

Study of the Variation of Chromium Oxide and Iron in Oxide Layer by XPS in DSS 2205 with Higher and Lower Chromium Content Due to Ageing for 7000 Hours at 300°C

João Roberto Sartori Moreno*, Carlos Elias da Silva Junior

Federal Technological University of Paraná, UTFPR, Campus Cornélio Procópio, Avenida Alberto Carazzai, Cornélio Procópio/PR, Brasil

Abstract The surface oxidation of DSS 2205 duplex stainless steel was studied by X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS), for two different techniques which were used to produce thin oxide layers on polished for measuring the concentration of oxide depends on the sputtering profile these duplex stainless steel samples. The experiments were performed in the temperature of 300°C with aging at 7000 hours and with growth of films obtained voltammetric curves (potentiostatically) of the samples in sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄-0.1M saturated) at low potential. The compositions of the modified oxidized surfaces were determined from the XPS survey scans, and the chemistry of selected elements from the higher-energy-resolution scans of the appropriate peaks. Various Iron/Chromium oxidized layers and various oxide thicknesses were observed and correlated with the temperature. It was found that all the techniques produced oxide layers with various traces of metallic components and with the maximum concentration of chromium oxide and iron oxide in layers close to the oxide layer/metal interface. Therefore this study showed results about the behavior of the DSS 2205 with higher and lower Cr content and that the annealing at 300°C for longer times (7000h) promotes the enrichment of iron oxide, and consequently the decrease in the chromium oxide content, in the oxide surface of both the DSS 2205.

Keywords Sputtering profile, Duplex stainless steel, XPS, Chromium oxide, Iron oxide, Voltammetric curves

1. Introduction

The use of the duplex stainless steel has been highlighted with respect to other types of stainless steels because of their good mechanical properties and corrosion resistance.

However, when the duplex stainless steel is aged at low temperatures (around 300°C), there is a significant degradation of their mechanical properties and their resistance to corrosion, due to the precipitation of phases, usually rich in chromium, generating impoverished regions of this element. In the case of Fe-Cr-Ni duplex stainless steels particularly, a passive state is obtained due to formation of surface oxide films.

The oxidation and corrosion resistance of stainless steel duplex has already been the subject of many studies. The corrosion resistance of stainless steel is known to be based on the Cr₂O₃ chromium oxide at the surface that is considered to act as a protective layer against corrosion due to its low diffusion constants for oxygen and metal ions according to

ASTEMAN, H et.al (2004).

The oxide layer formed on stainless-steel surfaces is usually not uniform in terms of the depth. Double or even triple layers can be formed on the surface, depending on the alloy composition, on the oxidizing conditions (oxidizing atmosphere, time, and temperature), and also on the different duplex stainless-steel iron phases as reported

Oxide films may theoretically consist of various iron and chromium oxides as well as their mixtures. Several authors have studied the formation of thin oxide layers on stainless steels, being oxidized in air or oxygen at various pressures and various temperatures second 2.DONIK, Č. et.al (2009) and VESEL, A. et.al (2007).

The oxidation in air showed that at most temperatures a duplex oxide layer was formed; the outer layer, α -Fe₂O₃, was formed on the top of the inner oxide layer, an iron-chromium oxide as 1.DONIK, C. et.al. (2009).

The aim of the present study was to examine the initial phases of oxide growth on the 2205 duplex stainless steels as a function of temperatures up to 300°C too as 1.DONIK, C. et. all. (2009).

The oxide layers were produced by the controlled exposure of polished duplex stainless-steel samples to oxygen atoms. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) was

* Corresponding author:

joaosartori@utfpr.edu.br (João Roberto Sartori Moreno)

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applied to measure the depth distributions of the oxide films formed on the surface by the sputter depth profiling.

To our knowledge, this is the first report on the depth distribution of oxide-layer compositions on DSS 2205 with higher and lower Cr content for the conditions specified in this paper.

