

تشبيط التآكل للفولاذ الكربوني في أوساط مختلفة باستخدام مستخلص نباتي

(Aqueous Extract)		(Organic Inhibitors)	
(4%)v/v		(63%)	
HCl	(77%)	(3%) NaCl	(65%)
		(5%)	
		(67%)	
(30)	(4%) v/v	(63%)	(1%) v/v
		(3%) NaCl	
(Morphology)		°C	
		(Langmuir Adsorption Isotherm)	
		:	

Abstract

This study represent an attempt to using the aqueous extract of famous plant (aqueous extract of pomegranate peels) as corrosion inhibitor to protect carbon steel in different mediums. This inhibitor is organic inhibitor.

To evaluate the inhibitor performance of this inhibitor, many tests have been conducted which include measuring the corrosion rate through methods known weight loss, corrosion –erosion test, electrical conductivity test and microscopic examination test. In loosening weight method the Inhibitors give good efficiency in protecting the carbon steel to be corroded at (4%) volume is (63%) in tap water and this reached about (65%) in (3%) NaCl solution while the efficiency is reached (77%) throughout (5%) HCl acid.

The inhibitor performance also being good in the moveable medium (corrosion –erosion) since the inhibition efficiency in tap water within this test has reached (68%) at (1%) concentration from that inhibitor.

The electrical conductivity test shows a kind of dropping in the conductivity of solutions with an increase in the concentration of the inhibitor, electrical conductivity dropped to (63%) in (4%) v/v at (30) °C in (3%) NaCl.

Microscopic examination test gave a perfect information about the morphology of the corroded surface was studied, in addition to adsorption of inhibitor molecules on carbon steel surface.

Corrosion rate data show that the inhibitor molecules adsorbed on the metal surface according to Langmuir adsorption isotherm .Finally this inhibitor could be used as replacement of toxic and cost commercial inhibitors.

Key words: Pomegranate Peels, Carbon Steel, Corrosion Inhibition, Adsorption, Langmuir adsorption isotherm.

1. Introduction

...
 pickling) (processes
 (Oil refinery) [Abiola and Oforoka, 2005] (industries processing)

(Inhibitors) (Chemical Compounds)
 Organic) (Inhibitors)

[Salih,2003]
 (Adsorbent)

[Orubite et al., 2004]

(Natural Products)

(Alkaloids) (Tannins) (Pigments)
 (Organic and Amino Acids)

[Abiola and Oforoka, 2004]

pomegranate)

(peels extract
 (corrosion-erosion test) (Simple immersion test)
 (Electrical conductivity test)
 .(Microstructure test)

2. Experimental Procedure

1.2 Chemical Analysis of Pomegranate Peels

FTIR Spectroscopy) (Measurement
 . (SHIMADZU) (FTIR)

Preparation of Plant Extract

2.2

(500) ml (50) g
(10) min (1) hr
(0.45) μ m (GF / F)
(24) hr
(1,2,3,4 %) v/v

Material Used

3.2

(Low Carbon Steel)
(12 mm) (1.5 mm) (1)
(1 mm)

Surface Preparation

4.2

(Polishing) (Grinding)
(220,320,400,600,800,1000)

(China) Hergon—mp 200V

Corrosion Tests

5.2

Weight Loss Method

1.5.2

(3%) w/w

(5%) v/v

(Blank)

(30) °C

(1,2,3,4%) v/v

Sartorius

($\Delta W/A$)

:[Orubite et al. , 2004]

IE%

$$IE\% = (W_u - W_i) / W_u * 100 \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Wu, Wi :

(Degree of coverage)

:[Orubite et al. , 2004]

$$\theta = (W_u - W_i) / W_u \quad \dots\dots\dots 2$$

θ :

Corrosion /Erosion Test - 2.5

(550) watt

(1000) rpm

($\Delta W \backslash A$)

.(1%) v/v

(30) °C

Electrical Conductivity Test 6.2

(Bisschof) (Conductivity meter)

