

Ni-WC涂层在饱和H₂S溶液中的磨损和腐蚀行为

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摘要:为了提高深海石油钻采工具的耐磨耐蚀性能,利用等离子转移弧堆焊(PTA)在不锈钢表面制备了不同球形碳化钨(WC)含量的镍(Ni)基涂层,并研究了该涂层在饱和硫化氢(H₂S)溶液中的耐磨损与腐蚀性能。通过X射线衍射仪、扫描电子显微镜、X射线光电子能谱仪等方法研究了涂层的表界面形貌和组成结构。利用显微硬度测试仪和摩擦磨损测试仪研究了涂层的耐磨损性能。通过极化曲线和3D光学轮廓仪等方法研究了涂层在H₂S溶液中的腐蚀速率和点蚀分布。结果显示,球形WC粉末的Ni基合金颗粒经过离子转移电弧堆焊在合金钢表面形成的涂层,其主要成分为WC, W₂C, Ni和Ni₃Fe。但WC的体积分数对于涂层的耐磨耐蚀性能影响较大,当WC的体积分数为60%时(Ni-60%WC),涂层在H₂S溶液中的耐磨与耐蚀性能均优于单纯的Ni基涂层和Ni-30%WC涂层。因此,文中研究为深海石油钻采工具的表面防护提供了一种新的思路和选择。

关键词:等离子转移电弧堆焊; Ni-WC涂层; 耐磨性能; 耐腐蚀性能

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Wear and Corrosion Behaviour of Ni-WC Coatings in Sulfuretted Hydrogen Medium

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Abstract: To improve the abrasion and corrosion resistance of deep-sea oil drilling tools, in this study, Ni-based coating containing different content of WC particles were coated on the stainless steel by plasma transferred arc (PTA). The abrasion and corrosion behaviors of the coating were studied in the saturated sulfuretted hydrogen medium. The morphology and composition of the coating were characterized by X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy with an energy dispersive spectrometer, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy. Micro-hardness test, friction and wear test were taken to value the hardness and wear resistance. Corrosion resistance and pitting distribution of the coating were studied by the potentiodynamic polarization and 3D optical profilometer. Results show that the Ni-WC coating, which is prepared by PTA process, is consisted of WC, W₂C, Ni and Ni₃Fe. However, the volume fraction of WC has a great influence on the abrasion and corrosion resistance of the coating. When the volume fraction of WC is 60%, Ni-60% WC coating exhibits higher wear and corrosion resistance in H₂S medium compared with the other groups (Ni alloy coating and Ni-30% WC). Therefore, it introduces a new perspective and an option for abrasion and corrosion control in deep-sea oil drilling environment.

Keywords: plasma transferred arc; Ni-WC coatings; wear resistance; corrosive resistance

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0 引言

深海石油和天然气开采工业的很多设备，例如扶正器，钻杆和高压泥浆管道，这些设备需要抵御包括固体颗粒和 H₂S 在内的磨蚀和腐蚀^[1-2]。在腐蚀性介质中，利用耐磨耐蚀涂层是保护材料的有效方法之一^[3]。等离子转移电弧堆焊(PTA)，热喷涂和激光熔覆是用于制备金属基复合涂层(MMCs)的3种最常用的方法^[4-6]。低成本，效率高，易于表面预处理，以及涂层和基材之间的良好结合力使PTA成为MMCs中应用最广泛的一项技术^[7-9]。而Ni基高粘合强度和优异的耐磨性和耐蚀性，使得Ni基合金成为MMCs中最常见的合金材料^[10-13]。在Ni基合金中，通常会添加具有高硬度和高润湿性的WC颗粒，作为一种合适的增强相，其可以增强MMCs的硬度和耐磨性^[14-20]。但铸造的WC颗粒形状不规则，多为针状，片状，容易引起应力集中和裂缝。通过球化处理制备的结构均匀的球形WC粉末，克服了传统不规则形状WC粉末的性能缺陷，使涂层具有优异的耐磨性和韧性^[21-23]。

金属基涂层的腐蚀和磨损行为受到很多因素的控制，例如其中的碳化物颗粒的大小和分布，体积分数，相和硬度^[2,7,24-26]。已经证明，通过减小WC颗粒的大小可以提高MMCs的硬度^[27]。不同WC含量对涂层磨损行为的具有显著影响，但当WC含量超过一定量时，随着WC含量的增加，涂层的磨损行为没有改善。有人提出，在Ni基合金中WC颗粒的非均匀分布会引起这种现象^[28-30]。由于WC颗粒的溶解，游离碳被释放，并且冷却阶段，在Ni基合金和WC之间的钨迁移到Ni基合金中，这对腐蚀和磨损行为具有显着影响^[31-35]。

对于Ni-WC涂层的耐磨与耐蚀性，国内外报道较多并取得了丰富的研究成果，以往的Ni-WC涂层的研究都集中在干燥或NaCl液体环境中的磨损和腐蚀行为，且这些涂层中使用的WC的形状是不规则的，这对涂层的耐磨性是不利的^[28-30,36-38]。深海石油钻采过程中很多环境均含有大量的H₂S，而球形WC增强的Ni基复合涂层在饱和H₂S介质中的磨损和腐蚀行为尚无研究。文中研究采用扫描电子显微镜(SEM)、能谱仪(EDS)、X射线衍射仪(XRD)、显微硬度测试仪、摩擦磨

