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PS 4B

Self-Scheduling for a Hydrogen-Based Virtual Power Plant in Day-Ahead Energy and Reserve Electricity Markets

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Background and Motivation

- Hydrogen-based Virtual power plant (H2-VPP): Solar-PV+Battery+electrolyzer+tank
- Coordination: Electricity & H2 production → Hydrogen demand, Electricity market

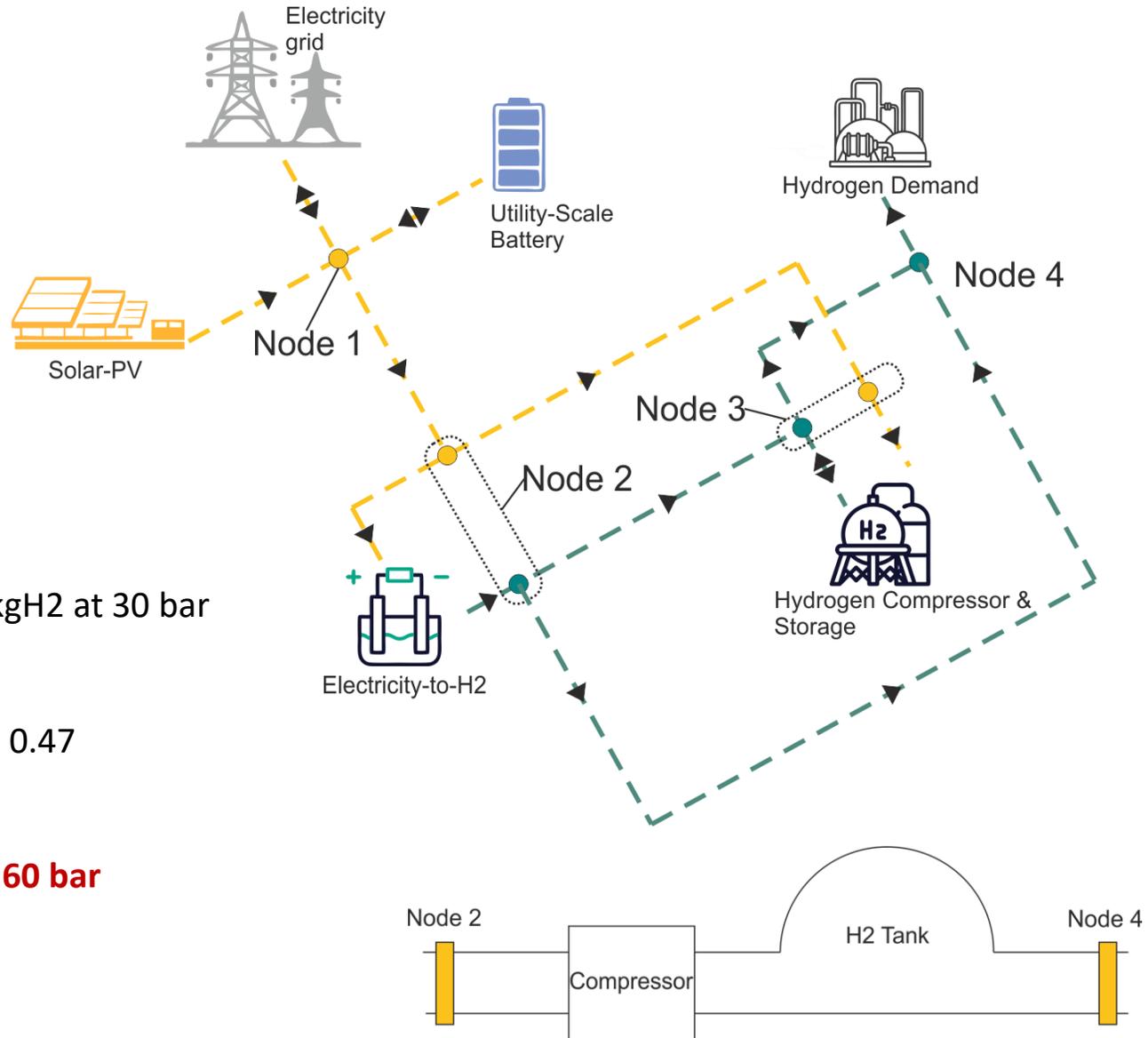
Research Questions

How does the...

