

Role of low-emissions fuels in managing seasonal variability of renewables

Dr Paolo Frankl, Head Renewable Energy Division

Second International Conference on Fuel Ammonia Wed 28 Sep 2022

- 2021 study on the Role of low-carbon fuels in power systems:
 - Low-emissions hydrogen and ammonia can play an important role to help ensure electricity security in clean energy transitions.
 - They have important potential in regions where the thermal fleet is young, or the availability of other low-emissions dispatchable resources is constrained.
 - The value of hydrogen and ammonia depends on system contexts and regional conditions.
- Research questions for the ongoing work:
 - What kind of seasonal variation can be expected at very high shares of renewables?
 - How does seasonal variation depend on different climatic conditions?
 - What is the potential role of low-emissions fuels in managing seasonal variation?

Six phases of renewables integration

led



Phases 5 & 6 as countries pursue their net-zero targets.

IEA 2021. All rights reserved.

Current analysis focuses on four key climatic zones



led

Seasonal patterns emerge from the interaction of demand and renewables supply



Challenges to integrate renewables over long time periods increase with strong mismatches between energy demand and renewables supply on a seasonal scale.

Climate conditions influence the electricity mix



Technologies remain the same, but climatic and energy system conditions govern their contribution. In the results, VRE share is 70-80% with legacy thermal fleets representing 5-15% of annual generation.

IEA 2021. All rights reserved.

Ia(

Thermal plants are an important source of flexibility in high VRE systems



VRE share 70-80% of annual generation with legacy fossil-fired plants and fossil fuel supply chains. Despite high share of thermal generation, the potential to use low-emissions fuels produced from domestic resources remains limited due to high cost.

IEA 2021. All rights reserved.

Industrial use of low-emissions fuels reduces the cost of co-firing



IEA 2021. All rights reserved.

led

Ammonia supply costs must decrease further to enable international trade **C**



IEA 2021. All rights reserved.

Role of fuel ammonia increases when approaching net-zero energy system



In the NZE scenario, electricity generation from ammonia climbs to 200 TWh/yr by 2050. This compares with 86 Mt/yr of ammonia use in coal power stations, over four times current global ammonia trade.

IEA 2021. All rights reserved.

120

- At increasingly high shares of wind and solar, long-duration surpluses and deficits become a key challenge of renewables integration, which are largely covered by flexibility from thermal power plants (45-60%).
- Low-emissions fuels remain expensive for electricity generation, but are a potential source of low-emissions flexibility. Their value depends on climatic and system contexts.
- Sharing infrastructure investments with industrial users helps to reduce total costs, and helps to create new value chains for the power market.
- At import prices below USD 350/tonne international ammonia trade can connect regions that have low-cost renewable resources with regions where low-emissions fuels have high value.
- To meet the rising demand for low-emissions ammonia towards net-zero, global supply chains need to grow over four times by 2050 for co-firing purposes alone.