

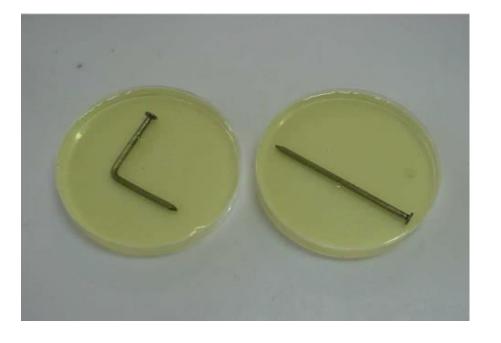
$$2 H_2O + 2e^- = H_2 + 2HO^-$$

$$Zn = Zn^{2+} + 2e^{-}$$
 (oxydation)

Bilan:
$$Zn_{(s)} + 2H_2O(I) \longrightarrow Zn(OH)_{2(s)} + H_{2(g)}$$

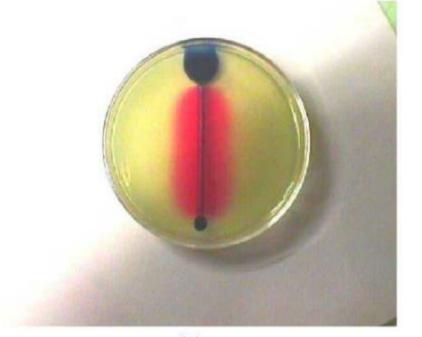


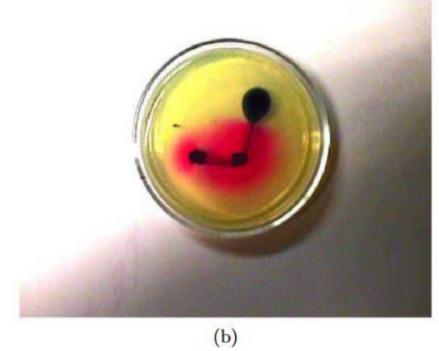
Extrait du catalogue de produits du site http://www.technoprotection.com



