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油罐罐壁腐蚀原因分析与对策

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摘 要: 针对长岭炼化公司油港处 14[#]原油罐存在的罐壁腐蚀问题进行总结分析,分析结果表明造成罐壁腐蚀是保温进水所致。为解决这一问题,对油罐结构实施了改造,改造后提高了油罐保护层的严密性,有效地解决了罐壁保温进水腐蚀问题。

关键词: 油罐; 罐壁 腐蚀; 原油分析; 对策中图分类号: TE988 文献标识码: B

长岭炼化公司油港处 14[#]原油罐为 1× 10⁴ m³ 外浮顶油罐, 2002 年 3 月 23 日, 油罐进油油位升到 11 m 高度时, 出现罐壁漏油。随后拆开保温检查, 发现漏油是油罐罐壁腐蚀穿孔所致, 由于外有保温, 整个罐壁的腐蚀情况直接观察不到, 为了安全起见, 决定停用该油罐, 对罐壁进行全面检查和维修。

1 油罐罐壁腐蚀情况

这次油罐检修的目的主要是弄清整个罐壁的腐蚀情况,查出腐蚀的原因。一般来说,油罐罐壁的内表面腐蚀,除油水界面线以下的壁板腐蚀严重外,界面线以上的壁板与油接触,罐壁内表面没进行防腐处理产生的腐蚀都非常小。我们检查的实际情况也确实如此,该油罐罐壁内表面看不到腐蚀现象。对该罐罐壁来说,外表面腐蚀是油罐壁板损坏的主要原因。为了掌握罐壁外表面的腐蚀情况,我们拆除了该油罐的全部保温,对油罐罐壁外表面展开全面检查,并根据腐蚀情况采用测厚仪检测其罐壁厚度。检查发现罐壁腐蚀情况具有如下特点:

- a)整个罐壁外表面不是均匀腐蚀,被腐蚀的壁板面积不到总面积的 1/10,没有腐蚀的壁板上原来表面的油漆防护涂层都还完好无损。
- b)被腐蚀的部位都是油罐保温层容易进水的部位。这些部位为抗风加强圈与罐壁连接处、罐底板与罐壁相交处、梯子和平台等的支脚处、人孔和进出

管线周围。

- c)腐蚀的程度既有一般的锈蚀区,也有由多个 点蚀形成的片状腐蚀区,穿孔部位就是个别严重的 点蚀区。
- d)腐蚀的状况一般锈蚀区为锈蚀钢板不能成块 地剥离,点蚀没有或不严重。由多个点蚀形成的片 状腐蚀区为锈蚀钢板能成块地剥离,有众多的点蚀 坑。

根据罐壁腐蚀的程度不同,我们把整个罐壁分成三种区域:完好区、一般锈蚀区、片状腐蚀区,分别随机各抽 100 个点测厚。在完好区的 100 个测点中,检测的壁板厚度与原来的钢板厚度比较相差最大为 0.7 mm,最小为 0.2 mm,平均相差 0.3 mm,也就是说这种区域壁板(占整个壁板面积 91%)平均只减薄 0.3 mm。在一般锈蚀区的 100 个测点中,相差最大为 4.3 mm,最小为 1.0 mm,平均相差 1.6 mm,也就是说这种区域壁板(占整个壁板面积 8%左右)。平均减薄了 1.6 mm。在片状腐蚀区的 100个测点中,相差最大为 9.7 mm,相差最小的为 2.4 mm,平均相差 6.1 mm,也就是说这种区域壁板(占整个壁板面积 1%左右)平均减薄达 6.1 mm。

