

European Workshop on Underground Energy Storage, Nov 7<sup>th</sup> 2019, Paris  
Session 1: „Introducing the technologies“

# Technologies status and perspectives of Power-to-Gas in connection with seasonal underground storage

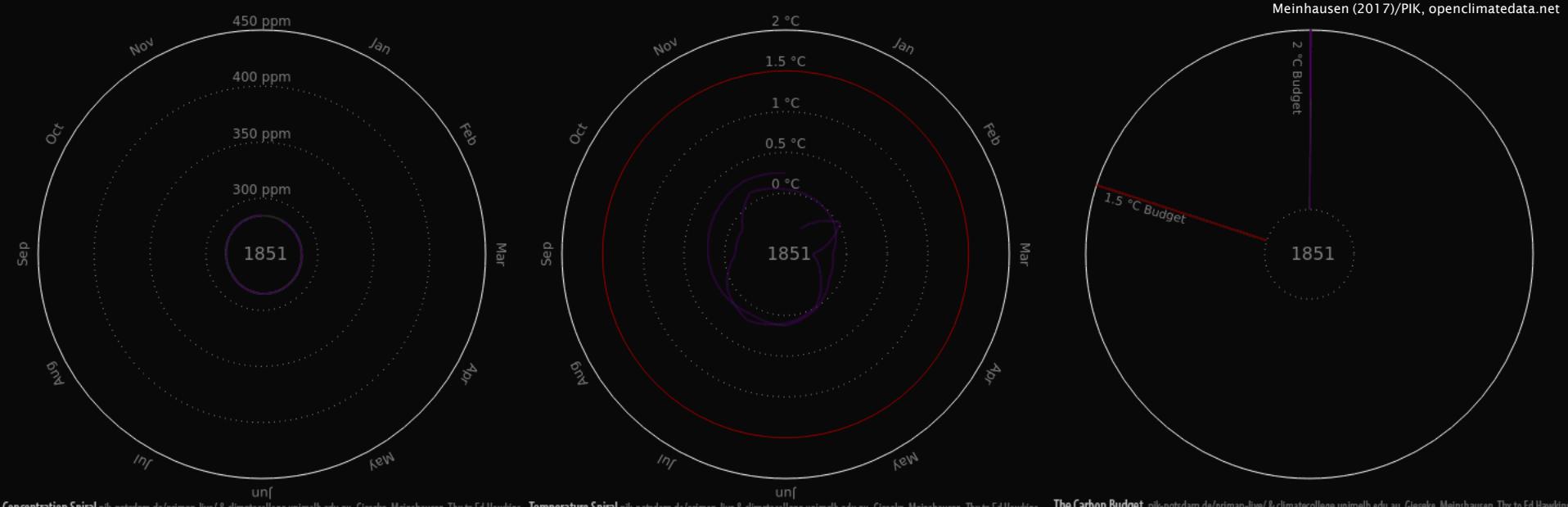
Martin Thema, OTH Regensburg, Research Center on Energy Transmission and Energy Storage (FENES)



