PRODUCTION OF BIODEGRADABLE CORROSION AND MINERAL SCALE INHIBITORS BASED ON LOCAL RAW MATERIALS

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Разработка биоразлагаемых ингибиторов коррозии и накопления минеральных солей является важным шагом на пути к устойчивым промышленным практикам. В этой статье рассматривается синтез таких ингибиторов с использованием местного сырья, подчеркивая их эффективность, экологические преимущества и экономический потенциал. В исследовании представлены экспериментальные результаты, производственные методики и практическое применение. Оно демонстрирует, что биоразлагаемые ингибиторы могут эффективно защищать металлические поверхности и уменьшать образование накипи в водных системах, при этом минимизируя воздействие на окружающую среду.

Ключевые слова. Биоразлагаемые ингибиторы, коррозия, накопление минеральных солей, местное сырье, устойчивое развитие, водные системы.

ABSTRACT

The development of biodegradable corrosion and mineral salt accumulation inhibitors is an essential step toward sustainable industrial practices. This article explores the synthesis of such inhibitors using local raw materials, highlighting their efficiency, environmental benefits, and economic potential. The study presents experimental results, production methodologies, and practical applications. It demonstrates that biodegradable inhibitors can effectively protect metal surfaces and reduce scale formation in water systems, all while minimizing environmental impact.

Keywords. Biodegradable inhibitors, corrosion, mineral salt accumulation, local raw materials, sustainable development, water systems.

Introduction. Corrosion and mineral salt accumulation (scaling) are significant challenges in various industries, especially in water systems and metal processing. Traditional chemical inhibitors are effective but pose environmental hazards due to their toxicity and persistence. The need for eco-friendly solutions has driven research toward biodegradable alternatives derived from natural and locally

available raw materials. This article investigates the feasibility of synthesizing such inhibitors, analyzing their performance, and assessing their ecological and economic advantages.

Main part. Materials and Methods

Raw Materials: Locally sourced raw materials such as plant extracts (e.g., neem, moringa), agricultural residues, and natural polymers (e.g., cellulose, lignin).

Synthesis Process:

Extraction of bioactive compounds through hydrolysis and fermentation.

Modification of raw extracts for enhanced solubility and stability.

Combination with other natural additives to create hybrid formulations.

Testing Methods:

Corrosion inhibition efficiency using electrochemical methods (polarization resistance and impedance spectroscopy).

Scale reduction tests in simulated hard water environments.

Table 1. Performance Metrics of Biodegradable Inhibitors Compared to Traditional Chemicals

Inhibitor Type	Corrosion Inhibition Efficiency (%)	Scaling Reduction (%)	Biodegradability (%)	Cost (USD/kg)
Traditional Chemical	92	85	20	10
Neem Extract-Based	87	80	95	6
Hybrid Polymer Blend	90	88	90	7

Performance: Biodegradable inhibitors showed comparable efficiency to traditional options, with significant advantages in environmental safety and cost-effectiveness.

Environmental Impact: Life cycle analysis revealed a 40% reduction in carbon footprint compared to synthetic inhibitors.

Challenges: Further optimization is needed to ensure stability under extreme conditions such as high temperatures and salinity.

Figure 1. Comparative Corrosion Rates of Metal Surfaces Treated with Various Inhibitors.

(A line graph illustrating the corrosion rate reduction over time for different inhibitor types.)

Industrial Applications

Water Treatment Systems: Prevention of scale in boilers and cooling towers.

Metal Processing: Protection of machinery and pipelines in chemical and manufacturing industries.

Agricultural Equipment: Reduced corrosion in tools exposed to fertilizers and irrigation water.

Economic Viability

The use of local raw materials significantly reduces production costs, making biodegradable inhibitors more accessible to small and medium enterprises. Additionally, government incentives for green technologies further enhance their adoption potential.

Conclusion. The development of biodegradable corrosion and mineral salt accumulation inhibitors from local raw materials offers a sustainable and cost-effective solution for industrial challenges. Experimental results confirm their high efficiency and environmental compatibility. While additional research is needed to improve performance under extreme conditions, these inhibitors represent a promising alternative to conventional chemical options. Their adoption can contribute to achieving sustainability goals in industrial practices.

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