

Critical Structural Integrity Challenges for the Energy Sector: Stress Corrosion Cracking and Hydrogen Embrittlement

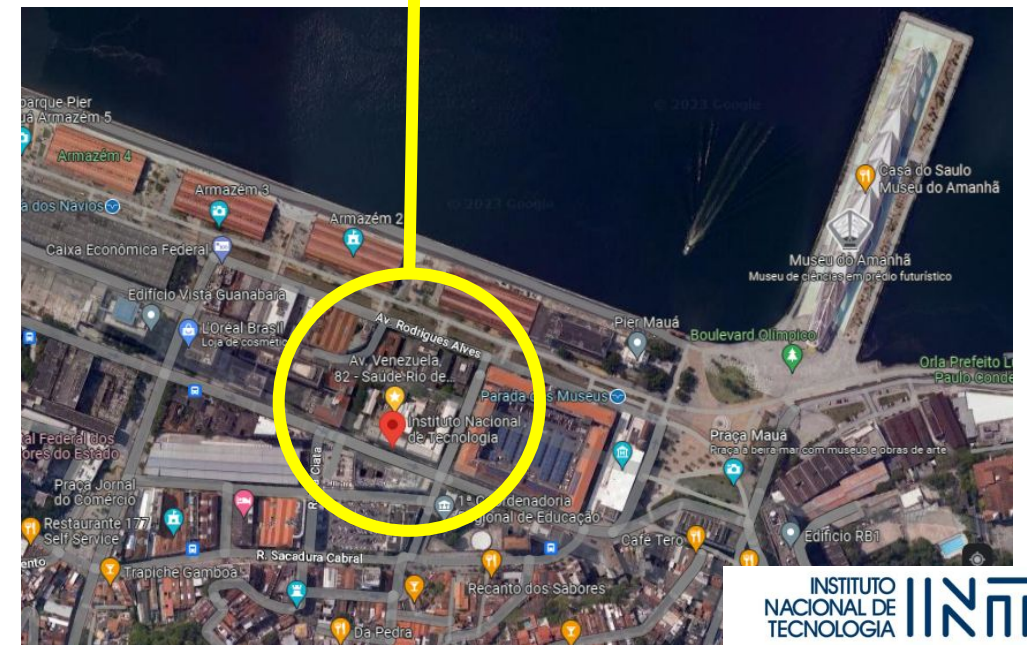
Session 6: View of Digital Technologies as a Tool for Studying Stress Corrosion Cracking

30 de março de 2023

Introduction – General Information

National Institute of Technology (NIT)

- ❑ NIT is localized in the downtown of Rio de Janeiro and is an institution committed to innovation since 1921.
- ❑ NIT is linked to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) and undertakes advanced research aimed at transferring technology to the productive sector, in addition to offering highly complex technological services.
- ❑ NIT has 23 laboratories, and their main areas are Catalysis and Biocatalysis; Corrosion; Bioprocessing and Bioproducts; Materials Engineering; Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency; Evaluation of Processes, and Products; Industrial Design; Additive Manufacturing; and Production Management Technologies.



The Laboratory of Stress Corrosion Cracking, H₂S, CO₂, and corrosivity - LAH₂S

- ❑ LAH₂S plans and executes research and development projects and technological services linked to study the corrosion and degradation of materials exposed to extremely corrosive environments. (Metals / Polymers / Ceramics / Composites)
- ❑ LAH₂S gives support to R&D and innovation to O&G, chemical, petrochemical, mining and metallurgical industries.
- ❑ The main team is composed by specialists in Chemistry, Physical Metallurgical, Fracture mechanics and Electrochemistry.
- ❑ The laboratory had increased your staff with collaboration between NIT's laboratories such as LAMAP, LACPM, CENANO and LACAT and some laboratories from UFF and PUC-Rio
- ❑ LAH₂S simulates service conditions of High Pressure (**70MPa**) and High Temperature (**300°C**)





SKILLS

**Chemistry /
Electrochemistry**

**Physical
Metallurgical**

**Fluid
Mechanics**

**Solid
Mechanics**

DEVELOPING SKILLS

**Multiphysics
Simulation**

**Corrosion
Management**

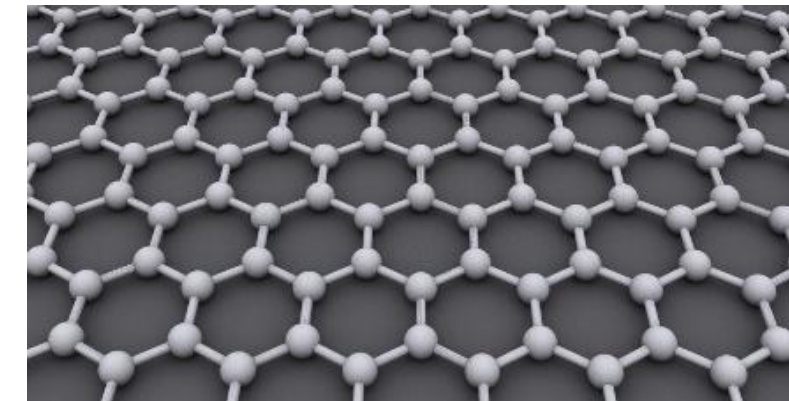
Electronic

**Automation of
Test Systems**

- ❑ *Environmentally-Assisted Cracking (H_2 , NH_3 , H_2S , CO_2 , Chlorides and ethanol)*
 - **Fracture Mechanics – Corrosive Environmental**
 - **Fatigue Corrosion (S-N, ϵ -N, and da/dN)**
 - **Stress Corrosion Cracking**
 - **Hydrogen Induced Cracking**
 - **Hydrogen Embrittlement**
- ❑ *Sour and Sweet Corrosion*
- ❑ *Localized Corrosion*
- ❑ *Corrosion Prevention and Control*
 - **Performance of Corrosion Inhibitors**
 - **Performance of H_2S scavengers**
 - **Performance of Coatings**
- ❑ *Failure Analyses*
- ❑ *Material Selection for sour service*
- ❑ *Polymers degradation in presence of H_2S and CO_2*
- ❑ *Well cementing integrity in presence of H_2S and CO_2*

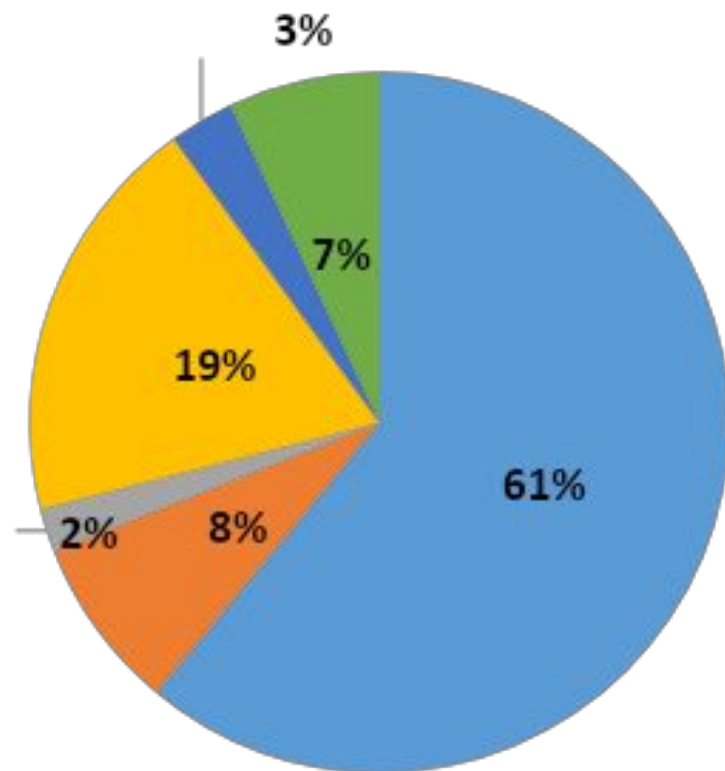


- Oil and Gas*
- Mining*
- Steelwork*
- Additive manufacturing*
- Removable Energies (hydrogen, ethanol, Syntheses Gas)*
- Advanced materials (graphene, Titanium)*
- Chemical*

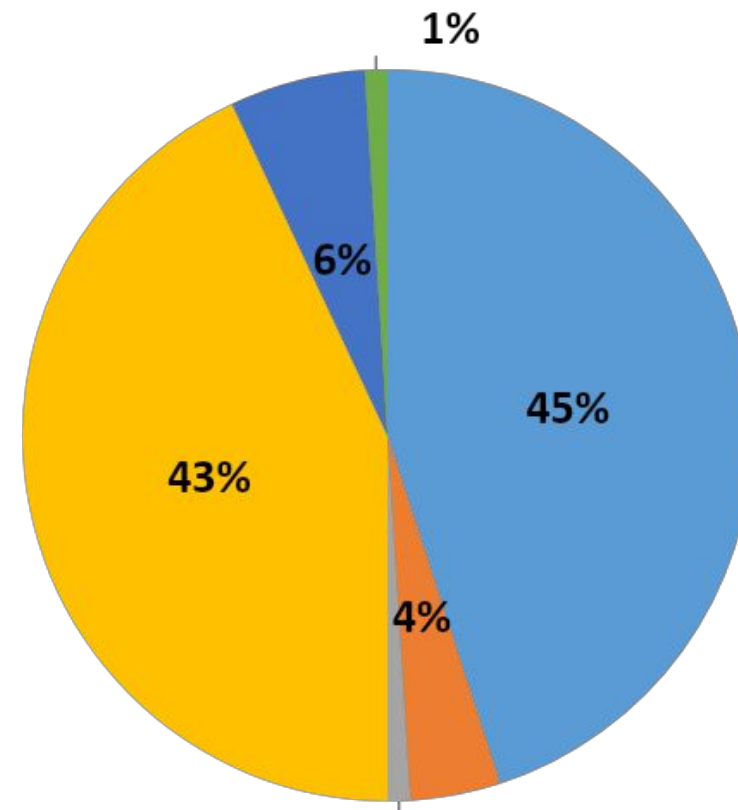


Structural Integrity: Failure Mechanisms

- Fatigue
- SCC / HE
- High Temperature Oxidation
- Overload
- Corrosion
- Wear / High strain



Manson, S.S., Halford, G.R., "Fatigue and durability of Structural Materials", 2005



