



CHARACTERISATION OF HYDROGEN-ASSISTED DEGRADATION OF A VINTAGE AND A

MODERN PIPELINE STEEL

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Introduction

Hydrogen gas is a promising energy carrier in the transition to a low-carbon economy, with existing pipeline systems providing an economical means to store and transport H₂. However, atomic hydrogen is known to reduce toughness and promote cracking in steels. To evaluate mechanical degradation of pipeline steels by hydrogen, a series of tensile tests on smooth and double-notched round bar test specimens is performed.





Tensile tests with ex-situ H charging O wppm H

















60

40



API 5L X56

X70

Roc

■ 0.33 wppm H









Delamination for R1.2





More fisheyes for H content \uparrow

More fisheyes for notched samples

Fisheye shape \leftrightarrow inclusion shape



Conclusions

H charging causes loss of ductility + change in fracture mode from fully ductile to ductile with regions of quasi-cleavage (fisheyes)

MnS



Necklace coalescence

Initiation at inclusions (Al₂O₃, MnS) & martensite islands (M/A)

- Notched specimens without delaminations show more fisheyes, indicating stress plays an important role in fisheye formation
- H charging allows for delaminations to occur at lower stress triaxialities
- Hydrogen content has a large impact on embrittlement & fisheye formation





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