

Independent & Resilient Energy System with Green Hydrogen: System Requirements for Net-Zero Ireland

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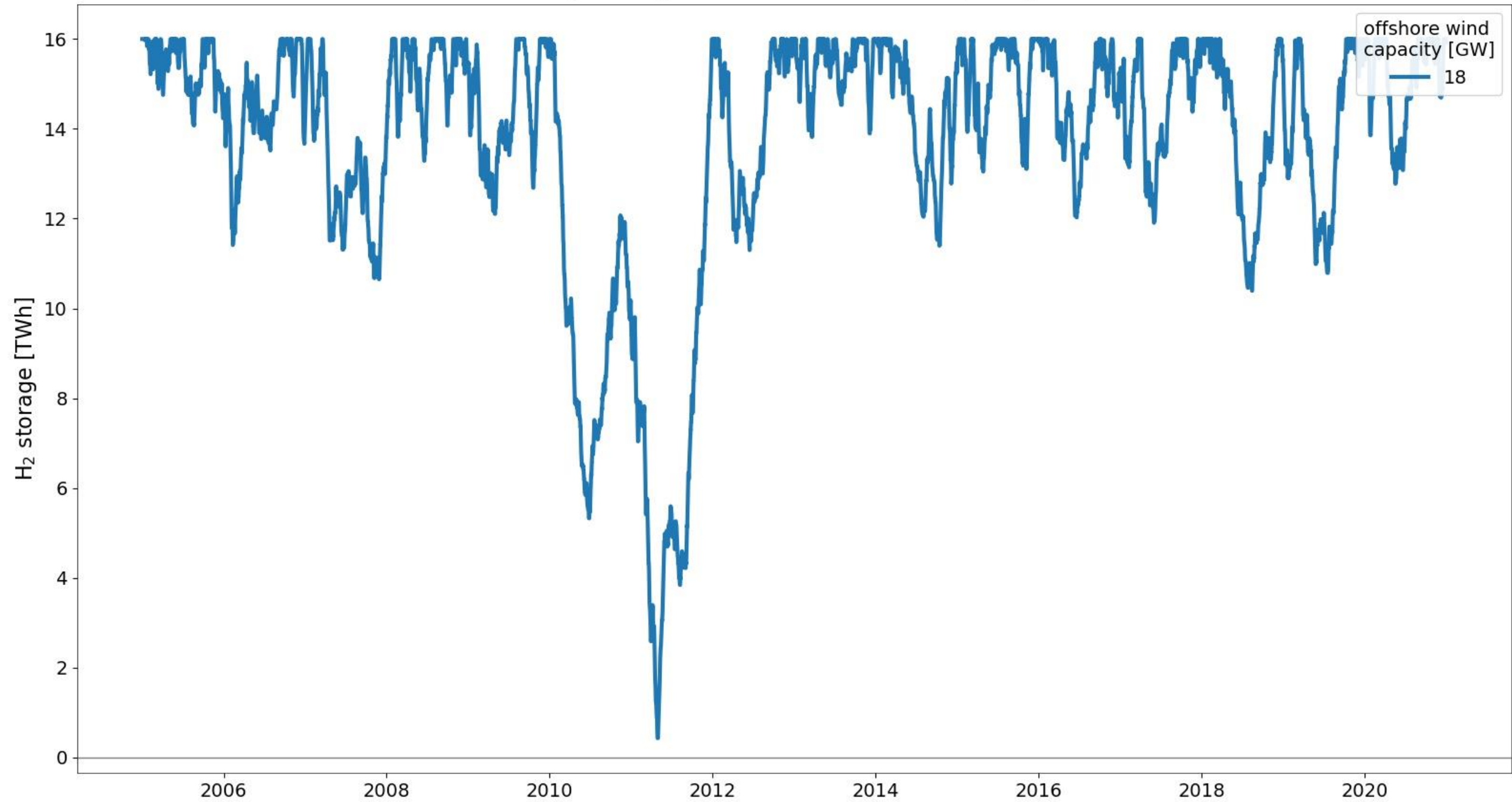
IEA Wind Topical Expert Meeting #113

