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TECHNICAL NOTE
ARMENIA

Detailed calculations of the levelised cost of hydrogen electrolysis in Armenia

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Background

- » The German Economic Team has analysed the potential of green hydrogen in Armenia ([PS/01/2023](#)) and performed calculations on its production costs
- » Levelised costs in 2025 of hydrogen electrolysis in ARM using a newly-built solar PV plant were calculated at 3.4 USD/kg. Main assumptions:
 - Takes into account the construction of the solar PV plant and hydrogen electrolyser
 - Does not consider costs of water and transportation
 - Preferential interest rate of 2% p.a. (main scenario assumed in study)
- » If the project was commissioned under commercial interest rates (~10%), production costs (~6.1 USD/kg) would increase significantly

In this Technical Note:

- » Description of cost components
- » Summary of main assumptions for each variable
- » Detailed calculations for the two scenarios (interest rate of 2% and 10% p.a.)

Cost components and assumptions (1/2)

- » Main components of the levelised cost of hydrogen electrolysis (*LCOHE*)
 - Capital expenditure (*CAPEX*)
 - Operational expenditure (*OPEX*)
 - Cost of electricity (*C_ELC*)
 - Quantity of hydrogen (*Q_Hydrogen*)

Formulas used for the calculations:

$$CAPEX = investment * \frac{WACC * (1 + WACC)^y}{(1 + WACC)^y - 1}$$

investment is the overnight capital investment cost, *WACC* is the weighted average cost of capital, and *y* is the expected system lifetime in years, depending on the average capacity factor κ and the system lifetime in hours *t*:

$$y = \frac{t}{\kappa * 8760} \quad (\text{note that } \kappa * 8760 \text{ are the annual full load hours})$$

$$OPEX = investment * f_{OPEX}$$

f_{OPEX} is a constant factor expressing yearly *OPEX* as a fraction of total investment cost

$$C_{ELC} = LCOE * \kappa * 8760$$

LCOE is the levelised cost of electricity in USD/*kWh* (note the difference to *LCOHE*)

$$Q_{Hydrogen} = \kappa * 8760 * \eta * \frac{1}{LHV}$$

η is the overall system efficiency of the electrolyser and *LHV* is the lower heating value of hydrogen in *kWh/kg*.

Cost components and assumptions (2/2)

- » The variables and corresponding assumptions for the calculation of levelised cost of hydrogen electrolysis are classified into four general categories:

Physical constants	Assumed constants	Technology-specific variables	Electricity system variables
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower heating value of hydrogen $LHV = 33.33 \frac{kWh}{kg}$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $f_{OPEX} = 3\%$ (Brynolf et al., 2017) $WACC = 2\%/10\%$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upfront investment $investment = 848 \text{ USD/kW}$ Efficiency of electrolyser system $\eta = 67\%$ lifetime $t = 60,000 \text{ h}$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> $LCOE_{solar} = 0.040$ or 0.076 USD/kWh (2% or 10% WACC, respectively) Capacity factor $\kappa = 28$ or 30% (2% or 10% WACC, respectively)

- » Electricity cost for electrolysis is based on the cost of solar generation ($LCOE_{solar}$)
- Optimal installed capacity for solar changes to minimise the cost of H₂ production
- » Electrolysis technology used in the analysis is alkaline water (AW) electrolysis which requires **approx. 9 liters per kg of H₂ produced**

Cost calculations for 2% WACC scenario

$$\text{CAPEX} = \text{investment} * \frac{\text{WACC} * (1 + \text{WACC})^y}{(1 + \text{WACC})^y - 1} = 848 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kW}} * \frac{2\% * (1 + 2\%)^{24}}{(1 + 2\%)^{24} - 1} = 45 \text{ USD/kW (annual)}$$

Expected system lifetime in years:

$$y = \frac{t}{\kappa * 8760} = \frac{60,000 \text{ h}}{28\% * 8760 \text{ h}} = 24 \text{ years}$$

$$\text{OPEX} = \text{investment} * f_{\text{OPEX}} = 848 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kW}} * 3\% = 25 \text{ USD/kW (annual)}$$

$$C_{\text{ELC}} = \text{LCOE} * \kappa * 8760 = 0.04 \text{ USD/kWh} * 28\% * 8760 \text{ h} = 100 \text{ USD/kW (annual)}$$

$$\text{LCOE}^* = (\text{OPEX}_{\text{fixed}} + \text{CAPEX}_{\text{annual}}) * \frac{\text{solar capacity size (in terms of electrolyser cap.)}}{\kappa * 8760} +$$

$$\text{OPEX}_{\text{var}} * \text{solar capacity size (in terms of electrolyser cap.)} =$$

$$\left(19.23 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kW}} + 55 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kW}} \right) * \frac{1.35 \text{ kW}}{28\% * 8760 \text{ h}} + 0.0001 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kWh}} * 1.35 \text{ kW} = 0.04 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kWh}}$$

$$Q_{\text{Hydrogen}} = \kappa * 8760 * \eta * \frac{1}{\text{LHV}} = 28\% * 8760 \text{ h} * 67\% * \frac{1}{33.33 \frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{kg}}} = 50 \text{ kg/kW}$$

$$\text{LCOHE} = (\text{CAPEX} + \text{OPEX} + C_{\text{ELC}}) / Q_{\text{Hydrogen}} = \frac{45+25+100}{50} = 3.4 \text{ USD/kg}$$

*Additional numbers are taken from the EU JRC database

Cost calculations for 10% WACC scenario

$$\mathbf{CAPEX} = investment * \frac{WACC * (1 + WACC)^y}{(1 + WACC)^y - 1} = 848 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kW}} * \frac{10\% * (1 + 10\%)^{23}}{(1 + 10\%)^{23} - 1} = \mathbf{96 \text{ USD/kW (annual)}}$$

Expected system lifetime in years:

$$y = \frac{t}{\kappa * 8760} = \frac{60,000 \text{ h}}{30\% * 8760 \text{ h}} = 23 \text{ years}$$

$$\mathbf{OPEX} = investment * f_{OPEX} = 848 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kW}} * 3\% = \mathbf{25 \text{ USD/kW (annual)}}$$

$$\mathbf{C_{ELC}} = LCOE * \kappa * 8760 = 0.076 \text{ USD/kWh} * 30\% * 8760 \text{ h} = \mathbf{199 \text{ USD/kW (annual)}}$$

$$LCOE = (OPEX_{fixed} + CAPEX_{annual}) * \frac{\text{solar capacity size (in terms of electrolyser cap.)}}{\kappa * 8760} +$$

$$OPEX_{var} * \text{solar capacity size (in terms of electrolyser cap.)} =$$

$$\left(19.23 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kW}} + 118 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kW}} \right) * \frac{1.45 \text{ kW}}{30\% * 8760 \text{ h}} + 0.0001 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kWh}} * 1.45 \text{ kW} = 0.076 \frac{\text{USD}}{\text{kWh}}$$

$$\mathbf{Q_{Hydrogen}} = \kappa * 8760 * \eta * \frac{1}{LHV} = 30\% * 8760 \text{ h} * 67\% * \frac{1}{33.33 \frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{kg}}} = \mathbf{52 \text{ kg/kW}}$$

$$\mathbf{LCOHE} = (CAPEX + OPEX + C_{ELC}) / Q_{Hydrogen} = \frac{96+25+199}{52} = \mathbf{6.1 \text{ USD/kg}}$$

About the German Economic Team

Financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, the German Economic Team (GET) advises the governments of Ukraine, Belarus*, Moldova, Kosovo, Armenia, Georgia and Uzbekistan on economic policy matters. Berlin Economics has been commissioned with the implementation of the consultancy.

**Advisory activities in Belarus are currently suspended.*

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