

Nº 179717

### Zinc-rich paint modified with conductive Polymer particles: electrochemical impedance spectroscopy for understanding phenomena in the coating

**Marília Santos Menossi Mortari**  
**Paloma Vieira dos Santos**  
**Juliana Pereira**  
**Zehbour Panossian**

*Palestra apresentado CONGRESSO  
INTERNACIONAL DE CORROSÃO,  
INTERCORR, 10., 2025, São Paulo.  
Pôster... 1 slide.*

A série “Comunicação Técnica” compreende trabalhos elaborados por técnicos do IPT, apresentados em eventos, publicados em revistas especializadas ou quando seu conteúdo apresentar relevância pública.  
**PROIBIDO REPRODUÇÃO**

# Zinc-rich Paint Modified with Conductive Polymer Particles: Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy for Understanding Phenomena in the Coating

Marília Santos Menossi Mortari<sup>1</sup>, Paloma Vieira dos Santos<sup>2</sup>, Juliana Pereira Flor<sup>3</sup>, Zehbour Panossian<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> PhD, Materials Engineer; <sup>2</sup> Materials Engineer; <sup>3</sup> Technologist in Metallurgical Processes, <sup>4</sup> PhD, Chemist  
Institute for Technological Research - IPT

**INTRODUCTION:** Zinc-rich paints (ZRPs) protect carbon steel but present poor mechanical properties due to their high zinc content. This study investigates a modified ZRP incorporating core-shell polymer particles coated with polyaniline emeraldine salt to partially replace zinc. Cross-sectional analysis via scanning electron microscopy (SEM) after immersion, along with electrochemical tests such as open-circuit potential (OCP) monitoring and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) in 3.5 % NaCl solution, demonstrated that the coating provides effective cathodic and barrier protection, performing as well as, or even better than, conventional ZRPs.

