

Various Methods to Evaluate the Long-term Reliability of PE Pipes and Joints in use at Osaka Gas

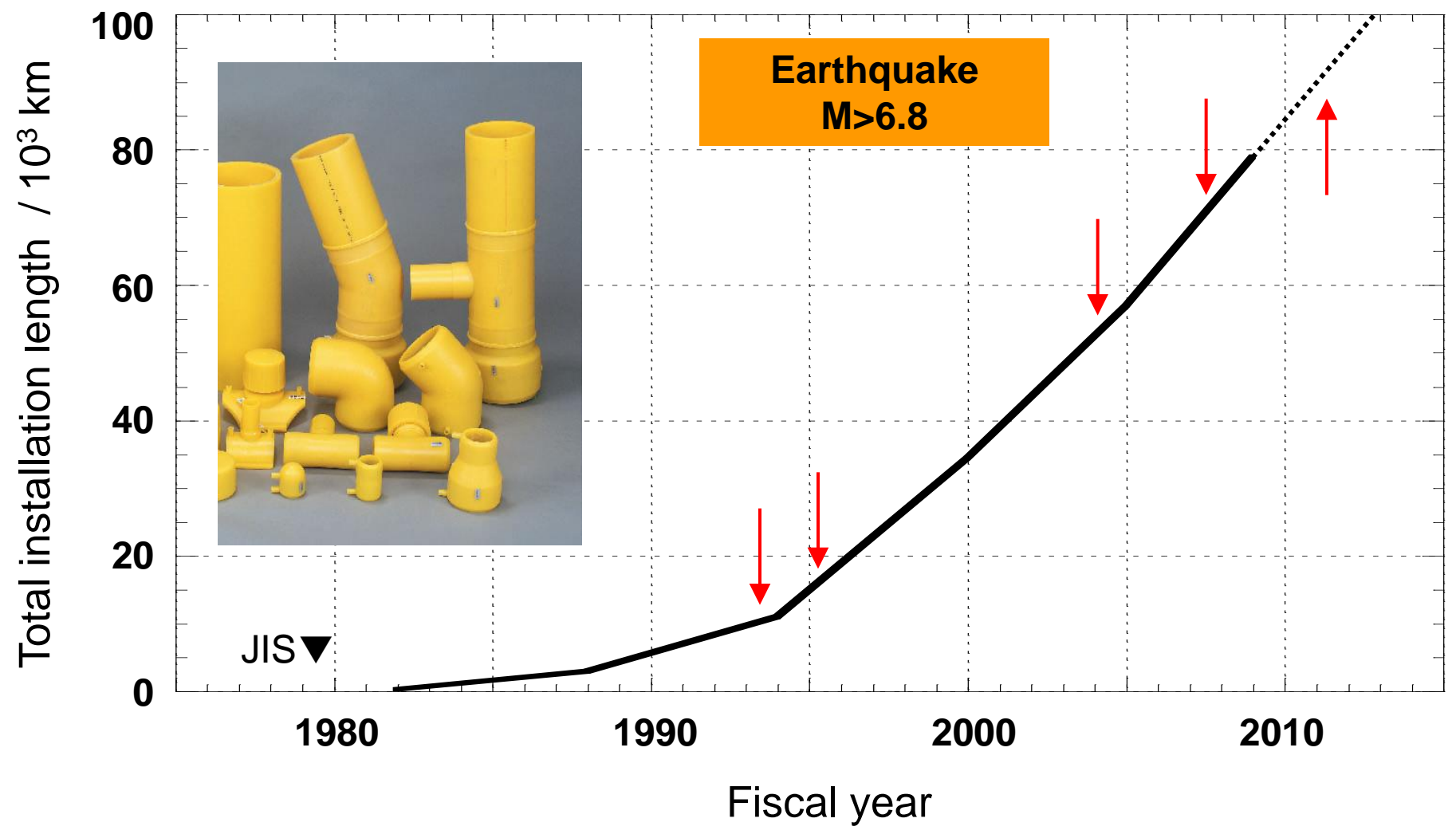
Yuji Higuchi*, Seiji Miyaki, Takafumi Kawaguchi,
Energy Laboratories, Osaka Gas Co., Ltd.

Hiroyuki Nishimura
Advanced Fibro Science, Kyoto Institute of Technology

Items for Presentation

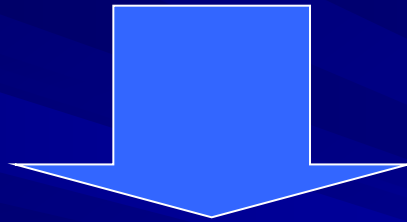
- Introduction
- Objectives
- Evaluation Methods for Pipes
- Evaluation Methods for Joints
- Conclusion

Total Installation Length of PE Pipes in Japan



How Do We Estimate the Lifetime of PE Pipes and Joints ?

