

- 
- abandonment period 32–3  
 abandonment phase 33–4, 35  
 abjurite 165  
**Access Research and Technology for the Conservation of the European Cultural Heritage (ARTECH)** 3  
 acetic acid 315–24  
 acid etching 219  
 acid solution exfoliation measurements 146–8  
 acrylic varnishes 309–10  
 active corrosion 192  
     *see also* reactivated corrosion  
 aerated soils 53–7  
 aerial binders 112  
 ageing tests  
     atmospheric corrosion of iron 131, 139–44  
     contemporary low-alloy steel 140–2  
     environmental conditions and corrosion rate measurements 142–4  
     experimental procedures 142, 143  
     experimental results 146–8  
     historical artefact 139–40, 141  
     simulation of corrosion processes of buried bronze artefacts 205–6, 214–16, 217  
 air drying 166–7  
 akageneite 42, 50, 117, 199  
     chlorine-containing phases 171–2, 177, 181–7  
 alloy composition, and corrosion of lead-rich organ pipes 357, 364  
 $\alpha\text{-FeOOH}$  *see* goethite  
 anglesite 165, 315  
 anodic reaction 157  
 anodic sites, blocking of 137–8  
 apparent oxygen diffusion coefficient 101–4, 118
- applied research 8–10  
**Archaeological Iron After Excavation (AIAE)** 13  
 archaeometric studies 1  
     research funding biased towards 2–6  
 artificial patinas 266–8  
     study of behaviour in atmospheric conditions 268–70  
**ArtMatters** 2  
 atacamite 182  
 atmospheric corrosion of iron 21–3, 24, 110, 111, 131–51  
     description 132  
     experimental ageing of historical artefacts 139–48  
     mechanistic modelling 131, 132–9, 144–6  
 atmospheric testing of artificial patinas 268–70  
 attenuated total reflection Fourier transform infrared spectrometry (ATR-FTIR) 277  
 average corrosion rates 60–1, 71–3  
     concrete-embedded iron 121–2, 127  
     deduction of instantaneous corrosion rate from 105, 106
- bacteria 155–6  
     sulphate reducing 156, 164  
 ‘battle for oxygen’ 156, 161, 162  
 benzotriazole (BTA) 312–13  
     bronzes for artistic casting 335–51  
 Bertholon corrosion layers model 8–9, 35–9  
 binders 111–12, 115, 120–1  
     porosities 120–1  
 binding energy (BE) 337–46  
 biofilms 155–6, 288  
 biological colonisation 155–6  
 bistoury handle 221–2, 224, 225, 226, 231, 234, 235

- black patinas 219–20, 235–6  
 analysis 224–31  
 ‘common’ 232–4, 235  
 ‘uncommon’ 233–4, 235  
 ‘black spots’ 9  
 blistering 194, 197  
 Bode plots 81, 84–6, 215, 216, 217  
 bone 273, 280–1  
 breaking up 194, 197–8  
 brochantite 209, 265, 269  
**BROMEC** 12  
 bronzes/bronze artefacts  
   corrosion structures 240–3  
   inhibition treatment 324–7  
     miner’s lamp 326, 327  
   simulation of corrosion processes of  
     buried bronze artefacts 203–18  
   archaeological artefacts 207–9, 210, 211  
   copper-based alloys and ageing tests  
     205–6, 214–16, 217  
   materials and methods 205–7  
   soils from archaeological sites 209–14  
 type 2 corrosion 241, 242, 252–9  
 surface characterisation of corrosion  
   inhibitors on bronzes for artistic  
     casting 335–51  
 tin and copper oxides 239–62  
   characterisation of internal corrosion  
     layers 244–54  
   copper oxides 247, 248  
   oxide areas containing both copper  
     and tin 252–4, 255, 256, 257  
   tin oxide, copper oxide and ‘type 2’  
     corrosion 254–9  
   tin oxides 247–51  
   *see also* copper-based alloys  
 brown globules of liquid 194, 198, 199  
 ‘brown spots’ 9  
 bulk metal analysis 223–4, 225  
 burial conditions, chronology of 163–4  
 Butler-Volmer activation law 110  
 calcite 24, 26  
 carbon filter 297, 301  
 cassiterite 165  
 cast iron  
   air drying 166  
   corrosion in seawater 162–3  
   *see also* iron-based materials  
 cathodic curve modelling 88–9  
 cathodic reaction  
   iron-based artefacts in seawater 158  
   location of 98–100  
 cellulose nitrate varnishes 309  
 cementitious environments, corrosion in *see*  
   concrete-embedded iron  
 Centre Historique Minier (CHM), Lewarde  
   332–3  
 ceramics 258  
 cerussite 165, 357–8  
 chemical changes 194, 198–200  
