

CMDWC
2021

1st Corrosion and Materials Degradation Web Conference

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WEBINARS

Unveiling the self-healing effect of cerium ions in PMMA-silica coatings on AA7075: A comparative study of Ce(III) and Ce(IV)

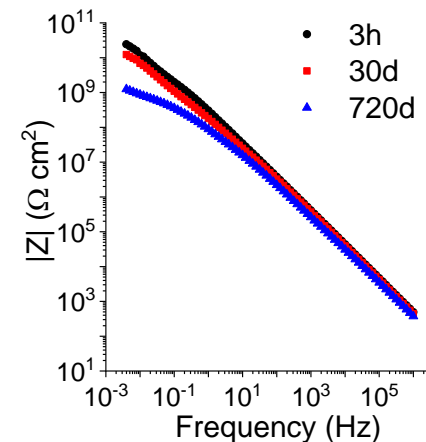
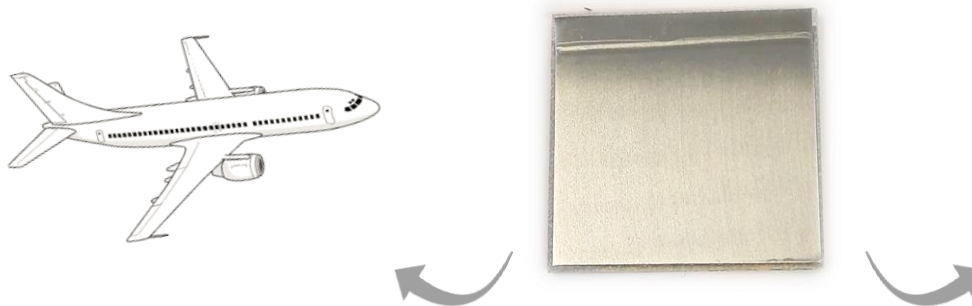
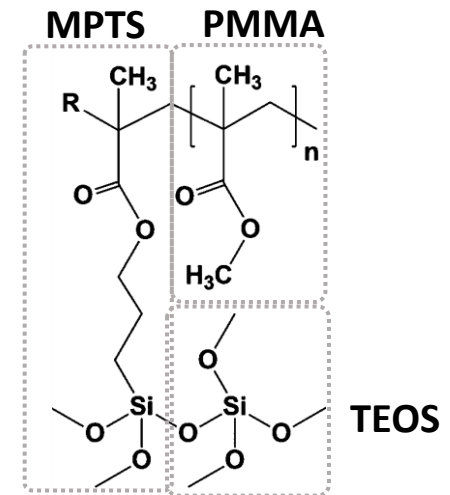
Andressa Trentin,
Samarah V. Harb,
Mayara C. Uvida,
Peter Hammer

andressa.trentin@unesp.br
São Paulo State University – UNESP, Brazil

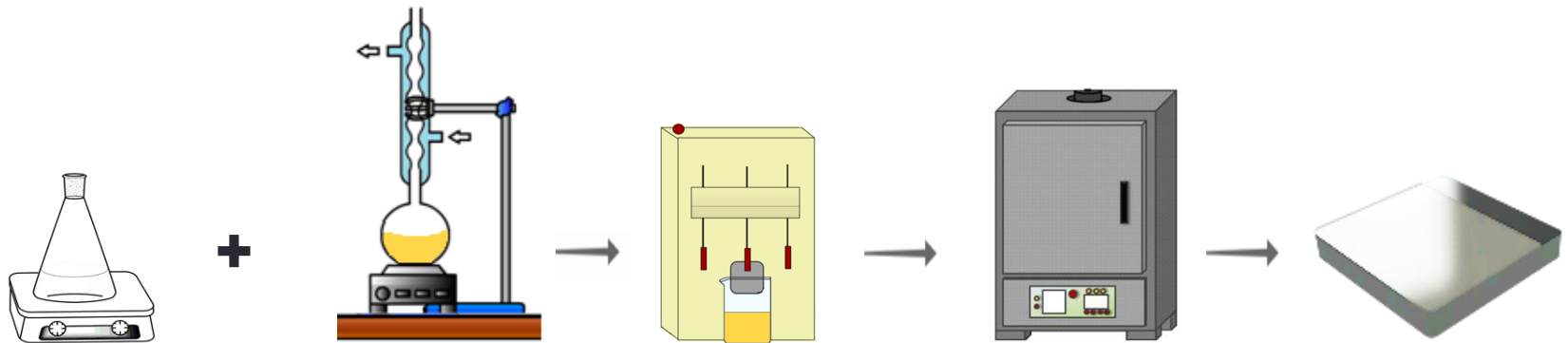
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PMMA-silica-Ce(III)/Ce(IV) coatings

