Corrosion Protection of Nonferrous by Corrosive Atmospheric Pollutants

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Abstract

Nitrogen dioxide is an acidic gas. It absorbs moisture to produce nitric acid. It creates corrosive medium for copper metal. It forms corrosion cell on the surface of copper and accelerate corrosion reactions. The corrosion cell formation is written as: Cu|Cu2+||H+|H2 thus corrosion reactions start and copper is oxidized into Cu2+ surface and it is oxidized into Cu2+ whereas H+ ion is reduced into H2. Nitric acid environment copper exhibits galvanic, pitting, stress, crevice, blistering, embrittlement, and intergranular corrosion. The corrosion reactions change physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of corroded materials. Nanocoating compound tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC electrospray compounds used to control the corrosion of copper in nitrogen dioxide medium. For corrosion mitigation of copper metal interface was coated with tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5, 11-disemicarbazone and SiC. The coating compound tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5, 11-disemicarbazone was synthesized in laboratory. Nozzle spray techniques used for nanocoating and electro spraying. The corrosion rate of copper was determined by gravimetric loss method at different temperatures, concentrations, and days in nitrogen dioxide medium. Potentiostatic polarization technique used for the determination of electrode potential, corrosion current and current density. Nanocoating and electro spraying compounds formed a composite barrier on the surface of base metal by chemical bonding. The nanocoating and electrospray compounds adhered on base metal by chemisorption's to confirm by activation energy, heat of adsorption, free energy, enthalpy, and entropy. The nanocoating and electrospray deposited on copper confirmed by Langmuir, Freundlich and Temkin isotherm. Copper formed a complex compound to interact with tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC. Electro spraying SiC blocked porosities of nanocoating compound and checked osmosis process of nitrogen dioxide. The nanocoating and electrospray compounds decreased corrosion rate and increased surface coverage areas and percentage coating efficiencies.

Keywords: Copper; Composite barrier; Nanocoating; Electro spraying; Nozzle spray; Thermal parameters; SiC

Introduction

Copper metal uses for construction of sculptures [1], monuments [2] and other items. Nitrogen dioxide develops corrosive medium copper appliances. Developed Nations expense 5% of GNP for corrosion protection materials. The acidic oxides of Sulphur, carbon and nitrogen produce hostile environment of metals [3-8]. These gases corrosive nature depend upon air quality of village, city, and industry areas. Particulate matters produce hostile environment for metals. Acids, bases, and salts create ambient environment for materials. The Cl⁻ ions concentration in marine environment is high so it generates corrosive medium for building components. The corrosion of metals depends upon their surrounding conditions like dry and wet weather [9], low and high temperature [10], moisture and humidity [11], nature of water [12], concentration of oxygen [13], composition of pollutants and effluents. The other factors aggravate corrosion materials like season change, weather change [14], greenhouse gases [15], global warming [16], and climate change [17] to exhibit various forms of corrosion. Solar radiation and heat produce destruction

[16] in materials [17-18]. Crude oil well contains CO_2 and SO_2 to generate hostile environment for metals. Biowastes develop micro and macro-organisms to cause of biological corrosion [19].

The disturbance of internal morphology of metals [20,21] is responsible for corrosion. Several corrosion protection techniques are used for safe materials above ambient conditions. Some Protective methods [22,23] are applied metallic coating deposition of metal and nonmetal coating, which is related to electroplating, flame spraying, cladding, hot dipping, and vapor deposition process. Polymeric coating protects interface of metals by paint coating and lamination of thermoplastic and thermoset plastic [24]. Organic and inorganic inhibitors suppress the corrosion of metal as per nature of surrounding environment. Organic inhibitors provide protection as anodic, cathodic, and mixed inhibitors. Nanocoating's coating forms strong bonding between base meats and coating compounds but surface porosities don't protect base metals long period. These porosities block by electrospray technique. The nanocoating

and electrospray substances form composite barrier which stop osmosis or diffusion process corrosive matters. The composite barrier is passive in nature which save materials for attack of corrosive substances and enhance physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of materials.

Experimental

The gravimetric, potentiostat, nanocoating and electrospray techniques used for experimental work. The nanocoating compound tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone was synthesized in laboratory.

Gravimetric technique

The test samples of copper metal cut into size of (2X4X0.1) sq cm and all samples washed distal water thus dust can be removed. The samples surface was cleaned by emery paper then after erasing with acetone. The samples were dried with hot air gun and kept into desiccators for further experiment. The copper samples dipped into 10ml nitric acid solution and corrosion rate of uncoated and coated sample determined at 283, 293,303, 313 and 323K temperatures and time mentioned 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 days. The samples coated with 50mM of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and 20mM of SiC. The organic compound tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC formed a thin composite barrier. Nozzle spray used coating for the covering the surface. The nanocoating and electrospray compound boned with base metal through chemical bonding to observe by values of activation energy, heat of adsorption, free energy, enthalpy, and entropy.

