

Comparative Electrochemical Noise Study of the Corrosion of Different Alloys Exposed to Chloride Media

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Received 2 September 2014; revised 6 October 2014; accepted 2 November 2014

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Abstract

This paper describes the corrosion behavior of aluminum, copper, and mild steel when exposed to chloride media using both electrochemical noise analysis (ENA) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). Analysis of electrochemical noise (EN) data demonstrated the need for removal of drifts in both potential and current fluctuations. Statistical analysis such as noise resistance, localization index, skewness and kurtosis has been evaluated. Noise resistance showed a good agreement with polarization resistance. Fast Fourier transformation (FFT) has been applied to convert EN data from the time domain to the frequency domain. Spectral noise plots showed a good agreement with impedance spectra for the different alloys determined at the same exposure time. Spectral and statistical analysis can extract useful information from EN data.

Keywords

Aluminum, Copper, Mild Steel, Electrochemical Noise, Electrochemical Impedance, Seawater

1. Introduction

Electrochemical noise is a general term for the random fluctuations in current or potential, which occur as an electrochemical process proceeds. The measurement of electrochemical noise (EN) for corrosion studies was first described by Iverson in 1968 [1]. At the same time Tyagai examined EN [2] [3]. First studies on EN were carried out using only one working electrode, and consequently this will not allow the measurement of corrosion rate. Eden et al introduced the use of cell with two identical working electrodes connected with a zero resistance ammeter (ZRA) so that it is possible to collect both the current and potential fluctuation simultaneously [4]. The using of two identical electrodes arrangement will allow obtaining the noise resistance (Z_n), which is defined as

the ratio of the standard deviation of the voltage and current fluctuations. Zn was compared to the polarization resistance (Z_p) and many attempts had been done to compare Zn to Z_p [5]-[9]. Zn was found to be close to Z_p under certain conditions so that Zn can be used to calculate the corrosion rate using Stern-Geary relationship [10]. There are many advantages of EN as compared with the other electrochemical techniques making it very popular of these; the low cost of the equipment, ease of data collections and also EN is considered to be a time saving techniques (most experimental time ranged between few minutes to 1/2 hour). Electrochemical noise data can be analyzed in both time and the frequency domains. Recently, the validity of statistical parameters such as localization index (LI), skewness and kurtosis and frequency parameters such as power spectral density (PSD) slopes and spectral noise resistance (Z_{sn}) obtained from analyzing the EN in the time and frequency domains have been discussed [11]-[13].

A theoretical and experimental analysis of the effects of trends in the potential and current noise fluctuations observed during measurement of EN data have been studied before [12]. It was found that the dc trend can affect the calculated values of the standard deviations of the potential and current fluctuations and Zn also the trends can affect the frequency dependence of the PSD plots at lower frequency and resulted in PSD slopes close to zero for both current and potential PSD plots. It was found that when a linear trend removal method was used, the noise plots and the impedance plots showed a very good agreement for mild steel/NaCl system [12]. The same findings were observed for brass exposed to NaCl with and without BTA. A good agreement was obtained between the noise plots and the impedance plots for brass exposed to NaCl with BTA after trend removal [13]. The present works aims to test the validity of electrochemical noise analysis in studying different alloys compared to electrochemical impedance spectroscopy.

2. Measurements Methods

The test solution was 3.5% NaCl. Three different alloys have been selected for this study, mild steel 1018, aluminum 2024 and pure copper 99.9%. These alloys will represent three different corrosion mechanisms when expose to 3.5% NaCl solution. The exposed surface of the electrodes were polished with SiC paper up to 1200 grit, washed with distilled water and dried in air.

2.1. Electrochemical Noise (EN)

EN were performed in a set-up with electrochemical cell consisted of two identical working electrodes with an exposed area of 1.0 cm^2 for each electrode and a saturated calomel electrode (SCE) as a reference electrode within a Faraday cage. An AutoCAD DSP device (ACM Instruments) was used to collect potential and current fluctuation simultaneously. Potential and current fluctuations were obtained, with a sampling rate of 2-point s^{-1} during a time period of 1024 seconds, which fixed the frequency range (Δf) in region between 1 Hz and about 1 mHz. The instrument noise was tested and shown to be with no influence on the noise measurements. A polynomial trend removal method was performed to remove the direct current (DC) drift contained in the noise data and a Hann window was applied before computing the PSD plots. The analysis of EN data in time and frequency domain was developed using Mathcad. The time-series data of the potential and current fluctuations were transformed into frequency domain by using the fast Fourier transformation (FFT) method.

