



## تثبيط التآكل بالفناديوم الحاصل في مراحل حرق الوقود باستعمال اوكسيد المغنيسيوم

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### الخلاصة

(Hot Corrosion)

( )

(550, 650, 750,

(1045, 213T<sub>11</sub>)

(3hr.)

850, 950°C)

(67% wt. V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:33% wt Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)

(Ash)

(Ash)

(Heavy fuel)

(MgO)

(550, 650, 750, 850°C)

(MgO)

[ : : : ]

( : )

## Inhibition Vanadic Corrosion by Using Magnesium Oxide in Oil Fired Boilers

### Abstract

The hot corrosion is largest danger for the alloys used in high temperature. This study is concluded experiment for two types of steel using in steam boilers of electrical station in south of Baghdad, these samples represent different places in burnt rooms of boiler included steel (1045, 213T<sub>11</sub>), the ordinary oxidation processes conducted for specimens of steel in the temperature (550-650, 750, 850, 950°C) for different times and then different temperature are used with constant times (3hrs.).

Coating process for specimens by impurities material in the following percentage (67% wt. V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:33wt. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) are performed. This impurity material forms when steel undergoes hot gases which contain sulphur sodium and vanadium which react with each other to produce this system, and after this the oxidation processes for samples were done. We calculate the change in weight with respect to the area at temperatures (550, 650, 750, 850°C) for different times and then used the inhibitor material (MgO) to decrease the effect of impurities on the steel samples and the oxidation processes doing and calculated the change in weight.

The inhibition material are added with rations (1Ash:1Inhibitor, 1Ash:2Inhibitor and 1Ash:3Inhibitor). The study shows that the steel oxidation processes at this

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temperatures(550,650,750,850C) led to form thick, porous, week adhesion oxides, and the mechanism of oxidation change from weight gain to weight loss and the weight loss is small when the inhibitor used especially at the ratio (3 Inhibitor:1Ash) that gives best results.

### Introduction

[ ]

(High Temperature Corrosion)  
( )

[ ]

( $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{V}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 5\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ ) (Sodium Vanadayl Vanadate)  
.[ ] (550°C)

[ ]  
(Inhibitors) [ ]  
.[ ]

(MgO)  
Magnesium Vanadates  
(1000°C) (Mg<sub>x</sub>V<sub>y</sub>O<sub>z</sub>)  
(MgO) [8 7]

### Corrosion Inhibitors Mechanism

(Heavy Fuel)

(V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>,

SO<sub>3</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>O)

(Additives)

Hot Ash Corrosion

[ ] (Macfrolane) [ ]

.(3 Metal Oxide: 1 Vanadium Pentoxide )

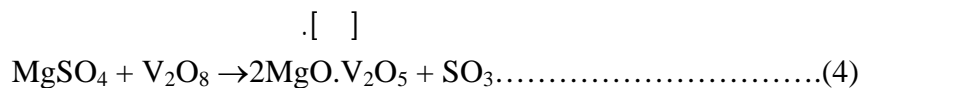
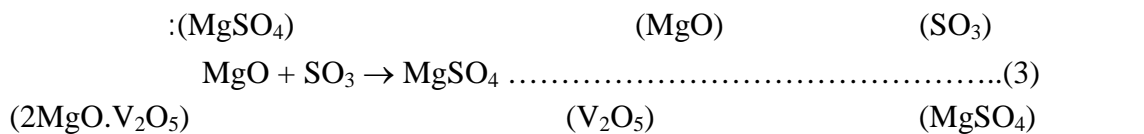
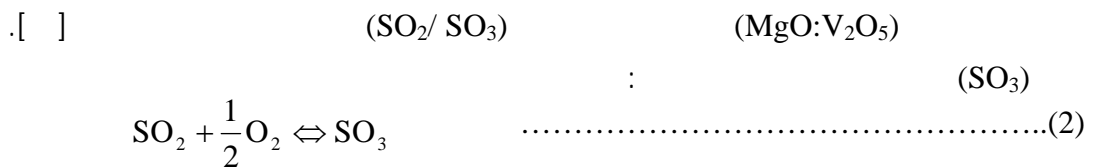
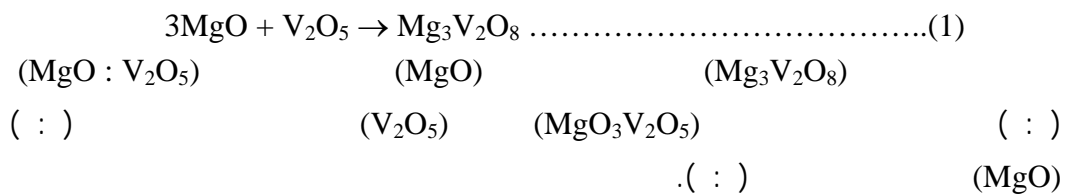
(1100°C) (1000°C) (Mg<sub>x</sub>V<sub>y</sub>O<sub>z</sub>)  
 (680°C)  
 .[ ] (MgO.V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)

