

Ground Heat Exchangers for High Temperature BTES Applications

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Changing Properties of PE

- **Low density polyethylene (LDPE)**

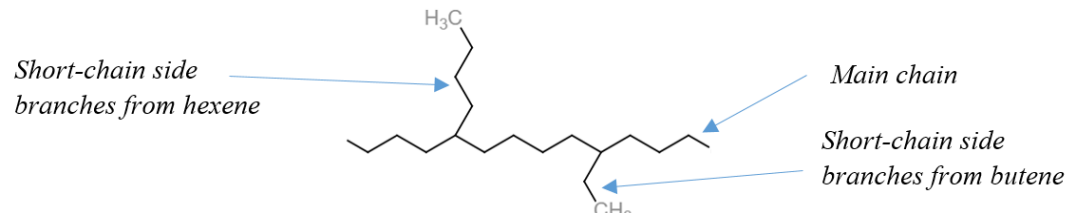
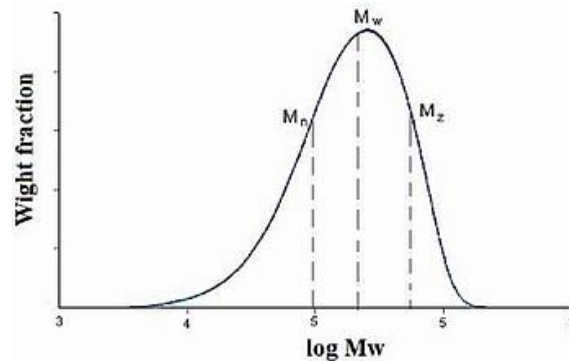
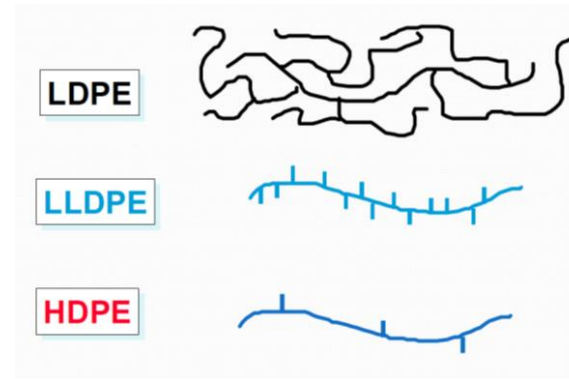
high temp and high pressure, long side chains, low density, (eg. Plastic bags)

Properties: soft, flexible and translucent with a waxy surface and hydrophobic

- **High Density Polyethylene**

(HDPE) lower temp and pressure, very few short branches, dispersion forces more effective, high density (eg. plastic bottles)

Properties: rigid, stronger and less blurry than LDPE, slightly flexible, waxy surface and hydrophobic



Bonding Properties of PE

- When **thermoplastic** polymers are heated they flow. Molecules can slide over each other.
- **Thermosetting** polymers do not really melt when heated because molecules are crosslinked together and remain rigid. PEX a, PEX b & PEX c

