Technological-economic study of a unique hydrogen-based hybrid energy system for on-grid and off-grid use: Tegal-Pesawaran-Lampung Islands, Indonesia

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Abstract. Indonesia has several uninhabited islands. Lack of basic facilities like a place to eat may hinder corporate value-creation. Indonesia has unique energy issues as a developing country, but integrating new energy sources to fulfill regional demands is a viable option. This article describes a cutting-edge hydrogen-based hybrid energy system (HRES) that produces hydrogen fuel from solar-powered electrolysis and supercritical water gasification (SCWG). It is commonly known that hydrogen can store freshly generated energy until heat is introduced to turn it into electricity via fuel source pyrolysis. In typical residential areas of Pulau Tegal, Pesawaran-Lampung, the HRES provides base load energy. Technology and economic evaluation of the designed system uses an integrated optimization and simulation framework to minimize total system costs while operating off-grid and maximize profits from using cutting-edge electricity generation methods and selling excess power to the grid. The planned HRES can produce 47,3 MWh of energy under all scenarios, which is enough to meet the area's external demand during the study. Scenario 1 has a 55,92 IDR/kWh levelized energy cost (LCOE), whereas Scenario 2 has 56,47 IDR/kWh.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is an out-of-the-ordinary island nation. Indonesia, which is situated in South East Asia, is made up of more than 17,000 islands, making it the country with the highest number of islands in the world. About 6,000 of these islands are inhabited[1]. Due to the country's many islands, Indonesian culture, language, and customs are very diverse. Each island and province in Indonesia has its own distinct culture, traditions, and cultural artifacts. As a nation of islands, Indonesia has challenges in natural resource management, inter-island connectivity, and transportation. The root of the problem is the absence of a central registry on that island. This phenomenon has become rather intriguing, and scholars have been working hard to uncover its secrets and explain them.

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Indonesia's government may alleviate this problem by expanding the country's energy infrastructure to include more modern energy sources. Assessing the environmental effects of increasing fossil fuel use and taking steps to mitigate such effects is crucial.

Because all renewable energy is dependent on water, it is expensive to develop a reliable power infrastructure. We will provide continuous, low-cost electricity from a combination of renewable energy sources (RER), including existing power plants and newer technologies like solar photovoltaic and wind turbines. A cutting-edge hybrid energy system (HRES) coupled to a storage device like a battery or hydride tank can store and utilize renewable energy sources like the sun and wind even when traditional power sources are unavailable. Thus, HRES outperforms a single cutting-edge technology in all weather circumstances, emphasizing the importance of energy saving in specialized power systems.

Despite being the most promising energy storage technology, batteries have a limited usable life, low efficiency, and environmental impacts from incorrect disposal. Hydrogen, which has a far larger storage capacity than batteries, may be utilized to backup energy in an HRES configuration. Hydrogen may be utilized to generate power and heat space, lowering HRES's leveling cost of energy (LCOE). The manufacturer may produce hydrogen using solar-powered electricity generation, thermal energy recovery systems, biomass gasification, or metabolic processes like biochemical fermentation, depending on the hydrogen-based HRES design.

Conventional biomass gasification is the most promising for HRES hydrogen production. However, pre-combustion and post-combustion processes must be taken into account in this approach in order to increase efficiency in hydrogen production. One recent development in hydrogen production is the use of air as a gasification agent at temperatures and pressures above its critical point (374 degrees Celsius and 22.1 mega parcels). Significant improvements in overall gasification and hydrogen production have been shown using supercritical water gasification (SCWG).

Academics worldwide are studying hydrogen-based HRES technology analysis. Analytical methods for hydrogen-based HRES design have been presented in recent works. Discusses the economics of biomass fermentation using HRES, which includes PV modules, wind turbines, an electrolyser, and biomass fuel stock. The system may operate as a stand-alone Bio-HRES, generating 31 MWh of electrical power, hot water, and hydrogen for an LCOE of $0.793 per kilowatt-hour. Utilizing PSO.

Discuss the best design for hydrogen-based HRES in order to minimize overall system costs and carbon dioxide emissions. Their system consists of a solar-powered battery bank, a diesel generator, an electric turbine, and a supply of cooked rice. The estimated 25-year lifetime cost of the system is EUR 93,487. Table 1 displays the scope of recent hydrogen-based HRES research using several approaches to modelling the economy.

