

Natural Events and Hydrogen Subsea Pipelines: Implications on Planning Inspections Based on Risk

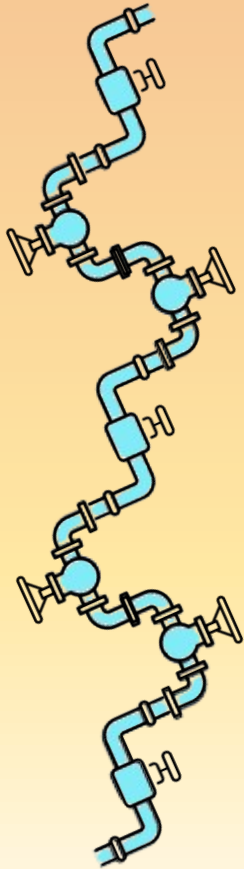
HySchool Webinar

20/02/2024

Leonardo Giannini

Presentation based on the final output of the NTNU PhD course PK8226 “**Modeling, prevention and mitigation of natural hazard-triggered technological (Natech) accidents**” administered by Dimitrios Tzioutzios and Prof. Nicola Paltrinieri

Structure of the Presentation



Introduction: Scope of the Work

Methodology: Overlap Analysis

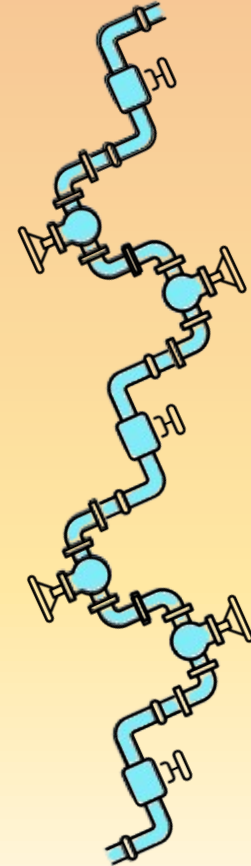
Steel-Hydrogen Interactions in H₂ Subsea Pipelines

Risk-Based Inspection Methodology

Subsea Landslides and Models for Failure Probability

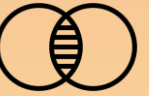
Proposed Approach and Expected Results

Limitations and Conclusion



Introduction: Scope of the Work

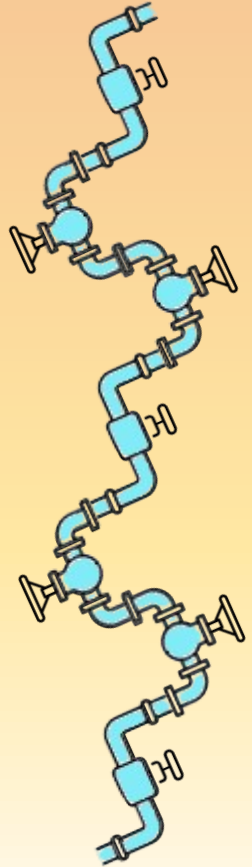
Investigate potential connections between risk-based inspection (RBI) and Natech-risk assessment in the framework of H₂ subsea pipelines



