



VTT

Optimization of green hydrogen supply

Robert Weiss, VTT

eFuel Mid-term Workshop 15.6.2022

27/06/2022 VTT – beyond the obvious

Hydrogen and Power-to-X production using renewable power

VTT's P2X-optimization for dimensioning and operational optimization

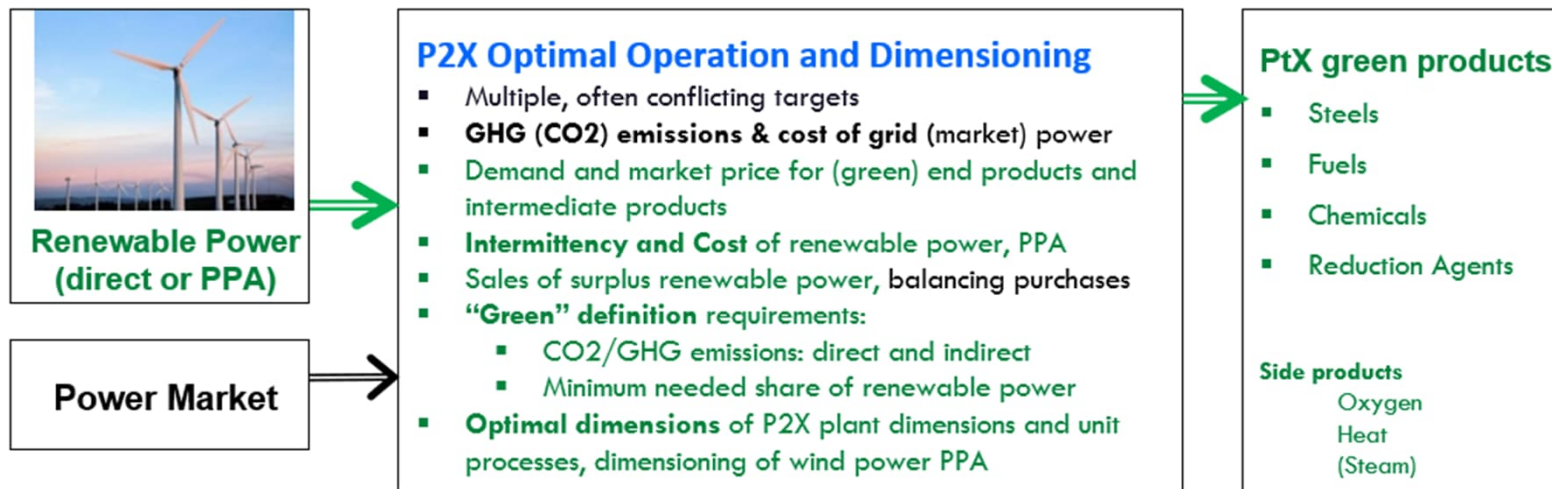
PtX process unit dimensions are dependent on

- wind (and solar) power
- volatile power market
- green product definitions
- inflexible H2 demand at customer or downstream process
- optional flexibility in customer's production

⇒

Model gives cost-optimal dimensions for

- Electrolysers
- H2-compressors
- H2-storages size
- needed renewable power site or PPA-contract
- grid interface, optional battery etc..
- optionally customer's flexible production



Optimization Case example:

Hydrogen production strategy for a "100MW" inflexible industrial load

Data sources: www.fingrid.fi

Inflexible hydrogen production strategy for a "100MW" load

Industrial steady 2000 kg/h H2 load

To provide 2000 kg/h at EOL, AEL or PEM electrolyser sizes must be 104-122 MW, depending on efficiency.