 chloride corrosion cycle 170  
 chlorides 204  
   intentional patination 227, 234, 235  
   and pitting 194–5  
   seawater 154, 156, 164, 165  
 chlorine-containing phases 170–89  
   corrosion products 176–87  
   cross-section characterisation 174–6  
   experimental corpus of archaeological  
     artefacts 172–4  
 chronoamperometry 78, 87–9, 90  
 CIMETAL research programme 109–10  
 climatic chamber tests  
   ageing tests 131, 139–44, 146–8  
   corrosion inhibitors 319–21, 330–1  
 clinoatacamite 227, 235  
 COLLAPSE project 7, 352  
 colour zoning 245, 253  
 complex impedance plane 84  
 concrete-embedded iron 28, 109–30  
   characterisation of corrosion layout  
     111–22  
   binder 111–12, 115, 120–1  
   context and objectives 111–12  
   dense product layer 115–19  
   evaluation of average corrosion rates  
     121–2, 127  
   experimental corpus 112–13  
   metallic substrate 114–15  
   methodology 113–14  
   transformed medium 115, 116,  
     119–20, 122  
   modelling approach 122–7  
     oxygen reduction 123–7  
     presentation 122–3  
 concretion layers 157  
   copper alloys 164  
   ‘white’ metals 165  
 conductivity of seawater 153–5  
 conservation 1–17, 31  
   artefact’s history and its material  
     condition 31–4  
   conservators’ pro-active responsibilities  
     11–12  
   fundamental and applied research 8–10

- in-situ* 6–8, 272–3  
*see also* Nydam
- necessity for research 6–10
- networking 3–4, 12–13
- research funding problems 2–6
- training in conservation science 10–11
- conservation protocols 4, 5
- constant phase element (CPE) 80
- copper 9, 251
- copper-inhibitor complex 313, 347–9
  - corrosion inhibitor treatment of pure copper 337–9, 347, 350
  - lead-rich organ pipes 357, 364, 366
  - copper inclusions 362, 364, 365
  - on-line monitoring of indoor atmospheres 296, 297–306
- copper-based alloys 203–18
- copper-tin-silicon bronze 335, 347–9
  - compared with copper-tin-lead-zinc bronze 349–50
  - corrosion inhibitor treatment 342–5, 347
- copper-tin-zinc-lead bronze 335, 347–9
- compared to copper-tin-silicon bronze 349–50
  - corrosion inhibitor treatment 339–42, 347
- inhibitors 312–13
- intentional patination *see* intentional patination
- marine corrosion 164, 166
- simulation of corrosion processes of buried bronze artefacts 203–18
- see also* bronzes/bronze artefacts
- copper-benzotriazole complex 313, 347–9
- copper carbonate 164, 166, 209, 227, 228, 229
- copper chlorides 209
- copper monoxide 258
- copper oxides 239–62
- copper-tin oxide mixtures 243, 252–4, 255, 256, 257, 258
  - ‘type 2’ corrosion 254–9
- copper roofs 263–71
- corrosion damage and products in Prague 263–4
  - Queen Anna’s Summer Palace 264–70
- copper-II corrosion products 203, 207
- cornerstone 274, 275
- Corresponding to the Limitos Marker (C. Limitos Marker) 38–9
- corrosion depth
- Nydam lance- and spearheads 276–7, 281–2, 289
- on-line monitoring 303–5
- corrosion film thickness from 297–8
  - from mass gain 298
  - resistance sensors 295
- see also* corrosion rates
- corrosion film thickness 297–8
- corrosion inhibitors 308–34
- new anti-corrosion formulations 314–31
  - bronze artefacts 324–7
  - iron artefacts 328–31
  - lead artefacts 315–24
  - state of the art 309–14
  - inhibitor compounds 312–14
  - varnish 309–10
  - waxes 310–12
- surface characterisation of corrosion inhibitors on bronzes for artistic casting 335–51
- comparison of N 1s intensity on different surfaces 346–7
- comparison of protected bronzes 349–50
- copper-inhibitor complex on reactive surfaces 347–9
- Cu-Sn-Pb-Zn 339–42, 347
- Cu-Sn-Si 342–5, 347
- experimental 336–7
- inhibitor treatment of the other alloying elements 345–6
- treatment of pure copper 337–9
- corrosion layers
- Bertholon model 8–9, 35–9
  - intentionally patinated artefacts 231–2
  - tin and copper oxides in bronzes 244–54, 255, 256, 257
- World War I artefacts 78
- advanced electrochemical study of internal corrosion layers 82–9, 90
  - specific electrochemical behaviour 80–1
- corrosion potential
- free corrosion potential and corrosion by seawater 159, 160