Table 1: scope of recent hydrogen-based HRES research using several approaches to modelling the economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Objective Function</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Ref</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WT PV</td>
<td>FC Biomass Battery H2 TNK Electrolyser Diesel Other</td>
<td>Value Added/Carbon Emissions/Unmet Demand</td>
<td>PSO</td>
<td>11 [11], 0 2 0 E 3 S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The scientific community has paid considerable attention to the prospect of combining biomass gasification with hybrid systems. All of these studies concentrate on combining a hybrid system of solid fuel gasification with combustion [4, 5]. The SCWG and bacon fat combination is a novel idea. However, prior research on SCWG reintegrated raw materials is lacking, and this study seeks to fill that gap. This plan combines solar thermal water generation (SCWG) and solar thermal power generation (STEP) to create an efficient hydrogen-based HRES. HRES electricity comes from solar panels and a biomass boiler. The electrolyser decomposes air to make hydrogen using extra solar electricity. Hydrogen tanks store it thereafter. A system of roasted coconut cadenzas may create hydrogen-based power without sunshine. Supercritical water gasification (SCWG) uses supercritical air to create hydrogen to mitigate hydrogen shortages in hydropower networks. SCWG uses domestic food with a 40% water content. Hydrogen stores freshly produced energy until heat transforms it to electricity, according to this research. A solar thermal power plant or a combined heat and power (CHP) plant that hydrothermally converts biomass into hydrogen may produce hydrogen. Supercritical water gasification (SCWG) transforms organic biomass like wood chips and grass clippings into hydrogen, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and methane. SCWG also addresses several biomass gasification difficulties. Electrolysis of water produces hydrogen and is ecologically favorable. Electrolysis of alkaline water to make hydrogen from solar energy is the most promising method for clean, efficient renewable energy production. The sole byproduct is oxygen, which does not emit carbon. Proton-exchange membrane (PEM) fuel cells are also being studied because to their smaller size, higher efficiency, quicker reaction times, lower working temperatures (20–80 degrees Celsius), and appropriateness for residential applications. In rural parts of Tegal Island Prefecture, Indonesia, the suggested system will minimize power demand and supply. HRES can boost renewable energy generation and tree management in the selected residential area. Figure 1 shows the HRES setup. Technological analysis and the integrated modelling and simulation framework will be used to design HRES optimally outside of economic optimality. This model analyzes the level-ized cost of energy (LCOE) sensitivity to two scenarios. (2) a grid-connected, FiT-based system.

*) 1 Particle swarm optimization; 2 simulated annealing; 3 genetic algorithm; 4 fuzzy logic; 5 linear programming
2. Simulation Model

PV Panel

The following equations may be used to determine the PV array's output power [18]:

\[ P_{PV} = P_{max} P_{PV} \left( \frac{T_c}{G_{T,STC}} \right) \left[ 1 + \alpha_p \left( T_c - T_{c,STC} \right) \right] \]

\[ T_c = T_a + G_T \left( \frac{T_{c,NOCT} - T_a,NOCT}{G_{T,NOCT}} \right) \left( 1 - \eta_{cell} \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \]

\[ P_{max} \] is the maximum PV panel output in kilowatts; \( F_{PV} \) is a PV de-rating factor that relies on PV module characteristics like clarity (%). IT and GT,STC are normal radiation levels. \( T_c \) is the lowest modulus of photovoltaic cells; \( T_a \) is the temperature range around NOCT (nominal operating cell temperature); and cell is the highest efficiency of a solar cell at that temperature. PV cell temperatures are \( T_{c,STC} \) and \( T_a \). NOCT is maximum power point efficiency at operational temperature. Table 2 lists the key input data for Equations (1) and (2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coefficient of temperature</td>
<td>( \alpha_p )</td>
<td>0.258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimal performance</td>
<td>( \eta_{max} )</td>
<td>0.217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated output (W)</td>
<td>( P_{max} )</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell operating temperature</td>
<td>( T_{c,NOCT} )</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Primary input data used for PV output estimation
Typical working environment temperature (°C) $T_a$, NOCT 20

Radiation dose under experimental conditions (W/m$^2$) $G_T$, STC 1000

Ratings reduction $F_{PV}$ 0.9

Thermodynamic conditions in the test cell (°C) $T_c$, STC 25

The connection between the sun's rays and the solar panels is seen in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Connections between the Sun's rays and solar panels.