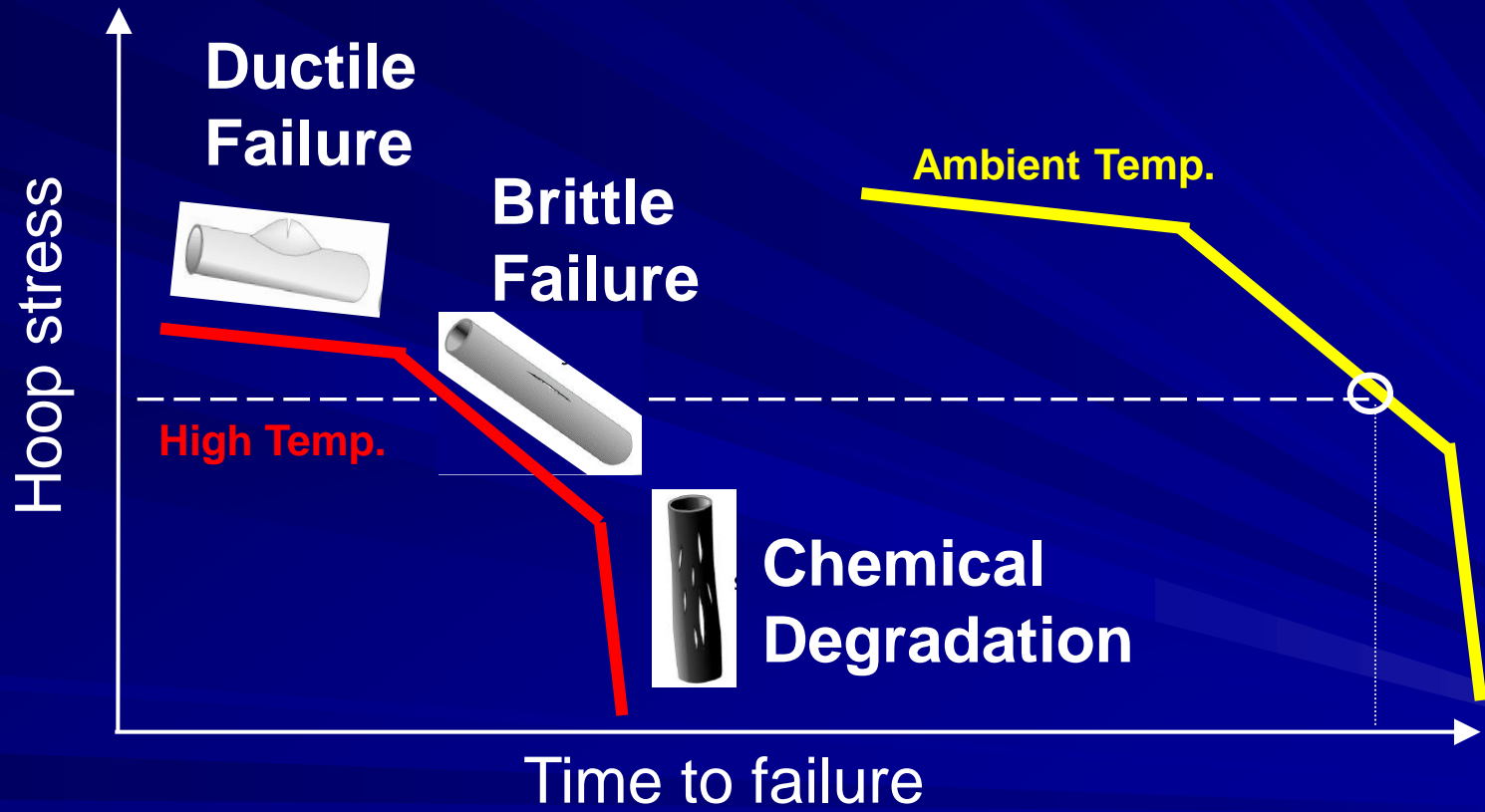
- Mechanical Methods
- Chemical Methods



	Pipe	Joint
New	1	3
Failed	2	4

Mechanical Methods

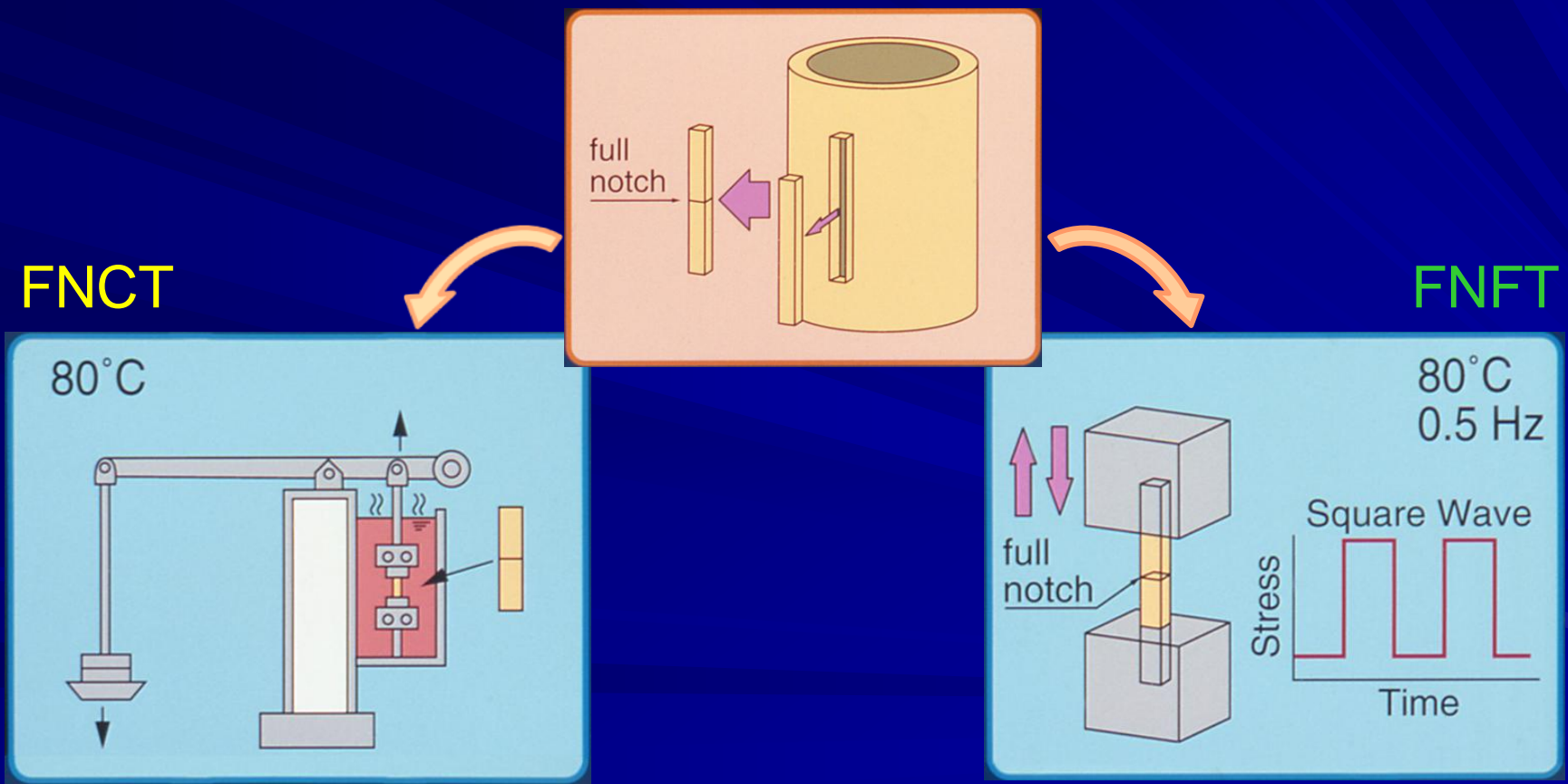
- Hydrostatic Stress Rupture Test -



Failure = Crack Initiation + Crack Propagation

Mechanical Methods

- Full-Notched Tensile Creep Test (FNCT) -
- Full-notched Tensile Fatigue Test (FNFT) -

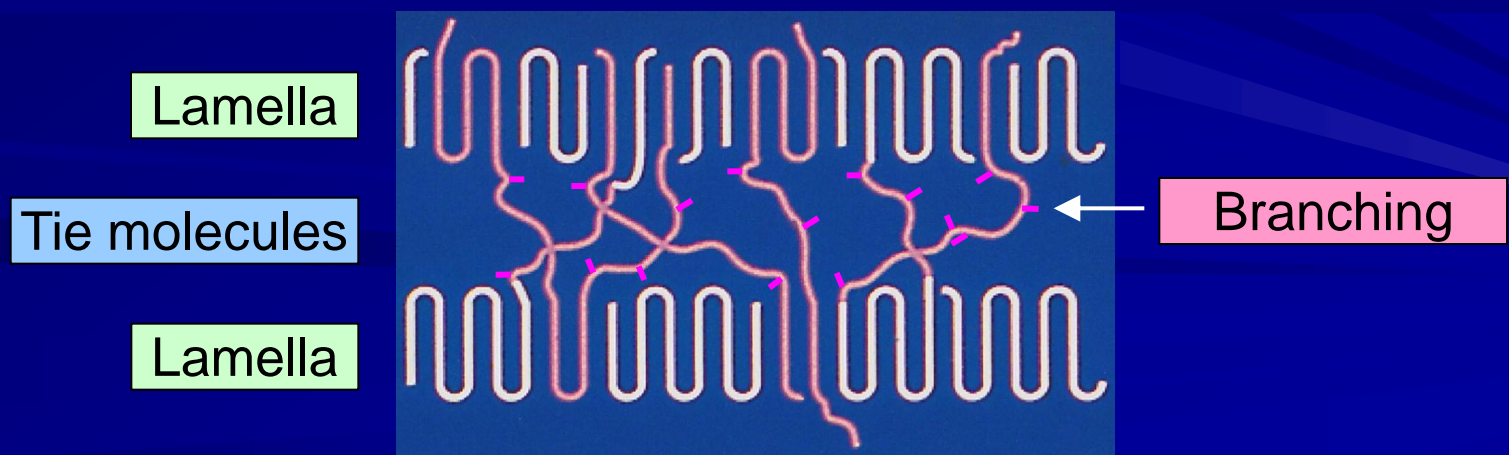
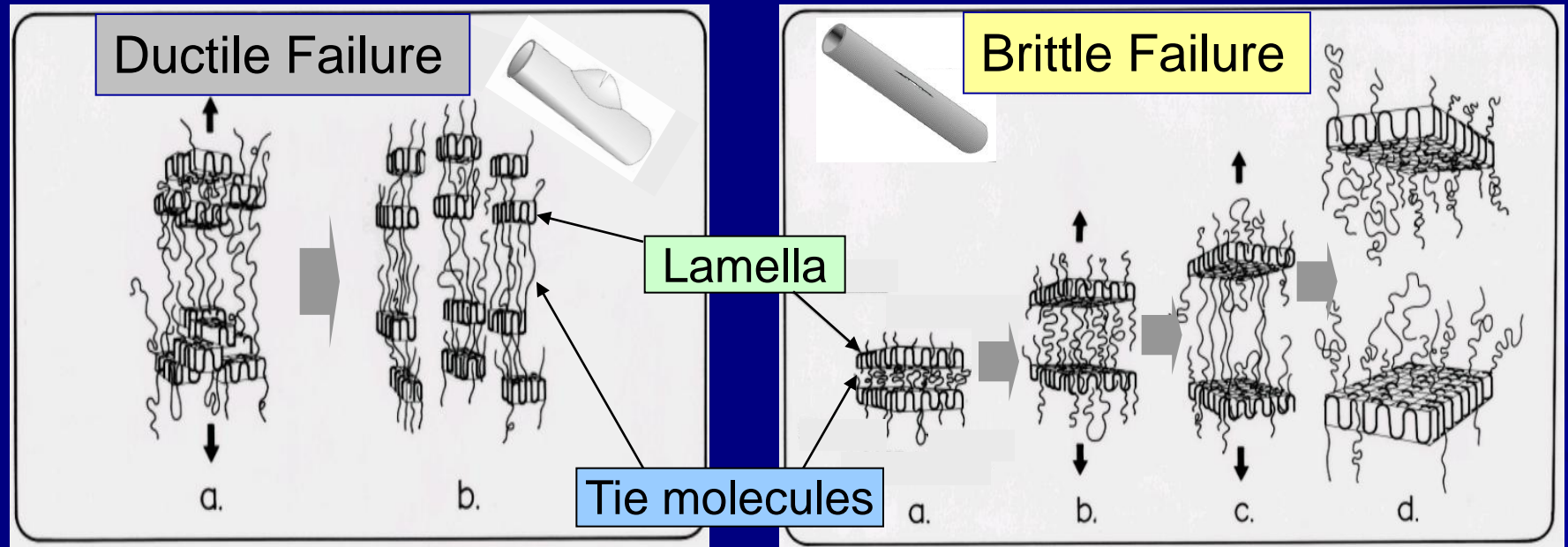


