

Thailand Energy Transition

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Thailand Long-term GHG Emission Development Strategy



THAILAND 
2030 : NDC 40%
2050 : Carbon Neutrality
2065 : Net Zero Emission





Energy Transition in Thailand



New National Energy Plan (being drafted)

The National Energy Plan 2022 or NEP 2022 includes the 4D1E strategy which consists of

4D1E STRATEGY

- Digitalization
- Deregulation
- Decentralization
- Decarbonization
- Electrification

The NEP 2022 will support Thailand's move towards green and clean energy with a plan and measures to reduce carbon emissions - achieving the goal of carbon neutrality within the period of 2065-2070. Several key measures and actions to promote green investment and the use of renewable energy are the themes of this Plan within the overview "Go Green with Energy Security and Competitiveness for a Sustainable Energy Future"

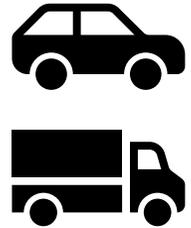
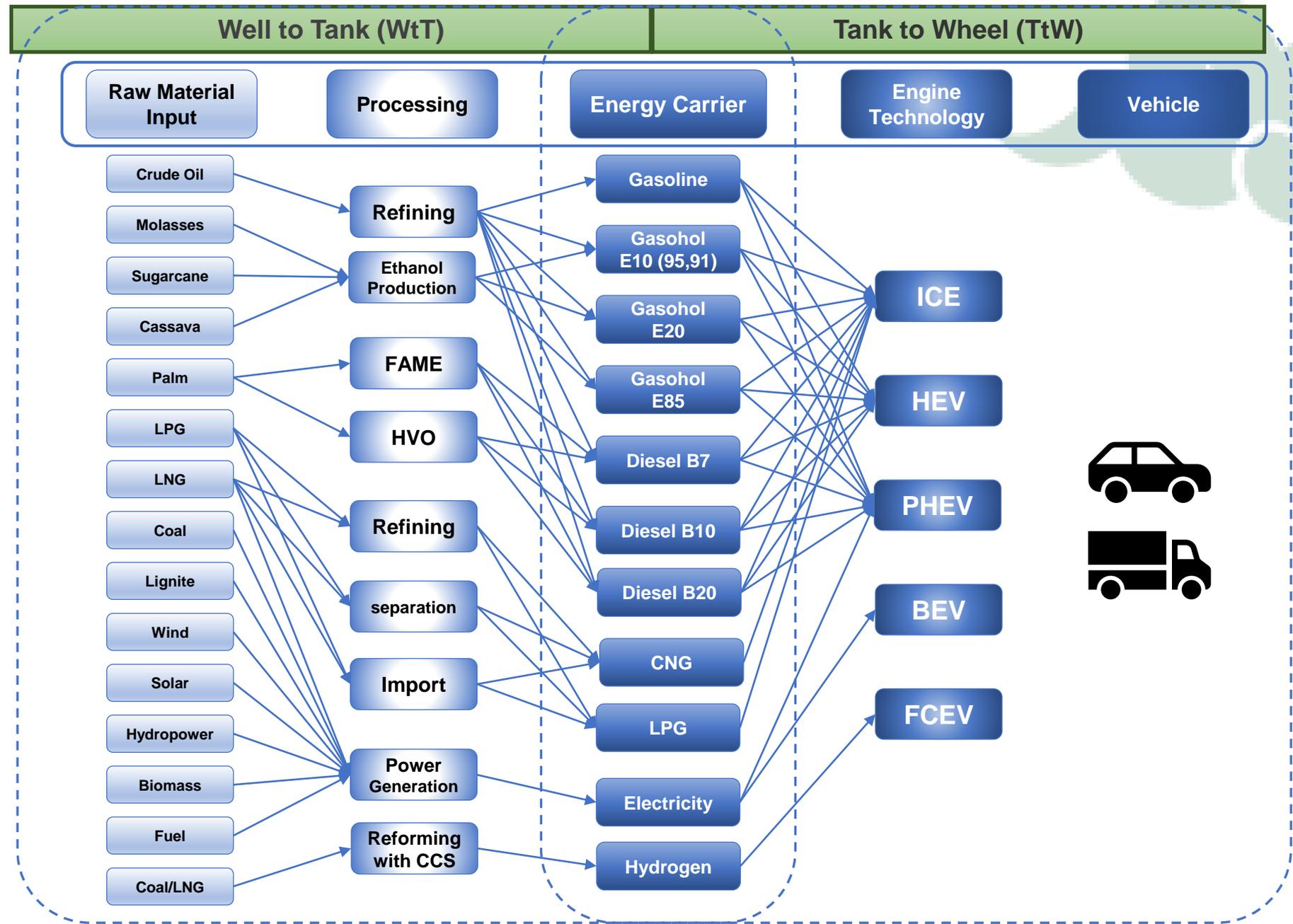
UNDER THIS NEP 2022 POLICY THE COUNTRY'S ENERGY SECTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO

- LOWER CARBON EMISSION** (CO₂)
- RENEWABLE ENERGY AGGRESSIVELY IN NEW POWER GENERATION TO NOT LESS THAN 50%** **considering the cost of long-term energy storage systems
- BOOST THE PROPORTION OF CLEAN**
- MAXIMIZING EFFICIENCY IN ENERGY USAGE TO OVER 30%**
- ACHIEVE 30% OF ALL VEHICLES MADE IN THAILAND TO BE ELECTRIC BY 2030 (30/30 POLICY)**

Utilization of Biofuel and Green Hydrogen from Biobased

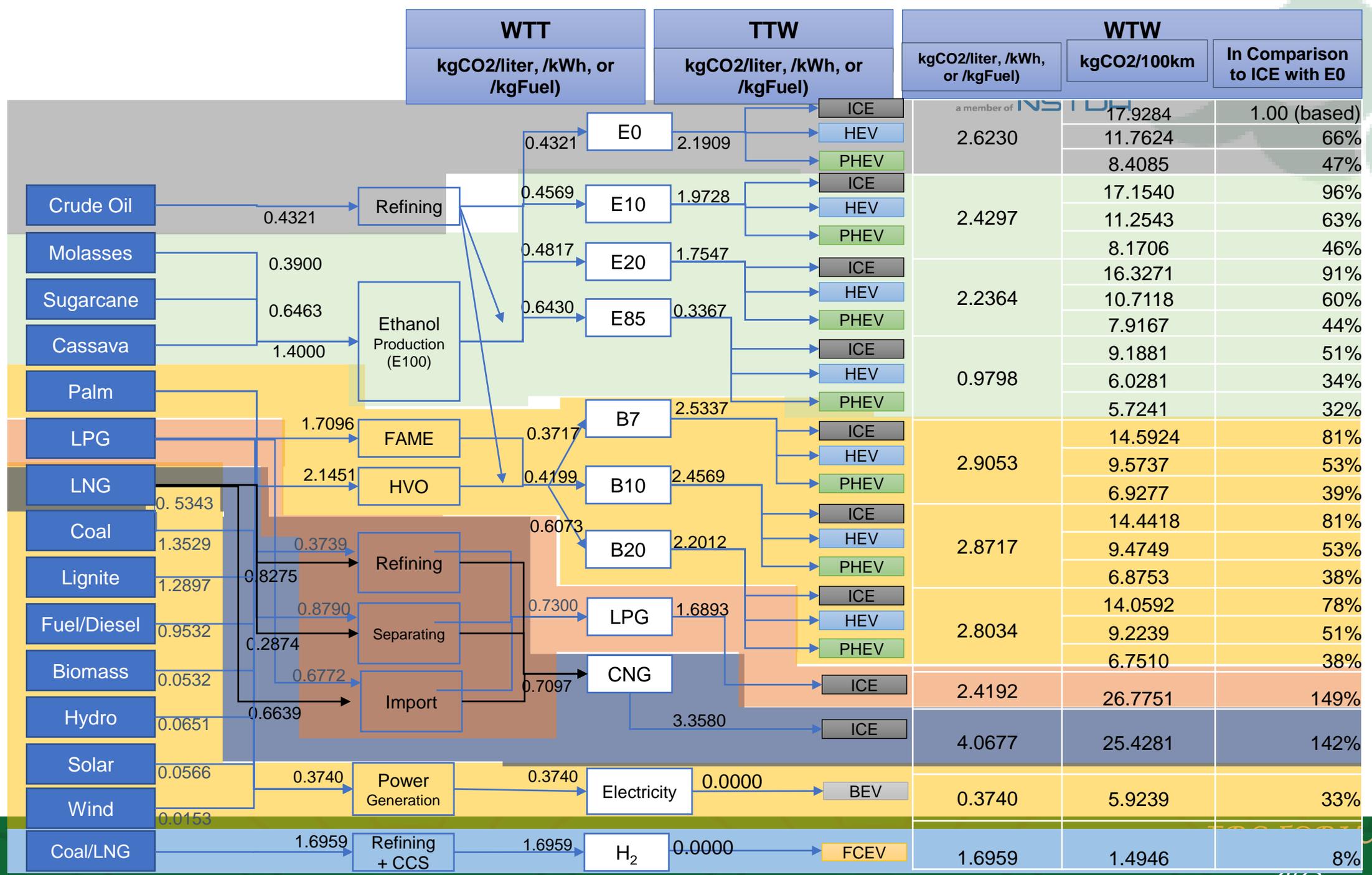


Comparison of Carbon Emission in Thai Transportation



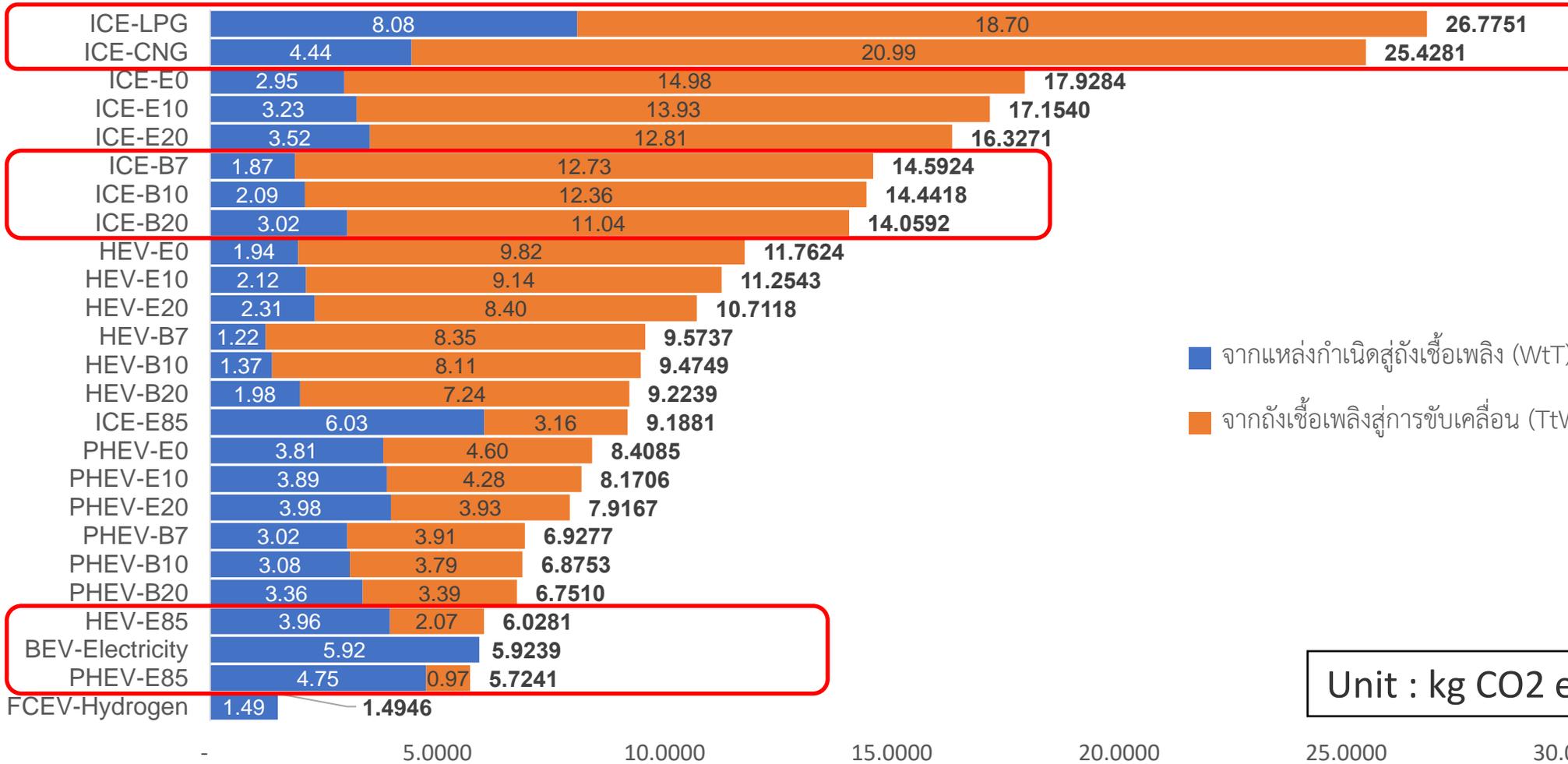


Compare GHGs





Comparison of GHGs emission for Well-to-Wheel



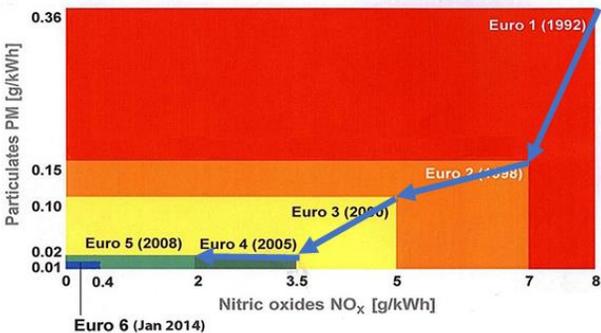
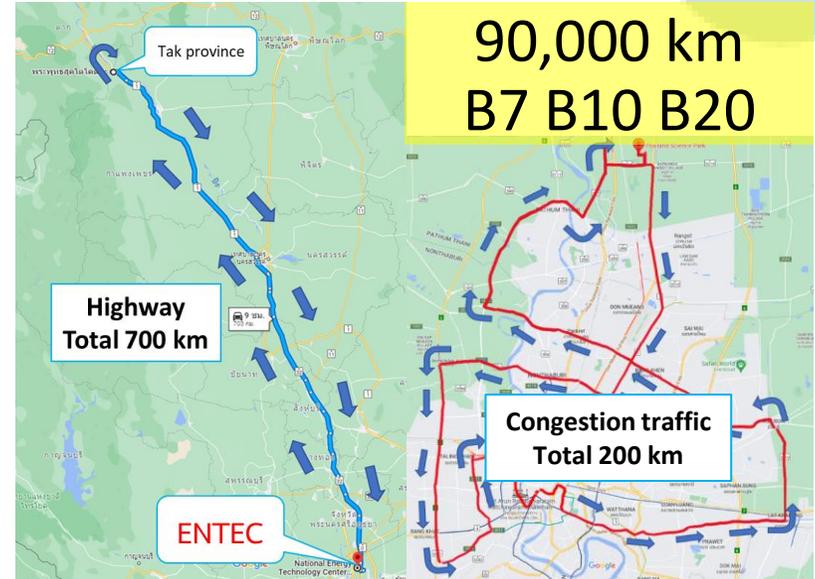
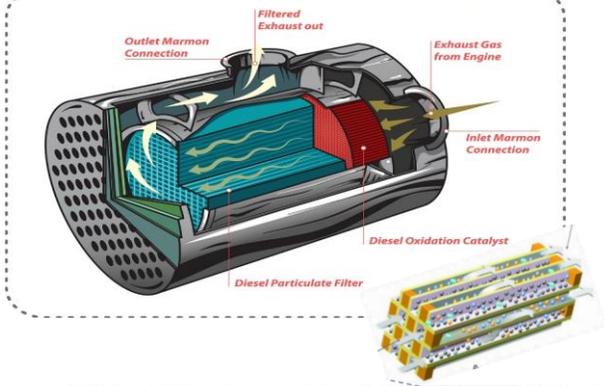
■ จากแหล่งกำเนิดสู่ถังเชื้อเพลิง (WtT)
 ■ จากถังเชื้อเพลิงสู่การขับเคลื่อน (TtW)

Unit : kg CO2 eq/100 km

Demonstration on the Use of Biodiesel in Light Duty Vehicles with Certified EURO5 Emission Standard



DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTER



1. LDV-Diesel with EURO5 emission certified can use EURO5 diesel fuel with B7, B10, and B20 by 90,000 km. No deterioration / degradation found in vehicle performance, wear, and exhaust treatment system.
2. Tightening vehicle emission standard couple with fuel standard improvement can help greatly reduce vehicle exhaust emissions.
3. Increasing biodiesel fraction can reduce PM pollution for new vehicle with high emission certified (EURO5) and older on-road diesel vehicles (EURO4 and older). Higher biodiesel blend should be promoted along with pushing higher biodiesel standard – H-FAME.

