

电沉积法制备超疏水涂层的研究进展

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摘要: 超疏水涂层具有防腐蚀、防污、自清洁等优良特性, 是目前功能材料研究的热点之一。常见的电沉积法在制备超疏水涂层上具有独特的优势, 如工艺简单、设备低廉、操作容易、重复性高, 并且通过改变加工参数可获得各种微纳米结构的表面, 因此备受关注。重点介绍了电沉积法制备超疏水涂层的几种方法以及所制备的超疏水涂层的应用, 指出了其存在的主要问题, 并对其发展方向进行了展望。

关键词: 超疏水涂层; 电沉积; 应用

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Research Progress of Super-Hydrophobic Coating Prepared by Electro-Deposition

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Abstract: Super-hydrophobic coating which has excellent properties including anticorrosion, antifouling and self-cleaning is a research hot-spot in functional material field. The common electro-deposition method has attracted more attentions because of its unique advantages in preparation of super-hydrophobic coating, such as simple process, low equipment cost, easy operation, high repeatability and being able to obtain surfaces with various micro-nano structure by changing processing parameters. The preparation and application of super-hydrophobic coating by electro-deposition method are briefly reviewed, the main problems are pointed out, and development directions are also presented.

Key words: super-hydrophobic coating; electro-deposition; application

超疏水表面是指水滴表面静态接触角大于 150° 、滚动角(滑动角)小于 10° 的固体表面^[1-2], 在自然界中广泛存在, 如荷叶、水稻叶、玫瑰花瓣、壁虎脚掌、水龟腿、昆虫眼、蝴蝶翅膀、甲壳虫背壳等超疏水表面^[3-6]。1997 年, 德国植物学家 BARTHOLOTT 和 NEINHUIS 通过对荷叶的研究发现, 荷叶表面具有微纳米二级乳突结构, 乳突表面又分布着纳米级的蜡质层^[7-8]。2003 年 FENG 等^[9]基于荷叶表面微米乳突上存在的纳米结构提出了超疏水性是表面

复合微、纳米二元结构和低表面能蜡质层共同作用的观点。研究发现, 超疏水涂层的制备方法可概括为两种方式: 在具有疏水性能的材料表面构造微结构; 在具有亲水性能的材料表面构造微结构并降低表面能^[9-10]。生活中常用的金属大多具有亲水性, 在其表面构造微结构并且通过表面修饰剂修饰的方式可以获得超疏水涂层。近年来, 超疏水涂层因其独特且优异的性能, 受到国内外研究人员的广泛关注。根据 Web of Science 数据库的不完全统计, 与超疏水涂层相关文章的发表数量以每年近 15% 速率增长^[11]。

目前, 在材料表面制备超疏水涂层的方法主要有刻蚀法^[12-14]、电沉积法^[15-16]、溶胶-凝胶法^[17-18]、相分离法^[19-20]、静电纺丝法^[20-22]等。其中, 电沉积法具有工艺简单、设备低廉、操作容易、重复性高等优

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势,利于产业化大规模生产,并且可通过改变加工参数获得各种微纳米结构的表面,因此该方法备受关注^[23-24]。

1 电沉积法制备超疏水涂层

电沉积技术是一种应用广泛的金属沉积技术,主要用于金属基体的涂覆,以改善金属表面的外观、耐磨损和耐腐蚀等特性^[25]。电沉积过程是一种电化学过程,也是氧化-还原过程,其研究的重点是“阴极沉积”^[26]。图1为实验室典型电沉积装置示意图^[27],阳极和阴极(通常是被涂覆的基体)浸在含有金属离子的电解液中,在两个电极之间施加一定的电势,阳极发生氧化反应而溶解,阴极发生还原反应使金属离子沉积在其表面形成涂层^[28]。电沉积法按沉积原理可分为阳极电沉积和阴极电沉积。金属电沉积的难易程度以及沉积物的结构形态不仅与沉积金属的性质有关,而且与电解质的组成、pH、温度、电流密度等因素有关,故可以通过电流密度、镀液添加剂和镀液的化学性质等多种参数来控制超疏水涂层的制备^[29-30]。根据其工作条件不同,电沉积法可分为直流电沉积、脉冲电沉积、扫描电沉积以及复合电沉积等。