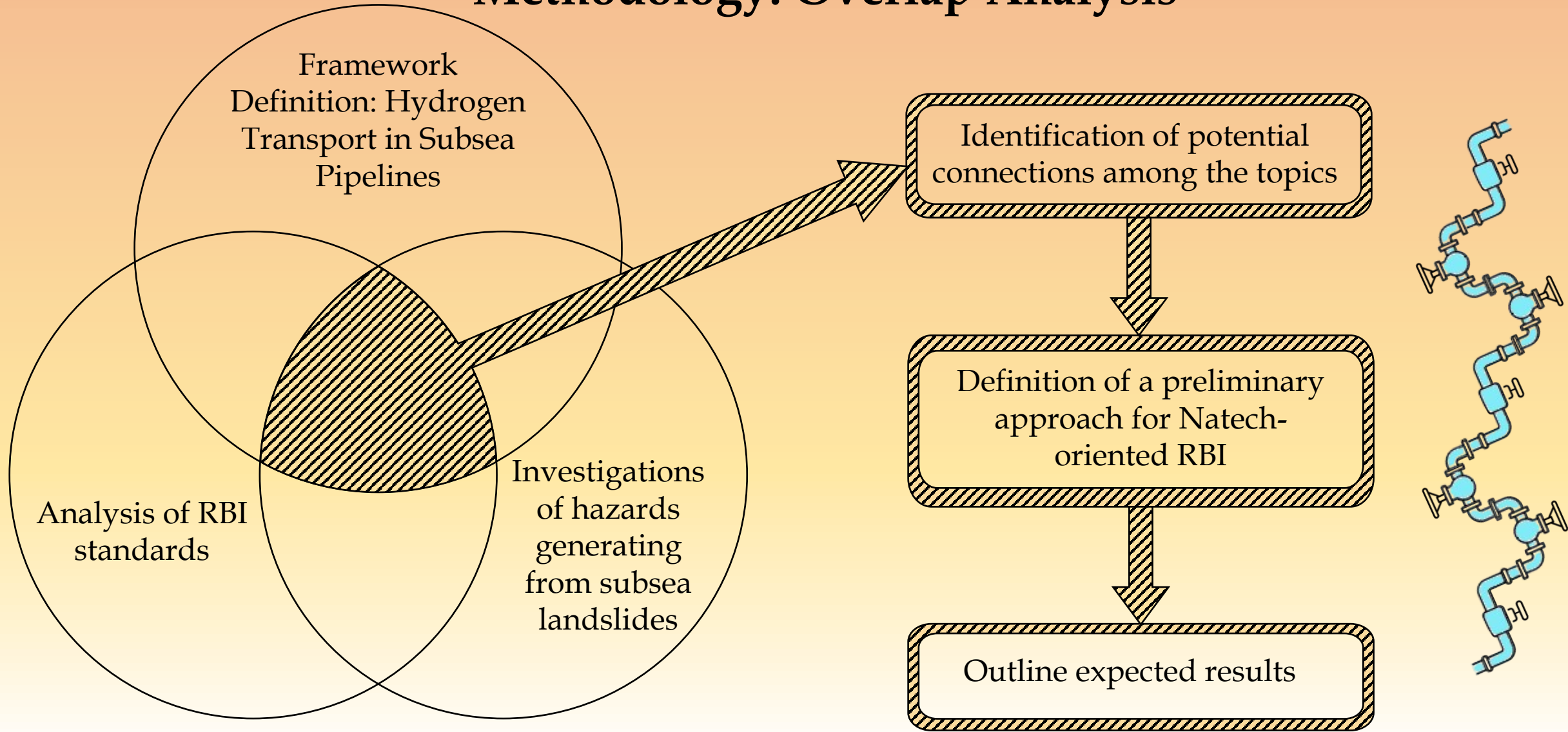
Assess whether risk-based inspection (American Petroleum Institute, 2016) could positively support Natech-risk management for hydrogen subsea pipelines