Microscopic Examination Test 7.2

(400X) (Union ME-3154)

Results and Discussions .3

FTIR Spectroscopy Measurement 1.3

(2) (1)

(Triple bonds) (Double bonds)

.[Maayta , 2005] Maayta

Corrosion Tests 2.3

Weight loss Method 1.2.3

(5%) (3%) w/w . v/v
(2)

[Scully 1990]

(2,3,4%) v/v 2 hr (1%) v/v 1 hr

[Baeza et al., 2003]

(3)

Klechka

. [Klechka, 2001]

(3% NaCl) w/w. (4)

[leite et al., 2005]

[Abiola and Oforoka,

(5) 2004]

(5%) HCl (6)

[Castillo, 2002]

(7) [Abiola and Oforoka, 2004]

Corrosion /Erosion Test - 2.2.3

(8)

[Namboodhiri and Deonat , 1989] Deonat Namboodhiri

(Wear)

(Fatigue)

(1%) v/v

. [Castillo, 2002]

Electrical Conductivity Test

3. 3

(9)

Microscopic Examination Test

4.3

(12), (11), (10)

(10 a)

(10 b) (Segregation)

(11 b) (11 a)

(11 a)

(11 b)

.(11 a)

(HCl)

(12 a)

(12 b)

(12 b)

. (12 a)

(13 b) (13 a)

(13 a)

(13 b)

Effect of Inhibitor Concentration on Surface Coverage Degree

5.3

(surface coverage)

(4), (3)

(θ)

[Orubite *et al.* , 2004] (2)

(5)

(Active sites)

. [Harek and Larabi, 2004]

Adsorption Isotherm

6.3

(Adsorption Mechanism)

: [Harek and Larabi. , 2004]

$$\theta = KC / (1+KC) \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

)

(K)

(θ)

(C)

(

:

$$C/\theta = (1/K). C \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

(C)

(θ)

(C)

C/θ

(13)

(C)

C/θ

(13)

Conclusions

. 4

.1

.(5%) HCl

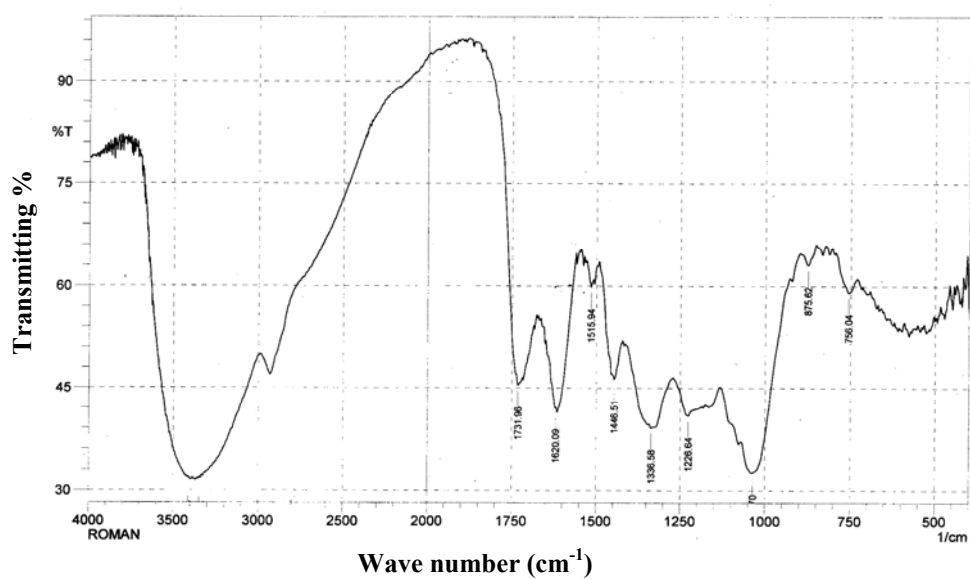
(3%) NaCl.