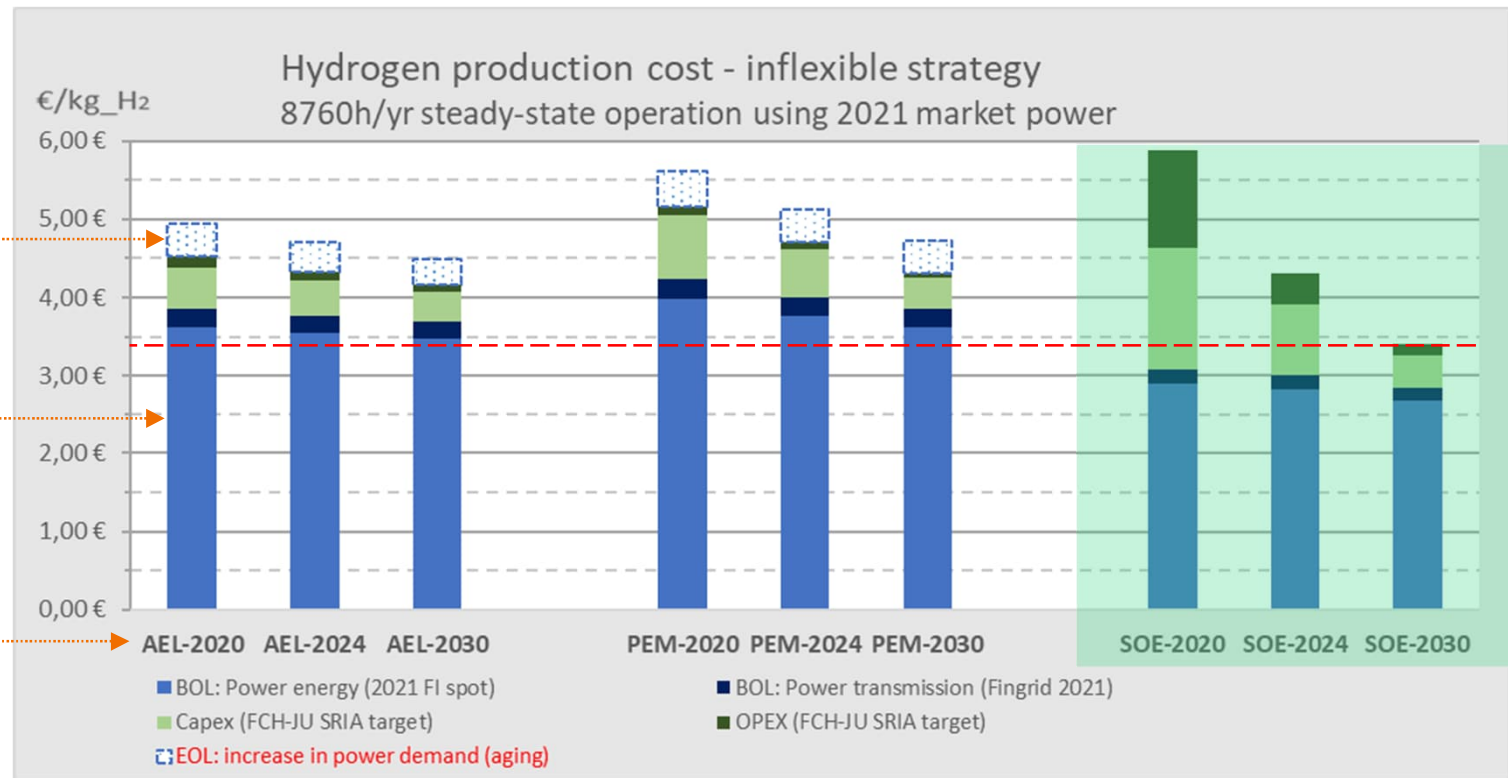
For SOE, this is 93-100 MW.

Stack aging:
Increase of power demand from BOL towards EOL increases the AEL/PEM production costs by 0.21-0.41 €/kg

Average power costs in 2021

ELSPOT FI	72,34 €/MWh
EL gridfee+tax	4,65 €/MWh
Total	76,98 €/MWh

Costs and efficiencies for 2020, 2024 and 2030 according to FCH-JU targets (SRIA 2021)



BOL = Begin of stack life time (0h age)
EOL = End of stack life time (80000h age)

