



Hydrogen Macro System Model User Guide, Version 1.2.1

Mark Ruth and Victor Diakov
National Renewable Energy Laboratory

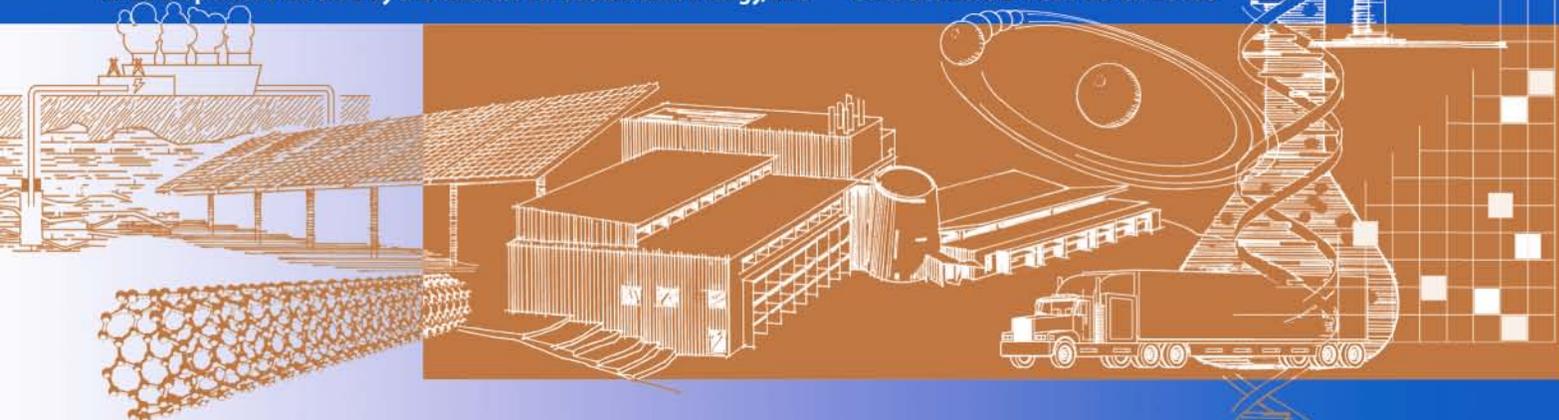
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Technical Report
NREL/ TP-6A1-44799
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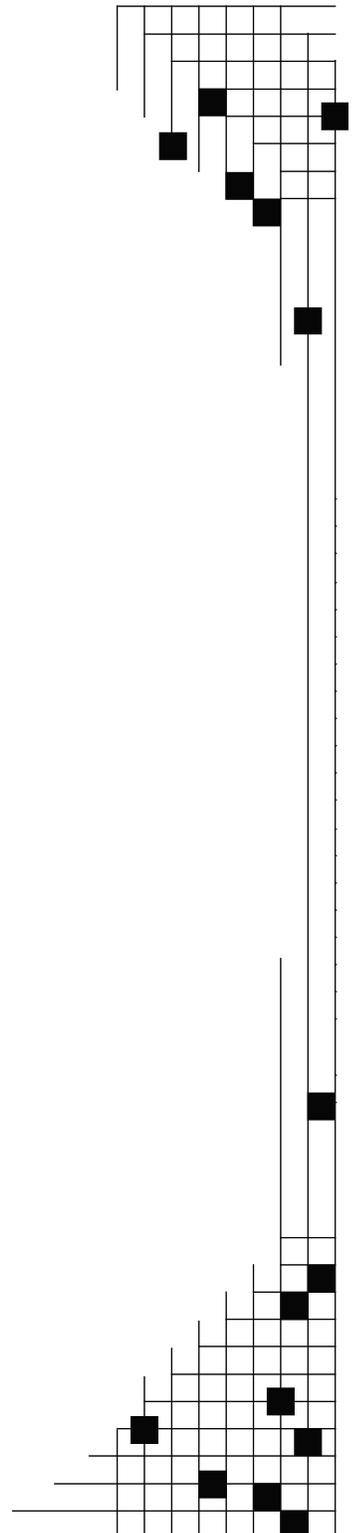
Karen Genung, Ryan Hoseley, Ashley Smith,
and Elvin Yuzugullu
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National Renewable Energy Laboratory
1617 Cole Boulevard, Golden, Colorado 80401-3393
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List of Acronyms

API	Application programming interface
CG	Conventional Gasoline
DBMS	Database management system
DOE	Department of Energy
EIA	Energy Information Administration
FCV	Fuel Cell Vehicle
FTE	Full Time Employee
GDS	Global data set

GGE	Gasoline gallon equivalent
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GREET	Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation
GUI	Graphical user interface
GV	Gasoline Vehicle
H2	Hydrogen
HDSAM	H2A Delivery Scenario Analysis Model
HTTP	Hypertext protocol
HyARC	Hydrogen Analysis Resource Center
ICE	Internal Combustion Engine
JRE	Java Runtime Environment
MS	Microsoft
MSM	Macro System Model
NG	Natural Gas
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
PHP	Hypertext preprocessor
R&D	Research and development
RFG	Reformulated Gas
SIO	Systems Integration Office
SMR	Steam Methane Reforming
SNL	Sandia National Laboratories
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol (Simple XML-based protocol)
WTW	Well-to-Wheels
VOC	Volatile organic compound

1 Overview

1.1 Description

The Hydrogen Macro System Model (MSM) is a simulation tool that links existing and emerging hydrogen-related models to perform rapid, cross-cutting analysis. The MSM's current instantiation links the H2A Production, H2A Delivery Scenario Analysis Model (HDSAM), and GREET models, thus allowing analysis of the economics, primary energy-source requirements, and emissions of hydrogen production and delivery pathways. Additional work planned in the future includes additional hydrogen production and delivery technologies and linking HyPro and other models to the MSM. At this time, the MSM is the first model to simulate cost, energy use, and emissions of the entire hydrogen system (including feedstock, conversion, infrastructure, and vehicles) with the level of technical detail required to meet a range of needs in an integrated fashion, and its analyses and sensitivity runs can provide a basis for decisions regarding focus of research needs.

Furthermore, the MSM tool can help users understand the effects of varying parameters on a pathway's results without requiring expertise in all of its models. The MSM facilitates consistency between the methodologies and assumptions of each model by transferring information between models. Because the models are linked and data are consistent, the current instantiation of the MSM can assist analysts in understanding the effects of changing scenarios (i.e., hydrogen production / delivery options) and parameters (e.g., efficiencies and unit costs) on the pathway costs, WTW energy requirements, and WTW emissions. Future instantiations are expected to allow analysts to estimate the effects on hydrogen buildout scenarios, their potential economics, energy requirements, and emissions.

The MSM was jointly developed by the Systems Integration office (SIO) at the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and the Sandia National Laboratories (SNL). The SIO provides domain expertise and leads the project; SNL provides computer expertise.

1.2 Goals and Objectives

The MSM was designed to act as an overarching system that provides a cross-cutting analysis and simulation capability to the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Hydrogen Program. In addition, MSM may be used to guide the development of other similar simulation tools.

MSM was developed to accomplish the following specific objectives:

- To perform rapid, cross-cutting analysis through a single model by linking existing applicable models
- To improve consistency of technology representation (i.e., consistency between models)
- To allow for consistent use of hydrogen models without requiring all users to be experts in all models
- To support decisions regarding programmatic investments, focus of funding, and research milestones through analyses and sensitivity runs

1.3 Scope

The MSM can currently perform pathway, also known as well-to-wheels (WTW), analysis of hydrogen production and delivery pathways. In the future, spatial and temporal models will be added to the MSM to allow users to answer more complex questions regarding the market dynamics and infrastructure needs related to developing a hydrogen economy.

1.3.1 Pathway/Well-to-Wheels (WTW) Analysis

Pathway, or WTW, analysis responds to the need to understand costs, the breakdown of these costs, energy use, and emissions related to different hydrogen production/delivery pathways. This approach looks at these pathways from the extraction of feedstock for hydrogen, through the production, storage, and delivery processes, and all the way to the use of hydrogen in vehicles. Through its links to component models such as the H2A Production model, the Hydrogen Delivery Scenario Analysis Model (HDSAM),¹ and the Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy Use in Transportation (GREET) model, the MSM is capable of performing a comprehensive WTW analysis that provides users with details such as the amount and type of feedstock used to produce hydrogen, efficiencies of different technologies, energy use and emissions of various pathways, hydrogen production capacity to meet demand, and cost of hydrogen at the pump achievable under different scenarios.

With the MSM's ability to integrate multiple variables, the user may modify these variables to observe valuable results highlighting different aspects of various technologies and pathways. The primary variables currently included in the WTW analysis structure of the MSM are technology year, city size and hydrogen fuel penetration, production and delivery technology, and vehicle fuel economy. In some cases, users may also choose whether to use a model's default input values or their own.

The ability to compare critical factors such as levelized hydrogen costs at the pump using different hydrogen production/delivery technologies, raw material needs required to meet a city's potential hydrogen demands, energy use, efficiencies and emissions profile (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, GHG, VOC, CO, NO_x, PM10, SO_x) of hydrogen use for varying populations and hydrogen penetration levels is a capability that delivers a comprehensive and cross-cutting view of factors related to the development of a hydrogen economy.

As of February 2009, the following production and delivery technologies have been included in the MSM and made available in its GUI:

- Central production technologies²
 - Biomass gasification
 - Coal gasification with carbon dioxide sequestration
 - Coal gasification without carbon dioxide sequestration
 - Natural gas reforming with carbon dioxide sequestration

¹ H2A analyses include the H2A Production model (and case studies) and H2A delivery analysis (HDSAM and Delivery Components Model).

² Production is distributed when hydrogen is produced at refueling stations; central production requires hydrogen delivery from the plant to refueling stations.

- Natural gas reforming without carbon dioxide sequestration
- Electrolysis using electricity generated with wind turbines
- High temperature electrolysis with nuclear reactors (available in 2015+)
- Distributed production technologies
 - Electrolysis
 - Natural gas reforming
 - Ethanol reforming
- Delivery technologies
 - Piping of gaseous hydrogen
 - Truck-transport of liquid hydrogen

1.3.2 Additional Analysis Capability

As additional component models are integrated into the MSM (such as spatial and temporal models), the structure and components of the MSM will allow users to discover answers to more complex questions regarding the market dynamics and infrastructure needs related to transitioning to a hydrogen economy.

1.4 Model Structure

Figure 1 illustrates how the MSM software application interconnects the component models by the following means:

- *Unifying Framework*: Implemented in the Ruby scripting language; consists of model application programming interfaces (APIs), model control scripts, unit conversion facility, global data set (GDS), and execution control
- *Graphical User Interface (GUI)*: Implemented in Java and delivered via Java Web Start and the user's installed browser
- *Database Management System (DBMS)*: Implemented in MySQL and contains archived jobs and user data
- *Web Services*: Because all the component models are currently housed on a single machine, Web services are not being used. In the near future, component models are expected to be housed in different locations and Apache Web services will be used to allow communication via HTTP.

