

# INTEGRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES AND HYDROGEN STORAGE IN PORTO SANTO

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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**

# ISLANDS – ADVANTAGES



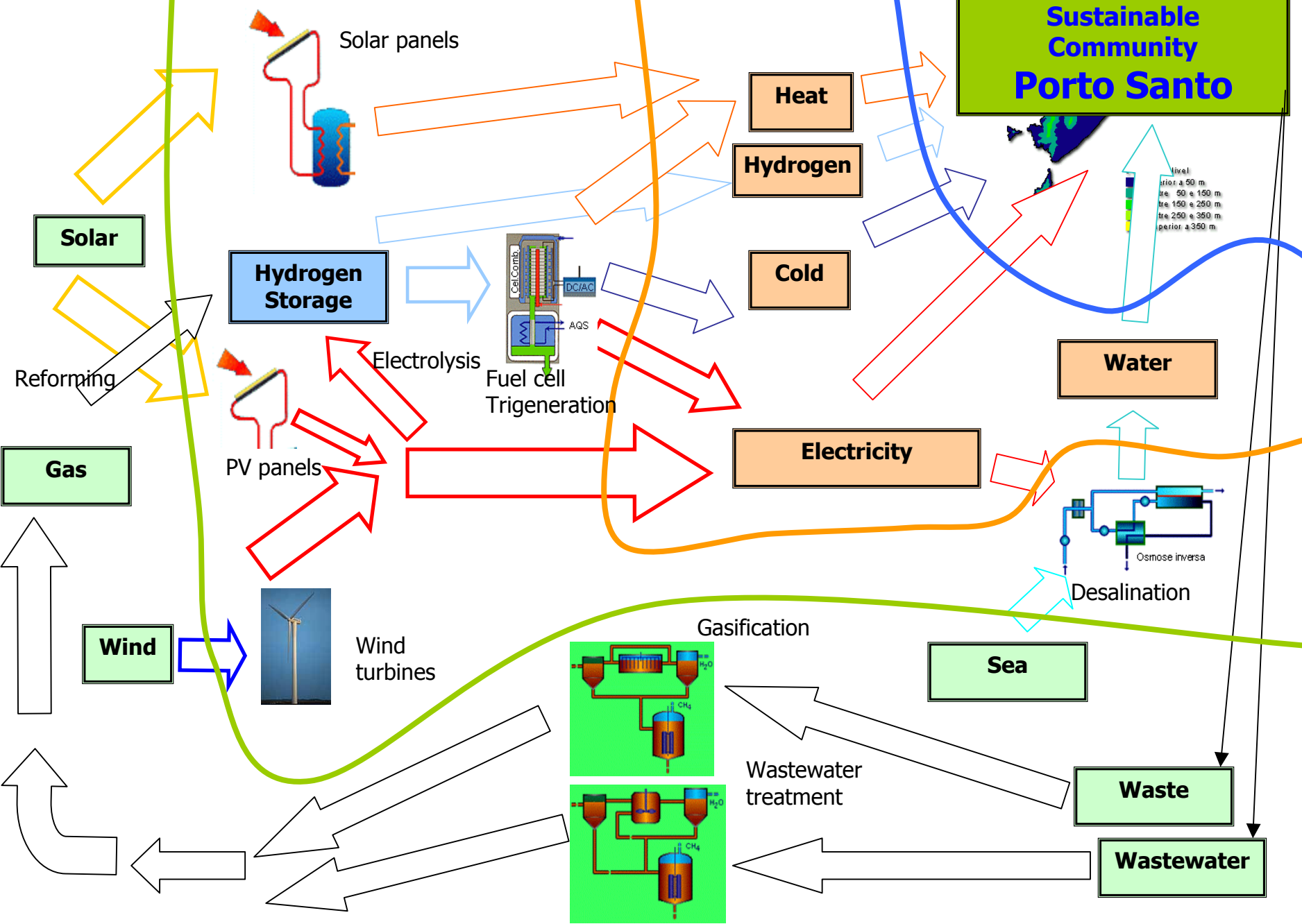
- Renewable sources **better economic viability** due to depending less on size and fuel handling infrastructure
- Usually good renewable **resources**
- Renewable energy **appeal** to high quality **tourists**