  - monitoring 7
  - Nydam modern samples 278, 285–7
- corrosion products
- analysis of 24–5
  - chlorine-containing phases 176–87
  - copper roofs and claddings 263–4
  - iron-based artefacts in seawater 157–64
  - cast iron 162–3
  - chronological parallelism between

- iron corrosion products and burial conditions 163–4  
*in-situ* growth 159–62  
 theoretical formation and growth 157–8
- iron in soil 48–51, 52, 53, 54  
 species transport in corrosion products 92–108
- lead-rich organ pipes 357–9, 360
- Nydam 277–8, 282–4, 286–7  
 ‘white’ metals in seawater 165
- corrosion rates  
 atmospheric corrosion 135, 136–7, 145, 146–8  
 measurement 142–4  
 average *see* average corrosion rates
- Glinet site 100–7  
 calculation of oxygen-18 quantity that precipitated into corrosion products 105  
 deduction from average corrosion rate 105, 106  
 hypothesis of oxygen transport control 100–4, 106
- iron at Nydam 284–5, 287–8, 289–90
- iron in seawater 156, 161
- iron in soil 42–3, 59–73  
 average corrosion rates 71–3  
 minimal value 60–1  
 validation of maximal limit 61–71, 74
- on-line monitoring of indoor atmospheres 295, 297–305, 306
- corrosion system  
 bronze 240–3  
 iron 92–3, 173–4  
 characterisation 44–53, 54, 55, 56  
 Glinet archaeological site artefacts 96–8, 99  
 iron embedded in old binders 111–22
- COST actions, EU 4, 6
- cracks/cracking 194, 195–6  
 chlorinated phases 186
- concrete 109
- concrete-embedded iron 115, 116
- copper roof 265, 266
- iron in soil 26, 48–50, 56, 59, 98, 106
- critical thickness 127
- cuprite 164, 269  
 crystals 215  
 intentional patination 227, 228, 229, 233, 235  
 layer on bronze artefacts 203, 207, 209
- cuprous oxide 39, 247, 248, 252–3, 254, 255, 256, 257–8, 259
- current intensity 144–6
- current overpotential curve 88–9
- dark-field optical microscopy (DFOM) 243–5, 246, 247, 249, 250, 258
- De Levie theory of porous electrodes 82–3
- dechlorination treatments 165, 166–7
- decuprification 245, 246, 253, 259
- degradation state *see* state of preservation
- dense product layer (DPL)  
 average corrosion rates 60–1  
 chlorinated phases on iron artefacts 174–87  
 concrete-embedded iron 115–19  
 mechanistic modelling 122–7
- iron equivalent thickness 60
- iron in soil 45, 48–51, 52  
 corrosion mechanisms 53–7  
 species transport in 92–108  
 analysed corpus and experimental methods 94–6
- corrosion rates evaluation 100–7
- corrosion system 96–8, 99  
 hypothesis of oxygen transport control 100–4, 106  
 location of cathodic reaction 98–100  
 porosity 98, 99
- depth of seawater 155  
 and burial chronology 163
- descriptive method 36–8
- diagnostic system 200, 201
- diffusion 56–7  
 apparent oxygen diffusion coefficient 101–4, 118  
 concrete-embedded iron 125–6  
 Fick’s laws 103–4, 125, 136  
 oxygen transport control hypothesis 100–4, 106  
 zones 28
- dipwells 274, 275, 279–80
- distribution plant 297, 301–3
- double aegis and counterpoise 220, 221, 224, 225, 226, 231, 233, 235
- dry corrosion 21
- drying *see* wet-dry cycle
- dust 301
- E24 steel 159–62
- E36 steel 140–2, 147–8
- Efestus* project 203, 204
- Egyptian patinated artefacts 220–2, 223–36

- electrical resistance *see* resistance sensors  
 electrochemical impedance spectroscopy  
     (EIS) *see* impedance spectroscopy  
 electrochemical techniques 9–10, 77–91  
     advanced electrochemical study of  
         internal corrosion layer 82–9, 90  
     artefacts 77–8  
     chronoamperometry 78, 87–9, 90  
     electrolyte 79–80  
     methods 78  
     sample preparation, electrochemical cell  
         and electrodes 78–9  
     specific electrochemical behaviour  
         depending on corrosion layers  
         80–1
- Electrochemical Techniques in Metal Conservation (ETIC)** 13
- electrolyte 79–80  
     conductivity and impedance diagram 82  
     thickness and modelling atmospheric  
         corrosion 137
- electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) 44, 114, 174
- empirical envelope law 19–20
- energy dispersive spectrometry (EDS) 44, 94, 114, 174  
