Azienda Chimica Genovese ACG ITALY



Since 1947...

MARIMPRESS ICCP

• MARIMPRESS impressed current cathodic protection system (ICCP) is used to protect ships' hulls, floating dry-docks, oil-rigs and other submerged steel structures from corrosion.

The system operates by continually measuring the potential of the submerged steel surface using hull-mounted Zinc reference electrodes.

• If this potential starts to rise above the preset value (+220mV for steel hulls at higher potentials corrosion will occur), the rectifier supplies the correct amount of DC current to hull-mounted activated Titanium anodes needed to maintain the preset value. In this way, not only the hull, but when earthed also the rudder, propeller, shaft and stabiliser fins are completely protected from corrosion.

This system uses Titanium MMO coated anodes as opposed to sacrificial Zinc or Aluminium anodes, which last longer and cost less to replace.

• It also adjusts automatically to cope with changes in temperature and salinity of seawater, ships velocity or condition of the paintwork, all of which affect the rate of corrosion.

Schematic Diagram Configuration n. 1

Configuration for a ship with length <180 m



Schematic Diagram Configuration n. 2

Configuration for a ship with length >180 m



Hardware Configuration n. 1

- The system consists at least of three main parts :
- Control panel (located in the engine room)
- Titanium anodes (located strategically on the hull)
- Zinc reference cells (located on the hull)
- The zinc reference cells continually measure the potential of the submerged steel surface, feeding measurements back to the control panel, which uses solid state technology to automatically calculate the correct compensating current to be output by the activated titanium anodes which are strategically positioned on the surface.
- The anodes polarise cathodically the surface thus protecting it from corrosion.
- Shaft Earthing Device : It is also possible to protect the ship's propeller shaft axle by short-circuiting it using a ring (slip-ring) and Silver/Graphite brushes. Similarly it is possible to protect the rudder and any other appendages by earthing them.

Hardware Configuration n. 2

- The system consists of two MARIMPRESS System:
- At Forward: •
- Control panel (located in the engine room) ullet
- Titanium anodes (located strategically on the hull) igodol
- Zinc reference cells (located on the hull) \bullet
- The zinc reference cells continually measure the potential of the submerged steel surface, feeding measurements back to the control panel, which uses solid state technology to automatically calculate the correct compensating current to be output by the activated titanium anodes which are strategically positioned on the surface.
- The anodes polarise cathodically the surface thus protecting it from corrosion. At After: the same system as aforesaid
- No 1 Remote Control Panel connected to FWD and AFT System
- Shaft Earthing Device : It is also possible to protect the ship's propeller shaft axle by short-circuiting it using a ring (slip-ring) and Silver/Graphite brushes. Similarly it is possible to protect the rudder and any other appendages by earthing them.

Benefits of Marimpress

- provides total corrosion protection for ships' hulls, rudder and propeller shaft
- low running costs
- fully automatic, no manual intervention required
- titanium anodes have a long life
- safe and ecological

Cost savings for the ship owner

- extends the periods between dry-dockings
- extends life of hull, rudder and propeller shaft
- increases life of paint
- Titanium anodes have longer life and cost less to replace than sacrificial anodes
- reduces fuel consumption
- runs maintenance free for years

Theory of Cathodic Protection

- The aim of cathodic protection is to polarise cathodically the surface to be protected, the ship, using various types of anodes. The current output by the anodes counteracts the corrosion current.
- There is only one way to check the condition of the immersed hull; that is to measure the potential on the hull using a probe (reference cell).
- The reference cell can be made of Zn or Ag/AgCI.
- Zinc is used for the cathodic protection of hulls whose projected potential is not more than +450 mV. A hull is protected if its potential lies between +220 and +250 mV.
- If the hull's potential falls below +10 mV, then the hull becomes over-protected which can cause problems with the paintwork.
- It is very important therefore not only that the hull doesn't become under-protected, but also that it doesn't become overprotected.
- There are two main types of cathodic protection: see the next slides.

Impressed Current (ICCP)

- The impressed current systems are based on the continual measurement of the potential on the hull using Zinc (or Ag/AgCl) reference cells, which regulate the amount of compensating current output by the permanently activated titanium anodes. The anodes are strategically positioned on the hull in order to provide optimum and total hull protection. The reference cells are positioned on both sides of the hull.
- The electric cabinet can output up to 20 Vdc allowing for impressed currents tens of times greater than that available with sacrificial anodes, and as such can cope with the full range of possible hull potentials.
- The ideal potential (OFFSET) is set to +220 mV for steel hulls and any deviation from this potential is immediately corrected by automatically outputting an impressed current. In this way the potential on the hull is maintained as near as possible to the ideal value under which the hull is immune from corrosion.
- It is also possible to protect the ship's propeller shaft axle by shortcircuiting it using a ring (slip-ring) and Silver/Graphite brushes. Similarly it is possible to protect the rudder and any other appendages by earthing them.

Sacrificial Anodes

- The sacrificial anodes consist of a material less noble than the hull, which they protect.
- They are connected directly (shorted) to the hull. They are called sacrificial anodes because they are consumed by the heavy action of protecting the hull.
- The intensity of the current they produce for the protection of the hull is proportional to the rate that they are consumed.
- For the protection of steel hulls in seawater Zinc anodes are most commonly used. Because the anode potential between Zinc and the hull is only 0.5 Vdc, the maximum current output depends on the size of the anode.
- A certain number of zinc anodes are fixed to the hull especially near the stern.
- The current output by Zinc anodes cannot be controlled or regulated automatically.
- The system will not automatically respond to the continuous variations in current demand due to different situations (e.g. ship speed, sea water temperature/salinity, etc.)
- Zinc anodes are consumed during the protection process and must therefore be renewed on a regular basis (every dry-docking).

MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM - ELECTRIC PANEL TYPE 100A / 400A



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM - ANODE TYPE 75A/100A



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM – REFERENCE CELL



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM – ANODE ASSEMBLY



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM – SLIPRING ARRANGEMENT



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM – SLIPRING INSTALLATION EXAMPLE



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM – DIELECTRIC SHIELD



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM - ANODE TYPE 100A INSTALLED



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM – ANODE TYPE 250A INSTALLED



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM – REFERENCE CELL INSTALLED



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM - ELECTRIC PANEL TYPE 300A / 500A



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM – SLIPRING EXAMPLE INSTALLATION



MARIMPRESS ICCP SYSTEM – DIELECTRIC SHIELD

