



A step towards the hydrogen economy
by using the existing natural gas grid
(the NATURALHY-project)

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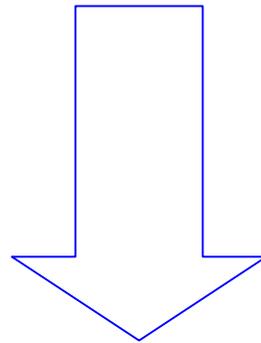


Main political drivers towards H2

- Improvement of the energy security
- Reduction of the CO₂-emission (Kyoto, $\geq 8\%$ reduction by 2010)
- Improvement of region air quality



The transition to the hydrogen-economy will be lengthy, costly and will require significant R&D



PRACTICAL STRATEGY

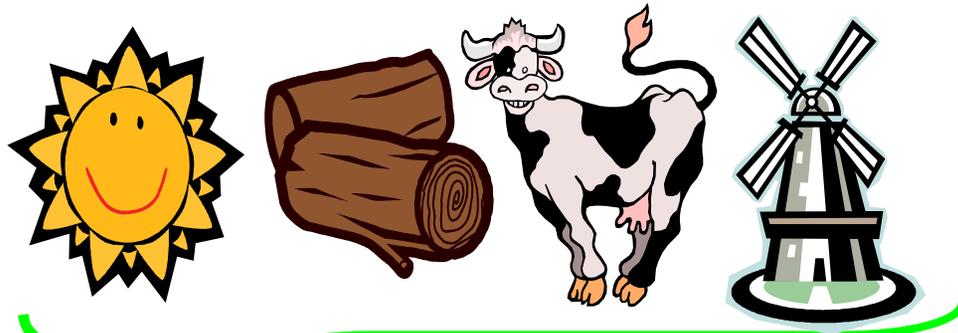


Opportunity for natural gas

Smooth and short term introduction of H₂ into the society at **relatively low costs** by using the existing **widespread** natural gas system for mixtures of natural gas and H₂

However,: NATURALHY-project

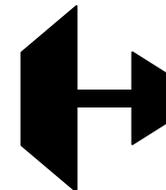
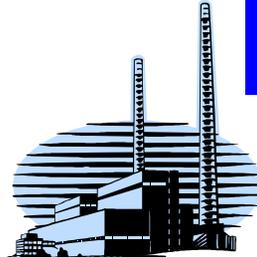
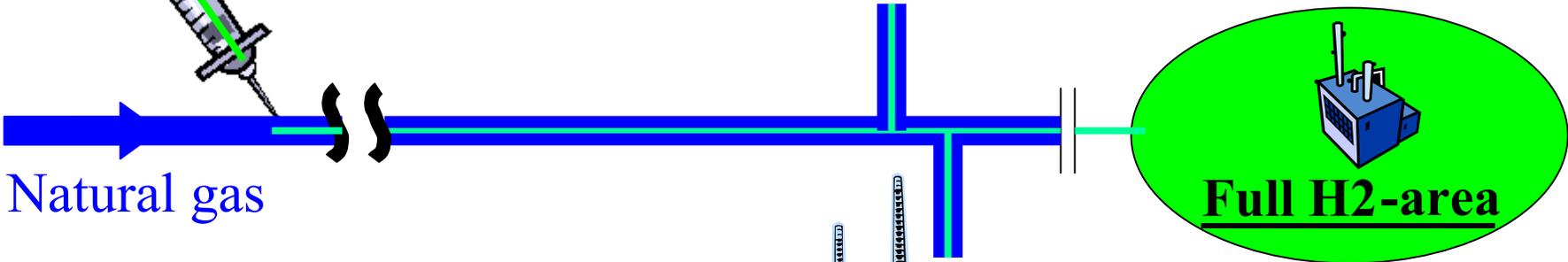
The NATURALHY approach



H₂



Natural gas





Adding H₂ to natural gas effects the physical and chemical properties and might have impact on:

- Safety aspects of transmission – distribution - end use
- Pipeline durability
- Pipeline integrity
- End user appliances' performance



The main objective:

Preparing for the hydrogen economy by identifying and removing the potential barriers regarding the introduction of hydrogen into the society, using the existing natural gas system as a catalyst