The radiation that reaches the PV surface is a function of the local environment, the passage of time, and the epoch of the Earth's revolution, all of which may be estimated using the formulas provided below [19]:

\[
I_T = I_{global} \left\{ \left( \cos \psi \cos k + \sin \psi \sin k \cos (\lambda - \zeta) + \mu \cos \frac{\psi}{2} \right) + \rho \left( \cos k + \mu \sin^2 \frac{\psi}{2} \right) \right\}
\]

where $I_{global}$ is the global radiation at the surface perpendicular to the sunlight vector (kW/m$^2$); $\psi$ is the angle of inclination between the photovoltaic panels and the ground, which is parallel to the horizon; $\psi$ is a ground-dependent reflection index; and represent the sun's azimuth on the celestial sphere and the plates' azimuth angles (eastern radian larger than 0 and western radiation less than 0). The solar zenith angle ($\kappa$) is the sun's beams' angle with the horizontal plane.

\[
\cos \kappa = \sin \delta \sin \gamma + \cos \delta \cos \gamma \cos \alpha
\]

where $\gamma$ is the measured latitude and $\delta$ is the sun's celestial sphere declination angle, relating to its height. The angle between the line connecting the sun's centre to the earth and its projection on the equatorial plane is the sun's declination. This formula calculates its value between +23.45 and −23.45 degrees.

\[
\delta = -23.45 \cos \left( \frac{360}{365} \alpha (d + 10) \right)
\]

where $\alpha$ is the sun angle, which is the angle between the running beam and its projection on a horizontal surface, which can be calculated using the following equation [20]:

\[
\alpha = \frac{T}{\text{Local Time} + \text{EOT} - 4L_{local} + 60T_{zone}}
\]
\[ N = \frac{360}{364} \times (d - 81) \]

where \( D \) is January 1's day of the week and \( T \) is Equality (7)'s time. Local Time is the standard local time in the affected time zone; EOT is the synchronized time to indicate the hub of the speed of the burgeoning revolution in the morning (minute); \( L_{\text{local}} \) is the local time; and \( T_{\text{zone}} \) is the different time zone relative to GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

Compared to the rate of hydrogen consumption (\( m_{\text{H}_2} \)), PFC's output of the power is much higher:

\[ P_{\text{FC}} = N \cdot I_{\text{FC}} \cdot E_{\text{FC}} \]

where \( N \) is the total number of cells and \( I_{\text{FC}} \) is the current cell count \([A]\). EFC takes into account the electrical power required to heat a volume of cooking fuel (denoted by the symbol "\( V \)"), which is calculated as follows:

\[ I_{\text{FC}} = 2 \cdot F \cdot N \cdot \upsilon \cdot M \cdot \dot{m}_{\text{H}_2} \]

\[ E_{\text{FC}}[\text{V}] = E_{0} - b(\log(i)+3) - R_{\text{ohmic}}i - 0.000014e^{8i} \]

the constant \( F \) being Faraday's \([sA/mol]\); \( \upsilon \) equation where \( M \) is the molecular mass of the reactant and \( A \) is the reaction area:

\[ b = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\upsilon F}{RT} \]

Table 3. Main fuel cell simulation input data \([21]\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paramètre</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Température of operation (°C)</td>
<td>( T )</td>
<td>( 80 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constant of Faraday ((sA/mol))</td>
<td>( F )</td>
<td>( 96,485 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone of Reaction (cm(^2))</td>
<td>( A )</td>
<td>( 1000 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell count (( \Sigma ))</td>
<td>( n )</td>
<td>( 82 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polymer membrane thickness (µm)</td>
<td>( L_{\text{mem}} )</td>
<td>( 125 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elemental resistance ((\Omega \cdot \text{cm}))</td>
<td>( r_m )</td>
<td>( 0.1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of reactants and products</td>
<td>( \upsilon )</td>
<td>( 1, 0, 2, 0 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Electrolyze

Hydrogen's atomic weight \( \left( \frac{g}{mol} \right) \) is 2.3.