1. Use of a H2 tank and battery (BESS) for energy storage affect H2-VPP's profits?
2. The interplay between electricity and H2 affect H2-VPP's operation?

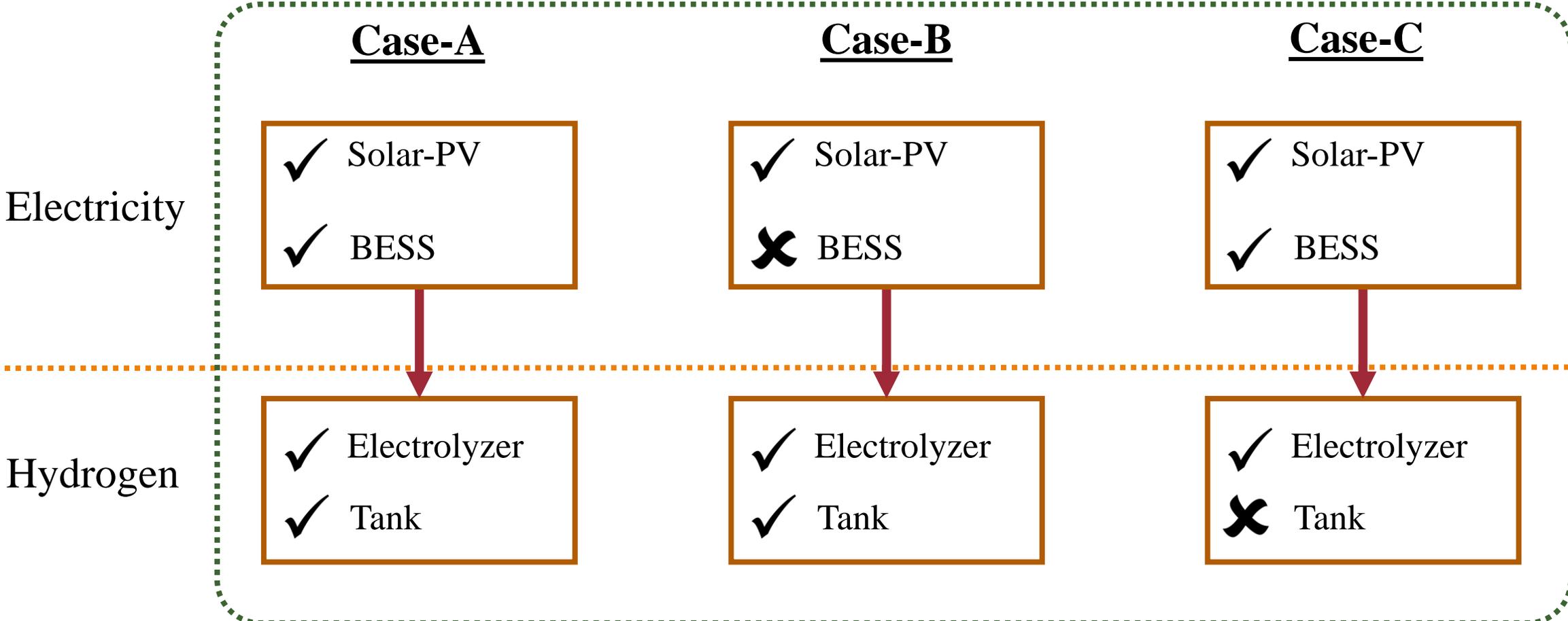
H2-VPP

- ❖ Electricity:
 - ❖ Solar-PV:
 - ❖ **Max. power: 30 MW**
 - ❖ BESS:
 - ❖ **Max. Charge/discharge: 5 MW**
 - ❖ **Max storage: 20 MWh**
 - ❖ Electricity connection:
 - ❖ Max. flows: 30 MW
- ❖ Hydrogen:
 - ❖ Electrolyzer:
 - ❖ **Efficiency: 60 kWh/kgH2**
 - ❖ Max./Min. production: 333 kgH2-80 kgH2 at 30 bar
 - ❖ Min. up-time: 8 hours
 - ❖ Tank:
 - ❖ Compressor electricity consumption: 0.47 kWh/KgH2
 - ❖ **Max./Min. storage: 7.5 tH2 – 3.5 tH2**
 - ❖ **Max. Charge/discharge: 220 kgH2 at 60 bar**
 - ❖ Customer:
 - ❖ **Daily demand: 3 tH2**
 - ❖ **Max absolute ramp: 90 kgH2**



