



Reliability of electrochemical impedance spectroscopy measurements : results of round-robin testing

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Reliability of electrochemical impedance spectroscopy measurements: Results of round-robin testing

François Huet, Kieu Ngo

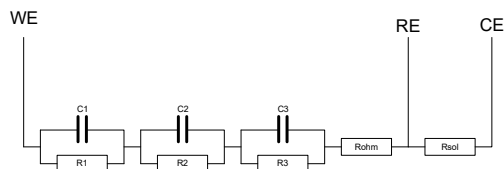
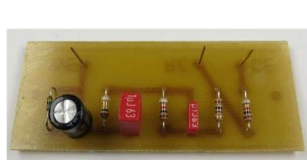
Laboratory Interfaces and Electrochemical Systems (LISE)
Sorbonne Université (ex-UPMC), CNRS,
Paris, France

ECG-COMON, Bucharest (Romania), June 17-18, 2019

Round-Robin tests on EIS measurements

- 19 laboratories participated in the RR tests
- 23 measurement systems (mainly general-purpose potentiostats and frequency response analyzers):
 - Bio-Logic: 1 SP-200
 - Gamry: 8 Ref600, 1 PC3/750, 1 PCI4/750, 1 PCI4/300, 1 Interface 1000
 - Ivium Technologies: 1 ??
 - IPS: 1 PGU 10V-1A-IMP-S
 - Metrohm: 1 Autolab PGSTAT302N + FRA32M
 - Solartron: 1 FRA 1260 + 1287, 2 FRA 1255B + 1287a, 1 Modulab, 1 FRA 1250 + Macrostat MGS-03 (home made potentiostat)
 - Solartron 1 FRA 1255 + Autolab PGSTAT 302N
 - Zahner: 1 IM6e

