



Power-to-X Production in Colombia

Study of **Fraunhofer ISE** within the Framework of the
Colombian-German Dialogue on Re-industrialization via Renewable Hydrogen
Webinar 3: Infrastructure

Christoph Hank, Marius Holst, Lucas Edenhofer, Christopher Hebling
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Power-to-X Production in Colombia



Content

- Overview & methodology
- Sites and scenarios selected
- Technical and economic design of the PtX chains
- Selected techno-economic results (La Guajira & Cartagena)

Overview & Methodology

Power-to-X Study for the Colombian-German Dialogue

Project goal

A **techno-economic assessment** of production pathways for **green hydrogen, ammonia and methanol**, taking into account **the potential for renewable energies** as well as **local infrastructural conditions, synergies and the needs of local stakeholders**.

Key results

- Analysis of RE potential (onshore wind and PV) in Colombia and **identification of promising locations**.
- **Mapping of relevant infrastructure** for RE and Power-to-X (PtX).
- Identification of up to **three promising locations for implementation of large-scale PtX Hubs**.
- (I) Local generation and (II) supply **costs for PtX** incl. long distance transport; **necessary investments** (at pre-feasibility detail - Cost estimate "Class V")



Power-to-X Study for the Colombian-German Dialogue

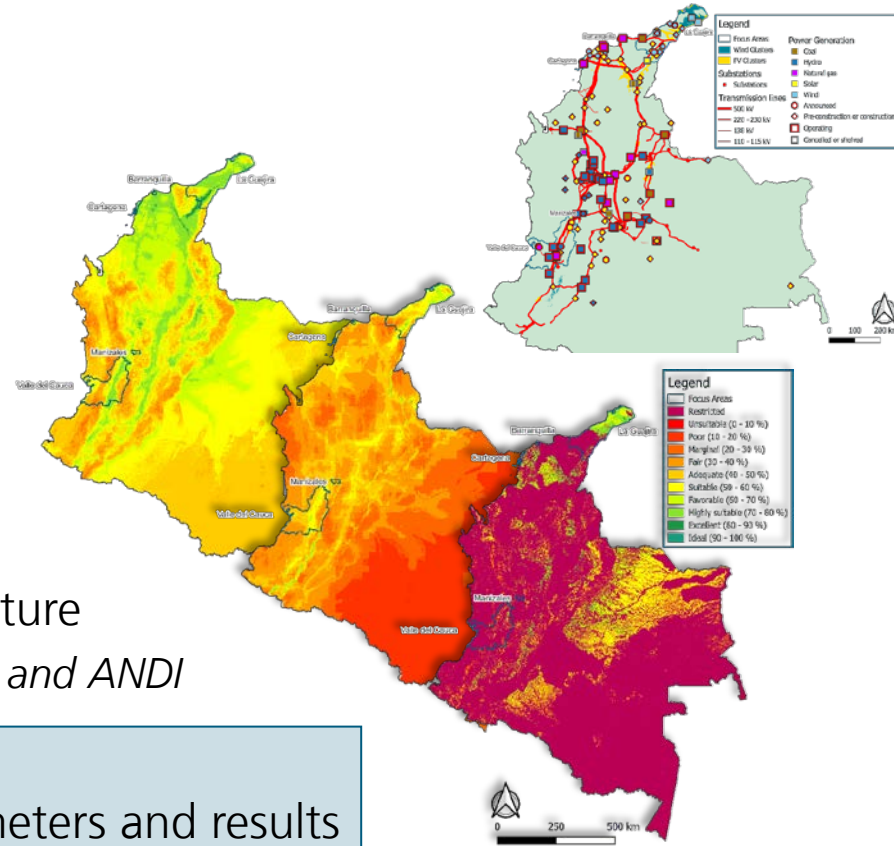
Our work presented in three webinars:

Webinar 1: 27th September 2023
Kickoff - Project scope - Goal

Webinar 2: 21st November 2023
RE potential - RE site clustering - Relevant Infrastructure
Talk and slides made available by WEC and ANDI

Webinar 3: Today
Selection of PtX locations - Techno-economic parameters and results

Today: Preliminary results for two of the selected locations
(La Guajira & Cartagena)



Power-to-X Study for the Colombian-German Dialogue

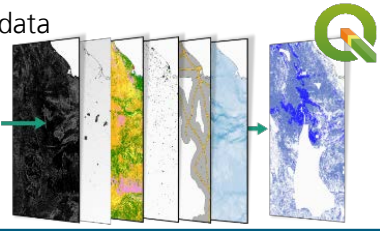
Methodology: GIS and Techno-Economic Optimization of PtX

Location Analysis and Data Preparation

System Simulation & Optimization

Results Analysis

GIS analysis to determine the most suitable regions, taking into account land use, topology, population density, infrastructure and weather data



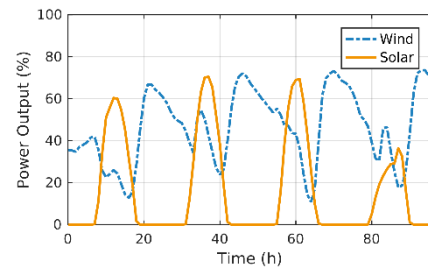
Internal data library for techno-economic parameters of PtX components

Location parameters (e.g. capital costs, grid electricity costs)

Export harbours (e.g. infrastructure, size, handled goods)

Additional requirements (seawater desalination, land availability)

Generation of location specific **wind and solar** timeseries based on satellite data from the past 10 years (TMY) or user specific input timeseries:



Automatic **Transport route analysis** based on real world shipping routes:



Dynamic and **hourly-resolved simulation of the PtX production and supply chains**: RE, electrolysis, H2 liquefaction/synthesis, transport, reforming/re-electrification, onshore onward transport).

Holistic **system optimization** with the help of a genetic algorithm to minimize costs.

Dynamic, non-linear modelling of large-scale Power-to-X hubs.

