

# Supplementary Materials: Solution Based Coating of Mild Steel with *Spilanthes acmella* Leaves Extract for Corrosion Inhibition in Acid Medium

Akbar Ali Samsath Begum <sup>1,\*</sup>, Raja Mohamed Abdul Vahith <sup>1</sup>, Vijay Kotra <sup>2</sup>, Mohammed Rafi Shaik <sup>3,\*</sup>, Abdelatty Abdelgawad <sup>4</sup>, Emad Mahrous Awwad <sup>5</sup> and Mujeeb Khan <sup>3,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> PG & Research department of chemistry, Jamal Mohamed College (Autonomous), Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamilnadu-620001, India. E-mails: samsathshanavas@gmail.com (A.S.B.); abdul.vahithjmc@gmail.com (R.A.V.).

<sup>2</sup> Department of Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Qwest International University Perak, 30250, Ipoh, Malaysia. E-mail: vijay.kotra@qiup.edu.my (V.K.).

<sup>3</sup> Department of Chemistry, College of Science, King Saud University, P.O. Box 2455, Riyadh 11451, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. E-mails: mrshaik@ksu.edu.sa (M.R.S.); kmujeeb@ksu.edu.sa (M.K.).

<sup>4</sup> Department of Industrial Engineering, College of Engineering, King Saud University, P.O. Box 800, Riyadh-11421, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. E-mail: aesayed@ksu.edu.sa

<sup>5</sup> Department of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, King Saud University, P.O. Box 800, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. E-mail: 436107822@student.ksu.edu.sa

\* Correspondence: samsathshanavas@gmail.com (A.S.B.); mrshaik@ksu.edu.sa (M.R.S.); kmujeeb@ksu.edu.sa (M.K.); Tel: +966-11-4670439 (M.R.S.).

**Table S1.** FT-IR spectral data of aqueous extract of SA leaves.

Observed IR Absorption Band (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Assignment
3401	O-H stretch
2924	C-H stretch
2854	C-H stretch
-	C=N
1742	C=O stretch
1630	C=O stretch
1560	C-C in aromatic rings
-	C-H bend
1384	C-O-C stretch
-	C-O stretch
1113	C-O stretch
-	Substituted benzene
696	CH"OOP"
696	CH"OOP"

**Table S2.** FT-IR Spectral data for the aqueous leaf extract of SA and the scratched film from mild steel surface after immersion in 1.0 M HCl with 10% SA.

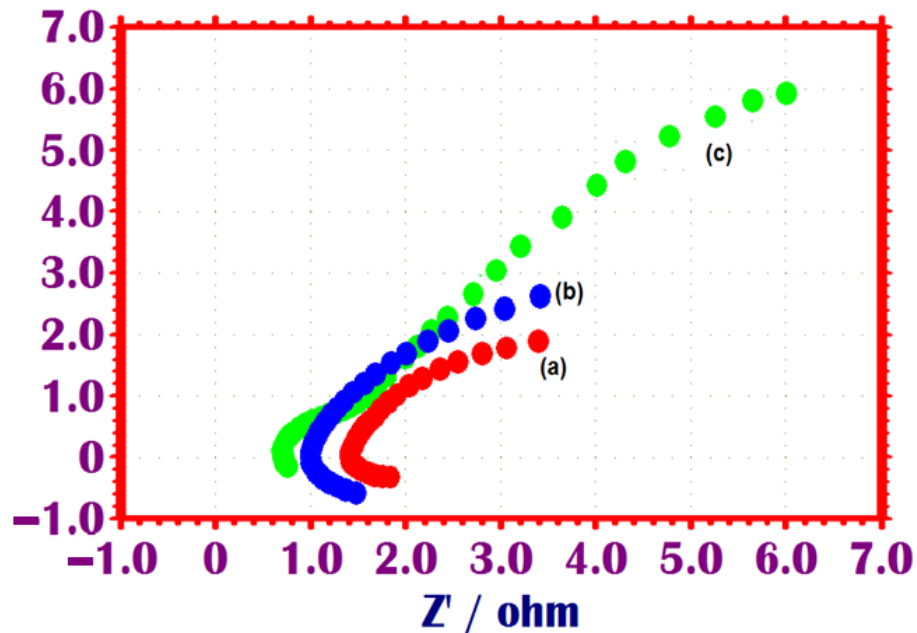
IR Bands of Crude Plant Extract	IR Bands of Film from Mild Steel Surface	Frequency Assignment
3401.3	3431.0	-OH(alcoholic)
2924.2	2855.4	C-H
2854.1	2924.6	C-H
1742.7	-	-C=O stretch
1630.7	1632.0	C=C in organic ring
1560.0	-	C-C in aromatic ring
1384.8	1384.7	-C-O-C-
1113.5	-	C-O stretch
1022.5	1036.1	C-O stretch
870.6	-	C-Cl stretch

696.0	667.9	CH''OOP''
-	471.2	Y-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
-	571.2	Y-Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>

### 3.6.2. Analysis and Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy

#### 3.6.2.1. Nyquist Plots

The measurement of double layer capacitance,  $C_{dl}$ , gives the information about adsorption and desorption process and also the protective layer formation on the electrode surface [49]. The double layer capacitance,  $C_{dl}$  and charge transfer resistance,  $R_{ct}$  for the mild steel corrosion in 1.0 M HCl for the addition of different concentrations of the SA-LE at room temperature were determined from the Nyquist plots and are shown in Table S3. The observed increase in the  $R_{ct}$  value and decrease in the  $C_{dl}$  value with the increasing addition of all the studied leaves extract show that the components presents in the extracts are adsorbed on the mild steel surface [50]. The Nyquist plot for the corrosion of mild steel in 1.0 M HCl in the absence and in the presence of the inhibitor of low and high concentrations is shown in Figure S1 [51].



**Figure S1.** Nyquist plot for the corrosion of (a) mild steel in 1.0 M HCl without inhibitor (b) with 2% and (c) with 10% aqueous leaf extract of SA.

**Table S3.** Electrochemical impedance parameters from Nyquist plot and bode plot for the corrosion of mild steel without and with the various concentrations of aqueous SA leaves extract in 1.0 M HCl.

Concentration of the Aqueous Leaves Extract (% v/v)	Nyquist Plot			Bode Plot	
	$R_{ct}, \Omega \text{ cm}^2$	$C_{dl}, \mu\text{F/cm}^2$	Inhibition Efficiency (%)	Impedance, $\log(Z/\Omega)$	Phase Angle, -Phase/deg
Blank	1.546	$5.2006 \times 10^{-6}$	-	0.3167	31.10
2	1.919	$8.582 \times 10^{-7}$	83.5	0.4254	39.95
10	5.2303	$3.149 \times 10^{-7}$	93.9	1.0329	47.48

#### 3.6.2.2. Bode plots

Bode plots are obtained from the plot of  $\log (Z/\text{ohm})$  Vs.  $\log (\text{freq}/\text{Hz})$  and  $-\text{phase}/\text{deg}$  Vs.  $\log (\text{freq}/\text{Hz})$ . Using these plot, the impedance value and the phase angle ( $\theta$ ), are calculated and given (Table S3). The Bode plots for mild steel corrosion in 1.0 M HCl without inhibitor (Figure S2) and the Bode plots for mild steel corrosion in 1.0 M HCl with 2% and 10% of SA-LE are shown in Figures S3 and S4. The phase angle and impedance values increase with increasing inhibitor concentrations [52]. The shape of the curves shows that the adsorption of the inhibitor molecules by the replacement of water molecule from metal surface takes place a single step.

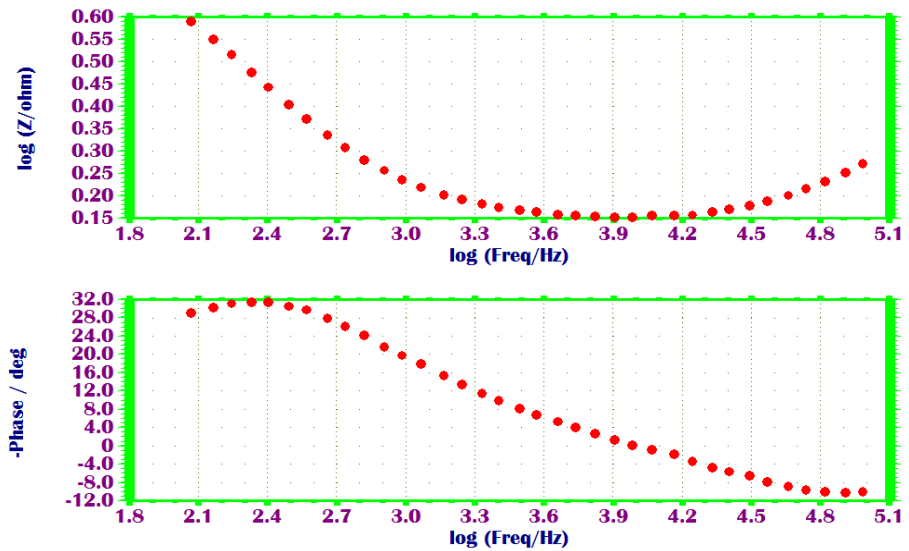


Figure S2. Bode plots for the corrosion of mild steel in 1.0 M HCl without inhibitor.

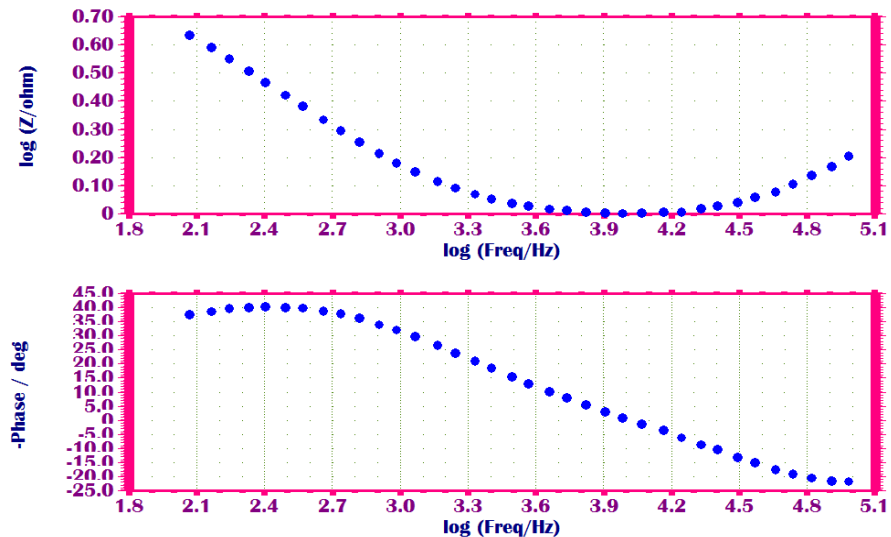


Figure S3. Bode plots for the corrosion of mild steel in 1.0 M HCl with 2% SA-LE inhibitor.

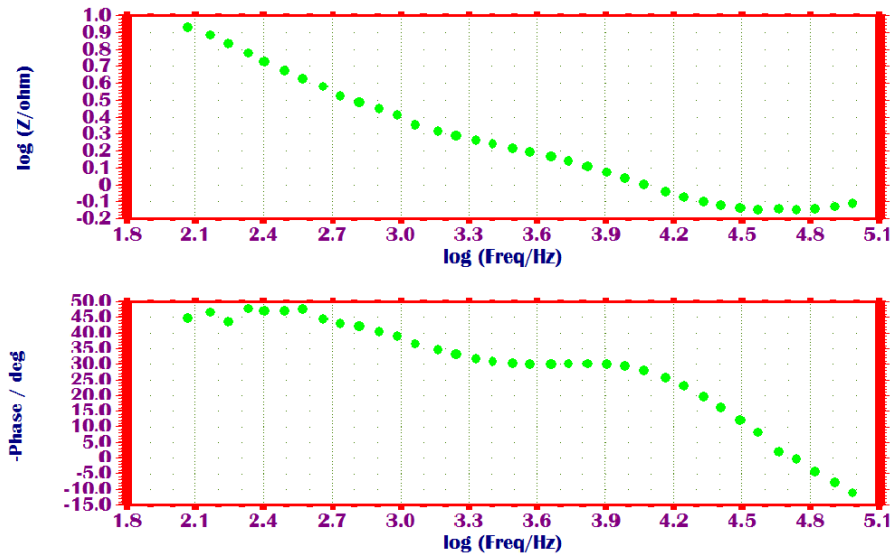


Figure S4. Bode plots for the corrosion of mild steel in 1.0 M HCl with 10% SA-LE inhibitor.

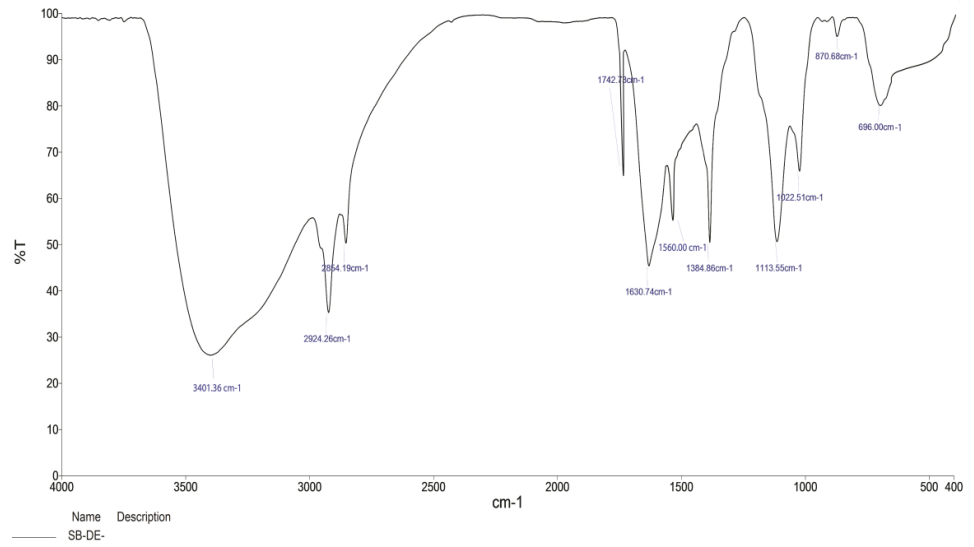
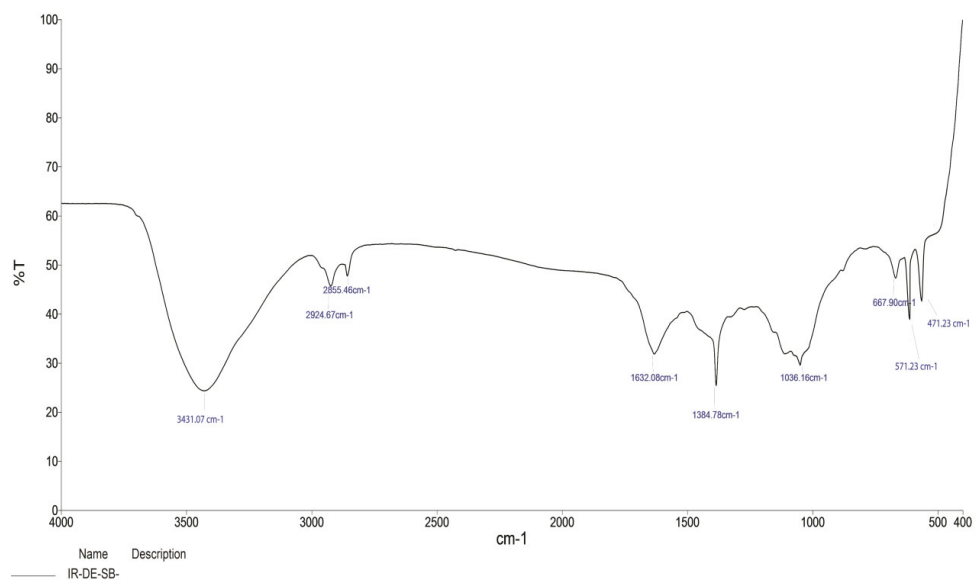


Figure S5. FT-IR spectrum of aqueous leaf extract of SA.



**Figure S6.** FT-IR spectrum of scratched film from the mild steel surface after immersion in 1.0 M HCl in the presence of 10% aqueous leaf extract of SA.