

Economics and market potential of power-to-gas

Workshop in Power to (the) molecules (Store & Go)
From technology to market uptake
Karlsruhe, 21 February 2020

Dr. David Parra

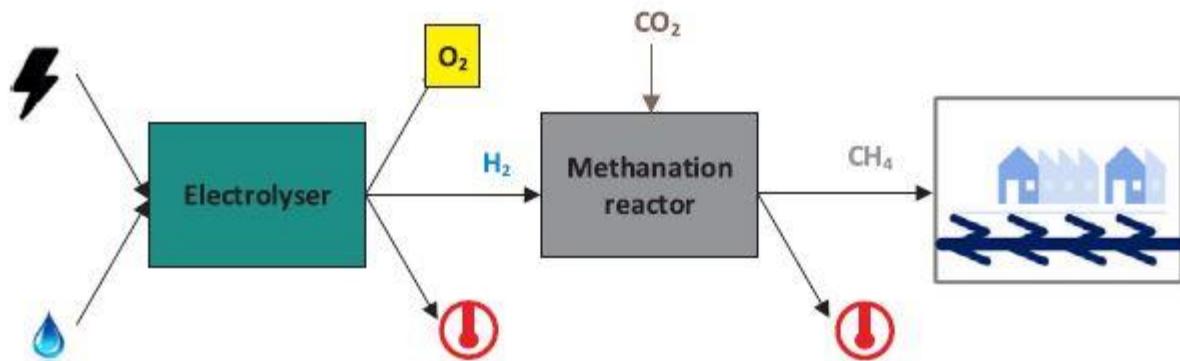
Senior researcher and teaching assistant
Institute for Environmental Sciences, University of Geneva

PI Swiss Competence Center for Energy Research in Energy Storage

Visiting researcher Institute for Data, Systems and Society (IDSS)
Massachusetts Institute of Technology



Thermomix ®

Power-to-gas (PtG)

Power-to-X



P2X pathway	Conversion step	Carbon atoms	Inputs	Technology	Outputs
Hydrogen (H ₂)	1	0	Electricity, water, heat (in case of SOEC)	Electrolyser, hydrogen storage	Hydrogen, oxygen, heat
Synthetic methane (CH ₄)	1+2+3	1	Electricity, water, CO ₂	Electrolyser, methanation reactor	Methane, oxygen, heat
Synthetic methanol (CH ₃ OH)	1+2+3	1	Electricity, water, CO ₂	Electrolyser, methanol synthesis reactor	Methanol, oxygen, heat
Synthetic liquids (C _x H _y OH)	1+2+3	variable	Electricity, water, (heat), CO ₂	Electrolyser, Fischer-Tropsch reactor	Liquid hydrocarbon fuels, oxygen, heat

Please give an estimate of the total production cost of:

- Power-to-hydrogen (electrolyser)
- Power-to-methane (+ methanation reactor)
- Power-to-power (+ hydrogen storage and fuel cell)
- Power-to-liquid (+ Fischer-Tropsch reactor)



Production cost

$$LCOX = \frac{CAPEX + \sum_{y=1}^n \frac{OPEX}{(1+r)^y}}{\sum_{y=1}^n \frac{E_{X_y}}{(1+r)^y}}$$



www.menti.com

Introduce the code

40 50 6

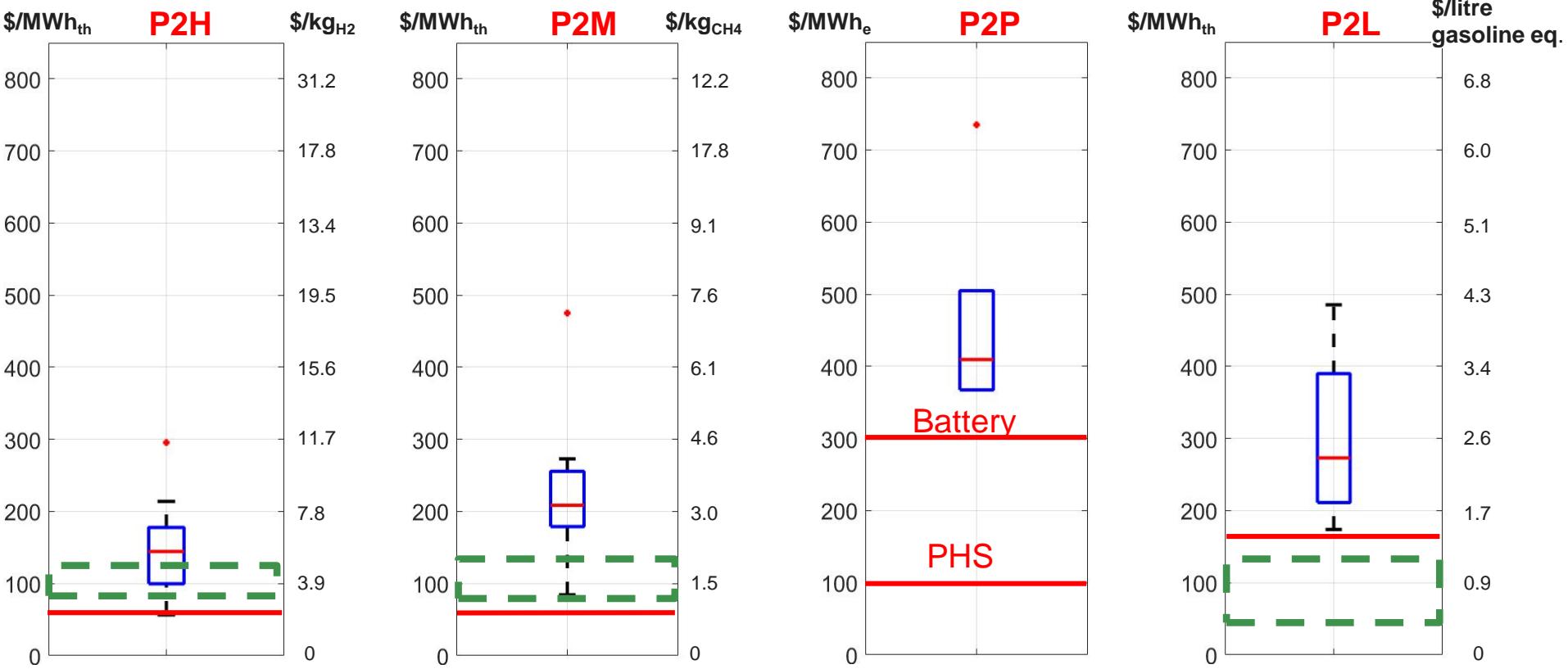
Production costs of PtX systems



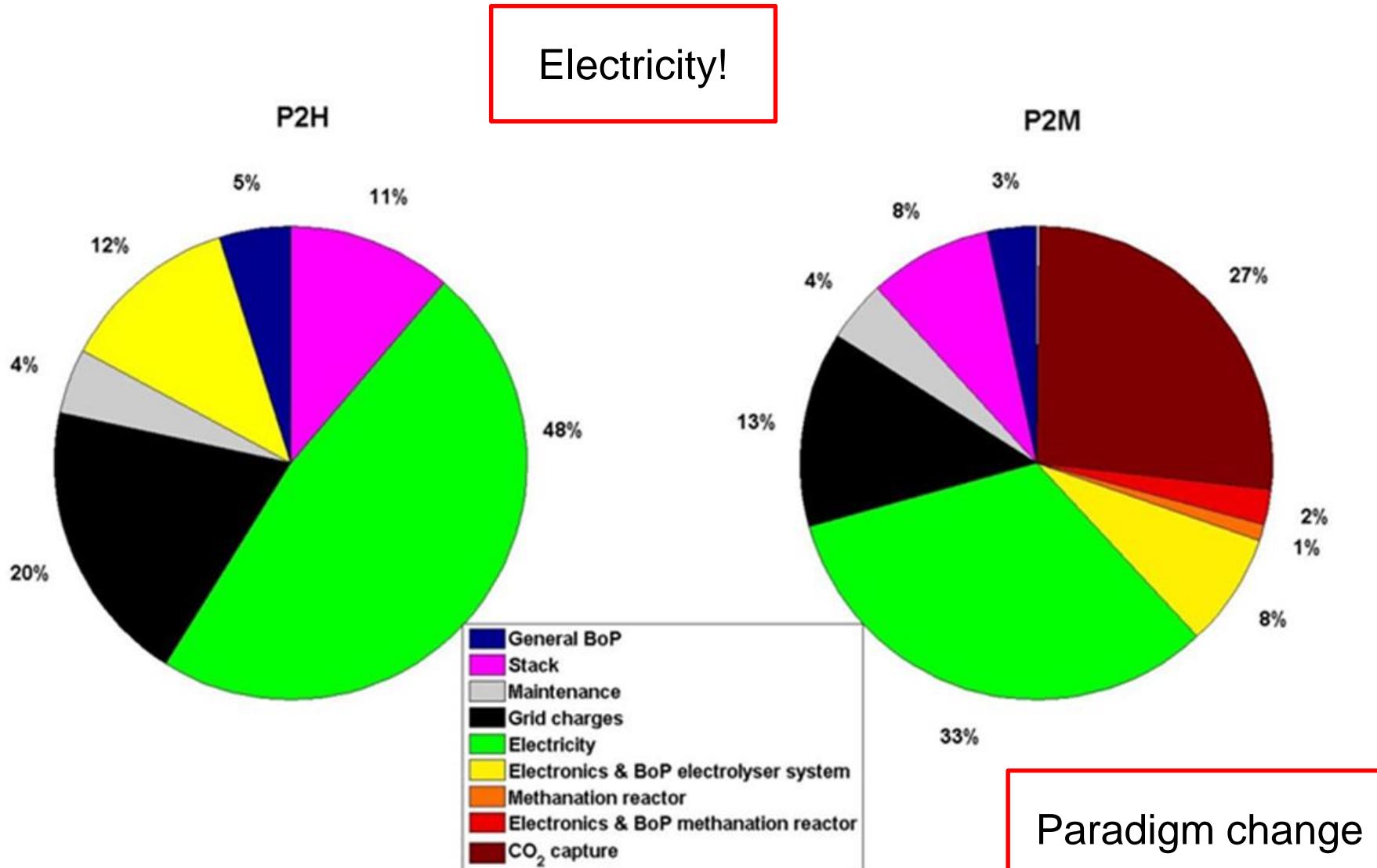
UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

Cost of conventional technology or alternative

Projected levelised cost by 2050

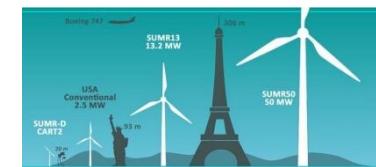
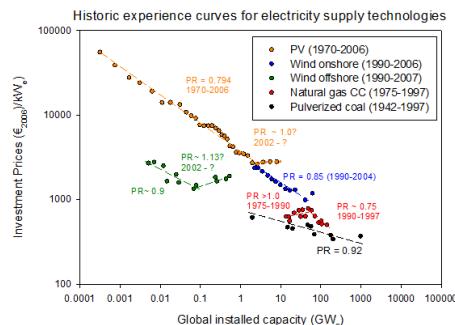


