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DOI: 10.16078/j.tribology.2020182

聚酰胺酰亚胺/聚四氟乙烯复合涂层的制备及其摩擦学性能和耐腐蚀性能

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摘要: 制备了具有良好摩擦学性能和优异耐腐蚀性能的聚酰胺酰亚胺/聚四氟乙烯(PAI/PTFE)多功能复合涂层. 采用CSM摩擦磨损试验机评估了涂层的摩擦学性能, 采用P4000A电化学工作站研究了PAI/PTFE复合涂层在质量分数为3.5% NaCl溶液中的抗电化学腐蚀性能. 重点研究了PTFE与PAI的固体质量比对涂层摩擦学性能和耐腐蚀性能的影响. 结果表明: 适量PTFE的引入极大增强了PAI涂层的摩擦学性能和耐腐蚀性能. 特别是, 当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比为0.6时, 涂层的摩擦学性能最佳, 摩擦系数为0.075, 磨损率为 $3.72 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^3/(\text{N} \cdot \text{m})$. 当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比为1时, 复合涂层在质量分数为3.5%的NaCl溶液中浸泡240 h后涂层的低频阻抗值 $|Z|_{0.01 \text{ Hz}}$ 高达 $3.83 \times 10^9 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$, 仍表现出较好的耐腐蚀性能. 此外, 经过240 h中性盐雾试验, 复合涂层表面没有出现起泡、生锈等现象. 复合涂层具有如此优异的摩擦学性能和耐腐蚀性能归因于PTFE优异的润滑性能以及涂层对腐蚀介质阻隔性能的增强.

关键词: 聚四氟乙烯; 聚酰胺酰亚胺; 复合涂层; 耐腐蚀性能; 摩擦学性能

中图分类号: TG174.2; TG174.4

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1004-0595(2021)04-0455-12

Preparation of Polyamideimide/Polytetrafluoroethylene Composite Coatings and Its Tribological and Anti-Corrosion Properties

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Abstract: Polyamideimide/polytetrafluoroethylene (PAI/PTFE) multifunctional composite coatings with good tribological properties and excellent corrosion resistance were prepared. The CSM friction and wear tester was used to study the tribological performances of the coatings, and the P4000A electrochemical workstation was used to measure the electrochemical corrosion resistance of the PAI/PTFE composite coatings in 3.5% NaCl solution. The focus was on the influence of the solid mass ratio of PTFE to PAI on the tribological properties and corrosion resistance of the coatings. The results showed that the introduction of an appropriate amount of PTFE greatly enhanced the tribological properties and corrosion resistance of the PAI coatings. In particular, when the solid mass ratio of PTFE to PAI was 0.6, the coating exhibited the best tribological performances, as friction coefficient of 0.075 and wear rate of $3.72 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^3/(\text{N} \cdot \text{m})$. When the solid mass ratio of PTFE to PAI was 1, the low-frequency impedance value of the composite coatings immersed in 3.5% NaCl solution for 240 h was as high as $3.83 \times 10^9 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$ showing excellent corrosion

resistance. In addition, there were no blistering and rusting on the surface of the composite coatings exposed to salt spray test for 240 h. Such excellent tribological performances and corrosion resistance of PAI/PTFE composite coatings were attributed to the excellent lubricating properties of PTFE and the enhancement of the barrier properties of the coating to corrosive media.

Key words: polytetrafluoroethylene; polyamideimide; composite coating; corrosion resistance; tribological properties

金属材料具有优异的理化性能和成熟的加工工艺,广泛应用于建筑、海洋、航空等领域^[1-7]。然而,金属材料在服役期间经常受到腐蚀和磨损的影响,腐蚀介质以及机械磨损两者共同作用会加速材料的失效,造成巨大的经济损失甚至引发安全事件^[8-13]。有机涂层由于方便、高效、成本低及防护性能优异等优点被认为是保护金属材料不受腐蚀和磨损最有效的途径之一^[14-15]。聚酰胺酰亚胺(PAI)具有优异的机械性能、耐热性能、介电性、化学稳定性和较宽的使用温度范围,因此成为有机涂层的重要成膜物质^[16-20]。然而,PAI类涂层对H₂O、O₂等腐蚀介质的阻隔性能较差,电解质溶液易浸入到涂层中,进而引起涂层的失效,不能对金属提供长期的防护^[21-22]。此外,PAI自身润滑性能较差,导致涂层的摩擦学性能较差。因此,PAI的摩擦学性能和耐腐蚀性能都有待提高。

目前,防腐的途径主要有金属表面改性、电化学保护和有机防护涂层^[14-15, 23-24]。在这些方法中,有机防护涂层是最为简便有效的方式。在涂层中引入各种类型的防腐填料,如具有阻隔性能的石墨烯^[15]、Al₂O₃、Fe₂O₃纳米粒子^[25-27]以及牺牲型填料锌粉、铝粉等^[22],能有效减少涂层中的微孔,提高涂层的致密性和阻隔性能,进一步改善涂层的耐腐蚀性能。润滑是一种有效降低摩擦、减少磨损的方式。常用的润滑剂有二硫化钼、石墨和聚四氟乙烯(PTFE),其中二硫化钼容易发生氧化,导致润滑和耐腐蚀性能下降;石墨具有导电性,易产生电化学腐蚀;聚四氟乙烯(PTFE)不仅具有出色的润滑性能,还具有较低的表面能、良好的疏水特性、优异的化学稳定性和耐腐蚀性^[28-32],因此既可以作为润滑剂又可以作为防腐填料。然而目前有关PTFE的研究主要集中于其良好的润滑性能方面,很少有研究考察其耐腐蚀性能。

基于此,本文作者采用PTFE作为润滑防腐增强填料,制备了PAI/PTFE复合涂层,研究了PTFE对复合涂层摩擦学性能和耐腐蚀性能的影响,并进一步对复合涂层抗磨损和耐腐蚀机理进行了探讨。期望研究结果能够对兼具耐磨和防腐的PAI/PTFE复合涂层的制备和应用提供一定指导。

1 试验部分

1.1 试验原料

聚酰胺酰亚胺(PAI),固含量38%±2%(质量分数),购买于北京中富科技有限公司;聚四氟乙烯(PTFE),平均粒径小于5 μm,购买于山东华氟化工有限责任公司。