.2

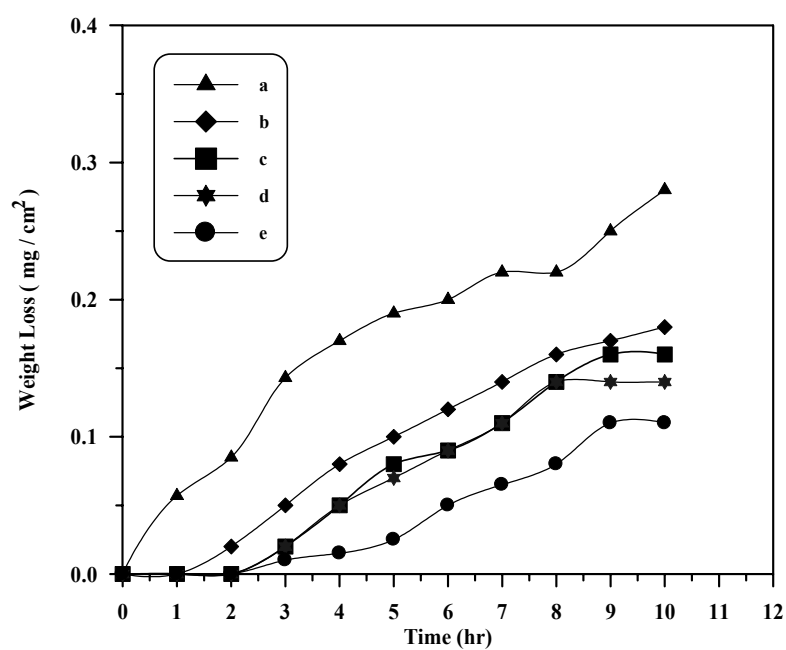
(1%) v/v

(67%)

.	.3
(FTIR)	.4
.	.
:	.5
(Active Sites)	-
.	.
(Heterogeneity)	-
.	.6
Recommendations	. 5
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References	. 6
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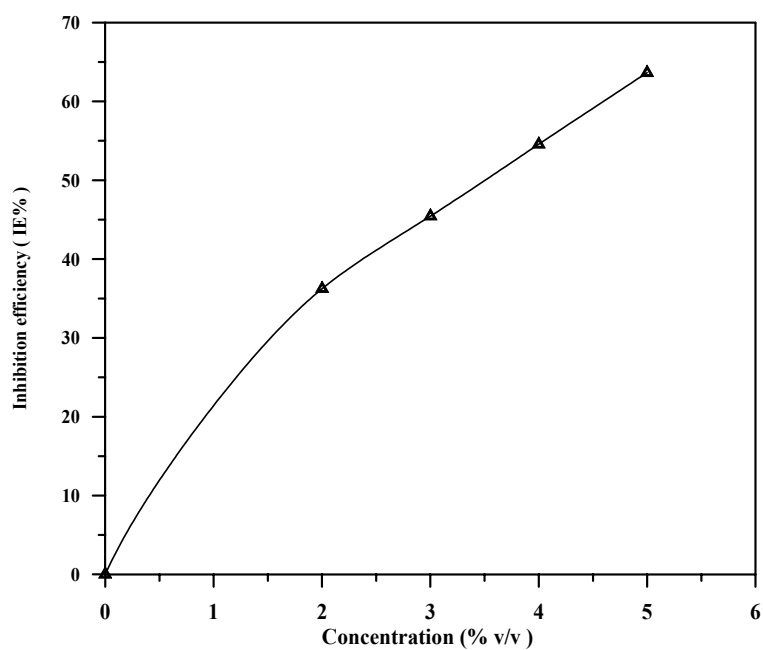
(FTIR) : (1)



: (2)