Electricity supply: levelised cost

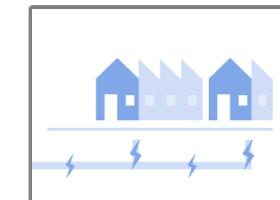


Cost and value gap

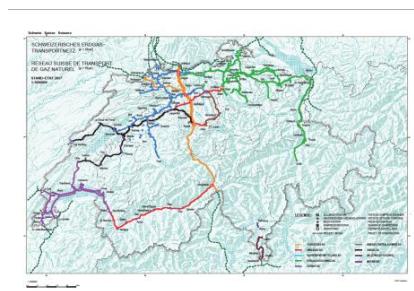
1 Technology progress



3 Smart electricity supply



4 Combination of applications

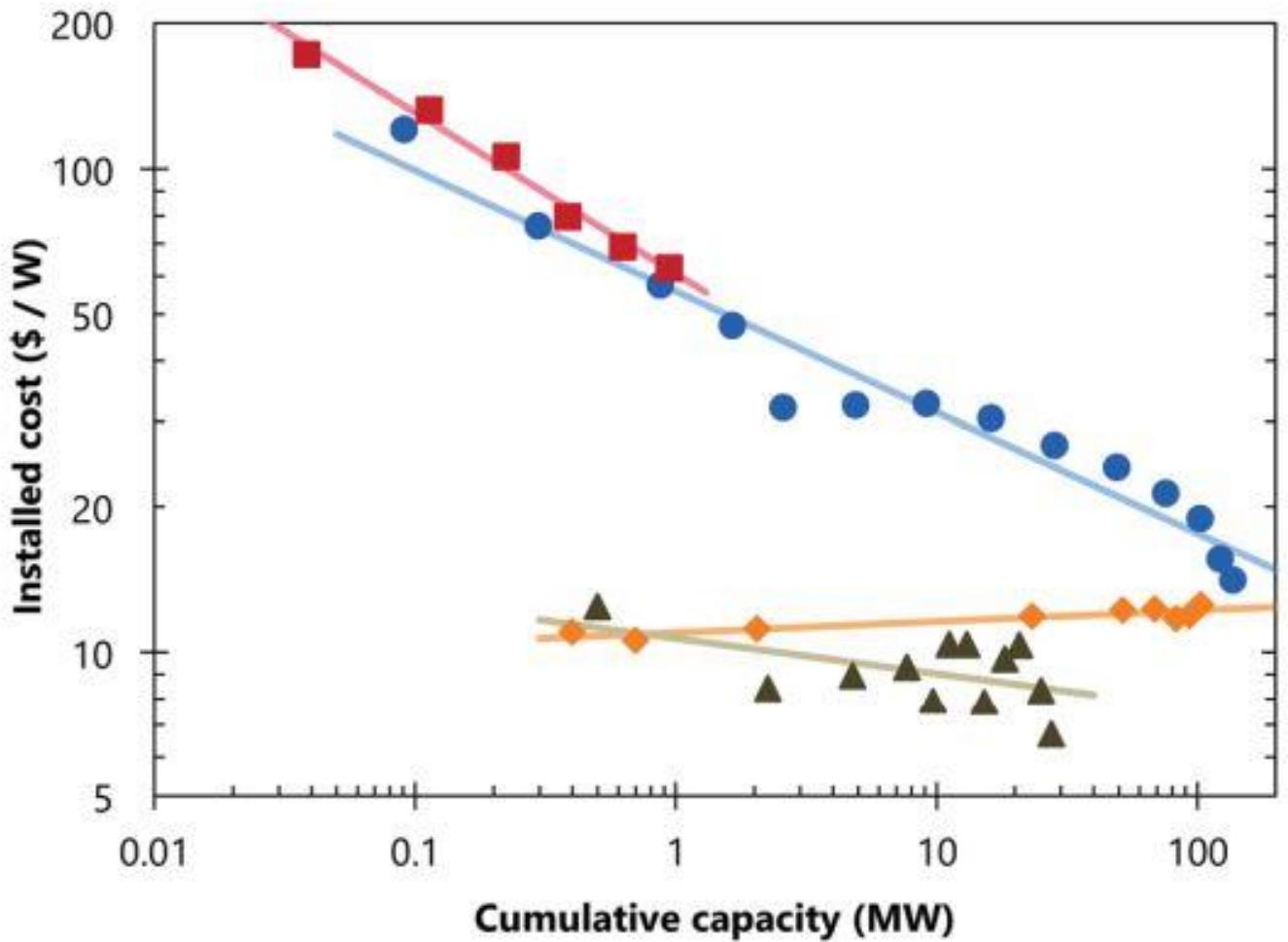


5 Energy system analysis

Technology progress: Learning rate



● PEMFC, Japan 2004 – 2017 ■ PEMFC, Korea 2007 – 2012 ♦ SOFC, US 2007 – 2015 ▲ MCFC, US 2003 – 2014



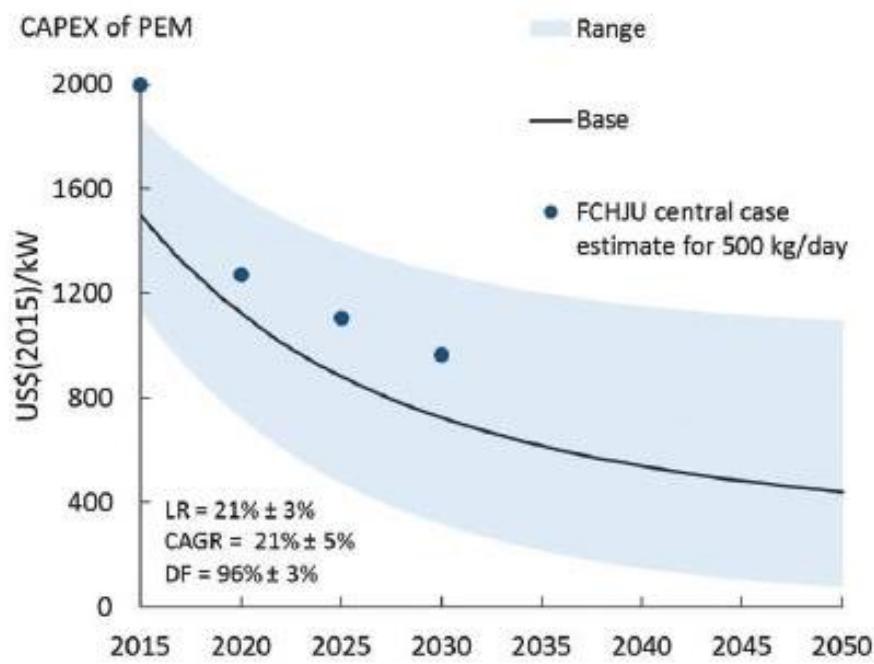
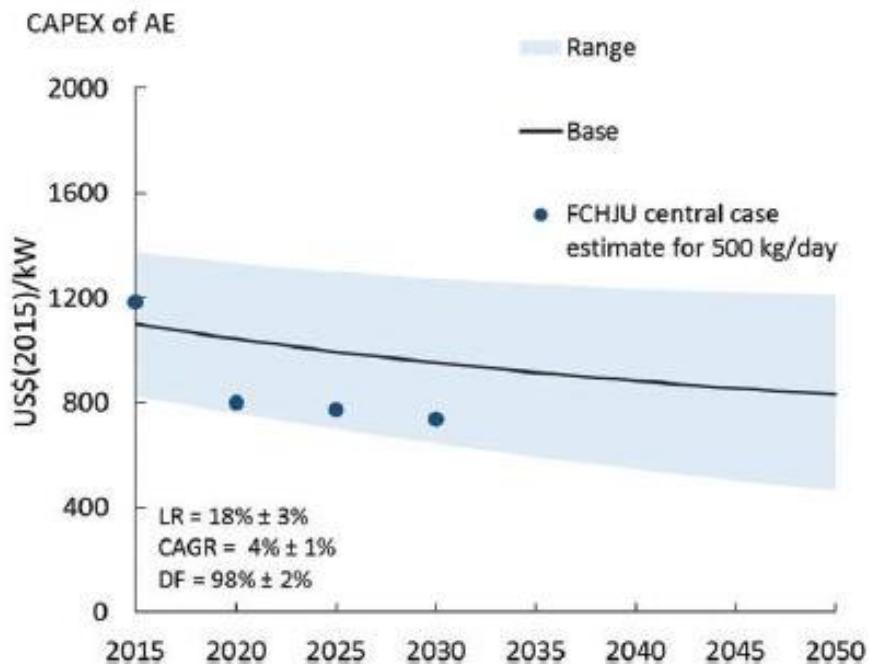
Example for fuel cells

-Learning-by-doing
-Learning-by-searching
-Economies-of-scale
-Automation

Technology progress

Alkaline electrolysis current installed capacity
21 GW

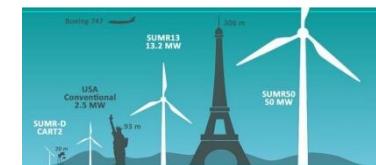
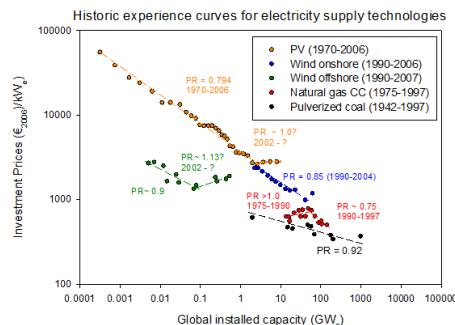
PEM electrolysis current installed capacity
0.8 GW



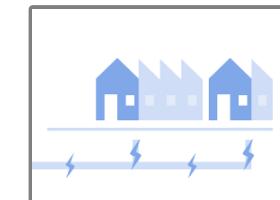
Learning rate (LR): Cost
Cumulative annual growth rate (CAGR)