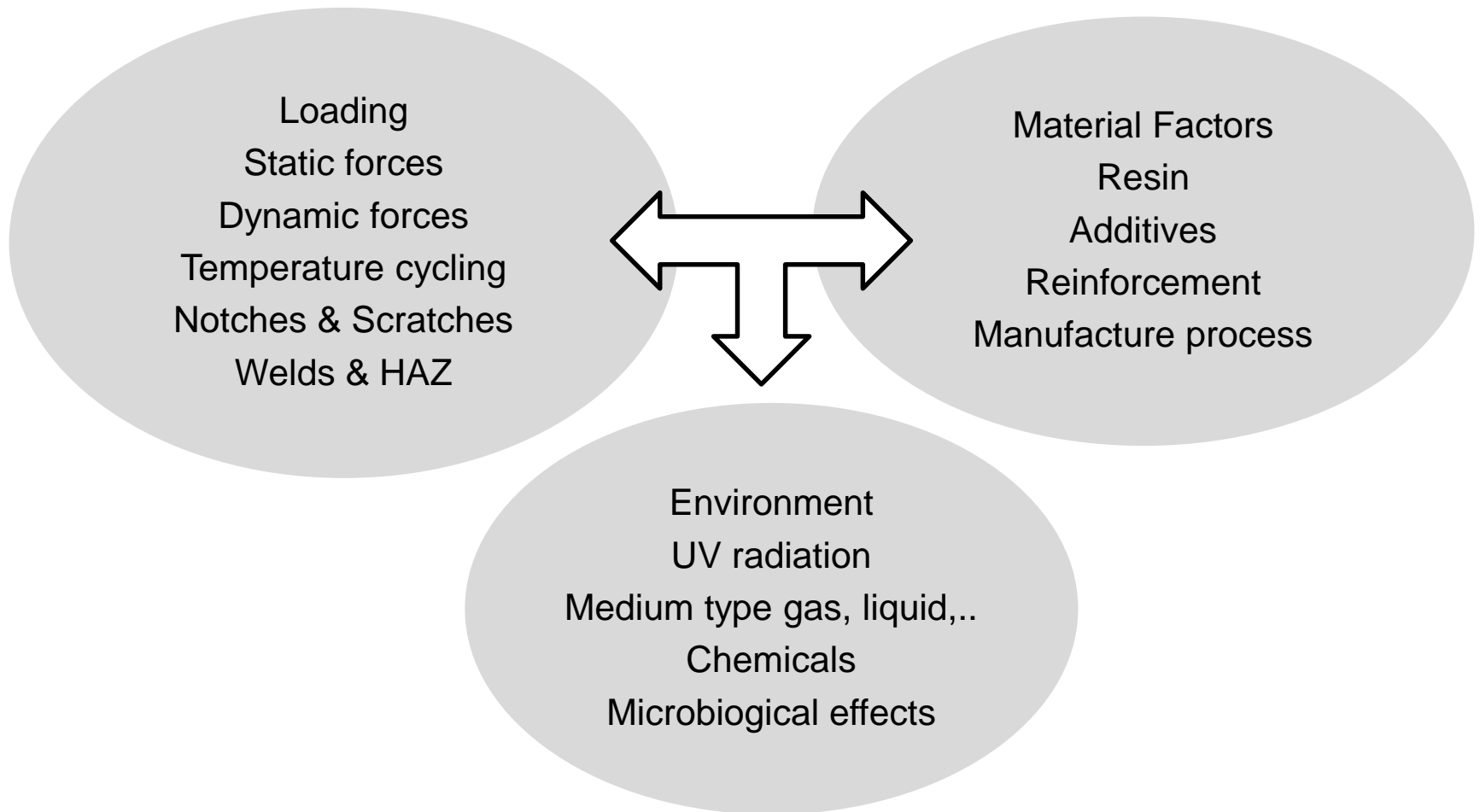
Those which soften on heating and then harden again on cooling



