



Conventional Reactors and Hydrogen Production

Bethany Frew

ESIG Spring Technical Workshop

Online webinar

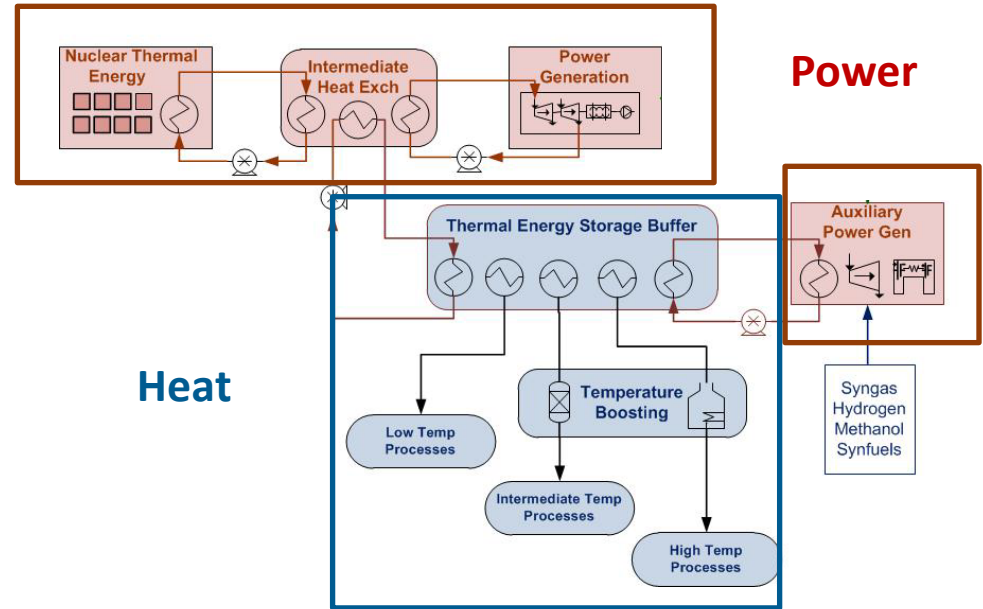
May 5, 2020

Acknowledgments

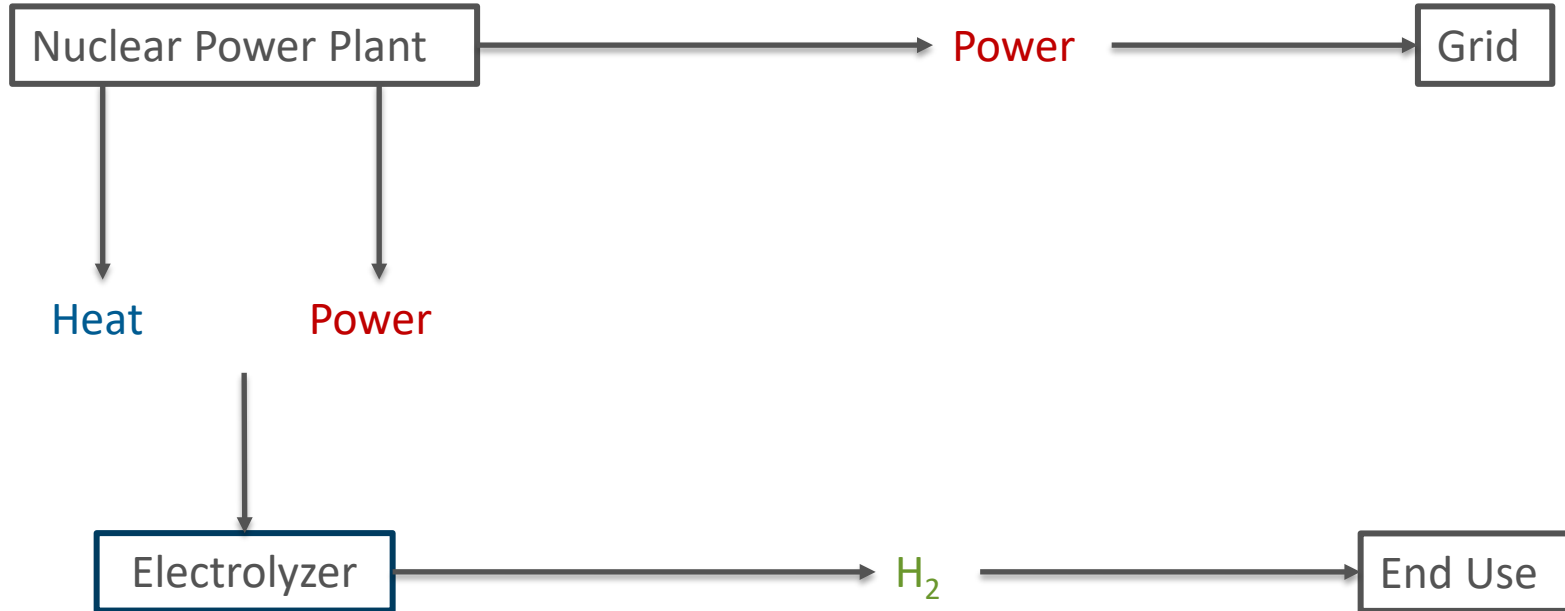
- **NREL:** Mark Ruth (PI), Daniel Levie, Jal Desai, Owen Zinaman, Doug Arent
- **Project partners:** Idaho National Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, Xcel Energy (Colorado Public Service and Northern States Power), Southern Company, Exelon, EPRI
- **Funding:** DOE Fuel Cell Technologies Office

