Ijncse ,volume 2, issue 3 (July - September) , 2015

International Journal of Nano Corrosion Science and Engineering

Volume 2; Issue 3, Year 2015



Corrosion of metals is prevented by flower extracts. Weight loss and electrochemical studies have been employed to evaluate the corrosion inhibition efficiencies of the extracts of flowers. Usually aqueous extracts are conveniently employed. Adsorption of active principle on the metal surface obey Langmuir, temkin and frenlich absorption isotherm. Thermodynamic parameters have been calculated. Protective film has been analysed by SEM, EDX, AFM and FTIR. Mild steel in the metal mostly employed in these studies.

Key words: corrosion inhibitors, flower extract, green inhibitors, colored inhibitors.

3	**Corrosion inhibition by dyes from plants** *V.Johnsirani* , S.Rajendran , A.Christy Catherine Mary ,* *R.Joseph Rathish, T. Umasankareswari and J Jeyasundari* Many organic compounds containing hetero atoms like sulphur, nitrogen and oxygen have been used as corrosion inhibitors. However, the environmental needs have prompted the researchers to make use of environmental friendly green inhibitors. The synthetic dyes have been used as corrosion inhibitors however, they have been discarded due to environmental hazards. Natural dyes, extracted from plant materials have been used as corrosion inhibitors. For this purpose dyes such as berberine, lawsone and curcumin extracted from plant materials have been used as corrosion inhibitors. The inhibition efficiency has been evaluated by electrochemical studies and weight loss method. The protective film has been analysed by FTIR spectra, fluorescence spectra, SEM and EDAX. **Keywords :** Corrosion inhibition, natural dyes berberine, lawsone and curcumin, FTIR spectra, fluorescence spectra, SEM and EDAX.	**22-28**
4	**Green Approach to Corrosion Inhibition by E*mblica Officinalis* (NA-7) Leaves Extract** **D. Renita *, T. Sanish , Dwivedi , and C. Amit** The inhibition potentials of Emblica officinalis leaves extract was investigated by evaluating the corrosion behavior of mild steel immersed in 1N HCl solution containing varied concentration of the extract ranging from 200ppm to 1000ppm. Weight loss, corrosion rate, percentage inhibition efficiency, surface coverage and Langmuir adsorption isotherm were utilized to evaluate the corrosion inhibition and	**29-45**