THERMOPLASTIC



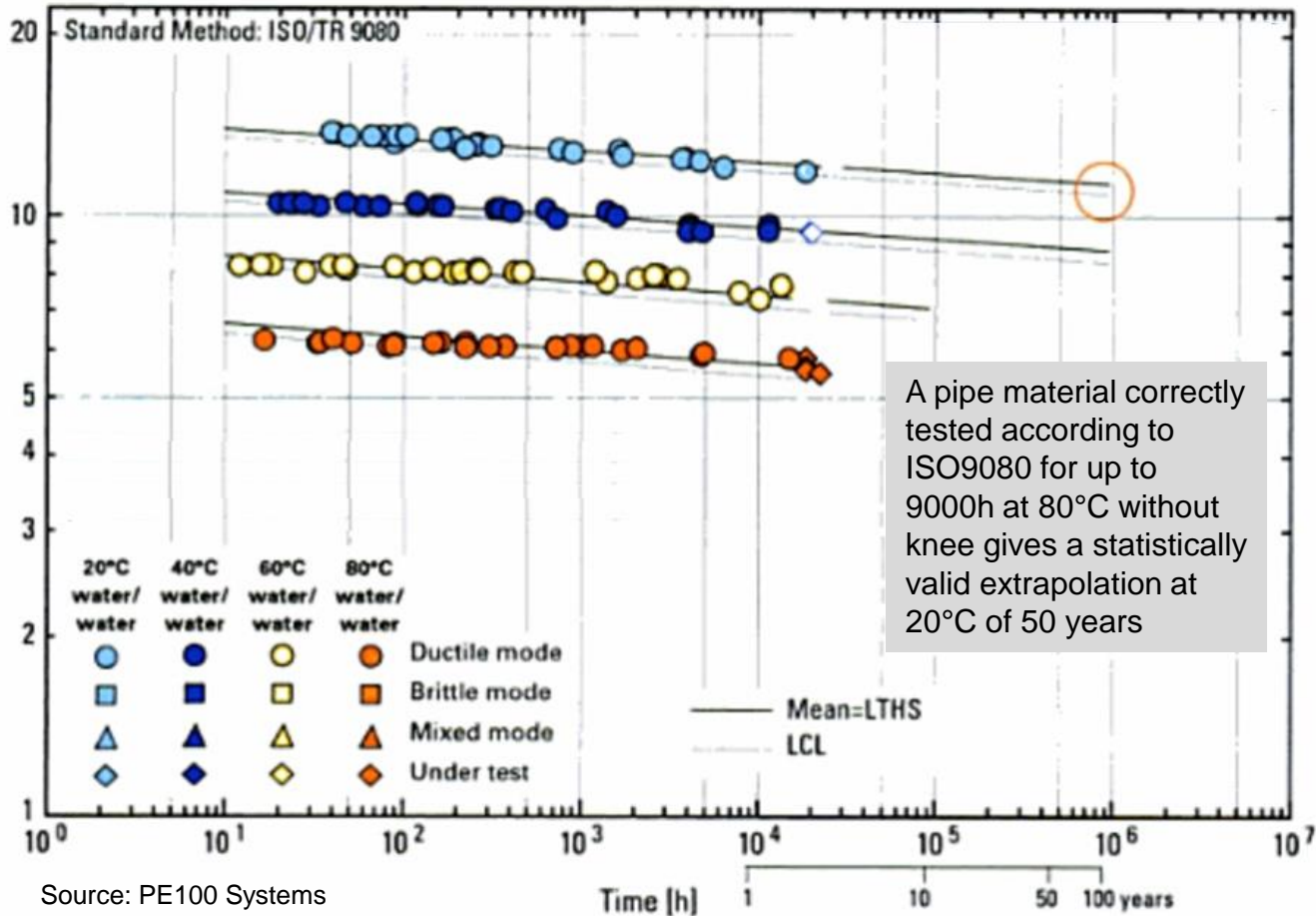
Life Expectancy



Service Life & MRS

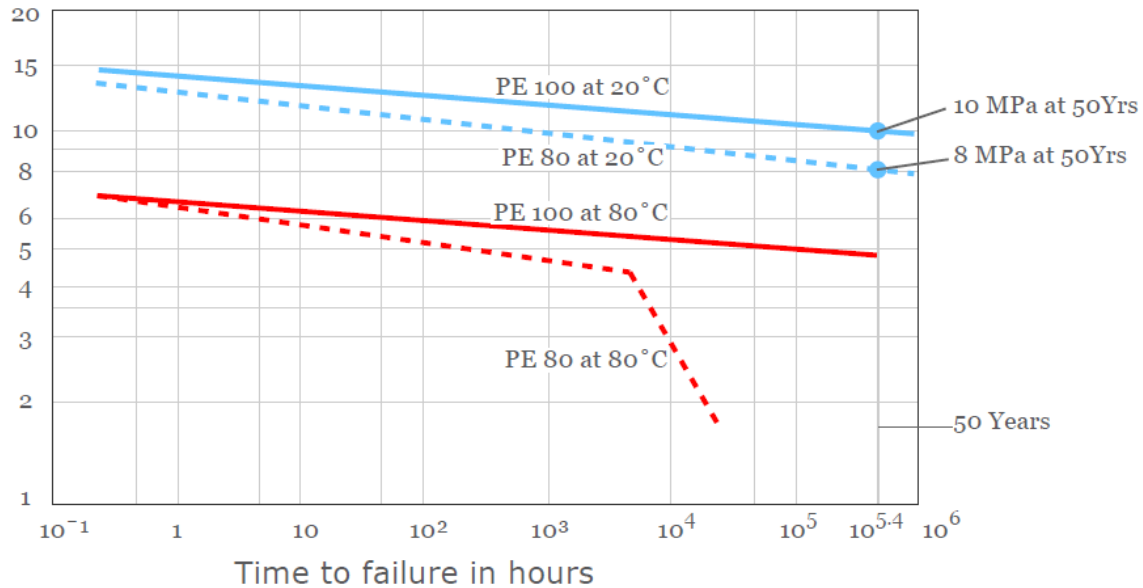
$$\log(t_{fi}) = C(1) + C(2)/T_i + C(3) \log(\sigma_i) + C(4) \log(\sigma_i)/T_i$$