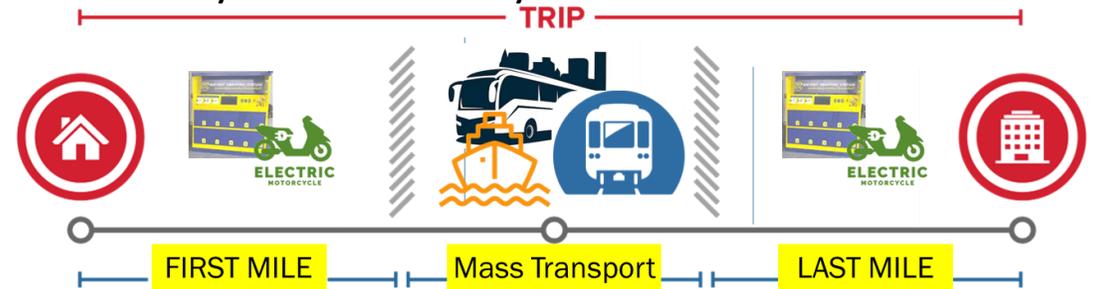
Mainstreaming Electric Mobility 2 and 3 Wheelers in Thailand



“Promotion of E-Motorcycle as Public Taxi-Riders in Thailand”



- Connect first/last mile transport between home or workplace and mass transport system
- Extend a limit of driving range with battery swapping station
- Demonstrate the use in real road conditions and real climate of Thailand as-well-as collect energy consumption data
- Test the legal requirements for registering electric motorcycles as motorcycle taxis





