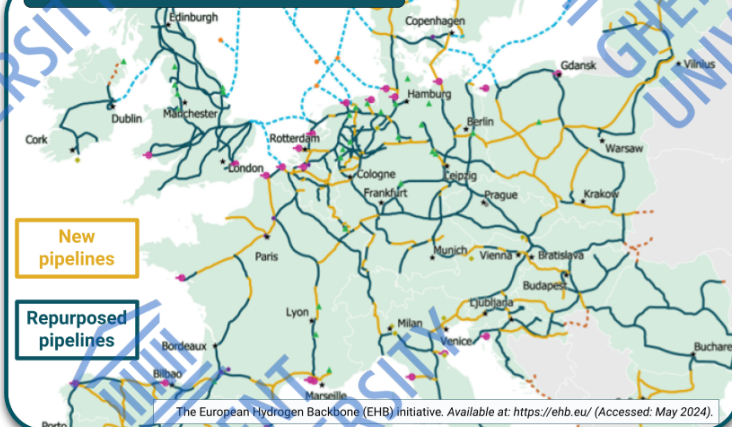


SCREENING THE HYDROGEN COMPATIBILITY OF PIPELINE STEELS AND WELDS

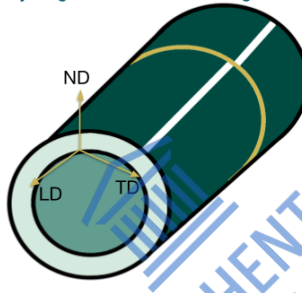
Jubica, Lisa Claeys, Laura De Pue, Julien Schweicher, Wim De Waele, Kim Verbeke, Tom Depover

European Hydrogen Backbone

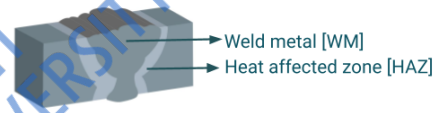


Objective

Repurposing natural gas pipelines for hydrogen transport is key to decarbonizing energy [1]. However, evaluating pipeline steel's fracture toughness and fatigue in high-pressure hydrogen is time-consuming, costly, and demands strict safety measures.

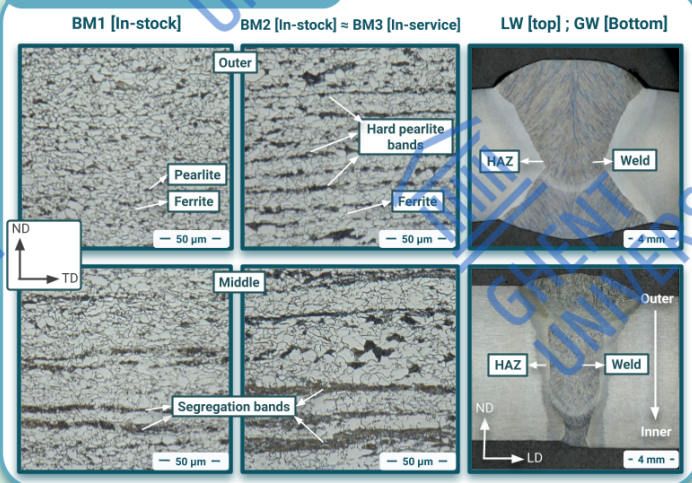


Hence, a screening methodology using quasi-static tensile testing is considered to assess the susceptibility of X70 steel base materials and their welds to hydrogen embrittlement in a relatively fast and less expensive way. Fractography analysis remains a crucial tool for interpreting the screening results.