损测试机和X射线光电子能谱(XPS)研究了不同球形WC含量的镍基复合涂层在饱和H₂S模拟海水中的磨损腐蚀特性。

1 试验

1.1 材料

通过PTA工艺，将体积分数为30%和60%的球形WC粉末的Ni基合金颗粒堆焊在304L不锈钢上。等离子堆焊的粉末采用Ni基粉末(Hoganas Co Ltd, 瑞典)和球形铸造的WC(HC Starck Inc, 德国)。等离子堆焊的设备为PTA-PHE型等离子转移弧堆焊机(Saint-gobain, 法国)，其工艺参数：电流130 A、电压30 V、送粉速率10 g/min和速度50 mm/min。Ni基合金的化学成分示于表1中。

表1 Ni基合金组成

Table 1 Composition of the Ni-based alloy (w / %)					
Element	Cr	B	Si	Fe	Ni
Component	10.0	1.8	2.5	20	Bal.

抛光涂层，然后在丙酮中通过超声处理，去除试样表面的油污，并在空气中干燥。使用25% HNO₃和75% HCl溶液做刻蚀液，对试样表面进行化学蚀刻，进行涂层金相微观结构观察。因为WC粉的比重比镍粉要大，所以在堆焊过程中WC会沉积到涂层下部，为了测试含碳化钨镍基涂层的耐磨与耐腐蚀性能，样品需要用砂纸打磨至刚刚露出碳化钨，并保证涂层厚度的一致性。后续各种电化学和摩擦性能测试，涂层样品都是利用这种方法进行打磨。

1.2 微观结构观察

使用SEM(JEOL, JSM-7500F)，在背散射模式下进行显微结构观察，并使用能谱仪(EDS)分析元素分布。使用显微硬度测试仪测试覆盖层的横截面硬度，其中载荷200 g。在进行磨损和腐蚀行为测试之前，通过X射线衍射仪(PANalytical X'Pert PRO XRD)在40 kV、10 mA、Cu K α 辐射源和2 θ =(10°~80°)扫描确认涂层的物相组成。使用具有Al K α 激发源的XPS来分析涂层表面的腐蚀产物组成。

1.3 电化学测试

介质由模拟海水(3.5% NaCl溶液)和饱和

H₂S组成, 测试温度为25℃。利用PGSTAT 302N (AUTOLAB)电化学工作站进行开路电位(OCP)和动电位极化测试。用环氧树脂密封样品表面, 测试面大小为1.00 cm²。使用Pt片作为对电极, 饱和甘汞电极(SCE)作为参比电极的标准三电极电池。将试样浸泡在介质中3 h, 以确保在动电位极化测量之前获得稳态条件。在稳定的E_{oc}值下记录不同涂层表面的OCP曲线, 范围为±0.001 mV。根据ASTM G5标准, 在−0.5 V(E_{oc})至+1 V(E_{oc})的电位扫描范围内以1 mV/s进行动电位极化测量。获得腐蚀电位(E_{corr}), 腐蚀电流密度(I_{corr})和其他参数的值。

1.4 摩擦磨损试验

根据ASTM G99的标准, 使用摩擦磨损试验机(Bruker, UMT-3)来进行磨损试验。实验介质由模拟海水(3.5% NaCl溶液)和饱和H₂S组成。测试温度为25℃。其中载荷50 N, 滑动幅度为5 mm, 在2 Hz的往返速率下进行磨损实验。将具有8 mm直径的WC(94HRA)球用作对磨体。在磨损测试之后, 用乙醇冲洗磨损的表面并干燥。通过SEM和EDS研究磨损表面的形态和化学组成。磨痕的轮廓由光学轮廓仪测定。

1.5 浸泡测试

将涂层浸泡在饱和H₂S介质中30 d, 通过XPS和光学轮廓仪研究涂层表面腐蚀产物组成及形貌。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 涂层微观结构及组成

颗粒直径分布如图1所示, 镍基合金颗粒直径大约分布在55~90 μm之间, 而球形碳化物大部分颗粒直径为150 μm左右。

Ni-30% WC涂层和Ni-60% WC涂层的截面SEM如图2所示, WC由于密度较大, 在堆焊时容易沉降到涂层底部。在后续电化学和摩擦性能测试前, 将用砂纸打磨至刚好露出WC颗粒, 并保证涂层厚度的一致性。