1.2 涂层制备

采用高速搅拌机将不同量的聚四氟乙烯分别分散在适量的N,N-二甲基甲酰胺和N-甲基-2-吡咯烷酮体积比为1:1的混合溶剂中,按照PTFE与PAI固体的不同质量比分别加入相应质量的PAI树脂,然后加入余量的混合溶剂,调节涂料固含量至20%(质量分数),得到稳定分散的涂料。采用喷涂工艺,用喷枪将制备好的涂料喷涂在经过喷砂、超声清洗等处理好的洁净基底表面。喷涂好的试样先在室温下放置表干,然后在高温干燥箱中于270 °C下固化1 h。固化后,利用MINITEST 1100测厚仪测得涂层厚度为20±2 μm。根据PTFE与PAI固体的不同质量比(0、0.2、0.4、0.6、0.8、1、1.2),将制备的涂层依次命名为L0、L1、L2、L3、L4、L5、L6,各涂层组成列于表1中。

表1 涂层组分

Table 1 Components of coatings

Samples	PAI/g	PTFE/g
L0	19	0
L1	19	3.8
L2	19	7.6
L3	19	11.4
L4	19	15.2
L5	19	19
L6	19	22.8

1.3 性能表征

采用Nexus 870红外光谱仪表征聚酰胺酰亚胺树脂固化前后的结构;采用STA449F3型同步热分析仪对聚酰胺酰亚胺的热稳定性进行表征;采用DSA100光学接触角测角仪测量涂层的水接触角,每滴液滴体积为5 μL,每个试样选取不同位置测量5次,最终采用平均值;采用JSM-5600LV型扫描电镜(SEM)对涂层表

面及磨损表面形貌进行观察;采用FEI Quanta 650场发射扫描电镜对涂层断面形貌进行分析。

通过P4000A电化学工作站评估涂层的耐腐蚀性能,用三电极系统,其中Ag/AgCl电极为参比电极,铂丝为对电极,质量分数为3.5%的NaCl溶液用作电解质。将样品待测表面浸入在质量分数为3.5%的NaCl溶液中,在 10^{-2} ~ 10^5 Hz的频率范围内,测量不同浸泡时间后涂层的电化学阻抗谱(EIS),使用Zview软件对EIS数据进行分析。Tafel极化曲线的测量参数设置为扫描速率0.5 mV/s,相对于稳定的开路电位,电势测量范围从-800 mV到+800 mV。所有电化学测试均在法拉第屏蔽箱中进行,以尽可能避免外界干扰。盐雾试验根据GB/T 6458.86标准进行,样品尺寸为150 mm×75 mm×2 mm,试验温度为35 °C,NaCl溶液的质量分数为5.0%,沉积速率为1~2 mL/h。采用CSM摩擦磨损试验机来评价涂层的摩擦学性能,模式为往复滑动,施加载荷5 N、最大线速度13 cm/s。采用MicroXAM-800三维表面轮廓仪对涂层的磨痕三维形貌和磨损体积进行了分析,并根据公式 $w=dV/(dL \times dF)$ 来计算涂层的磨损率(其中 w 代表磨损率,表示单位滑动距离和单位施加载荷下涂层的磨损体积, V 代表磨损体积, L 代表滑动距离, F 代表施加载荷),所有摩擦试验在相同条件下重复3次,最终采用平均值。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 PAI的红外光谱和热稳定性

图1(a)为聚酰胺酰亚胺树脂固化前后的红外光谱,PAI的特征基团主要是酰胺基团(-CO-NH-)和酰亚胺基团(-CO-N-CO-)^[33]。从图1(a)中可以看到,PAI树脂固化前,波长为3 460 cm^{-1} 的吸收峰与酰胺基团中O-H的伸缩振动峰对应,波长在3 290 cm^{-1} 的吸收峰与酰胺基团中N-H的伸缩振动峰对应,波长为1 725 cm^{-1} 的

吸收峰与酰胺基团中C=O的伸缩振动峰对应。PAI树脂于270 °C固化1 h后,波长位于1 350 cm^{-1} 的吸收峰与酰亚胺基团中C-N的伸缩振动峰对应,波长为700 cm^{-1} 的吸收峰与酰亚胺基团中C-N的弯曲振动峰对应。对比图1两条曲线可知,酰胺基团中O-H的吸收峰和酰胺基团(-CO-NH-)中N-H的吸收峰经固化后消失,酰亚胺基团(-CO-N-CO-)中C-N的吸收峰出现。说明在加热的条件下分子发生了羧基(-COOH)与酰胺基团(-CO-NH-)之间的脱水成环反应^[19,33]。另外,在270 °C下高温固化1 h后PAI脱水亚胺化成环反应已进行完全^[34],PAI经过固化能显著提高其刚性、机械性能、热稳定性和粘结性能^[35-36],这为其与固体润滑剂协同减磨^[36],提高涂层的耐磨损性能奠定了基础。

图1(b)为固化后的聚酰胺酰亚胺树脂的热稳定曲线,由图1(b)可知,PAI的分解过程分为两个阶段,当温度小于350 °C时,失重曲线保持平稳,说明PAI树脂在该温度范围内热稳定性良好;当温度位于350~600 °C时,失重曲线出现第一阶段下降,并且DTA曲线存在吸热峰,该阶段主要是由PAI树脂中的侧链小分子分解所导致的;当温度位于620~750 °C时,失重曲线急剧下降,同时DTA曲线出现比较强烈的吸热峰,此阶段主要是由PAI长链大规模分解所导致的^[19]。综上所述,PAI具有良好的耐高低温性能,具有较宽的使用温度范围^[36]。

2.2 涂层表面亲疏水性

涂层表面亲疏水特性对于涂层耐腐蚀性能有很大影响,具有疏水性能的涂层表面不容易被浸润,这样的表面可以有效阻挡水的入侵,进而提高涂层的耐腐蚀性能。表面对水的亲疏性一般采用表面水接触角大小来划分,10°~90°是亲水性,90°~150°是疏水性,大于150°是超疏水。图2为PAI/PTFE复合涂层的水接触角变化曲线,从图2中可以看出,纯PAI树脂涂层表