- Hybrid coatings combine properties of polymeric and sol-gel materials
- Aluminum AA7075: widely used in aircrafts
- > 720 days of stability in 3.5% NaCl
- Thickness 5~ μm
- Ce(III) vs. Ce(IV): Role of the oxidation state in active corrosion inhibition



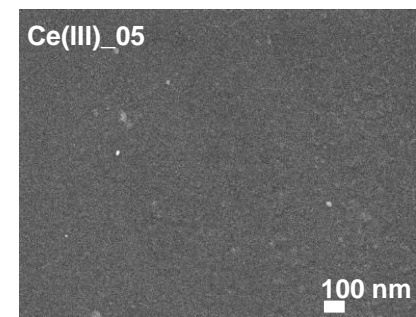
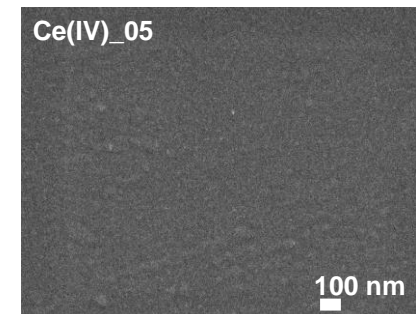
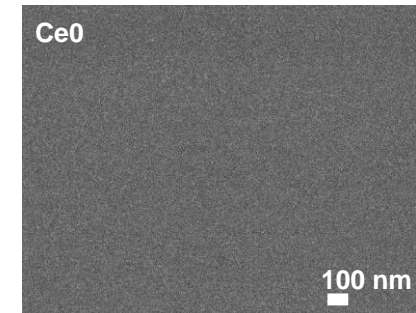
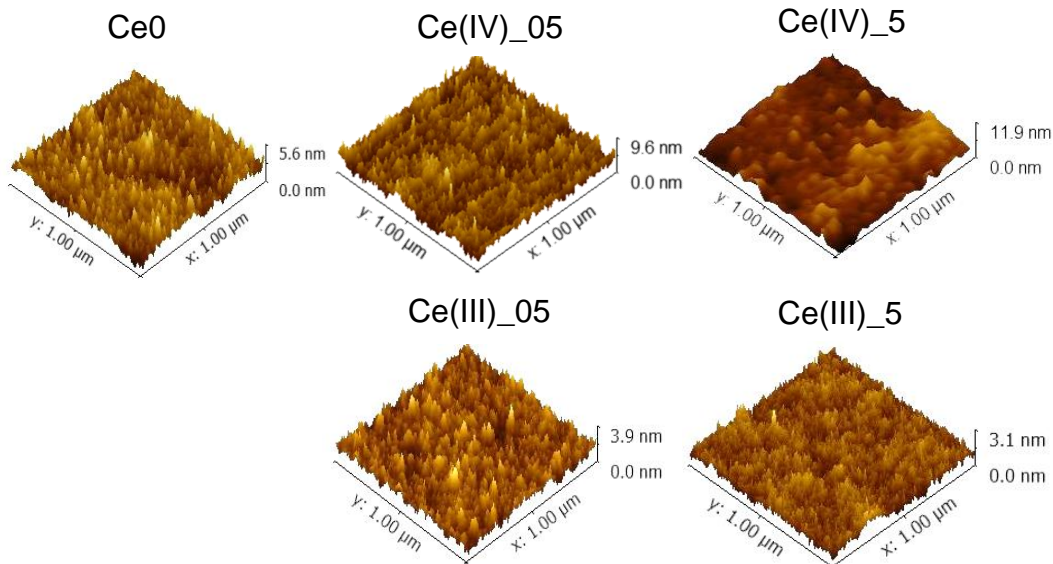
PMMA-silica-Ce(III)/Ce(IV) synthesis



