

Optimasi konsentrasi propolis sebagai inhibitor korosi paduan aluminium AA7075 = Optimization of propolis concentration for corrosion inhibitor aluminium alloy 7075

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Abstrak

Metode pengendalian korosi yang efektif dalam sistem tertutup adalah dengan menggunakan inhibitor, yaitu zat kimia yang ditambahkan dalam jumlah sedikit (ppm) untuk mengurangi laju korosi logam. Inhibitor ramah lingkungan banyak dikembangkan untuk menggantikan inhibitor kimia berbasis krom yang bersifat toksik. Dalam penelitian ini, propolis yang diketahui mengandung zat anti oksidan diteliti fungsinya sebagai inhibitor logam aluminium. Paduan aluminium AA7075-T651 yang telah diaktivasi sifat korosinya dengan perlakuan panas pada suhu 300°C selama 1 jam digunakan sebagai bahan uji. Propolis dengan konsentrasi 200, 400, 800, dan 1200 ppm ditambahkan ke dalam larutan uji korosi 3.5wt% NaCl. Uji hilang berat dilakukan selama 10 hari dengan suhu larutan dipertahankan 30°C . Hasil uji hilang berat menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi propolis yang memberikan efisiensi tertinggi adalah 400 ppm dengan berat hilang sebanyak $0,15 \text{ mg/cm}^2\text{.hari}$. Efisien inhibisi laju korosi ($\dot{I}\text{-CPR}$) dan efisien inhibisi arus densitas korosi ($\dot{I}\text{-i}$) berturut-turut sebesar 69,39 % dan 79,22 %. Mekanisme perlindungan korosi yang dihasilkan adalah tipe katodik pada 400 dan 800 ppm, tipe anodik untuk konsentrasi propolis 200 dan tipe campuran untuk konsentrasi 1200 ppm. Uji polarisasi potensiodinamik menunjukkan penurunan arus korosi pada konsentrasi 200, 400, 800, dan 1200 ppm berturut-turut 22,67; 8,52; 13,44; dan $16,32 \text{ }\dot{I}^{1/4}\text{A/cm}^2$ dari $41,02 \text{ }\dot{I}^{1/4}\text{A/cm}^2$. Analisis respon impedansi permukaan menggunakan EIS menunjukkan bahwa pada penambahan 400 ppm propolis terjadi peningkatan resistansi polarisasi (R_p) menjadi $652,6 \text{ }\Omega\text{.cm}^2$ dan resistansi transfer muatan (R_{ct}) menjadi $1944 \text{ }\Omega\text{.cm}^2$ dibandingkan tanpa inhibitor dengan nilai R_p dan R_{ct} masing-masing sebesar 313,1 dan $429,1 \text{ }\Omega\text{.cm}^2$. nilai R_p and R_{ct} pada konsentrasi lain lebih rendah dibandingkan pada konsentrasi 400 ppm. Propolis sebanyak 400 ppm merupakan nilai optimum dimana pada konsentrasi lebih rendah tidak menunjukkan pengaruh terhadap ketahanan korosi dan nilai yang lebih tinggi menunjukan nilai saturasi sehingga perlindungan terhadap korosi berkurang. Mekanisme perlindungan terjadi melalui deposisi lapisan tipis di permukaan logam yang berfungsi menghalangi serangan korosi.

.....One of the prominent method to control corrosion in the closed system is adding the inhibitor into the corrosive medium. Inhibitor itself is an additive compound with ability to suppress corrosion reaction. A small amount of inhibitor (ppm) is enough to inhibit the process. Many eco-friendly inhibitors have been developed to replace the toxic chrome-based chemical inhibitors. In this study, propolis which is known to contain anti-oxidants was investigated for its function as an aluminum metal inhibitor. AA7075-T651 aluminum alloy which has been activated its corrosion properties by heat treatment at a temperature of 300°C for 1 hour is used as a test material. Propolis with concentrations of 200, 400, 800, and 1200 ppm was added to the corrosion test solution 3.5wt% NaCl. The weight loss test was carried out for 240 hours with the temperature of the solution maintained at 30°C . The weight loss test results showed that the concentration of propolis that provided the highest efficiency was 400 ppm with $0,15 \text{ mg/cm}^2\text{.days}$ loss in weight. Efficient corrosion inhibition rate ($\dot{I}\text{-CPR}$) and efficient corrosion density current inhibition ($\dot{I}\text{-i}$) were 69,39% and 79,22%, respectively. The resulting corrosion protection mechanisms are cathodic types at

400 and 800 ppm, anodic types for propolis concentrations of 200 and mixed type at 1200 ppm. Potentiodynamic polarization tests showed a decrease in corrosion currents at concentrations of 200, 400, 800, and 1200 ppm respectively 22,67; 8,52; 13,44; and 16,32 $\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$ from $41,02 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$. Analysis of the surface resistance response using EIS implied that at the addition of 400 ppm propolis an increase in polarization resistance (R_p) to $652.6 \Omega\text{.cm}^2$ and charge transfer resistance (R_{ct}) to $1944 \Omega\text{.cm}^2$ were compared without inhibitor with a value of R_p and R_{ct} respectively 313,1 and 429,1 $\Omega\text{.cm}^2$. Concentration of 400 ppm is the optimum value where the lower concentration did not show an effect on corrosion resistance and a higher value shows the saturation value so that its protection against corrosion is reduced. The maximum protection mechanism by propolis at a concentration of 400 ppm occurs through deposition of a thin layer on the metal surface which serves to prevent corrosion attacks from the solution shown by the phase Bode curve.