腐蚀科学与防护技术

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Corrosion Science and Protection Techonology 论文 Fe-Cr-Ni合金碱性SCC的电化学研究 黄春波, 吕战鹏, 杨武 上海材料研究所 摘要: 采用控制电位下恒变形C环型试样研究了Fe-Cr-Ni合金(800M)在含硫代硫酸钠杂质的热浓碱溶液中的应力腐蚀破裂(SCC)行为,测量了C形环试样恒 电位极化时的稳定溶解电流密度ist(稳定溶解速率).用电化学方法研究了腐蚀形貌与电位和ist 的相互关系,发现ist 随电位的变化呈单调增加趋势, ist为0.68 mA/cm2 ~1.62 mA/cm2,对应电位 E/SCE =-30 mV~40 mV,C形环试样发生碱性SCC; 当电位和ist 为其它值时,发生全面腐 蚀(含晶间腐蚀). 关键词: Fe-Cr-Ni 溶解电流 碱性SCC 电化学 INVESTIGATION ON CAUSTIC SCC OF Fe-Cr-Ni ALLOY IN TERMS OF ELECTROCHEMISTRY HUANG Chun-bo, LU Zhan-peng, YANG Wu Shanghai Research Institute of Materials Abstract: Stress corrosion cracking (SCC) behaviors of Fe-Cr-Ni alloy (alloy 800M) in hot concentra-ted caustic solution were investigated by means of tests of C-ring specimens under controlled potentials. The steady dissolution current densities (ist) of alloy 800M at different potentials were measured. Then the relation between corrosion modes and the potentials and ist were analyzed in terms of electrochemistry. The value of ist increased simply with increasing potential. When the value of ist was 0.68 mA/cm2 ~1.62 mA/cm2, corresponding to potential -30 mV/SCE~40 mV/SCE, caustic SCC occurred. General corrosion (GC) including intergranular attack (IGA) occurred when the potential and ist were other than the values of the above ranges. Keywords: Fe-Cr-Ni dissolution current caustic SCC electrochemistry 收稿日期 2002-12-03 修回日期 2003-03-07 网络版发布日期 2004-03-25 基金项目:

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