[MPa] Hoop stress



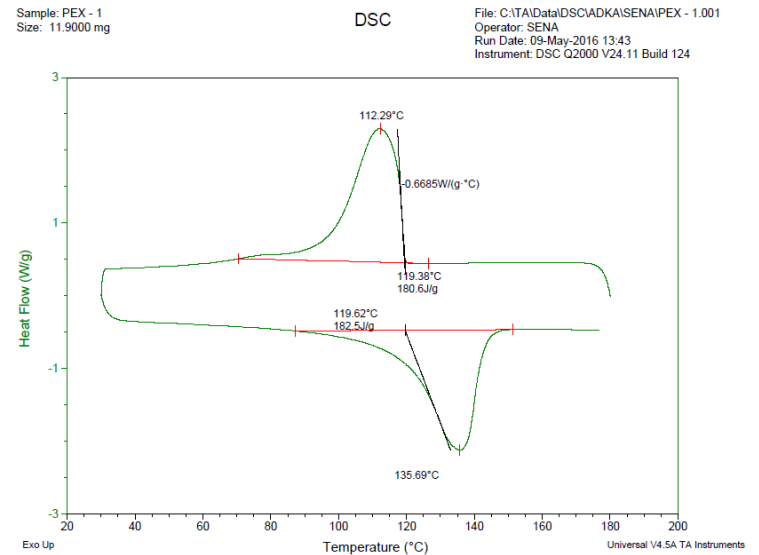
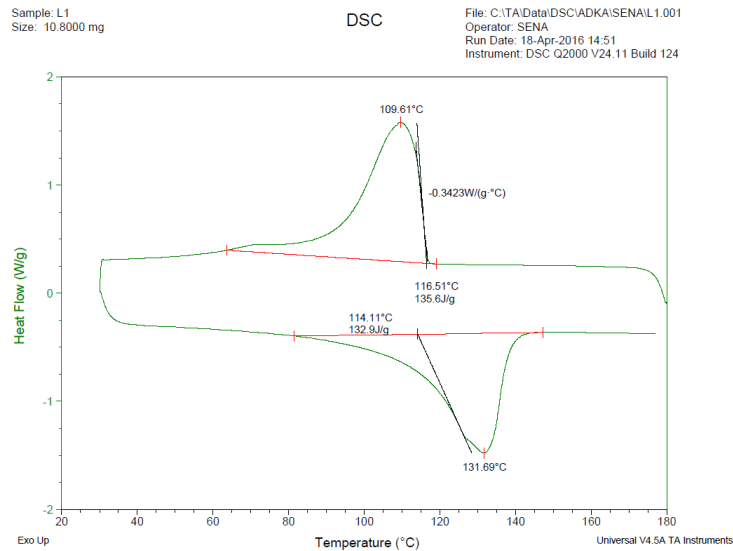
A pipe material correctly tested according to ISO9080 for up to 9000h at 80°C without knee gives a statistically valid extrapolation at 20°C of 50 years

