



Designation: G69 – 12

Standard Test Method for Measurement of Corrosion Potentials of Aluminum Alloys¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers a procedure for measurement of the corrosion potential (see **Note 1**) of an aluminum alloy in an aqueous solution of sodium chloride with enough hydrogen peroxide added to provide an ample supply of cathodic reactant.

NOTE 1—The corrosion potential is sometimes referred to as the open-circuit solution or rest potential. See Practice **G193**.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

G3 Practice for Conventions Applicable to Electrochemical Measurements in Corrosion Testing

G193 Terminology and Acronyms Relating to Corrosion

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The corrosion potential of an aluminum alloy depends upon the amounts of certain alloying elements that the alloy contains in solid solution. Copper and zinc, which are two of the major alloying elements for aluminum, have the greatest effect with copper shifting the potential in the noble or positive direction, and zinc in the active or negative direction. For

example, commercially unalloyed aluminum (1100 alloy) has a potential of -750 mV when measured in accordance with this method, 2024-T3 alloy with nearly all of its nominal 4.3 % copper in solid solution, a potential of -600 to -620 mV, depending upon the rate of quenching and 7072 alloy with nearly all of its nominal 1.0 % zinc in solid solution, a potential of -885 mV (SCE) **(1-3)**.³

3.2 Because it reflects the amount of certain alloying elements in solid solution, the corrosion potential is a useful tool for characterizing the metallurgical condition of aluminum alloys, especially those of the 2XXX and 7XXX types, which contain copper and zinc as major alloying elements. Its uses include the determination of the effectiveness of solution heat treatment and annealing **(1)**, of the extent of precipitation during artificial aging **(4)** and welding **(5)**, and of the extent of diffusion of alloying elements from the core into the cladding of Alclad products **(2)**.

4. Apparatus

4.1 The apparatus consists of an inert container for the test solution, a mechanical support for the test specimens that insulates them electrically from each other and from ground, a saturated calomel electrode (SCE), wires and other accessories for electrical connections, and equipment for the measurement of potential. See **Note 2**.

NOTE 2—Saturated calomel electrodes are available from several manufacturers. It is a good practice to ensure the proper functioning of the reference electrode by measuring its potential against one or more reference electrodes. The potential difference should not exceed 2 or 3 mV.

4.2 High-impedance ($>10^{12}\Omega$) voltmeter is suitable for measurement of the potential. Measurement of this potential should be carried out to within ± 1 mV. Automatic data recording systems may be used to permit the simultaneous measurement of many specimens and the continuous recording of corrosion potentials.

5. Reagents

5.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **G01** on Corrosion of Metals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **G01.11** on Electrochemical Measurements in Corrosion Testing.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the references at the end of this standard.

all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.⁴

5.2 *Purity of Water*—The water shall be distilled or deionized conforming to the purity requirements of Specification **D1193**, Type IV reagent water.

5.3 *Sodium Chloride* (NaCl) Analytical Reagent (AR).

5.4 *Hydrogen Peroxide* (H₂O₂) (30%)—In case of uncertainty (for example, whenever freshly opened reagent is not used), the concentration of hydrogen peroxide in the reagent shall be confirmed by chemical analysis as described in **Annex A1**. In no case shall reagent containing less than 20 % hydrogen peroxide be used.

5.5 *Nitric Acid*—70 % (conc).

5.6 *Hydrochloric Acid*—12 N (conc).

5.7 *Sulfuric Acid*—36 N (conc).

5.8 *Sodium Hydroxide*.

6. Solution Conditions

6.1 The test solution shall consist of 58.5 ± 0.1 g of NaCl and 9 ± 1 mL of 30 % hydrogen peroxide reagent per 1 L of aqueous solution. (This solution is 1 M with respect to concentration of sodium chloride.)

6.2 The hydrogen peroxide reagent shall be added just before measurements are made, because it decomposes upon standing.

6.3 Freshly prepared solution shall be used for each set of measurements.

6.4 Not less than 500 mL of solution shall be used for each set of measurements.

6.5 The total exposed area of all the specimens of the same composition in each set of measurements shall not exceed 100 mm² per 100 mL of solution.

6.6 The temperature of the test solution shall be maintained at $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

7. Test Specimen

7.1 For measurement alone, specimen size is unimportant provided that the area for measurement is at least 25 mm², but for convenience the specimen, wherever possible, should be large enough to permit ease of handling during preparation and an electrical connection outside the test solution. A specimen a few millimetres thick by about 15 mm wide and 100 mm long is a convenient size.

8. Specimen Preparation

8.1 Any convenient means, such as sawing or stamping, may be used to prepare a specimen to size provided that it does not heat the specimen enough to change its metallurgical structure.

8.2 Irregular-shaped specimens shall be machined or prepared with a coarse file to provide a reasonably flat surface and to remove nonrepresentative metal (for example, affected by sawing or stamping, or in case of clad product where core is to be measured). Further preparation consists of filing with a long lathe file. Original flat surface specimens are also filed with long lathe file to remove the original mill scale oxide layer.

8.3 No filing or machining is needed to prepare specimens that have original flat surface, representative of its metallurgical structure, or to prepare specimens that are too thin to permit more than minimal removal of metal; these include clad products with thin claddings which are to be measured.

8.4 *Mechanical Preparation*—The surfaces of all products selected for measurement, including those with no previous preparation, are abraded dry with No. 320 grade aluminum oxide or silicon carbide cloth and then with No. 00 steel wool.

NOTE 3—**Caution:** Clad products with thin claddings should only be abraded lightly except to remove the cladding for measurement of the core.

8.4.1 Following mechanical preparation, the specimen is cleaned or degreased in an inert solvent (for example, acetone, MEK, EtOH).

8.5 *Chemical Preparation*—Anyone of the following five procedures may be used. The etch treatment is followed by a rinse in Specification **D1193** Type IV water, desmut for one minute in conc. nitric acid, and final rinse in Specification **D1193** water and air dry.

8.5.1 One minute immersion in HF/HNO₃ at $93 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ containing 5 mL/L of 48% HF and 50 mL/L of concentrated nitric acid. Do not let the HF solution remain in the borosilicate glass vessels used in this method, because the HF solution will attack the glass.

8.5.2 One minute in 10% NaOH solution at $71 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

8.5.3 Thirty seconds immersion in 12 N HCL at room temperature ($22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$).

8.5.4 Sixty seconds immersion in 5N HCl at room temperature ($22 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$).

8.5.5 Five minute immersion in 1 N H₂SO₄ at $60 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

8.6 Measurement of the core alloy in Alclad alloys requires removal of the cladding surfaces. This can be accomplished by either mechanical or chemical means. It is important that the entire cladding alloy be removed from one or both sides of the product in order to obtain reliable and reproducible results. The thickness of the Alclad samples should be reduced to at least 1.5 times of the total thickness of the clad layer(s) on one or both sides of the Alclad product. Metallographic cross sectioning may be necessary to verify complete removal of the cladding.

8.6.1 *Mechanical Removal of Cladding*—See **8.4**.

8.6.2 *Chemical Removal of Cladding*—Immerse in 5% NaOH at $60 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ for a few minutes. The time of immersion is dependent upon rate of etching and cladding thickness. Rinse in cold water, desmut in conc. nitric acid for 1 min, and final rinse in Specification **D1193** Type IV water and air dry.

NOTE 4—Measure the reduction in thickness of the sheet or plate sample to insure complete removal of the cladding.

⁴ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For Suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Annual Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.