

Accepted Manuscript

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PII: S0167-7322(16)31203-X
DOI: DOI: [10.1016/j.molliq.2016.07.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molliq.2016.07.008)
REFERENCE: MOLLIQ 6022

TO APPEAR IN: *Journal of Molecular Liquids*

RECEIVED 14 MAY 2016
DATE:
REVISED DATE: 2 JULY 2016
ACCEPTED 3 JULY 2016
DATE:



Please cite this article as: Ke Hu, Jia Zhuang, Chaochao Zheng, Zhu Ma, Li Yan, Hubo Gu, Xianguang Zeng, Jiating Ding, Effect of novel cytosine-L-ALANINE DERIVATIVE BASED CORROSION INHIBITOR ON STEEL SURFACE IN ACIDIC SOLUTION, *Journal of Molecular Liquids* (2016), DOI: [10.1016/j.molliq.2016.07.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molliq.2016.07.008)

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Effect of novel cytosine-L-alanine derivative based corrosion inhibitor on steel surface in acidic solution

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Abstract

A novel environmental-friendly corrosion inhibitor named cytosine-L-alanine derivative (CLAD) was synthesized by using small biological molecules to protect the X80 steel surface in HCl solution. The weight loss measurement, polarization curves, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) and SEM measurement were used to systematically investigate the inhibition performance of CLAD. The results showed that the corrosion inhibition efficiency of CLAD reached 91%, which was 78% higher than that of L-alanine. And it was found that the impeded electron transfer, reduced metal dissolution and inhibited corrosion progress of metal surface were derived from the compact and uniform protective film. The adsorption of CLAD obeyed the Langmuir adsorption isotherm, and adsorption behaviors included physical adsorption and chemical adsorption. Moreover, the quantum chemistry calculation parameters (E_{HOMO} , E_{LUMO} and ΔN) proved that the high corrosion inhibition efficiency of CLAD was associated with its strong adsorption as a barrier film on the steel surface. The results further demonstrated that the KI mixed CLAD was an alternative strategy to enhance the inhibition efficiency and reduce the cost.

Keywords:

Organic corrosion inhibitor; Cytosine-L-alanine derivative; EIS; SEM; Quantum chemical calculations;

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