



Application Note AN-COR-003

Measurement of polarization resistance

ASTM G59 and more

The use of Tafel analysis to obtain the corrosion rate of various metals and alloys in different environments is covered in Application Note [AN-COR-019](#). However, in some cases the reaction mechanism is not always known, or it is not possible to extract meaningful Tafel slopes from the polarization curve due to side reactions or other electrochemical phenomena. In such cases, Tafel analysis becomes impossible. Polarization resistance (R_p) provides a convenient way to quantify the corrosion resistance of metals in this

scenario. R_p has become an important parameter for corrosion analysis because it is rapid, easy to measure, and is also considered nondestructive.

ASTM G59 describes how to undertake a polarization resistance measurement but was originally developed to calibrate and verify that the instrument and test cell are responding properly. This Application Note provides an overview of the methodology and practical applications of polarization resistance measurements in corrosion studies.

Remember that an electrode is considered polarized when its potential is forced away from its value at open circuit or the corrosion potential (E_{corr}). Polarization of the electrode causes current to flow due to electrochemical reactions at its surface. A

polarization curve (i vs E) monitors the changing current as the potential at the electrode is swept. The polarization resistance (R_p) is defined as the gradient of the polarization where $i = 0$:

$$R_p = \left(\frac{d\Delta E}{di} \right)_{i=0, \Delta E \rightarrow 0}$$

In this equation, ΔE is the variation of the applied potential around the corrosion potential ($\Delta E = E - E_{corr}$) and i is the resulting polarization current. Therefore, the polarization resistance can be calculated from the inverse of the slope of

polarization curve at the corrosion potential.

During the polarization, the magnitude of the current is determined by the reaction kinetics and diffusion to and from the electrode surface. The Butler-Volmer equation relates the current with the overpotential.

$$i = i_{corr} \left(e^{2.303 \frac{\eta}{b_a}} - e^{2.303 \frac{\eta}{b_c}} \right)$$

The overpotential η (V) is defined as the difference between applied potential E and the corrosion potential E_{corr} (i.e., η (V) = $E - E_{corr}$). The corrosion potential E_{corr} is the open circuit potential (OCP) of a corroding metal. The corrosion current i_{corr} and the Tafel constants b_a and b_c can be

measured from the experimental data. Refer to [AN-COR-019](#) for more information.

For small overpotentials η , i.e., for potentials close to corrosion potential, the previous equation can be reduced to:

$$i_{corr} = \frac{B}{R_p}$$

B is known as the Stern-Geary constant and is related

to the anodic and cathodic Tafel slopes

$$B = \left[\frac{b_a b_c}{2.303(b_a + b_c)} \right]$$

If the Tafel slopes are known, the corrosion currents can be calculated from the polarization resistance

using the above equations, which in turn can be related to the corrosion rate by the following:

$$CR = 3.27 * 10^{-3} \frac{i_{corr} E_w}{\rho}$$

where E_w is the equivalent weight and ρ is the density.

If the Tafel slopes are not known (e.g., when the corrosion mechanism is not known), R_p can still be used as a quantitative parameter to compare the corrosion resistance of metals under various

conditions. A specimen with low R_p will corrode more easily than a specimen with a high R_p .

An example polarization resistance measurement is described in ASTM G59 and can also be used as a way to calibrate and verify that the instrument and cell are set correctly.

a, ASTM G59: For this experiment, the sample was immersed in a 1 N (0.5 mol/L) aqueous sulfuric acid solution. Two stainless steel rod counter electrodes were used as the counter electrode. As a reference electrode, an Ag/AgCl 3 mol/L KCl Metrohm reference electrode was chosen. The cell was the ASTM-compliant 1 L Metrohm Autolab corrosion cell. The solution of sulfuric acid was deaerated by bubbling nitrogen gas through it for one hour in order to minimize dissolved oxygen. The disk was immersed in the solution for a total of 55 minutes before the experiment, during the nitrogen bubbling step. A nitrogen blanket was maintained above the solution throughout the experiment in order to obstruct any

ASTM G59

The procedure described in ASTM G59 and reproduced here is to first measure the OCP after 5 minutes of immersing the sample in the electrolyte, and once more after 55 minutes of immersion time. An LSV (linear sweep voltammetry) is then initiated - 30 mV from the OCP measured after 55 minutes of immersion and ended at +30 mV vs the OCP. Here, the scan rate was 0.6 V per hour.