利用SEM的BSE模式进行涂层的微观结构观察, 如图3所示。Ni基固溶体是图3(a)中Ni基涂层微观结构的主要成分。

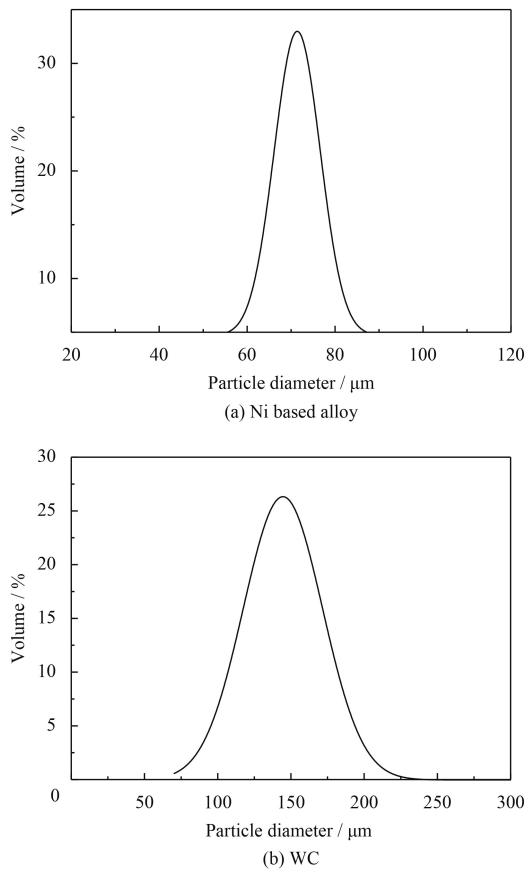


图1 Ni基合金和WC颗粒的直径分布
Fig.1 Diameter distribution of Ni based alloy particles and WC particles

Ni-30% WC和Ni-60% WC涂层的微观结构由富Ni的枝晶间共晶组织, 含有W的树枝状Ni基固溶体, 和堆焊过程形成的沉淀WC组成。所有的球形WC颗粒都嵌在Ni合金基质中。相对于Ni-30% WC涂层, Ni-60% WC涂层具有较小的晶粒尺寸。而较小晶粒尺寸会导致涂层表面更加坚硬。在Ni-30% WC和60% WC涂层中除了独立的WC相, 还含有Ni和W形成的固溶体及未完全熔化的WC和W₂C增强相。这是由于PTA的高加热速度, 使得小部分球形WC颗粒熔化。通过快速凝固, Ni和W形成固溶体, 这些固溶体分布在镍基树枝状晶体之间使得基体得到强化^[39]。

在PTA工艺之前, WC颗粒和镍基颗粒已经完全混合均匀。然而, WC的密度(9.5 g/cm³)和WC的熔点(2870℃)均高于Ni基合金, 导致PTA后涂层中WC的分布不均匀, 球形WC颗粒在涂层底部富集, 图2中的Ni-WC涂层截面图可

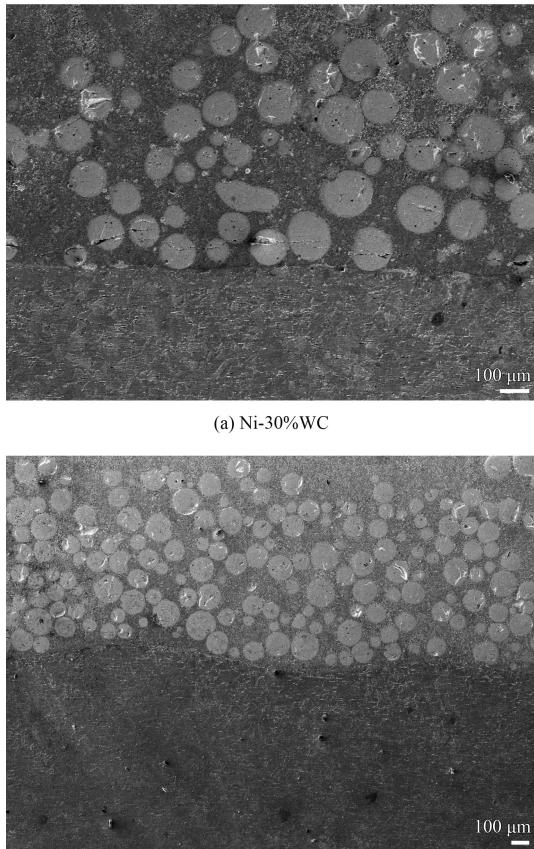


图2 Ni-30%WC和Ni-60%WC涂层的截面形貌

Fig.2 Cross section morphologies of Ni-30% WC and Ni-60% WC coatings

以看到这一现象，这是由于复合涂层中不同材料的密度差异造成的，在实际涂覆过程中很难避免，这会在一定程度上造成涂层耐磨耐蚀性能的不均匀性。但是，WC的沉积也会增强涂层-合金钢界面处的耐磨耐蚀性能。将涂层统一打磨到露出WC相，从而减少了WC沉降所带来的影响。

3种涂层的显微硬度分布如图4所示。WC的硬度约为1980 HV，这是Ni基相硬度的两倍以上。Ni-60%WC的硬度大于Ni-30%WC，这是由于沉淀碳化物和树枝状富W的Ni基固溶体的增加引起的。涂层的底部具有更高的硬度，因为WC在底部的沉积导致更高的WC和W₂C硬质相分布^[25]。热影响区的厚度约为250 μm。

图5为3种涂层表面的XRD图谱。Ni基涂层的主要物相是 γ -Ni和Ni₃Fe。铬(Cr)和硼(B)元素主要形成CrB。Cr溶解在 γ -Ni相中。与Ni基涂层相比，Ni-WC涂层中出现WC和W₂C的峰，这会改善Ni-WC涂层的显微硬度和耐磨