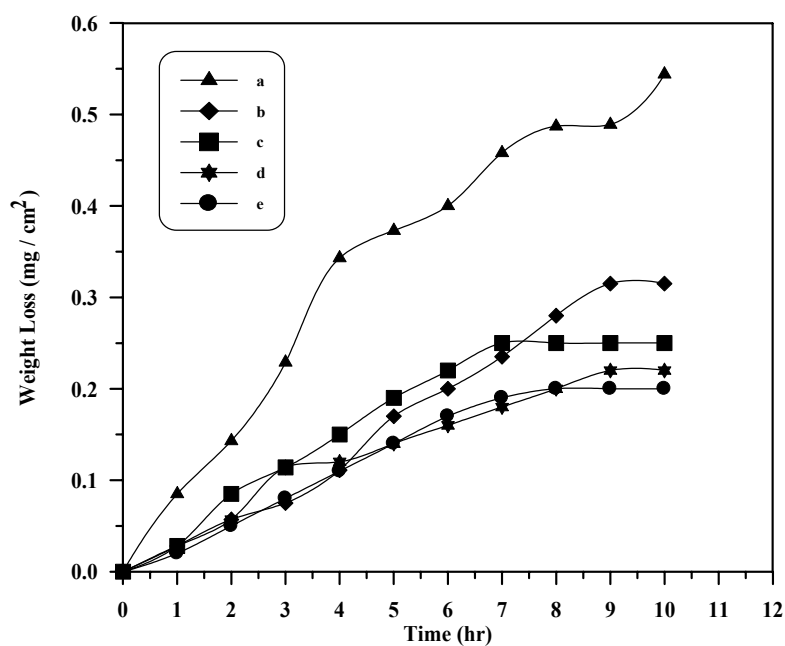
, 3% v/v (d), 2% v/v (c), 1% v/v (b), 0% v/v (a):

. 4 (e)



30 °C .

:(3)

