

ECE –WP6-Call of Interest: Equipment for  
Hydrogen project, 2024.1.17



Coordination of standardization on H<sub>2</sub> and high H<sub>2</sub> content blends pipelines

Prof. Jinyang Zheng

Convenor of ISO/TC197/SC1/AHG 2 H<sub>2</sub> and high H<sub>2</sub> content blends pipelines

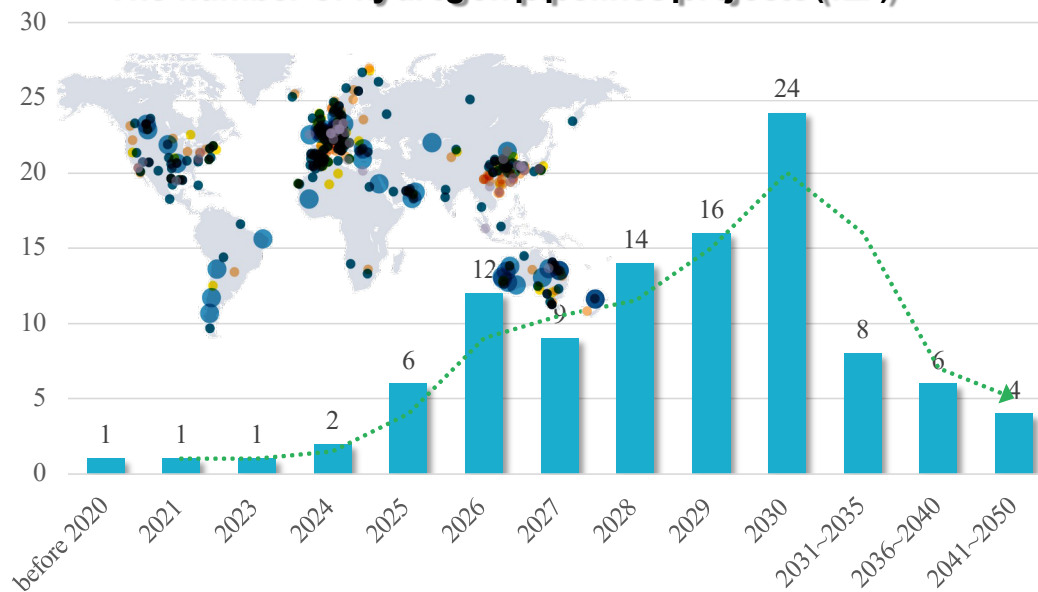
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## Hydrogen pipelines will play a crucial role

- Hydrogen will play an important role in the global energy transformation and the construction of new energy system.
- Many countries, such as USA ,German, UK, China etc, regard hydrogen pipelines as an important part of their national hydrogen energy strategies!
- China will build over 5000 kilometers of hydrogen pipelines by 2030.

The number of hydrogen pipelines projects (IEA)



