

Energy Transition & Renewable Energy

Hydrogen Generation & Electrical Design Challenges

McDermott - NAP Studium Generale Energie Transitie

Preface

Energy transition are not new, they have been going for a long time and unfold over time. Previous energy transition have primarily been driven by technology, economics, environmental considerations & convenience and ease. The current one has politic, policy and activism more mixed in.

The European Union set a 2050 decarbonization target in the Paris Agreement to reduce carbon emissions by 90–95% relative to 1990 emission levels. The path toward achieving those deep decarbonization targets can take various shapes but will surely include a portfolio of economy-wide low-carbon energy technologies

Taking full advantage of renewable energy sources requires innovations in producing, storing and delivering electricity. That make the power grid the backbone of energy transition and bring further challenges of power grid balancing, operation, security and stability.



Energy challenge

Increasing population and energy demand

2015 



2100 

7+bn

WORLD
POPULATION

~500

EXAJOULES
ENERGY CONSUMPTION
PER YEAR

10bn

WORLD
POPULATION

~1.000

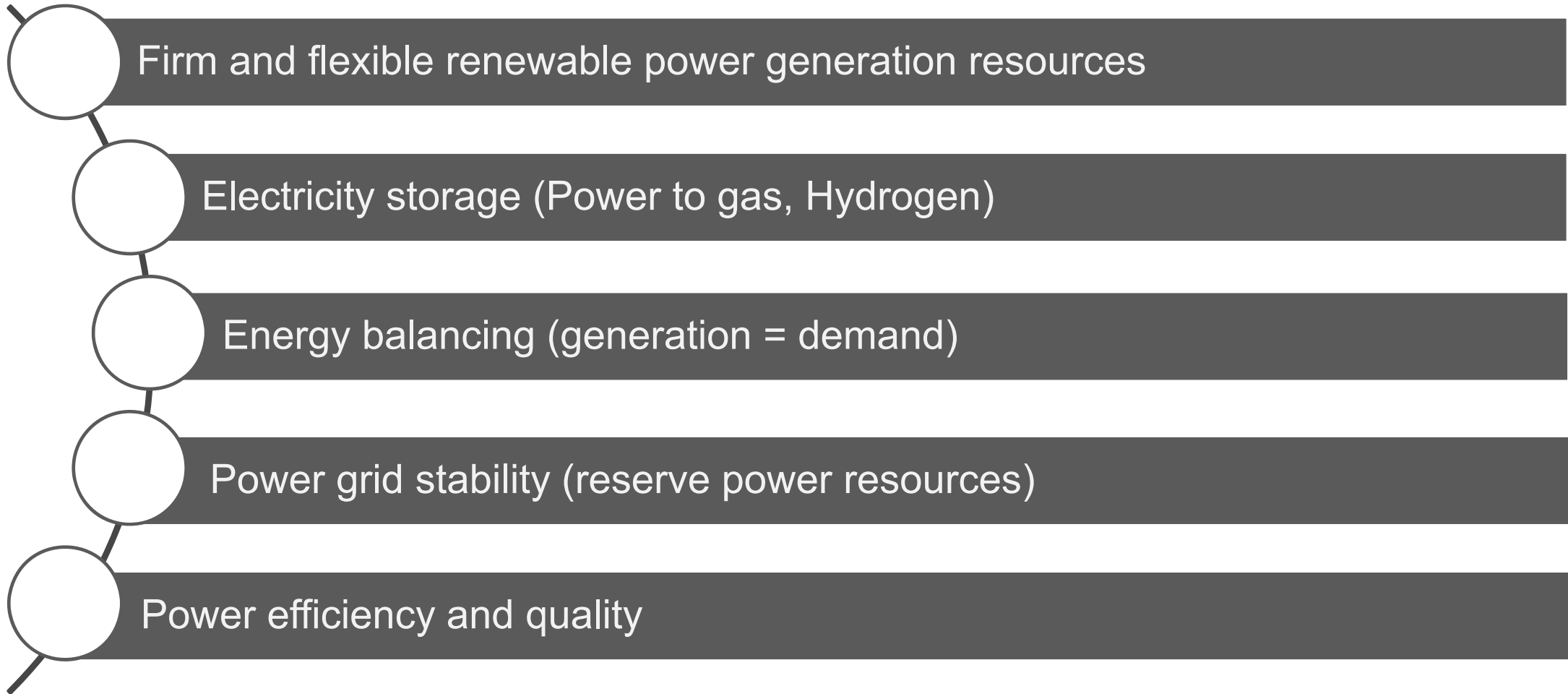
EXAJOULES
ENERGY CONSUMPTION
PER YEAR



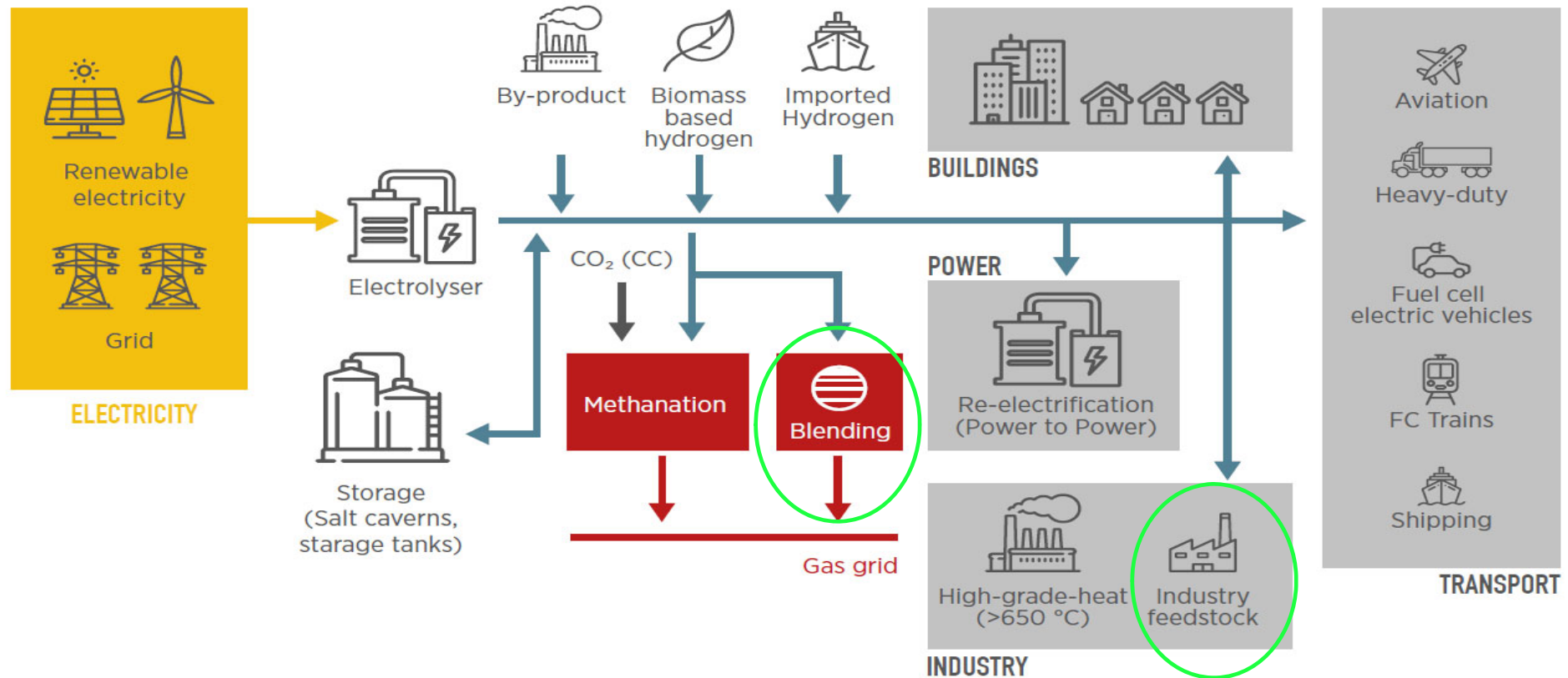
Double world energy usage