## RESULTS:

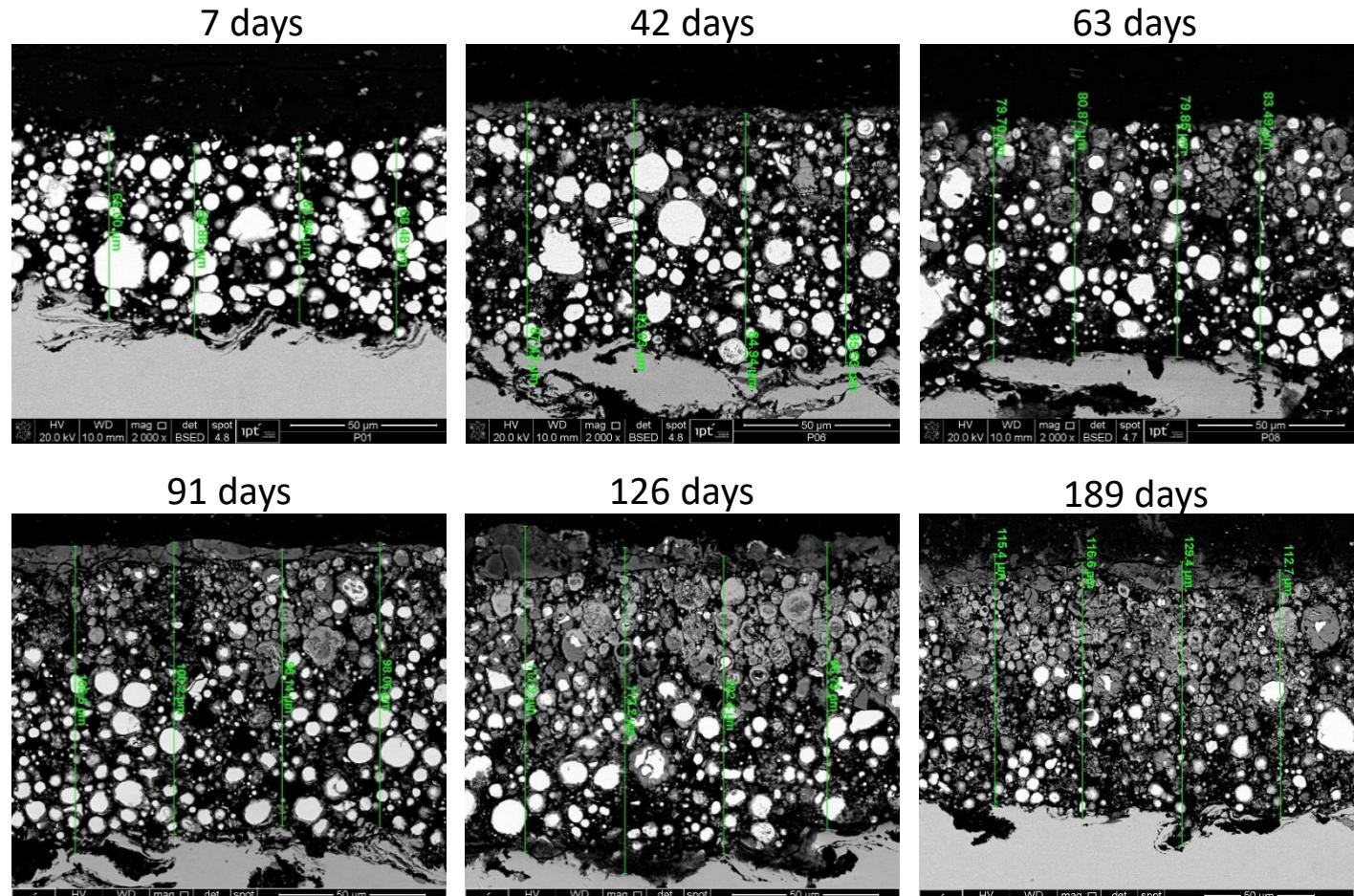


Fig 2. SEM cross-sections of the modified ZRPs after immersion in 3.5 % NaCl.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The modified ZRP showed both barrier and cathodic protection, with corrosion products partially blocking electrolyte pathways. Despite initial permeability, diffusion through the coating decreased over time due to the formation of an oxide layer. Electrochemical tests revealed current flow through

## METHODOLOGY:

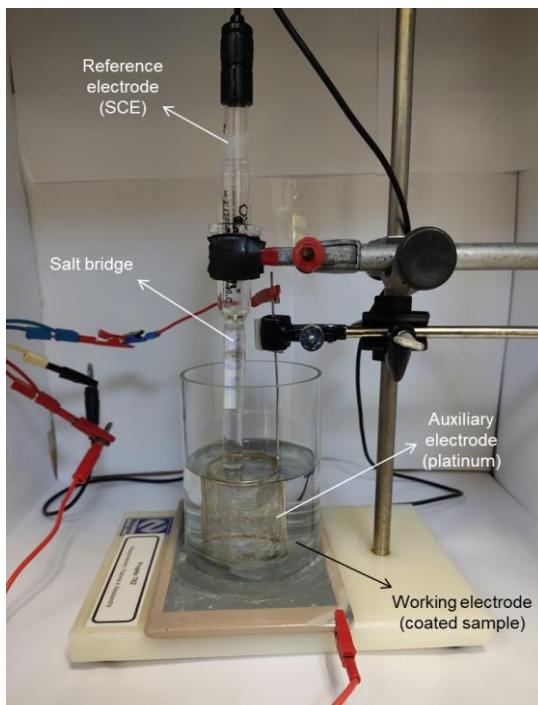


Fig 1. Experimental setup for OCP and EIS measurements in 3.5% NaCl.