Propose a preliminary yet novel approach for Natech-oriented inspection planning



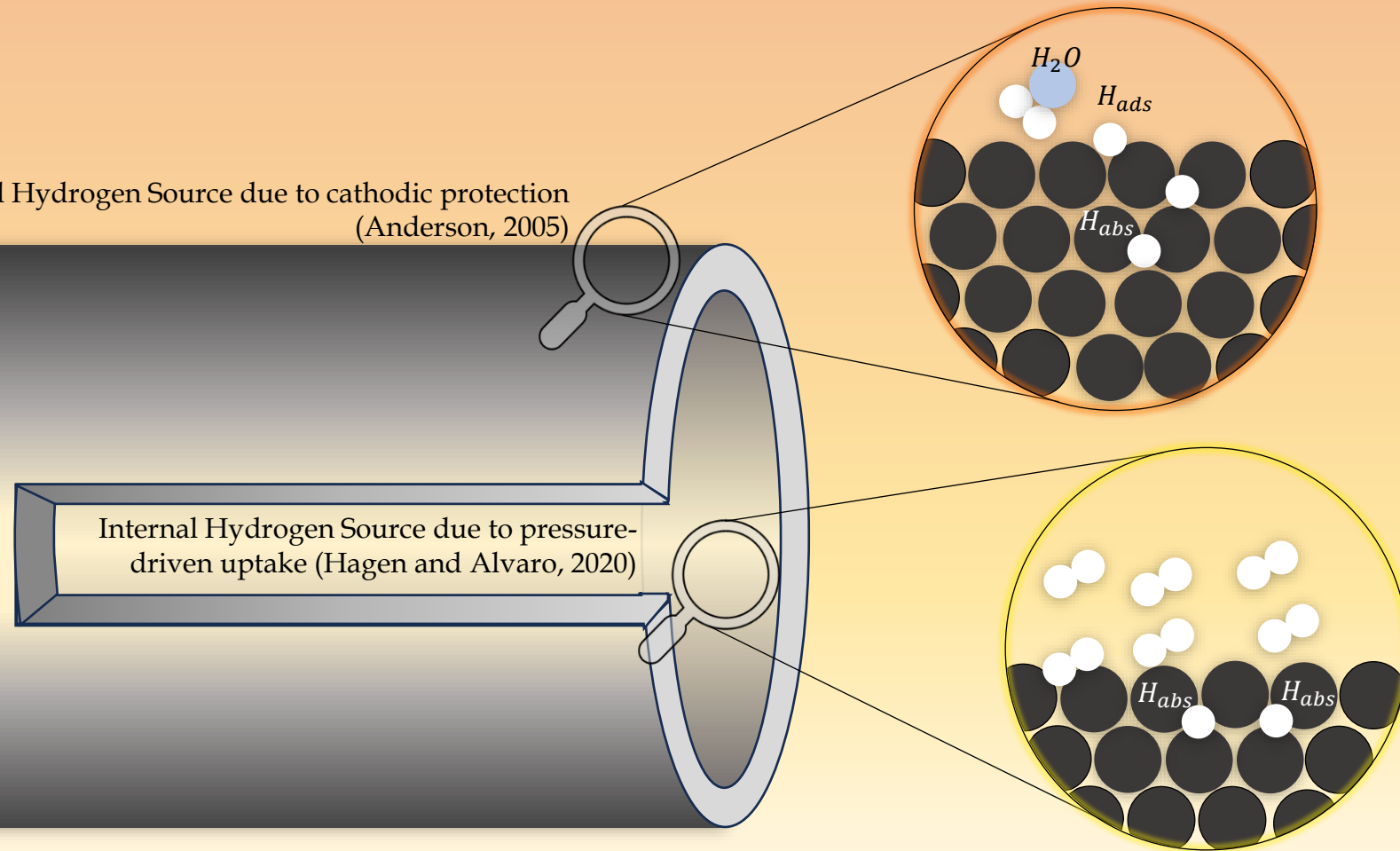
Methodology: Overlap Analysis



Steel-Hydrogen Interactions in H₂ Subsea Pipelines

In a nutshell...

External Hydrogen Source due to cathodic protection
(Anderson, 2005)

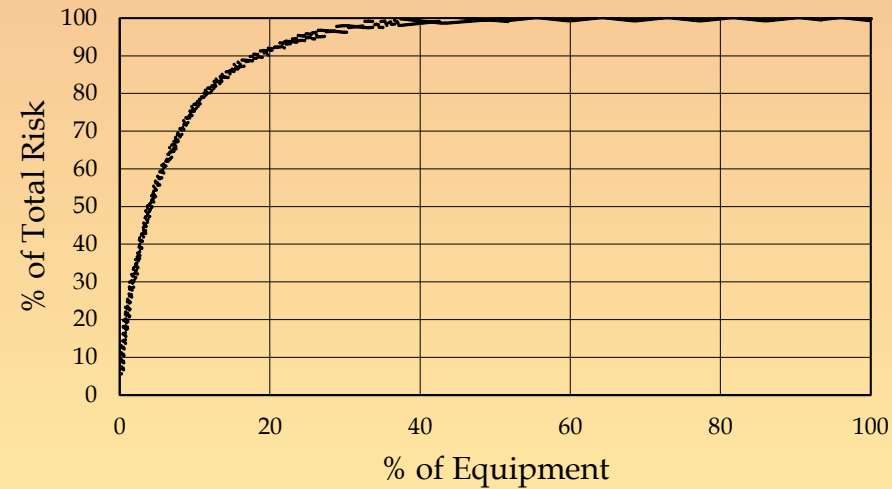


Internal Hydrogen Source due to pressure-driven uptake (Hagen and Alvaro, 2020)

Risk-Based Inspection Methodology

In a nutshell...

$$R_i(t) = PoF(t)_i \cdot CoF_i$$



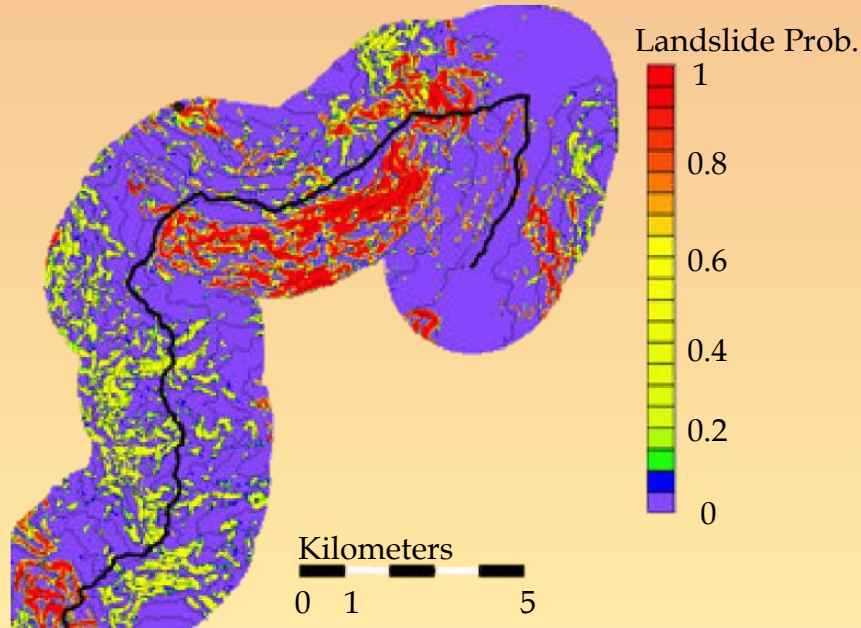
PoF depends on the active damage mechanisms!
(American Petroleum Institute, 2019)