Tightly-Coupled Hybrid Energy Systems

Individual facilities which take **two or more energy resources as inputs** and **produce two or more products**, with at least one being an energy commodity such as electricity or a transportation fuel

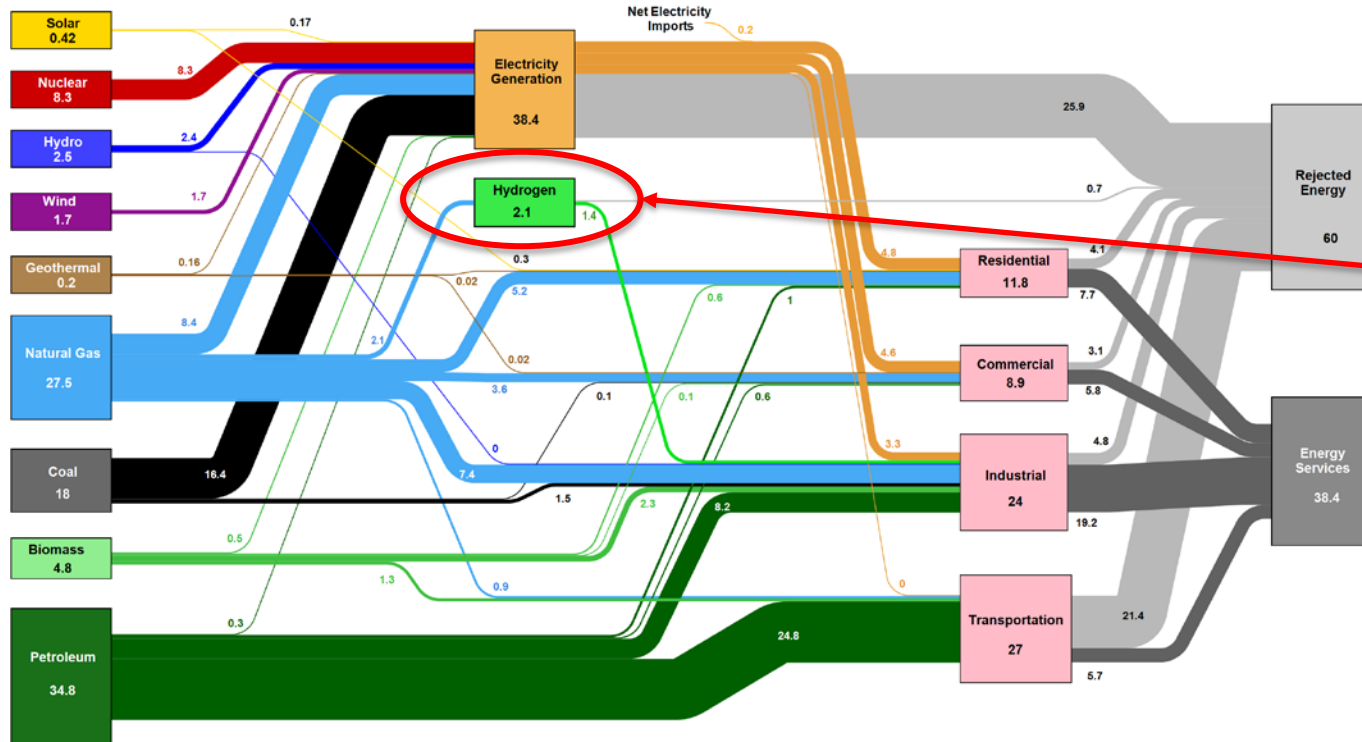


Nuclear-Hydrogen Hybrid System



Why do we care about hydrogen (H₂)?

