



Hydrogen Research Forum Finland: Annual Seminar 2024

Baseload hydrogen supply from an Off-Grid Solar PV-Wind Power-Battery-Water electrolyzer plant Simultaneous Optimization of Component Capacities and System Control

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Green hydrogen production system



Solar PV



Wind farm



Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

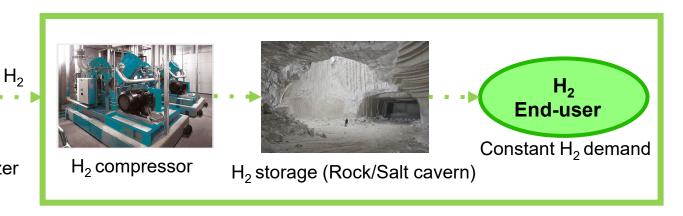


Alkaline Water Electrolyzer (AWE) plant

- Optimized variables (x₁ to x₁₂) to minimize Levelized Cost Of Hydrogen (LCOH₂) for 30-year lifetime
- Control parameters (x₁ to x₂)
- Solar PV peak power capacity (x₉)
- Wind farm nominal capacity (x₁₀)
- \rightarrow BESS energy capacity (x_{11})
- H₂ Storage volume capacity (x₁₂)

- Sensitivity analysis
- H₂ end-user demand (kg/min): 4, 8, 12, 16, 20
- o Components price for years: 2025 2040
- Discount rates (%): 3. 5, 7
- H₂ storage geology: Rock, Salt

AWE + Compressor is fixed to 100 MW





System description

Solar PV

- Data collected from southeastern Finland 2021-5min resolution
- Degradation included
- Peak power capacity is optimized

Wind farm

- Data collected from southeastern Finland 2021-10min resolution
- Nominal capacity is optimized

Battery Energy Storage System

- Round trip efficiency: 85%
- Model based on LFP chemistry
- Degradation and replacement included
- Capacity is optimized

Alkaline water Electrolyzer + Compressor

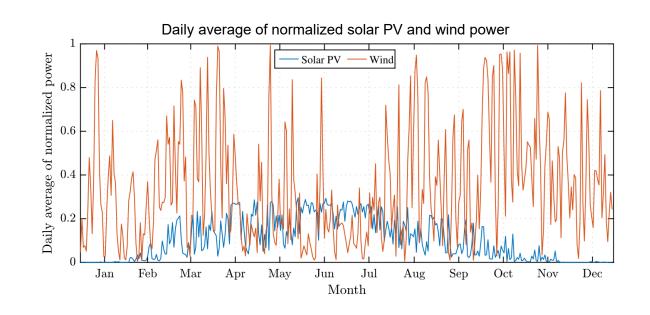
- Fixed nominal power capacity: 100MW
- Minimum power: 20% nominal capacity
- Degradation and replacement included
- Startups and shutdowns time included

Hydrogen storage

- Rock and salt caverns
- 10-230 bar (Rock), 60-180 bar (Salt)
- Volume is optimized

