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(54) Title: CORROSION INHIBITOR COMPOSITION COMPRISING A BUILT-IN INTENSIFIER

(57) Abstract: A corrosion inhibitor composition comprising one or more organic solvents, one or more corrosion inhibitor intermediates and about 0.1 to about 20 weight percent of one or more iodide salts dissolved in said composition and methods of using the corrosion inhibitor composition in acid fracturing and matrix acid stimulation of subterranean formations.



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CORROSION INHIBITOR COMPOSITION COMPRISING A BUILT-IN INTENSIFIER

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 This invention relates generally to corrosion inhibitors and more specifically to the use of corrosion inhibitor compositions comprising iodide salts for extending the effectiveness of acid corrosion inhibitors, particularly in oil field acidizing operations.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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 Acids and acid solutions have long been used in the stimulation of oil wells, gas wells, water wells, and similar boreholes. Acid stimulation is performed in wells completed in subterranean formations. Acid stimulation is used in conjunction with hydraulic fracturing techniques and matrix acid stimulation techniques. In both acid fracturing and matrix acid stimulation, the well treating acid solutions, usually HCl or mixtures of HCl and HF, are pumped through the well tubular goods and injected into the formation where the acid attacks formation materials increasing its permeability to oil and/or gas.

 In order to protect the equipment and tubular goods from the corrosive effects of the acid, the well treating acid almost always includes a corrosion inhibitor, frequently referred to as ACI's.

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 In order to extend the effectiveness of the acid corrosion inhibitors, the literature suggests the use of additives, including the metal salts of iodide and chloride as disclosed in Patent Nos 3,773,465; 4,871,024; 4,997,040; 3,773,465.

 One of the problems encountered in using the ionizable salts is that they are not compatible with organic based corrosion inhibitor formulations. For example, it is generally understood that metal chlorides or iodide salts are not soluble in the organic liquids used in corrosion inhibitor formulations. Therefore, metal chloride or iodide salt intensifiers must be formulated separately and used in combination with organic based corrosion inhibitors. Use of these so-called "external intensifiers" therefore results in increased on-site formulation, handling, transport and application costs.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In an embodiment, this invention is a corrosion inhibitor composition comprising one or more organic solvents, one or more corrosion inhibitor intermediates; and about 0.5 to about 20 weight percent of one or more iodide salts dissolved in said composition.

In another embodiment, this invention is a method of inhibiting corrosion of a steel surface in contact with an acidic fluid comprising contacting the steel surface with an acid solution comprising aqueous acid and an effective corrosion inhibiting amount of a corrosion inhibitor composition comprising one or more organic solvents, one or more corrosion inhibitor intermediates and about 0.1 to about 20 weight percent of one or more iodide salts dissolved in said composition.

In another embodiment, this invention is a method of treating a subterranean formation penetrated by a wellbore comprising pumping through well tubular goods and injecting into the formation an effective treating amount of an acid solution comprising aqueous acid and an amount of a corrosion inhibitor composition comprising one or more organic solvents, one or more corrosion inhibitor intermediates and about 0.1 to about 20 weight percent of one or more iodide salts dissolved in said composition effective to inhibit the corrosion of metallic surfaces of said well tubular goods in contact with said acid solution.

In another embodiment, this invention is a method of preparing an acid solution which provides enhanced protection against corrosion of metallic surfaces in contact with said solution comprising mixing an aqueous acid solution with an effective corrosion inhibiting amount of the corrosion inhibitor composition comprising one or more organic solvents, one or more corrosion inhibitor intermediates and about 0.1 to about 20 weight percent of one or more iodide salts dissolved in said composition.

This invention therefore provides ACI compositions in which the intensifier is formulated into the composition, thereby eliminating or reducing the need for external intensifiers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The corrosion inhibitor composition of this invention comprises one or more organic solvents, one or more corrosion inhibitor intermediates and one or more iodide salts. Each of these components, as well as the acid solution in which they are used, are described below.

Suitable iodide salts include any organic or inorganic iodide salts which can be dissolved in the organic solvent/corrosion inhibitor mixture and which are capable of generating an effective corrosion inhibiting amount of iodide under use conditions.

Iodide salts suitable for use in a corrosion inhibitor composition according to this invention may be empirically selected based on the cationic portion of the iodide salt, the other ingredients (in particular the types of solvents) used in the inhibitor formulation, and the amount of iodide salt desired in the finished composition.

