

**Electrochemical behavior of titanium for
medical implant in alkaline solutions**

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Electrochemical behavior of titanium for medical implant in alkaline solutions

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ABSTRACT

Titanium and its alloy have been widely utilized for excellent corrosion - resistance, high melting point, high strength and biocompatibility. However, Ti and Ti alloys are non - bioactive after being implanted in bone. Thus, for further improvement in biocompatibility the various implant surface modifications have been investigated. These surface modifications have included deposition of Ti coating using plasma spraying, and deposition of calcium phosphate or hydroxy - apatite (HA) coating, sandblasting, acid etching, oxidation, ion implantation and alkaline treatment.

One of these surface modifications that alkaline solution is formed on Ti in 5 M NaOH solution at 60 °C, and it can be

converted into an amorphous sodium titanate layer by heat treatment that induces a bone-like apatite formation on its surface in simulated body fluid. Although electrochemical and chemical treatments of Ti have been carried out in alkaline solutions to form surface oxide film for medical application, the detailed electrochemical behavior of titanium in various concentrations of sodium hydroxide has not been reported.

In this work, electrochemical behavior of commercially pure titanium in alkaline solution was investigated as a function of NaOH concentration by open-circuit potential transients, cyclic polarization curves, galvanostatic (constant current) method and surface morphological study using SEM and CLSM.

Commercially pure titanium specimen (99.6% ASTM grade1) of 1.77 cm^2 surface area was used as the working electrode. The specimen was ground successively with silicon carbide papers from 400 to 2000 grit for 30 seconds and then rinsed with ethanol for 30 minutes by using ultra sonic and distilled water. A platinum mesh and saturated calomel electrode (SCE) were used as the counter electrode and the reference electrode, respectively.

The open-circuit potential transients of Ti in different concentrations of NaOH were measured. The open-circuit potential showed an increase with time in the solutions lower

than 0.1 M NaOH, while it showed a decrease with time in the solutions higher than 0.1 M, which are attributed to the growth and dissolution of surface oxide film, respectively. It is noted that the open - circuit potential value obtained at 2000 seconds of immersion time decreases with increasing concentration of NaOH. This indicates that the dissolution of surface oxide film is easier in more concentrated NaOH solutions.

Cyclic polarization curves of Ti were obtained at 5 mV/s in different concentrations of NaOH. Current peaks were clearly observed during the positive going scan of potential in concentrated NaOH solutions. The magnitude of the peak current was higher but peak potential became lower with increasing concentration of NaOH.

Galvanostatic potential transients obtained from Ti at 0.5 mA/cm² in different concentrations of NaOH. The potential under the anodic current increased with time in the initial stage and then reached a steady - state value in all the concentrations of NaOH. The rate of initial increase and steady - stated value of potential was lowered with increasing concentration of NaOH, which suggest that the dissolution of Ti metal through the anodic oxide film is easier in more concentrated NaOH solutions. Surface morphological observation revealed that the dissolution of Ti is enhanced by the increase of NaOH concentration.

1.

가

가

, Co - Cr ,

가

가 ,

3

·[1]

가

machined titanium

가

가

가

titanium plasma spray

surface, hydroxyapatite coating, blasted & acid etching, oxidation,
ion implantation, alkaline treatment .[2,3]

alkaline treatment

. OH⁻

2.

2.1

2.1.1

1)

8%

18%

(galvanic reaction)

가 가

가

2)

- -

(Co - Cr - Mo alloy)

63%

30%

5%

,

,

가

가

가

3) (Commercially Pure Titanium) -

- (Ti - 6Al - 4V)

가

가

가

4.5g/cm²

가

-

가

가

6%

4%

5~10

가

[4]

가

(bio - compatibility)

ASTM(American Society for Testing and Materials) standard
F67 4 commercially pure titanium

Table 1. Commercial of Titanium in ASTM

Designation	Tensile strength	0.2% yield strength	Impurity limits, wt%(max)				
	MPa	MPa	N	C	H	Fe	O
unalloyed grade							
ASTM grade1	240	170	0.03	0.08	0.0015	0.20	0.18
ASTM grade2	340	280	0.03	0.08	0.0015	0.30	0.28
ASTM grade3	450	380	0.05	0.08	0.0015	0.30	0.35
ASTM grade4	550	480	0.05	0.08	0.0015	0.50	0.40

Titanium, A Technical Guide, Second Edition, Matthew J. Donachie, Jr

2.2

2.2.1

가

,
· , , (foreign
body) . 가

2.2.2

가 ,
1809 Maggiolo가
·[5,6] 1845 Roger
가 pivot tooth , 1886 Edmunds,
1887 Hais, 1895 Bonvell, 1898 Payne, 1905 Scholl,
1913 Greenfiled , ,
·[7]
가 vitallium
Co - Cr - Mo . 1937 Strock
Harvard vitallium screw implant
·[8]
Formiggini 1947 tantalum spiral implant

, Chercheve Formiggini implant

. 1960

Sciaom

tripodial implant , tantalum

가

Tromomte bone spiral

drive screw

가

sew implant

self - tapping

vitalium

·[9]

2.2.3.

가

Branemark 1952

(osseointegration)

17

Branemark

·[10]

ITI

Branemark

. 1970

Schroeder Waldenburg

Straumann ITI 가

. Straumann AG () ,

, , 가

. .

가

, .