2.2. Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS)

EIS measurements were made with AutoCAD DSP device (ACM Instruments) and by applying a sinusoidal voltage signal of 10 mV over a wide frequency range of $10^4 - 10^{-3}$ Hz at open circuit potential (E_{corr}) and room temperature.

3. Results and Discussion

The potential and current fluctuations were recorded simultaneously as described in the experimental section. **Figure 1** shows the plots of the potential and current noise for copper exposed to 3.5% NaCl for 1 day, both in time and frequency domains. As described elsewhere the DC trend will affect the estimation of noise parameters calculated both in time and frequency domains. The presence of the trend can mask the shape of current and potential fluctuations and may also affect the slopes of PSD plots of the current and potential [11]-[13].

Accordingly, polynomial trend removal method was applied to remove the DC trends in this study. EN data

for copper exposed to NaCl for 1 day after removing the trend (de-trended data) are shown in **Figure 2**. Polynomial trend method is the preferred method in this study since the observed DC trend did not follow a specific pattern. It can be concluded that cautions should be taken during removing the trend when the DC trends did not follow a specific pattern.

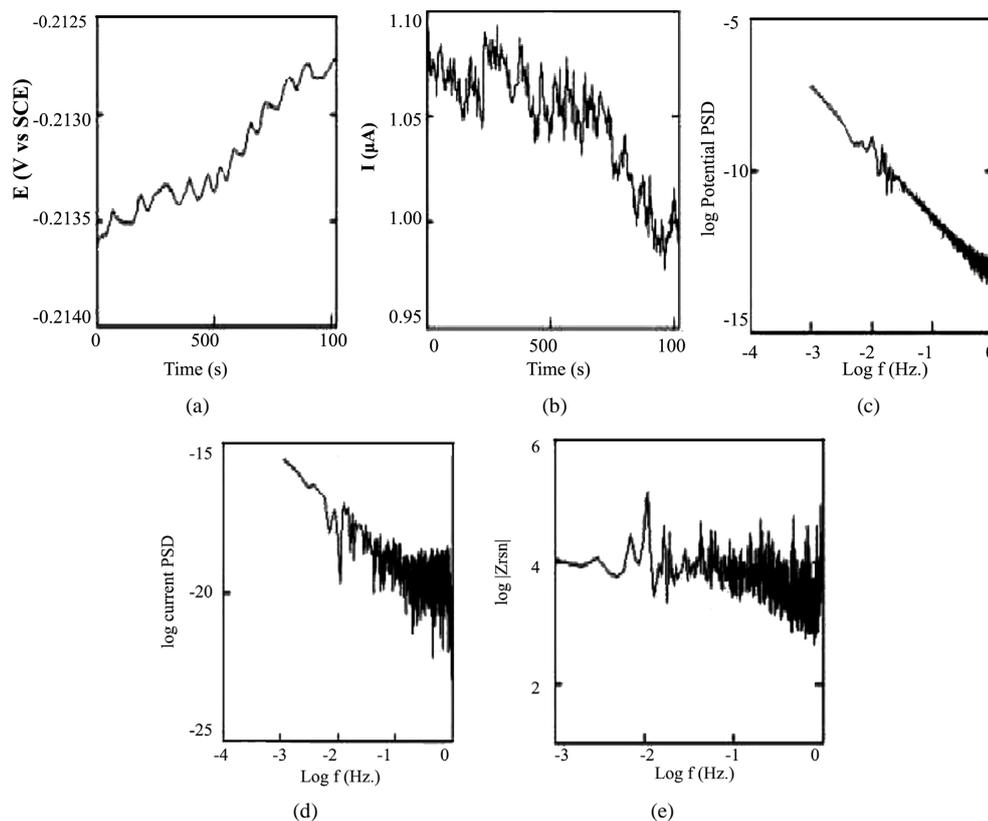


Figure 1. EN data in the time and frequency domain for copper exposed to NaCl for 1 d.

