



# Harnessing Green Microgrids: Optimizing Renewable Energy and Hydrogen Production

Mohsen Aleenejad, PhD

*Senior Application Engineer,  
Power Electronics*

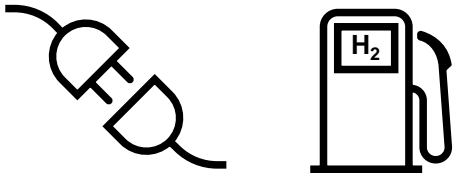


# Overview

- Introduction to the Green Hydrogen Microgrid
- Technology Readiness and Model Fidelity
- Examples of Electrolyzers
- Testing the Electrolyzer
- Solar Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT) and Impedance Matching
- Evaluating System Operation
- Reduced Order Modeling (ROM) and Evaluating the ROM system
- Techno-Economic Studies and Quasi-Steady Simulation
- Summary

# Hydrogen & Electrification| Common Challenges

- Energy Intensive



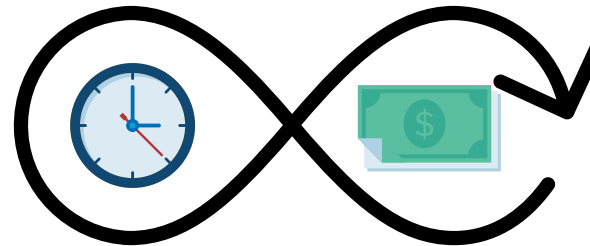
- Hardware Accessibility



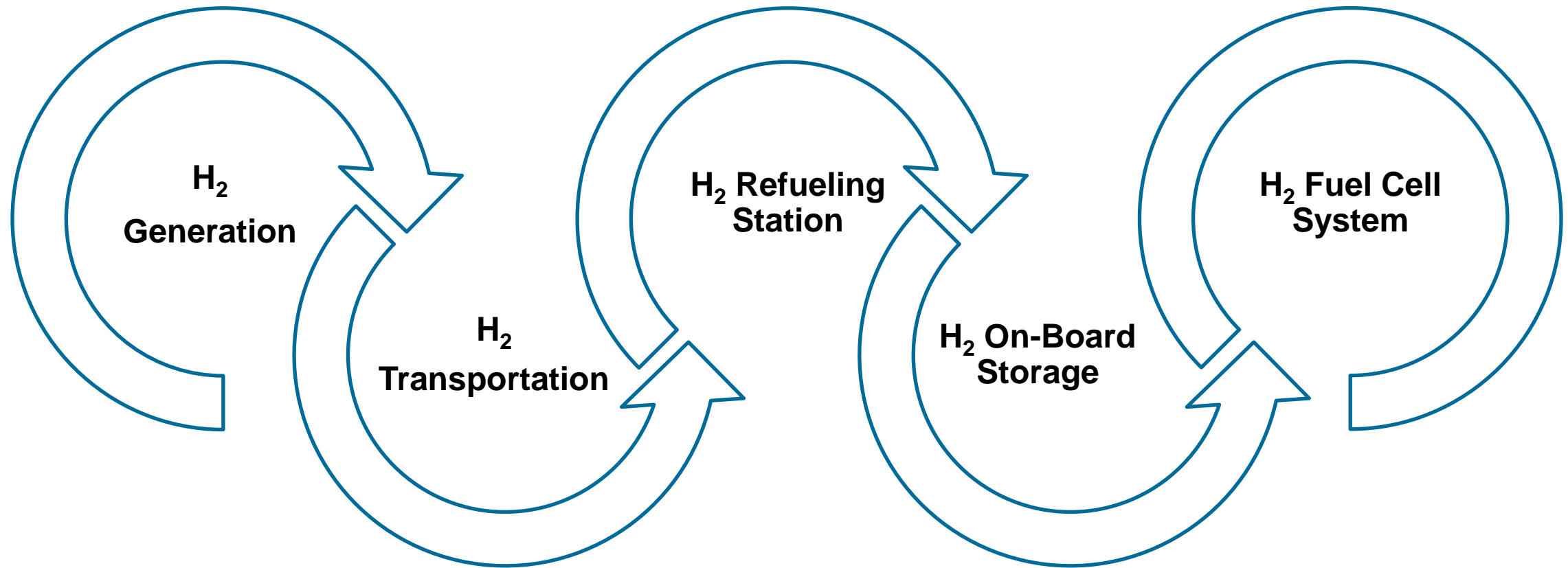
- Safety



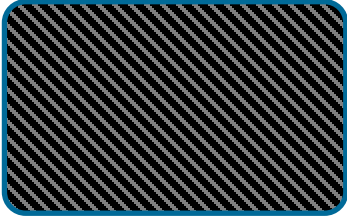
- Controls & Diagnostics



# Hydrogen: Generation to Application



# Green Hydrogen Production



## Grey/Black Hydrogen

- Hydrogen produced using fossil fuels such as Natural Gas (reforming) and coal (gasification)
- No emissions capture



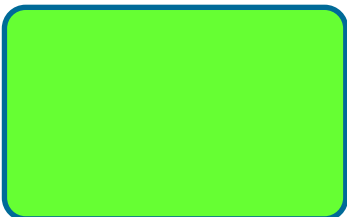
## Brown Hydrogen

- Hydrogen produced using fossil fuels such as coal/lignite using gasification
- Carbon emissions captured and stored or reused



## Blue Hydrogen

- Hydrogen produced using fossil fuels such as Natural Gas; non-renewable energy such as Nuclear Energy
- Carbon emissions captured and stored or reused; Meets low-carbon threshold



## Green Hydrogen

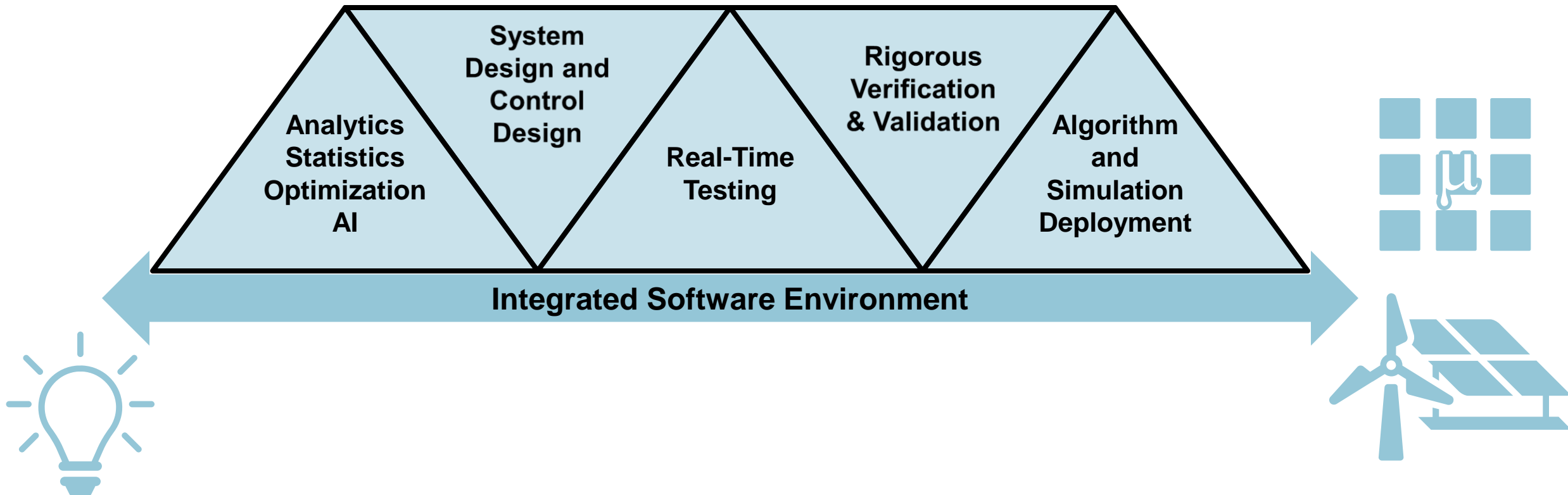
- Hydrogen produced using electricity from renewable energy (such as solar, wind, hydroelectric) through electrolysis
- Meets low-carbon threshold



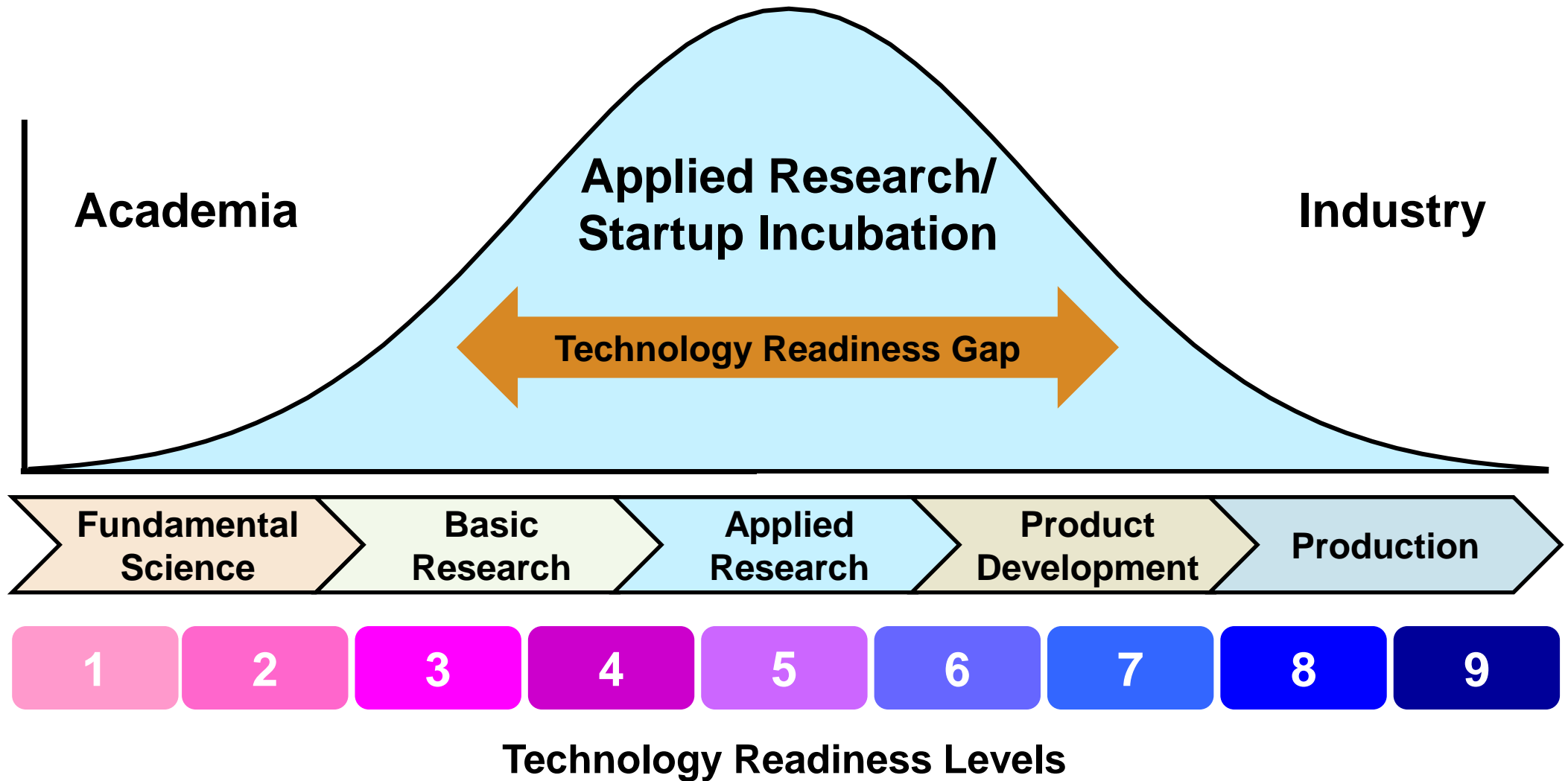
*Focus of today's talk*

# Create a bridge from idea to implementation

- MathWorks software creates a bridge across a technology development cycle through five foundational elements.

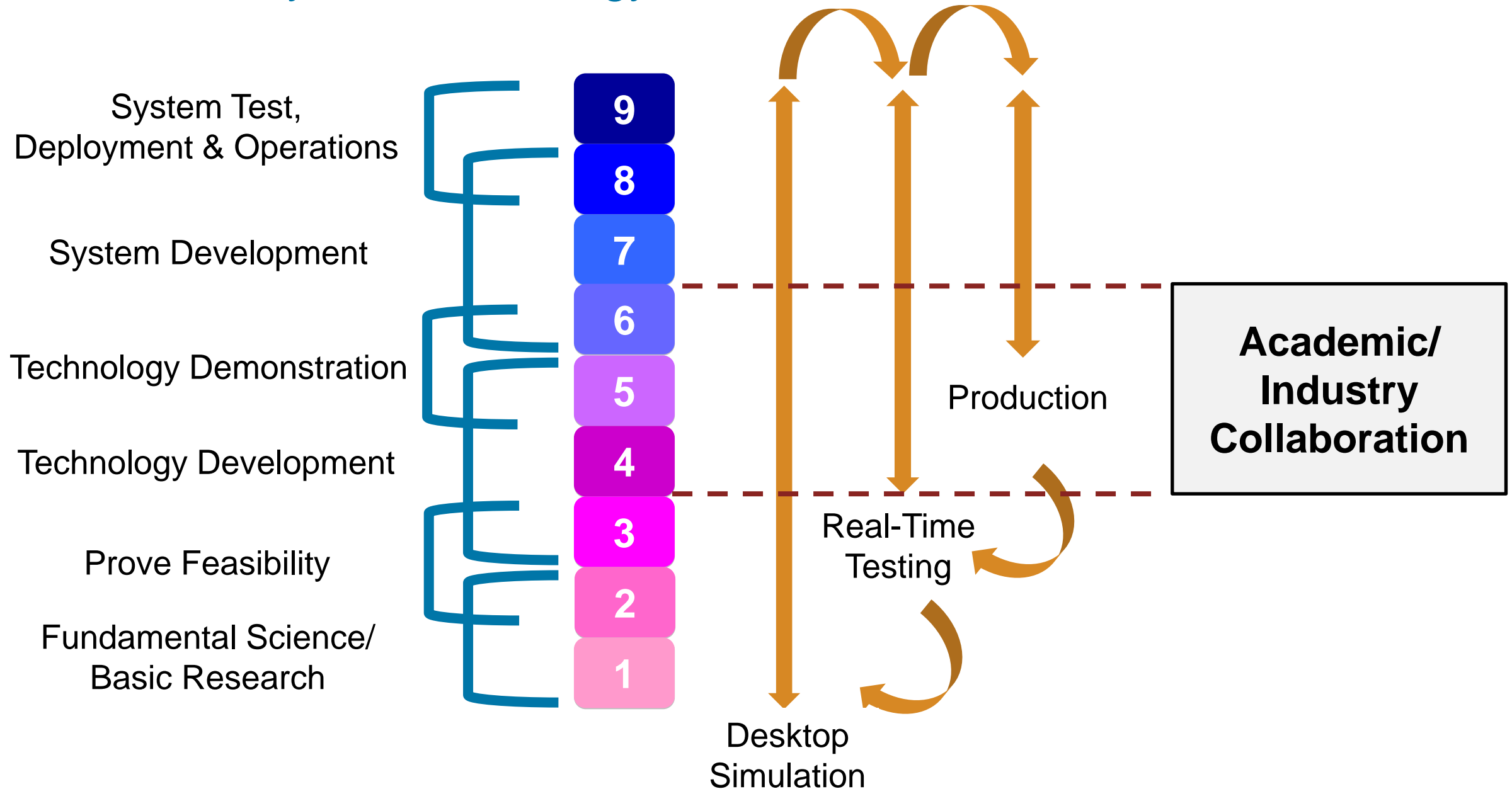


# Moving Fundamental Science to Proven Technology



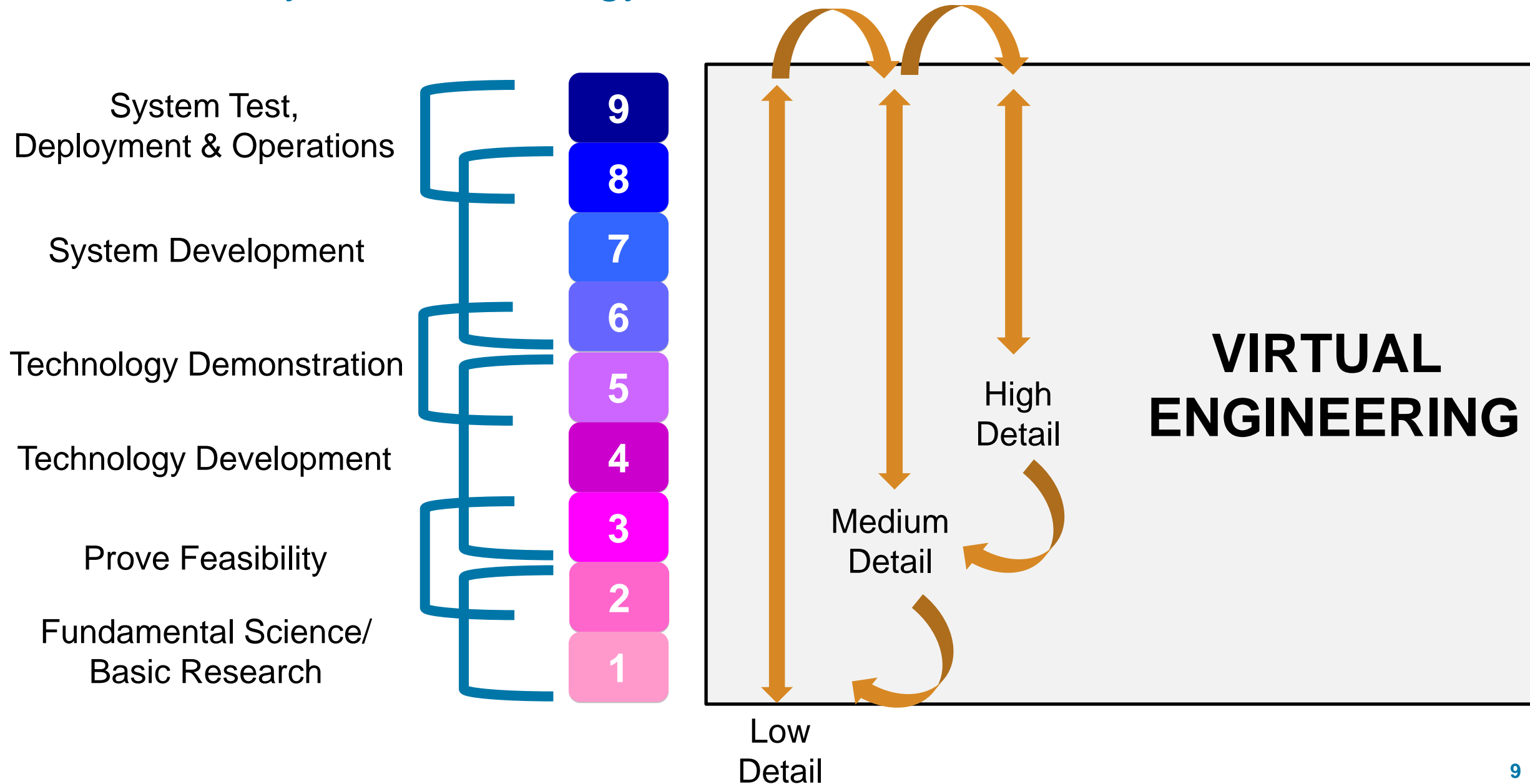
[https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/heo/scan/engineering/technology/txt\\_accordion1.html](https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/heo/scan/engineering/technology/txt_accordion1.html)