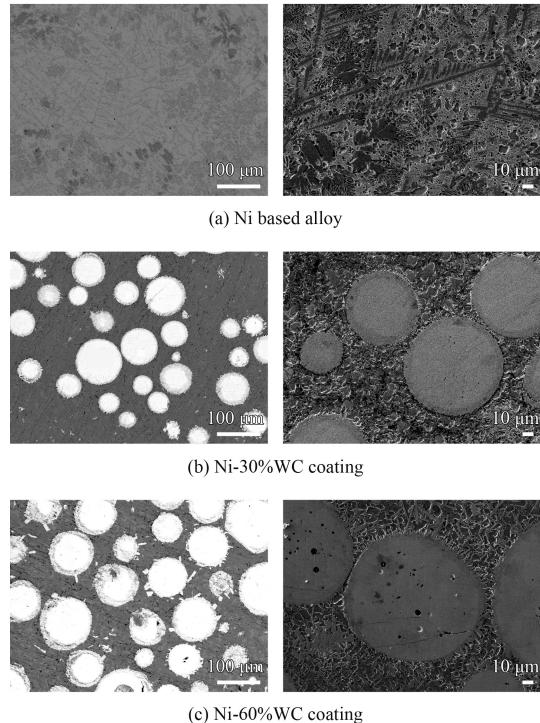


图3 3种涂层的表面微观组织

Fig.3 Surface microstructure of three coatings

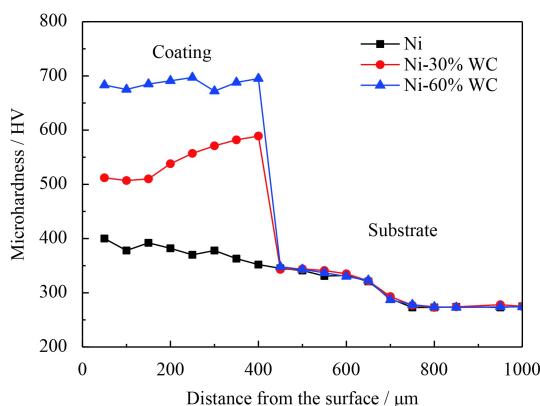


图4 Ni基合金、Ni-30%WC和Ni-60%WC涂层的显微硬度
Fig.4 Microhardness of Ni-based, Ni-30% WC, and Ni-60% WC coatings

性^[40-42]。吉布斯自由能计算表明，熔池中的CrB₂在热力学条件下可以自发成核，液相中的Cr和B以及CrB₂颗粒通过扩散反应沉淀形成Cr₃B₂。在Ni-60%WC涂层中存在Cr₃B₂也可以增强其耐腐蚀性和耐磨性^[42-43]。Ni-30%WC涂层中Ni基合金颗粒的含量为70%，而Ni-60%WC涂层中的含量为40%。Ni元素含量越高，Ni₃Fe的形成越多，Ni-30%WC涂层中Ni和Ni₃Fe的峰值比Ni-60%WC涂层更高。

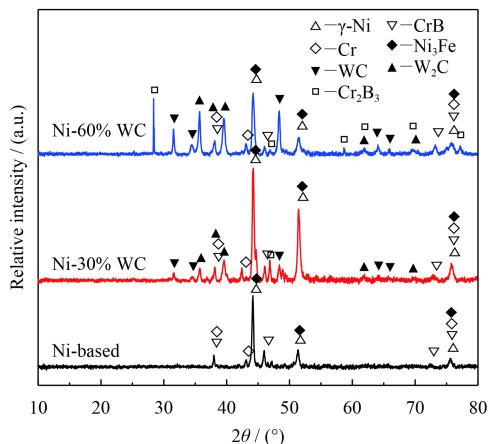


图5 Ni基合金、Ni-30% WC和Ni-60% WC涂层的XRD图谱

Fig.5 XRD patterns of Ni-based, Ni-30% WC and Ni-60% WC coatings

2.2 摩擦磨损试验

摩擦因数(μ)为切向摩擦力(F_T)与施加的法向力(F_N)之间的比值^[44]。图6为3种涂层在硫化氢介质条件下的摩擦因数(COF)。Ni基涂层的COF增加至0.35,然后在0.3~0.35之间变化。Ni-30% WC涂层COF增加到0.3,然后在0.2~0.25之间变化。Ni-60% WC涂层COF增加到0.3,然后迅速下降到0.2且在0.2~0.25之间变化。由于粘着磨损,Ni基涂层具有最大的COF值。其磨损机理与Ni-WC涂层磨损机制不同,后者在添加WC颗粒后变为磨料磨损。对于Ni-30% WC和Ni-60% WC涂层,COF值最初增加是由于镍基体耐磨性差,所以基体首先脱落,COF值增加。

与干滑动相比,3种涂层的COF值下降,这归因于介质的润滑效果^[45]。通常,涂层表面和WC球不均匀,并且存在大量凸起阻碍相对运动。摩

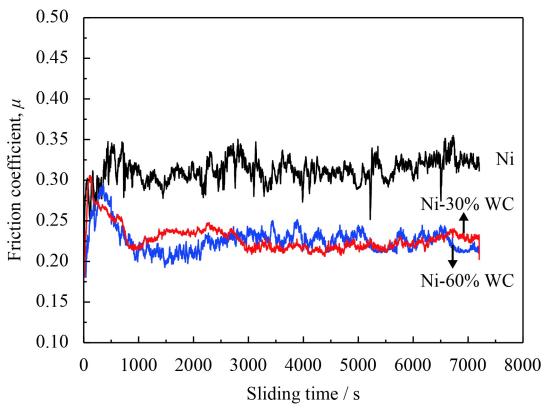


图6 3种涂层的摩擦因数随时间的变化

Fig.6 Variation between friction coefficient of three coatings and sliding time

擦副之间的接触面积在初始摩擦中相对较小,并且载荷将导致涂层的塑性变形,WC球和涂层表面将通过破坏凸起来棘轮以克服障碍物。在此阶段,COF迅速增加,磨损能力大,产生大量碎屑,显示出典型的磨合期特征。随着摩擦和磨损的进行,COF减少,这是因为涂层表面上碎屑的配合介质的润滑作用。然后摩擦磨损接触面积增大,碎屑会起到磨料的作用,使COF增加并逐渐变平,摩擦变为稳态。