Challenges of Electrification\ Decarbonization & using Existing Grid



Future role of H2 : complementary to electricity for decarbonisation



Generation – Transmission – Storage - Applications

Impact on power systems planning

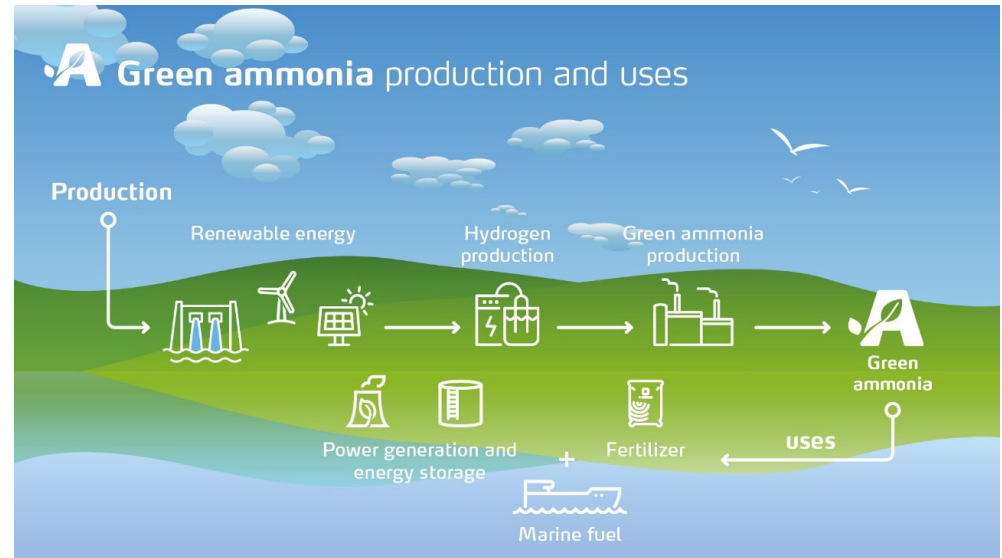
- Location, type and operational mode of new electrolyzers is a strategic system architecture question

Near to Consumers



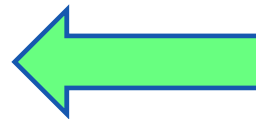
For Example: Offshore Wind \ HVDC

[A rendering of an offshore green-hydrogen platform. Photo: Tractebel](#)



For Example: Ammonia Feedstock

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/01/green-ammonia-stop-fossil-fuels/>

