

# DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROGEN ENERGY BASED ON GAS INDUSTRY RESOURCES (NATURAL GAS, HYDROGEN SULPHIDE)

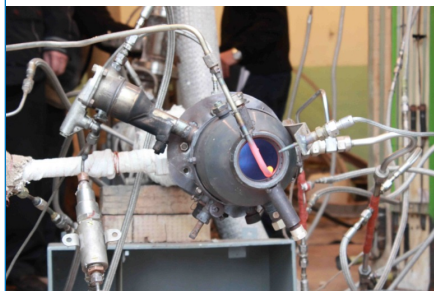
Dr. Evgenii Koloshkin

Chief technologist,

Scientific Secretary of Section No. 19 of the Scientific and Technical Council of PJSC Gazprom

## 2008 – 2019

Research on the use of hydrogen and methane-hydrogen fuels to improve gas transportation efficiency



## 2020 – 2021

Hydrogen Energy Development Concept

Interagency Working Group on Hydrogen Energy Development

Action Plan "Development of Hydrogen Energy in the Russian Federation through 2024"

Agreement of Intentions between the Government of the Russian Federation and PJSC Gazprom for the development of the high-tech area "Hydrogen Energy Development"

Hydrogen Energy Development Roadmap (Gazprom only)



## 2022 – 2025

New Memorandum of Intent between the Russian Federation and Gazprom PJSC on H<sub>2</sub> Energy Development

New H<sub>2</sub> Energy Development Roadmap (Gazprom and Rosatom)

Quarterly reporting in the information systems of the Government of the Russian Federation

## 2026 – 2030

Update of the Hydrogen Energy Development Concept

Roadmap update (Gazprom, Rosatom, AFK Sistema)

Migration of Roadmap activities into the "Clean Energy" Federal Project

## Key technologies

- ❏ Methane pyrolysis
- ❏ Hydrogen production from hydrogen sulphide
- ❏ Hydrogen purification technologies (membrane technologies, etc.)
- ❏ Technical solutions for natural hydrogen production
- ❏ Fuel cells based on molten carbonates



January 16, 2023  
The House of the Government of the Russian Federation  
Agreement of Intentions between the Government of the Russian Federation and PJSC Gazprom for the development of the high-tech area "Hydrogen Energy Development"



Subarea "Development of hydrogen energy and decarbonisation of industry and transport on the basis of natural gas".

## Pilot projects, studies:

- proposals to create infrastructure at gas processing facilities to supply hydrogen to potential consumers
- technological experimental and demonstration complex for hydrogen energy
- assessment of the impact of hydrogen on the integrity and sustainability of the gas supply system
- technical solutions in the field of natural hydrogen production, proposals for the implementation of projects in the field of CO<sub>2</sub> capture, storage and utilisation



## Developing the start-up ecosystem

Hydrogen championship for young professionals and students held with Gazprom PJSC partner universities

Business-incubator deployed on the Gazprom Hydrogen LLC website to collect best-solution applications



## Developing human capital

Internships for young professionals

Scholarship programme

Cooperation with the Russian Ministry of Labour on professional standards



## Developing international cooperation

Organising technical dialogues with foreign partners

CNPC (China)  
India  
ADNOC (UAE)  
Uzbekistan  
Kazakhstan  
APEC  
BRICS  
GECF  
ESCAP  
COP

## Feasibility study for hydrogen production at Gazprom Group gas processing facilities



Investment decisions on building hydrogen separation capacities and storage / shipment infrastructure can be made only after:

1. A specific consumer is identified
2. Requirements for commercial H<sub>2</sub> volume and quality are defined

Economic model for low-carbon H<sub>2</sub> production

NIIGAZECONOMIKA LLC

Pilot industrial membrane unit



Two industrial polyimide-based membrane elements are used (manufactured by Grasys JSC – industrial partner)

