الملخص

يتضمن البحث تحضير وتشخيص وتقييم نو عين جديدين من منبطات التآكل من مشقات الميلامين وهما مشتق ثنائي ايثانول امين الميلامين كلورال (١٧) ومشتق ثنائي ايثانول امين مع كل من راتنجا الميلامين فور مالديهايد (١١١). حضر الراتنجان من تفاعل تكثيف ثنائي أيثانول أمين مع كل من راتنجا الميلامين الكلورال والميلامين فور مالديهايد عند ظروف تجريبية مثلي، تم ايجادها في هذه الدراسة خلال العديد من التجارب التي تضمنت دراسة العديد من العوامل المؤثرة مثل درجة الحرارة والعامل المساعد والسب المكافئة المستخدمة وغيرها تم تشخيص الراتنجات المحوفرة والتي شملت مطيافية الاشعة تحت الحمراء ومطيافية الاشعة فوق البنفسجية.

قيم الداتنجان المحضران III و IV كمثبطات التآكل في الوسط الحامضي للحديد المقاوم للصدأ، درس تأثير العديد من العوامل المؤثرة في سزعة التأكل مثل الدالة الحامضية، درجة الحرارة ،تركيز المثبط وزمن التعرض، استعملت ثلاث طرق في تقييم مثبطات التآكل هي:-

- 1- الطريقة الكهروكيميائية باستعمال الطريقة الاستكمالية لمنحنيات الاستقطاب وتعيين منحنيات تافل عند الطروف التجريبية المختلفة.
 - 2- طريقة فقدان الوزن المألوفة في مجال تقييم متبطات التآكل.
 - 3- الفحص المجهري الاستقطابي.

Abstract

This study is concern with the synthesis, characterization and evaluation of two new anti corrosion inhibitors based on melamine derivatives. This include [derivative of Diethanol Amine Melamine Chloral IV] and [derivative of Diethanol Amine Melamine Formaldehyde III].

The two resins were prepared from condensation reaction of Diethanol Amine with Melamine Chloral and Melamine Formaldehyde resins at optimum experimental conditions which were obtained from running many experiments including several parameter affect such as temperature, catalyst, and the equivalent ratio ... etc.

The prepared resins were characterized by the available techniques i.e. I.R and u.v-visible spectrophotometery. The prepared resins III and IV were evaluated as corrosion inhibitor for mild steel in acidic medium. The effect of

pH., Temperature Degree, inhibitor concentration and exposure time on corrosion rate were studied.

Three methods were used for the evaluation of corrosion inhibitor. There are:-

- 1. Electrochemical method which is using extrapolation of steady state polarization curves and determining Tafle curves at different experimental conditions.
- 2. Weight loss method which is familiar in the evaluation of corrosion inhibitor.
- 3. Polarized microscope test.

The result obtained using methods 1 and 2 for determining many functional limiting inhibitor efficiency such as corrosion rate, inhibitor efficiency at temperature range (303-333) ko, it has been noticed that the corrosion rate increases with increasing of temperature and it decreases with increasing of two inhibitors concentration at fixed temperature. The results revealed that both inhibitors had high efficiency in increase corrosion rate which reached to (86.54%) by using inhibitor (III) at method 1, and it was (97.366%) at method 2. While, the efficiency was (90.19%) by using inhibitor (IV) at method 1. Many thermal dynamic functions, activation energy Ea, enthalpy DH and entropy DS were calculated.

Adsorption characteristic of the two inhibitors were calculated i.e. adsorption area at different experimental conditions. These were considered as an important functions for inhibitor evaluation. The result obtained using the three techniques that the two inhibitor III and IV shows high efficiency in decreasing corrosion rate in acidic medium which can be used in industry.