. 가

, 1980

(ITI, International Team for Oral

Implantology) .[11]

titanium plasma - coating

. ,

. 6~10

가 , 15 μ m 20~30 μ m

. titanium plasma - coating

가 3가 가 .

. .

. .

. anchorage 가(가)

ITI 가

(ITI

8~12mm

)

Branemark

가

10

ITI

가

가

ceramics, sapphire

crystal, vitreous carbon, aluminum oxide

가

, Branemark

. 90%

100%

·[12]

2.3

2.3.1

Machined surface 가

가

가

[13]

1) Machined smooth surface

, 가

가 , Branemark

(groove)가

Ra

0.5~0.8 μ m

2) Titanium plasma spray surface

가 가

6 가

가

3) (hydroxyapatite coating surface)

(calcium phosphate) 가

HA(hydroxyapatite) OHA(oxyhydroxy apatite), DCP(dicalcium phosphates), TCP(tricalcium phosphates)

a. Plasma spray coating HA powder 가

1~2

가

HA 가

가

·[14,15]

b. Ion sputter coating (sintering) HA target 가

r.f. (radio frequency sputtering) 가

HA ,

·[16]

4) Blasted surface

(25~250 μ m)

가 .

machined

Al₂O₃

가

TiO₂

Ca₃PO₄

(resorbable blasting media, RBM)

·[17,18]

5) (Etched surface)

(acid etching)

peak valley가

가 , blasting

가

Ra 가 1.3~1.7 μ m

가

H₂SO₄ / HNO₃

(fibrin)

HCl / H₂SO₄ HNO₃ / HF

. ITI

SLA (sandblasted large grit and

acid - etched)

가 blasting

가

·[19]

6) Blasted and etched surface(SLA)

7) (Oxidation)

3~5 μ m

가

(thermal

oxidation),

(chemical oxidation),

(anodic

oxidation)

a.

600~800 c

1~2 가

가

0.1%

0.2%

·[13]

b.

(tissue)

(TiO₂)

, -
가
van der waals . ,

, .
가 .
(anodization)

·[20,21,22]

8) Ion implantation
Ion implantation

가

, ,
Buchanan,
Rostlud

Ion implantation
가 100~1000
가 .

(corrosion resistance)

(wear resistance)

·[23]

Hanawa

calcium ion implanted

, Hanawa Ota

,

가 ,

[Ca]/[P]

Ca⁺²

가

. Tuboi

HA

ion

implantation

.

·[17]

9) Alkaline treatment

.

가

가

60

5M

NaOH

24

·[24,25]

가

.

3.

3.1

commercial pure titanium, 99.6%, ASTM Grade 1
1.77cm², . (Fig.1)



Fig.1. Titanium Grade 1.

3.2

SiC emery paper 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1500, 2000 grit
30 2 30 ultra sonic
cleaner .

0.001M, 0.01M, 0.1M, 0.5M, 1M, 3M, 5M, 7M NaOH
water bath 20 .

3.3

SCE (saturated calomel electrode) ,
counter .(Fig.2)
water bath 20 .



Fig. 2. Platinum Electrode.

Open - circuit potential Cyclic voltammetry CH
instrument(Fig.3) Galvanstatic experiment
AUTOLAB(Fig.4) Potentiostat / Galvanostat 가 .
300M Ω .



Fig. 3. CH instrument.



Fig. 4. AUTO LAB.

3.4

open circuit potential 0 ~ 2300 10^{-1}
 , cyclic voltammetry 5mV/s - 1.5V ~ 0.5V
 5 . 0.5mA
 1000 가 .(Fig.5)

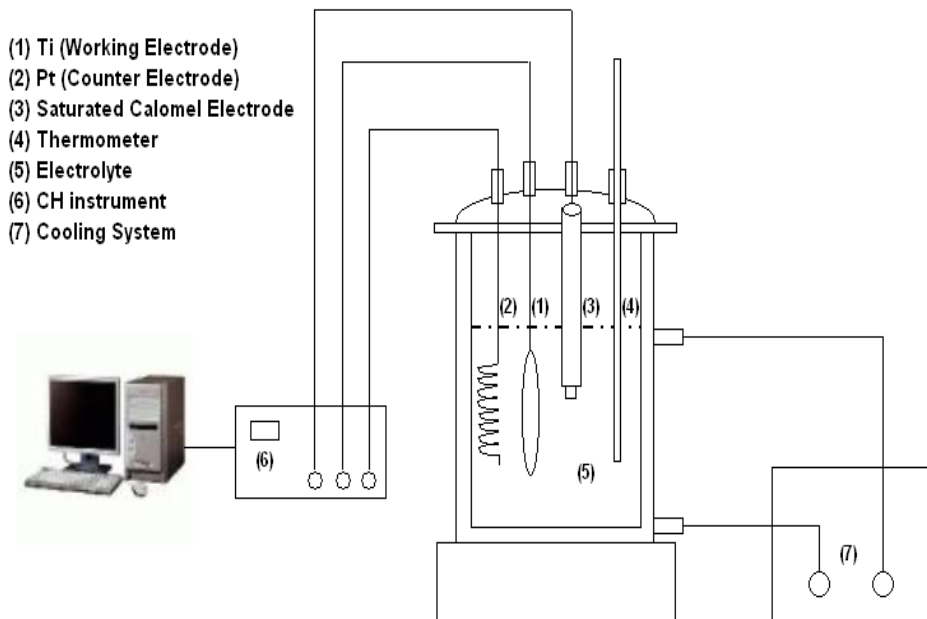


Fig. 5. Experimental equipment.