Gazprom Proektirovanie LLC

hydrogen content in feed gas

**0.05 mol%**

Stage 1

Stage 2

(permeate)

**3.96 mol%**

hydrogen content increase

## Gas pipeline transport

- ✓ **Studies of gas pipeline suitability for transporting methane-hydrogen mixtures**
- ✓ **Assessment of hydrogen-containing gas effects on mechanical properties and fracture behaviour of metal in compressor station equipment**

In hydrogen-containing environments, certain compressor station equipment components made of special steels, and several pipe types, fail to deliver the required reliability and service life owing to hydrogen embrittlement

**Operating gas transmission system in its current form to transport MHM and hydrogen at high working pressures entails significant risks**

## Underground gas storage



Effects of hydrogen and its mixtures on samples of reservoir rock, cap rock, cement stone, metal and rubber



Modelling of geochemical and geomechanical processes during hydrogen injection into the reservoir



Modelling of concurrent chemical reactions and microbiological processes during injection of hydrogen and hydrogen-methane mixtures into the reservoir

- Studies and assessment
- Model development and calibration against experimental data

Gazprom VNIIGAZ LLC



Gazprom VNIIGAZ LLC

Methane plasma pyrolysis unit

arc-discharge plasma at 2,700 – 3,700 °C

Hydrogen sulfide decomposition unit

Gazprom Hydrogen LLC



Mobile natural gas autothermal reforming unit

Metal hydride hydrogen storage and purification system



Technological Experimental Demonstration Complex



Gazprom Neft LLC

Methane catalytic pyrolysis unit



capacity 10 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h

# Technologies for hydrogen production from natural gas via plasma-chemical processes (pyrolysis)

Mobile hydrogen generator (hydrogen production from natural gas in non-equilibrium low-temperature plasma)

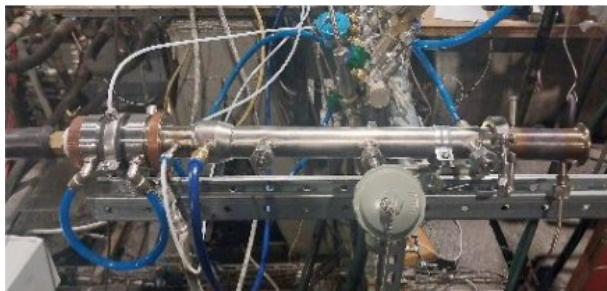


Performance:

Gas output — up to 1 m<sup>3</sup>/h;  
Hydrogen output — up to 2 m<sup>3</sup>/h;  
Carbon material output — up to 60 g/h.  
Hydrogen content in the methane-hydrogen mixture at the outlet — 50–60 vol. %.  
Specific energy consumption — 9.3 kWh/Nm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>.

Source: National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University

Plasma generator for conducting chemical reactions (plasma pyrolysis of natural gas)

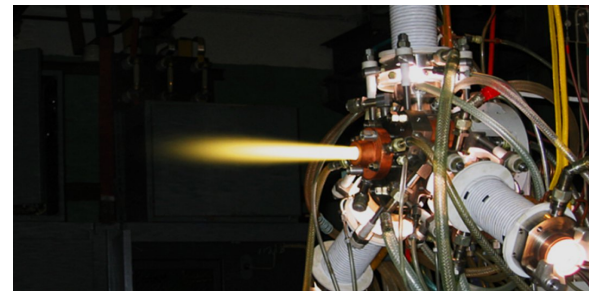


Performance:

Methane consumption — up to 1 m<sup>3</sup>/h;  
Hydrogen production rate — up to 2 m<sup>3</sup>/h;  
Electrical power — up to 10 kW.

