

## Synthesis of Electroless Ni-P-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-ZrO<sub>2</sub> Nano-platings

Ram Kumar\*<sup>1</sup>, Manoj Kumar <sup>2</sup>, Moh. Abdul Aleem Ansari<sup>3</sup>,

Sulaxna Sharma<sup>4</sup>, Awanish Sharma<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Researchers Department of Physics, Graphic

Era Deemed To Be University University, Dehradun, (India)

<sup>4</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Chemistry, IHET, THDC Tehri, UK (India)

<sup>5</sup>Professor Department of Physics, Graphic Era Deemed To Be University, Dehradun, (India)

### ABSTRACT

The Ni-P-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-ZrO<sub>2</sub> EL nano-composite platings are obtained by immersion of substrate material (Mild Steel, MS AISI1040) in the electroless bath solution having second phase alumina and zirconia particles. Microstructure and basic composition of as-plated and heat treated specimens were analyzed by SEM and EDAX techniques. The SEM results indicated supplement of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and ZrO<sub>2</sub> nano-particles separately into an EL Ni-P matrix and were confirmed through EDAX analysis. When the coated specimens were heated at 380°C for 1 hour in argon atmosphere, nano-particles crooked out to be strongly crowded which put forward an enhancement in corrosion resistance of these EL nano-coatings.

**Keywords:** electroless coating, SEM, EDAX etc.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In all the process industries it is experienced that corrosion and wear phenomenon results thrashing of plant competency and sporadically a shutdown of all industrial plants. The united effects of corrosion and wear can create foundation to a lot higher material failure that can be cause by each process used in solitary. The industries such as mining, mineral processing, petro-chemical and chemical processing, pulp and paper production, textile, automobile and energy production are badly affected due to corrosion and wear phenomenon [1]. In copious applications, it has been observed that surface properties of plant materials such as hardness, corrosion and wear and abrasion resistance can be efficiently enhanced by techniques like carburizing, laser hardening, nitriding, flame hardening, internal oxidation, chemical and physical vapor deposition etc. The above mentioned techniques also look more economical options rather than improving the bulk properties of plant materials. Currently, metal deposition processes (eletro- and electroless depositions) are getting munificent attention due to their amazing advantages such as simplicity, uniformity of deposits, low cost, high deposition rate and well-brought-up wear and corrosion resistance properties. Therefore, the current study covenants with the synthesis of Ni-P-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-ZrO<sub>2</sub> (NiPAZr) EL nano-composite coatings [2-4].

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

### 2.1. Materials

In existing experimental work mild steel (MS, AISI 1040) having dimensions 20 mm by 20 mm by 4 mm (base flat coupons) is elected as substrate material for NiPAZr EL nano-composite platings. For substrate coupons preparation, decisive, departure, milling and surface grinding itinerary of deed are adopted. The well cleaned coupons were then dipped in aqueous solution of  $\text{SnCl}_2$  for 30 seconds to activate substrate upper layer. Almost immediately substrate coupon was dipped into hot palladium chloride solution ( $\text{PdCl}_2$ ) followed by distilled water washing and air dry. At the moment activated substrate coupon was dipped into an EL bath solution keep hold of at 80 °C and coating is approved for a time of two hours [5].

### 2.2. Electroless plating unit

It has a magnetic stirrer (Remi model) with heater having temperature ranges 0 to 100 °C also an agitator have rate 0 to 400 rpm. A permanent stand is provided for asset and sustaining the substrate coupon and too a thermometer. A beaker of glass (250 ml volume) with electroless bath solution (200 ml volume) is sited upon a heating base. The agitator rate as well as bath temperature are positioned with assist of speed setting and temperature sensing clutch. The function of magnetic agitator is to uphold nano particles in deferment of agglomeration in underside of glass beaker. Bath composition and working circumstances for EL NiPAZr nano-coatings are preferred following plentiful experiments.

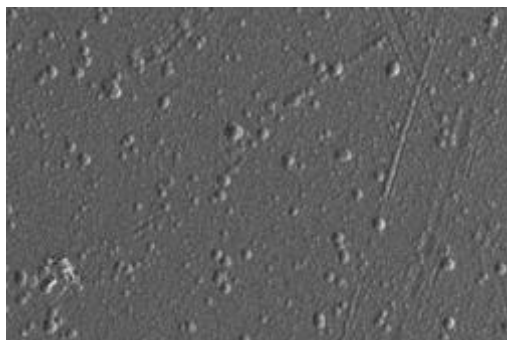
### 2.3 Characterization methods for surface platings

Microstructure furthermore component symphony of as-plated and heated coupons was considered by help of FESEM and EDAX techniques. The adequate granule magnitudes of dump were premeditated by via Scherer equation ( $t = 0.9\lambda / B \cos \theta_B$ ) where factor 'λ' is Cu  $K_\alpha$  wavelength ( $\lambda = 1.5 \text{ \AA}$ ), 'B' is enlargement of complete width at half maximum and ' $\theta_B$ ' is Bragg's angle by strong Nickel (111) peak (following elimination of instrumental broadening cause [6-8]).

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Characterization of coatings

From SEM micrograph of NiPAZr EL nano-coated (Heated NiPAZr coupon Figure1) coupon it can be accomplished that SEM micrograph of as-plated coupons envisaged addition of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{ZrO}_2$  nano-particles independently in an EL Ni-P matrix which is established by EDAX analysis. This formulates expansion in metallic polished surfaces. Too sturdy distributions of alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) and zirconia ( $\text{ZrO}_2$ ) nano-particles in their individual on plated surface are pragmatic with extremely diminutive porosity. It is recommended that it may get better corrosion and hardness resistance of EL nano-composite coatings [9].



**Figure :** SEM image of NiPAZr (Heated) EL nano-coated coupon

#### IV.CONCLUSIONS

The SEM inspection demonstrate that nano coating is completed effectively on base material and as-plated depositions have amorphous environment; whereas heated materials make obvious beg off in amorphous nature and fortification in crystallization nature. These transformations put forward to eminent hardness in EL deposited heated coupons [10-14]. Thus these depositions may endorse fine and cost effective opportunity for lenient corrosive environment, with finer hardness properties .

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