

HBES

Hydrogen-Based Energy System for Local Communities



Joan Vidal Rull, MSc CEM® CMVP®

Introduction

Context

- Rural areas are **increasingly contributing** to the power system decarbonization but **not directly benefiting** from it.
- Clear need to **re-invigorate their economies** and re-industrialize to tackle demographic challenges.
- They also need to **decarbonize** and contribute to the national and EU energy transition goals.
- **Energy communities** are emerging as an instrument to empower municipalities and citizens.

Project Goals

- Design a roadmap to create a new local energy ecosystem leveraging from **RES** and **Hydrogen**.
- Help decarbonize not only the **power** use but also the **thermal and transportation** needs.
- Make the system **scalable** so that it can grow as the planned municipal developments are implemented.
- Develop strategies to make the project economically viable identifying **new revenue streams** and ensuring the **right sizing**.





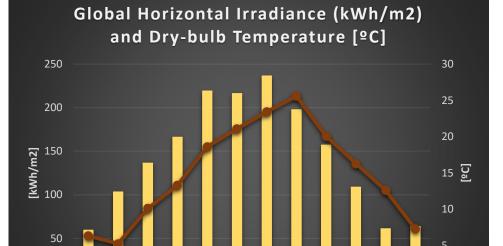
Pilot Rural Town in Catalonia

Key Data

- Rural town in the Mediterranean region
- 1,644 inhabitants
- Over 70 km2
- 2.48 people per household
- · No natural gas network available in town
- Water consumption (households): 306 litres/(person.day)
 - Catalan average: 120 litres/(person-day)

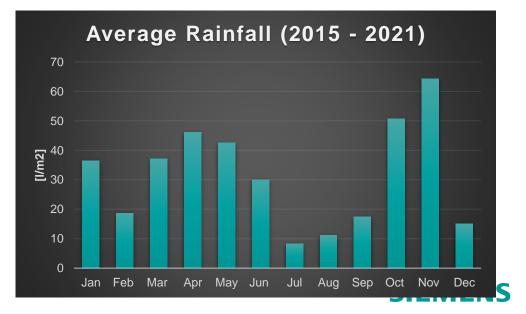
Weather Data

- Degree-days: 1,190 HDD15 / 400 CDD21
- Solar irradiance: 1,724 kWh/m2
- Average annual rainfall: 378.2 l/m2



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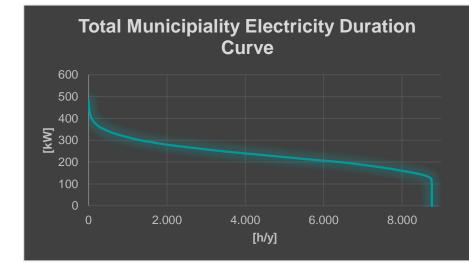
Energy Needs: Municipality

Buildings and Facilities

- Primary school
- Nursery school
- Townhall
- Sports hall
- Football stadium
- Swimming pool (under construction)

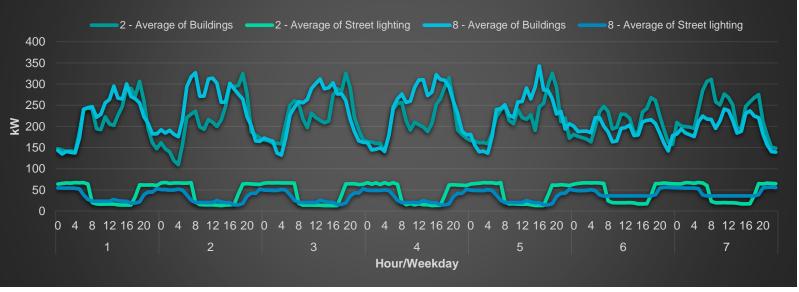
Annual Energy Use

- Electricity:
 - Buildings: 1,720 MWh/y ⁽¹⁾
 - Street lighting: 351 MWh/y
- Heating needs:
 - Buildings: 1,286 MWh ⁽²⁾
- Vehicle fleet:
 - 60,000 litres of diesel oil to be replaced by eVs → 20,441 kWh
- (1) Including a simulation of the new swimming pool under construction. Excluding the wastewater treatment plant that is outsourced.
- Including: primary and nursery school, sports hall, stadium, and provision for the new swimming pool.
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Municipal Buildings and Street Lighting Elec Load (February and August 2022)