Potentiostat

Potentiostat 173 model was used for calculation of corrosion potential, corrosion current and corrosion current density. First make an electrode of copper which kept between calomel electrode and pt. electrode. The uncoated and coated sample corrosion potential, corrosion current and corrosion current density results were calculated. The sample coated with tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC in 10mM HNO_3 solution.

Synthesis of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone

Phosphorus pentachloride dissolved in benzene that solution added into 2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-1-one at 0oC temperature to yield 3-chloro-1-H-indene (figure 1). Potassium t-butoxide mixed into 3-Chloro-1H-indene solution at 0°C temperature to give 2,3-cyclohexane-indene (figure 2). The compound 2,3-didehydro-1H-indene trapped cyclohexene to produce 2,3-cyclohexane-indene (figure 3). The compound 2,3-cyclohexane-indene oxidized with NaIO4 in presence of RuO2 in solution of methyl nitrile and carbon tetrachloride to yield tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-dione (figure 4). The solution semi carbazide added into tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-dionein presence of sodium acetate, HCl and ethyl alcohol to reflux the reaction mixture for 1hour to yield tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone (figure 5).
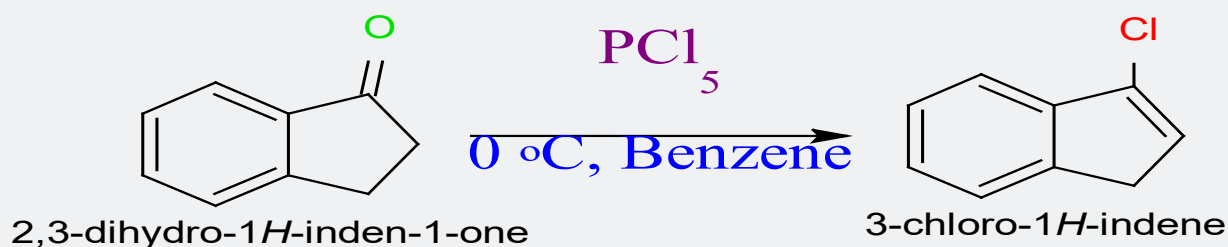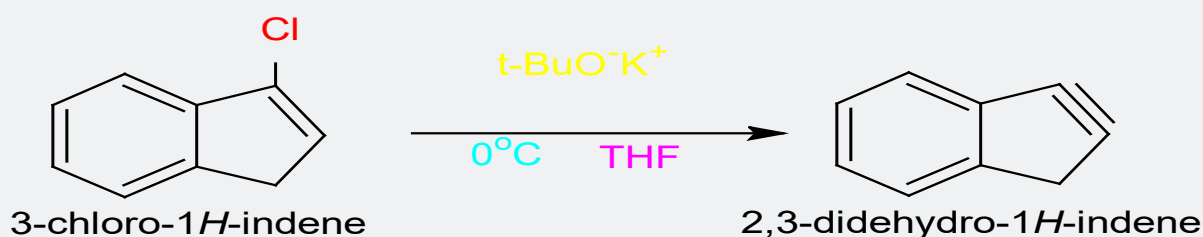

Figure 1: Phosphorus pentachloride dissolved in benzene that solution added into 2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-1-one at 0oC temperature to yield 3-chloro-1-H-indene.

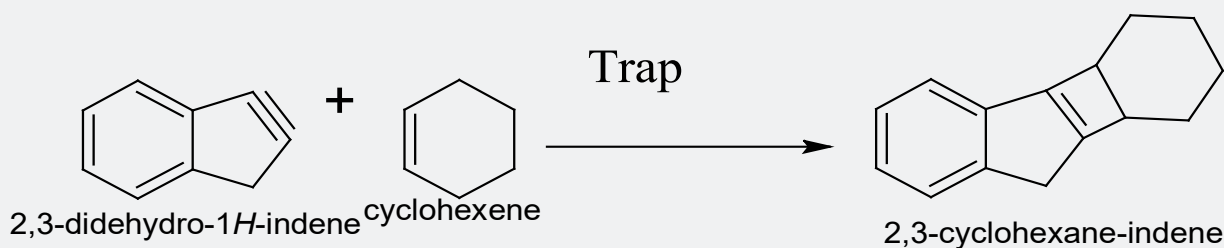**Figure 2:** Potassium t-butoxide mixed into 3-Chloro-1H-indene solution at 0oC temperature to give 2,3-cyclohexane-indene.