     X-ray maps of chlorinated zones 176–7, 178, 179
- energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy  
     (EDXS) 243, 245, 246, 247, 249, 252, 258
- environmental monitoring  
     indoor *see* on-line corrosion monitoring  
     Nydam 274–5, 279–81
- epoxy polymer systems 310
- equivalent thickness  
     iron 60  
     solubility method for corrosion rate 62, 67–71
- Etruscan bronze artefacts 243–59
- European Network for Conservation/  
     Restoration Education (ENCoRE) 11
- European Union (EU) research funding and  
     programmes 1–17
- Evian water 79–80, 82, 84–9
- examination/investigation 1–17  
     networking 12–13  
     research funding biased towards 2–6
- excavation condition 33
- experimental ageing *see* ageing tests
- external corrosion layer 78
- feasibility studies 272
- feminine statuette 220, 221, 224, 225, 226, 231, 233–4, 235
- ferric chloride 166
- ferric hydroxides 158
- ferric oxychloride 171–2
- ferrous hydroxide 158
- ferrous hydroxychloride 172, 179, 181–7, 188
- ferrous oxyhydroxides 158  
     *see also* akaganeite; goethite;  
     lepidocrocite
- Fick's laws of diffusion 103–4, 125, 136
- field exposures 297  
     commercial instruments, sensors and  
         301–3
- film thickness, corrosion 297–8
- flaking 194, 196–7
- fouling, macroscopic 156
- fundamental research 8–10
- galena 165
- Gallo-Roman lead sarcophagus 322, 323
- $\gamma$ -FeOOH *see* lepidocrocite
- gangue 157
- ghost microstructures 245–6, 247, 249, 258–9
- Glinet archaeological site 6, 43, 51, 53, 54, 186  
     corrosion mechanisms 58–9  
     species transport in corrosion products  
         92–108
- goethite 42, 111, 186, 199  
     atmospheric corrosion 22, 23, 24  
     concrete-embedded iron 117, 118  
     Glinet archaeological site 96–8  
         corrosion mechanisms 58–9  
     iron in soil 48, 49, 51, 53, 62  
         corrosion mechanisms 53–7  
     Marly viaduct rod 139–40, 141  
     solubility 63–7, 68  
         and corrosion rate 71–2
- gold/gold artefacts 9  
     intentional patination 233, 234, 235, 236
- grain boundaries 258–9
- grain size 360–2, 364
- graphitised corrosion products 162–3
- green rusts 42, 158
- Groupe des Méthodes Pluridisciplinaires  
     Contribuant à l'Archéologie  
     (GMPCA) 12
- Harpocrate figurine 220, 221, 224, 225, 226, 231, 233–4, 235
- history of artefact 31–4

- humidity 132, 298–301  
 hydraulic binders 112  
 hydrocerussite 165, 357–8, 359  
 hydrogen chloride 166  
 hypoeutectoid steels 45–7  
 impedance spectroscopy  
     bronze artefacts 215–16, 217  
     copper-based alloys 206  
         ageing 215, 216  
     Nydam modern samples 279, 287–8  
     World War I steel artefacts 78, 82–7, 90  
         complex impedance plane 84  
         corrected impedance diagrams 84–5  
         fitting of the impedance diagrams 85–6  
     porous electrode impedance  
         modelling 82–4  
     squared impedance plane 86–7
- in-situ* conservation/preservation 6–8, 272–3  
*see also* Nydam
- inclusions  
     lead-rich organ pipes 362, 363, 364, 365  
     slag inclusions 47, 48
- Incralac 310, 311
- indoor atmospheres *see* on-line corrosion monitoring
- Inferior Limitos Marker (I. Limitos Marker) 36
- informative potential 33–4
- inhibitor compounds 312–14  
*see also* corrosion inhibitors
- inkpot 221–2, 224, 225, 226, 231, 234, 235
- innovative conservation techniques 9–10
- intentional patination 219–38  
     analysis of black patinas 224–31  
     analysis of bulk metals 223–4, 225  
     analysis of other surface layers 231–2  
     artefacts 220–2  
     instrumentation and methods for analysis 222–3  
     types of patina found 232–5
- internal corrosion layer 78, 81  
     advanced electrochemical study of 82–9, 90
- International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) 10–11
- International Council of Museums – Conservation Committee (ICOM-CC) Metal Working Group 8, 12–13
- investigation *see* examination/investigation
- iodine diffusion profile 96, 101–4, 118–19
- ion beam analysis (IBA) 222
- iron-based materials 8–9, 18–30  