# Model Fidelity and Technology Readiness





# Model Fidelity and Technology Readiness



# Types of Electrolyzers

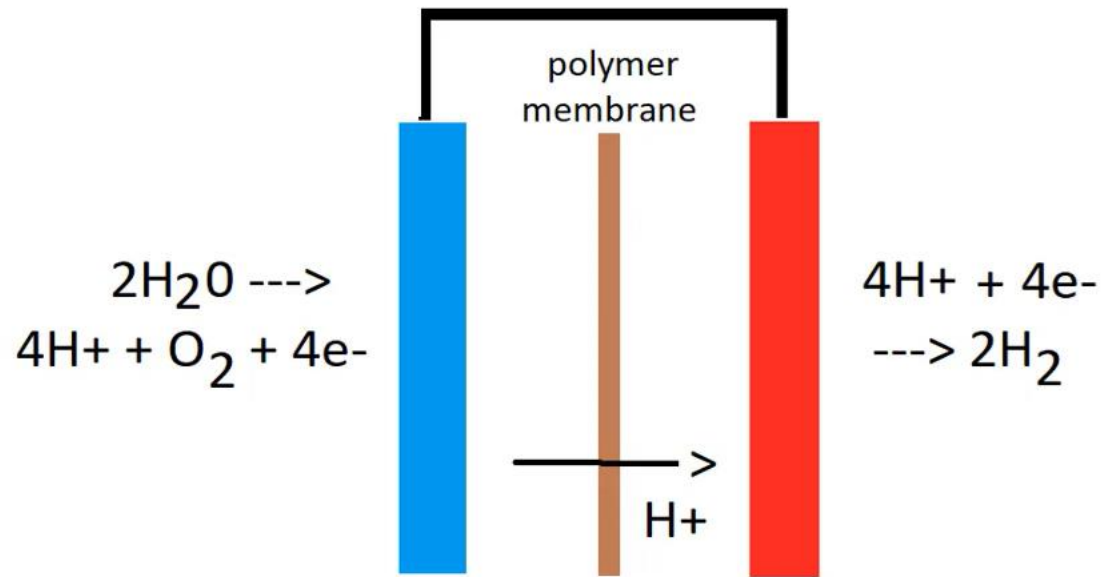
Type	Operating temperature (Deg C)	Operating pressure (Bar)	Membrane & Electrolyte
Acidic (PEM)	40-80	< 30	Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) Nafion H <sup>+</sup>
Alkaline (AEL)	65-220	< 30	KOH Electrolyte OH <sup>-</sup>
Solid Oxide (SOEC)	600-1000	< 10	ZrO <sub>2</sub> , La <sub>0.8</sub> Sr <sub>0.2</sub> Ga <sub>0.8</sub> Mg <sub>0.2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> O <sup>2-</sup>

*Will be the discussed in today's talk.*

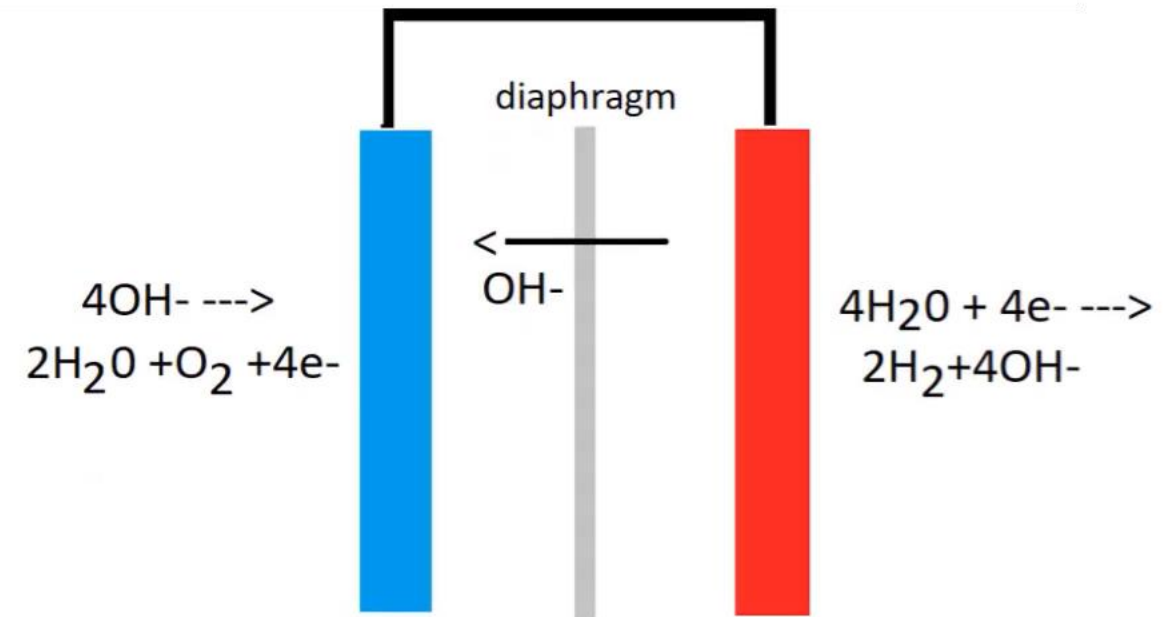
[An Analytical Model for the Electrolyser Performance Derived from Materials Parameters](#)

# Types of Electrolyzers

## PEM (proton-exchange membrane)



## Alkaline



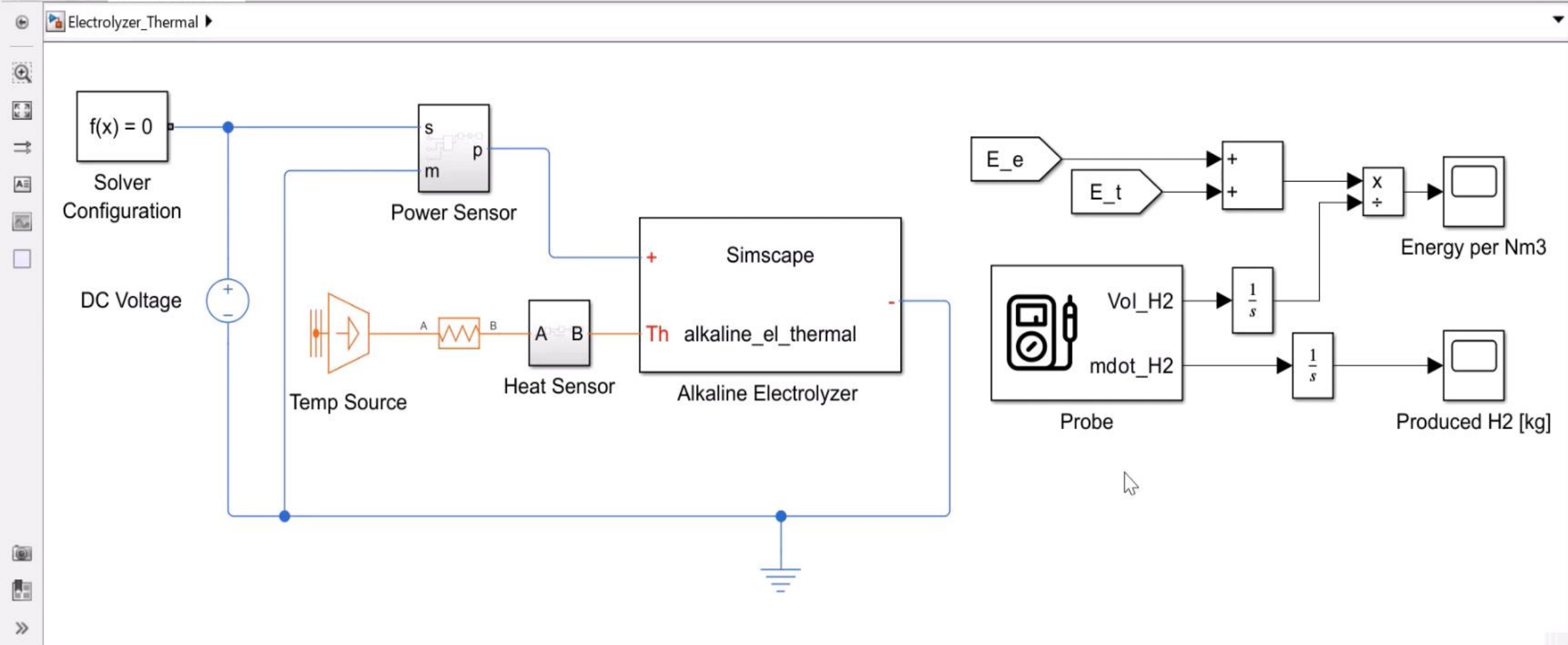
**SIMULATION**   **DEBUG**   **MODELING**   **FORMAT**   **APPS**

FILE   LIBRARY   PREPARE   SIMULATE   REVIEW RESULTS

Stop Time: 3600\*24  
Normal  
Fast Restart

Step Back   Run   Step Forward   Stop

Data Inspector   Logic Analyzer   Bird's-Eye Scope   Simulation Manager

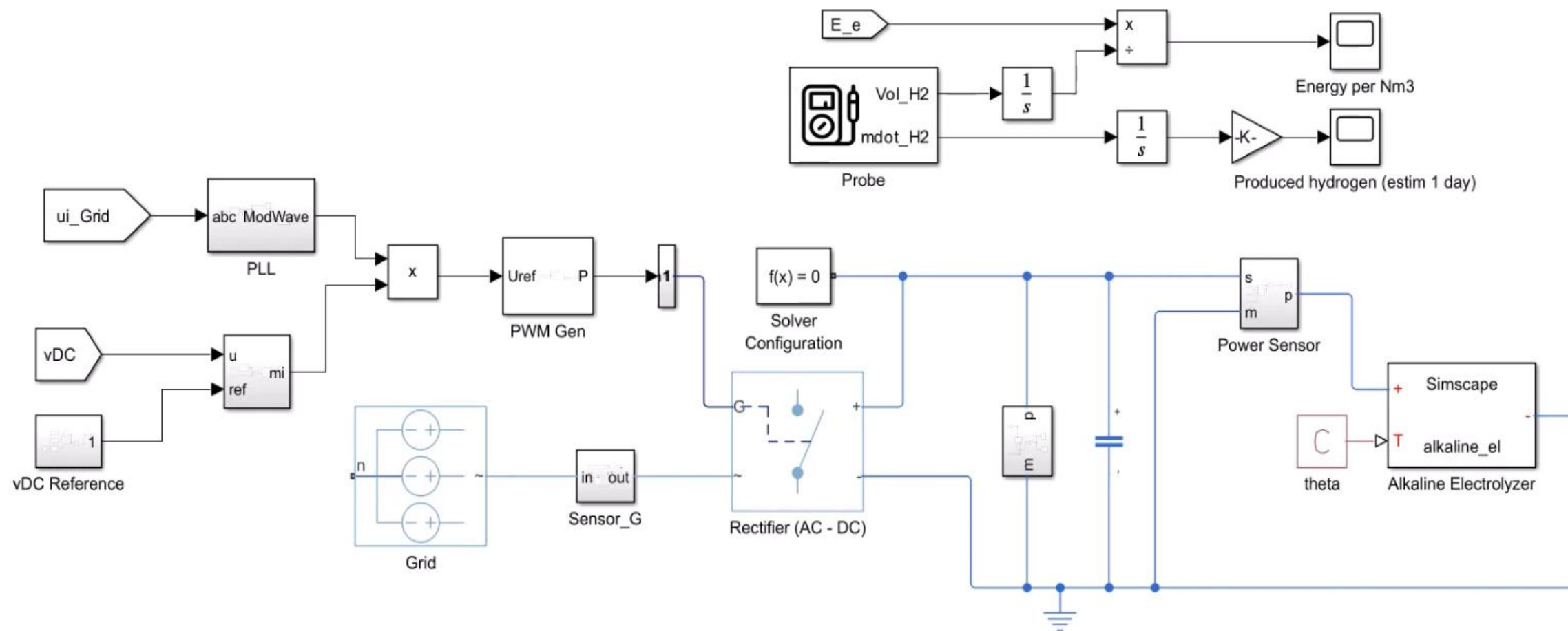


**SIMULATION**   **DEBUG**   **MODELING**   **FORMAT**   **APPS**

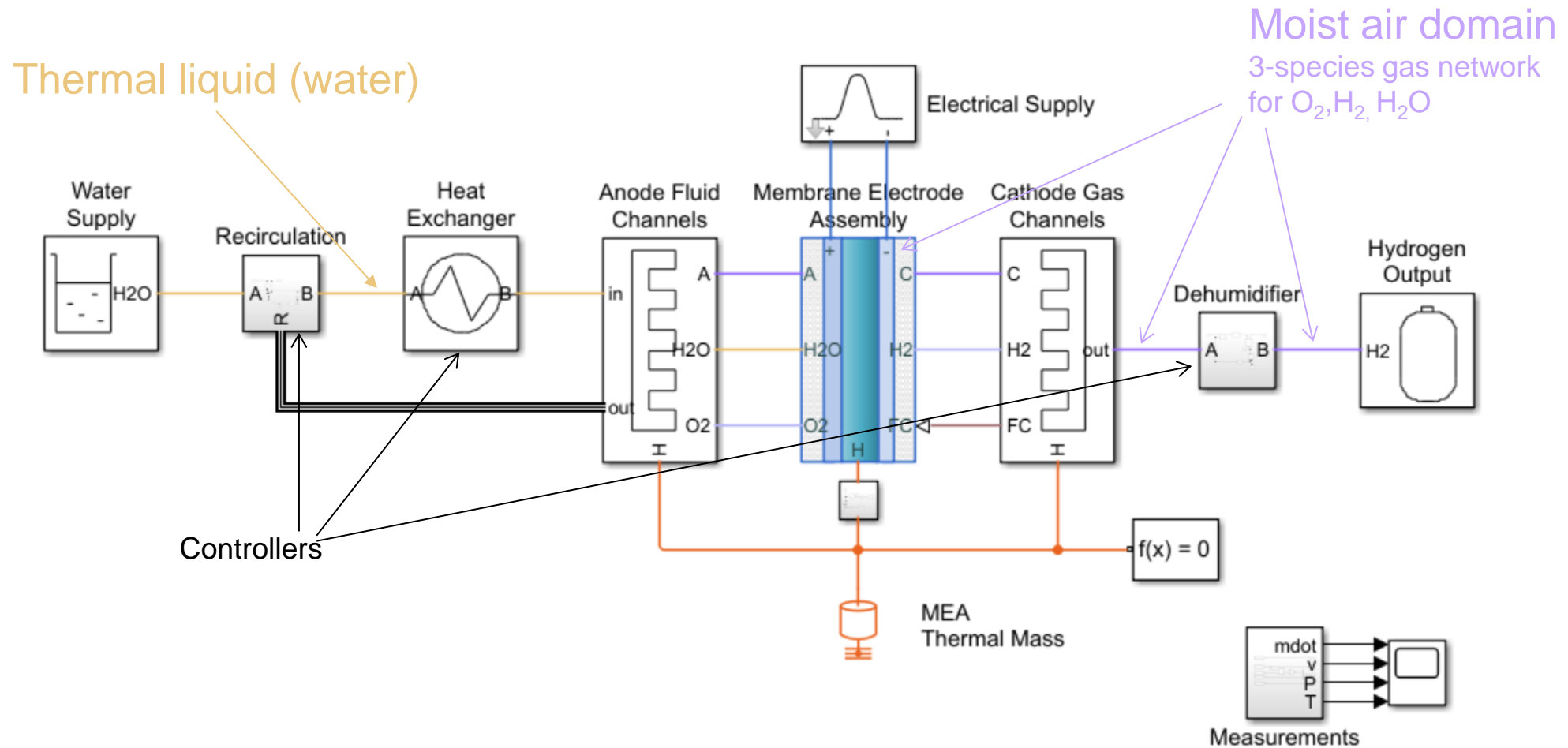
FILE: New, Open, Save, Print, LIBRARY: Library Browser, PREPARE: Log Signals, Add Viewer, Signal Table, SIMULATE: Stop Time (1), Normal, Fast Restart, Step Back, Run, Step Forward, Stop, REVIEW RESULTS: Data Inspector, Logic Analyzer, Bird's-Eye Scope, Simulation Manager