.[ ]

(Residual Fuel)

(Mg<sub>3</sub>V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)

.[13 ]



..  
...



(V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) (MgO) (SO<sub>3</sub>)  
 .[ ] (SO<sub>3</sub>)  
 (Magnesia) [ ] Blauenstein  
 %  
 .% %  
 (Sulphar [ 8] (Jenkinson and Zazek)  
 (5ppm) Trioxide)  
 MgO [ ] (Nishikawa et al)  
 (MgO) (Kerosene)

**Experimental Work**

(213T<sub>11</sub>) [ ]  
 [ 9] ( ) (1045)  
 (Spectro chemical A13460)  
 (Trouaray and Gavrin) ( ) :( )  
 [ ]

	C	Mn	P <sub>max.</sub>	S <sub>max.</sub>	Cr	Si	M	Fe
213T <sub>11</sub>	0.08-0.15	0.-0.6	0.25	0.025	1-1.5	0.5-1	0.44-0.65	Remain
1045	0.43-0.45	0.6-0.9	0.04	0.05	-	0.4	-	Remain

**Petrochemical ( ) ( )**

	C	Mn	P <sub>max.</sub>	S <sub>max.</sub>	Cr	Si	M	Fe
213T <sub>11</sub>	0.0621	0.445	0.0061	0.0104	2.143	0.188	0.141	Remain
1045	0.42	0.6	0.040	0.050	-	-	-	Remain

(4 \* 18 \* 20 mm) (213T<sub>11</sub>, 1045)  
 (220, 400, 800, 1000, (Emery Papers)  
 (England) Buehler-Ltb 1500μm)  
 (Polishing)  
 (China)Hergon –mp 200V  
 (German)  
 (±0.1mg) Sartorius Bp 301 Smax 303 gr  
 Siliccagel (Desicator)  
 Ash (V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)  
 Mortar [ ] (67% V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> + 33% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)  
 Inhibitor  
 .( : ) (1: 3, 1:2, 1:1)  
 (550, 650, 750, 850, (3hr.)  
 950°)

**Results and Discussion**

( ) .A

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(550, 650, 750, 850, 950°C)

Temperature Weight Gain (3hr.)

(0.5, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3hrs.)

( - )

( - )

( )

(213T<sub>11</sub>)

( ) .B

**Hot Corrosion Test Results**

(0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3hr.)

(V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) (Ash)

..  
...

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(550, 650, 750, 850, 950°C)

(Weight Loss)

(660°C)

[ ] (670-650°C)

)

(

( - )

213T<sub>11</sub>

(1045)

(213T<sub>11</sub>)

(Ni)

(Cr)

**Magnesium Oxide Effect**

.C

(MgO)

)

(750-550°C)

.(

( )

(Mg<sub>x</sub>V<sub>y</sub>O<sub>z</sub>)

(1000°C)

(MgO)

)

(1:3) (V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)

( )

(

( : )

(213T<sub>11</sub>)

( : ) ( : )

**Conclusion**

(67% wt:33% wt.Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)

