

Materials compatibility concerns for hydrogen blended into natural gas (PVP2021-62045)

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ASME Pressure Vessels and Piping Conference

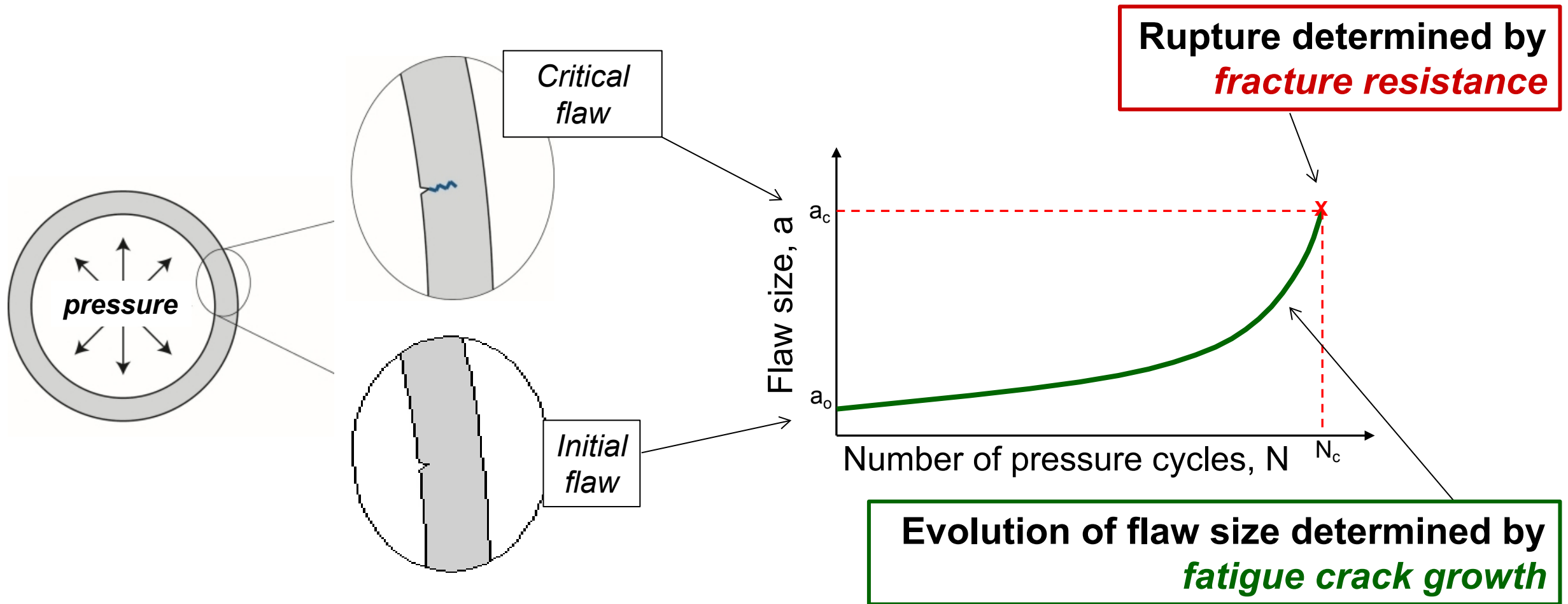
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Structural integrity assessment includes fracture mechanics-based analysis

