

Photo courtesy of IAEI archive

# Experimental Evaluation of the Corrosion Performance of Copper-Bonded and Galvanized Grounding Electrodes

by F. D'Alessandro (B.App.Sc., B.Ed. PhD, SMIEEE) and B. Baumgartner

## Abstract

A variety of different electrodes is used for providing effective and safe electrical grounding. The ability of these electrodes to resist corrosion determines their useful service life. Copper-bonded steel and galvanized steel electrodes have been used for decades yet there is still much debate regarding the relative corrosion performance of each type of coating for applications in varying soil types and conditions. This article presents the experimental method and results from a series of laboratory corrosion tests that were carried out under controlled conditions on a range of electrode samples with both coating types in order to simulate their corrosion in soil according to an international standard. The results demonstrate there are distinct differences in performance between the two coating types.

## Introduction

The most important functions of a grounding system are to protect people and equipment. It achieves this by minimizing the potential difference between non-current-carrying conductive objects and the earth, effectively reducing the risk of electrical shock. The grounding system is also essential for the safe and effective dissipation of the large transient currents due to

lightning discharges captured by lightning protection systems and for the effective operation of surge protection devices. Modern electronic equipment relies on an effective grounding system to provide a signal reference for low voltage digital signals. Utilities rely on effective grounding to prevent the flashover of insulators on transmission lines and to protect expensive equipment used on distribution systems.

The performance of the grounding system is dependent upon the effective operation of its components—conductors, connectors and electrodes. Failure of any one of these components renders the entire system ineffective and increases the risk of injury or death to people and costly damage to equipment. Since the majority of a grounding system is concealed in the harsh underground environment, inspection of the components is virtually impossible. Therefore, the initial selection of components is extremely important with regard to the long-term effectiveness of the grounding system. The components should possess excellent electrical conductivity and mechanical robustness, be able to withstand repeated fault and surge currents, and be resistant to corrosion. Ideally, the grounding system components should have a service life equal to that of the facility.

Vertically driven, coated, steel *ground rods* constitute the most common form of electrode utilized in a grounding system. Since ground rods are exposed to much more harsh conditions than any aboveground conductors or those utilized inside a structure, the ability of these electrodes to resist corrosion in a wide variety of soil types ultimately determines their useful service life. Hence, the *corrosion performance* of the electrode, which, for the purpose of the comparisons and discussion in this paper, will be defined as the mean time to failure of the electrode due to corrosion, is a very important consideration.

Corrosion itself is a complicated phenomenon that has been the subject of decades of study and prevention. Unfortunately, this knowledge and expertise has not necessarily permeated electrical fora. Hence, there is often a lack of understanding with regard to differences between copper-bonded and galvanized carbon-steel ground rods. The answer primarily lies in the ability of the two coating materials, namely copper and zinc, to resist all forms of corrosion, namely, galvanic, electrolytic, and chemical.

Bearing these factors in mind, the aim of the present paper is to evaluate and compare the corrosion performance of copper-bonded and galvanized steel ground rods. As part of this study, we carried out an extensive literature search. Surprisingly, there is very little published information on this topic, particularly from the viewpoint of a comparative experiment. Many studies have focussed on galvanized conductors, presumably because of their widespread use in the construction industry. For example, an Australian study successfully evaluated the corrosion rates of buried galvanized wires in a variety of different soil types (Jeffrey<sup>1</sup>). In another study, corrosion rates of galvanized screw anchors in soil were measured over a 7-year period (Rabeler<sup>2</sup>). The study showed that more than half the zinc coating could disappear in 4 years. In another 7-year study based on a variety of different soils in Sweden, the authors found that the 165  $\mu\text{m}$  zinc coating on some of the carbon steel samples corroded at a rate of 22  $\mu\text{m}/\text{yr}$ , i.e., would completely corrode in 7–8 years (Camitz & Vinka<sup>3</sup>).

In the next section of the paper, we describe the experimental procedure used to carry out a comparative evaluation of the corrosion performance of copper-bonded and galvanized steel ground rods. Obviously, when a grounding system is designed, installed and commissioned, none of the persons involved need the additional burden of having to evaluate or certify the longevity of the system. Therefore, in the experiments

described in our paper, all testing was carried out using a “worst-case” approach. Then, in the remainder of the paper, we present the results, a summary of the findings and our conclusions.