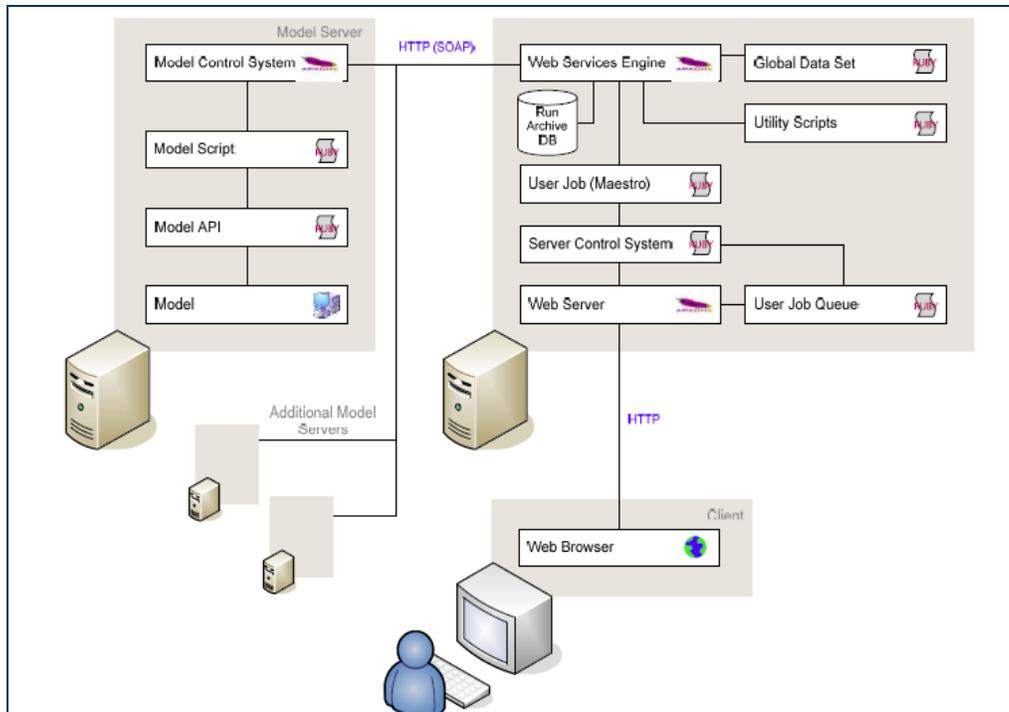


Figure 1. The GUI and the MSM operation process

The general framework is extensible (accommodates new models with minimal difficulty), distributable (can be used by multiple people in different areas of the country), and scalable to large numbers of participating models.

Through the GUI, the user inputs variables such as timeframe, production technology, feedstock, delivery method, city size, and penetration of the technology.³ User input data is initially transferred to the GDS, which holds all data in a consistent set of units. As each component model is run, data from it is transferred to the GDS, and calculations are done by the GDS script. Input data for subsequent models are taken from the GDS. As the capabilities of the MSM are expanded in the future, optimization routines and solution methodology schemes may also be added.

The current MSM version co-locates all back-end resources on a single server (application server) while the future planned version will allow models, their APIs, and their control scripts to be located at the model owner's/developer's site or other location (model server). Because the models are currently co-located with the unifying framework, SOAP (a simple XML-based protocol that lets applications exchange information over HTTP) is not necessary. This protocol will more likely be used in future versions of the MSM when some models are physically located in other places.

³ Future capabilities of the MSM will involve significantly more parameter inputs available for the user through the Web interface.

1.5 Component Models

The MSM is built on a type of federated object model framework similar to that used in High Level Architecture. To date, it integrates the following models:

- **Hydrogen Analysis Resource Center (HyARC).**⁴ HyARC provides well-documented, reliable physical property information that can serve as a basis for accurate analysis of hydrogen production/delivery costs, markets, policy options, and other key analysis topics. The Resource Center features the Hydrogen Data Book (with a wide range of hydrogen and fuel cell information valuable to infrastructure analysis), links to external data from the Energy Information Administration (EIA) and other government entities specializing in hydrogen and fuel cell analysis, DOE Hydrogen Program analysis guidelines and assumptions, and hydrogen calculation tools. Values from HyARC, including heating values and densities, are transferred to other models in MSM to ensure consistency.
- **HDSAM.**⁵ HDSAM is a delivery-scenario model that links various hydrogen delivery component costs to develop capacity/flow parameters for a hydrogen delivery infrastructure. This approach allows the model to calculate the full cost of hydrogen delivery and accounts for any tradeoffs between components. The structure provided by this model allows the efficient examination of new technologies, alternative delivery pathways/packaging solutions, and the effect of demand density and scale. HDSAM uses financial calculation methodologies and parameters consistent with H2A Production to provide a “snap shot” of delivery cost results based upon input assumptions.
- **H2A Production⁶ and Case Studies.**⁷ The H2A Production model is used to assess the cost of producing hydrogen for central and forecourt (filling station) technologies. Users are permitted to define characteristics of the production such as process design, capacity, capacity factor, efficiency, feedstock requirements, capital costs, and operating costs. For more customized analyses, users may also manipulate various financial parameters including internal rate of return, plant life, feedstock costs, and tax rate. Case studies were built on the H2A Production model where the process characteristics and parameters are defined for some hydrogen production processes. In the MSM, assumptions and data on several key technologies were taken from those H2A Production case studies.
- **GREET.**⁸ Created by the Argonne National Laboratory, the GREET model allows for the evaluation of various vehicle and fuel combinations on a full fuel-cycle/vehicle-cycle basis (Figure 2). The MSM uses the GREET 1 Series model (version 1.8b), which includes only the fuel-cycle portion, allowing researchers to evaluate a fuel cycle from the well to wheels. The MSM does not use the GREET 2 Series models, which include the vehicle-cycle. More than 100 fuel production pathways (e.g., corn to ethanol and soybean-based biodiesel) are included in GREET 1.8b to calculate the consumption of total energy, greenhouse gas emissions (primarily carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous

⁴ <http://hydrogen.pnl.gov/cocoon/morf/hydrogen>

⁵ http://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/h2a_delivery.html

⁶ http://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/h2a_production.html

⁷ http://www.hydrogen.energy.gov/h2a_prod_studies.html

⁸ <http://www.transportation.anl.gov/software/GREET/index.html>

oxide), and six criteria pollutants. For use in the MSM, energy requirements in H2A Production and HDSAM are converted to standard GREET inputs (yields, shares, distances, etc.).

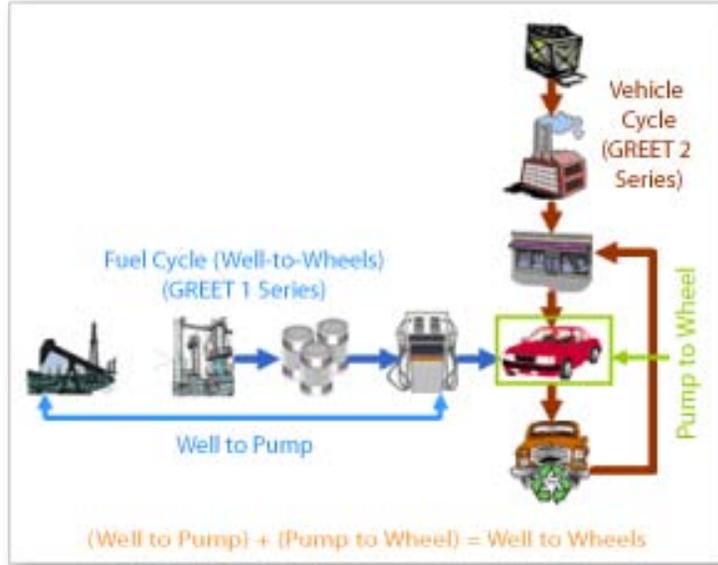


Figure 2. Fuel and vehicle cycles examined in the GREET model

MSM links these four individual component models by integrating the various elements of each one that are relevant to hydrogen production, distribution, storage, vehicle technologies and widespread deployment of a hydrogen fueling infrastructure. Figure 3 demonstrates the hierarchy of data, beginning with physical properties from HyARC feeding into delivery data from HDSAM, followed by production data from H2A Production, and finally accessing vehicle and WTW data from GREET (delivery data is generated before production to set the city parameters and will be used to scale production facilities in the future). Data from the most applicable model is used in cases where models may contradict. In such a case, data are taken from the component model that is believed to include the most detail and accuracy. For example, for hydrogen production yield values, H2A Production data are preferred over data from GREET, or HDSAM data are preferred over GREET data for liquefaction-efficiency values. In some cases, users are able to decide which values to use, such as in the case of vehicle fuel economy, with which the users may opt to use values from HDSAM or GREET⁹ or enter their own.

⁹ The option to select GREET as the source of data for vehicle fuel economy is currently not available.

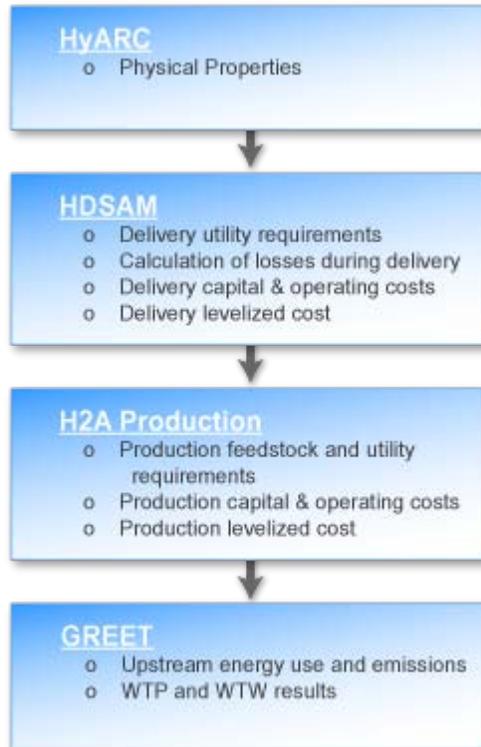


Figure 3. Hierarchy and types of data extracted from the component models to feed into the MSM

1.6 Restrictions, Assumptions, Constraints

Because individual component models pre-date the MSM in many cases, they have functionality apart from their use in the MSM. Modification of these models to facilitate their incorporation into the MSM is undesirable and should not be necessary. The MSM is being designed so that it will be able to accommodate the interaction of models that may be run only remotely from their original institutions. Default assumptions in the MSM are based on assumptions included in the component models.

1.7 Validation Methodology

The MSM developers first consulted with each of the component models' developers to ensure a full understanding of each model's purpose, its intended use, and its inputs and outputs, which were incorporated into the MSM before utilizing the model within the MSM. Exhaustive lists of inputs and results were compiled based on these discussions. As the component models were linked to the MSM, investigators defined terms and created calculation methodologies. Gaps and additional research needs were identified through this validation process and were fed back to the developers of each individual component model.

Once the component models were linked by the MSM, many comparisons to other analyses were also performed. This involved a meticulous review of inputs and results as well as mapping between results from different analyses, including various production and delivery methods. If differences between the analyses were caused by inputs or outputs omitted by the MSM, they

were added to the MSM. Usually, the MSM was found to include additional inputs that had been omitted in analyses undertaken before the MSM was developed.

As more members of the hydrogen community use the MSM, interaction will take place to discuss findings and methodologies in more detail and to reach consensus on the MSM approach and defined parameters. Many of the expected users are also developers of component models, and this process is expected to also provide feedback to their modeling efforts. This process will create a continuous information feedback loop between MSM users and developers of both the MSM and component models.

2 Interfacing with the Application and Guide to MSM User Types

The structure and capabilities of the MSM allow it to address the diverse needs of its users. Some users may desire only a “snap shot” of different technologies and pathways while others may wish to investigate options in more detail, searching for answers to specific techno-economic and environmental concerns. This section describes the differing perspectives of end users and the range of approaches to utilizing the MSM. There is some overlap among these perspectives and processes. The end user types may be categorized as:

- Basic User
- Comprehensive User

Other roles within the MSM include:

- Model Developer
- Software Architect
- System Administrator

2.1 Basic User

The primary value of the MSM is its ability to link existing models across multiple platforms, allowing for consistent cross-cutting analysis. The basic users of the MSM, such as researchers, policy makers, and analysts, will find the tool useful for quickly analyzing a variety of scenarios using industry-accepted assumptions. Section 3 of this manual provides further detail to assist users in navigating the graphical user interface (GUI) of the model.

The MSM has been designed to allow users to analyze the financial, environmental, transitional, and R&D issues associated with the transition to a hydrogen economy. Basic end users can use the MSM to answer cross-cutting questions that were previously difficult to answer in a consistent and timely manner due to variations in assumptions and methodologies among different models. Examples include the following:

- How much fossil fuel versus renewable energy use does a given hydrogen pathway require?
- What is the overall efficiency of the pathway considered versus the efficiency of its components?
- How much hydrogen needs to be produced to supply a given city’s demands?
- What are the raw materials needed to meet those demands?
- What is the resulting emissions profile if hydrogen is produced to meet a given city’s demands?
- What is the comparison of hydrogen costs at the pump using different hydrogen production technologies?