Naville, W., "Influência da geometria de corpos de prova na previsão de vida em fadiga de baixo ciclo de chapas de aço (ARBL) bifásicos", 2009

- *Corrosion Management*

 - *AI, Machine Learning, and Digital Twins*

- *Corrosion and Protection*

 - *Multi-physics modelling with data-driven analytics*

- *Recent Challenges:*

 - *How to apply Digital Technologies for SCC and HE*

- ❑ *Why we should apply digital technologies*
 - ❑ *Financial loss due to corrosion (US\$65Billion) (NACE-AMPP)*
 - ❑ *Corrosion Management can reduce losses in 15% – 20% (NACE)*
 - ❑ *It can reduce the number of small and full-scale tests and increase the TRL of Research Projects*
 - ❑ *Powerful tools to analyze structural integrity, crack propagation, and some Multiphysics problems are available in commercial software (Comsol, Ansys, Matlab).
(Phased field, Corrosion, ...).*

SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

- *Mechanical driven forces:
Applied Stress and Stress Intensity Factor*

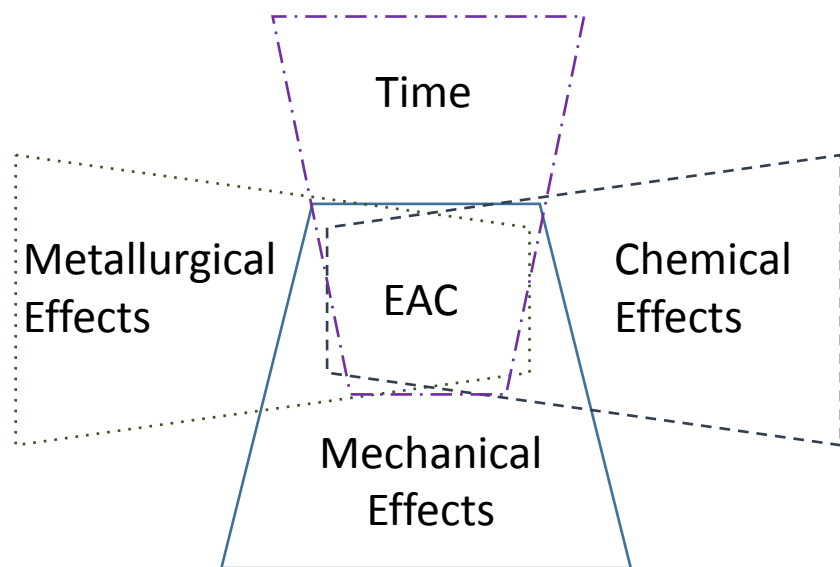
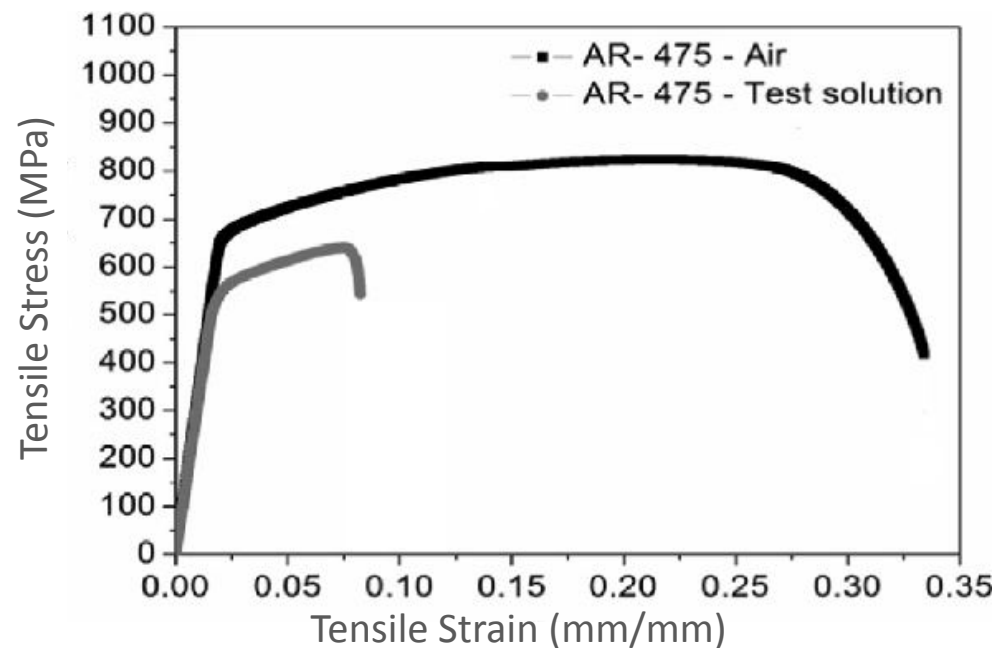
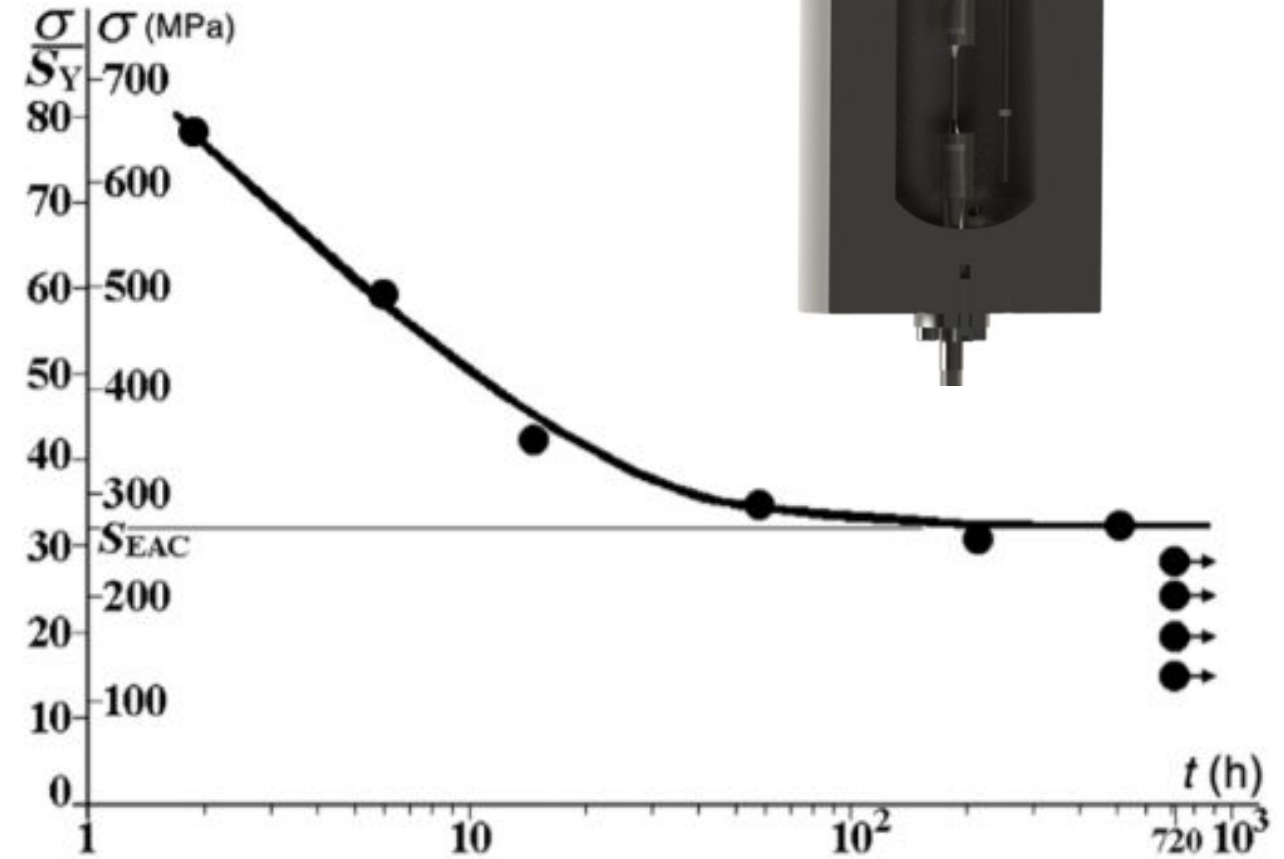
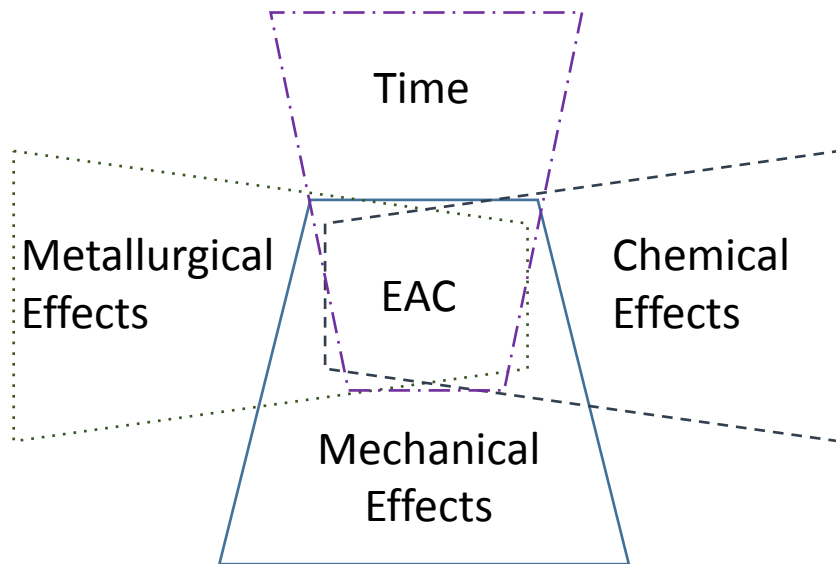