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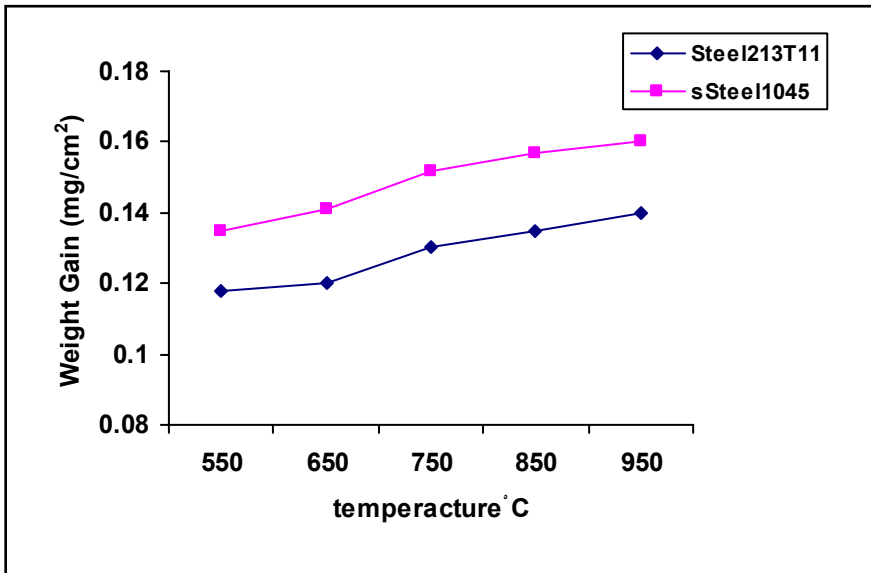
(MgO)

( :

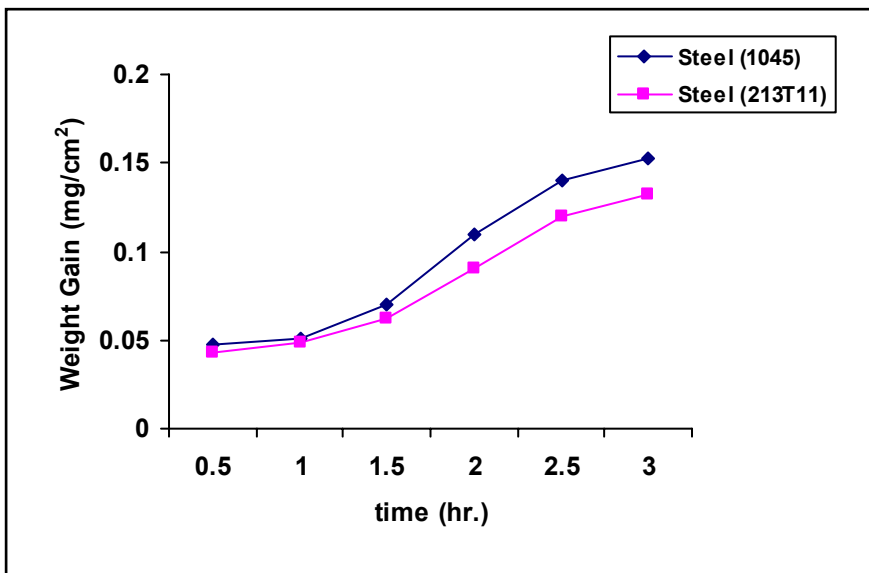
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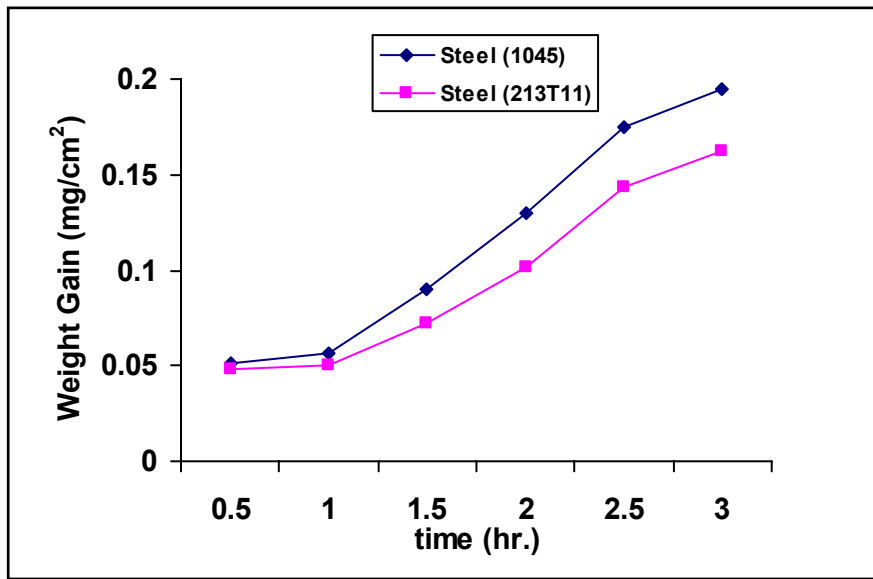


