

. ..

:

(pour point)

[]

/ :

(-)

(8) ()

(14)

(C8 H10 M= 106.17 g/mol 1L = 0.86 kg)

_____:

-

()

:

(pour point)

. []

(cloud point)

. []

(cloud point)

()

. []

(τ_o)

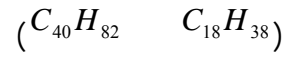
. (yield stress)

(τ_o)

. []

),

[]



[]

()
[]

: []

(-)

(
(
(

(ASTM- D97)

:

(IP-309)

()

:

)

(

:
:

(% - % - %)

(

. ()

(6 C°)

()

. (%)

(-9C°)

:

(

-

(REPA 57)

(%)

(EPA 57)

. ()

(- - -)PPM

(0C°)

(-8C°)

(%)

PPM

-

(REPA PD 6320)

(- - -)PPM

. ()

....

$(-7C^{\circ})$	%	+	$/(0C^{\circ})$
			1000 PPM

REPA PD 6320

REPA - 57

REP

(Recherche Exploitation Produits)

:

REPA PD 6320 :

(Paraffin dispersant agent.)

0.920 g/ cm3 :	C	-
	C:	-
	-5 C :	-
		-

(Paraffin inhibitor) REPA 57 :

0.85 g/ cm3 :	C	-
	-5 C :	-
		-

()

(methyle methacrylate)

(, , ,)PPM

. ()

PPM (-1C°)

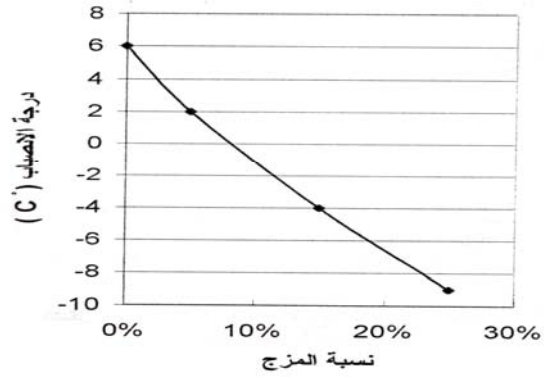
copolymer of ethylene and a vinyl ester (Para flow)

(- - -)PPM

. ()

(Para flow) ()

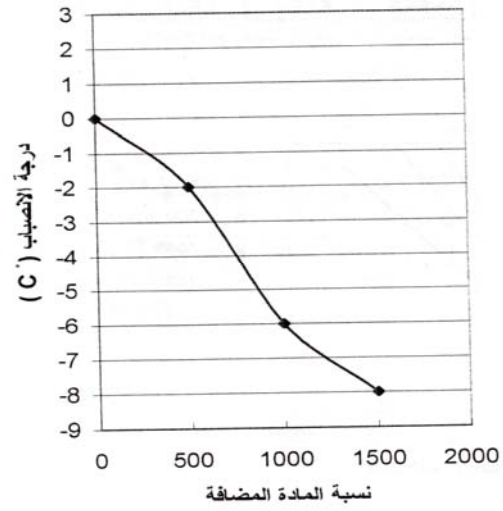
PPM (-8C°)



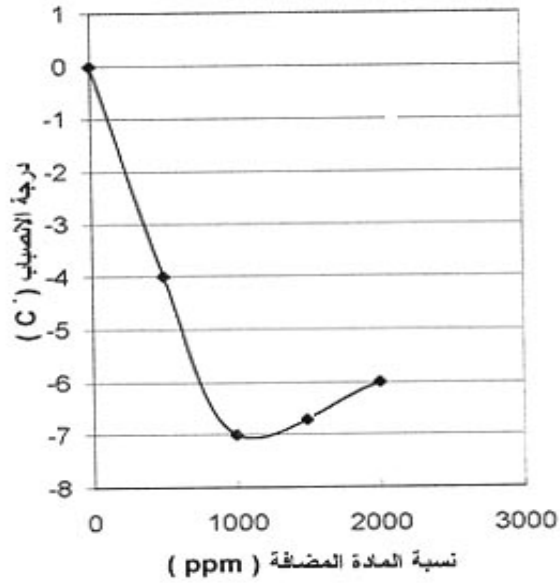
()

()

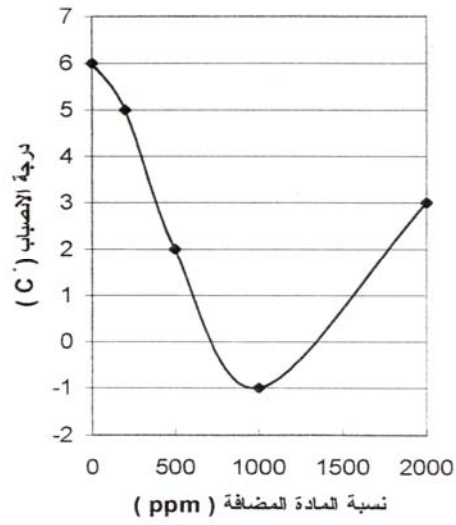
....



(REPA57)

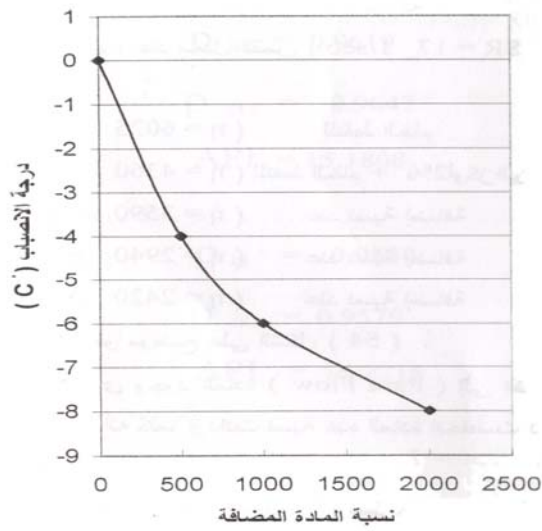


(REPA PD6320)



- -

(methyl methacrylate)



- -

(para flow)



:

() (

(+6C°) % (-9C°)

() (

(-8C°) (0C°) (REPA 57)

PPM

() (

(0C°) (REPA PD 6320)

PPM (-7C°)

ppm

() (

(-1C°) (+6C°) ()

PPM

()

PPM

()

(-8C°) () ()
(0C°) (Para flow)
PPM

(

(

/

....

Pour Point improvers of non-Newtonian oil

Dr.Maher Saadeh
Eng . Abdulsalam Hichieh

Abstract:

This paper presents an experimental study of pour point for non-Newtonian crude oil. The transportation of heavy crude oil containing significant quantities of paraffin and asphaltene can be significantly affected by deposition of paraffin and asphaltene.

In winter, due to low temperature the viscosity of oil increases and becomes difficult to pump it by pipe-lines. Shut of pipe lines may be taken place, due to the increasing in viscosity, as it takes place in Aljbesi fields, where it is difficult to pump crude oil from eastern Teshrin station to western Teshrin station, so that in winter crude oil is transported by tanks, which increase the cost of crude oil transportation. The same also occurs for Wadi-obid field and other fields, therefore it must improve the rheological properties of crudes by pour point improvers.

The most important methods are: heating, blending with light crude oil, and recently the chemical method by using some additives (surfactants, polymers). The laboratory tests on Wadi-obide crude oil showed significant reduction of pour point with an average of (8 co) for chemical additives, and with an average of (15 co) for the blending with light crude oil.

Key words: Pour point improvers, Rheology of non-Newtonian crude oil.

Al-baath University

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