**RESOURCES**

**TECHNOLOGIES**

**COMMODITIES**

**Sustainable Community Porto Santo**

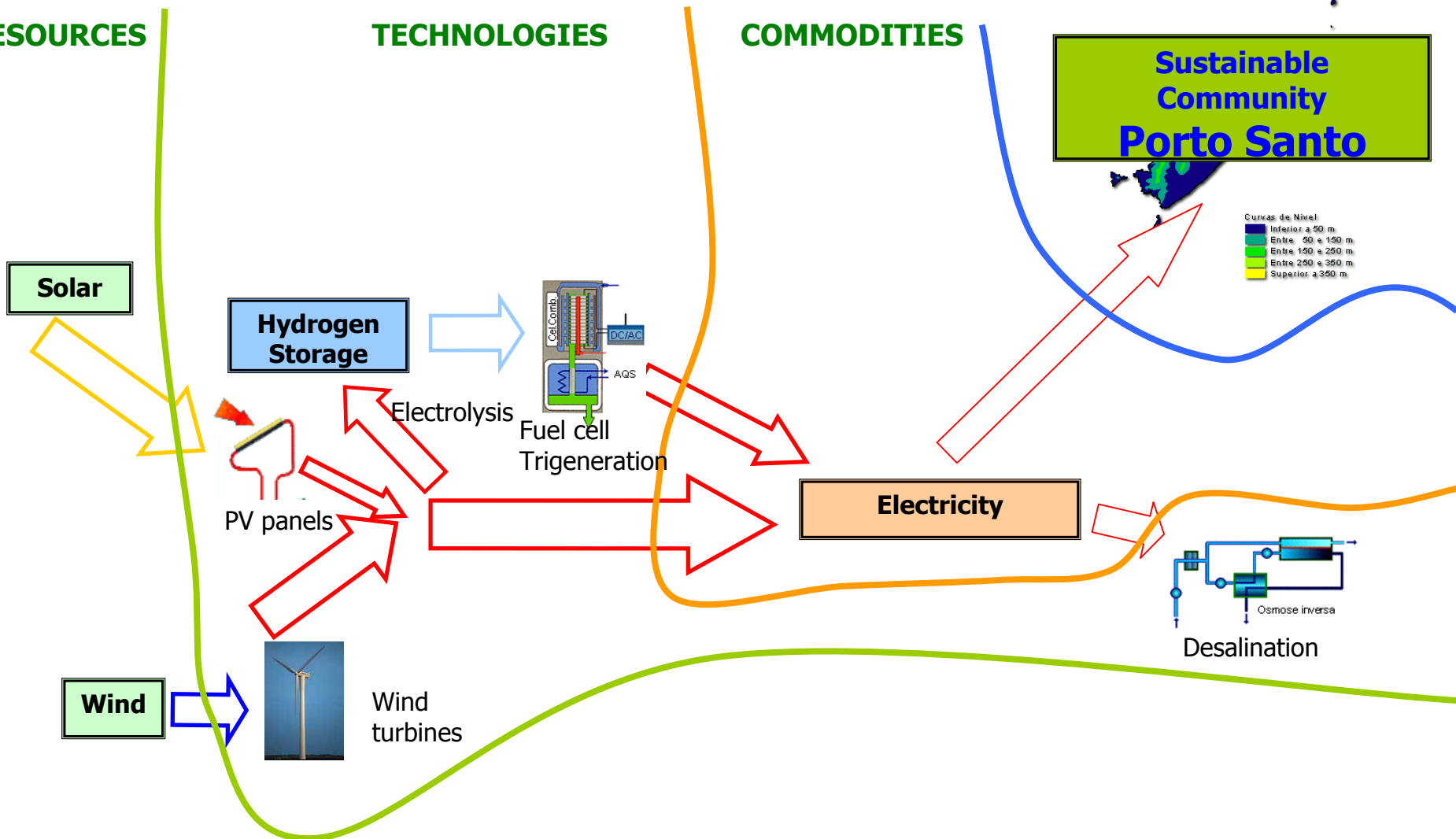


# H<sub>2</sub>RES MODEL

## RESOURCES

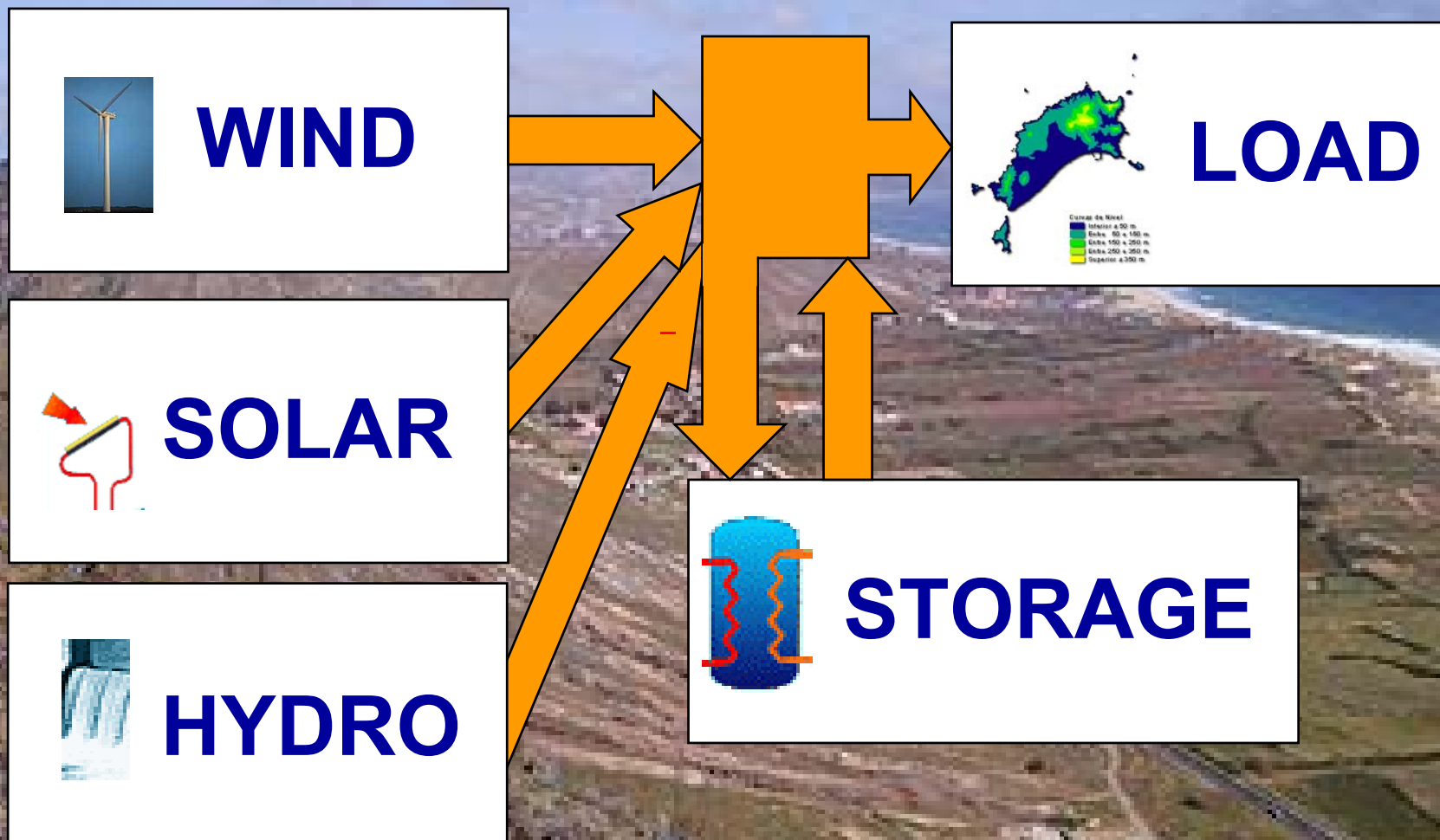
## TECHNOLOGIES

## COMMODITIES



- **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)