Cost and value gap

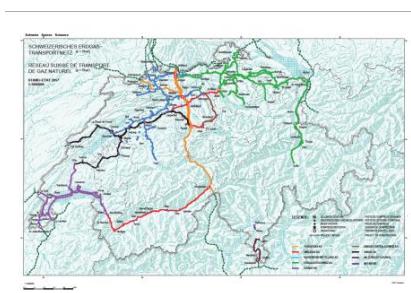
1 Technology progress



3 Smart electricity supply



4 Combination of applications



5 Energy system analysis

Scale



UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE



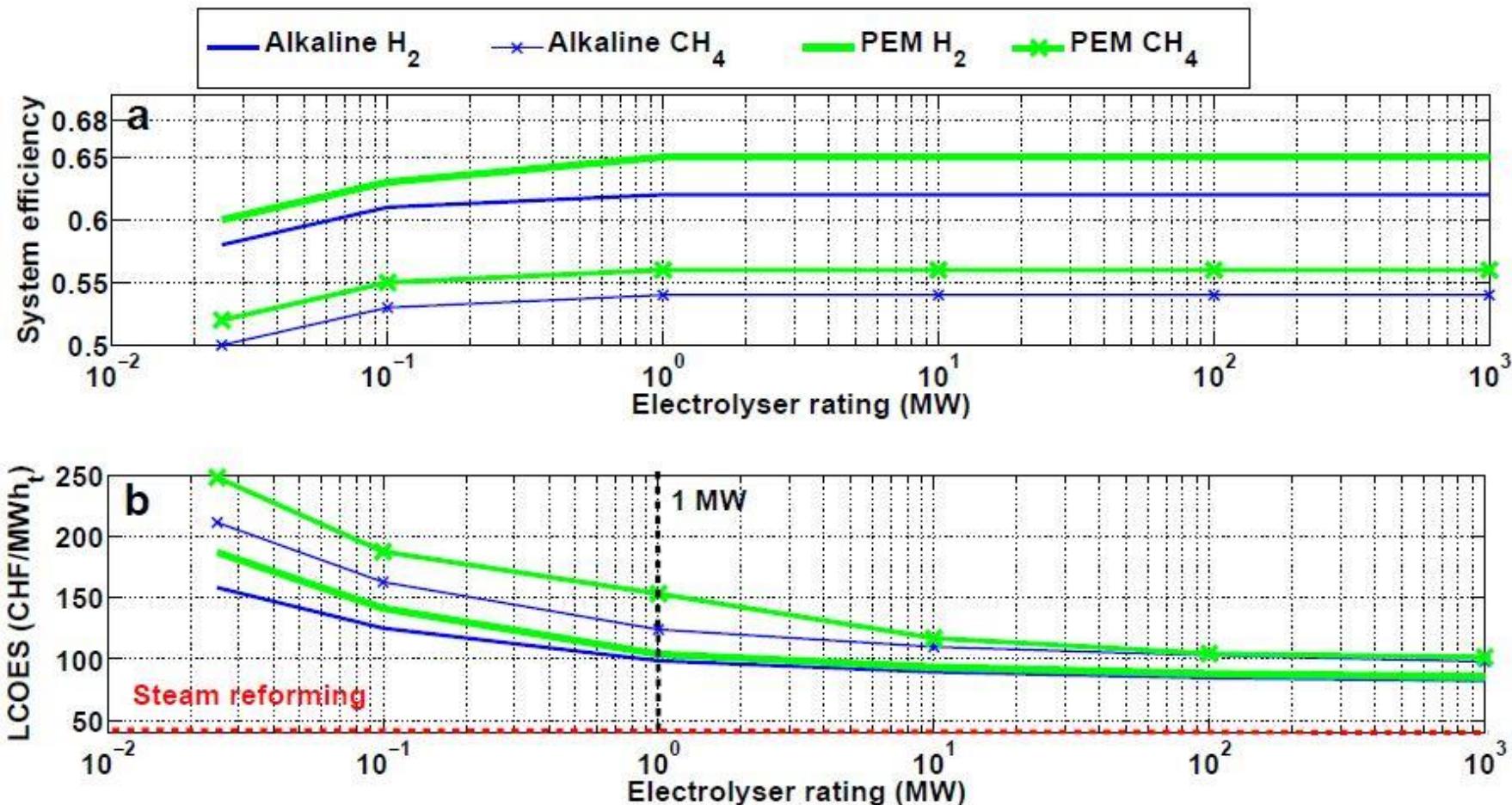
1kW

Scale
matters

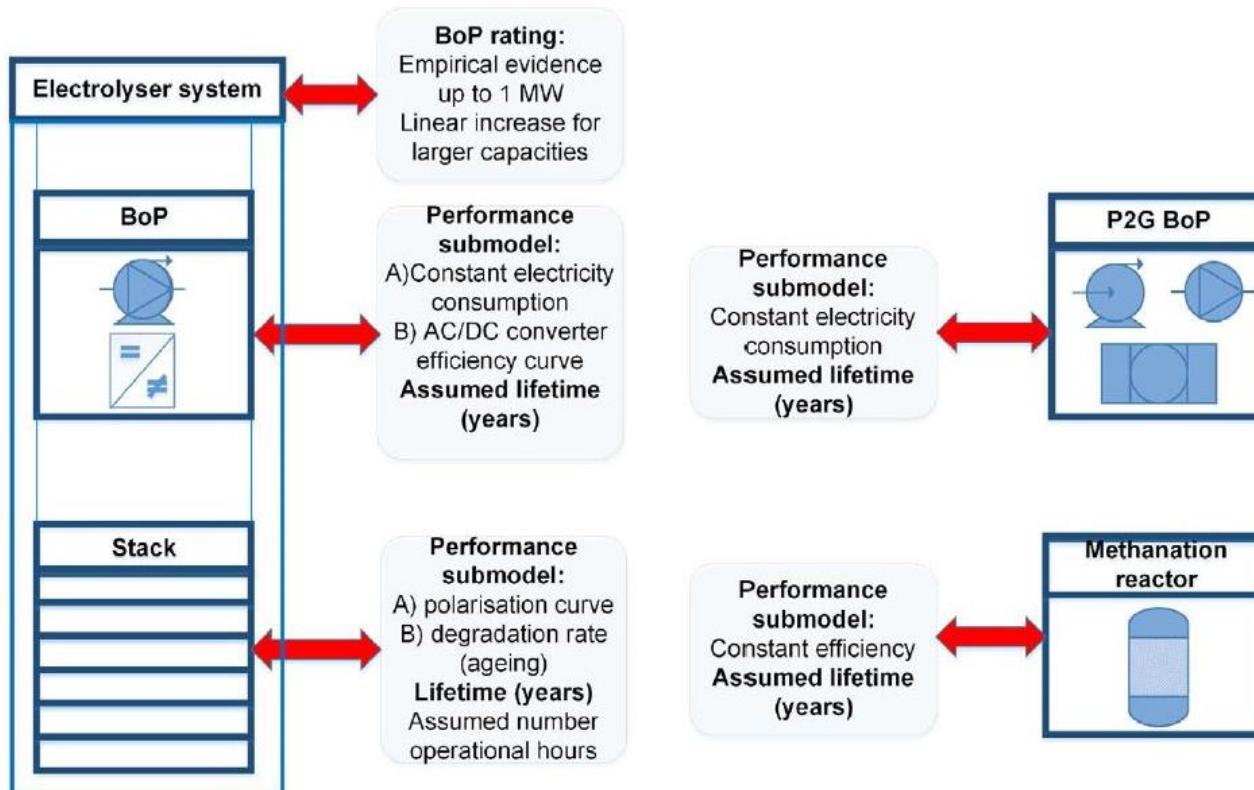
6 MW



11



- The larger the plant, the better
- But improvement becomes smoother



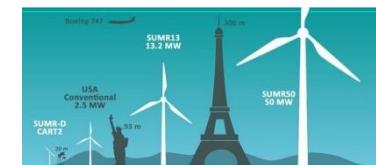
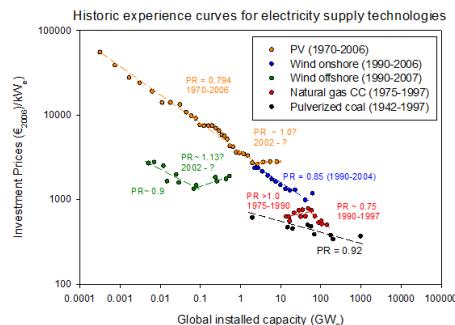
$$Cost_{stack} = \left(\frac{Capacity_{plant}}{Capacity_{reference-plant}} \right)^{0.7} \times cost_{stack} \times Capacity_{reference-plant}$$

$$Cost_{BoP-inv} = \left(\frac{Capacity_{plant}}{Capacity_{reference-plant}} \right)^{0.7} \times cost_{BoP-inv} \times Capacity_{reference-plant}$$

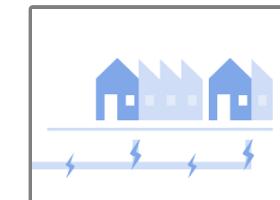
$$Cost_{maint} = \left(\frac{Capacity_{plant}}{Capacity_{reference-plant}} \right)^{0.6} \times cost_{maint} \times Capacity_{reference-plant}$$

Cost and value gap

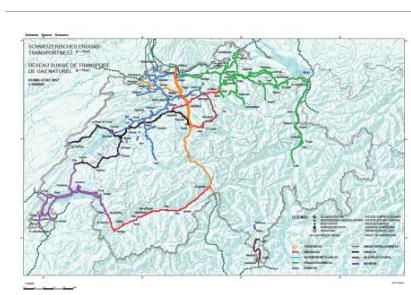
1 Technology progress



3 Smart electricity supply



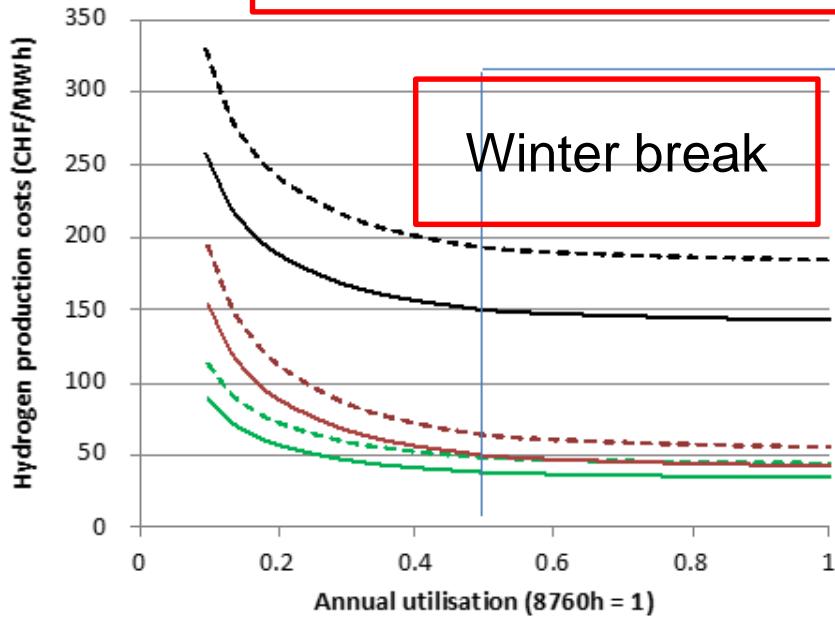
4 Combination of applications



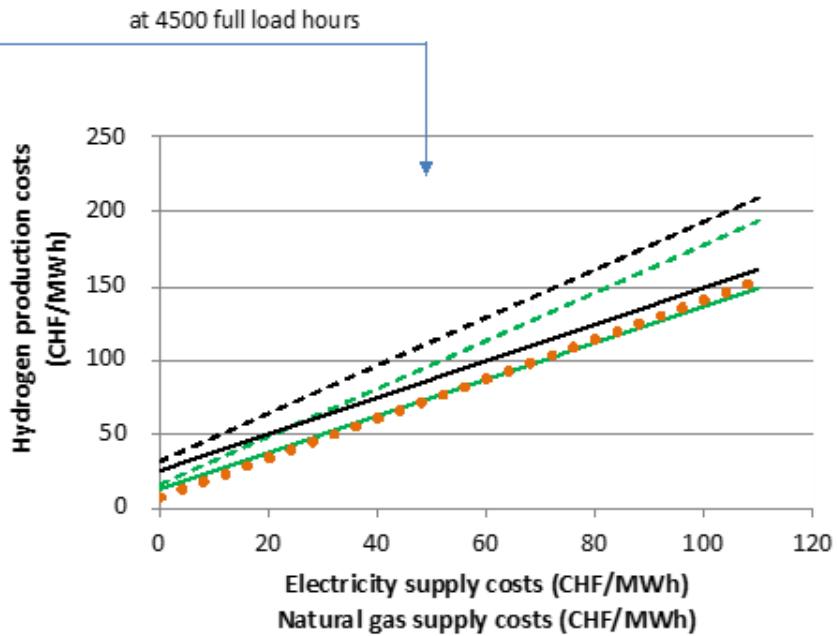
5 Energy system analysis

Electricity supply

1) Electricity price; 2) efficiency; 3) CAPEX



- Electrolyser: 920 CHF/kWe and 81% efficiency, electricity price 100 CHF/MWh
- - - Electrolyser: 920 CHF/kWe and 62% efficiency, electricity price 100 CHF/MWh
- Electrolyser: 460 CHF/kWe and 81% efficiency, electricity price 20 CHF/MWh
- - - Electrolyser: 460 CHF/kWe and 62% efficiency, electricity price 20 CHF/MWh
- Electrolyser: 920 CHF/kWe and 81% efficiency, electricity price 20 CHF/MWh
- - - Electrolyser: 920 CHF/kWe and 62% efficiency, electricity price 20 CHF/MWh

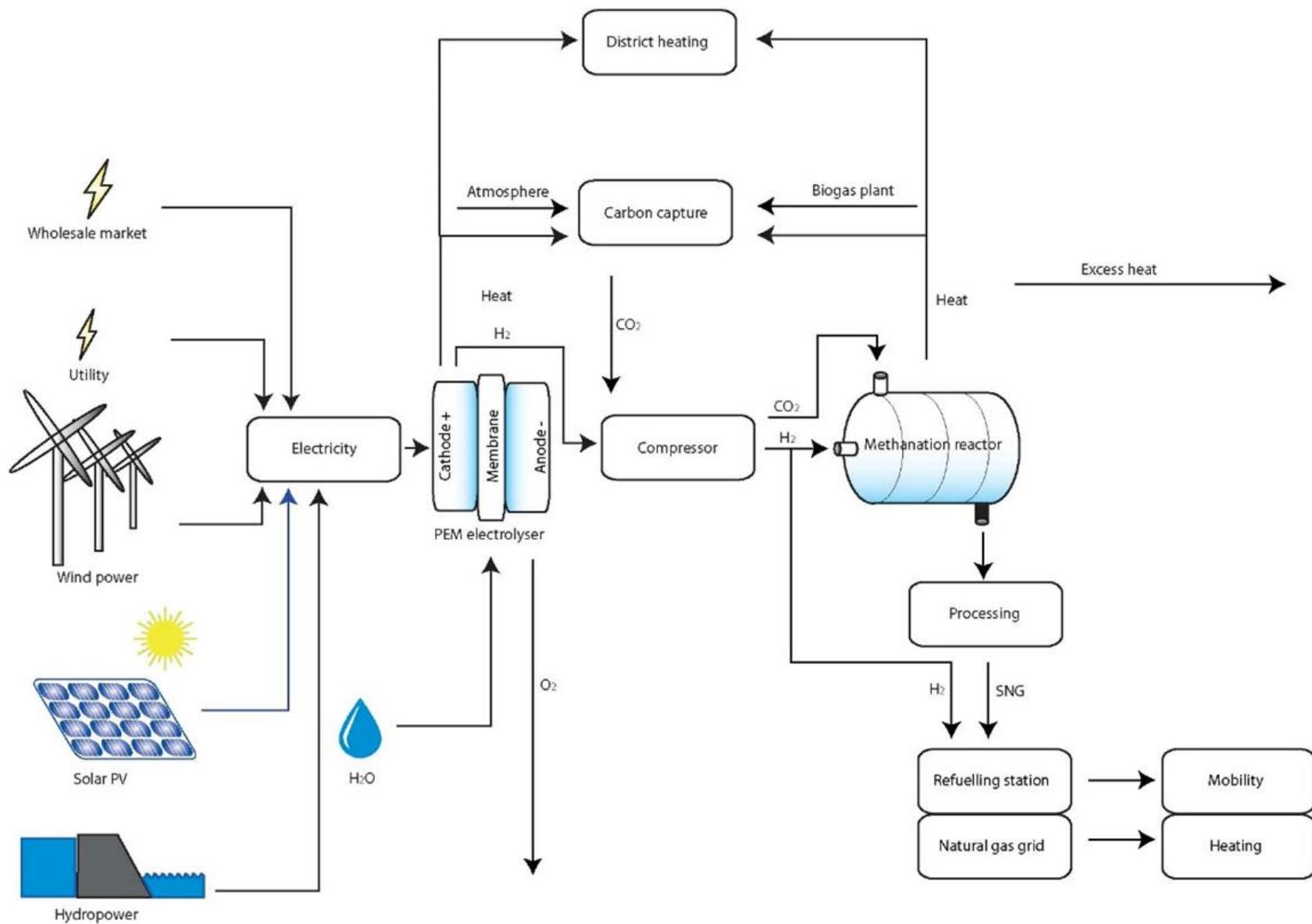


- - - Electrolyser: 920 CHF/kWe and 62% efficiency, 4500 full load hours
- - - Electrolyser: 460 CHF/kWe and 62% efficiency, 4500 full load hours
- Electrolyser: 920 CHF/kWe and 81% efficiency, 4500 full load hours
- Electrolyser: 460 CHF/kWe and 81% efficiency, 4500 full load hours
- * ● Steam methane reformer: 250 CHF/kWe and 76% efficiency, 4500 full load hours