图7和表2表明,添加WC后,显微硬度的

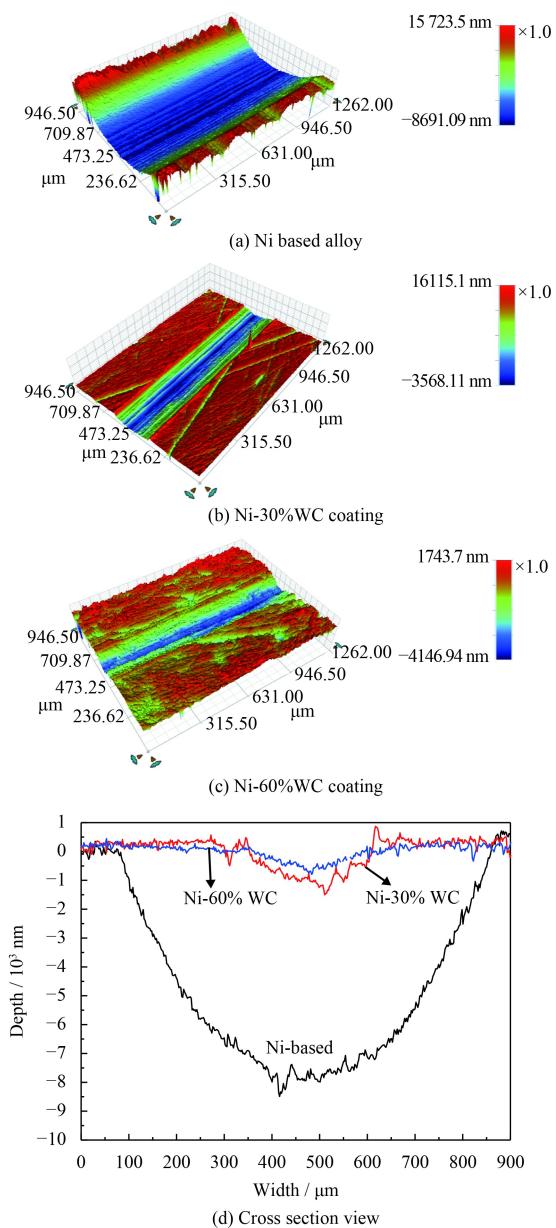
图7 3种涂层在H₂S溶液介质中磨损后的3D磨痕形貌及截面磨痕深度

Fig.7 3D profiles of wear tracks and cross section depth for three coatings after tribological test in a sulfuretted hydrogen medium

增加改善了涂层的耐磨性。Ni-60%WC 涂层具有最低的 COF 和磨损量。通过研究磨痕的形状来计算涂层的磨损率, 图 7 显示了磨痕的 3D 表面形态。

Ni 基涂层上的磨痕最大、最深。Ni-60%WC 涂层具有最浅的磨痕, 这表明 Ni 基合金的耐磨性通过 W 和树枝状碳化物固溶体得到了增强。

表 2 显示了根据磨痕的 2D 数据计算的磨损率, 如公式(1)所示:

$$W=V/(L \times S) \quad (1)$$

其中 W 是磨损率, V 是磨损量, mm^3 ; L 是载荷, N ; S 是滑动距离, m 。

Ni-WC 涂层磨损率低于 $0.281 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^3 \text{ N}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$, 表明 Ni-WC 涂层的耐磨性能显著提高。硬度、微观结构、塑性变形能力、抗裂纹成核和扩展以及涂层的杨氏模量都会影响它们的磨损性能^[46]。通常硬度被认为是有助于提高耐磨性的主导因素。然而, 由于不同的磨损机制, 涂层的硬度具有复杂的影响效果。WC 体积分数对耐磨性具有很大

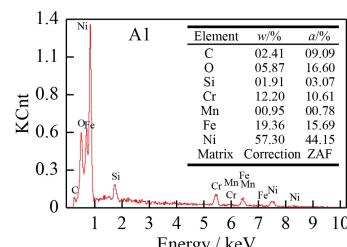
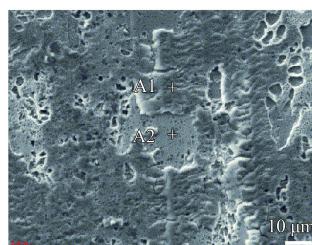
表 2 3 种被测涂层的磨损率及磨损速率