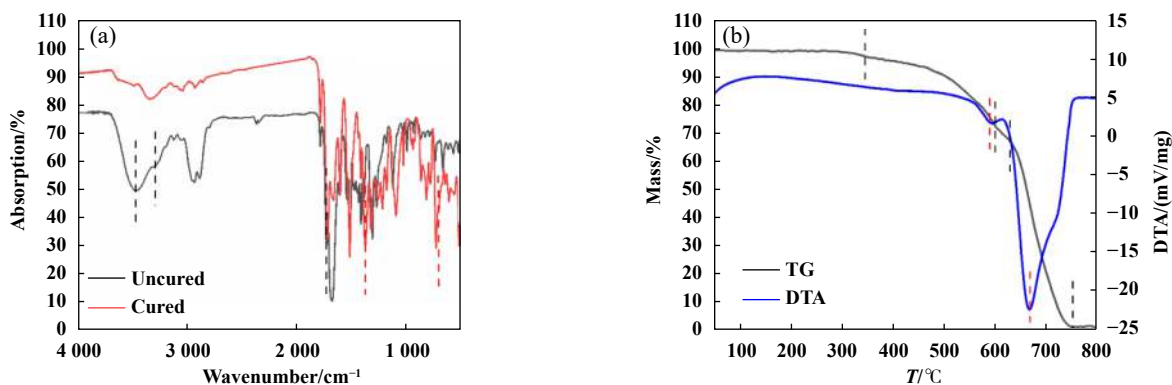


Fig. 1 (a) FTIR absorption spectra of PAI (b) TG curve of PAI
图1 (a)聚酰胺酰亚胺的红外光谱;(b)聚酰胺酰亚胺的热重曲线

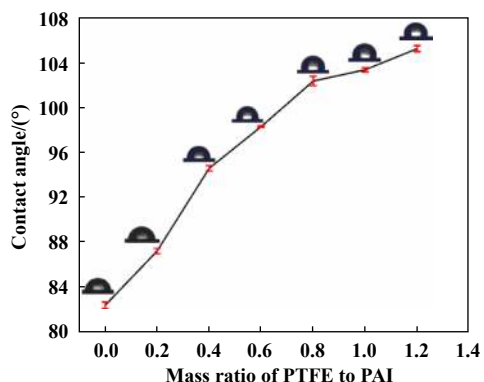


Fig. 2 Water contact angle of composite coatings
图2 复合涂层的水接触角

面的平均水接触角为 82° ，表现出亲水性。随着PTFE含量的增加，复合涂层的水接触角不断增大。当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比为0.4时，涂层已表现出疏水特性，随着PTFE含量的继续增加，涂层的水接触角仍以较快的速度增加，当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比大于0.8后涂层水接触角增加趋势减缓。说明适量PTFE的加入，降低了涂层的表面能，使涂层水接触角增大。

2.3 涂层表面和断面形貌

图3为涂层L0和L5的表面及断面形貌，由图3(a)、

(c)可知，纯树脂涂层L0表面相对平整，加入PTFE的涂层L5表面相对较粗糙，由于PTFE具有较低的表面能，其与金属基底的界面张力相差较大，因此，涂料固化成膜后PTFE大部分富集在涂层的表面，而PAI富集在涂层底部，进而使得涂层表面粗糙度增加，同时这有利于提高涂层的疏水性能。另外，从元素的EDS分布可知，其中N元素代表PAI树脂相，F元素代表PTFE相，它们均匀分散在涂层中，这归因于PAI和PTFE良好的分散性，有利于充分发挥PTFE与树脂的协同增强作用，进而有利于提高涂层的综合性能。从图3(b)、(d)涂层的断面形貌中可以看到，PAI涂层内部较疏松，局部还有少量直通的微孔，这归因于PAI涂层在固化过程中由于溶剂的挥发会产生大量微孔，而加入PTFE的涂层内部致密性较好，涂层中的微孔明显减少。此外，涂层的厚度约为 $22\ \mu\text{m}$ ，涂层与基底结合相对紧密。

2.4 涂层摩擦学性能

图4(a)和(b)分别为复合涂层的摩擦系数和磨损率。从图4(a)中可知，L0涂层表现出最大的摩擦系数，为0.19，PTFE的加入使得涂层摩擦系数大幅度降低。当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比高于0.4后，随着PTFE含量的增加，复合涂层摩擦系数的变化趋势减缓，摩擦

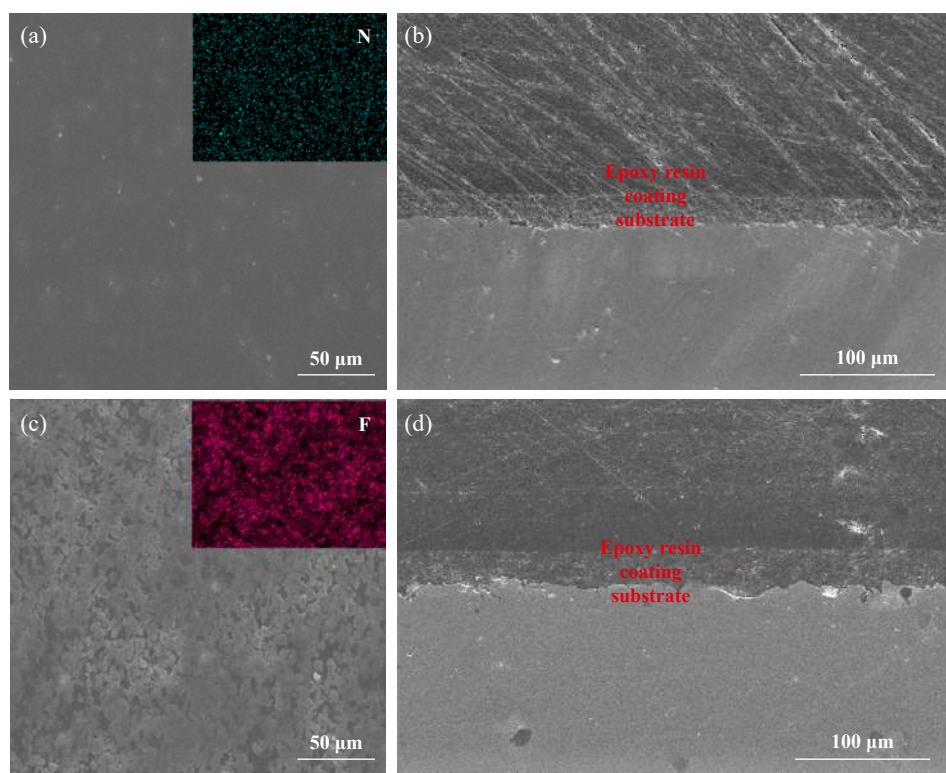


Fig. 3 (a) Surface morphology and N element mapping of coating L0, (b) Cross section morphology of coating L0, (c) Surface morphology and F element mapping of coating L5, (d) Cross section morphology of coating L5