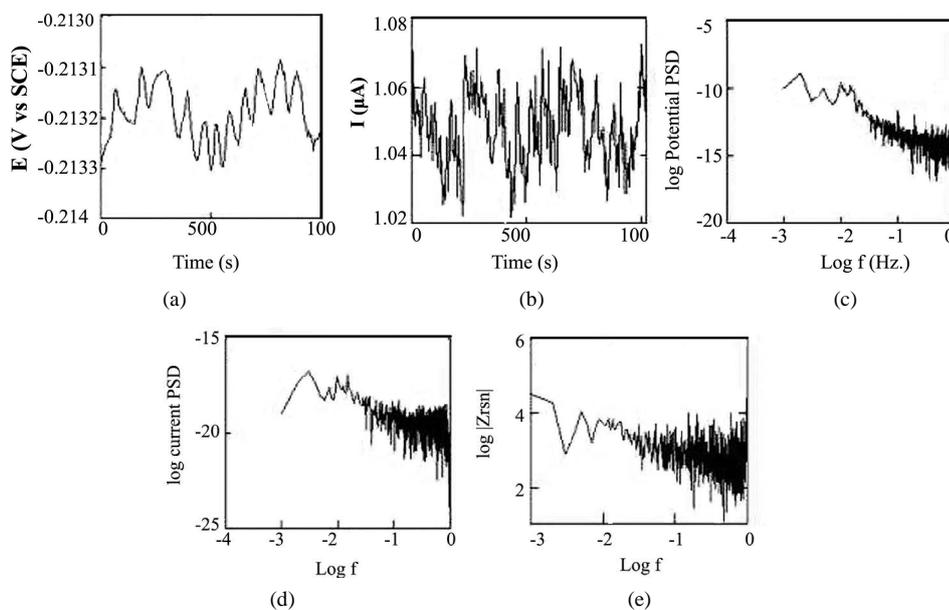


Figure 2. EN data in the time and frequency domain for copper exposed to NaCl for 1 d after trend removal.

Noise resistance ($Z_n = \sigma V / \sigma I$) is defined as the ratio of the standard deviations of the potential fluctuations to the current fluctuations [5]-[9]. **Figure 3** shows the time dependence of Z_n for Al 2024, Cu and MS 1018. It is obvious that the largest Z_n values were obtained in case of aluminum. Values of Z_n did not significantly change in case of Al which may be due to the formation of passive film over the exposed surface of aluminum that will protect the surface. On the other hand Z_n decreased with increasing time for MS which was expected for uniform corrosion mechanism. Z_n was slightly changed with time for Copper exposed to NaCl solution (**Figure 3**).

Eskew and Iskew are the skewness of the potential and current fluctuations, respectively, which describes the asymmetry of the probability distribution of the EN data. For a symmetric distribution the skewness will be zero, positive values indicate that the data are skewed to the right from the normal distribution, which means that the distribution is concentrated in its leftmost part with along thin tail to the right, while negative values mean that the distribution is skewed to the left. Ekurt and Ikurt are the kurtosis of the potential and current fluctuations, respectively, which is a measure of the shape of the ENA data. The kurtosis will be 3 for normal distribution for values larger than 3 the normal distribution will be sharply peaked and for values less than 3 it will be flatter. Skewness and kurtosis are calculated as [14]:

$$\text{Skewness} = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^3}{\sigma^3}, \text{ Kurtosis} = \frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^4}{\sigma^4} \quad (1)$$

where N is the number of points used. **Figure 4** shows the time dependence of current skewness (Iskew) (**Figure 4(a)**) and potential skewness (Eskew) (**Figure 4(b)**) for Al, Cu and MS exposed to NaCl with trend removal. After removing the dc trend skewness values were close to zero. **Figure 4(c)** and **Figure 4(d)** illustrate a comparison between kurtosis values obtained for the three tested alloys after removing the dc trend, where Ekurt and Ikurt. Both kurtosis and skewness were independent of time. It was concluded that both kurtosis and skewness could only be used as an indicative of normal distribution of noise data, however not be used to suggest corrosion mechanism.

