

**Rheological, Electrochemical, Surface, DFT and Molecular Dynamics Simulation
Studies on the Anticorrosive Properties of New Epoxy Monomer Compound for Steel in
1 M HCl Solution**

Omar Dagdag^a, Ahmed El Harfi^a, Omar Cherkaoui^b, Zaki Safi^c, Nuha Wazzan^d, Lei

Guo^e, E. D. Akpan^{f,g}, Chandrabhan Verma^{f,g*}, E. E. Ebenso^{f,g*} and Ramzi T.T. Jalgham^h

^aLaboratory of Aggroresources, Polymers and Process Engineering (LAPPE), Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Ibn Tofail University, BP 133, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco.

^bHigher School of Textile and Clothing Industries, Laboratory REMTEX, BP 7731, Oulfa, Casablanca, Morocco.

^cAl Azhar University-Gaza, Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, P.O Box 1277, Gaza, Palestine.

^dKing Abdulaziz University, Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, P.O Box 42805, Jeddah, 21589, Saudi Arabia.

^eSchool of Materials and Chemical Engineering, Tongren University, Tongren, 554300, China.

^fDepartment of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, School of Chemical and Physical Sciences, North-West University, Private Bag X2046, Mmabatho 2735, South Africa.

^gMaterial Science Innovation & Modelling (MaSIM) Research Focus Area, Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences, North-West University, Private Bag X2046, Mmabatho 2735, South Africa

^hDepartment of Oil and Gas, Faculty of Engineering, Bani Walid University, Bani Walid, Libya.

Supplementary Information

ER: Brown viscous resin; $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δppm =2.38; 2.63 (dd, 2H, CH_2) (A,B), 2.77; 3.16 (m, 1H, CH oxirane) (X), 3.46 (dd, 2H, $-\text{N-CH}_2$) (C,D), 3.61 (dd, 2H, $-\text{CO(N)-CH}_2$) (A,B), 6.94; 7.71 (s, 4H aromatic) (Ar); FTIR (cm^{-1}): 3270 (residual hydroxyl and amine groups), 2978, 2883 (C-H vibrations), 1585, 1500, 1450 (1,2- substituted aromatic ring), 1654 (C=O amide), 1396, 1095, 1043 (C-O), 930, 880 (oxirane ring).

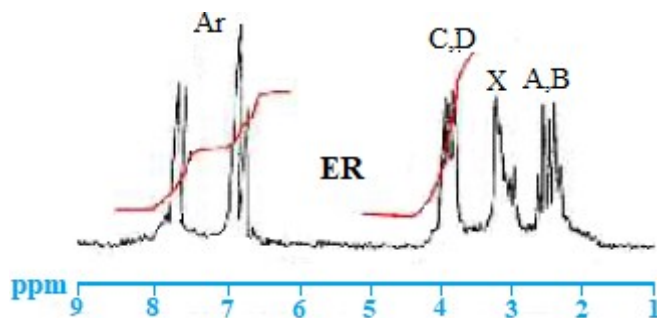


Fig SI 1 ^1H NMR spectra of ER.