Electrolyzer\_Power\_Electronics

Electrolyzer\_Power\_Electronics

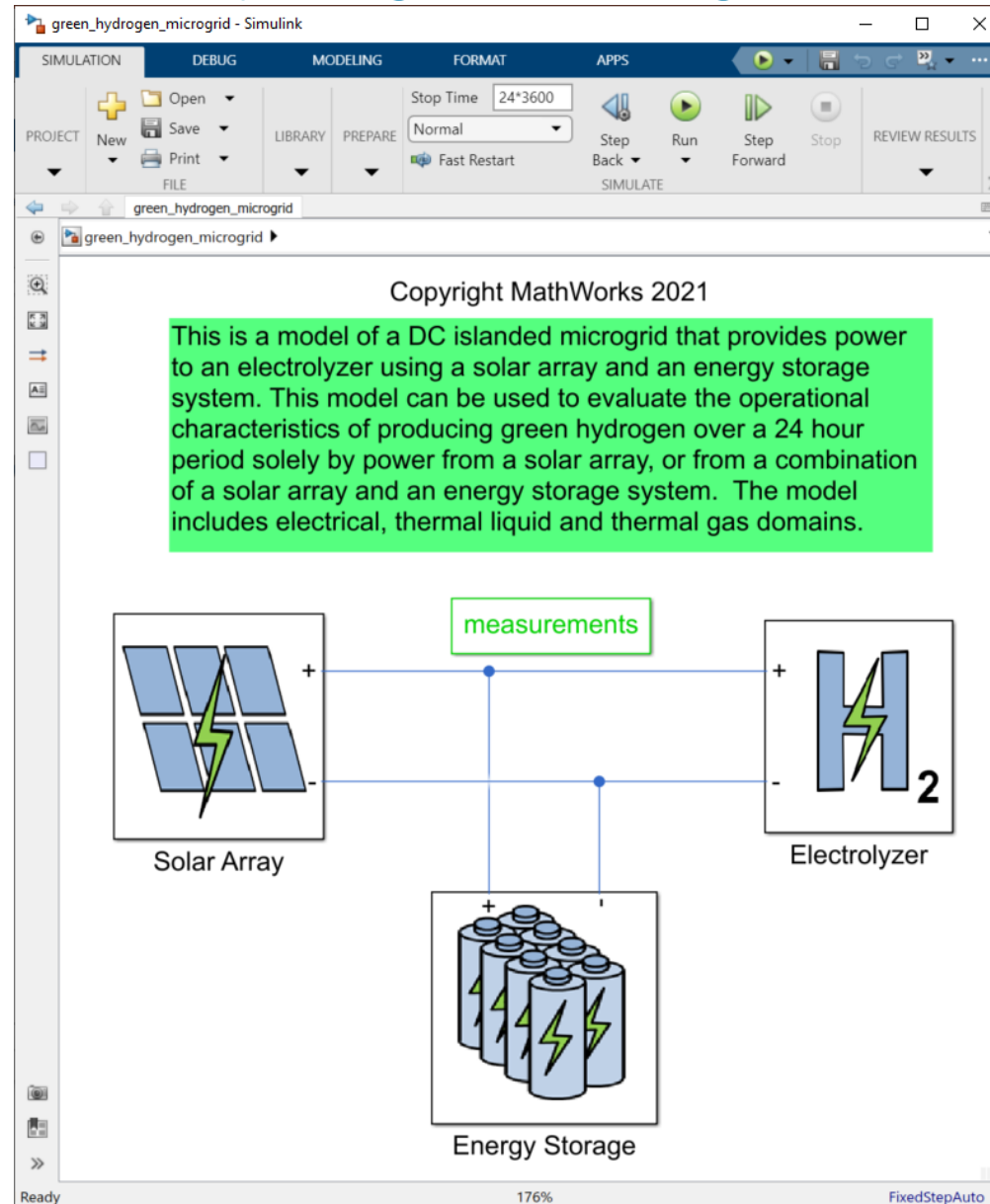


# PEM Electrolyzers!



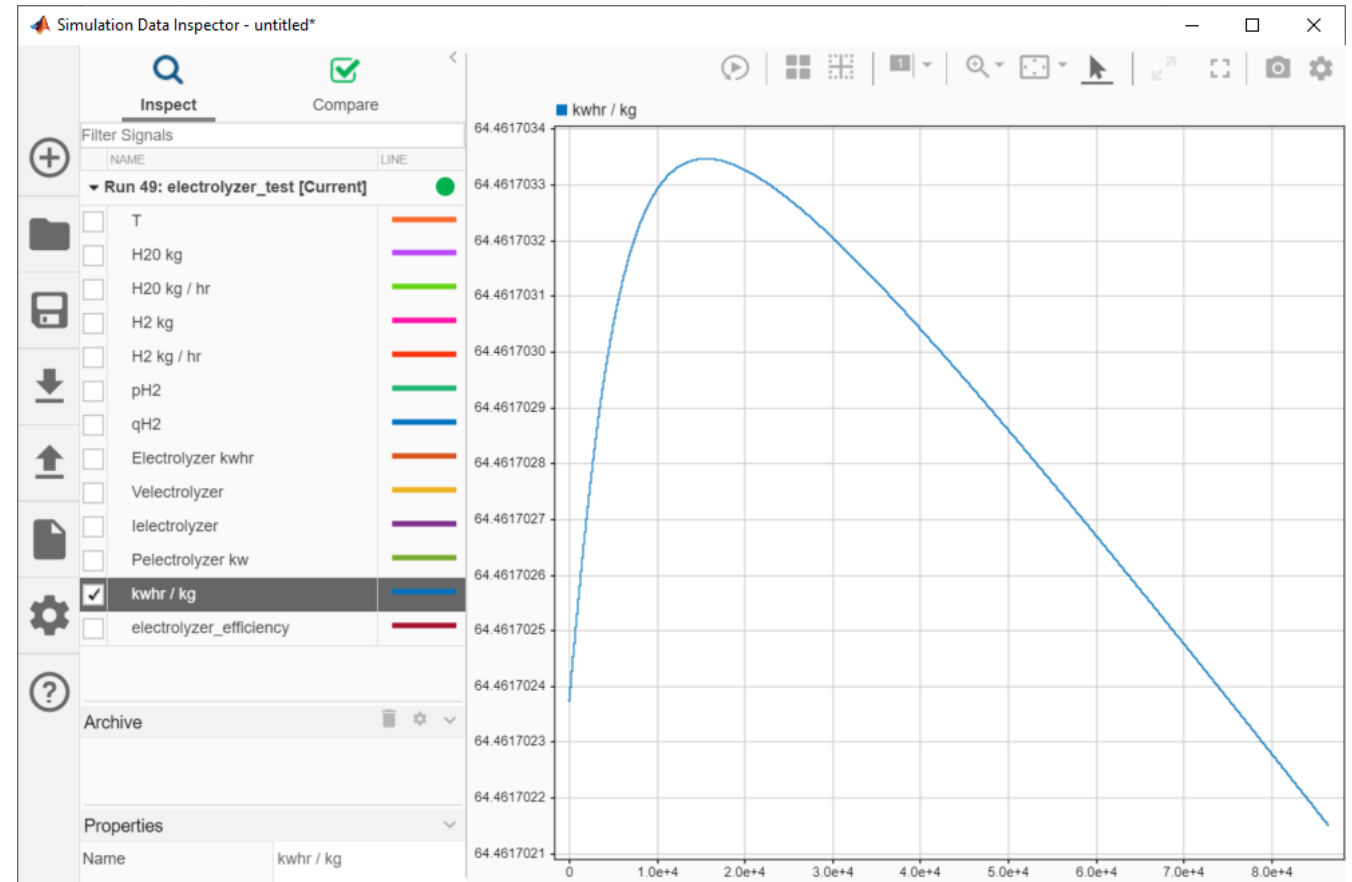
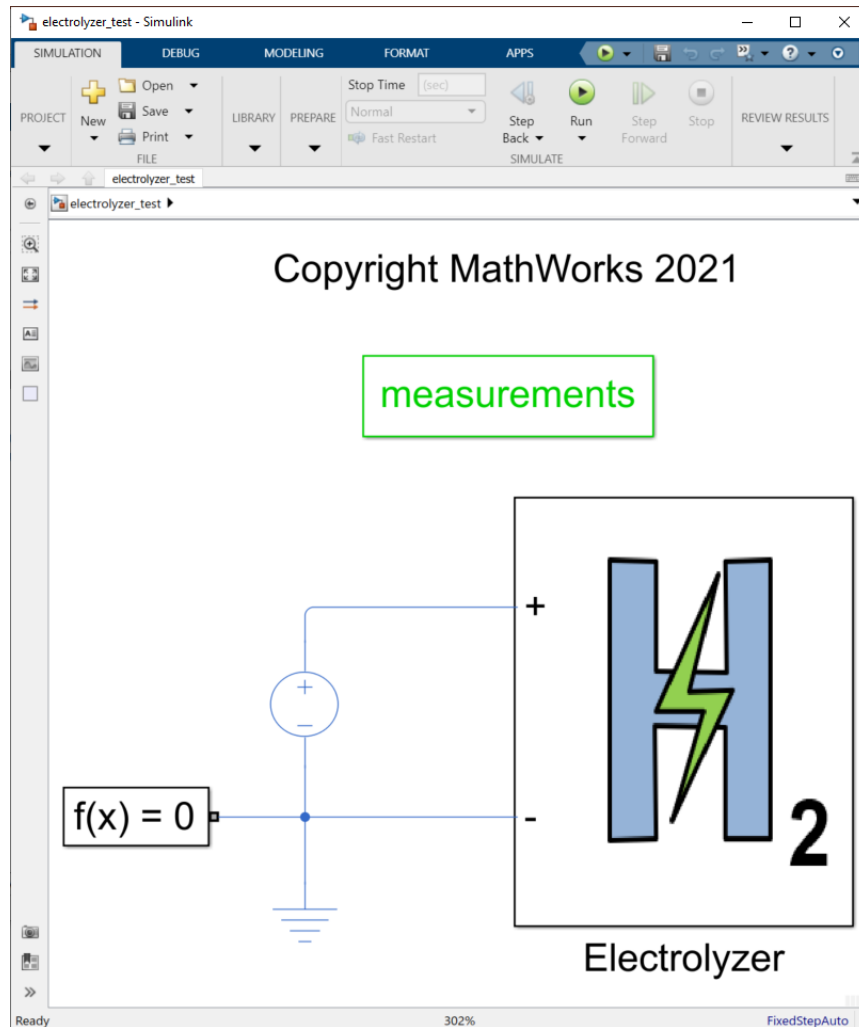
Since **R2022a**  
>> `ssc_electrolyzer`

# Introduction to the Green Hydrogen Microgrid

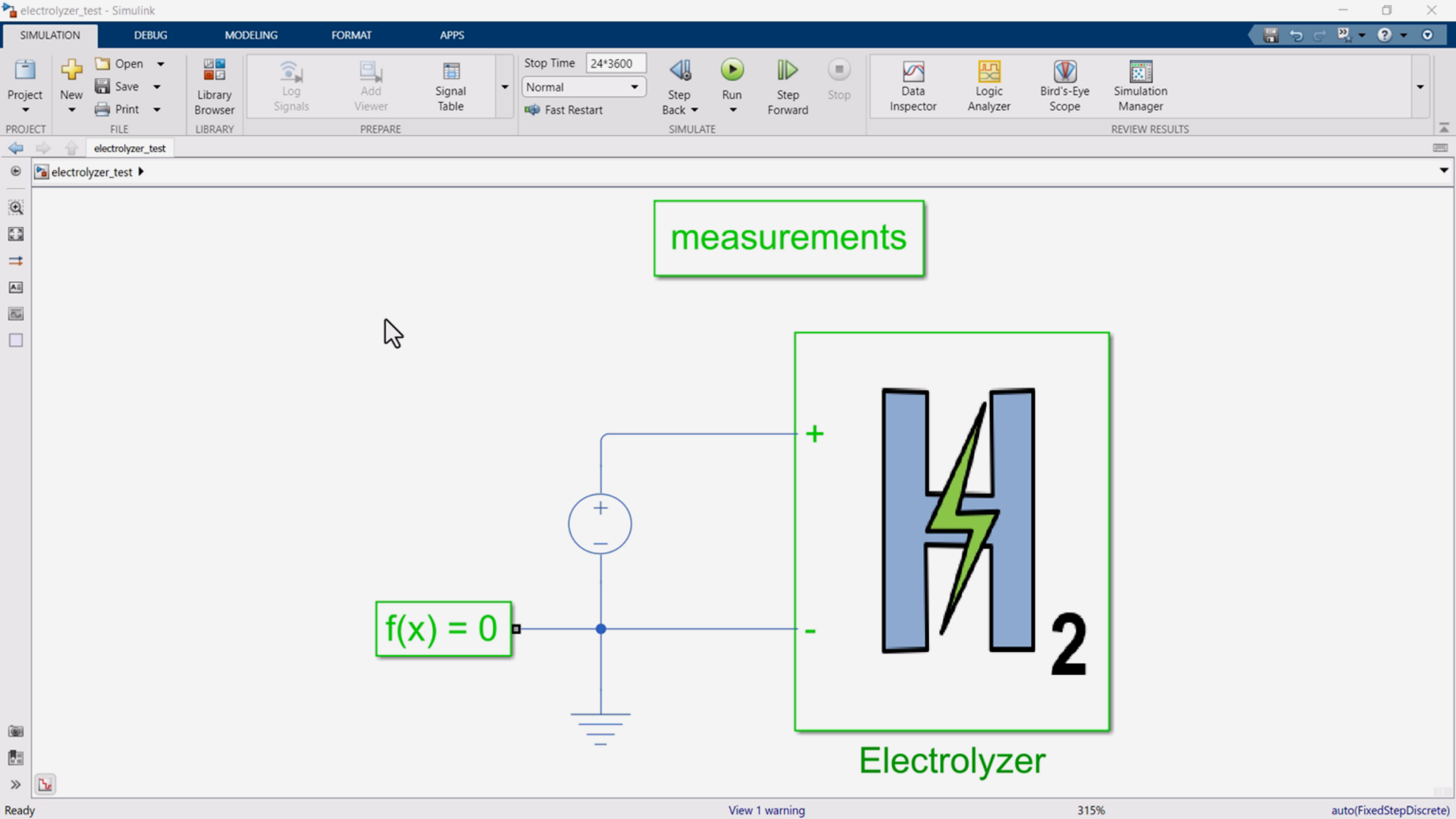


# Testing the Electrolyzer

- The electrolyzer is connected to an ideal DC voltage source at 240V.

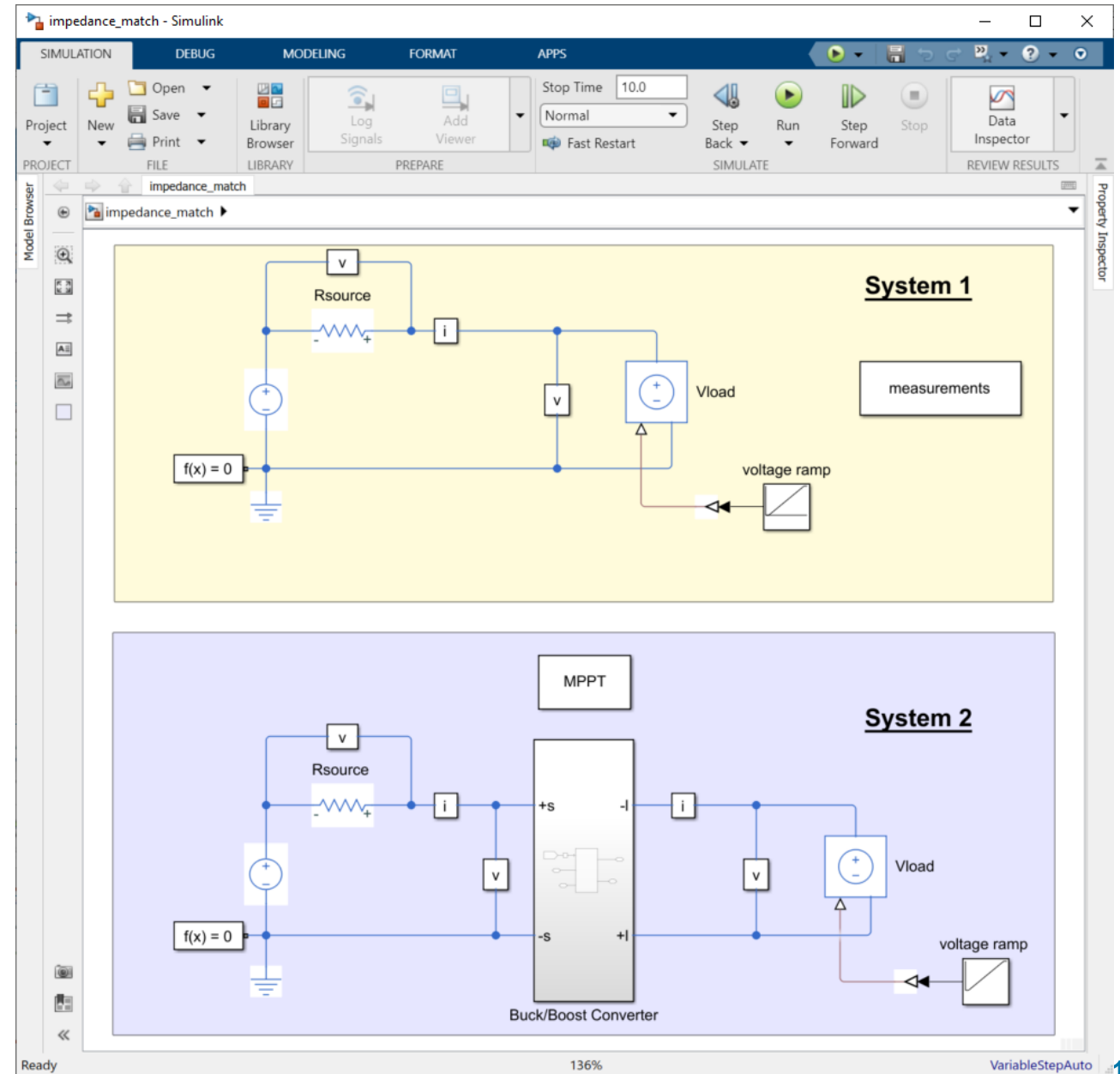






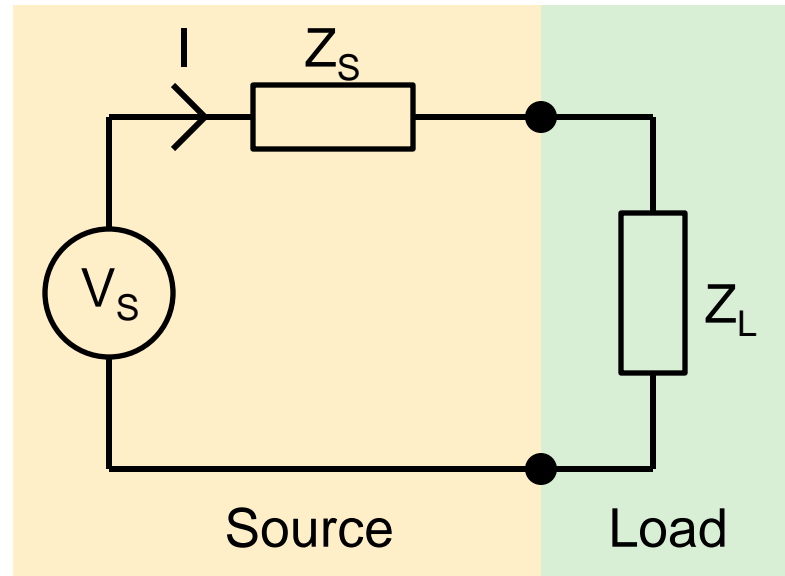
# Solar MMPT and Impedance Matching

- MPPT operates on the principle of impedance matching.



