

WASSERSTOFF: ACHILLESFERSE WIRTSCHAFTLICHKEIT

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Wien, 19. März 2019

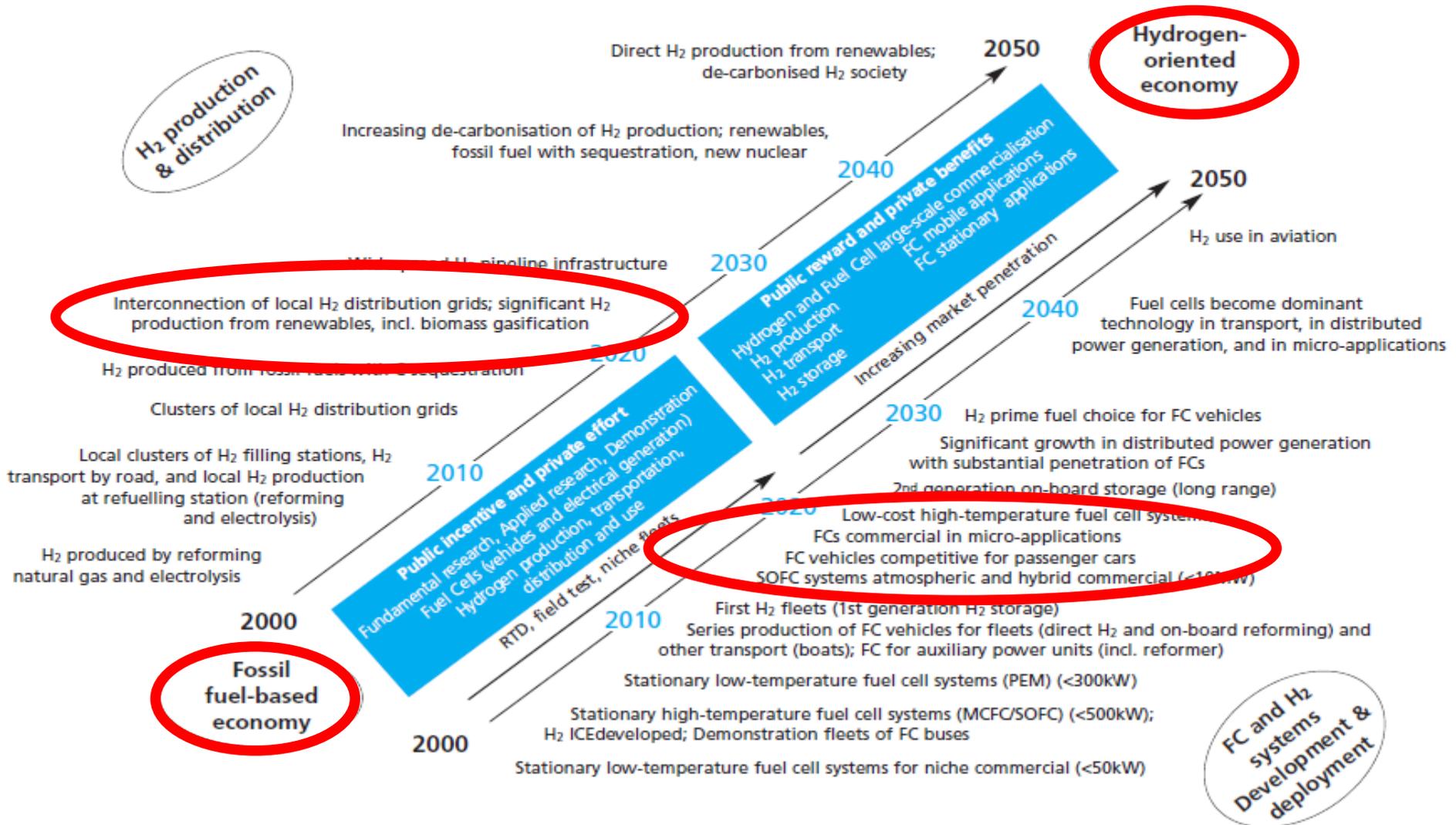
- 1. Einleitung: Motivation**
- 2. Integration großer Mengen variabler EE**
- 3. Wirtschaftlichkeit und Speicherkosten**
- 4. Optimale Vollaststunden**
- 5. Langfristige Szenarien**
- 6. Schlußfolgerungen**

➤ H2 als sauberer Energieträger: Jules Verne

The vision of the hydrogen economy is very old. Still, in 1874 Jules Verne in his work “The Mysterious Island” said:

“I believe that water will one day be employed as fuel, that hydrogen and oxygen which constitute it, used singly or together, will furnish an inexhaustible source of heat and light, of an intensity of which coal is not capable.”

