

15th meeting
of ECDSO-g Coordination Platform

17 May 2023, Tbilisi

Role of DSOs in decarbonization

Karolina Čegir, Senior Gas Expert, Energy Community Secretariat

The first climate-neutral continent

by 2050

At least 55% less

net greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels

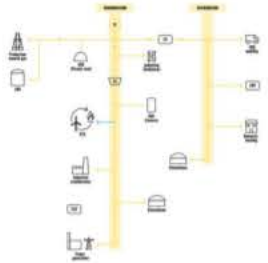
3 billion

additional trees to be planted in the EU by 2030

Decarbonisation =
Non-fossil fuels =
Non-fossil gas =
Renewable gases,
synthetic gases =
Biomethane, hydrogen

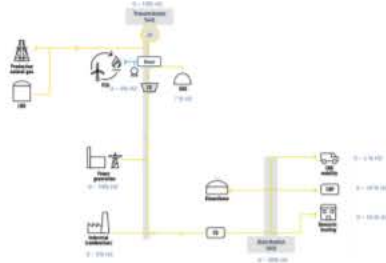
Energy transition =
Energy systems changes

Today

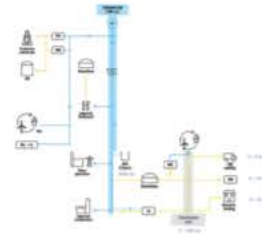


Short-term/Mid-term*

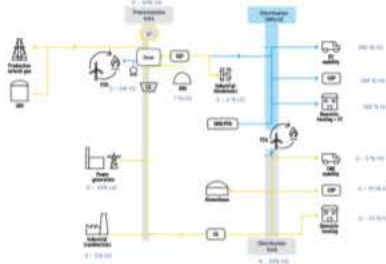
Delivering H2NG at TSO and DSO levels



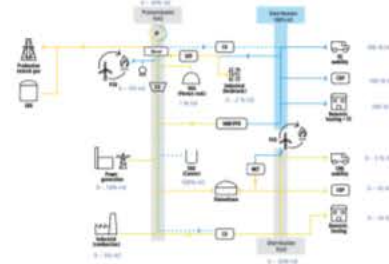
Delivering NG and H2 at TSO level and H2NG at DSO level



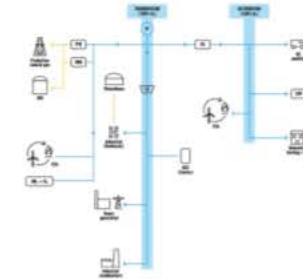
Delivering H2NG at TSO and DSO level, plus H2 at DSO level



Delivering H2NG at TSO and DSO level, and H2 at DSO and TSO level



Long-term*



Note: In some regions, the injection on H2 could be switched to H2 backbones. The NG demand is expected to decrease

