

Atlas

Gas

Filippo Biasca-Caroni, Martin Kohlberger, and Isidor Gonzalez Escobar

While German state leaders have carefully built up the energy supply on the Russian gas over the last century, the news on the interruption of the European gas supply by Russia have put Europe in a state of shock and fear. Triggered by Russia's war in Ukraine, the fragility of Europe's gas supply and especially Germany's dependence on Russian gas is becoming increasingly apparent. Already starting in February this year, following Russia's war on Ukraine and the subsequent EU sanctions—in combination with the world economic impact of Covid19—the European gas prices have spiked. Today, they are more than eightfold the price of what we were used to pay some years ago. In the summer of 2022 many European countries still might have been able to get their hands on gas to fill their gas reserves, but already next year this might become difficult. What does this mean for the gas network and for how heating will evolve?



A GENEALOGY OF THE GAS CRISIS

Source: ZDF Heute, 2022 [<https://www.zdf.de/suche?q=gas&from=&to=&attrs=&sender=ZDFheute&sortBy=date&synth=>], and Pléiades Neo, Airbus DS, 2022 [https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Images/2022/10/Nord_Stream_leak_as_captured_by_Pleiades_Neo#.Y0vNJw-fq10.link]
<https://youtu.be/ky1jbacJHbk>

Under Pressure: Gas Supply and National Interests



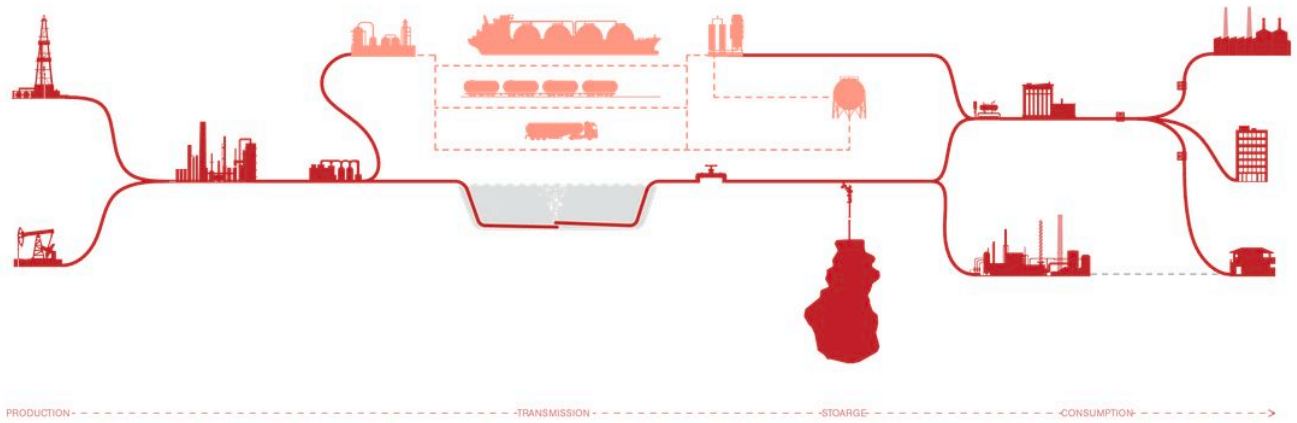
CONSTRUCTION OF A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE IN ROHR, SWITZERLAND

Source: Comet Photo AG (Zürich), 1973 [<https://ba.e-pics.ethz.ch/catalog/ETHBIB.Bildarchiv/r/987357/viewmode=infoview/qsr=Gas%20pipeline>]

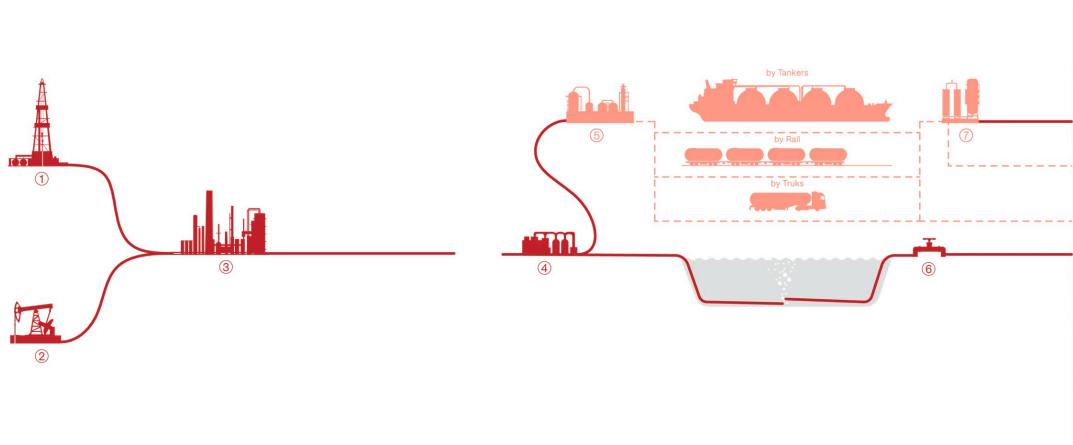
Unlike the global scale of oil markets, the European gas infrastructure is currently a continental interconnected system, with gas flowing from the extraction sites in resource-rich countries such as Russia, Norway or Qatar to our building (Long, 2004). From extraction to consumption, an interruption at a single junction of this interlinked system of pipelines can have major consequences. In order to ensure the flow of gas, the network requires a number of facilities in addition to the pipelines themselves: be it the gas metre in our own building, the so-called city gate, which is responsible for the transfer to the local network, or the compressor stations, which generate a gas pressure of up to 27.5 bar to propel the gas through the transmission pipelines and are arranged approximately 100 kilometres apart. The smaller local lines starting at the city gates and serving the settlements, are working on a much lower pressure.

The national gas supply also includes the much-discussed cavern or pore gas storage facilities. In order to fill them in the upcoming years, recent ideas have popped up to include more terminals and facilities for liquified natural gas (LNG). By that, gas would be made shippable just like oil and would not be bound to the rigid pipeline network anymore. In parallel, there are attempts to import from a more diverse number of supply countries such as Azerbaijan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Israel and the USA. But will the solution to the gas crisis be that Germany is now dependent on five partner autocracies instead of one?

GAS INFRASTRUCTURE



INTERNATIONAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE

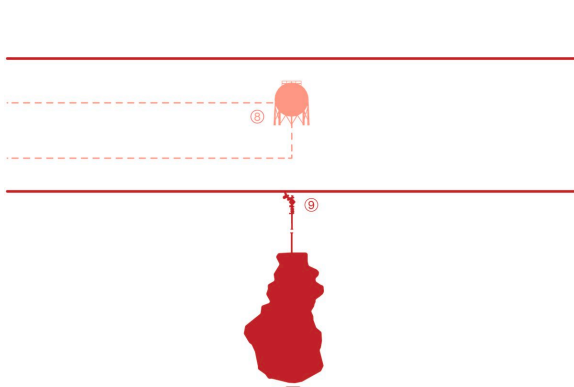


PRODUCTION

1. Gas well, 2. Oil well, 3. Processing plant

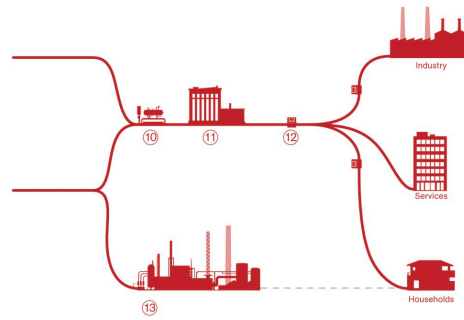
TRANSMISSION

4. Compressor station, 5. Liquefaction station, 6. Pipelines, 7. Regasification station



STORAGE

8. LNG storage tank, 9. Underground storage



CONSUMPTION

10. Odorizer, 11. Citygate, 12. Gas meter, 13. Power plant



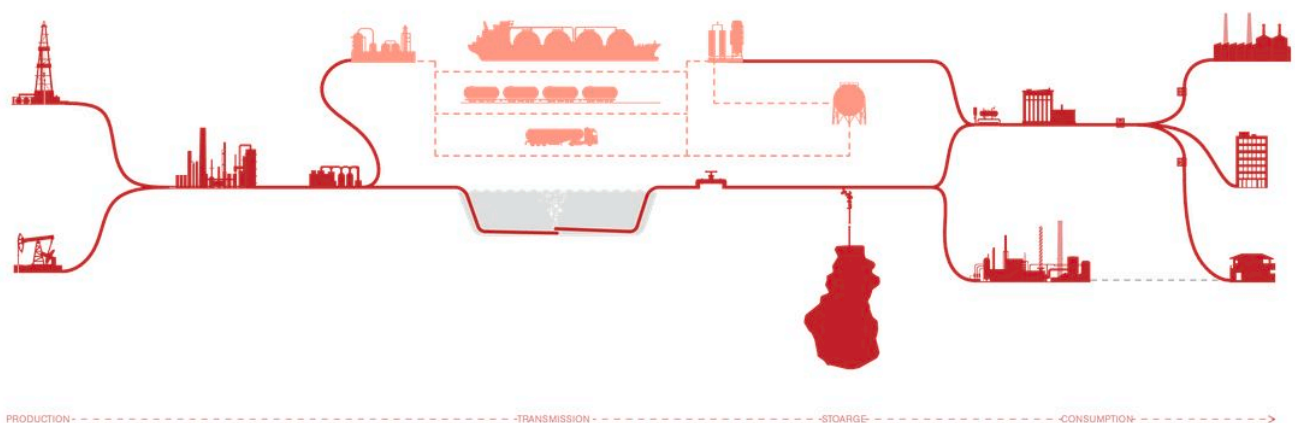
CONSTRUCTION OF A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE IN ROHR, SWITZERLAND