Electricity supply: available options



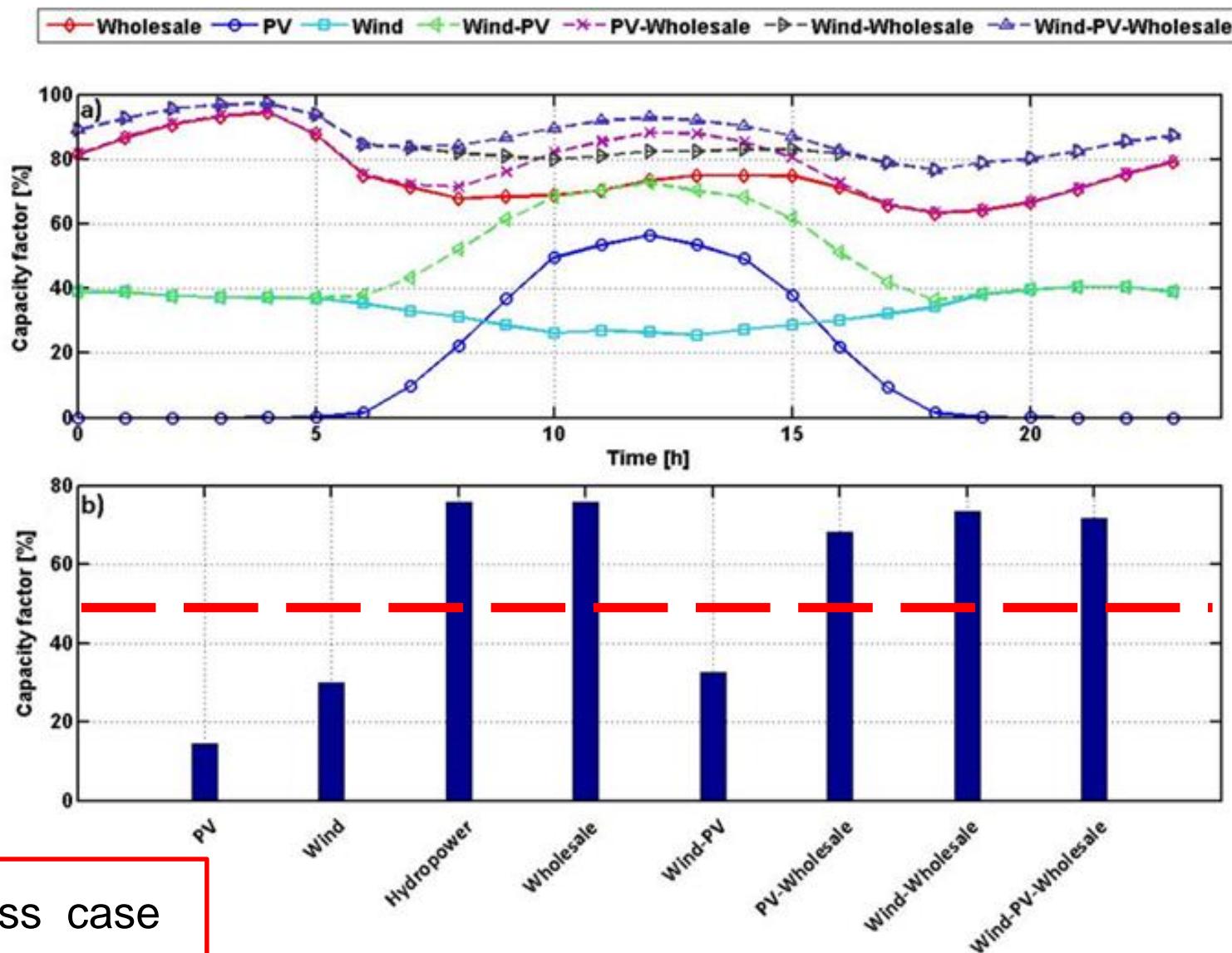
UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE



Electricity supply: capacity factor

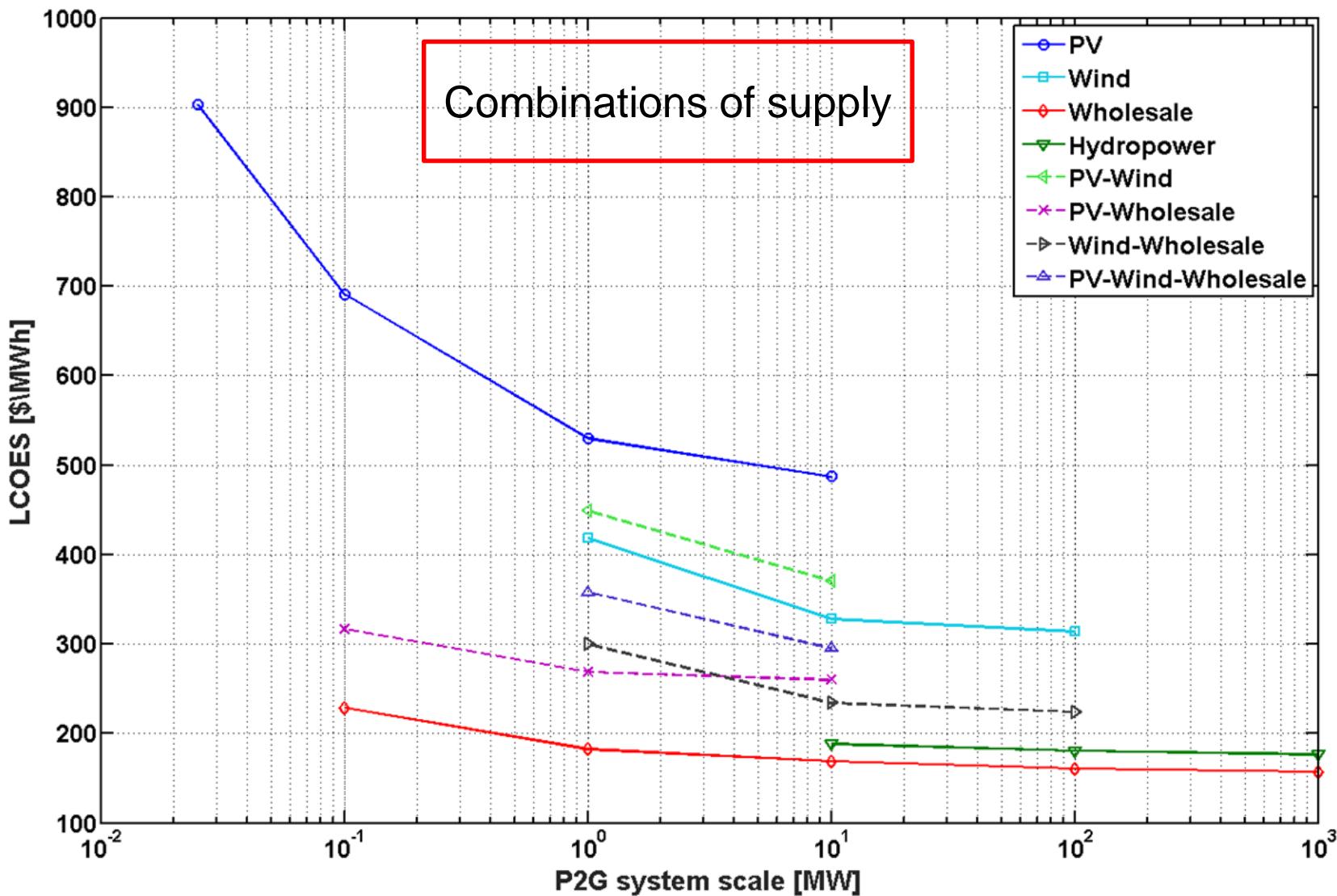


UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE



Swiss case

Electricity supply: levelised cost



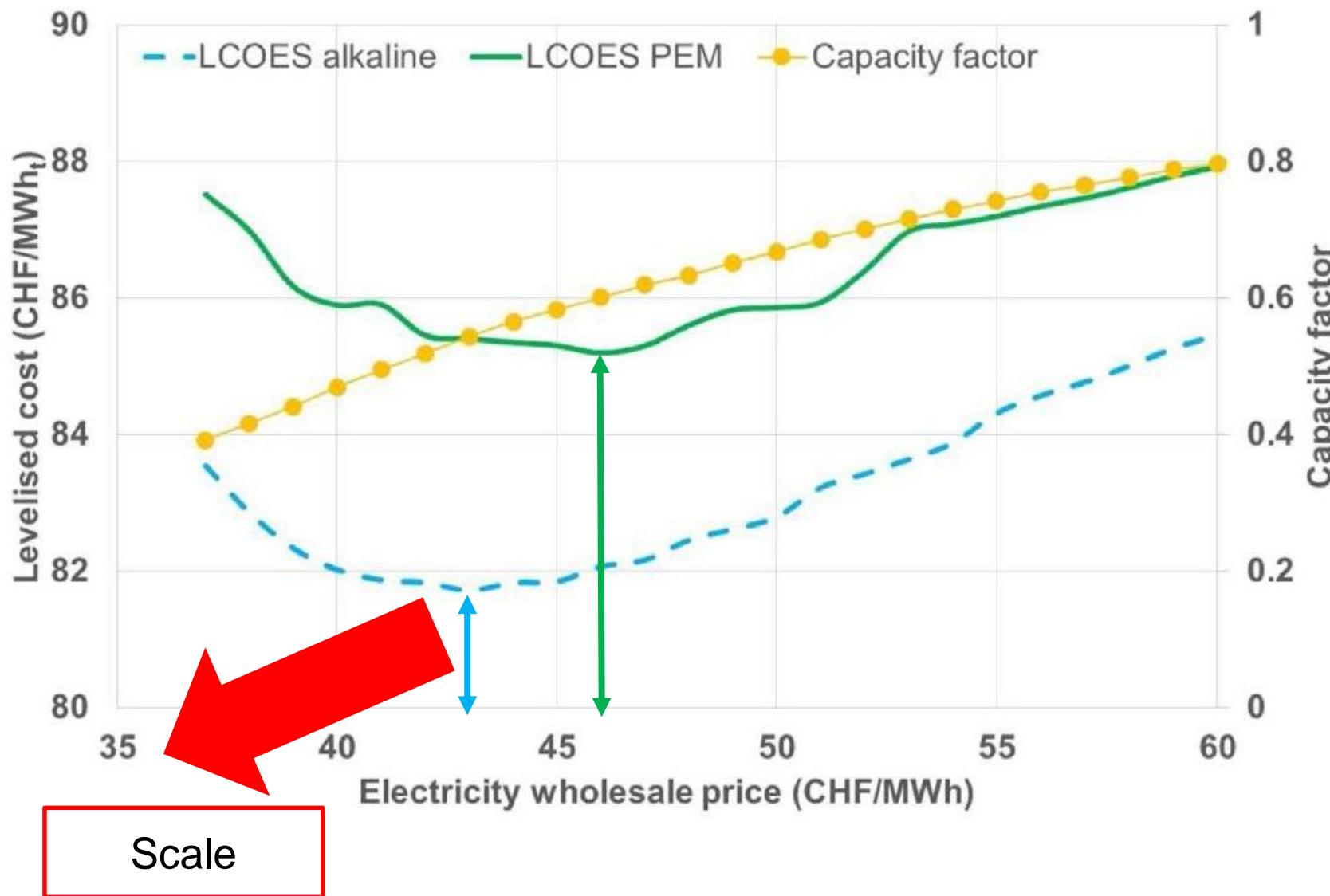
10 MW PtM plant with CO₂ captured from the air

