

PA 11

A HIGH PERFORMANCE POLYAMIDE FOR OIL AND GAS PIPING APPLICATIONS

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ARKEMA/TPA
CERDATO



PLASTIC PIPE
CONFERENCE

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ARKEMA
INNOVATIVE CHEMISTRY

OUTLINE

❖ INTRODUCTION

ARKEMA in a snapshot
Technical Polymers for Oil & Gas Applications

❖ POLYAMIDE FAMILY

Main features and differences between short and long chain PA's
Differences between PA11 and PA12

❖ LONG TERM AGEING PERFORMANCE FOR SURF APPLICATIONS

API17TR2 lifetime model for PA11

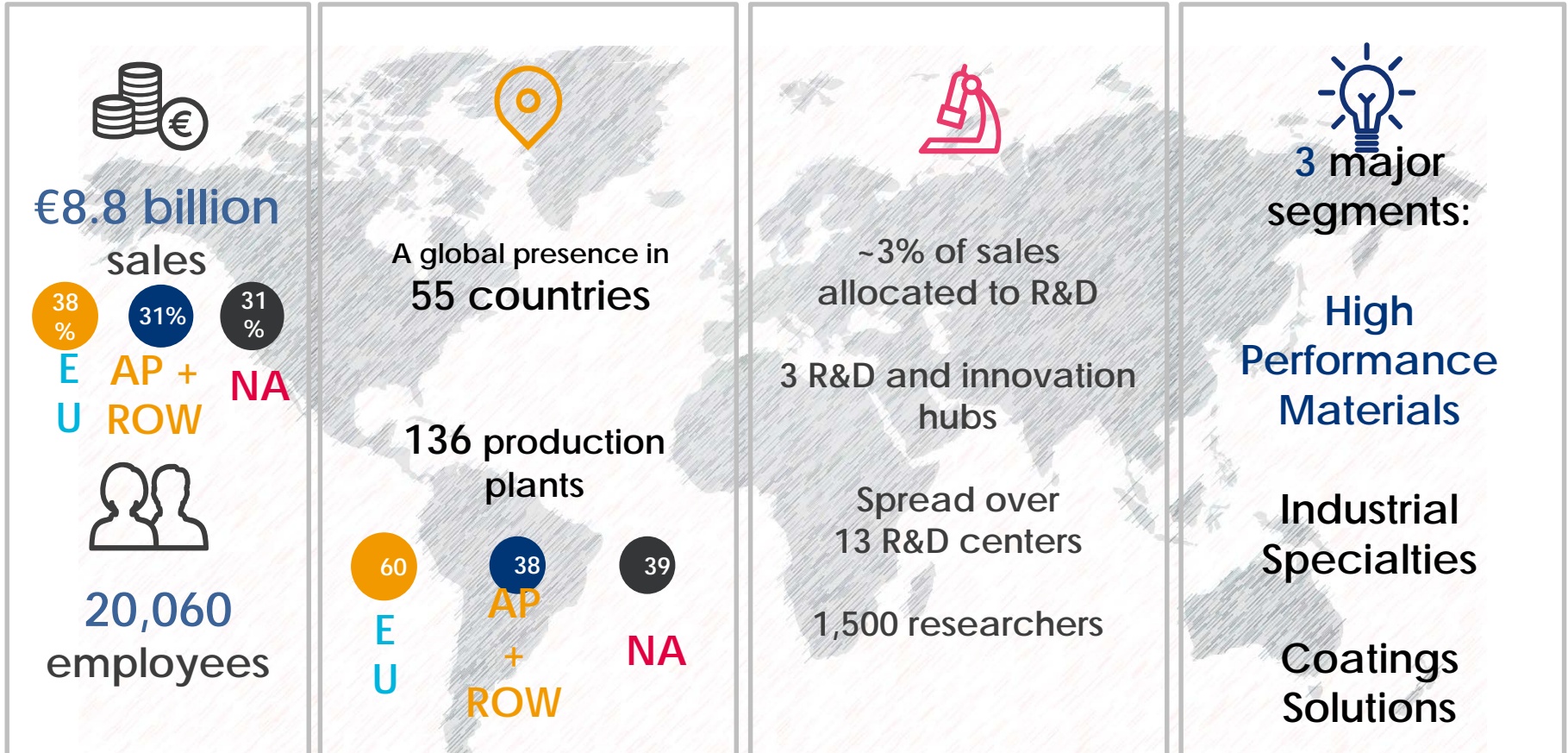
❖ LONG TERM MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE FOR ONSHORE GAS PIPE

Hydrostatic pressure resistance of PA11 pipe vs HDPE

❖ AGEING AND MECHANICAL INTERACTION : STRESS CRACKING

Short chain PA sensitivity to metal salts
Slow Crack Growth of PE-RT in hydrocarbon

ARKEMA SNAPSHOT 2018 BASIS



OUR POLYMER PRODUCT RANGE POSITIONING

KYNAR
BY ARKEMA

High Performance Fluoropolymers

- Key properties: Extreme Resistance, Durable and Easy to process
- Markets: Oil & Gas, CPI, Coating

RILSAN
BY ARKEMA

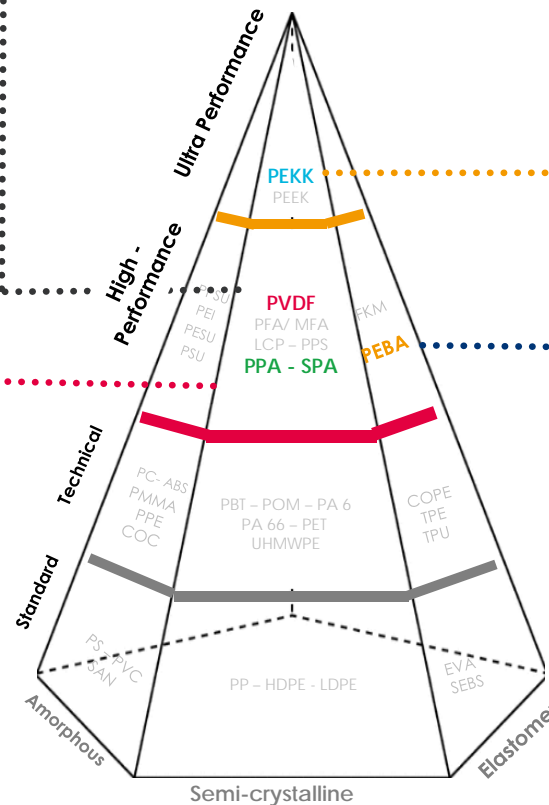
High Performance Specialty Polyamides

- Key properties: Lightweight, Tough, Fatigue resistant
- Markets: Oil & Gas, Transportation, Sports