3.5

1) LM(Laser microsocopy)

20 LM

.(Fig.6)



Fig. 6. Laser microscope.

2) SEM(scanning electron microscopy)

JFC - 1100E Ion sputtering device

8mA 2

500

.(Fig.7)



Fig. 7. Scanning electron microscope.

4.

4.1

4.1.1 Open - Circuit Potential Test

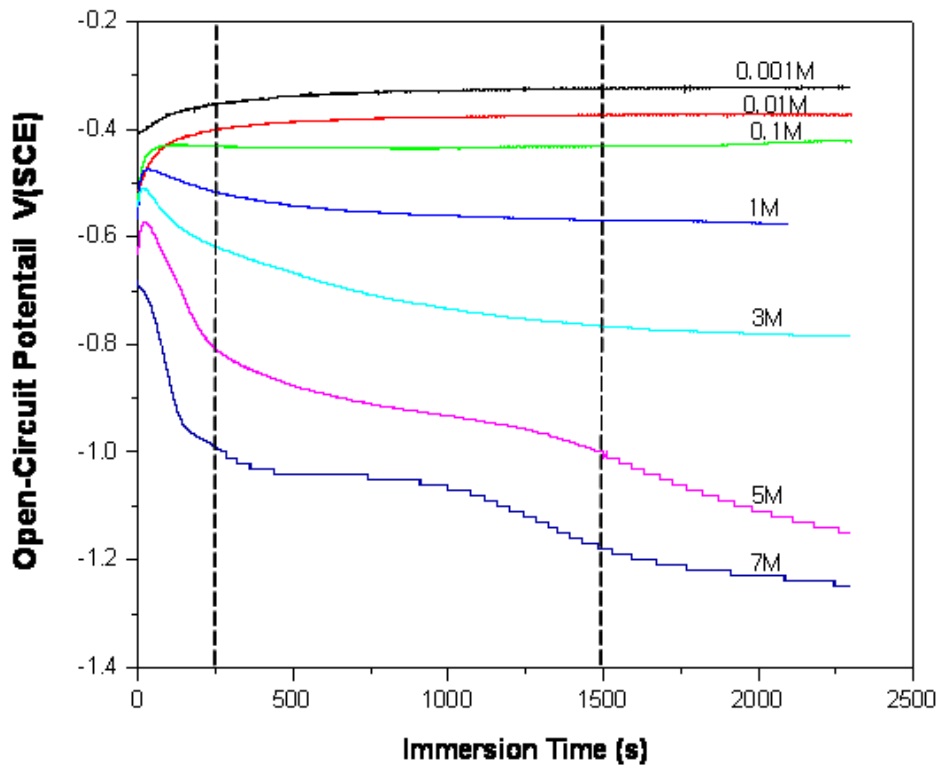


Fig. 8. Relationship between Open - Circuit Potential and immersion time(s) with various concentrations of NaOH solution.

0.001M NaOH 7M NaOH Ti OCP(Open - Circuit Potential)

Figure 8

. OCP , 0.001M 0.01M 가 가 가
 1000
 .
 OCP 가 , 0.01M NaOH Ti 가
 OCP 가가 가 가
 가
 NaOH 가 0.1M OCP .
 가가 , 100
 OCP 가가 .
 ,
 가 .
 가 가 ,
 가 . 0.01M
 OCP가
 가 , 0.1M NaOH
 OCP 가가 OH⁻
 가
 .
 Ti Potential - pH Diagram Ti pH 13
 pH 13 .

NaOH 가
 OH⁻ . OH⁻
 NaOH 가
 . Figure 8 0.1M NaOH 가 가
 OCP OH⁻ 가
 가
 Figure 8 , NaOH 가 5M OCP
 200 ~ 1500
 가
 OCP
 , 1500 OCP Ti