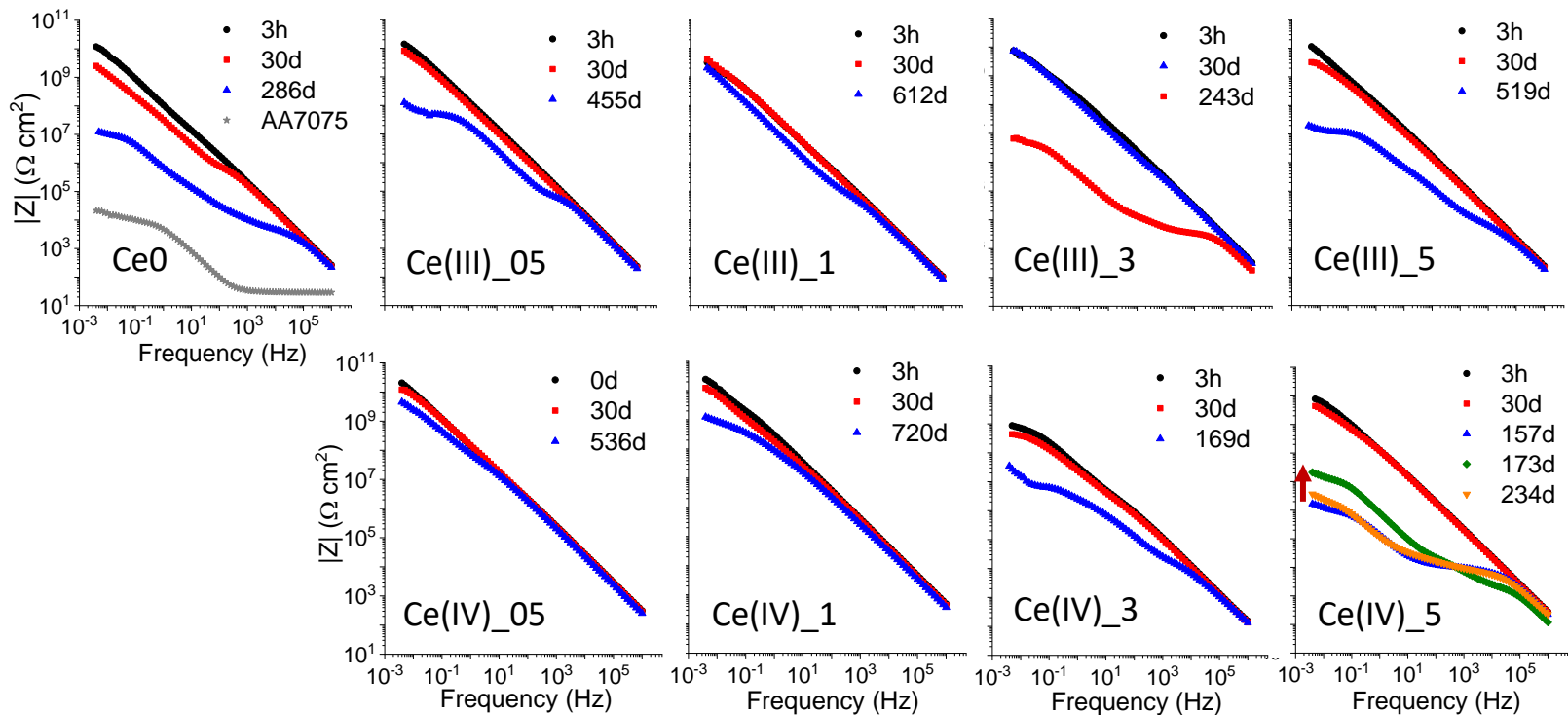
Sol-gel	Polymerization	Dip-coating	Drying and curing	Characterization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TEOS - Ethanol - H₂O (pH 1) - ((NH₄)₂Ce(NO₃)₆) - (Ce(NO₃)₃·6H₂O) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MMA (monomer) - BPO (thermal initiator) - MPTS (coupling agent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 immersions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 °C / 24 h - 160 °C / 3 h 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CeO Ce(III)_05 (500 ppm) Ce(III)_1 (1000 ppm) Ce(III)_3 (3000 ppm) Ce(III)_5 (5000 ppm) Ce(IV)_05 Ce(IV)_1 Ce(IV)_3 Ce(IV)_5

Surface Morphology of PMMA-silica-Ce(III)/Ce(IV) – AFM and SEM

- Roughness in the nm range (0.3 to 6.7 nm)
- Higher Ce(IV) content: Increased R_{RMS}
- Absence of pores and cracks

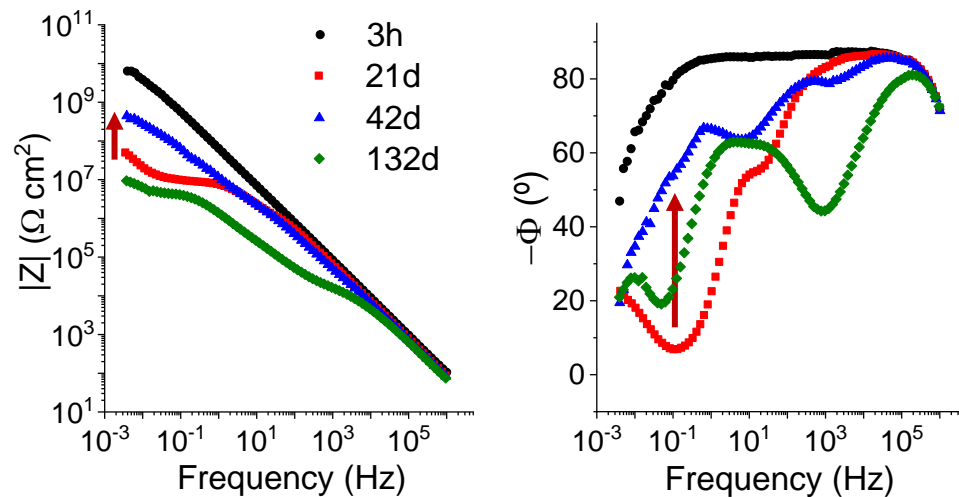


Electrochemical response over time – EIS



- High low-frequency impedance modulus $\sim 24 \text{ G}\Omega \text{ cm}^2$ in 3.5% NaCl
- Ce(IV)_05 and Ce(IV)_5: *Increased lifespan due to self-healing activity*