Electricity supply: wholesale market



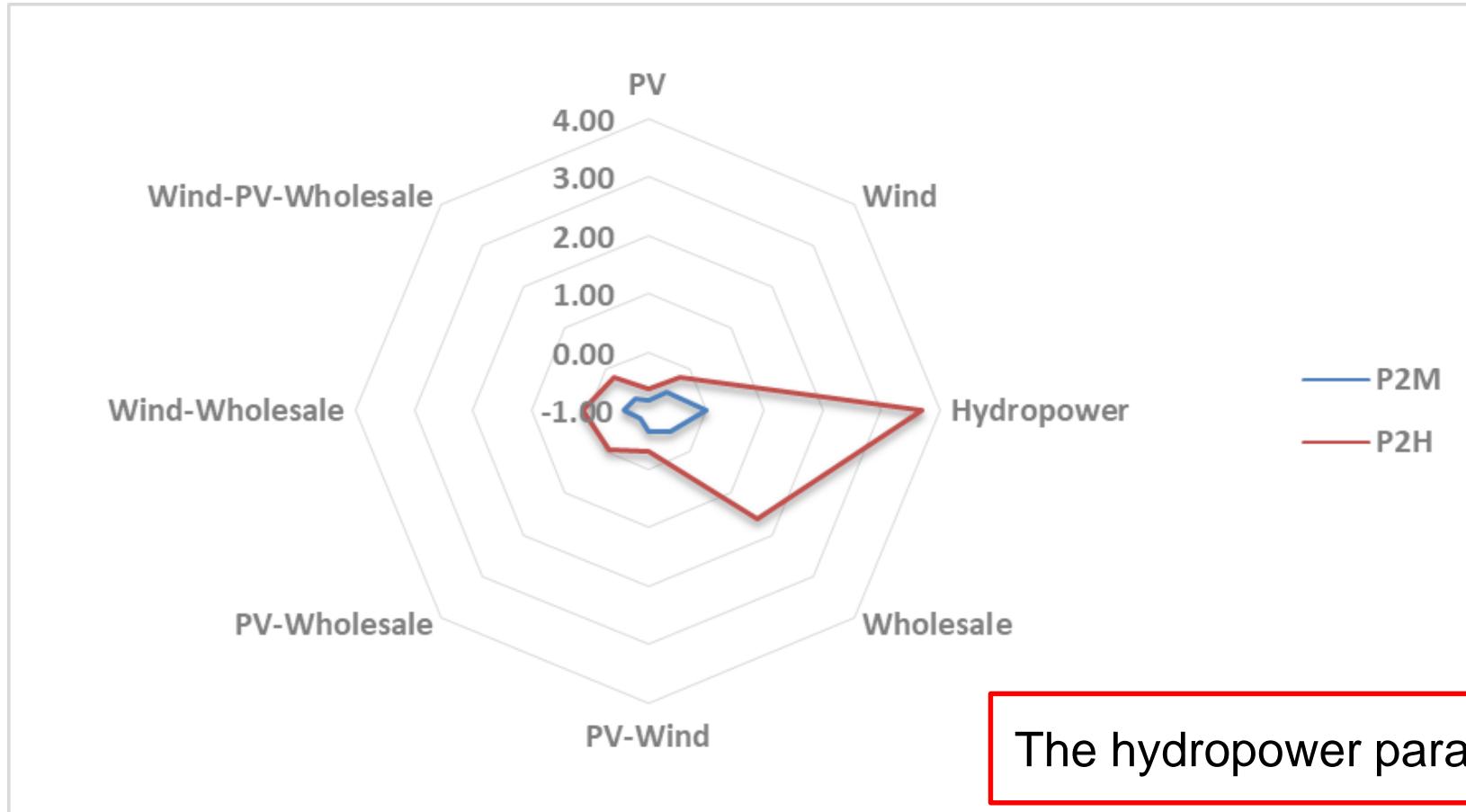
UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

10 MW PtH plant



Electricity supply: NPV per CAPEX

$$NPV_{per\ CAPEX} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{CF_i}{(1+r)^i \times CAPEX} - 1$$



10 MW plant with CO₂ captured from the air

Renewable electricity outlook in 2025

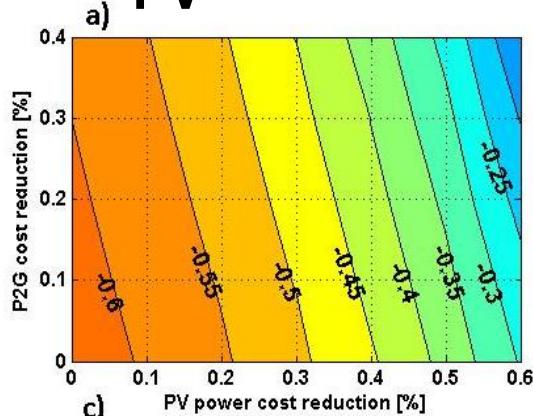


UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

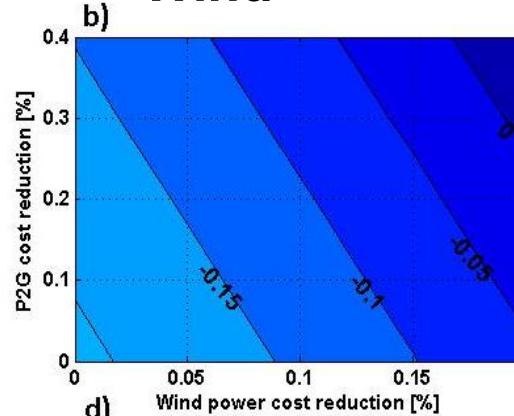
10 MW

PV

P2H



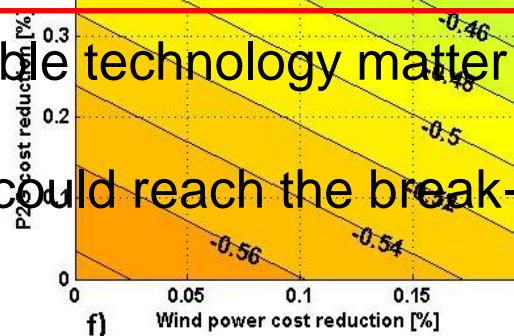
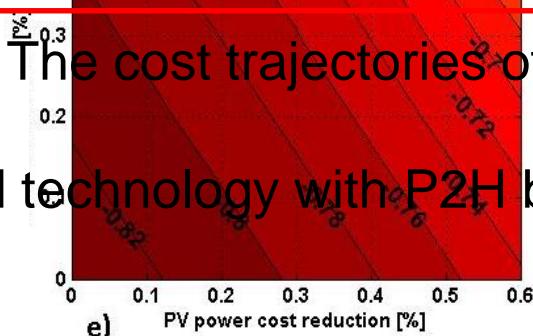
Wind



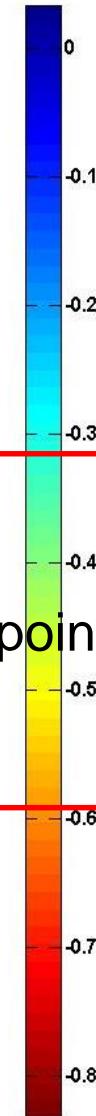
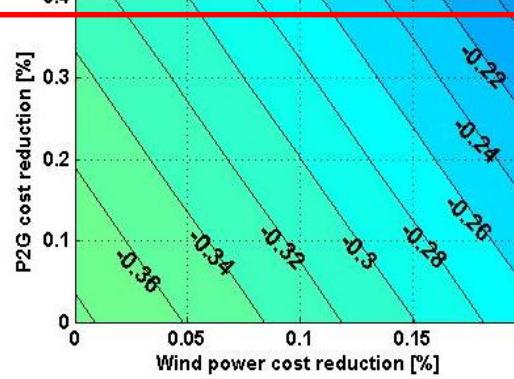
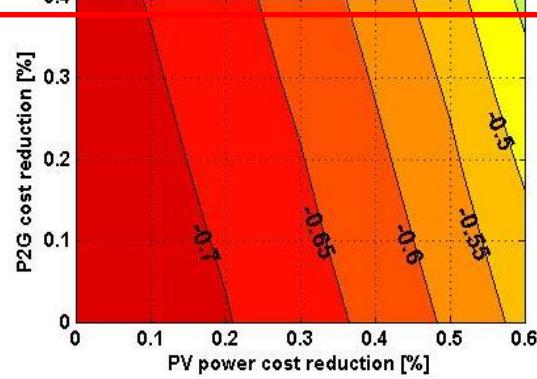
P2M (CO₂ from air)

The cost trajectories of renewable technology matter more

Wind technology with P2H by 2025 could reach the break-even point

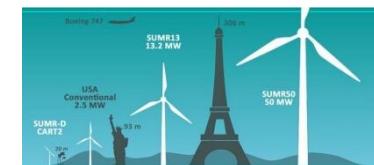
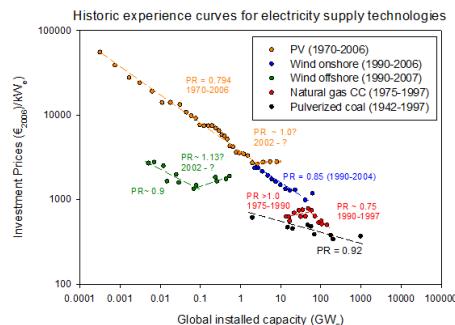


P2M (CO₂ from biogas)



Cost and value gap

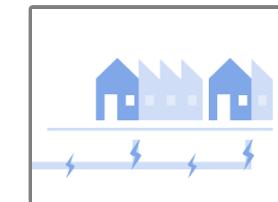
1 Technology progress



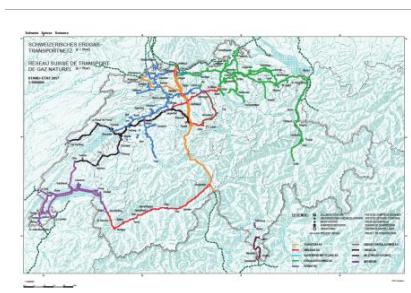
2 Scale



3 Smart electricity supply

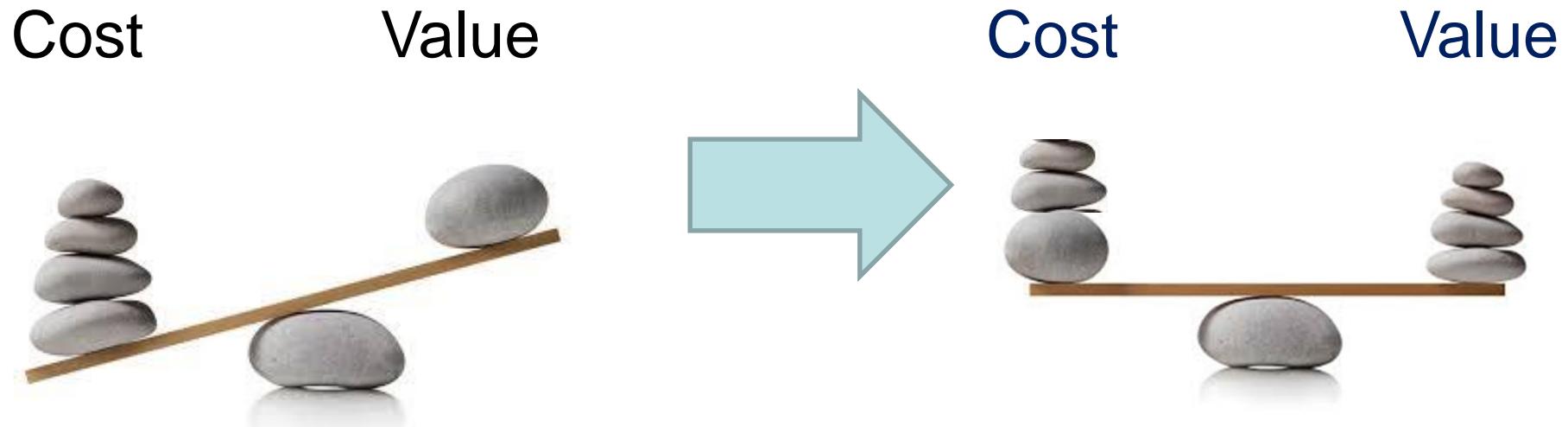


4 Combination of applications



5 Energy system analysis

Benefit stacking



Benefit stacking

- Could you enumerate the revenue streams, i.e. products and services a PtG system can create?

