

二氧化碳缓蚀剂的研究进展

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摘要: 为了有效应对全球气候变暖达到碳中和的目标, 碳捕集、利用与封存(CCUS)技术被大力推广和应用。CCUS过程, 油气开发和集输过程始终面临着严重的二氧化碳(CO_2)腐蚀问题。 CO_2 腐蚀会带来严重的经济损失、环境污染和人身安全等问题。相比于采用昂贵的合金材料防腐措施, 在普通碳钢基础上添加缓蚀剂是应对 CO_2 腐蚀较为简单、经济的防腐方法之一。总结了近几年不同类型 CO_2 缓蚀剂的研究进展, 包括传统的含有N、O、S、P等杂原子的有机缓蚀剂, 含有杂环的有机缓蚀剂, 具有两亲性的表面活性剂类缓蚀剂, 新型无机纳米材料类缓蚀剂(如石墨烯、碳量子点、离子液体和金属配合物等), 以及植物提取物、氨基酸、天然油和生物聚合物等天然型绿色环保缓蚀剂。分析了这些不同缓蚀剂的优缺点和适用性, 并讨论了这些缓蚀剂的研究现状。同时, 总结了缓蚀剂构效关系和协同效应的研究热点及其存在的问题。最后针对这些不同缓蚀剂的特点和研究现状, 对未来 CO_2 缓蚀剂的研究方向进行了分析与展望。

关键词: 二氧化碳腐蚀; 缓蚀剂; 表面活性剂; 协同增效

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Research Progress on Carbon Dioxide Corrosion Inhibitor

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ABSTRACT: Carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) technology has been widely applied in order to effectively deal with global warming and achieve the goal of carbon neutrality. CCUS processes, oil and gas development, gathering and transportation are always faced with serious carbon dioxide (CO_2) corrosion problems. CO_2 corrosion will bring serious economic losses, environmental pollution and personal safety problems. Compared with corrosion resistance alloys, addition of corrosion inhibitors to carbon steel is one of the most flexible, economical and easy to operate anti-corrosion methods to cope with CO_2 corrosion. In this paper, the research progress of different types of carbon dioxide corrosion inhibitors was reviewed. CO_2 corrosion inhibitors were classified according to organic and inorganic compounds. At present, organic corrosion inhibitors were widely used and mature in research. Firstly, the research progress of organic corrosion inhibitors containing heteroatoms

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such as N, O, S and P, organic corrosion inhibitors containing heterocyclic rings and amphiphilic surfactants were discussed. The advantages, disadvantages and applicability of these organic corrosion inhibitors were reviewed, and the current state of art in research of these inhibitors was discussed. Synthesis of organic compounds containing N, O, S, P heteroatoms and unsaturated bonds such as aromatic rings was the target and direction of the synthesis of CO₂ organic corrosion inhibitors. Most efficient CO₂ organic corrosion inhibitors were essentially surfactants. The amphiphilicity of surfactants was an advantage as corrosion inhibitors. However, these classical organic corrosion inhibitors were often toxic or useful in high doses. Green, non-toxic, environmental protection was also one of the indicators to measure the quality of corrosion inhibitors. Recently, some emerging inorganic materials began to be used as CO₂ corrosion inhibitors. Then, some green inhibitors, such as new inorganic nanomaterial corrosion inhibitors (graphene, carbon quantum dots, ionic liquids and metal complexes), as well as plant extracts, amino acids, natural oils and biopolymers were discussed. Inorganic and nano materials were gradually used as CO₂ corrosion inhibitors, which was a new direction of corrosion inhibitor research. The effect of plant extract as CO₂ corrosion inhibitor was not good and still controversial. The existing single corrosion inhibitor often could not reach the ideal effect. Therefore, it was particularly important to study the structure-activity relationship of CO₂ corrosion inhibitors and the synergistic compounding of CO₂ corrosion inhibitors. The focus of the research on the structure-function relationship, synergistic effect of corrosion inhibitors and its existing problems were reviewed. A variety of polar groups provided more possibilities for the future study of the structure-activity relationship of CO₂ corrosion inhibitors. The structure-activity relationship of a corrosion inhibitor or even a class of corrosion inhibitors needed further study. It was far from enough to only focus on the ratio and effectiveness of a single formula and the mechanism of macroscopic adsorption film level. The addition of quantum mechanical calculation and molecular dynamics simulation could better explore the mechanism of corrosion inhibitor collaborative adsorption and corrosion inhibition from the molecular, atomic or even electronic level. Finally, according to the characteristics and research status of these different corrosion inhibitors, the future research direction of CO₂ corrosion inhibitors was summarized and proposed.

