

# Hour-by-Hour Cost Modeling of Optimized Central Wind-Based Water Electrolysis Production



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This presentation does not contain any proprietary, confidential, or otherwise restricted information

# Acknowledgements

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[http://www.eere.energy.gov/topics/hydrogen\\_fuel\\_cells.html](http://www.eere.energy.gov/topics/hydrogen_fuel_cells.html)
- **NREL would like to thank our DOE Technology Development Managers for this project, Sara Dillich, Eric Miller, Erika Sutherland, and David Peterson.**
- **NREL would also like to acknowledge the indirect support of the DOE Wind Program which sponsored much of the research NREL referenced in this analysis.**

# Brief History of the Wind2H2 Project

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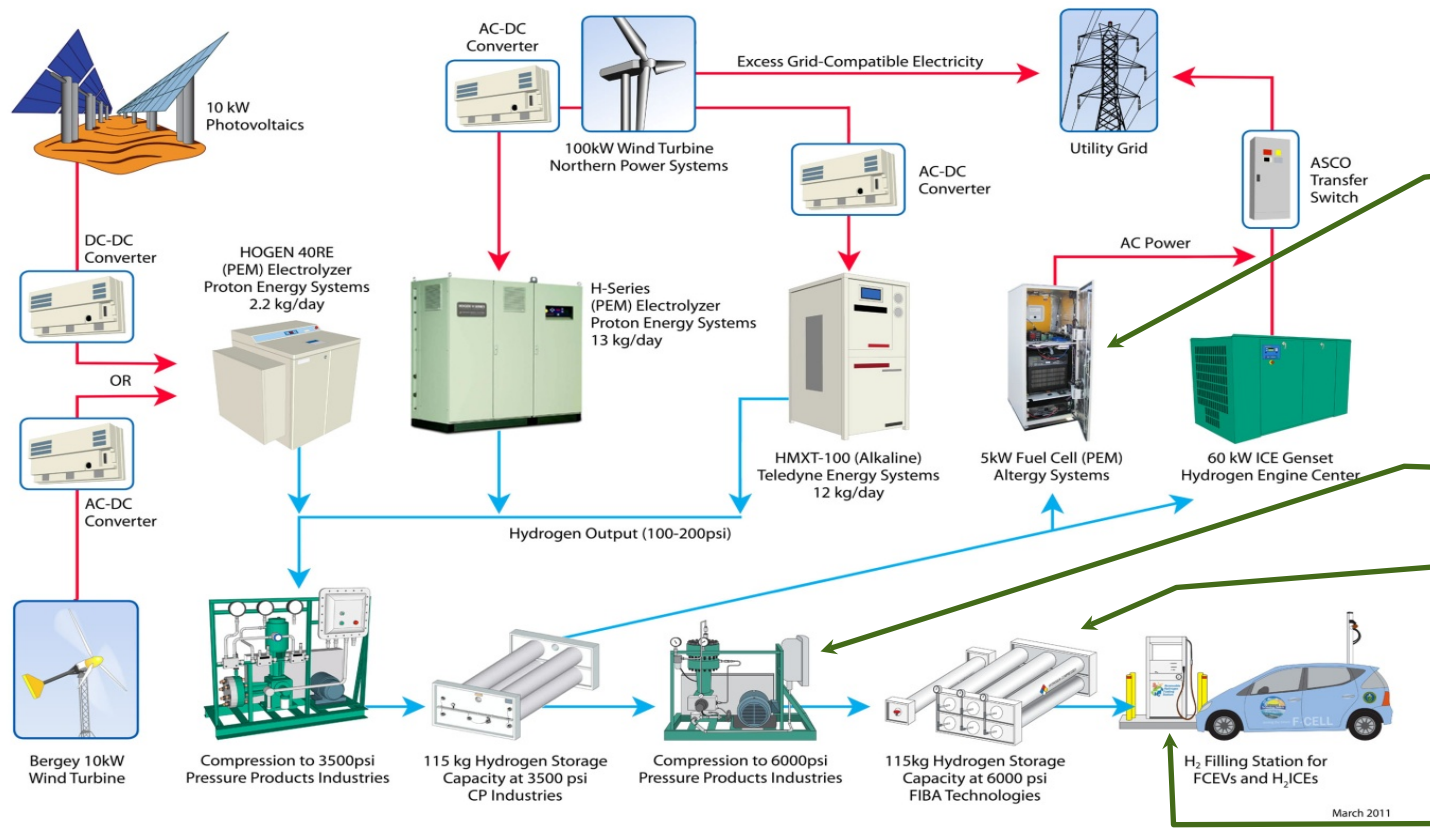
- In 2006 NREL and DOE, in partnership with Xcel Energy, launched the wind-to-hydrogen (Wind2H2) demonstration project at the National Wind Technology Center in Boulder, Colorado.
- The overall aim of the project is to reduce the cost of producing domestic, sourced hydrogen.
- The project has an experimental activity and an analysis activity. The latter is the topic of this webinar.

# Brief History of the Wind2H2 Project

The project takes an integrated approach to a renewable hydrogen system and has evolved to meet changing industry, NREL, and DOE needs.



## Xcel Energy and NREL's Integrated Renewable Hydrogen System



5-kW fuel cell gives another option for putting stored energy back on the grid

High pressure compressors being tested for reliability; also give 350-bar filling

350-bar cascade doubles storage capacity

Filling station allows car and bus fueling

# Why do this analysis?

## Hour-by-Hour Cost Modeling of Optimized Central Wind-Based Water Electrolysis Production

- **Cost**
  - **Problem:** Wind electrolysis production cost estimates are limited geographically.
  - **Solution:** Analyze a variety of wind class sites across the country to show a full range of hydrogen costs based on wind.
- **System efficiency**
  - **Problem:** System efficiency remains a barrier to further cost reductions.
  - **Solution:** Sensitivities examine what components and factors have biggest effect on system performance and efficiency.
- **Renewable integration**
  - **Problem:** Optimal sizing relationships between wind capital and electrolyzer capital are not well understood.
  - **Solution:** Components sized based upon hydrogen demand, wind farm size needed for hydrogen demand, and different operation scenarios

# Wind2H2 Analysis Objectives

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- **Expand previous analysis beyond California to a variety of wind resources and electricity markets in the U.S.**
- **Examine consequences of different system configurations and operation scenarios**
- **Initiate understanding of sizing implications between electrolyzers and wind farms throughout the country**
- **Identify areas for further analysis and cost reduction**