( ) (213T11) (1045) :( )

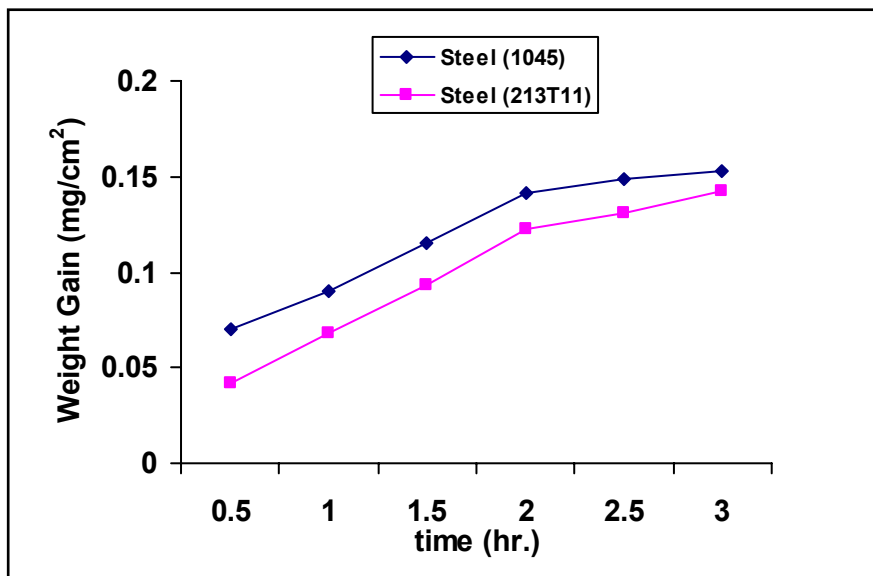


(213T11) (1045) :( )  
(550°C)