It has been assumed that LI values can be used to differentiate between types of corrosion, for example LI close to zero suggests general corrosion, while LI close to 1 corresponds to localized corrosion (9). The values obtained in this study indicate that LI cannot be used to differentiate between types of corrosion, which is in agreement with our previous results (14). It was concluded that LI could not be used to determine the corrosion mechanisms **Figure 4(e)** shows the comparison between localization index for Al, Cu and MS when exposed to NaCl solution.

Figure 5 shows a comparison between the impedance spectra obtained for Al, Cu and mild steel exposed to NaCl for 12 days. It is obvious that the shape of the impedance spectra is very characteristics for each alloy. As described elsewhere [14]-[16]. A localized mechanism was observed for Al, uniform corrosion mechanism for mild steel and a diffusion controlled mechanism could be suggested for copper. Impedance data were fitted according to the suitable equivalent circuit as described before [13]-[17].

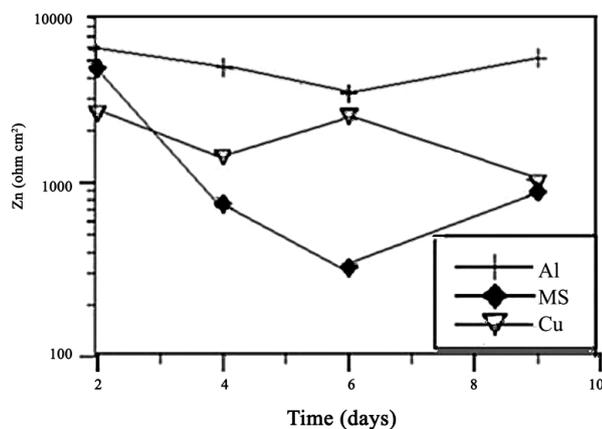


Figure 3. Time dependence of Z_n for Al 2024, MS 1018 and Cu alloys exposed to 3.5% NaCl.