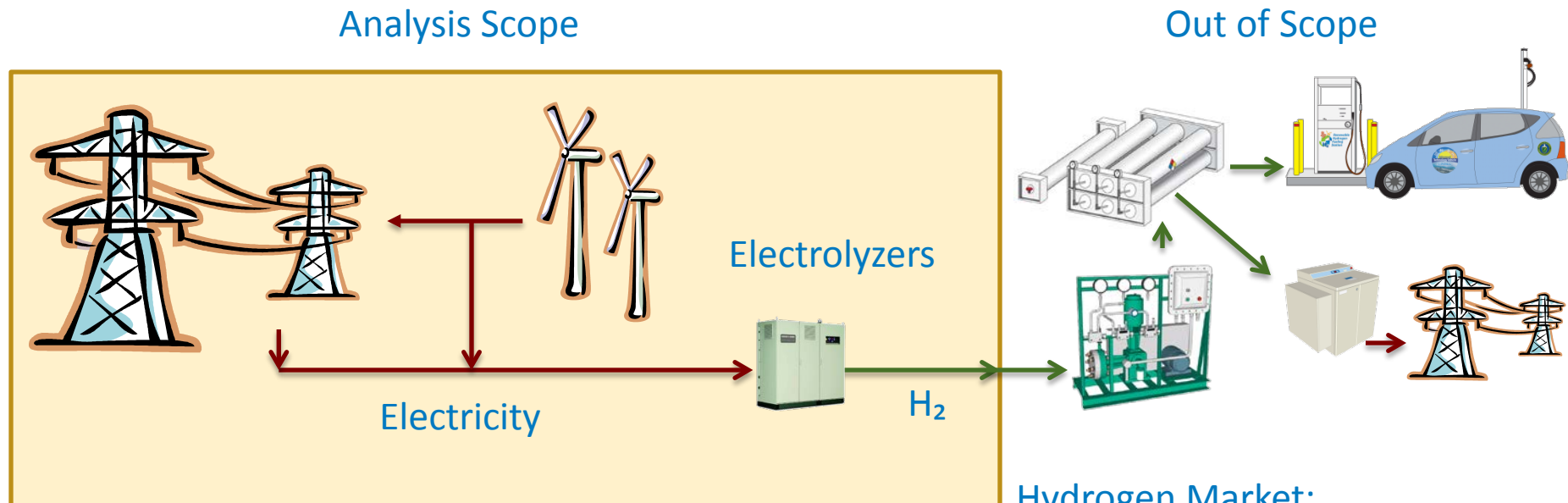
# Analysis Scope at a Glance

- **Expanded analysis to include 42 sites in 11 states, spanning five electricity markets**
  - Wind classes ranged from 3 to 6
  - System size ranged from 1,000 to 50,000 kg/day
  - Updated financial year to 2007 to harmonize with DOE targets

<b>Model Parameter</b>	<b>Range in 2011</b>	<b>Range in 2012</b>
<b>Regional grid pricing structures and location(area)</b>	<b>CA</b>	<b>CA ISO, Midwest ISO, ISO New England, ERCOT (TX), Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland (PJM) ISO</b>
<b>Sites (number)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Size (kg/Day)</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>1,000 to 50,000</b>
<b>Wind Capital Costs</b>	<b>\$2086/kW Installed</b>	<b>\$2067/kW Installed</b>

# Analysis scope

- The scope of the analysis is limited to a centralized production plant. Other analysis efforts are looking at factors such as large scale storage, pipeline transport, compression and dispensing economics.