Failure = Crack Initiation + Crack Propagation

Acceleration to evaluate long-term reliability by using Mechanical Methods

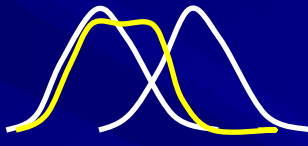

Year	1979		1990		1993
	Mechanical methods				
Test method	Hydrostatic stress rupture		Tensile creep -FNCT-		Tensile fatigue -FNFT-
Evaluation period	One year	→	Six months	→	Three months
Feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pipe ▪ Creep 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specimen ▪ Creep 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specimen ▪ Creep ▪ Fatigue

Failure Mode and Structure



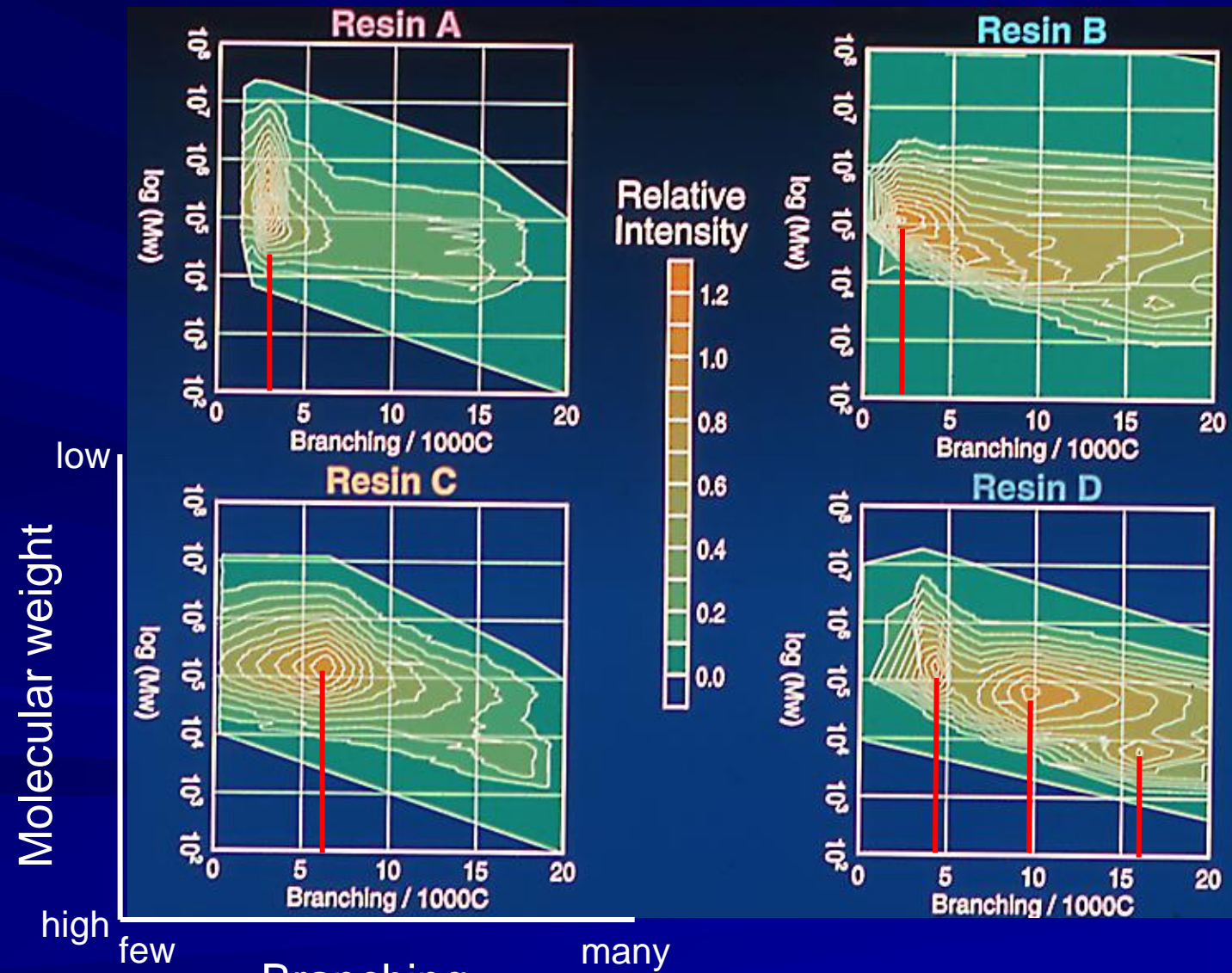
