E-Methane From Volts to Volumes

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PtX and CCU are similar but not the same





Back to the future

In 1897 Paul Sabatier discovered a process involving hydrogen and CO₂ using a nickel catalyst to produce methane and water





More than one option to the gas grid



Some examples





Gas grid offers capacity to store additional energy



Level of storages at end of year 17.03bcm (65.27%) vs. 15.45 in 2016

2015 total monthly renewable energy production (wind, solar) in Germany at hypothetical 100% conversion efficiency

Comparing apples to apples

Cost of synthetic methane and hydrogen production in ct₂₀₁₇/kWh



Production with PV in North America without cost of transport to Germany, calculation AGORA based on Frontiers Economcs (2018) Biofuels estimates added by Conker

Ethanol (average T2 FOB Rotterdam S2 2017)

Estimated direction for advanced biofuels

FAME -10 (average T2 FOB Rotterdam S2 2017)

Bio-methane (assumed €0,60/Nm³)



We cannot change the laws of physics

Which means we have to be extra smart with the rules we set ourselves



Proof of renewable origin

Source of CO₂

Carbon footprint methodology

Additionality of renewable electricity

Recognition as advanced renewable fuel

Efficiency versus volumes

Efficiency improvement optionality



Power-to-Methane pros and cons

- + Existing gas grid offers large storage potential
- + Potential to reduce gas imports and use local energy sources instead
- + CO₂ emission reduction by recycling carbon ànd displacing convential methane from fossil sources
- + When integrated with European industry offers possibility to avoid carbon leakage
- + Can be used in existing applications
- + Option to optimize and integrate with biogas processes
- ? Possibilities and time line to improve efficiency and reduce cost (CAPEX & OPEX)?
- ? Future demand for methane?



"The best way to predict the future is to create it"

A. Lincoln

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