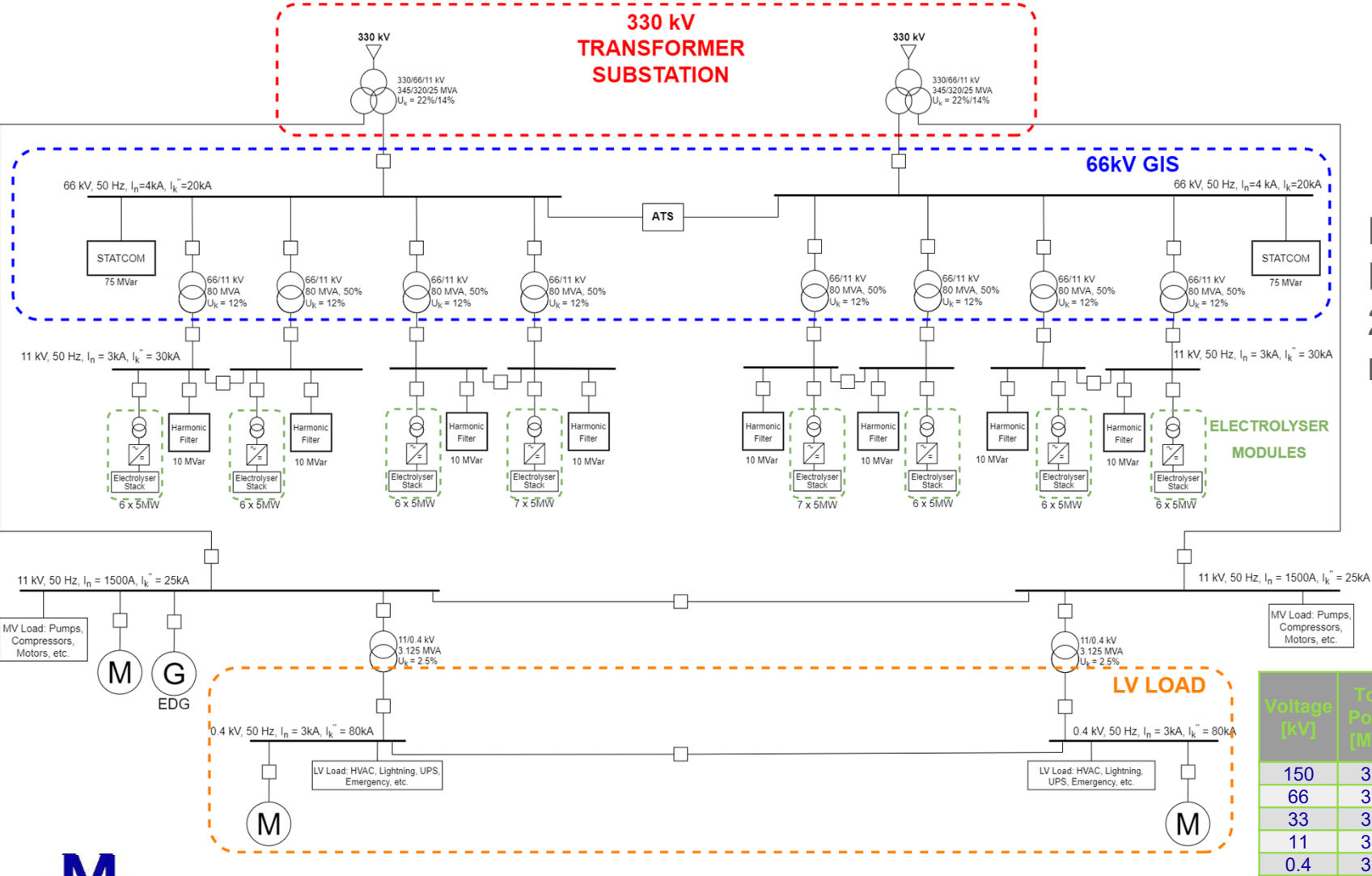


Near to renewable energy source

Example: PEM Plant Typical Layout (1GW)



Challenge: Utility Grid – Power Connection



EXAMPLE: 330/66/11 KV, THREE-WINDING, 250 MWE, 5MW PER MODULE

Voltage [kV]	Total Power [MVA]	Bus Current [A]	Current Capacity per SWG [A]	Min. #Transformers
150	310	1431.83	4000	1
66	310	3254.16	4000	1
33	310	6508.31	3150	2
11	310	19524.94	3150	6
0.4	310	536935.75	10000	54

Challenge: Typical electrical configuration & redundancy depend on sizing of Plant