A representative project in China

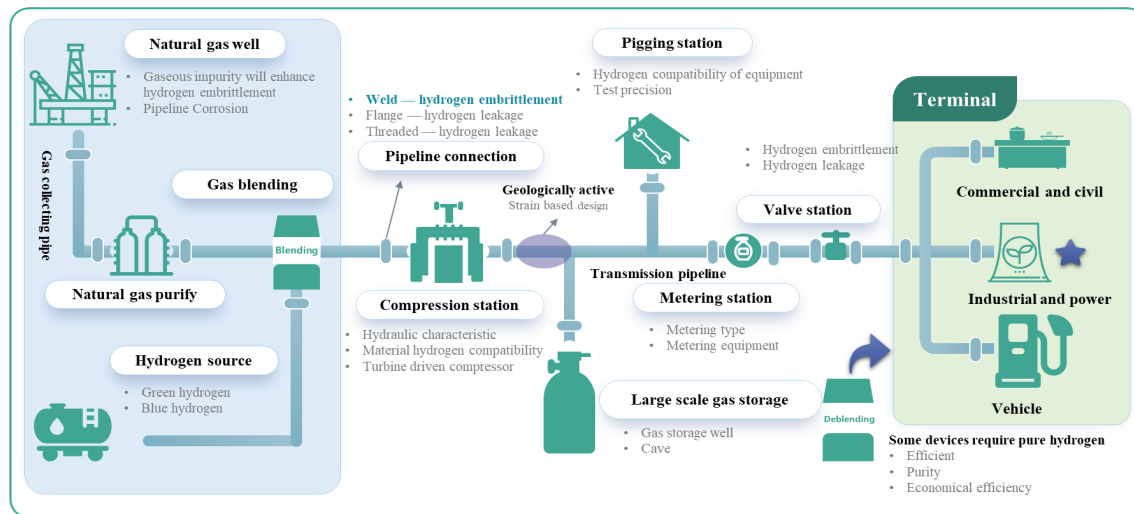


Phase I :~400 km  
Pressure: 6.3 MPa

Phase II :1000 km

## Repurposing has been a crucial area

- Repurposing of natural gas pipelines will be a crucial part of future hydrogen pipelines layouts!



Schematic of repurposing natural gas pipelines

### Overview of Europe hydrogen backbone network

| Year                               | 2030           | 2050           |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Overall length, km                 | 32,616         | 57,662         |
| Length of repurposed pipelines, km | 16,864 (51.7%) | 34,290 (59.4%) |

### Repurposing VS. New Pipeline

More than 50% By 2050(DVN)

#### Advantages:

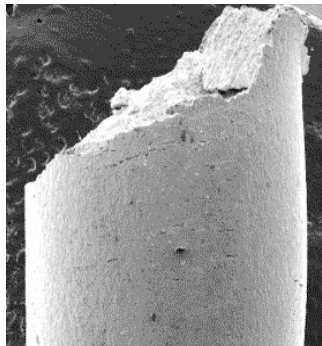
- ✓ Less investment **cost** (10%~35%);
- ✓ Shorter **time** to put into service;
- ✓ Avoid **waste** of NG facilities.

#### Challenges:

- ✓ Greater resistance on **legal** (treaty, statutory, and contractual) and regulatory **obstacles**;
- ✓ Pipeline **operations** are more complex.

# Technical difficulties of hydrogen pipelines

- Hydrogen behaviors: leakage, combustion, explosion; embrittlement; higher sound velocity
- Challenge: hydrogen compatibility, design and operation, inspection, risk management

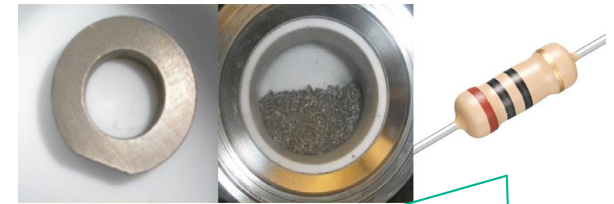


## **Metal Embrittlement:**

- ✓ Decrease in plasticity
- ✓ Decrease in fracture toughness
- ✓ Accelerated fatigue crack growth

## **Polymer Embrittlement:**

- ✓ Hydrogen leakage and permeation
- ✓ Hydrogen damage



- Magnet:** hydrogen decrepitation;
- Resistor:** zero drift, influence on stability;
- ...



## **Process and operation:**

- ✓ Hydrogen has a lower volumetric calorific value;
- ✓ Guidelines for **hydrogen velocity**;
- ✓ **Mixing and separation of hydrogen**;
- ✓ Thermal Characteristics;
- ✓ ...



## **Consequences of accidents:**

- ✓ Failure probability;
- ✓ Failure consequence;
- ✓ Quantitative risk assessment;
- ✓ Emergency management;
- ✓ ...