Table 2 Wear volume and wear rate of three tested coatings

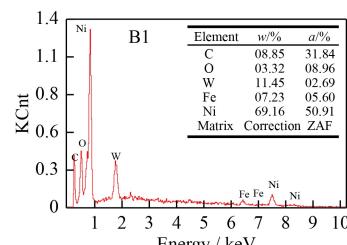
Coating	Ni	Ni-30% WC	Ni-60% WC
Average width of wear scar/ μm	11.029	2.065	1.378
Average depth of wear scar/ μm	303.01	136.04	54.23
Wear volume/ 10^{-3} mm^3	3.334	0.281	0.075
Wear rate/ $10^{-6} (\text{mm}^3 \cdot \text{N}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-1})$	1.667	0.141	0.038

的影响^[46-47], 耐磨性随着 WC 含量的增加而增加^[48], 与研究中的发现较高的 WC 含量导致了涂层具有更好的耐磨性的结论相符。

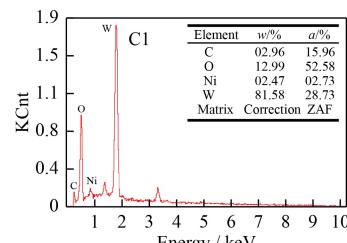
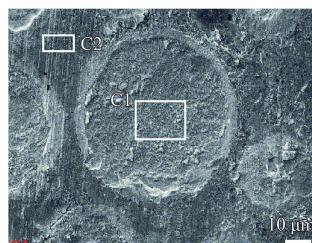
如图 7 和图 8 所示, 通过磨痕的表面形态研究磨损机理。磨损可归因于粘着磨损, 分层和塑性变形^[49]。WC 颗粒的体积分数决定了涂层的耐磨性^[50]。Ni 基涂层中磨痕最深, 主要是由较软 Ni 基合金的磨损引起的, 该涂层的磨损率高于含有 WC 的涂层。在图 8(a) 的磨痕处检测到氧化物, 该磨痕来自 Ni 基合金的氧化物。这表明 Ni 基涂层的磨损是由于 Ni 氧化物的脱层。等离子堆



(a) Ni based alloy



(b) Ni-30%WC coating



(c) Ni-60%WC coating

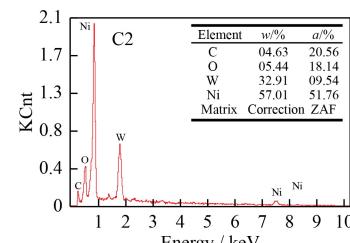
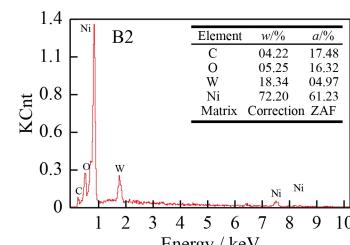
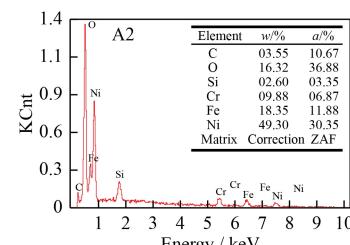


图 8 3 种涂层在 H₂S 溶液介质中经摩擦磨损后的形貌及 EDS 分析

Fig.8 SEM images and EDS analysis of three coatings after tribological test in a sulfuretted hydrogen medium

焊涂层具有层间结构, 具有层间缺陷, 这导致层间结合力变小。当用WC球研磨Ni基涂层时, 粘附效应可能导致微裂纹沿着夹层缺陷扩展, 导致涂层剥离。由于Ni基涂层的硬度低于WC球, Ni基涂层的塑性变形是由WC球的挤压形成。在摩擦过程中, 在溶液中O₂的作用下, 大部分碎片在剥离前被氧化成Ni₂O₃。对Ni基涂层接触面的EDS分析表明, 剥离层含有高O元素, 结合摩擦后涂层的形貌, 可以推测磨损机理主要是塑性变形, 粘着磨损和氧化磨损。

在添加WC颗粒之后磨损机制改变为磨料磨损。在图8(b)的摩擦过程中, Ni-30%WC涂层中的WC颗粒被损坏, 这是磨料磨损的证据。除此之外, 仍存在氧化和粘着磨损^[26, 51]。

随着WC质量分数的增加, 磨料磨损开始在Ni-60%WC涂层中占主导地位。粘着磨损和氧化磨损仅发生在早期阶段。在图8(c)中, 残留的碎片是小的WC颗粒。Ni-60%WC涂层由磨料磨损形成磨痕。WC球, 涂层和微小WC颗粒的共同作用将Ni-60%WC涂层的磨损机制转变为三体磨料磨损。

2.3 电化学测试

开路电位和动电位极化曲线被用于研究不同Ni-WC涂层在H₂S溶液中的腐蚀。图9中所示的3种涂层的OCP(E_{oc})曲线, 随着浸渍时间的增加, E_{oc} 先正移后负移, 一段时间后趋于稳定。但总体来说, 添加了WC之后, 开路电位负移。开始阶段, E_{oc} 的正移是由于H₂S导致的阳极溶解, 在涂层表面上沉积硫化物膜, 影响了阳极反应。随着时间的延长, 表面上形成的黑色腐蚀膜, E_{oc} 变得稳定。WC体积分数影响最终的OCP。加入30%体积份数的WC后, E_{oc} 有负移, 可能是由于WC的掺杂, 使得Ni和WC之间发生电偶腐蚀。但是, 随着WC含量的增加(60%), 复合材料的主要成分由金属镍变成了自腐蚀电位更正的碳化钨, 导致 E_{oc} 的正向移动^[52]。