www.menti.com

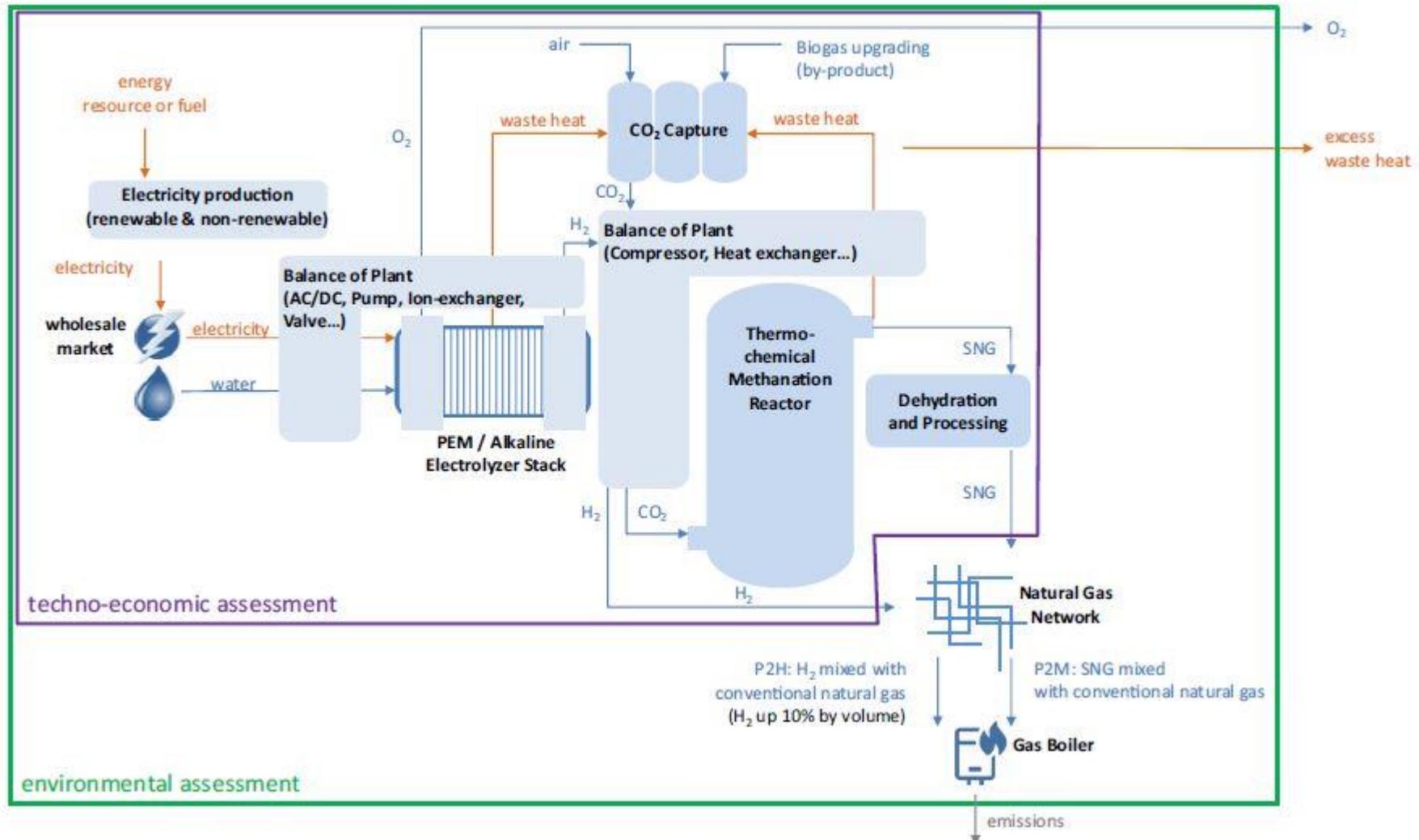
Use the code

40 50 6

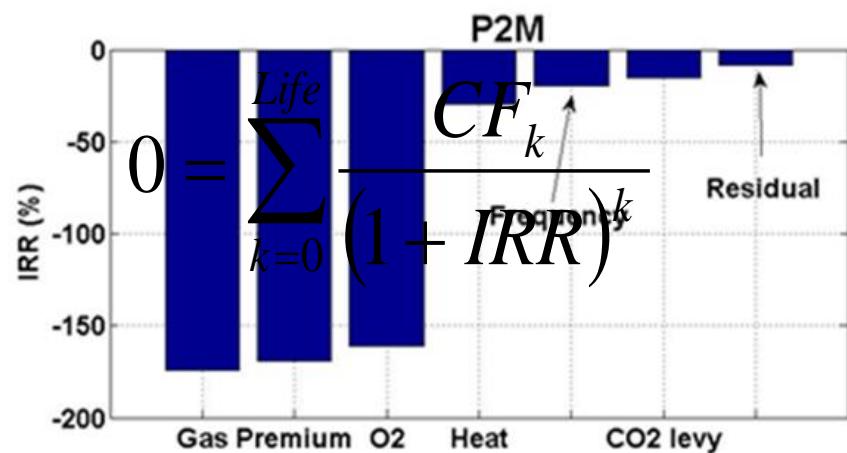
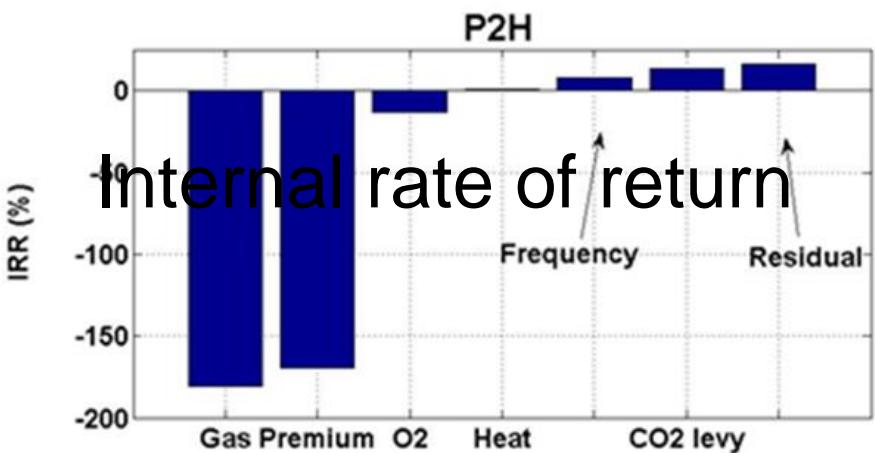
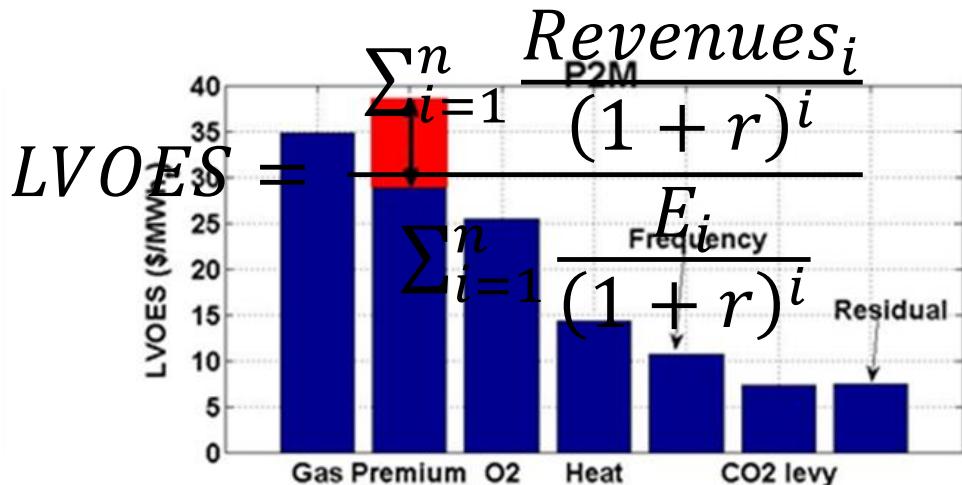
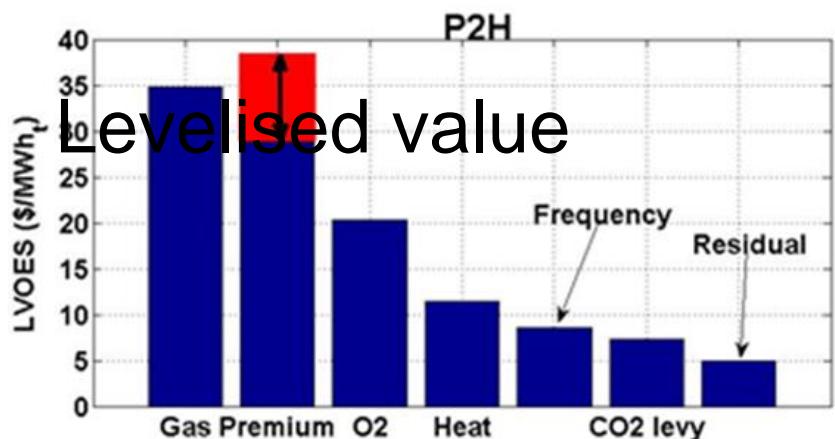


Benefit stacking-key markets

Key process step	Main output product	Potential markets
Electrolysis	<i>Hydrogen</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrogen market (industrial uses) • Natural gas market (H₂ injection in natural gas grid) • Mobility fuel market (H₂ as fuel) • Ancillary services market
Methanation	<i>Methane</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural gas market • Biogas market • Mobility fuel market (CNG)
Fischer-Tropsch process	<i>Synthetic fuel</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility fuel market (synthetic fuel) • Industrial market for synthetic fuel
Methanol synthesis	<i>Methanol</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobility fuel market (methanol) • Industrial market for methanol
Electrification (fuel cell)	<i>Electricity</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity market (future, spot market, intraday) • Ancillary services market



Benefit stacking

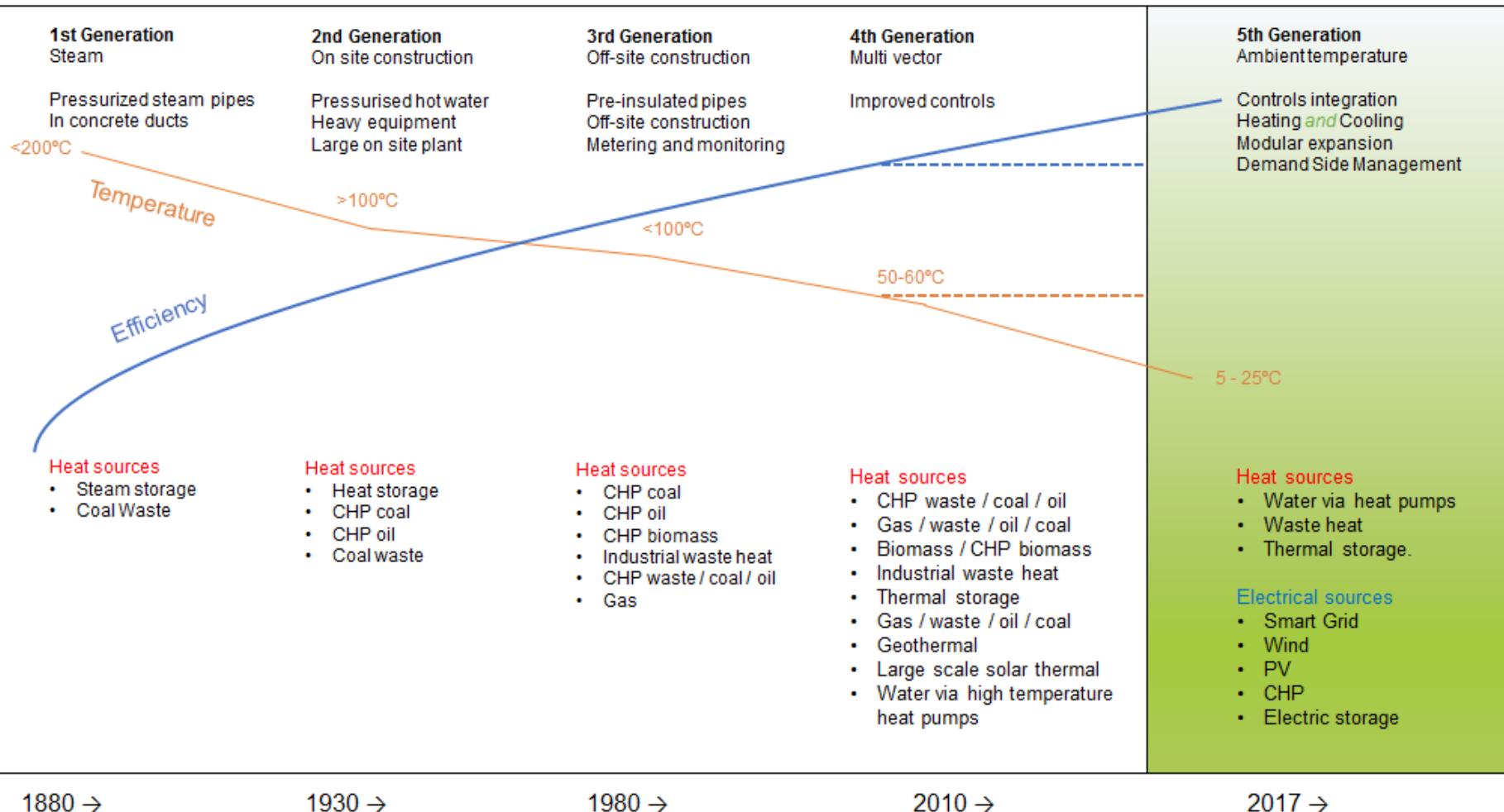




Benefit stacking-Heat

System	Temperature range	Amount of heat generated	Potential heat applications and related heat price
PEM and alkaline Electrolysers	60 °C-100 °C	Up to 25% of electricity input	Residential (5-25 c€/kWh), 3 rd and 4 th district heating generation (40-80 €/MWh), and industrial (e.g., food)
Methanation reactor	250 °C-500 °C	Up to 20% of hydrogen input	Residential (5-25 c€/kWh), any district heating scheme (40-80 €/MWh) and industrial (e.g., chemical)
PEMFC system	60 °C-100 °C	Up to 60% of hydrogen input	Residential (5-25 c€/kWh), 3 rd and 4 th district heating generation (40-80 €/MWh) and industrial (e.g., food)
SOFC system	600°C-800°C	Up to 40% of hydrogen input [11]	Residential (5-25 c€/kWh), any district heating scheme (40-80 €/MWh), and industrial (e.g., metal and mineral)