2014 Estimated U.S. Annual Energy Use -
Hydrogen Contributions Broken Out ~ 98 Quads



2% of U.S.
primary
energy use
goes to
producing H₂

Sources: LLNL September 2015. Data is based on DOE/EIA-0035 (2015-03) and Annual Energy Outlook DOE/EIA-0383 (2014). If this information or a reproduction of it is used, credit must be given to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and the Department of Energy, under whose auspices the work was performed. Distributed electricity represents only retail electricity sales and does not include self-generation. EIA reports consumption of renewable resources (i.e., hydro, wind, geothermal and solar) for electricity in BTU-equivalent values by assuming a typical fossil fuel plant "heat rate". The efficiency of electricity production is calculated as the total retail electricity delivered divided by the primary energy input into electricity generation. End use efficiency is estimated as 65% for the residential sector, 65% for the commercial sector, 60% for the industrial sector, and 21% for the transportation sector. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. LLNL-MI-676987

...and there's a lot of room for growth

Demand potential of H₂ market by 2050 is >9X

Other applications are possible based on technology and policy growth as well as smaller applications

Source: Ruth, Mark, et al. The Technical, Demand, and Economic Potential of H2@Scale within the United States. Nov. 5, 2019. H2@Scale Workshop at the Fuel Cell Seminar. Long Beach, CA.

Application	2050 Demand Potential (MMT/yr)	2015 Market for On-Purpose H2 (MMT/yr)
Refineries and the chemical processing industry (CPI) ^a	8	6
Metals	12	0
Ammonia	4	3
Biofuels	4	0
Synthetic fuels and chemicals	14	1
Natural gas supplementation	10	0
Seasonal energy storage for the electricity grid	15	0
Industry and Storage Subtotal	67	10
Light-duty fuel cell electric vehicles (FCEVs)	21	0
Medium- & Heavy-Duty FCEVs	11	0
Transportation Fuel Subtotal	32	0
Total	99	10

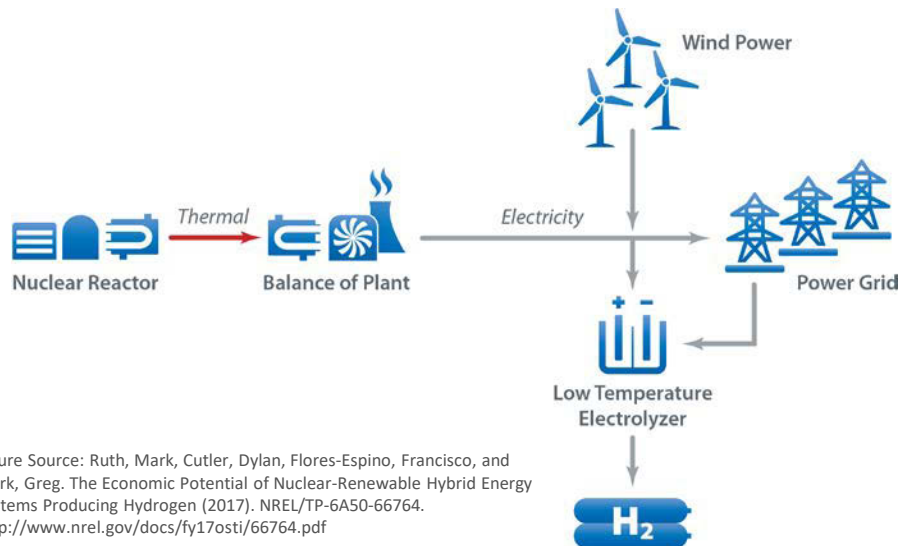
Preliminary Results

Definition: The demand potential is the estimated market size constrained by the services for which society currently uses energy, real-world geography, system performance, and by optimistic market shares but not by economic calculations.