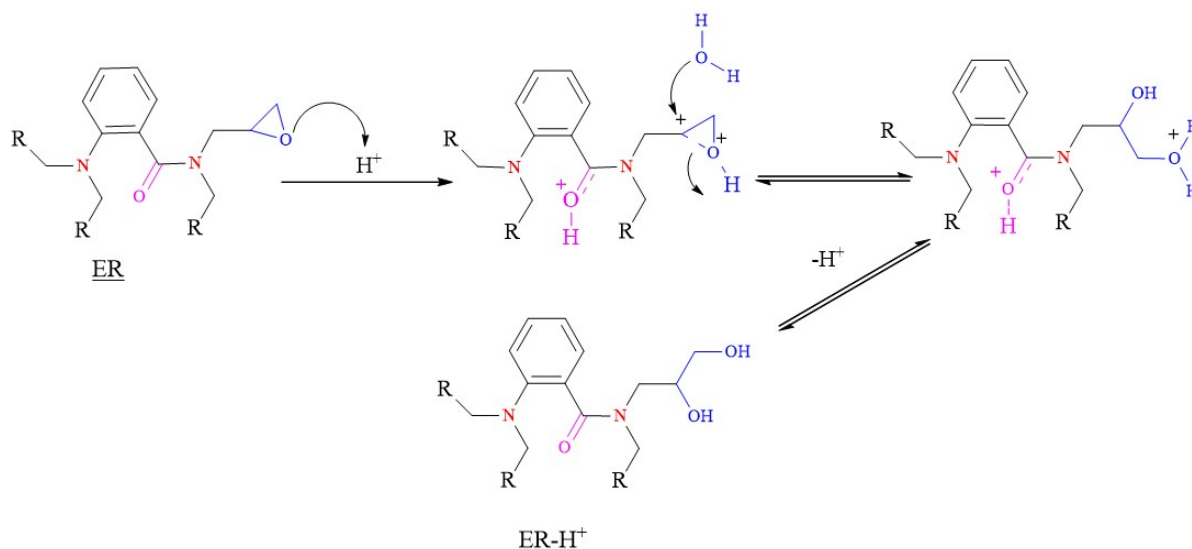


Fig. SI 2 Mechanism of ring opening reaction of epoxides of ER in acid solution.

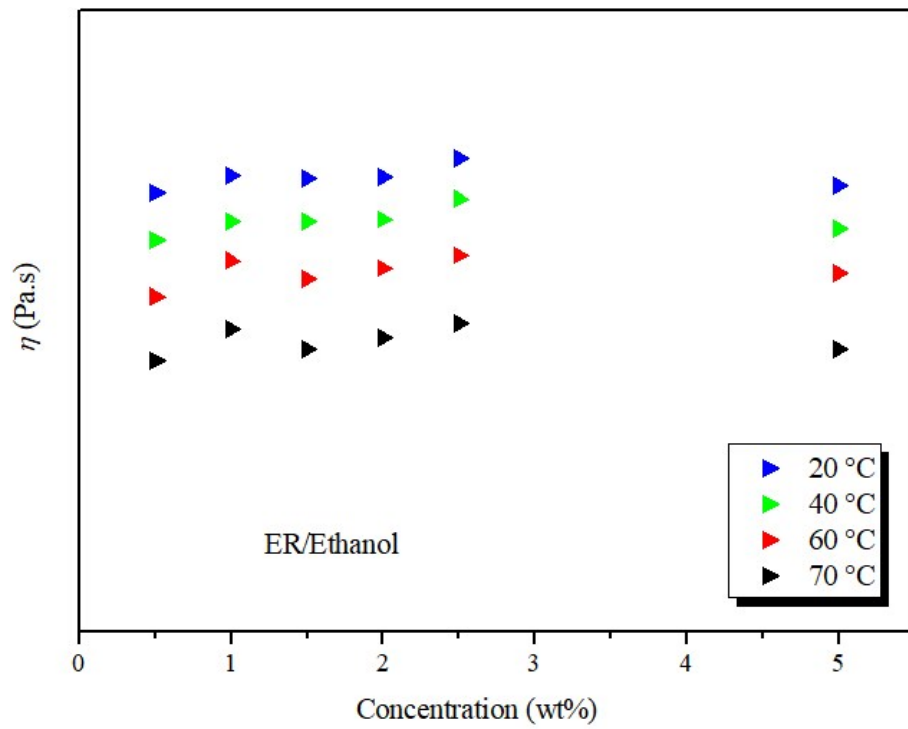


Fig. SI 3 The consequences of concentration on viscosity of ER/Ethanol at: 20, 40, 60 and 70 °C.