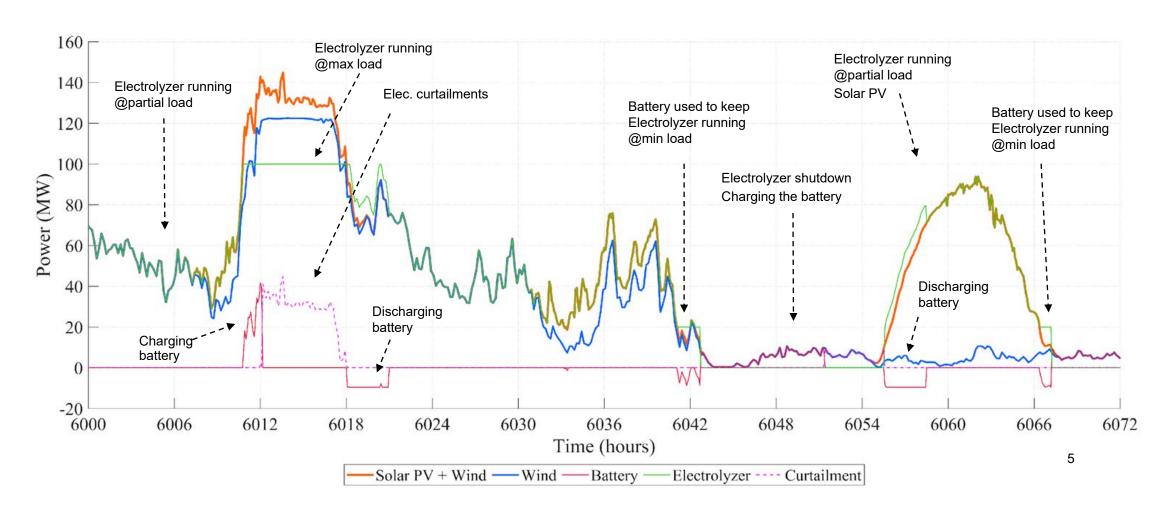
Finite-state machine basis control

- 4 different states
- 8 variables optimized



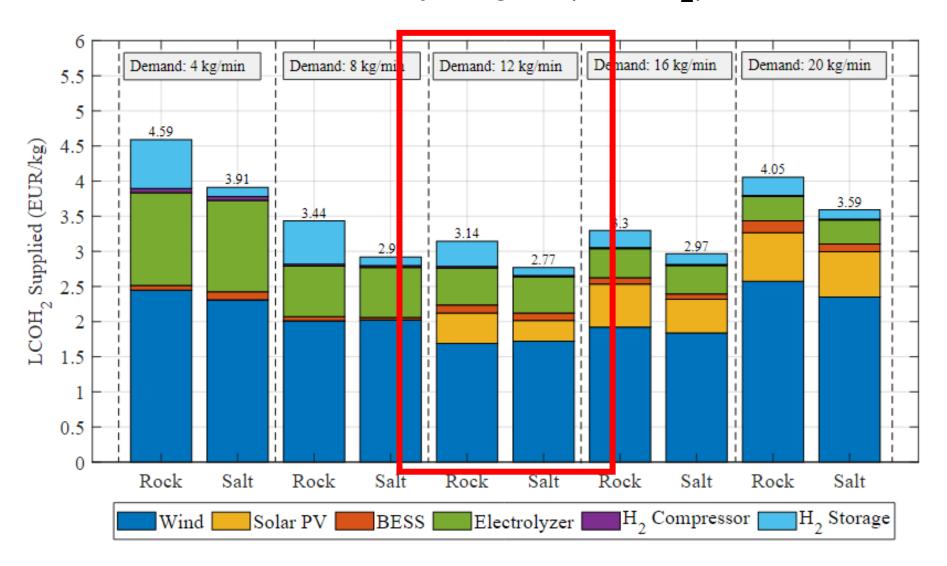


Optimized Control



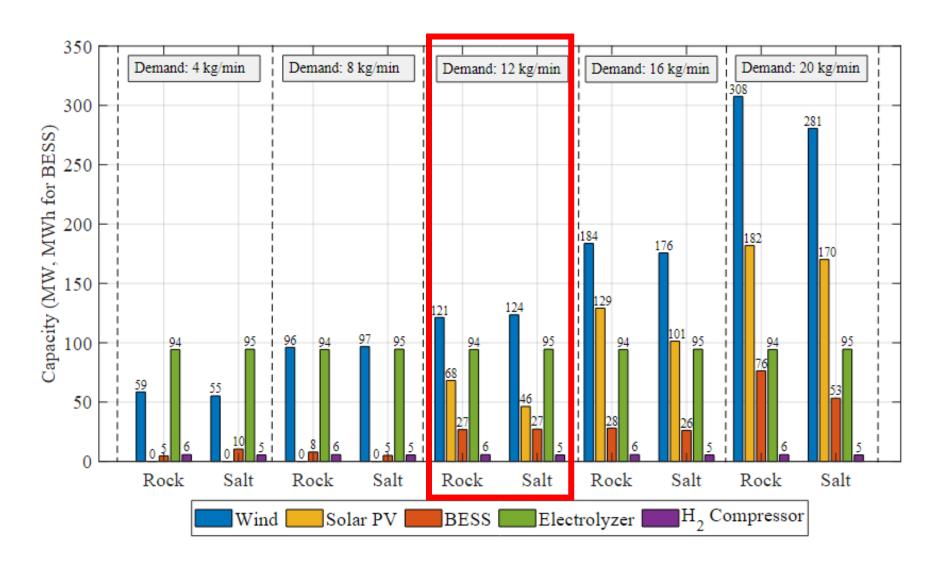