KEY WORDS: carbon dioxide corrosion; corrosion inhibitor; surfactants; synergistic effect

碳捕集、利用与封存（CCUS）技术是有效降低CO₂排放量、减缓全球变暖、实现长期减碳减排的重要措施和必要选择^[1]。在CCUS过程中涉及到的碳捕集设备、运输管道等设备面临着CO₂腐蚀的威胁^[2-3]。此外，为了满足全球持续增加的油气需求量，目前CO₂的主要利用环节之一是将CO₂与采出水等一起回注到井内用来提高油气的采收率（EOR、EGR）^[4]，再加上地下储层自带的CO₂会作为油气的伴生气被一起开采出来，因此CO₂腐蚀也是广泛存在于油气开采、集输以及采出水的储存等油气作业的各个环节，可以说无处不在^[5-6]。CO₂腐蚀不仅会带来全面腐蚀，而且还会造成局部腐蚀^[7]。局部腐蚀很难检测、预测和进行及时的保护。因此，CO₂腐蚀会带来巨大的经济损失、环境污染和安全问题^[8]。添加缓蚀剂是应对CO₂腐蚀最为灵活且经济的防腐方法^[9]。用于抑制CO₂腐蚀的缓蚀剂可以分为传统有机缓蚀剂和绿色缓蚀剂。本文综述了近年来CO₂缓蚀剂的研究进展，分析了不同类型缓蚀剂的优缺点和适用性，并对未来CO₂缓蚀剂研究方向进行展望。

1 有机CO₂缓蚀剂

传统的有机CO₂缓蚀剂多为含有N、O、S和P等杂原子或芳香环的有机化合物^[6-10]。杂原子以及芳

香环等作为缓蚀剂分子的吸附位点，可以使缓蚀剂化学吸附在钢表面，阻隔钢表面与腐蚀性介质接触，从而达到良好的缓蚀作用^[5]。CO₂缓蚀剂的设计与合成也大多以吸附位点为目标要素。一些表面活性剂也是重要的有机CO₂缓蚀剂。

1.1 含N原子的CO₂缓蚀剂

含N原子的CO₂缓蚀剂主要有咪唑啉类、有机胺类、季铵盐类、席夫碱化合物以及含N杂环类等。其中咪唑啉及其衍生物具有热稳定性好、毒性小等优点，是在国内外油气田中应用最广泛的缓蚀剂^[11]。

咪唑啉及其衍生物结构如图1所示，主要由五元杂环、侧链R₁和疏水尾链R₂构成。从咪唑啉的基本结构出发，对R₁和R₂两部分结构进行设计和改性，丰富了咪唑啉类缓蚀剂的多样性^[12-13]，因此一直都是缓蚀剂理论研究的热点。Zheng等^[12]通过巯基丙酸改性咪唑（OI）的R₁侧链得到巯基丙酸咪唑（MOI），并研究了它们在含CO₂溶液中的缓蚀剂性能。结果表明，由于MOI中的巯基可以作为强大的吸附位点，有效提高了MOI的吸附能，因此MOI比OI具有更好的缓蚀性能。但咪唑啉存在使用剂量大、特殊复杂腐蚀条件（高温、超临界、局部腐蚀、粗糙度较高和带有腐蚀产物的钢）下效率显著降低甚至失效等问题^[14-17]。Shamsa等^[16-17]研究了在80℃CO₂饱和的

氯化钠溶液中咪唑啉 (IM) 缓蚀剂对 X65 碳钢全面腐蚀和局部腐蚀缓蚀行为以及不同腐蚀产物对 IM 缓蚀效果的影响。结果表明, IM 可以有效抑制 X65 碳钢全面腐蚀, 但对局部腐蚀的抑制效果不好。X65 碳钢表面含有不同腐蚀产物 (富 Fe₃C、部分 FeCO₃、完全 FeCO₃) 时, IM 的缓蚀效率都明显下降。

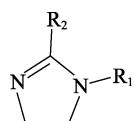


图 1 咪唑啉基本结构

Fig.1 Basic structure of imidazoline

有机胺类缓蚀剂和季铵盐类缓蚀剂在抑制 CO₂ 腐蚀的同时防止微生物腐蚀 (MIC), 达到双重防腐的效果^[18]。Feng 等^[19]和刘宏伟等^[20]先后研究了季铵盐聚丙烯酰胺和十二胺缓蚀剂在 CO₂ 和微生物共存条件下的缓蚀作用。结果表明, 十二胺可以很好地抑制 CO₂ 腐蚀和 MIC, 而聚丙烯酰胺只能抑制 CO₂ 腐蚀, 不能完全抑制 MIC。季铵盐类缓蚀剂大多为咪唑啉季铵盐, 由于 N⁺对金属表面有强烈的吸附作用, 所以咪唑啉季铵盐的缓蚀性能比咪唑啉好。赵景茂等^[21]分别制备了 3 种咪唑啉季铵盐缓蚀剂并对比了它们在 CO₂ 腐蚀环境中对 Q235 钢的缓蚀性能。结果表明: 咪唑啉季铵盐比咪唑啉具有更好的缓蚀效果。

含 N 杂环类缓蚀剂 (如苯并咪唑衍生物、嘧啶衍生物等) 具有良好的 CO₂ 缓蚀性能。Ikenna 等^[22-23]评估了 2-(2-吡啶基) 苯并咪唑 (2PB) 作为 X60 钢在 NACE ID196 盐水中的绿色 CO₂ 缓蚀剂的有效性, 发现 2PB 可利用苯并咪唑上的 N—H 基团吸附到表面, 有效抑制局部腐蚀。Hou 等^[24-26]研究了嘧啶衍生物 (DABTP) 对 N80 碳钢在常温常压和超临界 CO₂ 油田采出水中的缓蚀效果, 结果表明, DABTP 对碳钢具有较高的缓蚀性能。

1.2 含 O 原子 CO₂ 缓蚀剂

仅含有 O 原子的小分子 CO₂ 有机缓蚀剂较少, 而且这些缓蚀剂单独使用时缓蚀效率并不高。较高效的缓蚀剂分子中, O 原子往往和其他杂原子或者芳香

环同时存在。Javidi 等^[27]研究了乙二醇 (MEG) 在 50 °C 盐溶液中对 X52 钢 CO₂ 腐蚀的缓蚀性能。结果表明, 在添加 90% (质量分数) MEG 时, 缓蚀剂效率仅为 82%。但一些大分子甚至高分子的仅含 O 化合物也被报道是有效的绿色环保缓蚀剂。Zhao 等^[28]合成了 2 种壳聚糖衍生物作为 P110 钢 CO₂ 腐蚀的绿色缓蚀剂。结果表明, 2 种壳聚糖衍生物都能在钢表面形成疏水保护膜, 保护钢免受 CO₂ 腐蚀。Singh 等^[29]研究了生物大分子麦芽糊精 (MDL) 对 P110 钢在 50 °C CO₂ 饱和的 NACE ID196 盐水溶液中的缓蚀作用。结果表明, MDL 是有效的环境友好型 CO₂ 缓蚀剂, 当添加量为 400 mg/L 时, 缓蚀效率达到 92%。

1.3 含 S 和 P 原子的 CO₂ 缓蚀剂

一般认为杂原子的电负性越低, 缓蚀效率越好^[30-31]。理论上, 由于含 S 和 P 原子的缓蚀剂比含 N 和 O 原子的电负性低, 因此其缓蚀效果要优于含有 N 和 O 原子的缓蚀剂。目前关于含有 S 和 P 原子的缓蚀剂研究相对较少, 也是合成设计 CO₂ 缓蚀剂的一个重要着手点。

含有 S 原子的 CO₂ 缓蚀剂分子中多以—SH 基团、C=S 键而有效, 但对于有效性的根源目前还未有定论。一些研究者认为含有巯基的分子形成了不溶性的配合物保护金属^[32], 也有研究者认为含有 S 的头基强烈吸附在金属表面使其免受腐蚀^[33]。Cen 等^[34]研究了 2-巯基苯并噻唑 (MBTH) 对碳钢的 CO₂ 缓蚀性能, 发现在超临界 CO₂ 体系中, MBTH 通过噻唑环外的 S 原子和环内的 N 原子化学吸附到钢表面起到缓蚀作用; 而在非超临界 CO₂ 体系中, MBTH 通过化学和物理作用吸附到钢表面保护碳钢免受腐蚀 (如图 2 所示)。Belarbi 等^[35]研究了癸硫醇在 1% NaCl 的 CO₂ 饱和溶液中的缓蚀机理, 发现癸硫醇在钢表面并未形成 Fe—S 键, 缓蚀机理是物理沉积作用。虽然—SH 基团表现出较强的缓蚀性能, 但一些含巯基的小分子有机化合物 (如硫脲、巯基乙醇、巯基乙酸、半胱氨酸等) 在单独用作缓蚀剂时, 效果并不好, 只有被用作协同复配助剂与其他缓蚀剂增效联合使用才能取得很好的效果^[36-37]。