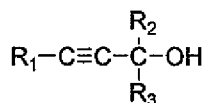
In an embodiment, the iodide salts are selected from lithium iodide, sodium iodide, potassium iodide, calcium iodide, magnesium iodide, ammonium iodide, tetraethylammonium iodide, tetrapropylammonium iodide, tetrabutylammonium iodide, tetrapentylammonium iodide, tetrahexylammonium iodide, tetraheptylammonium iodide, tetraphenylammonium iodide, phenyltrimethylammonium iodide and (ethyl)triphenylphosphonium iodide.

In another embodiment, the iodide salts are selected from lithium iodide, phenyltrimethylammonium iodide, (ethyl)triphenylphosphonium iodide, tetrabutylammonium iodide, tetraethylammonium iodide, tetrapropylammonium iodide and ammonium iodide.

In another embodiment, the iodide salt is ammonium iodide.

Any acid corrosion inhibitor intermediates known in the art and derivatives thereof may be used in the corrosion inhibitor composition. These include the acetylenic alcohols, quaternary amine compounds, unsaturated aldehydes, amines, and Mannich reaction products of aromatic nitrogen compounds, monoamines and aldehydes. These ACI components are described below.

Acetylenic alcohols employed in the present invention typically have formula:



where R₁, R₂ and R₃ are independently hydrogen, alkyl groups having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, naphthyl, phenyl, and alkyl substituted phenyls having 1 to 10 carbon atoms in the alkyl substituent. Representative acetylenic alcohols include methyl butynol, methyl pentynol, ethyl

octynol, propargyl alcohol, hexynol, benzyl butynol, naphthyl butynol, and the like. Acetylenic alcohols having 3 to 10 carbon atoms are preferred.

Quaternary amine compounds comprise aromatic nitrogen compounds including alkyl pyridine-*N*-methyl chloride quaternary, alkyl pyridine-*N*-benzyl chloride quaternary, quinoline-*N*-methyl chloride quaternary, quinoline-*N*-benzyl chloride quaternary, quinoline-*N*-(chloro-benzyl chloride) quaternary, isoquinoline quaternaries, benzoquinoline quaternaries, chloromethyl naphthalene quaternaries and mixtures of such compounds, and the like. The quaternary amine compounds may also be coupled with a metal compound such as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,002,673; 5,089,153; 5,130,034; 5,200,096; and 5,209,859, incorporated herein by reference.

Unsaturated aldehydes include, for example, those listed in U.S. Patent No. 4,734,259 (Col. 3 and 4), and U.S. Pat. No. 5,013,483 (Col. 2, 3, and 4), incorporated herein by reference. A particularly preferred aldehyde is cinnamaldehyde.

Corrosion inhibiting amines include amines, amides, and imidazolines. Examples of amines include primary, secondary and tertiary alkyl amines; cyclic amines such as alkyl pyridines; crude quinolines; fatty polyamines such as tallow diamine; aromatic amines such as aniline; and derivatives of these amines. Examples of preferred amides include fatty acid polyamines such as tall oil fatty acid reacted with triethylene tetramine in a 1:1 mole ratio; tallow fatty acid reacted with tetraethylene penta amine in a 1:1 mole ratio or derivatives of this class of compounds. An example of an imidazoline ACI includes tall oil fatty acid reacted with triethylene tetramine (and derivatives thereof) such as those described in U.S. Application Ser. No. 962,464 filed on October 15, 1992, incorporated herein by reference.

Mannich reaction products of aromatic nitrogen compounds, monoamines and aldehydes are described in Patent No. 4,871,848, incorporated herein by reference.

Organic solvents useable in the composition of this invention include organic liquids selected from polar aprotic solvents, aromatic solvents, terpinols, and alcohols. Representative aprotic solvents include *N,N*-dimethyl formamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), dimethylacetamide (DMA), 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone ("pyrrolidone"), tetramethylene sulfone ("sulfolane"), acetone, formamide, acetonitrile, and the like. Aromatic solvents include heavy aromatic naphtha, xylene, toluene, and others such as described in Patent Nos. 4,498,997, 5,013,483 and 4,734,259. Alcohols include methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol (IPA), 1-butanol, *iso*-butanol, *tert*-butanol, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether of ethylene glycol, glycerine and the like.

In an embodiment, the solvents are selected from methanol, isopropanol, ethanol, 1-

butanol, *iso*-butanol, *tert*-butanol, acetonitrile, *N,N*-dimethyl formamide, formamide, and acetone.

In an embodiment, the corrosion inhibitor composition further comprises one or more surfactants.