Results: Levelized Cost Of Hydrogen (LCOH₂)



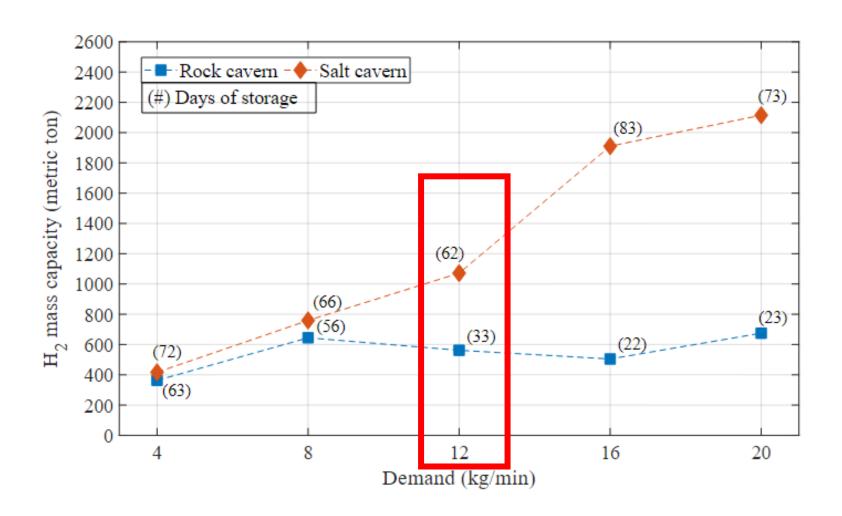


Results: Optimal capacities





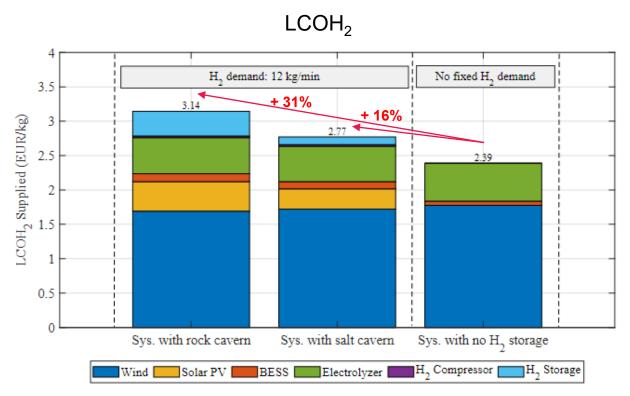
Results: Optimal hydrogen storage capacity



