

Handleiding softwareprogramma (simulator):

Mini windturbinepark simuleren i.c.m. waterstof

Handleiding: Dit is een handleiding (in het Engels) die te gebruiken is in het onderwijs als het gaat om **stelsel integratie van groene elektronen en groene waterstof**.

Ontwikkeld door: Practor Yme Dikkerboom
Practoraat Energietransitie & Smart Industry (STC)

The hydrogen ecosystem (HyEcoSys) is a simulator of a small wind park in the North Sea, combined with hydrogen as an energy carrier. This simulator is designed to give students a better understanding of the system integration of hydrogen with wind turbines, as well as the dynamics of changing energy demand and production.

The idea for this software originated out of frustration (and programming fun) in April 2023 because most teaching materials focus on the individual components of such a system. With this simulation-tool, everything fits together.

A short explanation of the hydrogen ecosystem (HyEcoSys):

- If the wind park produces more electrical energy than is demanded, the surplus energy is converted into hydrogen gas using an electrolyzer.
- This hydrogen is then compressed with a hydrogen pump and stored in a tank.
- When there is insufficient electrical energy and there is compressed hydrogen in the tank, fuel cells convert the stored hydrogen back into electrical energy to cover the deficit.
- A blackout occurs when there is no hydrogen and insufficient electrical energy produced by the wind park.

Each month, you can view the production and demand data in the table. Just click on the white months to walk through a year.

This is not a simulator with scientifically substantiated calculations. It is based on 'straight to the point' calculations, just to properly understand the system and play with the parameters.

Adjustable parameters are:

1. The number of wind turbines (10-30);
2. The power of the wind turbines (2-5 MW);
3. The demand in house equivalents (100,000-150,000);
4. The tank pressure.

The charts of monthly demand and production are based on the Dutch situation and North Sea wind profiles. I hope this simulation will give the user a better understanding of system integration with hydrogen.

Have fun and learn a lot with this software!

Yme Dikkerboom, September 2024

For more information please contact: y.dikkerboom@stc-r.nl | ydikkerboom@gmail.com

HyEcoSys V1.1

Upstream production Power/Windturbine (MW): 3.0
Number of wind turbines: 30
Capacity factor: 428
Energy: 428
Power: 1

Downstream demand

DATA OVERVIEW (MONTH / YEAR DATA):

Month	Energy +/- (MWh)	H2 (nm3)
1	8110	118883
2	7560	107844
3	7430	1090114
4	350	139382
5	100	14671
6	30	2934
7	1690	0
8	1090	159922
9	1010	148185
10	3750	843628
11	3560	872972
12	5790	990346
Year	6288329	6531881

Welcome, user!

HyEcoSys is a simulator of a small wind park in the North Sea, combined with hydrogen as an energy carrier. This simulator is designed to give students a better understanding of the system integration of hydrogen with wind turbines, as well as the dynamics of changing energy demand and production. The idea for this software originated from frustration (and programming fun) in April 2023 because most teaching materials focus on the individual components of such a system. With this tool, everything fits together.

A short explanation of the hydrogen ecosystem (HyEcoSys):
If the wind park produces more electrical energy than is demanded, the surplus energy is converted into hydrogen gas using an electrolyzer. This hydrogen is then compressed with a hydrogen pump and stored in a tank. When there is insufficient electrical energy and there is compressed hydrogen in the tank, fuel cells convert the stored hydrogen back into electrical energy to cover the deficit. A blackout occurs when there is no hydrogen and insufficient electrical energy produced by the wind park. Each month, you can view the production and demand data in the table. Just click on the white months to walk through a year. This is not a simulator with scientifically substantiated calculations. It is based on 'straight to the point' calculations, just to properly understand the system and play with the parameters.

Adjustable parameters are:

1. The number of wind turbines (10-30);
2. The power of the wind turbines (2-5 MW);
3. The demand in house equivalents (100,000-150,000);
4. The tank pressure.