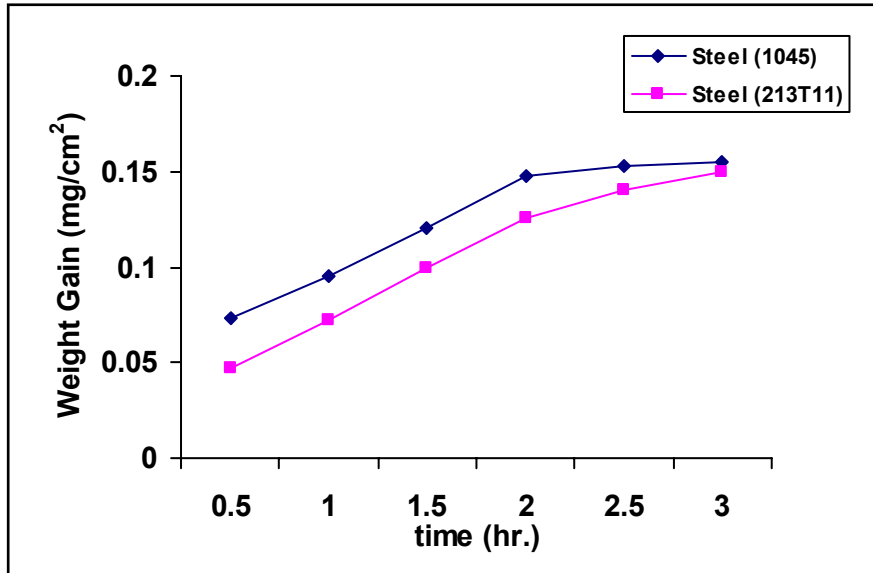




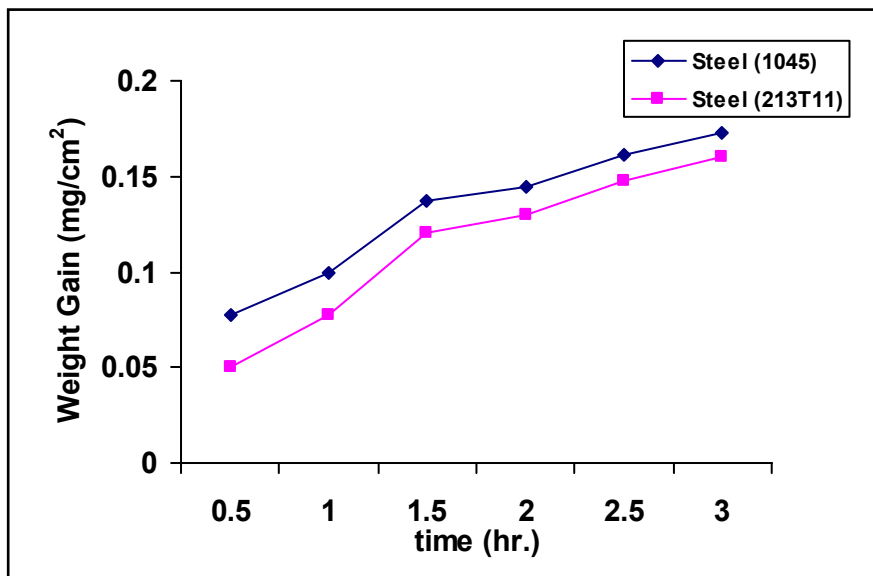
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.(650°C)



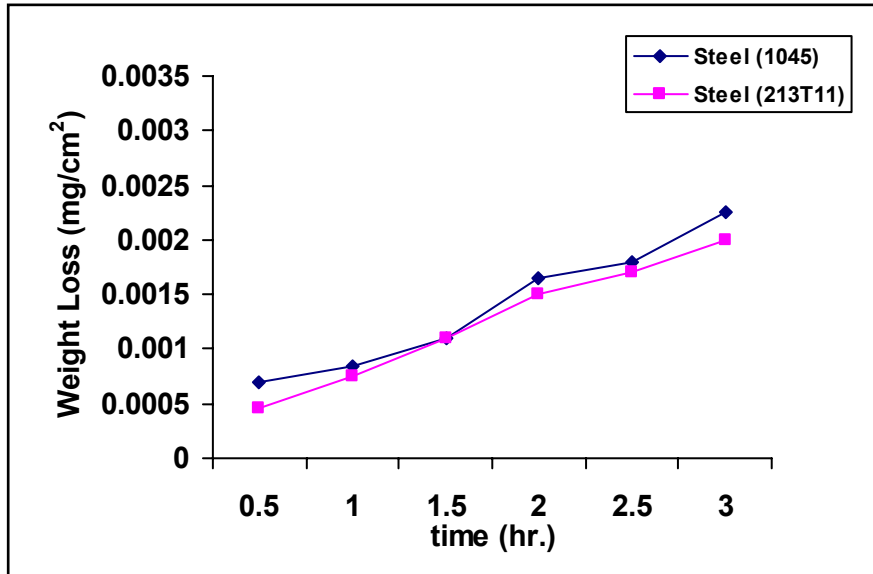
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.(750°C)