Source: Comet Photo AG (Zürich), 1973 [<https://ba.e-pics.ethz.ch/catalog/ETHBIB.Bildarchiv/r/987357/viewmode=infoview/qsr=Gas%20pipeline>]

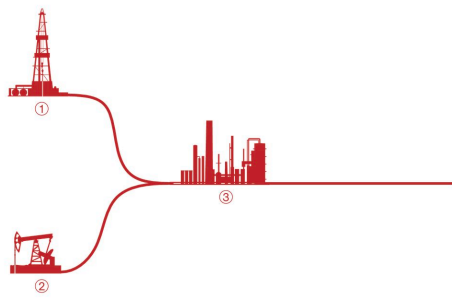
Unlike the global scale of oil markets, the European gas infrastructure is currently a continental interconnected system, with gas flowing from the extraction sites in resource-rich countries such as Russia, Norway or Qatar to our building (Long, 2004). From extraction to consumption, an interruption at a single junction of this interlinked system of pipelines can have major consequences. In order to ensure the flow of gas, the network requires a number of facilities in addition to the pipelines themselves: be it the gas metre in our own building, the so-called city gate, which is responsible for the transfer to the local network, or the compressor stations, which generate a gas pressure of up to 27.5 bar to propel the gas through the transmission pipelines and are arranged approximately 100 kilometres apart. The smaller local lines starting at the city gates and serving the settlements, are working on a much lower pressure.

The national gas supply also includes the much-discussed cavern or pore gas storage facilities. In order to fill them in the upcoming years, recent ideas have popped up to include more terminals and facilities for liquified natural gas (LNG). By that, gas would be made shippable just like oil and would not be bound to the rigid pipeline network anymore. In parallel, there are attempts to import from a more diverse number of supply countries such as Azerbaijan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Israel and the USA. But will the solution to the gas crisis be that Germany is now dependent on five partner autocracies instead of one?

GAS INFRASTRUCTURE

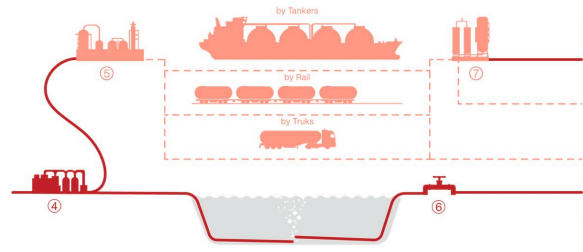


INTERNATIONAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE



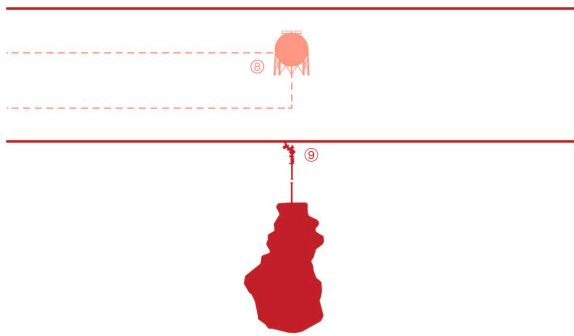
PRODUCTION

1. Gas well, 2. Oil well, 3. Processing plant



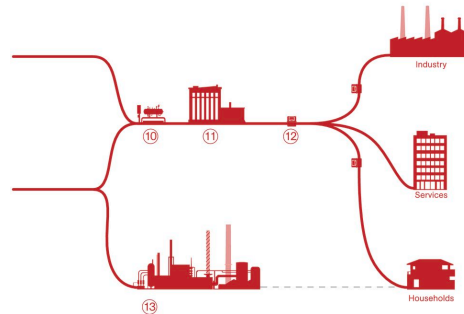
TRANSMISSION

4. Compressor station, 5. Liquefaction station, 6. Pipelines, 7. Regasification station



STORAGE

8. LNG storage tank, 9. Underground storage



CONSUMPTION

10. Odorizer, 11. Citygate, 12. Gas meter, 13. Power plant

The Geopolitics of Gas: Constructing New Dependencies

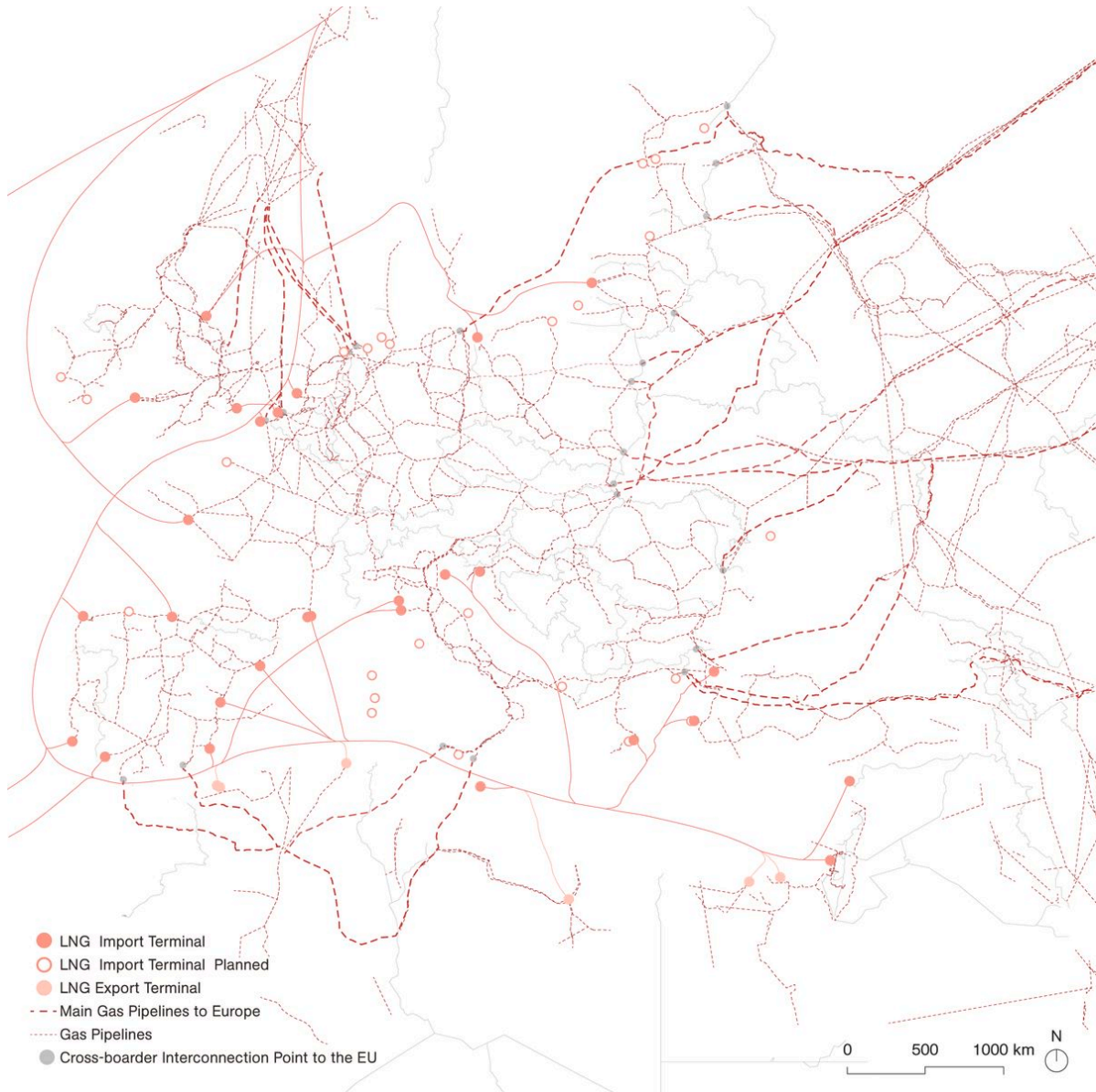


CONSTRUCTION OF A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE IN ROHR, SWITZERLAND

Source: Comet Photo AG, 1973 [<https://ba.e-pics.ethz.ch/catalog/ETHBIB.Bildarchiv/r/987349/viewmode=infoview/qsr=Gas%20pipeline>]

After Russia launched the war on Ukraine, gas quickly became a means of a trade war with huge price increases in response to European sanctions. Since February, it has become clear that the dependence on Russian gas has no future for Europe and specifically Germany, where Russian gas accounts for 66 percent of the country's energy supply in 2020 (Eurostat, 2020). However, not only the current crisis is the problem. Energy and gas supply generally depend on fragile arrangements and treaties between individual states. Focusing on the interest of their own economies, the states act in the words of Friedrich Engels as the "ideal personification of total national capital" (Engels, 1880, p. 222).

