

# ECOCHROM



A Growth-IMS project



## HCAT Meeting

March 15 - 17<sup>th</sup> , 2005

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# Summary

- **Objective of the project**
- **List of Partners and Map**
- **Some words on Ecochrom programme**
- **WP(s) progress**
- **Technical results**
- **Conclusions**



# IMS Project

**OBJECTIVES** : IMS is an **international research and development (R&D) program**, established to develop the next generation of manufacturing and processing technologies.

**MEANS** : IMS provides a support structure for conducting R&D projects....

**EXPECTED RESULTS** :

- can help **to improve manufacturing operations**,
- enhance **international competitiveness**,
- lead to technology breakthroughs via market-driven R&D.

**More informations on:** [www.ims.org](http://www.ims.org)



# Objectives of ECOCHROM

To develop an **environmentally and economically acceptable process** allowing to obtain :

- **harder** thick chromium coatings
- **more resisting to the corrosion** than the traditionnal coatings,

from a **new and non toxic electrolytic solution.**



# ECOCHROM : IMS prog.

## ECOCHROM Programme :

- 24 partners
- Duration : 42 months (extended to 48)
- From April 1st, 2002 to March 31st, 2006
- 12 Work-Packages
- Global IMS Budget : 11 Millions Euros
- Divided in 5 different "regions"
- Global European Budget : 5.7 millions €
- European Commission funding : 2.6 millions €



# Technical Objectives

Electrolyte for **chromium plating** which allows :

- **Co-deposition**
- **Improvement of corrosion resistance**
- **Improvement of  $\mu$ -hardness with heat treatment**

## Objectives :

- **Developing the process on an industrial scale,**
- **Competitive with dry process...HVOF**



# ECOCHROM Partners

## "EU" PARTNERS

### • Traitements de Surface et Mécanique

#### Protection des Métaux (F)

- Hartchrom AG (CH)
- Ionhawk Oy (Fin)
- Ikan-Kronitek (E)

### • Ecole Nationale Supérieure des

#### Mines de Saint-Etienne (F)

- Institut Traitement Surface (F)
- Cidetec (E)

### • VTT Manufacturing (Fin)

- IVF (S)

### • EADS CCR (F)

- Daros Piston Rings AB (S)