Chemical Methods

- Analysis of PE Resin Structure -

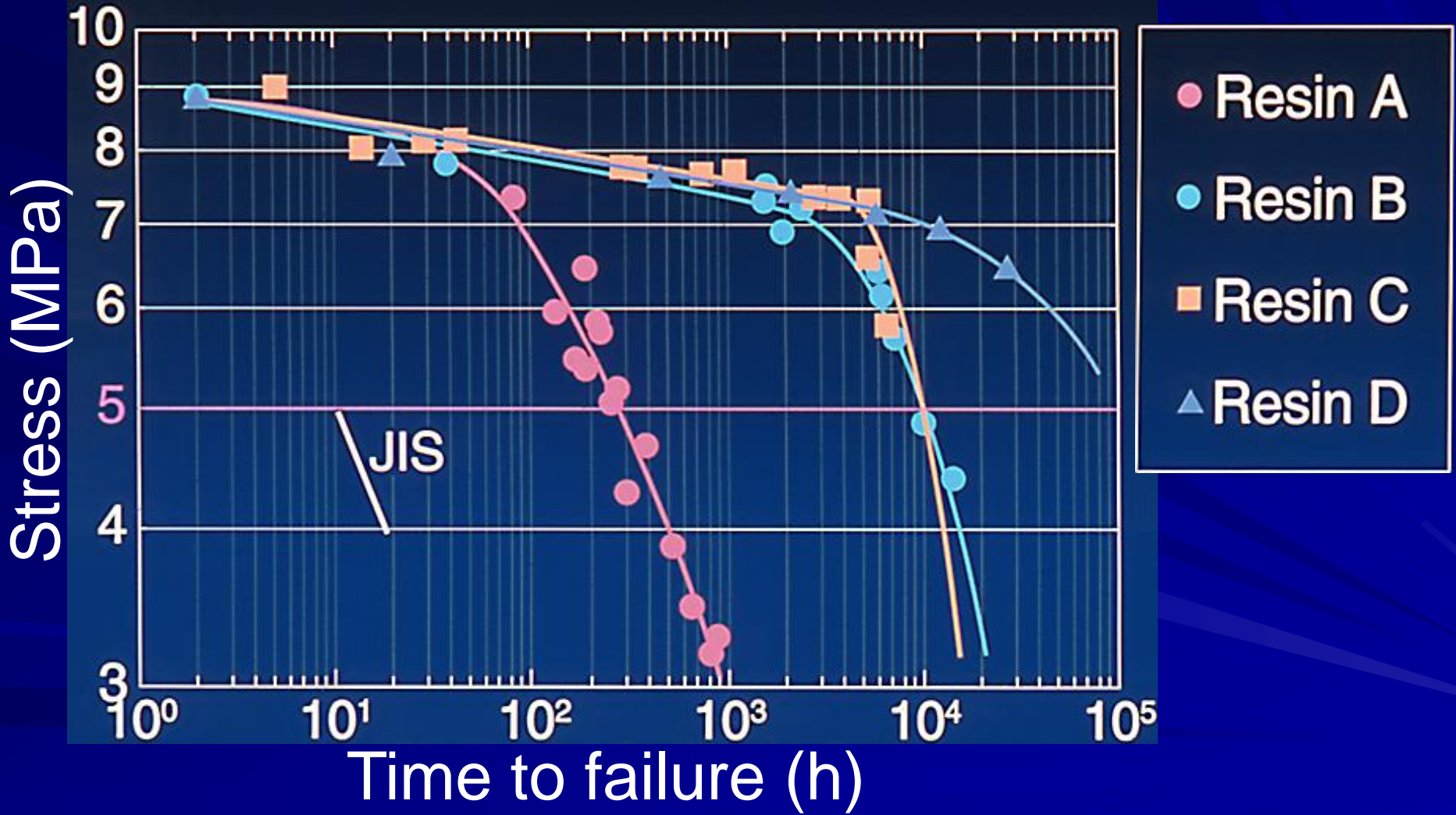
Parameters	Factors	Concept	Equipment
Molecular weight	Number		GPC
	Distribution		
Branching	Length		¹³ C-NMR
	Amount		IR
	Distribution		TREF-GPC
Antioxidant	Composition	Phenol, sulfur phosphorus,HALS	TLC,MASS
	Contents		HPLC,DSC

Chemical Methods

Molecular Weight and Branching

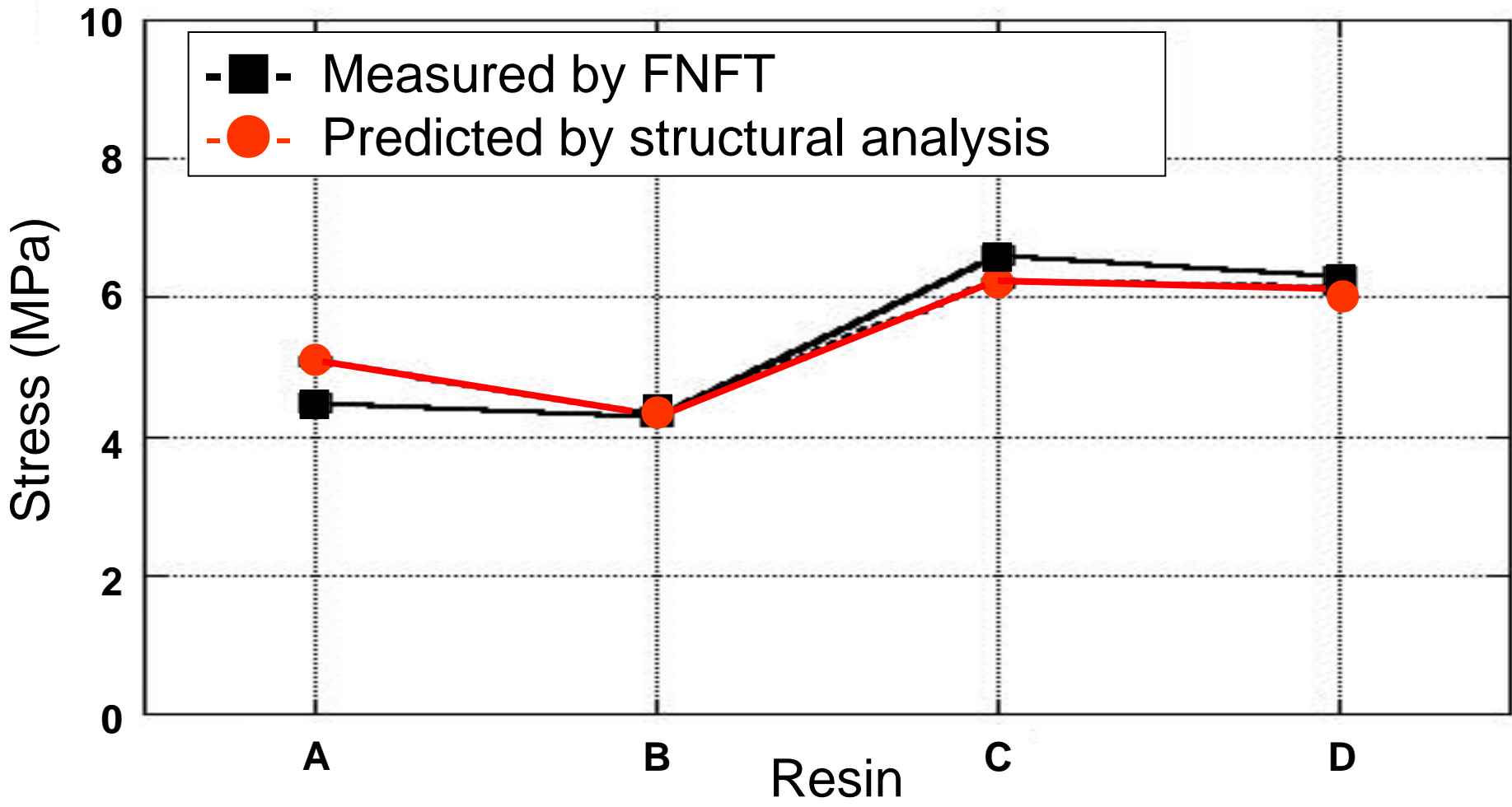


Tensile Creep Result - FNCT -



Long-term reliability : A < B ≐ C < D

Estimation of Long-term Reliability from Resin Structure



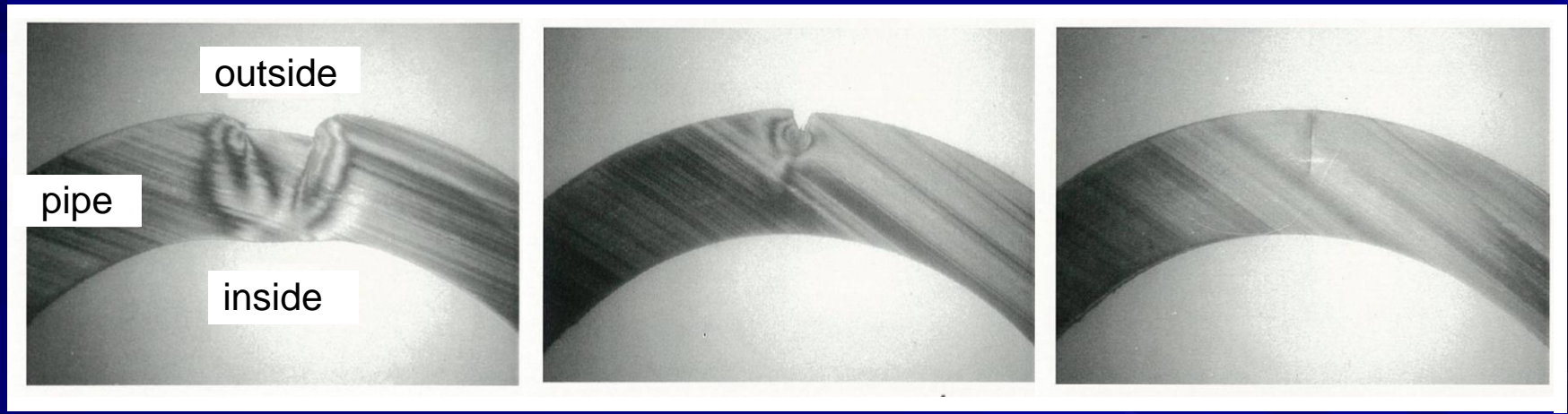
Long-term reliability was estimated by structural analysis.

