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Composite materials on the manufacturing of metallic surface alloys

O.S.I. Fayomi [a,c,*], K.O. Babaremu [a], I.G. Akande [b], A.P.I Popoola [c]

[a] Department of Mechanical Engineering, Covenant University, P.M.B 1023, Ota, Nigeria
[b] Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria
[c] Department of Chemical, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology, P.M.B. X680, Pretoria, South Africa

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on the influence of composite materials on electrodeposition process. The exploit of composite materials due to their exceptional characteristics such as, aesthetic beauty, mechanical performance or electrochemical stability can never be over emphasized. While electrodeposition is seen a unique method for surface improvement development of right bath framework and particle infringement are major concern. Therefore, there is a need to adequately highlight the uniqueness of composite material development, their application using deposition route.

1. Introduction

The history of various electrochemical processes, can be dated far back as it was used in forms of building surfaces. In a bid to produce a covering over the metal surface, in 1800 – 1900, the formation of a galvanic cell with Volta was prompted [1–3]. However, the electrodeposited system had been in place due to few assumptions. An electrochemical process designed for the modification of surfaces which are connected. In view of the principle of electrolysis, it is a procedure that decreases the cations of a wanted or required material from an electrolyte and deposits those materials as a thin film onto a conductive substrate surface by utilizing electrical current [4,5]. A composite material is a material made up of two or more constituent materials combined in a manner that allows the material to be different, unmistakable and have properties different from that of its' constituents. Examples are plywood, fiber glass, composite polymers, silicon carbide [6,7].

The electrochemical responses received at the interface between the electrolyte (solution) and the anode forms the layer covering thereby confirming the particles from the electroplating shower. Properties like conductance of electricity, improvement of solderability, oil properties, erosion obstruction and warm opposition of the material were taken into consideration while the layers remain covered. Electrodeposition process can be carried out with two kinds of currents; direct (DC) and heartbeat current (PC) [8,9]. Customarily, unique techniques have been utilized to get great surface completing for metal statement yet electroplating course gives a suppor' course to accomplish upgrade qualities [10–13].

Numerous metals might be kept with various properties in view of shower development and testimony condition. Due to the properties mentioned above, there is variation for each metal as well as the current thickness, temperature, anode and pH. Furthermore, the end goal of the electrochemical process is to achieve a changed surface as well as improved properties of the metal or composites through the expansion of the layer of another metal or the improvement of an oxide film from the electrolyte solution [14–17]. The new material that is, the composite material might be favoured for some reasons which include; high quality of the material, solidity of the material (lighter and higher), affordability (that is, cheap) and high damping limit when compared with conventional materials. Composite materials exhibit the presence of two constituents which are; network and fortification. Each of these constituents is necessary for active passive characteristics. Actually, network materials encompass and give support to fortification

* Corresponding author at: Department of Chemical, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Tshwane University of Technology, P.M.B. X680, Pretoria, South Africa.
E-mail addresses: Ojosundayfayomi3@gmail.com, ojo.fayomi@covenantuniversity.edu.ng (O.S.I. Fayomi), kunle.babaremu@covenantuniversity.edu.ng (K.O. Babaremu).

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materials by maintaining their simulated spots. The support bestows on their outstanding properties both physical and mechanical is to upgrade the structure properties [18,19].

Recently, composite coatings comprising of metal grid with inserted second stage particles of pottery or polymers have turned into a question of incredible enthusiasm for science and industry. Therefore, improvement of present-day innovation prompts an expansion in prerequisites of materials needed for construction. Better mechanical properties and erosion obstruction are alluring. Moreover, the material properties can be improved by acquiring a legitimate surface covering [20–22].

Such composite coatings solidify alluring properties of the metal system like electrical conductivity or adaptability and properties of the melded particles like high hardness or low pounding coefficient. Distinctive planning strategies, for example, plasma showering, concoction vapour affidavit, sol– gel, electrodeposition, and so on have been explored with a specific end goal to deliver composite materials. Among these strategies, electrodeposition seems to be the most helpful and effective conservative technique of composite coatings on a metal surface [23–30]. Therefore, it is on necessity to have a brief overlook on the study and performance of electrodeposition of composite as it relate to performance.