### Experimental procedure

The experimental procedure followed four main steps:

- (i) Evaluation of the damage that occurs to the ground rod coating as it is driven into the soil;
- (ii) Preparation of a variety of ground rod samples for testing, including simulation of the installation damage determined from (i);
- (iii) Accelerated corrosion testing for a period of 28 days according to a European standard;
- (iv) Removal and evaluation of the samples following the 28-day test period.

### Evaluation of installation damage

In order to simulate realistic but relatively harsh installation conditions, copper-bonded ground rods were driven a distance of approximately 1 m into rocky terrain. The samples were then carefully excavated and observed for damage. Photo 1 illustrates the installation and typical damage resulting from driving a ground rod into rocky terrain. Note that the installation damage did not penetrate the protective layer of copper to expose the carbon steel core.

Two different types of installation damage were observed from these trials. One was long and sharp *scratching damage*, produced from forcefully sliding past a sharp stationary object. The scratches ranged from 2 to 8 inches in length. The second type of damage observed was short, from 0.04 to 2 inches in length, and blunt. Like the scratching damage, this *denting* effect did not appear to remove any material, although the depth was not uniform.

### Preparation of ground rod samples

A batch of 27 unique ground rod sample types was prepared, with two samples for each type, i.e., a total of 54 sample rods. Each ground rod sample was cut with a band saw to a length of 20 inches, exposing bare steel on each end. The cut surface and edges were polished with a belt sander.

About half of the rod samples were prepared specially to mimic the two types of damage observed from the installation trials. The special preparation procedure was as follows:

- (i) Worst-case scratching damage was simulated by creating an 8-inch scrape along the rod. A template



Photo 1(a). Example of driven ground rod

Photo 1(b). Typical “installation damage” to the ground rod coating



was taped to each sample before creating the scratch to ensure precision. The ground rods were held in place with a v-block and a kick press was used to produce the desired damage. No material was removed from the ground rods during this process. The impact produced an indentation similar to what was observed from the installation trials.

(ii) Duplicating the denting damage was very difficult because of the variability observed in the field trials. However, it was possible to create a consistent cavity using a hydraulic press that provided some degree of similarity to the observed denting damage. Six indentations, 0.8 inches apart, were created on each sample. The typical diameter of the indentations was about 0.25 inches and the depth ranged from 0.04 to 0.08 inches. The process is illustrated in photo 2.

Prior to commencing the accelerated corrosion tests, measurements of mass, diameter, length, and resistance for each sample were taken and recorded (and exactly the same measurements were taken and recorded upon completion of the tests). The mass of each rod was measured with a calibrated Toploader Balance GX-800, accurate to 0.001 grams, after being dried with a non-abrasive cloth. The diameter of each rod was measured at three points (near the ends and in the middle) us-

ing a calibrated Mitutoyo Absolute Digimatic Calipers with an accuracy of 0.4 mil. Lengths were measured with an accuracy of 0.02 inches. The resistance of each sample was measured with a digital ratiometric micro-ohmmeter DRM-40 along three different 100 mm sections (near the ends and in a central position) with an accuracy of 0.01  $\mu\Omega$ .

#### *Corrosion test procedure*

The accelerated corrosion testing on the samples was carried out in strict accordance with an internationally accepted standard, namely the European Standard EN 50164-2<sup>4</sup>. Each specimen was inserted into its own clean PVC “test tube” created from a 20-inch length of pipe with an end cap. The diameter of the PVC tubes was 2 inches, so the volume of solution was greater than ten times the volume of the specimen. Each rod sample was inserted into the tube and then totally immersed in a non-stirred purified water solution containing calcium chloride ( $\text{CaCl}_2$ ) and sodium sulphate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ ). The characteristics of the aqueous solution were as follows: 1 litre of distilled  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 650 mg of  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 1500 mg of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , liquid temperature 20°C and a pH in the range 5–9. The open end of each tube was loosely sealed with a piece of plastic wrapping and a rubber band in



**Photo 2(a).** Hydraulic press setup

order to minimize evaporation of the corrosive solution. Once immersed, the samples were left in solution and the tubes hung in a climate-controlled room (set at 20°C) for a period of 28 days without disruption. Part of the final line-up of 54 tubes is shown in photo 3.

*Removal and measurement of the samples*

At the end of the 28-day test period, all of the samples were removed from solution, washed and dried. The washing and drying procedure was carried out in such a manner as to preserve the integrity of the results. The samples were washed under running tap water, rinsed with de-ionized water, partially dried with a soft cloth and completely dried with a heat gun. Each sample was



**Photo 2(b).** Indentations were made using a template (Details: 6 indentations, 0.8" apart, 0.25" in diameter, 0.04" - 0.08" in depth).