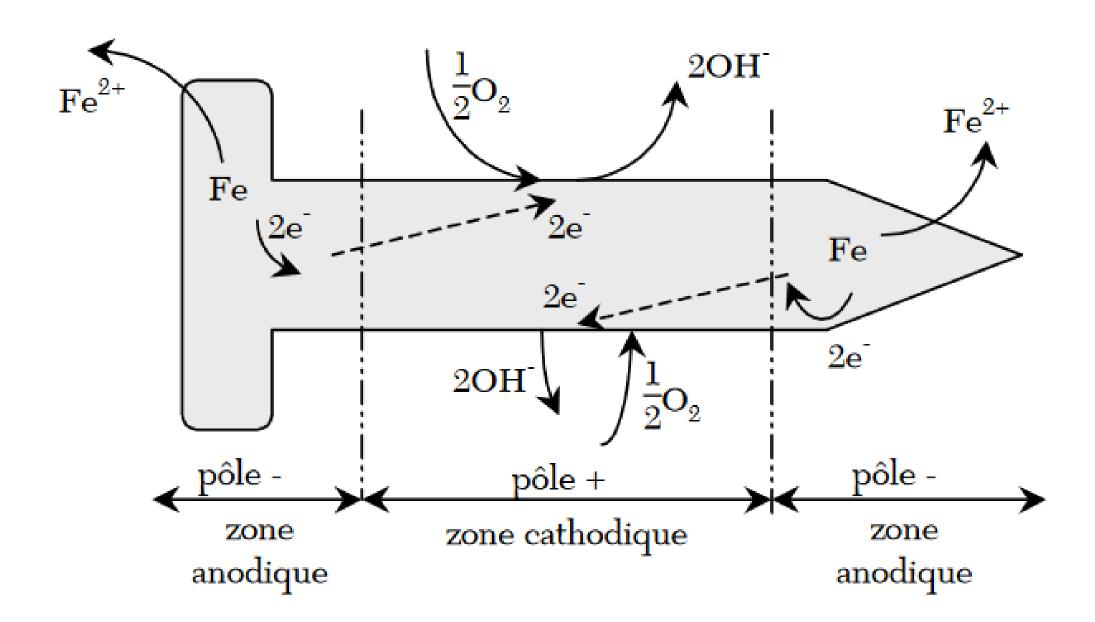
Expérience le lendemain

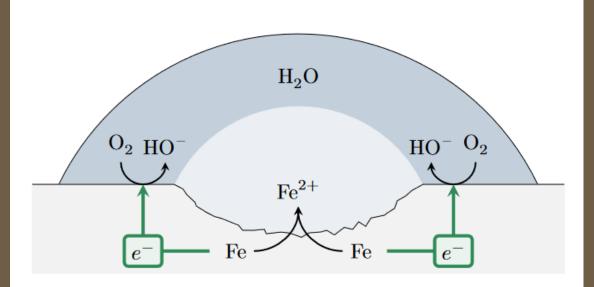
Expérience à t = 0 s

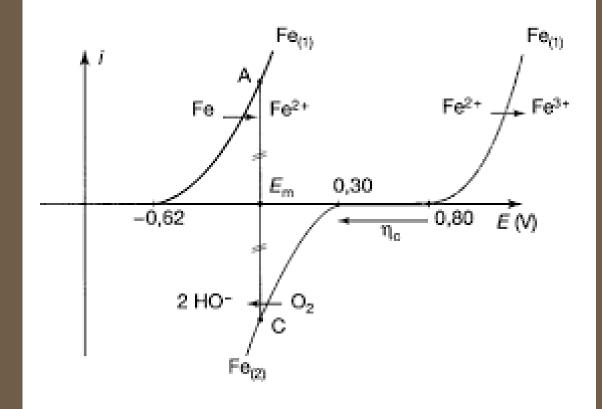




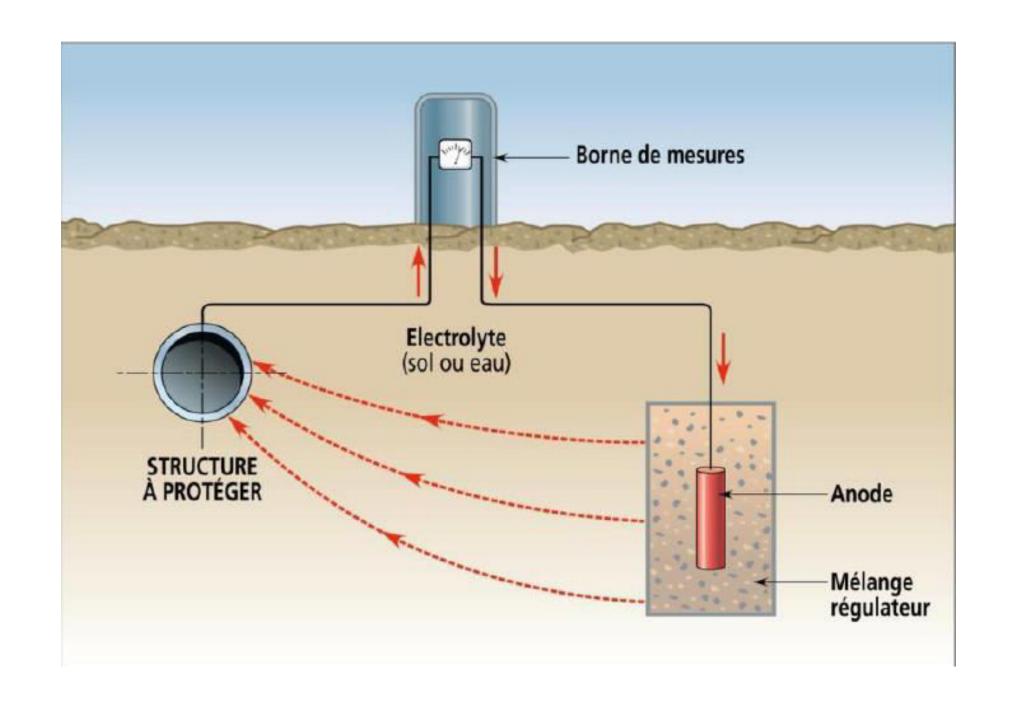
(a)