Two options for H₂ Production

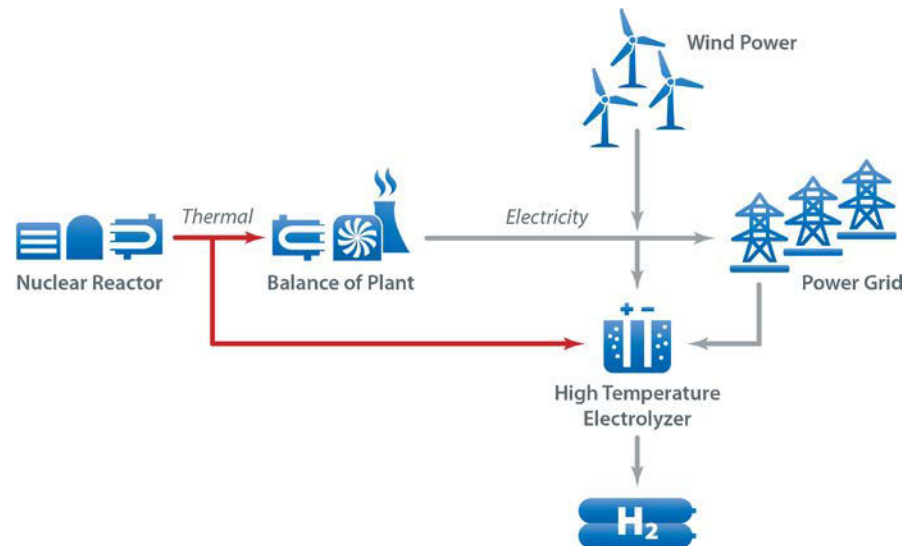
LTE (low temperature electrolysis)

- lower efficiency
- lower costs
- more nimble and simpler to integrate



HTE (high temperature electrolysis)

- higher efficiency
- currently higher cost but could end up lower due to low-cost catalyst
- less nimble



Potential Benefits of Hybridization

Dynamically adjust product slate to maximize income

- When the price of electricity is high, maximize generation to the grid (minimizing H₂ production)
- When the price of electricity is low, maximize H₂ production (minimizing electricity to the grid)
- May become a H₂ plant that provides peaking capacity to the grid

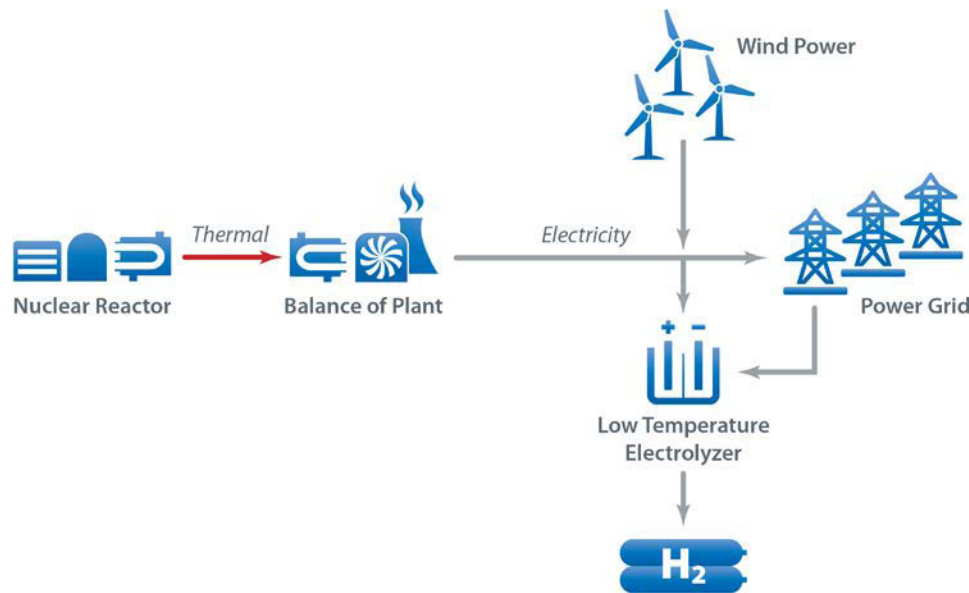
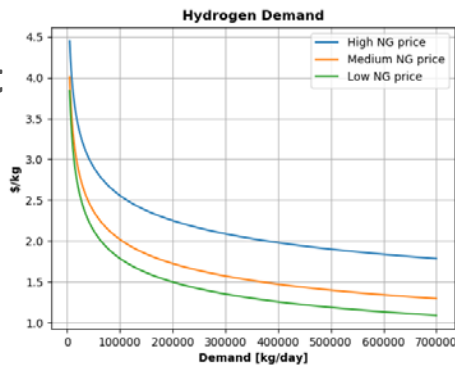