5 The surfactants serve to disperse the acid corrosion inhibitor in the acidic solution as well as to help wet the tubular goods to permit filming of the ACI. Suitable surfactants include nonionics having hydrophilic-lipophilic balance (HLB) numbers of 1 to 18, preferably 3 to 16 such as laureates, stearates, and oleates. Nonionic surfactants further include the polyoxyethylene surfactants, such as ethoxylated alkyl phenols and ethoxylated aliphatic
10 alcohols, polyethylene glycol esters of fatty, resin, and tall oil acids and polyoxyethylene esters of fatty acids. Examples of such surfactants are polyoxyethylene alkyl phenol wherein the alkyl group is linear or branched C₈-C₁₂ and contains above about 60 weight percent poly oxyethylene. Octyl and nonyl phenols containing 9 to 15 moles ethylene oxide per mole hydrophobe are the preferred ethoxylated alkyl phenol surfactants. The polyoxyethylene esters of fatty acids include
15 the mono and dioleates and sesquioleates wherein the molecular weight of the esterified polyethylene glycol is between about 200 and 1,000. In practice, the nonionic surfactants may be blended to provide the desired properties. A particularly useful surfactant is a blend of polyethylene glycol esters of fatty acids and ethoxylated alkylphenols.

Other useful surfactants include cationic amines, quaternary amines, amphoterics, anionic
20 sulfates and anionic sulfonates.

In an embodiment, the corrosion inhibitor composition further comprises a co-extender such as a formic acid compound.

The formic acid compound may be selected from formic acid, formate esters and formamides. Representative formic acid compounds include formic acid, methyl formate, ethyl
25 formate, benzyl formate, formamide, dimethyl formamide, formaniline, and the like and mixtures thereof.

In a typical preparation of the corrosion inhibitor composition of the invention, the iodide salt is added to the organic solvents and optional water. To this mixture is added any additional ingredients followed by any surfactants used. This entire mixture is then allowed to stir until all
30 of the iodide salt is dissolved. Finally, all the corrosion inhibitor intermediates are added and the mixture is again stirred to ensure complete intermingling of all the ingredients to form the completed corrosion inhibitor composition.

It should be noted that the order of addition of ingredients can vary depending on the particular corrosion inhibitor composition although generally it is easier to dissolve the iodide

salt before the addition of the corrosion inhibitor intermediates.

In an embodiment, the corrosion inhibitor composition comprises about 0.1 to about 60 weight percent solvents, about 0.1 to about 25 weight percent surfactants, about 0.1 to about 80 weight percent corrosion inhibitor intermediates and about 0.1 to about 20 weight percent iodide salts.

In another embodiment, the corrosion inhibitor composition comprises about 1 to about 50 weight percent solvents, about 1 to about 20 weight percent surfactants, about 10 to about 70 weight percent corrosion inhibitor intermediates and about 0.2 to about 10 weight percent iodide salts.

In another embodiment, the corrosion inhibitor composition comprises about 5 to about 45 weight percent solvents, about 5 to about 20 weight percent surfactants, about 20 to about 60 weight percent corrosion inhibitor intermediates and about 0.5 to about 5 weight percent iodide salts.

In another embodiment, the corrosion inhibitor composition comprises about 10 to about 40 weight percent solvents, about 10 to about 15 weight percent surfactants, about 30 to about 50 weight percent corrosion inhibitor intermediates and about 1 to about 2 weight percent iodide salts.

The corrosion inhibitor composition may be used with any well treating acids used in the oil field. Representative well treating acids include hydrochloric acid (HCl), hydrofluoric acid (HF), mixtures of HCl and HF (i.e. mud acid), acetic acid, formic acid, and other organic acids and anhydrides. The most common acids are 3% HCl, 7- 1/2% HCl, 15% HCl, 28% HCl, and blends of HCl and HF (mud acid). Mud acid is typically a blend of 3 to 12% of HCl and 1 to 6% HF.

The corrosion inhibitor formulation is introduced into the well treating acid at a concentration sufficient to coat the well tubulars and equipment. The concentration of the acid corrosion inhibitor formulation in the acid solution should generally be sufficient to provide the acid solution with at least 0.001 weight percent of the iodide salt. The upper limit of the iodide salt will be controlled by economics. Generally speaking, from about 0.1 to 5 weight percent of the total acid corrosion inhibitor formulation in the acid solution will provide satisfactory protection for the well tubulars.

The concentration of the formulation in the well treating acid should be sufficient to provide protection to the metal (e.g. steel or chrome alloys) tubulars against corrosion. The concentration of the formulation will depend on the temperature of the well, the exposure time of the tubulars to the acid solution, the type of acid, and type of metal alloy. As mentioned above,

the concentration of the ACI in the acid solution should be between 0.1 to 20 weight percent, preferably 0.1 to 10 weight percent and more preferably 0.1 to 5 weight percent.