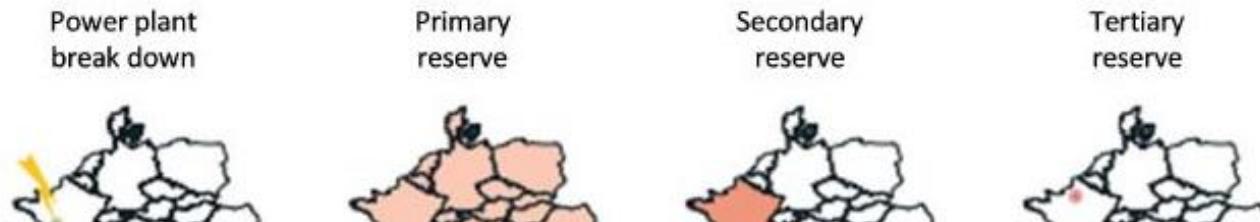
Benefit stacking-Heat



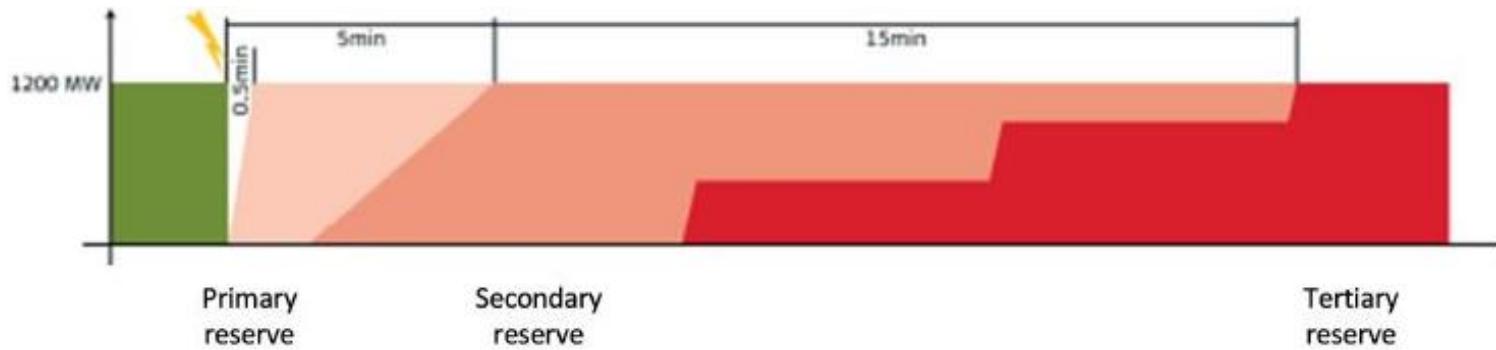
Heat network trends to lower distribution temperatures and higher efficiency

Benefit stacking-frequency control

Frequency control markets in Switzerland



Ancillary Service Control reserves	Weekly average in 2017 [CHF/MW]	Size of reserve [MW]	Min bid size [MW]	Max bid size [MW]	Estimated market size [Mio CHF/Year]
Primary reserves	2466	±68	1	25	10
Secondary reserves	5535	±400	5	50	120
Tertiary reserves (-)	680	-300	5	100	10
Tertiary reserves (+)	450	+450	5	100	10



Benefit stacking-electricity storage

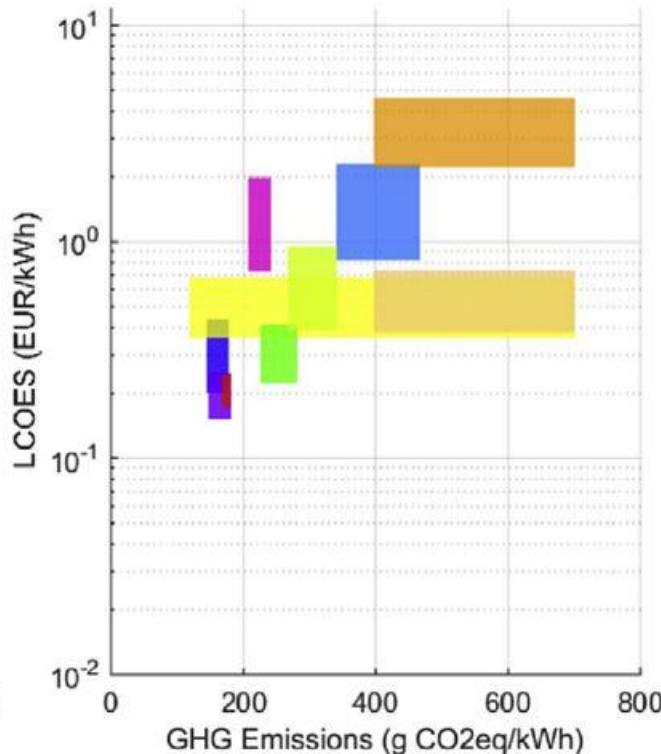
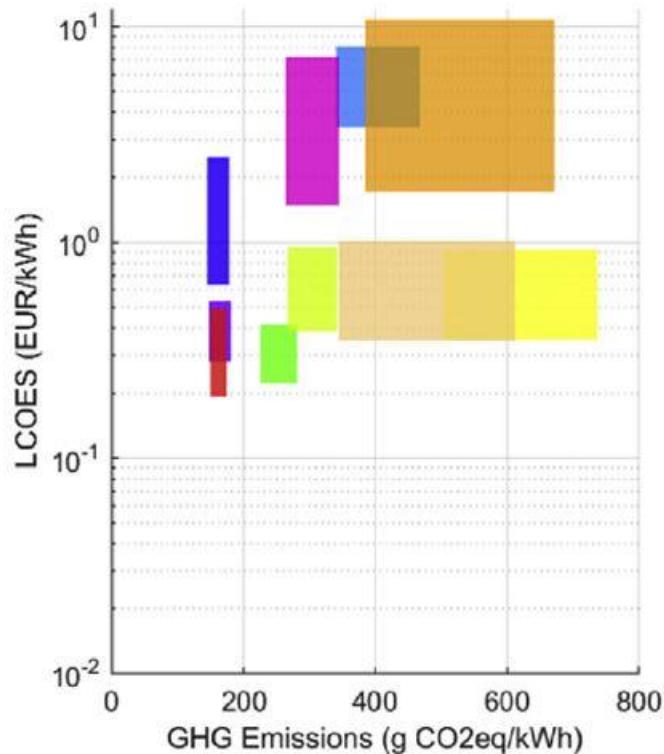
1 MW system

Short TS
0.01h

100 MW system

Medium TS
4.5h

Long TS
2160h



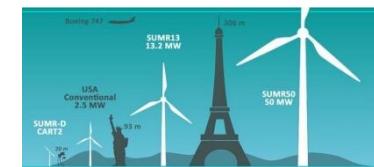
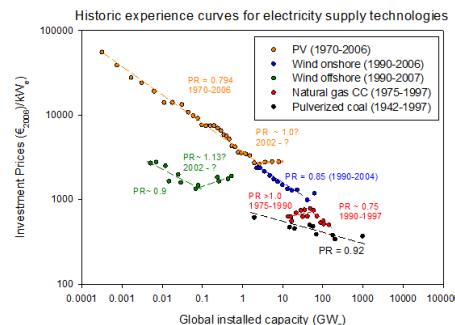
- PHS, TS=Long
- PHS, TS=Medium
- PHS, TS=Short
- CAES, TS=Medium
- CAES, TS=Short
- P2G2P, TS=Long
- P2G2P, TS=Medium
- P2G2P, TS=Short
- Battery, TS=Medium
- Battery, TS=Short