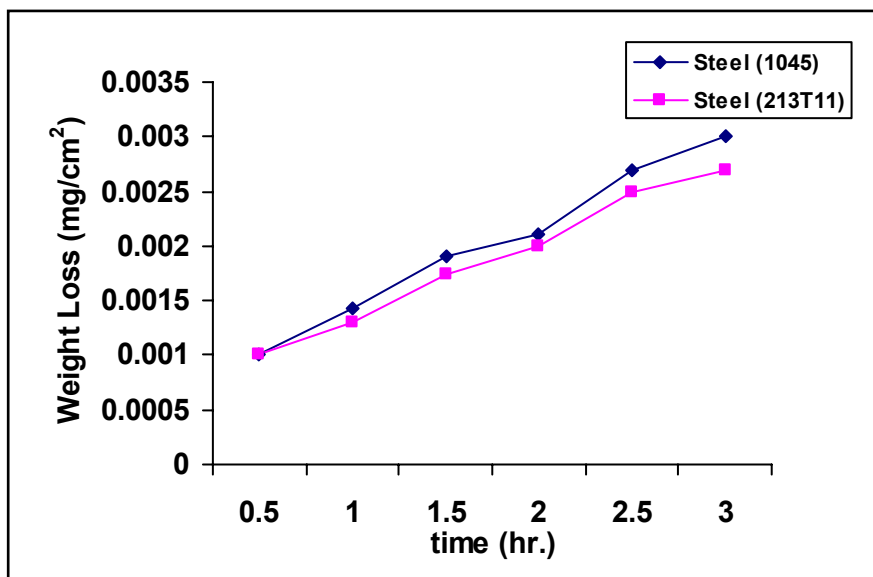
(213T11) (1045) : ( )  
. (850°C)



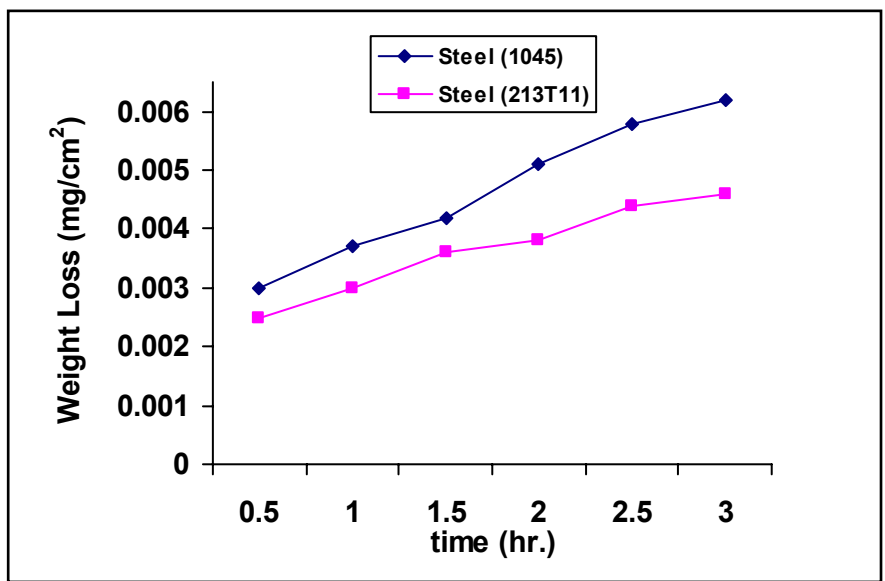
(213T11) (1045) : ( )  
. (950°C)



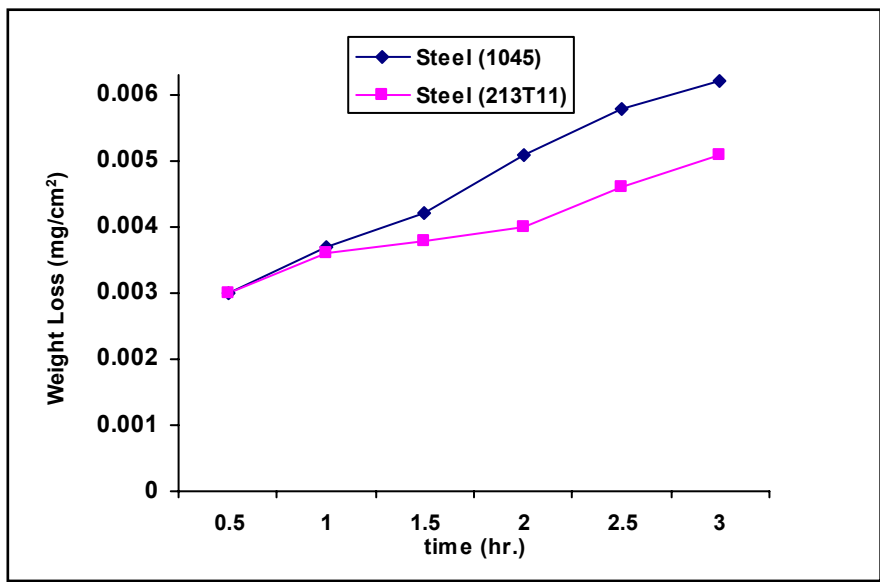
(1045) (hr.) : ( )  
(550°C) (213T11)