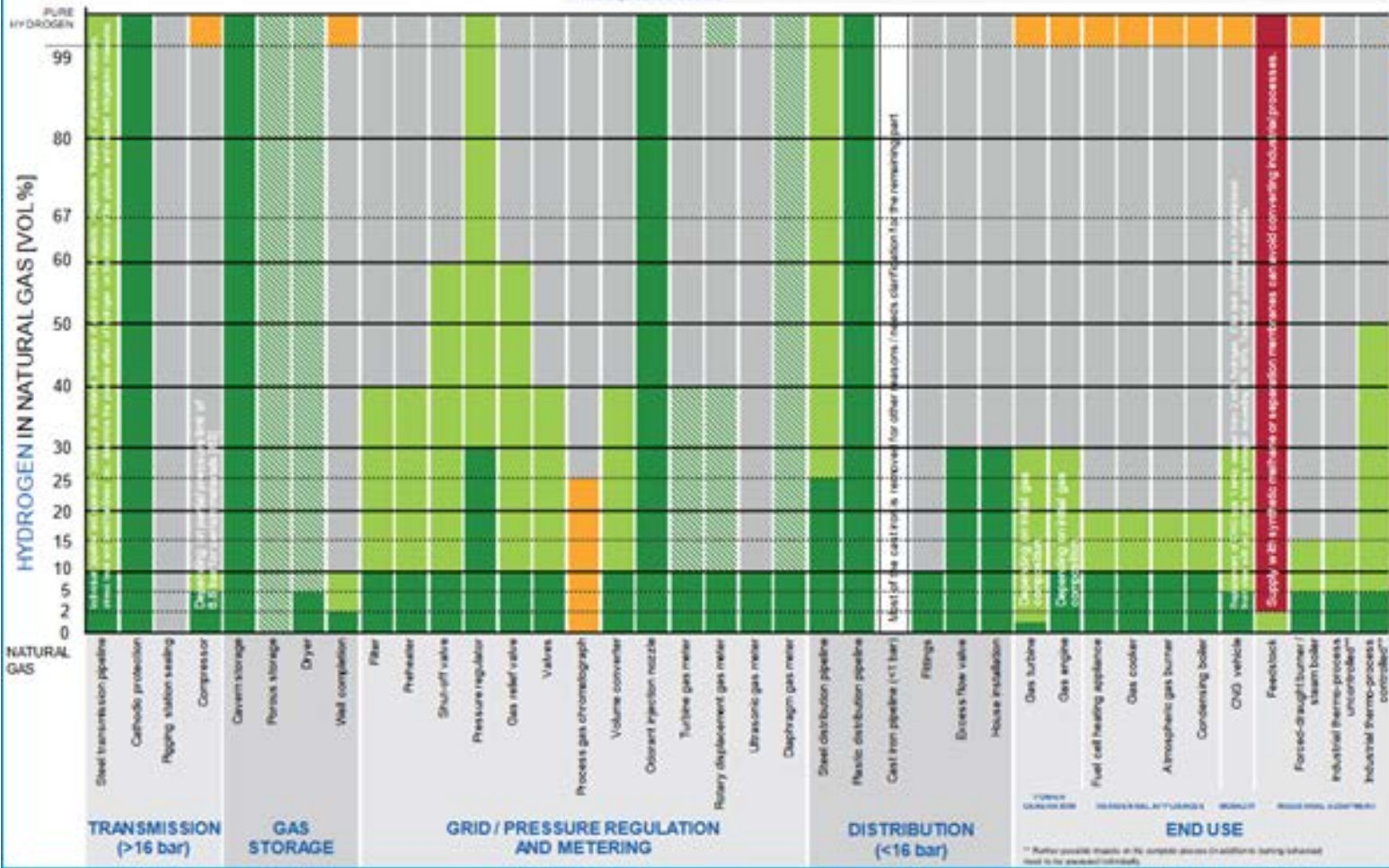
*They could be combined depending on region's requirements



OVERVIEW OF AVAILABLE TEST RESULTS* AND REGULATORY LIMITS FOR HYDROGEN ADMISSION INTO THE EXISTING NATURAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE AND END USE

■ No significant issues or available studies
■ Mostly positive results from available studies¹. Modifications or other measures may be needed
■ Technically feasible, requires modifications or other measures or equipment expected
■ Currently not technically feasible
■ Insufficient information on impact of hydrogen, R&D required
■ Conflicting references were found. R&D clarification required

*This assessment is based on information from R&D projects, codes & standards, manufacturers and H2PCOGAZ member expertise.
 The assessment applies to segments in boldface. Any decision to inject hydrogen into a gas infrastructure is subject to case by case investigation and local regulatory approval.
¹According to the list of references.



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New gases - Gas quality issues

Natural Gas

CH₄ 80-95%
 CO₂ 1-2%
 N₂ 1-5%
 O₂ 10-100 ppm
 H₂ traces
 S 5,5 mg/m³

Component	Agricultural waste	Landfills	Industrial waste
Methane CH ₄	50-80	50-80	50-70
Carbon dioxide CO ₂	30-50	20-50	30-50
Hydrogen sulphide H ₂ S	0.70	0.10	0.80
Hydrogen H ₂	0-2	0-5	0-2
Nitrogen N ₂	0-1	0-3	0-1
Oxygen O ₂	0-1	0-1	0-1
Carbon monoxide CO	0-1	0-1	0-1
Ammonia NH ₃	Traces	Traces	Traces
Siloxanes	Traces	Traces	Traces
Water H ₂ O	Saturation	Saturation	Saturation

Biogas

1 cal = 4,19 J
 1 PJ = 3,6 TWh
 1 kWh = 3,6 MJ
 1 MJ = 0,2778 kWh

kWh....Energy Units
= solution for all?