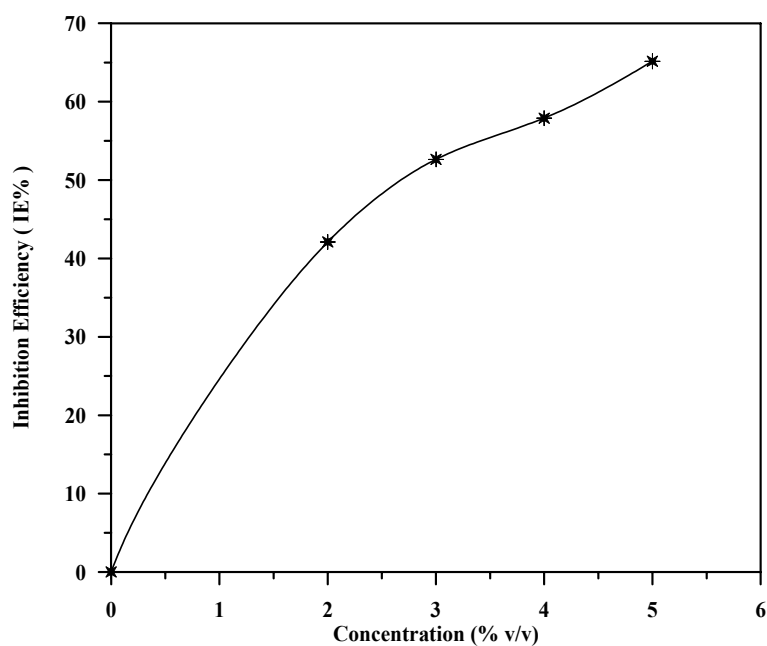


(3% NaCl) w/w

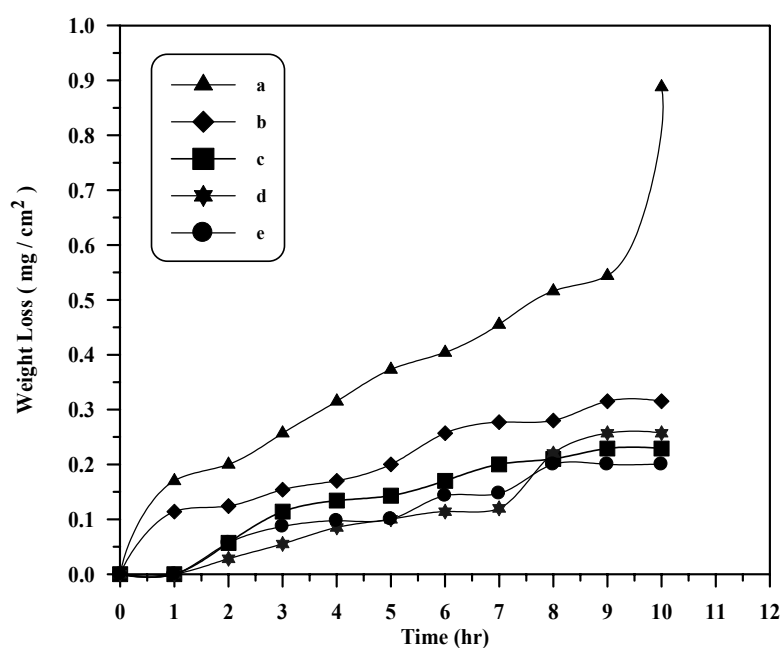
:(4)

, 3% v/v (d) , 2% v/v (c) , 1% v/v (b) , 0% v/v (a) :

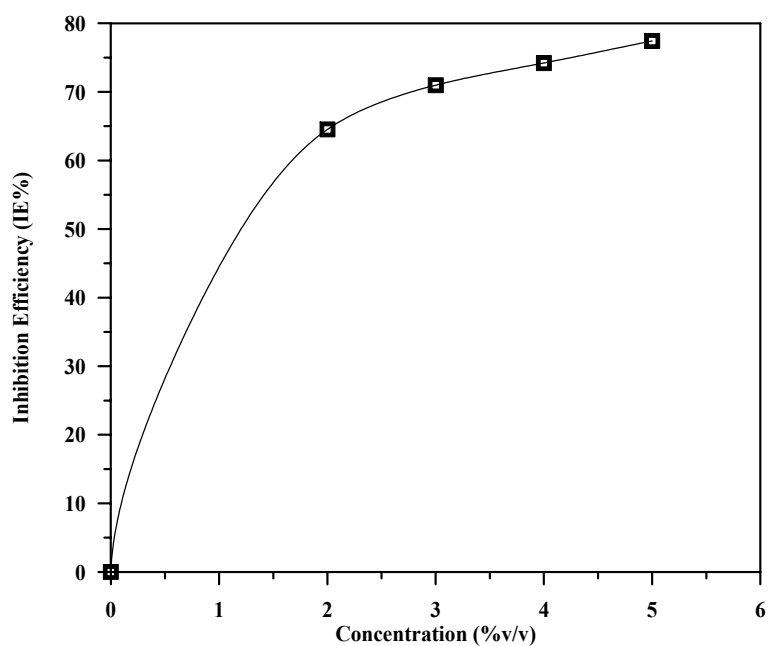
. 4% v/v (e)



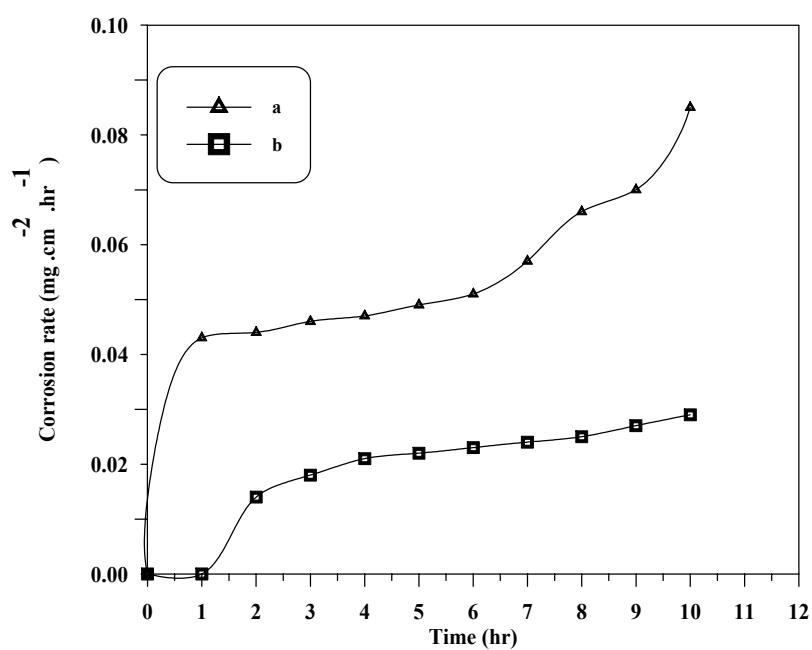
(5): (3% NaCl) w/w 30 °C .



