

Converting Gas Networks to Hydrogen

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Importance of hydrogen

- Hydrogen is emerging as a crucial element in the global effort to combat climate change and achieve energy independence.
- As the most abundant element in the universe, hydrogen offers a clean and versatile alternative to fossil fuels.



Germany decision to build the core network for H₂



- Germany is advancing rapidly with its hydrogen core network, starting new pipeline sections this year.
- The core grid is laying the foundation for a new H₂-based energy system. It is considered to be a starter grid which is to be expanded further.
- The development of the H₂ market is now a collective task.

Germany decision to build the core network for H₂

History of the hydrogen core network



The H₂ core network is a "political" network to overcome the chicken-and-egg problem

Parameters:

- Length: 9,040 km
- High pressure network
- Entry/exit capacity: 100GW/87GW
- Operation: 2032
- Responsible for implementation: 15 TSO and 20 interconnected companies

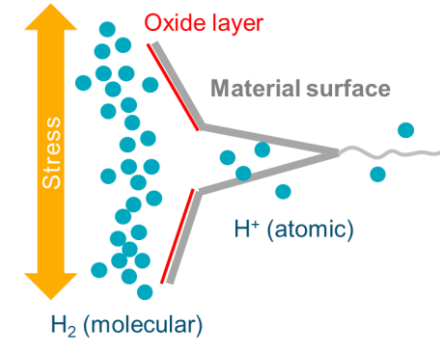
- New construction/conversion ratio: 44/56
- Compressor capacity: 291 MW
- Invest: € 18.9 billion

This is a "starter network" that needs to be expanded further.

Investigating the hydrogen suitability of natural gas pipelines (Part 1)

The problem:

- Hydrogen is known to lead to faster crack growth in pipework damage.
- Can natural gas pipelines therefore be safely converted to hydrogen?

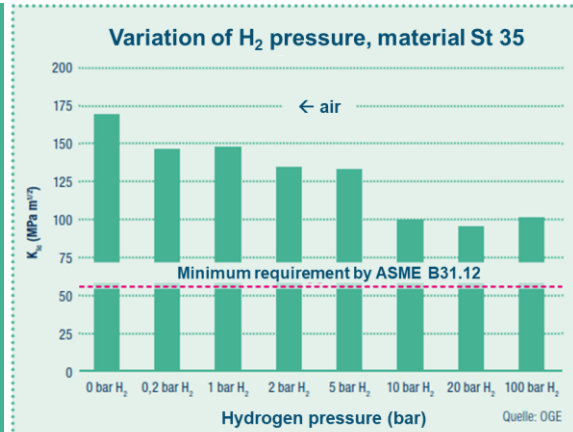


Studying the influence of the partial H₂ pressure

First set of results

(here using an example of the material ST35):

- All samples met the stability criteria (ASME limit value) even at up to 100% H₂



Increasing partial H₂ pressure lowers the fracture toughness K_{IC} till saturation

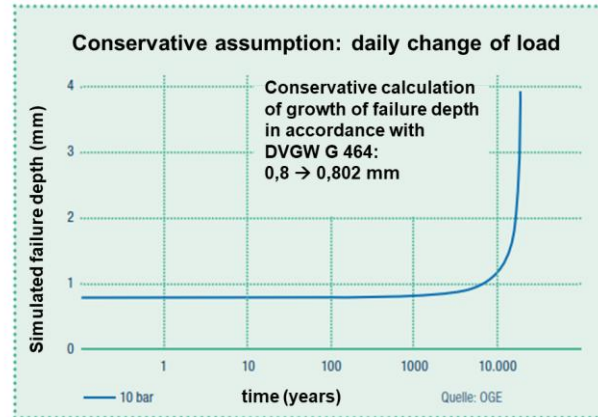
All results are significantly higher than the requested threshold of 55 MPa m^{1/2} (ASME B31.12)

Investigating the hydrogen suitability of natural gas pipelines (Part 2): Exposure to dynamic loads in accelerated lifetime testing

Example: Lifetime of a steel pipe (DN 600, DP 67,5, L 415, t = 8 mm) with artificial defect (l = 50 mm, d = 0,8 mm)

A natural gas pipeline (DN 600, DP 67.5 bar) would last approx. 10,000 years with daily, high load changes.