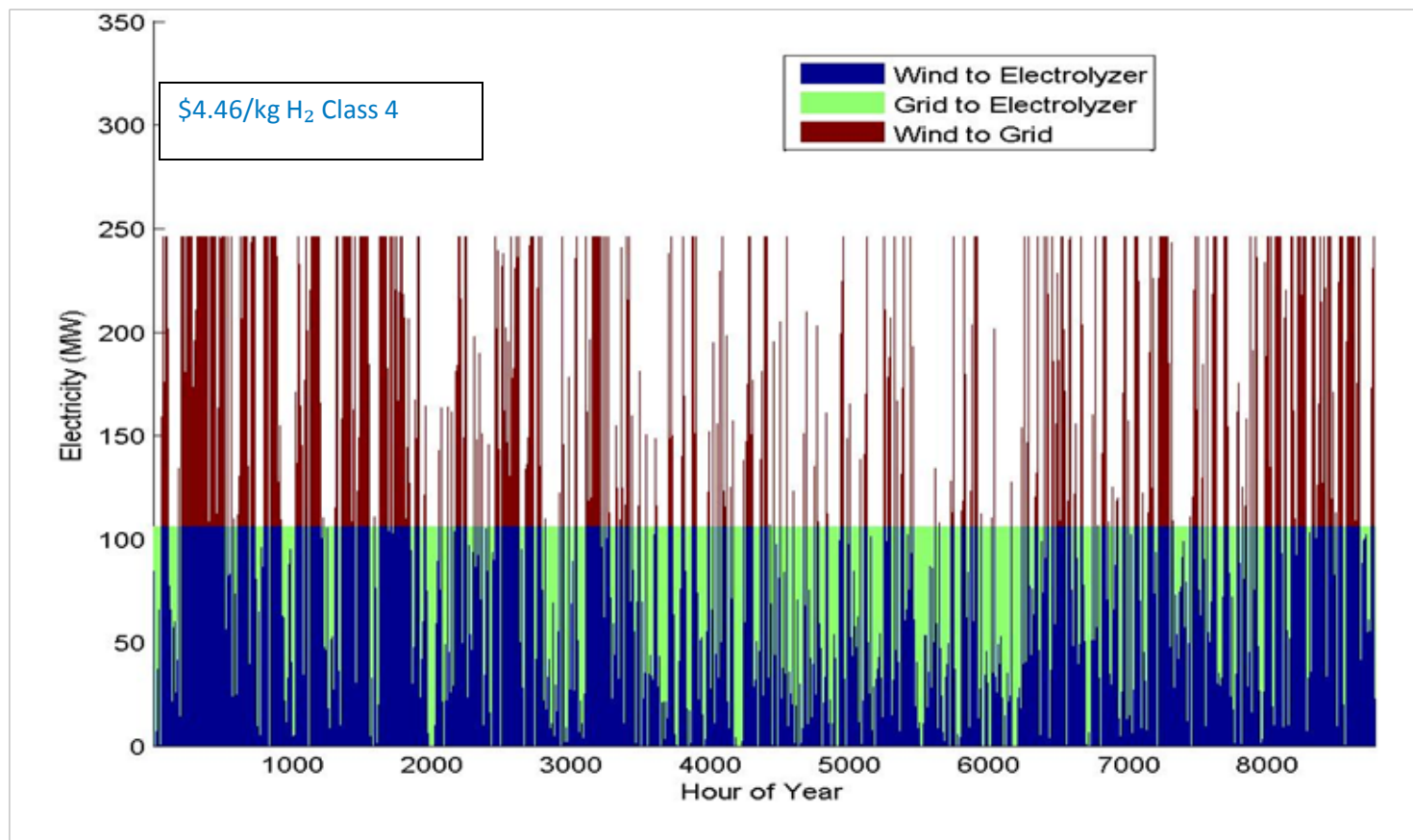


Hydrogen Market:  
Petrochemical, Compression,  
Storage and Dispensing, grid  
arbitrage, ancillary support.



# Key Parameters – System

- **8,760 hourly analyses based upon NREL's H2A Production and Fuel Cell Power models**
  - Using hourly electricity market pricing and hourly wind data



# Key Parameters – System

- **Hydrogen production facility**
  - 50,000 kg H<sub>2</sub>/day nominal
- **4 grid-connected wind electrolysis scenarios**

Scenarios	
A) Cost balanced: \$ grid purchased = \$ wind sold	
B) Power balanced: kWh grid purchased = kWh wind sold	★
C) Same as A) but no summer peak grid electricity purchased	
D) Same as B) but no summer peak grid electricity purchased	★

**“Net Green”  
Hydrogen**

# Key Parameters – Components

## Electrolyzers

- Design capacity of ~51,000 kg/day with 98% capacity factor
- 106 MW electricity requirement (50 kWh/kg)
- \$53.2M total depreciable capital cost
- Replacement, O&M costs also included

## Wind Farm

- Multiples of 3 MW turbines
- Design performance based on class 4 wind site
- Wind costs updated to reflect latest available costs (2010)

	2009 Cost <sup>1</sup>	2010 Cost <sup>1,2</sup>
Installed wind turbine	\$2085/kW	\$2067/kW
O&M (incl. replacement)	\$0.0078/kWh	\$0.0087/kWh

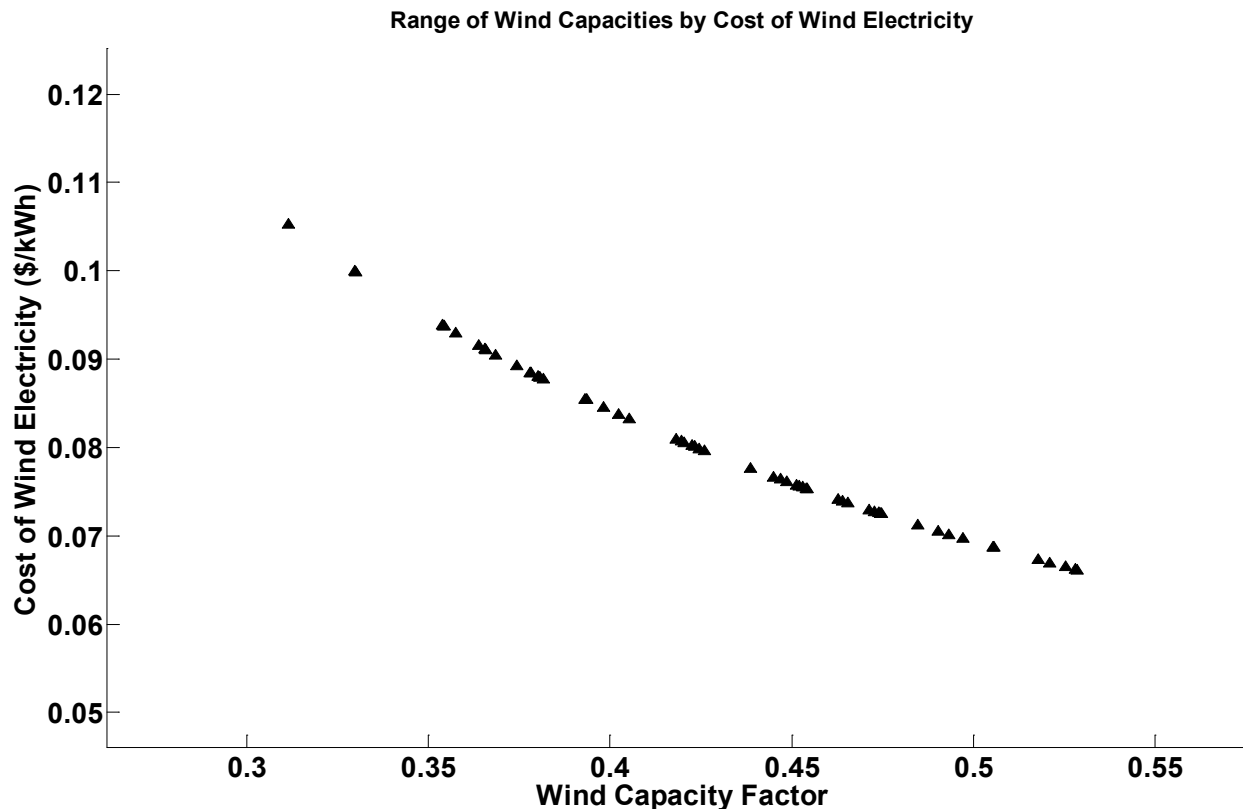
1. Costs adjusted to \$2007

2. Wiser, R., Bolinger, M., [2010 Wind Technologies Market Report](#). DOE/GO-102011-3322. Golden, CO: NREL, 2011.

# Key Parameters – Wind

## Wind Profiles

- Model input from eastern and western wind data sets, and published 2010 wind costs [Wiser & Bolinger, 2010].



