

# Opportunities of water electrolysers in the European flexibility markets

A report from the FCH ELYntegration  
research project

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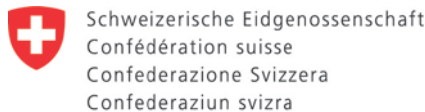
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# ELYntegration Project

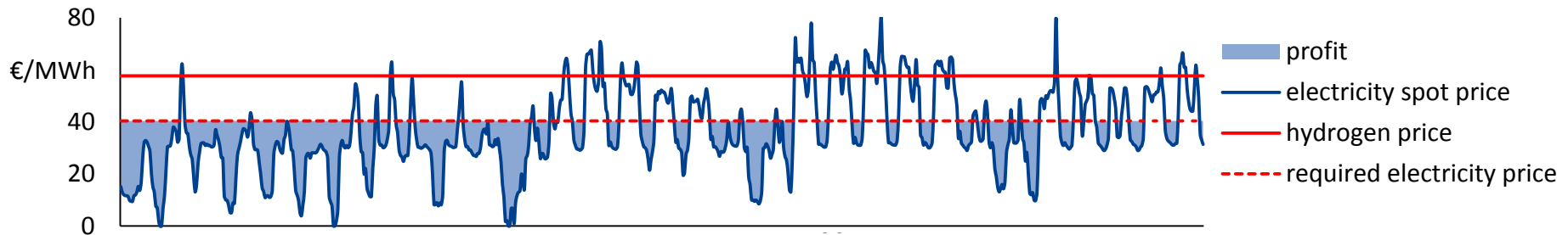
- ELYntegration – Grid Integrated Multi Megawatt High Pressure Alkaline Electrolysers for Energy Applications, H2020 Project
- Duration: September 2015 until August 2018
- Strategic goal
  - design of a robust, flexible and cost competitive multi megawatt alkaline water electrolyser (AWE) being able to be used under **highly dynamic power supplies for energy applications**
- Objectives
  - technical developments of AWE components (electrodes, membranes, stack)
  - testing of AWE prototype
  - **market and business preparation for energy applications**



# Chances for Water Electrolysis

- New market opportunities in markets with increasing RES shares for electrolyser with dynamic operation capabilities (fast start-up and ramping capabilities)
  - participation at **spot market for electricity**
  - provision of load flexibility within **control reserve markets**
- Both markets require highly flexible operation
- ➔ Which markets and operations are promising?

Exemplary electrolyser dispatch in cross-commodity arbitrage trading



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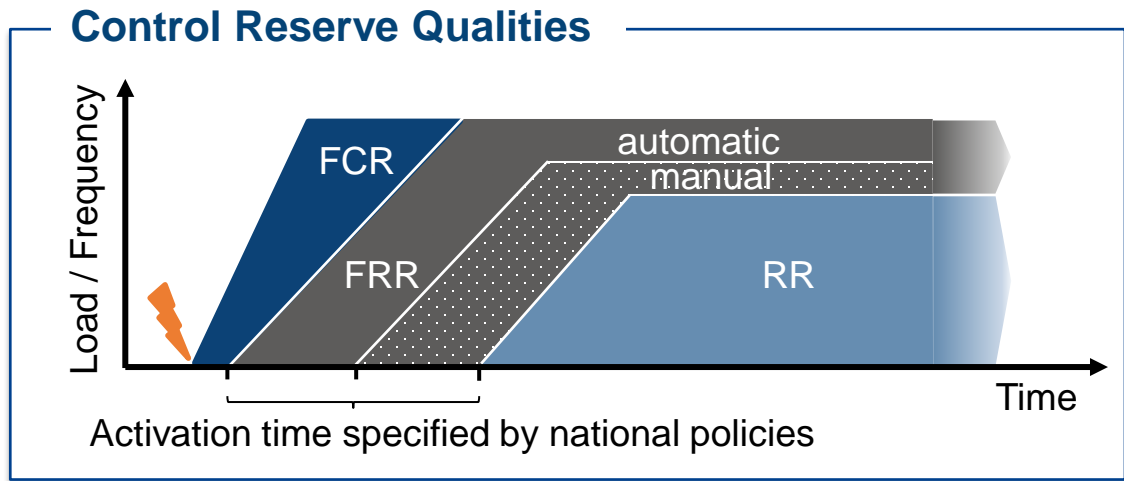