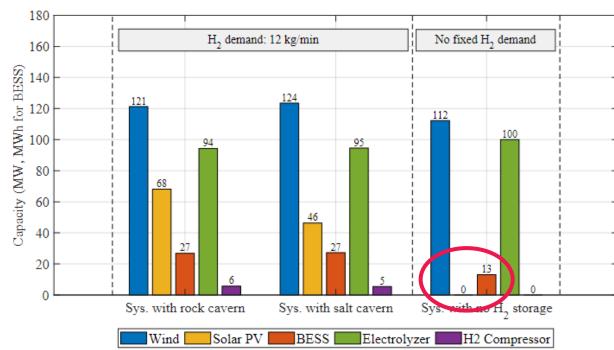


Comparison with no-fixed-demand case

Only wind power + AWE for no-fixed-demand case

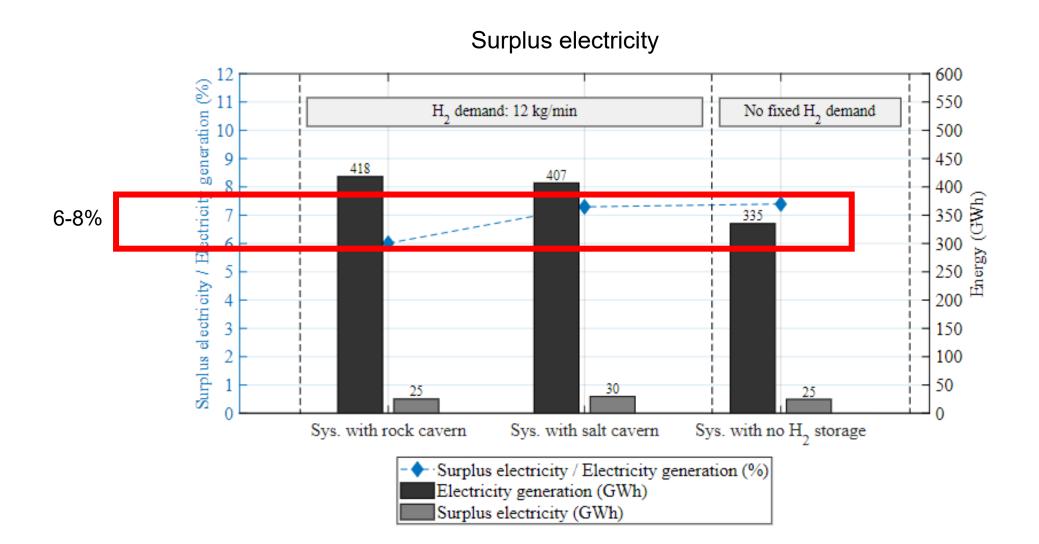


Optimal capacities





Comparison with no-fixed-demand case



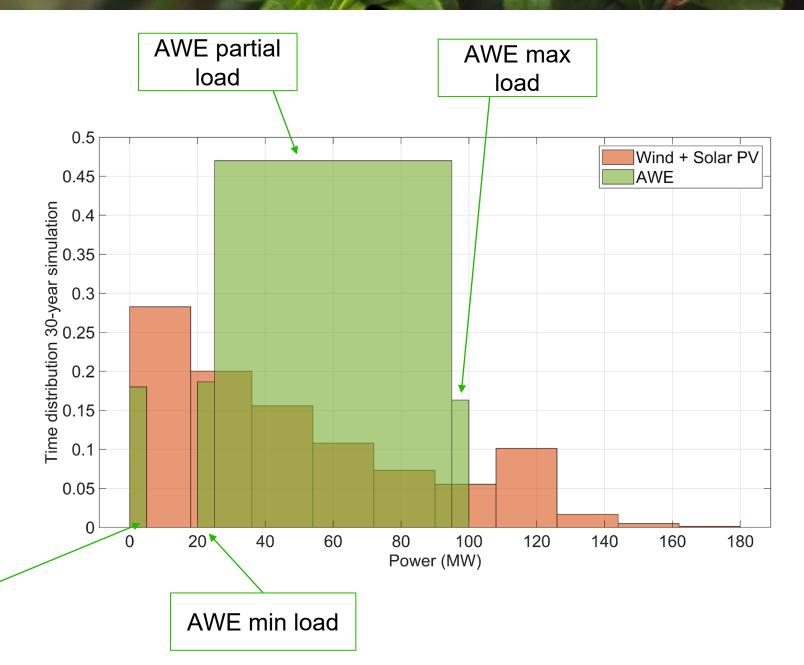


Power histogram

Wind farm: 125 MW

Solar PV: 45 MWp

AWE+C: 100 MW



AWE Shutdown



Conclusions

- For a 100 MW AWE + Compressor → ~12 kg/min H₂ demand
- Larger H₂ storage volume for salt caverns
- Fixed H₂ demand → Includes Solar PV in the optimal configuration
- Fixed H₂ demand → +0.38 €/kg (salt) and +0.75 €/kg (rock)
- AWE operating at partial loads (+45% time), BESS to avoid shutdowns
- Electricity curtailments → ~6-7%, grid connection? Sell surplus electricity?
- Flexibility in the H₂ demand