KEPSTAN
BY ARKEMA

Ultra High Performance Poly-ketone

- Key properties: High Temperature Performance and High Strength
- Main Markets: Oil & Gas, Aerospace, 3D Printing



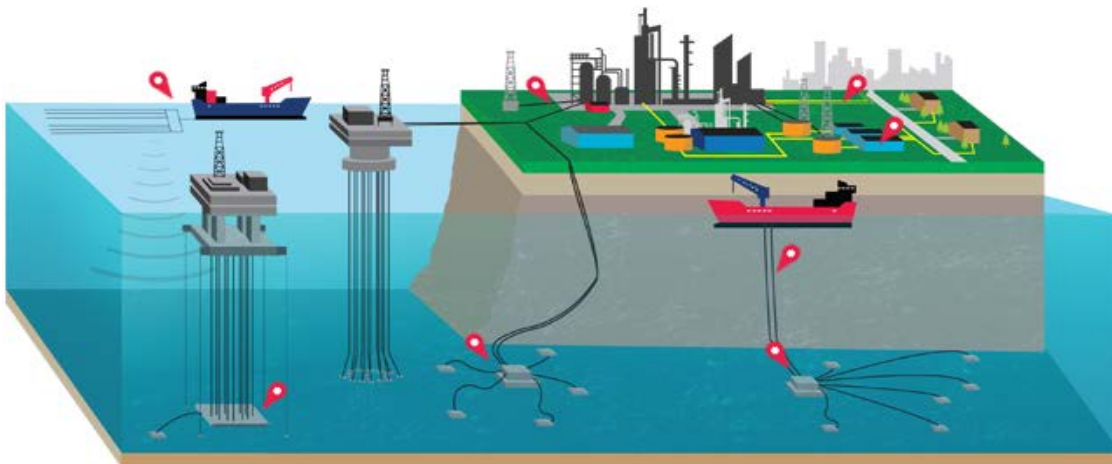
PEBAX
BY ARKEMA

High Performance Elastomers

- Key properties: Toughness & Flexibility, Lightness, Energy return
- Markets: Sports, Consumer electronics

INTRODUCTION : OIL & GAS APPLICATIONS

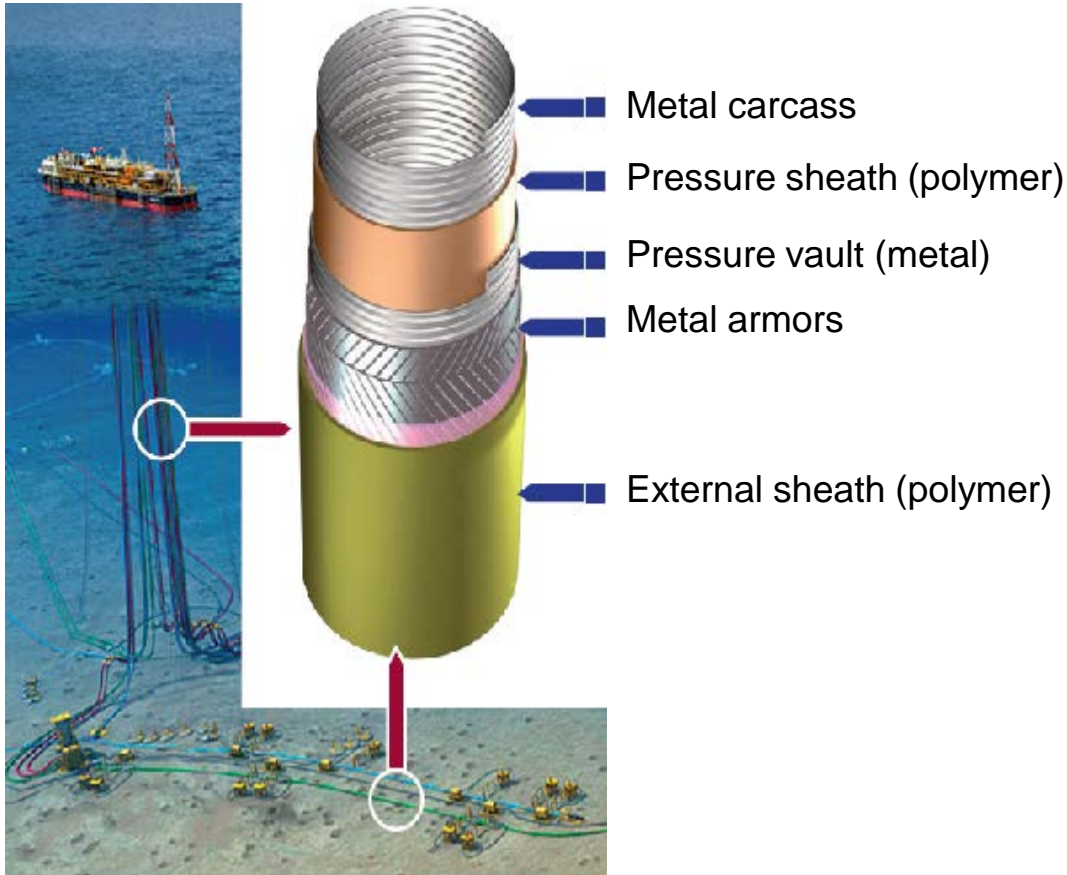
Onshore : gas pipe, service station pipe, composite pipe
PA, PVDF, Steel, HDPE



Offshore : SURF (umbilicals, risers, flowlines)
PA, PVDF, Steel, HDPE

- API17J unbonded flexibles : Pressure sheath
Anti-wear tape
External sheath
- API16C choke & kill : Pressure sheath
- API17E umbilicals : Thermoplastic liner
External sheath