Source: Russian State Scientific Center "Keldysh Research Center"

Alternating current plasma generator of megawatt power (plasma pyrolysis of natural gas)



Performance:

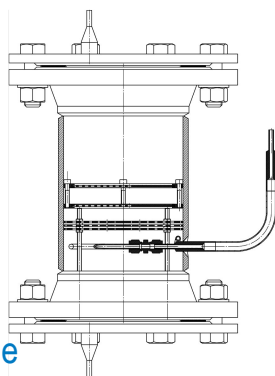
Methane consumption — up to 800 m<sup>3</sup>/h;  
Hydrogen production rate — up to 1 600 m<sup>3</sup>/h;  
Electrical power — up to 2 MW;  
Specific energy consumption — 1.34 kWh/Nm<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>.

Source: Russian State Scientific Center "Keldysh Research Center"

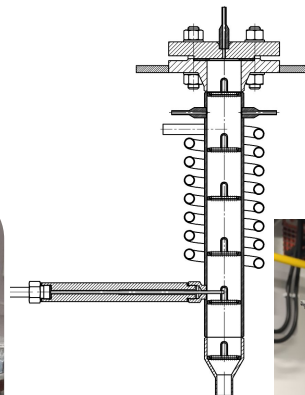
Experimental unit



Low-temperature catalytic conversion of hydrogen sulfide



Hydrogen sulfide reforming of methane

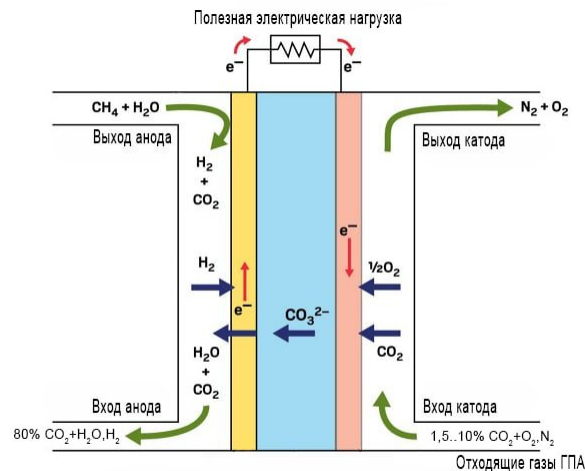


Plasma-chemical decomposition of hydrogen sulfide



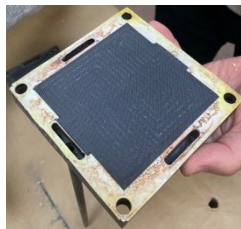
# Energy unit based on molten carbonate fuel cells (MCFC) with CO<sub>6</sub> capture

Cell fuel: natural gas + CO<sub>6</sub>



Addressed objectives:

- electrification of process operations;
- higher efficiency of natural gas use for compressor station auxiliary needs;
- reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions



Power generation mode

**Efficiency 40.5% – in power generation**

Flue gas CO<sub>6</sub> removal mode

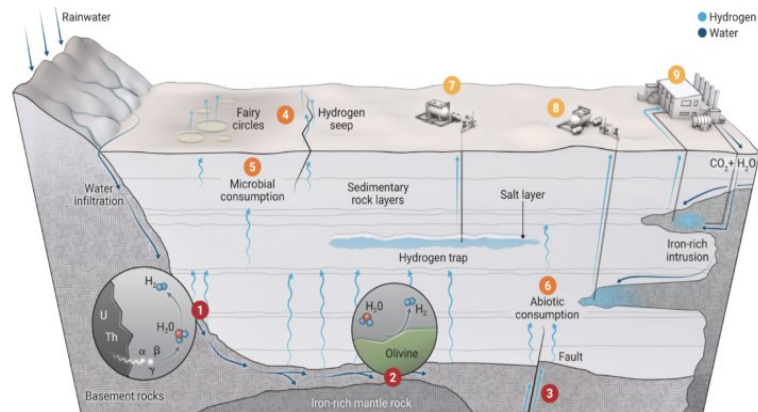
**83% – CO<sub>2</sub> capture rate;**

0% – 150% – electrical power turn-down range

Gazprom VNIIGAZ LLC

Technology:

1. Presented to potential investors under the "Long-term Development, Energy Efficiency, Innovation & Digitalisation" track of the International Business Congress Energy Initiative (Dedovsk, 2025)
2. Proposed for the cooperation programme with the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)



Hydrogen occurs at low concentrations in gas and gas-condensate fields, with characteristic "antagonistic" behaviour vs. methane

Gazprom Nedra LLC

## Plans:

Development of scientific and technical foundations for identifying natural hydrogen occurrences, forms and potential concentration methods for industrial use

Studies on zoning of Siberian sedimentary basins by intensity of hydrogen occurrences and assessment of natural hydrogen geological resources

Study of hydrogen genesis (possible origin)

IPGG SB RAS, JIHT RAS (the Russian Academy of Sciences) and the Technology Partner - Gazprom Hydrogen LLC

Grant from the Russian Science Foundation (RSF)

## Development plans for the "Hydrogen Energy" high-tech track

1

Completion of all R&D activities in 2026 – 2030 and achievement of all targets set out in the Roadmap

2

Continued R&D cooperation with partners:

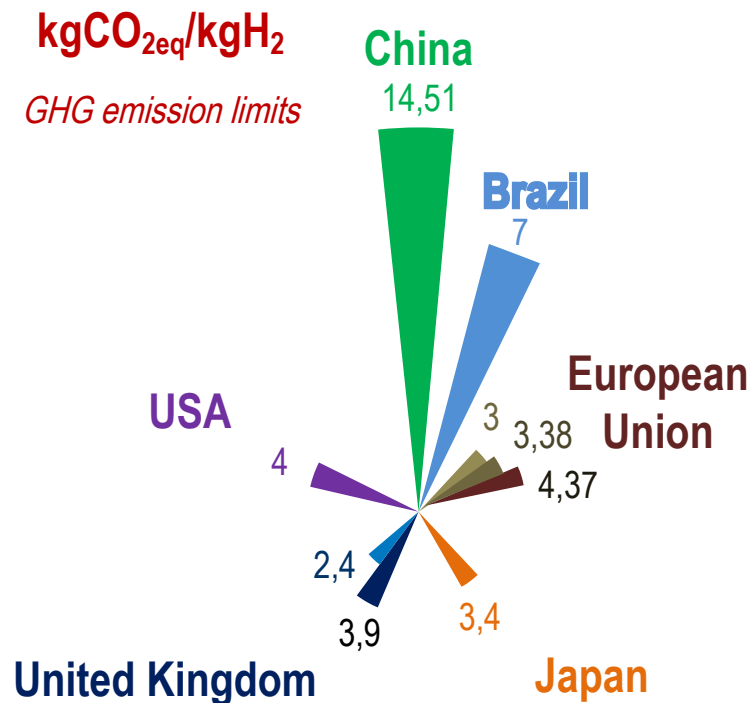
- KAMAZ
- Rosatom
- foreign companies from friendly countries

3

Development of gas-processing and gas-chemistry technologies based on hydrogen technologies

- Methane carbonylation for producing acetic acid and other products with carbon monoxide and dioxide
- Ethylene and propylene from methane via steam pyrolysis through methanol, dimethyl ether and syngas
- Technology for producing light and waxy paraffins and jet-fuel components from natural gas

## Certification systems for low-carbon hydrogen



National certification systems  
set different criteria  
for the low-carbon status of hydrogen

Differences in approaches  
to assess low-carbon status of hydrogen  
lead to **complications in international cooperation**

Radically low values of low-carbon criteria  
severely **limit development**  
of hydrogen market

Russia has initiated GOST standard “**Hydrogen Technologies. Methodology for Determining Greenhouse Gas Emissions in the Production, Conditioning and Transportation of Hydrogen to the Point of Consumption**” (harmonized with ISO/TS 19870:2023 “Hydrogen Technologies — Methodology for Determining the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Associated with the Production, Conditioning and Transport of Hydrogen to Consumption Gate”)