A challenging European hydrogen vision

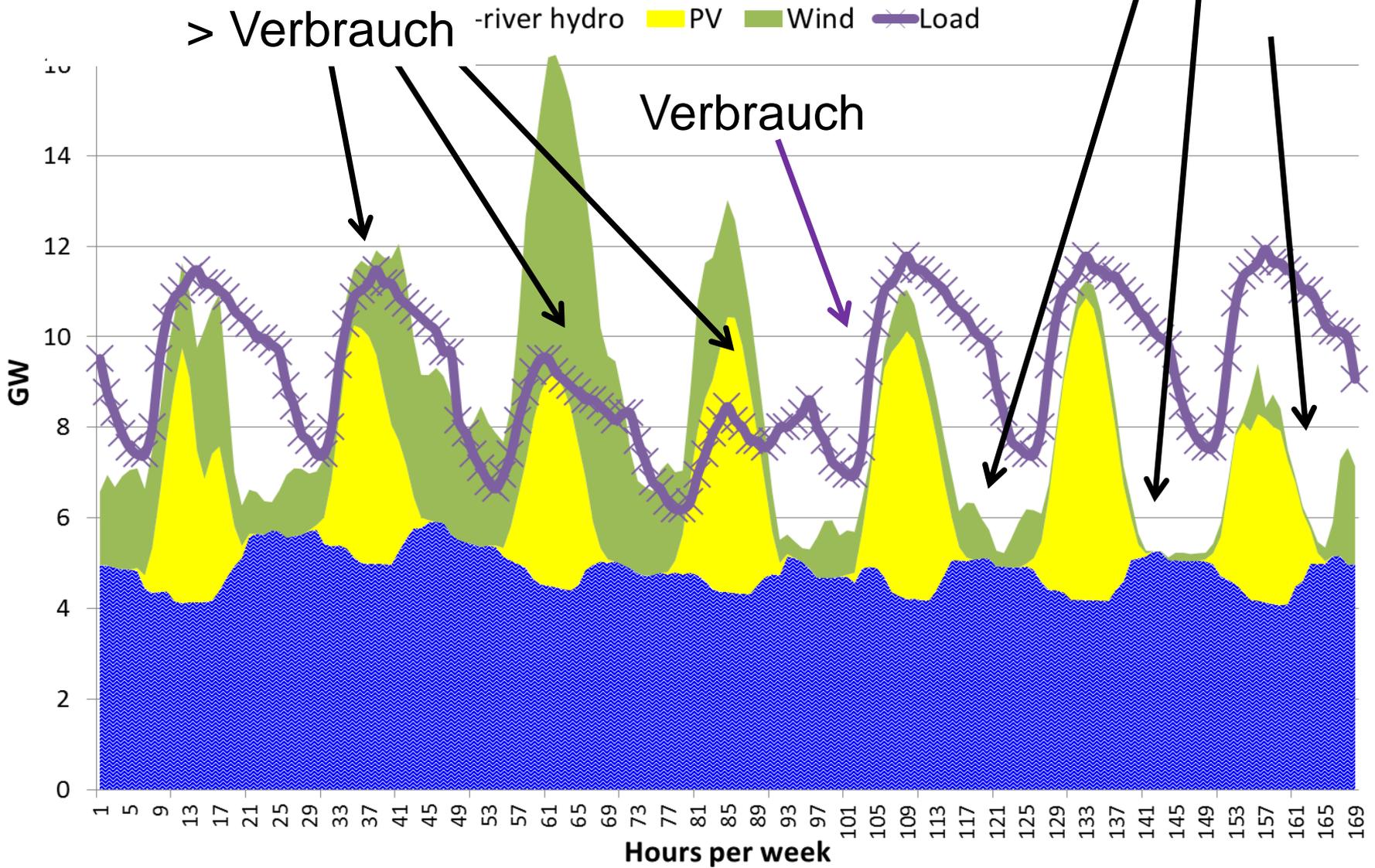


2. Integration großer Mengen variabler EE

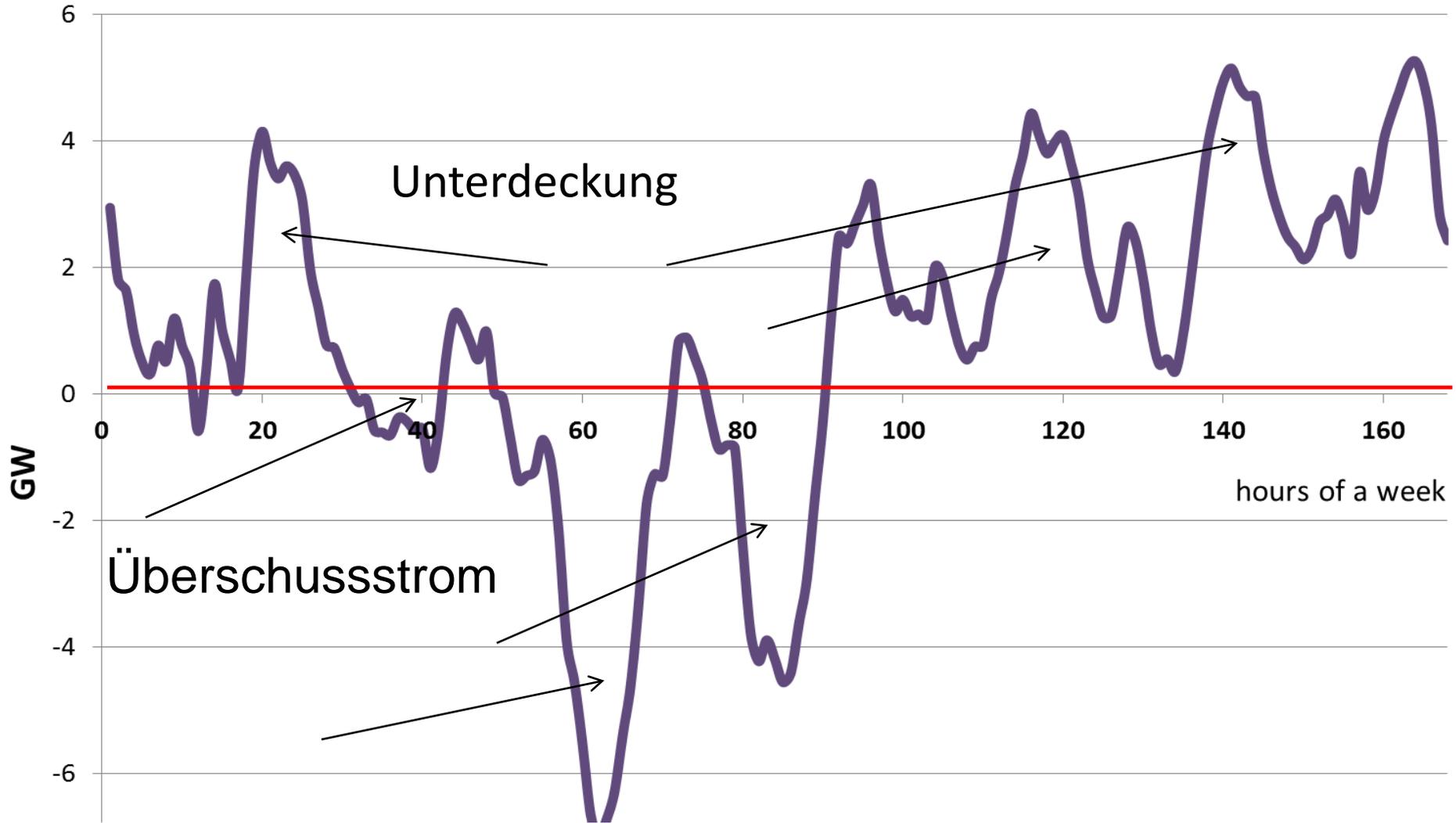
EET-Erzeugung

< Verbrauch

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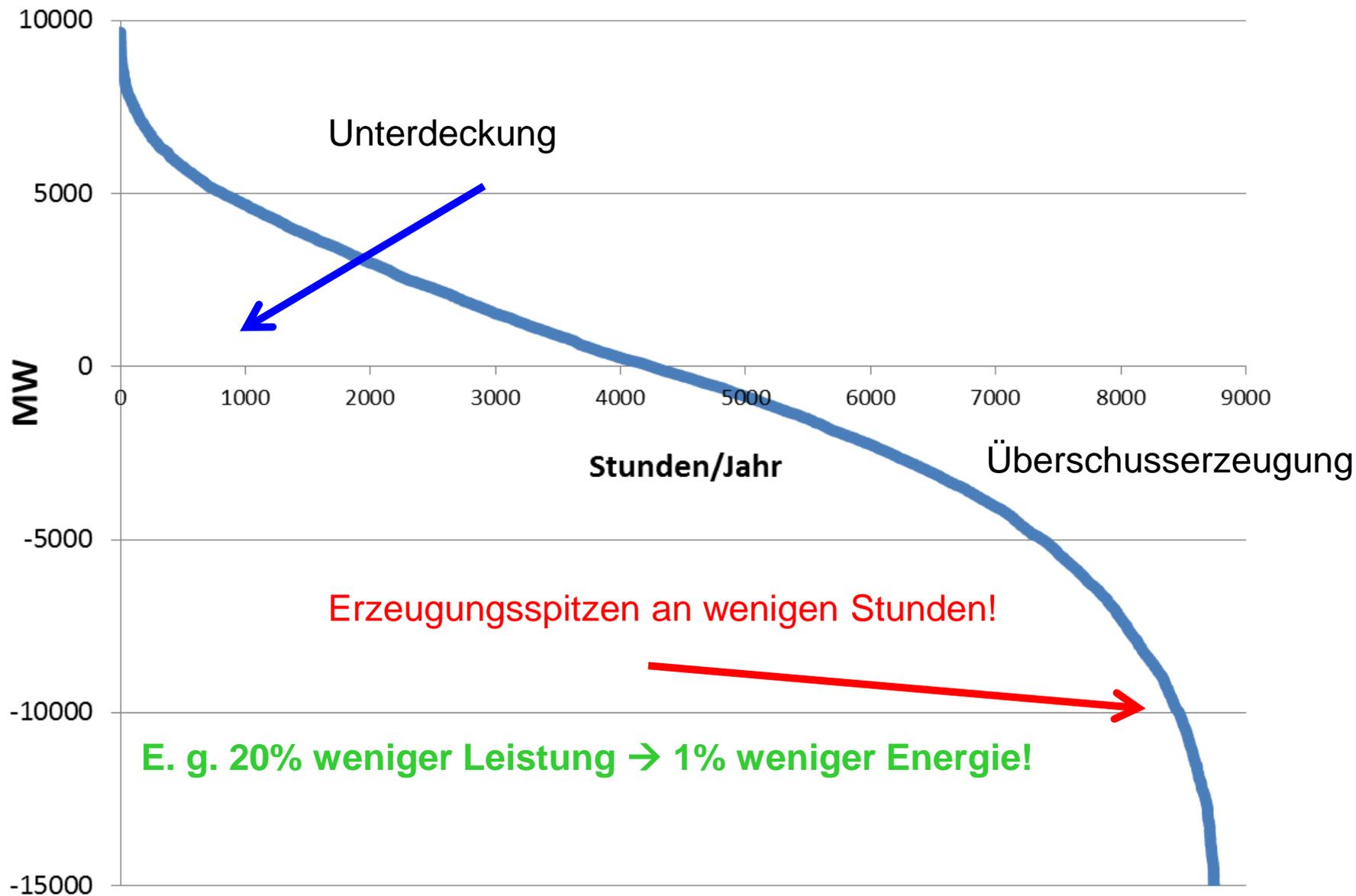