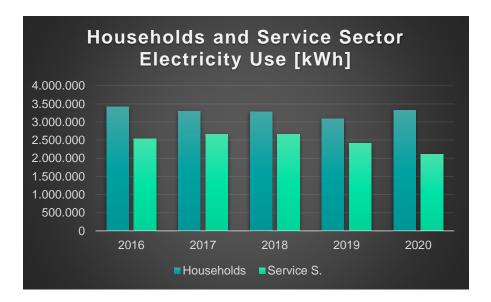


Energy Needs: Households

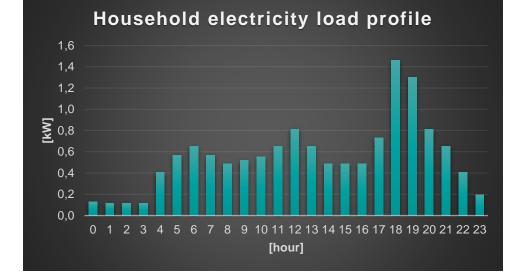
Households

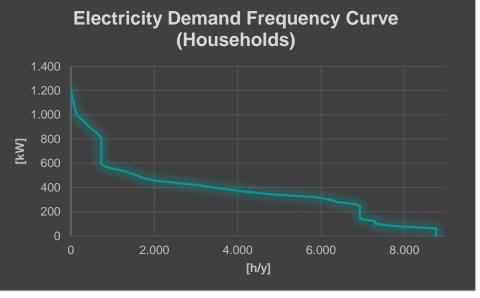
- Estimated number: 674
- Electricity:
- Heating, DHW, cooking:

4,873 kWh/unit – 3,286 MWh/y ⁽¹⁾ 3,879 kWh/unit – 2,615 MWh/y ⁽²⁾



- (1) Based on Idescat and INE data.
- (2) In terms of natural gas equivalent (high calorific value)

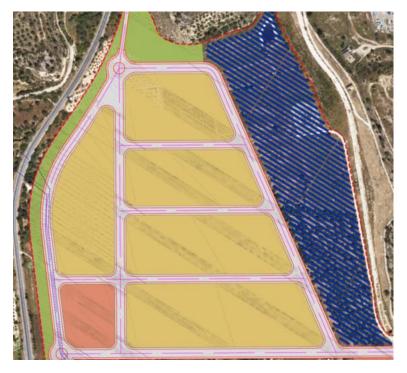




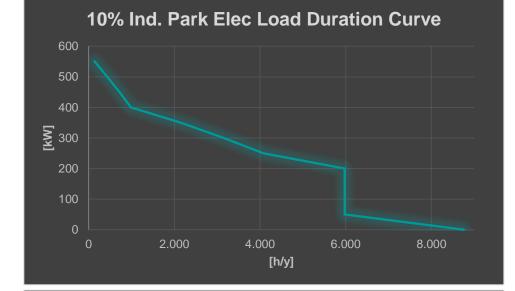
Energy Needs: Industrial Park

Assumptions

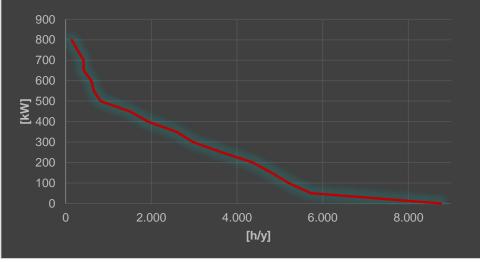
- Total potential area: 10 ha
- Phase I: 10% occupancy
 - Electricity: 198 kWh/m2 $^{(1)} \rightarrow$ 1,983 MWh/y
 - Heat: 206 kWh/m2 $^{(1)} \rightarrow$ 2,060 MWh/y