Figure 3: The compound 2,3-didehydro-1H-indene trapped cyclohexene to produce 2,3-cyclohexane-indene.
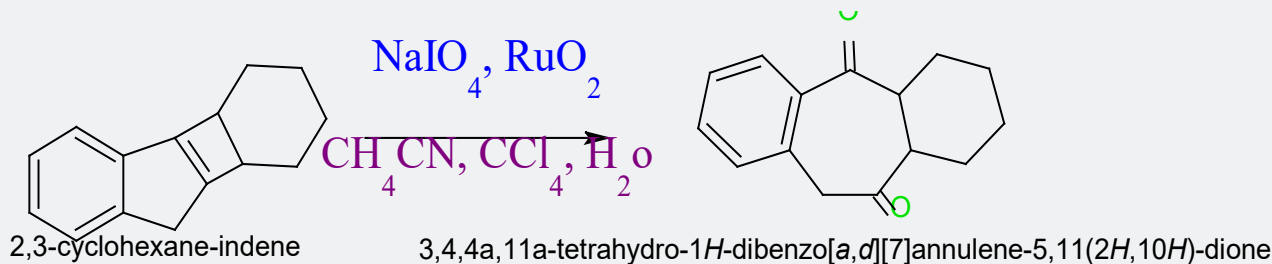

Figure 4: The compound 2,3-cyclohexane-indene oxidized with NaIO4 in presence of RuO2 in solution of methyl nitrile and carbon tetrachloride to yield tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-dione.
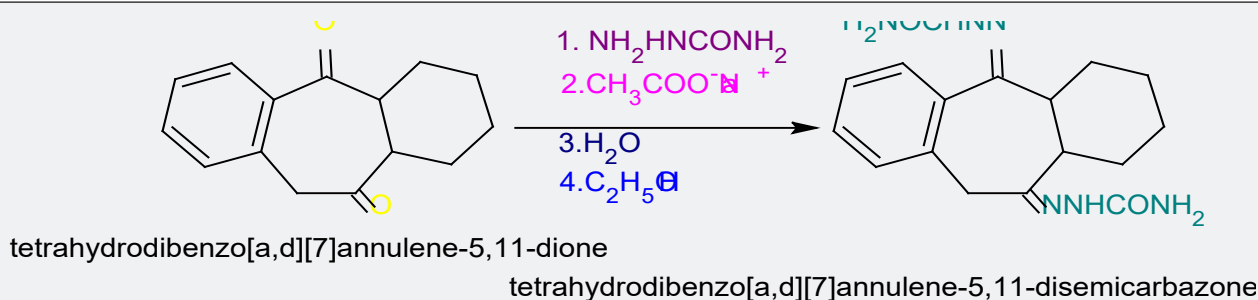

Figure 5: The solution semi carbazide added into tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-dione in presence of sodium acetate, HCl and ethyl alcohol to reflux the reaction mixture for 1hour to yield tetrahydro-dibenzo [a ,d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone.

Results and Discussion

The corrosion rate of metal was calculated by equation K = 13.56W/D A t, (where w is weight loss, D is density, A is surface area and t is immersion time). The copper metal was coated with tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC and its corrosion at different interval of 10, 20,30,40 and 50 days recorded in table 1. The results of table 1 were shown that uncoated copper increased as immersion time enhanced but these reduced with coating and electrospray compounds. Such trends clearly noticed in (figure 6) which plotted between K (corrosion rate) versus t (day).

The corrosion rate of uncoated and coated copper was calculated at 283, 293, 303, 313 and 323K temperatures and their values were mentioned in table 1. The uncoated copper metal

corrosion rate found to be high but its values reduced coating with tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC. The corrosion rate of uncoated and coated copper variation with temperatures mentioned table 1. It observed that tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC decreased corrosion rate as temperature rising 283 to 323K. Figure 7 plotted between log K versus 1/T found to be straight and this graph satisfied Arrhenius equation. Copper coated with tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC at 283, 293, 303, 313 and 323K temperatures and the values log(θ/1-θ) obtained by figure 8 which plotted between log(θ/1-θ) versus 1/T. The results of log(θ/1-θ) with nanocoating and electro spray were given in table 1. The values of log(θ/1-θ) decreased with tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazonebut its values enhanced with SiC.

