Fraunhofer Biocorrosion – Presentation of a new test system to identify microbial influenced corrosion (MIC) in an early stage

Tim Heusinger von Waldegge Fraunhofer Institute for Wind Energy and Energy System Technology IWES Northwest

KEYWORDS: Corrosion, Microbial influenced corrosion (MIC), test, high-troughput, detection, offshore-wind



2670





IWES

Corrosion is a serious problem for structures. Microbial hydraulic steel influenced/induced corrosion Or biocorrosion is defined as corrosion caused or promoted by microorganisms. Typical microorganisms involved in MIC are sulphat-reducing bacteria (SRB), sulphuroxidizing bacteria (SOB), iron-oxidizing bacteria (IOB) and manganese-oxidizing bacteria (MOB). MIC changes the kinetic of corrosion causing an earlier component failure if no countermeasures are initiated. Due to the fact that MIC is not linked to a single species, it is essential to document the activity of all involved bacteria to confirm MIC.

- 1. Proof of MIC-<u>activity</u>
- 2. Fast high-troughput test
- 3. Automated analysis and reliable results after 24h

Advantages

- Cost savings due to the extension of operation time
- Knowledge about the mechanisms / interactions of MIC (in conjunction with corrosion prevention)
- Monitoring and estimation of the corrosion process
- Development of maintenance strategies for corrosion protection









Our test-system based on a biochemical multi well assay for the timely detection of microbiologically influenced/induced corrosion (MIC). *Microbial enzymatic and metabolic profiles* were used as an indicator of the status of corrosion. The reaction processes of specific products and catalases are *synthetically deposited in the new test system*. From the totality of stored responses, a test result can be derived. The test principle is based on *a user-friendly, high-throughput screening test*. It allows the customer to independently take samples along a technical manual. Number and location of samples can determine on site by the customer. The test or sampling are *not invasive or destructive* and beyond yet *less expensive than elaborate molecular* biological analysis techniques. An early detection of corrosive microorganisms offers the possibility to initiate appropriate countermeasures before damage occurs.









In cooperation with:



