

## SGI White Paper Series White Paper 3 Decarbonise or Discard: the future for gas networks in a low carbon world

Jamie Speirs

### **Overview: Sustainable Gas Institute**

- Academic-industry international collaboration UK and Brazil
- An international open innovation model
- Hub and spoke structure enables engagement with a number of research themes
- Hub at Imperial College since May 2014
- First Spoke Research Centre in Gas Innovation, University of Sao Paulo since Dec 2015



USTAINABLE

 Opportunity to leverage value in particular levy-qualified funding



Energy efficiency



Gas innovation

**Imperial College** 

London



Carbon capture, storage and use

### **SGI** White Paper Series

- Evidence-based reviews targeted at a global audience of policy/decision makers and industry
- Aim to provide clarity to contentious topics in the energy sector and help inform the broader debate around natural gas.
  - A systematic review of the contemporary evidence base and primary analysis to fill gaps in current knowledge.
  - Each paper begins with a published scoping note and reviewed by an international expert panel to provide guidance and advice.
  - Published **online** with a short two-page briefing note.



**JSTAINABLE** 

**Imperial College** 

London

### Scope of project

What is the global potential for decarbonisation of domestic and commercial energy end-uses through the repurposing of existing gas network infrastructure?

Imperial College

London

- Global scope with focus on case study regions
- Focus on time period to 2050
- Focus on options commensurate with 2 degree carbon constraint, though will identify the full range of options.
- Focus on the low pressure gas distribution system, assuming that high pressure transmission will be maintained

### **Systematic Review**

Imperial College London



### White Paper 3: Literature search results





### Workplan

Imperial College London



Task	
1	What is the current state of global gas network infrastructure?
2	What are the alternative uses of existing infrastructure and do they contribute to decarbonisation ambitions?
3	How does the whole-system modelling and scenario literature deal with gas networks?
4	How can the various options be compared to each other and to a counterfactual?
5	What is the role for CCS in the options to decarbonise gas networks?
6	To what extent can gas networks supporting power sector decarbonisation goals?
7	Synthesis and report drafting

## Options for gas network repurposing

Imperial College London



Strand and dismantle and electrify heat instead

Supply natural gas as currently (BAU) or bio-methane

Supply natural gas only to customers with limited alternatives

Blend limited quantities of low carbon gas (H2 of Biomethane)

Convert the existing low pressure network to supply hydrogen

Supply natural gas to hybrid heat pumps

Use power-to-gas technologies to store excess renewable electricity as gas in the gas distribution network

### **Comparison of Options**

Imperial College London





# Options for gas to support electricity

Imperial College

#### Power to Gas



### Hybrid Heat Pump Systems





- Research will continue into the new year and report launch aimed at May •
- Please contact for more information •

## Thank You



**Dr Jamie Speirs Research Fellow** Sustainable Gas Institute (SGI) 11 Prince's Gardens Imperial College London South Kensington Campus, London SW7 1NA, UK Tel: +44 (0)2075949760 www.sustainablegasinstitute.org

@SGI London

### Why gas networks?

Imperial College London

Developing recognition that gas networks may be an important part of decarbonisation pathways

- Mid-2000s back-casting modelling in UK features heat pumps and electrification of heat
- Implication of electric heat is the stranding of gas network infrastructure
- Some research evidence begins to question heat electrification
- Government policy in early 2010s features incentives that include support for electrification of heat
- Progress in electrification of heat slow and Green Deal cancelled in 2015
- Number of reasons suggested for failure including:
  - Aspects of policy design
  - Appraisal optimism in cost estimates, particularly electricity infrastructure
  - Overestimation of consumer acceptance
- Mid-2010s sees a surge in research investigating alternative options for gas network
- Range of other countries also publishing evidence on similar questions