# Climate is changing

There is urgent need for action now

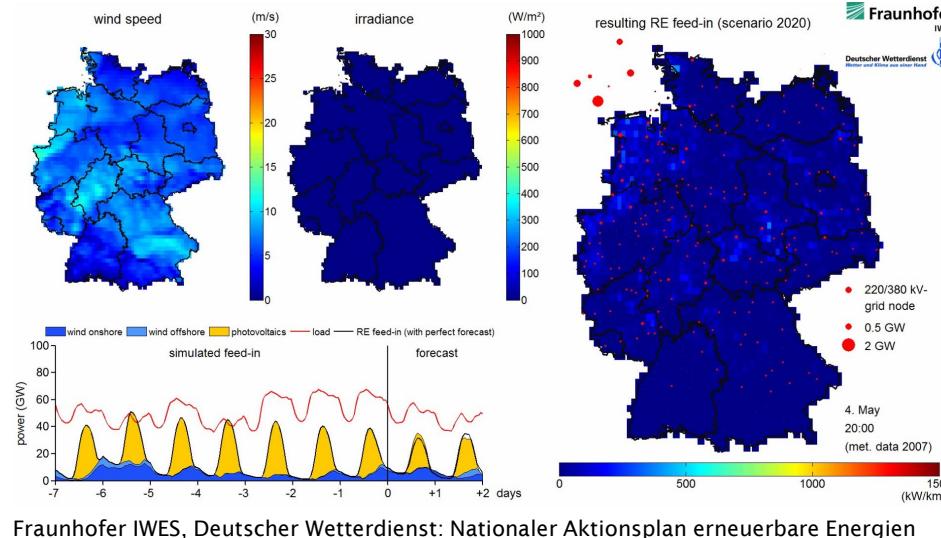
## Causes



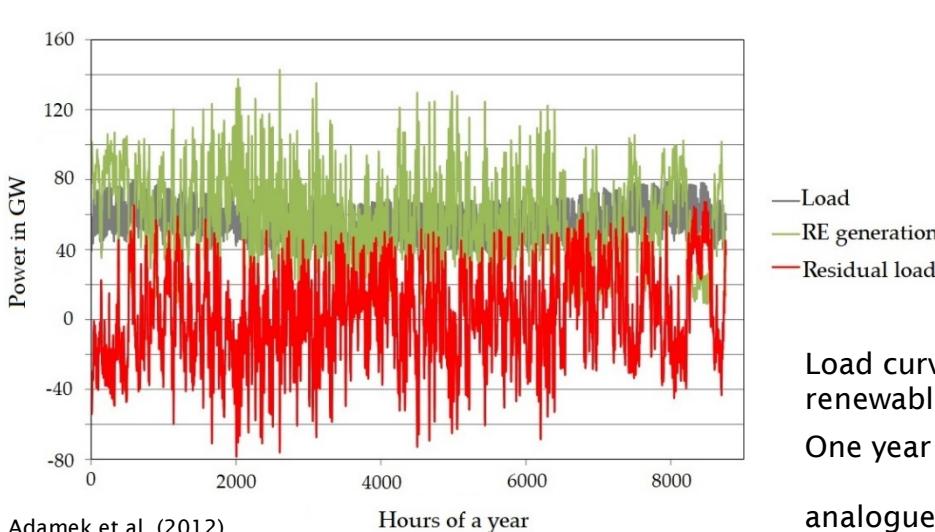
## Effects

# Fluctuations will increase with rising RE-generation

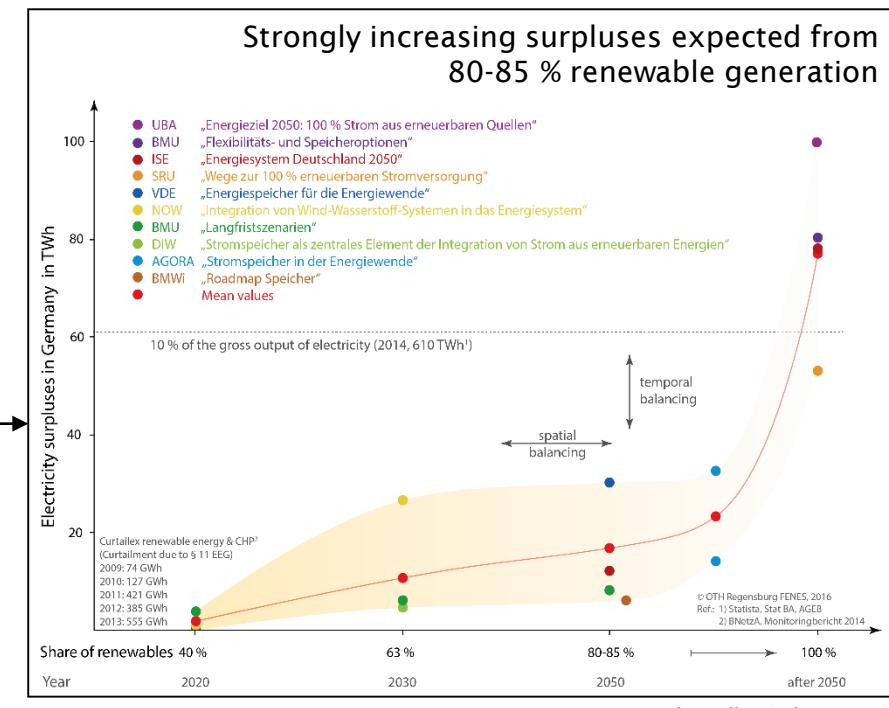
Surpluses or growing challenge for temporal and spatial balancing



Fraunhofer IWES, Deutscher Wetterdienst: Nationaler Aktionsplan erneuerbare Energien



Renewable energy feed-in for a German power system at 39 % RE (IWES/DWD scenario 2020)  
One month: may



Load curves for a German power system fed by 100 % renewable energies.

One year

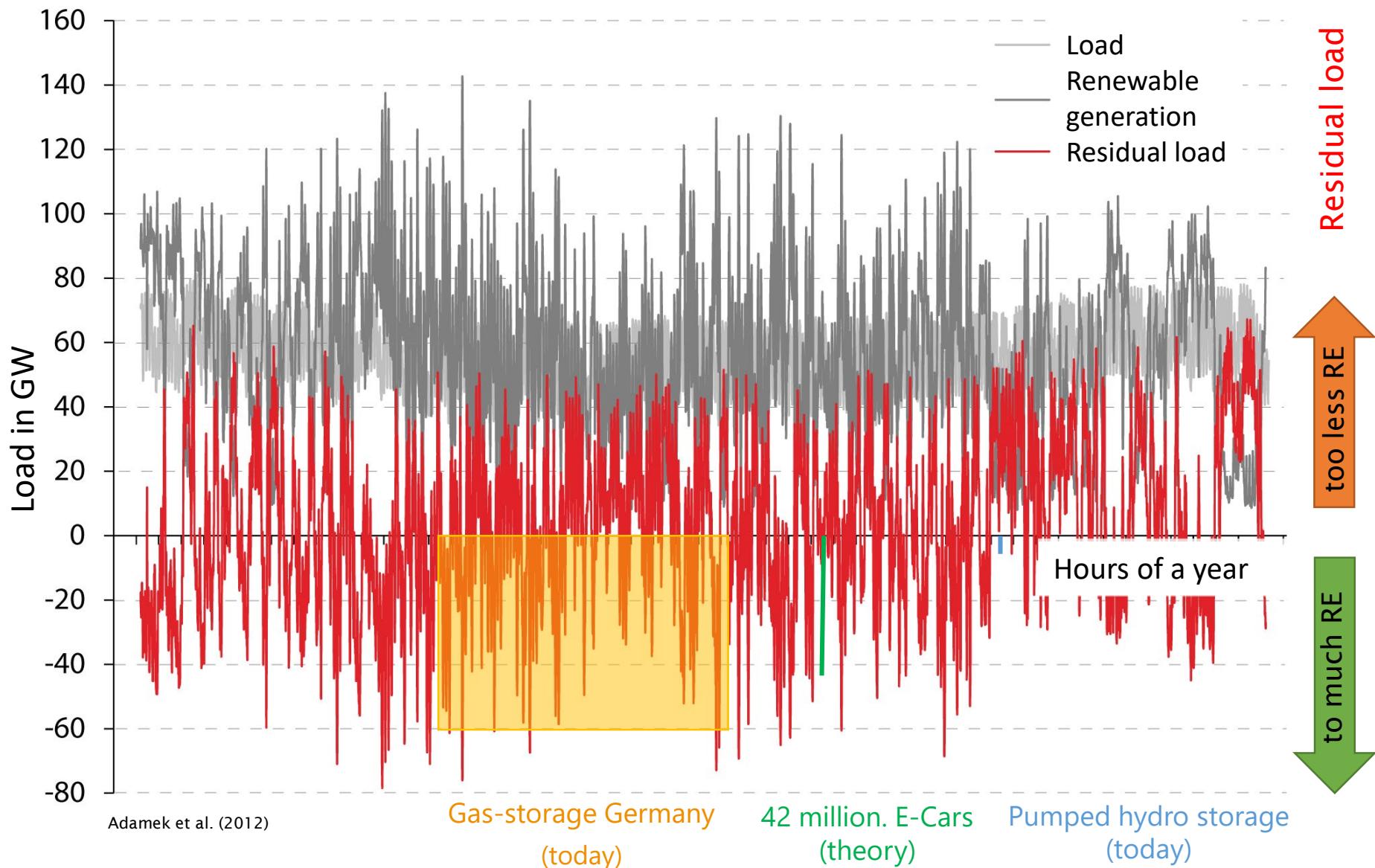
analogue results for other European countries