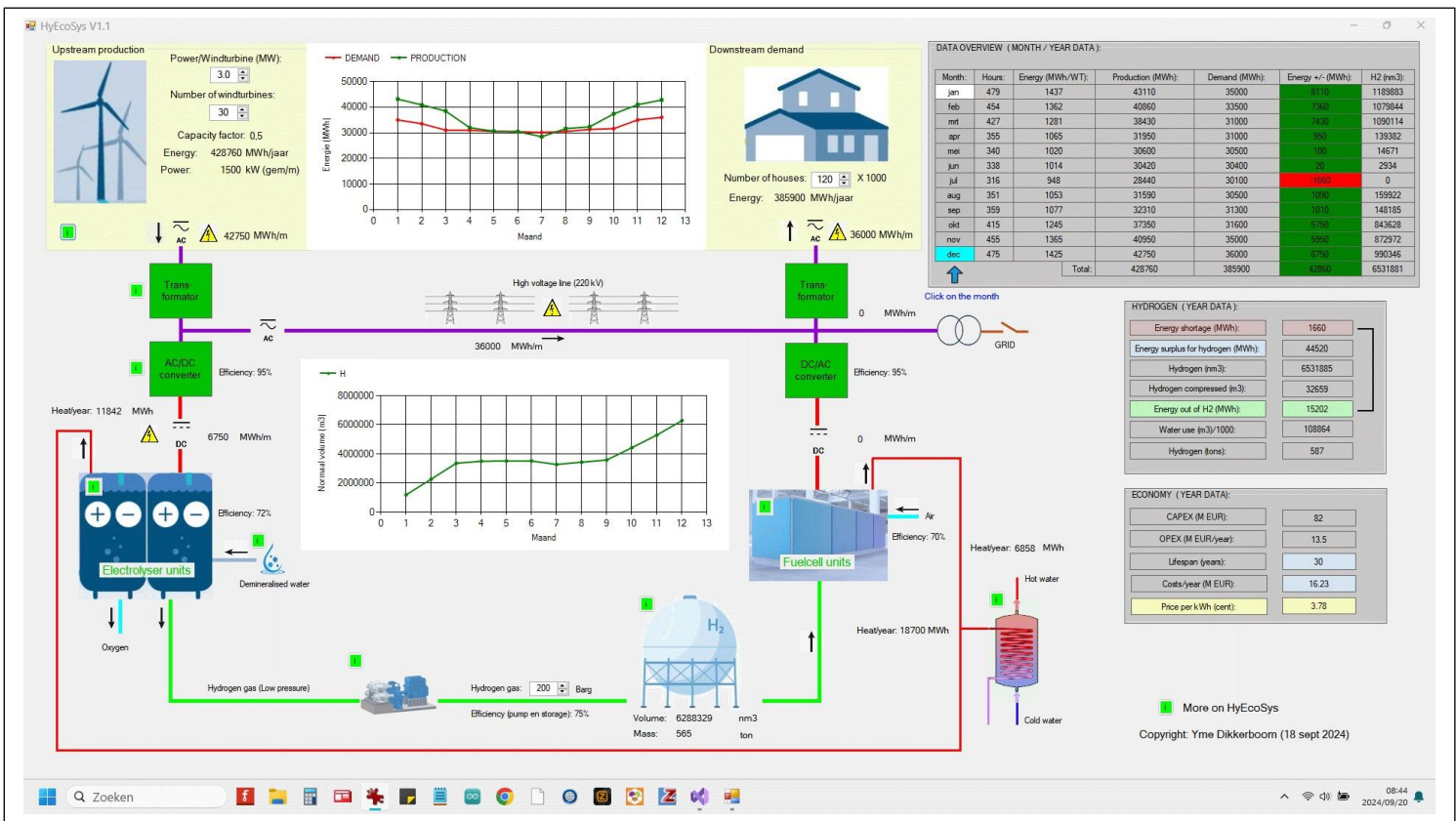
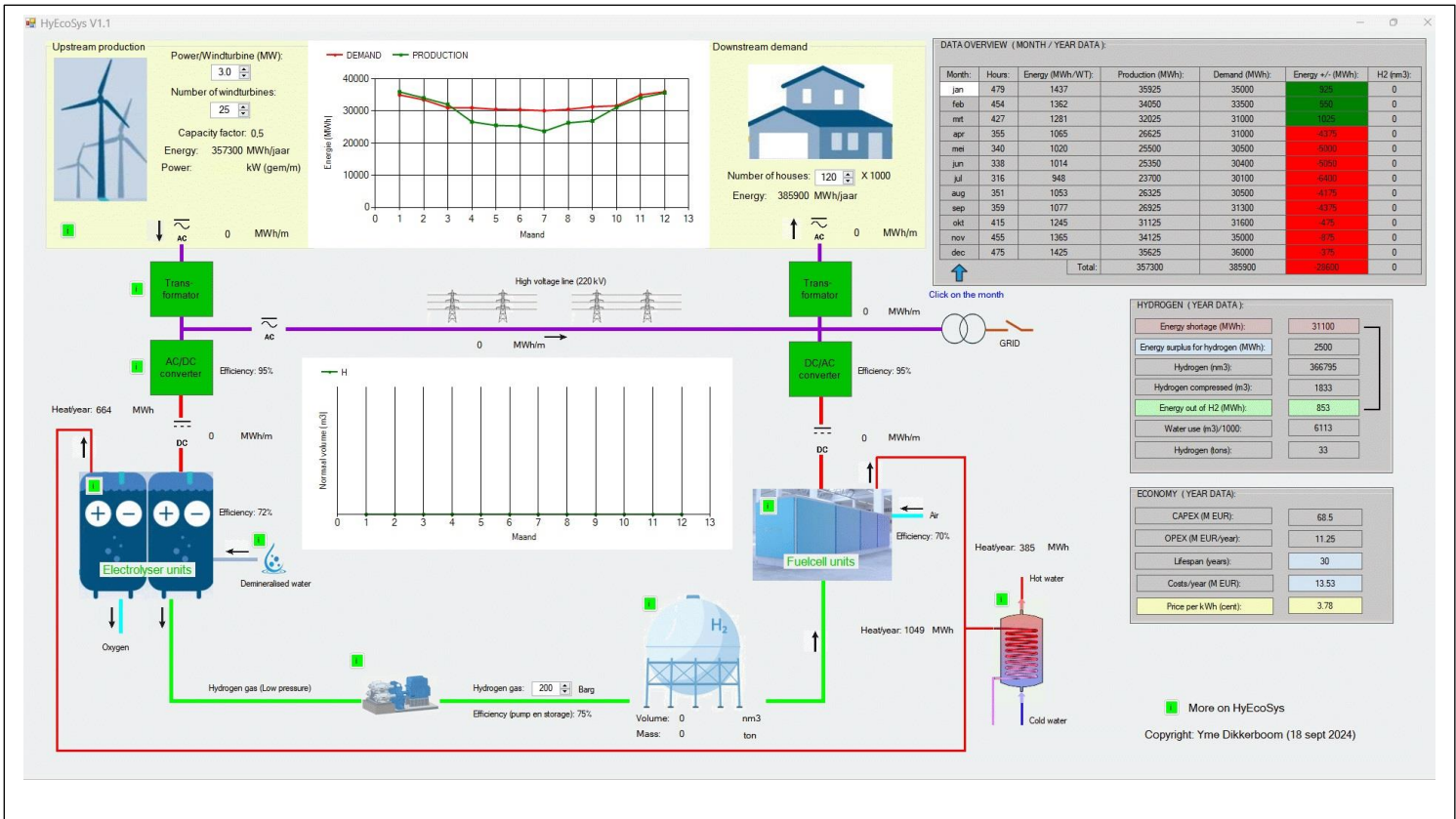
The charts of monthly demand and production are based on the Dutch situation and North Sea wind profiles. I hope this simulation will give the user a better understanding of system integration with hydrogen.
Have fun and learn a lot with this software!