Publications

- Ibáñez-Rioja A., Puranen P., Järvinen L., Kosonen A., Ruuskanen V., Ahola J., et al. Simulation methodology for an off-grid solar—battery—water electrolyzer plant: simultaneous optimization of component capacities and system control. Applied Energy, 0306-2619, 307 (2022), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2021.118157
- Ibáñez-Rioja A., Järvinen L., Puranen P., Kosonen A., Ruuskanen V., Ahola J., et al. Off-grid solar PV—wind power—battery—water electrolyzer plant: Off-grid solar PV—wind power—battery—water electrolyzer plant: Simultaneous optimization of component capacities and system control. Applied Energy 345, 121277 (2023), https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2023.121277
- Ibáñez-Rioja A., Puranen P., Järvinen L., Kosonen A., Ruuskanen V., Ahola J., et al. Baseload hydrogen supply from an off-grid solar PV-wind power-battery- water electrolyzer plant. Under review in Energy journal. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4969305



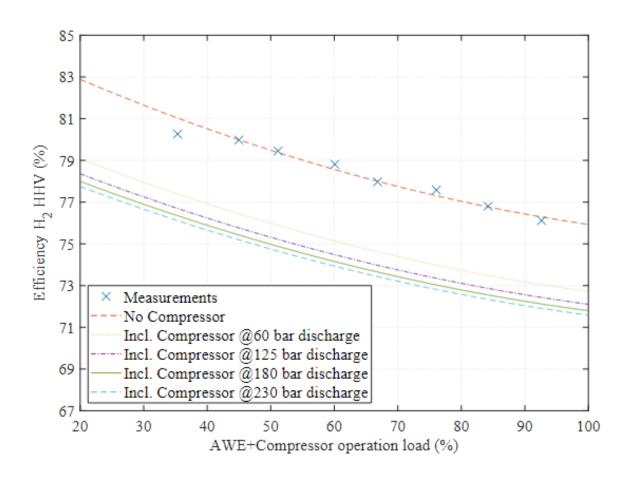
Thank you!

Questions? Comments?



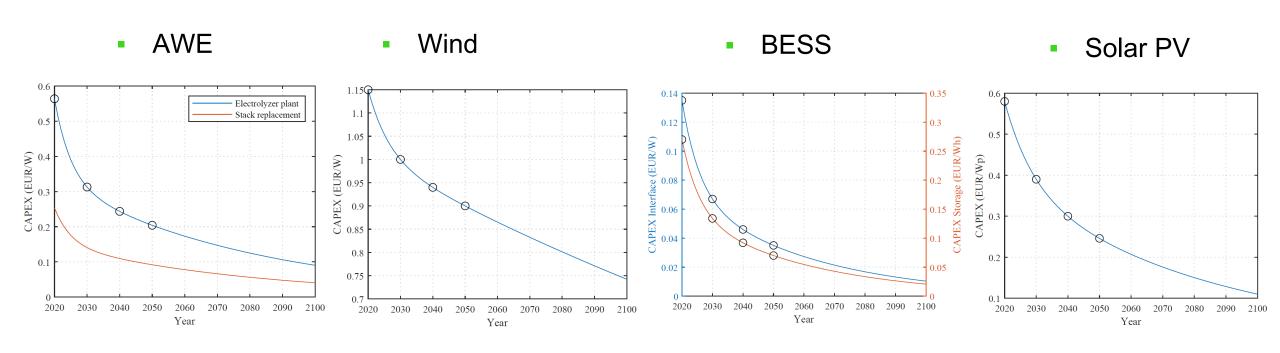


Efficiency Atmospheric Alkaline Water Electrolyzer





Components CAPEX and Learning curves



Rock Cavern: 42.3 €/kg

Salt Cavern: 7.02 €/kg

Compressor: 0.21 €/W