



## ELECTROCHEMICAL DIAGNOSIS OF GALVANIC CORROSION IN OIL WELL STRINGS

By

Nabil Adil Tayeb Ubaid

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
In
Petroleum Engineering





## ELECTROCHEMICAL DIAGNOSIS OF GALVANIC CORROSION IN OIL WELL STRINGS

By Nabil Adil Tayeb Ubaid

A Thesis Submitted to the
Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
In
Petroleum Engineering

Under the Supervision of

| Prof. Dr. S. M. El-Raghi   | Prof. Dr. Abdel-Alim H. El-Sayed  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
|  |   |  |  |
| Prof. of Metallurgical Engineering Faculty of Engineering-Cairo University | Prof. of Petroleum Engineering<br>Faculty of Engineering-Cairo University |  |  |

Dept. Of MPM (Mining, Petroleum and Metallurgical Engineering) FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2015





# ELECTROCHEMICAL DIAGNOSIS OF GALVANIC CORROSION IN OIL WELL STRINGS

### By Nabil Adil Tayeb Ubaid

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Engineering at Cairo University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

In Petroleum Engineering

| Approved by the                         |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Examining Committee                     |                 |
| Prof. Dr. S. M. El-Raghi,               | Main Supervisor |
| Prof. of Metallurgical Engineering      | _               |
| Faculty of Engineering-Cairo University |                 |
| Prof. Dr. Abdel-Alim H. El-Sayed,       | Supervisor      |
| Prof. of Petroleum Engineering          |                 |
| Faculty of Engineering-Cairo University |                 |
| Prof. Dr. Fouad Khalaf Mohamed,         | Member          |
| Prof. of Petroleum Engineering          |                 |
| Faculty of Engineering-Cairo University |                 |
| Prof. Dr. Muhamed Esam Muhamed Kandil   | Member          |
| Projects General Director, GUPCO        |                 |
|   |                 |

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, CAIRO UNIVERSITY GIZA, EGYPT 2015 **Engineer:** Nabil Adil Tayeb Ubaid

Date of Birth: 1/1/1962 Nationality: Sudanese

E-mail: tayeb.nabil@gmail.com

Phone.: 00201008300986

Address: El-Haram, Giza, Egypt

Registration Date: 16/3/2010 Awarding Date: //

Degree: Doctor of Philosophy

**Department:** Mining, Petroleum and Metallurgy

Supervisors: Prof. Dr. S. M. El-Raghi,

Prof. Dr. Abdel-Alim H. El-Sayed

Examiners: Prof. Dr. S. M. El-Raghi,

Prof. Dr. Abdel-Alim H. El-Sayed, Prof. Dr. Fouad Khalaf Mohamed,

Prof. Dr. Muhamed Esam Muhamed Kandil (Projects General Director, GUPCO)

Title of Thesis: Electrochemical Diagnosis of Galvanic Corrosion in Oil

Well Strings

Key Words: Casing, Tubing, Drillpipe, Galvanic corrosion, NDT

#### **Summary:**

Manufacturing and standards permit producing of oil well pipes holding various microstructures and stresses on their inner and outer walls, this assumed to be insignificant in premature string's failures. Full-Ring specimen was approved to be best representative of tubular good's corrosion. Tubular Dual Wall Corrosion Cell Kit and Full Ring Galvanic Corrosion Kit were innovated and effective galvanic corrosion was detected between walls. The study proposed introducing Jointal Corrosion Stability Index to tubular specifications, pipe joints with low index shall be excluded before marketing or assembling in strings.

### **Acknowledgements**

I start with the name of Allah Who is the most gracious and most merciful. I am very thankful to Allah for his blessing and guidance to give me strength to achieve and finish this milestone in my life.

I would like also to express my heartfelt thanks to my supervisors, Prof. Abdel-Alim H. El-Sayed and Prof. Saad M. El-Raghi, Mining, Petroleum and Metallurgical Engineering Dept.MPM, Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University. Prof. El-Sayed, I will forever be thankful for your guidance, encouragement, endless help and support towards the completion of this work. Prof. El-Raghi, you have been a tremendous mentor for me. I would like to thank you for encouraging my research out of my basic specialty as a petroleum engineer and allowing me to grow as a metallurgical and electrochemical researcher. Your patience and advice on both research, as well as on my career have been invaluable. I hope that I could be as lively, enthusiastic, and energetic as Prof. El-Raghi and to someday be able to manage an audience as well as he can.

