

CORROSION MONITORING TECHNIQUES

Assessment of corrosion in field conditions is complex due to the wide variety of applications, process conditions, and fluid phases that exist in industrial systems.

Direct Corrosion Measurement Techniques
Intrusive techniques
Nonintrusive techniques

Indirect Corrosion Measurement Techniques
On-line techniques
Off-line techniques

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1. DIRECT CORROSION MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

1.1. Intrusive techniques

o Physical techniques

- Mass-loss coupons
- Electrical resistance (ER)
- Visual inspection

Electrochemical dc techniques

- Linear polarization resistance (DRR)
- Zero-resistance ammeter (ZRA) between dissimilar alloy electrodes: galvanic
- Zero-resistance ammeter (ZRA) between the same alloy electrodes
- Potentiodynamic–galvanodynamic polarization
- Electrochemical noise (ECN)

• Electrochemical actechniques

- Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS)
- Harmonic distortion analysis.

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1. DIRECT CORROSION MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES (CONT.)

1.2. Nonintrusive techniques

• Physical techniques for metal loss

- > Ultrasonics
- > Magnetic flux leakage (MFL)
- Electromagnetic: eddy current
- Electromagnetic: remote field technique (RFT)
- Radiography
- Surface activation and gamma radiometry
- Electrical field mapping
- Physical techniques for crack detection and propagation
 - > Acoustic emission
 - > Ultrasonics (flaw detection)
 - Ultrasonics (flaw sizing)



2. INDIRECT CORROSION MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES

2.1. On-line techniques

- Corrosion products
 - Hydrogen monitoring
- Electrochemical techniques
 - Corrosion Potential (Ecorr)

• Water chemistry parameters

- ≻ pH
- Conductivity
- Dissolved oxygen
- > Oxidation reduction (redox) Potential

Fluid detection

- Flow regime
- Flow velocity

Process parameters

- Pressure
- > Temperature
- > Dewpoint
- Deposition monitoring
 - Fouling
- External monitoring
 - > Thermography



2. INDIRECT CORROSION MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUES (CON.)

2.2. Off-line techniques

• Water chemistry parameters

- > Alkalinity
- > Metal ion analysis (iron, copper, nickel, zinc, manganese)
- Concentration of dissolved solids
- > Gas analysis (hydrogen, H2S, other dissolved gases)
- > Residual oxidant (halogen, halides, and redox potential)
- Microbiological analysis (sulfide ion analysis)

o Residual inhibitor

- Filming corrosion inhibitors
- Reactant corrosion inhibitors

• Chemical analysis of process samples

- > Total acid number
- Sulfur content
- Nitrogen content
- > Salt content in crudeoi