

# 海水中泥沙对铜及铜合金腐蚀的影响

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**[摘要]** 采用室内模拟加速试验装置,对紫铜、青铜、黄铜和白铜等几类铜及铜合金,在不同泥沙含量的海水中的冲刷情况及腐蚀速率进行了研究。用实体显微镜观察检测表面的腐蚀形貌发现,泥沙的存在明显加速了铜及铜合金在流动海水中的冲刷腐蚀,表面形成点蚀、局部腐蚀和蚀坑,且对不同铜合金的腐蚀影响和规律不一致。

**[关键词]** 铜合金; 海水腐蚀; 泥沙; 冲刷腐蚀

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## 1 前言

鉴于连云港至温州沿海海域具有低盐、浑浊、泥沙含量高,海生物附着少等特点,国家环境腐蚀网站“七五”开始设舟山站以积累在这一海区的实海腐蚀数据材料。结果表明:国产铜合金在舟山站全浸区的腐蚀数据明显高于青岛站和榆林站。从盐度看,舟山站是3站中最低的;从温度看,至少低于榆林站,这些都不能解释上述结果。舟山海区的海水含沙量高,透明度经常小于0.3 m,而关于天然浑浊海水中泥沙对腐蚀影响的研究未见报道。为了探讨舟山浑浊海水中泥沙对腐蚀的影响,含泥沙海水腐蚀性研究在“八五”被列为国家自然科学基金重大项目中的专项研究。作者对9种铜及铜合金在不同泥沙含量(清海水、0.075%, 0.150%)海水中的冲刷腐蚀试验结果进行了分析探讨。

## 2 实验

试验材料选用9种铜及铜合金(TUP, T2, QSi3-1, QSn6.5-0.1, HSn70-1, HSn62-1, HMn58-2, HAl77-2 和 B10),其主要化学成分及出厂状态见表1,其成分与实海暴露时相同,试样为70×25×4平板,试验前后试样处理按照GB5776-86进行。

表1 9种铜及其合金的主要化学成分及出厂状态

类别	牌号	主要化学成分(wt%)						出厂状态
		Cu	Zn	Sn	Ni	Mn	其他	
纯铜	T2	99.99						硬态
	TUP	99.99						硬态
青铜	QSi3-1	95.91				1.13	Si:2.75	硬态
	QSn6.5-0.1	94.55		5.12			P:0.17	硬态
白铜	B10	89.58			9.52	0.63	Fe:1.16	软态
	HMn58-2	58.65	39.71			1.53		硬态
黄铜	HSn62-1	61.43	37.63	0.89				硬态
	HSn70-1A	70.62	28.42	0.90				软态
	HAl77-2A	76.57	21.46				Al:1.81	软态

试验在冲刷腐蚀试验机上进行,试样镶嵌在转盘边缘,相对流速由转盘的线速度决定,试验介质采用舟山天然海水(盐度为2.49%, pH值8.12,悬浮泥沙含量403.2 mg/L,泥沙平均粒径为

6.202 μm,最大粒径为64.791 μm,最小粒径为1.288 μm)分别制备成清海水和含0.075%及0.150%泥沙的海水,泥沙取自沉淀淤泥,试样表面与腐蚀介质的相对流速为2.1 m/s。试验周期20 d,腐蚀介质12.5 L,每10天更换一次,温度30±1℃。试验结束后用显微镜观察腐蚀形貌,用失重法测定腐蚀速率。

## 3 结果与讨论

### 3.1 铜及铜合金在含泥沙海水中的腐蚀形貌特征

清海水中,2种紫铜生成粉红色膜,4种黄铜生成蓝绿色膜,2种青铜颜色有所不同,QSn6.5-0.1偏红,QSi3-1偏蓝,B10则是很均匀的蓝色膜。

含泥沙海水中,2种紫铜生成暗红色膜,2种青铜生成深浅不同的褐色膜。与清海水中相比,颜色变深,膜质变厚,均匀致密。4种黄铜生成灰绿至金黄色膜,比清海水中少了一层蓝绿色膜。B10生成均匀致密的黑色膜,也比清海水中少了一层蓝绿色膜。9种铜及铜合金在含泥沙海水中的共同特点是:腐蚀产物膜都比清海水中均匀,且迎水边部都存在明显的膜层减薄区,反映了含泥沙海水的冲刷作用。

