

eistoolbox
for
MathWorks[®] MATLAB

A toolbox for batch fitting of Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy
data to equivalent circuit models

User Guide

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Chapter 1

Introduction

eistoolbox is a toolbox for MATLAB® used for batch fitting Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) data to equivalent circuits.

Currently it is **alpha software**, and it will evolve over time.

1.1 Impedance Spectroscopy

Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) measures the complex impedance of a sample as a function of the frequency. The experimental results are stored in two possible formats: polar coordinates (magnitude and phase) or rectangular coordinates (real and imaginary).

$$Z(f) = R + jX \quad (1.1)$$

where R is the resistance and X is the reactance of the sample.

The real part of the impedance is proportional to the resistivity, and the imaginary part is proportional to the permittivity. Both parameters can be calculated directly from the measurements, considering the exact geometry of the electrodes and measurement setup. For parallel plate electrodes, the following equations apply:

$$R = \frac{\rho L}{A} \quad (1.2)$$

$$C = \frac{\epsilon A}{D} \quad (1.3)$$

The capacitive reactance is given by

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \quad (1.4)$$

Substituting (1.3) and (1.4) into (1.1) results in the following equation, which describes the impedance in terms of the resistivity and permittivity of the sample between parallel electrodes:

$$Z(f) = \frac{\rho L}{A} + \frac{1}{2\pi f} \frac{D}{\epsilon A} \quad (1.5)$$

Impedance Spectroscopy is also referred as Dielectric Spectroscopy, because it gives information about the dielectric properties of the measured sample.

Experimental data is fitted to equivalent circuit models. The models are designed to describe the interfaces, chemical processes and boundaries of the measured setup.

1.2 Equivalent Circuit Elements

The elements present in the software are described in Table 1.1:

Table 1.1: Equivalent circuit elements and their MATLAB implementation.

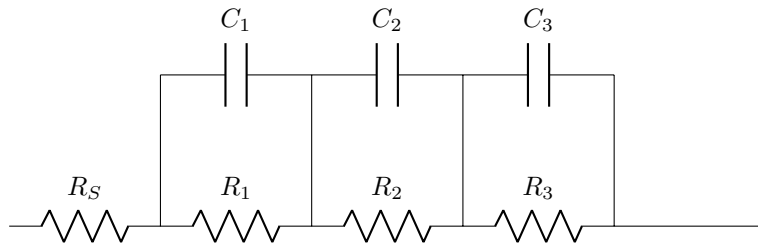
Symbol	Element	Equation	MATLAB expression
R1	Resistor	$Z(f) = R$	<code>z=p*ones(size(f))</code>
C1	Capacitor	$Z(f) = 1/j2\pi fC$	<code>z=1./(1i*2*pi*f*p)</code>
L1	Inductor	$Z(f) = j2\pi fL$	<code>z=1i*2*pi*f*p</code>
E2	Constant Phase Element	$Z(f) = 1/p_1(j2\pi f)^{p_2}$	<code>z=1./(p(1)*(1i*2*pi*f).^p(2))</code>

Notes:

- The Warburg element can be obtained with a Constant-Phase Element by setting $p_2 = 0.5$
- The number next to the element letter is the number of free parameters for this element. For a capacitor (C1) the free parameter is the capacitance. For the constant-phase element (E2) the parameters are p_1 and p_2 .

Circuits can be built using series and parallel combinations of the described elements, using the series and parallel operators `s()` and `p()`. These operators can contain any number of elements.

Example 1: Voigt model in the form $R+R//C+R//C+R//C$



Recommended circuit options:

```
s(R1,p(R1,C1),p(R1,C1),p(R1,C1)) % circuit string
[100,100,1e-6,100,1e-6,100,1e-6] % initial parameters
[0,0,0,0,0,0,0] % lower boundary conditions
[inf,inf,inf,inf,inf,inf,inf] % upper boundary conditions
```

The information can be stored in a circuit file with the `.ckt` extension.

Check the folder 'examples_circuits' for more examples.

Chapter 2

Current capabilities of this software

It can accept any number of input files, both in CSV and Gamry DTA formats.