# Extension of renewable generation alone not sufficient

OTH

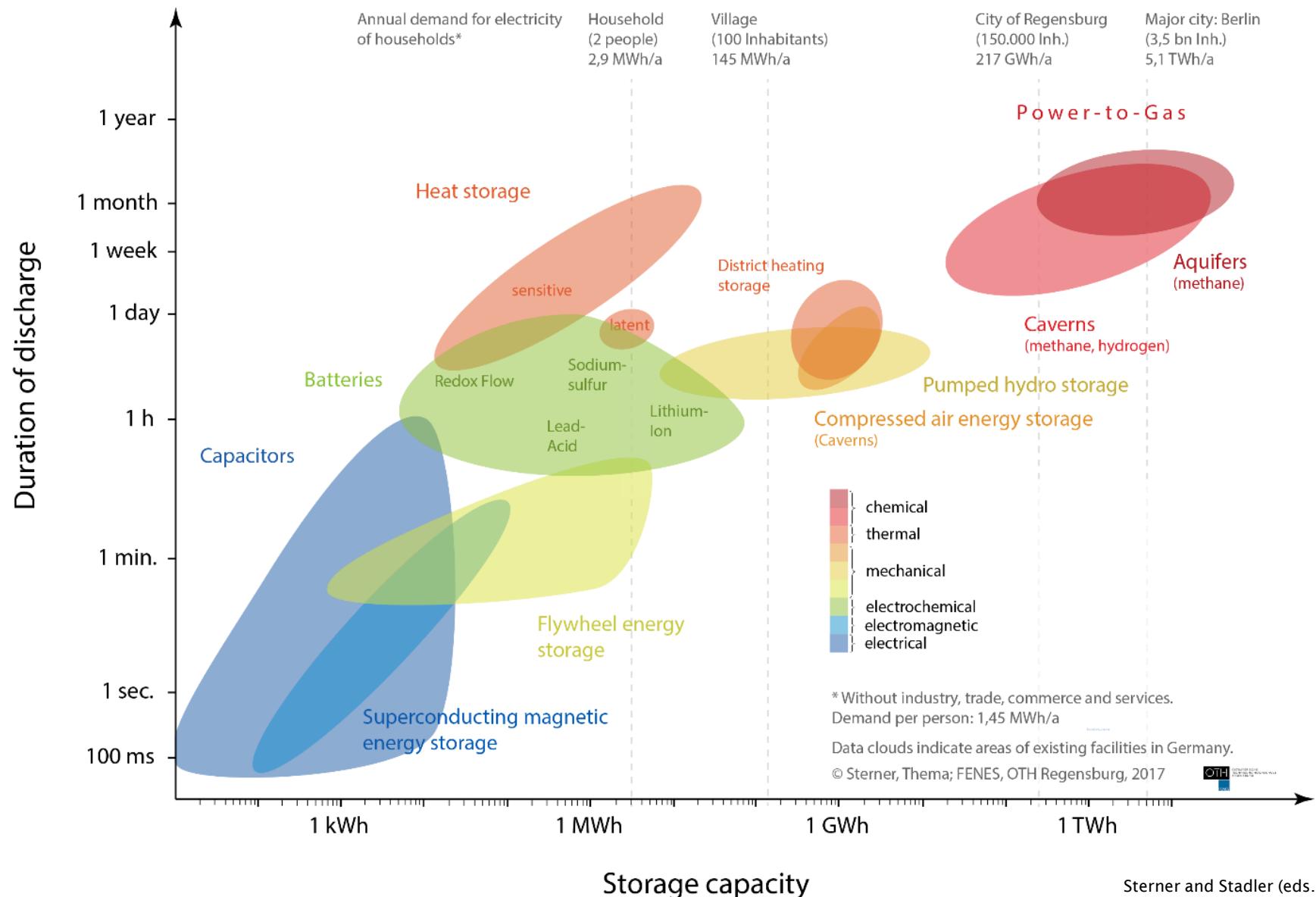
FENES

Intermittent generation will lead to demands for *new* flexibility



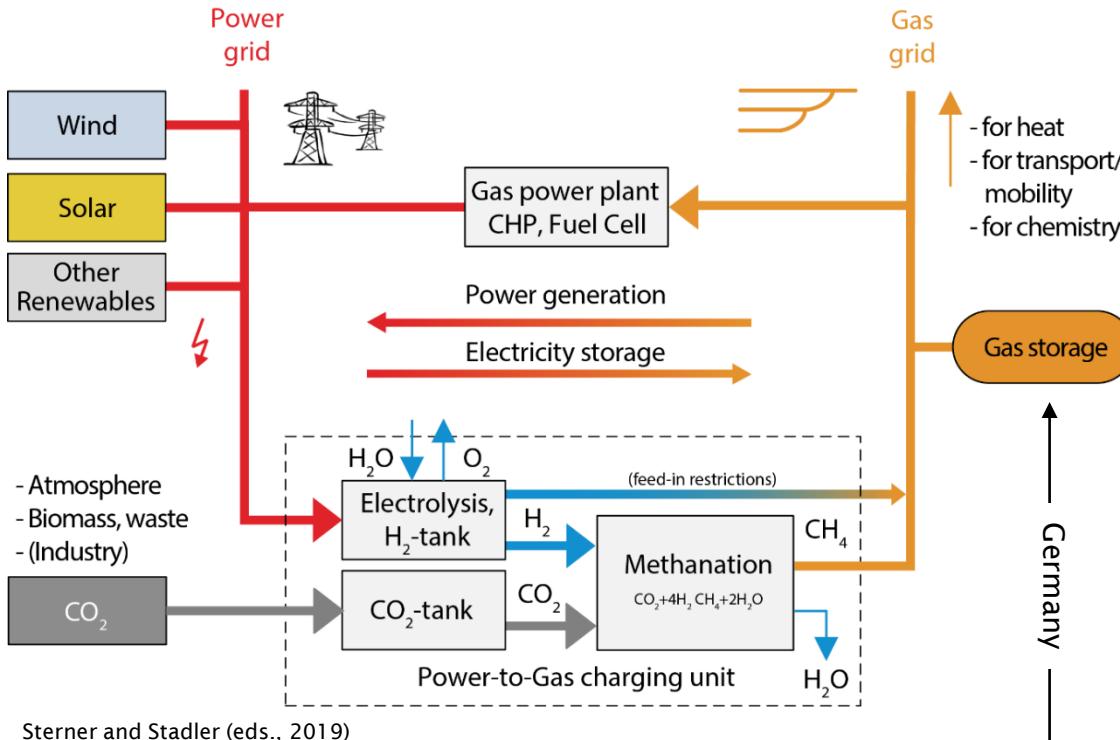
# Energy storage ≠ energy storage: capacity vs. power

Chemical energy storage by far highest capacity per facility



# Power-to-Gas concept

Converting and storing energy in analogy to natures way of energy storage



Type of facility	Total capacity (CH <sub>4</sub> ) (operational, under constr., planned)	TWh	no.
Aquifer	214,45	29	
Crystalline	52,20	1	
Depleted fields	1195,42	121	
Rock cavern	0,10	1	
Salt cavern	370,20	83	
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>1832,37</b>	<b>235</b>	