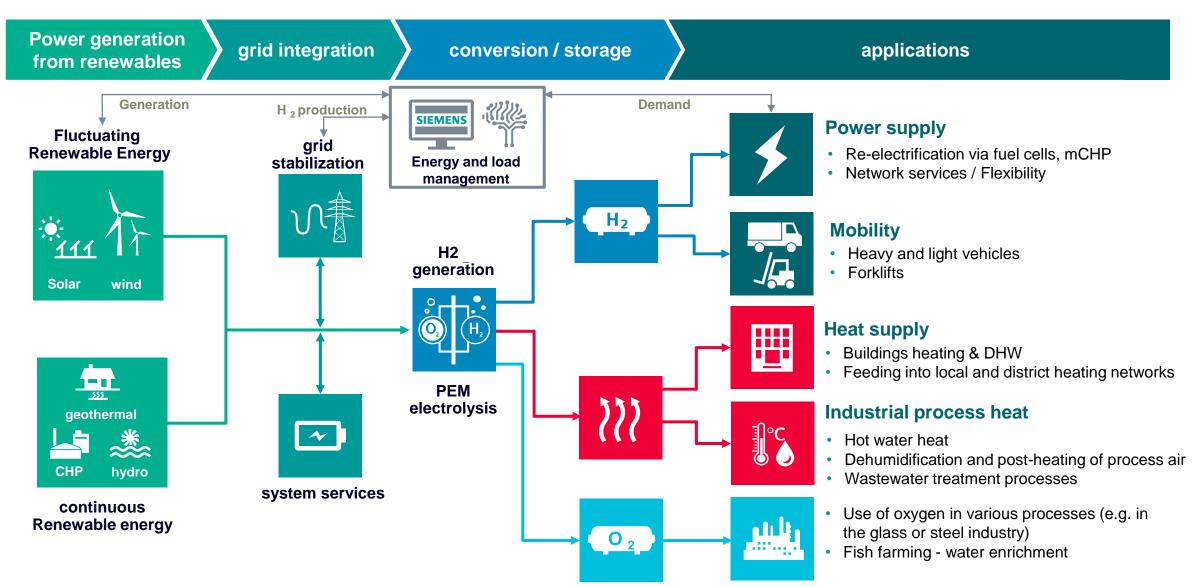
(1) Based on IDAE data on industrial parks in Spain.