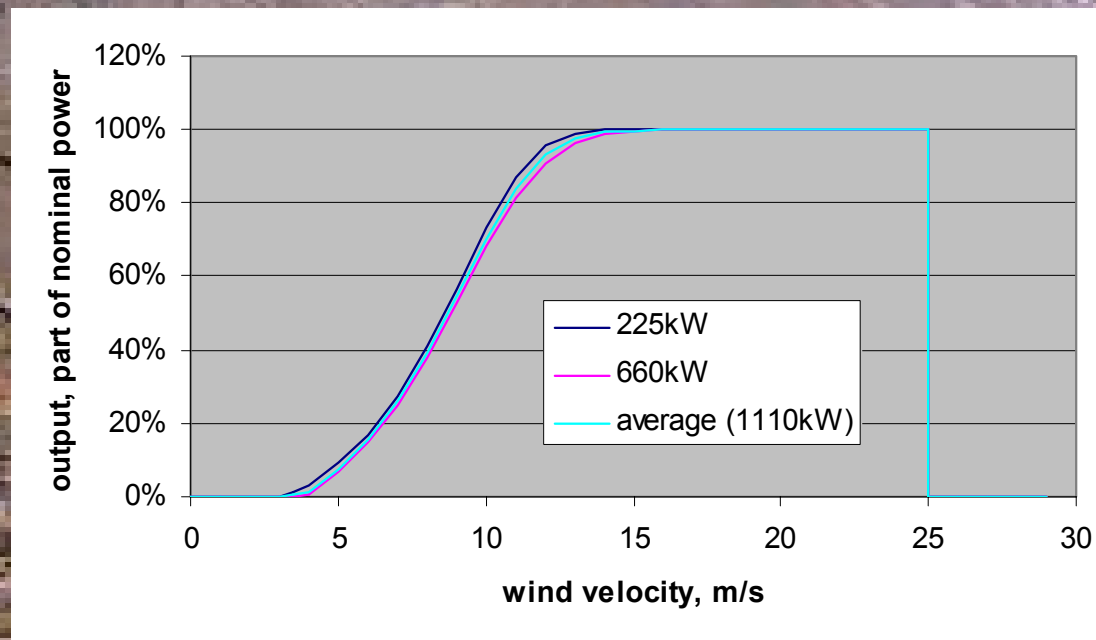
# H<sub>2</sub>RES MODULES



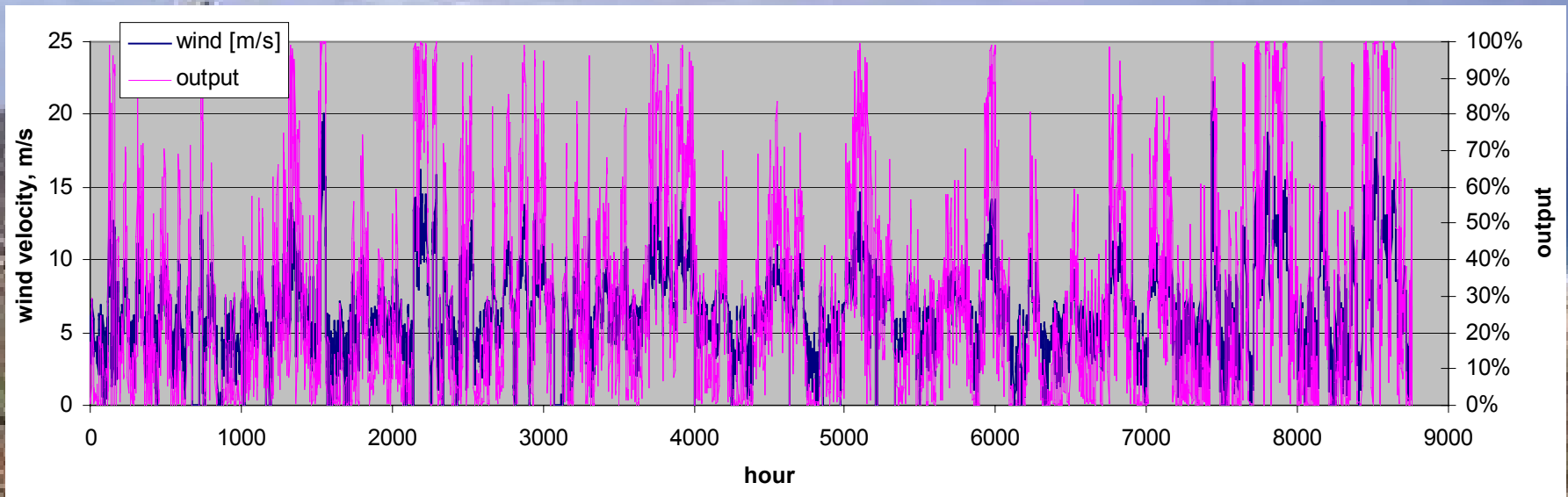


- Hourly **wind velocity** data obtained
- Adjusted to the **hub height**
- Converted into hourly potential **output**