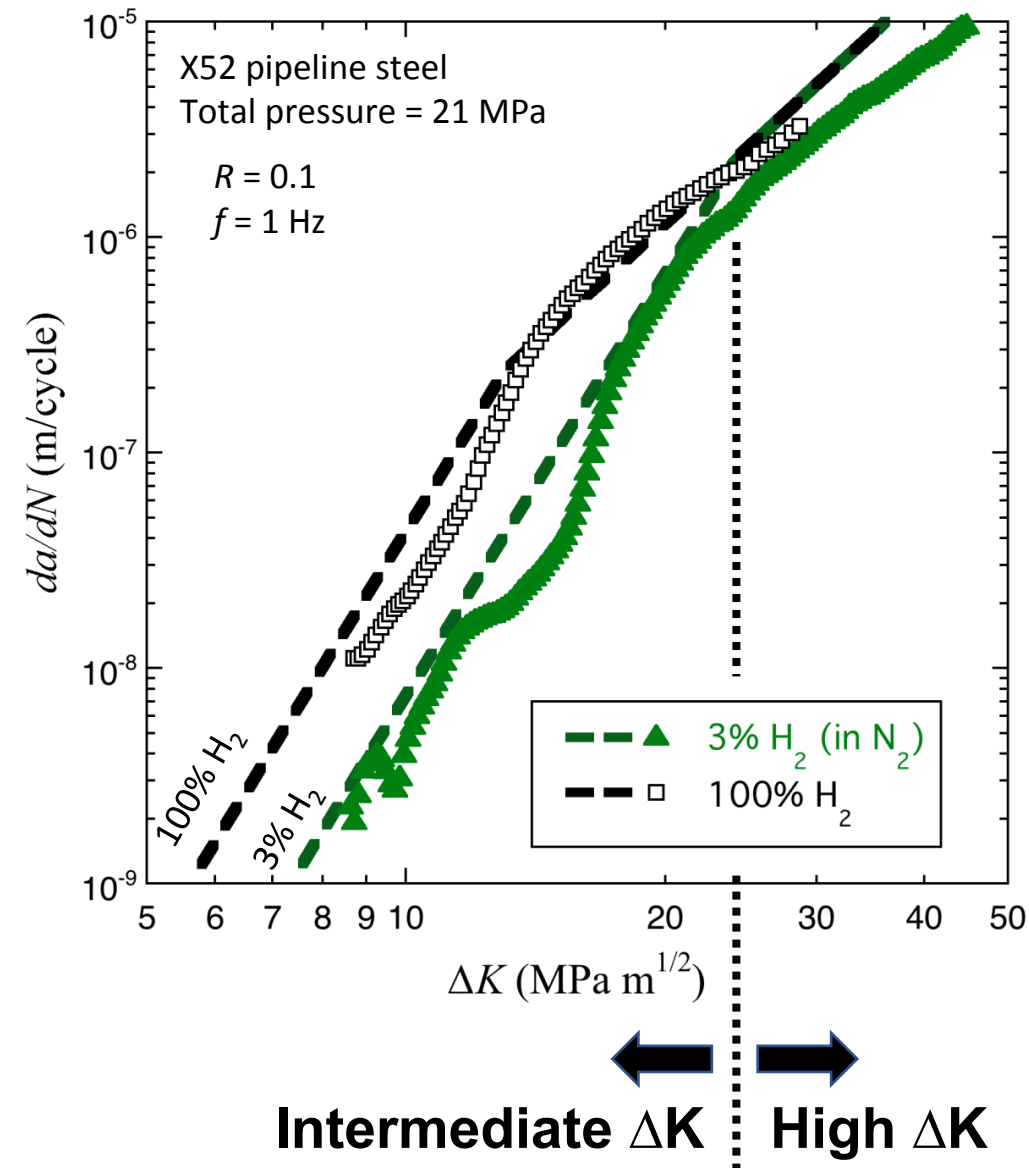


ASME B31.12 describes rules for hydrogen pipelines with reference to ASME BPVC Section VIII, Division 3, Article KD-10

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 $>10\times$ 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 $K_{JH} > 100 \text{ MPa m}^{1/2}$ in 21 MPa hydrogen

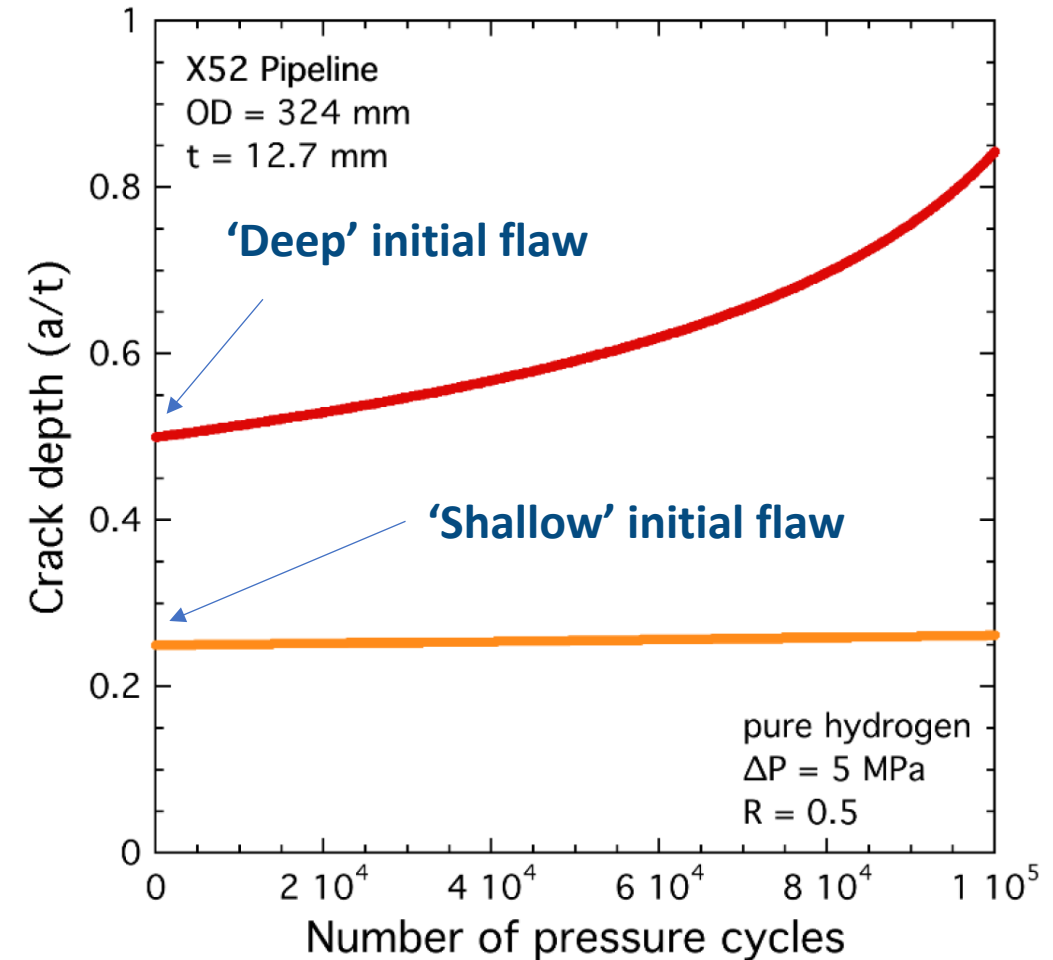


Summary: structural integrity perspective

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
 - $K_{JIC} > 4 \times K_{applied}^{\dagger}$
- *Distribution piping*
 - Hydrogen is unlikely to be an issue for ductile steels
 - for $P < 1 \text{ MPa}$, $K_{applied}^{\dagger} < 5 \text{ MPa m}^{1/2}$
 - $K_{JIC} \sim 100 \text{ MPa m}^{1/2}$

\dagger crack depth: $a/t = 0.8$



Actual results will depend on stresses and defect population

Thank You!

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