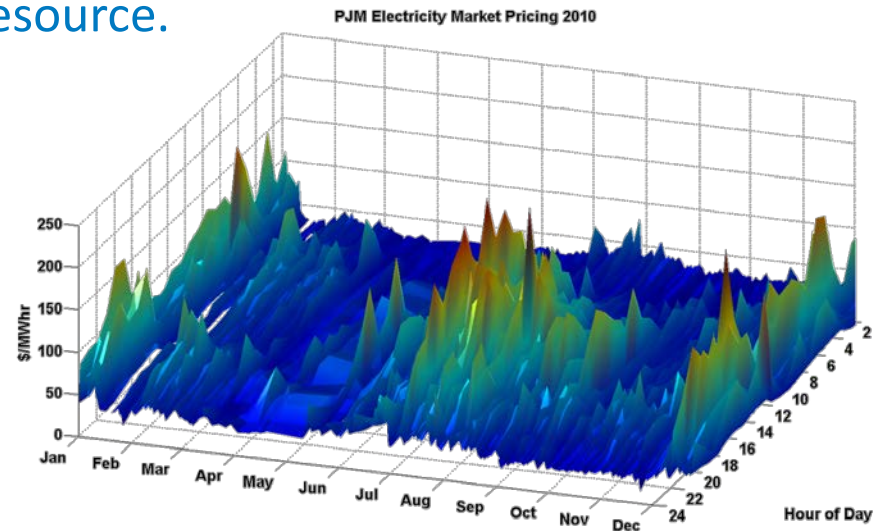
3. Wind Costs shown without any subsidies such as the ITC, PTC, or treasury grant

# Key Parameters – Grid

## Grid Electricity Pricing

- Raw Locational Marginal Price (LMP)<sup>4</sup> was gathered for five electricity energy markets.
  - Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey (PJM)
  - The Electrical Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT)
  - Midwest ISO
  - ISO New England
  - California ISO (updated for 2010)
- Ancillary markets were not considered; after completing this analysis, NREL demonstrated the ability of electrolyzers to provide ancillary support as a demand-response resource.

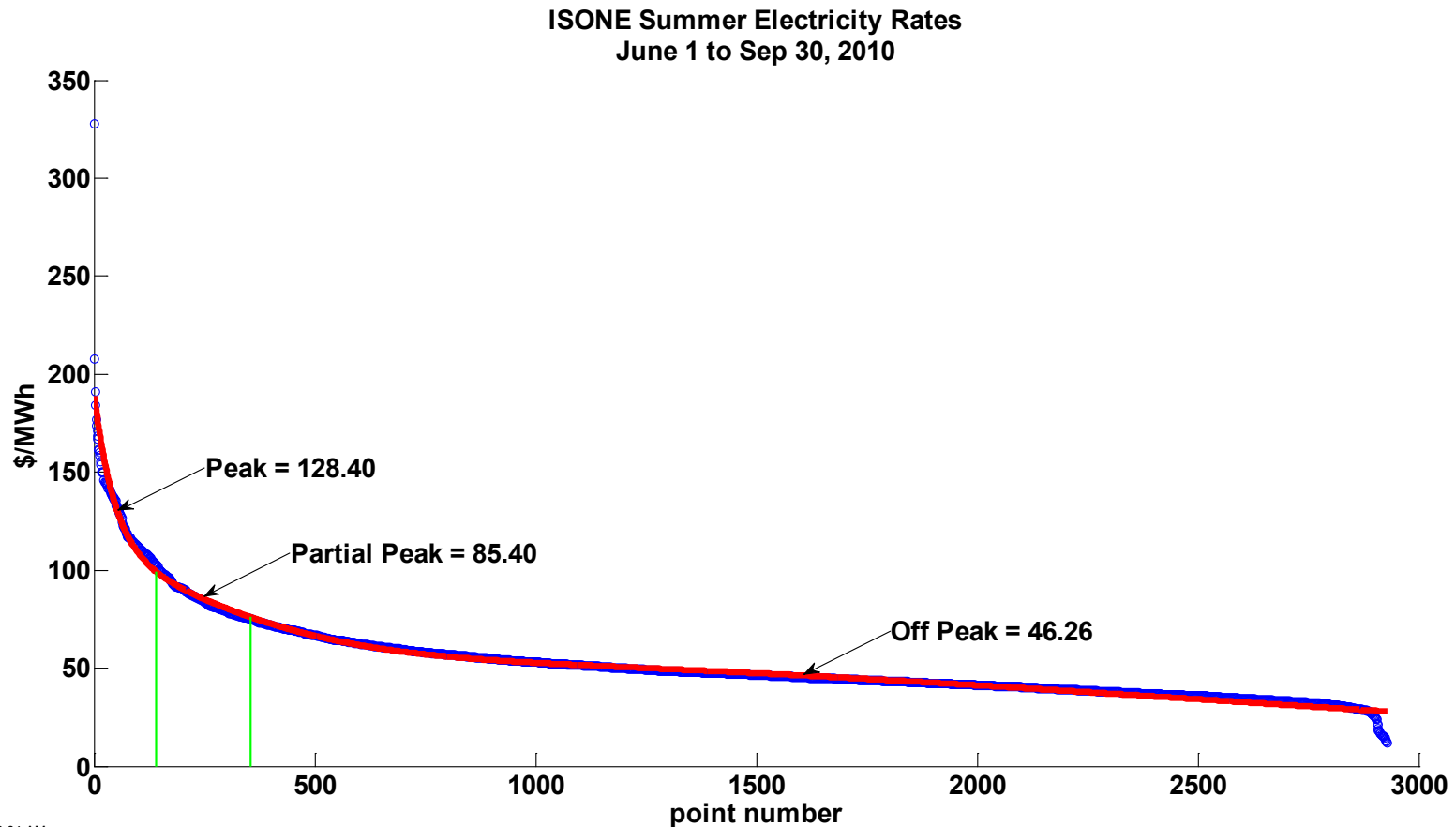
4. ERCOT used market clearing price since it switched pricing methods during the analysis year.