Monday, 8th April 2024 – Dublin, Ireland

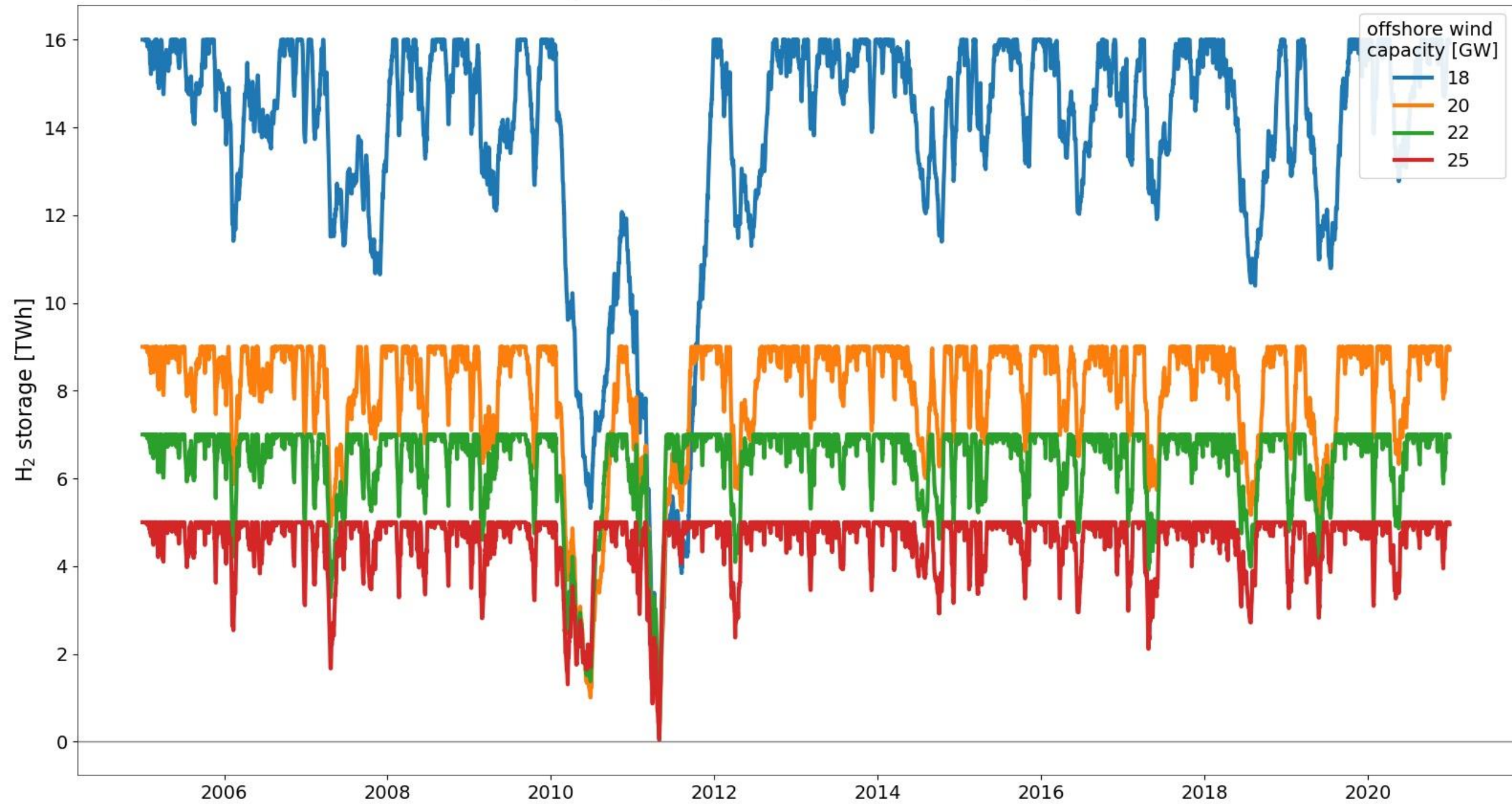
- Starting point – ESB Net-zero vision:
 - Specifies requirements in a typical year and provides **hourly electricity load profile**
 - Annual load is ~88 TWh
- Generation: 100% renewable power
 - **Hourly RES generation** based on historical weather: 16 consecutive years (2005-2020)
- System independence: no interconnectors nor energy import/export
- Storage: 100% green H₂

$$\rightarrow \text{Hourly RES Generation} - \text{Hourly Load} = \begin{cases} \text{surplus} \rightarrow \text{store as H}_2 \text{ (70\% efficient)} \\ \text{deficit} \rightarrow \text{draw from H}_2 \rightarrow \text{electricity (50\% efficient)} \end{cases}$$

