

High-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe

Polyethylene (PE) is the most common plastic and is a thermoplastic polymer. It has low strength and rigidity but high impact strength and ductility and low friction. It is highly waterproof.

PE is produced by polymerising ethylene monomers using different catalysts (typically metal chlorides or metal oxides). Different densities can be obtained with different properties. Multiple additives are also used to obtain different grades and properties of PE. PE is thermoformed into moulds or extruded.

High-density polyethylene (HDPE) has improved strength and durability. HDPE pipes are usually used for high pressure systems and are typically larger than LDPE pipes.

Category Plastics

Type High Density Polyethylene

Functional kg unit

Specific heat 1555 J/(kg·K)

Density 940 kg/m³

Common uses

High-pressure pipes

Process name

HDPE, extruded pipe (custom)

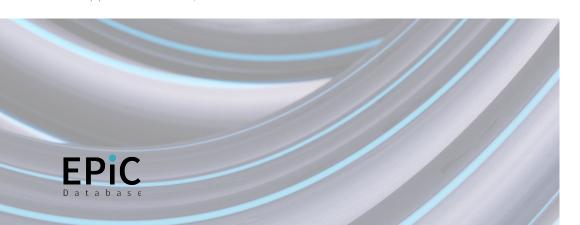
Input-output sector

Polymer Product Manufacturing

Further information

doi.org/10.26188/5da5552ee9ccf

Material variations	Unit	Energy (MJ/unit)	Water (L/unit)	GHG emissions (kgCO₂e/unit)
High-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe	kg	135	130	5.6
HDPE pipe - 32 mm inner dia., 1.88 mm thickness	m	12.3	11.9	0.5
HDPE pipe - 63 mm inner dia., 3.75 mm thickness	m	47.7	46.1	2.0
HDPE pipe - 125 mm inner dia., 7.35 mm thickness	m	188	181	7.8
HDPE pipe - 250 mm inner dia., 14.71 mm thickness	m	752	726	31
HDPE pipe - 500 mm inner dia., 29.41 mm thickness	m	3 007	2 903	124
HDPF pipe - 800 mm inner dia., 47.06 mm thickness	m	7 698	7 433	318

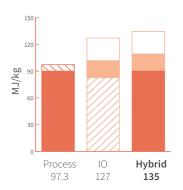


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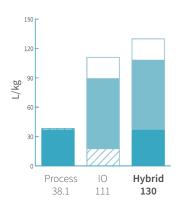


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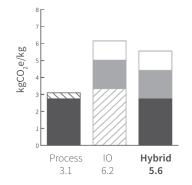


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GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