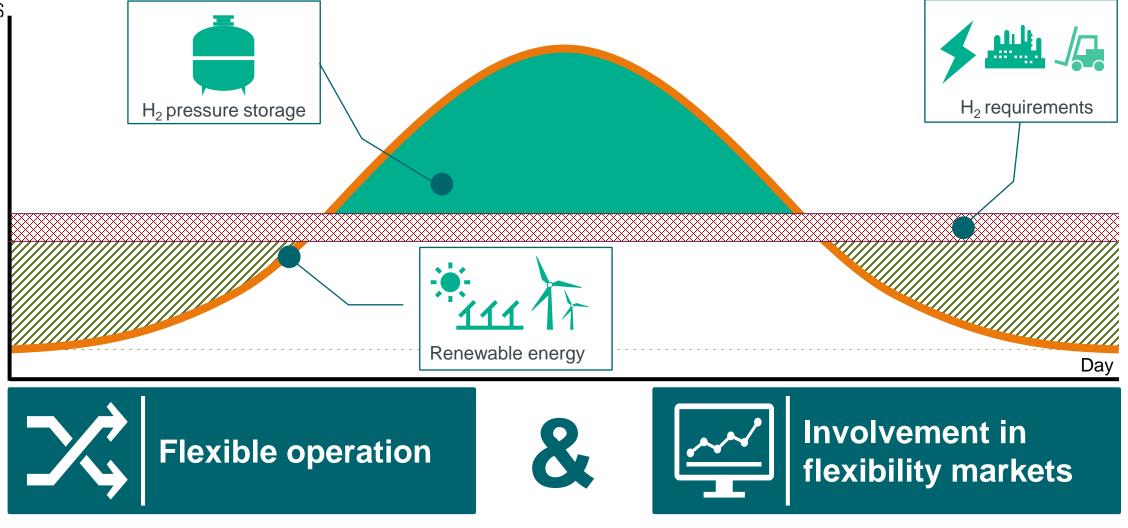
10% Ind. Park Heat Load Duration Curve



Holistic concepts for local hydrogen solutions improve overall efficiency and profitability