含泥沙海水中HMn58-2出现塞状脱锌,B10在0.075%海水中出现弥散锈点,在0.150%的海水中出现明显的腐蚀斑点。而在清海水中除肉眼观察到表面颜色不同外,都看不出明显的局部腐蚀形貌,只有用实体显微镜检查才能发现不同材料之间的耐蚀性差异。表2为去除腐蚀产物前后用实体显微镜检查到的表面腐蚀形貌。

清海水中,2种紫铜,2种青铜及黄铜中的HSn70-1可见冲击腐蚀的痕迹。从形态上看,TUP和HSn70-1最为显著;从厚度减薄看,2种青铜最为显著。

含泥沙海水腐蚀与清海水相比,出现了明显的冲击腐蚀形貌。冲击腐蚀形貌的主要特点是:马蹄形蚀坑,厚度减薄,表面减薄,表面粗化,晶粒显出,屏蔽或螺柱边出现台阶,其中出现马蹄形蚀坑最为典型。从腐蚀形貌看,2种紫铜,2种青铜,HSn70-1和HAl77-2冲击腐蚀特征比较显著,最典型的是2种紫铜和QSi3-1。HSn62-1、HMn58-2和B10也受冲击腐蚀影响,迎水部发生表面粗化。

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表2 合金实体显微镜检查结果(25×)

合金牌号	含沙量 厚度减薄		暴露区形貌	屏蔽或 螺栓边
	(%)	(mm)		
TUP	0	0.010	可见马蹄形蚀坑	台阶明显
	0.075	0.040	均匀粗化,有马蹄形蚀坑	台阶显著
	0.150	0.070	粗化,有马蹄形蚀坑	台阶显著
T2	0	0.010	均匀粗化	台阶明显
	0.075	0.030	大部粗化,可见马蹄形蚀坑	台阶显著
	0.150	0.060	粗化,有马蹄形蚀坑	台阶显著
QSi3-1	0	0.016	均匀粗化	有台阶
	0.075	0.070	无膜区粗化,有马蹄形蚀坑	台阶显著
	0.150	0.060	粗化	台阶明显
QSn6.5-0.1	0	0.016	均匀粗化	有台阶
	0.075	0.040	不均匀粗化	台阶明显
	0.150	0.055	晶粒显出	台阶明显
HSn70-1	0	0.010	迎水部粗化,有鱼鳞坑	有台阶
	0.075	0.030	均匀粗化,晶粒显出	台阶显著
	0.150	0.040	迎水部微坑,晶粒显出	台阶明显
HSn62-1	0	0	均匀,光洁	无明显台阶
	0.075	0.010	轻微粗化	台阶明显
	0.150	0.034	均匀粗化	可见台阶
HMn58-2	0	0	均匀,光洁	无台阶
	0.075	0.010	晶粒显出	可见台阶
	0.150	0.015	近迎水部粗化	可见台阶
HAl77-2	0	0	均匀,光洁	无台阶
	0.075	0.010	迎水部减薄,有马蹄形蚀坑	可见蚀区
	0.150	0.011	近迎水部粗化,晶粒显出	台阶不明显
B10	0	0	均匀光洁,有弥散黑点	无台阶
	0.075	0.010	有腐蚀斑点	台阶不明显
	0.150	0.018	弥散微点	台阶不明显

## 3.2 泥沙对铜合金腐蚀率的影响

9种铜及铜合金在3种不同试验条件下的腐蚀率见表3。表中沙/清比值是材料在含泥沙海水中腐蚀率与清海水中腐蚀率的比值,比值越大,说明泥沙的影响程度也越大。由表3可见,流动海水中泥沙的存在加速了铜及铜合金的腐蚀,合金组成不同,泥沙的影响程度也有很大差异。青铜和紫铜的沙/清比值为1.26~2.06,白铜的为1.95~2.52,而黄铜的则为6.44~37.18,其中HAl77-2的为7.02~18.72。如此高的比值是磨蚀-腐蚀联合作用的结果,比单独的磨蚀与腐蚀加起来还严重得多。

表3 含沙量对合金腐蚀率的影响

合金牌号	腐蚀率(mm/a)			沙/清比值	
	清海水	0.075%沙	0.150%沙	0.075%沙	0.150%沙
TUP	0.310	0.500	0.400	1.61	1.29
T2	0.310	0.480	0.390	1.53	1.26
QSi3-1	0.320	0.640	0.370	2.06	1.19
QSn6.5-0.1	0.280	0.480	0.320	1.71	1.14
HSn70-1	0.048	0.420	0.310	8.75	6.46
HSn62-1	0.008	0.180	0.290	23.08	37.18
HMn58-2	0.007	0.047	0.096	6.44	13.15
HAl77-2	0.005	0.033	0.088	7.02	18.72
B10	0.021	0.041	0.053	1.95	2.52