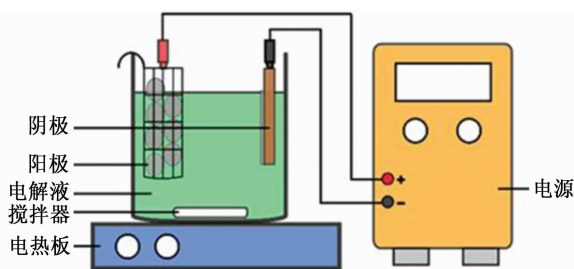


图1 电沉积装置示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of electro-deposition apparatus

1.1 直流电沉积法

直流电沉积法是采用直流电源进行沉积的过程。新晶核的生成和晶体的成长是电沉积过程中非常关键的步骤,主要取决于吸附表面的扩散速率和电荷传递反应速率,这两个步骤会直接影响涂层晶粒的大小。如果阴极表面具有高表面扩散速率,电荷传递反应相对较慢,导致少量原子吸附以及电势过低,这有利于晶体的成长;相反,低的表面扩散速率和大量的吸附原子以及高的过电势,都将增加成核速率^[31-32]。电解液的组成和沉积时间会影响吸附表面的扩散速率和电荷传递反应速率,因此这两个因素都是影响直流电沉积的关键因素。

YANG等^[33]用一步直流电沉积法在阴极铜衬底上制备了微纳米级菜花状/刺状簇结构的镍膜超疏水涂层,通过调整加工时间,可使该表面的水接触角达到 $(160.3 \pm 1.5)^\circ$,小滚动角达到 $(3.0 \pm 0.5)^\circ$,具有良好的超疏水性。FAN等^[34]采用一步直流电沉积法在阴极C45钢表面制备了具有层次的微纳米乳突结构超疏水铁膜。结果表明,该超疏水涂层的接触角为 $(160.5 \pm 0.5)^\circ$,滑动角为 $(2 \pm 0.5)^\circ$,且该超疏水涂层具有良好的化学稳定性。ZHENG等^[35]以硝酸镁和硬脂酸乙醇溶液为电解质,用一步直流电沉积法在阴极镁合金表面制备超疏水涂层,并设计了4组不同比例的电解质,探讨了电解质对工艺的影响。结果表明,制备的4种超疏水涂层的接触角分别为 136.4° 、 152.7° 、 156.2° 和 155.1° 。HAO等^[36]以含 ZnCl_2 和 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{COOH}$ 的乙醇溶液为电解液,采用一步直流电沉积法同时制备了阳极和阴极超疏水涂层:阳极铜表面覆盖着 $\text{Cu}[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{COO}]_2$ 和 CuCl ,最大接触角为 166° ;而在阴极表面则出现了 $\text{Zn}[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{COO}]_2$ 和 Zn ,最大接触角为 168° 。

1.2 脉冲电沉积法

脉冲电沉积是采用脉冲电流进行沉积的过程,能控制镀层的结构和化学成分,与直流电沉积相比,脉冲电沉积更容易得到纳米晶镀层^[37]。采用脉冲电流时,由于存在脉冲间隔,使增长的晶体受到阻碍,减少了外延生长,生长的趋势也发生改变,从而不易形成粗大的晶体。可通过控制脉冲电沉积时的波形、频率、通断比及平均电流密度等参数使纳米镀层获得特殊性能^[38-39]。

JIANG等^[40]在含有氯化镧($\text{LaCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$)、酵母酸 $[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{12}\text{COOH}]$ 和乙醇的电解液中,采用一步脉冲电沉积工艺,以不同的占空比在阴极铜衬底上制备了超疏水涂层。结果表明,所制备表面具有微纳双尺度结构,最大水接触角约为 160.9° ,对应的滑动角约为 5° 。AKBARI等^[41]采用脉冲电沉积技术,在不同的沉积温度下,在阴极 $\text{Au}/\text{Si}(100)$ 衬底上制备了具有八面体金字塔微观结构的铜基涂层,该结构可以捕获结构内部的空气带,使水接触角高达 154° 。