As the MSM develops and additional component models are integrated into it, other complex questions may be answered that will provide insight into both spatial and temporal issues:

- How might different locations affect the economics, energy requirements, and emissions of hydrogen pathways?
- Does a specific technology make more sense in one location than another?
- How does one identify stumbling blocks that could affect transition paths? Could R&D overcome them?
- What impacts could competing technologies have on transition?
- How do potential transition pathways compare?
- What effects could policy and incentives have on transition?

2.2 Comprehensive User

After exploring the basic user capabilities of the MSM, comprehensive users may find that they need additional functionality. These users can manually edit the *input.xml* file for direct submission to the application server. Although this option affords more flexibility, it is important to note that only minimum error checking takes place on the input file; results obtained by the comprehensive user are therefore more likely to be in error than those obtained by basic users. It is therefore necessary that comprehensive users have an advanced understanding of the input parameters they are examining.

In addition to editing the *input.xml* file, comprehensive users can also modify MSM inputs by using the command line or by selecting personalized component models. All of these options can be used to perform more detailed analyses and to explore different outputs, and they are further explained in Section 4.

2.3 Model Developer

Model developers for models such as H2A Production or GREET update the MSM scripts and APIs of their own models as the MSM is updated. The MSM scripts and APIs perform the data transfer between the component model and the MSM structure so the model developer needs to identify parameters to transfer between models and explore how their models interact with the MSM framework and add those parameters to the model scripts and APIs. Model developers do not necessarily need to modify the scripts and APIs but will initially work with the MSM principal investigator to perform these tasks.

2.4 Software Architect

The software architect develops the MSM, including the GUI. As the primary application developer, they understand the file structure and working with the various languages used in the MSM such as Ruby, PHP, MySQL and Java. Currently, experts at Sandia National Laboratories are the exclusive software architects for the MSM and are responsible for the system design and evolution. Domain expertise is provided by the principal investigator and codified by the software architects.

2.5 System Administrator

System administrators maintain computers where the component models, the executable MSM code, Web server, DBMS, and/or user interface are located. Additionally, they install application updates, perform periodic back-ups of data, and grant user access as authorized by the principal investigator. For example, component models are expected to be housed on servers at host organizations. When the MSM is linked to those models, staff at those organizations will need to become MSM system administrators to enable data transfers between their models and the MSM.

3 Operating the MSM as a Basic User

The GUI of the MSM allows for a convenient and easy-to-use tool to aid those investigating different technology pathways in the transition to a hydrogen economy. The sections below describe steps to follow in navigating this interface, inputting parameters, and obtaining results.

3.1 Getting Started

Basic users using the MSM online interface for the first time must request an account from the MSM principal investigator, Mark Ruth of NREL, at Mark_Ruth@nrel.gov. A user name and password is then e-mailed to the user for use at <http://h2-msm.ca.sandia.gov/>.

As shown in Figure 4, the user is presented with a *Java Web Start* launch option to run the online version of the model.



Figure 4. Java Web Start

When launched, the installed version of the Java Runtime Environment (JRE)¹⁰ on the user's computer is automatically checked, and a locally signed Java Application Archive file is presented to the user to accept for downloading. As this is a locally signed file, a warning message indicating that "the application's digital signature cannot be verified" will be displayed (Figure 5). The user may select "Always trust content from this publisher" to avoid seeing this prompt again in the future.

If either Netscape Navigator or Mozilla Firefox is the user's preferred browser, once *Java Web Start* is selected, a dialogue box will be displayed. The option "Open with Java Web Start Launcher" should be selected.

¹⁰ The application is compiled under Java Development Kit (JDK) 6 and thus requires JRE version 6. As the application will not start if there is a mismatch with the JRE version on the user's computer (or if Java is not installed at all), users should first check that Java is installed on their computer and install version 6 if they have an older version on their computer. If users are unsure, the "Do I have Java" link provided on the Java Web site (<http://www.java.com>) will check to see if Java is installed and, if so, will indicate the version installed, providing the user with an option to install the latest updates.



Figure 5. Locally signed Java application archive file

A log-in dialogue box is then displayed (Figure 6), and the user provides the user ID and password. The “Mode” select box allows the user to choose which interface to operate under in inputting data and analyzing. The “interactive mode” should be selected because it is the only active mode at this time. After this, the user is able to view the GUI of the model (Figure 7) and start performing simulations.

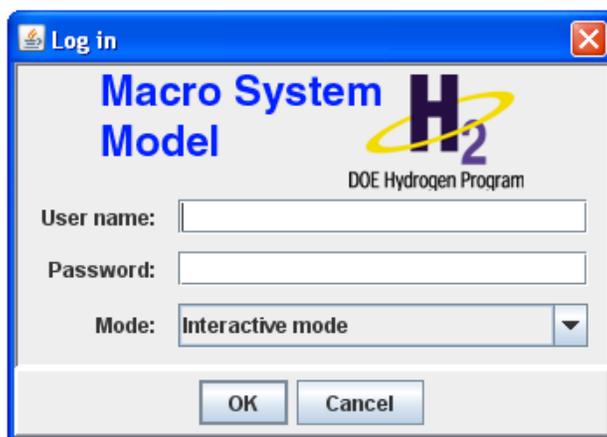


Figure 6. Log-in dialogue box

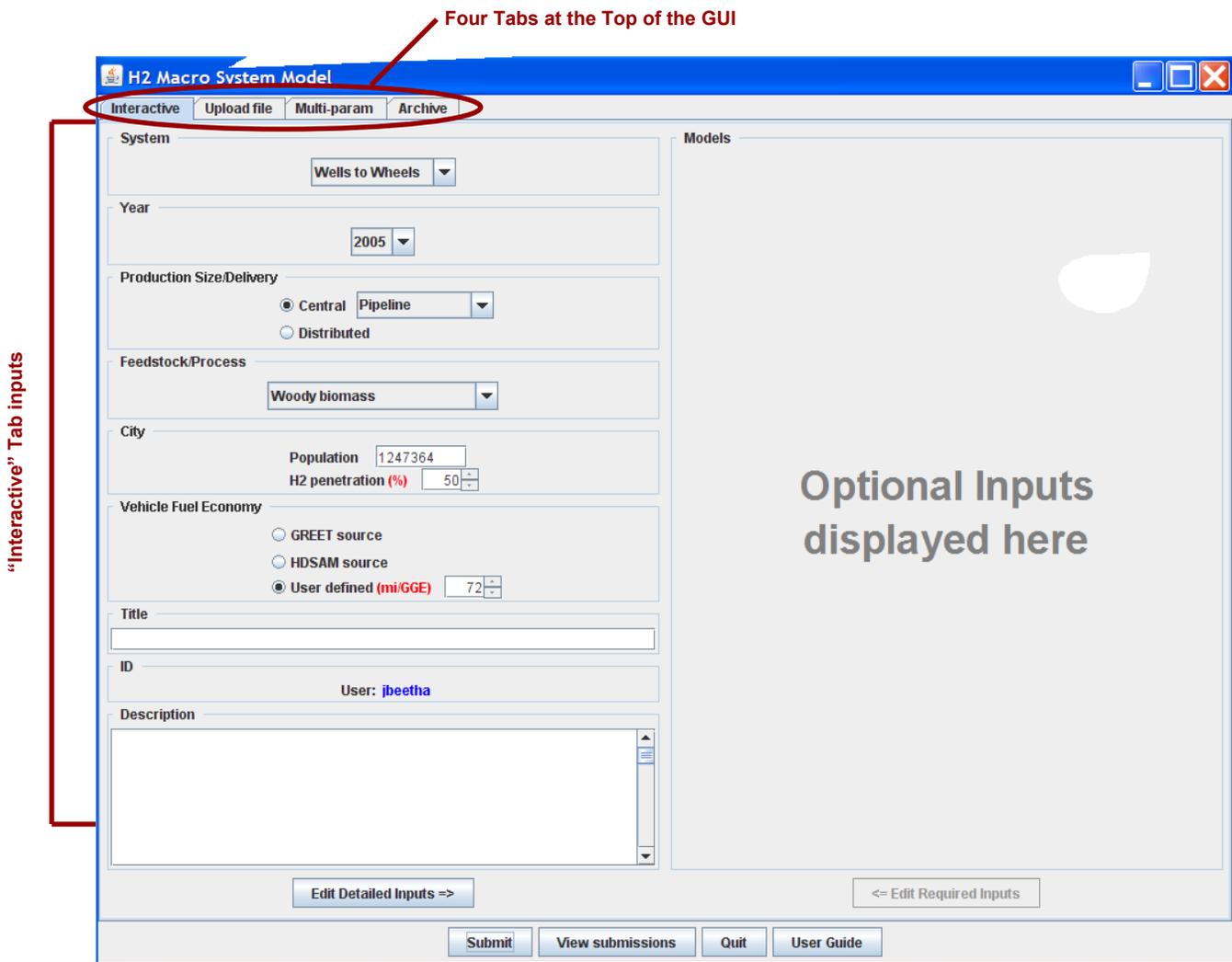


Figure 7. The MSM GUI

Four tabs appear at the top of the GUI:

- *Interactive*: Use this tab to specify inputs or to select values to perform well-to-wheels analyses of different cases. The “Interactive” tab is currently the only active tab; more details are provided below.
- *Upload file*: In the future, this tab will allow users to upload their own set of data to run simulations.
- *Multi-param*: In the future, this tab will allow for the analysis of additional parameters beyond WTW.
- *Archive*: In the future, this tab will access a database interface where the user can search his or her previous runs on specific criteria.

3.2 Parameter Inputs

The “Interactive” tab allows users to define the following parameters:

- *System*: Currently, only pathway analyses can be run with the MSM. In the future, additional options may be made available. The input options below are for pathway/WTW analyses and may change for other analyses.
- *Year*: The starting year of the simulated production/delivery scenario
- *Production Size/Delivery*: The scale/location of hydrogen production (i.e., central or distributed production) and the delivery mode for cases with central production (i.e., gaseous hydrogen via pipelines or liquid hydrogen via trucks).
- *Feedstock/Process*: Feedstock options that depend on the selected production size
 - For “*central production*”: Coal gasification (with or without carbon sequestration), steam methane reforming (SMR) of natural gas (with or without carbon sequestration), nuclear high temperature electrolysis (for years 2015+) wind electrolysis,¹¹ and biomass (woody) gasification.
 - For “*distributed production*”: Electrolysis (using grid electricity), ethanol reforming, and on-site SMR of natural gas.
- *City Characteristics*: The population and hydrogen market penetration values to be considered (The default range of “50,000 and 20,000,000 inclusive” is given for population, and a minimum of “5%” is given for the hydrogen’s market penetration percentage.)
- *Vehicle Fuel Economy*: MSM values from the HDSAM or GREET¹² models or specified user input values [entered in mi/GGE (gasoline gallon equivalent)].

The user may also enter a title and short description for each case using the “Title” and “Description” boxes¹³ provided in the lower part of the window. Later, when viewing a submission, the title can be seen and, using the “Get Info” button (see figures 8 and 9), the description may be viewed as well. This will allow the user to identify and remember easily the details of a specific case they had run before.

¹¹ This option is currently not available.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ At this time, the information entered into the “Description” box is stored but not visible on the GUI. In the future, it will be part of the run database and will be visible.