9种铜合金在清流动海水中腐蚀率相差很大,在3个数量级范围波动。其中2种紫铜,2种青铜腐蚀率较高,都在 $10^{-1}$  mm/a数量级,这4种铜合金间的差异不大。仅从腐蚀率看,黄铜和铜

镍合金比紫铜和青铜耐蚀得多,特别是HAl77-2,HSn62-1及HMn58-2腐蚀率都在 $10^{-3}$  mm/a数量级,比紫铜和青铜低2个数量级。其中,HSn70-1和B10腐蚀率较高,在 $10^{-2}$  mm/a数量级。在黄铜中,HSn70-1耐蚀性最差,主要是冲击腐蚀所致。最低的为HAl77-2,仅0.005 mm/a,这是由于铝黄铜中所含铝促使合金形成一层比普通铜更抗冲击的保护性薄膜。

与清海水中的试验结果相比,9种铜合金的腐蚀率差异减小,只在2个数量级范围内变动。除2种紫铜,2种青铜仍在 $10^{-1}$  mm/a数量级外,HSn70-1和HSn62-1 2种黄铜的腐蚀率也分别由原来的 $10^{-2}$  mm/a和 $10^{-3}$  mm/a增加到 $10^{-1}$  mm/a数量级。其中2种黄铜也增加了1个数量级,腐蚀率在 $10^{-2}$  mm/a数量级,B10仍在 $10^{-2}$  mm/a数量级。

综上所述,海水中泥沙的存在,无论是从腐蚀形貌还是从腐蚀率看,对上述9种铜及铜合金都有明显的影响。若按紫铜、青铜、黄铜、白铜分为4类,在流动海水中,紫铜和青铜腐蚀率较高,容易出现冲击腐蚀特征;黄铜和白铜腐蚀率较低。

从腐蚀形貌看,由于泥沙的存在,冲击腐蚀作用增强;在清海水中易出现冲击腐蚀痕迹的材料有TUP,T2等。由于泥沙的存在,其冲击腐蚀特征更加显著,出现了马蹄形蚀坑,迎水部减薄等。在清海水中没有明显冲击腐蚀痕迹的材料有:HSn70-1,HAl77-2等,其在含泥沙海水中出现了明显的冲击腐蚀特征。

泥沙对铜合金腐蚀率的影响更为显著。合金不同,泥沙的影响程度有很大差异。对青铜和紫铜,泥沙对腐蚀率的影响不超过1倍;而对黄铜,含泥沙与不含泥沙海水中的腐蚀率之比大于6,其中影响最大的是HSn62-1,有2个数量级的影响。

泥沙的存在是导致铜合金在舟山实海暴露中的腐蚀率高于青岛、榆林的主要原因,但是对于不同的铜合金,泥沙含量的影响规律并不一致。

## 4 结论

在流动海水中,悬浮泥沙的存在对铜及铜合金都有明显的加速腐蚀倾向,对不同材料的影响程度不同;泥沙含量对不同成分的铜及铜合金的影响规律是不一致的。

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### Effect of Sea Water Silt on Erosion of Copper and Its Alloy

JIN Wei-xian et al(Zhoushan Research Institute for Marine Corrosion, Zhoushan, Peop. Rep. China 266071) *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 22 ~ 23 (Ch). The erosion rate and morphology of nine kinds copper and copper alloy, including brass and bronze, were investigated in sea water with different silt content through indoor simulated tests. The results showed that the existence of silt in flowing sea water could accelerate erosion of copper and copper alloys, and pitting corrosion was also found on the tested samples. The erosion effects was different with the alloys.

### Inhibition Effect of Acidic Inhibitor DLY on Copper and Carbon Steel

YANG Chang-zhu et al(Huazhong Univ. of Sci. and Technol., Wuhan, Peop. Rep. China 430074) *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 24 ~ 25(Ch). A new high efficient acidic inhibitor DLY was introduced. The AC impedance test showed that the DLY inhibitor revealed a notable inhibition effects on copper and steel in hydrochloric acid solution. The inhibition efficiency of 0.3% DLY for copper and carbon steel was more than 90%. The inhibition mechanism could be the covering effect.