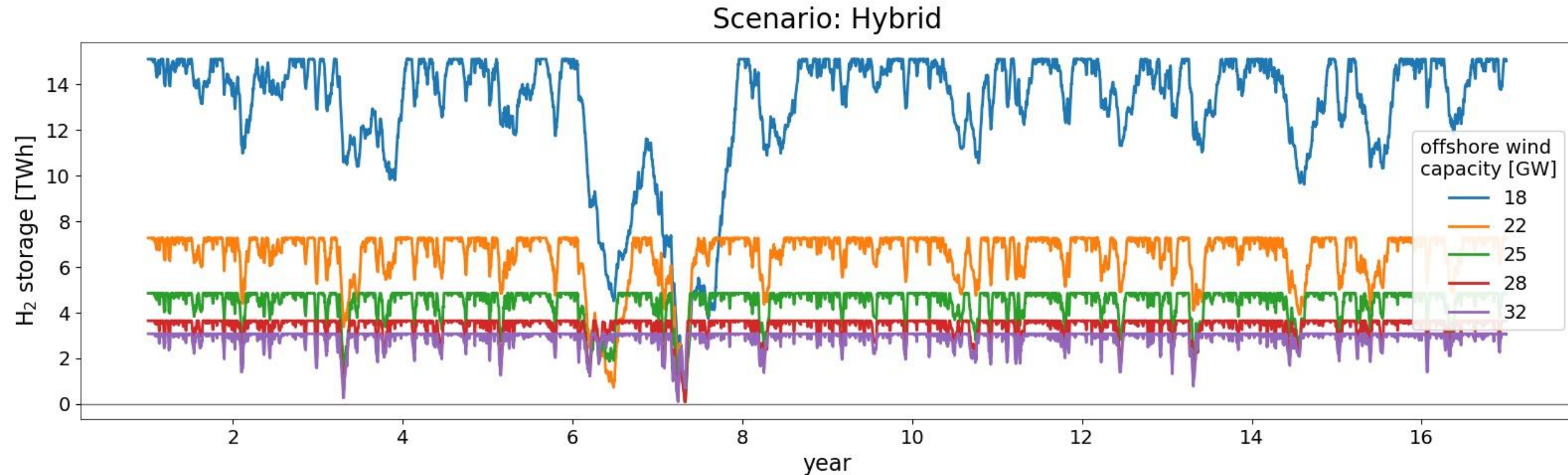
H₂ storage vs Offshore wind capacity



H₂ storage vs Offshore wind capacity



Feasibility/Cost trade-off between RES capacity & H₂ storage



- All these options “technically” work
- Trade-off between RES capacity overbuild & H₂ storage size
- No optimisation performed in this ESB study → UCC/MaREI study

Results: UCC v ESB studies

Component		UCC Typical year	UCC Resilient	ESB Resilient & Independent
Solar PV [GW]		10	10	10
Onshore wind [GW]		9	9	9
Offshore wind [GW]		17.0	21.7	28.3*
RES generation (available) [TWh/year]		110	148	148
Interconnector [GW]		3.0	3.0	0
Batteries [GW]		2.7	2.7	0
H ₂ storage size [TWh]	with I/C	2.0	5.7	-
	without I/C	-	8.1	3.6
Dispatchable fleet [GW]		10.6	10.6	13.0
Electrolyser [GW]		10.6	10.6	29.3
“Curtailed” electricity [TWh/year]		10	26	49