For a hydrogen pipeline, *PoF* should be established based on the active hydrogen damages, fostered by the two hydrogen sources!

But what about hazards deriving from Natech sources?

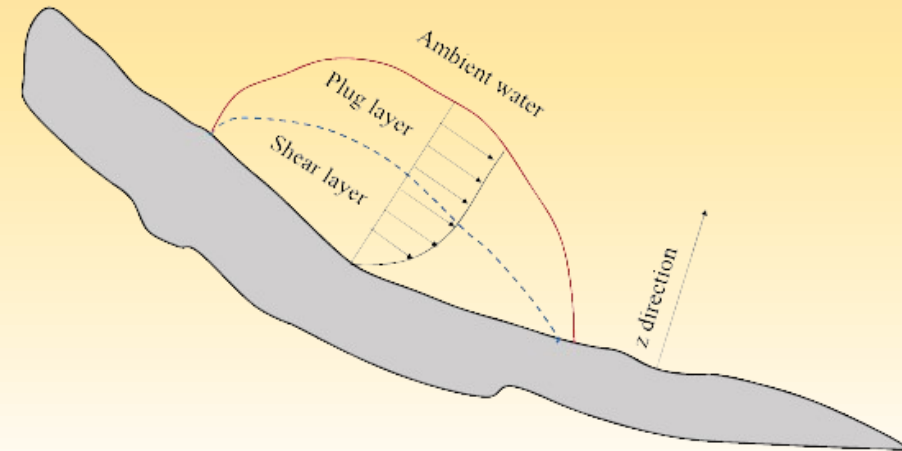
Subsea Landslides and Models for Failure Probability

Several studies on pipeline failure probability due to landslides exist in literature.



(Alvarado Franco et al., 2017): topography-oriented model for onshore pipelines considering ground characteristics and rainfall conditions to assess **failure probability**.

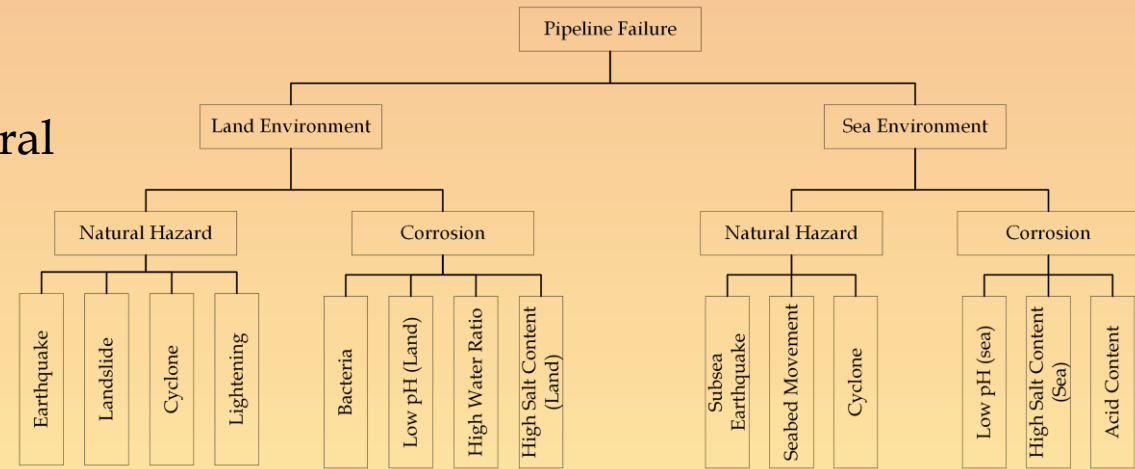
(Qian and Das, 2019): a finite element model to investigate subsea pipeline movement (connected to **failure probability**) when impacted by a destructive debris flow.