INTRODUCTION : POLYMERS IN FLEXIBLE PIPES



Offshore flexible pipe : Risers & Flowlines

❖ Polymers in flexibles

- HDPE for water injection
- PA11 for gas/crude
- PVDF for high temperatures

❖ Track record

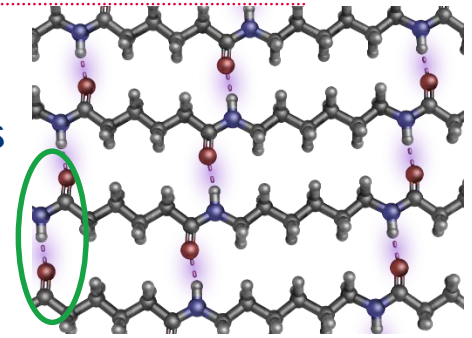
- PA11 since 1971
- PVDF since 1986

❖ API17TR2

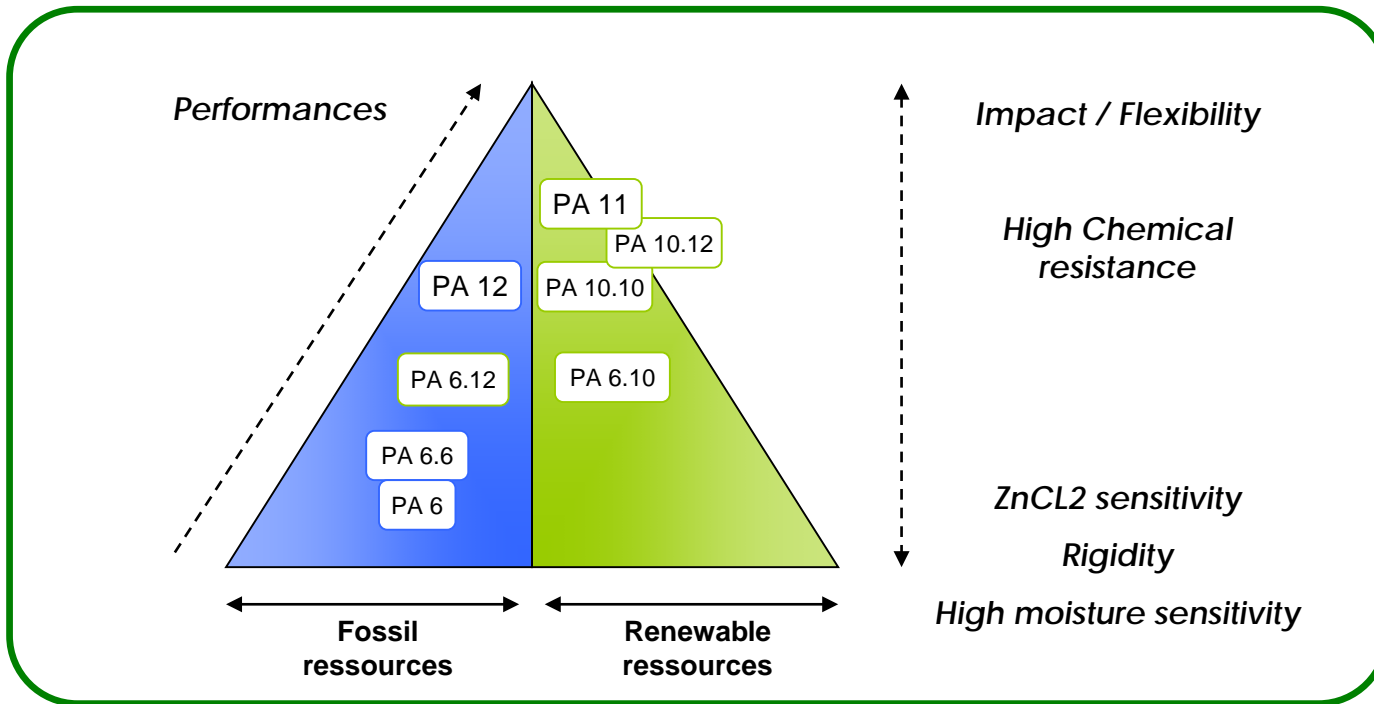
- PA11 since 2001

TECHNICAL POSITIONING OF POLYAMIDES

- ❖ Semi-cristalline polymers obtained by polycondensation
- ❖ Higher chain rigidity vs polyethylene thanks to amide groups
- ❖ Higher Tg and Tm thanks to hydrogen bonding



Long chain PA

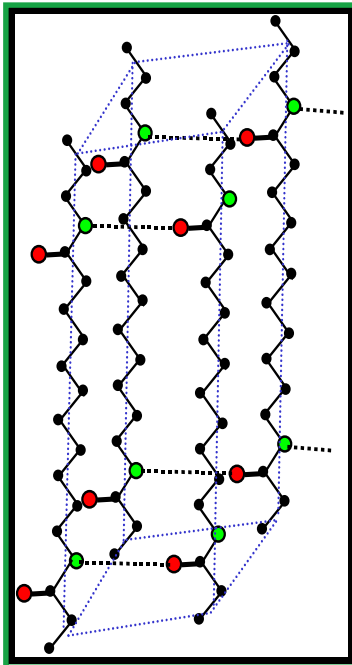


Short chain PA

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PA11 AND PA12 : PHYSICAL

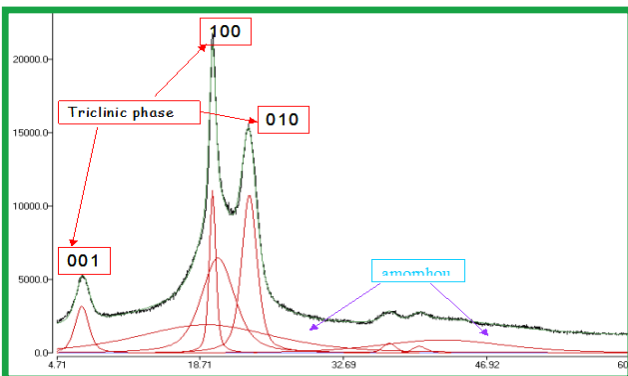
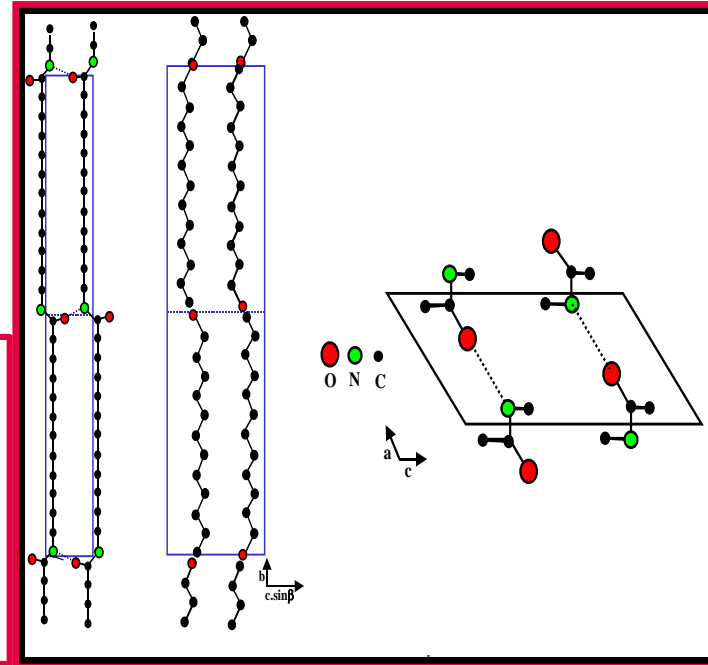
PA11