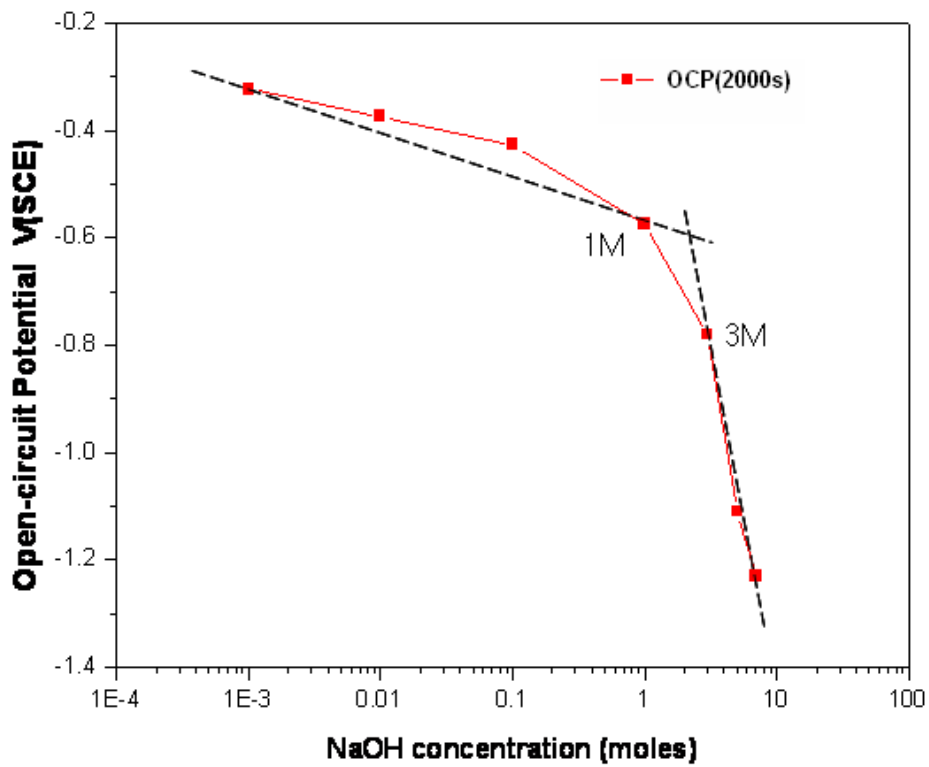


Fig. 9. Variation of OCP potentials with concentration of NaOH after immersion 2000 seconds.

Figure 9 2000s OCP . 3M NaOH
 OCP .

4.1.2 Cyclic Voltammery Test

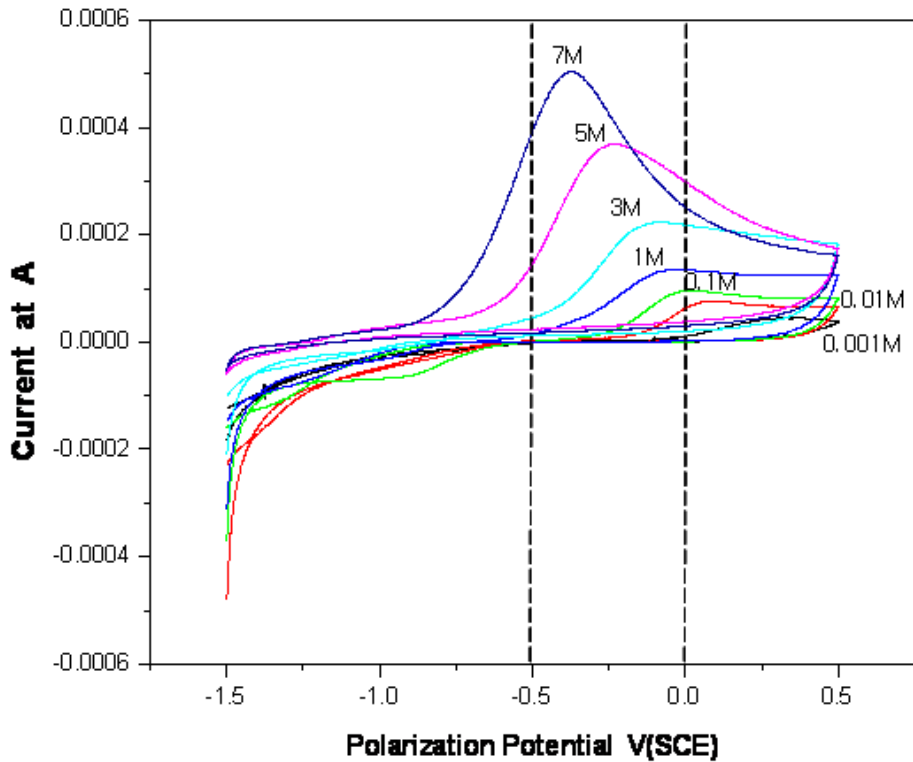


Fig. 10. Cyclic Voltammograms of Ti in various concentrations of NaOH.

0.001M NaOH	7M NaOH	Ti
Figure 10		
가	가	가
가	-0.5V ~ 0V(SCE)	가

. 가
 가 . ,
 NaOH
 가 가
 가 가 . -0.5V ~
 0V(SCE) 가 가
 Ti . Ti
 가가
 가 가
 .

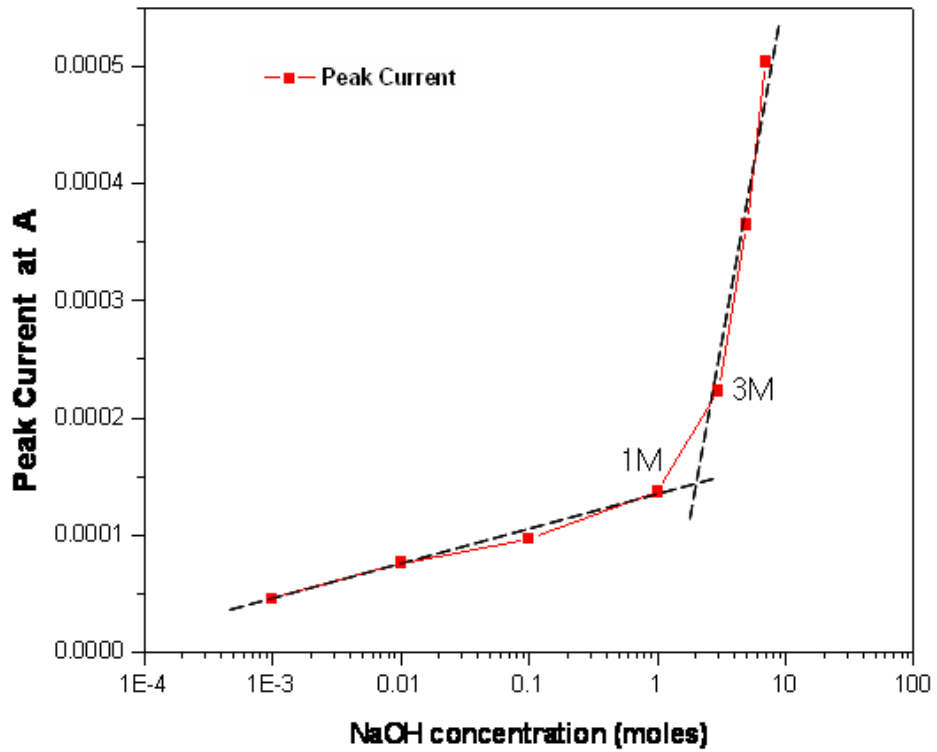


Fig. 11. Variation of Peak Current on the cyclic voltammogram with concentration of NaOH.