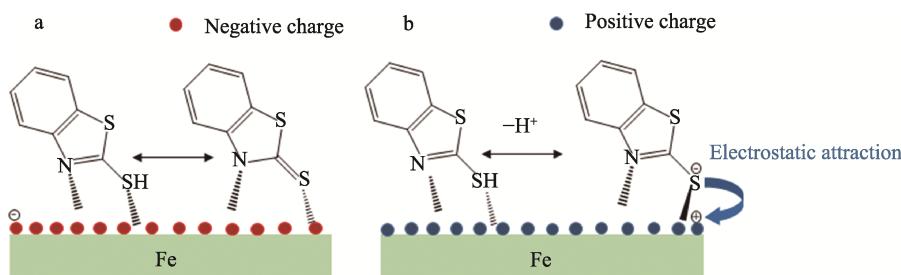


图 2 MBTH 在非超临界 (a) 和超临界 (b) 条件下的吸附模拟^[35]
Fig.2 Adsorption simulation of MBTH under non-supercritical (a) and supercritical conditions (b)^[35]

含有 P 原子的 CO₂缓蚀剂多为磷酸盐[R-PO₃H₂]或磷酸酯[R-PO₃R₂]，它们作为锚定基团使缓蚀剂分子强烈吸附到钢或带有腐蚀产物的钢表面。因此，对含氧的 CO₂腐蚀体系也具有较好的缓蚀效果。Hu 等^[38]使用双(2-乙基己基)磷酸酯(BEP)来抑制溶液中 CO₂/O₂腐蚀，并探究了其缓蚀机理。结果表明，BEP 可以通过形成 P—O—Fe 键和 P—Fe 键与铁和腐蚀产物相互作用，生成阻挡层，从而提供良好的保护性能。

1.4 表面活性剂类 CO₂缓蚀剂

表面活性剂的两亲性使其容易通过缔合和包裹烃链的方式，在溶液-钢界面处吸附并覆盖，从而阻碍钢与腐蚀性溶液接触^[39]，是有效的活性缓蚀剂成分之一。很多有机缓蚀剂的本质就是表面活性剂，比如常用的咪唑啉等。基于表面活性剂的两亲性特点对缓蚀剂进行改性和修饰往往具有很好的效果^[40]。双子表面活性剂的结构如图 3 所示，2 种表面活性剂单体通过刚性或者柔性的间隔基团共价连接在一起，包含 2 个亲水基团和至少 2 个疏水基团，因此具有较高的临界胶束浓度、较好的表面性质和较低的表面能，在钢表面的吸附缓蚀性能尤为突出。赵景茂等^[41]合成了 4

种不同链长的 *n*-3OH-*n* (*n*=12、14、16、18) 型双子表面活性剂，并研究了其在 CO₂饱和盐溶液中的缓蚀性能。结果表明，*n*-3OH-*n* 是一类效果较好的混合型缓蚀剂。本课题组研制了一种适用于油水两相腐蚀体系的高效双子咪唑啉缓蚀剂，在很小的使用剂量下就可以确保其在钢表面持久性成膜，有效地抵抗 CO₂腐蚀^[42]。对于表面活性剂用作缓蚀剂的研究大多采用常规的试验方法，如失重、电化学以及传统表征等，大多都忽略了表面活性剂自身特殊的物理化学性质及其在溶液中的变化状态。而表面活性剂的性质、表面活性剂与钢的相互作用以及周围的溶液环境决定了吸附和缓蚀的程度^[40]。本课题组研究了阳离子表面活性剂-油酸咪唑啉(OIM)与阴离子表面活性剂-烷基磷酸酯(APE)协同复配在饱和 CO₂盐溶液中的自组装结构及其在稀溶液中在金属表面的黏附参数与其缓蚀性能的关系。研究表明，当混合表面活性剂作为缓蚀剂时，表面活性剂的缓蚀作用与其自身的物理化学性质及其在溶液/金属表面的自组装结构有关。OIM 和 APE 在 CO₂盐溶液中会形成如图 4 所示的双阴离子混合物，在 N80 钢表面自组装形成致密的层状液晶结构的缓蚀剂膜，进而有效地抑制 CO₂腐蚀^[43]。