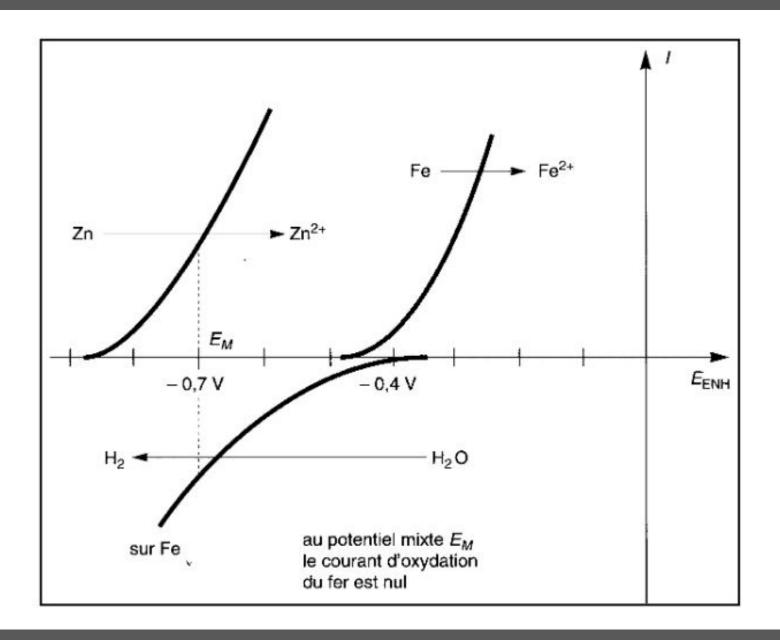


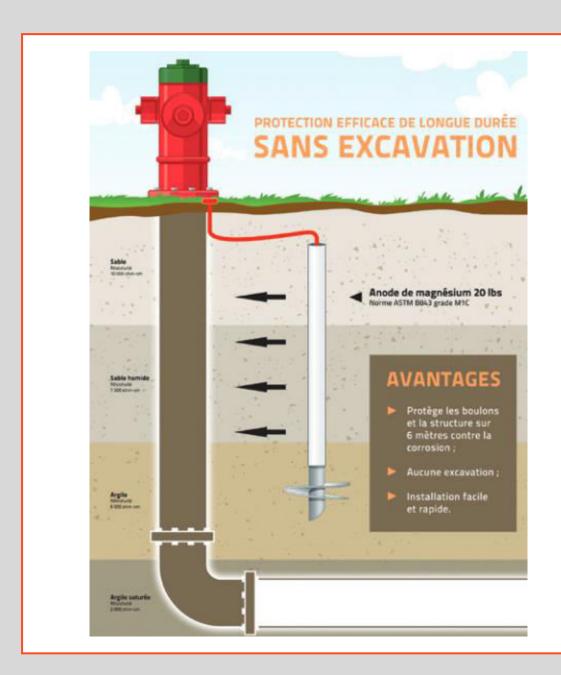


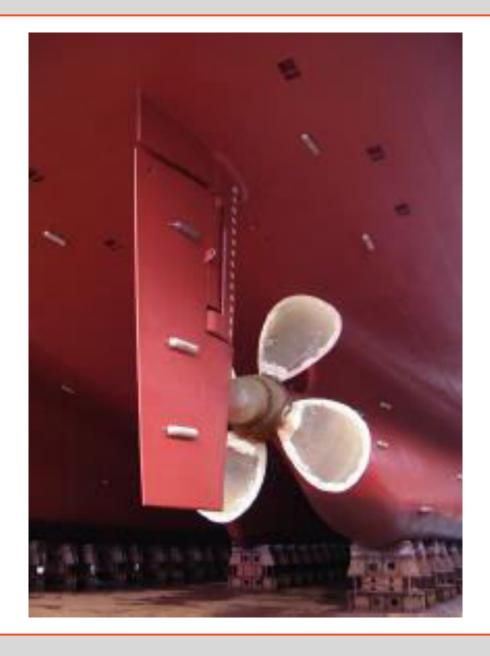


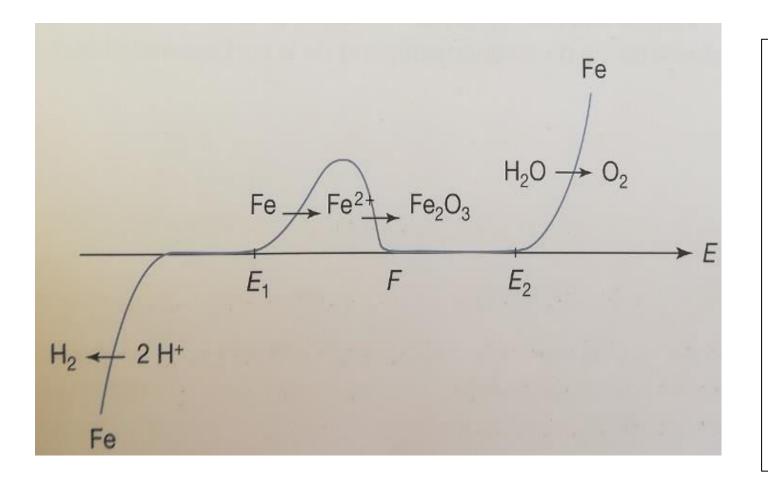
argile : faible perméabilité à O_2 sable : forte perméabilité à O_2 réduction de O_2











la courbe intensité – potentiel d'un acier ordinaire (alliage de fer et de carbone contenant de 0,15 % à 0,85 % en masse de carbone

Pour *E < E1* : immunité du fer.

Pour E1 < E < F: corrosion du fer.

Le potentiel F où le courant s'annule correspond à la surface de l'acier totalement recouverte par un film d'oxyde Fe_2O_3 .

Pour *F* < *E* : passivation du fer.

