CONTENTS

CHAPTER – 1
INTRODUCTION

Page No.

1.1 Introduction to corrosion 1
1.1.1 Civilization and corrosion 1
1.1.2 Definition of corrosion 1
1.1.3 Historical background 2
1.1.4 Importance of corrosion studies 2
1.1.5 Consequences of corrosion 3
1.1.6 Expense of corrosion 4
1.1.7 The social implications of corrosion 4
1.1.8 Classification of corrosion process 5
1.1.9 Classification of corrosion 6
1.1.10 Principles of corrosion 7
1.1.11 Theories of corrosion 9
1.1.12 Factors influencing the rate of corrosion 9
1.1.13 Forms of corrosion 13
1.1.14 Methods of corrosion control 17
1.1.15 Corrosion mechanism in acid solutions 19
1.1.16 Corrosion mechanism in neutral solutions 20
1.1.17 Corrosion mechanism in alkaline solutions 20
1.1.18 Synergistic effect and corrosion inhibition 21
1.2 Introduction to corrosion inhibitors 21
1.2.1 Requirements of corrosion inhibitors 22
1.2.2 Classification of inhibitors 23
1.2.3 Functioning of organic inhibitors 27
1.2.4 Theories of inhibitors 27
1.2.5 Factors affecting the applicability of inhibitors 31
1.2.6 Adsorption isotherm 32
1.2.7 Mechanism of inhibitor action in acid corrosion processes 33
1.2.8 Quantum chemical approach 35
1.3 Corrosion monitoring techniques 37
1.3.1 Definition of corrosion monitoring 37
1.3.2 Physicochemical methods 37
1.3.3 Electrochemical methods 39
1.3.4 Non-destructive testing (NDT) methods 45

1.4 Introduction to chalcones 49
1.5 References 52

CHAPTER – 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction 56
2.2 Background to this work 72
2.3 Objective to this work 72
2.4 An Overview of the objectives and aims of this thesis 73
2.5 References 74

CHAPTER – 3

CORROSION INHIBITION CHARACTERISITIC OF ISOXAZOLINE DERIVATIVES FOR MILD STEEL IN 1MH_2SO_4

3.1 Introduction 77
3.2 Experimental work 79
3.2.1 Synthesis of inhibitors 79
3.2.2 Corrosion monitoring techniques 80
3.2.2.1 Non-electrochemical measurements 81
3.2.2.2 Electrochemical studies 83
3.2.2.3 Surface examination study 85
3.2.3 Computational details 86
3.2.3.1 Quantum chemical studies 86
3..3 Results 88
3.3.1 Weight loss method 89
3.3.2 Electrochemical impedance spectroscopic method 90
3.3.3 Potentiodynamic polarization method 91
3.4 Discussion 91
3.4.1 Mechanism of adsorption of organic compounds on the mild steel surface 91
3.4.2 Adsosprtion of isoxazolines on mild steel surface 94
3.4.3 Nature of adsorption-effect of temperature on inhibition efficiency 95
3.4.4 Atomic absorption spectrophotometric studies 103
3.4.5 Electrochemical behaviour of inhibition 103
3.5 Surface characterization 110
3.5.1 FTIR analysis of mild steel plate 110
3.5.2 Scanning electron microscope- Energy dispersive X-Ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) 110
3.5.3 X-ray diffraction patterns 111

3.5.4 Atomic Force microscopy 112
3.6 Quantum chemical studies 112
3.6.1 Quantum chemical study of non-protonated form of the studied inhibitors in aqueous phase 112
3.6.2 Quantum chemical study of protonated form of the studied inhibitors in aqueous phase 114
3.6.3 Mulliken charge density distribution 115
3.7 Evaluation of isoxazolines: Chemical structure and corrosion inhibition of Fe 116
3.8 Conclusions 117
3.9 References 119

CHAPTER – 4

ANTI CORROSION PROPERTIES OF HYDROXY PYRAZOLINE DERIVATIVES FOR MILD STEEL IN 1M H_2SO_4

4.1 Introduction 124
4.2 Experimental work 125
4.2.1 Synthesis of inhibitors 125
4.2.2 Evaluation of inhibition efficiency of the hydroxy pyrazolines 127
4.2.2.1 Non-electrochemical techniques 127
4.2.2.2 Electrochemical techniques 128
4.2.2.3 Surface morphology 128
4.3 Results and Discussion 128
4.3.1 Characterization of synthesized hydroxy pyrazolines 128
4.3.2 Corrosion monitoring techniques 129
4.3.2.1 Non-electrochemical methods 129
4.3.3 Electrochemical measurements 135
4.3.3.1 Electrochemical impedence spectroscopy (EIS) measurements 135
4.3.3.2 Potentiodynamic Polarization measurements 136
4.3.4 Surface characterization 137
4.3.4.1 FTIR analysis of mild steel plate 137
4.3.4.2 Scanning electron microscope- Energy dispersive X-Ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) 137
4.3.4.3 X-Ray diffraction patterns 138
4.3.4.4 Atomic force microscopy 139
4.3.5 Quantum chemical studies 139
4.3.5.1 Quantum chemical study of non- protonated form of the studied inhibitors in aqueous phase 139
4.3.5.2 Quantum chemical study of protonated form of the studied inhibitors in aqueous phase 140

