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2-(1-(Benzylimino)ethyl)phenol as anticorrosive compound supported with Quantum chemical calculations

Dalia M. Jamil[1], Shaimaa B. Al-Baghdadi[2], Wahab K. Ahmed[3], Ahmed A. Al-Amiery[3]*

[1]Chemistry Department, College of Science, University of Nahrain, Baghdad, Iraq.
[2]Applied Chemistry Division, Applied Science Department, University of Technology, Baghdad, Iraq.
[3]Energy and Renewable Energies Technology Center, University of Technology, Baghdad, Iraq.

Abstract : Corrosion inhibitions in corrosive solutions of hydrochloric acid for mild steel by chemical compound BEB (2-(1-(benzylimino)ethyl)phenol) had been investigated at 303K via weight loss technique. The outcomes show that the BEB displays great performances as inhibitor for mild steel in 1M hydrochloric acid. Inhibition efficiency increments with expanding of concentration and become 89.3% at the highest studied concentration. The results demonstrate that restraint happens by adsorption of the inhibitor on mild steel surface. The adsorption of BEB depending on adsorption isotherm of Langmuir. Quantum computations utilizing DFT with B3LYP/6-31G* level of hypothesis was utilized to estimate electr.
Keywords: isotherm; Langmuir; Quantum; BEB; Benzylimino.

Introduction

Corrosion is a typical issue for metal and straightforwardly affects its expense and safety[1]. Most of the understood inhibitors are natural or synthetic molecules that contain hetro-atoms like nitrogen, sulfur or oxygen[2]. Numerous synthetic compounds had been investigated to research their corrosion restraint potential, e.g., the impact of natural nitrogen molecules and/or synthetic on the corrosion[14-20] conduct of metal in corrosive solution; these molecules are generally utilized for their quick response[3,4]. Natural and/or synthetic inhibitors could be adsorbed on the metal-solution interface through four postulate mechanisms, 1. Electrostaticallyrelation between the surface of the mildsteel and charges. 2. Relation of electron pairs withthe surface of the mild steel. 3.Cooperationofπ-electrons and the the surface of the mild steel[5]. This study a corrosion inhibitor was synthesized and examined it effects as corrosion inhibitor in corrosive solution by weight reduction method. Hypothetical computations had been utilized to assess a parameters relate with experimental results that had been performed utilizing DFT.

Experimental Section

All chemicals used were of reagent grade (supplied by Sigma-Aldrich) and used as supplied without further purifications. A solution of the (1. mmol) in ethanol 100 mL was refluxed with Benzylamine (1.0 mmol) for 7 h. After cooling to room temperature, a yellow solid mass separated and recrystallized. Recrystallized from ethanol; yield 73%; M.P. 123 oC; 1H-NMR (CDCl3): δ 6.971-7.441 (m, 1H, C–H aromatic ring) and δ 4.804 (d, 2H) for CH2; IR: 2901.5 cm−1 (C–H, aliphatic), 1621.8 cm−1 (C=N); Elemental Analysis: C, Anal. Calculated. for C15H15NO: C, 79.97; H, 6.71; N, 6.22. Found: C, 90. 11%; H, 6.72%; N, 6.40%. The FTIR

spectra were measured using Thermo Scientific Model Nicolate 6700 Spectrophotometer (Thermo Scientific, Hemel Hempstead, UK). NMR spectra were recorded using Model AVANCE III 600 MHz spectrometer (BRUKER, Billerica, MA, USA).

Weight Loss technique

The average weights loss for the 3 specimens were utilized to evaluate the inhibition efficiencies utilizing the equation1:Estimations for weight-loos had been done by technique showed in the reference[6]. Mild steel sample with triplicate was immersing for a period of 2hours in 100mL of the corrosive solution named hydrochloric acid without and/orBEB at 303K. Weights loos in averagehad been used to assess the efficiencies of BEB.

$$IE\% = \frac{w - w^{o}}{w} \times 100 \qquad 1$$

w and w^{o} were the losses of weight without and/or withBEB.

Quantum calculations

Quantum computations were done by density functional theory-DFT with level; 6/31G(d,p) [7]. The electronic properties, HOMO (highest occupied molecular orbital), LUMO (lowest unoccupied molecular orbital), Eg (energy gap) and other parameters like Ionization potential, IP and EA, Electron affinity) have been assessed.

Results and discussion

Inhibitor Synthesis

This inhibitor BEB (2-(1-(benzylimino)ethyl)phenol)had beensynthesize by reflux of 1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)ethanone and phenylmethanamine in similar mole ratio, Figure 1.

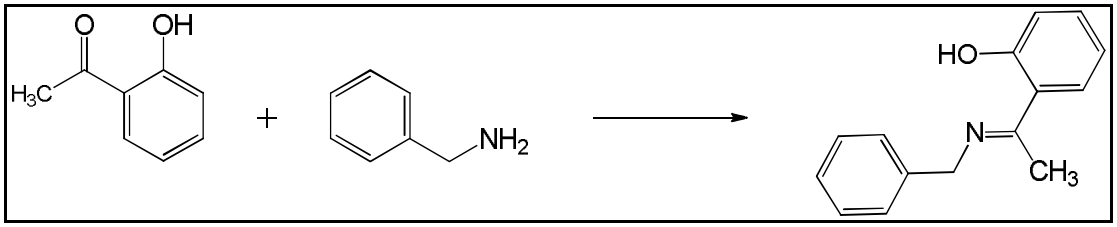

Figure 1. Inhibitor BEB reaction synthesis.