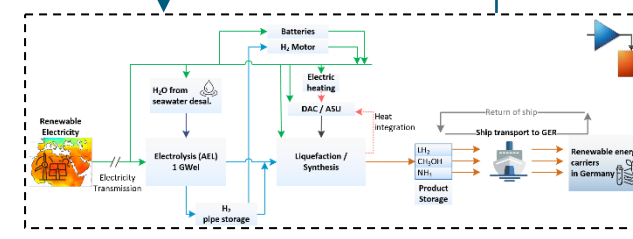
Advanced operation management for consideration of e.g. limited part load operation of the syntheses processes.

Optimization Algorithm
(mutation and crossover functions)

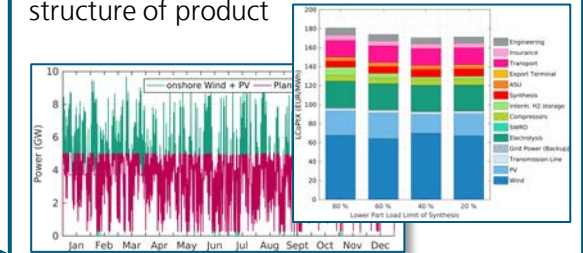
Handover of parameters



Results (EUR/kg)

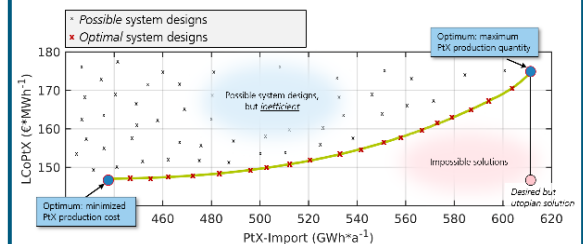


Key performance indicators: levelized costs of product (EUR/MWh; EUR/kg), production quantity, total investment costs, overall system efficiency, full load hours, water consumption, energy flows, cost structure of product



Plant design in the cost optimum, e.g., optimized ratio of wind/ solar to electrolysis, intermediate hydrogen storage, etc.

Pareto front of multi objective optimization:



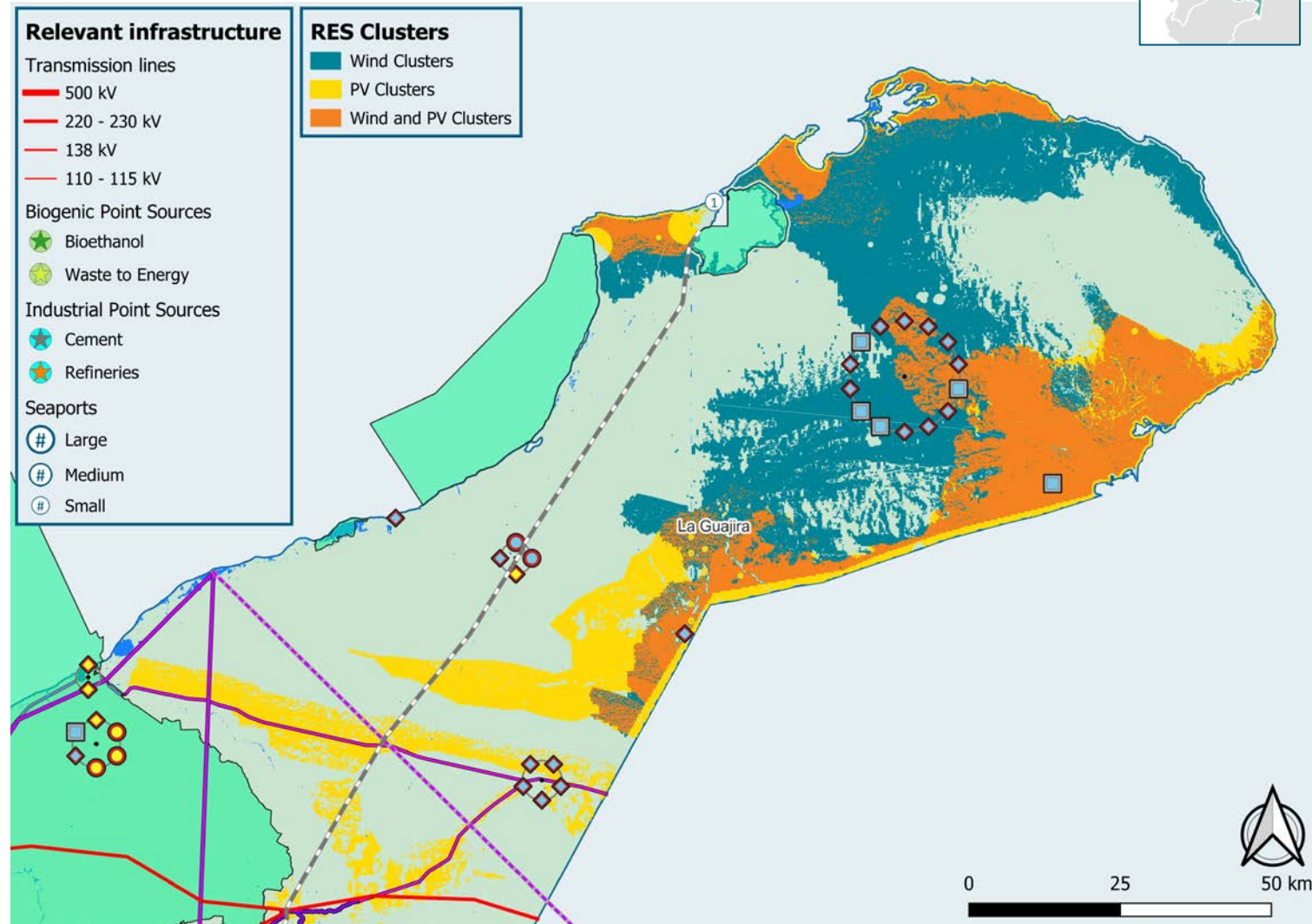
Sites and scenarios selected

Site selection

La Guajira

Suitability for RE and PtX:

- + Outstanding large-scale wind and photovoltaic clusters
- + Sufficient free space near the port to enable a PtX hub for ammonia, methanol and liquid hydrogen
- + Water scarcity results in the use of seawater desalination as primary water source (access to non-protected coast; overdimensioning could enhance the local water supply situation)
- + Significant expansion of the Port of Bolivar (1) is required to enable future ship transport of PtX products
- RE and PtX facilities located within indigenous reserves call for a mutually acceptable solution in regard to implementation and participation
- Limited transmission line and gas pipeline availability
- No local carbon point sources or PtX product offtakers available

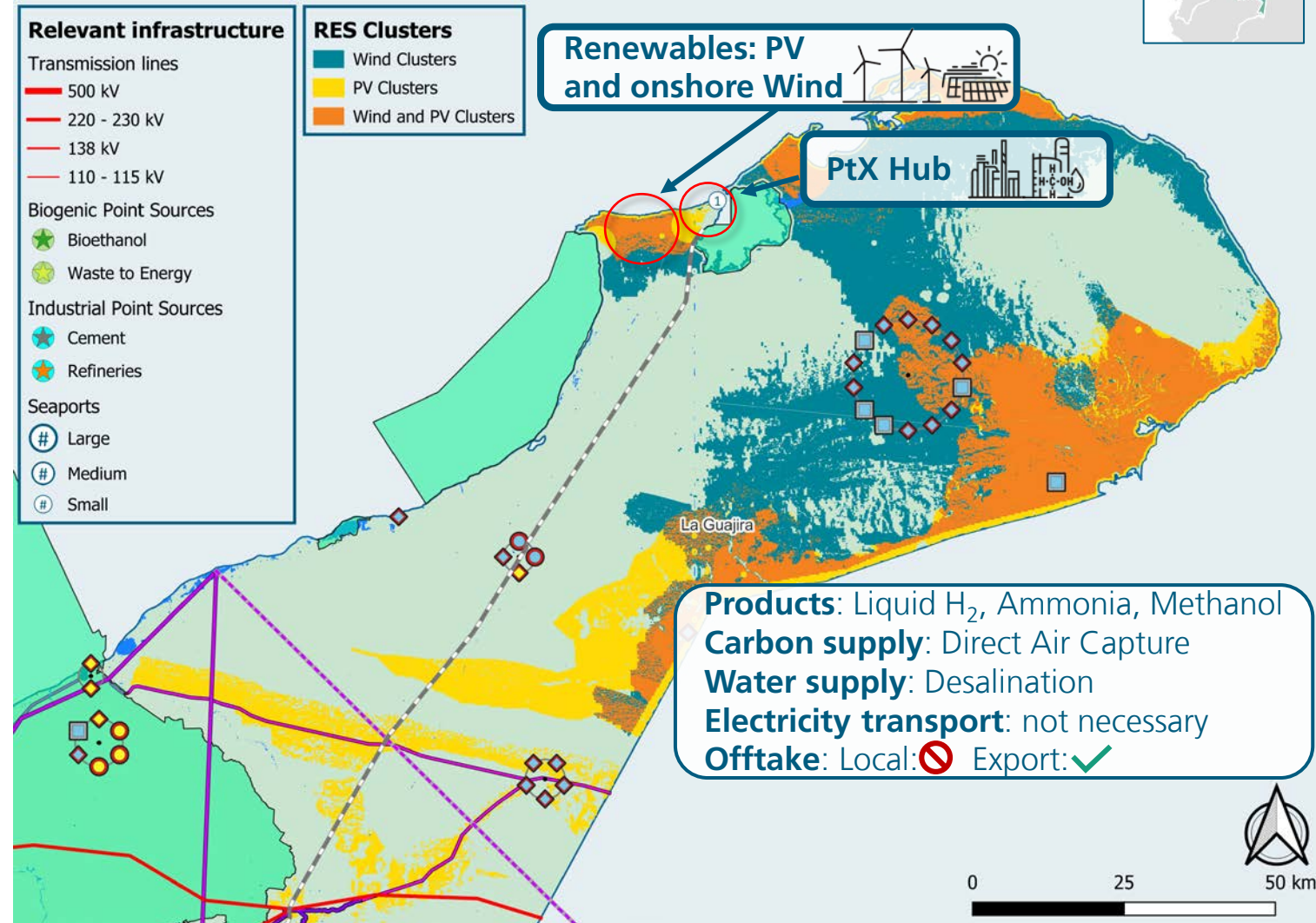


Site selection

La Guajira

Selected PtX Scenario:

- **Supply of renewable electricity via**
 - Large hybrid RE cluster located on land area west of Puerto Bolívar
- **Direct connection** between RE and PtX hub (offgrid)
- **PtX hub** location in the area of Puerto Bolívar
- **Target products:** Liquid H₂, Ammonia, Methanol
- **Carbon supply** via
 - Direct-Air-Capture
- Cost calculated for
 - Local cost of gaseous H₂ produced
 - Supply cost: incl. long-distance ship transport of LH₂, NH₃, MeOH