**Photo 3.** Line-up of ground rod samples in labelled PVC tubes

then placed in a clean zip-lock plastic bag until final measurements could be taken. The final measurements were taken in the same way as the pre-test measurements, comprising the mass, diameter, length, and resistance of each ground rod sample after 28 days in the corrosive solution.

### Results

Table 1 shows the results of the corrosion performance testing carried out on the 27 unique ground rod types (with two samples per type) according to the procedure described in Section 2, Experimental procedure. Photo 4 shows a typical copper-bonded and galvanized ground rod specimen after removal from the corrosive solution.

### Discussion

In order to comply with EN 50164-2, the results for a ground rod need to satisfy the following criteria :

Electrical resistance over a 100 mm length measured after the tests shall not exceed the resistance value measured before the tests by more than 50%.

Base metal shall not exhibit any visual corrosive deterioration.

Specimens shall be of a smooth profile with blended radii (no sharp corners).

With regard to the change in electrical resistance, all of the ground rod samples were very similar in performance, undergoing a mean increase in resistance of about 5% after corroding in solution for 28 days. So, the first criterion was met by all rod types. With regard

**Table 1:** Results from comparative tests, according to EN 50164-2, of the corrosion performance of a variety of copper-bonded and galvanized ground rods.

| Sample type   | Coating thickness (mil) | Nom. rod diameter (inches) | Mass loss (mg) | Diameter decrease (mil) | Resistance increase ( $\mu\Omega$ ) |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Copper-bonded steel with exothermically-welded, copper-based terminations | 10                      | $5/8$                      | 20             | 1.0                     | 3.49                                |
| Copper-bonded steel with exothermically-welded, copper-based terminations | 10                      | $1/2$                      | 3              | 0.0                     | 3.23                                |
| Copper-bonded steel   | 10                      | $5/8$                      | 177            | 0.0                     | 3.22                                |
| Copper-bonded steel   | 10                      | $1/2$                      | 181            | 0.4                     | 3.31                                |
| Copper-bonded steel with one 20 cm long scratch                           | 10                      | $5/8$                      | 182            | 0.8                     | 4.47                                |
| Copper-bonded steel with one 20 cm long scratch                           | 10                      | $1/2$                      | 179            | 0.8                     | 4.72                                |
| Copper-bonded steel (hammered)  | 10                      | $5/8$                      | 177            | 0.4                     | 4.55                                |
| Copper-bonded steel (hammered)  | 10                      | $1/2$                      | 172            | 0.4                     | 3.80                                |
| Copper-bonded steel with exothermically-welded, copper-based terminations | 5                       | $5/8$                      | 112            | 0.4                     | 4.31                                |
| Copper-bonded steel   | 5                       | $5/8$                      | 182            | 0.4                     | 4.68                                |
| Copper-bonded steel with one 20 cm long scratch                           | 5                       | $5/8$                      | 173            | 0.8                     | 5.06                                |
| Copper-bonded steel (hammered)  | 5                       | $5/8$                      | 179            | 0.0                     | 5.48                                |
| Galvanized steel  | 3                       | $5/8$                      | 235            | 1.6                     | 3.78                                |
| Galvanized steel  | 3                       | $1/2$                      | 185            | 0.4                     | 7.14                                |
| Galvanized steel with one 20 cm long scratch                              | 3                       | $5/8$                      | 255            | 1.6                     | 3.87                                |
| Galvanized steel with one 20 cm long scratch                              | 3                       | $1/2$                      | 196            | 0.8                     | 5.38                                |
| Galvanized steel (hammered)   | 3                       | $5/8$                      | 235            | 0.4                     | 5.18                                |
| Galvanized steel (hammered)   | 3                       | $1/2$                      | 167            | 0.8                     | 6.21                                |
| Galvanized steel <sup>a</sup>   | 3                       | $5/8$                      | 214            | 0.4                     | 7.14                                |
| Galvanized steel with one 20 cm long scratch <sup>a</sup>                 | 3                       | $5/8$                      | 222            | 0.8                     | 4.61                                |
| Galvanized steel (hammered) <sup>a</sup>                                  | 3                       | $5/8$                      | 209            | 0.4                     | 4.56                                |
| Copper-bonded steel with exothermically-welded, copper-based terminations | 2.5                     | $5/8$                      | 32             | 0.0                     | 5.02                                |
| Copper-bonded steel   | 2.5                     | $5/8$                      | 177            | 0.4                     | 4.24                                |
| Copper-bonded steel with one 20 cm long scratch                           | 2.5                     | $5/8$                      | 179            | 0.8                     | 3.64                                |
| Copper-bonded steel (hammered)  | 2.5                     | $5/8$                      | 177            | 0.4                     | 4.34                                |
| Steel (from factory before coating)                                       | 0                       | $5/8$                      | 242            | 1.2                     | 3.12                                |
| Steel (from factory before coating)                                       | 0                       | $1/2$                      | 205            | 0.4                     | 7.51                                |

<sup>a</sup> Galvanized steel ground rods from a different manufacturer.