# Impedance Matching

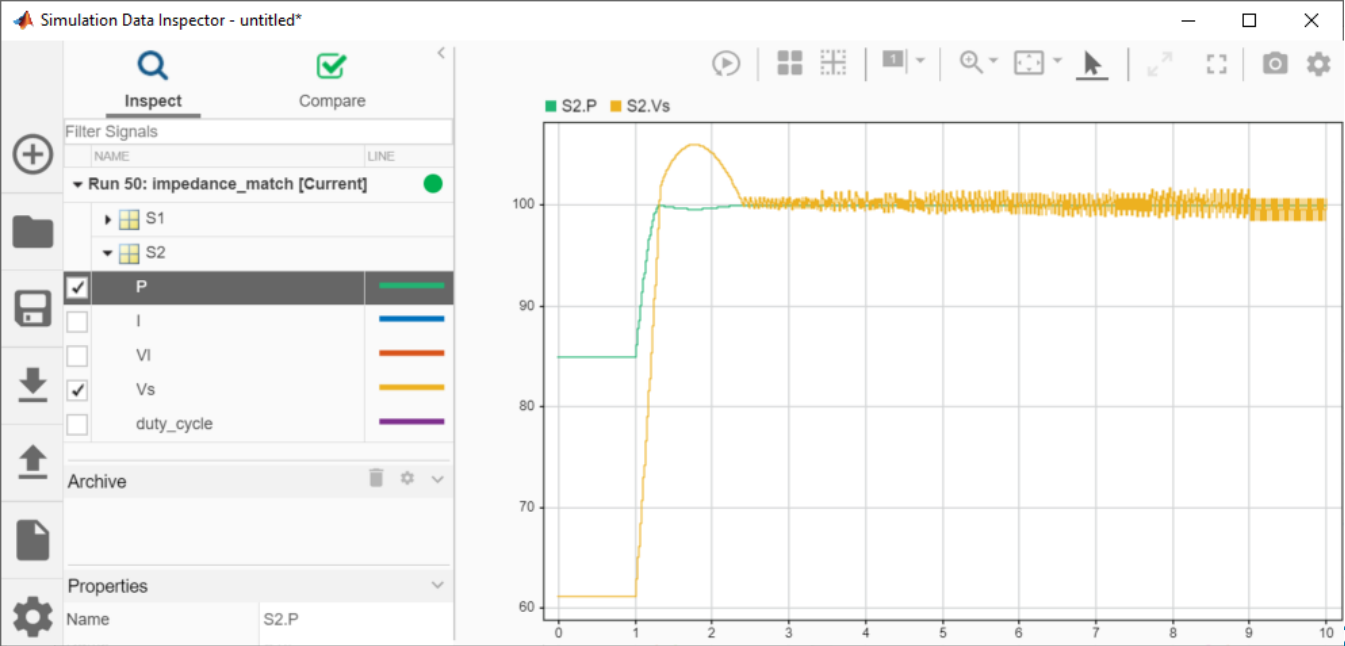
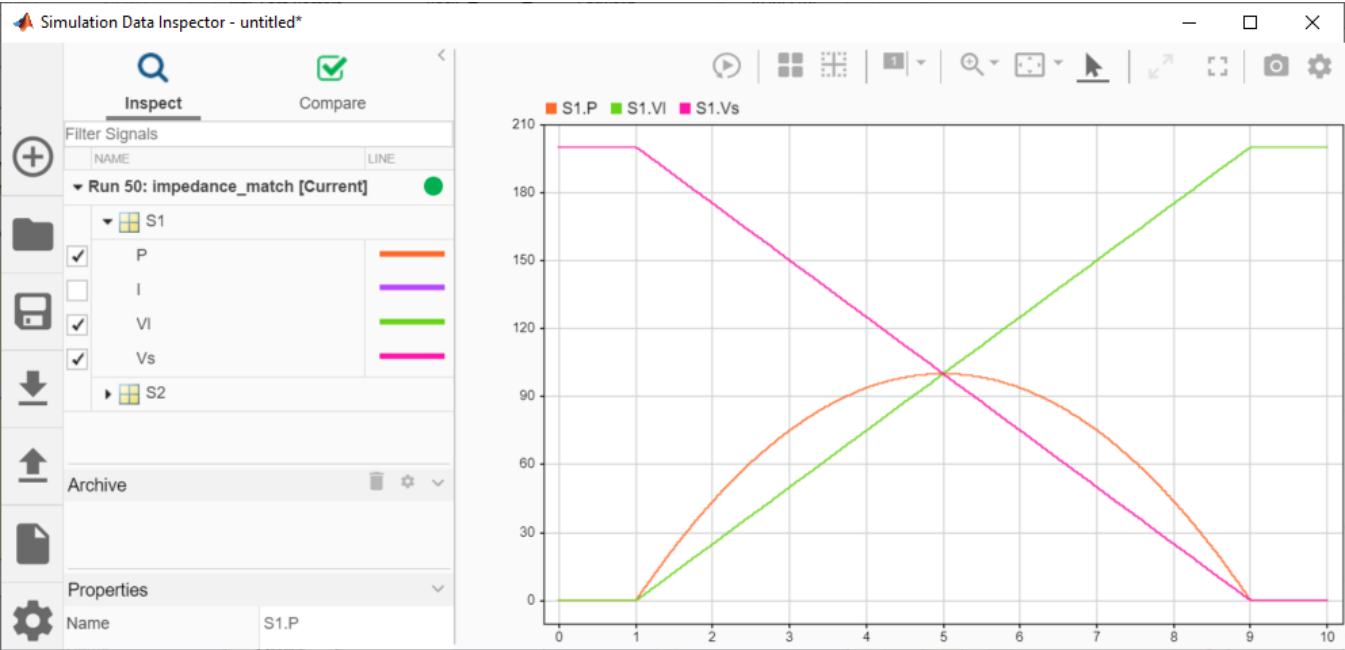
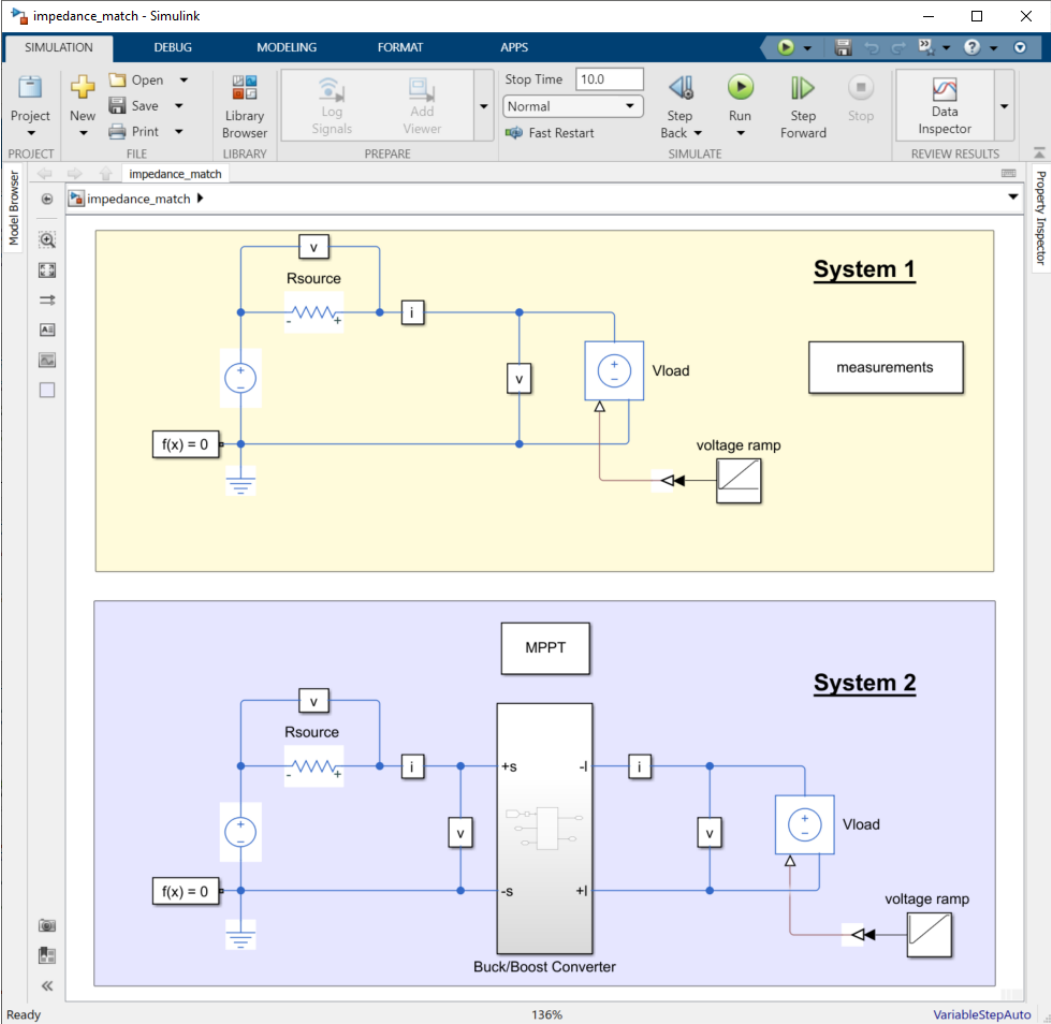
- Maximum power is delivered to a load when the load impedance matches the source impedance.



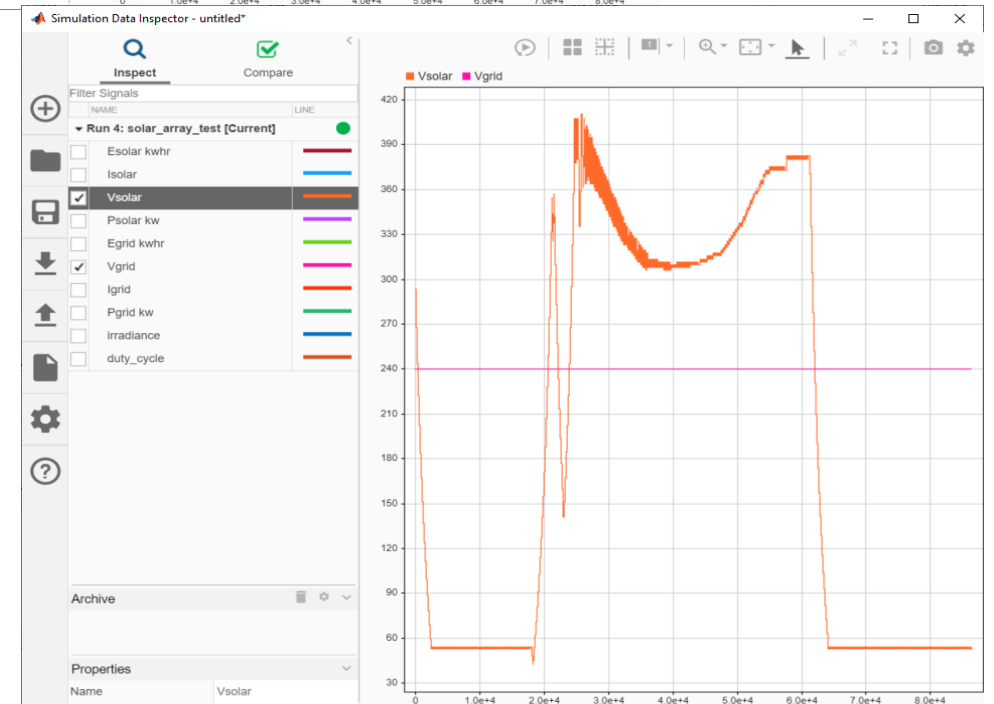
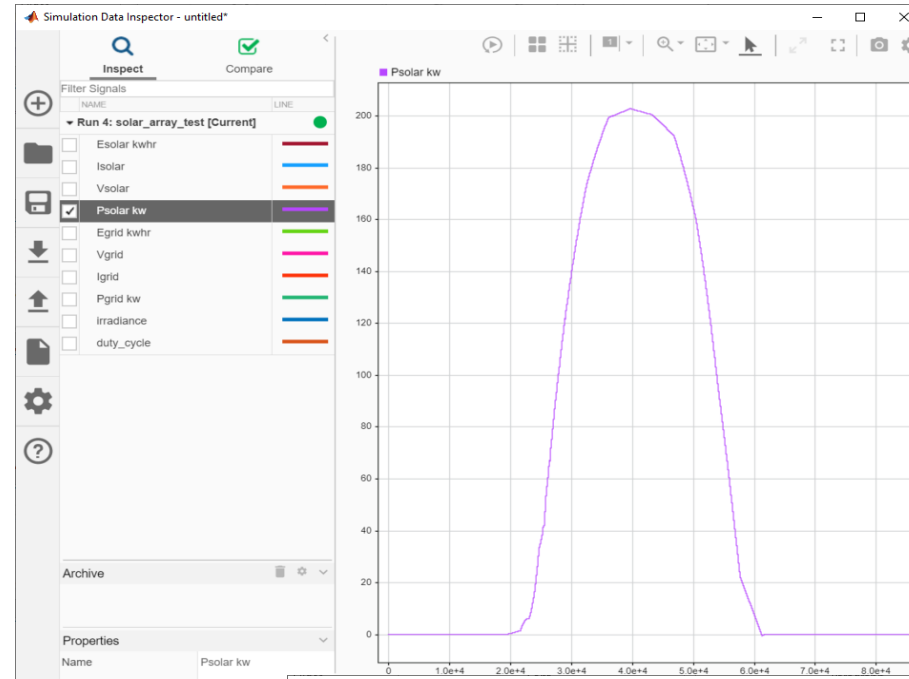
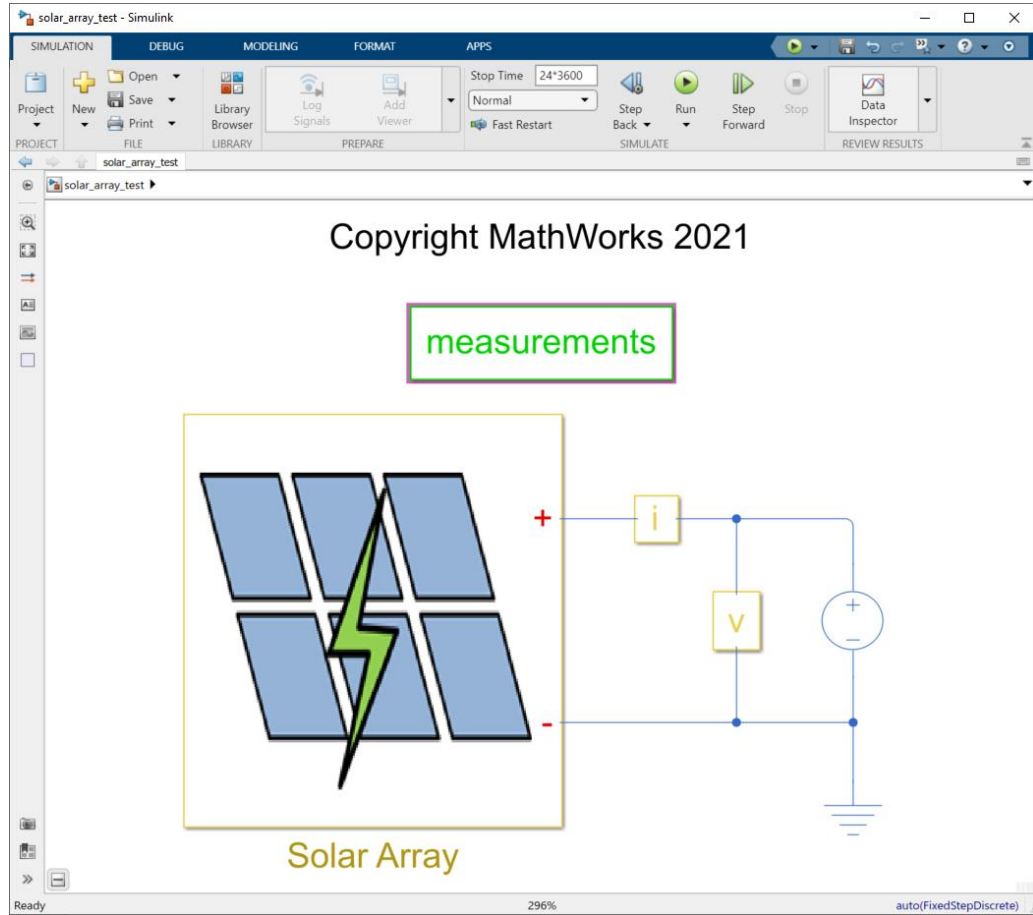
If  $Z_L = Z_S$  then  $P_L = \max P$

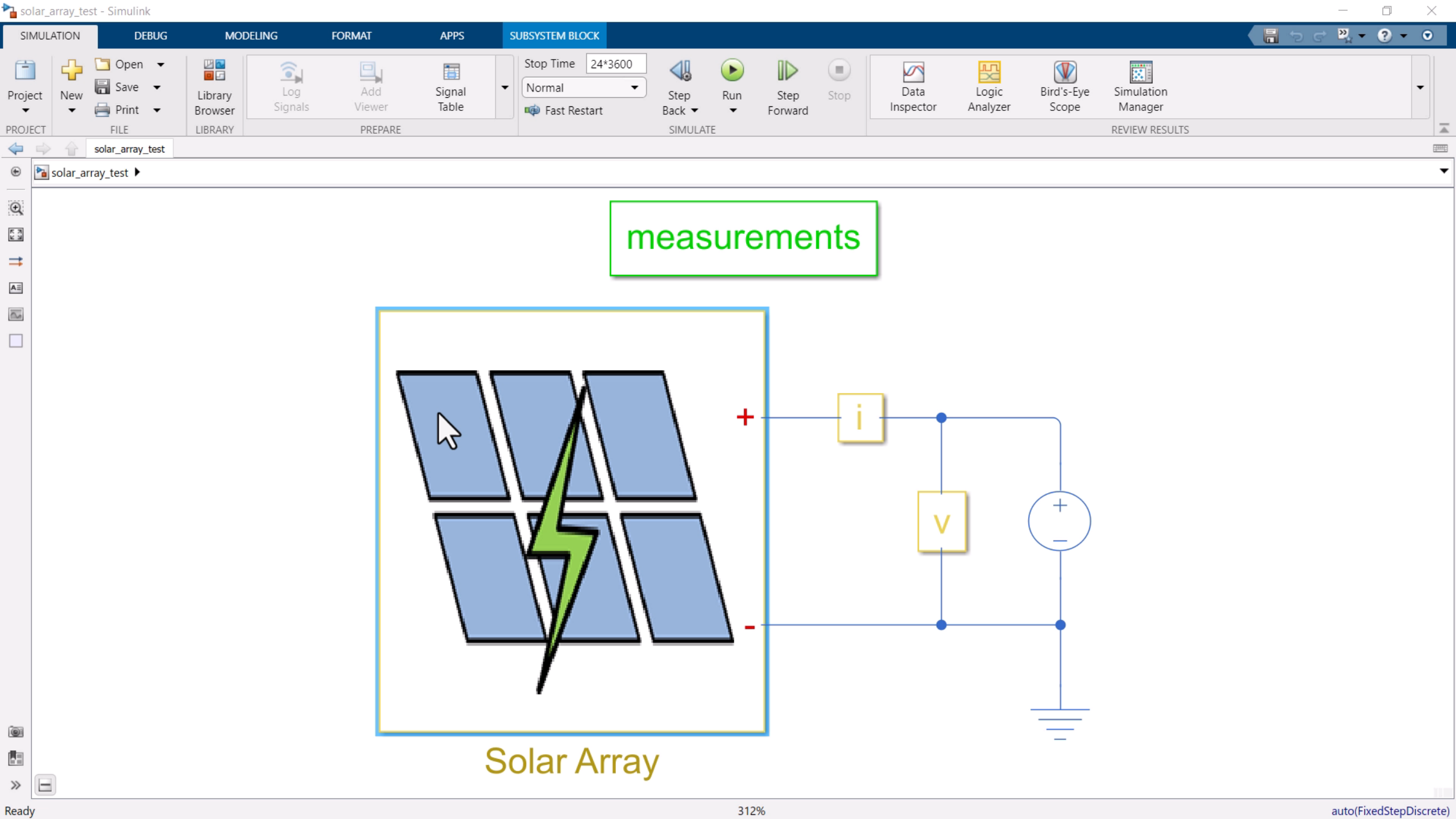
If  $Z_L \neq Z_S$  then  $P_L < \max P$

