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Development of High Strength C110 Grade Steel and 13% Cr Stainless Steel for OCTG in Corrosive Wells

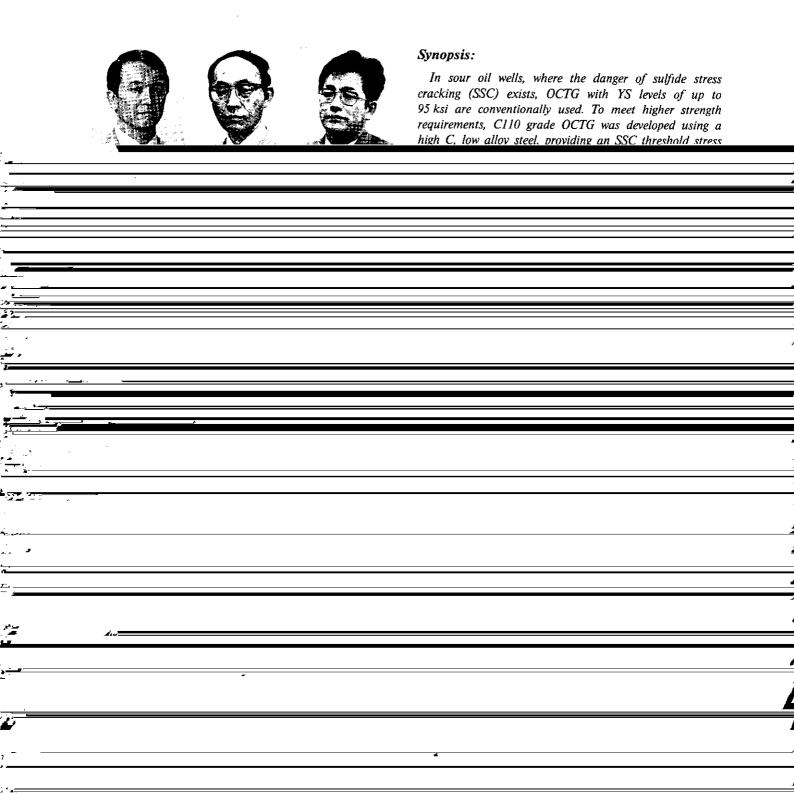
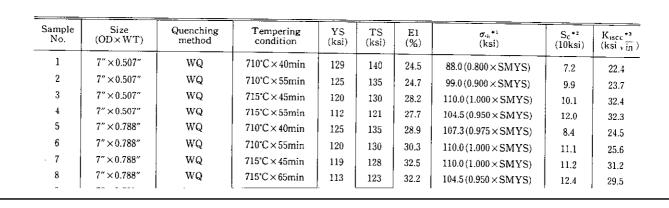
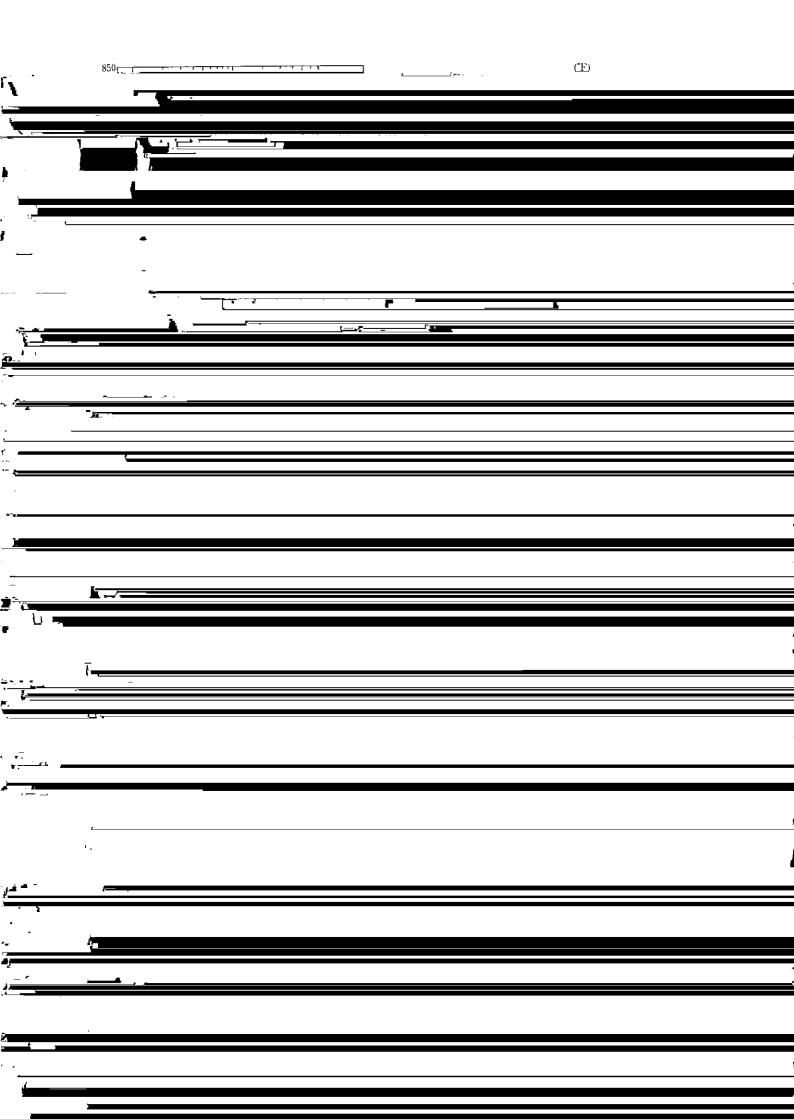