## Current status of standards and gaps

Large movement has been made in the pipeline industry. With the increase in pressure and transportation quantity, users of the current standards find that **increased costs have not led to safer services**. It is necessary to find a way to balance between security and economics.

| Representative standards |                               |                      |   |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| ASME B31.12-2019         | Hydrogen piping and pipelines | ASME STP-PT-006-2007 | Design guidelines for hydrogen piping and pipelines |
| CGA G-5.6-2005 (R2013)   | Hydrogen Pipeline Systems     | AIGA 033-14          | Hydrogen Pipeline Systems                           |

### Current status

#### Excessive conservatism in design

- ✓ Material performance factor which are not technically justified

#### Non-specialized evaluation methods

- ✓ 1 mile to extract samples for destructive testing;
- ✓ Over prescriptive sampling and testing requirements that are not risk or system based



### Objectives

#### Performance-based design method

- ✓ Based on mechanical properties of materials in hydrogen environments;

#### Economical evaluation methods for existing NG pipelines

- ✓ Economical and safe sampling method;
- ✓ Establish a database for materials performance

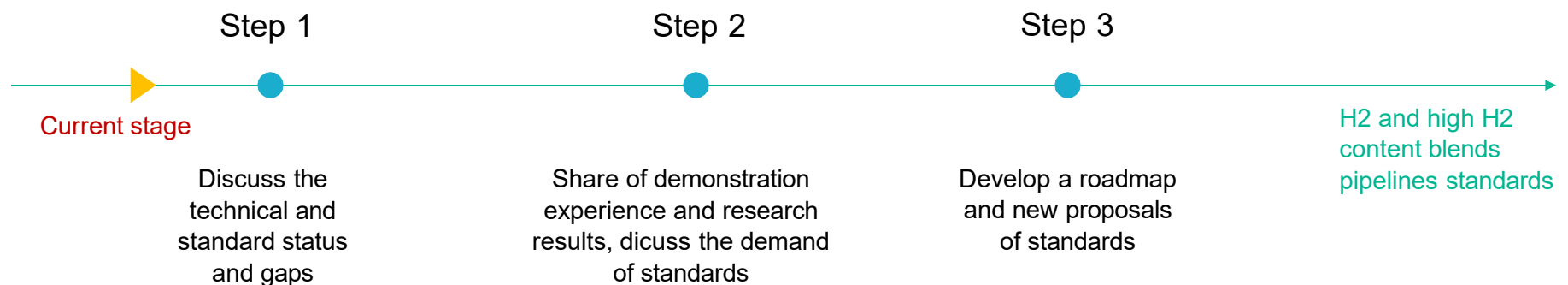
## ISO/TC97/SC1/AHG2

ISO/TC97/SC1/AHG2 was activated to promote coordination of standardization on H2 and high H2 content blends pipelines.

**Title:** H2 and high H2 content blends pipelines.

**Convenor:** Prof. Jinyang ZHENG.

**Terms of Reference:** discuss and research on technologies and standards for hydrogen and high content hydrogen blended natural gas pipelines, develop a roadmap for future hydrogen pipeline standards development.



## Call for experts

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- ISO/TC 197/SC1 is requesting that all interested P-members and O-members invite their appropriate experts to join AHG2.
- The desired scope of expertise should include but not limited to standardization of,
  - Metal/Nonmetal hydrogen pipelines**
  - Re-purposing of natural gas pipelines for hydrogen or high content hydrogen blended natural gas transmission**
  - Integrity management of pipelines**
  - Hydrogen compatibility**
  - Hydrogen risk assessment**
  - Hydrogen pipelines inspection**
  - Hydrogen velocity**
- Experts not currently registered in the ISO community are invited to contact their respective national standardization member bodies (NSBs) to be able to take part in this work.
- For more detailed information on AHG2, please contact the AHG2 secretariat (Yanmei Yang: [yangym@cnis.ac.cn](mailto:yangym@cnis.ac.cn), Zhengli Hua: [huazl@zju.edu.cn](mailto:huazl@zju.edu.cn)) by January 26th, 2024.



**Thanks for  
your attention !**