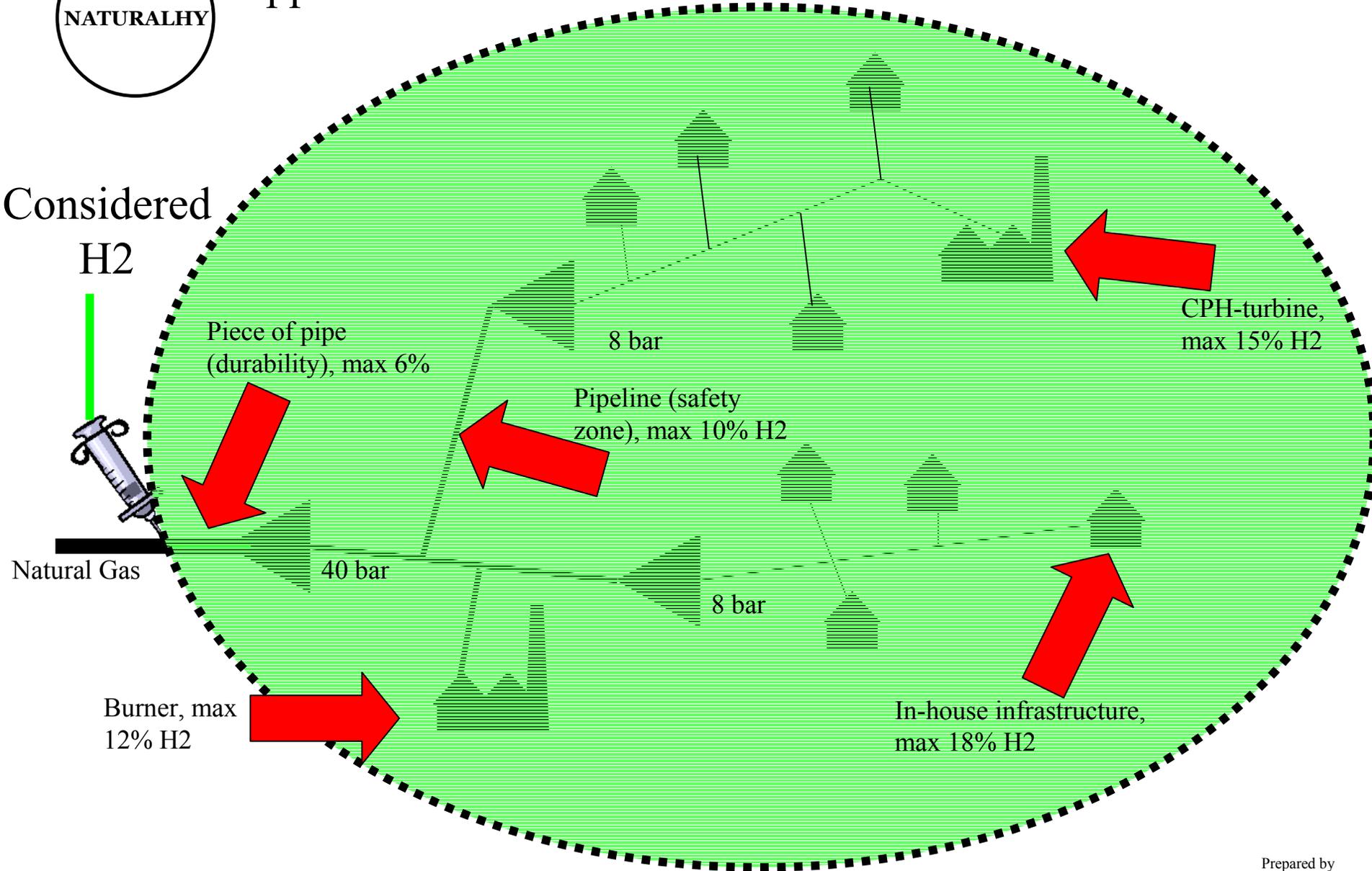
Main Deliverables:

- Assessment tool
- Membranes for H₂ separation
- Socio-Economic and LC Assessments
- Enthusiasm of the stakeholders