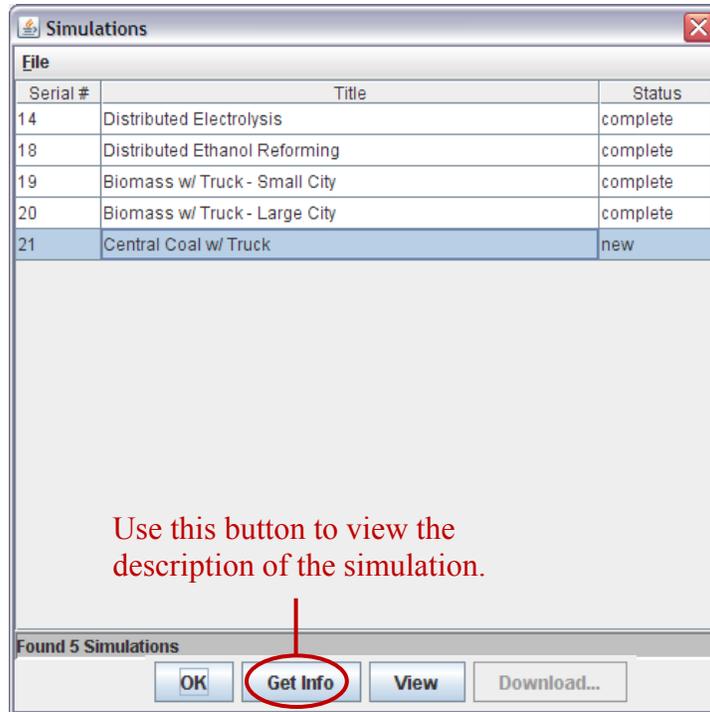


Figure 8. View Submissions window

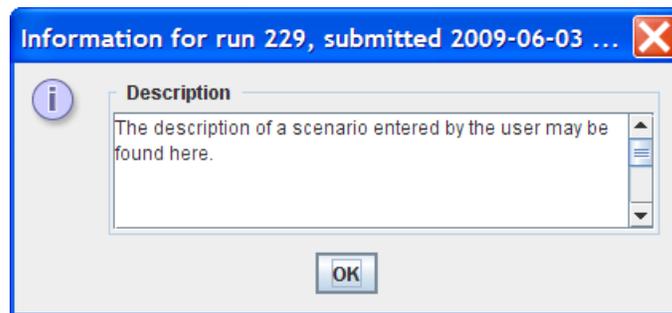


Figure 9. View Detailed Info window

The right side of the window includes a “Models” pane where the component models that underlie the framework of the MSM are presented. The version of the models being used is noted by the model name next to each input value (This information is also provided in the results window—see section 3.3).

Should the user wish to define additional parameters, the “Edit Detailed Inputs” button located at the bottom left of the screen may be utilized. Here, several categories can be found and, once selected, manipulated using the pull down menu labeled “Value” at the bottom right of the screen. By changing the selection of the “Value” pull down menu from a model name to “user input” any value may be entered to suit any situation. A general description of the various detailed inputs available for manipulation will be given. Care must be taken when using these

inputs since, once the detailed inputs section has been entered, the regular input values may not be changed without losing any alterations made to the detailed inputs.

Model Being Used as the Source

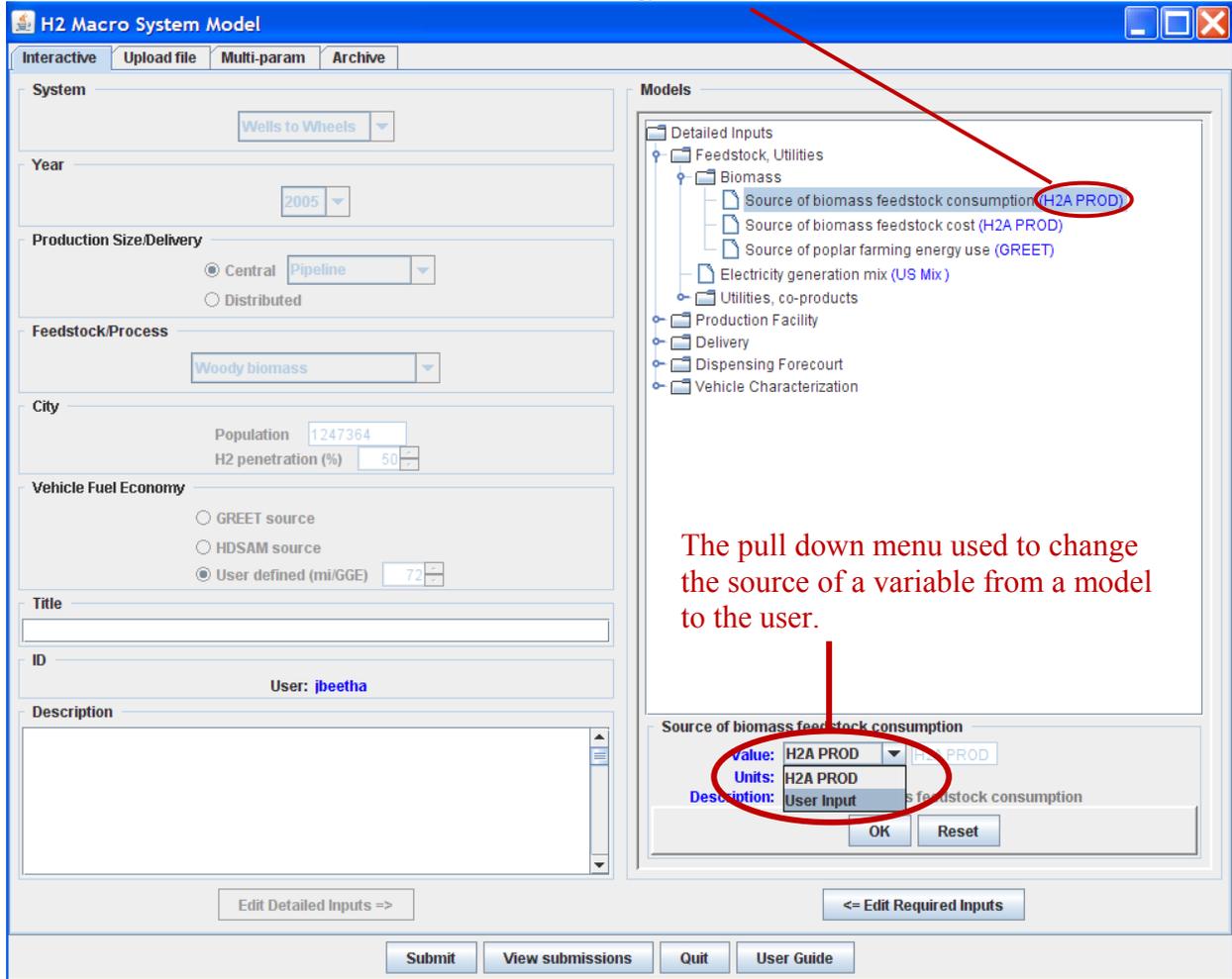


Figure 10. Models pane

- Feedstock, Utilities
 - Electricity generation mix: The combination of various types of power generating methods (coal, nuclear, renewable, etc...) used to create energy for a given region.
 - CA mix: California
 - NE U.S. mix: Northeast United States
 - U.S. mix: United States
 - Wind only: Power generated exclusively by wind

- Utilities, co-products:
 - Source of electricity co-product production: The amount of electricity in kilowatt hours produced per kilogram of hydrogen.
 - Source of electricity co-product cost: The cost in dollars to produce one kilowatt hour of electricity.
 - Source of natural gas consumption: The rate at which natural gas is consumed per mass of hydrogen created.
 - Source of natural gas utility price: The cost of a cubic meter of natural gas.
 - Source of utility electric consumption: The amount of electricity required to generate a kilogram of hydrogen.
 - Source of utility electric price: The cost of one kilowatt hour of electricity.
- Coal
 - Source of bituminous coal feedstock consumption: The ratio of the mass of coal feedstock consumed per unit mass of hydrogen produced.
 - Coal feedstock price: The price of coal in dollars per kilogram.
- Energy use for carbon capture in H₂ central plants: The energy in joules per kilogram of carbon required to sequester carbon particles from exhaust in order to reduce pollution.
- Natural Gas
 - Source of natural gas feedstock consumption: The volume of natural gas required to generate one kilogram of hydrogen.
 - Natural gas feedstock price: The cost of a cubic meter of natural gas.
- Electricity feedstock use and cost characterization
 - Source of electricity feedstock consumption: The electricity in kilowatt hours required to generate one kilogram of hydrogen.
 - Source of electricity feedstock cost – industrial electricity only: The cost of one kilowatt hour of electricity
- Nuclear
 - Source of heat feedstock consumption: The heat in megawatt hours required to generate one kilogram of hydrogen.

- Feedstock heat price source: The cost of one megawatt of heat.
 - Biomass
 - Source of biomass feedstock consumption: The mass ratio of how much biomass must be consumed in order to produce one kilogram of hydrogen.
 - Source of biomass feedstock cost: The price of a kilogram of biomass.
 - Source of poplar farming energy use: The energy in mega joules required to grow one kilogram of poplar tree.
- Production Facility:
 - Source of production total capital investment: Total monetary investment in the production of hydrogen.
 - Source of production capacity factor: The ratio of the projected actual output of a plant over time against its maximum possible output during that time.
 - Source of number of production FTEs: The number of full-time employee equivalents.
- Source of internal rate of return: The average projected annual compound rate of return received by an investor over the life of their investment. This is a key indicator used by institutions in appraising their investments.
- Delivery
 - Pipeline delivery
 - Pipeline losses
 - Source of H2 loss in pipeline: The percentage of hydrogen lost in the pipeline delivery system.
 - Source of H2 loss during compression: The percentage of hydrogen lost when it is being compressed.
 - Pipeline length from plant to city: Pipeline length for fuel delivery from plant to city.
 - Liquid H2 delivery
 - Liquefier

- Source of liquefier efficiency: The hydrogen liquefied divided by the sum of the hydrogen liquefied plus the energy required for the liquefaction.
- Electricity generation mix for liquefaction in NG plant:
- Electricity generation mix for liquefaction in solar plant:
- Electricity generation mix for liquefaction in nuclear plant:
- Electricity generation mix for liquefaction in coal plant:
- Electricity generation mix for liquefaction in biomass plant:
 - These represent the mix of electricity producing methods responsible for providing the plant with any additional electricity that it may require.
- Storage
 - Days of storage at production plant/liquefier: The duration of the hydrogen's stay at the plant after being generated.
 - Recovery rate of boil-off gas in production plant: The amount of hydrogen recovered when it escapes as a gas.
 - Recovery rate of boil-off gas in terminal: The percentage of hydrogen recovered when it escapes as a gas.
- Transport
 - Liquid H₂ boil-off rate in transportation from production plant/liquefier to terminal: The percentage of hydrogen that boils off in one day while in the truck tank.
 - Source of liquid H₂ truck diesel fuel requirement: The fuel efficiency of liquid hydrogen transportation trucks running on diesel.
 - Source of truck-tank loading losses: The amount of hydrogen lost as a truck tank is loaded.
 - Source of truck-tank boil-off rate losses: The amount of hydrogen that boils off during transportation.
 - Time in truck trailer for transport: The average number of days that the hydrogen will spend in a truck trailer while being transported.

vehicles with E-85 ethanol internal combustion engines in miles per gallon of gasoline equivalent.

- Gasoline and vehicle type
 - Vehicle type: This entry has no effect on the model and is used merely to remind the user what is being modeled.
 - Share of RFG in total gasoline use: The percentage of gasoline that has been reformulated and is no longer the conventional mixture.
 - Type of oxygenate in RFG: Type of oxygenate used in the reformulated gasoline.
 - Energy in 1 GGE: The amount of energy in BTUs that is contained within one gallon of gasoline or its equivalent in another substance.
- Source of vehicles per person: The assumed average number of vehicles owned by each person in the population.
- Default Values (Constants)

This section displays values being used within the calculations that cannot be altered by the user.