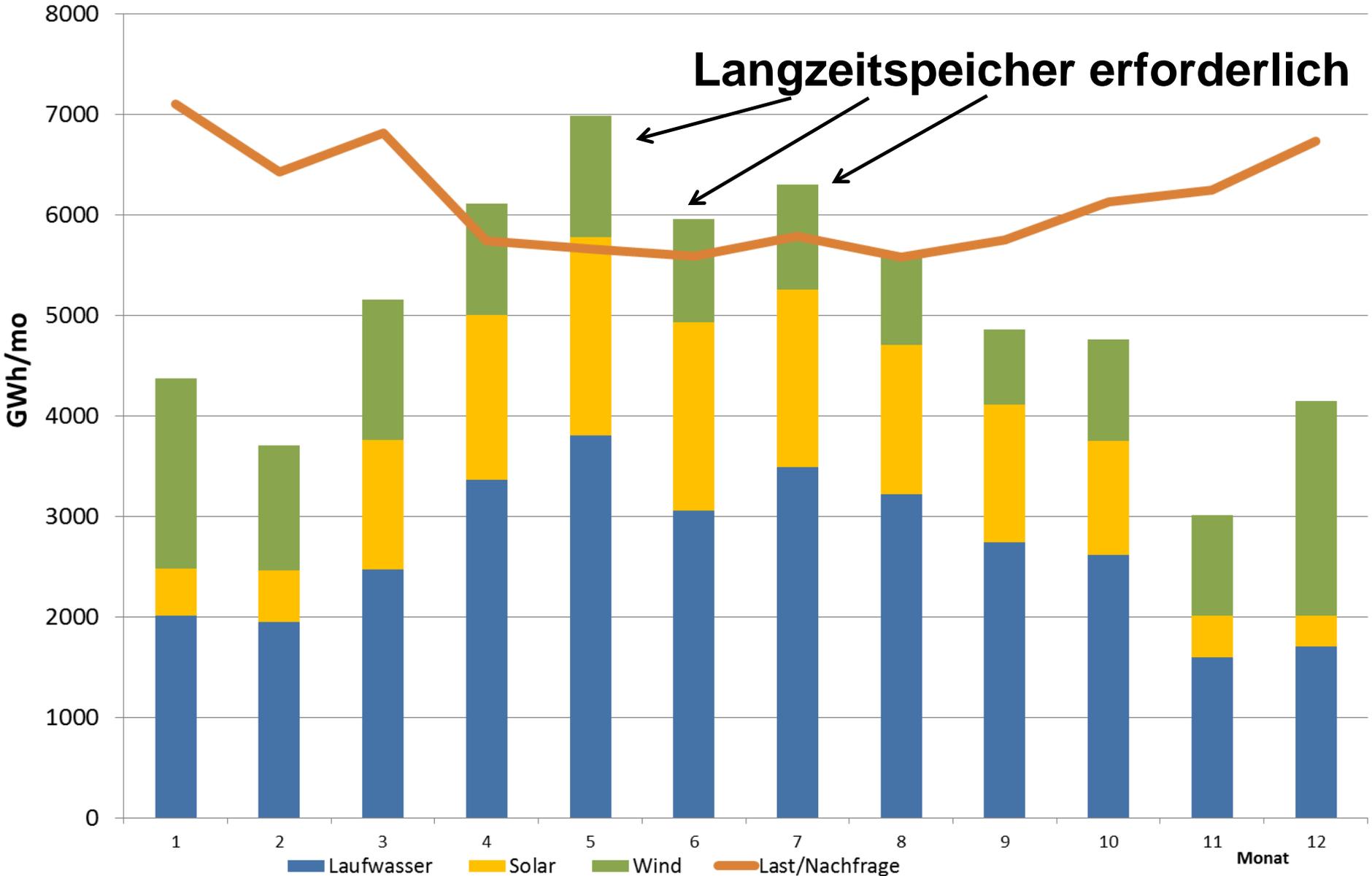
Residuallast



Residuallast = Last – nichtflexible Erzeugung

Geordnete Residuallast: *Storing every peak?*





$$C = \frac{IK \cdot \alpha + C_{BW} + C_E}{T \cdot \eta_{SP}} \quad \left[\frac{\text{cent}}{\text{kWh}} \right]$$

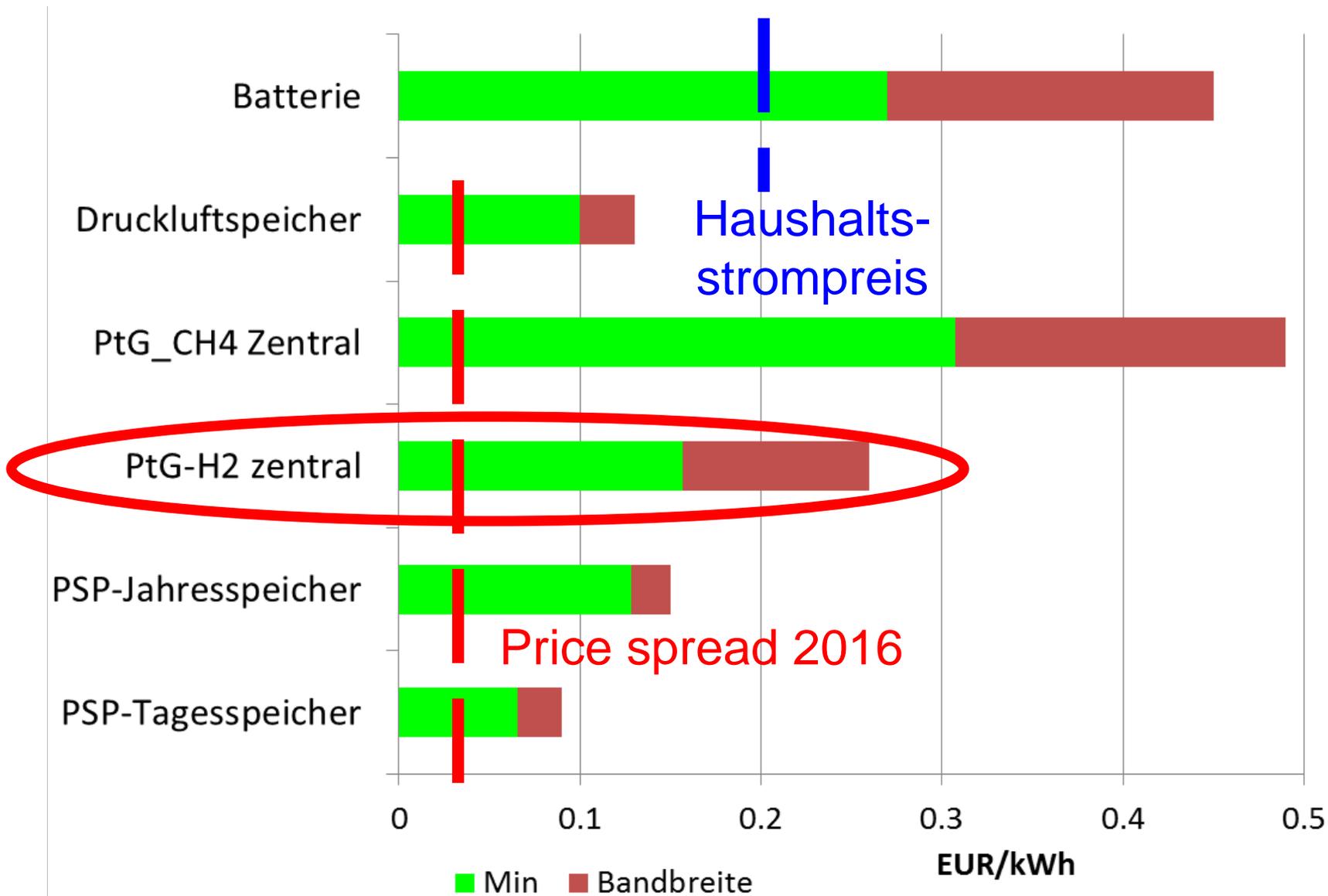
Mit:

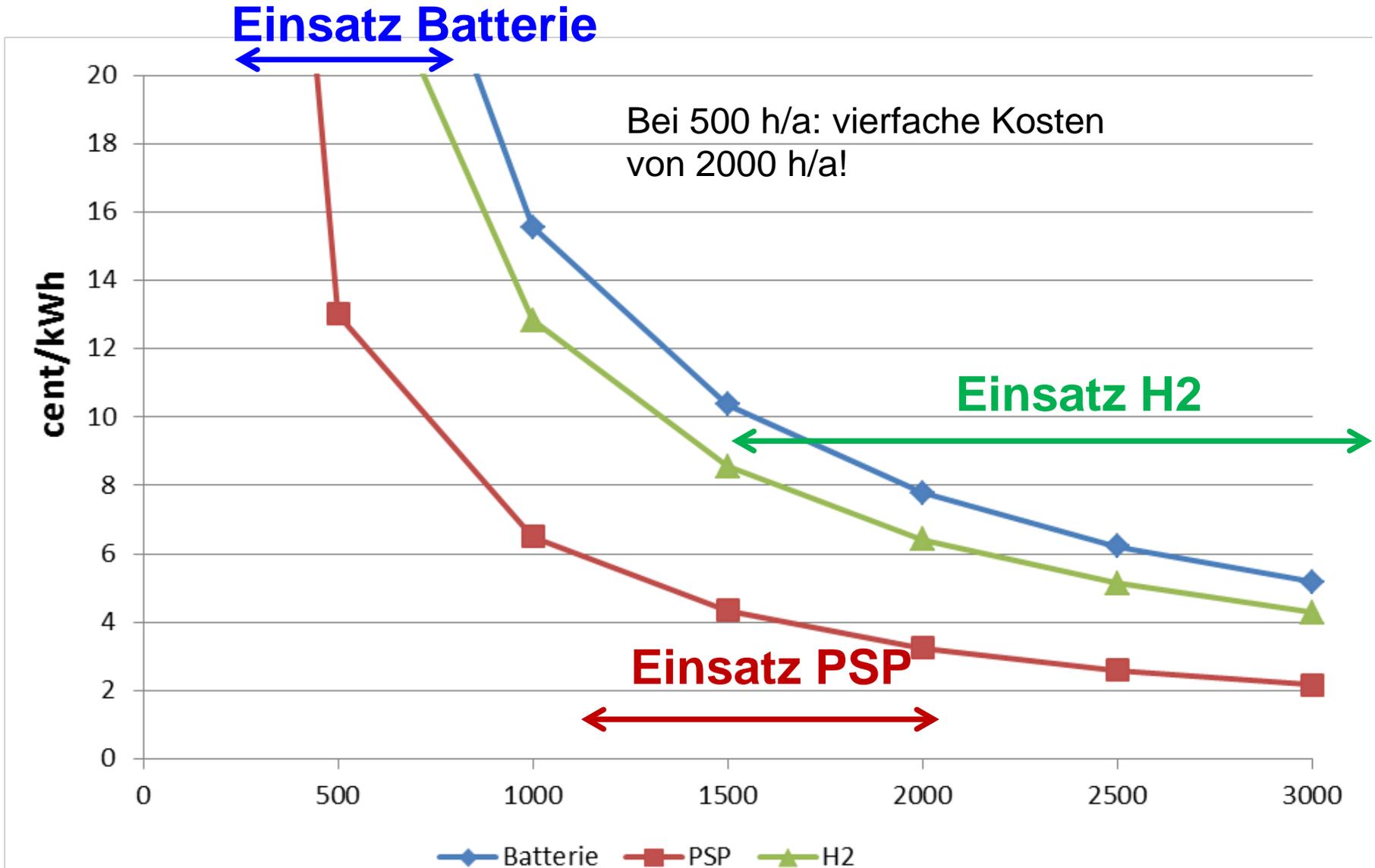
- C ... Speicherkosten gesamt (cent per kWh)
- C_E ... Fixe Kosten (cent per kWh)
- C_{BW} ... Betriebs- und Wartungskosten (cent per kWh)
- IK ... Investitionskosten (EUR/kW)
- α ... Annuitätenfaktor
- T ... Volllaststunden (Stunden pro Jahr)
- η_{SP} ... Wirkungsgrad des Speichers

Schlüsselfaktoren:

➤ **T (Volllaststunden)!**

➤ **C_E (Strompreis)**





„Sag, wie hältst Du's mit ...“

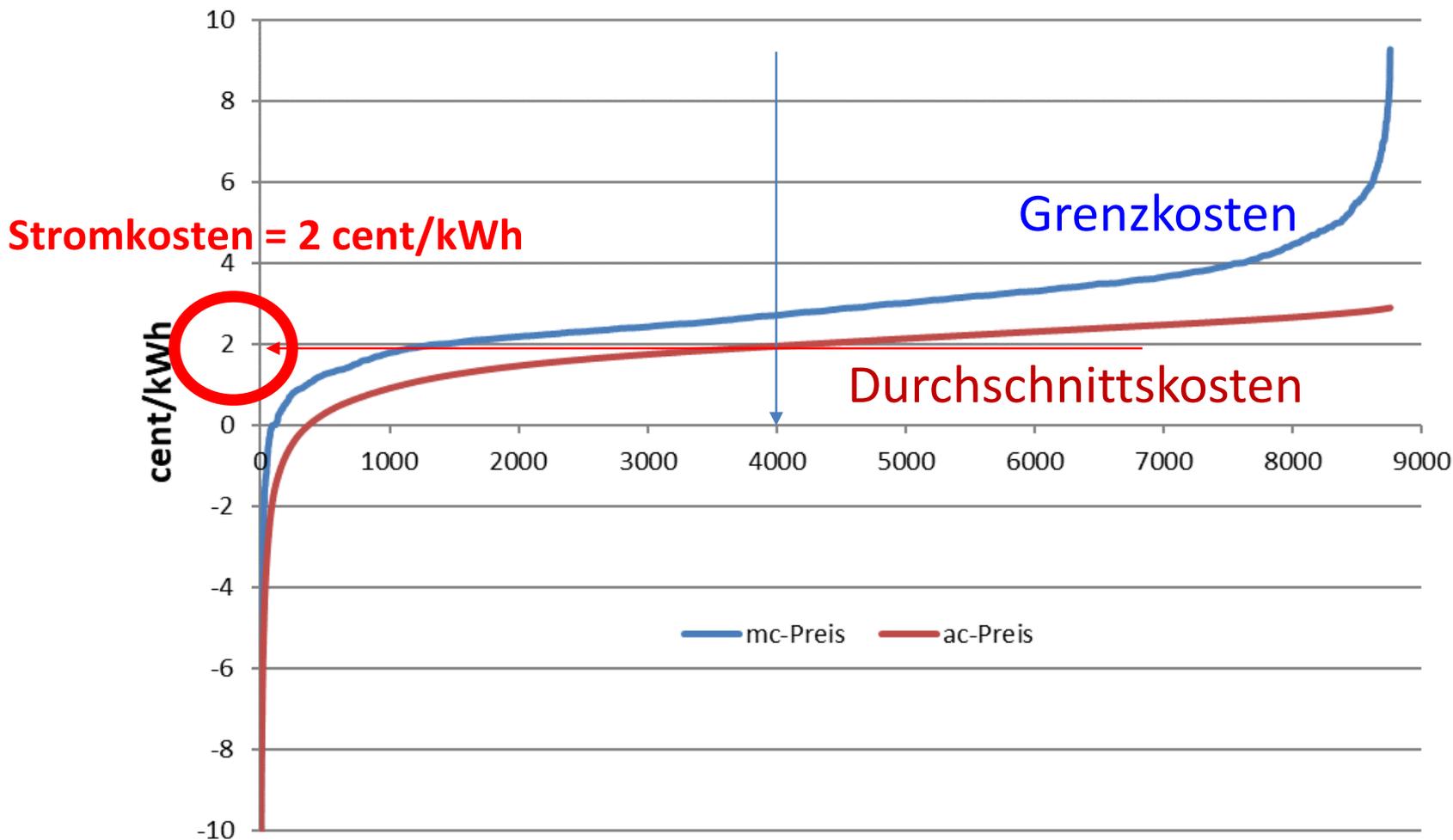
... den Volllaststunden?