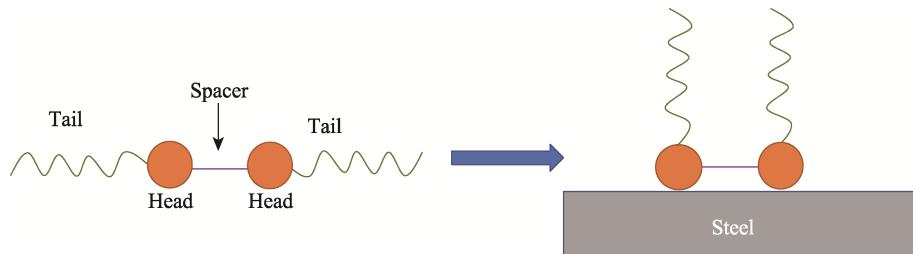


图 3 双子表面活性剂结构及其在钢表面的吸附构型
Fig.3 Structure of Gemini surfactant and its adsorption configuration on steel surface

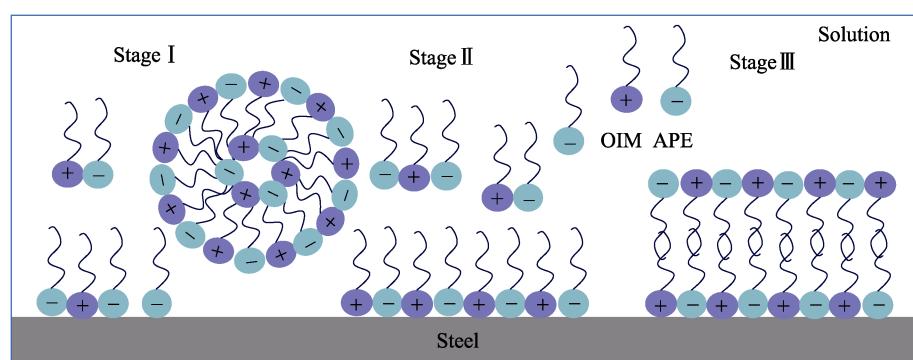


图 4 OIM 和 APE 在 N80 碳钢表面自组装成膜过程^[43]
Fig.4 Self-assembly process of OIM and APE on N80 carbon steel surface^[43]

2 绿色 CO₂缓蚀剂

随着“绿色化学”环保理念的深入人心，环境友好性也成为缓蚀剂选择的重要指标之一^[44]。大多数传统的有机缓蚀剂本身或者在制备过程中会对环境产

生危害，这促使研究人员在其他领域寻找经济环保、可生物降解的环境友好型绿色缓蚀剂。环境友好型绿色缓蚀剂有很多种，根据缓蚀剂的制备方法可分为天然型和合成的环境友好型缓蚀剂。

合成绿色缓蚀剂是使用有机和无机等非天然物质合成得到的缓蚀剂。像前面提到的绿色有机缓蚀剂

以及表面活性剂等都是合成得到的绿色高效有机缓蚀剂。一些新兴的无机材料, 如石墨烯、碳量子点、离子液体和金属配合物等, 都被用于绿色 CO₂ 缓蚀剂研究^[45-46]。Li 等^[47]合成了粒径为 4~8 nm 的 N 掺杂碳量子点 (N-CQDs) 荧光缓蚀剂并研究了其对 N80 钢在 3% NaCl 饱和 CO₂ 溶液中的缓蚀性能。结果表明, N-CQDs 可以在钢表面形成吸附膜, 阻碍 Cl⁻ 和铁接触, 进而延缓腐蚀。Cen 等^[48]合成了功能化氧化石墨烯 (FGO), 并对其作为碳钢 CO₂ 缓蚀剂进行了研究。结果表明, FGO 可以通过官能团吸附在碳钢上, 并通过层状纳米颗粒在金属表面形成疏水覆盖层, 对金属具有保护作用。