Example of the outcome of an assessment by the Decision Support Tool

NATURALHY

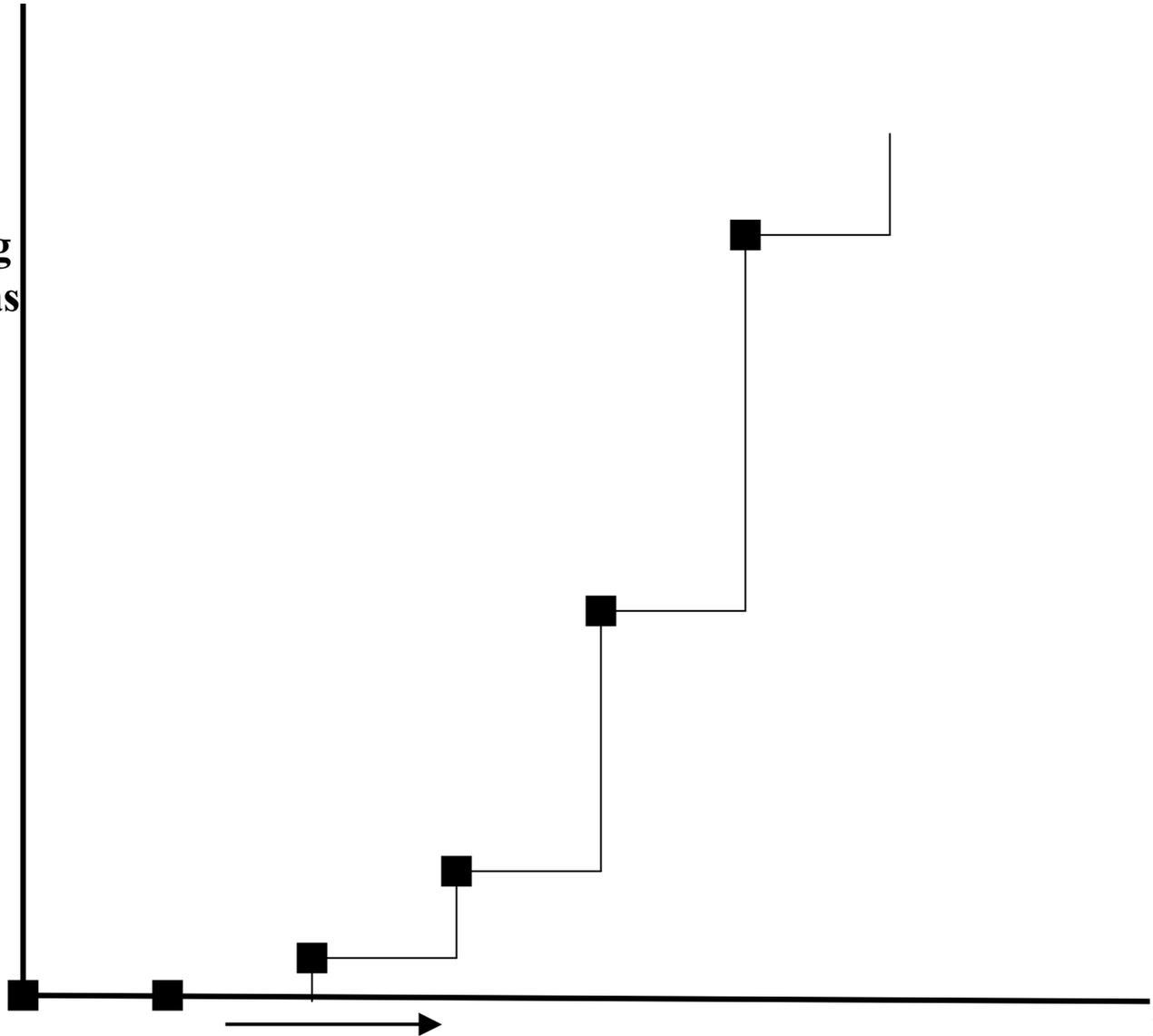
Considered
H2





NATURALHY

**Costs to overcome the
consequences of adding
hydrogen to natural gas**



% of hydrogen added to the natural gas



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Characteristics

- 39 European partners, including 15 from the gas-business
- Integrated Project within FP6
- Project budget 17.3 M€, EC-grant 11 M€
- Start 01-05-2004, duration 5 years