2 罐壁的外腐蚀原因分析

根据油罐的腐蚀状态判断,主要原因仍是化学腐蚀和电化学腐蚀,从油罐的腐蚀部位具有的特点

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分析,这些部位保温层严密性差,雨水、空气能够进入,导致这些部位的壁板大多处在潮湿状态中。而在潮湿状态中,一方面空气中的酸性气体如 SO2、SO3、NO2等,会乘机而入,形成酸性物质,产生化学腐蚀。化学腐蚀生成的铁离子以及空气中的无机盐,处在潮湿环境中,便会形成电解液,而钢板中的杂质及金相组织的缺陷,在电解液存在的情况下,易形成局部腐蚀电池,从而导致罐壁形成集坑式的电化学腐蚀,并以此恶性循环。其腐蚀过程的机理为:

$$H_2O+SO_2$$
 \longrightarrow H_2SO_3
 H_2O+SO_3 \longrightarrow H_2SO_4
 H_2O+NO_2 \longrightarrow H_2NO_3
 $Fe-2e$ \longrightarrow Fe^{2+}

另一方面空气中的氧溶于水中,而水在罐壁形成水膜时,钢板因而发生电化学腐蚀,其反应过程如下:

$$Fe \longrightarrow Fe^{3+} + 3e$$

$$1/2O_2 + 2e \longrightarrow O^{2-}$$

$$2Fe^{3+} + 3O^{2-} \longrightarrow Fe_2O_3$$

$$4Fe_2O_3 + Fe^{2+} \longrightarrow 3Fe_3O_4$$

生成的 Fe_3O_4 被渗入锈层的氧气重新氧化,生成铁锈,这样,罐壁有锈部位的腐蚀越来越严重。

综上所述, 罐壁的腐蚀主要是雨水进入, 加上空气的侵蚀, 形成了化学腐蚀和电化学腐蚀所致。

3 油罐修复及改进措施

为了修复该油罐并延长该油罐的使用寿命, 我们根据腐蚀情况及存在问题制定了该油罐的修复及改造方案。其方案的主要内容如下:

- a)根据油罐罐壁的腐蚀情况,对腐蚀超过1 mm 的所有区域采用钢板(≥ 8 mm)在罐壁外侧分块补 焊加强。
- b)针对抗风圈处、与罐底相交处、梯子和平台支脚处、人孔及管线等部位进水问题分别进行改造处理。 改造方法如下:
- (a)抗风圈处改造见图 1, 在抗风圈上增加一圈 保温支承件, 并与抗风圈满焊形成一体:
- (b)罐底板与罐壁相交处改造见图 2,同抗风圈处改造相似,但考虑最下部壁板长期可能接触罐底明水,内腐蚀严重,为了方便此处定期进行监测,增加的一圈保温支承件与罐壁满焊连成一体,在油罐清洗孔处保温支承件焊在两侧和上部的罐壁上,并

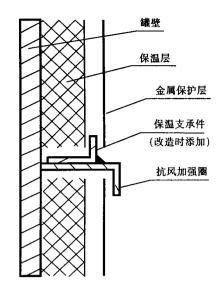


图 1 抗风圈处改造后保温结构图

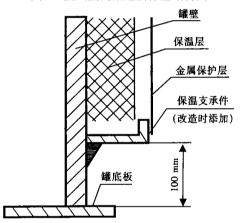


图 2 罐底板与罐壁相交处改造后保温结构图

相互连接起来。最下部 100 mm 高的这圈罐壁不保温,但需进行外防腐;

- (c)人孔及进出管线处改造见图 3,在人孔及进出管线上焊一圈保温支承件,金属保护层安装时固定在保温支承件上,并用密封胶封缝;
- (d)梯子和平台支脚处改造见图 4,支脚处先采用支耳(由槽钢和钢板焊接而成,类似于管托)延伸出保温层,再把支脚焊在支耳钢板上。金属保护层安装时固定在钢板上后,并用密封胶封缝。
- c)所有焊接任务完成后,先进行全面除锈刷漆防护工作,然后再给罐壁保温。保温时保护层要严格按要求施工。金属保护层的搭接应同流水方向一致,缝隙要小,最好采用密封胶封缝,开孔尺寸要准确,开孔间隙要小;同保温支承件接触要严密,固定要牢靠。