Fig.: SCC on a Martensitic Stainless Steel



SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

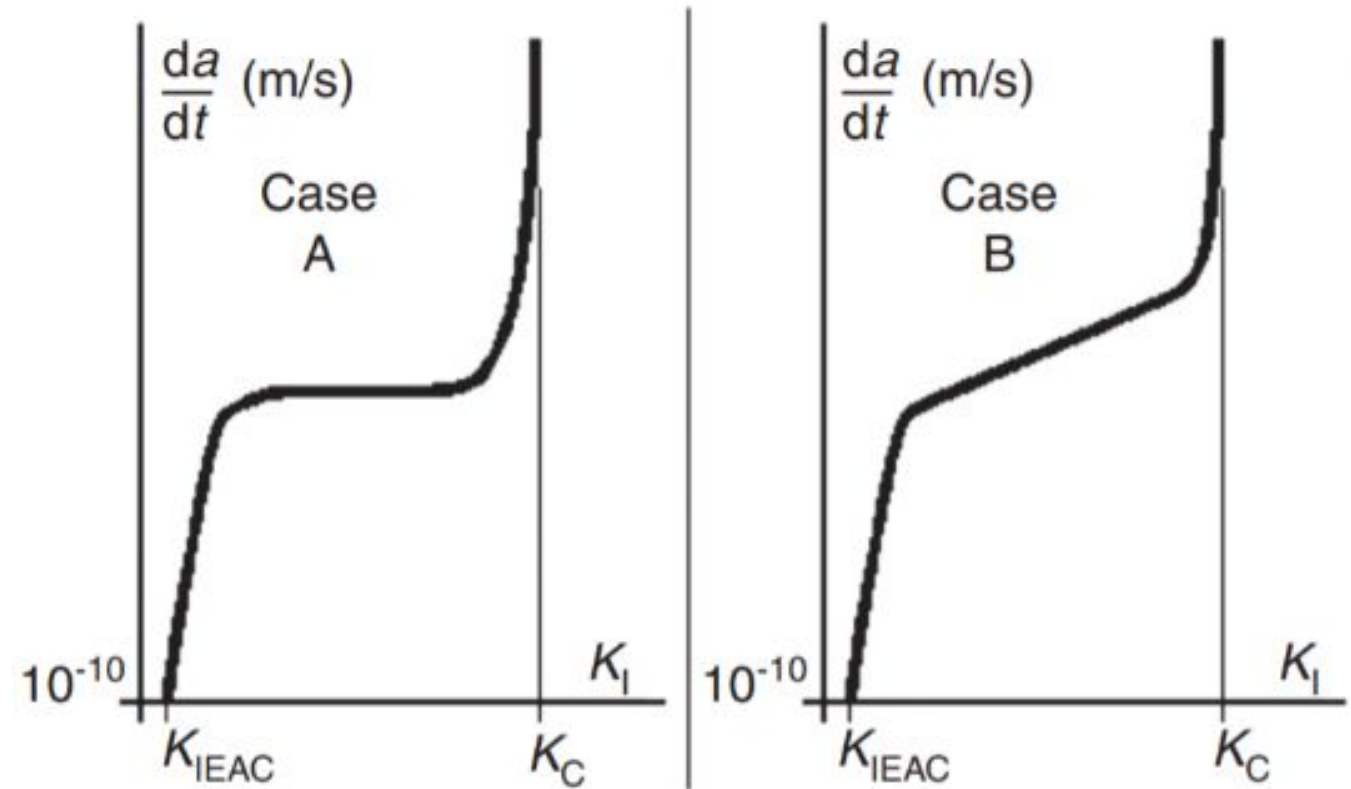
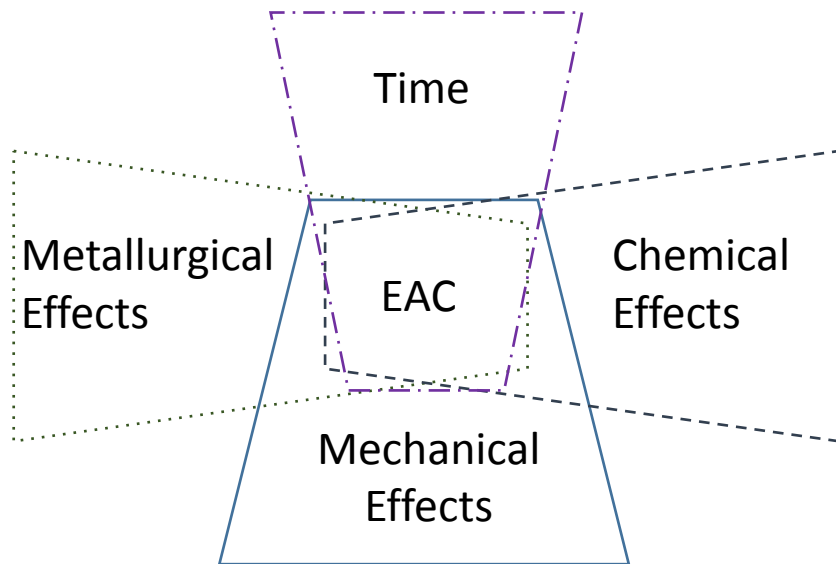
- *Mechanical driven forces:
Applied Stress and Stress Intensity Factor*



Typical S x t curve obtained from smooth specimens

SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

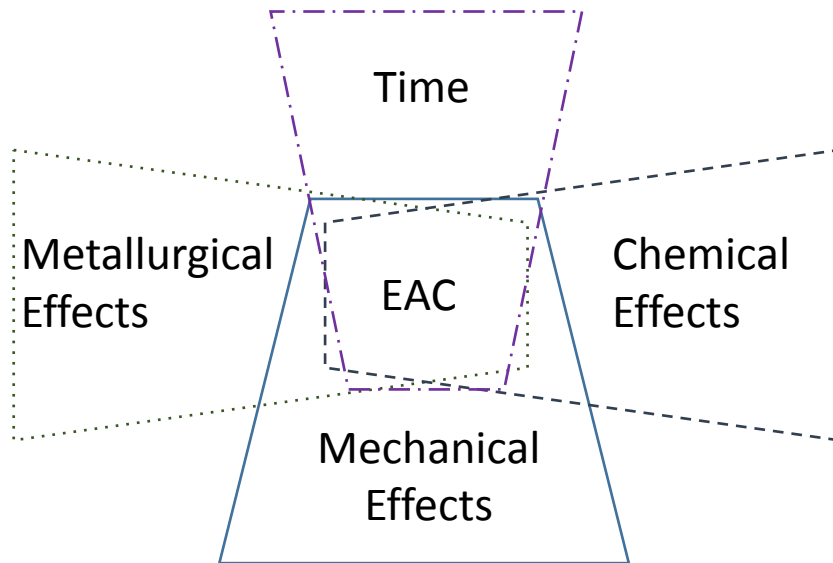
- *Mechanical driven forces:
Applied Stress and Stress Intensity Factor*