     atmospheric corrosion *see* atmospheric corrosion  
     cast iron 162–3, 166  
     chlorine-containing phases *see* chlorine-containing phases  
     concrete-embedded iron *see* concrete-embedded iron  
     corrosion by seawater 156–64  
     corrosion in soil *see* soil, corrosion in electrochemical techniques and World War I artefacts 77–91  
     inhibition treatment by sodium carboxylates 328–31  
     inhibitors for iron 313–14  
     marble-like patterns 26, 27, 96–8, 116, 117  
     Nydam site *see* Nydam  
     reactivated corrosion 190–202  
     solubility of iron 62–7, 68  
     uniform and localised corrosion 18–20
- iron equivalent thickness 60
- ISO 8044 201
- journals 2
- Karomama statue 234
- kinetic constant for oxygen reduction 124–5
- kinetic energy (KE) 337–45
- Laboratories on Science and Technology for the Conservation of the European Cultural Heritage (*Labs TECH*) 3
- laboratory exposures 297  
     commercial instruments, sensors and 298–301  
     prototype logger and laboratory manufactured sensors 303–5
- lanceheads 276–8, 281–4
- L'Aquila pipe organ 353–66
- laser cleaning 10
- laurionite 165
- lead/lead-based materials 7  
     corrosion inhibition 345, 346, 347  
     Cu-Sn-Zn-Pb alloy 335, 339–42, 347–50  
     lead-BTA complex 349  
     inhibition by sodium decanoate 315–24  
     Gallo-Roman sarcophagus 322, 323  
     'white' metals 164–5  
     lead acetates 357–8

- lead carbonates 315–16, 319, 320–2  
     organ pipes 357–8, 362, 366
- lead hydroxycarbonate compounds 315
- lead oxides 165
- lead-rich organ pipes 7, 352–67  
     manufacture 353, 354  
     microstructure and composition 357–66  
     samples 353–7
- lead soap 319, 320, 323–4
- lead sulphates 357–8
- Leonardo CURRIC project 10–11
- lepidocrocite 42, 111, 133, 199  
     air drying of marine cast iron 166  
     atmospheric corrosion and reduction of 21–3, 24, 134–5, 136–7, 144–6, 148, 149
- concrete-embedded iron 117  
     Marly viaduct rod 139–40, 141
- limit of the original surface (limitos) 34–5  
     locating 35–9
- limiting step, identification of 126–7
- localised corrosion 18–20
- low-alloy steels 18–30  
     ageing experiment 140–2, 147–8  
     atmospheric corrosion 21–3  
     corrosion in cementitious environments 28  
     corrosion in soils 23–8  
     uniform corrosion and localised corrosion 18–20  
     *see also* iron-based materials
- low-carbon steel 41–76  
     average corrosion rate estimation 59–73  
     corrosion mechanisms 53–9  
     corrosion system characterisation 45–53  
     literature review 42–3  
     seawater 159–62  
     *see also* iron-based materials
- maghemite 42, 48, 49  
     air drying of marine cast iron 166  
     concrete-embedded iron 117  
     Marly rod rust layer 139–40, 141  
     Nydam 283
- magnetite 42, 48, 49, 51, 53, 62, 111, 186  
     concrete-embedded iron 117  
     corrosion mechanisms and magnetite veins in goethite 53–7
- Glinet archaeological site 96–8
- iron-based artefacts in seawater 158
- Marly viaduct rod 139–40, 141  
     Nydam 283  
     solubility 63–7  
         and corrosion rate 71–2
- magnetite-maghemite striations 26, 96–8
- major symptoms 193, 194, 201
- malachite 164, 166, 209, 227, 228, 229
- marbling 26, 96–8, 116, 117
- marine corrosion *see* seawater
- markers for location of the OS (limitos markers) 8–9, 38–9
- Marly viaduct rod 139–44, 146–8
- mass gain/loss  
     atmospheric corrosion 143–4, 146–8  
     corrosion depth from 298  
     modern samples in soil from Nydam 278, 284–5  
     on-line monitoring 296, 301–2
- mass transport 88–9  
     *see also* diffusion
- material condition of the artefact 31–4
- maximal limit of corrosion rate 61–71, 74
- mechanical twins 258–9
- mechanistic modelling 19–20, 110  
     atmospheric corrosion 131, 132–9  
         results for climatic chamber ageing tests 144–6
- concrete-embedded iron 122–7  
     oxygen reduction 123–7  
     presentation of modelling approach 122–3
- Mediterranean basin 7–8
- mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT) 313
- mercury porosimetry 95, 98, 99