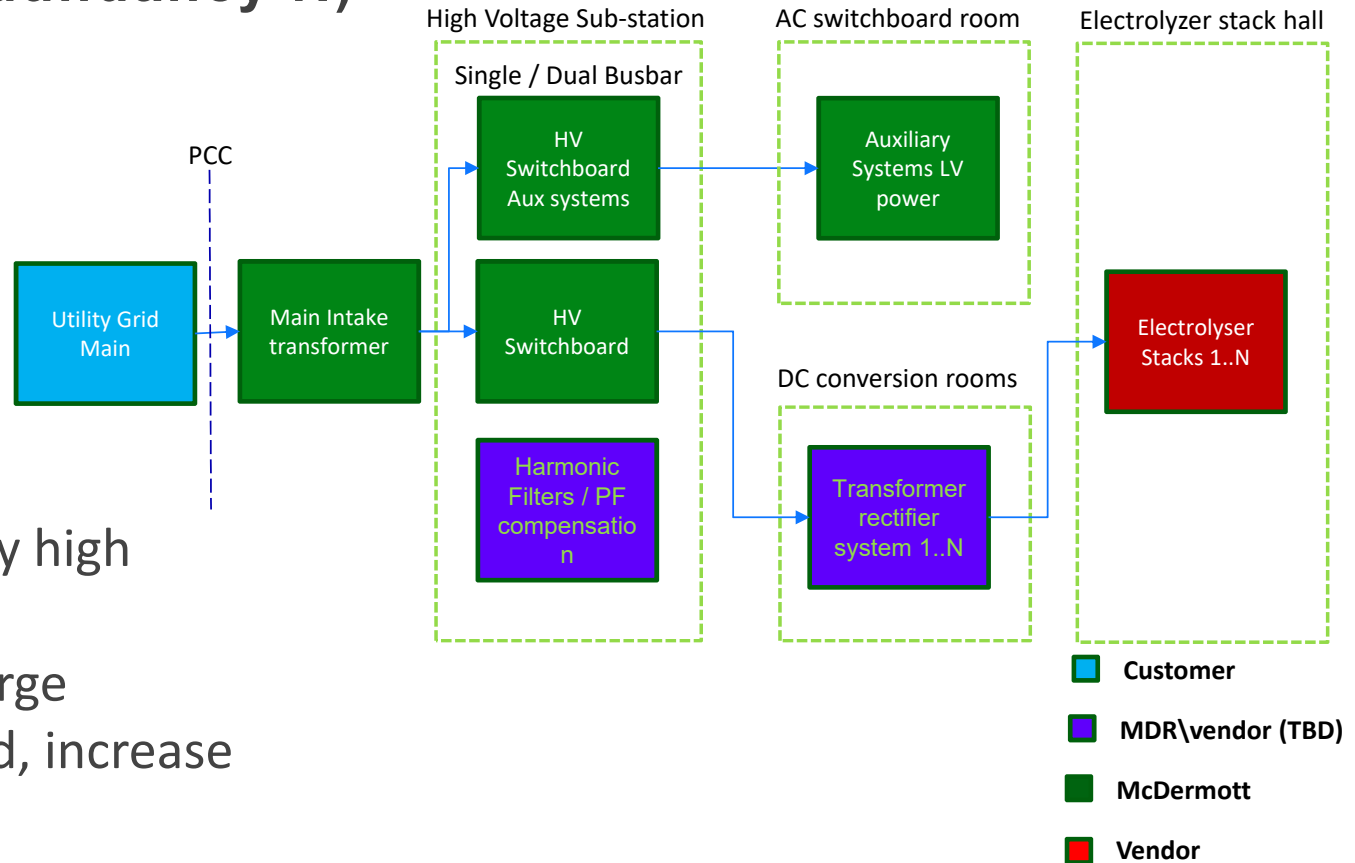
Electricity scheme A (Redundancy N)

Pros

- High over all efficiency due to higher equipment utilization.
- Lower CAPEX cost.

Cons

- Low redundancy, required very high reliability of equipment.
- Single point of failure cause large contingency for the power grid, increase grid security cost.