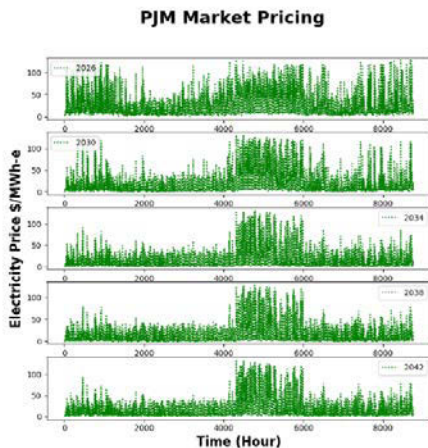
Figure Source: Ruth, Mark, Cutler, Dylan, Flores-Espino, Francisco, and Stark, Greg. The Economic Potential of Nuclear-Renewable Hybrid Energy Systems Producing Hydrogen (2017). NREL/TP-6A50-66764. <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy17osti/66764.pdf>

NREL and others are analyzing both LTE and HTE options

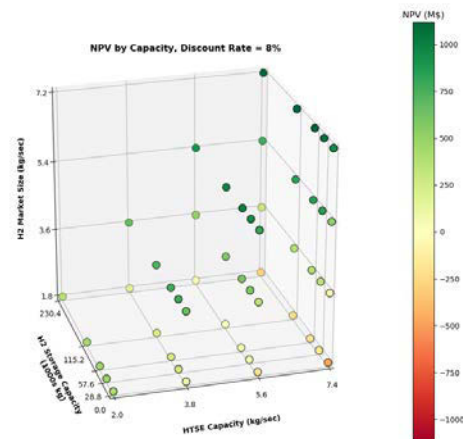
H₂ Market Assessment ANL



Electricity Price Estimation NREL



Techno-economic Analysis INL

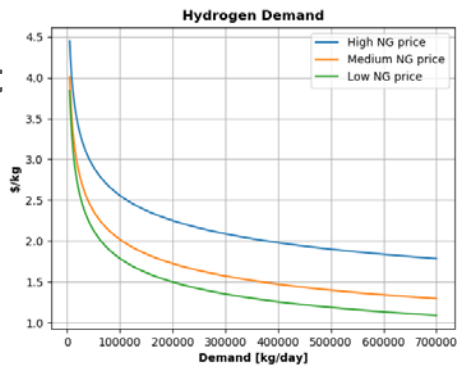


NPV Profitability

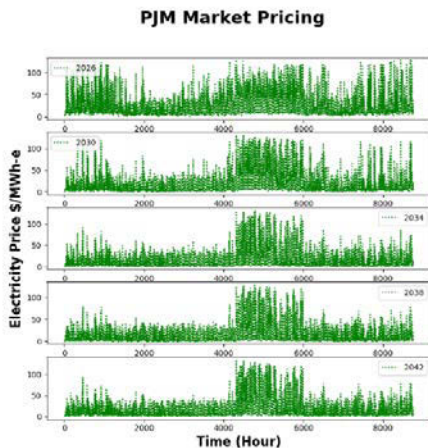
Source: Frick et al. "Evaluation of Hydrogen Production Feasibility for a Light Water Reactor in the Midwest" (2019). https://indigitallibrary.inl.gov/sites/sti/sti/Sort_18785.pdf