Study Cases

Scenarios: 1 week in hourly resolution of each season



✗ Ignored ✓ Considered

*BESS and electrolyzer contribute to operating reserve

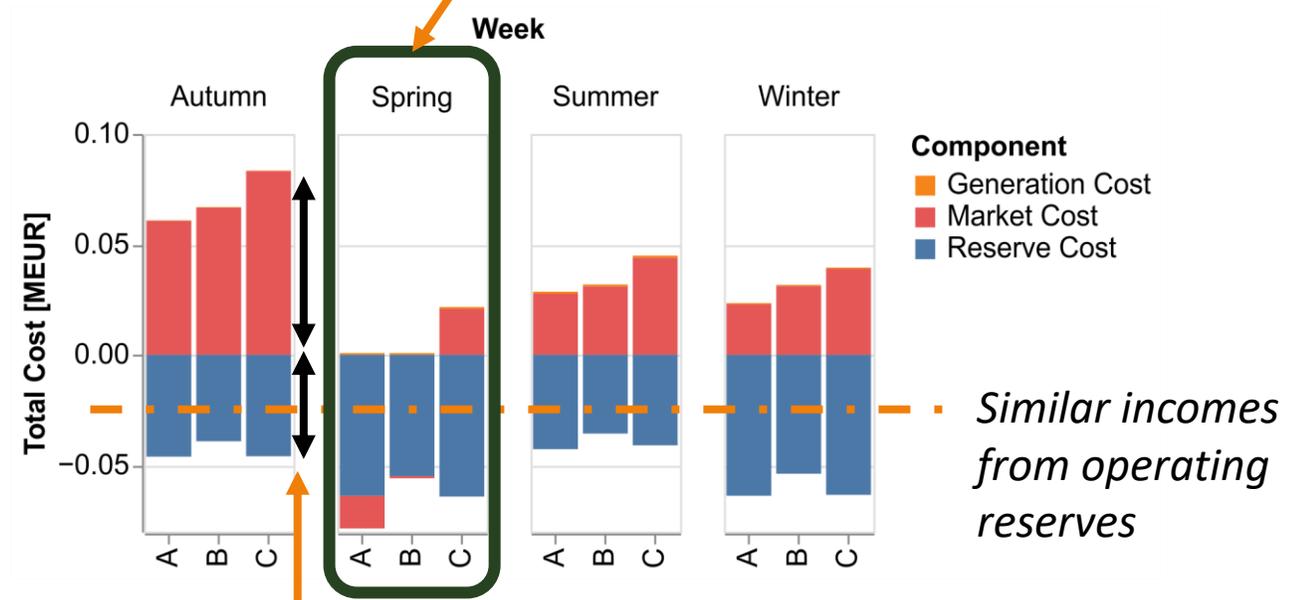
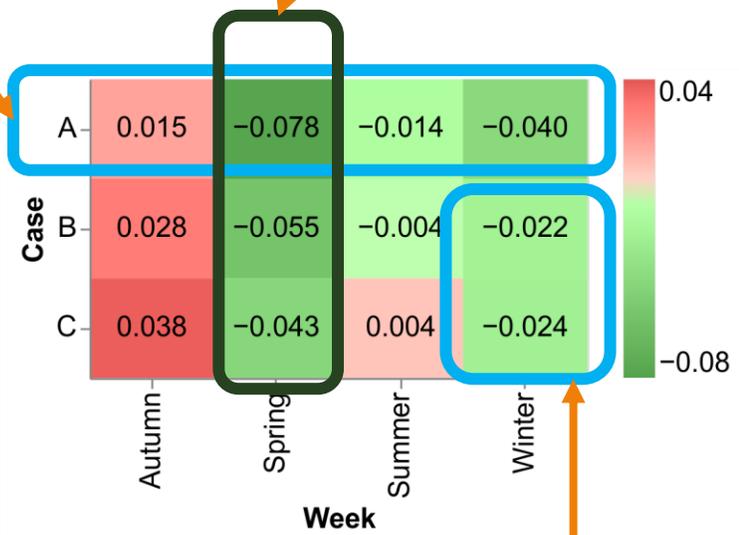
Results: Total operation cost [MEUR]