$$v_z = v_{10} \left( \frac{z}{10} \right)^{0.14}$$

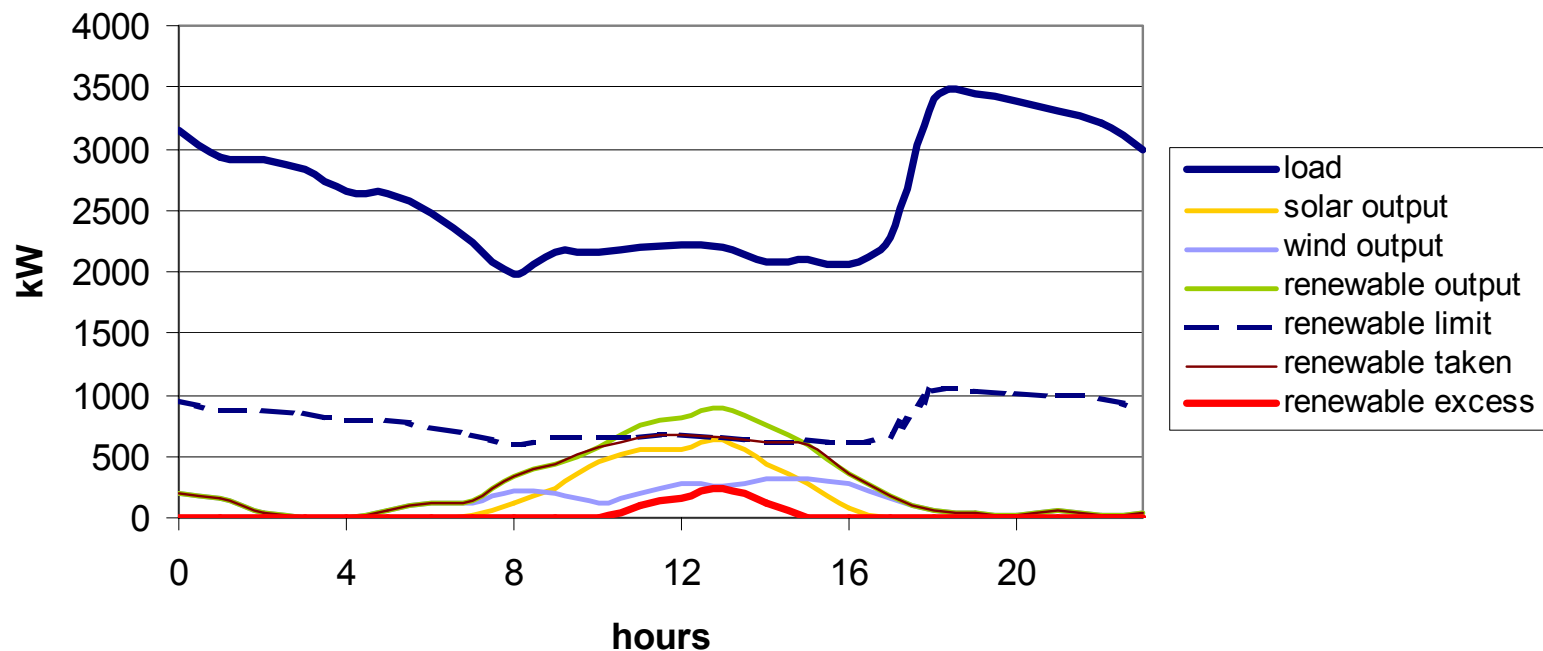


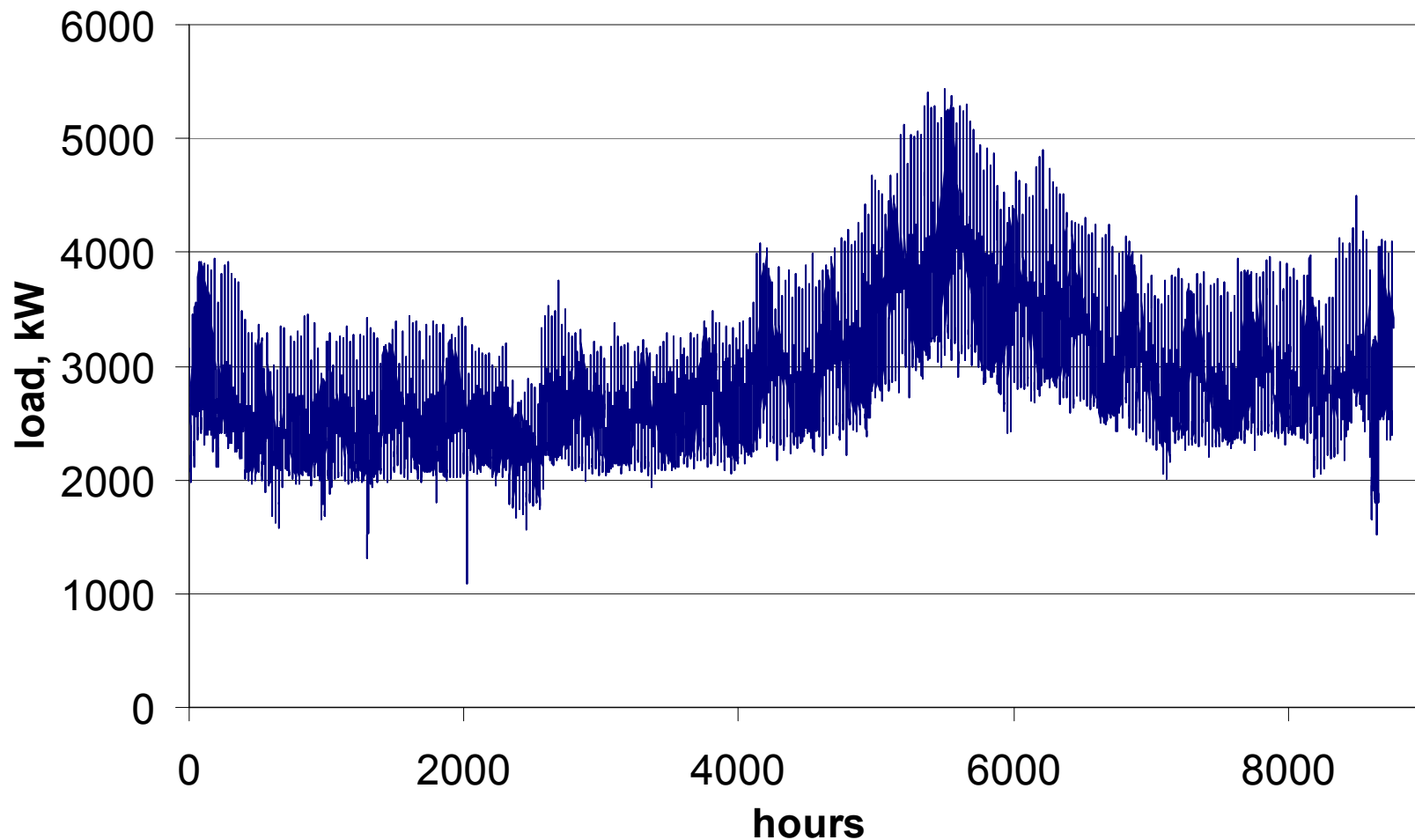
Example for VESTAS wind turbines, as installed on Porto Santo, Madeira, Portugal