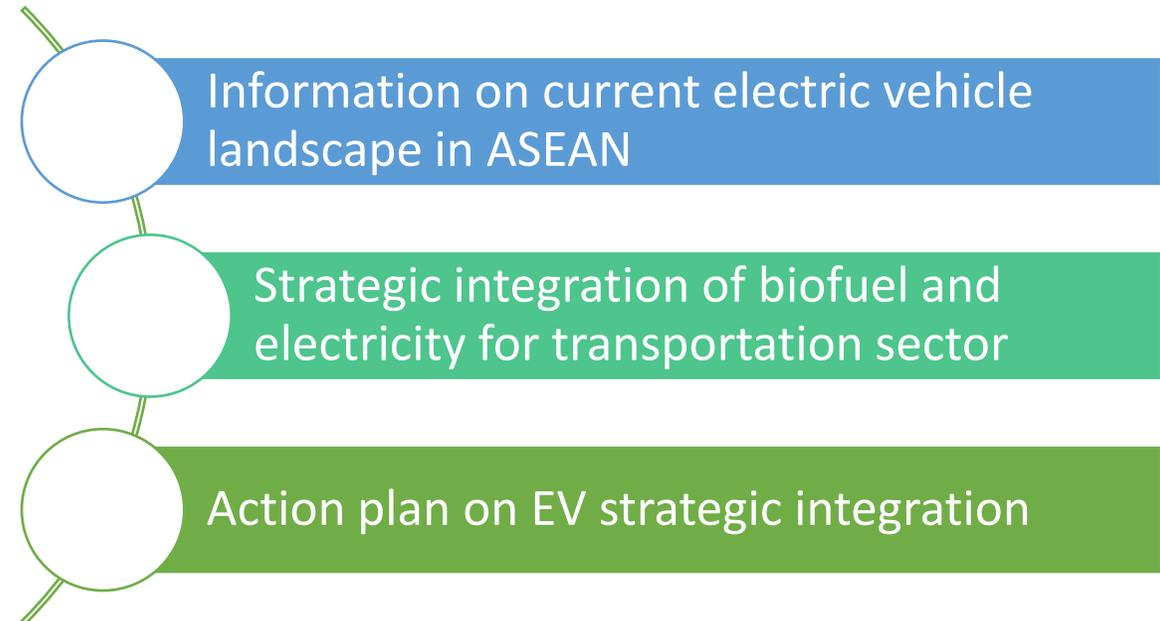
ASEAN ROK project



Strategic Integration of Electric Vehicle into ASEAN Biofuel Roadmap

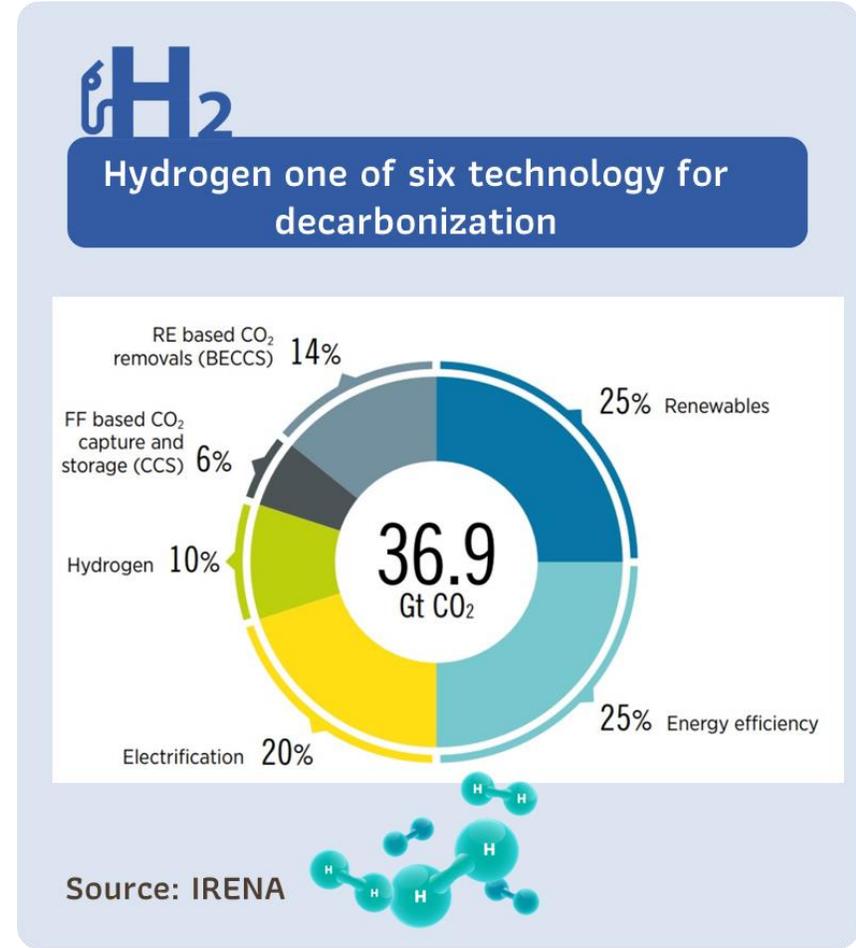
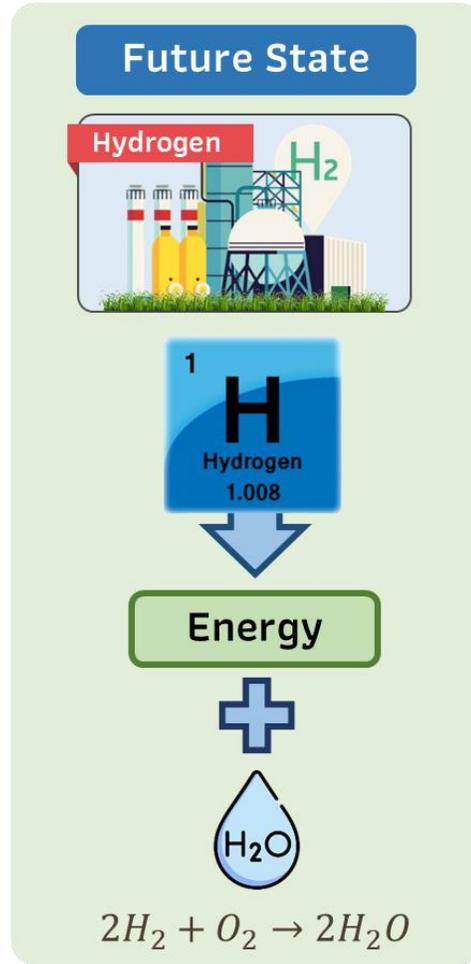
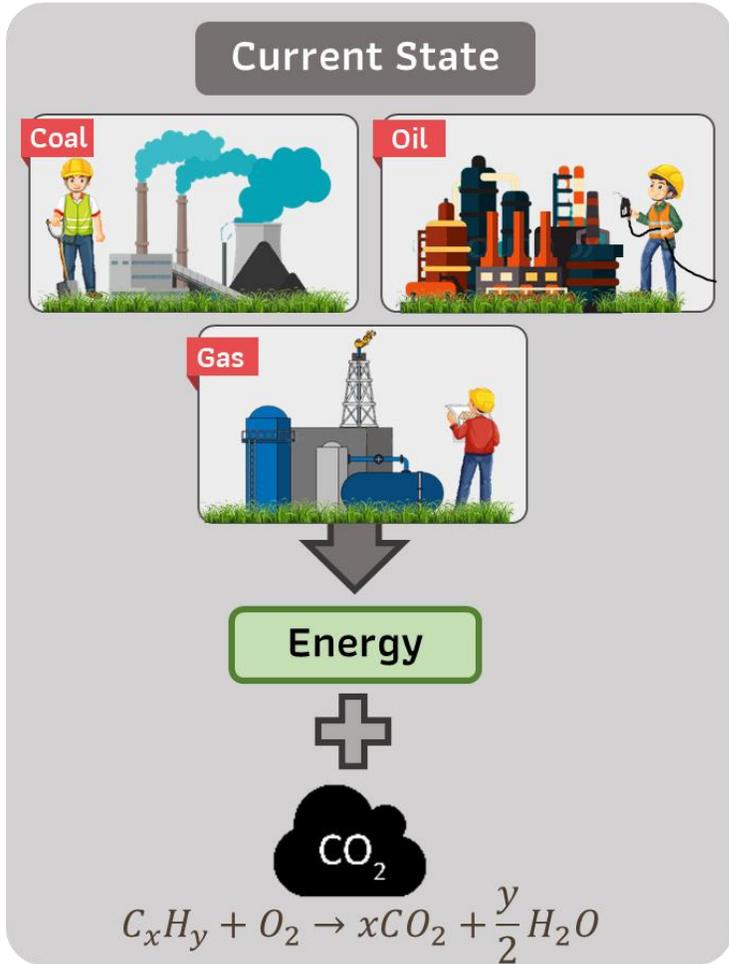
- **Proponents:** NSTDA-ACE*
- **Duration | Requested budget:** 3 years (15 Nov 2021 – 14 Nov 2024)
- **Objectives**
 - To establish policy dialogue on EV for strategic integration into biofuel for energy mix in transportation section across AMS
 - To conduct scenario analysis reflecting strategic integration of EV and biofuel-powered vehicle through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with relevant government officials
