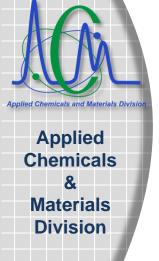
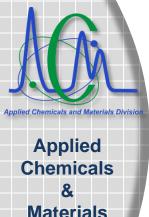
HYDROGEN EMBRITTLEMENT IN PIPELINE STEELS



AJ SLIFKA, ES DREXLER, RL AMARO, DS LAURIA, JR FEKETE



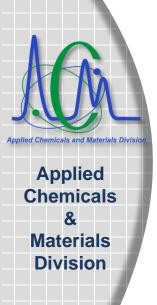
Cheaper vs Safe?: Does it have to be choice



Division

- Steel is sold by the ton
- X80 costs about the same as a X42/ton
- Use less X80, therefore save money by using higher strength material, thinner wall
- BUT hydrogen piping code encourages use of X52, because of history of safe operation
- Are higher strength steels safe?
 - Not past UTS
 - BM Fatigue—probably, yes
 - Other properties or tests needed?

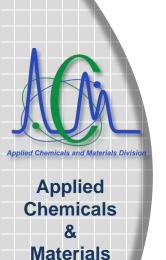




EXTERNAL CHALLENGES

- Hydrogen degradation of materials
 - Lack of understanding, what mechanism(s)?
- Reluctance of industry to adopt the extent of the code
 - What would convince them? More data, better models, flashy advertising?
- 3rd party damage
 - Sensors, modeling?
- Public confidence
- Investment
- Alternative transportation
 - On-site, tanker truck, liquefaction?





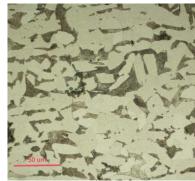
Division

INTERNAL CHALLENGES

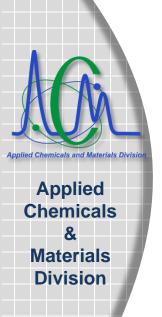
- Materials
 - Strength, microstructure
- Joining
 - Residual stresses, microstructure
- Pressure limit?
- Limited number of test facilities
- Codes
 - Girth welds?
 - Not mentioned
 - Fatigue, fracture









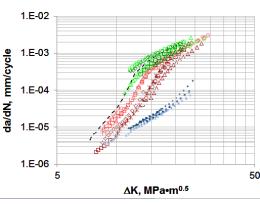


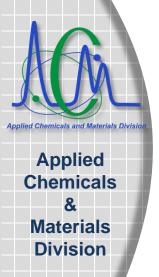
RD&D: Near-term

- Data for code modification
 - BM, Weld, HAZ
 - Tensile, fatigue, fracture
- Models for code modification



- More testing needed to calibrate each material, but it works now
- Physics-based
 - Will we get there?
- Materials qualification?
- Model baseline material(s)? Model weld?
 - Pick 2 or 3 where we have good data?





RD&D: Longer-term

- Just do the tests for X52, X70, and X80 for qualification and declare victory!
- Future materials design
 Use microstructure and mechanisms work to direct new designs