Table 1: Corrosion rate of uncoated and coated copper in 10 mM HNO_3.

| C & E	Temp(K)	283K	293K	303K	313K	323K	C (mM)
	Time(days)	10	20	30	40	50	
NC (0)	K_0	205.305	255.974	273.798	292.062	304.671	0
	$logK_0$	2.312	2.408	2.437	2.465	2.483	
C (1)	K	29.615	37.75	41.492	42.748	47.293	50
	logK	1.471	1.576	1.617	1.631	1.674	
	log(K/T)	0.923	1.044	1.099	1.127	1.184	
	θ	0.8557	0.8525	0.8484	0.8536	0.8447	
	$(1-\theta)$	0.1443	0.1475	0.1516	0.1464	0.1553	
	$log(\theta/1-\theta)$	0.773	0.762	0.747	0.765	0.735	
	%CE	85.57	85.25	84.84	85.36	84.47	
SiC	K	23.085	26.207	28.737	30.002	34.576	20
	logK	1.363	1.418	1.458	1.477	1.538	
	log(K/T)	0.815	0.885	0.939	0.973	1.048	
	θ	0.8875	0.8976	0.8951	0.8972	0.8865	
	$(1-\theta)$	0.1125	0.1024	0.1049	0.1028	0.1135	
	$log(\theta/1-\theta)$	0.897	0.942	0.931	0.941	0.892	
	%CE	88.75	89.76	89.51	89.72	88.65	
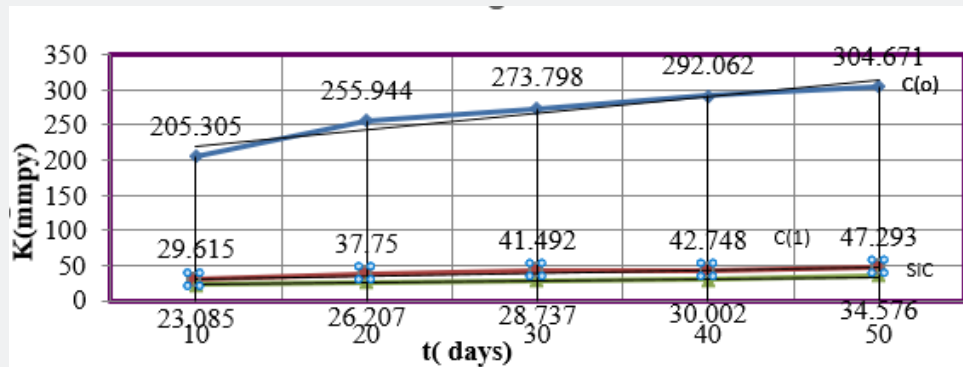
Figure 6: 1K Vs t for copper nanocoating with C (1) & SiC.

C (o) = Uncoated

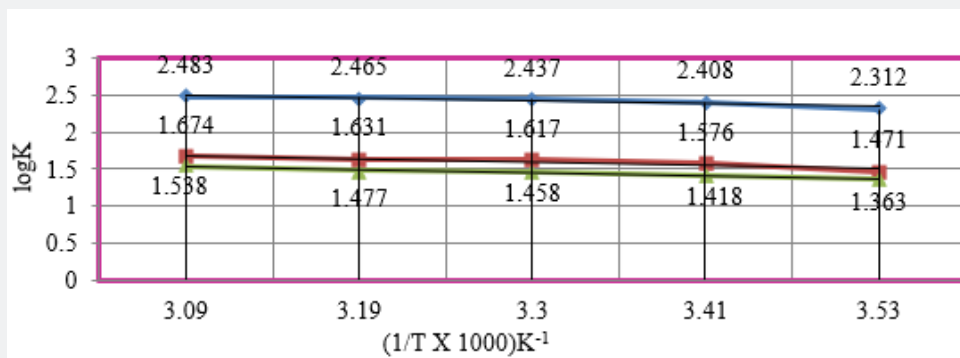C (1) = tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone].

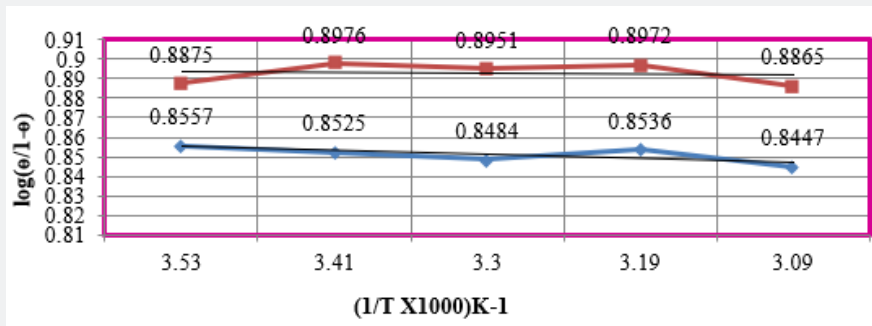**Figure 7:** LogK Vs 1/T for copper nanocoating with C (1) & SiC.

Figure 8: Log(θ/1-θ) Vs 1/T for copper C (1) & SiC.