Typical $\frac{da}{dt} \times K_I$ crack growth under EAC

SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

- *Mechanical driven forces:
Applied Stress and Stress Intensity Factor*

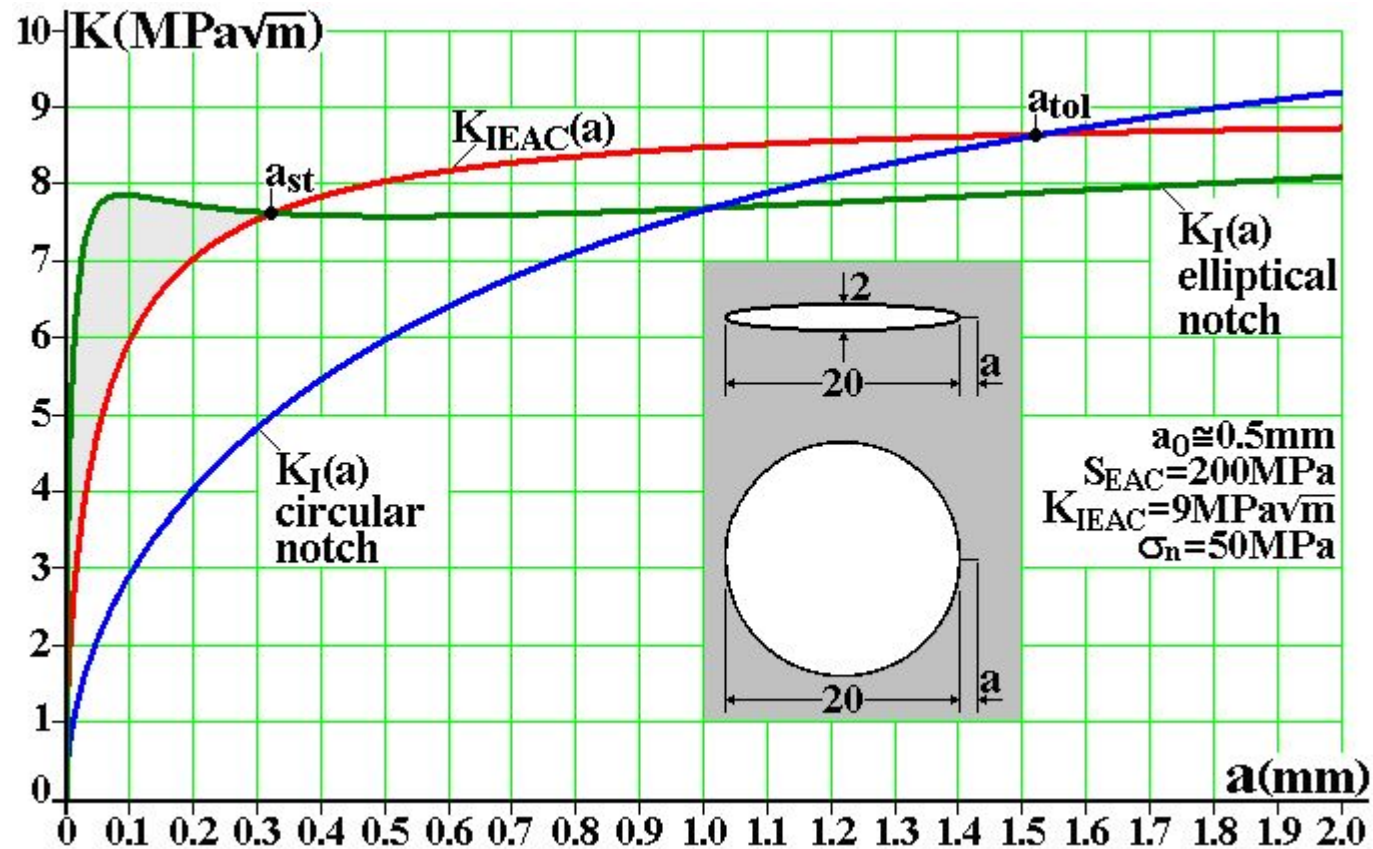


Corrosion Management: *Avoid Cracks!*

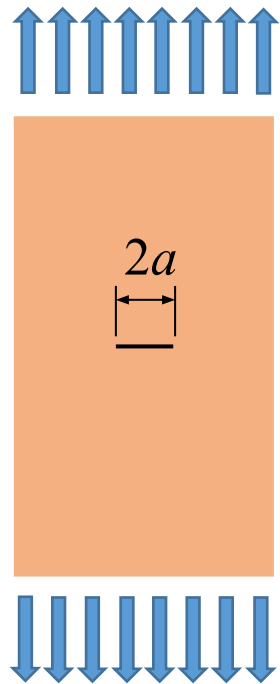


How can we avoid SCC and HE propagating cracks

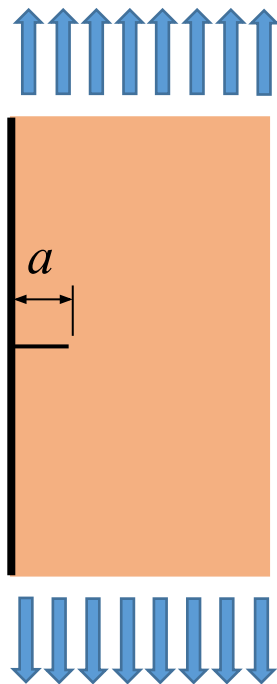
□ *K_I applied below the red line*



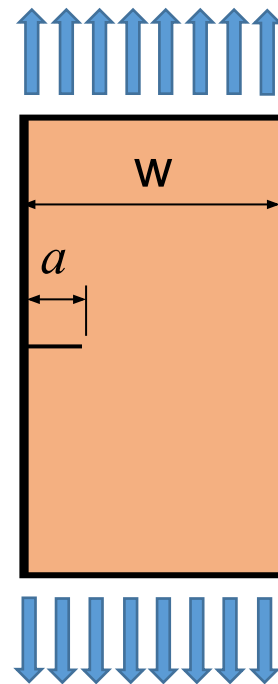
How can we avoid SCC and HE propagating cracks



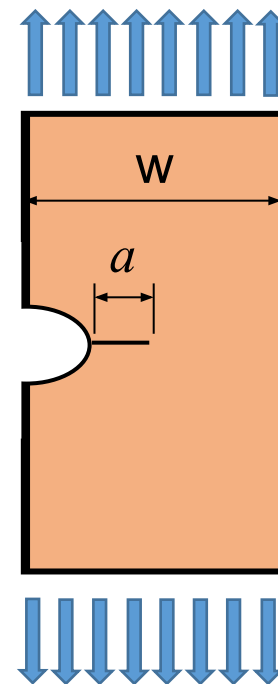
$$K_I = \sigma \sqrt{\pi a}$$



$$K_I = \eta \sigma \sqrt{\pi a}$$



$$K_I = \eta \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} f(a/w)$$



$$K_I = \eta \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} f(a/w) \phi(a/w)$$

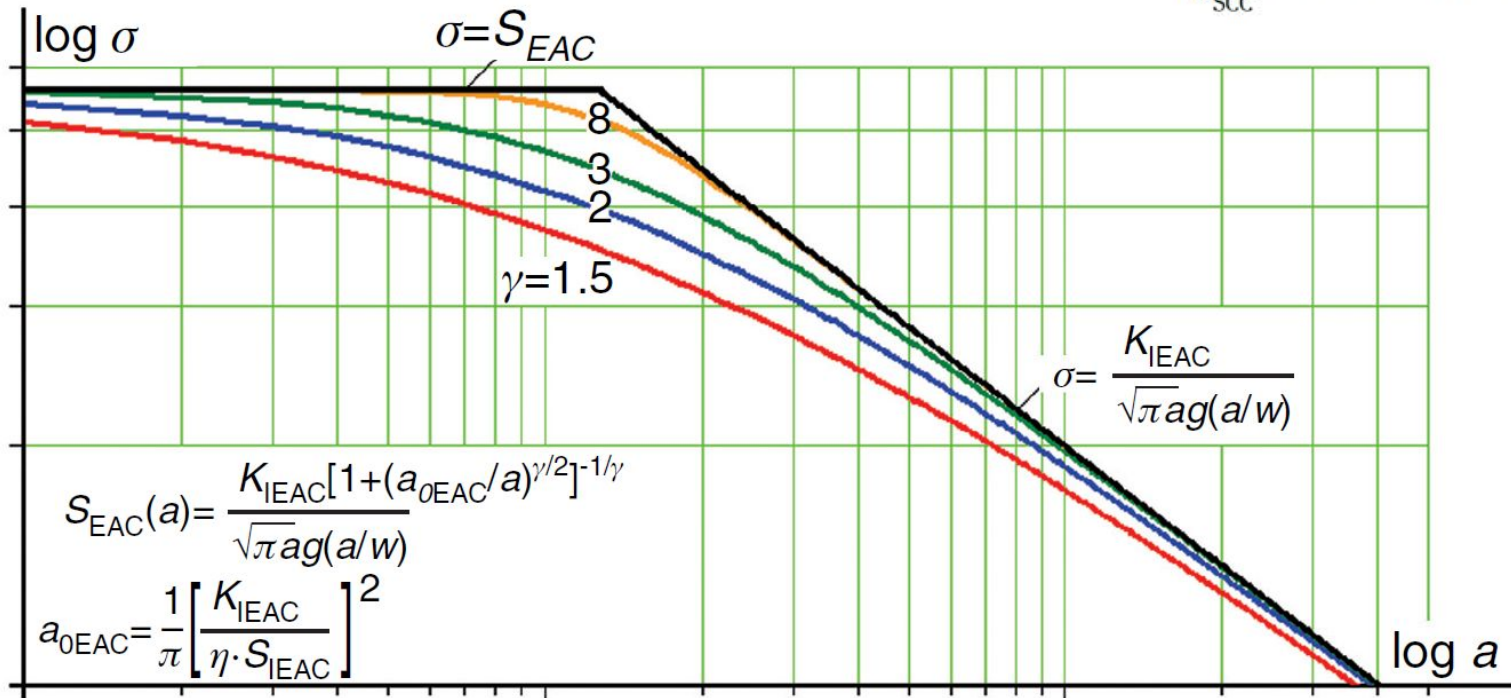
Stress Gradient (FEM)

Stress Intensity Factor

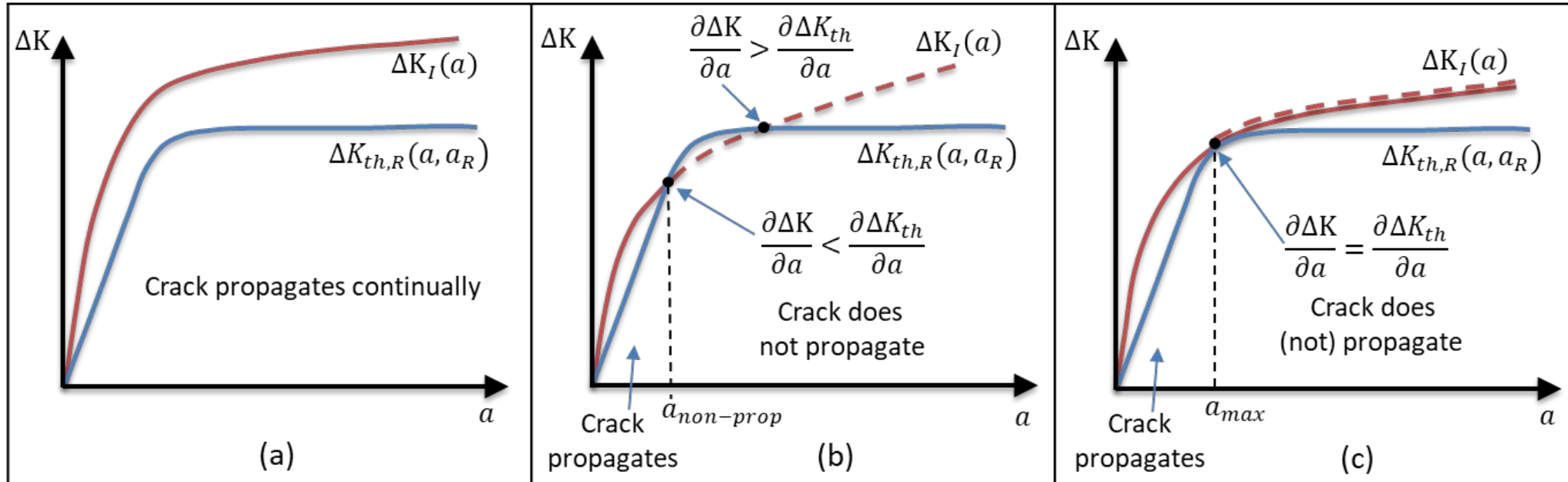
How can we avoid SCC and HE propagating cracks

$$\sigma_{\max} \leq K_{\text{ISCC}} / \left\{ \sqrt{\pi a} \cdot g(a/w) \cdot \left[1 + (a_{0\text{SCC}} / a)^{\gamma/2} \right]^{1/\gamma} \right\}$$

$$a_{0\text{SCC}} = (1/\pi) \left[K_{\text{ISCC}} / \eta \cdot S_{\text{SCC}} \right]^2.$$