在图10中, 极化曲线显示工作电极的阳极和阴极腐蚀动力学, 其相应的电化学参数如表3所示。结果显示Ni-30%WC涂层腐蚀最为严重, 其 i_{corr} 为 $2.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/cm}^2$ 。Ni基涂层和Ni-60%WC涂层的腐蚀电流密度较小, 分别为 $1.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/cm}^2$ 和 $1.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A/cm}^2$ (表3)。这是由于镍基涂层受到钝化膜的保护。而在Ni-30%WC涂层中, 由于少量WC的添加, 使得Ni基合金由于电偶腐蚀优先溶解, 这是造成较为严重腐蚀和点蚀

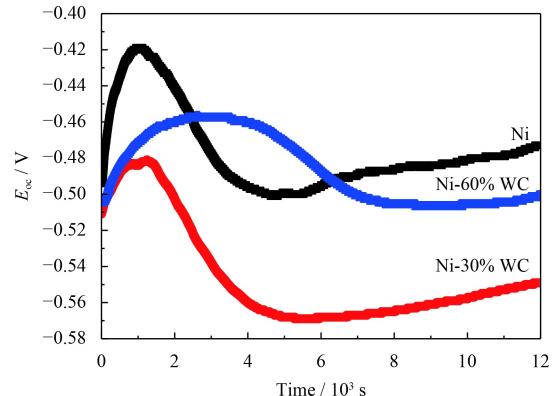


图9 Ni基合金、Ni-30% WC和Ni-60% WC涂层在饱和H₂S溶液介质中的开路电位

Fig.9 Open circuit potential (E_{oc}) of the Ni-based, Ni-30% WC, and Ni-60% WC coatings in a sulfuretted hydrogen medium

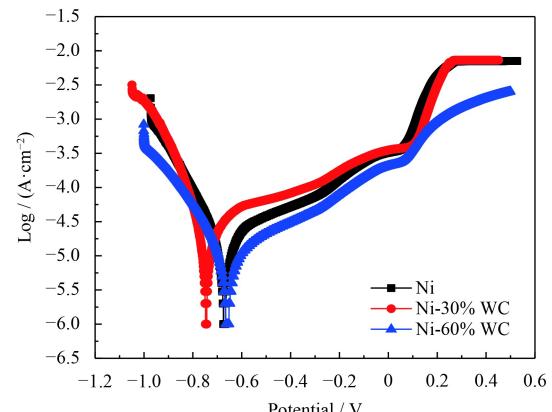


图10 3种涂层在饱和H₂S溶液介质中的动电位极化曲线

Fig.10 Potentiodynamic polarization curves of three coatings in a sulfuretted hydrogen medium

表3 3种涂层在H₂S溶液中的动电位极化拟合结果

Table 3 Corresponding electrochemical parameters of three coatings in a sulfuretted hydrogen medium

Sample	E_{corr}/V	$i_{corr}/\text{A}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$	R_p/Ω	$ba/(\text{V}\cdot\text{dec}^{-1})$	$bc/(\text{V}\cdot\text{dec}^{-1})$	C. Rate / ($\text{mm}\cdot\text{y}^{-1}$)
Ni	-0.6684	1.601×10^{-6}	4112	0.038	0.033	1.860×10^2
Ni-30% WC	-0.7472	2.610×10^{-6}	2191	0.033	0.035	8.324×10^2
Ni-60% WC	-0.6601	1.542×10^{-6}	5965	0.047	0.022	1.791×10^2

的原因^[53-54]。然而,当WC的质量分数达到60%时,复合涂层的基体相变为WC,WC纳米或微米颗粒可以改变微观结构并为腐蚀提供惰性物理屏障。由于WC微粒的形成,Ni-60%WC涂层具有比Ni-30%WC涂层更低的腐蚀电流密度。

图11显示了浸泡试验后3种涂层的形态,表明Ni基涂层和Ni-30%WC涂层均发生了较为严重的点蚀,而Ni-60%WC涂层中点蚀相对较少。Ni-60%WC涂层的耐腐蚀性优于其他两种涂层。这与电化学极化所测得的电流密度趋势一致。

