

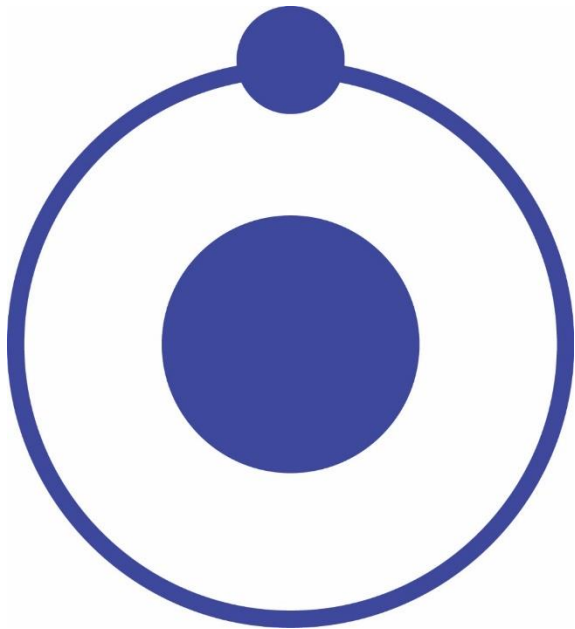


# GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES FOR SUSTAINABLE HYDROPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND ROLE OF NEA

PRESENTED BY  
**HITENDRA DEV SHAKYA**, *Managing Director*

**PRESENTED BY**

# SLIDE GUIDELINES



Existing Energy Scenario in Nepal



Capacity Balance in Integrated Nepal Power System



Energy Balance in Integrated Nepal Power System



Energy Storage Systems - Prime need for Sustainability



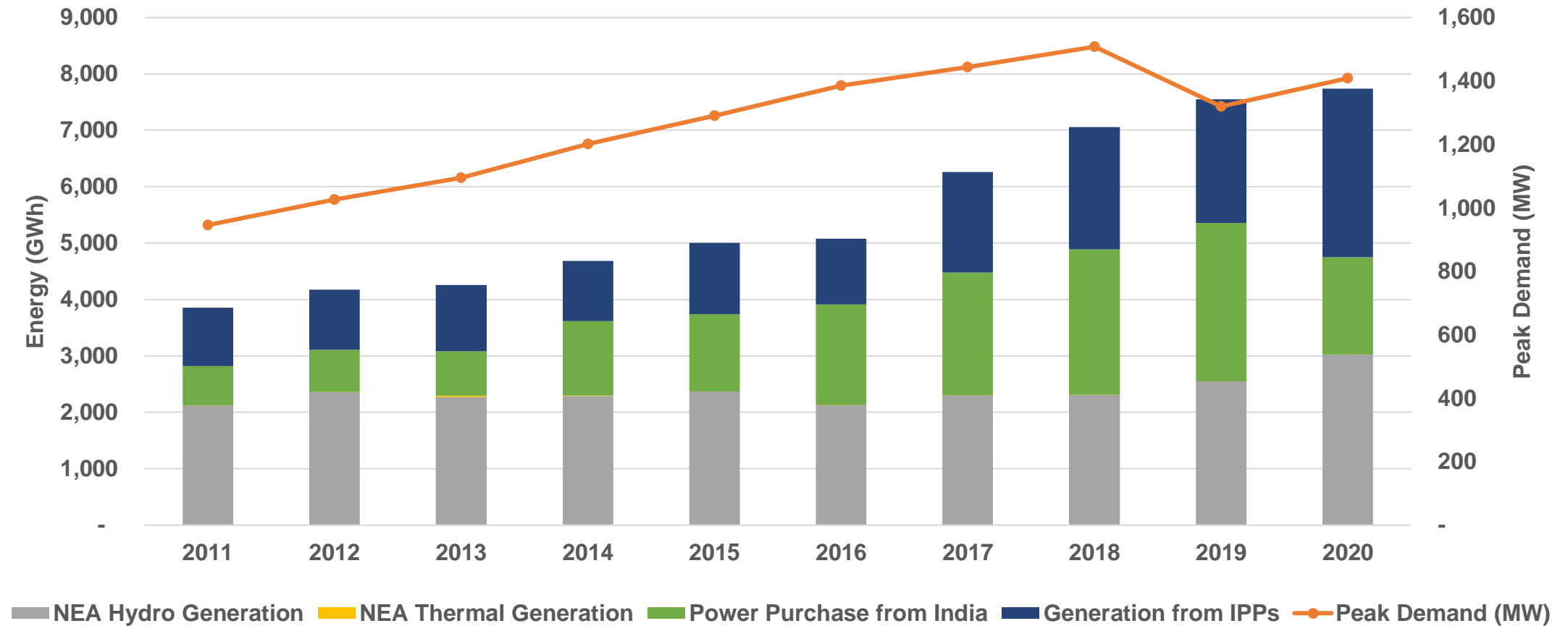
Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Ammonia and Urea Production



Role of Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA)

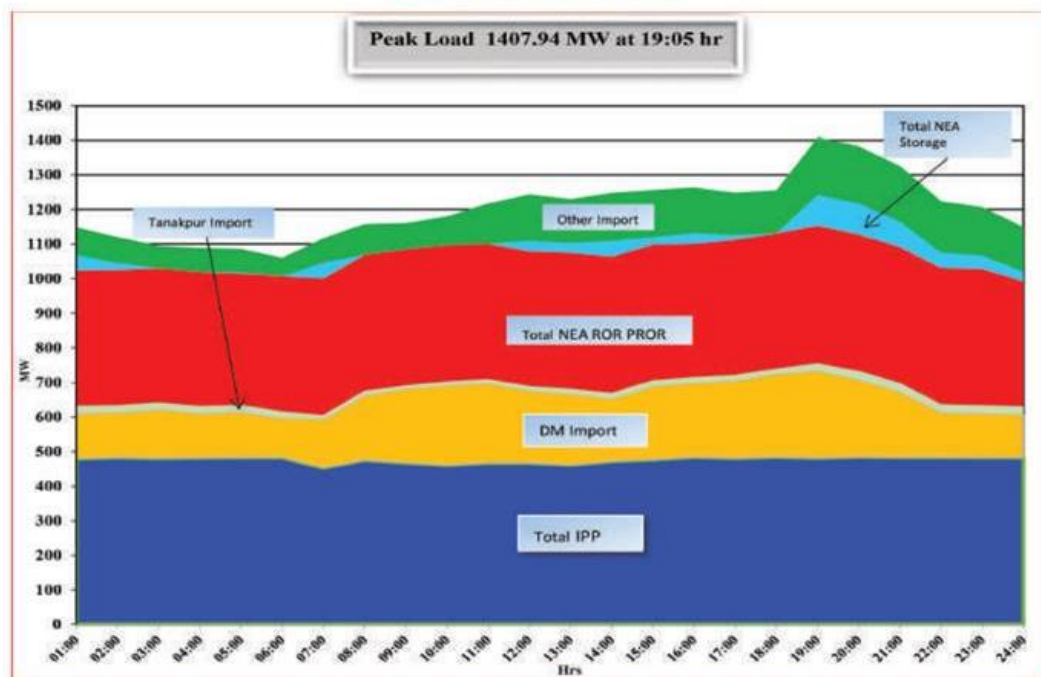
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# Peak Demand & Available Energy in Integrated Nepal Power System



