

How microstructure properties influence the passive behavior of stainless steel

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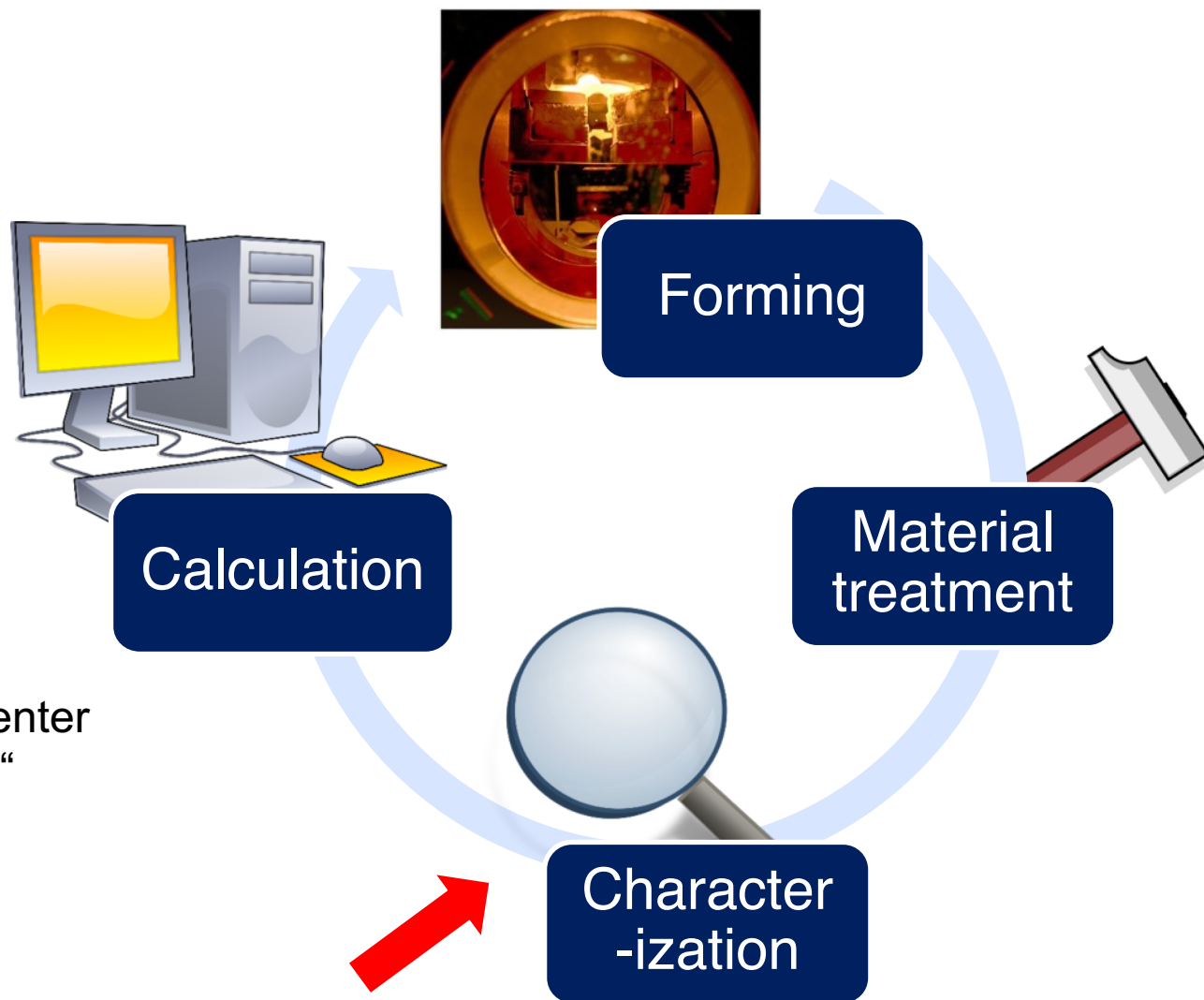
Bremen, Germany

