



MIDTERM-WORKSHOP

PDC coating developments with improved high temperature corrosion and erosion resistance

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Development of a “easily applicable and inexpensive” anti-corrosive coating based on PDC and fillers for industrial user case

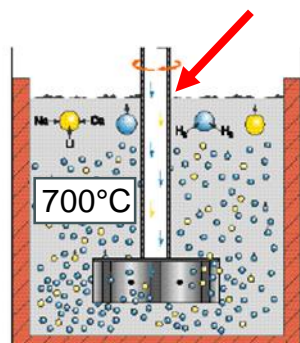
Objectives

- O3.1. To assess the thermodynamically characteristics for optimum selection the nature of charges and pre-ceramic polymer for improved high-temperature corrosion and wear resistance.
- O3.2. To select the appropriate formulation and determine processing parameters for coatings development.
- O3.3. To Identify the processing-composition-properties relationship that control high-temperature characteristics against aluminium attack.



→ Components of Aluminum foundry casting

- ❑ Bricks (refractory)
- ❑ Rotors (graphite)



→ Difficulties

- Adhesion, wearing and diffusion of Aluminum into refractory
- Oxidation in air of graphite

Objectives :

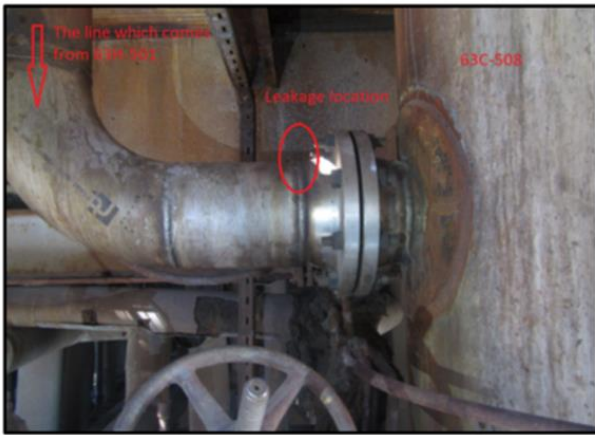
- ❖ Reduce defects for the rotor
- ❖ Reduce of 25% the replacing frequency
- ❖ Increase durability at least 20%



Turkish Petroleum Refineries Corp.

→ Continuous Catalytic Cracking unit venting pipeline (*converts naphta into high octane reformate*)

- Corrosion and leakage damage on SS321 pipes in HCl environment



Objectives :

- ❖ Decrease corrosion by 40% (6 → 3.6 mm/year)
- ❖ Decrease replacing frequency of the pipelines
- ❖ Increase the maintenance interval (>12 month).

→ Saves: cost production, energy consumption

→ Decrease the risk on the process safety

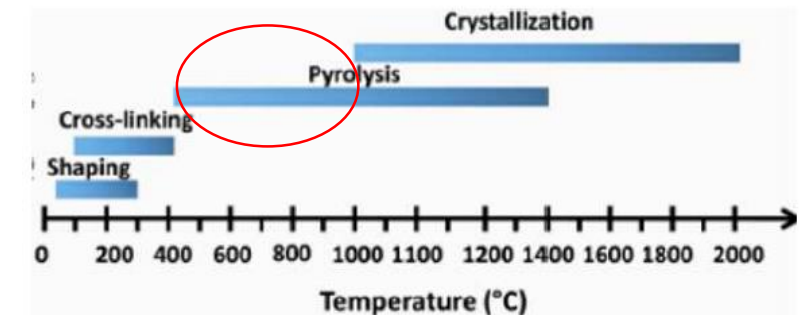
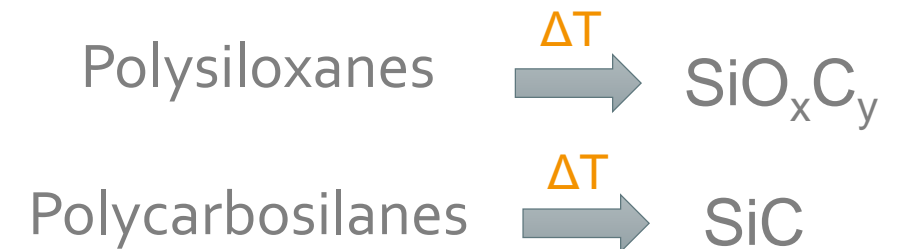
→ Development of a coating based on