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

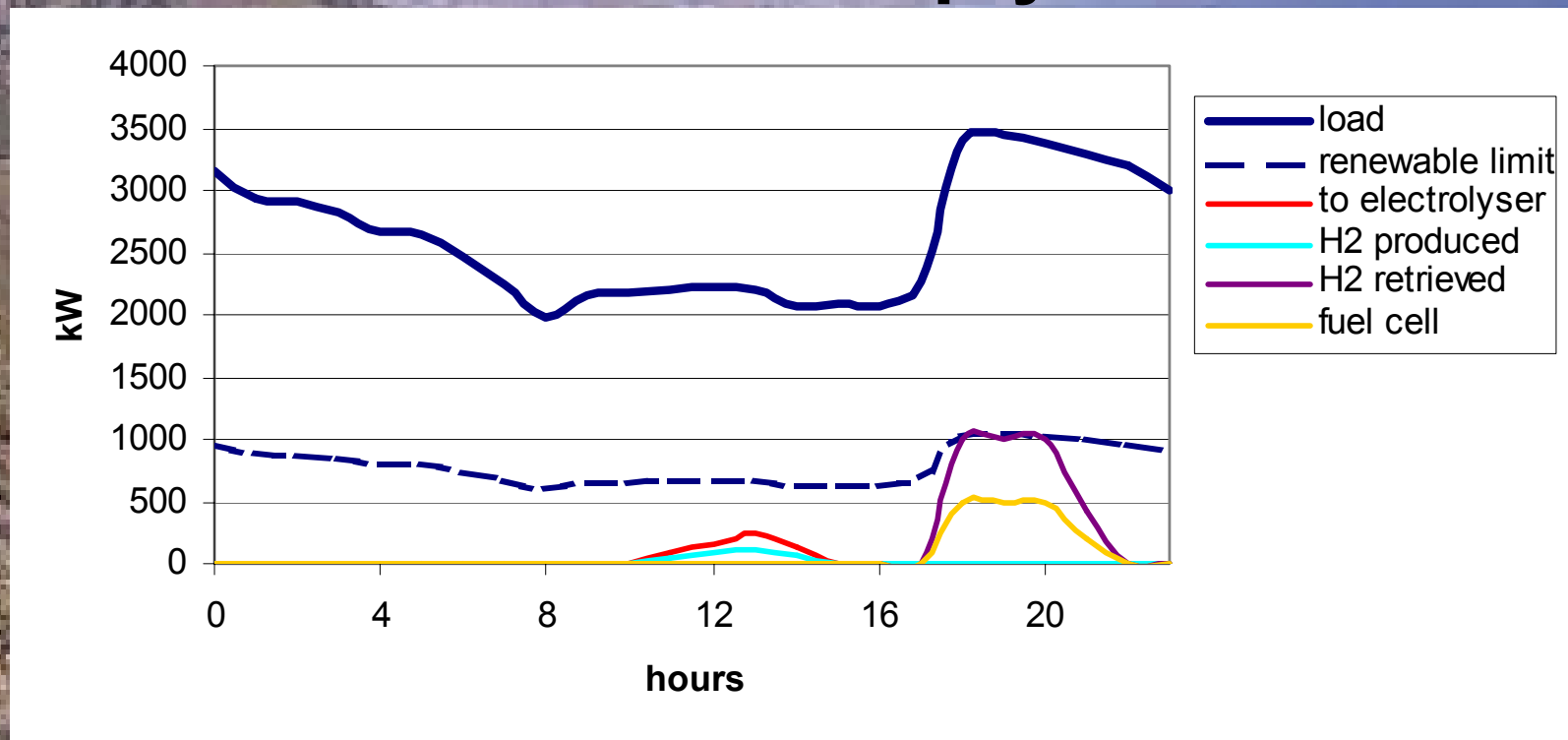
- Hourly **load** of power system obtained
- **Limit** to renewable intake
- **Excess** renewable rejected