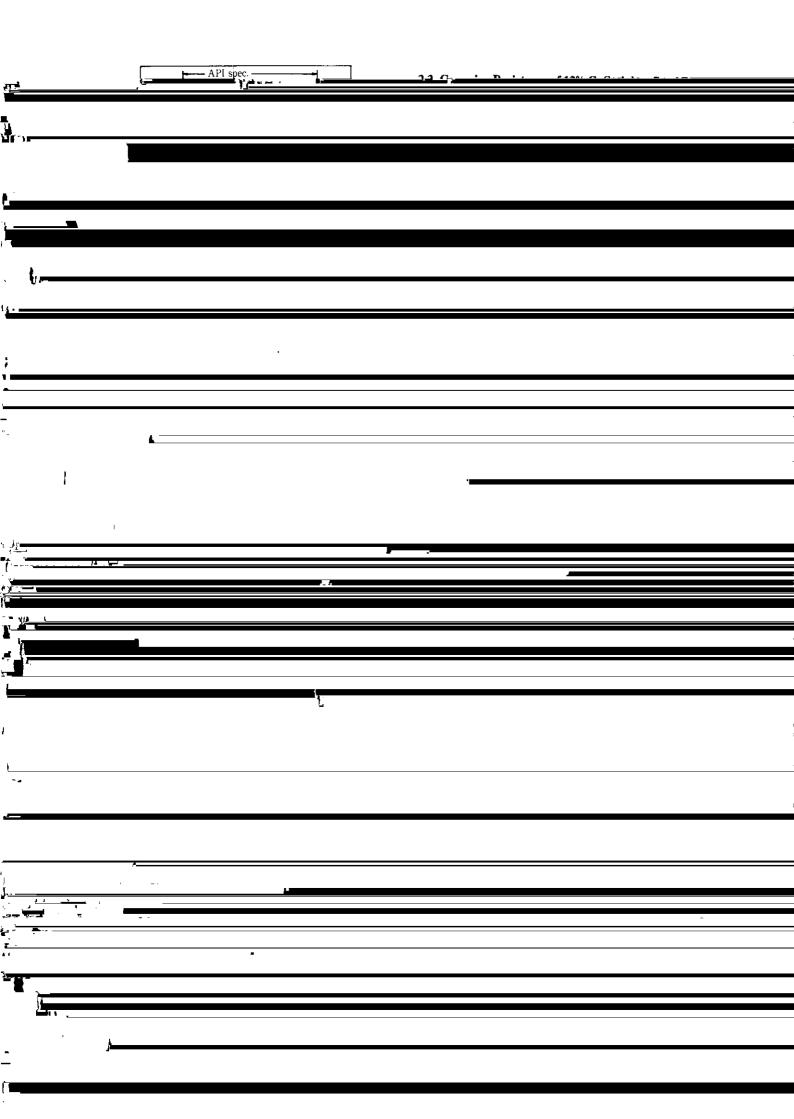
Table 1 Specifications of Kawasaki Steel's special OCTG for sour or sweet services

	Grade	Chemical analysis(wt%)										YS	T\$	HRC	σ_{th}		
		С	Si	Mn	P	S	Cu	Ni	Cr	Mo	Nb	V	В	(ksi) (k	(ksi)		(ksi)
Sour service	KO-80S	0.16-0.35	≤0.35	≤1.35	≤0.030	≤0.015	≤0.30	≤0.10	≤1.60	0.05-1.10	≤0.050	-	≤0.0040	80-95	≥95	≤22	
	908	0.16-0.35	≤0.35	≤1.35	≤ 0.030	\leq 0.015	≤0.30	≤0.10	≤1.60	0.05-1.10	≤0.050	_	≤ 0.0040	90-105	≥100	≤24	
	95\$	0.16-0.35	≤0.35	≤1.35	≤ 0.030	≤0.015	≤0.30	≤ 0.10	≤ 1.60	0.05-1.10	≤0.050	-	≤0.0040	95-110	≥105	≤ 25	
	KO-85SS	0.16-0.35	≤0.35	≤1.00	≤0.030	≤0.015	≤0.30	≤0.10	0.80-1.60	0.15-1.10	≤ 0.050	_	≤0.0040	85-100	≧95	≦23	≥70
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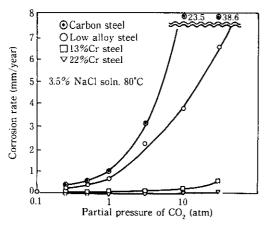
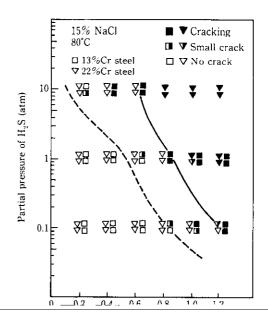


Fig. 10 Effect of CO₂ partial pressure on corrosion rates at 80°C



times greater than that of the 13% Cr steel. The maximum service temperature of the 13% Cr steel is thus limited to 150°C.

Applied stress (σ/σ_y)

Fig. 11 Effect of applied stress and H_2S partial pressure on the SSC susceptibility of 13% Cr

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