

### *Gas Quality The effects of hydrogen on Wobbe Index*

Joint CEN-ENTSOG Workshop on Wobbe Index and Gross Calorific Value in the European gas value chain

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**Storage of surplus of renewable energy** 



# Sharp growing of renewable power generation

- Peak power production generates curtailments
- Renewable power is intermittent

### Need for power storage

### Different technologies available

 Many of them under development

#### Hydrogen is an option



Source: World Energy Council, 2016



# Allow long term storage and transport of surplus of renewable energy

### Hydrogen is an energy vector

### **Different utilization options:**

- Use in hydrogen application: heat, mobility, raw material, ...
- To transform in another fuel: methane, methanol, liquid fuels
- Injection into the natural gas network

# Why injecting hydrogen in the natural gas grids?





Reasons behind injection of hydrogen in the natural gas grid

Allow to use the large storage and transmission capacity of natural gas networks

The natural gas infrastructures already exist and their capillarity along European territory allows connecting almost any production-utilization point

Natural gas infrastructure operators and associations are strongly committed to support the integration of renewable gases in their grids

**Contribution to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint of natural** gas utilization



# Hydrogen main combustion properties vs natural gas (pipeline/LNG origin):

	<b>Pipeline NG</b>	LNG	H <sub>2</sub>
Hs (MJ/m <sup>3</sup> )	39.67	41.26	12.10
WI (MJ/m <sup>3</sup> )	50.73	52.35	45.88
Rel. Density	0.6114	0.6211	0.0696

(15°C/15°C conditions)

- Higher combustion velocity
- Higher flame temperature in stoichiometric combustion

#### Effect of adding hydrogen to natural gas



**Pipeline natural gas** LNG 50 50 45 45 GN ( d = 0.555 d = 0.555 5% H2 ( 40 40 GN 🔵 10% H2 5% H2 🔵 G20 G20 15% H2 10% H2 d = 0.700 d = 0.700 15% H2 🔘 20%H2 🤇 35 35 -25% H2 C 20%H2 🔘 30% H2 G222 [EmJ(M] VHH [£m/lm] VHH 25% H2 🔘 G222 35% H2 30% H2 30 30 35% H2 40% H2 40% H2 🔘 45% H2 🤇 45% H2 50% H2 🔘 50% H2 🔘 55% H2 🔘 25 25 55% H2 🔘 60% H2 🔘 60% H2 65% H2 🔘 65% H2 🔘 70% H2 🔘 70% H2 🔘 20 20 75% H2 🔘 75% H2 🔘 80% H2 🔘 80% H2 🔘 85% H2 🔵 85% H2 🔘 15 15 90% H2 🌘 90% H2 🔵 95% H2 🌘 95% H2 🌘 H2 🔵 H2 🔵 10 10 5 5 35 40 45 50 55 60 35 40 45 50 55 60 WI [MJ/m<sup>3</sup>] WI [MJ/m<sup>3</sup>]

Red area: CBP natural gas specification limits as reference

Workshop CEN-ENTSOG, Brussels

#### Effect on gas velocity of mixtures





Source: K. Altfeld & D. Pinchbeck (GERG),

Admissible Hydrogen Concentrations in Natural Gas Systems (HIPS The paper), 2013.

Workshop CEN-ENTSOG, Brussels



Many gas applications are able to handle mixtures of natural gas and hydrogen without significant problems

**Research has demonstrate that many residential and commercial appliances can handle up to 30** % hydrogen without safety concerns

Industrial application could handle up to 50 % hydrogen without negative impact if proper measurement and control technologies are applied

## Gas turbines and gas engines are probably the most sensitive applications

Manufacturers and researchers are investigating new technologies to address this

#### Conclusions



# Hydrogen reduces Wobbe index and calorific value of natural gas when mixed with it

- Reduction depends on natural gas composition

Not only WI/GCV is affected

# Acceptable concentrations of hydrogen are different today for different end uses

#### Many consequences of hydrogen admixtures are qualitatively rather similar to gas natural fluctuations



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