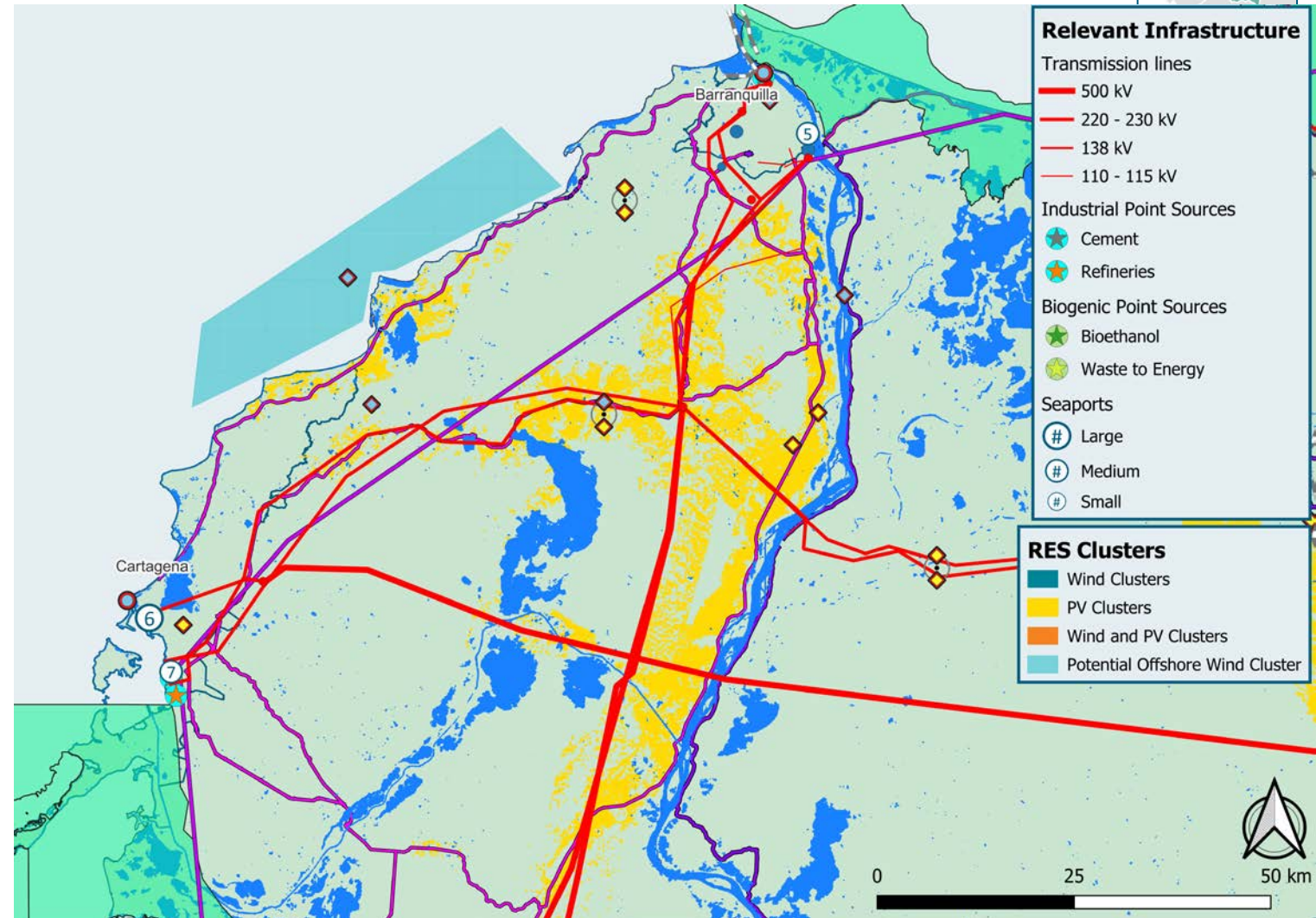


Site selection

Cartagena and Barranquilla

Suitability for RE and PtX:

- + **Large-scale** photovoltaic clusters available
- + **Decent port infrastructures** in Cartagena (6) and Barranquilla (5) including existing methanol and ammonia terminals
- + Both ports are planning to become hydrogen export facilities; partly represented in National Development Plan
- + **Excellent transmission line** and NG pipeline **availability**
- + Several potential industrial point sources available within refinery and cement complexes in Cartagena and Barranquilla
- + Several potential local offtakers in Cartagena with refinery, cement and fertilizer plants (ammonia, urea, nitric acid)
- + Decent water availability from various sources
- No onshore wind cluster rendered as suitable (some areas with high wind speeds, but restricted due to natural and marine protection areas)
- No railway connection or biogenic point source
- ✓ Extensive areas available for potential offshore wind power generation (fixed and floating) - however, these must first be tendered, developed and financed in the coming years.