### Synthesis of Self-Crosslinking Acrylic Acid Cathodic Electrophoretic Paint

ZHOU Zi-hu et al(College of Chemical Engineering, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou, Peop. Rep. China 510640) *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 26 ~ 27(Ch). The self-crosslinking acrylic acid cathodic electrophoretic paint has been prepared through polymerizing of unsaturated isocyanate and acrylate monomer, so as to avoid the addition of crosslinking agent externally. The paint was featured by its good colorability, decoration and weatherability.

### Electroless Nickel Plating of Fibre Glasscloth Ribbon

LONG You-qian et al(Dept. of Applied Chemistry, Hunan Inst. of Engineering, Xiangtan, Peop. Rep. China 411101) *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 28 ~ 29(Ch). The electroless nickel plating of fibre glasscloth ribbon for improving the corona resistance and corrosion resistance of high tension electromotor was investigated. The effects of process parameters on the performance of ribbon were discussed. The test results showed that the electroless nickel plated fibre glasscloth ribbon could meet the requirements.

### Chemical Polishing Technique and Its Effects on Corrosion Resistance of TiNi Alloy

ZHAO Xing-ke et al(School of Material Science and Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Peop. Rep. China 150001) *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 30 ~ 31(Ch). The chemical polishing technique and its effects on corrosion resistance of TiNi alloy were investigated by constant current and constant potential methods. A mirror-like surface of TiNi alloy could be made by the technique mentioned in this paper. The quality of polished surface was related to the previous treatments of alloy. The chemical polishing could improve corrosion resistance of TiNi alloy obviously by increasing spot corrosion potential ( $E_s$ ) and reducing re-passivating potential ( $E_p$ ).

### Passivating of Zn Alloy Hot Dipped Coating

ZHANG Pi-jian et al(Yantai Normal College, Department of Chemistry, Peop. Rep. China 264025) *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 31 ~ 32(Ch). The passivating process and formulation of bath solution for zinc hot dipped

coating with higher alloy content were investigated and discussed. The recommended passivating solution could be used not only for passivating zinc hot dipped coating but also for Zn-Ni and Zn-Fe alloy coating.

### An Investigation on Rust Preventive Emulsoid for Metals

WANG Yan. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 33 ~ 34(Ch).

### Present Status and Development of Combustion Synthesizing of Ceramic Coating

LI Wen-ge et al(Dept. of Materials Science and Engineering, Tsinghua Univ., Beijing, Peop. Rep. China 100084) *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 35 ~ 37(Ch). The combustion synthesizing(self-propagating high temperature synthesizing) is one of the active techniques for surface modification. In this paper the authors reviewed the technological principle, present status, developing trend and especially its application in petrochemical industry.

### Present Status and Future of Water-Based Grinding Agent for Steel Ball

HOU Long-xing. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 38 ~ 39(Ch).

### Application of Optical Fibre Sensor Network for Self-Repairing of Smart Structure

YANG Hong et al(Measurement and Testing Department, Nanjing University of Aeronautics & Astronauts, Nanjing, Peop. Rep. China 210016) *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 40 ~ 42(Ch). The self-diagnosing and self-repairing of smart structure by optical fibre sensor network was introduced. The shape memory alloy(SMA) wire network was embedded to enhance the structure strength and improve the quality of self-repairing.

### Phosphate Hiding Phenomenon and Corrosion Damage of Drum Boiler

LI Mao-dong et al. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 43 ~ 45(Ch).

### Selection of Pump Materials Under Common Corrosive Environment

ZHENG Hong-jian. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 46 ~ 47(Ch).

### Design of Hook Sets for Cr Plating Production Line

XIAN Dong-sheng et al. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 48 ~ 49(Ch).

### Cause of Color Changing of Chloride Zn Plated Coating and Its Counter Measure

SHANG Shu-ding et al. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 50 ~ 50(Ch).

### Brush Zn Plating and Zn Coating Removal

HUANG Guan-ping et al. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 51 ~ 51(Ch).

### Reducing Phosphating Agent Consuming in Refrigerator Coating

ZHANG Yong-ping. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 52 ~ 52(Ch).

### Dealing with Problems Arising from Mis-Charging Accident

ZHAO Peng-ju. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 53 ~ 53(Ch).

### Measures for Diminishing Quality Problems of Sprayed Parts

XIONG Li et al. *Cailiao Baohu* **2001**, 34(1), 54 ~ 54(Ch).

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