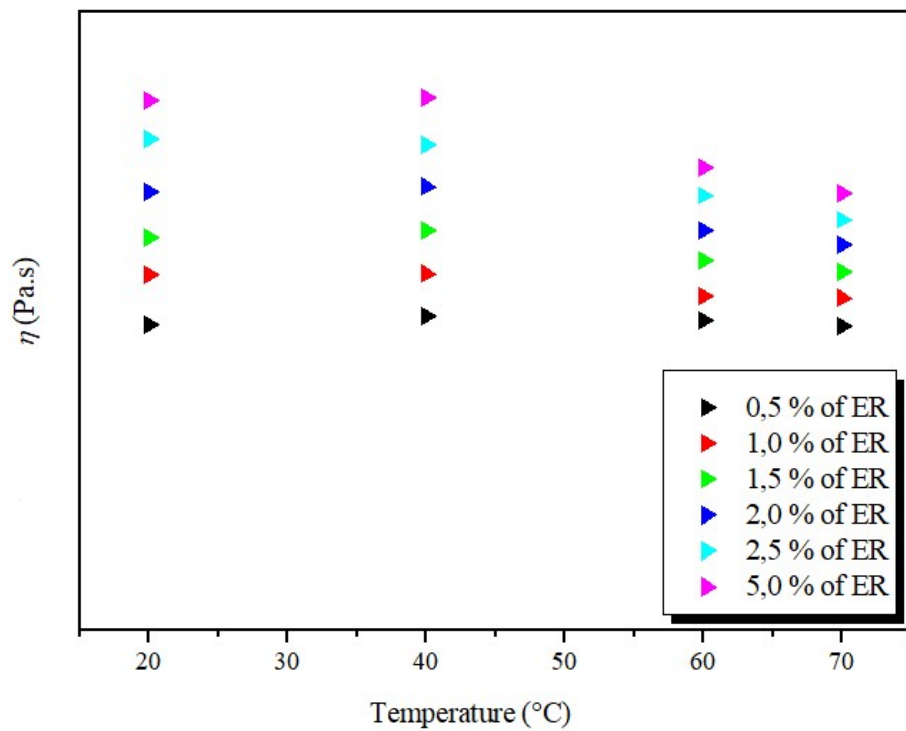


Fig. SI 4 Viscosity as a function of temperature of ER/Ethanol at various concentrations