The surface coverage area developed by tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC to calculate by equation ө = (Ko-Ko/K) at 283, 293, 303, 313 and 323K temperatures and their values were recorded in table1. It noticed that nanocoating tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone occupied lesser surface with respect of SiC. It clearly noticed in figure 9 plotted between ө (surface area) versus T (temperature).
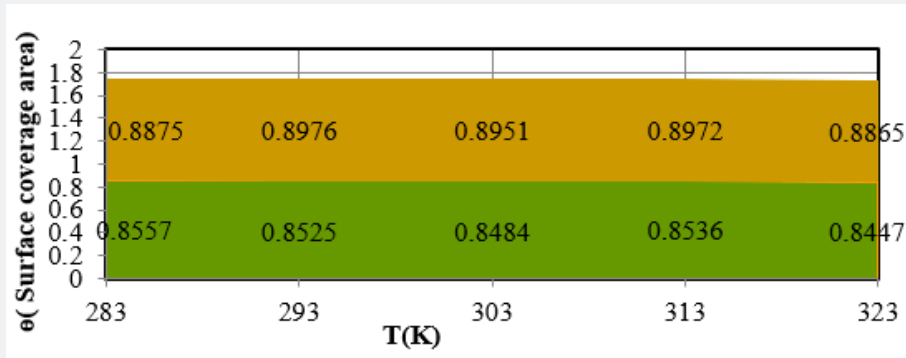

Figure 9: θ Vs For copper with nanocoating of C (1) & SiC.

The percentage coating efficiency of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC were determined by equation CE = (Ko-Ko/K) X 100 at 283, 293, 303, 313 and 323K temperatures and their values were given in table 1. Figure 10 depicted SiC produced higher coating efficiencies with respect of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone as shown in graph% CE (percentage coating efficiency) versus T (temperature).
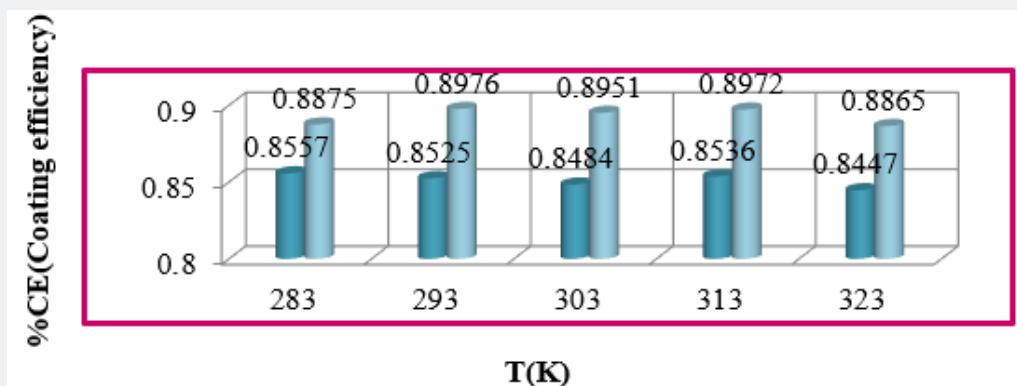

Figure 10: %CE Vs T for copper for nanocoating of C (1) & SiC.

Arrhenius equation d/dt (log K) = A e-E a/RT used and figure 7 for calculation of activation energy of uncoated and coated copper with tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicatbazone and SiC and their values were written table 2. Activation energy found to be higher with uncoated copper but their values reduced with nanocoating and electro spraying compounds. Activation energies values indicated nanocoating and electrospray compounds formed chemical bond with copper metal. The activation energy results of table 2 indicated that activation energy nanocoating and electrospray reduced and surface coverage area increased as shown figure 11.
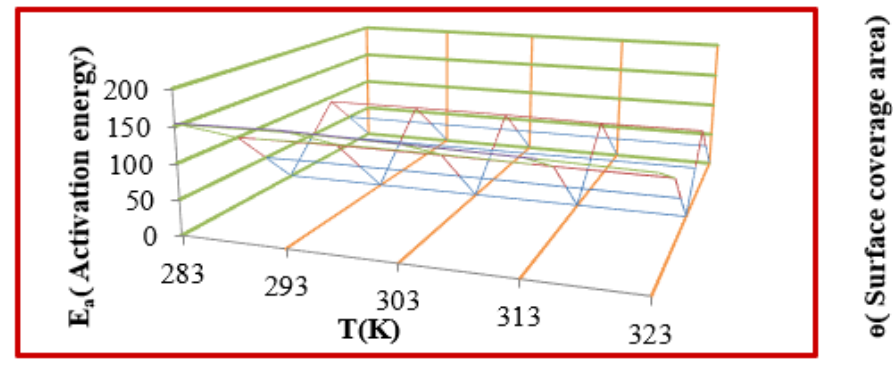

Figure 11: Ea Vs T, θ for copper with nanocoating of C (1) & SiC.