Figure 11

NaOH 가 가

. Figure 12 Figure 11

NaOH

pH 가 1M

NaOH 가 가 3M NaOH

가

. Figure 9

OCP 3M NaOH

3M NaOH

NaOH

가

Ti

가

4.1.3 Galvanostatic Test

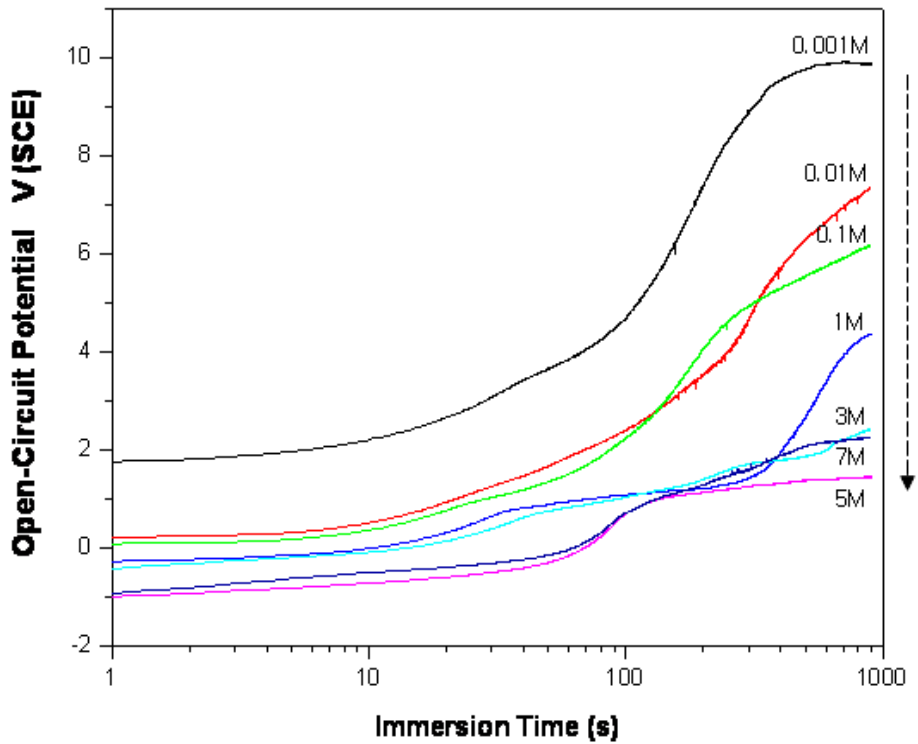


Fig. 13. Polarization Potential - Time behavior of Ti at 0.5mA/cm² in various NaOH solutions

Ti
 , Figure 13 .
 10 가
 10 ~ 40 가

.
가
가 .
1000 NaOH 가 가
가 .
Ti 가 .
7M NaOH
.

4.2

4.2.1 Laser Microscopy (LM)

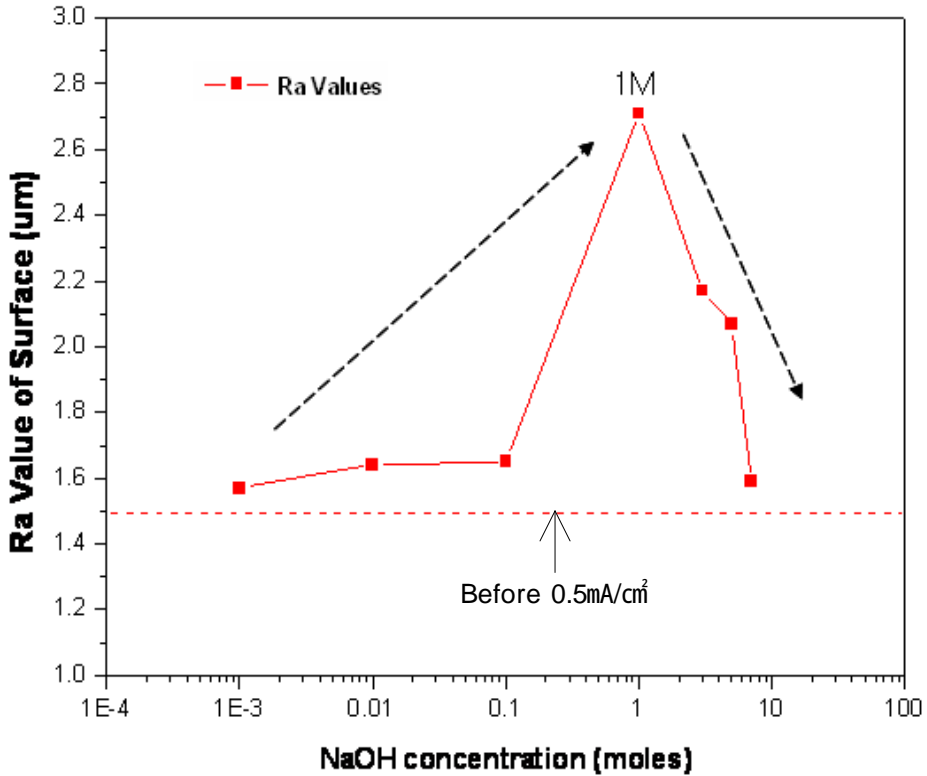


Fig 14. Ra value of Ti surface at 0.5mA/cm² for 1000 seconds in different NaOH solutions.