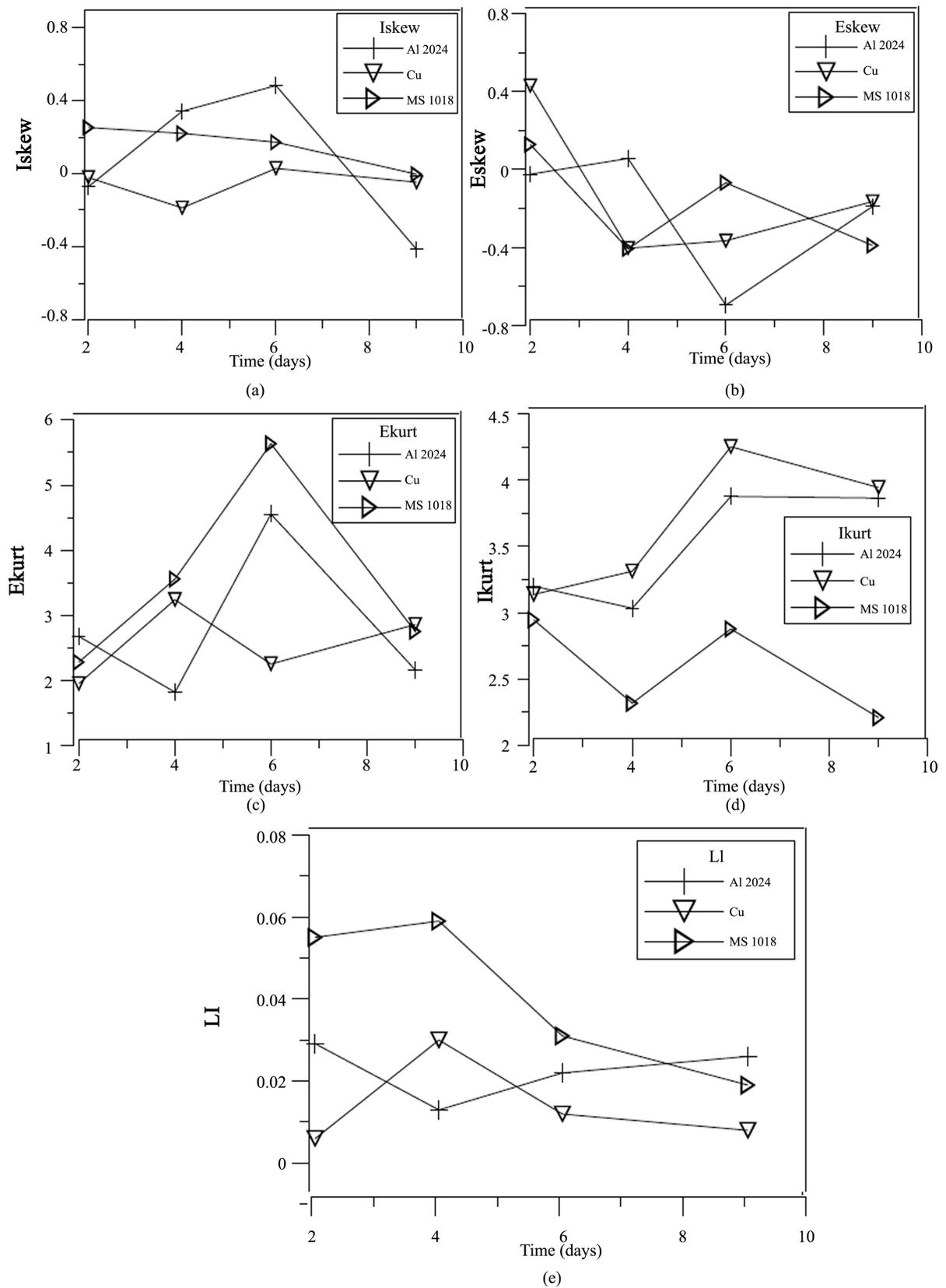


Figure 4. Time dependence for Kurtosis, skewness and LI.

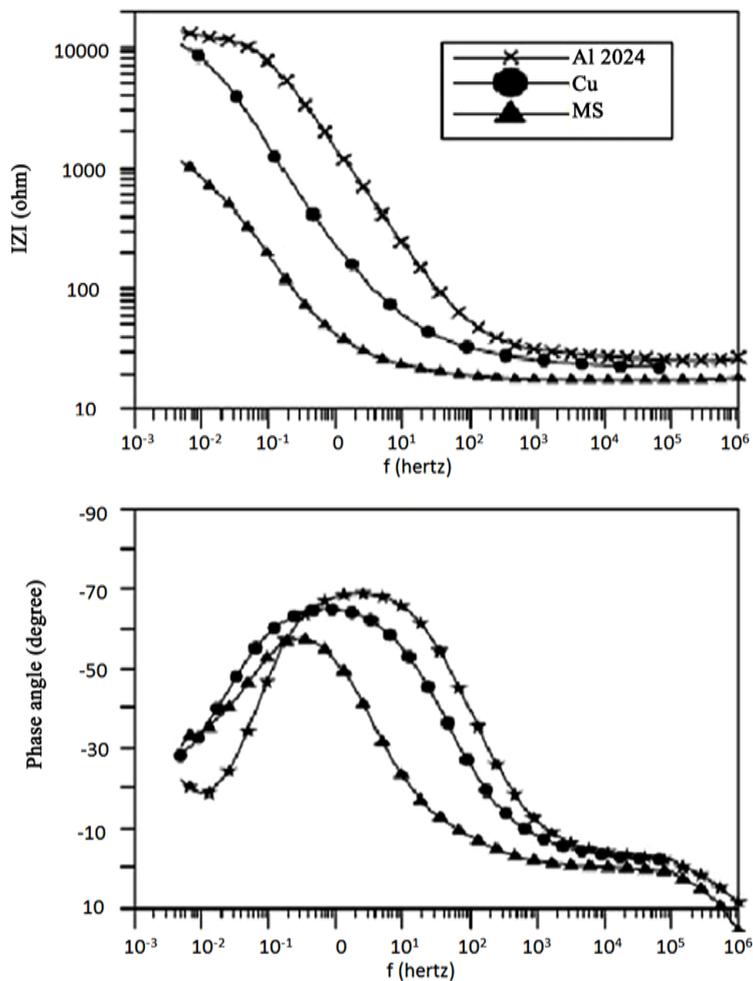


Figure 5. Bode plots for Al, Cu and MS exposed to NaCl for 12 days.

