

# Potential for System Services and expected Connection Requirements for P2H2

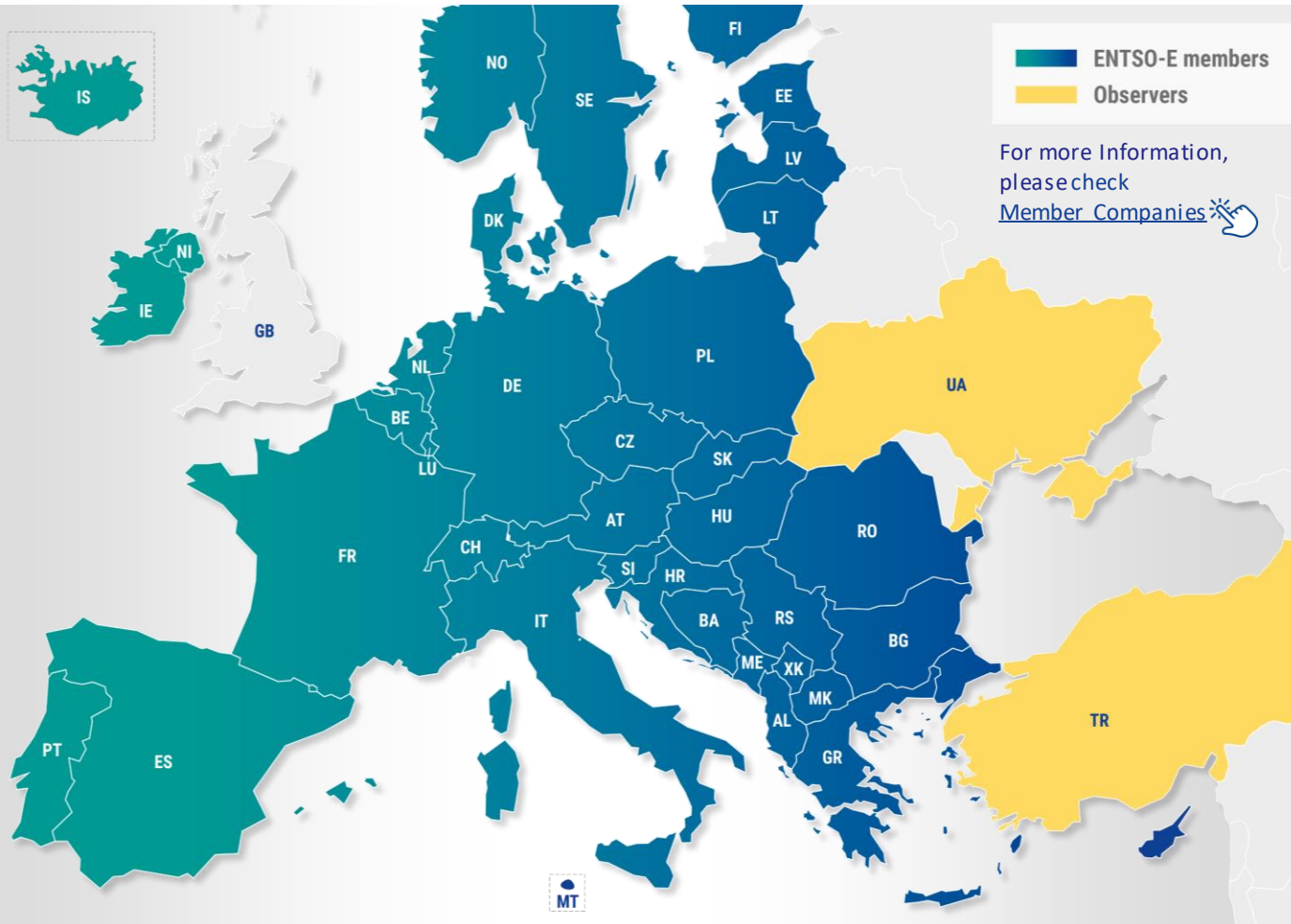
November 2023, presented by Ioannis Theologitis and Manuel Froschauer