图3 (a)涂层L0的表面形貌和N元素面分布图；(b)涂层L0的断面形貌；(c)涂层L5的表面形貌和F元素面分布图；(d)涂层L5的断面形貌

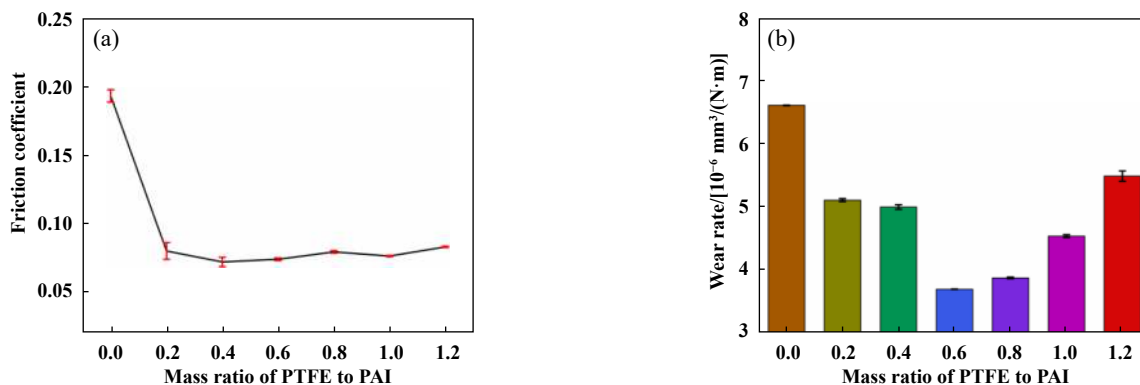


Fig. 4 The tribological properties of the composite coatings (a) friction coefficient, (b) wear rate

图4 复合涂层的摩擦学性能(a)摩擦系数;(b)磨损率

系数基本稳定在0.08左右,相较于不含PTFE的纯PAI涂层,摩擦系数降低约57.89%。这是因为摩擦过程中富集在涂层表面的PTFE可以优先转移到对偶面形成连续的转移膜,使得接触面间的剪切强度减小,涂层的摩擦系数减小^[37]。随着PTFE含量的增加,转移膜变得更加连续、致密,再加上PTFE转移膜柔软光滑,可填平对偶金属表面的凹坑,使得之后的摩擦只在PTFE转移膜和复合涂层之间进行,最后摩擦系数基本保持不变^[38]。从图4(b)可知,涂层磨损率随PTFE与PAI固体质量比的增加呈先减小后增大的趋势,L0涂层的磨损率表现出最大,为 $6.63 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^3/(\text{N}\cdot\text{m})$ 。加入PTFE后涂层磨损率有不同程度的降低,当加入PTFE与PAI的固体质量比小于0.6时,涂层磨损率降低幅度较小,这是由于加入PTFE过少时,PAI占比过大,涂层的摩擦学性能较差,摩擦过程产生的润滑转移膜不连续,受到的剪切强度仍较大,对偶对涂层的破坏程度大,进而导致涂层耐磨损性能降低;当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比为0.6时,涂层表现出最低的磨损率,为 $3.72 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^3/(\text{N}\cdot\text{m})$,此时,涂层中润滑剂PTFE和粘结剂PAI充分结合,既发挥了PTFE优异的润滑性能,又有效发挥了PAI出色的粘结性能,能协同提高涂层的耐磨损性能;当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比大于0.6时,涂层磨损率又开始增大,这是由于涂层中PAI含量较低,不足以粘结过多的PTFE,涂层的连续性变差,涂层内部结合强度下降,在摩擦过程中涂层变得更容易开裂和剥落,润滑转移膜很快失效,导致对偶与破损的涂层直接对磨,涂层耐磨损性能下降。

通过分析涂层磨损表面形貌和对偶球磨损表面形貌可以进一步探讨复合涂层的摩擦学性能和润滑机制。图5显示了PAI和PAI/PTFE复合涂层的磨痕三维形貌、截面轮廓和磨痕内部形貌的SEM照片。由图5可

知,L0涂层的平均磨痕深度较大[图5(a~b)],磨损表面出现严重的塑性变形和剥落[图5(c)],说明纯PAI树脂涂层耐磨损性能较差。这是由于PAI的润滑性能差,对偶与涂层对磨时,由于基体承载能力差,PAI涂层发生剪切断裂,从基体上不断剥落。PTFE与PAI固体质量比为0.6的L3涂层的磨痕三维形貌比较规整[图5(d)],且平均磨痕深度明显较小[图5(e)],另外磨痕内部较为致密和平坦,几乎无剥落产生[图5(f)],说明当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比为0.6时,复合涂层具有较强的耐磨损性能。当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比继续增加时,复合涂层磨痕三维形貌[图5(g,j)]和平均磨痕深度[图5(h,k)]无明显变化,但磨痕的内部表面出现了较多的裂纹和剥落,磨损表面比较粗糙[图5(i,l)],这是由于摩擦过程涂层出现了黏着现象,由黏着效应引起的黏着节点产生了剪切断裂,涂层磨损表面表现出黏着磨损的特征,导致涂层的耐磨损性能较差。上述分析结果与图4中得出的结论一致。

图6所示为复合涂层对应对偶球的磨损表面形貌,对偶球磨斑面积由公式 $S = \pi \cdot a \cdot b$ 计算,其中 a 代表与磨斑对应椭圆的半长轴长度, b 代表与磨斑对应椭圆的半短轴长度。由图6可知,纯PAI树脂涂层L0对应的对偶球磨损程度较大,表现出最大的磨斑面积 S_a ,为 1.07 mm^2 ,这是因为PAI涂层自身润滑性能较差,在摩擦过程中受到较大的剪切应力,发生了严重的塑性变形,使得对偶与涂层接触面积增大,导致对偶的磨损破坏程度较大;加入PTFE后,涂层对应对偶球磨斑面积减小,且PTFE与PAI固体质量比为0.6的L3涂层对应对偶球磨斑面积最小,为 0.7 mm^2 ,这是因为加入PTFE后,一方面涂层的润滑性能增强,在摩擦过程中受到较小的剪切应力,涂层塑性变形程度明显减小,另一方面涂层中PAI与PTFE比例适中,协同提高了涂