浸泡试验后,XPS被用于研究腐蚀产物的组成。W和Ni存在于XPS光谱中(图12)。W4f和Ni2p的高分辨谱用于更好地理解3种涂层的不同腐

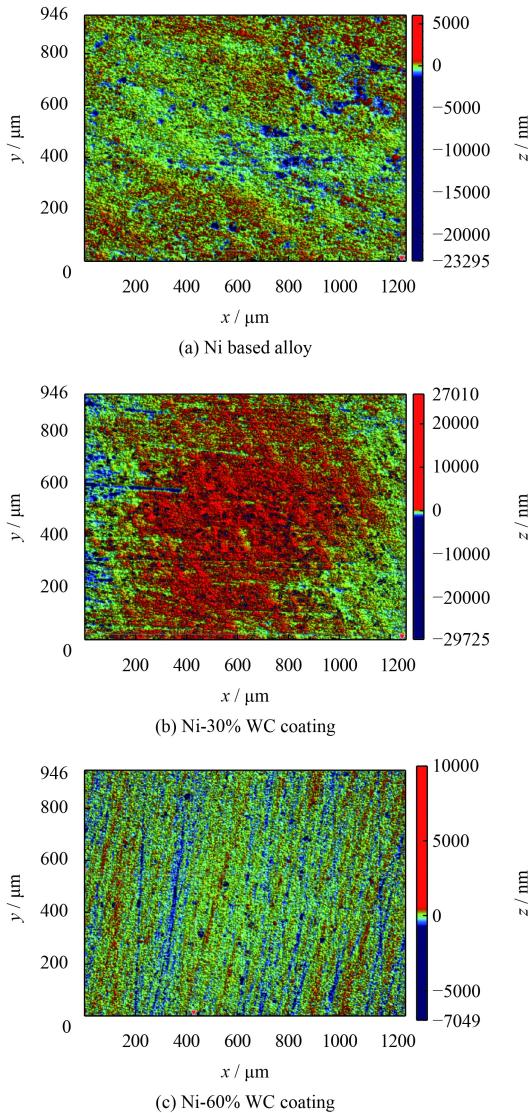


图11 3种涂层在饱和H₂S模拟海水中浸泡后表面腐蚀形貌

Fig.11 Corroded surface images of three coatings in a sulfuretted hydrogen medium

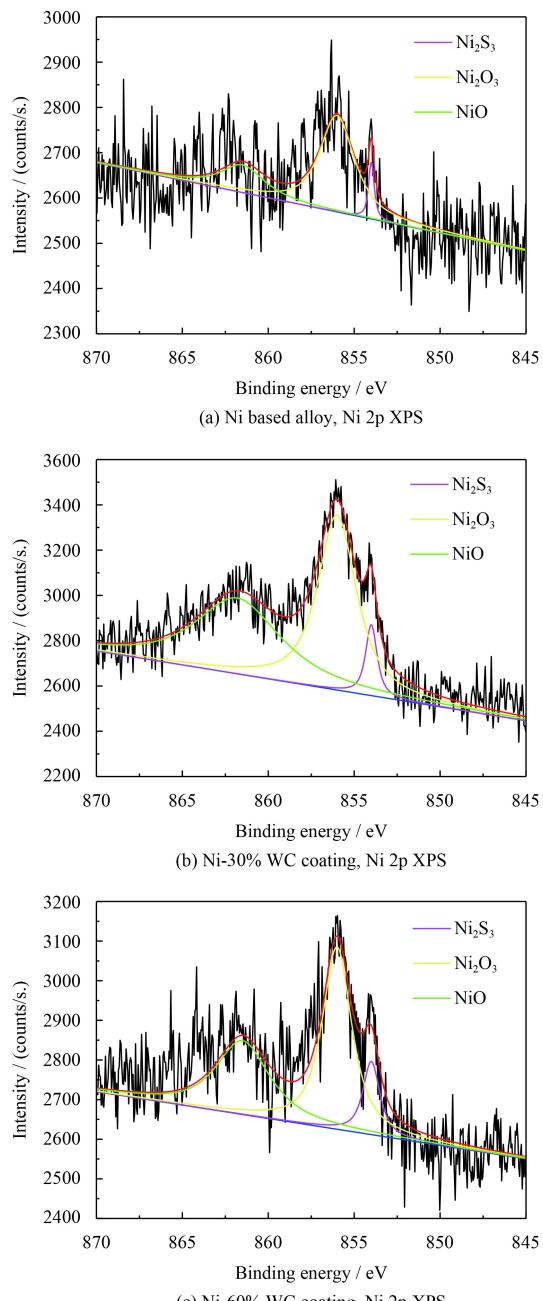
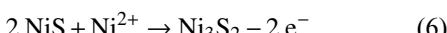
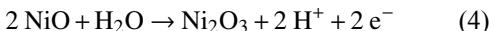


图12 3种涂层在饱和H₂S模拟海水中浸泡后表面XPS对比
Fig.12 Comparison of XPS spectra for three coatings in a sulfuretted hydrogen medium

蚀机理。Ni 2p 的光谱由 3 个峰组成,归因于 Ni₂S₃ (854.0 eV), Ni₂O₃ (856.0 eV) 和 NiO (861.5 eV)。Ni-30%WC 涂层具有最多的 Ni₂S₃, 这表明其耐腐蚀性最差。W 4f 光谱中存在 WS₂ (32.4 eV), WC (34.1 eV) 和 WO₃ (36.2 eV)。根据 Ni 2p 和 W 4f 光谱,按照以下反应确定氧化物和硫化物是腐蚀产物的主要组成:





3 结 论

研究了具有不同含量球形WC含量的镍基涂层的微观结构, 及其在H₂S介质中磨损和腐蚀行为。

(1) 采用PTA在304L不锈钢上成功制备了不同WC含量的Ni-WC涂层。

(2) Ni-WC涂层主要由WC、W₂C、Ni和Ni₃B相组成。涂层的微观结构由枝晶和共晶颗粒组成。

(3) Ni-60%WC涂层显示出比Ni基和Ni-30%WC涂层更好的耐磨性, 这可通过较低的COF和磨损率得到验证。

(4) 电化学结果表明, 在H₂S介质中, Ni-60%WC涂层显示出比Ni基和Ni-30%WC涂层更好的耐蚀性能。

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