

# Clean Hydrogen to Europe

## Natural gas and hydrogen towards 2040

The future of gas, 13th February 2024

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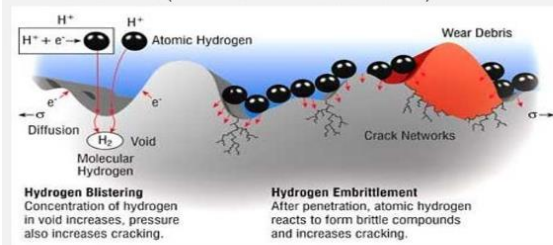


# H2 safety matters! .. so does GWP of Hydrogen

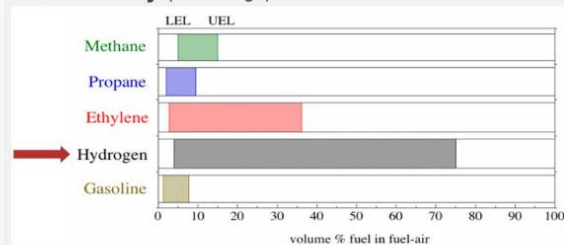
## Hydrogen safety



### Containment (small molecule + failure mech.)



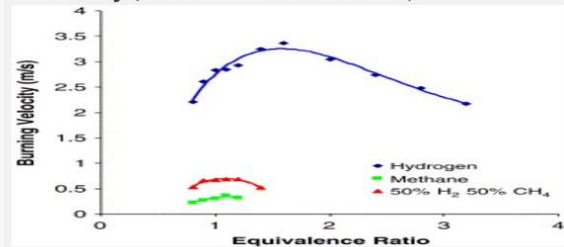
### Flammability (wide range)



### Ignitability (low energies)



### Reactivity (fast flame acceleration and DDT)



## Literature

## Global Warming Potential (GWP) of Hydrogen

### GWP20 or GWP100?

Both are important for assessing climate effects at different time scales.

UNFCCC use GWP100.

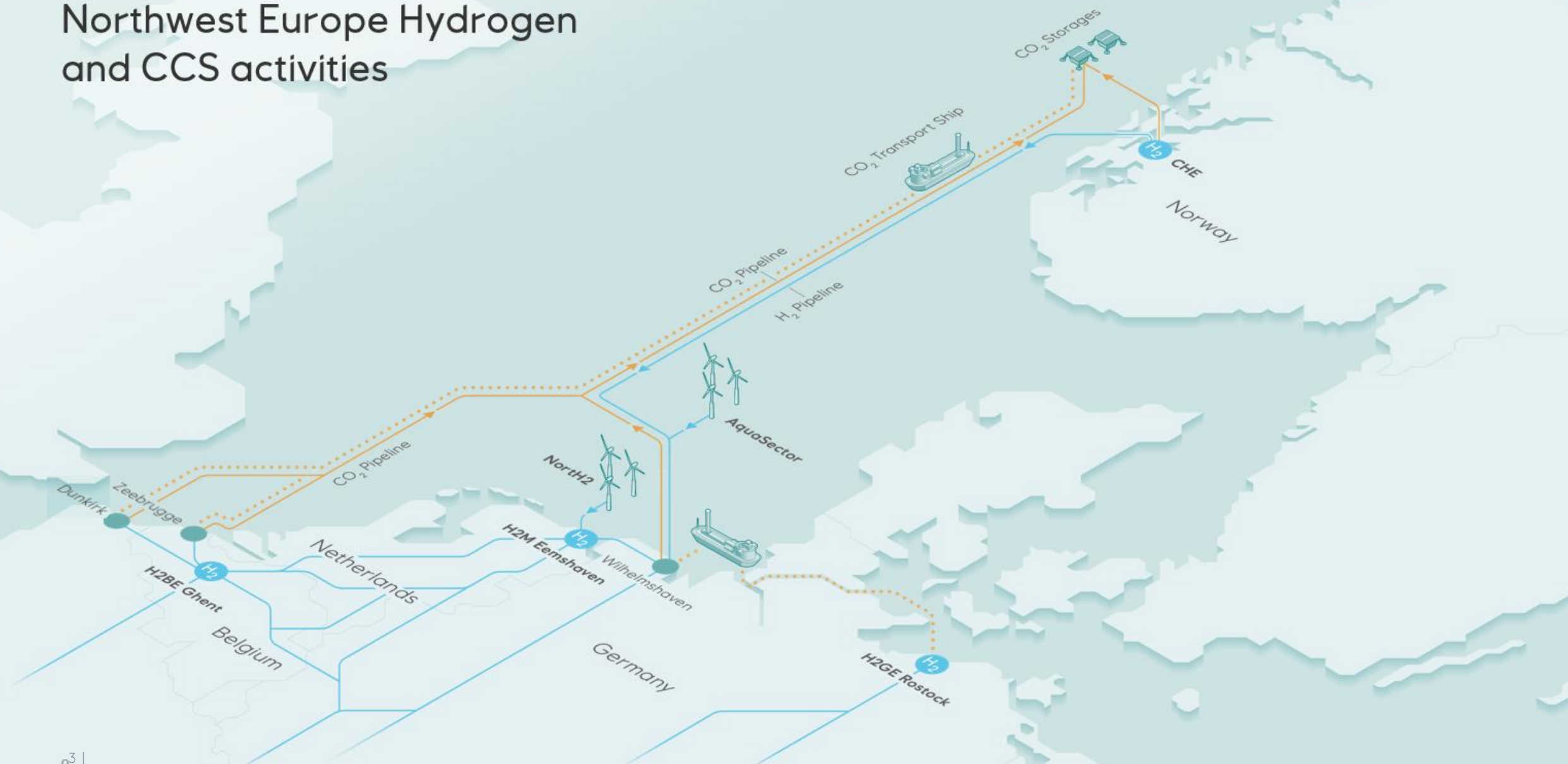
GWP100 = 11-12 kgCO<sub>2</sub>/kg H<sub>2</sub>