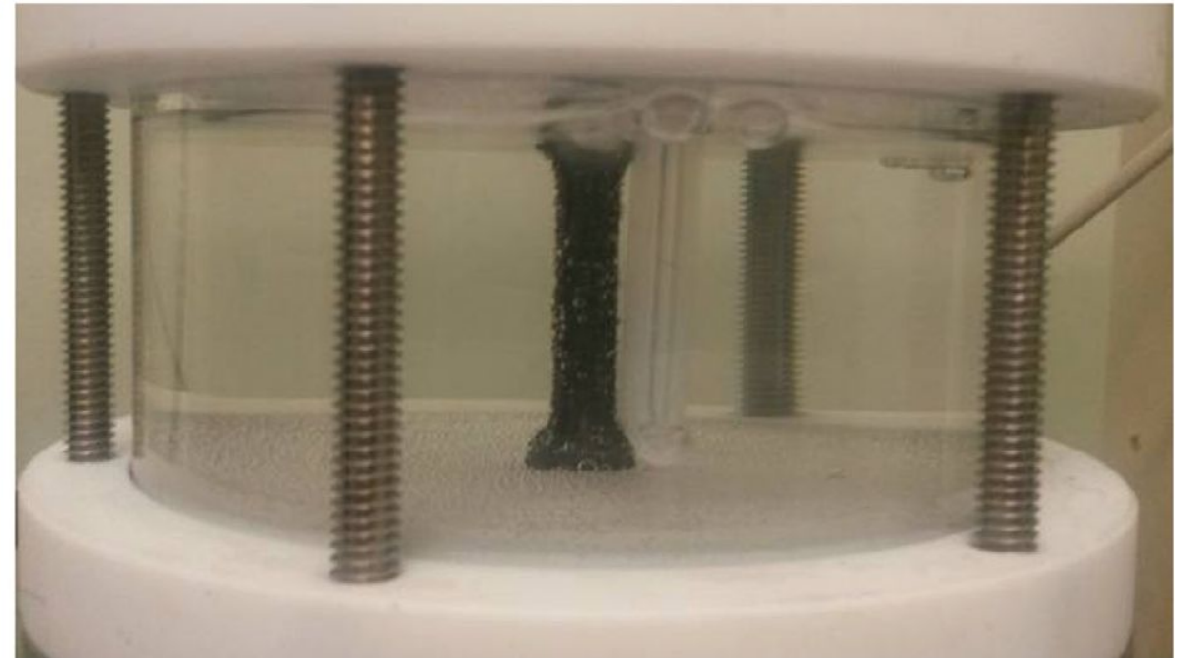
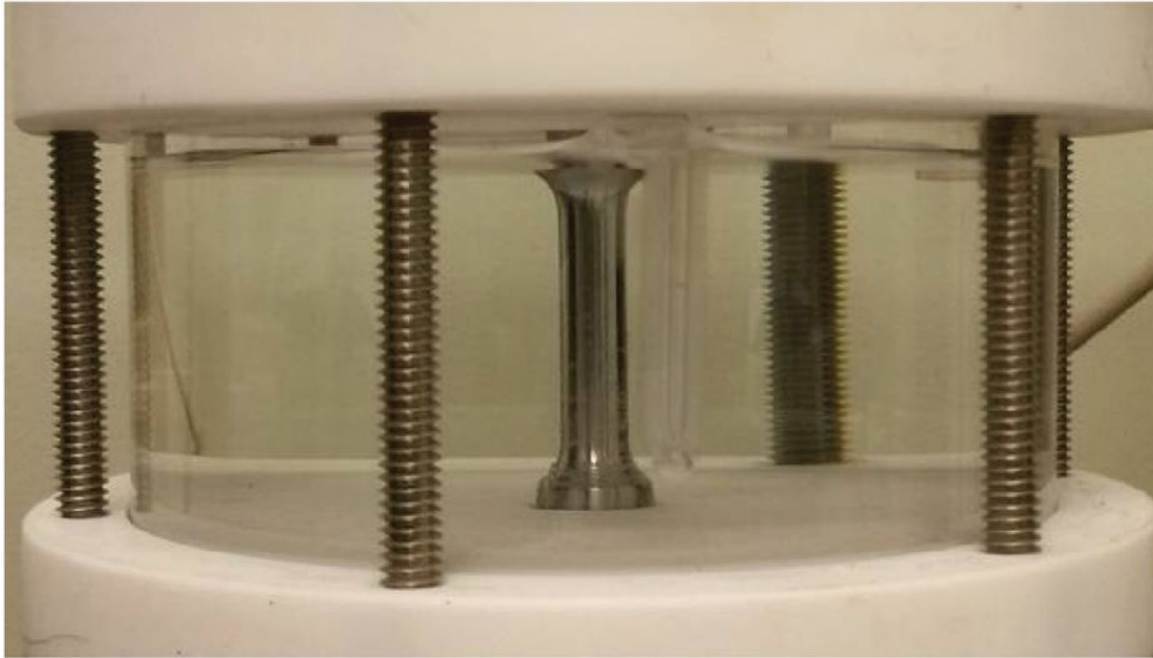
How can we avoid SCC and HE propagating cracks



Mengen Liu et al., "Plastic stress concentration effects in fatigue strength, International Journal of Fatigue", Vol. 168, 2023. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijfatigue.2022.107394>.

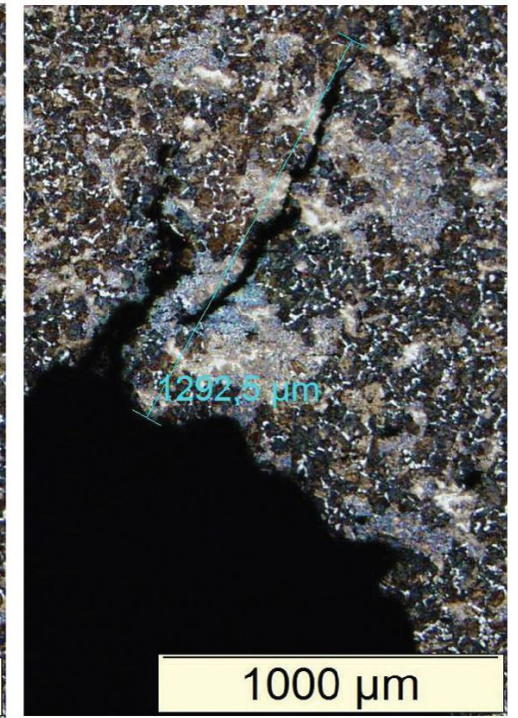
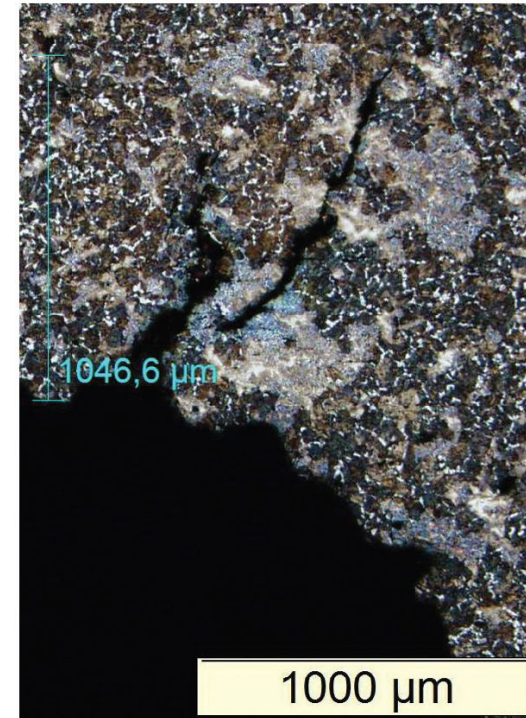
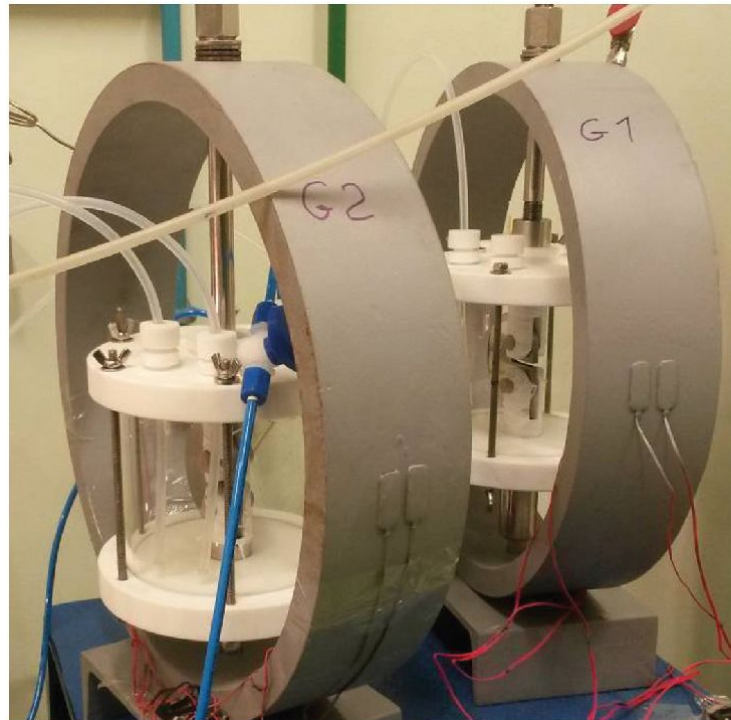
SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