天然环境友好型绿色缓蚀剂有植物提取物、氨基酸、天然油和生物聚合物等, 都是基于医药健康、食品安全等其他领域研究而合成得到的绿色高效缓蚀剂^[49-51]。银杏叶、果、柚子皮、咖啡甘蔗渣以及陈皮等都已被用作 CO₂ 腐蚀体系中的缓蚀剂^[52-55], 但这些缓蚀剂的缓蚀效率大多为 70%~85%, 且所需要添加的剂量较大, 因此植物提取物直接用作 CO₂ 缓蚀剂还存在很大的争议。但植物提取物改性后缓蚀效果会大大提高。Tantawy 等^[56]以天然胡椒提取物为原料, 改性得到了 3 种阳离子表面活性剂, 并研究其对 C1018 钢管道在含 CO₂ 的 3.5% NaCl 溶液中的缓蚀能力, 结果表明, 所制备的天然表面活性剂的缓蚀效率为 96.7%~98.9%, 具有较好的缓蚀作用。生物聚合物如壳聚糖及其衍生物、纤维素、瓜尔胶以及葡萄糖及其衍生物等生物分子, 开辟了生物聚合物作为环保型缓蚀剂研究的新视角^[57-58]。与小分子缓蚀剂不同, 这些聚合物具有更好的成膜能力、多功能的化学性质、高的表面积和多个吸附中心等优点, 能显著提高缓蚀剂膜的保护性能, 更有效缓解钢的腐蚀。

3 CO₂ 缓蚀剂的构效关系

缓蚀剂的构效关系也一直是 CO₂ 缓蚀剂研究的重点。以前的构效关系研究主要集中在咪唑啉及其衍生物上, 多以 R₁ 亲水基团和 R₂ 疏水基团为主要研究位点。对于 R₁ 部分, 不同极性基团对缓蚀剂分子的缓蚀效能具有不同的影响。刘瑕等^[59]采用电化学方法比较了静态和动态条件下氨基咪唑啉和羟乙基咪唑啉的缓蚀作用, 发现羟乙基咪唑啉无论是在静态还

是在动态条件下的缓蚀作用都好于氨基咪唑啉的效果。但赵景茂等^[60]研究表明, 当咪唑啉环上引入氨基后, 缓蚀效果变好, 而引入羟乙基后, 缓蚀效果变差。低流速 (0.3、0.6 m/s) 时, 侧链中含有 1 个或 2 个氨基乙烯单元的咪唑啉缓蚀剂的缓蚀效果最好, 而在高流速 (5.5 m/s) 条件下, 含有多个氨基乙烯单元的咪唑啉缓蚀剂的缓蚀效果最好。针对 R₂ 部分, 研究多集中在疏水烷基链的碳数上。刘瑕等^[61]在静态和动态条件下分别研究了烷基链碳数为 4、9、11、17 的咪唑啉对碳钢在饱和 CO₂ 溶液中的缓蚀效果。结果表明, 碳数为 9 的咪唑啉在静态和动态下的缓蚀性能均最佳。张军等^[62]研究了含碳数为 7~21 的烷基咪唑啉在 Fe 及 FeCO₃ 表面的吸附行为, 发现烷基链碳数增加, 缓蚀剂与金属表面的结合力增强, 缓蚀作用增强。但当烷基链碳数大于 17 时, 由于水分子强烈的溶剂化作用会导致缓蚀剂分子发生严重的扭曲变形, 进而影响缓蚀剂分子在金属表面上的吸附。基于咪唑啉这些疏水基团和亲水基团构效关系的研究, 给研究人员带来了很多启发和思考。目前, 对于一种或者一类 CO₂ 缓蚀剂及其衍生物的研究往往也会考虑构效关系的影响^[63-66]。Tantawy 等^[56]以天然胡椒素为原料, 合成了链长为 8、10、12 的 3 种新型阳离子表面活性剂 (PGS-8、PGS-10、PGS-12), 并研究了它们在 CO₂-3.5%NaCl 环境下对 C1018 钢的缓蚀能力。结果表明, 随着疏水链长度的增加, 缓蚀能力增加。Juárez 等^[63]合成了 3 个不同链长的两性离子化合物 (LZW-B12、LZW-B16、LZW-B18), 并评价了它们作为 AISI-1018 碳钢 CO₂ 缓蚀剂的缓蚀性能。结果表明, LZW-B16 分子的缓蚀效果最佳。Alareeqi 等^[65]选取了如图 5 所示的 3 种缓蚀剂 TEPA、iTEPA 和 HC-iTEPA, 用来系统地研究烷基、N 垂基、咪唑啉和苯环对缓蚀剂吸附行为的影响。结果表明, iTEPA 和 HC-iTEPA 分子通过其异芳环吸附在 Fe 表面, 而 TEPA 的吸附是通过结构中的活性氮原子发生。iTEPA 和 HC-iTEPA 与 Fe 的吸附强度更大。除了氨基和羟基及其同分异构, 极性基团还有很多, 可以分为碱性和酸性极性基团。氨基、亚氨基、叔胺基或杂环氮化物、羟基、羰基、醚基、硫醚基等均属于碱性极性基团。酸性极性基团包含羧基、磺酸基、膦酸基、肟基、巯基以及三键等。这些不同的极性基团对缓蚀剂构效关系的影响还需要进一步研究。