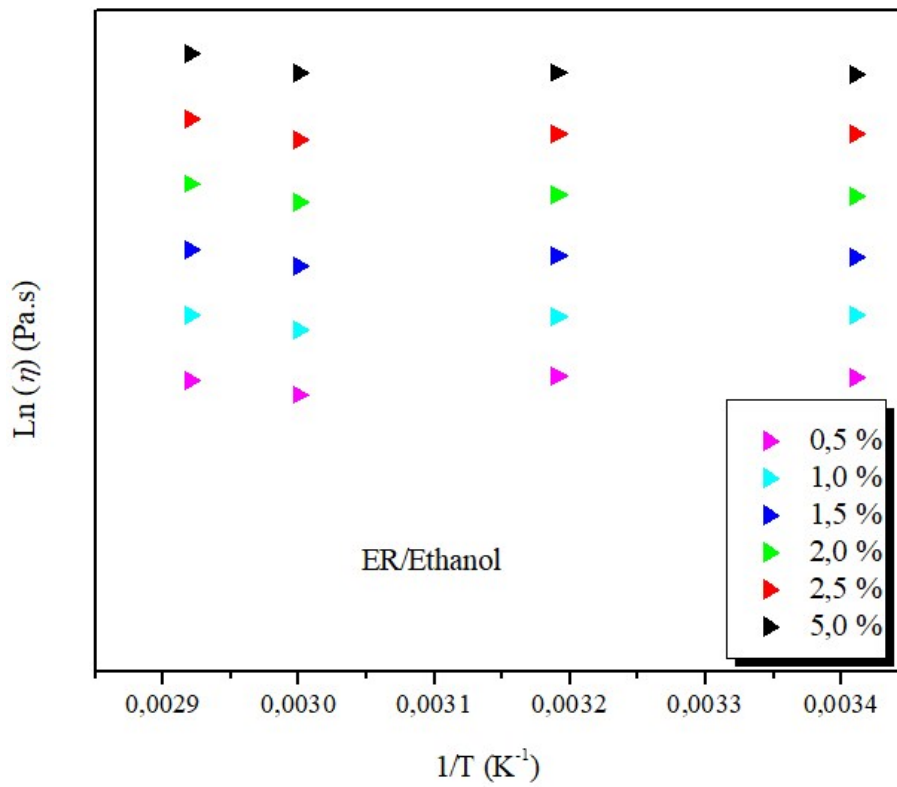


Fig. SI 5 Arrhenius plots for the zero shear viscosity of concentrations of ER/Ethanol.

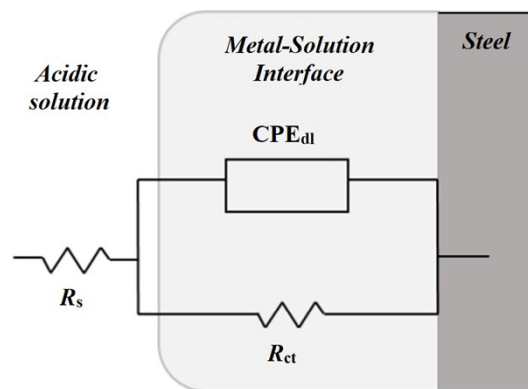


Fig. SI 6 Equivalent circuit used for the analysis of the EIS data.

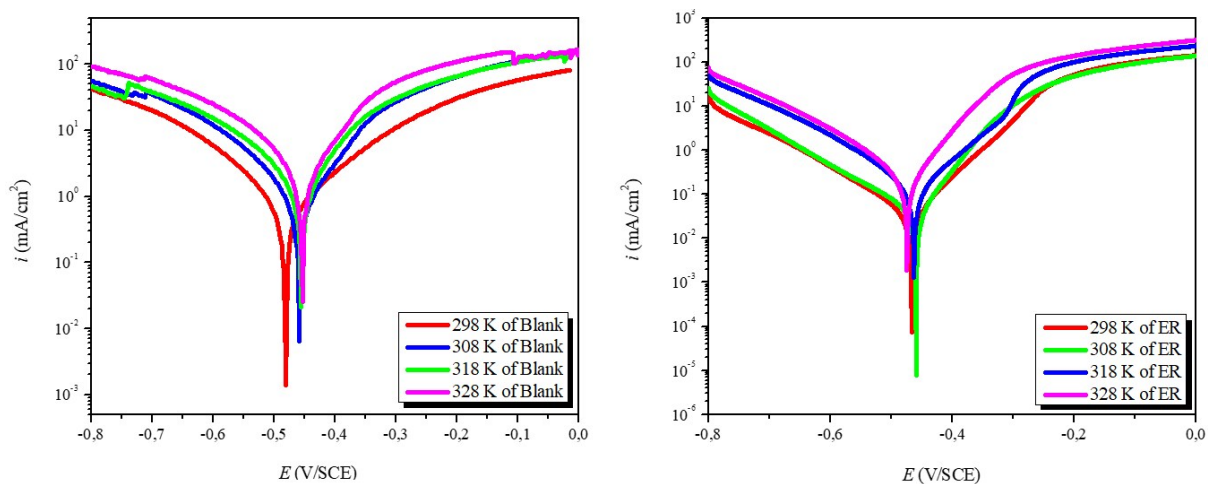


Fig. SI 7 Potentiodynamic polarization plots of carbon steel in 1 M HCl solution without and in the presence of 10^{-3} M of ER at varying temperatures.