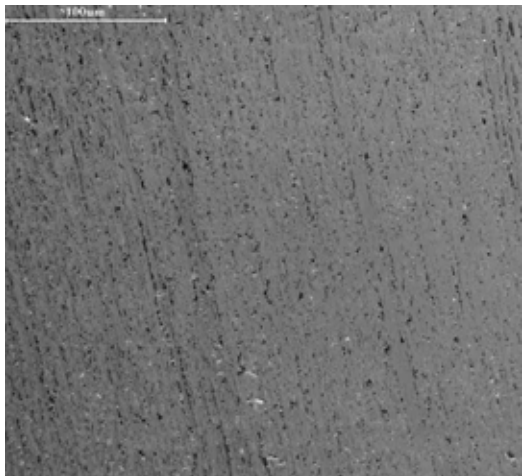
NaOH pH

0.5mA/cm²

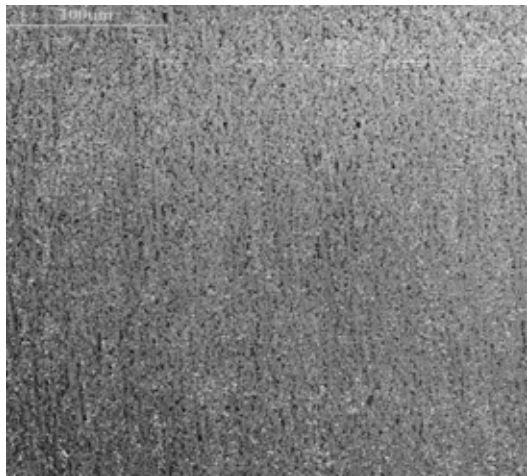
가

Figure 14

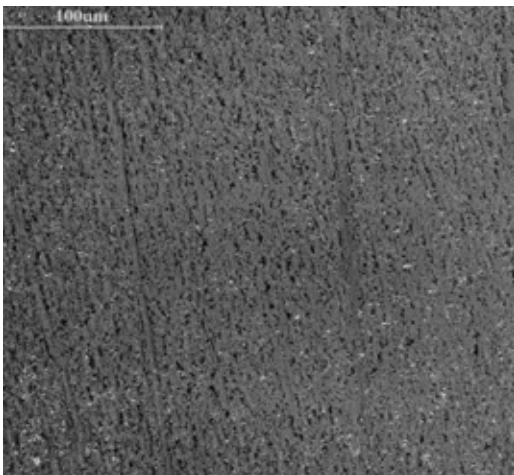
. pH가



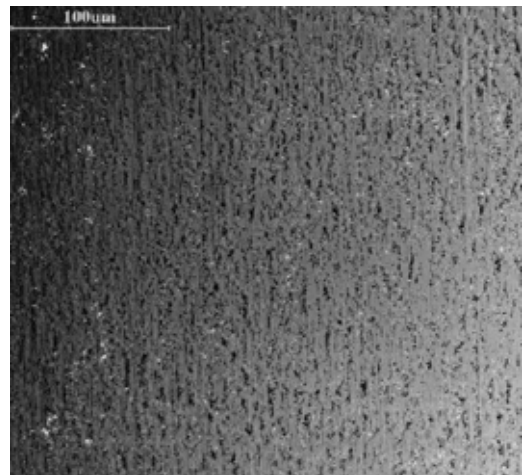
(a) control ($\times 20$, 100 μm)



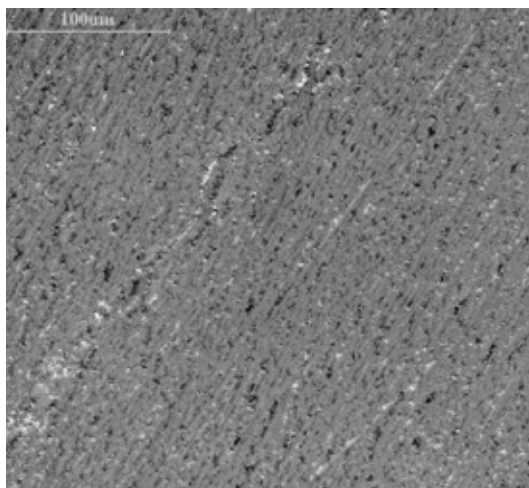
(b) 0.001M ($\times 20$, 100 μm)



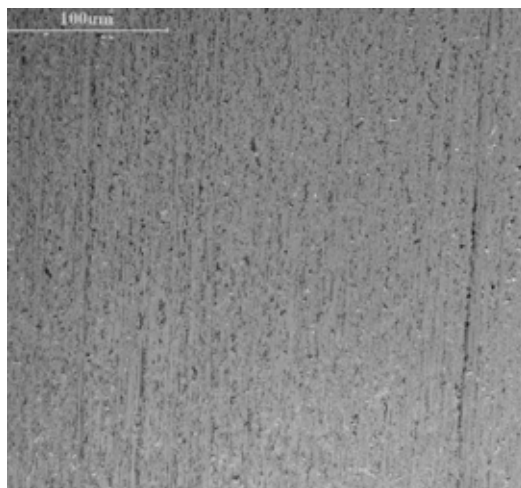
(c) 0.01M ($\times 20$, 100 μm)