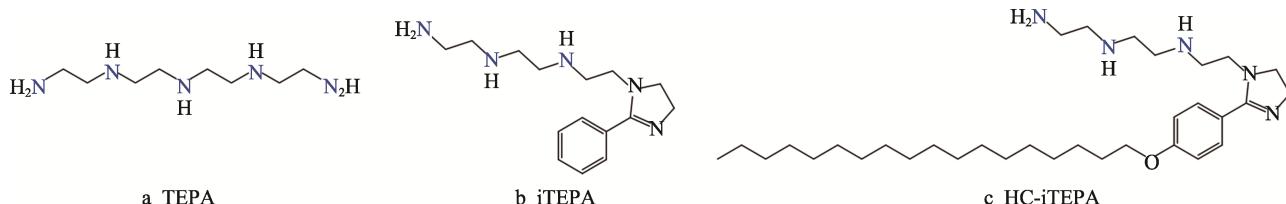


图 5 TEPA (a)、iTEPA (b) 和 HC-iTEPA (c) 分子的化学结构^[65]
Fig.5 Chemical structure of TEPA (a), iTEPA (b) and HC-iTEPA (c)^[65]

4 CO₂缓蚀剂的协同增效作用

添加单一缓蚀剂往往达不到预期的缓蚀效果^[56],缓蚀剂的协同效应可以减少缓蚀剂的用量并解决单一缓蚀剂缓蚀效果不好的问题,因此受到研究人员的广泛关注^[66]。在含有CO₂的腐蚀体系中,缓蚀协同效应的研究报道有很多,卤素离子,含有N、S、O以及P等原子的有机物,两亲性表面活性剂,无机缓蚀剂以及植物型缓蚀剂等互相之间协同作用都是具有可行性的缓蚀配方^[67-72]。其中咪唑啉类缓蚀剂作为主体,其他化合物作为增效剂的研究报道较多^[73-74]。Zhang等^[36]采用电化学技术和表面分析方法,研究了在60℃下CO₂饱和的3.5%NaCl溶液中IM和L-半胱氨酸(CYS)作为碳钢缓蚀剂的协同作用。结果表明,混合缓蚀剂的缓蚀性能优于单独缓蚀剂。当添加50 mg/L IM + 10 mg/L Cys时,混合缓蚀剂的缓蚀率为90.9%。XPS结果表明,CYS优先吸附在碳钢表面,IM再进行吸附。张晨等^[76]研究了CO₂饱和3.5%NaCl溶液中,咪唑啉季铵盐(IAS)与十二烷基磺酸钠(SDSH)、十二烷基苯磺酸钠(SDBS)以及十二烷基硫酸钠(SDSL)3种阳离子表面活性剂对Q235钢的缓蚀协同效应。结果表明:IAS与SDSH、SDBS之间具有较好的缓蚀协同效应,但与SDSL之间则存在明显的拮抗效应^[76]。可见,目前大多协同复配的研究集中在最佳复配比或者复配的有效性上。相比于单一配方的最佳配比和有效性,协同复配的机理是更具有深远意义的。吕战鹏等^[77]研究发现咪唑啉和硫脲有协同效应,它们将两者的协同效应归因于特性吸附。但赵景茂等^[78]研究了咪唑啉衍生物类缓蚀剂(OIMQ)与硫脲(TU)之间的共同作用并提出了双层膜理论。OIMQ与TU在CO₂体系中复配使用时,缓蚀剂在金属表面形成了一种致密的双层结构,内层以TU为主,外层主要是OIMQ。赵景茂等^[72]采用失重法和动态电位极化技术,结合XPS分析研究了油基咪唑啉(OIM)和苯甲酸钠(SB)在饱和CO₂溶液中对低碳钢的缓蚀机理。结果表明,OIM和SB分步吸附,首先OIM被质子化带正电荷,以咪唑环中的N₃原子吸附在带有负电荷的钢表面。随后,SB以phCOO⁻吸附在金属表面,使缓蚀剂膜更致密。张晨峰等^[67]研究了双咪唑啉(PMA)与2-巯基乙醇(MAT)在CO₂/O₂环境中对碳钢的协同缓蚀作用及机理。结果表明,PMA在碳钢表面形成一层保护膜,MAT的加入使保护膜更加致密。Zhang等^[79]研究了十八胺(OCT)和十四烷基三甲基溴化铵(TTAB)对碳钢在H₂S和CO₂卤水溶液中的协同缓蚀机理。结果表明,HS⁻优先吸附在碳钢表面,并在表面带负电荷。而后TTA⁺和质子化OCT分子通过物理吸附和化学吸附到钢表面。但目前协同机理大多采用传统的电化学技术,且表面分析方法停留在宏观膜的层面,