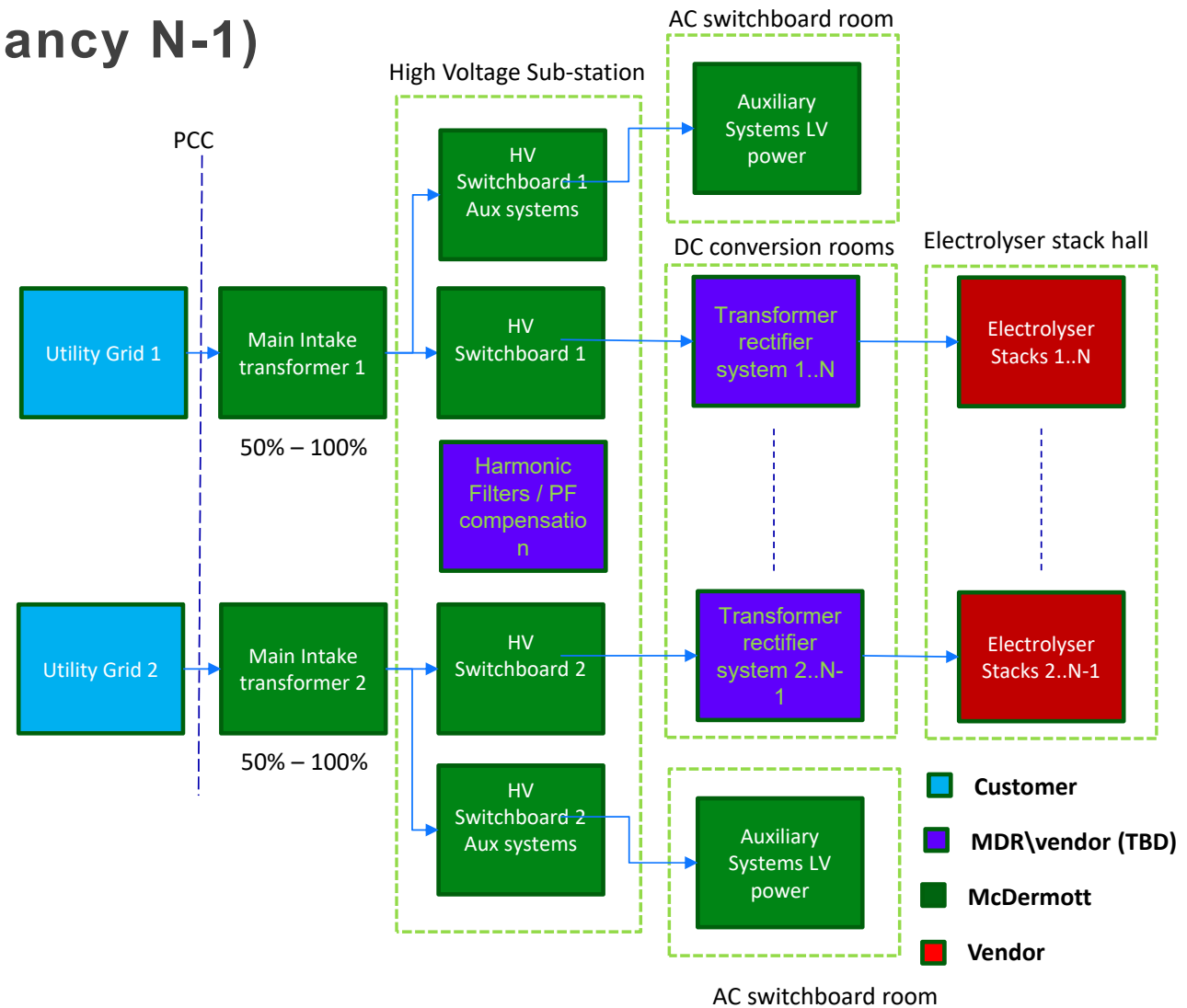
Electricity scheme B (Redundancy N-1)