The OCP measured after 5 minutes of insertion was -0.54 V, and -0.52 V after 55 minutes. **Figure 1** shows the resulting polarization curve, plus the linear regression tangent to the data from -10 mV to +10

The regression analysis gives a polarization resistance of 22 ohm/cm². This value is slightly higher than that reported in the ASTM standard, possibly because the temperature was not set to 30 °C in this example case.

This system, cell included, is ASTM G59-compliant and can be used for other polarization resistance measurements.

oxygen diffusion from the atmosphere into the solution.

b, Tafel analysis: In this experiment, the stainless steel sample was immersed in artificial sea water (3% NaCl). Two stainless steel rods were chosen as the counter electrode. As the reference electrode, an Ag/AgCl 3 mol/L KCl Metrohm reference electrode was chosen. The cell was the 250 mL Metrohm Autolab corrosion cell.

In all cases, a VIONIC potentiostat/galvanostat was used for the measurement. The procedure and data treatment were done with the INTELLO software. Fitting of the EIS data was done with the NOVA software.

mV vs E_{corr} . The polarization curve must be linear in the range used for the analysis. Therefore, the potential range used is usually smaller than $0.1 \times b_{a/c}$ (typically around 10 mV or less). For accurate results, care should be taken to ensure that the measured current is only due to the corrosion. This can be achieved by minimizing the contribution of the ohmic drop (iR drop correction, increased electrolyte conductivity, and/or reduced electrode size) and also by minimizing the capacitive current (using staircase LSV with very low scan rates, e.g., around 0.1 mV/s).

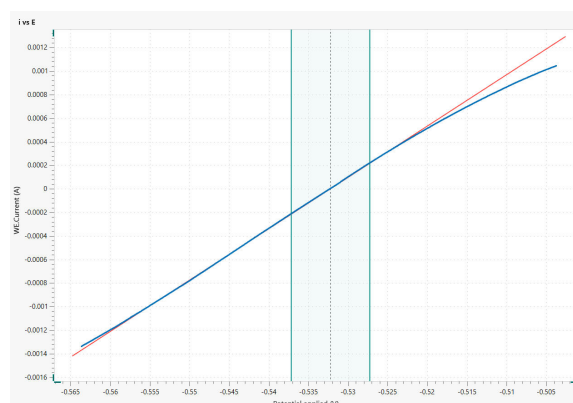


Figure 1. LSV sweep (blue) and tangent line (red) for a sample of Type 430 stainless steel in 0.5 mol/L sulfuric acid.

Although not discussed in ASTM G59, it is also possible to calculate polarization resistance through the use of electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) and then fit to an appropriate equivalent circuit. In **Figure 2**, the Nyquist plot of the stainless steel sample used in the previous experiment is shown.

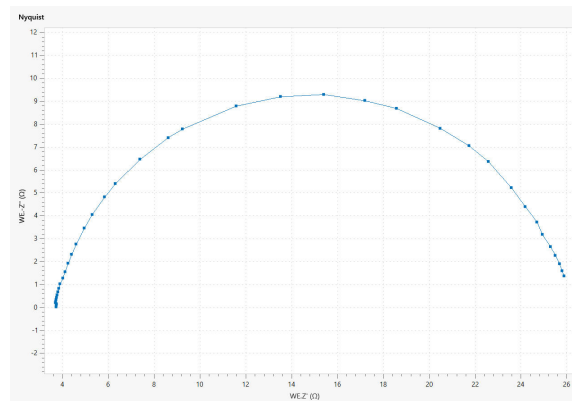


Figure 2. EIS of a sample of Type 430 stainless steel in 0.5 mol/L sulfuric acid measured at OCP.

The semicircle can be fitted with the simple equivalent circuit (shown in **Figure 3**) to obtain a comparable value of 22.4 ohm/cm^2 .

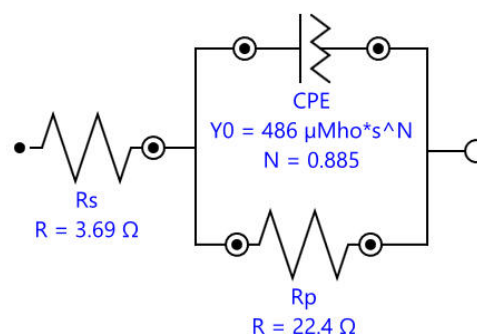


Figure 3. Equivalent circuit used to fit the data in Figure 2.