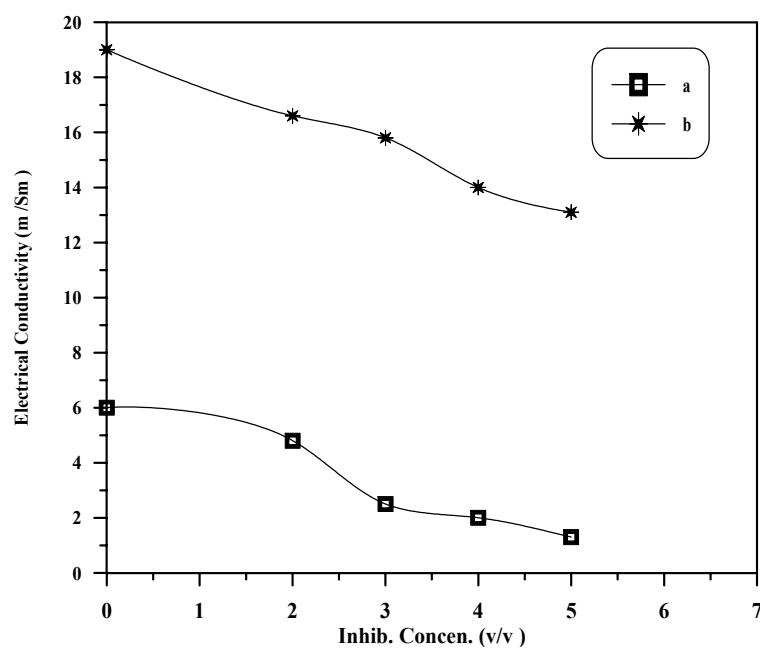
(6): (5% HCL) v/v : 0% v/v (a) , 1% v/v (b) , 2% v/v (c) , 3% v/v (d) , 4% v/v (e) .