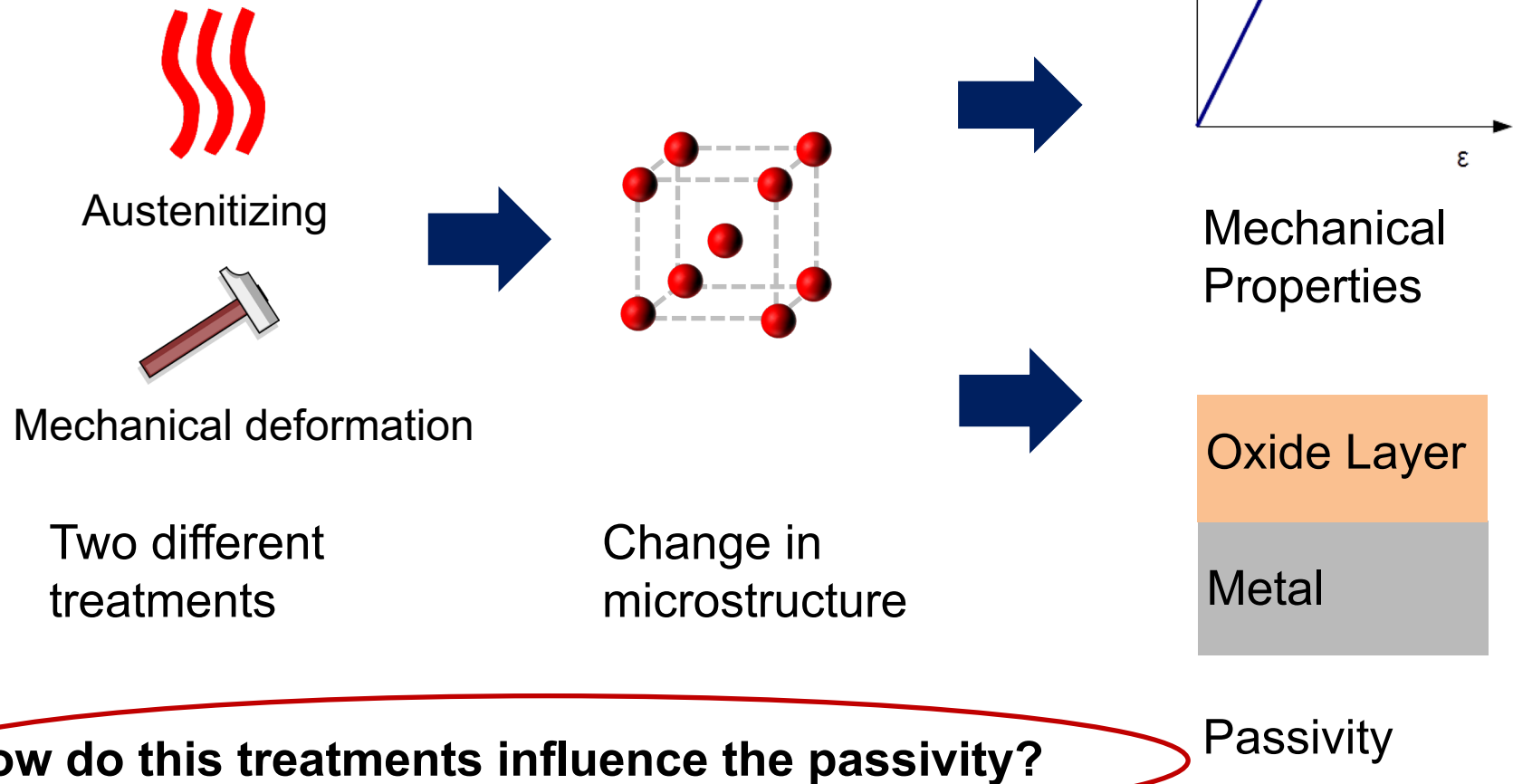




Collaborative Research Center
SFB 1232 „Colored States“

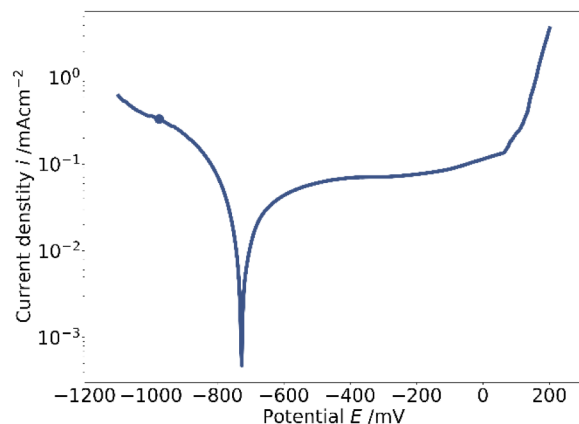
sfb1232.de



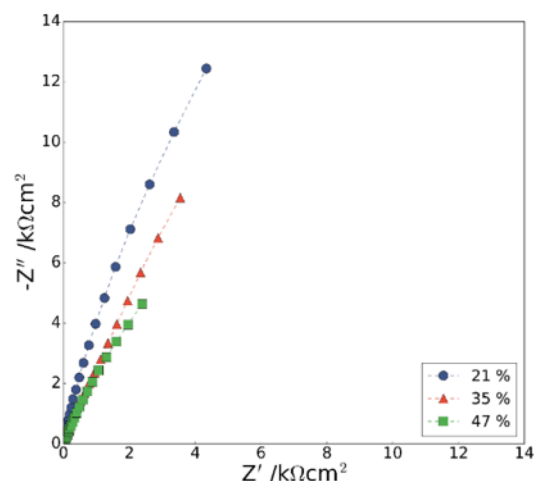


Methods

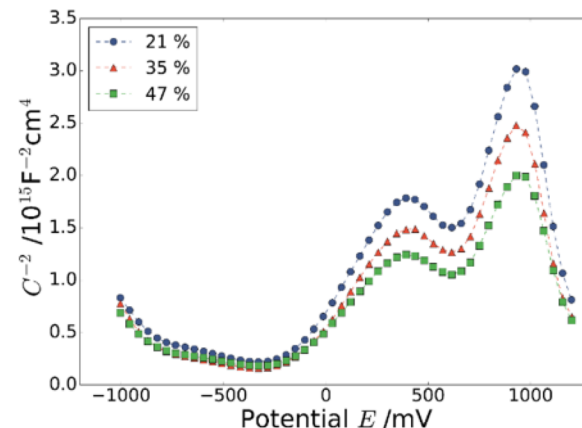
Linear Sweep Voltammetry Impedance Spectroscopy Mott-Schottky Analysis



Corrosion current
Corrosion potential
Pitting potential



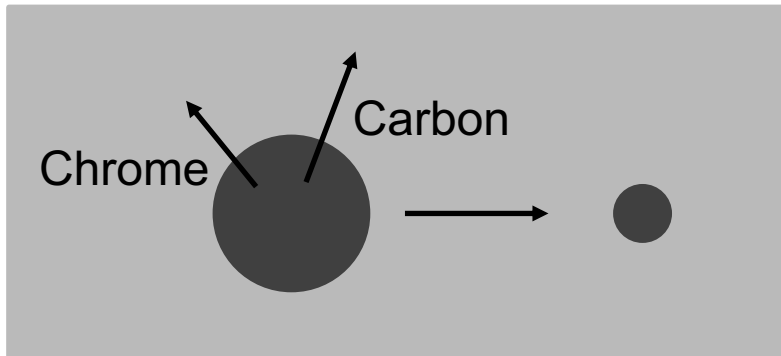
Equivalent electrical circuit
parameters