- All steels typically used in pipework in Germany (and Europe) are 100% H₂ -compatible.
- Normal operation of steel pipes with H₂ in accordance with DVGW G 464 is possible.
- Results are transferable to distribution grids and H₂ admixtures.



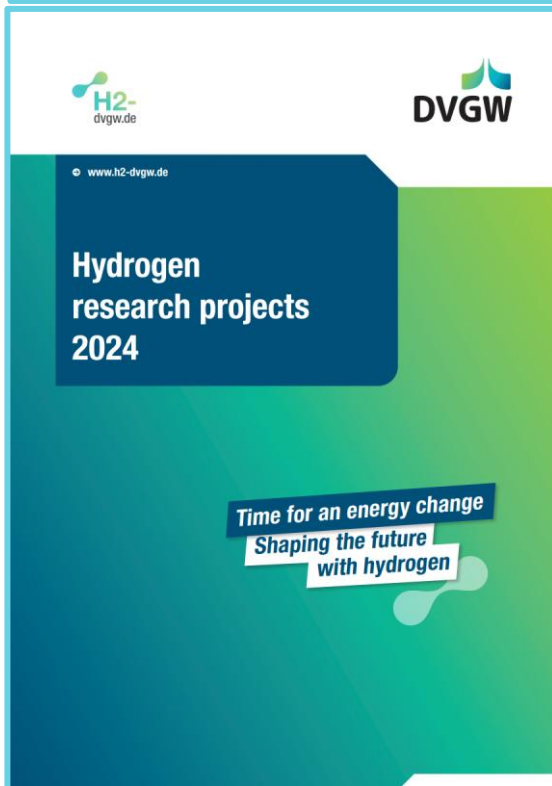
Even under a daily load variation of 10 bar the crack (defect) would remain stable for > 10.000 years before growing rapidly leading to a failure

Alternative interpretation:
The defect depth would grow within the first 100 years by 0,002 mm

Details on the service life of each individual steel under selectable load cycles can be found in the "SyWeSt" project report

Highlights and major findings so far: Readiness of other materials

The "Hydrogen research projects 2024" edition summarises the results of around 80 R&D projects



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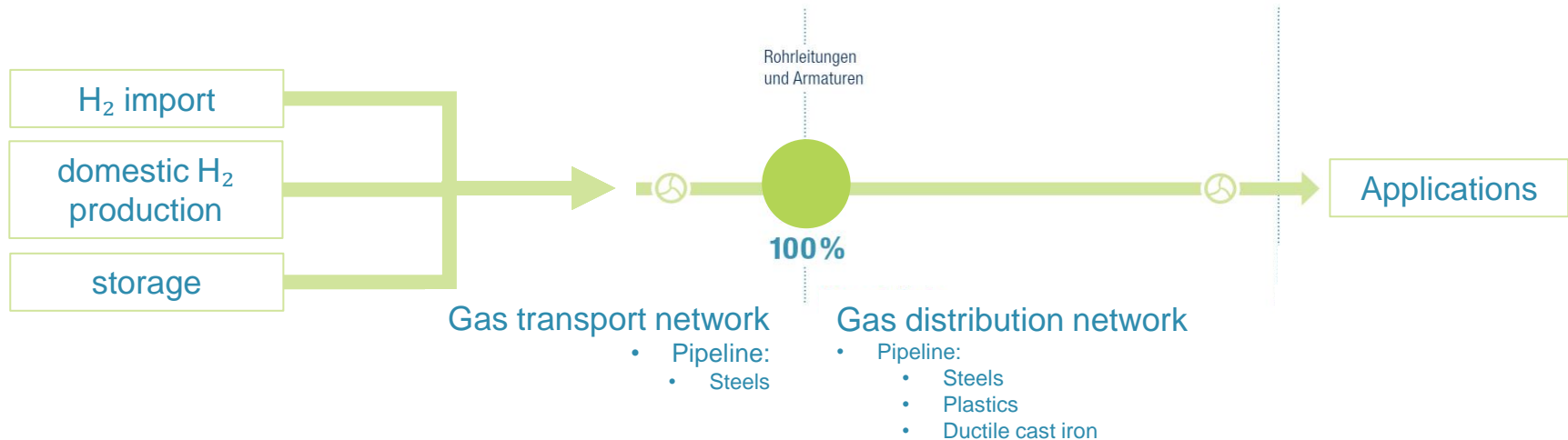
Steel pipes are H₂-ready. Nevertheless, an integrity assessment must be carried out for the conversion (due to possible previous loads and previous damage). The remaining service life is determined conservatively using **fracture mechanics models**.

