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钢筋钝化膜电化学特性及其缓蚀剂的研究

Study on the Electrochemical Characteristics of the Passive Film on Reinforcing Steel and Corrosion Inhibitors

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Study on the Electrochemical Characteristics of the Passive Film on Reinforcing Steel and Corrosion Inhibitors



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摘要

钢筋腐蚀是造成钢筋混凝土结构过早失效的首要因素,是当今世界腐蚀科学 迫切需要解决的重大问题。混凝土中钢筋的耐蚀性取决于其表面钝化膜的稳定 性。混凝土碳化和氯离子侵蚀是引起钢筋去钝化而发生腐蚀的主要原因。国际上 钢筋钝化膜特性及其影响因素的研究虽然较多,但许多问题仍未得到满意解决。

本工作应用电化学技术与现代表面分析技术相结合的研究方法,探测钢筋在 模拟混凝土中孔隙液中的腐蚀行为,研究了钢筋钝化膜半导体特性与耐蚀性的关 联,考察了亚硝酸钠和 D-葡萄糖酸钠组成的复合缓蚀剂对钢筋钝化膜半导体特 性的影响及其缓蚀作用,对揭示钢筋腐蚀机理和保护钢筋有重要的实用价值和学 术意义。

(1)应用电化学阻抗测量技术,结合Mott-Schottky曲线的测试,揭示了预 钝化电位对模拟混凝土孔隙液中钢筋的钝化作用及氯离子对钢筋钝性的影响机 制。结果表明:选择钝化区不同电位钝化 4800s后,钢筋表面均处于钝态,呈现 高掺杂的n型半导体。随着预钝化电位的升高,浅层施主浓度减小,而深层施主 浓度增加;在含氯离子(或氯化钠)浓度为 0.08mol·L⁻¹的模拟液中浸泡时间较短 (24h)后,不会增加施主浓度,钝化膜的n型半导体结构也没有改变。

(2)初步探明了钢筋钝化膜在含有亚硝酸钠和 D-葡萄糖酸钠复合缓蚀剂的模拟混凝土孔隙液中的半导体性质与耐蚀性的关联。结果表明,钢筋在含复合缓蚀剂的溶液中,亚硝酸钠可以使钝化膜在一定的电位区间内呈现单一施主浓度,D-葡萄糖酸钠加入后增大了施主浓度,同时使钝化膜呈现两种施主浓度。

(3)应用电化学阻抗测试法,结合AES、XPS、SEM、UV-vis等表面分析技术,考察了D-葡萄糖酸钠对钢筋的缓蚀效果,初步探明了这种缓蚀剂的作用机理。 D-葡萄糖酸钠在低浓度时通过螯合作用在钢筋表面形成一层复合物,对钢筋有保 护作用;浓度达到 0.1 mol·L⁻¹后,形成的可溶解性复合物在氯离子环境中溶解速 度加快,体相大量Fe被消耗,钢筋钝化膜反而遭到破坏。

关键词: 钢筋钝化膜; 钢筋缓蚀剂; 电化学技术

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ABSTRACT

The corrosion of reinforcing steel is the main reason for the premature degradation of reinforced concrete structures, which has been a grave problem that urgently needs to be resolved in field of corrosion science in modern society. Whether or not the reinforcing steel in concrete maintains its passivity depends on the stability of the passive film. Carbonation of concrete and chloride ions ingress are the two main reasons which lead to the depassivation and corrosion of reinforcing steel. So far, many investigations have been carried out to explore the properties of the passive film on reinforcing steel. However, there are still a lot of problems that have not been solved in steel corrosion research.

In this work, many research methods including electrochemical measurements and surface analysis techniques were used to study the corrosion behavior of reinforcing steel in simulated concrete pore solutions, explore the correlation between semiconductor properties and corrosion resistance for the passive film, and prove the effect of the composite inhibitor comprised of sodium nitrite and D-sodium gluconate on the semiconductor properties of the passive film formed on reinforcing steel in simulated concrete pore solutions and its inhibition effect, which is of great value in the understanding of corrosion and protection of reinforcing steel.

(1) Electrochemical impedance spectroscopy and Mott-Schottky plots were used to study the effect of passive potentials and chloride ions on the passivation of reinforcing steel in the simulated concrete pore solutions. The results indicated that the compact passive films were formed on the reinforcing steel surface at different passive potentials from -0.200V to 0.200V vs SCE for 4800s and behaved as n-type semiconductor, the superficial donor densities decreased while the deep donor densities increased with the potential increasing, and the charge transfer resistance of the film reached the highest value at the passive potential 0.200V. Immersed in the simulated concrete pore solution with Cl⁻ concentration 0.08 mol·L⁻¹ and pH12.50 for 24h, the passive film still behaved as n-type semiconductor and the donor densities did not increase.

(2) Correlation of semiconductor properties and corrosion resistance for the passive films formed on reinforcing steel in simulated concrete pore solutions with the

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composite inhibitor comprised of sodium nitrite and D-sodium gluconate was primarily proved up. The results showed that the composite inhibitor had good effects on the corrosion resistance of reinforcing steel in simulated concrete pore solutions with chloride ions. The Mott-Schottky plots indicated the passive film on reinforcing steel in the solutions with nitrite sodium behaved as *n*-type semiconductor and exhibited a certain donor density, while the addition of D-sodium gluconate to the solution the donor densities of the passive film increased.

(3) The inhibitive effect and adsorption behavior of D-sodium gluconate for the reinforcing steel immersed in the simulated concrete pore solution with 0.1 mol·L⁻¹NaCl were investigated by AES, XPS, SEM, UV-vis and so on. The results indicated that D-sodium gluconate with a lower concentration had obvious inhibiting effects on the reinforcing steel by forming a protective soluble complex, and the depassivation of reinforcing steel occurred due to the soluble complex dissolution when D-sodium gluconate concentrations reached 0.1 mol·L⁻¹.

Key Words: Passive Film on Reinforcing Steel; Corrosion Inhibitors for Reinforcing Steel; Electrochemical Techniques.

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