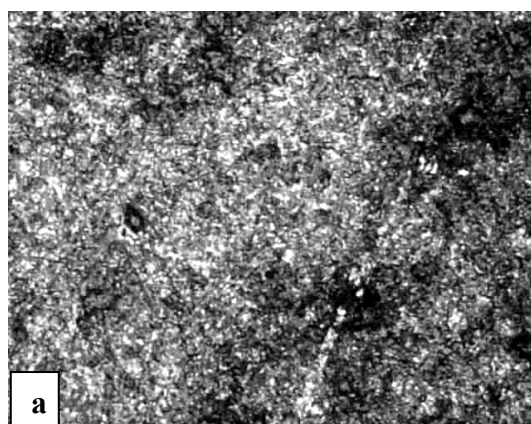
(7): (5% HCL) v/v . 30 °C



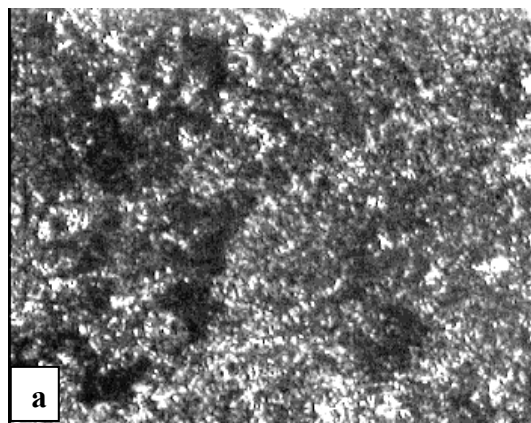
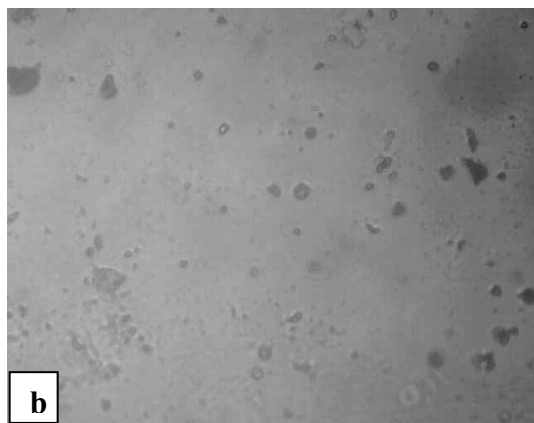
(8): (a) : 30 °C (b) . 1% v/v



(a) : (9)
 . (3% NaCl) w/w (b) ,

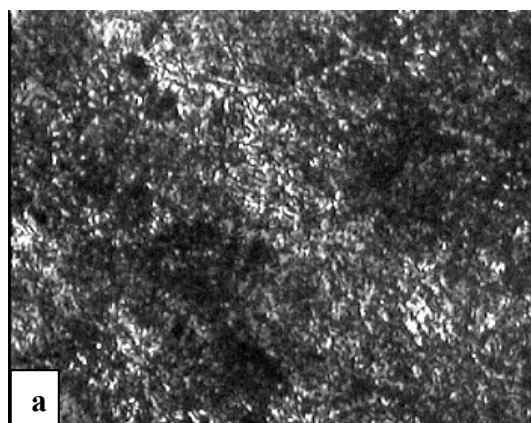


: (10)
 (a)
 (b)



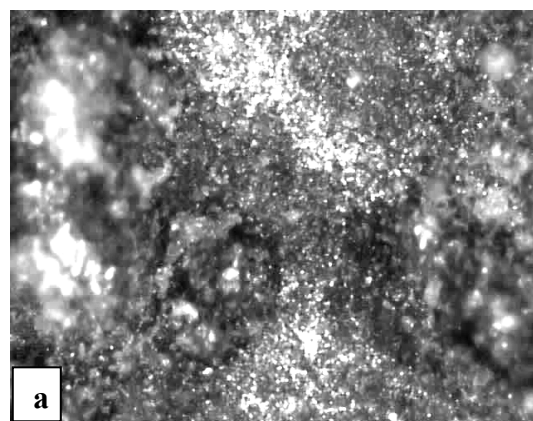
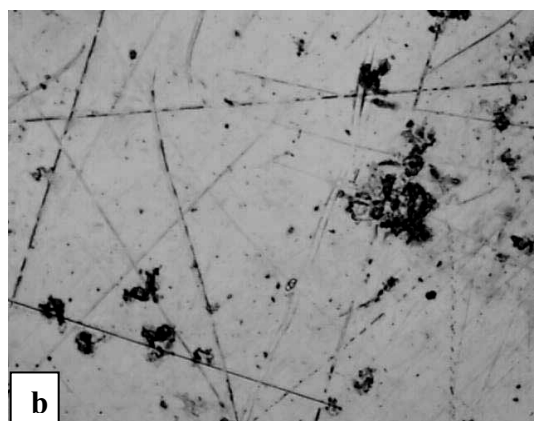
(11):

- (3% NaCl) w/w (a)
- (3% NaCl) w/w (b)