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2 JX17月加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加加										
项目	68A	68B	68C	68D	J20A N68D 质量指标	100A	100B	100C	100D	J20A N 100D 质量指标
运动粘度										
40 ℃	85.4	86. 2	86. 3	86. 1	61. 2 ~ 74. 8	134.4	135. 2	135. 3	135. 1	90~ 110
100℃	9. 44	9. 79	9.84	9.77	实测	12.45	12. 79	12.84	12.77	实测
粘度指数	88	93	91	90	≥130	82	87	85	84	≥90
闪点(开口)/℃	202	204	203	204	≥200	208	210	211	210	≥200
凝点⁄ ℃	— 24	- 24	-24	- 24	≪−33	-23	-23	-23	-23	≪−33
机杂/ %(w)	无	无	无	无	≪0. 01	无	无	无	无	≪0.01
水分/ %(w)	无	无	无	无	痕迹	无	无	无	无	痕迹
铜片法腐蚀/级(100℃, 3 h)	1	1	1	1	≤1	1	1	1	1	≤1
锈蚀实验(A 法 15 号钢棒)	无锈	无锈	无锈	无锈	无锈	无锈	无锈	无锈	无锈	无锈
最大无卡绞负荷 PB/ kg	97	100	95	95	≥95	96	100	95	95	≥ 95
泡沫性/ (93 [℃] ml/ ml)	60/60	60/18	60/ 28	60/30	100/ 10	60/65	60/20	60/30	60/35	100/10

表 5 按不同添加剂配方调配的 N68D、N100D 两种两用油质量实测数据

3 结论

a)以南阳原油的减二线、减三线基础油,可以生产 N68D、N100D 拖拉机传动液压两用油。

按上述方法调制的 N68D、N100D 两种两用油, 其粘温性能、防锈性能、抗磨性能及抗泡性能均达到 或越过国内生产的矿油型两用油规格指标。 该油的 理化性能符合美国约翰迪尔公司 J20A 的规格要

求。

b)该油具有优良的粘温性能,具有良好的低温流动性及边界泵送性能,它可以替代进口 J20A 两用油,能适应各引进大中功率拖拉机、工程机械、重型车辆在黄河以南地区四季适用。

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[1] 杨林森. 国外拖拉机传动液压两用油的应用[J]. 石油 炼制译丛. 1982, 3(9): 37-41.

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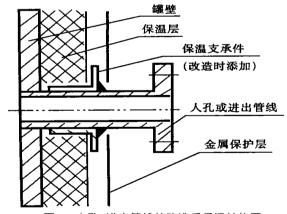


图 3 人孔、进出管线处改造后保温结构图

通过以上改造油罐保温保护层的防水性能明显提高,油罐罐壁进水造成的外腐蚀问题基本得到了解决。这一改进方法今后在旧罐大修时可以推广使用,但旧罐维修既浪费资金,还存在施工不安全因素。因此建议以后在新建保温油罐时就考虑罐壁保

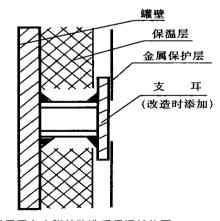


图 4 梯子平台支脚处改造后保温结构图

温防水问题。通过设计方案优化,施工质量把关,提高保护层的防水效果,使油罐罐壁得到有效保护。

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SELECTED ABSTRACTS

NATURAL GAS AND OIL

Vol. 22 No. 2(Total No. 196) Jun. 2004

ABSTRACT: LNG is a colorless tasteless non-poisonous and non-corroding gas. Its volume when it is gaseous is 600 times than it is liquid. It is an effective supply form of natural gas. Described are equipments and process flows applied in Baoying LNG filling station standards followed, some considerations and useful solutions during station construction.