The foregoing may be better understood by reference to the following examples, which are shown for purposes of illustration and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

5

Example 1

Preparation of a representative corrosion inhibitor composition.

10 An 8 oz glass jar is charged with 10.05 g of *N,N*-dimethylformamide, 12.35 g of isopropanol, and 1.00 g of ammonium iodide. This mixture is stirred until all the ammonium iodide is dissolved. To this mixture is added 1.08 g of ethyl octynol, 9.24 g of propargyl alcohol, and 16.33 g of surfactant. Again the contents are thoroughly mixed until mixture is uniform in appearance. To this mixture is then added 39.95 g of quaternary nitrogen compounds and 10.00 g of amine compounds. This mixture is then intimately mixed until uniform in appearance.

Representative corrosion inhibitor compositions are shown in Tables 1-4.

15

In the following tables, percentages are in weight percent based on the total weight of the ACI composition. Iodide salts A-H designate phenyltrimethylammonium iodide (A), (ethyl)triphenylphosphonium iodide (B), lithium iodide (C), tetrabutylammonium iodide (D), tetraethylammonium iodide (E), tetrapropylammonium iodide (F), tetramethylammonium iodide (G) and ammonium iodide (H). In Tables 1, 3 and 4, the iodide salt is present in an amount of
20 one percent by weight. In Table 2, the iodide salt is present in an amount of two percent by weight.

Table 1. 1% Iodide Containing ACI Formulations
Inhibitor A.X Series

Inhibitor A.X	Quaternary Nitrogen Compounds	Ethyl Octynol	Propargyl Alcohol	DMF	Polyamines	Surfactant	IPA	Iodide salt
A.1	39.95	1.08%	9.24%	10.05%	10.00%	16.33%	12.35%	A
A.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B
A.3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C
A.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	D
A.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	E
A.6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	F
A.7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	G
A.8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	H
A.9	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.35%	

Table 2. 2% Iodide Containing ACI Formulations

Inhibitor B.X Series

Inhibitor B.X	Quaternary Nitrogen Compounds	Ethyl Octynol	Propargyl Alcohol	DMF	Polyamines	Surfactant	IPA	Iodide salt
B.1	39.95	1.08%	9.24%	10.05%	10.00%	16.33%	11.35%	A
B.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B
B.3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C
B.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	D
B.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	E
B.6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	F
B.7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	G
B.8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	H
B.9	"	"	"	"	"	"	13.35%	

Table 3. Methanol and 1% Iodide Containing ACI Formulations

Inhibitor C.X Series

Inhibitor C.X	Quaternary Nitrogen Compounds	Mannich Reaction Product	Cinnamaldehyde	Formamide	Surfactant	Methanol	D.I. Water	Iodide salt
C.1	10.00%	20.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	39.00%		A
C.2	"	"	"	"	"	"		B
C.3	"	"	"	"	"	"		C
C.4	"	"	"	"	"	"		D
C.5	"	"	"	"	"	"		E
C.6	"	"	"	"	"	"		F
C.7	"	"	"	"	"	"		G
C.8	"	"	"	"	"	"		H
C.9	"	"	"	"	"	40.00%		

Table 4. Methanol/Water and 1% Iodide Containing Formulations
Inhibitor D.X Series

Inhibitor D.X	Quaternary Nitrogen Compounds	Mannich Reaction Product	Cinnamaldehyde	Formamide	Surfactant	Methanol	D.I. Water	Iodide salt
D.1	10.00%	20.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	20.00%	19.00%	A
D.2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	B
D.3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C
D.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	D
D.5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	E
D.6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	F
D.7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	G
D.8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	H
D.9	"	"	"	"	"	"	20.00%	

As shown in Tables 1-4, a variety of iodide salts may be suitably formulated into corrosion inhibitor compositions.

In addition to any performance benefits that the inclusion of an iodide salt may provide in an inhibitor formulation, the stability of the ACIs listed above is a critical factor in determining if an ACI formulation is successful. Because acid corrosion inhibitors contain complex mixtures of several compounds all in a balanced, stable formula the addition of any particular iodide compound could disrupt this stability by causing precipitation or separation of the ACI components or perhaps decreased ACI performance versus the non-iodide containing ACI. The stability of representative corrosion inhibitor compositions of the invention is shown in Tables 5 and 6.