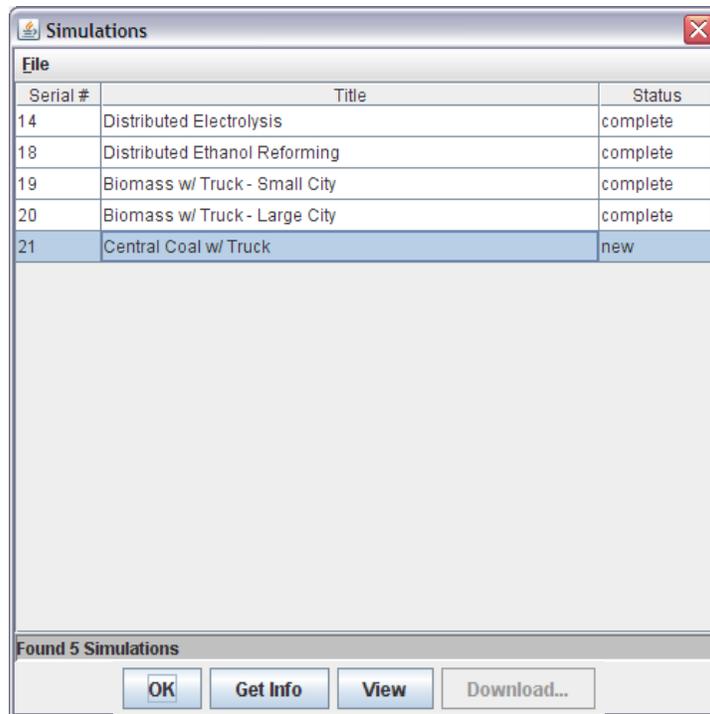
- Pipeline energy consumption
 - Share of power generation done by turbine for pipeline compressions stations: Percentage of total power generated by a turbine.
 - Share of power generation done by current NG engine for pipeline compressions stations: Percentage of total power generated by a natural gas engine.
 - Share of power generation done by future NG engine for pipeline compressions stations: Percentage of total power generated by an advanced natural gas engine.
 - Share of diesel fuel for piping: The percentage of energy provided by diesel fuel for piping.
 - Share of NG fuel for piping: The percentage of energy provided by natural gas for piping.
 - Share of residual oil fuel for piping: The percentage of energy provided by residual oil for piping.

- Share of H2 fuel for piping: The percentage of energy provided by hydrogen for piping.
 - Share of electricity fuel for piping: The percentage of energy provided by diesel fuel for piping
- Gaseous H2 Dispensing
 - Natural gas share of process fuels for gaseous H2 compression at central plants: The percentage of energy provided by natural gas for the compression of hydrogen.
 - Electricity share of process fuels for gaseous H2 compression at central plants: The percentage of energy provided by natural gas for the compression of hydrogen.
- H2 FCV to gasoline ICE vehicle emissions ratio
 - These categories represent the ratio of the assumed average emissions of a fuel cell vehicle running on volatile organic compounds compared vehicles employing internal combustion engines running on conventional gasoline and reformulated gasoline mixtures. Typically, these values will be zero since hydrogen fuel cells emit nothing but water.
 - Ratio of FCV VOCs (emissions) to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:
 - Ratio of FCV VOCs (evaporative) to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:
 - Ratio of FCV CO emissions to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:
 - Ratio of NOx emissions to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:
 - Ratio of FCV CH4 emissions to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:
 - Ratio of FCV N2O emissions to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:
 - Ratio of FCV exhaust PM10 emissions to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:
 - Ratio of FCV exhaust PM2.5 emissions to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:
 - These categories represent the ratio of the assumed average release of particles of 10 micrometers or less (PM10) or 2.5 micrometers or less (PM2.5) by the brakes and tires of fuel cell vehicles compared to internal combustion vehicles running on conventional gasoline and reformulated

gasoline compounds. The common values are almost always 1 since the braking systems and tires of both types of vehicles will be the same.

- Ratio of FCV brake and tire wear PM10 emissions to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:
- Ratio of FCV brake and tire wear PM2.5 emissions to GVs fueled with CG and RFG:

Each case runs once all the required information is submitted using the “Submit” button near the bottom of the window. Results are accessed by choosing the “View submissions” button at the bottom of the screen. This selection will display a “Simulations” window (Figure 11) listing all the cases that the user has run with the case number, title, and status.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Simulations" with a close button in the top right corner. Below the title bar is a menu bar with "File". The main area contains a table with three columns: "Serial #", "Title", and "Status". The table lists five simulation cases. The last case, "Central Coal w/ Truck", is highlighted in blue and has a status of "new". The other four cases have a status of "complete". At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar that says "Found 5 Simulations" and four buttons: "OK", "Get Info", "View", and "Download...".

Serial #	Title	Status
14	Distributed Electrolysis	complete
18	Distributed Ethanol Reforming	complete
19	Biomass w/ Truck - Small City	complete
20	Biomass w/ Truck - Large City	complete
21	Central Coal w/ Truck	new

Figure 11. Display of simulations

The status is displayed as “new” while the case is being processed. The user receives an e-mail once the simulation of his or her case is complete, and the “Simulation” window displays the case’s status as “complete.” If an error has been encountered, the e-mail message and simulation status indicate the error with an explanation.

3.3 Viewing Results

In the “Simulations” window, any of the cases listed may be viewed by highlighting that option and selecting the “View” button on the lower part of the window. This will open up a new window displaying summary results as shown in Figure 12.¹⁴

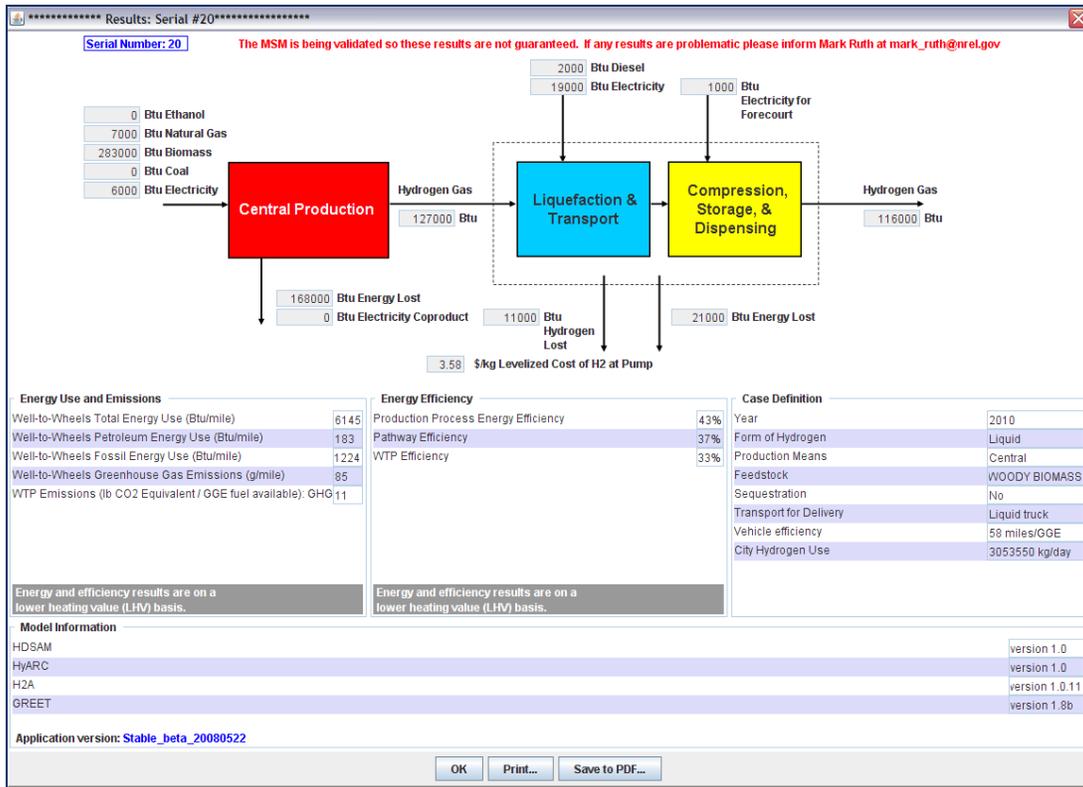


Figure 12. Display of results

The top part of the window will display the components and energy flow of the case examined in graphical form. Right below the diagram, the following information will be displayed:

- Levelized Cost of Hydrogen at the Pump (\$/kg)
- Energy Use and Emissions
 - WTW Total Energy Use (Btu/mile)
 - WTW Petroleum Energy Use (Btu/mile)
 - WTW Fossil Energy Use (Btu/mile)
 - WTW GHG Emissions (g/mile)
 - WTP GHG Emissions (lb. CO₂-equivalent/gge fuel available)
- Energy Efficiency

¹⁴ Please note that the resolution of the results window has been set to 1000x800. As using lower-resolution screen settings may cause trouble in viewing all sections of the window, it is suggested that users set their screens to higher resolutions.

- Production Process Energy Efficiency (%)
- Pathway Efficiency (%)
- WTP Efficiency (%)
- Case Definition
- Model Information

After inspecting the results, the user may then print this results page or save it as a PDF document by selecting the appropriate buttons.

Multiple results may not be viewed at the same time. To compare different cases, the user can either print results or download data to manipulate it according to their needs.

Downloading of data is achieved through the “Simulations” window. If the “Download” button is selected, the user is given the option to save the data in the format of a comma-separated value (.csv) file, which is a file type that stores tabular data and may be viewed in Microsoft (MS) Excel. All data from the GDS are collected and displayed here. Users may look into this file for details and perform any actions to suit their needs, such as creating tables or graphs. For more details, see Section 4.4 (Running the MSM and Obtaining Outputs) of this document.

4 Operating the MSM as a Comprehensive User

Comprehensive users should be familiar with the basic user functions of the MSM before using the comprehensive version. Comprehensive users install and run the MSM on their own machines instead of on the MSM server.

4.1 Getting Started

To explore the MSM in more detail and with more flexibility, comprehensive users initially need to contact the MSM principal investigator, Mark Ruth of NREL, at Mark_Ruth@nrel.gov to request the model files. In addition, the programming language Ruby is required; Windows-, Linux-, and Mac OS X-compatible versions are available for free download at <http://www.ruby-lang.org/en/downloads/>. The [Ruby 1.8.6 One-Click Installer](#) download (Figure 13) and its default settings are recommended. Once Ruby is installed and the files received from the principal investigator are saved, the user may then further explore the capabilities of the MSM.