4.3.5.3 Mulliken charge density distribution 141
4.3.6 Mechanism of corrosion inhibition 141
4.3.7 Evaluation of pyrazolines: Chemical structure of the inhibitors and its effect on the corrosion inhibition 142
4.4 Conclusions 144
4.5 References 145

CHAPTER – 5

CORROSION INHIBITION PERFORMANCE OF FURYL, PYRIDYL SUBSTITUTED AZOLES AND PYRIMIDINES FOR MILD STEEL IN 1M H_2SO_4

5.1 Introduction 147
5.2 Experimental work 147
5.2.1 Synthesis of inhibitors: Synthesis of pyrimidine and azole derivatives 147
5.2.2 Evaluation of inhibition efficiency of pyrimidine and azole derivatives 149
5.3 Results and Discussion 150
5.3.1 Non-electrochemical methods 150
5.3.2 Atomic absorption spectrophotometric studies 155
5.3.3 Electrochemical measurements 155
5.3.3.1 Electrochemical impedence spectroscopy (EIS) measurements 155
5.3.3.2 Potentiodynamic polarization measurements 157
5.3.4 Surface characterization 158
5.3.4.1 FTIR analysis of mild steel plate 158
5.3.4.2 Scanning electron microscope- Energy dispersive X-Ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) 159
5.3.4.3 X-Ray diffraction patterns 159
5.3.4.4 Atomic force microscopy 160
5.3.5 Quantum chemical studies 160
5.3.5.1 Quantum chemical study of non- protonated form of the studied inhibitors in aqueous phase 160
5.3.5.2 Quantum chemical study of protonated form of the studied inhibitors in aqueous phase 161
5.3.5.3 Mulliken charge density distribution 162
5.3.6 Mechanism of corrosion inhibition 162
5.3.7 Evaluation of inhibitors 163
5.4 Conclusions 165
5.5 References 166

CHAPTER – 6

CORROSION INHIBITING EFFECT OF BIS-ISOXAZOLES, PYRAZOLES, PYRIMIDINES FOR MILD STEEL IN 1M H_2SO_4

6.1 Introduction 168
6.2 Experimental work 169
6.2.1 Synthesis of inhibitors 169
6.2.2 Evaluation of inhibition efficiency of bis-heterocyclic derivatives 170
6.3 Results and Discussion 171
6.3.1 Non-electrochemical methods 171
6.3.2 Atomic absorption spectrophotometric studies 178
6.3.3 Electrochemical measurements 178
6.3.3.1 Electrochemical impedence spectroscopy 178
6.3.3.2 Potentiodynamic polarization measurements 180
6.3.4 Surface characterization 181
6.3.4.1 FTIR analysis of mild steel plate 181
6.3.4.2 Scanning electron microscope- Energy dispersive X-Ray spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) 182
6.3.4.3 X-Ray diffraction patterns 183
6.3.4.4 Atomic force microscopy 183
6.3.5 Quantum chemical studies 184
6.3.5.1 Quantum chemical study of non- protonated form of the studied inhibitors in aqueous phase 184
6.3.5.2 Quantum chemical study of protonated form of the studied inhibitors in aqueous phase 184
6.3.5.3 Mulliken charge density distribution 185
6.3.6 Mechanism of corrosion inhibition and evaluation of inhibitors 186
6.4 Conclusions 188
6.5 References 189

CHAPTER – 7

EFFECT OF CHANGE IN THE ANION OF THE AGGRESSIVE MEDIUM ON THE INHIBITVE INFLUENCE OF ISOXAZOLINES, PYRAZOLINES, PYRIMIDINES AND BIS-DERIVATIVES

7.1 Introduction 192
7.2 Results and Discussion 193
7.3 Comparison of inhibition efficiency of the inhibitors in 1M H_2SO_4 and 2M HCl 195
7.4 Conclusions 199
7.5 References 200

CHAPTER – 8

SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF HALIDE IONS AND SURFACTANTS ON CORROSION INHIBITION OF MILD STEEL IN SULPHURIC ACID

8.1 Introduction 201
8.2 Review of literature 202
8.3 Experimental work 206
8.4 Results and discussion 207
8.4.1 Synergistic effect of halide ions 207
8.4.2 Significance of synergism parameter 208
8.4.3 Adsoprtion isotherm 209
8.4.4 Synergistic effect of surfactants (SLS/CTAB) 210
8.4.5 Comparison of % IE of CTAB and SLS 213
8.5 Conclusions 214
8.6 References 215
CHAPTER – 9: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 217
CHAPTER – 10: SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK 224
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS 225