1.3 扫描电沉积法

与传统电沉积法相比,扫描电沉积的沉积速率快几倍,且具有较高的加工电流密度和良好的液相传质效果。该方法常用于制备铁磁性材料的超疏水

涂层,通过调节电磁铁的电流可以改变磁场强度,从而实现纳米颗粒的吸附控制。在沉积过程中,施加高电流密度可以将溶液通过喷嘴喷射到基体上。此外,该方法可以根据需要调整喷嘴形状和工件扫描路径,实现选择性沉积^[42]。该方法具有成本低、工艺简单、易于实施和环境保护等优点。

SHEN 等^[43]通过扫描电沉积技术在阴极制备了超疏水镍镀层,初始时镀层表面有菜花状的团簇生成,不具有超疏水性质,但在空气中暴露一周后,水滴接触角达到 155.4° ,且滑动角只有 6.5° 。SHEN 等^[44]采用一种磁场诱导选择性扫描电沉积技术在阴极制备了超疏水镍镀层,并通过调节磁场强度改变镀层的密度,从而影响镀层的疏水性。结果表明,刚制备的镀层只具备疏水性质,在空气中暴露 5 d 后,原始镀层变为超疏水表面,其接触角达 155.4° 。

1.4 其他电沉积法

常见的电沉积法还有热喷涂沉积、复合电沉积、电刷镀电沉积等。CHEN 等^[45]采用热喷涂沉积方法在阴极制备了多种无机材料的微纳米表面,并在这些表面涂上一层聚四氟乙烯薄膜对其进行表面化学改性,最终使这些表面的接触角达到 155° 、滑动角度达 3.5° 。MENG 等^[46]通过 TiO_2/Ni 复合电沉积法在阴极 Ti6Al4V 衬底上制备了一种附着力低、耐磨性好的超疏水涂层,并用氟烷基硅烷(FAS)对其进行了化学改性,使所制备表面的接触角高达 162.6° ,滑动角接近 1.8° 。CHEN 等^[47]采用电刷镀电沉积方法在阴极 Q345 碳钢表面沉积了具有低附着力的超疏水纳米 $\text{Cu}/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Ni-Cr}$ 复合涂层,该涂层的接触角可达 156° ,滑动角小于 2° 。

2 超疏水涂层的应用

2.1 腐蚀与防护

超疏水涂层的纳米结构间隙存储空气形成气膜,可有效减小金属与腐蚀性液体如水、有机物、离子等的接触,从而达到防腐蚀目的,降低防腐蚀成本^[48]。

ZHANG 等^[49]在铁衬底上用黑铬电沉积和硬脂酸改性的方法制备了超疏水涂层。结果表明,制备的超疏水膜具有相当高的耐蚀性(其电荷转移电阻达 $1.31 \times 10^6 \Omega \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$),可以对基体起到良好的缓蚀效果(缓蚀率达 99.94%)。ALIPOUR 等^[50]研究了固体和 SiO_2 介孔颗粒在锌基复合涂层中的共

电沉积。结果表明, SiO_2 介孔颗粒经 3-巯基丙基三甲氧基硅烷表面改性后,所制备的复合涂层具有更好的耐蚀性。LI 等^[51]采用喷砂与电沉积相结合的方法在 304 不锈钢表面制备了一种具有良好疏水性的镍镀层。在盐酸浸泡试验中,该镍镀层的耐蚀性明显增强,具有较低的腐蚀电流密度。

2.2 油水分离

油水分离是超疏水涂层的重要应用之一。超疏水涂层一般表现为亲油性,使极性差异较大的水和油呈现排斥或吸引两种不同状态,故可实现油水分离。对于油水乳液体系,主要利用超疏水膜网来实现二者的过滤分离^[52],而膜网表面能和粗糙度对于液滴聚并和乳液过滤效果起关键作用^[53]。