Pipes and moulded parts made of PE63, PE80, PE100, PE100-RC, PA-U12 and PVC are generally suitable for use with H₂ (see also R&D project [G 202222](#)).

DSO systems: in accordance with the R&D project [G 202333](#), no fracture mechanics assessment will generally be necessary in the gas **distribution** network due to the high design reserves.

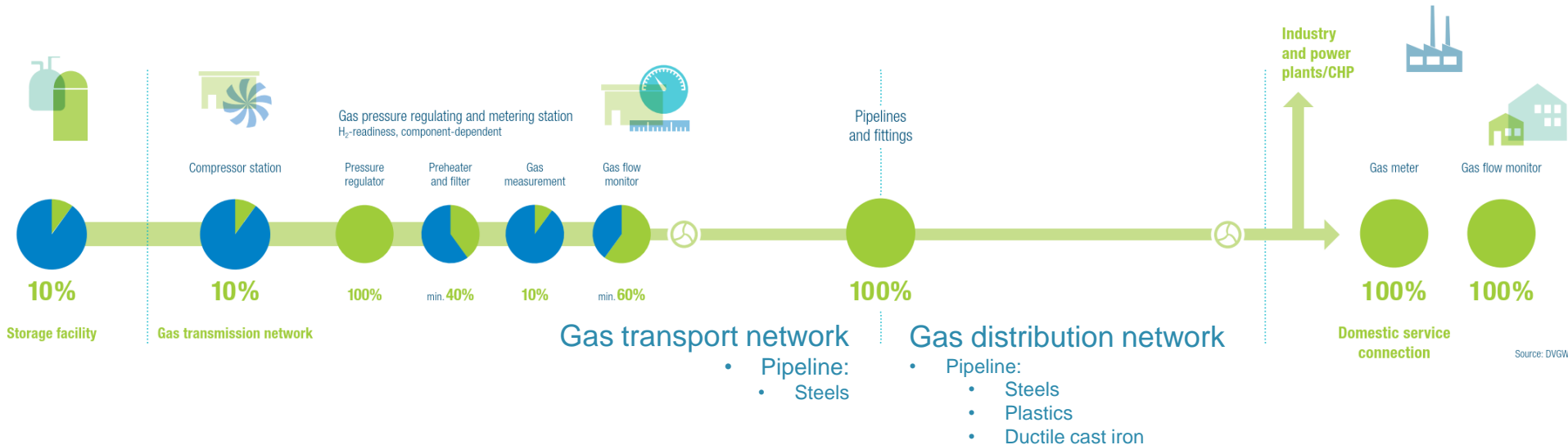
Overview of the H₂ readiness of the supply assets: (simplified representation and reduction to essential installations)

Materials are H₂-compatible



Overview of the H₂ readiness of the supply assets: (simplified representation and reduction to essential installations)