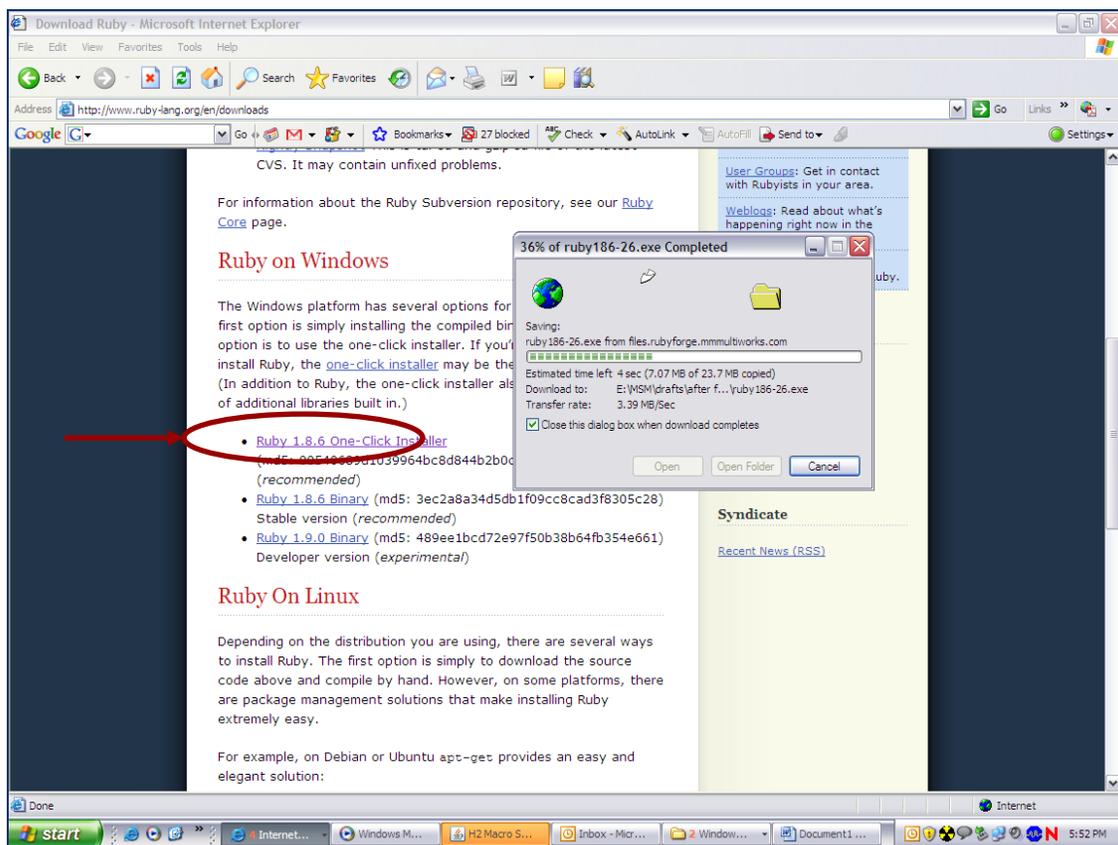


Figure 13. Ruby download site

4.2 MSM Files

MSM files are sent to the user from the principal investigator in a folder named *MSM_Run*, which should be saved in the root directory on the user's computer. This folder contains a subfolder, *MSM0878*,¹⁵ which contains the following subfolders (in alphabetical order):

- *cwd*: No user input required. The *cwd* folder is used by the model when running. Users should note that currently, an error in running the MSM (due to MSM itself or one of the component models) results in files stored in this folder in the format of *model.3 digit number.2 digit number*. All files in this format need to be erased.
- *data*: User input is optional, although great care should be taken when editing and opening the files. The *data* folder contains each of the models as well as references. These files are the component models (and therefore the core of the MSM model). They are accessed when the model is running. Any changes to the values in these files affect the results of the model.

Users should save a copy of the *data* folder in a separate location to serve as a backup, as files here are overwritten each time the MSM is run.

Users are encouraged to examine the model files to better understand how the MSM model components work. Additionally, a text file titled *units_conversion_factors.txt* is saved under the *data* folder, displaying common unit conversion factors.

- *jobs*: No user input required. Folder is currently empty.
- *lib*: No user input required. Folder is currently empty.
- *Run_fold*: *This is the main folder for user input.* The *Run_fold* folder contains the *.xml* file that users can edit to run specific scenarios. The *.bat* file is the main application that runs the MSM model and requires user input. The *Run_fold* folder is also where the output files are created. It is also suggested that users save a backup copy of this folder in a separate location prior to initiating their runs, to make sure they have an unchanged version of the *.xml* and *.bat* files.
- *output*: No user input required. Folder is currently empty.
- *scripts*: No user input required. Contains two sub-folders: *php* (currently empty) and *ruby* (contains all of the Ruby subprogram files).

4.3 User Inputs

With the Ruby software installed and all the necessary files downloaded, the user is now ready to edit parameters to obtain results reflecting answers to issues and areas of concern specific to them. To accomplish this, the user has the flexibility to either edit parameters found in the *.xml* file provided in the folder *Run_fold* or to directly make changes within the individual component models. These modifications are then followed by correspondingly adjusting the batch file, in preparation for running the MSM with user-defined inputs.

¹⁵ The number in this folder title denotes the most recent MSM code revision number.

4.3.1 Editing the .xml File

To edit the *.xml* file (located in the *MSM_Run* folder), users need to open the file in an appropriate editor (typically MS Notepad). Please note that if the *.xml* is double-clicked, it will typically open in an Internet browser and will not be editable. The *.xml* file has three different sections, as seen in Figure 14:

1. *User Data*: Includes all of the inputs selectable in the GUI of the basic user version. The Ruby code does not select models based on inputs from here; instead, the user is responsible for naming the necessary component models in the “Execution Order” section.
2. *Default Data*: Contains many of the inputs into the four models that make up the MSM (Please note that these values are set to specific defaults in the basic user version of the model, and no error-checking will be performed by the model to confirm the plausibility of edited inputs in the default data section.).
3. *Execution Order*: Shows the order in which the MSM calls the other four component models.¹⁶ This section should be edited only by changing the values (filenames), versions, and descriptions of the component models.

UNIT CONVERSION

For converting units, the user may run the command prompt and follow the following steps:

1. Enter `cd` followed by the location of the *ruby* sub-folder on the computer. For example:
`cd C:\MSM_Run\MSM0878\scripts\ruby`
2. Enter `ruby convert_units.rb`
3. Enter the value, followed by the original unit, and then the unit to convert to.
For example:

`1, kg, lb`

(This will convert 1 kg into lb.)

Details of the notations used in the MSM for units may be found in the *unit.rb* file under the *ruby* folder (lines 602 and on).

¹⁶ The MSM runs GREET twice. The first instance is to extract some parameters from GREET to use as inputs for H2A production and delivery models, and the second instance is to obtain energy and emissions results from GREET.

```

filename - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE inputSpec SYSTEM "http://h2-msm-beta.ca.sandia.gov/beta/job.dtd">
<inputSpec>
  <data>
    <userData>
      <!-- CORRESPONDS TO THE "Year" ITEM ON THE GUI -->
      <dataItem>
        <name>yearstartup</name>
        <value>2005</value>
        <units>years</units>
        <description>starting year of the simulation</description>
      </dataItem>
      <!-- CORRESPONDS TO THE "Production size/delivery" ITEM ON THE GUI
      WHEN "Central" RADIO BUTTON IS SELECTED, DROPDOWN WILL BE EITHER
      "Pipeline" or "Liquid truck" (CASE INSENSITIVE)
      WHEN "distributed" RADIO BUTTON IS SELECTED, NO DELVIERY MODE IS
      SPECIFIED, SO VALID VALUES FOR THIS dataItem ARE:
      "Pipeline"
      "Liquid truck"
      "None" -->
      <dataItem>
        <name>deliveryMode</name>
        <value>None</value>
        <units/>
        <description>how H2 is delivered to forecourt</description>
      </dataItem>
      <!-- ALLOWABLE VALUES HERE ARE 'Central' OR 'Forecourt' -->
      <dataItem>
        <name>productionPlantshareCentral</name>
        <value>Forecourt</value>
        <units/>
        <description>central or forecourt plants</description>
      </dataItem>
      <!-- ALLOWABLE VALUES HERE ARE
      Natural Gas, Coal, Electrolysis, wind, woody Biomass, Ethanol
      THE "Feedstock/Process" ITEM CORRESPONDS TO AN ADDITIONAL ITEM
      IN THE executionOrder SECTION BELOW -->
      <dataItem>
        <name>productionTechnology</name>
        <value>NATURAL GAS</value>
        <units/>
        <description>production technology</description>
      </dataItem>
      <!-- GETS CHANGED DEPENDING ON ABOVE -->
      <dataItem>
        <name>productionCO2sequestrationAllowance</name>
        <value>NO</value>
        <units/>
        <description>CO2 sequestered in production facilities</description>
      </dataItem>
      <!-- CORRESPONDS TO THE "[City] Population" ITEM -->
      <dataItem>
        <name>urbanPopulation</name>
        <value>250000</value>
        <units>1</units>
        <description>population of urban market</description>
      </dataItem>
      <!-- CORRESPONDS TO THE "[City] H2 Penetration" ITEM -->
      <dataItem>
        <name>urbanMarketPenetration</name>
        <value>50</value>
        <units>percent</units>
        <description>urban market penetration</description>
      </dataItem>
      <!-- CORRESPONDS TO THE "vehicle Fuel Economy" ITEM
      IF THE "GREET source" RADIO BUTTON IS SELECTED, THEN THE VALUE FOR
      THIS ITEM WILL BE "GREET" (CASE INSENSITIVE) AND vehicleFuelEff
      WILL BE IGNORED.
      IF THE "HDSAM source" RADIO BUTTON IS SELECTED, THEN THE VALUE FOR
      THIS ITEM WILL BE "HDSAM" (CASE INSENSITIVE) AND vehicleFuelEff
      WILL BE IGNORED.

```

Figure 14. .xml file sections

Editable data in the .xml file is arranged in the format of “name,” “value,” “units,” and “description.” Users may edit the “value” and “units” fields of each data entry, although care should be taken to edit only the values between the “> <” symbols. In the example below, the value for “liquidTruckTotalTime” has been changed from 1 (Figure 15) to 14 (Figure 16), and the units were changed from days to hours. This example shows how comprehensive users can edit the model to match their specific situation as opposed to using the model defaults.

```

</dataItem>
<dataItem>
  <name>liquidTruckTotalTime</name>
  <value>1</value>
  <units>days</units>
  <description>time in truck/trailer for transport</description>
</dataItem>

```

Figure 15. Original units for liquidTruckTotalTime

```

</dataItem>
<dataItem>
  <name>liquidTruckTotalTime</name>
  <value>14</value>
  <units>hours</units>
  <description>time in truck/trailer for transport</description>
</dataItem>

```

Figure 16. New units for liquidTruckTotalTime

The following table shows all the possible unit names accepted by the program.

Table 1: Unit names

Unit Type	Unit	Additional Names
Area	square_mile	mile_square, sq_mi, sq_miles, square_miles
	acre	Acre, acres, Acres
	hectare	hectares, ha
	square_feet	feet_square, sq_ft, sq_feet, square_foot
	square_inches	inch_square, sq_in, sq_inch, square_inch
Current	ampere	A, amperes, amp, amps
Coded Mix	coded_mix	Coded_Mix, Coded_mix
Energy	joule	Joule, J, joules, Joules
	megajoule	MJ, megajoules
	gigajoule	GJ, gigajoules
	Btu	BTU, btu, Btus, BTUS, btus, British_thermal_unit, british_thermal_unit, britishthermalunit, British_thermal_units, british_thermal_units, britishthermalunits
	mmBtu	mmBTU, megaBtu, megaBTU
	kWh	kW hr, kW hrs, kW hour, kW hours, kwh, kw hr, kw hrs, kwhour, kwhours, kilowatt_h, kilowatt_hr, kilowatt_hrs, kilowatt hour, kilowatt hours
	MWh	MW hr, MW hrs, MW hour, MW hours, mwh, mw hr, mw hrs, mw hour, mw hours, megawatt_h, megawatt_hr, megawatt_hrs, megawatt_hour, megawatt hours
GGE	gge	GGE