Industrial platers

Fundamental research

Applied Research

End-Users

## "REGIONAL" PARTNERS

### CANADA :

- ULTRASPEC
- Hydro Québec

### USA :

- ATOTECH

### JAPAN :

- MUSASHI INSTITUTE
- CHUO
- MELTEX
- KOKA CHROME

### KOREA :

- KIMM
- KATECH KOTECH
- SUN MOON
- DMF



**ULTRASPEC (Canada)**

**Hydro Québec**



**ATOTECH (USA)**

**IONHAWK**

**VTT**

**DAROS**

**IVF**

**TSM**

**PM**

**EADS**

**ITS**

**CIDETEC**

**IKANKRONITEK**

**ENSMSE**

**HARTCHROM (Swiss)**

**KIMM (Korea)**

**KOTECH**

**SUN MOON**

**KATECH**

**DMF**

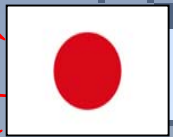


**MUSASHI INSTITUTE (Japan)**

**MELTEX**

**CHUO**

**KOKA CHROME**



# ECOCHROM PROJECT



# ECOCHROM: WPs

## WP(s) Done : (X)

**X WP 1 : State of the art (bibliography)**

**X WP 2 : Users and Suppliers requirements :  
specifications of end-users and suppliers**

**X WP 3 : Preliminary studies :  
Cr(VI) and decorative Cr(III) results**

**X WP 4 : Laboratory development :  
Development of acceptable processes (following  
specifications)**



# ECOCHROM

**WP(s) in progress : (0)**

**OX WP 5 : Optimisation of coatings performances:  
modification of different parameters**

**O WP 6 : Validation of laboratory experiments :  
50 – 300 l**

**O WP 7 : Synthesis of the results :**

**O (Starting) WP 8 : Industrial validation : real  
components**

**OX WP 11 : Management**

**O WP 12 : Link with HCAT programme**



# ECOCHROM

## **WP 12** : Link with HCAT programme

- *Objective* : Perform comparisons between techniques developed in both projects : HVOF and electrochemical deposits
- *Work* : Characterisation and evaluation of the BAT developed within HCAT and ECOCHROM programme (on samples)
- *Purpose* : writing a specific synthesis report or guide of potential hard coatings as substitute to Cr(VI)



# HCAT Participation

"Toronto"  
September 25-26<sup>th</sup>, 2002



*Skydome*



*Toronto*



# HCAT Participation

“Kennedy Space Center - FL”  
November 18-20<sup>th</sup>, 2003





# ECOCHROM

**Not yet begun, next year**

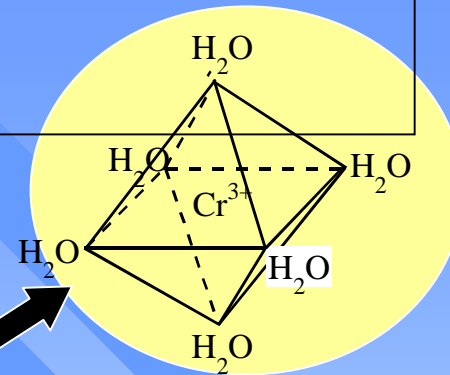
**WP 9 : Technical and Economical Assessment :  
validation of innovative Cr(III) solution (technically  
economically, environmentally).**

**WP 10 : Users Guide :  
report of the work carried out, also a users'guide  
including recommendation for good utilisation of the  
processe(s)**

# ECOCHROM

## WHY ?

- High stability of  $\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6$  complex
- High reduction potential ( $\text{Cr}^{3+} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cr}^0 \Rightarrow \text{H}_2 \nearrow \Rightarrow \text{pH} \nearrow$ )
- $\text{pH} \nearrow \Rightarrow$  formation of non-reducible compounds :  
 olation, oxolation, polymerisation, hydroxides...
- Numerous compounds able to be created



## HOW

- Using trivalent chromium **complexed** compounds
- Using trivalent chromium obtained by **reduction**