Wobbe Index (WI or I_w)

$$I_w = \frac{V_C}{\sqrt{G_S}}$$

← High calorific value
← Specific gas gravity

$$G_S = \frac{\rho_{STP}}{\rho_{air,STP}} = \frac{M}{M_{air}}$$

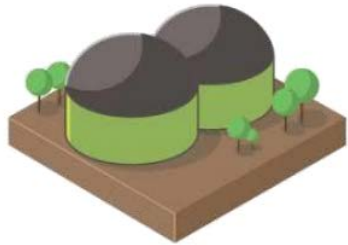
the combustion energy output

Blending
 2% 10%.....100%

Reaction with sulphur...

Hydrogen

Biomethane production site
(with typical treatment technology
for small/mid size sites)



Typical x400 factor
Long term development of
biomethane will significantly affect
gas quality in the long run

H₂S treatment requires oxygen injection
for an efficient operation of activated
carbon. Residual oxygen content generally
lies between **1000 and 4000 ppm mol**

Oxygen decrease:
Additional costs for biomethane producers

Or

Oxygen increase:
Change of national, and international gas standards

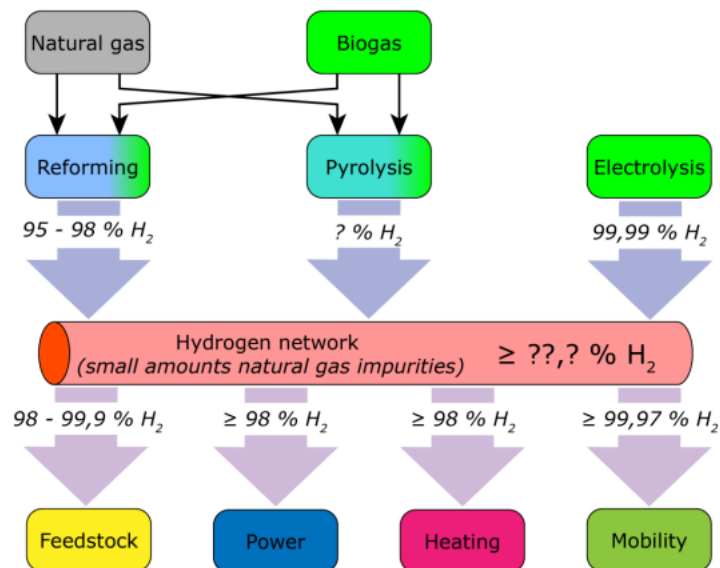
BUT:

Oxygen in UGS?
“Oxygen unfriendly” specific industrial customers?

Issue of:

Fluctuation in biomethane production
Tracking gas quality along the route
Biomethane at interconnection points

Hydrogen specification Challenges to be solved



Draft Technical specification

CEN TC 234/WG11: Hydrogen used in rededicated gas systems

Origin	Component / Physico-chemical Property	Value
H ₂ Generation	Hydrogen	$\geq 98 \text{ mol-\%}$
	Sum of Inerts (e.g. N ₂ , He, Ar)	$\leq 2,0 \text{ mol-\%}$
	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	$\leq 20 \text{ }\mu\text{mol/mol}$
	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	$\leq 20 \text{ }\mu\text{mol/mol}$
	Ammonia	$\leq 13 \text{ }\mu\text{mol/mol}$
	Halogenated compounds	$\leq 0,05 \text{ }\mu\text{mol/mol}$
Ubiquitary	Water	$\leq 249 \text{ }\mu\text{mol/mol}$ @ MOP $\leq 10 \text{ bar}$
		$\leq 62 \text{ }\mu\text{mol/mol}$ @ MOP $> 10 \text{ bar}$
NG Infra	Oxygen	$\leq 1 \text{ mol-\%}$
		$\leq 0,001 \text{ mol-\%}$ if attached to UGS
NG Infra	Hydrocarbon dew point (HC DP)	$\leq -2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ @ $1 \leq p \leq 70 \text{ bar}$
	Gaseous Hydrocarbons	$\leq 2,0 \text{ mol-\%}$
	Total sulfur (<i>non-odorised hydrogen</i>)	$\leq 7 \text{ }\mu\text{mol/mol}$
	Particulate concentration	Technical free
	Wobbe-Index (<i>min: 2% N₂, max: 100% H₂</i>)	40,09 – 45,88 MJ/m ³ (15,15)
	Upper heating value (<i>min 2% N₂, max: 2% CH₄</i>)	11,86 – 12,10 MJ/m ³ (15,15)

Hydrogen shall not contain solid, liquid or gaseous material that might interfere with the integrity or operation of pipes or any gas appliance

Source:ENTSOG PM WS 2022

Producers:

Size

Location

Source

Variety of users:

Transport

Heating

Electricity

production

Chemical

industry....