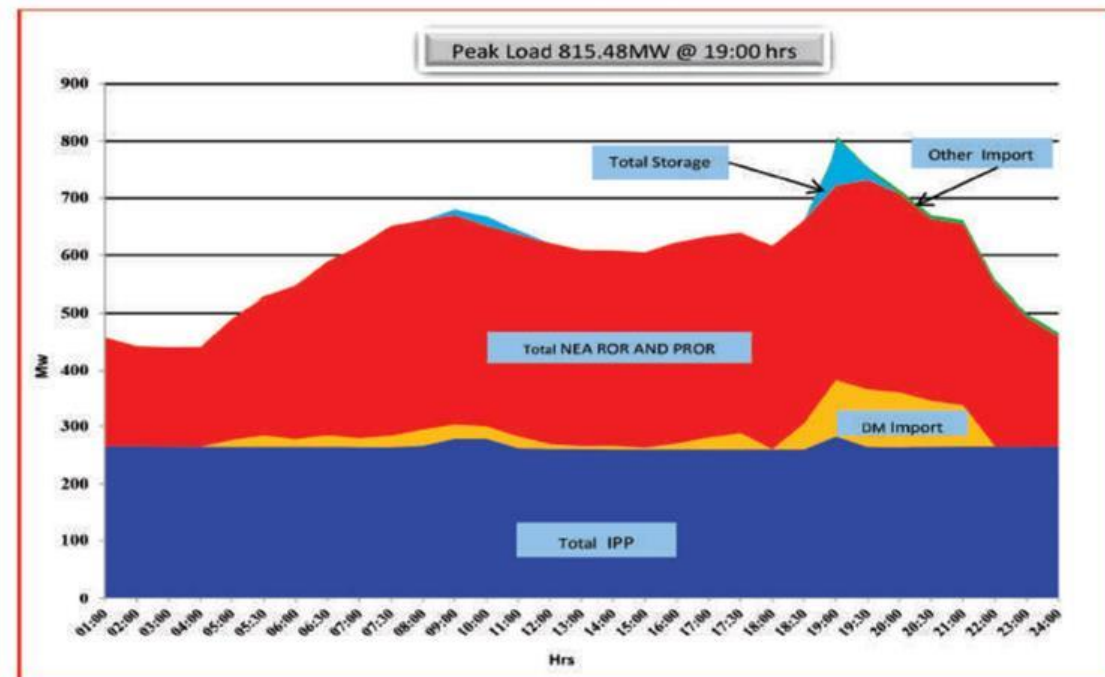
# Load Curve for Integrated Nepal Power System

System Load Curve (Maximum Demand) Bhadra 23, 2076  
(Sep 9, 2019) Monday



[1]

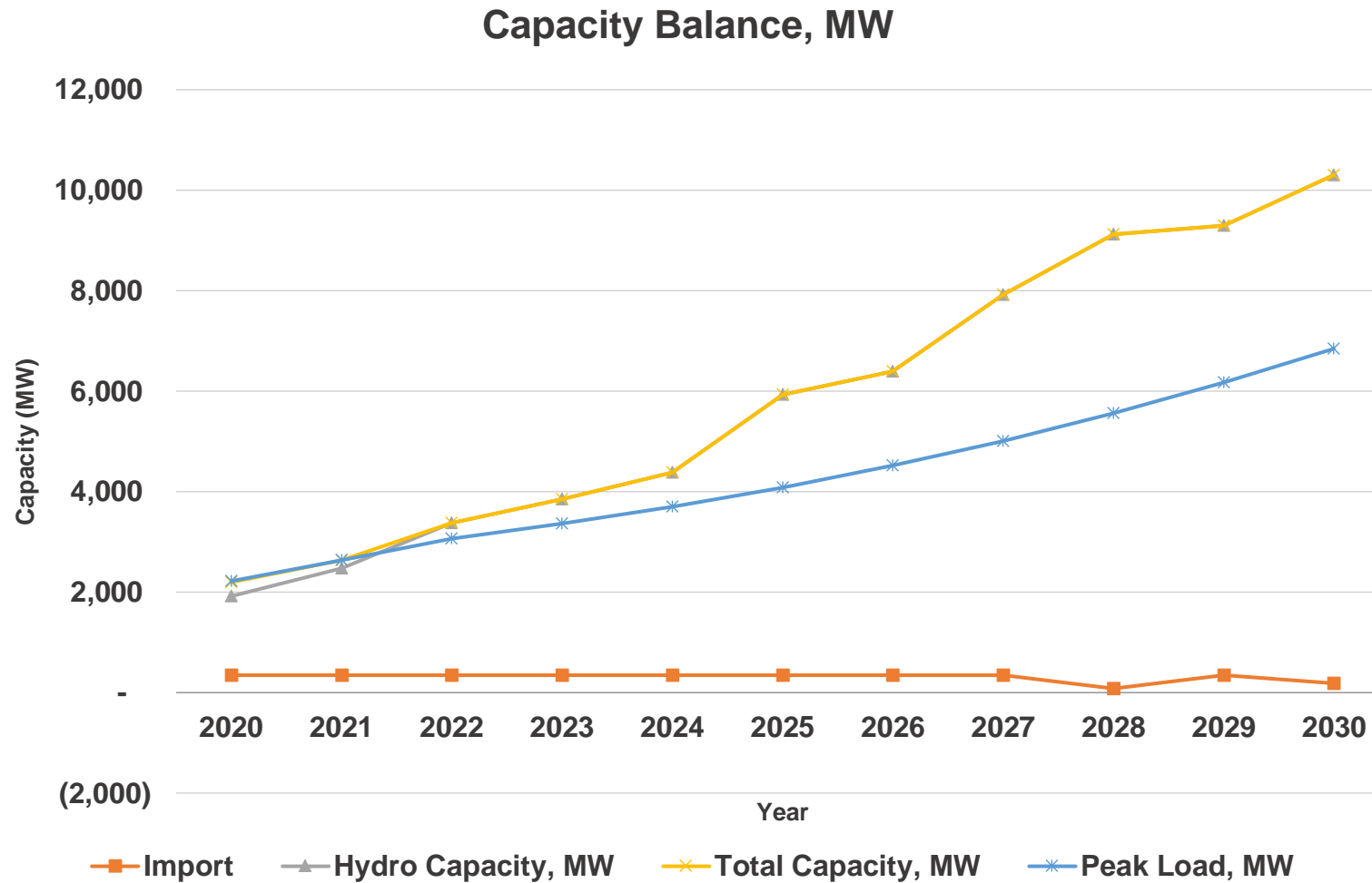
System Load Curve (Minimum Demand) Baishakh, 11, 2077  
(23 APR, 2020), Thursday