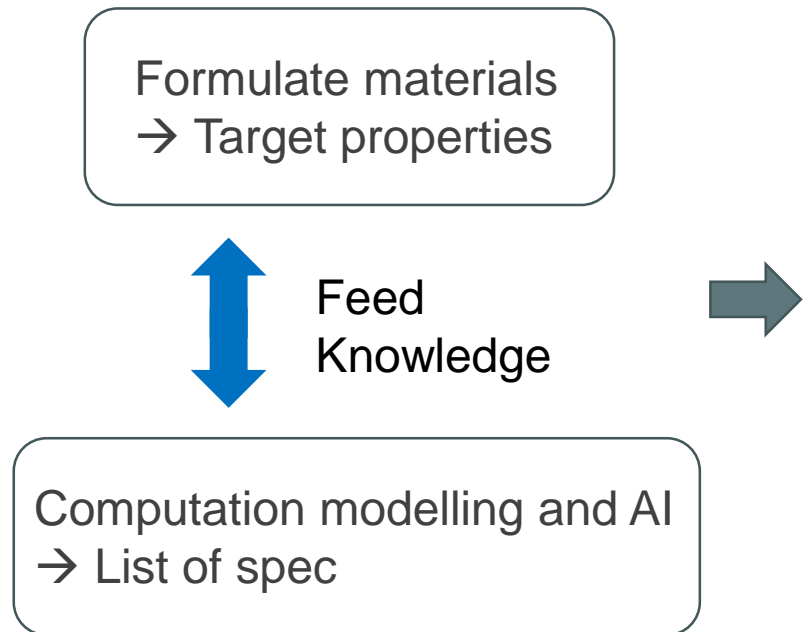
❑ Preceramic polymer :

- ✓ Low cost, easily processable
- ✓ Tailor ceramic at molecular scale
- ✓ Low temperature conversion into silicon based ceramics
- ✗ High weight loss and shrinkage

❑ Ceramic fillers:

- chemical barrier
- anti-wetting
- thermal & mechanical properties





Objectives:

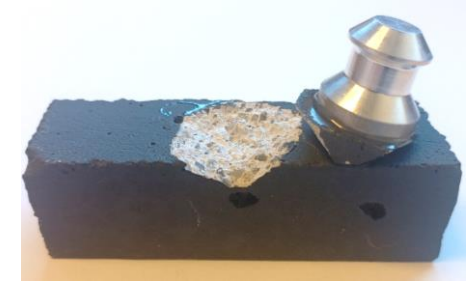
- Good adhesion on surface (nature, cleaning, rugosity)
- No delamination during cycles → durability
- Continuous layer with no cracks (porosity, shrinking)
- Coefficient of Thermal Expansion close to the substrate
- Low surface free energy / wettability
- Inertness with liquid phase (chemical reaction, diffusion)

Coating for Foundry user case (melted aluminium)

Protocol of study:

- **Formulating:** preceramic polymer, solvent, fillers, mixing, degassing
- **Deposition on substrates :** refractory, graphite (brush, spray, dip-coating)
- **Thermal treatments:** crosslinking (200°C/air), pyrolysis (700°C/argon)
- **Visual evaluation**
- **Adhesion testings:** Crosscut (ASTM-D3359B), Pull-off testing (ASTM D4541)
- **Microscopy inspection and analysis of phases:** Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)
- **Quantitative testing:** rotating brick test, immersion in Al

Adhesion testing



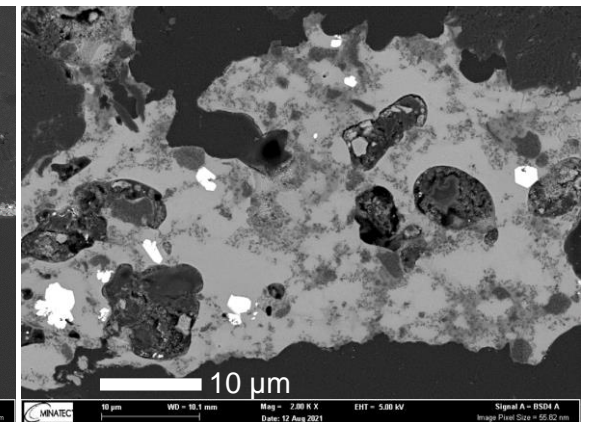
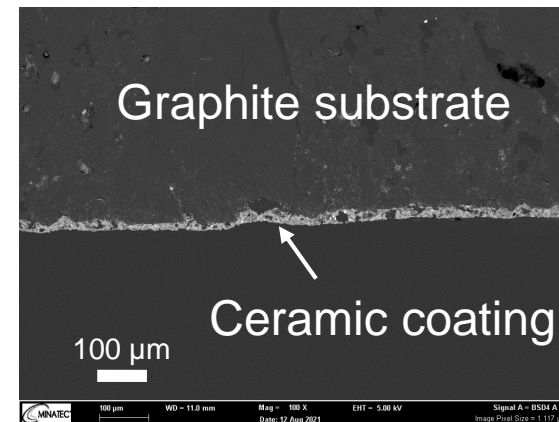
Graphite sample + coating



x hours in melted
aluminum



SEM inspection



Coating against corrosion of steel in acidic environment

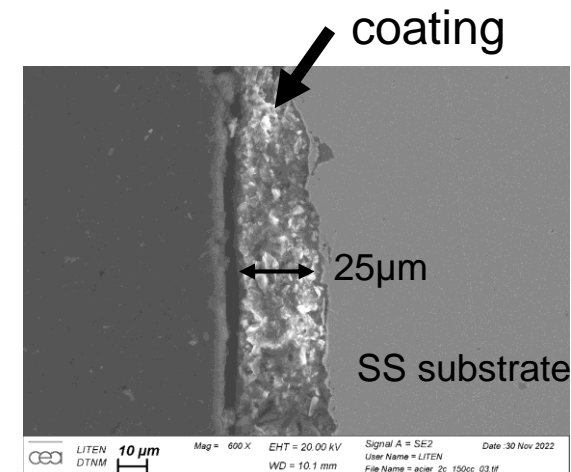
Protocol of study:

- **Formulating:** preceramic polymer, solvent, fillers, mixing, degassing
- **Deposition on substrates :** Steel plates, tubes (brush, spray)
- **Thermal treatments:** crosslinking (200°C/air), pyrolysis (700°C/argon)
- **Visual evaluation**
- **Adhesion testings:** Crosscut (ASTM-D3359B), Pull-off testing (ASTM D4541)
- **Microscopy inspection and analysis of phases:** Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)
- **Quantitative testing:** immersion in HCl, dew-point test, EIS (WP6)

EIS measurements in HCl 2M at 60°C

| Coating | Contact angle in water (°) | Corrosion rate (mm/year) | Weight loss (%) |
|---------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Without | 80.0 | 30.2 | 72h – 0,74% |
| PDC1 | 137.6 | 4.0 | 96h – 0,15% |

Objective < 3.6 mm/year



Adhesion Crosscut testing

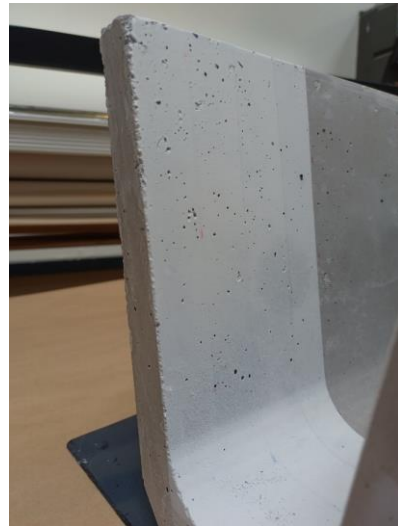


Scaling up the method of deposition

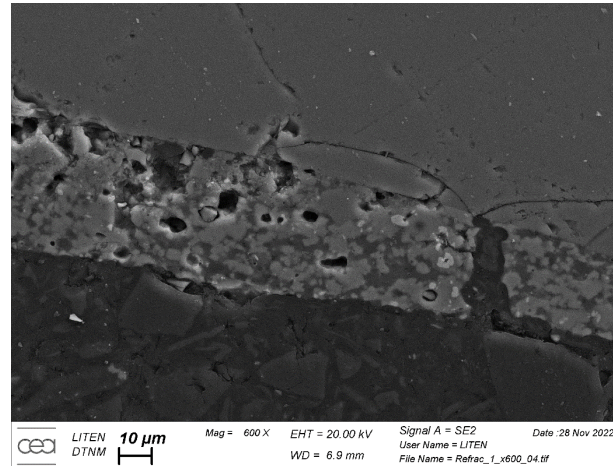
Robotic Arm deposition



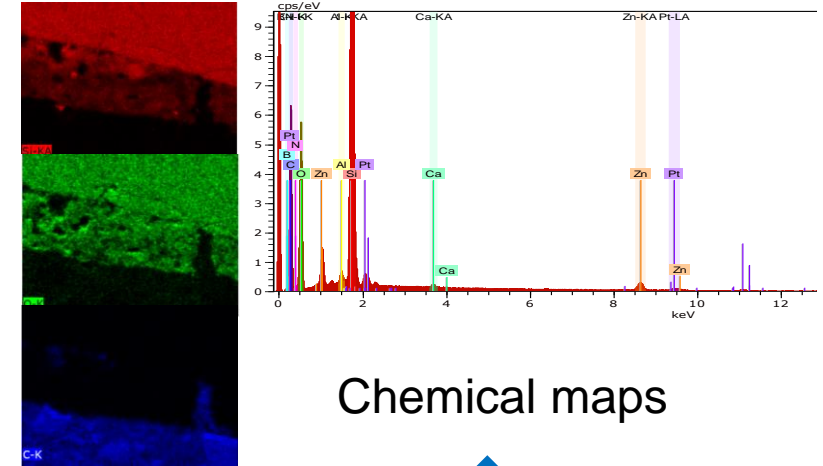
Creation of trajectory



Evaluation of aspect and thickness with spraying parameters (20-30 μm)



Thermal treatment and evaluation of coating homogeneity



Chemical maps



Computation modelling of thermomechanical properties

- Test the last developed coatings into melted aluminum (graphite and refractories)
- Test steel samples into the new test bench (Dew point corrosion test bench)
 - ❑ More representative of the real corrosion conditions
- Enhance stability in time of large batch
 - ❑ Use of additives to limit sedimentation and agglomeration
- In association with other WP
 - ❑ Embedding sensors (temperature, EIS)
 - ❑ Computation modelling of the coating (thermomechanical stresses)



Thank you

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ceramics

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**Silicon Carbide Precursor: Structure Analysis and Thermal Behavior
from Polymer Cross-Linking to Pyrolyzed Ceramics**

Sébastien Vry; Marilyne Roumanie; Pierre-Alain Bayle; Sébastien Rolère; Guillaume Bernard-Granger

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