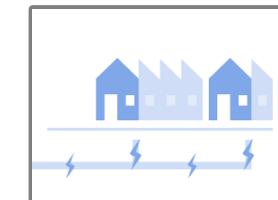
Seasonal storage

Cost and value gap

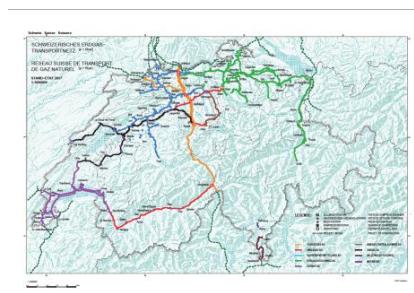
1 Technology progress



3 Smart electricity supply



4 Combination of applications

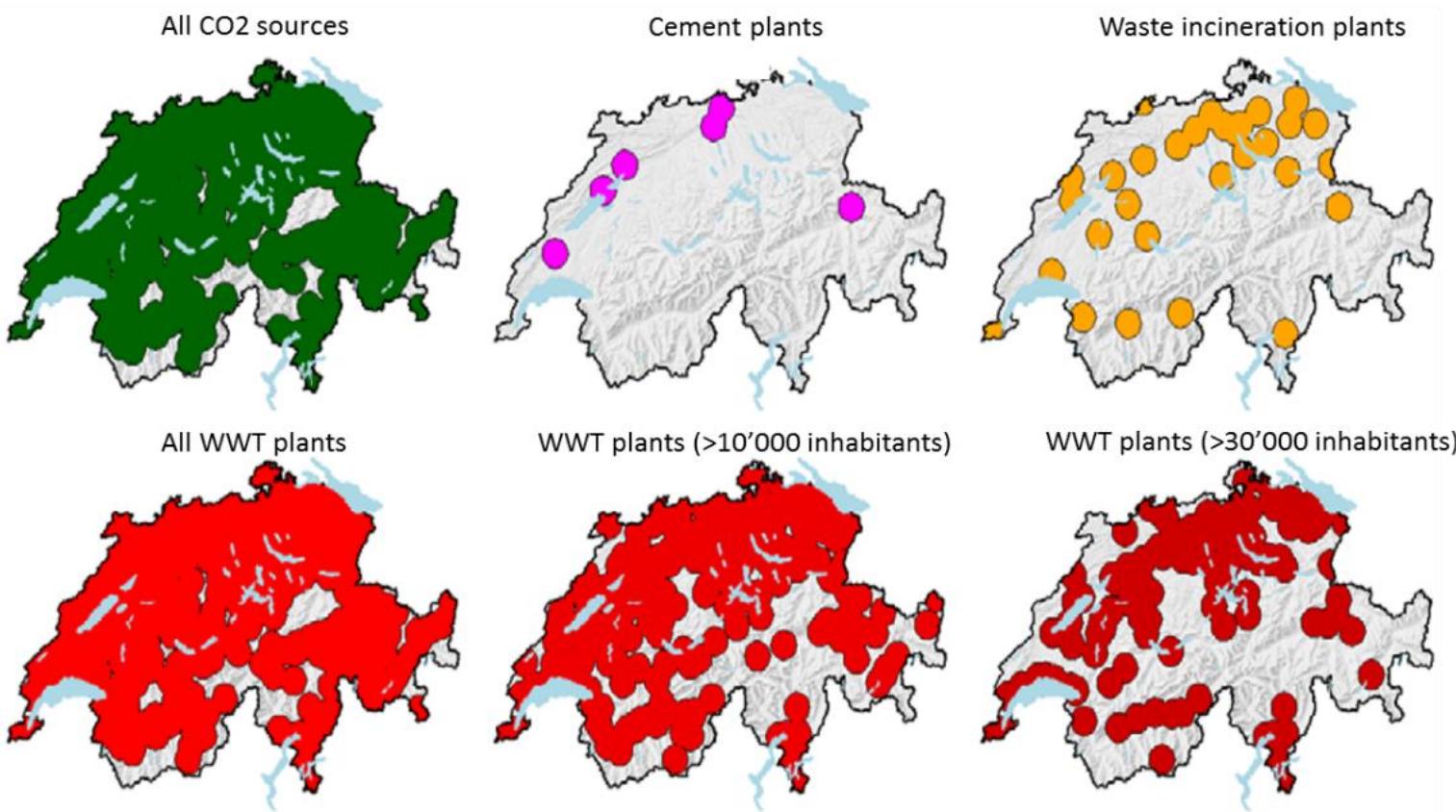


5 Energy system analysis

Energy system analysis-Location



UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE



Energy system analysis-Location



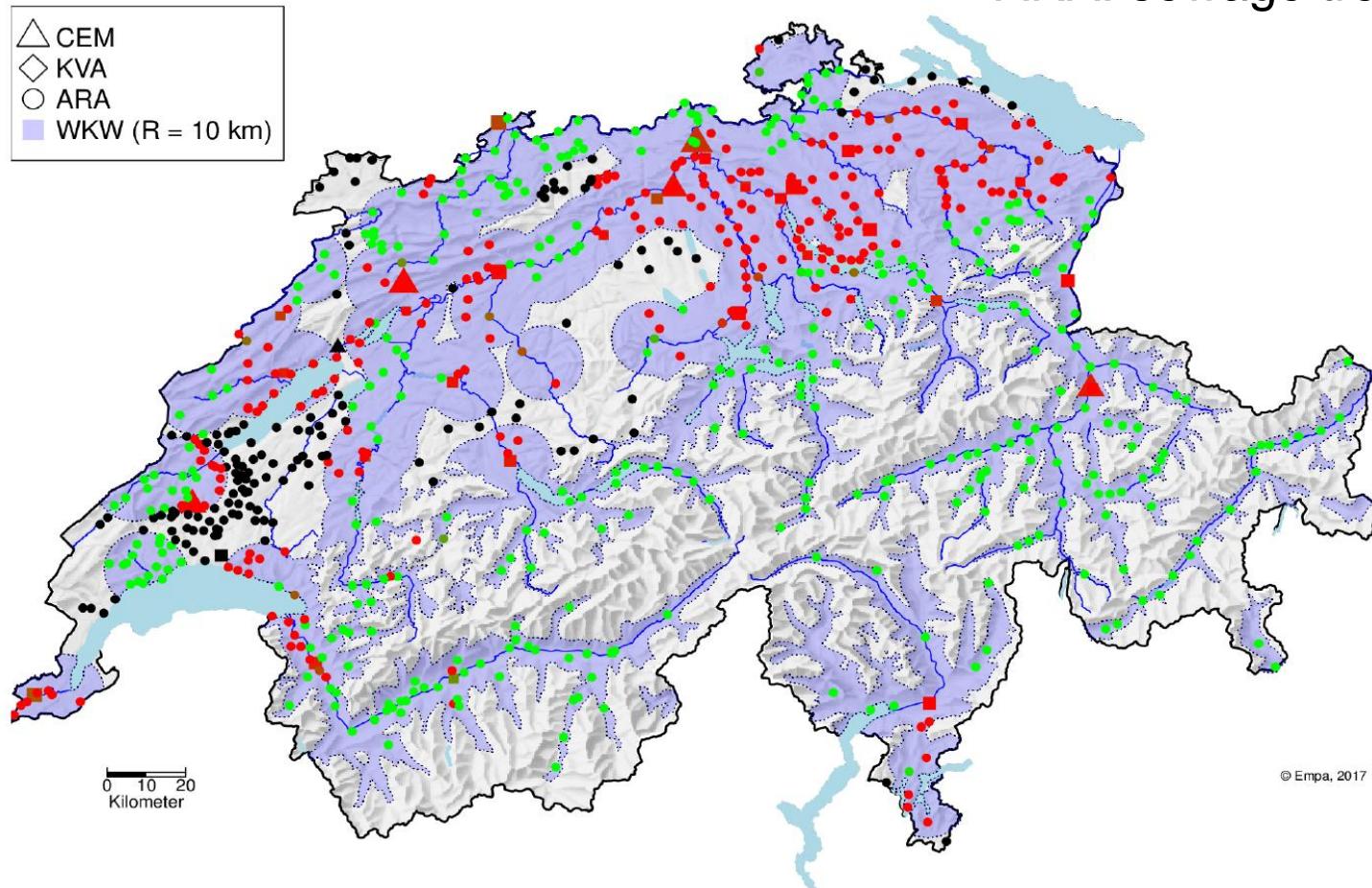
UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

CO₂ perspective

CEM: cement plant

kVA: waste incineration plant

ARA: sewage treatment plant



Energy system analysis-Location

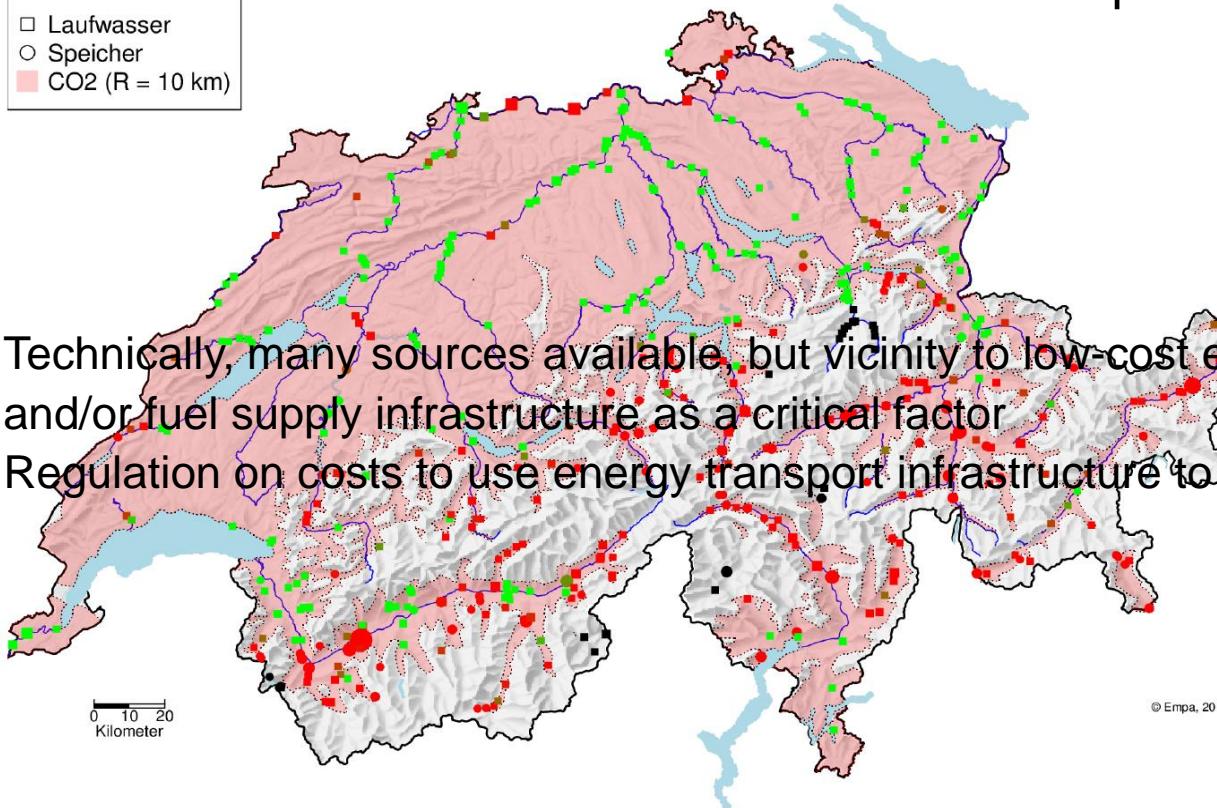


UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

Hydro perspective

Laufwasser: running hydro
Speicher: hydro storage

- Laufwasser
- Speicher
- CO₂ (R = 10 km)



- Technically, many sources available, but vicinity to low-cost electricity production and/or fuel supply infrastructure as a critical factor
- Regulation on costs to use energy transport infrastructure to become important

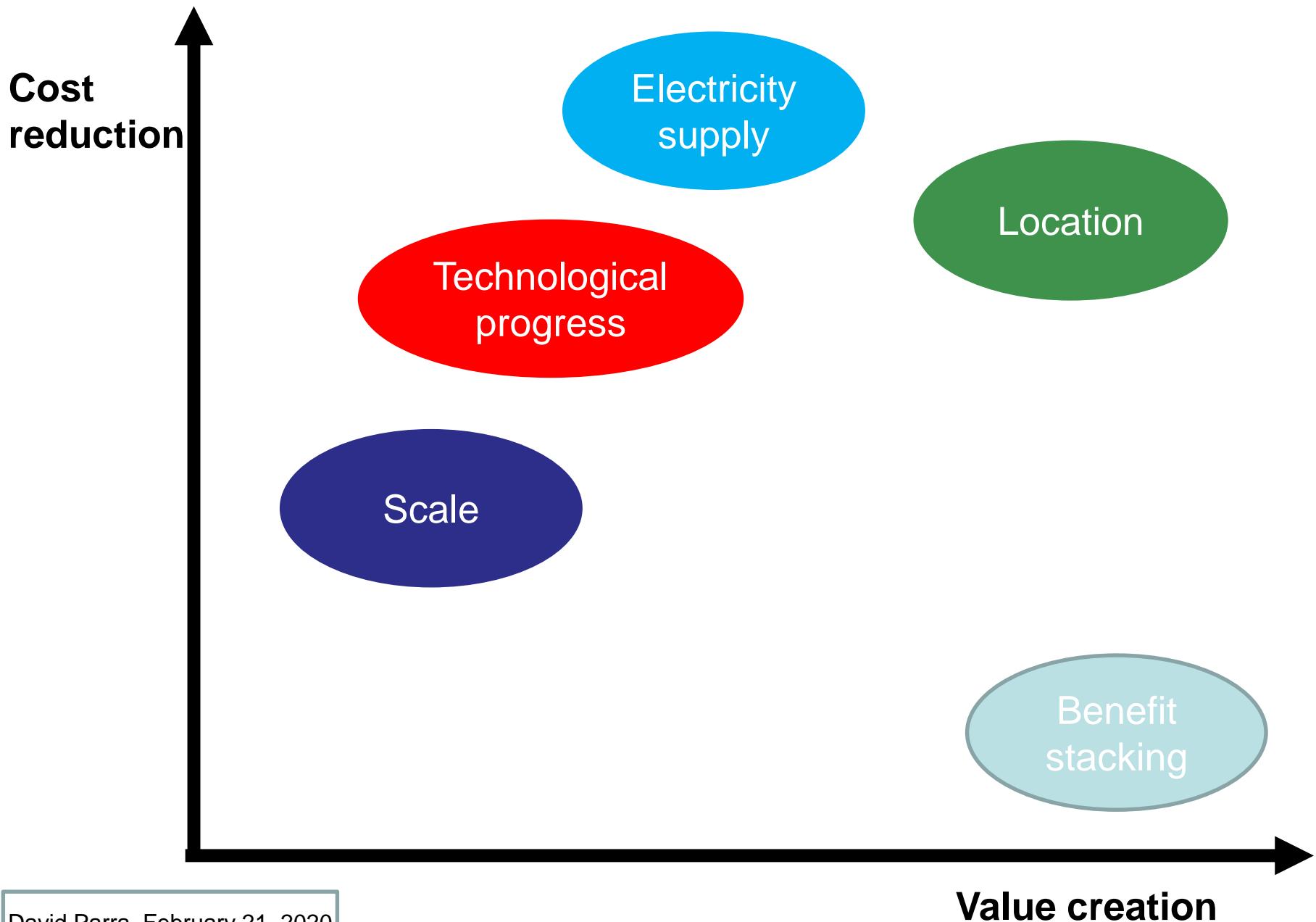
Trade-offs among resources



Flow	Availability (p.a.)	Percentage
CO2	$1.90 \cdot 10^6$ ton	43% road transportation demand
Electricity	57 TWh	97% demand
Water	$8.99 \cdot 10^6$ ton	1% demand

Electricity is the constraint

Important drivers for economic break-even





1. Power-to-gas (X) is an enabling and **cross-sector technology**
2. Value of P2X unfolds in its combination of **multiple benefits**
3. Potential solution for **seasonal storage**
4. **R&D** required for technology, e.g., electrolysis and methanation
5. Plant size, learning curves and market stimulating policies
6. Importance of **electricity** supply option and related strategy



7. **Location:** proximity to CO₂ source; gas network; or implementation in refueling stations
8. **Utility companies** have a privilege position
9. **Legal framework:** further system integration with policy coordination to reduce uncertainty
10. **Interdisciplinary** research and teaching
11. **Stakeholder** involvement for accelerating acceptance
12. PtX can contribute to achieve **climate goals** with new competitive business models in selected market segments

Some publications



UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE

D. Parra, L. Valverde, J. Pino, M. K. Patel (2019). A review on the role, cost and value of hydrogen energy systems for deep decarbonisation. *Renewable & Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 101, 279-294.

Hassan, M. K. Patel and **D. Parra** (2019). An assessment of the impacts of renewable and conventional electricity supply on the value and cost of power-to-gas. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 44, 9577-9593.

D. Parra, A. Abdon, X. Zhang, M. K. Patel, C. Bauer, J. Worlitschek. Techno-economic and environmental assessment of stationary electricity storage technologies for different time scales, 2017. *Energy* 139, 1173-1187.

D. Parra, S. Zhang, C. Bauer, M. K. Patel (2017). An integrated techno-economic and environmental assessment of power-to-gas systems. *Applied Energy* 193, 440-454.

D. Parra, M. K. Patel. Techno-economic implications of the electrolyser technology and size for power-to-gas, 2016. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, 41 (6), 3748-3761.

D. Parra, M. Gillott and G. S. Walker (2016). Design, testing and evaluation of a community hydrogen storage system for end user applications. *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*. 41 (10), 5215-5229.



Perspectives of Power-to-X technologies in Switzerland

A White Paper

<http://www.sccer-hae.ch/>

Acknowledgements



UNIVERSITÉ
DE GENÈVE



H₂-Storage
Swiss Competence Center
for Energy Research



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra
Swiss Confederation
Innosuisse – Swiss Innovation Agency

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT
PSI



ABENGOA





david.parra@unige.ch

<https://www.unige.ch/efficience/efficiency/team/parra/>

Twitter: [@david_parramen](#)

Thank you and happy
to take your questions