**Table 1:** Results from comparative tests, according to EN 50164-2, of the corrosion performance of a variety of copper-bonded and galvanized ground rods.

to the other two criteria, none of the corroded samples showed signs of the base metal (carbon steel) or any sharp features. So, all three criteria were met by all rod samples.

On the other hand, the results reveal significant differences in the *rate* of corrosion (and, hence, useful lifetime) between copper-bonded and galvanized rods. The mean mass loss across all copper-bonded rod samples was 144 mg over the 28-day test period, whilst for galvanized rods it was 213 mg. The mean mass loss for raw steel rods was 224 mg, not significantly larger than the loss value of the galvanized rods. On face value, this result means that the zinc coating on galvanized rods corrodes at a rate which is almost 50% faster than a copper coating. In fact, the difference is

larger than this because the mean coating thickness for the whole copper-bonded rod sample set (about 6.9 mil) was more than double that of the galvanized rods (typically only 3 mil because thicker zinc coatings tend to crack if the rod is bent). Hence, if the percentage difference in mass loss over 28 days is referenced back to the amount of original metal coating, we find that the corrosion rate of galvanized rods is 3.38 times of the rate for copper-bonded rods. In other words, a grounding system based on galvanized rods typically has a lifetime of less than one third that of a system based on copper-bonded rods.

Upon closer inspection of the individual results in table 1, it appears that the four copper-bonded rods with “copper-based exothermically-welded end-termi-



Photo 4(a)



Photo 4(b)

**Photo 4.** Typical ground rod specimens after removal from solution at the completion of the 28-day accelerated corrosion test period. (a) Copper-bonded rod. (b) Galvanized rod.

nations" (CBEWET), which prevent exposure of the bare steel ends to the corrosive solution, produced results that are somewhat different to the rest of the copper-bonded rod samples. For example, the mean mass loss for those four rods was 42 mg, about one third of the mean value for the whole copper-bonded rod data set. If these four rods are removed from the copper vs. galvanized analysis presented in the previous paragraph, the absolute mean mass loss for the copper-bonded rods is 178 mg. The face-value comparison for galvanized rods is then a corrosion rate which is 20% faster. More importantly, if a relative comparison is carried out based on the original amount of rod coating, we find that the corrosion rate of galvanized rods is 2.73 times the rate for copper-bonded rods. In other words, a grounding system based on galvanized rods typically has a lifetime of just over one-third that of a system based on copper-bonded rods.

It is also possible to analyse the mass loss data in table 1 further by making comparisons across common groupings of coating thickness, rod diameter and electrode damage (hammered and scratched). Table 2 shows the differences in the results. Once again, although the results were extraordinarily good for rod samples with copper-based exothermically-welded end-terminations, they were removed from the analysis in order to obtain the most conservative and objective comparisons.

The first two rows show the results discussed in the preceding paragraphs. The remaining results are also interesting. First, this experiment has clearly established that the damage-simulated samples exhibit no difference in corrosion performance to rods without damage. Second, the mean mass loss values are very consistent for all types of copper-bonded rods with regard to coating thickness and rod diameter. The same can only be said for galvanized rods with regard to coating thickness. The galvanized rod results related to diameter show a significantly larger mass loss for the rods of diameter 5/8 inch. Presumably, this is due to the larger surface area of contact with the corrosive solution.

With regard to the results for the change in diameter of the rod samples, logically, one would expect these data to be correlated with the mass loss results. Despite the fact that the percentage uncertainty in individual diameter data is quite large, the overall mean values were well-correlated with the mean mass loss values. The mean decrease in diameter for copper-bonded and galvanized rods, with an uncertainty in each value of about  $\pm 0.1$  mil, was 0.43 and 0.67 mil respectively. In other words, the mean mass loss is about 50% more for galvanized rods.