The CSV files should contain three columns with the impedance data, in the order: `FREQ,REAL,IMAG`.

The imaginary part can be positive or negative; the absolute value is taken inside the program before plotting.

The fitting algorithm uses the "fminsearch" function, implemented using the Zfit library from Jean-Luc Dellis.

It accepts any type of circuit model, built with serial and parallel elements, in the Zfit circuit string format.

The currently implemented elements are: resistors, capacitors, inductors and constant-phase elements (CPE).

The Warburg element can be implemented by using a CPE and setting the second parameter to $1/2$.

2.1 Planned updates

In the future it will accept Levenberg-Marquard, Nelder-Mead, BFGS and Powell algorithms.

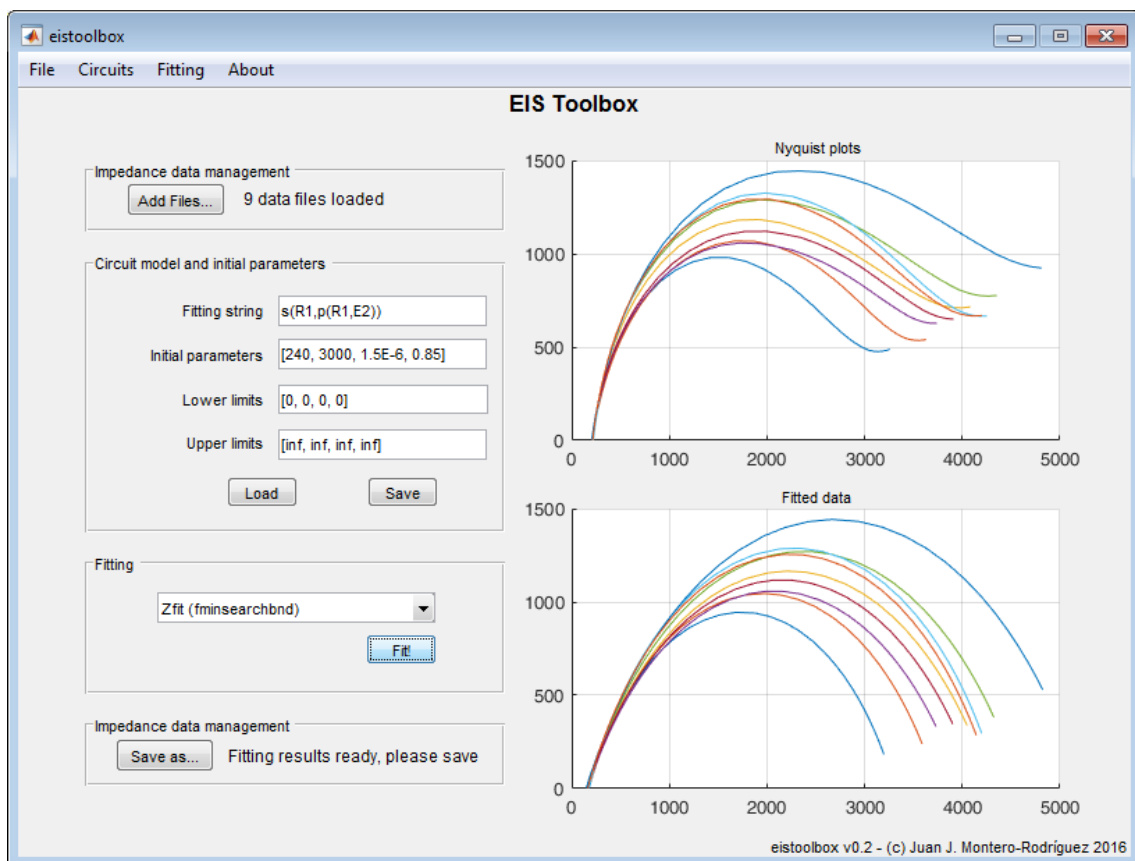
It will also include the error percentages of every fitting parameter, as well as the Pearson coefficient and correlation plot of the fitting results.