YOU 等^[54]先在铜网表面电沉积锌/氧化锌晶体,再通过电沉积法制备了高效的油水分离装置。结果表明,该油水分离装置对于所有测试的油/水混合物的分离效率都大于 99.0%,所测试的油入侵压力都在 1.5 kPa 以上,重复使用 50 次后,仍表现出良好的稳定性。XIANG 等^[55]采用一步电沉积法制备了一种新型超疏水超亲油涂层,这种涂层具有多种油水混合物的连续分离能力,且分离效率约为 98.6%,经 10 个分离周期后,对润滑油/水混合物的分离效率仍高达 97.8%。WANG 等^[56]采用单极性脉冲电沉积法成功制备了超疏水、超亲油涂层改性不锈钢网过滤器,然后用十六烷基三甲氧基硅烷(HDTMS)进行改性获得 $\text{CO}(\text{OH})_2/\text{HDTMS}$ SS 网过滤器,在高温下(160°C)过滤器对油/水混合物的分离效果优良。

2.3 自清洁

自清洁是超疏水涂层直接受自然界超疏水表面自清洁现象启示的典型应用^[57]。超浸润性使水滴在超疏水表面呈现出大接触角和小滚动角的特点,在滚动过程中水滴能带走灰尘等细小尘埃颗粒,达到清洁表面、防止表面积尘污染的目的。

QING 等^[58]通过金属电沉积方法制备了具有自清洁作用的超疏水涂层,经过 50 次砂纸磨擦和石油污染的周期试验后,该涂层仍表现出良好的自清洁能力。HE 等^[59]采用电沉积和退火相结合的方法,在具有不规则多面体结构的锡基表面制备了超疏水锌/氧化锌涂层,该涂层表面具有良好的滚脱性能和自清洗性能。

2.4 其他应用

除了用于上述传统化工领域外,超疏水涂层还

可应用在诸如抗菌、防紫外线、食品包装等领域。TESLER 等^[60]通过在钢表面电沉积纳米多孔氧化钨薄膜制备了防污涂层,其显著降低了海藻膜的附着力、大肠杆菌的附着和血液染色,试验验证了这种耐用防污涂层在生物絮凝条件下的适用性。LIN 等^[61]采用简单的两步低温电沉积法制备了一种耐紫外超疏水 ZnO/Ni 类荷花纳米结构涂层,该涂层具有良好的耐紫外线、超疏水性。

3 结束语

虽然电沉积技术具有工艺简单、条件温和、利于产业化生产等优势,其所制备的超疏水涂层在防腐蚀、自清洁、油水分离、防污等领域具有良好的应用前景^[62]。但目前还没有电沉积法制备超疏水涂层的相关评判标准,而且制备的超疏水涂层与基体结合力较差、抗磨损性能欠缺、不具备自修复性能,导致其表面微纳米结构稳定性不高、易破坏、材料重复利用率低等,这些劣势都限制了其进一步应用和发展。因此,今后电沉积法制备超疏水涂层的研究应着重于以下几点^[63-65]:

(1) 制订和完善电沉积工艺的评判标准,规范操作,简化流程。

(2) 改进现有技术,开发新型电沉积工艺,制备性价比高、稳定性好、对环境友好且适于商业化应用的产品。

(3) 着重提高超疏水涂层与基体的结合力,提高其力学性能。

(4) 与多种方法结合或添加特殊物质(比如纳米颗粒)丰富超疏水涂层的化学性能,比如自修复性能。

(5) 使用环境友好的电解液,做到循环使用和可回收利用。

目前,电沉积法制备超疏水涂层的工艺和应用正朝着低成本、高效率、大规模等方向发展,相信经过不断的工艺改进和简化,会开发出更经济环保、工艺简单、产品质量高的电沉积法应用于超疏水涂层的实际制备和生产中。

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3 结论

页岩气集输管线的腐蚀主要是由于微生物腐蚀造成的,CO₂ 腐蚀不是管线腐蚀穿孔的原因。添加杀菌剂后可以明显抑制微生物造成的点蚀和均匀腐蚀,与此同时,由于压裂液中含有聚丙烯酰胺等表面活性剂,能起到较好的缓蚀作用,最终使腐蚀速率处于非常低的水平。

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