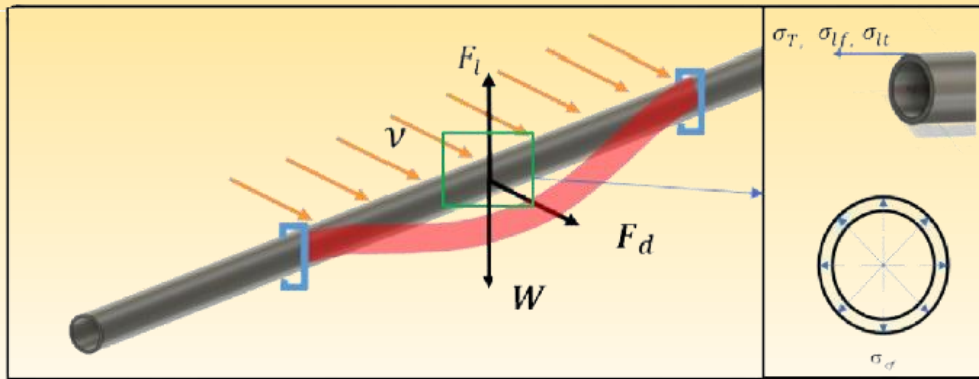
Subsea Landslides and Models for Failure Probability

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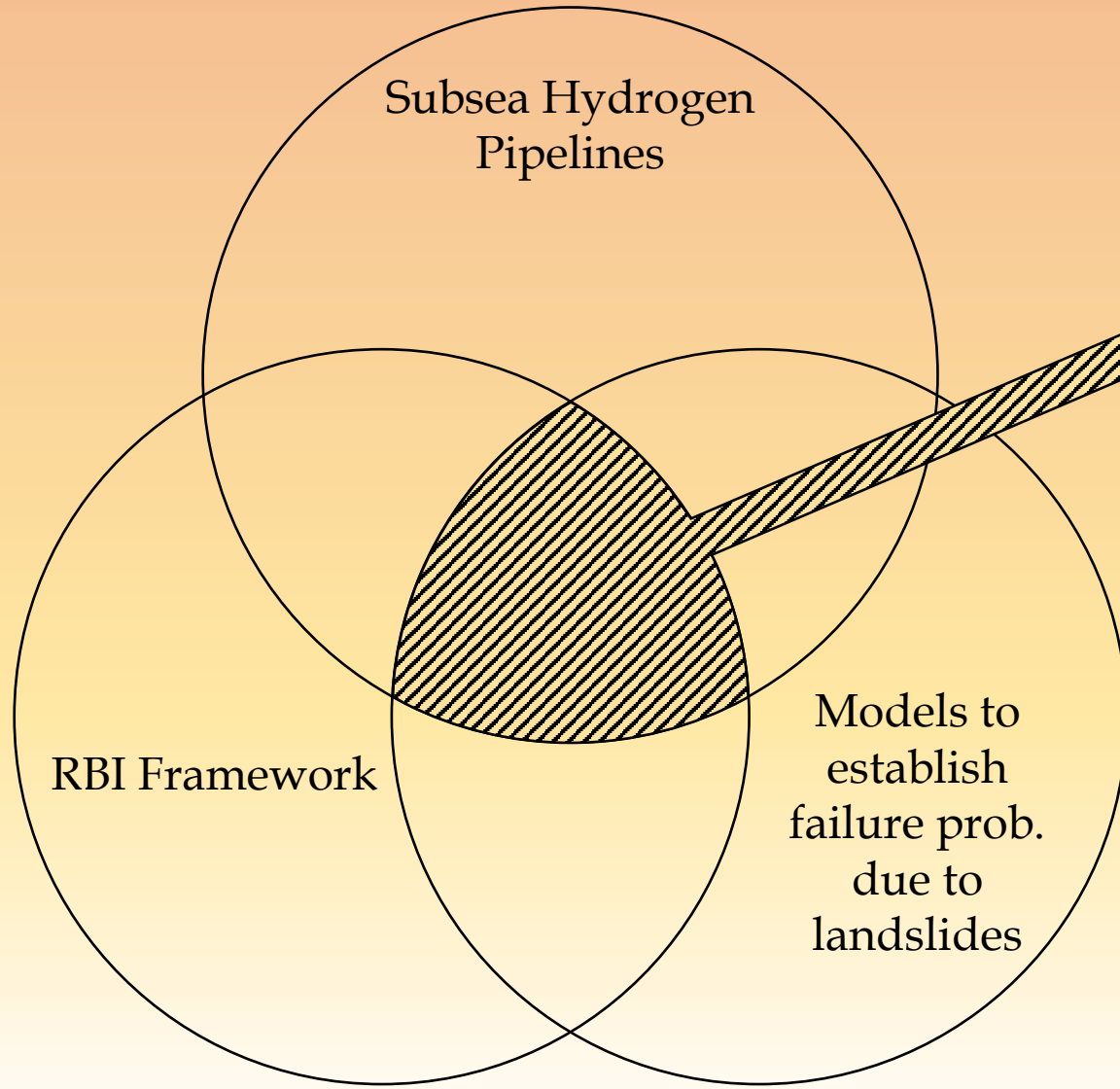
(Badida et al, 2019): a fuzzy fault-tree analysis to evaluate pipeline **failure probability** due to natural hazards (including landslides) coupled with corrosion processes.



