



Underground Sun Conversion

Natural gas in a sustainable carbon cycle

Highlights of Energy Research 2018

Stephan BAUER, Green Gas Technology
RAG, Schwarzenbergplatz 16, A-1015 Vienna, Austria, www.rag-austria.at

Challenges to meet for the future

- Ambitious goals set on COP21, Paris and within the EU to reduce green house gas emissions call for **research and innovation**
- Urgent development of renewable energy goes along with the need for **large scale, reliable storage solutions**
- **RAG among the leading storage operators** in Europe
66 TWh volume; **30 GW** withdrawal-rate
- RAG started several years ago with research activities in Power-to-Gas = Conversion of volatile energy from PV and wind into the energy-carrier gas
- RAG feels confident, that the integration of **power- and natural gas system** is part of the solution

Electricity Storage ≠ Energy Storage



Power Generation
from renewable sources



H2, Methane



Gasgrid



≠



Electricity Storage



Grid Balancing
Day-Night Shift



Energy Demand

Underground Sun Storage

- In our first flagship project „Underground Sun Storage“ we assessed hydrogen admixture and its behavior in natural gas reservoirs (underground gas storage facilities)
- No curtailment of storage integrity detected
- No H₂S detected
- No decrease of permeability, no pore glogging
- Good analogy between lab-tests and field test
- Handling within the existing legal framework
- Discovery of future potential