Our Future – Delivering Ireland's Net-Zero Ambition



>30GW Renewables



>10GW Backup Dispatchable
Zero-Carbon Power & Flexibility



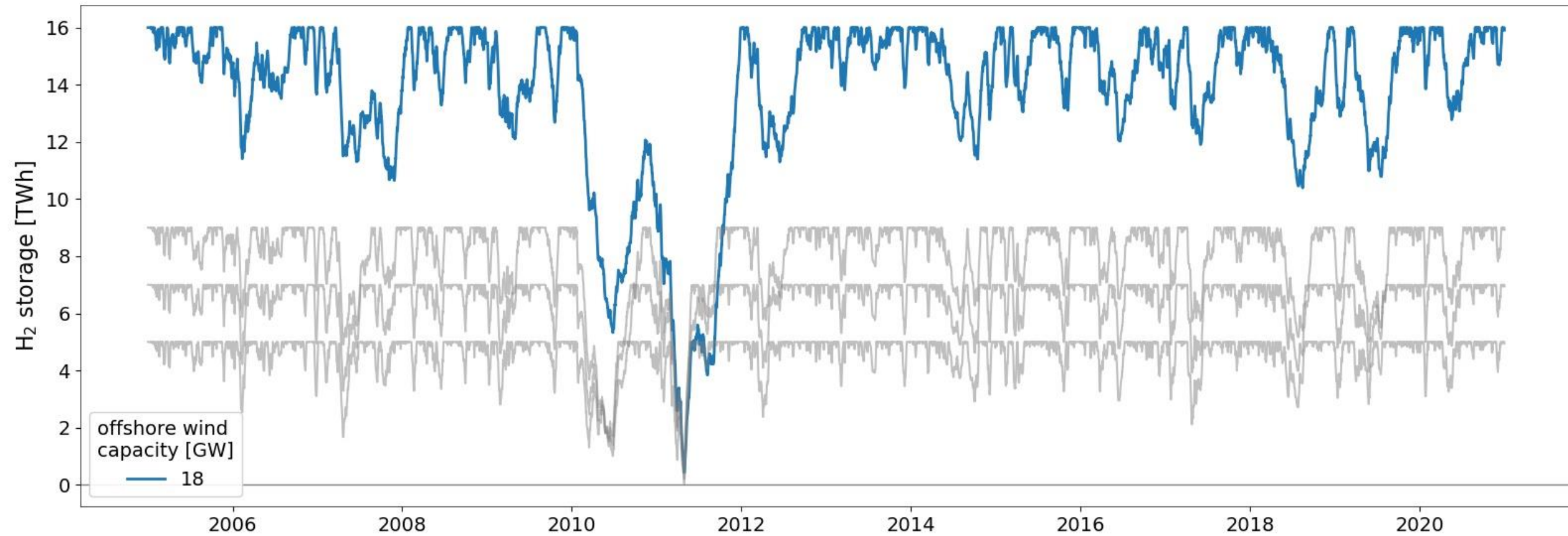
>10GW Hydrogen Production



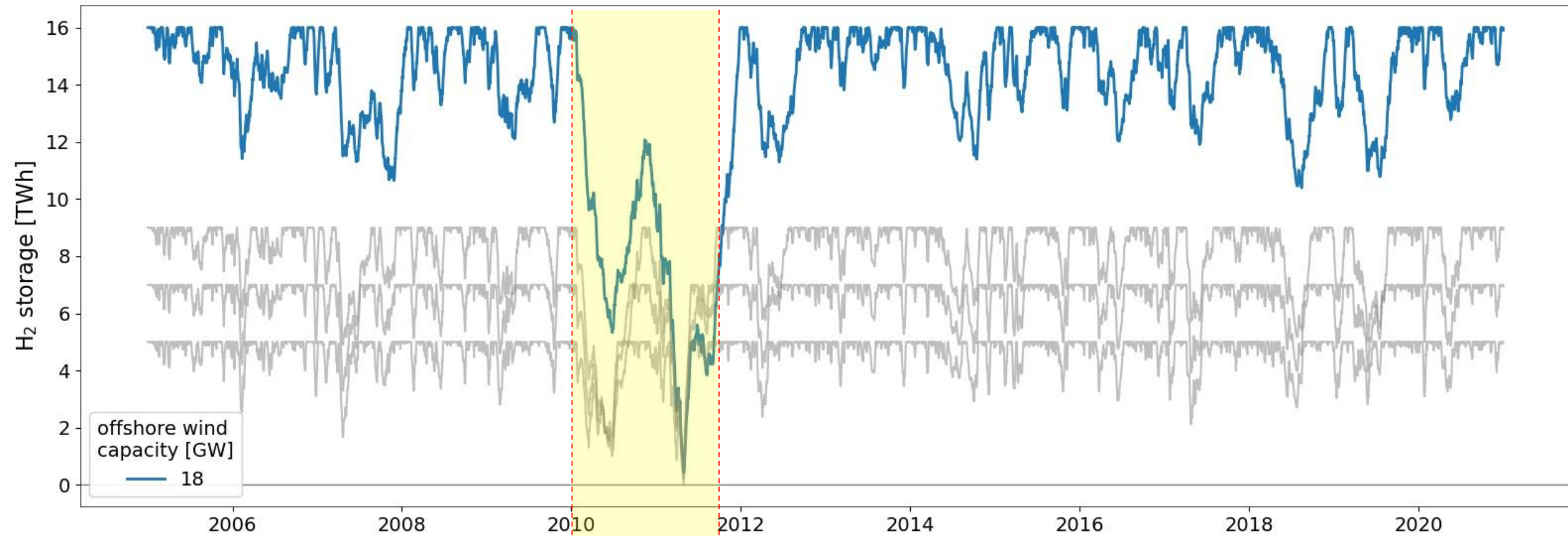
5 – 10TWh Storage

Wind droughts

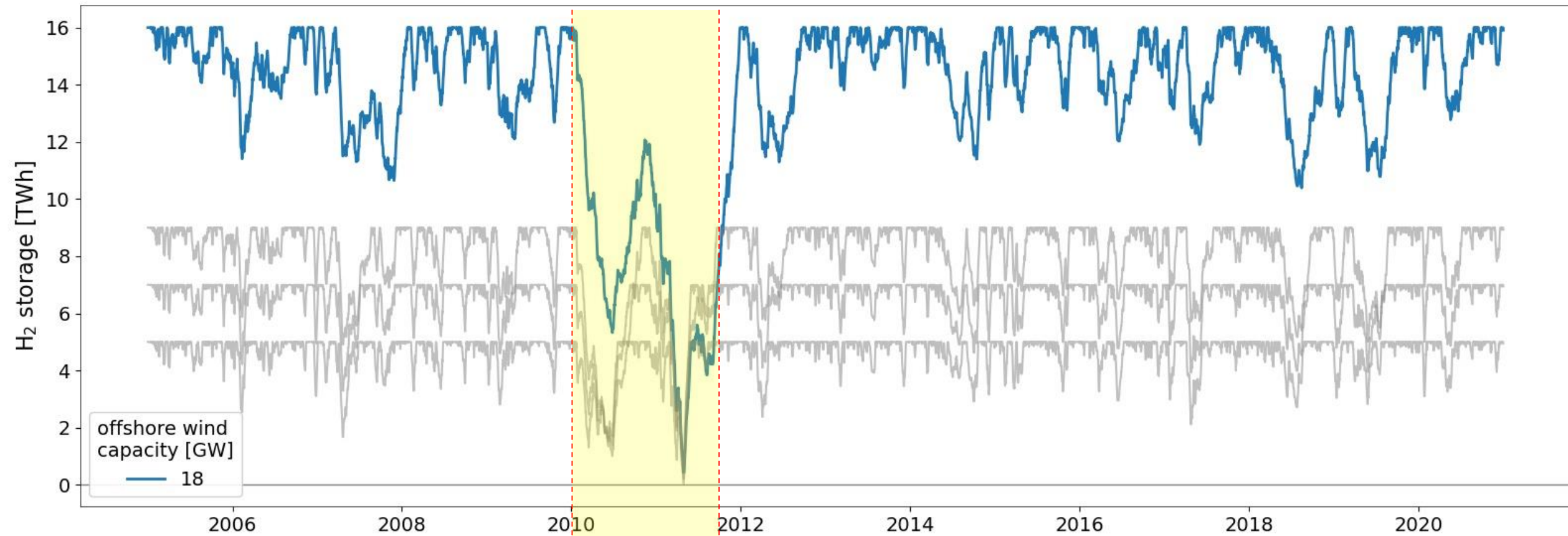
H₂ storage level



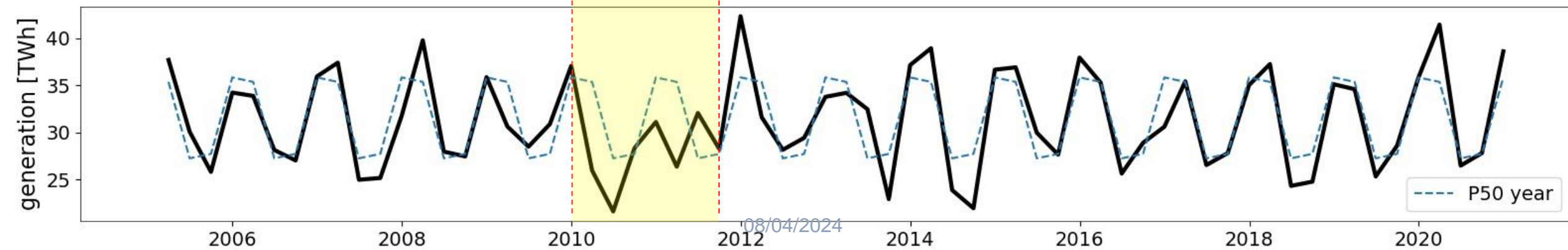
H₂ storage level



H₂ storage level



Quarterly renewable generation