(Song et al., 2023): a model to calculate **failure probability** (based on angle and location of impact) of a pipeline exposed to a debris flow considering operative conditions.



Preliminary Novel Framework and Expected Results

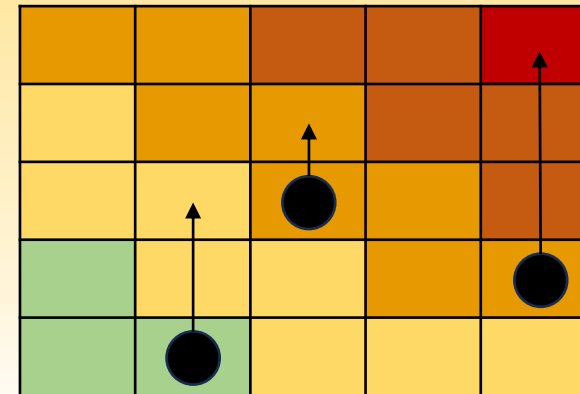


Modified RBI Risk Calculation

$$R_i(t) = (PoF_{HD}(t)_i + PoF_{NH}(t)_i) \cdot CoF_i$$

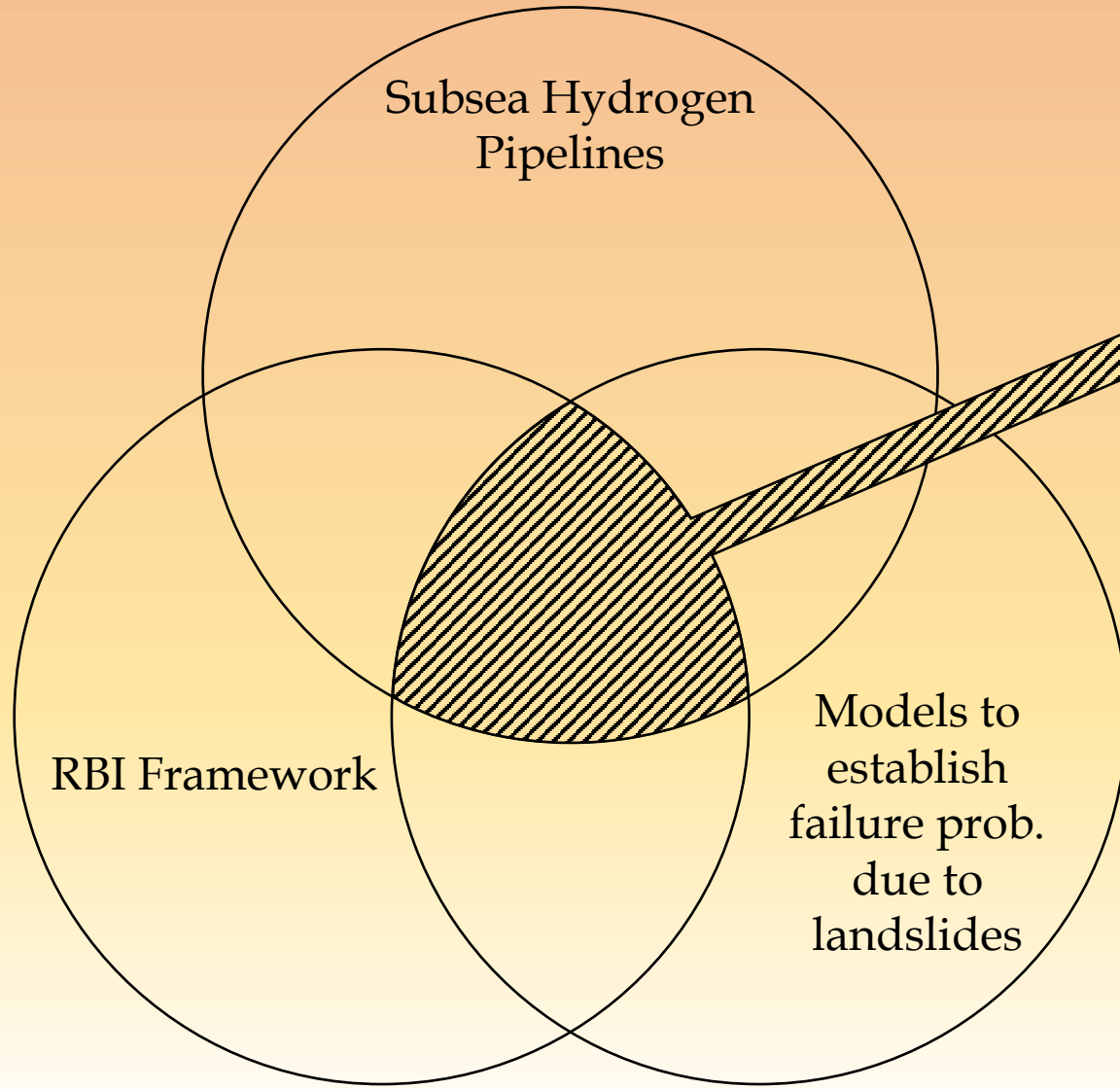
$PoF_{HD}(t)_i$ evaluates failure probability due to hydrogen damages