# Grid Services

- Requirement: Consumers as market participants allowed
- Suitability of electrolysers determined by:

technical restrictions { ramping abilities → ramping is not problematic  
 activation time → technically feasible when kept in hot condition

economic restriction { tender → higher chance of high electricity prices during long tenders



## Control Reserve Requirements in Germany

	FCR	aFRR	mFRR
<b>Activation time</b>	< 30 s	~ 5 min	~ 15 min
<b>Tender</b>	one week	Currently: one week, Future: 6x4 hours	6x4 hours
<b>Ramping Ability</b>	high performance	at least 2 % of nominal power	no requirement



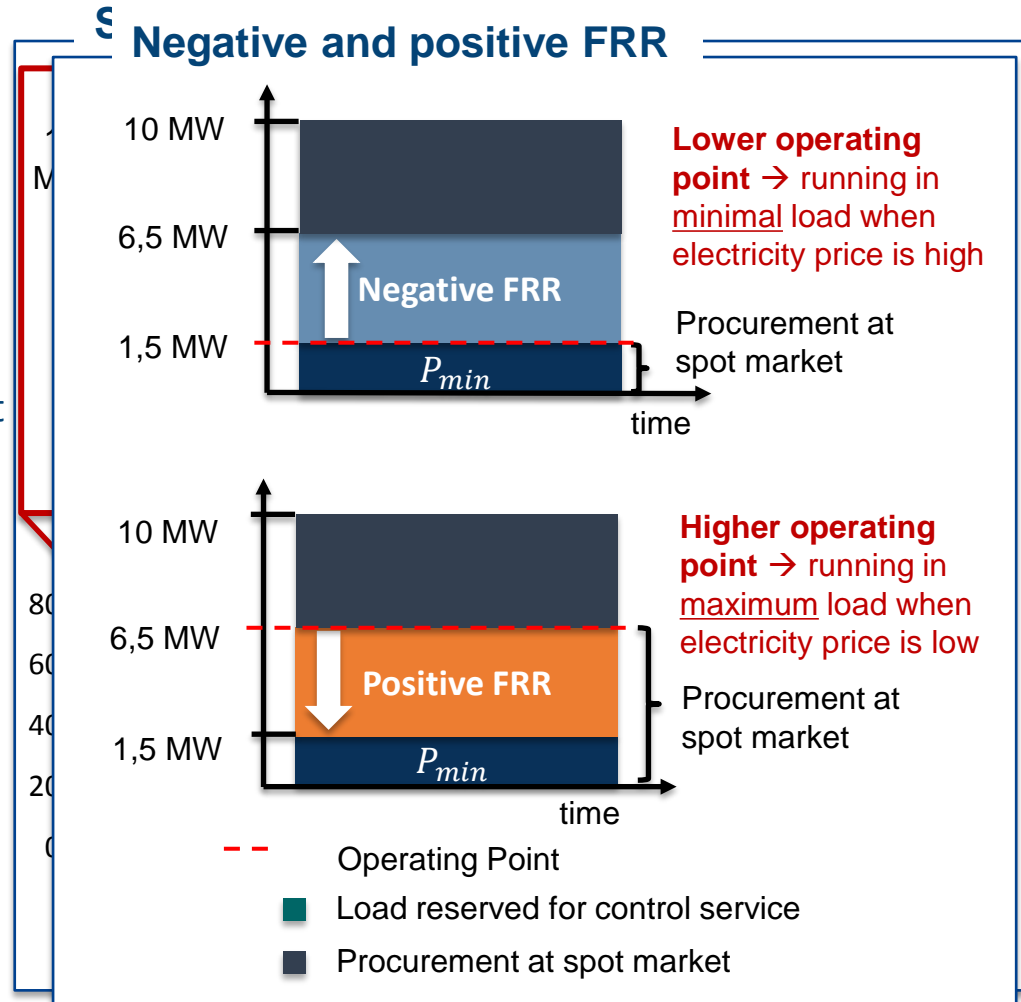
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# Operation schemes

