

Supplementary Material

Growth Of Anodic Layers On 304L Stainless Steel Using Fluoride Free Electrolytes And Their Electrochemical Behavior In Chloride Solution

Laura Patricia Domínguez-Jaimes¹, María A. Arenas², Ana Conde², B. Escobar³, Anabel Álvarez-Méndez¹ and Juan Manuel Hernández-López^{1,*}

¹ Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Químicas, Ciudad Universitaria, Av. Universidad s/n. C. P. 66455, Nuevo León, México.

² Department of Surface Engineering Corrosion and Durability, National Center for Metallurgical Research, CENIM-CSIC, Avda. Gregorio del Amo, 8, 28040 Madrid, Spain.

³ CONACYT, Centro de Investigación Científica de Yucatán, Mérida, Yucatán, 97302, México.

* Correspondence: juan.hernandezlz@uanl.edu.mx; Tel.: + 52-1-81-83294000 ext. 6349

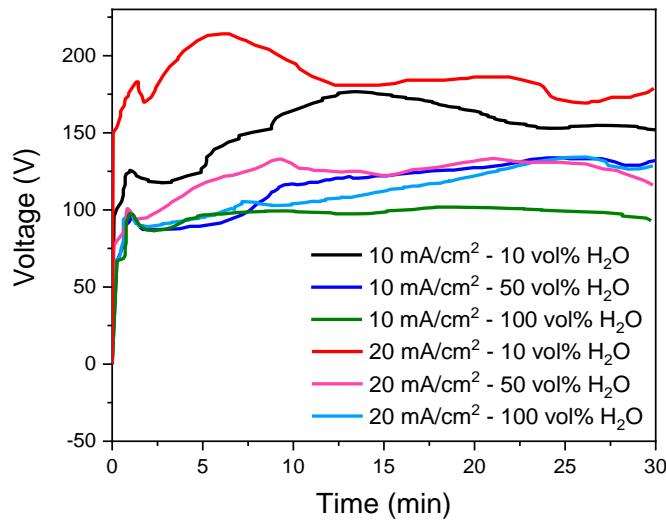


Figure S1. Voltage-time curves of the anodic layers grown in glycerol electrolyte containing 0.3 M NaAlO₂ and different H₂O concentrations (10-50-100 vol%) for 30 min at 10 and 20 mA/cm².

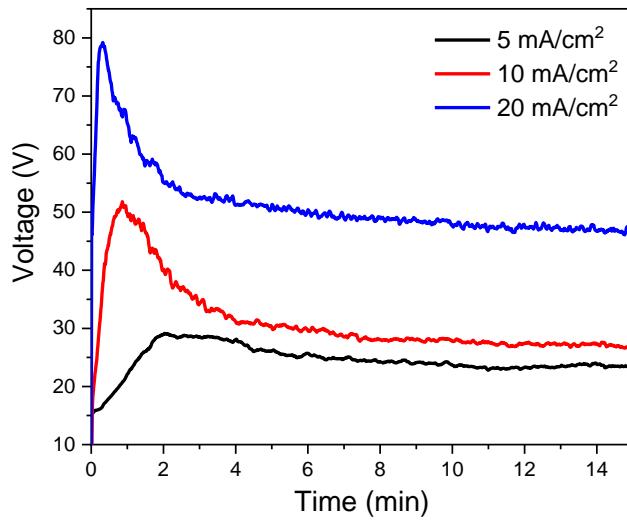


Figure S2. Voltage-time curves of the anodic layers grown in glycerol electrolyte containing 0.1 M Na₂SiO₃ and 2.5 vol% H₂O for 15 min at 5-10-20 mA/cm².

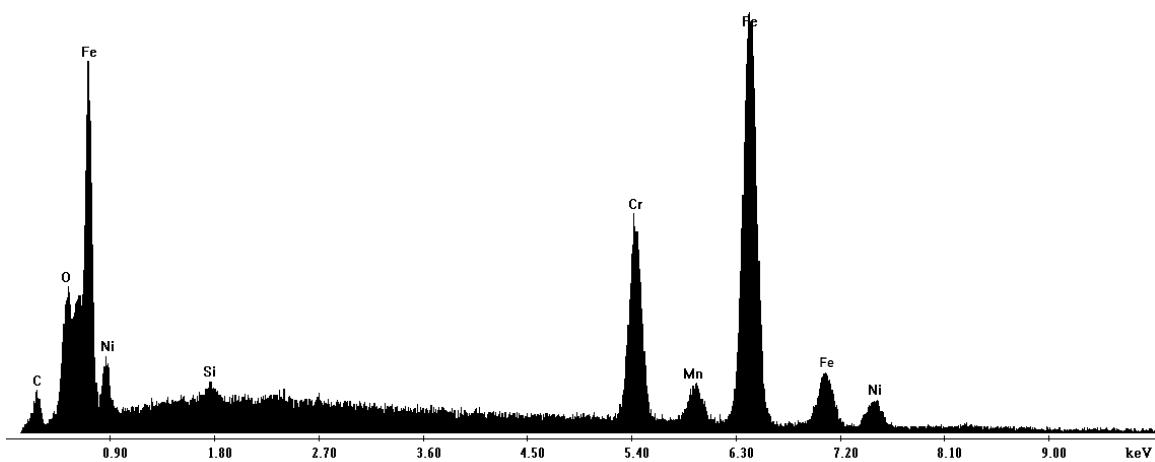


Figure S3. EDS diagram of the anodic layers grown in glycerol, 0.1 M Na₂SiO₃ and 2.5 vol% H₂O for 15 min at 20 mA/cm².