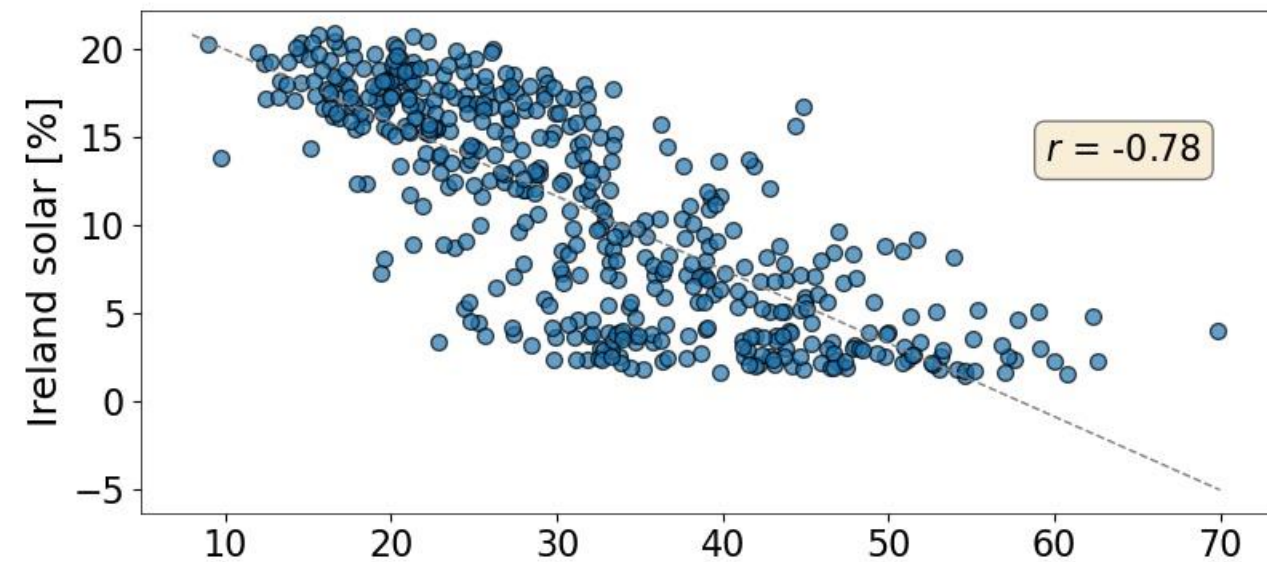
- Net-Zero world is electric – electricity demand is huge → more of 'everything' is required:
- Actual infrastructural requirements will depend on cost/feasibility trades-offs:
 - H₂ storage size and 'overbuild' of RES generation capacity;
 - Technology blend of RES generation capacity (solar PV complements wind);
 - Desired level of independence: full vs practical – Dispatchable fleet & Electrolysers vs Interconnection.