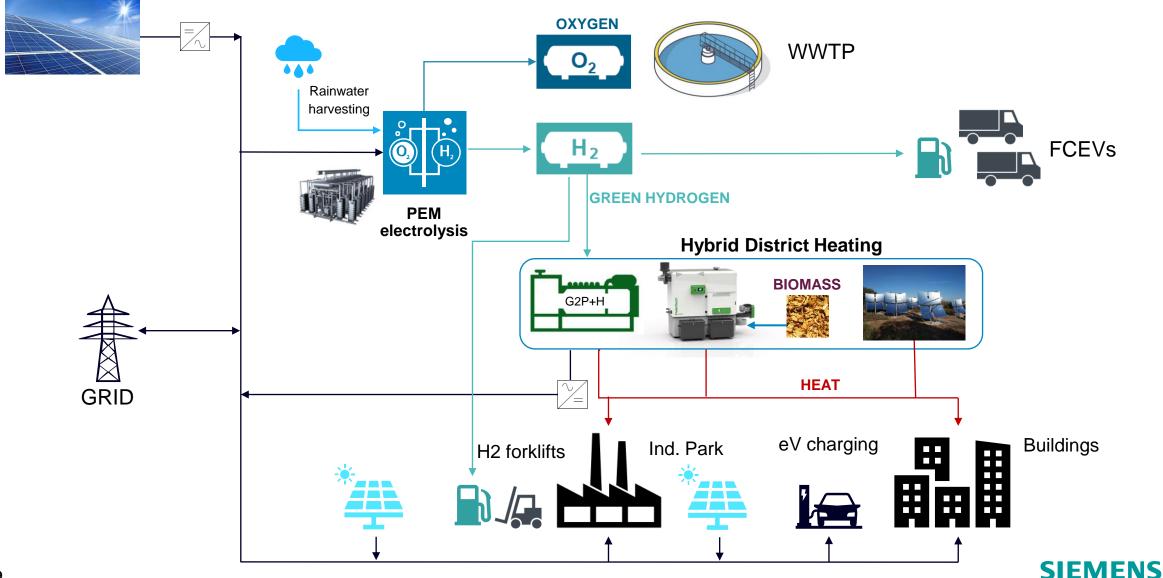


Optimizing the operating mode to ensure the economics of green H2 production





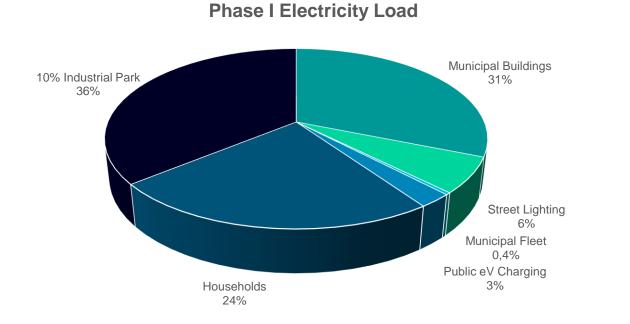
Building the Local Energy Community

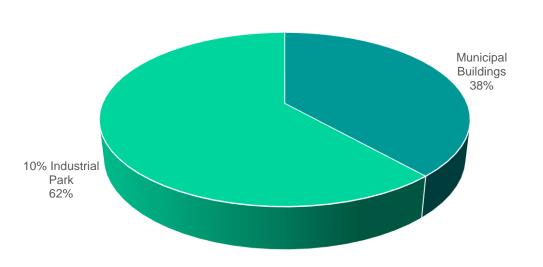


Phase I: Energy Needs

Energy Needs

- Electricity: 5,523 MWh/y
- Heat: 3,346 MWh/y

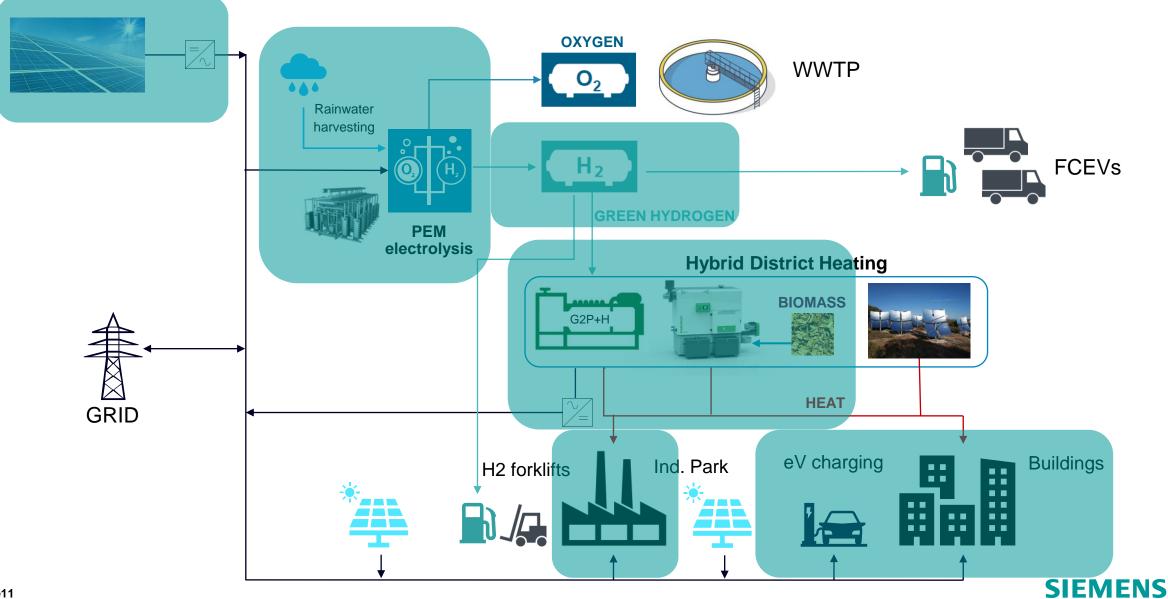




Phase I Heat Load



Phase I: System Overview



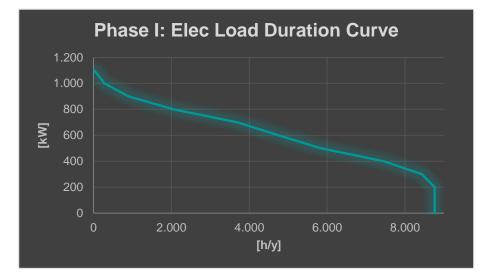
Phase I: Simulation Assumptions

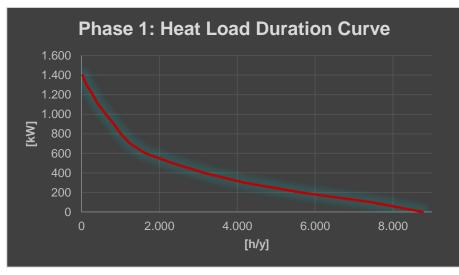
Energy Needs

- Municipality: all power and heat loads.
- Households: 40% take.
- Industrial park: 10% of total projected.