GIE (2018)



entsog transparency platform: transparency.entsog.eu

Storage technology	Storeable volume (long-term)	Containing	Storage capacity for hydrogen in TWh	Storage capacity for methane in TWh	Long-term available PtG storage capacity in German gas storages.
Pore storage/aquifers	10,8 bn m <sup>3</sup> (V <sub>n</sub> )	--		119	3 Months of power supply from gas storage
Caverns	19,8 bn m <sup>3</sup> (V <sub>n</sub> )	70,3		218	
Sum	30,6 bn m <sup>3</sup> (V <sub>n</sub> )			337	Calculations based on gross calorific values of hydrogen and methane.
Gas storage total 2 Vol.-%-hydrogen	612 m m <sup>3</sup> (V <sub>n</sub> )	2,17			
Gas storage total 10 Vol.-%-hydrogen	3,06 bn m <sup>3</sup> (V <sub>n</sub> )	10,9			

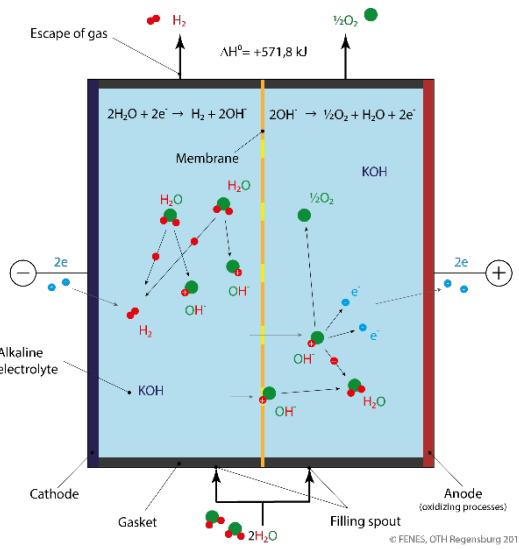
Thema et al. (2016)

# Electrolysis of water

Two technologies dominating: AEL- and PEM-electrolysis

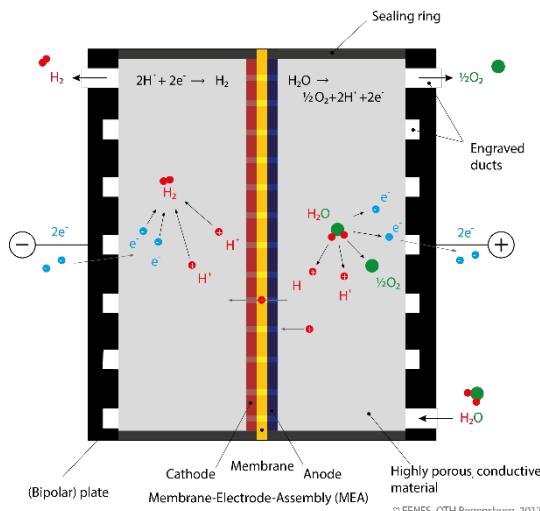
## Alkaline electrolysis (AEL)

- two electrodes separated by a proton-permeable membrane
- alkaline electrolyte

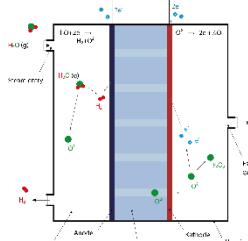


## Membrane electrolysis (PEM)

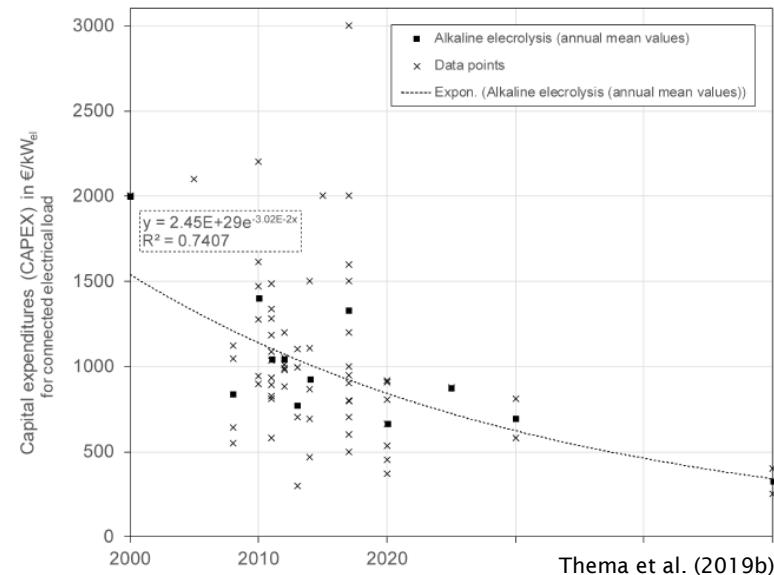
- Solid membrane-electrode-assembly
- Separation of membrane and electrodes by porous, conductive material



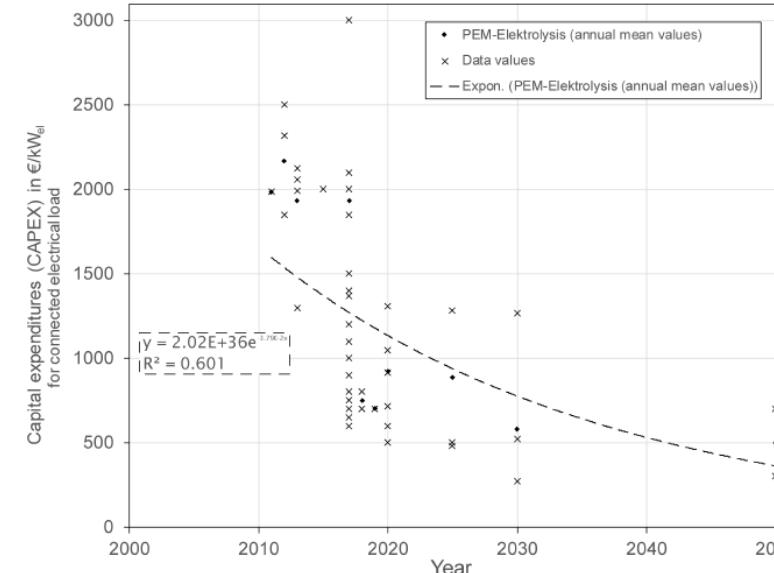
## High-temperature electrolysis (HTES)



Stern and Stadler (eds., 2019)



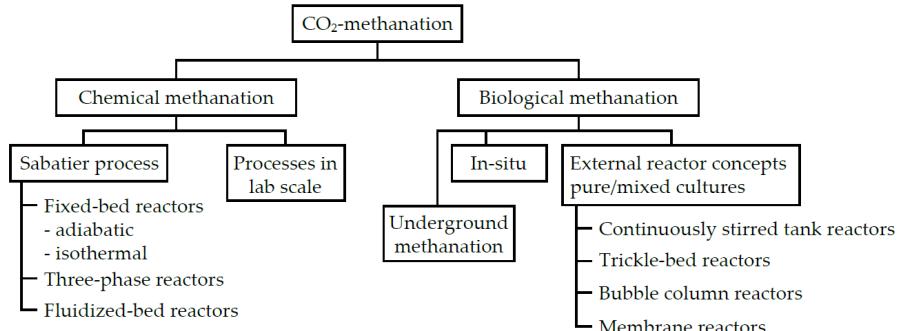
Thema et al. (2019b)