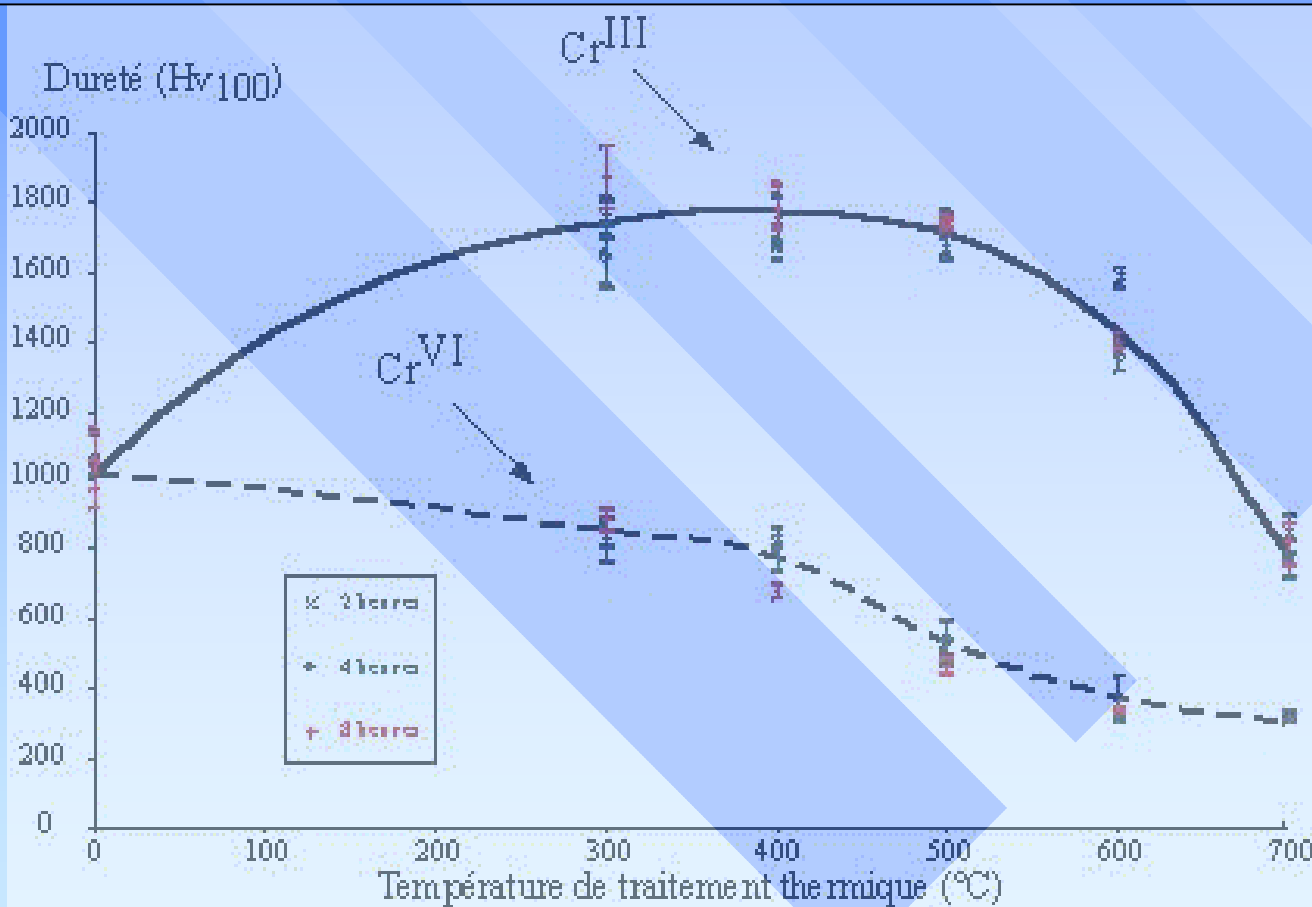


# ECOCHROM

## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS of Cr(III)

- (+) : Environmental : regulation
- (+) : Economical : efficiency, effluents,...
- (+) : Decorative aspects interesting
- (-) : Hard Chromium Plating difficult
- (+) : Hardened by heat treatment

# Trivalent Chromium



Variation of microhardness as a function of thermal treatment temperature for hexavalent and trivalent Cr Deposit



# ECOCHROM :

Processes currently in progress after laboratory development at pilot scale :

- ➔ I - Trivalent Chromium complexed
- ➔ II - Trivalent chromium obtained by reduction (CrVI)

# Cr(III) complexed

## Bath composition:

- ◆ Chromium chloride: 300g/L,
- ◆ Boric acid: 30g/L,
- ◆ Glycine: 50g/L,
- ◆ Ammonium chloride: 130g/L,
- ◆ Aluminium chloride : 50 g/L
- ◆ pH : 0.5 - 1