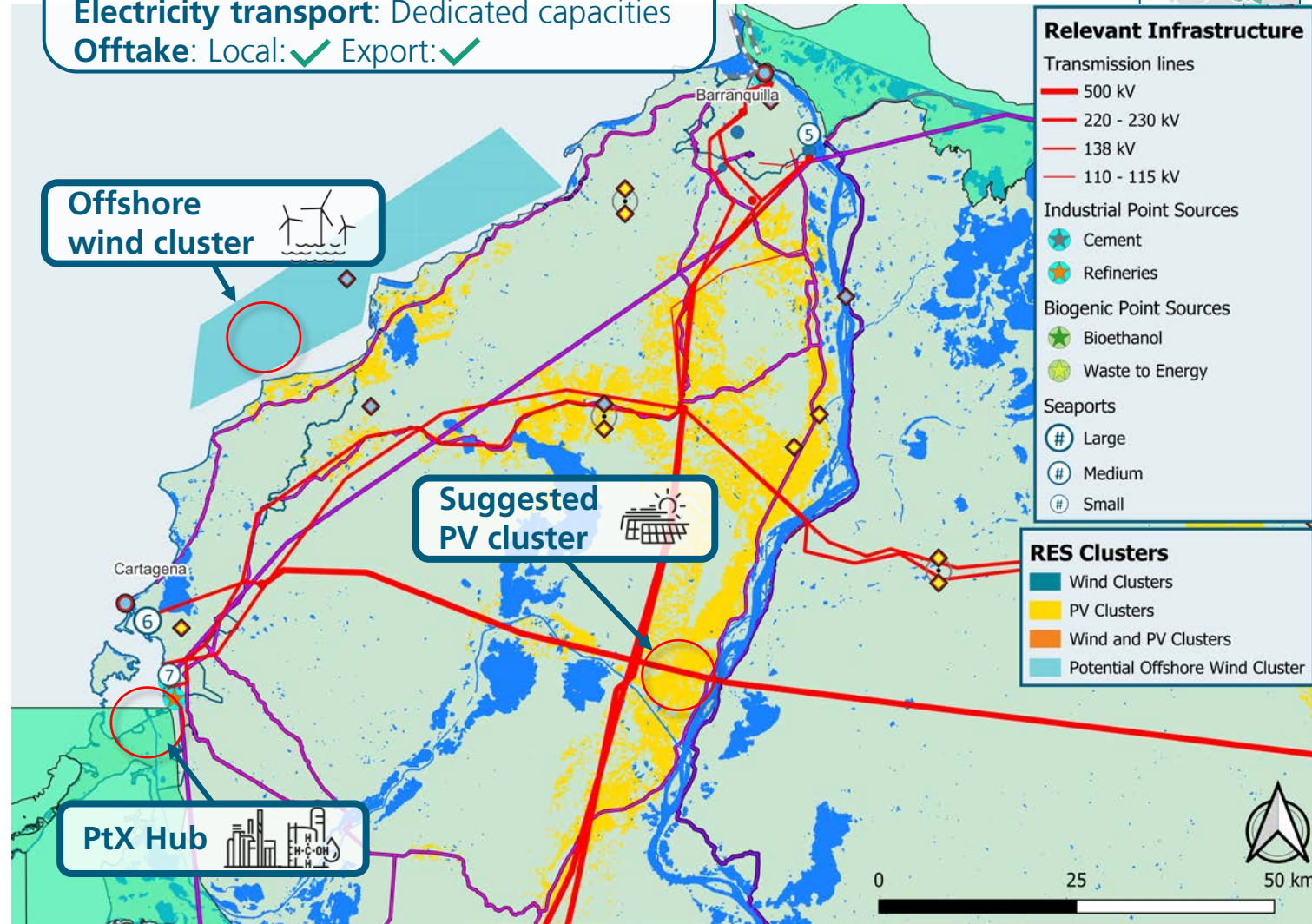
Site selection

Cartagena and Barranquilla

Selected PtX Scenario:

- Supply of renewable electricity via
 - PV cluster: east of Cartagena
 - Offshore wind: north of Cartagena; non-floating; area as identified by Minenergia offshore report
- Surplus renewable electricity: free feed-in to grid
- Transport of electricity to PtX hub via dedicated grid capacities (considered in costs)
- PtX hub location in the area of Puerto Bahia or within petrochemical complex in the Mamoral/Casablanca zone
- Target products: Liquid H₂, Ammonia, Methanol
- Carbon supply via
 - Point-source: e.g. Cement facility of Cementos Argos with sufficient direct CO₂ emissions (2.1 Mt CO₂/a)
 - Direct-Air-Capture
- Water supply via desalination of seawater; no protected coastal regions nearby
- Cost calculated for
 - Local cost: Gaseous H₂, liquid H₂, Ammonia, Methanol
 - Supply cost: incl. long-distance ship transport

Products: Liquid H₂, Ammonia, Methanol
Water supply: Desalination
Carbon supply: via point-source & DAC
Electricity transport: Dedicated capacities
Offtake: Local: ✓ Export: ✓

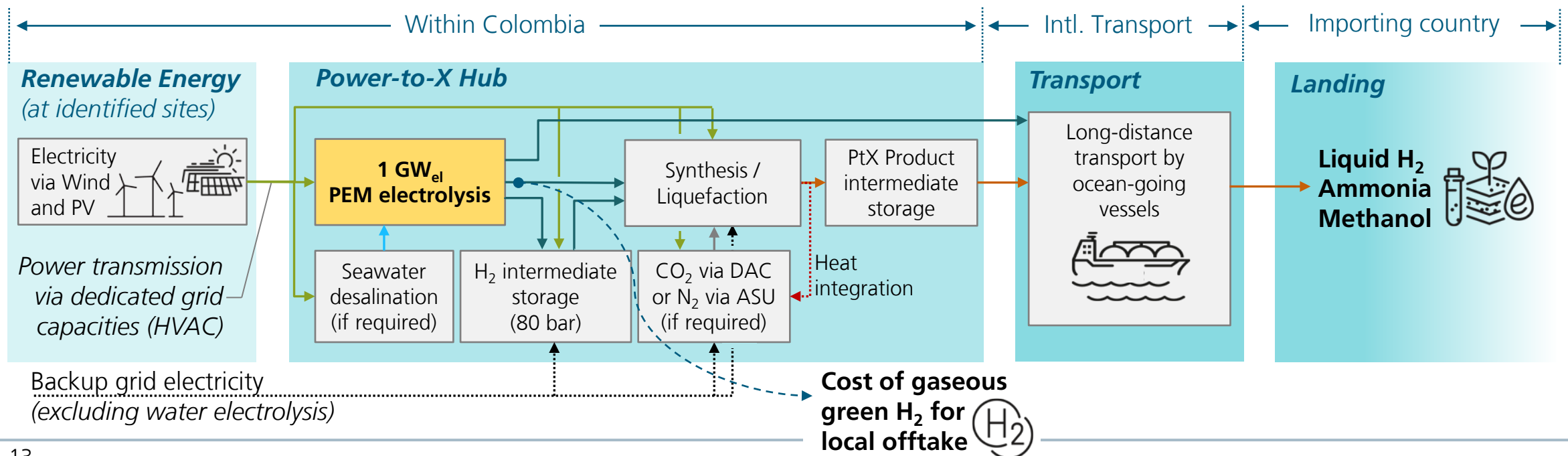


Technical and economic design of the Power-to-X chains

Power-to-X Study for the Colombian-German Dialogue

General Layout of the PtX systems

- **Dynamic simulation, optimization and design** of the overall PtX chains (1 GW Electrolysis as fixed parameter)
- Based on **hourly resolved renewable load profiles** (based on satellite data)
- No use of existing hydropower - solely consideration of **dedicated (newly installed) wind and PV parks**