Year

# Methanation-technology

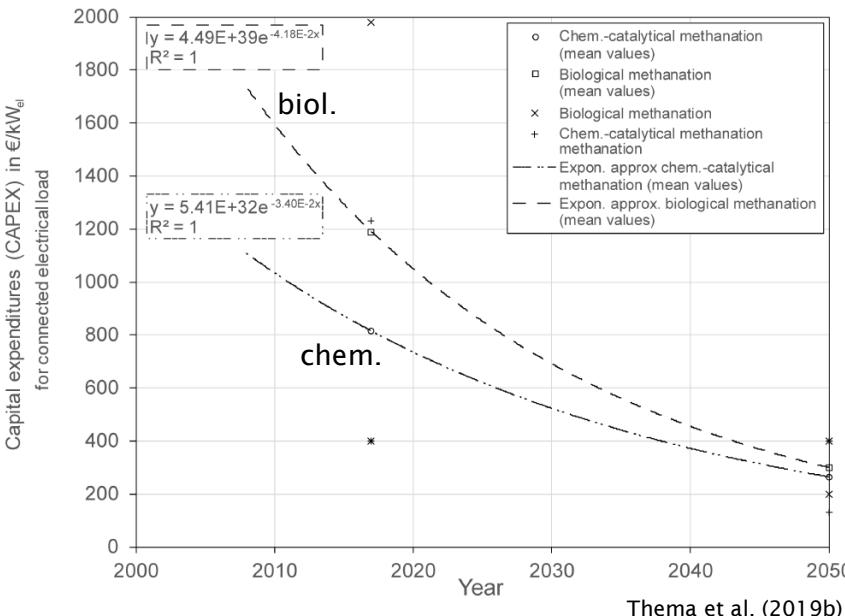
## Chemical vs. biological methanation



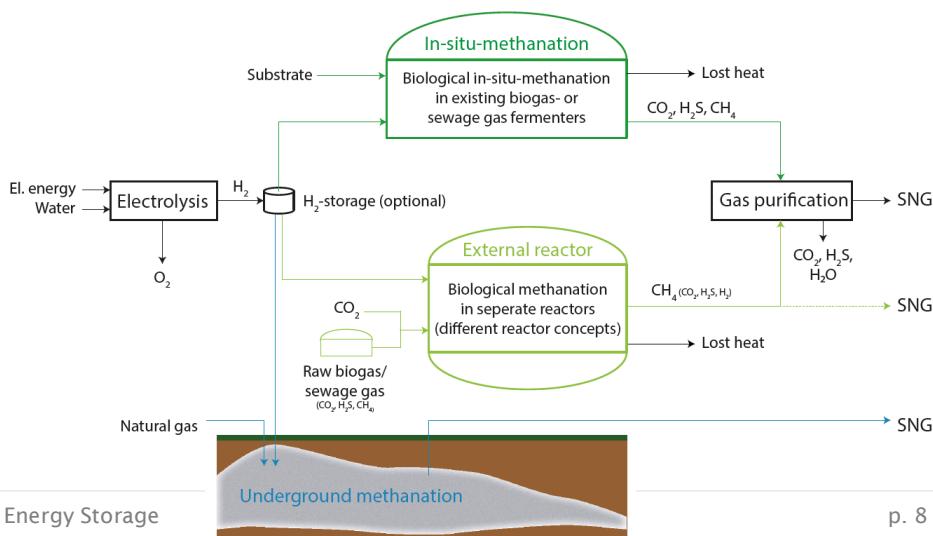
	Chemical methanation	Biological methanation
Catalyzer	Metals (e.g. Nickel)	Microorganisms
Temperature	250-500 °C	37-65 °C
Pressure	>10 bar	1-15 bar and higher
Development status	Commercial (TRL 2-9)	Pilot-/demo scale (TRL 2-7)
GHSV	500-5000 h <sup>-1</sup>	<110 h <sup>-1</sup>
Methane production rate MPR	1000 hr <sup>-1</sup>	2-10 hr <sup>-1</sup>
Limitation	Thermodynamics	Gas-liquid mass transfer H <sub>2</sub>
Feed-in gas quality*	possible	possible
Energy efficiency	70 %	58 %
Tolerance feed-gas impurity	low	high
Load change tolerance	moderate	flexible
Power consumption (16 bar)	<0.4 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> SNG	0.4-1.8 kWh/m <sup>3</sup> SNG
CAPEX (110 MW scale)	125-450 €/kW <sub>SNG</sub>	350-1200 €/kW <sub>SNG</sub>
SNG production costs	1-3 €/kWh	3.5-6 €/kWh

\*yCH<sub>4,max</sub> > 95 %

Thema et al. (2019a)