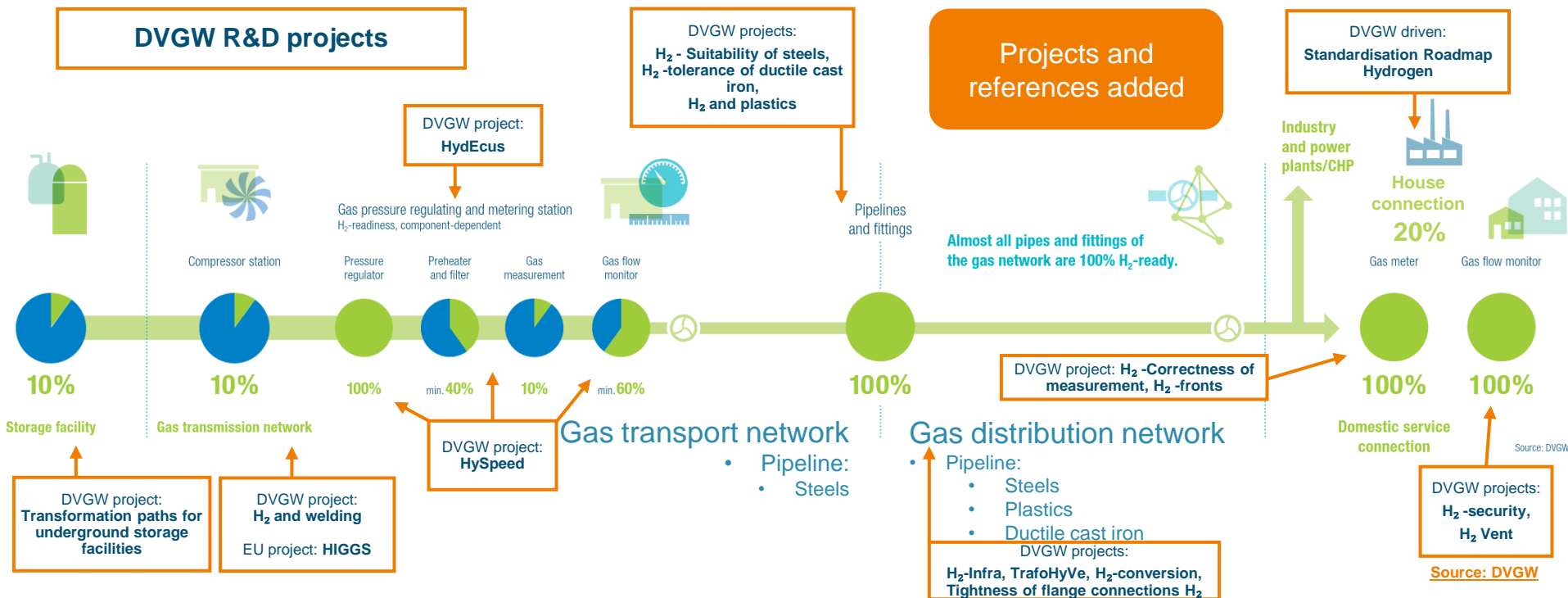
However, H₂-readiness also requires the functional suitability of the built-in parts



Source: DVGW

➡ Compressor stations, preheaters and gas measuring stations must be adapted

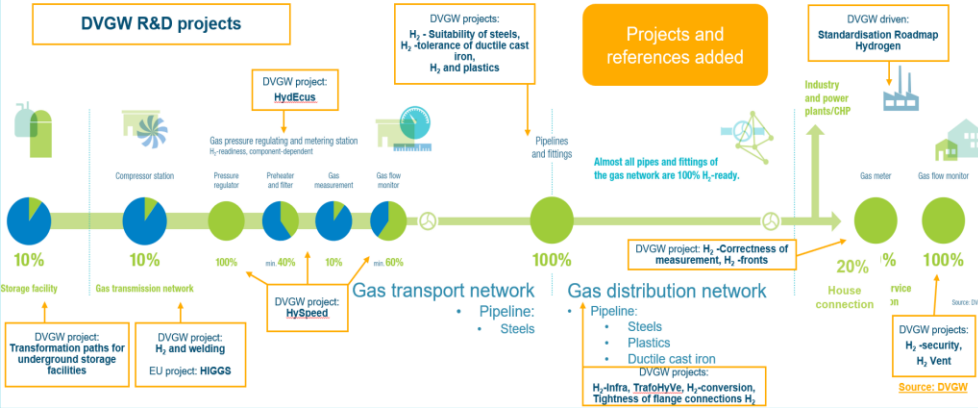
Overview of the H₂ readiness of the supply assets: (simplified representation and reduction to essential installations)



The H₂ readiness test is not just about material suitability, but also about full functionality.
Statements on readiness are underpinned by dedicated DVGW R&D projects and define the requirements for the changeover.

