

Materials compatibility concerns for hydrogen blended into natural gas

(PVP2021-62045)

Joe Ronevich, Chris San Marchi
Sandia National Laboratories

ASME Pressure Vessels and Piping Conference

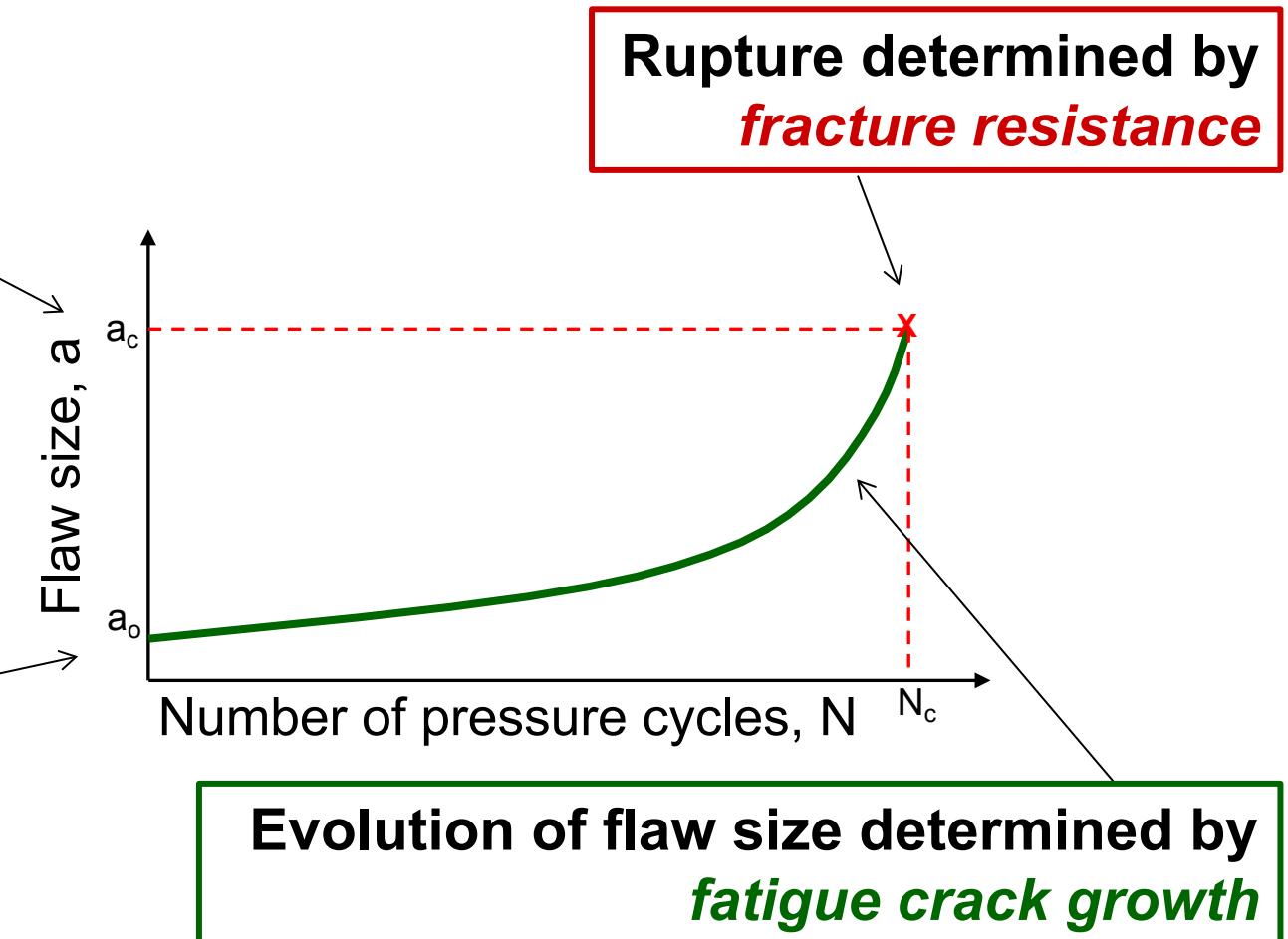
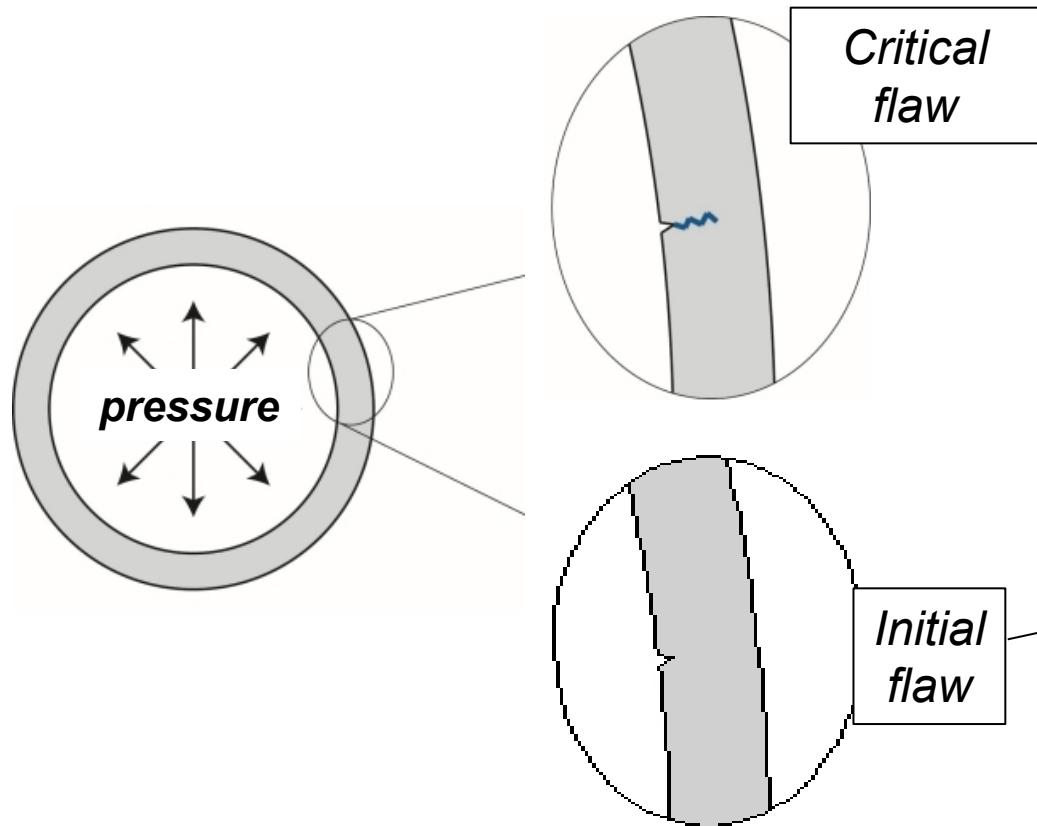
13 July 2021

Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA-0003525.

Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA-0003525.



Structural integrity assessment includes fracture mechanics-based analysis

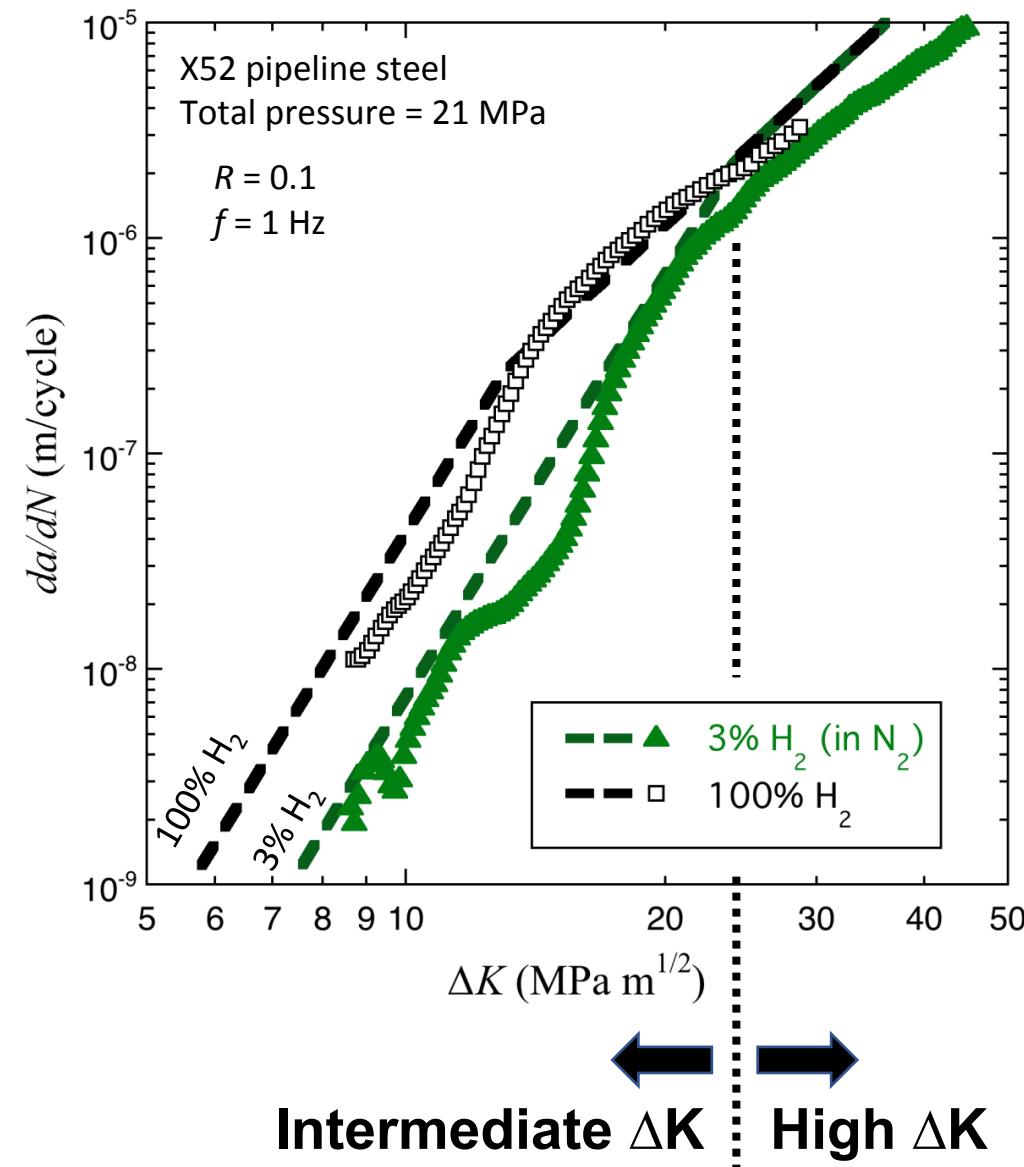


ASME B31.12 describes rules for hydrogen pipelines with reference to ASME BPVC Section VIII, Division 3, Article KD-10

Summary: materials perspective

Gaseous hydrogen strongly affects fatigue and fracture properties of steels, even at low pressure

- Fatigue crack growth
 - Large ΔK : FCG in H_2 is not dependent on pressure and is $>10x$ faster than in air
 - Intermediate ΔK : FCG in H_2 scales with square root of the thermodynamic pressure (i.e., fugacity)
 - Small ΔK : FCG can be quite low and similar to air
- Fracture resistance
 - Significant reductions even for low pressure, but $K_{J_{IH}} > 100 \text{ MPa m}^{1/2}$ in 21 MPa hydrogen