I would also like to thank my committee members, Professor Fouad Khalaf and Professor M. Essam Kandil for serving as my committee members and for letting my defense be an enjoyable moment, and for your brilliant comments and suggestions, thanks to you.

I would like also to thank Prof. Randa Abdel-Karim the director of Metal Surfaces and Corrosion Laboratory, MPM Dept., Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University for her guidance and permission to carry out the experimental work and use of the laboratory's electrochemical devices and facilities. Thanks are extended to the entire laboratory's staff and the researchers who helping me in one way or another during my three years continuous experimental work.

I also would like to express my grateful appreciation to Dr. Hamed Muhammed Jassim Professor of mining engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Koya University for his detailed linguistic revision of the thesis.

My thanks are also extended to the directors, engineers and technicians of the metallurgical test laboratories, MPM Dept., Faculty of Engineering, Cairo University for their help in carrying out the mechanical, chemical and microstructural tests.

Particular thanks are extended to SINO THRWA DRILLING COMPANY which supplied the pipe material to the testing program.

I would like also to express my heartfelt thanks to Mr. Hushyar Rasoul who enabled my official study leave by mortgaging his valuable house to me. Thanks also extend to my faithful friends Mr. Ali M. Ahmad, Dr. Abdolah Abdolkareem, Dr. Hussein Ali, Dr. Lukman M. Gardi and Kakarash E. Gardi for their encouraging and financial support. At the end, I express my regards and blessings to all those who supported me in any way concerning this work.

Special thanks to my family. Words cannot express how grateful I am to my beloved wife Mahera for her support. I am deeply indebted to my mother for all of the sacrifices. Your prayer for me was what sustained me thus far.

### **Dedication**

I dedicate this work to those who believe in human dignity over religious, races and nations, to those who feel pain for every tear drops worldwide and please for any smile drawn on any lip overseas.

## **Table of Contents**

| Title         |   | Page |
|---------------|---|------|
| ACKNOV        | WLEDGEMENTS                               | I    |
| <b>DEDICA</b> | TION                                      | II   |
| TABLE (       | OF CONTENTS                               | III  |
| LIST OF       | TABLES                                    | VII  |
|               | FIGURES                                   |      |
|               | CLATURE                                   |      |
|               |   |      |
| ABSTRA        | CT  | XIII |
| CHAPTE        | IR 1                                      |      |
| INTROD        | UCTION                                    | 2    |
| 1.1.          | BACKGROUND                                | 2.   |
| 1.2.          | RESEARCH METHODOLOGY                      |      |
| 1.3.          | OBJECTIVE                                 |      |
| СНАРТЕ        | RR 2                                      |      |
| LITERA        | ΓURE REVIEW                               | 6    |
| 2.1.          | CORROSION SCOPE AND COST IN OIL INDUSTRY  | 6    |
| 2.2.          | OIL WELL STRING'S CORROSION MEDIA         | 7    |
| 2.3.          | OIL WELL STRING'S STEEL NATURE            | 8    |
| 2.4.          | OIL WELL STRING'S DESIGN                  | 9    |
| 2.4.1.        | Drill String                              | 9    |
| 2.4.2.        | Casing String                             | 11   |
| 2.4.3.        | 6 6                                       |      |
| 2.5.          | OCTG JOINTS SPECIFICATIONS AND MORPHOLOGY | 13   |
| 2.6.          | OCTG MANUFACTURING                        | 15   |
| 2.7.          | OCTG HANDLING AND LOADS                   | 20   |
| 2.8.          | IN-SITU LOAD (POINT LOAD)                 | 20   |
| 2.9.          | CORROSION OF OCTG                         | 21   |
| 2.9.1.        | Corrosion Definition                      | 21   |
| 2.9.2.        | Electrochemical Cell.                     | 21   |
| 2.9.3.        | General Corrosion of Oil Well Strings     | 22   |
| 2.10.         | CORROSIVE AGENTS REACTIVITY DOWN-HOLE     | 23   |
| 2.10.1        |   |      |
| 2.10.2        | 36  |      |
| 2.10.3        | 2   |      |
| 2.10.4        | , c                                       |      |
| 2.10.5        | Strong Acids (direct chemical attack)     | 26   |