- Odd number of C
- Triclinic crystalline cell
- Ringed spherulites



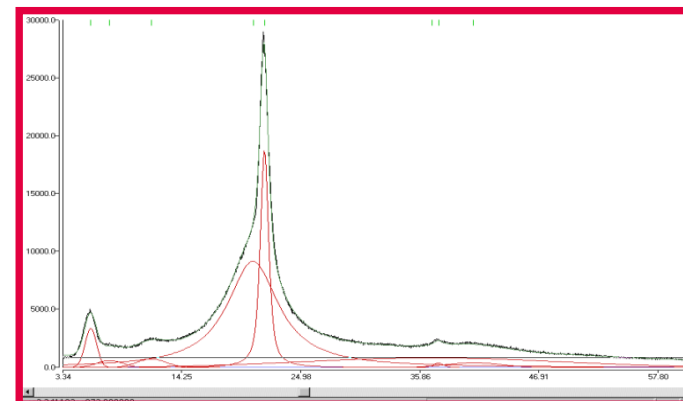
PA12

- Even number of C
- Hexagonal crystalline cell
- Coarse spherulites

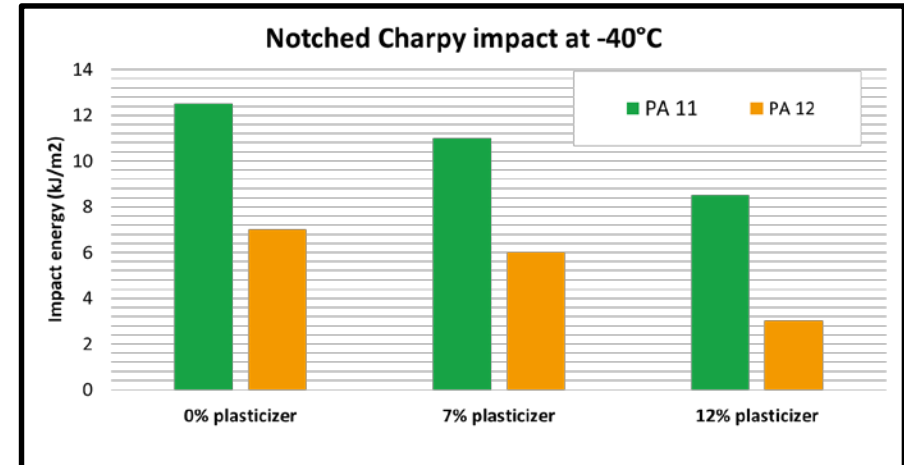
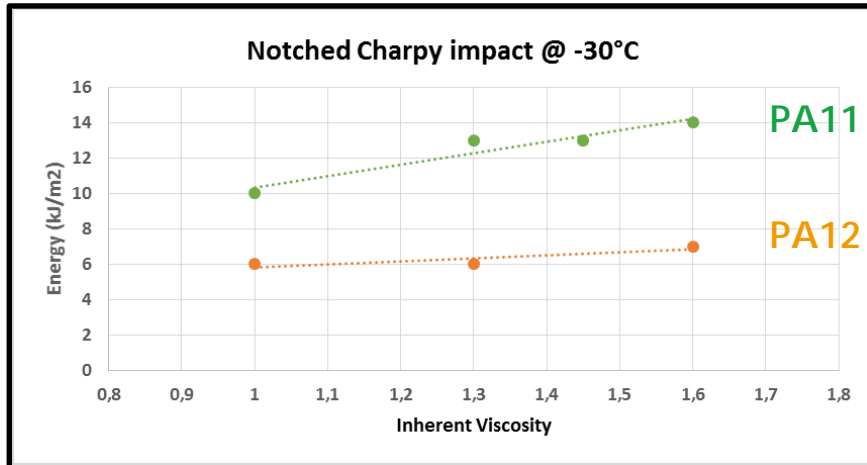
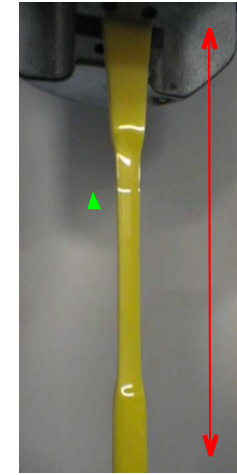
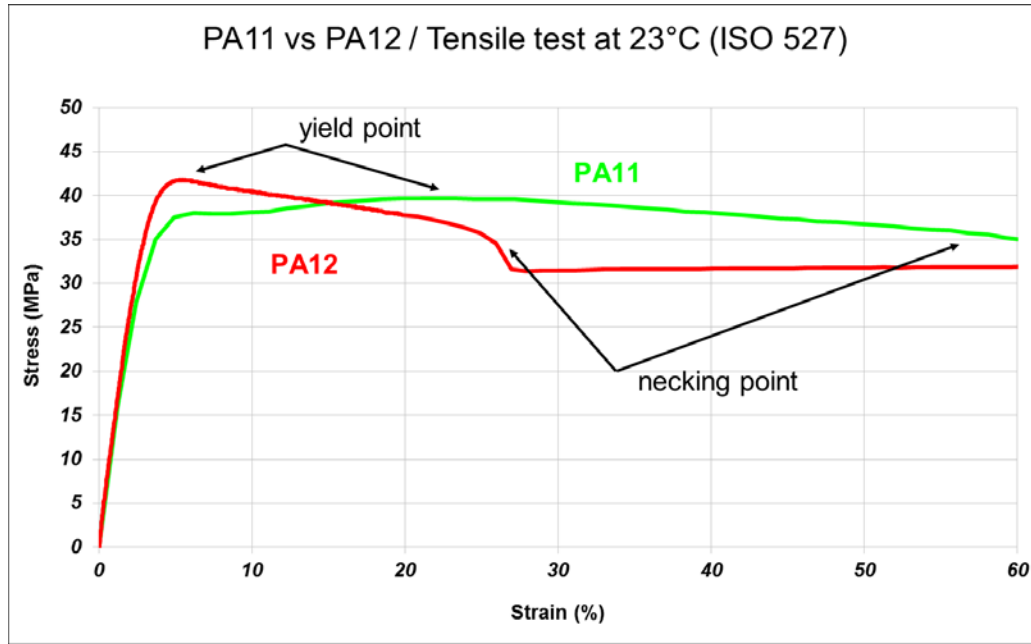
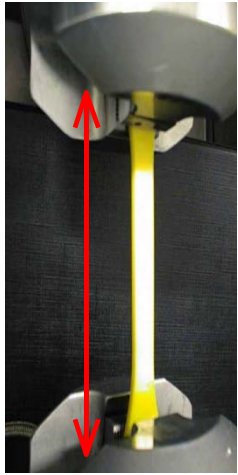