Entweder reiner Ökostrom →

→ geringe Volllaststunden

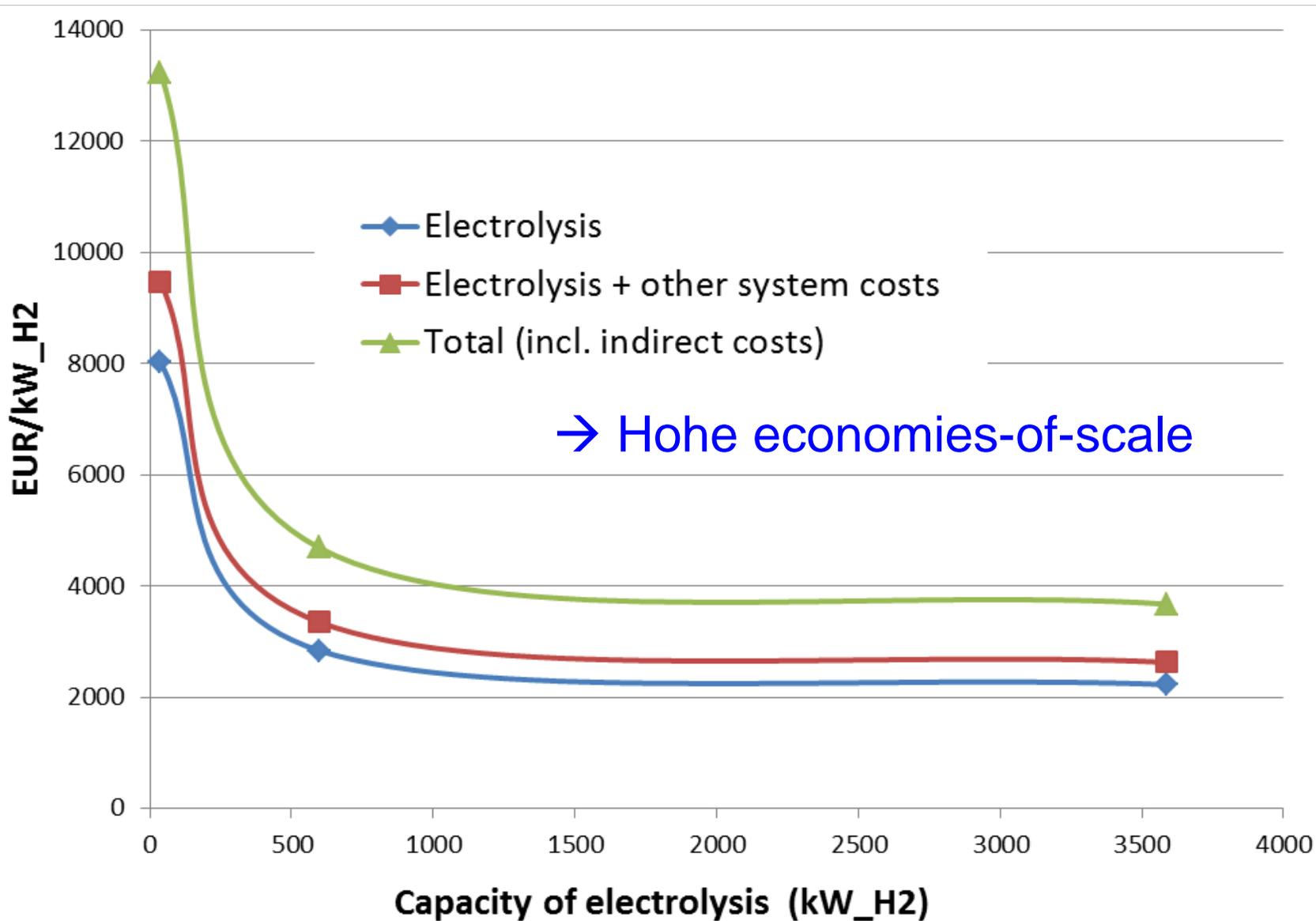
oder hohe Volllaststunden →

→ Irgendein Strom

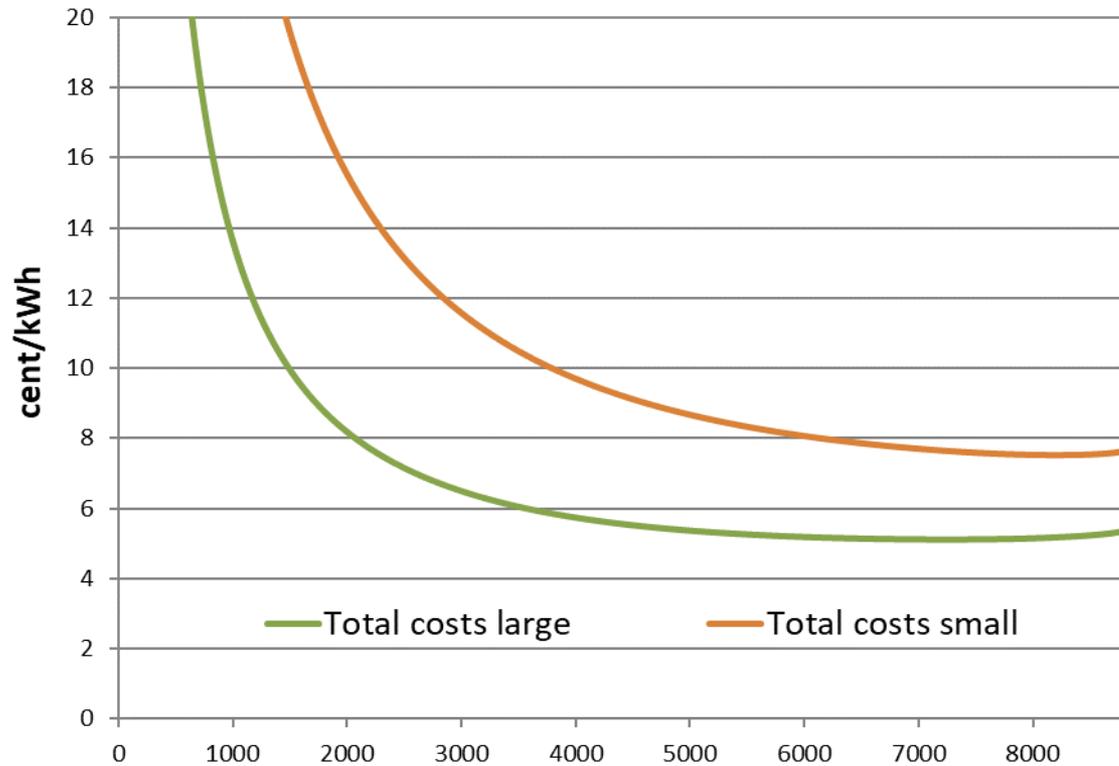