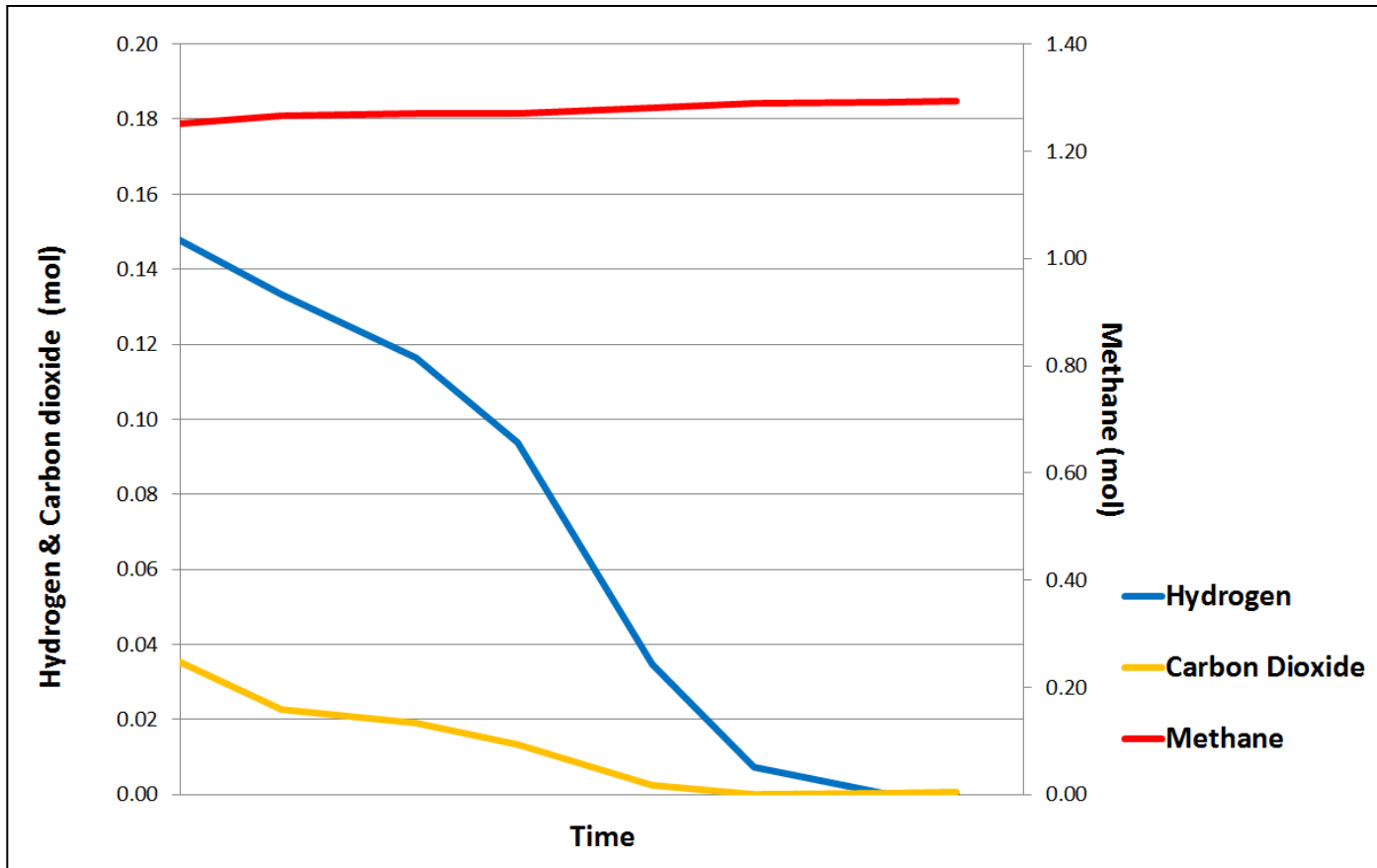
UNDERGROUND
SUN.CONVERSION



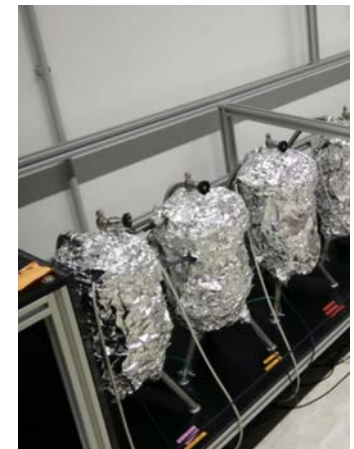
Conclusion – Field Experiment

- Laboratory tests and „in situ“ experiments suggest a natural **conversion of Hydrogen and CO₂ to Methane** (= natural gas) in suitable underground gas reservoirs
- Due to these results the follow up project **Underground Sun Conversion** was initiated:
 - → renewable natural gas made in the reservoir by an natural microbial process
 - = **Geological history in fast motion**
– recreation of natural genesis of gas