Prepared for H2GIGA - HyLeiT Workshop: Market development of electrolysers under consideration of system services

# ENTSO-E:

## 39 TSOs operating one of the world's largest interconnected grids



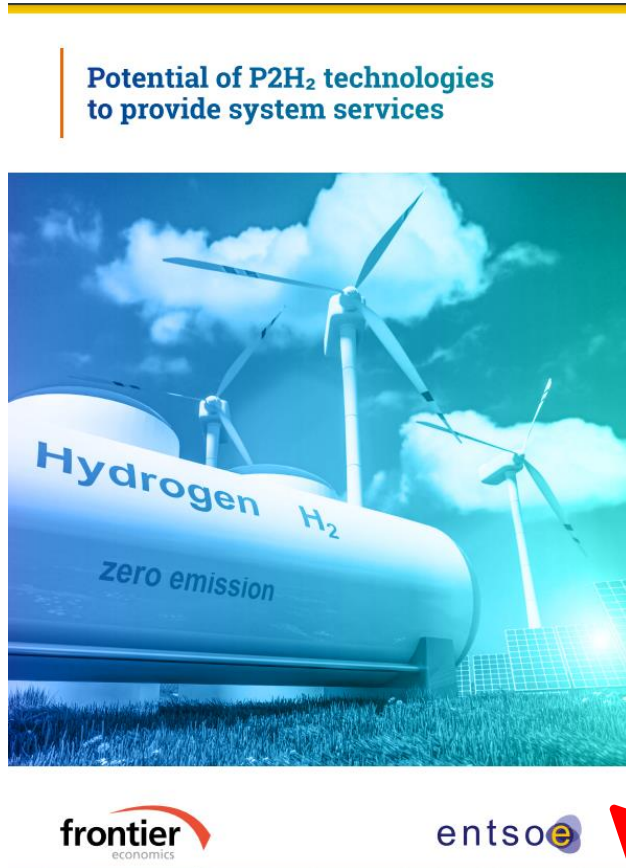
- ENTSO-E is the association for the **cooperation** of the European transmission system operators (TSOs).
- 39 member TSOs, representing 35 countries and serving about 500 million citizens, responsible for the **secure and coordinated operation** of Europe's electricity system.
- ENTSO-E is also the **common voice of TSOs in Europe**.
- ENTSO-E **serves the interests of society by optimising social welfare** in its dimensions of safety, economy, environment, and performance.

\* Figures date from 2018

# Potential for System Services

# ENTSO-E Study on potential of P2H2

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# Electrolysers capabilities of providing system services

## Technical characteristics of electrolysers technology

We analysed three different P2H2 technologies – not all are at the same level of technological maturity

### Alkaline

### PEM

### SOEC

#### Cost, lifetime and efficiency\*

- Typical capex is in the range of 700 €/kWe today and is expected to decrease slightly.
- Efficiency ranges from 63-70% and is expected to increase slightly over the next decade.

- Typical capex is c. 1,200 €/kWe today but is anticipated to fall and be broadly similar to AEL costs by 2030.
- Efficiency is in the range of 61-70% and is expected to increase slightly over the next decade.

- Typical capex is c. 3,000 €/kWe and is expected to fall by more than 40%.
- Efficiency is in the range of 74-91% and is anticipated to increase further over the next decade.

#### Plant size

- Currently, Toshiba operates the largest alkaline electrolyser of **10 MW**. Future plant capacity is expected to increase up to **200 MW**.

- Air Liquide recently inaugurated a **20 MW** PEM electrolyser. Future plant capacity is expected to increase up to **200 MW**.

- Currently, the largest SOEC electrolyser has a capacity of **225 kW**. Future plants are anticipated to reach a capacity of **100 MW**.

#### Flexibility

- The start-up time is in the range of **1 to 10 minutes**.
- Ramp-up / down response is **0.2 – 20 % / second**

- The start-up time is in the range of **1 second to 5 minutes**.
- Ramp-up / down response is **100% / second**.

- There is very limited information on SOEC electrolysers' characteristics with respect to flexibility.