P2G + G2P+H

- Renewable resource: PV 7.5 MWp + Forest biomass
- Grid connected:
 - P1 .. P6 average ~ 180 €/MWh
 - Export rate ~40 €/MWh
- 2 MW PEM Electrolyzer to use PV surplus energy only
- 400 kg H2 storage tanks @30bar
- H2 CHP: 360 kWe + 370 kW_th
- 2 x 900kW Biomass boilers
- Term: 15 years





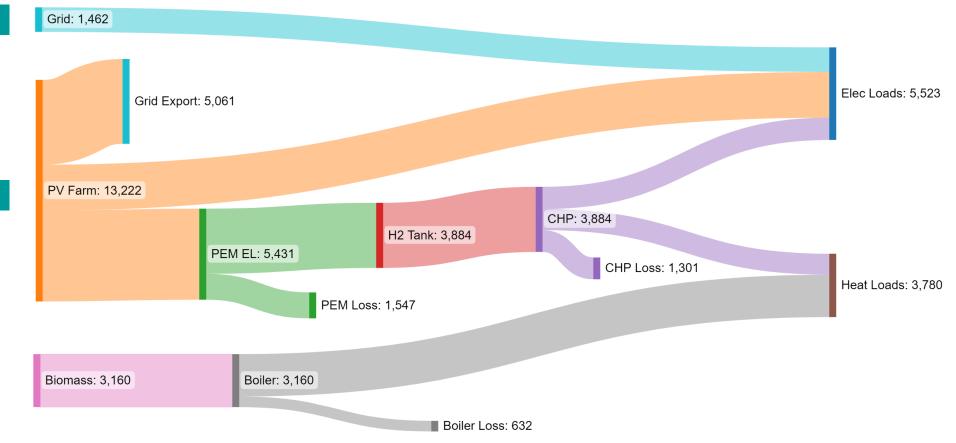
Phase I: Simulation Results



- Term: 15 years
- I. Capex: 14.3 M€ (w/o grant)
- LCOE: ~10 c€/kWh (with grant)

Energy

- PV+H2 \rightarrow ~ 75% of elec load
- H2 \rightarrow ~ 40% of thermal load
- Bio \rightarrow ~ 60% of thermal load
- PEM loss into heat \rightarrow upside
- PEM capacity factor: 31%
- CHP \rightarrow 3,720 h/y
- CHP \rightarrow capacity factor: 42%

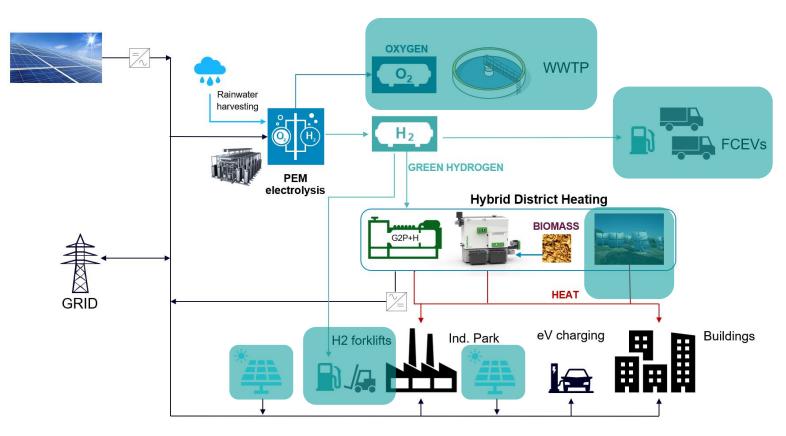


The system can be optimized by producing more H2 at near-zero grid prices (arbitrage)

Next Steps

Phase II

- Extension of energy community with roofmounted PV in industrial park and municipal buildings.
- Thermal solar for the heat network.
- Hydrogen use for industrial applications (e.g. forklifts).
- Valorization of oxygen in the wastewater treatment plant.
- Heavy vehicles H2-fueling station.







Thank you for your attention

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