Results of RR1 (2010): dummy cell

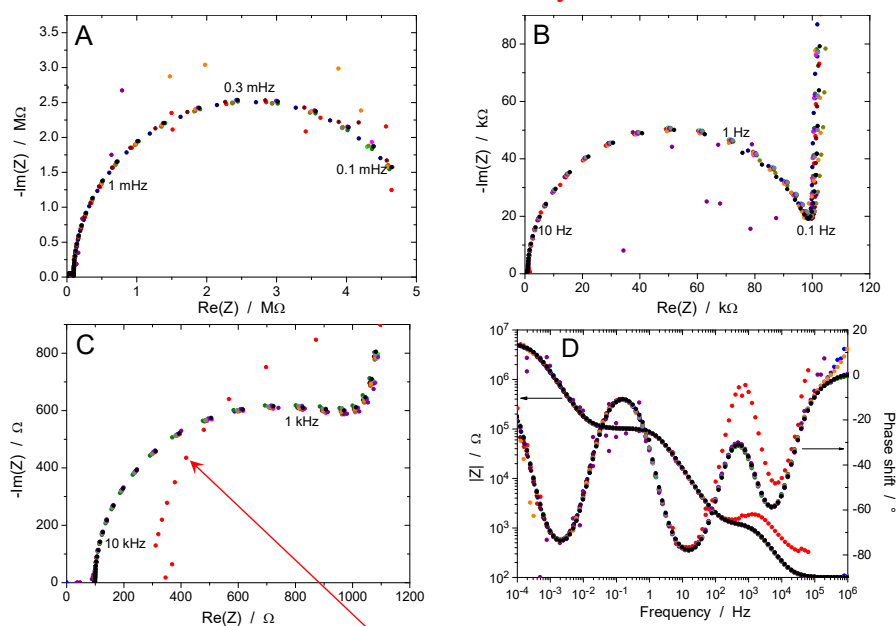


5.1 M Ω // 100 μ F + 100 k Ω // 1 μ F + 1 k Ω // 100 nF + 100 Ω (Rsol = 1 k Ω)

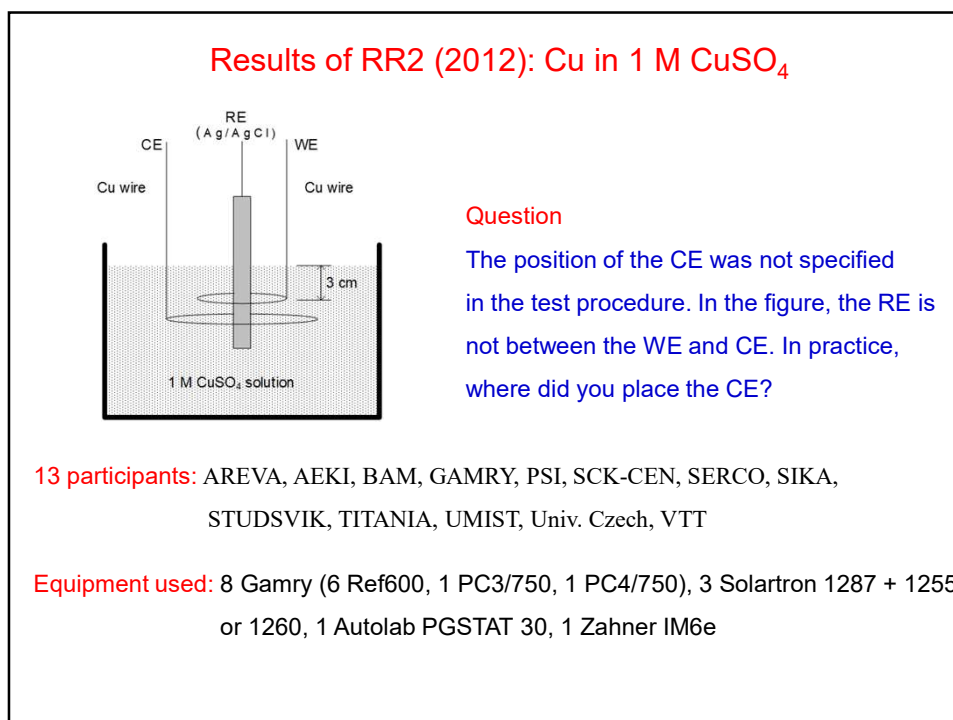
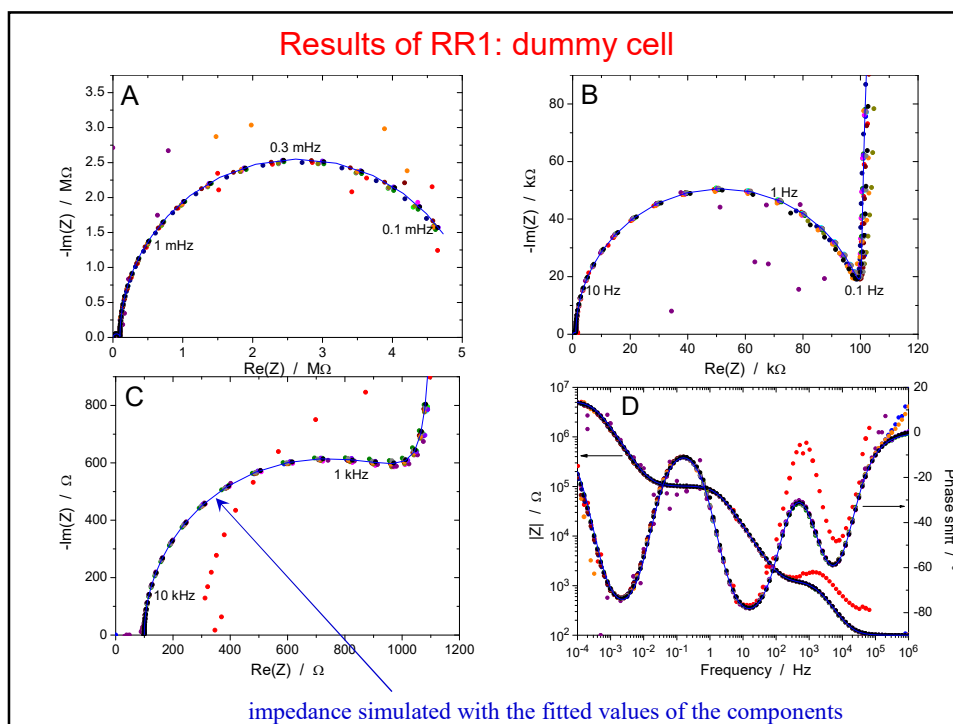
14 participants: AEKI, AREVA, Cadiz, CNRS, GAMRY, ICT-Prague, IPS, KTH, Magdeburg, PSI, SCK•CEN, SERCO, Studsvik, ZAG