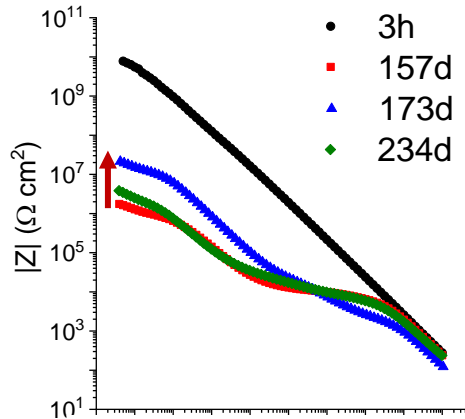
Electrochemical response over time – EIS



- **Ce(IV)_05**: Activity on pits of corrosion
- Suppression of the charge transfer process at the interface

Proposed mechanism – EIS and SIMS

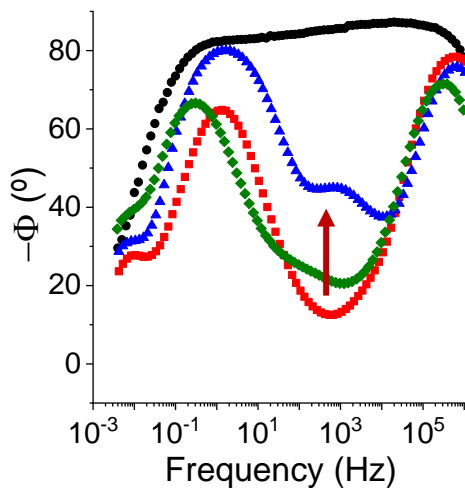
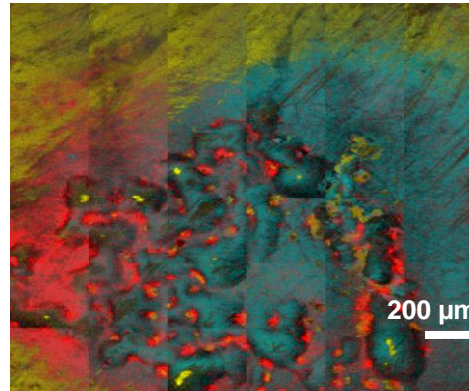
Ce(IV)_5



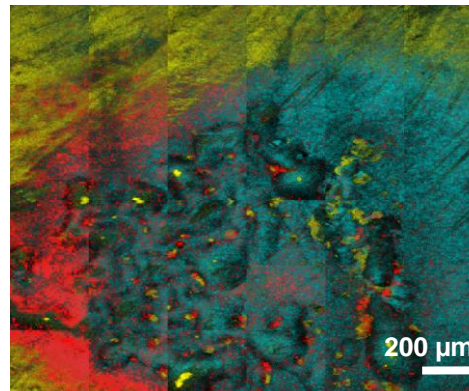
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2^+$