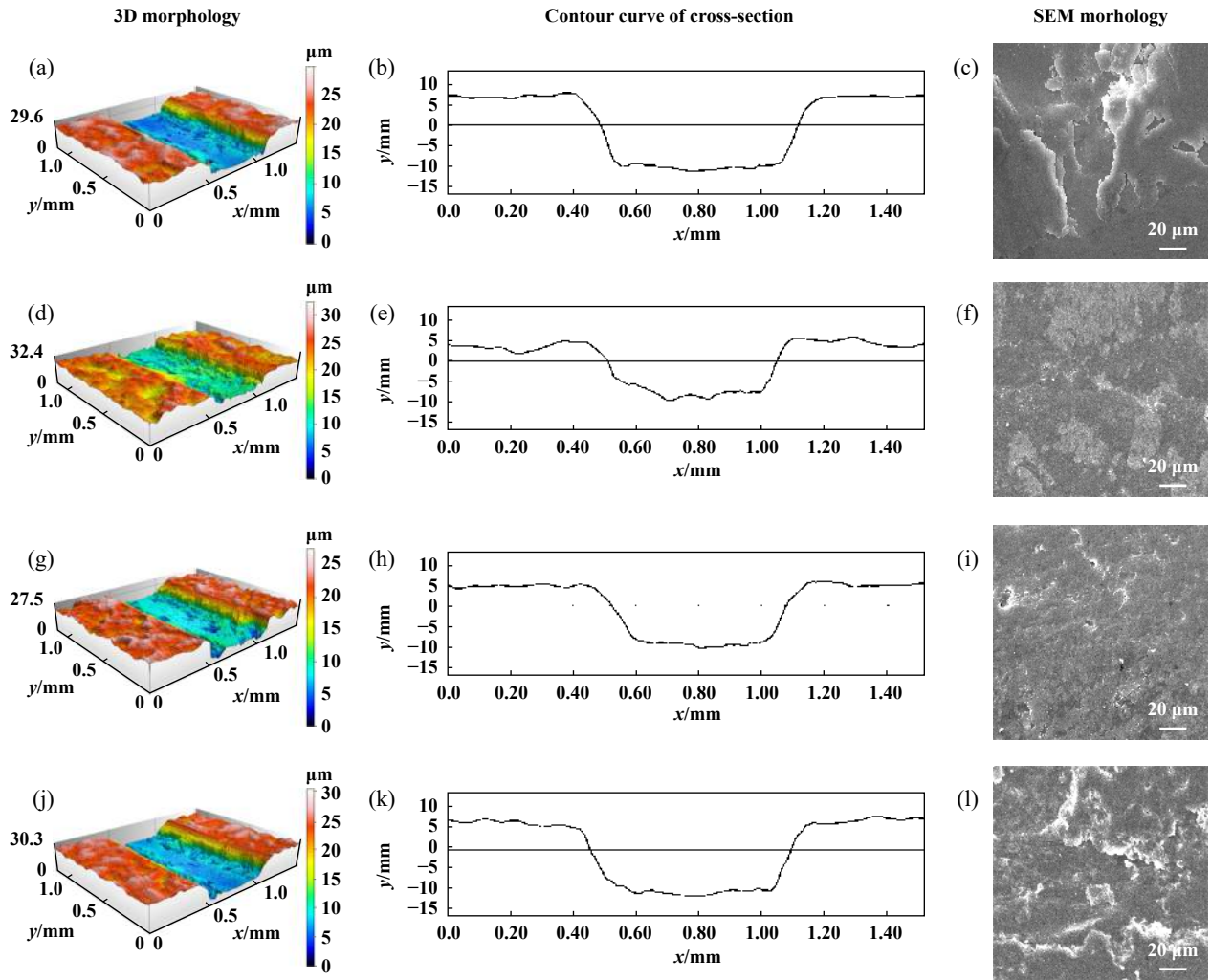


Fig. 5 The three-dimension morphology, cross-section profiles and interior micrographs of wear marks of the composite coatings
图5 复合涂层的磨痕三维形貌、截面轮廓和磨痕内部形貌的SEM照片

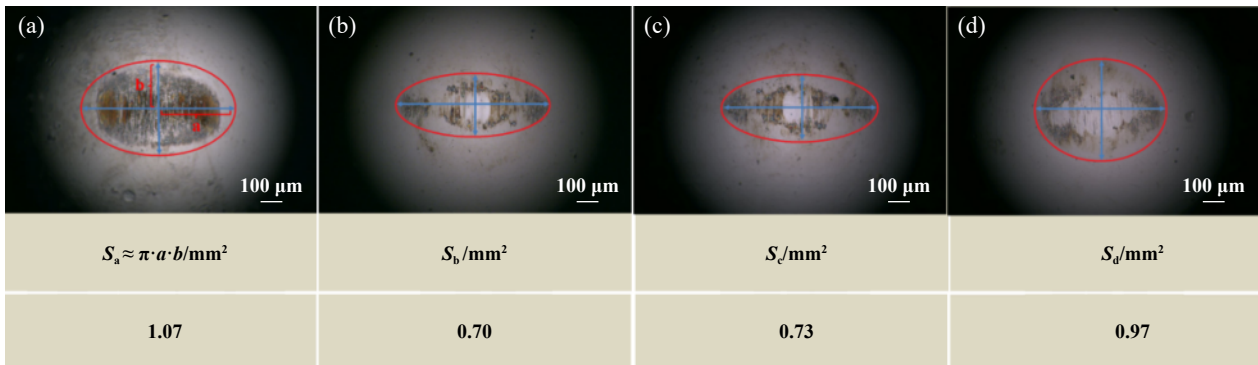


Fig. 6 Wear marks of the balls (a) L0 (b) L3 (c) L5 (d) L6
图6 复合涂层对偶球磨损表面形貌(a) L0; (b) L3; (c) L5; (d) L6

层的摩擦学性能, 对对偶球的防护性能增强; 当PTFE与PAI质量比继续增加时, 对偶球表面磨损程度又呈现增大的趋势, 这是由于PTFE含量过高, PAI含量相对减少, 涂层粘结性能降低, 进而使得涂层机械

性能变差, 在摩擦过程中涂层塑性变形较大, 导致对偶球的磨损程度又变大. 综上所述, 当涂层中PTFE与PAI的固体质量比为0.6时涂层不仅具有优异的摩擦学性能, 而且对对偶材料具有较好的防护性能.