All results of years of R&D on material and functional suitability of grid components are systematically stored in the database verifHy®

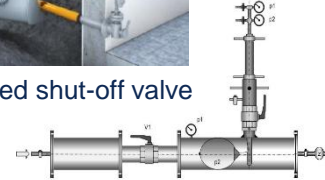
Material and functional tests of all components along the



Tightness and functional tests - passed successfully



Flow-controlled shut-off valve



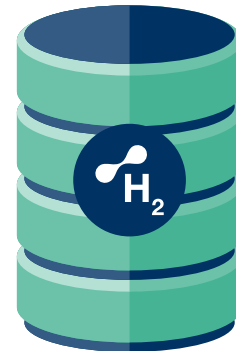
shut-off bubbles

e-drives for compressors are H₂-ready



Chromatographs for up to 20% H₂ are available

Turbines can be up-graded or bought H₂-ready



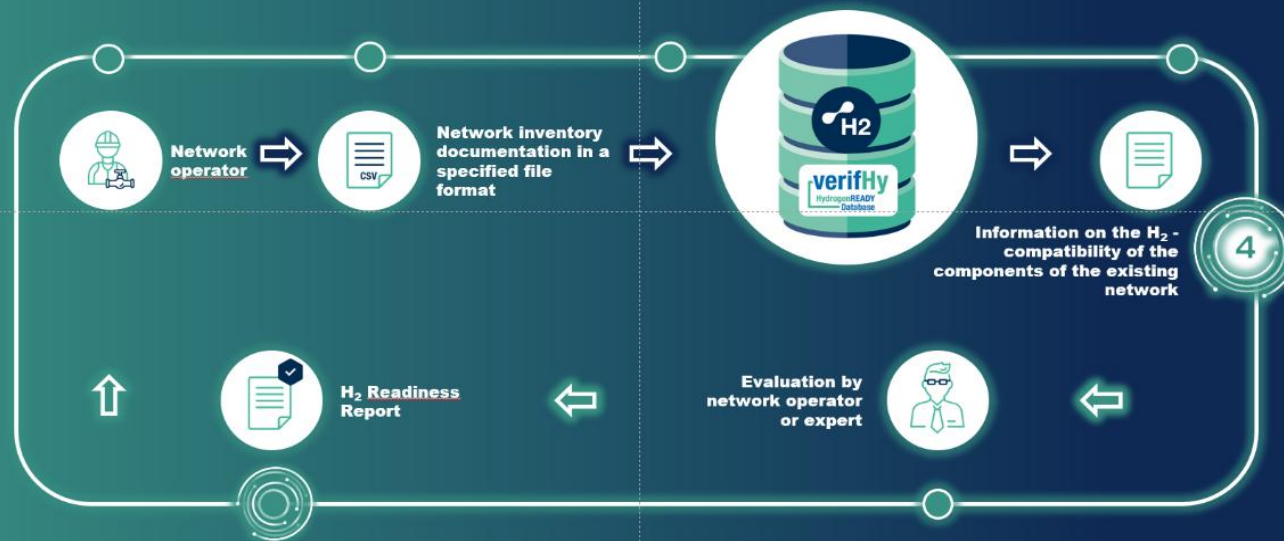
verifHy
HydrogenREADY
Database

verifHy – Hydrogen-READINESS Database: Automated evaluation of your gas grid



- Bundled info on H₂ suitability of products, components and materials of all gas grid operators
- Automated evaluation and assessment
- Enables grid operators to design their asset planning thoroughly
- Work can be embedded in target network planning processes

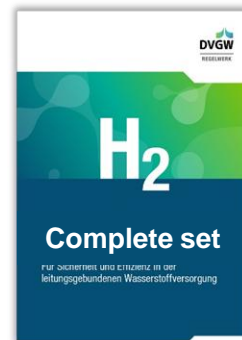
How it works



www.verifHy.de

Germany has all standards to plan, build and operate a hydrogen infrastructure in place

- 171 hydrogen standards covering the entire gas grid value chain
- Issued in three different sets
 - Complete set
 - Industry
 - Production
- **English version will be available for the Hydrogen Week in Brussels**
- As the German regulatory framework (by DVGW) is notified, all standards can be applied in every other European country



The entire set:
171 standards



Module Industrie:
61 DVGW + 4 DIN
standards



Module Generation:
35 DVGW + 1 DIN
standards



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