关于协同复配的选用规则、协同效应的深层机理目前还不是很清晰。理论计算可以得到缓蚀剂分子之间的相互作用以及在钢表面的吸附方式和构型等信息,有助于从分子、原子甚至电子层面上深入探讨协同缓蚀机理。Zhang等^[80]采用试验方法结合理论计算,研究了2种环保型氨基酸(L-组氨酸、L-半胱氨酸)和硫脲对CO₂环境下N80钢的协同缓蚀作用。结果表明,2种混合缓蚀剂对N80钢的腐蚀都具有显著的协同缓蚀作用。理论计算结果表明,L-组氨酸、L-半胱氨酸和硫脲通过杂原子(N、S、O)成键吸附在Fe表面,单独吸附在Fe表面时,O—Fe、S—Fe和N—Fe的键长接近于O、S、N原子和Fe原子的共价半径之和;协同共吸附时,形成的化学键更多、更短,吸附作用更强,电子转移更多,吸附后,混合缓蚀剂分子与Fe 3d轨道之间存在明显的杂化,进而在钢表面形成了扩散系数较小的致密的缓蚀剂膜,阻碍了溶液中腐蚀性介质(H₂O、H₃O⁺、CO₂、Cl⁻、HCO₃⁻、H₂CO₃等)的扩散。

5 总结与展望

CO₂缓蚀剂的深入研究有助于CCUS、EOR和EGR技术的推广和应用。本文综述了近年来含有N、O、S和P等杂原子或芳香环的有机缓蚀剂,表面活性剂类缓蚀剂以及新兴的绿色缓蚀剂的优缺点及其适用性。此外,对目前CO₂缓蚀剂的协同复配存在的问题进行了总结。未来对CO₂缓蚀剂的研究可以从以下几个方面进行。

- 1) 通用型的咪唑啉仍是含有N原子的CO₂缓蚀剂的研究重点,但咪唑啉不能适用于其他复杂腐蚀体系,有针对性地设计、研制或复配得到高效、实用的新型缓蚀剂配方,并研究其用于更复杂的CO₂腐蚀体系很有必要。
- 2) 有机胺类和季铵类缓蚀剂具有抗微生物特性,可以用来设计用于含有微生物的CO₂腐蚀体系防腐。
- 3) 仅含O原子的小分子缓蚀剂的缓蚀效果并不好,应多从绿色无毒的大分子甚至高分子的含O化合物入手设计和研发。含有S原子的缓蚀剂机理还存在很大的争议,仍需更多的研究。含有P原子的缓蚀剂可以很好地应对含氧环境的CO₂腐蚀,但会使排放水含磷并滋生细菌。
- 4) 表面活性剂的两亲性是作为缓蚀剂的优势,可从表面活性剂自身物理化学特性出发研究其用作为CO₂缓蚀剂的缓蚀机理。
- 5) 绿色环保型缓蚀剂无毒、环境友好,是未来研究的热点。无机和纳米新材料逐步开始用作CO₂缓蚀剂,是缓蚀剂研究的新方向。植物提取物直接用作缓蚀剂的效果欠佳且仍存在争议,可进一步进行改性研究来提高性能。

6) 多种多样的极性基团给未来 CO₂ 缓蚀剂的构效关系研究提供了更多的可能性。针对一种缓蚀剂甚至一类缓蚀剂的构效关系有待进一步研究。

7) 协同复配作用的研究只停留单一配方的配比和有效性, 以及宏观吸附膜层面的机理远远不够, 量子力学计算和分子动力学模拟的加入, 可以更好地从分子、原子甚至电子层面上, 探究缓蚀剂协同吸附和缓蚀机理。

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