Acceleration to Evaluate the Long-term Reliability of PE Pipes

Year	1979	1990		1993	1997		
		Mechanical -Macro-				Chemical -Micro-	
Test method	Hydrostatic stress rupture	→	Tensile creep -FNCT-	→	Tensile fatigue -FNFT-	→	Analysis
Evaluation period	One year	→	Six months	→	Three months	→	Three Weeks
Feature	Pipe Creep	→	Specimen Creep	→	Specimen Creep Fatigue	→	Resin

Long-term Reliability of Damaged PE Pipes

- Polarized Microscope -



Pickax

Shovel

Razor notch

much
dull
small



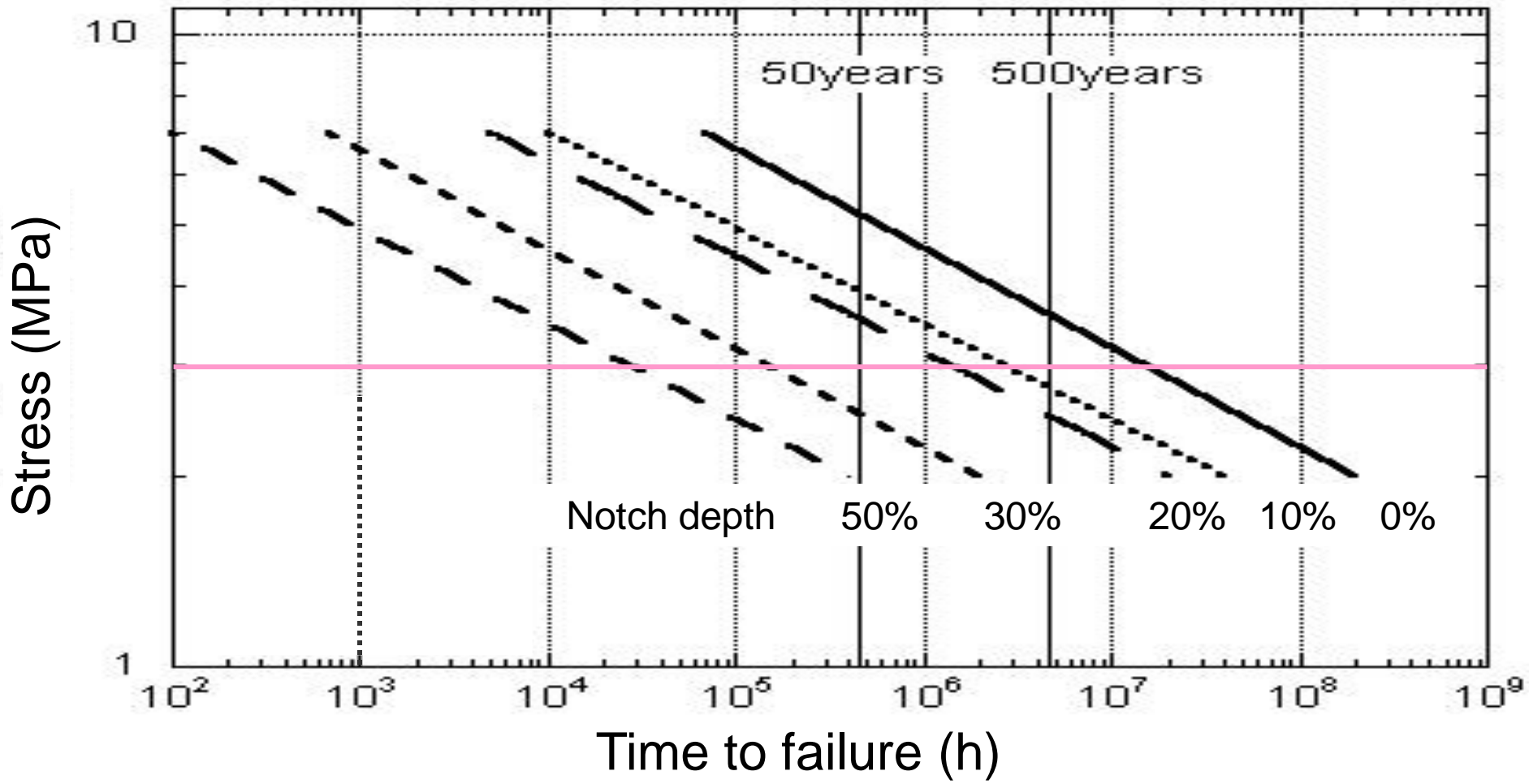
Residual strain
Tip of damaged part
Stress intensity factor



little
sharp
large

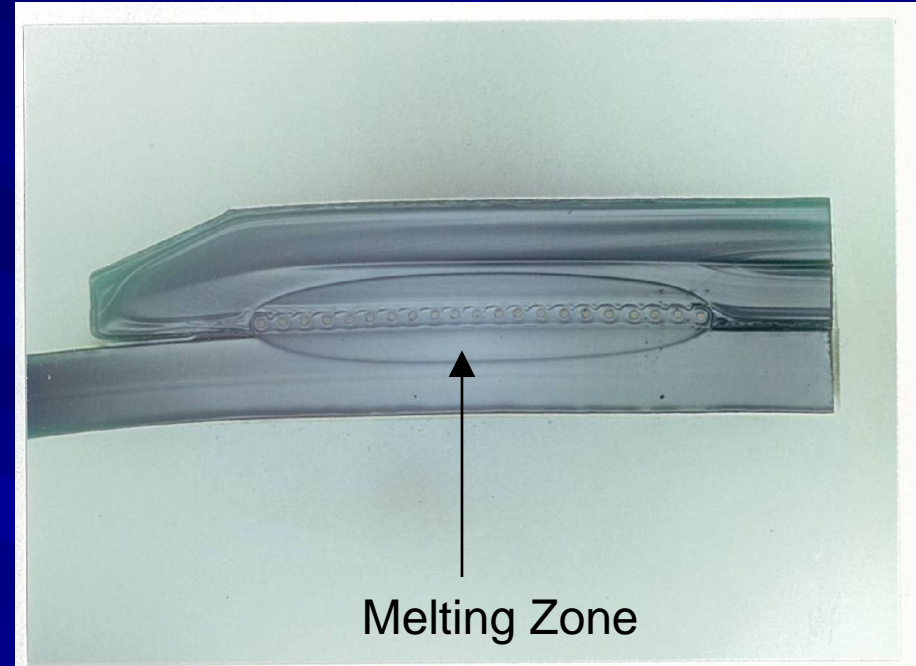
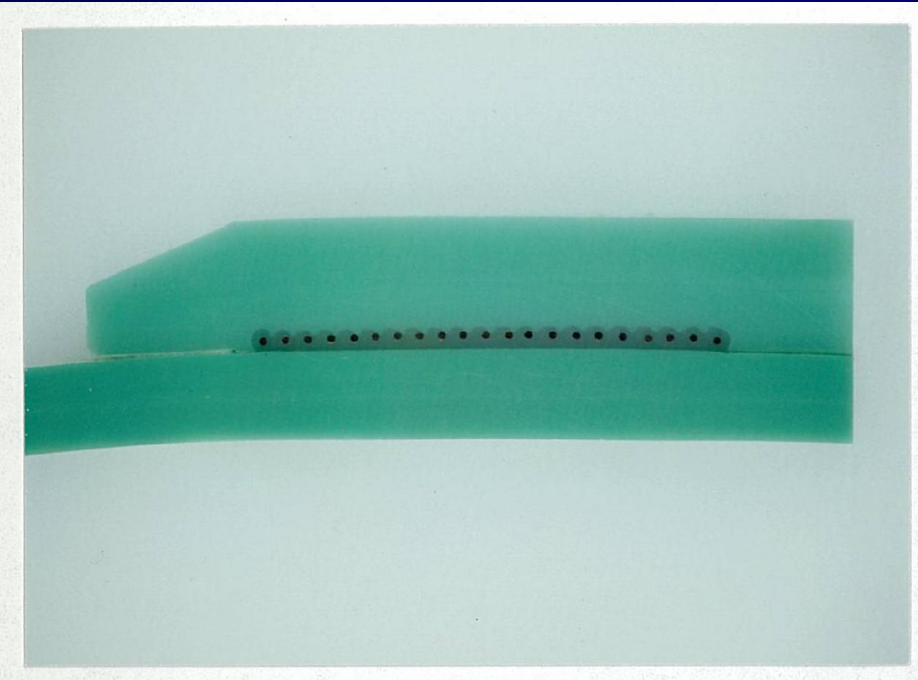
Long-term Reliability of Damaged PE Pipes