- *NACE TM177 method A Sol. B / Carbon Steel 4140*



SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

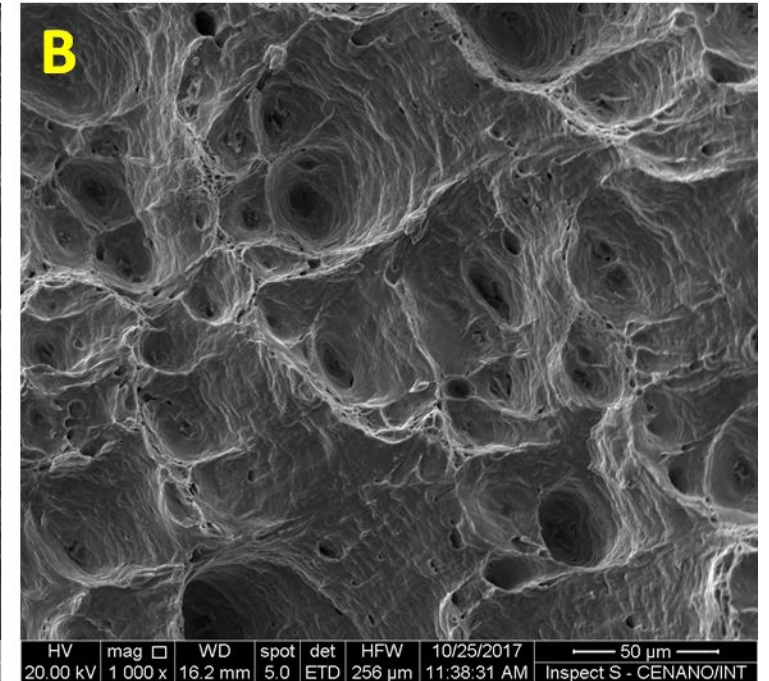
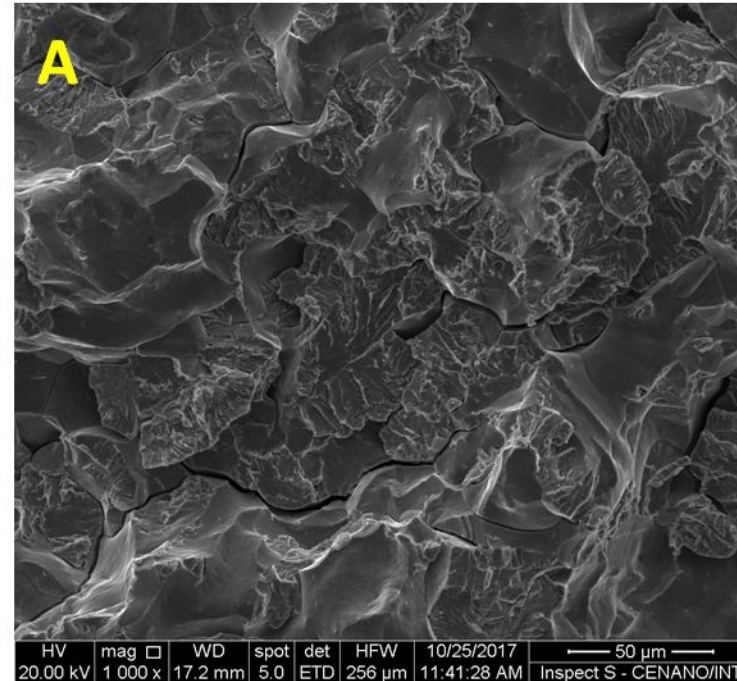
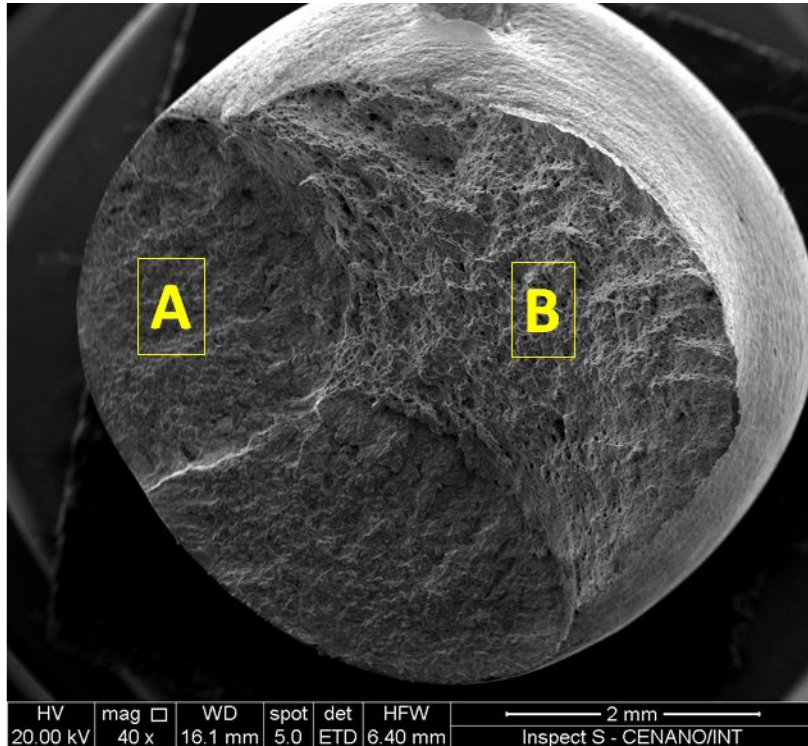
- ❑ *NACE TM177 Sol. B / Carbon Steel 4140*
- ❑ *Constant load test / Non propagating crack*



Carbon Steel Sample with

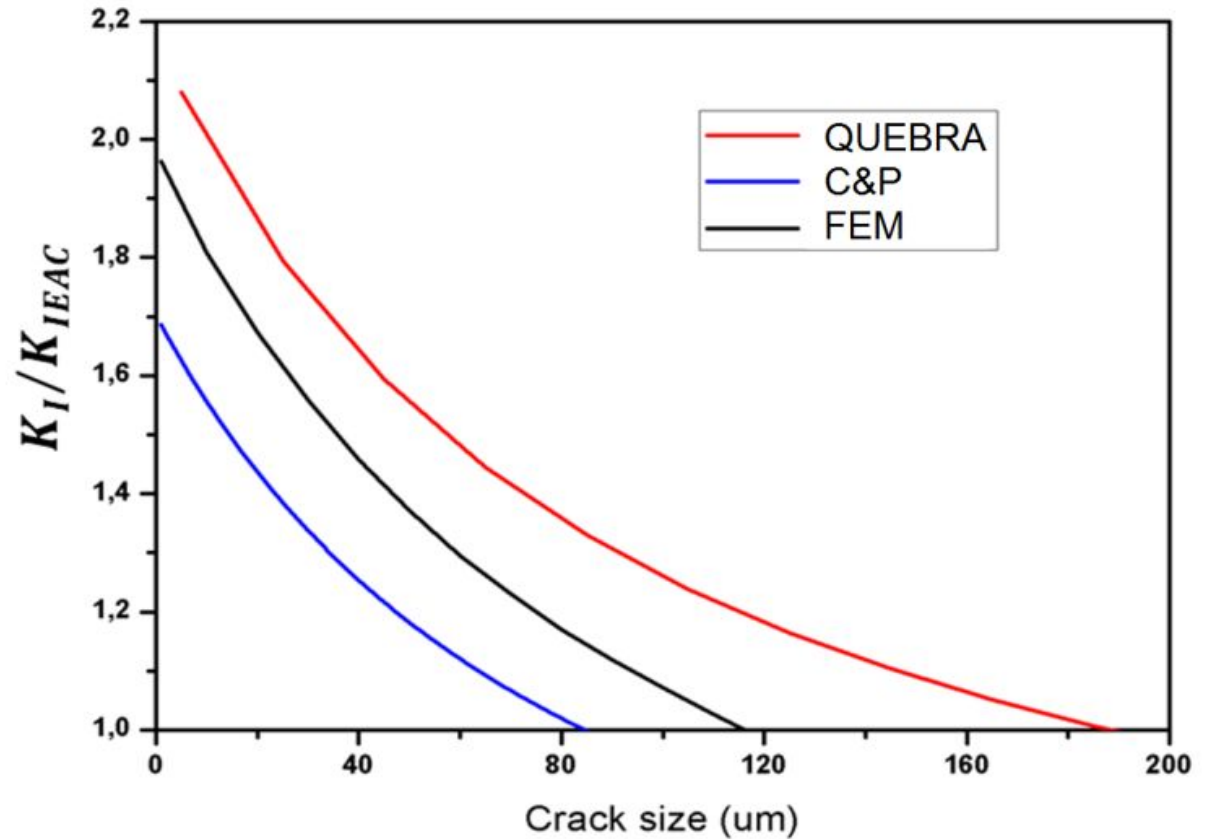
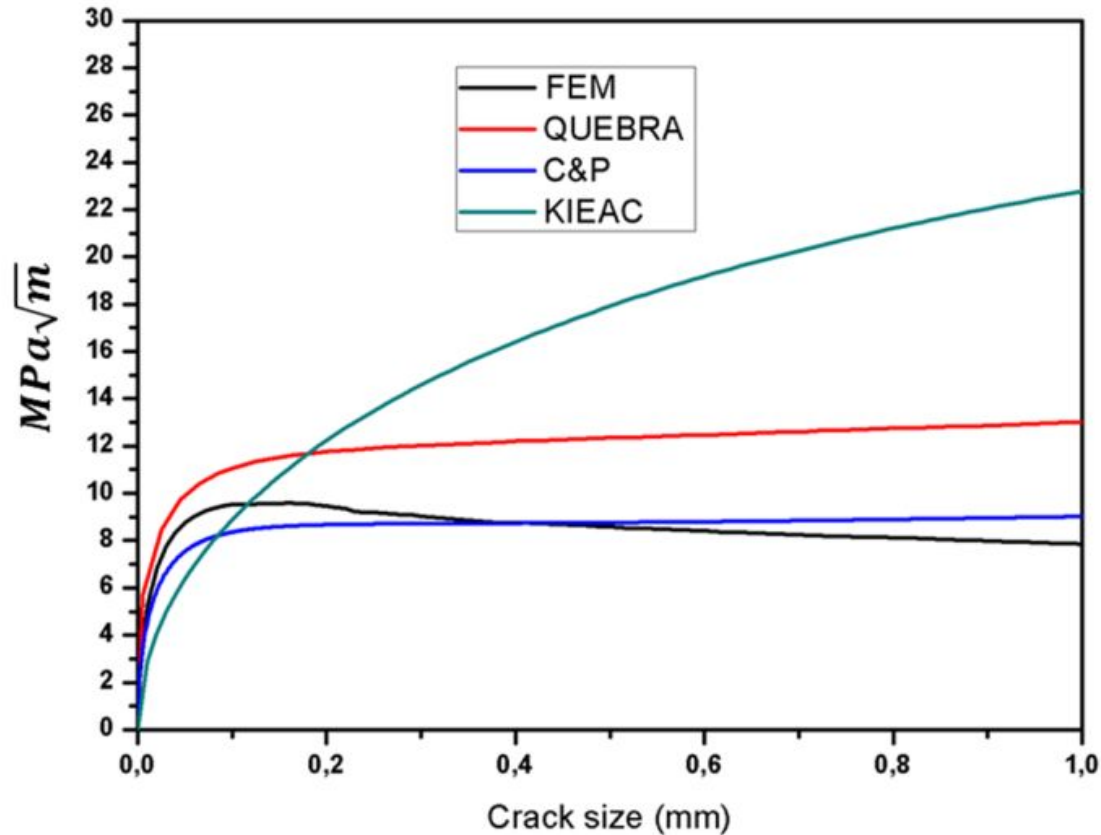
SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

□ Tests with S13Cr UNS41426 | Brine solution (100g/L NaCl) pH 4, 250mbar H_2S , 750mbar CO_2