Finally, it is worth comparing the results of the present quantitative study, which was carried out under an accelerated test procedure in a laboratory, with histori-

**Table 2:** Comparison of mass loss results from Table 1 across common groupings of coating thickness, rod diameter and installation damage simulated by hammering and scratching.

| Copper-bonded grouping                                      | Mean Mass Loss (mg) | Galvanised grouping          | Mean Mass Loss (mg) | Relative lifetime (copper-bonded to galvanised) |
|---|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| All   | 144                 | All                          | 213                 | 3.4   |
| All, except samples with CBWET                              | 178                 | All                          | 213                 | 2.7   |
| All damage-simulated samples                                | 177                 | All damage-simulated samples | 214                 | 2.8   |
| Only samples with CBWET                                     | 42                  | All                          | 213                 | 16.9  |
| All samples with a 10 mil coating, except those with CBWET  | 178                 | All                          | 213                 | 4.0   |
| All samples with a 5 mil coating, except those with CBWET   | 178                 | All                          | 213                 | 2.0   |
| All samples with a 2.5 mil coating, except those with CBWET | 178                 | All                          | 213                 | 1.0   |
| All $\frac{5}{8}$ inch rods, except those with CBWET        | 178                 | All $\frac{5}{8}$ inch rods  | 228                 | 2.5   |
| All $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rods, except those with CBWET        | 177                 | All $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rods  | 183                 | 3.5   |

**Table 2:** Comparison of mass loss results from table 1 across common groupings of coating thickness, rod diameter and installation damage simulated by hammering and scratching.

cal field data. From 1910 to 1955, the US National Bureau of Standards (NBS) conducted an extensive underground corrosion study<sup>5</sup> in which 36,500 specimens, representing 333 varieties of ferrous, non-ferrous and protective coating materials were exposed in 128 test locations throughout the USA. Table 48 of this report presents data for copper pipe specimens buried in 43 different soils for a period of 8–13 years. Using the data from this study, it is readily seen that that 10 mil of copper, the typical copper-bonded rod coating thickness, will provide a service life in most soils of at least 30–40 years. This is a conservative estimate as it assumes a constant rate of corrosion, whereas corrosion theory and also the US NBS study<sup>5</sup> showed that the corrosion rate decreased with time. On the other hand, as part of the same long-term study, in 1924 an underground exposure test was initiated on a series of 5 different base metals to which a series of zinc coatings were applied by the hot-dip process. This test was carried out for 10 years, involving hundreds of galvanized pipe specimens with a zinc coating thickness in the range 3–9 mil. The results showed that, for most of the soils, zinc coatings of 3.5 mil or less were destroyed during the 10-year exposure period and pitting of the underlying steel occurred. A typical galvanized ground rod has a coating thickness of 3–4 mil, so it can be concluded that the service life of a galvanized rod is 10–15 years.

In another past study, the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL) conducted a 7-year program of testing metal rods for electrical grounding<sup>6</sup>. Copper-

bonded, stainless clad, and galvanized steel rods were included, among other materials. Although this study was not nearly as rigorous or quantitative as the one undertaken by the NBS, the report concluded “magnesium, aluminum, zinc, mild steel and galvanized steel rods did not have the desired corrosion resistance”.

In summary, the NBS study, supported by the NCEL study, showed that a typical galvanized ground rod has a service life of 10–15 years whilst a typical copper-bonded ground rod has a service life of 30–40 years. In our accelerated corrosion study presented in this paper, we found that galvanized rods will corrode at about 3 times the rate of copper-bonded rods. Hence, this result is in excellent agreement with the historical field data.

## Conclusions

This article has presented the experimental method and results from a comparative evaluation of the corrosion performance of copper-bonded and galvanized steel ground rods. The whole procedure revolved around the realistic simulation of the corrosion of a range of rod samples in soil using a controlled, laboratory-based accelerated corrosion test according to the standard EN 50164-2.

The main conclusions that can be drawn from our study are as follows:

1. Galvanized ground rods will corrode at a significantly faster rate than their copper-bonded counterparts.
2. The zinc coating on galvanized rods corrodes at

about 3 times the rate of the copper coating on copper-bonded rods.

3. A grounding system based on typical galvanized rods will have a lifetime of about **one third** that of a system based on typical copper-bonded rods.

4. Our results are in excellent agreement with a 50-year old National Bureau of Standards field study, which showed that galvanized and copper-bonded rods have a service life of 10–15 and 30–40 years respectively.

