

## **Korozija magnezijevih zlitin: prednosti in slabosti**

RAZISKOVALKA: Mija Kapun, 2. A

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KLJUČNE BESEDE: Magnezijeva zlitina AZ31, korozija, hibridni sol-gel, mikrobne lastnosti

### **Povzetek**

Magnezijeva zlitina AZ31 se zaradi svojih kemijskih in mehanskih lastnosti pogosto uporablja v različnih aplikacijah, vključno z uporabo v implantatih. Vendar je njena uporaba omejena zaradi nezadostne korozijske zaščite. V tej raziskavi smo preučili korozijske procese na polirani površini zlitine AZ31 med izpostavitvijo v umetni slini.

Za izboljšanje korozijskih lastnosti smo uporabili hibridno sol-gel prevleko. Izvedli smo potopitvene teste in spremljali degradacijo zlitine s in brez prevleke. Površino smo analizirali z vrstičnim elektronskim mikroskopom, medtem ko smo korozijske lastnosti ovrednotili z elektrokemijskimi meritvami. Prav tako smo preučili rast biofilma na površini zlitine.

Rezultati kažejo, da je korozijska odpornost zlitine močno odvisna od prisotnih faz v zlitini. Na polirani površini so se korozijski produkti začeli pojavljati že po eni uri izpostavljenosti. Nasprotno pa se je korozijska odpornost zlitine bistveno izboljšala s hibridno sol-gel prevleko. Pri SEM analizi smo opazili na površini manj korozijski produktov, gostota korozijskega toka pa se je zmanjšala, kar potrjuje zaporno zaščito površine.

Testi mikrobnih lastnosti so pokazali, da niti magnezijeva zlitina niti prevleka ne zavirata rasti biofilma. Tako smo dosegli boljše korozijsko zaščito magnezijeve zlitine na preprost način, kar je dober obet za nadaljnje študije zaviranja korozije ali celo kontroliranega raztapljanja.

KEYWORDS:

Magnesium alloy AZ31, corrosion, hybrid sol-gel, microbial properties

## Abstract

Magnesium alloy AZ31 is widely used in various applications, including use in implants, due to its chemical and mechanical properties. However, its use is limited due to insufficient corrosion protection. In this research, we studied the corrosion processes on the polished surface of AZ31 alloy during exposure to artificial saliva.

A hybrid sol-gel coating was used to improve the corrosion properties. We performed immersion tests and monitored the degradation of the alloy with and without coating. The surface was analyzed with a scanning electron microscope, while the corrosion properties were evaluated with electrochemical measurements. We also studied biofilm growth on the alloy surface.

The results show that the corrosion resistance of the alloy strongly depends on the phases present in the alloy. Corrosion products began to appear on the polished surface after only one hour of exposure. In contrast, the corrosion resistance of the alloy was significantly improved by the hybrid sol-gel coating. In the SEM analysis, we observed less corrosion products on the surface, and the density of the corrosion current decreased, which confirms the barrier protection of the surface.

Microbial properties tests showed that neither the magnesium alloy nor the coating inhibited biofilm growth. Thus, we achieved better corrosion protection of magnesium alloy in a simple way, which is a good prospect for further studies of corrosion protection or even controlled dissolution.