Equipment used: 10 Gamry (7 Ref600, 2 PC4/750, PC3-750), 2 Solartron 1255 + 1287, 1 Autolab PGSTAT 30, 1 PGU 10V-1A-IMP-S

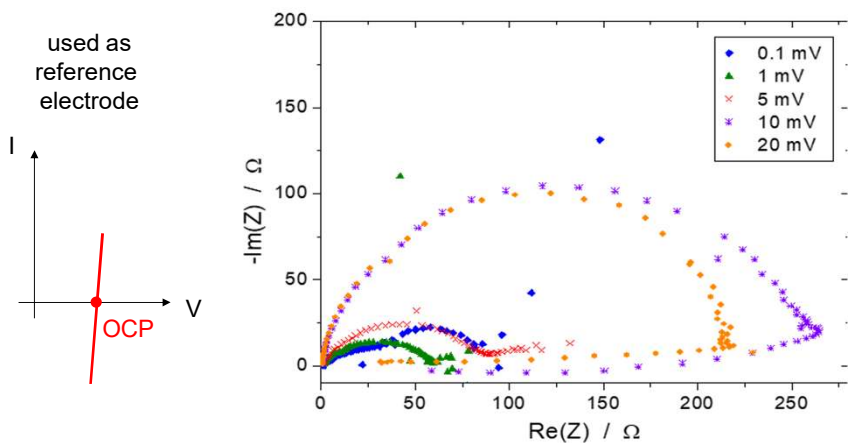
Results of RR1: dummy cell



AEKI (Autolab PGSTAT 30)



Results of RR2 (2012): Cu in 1 M CuSO₄



A: galvanostatic, 1 hour after immersion, $I = 0$, $\Delta I_{rms} = 10 \mu\text{A}$, 100 kHz to 1 mHz

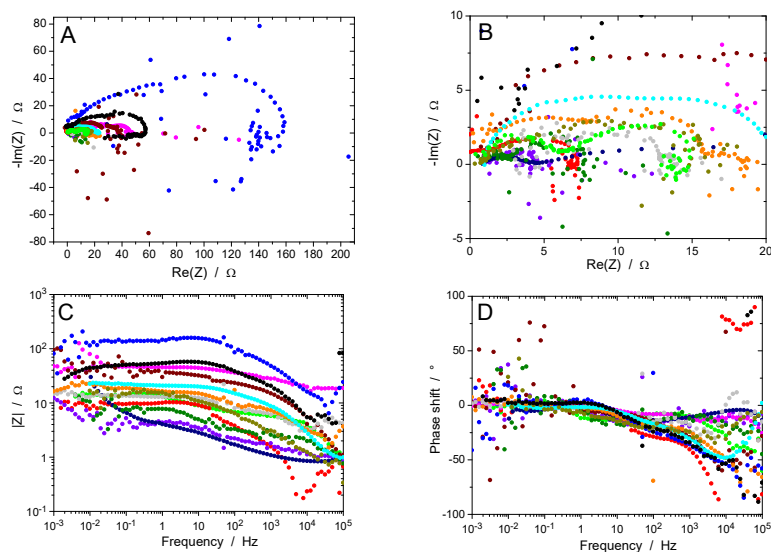
B: potentiostatic, 5 hours after immersion, OCP, $\Delta V_{rms} = 0.1 \text{ mV}$, 100 kHz to 1 mHz

