Calculating corrosion rates using LPR and EIS

Andrew McCaskill





Outline

- Summary of Linear Polarization Resistance (LPR) and Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS)
- Demonstration of performing LPR and EIS experiments
- How to calculate the corrosion rate from the data



Linear Polarization Resistance

- LPR is an "active" technique
- It is fast and relatively simple
- Must have stable Open Circuit Potential (OCP)
- Scan over a small potential range relative to OCP to maintain linearity
- Slope of Voltage (V) vs. Current (I) is polarization resistance (Rp)



Linear Polarization Resistance

- 1. Monitor OCP and allow to stabilize.
- 2. Apply initial Voltage that is 10-15 mV negative of OCP.
- 3. Scan at a slow scan rate ($\sim 0.125 \text{ mV/s}$) to a final voltage that is 10-15 mV positive of OCP and monitor the current.
- 4. Plot Voltage (Y-axis) versus Current (X-axis), and measure the slope which is Rp (V=IR)
- 5. Convert R_p to i_{corr} using the Stern-Geary Equation.
- 6. Convert i_{corr} to Corrosion Rate.



Calculation of I_{CORR} from R_P

Stern-Geary Equation

 $\Delta V / \Delta i = R_P = \beta_a \beta_c / 2.3 i_{CORR} (\beta_a + \beta_c)$

Where

 R_P = Slope at the origin of the Polarization Resistance Plot in ohms or ohms-cm²

 i_{CORR} = Corrosion Current, Amperes or Amperes/cm².

 β_a, β_c = Tafel Constants from a Tafel Curve, volts/decade of current.

Note: The area of the electrode <u>must</u> be taken into account



Calculation of Corrosion Rate from I_{CORR}

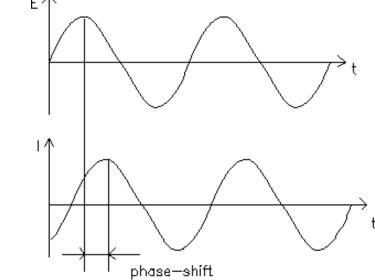
• Corrosion Rate (mpy) = $0.13 I_{corr} (EW)/d$ Where

mpy is milli-inches per year EW is the equivalent weight d is the density in g/cm³



Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy

- EIS is measured by applying an AC potential and then measuring the resulting current and phase angle through the cell
- Measured using a small excitation signal so that the cell's response is pseudo-linear, ~10 mV. $\stackrel{\text{E}}{\longrightarrow}$





Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy

• Polarization resistance can be found through the resulting data using equivalent circuit modeling

