



Corrosion Modeling Software and Corrosion Prediction Software Series **PCW-Compass®: Process Cooling Water Corrosion Modeling and Life Prediction**

Highly Effective Software Solutions to Costly Corrosion in PCW Systems
 Version 12.4

★ **Performance** ★ **Functionality** ★ **Usability**



Anytime Anywhere Any Device Any OS
 No USB dongles No installation No Browser Plug-ins

Contact Us for Licensing Details

Why WebCorr | Performance Guarantee | Unparalleled Functionality | Unmatched Usability | Any Device Any OS | Free Training & Support | CorrCompass

Overview of PCW-Compass: Predictive Modeling Software for Corrosion Prediction of Pipes/Tubes in Cooling Water Systems

Cooling water systems are used in many industrial services, processes, and operations. Pipes and tubes are susceptible to severe corrosion if the cooling water chemistry is not properly controlled. Some of the critical factors influencing the corrosivity of the cooling water include: water pH, dissolved oxygen in water, water temperature, water velocity, water conductivity, concentrations of chloride and other ionic species. PCW-Compass is the only device and OS independent predictive software on the market for the modeling and life prediction of corrosion in process cooling water systems. Designers, engineers, architects, consultants, maintenance and inspection personnel can quickly assess and quantify the impact of the cooling water chemistry on the corrosion rate, corrosion depth, the remaining life, and the mode of failure for a range of materials including cast irons, ductile irons, mild steels, stainless steels, copper alloys, aluminum alloys, and nickel alloys.



Under the water chemistry shown in Figure 1 below, PCW-Compass predicts that the corrosion rate of ductile iron is 2.022 mm/y, the corrosion depth is 4.043 mm, the predicted lifespan is 6.183 yrs, the remaining life (time-to-perforation) is 4.183 years, and the mode of failure is leak due to perforation or cracking. This ductile iron pipe cannot meet the design life of 30 years under the prevailing water chemistry. PCW-Compass models the effect of corrosion inhibitors on the corrosion in cooling water system. In Figure 2 below, PCW-Compass predicts that a corrosion inhibitor with 90% inhibiting efficiency and 90% availability will reduce the corrosion rate of the ductile iron pipe and increase the design life to over 30 years.

| Pipe/Tube ID | Ductile Iron Pipe | | Unit of Measure | SI Metric |
|---|-------------------|--------|---|-------------|
| Design Data | | | Corrosion Prediction | |
| Pipe/Tube Material | Ductile Iron ▼ | | Corrosion Depth | mm 4.043 |
| Design Life | years | 30 | Corrosion Rate | mm/y 2.022 |
| Age of Pipe/Tube | years | 2.000 | Predicted Lifespan | years 6.183 |
| Nominal Wall Thickness | mm | 12.500 | Remaining Life | years 4.183 |
| Water Chemistry | | | Failure Mode: Leak due to perforation/cracking | |
| Water pH | pH | 7.00 | <p>Corrosion Rate (mm/y) vs. Velocity (m/s) ▼</p> | |
| Water Temperature | °C | 90.00 | | |
| Water Velocity | m/s | 3.000 | | |
| Dissolved O ₂ (ppm) | measured ▼ | 6.500 | | |
| Conductivity | μS/cm | 3,500 | | |
| Calcium [Ca ²⁺] | mg/L | 73 | | |
| Chloride [Cl ⁻] | mg/L | 1,418 | | |
| Copper [Cu ²⁺] | mg/L | 0.002 | | |
| Sulphate [SO ₄ ²⁻] | mg/L | 2,592 | | |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | mg/L | 90 | | |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | mg/L | 380 | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | mg/L | 2,275 | | |
| Inhibitor Efficiency | % | 0.000 | | |
| Inhibitor Availability | % | 0.000 | | |
| Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC) | mg/L as C | 25.62 | | |
| Water Corrosivity: Little corrosion | | | Ryznar Stability Index (RSI) | 6.97 |
| Scaling Tendency: Neutral/Balanced; Little scale will form. | | | Puckorius Scaling Index (PSI) | 6.98 |
| | | | Aggressive Index (AI) | 11.53 |
| | | | Larson-Skold Index (LSK) | 52.20 |
| | | | CaCO ₃ Precipitation Potential (CCPP) | 0.71 |

Figure 1 Overview of PCW-Compass.