## Plating conditions:

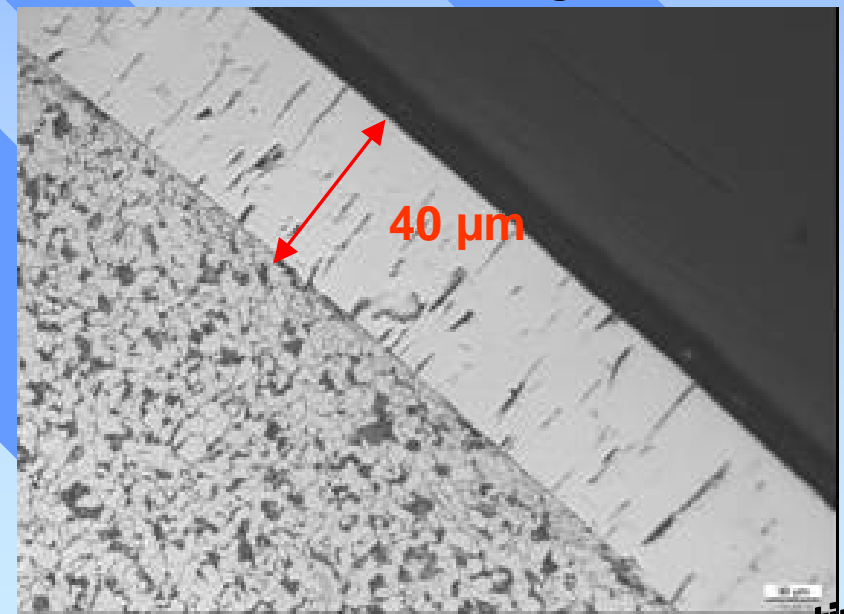
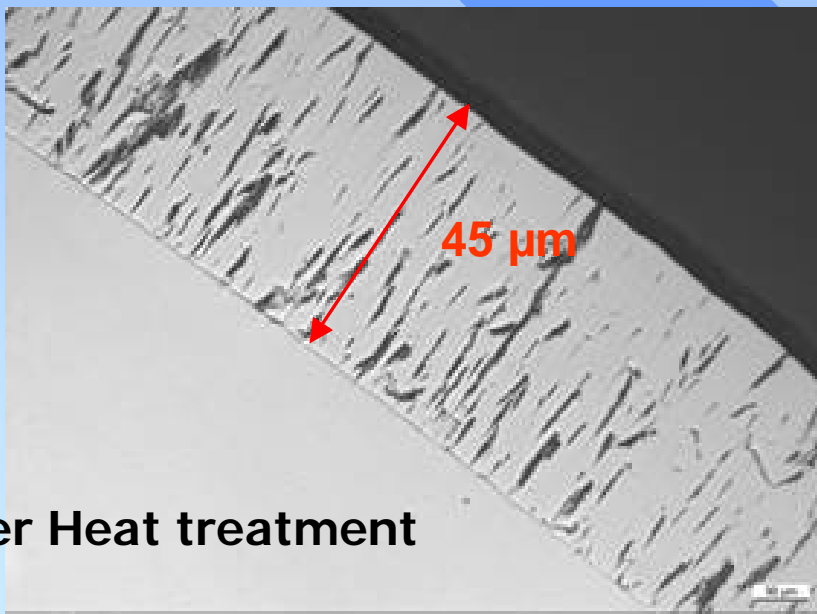
- ◆ Bath temperature: 30-50 °C
- ◆ Current density: 30-40A/dm<sup>2</sup> (mainly 40A/dm<sup>2</sup>)
- ◆ Anode: Ti(Pt), Ti(Ir<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), C

# Cr(III) complexed

**Rate of deposition :**  $1\mu\text{m}/\text{mn}$   $45\text{ A}/\text{dm}^2$

**Microhardness :**  $700\text{ to }800\text{ HV}_{100\text{g}}$

$1500\text{ to }1800\text{ HV}_{100\text{g}}$



After Heat treatment



# Cr(III) complexed

**TESTS in PROGRESS at different SCALE :**

**50 Litres and 200 Litres :**

**Different partners from Europe and Japan**

- Confirmation of laboratory results**
- Parts to be tested in real applications**