## Objectives of Operation

- 10 MW electrolyser
  - Field of application depends on electrolyser use
    - Fixed generation volume when end user requires certain amount of hydrogen (e.g. hydrogen for plant)
    - Market optimized dispatch when end-use is flexible (e.g. hydrogen for mobility market)
- Calculation of maximal revenues for market-optimal dispatch



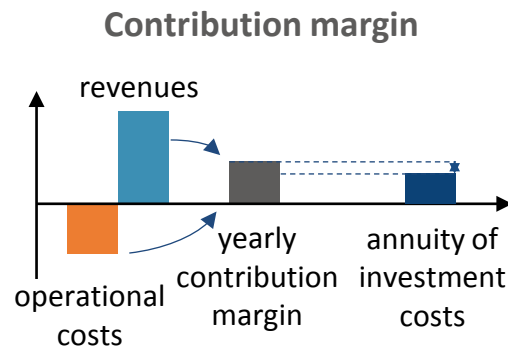
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# Opportunities in future markets

- What contribution margin may be possible in a future market surrounding?
- Consideration of **future prices of different markets** and **technical restrictions** for electrolyser dispatch for each business model
- ➔ Electrolyser dispatch based on market and transmission grid simulation results
- ➔ Assessment of full load hours and contribution margins

## Calculation scheme of contribution margin



### Revenues

- Sales of hydrogen
- Provision of control reserve

### Operational Costs

- Electricity purchase



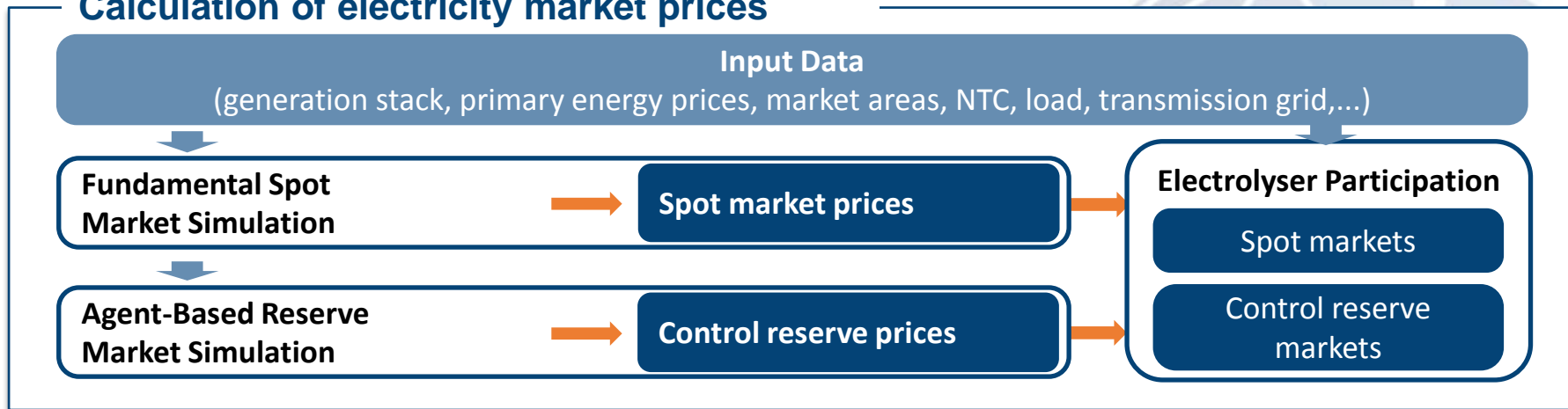
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# Calculation of electricity market prices

- Simulation of future spot and control reserve markets as well as transmission grid simulation
- Different market characteristics require different mathematical approaches
- ➔ Three different simulation tools used for calculation of future market situation

