

Corrosion Properties of MoSi₂-Si₃N₄ Nanocomposite in Acidic and Basic Aqueous Environments

Prabhakar Mohan, Tianbao Du, C.
Suryanarayana and Vimal Desai

Advanced Materials Processing and Analysis Centre
(AMPAC), University of Central Florida
Orlando, FL 32816, USA

Silicon-based materials, such as MoSi₂, Si₃N₄ and SiC are of great interest due to their potential application as high temperature structural materials. However, several factors, including limited fracture toughness and insufficient creep resistance refrain these materials from being employed for structural applications. Composites made of two and three components have been developed to improve the thermo-mechanical properties. Promising results have been observed for composites such as MoSi₂-Si₃N₄, MoSi₂-SiC, MoSi₂-Y₂O₃, and MoSi₂-ZrSiO₄. They provide an excellent choice as coating materials on metallic substrates. The outstanding oxidation resistance of the materials is the result of the formation of glassy silica (SiO₂) film, which is a very protective, adherent and coherent layer [2]. However, anodic oxidation of these composites has not received much attention. Therefore, the aim of this work was to investigate the corrosion properties of MoSi₂-Si₃N₄ composites with varying Si₃N₄ concentrations.

The corrosion behaviour of MoSi₂-Si₃N₄ composites with varying Si₃N₄ concentrations was studied in 1.0 M Hydrochloric acid and 4.0 M sodium hydroxide aqueous solutions at room temperature. Potentiodynamic polarization tests were performed using EG&G Princeton Applied Research model 273 potentiostat/galvanostat. A standard three-electrode corrosion flat cell was used with the prepared sample as the working electrode. A platinum foil was used as the counter electrode, and saturated calomel electrode was used as the reference electrode.

Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used to characterize the surface microstructure of these composites before and after corrosion testing. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy was used to analyze the polarized films. Preliminary results obtained with different Si₃N₄ concentrations seem to indicate that the concentration of Si₃N₄ plays an important role in the corrosion behaviour of MoSi₂-Si₃N₄ nanocomposites.

References:

1. M. Herranen, A. Delblanc Bauer, J. O. Carlsson, and R. F. Bunshah, *Surface and Coatings Technology* 96 (1997) 245-254.
2. F. Winterhalter, V. Medri, A. Ruffini, A. Bellosi, *Applied Surface Science* 225 (2004) 100-115
3. S. Meier, J. G. Heinrich, *Journal of the European ceramic society* 22 (2002) 2357-2363.