Germany concludes treaties and national agreements with despotic leaders and totalitarian economies that oppress their populations—just like Qatar who recently made news with the inhumane working conditions on its building sites. These agreements not only interweave into a network of economic and legal dependency, but are entrenched in the material infrastructure of the gas network that has been built and expanded over decades.



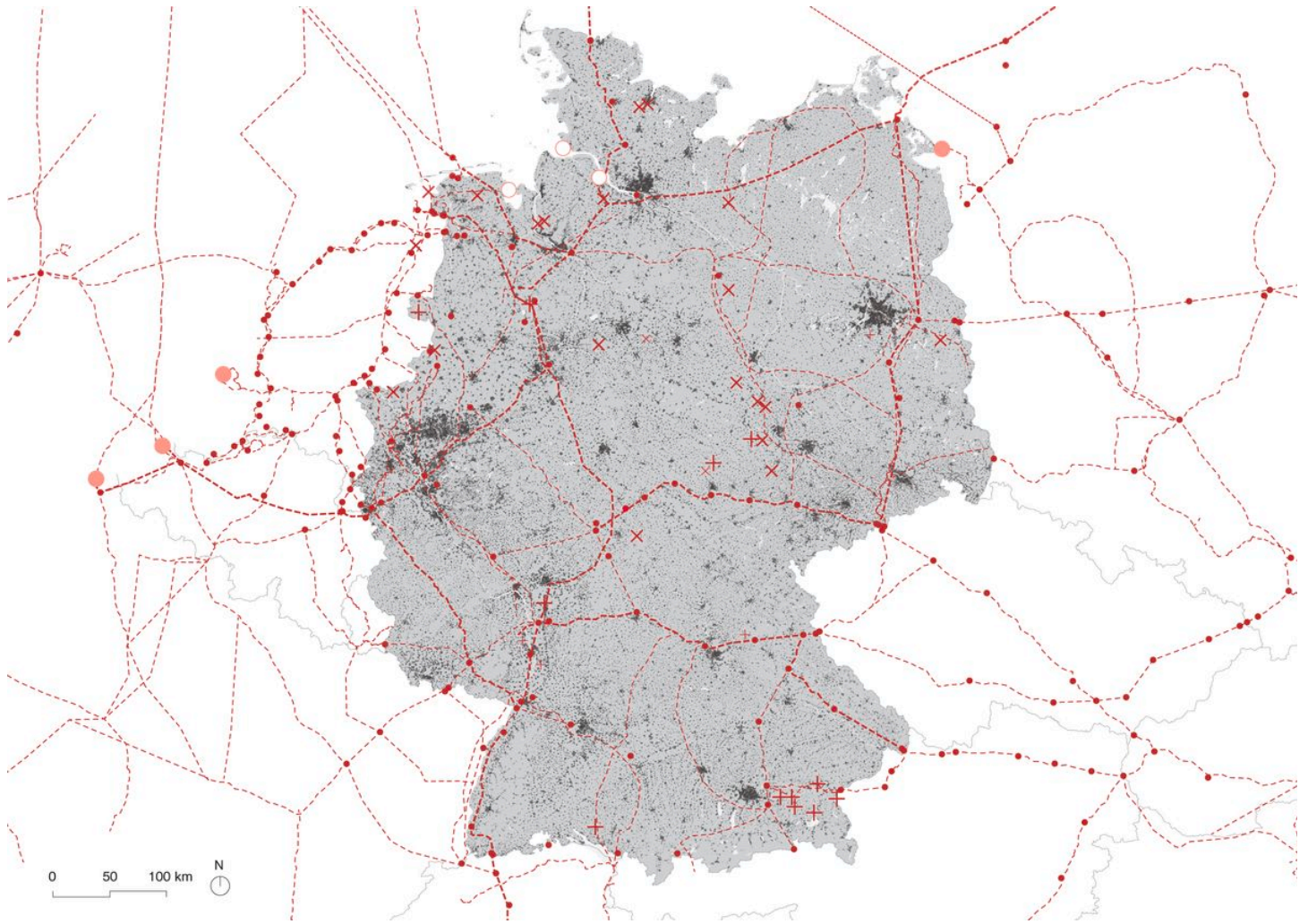
EUROPEAN GAS INFRASTRUCTURE

Source: Global Energy Monitor, 2022 [<https://globalenergymonitor.org/projects/global-gas-infrastructure-tracker/>]



EUROPEAN GAS IMPORTS BY MAIN SUPPLIERS

Source: Eurostat, 2020 [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Natural_gas_supply_statistics]



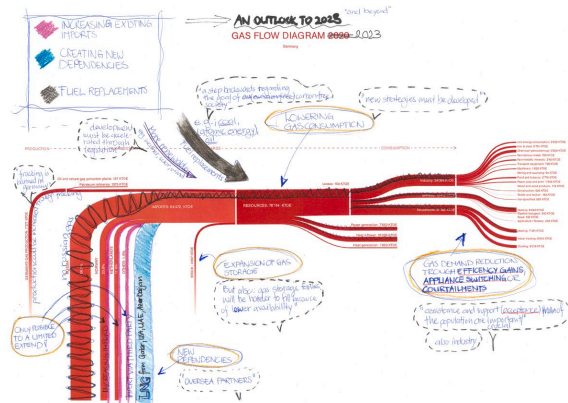
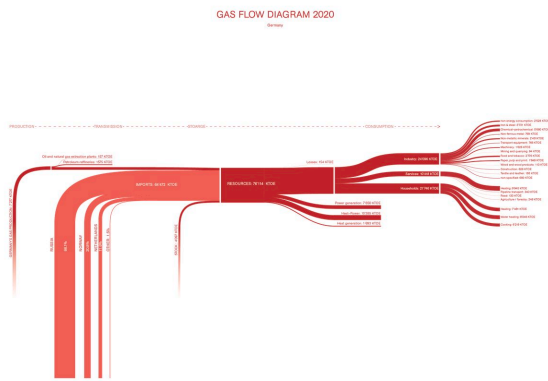
GERMANY'S GAS INFSTRUCTURE

Source: Global Energy Monitor, 2022

[<https://globalenergymonitor.org/projects/global-gas-infrastructure-tracker/tracker/>], and ENTSOG, 2019

[<https://twitter.com/entsog/status/1189837660363378688>]

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| --- Gas pipeline | ○ LNG import terminal planned | + Depleted gasfield storage |
| • Compressor station | + Aquifer gas storage | x Other storage types |
| ● LNG import terminal | x Salt cavity storage | ■ Urban structure |

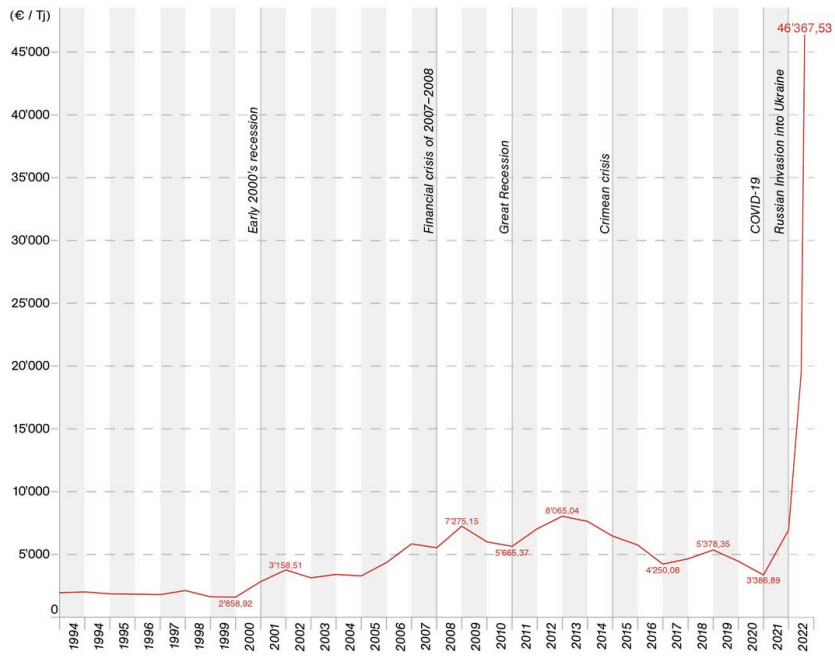


ENERGY BALANCE OF NATURAL GAS
 KTOE: The kiloton of oil equivalent (ktoe) is a unit of energy defined as the amount of energy released by burning one tonne of crude oil, approximately 41.868 terajoules (TJ)