2. Cogent overview of the composite and deposition parameter

Electrodeposition of composite materials to metallic alloys for surface prevention and protection is a unique technology for thin film application and area involving significant improvement. Several authors has justify the role of composite materials for performance enhancement. [12], determined that electrodeposited Zn-ZnO-Yttria coating on Mild steel. ZnO-Yttria provides higher corrosion and wear resistance, increased hardness and created finer microstructure. The Yttria especially is behind the increase in hardness factor and other property improvements. [13] studied effects of Chromium Carbide particle introduction on the micromechanical properties of Zinc-Silicon-Chromium carbide complex nanocomposites created using electrodeposition. The study showed that the coatings showed excellent stability and improved the microstructural performance, wear resistance and corrosion resistance of the coatings. The experiment made use of a sulphate bath, two zinc electrodes, 0.5 M HCl solution and deionized water. [7], stated that observations of SEM/AFM analysis of surfaces of steel coated with Ni-AlN composite coating using Pulse Electro deposition (PED) technique displayed composite coatings with more compact surfaces and smaller grain sizes while those obtained by direct current electrodeposition had less smooth features and larger grain sizes. The experiment resulted in very fine Ni-AlN particles evenly distributed along the steel substrate and the authors discovered that the distribution of Ni grains decreases with increasing pulse current strength. [37], determined that Interface forces are situated at the junction of composite particles with electrode was integral for particle entry into nickel-diamond composite coatings with special composite coatings prepared by composite electrodeposition technique. They also observed through electrochemical measurements that carbon particulates shift the reduction potential of Ni in the positive direction. [14], investigated the effect of infusing Copper atoms and Alumina particles into a nickel coating during an electrolysis process to produce nickel-copper/Alumina coatings. They also observed that the primary function of copper in improvement of micromechanical properties was attributed to its role in grain refinement. [15] showed that zinc-titanium oxide and Zinc-Titanium Oxide-Tungsten Oxide microcomposite coatings on steel, the electrochemical attributes under study were investigated by potentiodynamic observation in salt solution. Thus, resulting electrodeposited composite exhibited excellent mechanical performance and enhanced microstructural properties. The study also determined that the enhancement in rust imperviousness property may be linked to the impediment created presence of Titanium Oxide and Tungsten Oxide filling cracks and imperfections in the composite.

[10], created a new composite plating equipment designed for complex-shaped cylinders. Nickel-Silicon carbide coatings would be deposited on the inner surfaces of cylinders. The composite plating apparatus was suggested for mega-industrial purposes. They discovered that the break down rate of Nickel-carbide composite coatings were reduced by a factor of ten compared with nickel. The coatings were found to have good wear resistance. [16], made use of pulse electrodeposition (PEM) technique to produce Nickel and nickel-carbon oxide amalgam. The composites that then formed were studied with XRD, FE-SEM, EDS and various other tests and processes. They reported that the composite coating had the best micromechanical properties at 0.25 duty cycle. [4], observed the corrosion behavior of coatings using a novel approach the developed coating was found to create a coating that exhibited excellent wear resistance in its multidoped form. The study aimed to improve the life expectancy of taps in the petroleum industry. They concluded that infusing SiO_2 into the electrodeposited coating improved corrosion resistance and deformation properties. [17] investigated the mechanical characteristics of copper/nickel electrodeposited composites, the study observed the strain rates, strength ductility and back stress. They determined that the increase in uniform extension can be linked to the increase in Young's modulus and work-solidifying by composite interfaces and that these delayed the commencement of necking during stress tests.