- FNCT -



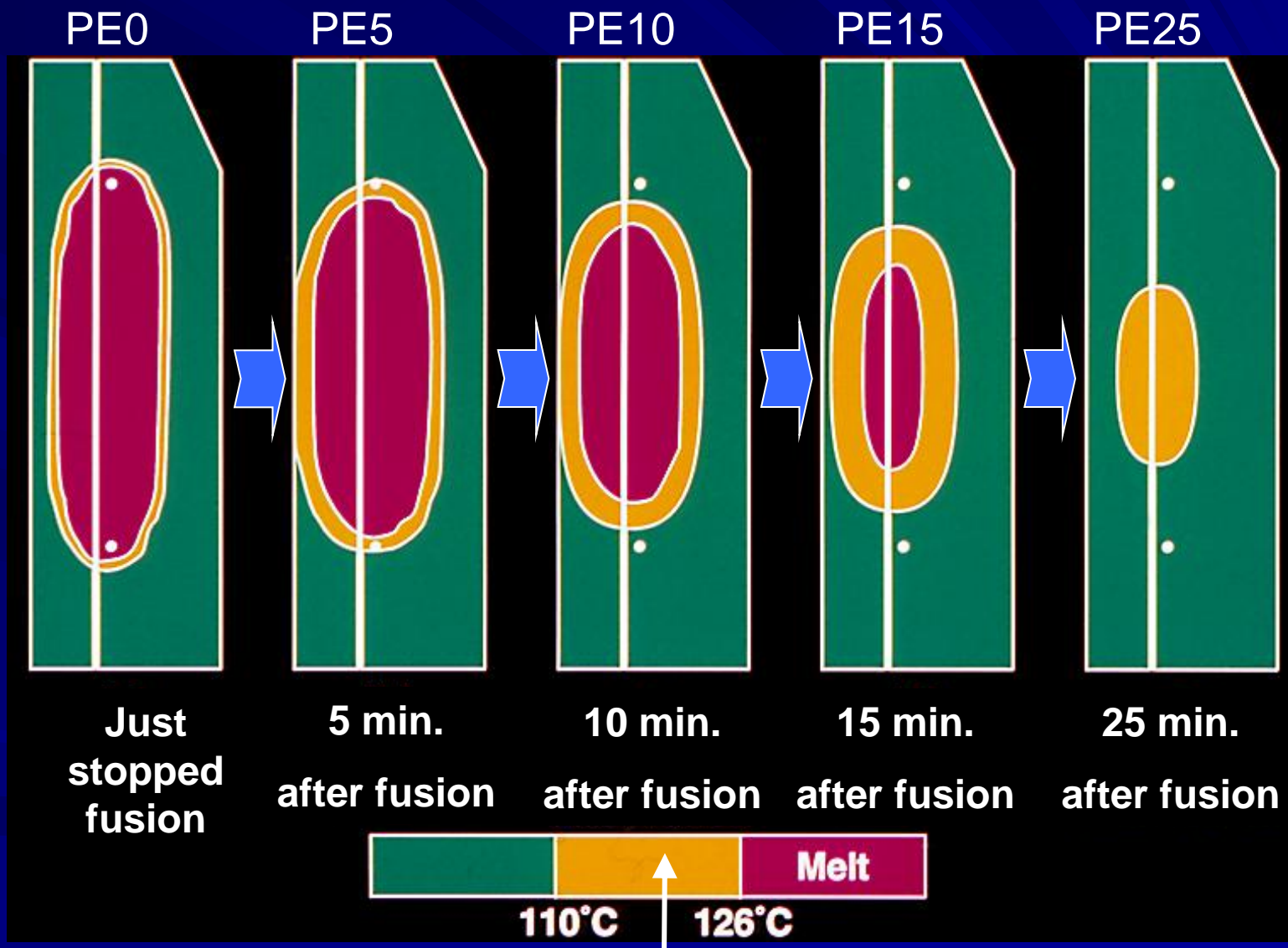
Pipes with more than 30% notch depth have significantly decreased long-term reliability.

Polarized Microscope - Electrofusion Joint -



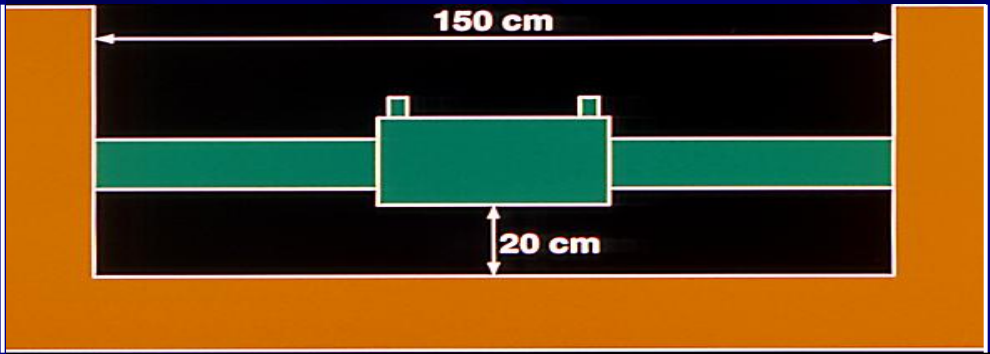
Melting zone can be seen by polarized microscope.
This enables the quality of fusion conditions to be confirmed.