# Impedance matching

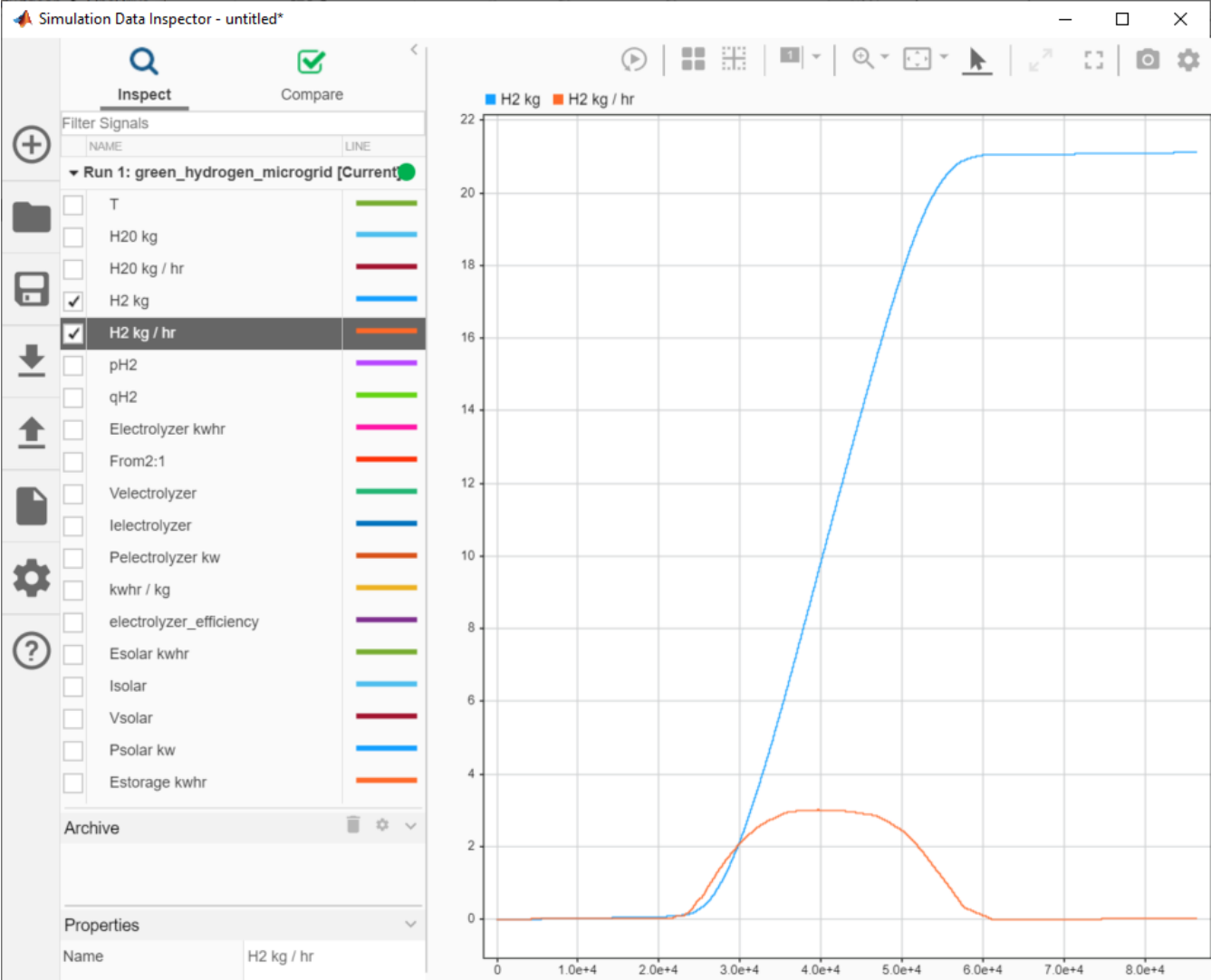
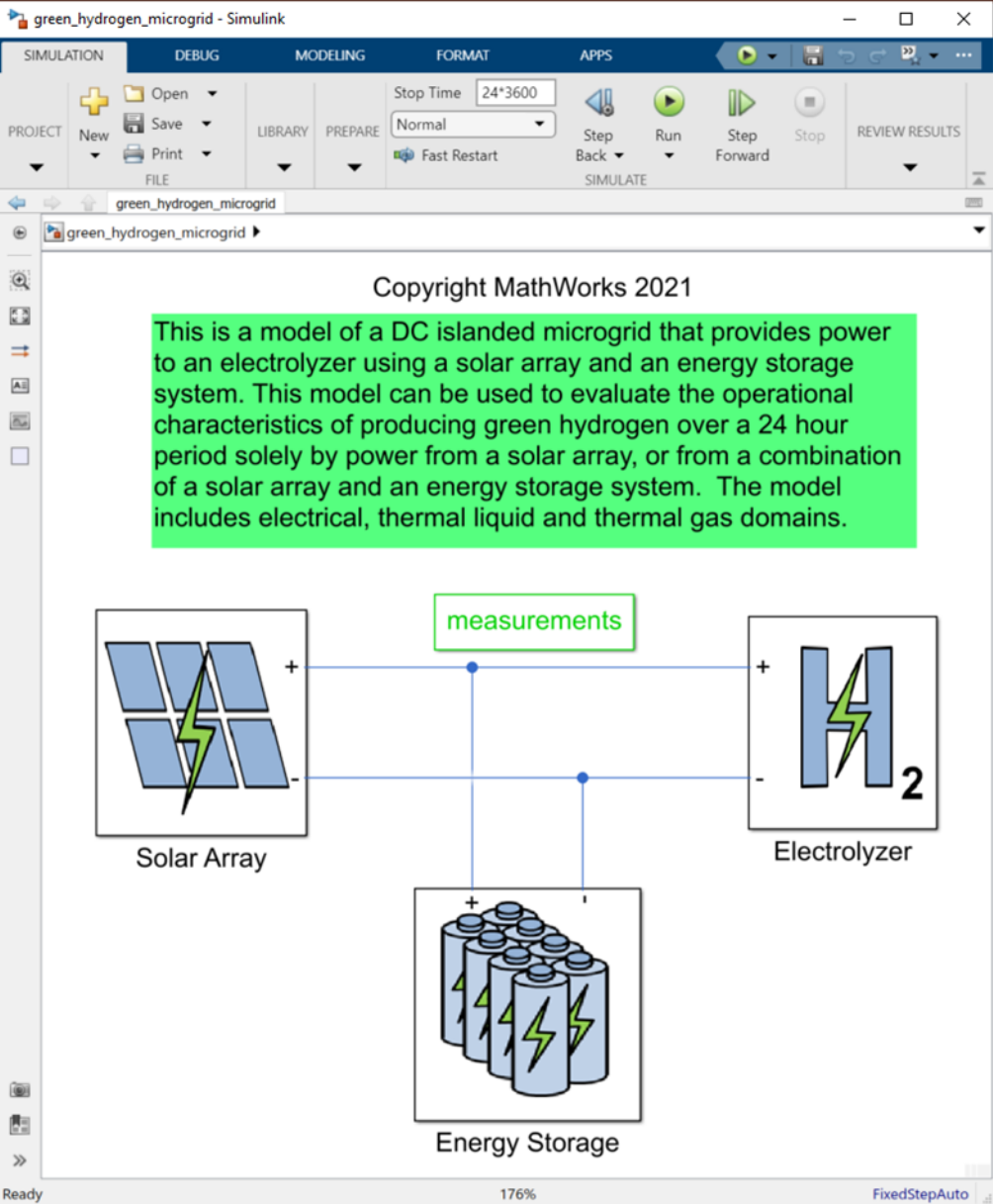


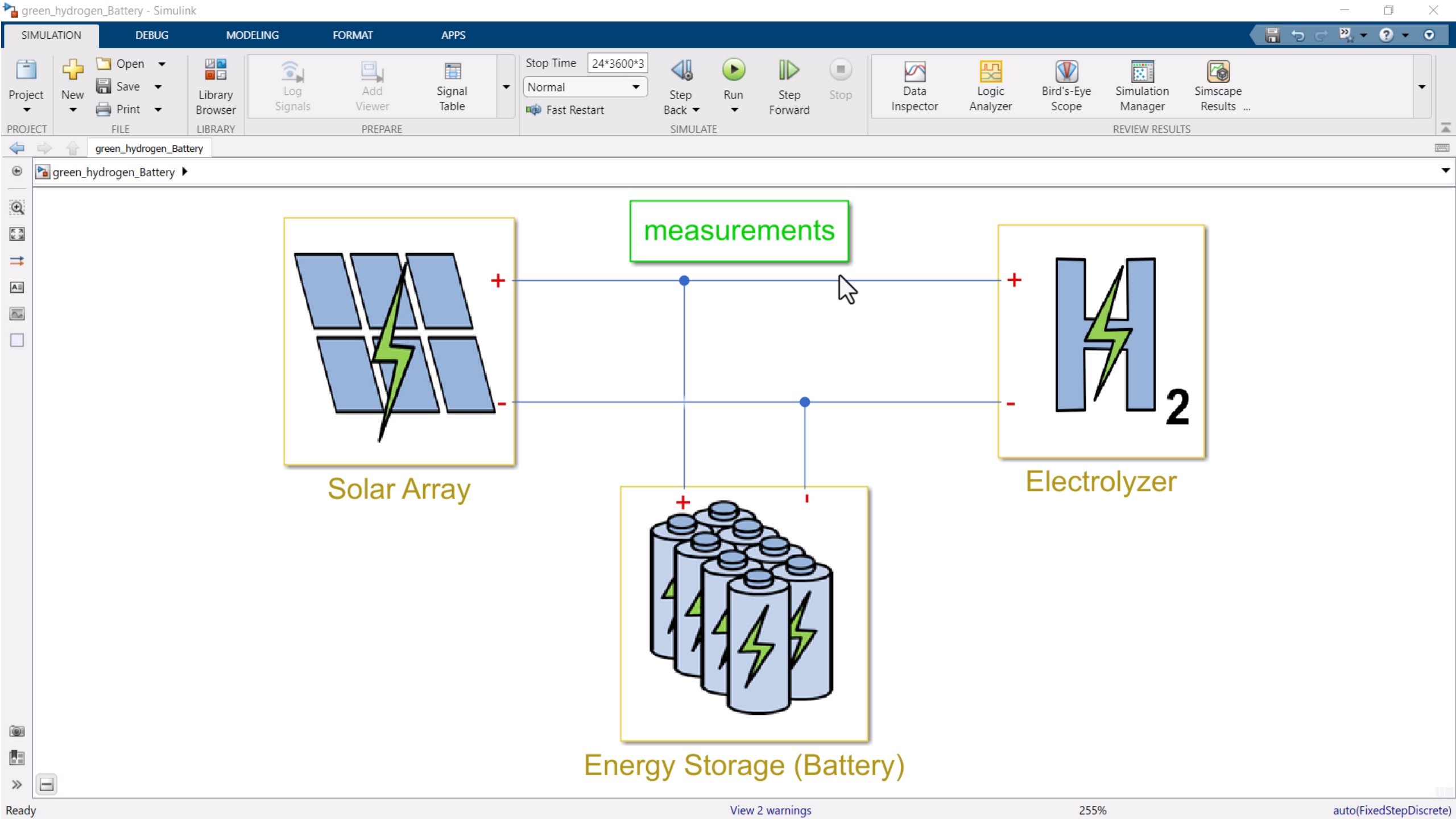
## Testing the Solar Array





# Evaluating System Operation



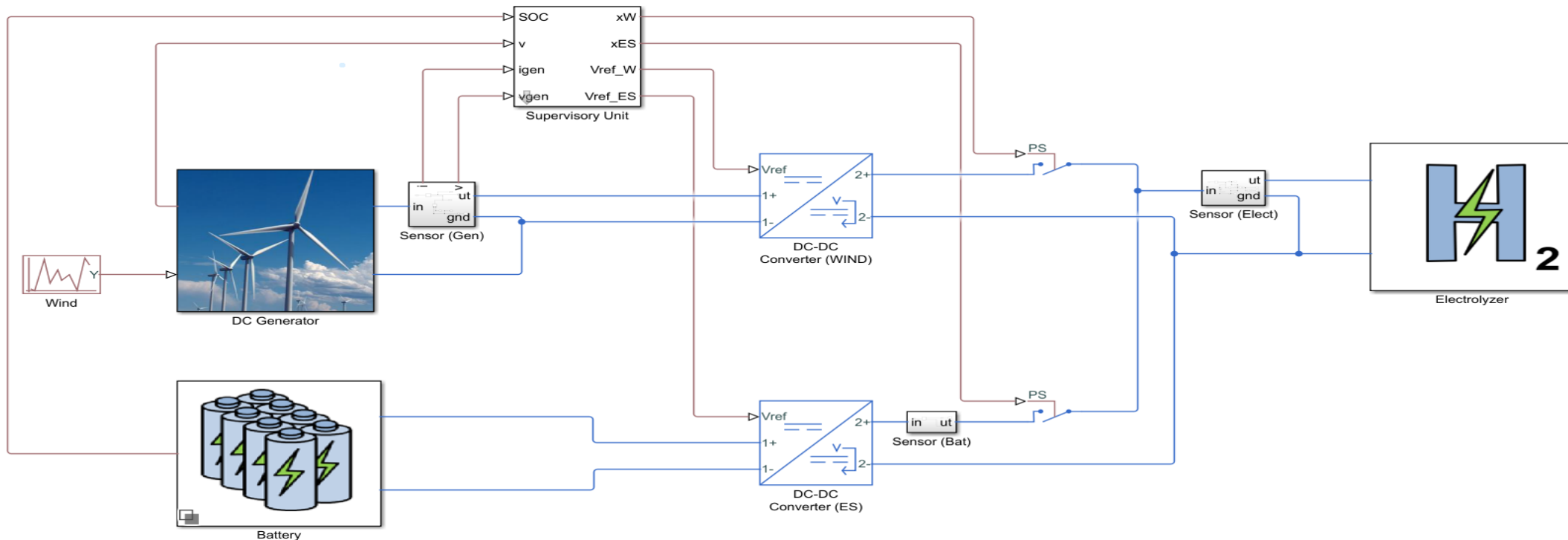


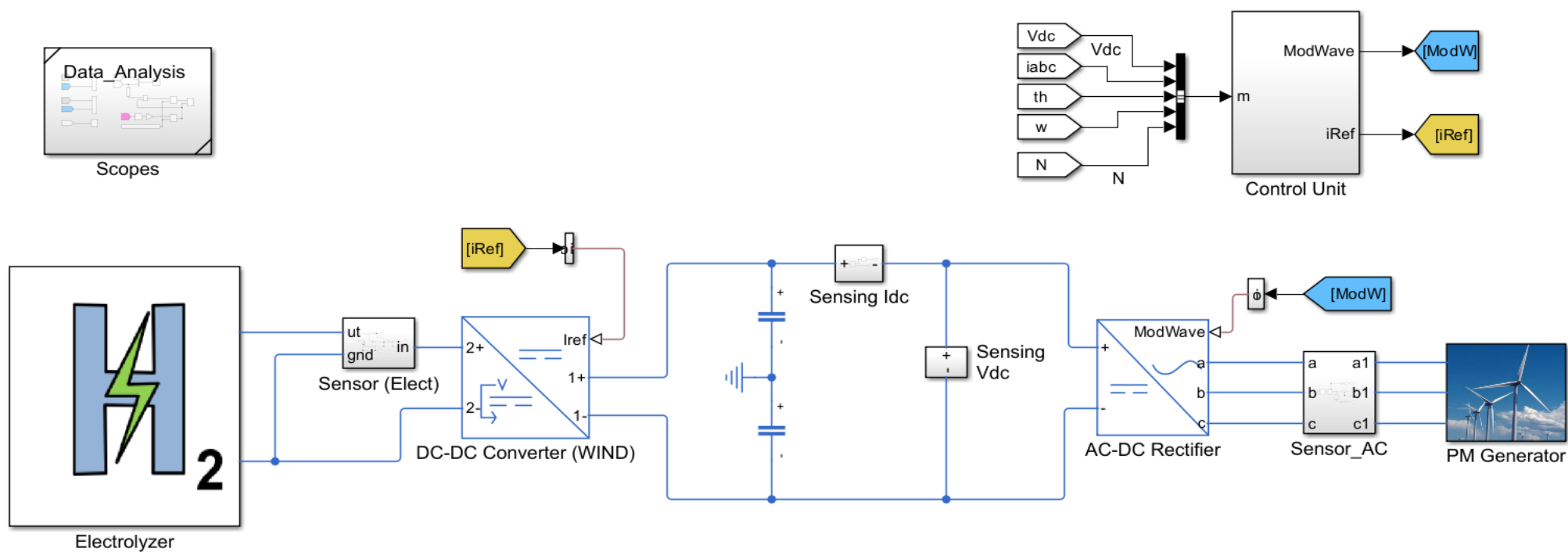


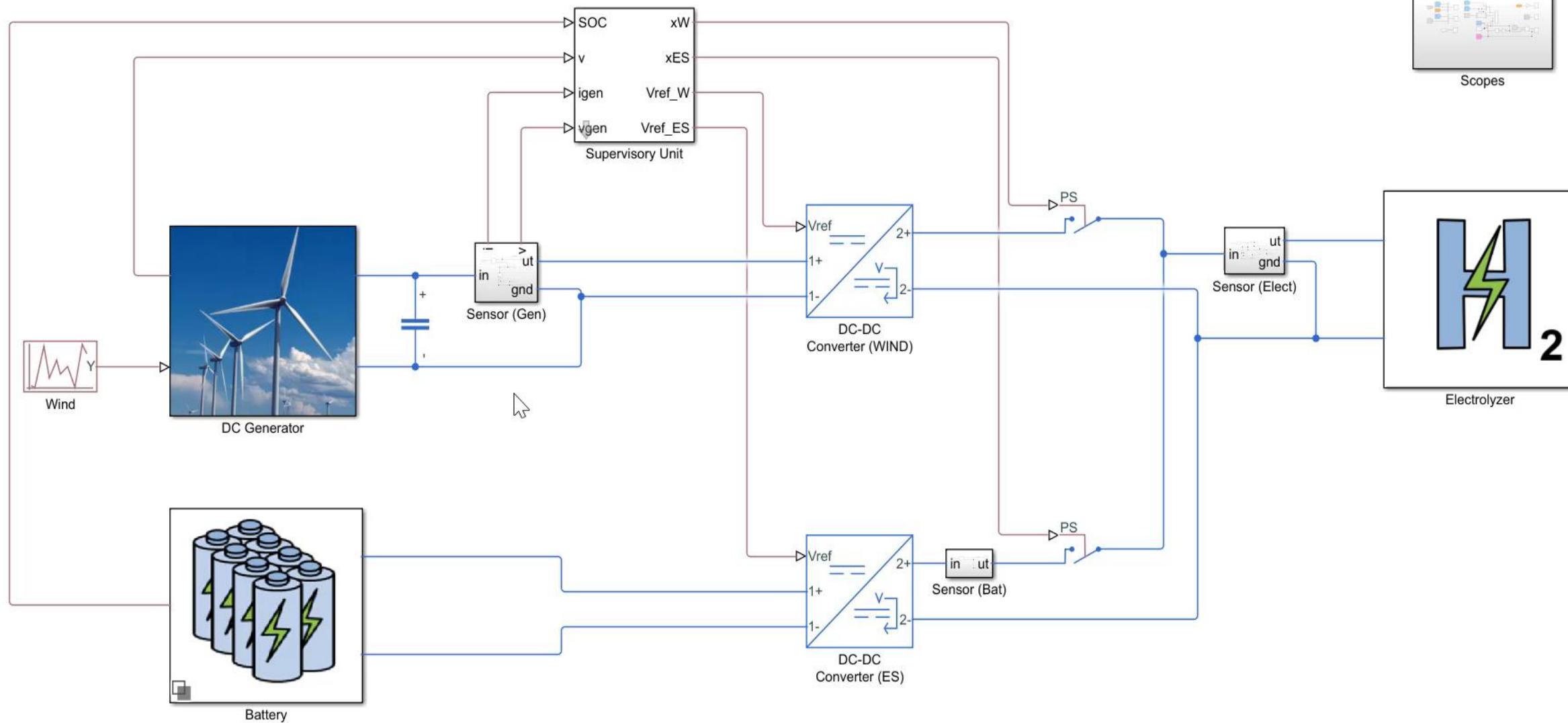
# Enabling green hydrogen – System performance

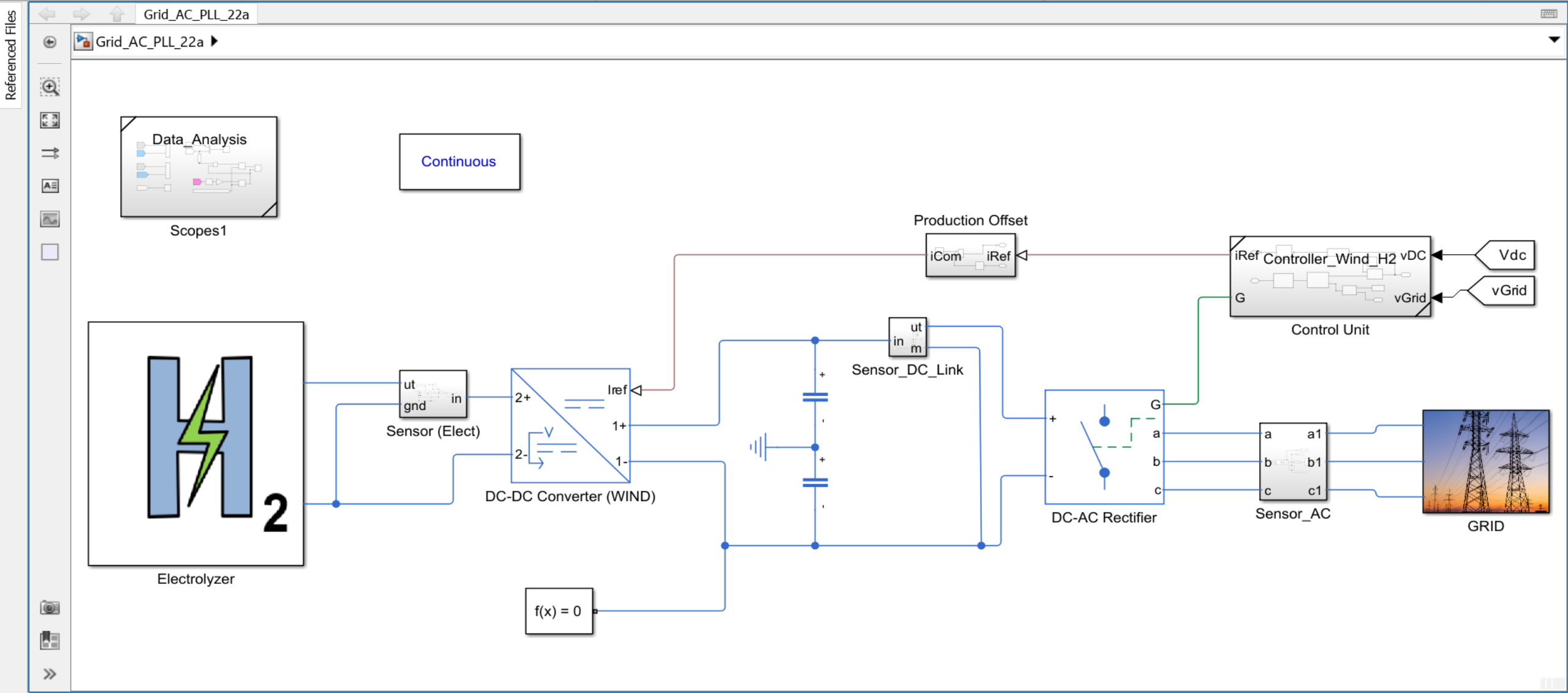
Medium  
fidelity

- expected  $H_2$  production & water consumption
- suitable control strategy (conditions, use of physical assets)
- energy storage (dimensioning, expected duty regime)
- planning of operations (collect – replace - maintain)