Annotations Describing an Imaginable Future for 2023

Source: Eurostat, 2020
 [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/sankey/energy/sankey.html?geos=DE&year=2020&unit=KTOE&fuels=G3000_C0350-370&highlight=_&nodeDisagg=010100000000&lowDisagg=true&translateX=0.44931419241720505&translateY=27.634559672905937&scale=1&language=EN]

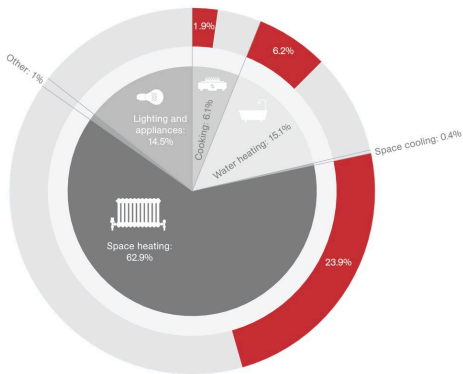
What will the gas supply look like in the future? Currently, many European states are eager to negotiate with other gas-producing countries and to switch to LNG, brought by ship from countries such as Norway, Algeria, Australia, Canada and the U.S.. But LNG will not be able to replace the amount of Russian gas in the long run, let alone short-term (Energy Intelligence, 2022). The NGO Greenpeace is extremely sceptical about the propagated possibility of later repurposing the newly planned LNG-terminals for hydrogen—this has simply never happened before and would require completely different facilities (Bukkold, 2022, p. 43).



COSTS OF GERMAN NATURAL GAS IMPORTS

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2022

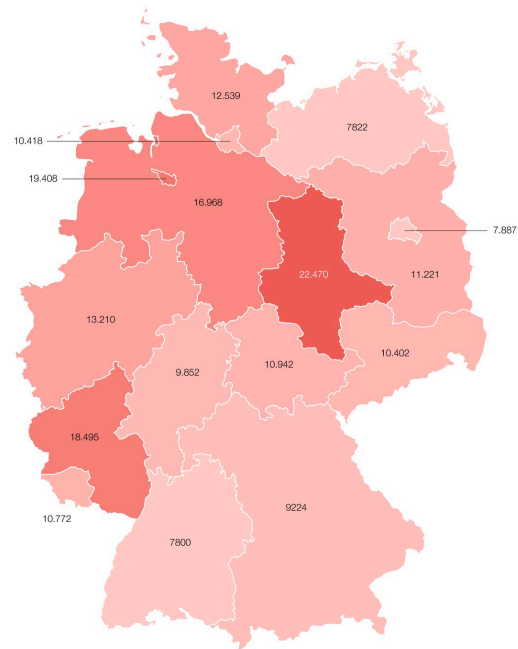
[<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Wirtschaft/Aussenhandel/Tabellen/erdgas-jaehrlich.html>]



SHARE OF GAS CONSUMPTION IN TOTAL DOMESTIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Source: EUROSTAT, 2020

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Energy_consumption_in_households#Energy_consumption_in_households_by_type_of_end-use]



REGIONAL GAS CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

Source: BDEW, 2021

[<https://www.bdew.de/energie/karten-der-energiewirtschaft/deutschland/#Erdgasverbrauch>]

Gas prices have been rising rapidly in recent months. Even though they are now easing somewhat, prices are still higher than most can afford, especially for gas, 30 % of which is used for household energy consumption and thus has a direct impact on individuals. In Germany, the per capita consumption of gas is particularly high, partly because of the high gas consumption of German industry.

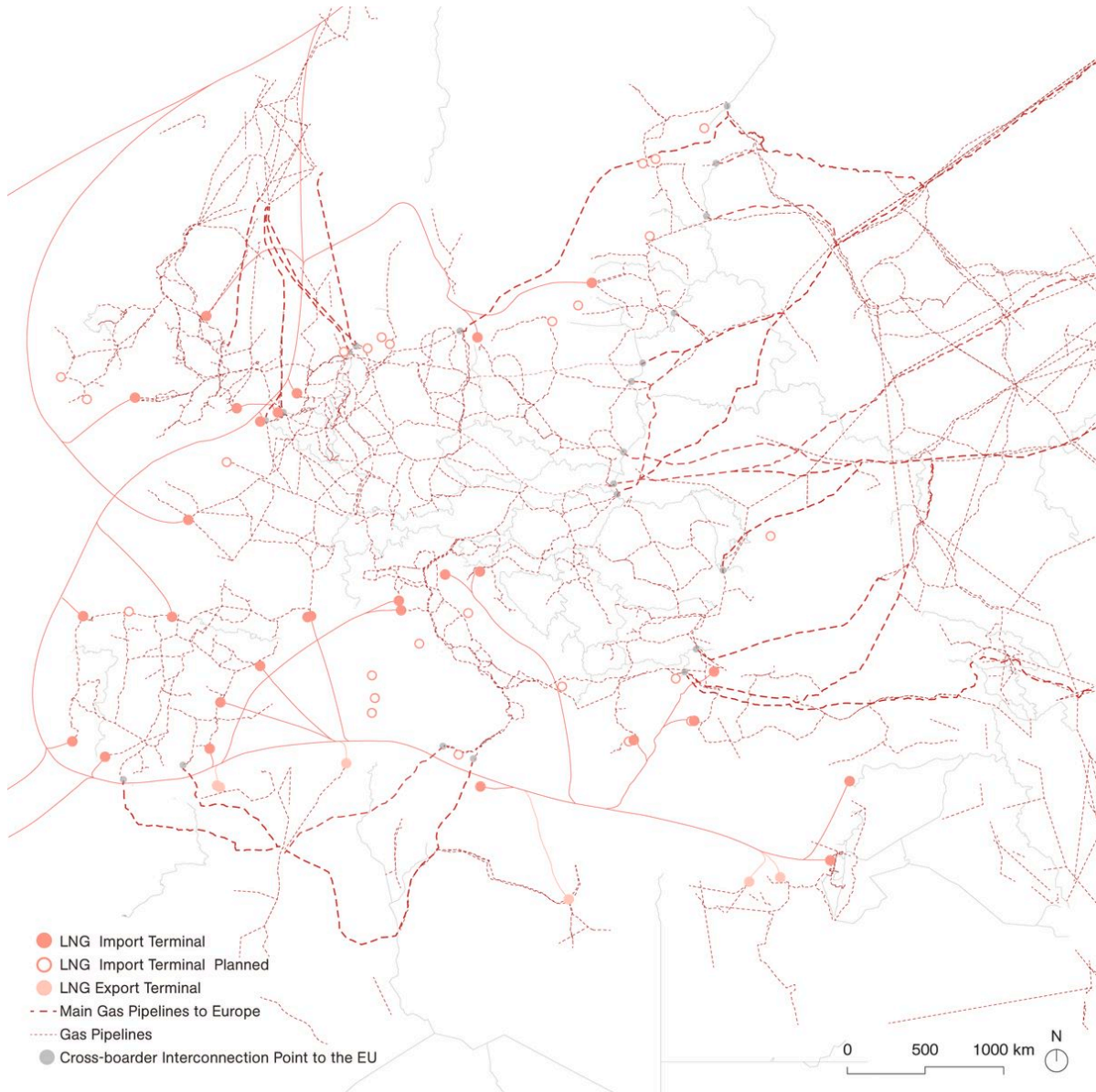


CONSTRUCTION OF A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE IN ROHR, SWITZERLAND

Source: Comet Photo AG, 1973 [<https://ba.e-pics.ethz.ch/catalog/ETHBIB.Bildarchiv/r/987349/viewmode=infoview/qsr=Gas%20pipeline>]

After Russia launched the war on Ukraine, gas quickly became a means of a trade war with huge price increases in response to European sanctions. Since February, it has become clear that the dependence on Russian gas has no future for Europe and specifically Germany, where Russian gas accounts for 66 percent of the country's energy supply in 2020 (Eurostat, 2020). However, not only the current crisis is the problem. Energy and gas supply generally depend on fragile arrangements and treaties between individual states. Focusing on the interest of their own economies, the states act in the words of Friedrich Engels as the "ideal personification of total national capital" (Engels, 1880, p. 222).

Germany concludes treaties and national agreements with despotic leaders and totalitarian economies that oppress their populations—just like Qatar who recently made news with the inhumane working conditions on its building sites. These agreements not only interweave into a network of economic and legal dependency, but are entrenched in the material infrastructure of the gas network that has been built and expanded over decades.