- metal/oxide interface 48–51
- metallic substrate  
     concrete-embedded iron 114–15  
     iron in soil 44–8, 92–3
- metallurgical structures 38
- method for describing corrosion 36–8
- methylbenzotriazole 313
- micro Raman spectroscopy ( $\mu$ Raman) 3, 44, 114, 140  
     chlorinated phases 175, 181–2  
     intentional patination 223, 227, 229, 231  
     tin and copper oxides 249–51, 254, 256, 257, 258
- micro X-ray absorption near edge structure ( $\mu$ XANES) 44, 139–40, 141, 175–6, 182–4
- micro X-ray diffraction ( $\mu$ XRD) 3, 44, 114, 254, 255, 256  
     chlorinated phases 175, 177–81  
     intentional patination 223, 227, 228, 231
- micro X-ray fluorescence (microXRF) 3
- microcrystalline waxes 310
- microporosities 98, 116

- microstructure of lead-rich organ pipes 359–62, 364–6  
mineralisation 192–3, 201  
miners' lamps 326, 327, 330, 331, 332–3  
minimal corrosion rate 60–1  
minor symptoms 194, 201  
modern samples  
  experimental ageing and atmospheric corrosion 140–8  
  Nydam site 278–9, 284–8, 289–90  
  simulation of corrosion processes of buried bronze artefacts 203–18  
multidisciplinary teams 12
- N 1s core level peak intensity 338, 339, 341, 344, 346–7
- nanoporosities 98, 116
- nantokite 164, 227, 231, 235, 313
- networking 3–4, 12–13
- neutron diffraction 3
- neutron radiography 3
- nitrocellulose varnishes 309
- Nordic Green patina system 268–70
- nuclear waste storage 19, 41, 92, 109, 131
- Nydam site 6, 272–92  
  corrosion products 277–8, 282–4, 286–7  
  environmental monitoring 274–5, 279–81  
  modern samples 278–9, 284–8  
  nature of 272–3  
  research methodology 273–9  
  research results 279–88  
  state of preservation of artefacts 276–7, 281–2, 288–9
- Nyquist diagrams 80–1, 84
- on-line corrosion monitoring 293–307  
  experimental 293–7  
  field exposures 297  
    commercial instruments and sensors 301–3  
  laboratory exposures 297, 303–5  
    commercial instruments and sensors 298–301  
  prototype corrosion logger 296, 303–5, 306  
  QCM 293–4, 298–303, 306  
  reference methods 296, 303–5  
  resistance sensors 293, 294–6, 298–303, 306  
  results 297–305
- organ pipes, lead-rich 352–67
- organic acids  
  corrosion of lead 315–16  
  and lead-rich organ pipes 362–4
- see also* acetic acid
- original surface (OS) 1, 8–9, 34–5  
  limit of (limitos) 34–5  
  locating 35–9
- Ormocer coatings 312
- oxide barrier 21, 24
- oxygen  
  accessibility in the internal corrosion strata 39  
  apparent oxygen diffusion coefficient 101–4, 118  
  ‘battle’ for 156, 161, 162  
  diffusion and corrosion mechanisms of low-carbon steels 56–7  
  dissolved in seawater 155, 162, 163–4  
  oxygen transport control hypothesis 100–4, 106  
  soils from Sardinian archaeological sites 210–11  
  ternary diagram for copper, tin and oxygen 252–3, 257–8
- oxygen-18 ( $^{18}\text{O}$ )  
  calculation of  $^{18}\text{O}$  quantity that precipitated into corrosion products 105, 106  
  profile from Glinet site 98–100  
  saturated water 95–6
- oxygen reduction  
  atmospheric corrosion 144–6  
  modelling 135–7  
  concrete-embedded iron 123–7
- parabolic modelling 105, 106
- Paraloid B72 varnish 309, 313
- paratacamite 209, 313
- passivating alloys 19
- passive film 164–5
- patinas 203  
  bronzes 239, 240–3  
  copper roofs and claddings 263–4, 265  
    artificial patinas 267–8  
    reconstruction 266–7  
      study of behaviour of artificial patinas in atmospheric conditions 268–70  
  international patination *see* intentional patination
- peat 273, 280, 281
- periods of time 31–2
- pH 211  
  and corrosion rate 67–2  
  seawater 155
- phase angle 81, 84

- phases of time 31–2  
 phosphates 63–5, 204  
 phosphorus 45–7  
 physical changes 194–8  
 physico-chemical condition 32  
 Pioloform 310  
 pipe organs *see* lead-rich organ pipes  
 pitting 19–20, 194–5  
 plasma treatment 9, 10  
 polarisation resistance  
     bronze 324, 325  
     iron 328, 329  
     lead 316–17, 318  
 polyethylene waxes 310  
 Ponte in Valtellina pipe organ 353–66  
 pore impedance 83, 84  
 porosity  