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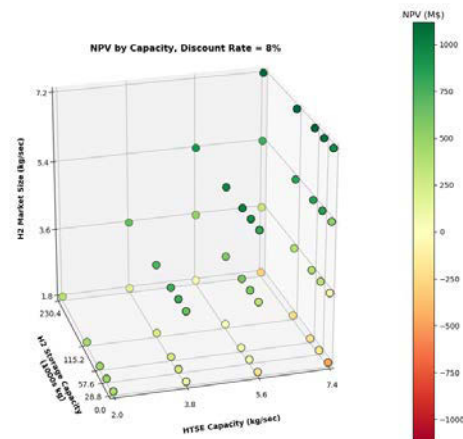
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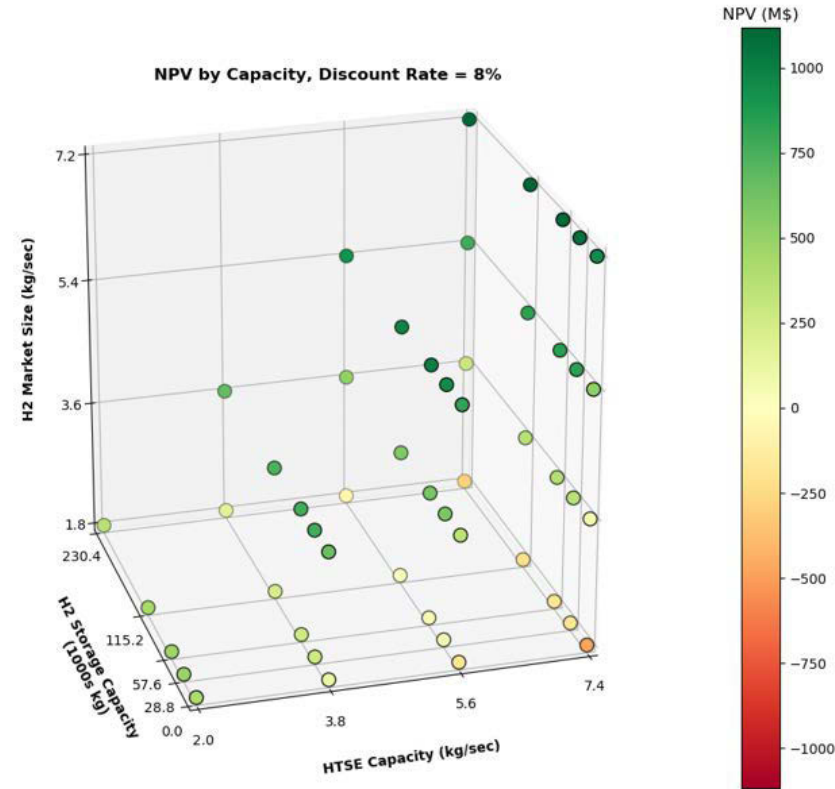


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Techno-economic Analysis (INL)

- Goal is to design hybrid nuclear-H₂ system to maximize net present value (NPV)
- 3 dimensions: H₂ market size, H₂ storage capacity, and electrolyzer size
- Profitability depends on:
 - H₂ vs. electricity market prices
 - Aligning electrolyzer size with H₂ demand
 - Proper sizing of H₂ storage
- **Key finding: nuclear power plants have the *potential* to substantially increase current profit margins by hybridizing and producing H₂**



Thank you!

www.nrel.gov

Bethany.frew@nrel.gov

NREL/PR-6A20-76404

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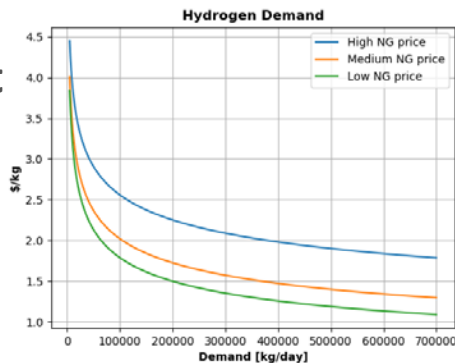


Extra Slides

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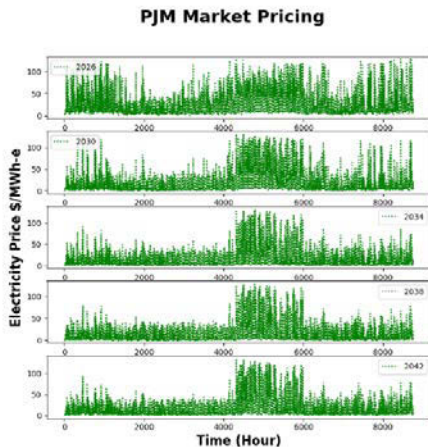
H2 Market Assessment