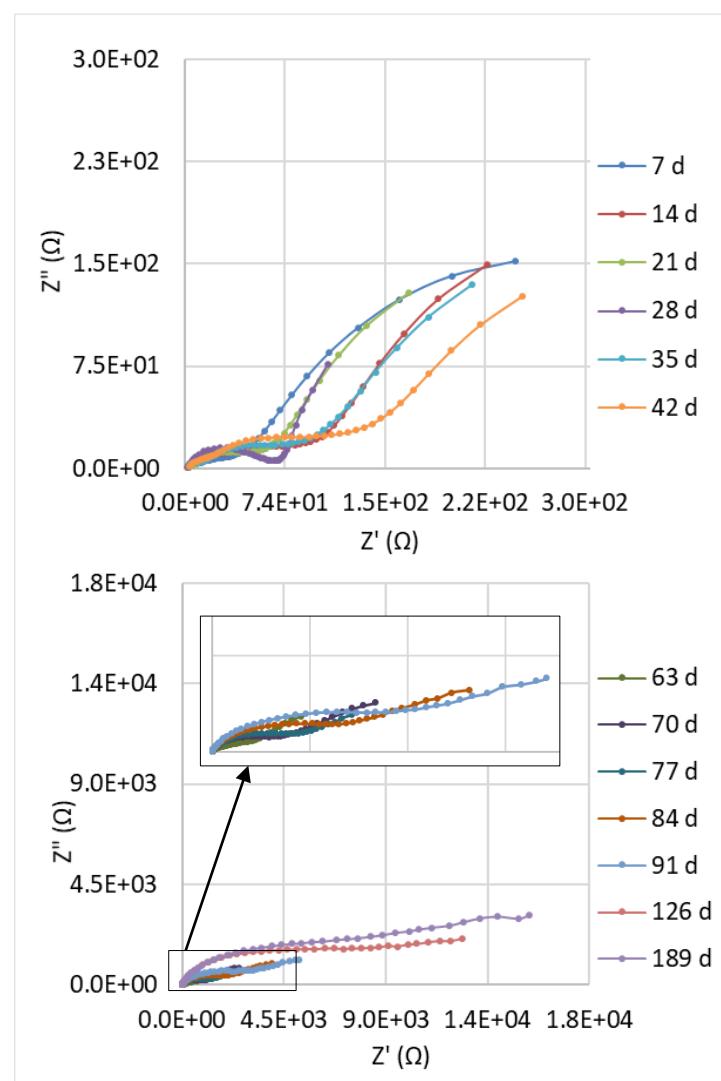


Fig 3. Nyquist plots of modified ZRPs.

	Conventional ZRP (wt.%)	Modified ZRP (wt.%)
Binder	6.76	8.61
Solvents	9.32	10.95
Additives	0.19	0.19
Fillers	3.04	3.01
Zinc Powder	77.25	72.67
Core-shell particles	-	0.19
Curing agent	3.44	4.38

Table 1. Composition of the modified and conventional ZRPs.

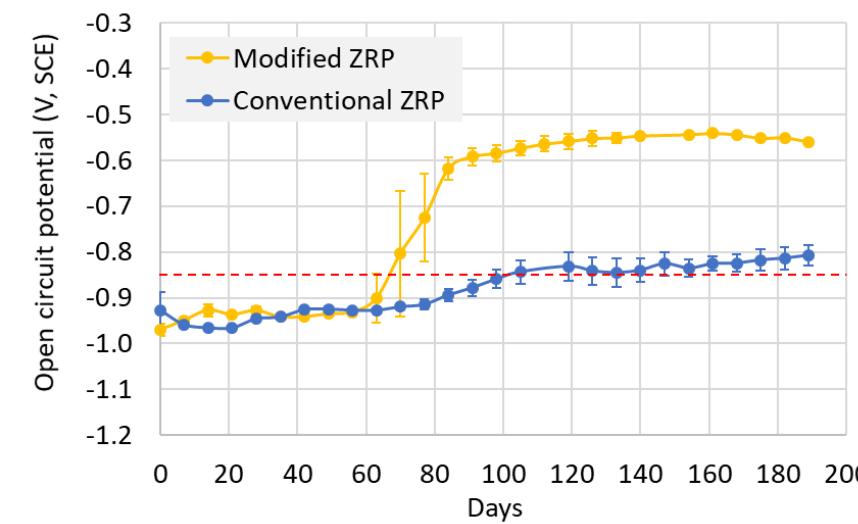


Fig 4. OCP of modified and conventional ZRPs.

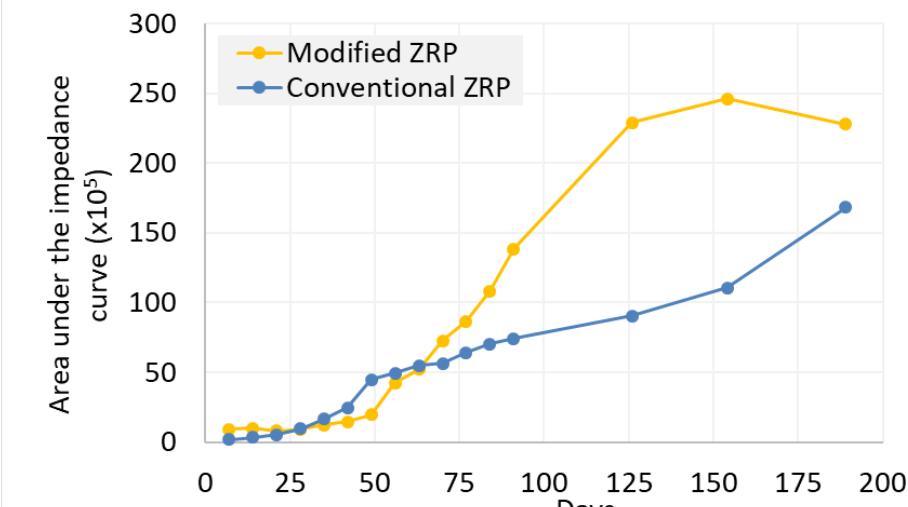


Fig 5. Area under the impedance curves of modified and conventional ZRPs.

insulating regions and a shift from semi-infinite to finite diffusion after 42 days. These findings indicate improved long-term protection performance.

The authors would like to thank IPT, FIPT, Embrapii, Vale, Renner Coatings, and FAPESP (2018/01196-0) for their support and collaboration.