1.1. Experimental Procedures

The samples used in this investigation were obtained from a hot rolled DSS whose composition is given in table 1, and then solubilized at 1250°C and then aged for 7000h at 300°C.

To evaluate growth models of films obtained voltammetric curves (potentiostatically) of the samples in sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4 -0.1M saturated) at low potential, specifically the first transition peak active-passive (-300mV) region, while the samples were also prepared the previously mentioned.

Immersion tests and surface analysis by XPS were conducted intending to quantify the depletion in the corrosion resistance and identify the oxides presented in the surface oxide layer second GRANROTH, S. *et.al.* (2011). X-Ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy (XPS) was used to analyse the surface oxide layer specially prepared after anodic polarization in the passive region in acid media. The samples were analyzed after preparation with the aid of a photoelectron spectroscope excited by the X-ray KRATOS ANALYTICAL model HS XSAM under ultra-vacuum (in the range of 5×10^{-7} PA). Exciter was used as the radiation source $K_{\alpha}Mg$ ($h_{\nu}=1253.6$ eV) with a power of 130W (issue of 10 mA and voltage of 13 kV). The background was subtracted by the Shirley method as related KOCIJAN, A. *et.al.* (2009) and the peaks were fitted using both Gaussian and mixed Gaussian/Lorentzian functions.

The adjustment of the peaks was done using equipment available in "software". It was promoted by ion bombardment cleaning to preserve the film grown

potentiostatically.

2. Results and Discussion

The results showed that the samples heat treated (solubilized) at 1250°C during 1 hour and quenched in water at 25°C, presented approximate the ferrite-austenite percentage to 50:50%, but with content of chromium and iron in the phase ferrite and austenite as showed table 2. The presence of more than one Cr rich phase retards the kinetics of precipitation and the effects were not noticed at 300°C.

As can be seen, in both phases austenite in ferritic matrix, we observe that the austenite showed higher content of iron than the ferrite after solubilization, but lower chromium content than the ferritic phase as OLASEINDE, O.A. *et.al.* (2012). The kinetics of the phase chromium rich precipitation also affects the properties of the elements in the oxide layer as study by MANDRINO, D. *et. all.* (2010).

On the other hand there is seen that the dissolution of metal ions Fe^{3+} and Cr^{3+} to give rise to a loss of mass during the anodic oxide film growth, However, these metal ions Fe^{3+} and Cr^{3+} are incorporated into the film and dissolved in solution, thus changing the molar fraction of these elements in the film.

Thus, there is an oxidized iron increases and the oxidized chromium decreases and an increase in the Fe_3O_4 and Cr_2O_3 oxides content and a decrease of Fe_2O_3 and CrO_3 oxides content for two DSS 2205, with lower and higher chromium content, that thermodynamically balance the levels of oxide films.

The depletion in the chromium oxide content in the surface oxide layer is related with the precipitation of the chromium rich phases, which decreased the corrosion resistance of the alloy according to FREDRIKSSON, W. *et. all.* (2012).

Table 1. The composition of DSS 2205 with higher and lower Cr content

Elements	Cr	Ni	C	Mn	Si	P	S	Mo	N
	22.6	5.38	0.024	1.57	0.35	0.013	0.008	2.58	0.13
Content (%)	17.2	5.37	0.018	1.60	0.37	0.011	0.006	2.54	0.11

Table 2. Composition of Cr and Fe in the ferrite and austenite phases in the solubilized samples

DSS 2205 Elements	Higher Cr		Lower Cr	
	Austenite	Ferrite	Austenite	Ferrite
Cr	21,27	24,90	16.97	18.43
Fe	67.82	65.69	72.78	72.32

Table 3. Composition of the oxide layer and of each oxide presented in the oxide layer before and after anodic oxide film growth, analysed by XPS

Oxide layer	Higher Cr		Lower Cr	
	$Fe_{oxide}/(Fe_{oxide} + Cr_{oxide})$	0.47/0.55	$Fe_{oxide}/(Fe_{oxide} + Cr_{oxide})$	0.28/0.30
$Cr_{oxide}/(Cr_{oxide} + Fe_{oxide})$	0.56/0.42	$Cr_{oxide}/(Cr_{oxide} + Fe_{oxide})$	0.29/0.25	

Table 3 shows these analysed by XPS measurements for the alloy DSS 2205 lower and higher chromium content in the annealed heat treated conditions during 7000h at 300°C.