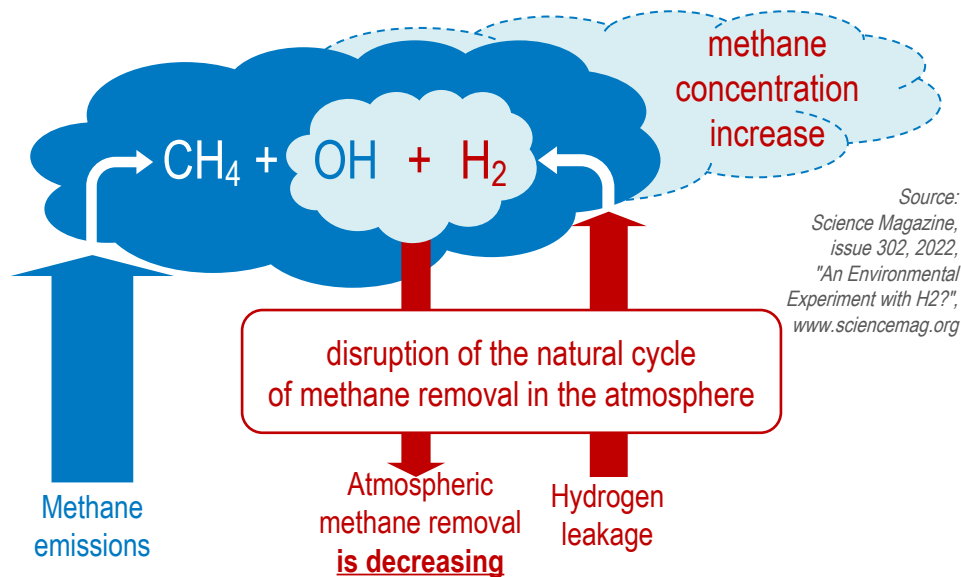
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## Hydrogen - an indirect greenhouse gas



Advanced materials/infrastructure design

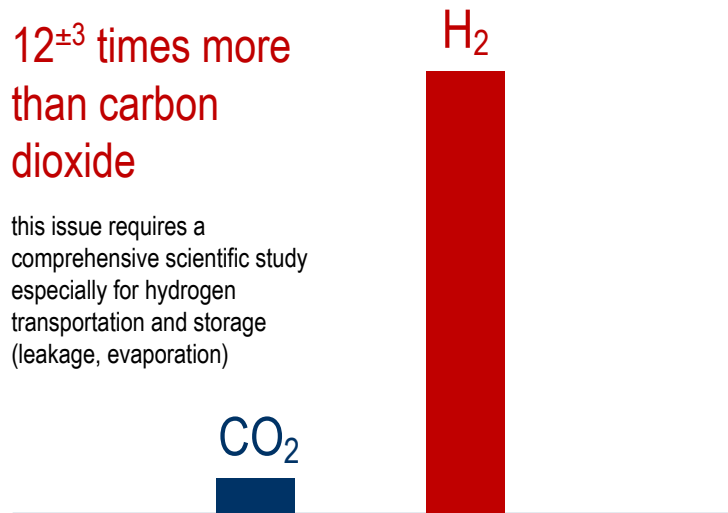
Early detection and repair

Source: IEA Global Hydrogen Review 2025

## Hydrogen's contribution to global warming on a 100-year horizon

12<sup>±3</sup> times more than carbon dioxide

this issue requires a comprehensive scientific study especially for hydrogen transportation and storage (leakage, evaporation)



Sources: National Research University Higher School of Economics. Development of individual high-tech areas: 2023. White Paper; Study by the University of Cambridge, National Centre for Atmospheric Sciences of England, University of Reading, et al. "Atmospheric consequences of increased hydrogen utilization", 2022