USE OF AN IMPEDANCE SPECTROSCOPY FOR AN ESTIMATE OF EFFICIENCY OF UNIVERSAL INHIBITORS HYDROGEN-SULPHIDOUS AND CARBONIC OF CORROSION OF STEEL

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The protective efficiency of a technological mixture of pyridines bases, its solution in the heavy coal solvent and 1-(3,6-diasa-8-amino)-2-(tallic oil acids alkils)-1,3-diasa-2-cyclopentene in the chloride media containing hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide was studied by means of impedance spectroscopy. Chemical and biochemical consumption of oxygen by the inhibitors solutions was determined. It was shown, that the investigated additives are capable to polylayer adsorption on the electrode surface. Already in the small (50 - 200 mg/l) concentrations they are the universal inhibitors of acid, carbonic-acid and hydrogen-sulfide corrosion of steel, effectively slowing down the anodic reaction at the insignificant influence on the cathodic one.