XRD - WAXS

- Triclinic cell
- Hexagonal cell

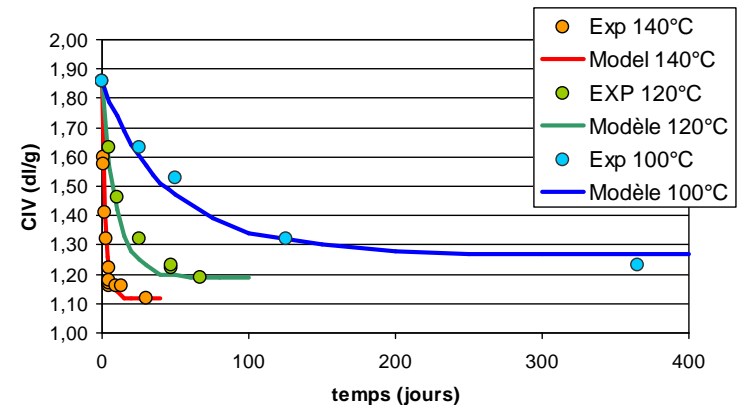


DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PA11 AND PA12 : MECHANICAL



STATE OF THE ART ON PA11 AGEING - API 17TR2

- RILSAN® USER GROUP – 1997-2002
 - Informal JIP , theroretical approach+real cases, all Majors O&G, all flexibles manufacturers
 - Publishing of API 17 TR2 document
- Hydrolysis kinetics
 - The Molecular Weight / Corrected Inherent Viscosity decreases with time
 - Temperature effect : the higher T°C / the faster the ageing rate
 - Effect of pH : the more acid / the faster the ageing rate
- End of life criteria : CIV
 - Based on 30 years experience
 - Both Lab studies and Field feed back
 - Proposed model with criterion : CIV 1,2 dl/g
- Mechanical properties
 - Elongation at break



Hydrolysis Ageing of Polyamide 11 – 1. Hydrolysis kinetics in water

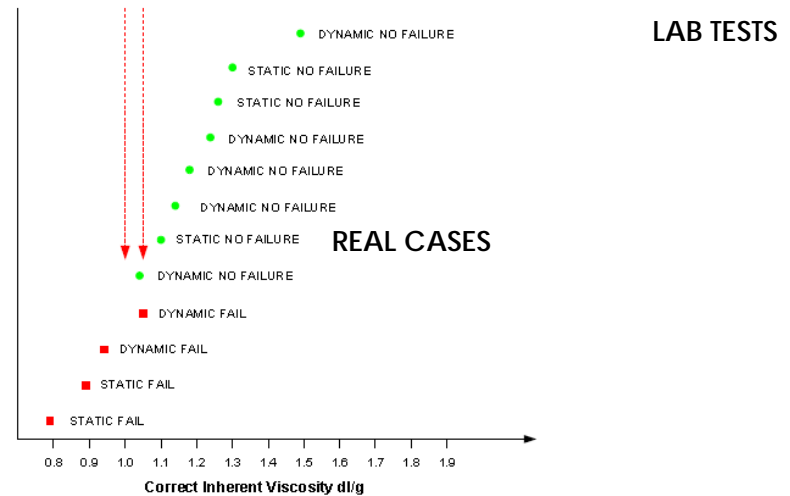
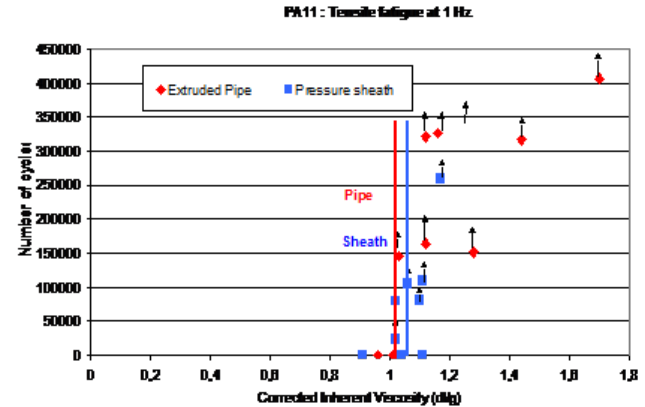
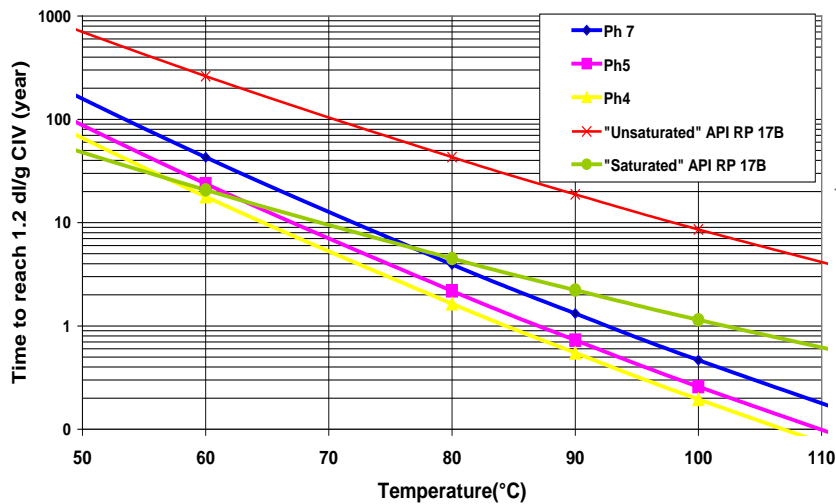
B. Jacques, M. Werth, I. Merdas, F. ThomINETTE and J. Verdu