## Calculation of electricity market prices



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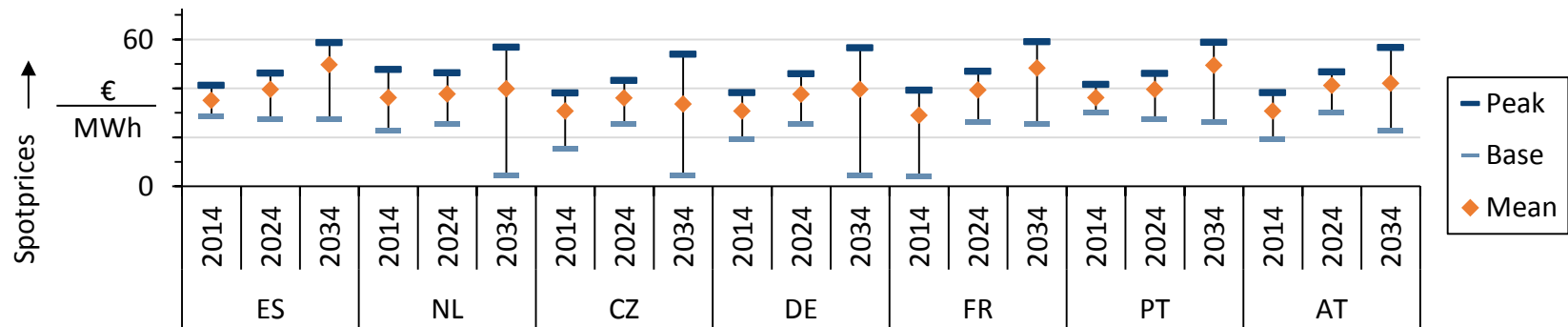


# Simulation Set-Up

## Scenario Definition

- Three time frames considered for assessment of future development
  - **2014** – Backtesting to assess current situation and validate model results
  - **2024** – Near future to assess transformation process
  - **2034** – Farther future to assess transition into “green” environment
- ➔ Rising average spot prices due to higher primary energy prices

## Calculated average spot prices in different countries in Europe



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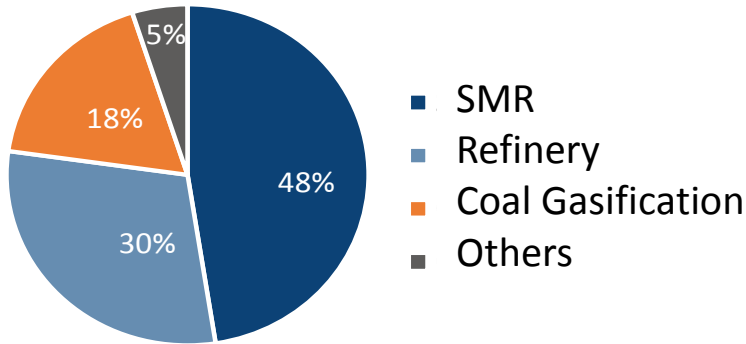


# Calculation of hydrogen prices

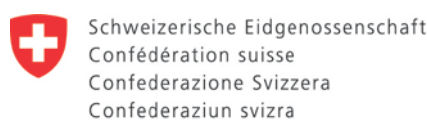
## Hydrogen production market and competitors

- Hydrogen demand exists in different sectors, e.g. industry, mobility or energy storage, but no central market exists
- Production market competitive, established conventional processes in place
- Assumed higher value of green hydrogen compared to conventional hydrogen
- ➔ Calculation of future prices based on competing prices plus “green premium”