4. Optimale Volllaststunden



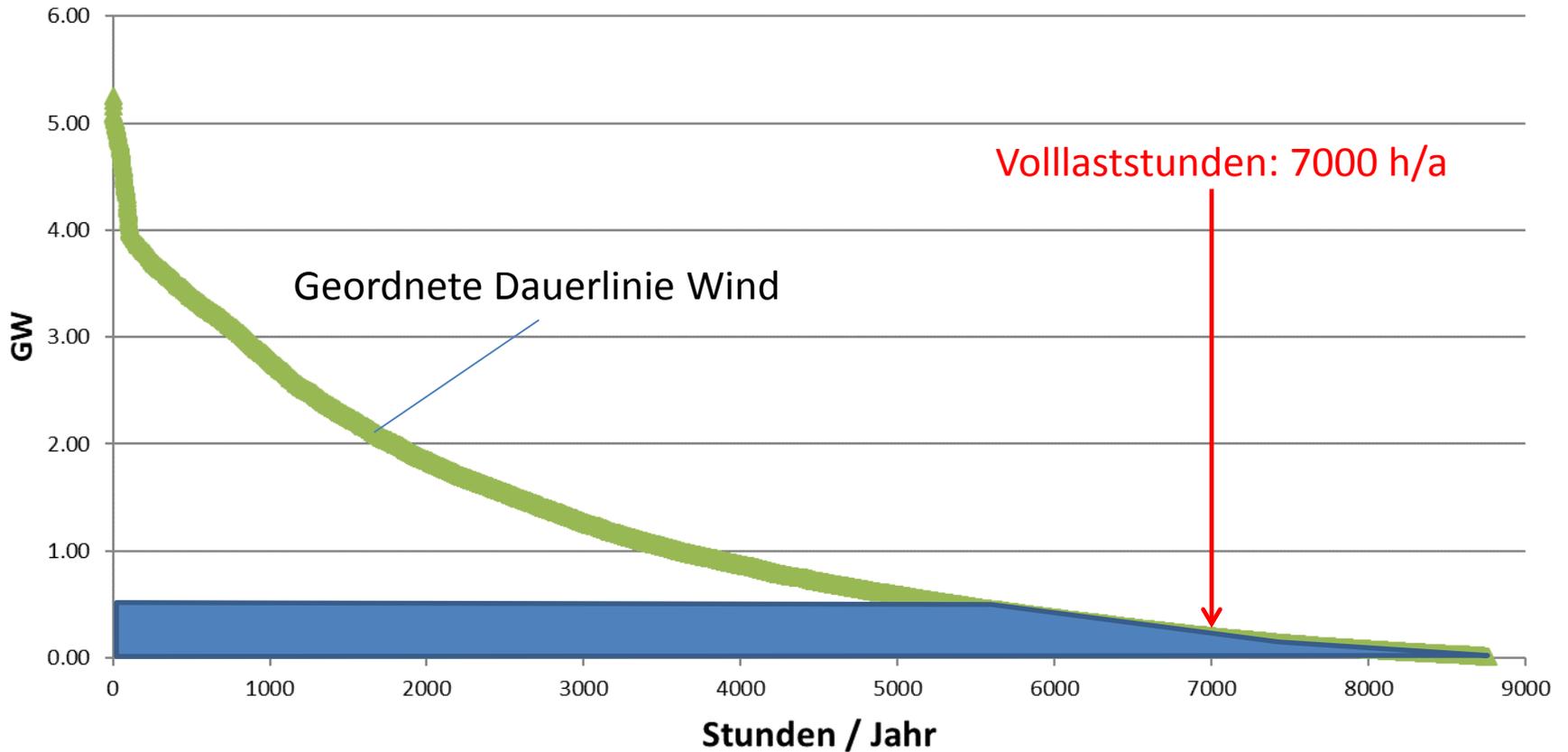


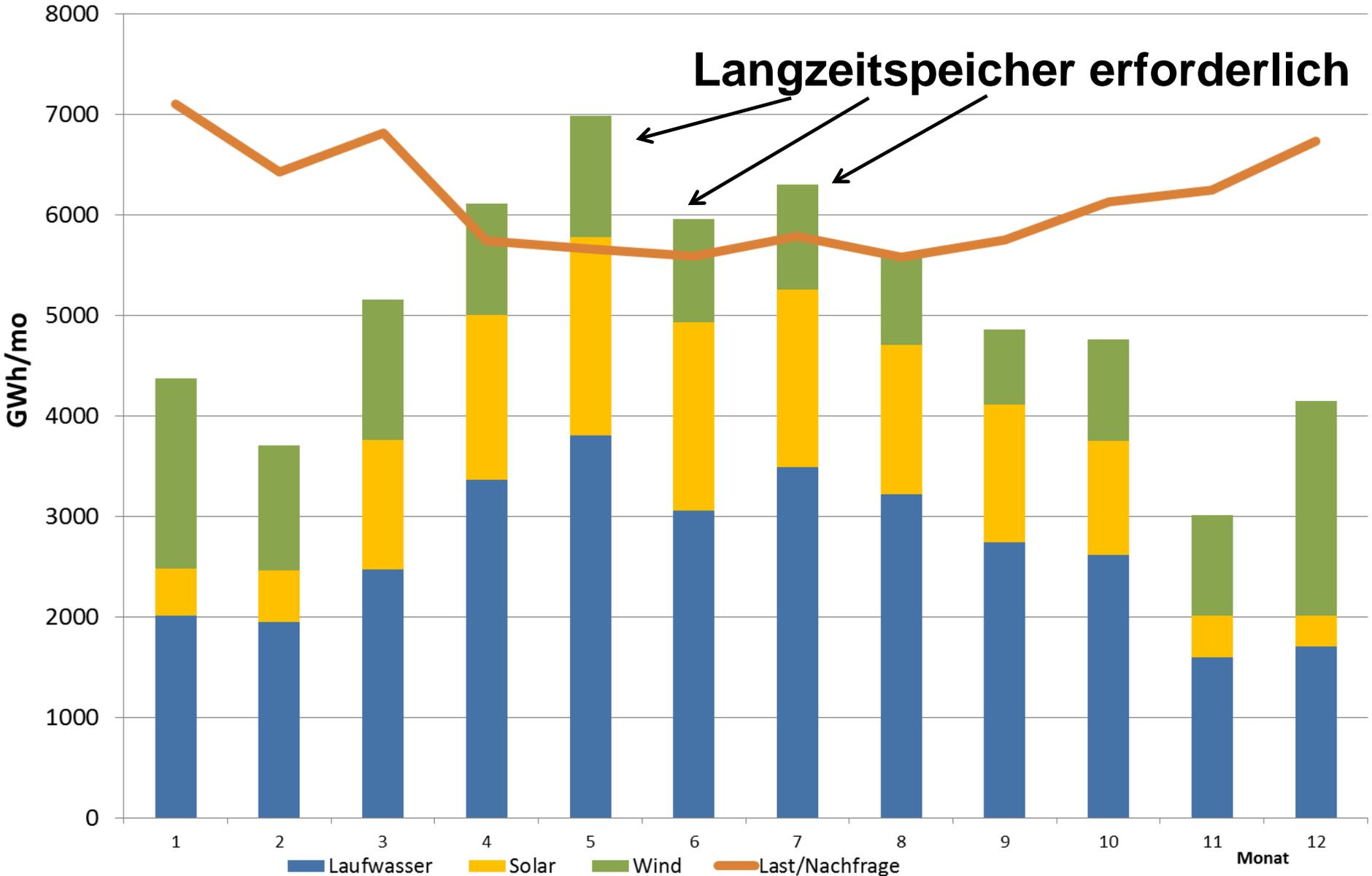
Optimale Volllaststunden: grosse vs kleine Anlagen