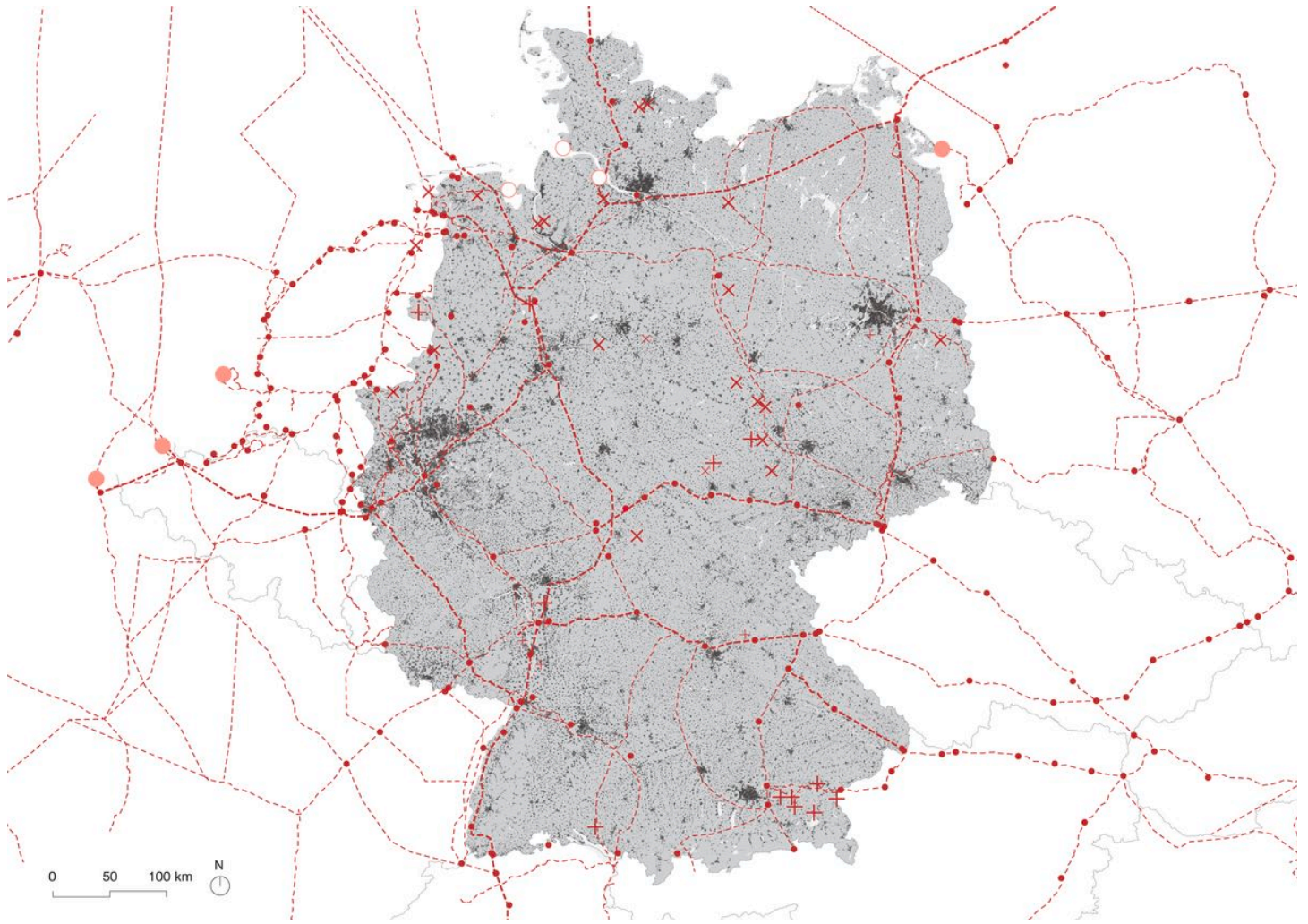
EUROPEAN GAS INFRASTRUCTURE

Source: Global Energy Monitor, 2022 [<https://globalenergymonitor.org/projects/global-gas-infrastructure-tracker/>]



EUROPEAN GAS IMPORTS BY MAIN SUPPLIERS

Source: Eurostat, 2020 [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Natural_gas_supply_statistics]



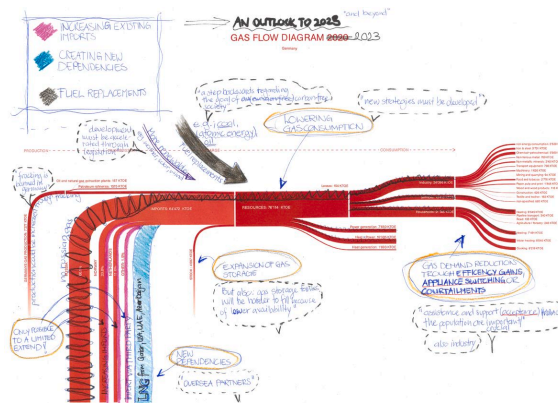
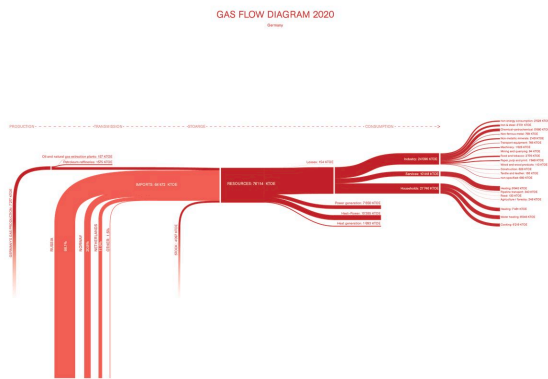
GERMANY'S GAS INFSTRUCTURE

Source: Global Energy Monitor, 2022

[<https://globalenergymonitor.org/projects/global-gas-infrastructure-tracker/tracker/>], and ENTSOG, 2019

[<https://twitter.com/entsog/status/1189837660363378688>]

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| --- Gas pipeline | ○ LNG import terminal planned | + Depleted gasfield storage |
| • Compressor station | + Aquifer gas storage | x Other storage types |
| ● LNG import terminal | x Salt cavity storage | ■ Urban structure |

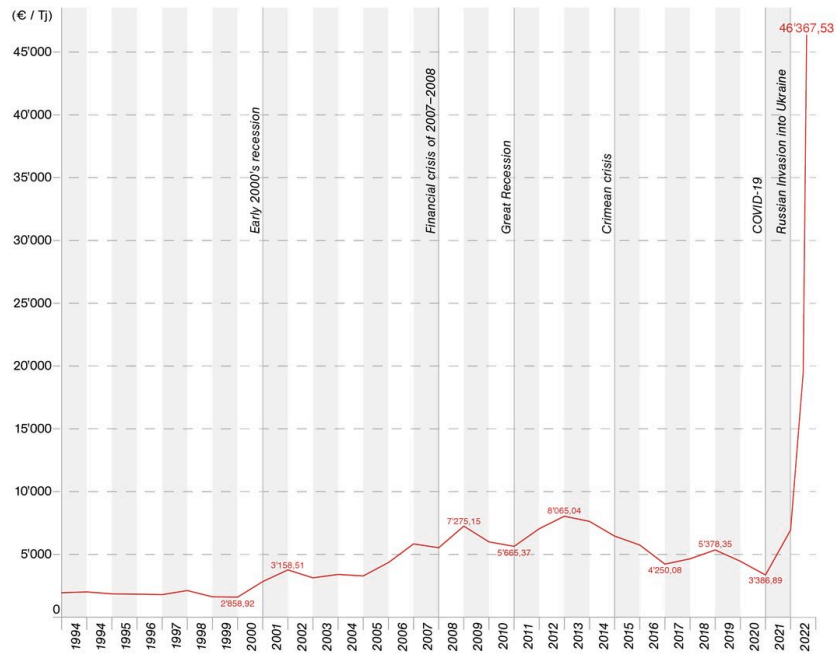


ENERGY BALANCE OF NATURAL GAS
 KTOE: The kiloton of oil equivalent (ktoe) is a unit of energy defined as the amount of energy released by burning one tonne of crude oil, approximately 41.868 terajoules (TJ)

Annotations Describing an Imaginable Future for 2023

Source: Eurostat, 2020
 [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/sankey/energy/sankey.html?geos=DE&year=2020&unit=KTOE&fuels=G3000_C0350-370&highlight=_&nodeDisagg=010100000000&lowDisagg=true&translateX=0.44931419241720505&translateY=27.634559672905937&scale=1&language=EN]

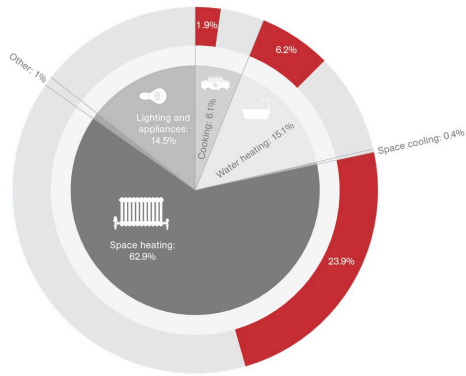
What will the gas supply look like in the future? Currently, many European states are eager to negotiate with other gas-producing countries and to switch to LNG, brought by ship from countries such as Norway, Algeria, Australia, Canada and the U.S.. But LNG will not be able to replace the amount of Russian gas in the long run, let alone short-term (Energy Intelligence, 2022). The NGO Greenpeace is extremely sceptical about the propagated possibility of later repurposing the newly planned LNG-terminals for hydrogen—this has simply never happened before and would require completely different facilities (Bukkold, 2022, p. 43).