## Hydrogen market and assessment of hydrogen prices

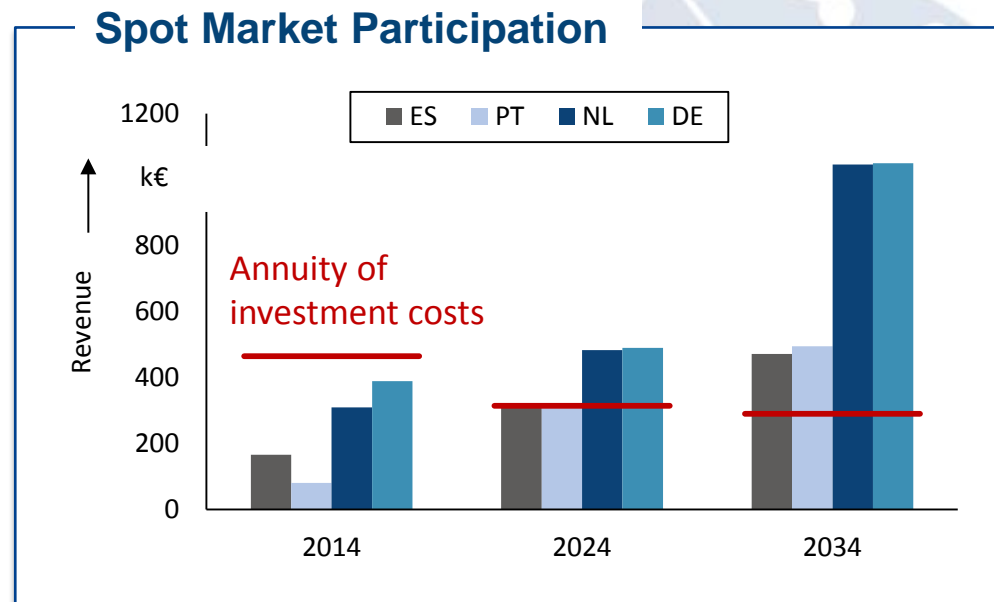


Simulation year	2014	2024	2034
Natural gas price (€/MWh)	26.28	32.00	35.00
CO <sub>2</sub> emission permit price (€/tCO <sub>2</sub> )	6.00	13.00	28.00
H <sub>2</sub> production costs by SMR (€/kg) * 1.5	1.23	1.54	1.84
Assumed green H <sub>2</sub> price (€/kg)	1.85	2.31	2.76



# Results – Cross-Commodity Arbitrage Trading

- 2014 no cost coverage possible in either scenario
- **Higher full load hours and higher contribution margins** in future scenarios
  - Higher volatility due to higher share of RES in future markets
  - More hours with low electricity prices
- Effects **stronger in markets with high shares of wind turbines**
  - High wind feed-in leads to declined prices in many hours (DE, NL)
  - PV simultaneity and peak at noon lead to limited number of hours with very low spot market prices (ES, PT)

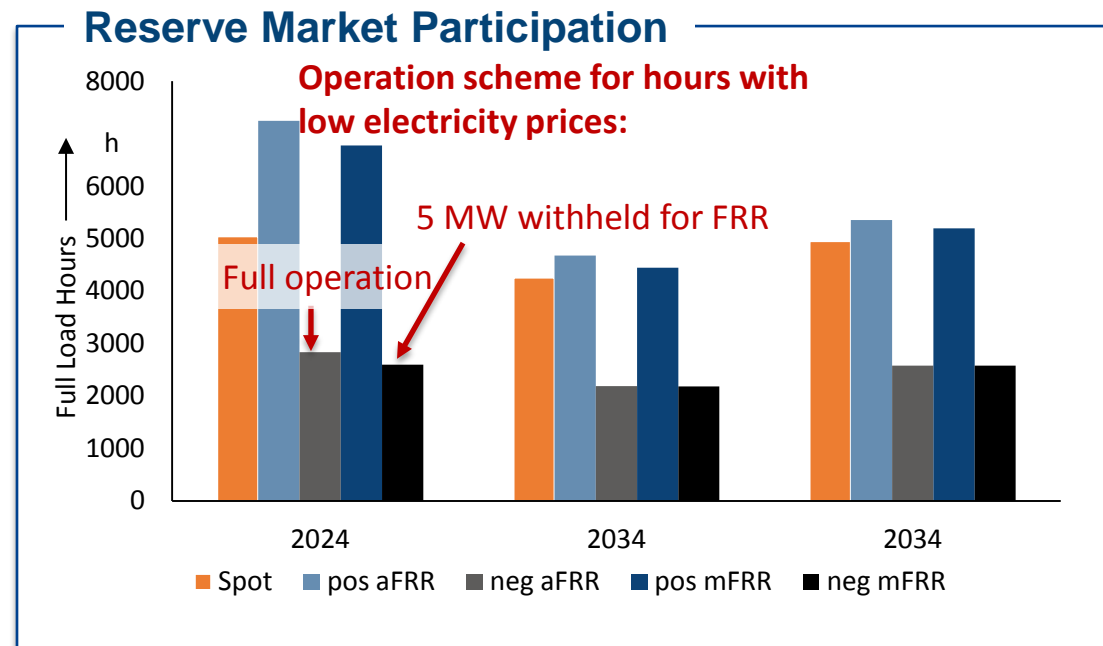


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# Results – Spot and Reserve Market Participation