5. Within the uncertainties and statistical variation of the experiment, the results showed that typical installation damage such as scratches and dents on the coating of ground rods does not affect the corrosion performance of the rods.✎

**References**

<sup>1</sup> Jeffrey, R., "Corrosion rates of buried galvanised wires", *Corrosion & Prevention 98 Proceedings* (1998): 316–320.  
<sup>2</sup> Rabeler, R.C., "Soil Corrosion Evaluation of Screw Anchors", *Effects of Soil Characteristics on Corrosion* (1989): 54–80.  
<sup>3</sup> Camitz, G., Vinka, T.G., "Corrosion of Steel and Metal-Coated Steel in Swedish Soils – Results of Field Exposures", *Proceedings of 10th Scandinavian Corrosion Congress NKM10* (1986): 305–312.

<sup>4</sup> CENELEC, "EN 50164-2 Lightning protection components (LPC) Part 2: Requirements for conductors and earth electrodes" (2002): Annex B.  
<sup>5</sup> Romanoff, M., "Underground Corrosion", US Dept. of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Circular 579 US Govt. Print. Off (April 1957). 227 pages, ASIN: 0007DQG9Y.  
<sup>6</sup> Drisko, R.W., "Field Testing of Electrical Grounding Rods", Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory, Port Hueneme, California, US Dept. of Commerce, National Technical Information Service, February 1970.



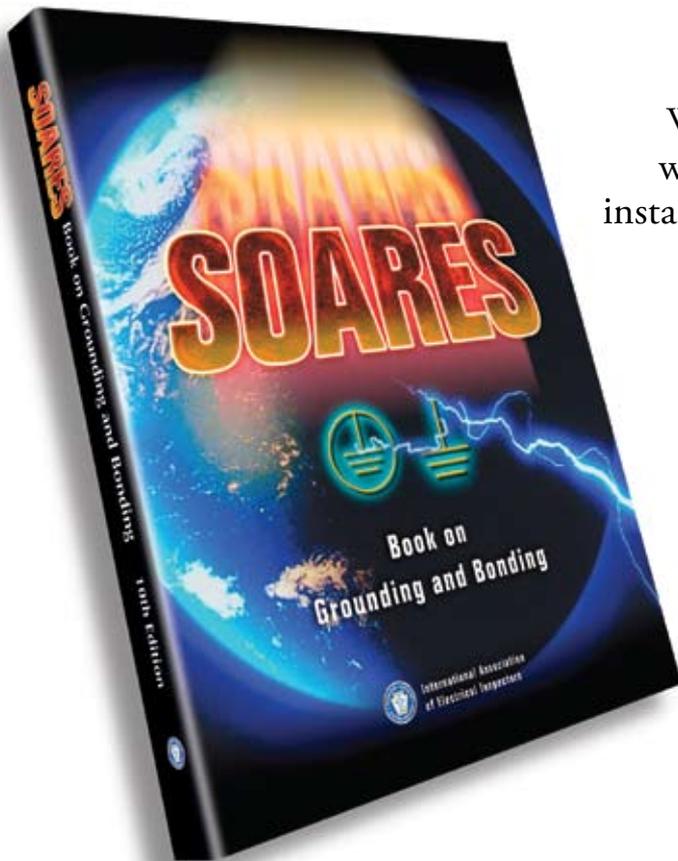
*Franco D'Alessandro has more than a decade in of experience the field of lightning protection and grounding, where he worked as a senior research scientist and R&D product engineer, both in Australia and the United States.*

*He recently became the Managing Director & Principal Consultant for PhysElec Solutions Pty Ltd, an Australian consultancy services company that delivers global solutions in electrical engineering and applied physics, with specialisation in lightning, surge & transient protection, earthing & grounding, high voltage engineering and power electronics.*



*Brian Baumgartner is studying Electrical Engineering at Purdue University, USA. He has had work experience with ERICO Inc. and Whirlpool Inc. where his role was as an Applications Engineer Dishwasher User Interface and Controls Engineer respectively. His special interest is in electronic control systems and electronic motion devices.*

# Secure Your Grounding Project More Effectively



Why get your information piecemeal, when you can see design, engineering, installation and enforcement perspectives dovetail together in this one book?

*Soares Book on Grounding and Bonding* is the only book on the market that helps you see all the perspectives before you do the job. Meticulously updated to *NEC-2008*, this 10th edition authoritatively reviews each topic from the perspectives of the enforcers.

**Get your copy today!**

**Product No. 357009**

**\$50.00 (Member: \$45.00)**

**1-800-786-4234**