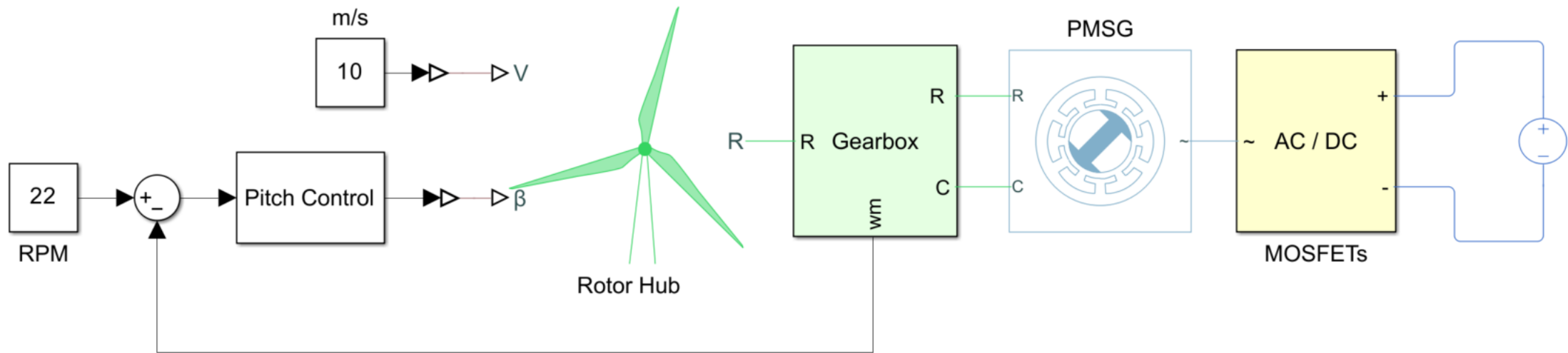




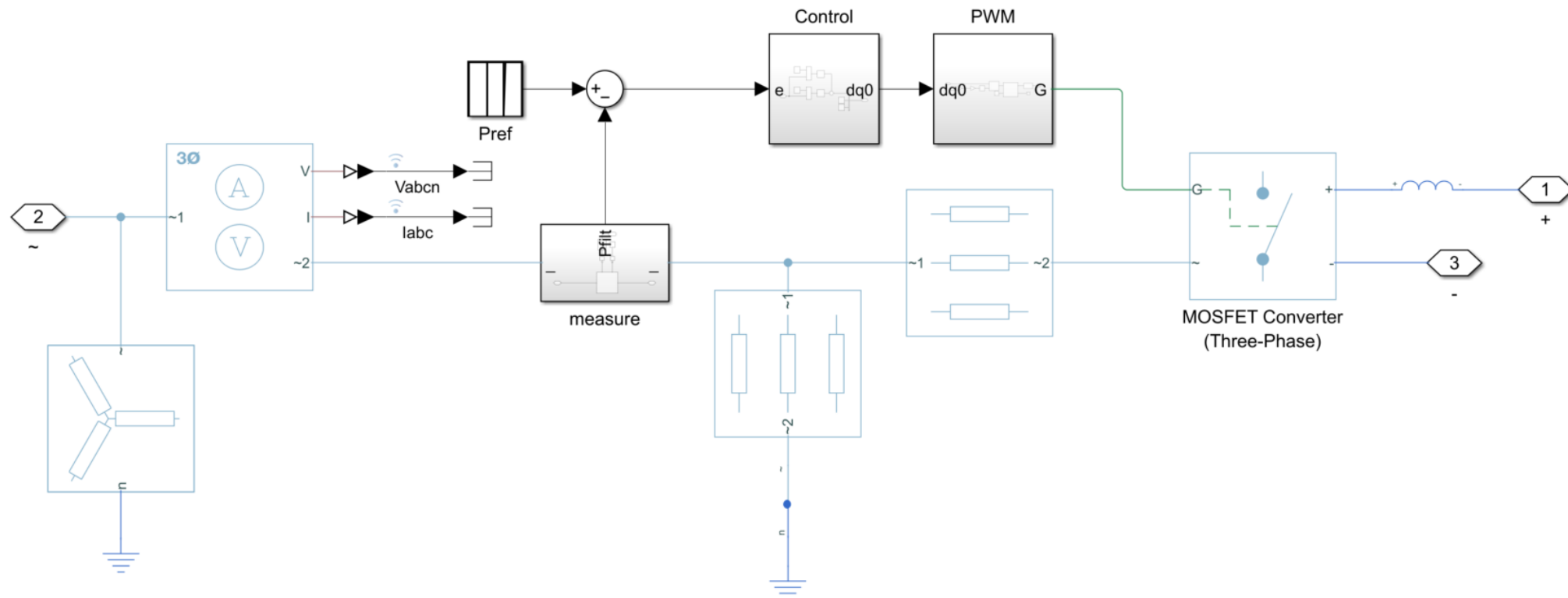




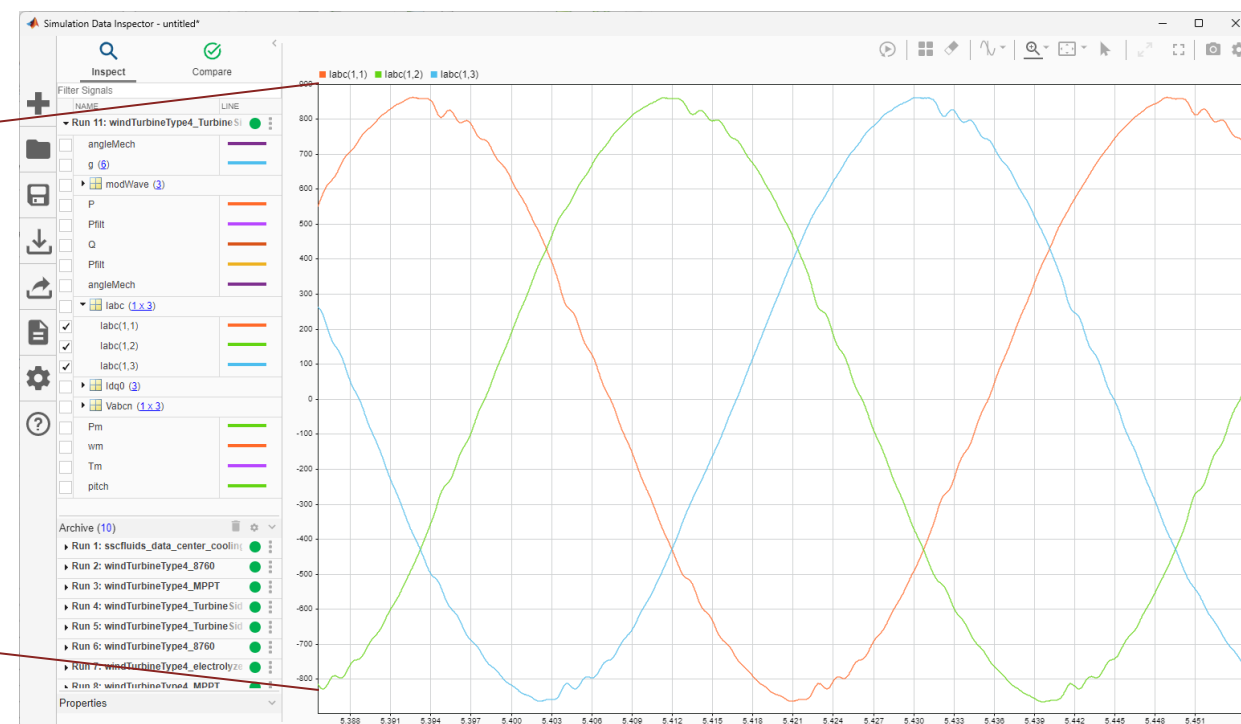
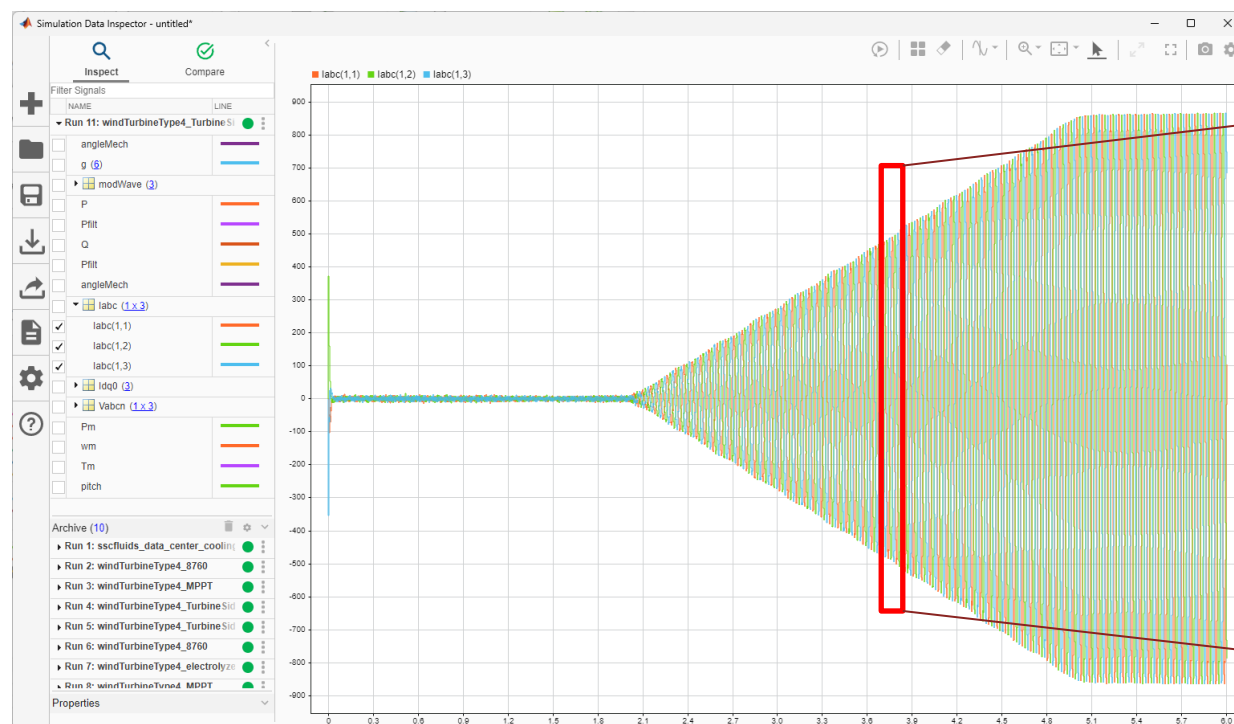
# High Fidelity Models



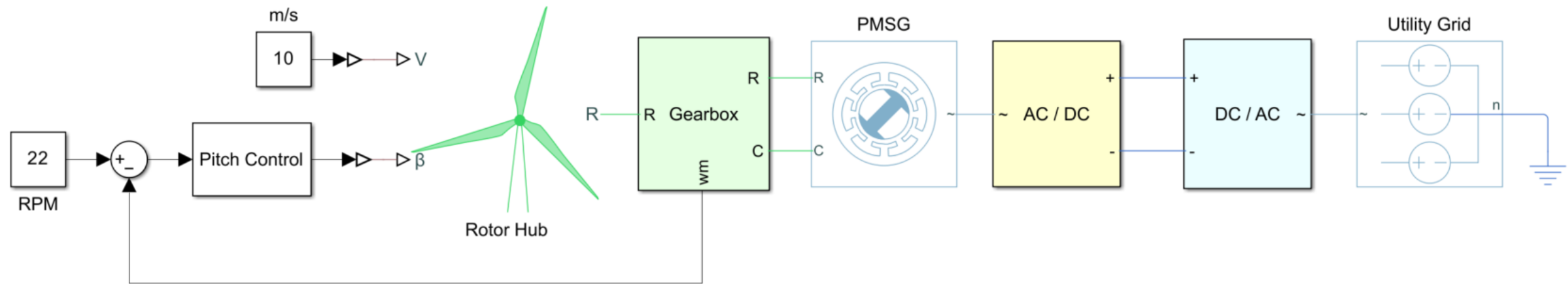
# MOSFET converter



# Power Electronics studies

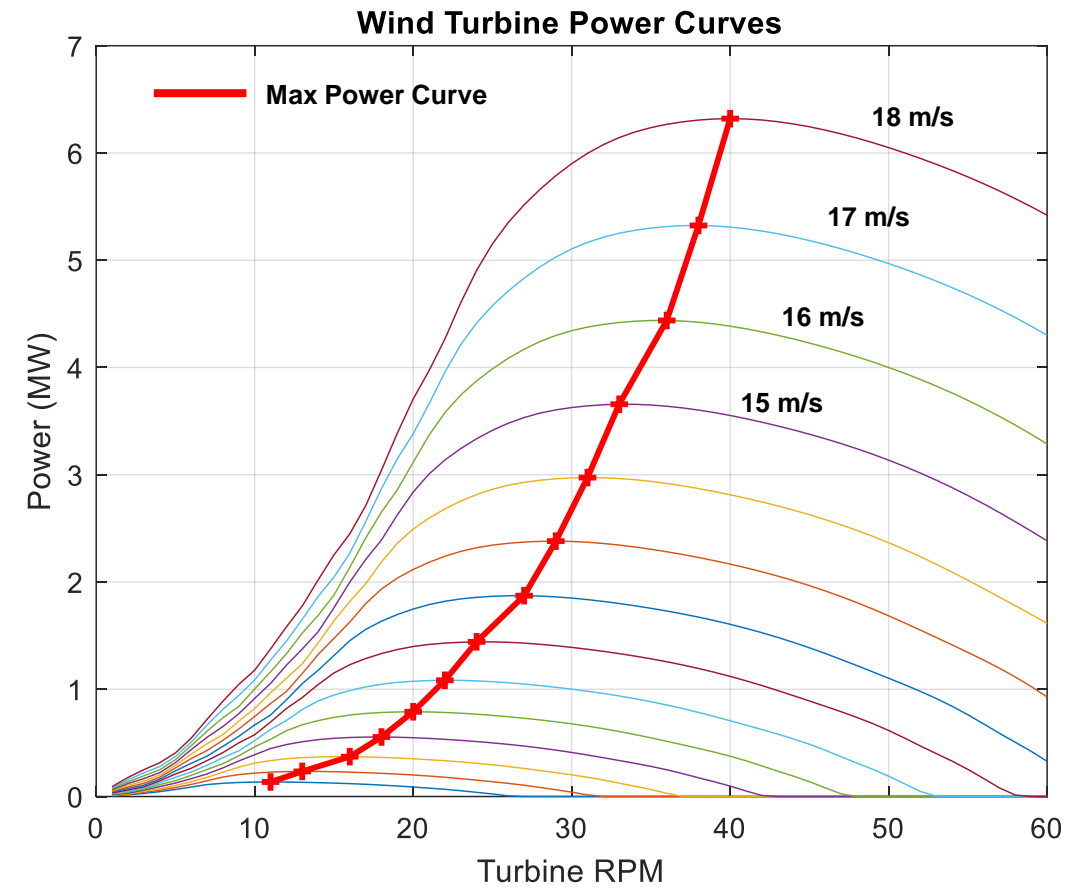
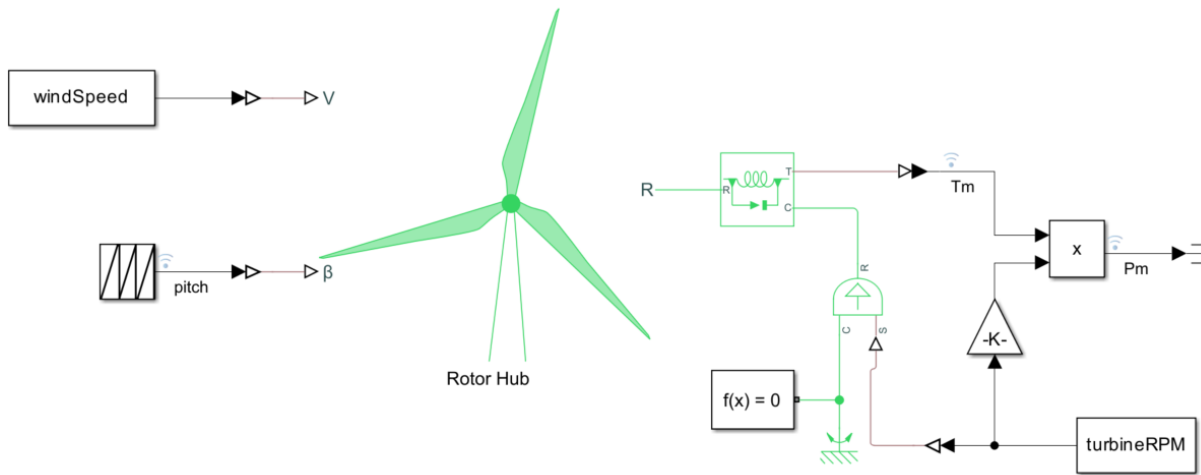


# From Microseconds to Months

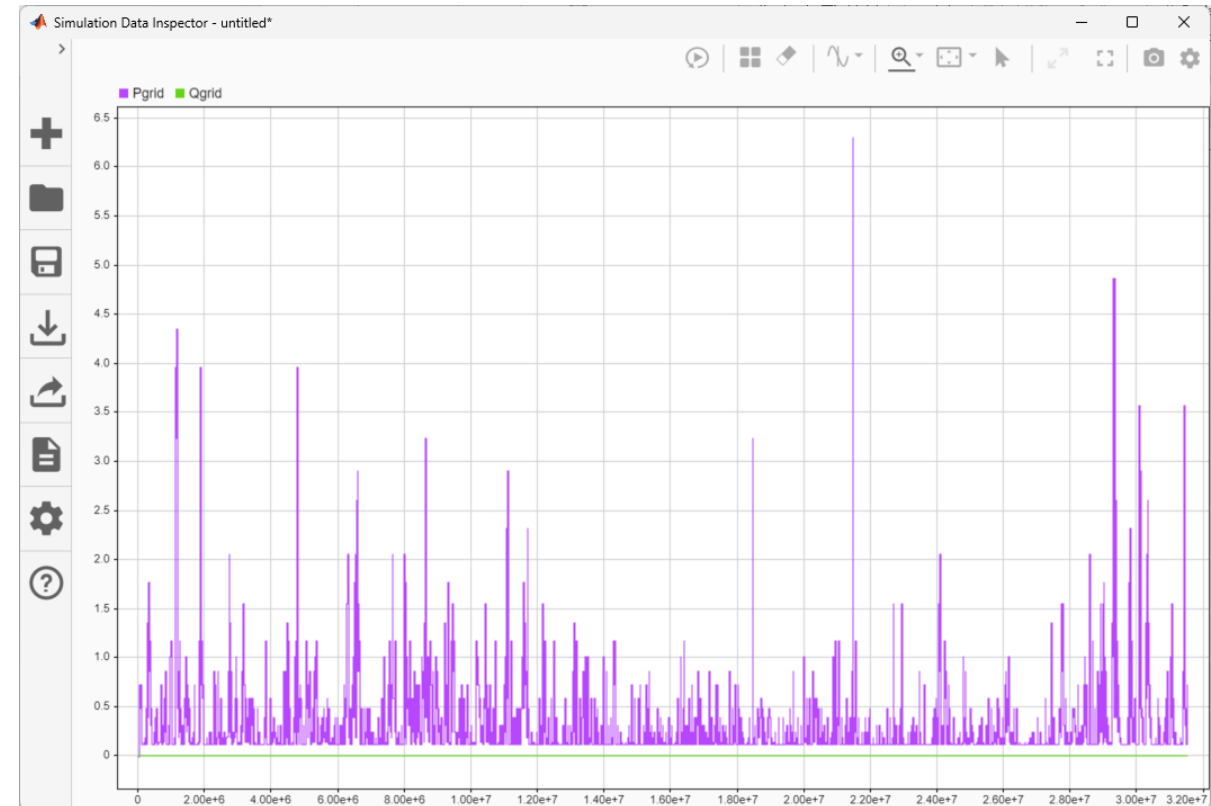
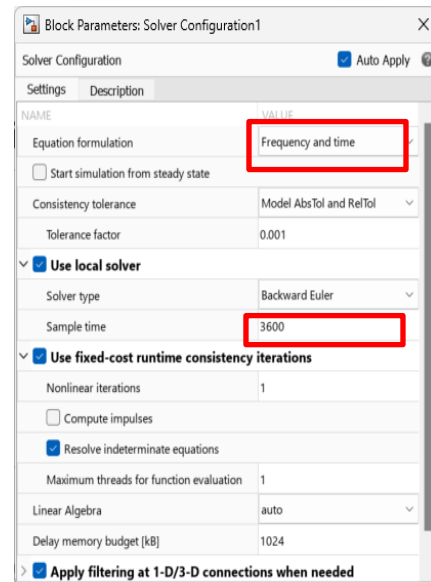
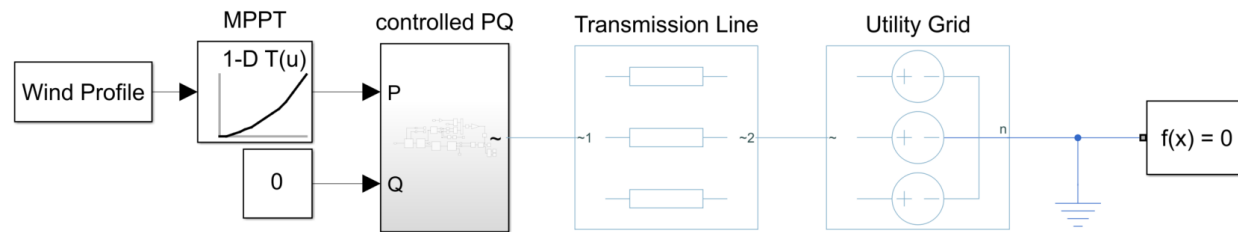




# From Microseconds to Months with Reduced Order Modeling



# Quasi-steady Simulations



# Enabling Green Hydrogen – TEA (solar microgrid)

Performance  
assessment

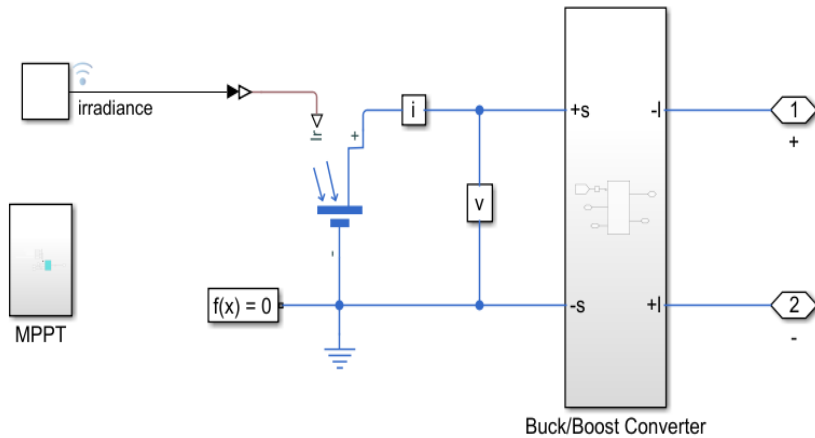
Medium  
fidelity



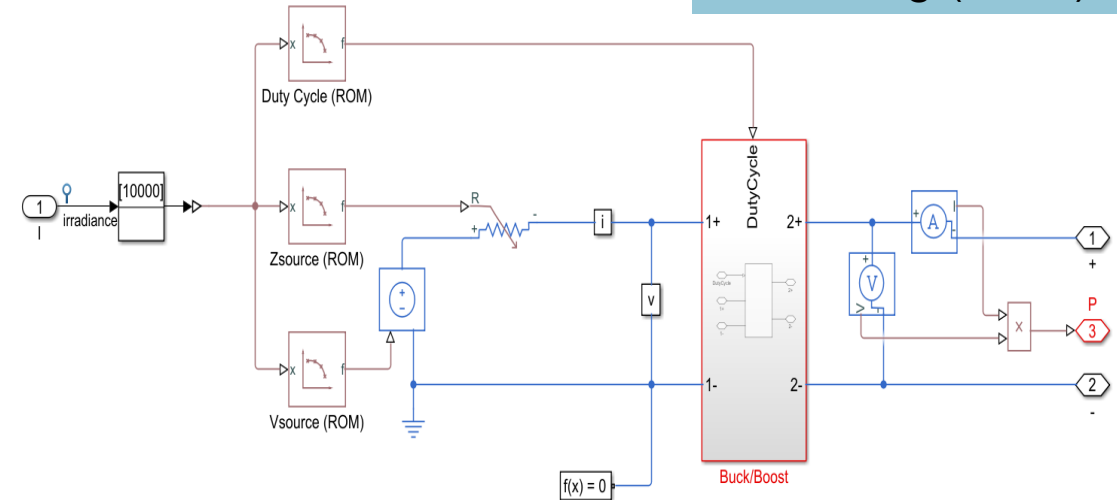
Techno-economic  
analyses

Low  
fidelity

Solar cell &  
MPPT algorithm



Reduced Order  
Modeling (ROM)



# Irradiance Data

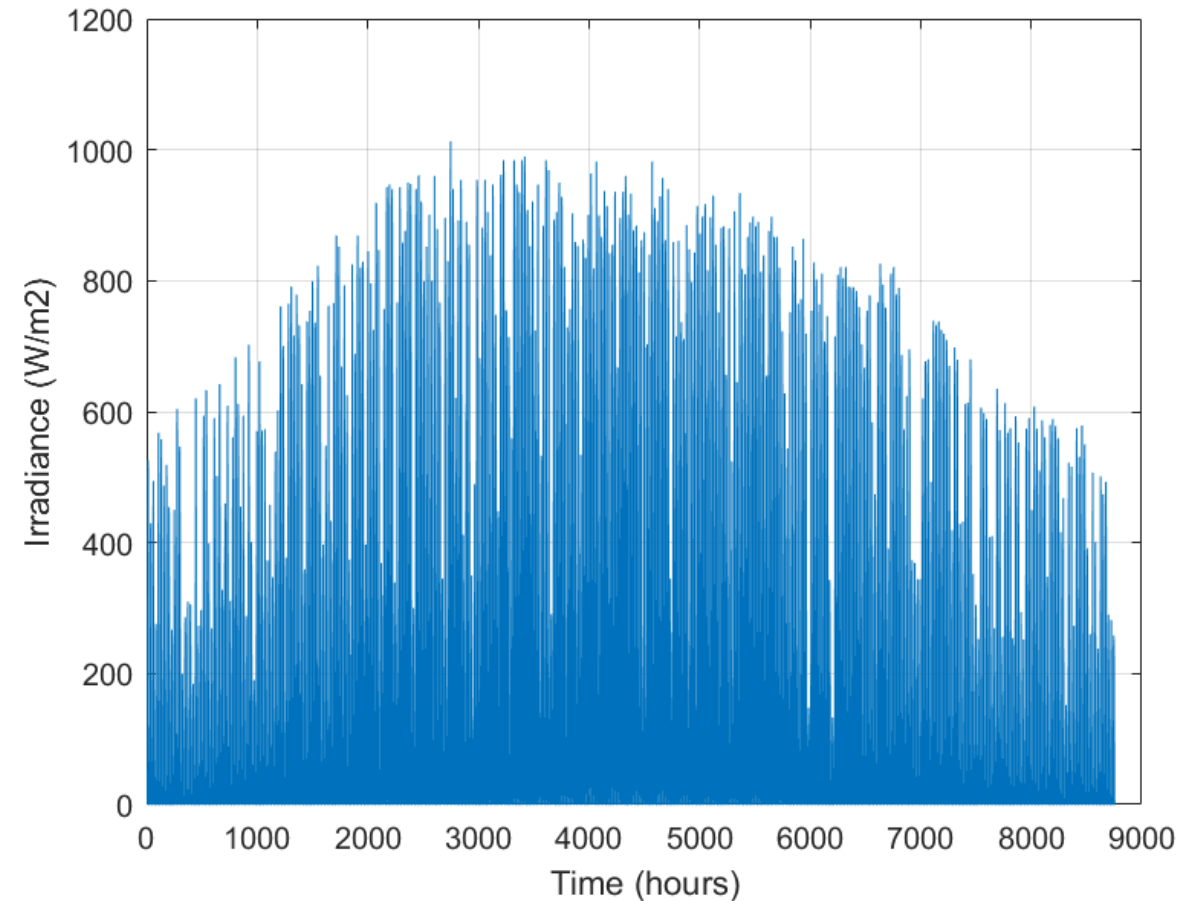
- The irradiance data is 8760 TMY3 data available from NREL. There are 242 locations in the data set.

```
>> load('StationData_UPDATE.mat')
>> StationData(1)

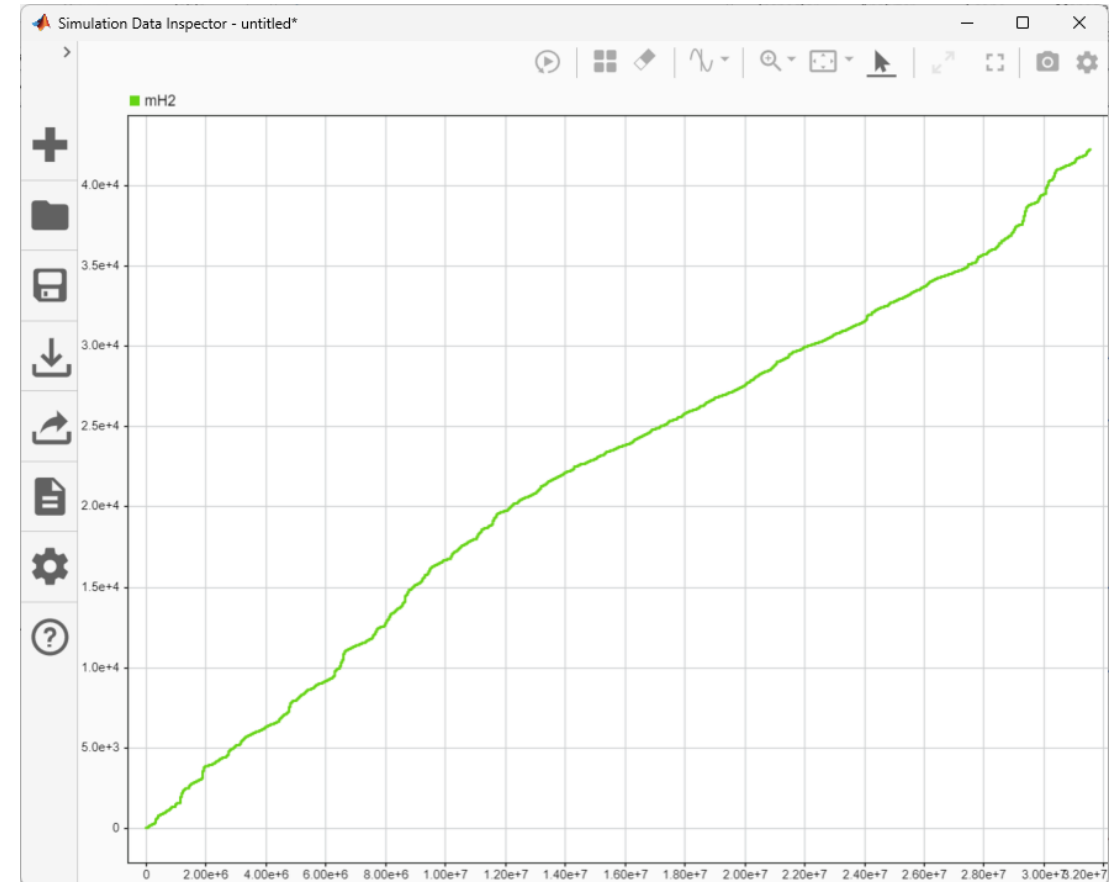
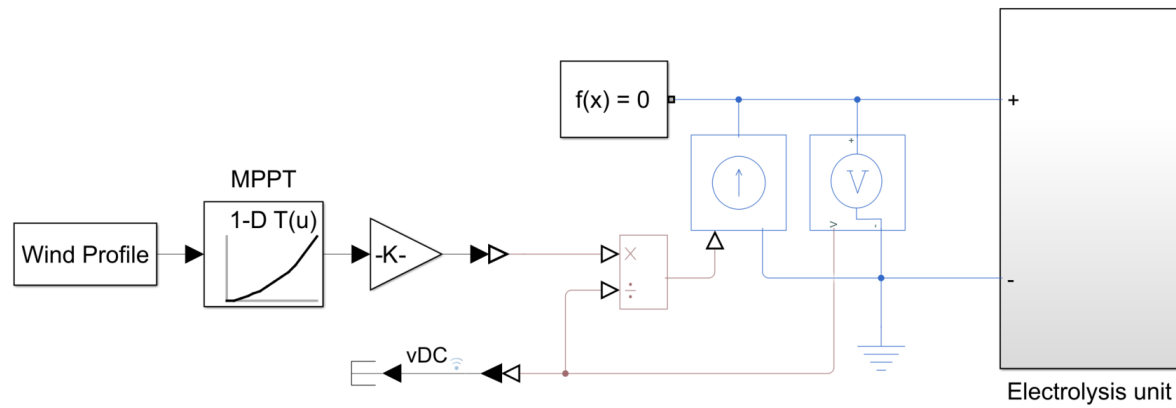
ans =

  struct with fields:

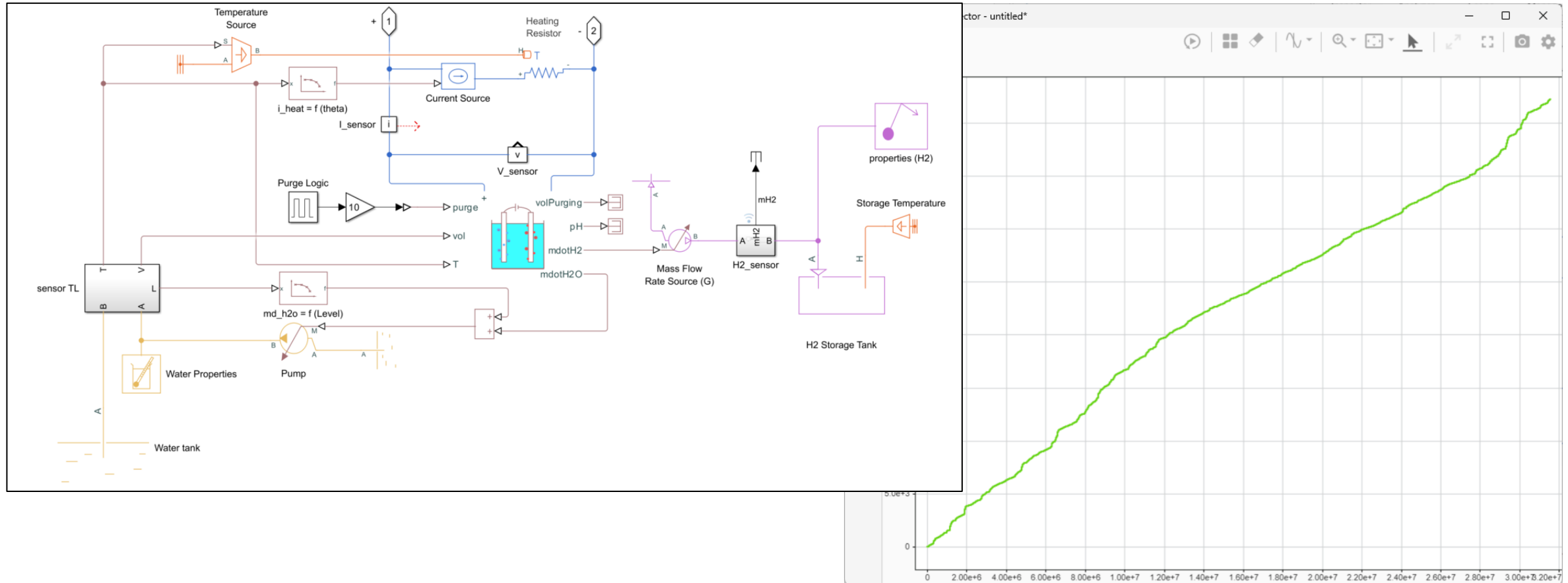
    NumberByName: 188
    NumberByState: 1
        Name: {'Birmingham Municipal AP'}
        State: {'AL'}
        USAFN: 722280
    Irradiance: [8760×1 double]
    Temperature: [8760×1 double]
    WindSpeed: [8760×1 double]
        GHIWm2: [8760×1 double]
        DNIWm2: [8760×1 double]
        DHIWm2: [8760×1 double]
```




# Reduced Order Modeling



# Electrolyzer



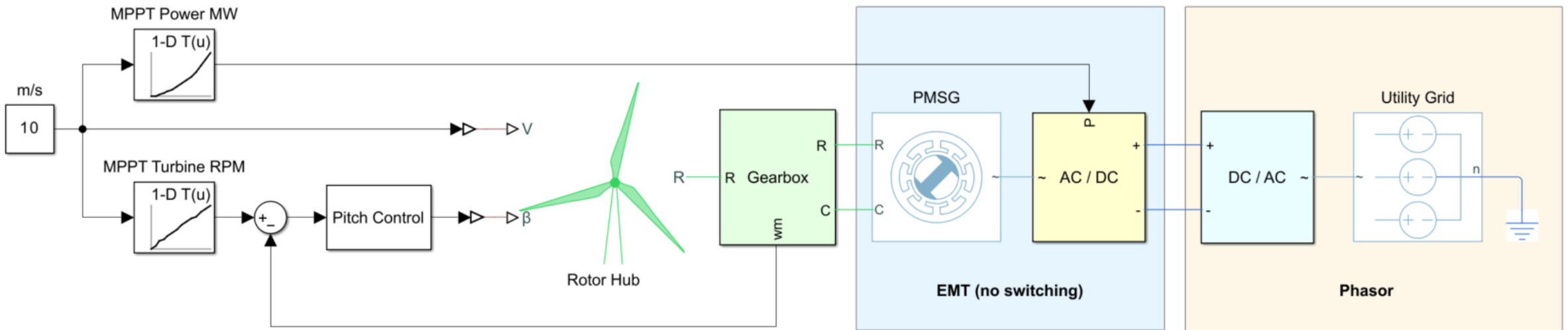
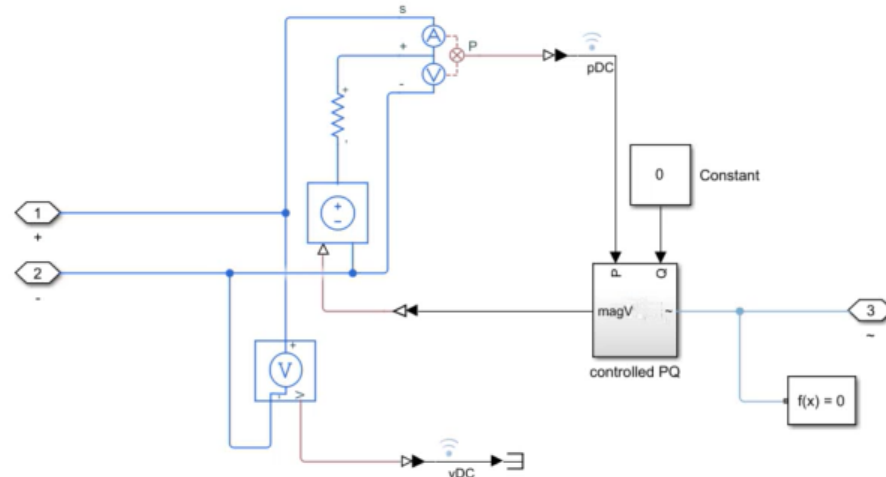
# From Microseconds to Months


Block Parameters: Solver Configuration1

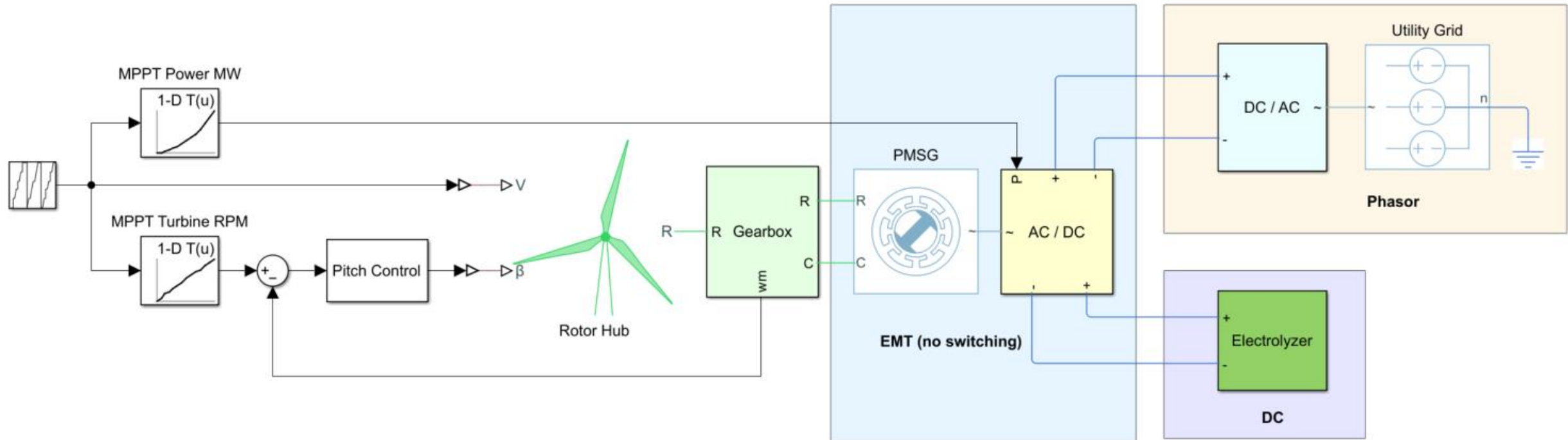
Solver Configuration

☒ Auto Apply

Settings	Description
NAME	VALUE
Equation formulation	Frequency and time
<input type="checkbox"/> Start simulation from steady state	
Consistency tolerance	Model AbsTol and RelTol
Tolerance factor	0.001
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Use local solver</b>	
Solver type	Backward Euler
Sample time	1e-1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Use fixed-cost runtime consistency iterations</b>	
Linear Algebra	auto
Delay memory budget [kB]	1024
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Apply filtering at 1-D/3-D connections when needed</b>	

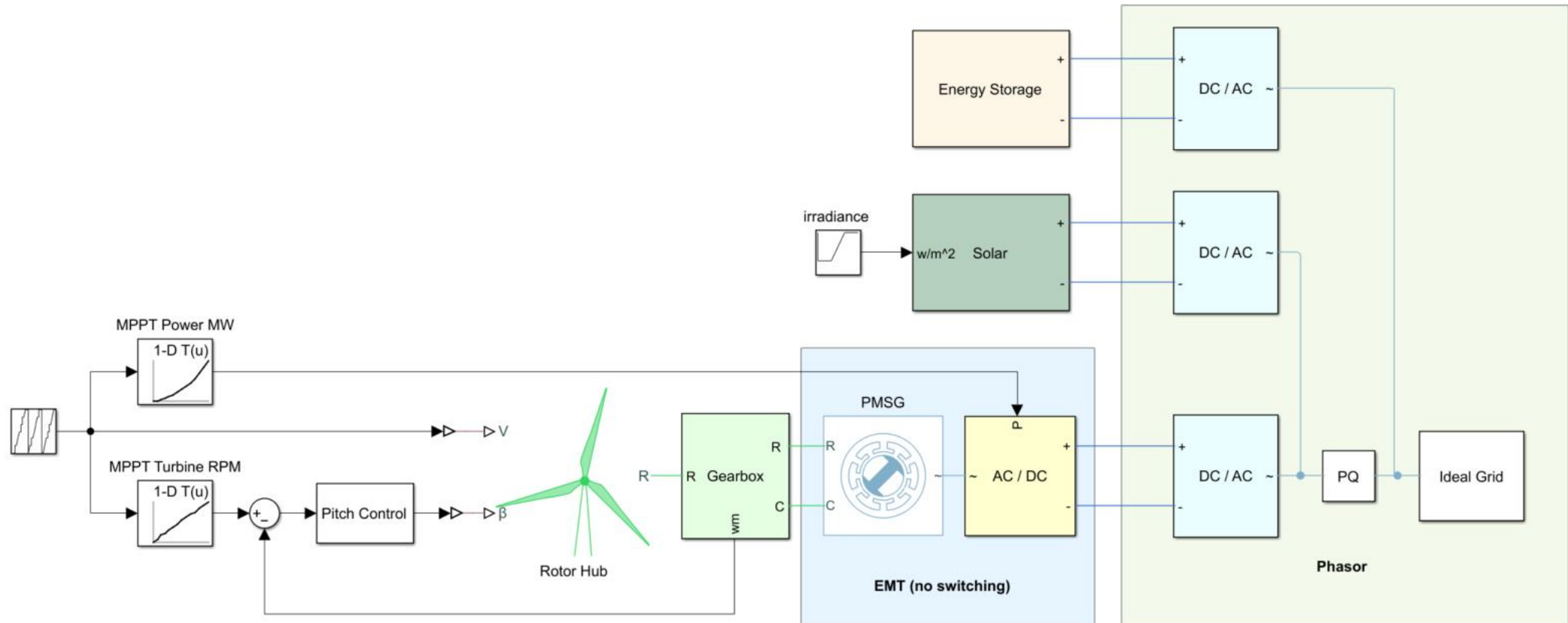


# From Months to Microseconds



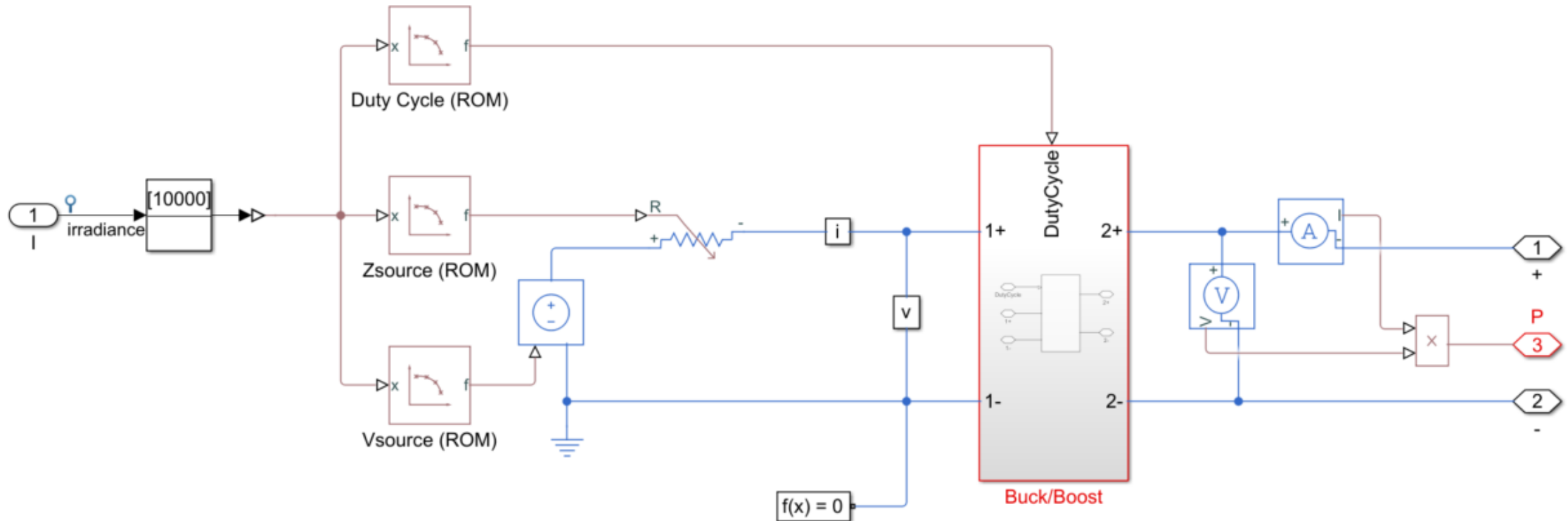


# From Months to Microseconds



# Reduced Order Modeling (Solar + MPPT)

This solar array ROM is driven by a time-series irradiance input defined over a 1-year period. An average-value buck/boost converter is included to ensure that the maximum available power from the solar array is supplied to the microgrid.

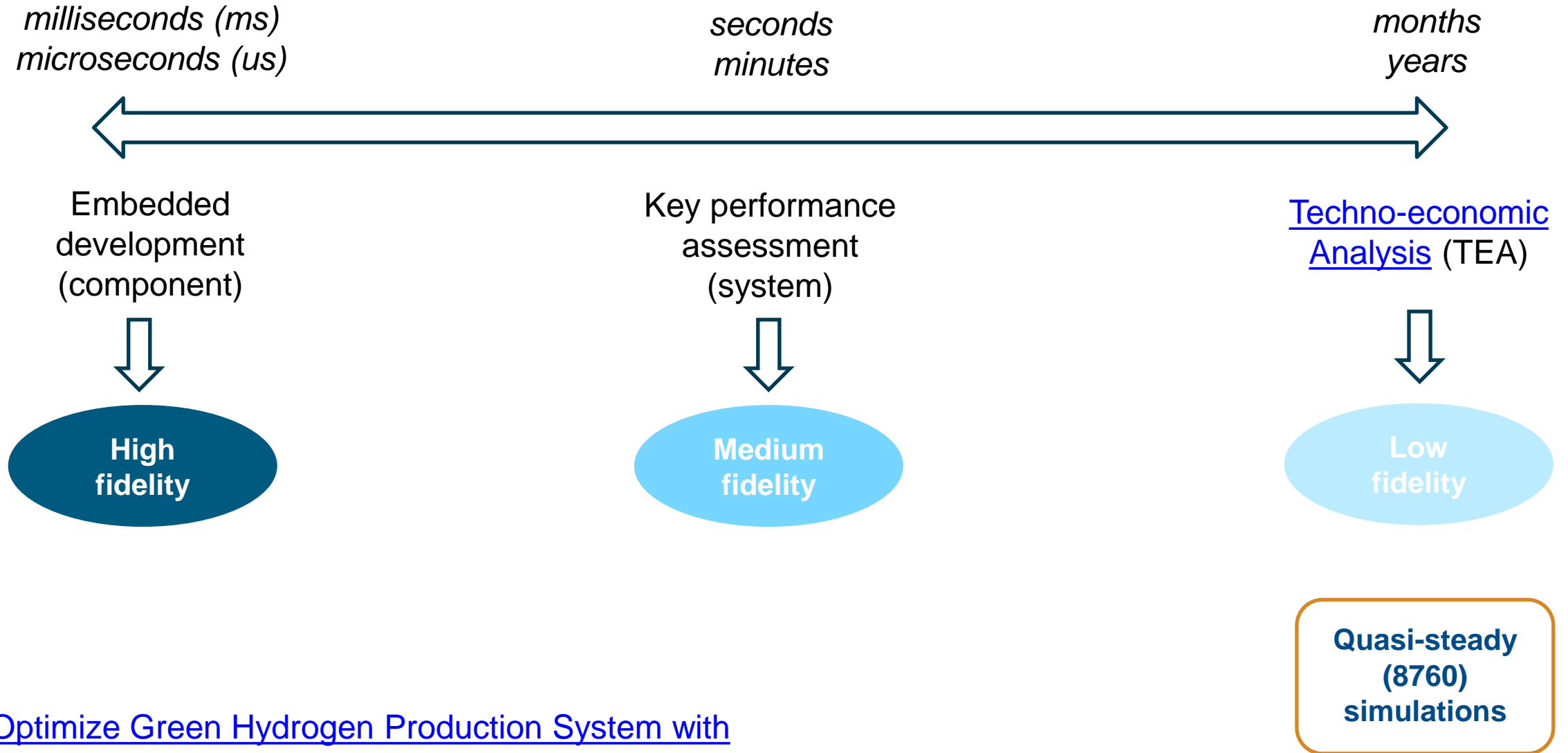


# From Months to Microseconds

- To efficiently evaluate the full system over time-scales of seconds to minutes, we can use ideal power conversion and a combination of EMT, DC and phasor simulation.

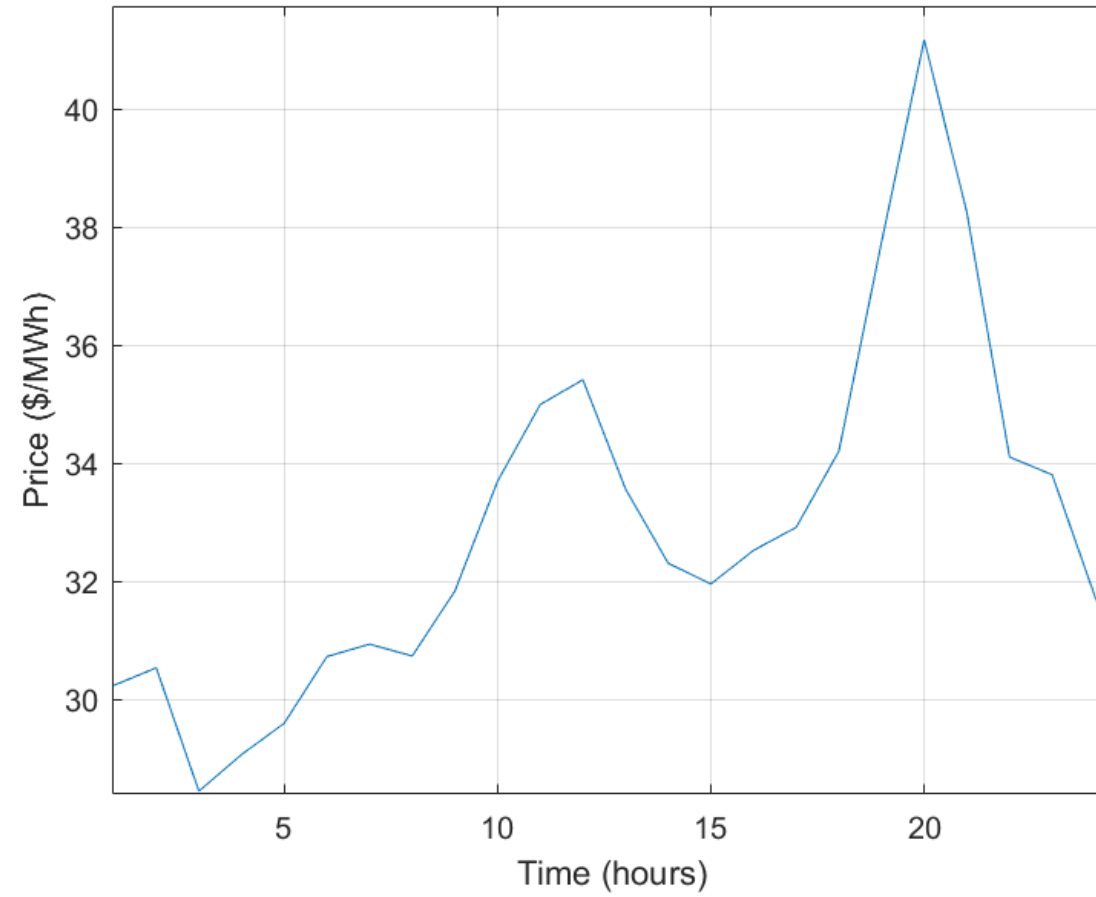


# Enabling Green Hydrogen – Model fidelity



Optimize Green Hydrogen Production System with  
MATLAB

# Electricity Price Data



# Run scenarios using parsim

>> parsimScenarios

```
Elapsed time is 510.209014 seconds.
```

```
-----  
Lowest grid cost is USD 6761.6456 at Phoenix Sky Harbor Intl AP  
Highest solar resource is 497.1227MWh at Daggett Barstow-Daggett AP
```

```
Highest grid cost is USD 13217.5585 at Quillayute State Airport  
lowest solar resource is 291.2997MWh at Quillayute State Airport  
-----
```

With equation-based electrolyzer

242 years in 510 seconds  
i.e.  
1 year every 2.1 seconds

```
Elapsed time is 132.519040 seconds.
```

```
-----  
Lowest grid cost is USD 6764.7007 at Phoenix Sky Harbor Intl AP  
Highest solar resource is 497.1232MWh at Daggett Barstow-Daggett AP
```

```
Highest grid cost is USD 13224.2457 at Quillayute State Airport  
lowest solar resource is 291.2999MWh at Quillayute State Airport  
-----
```

With ROM electrolyzer

242 years in 132 seconds  
i.e.  
1 year every 0.54 seconds

# Summary

- Early stage R&D typically does not require high-fidelity models, but modeling architectures should be organized to allow the fidelity to be readily enhanced as more detail is needed.
- A quasi-steady simulation provides a foundation for techno-economic assessments and allow long-duration system-level scenarios to be run efficiently.
- Reduced order models (ROMs) suitable for quasi-steady simulation can be readily generated from more detailed models.
- Both technical and economic input data is readily connected to a quasi-steady simulation.
- Multiple scenarios can be efficiently run using parsim.

# Complimentary Onramps

## MathWorks Service and Support Mechanisms

MathWorks has a team of over 700 **customer-facing engineers** – we welcome the opportunity to discuss how you can get the most out of your software investments and achieve your goals.



### Technical Support

- Product questions
- General support
- 508-647-7000



### AE (Application Engineering) Support

- Product/Capability demonstrations
- Workshops, Webinars, etc.
- Evaluation support



### Extended AE Support

- Guided support for adoption of new tools/processes
- Deep Engagements
- Proof of Concept



### Professional Courses

- Paid training on specific tools and/or processes
- On-site, web-based instructor lead, & self-paced online



### Consulting Engineering

- Paid engagements (custom targets, tool customization, advisory services)

Complimentary

Funded