[18] study aimed to make correlation between the nature of nanocomposite coating surfaces and distribution of incorporated hBN with corrosion resistance. They discovered that corrosion rate was about 78% lower than composite coatings produced using more traditional methods. [19], created Nickel-Molybdenum-Zirconium Oxide composite coatings using citrate containing compounds interspersed with Zirconium oxide powder. They discovered that infusing ZrO_2 particles into the composite matrix positively influenced the microhardness of the composite, it also improved the electrochemical attributes of the finish. [38–40], aimed to improve electrochemical resistance and micromechanical properties of novel Mg alloy using Titanium Nickel particles introduced so as to create a composite coating by electrodeposition, they concluded that TiN particles significantly influenced the electrochemical properties of the formed composite over an extended period. [20], used conventional methods of electrolysis baths containg trimethyamine borane and SiC particles. The authors studied the impact of particle size, density, thermal processing and current density on mechanical and electrochemical properties such as the micromechanical hardness, silicon carbide proportion, crystalline composition and wear properties. They concluded that the fabricated composite film displayed greater reisistance than nickel-silicon carbide and nickel-phosphorus/silicon carbide composites. [21], observed the effects of Ag nanoparticle (AgNP) density in baths for the electrolysis of zinc-copper silver nanoparticle composite coatings using electrochemical analysis. The formation of different phases of the zinc-copper amalgams and a deviation in the original chemical makeup of the coating is a result of the silver nanoparticle density in the electrochemical bath. [22], effectively summarized the process of electrodeposition, useful limits, properties and applications of Ni-Fe as abridged by previous studies. This concluded that Ni-Fe composites are useful as practical fillers for electromagnetic wave porous composites, in the electronics sector for memory, recording and storage devices in computers, in microwave devices, solid oxide fuel cells and as unbiased negative terminals for the electrolysis of aluminium and in the fabrication of $NiFe_2O_4$ spinels.

[43,44] investigated the possibility of member joints which could be electrically conductive at room temperature and ambient pressure created by using sheets of pure aluminium anodized in a sulphate bath. The microstructures of the samples (including cross section) were observed using FE-SEM technology and X-ray spectrometry. Ranka, et al. (2018), synthesized PANl-PSS/TiO_2 tube-shaped composites on gold painted PC membrane was done using recurring voltammetry. There was successful segregation of Titanium oxide nanoparticles during polymerization. FEG-TEM, FEG-SEM pictures established the uniform dispersal of particles in both interior and exterior of the body of tubules. [24], evaluated the surface, microstructural and electrochemical properties of a new form of Ni-B/Ni–W-BN duplex nanocomposite coating. The composite was studied using SEM, AFM, EDS, XRD and XPS. The corrosion defiance initially rose and then reduced with increase in BN particles. A larger concentration of BN nanoparticles is harmful to the characteristics of the duplex layer. Excessive concentration of BN was found to be damaging to the characteristics of the layer. [35], developed a novel form of creating silicon infused steel sheets were suggested by amalgamating different electrochemical processes. Electromagnetic measurement determined that the new steel had lower Fe depletion which was decreased under magnetic field. [27], conducted experiments to observe the impact of nickel-tungsten/silicon carbide composite coatings which was strategically deposited at various electrical parameters and characterized using electrochemical determinations. The micromechanical structure of the material changed with silicon carbide proportion. [32–34], determined that there was an effective binary deposition of Zn-SnO_2 embedded particles with modified crystal orientation of zinc reinforced coatings but with cocos nucifera juice present in the electrochemical bath. It was observed to improve the hardness properties as compared to the rest of matrixes because of the infused grain crystals.

[34] observed the amalgamation of Alumina/silicon-carbide ceramics composite particles in the zinc complex as microhardness is improved. They also determined that hardness properties are directly correlated with concentration of useful additives. [35], presented experimental results of an investigation performed on electrochemical deposition of Co-MWCNTs composite coatings which might have been performed using choline chloride-urea eutectic mixtures. Uniform cobalt and cobalt composite coatings have been electrodeposited exhibiting an excellent affinity to copper substrates. [36], utilized the process of electrolytic codeposition as a cheap elective procedure to define composite coatings containing manganese oxide particles in a cobalt grid for conceivable uses being developed of strong oxide power modules.