$PoF_{NH}(t)_i$ evaluates failure probability due to natural hazards (subsea landslides)



$PoF_{NH}(t)_i$ may act as a *boost* to the risk level, indicating components and/or pipe sections that require intensive inspection activity

Preliminary Novel Framework and Expected Results

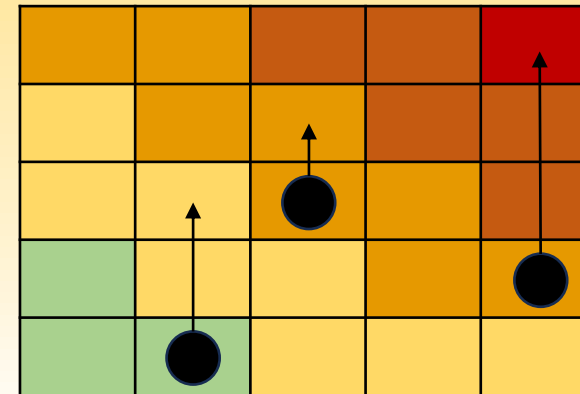


Modified RBI Risk Calculation

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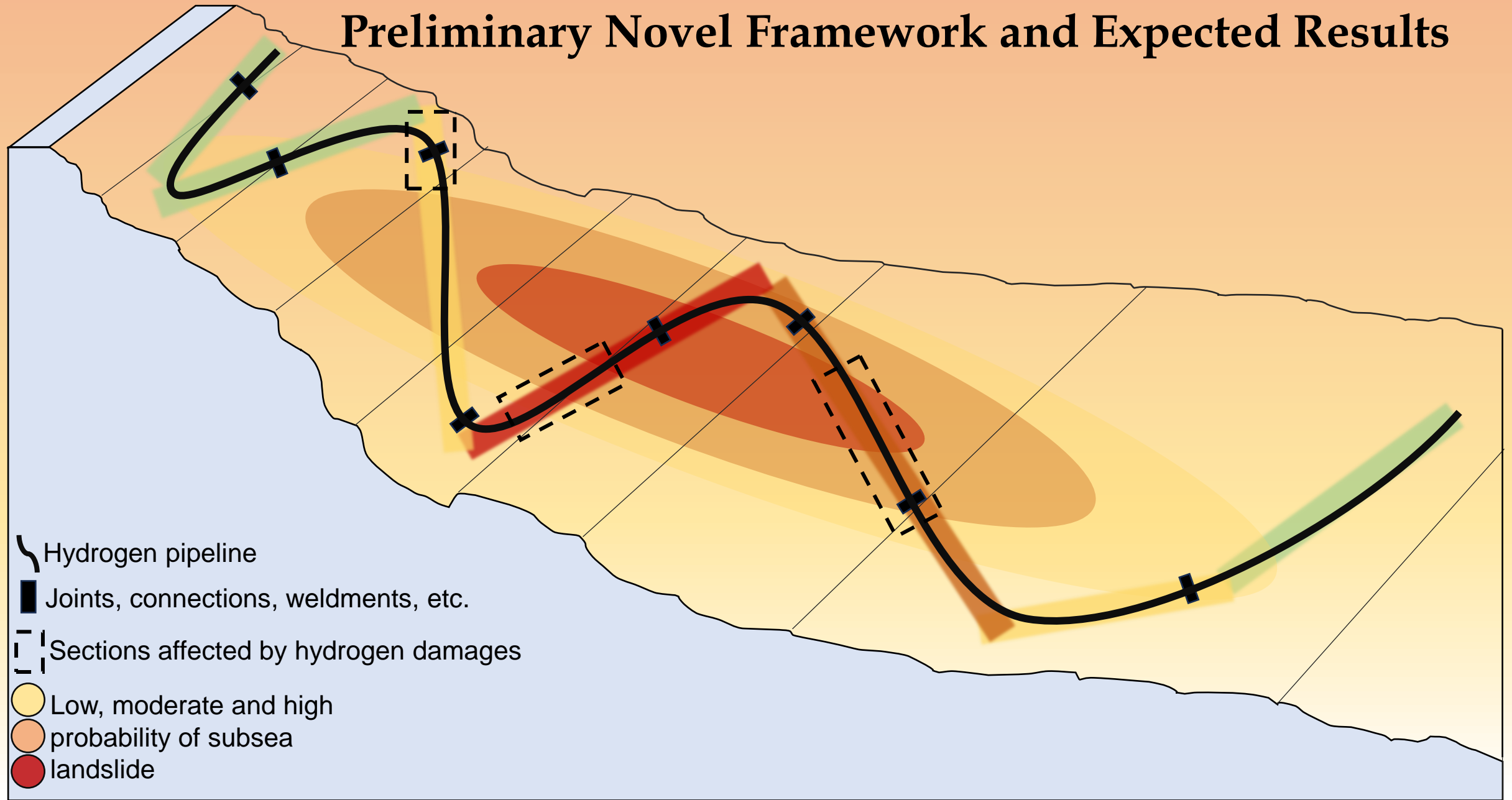
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Preliminary Novel Framework and Expected Results