Size and flexibility are the main characteristics that influence electrolysers' capability to provide system services

\*Efficiency is defined as the energy output in H2 as a percentage of energy input in electricity

## Electrolysers capabilities of providing system services

# Identification of system services and their technical requirements

We have identified a set of system services. Then, for these services, we have listed some of the key technical features.

	Full Activation Time	Minimum Bid Size	Symmetry
Frequency Containment Reserves (FCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>30 seconds</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 MW</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Yes</li></ul>
Automatic Frequency Restoration Reserves (aFRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>5 minutes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 MW</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No</li></ul>
Manual Frequency Restoration Reserves (mFRR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>12.5 minutes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 MW</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No</li></ul>
Reserve Restoration (RR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>30 minutes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 MW</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No</li></ul>
Voltage Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Few seconds to 15 minutes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>NA</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No</li></ul>
Services for Congestion Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>15 minutes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 to 10 MW</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No</li></ul>

## Electrolysers capabilities of providing system services

### In theory, electrolysers could provide most system services

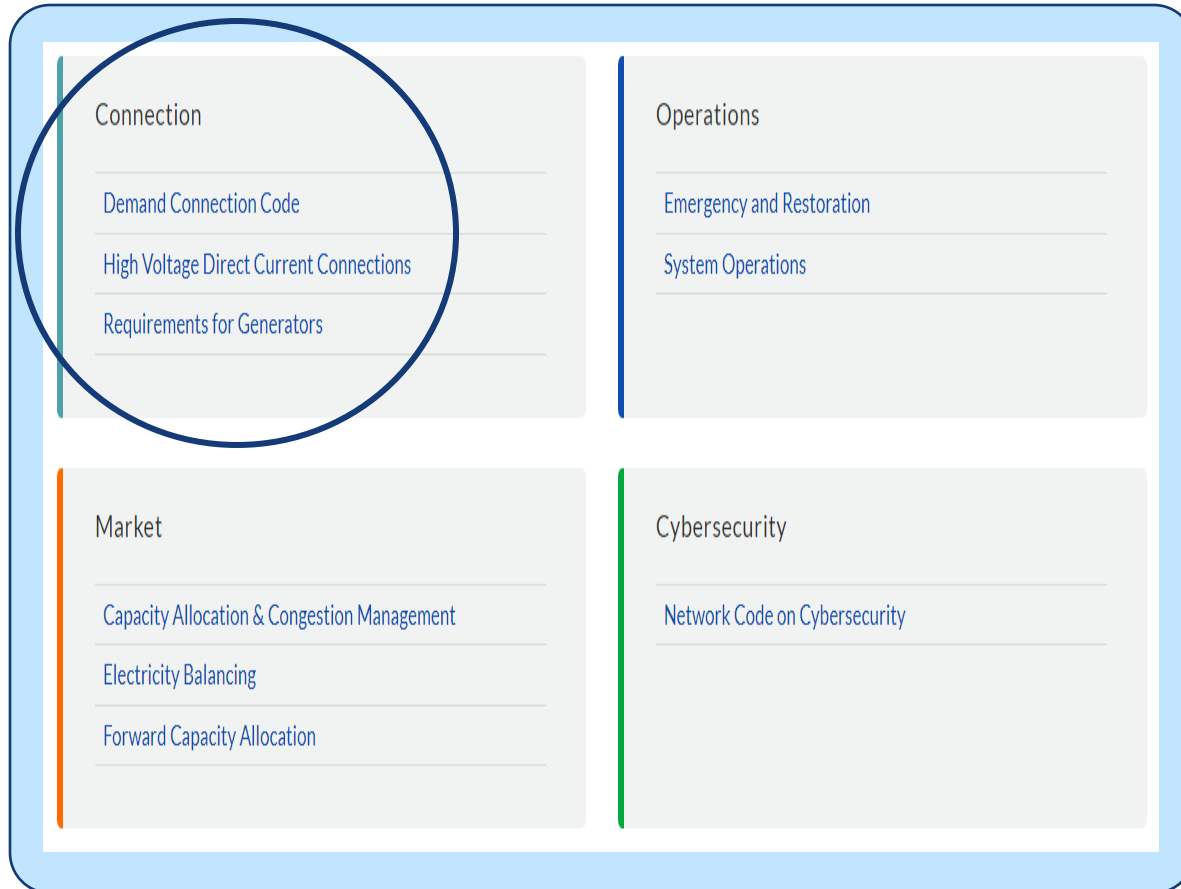
	Alkaline		PEM		SOEC	
	Today	2030	Today	2030	Today	2030
<b>FCR</b>	Yes with limits	Yes with limits	Yes with limits	Yes with limits	No	Uncertainty about flexibility
<b>aFRR</b>	Yes with limits	Yes with limits	Yes	Yes	No	Uncertainty about flexibility
<b>mFRR</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Uncertainty about flexibility
<b>RR</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Uncertainty about flexibility
<b>Voltage control</b>	Electrolysers can provide reactive power if they are equipped with self-commutated rectifiers					
<b>Congestion management</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Uncertainty about flexibility