3. Electrodeposition in perspective

[37], made use of supersonically aided electrodeposition technique to obtain composites with high composite nanoparticle density using precise electrochemical method. The study made use of a microhardness tester, a tribotester and an EDS spectrometer. They then optimized certain characteristics of Cobalt-Chromium carbide composite. They discovered a correlation between hardness and friction properties and the amount of composite particles in the coating, the correlation was direct in the case of hardness and inverse in the case of friction coefficient. [38], aimed to achieve Li-ion batteries with higher than average energy density, the authors prepared SWCNT/Sn composite paper using electrochemical deposition. The study successfully created a foil paper with one sixth the weight of the Cu foil. That led to significant reduction in the energy density of the batteries. [2], focused on electrodeposition in Bulk Metallic Glasses (BMGs). They discovered that surface coating enhanced plasticity and that coating adhesion is a major factor in determining mechanical properties, they also noted the importance of BMGs to developing highly active catalyst surfaces, biomedical materials and other applications. Zhou et al. (2018), created a new form of cloudy suspension which contained low density carbon nanotubes suggested for a novel electrodeposition bath substrate to make novel Carbon Nanotubes/Copper form of electrodeposited material. Their frictional resistance properties were evaluated over various forces and as various chemical bath solutions. They also observed a positive correlation between CNTs concentration and the surface features as well as the compactness of the deposits. [39], addressed the benefits of sc-Carbon dioxide electrolysis occasionally using surfactant addition, over the traditional electrodeposition of composite materials. They observed a loss of crystallinity in the Ni matrix after electrodeposition in the bath. They then observed significant improvement in the microhardness and wear imperviousness when unalloyed nickel and nickel-alumina particles were created in the emulsified composite bath.

[40] Investigated the impacts of hexadecylpyridium bromide (HPB) infused with SDS on electrodeposition of nickel-Alumina composite coatings using fine alumina particles of average size of 15 nm. [41] fabricated multiwalled grapheme derivative composites using Pulse electrodeposition method onto the substrate mesh (composed of carbon steel) which was altered by the nanoparticles prior to integration. They observed that all micromechanical and corrosion resistance characteristics were better than before. [42], used electrodeposition of TiO_2/SbS_3 photoanode to create a novel form of n-type semiconductor which served as the catalyst to attaining effective H_2O oxidization and providing an ideological roadmap for fabricating a form of composite with useful electrochemical attributes. The use of Titanium dioxide nanorods and Antimony sulphide nanoparticles were successfully created as water oxidation catalysts. [31], modified low carbon steel physical components with thread-like layer composites for increased mechanical and decomposition attributes. The steel configuration was treated using electrodeposition of Zn-V_2O_5 and incorporated with varied NbO_2 weight concentrations ranging from 6 to 12% wt. The results of the study included. Successful electrodeposition of $ZnV2)_5$/NbO_2 on low carbon steel, increased hardness in the composite by over 190 HVN and improved corrosion resistance.

[43], aimed to improve the electrochemical properties of an electrodeposited film. The study also compared the performance of the electrodeposited TiO_2 film with the film that was not processed. The study determined that after radiance was turned off, the composite layer continued to generate cathodic defense for up to 19 h because of increases in the charge storage capability. [44], observed the influence of Solanum tuberosum when added to Zn-TiO_2 sulphate solution covering using process of electrodeposition on low carbon steel. The study also examined the structural and interfacial characteristics of the developed coating using SEM/EDS. The authors concluded that the infusion of Solanum tuberosum fluid with Zn-TiO_2 resulted in improvement of mechanical behavior such as enhanced microhardness and corrosion resistance. [3], used logical design standard and procedure in electrodeposition as a system to improve micromechanical properties to prevent failure of members. Mild steel was used as the substrate in the experiment of deposition current and particle concentration on micromechanical characteristics. The outcome showed that introduction of titanium particles in the presence of other bath chemical in the plating bath altered the microstructure and increased the microhardness, increased wear resistance in the composite alloy.

[45], conducted an experiment in order to obtain little, extremely even coatings of graphene-based materials for useful purposes. The electrodeposition of the substrate was performed using chronoamperometry with graphene and Si/SiO_2. The study