Conclusion and Limitations



Exploration of the potential support that a Natech-oriented RBI methodology may provide to the operational safety of subsea hydrogen pipelines.



Definition of a preliminary approach for the risk calculation that considers both material degradation and exposure to natural hazards.



Outline the potential results obtainable with this framework.

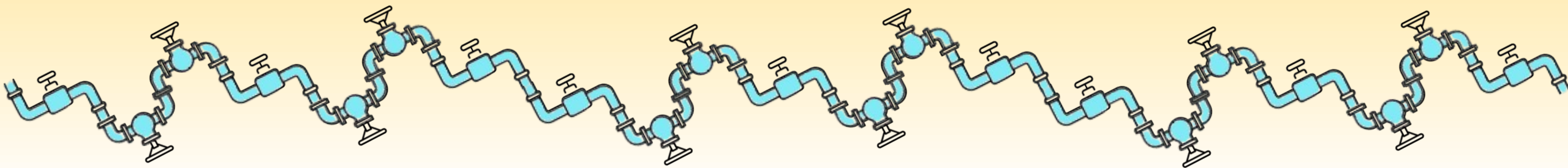
Conclusion and Limitations



RBI (American Petroleum Institute, 2019) was developed to deal with hazardous substances and material integrity rather than external factors, so a thorough investigation of its applicability to Natech-risk management should be conducted.



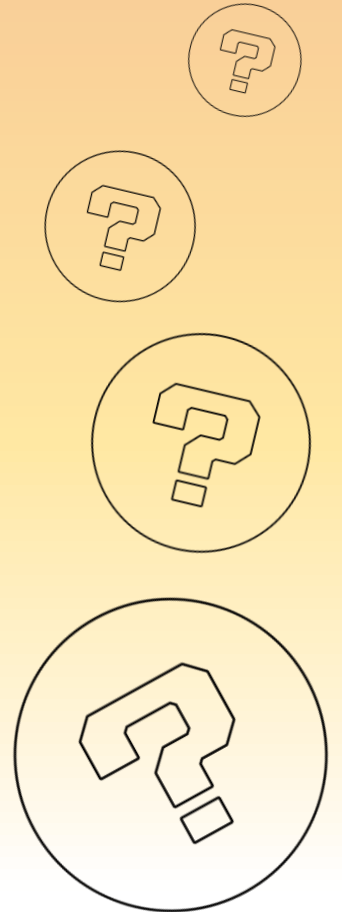
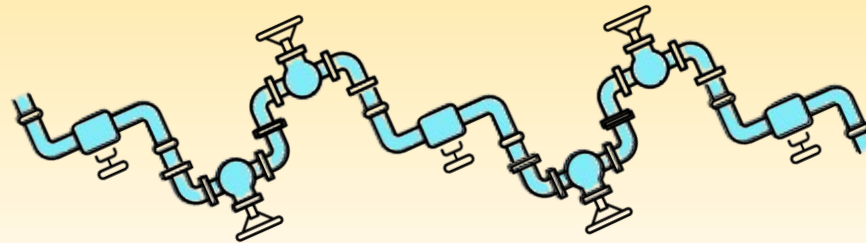
Natech events could be extremely consequence-oriented (low probability - high impact (Nascimento and Alencar, 2016)) and the proposed approach (based on probability) may disregard this aspect.



THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!

QUESTIONS?

Can also contact me at
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