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Kinetic-Thermodynamic and Adsorption Isotherms Analyses for the Inhibition of the Acid Corrosion of Steel by Cyclic and Open-Chain Amines

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[ABSTRACT](#)

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A. A. El-Awady, B. A. Abd-El-Nabey, and S. G. Aziz
Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University,
Jeddah 21413, Saudi Arabia

The corrosion inhibition characteristics of the quadridentate macrocycle 1, 4, 8, 11 tetra-azacyclotetradecane (cyclam) on steel in sulfuric acid media are investigated at 25, 35, 45, and 55°C, and the thermodynamic energy parameters calculated. In addition the inhibition characteristics of the open-chain polydentate amines, ethylenediamine (en), diethylenetriamine (dien), triethylenetetraamine (trien), and tetraethylenepentamine (tetren) were investigated at 25°C. Activation-free energies, enthalpies, and entropies for the inhibition process of both cyclam and tetren were determined from their rate constants data measured at four temperatures viz., 25, 35, 45, and 55°C at one or two fixed inhibitor concentrations. All data were compared and fitted to a previously published kinetic-thermodynamic model in terms of an active site occupancy parameter θ and a binding constant K of the inhibitor to the active site. The results obtained are compared with fits obtained from the application of Frumkin and Flory-Huggins adsorption isotherms. The first isotherm attempts to treat the deviations from the ideal Langmuir isotherm by the use of a lateral interaction parameter α while the second uses a relative-size parameter x which is a measure of the relative size of the inhibitor molecule to the surface-adsorbed water molecule. Good agreement was obtained between the kinetic-thermodynamic and Flory-Huggins models. The Frumkin isotherm model, however, agreed only in cases where the active site occupancy, or the relative-size parameters were equal too close to unity. A discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of each treatment is given. In addition, the results obtained are correlated to the chemical structure of the inhibitors, the number of donor atoms, and the macrocyclic effect.

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