- Resilience is a multi-seasonal issue (~1.5 year wind drought) [see also “Royal Society (2023) – Large-scale electricity storage report”]
- Cost of resilience is:
 - ~5 GW of offshore wind and
 - ~4 TWh of H₂ storage.
- 5 TWh of H₂ storage is a low regret option.

Weather correlation

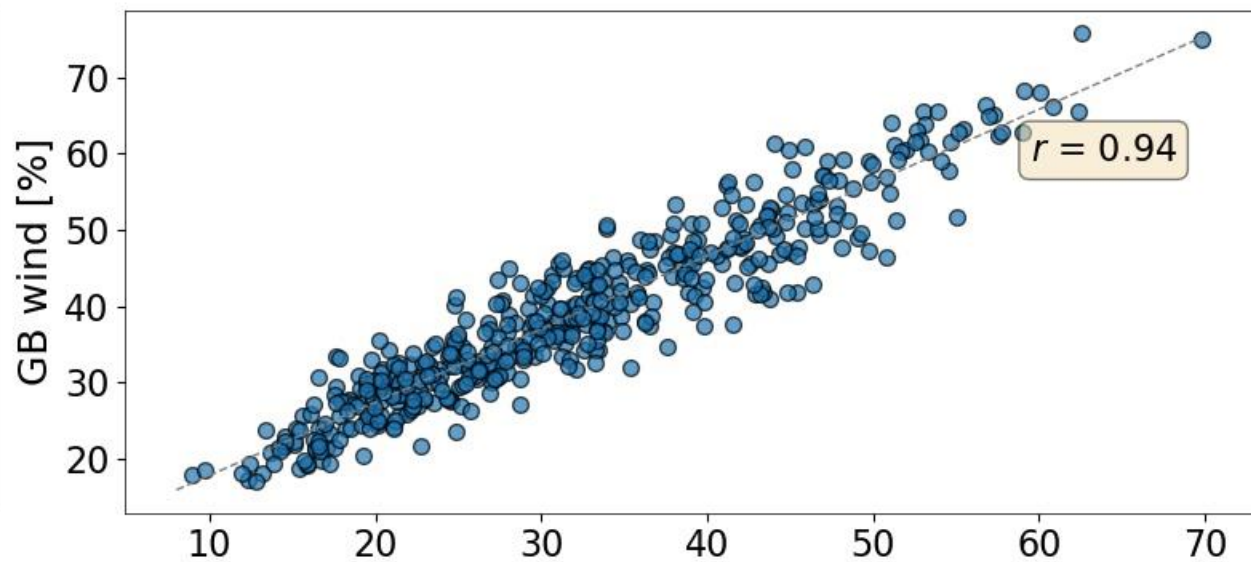
- Analyse the correlation between wind in Ireland and wind & solar in other European regions:
 - Great Britain
 - France
 - Spain