- ❖ Market cost: Incomes from arbitrage
- ❖ Reserve cost: Incomes from operating reserve contributions

Impact of prices and RES availability

Q1: Profit reduction of 30% and 45% in cases B and C with respect to A

Different market cost in cases A and C



Similar profit reductions in cases B and C with respect to A

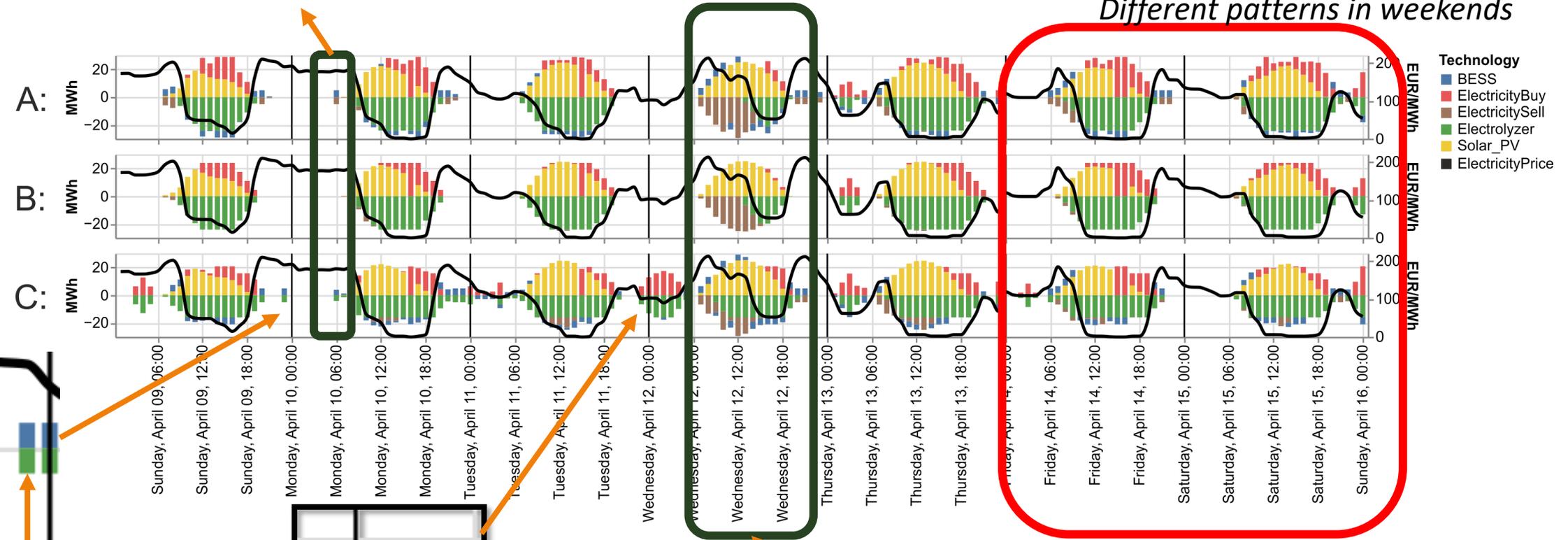
Higher market costs in Autumn

Similar incomes from operating reserves

Results: Electricity Balance – Spring week

Different strategies for Case A and B

Different patterns in weekends



BESS discharge for H2 production

Electricity purchased at high prices in Case C

Large amounts of sold electricity, higher in Cases A and B

Conclusions

1

Lacking BESS impairs the system's ability to swiftly adapt, leading to increased operational costs in the range of 29-87%,

2

Absence of H2-tank increases operational costs by 40-153% as significant amount of excess energy cannot be stored,

3

Without BESS, the H2 VPP tends to get high peaks of electricity purchases. And more total purchases when there is no tank.

Thank You!



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