C: potentiostatic, 9 hours after immersion, OCP, $\Delta V_{rms} = 1 \text{ mV}$, 100 kHz to 1 mHz

Results of RR2 (2012): Cu in 1 M CuSO₄

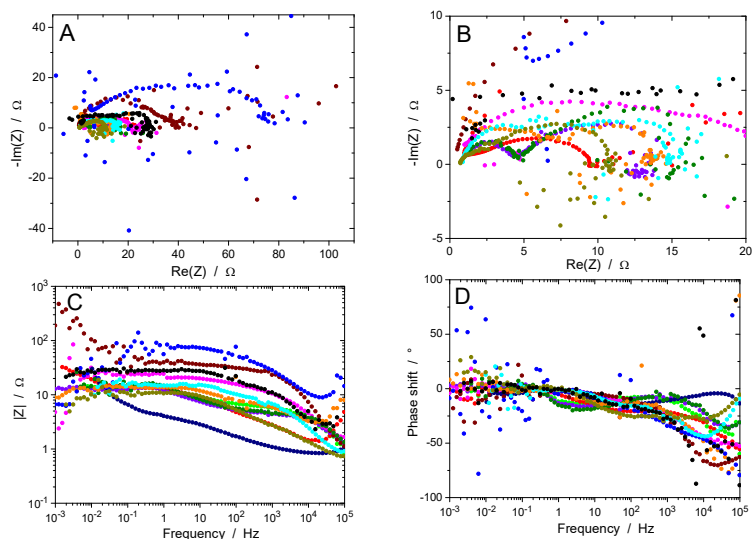
A: galvanostatic, 1 hour after immersion, $I = 0$, $\Delta I_{rms} = 10 \mu\text{A}$, 100 kHz to 1 mHz

$\Delta V_{rms} \approx 1 \text{ mV}$



Results of RR2 (2012): Cu in 1 M CuSO₄

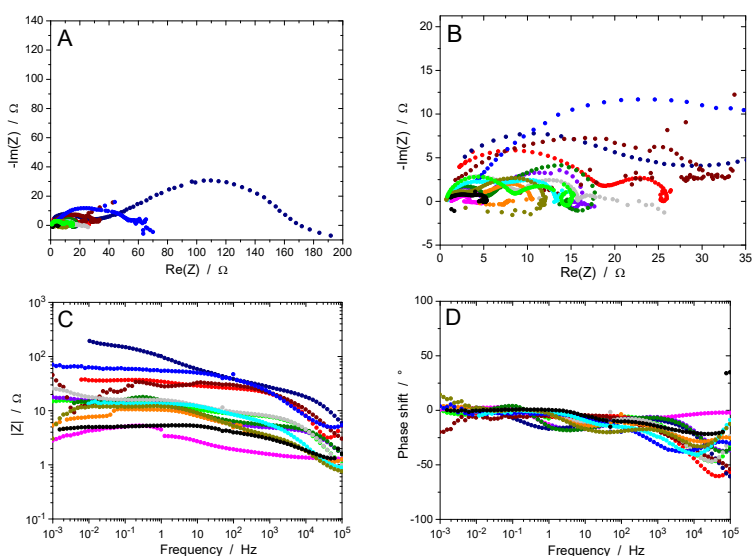
B: potentiostatic, 5 hours after immersion, OCP, $\Delta V_{rms} = 0.1$ mV, 100 kHz to 1 mHz



still
large
scatter
due to
the EC
system

Results of RR2 (2012): Cu in 1 M CuSO₄

C: potentiostatic, 9 hours after immersion, OCP, $\Delta V_{rms} = 1$ mV, 100 kHz to 1 mHz