Over a 100-year time period, 1 kg emission of H<sub>2</sub> leads to as much global warming as 11-12 kg CO<sub>2</sub>

	GWP20	GWP100
Derwent et al. (2020)		5 ± 1
Field and Derwent (2021)		3.3 ± 1.4
Derwent (2022)		8 ± 2
Warwick et al. (2022)		11 ± 5
Hauglustaine et al. (2022)	40.1 ± 24.1	12.8 ± 5.2

Methane:  
GWP20 = 84, GWP100 = 28

# Equinor's low-carbon Northwest Europe Hydrogen and CCS activities



Securing our sustainable energy future...

Natural gas via  
Europipe 1 & 2 and Norpipe

Secured supply  
by natural gas

Onshore pipeline

+3 GW  
Gas plants  
H<sub>2</sub> ready

equinor RWE

Germany

... and delivering on Europe's ambitious climate targets

CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline

Carbon Capture and Storage

Reforming plants

Blue H<sub>2</sub>  
low-carbon

Onshore Electrolysis

Green H<sub>2</sub>  
renewable-based

Hydrogen via  
a new H<sub>2</sub> pipeline

Offshore Electrolysis  
e.g. AquaSector

Green H<sub>2</sub>  
renewable-based

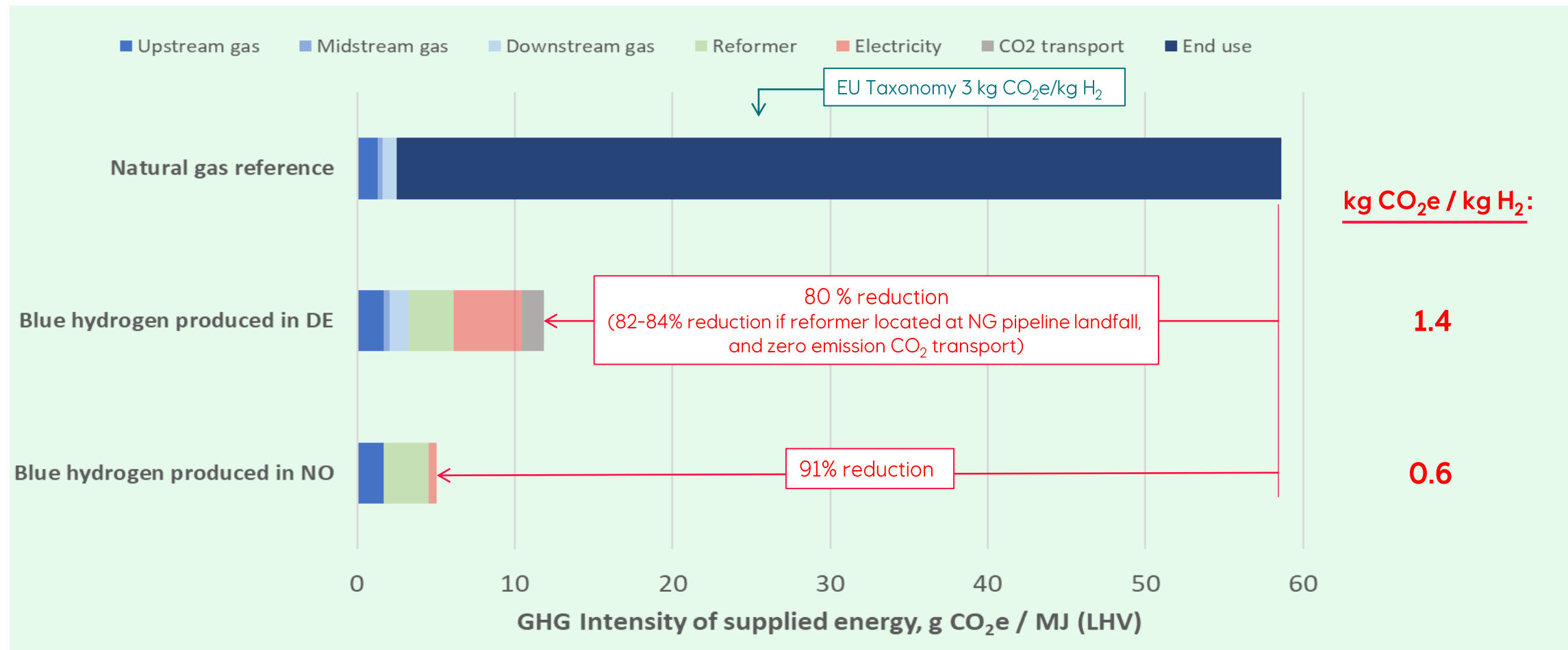
German H<sub>2</sub> network  
incl. H<sub>2</sub>ercules

Gas plants  
H<sub>2</sub> running

Germany

2030

# Norway the best place in the world to produce blue H<sub>2</sub>?



GHG intensity of natural gas supply from Norway to Germany: Upstream / Midstream / Downstream 1.3 / 0.3 / 0.9 g CO<sub>2</sub>e/MJ (LHV) (Equinor, 2021)., Gas reforming carbon capture ratio 96%, natural gas input to reformer 3.25 kg/kg H<sub>2</sub>, electricity need of reformer 3.5 kWh/kg H<sub>2</sub>. Future (2030) grid electricity in DE assumed at 150 g/kWh, NO at 17 g/kWh. Including 2% loss in ship-based CO<sub>2</sub> transport from DE to NO.