

30CrMnSiA 钢有机涂层电化学研究

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摘要: 目的 研究 30CrMnSiA 钢零部件表面在只涂有 1 层 H06-076 底漆状态下的抗腐蚀能力。方法 在试验过程中采用加速环境谱, 利用电化学阻抗谱(EIS)方法研究 30CrMnSiA 钢试样表面在只涂有 1 层 H06-076 底漆状态下的腐蚀情况。结果 涂有 1 层 H06-076 底漆的 30CrMnSiA 试样只经历了 1 个周期的加速环境谱就发生了腐蚀。电化学阻抗谱(EIS)方法测得的涂层失效与宏观观察到的基体金属腐蚀吻合较好。电化学阻抗谱(EIS)方法测得的 10 Hz 处相位角的变化规律与 0.1 Hz 处阻抗模值的变化规律一致。结论 30CrMnSiA 在只涂 1 层 H06-076 底漆的情况下其抗腐蚀性能很差, 在外场大气环境中使用极易发生腐蚀。利用电化学阻抗谱(EIS)方法可有效表征有机涂层涂覆下的金属腐蚀行为并评估涂层的保护性能。

关键词: 30CrMnSiA; 加速环境谱; 有机涂层; 电化学阻抗谱

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Study on Organic Coatings of 30CrMnSiA Steel by Electrochemical Methods

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ABSTRACT: Objective To study the anti-corrosion of 30CrMnSiA parts coated with only a layer of H06-076 primer. **Methods** Accelerated environmental spectrums were applied in the test, and the corrosion of 30CrMnSiA steel samples that coated with only a layer of H06-076 primer was studied by electrochemical impedance spectrum (EIS) technology. **Results** Corrosion occurred in 30CrMnSiA samples that coated with a layer of H06-076 primer after one period of accelerated environment spectrums. The failure of coatings measured by EIS fitted the corrosion of base-metal was observed. The 10 Hz phase change rules were in accord with the $|Z|_{0.1 \text{ Hz}}$ measured by the EIS. **Conclusion** The anti-corrosion of 30CrMnSiA with only a layer of H06-076 primer was pretty weak and was tend to be corroded in the atmospheric environment. Corrosion behavior of metal coated by organic coatings can be effectively characterized and the performance of the coating can be accessed by the EIS method.

KEY WORDS: 30CrMnSiA; accelerated environmental spectrums; organic coatings; EIS

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涂层老化是指暴露于外部环境中所引起的化学和物理性质变化,如机械强度下降、粘结力降低、变色、脆化、粉化、失去光泽、产生酸斑等涂层的抗老化能力是涂层性能好坏的重要标志之一。老化机理已有人进行了研究^[1-8],许多研究者用电化学阻抗谱(EIS)方法研究了有机涂层涂覆下的金属腐蚀行为^[9-15],并评估涂层的保护性能。常用的EIS测试方法为:在较宽的频率范围内($10^5 \sim 10^{-3}$ Hz)测试阻抗谱图,然后建立等效电路模型,利用计算机软件分析EIS数据^[16],从而得出各等效元件的参数以评估涂层的性能。这种方法通常很费时,而且需要合适的计算机软件,所测得的数据也很难完全符合建立的等效电路模型,并且在利用EIS测试过程中,往往在低频区的扫描过程中出现错误^[17-18]。另一种方法是利用特征频率、最大相位角对应的频率、相角最小值等定性地评定涂层性能。这种分析方法无需精确地分析EIS数据,且由于数据多在EIS谱图高频区获得,容易测量并不易出错,还可有效避免等效电路拟合过程中可能会出现误差,从而受到国内外部分学者的关注^[19]。

文中针对30CrMnSiA片状试样底漆涂层,采用人工加速的方法研究了试样在三亚地区环境谱中腐蚀失效过程EIS谱的变化特征,并通过涂层电化学参数与涂层特征频率来分析评价涂层的防护性能。

1 实验

试样基体金属所用的材料为30CrMnSiA,材料的化学成分(以质量分数计,%)为:C 0.28~0.35, Mn 0.80~1.10, Si 0.90~1.20, S $\leq$ 0.015, P $\leq$ 0.025, Cr 0.80~1.10, Ni $\leq$ 0.40, Cu $\leq$ 0.25。将材料加工成片状试样,试样的形状及尺寸如图1所示。试样的热处理工艺:等温淬火,加热温度为 $(900 \pm 10)^\circ\text{C}$,保温时间为30 min+1 min/mm条件厚度,等温温度为240~280 $^\circ\text{C}$,回火温度为 $(260 \pm 10)^\circ\text{C}$,时间为2~3 h,空冷。试样表面用丙酮清洗后喷涂1层H06—076底漆,漆层厚度为10~25 μm ,然后进行热干燥。环境谱数据为三亚实地测得,来模拟三亚地区环境,如图2所示。热冲击试验、低温疲劳试验和盐雾试验3组为1周期。其中盐雾试验所用3.5%(质量分数)NaCl溶液中添加稀硫酸,将溶液的pH值调为4,以考查大气中酸雨对涂层的影响。每个周期完后对试样表面的涂层进行外观观察以及EIS交流阻抗测试。