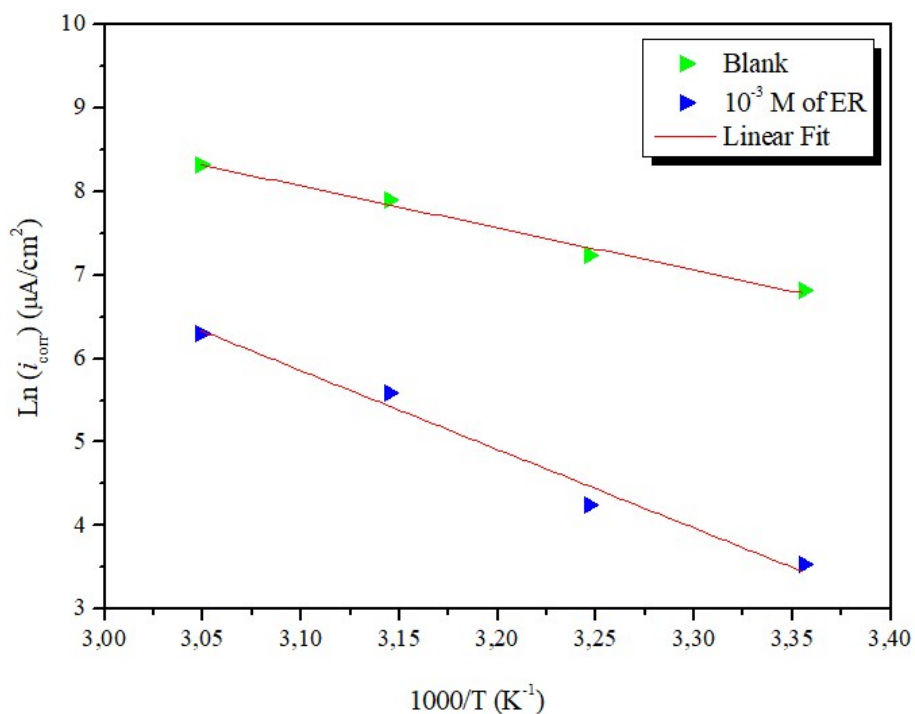


Fig. SI 8 The relationship between $\text{Ln}(i_{\text{corr}})$ and $1/T$ for carbon steel in 1 M HCl solution without and in the presence of 10^{-3} M concentration of ER.

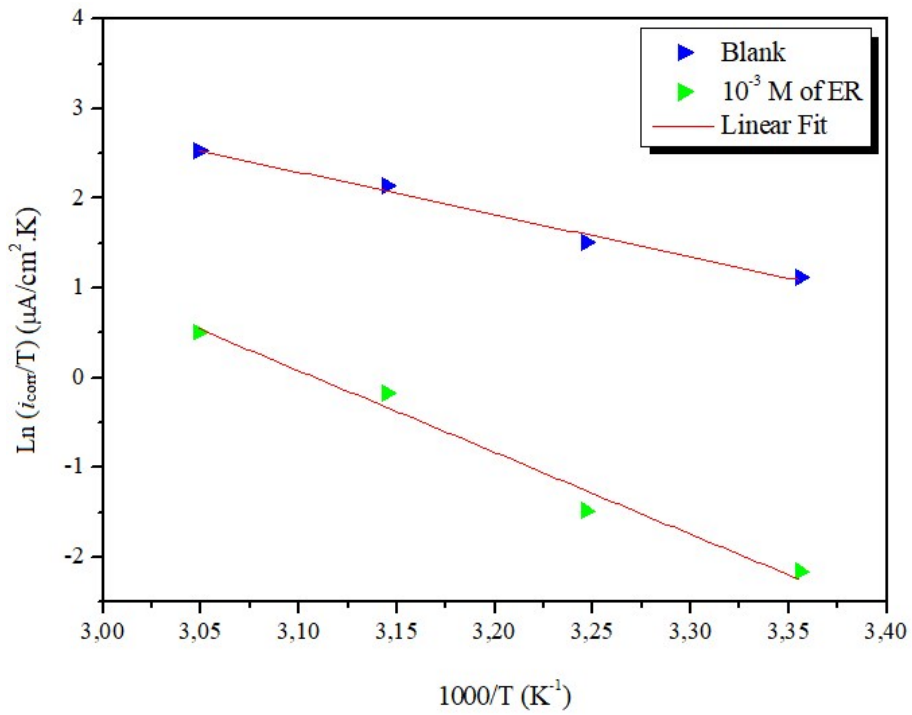


Fig. SI 9 Transition state plots for carbon steel in 1 M HCl solution without and in the presence of 10^{-3} M concentration of ER.