Simulation of Cooling Process



Recrystallization

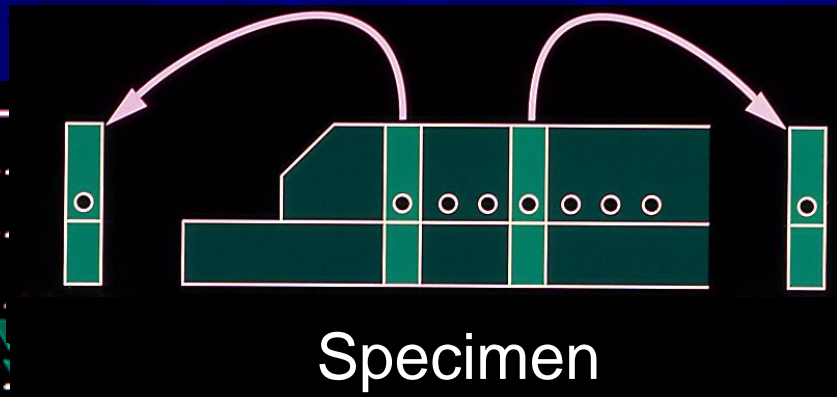
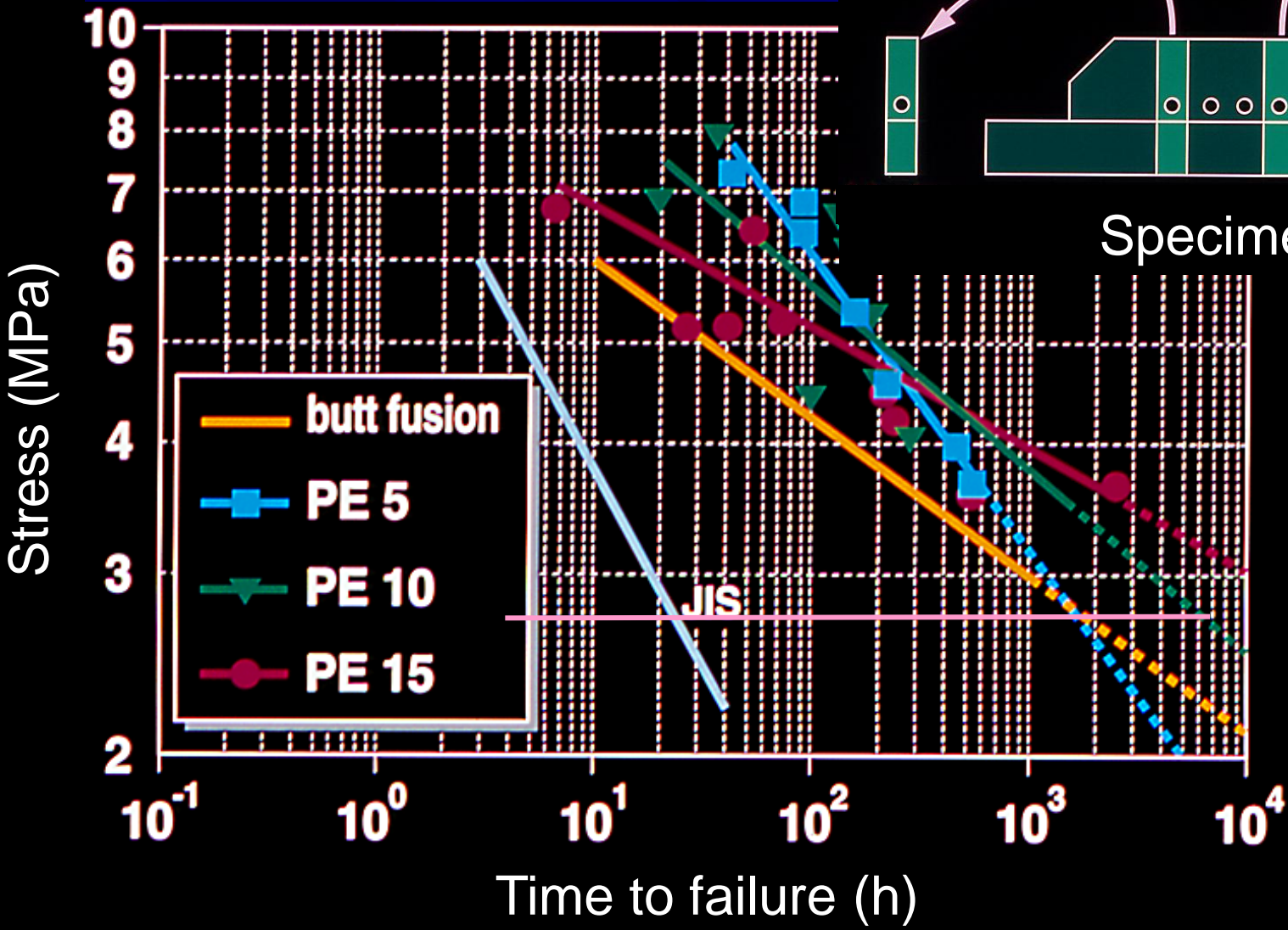
Deformation of EF Joints



A diagram and two photographs illustrating the deformation of an EF joint under load. The diagram on the left shows a blue arrow pointing downwards, indicating the direction of the applied load. The pipe and joint assembly are shown with white outlines. The pipe is curved downwards, and the joint assembly is shown with two white ovals highlighting the areas of deformation. Two photographs on the right show the joint assembly after testing. The top photograph shows the joint assembly with a visible gap between the pipe and the joint, and the bottom photograph shows the joint assembly with a visible crack in the pipe material.

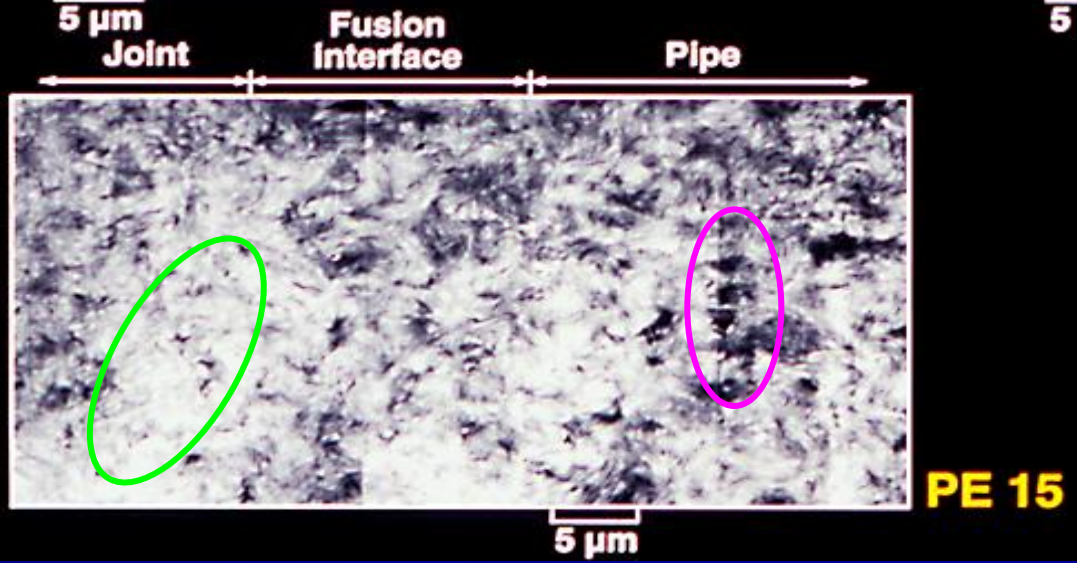
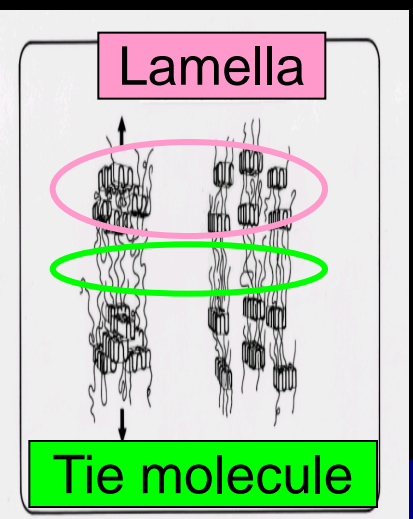
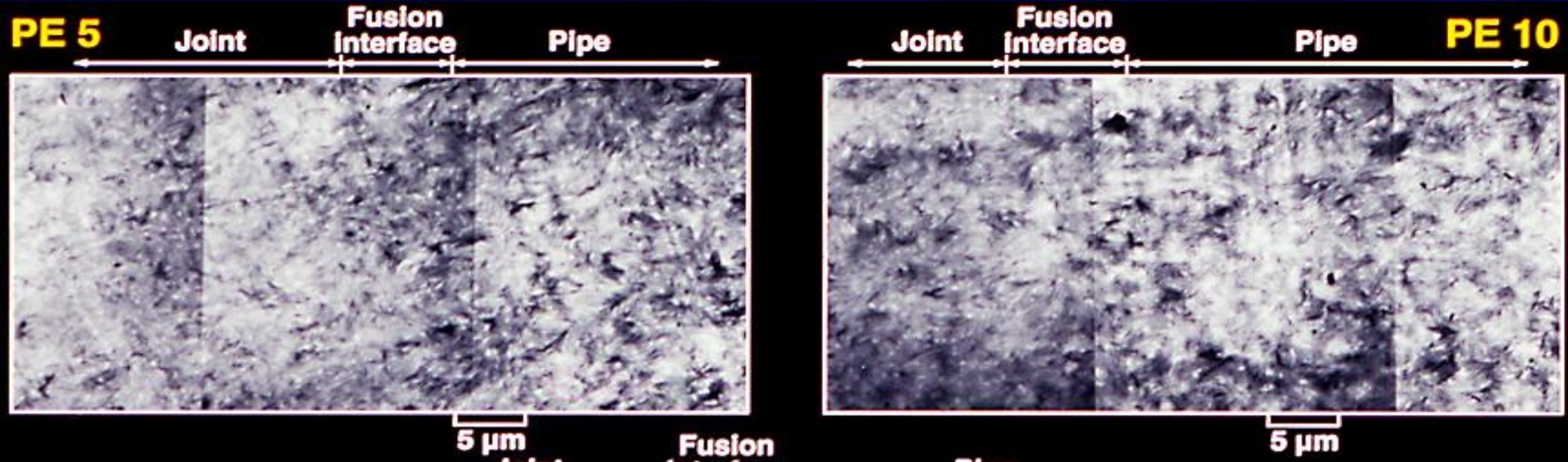
Long-term Reliability of EF Joints