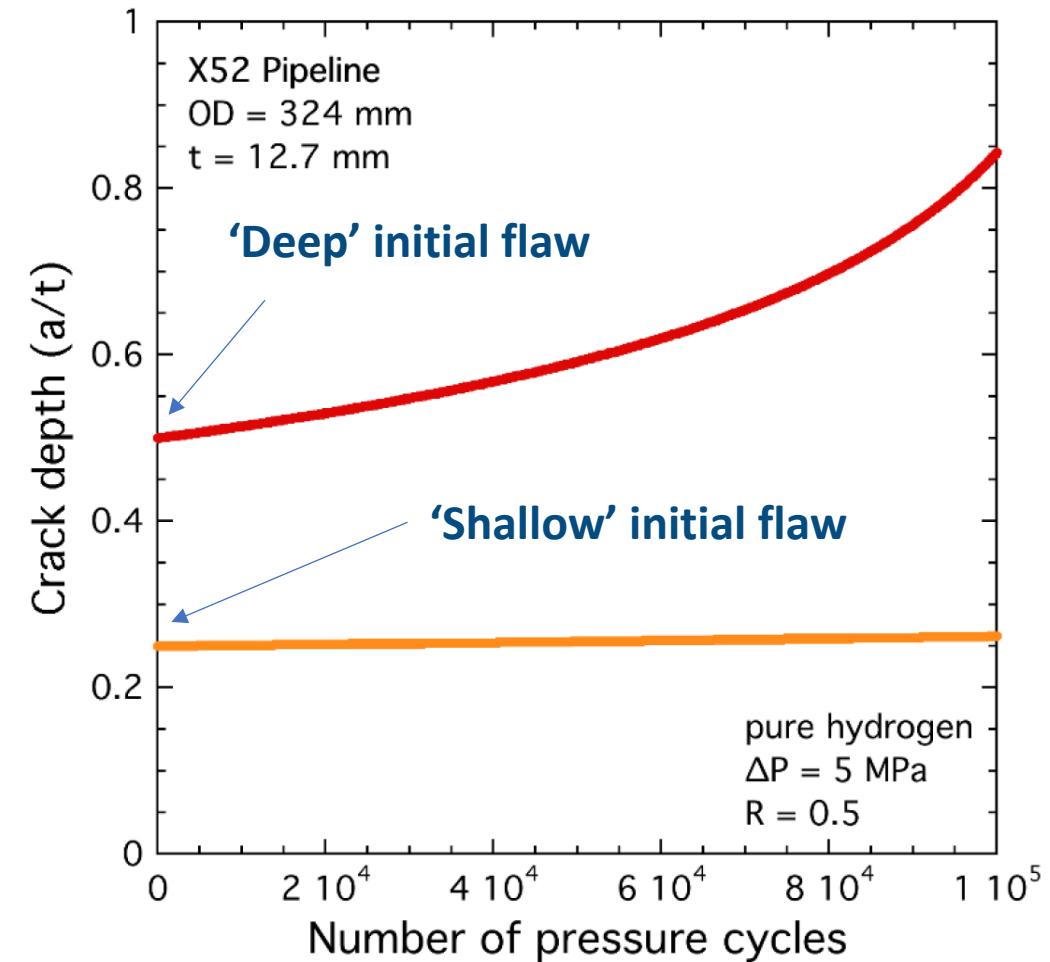


Summary: structural integrity perspective

Effects of pure gaseous hydrogen are generally manageable if the stresses (driving forces) are sufficiently low

- *Transmission pipeline*
 - Very large flaws are needed for significant crack extension in fatigue and cracks are stable as they approach through wall
 - $K_{JIC} > 4 \times K_{\text{applied}}^{\dagger}$
- *Distribution piping*
 - Hydrogen is unlikely to be an issue for ductile steels
 - for $P < 1 \text{ MPa}$, $K_{\text{applied}}^{\dagger} < 5 \text{ MPa m}^{1/2}$
 - $K_{JIC} \sim 100 \text{ MPa m}^{1/2}$

[†]crack depth: $a/t = 0.8$



Actual results will depend on stresses and defect population

Thank You!

Joe Ronevich
jaronev@sandia.gov

Chris San Marchi
cwsanma@sandia.gov

<https://www.sandia.gov/matlsTechRef/>

<https://granta-mi.sandia.gov/>