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Supporting Information

2 Chloride corrosion behavior on heating pipeline made by AISI 304 and 3 316 in reclaimed water

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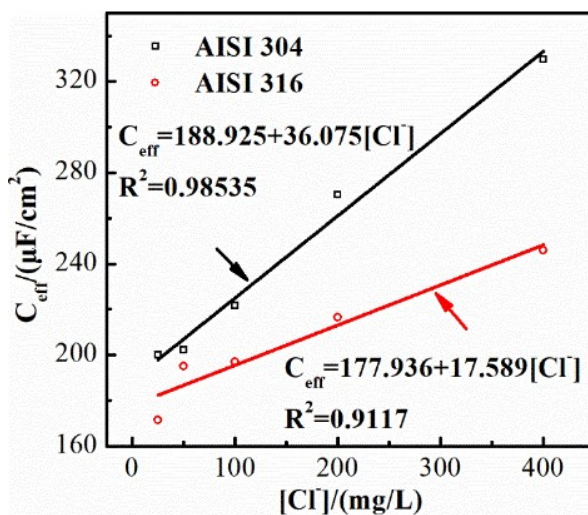
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8 07/12/2021, the ESI was first published 02/12/2021.

9 This version of the Electronic Supplementary Information replaces a previous copy in which the author order was
10 incorrect.

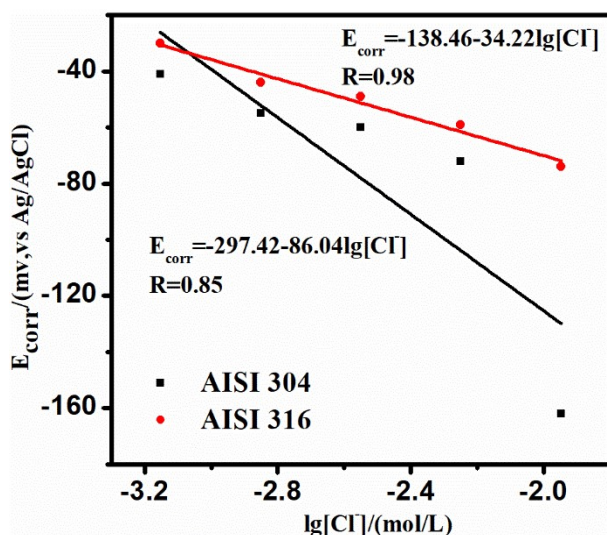
11 S1. The detailed for electrochemical test

12 In order to reach a stable state for the experimental system before potentiodynamic polarization tests and
13 EIS measurements, the open circuit potential method was used to monitor the corrosion potential (E_{corr}) of each
14 sample for 30 min. Then EIS measurements were initially performed because its weak influence to working
15 electrode, and the data were recorded using E_{corr} in a frequency range from 10^5 Hz to 10^{-2} Hz with a sweeping
16 frequency range of 12 points per decade frequency. After recording, EIS spectra were fitted by Z-view software.
17 Finally, the potentiodynamic polarization tests with potential scan rate of 0.0005 V s^{-1} were carried out for
18 analyzing the pitting corrosion susceptibility of working electrode, where the potential value was defined as the
19 pitting potential (E_{pit}).



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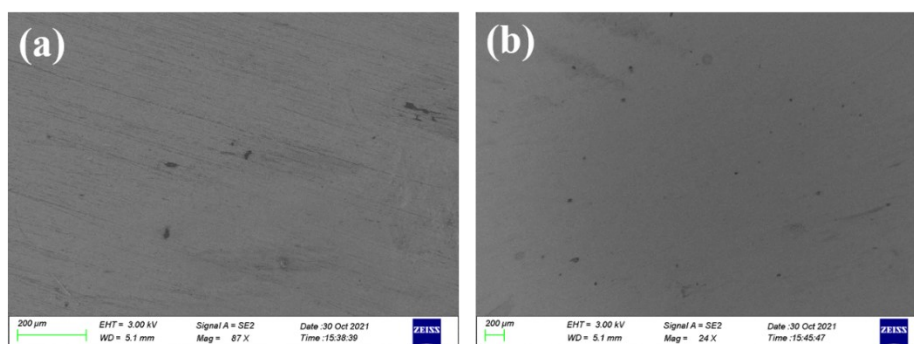
21 **Fig. S1** Calculated effective capacitance (C_{eff}) of AISI 304 and AISI 316 at different chloride concentration.



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Fig. S2 Corrosion potential (E_{Corr}) as a function of the Cl^- concentrations for AISI 304 and AISI 316.



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Fig. S3 SEM images of AISI 304 (a) and AISI 316 (b) after being corroded in 200 mg/L of Cl^- .

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Table S1 I_{Corr} and E_{Corr} data for AISI 304 and AISI 316 in potentiodynamic polarization test

Cl^- /(mg/L)	25	50	100	200	400
$I_{\text{Corr}}/304(\text{nA} \cdot \text{cm}^2)$	-41	-55	-60	-72	-162
$I_{\text{Corr}}/316(\text{nA} \cdot \text{cm}^2)$	-30	-44	-49	-59	-74
$E_{\text{Corr}}/304(\text{mV})$	100	298	334	506	926
$E_{\text{Corr}}/316(\text{mV})$	60	162	284	395	595

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