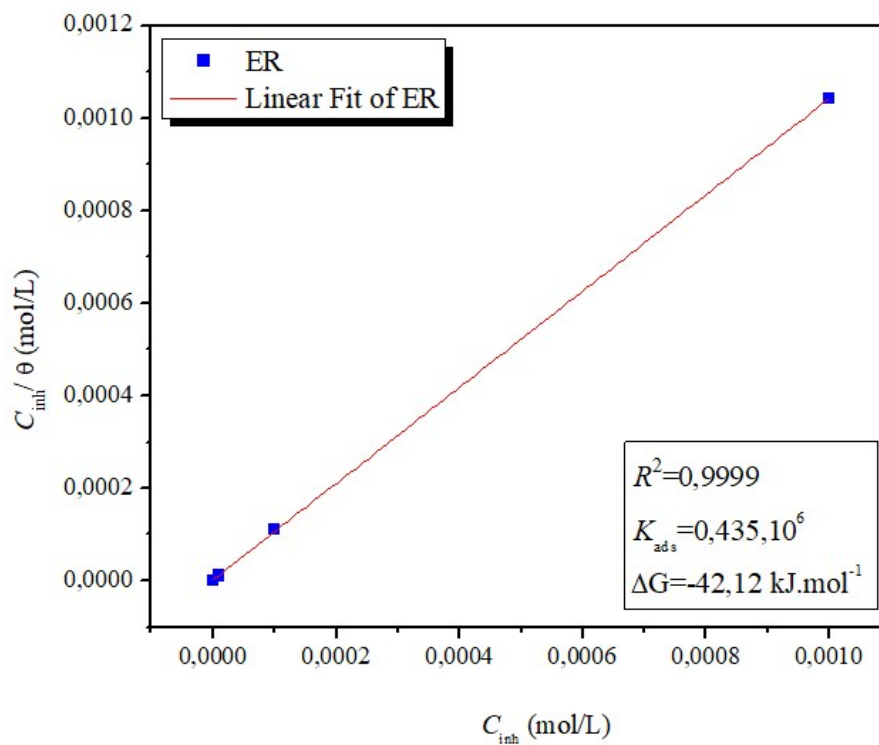


Fig. SI 10. Langmuir adsorption isotherm plot of ER on the carbon steel surface at 298 K.

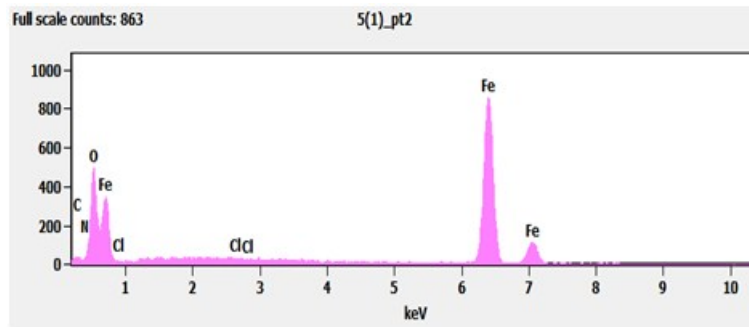
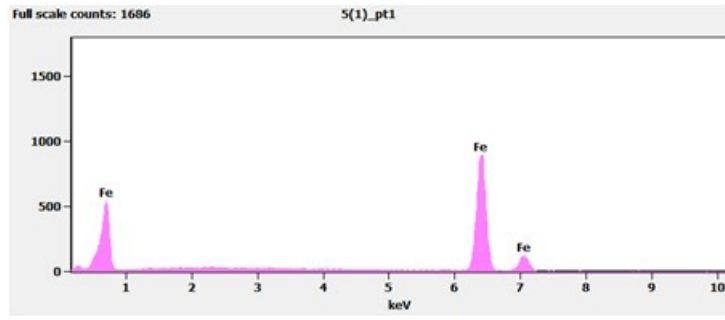


Fig. SI 11. EDX spectra of mild steel surface corroded in 1M HCl with and without ER.