COSTS OF GERMAN NATURAL GAS IMPORTS

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 2022

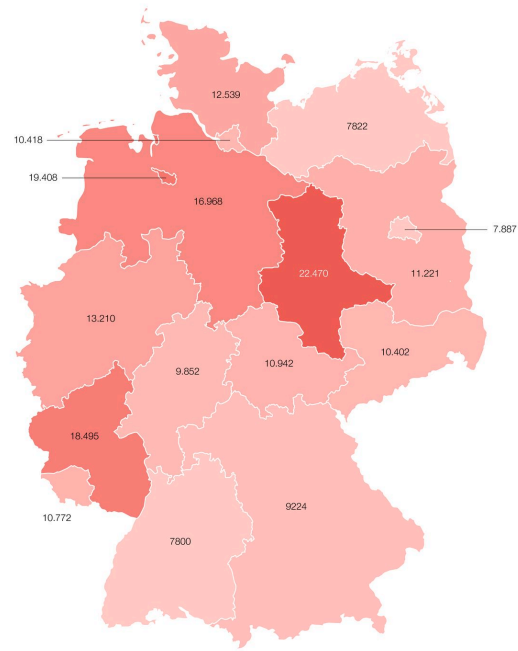
[<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Wirtschaft/Aussenhandel/Tabellen/erdgas-jaehrlich.html>]



SHARE OF GAS CONSUMPTION IN TOTAL DOMESTIC ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Source: EUROSTAT, 2020

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Energy_consumption_in_households#Energy_consumption_in_households_by_type_of_end-use]



in kWh

REGIONAL GAS CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

Source: BDEW, 2021

[<https://www.bdew.de/energie/karten-der-energiewirtschaft/deutschland/#Erdgasverbrauch>]

Gas prices have been rising rapidly in recent months. Even though they are now easing somewhat, prices are still higher than most can afford, especially for gas, 30 % of which is used for household energy consumption and thus has a direct impact on individuals. In Germany, the per capita consumption of gas is particularly high, partly because of the high gas consumption of German industry.

-162°C Or How to Keep Yourself Warm with Cold Gas Lines



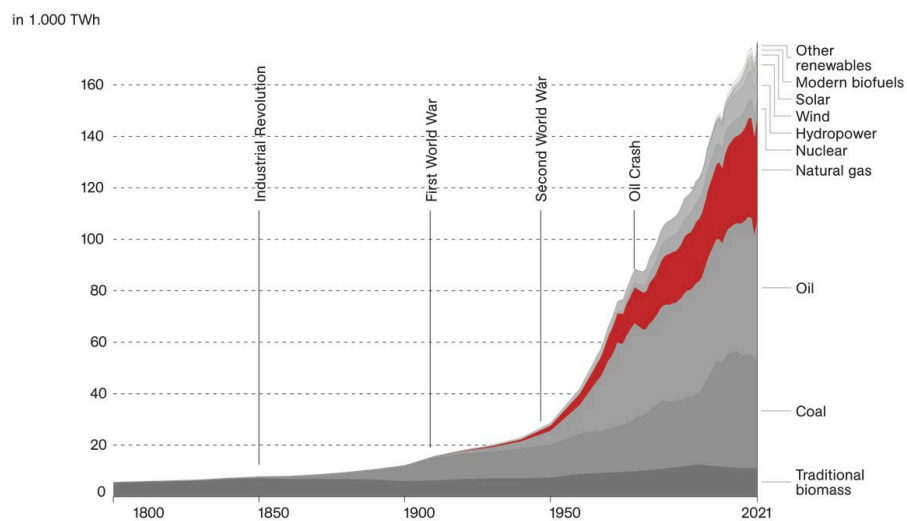
CONSTRUCTION OF A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE IN MEIRINGEN; BRIENZER ROTHORN TUNNEL, SWITZERLAND

Source: Hans Witschi, 1973 [<https://ba.e-pics.ethz.ch/catalog/ETHBIB.Bildarchiv/r/1118421/viewmode=infoview>]

31 % of gas is consumed by private households (BDEW, 2022). Current price spikes make heating an expensive endeavour for gas-fired households, which hits the poorest hardest. So far it has been difficult to secure prices because Germany's gas network is fragmented among private players. The nationalisation of the insolvent gas network operator Uniper and the recently introduced German gas price cap solve this problem for the time being. However, it brings hardship to other European countries with lower budget reserves, such as Slovakia, which cannot keep up with such enormous programs (Tooze/Abadi, 2022). Experts such as the internationally renowned economist Adam Tooze predict an extreme distribution struggle between individual European countries, leaving the economically stronger states on top while the others will fall short.

In recent years, the German state has invested in pipelines connecting Dutch LNG terminals with the German network, in order to secure the cheap gas supply in Germany. “Zeelink” is one of these projects, with a newly built compressor station in Würselen, Germany. However, as LNG has to be cooled to a temperature of $-162\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, it is far less CO_2 -efficient than conventional gas, and the conversion of power plants will take years.

Both ensuring energy supply for heating in Germany and reducing carbon emissions seems incompatible in the face of the current gas prices. But for a more just and ecological future, new forms of heat and energy supply must be developed and monopolies in the energy industry broken up.



GLOBAL DIRECT PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION

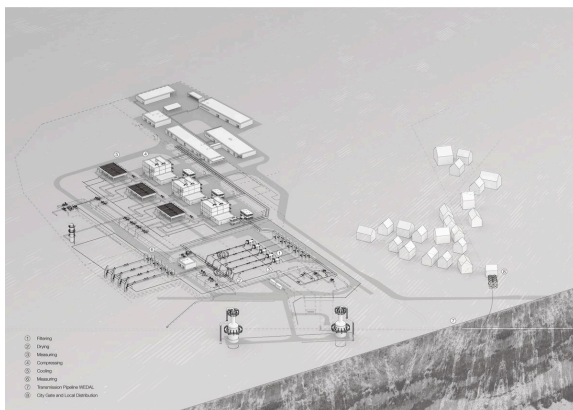
Source: Vaclav Smil, 2017 [<https://vaclavsmil.com/2017/05/08/energy-and-civilization-a-history/>], and BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2022 [<https://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/energy-economics/statistical-review-of-world-energy/downloads.html>]



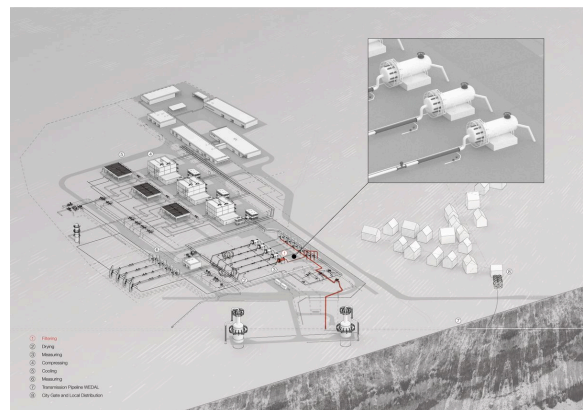
THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WEDAL PIPELINE
NEAR AACHEN BEING VISIBLE FROM SPACE

Source: Google Earth, 2020

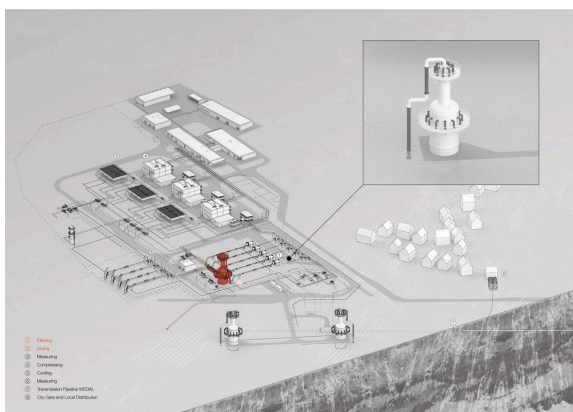
[<https://earth.google.com/web/@50.76364619,6.17430957,220.27819666a,13198.32931448d,35y,0h,0t,0r>]