σ Burst Stress MPa

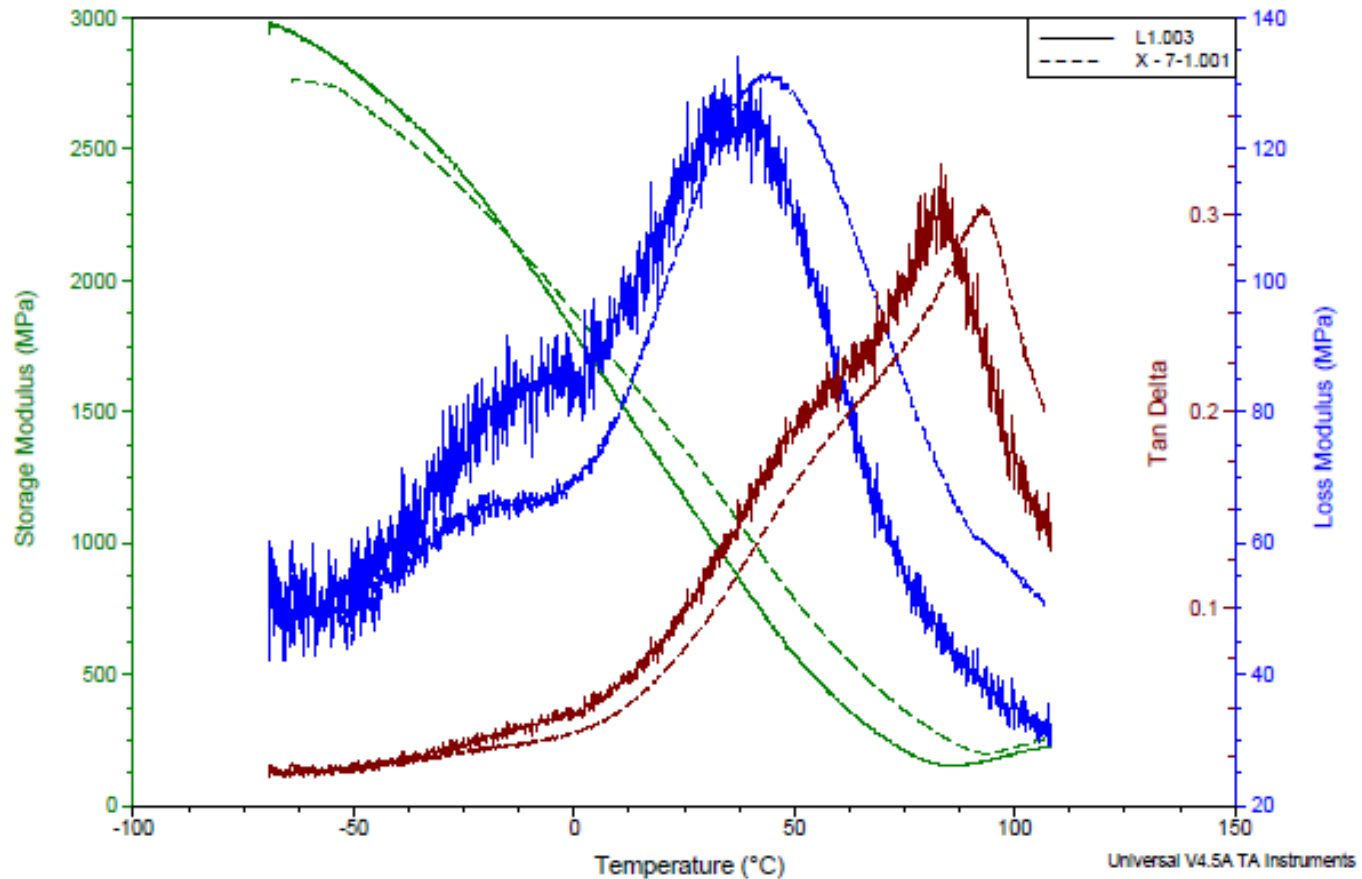


Designation of material	MRS at 50 years and 20°C Mpa	Maximum allowable hydrostatic design stress, σ - Mpa
PE 100	10	8
PE 80	8	6.3
PE 63	6.3	5

Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)



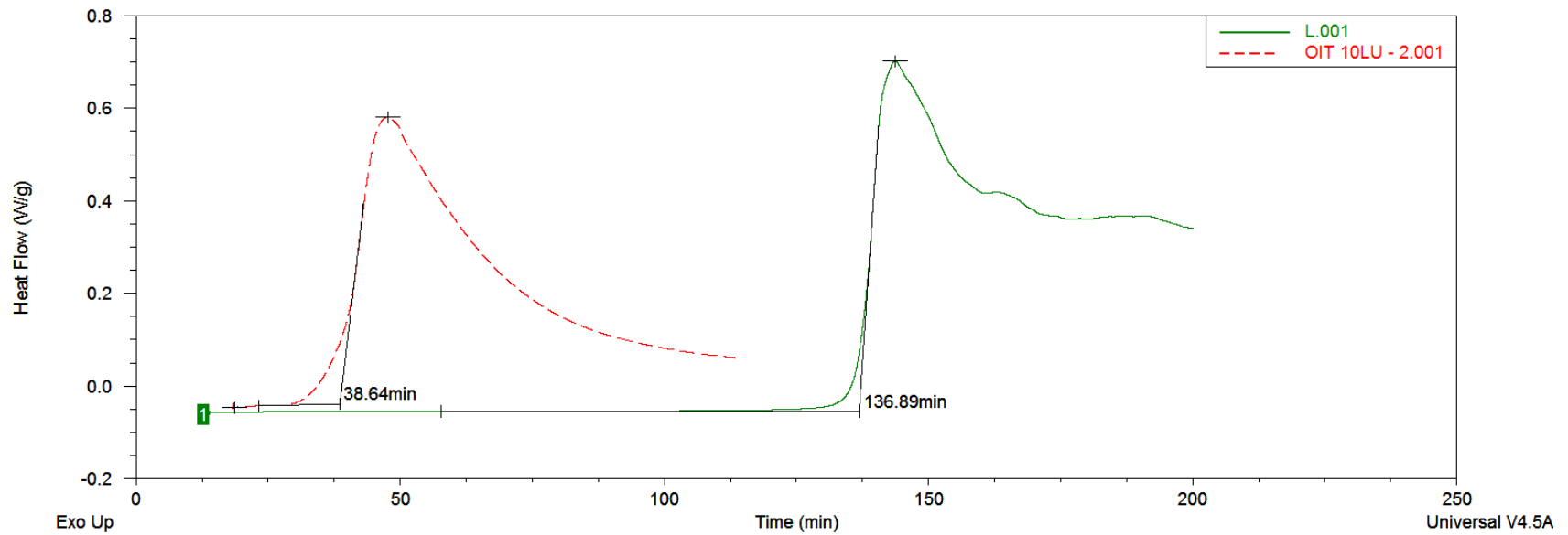
Dynamic Mechanical Analysis (DMA)