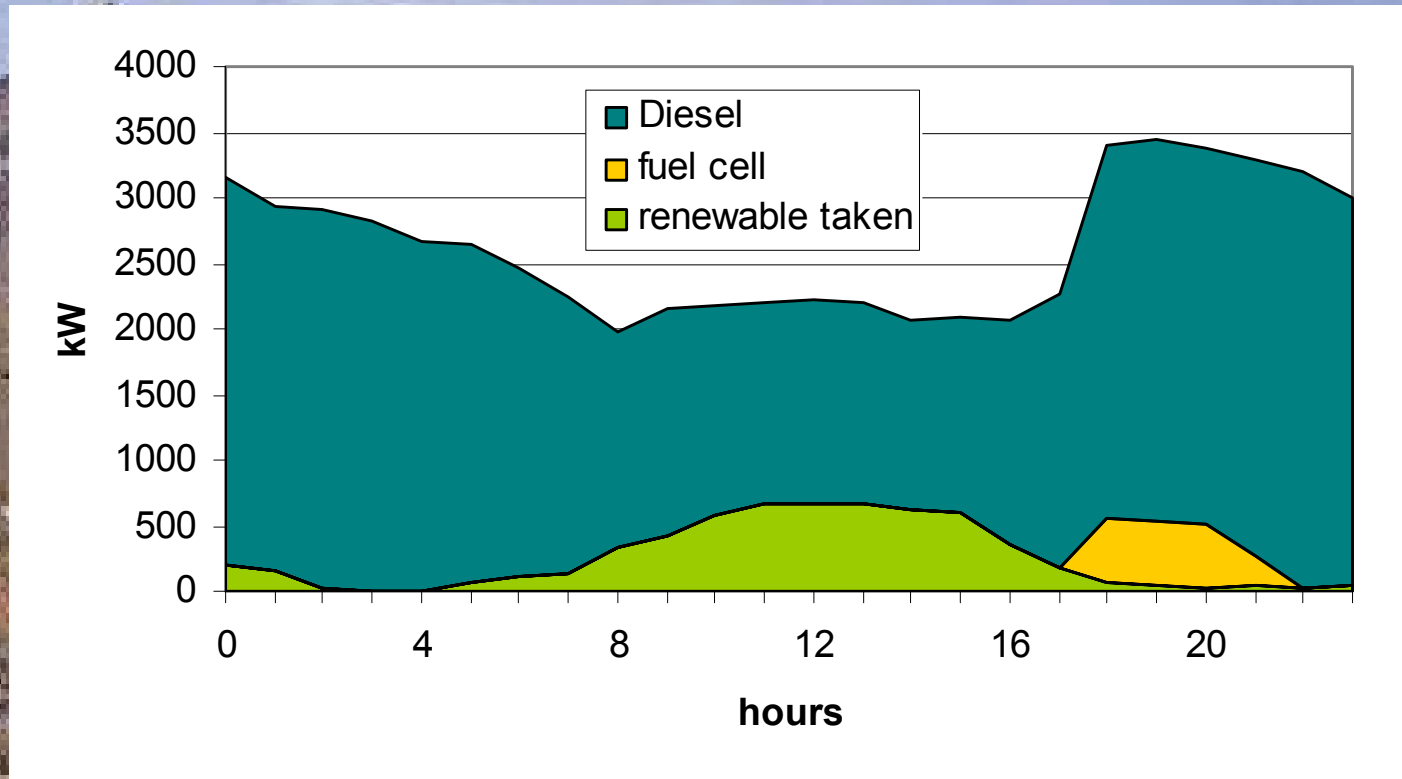


- **Excess renewable taken to **electrolyser****
  - **If less than electrolyser capacity**
  - **If hydrogen tank not full**
- **The rest rejected – taken to **desalination** or other electricity dump**

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



- Electricity **delivered** to power system





- **Population:**

**5000 in winter  $\Rightarrow$  20000 in summer**

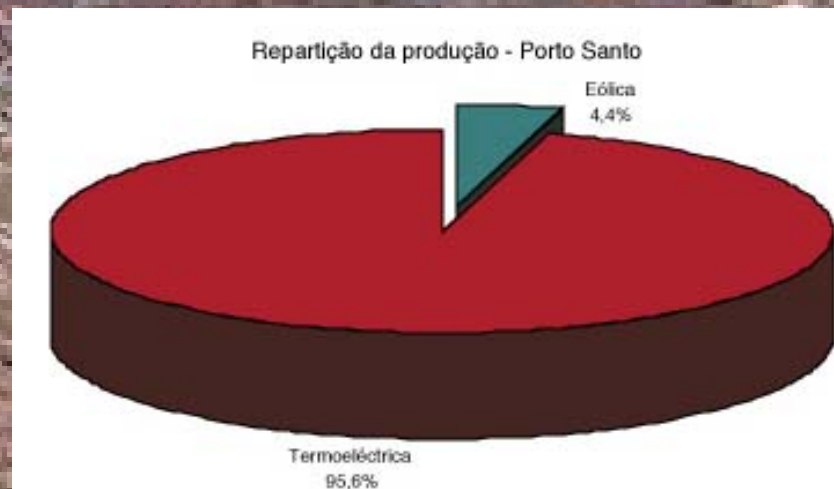


- Power system (2000):