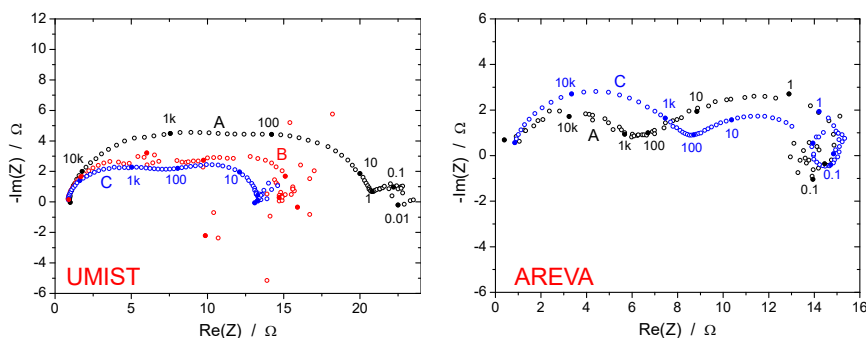


still
large
scatter
due to
the EC
system

but
more
accurate
impedances

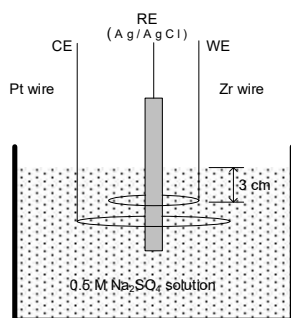
Results of RR2 (2012): Cu in 1 M CuSO₄

- too-complex system for a RR test (RE, low ΔV_{rms} , ΔI_{rms} , RE position)
- AREVA and UMIST plots measured with a Gamry Ref600



- complex shape of the impedance diagram
- influence of the immersion time
- influence of the amplitude of the excitation signal

Results of RR3 (2013): Zr in 0.5 M Na₂SO₄



Question

The position of the CE was not specified in the test procedure. In the figure, the RE is not between the WE and CE. In practice, where did you place the CE?

10 participants: AMEC, AREVA, BAM, GAMRY, JRC Petten, SCK•CEN, TITANIA, UMIST, Univ. Czech, VTT

Equipment used: 6 Gamry (3 Ref600, 2 PCI4/300, Interface 1000), 1 Autolab PGSTAT302N + FRA32M, 1 Solartron Modulab, 1 Solartron 1287 + 1260, 1 Solartron 1255 FRA + Autolab PGSTAT 302N

Results of RR3 (2013): Zr in 0.5 M Na₂SO₄

➤ 7 measurements in potentiostatic mode at OCP

A: 6 hours after immersion, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 20$ mV, 100 kHz to 5 mHz

B: 24 hours after immersion, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 20$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

C: 120 hours after immersion, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 20$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

D: 168 hours after immersion, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 20$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

E: after measurement D, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 2$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

F: after measurement E + 15 min at OCP, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 5$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

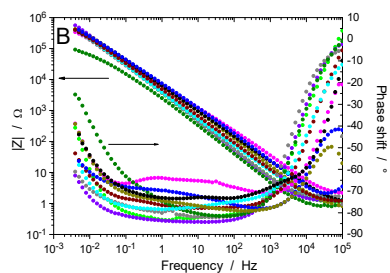
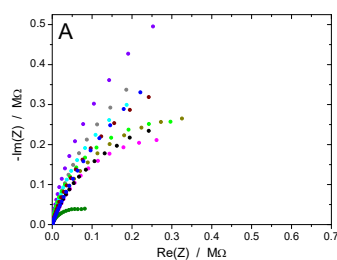
G: after measurement F + 15 min at OCP, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 50$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