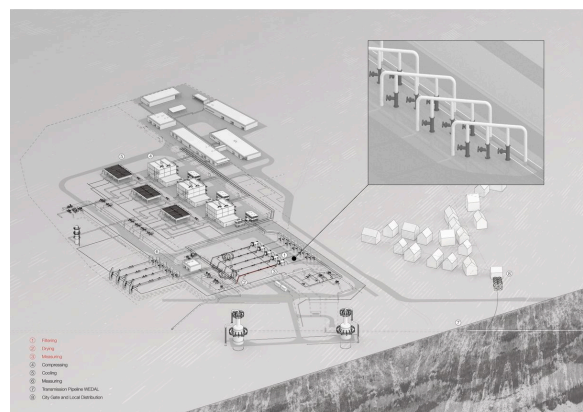
COMPRESSOR STATION ALONGSIDE THE
WEDAL PIPELINE IN WÜRSELEN (GERMANY)
Source: Zeelink, 2017 [<https://www.zeelink.de/>]



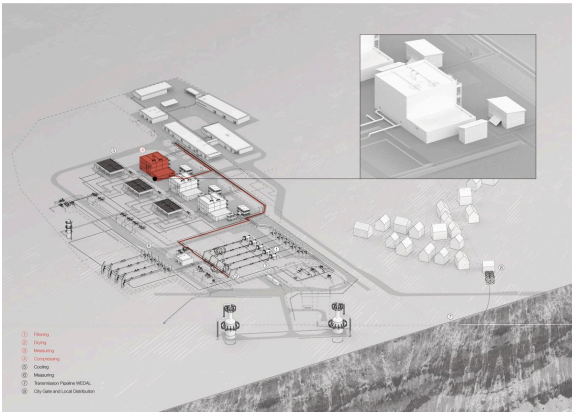
FILTERING



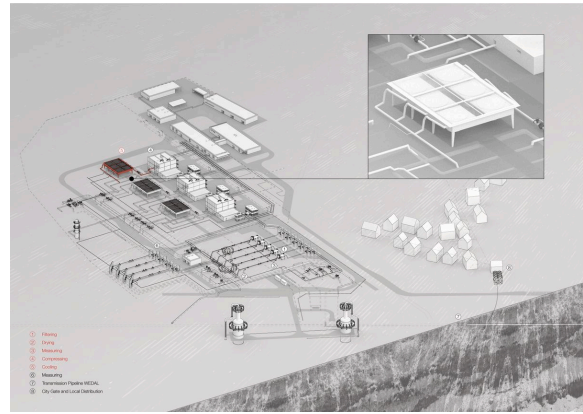
DRYING



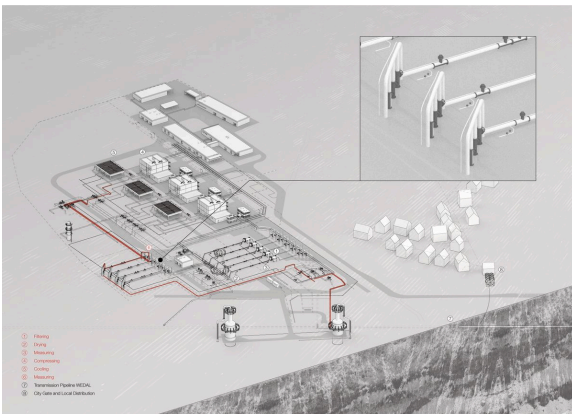
MEASURING



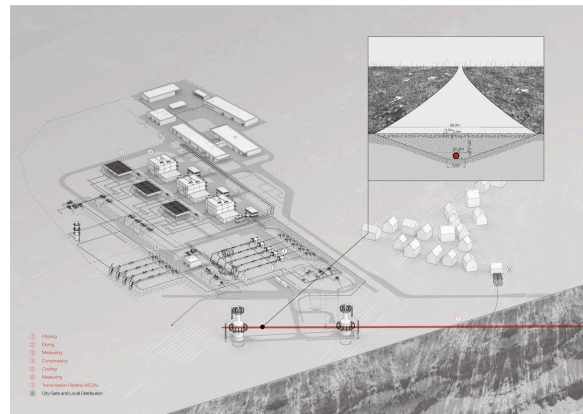
COMPRESSING



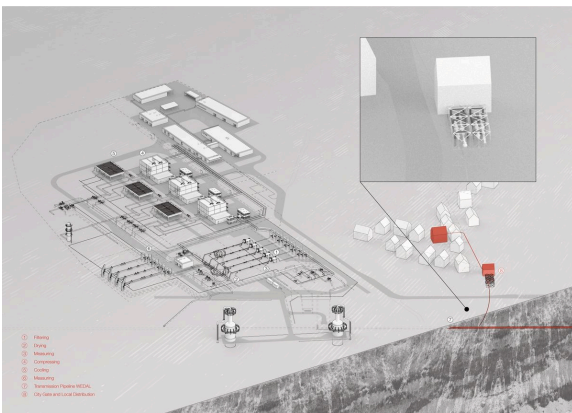
COOLING



MEASURING



WEDAL PIPELINE



CITY GATE AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM



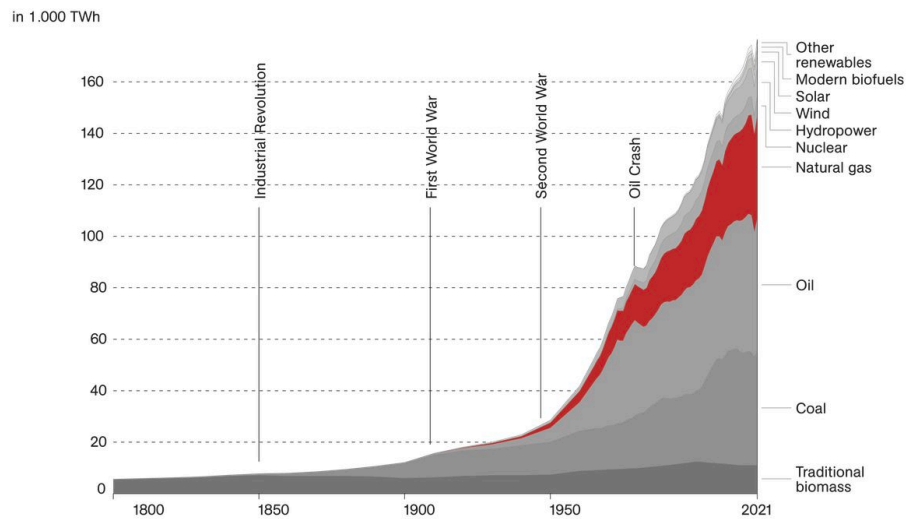
CONSTRUCTION OF A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE IN
MEIRINGEN; BRIENZER ROTHORN TUNNEL, SWITZERLAND

Source: Hans Witschi, 1973 [<https://ba.e-pics.ethz.ch/catalog/ETHBIB.Bildarchiv/r/1118421/viewmode=infoview>]

31 % of gas is consumed by private households (BDEW, 2022). Current price spikes make heating an expensive endeavour for gas-fired households, which hits the poorest hardest. So far it has been difficult to secure prices because Germany's gas network is fragmented among private players. The nationalisation of the insolvent gas network operator Uniper and the recently introduced German gas price cap solve this problem for the time being. However, it brings hardship to other European countries with lower budget reserves, such as Slovakia, which cannot keep up with such enormous programs (Tooze/Abadi, 2022). Experts such as the internationally renowned economist Adam Tooze predict an extreme distribution struggle between individual European countries, leaving the economically stronger states on top while the others will fall short.

In recent years, the German state has invested in pipelines connecting Dutch LNG terminals with the German network, in order to secure the cheap gas supply in Germany. "Zeelink" is one of these projects, with a newly built compressor station in Würselen, Germany. However, as LNG has to be cooled to a temperature of $-162\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, it is far less CO_2 -efficient than conventional gas, and the conversion of power plants will take years.

Both ensuring energy supply for heating in Germany and reducing carbon emissions seems incompatible in the face of the current gas prices. But for a more just and ecological future, new forms of heat and energy supply must be developed and monopolies in the energy industry broken up.