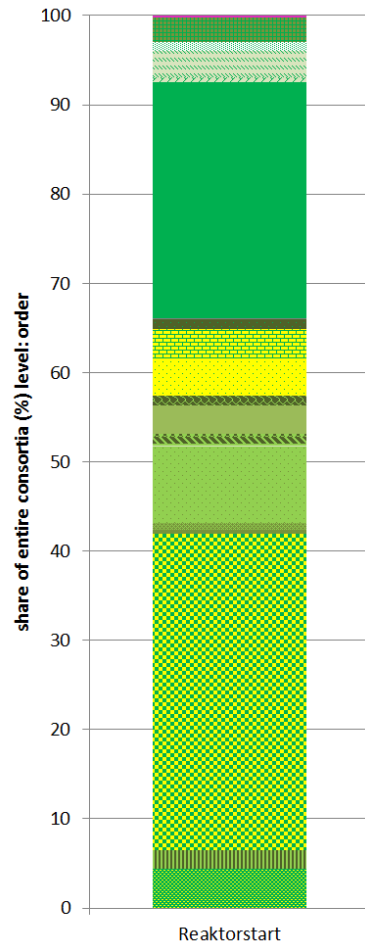
Changes in gas composition



Formationswater UGS core

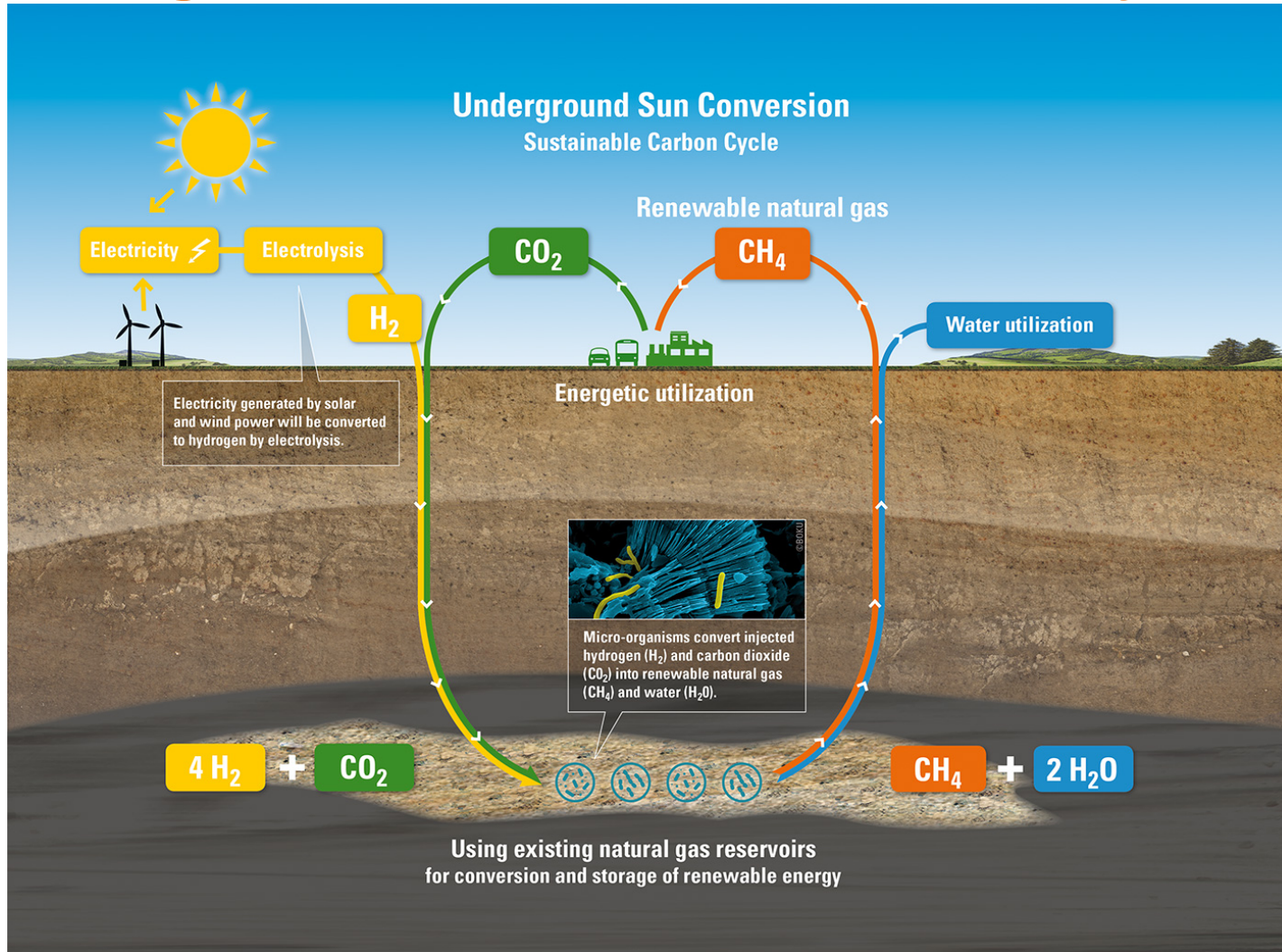


Microbiological Consortia (Orders)



- Methanobacteriales
- Coriobacteriales
- Bacteroidales
- Anaerolineales
- Caldilineales
- Xanthomonadales
- Pseudomonadales
- Enterobacteriales
- Alteromonadales
- Acidithiobacillales
- Desulfuromonadales
- Desulfovibrionales
- Bdellovibrionales
- Burkholderiales
- Rhodospirillales
- Rhizobiales
- Caulobacteriales
- Erysipelotrichales
- Thermoanaerobacteriales
- Natranaerobiales
- Clostridia;__D8A-2
- Clostridiales
- Lactobacillales
- Synergistales
- Thermotogaceae
- Unassigned

Natural gas in a sustainable Carbon cycle



High potential for the future

- Establishing a **sustainable carbon cycle**
- **Seasonal storage** of renewable energy
- Future use for **existing infrastructure** (grids, storages, appliances)
- **Renewable gas** for heat market and heavy duty mobility
- Import of renewable energy to Europe as gas
 - **Decarbonizing despite missing production potentials of renewables**



Projektpartner:



Underground Sun Conversion – Contact

- Stephan Bauer; Green Gas Technology
(+43-50724-5377; stephan.bauer@rag-austria.at)
- www.underground-sun-storage.at
- www.underground-sun-conversion.at



Thank you for your kind Attention!