Defect density inside
the passive layer

Heat Treatment

Austenitizing



Dissolution of chrome carbides

- Release of chrome and carbon
- Higher temperature -> higher dissolution

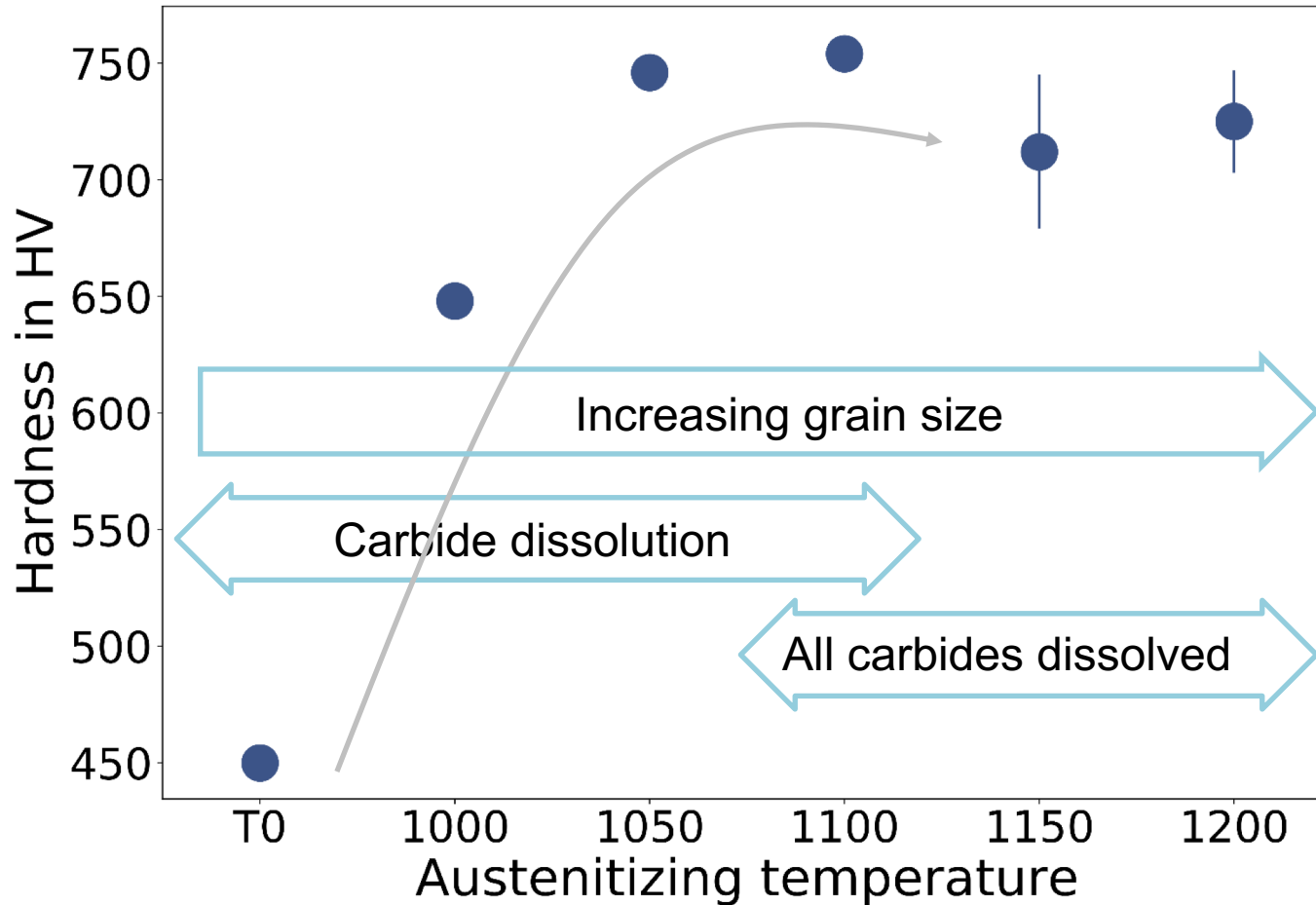
Increasing grain size

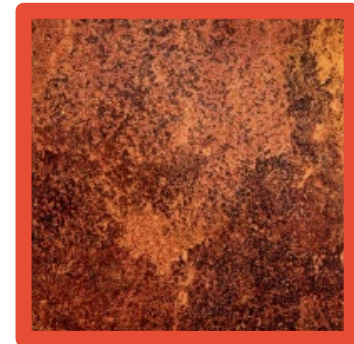
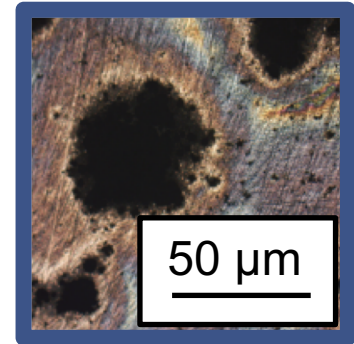
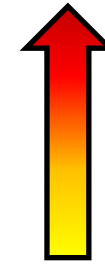
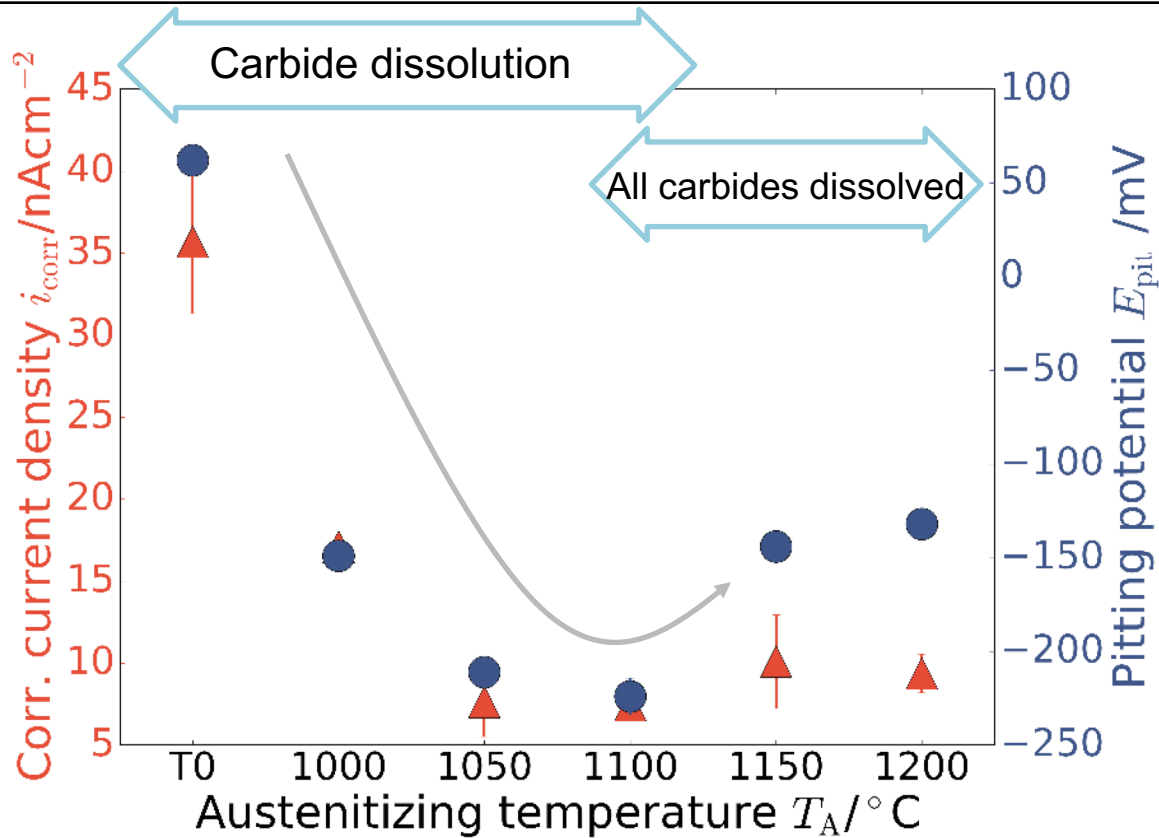
- Higher temperature -> larger grains