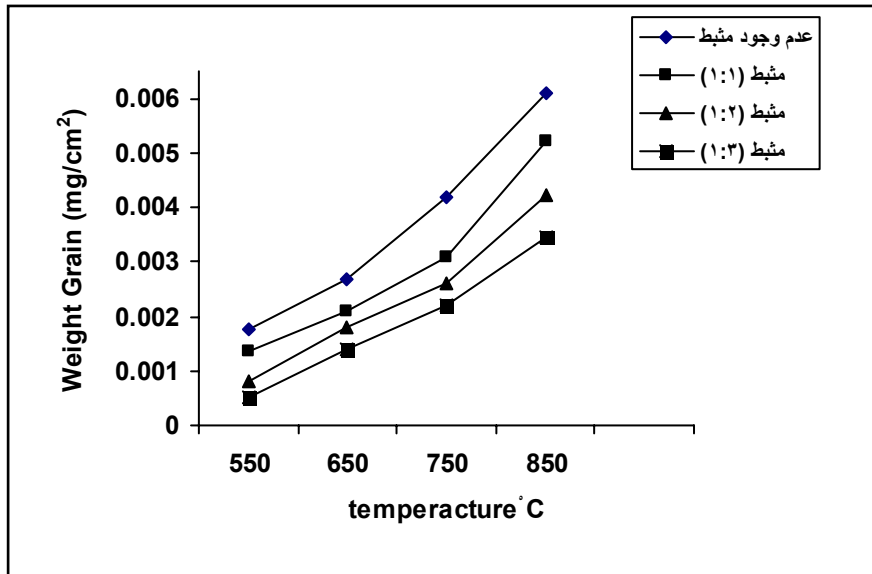
(1045) (hr.) : ( )  
(650°C) (213T11)



(1045) (hrs.) (9)  
(750°C) (213T11)



(1045) (hrs.) (10)  
(850°C) (213T11)



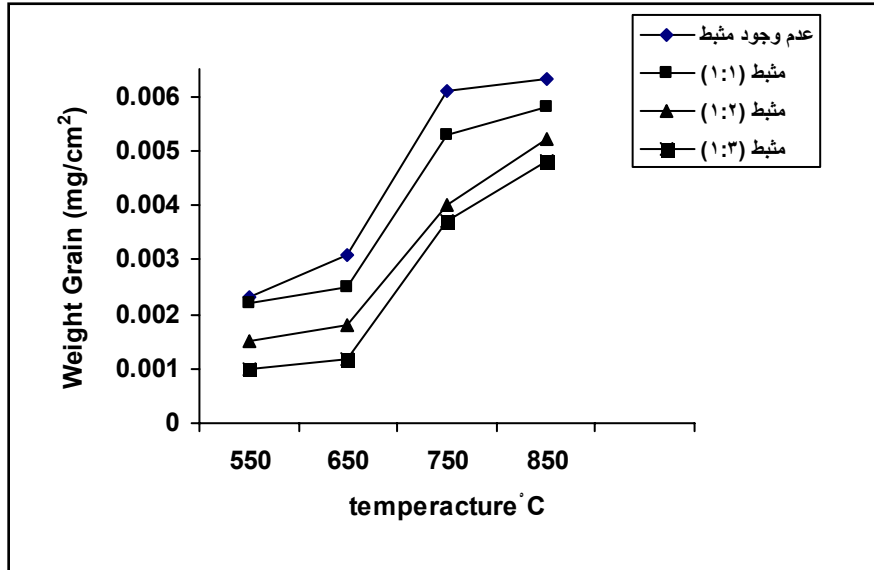
(3hr.)

:(11)

.213T11

( : : : )

( )



(3hr.)

:( 2)

.1045

( : : : )

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