| 2.10.6.                                      | Biochemical Sulfide                                    |    |
|--|--|----|
| 2.10.7.                                      | Salinity   | 27 |
| 2.11. Co.                                    | RROSION ALTERING FACTORS AND TYPES                     | 27 |
| 2.11.1.                                      | Electrolytic Corrosion Altering Factors                | 27 |
| 2.11.1.1.                                    |  | 28 |
| 2.11.1.2.                                    | Dissolved Gas Concentration and Partial                | 28 |
| 2.11.2.                                      | Environmental Factors Altering Corrosion Process       | 29 |
| 2.11.2.1.                                    | Pressure Effect  | 29 |
| 2.11.2.2.                                    | Temperature  | 30 |
| 2.11.2.3.                                    | Velocity Effect  |    |
| 2.11.3.                                      | Mechanical Factors Altering Corrosion Precess          |    |
| 2.11.3.1.                                    | Corrosion Fatigue                                      |    |
| 2.11.3.2.<br>2.11.3.3.                       | Chloride Stress Cracking (CSC)                         |    |
| 2.11.3.4.                                    | Stress Corrosion Cracking                              |    |
| 2.11.4.                                      | Inter Granular Corrosion Altering Factors              |    |
| 2.11.5.                                      | Galvanic Current Corrosion Altering Factor             |    |
| 2.11.5.1.                                    | Bi-Metallic Galvanic Corrosion                         |    |
| 2.11.5.2.                                    | Bi-Metallurgic Galvanic Corrosion                      |    |
| 2.11.5.3.                                    | Bi-Environmental Galvanic Corrosion                    |    |
| 2.11.5.4.                                    | Bi-Concentration Galvanic Corrosion                    |    |
| 2.11.5.4                                     | TI   |    |
| 2.11.5.4                                     | TI   |    |
| 2.11.5. <sub>4</sub><br>2.11.5. <sub>4</sub> | TI TI  |    |
| 2.11.6.                                      | Stray-Current Corrosion                                |    |
| 2.11.7.                                      | Earth Current (Natural Current)                        |    |
|  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·                  |    |
|  | ONO-METALLIC GALVANIC CORROSION THEORY                 |    |
| 2.12.1.                                      | Corrosion Potential and Corrosion Kinetics             |    |
| 2.12.2.                                      | Electrolyte Properties                                 |    |
| 2.12.3.                                      | Dissolved Oxygen and Fluid Velocity                    |    |
| 2.12.4.                                      | Fluid Conductivity                                     |    |
| 2.12.5.                                      | Exposed Areas  |    |
| 2.12.6.                                      | Condition of Surface                                   |    |
| 2.13. Mc                                     | ONO-JOINT DIFFERENTIAL CORROSION POTENTIAL             | 43 |
| 2.13.1.                                      | MJDGC due to OCTG COMPOSITION                          | 43 |
| 2.13.2.                                      | MJDGC due to RESIDUAL STRESS                           | 44 |
| 2.13.3.                                      | MJDGC due to MICROSTRUCTURE                            | 47 |
| 2.13.4.                                      | MJDGC due to Mechanical and Dimension Tolerance        |    |
| 2.13.5.                                      | Differential Cooling at Heat Treatment                 |    |
|  | Effect of Misrepresentative Specimens on Tubular Go    |    |
|  | THE CONTRIBUTE RESERVANTIVE BY LICENSEAS GOVERNMENT OF |    |
|  | NCLUSIONS OF LITERATURE REVIEW                         |    |
| 2.13. CO                                     | NCLUSIONS OF LITERATURE REVIEW                         |    |
| CHAPTER 3                                    |  |    |
| EXPERIMEN                                    | NTAL   | 52 |
| 3.1. Eli                                     | ECTROCHEMICAL TEST SPECIMEN                            | 52 |
| 3.1.1.                                       | Traditionally Cut Specimens                            | 53 |
| 3.1.1.1.                                     | Cylinder Segment Shape Specimen                        |    |
| 3.1.1.2.                                     | Cuboid Shape   | 54 |
|  |  |    |