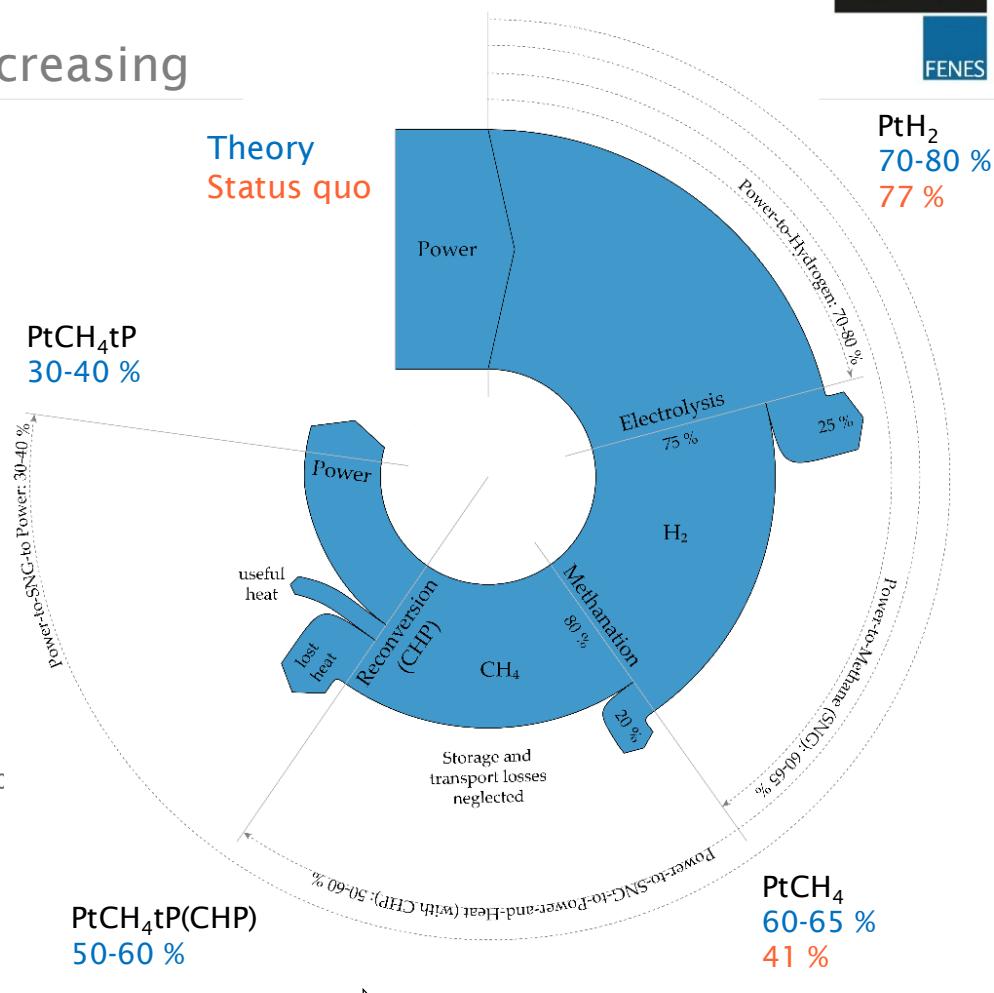
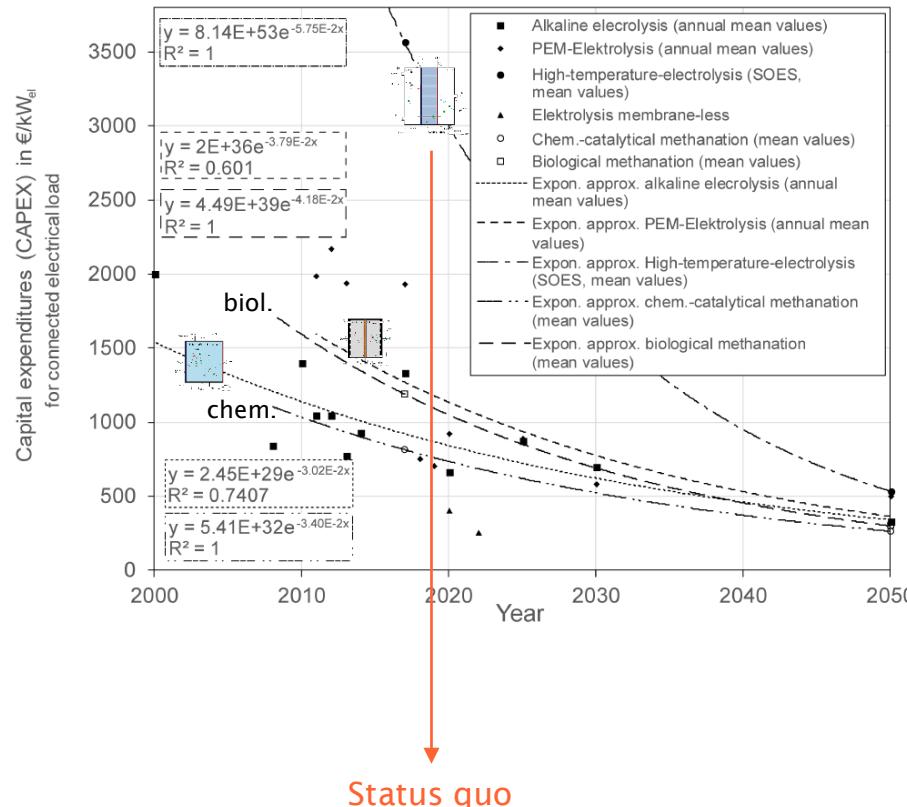


Thema et al. (2019b)



# PtG efficiency & cost

Theory and status quo: costs (still) decreasing



	Hydrogen-projects	Methanation-projects
Feed-in projects (number)	21	36
No. of active projects in 2019	56	36
Installed production capacity	6205 m <sup>3</sup> /h 18.6 MW <sub>ch,LHV-H<sub>2</sub></sub>	590 m <sup>3</sup> /h 6 MW <sub>ch,LHV-CH<sub>4</sub></sub>
Installed electrical load	24.1 MW	14.5 MW
Efficiency electricity-to-gas	77 %	41 %