# Expected Connection Requirements



# About Connection Network Codes

## Network Codes (NC)



### Connection NC:

CNC is the **regulatory platform** at European level which define the necessary **technical capabilities** of power generating modules, distribution systems connected to transmission systems, demand facilities, and HVDC systems during normal and disturbed system operating conditions.

- NC RfG
- NC DC
- NC HVDC

National regulation on connection codes

Detailed project specification and connection agreement is based on CNCs

# ACER-Draft

- Electromobility, heat pumps, P2G demand units are expected to be connected *en masse* in the future
- Currently, the connection rules for these units follow on the divergent national approaches
- Harmonisation at the EU level can provide for the economies of scale and the level-playing field

P2G

Power-to-Gas  
demand units

## New Article in NC DC – exhaustive requirements:

- Frequency and voltage ranges
- RoCoF withstand capability
- LFSM-UC
- FRT

Additional national requirements possible

# Threats // Mitigation Measures

**Decreasing LFDD potential due to DER**

**LFSSM-UC:** Limited frequency sensitive modes apply in underfrequency system states on demand facilities.

**System splits**

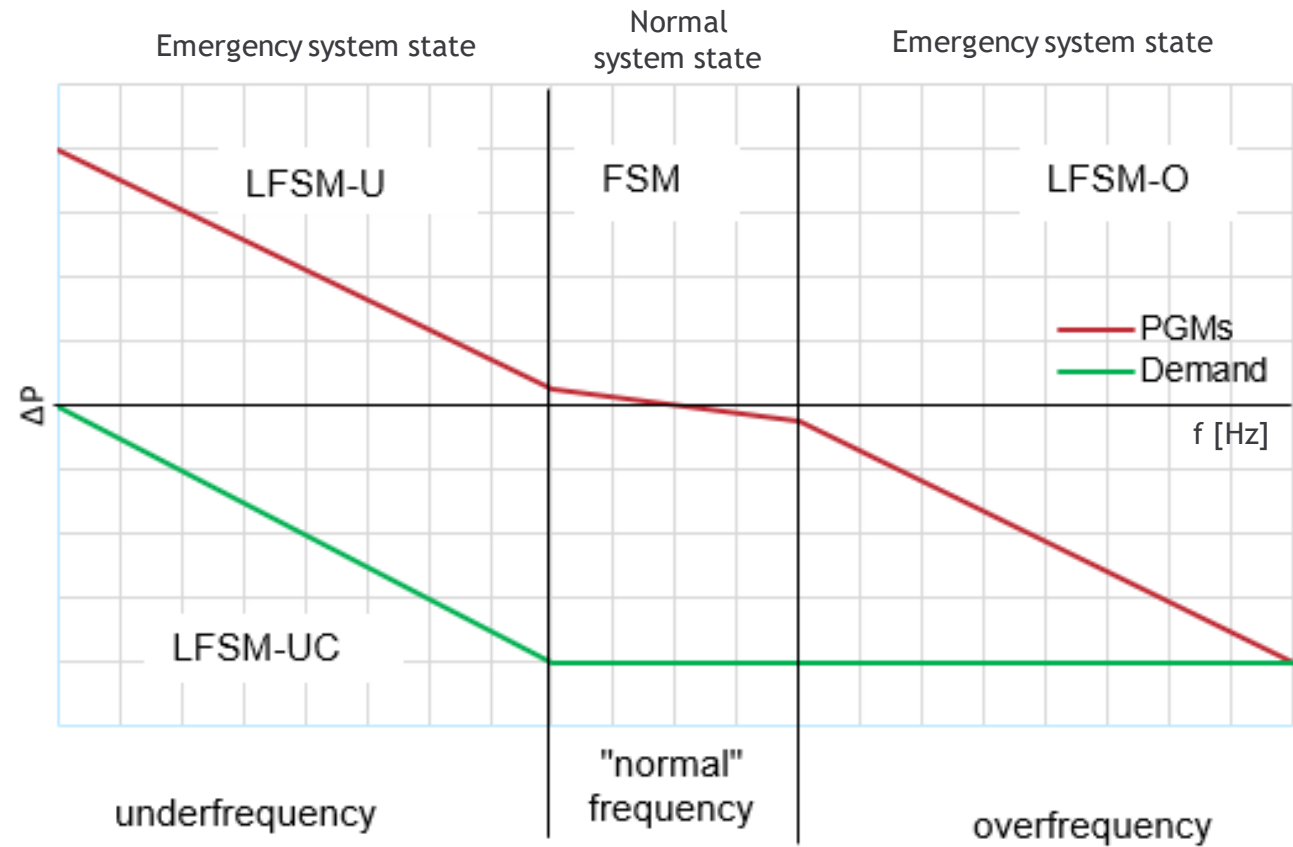
**RoCoF:** Rate-of-Change-of-Frequency withstand capability

