

Electrochemical Approaches to Corrosion Control and Inhibitor Design

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Abstract

Corrosion is an electrochemical degradation process that leads to significant economic and safety concerns. Understanding corrosion mechanisms through electrochemical techniques has enabled the development of effective corrosion inhibitors. This article explores the electrochemical principles underlying corrosion processes and evaluates modern inhibitor strategies based on adsorption and film formation.

Keywords: Corrosion electrochemistry, Corrosion inhibitors, Electrochemical techniques, Metal protection

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Introduction

Corrosion occurs when metals undergo electrochemical reactions with their environment, resulting in material deterioration. Electrochemical studies provide insight into anodic and cathodic processes governing corrosion rates. The application of inhibitors has proven to be one of the most practical approaches to corrosion mitigation, particularly in industrial systems. Recent research emphasizes environmentally benign inhibitors derived from organic and plant-based compounds. Electrochemical systems involve complex interactions between electrons, ions, and solvent molecules at electrified interfaces. Traditional experimental methods often struggle to resolve these interactions with sufficient spatial and temporal resolution. Computational electrochemistry addresses this limitation by providing theoretical frameworks capable of predicting reaction energetics and kinetics. Advances in computing power and algorithm development have enabled realistic simulations of electrode surfaces under applied potentials. These approaches are increasingly used to guide experimental efforts and accelerate the discovery of efficient electrochemical materials. Bioelectrochemistry has emerged as a multidisciplinary field that bridges electrochemistry, biology, and materials science. Enzymatic electrodes form the core of many bioelectrochemical systems, where enzymes catalyze specific biochemical reactions while exchanging electrons with conductive substrates. The challenge of efficient electron transfer between deeply buried enzyme active sites and electrodes has driven extensive research into surface modification, nanomaterials, and redox polymers. Understanding enzyme orientation, microenvironment, and stability is critical for designing electrodes capable of long-term operation. These systems have demonstrated remarkable potential in renewable energy generation, wearable biosensors, and implantable medical devices.

Conclusion

Electrochemical analysis remains central to corrosion science and inhibitor development. Advances in inhibitor chemistry and surface characterization techniques have improved corrosion protection strategies. Future work should focus on sustainable inhibitors and real-time monitoring methods to ensure long-term material durability.. Innovations in nanomaterials, enzyme engineering, and immobilization strategies have substantially improved electron transfer efficiency and operational stability. Despite challenges related to enzyme degradation and cost, future research focused on hybrid bio-inorganic systems and scalable fabrication techniques is expected to accelerate the commercialization of bioelectrochemical devices across healthcare, environmental monitoring, and energy sectors.

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