| 3.1.2. | O-Ring Specimen   | 54       |
|--------|---|----------|
| 3.1.3. | Full-Ring Specimen  | 55       |
| 3.1.4. | 1.1.4. Steel Analysis Test Specimen                               | 56       |
| 3.2.   | PREPARATION OF TEST SPECIMEN                                      | 56       |
| 3.3.   | STEEL ANALYZING TECHNIQUES  | 57       |
| 3.3.1. | Microstructure  | 57       |
| 3.3.2. | Hardness Measurement  | 58       |
| 3.3.3. | Chemical Composition  | 59       |
| 3.4.   | ELECTROCHEMICAL DIAGNOSIS   | 60       |
| 3.4.1. | Corrosion Rate Measurements                                       | 60       |
| 3.5.   | FULL-RING ELECTROCHEMICAL MEASUREMENT                             | 62       |
| 3.5.1. | Tubular Dual Wall Corrosion Cell Kit Design                       | 62       |
| 3.5.2. | Data Logging System   | 63       |
| 3.5.3. | Full-Ring Corrosion Rate Measurements                             | 64       |
| 3.5    | 5.3.1. First Trial  | 64       |
|        | 5.3.2. Second Trial   | 64       |
|        | 5.3.3. Third Trial<br>5.3.4. Fourth Trial                         | 65       |
| 3.5.4. | Full-Ring Specimen Potentio-scanning                              | 66<br>66 |
| 3.5.5. | Environmentally Controlled Galvanic Corrosion Measurements        |          |
| 3.5.6. | Dynamic Environmentally Controlled Rig System                     |          |
| 3.5.7. | Dynamic Galvanic Corrosion Test Running Set                       |          |
|        |   |          |
| CHAPTE | R 4   |          |
| RESULT | S AND DISCUSSION  | 73       |
|        |   |          |
| 4.1.   | OCTG SAMPLES MORPHOLOGY AND PROPERTIES                            |          |
| 4.1.1. | Morphology  |          |
| 4.1.2. | Chemical Composition  |          |
| 4.1.3. | Hardness  |          |
| 4.1.4. | Metallography   |          |
| 4.1.5. | Physical Residual Stress  |          |
| 4.2.   | SMALL SCALE CORROSION RATE VOLTAMETRY                             |          |
| 4.3.   | FULL- RING GENERAL CORROSION RATE MEASUREMENTS                    |          |
| 4.4.   | FULL-RING SPECIMEN EVALUATION BY POTENTIO-SCANNING                |          |
| 4.4.1. | Free Immersed Full-Ring Test                                      |          |
| 4.4.2. | Bottom Closed Full-Ring Test                                      |          |
| 4.4.3. | Full Closed Full-Ring Potentioscanning                            | 87       |
| 4.5.   | FULL-RING OPEN CIRCUIT POTENTIAL                                  | 87       |
| 4.6.   | TUBULAR GALVANIC CORROSION  | 88       |
| 4.6.1. | Galvanic Corrosion at Static Condition                            | 88       |
| 4.6.2. | Dynamic Tests Running Problems                                    | 90       |
| 4.7.   | VELOCITY EFFECT ON MJDGC  | 90       |
| 4.7.1. | Relative Velocity Effect on Galvanic Corrosion at Fixed Flow Rate | 90       |
| 4.7.2. | NaCl Effect on Galvanic Corrosion                                 | 93       |
| 4.7.3. | Mixed Grade Galvanic Corrosion                                    | 95       |
| 4.7.4. | Fluid Path Geometry Effect on Galvanic Corrosion                  | 97       |
|        |   |          |
| 4.7.5. | Sucker Rod-Casing Galvanic Corrosion                              | 98       |

| 4.7.6. Temperature Effect on Tubular's Galvanic Corrosion |                           | 99  |
|---|---------------------------|-----|
| 4.7.7.  | Variable Flow Rate        | 100 |
| 4.8.  | DISCUSSION                | 101 |
| СНАРТЕ  | R 5                       |     |
| CONCLU  | SIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS | 109 |
| 5.1.  | Conclusions:              | 109 |
| 5.2.  | RECOMMENDATIONS           | 109 |
| REFERE  | NCES                      | 111 |
| الملخص  |                           | 1   |