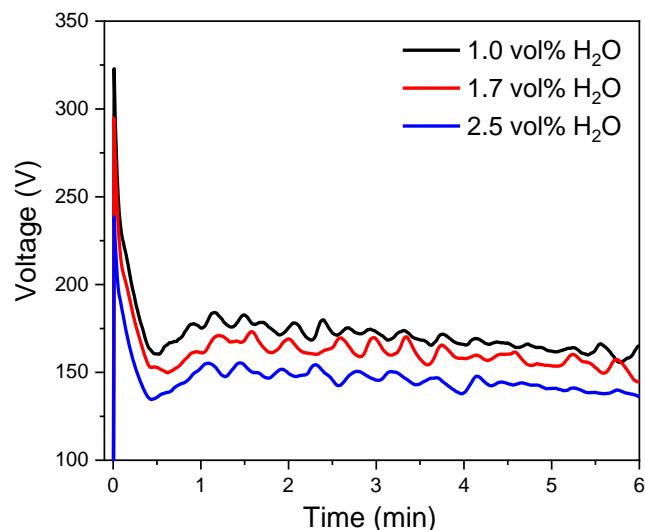


Figure S4. Voltage-time curves of the anodic layers grown in glycerol electrolyte containing 0.05 M Na₂SiO₃ and different H₂O concentration (1.0-1.7-2.5 vol%) for 6 min at 20 mA/cm².

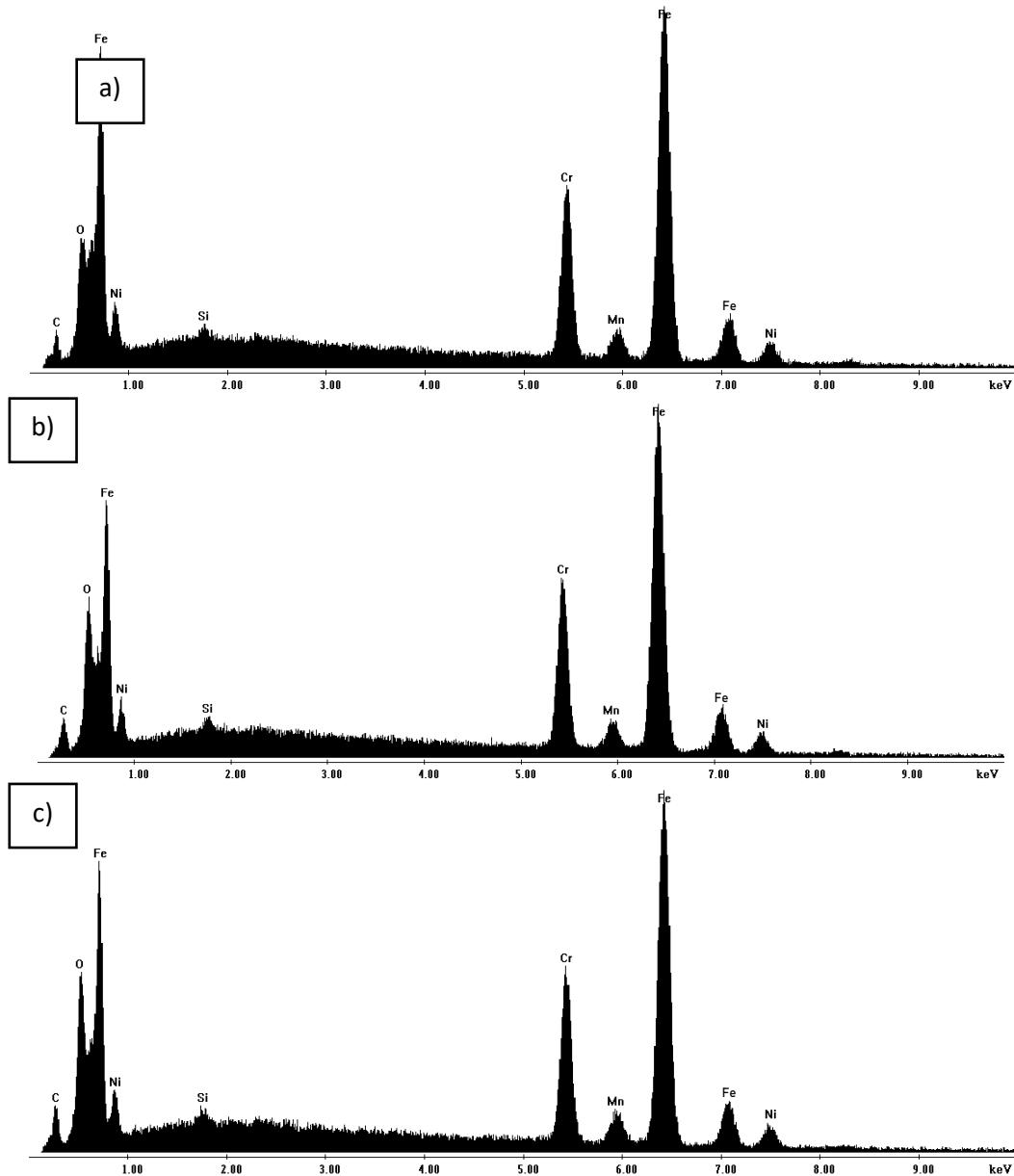


Figure S5. EDS diagrams of the anodic layers grown in a glycerol, 0.05 M Na₂SiO₃ with H₂O concentration of (a) 1.0, (b) 1.7, (c) 2.5 vol% for 6 min at 20 mA/cm².