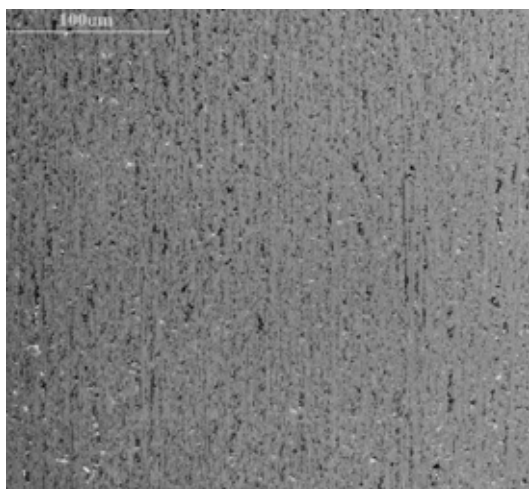
(d) 0.1M ($\times 20$, 100 μm)



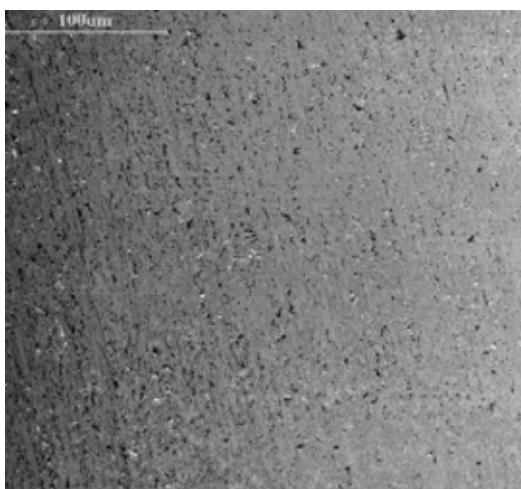
(e) 1M ($\times 20$, 100 μm)



(f) 3M ($\times 20$, 100 μm)



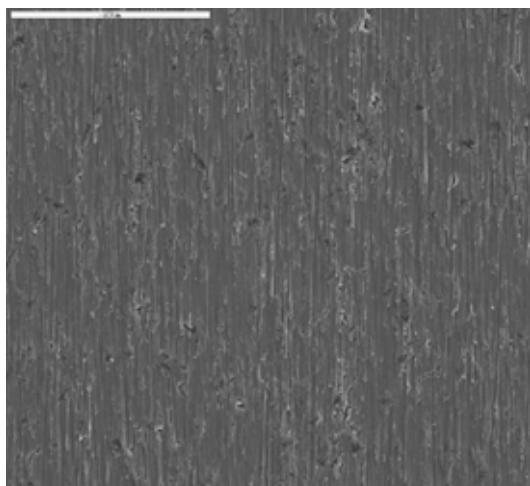
(g) 5M ($\times 20$, 100 μm)



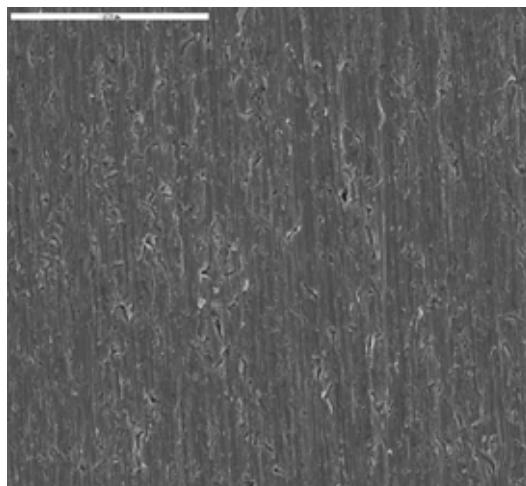
(h) 7M ($\times 20$, 100 μm)

Fig. 15. Laser microscopy of Ti surface obtained $0.5\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$ in different NaOH solutions for 1000 seconds.

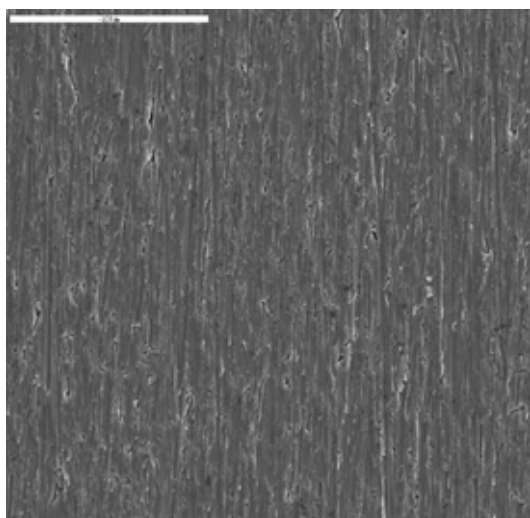
4.2.2 Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)