The results confirm that there is just the presence of iron and chromium oxides at the surface oxide layer, two types of iron oxide: Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 ; and two types of chromium oxide: Cr_2O_3 and CrO_3 .

The annealing promotes the enrichment of iron oxide, and consequently the decrease in the chromium oxide content, in the oxide surface. The minimized chromium-depleted zones around precipitated phases after 7000 hours of aging which shows the presence of a larger amount of chromium in the passive film of the samples aged for 7000 hours according to MAY, J.E., et.al. (2010). The oxide layer formed on stainless steel surfaces is usually composed by mixed Cr-Fe

oxides, and after the ageing at 300°C appear important decrease in Fe/Cr ratio as ABREU, C. M. et.al. (2008).

Figures 1 and 2 show that the oxide layers had their reduced concentrations of metal oxides as we increase the sputtering profile in the surface of the oxide layer according to NEUROHR, K.; et.al. (2011) formed in sample DSS 2205 with high and low Cr respectively aging for 7000h at 300°C.

Figure 3 shows the apparent microstructural characteristics, of the quantity of chromium of the DSS ageing at 300°C for 7000h with higher and lower Cr content.

Figure 4 and 5 shows potentiodynamic curves for the sample with high and low chromium, where the passive film starts to form and grow similarly to both from a critical current density around $10^{-4} A/cm^2$, rate of scan 10 mV/s and also for higher rates have higher current densities.

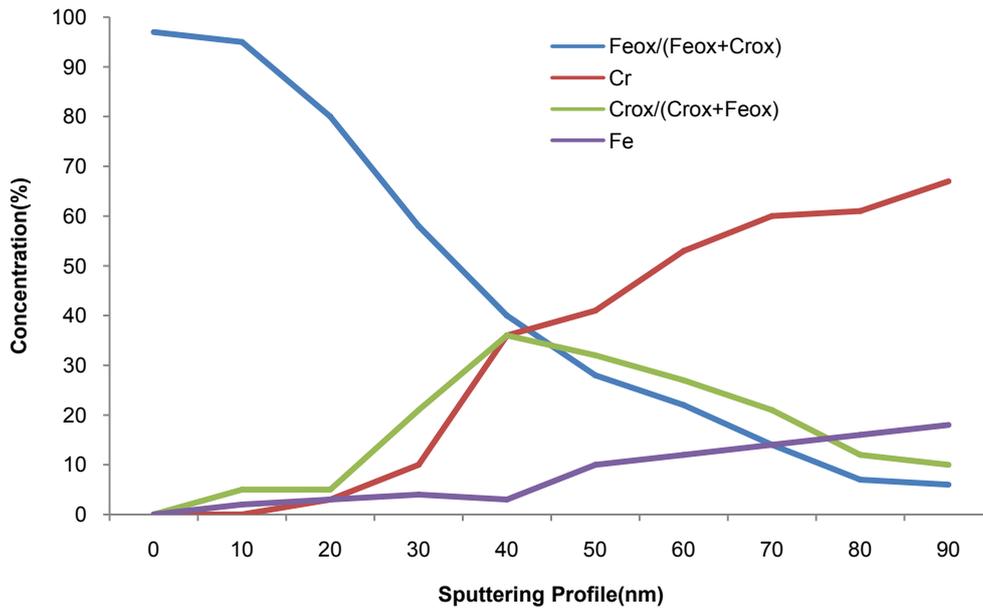


Figure 1. XPS depth profile of DSS 2205 higher Cr content oxidized at 300°C for 7000h