# Key Parameters – Grid

## Grid Electricity Pricing

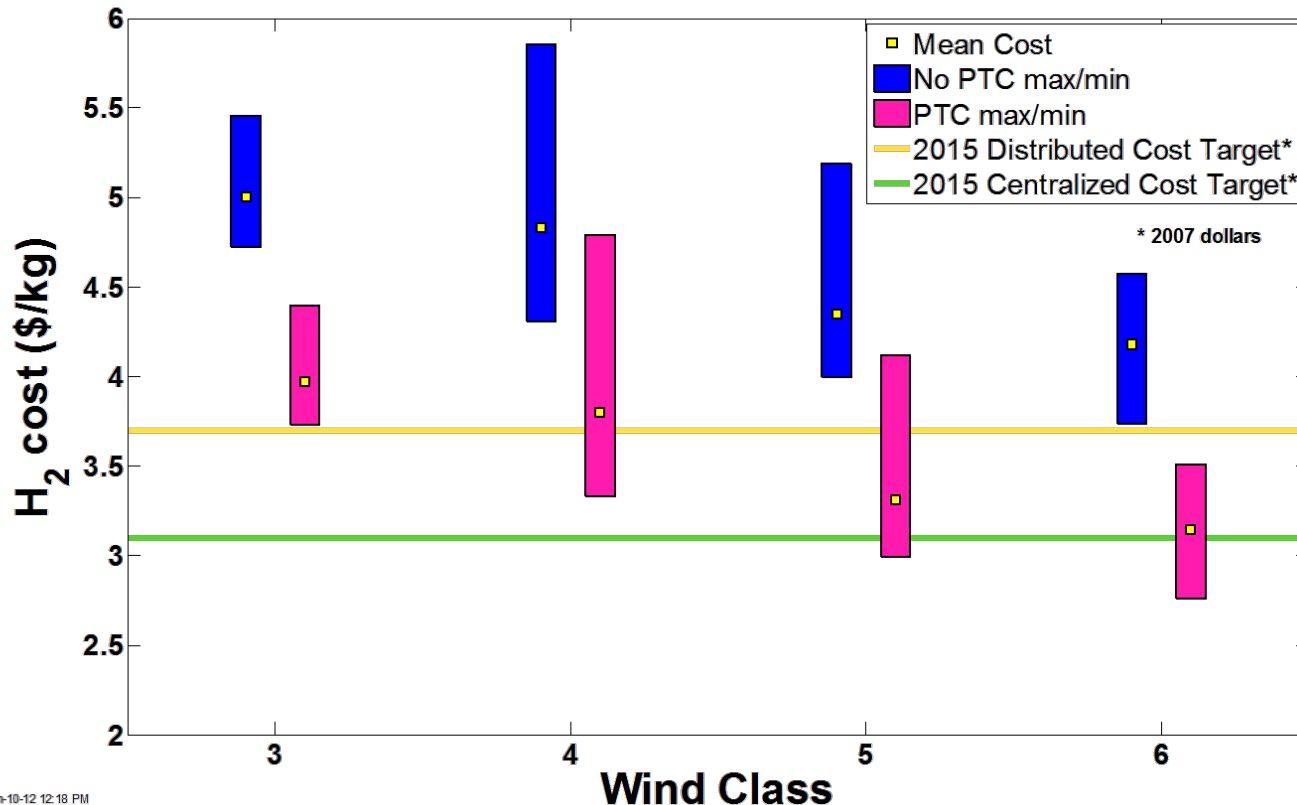
- Raw data were classified into six tiers; peak, partial peak, and off peak for both summer and winter



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# Results

- Base hydrogen costs ranged from \$3.74/kg to \$5.86/kg
- Hydrogen costs accounting for the combined effects of tax credits for wind power of 0.02 \$/kWh<sup>5</sup> resulted in hydrogen costs of \$2.76/kg to \$4.79/kg



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5. The combined effects of the production tax credit (PTC), Investment Tax Credit (ITC), and Treasury Grant reduce wind electricity prices \$0.02/kWh. Refer to: Wiser, R., Bolinger, M., [2010 Wind Technologies Market Report](#). DOE/GO-102011-3322. Golden, CO: NREL, 2011.

# Sensitivities

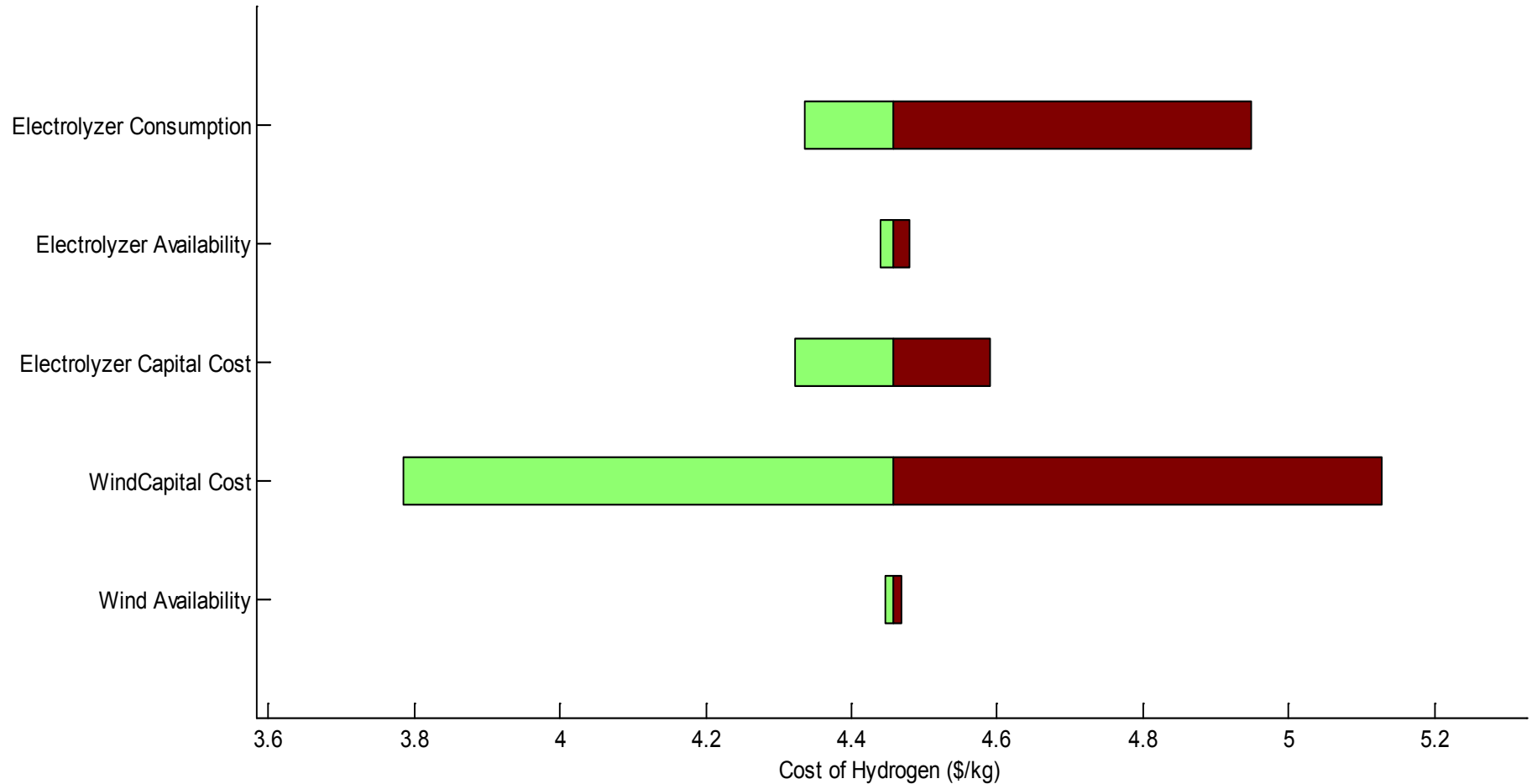
- Investigated a three-level, five-factor sensitivity analysis around the base case.