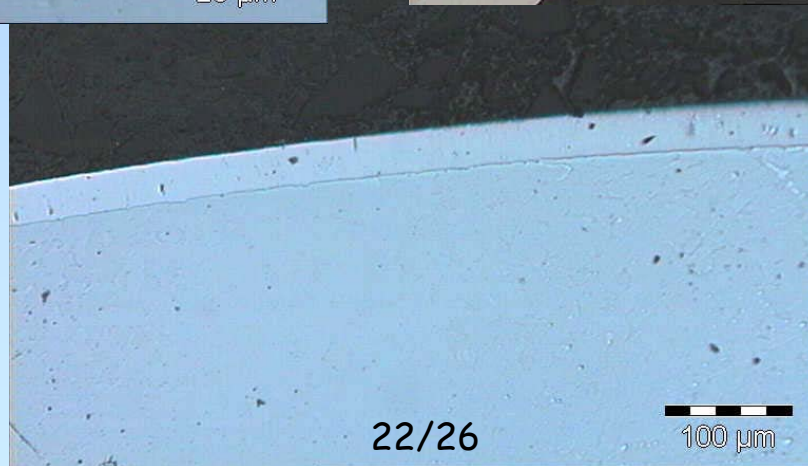
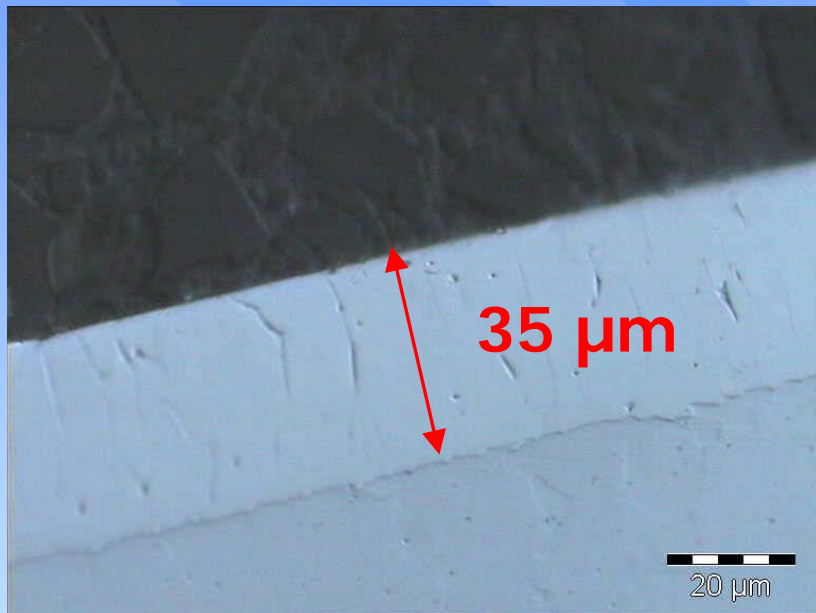