Figure 6 shows the experimental and fitted impedance data for copper exposed to 3% NaCl for 1 day. The experimental data were fitted using the Randless circuit [13]. Excellent agreement between the fitted and experimental data was obtained Figure 7. Comparing Zn with impedance resistance Zp showed a general agreement for the tested alloys (Figure 7).

The experimental EN data were transformed from the time domain into the frequency domain by fast Fourier transform (FFT) [17]. Power spectral density (PSD) plots were obtained for both potential and current fluctuations, respectively. The spectral noise plot ($Z_{sn}(f)$) can be estimated according to [18] [19]:

$$Z_{sn}(f) = \left| \frac{V_{FFT}(f)}{I_{FFT}(f)} \right| = \left(\frac{V_{PSD}(f)}{I_{PSD}(f)} \right)^{1/2} \tag{2}$$

where V_{FFT} and I_{FFT} are the Fast Fourier Transformer functions of the potential and current noise, respectively, and V_{PSD} and I_{PSD} are the corresponding power spectral density (PSD) plots. SV and SI are the slopes of the PSD plots of potential and current noise, respectively. The spectral noise resistance (Z_{sn}) could be defined as the DC limit of $Z_{sn}(f)$ plots, in the same way like Zp, which is defined as the limit of impedance when the frequency tends to zero [20]. Figure 8(a) and Figure 8(b) show the VPSD plots and IPSD plots obtained after FFT of potential and current fluctuations, respectively for MS exposed to NaCl before and after removing the DC trend. It is clear that the presence of trend greatly affect the amplitude and the shape of PSD plots. In this case, higher amplitude in both current and potential PSD plots was observed for the raw data than for the de-trended data. Consequently, Z_{sn} plot for raw data will be higher in amplitude than the de-trended one (Figure 8(c)). In

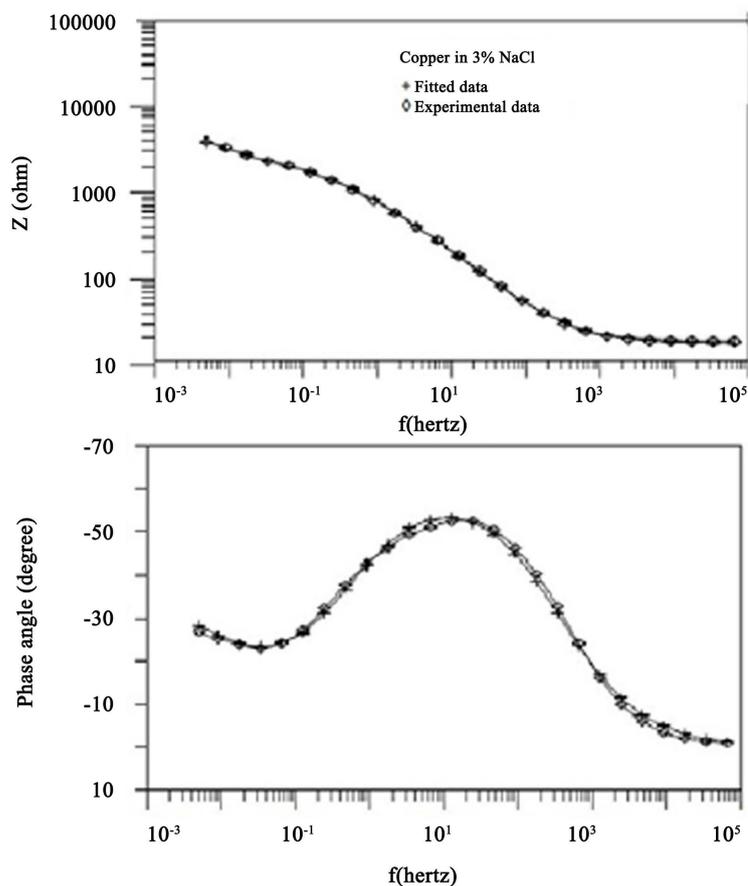


Figure 6. Comparison between experimental and fitted data for copper exposed to NaCl for 1 day.