Table 2: Thermal parameters values of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicardazone and SiC.

Thermal Parameters	283K	293K	303K	313K	323K
Ea (0)	156.126	157.081	153.845	150.425	146.774
Ea, C (1)	99.335	102.807	102.079	99.531	98.952
q, C (1)	-52.119	-49.707	-47.157	-46.683	-43.447
ΔG, C (1)	-202.178	-202.181	-198.251	-192.432	-188.994
ΔH, C (1)	-62.413	-68.114	-69.407	-68.782	-70.037
ΔS, C (1)	-74.954	-79.265	-81.108	-81.885	-83.828
ө, C (1)	0.8557	0.8525	0.8484	0.8536	0.8447
Ea, SiC	92.041	92.501	92.042	90.133	90.913
q, SiC	-60.573	-61.449	-58.773	-57.424	-52.727
ΔG, SiC	-194.873	-191.842	-188.18	-183.049	-180.953
ΔH, SiC	-55.073	-57.774	-59.336	-59.398	-61.997
ΔS, SiC	-70.806	-73.201	-75.004	-76.002	-78.624
ө, SiC	0.8875	0.8976	0.8972	0.8972	0.8865

Heat of adsorption determined by Langmuir isotherm log (θ/1-θ) = log (A.C) - (q/ 2.303 RT) for copper coating of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC at 283, 293, 303, 313 and 323K temperatures. Heat of adsorption recorded in table 2 and its values were show that heat of adsorption reduced and surface coverage increased as shown in figure 12 which plotted (heat of adsorption) versus T (temperature) and ө (surface coverage area). The negative values of heat of adsorption indicated that nanocoating and electrospray compound bonded with copper metal by chemical bonding.

Free energy of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC obtained by equation ΔG = -2.303 RT log (33.3K) and their values were given in table 2. The results of table 2 exhibited that nanocoating and electrospray formed composite barrier by chemical bonding. Figure 13 depicted that free energy decreased as temperatures rising whereas surface coverage area enhanced such results observed in figure 13. Exothermic process occurred during nanocoating and electro spraying of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC.
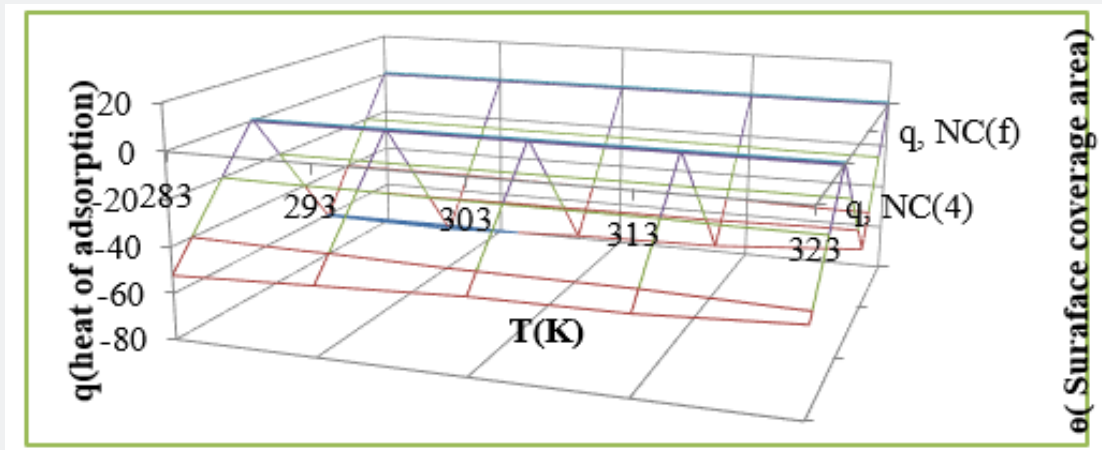
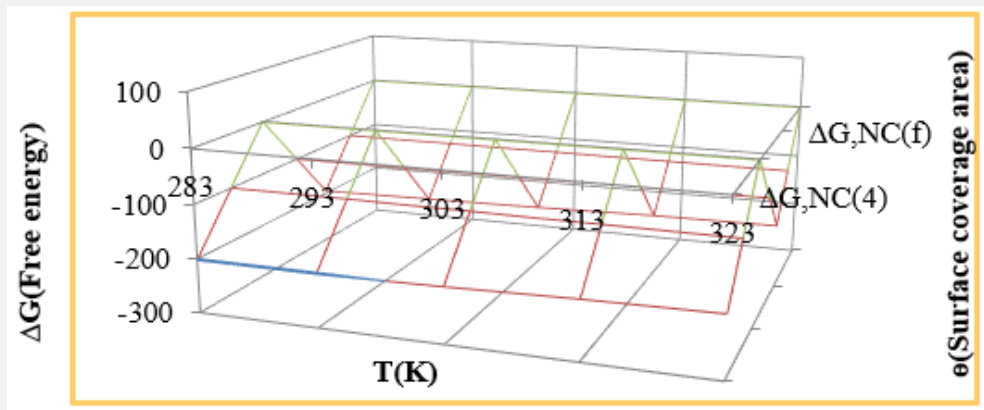**Figure 12:** q Vs T, θ for copper with nanocoating C (1) & SiC.