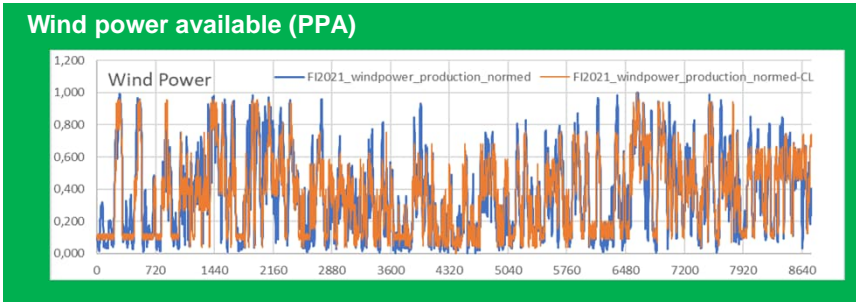
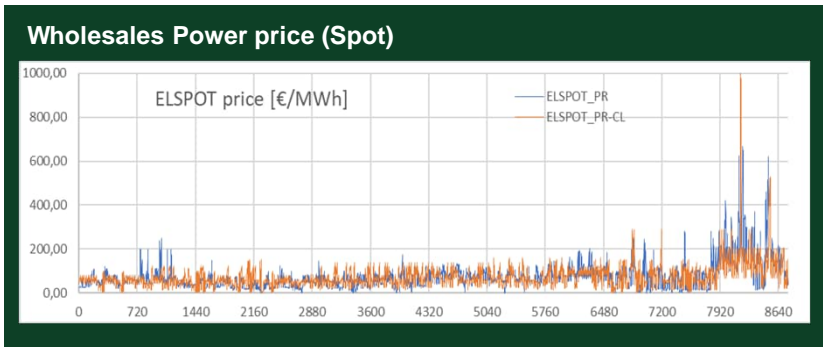
Data sources: www.fingrid.fi; www.nordpoolgroup.com; FCH-JU Multi-Annual Work Plan 2017.

CAPEX related assumptions:
WACC 6%
Optimistic local site costs estimate

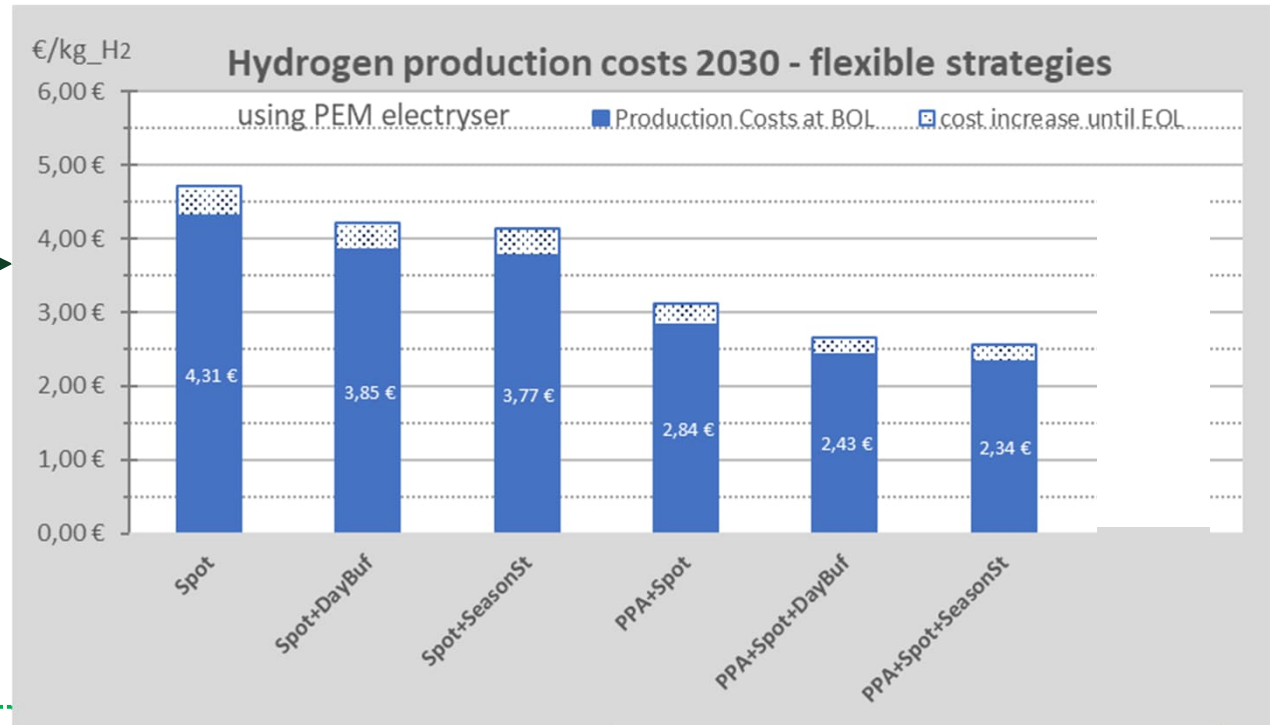
Comparison of different production strategies

Example industrial case 2030: "Steady but inflexible large H2 load"

Industrial steady 2000 kg/h H2 load



Load following assumed to be used for adjusting wind power forecasting errors (to avoid balancing costs).



PEM = Proton Exchange Membrane electrolyser, 30bar output, *optimized size and operation*
 PPA = Wind power purchase agreement, *required size*
 Spot = Elspot market power purchases or *optimized trading*, FI area
 DayBuf = H2 intraday buffer storage 30bar, *optimized size and operation*
 SeasonSt = H2 Seasonal storage 125bar, *optimized size and operation*
 BOL = Begin of stack life time
 EOL = End of stack life time

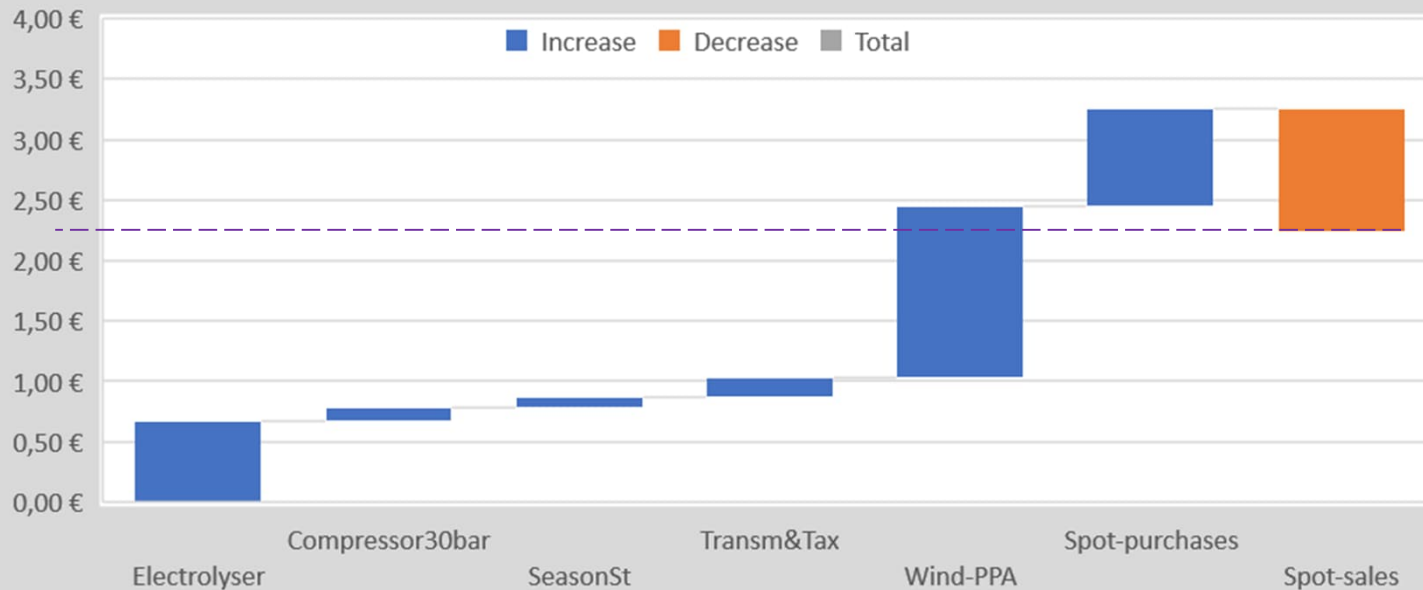
CAPEX related assumptions:
 WACC 6%
 Optimistic local site costs estimate



Performance at optimal system

case "100 MW load"=2000kg/h: Production strategy PPA+Spot+SeasonSt for 2030

SOEC1bar,min5%limit:
Production Cost structure: PPA+Spot+SeasonSt



SOEC size 91 MW

Wind park size 219 MW

Free steam available

Power used in process	681 GWh	
Wind Power produced	681 GWh	
Wind power own use in process	467 GWh	69 %
Spot purchases	213 GWh	31 %
Spot sales	213 GWh	

PPA = Wind power purchase agreement
 Spot = Elspot market power, F1 area
 DayBuf = H2 intraday buffer storage 30bar
 SeasonSt = H2 Seasonal storage 125bar
 BOL = Begin of stack life time (0h age)
 EOL = End of stack life time (80000h age)

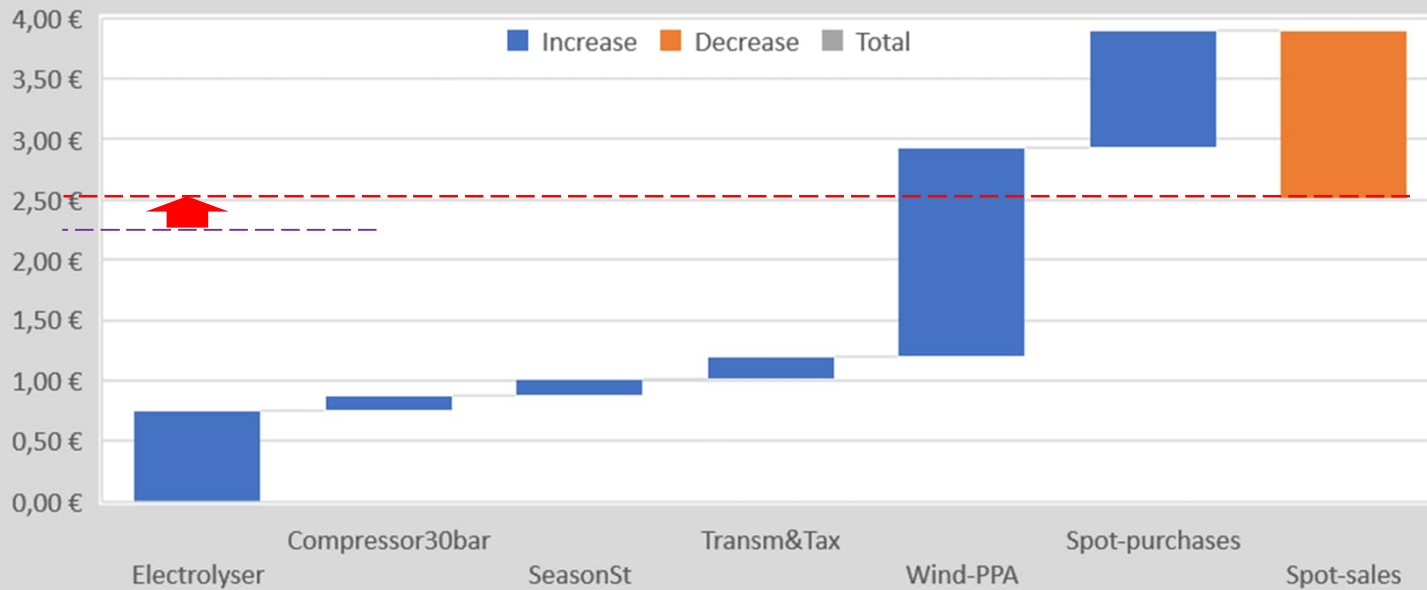
CAPEX related assumptions:
 WACC 6%
 Optimistic local site costs estimate



Performance at optimal system

case "100 MW load"=2000kg/h: Production strategy PPA+Spot+SeasonSt for 2030

SOEC1bar,min5%limit:
Production Cost structure: PPA+Spot+SeasonSt



SOEC size 124 MW (+33)

Wind park size 264 MW (+45)

All steam produced from power

Power used in process	821 GWh	
Wind Power produced	821 GWh	
Wind power own use in process	547 GWh	67 %
Spot purchases	274 GWh	33 %
Spot sales	547 GWh	

PPA = Wind power purchase agreement
 Spot = Elspot market power, FI area
 DayBuf = H2 intraday buffer storage 30bar
 SeasonSt = H2 Seasonal storage 125bar
 BOL = Begin of stack life time (0h age)
 EOL = End of stack life time (80000h age)

CAPEX related assumptions:
 WACC 6%
 Optimistic local site costs estimate