Efficiency for re-conversion at 63 %

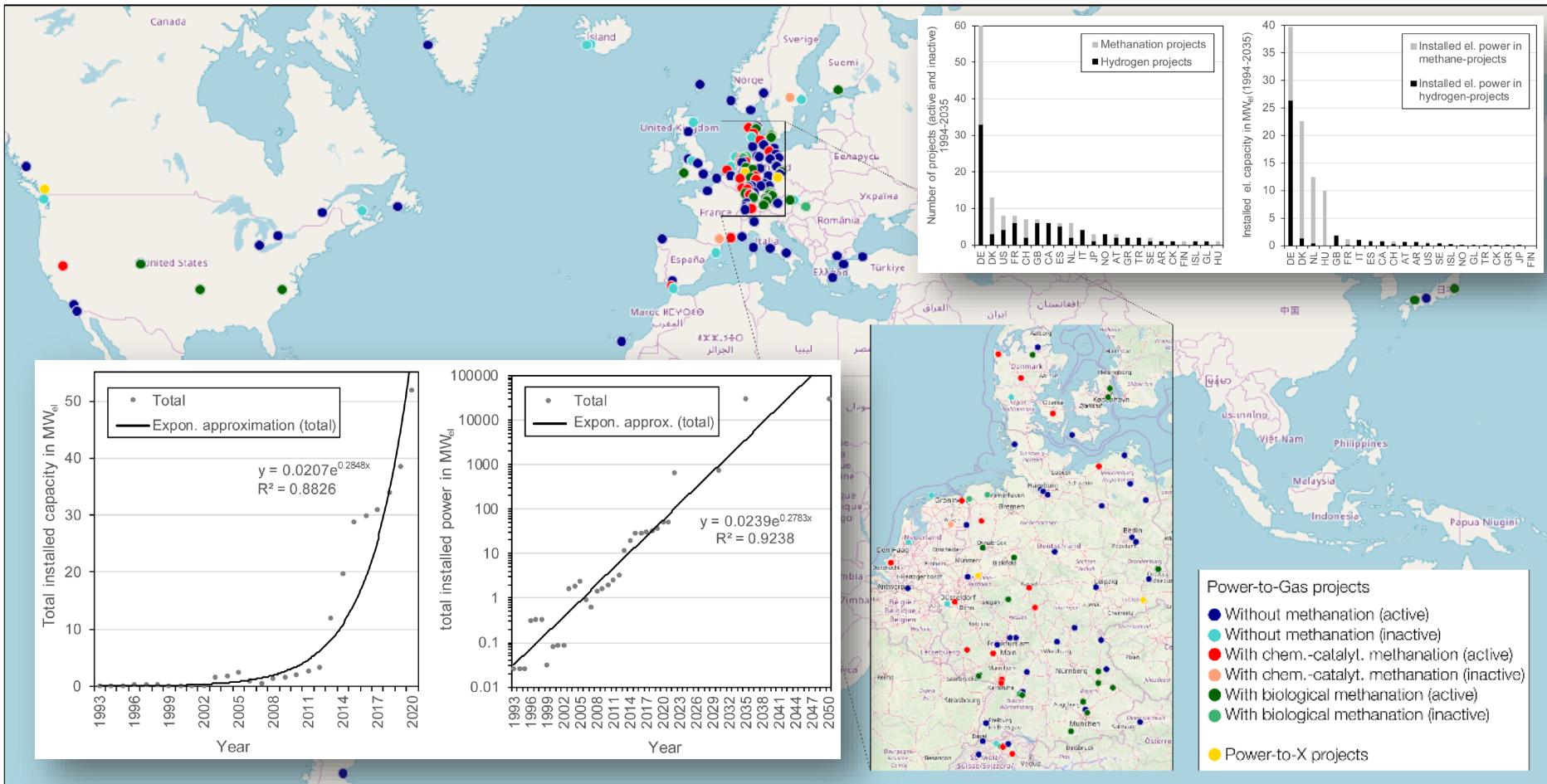
Power-H<sub>2</sub>-Power: 48 %

Power-CH<sub>4</sub>-Power: 26 %

Thema et al. (2019)

# Power-to-Gas projects: global review

Exponential development since 2008, main drivers in Europe (yet)

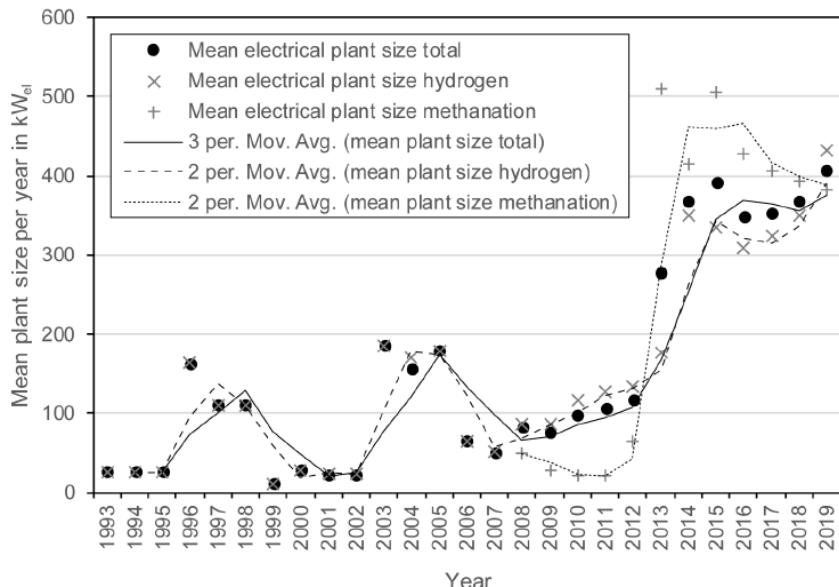


[Link](#) to geospatial data (Elsevier), Thema et al. (2019b)

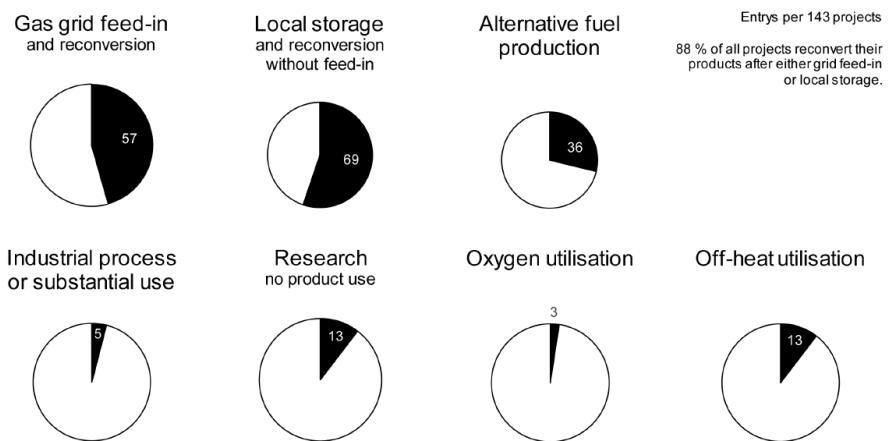
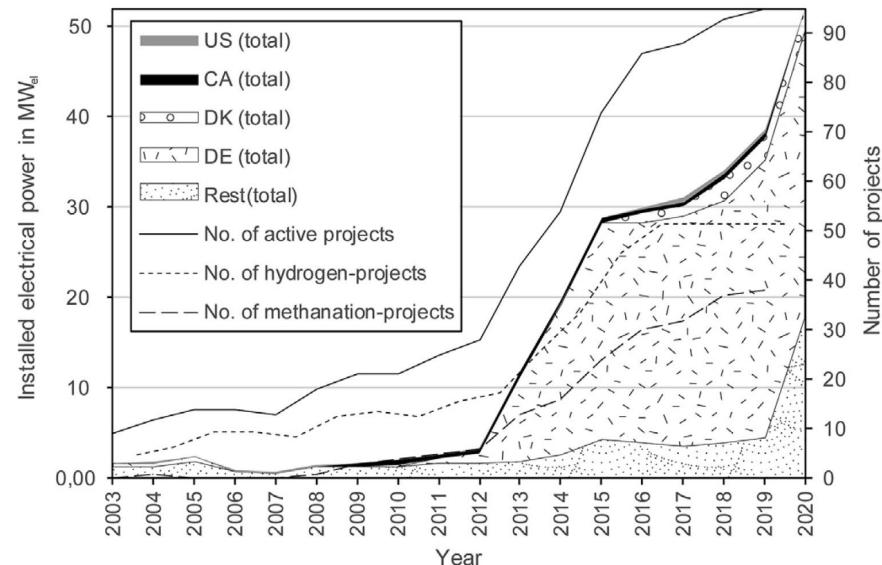
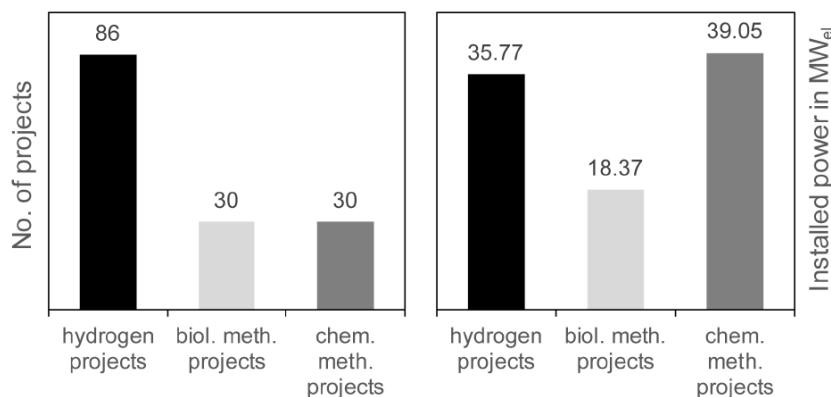
- Exponential development in installed capacity and power
- Current project lifetime: 1-3 years (most of them funded), 10 years planned
- CAPEX for electrolysis- and methanation costs expected to fall to about 500€/kW<sub>el</sub> in the long term
- R&D-center (still) in Europe
- Mean plant size (2019): 300-500 kW (large-scale up to GW<sub>el</sub> in planning)