Figure 13: ΔG Vs T, θ for copper with nanocoating of C (1) & SiC.

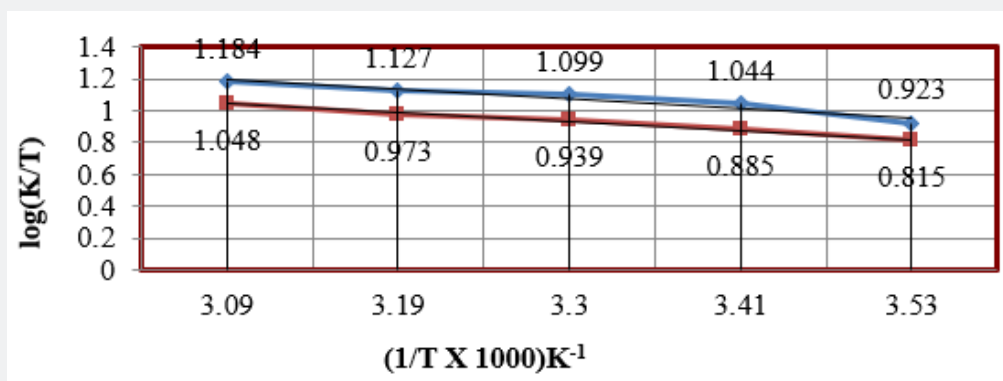**Figure 14:** Log(K/T) Vs 1/T for copper with nanocoating of C (1) & SiC.

Enthalpy of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC was calculated by transition state equation K = RT / N h log (ΔS# / R) X log (-ΔH #/ R T) and figure 14 plotted between log (K/T) versus 1/T and their values were mentioned in table 2. Enthalpy of nanocoating and electrospray decreased and surface coverage area increased as shown in figure 15. Enthalpy values found to be negative which indicated that nanocoating and electros praying an exothermic process.

Both compounds adhered on the base metal by chemical bonding. Entropy of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC was determined at various temperatures by above mentioned transition state equation and their values were written in table 2. The results of entropy indicated that both compounds arranged on base material in ordered manners with chemical bonding. Figure 16 plotted between ΔS (entropy) versus T, and ө for nanocoating and electro spraying materials.
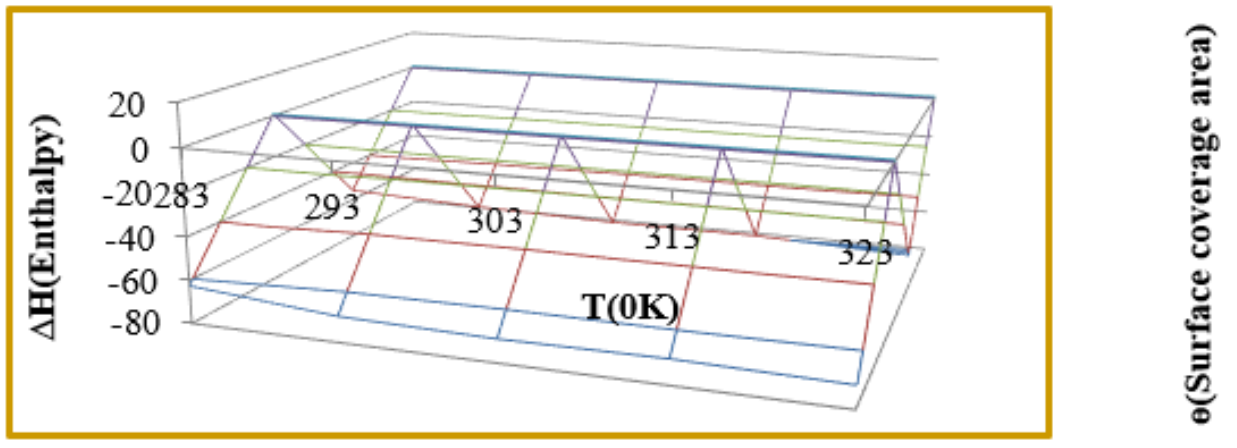