Table 5. Iodide Salt Stability

Inhibitor	Iodide Solubility	72 Hour Precipitation	Layering	Notes
A.1	Moderate	No	No	Iodide salt is initially difficult to dissolve. No precipitation or layering is evident.
A.2	Moderate	"	"	Iodide salt is initially difficult to dissolve. No precipitation or layering is evident.
A.3	Soluble	"	"	Iodide salt readily dissolves. No precipitation or layering is evident.
A.4	Soluble	"	"	Iodide salt readily dissolves. No precipitation or layering is evident.
A.5	Moderate	"	"	Iodide salt is initially difficult to dissolve. No precipitation or layering is evident.
A.6	Moderate	"	"	Iodide salt is initially difficult to dissolve. No precipitation or layering is evident.
A.7	Insoluble	Yes	"	Iodide salt did not dissolve even after stirring for 24 hours. No layering evident.
A.8	Soluble	No	"	Iodide salt readily dissolves. No precipitation or layering is evident.
A.9	N/A	"	"	Standard ACI formulation not including iodide salts. No layering evident.
B.1	Moderate	No	No	Iodide salt is initially difficult to dissolve. No precipitation or layering is evident.
B.2	Moderate	"	"	Iodide salt is initially difficult to dissolve. No precipitation or layering is evident.
B.3	Soluble	"	"	Iodide salt readily dissolves. No precipitation or layering is evident.
B.4	Soluble	"	"	Iodide salt readily dissolved. No precipitation or layering is evident.
B.5	Moderate	Yes	"	Iodide salt is initially difficult to dissolve. Precipitation occurs after 24 hours. No layering is evident.
B.6	Moderate	No	"	Iodide salt initially difficult to dissolve. No precipitation or layering is evident.
B.7	Insoluble	Yes	"	Iodide salt would not dissolve even after stirring for 24 hours. No layering evident.
B.8	Moderate	Yes	"	Iodide salt initially difficult to dissolve. Precipitation occurs after 24 hours. No layering evident.

As Table 5 shows, representative iodide salts used in a 1 percent by weight concentration were soluble in the ACI formulations and showed no precipitation after 72 hours except for the ACI labeled A.7 containing tetramethylammonium iodide, which would not initially dissolve in the inhibitor formulation. When the amount of phenyltrimethylammonium iodide, (ethyl)triphenylphosphonium iodide, ammonium iodide, tetraethylammonium iodide, and tetrapropylammonium iodide are doubled, the ease in which they dissolve is decreased although they all dissolve over 2 hours. After 24 hours, a precipitate is evident in the corrosion inhibitors

formulated with ammonium iodide and tetraethylammonium iodide.

Table 6. Iodide Salt Stability Chart

Inhibitor	Iodide Soluble	72 Hour Precipitation	Layering	Notes
C.1	Soluble	No	No	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
C.2	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
C.3	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
C.4	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
C.5	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
C.6	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
C.7	Insoluble	Yes	"	Iodide salt did not dissolve even after stirring for 24 hours. No layering evident.
C.8	Soluble	No	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
C.9	N/A	"	"	Standard ACI formulation without the use of any iodide salts. No layering evident.
D.1	Soluble	No	No	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
D.2	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
D.3	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
D.4	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
D.5	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
D.6	"	"	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
D.7	Insoluble	Yes	"	Iodide salt did not dissolve even after stirring for 24 hours. No layering evident.
D.8	Soluble	No	"	Iodide salt is readily soluble. No precipitation or layering is evident.
D.9	N/A	"	"	Standard ACI formulation without the use of any iodide salts. No layering evident.

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Table 6 shows the stabilities of various iodide-containing ACIs that differ quite significantly in their formulations when compared to the ACIs in Table 5 (see Tables 1-4 for formulation differences). Representative iodide salts dissolve readily except for the tetramethylammonium iodide salt, which is insoluble. Furthermore, no apparent precipitate forms after 72 hours in these formulations and no layering of the corrosion inhibitor components

10

is evident.

Example 2

Corrosion testing by weight loss.

- 5 Corrosion rates are determined on different metal test coupons including N80, Cr13, and CT900 in a simulated treatment fluid made up from an aqueous mixture of hydrochloric acid or hydrochloric/hydrofluoric acid mixtures (HF generated *in situ* using ammonium bifluoride). Typically, 100 mL of the treatment fluid is used, to which is added the selected amount of acid corrosion inhibitor given in gallons per thousand (GPT). Any additional external intensifiers are
- 10 then added to the treatment fluid. The selected test coupons are then added to the inhibited acid mixtures and these mixtures are then placed in a high temperature and pressure corrosion autoclave unit. These coupons remained in the autoclave under pressure for the test duration (typically 4 or 6 hours) at 3000 psi. After that the coupons are removed, cleaned and weighed to obtain their weight loss. The corrosion value is then given in lb/ft². The coupons are also
- 15 visually inspected for any pitting corrosion and assigned a value of 0-7. Values 0-3 are considered acceptable rates while any value higher than that are not acceptable. The results are shown in Tables 7-12.