Pros

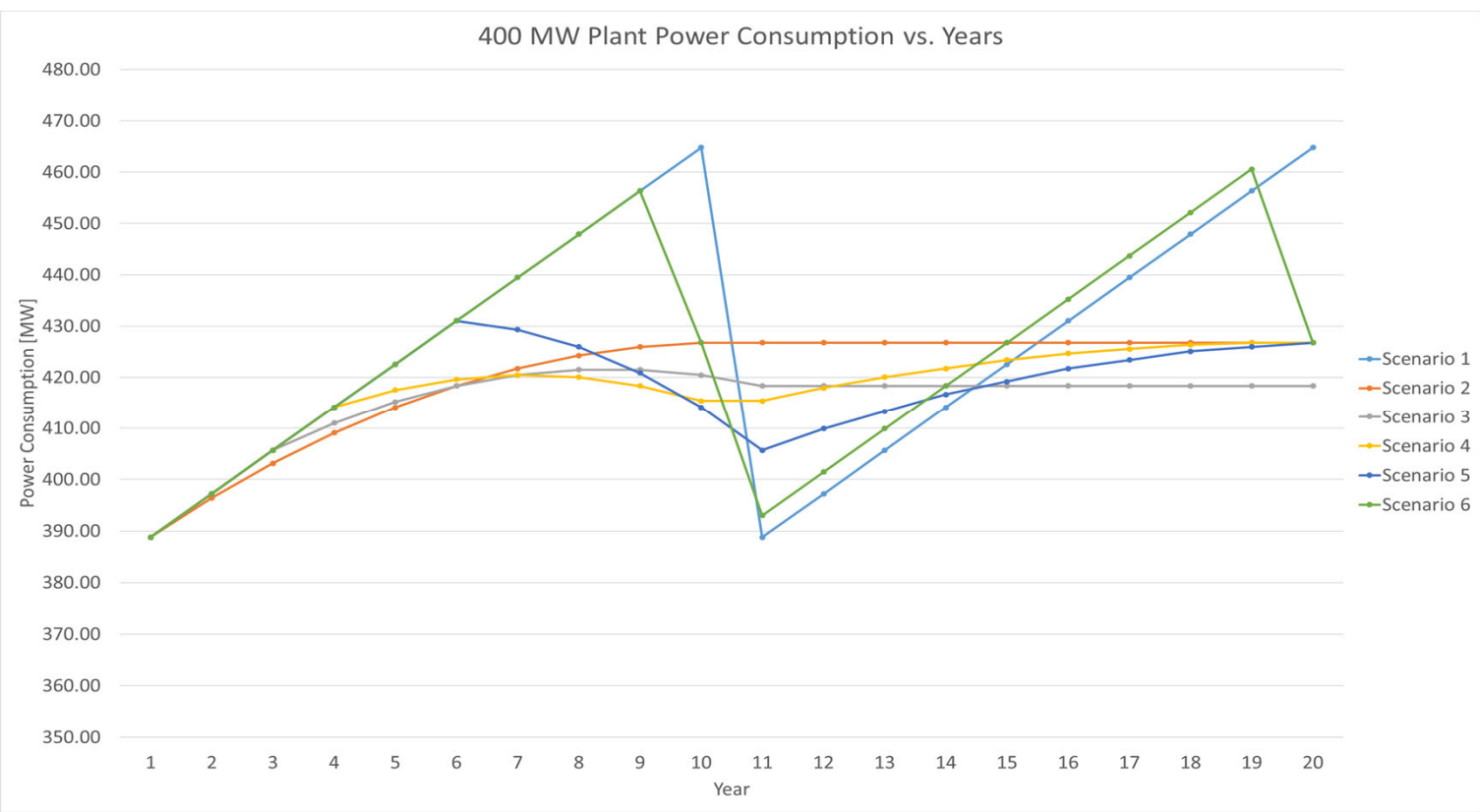
- Higher redundancy. No single point of failure.
- Flexible operation and maintenance capability.

Cons

- Higher CAPEX cost.
- Lower over all efficiency due to reduce equipment utilization.



Challenge: Sizing of Electrolyzer Stack & Monitoring power consumption @EOL



- Scenario 1: replacing all at end of year 10
- Scenario 2: replacing 4 arrays every year
- Scenario 3: Start from end of year 3, replacing 5 arrays every year
- Scenario 4: Start from end of year 5, replacing 6 arrays every year
- Scenario 5: Start from end of year 6, replacing 8 arrays every year
- Scenario 6: replacing 20 arrays at year 9 and 10