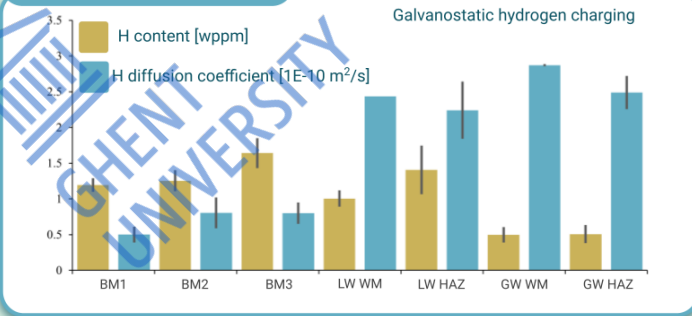


Screening method

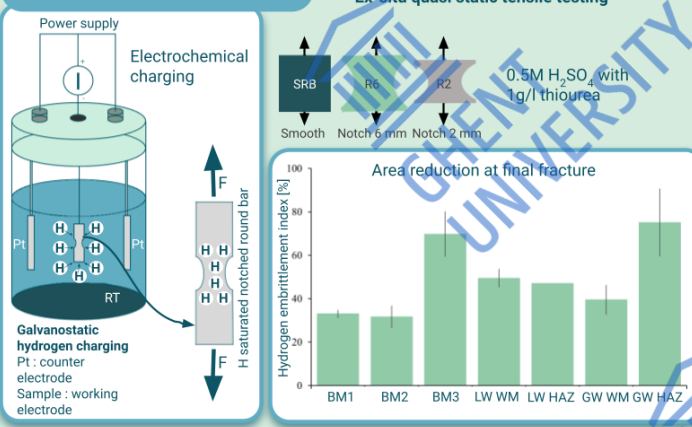
1. Microstructural characterization



2. Hydrogen characterization



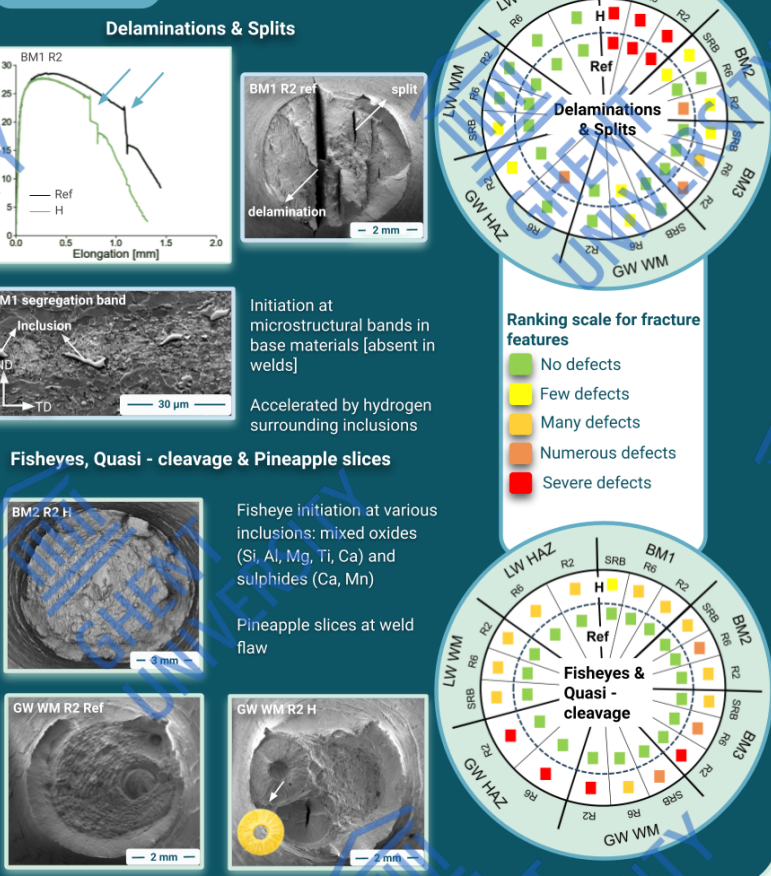
3. Mechanical characterization



4. Database creation

Fractography analysis

General trends



Conclusions

- The natural gas pipeline grid features various pipeline steels and weld microstructures, each of which responds differently to hydrogen exposure.
- Base materials and weld materials must be evaluated separately.
- Emphasis should be placed on identifying trends in the materials' responses across different testing methods.
- Additionally, the applicability of the screening method needs verification against gaseous hydrogen results to determine the most suitable Embrittlement Index.



References

[1] EHB European Hydrogen Backbone, 2021. URL: <https://ehb.eu/page/publications>

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