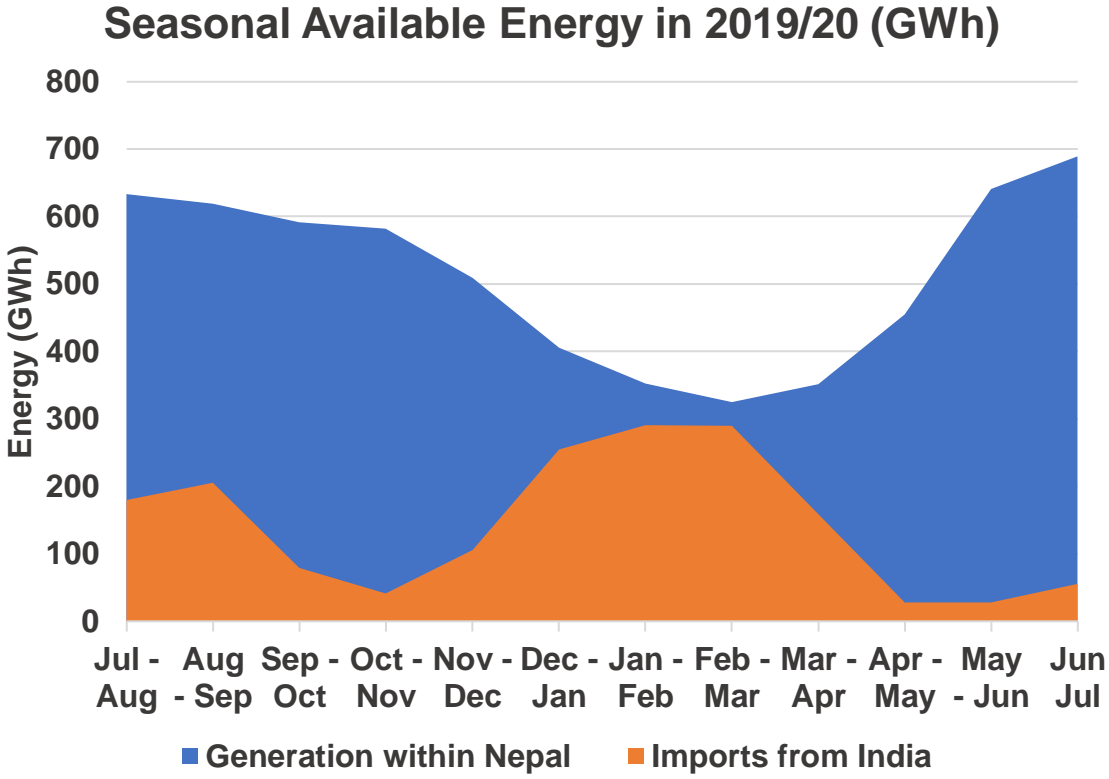
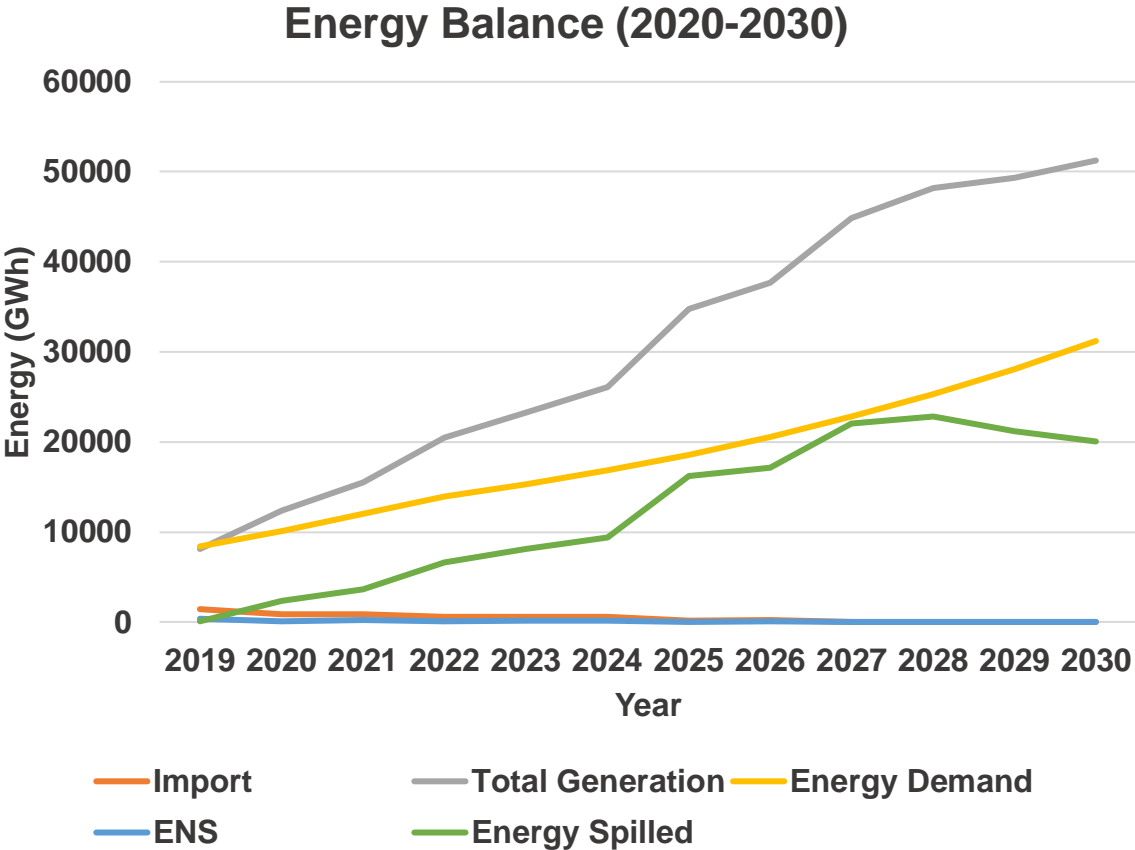
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# Capacity Balance (2019-2030)



# Energy Balance (2019-2030) and Seasonal Energy Variation





# Overview of Energy Storage Systems

	Max Power Rating (MW)	Discharge Time	Max cycles or Lifetime	Energy density (Watt-hour per liter)	Efficiency
Pumped Hydro	3,000	4 – 16 hours	30 – 60 years	0.2 - 2	70 – 85%
Compressed Air	1,000	2 – 30 hours	20 – 40 years	2 – 6	40 – 70%
Molten Salt (Thermal)	150	hours	30 years	70 – 210	80 – 90%
Li-ion battery	100	1 min – 8 h	1,000 – 10,000	200 – 400	85 – 95%
Lead Acid Battery	100	1 min – 8 h	6 – 40 years	50 – 80	80 – 90%
Flow Battery	100	hours	12,000 – 14,000	20 – 70	60 – 85%
Hydrogen	100	mins - week	5 – 30 years	600 (at 200 bar)	25 – 45%
Flywheel	20	secs - mins	20,000 – 100,000	20 - 80	70 – 95%

Storage of energy is essential for sustainability of Nepal hydro.

[1]

[1] The World Energy Council

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# Fuel Cell and Its Selection

Fuel Cell Type	Typical Stack Size	Electrical Efficiency	Applications	Advantages	Challenges
<b>Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM)</b>	<1 kW - 100 kW	60% direct H <sub>2</sub> ; 40% reformed fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Backup power</li> <li>Portable power</li> <li>Distributed generation</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Specialty vehicles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solid electrolyte reduces corrosion &amp; electrolyte management problems</li> <li>Low temperature</li> <li>Quick start-up and load following</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expensive catalysts</li> <li>Sensitive to fuel impurities</li> </ul>
<b>Alkaline (AFC)</b>	1 - 100 kW	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Military</li> <li>Space</li> <li>Backup power</li> <li>Transportation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wider range of stable materials allows lower cost components</li> <li>Low temperature</li> <li>Quick start-up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitive to CO<sub>2</sub> in fuel and air</li> <li>Electrolyte management (aqueous)</li> <li>Electrolyte conductivity (polymer)</li> </ul>
<b>Phosphoric Acid (PAFC)</b>	5 - 400 kW, 100 kW module (liquid PAFC); <10 kW (polymer membrane)	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distributed generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suitable for CHP</li> <li>Increased tolerance to fuel impurities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expensive catalysts</li> <li>Long start-up time</li> <li>Sulfur sensitivity</li> </ul>
<b>Molten Carbonate (MCFC)</b>	300 kW - 3 MW, 300 kW module	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electric utility</li> <li>Distributed generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High efficiency</li> <li>Fuel flexibility</li> <li>Suitable for CHP</li> <li>Hybrid/gas turbine cycle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High temperature corrosion and breakdown of cell components</li> <li>Long start-up time</li> <li>Low power density</li> </ul>
<b>Solid Oxide (SOFC)</b>	1 kW - 2 MW	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Auxiliary power</li> <li>Electric utility</li> <li>Distributed generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High efficiency</li> <li>Fuel flexibility</li> <li>Solid electrolyte</li> <li>Suitable for CHP</li> <li>Hybrid/gas turbine cycle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High temperature corrosion and breakdown of cell components</li> <li>Long start-up time</li> <li>Limited number of shutdowns</li> </ul>

[1]



# Hydrogen Generation Flexibility

S.N.	Basis	Alkaline Electrolyser	PEM Electrolyser
1	Flow range	15 - 100 % <i>Reference: <a href="https://nelhydrogen.com">https://nelhydrogen.com</a></i>	10 - 100 % <i>Reference: <a href="https://nelhydrogen.com">https://nelhydrogen.com</a></i>
2	Start time	Warm start time = 0 - 1 hr Cool start time = 4 hr	Start up procedure = 10 min Cool start = 30 min
3	Cost	NRs. 75 lakhs for 50 kW system.	Expensive than Alkaline Electrolyser
4	Electricity consumption	4.5 kWh/ Nm <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> <i>From quotation from supplier</i>	4.54 kWh/ Nm <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> <i>Reference: <a href="https://nelhydrogen.com">https://nelhydrogen.com</a></i>

## For 500 kW hydrogen electrolyser:

Lowest electricity consumption = 1,500 units in a day = 150 kg ammonia/day

Highest electricity consumption = 10,000 unit in a day = 1 tons ammonia/day

## Production:

Lowest production = 27 kg hydrogen/day = 150 kg ammonia/day

Highest production = 180 kg hydrogen/day = 1 tons ammonia /day

Normal cubic meter (Nm<sup>3</sup>) -  
Temperature: 0 °C,  
Pressure: 1.01325 barA

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# Hydrogen Production

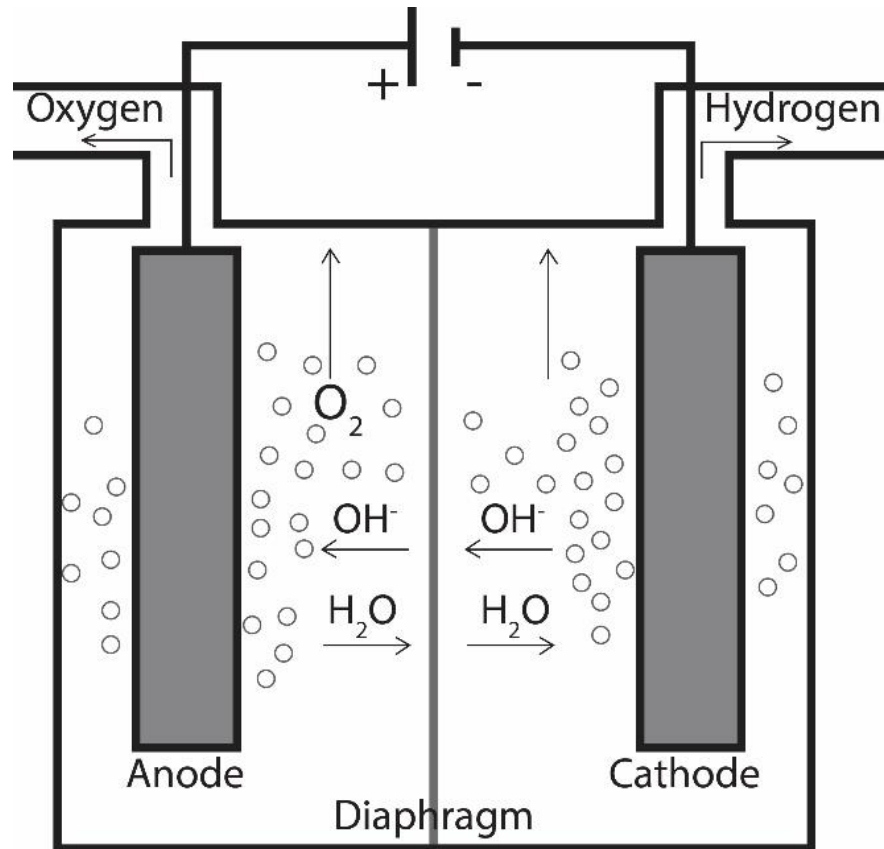


Figure: Water Electrolysis for  $H_2$  generation

- Electrolyser consists of anode and cathode separated by electrolyte.
- Upon the flow of electricity, hydroxide ion is transported to anode through the electrolyte.
- For the production of Hydrogen, water with resistivity of  $10 \mu S/cm$  is required. However, the typical water conductivity of drinking water is about 200 to 800  $\mu S/cm$ .

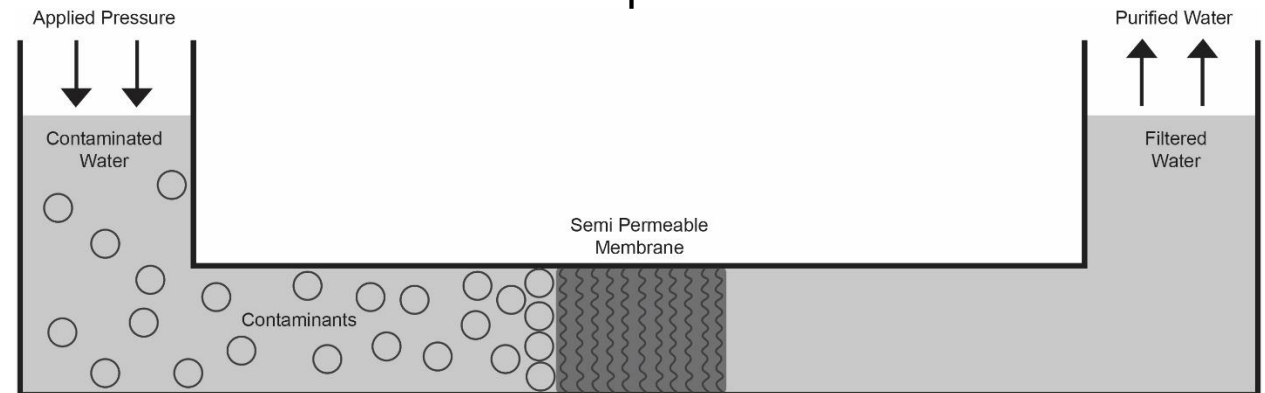
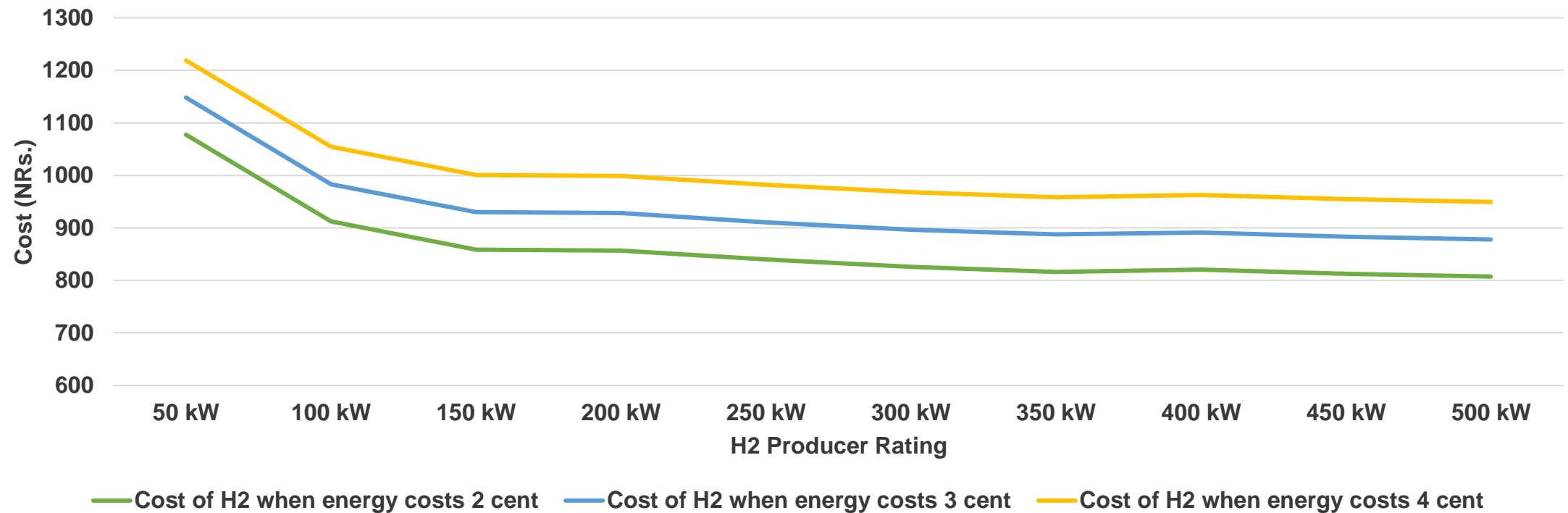


Figure: Reverse Osmosis for water treatment

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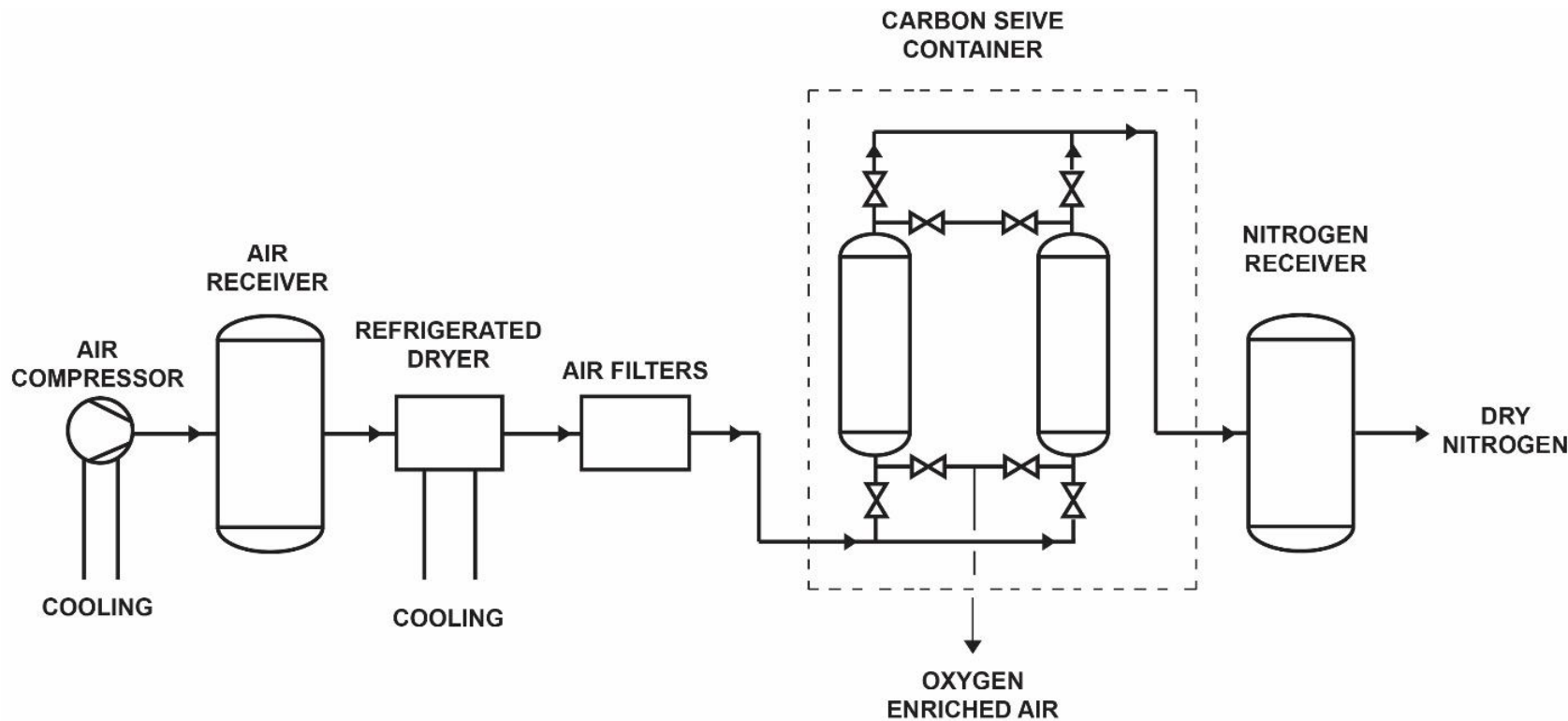
# Cost of Hydrogen Production

Per kg COST OF HYDROGEN PRODUCTION  
(INVESTMENT, ENERGY AND O&M COST)



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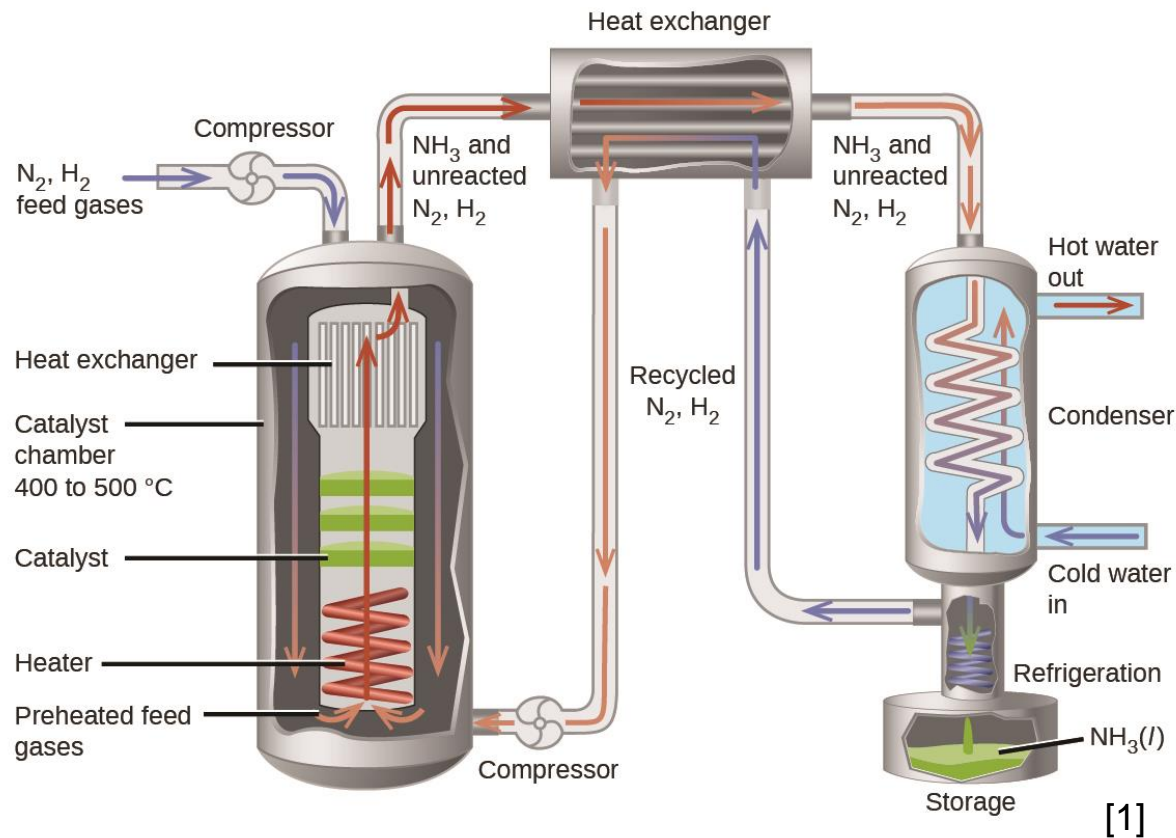
# Nitrogen Production



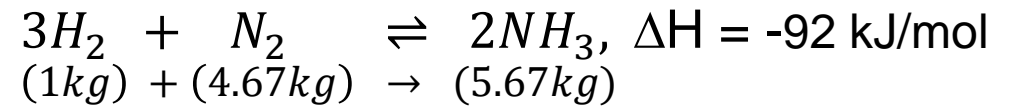
- Firstly, the air is compressed, cooled and dried
- The air filter to remove impurities and oil
- After absorption and deabsorption, the nitrogen is stored and the oxygen is released from the double towers
- Obtained nitrogen is 99.95% pure

Figure: Nitrogen generation through Pressure Swing Absorption process

# Ammonia Production



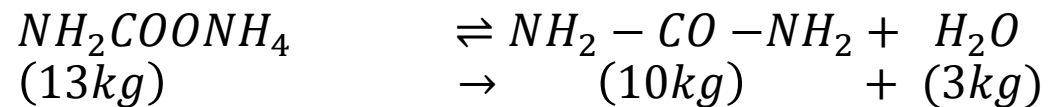
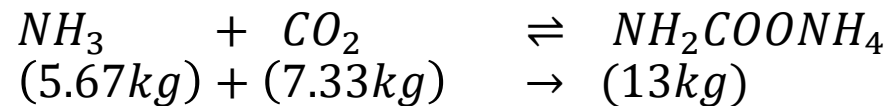
- Hydrogen from electrolysis
- Nitrogen from air separation
- Ammonia production according to Haber-Bosch process



[1] OpenStaxCollege, "pressbooks-dev.oer.hawaii," [Online]. Available: <http://pressbooks-dev.oer.hawaii.edu/chemistry/chapter/shifting-equilibria-le-chateliers-principle/>. [Accessed 02 09 2020].

# Urea Production

- Ammonia from ammonia plant
- Carbon dioxide from carbon dioxide generation/ recovery plant
- Chemical Reaction involved in Urea production :



- Normally urea is manufactured using Bosch-Meiser process



[1] K. S. Tarabar, "Kala Sepid Tarabar," Kala Sepid Tarabar, [Online]. Available: <https://kst-transportation.com/urea-supplier/>. [Accessed 02 09 2020].



# Historical Perspective : JICA Study on Urea

- Study in 1984 with commencement target of 1991

## Technical Parameters

**Size:** 275 tonne per day

**Site Area:** 500 m \* 200 m

**Location:** Hetauda

**Electric power:** 76.1 MW

**Coal:** 76.8 tonne per day

**Hydrogen:** Electrolysis

**Carbon dioxide:** Cement plant flue gas

**Power plant considered:** Sapta Gandaki  
(225 MW)

## Financial Parameters

**Total Investment:** 144.79 Million USD

**Foreign Currency:** 82.8%

**Local Currency:** 17.2%

**Loan/equity:** 70% / 30%

**ERR:** 8.2%

**Financially Viable:** After 40% decrease in  
tariff price

# Case: Production of 1.8 Metric Ton Urea/Day

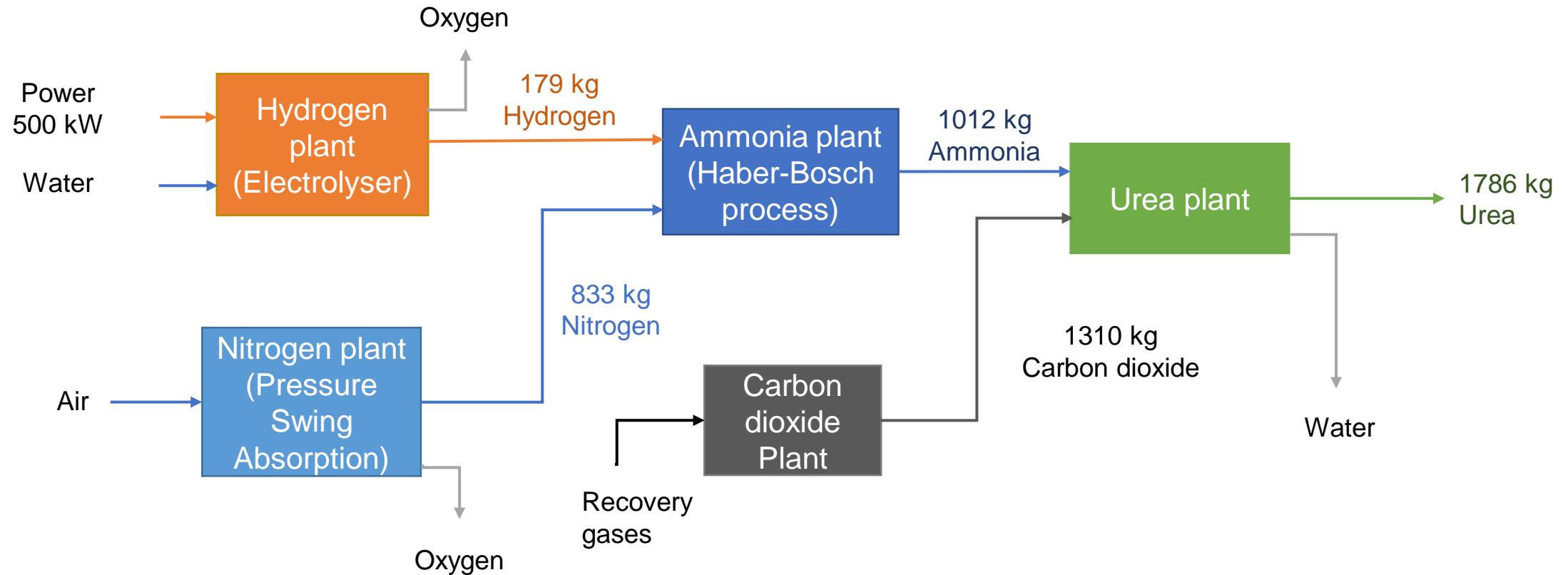


Figure: Process flow diagram of Urea Production

# Capital Cost for 1 MT/ day Ammonia Production

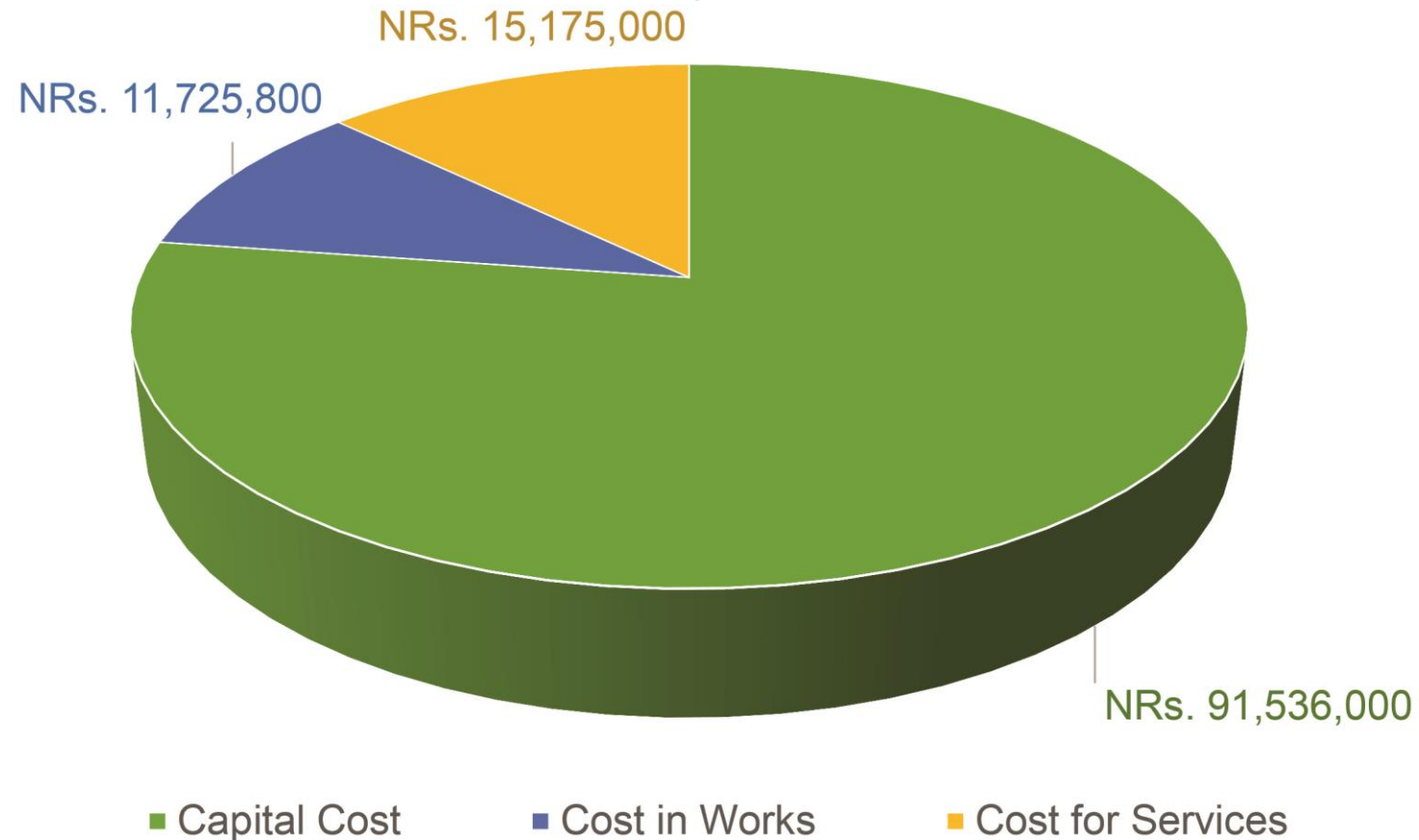


Figure: Price breakdown for 1 MT/ day ammonia production

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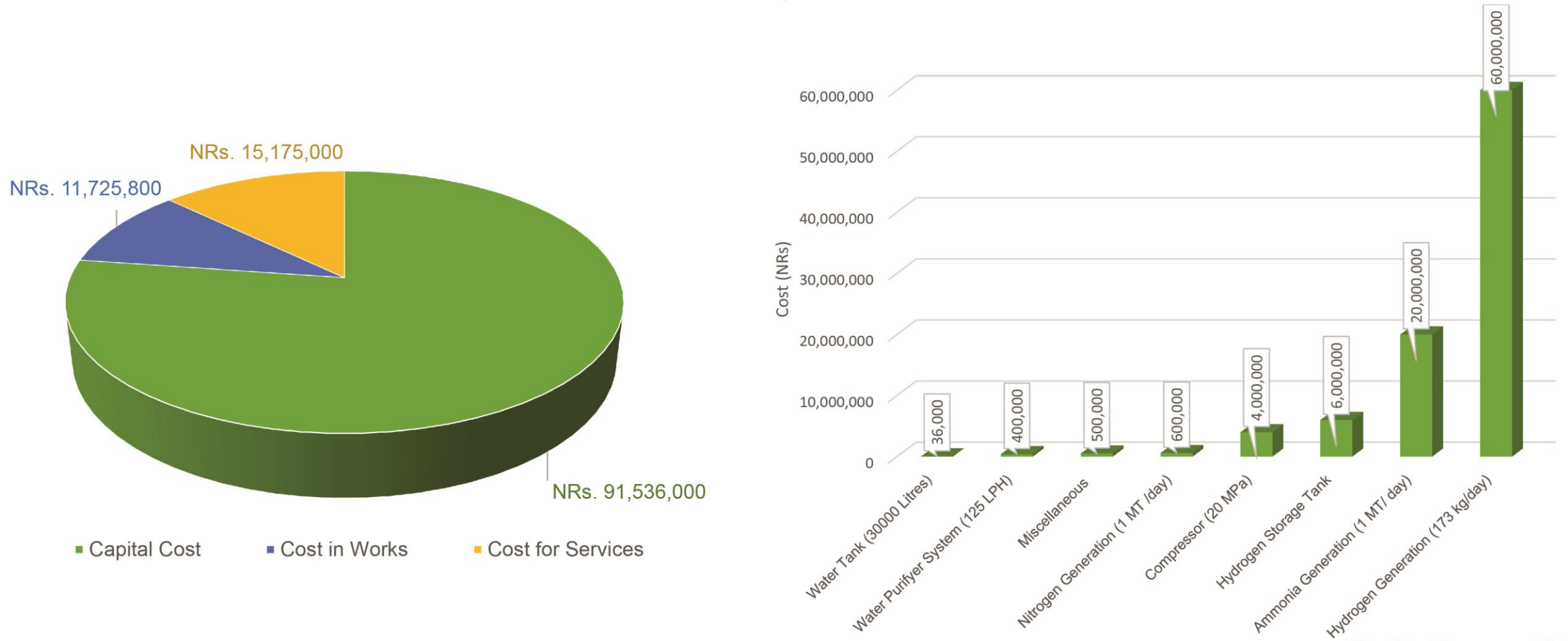


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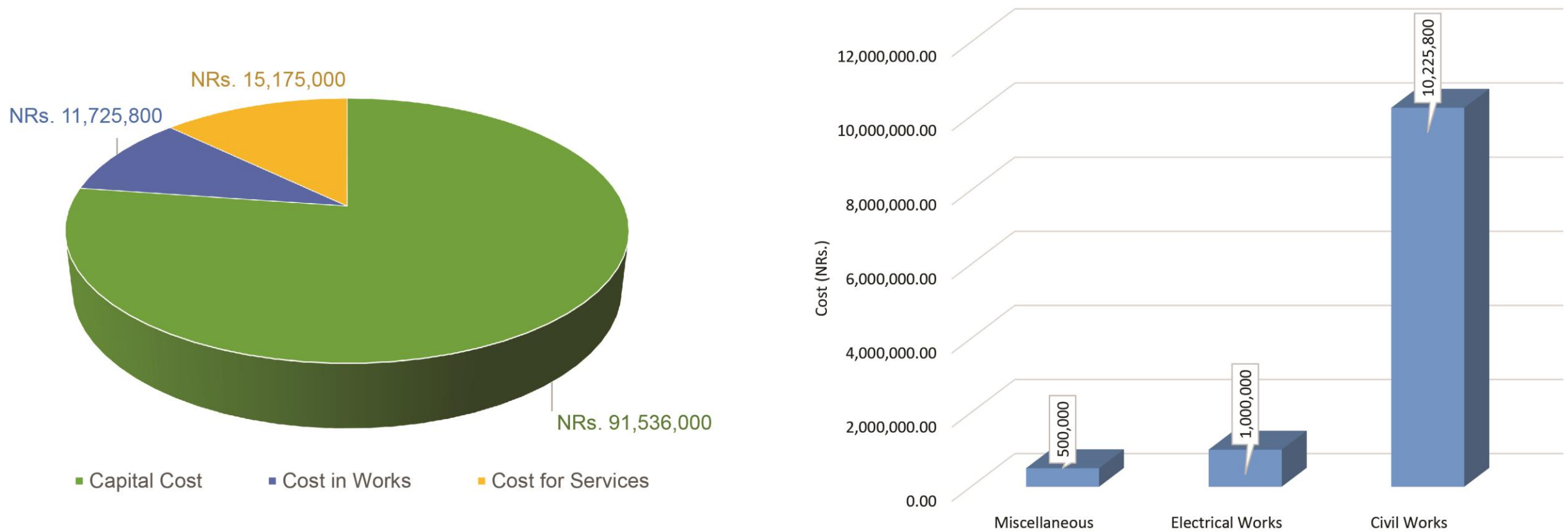


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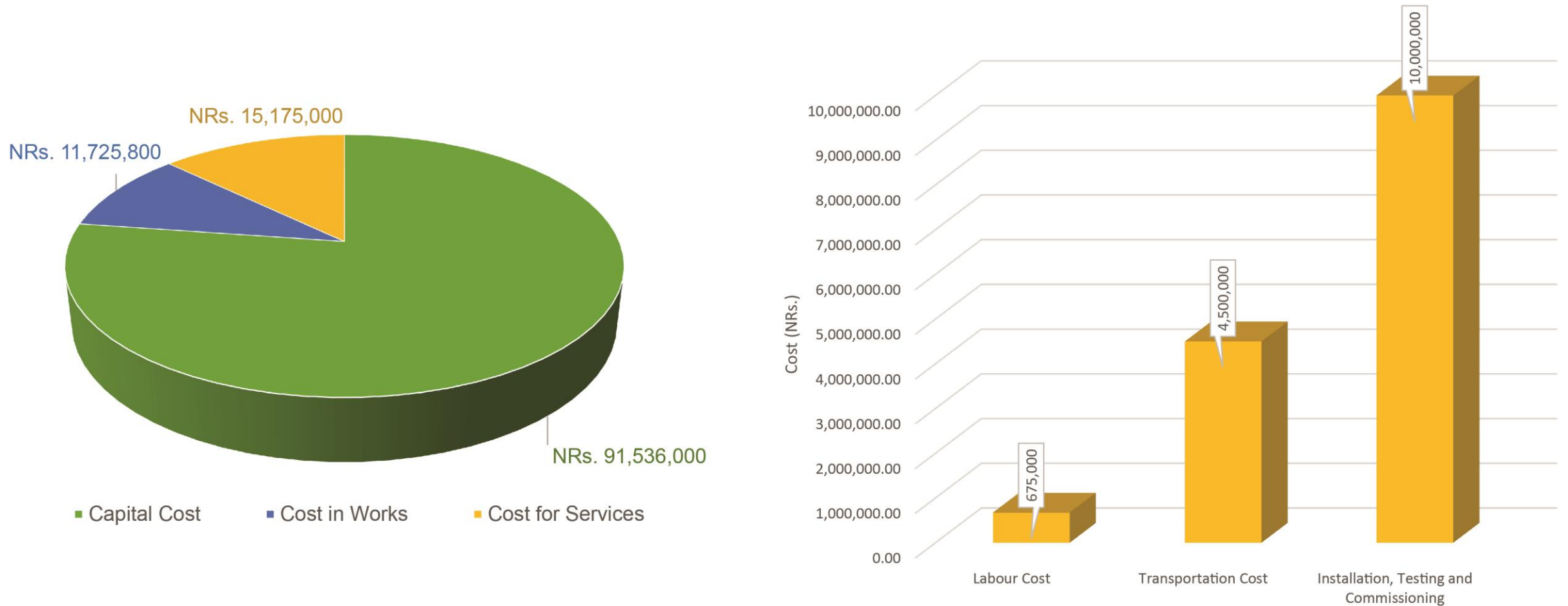
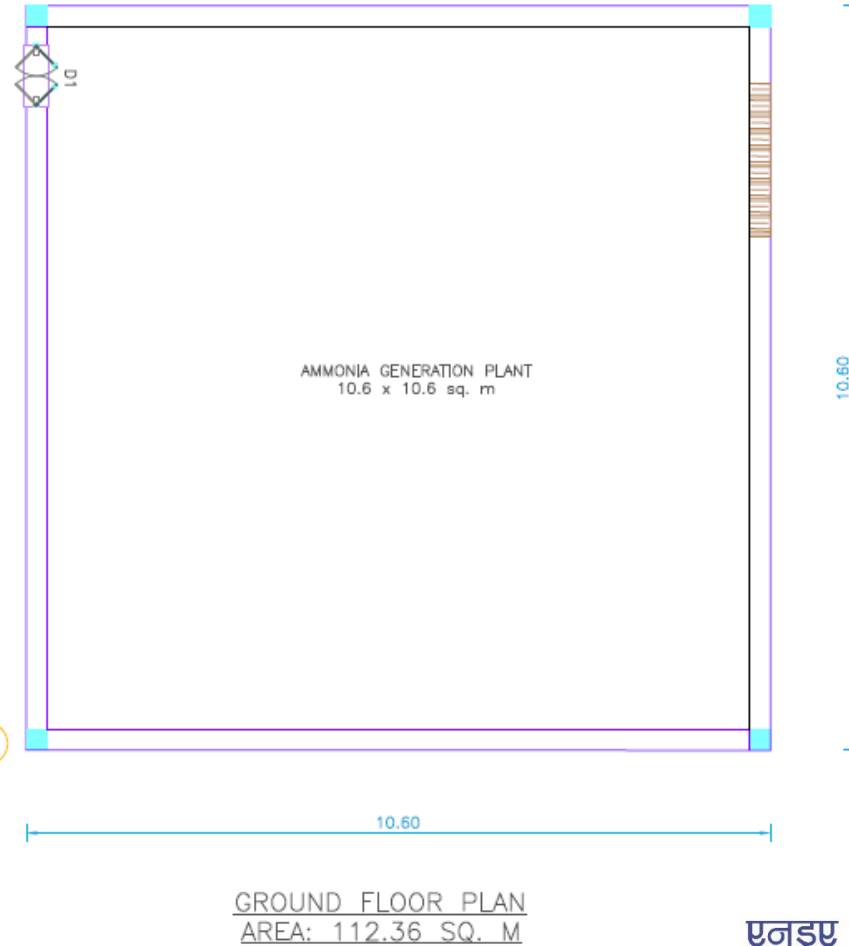
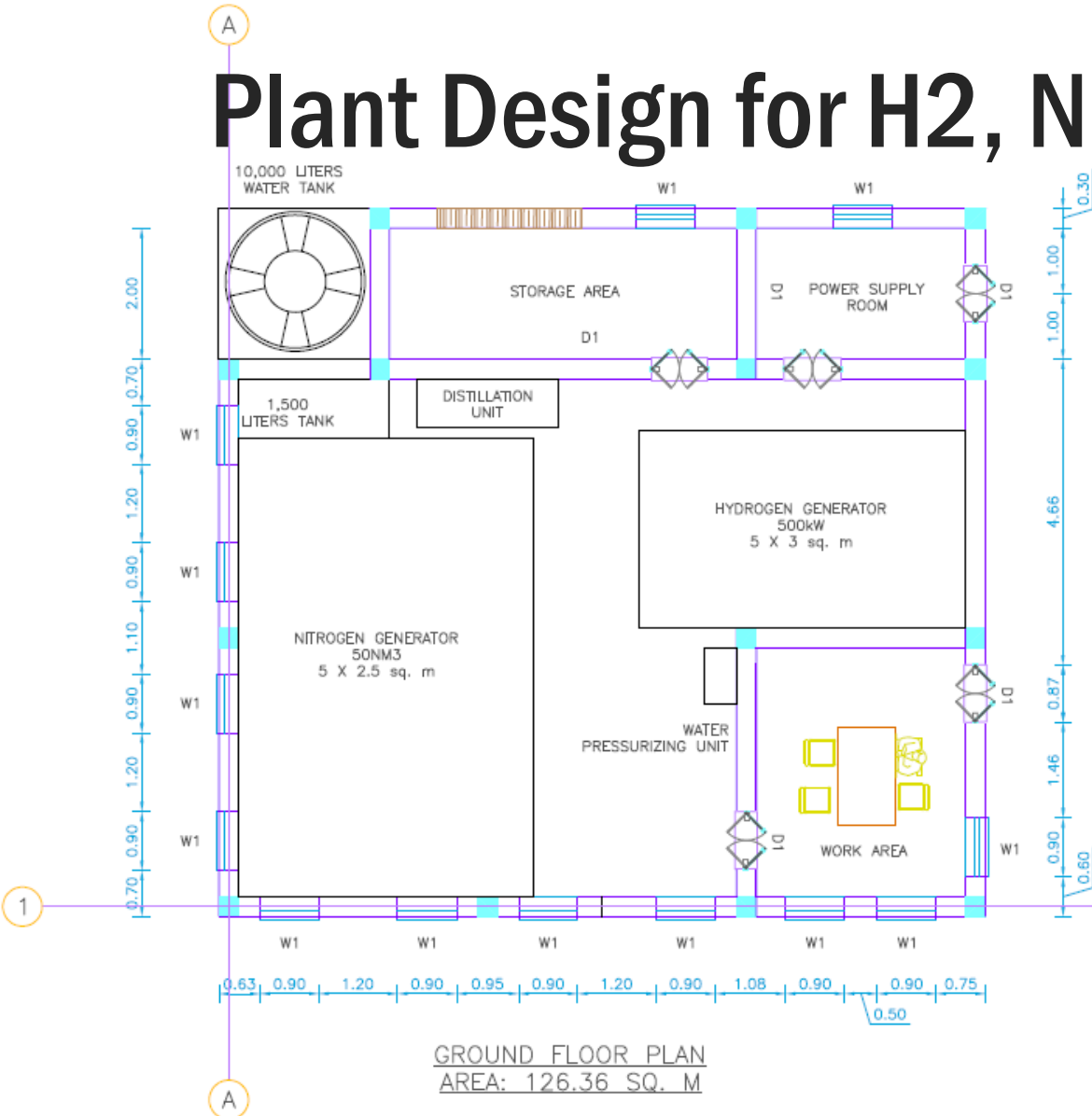


Figure: Price breakdown for 1 MT/ day ammonia production



# Plant Design for H<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> and Ammonia Production



Total Area:  
238.72 sq. m

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# Role of Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA)

- Hydropower is seasonal, and there is a mismatch in load and generation
- Storage hydro is expensive and does not pay by itself only for energy, multiple benefits must be extracted
- Power trade and use of foreign market as buffer or storage is risky, energy security is required
- Technologies for use of surplus **Seasonal** energy will stimulate **Seasonal Demand**
- Demand will encourage hydro-power development
- NEA is active in demand stimulation in industries, agriculture and domestic areas

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# Role of Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA)

- Seasonal demand is the best fit. NEA and NEA Engineering Company Ltd are looking for research and development in this area
- Hydrogen generation using **seasonal surplus** (20 hours a day) is one solution
- If hydrogen generation helps urea production, it solves two problems of the nation with one stroke
- Similar demand industries such as Public EV charging and battery storage, controllable loads such as Cold Store and Irrigation pumps are interesting
- With better fuel cell efficiencies, hydrogen generation can be another Double Goal with hydrogen trucks and buses replacing petroleum and reducing pollution

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# Thank You!

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