KEY WORDS: LNG; Gas supply station; Construction

CORROSION AND CORROSION CONTROL

Reason Analysis on Corrosion in Oil Tank Wall and Countermeasure

Zhang Minghua (PetroChina Chemical Co. Changling Refining Company Oil and Port Department, Yueyang Hu'nan, 414013, China) NGO 2004, 22(2): $32 \sim 33$

ABSTRACT: Analysis is made on wall corrosion in 14 # crude oil tank of Changling Refining Company Oil and Port Department. The results show that this corrosion is caused by water entering the insulating layer. After oil tank structure was reformed the rigorousness of oil tank protective layer has been improved and above mentioned problems have been solved effectively.

KEY WORDS. Oil tank; Oil tank wall corrosion; Crude oil analysis; Countermeasure

OIL & GAS TREATING AND PROCESSING

Application of Clinsulf-SDP Sulfur Recovery Process in Dianjiang Branch Plant

Du Tonglin, Peng Lei, Zhou Ping (China Petroleum Engineering Co., Ltd. Southwest Company, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610017, China) NGO, 2004, 22(2): 34 ~ 36

ABSTRACT: Described are design, acceptance test and operation of Clinsulf-SDP unit in Dianjiang Branch of Chongqing Natural G as General Punification Plant. Analyzed are some problems occurring during operation and stated are some knowledge to the unit.

KEY WORDS. Clinsulf-SDP process. Acceptance test. Operation; Reason; Knowledge

Development of Dual Purpose Oil for Tractor Transmission and Hydraulic System

Han Deqi Xue Longyu, Guo Lili, Sun Suhong(He' nan Oil Exploration Administration Nanyang Wax Fine Chemical Plant, Nanyang He' nan, 473132, China) NGO, 2004, 22(2): 37 ~ 39

ABSTRACT: Described is development of dual-purpose oil for tractor transmission and hydraulic system. Normally refined vacuum distillates of paraffinic Nanyang crude oil are used as base stocks and are packaged with composite additives. The relative properties of the dual-purpose oil meet corresponding requirements of U. S. John Deer Co.'s J20A. This oil can be used in both transmission and hydraulic system in high power tractor and engineering machinery.

KEY WORDS. Diesel oil; Transmission oil; Hydraulic oil; Additive

INSTRUMENTATION AND AUTOMATATION

Clinsulf-SDP Sulfur Recovery Auto-Control Feature and Principle

Tan Zhiqiang (PetroChina Southwest Oil and Gas Field Branch Chongqing General Gas Purifiction Plant, Changshou, Chongqing, 410259, China)

Luo Bin, Chen Xiaobo (PetroChina Southwest Oil and Gas Field Branch Chongqing General Gas Purifiction Plant Dianjiang Branch Dianjiang Chongqing, 408323, China) NGO, 2004, 22(2): 53~56

ABSTRACT: The Clinsulf-SDP sulfur recovery technique is one of the extended advanced CLAUSE techniques at present. It is the first imported set of industrialized unit in China. as well as the second one so far in the world. Its process is simple and clear, however, its control is relatively complicated. Introduced is the control principle of the Clinsulf-SDP sulfur recovery unit and analysis is made on the basic features of different control chain. Through introduction and analysis, its advanced control principle can be recognized better.

KEY WORDS: Auto-Control feature; Principle; Introduction

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Regression Forecast of Oil/Power Consumption in Long Distance Oil Pipeline

Ding Yunhui, Sui Fujuan (Liaoning PetroChemical University Machinery Engineering College, Fushun, Liaoning, 113001, China) NGO, 2004, 22(2): 61~63

ABSTRACT: There are a lot of factors affecting the oil transportation capital in oil pipelines, but the consumption of electricity and fuel oil in pipelines is the most important one. Taking the data of throughput rate and oil/ power consumption for many years in an oil pipeline as observed values by using mathematical statistic, a few possible model equations are supposed to make a more throughput rate study on the effect of throughput rate on energy consumption. After comparing the goodness of fit of each equation, optimum fitted equation and fitted curve affecting oil/ power consumption are determined.

KEY WORDS. Oil pipeline; Energy consumption; Oil/power consumption; Regression forecast