ANL



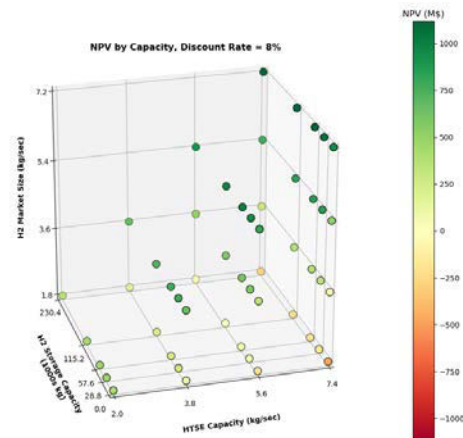
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Techno-economic Analysis

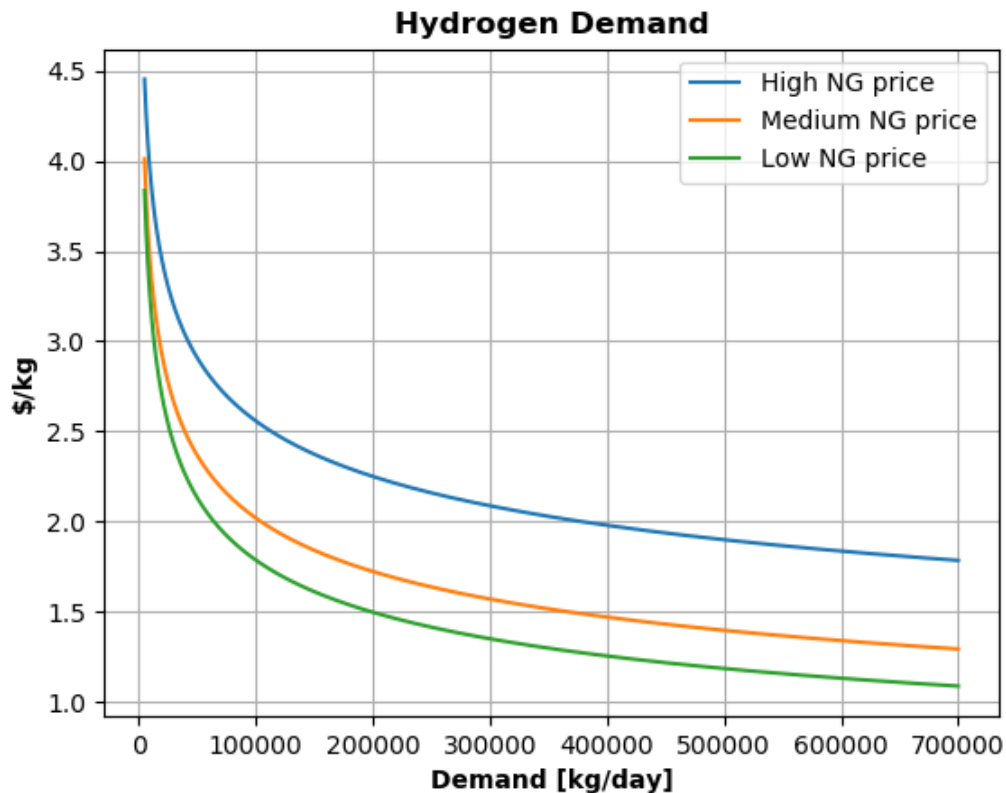
INL



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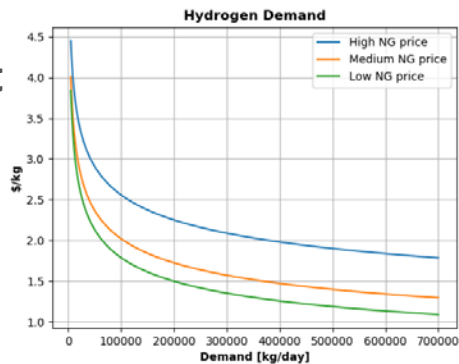
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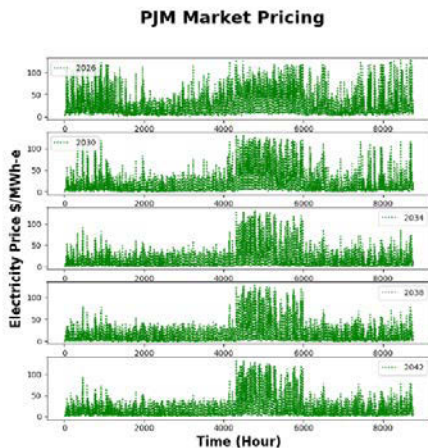
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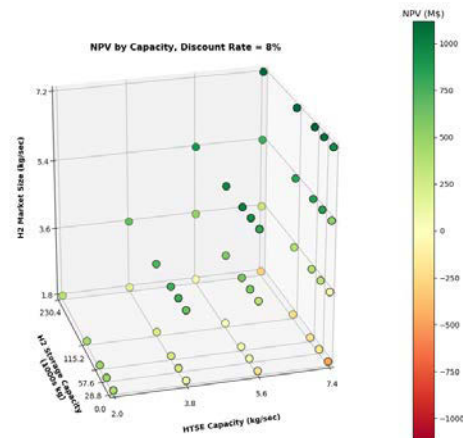
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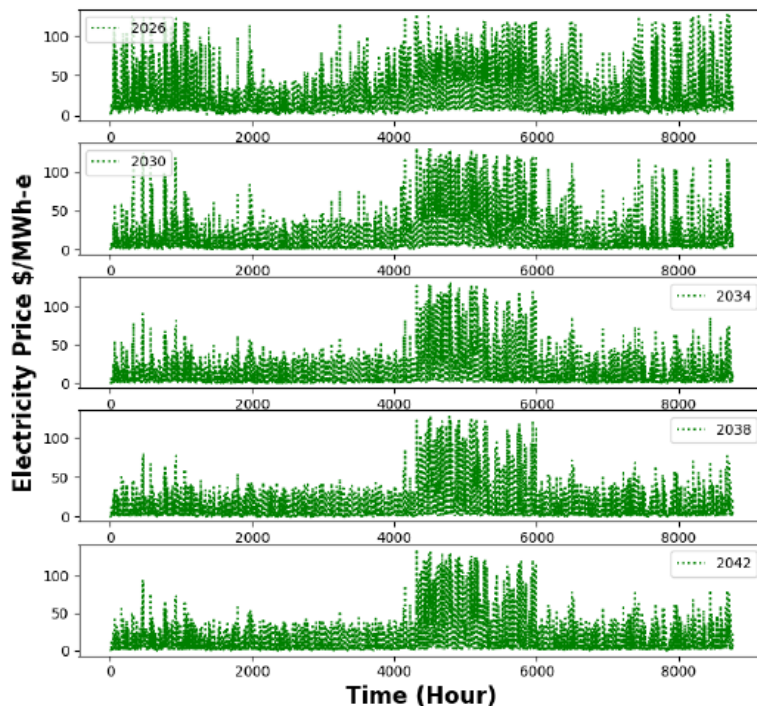
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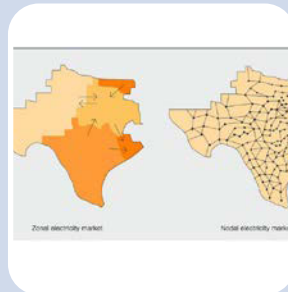
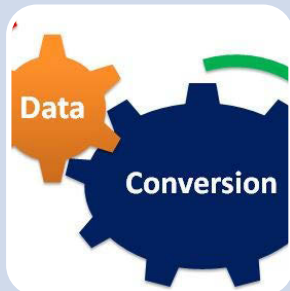
Electricity price estimation (NREL)

- Evaluate 5 future years
- Use nodal production cost model of Eastern Interconnection to estimate locational prices for energy and 3 operating reserve products (regulation, spinning, and flex)
- Use historic capacity market prices from 2018-2022 auctions

PJM Market Pricing



Nuclear Electricity Market Analysis



Converts
ReEDS
outputs for
each year and
into an input
database for
PLEXOS

Identifies
capacity
retirements
and additions
in ReEDS
results

Previous
method: 205
balancing
areas only
thus zonal
production
cost modeling
only

Now: Divides
the balancing
areas into
individual
nodes in the
current North
American
transmission
system.

Result: Higher
resolution
PLEXOS model
– improves
analysis of
impacts on a
specific
generator