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**

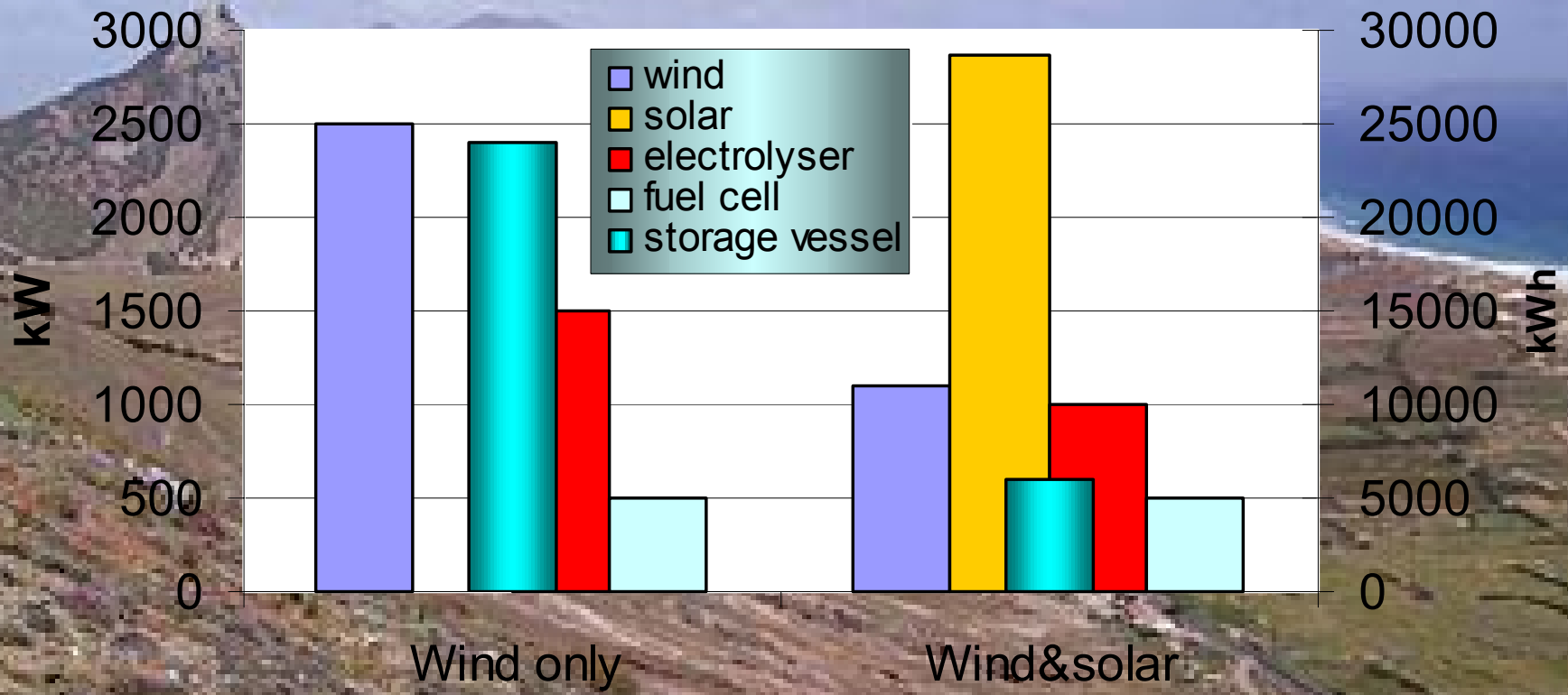


# PEAK SHAVING SCENARIA

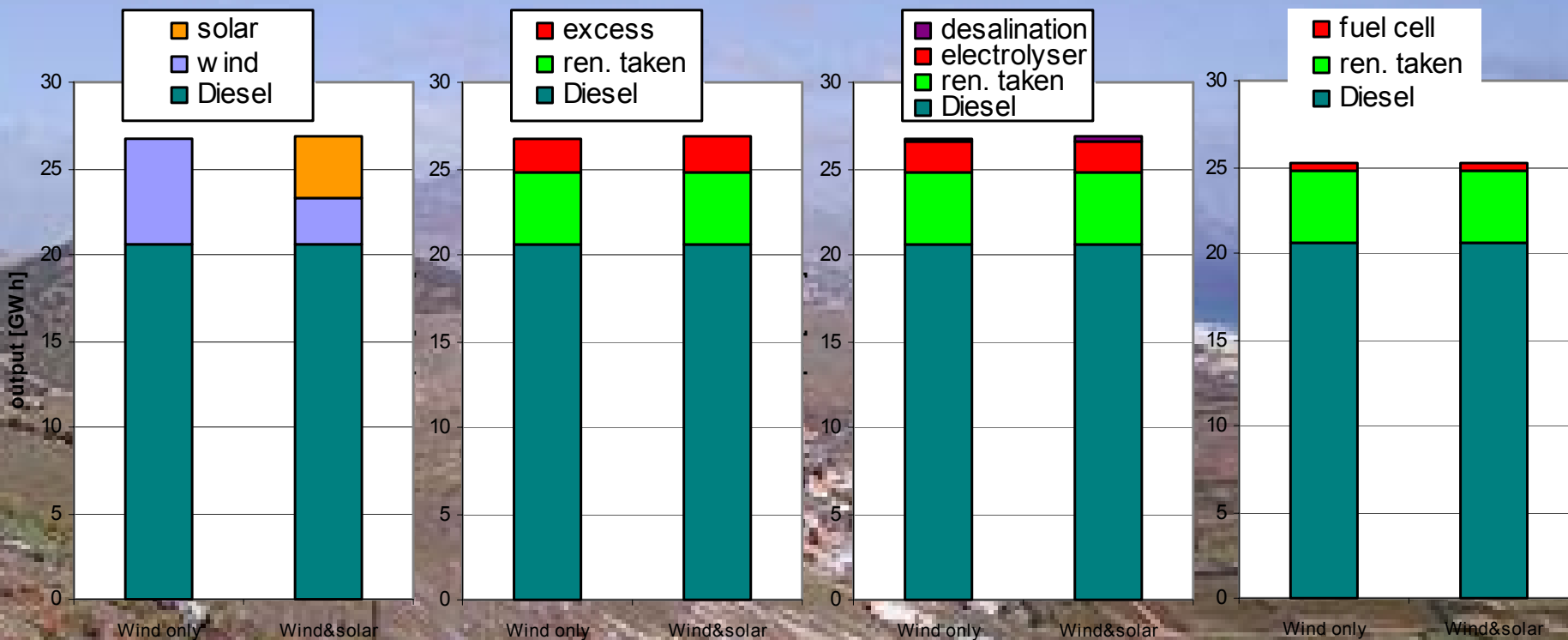


- **Scenaria**
  1. **Wind only**
  2. **Wind as installed + solar**
- **Up to 30% renewable at any time can be taken by power system**
- **Excess to electrolyser**
- **Fuel cell** for peak shaving, optimised at **1.8%** of electricity delivered

# PEAK SHAVING SCENARIO



# PEAK SHAVING SCENARIO



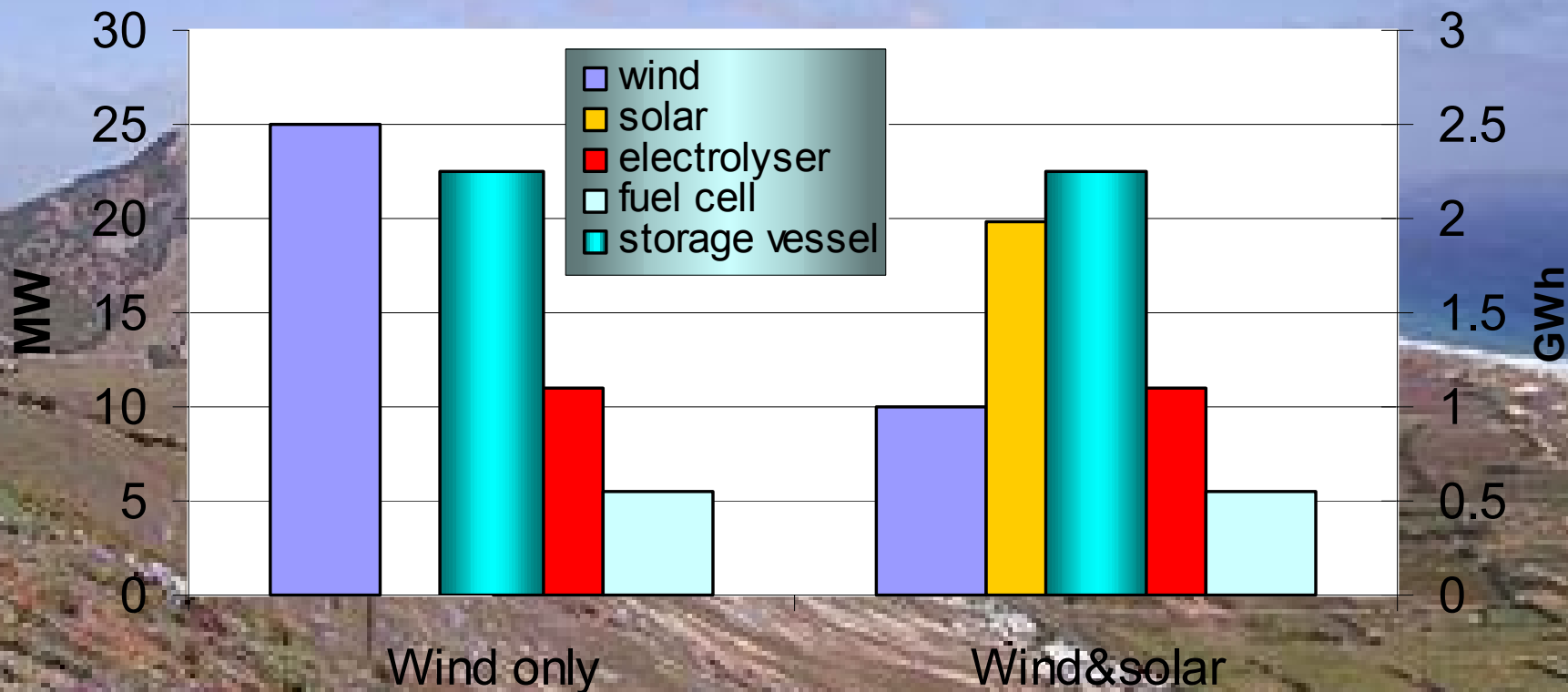
	peak serving time
Wind only	53%
Wind&solar	62%