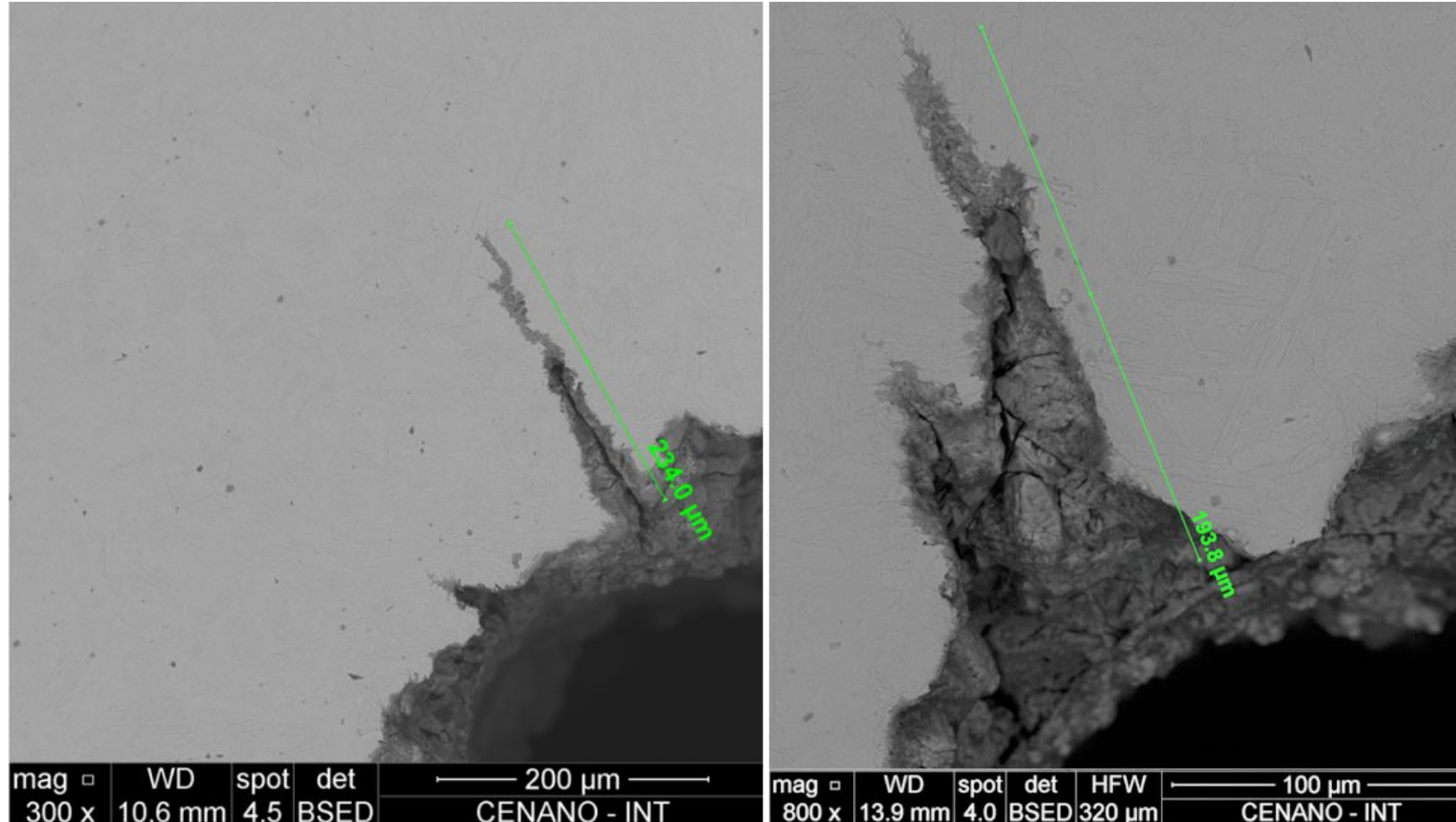
SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

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SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

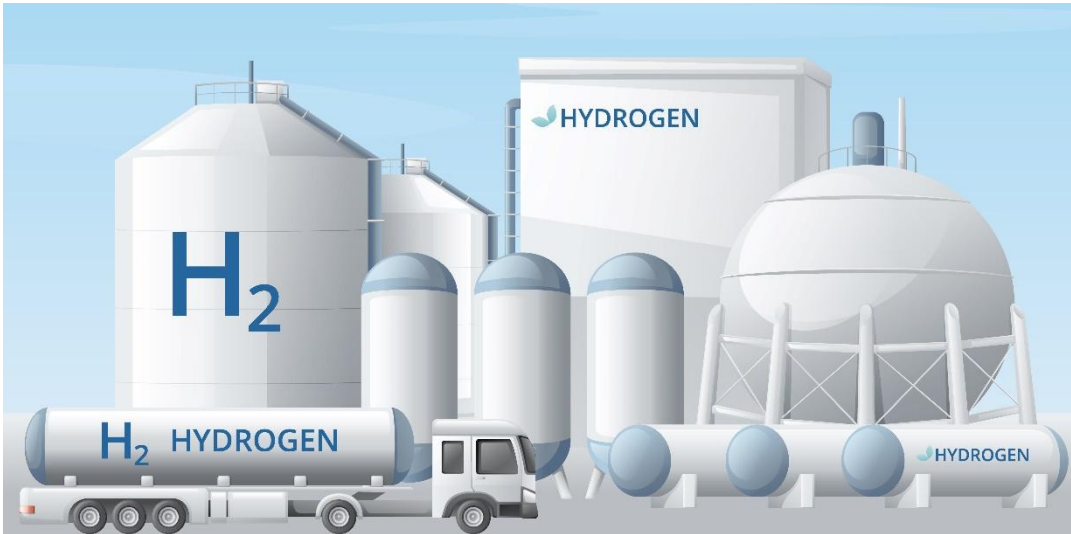
- Tests with S13Cr UNS41426 | Brine solution (100g/L NaCl) pH 4, 250mbar H_2S , 750mbar CO_2



SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

□ *FEM allows to find $\phi(a/w)$.*

$$K_I = \eta \sigma \sqrt{\pi a} f(a/w) \phi(a/w)$$

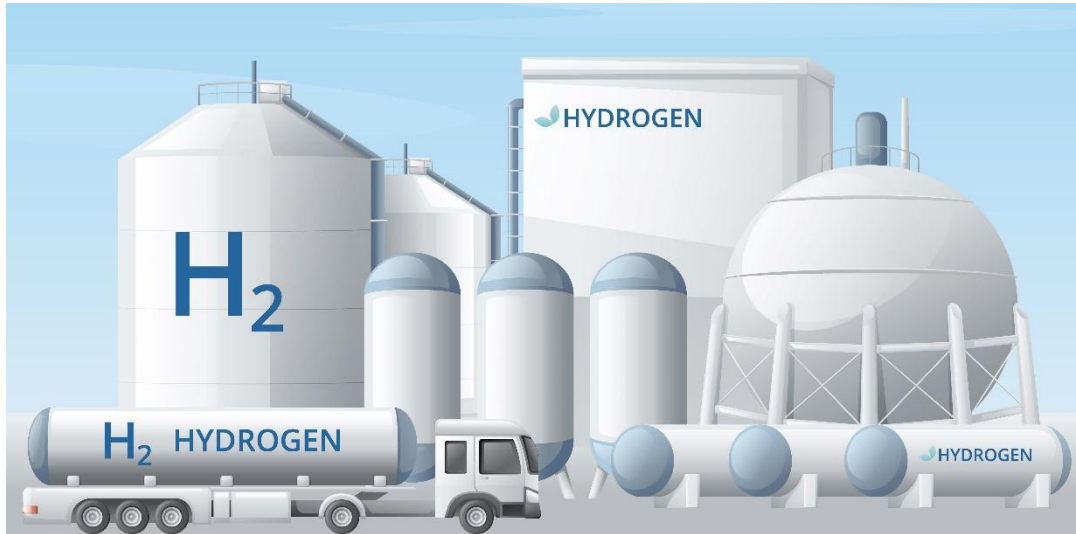


<https://br.freepik.com/>

□ *$K_{I_{EAC}}$ and S_{EAC} will change for each material/corrosive environment.*

Multiphysics challenge!

- *Multiphysics approach for HE under high pressure Gaseous Hydrogen*



<https://br.freepik.com/>

- *KI_{EAC} and S_{EAC} will change for each material/corrosive environment.*

Multiphysics challenge!

Hydrogen Embrittlement under High Pressure Gaseous H₂

- Recent projects with Multi-physics modelling to Hydrogen Embrittlement in High Pressure Gaseous H₂



$S_{L-H_2} (H_2)$
Autoclave System up to 70MPa

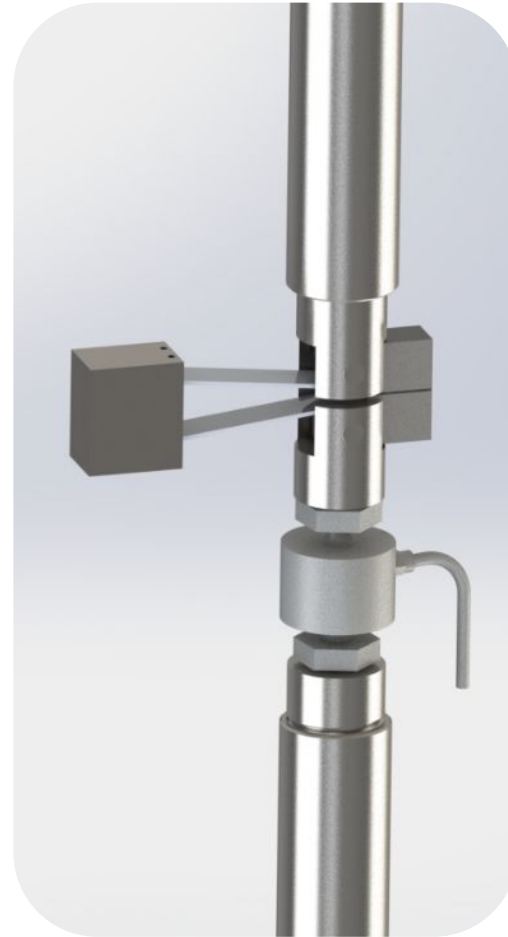
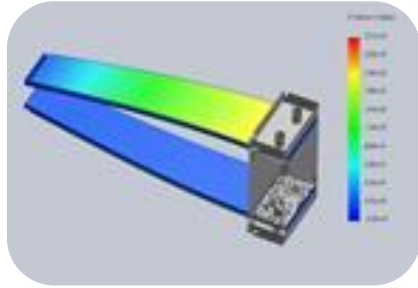