Yme Dikkerboom September 2024

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but without any warranty!

Volume: 6288329 nm3
Mass: 565 ton

Copyright: Yme Dikkerboom (18 sept 2024)



HyEcoSys V1.1

Upstream production: Windpark op de Noordzee

Downstream demand

DATA OVERVIEW (MONTH / YEAR DATA):

Production (MWh)	Demand (MWh)	Energy +/- (MWh)	H2 (m ³)
43110	35000	8110	1189883
40860	33500	7360	1079844
38430	31000	7430	1090114
31950	31000	950	133382
30600	30500	100	14671
30420	30400	20	2934
28440	30100	-1660	0
31590	30500	1090	159922
32310	31300	1010	148185
37350	31600	5750	843628
40950	35000	5950	872972
42750	36000	6750	990346
428760	385900	42860	6531881

Wind speed index

Power (W)

windspeed (m/s)

HYDROGEN (YEAR DATA):

Energy shortage (MWh):	1660
Energy surplus for hydrogen (MWh):	44520
Hydrogen (m ³):	6531885
Hydrogen compressed (m ³):	32659
Energy out of H2 (MWh):	15202
Water use (m ³)/1000:	108864
Hydrogen (tons):	587

ECONOMY (YEAR DATA):

CAPEX (M EUR):	82
OPEX (M EUR/year):	13.5
Lifespan (years):	30
Costs/year (M EUR):	16.23
Price per kWh (cent):	3.78

More on HyEcoSys
Copyright: Yme Dikkerboom (18 sept 2024)

An offshore wind farm consists of a large number of wind turbines, which are spaced five times the diameter of the blades apart to prevent mutual interference. The wind turbines are mounted on pilings that are drilled into the seabed. The wind force at sea is stronger than on land, and there is more space. However, maintenance is much more expensive. You have to go out to sea by boat to inspect each individual wind turbine. In the simulation, you can adjust the power of a wind turbine between 2 and 5 MW. The simulation uses a wind profile from the North Sea (<https://globalwindatlas.info/en/>). For the current yield of renewable energy in the Netherlands, see: www.ned.nl

Data:

- Height of wind turbine to pivot point: 100 m
- Diameter of blades: 120 m
- Distance between turbines: (5 x 120) = 600 m

At the top right, you will find the graphs of the:

- Wind index (number of wind hours per month);
- Dominant wind direction;
- Power curve of a 3.5 MW wind turbine.

Picture: <https://ei-spark.tbi.gov/>

Mass: 565 ton

HyEcoSys V1.1

Upstream production: Het hoogspanningsnetwerk en transformatoren

Downstream demand

DATA OVERVIEW (MONTH / YEAR DATA):

Production (MWh)	Demand (MWh)	Energy +/- (MWh)	H2 (m ³)
43110	35000	8110	1189883
40860	33500	7360	1079844
38430	31000	7430	1090114
31950	31000	950	133382
30600	30500	100	14671
30420	30400	20	2934
28440	30100	-1660	0
31590	30500	1090	159922
32310	31300	1010	148185
37350	31600	5750	843628
40950	35000	5950	872972
42750	36000	6750	990346
428760	385900	42860	6531881

66 kV: Orange
220 kV: Light green

HYDROGEN (YEAR DATA):

Energy shortage (MWh):	1660
Energy surplus for hydrogen (MWh):	44520
Hydrogen (m ³):	6531885
Hydrogen compressed (m ³):	32659
Energy out of H2 (MWh):	15202
Water use (m ³)/1000:	108864
Hydrogen (tons):	587

ECONOMY (YEAR DATA):

CAPEX (M EUR):	82
OPEX (M EUR/year):	13.5
Lifespan (years):	30
Costs/year (M EUR):	16.23
Price per kWh (cent):	3.78

More on HyEcoSys
Copyright: Yme Dikkerboom (18 sept 2024)

On the left, you can see the network of high-voltage cables from a wind farm. The wind turbines generate 66 kV (66,000 V) alternating current (AC), which is transformed to 220 kV high voltage. The higher the voltage, the lower the losses. This transformation takes place in so-called high-voltage transformers.

In the middle, you can see such a high-voltage transformer.

On the far right, you can see that the transformer contains coils where the alternating current (AC) flows. AC stands for alternating current. Eventually, the 220 kV AC reaches the shore and is transformed back to a lower voltage, which is then distributed further via high-voltage pylons.

66 kV: Orange
220 kV: Light green

Hydrogen gas (Low pressure)

Hydrogen gas: 200 | Barg

Efficiency (pump en storage): 75%

Volume: 6288329 m³

Mass: 565 ton

Heatyear: 18700 MWh

Cold water