

## Supplementary Information

### Effects of NaCl Concentration on Wear-corrosion Behavior of SAF 2507 Super Duplex Stainless Steel

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$$T = \frac{m_0 - m_f}{S \times \rho \times t} \quad [1]$$

$$C = \frac{K \times i_{corr} \times EW}{\rho} \quad [2]$$

Where  $T$  is mechanical wear rate,  $m_0$  is initial mass of material,  $m_f$  is the final mass of material,  $S$  is the area of corrosion,  $\rho$  is the density,  $t$  is the corrosive wear test duration,  $C$  is the electrochemical corrosion rate.  $K$  is a constant  $3.27 \times 10^{-3}$  in  $\text{mm} \cdot \text{g} / \mu\text{m} \cdot \text{cm} \cdot \text{yr}$ ,  $EW$  is the material equivalent weight,  $i_{corr}$  is the corrosion current density.

The interaction relationship between wear and corrosion is shown as follows:

$$T = W_0 + C_0 + S \quad [3]$$

$$S = \Delta C_w + \Delta W_c \quad [4]$$

$$W_c = W_0 + \Delta W_c \quad [5]$$

$$C_w = C_0 + \Delta C_w \quad [6]$$

Where  $T$  is the total mass loss rate of wear-corrosion,  $W_0$  is the wear rate without corrosion,  $C_0$  is the corrosion rate without wear,  $S$  is the sum of the interactions between corrosion and wear determined by Eq. 4,  $\Delta C_w$  is the change in corrosion rate due to wear,  $\Delta W_c$  is the change in wear rate due to corrosion (the units of all the parameters mentioned above are  $\text{mm} \cdot \text{y}^{-1}$ ).

According to ASTM G119-09 [19], the dominating effects of the regimes can be

defined as follows:

$$\frac{\Delta C_w}{\Delta W_c} < 0 \quad \text{Antagonistic effects dominate (Corrosion inhibits wear)} \quad [7]$$

$$0 < \frac{\Delta C_w}{\Delta W_c} < 0.1 \quad \text{Synergistic effects dominate (Corrosion is affecting wear greatly)} \quad [8]$$

$$0.1 \leq \frac{\Delta C_w}{\Delta W_c} < 1 \quad \text{The "additive" and "synergistic" interactions are equal (Wear is affecting corrosion to an equal to corrosion is affecting wear)} \quad [9]$$

$$\frac{\Delta C_w}{\Delta W_c} \geq 1 \quad \text{Additive effects dominate (Wear is affecting corrosion greatly)} \quad [10]$$

Wear-corrosion synergism degree is depicted by three dimensionless factors. They are total synergism factor, corrosion augmentation factor and wear augmentation factor. They are all calculated as follows, respectively.

$$\frac{T}{T-S} \quad [11]$$

$$\frac{C_0 + \Delta C_w}{C_0} \quad [12]$$

$$\frac{W_0 + \Delta W_c}{W_0} \quad [13]$$