**Mass disconnections in fault conditions**

**FRT:** Fault-Ride-Through capability

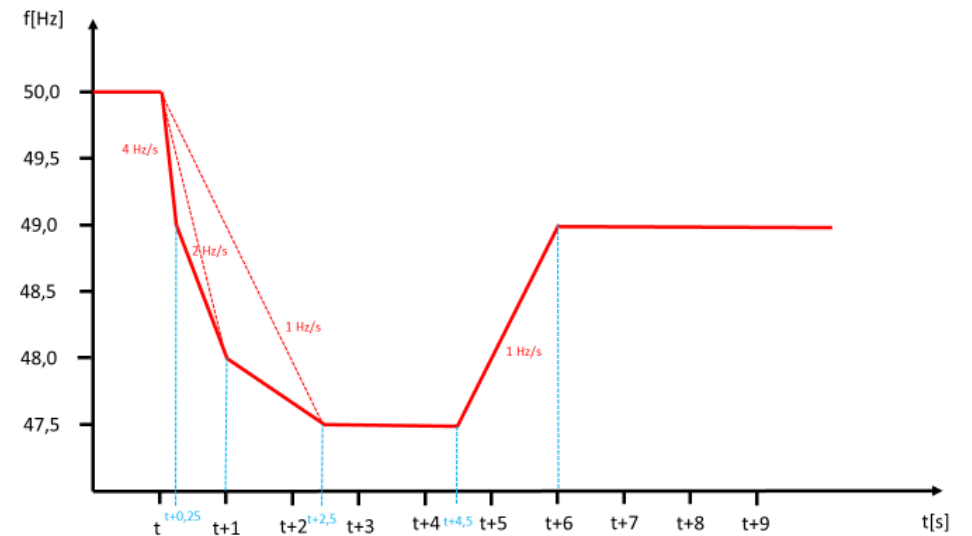
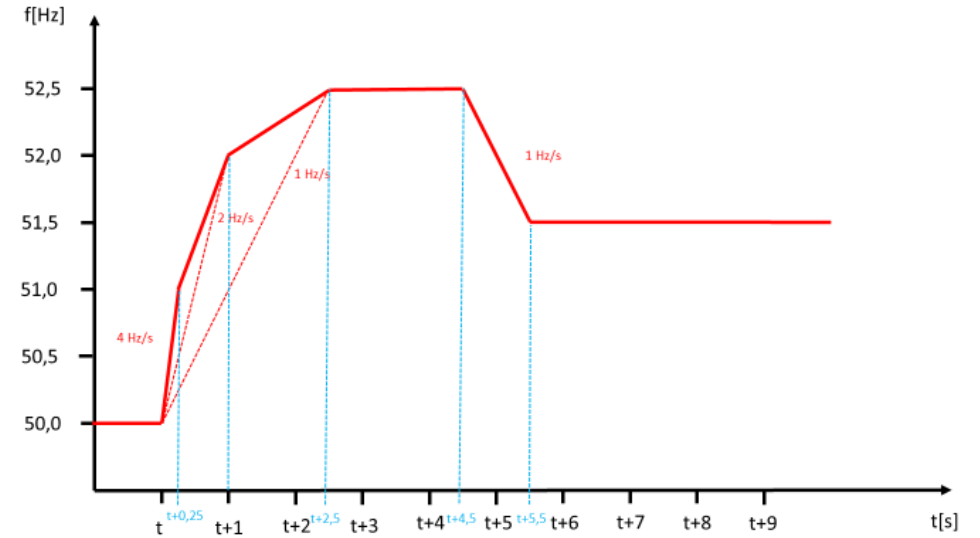
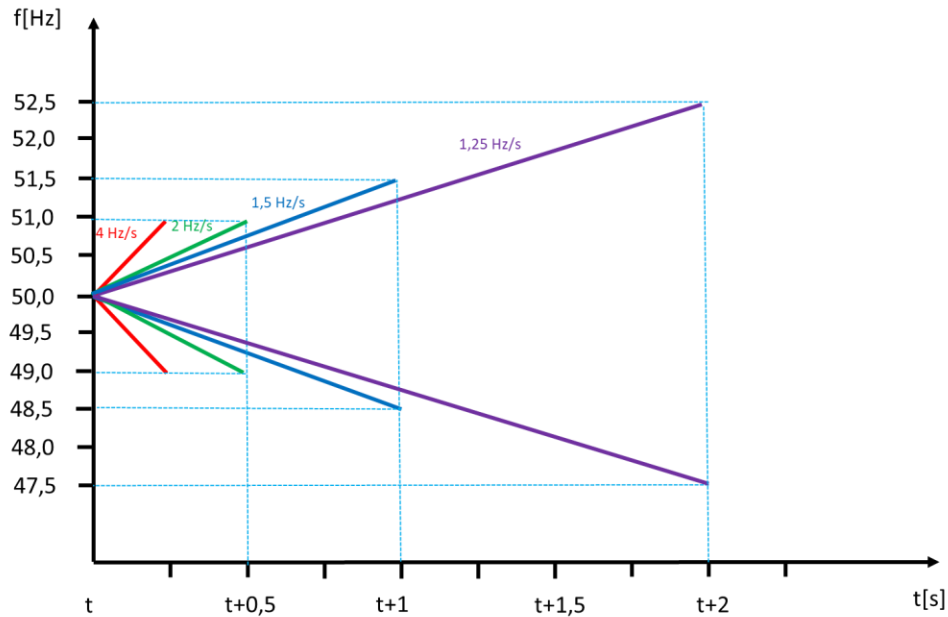
# What does LFSM-UC mean and why is needed?

- LFSM-UC means „Limited frequency sensitive mode - underfrequency in consumption“
- Regular LFSM modes are required for power-generating modules (NC RfG)
- LFSM-UC capability works in a similar way as LFSM-O/U are required for PGMs but with modification related to demand facilities
- LFSM modes are applied autonomously when the frequency exceeds set thresholds (emergency system state)