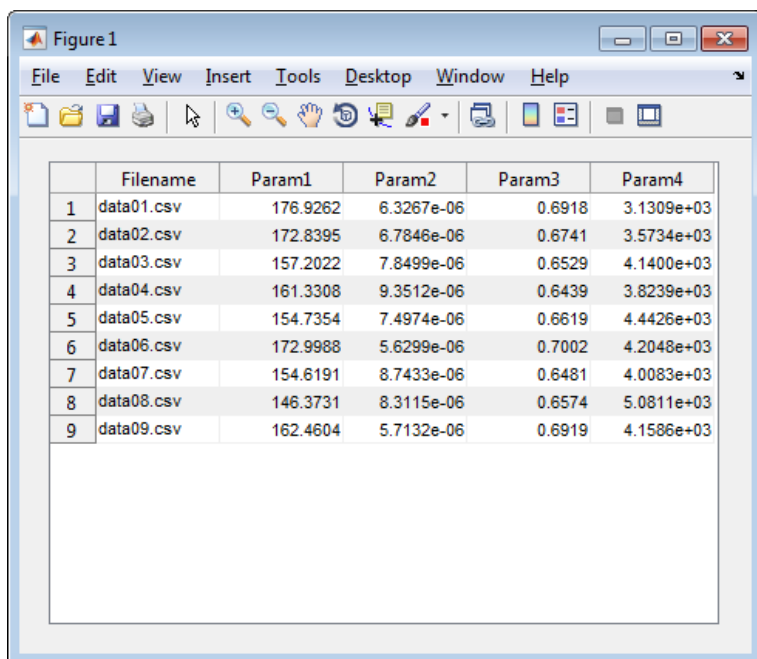
Chapter 3

Using the eistoolbox

3.1 Quick start guide

1. Add files using the "Add file..." button
2. Write the circuit string and fitting parameters (circuit string formatting)
3. Click the "Fit" button
4. Save the results using the "Save..." button





The screenshot shows a MATLAB window titled "Figure 1". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Insert", "Tools", "Desktop", "Window", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons. The main area of the window displays a table with 5 columns: "Filename", "Param1", "Param2", "Param3", and "Param4". The table contains 9 rows of data, numbered 1 through 9 in the first column. The data is as follows:

	Filename	Param1	Param2	Param3	Param4
1	data01.csv	176.9262	6.3267e-06	0.6918	3.1309e+03
2	data02.csv	172.8395	6.7846e-06	0.6741	3.5734e+03
3	data03.csv	157.2022	7.8499e-06	0.6529	4.1400e+03
4	data04.csv	161.3308	9.3512e-06	0.6439	3.8239e+03
5	data05.csv	154.7354	7.4974e-06	0.6619	4.4426e+03
6	data06.csv	172.9988	5.6299e-06	0.7002	4.2048e+03
7	data07.csv	154.6191	8.7433e-06	0.6481	4.0083e+03
8	data08.csv	146.3731	8.3115e-06	0.6574	5.0811e+03
9	data09.csv	162.4604	5.7132e-06	0.6919	4.1586e+03

Chapter 4

Algorithms

To find the optimal fitting parameters, this program:

1. Computes a simulated impedance curve using the **input parameters**.
2. Calculates the difference between the simulated and the experimental data
3. Adjusts the parameters to reduce the difference using an **optimization function**.

4.1 fminsearchbnd

Currently it supports only the fminsearchbnd function from Zfit.m

Definition: distance function

Chapter 5

Statistics

The program computes the following statistical parameters:

5.1 Linear regressions

Real of fitted vs Real of measured

Imag of fitted vs Imag of measured

MAG of fitted vs MAG of measured

5.2 Chi-square goodness of fit

$$\chi^2 = \sum_i^n \frac{(Observed_i - Expected_i)^2}{Expected_i}$$

Observed= fitted data

Expected= measured data

5.3 Error estimates for individual parameters

ToDo

Chapter 6

Licenses for included software

6.1 Zfit

The original file was released in 2005 and it is available here:

<https://de.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/19460-zfit>

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