➤ influence of the immersion time: A, B, C, D

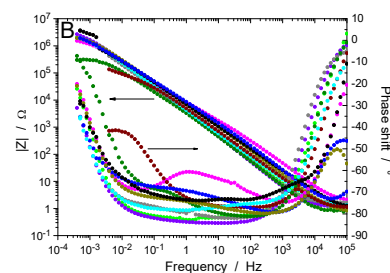
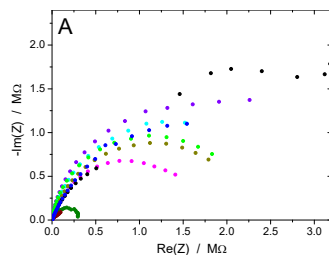
➤ influence of the amplitude of the excitation signal: D, E, F, G

Results of RR3 (2013): Zr in 0.5 M Na₂SO₄

A: 6 hours after immersion, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 20$ mV, 100 kHz to 5 mHz

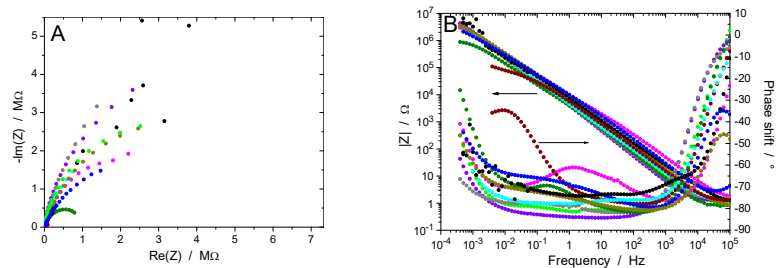


B: 24 hours after immersion, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 20$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

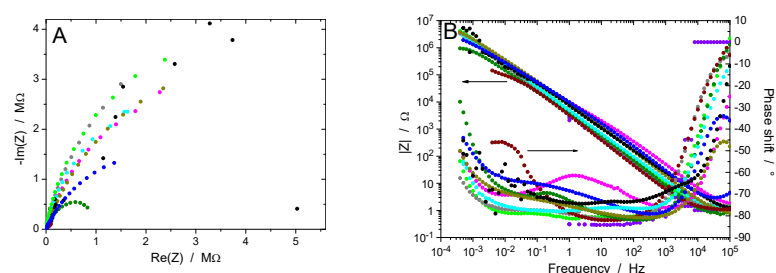


Results of RR3 (2013): Zr in 0.5 M Na₂SO₄

C: 120 hours after immersion, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 20$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

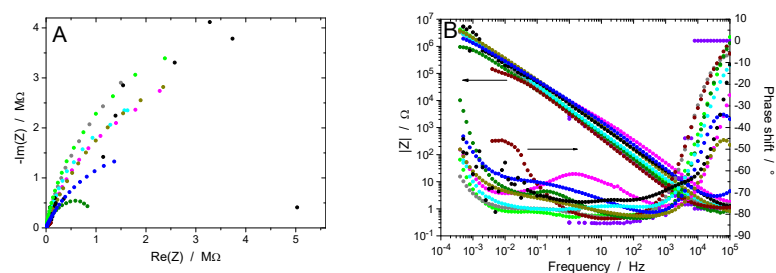


D: 168 hours after immersion, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 20$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

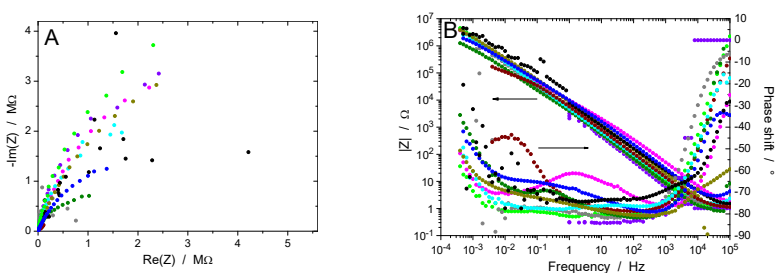


Results of RR3 (2013): Zr in 0.5 M Na₂SO₄

D: 120 hours after immersion, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 20$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