| Pipe/Tube ID | Ductile Iron Pipe | | Unit of Measure | SI Metric |
|---|-------------------|--------|--|--------------|
| Design Data | | | Corrosion Prediction | |
| Pipe/Tube Material | Ductile Iron ▼ | | Corrosion Depth | mm 0.768 |
| Design Life | years | 30 | Corrosion Rate | mm/y 0.384 |
| Age of Pipe/Tube | years | 2.000 | Predicted Lifespan | years 32.543 |
| Nominal Wall Thickness | mm | 12.500 | Remaining Life | years 30.543 |
| Water Chemistry | | | Failure Mode: Leak due to perforation/cracking | |
| Water pH | pH | 7.00 | | |
| Water Temperature | °C | 90.00 | | |
| Water Velocity | m/s | 3.000 | | |
| Dissolved O ₂ (ppm) | measured ▼ | 6.500 | | |
| Conductivity | μS/cm | 3,500 | | |
| Calcium [Ca ²⁺] | mg/L | 73 | | |
| Chloride [Cl ⁻] | mg/L | 1,418 | | |
| Copper [Cu ²⁺] | mg/L | 0.002 | | |
| Sulphate [SO ₄ ²⁻] | mg/L | 2,592 | | |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | mg/L | 90 | | |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | mg/L | 380 | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | mg/L | 2,275 | | |
| Inhibitor Efficiency | % | 90.000 | | |
| Inhibitor Availability | % | 90.000 | | |
| Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC) | mg/L as C | 25.62 | Corrosion Rate (mm/y) vs. Velocity (m/s) ▼ Langelier Saturation Index (LSI) 0.02 Ryznar Stability Index (RSI) 6.97 Puckorius Scaling Index (PSI) 6.98 Aggressive Index (AI) 11.53 Larson–Skold Index (LSK) 52.20 CaCO ₃ Precipitation Potential (CCPP) 0.71 | |
| Water Corrosivity: Little corrosion | | | | |
| Scaling Tendency: Neutral/Balanced; Little scale will form. | | | | |

Figure 2 PCW-Compass models the effect of corrosion inhibitor on the remaining life of ductile iron pipe

Using PCW-Compass is as easy as 1-2-3:

- (1) Select the pipe/tube material from the dropdown list;
- (2) Enter the water chemistry;
- (3) Review the prediction results.

| Pipe/Tube ID | Ductile Iron Pipe | | Unit of Measure | SI Metric |
|---|---|--------|--|--------------|
| Design Data | | | Corrosion Prediction | |
| Pipe/Tube Material | Ductile Iron | | Corrosion Depth | mm 0.768 |
| Design Life | AA1XXX | | Corrosion Rate | mm/y 0.384 |
| Age of Pipe/Tube | AA2XXX | | Predicted Lifespan | years 32.543 |
| Nominal Wall Thickness | AA3XXX | | Remaining Life | years 30.543 |
| Water Chem Water pH Water Temperature Water Velocity Dissolved O ₂ (ppm) Conductivity Calcium [Ca ²⁺] Chloride [Cl ⁻] Copper [Cu ²⁺] Sulphate [SO ₄ ²⁻] Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) Inhibitor Efficiency Inhibitor Availability Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC) Water Corrosivity: Little corrosion Scaling Tendency: Neutral/Balanced; Little scale will form. | | | Failure Mode: Leak due to perforation/cracking Corrosion Rate (mm/y) vs. Velocity (m/s) Langelier Saturation Index (LSI) 0.02 Ryznar Stability Index (RSI) 6.97 Puckorius Scaling Index (PSI) 6.98 Aggressive Index (AI) 11.53 Larson-Skold Index (LSK) 52.20 CaCO ₃ Precipitation Potential (CCPP) 0.71 | |
| | Cast Iron Ductile Iron Carbon Steel Low Alloy Steel 0.5Cr0.5Mo (SA387 Gr.2) 1.0Cr0.5Mo (SA387 Gr.12) 1.25Cr0.5Mo (SA387 Gr.11) 2.25Cr1.0Mo (SA387 Gr.22) 3.0Cr1.0Mo (SA387 Gr.21) Copper Cu90Ni10 Cu70Ni30 Admiralty Brass Ni-Al-Bronze | | | |
| | mg/L | 0.002 | | |
| | mg/L | 2,592 | | |
| | mg/L | 90 | | |
| | mg/L | 380 | | |
| | mg/L | 2,275 | | |
| | % | 90.000 | | |
| | % | 90.000 | | |
| | mg/L as C | 25.62 | | |