     concrete-embedded iron  
         binders 120–1  
         DPL 115–16, 117  
     Glinet site DPL 98, 99  
 porous electrode impedance modelling 82–4  
 posnjakite 269  
 post-corrosion symptoms 193–200  
     chemical changes 198–200  
     physical changes 194–8  
 potentiodynamic curves 159–60  
     bronze 324–5, 326  
     iron 329–30  
     lead 317–18, 319  
 Pourbaix diagram 283–4  
 powdery orange-brown corrosion products  
     194, 198, 199–200  
 premonitory symptoms 192–3  
 Preventive Conservation of Metals in  
     Museums (PCMM) 13  
 primary sources, artefacts as 32  
 PROMET project 7–8  
 protection systems *see* corrosion inhibitors  
 proton-induced X-ray emission (PIXE) 3,  
     224–7  
 prototype corrosion logger 296, 303–5, 306  
 pump room 297, 301–3  
 Punic coin 209, 210, 214, 215  
 quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) 293–4, 306  
     field exposures 301–3  
     laboratory exposures 298–301  
 Queen Anna's Summer Palace copper roof  
     264–70  
     artificial patinas 267–8  
         study of behaviour in atmospheric  
             conditions 268–70  
 corrosion damage 264–5, 266  
 reconstruction 265–7  
 Qumran Copper Scroll 39  
 radioactive waste disposal 19, 41, 92, 109, 131  
 Raman spectroscopy *see* micro Raman  
     spectroscopy ( $\mu$ Raman)  
 reactivated corrosion 190–202  
     defining 192  
     diagnostics 200  
     perspectives 200–1  
     post-corrosion symptoms 193–200  
         chemical changes 198–200  
         physical changes 194–8  
     premonitory symptoms 192–3  
*Recherche du métal perdu* exhibition 4–5  
 red-orange patination 232, 234, 235  
 redox potential 67–2  
 reference coupons 296, 303–5  
 reinforced concrete *see* concrete-embedded  
     iron  
 relative humidity (RH) 132  
 research 1–17  
     fundamental and applied 8–10  
     funding biased towards examination and  
         archaeometric studies 2–6  
     necessity for 6–10  
     pro-active responsibilities for  
         conservators 11–12  
 resistance sensors 293, 294–6, 306  
     field exposures 301–3  
     laboratory exposures 298–301  
     Nydam 279, 287–8  
 Rhodopas M 310  
 Roman Empire patinated artefacts 221–2,  
     223–36  
 romarchite 165  
 rust layer 22–3, 132  
     Marly viaduct rod 139  
     modelling 133  
     thickness measurement 147–8, 149  
 Rutherford backscattering spectrometry  
     (RBS) 223, 227, 230, 231  
 salinity of seawater 153–5  
 sand grains 38  
 Sant'Antioco archaeological site 205, 207–9  
     soil 212–14  
         ageing tests 214–16, 217  
 sarcophagus, lead 322, 323  
 Sardinian archaeological sites 205, 207–9  
     soils 212–14  
 Sauerbrey equation 294

- seawater 7, 152–69  
 air drying 166–7  
 corrosion of copper alloys 164  
 corrosion of iron-based artefacts 156–64  
 cast iron 162–3  
 chronological parallelism between  
   iron corrosion products and burial  
   conditions 163–4  
*in-situ* growth of corrosion products  
 159–62  
 theoretical formation and growth of  
   corrosion products 157–8  
 corrosion of ‘white’ metals 164–5  
 description of seawater environment  
 153–6  
 knowledge of degradation state of  
   metallic artefacts 165–7
- shape 32  
 shells 280–1  
 siderite 24, 25, 26, 42, 50, 62  
   corrosion mechanisms at Glinet  
     archaeological site 58–9, 186  
 DPL 51, 53, 186  
 Nydam iron artefacts 282–4, 287  
 solubility 63–7, 68  
   and corrosion rate 72  
   and equivalent thickness 70, 71
- silicon  
   corrosion inhibition 346, 347, 349  
   Cu-Sn-Si bronze 335, 342–5, 347–50
- siloxane molecules 312  
 SILPROT project 7  
 silver/silver artefacts  
   *in-situ* conservation 7  
   inhibitors 313  
   intentional patination 233, 234, 235  
   on-line monitoring 296, 297–306
- sintering 258  
 slag inclusions 47, 48  
 Sobek aegis and counterpoise 220, 221,  
 224, 225, 226, 231, 233, 235
- sodium carboxylates 314–31, 332–3  
   bronze artefacts 324–7  
   iron artefacts 328–31  
   lead artefacts 315–24
- sodium chloride 80, 82, 84–7  
 sodium decanoate 315–31  