# PtG-project details

## Plant size and project allocation, H<sub>2</sub> vs. CH<sub>4</sub>, product utilization



Thema et al. (2019b)



# Technology readiness level

Energy storage technology is available political measures to be taken

Technology Readiness Level (TRL)

System test, initial operation, operating

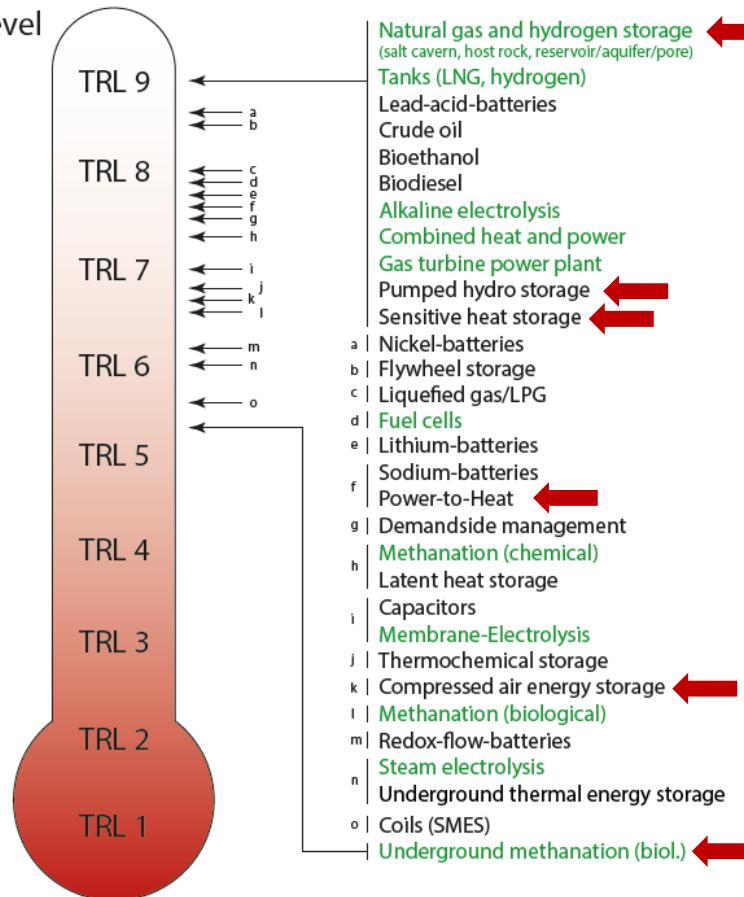
System development

Demonstration

Technology development

Feasibility studies

Basic research



Storage technology is available...  
...and now?

TRL 1: Basic principles observed and reported

TRL 2: Technology concept and/or application formulated

TRL 3: Analytical and experimental critical function and/or characteristic proof-of-concept

TRL 4: Component and/or breadboard validation in laboratory environment

TRL 5: Component and/or breadboard validation in relevant environment

TRL 6: System/subsystem model or prototype demonstration in a relevant environment

TRL 7: System prototype demonstration

TRL 8: Actual system completed and qualified through test and demonstration

TRL 9: Actual system proven through successful operation

## Literature

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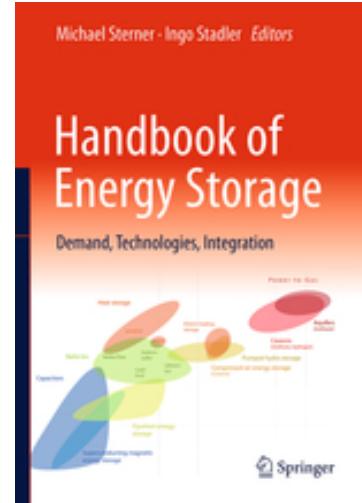
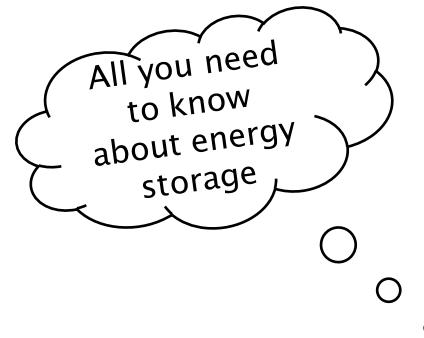
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**Thema, Martin; Sterner, Michael; Lenck, Thorsten; Götz, Philipp** (2016): Necessity and Impact of Power-to-Gas on Energy Transition in Germany. In: *Energy Procedia* 99C, S. 392-400. DOI: 10.1016/j.egypro.2016.10.129.

# Many thanks for your attention



## Contact

OTH Regensburg  
Research Center on Energy Transmission and Energy Storage  
Forschungsstelle Energienetze und Energiespeicher (FENES)

Faculty of Electrical Engineering und Information Technology  
Seybothstraße 2  
D-93053 Regensburg

Martin Thema M.Sc. B.Eng.  
Scientific Assistant  
Room H012  
Phone: +49 (0) 941 943-9200  
[martin.thema\(at\)oth-regensburg.de](mailto:martin.thema(at)oth-regensburg.de)

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Prof. Dr.-Ing Michael Sterner  
Head of FENES  
Phone: +49 (0) 941 943-9888  
[michael.sterner\(at\)oth-regensburg.de](mailto:michael.sterner(at)oth-regensburg.de)



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