

Surface Modification for Corrosion Resistance of Electric Conductive Metal Surfaces with Plasma Electrolytic Polishing

Felix Reinhardt^{1, a)}, Falko Böttger-Hiller^{2, b)}, Christian Kranhold^{1, c)}, Hans-Peter Schulze^{1, d)}, Oliver Kröning^{1, e)}, Henning Zeidler^{2, 3, f)}

¹*Leukhardt Schaltanlagen Systemtechnik GmbH, Niederlassung Magdeburg, Gustav-Ricker-Straße 62, D-39120 Magdeburg, Germany*

²*Beckmann Institut für Technologie Entwicklung e.V., Annaberger Straße 73, D-09111 Chemnitz, Germany*

³*Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg, Institute for Machine Elements, Design and Manufacturing (IMKF), Chair of Additive Manufacturing, Agricolastraße 1, D-09599 Freiberg, Germany*

^{a)}Corresponding author: felix.reinhardt@leukhardt-system.de

^{b)}boettger-hiller@beckmann-institut.de

^{c)}Corresponding author: christian.kranhold@leukhardt-system.de

^{d)}hans-peter.schulze@leukhardt-system.de

^{e)}oliver.kroening@leukhardt-system.de

^{f)}henning.zeidler@imkf.tu-freiberg.de

Abstract. Plasma electrolytic polishing (PEP) is a non-mechanical surface treatment by the means of cold plasma and electrolyte for polishing of electric conductive materials and surfaces. The paper examines how smoothed surface structures change their corrosion resistance after PEP treatment. For selected materials, the untreated and the treated surfaces are compared, in particular by means of the salt water spray experiment. The results are primarily used to optimize the PEP process parameters. Secondly, it was examined which minimum requirements must be fulfilled by the PEP treatment with regard to the surface structure. The manipulation of the surface structure through the innovative PEP process varies the thermo-electrical characteristics beside the corrosion resistance of the electric conductive material.