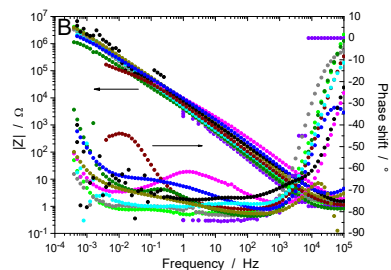
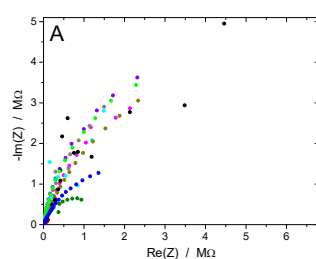


E: after measurement D, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 2$ mV, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

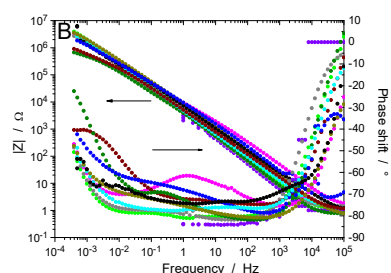
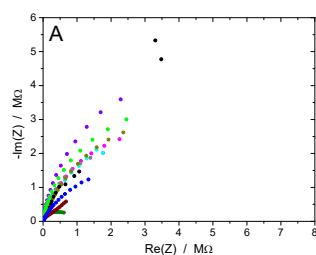


Results of RR3 (2013): Zr in 0.5 M Na₂SO₄

F: after measurement E + 15 min at OCP, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 5 \text{ mV}$, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

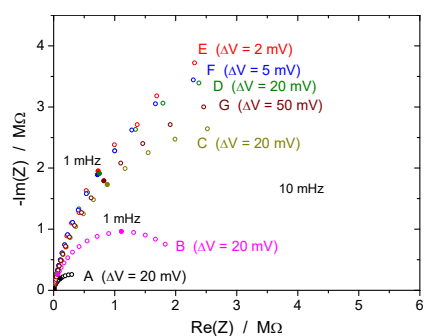


G: after measurement F + 15 min at OCP, $\Delta V_{\text{rms}} = 50 \text{ mV}$, 100 kHz to 0.5 mHz

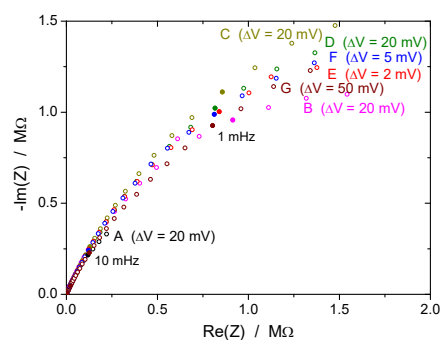


Results of RR3 (2013): Zr in 0.5 M Na₂SO₄

➤ influence of the immersion time and amplitude of the excitation signal



AREVA using Gamry PCI4



TITANIA using Solartron 1255 FRA
+ Autolab PGSTAT 302N.

➤ results not quite similar in both cases

Conclusions

- 3 RR tests: dummy cell, low-impedance system, high-impedance system
- dummy cell: all potentiostats performed well from 0.1 mHz to 1 MHz
- large scatter for Cu in CuSO_4 : difficult system (RE, small excitation signal, position of the RE)
- much lower scatter for Zr in Na_2SO_4
- in both electrochemical systems: scatter not due to the potentiostat

Publication

- poster presented by Kieu at the 11th Int. Symposium on EIS, Lège-Cap-Ferret, France, 2-7 June 2019
co-authors: R.-W. Bosch, R.A. Cottis, F. Huet, K. Ngo, S. Ritter
- publication: first version proposed by Rik, second version by François, submission to the special issue of *Electrochimica Acta* planned within 2-3 weeks
co-authors: to be defined