Safety issues

Impact to

pipe materials

meter devices

turbines

compressors

Boilers

Liquefaction / Compression

Specific consumers....

New gases - Market / Regulatory issues



Producers of green
hydrogen =
gas producers?
Storage of
electricity?

All colors of hydrogen

Injections to network / storage

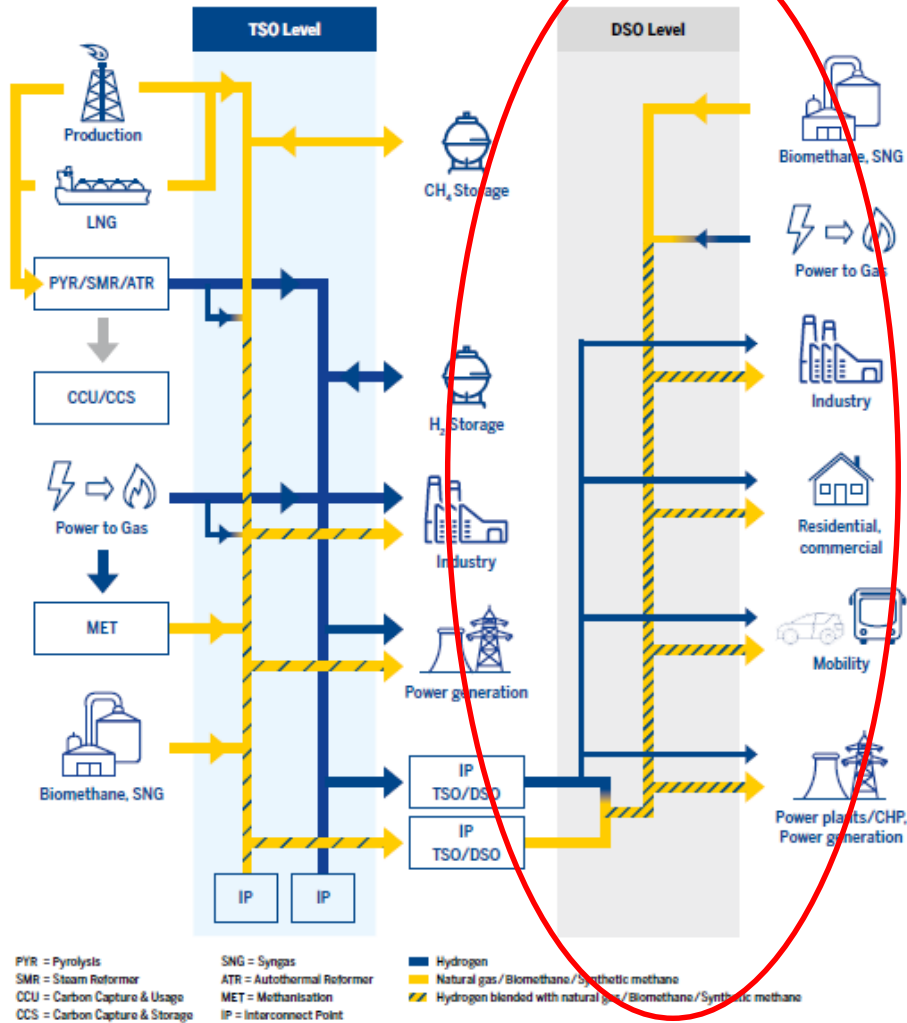
network balancing

Proof of
sustainability

Role of system
operators/producers

Guarantees of
origins

DSO-TSO relationships



Transmission - distribution

Injections to a distribution network

Distribution network balancing

Role of DSOs

DSO-TSO relationships

Gas Package amendments



Hydrogen and natural gas

Blending? 100% hydrogen? When?

New infrastructure? Repurposing?

Infrastructure developments – TEN-E revision (PCI/PECI/PMI)

New operators? New institutions?

In the EU adoption procedure / in the EnC Decarbonisation Roadmap