CeO^+

Al^+



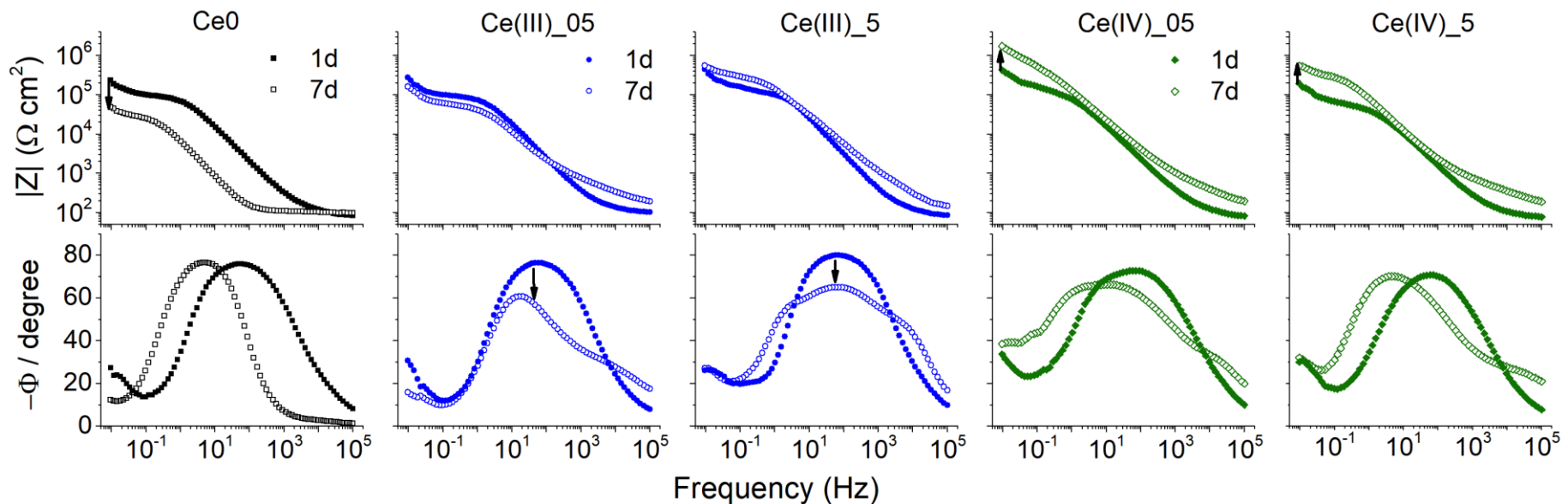
Cu^+



- Self-healing effect: formation of insoluble oxides/hydroxides
- CeO^+ is formed preferentially in Cu^+ (intermetallic of AA7075)

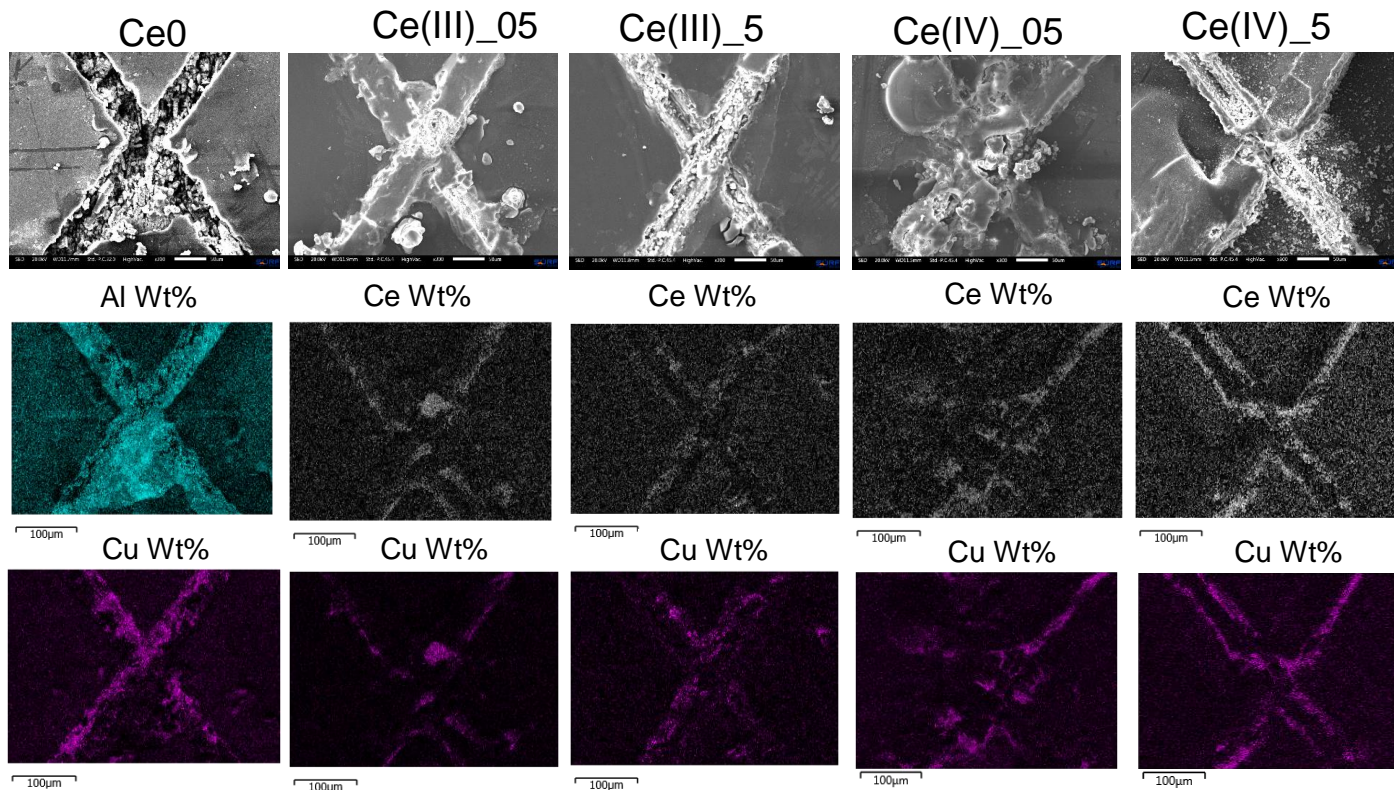
Active protection – accelerated corrosion tests / EIS

- Ce0 and Ce(III): decrease / similar $|Z|$ after 7 days, respectively
- Ce(IV): recovery of $|Z|$ → inhibitory effect



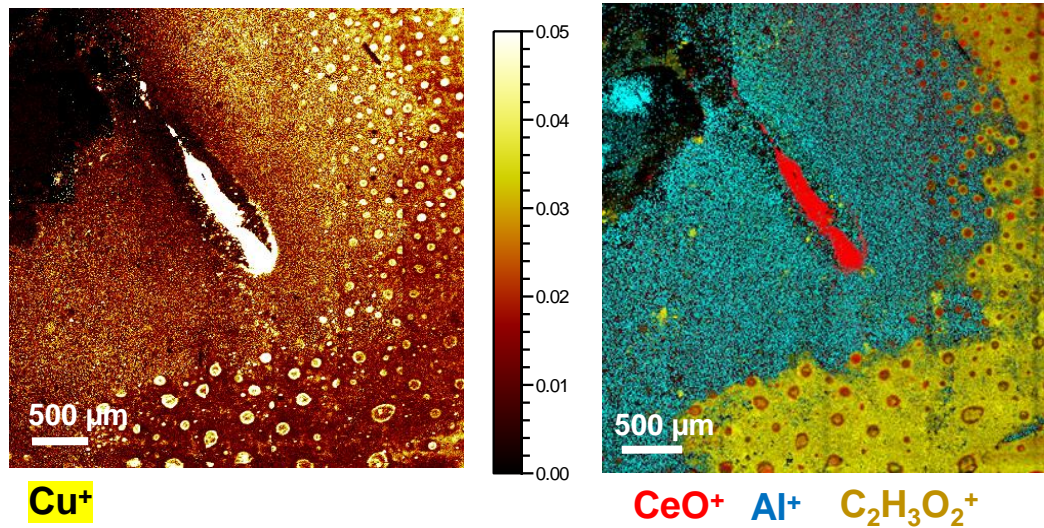
Active protection – SEM / EDS

- Ce0: Al products → main composition of the scratch
- Ce(III) and Ce(IV): correlation with Cu at the scratch edges



Active protection – SIMS

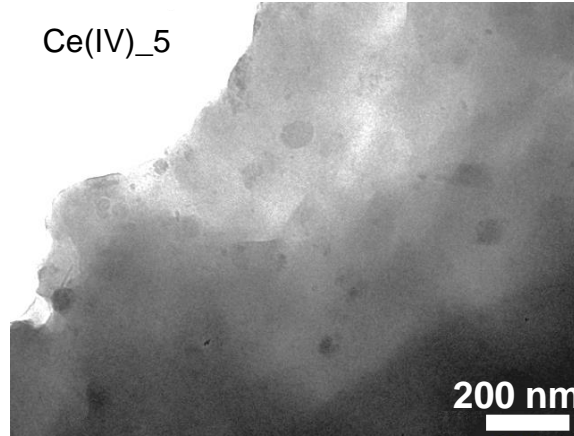
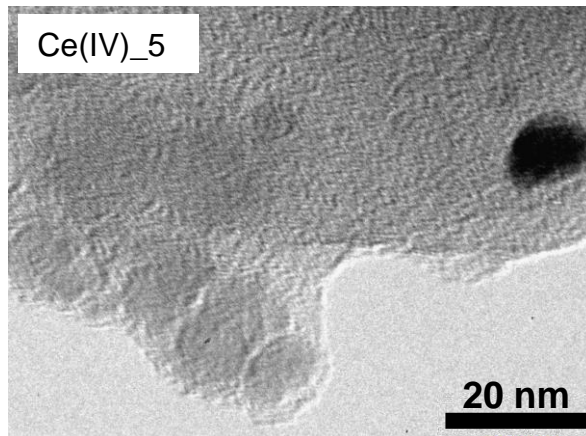
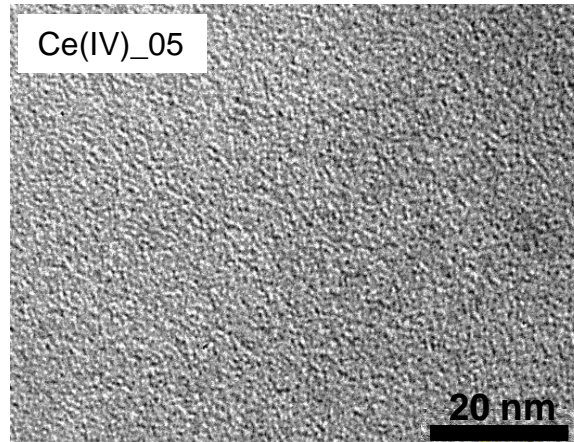
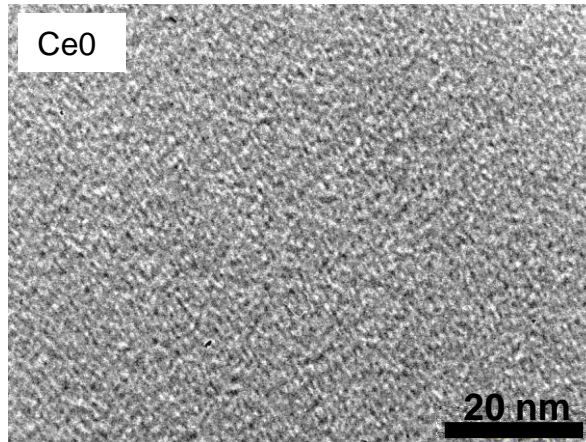
Ce(IV)_5