Figure 15: ΔH Vs T, θ for copper with nanocoating of C (1) & Sic.
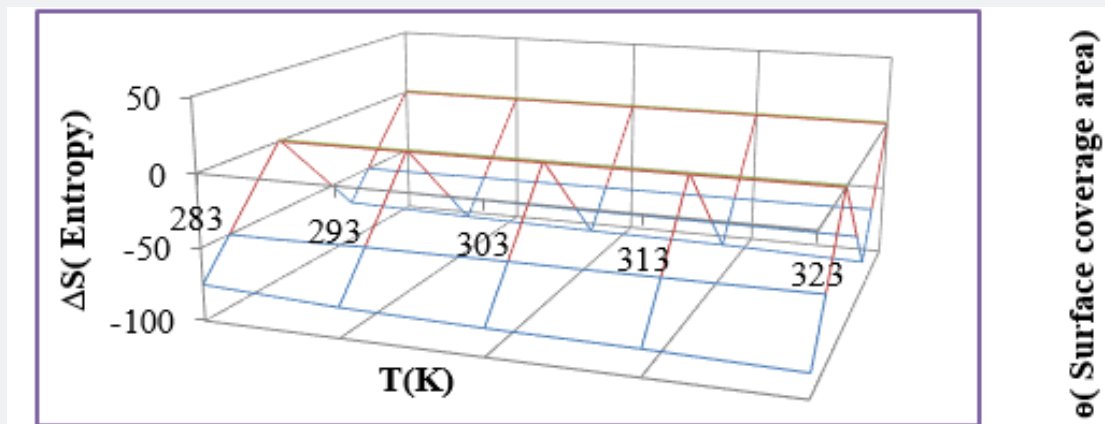

Figure 16: ΔS Vs T, θ for copper with nanocoating of C (1) & Sic.

Electrode potential and corrosion current density of aluminum, tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC were determined by equation $\Delta E/\Delta I = \beta a\ \beta c\ /\ 2.303\ I\ (\beta a + \beta c)$ and Tafel graph of figure 17 plotted between ΔE (electrode potential) versus I (corrosion current density). The results of electrode potential and corrosion current density were written in table 3. The results of table 3 saw that electrode potential and corrosion current density increased with uncoated aluminum but these values were reduced by nanocoating and electro spraying materials. Anodic current enhanced and cathodic current reduced with uncoated aluminum. But it coated with tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC anodic current decreased and cathodic current increased.

Corrosion current of aluminum, tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC was determined by above equation and their values were put in equation CR (mmpy) = 0.1288 I (mA /cm^2) × Eq. Wt. (g) / ρ (g/cm^3) to obtain corrosion rate of uncoated and coated aluminum and their values mentioned in table 3. It noticed that corrosion rate of uncoated aluminum found to high but coated aluminum corrosion rates were low. Both materials enhanced surface coverage area and coating efficiency. The results of corrosion rate of aluminum obtained by potentiost at technique confirmed by weight loss experiment. Table 3 Potentiost at polarization of copper of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and electro spraying SiC.

Table 3: Potentiostat polarization of copper of tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and electrospraying SiC.

NC	ΔE (mV)	ΔI	βa	βc	Icorr (mA/cm2)	K (mmpy)	θ	%CE	C (mM)
C (0)	-630	239	286	126	14.43	620.533	0	0	0
C (1)	-172	39	21	203	1.87	80.41	0.8704	87.04	30
SiC	-158	31	18	207	1.41	60.63	0.9022	90.22	10

Tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone is an electronic rich organic compound. It possesses several electron donor functional groups so it forms thin film barrier on copper metal. This coating compound develops lots of porosities on the interface of base metal. The H_3O^+ ions enter inside through osmosis due to porosities form by Tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone. These ions accelerate corrosion reaction so SiC uses as electro spraying which blocked porosities and protect metal. The nanocoating compound tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazoneand SiC form composite thin film barrier that is work as passive barrier against corrosive medium.

Conclusion

The nanocoating compound Tetrahydro-dibenzo [a, d][7] annulene-5,11-disemicarbazone and SiC coated on the surface copper metal and its corrosion phenomena studied at different temperatures in nitrogen dioxide environment. Both compounds formed composite thin film barrier and it decreased corrosion as well enhanced surface coverage area. The results of activation energy, heat of adsorption, free energy, enthalpy, and entropy depicted that composite barrier formed by chemisorption's process. These compounds adsorbed on copper were shown by plots of Langmuir, Freundlich and Temkin adsorption isotherms. These compounds increased coating efficiency and percentage coverage areas and neutralized the attack of nitrogen dioxide.

Acknowledgment

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