电化学交流阻抗测试采用Princeton电化学测试工作站。EIS测试采用三电极体系,参比电极为饱和甘

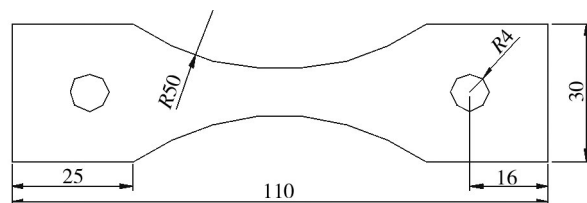


图1 试样尺寸

Fig.1 Size of samples

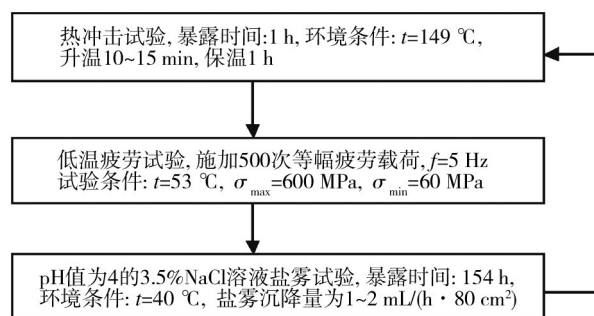


图2 加速环境谱

Fig.2 Accelerated environmental spectrums

汞电极,辅助电极为石墨,带有涂层的试样为工作电极。测试接触面为O型圈,测试面积为0.5 cm²,电解质溶液为3.5% NaCl溶液,以便形成可溶性腐蚀产物。测试频率范围 $10^5 \sim 10^{-3}$ Hz,正弦波信号的振幅为10 mV。交流阻抗数据用Zsimpwin软件进行处理。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 涂层外观形貌变化

第1周期后,试样表面就已经出现了明显的腐蚀痕迹,在试样的边沿可以观察到鼓泡现象,部分区域的漆层已经破裂,露出腐蚀的基体。这表明1层底漆不能很好地保护基体金属在恶劣环境中使用。第2周期后,试样表面的腐蚀加重,锈迹明显增多。第3周期后试样表面漆层鼓泡数量及锈迹明显增多。第4,5周期后试样表面已经发生严重腐蚀,如图3和图4所示。

将每个周期加速环境试验后选出的试样冷镶后从中间切开,用金相显微镜观察基体腐蚀坑的形貌。经过加速环境谱试验后的试样截面存在明显的腐蚀坑,如图5所示。对各个周期环境谱试验后腐蚀坑的深度进行了测量,第1个周期的加速环境谱后就发现截面出现了腐蚀坑,但腐蚀坑的深度较浅,只有50 μm 左右。这表明在第1个周期加速环境谱盐雾试验过程中,水已经渗透H06—076底漆并与基体金属钢发生了

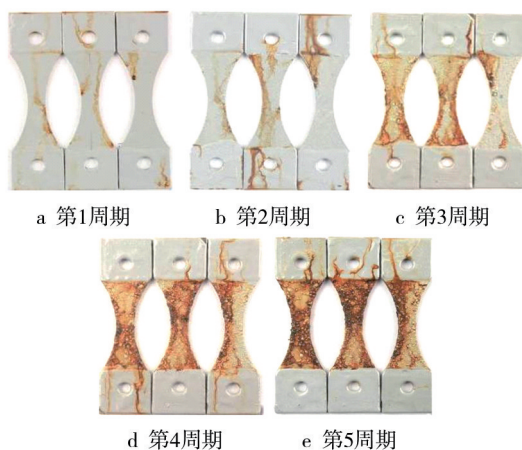


图3 试样外观形貌

Fig.3 Appearance of samples



图4 腐蚀形貌

Fig.4 Appearance of corrosion

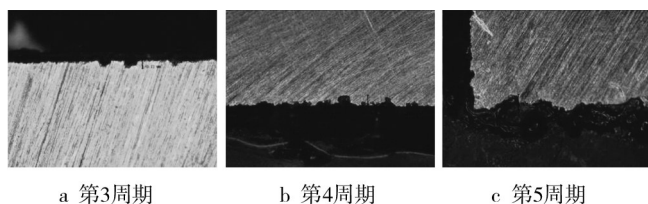
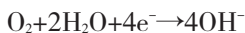
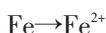


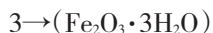
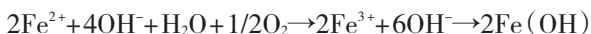
图5 腐蚀坑形貌

Fig.5 Appearance of etch pit

锈蚀反应,金属基体与有机涂层界面的主要反应方程式为:



Fe^{2+} 不稳定,继续转化为 Fe^{3+} ,即:



腐蚀坑的深度随着试验周期的延长而逐渐增大,其变化规律如图6所示。图6中曲线的斜率在后几周期试验后有所下降,这表明随着试验周期的开展,腐蚀有减缓的趋势。这应该是腐蚀产物覆盖在基体表面,对基体金属产生了一定的保护作用,降低了腐蚀速度^[20-21]。

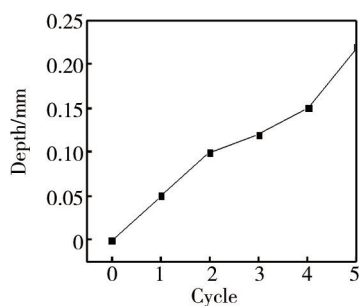


图6 腐蚀坑的深度变化规律

Fig.6 The trend of etch pit depth

2.2 涂层阻抗模值随时间的变化

相关研究结果^[22]表明,有机涂层低频区的阻抗模值与其防腐蚀性能存在着对应关系,阻抗模值在 $\geq 10^9$, $10^8 \sim 10^9$, $10^7 \sim 10^8$, $10^6 \sim 10^7$, $\leq 10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ 范围内时,涂层性能分别为优、良、中、差、很差。当有机涂层的交流阻抗模值低于 $10^7 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ 时,就表明该有机涂层的防腐蚀能力已经下降,但仍具有一定的防护能力;当有机涂层的交流阻抗达到甚至低于 $10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ 时,表明该有机涂层的防腐蚀能力已经很差,在有机涂层与基体金属界面有可能已经发生了电化学腐蚀反应。由此 $10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ 可以作为有机涂层是否完全丧失防护能力的临界值。

在这里选取各周期0.1 Hz对应的电化学交流阻抗模值进行对比研究,如图7所示。试样还未进行环境谱试验时其交流阻抗模值在 $10^9 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ 数量级,此时H06-076底漆具有很好的防腐蚀性能。第1周期的环境谱试验之后,H06-076底漆的交流阻抗就快速下降到了 $10^5 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ 数量级,H06-076底漆已经失去了保护能力。这表明1个周期环境谱试验之后,介质就已经渗透到了基体,致使基体发生了腐蚀。说明水在H06-076底漆中渗透较快,而水在H06-076底漆中的渗透可以显著促进涂层的离子传导性^[23]。随着环境谱试验的进行,试样涂层的交流阻抗不断下降。

2.3 利用相位角分析涂层的性能

用10 Hz处相位角来评价涂层体系时,相位角值与反应涂层优劣的电阻值也存在大致的对应关系,相位角值在 $70^\circ \sim 90^\circ$, $50^\circ \sim 70^\circ$, $20^\circ \sim 50^\circ$, $0^\circ \sim 20^\circ$ 时涂层性能分别为优、良、差、很差。当相位角处于 $20^\circ \sim 50^\circ$ 时,表示涂层就已经遭到轻度破坏;当相位角为 $0^\circ \sim 20^\circ$ 时,则表示涂层受到了较严重的破坏^[15]。从测量结果(如图8所示)看,试样经过1个周

期的环境谱试验后,其相位角就快速降到了临界值以下。表明涂层与基体界面已经发生了腐蚀,涂层受到较严重的破坏,这与宏观观察到的腐蚀形貌相一致,也与交流阻抗模值的下降规律基本一致。在随后的几个周期的加速环境谱试验,试样 10 Hz 处的相位角一直保持在 $0^\circ \sim 20^\circ$ 之间。

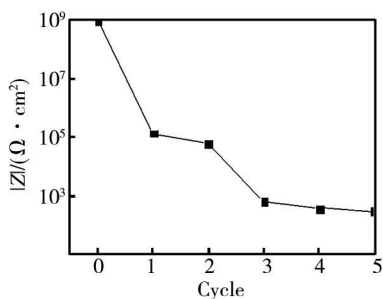


图7 涂层阻抗模值变化规律

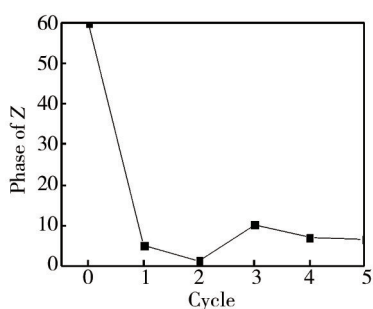
Fig.7 The trend of $|Z|_{0.1 \text{ Hz}}$ 

图8 相位角变化规律

Fig.8 The trend of phase

3 结论

1) 30CrMnSiA 材料在只涂 1 层 H06-076 底漆的情况下其抗腐蚀性能很差,在外场大气环境中使用极易发生腐蚀。

2) 利用电化学阻抗谱(EIS)方法可有效表征有机涂层涂覆下的金属腐蚀行为,并评估涂层的保护性能,其得到的规律与宏观观察到的腐蚀规律一致。

3) 利用电化学阻抗谱(EIS)方法对涂层的抗腐蚀性能进行研究,相位角的变化规律与阻抗模值的变化规律基本一致。

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