Martensite formation

Increasing hardness

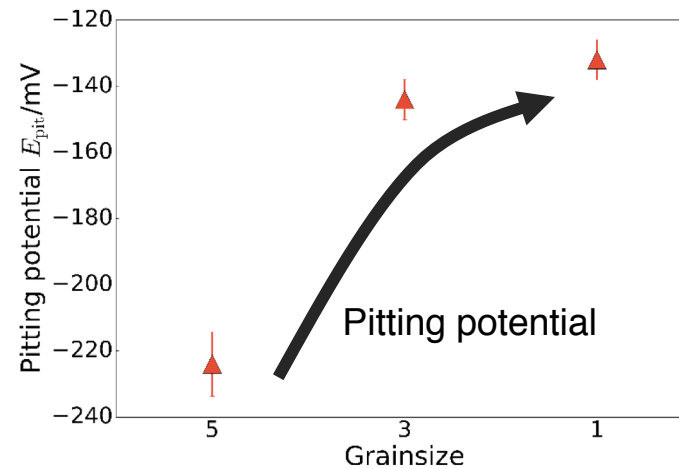
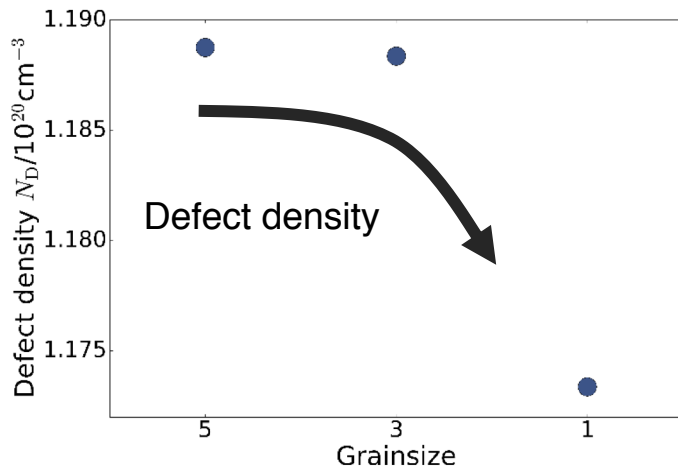
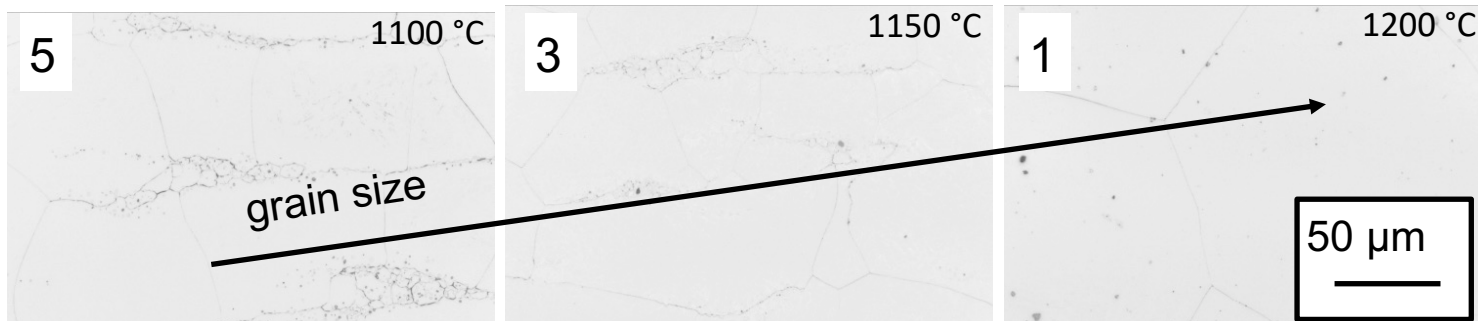
Hardness