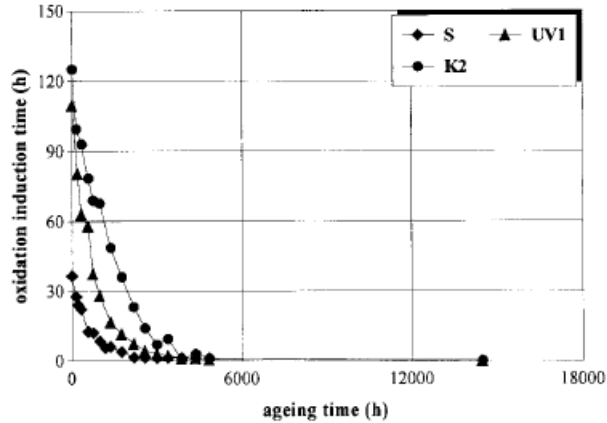
PE Pipe Properties

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Standard</i>	<i>PE 80</i>	<i>PE 100</i>
Minimum Required Stress, MRS	EN ISO 9080	8 MPa	10 MPa
Density to 23° C	ISO 1183	0.94 g/cm ³	0.95 g/cm ³
Melt mass- flow rate (MFR)	EN ISO 1133	± 20% RM	± 20% RM
Min. Tensile strength	EN ISO 6259	15 MPa	19
Elongation at break	EN ISO 6259	350 %	350 %
Oxidation induction time - OIT	ISO 11357-6	>20 min	>20 min
Hydrostatic strength 20°C, 100 h	EN ISO 1167	10 MPa	12.4 MPa
Hydrostatic strength 80°C, 165 h	EN ISO 1167	4.6 MPa	5.5 MPa
Hydrostatic strength 80°C, 1000 h	EN ISO 1167	4 MPa	5 MPa
Resistance to slow crack growth e ≤ 5mm – Cone test	ISO 13480	s ≤ 10 mm/day	s ≤ 10 mm/day
Resistance to slow crack growth e > 5 mm – Notch test	EN ISO 13479	SDR 11 – 8 bar	SDR 11 – 9.2 bar
Resistance to rapid crack propagation – Critical pressure P _c	ISO 13477	1.5 MOP	1.5 MOP
Longitudinal reversion	EN ISO 2505	≤ 3%	≤ 3%

Oxidation Induction Time (OIT)