Figure 3 PCW-Compass A Software Tool for Materials Selection in Process Cooling Water Systems

The materials database in the PCW-Compass software is updated regularly with more alloys added to the list below:

AA1XXX
 AA2XXX
 AA3XXX
 AA5XXX
 AA6XXX
 AA7XXX
 Cast Iron
 Ductile Iron
 Carbon Steel
 Low Alloy Steel
 0.5Cr0.5Mo (SA387 Gr.2)

- 1.0Cr0.5Mo (SA387 Gr.12)
- 1.25Cr0.5Mo (SA387 Gr.11)
- 2.25Cr1.0Mo (SA387 Gr.22)
- 3.0Cr1.0Mo (SA387 Gr.21)
- Copper
- Cu90Ni10
- Cu70Ni30
- Admiralty Brass
- Ni-Al-Bronze
- Nitronic 60
- Type 304
- Type 316
- Duplex 2304
- Duplex 2205
- Duplex 2507
- Alloy C-276

If you cannot find the alloy of your interest in the list, do let us know through the [Contact Us](#) link and we will conduct the necessary work to add the alloy in the database, free of charge for licensed users of PCW-Compass.

| Pipe/Tube ID | Ductile Iron Pipe | | Unit of Measure | SI Metric |
|---|-------------------|--------|---|--------------|
| Design Data | | | Corrosion Prediction | |
| Pipe/Tube Material | Ductile Iron | ▼ | Corrosion Depth | mm 0.768 |
| Design Life | years | 30 | Corrosion Rate | mm/y 0.384 |
| Age of Pipe/Tube | years | 2.000 | Predicted Lifespan | years 32.543 |
| Nominal Wall Thickness | mm | 12.500 | Remaining Life | years 30.543 |
| Water Chemistry | | | Failure Mode: Leak due to perforation/cracking | |
| Water pH | pH | 7.00 | <p>Corrosion Rate (mm/y) vs. Velocity (m/s) ▼</p> | |
| Water Temperature | °C | 90.00 | | |
| Water Velocity | m/s | 3.000 | | |
| Dissolved O ₂ (ppm) | measured ▼ | 6.500 | | |
| Conductivity | measured | 3,500 | | |
| Calcium [Ca ²⁺] | de-aerated | 73 | | |
| Chloride [Cl ⁻] | mg/L | 1,418 | | |
| Copper [Cu ²⁺] | mg/L | 0.002 | | |
| Sulphate [SO ₄ ²⁻] | mg/L | 2,592 | | |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | mg/L | 90 | | |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | mg/L | 380 | | |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | mg/L | 2,275 | | |
| Inhibitor Efficiency | % | 90.000 | | |
| Inhibitor Availability | % | 90.000 | | |
| Dissolved Inorganic Carbon (DIC) | mg/L as C | 25.62 | | |
| Water Corrosivity: Little corrosion | | | Ryznar Stability Index (RSI) | 6.97 |
| Scaling Tendency: Neutral/Balanced; Little scale will form. | | | Puckorius Scaling Index (PSI) | 6.98 |
| | | | Aggressive Index (AI) | 11.53 |
| | | | Larson–Skold Index (LSK) | 52.20 |
| | | | CaCO ₃ Precipitation Potential (CCPP) | 0.71 |

Figure 4 PCW-Compass models and predicts saturated oxygen concentration in water if it is not measured.

PCW-Compass also predicts the corrosivity and the scaling tendency of the specified water chemistry. The commonly used Langelier Saturation Index (LSI), Ryznar Stability Index (RSI), Puckorius Scaling Index (PSI), Larson–Skold Index (LSK), Aggressive Index (AI), Larson–Skold Index (LSK), and Calcium Carbonate Precipitation Potential (CCPP) are all computed for the prevailing operating conditions. The corrosivity of water and the scaling tendency are predicted and classified in accordance with ISO/TR4340 and best industry practice.

The powerful applications of PCW-Compass are truly unlimited in engineering design, materials selection, process operation, inspection and maintenance, modeling and prediction of corrosion in process cooling water systems.

WebCorr can also customize PCW-Compass for your specific process fluids and alloys used in your company's operations.

[Click here to contact us for licensing details.](#)

PCW-Compass, giving you the right directions in managing corrosion in cooling water systems.