Wind in Ireland: *monthly* load factors

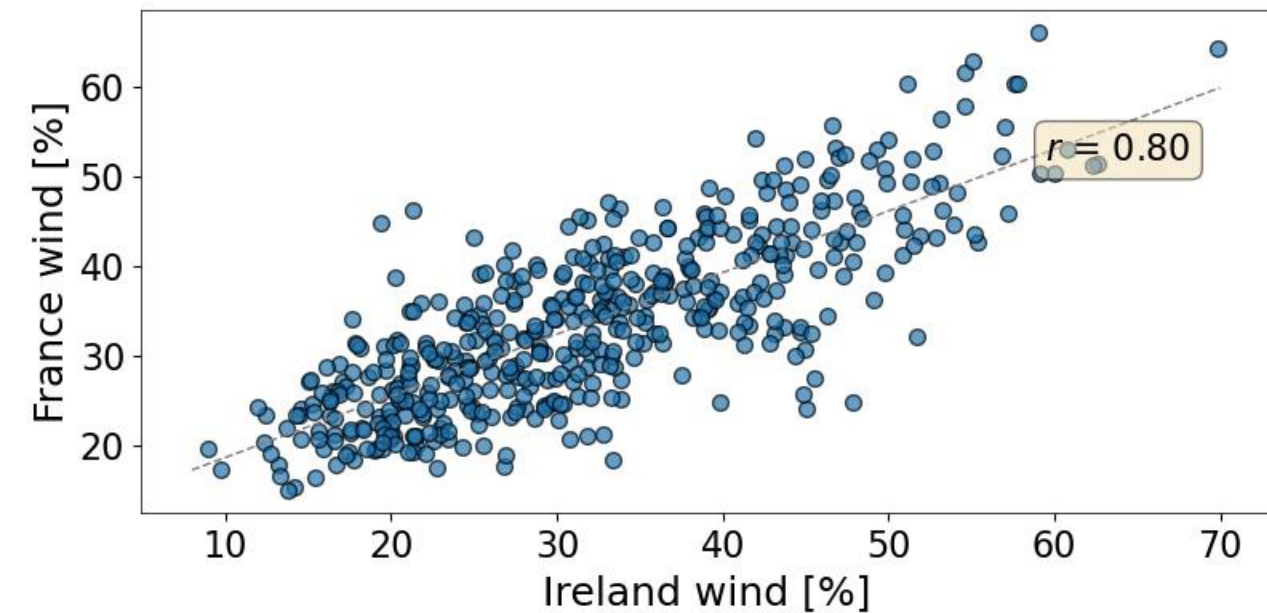
vs Ireland Solar



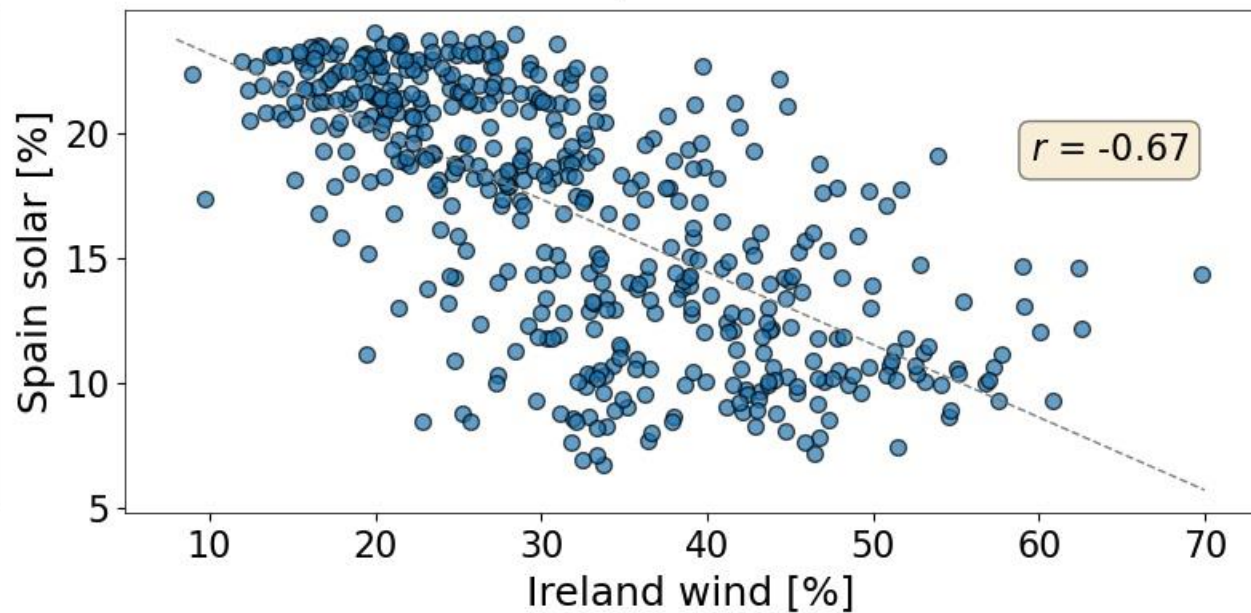
vs Great Britain wind



vs France wind

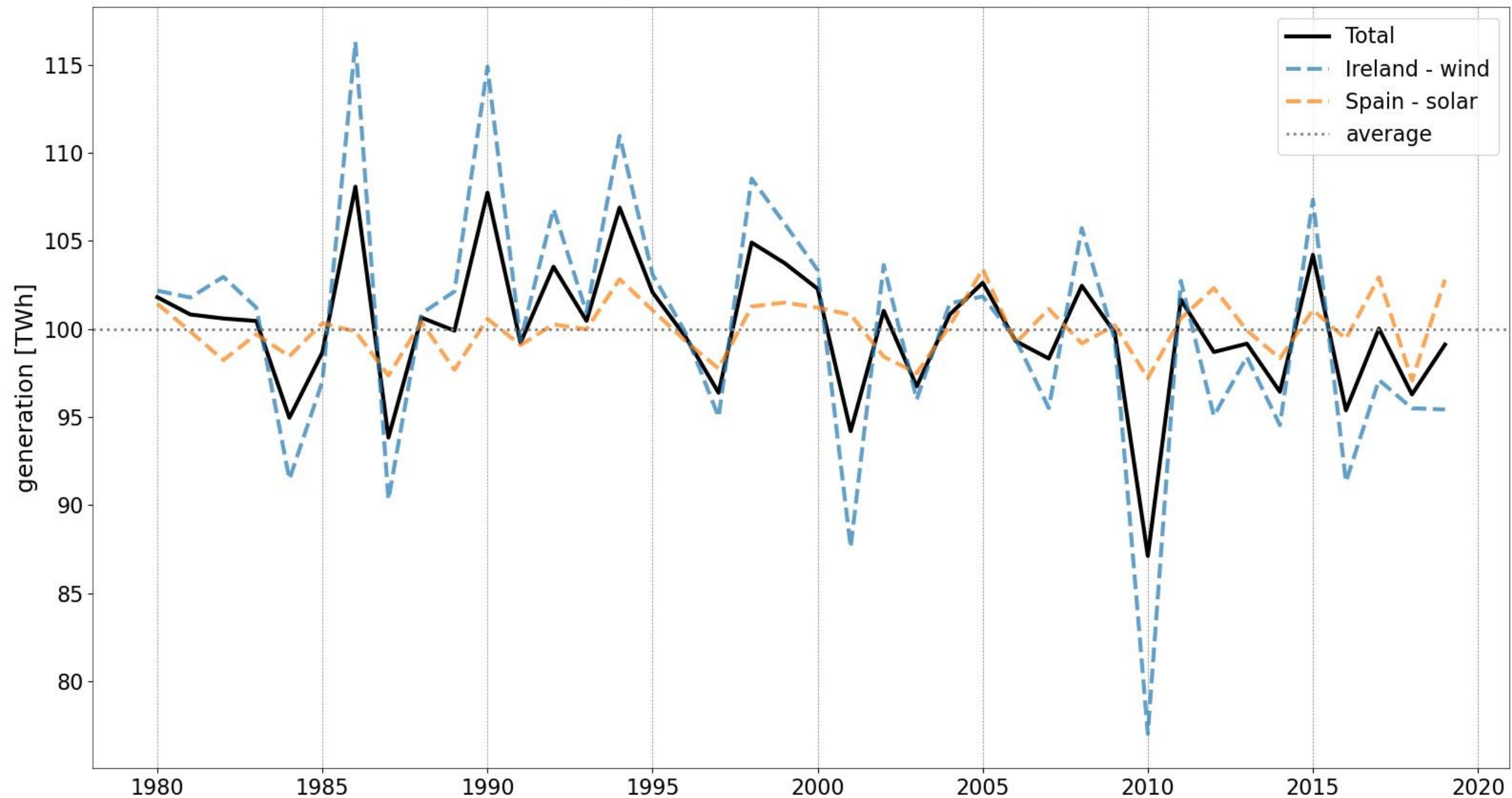


vs Spain Solar



- Assume enough capacity and interconnection to combine domestic wind generation with solar generation in Spain
- Average annual generation = 100 TWh/year

Total annual generation: Ireland wind + Spain solar



Weather correlation – Key conclusions

- While there is a strong negative correlation between wind and solar at a monthly level, the two sources *do not complement each other at an annual level*.
- Interconnection alone cannot solve the problem of surplus or shortage of renewable energy → *long-duration energy storage* is necessary.
- Importance of analysing weather-dependent generation over *multiple years*, rather than just on a single, average year.