## **List of Tables**

| Table 2.1: Some API and Non-API OCTG grades                                     | .14 |
|---|-----|
| Table 2.2: Some API and Non-API OCTG grades manufacturing method                |     |
| Table 2.3: Chemical compositions (%) of API 5A                                  | .44 |
| Table 3.1: The Test pipe sample grades and specifications                       | .53 |
| Table 4.1.: Chemical composition comparison between pipes inner and outer walls | .73 |
| Table 4.2: Hardness comparison of pipe samples inner, outer and cross sectional |     |
| surfaces  | .74 |
| Table 4.3: Corrosion rate measurements of small cut and O-Ring specimens        | .80 |
| Table 4.4: The effect of EC on dynamic galvanic cell's potential and current1   | 103 |
| Table 4.5: The effect of EC on static galvanic cell's potential and current1    | 103 |
| Table 4.6: Temperature effect on cells current and potentials                   | 105 |

## **List of Figures**

| Figure 2.1: Oil well down-hole strings  | 7  |
|---|----|
| Figure 2.2: Oil well drilling string assembly, after [27]                           |    |
| Figure 2.3: Oil well casing strings   |    |
| Figure 2.4 OCTG components, after[31]   |    |
| Figure 2.5: Coupling connection (top) and Integral connection (bottom) after [31]   |    |
| Figure 2.6: OCTG upset types  |    |
| Figure 2.7: Seamless OCTG manufacturing method after [35]                           |    |
| Figure 2.8: Electric resistance welded OCTG manufacturing method after [35]         |    |
| Figure 2.9: Oil well down-hole strings after [36]                                   |    |
| Figure 2.10: Geological profile of wells (II173—II146) in Yuejin II Oil Field       |    |
| Figure 2.11: Corrosion on a steel surface after [14]                                |    |
| Figure 2.14: Water cut effect on OCTG corrosion [80]                                |    |
| Figure 2.15: Rust tubercles formed by sulfate-reducing bacteria [14]                |    |
| Figure 2.16: pH effect on corrosion rate [80]                                       |    |
| Figure 2.17: Dissolved gas concentration effect on OCTG corrosion rate[80]          |    |
| Figure 2.18: Dissolved partial pressure effect on some steel corrosion              |    |
| Figure 2.19: Temperature effect on N-80 casing corrosion                            |    |
| Figure 2.20: Effect of velocity on corrosion rate, after [42]                       |    |
| Figure 2.21: Bi-Concentration corrosion between coupling threads gap[14]            |    |
| Figure 2.22: Bi-Concentration barnacle corrosion under iron sulfide scale [14]      |    |
| Figure 2.23: Bi-Concentration corrosion under iron carbonate scale [55]             |    |
| Figure 2.24: Direct-current stray-current interference.                             |    |
| Figure 2.25: Earth and casing current in N.W Burnett field [73]                     |    |
| Figure 2.26: Multi-metallic mono-metallic galvanic corrosion diagram                |    |
| Figure 2.27: Velocity effect on bi-metallurgic galvanic corrosion                   |    |
| Figure 2.28: Relation of electrolyte conductivity effect on galvanic current area   |    |
| Figure 2.29: Schematic illustration of: tubular manufacturing net residual stresses |    |
| Figure 2.31: Determination of residual stresses in thin walled tube by deflection   |    |
| methods   | 47 |
| Figure 2.32: 3 X-ray pole figures for the four surfaces through the pipe wall       | 48 |
| Figure 2.33: a. Cooling cross section b. Cooling during longitudinal transportation |    |
| Figure 3.1: Different test specimens  |    |
| Figure 3.2: Traditional specimens a) cylinder segment b) cuboid shape               | 53 |
| Figure 3.3: Adopted specimen by Nippon labs for corrosion study of 4 types of pipe  |    |
| Figure 3.4: O-Ring specimens a) inner b) outer c) cross-sectional                   | 55 |
| Figure 3.5: Full-Ring specimens a) Un-coated b) Isolated Ends                       | 56 |
| Figure 3.6: Tubular polishing machine   |    |
| Figure 3.7: Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) (XJP-6A)                             | 58 |
| Figure 3.8: Shimadzu hardness tester HMv-2T   | 59 |
| Figure 3.9: Thermo Scientific ARL 3460 metal analyzer                               |    |
| Figure 3.10: Volta lab 10 (Tacussel- Radiometer PGZ 100) potentiostat               | 60 |
| Figure 3.11: Traditionally small cut specimens installation in corrosion cell kit   |    |
| Figure 3.12: O-Ring specimens installation in corrosion cell kit                    |    |
| Figure 3.13: Tubular Dual Wall Corrosion Cell Kit (TDWCK)                           |    |
| Figure 3.14: PC interfaced UNI UT61b multi-meter                                    |    |
| Figure 3.15: Polarization of TDWCK cell by Arduino micro controller                 |    |