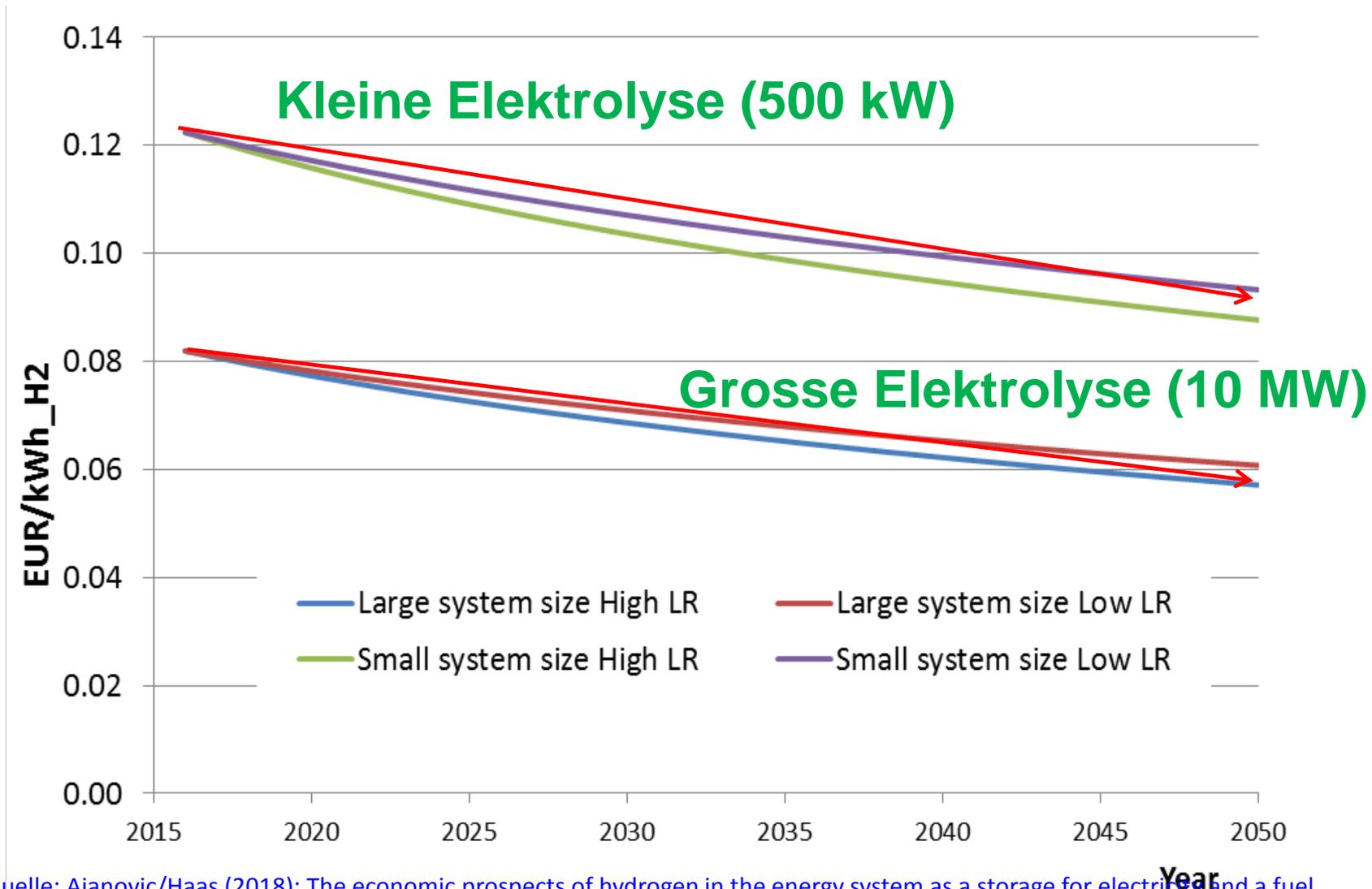
500 kW vs 10 MW

Wind



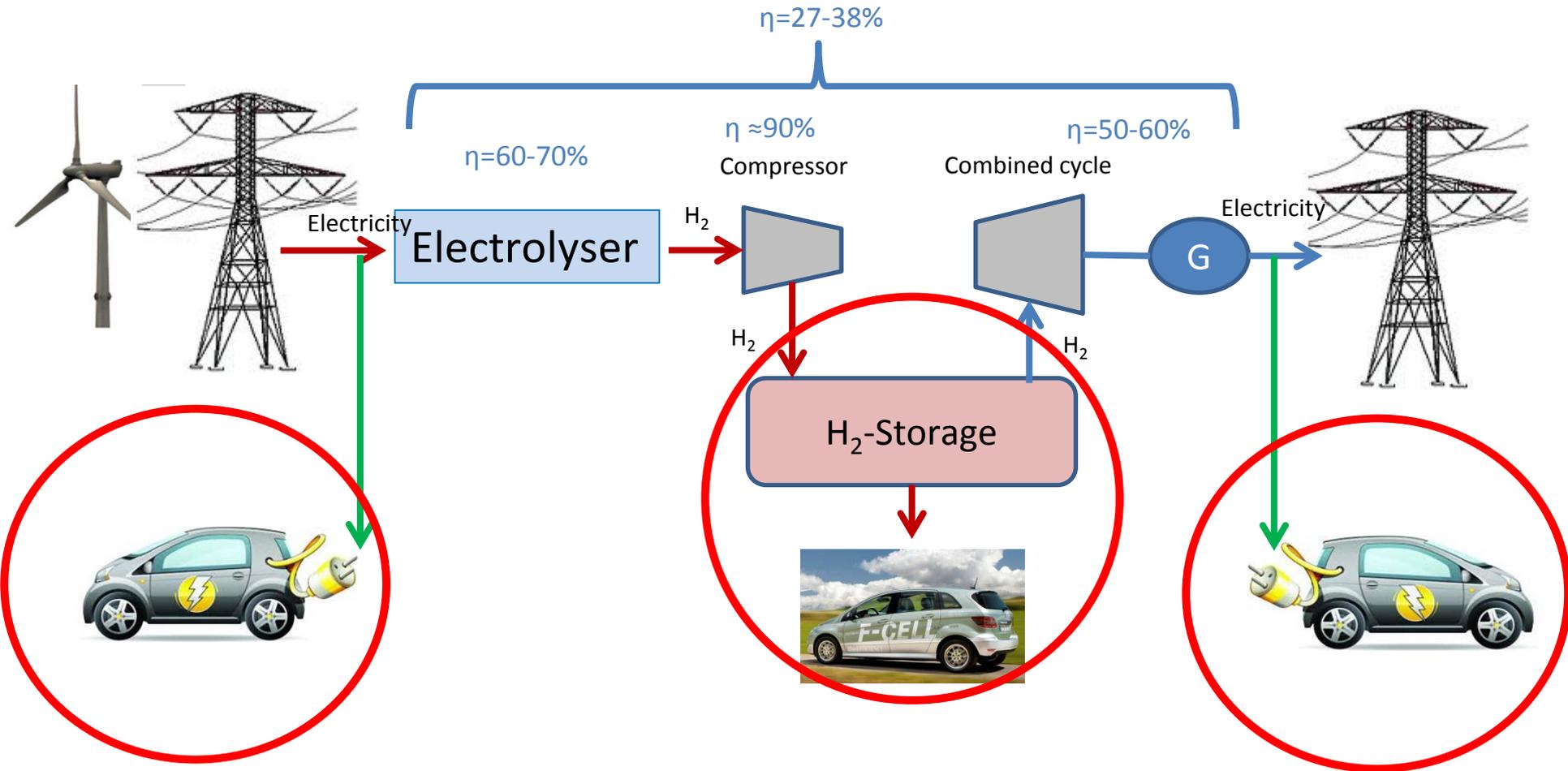


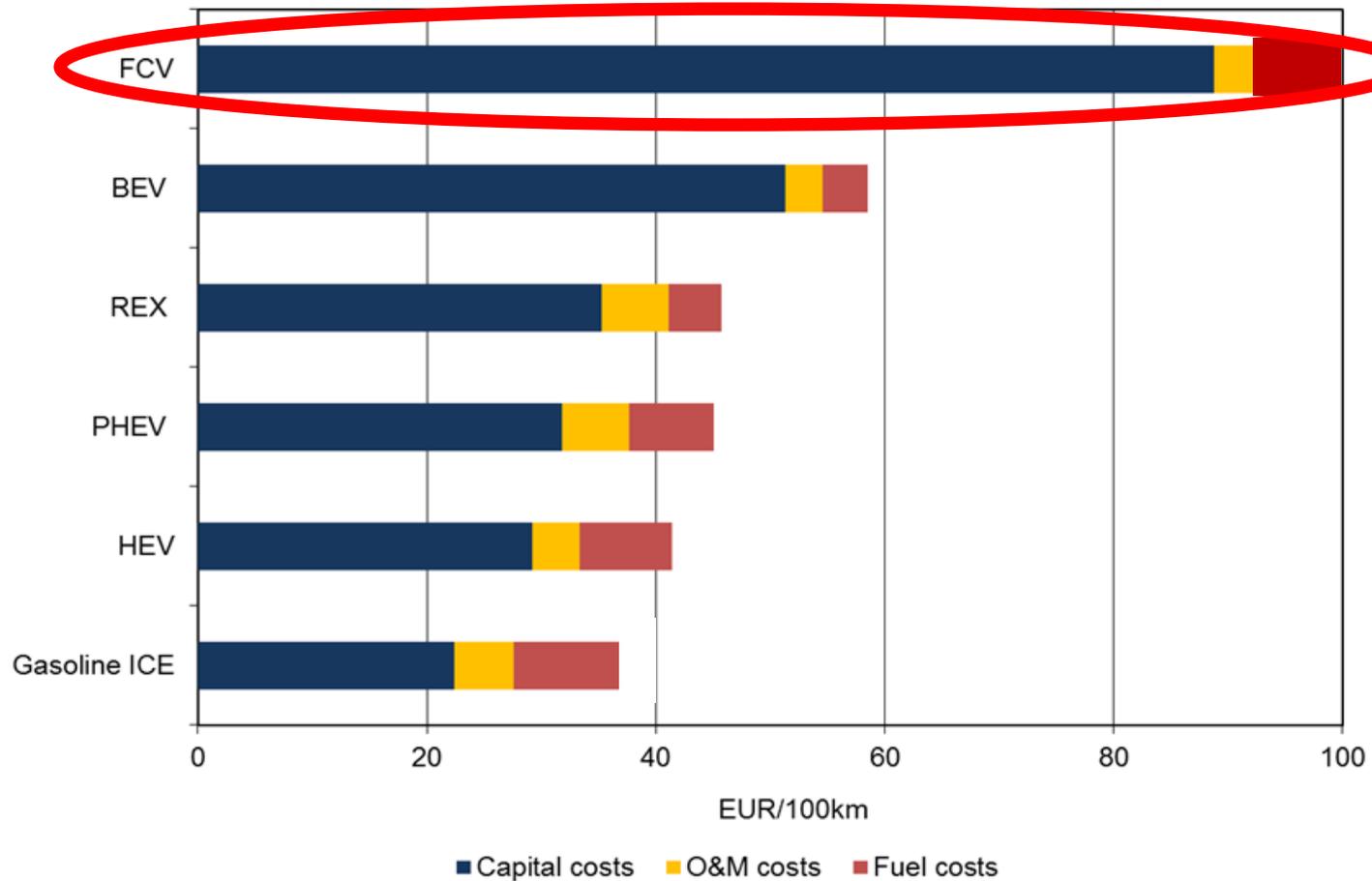
5. Langfristige Szenarien – Technol. Lernen



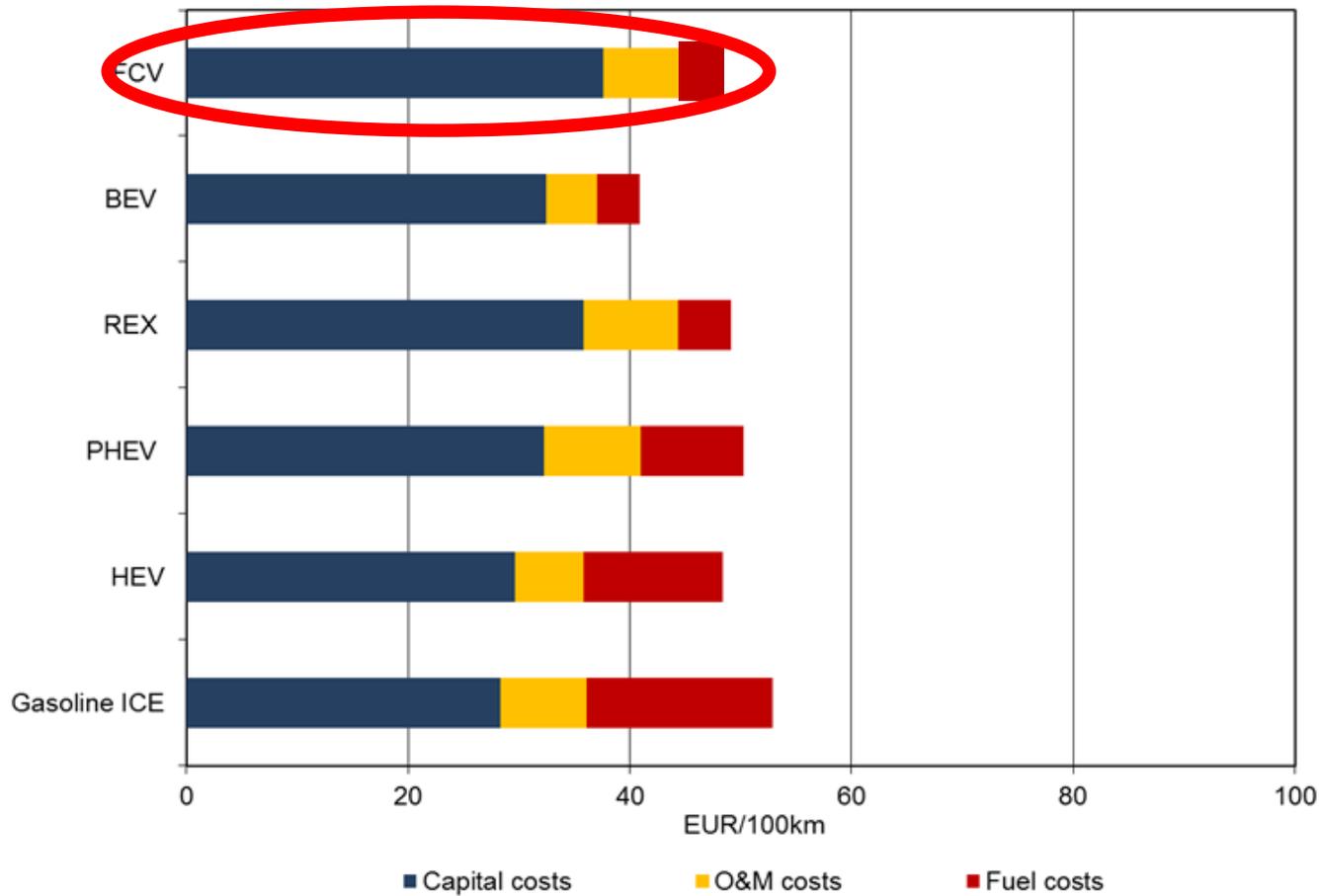
Quelle: Ajanovic/Haas (2018): The economic prospects of hydrogen in the energy system as a storage for electricity and a fuel in transport, Energy Policy

Sector coupling hydrogen: Storage and fuel in transport?





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- **Grundproblem** von H2 aus EET: Die **“Gretchenfrage”** der VLH
- Kann H2 in einem **Wettbewerbsmarkt** bestehen? Oder ist es notwendig, regulierend einzugreifen ?
- H2 als Stromspeicher: **Gesamteffizienz gering, hohe Kosten**
- Im Verkehr (auch bei Bahnen, LKWs): **dringender Bedarf** an umweltfreundlichen Technologien → **Zero-emission vehicles**
- Problem der **Kosten der Brennstoffzellen**
- „Energiewende“: ein breites Portfolio an angebots- und nachfrage-seitigen Technologien → **“Picking Winners”** gerechtfertigt?
- Langfristig: Nur **wirtschaftliche** Lösungen überleben – inkl. Externe Kosten!