Electrolyze

A device that uses electricity to separate air into its component molecules, hydrogen and oxygen. Electricity consumption from electrolyzers \((\text{ElecEL})\) is traced back to \(Q_{n-H_2}\) and \(Q_{H_2}\) fuel cell functions.

\[ \text{ElecEL} = A \cdot \text{E} \cdot Q_{n-H_2} + B \cdot \text{E} \cdot Q_{H_2} \quad (16) \]

where \(A = 15\) (kWh/kg) and \(B = 30\) (kWh/kg) a Electricity consumption efficiency curve calculated using data [23]

Hydrogen Tank

\[ \text{H}_2\text{level}(t) - \text{H}_2\text{level}(t-1) = \text{M}_{\text{H}_2-\text{ele}}(t) + \text{M}_{\text{H}_2-\text{SCWG}}(t) - \text{M}_{\text{H}_2-\text{tan k}}(t) / \eta_{\text{H}_2-\text{tan k}} \quad (17) \]

\[ \text{H}_2\text{max} - \text{H}_2\text{min} \]

SCWG

The synthesis shows how the K-value model is used to determine species and abundance in response to gasification of supercritical biomass under certain conditions of temperature and pressure:

\[ K_i = \prod_{j=1}^{N} a_j^{y_j} \]

Most of the biomass is agricultural waste and food scraps, with 40% water and a bulk composition of 48% carbon, 6% hydrogen, and 37% oxygen. SCWG reactors have simple reaction kinetics like this:

\[ C_cH_xO_y + wH_2O \rightarrow x_1CO + x_2H_2 + x_3CO_2 + x_4H_2O + x_5CH_4 \quad (19) \]

where \(C, X,\) and \(Y\) represent biomass molecule components like glucose. \(w\) examines air mass release height during gasification. Carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen resource balances follow.

\[ x_1 + x_3 + x_5 - c = 0 \]
\[ x + 2w - 2x_2 - 2x_4 - 4x_5 = 0 \]
\[ y + w - x_1 - 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \]
\[ K_1 = \frac{xH_2xCO_2}{xH_2OxCO} \]

\[ K_2 = \frac{xCH_4}{(xH_2)^2} \]  

(23)

The reaction temperatures determine the \( K_1 \) and \( K_2 \) values, which in the supercritical state may be expressed as follows [24]:

\[ \ln K_1 = \frac{1674.712}{T} + (-4.721) \ln T + \frac{6.377 \times 10^{-3}}{T^2} + \frac{-1.952 \times 10^4}{T^2} + \frac{0.641 \times 10^{-5}}{T^2} + 27.627 \]  

\[ \ln K_2 = \frac{6740.42}{T} + 1.622 \ln T - 3.1 \times 10^{-4} T + \frac{31600}{T^2} - 9.504 \]  

3. HRES Planning that Goes Beyond Economic Optimism

3.1. Optimization applied to a problem

If we desire efficient HRES, we must prioritize component size. An optimization model (Figure 1) is used to determine the appropriate HRES dimensions. The optimal size technique may be used with any HRES to maximize investment returns and system health. Optimization factors include HRES system processing power and storage. If demand is fulfilled, optimality may be determined by minimizing system costs or maximizing electricity profits. This paper presents the HRES power-generation mode optimization challenge.

3.1.1. Off-Grid Operating Mode

The best off-grid HRES design prioritizes cutting costs throughout the board:

\[ \text{Total Cost} = \sum_i LCOE_i x E_i \]  

\[ LCOE_i = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{T} (I_{it} + M_{it}) / (1 + r)^T}{\sum_{t=1}^{T} E_{it} / (1 + r)^T} \]  

(28)

3.1.2. Kisi Mode of Operation

The profit maximization challenge explains how solar panels may produce surplus electricity that can then be sold back to the grid. This surplus electricity can be defined as follows:

\[ \text{Profit} = \alpha E_{dem} + \beta E_{sur} - \text{Total Cost} \]  

(29)

3.2. Increased Requests

The primary in the first scenario (minimizing costs while maximizing profits) is to determine the best setup for the custom-designed system to meet the hourly electricity demand and supply in the residential zone of choice, taking into account the following caveats:
\[ E_{\text{FC}}(h) + E_{\text{PV}}(h) = E_{\text{dem}}(h) \]  

(30)

\( E_{\text{pv}} \) and \( E_{\text{FC}} \) consider the amount of electricity generated at each timestep \( h \) by the PV panels and the fuel cell, respectively.

3.3. Method of Solution

One met heuristic algorithm used to find approximate solutions to combinatorial optimization problems is the particle swarm optimization algorithm [25–29]. Because of communal organisms, an algorithmic issue occurs. Particles may travel with information transmission within the search space to find the optimum solution by using a search function as a target. This method, which consists of continuously searching for the best solution, uses a predetermined rate of acceleration for each iteration to propel the particle forward. The desired outcome is a swarm of cooperating particles that arrive at the optimal solution. The direction and speed of a particle's motion in all directions are determined by its vector. Each teammate’s speed and positioning are updated in accordance with their own experience and the best articles from across the world. In order to get the best possible dimensions for the disassembled HRES's main components, PSO is used. The relationship between optimization and the simulated parts is shown in Figure 5. The simulation section may estimate daily hydrogen production and annual electricity generation given certain requirements for demand and environmental conditions (such as temperature and radiation levels). The PSO algorithm's fitness value is the sum of the individual HRES components' capacities, such as those of photovoltaic (PV) modules, fuel cells, electrolyzers, hydrogen fuel cells, and steam-gas-water generators (SCWGs). To ensure that HRES satisfies annual electricity demand, the estimated value of suitability is tested using a simulation component. If the goal is not reached, the PSO algorithm will look for other values of fitness by changing the velocity and position of each particle using the aforementioned mixture:

\[ v_{id}(t + 1) = \omega \cdot v_{id}(t) + c_1 \cdot \varphi_1 \cdot (P_{id}(t) - x_{id}(t)) + c_2 \cdot \varphi_2 \cdot (g_{id}(t) - x_{id}(t)) \]  

(31)

\[ x_{id}(t + 1) = x_{id}(t) + v_{id}(t + 1) \]  

(32)

4. Results and Discussions

4.1. Research the Crash Course

According to the regulations, HRES may be used in residential areas of the Tegal Island prefecture in Indonesia. A typical house in the residential area chosen in Figure 6 and its hourly ban rate. This diagram shows that the first ramp operates between 5:00 and 8:00 in the morning, when people typically begin their workday, and that the second ramp operates between 16:00 and 8:00 in the evening. When people go home after the day at night. In addition, winter months see much higher levels of electricity use due to the increased need for heating and lighting. A typical household's annual electricity consumption is predicted to be 4.37 MWh.
The average local temperature and global radiation dose at Tegal Island were compiled by the Indonesian Meteorological Agency (IMA) for the whole year of 2022, as shown in Figures 7 and 8. The peak months for worldwide broadcasting are April through June. In the month of August, worldwide radioactivity decreased somewhat. Since this region is affected by maritime winds, the state of the water varies greatly from summer to winter and spring to fall.
4.2. HRES Cost Analysis

Installation costs are estimated to be about 230 kW for residential rooftops, with annual maintenance costs estimated to amount to around 5% of the initial installation cost, based on a 20-year useful life [5, 30]. This research employed alkali electrolyzer costs 170 kW and 3 yen per watt to operate and maintain. BBQ fuel source installation costs 400 kW for 10 years. Operating and maintaining the PEM fuel delivery system costs around 1% of installation. Hydrogen storage tanks cost 150,000 kW for a 20-year lifespan and 9000 kW/year to operate and maintain.

Based on biomass feedstock processing capacity, SCWG reactors are priced. This research estimates daily feedstock costs of 42,000 kW per kilogram [5]. SCWG estimates 610 kW hydrogen production costs. The cost of creating hydrogen via natural gas reformation, which averages 140 kW, is substantially lower.

4.3. Scenario Analysis

Indonesian households squander around 6.46 billion tons of food annually. [31]. With 126,2 billion people in Indonesia in 2019, each person will generate 51.2 kg of food and fiber. Taking into account the assumption that there are four people living in each Indonesian home, the annual food waste generated by a single Indonesian family is estimated to be 204.70 kilograms (kg), making it suitable for use in the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCPG) model. The results of this hypothetical are shown in Table 4. Solar photovoltaic panels (39%) and biomass fuel cells (61%) can meet the chosen residences' yearly power demands. Figure 6 shows hourly power usage under this scenario.

Due to the limited annual biomass supply in this scenario, the necessary hydrogen for providing cooking fuel must come from solar electricity generators. Increased demand for hydrogen for use in making cooking fuel during the colder months is largely attributable to the fact that less electricity is generated using solar power during the winter. This makes SCWG an important option for powering hydrogen generators. Since a single home can only produce a certain amount of wood over the course of a year, supplementary biomass sources like wood waste from nearby commercial buildings need to be taken into account. The average monthly electricity production from HRES assumed in this scenario is seen in Figure 10. The amount of electricity generated by burning biomass is higher in the winter than in other seasons. This is due to the fact that an excessive amount of electricity is required during the winter months, and the electricity generated by PV modules is insufficient due to inadequate sunlight. Monthly hydrogen production from a solar electrolyzer and a steam-coupled water generator is shown in Figure 11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PV Panel (kW)</th>
<th>FC (kW)</th>
<th>Electrolyze (kW)</th>
<th>Hydrogen Tank (kg)</th>
<th>SCWG (kg/h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. The ideal HRES configuration for Scenario 1.
The optimal option costs 244,550 kW per year. This scenario has 55.92 IDR/kWh LCOE. Solar electrolysers now produce enough hydrogen for cooking fuel due to their increasing size. Figure 7 shows swarm behaviour during PSO iterations (0-20). Photovoltaic, fuel cell, and SCWG particles travel from their original conception to their optimum and global manifestations, converging at the ideal global position. Particles meet after 20 objective domain iterations between 0 and 5.

In this scenario, HRES installation can generate total income in two ways: (1) by substituting HRES electricity for all electricity purchased to meet building demand, and (2) by selling back excess PV panel electricity to the grid at a profit, taking the feed-in tariff into account. Table 5 shows this scenario's optimum HRES settings. This model predicts 262,100 kW yearly system expenses. The predicted levelized cost of energy is 59.93 IDR/kWh, ensuring a clean profit of 15.140 for the system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PV Panel (kW)</th>
<th>FC (kW)</th>
<th>Electrolyze (kW)</th>
<th>Hydrogen Tank (kg)</th>
<th>SCWG (kg/h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The size of the SCWG reactor and the PV panels will be increased to ensure that sufficient amounts of hydrogen are available for use in the production of fuel oil. In order to maximize profits, SCWG is first and foremost tasked with providing sufficient...
hydrogen and filling up hydrogen pipelines. This will allow clean energy prices to rise when excess solar energy is sold back into the electrical grid. In this scenario, the maximum combined PV panel size for residential applications is 10 kW.

During the winter months, there is often a surplus of electricity of between 0 and 1 percent that may be used to offset higher electricity demand in the area's residential neighbourhoods. As a result of decreased electricity demand in the warmer months and transitional seasons, HRES will be able to inject a greater quantity of excess electricity into the grid.

Table 6 shows both scenarios' techno-economic analysis model outcomes. Scenario 2 contrasts with Scenario 1 in that the PV module increases earnings by selling excess power to the grid. Scenario 1 has a lower projected LCOE than Scenario 2 when biomass feedstock is scarce, showing the value of cost reduction above profit maximization.

Table 6. The technical and economic analysis results for both possible futures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenarios</th>
<th>Power Mix (%)</th>
<th>Annual Hydrogen Production Mix (%)</th>
<th>Annual Biomass Consumption (Kg)</th>
<th>Total Cost (IDR/Year)</th>
<th>LCOE (IDR/kWh)</th>
<th>LCOE, Including the annual Profit (IDR/Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scenario 1</td>
<td>89 PC, 33 PV, 10 SCWG</td>
<td>352.6</td>
<td>Rp.365,705</td>
<td>Rp.68.73</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scenario 2</td>
<td>92 PC, 30 PV, 93 SCWG</td>
<td>352.6</td>
<td>Rp.372,420</td>
<td>Rp.71.54</td>
<td>Rp.86.77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Conclusion

This research addresses HRES's greatest issues in residential buildings: cost efficiency and reduction. However, decision-makers who know the expenses frequently hesitate to invest in this sector. No major regulatory initiatives in Indonesia promote residential hybrid microgrids, despite local government incentives like feed-in tariffs and J-Credits to compensate large-scale commercial and independent electricity generators' initial capital investments. Long-term policies and incentives to promote home microgrid deployment nationwide. This plan's demonstration program may assist governments set long-term objectives and prepare urban microgrids. This study provides cutting-edge technological information that may be used to create policies that provide hybrid microgrid owners with incentives or other assistance to optimize economic benefits to consumers, utilities, and society.

References


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