concluded that electrodeposition of Au is especially complex with many possible reaction trajectories. The authors concluded that variations of solutions shows decrease in nucleation overpotential with rise in concentrations of HAuCl4 and HCl. [45,46], aimed to make use of zinc and silver particles (Zn/AgPs) prepared using electrodeposition technique with the intent of studying its effect on antibacterial activity. The study determined that Zn/AgPs coatings were compacted shiny and lacked surface deformities. Antimicrobial tests taken on the composite layer showed that suppression of bacterial growth after 30 min of contact time was almost 100% when the AgPs content was between 4.3 and 14.0 mgcm-3. [26], determined that the physical characteristics of the graphene-Cu composite film was significantly improved. The composite film was completely electrodeposited from the solution containing multilayer graphene nano sheets through pulse electrodeposition under ultrasonic stirring; this was similar with MEMS process. They also determined that the addition of Gr remarkably improved the physical property but did not decrease the electrical behaviour and thermal behaviour of Gr-Cu film. [41,45], studied the novel invention of liposome applications in modifying terminal probes so as to formulate biomimetic resources for biosensors or as cell prototypes for medical and pharmaceutical experimental purposes. They studied the probability of using liposomes as templates for platinum electrodeposition with a focus on electrocatalysis. [14], This study observed the influence of heat treatment on the structure, hardness and corrosion properties of Ni-Si composite coatings developed by electrodeposition. The microstructure of the deposited coating was affected as well. The medium carbon steel substrate was electrodeposited within a NaCl solution with 3.5% weight. The presence of the nickel silicide reduced the corrosion current density of the deposited coatings.

[39,40], produced Bi_2WO_6 and Bi_2WO_6/graphene constituents using electrodeposition. The study determined a positive correlation between the concentration of graphene where photocatalytic functioning was the highest. Further increase in concentration of graphene beyond medium concentration cause reduction in photo catalytic properties. The existence of reduced graphene was confirmed using Raman system. Among the synthesized composites was BWO-GR2 which had the highest photocatalytic performance. [37] created Core-shell organized cobalt layered tungsten carbide (WC/Co) composite precipitates prepare by discontinuous electrodeposition. The study also developed and effective and pragmatic method for developing WC/Co powders by electrodeposition. They also determined that cobalt proportion within the powder could be as high as 48%, current efficiency reached 90% and the coatings proportion of the composite precipitates was up to 87%. [41], established a correlation between microstructure and electrical conductivity of bonded Cu/CNT/Cu composites that were formulated using electrodeposition technique. Carbon nanotube (CNT) films were used as a substrate for electrodeposition of Cu in various baths and bonded Cu/CNT/Cu composites were created. They also discovered that electrical were found to increase rapidly after annealing at 900 °C for 2 h. [40], aimed to create nickel/silicon carbide composite by electromagnetic field improved electrolysis. The composite coatings were designed to increase the life-expectancy of magnets. They also showed the magnetic field enhanced jet electrodeposition caused a decrease in defects in the Ni-SiC coating surface and an increase in the flatness.

[48], observed the micromechanical attributes of a novel (nickel/bismuth oxide) coating prepared using electrodeposition method. The Ni-BiO_3 composite was found to display a microhardness significantly higher than nickel deposit, they determined that the fabricated coating material as an adequate material to use for structural design purposes. [47], studied the effect of pulse electrodeposition of nanoparticles of graded iron with various forms of infused of chlorides and saccharin onto iron. The study concluded that increased amount of salts in the electrolysis with constant acidity led to hardening of microstructure of the iron, increasing grain size and aspect ratio, that higher pH values were favourable for obtaining an extended fibrous structure along the interior and elevated amounts of the carbohydrate could refine grain sizes at all concentrations of calcium chloride. [46] determined that the infusion of silica within the exterior of the nickel–cobalt bath led created uniform microstructure. They achieved near perfect of corrosion resistance using nickel–cobalt-silica that betterment of electrochemical properties were linked to reduction of microstructural size obtained after electrodeposition. [40] investigated the usefulness of nickel-carbon composites as candidates for building components of certain nuclear reactors. The Ni and Ni-G composites were effectively fabricated using novel form of electrodeposition. They also observed that hydrogen annealing assisted in auto-regeneration of the coating structure.

4. Conclusion

Surface technology route especially electrodeposition can have myriad effects on the performance of composite materials and vice versa. The factors influencing electrodeposition can be summarized as electrical power coefficient, the electrochemical behaviour of ions in the solution, the chemical and thermal characteristics of the electrodeposition bath, electrodeposited particle density in the bath and electrical current wave characteristics. There are several composites materials that have demonstrated potential for stable surface technology process using electrodeposition route, some of which are organic, inorganic, surfactants and non-surfactant.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

O.S.I. Fayomi: Conceptualization and Writing. **K.O. Babaremu:** Validating and Writing. **I.G. Akande:** Visualization and Review. **A. P.I. Popoola:** Supervision.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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