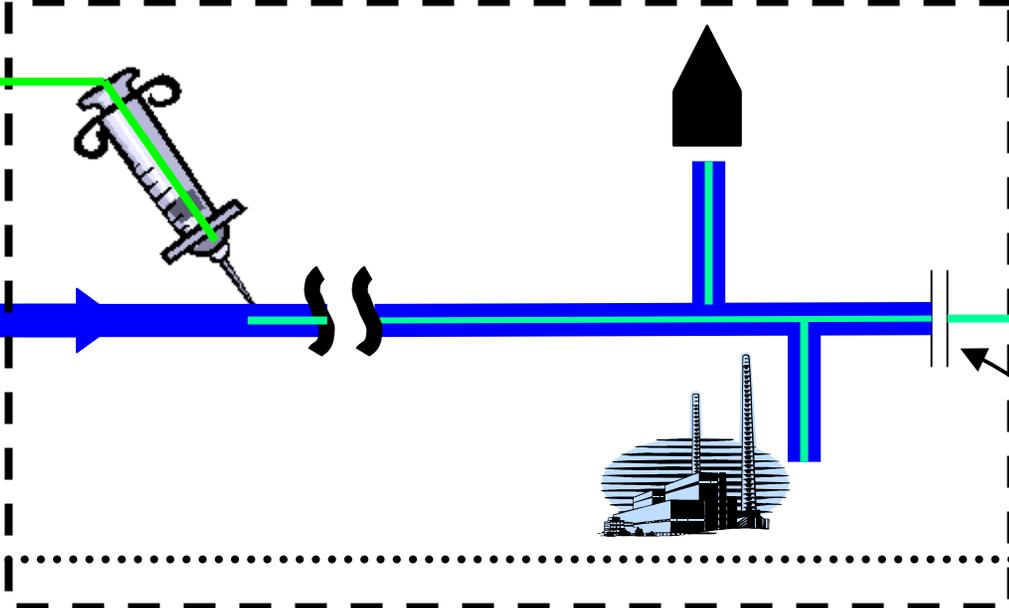
Socio-economic & LCA

Dissemination (in cooperation with HYSAFE)

Collaboration with HYWAYS (roadmap development)

H2-production

Natural gas production



Full H2-area

Durability

Safety

Performance

H2-Membranes

Integrity

Standards and norms



Parties

Gas companies and gas research institutes

GERG

Gasunie

Gaz de France

Statoil

DEPA

Naturgas Midt-Nord

IGDAS

TRANSCO

DBI

Shell Hydrogen

IFP

Total

BP

ISQ

DGC



Parties (continued)

Manufacturers and consultants

CSM CMI TOG GE/PII CETH SAVIKO Exergia SQS

Universities and Institutes

Technical University Berlin

National Technical University of Athens

Leeds University

Loughborough University

Högskolan i Borås

TUBITAK

University of Warwick

Ecole Nationale d'ingenieur de Metz

Norwegian University of Science and Technology

NEN COGEN ECN HSE TNO CEA PLANET



Project organisation:

3 Committees to manage the execution

Strategic Advisory Committee





List of members of the Strategic Advisory Group (under development):

Safety: Health Safety Executive, HYSAFE

Energy/natural gas: IGU, IEA, Ruhrgas, ENItecnology, DVGW, IAHE

Policymaking: HYWAYS, EU-Commission, NL Min. of Economics and Environment, EU-Platform for hydrogen and fuel cells, Wuppertal Institute, US Department of Energy, EU-Parliament

Regulations: CEN

Environment: WWF, Bellona

End use: ENGVA



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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Comparison of the main risk aspects of hydrogen versus natural gas

Physical aspect	Impact on risk (H₂-n.g.)
Energy content /m ³	-
Ignition energy	+
Combustible gas/air ratios	+
Combustion velocity	+
Radiation of flames	-
Small leaks	+
Density and diffusivity	-
Total	?