Technology Parameters

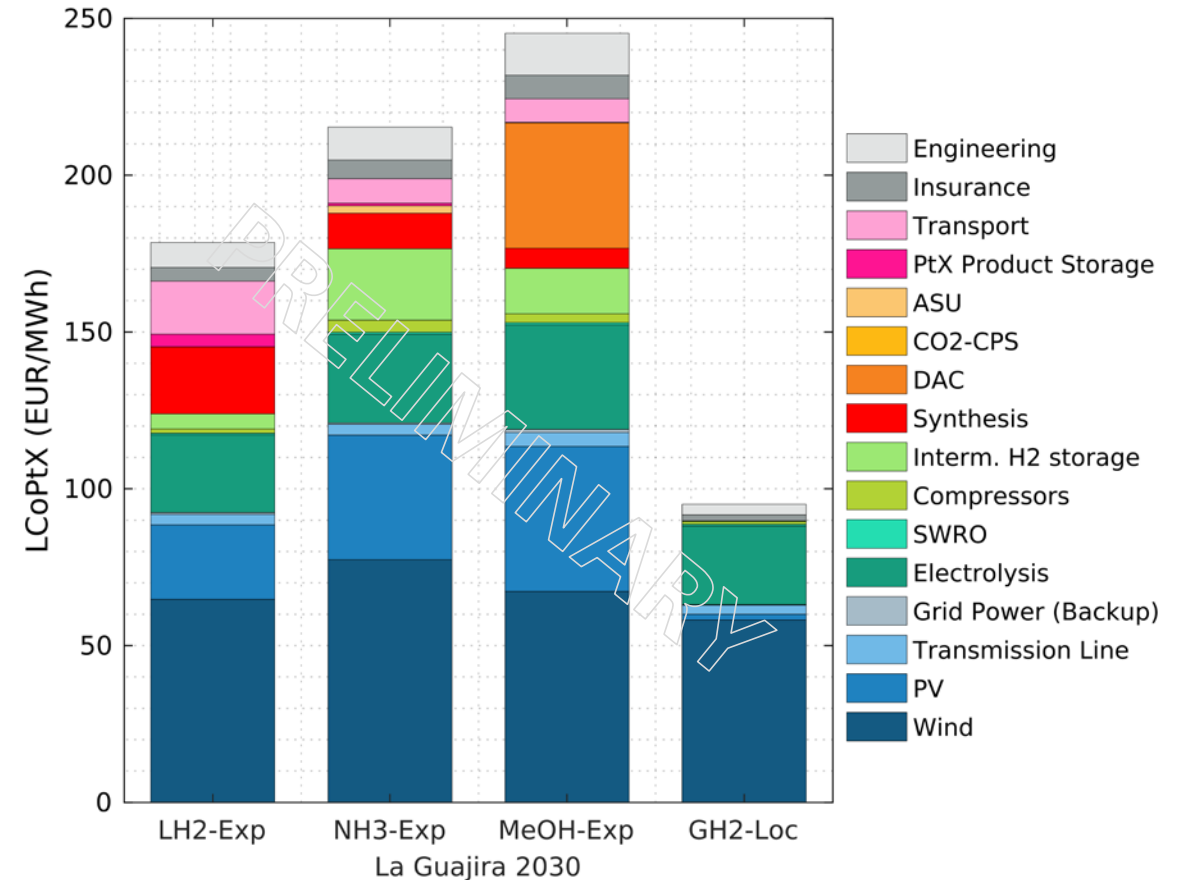
Overview of selected components

	Type	CAPEX	OPEX (fix)	Lifetime [years]	Operational Parameters	Energy Demand	Min. Part Load [% of RC*]	Feed/Losses
Wind	Onshore	2030: 1300 EUR/kW 2040: 1040 EUR/kW	0.015 EUR/kWh	25	-	-	-	-
	Offshore	2030: 2000 EUR/kW 2040: 1600 EUR/kW	0.030 EUR/kWh	25	-	-	-	-
PV	Fixed tilt	2030: 600 EUR/kW 2040: 450 EUR/kW	13 EUR/kW/a	30	-	-	-	-
Desalination	Seawater reverse osmosis	1640 EUR/(m ³ /d)	128 EUR/(m ³ /d)/a	30	-	3.6 kWh _{el} /Nm ³	-	-
Electrolysis	PEM water electrolysis	2030: 750 EUR/kW _{AC} 2040: 500 EUR/kW	15 EUR/kW _{AC} /a	System 30 Stacks: 2030: 70k h 2040: 85k h	H ₂ ,out at 30 bar	52.0 kWh _{el} /kg H ₂	10 %	-
H₂ Intermediate Storage	Pressure storage (tubular cylinders)	330 EUR/kg gross	1% of CAPEX/a	30	Pressure range 10-80 bar	-	-	-
H₂ Liquefaction	Cryogenic multi-stage	Size dependent cost function	4% of CAPEX/a	30		2030: 9.4 and 2040: 6.0 kWh _{el} /kg	2030: 25% 2040: 25%	1.65% losses as boil-off
Ammonia Synthesis	Haber-Bosch w/o syngas production	Size dependent cost function	4% of CAPEX/a	30	250 bar 550°C	0.0087 kWh _{el} /kg NH ₃	2030: 80% 2040: 60%	Feed per kg NH ₃ : 0.180 kg H ₂ 0.833 kg N ₂
Methanol Synthesis	CO ₂ based	Size dependent cost function	4% of CAPEX/a	30	70 bar 255-270°C	0.18 kWh _{el} /kg MeOH	2030: 60% 2040: 40%	Feed per kg MeOH: 0.195 kg H ₂ 1.426 kg CO ₂
CO₂ Sourcing	DAC via low-temperature vacuum swing adsorption	2030: 1000 EUR/(t*a) 2040: 300 EUR/(t*a)	4% of CAPEX/a	20	Atmospheric pressure ~100°C	0.50 kWh _{el} /kg CO ₂ 1.81 kWh _{th} /kg CO ₂ (heat integration from synthesis will enable further reduction)	-	-