J H2	J_H2	J_h2, joule_h2, joule_H2, Joule_h2, Joule_H2
	MJ_H2	megajoule_h2, megajoule_H2, MJ_h2
	Btu_H2	BTU_H2, BTU_h2, btu_H2, btu_h2, Btus_H2, Btus_h2, BTUS_H2, BTUS_h2, btus_H2, btus_h2
	mmBtu_H2	mmBTU_H2, mmBTU_h2, mmbtu_H2, mmbtu_h2, mmBtus_H2, mmBtus_h2, mmBTUS_H2, mmBTUS_h2, mmbtus_H2, mmbtus_h2
Kg C	Kg_C	
	Kg_CO2	kg_co2, kilogram_CO2, kilogram_co2
	lb_CO2	lbs_CO2, lb_co2, lbs_co2, pound_CO2, pound_co2, pounds_CO2, pounds_co2
Kg H2	kg_H2	kg_h2, kilogram_H2, kilogram_h2, Kilogram_h2, Kilogram_H2
Length	meter	m, meters
	foot	ft, feet
	inch	in, inches
	mile	mi, miles
	km	kilometer, kilometre
	cm	centimeter, centimetre
	mm	millimeter, millimetre
Light	candela	cd, candelas
Mass	kilogram	kg, kilograms
	gram	g, grams, gm, gramme, grammes
	pound	lb, lbs, pounds
	ton	tons, short_ton, short_tons
	metric_ton	mt, metric_tons
Money	dollar	\$, dollars
None	1	
	%	percent, per-cent, per_cent
	mole_fraction	Mole-fraction, mole_frac, mole-frac, mol_fraction, mol-fraction, mol_frac, mol-frac
	fraction	frac, Fraction, Frac
Power	watt	W, Watt, watts, Watts
	kilowatt	kW, kilowatts
Station	station	Station
Substance	lbmol	pound-mole
	kmol	Kmol, kmole, Kmole, kmoles, kilomol, kilomole, kilomoles, Kmoles, Kilomole, Kilomoles
Temperature	kelvin	K
Time	second	s, sec, seconds, secs
	minute	min, minutes
	hour	h, hr, hrs, hours
	day	d, da, days
	year	yr, years, y
Trip	trip	Trip, trips, Trips
	roundtrip	Roundtrip, roundtrips, Roundtrips
Truck	truck	trucks, Truck, Trucks
Truckload	truckload	Truckload, truckloads, Truckloads
Volume	cubic_meter	cubic_m, cubic_meters, m_cubed, meter_cubed, meters_cubed
	cubic_foot	cubic_ft, cubic_feet, ft_cubed, foot_cubed, feet_cubed
	liter	l, L, liters, litre, litres
	gallon	gal, gallons
	normal_cubic_foot	normal_cubic_ft, normal_cubic_feet,

		normal_ft_cubed, normal_foot_cubed, normal_feet_cubed, Normal_cubic_foot, Normal_cubic_ft, Normal_cubic_foot, Normal_ft_cubed, Normal_foot_cubed, Normal feet cubed
	normal_cubic_meter	normal_cubic_m, normal_cubic_meters, normal_m_cubed, normal_meter_cubed, normal_meters_cubed, Normal_cubic_meter, Normal_cubic_m, Normal_cubic_meters, Normal_m_cubed, Normal_meter_cubed, Normal_meters_cubed
	standard_cubic_meter	standard_cubic_m, standard_cubic_meters, standard_m_cubed, standard_meter_cubed, standard_feet_cubed, Standard_cubic_foot, Standard_cubic_ft, Standard_cubic_feet, Standard_ft_cubed, Standard_foot_cubed, Standard_feet_cubed, std_cubic_foot, std_cubic_ft, std_cubic_feet, std_ft_cubed, std_feet_cubed, Std_cubic_foot, Std_cubic_ft, Std_cubic_feet, Std_ft_cubed, Std_foot_cubed, Std_feet_cubed, scf

The description for some of the data items will be preceded by “Allowable Values” that include ranges or specific values that the model needs to run properly (Figure 17).

```

</dataItem>
<!-- ALLOWABLE VALUES HERE ARE
      Natural Gas, Coal, Electrolysis, wind, woody Biomass, Ethanol
      THE "Feedstock/Process" ITEM CORRESPONDS TO AN ADDITIONAL ITEM
      IN THE executionOrder SECTION BELOW -->
<dataItem>
  <name>productionTechnology</name>
  <value>NATURAL GAS</value>
  <units/>
  <description>production technology</description>
</dataItem>

```

Figure 17. Display of “Allowable Values” for data items

When a user is finished changing the MSM model inputs, the file should be saved as *filename.xml* (“filename” used for example purposes only). It is important that the *.xml* extension be used here.

4.3.2 Editing the Component Models of the MSM

Users may edit values in the MSM component models, but, as stated before, great care should be taken. It is recommended that users save an original copy of any of the models that are edited.¹⁷ Because the MSM adjusts inputs to the component files, the user should adjust only inputs that the MSM will not overwrite. Also, the cell locations or names should not be modified because this could affect the operation of the MSM.

¹⁷ Especially note that when using GREET, the “undo” button does not restore the model to its previous state.

Before opening the models from the *data* subfolder, users first need to confirm settings within MS Excel 2003 (Figure 18). Users should click the “Tools” heading, then click “Options” from the drop down menu, and finally select the “Calculation” tab on the “Options” pop-up box. Users need to confirm that “Calculation” is set to “Manual,” and the “Iteration” box should contain a check.

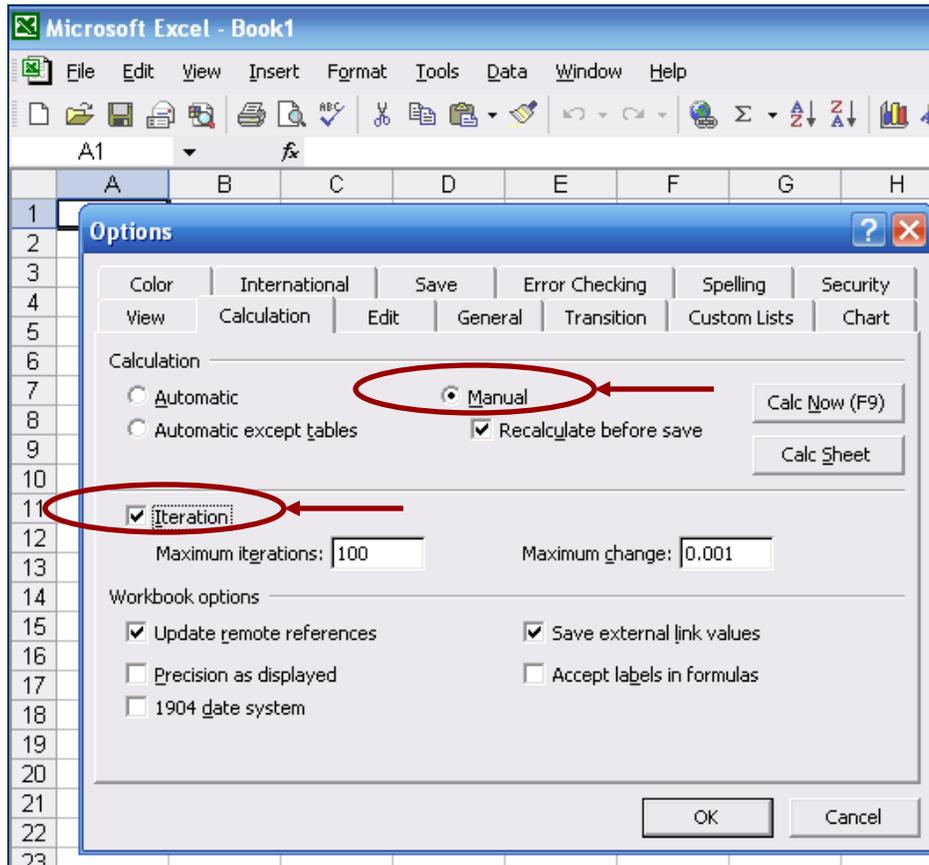


Figure 18. Window to confirm MS Excel 2003 settings

Many of the models contain macros, so users may need to adjust their macro security level. Users should select either a “Medium” or a “Low” security level from the Macro security pop-up box located in “Tools”→“Macros”→“Security” (Figure 19). After these settings are in place, users may open and edit the separate models.

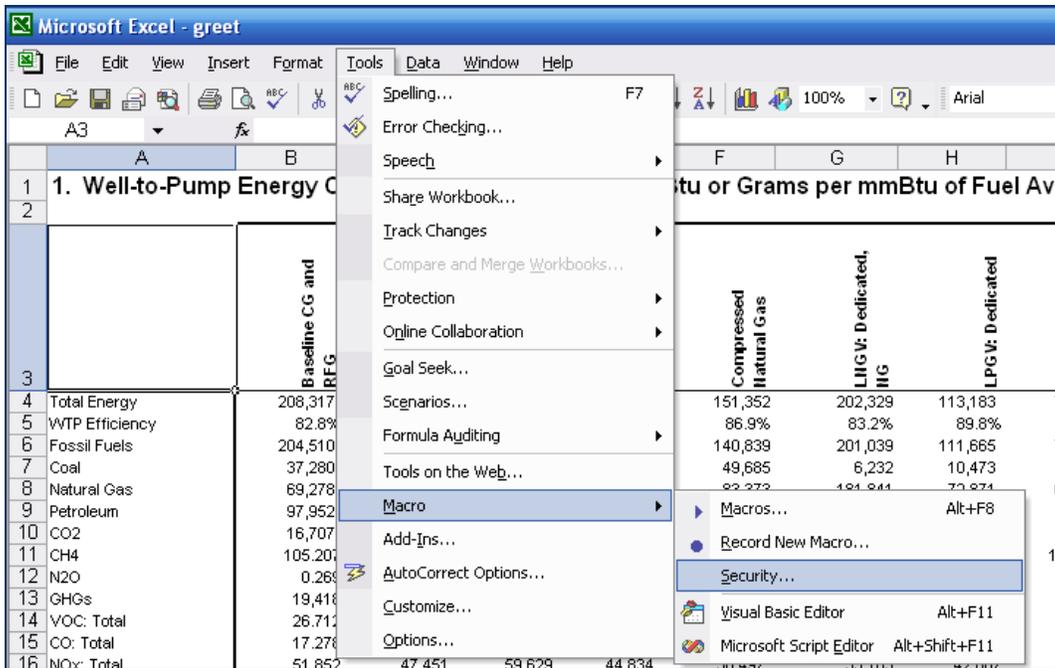


Figure 19. Steps to adjust macro security

4.3.3 Editing the Batch File

The *.bat* file, also located in the *MSM_Run* folder, is an executable batch file that will run the MSM automatically. In order to reflect the changes made to the inputs (either via the *.xml* file or the individual component models), users need to also adjust the *.bat* file. However, this file will run the MSM automatically if double-clicked; therefore, to open the *.bat* file for editing, users need to right-click the *.bat* file and select “edit.” The *.bat* file will then open in the user’s default editor (typically MS Notepad). In the batch file, users need to edit only the filenames of the *.xml* (input file), *.csv* (output MS Excel file), *.xml* (output chart), and *.txt* file (output log). Filenames should be no longer than eight characters. The results files need to be on the same line as the Ruby command (Figure 20). Note the beginning of the command is *ruby run_maestro.rb*, and the end is *filename_log.txt*.

After the user has edited the filenames, the *.bat* file should be saved with a new name. To save the new file as a batch file, the user should type in the “File name:” box of the “Save As” window *filename.bat* (“filename” is an example; users should create unique names for their scenarios) and select “All Files” from the “Save as type” drop-down menu, as seen in Figure 20. Otherwise, the file will be saved as the same type of file as the user’s editor (i.e., a *.txt* file for users editing with MS Notepad).

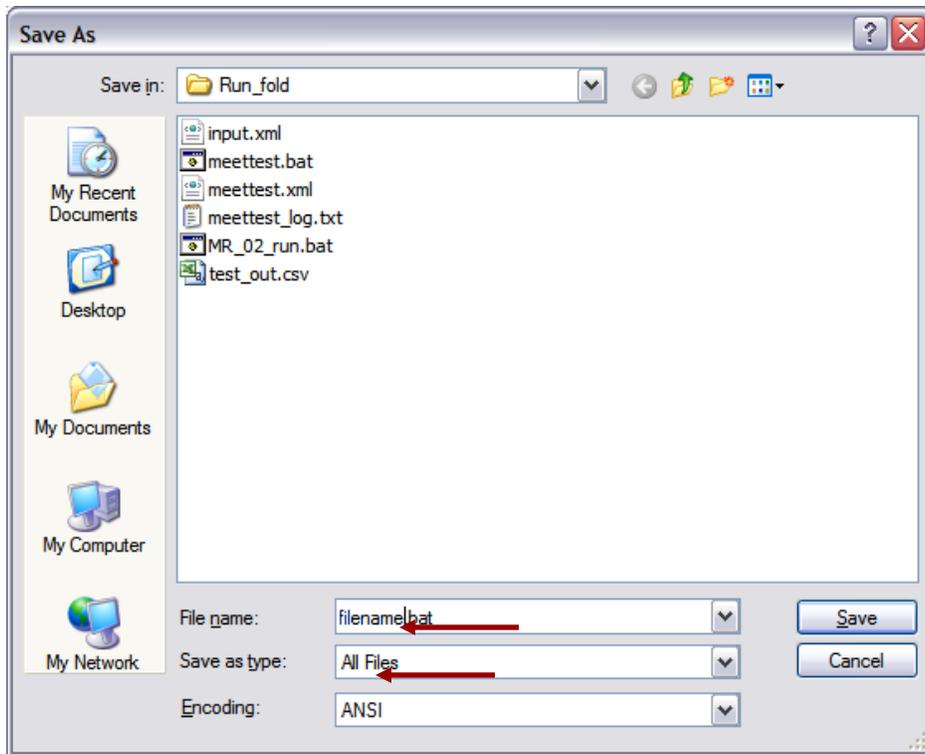


Figure 20. Window used to change filenames of edited files

4.4 Running the MSM and Obtaining Outputs

Once the desired changes to the model inputs are made, the user is then ready to run the model.