Weight loss Technique (Impact of BEB concentration)

The corrosion inhibition in absence and/or presence of deferent concentrations for mild steel surface of inhibitor BEB in hydrochloric acid as corrosive solutionwas investigated utilizing weight loss **techniques** for 2 hours immersion time. Inhibition efficiency calculation for MS corrosive acid at the concentrations ($5x10^{-2}$, $10x10^{-2}$, $20x10^{-2}$, $50x10^{-2}$ and $100x10^{-2}$) (g/L) of the BEB had been appeared in Figure 2. This behavior could be discussed as deep impact of BEB on MS surface yield in adsorption[8]. The level of adsorption become higher when we increase the concentration from ($5x10^{-2}$g/L to $100x10^{-2}$g/L) of BEB would increase the inhibition efficiency. The best restraint efficiency of BEB in corrosive acid were appeared at a highest concentration of BEB $100x10^{-2}$ g/L. Organic inhibitors rein the MSwere formationprotective film that adsorbed to surface of MS[9]. Corrosion inhibition capacity of BEB moleculeswould from complex compound with coordination bonds between metal and hetro-atoms in BEB molecule (Oxygen and/or nitrogen) that have lone pair of electrons.

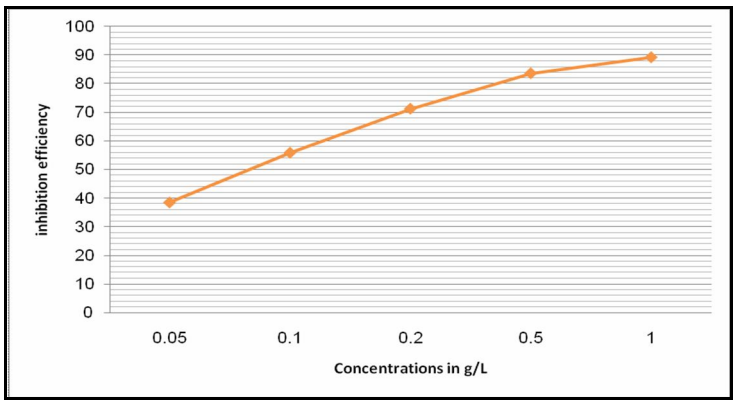

Figure 2. Influences of concentration vs inhibition efficiency for BEB inhibitor.

Quantum chemical Calculations

Quantum computation was performing utilized to show the relationof MS and BEB[10]. HOMO and LUMO of the BEB, had been sown in Figure. 3.

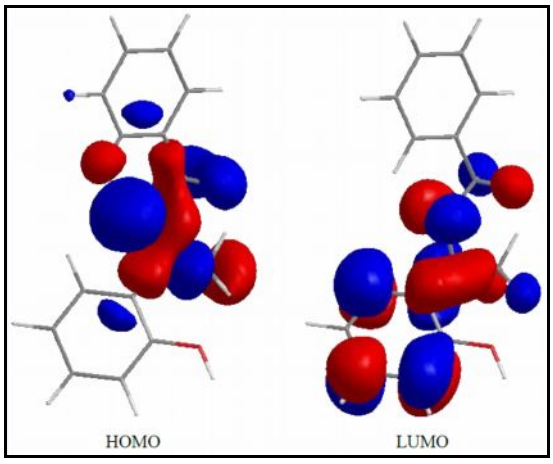

Figure 3. HOMO and LUMO for BEB

Parameters, HOMO, HOMO and dipole minute had been given in Table 1. In HOMO the area for entire molecule, had been located at electrophile attacks and displayed to the dynamic-center with highestrelation with the MS surface, were donate electron pairs from hetro-atoms in BEB molecules. In addition LUMO-orbital also could accept electrons from MS surface using antibonding orbitals[11].

Table 1. Electronic and dynamic properties for the most stable conformation of BEB molecule.

HOMO Hartrees	LUMO Hartrees	Band Gap	Dipole moment
-0.34768517 au	-0.07614456 au	-0.2715461	3.992

Estimation of HOMO demonstrates the mean a molecule could offer electrons to acceptor molecules with empty orbital, while LUMO mean the abilityof molecule toward nucleophilic-attack[15]. Estimation value of energy gap recommends energy to expel an electron from the orbital may be minimize, identifying with improved inhibition efficiencies[12]. HOMO as appeared in Table 1, don't change basically for BEB, imply that the differences in the adsorption could be a direct result of molecule-size parameters instead of electronic structure parameters. It is clearly, that IE% increases with the most noteworthy HOMO values. The growing estimations of EHOMO demonstrate a higher inclination for the giving electrons to the atoms with an empty orbital. The heading of consumption hindrance procedure could be guess in view of dipole moment (μ). In spite of the way that composition is conflicting on the utilization of μ as a marker of the corrosion inhibition relation, it is commonly concurred that the adsorption of polar particles having higher dipole-minute on the MS surface

ought to affect better inhibition efficiency. The data got from this study exhibit that the, inhibitor has estimation dipole minute equivalent to 3.992 and most noteworthy IE% is 89.3 %[13].

Conclusion

The studied compound named BEB (2-(1-(Benzylimino)ethyl)phenol) was synthesized in a good yield and its structure was elucidate according to spectroscopical and micro-elemental techniques was good corrosion inhibitor for mild steel in 1 M HCl solution and the efficiency of BEB depend on the molecular structure. The adsorption of BEB that investigates in this study on mild steel surface follow Langmuir's adsorption-isotherm model.

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