Selected Results

Levelized Costs of PtX products in the cost optimum – La Guajira (2030)

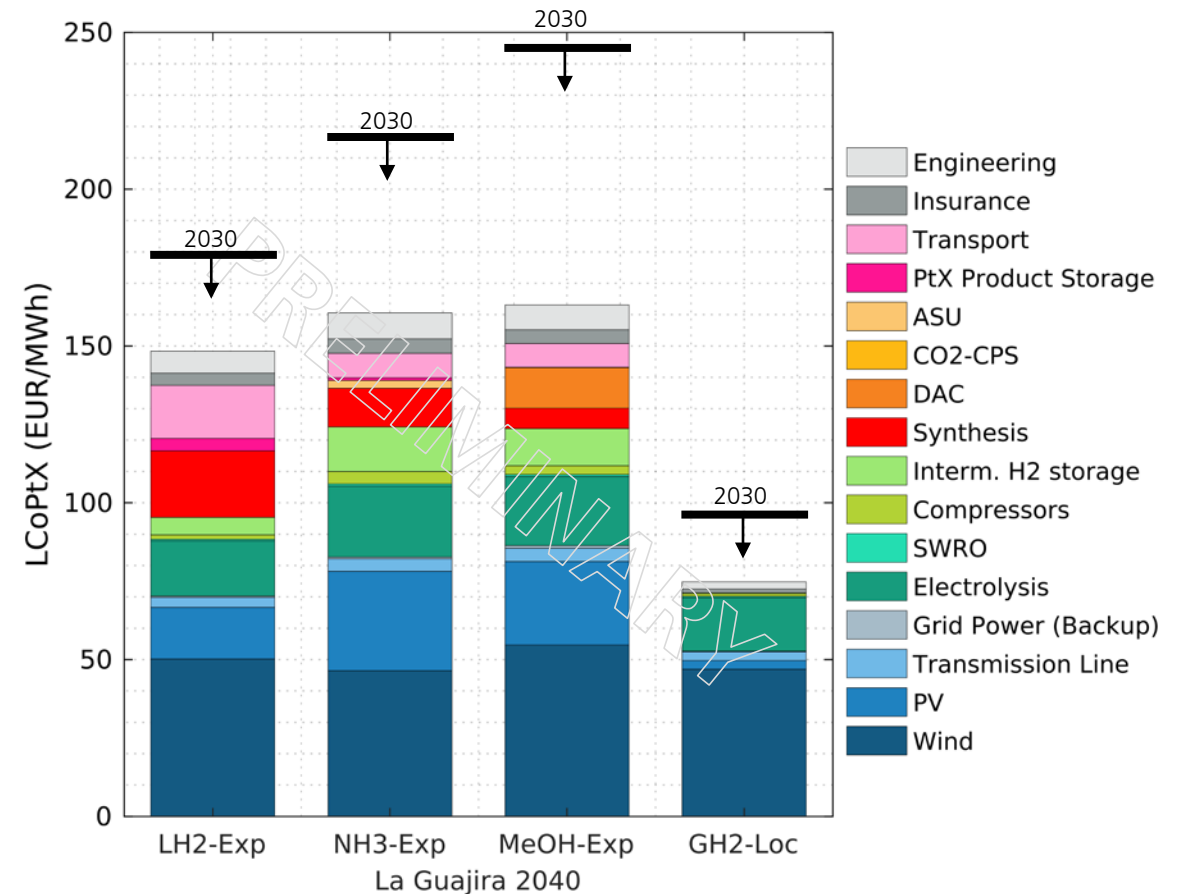
- **Wind and PV** have the highest share in total costs: around 40-50 % of final costs are related to the power supply
 - Availability of both technologies key for low cost PtX
- **Electrolysis** as the second largest contributor to total cost
 - Reduction of Capex and efficiency improvements with high influence on cost reduction potential
- Limited part load capability of **synthesis** process increase demand for H₂ buffer and RE overcapacity
 - LH₂ production benefits from larger operation window
 - Improvements of operation window reduces costs
- **CO₂ sourcing** for methanol production via DAC with significant contribution to total cost
 - Strong cost reduction for DAC from 2030 to 2040
- Gaseous hydrogen production (without transport, storage, etc.) as reference