Tafel analysis and polarization resistance

As discussed above, it is possible to combine Tafel and polarization resistance analysis to obtain the corrosion rate from two different methods and compare them. In this case, an OCP measurement was done, and an LSV measurement was initiated at -0.2 V vs the OCP and ended at +0.2 V vs the OCP. The corrosion rate from the Tafel analysis was

calculated as 0.0013 mm/year and the Tafel slopes were 173 mV/dec and 132 mV/dec. Copying the slopes into the polarization resistance command results in a calculated corrosion rate of 0.0014 mm/year. As both methods give very similar corrosion rates, this is a good indication that the corrosion rate is accurate.

CONTACT

Metrohm Suisse SA
Industriestrasse 13
4800 Zofingen

info@metrohm.ch

CONFIGURATION



VIONIC

VIONIC est notre potentiostat/galvanostat de dernière génération piloté par le nouveau logiciel d'Autolab, INTELLO.

VIONIC offre les **spécifications combinées les plus polyvalentes pour un appareil unique** actuellement sur le marché.

- Tension disponible : ± 50 V
- Intensité standard : ± 6 A
- Fréquence de SIE : jusqu'à 10 MHz
- Intervalle d'échantillonnage : jusqu'à 1 μ s

Le prix de VIONIC inclut également des fonctions qui impliquent généralement des coûts supplémentaires avec la plupart des autres appareils, telles que :

- Spectroscopie d'impédance électrochimique (SIE)
- Mode flottant sélectionnable
- Seconde électrode de détection (S2)
- Scan analogique



Autolab PGSTAT204

Le PGSTAT204 associe faible encombrement et conception modulaire. Cet appareil comprend un potentiostat/galvanostat de base avec une tension disponible de 20 V et une intensité maximum de 400 mA ou 10 A en association avec le BOOSTER10A. Le potentiostat peut évoluer à tout moment au moyen d'un module complémentaire, comme le module de spectroscopie d'impédance électrochimique (SIE) FRA32M.

Le PGSTAT204 est un appareil d'un prix abordable qui trouve toujours une place dans le laboratoire. Il dispose d'entrées et de sorties analogiques et numériques pour contrôler les accessoires Autolab et les appareils externes. Le PGSTAT204 comprend un intégrateur analogique intégré. Associé au logiciel performant NOVA, il peut être utilisé pour la plupart des techniques d'électrochimie standard.



Autolab PGSTAT302N

Ce potentiostat/galvanostat haut de gamme pour courant élevé, avec une tension disponible de 30 V et une bande passante de 1 MHz, associé à notre module FRA32M, est spécialement conçu pour la spectroscopie d'impédance électrochimique.

Le PGSTAT302N est le successeur du très populaire PGSTAT30. L'intensité maximale est de 2 A, la gamme d'intensité peut être étendue à 20 A avec le BOOSTER20A, la résolution de l'intensité est de 30 fA pour une gamme d'intensité de 10 nA.



Cellule de corrosion de 1 L

La cellule de corrosion Autolab 1 L convient aux mesures de la corrosion conformément aux normes ASTM. Cette cellule possède une gaine thermostatique pour réguler la température et toute une série d'orifices pour contre-électrodes, capteur pH, thermomètre, capillaire de Luggin-Haber et purge des gaz.

La cellule de corrosion de 1 L a été conçue pour mesurer les propriétés de corrosion d'échantillons de 14,7 à 16 mm de diamètre et de 0,5 à 4 mm d'épaisseur. La surface exposée est de 1 cm² et les joints sont en caoutchouc naturel.



Cellule de corrosion de 0,250 L

Cellule complète pour mesures de la corrosion, 250 mL.



Cellule de corrosion

La cellule de corrosion Autolab 400 mL convient aux mesures de la corrosion. Cette cellule possède une gaine thermostatique pour réguler la température et toute une série d'orifices pour contre-électrodes, capteur pH, thermomètre, capillaire de Luggin-Haber et purge des gaz.

La cellule de corrosion de 400 mL a été conçue pour mesurer les propriétés de corrosion d'échantillons ronds et plats de 14 mm de diamètre et d'1 mm d'épaisseur plongés dans un électrolyte. La surface exposée est de 0,785 cm². Le support est en Delrin avec un joint FKM.



Support d'échantillon plat

Support d'échantillon plat complet pour grands échantillons plats.

Mots-clés : cellule de corrosion, polarisation linéaire, table, taux de corrosion, échantillons plats, brouillard salin