# Cr(III) reduced

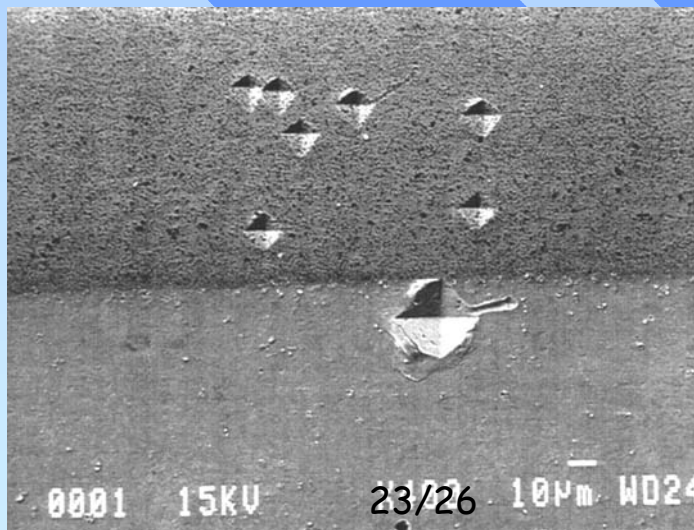
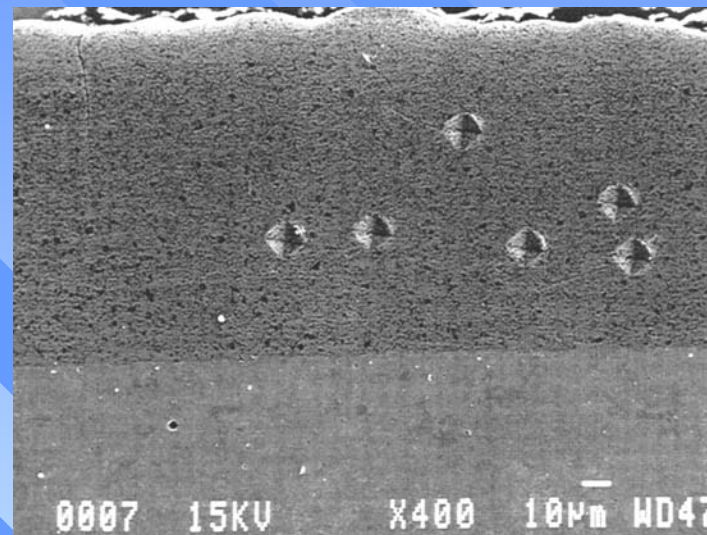
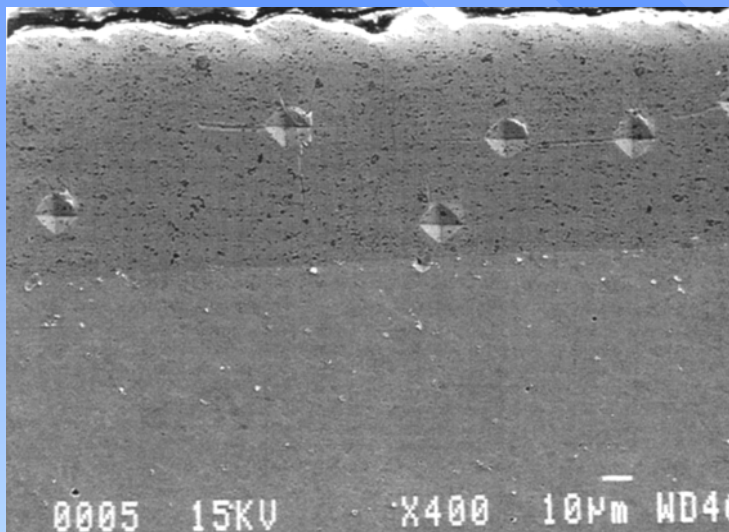
- AQUEOUS SOLUTION :  $\text{CrO}_3$  reduction - **⚠ danger !!**
- PROCESS CHARACTERISTICS :
  - ☛ 50-70 g/l (Cr(III)), Chloride medium < 1 ppm
  - ☛ Conductive salt :  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , Buffer :  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ ,
  - ☛ Wetting agent
  - ☛ Anodes Ti (Pt) or Ceramics

**80 A/dm<sup>2</sup>, 50°C, 3μm/mn**
- DEPOSIT CHARACTERISTICS :
  - ☛ Thickness about 50 to 100 μm
  - ☛ Microhardness : 1000HV/100g
  - ☛ Cracks through the deposit

# Cr(III) reduced



# Cr(III) reduced





# **Cr(III) reduced**

**TESTS in PROGRESS at pilot SCALE :**

**50 Litres**

**Different partners from Europe**

- Confirmation of laboratory results**
- Parts to be tested in real applications**
- Replenishment efficient (no by-products)**



# Conclusions

## RESULTS:

- 2 processes in development

## WORKS DONE :

- Replenishment and life time of bath : OK
- Tests on small real parts (pilot scale): 50 – 200 liters

## WHAT TO DO NEXT

Tests on 500 to 1000 L tanks with real parts (next year).



# Thank you for your attention !...



**And Thank you to the HCAT team for their support  
and for their efficient welcome !**