Please note that any documents that are open in MS Excel at the time should be saved and closed before running the model. Failing to do so may result in these MS Excel files being closed without being saved when the model runs, resulting in loss of previous work.

To run the model, the user needs to simply double-click the user-created *.bat* file, and the model will begin running in a new window (typically a DOS command prompt), as shown in Figure 21. The text in the command prompt is stored as an output and is located in the *log* file output.

```

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
C:\MSM_Run\BetaTest\scripts\ruby>ruby run_maestro.rb C:\MSM_Run\BetaTest\MRRun\meetest.xml C:\MSM_Run\BetaTest\MRRun\test_out.csv C:\MSM_Run\BetaTest\MRRun\mchart.xml C:\MSM_Run\BetaTest\MRRun\meetest_log.txt
Mon Jun 02 11:34:16 -0400 2008
..... EXTRACTING userData FROM XML INPUT .....
put to GDS: yearStartup = 2005.0
put to GDS: deliveryMode = None
put to GDS: productionPlantShareCentral = Forecourt
put to GDS: productionTechnology = NATURAL GAS
put to GDS: productionCO2SequestrationAllowance = No
put to GDS: urbanPopulation = 250000.0
put to GDS: urbanMarketPenetration = 50.0
put to GDS: vehicleFuelEffSource = HDSAM
put to GDS: productionBiomassFeedUseMassSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: productionBiomassFeedCostSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: forecourH2State = Gas
put to GDS: productionFTEsSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: productionTotalCapitalInvestmentSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: productionCapacityFactorSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: poplarFarmingEnergyUseSource = GREET
..... END OF userData EXTRACTION .....

```

Figure 21. MSM running in a command prompt

The log file provides users with three forms of outputs, allowing users details and flexibility in utilizing the outputs to suit their analysis needs:

1. *output.csv*: This output is in the format of a comma-separated value (.csv) file, which is a file type that stores tabular data. It can be opened in MS Excel. All data from the GDS are collected and displayed here with all values in the MSM’s proper units. The MSM’s proper units and the unit values are kept within the MSM and are kept consistent in order to simplify MSM calculation. The user may look into this file for details sought and perform any actions to suit their needs, such as creating tables or graphs. Sample entries from the *output.csv* file are shown in Table 1.
2. *chart.xml*: This file can also to be opened in MS Excel and contains a subset of the output in the *output.csv* file. However, in some cases the values are displayed in a different set of units than those in the *output.csv* file. The values and units match those on the results screen shown in the web applications. The proper units are also displayed, thereby allowing the user to observe when the values and units used are different than those in the *output.csv* file.
3. *log.txt*: This is a text file that can be helpful to users in de-bugging the model. It displays the execution order, data used, and all other relevant details regarding the operation of the MSM in a step-by-step fashion, thus serving as a guide to users in deciphering details if faced with problems or aiding them in understanding the process better (see Figure 22).

Table 1 includes sample entries from the *output.csv* file. The “Variable Name” column shows the name of the variables used by the MSM model. The “Value,” “Units of Output,” and “Proper Units” columns provide the actual values and units resulting from the model scenario set up by the user. The “Variable Description” column displays brief information about each variable. The

“Source Model” column shows where each variable’s value is generated. The four models—HyArc, HDSAM, H2A Production, and GREET—are represented in addition to values specific to the MSM model. The default data entries are variables that are MSM defaults and can be changed only in the *.xml* file of the comprehensive user model. The user input entries are variables defined by the user when setting up specific scenarios. Finally, the GDS script entries are variables generated by the MSM model run.

Table 2. Sample entries from the *output.csv* file

Variable Name	Value	Units of Output	Variable Description	Proper Units	Source Model
bituminousCoalLHV	26,100,117	joule / kilogram	Bituminous coal (as received)	joule / kilogram	HyARC
cityH2ProductionRequirement	18,685,863	kg/yr	City hydrogen production required before losses	kilogram / year	GDS script
cityH2Use	18,685,863	kilogram / year	City hydrogen use	kilogram / year	HDSAM
co2SeqBitumCoal	0.9	1	CO ₂ sequestration in coal case	1	Default data
deliveryMode	None		How hydrogen is delivered to forecourt		User input
productionCapacityFactor	0.7	1	Production capacity factor	1	H2A Production
poplarFarmingEnergyUse	272,812.2	joule / kilogram	Poplar farming energy use	joule / kilogram	GREET

```

meetttest_log - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
Mon Jun 02 11:34:16 -0400 2008
..... EXTRACTING userData FROM XML INPUT .....
put to GDS: yearStartup = 2005.0
put to GDS: deliveryMode = None
put to GDS: productionPlantShareCentral = Forecourt
put to GDS: productionTechnology = NATURAL GAS
put to GDS: productionCO2sequestrationAllowance = No
put to GDS: urbanPopulation = 250000.0
put to GDS: urbanMarketPenetration = 50.0
put to GDS: vehicleFuelEffSource = HDSAM
put to GDS: productionBiomassFeeduseMassSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: productionBiomassFeeduseCostSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: forecourH2State = Gas
put to GDS: productionFTESSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: productionTotalCapitalInvestmentSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: productionCapacityFactorSource = H2A prod
put to GDS: poplarFarmingEnergyUsesource = GREET
..... END OF userData EXTRACTION .....
..... EXTRACTING defaultdata FROM XML INPUT .....
put to GDS: yearReference = 2005.0
put to GDS: marketType = Urban
put to GDS: forecourtsSize = 1500.0
put to GDS: pipelineH2LossPipelineSource = HDSAM
  
```

Figure 22. Sample *log.txt* file

4.5 Running the multi parameter option with MSM

The multi parameter run gives the comprehensive user an option to insert multiple values into the *input.csv* file’s various inputs. This file is referred to as the parameter schedule. The MSM runs an amount of times that is in accordance with this schedule. This option is often used to give the

MSM different distribution values. Below is an example of a parameter schedule file with five sets of values. The MSM will run five times with each run using a set (row) of numbers from the schedule.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	#										
2	#parameter schedule for test grid mix at zip code multiparameter run - MR 080603										
3	#										
4	#names of outputs										
5	wtwTotal wtwFossil wtwGHG wtwPetro pathwayLevelizedCost										
6											
7	#units of outputs										
8	Btu / mile Btu / mile g / mile Btu / mile dollar / kg										
9											
10											
11	#name of inputs										
12	productio productio vehicleFu productio productio productio poplarFarmingEnergyUse										
13											
14	#values of inputs for each run										
15	1	19.8647	39.3864	50.5491	65.3658	1.8E+08	85.6529	319605			
16	2	15.8031	30.2488	53.6201	52.6019	1.9E+08	86.3964	177861			
17	3	22.7718	32.7025	62.0736	58.038	2E+08	82.8014	195271			
18	4	15.3204	29.4181	54.5163	110.44	1.9E+08	91.7006	212805			
19	5	21.8288	31.0859	56.1503	90.6126	1.5E+08	87.8863	218640			
20											

Figure 23. Sample parameter schedule file

The users can input their own sets of values into the schedule file. Often, values will be put in according to Monte Carlo distributions with X sets reflecting X iterations of a simulation. The model would then run the X sets of values through and provide the same number of output sets.

1. To make a multiparameter run, the following additional files are needed:¹⁸
 - paramSched.csv
 - batch_methods.rb
 - create_batch.rb
 - pre_start.rb
 - pre_run.rb
 - after_run.rb
2. The second step is to make sure that the auto-recovery option in Excel is turned off.
 - A. In the *.xml* file, scroll to the end and see which models are being used for this process (i.e., GREET Model 1.8B downloaded 080317.xls).
 - B. Make the following changes to every model listed in the *.xml* file:
 - i. Go to tools → options.
 - ii. Click on the “save” tab.
 - iii. Uncheck the “automatically save” option.
 - iv. Check the lower “disable auto-recovery” option.
 - v. Save the excel file.

¹⁸ Some of these file names are defined in *batch_methods.rb*, and it is not recommended to modify them.

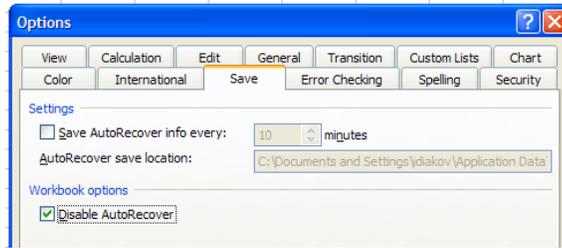


Figure 24. Options menu

3. Edit the *paramSched.xls* file to as many parameters as needed. The user might choose @Risk to create a stochastic set of variable input parameters.
4. Now the program is ready to run.
 - A. Go to the CWD directory in the command prompt.
 - B. In the command prompt, type “ruby create_batch.rb.”
 - C. In the command prompt, type “batch_MSM.bat.”

4.6 Using the Autotest Feature

The autotest feature allows comparison of versions (or even small modifications) of the MSM. Autotest compares the outputs of the currently running MSM version to a set of validated outputs. The comparison is done automatically with minimal user interference for the entire chosen set of inputs.

To run the *autotest.rb*, a separate directory should be created, containing a set of *input.xml* and corresponding *output.csv* files. Typically, the set of *input.xml* files represents the array of production technologies with delivery options of interest, and *output.csv* files are created by a validated MSM version using these input files. To have autotest working properly (and to avoid confusion), the corresponding pairs of *input.xml* and *output.csv* should have the same name with different extensions (e.g., *distributedSMR.xml* and *distributedSMR.csv*).

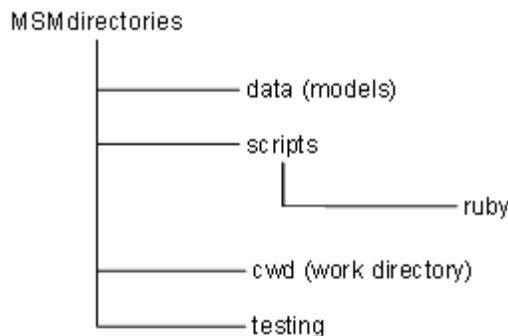


Figure 25. Example of directory structure for running autotest

In this example, the Ruby scripts (including *autotest.rb*) are located in the *ruby* directory, and the set of *input.xml* and corresponding *output.csv* files are located in the *testing* directory. The *autotest.rb* should be called from work directory *cwd*, and the command should include the path to *testing* directory as a parameter:

```
ruby ..\scripts\ruby\autotest.rb ..\testing
```

This command will display the differences from the standard output, or “*The output matches the given output*” will be displayed if there are no differences found.

5 Conclusion

As presented and detailed in this document, the MSM is a valuable tool that provides an overarching view of different aspects related to the transition to a hydrogen economy. It accomplishes this by linking various detailed models, each offering a unique level of detail and perspective. Future plans regarding expansion and enhancement of the MSM will aid the dialogue among the members of the analysis community and will provide a simplified and integrated tool to better understand the possible pathways to a hydrogen economy.

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