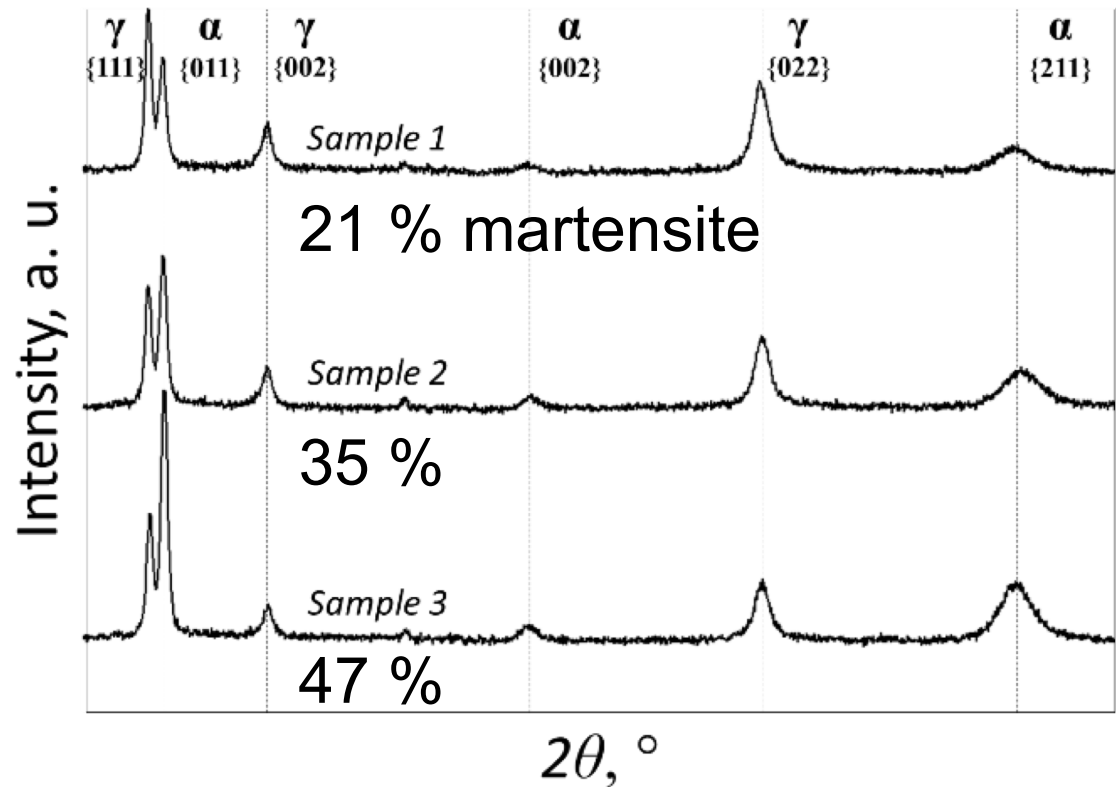
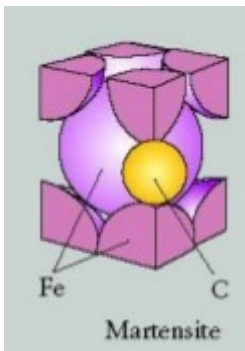
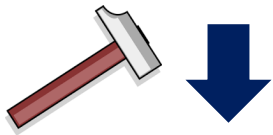
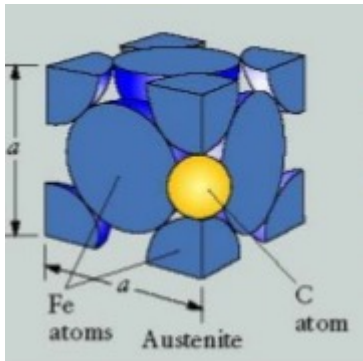


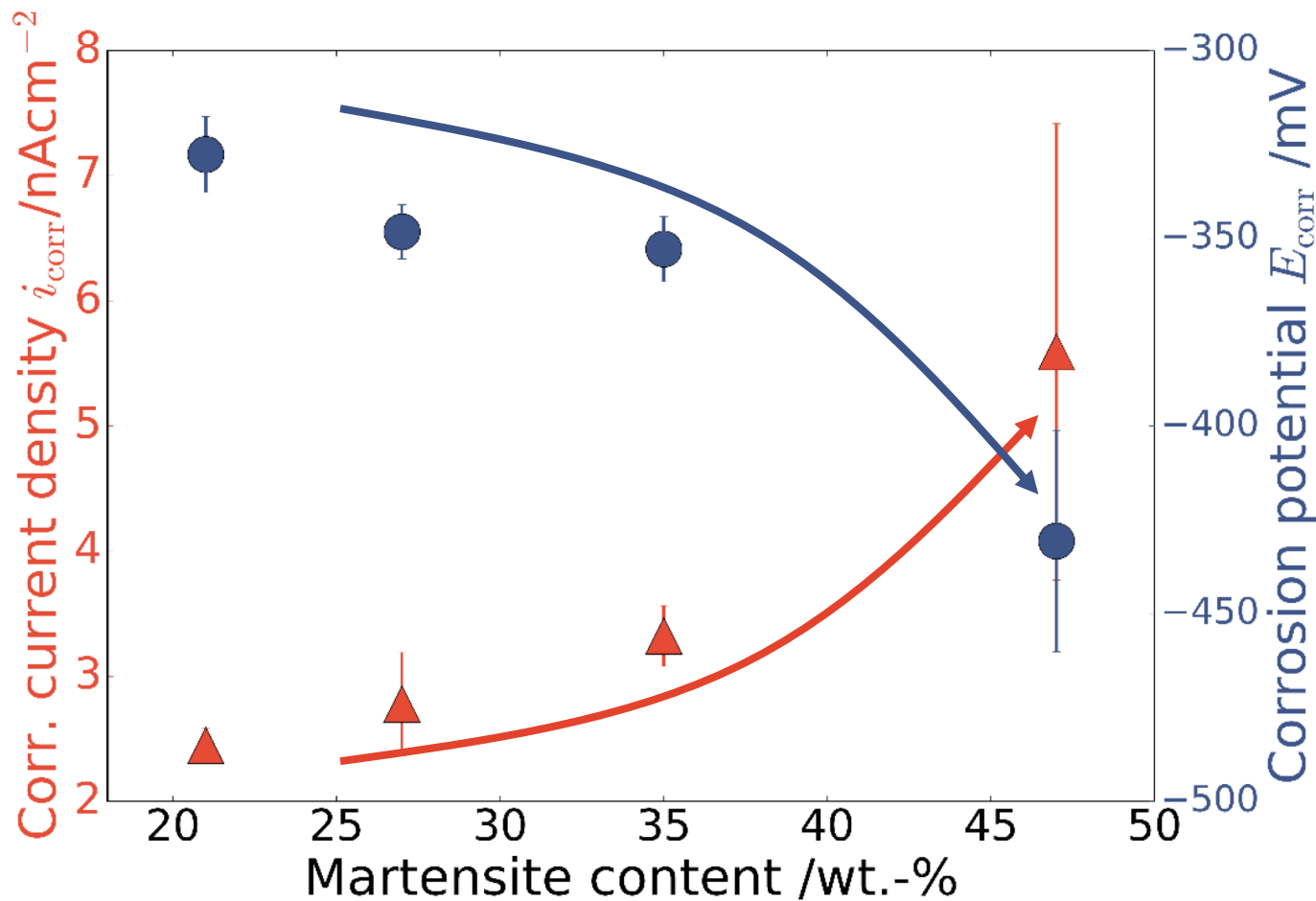
Increasing pitting corrosion ●
Decreasing general corrosion ▲