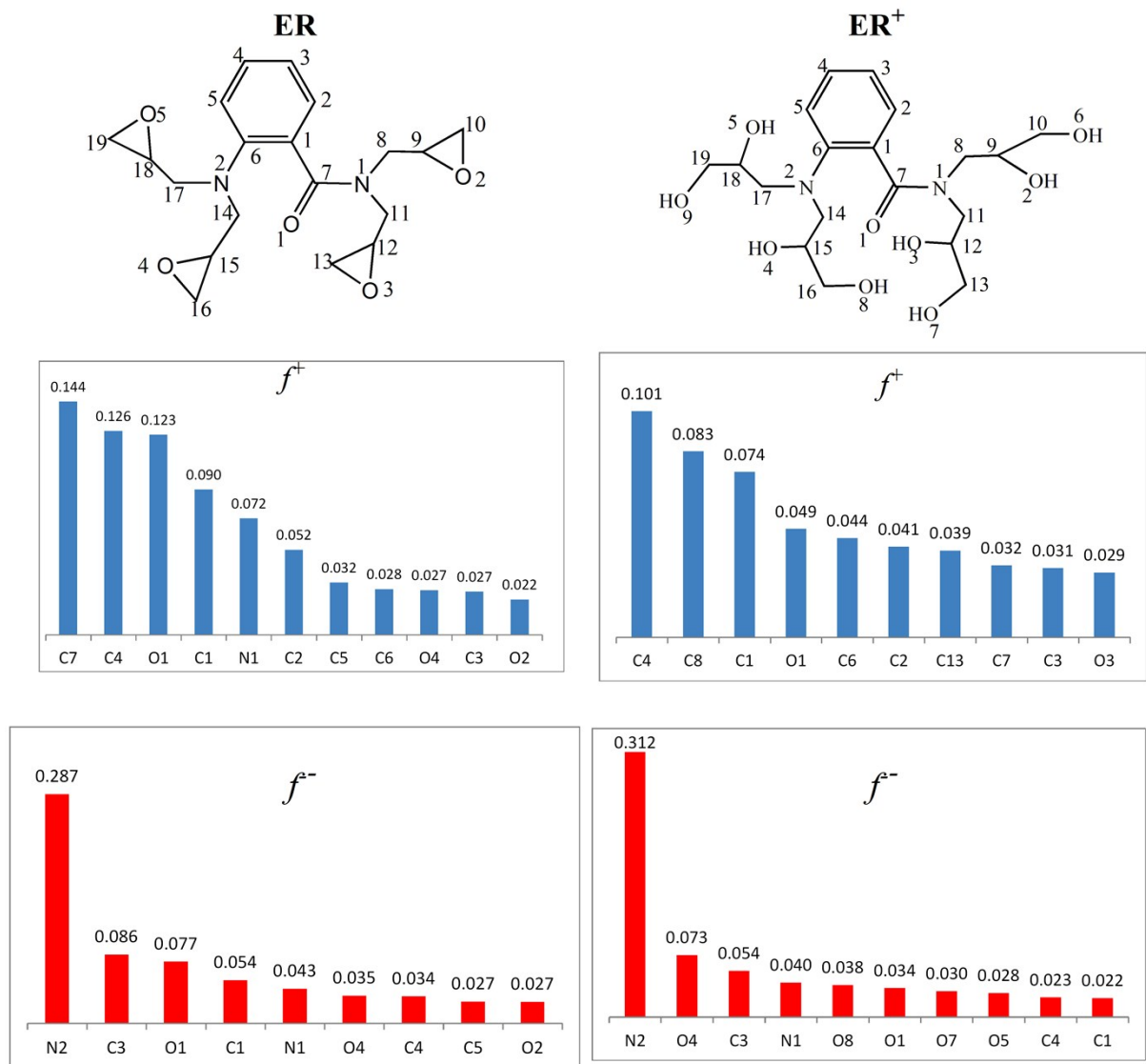


Fig. SI 12. Graphical presentation of the calculated Fukui indices of ER and its protonated form ER⁺.

Table SI 1. Composition of the carbon steel.

C	Mn	Si	Al	Cr	Mo	Ni	Cu	Co	V	Fe
0.11	0.47	0.24	0.03	0.12	0.02	0.1	0.14	<0.001	<0.003	Balance

Table SI 2 Name, abbreviation, chemical structure and analytical data of the synthesized compound.

Inhibitor	Chemical structure	Analytical data
Tetraglycidyl-1,2-Aminobenzamide (ER)		ER: Brown viscous resin, yield 92%; ¹ H-NMR (DMSO-d ₆ , 300 MHz): δppm=2.38; 2.63 (dd, 2H, CH ₂), 2.77; 3.16 (m, 1H, CH oxirane), 3.21; 3.46 (dd, 2H, -N-CH ₂), 3.21; 3.36: 3.61 (dd, 2H, -CO(N)-CH ₂), 6.94; 7.71 (s, 4H aromatic); FTIR (cm ⁻¹): 3270 (residual hydroxyl and amine groups), 2978, 2883 (C-H vibrations), 1585, 1500, 1450 (1,2-substituted aromatic ring), 1654 (C=O amide), 1396, 1095, 1043 (C-O), 930, 880 (oxirane ring).

Table SI 3: The impact of temperature on the electrochemical parameters for carbon steel in

T (K)	E_{corr} mV/SCE		i_{corr} $\mu\text{A}/\text{Cm}^2$		$\eta\%$	1 M HCl
	Blank	10^{-3} M of ER	Blank	10^{-3} M of ER	-	and