# 100% RENEWABLE SCENARIO

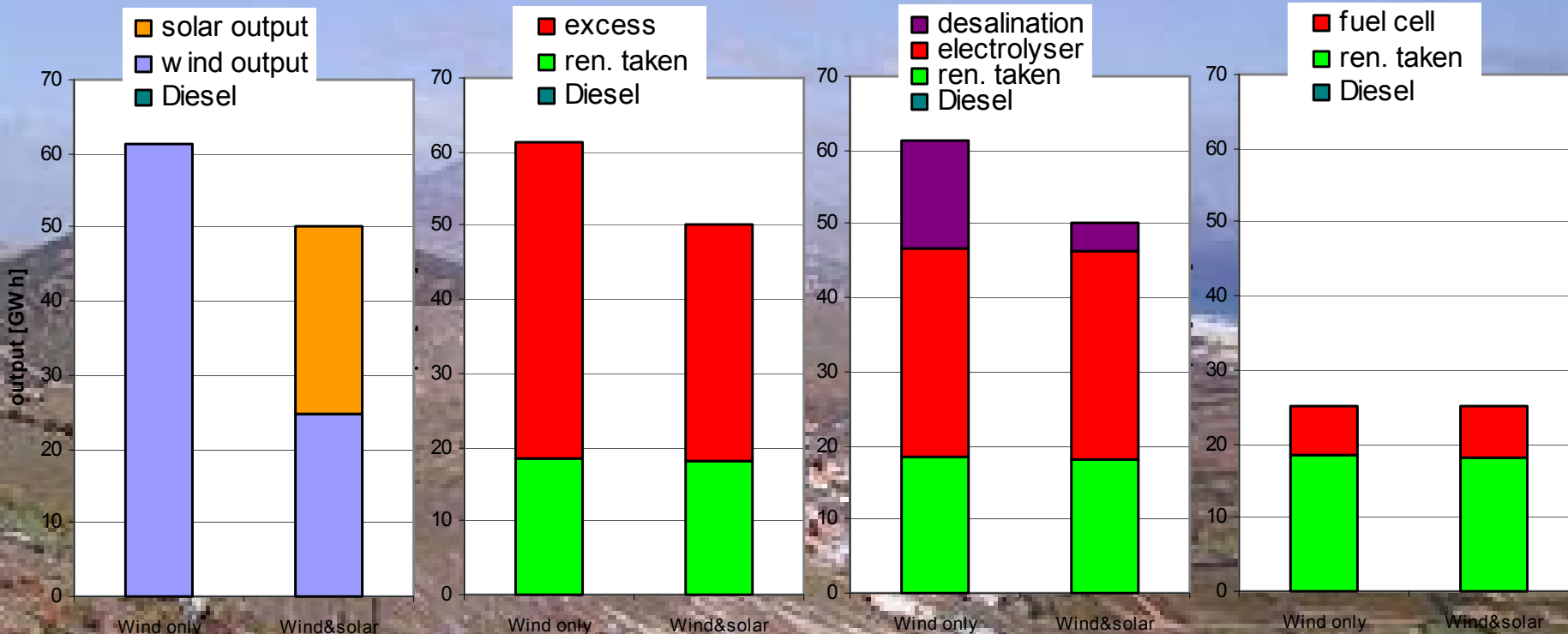


- **Scenarios**
  1. **Wind only**
  2. **Wind + solar**
- **Up to 100% renewable at any time can be taken by power system**
- **Excess to electrolyser + desalination**
- **Fuel cell to cover load when no renewable available**
- **Optimised on **no Diesel****

# 100% RENEWABLE SCENARIO



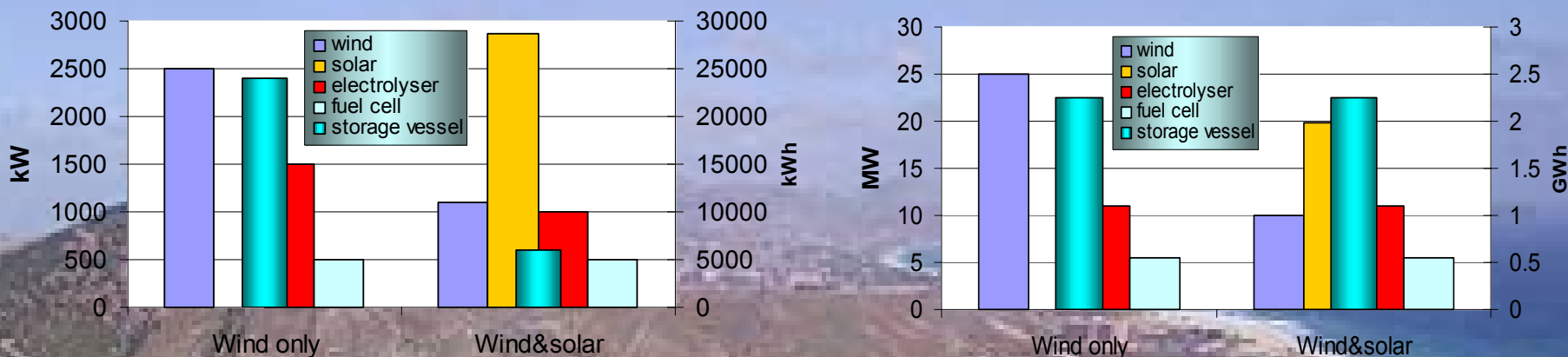
# 100% RENEWABLE SCENARIO



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



# H<sub>2</sub>RES CONCLUSIONS



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

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

# PORTO SANTO Madeira, Portugal