Variable Name	Base Case Value	Low Value	High Value
Wind Turbine Capital Cost (\$/kW)	2067	1654	2481
Electrolyzer Energy Use (kWh/kg)	50	47.5	60
Electrolyzer Capital Cost (\$/kW)	408	326	489
Wind Farm Availability (%)	88	90	86
Electrolyzer Capacity Factor (%)	98	99.5	96



# Sensitivities

- Example cost sensitivity for a wind site in New England.

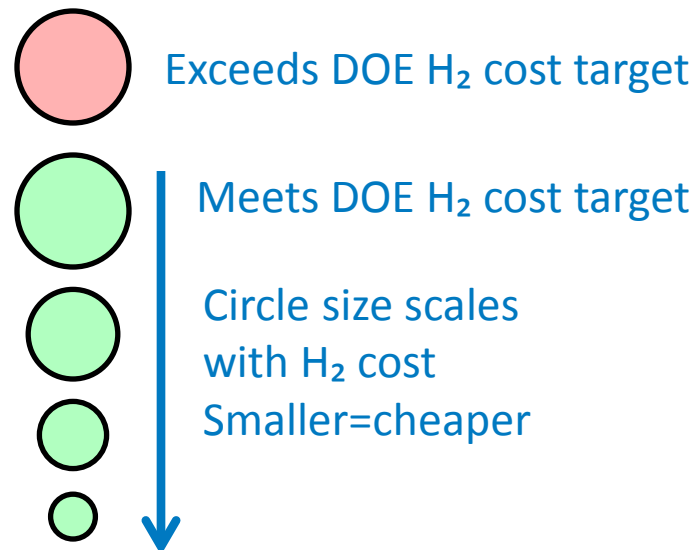
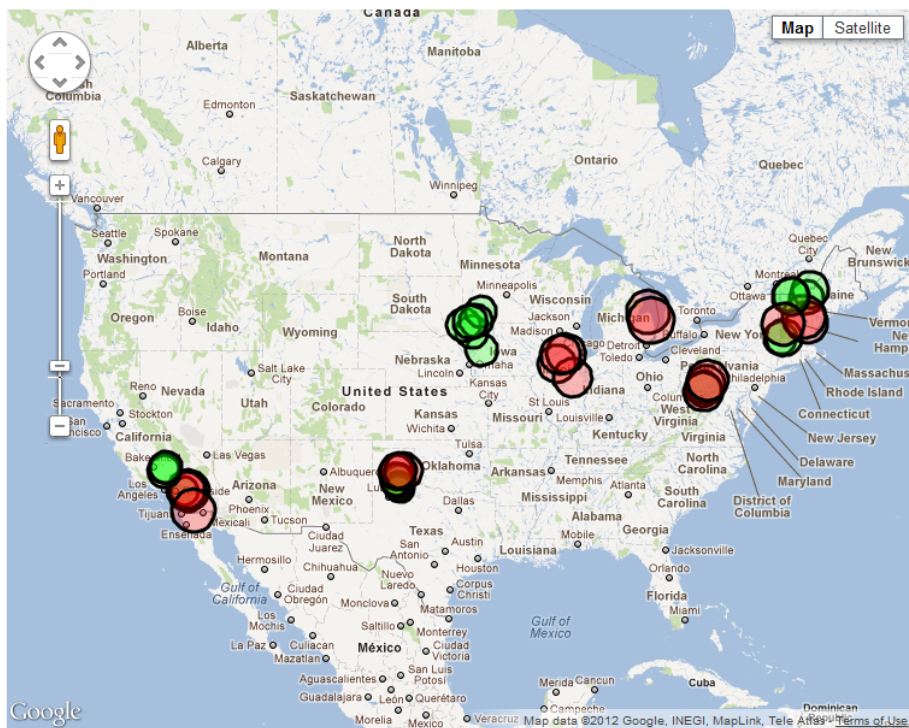


# Results explorer

- NREL created an interactive website to allow exploration of the results

[http://www.nrel.gov/hydrogen/production\\_cost\\_analysis.html](http://www.nrel.gov/hydrogen/production_cost_analysis.html)

Summer Peak Purchase		Other Variables	
	Yes No	Target Cost <sup>1</sup>	<input type="radio"/> Central \$3.10/kg <input checked="" type="radio"/> Distributed \$3.70/kg
Power Balanced	<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Enable PTC/ITC/Treasury Grant <sup>2</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduces wind power cost \$0.02/kWh
Cost Balanced	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Compression, Storage, and Dispensing Costs <sup>3</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> \$2.00/kg H <sub>2</sub> \$ <input type="text"/> /kg H <sub>2</sub>



# Wind2H2 Analysis Accomplishments

## Users can:

- Explore the effects of the four different balance scenarios

Summer Peak Purchase		
	Yes	No
Power Balanced	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cost Balanced	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- Compare site hydrogen costs to DOE targets

Target Cost <sup>1</sup>	<input type="radio"/> Central \$3.10/kg	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Distributed \$3.70/kg
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- Compare the effects of the PTC/ITC and Treasury Grant on hydrogen costs

Enable PTC/ITC/Treasury Grant <sup>2</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduces wind power cost \$0.02/kWh
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- Add compression, storage, and dispensing (CSD) costs