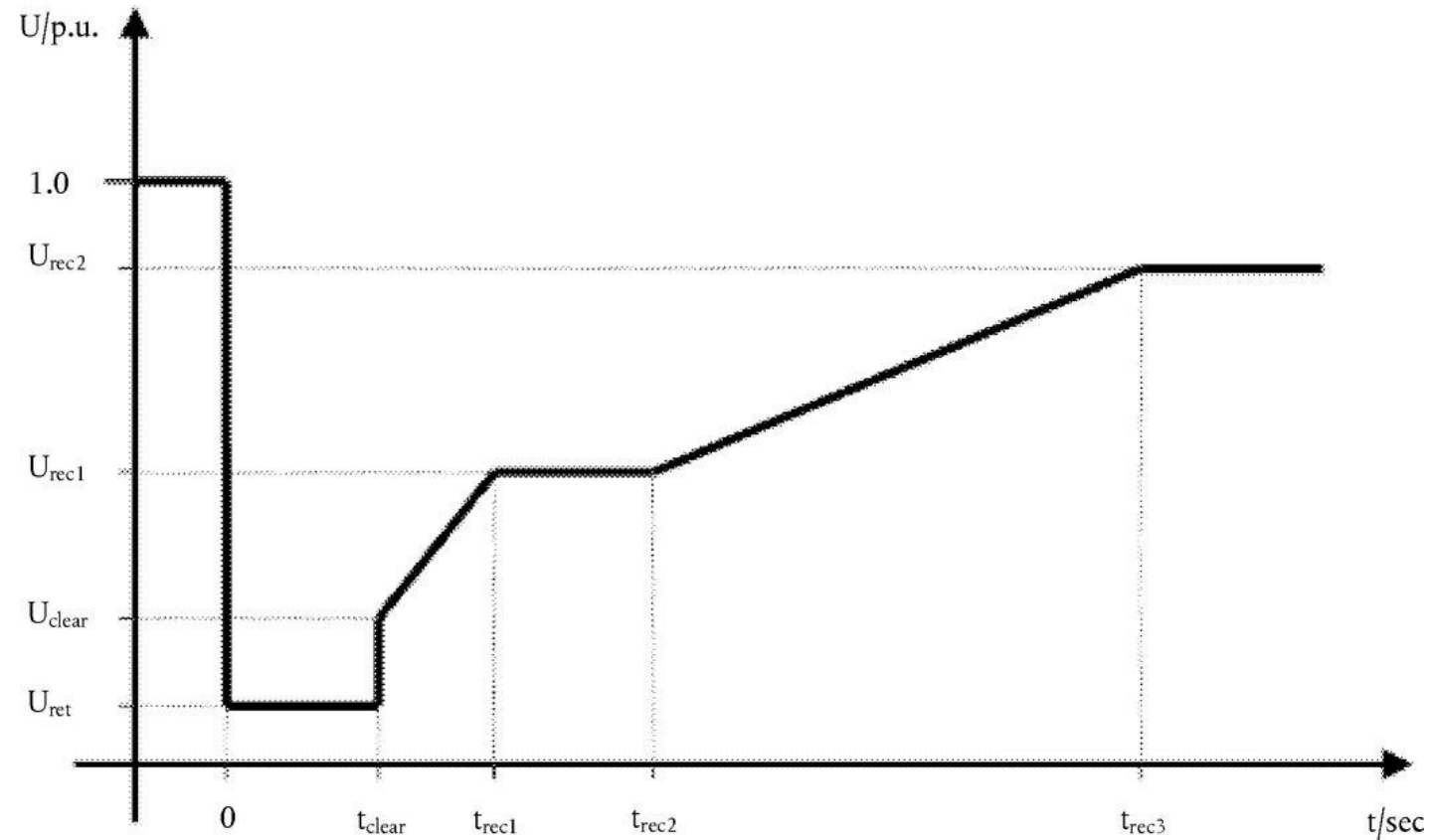
# RoCoF withstand capability for P2G

- Withstand high Rates-of-Change-of-Frequency
- The control scheme must cope with it stably



# FRT - Requirement

- P2G shall stay connected to the network and continue to operate stably after the power system has been disturbed by faults



# Thank you very much for your attention

Our values define who we are, what we stand for and how we behave.  
We all play a part in bringing them to life.



## EXCELLENCE

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We provide an environment in which people can develop to their full potential.



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We trust each other, we are transparent and we empower people.  
We respect diversity.



## INTEGRITY

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ENTSO-E



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## FUTURE THINKING

We are a learning organisation.  
We explore new paths and solutions.

**We are ENTSO-E**