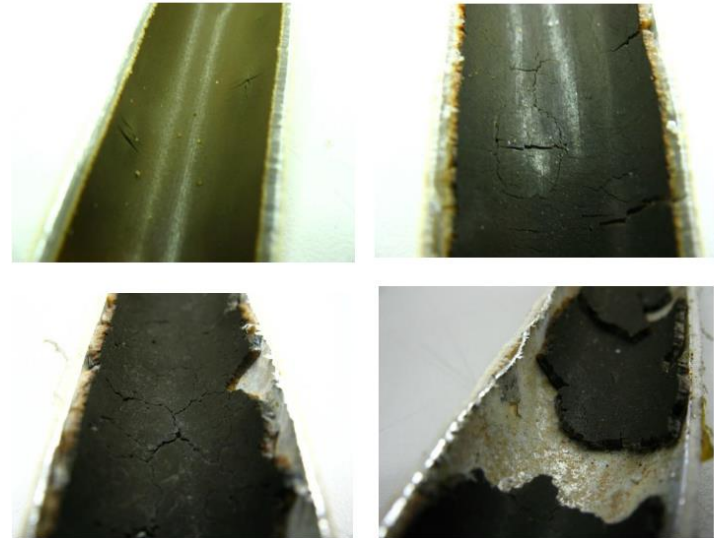


High Temperature Condition

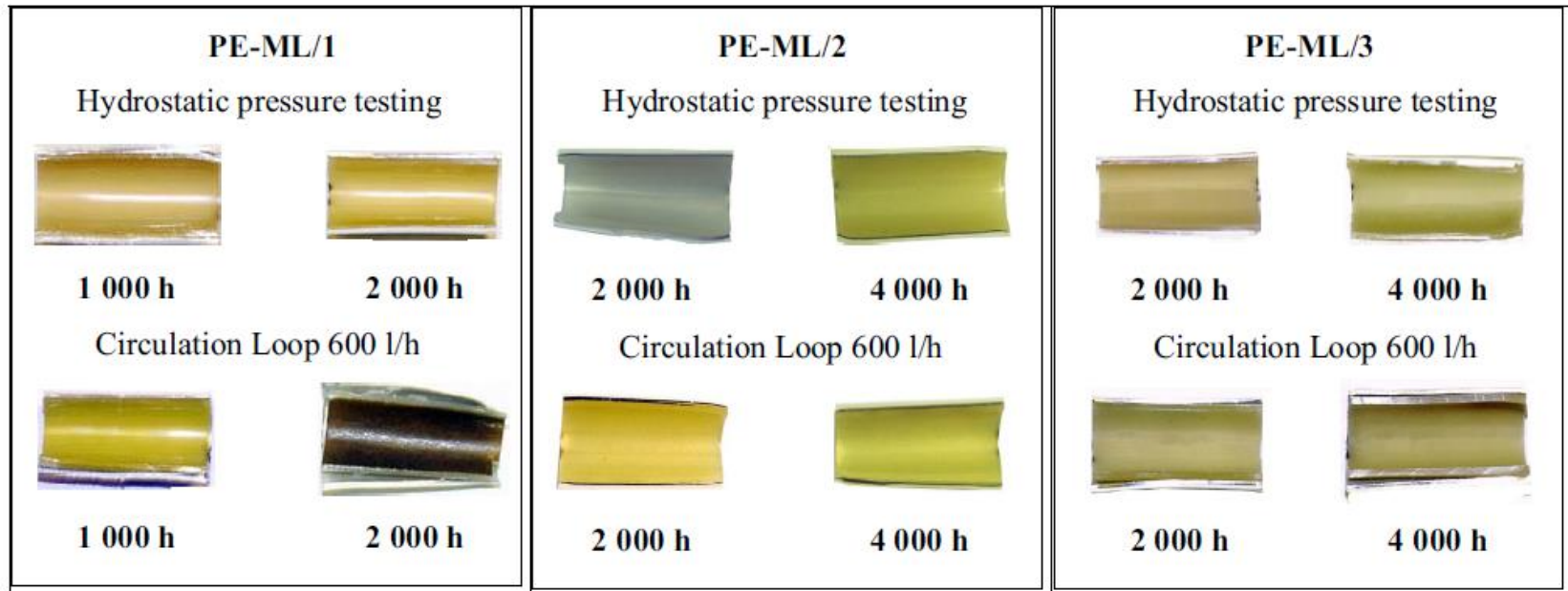


OIT at 170 °C versus ageing time in hot water at 105 °C

Ref. :[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0141-3910\(98\)00048-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0141-3910(98)00048-2).



Test Method on Life Time



PE-ML/1		PE-ML/2		PE-ML/3	
Hydrostatic	Circulation	Hydrostatic	Circulation	Hydrostatic	Circulation
>100 years	11 years	>100 years	49 years	>100 years	34 years

Ref.: Andersson Ulrika, Bodycote Polymer AB ,Plastic pipe conference , Milan 2004

Conculsion

- Validation of a material based on ISO 9080 is time consuming
- Limitation on cross linked materials due to welding process
- Antioxidants wash out very soon in high temperature
- More collaboration and academic research

For technical support and questions contact us:
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Thank you!