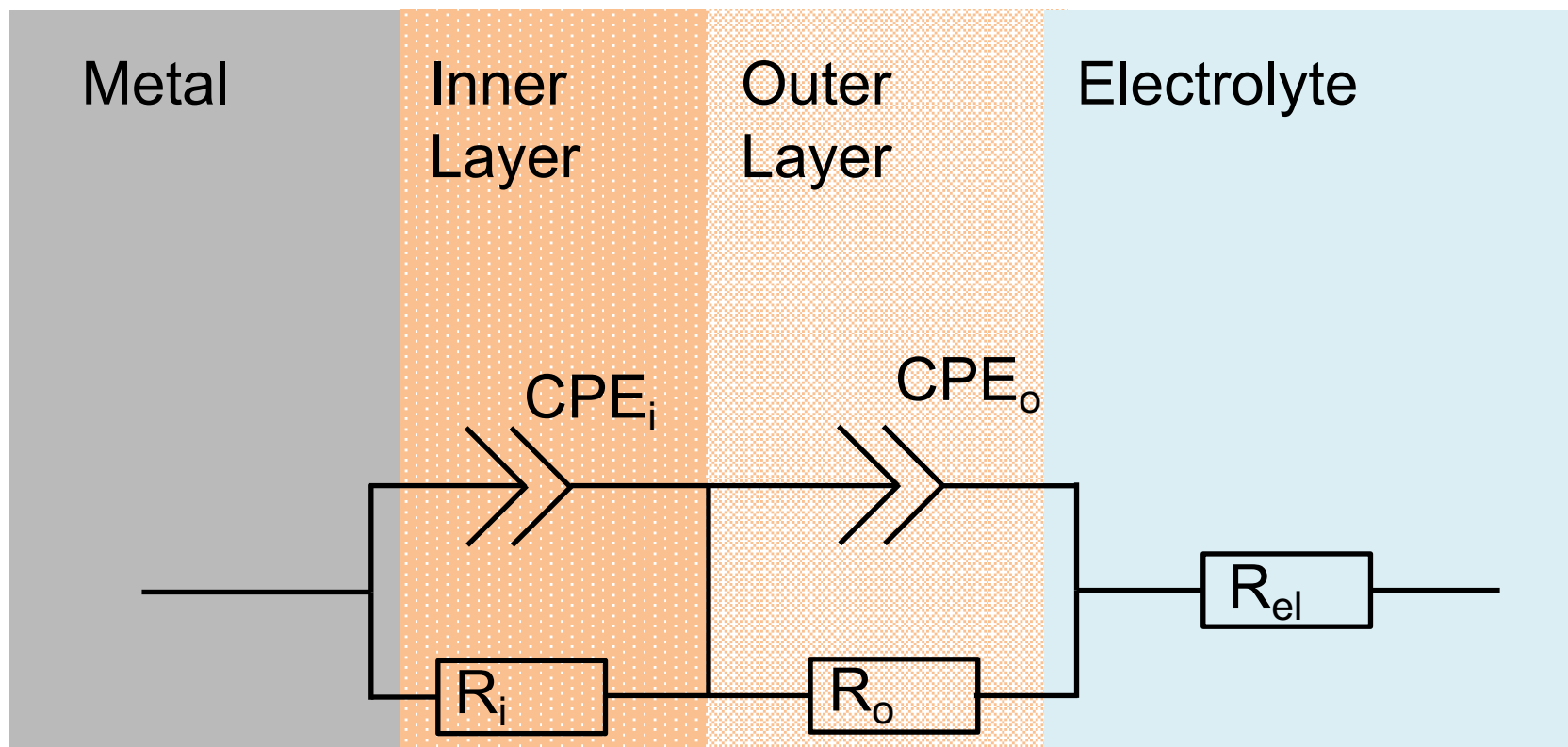
Influence of grain size

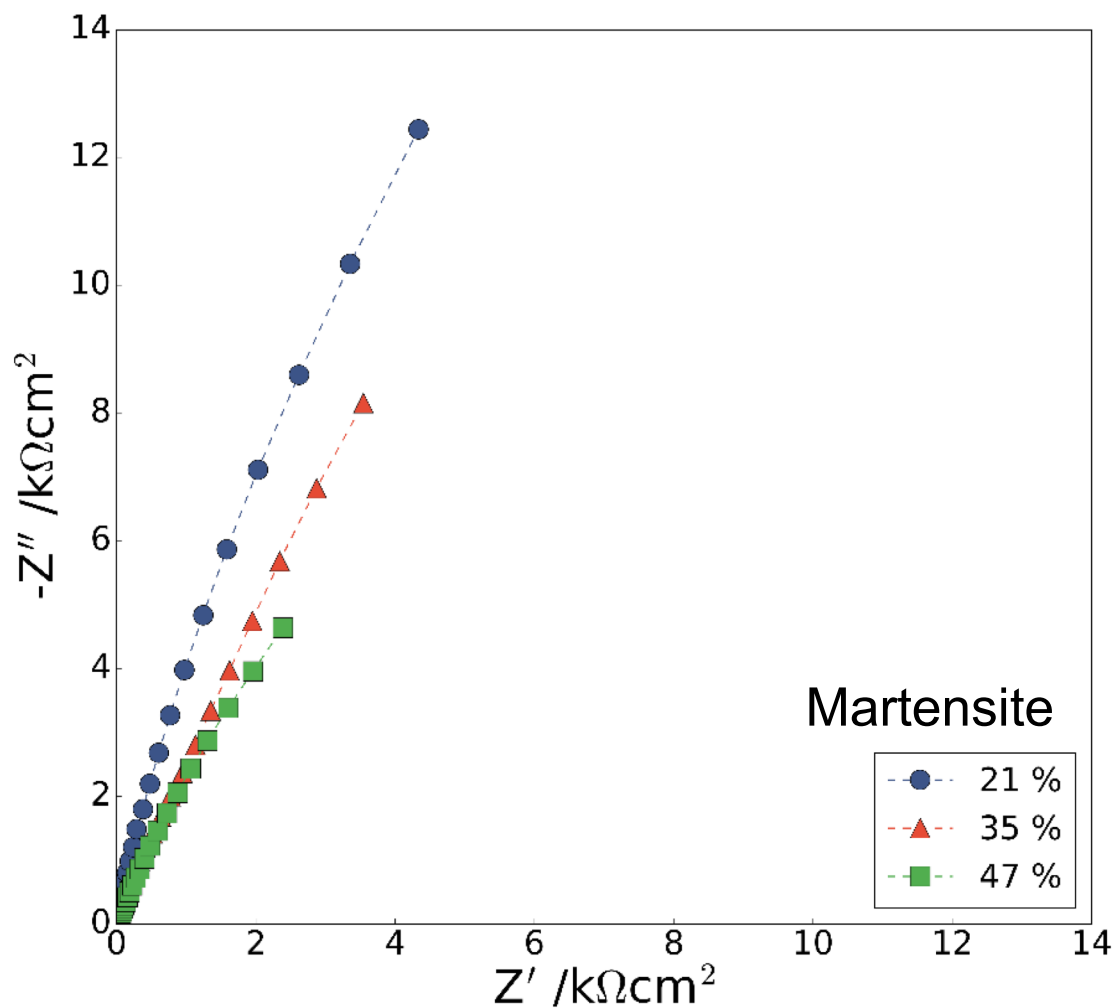


Mechanical deformation

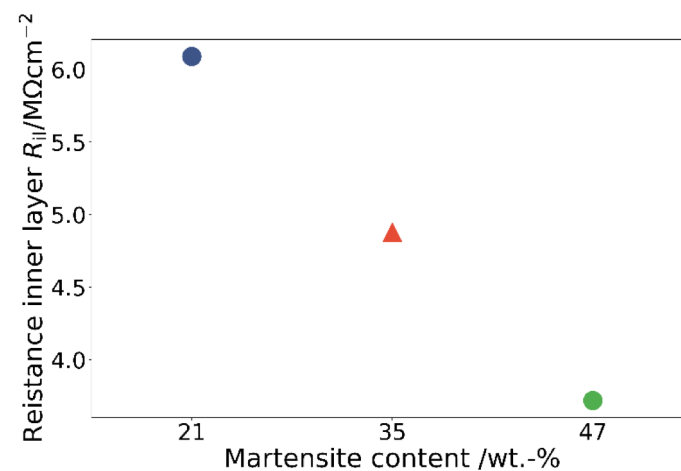


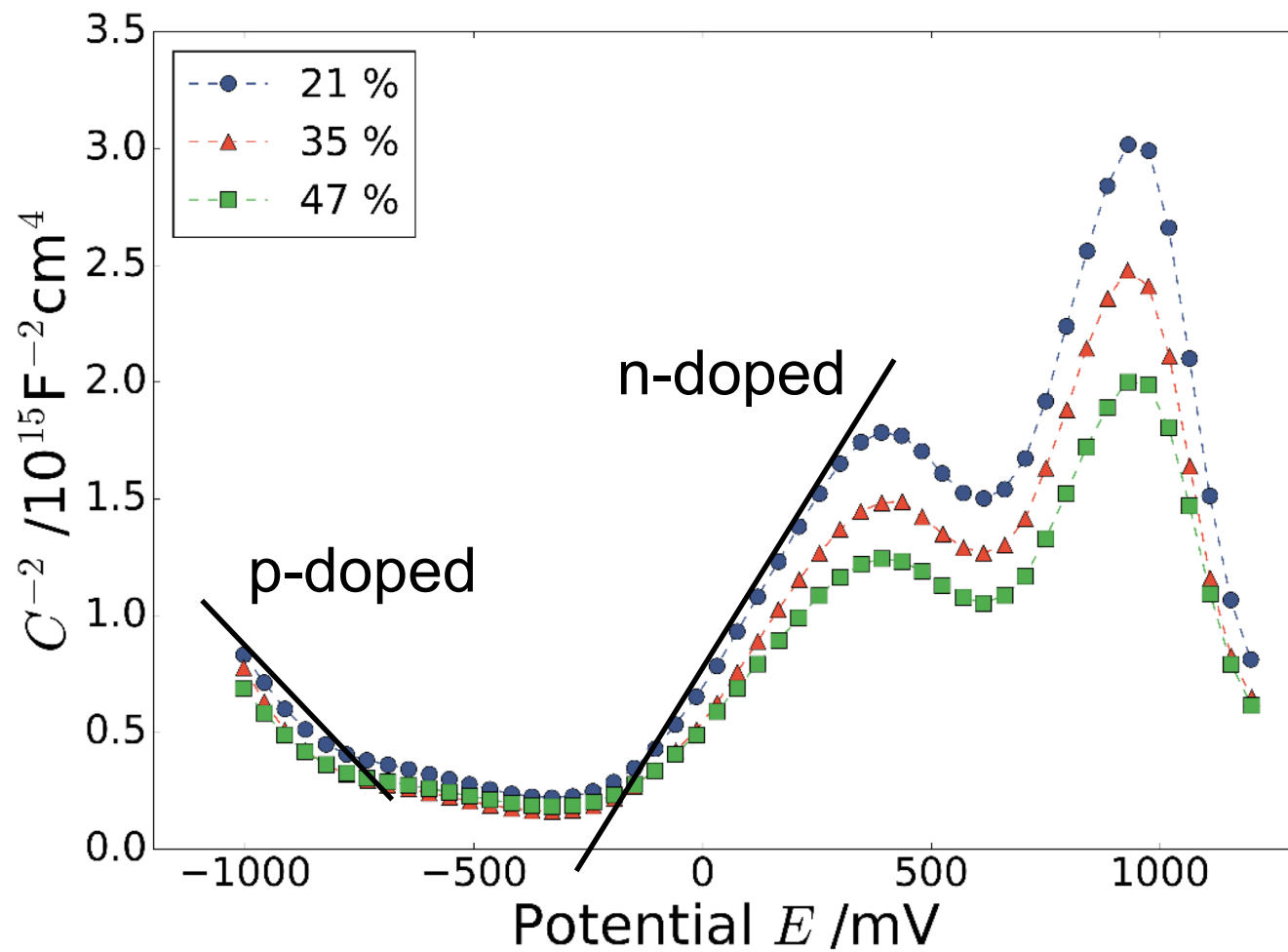