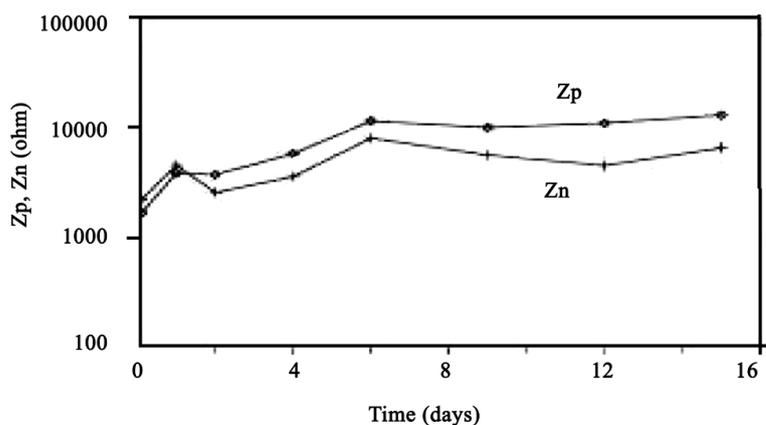


Figure 7. Time dependence of Z_p and Z_n for copper exposed to NaCl.

agreement with our previous results, these results also show how the DC trend greatly affects noise data calculated in the frequency domain [13]-[16] [21] [22].

Figure 9(a) shows a comparison between the impedance and spectral noise plots of copper exposed to NaCl for 1 and 12 d, respectively. No good agreement was observed between the spectral noise plots and the impedance plots. On the other hand a good agreement was obtained between the impedance and spectral noise plots for Al 2024 and MS 1018 exposed to NaCl for 9 days (Figure 9(b)).

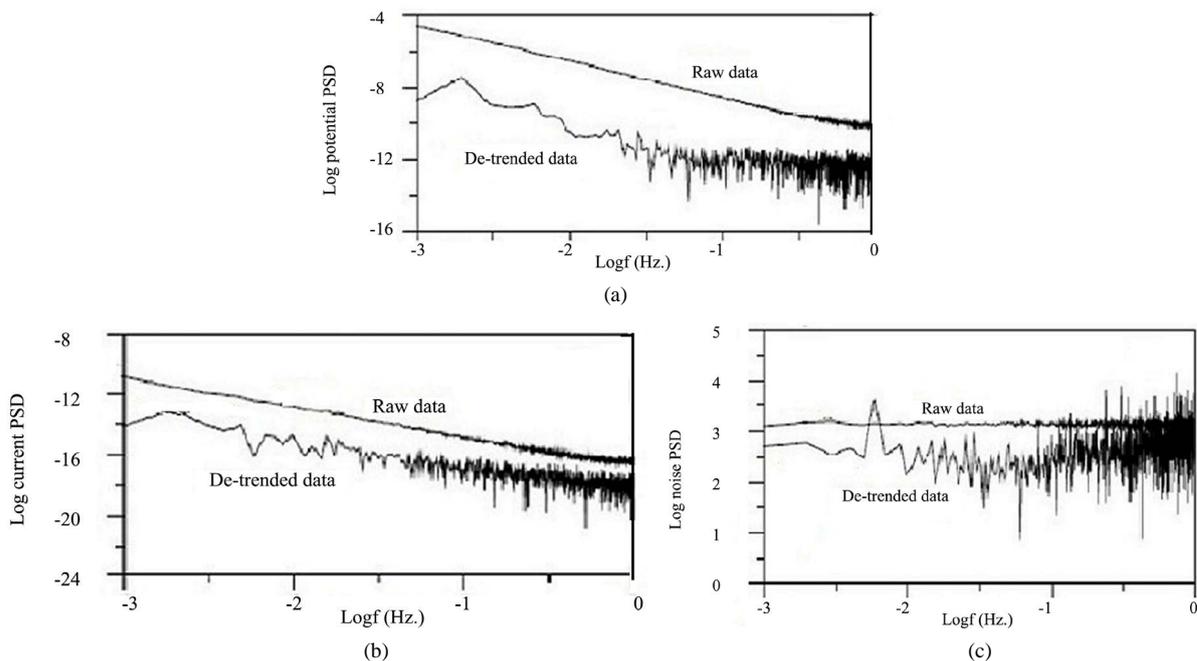


Figure 8. PSDs plots for potential (a), current (b) and spectral noise plot (c) for MS exposed to NaCl before and after trend removal.