Polymer 2002; 43,6439-47

STATE OF THE ART ON PA11 AGEING - API 17TR2

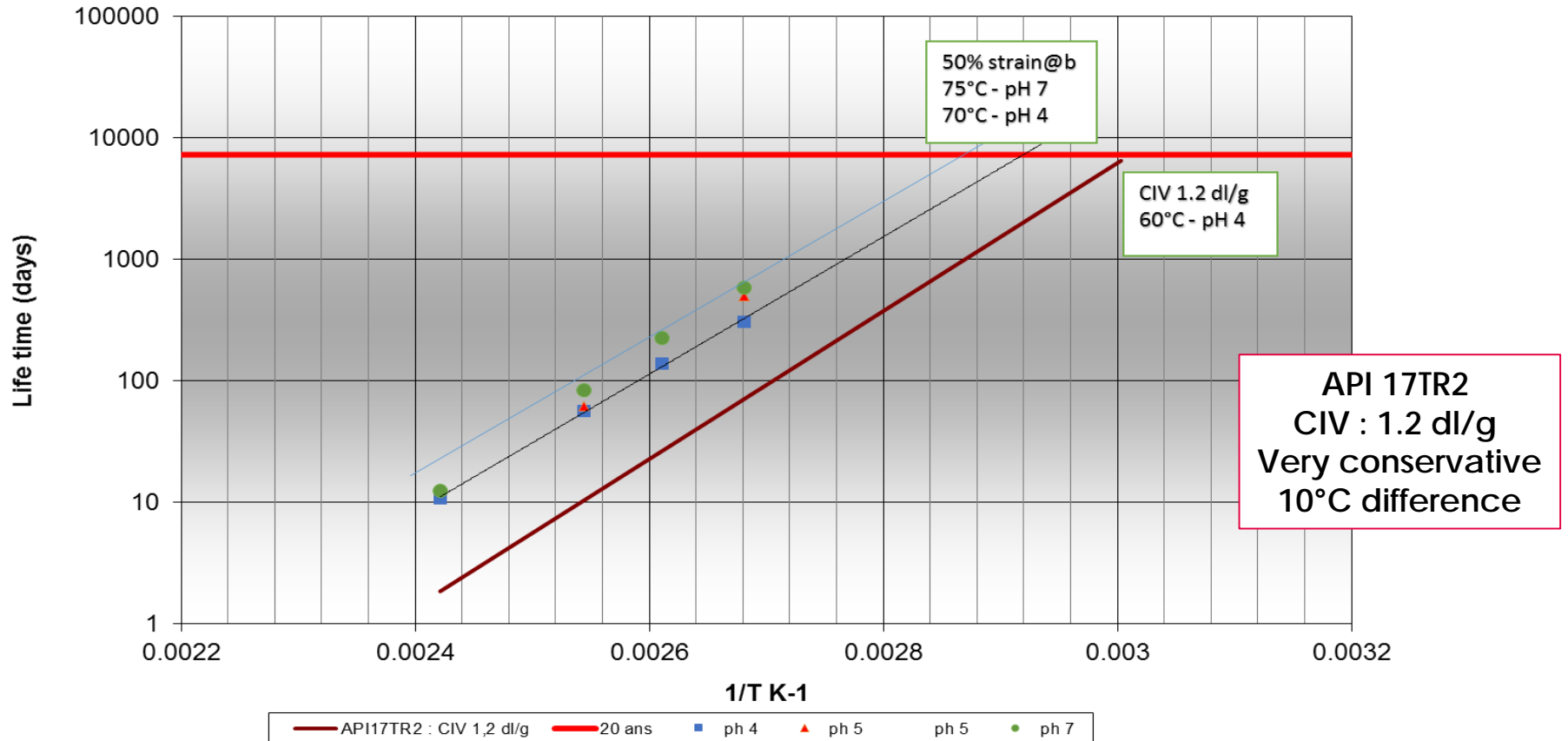
- API17TR2 gives guidelines to assess the lifetime of PA11, dedicated criteria **CIV = 1.2 dl/g** compared to 1,05 dynamic limit (safety)

Corrected Inherent Viscosity



CORRECTED INHERENT VISCOSITY VS ELONGATION @ BREAK

Life time model in water pH4 at different temperatures
based on 50% strain at break criterion



POLYAMIDE 11 FOR ONSHORE NATURAL GAS PIPE

- 1980s- Australian Gas Company – use of low pressure PA-11
- 1995 - High pressure Rilsan pipe project initiated
- 2004 - Complete 2-inch piping system available
- 2009 – DOT Permitted – 200 psi, 4in, DR11 or thicker, DF 0.4
- 2011 - Over 35 miles of 4in DR11 installed, in-service at 200 psi
- 2018 - DOT Permitted – 250 psi, 6in, DR11 or thicker, DF 0.4



	Temp °C (°F)	MDPE	HDPE	PA11 PA 32316
HDB (psi)	23°C	1250	1600	3150
MAOP (psig)	(73°F)	100	128	252
MAOP (bars)		7	9	17
HDB (psi)	81°C	Not rated	Not rated	1600
MAOP (psig)	(180°F)			125
MAOP (bars)				9

Higher pressure resistance
Vs HDPE

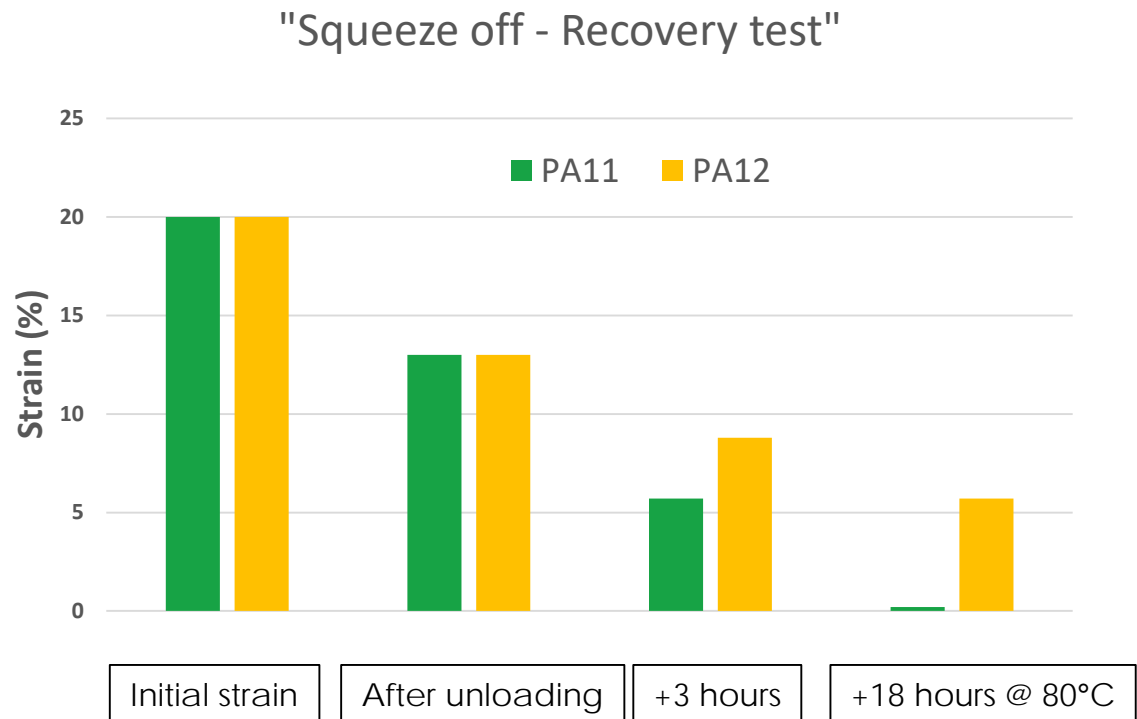
Higher temperature resistance
Vs HDPE

INTRINSIC ELASTICITY OF POLYAMIDE 11

- Squeeze off for gas flow stop
- Simulation by applying a 20% tensile strain @ 23°C
- Record residual strain with time after unloading
- Recovery acceleration by heating above T_g (glass transition temperature)