   bronze artefacts 324–7  
   iron artefacts 328–31  
   lead artefacts 315–24
- sodium heptanoate 324–31  
   bronze artefacts 324–7  
   iron artefacts 328–31
- soil, corrosion in  
   buried bronze artefacts 203–18  
     soil analysis 206–7  
     soil from Sardinian archaeological  
       sites 209–14
- iron-based materials 23–8, 41–76, 111, 114  
   average corrosion rate estimation  
 59–73  
   corrosion mechanisms 53–9  
   corrosion system characterisation  
 44–53, 54, 55, 56  
   species transport in corrosion  
     products 92–108  
   parameters for archaeological sites 45, 46
- solder size 358  
 solid solution heterogeneities 258–9  
 solubility  
   calculations 62–7  
   validation of corrosion rate’s maximal  
     limit 61–71
- spalling 148, 149  
 spearheads 276–7, 281–2  
 species transport in corrosion products  
 92–108
- spectral mapping 101, 102  
 spherical shells 176, 177  
 squared impedance diagrams 86–7  
 stabilisation treatments 166–7  
 stable/unstable objects 192  
 stainless steels 157  
 stannic oxide 249–51, 252–3, 254, 255,  
 256, 257–8, 259  
 stannous oxide 249
- state of preservation  
   knowledge of degradation state 165–7  
   Nydam artefacts 276–7, 281–2, 288–9
- steels  
   low-alloy *see* low-alloy steels  
   low-carbon *see* low-carbon steel  
   stainless 157  
     *see also* iron-based materials
- strata *see* corrosion layers  
 strigil 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 231, 235  
   red-orange patination 232, 234, 235
- sulphate reducing bacteria (SRB) 156, 164  
 sulphates 199, 211  
 sulphides 42  
 Superior Limitos Marker (S.Limitos  
   Marker) 38  
 surface appearance 32
- tannins 313–14  
*Techné* 2

- Technologische Studien* 2
- temperature
- on-line monitoring 298–9
  - seawater 155
- tenorite 164
- ternary diagram 252–3, 257–8
- tetrahydrate ferrous hydroxylchloride 172
- Tharros archaeological site 205, 207–9
- soil 212–14
    - ageing tests 214–16, 217
- thickness
- chlorinated phases 177, 180
  - corrosion film 297–8
  - corrosion products in lead-rich organ pipes 359, 360
  - critical 127
  - DPL and TM for concrete-embedded iron 115, 116
  - measurement for rust layer 147–8, 149
  - minimal value of corrosion rate 60
  - solubility method for corrosion rate 62, 67–71
- thiosulphate reducing bacteria (TRB) 156
- thiourea 312
- time, periods and phases of 31–2
- tin/tin-based materials
- corrosion inhibition 345, 346, 347, 349–50
    - Cu-Sn-Si alloy 335, 342–5, 347–50
    - Cu-Sn-Zn-Pb alloy 335, 339–42, 347–50
  - lead-rich organ pipes 353, 355, 357, 364, 366
    - tin inclusions 362, 363
    - ‘white’ metals 164–5
- tin oxides 239–62
- mixtures of tin-copper oxide 243, 252–4, 255, 256, 257, 258
  - ‘type 2’ corrosion of bronze artefacts 254–9
- training in conservation science 10–11
- transformed medium (TM) 45, 51–2, 55, 92–3
- average corrosion rates 60–1
  - concrete-embedded iron 115, 116, 119–20, 122
  - corrosion mechanisms 57
- iron equivalent thickness 60
- type 2 corrosion of bronzes 241, 242, 259
- oxide areas containing both copper and tin 252–4
  - tin oxide, copper oxide and 254–9
- uniform corrosion 18–20
- unstable/stable objects 192
- valence inversions 26, 27
- varnish 309–10
- vinylic polymer varnishes 310
- vivianite 63–5, 68
- volatile amines 313
- water
- environmental monitoring at Nydam 274–5, 279–81
  - seawater *see* seawater
- water content of soils 209–10
- water table 275, 279–80
- waterlogged site *see* Nydam
- wave turbulence 163
- wavelength dispersive spectroscopy (WDS) 174
- waxes 310–12
- weight gain/loss *see* mass gain/loss
- wet-dry cycle 21–3, 110, 132–9
- drying stage 132, 137–8
  - experimental 142–3, 144–6
  - wet stage 132, 135–7
  - wetting stage 132, 133–5
- ‘white’ metals 164–5
- wood 352
- World War I steel artefacts 77–91
- X-radiography 2–3, 276
- X-ray diffraction (XRD) *see* micro X-ray diffraction ( $\mu$ XRD)
- X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) 336–50
- ZARC circuit 80
- zinc
- corrosion inhibition 345–6, 347, 348, 350
  - Cu-Sn-Pb-Zn alloy 335, 339–42, 347–50