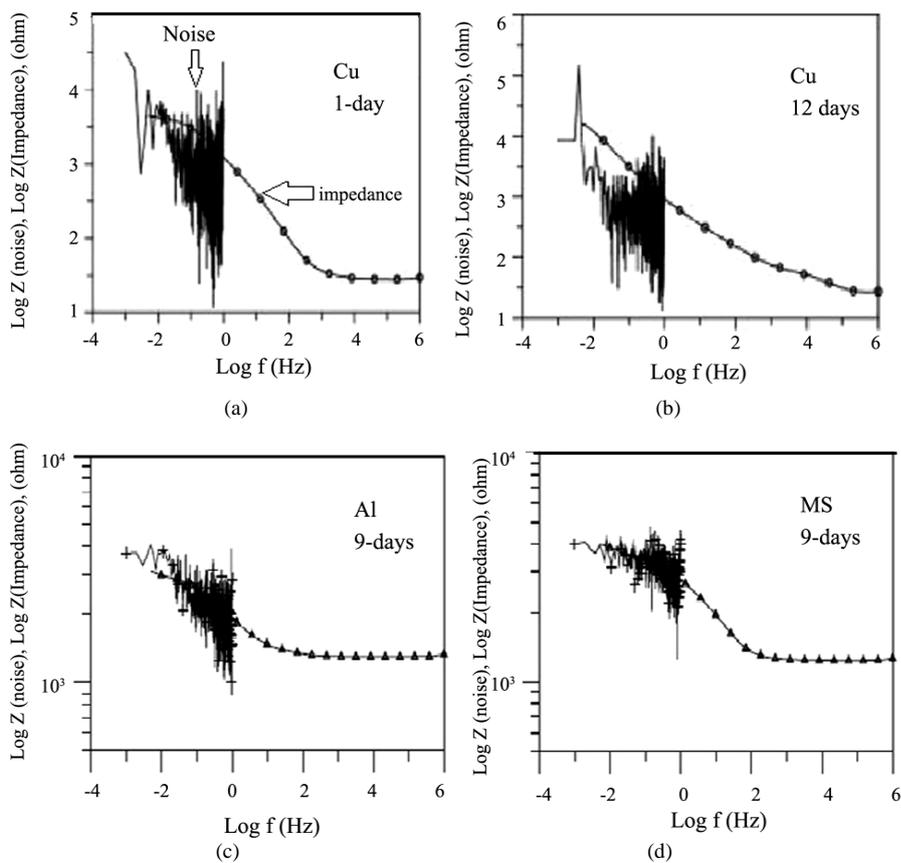


Figure 9. Impedance and spectral noise plots comparison after trend removal for Cu (a and b), Al (c) and MS (d).

4. Summary and Conclusions

In this paper, the corrosion behavior of MS 1018, Al 2024 and pure copper 99.9% have been investigated using EN and EIS techniques. The EN data was affected by drift during the measurement period, which was removed using polynomial trend removal method. Zn was calculated after analysis of EN data in the time domain and showed an agreement with Z_p obtained from EIS analysis. The analysis of EN data in the frequency domain are in good agreement with those obtained by EIS. Analysis of EN data demonstrated that EN was successfully able to compare between different alloys as indicated by the difference of Zn values obtained for Al, Cu and MS. Analysis of ENA data did not reveal significant changes in the distribution of data that remained normal in all cases as indicated by the skewness and kurtosis data. Increases of Zn and the spectral noise impedance were observed for Al 2024 and mild steel, while for copper the spectral noise impedance did not agree with the electrochemical impedance. LI obtained for the three metals exposed to NaCl were close to zero for Al 2024, copper and mild steel. It was concluded that EN data did not provide mechanistic information for the material/solutions system studied.

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