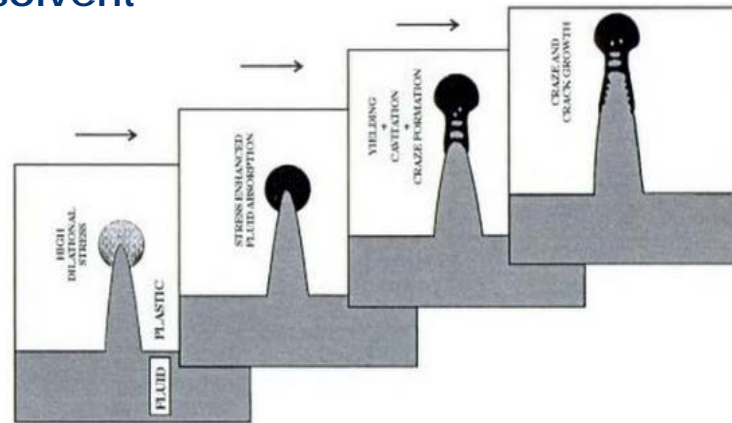
Better strain recovery
of PA11



ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS CRACKING OF POLYMERS

❖ Environmental Stress Cracking (ESC)

Failure by a crack propagation caused by the action of a load or stress and the swelling by a fluid or solvent



❖ The more the swelling by solvent , the more the drop of the yield stress

❖ Any initial crack or defect can be the source of ESC

Réf: Wright, David. Environmental stress cracking of plastics. s.l. : Rapra technology LTD, 1996.

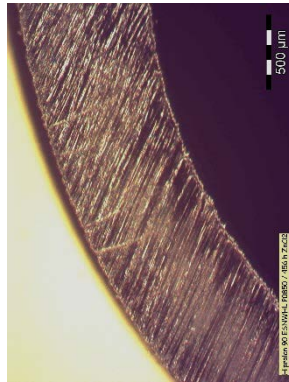
ZnCl₂ RESISTANCE OF POLYAMIDES – SAE J 2260 PROTOCOL 23°C

< 1 h

< 0.5 h

~24 h

> 1000 h



PA6

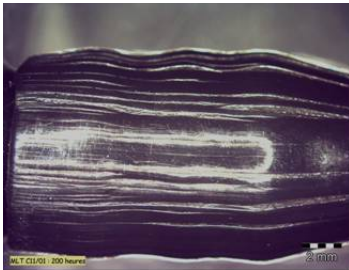
PA610, PA612

PA1010, PA1012, PA11, PA12

Instantaneous cracking
Risk of leakage

Delayed cracking
Risk of long term leakage

No cracking
No properties change



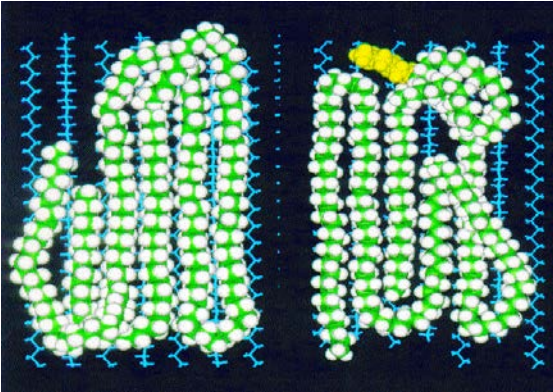
Leakage in fitting area

Normal burst

ONLY LONG CHAIN PA'S ARE RESISTANT TO ZnCl₂

IS RAISED TEMPERATURE POLYETHYLENE GOOD FOR HC PROD ?

❖ PE-RT or RT-PE



Standard HDPE (left) and PE-RT (right)

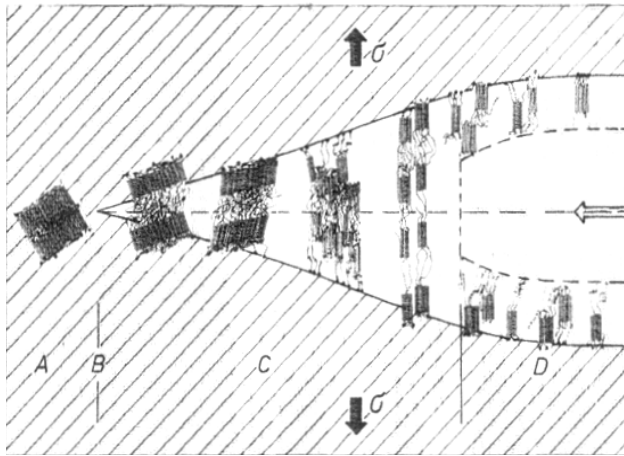
- Ethylene Octene comonomers
- Imperfection (yellow chain) is pushed out of the crystalline phase
- => more molecular link between 2 crystalline regions
- Better anti oxydant package

Designed for hot water
Better creep vs PE100
Better SCG resistance

	PE-RT	PA 11
Melt Tm (°C)	131-135	180
$\Delta T^{\circ}\text{C} = T_m - 80^{\circ}\text{C}$	50	100
Tg (°C)	<-50	0
Taux de cristallinité	50%	25%

Réf: SCHARMM, Detlef et JERUZAL, Mark. PE-RT, a new classe of polyethylene for industrial pipes. [En ligne] http://plasticpipe.org/pdf/pe_rt_new_class_polyethylene.pdf.

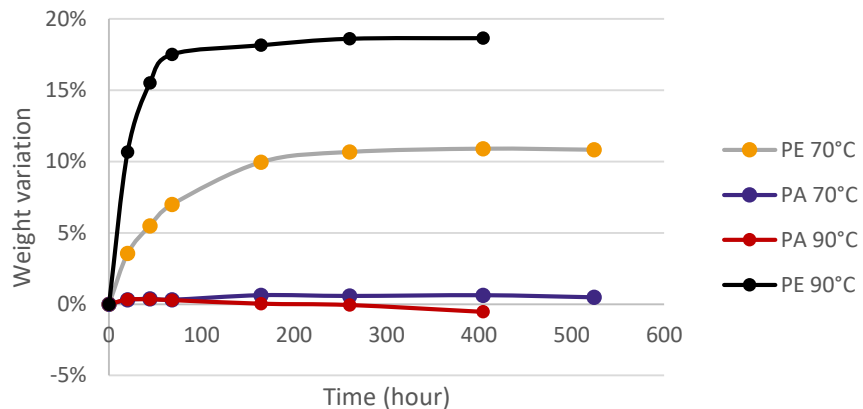
SCG IN CONTACT WITH HOT HYDROCARBON ?