2.5 涂层耐腐蚀性能

电化学阻抗谱(EIS)是研究腐蚀过程的一种有效方法.图7为涂层L0(a、b)、L3(c、d)、L5(e、f)和L6(g、h)在质量分数为3.5%的NaCl溶液中浸泡2、48、120和240 h后测得的电化学阻抗谱的Bode图和Nyquist曲线.通常,0.01 Hz低频的阻抗模量是判断涂层阻隔能力的可靠指标,从Bode图中可以看到,浸泡初期,纯PAI涂层L0表现出最低的低频阻抗模量值 $|Z|_{0.01\text{ Hz}}$ 为 $1.83\times 10^{10}\ \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$.浸泡120 h后,低频阻抗模量迅速降低至 $7.84\times 10^6\ \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$,浸泡240 h后,该值又急剧降低到 $8.48\times 10^5\ \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$,涂层已失效.这归因于PAI涂层本身是亲水性的,而且在固化过程中由于溶剂的挥发涂层内部有较多的缺陷和孔隙,对电解质溶液的阻隔性能较差,导致阻抗模量降低较快;对于L3涂层,浸泡初期,低频阻抗模量值 $|Z|_{0.01\text{ Hz}}$ 为 $2.15\times 10^{10}\ \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$,浸泡240 h后,它的低频阻抗模量值也有较明显的降低,降至 $1.72\times 10^6\ \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$,这是由于添加少量的PTFE不足以发挥涂层的疏水特性,且涂层中PAI含量仍较多,依然存在少量微孔;对于L5涂层,浸泡初期,低频阻抗模量值最大,为 $2.4\times 10^{10}\ \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$,浸泡240 h后,其低频阻抗模量值仍高达 $3.83\times 10^9\ \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$,显然该涂层对金属基底具有较好的腐蚀防护性能,这是因为恰当的PTFE与PAI比例,使得PTFE与PAI之间表现出较好的界面结合,涂层内部更加致密,极大提高了涂层对电解质溶液的阻隔性能,渗透到涂层中的电解质溶液减少,涂层阻抗模量变化较小;对于L6涂层,浸泡初期,

低频阻抗模量值 $|Z|_{0.01\text{ Hz}}$ 为 $2.24\times 10^{10}\ \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$,浸泡240 h后,涂层低频阻抗模量值又呈现较大幅度降低,降至 $1.84\times 10^8\ \Omega\cdot\text{cm}^2$,这是因为过量的PTFE使得涂层中PAI含量相对减少,PTFE与PAI界面处的接触面积变小,PAI对PTFE的粘结性能减弱,进而导致它们之间的界面结合强度降低,涂层变得疏松多孔,虽然该涂层表现出最大的水接触角,但是随着涂层在腐蚀介质中浸泡时间的增加,涂层表面还是很快被润湿,电解质溶液会迅速沿着涂层内部的孔隙渗透到涂层/基材的界面处,发生腐蚀反应,因此涂层耐腐蚀性能又呈现降低的趋势.另外从Nyquist图中也可以看到,浸泡初期,所有涂层都具有较大的容抗弧直径,且只有1个时间常数.浸泡120 h后,纯PAI涂层在低频出现了新的时间常数,这说明电解质溶液已经扩散到了涂层与基材界面处,并发生了较严重的腐蚀反应.浸泡240 h后,纯PAI涂层出现的新时间常数的容抗弧直径进一步缩小,这归因于涂层与基底界面处腐蚀反应的加剧.对于L3和L6涂层,浸泡240 h也出现了新的时间常数,这说明它们与基材的界面处也发生了腐蚀反应.而在整个浸泡过程中,涂层L5没有出现新的时间常数,而且仍具有较大的容抗弧直径,这表明电解质溶液的扩散仍在涂层本体发生,未渗透至涂层/基材界面.

为了进一步研究腐蚀过程,通过电化学等效电路来拟合EIS测量结果,如图8(a~b)所示.部分拟合参数(R_c , R_{ct})随浸泡时间的变化如图9(a~b)所示.拟合的等效电路元件包括 R_s 、 R_c 、 R_{ct} 、 Q_c 和 Q_{dl} ,它们分别代表电

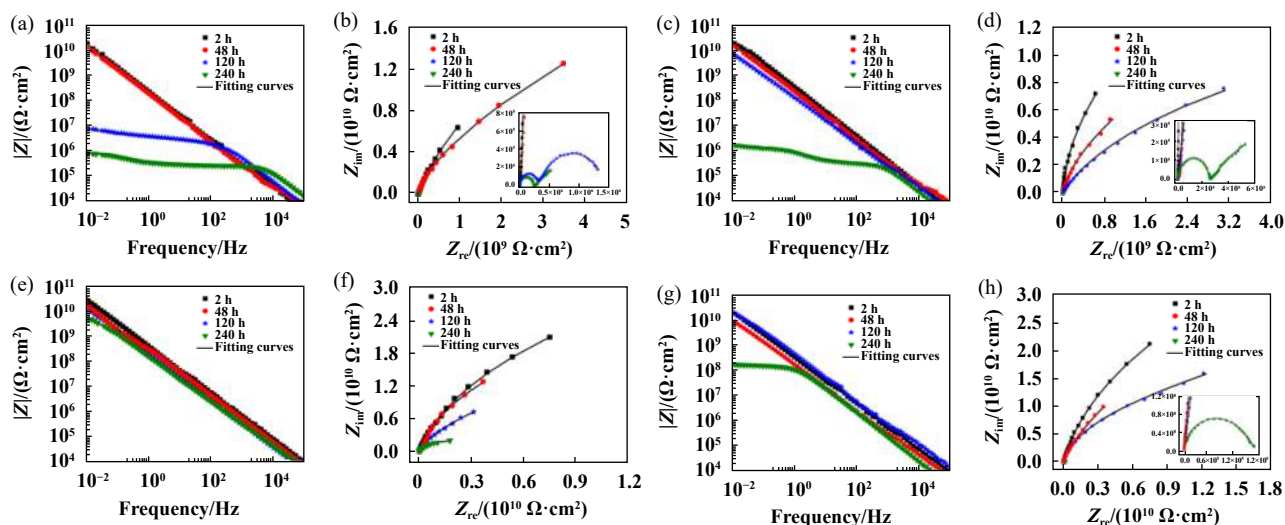


Fig. 7 Bode impedance modulus curves and Dynamic Nyquist curves of composite coatings (a) and (b)L0, (c) and (d) L3, (e) and (f) L5, (g) and (h) L6 immersed in 3.5% NaCl solution for 2 h, 48 h, 120 h and 240 h