$KI_{TH-H_2} (H_2)$
Autoclave System up to 35MPa



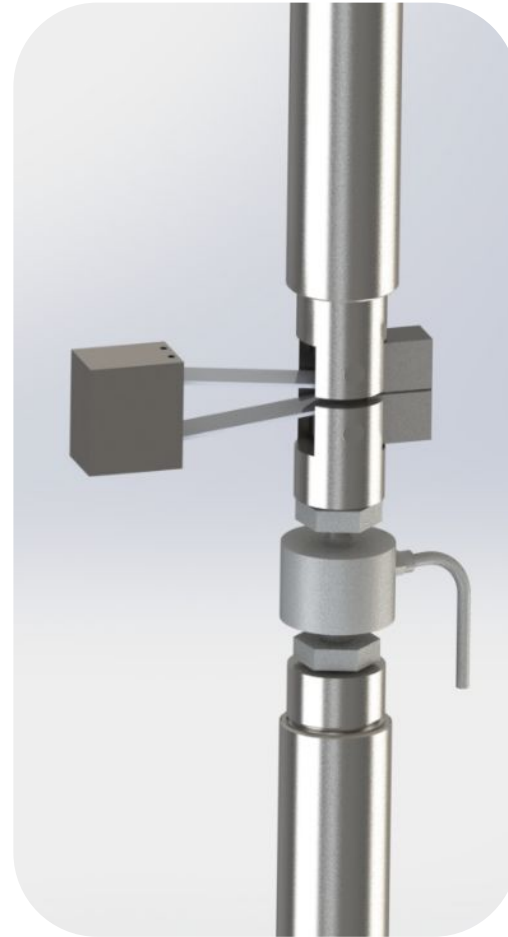
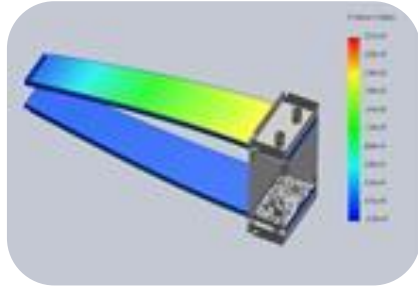
Hydrogen Embrittlement under High Pressure Gaseous H_2

□ $J_{I_{H_2}}$ in gaseous H_2 (up to 20MPa)



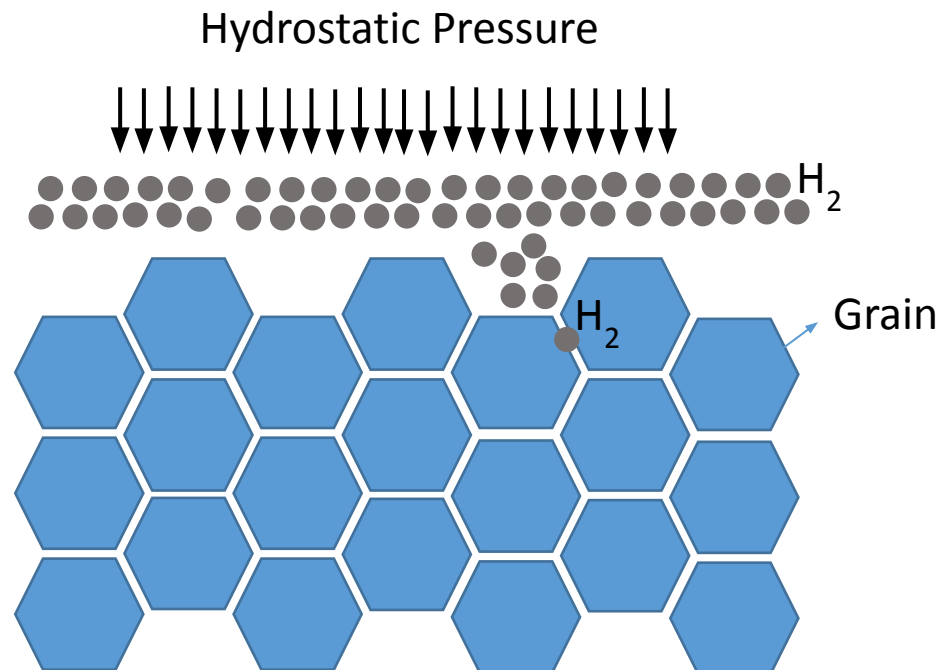
Hydrogen Embrittlement under High Pressure Gaseous H₂

□ ΔK_{TH-H_2} in gaseous H₂ (up to 20MPa)



Hydrogen Embrittlement under High Pressure Gaseous H₂

- *On going research: Consider H₂ fugacity in a phased field model for Corrosion Fatigue and Short cracks models.*
- *Consider the f_{H_2} effect in S_{L-H_2} , KI_{th-H_2} , JI_{H_2} and ΔKI_{th-H_2}*

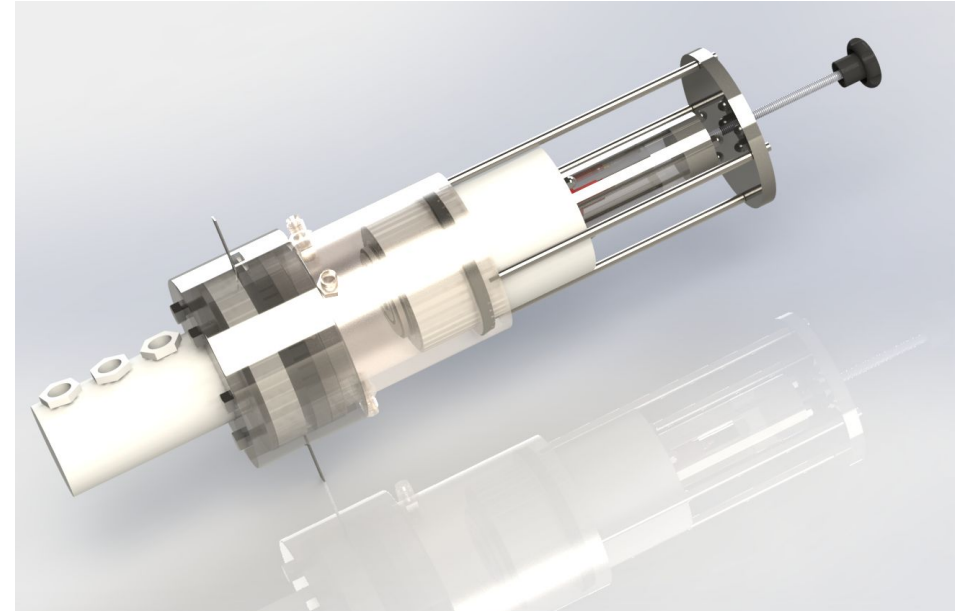
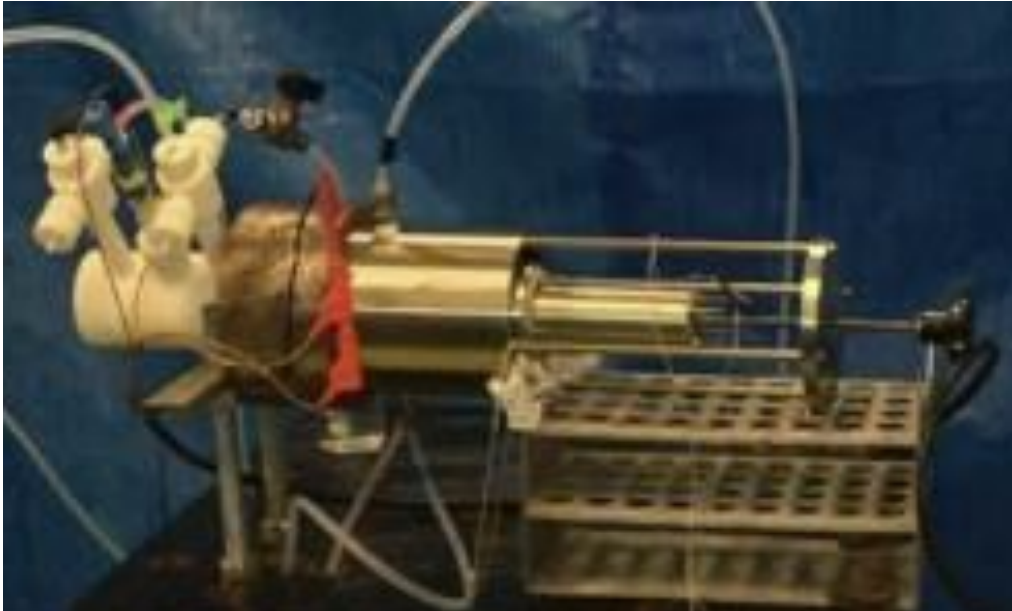


Increasing f_{H_2}

S_{L-H_2} , KI_{th-H_2} , JI_{H_2} , ΔKI_{th-H_2} may decrease

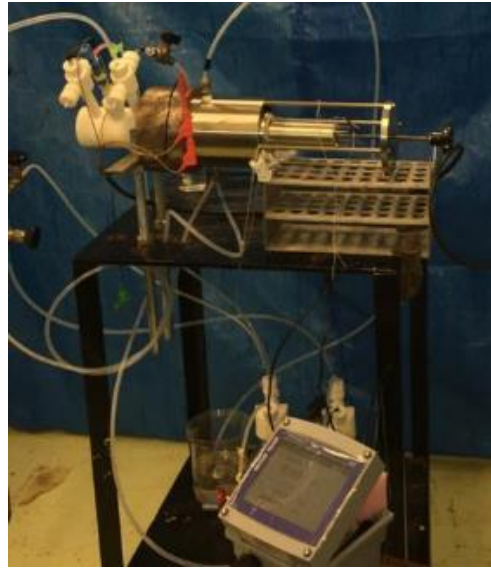
Hydrogen Embrittlement under High Pressure Gaseous H₂

- *Hydrogen Permeation through electrochemical autoclave*



SCC and Hydrogen Embrittlement

- ❑ *Electrochemical devices developed to study SCC-CO₂ that can be used to produce data for Multiphysics analysis*



Thank you!



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