Table 7. 275°F, 6 hours, 3000 psi, 20 GPT Inhibitor, 15% HCl

Inhibitor A.X	Metal	Average Corrosion (lb/ft ²)	Pitting Number	Pitting Description
A.1	N80	0.0355	0	General Corrosion
A.2	"	0.0349	0	General Corrosion
A.3	"	0.0346	0	General Corrosion
A.4	"	0.0370	0	General Corrosion
A.5	"	0.0321	0	General Corrosion
A.6	"	0.0399	0	General Corrosion
A.8	"	0.0385	0	General Corrosion
A.9	"	0.0444	0	General Corrosion
A.1	Cr13	0.0579	0	General Corrosion
A.2	"	0.0664	2	Slight Edge Pitting
A.3	"	0.0553	0	General Corrosion
A.4	"	0.0655	0	General Corrosion
A.5	"	0.0584	0	General Corrosion
A.6	"	0.0737	0	General Corrosion
A.8	"	0.0658	0	General Corrosion
A.9	"	0.3763	7	Extreme Surface Edge Corrosion

Table 8. 275°F, 6 hours, 3000 psi, 20 GPT Inhibitor, 15% HCl

Inhibitor B.X	Metal	Average Corrosion (lb/ft ²)	Pitting Number	Pitting Description
B.1	N80	0.0252	0	General Corrosion
B.2	"	0.0227	0	General Corrosion
B.3	"	0.0229	0	General Corrosion
B.4	"	0.0242	0	General Corrosion
B.6	"	0.0245	0	General Corrosion
B.9	"	0.0412	0	General Corrosion
B.1	Cr13	0.0495	1	Very Slight Edge Pitting
B.2	"	0.0521	3	Minor Surface / Edge Pitting
B.3	"	0.0484	0	General Corrosion
B.4	"	0.0519	2	Slight Edge Pitting
B.6	"	0.0518	1	Very Slight Edge Pitting
B.9	"	0.4217	7	Extreme Surface / Edge Corrosion

Table 9. 275°F, 6 hours, 3000 psi, 20 GPT Inhibitor, 15% HCl

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Inhibitor C.X	Metal	Average Corrosion (lb/ft ²)	Pitting Number	Pitting Description
C.1	N80	0.0292	3	Minor Surface / Edge Pitting
C.2	"	0.0189	3	General Corrosion
C.3	"	0.0180	0	General Corrosion
C.4	"	0.0248	3	Minor Surface / Edge Pitting
C.5	"	0.0320	5	Significant Surface / Edge Pitting
C.6	"	0.0294	5	General Corrosion
C.8	"	0.0327	4	Surface/Edge Pitting
C.9	"	0.0678	5	Significant Surface / Edge Pitting
C.1	Cr13	0.1812	0	General Corrosion
C.2	"	0.2374	0	General Corrosion
C.3	"	0.0978	3	Minor Surface / Edge Pitting
C.4	"	0.2231	0	General Corrosion
C.5	"	0.1639	0	General Corrosion
C.6	"	0.2797	0	General Corrosion
C.8	"	0.1894	0	General Corrosion
C.9	"	0.6530	5	Significant Surface / Edge Pitting

Table 10. 275°F, 6 hours, 3000 psi, 20 GPT Inhibitor, 15% HCl

Inhibitor D.X	Metal	Average Corrosion (lb/ft ²)	Pitting Number	Pitting Description
D.1	N80	0.0181	2	Slight Edge Pitting
D.2	"	0.0272	3	Minor Surface / Edge Pitting
D.3	"	0.0169	0	General Corrosion
D.4	"	0.0210	3	Minor Surface / Edge Pitting
D.5	"	0.0181	2	Slight Edge Pitting
D.6	"	0.0198	0	General Corrosion
D.8	"	0.0249	3	Minor Surface / Edge Pitting
D.9	"	0.0422	3	Minor Surface / Edge Pitting
D.1	Cr13	0.0742	4	Surface/Edge Pitting
D.2	"	0.1352	7	Extreme Surface / Edge Corrosion
D.3	"	0.0574	4	Surface/Edge Pitting
D.4	"	0.1150	7	Extreme Surface / Edge Corrosion
D.5	"	0.0859	5	Significant Surface / Edge Pitting
D.6	"	0.1539	7	Extreme Surface / Edge Corrosion
D.8	"	0.0835	7	Extreme Surface / Edge Corrosion
D.9	"	0.5799	7	Extreme Surface / Edge Corrosion

The data in Tables 7-10 show that a soluble iodide source can be formulated into an acid corrosion inhibitor successfully while providing respectable corrosion protection. Changing solvent conditions in the ACI formulation or the cationic portion of the iodide salt can influence the solubility of the selected iodide source. Additionally, the utilization of as little as 1 percent by weight of an iodide salt can positively influence the corrosion protection provided by the ACI. This is shown when comparing the formulation of an ACI that was made with an iodide salt versus one that was not.

In order to further explore the capabilities of iodide-containing ACIs, a representative ACI, A.8, is selected to further investigate the corrosion protection capabilities of an iodide-containing ACI at higher temperature, with other metallurgies, and with the use of an additional external intensifier such as formic acid. These tests are carried out side by side with other commercially available ACIs for comparison purposes. Generic composition information is show in Table 11.

Table 12 shows the corrosion test results for representative ACI A.8. The corrosion testing is done at 250°F, 300°F, and 350°F with both N80 and CT900 coupons. Table 13 shows the corrosion data acquired for the ACI labeled A.8 at 250°F, 300°F, and 350°F with Cr13 coupons. In both Tables 12 and 13, the data are collected alongside the commercially available ACI data for comparison purposes.

Table 11. Composition of Commercially Available ACIs

Label	Solvents	Surfactants	Amine Materials	Ammonium Iodide	Other*
Commercial A	59.5	5	25.6	0	9.9
Commercial B	58.5	8	25.6	0	7.9
Commercial C	6	20	20	0	54
Commercial D	15.3	16.3	54	0	14.4
Inhibitor A.8	22.4	16.3	50	1	10.3

*Includes, but is not limited to, acetylenic alcohols, α,β -unsaturated aldehydes, organic acids, and transition metal salts

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Table 12. Corrosion Inhibition Data at 3000 psi & 10 GPT of Inhibitor

ACI	Time (hours)	Temp (°F)	% HCl	Formic Acid (GPT)	Metal	Average Corrosion (lb/ft ²)	Pitting Number	Pitting Description
Commercial A	6	250	28	20	N80	0.0113	0	General Corrosion
Commercial B	"	"	"	"	"	0.0099	0	General Corrosion
Commercial C	"	"	"	"	"	0.0156	0	General Corrosion
Commercial D	"	"	"	"	"	0.0092	0	General Corrosion
Inhibitor A.8	"	"	"	"	"	0.0103	0	General Corrosion
Commercial A	6	250	28	20	CT900	0.0106	0	General Corrosion
Commercial B	"	"	"	"	"	0.0082	0	General Corrosion
Commercial C	"	"	"	"	"	0.0133	0	General Corrosion
Commercial D	"	"	"	"	"	0.0084	0	General Corrosion
Inhibitor A.8	"	"	"	"	"	0.0102	0	General Corrosion
Commercial A	6	300	28	40	N80	0.0374	0	General Corrosion
Commercial B	"	"	"	"	"	0.0394	0	General Corrosion
Commercial C	"	"	"	"	"	0.0481	0	General Corrosion
Commercial D	"	"	"	"	"	0.0327	0	General Corrosion
Inhibitor A.8	"	"	"	"	"	0.0303	0	General Corrosion
Commercial A	6	300	28	40	CT900	0.0459	0	General Corrosion
Commercial B	"	"	"	"	"	0.0409	0	General Corrosion
Commercial C	"	"	"	"	"	0.0554	0	General Corrosion
Commercial D	"	"	"	"	"	0.0382	0	General Corrosion
Inhibitor A.8	"	"	"	"	"	0.0369	0	General Corrosion
Commercial C	4	350	15	60	N80	0.0445	0	General Corrosion
Commercial D	"	"	"	"	"	0.0436	0	General Corrosion
Inhibitor A.8	"	"	"	"	"	0.0372	0	General Corrosion
Commercial C	4	350	15	60	CT900	0.0536	0	General Corrosion
Commercial D	"	"	"	"	"	0.0432	0	General Corrosion
Inhibitor A.8	"	"	"	"	"	0.0415	0	General Corrosion