- Full load hours decrease in future scenarios
  - Higher average spot prices leave fewer hours for market optimized dispatch
- Full load hours are **higher for positive reserve** than for negative reserve
  - Operation scheme for positive FRR requires higher operating point
- Full load hours are higher for aFRR than mFRR
  - Prices are higher for aFRR because technical requirements are higher

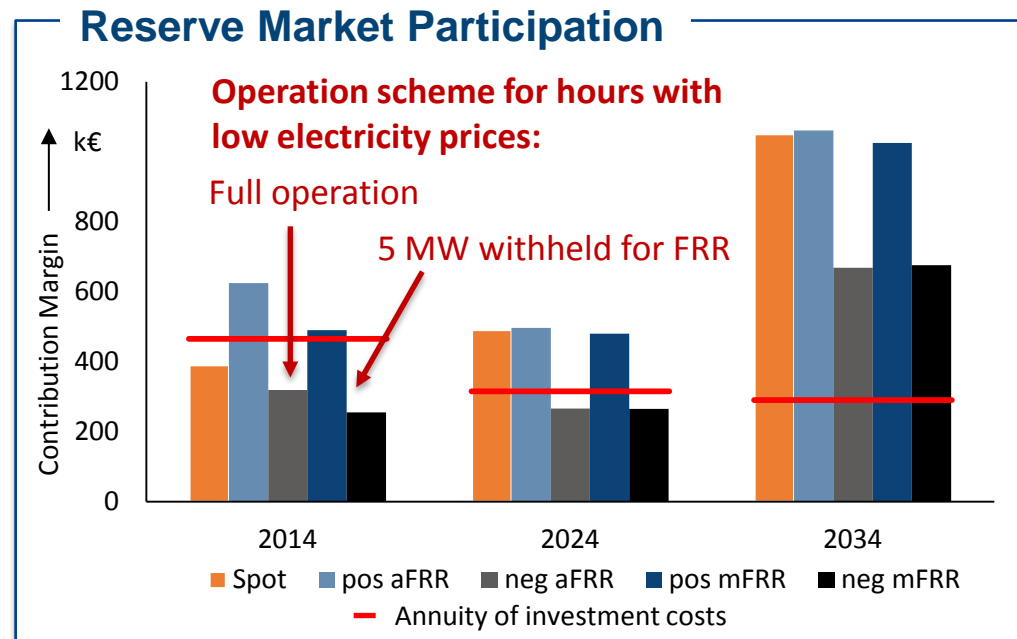


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# Results – Spot and Reserve Market Participation

- Even though full load hours decline, **contribution margins rise in future**
  - High RES feed-in entails hours with very low spot market prices
- Participation on markets for positive aFRR or mFRR increase revenues
  - Operation scheme allows to flexibly exhaust profitable spot market situations and reserve market
  - Negative FRR keeps electrolyser less flexible
- Decreasing advantage of reserve provision in future scenarios
  - Higher competition
  - Flexibility more important to exploit spot market volatility

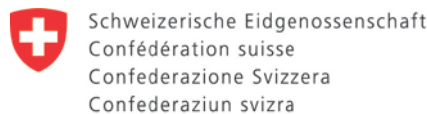


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# Conclusion

- **Economic efficiency** of new business models for grid integrated electrolyzers **highly dependent on hydrogen price** – “green premium” assumed for electrolyser hydrogen
  - Participation at **spot market for electricity**
    - contribution margins are rising for future scenarios with high RES shares
    - promising markets are especially those with high shares of wind power
  - Participation at **control reserve markets**
    - Provision of positive FRR is profitable business model
    - Decreasing advantage of reserve provision in future scenarios due to competition and relevance of flexibility
- ➔ **Flexibility** becomes highly relevant in the future for exploitation of low spot market prices and control reserve opportunities





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