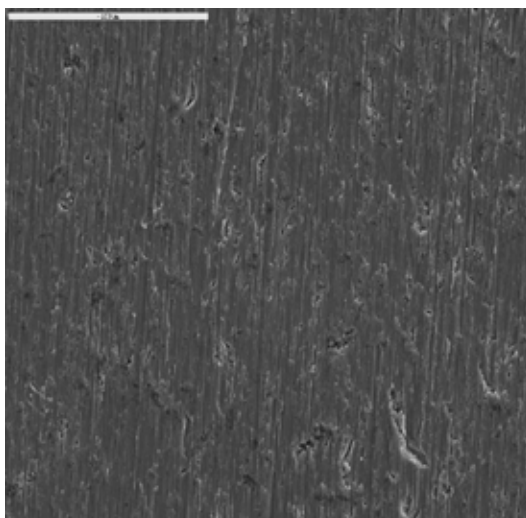
(a) control ($\times 500$, $5 \mu\text{m}$)



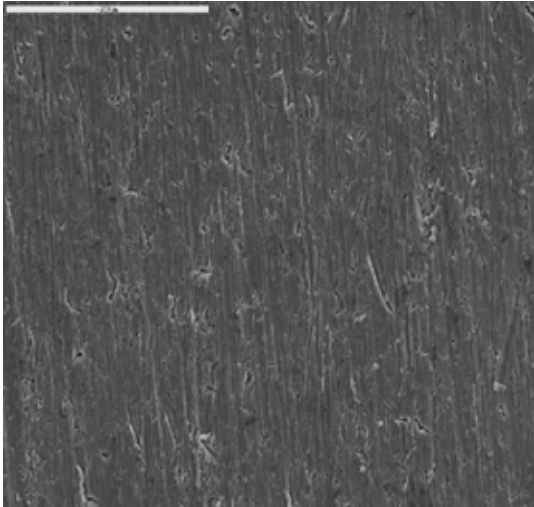
(b) 0.001M ($\times 500$, $5 \mu\text{m}$)



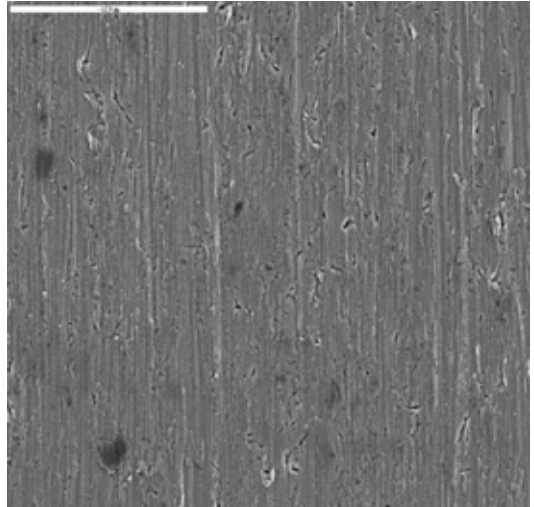
(c) 0.01M ($\times 500$, $5 \mu\text{m}$)



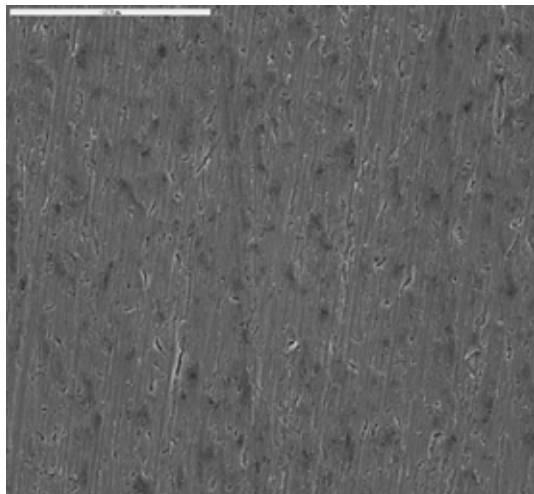
(d) 0.1M ($\times 500$, $5 \mu\text{m}$)



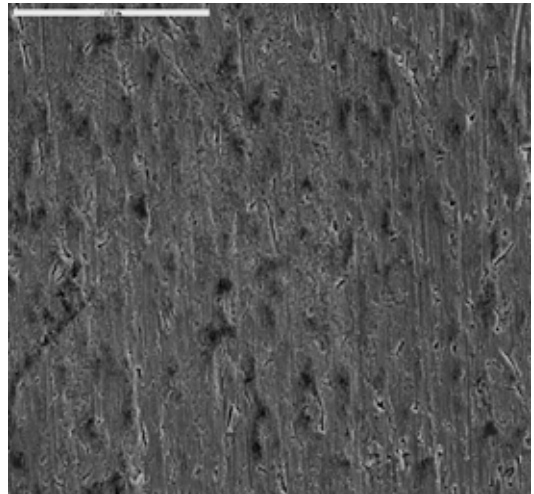
(e) 1M ($\times 500$, 5 μm)



(f) 3M ($\times 500$, 5 μm)



(g) 5M ($\times 500$, 5 μm)



(h) 7M ($\times 500$, 5 μm)

Fig. 16. Scanning Electron Microscopy of Ti surface at $0.5\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$ for 1000 seconds in different NaOH solutions.

5.

Open - Circuit Potential , Cyclic Voltammogram
Galvanostatic
Ti
NaOH Ti

(1) Ti 가 가
OCP (卑)

(2) Cyclic Voltammogram 가 가
가 가 가

(3) Cyclic Voltammogram 0.5V
가 가 가

(4) $0.5\text{mA}/\text{cm}^2$ Is
가 (貴)

(5) Ti

가 가

가

.

(6)

NaOH

Ti

Ti

.

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2

가

가

가

가