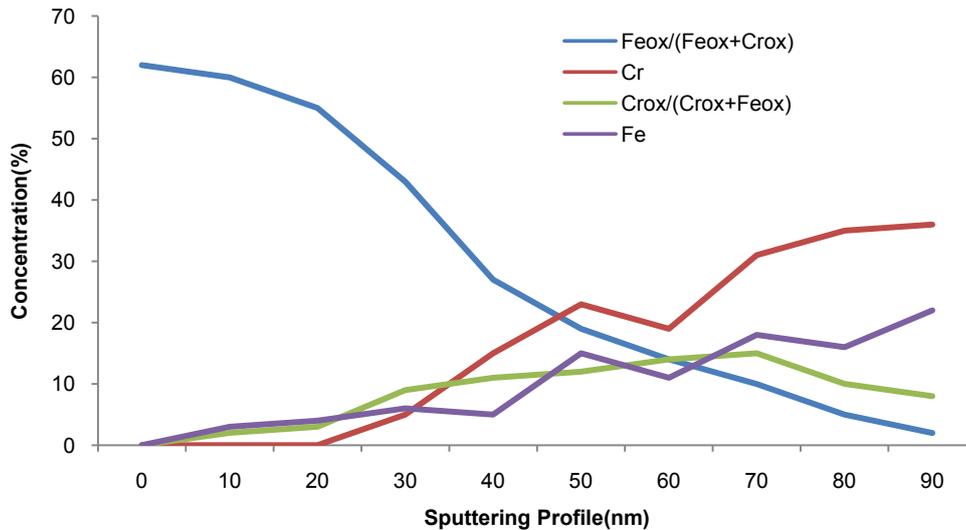


Figure 2. XPS depth profile of DSS 2205 lower Cr content oxidized at 300°C for 7000h

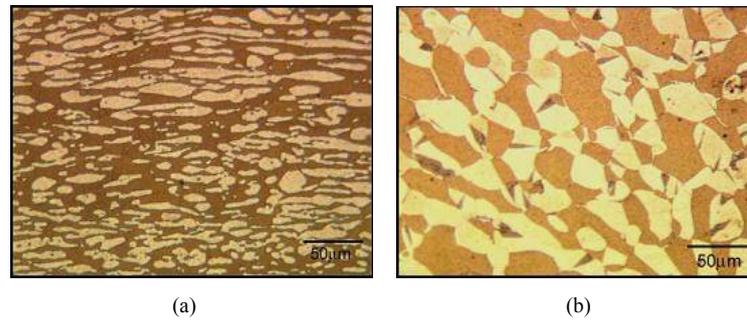


Figure 3. Micrographs of the ageing at 300°C for 7000h samples with higher (a) and lower (b) Cr content. Etching: Behara II