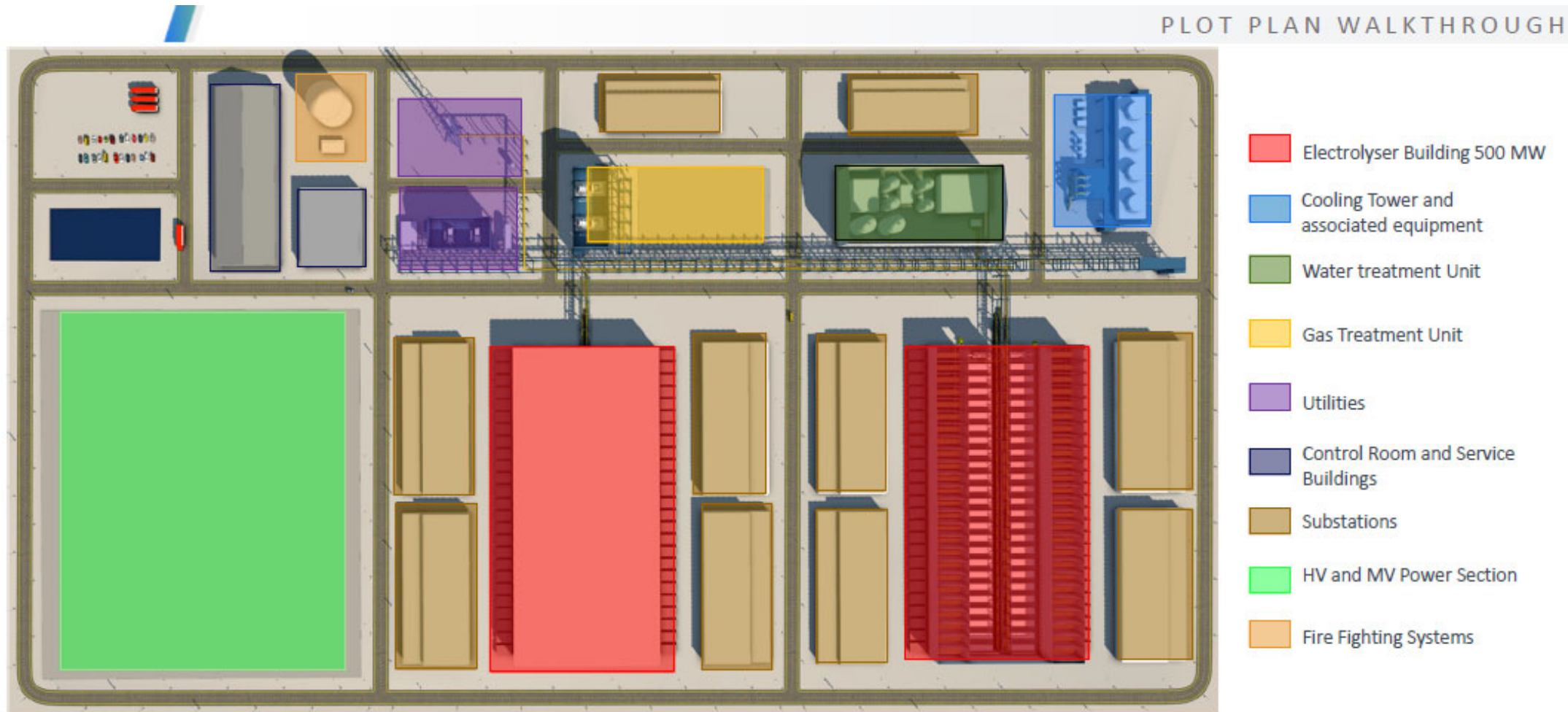
Example: 10MW array of PEM electrolyzer

Electrolyzer Array Replacement Scenarios

Power Consumption of 10MW Array per Year										
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1x10MW Array[MW]	9.72	9.93	10.14	10.35	10.56	10.78	10.99	11.20	11.41	11.62



Challenge: Balance of Plant (BOP) Vs Balance of system (BOS)



Challenge: Emergency Power Supply (EDG vs Fuel Cell)



Nedstack PEM Fuel Cell



Fuel Cell

Emergency Power Supply



For further information on the content of this presentation,
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Thank you for listening...