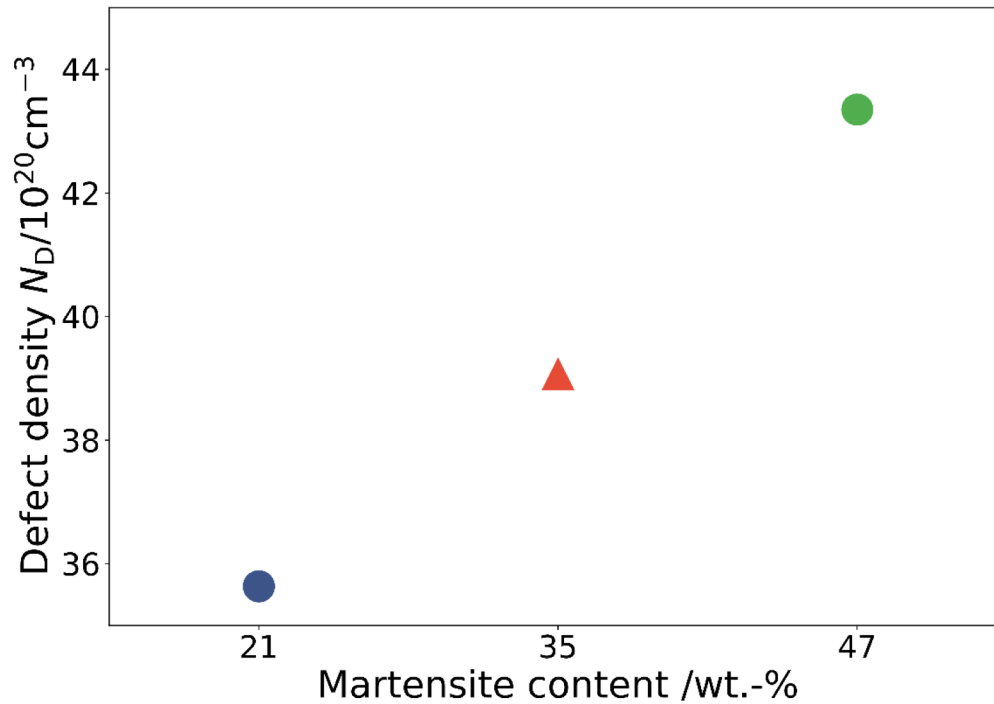




Martensite content	R_o /k Ω mm 2	R_i /k Ω mm 2
21%	6	6090
35%	4	4880
47%	2	3720

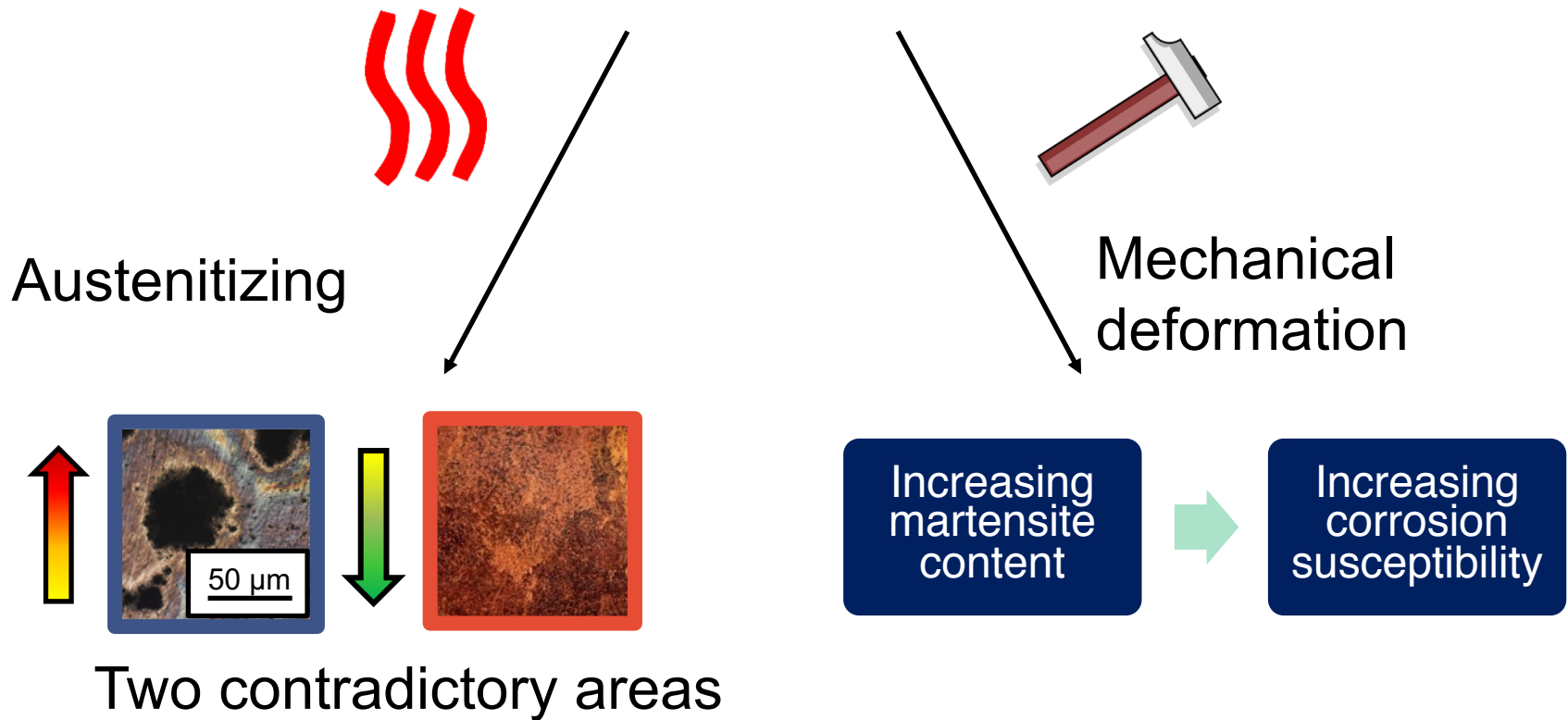






$$\frac{1}{C_{SC}^2} = \frac{2}{\epsilon \epsilon_0 e N_D} \left(E - E_{fb} - \frac{kT}{e} \right)$$

Microstructure changes



Thank you for your attention



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<https://www.uni-bremen.de/en/vdw/>