- FNCT -



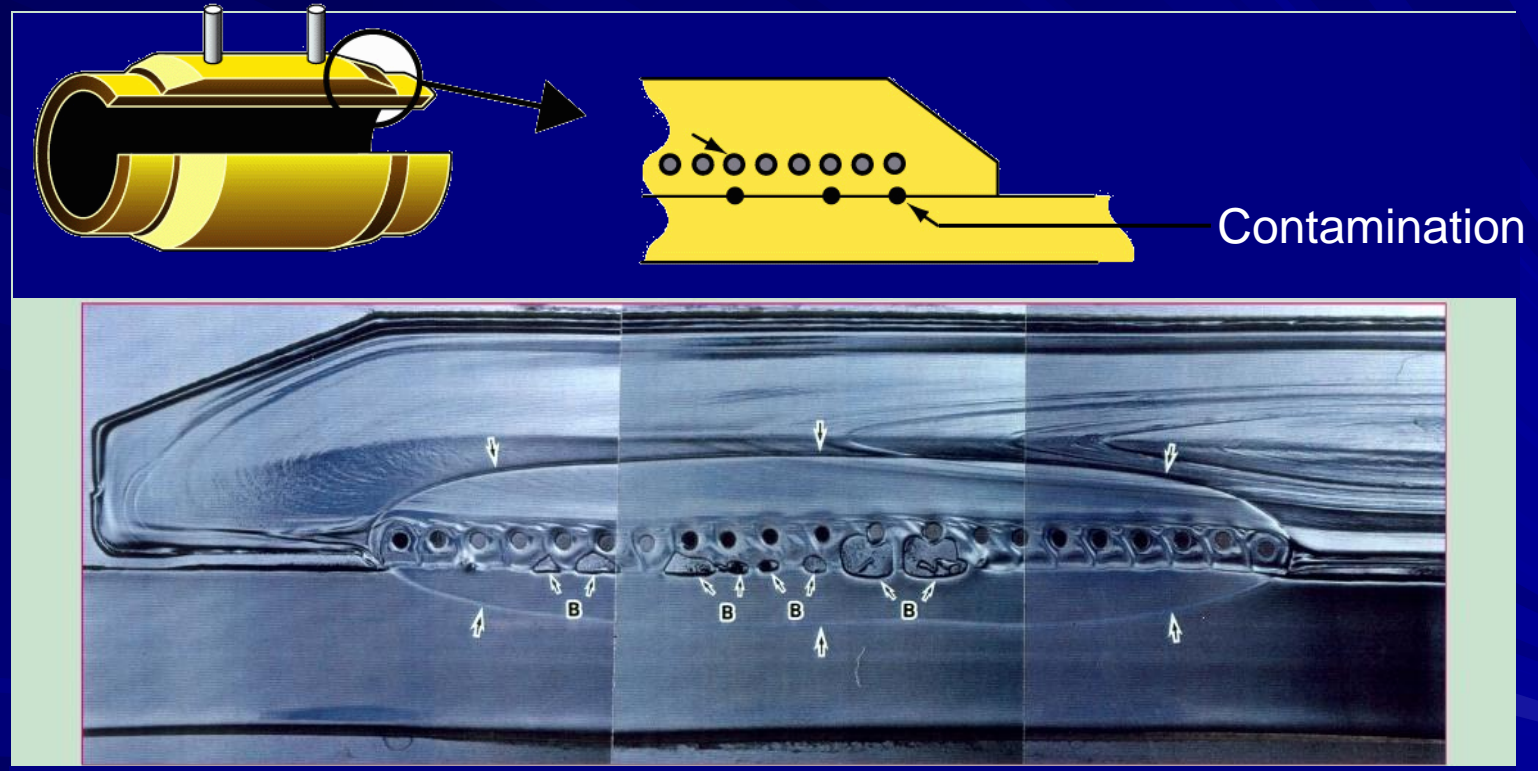
Transmission Electron Microscope

-TEM -



Detecting Contamination - Polarized Microscope -

Sand or water drops may contaminate the fusion interface



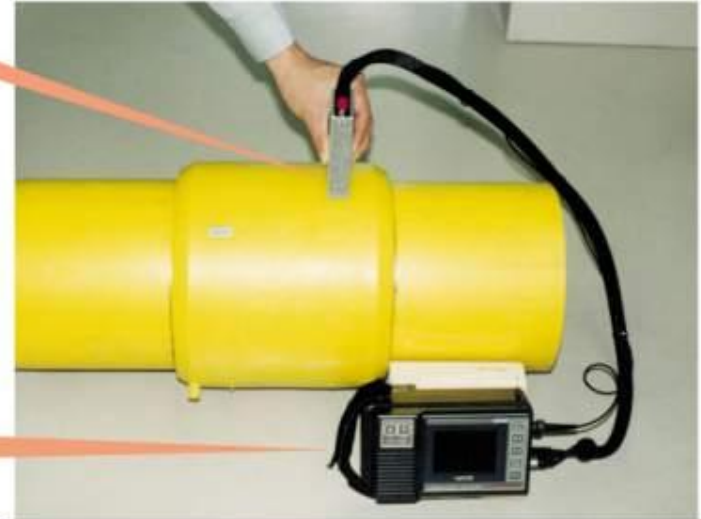
The fusion area decreases due to sand and water contamination on the fusion interface.

Detecting Contamination

- Ultrasonic Inspection – NDT -

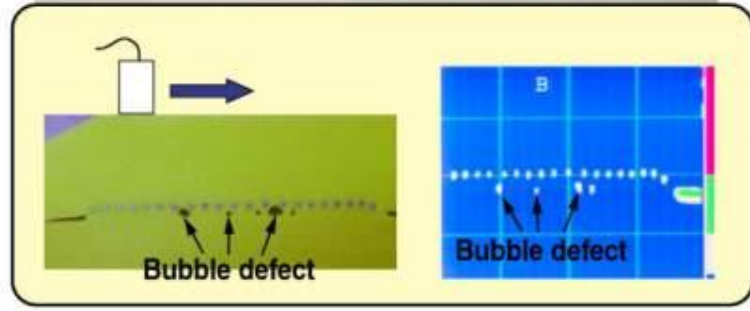
Transducer and jig

- Point-focused type
- Frequency : 5MHz
- Polyethylene shoe
- Polymer transducer



B-scan image ultrasonic machine

- Weight : 0.85kg
- Size : 18×10×8cm



Conclusion

			Long-term reliability methods									
			Mechanical			Chemical				Other		
			Hydrostatic pressure	Tensile creep	Tensile fatigue	Resin structural analysis	Additive analysis	Observation	Polarized microscope	Electron microscope	Simulation	Ultrasonic inspection
Gas	Pipe	Normal	●	○	○	●	○	×	×	×	×	×
		Damage	●	×	×	×	×	○	○	×	×	×
	Joint	Fusion	●	○	○	×	●	×	○	○	●	×
		Contamination	●	○	○	×	×	○	○	○	×	●
	Hot Water		●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○	○

Mutual collaboration in Japan

