



OPTIMISING THE INTEGRATION OF HYDROGEN USAGE WITH INTERMITTENT ENERGY SOURCES

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OBJECTIVES



- To show a model optimising hydrogen storage integration with renewable energy sources
- To show a way to increase RES penetration
- To show a way for increasing security of energy supply for islands
- To show a path for sustainable development of islands





- Isolation
- Small local markets
- Higher costs of energy, transport and communication
- No economies of scale
- Security of supply problems
- High strain on energy, water, waste, environment and social systems





- Renewable sources better economic viability due to depending less on size and fuel handling infrastrucure
- Usually good renewable resources
- Renewable energy appeal to high quality tourists





H₂RES MODEL







H₂RES MODEL



Energy planning tool

- Small and medium power systems
- >Higher penetration of renewables
- Integration of energy storage
- Electricity dump: desalination or other
- Need to use time series instead of usual approach (LDC, Weibull)



H₂RES MODULES









• Hourly wind velocity data obtained • Adjusted to the hub height $v_z = v_{10} \left(\frac{z}{10}\right)^{0.14}$ • Converted into hourly potential output



Example for VESTAS wind turbines, as installed on Porto Santo, Madeira, Portugal





- Hourly total radiation on horizontal surface obtained
- Adjusted to the inclined surface (RETSCREEN)
- Converted into hourly potential output by efficiency provided from supplier





Hourly load of power system obtained Limit to renewable intake Excess renewable rejected



H₂RES – STORAGE MODULE – FILLING



 Excess renewable taken to electrolyser
 If less than electrolyser capacity
 If hydrogen tank not full
 The rest rejected – taken to desalination or other electricity dump

H2RES – STORAGE MODULE – H2 USED



During peak hours (various definition) fuel cell is turned on using hydrogen stored until tank is empy





H₂RES MODEL



Electricity delivered to power system





PORTO SANTO



• Population: 5000 in winter \Rightarrow 20000 in summer







PORTO SANTO



Power system (2000): 13.8 MW thermal + 1.1 MW wind 24.1 GWh thermal + 1.1 GWh wind 5.6 MW peak, 2 MW base, 20% growth







PEAK SHAVING SCENARIA



- Scenaria
 - 1. Wind only
 - 2. Wind as installed + solar
- Up to 30% renewable at any time can be taken by power system
- Excess to electrolyser
- Fuel cell for peak shaving, optimised at 1.8% of electricity delivered



PEAK SHAVING SCENARIA







PEAK SHAVING SCENARIA





| | peak serving time |
|------------|-------------------|
| Wind only | 53% |
| Wind&solar | 62% |



100% RENEWABLE SCENARIA



- Scenaria
 - 1. Wind only
 - 2. Wind + solar
- Up to 100% renewable at any time can be taken by power system
- Excess to eletrolyser + desalination
- Fuel cell to cover load when no renewable available
- Optimised on no Diesel



100% RENEWABLE SCENARIA







100% RENEWABLE SCENARIA





| | fuel cell serving time |
|------------|------------------------|
| Wind only | 37% |
| Wind&solar | 41% |



H₂RES CONCLUSIONS





- For peak shaving wind&solar takes smaller storage and electrolyser
- For 100% renewable better wind only



CONCLUSIONS



- A model for optimising integration of hydrogen storage with intermittent renewable energy sources (wind and solar) was devised
- Storage module can be upgraded to work with batteries or pump storage
- The model was applied to Porto Santo
- The results were intriguing

PORTO SANTO Madeira, Portugal