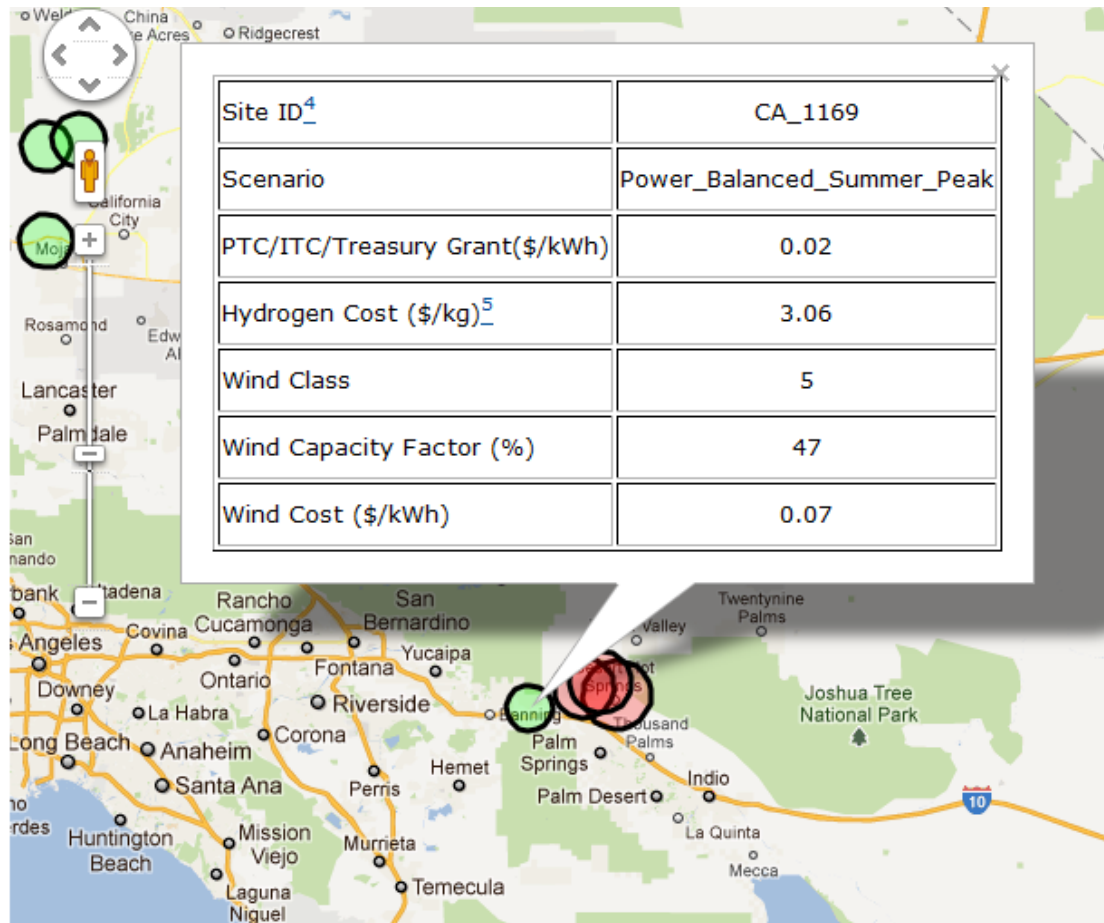
Compression, Storage, and Dispensing Costs <sup>3</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/> \$2.00/kg H <sub>2</sub>	\$ <input type="text"/> /kg H <sub>2</sub>
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- And see results updated immediately...

# Wind2H2 Analysis Accomplishments

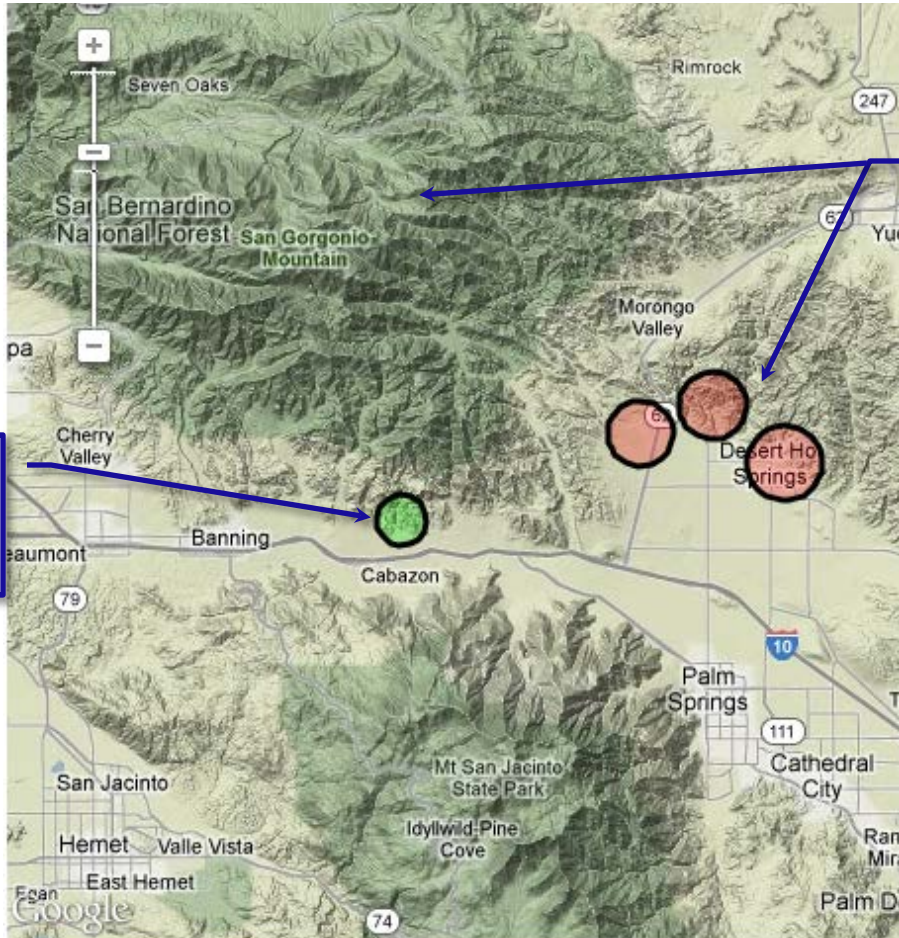
## Results are updated instantaneously

Mouse hover will display: The site ID from the NREL Eastern & Western Wind Datasets, balance scenario, the status of the PTC/ITC, hydrogen cost, wind class, wind capacity factor, wind electricity cost