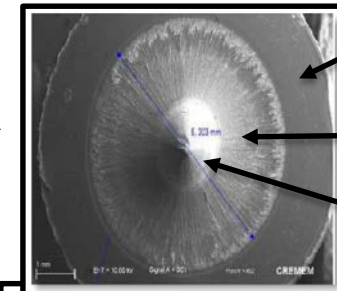
Slow Crack Growth

- ❖ Zone A: Elastic to Plastic deformation
 - Stretching of amorphous phase
 - Shearing of the cristalline phase
- ❖ Zone B: Fibrils creation zone and initiation of voiding , start of crazing
- ❖ Zone C: Growth of the craze due to fibril elongation
- ❖ Zone D: Craze turns into crack propagation as fibrils break under tension creep

Mass uptake in hot diesel



Cylindrical sample With notch

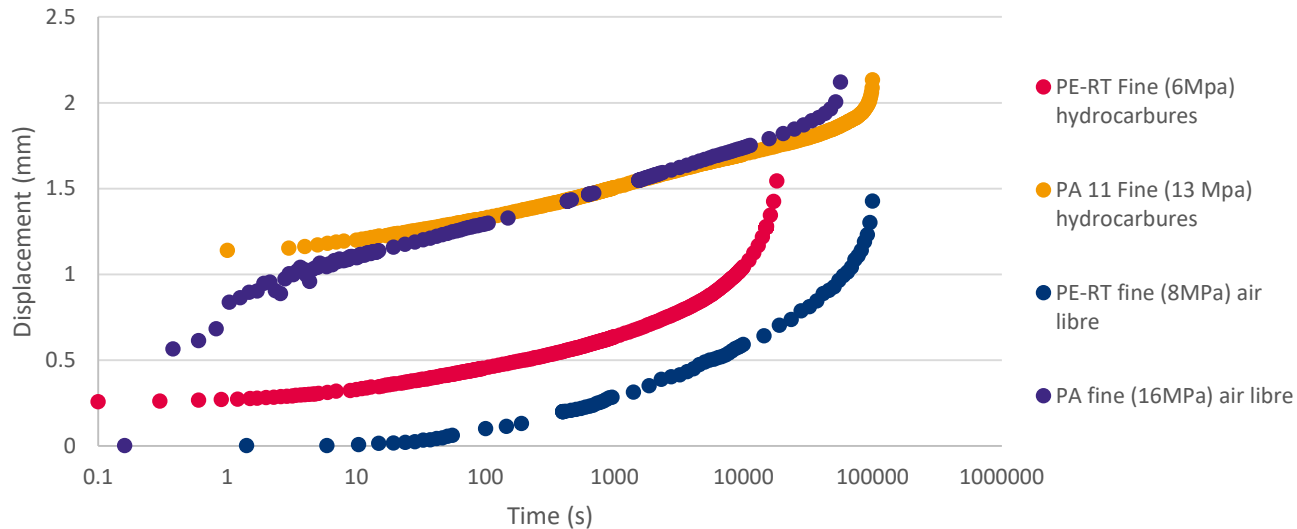


Surface observation after a fracture under creep

Réf: GUEUGNAUT, et al. The "notched cylindrical bars under constant load test" (NCBT) for assessing the resistance to initiation of PE100 and PE100RC : determination of the initiation time. ENGIE. 2016.

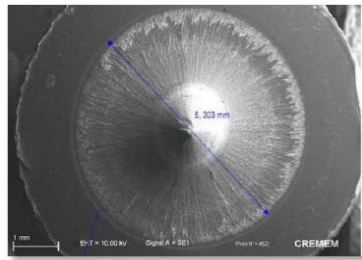
IN-SITU NOTCHED CREEP TEST IN DIESEL @ 80°C

Creep tests @ 80°C for fine notched specimens

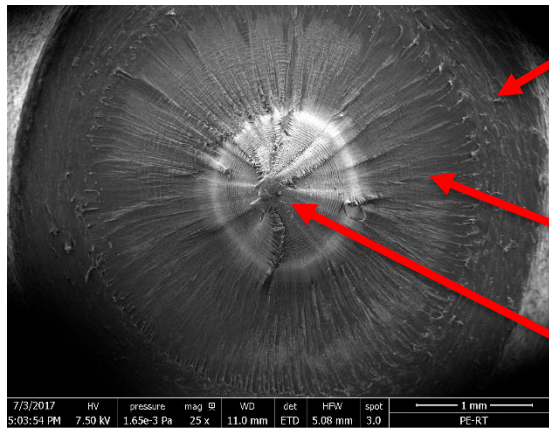


- ✦ For PE-RT under 8MPa immediate failure during loading for Fine notched
- ✦ Diesel makes the failure faster and decreases the strength of PE-RT : 6MPa Diesel is much faster than 8MPa air – (4MPa Diesel would be equivalent) ----- 50% loss
- ✦ Better resistance of PA11 : 13MPa Diesel is like 16MPa in air -----only 19% loss

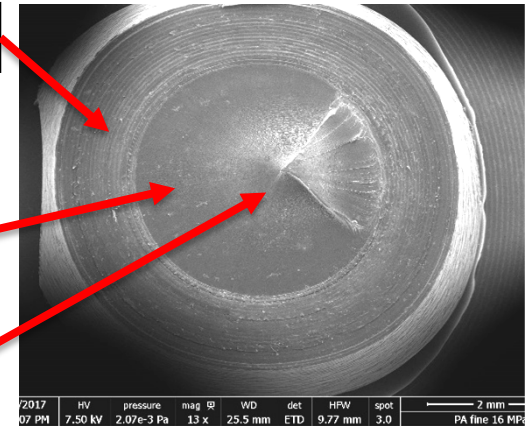
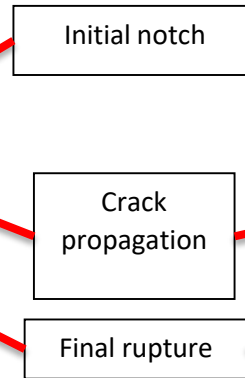
OBSERVATIONS UNDER SEM



PE-HD (Engie)



PE-RT



PA11

- ❖ Same fracture morphology between PE-RT (that study) and HDPE from ENGIE paper
- ❖ 3 different zones on the fracture surface for both PE-RT and PA11
- ❖ For PE-RT (and HDPE) high amount of « wrinkles » caused by the rupture of the fibrils in the craze – PA11 is smoother indicating plastic flow rather than SCG

CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ The family of polyamide is wide and care should be taken when choosing the right polyamide for the right and safe application.
- ❖ Long chain polyamides are better vs short chain in term of hydrolysis resistance and stress cracking resistance to metal salts.
- ❖ Among the long chain, PA11 has some specifics that make it the best choice for mechanical resistance and ageing performance especially in subsea applications but also for onshore piping.
- ❖ It can be challenging to extend the use of polymers in environements where other physical mechanisms can highly degrade the performance – PE-RT in liquid HC
- ❖ PA11 « The right material at the right place – Safety first »

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION