

# 碳钢 A106 Gr B 在含胺-CO<sub>2</sub> 的溶液中的腐蚀率

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**摘要:** 二氧化碳 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 是石油和天然气工业中的一种腐蚀性元素。为了防止 CO<sub>2</sub> 对碳钢管道的腐蚀, 通常使用胺基溶剂和苛性碱溶液。因此, 胺基溶剂和苛性钠溶液在减少腐蚀风险方面的效果成为决定碳钢管道使用寿命的关键参数。在这项研究中, 研究了碳钢 A106 Gr B 在含饱和 CO<sub>2</sub> 气体和苛性碱溶液的胺溶液中的腐蚀率。实验是在静态条件下进行的, 使用线性极化电阻 (LPR) 技术来测量腐蚀率 (根据 ASTM G 5-94)。实验发现, 胺基溶液中的腐蚀率显著。不知何故, 在含有饱和二氧化碳气体的胺基溶剂中, 腐蚀率增加到 200%。温度从室温增加到 50°C, 也增加了腐蚀率。同时, 在胺基溶液中加入苛性碱也降低了碳钢的腐蚀率。

**关键词:** CO<sub>2</sub> 腐蚀; 碳钢; 胺类溶剂; 苛性碱溶液; 腐蚀率

## Corrosion Rate of Carbon Steel A106 Gr B in Amine-CO<sub>2</sub> Contained Solutions

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**Abstract:** Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is one of the corrosive elements which exists in oil and gas industries. To prevent CO<sub>2</sub> corrosion on carbon steel pipelines, amine-base solvent and caustic solutions are commonly applied. Accordingly, effectiveness of amine base solvent and caustic solutions to reduce risk of corrosion becomes key parameters in determining service lifetime of pipelines made of carbon steel. In this research, the corrosion rate of carbon steel A106 Gr B in amine solutions combined with saturated CO<sub>2</sub> gas and caustic solution was studied. The experiments were carried out in static conditions and the Linear Polarization Resistance (LPR) technique was used to measure the corrosion rate (as per ASTM G 5-94). It was found that the corrosion rate in the amine-based solution had shown remarkable results. Somehow, the corrosion rate in an amine-based solvent containing saturated CO<sub>2</sub> gas has increased to 200%. The temperature increment to 50°C from room temperature has also increased the corrosion rate. Meanwhile, the caustic addition in amine solution has reduced the corrosion rate of carbon steel.

**Keywords:** CO<sub>2</sub> corrosion; carbon steel; amine solvent; caustic solutions; corrosion rate

### 一、引言

CO<sub>2</sub> corrosion on carbon steel pipelines, amine-base solvent and caustic solutions are commonly applied. Accordingly, effectiveness of amine base solvent and caustic solutions to reduce risk of corrosion becomes key parameters in determining service lifetime of pipelines made of carbon steel. In this research, the corrosion rate of carbon steel A106 Gr B in amine solutions combined with saturated CO<sub>2</sub> gas and caustic solution was studied. The experiments were carried out in static conditions and the Linear Polarization Resistance (LPR) technique was used to measure the corrosion rate (as per ASTM G 5-94). It was found that the corrosion rate in the amine-based solution had shown remarkable results. Somehow, the corrosion rate in an amine-based solvent containing saturated CO<sub>2</sub> gas has increased to 200%. The temperature increment to 50°C from room temperature has also increased the corrosion rate. Meanwhile, the caustic addition in amine solution has reduced the corrosion rate of carbon steel.

DEA Asma, Asmara, & Mokhtar, 2011  
DIPA Asmara & Ismail, 2012  
Rashid & Khadom 2020

MDEA Asmara & Kurniawan, 2018

MEA Caldona, Wipf, & Smith, 2021  
2020  
S235 Inconel  
Hjelmaas 2017  
CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub> Ooi  
CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

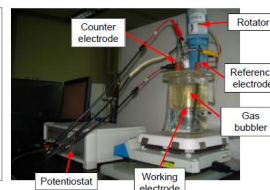
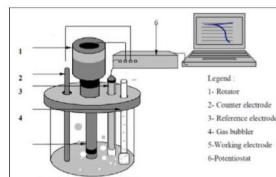
H<sub>2</sub>S / CO<sub>2</sub>

H<sub>2</sub>S

MEA  
MDEA  
MDEA  
Sun & Nestic,2007  
R3NCOO-

CO<sub>2</sub>  
Lee 2004

DEA  
DEA



1.

Asmara 2020

Ag/AgCl

LPR

ASTM G 5-94

MDEA  
Dugstad,1989

Videm &

60°C CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>  
CO<sub>2</sub>

CO<sub>2</sub>

FeCO<sub>3</sub>

pH

1

pH

Li 2019

Asmara

2015

KS-1  
NaOH

HSS

HSS

1.

pH

CO<sub>2</sub>

SO<sub>2</sub>

SO<sub>3</sub>

	pH
KS-1	12.7
KS-1+ CO <sub>2</sub>	8.0
KS-1+ CO <sub>2</sub> +50ppm	8.4
KS-1+ CO <sub>2</sub> +250ppm	8.3
/KS-1 50:50 +CO <sub>2</sub>	7.9

MDEA

HSS HSS

pH

CO<sub>2</sub>

A106 Gr B

CO<sub>2</sub>

## 二、方法

## 三、结果和讨论

ASTM G 5-94 G5-94 2011

A106 Gr B

12mm

10mm

240 400

KS-1

KS-1

600

SiC

KS-1

GC-MS

MDEA

KS-1

G1-90 1999

1

Asmara

(2020)

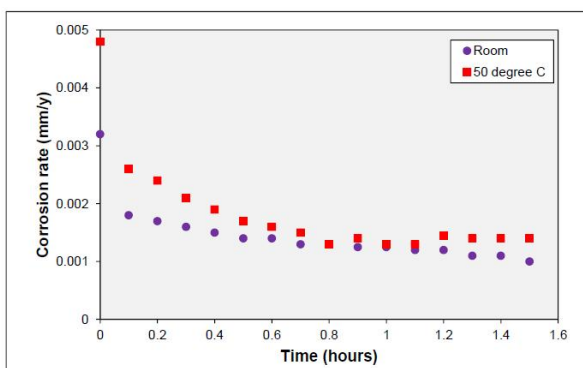
CO<sub>2</sub>

27°C

50°C

Pk#	RT	Area%	Library/ID
1	1.727	4.90	C:\Database\NIST05a.L Ammonia Water
2	3.232	88.80	C:\Database\NIST05a.L Ethanol, 2-(ethylamino)- Ethanol, 2-(ethylamino)- N,N-Dimethyl-2-aminoethanol
3	3.822	6.30	C:\Database\NIST05a.L Piperazine Piperazine Piperazine

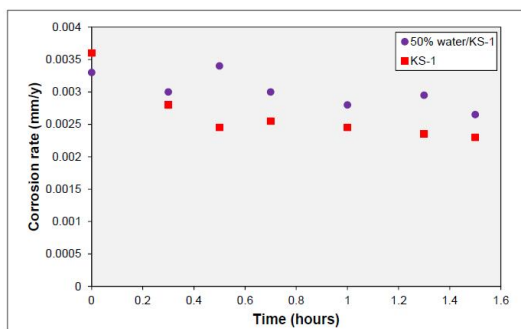
2.KS-1 GCMS  
 A106 Gr B KS-1  
 KS-1 A106 Gr B 50°C  
 3 A106 Gr B 50°C  
 0.0015mm/ 0.018mm/  
 KS-1



3.A106 Gr B KS-1 50°C

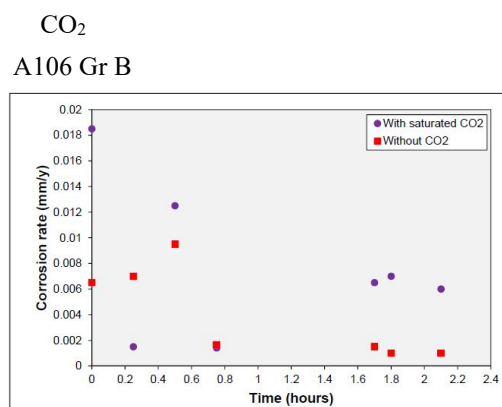
A106 Gr B CO<sub>2</sub>  
 KS-1  
 1. KS-1  
 KS-1 A106 Gr B

4 0.003mm/



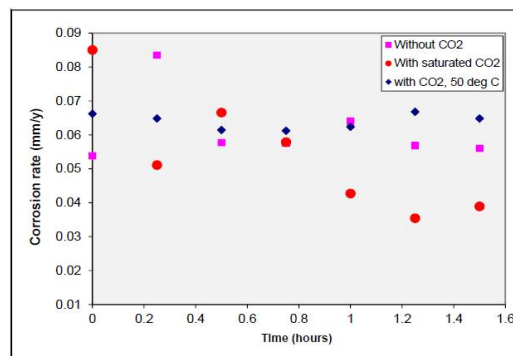
4. A106 Gr B CO<sub>2</sub> KS-1

2. KS-1 CO<sub>2</sub>  
 5 A106 Gr B  
 CO<sub>2</sub> KS-1 0.006mm/



5. CO<sub>2</sub> A106 Gr B KS-1

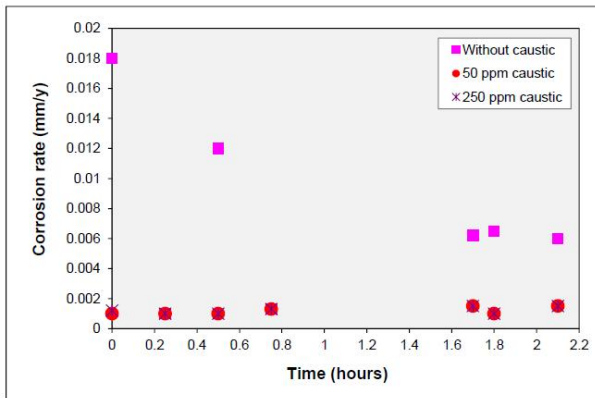
3. KS-1/ +CO<sub>2</sub>  
 6 A106 Gr B CO<sub>2</sub> KS-1/  
 0.06mm/ 50°C  
 50°C



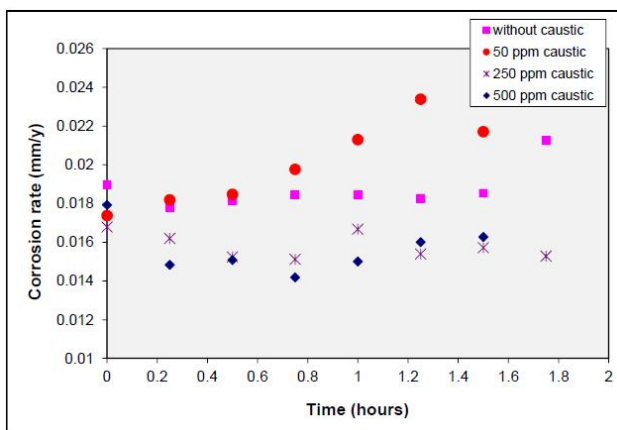
6. 50°C CO<sub>2</sub> A106 Gr B KS-1/

KS-1/ /CO<sub>2</sub>  
 7 8 KS-1  
 50-500ppm A106 Gr B  
 CO<sub>2</sub>/ CO<sub>2</sub> KS-1/KS-1/  
 50°C

pH Nešić 2007 7



7. CO<sub>2</sub> KS-1  
50ppm 250ppm



8. 50°C /KS-1 50:50 50ppm  
250ppm 500ppm CO<sub>2</sub>

#### 四、结论

A106 Gr B -CO<sub>2</sub>  
KS-1  
MDEA  
KS-1 50°C A106 Gr B  
500ppm A106 Gr B

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