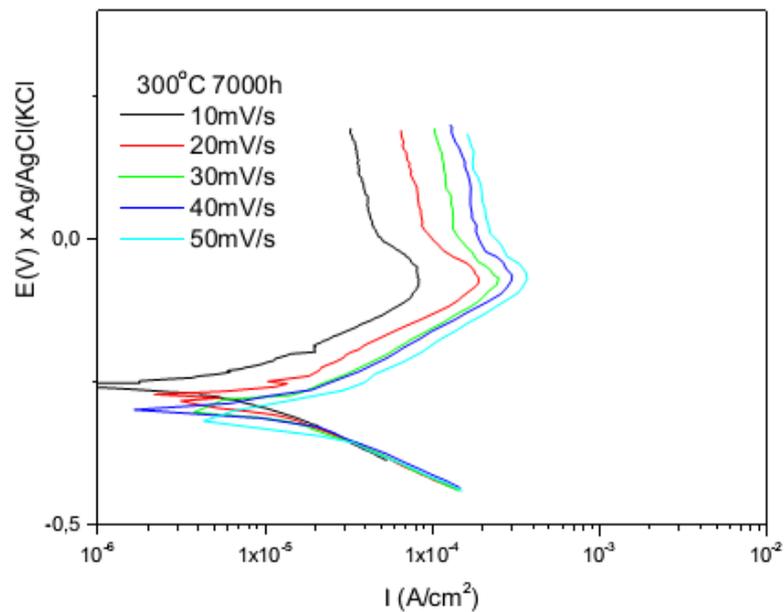


Figure 4. Anodic polarization curves of the sample with high content of Cr in different speeds scans; solution: 0.1M H₂SO₄; CE = platinum; ER = Ag/AgCl_{saturated}

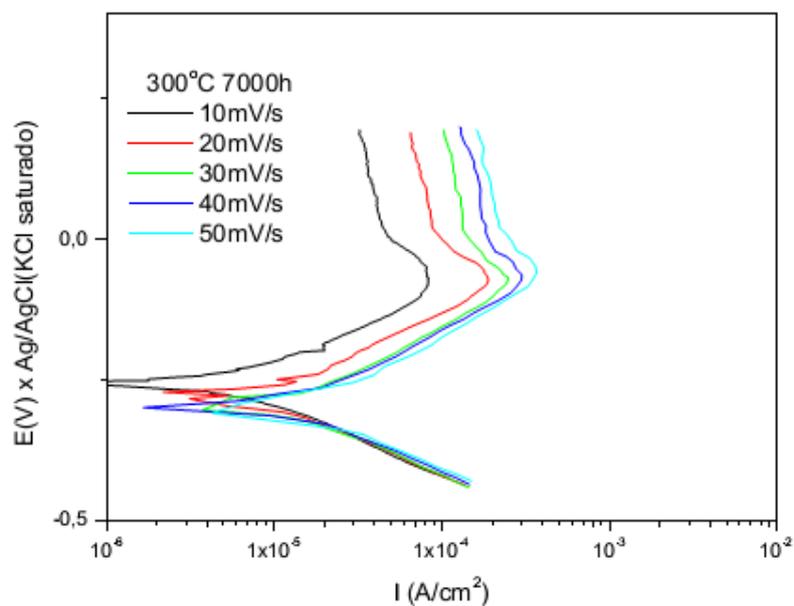


Figure 5. Anodic polarization curves of the sample with lower content of Cr in different speeds scans; solution: 0.1M H₂SO₄; CE = platinum; ER = Ag/AgCl_{saturated}

Note that the peak active passive transition (primary passivation potential) appears in - 100mV for both samples high and low Cr and that for all scan rates of potential trend is also increasing the density of their current.

3. Conclusions

The oxidation of DSS 2205 leads to two important factors that influenced the growth and composition of the oxide film that were formed at temperature 300°C, therefore lead to segregation of the chromium to the surface and a sequential process of oxidation.

Thus, there was a possible enrichment of chromium oxide at the interface oxide/metal base and that this enrichment of caused a debilitation of chromium in the metal surface.

Therefore this study showed results about the behavior of the DSS 2205 with higher and lower Cr content and that the annealing at 300°C for longer times (7000h) promotes the enrichment of iron oxide, and consequently the decrease in the chromium oxide content, in the oxide surface of both the DSS 2205.

However, with the ageing at 7000h the Cr content in the passive oxide increase due to the high amount this metal in ferrite, which will decrease in the surface of the oxide layer due to the chemical potential of chromium in the phases of the structure.

The XPS results showed that there was a clearly and significant reversal of values in the chromium and iron oxides content in the surface oxide film analysed, but the reverse depth profile analysis made it possible to compare the measured and the calculated composition depth profile of electrodeposited multilayers by ageing.

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