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**摘要:** 对Q235碳钢在滨海盐土中的土壤腐蚀进行恒温恒含水量、温度交变和含水量交变三种土壤腐蚀加速试验。根据腐蚀加速试验及现场埋样试验的腐蚀失重结果, 对不同加速条件下的加速比和动力学相关性进行分析与计算。结果表明: 腐蚀加速试验的加速比随温度升高而增大; 相同温度下, 10%含水时的加速比最大, 10%~30%含水时的加速比次之, 20%和30%含水条件下的加速较小; 相同温度下, 低含水量腐蚀加速试验的动力学关联度较低, 而中、高含水及交变含水时的动力学关联度较高; 50℃时的关联度平均值高于70℃, 在70℃、20%含水时可获得相对较大的加速比与动力学关联度。

**关键词:** 土壤腐蚀 加速试验 温度 含水量 加速比 相关性

### ACCELERATION RATIOS AND DYNAMIC CORRELATION EXPERIMENTS ON THE CORROSION LOSS OF Q235 STEEL IN SEASHORE SOIL

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**Abstract:** Accelerative corrosion experiments were conducted on Q235 carbon steel in seashore salt soil in order to determine acceleration ratios and dynamic correlation coefficients. The experimentation utilized constant temperature and water content, various temperatures, and different water contents to calculate mass loss of steel samples in the lab; also, samples were put in the ground one meter deep, so as to perform addition analysis in the field. The results indicated that the acceleration ratio increased when the temperature increased; in addition, at the same temperature, the acceleration ratio was largest when the water content was 10%, then progressively lessened for the 10%~30% water content; for the 20% and 30% moisture levels, the values flattened and reached a minimum. For a constant temperature, the dynamic correlation was lower for low water content accelerative experiments, and higher for moderate and high water contents. At 50℃, the correlation coefficients were higher than those at 70℃. For these experiments, 70℃ and 20% water content, achieved optimal results of the acceleration ratio and correlation coefficients.

**Keywords:** soil corrosion accelerative experiment temperature water content acceleration ratio correlation

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