Selected Results

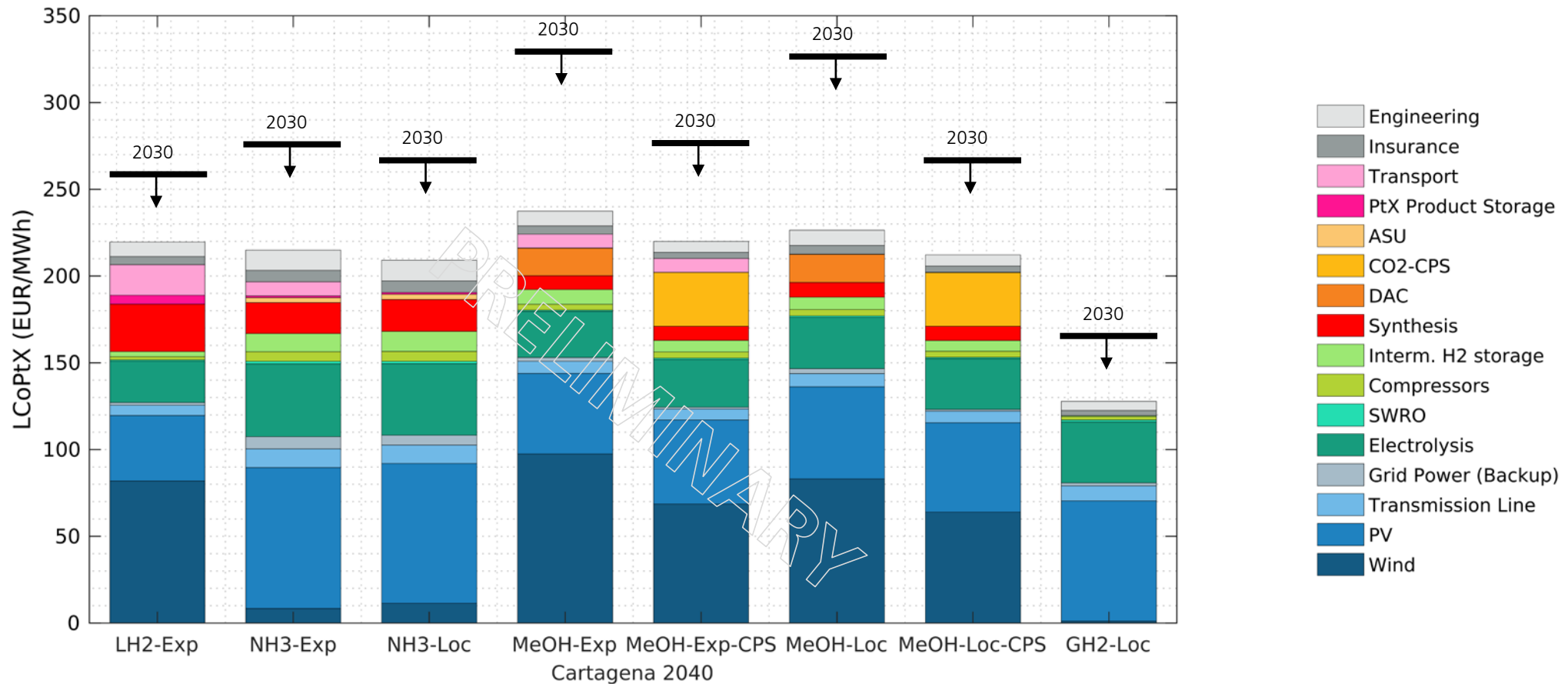
Levelized Costs of PtX products in the cost optimum – La Guajira (2040)

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Selected Results

Levelized Costs of PtX products in the cost optimum – Cartagena (2040)



Selected Results

Capacities and necessity

The example of a **2030 Green Ammonia** production in La Guajira



Electrolysis:
 Installed cap.: 1 GW_{el}
 CAPEX : EUR 0.75 bn.
 Full load hours: 4800 h/yr (60% CF)

14%



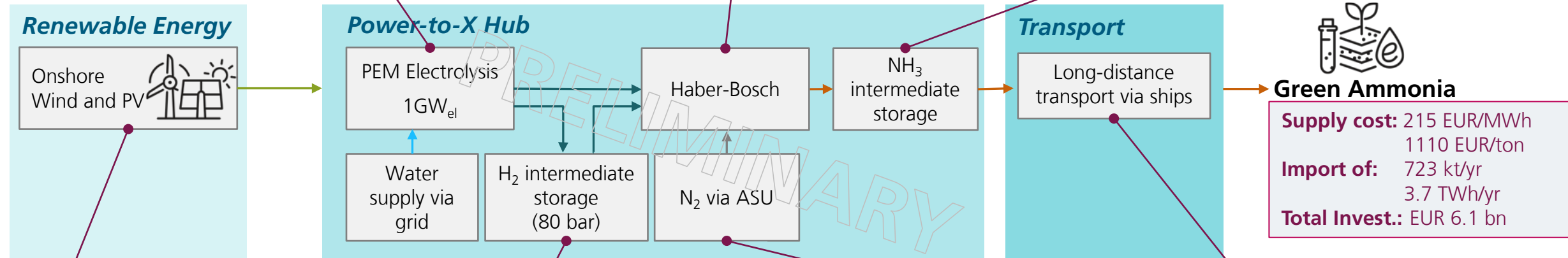
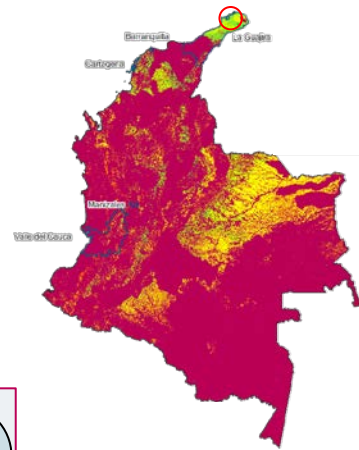
Haber-Bosch synthesis:
 Installed cap.: 750 kt/yr
 Output: 723 kt/yr
 CAPEX : EUR 0.33 bn.

6%



NH₃ intermediate storage:
 Size: 30 000 m³
 CAPEX : EUR 0.03 bn.

<1%



Wind and PV:
 Installed cap. Wind / PV: 1.5 / 2.2 GW_{el}
 CAPEX Wind+PV: EUR 3.2 bn.

52%

H₂ storage:
 Size: 433 000 m³
 CAPEX : EUR 0.9 bn.

10%



Air Separation Unit:
 Installed cap.: 648 kt/yr
 CAPEX : EUR 0.8 bn.

1%



Ship transport: LPG Carrier
 Ship size: 84 000 m³
 CAPEX : EUR 0.1 bn.
 Distance: 8560 km

3%



Green Ammonia
 Supply cost: 215 EUR/MWh
 1110 EUR/ton
 Import of: 723 kt/yr
 3.7 TWh/yr
 Total Invest.: EUR 6.1 bn

Next finalizing steps

- Sensitivity analyses and sub-scenarios for all locations
- Summarizing report containing all technical and economic parameters and key performance indicators
- 6th March: Final Event, Bogotá
- 9th-11th April: 3rd International Hydrogen Congress, Bogotá

Thank you for your kind attention

—
Christoph Hank, Marius Holst, Lucas Edenhofer
Hydrogen and PtX Technologies

christoph.hank@ise.fraunhofer.de

marius.holst@ise.fraunhofer.de

Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE

79110 Freiburg, Germany

www.ise.fraunhofer.de