# Wind2H2 Analysis Accomplishments

Users can see the effects of local topography on the viability of a site



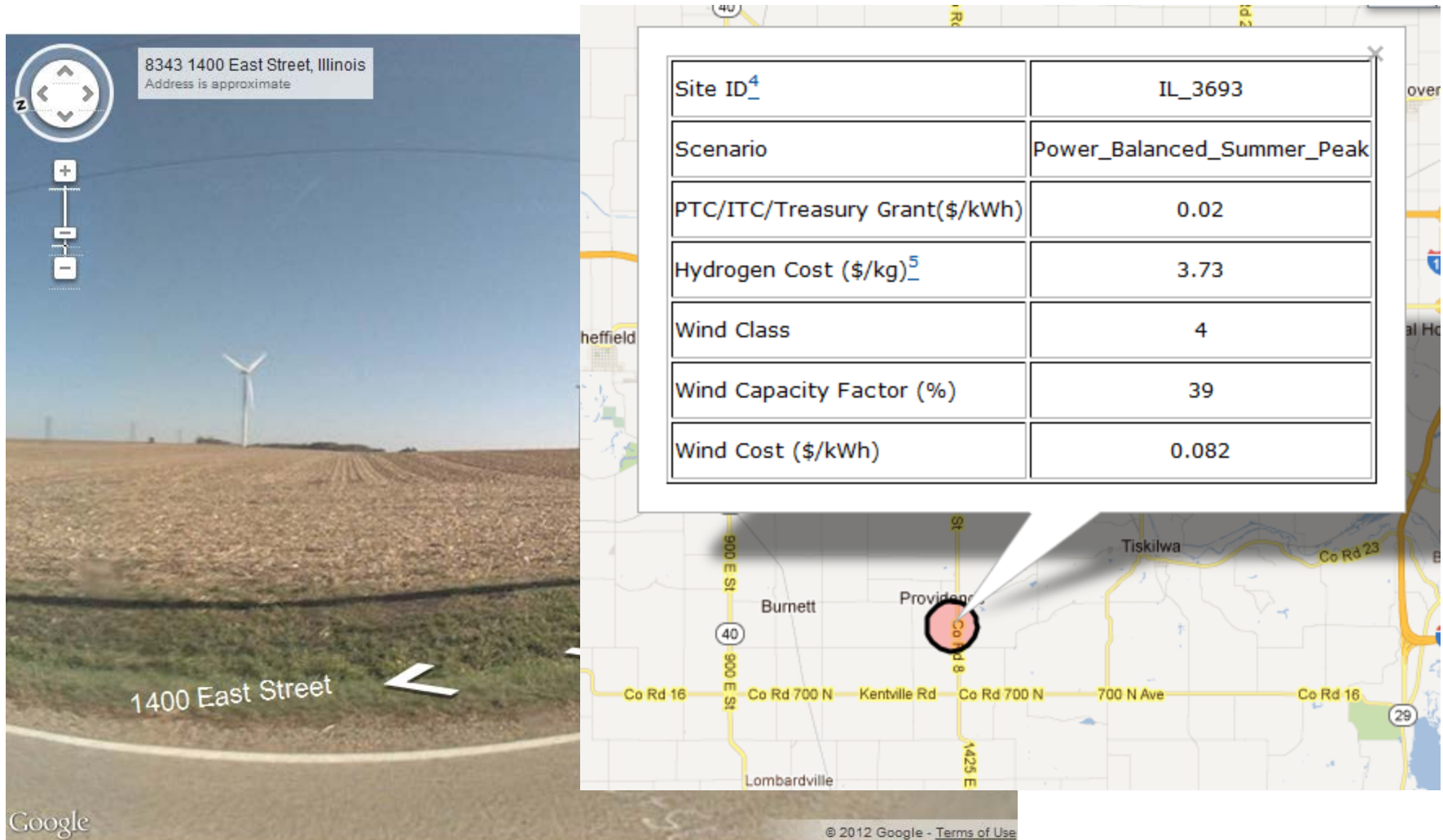
Site meets DOE target

Nearby mountains degrade the wind resource making these sites less viable. Despite being in the same electricity market, hydrogen cost is increased from \$3/kg to more than \$4.5/kg

# Wind2H2 Analysis Accomplishments

## Users can see the street view of many sites

Site IL\_3693 is already a developed wind site southwest of Chicago



8343 1400 East Street, Illinois  
Address is approximate

Site ID <sup>4</sup>	IL_3693
Scenario	Power_Balanced_Summer_Peak
PTC/ITC/Treasury Grant(\$/kWh)	0.02
Hydrogen Cost (\$/kg) <sup>5</sup>	3.73
Wind Class	4
Wind Capacity Factor (%)	39
Wind Cost (\$/kWh)	0.082

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# Collaborations with Industry

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- **Information, technical support, and equipment for overall project from:**
  - DOE Fuel Cell Technologies Office
  - Xcel Energy
  - Giner Electrochemical Systems
  - Avalence
  - Proton Onsite

# Wind2H2 Analysis Summary

- The effect of the PTC/ITC/Treasury Grant on the cost of hydrogen is significant.  $\$0.02/\text{kWh} = \sim \$1/\text{kg}$  drop in  $\text{H}_2$  cost. Including these effects, the cost of hydrogen drops into the range of  $\$2.76\text{--}\$4.79/\text{kg}$ .
- Wind classes 3-6 can produce hydrogen in the range of  $\$3.74\text{--}\$5.86/\text{kg}$ , unsubsidized by wind or renewable fuel tax credits.
- This does not yet meet DOE centralized or distributed production targets.
- Site viability is very dependent on the quality of the local wind resource.
- Further reductions in the cost of wind electricity and electrolyzer capital are needed to make this type of plant widely applicable.



# References

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2. EIA, U.S. *Short Term Energy Outlook (August 9, 2011)*. 2011 [cited 2011 August 15]; Available from: [http://www.eia.gov/emeu/steo/pub/cf\\_tables/steotables.cfm?tableNumber=5](http://www.eia.gov/emeu/steo/pub/cf_tables/steotables.cfm?tableNumber=5).
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4. Wisler, R. and M. Bolinger. *2010 Wind Technologies Market Report*. DOE/GO-102011-3322. 2011.
5. Genovese, J., et al. *Current (2009) State-of-the-Art Hydrogen Production Cost Estimate Using Water Electrolysis: Independent Review*. Golden, CO:NREL, 2009.
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8. *NREL: Wind Integration Datasets - Eastern Wind Dataset*. [cited 2011 August 1]; Available from: <http://www.nrel.gov/wind/integrationdatasets/eastern/methodology.html>.
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# Contact Information

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