| Figure 3.16: CPA 7662 integrated circuit on Arduino module circuit for polarization                                  |
|--|
| applications65   |
| Figure 3.17: Fourth trial developed circuit with Arduino microcontroller for   |
| polarization applications66  |
| Figure 3.18: Full-Ring specimen potentio-scanning set  |
| Figure 3.19: Full Ring corrosion cell kit (FRGCK)  |
| Figure 3.20: Rig system's components   |
| Figure 3.21: Circulation diagram through FRGCK clockwise70   |
| Figure 3.22: Full- Ring galvanic corrosion test run clockwise with 1 ½ inch PVC pipe connection electrolyte bridge70 |
| Figure 3.23: Circulation diagram through FRGCK anticlockwise71   |
| Figure 3.24: Full- Ring galvanic corrosion test run anticlockwise with ½ inch pipe                                   |
| connection electrolyte bridge  |
| Figure 4.1: Microstructure comparison between sectional, inner and outer wall of G-                                  |
| 105 drill pipe   |
| Figure 4.2: Microstructure comparison between sectional, inner and outer wall of E-75                                |
| drill pipe   |
| Figure 4.3: Microstructure comparison between inner(left) and outer wall (right) of L-                               |
| 80 Tubing for used sample (top) and blank samples (down)   |
| Figure 4.4: Microstructure comparison between sectional, inner and outer wall of L-80                                |
| Tubing77   |
| Figure 4.5: Microstructure comparison between sectional, inner and outer wall of x-95                                |
| drill pipe78   |
| Figure 4.6: Microstructure comparison between the body and upset end at inner wall of                                |
| E-75 drill pipe  |
| Figure 4.7: Microstructure comparison between the body and upset end at inner wall of                                |
| E-75 drill pipe  |
| Figure 4.8: Microstructure comparison between the body and upset end at inner wall of                                |
| X-95 drill pipe79  |
| Figure 4.9: Residual stress test   |
| Figure 4.10: Polarization curve of small scale and O-Ring samples81  |
| Figure 4.11: Corrosion rate diagram of O-Ring types and traditional specimens81                                      |
| Figure 4.12: OCP before corrosion tests  |
| Figure 4.13: Manual control over potential polarization curve for L-80 Specimen first                                |
| trial  |
| Figure 4.14: Arduino control over potential polarization curve for L-80 Specimen first                               |
| trial  |
| Figure 4.15: Arduino control over potential polarization curve for L-80 specimen third                               |
| trial selected example 84  |
| Figure 4.16: Free Full-Ring potentio-scanning for L-80 specimen  |
| Figure 4.17: Semi closed Full-Ring potentio-scanning For L-80 specimen   |
| Figure 4.18:Comparison Between Free And Semi Closed Full-Ring Potentioscanning                                       |
| For L-80 Specimen  |
| Figure 4.21: Free corrosion potential of tubular specimens   |
| Figure 4.23: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior walls of L-                                |
| 80 by Full ring corrosion cell kit (FRCCK)   |
| Figure 4.24 Exp40: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior                                      |
| walls of L-80 grade (Sample A In B Out)91  |