298	- 473	-464	916	34.31	96	
308	- 459	-459	1390	69.70	95	10^{-3}
318	- 455	-462	2700	268.85	90	M of
328	- 453	-474	4100	546.82	87	ER.

	E_a (kJ/mol)	ΔH_a (kJ/mol)	ΔS_a (J.mol ⁻¹ K ⁻¹)	SI
Blank	41.94	39.30	- 56.70	
10⁻³ M of ER	78.40	75.90	38.07	

4Activation parameters for carbon steel in 1 M HCl solution without and in the presence of ER.

Table SI 5Calculated Quantum chemical parameters for epoxy compound and its protonated form obtained from DFT/B3LYB/6-311+G (d, p) in both gas phase and in solution.

	Gas		Solution	
	ER	ER ⁺	ER	ER ⁺
Energy (a.u.)	-1224.236344	-1530.223571	-1224.258717	-1530.253177
μ^*	3.731	3.949	5.660	3.698
E_{HOMO} (eV)	-6.385	-6.615	-6.338	-6.511
E_{LUMO} (eV)	-0.968	-1.208	-0.881	-1.060
I	6.385	6.615	6.338	6.511
A	0.968	1.208	0.881	1.060
ΔE	5.417	5.407	5.457	5.451
χ	3.676	3.912	3.609	3.785
η	2.709	2.704	2.728	2.726
σ	0.369	0.370	0.367	0.367
ω	2.709	2.704	2.728	2.726
ΔN_{100}	0.043	0.000	0.043	0.000
ΔN_{110}	0.211	0.168	0.211	0.168
ΔN_{111}	0.038	-0.006	0.038	-0.006
$\Delta \psi$	1.020	0.882	1.054	0.948
ΔE_{b-d}	-0.677	-0.676	-0.682	-0.681