- Higher activity on intermetallic particles
- Correlation of CeO^+ and Cu^+ at the scratch track
- Leached Ce(IV) ions from adjacent walls formed a protective layer

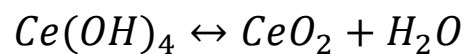
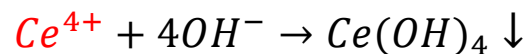
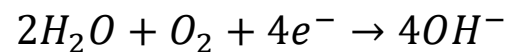
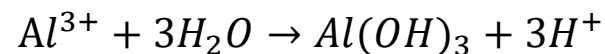
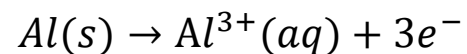
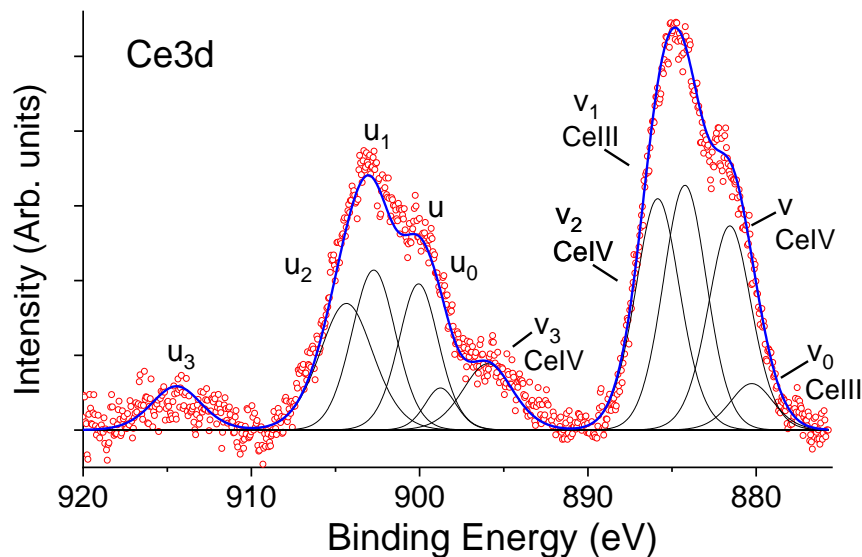
Nanostructural analysis of silica and cerium nanoparticles – TEM

- CeO and Ce(IV)_05: homogeneous distribution
- Ce(IV)_3 and Ce(IV)_5: larger cerium oxide/hydroxide particles (30 - 100 nm)