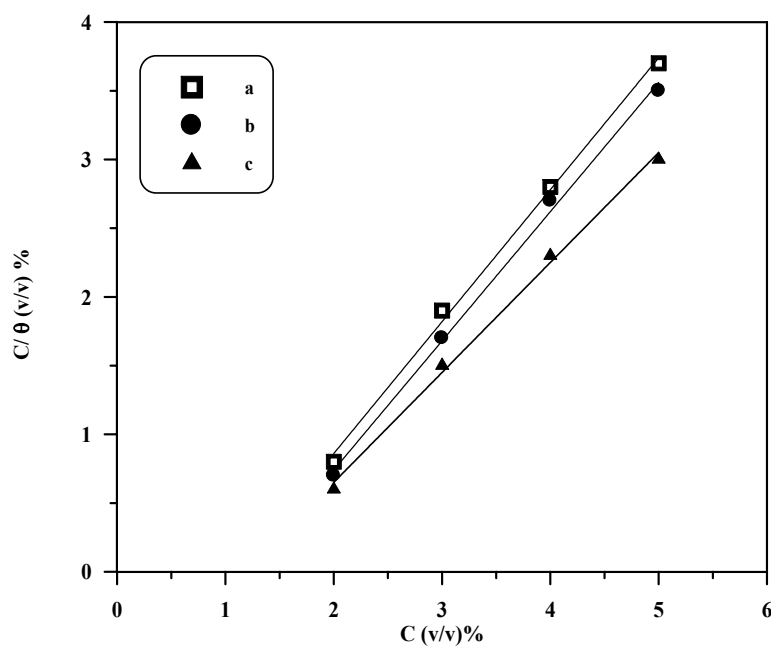
(12):

- (5% HCl) v/v (a)
- (5% HCl) v/v (b)



(13):

- (a)
- (b)



(a) :

:(14)

(b) (c) . (3% NaCl) w/w (5% HCl) v/v

جدول (1) التركيب الكيميائي للفولاذ المستخدم

Fe	Mn	Si	Cr	C	
Rem	.63	0.17	0.05	0.18	%

الجدول (2) : الأعداد الموجبة والمجاميع الفعالة المقابلة في المثبط .

(cm ⁻¹)		
C-H aromatic	756.04	1
C-C	875.62	2
C-H bending	1035.7	3
C-N (amide)	1226.64	4
$\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \diagup \\ \text{HC} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{O} \end{array}$		
C-H stretching	1336.58	5
CH ₂	1446.51	6
CH ₃	1515.94	7
C=C	1620.09	8
$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{C}-\text{OH} \end{array}$	1731.96	9
≡ CH ₂	3365.55	10
C≡C-O	3392.55	11

الجدول (3) : التغطية السطحية، معدل التآكل للفولاذ الكربوني في ماء الحنفية الاعتيادي يحتوي على المثبط بتركيزات مختلفة ، عند درجة حرارة 30 °C .

Corrosion rate (mg.cm ⁻² .h ⁻¹)	Degree of surface coverage	Concentration (v/v)
0.020	0.36	1%
0.017	0.45	2%
0.014	0.54	3%
0.011	0.63	4%

الجدول (4) : التغطية السطحية ، معدل التآكل للفولاذ الكربوني في محلول w/w (3% NaCl) يحتوي على المثبط بتركيزات مختلفة ، عند درجة حرارة 30 °C .

Corrosion rate (mg.cm ⁻² .h ⁻¹)	Degree of surface coverage	Concentration (v/v)
0.031	0.42	1%
0.025	0.52	2%
0.022	0.57	3%
0.020	0.65	4%

الجدول (5) : التغطية السطحية ، معدل التآكل للفولاذ الكربوني في محلول (5% HCL) يحتوي على المثبط بتركيزات مختلفة ، عند درجة حرارة 30 °C .

Corrosion rate (mg.cm ⁻² .h ⁻¹)	Degree of surface coverage	Concentration (v/v)
0.028	0.64	1%
0.027	0.70	2%
0.024	0.74	3%
0.022	0.77	4%