| Figure 4.25: Exp41: (Left cell; B Out, Right cell; A In). Galvanic corrosion             |
|--|
| measurement between exterior and interior walls of L-8091                                |
| Figure 4.26: Exp48: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior         |
| walls of L-80 (Sample A In B Out) (EC 58 mS/cm 3.5% NaCl)92                              |
| Figure 4.27: Exp49: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior         |
| walls of L-80 (Sample A In B Out) (EC 48 mS/cm 3.3%NaCl)92                               |
| Figure 4.28: Exp46: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior         |
| walls of L-80 (Sample A In B Out)(EC 0mS)93  |
| Figure 4.29: Exp45: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior         |
| walls of L-80 (Sample A In B Out)(EC 34mS)93   |
| Figure 4.30: Exp42: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior         |
| walls of L-80 (Sample A In B Out)(EC 90mS)94   |
| Figure 4.31: Exp44: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior         |
| walls of L-80 (Sample A In B Out) Galvanic Corrosion (EC 112mS)94                        |
| Figure 3.32: Exp43: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior         |
| walls of L-80 (Sample A In C In)Galvanic Corrosion (EC 90mS)95                           |
| Figure 4.33:Exp72: Galvanic corrosion between outer wall of 262 pipe of L-80 and         |
| outer walls of 263 pipe G-105 (EC 58 mS/cm 3.5% NaCl, T= 25)95                           |
| Figure 4.34: Exp74: Galvanic corrosion between outer wall of 262 pipe of L-80 and        |
| outer walls of 263 pipe G-105 (EC 58 mS/cm 3.5% NaCl, T= 25)96                           |
| Figure 4.35: Exp75:Static Galvanic corrosion between inner wall of 262 pipe of L-80      |
| and inner wall of 263 pipe G-105 (EC 58 mS/cm 3.5% NaCl, T= 25)96                        |
| Figure 4.36: Exp76: Dynamic galvanic corrosion between inner wall of 262 pipe of L-      |
| 80 and inner wall of 263 pipe G-105 (EC 58 mS/cm 3.5% NaCl, T= 25)97                     |
| Figure 4.37: Exp52 Semi dynamic: galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior -       |
| and interior walls of L-80 (Sample A262 In B262 Out)98                                   |
| Figure 4.38: Exp47: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior         |
| walls (Sample A In B Out) reversed brine bridge position and high flowrate98             |
| Figure 4.39: Exp54: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior 304 Rod and          |
| interior walls L-80 (EC 65 mS/cm 3.5%NaCl)99   |
| Figure 4.40: Exp60:: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior        |
| wall of L-80 (EC 58 mS/cm 3.5%NaCl, T= 35)99   |
| Figure 4.41: Exp61: Galvanic corrosion measurement between exterior and interior         |
| wall of L-80 (EC 61 mS/cm 3.5% NaCl, T= 42)100   |
| Figure 4.42: Exp73: Galvanic corrosion between inner wall of 262 pipe L-80 and inner     |
| wall of 263 pipe G105 (EC 58 mS/cm 3.5% NaCl, T= 25)100                                  |
| Fig 4.43: Flow rate effect on Galvanic current between L-80 walls (cell impedance        |
| constant =1600 ohm)102   |
| Figure 4.44: EC conductivity relative to salt concentration                              |
| Figure 4.45: NaCl concentration effect on anodic potential of the outer wall of b sample |
| L-80 at annulus104   |
| Figure 4.46: NaCl concentration effect on cathodic potential of the inner sample of L-   |
| 80 grade   |
| Figure 4.47: NaCl concentration effect of galvanic potential difference between L-80     |
| inner and outer walls104   |
| Figure 4.48: Temperature effect on galvanic current and walls potential of L-80 grade    |
| at static condition  |
| Figure 4.49: Temperature effect on galvanic current and walls potential of L-80 grade    |
| at clockwise circulation condition106  |

| Figure 4.50: | : Temperature | effect on galva | nic current and | d walls pote | ential of L-80 | grade |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------|
| at anti      | clockwise cir | culation condit | ion             |              |                | 106   |