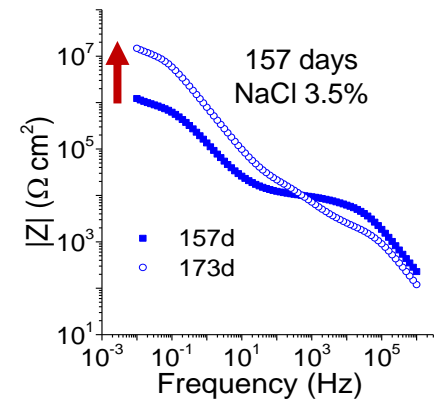
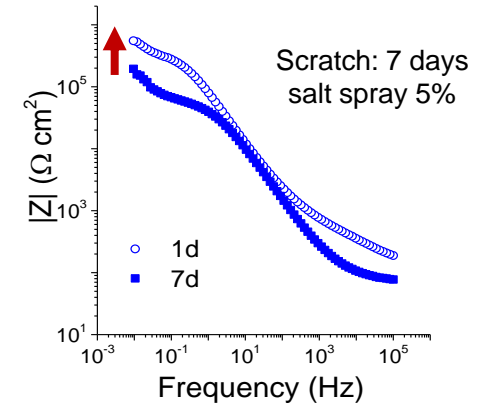
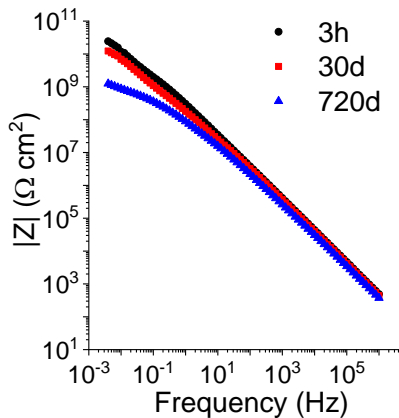
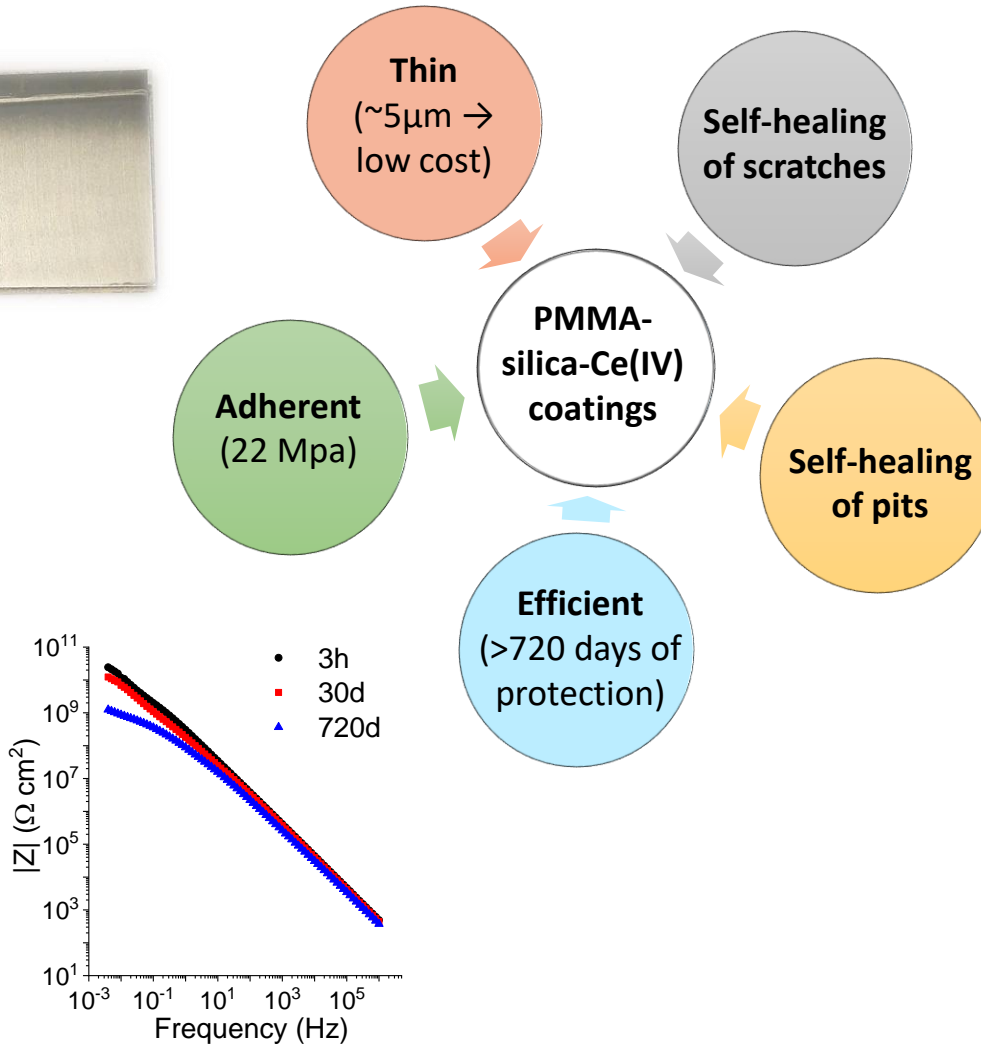


Surface Chemistry of PMMA-silica-Ce(III)/Ce(IV) – XPS

- **Ce(IV)_5**: 64% of Ce(IV)
- **Ce(III)_5**: 41% of Ce(IV)
- Ce(IV) reacts **faster** with OH⁻ from oxygen reduction reaction
→ **insoluble oxides and hydroxides**



Current hypothesis



Thank you

