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Cr F Corrosion of metals and alloys -**Electrochemical measurement of ion** transfer resistance to characterize the protective rust layer on weathering steel

mét, sur l'acier. Corrosion des métaux et alliages — Mesurage électrochimique de la résistance au transfert d'ions pour caractériser la couche de rouille protectrice sur l'acier autopatinable

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Contents

Fore	eword	iv
Intro	oduction	v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	 Corrosion resistance by weathering steel 4.1 Formation of rust 4.2 Typical types of rust by cross-sectional view 	2 2
5	Measurement of ion transfer resistance5.1General5.2Electrochemical impedance and harmonic current measurements	4 4 4
6	Measurements in the field	6
7	Evaluation of the corrosion protective property of the rust layer	8
8	Practical method of measurement for ion transfer resistance and thickness	9
9	Test report	
10	Application of the method of measurement	
Ann	ex A (informative) Example of a frequency range suitable for measuring the ion transfer resistance	
Bibliography		

Page

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, Corrosion of metals and alloys.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

Weathering steel containing Cu, Ni, P, etc., is widely used for bridges, buildings, towers and other structures because of its maintenance-free characteristics resulting from the formation of a protective and adhesive rust layer when exposed to the atmosphere.

This feature makes it possible for weathering steel to be used without any surface treatment. It frai, aplicat, e, there is , fthe protec. requires, however, several years of exposure to form the protective rust on untreated surfaces. During this period, quite complicated reactions occur within the rust layer affected by local environmental factors^{[1][2]}. Therefore, there is a strong need for a quantitative and non-destructive monitoring method for the assessment of the protective rust layer condition on weathering steel structures^[3].

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Corrosion of metals and alloys — Electrochemical measurement of ion transfer resistance to characterize the protective rust layer on weathering steel

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the electrochemical measurement of ion transfer resistance of the rust layer formed on weathering steel alloys in order to assess their protective properties against corrosion thereafter^[3]. This method uses an electrochemical AC impedance measurement^{[4][5][6]} ^{[7][8]}, together with harmonic analysis, to identify the ion transfer resistance, and a rust thickness measurement to characterize the stability of the protective rust layer in terms of corrosion protection under used environments.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2178, Non-magnetic coatings on magnetic substrates — Measurement of coating thickness — Magnetic method

ISO 9223, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Corrosivity of atmospheres — Classification, determination and estimation

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

ion transfer resistance

resistance against an ionic current migrated by the voltage difference through media

Note 1 to entry: In this document, "media" means the rust layer and electrolyte.

3.2

protective rust layer

layer formed on *weathering steel* (3.3) after long-time exposure to the atmosphere that enables corrosion resistance

EXAMPLE Patina on Cu alloys.

Note 1 to entry: The protective rust layer usually consists of a double-layered structure comprising a dense protective rust layer (a-Rust) underneath a crystalline FeOOH rust layer.

3.3

weathering steel

low-alloyed steel containing Cu, Ni, P, etc. that allows for a *protective rust layer* (3.2)