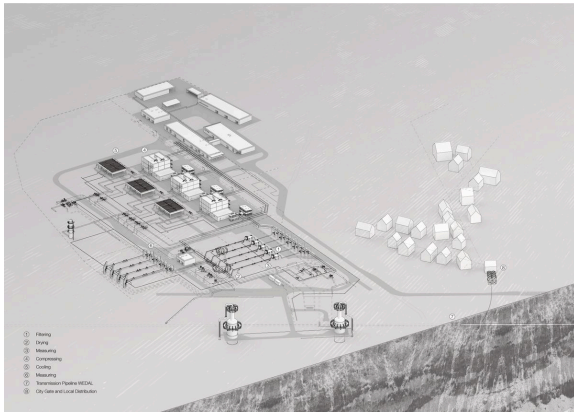
GLOBAL DIRECT PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Source: Vaclav Smil, 2017 [<https://vaclavsmil.com/2017/05/08/energy-and-civilization-a-history/>], and BP Statistical Review of World Energy, 2022 [<https://www.bp.com/en/global/corporate/energy-economics/statistical-review-of-world-energy/downloads.html>]

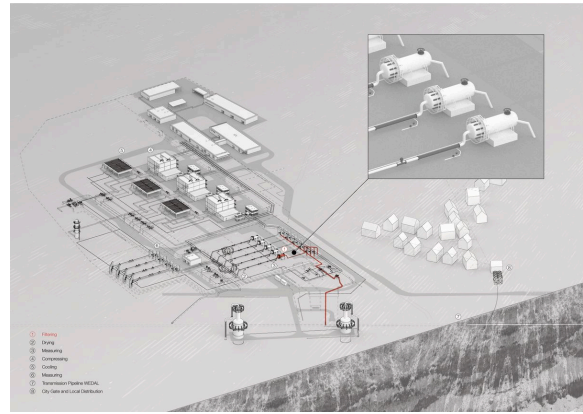


THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WEDAL PIPELINE NEAR AACHEN BEING VISIBLE FROM SPACE

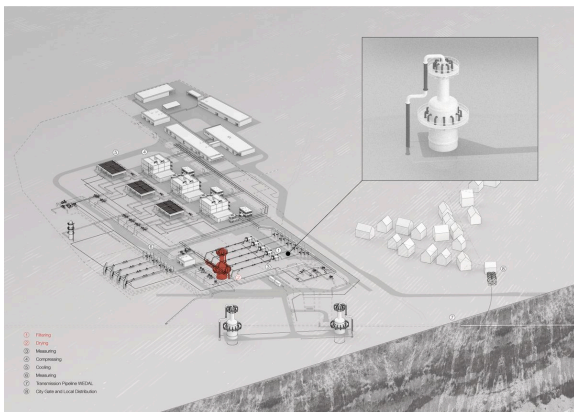
Source: Google Earth, 2020
[<https://earth.google.com/web/@50.76364619,6.17430957,220.27819666a,13198.32931448d,35y,0h,0t,0r>]



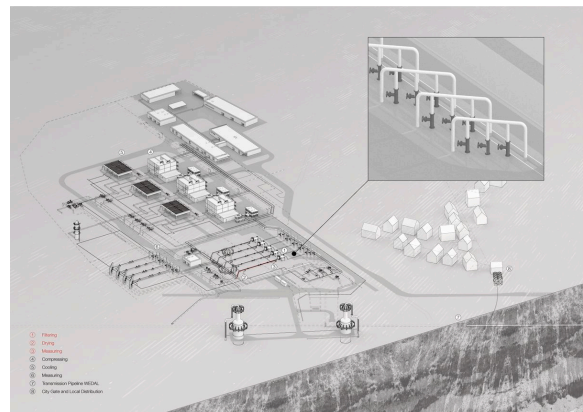
COMPRESSOR STATION ALONGSIDE THE WEDAL PIPELINE IN WÜRSELEN (GERMANY)
Source: Zeelink, 2017 [<https://www.zeelink.de/>]



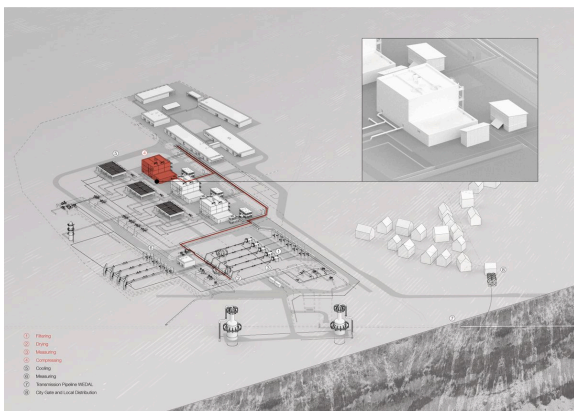
FILTERING



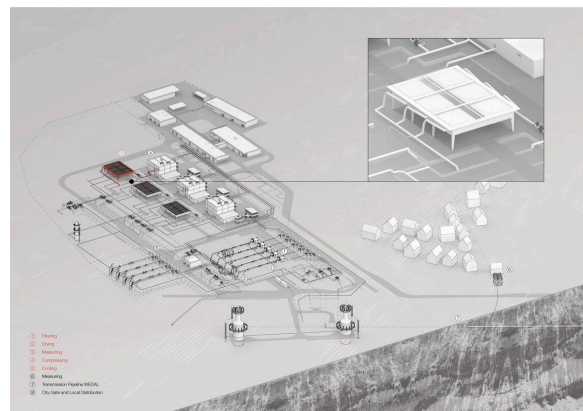
DRYING



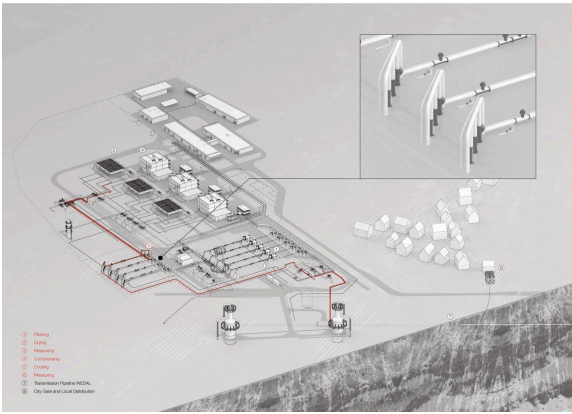
MEASURING



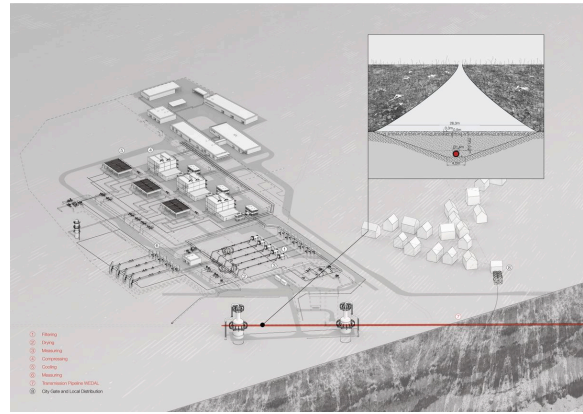
COMPRESSING



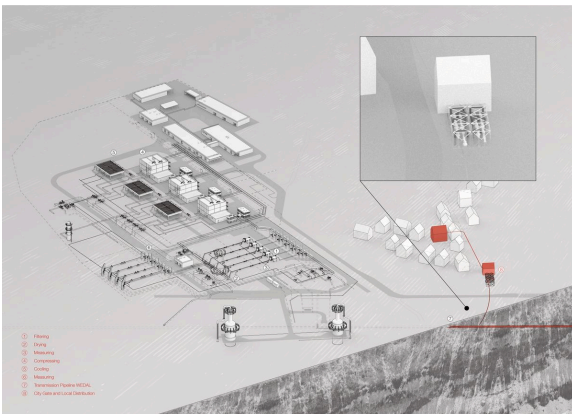
COOLING



MEASURING



WEDAL PIPELINE



CITY GATE AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

SOURCES

- BDEW, 2022. *Konjunktur und Energieverbrauch. Erdgasabsatz in Deutschland*, 03/2022.
- Bukkold, Steffen/Energy Comment, 2022. *LNG-Terminals in Deutschland. Notwendiges Kriseninstrument oder Trojanisches Pferd der fossilen Gaswirtschaft?*, Greenpeace Deutschland, 2022.
- Engels, Friedrich, 1880. "Die Entwicklung des Sozialismus von der Utopie zur Wissenschaft." In: *MEW 19*, Berlin, 1973, pp. 210–228.
- Eurostat, 2022. *Energy Balance Flow for DE 2020*. On: ec.europa.eu
- Long, David, 2003. "Fundamentals of the Gas Market." In: *Natural Gas Market, Encyclopedia of Energy*, 1/2004, pp. 219–233.
- Miller, Sara, 2022. "LNG Can't Replace Russian Gas." *Energy Intelligence*, March 7, 2022. On: energyintel.com
- Tooze, Adam/Abadi, Cameron 2022. "Europe's Energy Crisis: How Bad, and How Long?" In: *Ones and Tooze, Foreign Policy*, Octobre 7, 2022. On: foreignpolicy.com
- Tunk, Carola 2022. "Gaskrise: Jetzt kommt der Run auf Heizdecken aus China." In: *Berliner Zeitung*, 27. September 2022. On: berlinerzeitung.de

This work by Filippo Biasca-Caroni, Martin Kohlberger, and Isidor Gonzalez Escobar was created as part of the design studio Power to the People at ETH Zurich in Fall 2022. The PDF is intended for educational purposes only. Its commercial distribution is strictly forbidden.

© 2024, Architecture of Territory

Architecture of Territory
Professor Milica Topalović

TEACHING TEAM

Muriz Djurdjevic
Dorothee Hahn
Milica Topalović
Jan Westerheide

Prof. Milica Topalović
ETH Zurich
ONA G41
Neunbrunnenstrasse 50
8093 Zurich
Switzerland
+41 (0)44 633 86 88
www.topalovic.arch.ethz.ch