图7 复合涂层在质量分数为3.5% NaCl溶液中浸泡2 h、48 h、120 h和240 h后的Bode阻抗模量曲线和Nyquist曲线(a)和(b) L0, (c)和(d) L3, (e)和(f) L5, (g)和(h) L6

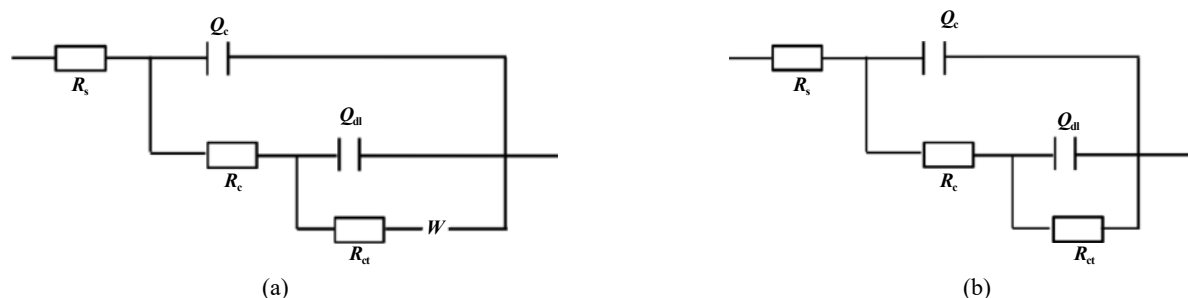


Fig. 8 Fitting equivalent circuit of EIS curves

图8 EIS曲线的拟合等效电路

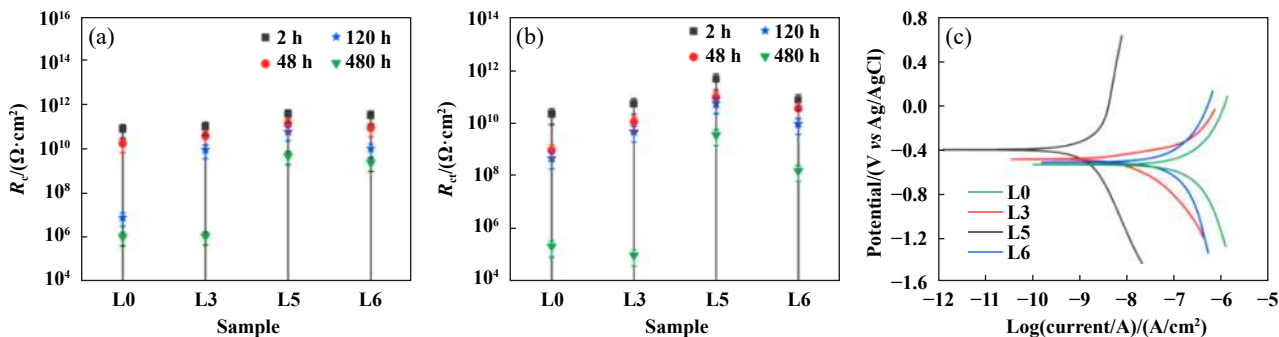
解质溶液电阻、涂层电阻、涂层与基材界面处腐蚀电化学反应的电荷转移电阻、涂层的非理想电容以及涂层与基材界面处的非理想双电层电容^[39-40]。所有涂层在质量分数为3.5%的NaCl溶液中浸泡2和48 h的EIS曲线以及L3、L5和L6涂层浸泡120 h、L5涂层浸泡240 h的EIS曲线用图8(a)所示的等效电路(腐蚀性介质尚未渗透到涂层/基材界面)来拟合; L0涂层浸泡120和240 h的EIS曲线以及L3、L6涂层浸泡240 h的EIS曲线用图8(b)所示的等效电路(腐蚀介质到达金属基材且腐蚀过程已在金属基材与涂层的界面处发生)来拟合^[41-42]。图9(a~b)显示了从拟合电路中获得的电化学参数 R_c 和 R_{ct} 随浸泡时间的变化趋势。纯PAI涂层L0的 R_c 和 R_{ct} 最低, 而加入PTFE的涂层L3、L5和L6的 R_c 和 R_{ct} 均增加, 随着浸泡时间的延长, 所有涂层的 R_c 和 R_{ct} 均降低, 而浸泡240 h后, L5涂层的 R_c 值($5.37 \times 10^9 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$)比L0($1.14 \times 10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$)、L3($1.25 \times 10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$)、L6($2.65 \times 10^9 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$)的 R_c 值高很多, 同样地, L5涂层的 R_{ct} 值也高于其他涂层, 这些结果也证明了L5涂层对电解质溶液有较强的阻隔性能, 具有优异的耐腐蚀性能。

通过电化学极化曲线测试来进一步评估涂层的耐腐蚀性能。图9(c)显示了L0、L3、L5和L6涂层在质量

分数为3.5%的NaCl溶液中浸泡240 h后测出的Tafel极化曲线, 表2给出了由阴极极化曲线和阳极极化曲线切线的交点得出的腐蚀电流密度(I_{corr})和腐蚀电位(E_{corr}), 通常腐蚀电位越大, 腐蚀电流密度越小, 涂层的耐腐蚀性能越好^[43-45]。由图9(c)可知, L0涂层具有最高的腐蚀电流密度($1.24 \times 10^{-7} \text{ A/cm}^2$)和最低的腐蚀电位(-0.528 V), 表明L0涂层的腐蚀速率较大, 涂层/基材界面处的腐蚀严重, 这还可归因于PAI的亲水性以及涂层内部较多的孔隙等缺陷使得涂层对电解质溶液的阻隔性能差; 添加少量或者过量的PTFE的涂层(L3和L6)腐蚀电流密度虽然有所降低, 腐蚀电位变得更高, 但由于PTFE含量过少涂层中依然存在少量微孔, 而PTFE过量会增加涂层缺陷, 涂层阻隔性能仍较差; 而L5涂层具有最小的腐蚀电流密度($1.23 \times 10^{-9} \text{ A/cm}^2$)