Table 13. Corrosion Inhibitor Data at 3000 psi Using Cr13

ACI	ACI (GPT)	Time (hours)	Temp (F)	% HCl	GPT Formic Acid	Average Corrosion (lb/ft ²)	Pitting Number	Pitting Description
Commercial D	10	6	250	28	20	0.0132	0	General Corrosion
Inhibitor A.8	"	"	"	"	"	0.0169	0	General Corrosion
Commercial D	15	6	300	28	40	0.0573	0	General Corrosion
Inhibitor A.8	10	"	"	"	"	0.0484	0	General Corrosion
Commercial D	20	4	350	15	60	0.0600	0	General Corrosion
Inhibitor A.8	"	"	"	"	"	0.0589	0	General Corrosion

The results from Tables 12 and 13 suggest that representative ACI A.8 works very well with formic acid as an external intensifier at a variety of temperatures and with several different metals. This ACI provides corrosion inhibition that is nearly the same, or in some cases better than, other commercially available ACIs.

Changes can be made in the composition, operation, and arrangement of the method of the invention described herein without departing from the concept and scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

CLAIMS

1. A corrosion inhibitor composition comprising
 - a) one or more organic solvents;
 - 5 b) one or more corrosion inhibitor intermediates; and
 - c) about 0.1 to about 20 weight percent of one or more iodide salts dissolved in said composition.
- 10 2. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 1 wherein said iodide salts are selected from lithium iodide, sodium iodide, potassium iodide, calcium iodide, magnesium iodide, ammonium iodide, tetraethylammonium iodide, tetrapropylammonium iodide, tetrabutylammonium iodide, tetrapentylammonium iodide, tetrahexylammonium iodide, tetraheptylammonium iodide, tetraphenylammonium iodide, phenyltrimethylammonium iodide and (ethyl)triphenylphosphonium iodide.
- 15 3. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 1 wherein said corrosion inhibitor intermediates are selected from the group consisting of acetylenic alcohols; quaternary ammonium compounds, α,β -unsaturated aldehydes, amines and Mannich reaction products.
- 20 4. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 3 further comprising one or more surfactants.
5. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 3 further comprising one or more dispersants.
- 25 6. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 3 further comprising one or more formic acid compounds.
7. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 2 wherein the organic solvents are selected
30 from methanol, isopropanol, ethanol, 1-butanol, *iso*-butanol, *tert*-butanol, acetonitrile, *N,N*-dimethyl formamide, formamide and acetone.
8. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 7 comprising about 0.2 to about 10 weight percent iodide salts.

9. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 8 wherein said iodide salts are selected from the group consisting of lithium iodide, phenyltrimethylammonium iodide, (ethyl)triphenylphosphonium iodide, tetrabutylammonium iodide, tetraethylammonium iodide, 5 tetrapropylammonium iodide and ammonium iodide.

10. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 9 comprising about 0.5 to about 5 weight percent of said iodide salts.

10 11. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 10 wherein the iodide salt is ammonium iodide.

12. The corrosion inhibitor composition of claim 11 comprising about 1 to about 2 weight percent ammonium iodide.

15 13. A method of preparing an acid solution providing enhanced protection against corrosion of metallic surfaces in contact with said solution comprising mixing an aqueous acid solution with an effective corrosion inhibiting amount of the corrosion inhibitor composition according to claim 1.

20 14. A method of inhibiting corrosion of a steel surface in contact with an acidic fluid comprising contacting the steel surface with an acid solution comprising aqueous acid and an effective corrosion inhibiting amount of the corrosion inhibitor according to claim 1.

25 15. A method of treating a subterranean formation penetrated by a wellbore comprising pumping through well tubular goods and injecting into the formation an effective treating amount of an acid solution comprising aqueous acid and an amount of the corrosion inhibitor composition according to claim 1 effective to inhibit the corrosion of metallic surfaces of said well tubular goods in contact with said acid solution.

30 16. The method of claim 15 wherein said treating is selected from the group consisting of acid fracturing and acid matrix stimulation.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 07/87851

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - C09K 8/74 (2008.01)

USPC - 507/269

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

USPC: 507/269

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

USPC: 507/203, 277 and all relevant classifications (text search, see terms below)

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

PubWEST(USPT,PGPB,EPAB,JPAB); DialogPRO(Engineering); Google Scholar

Search Terms: corrosion inhibitor, iodide salt, organic solvent, surfactant, dispersant, steel, wellbore, acidic, quaternary ammonium, acetylenic alcohol

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US H000751 H (Sullivan et al.) 06 March 1990 (06.03.1990), entire document especially Abstract, col.1, ln 18-26, col 4, ln 30-40, col 5, ln 2-6, col 6, ln 43-51, Table II, claim 17	1-16
A	US 6,225,261 B1 (Brezinski et al.) 01 May 2001 (01.05.2001), entire document	1-16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

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