表2 Tafel极化曲线参数

Table 2 Tafel polarization curve parameters		
Samples	E_{corr}/V	$I_{\text{corr}}/(\text{A/cm}^2)$
L0	-0.528	1.24×10^{-7}
L3	-0.489	1.31×10^{-8}
L5	-0.390	1.23×10^{-9}
L6	-0.508	6.33×10^{-8}

Fig. 9 The variation of the electrochemical parameters (a) R_c and (b) R_{ct} obtained from EIS results at various time intervals; (c) Tafel polarization curves of coatings immersing in 3.5% NaCl solution for 240 h图9 EIS拟合电路中获得的电化学参数(a) R_c 和(b) R_{ct} 随时间的变化; (c)涂层在质量分数为3.5%NaCl溶液中浸泡240 h后测得的Tafel极化曲线

和较高的腐蚀电位(-0.391 V), 这也归因于适当的PTFE与PAI比例有效减少了涂层的缺陷, 优化了涂层的致密性, 且涂层仍具有较好的疏水特性, 使其具有良好的阻隔性能. 这进一步证明PTFE与PAI质量比为1时涂层具有优异的耐腐蚀性能, 与EIS测量结果得出的结论一致.

盐雾试验广泛应用于评价涂层的宏观耐腐蚀性能, 可以方便直观地体现涂层表面的腐蚀信息, 比如起泡, 生锈, 破裂和分层等^[1]. 所有涂层经过240 h中性盐雾试验前后的外观如图10所示. 从图10中可以清晰地看到, 纯PAI涂层表面大面积出现起泡和生锈现象, 腐蚀较为严重; 加入PTFE后涂层表面起泡和生锈现象明显减少, 当PTFE与PAI固体质量比为1时, 涂层表面完好无损, 没有出现起泡和生锈的迹象; 当PTFE与PAI固体质量比继续增加时, 涂层表面又会出现个别锈点和起泡现象. 这些结果说明当PTFE与PAI固体质量比为1时, 涂层的耐腐蚀性优于其他涂层, 与电化学测量结果完全吻合.

以上测量结果表明, 添加PTFE有效地改善了PAI涂层的耐腐蚀性能. 腐蚀防护的机理如图11所示. 对于纯PAI涂层, 它本身是亲水性的, 涂层表面很容易被电解质溶液润湿, 而且电解质溶液沿PAI涂层中的缺陷和微孔传播过程中没有任何障碍, 可以迅速渗透到涂层/基材界面处, 发生严重的腐蚀反应. 对于添加适量PTFE的涂层(L5涂层), 一方面涂层表面呈现出良

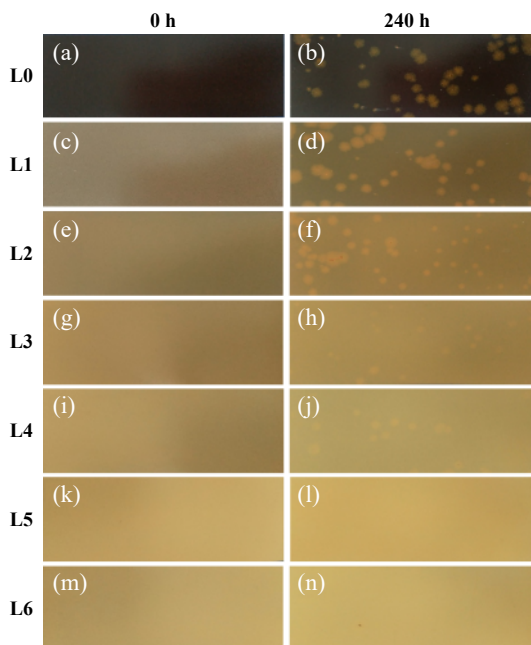


Fig. 10 Visual morphologies images of composite coatings exposed to salt spray test for 0 h and 240 h

图10 复合涂层盐雾试验0 h和240 h的表面图像

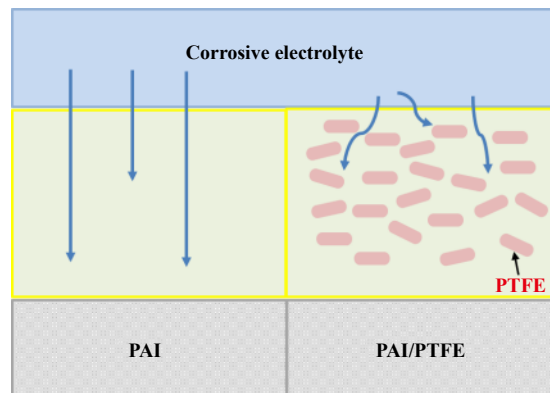


Fig. 11 Schematic diagrams of corrosion protection mechanism for coatings

图11 涂层腐蚀防护机理图

好的疏水性, 有效降低了电解质溶液对涂层表面的润湿, 另一方面涂层内部较致密, 有效提高了涂层对电解质溶液的阻隔性能, 使得电解质溶液在涂层中的扩散路径变得更加曲折, 有效阻止了电解质溶液的扩散和渗透, 显著提高了涂层的耐腐蚀性能.

3 结论

a. PTFE对PAI涂层的摩擦学性能影响较大, 能够明显降低PAI涂层的摩擦系数及磨损率. 当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比为0.6时, 涂层磨损率为 $3.72 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^3/(\text{N} \cdot \text{m})$, 与纯PAI涂层相比, PAI/PTFE涂层耐磨损性能提高了近2倍, 摩擦系数低达0.075, 相比纯PAI涂层降低了约60.53%.

b. PTFE能够显著提高PAI涂层的耐腐蚀性能, 长期的盐雾试验和电化学测试表明: 当PTFE与PAI的固体质量比为1时, 复合涂层表现出最高的低频阻抗模量($2.4 \times 10^{10} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$)和最低的腐蚀电流密度($1.23 \times 10^{-9} \text{ A/cm}^2$), 其耐腐蚀性能最佳; 在质量分数为3.5% NaCl溶液中浸泡240 h后测得的复合涂层低频阻抗值高达 $3.83 \times 10^9 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^2$, 仍表现出较好的耐腐蚀性能. 此外, 经过240 h中性盐雾试验, 复合涂层表面没有出现起泡、生锈等现象.

c. PAI/PTFE复合涂层优异的摩擦学性能以及耐腐蚀性能归因于PTFE优异的润滑性能以及涂层对腐蚀介质阻隔性能的增强.

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