- **Supporting bodies**
 - Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE)
 - Asian Federation of Electric Vehicle Associations (AFEVA): Electric Vehicle Association of Malaysia | the Philippines | Singapore | Thailand (EVAM | EVAP | EVAS | EVAT),
 - International Energy Agency: Hybrid & Electric Vehicle Technology Collaboration Programme (IEA-HEV)

Project Output





Why Hydrogen

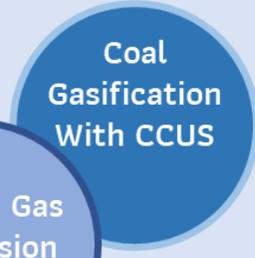
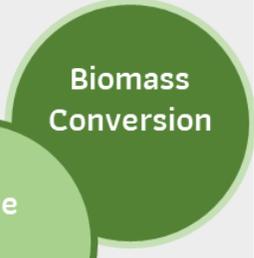
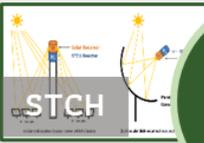
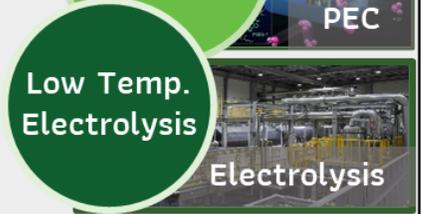




Hydrogen Production

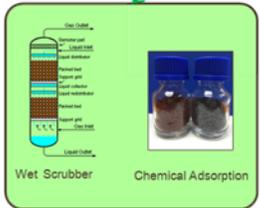
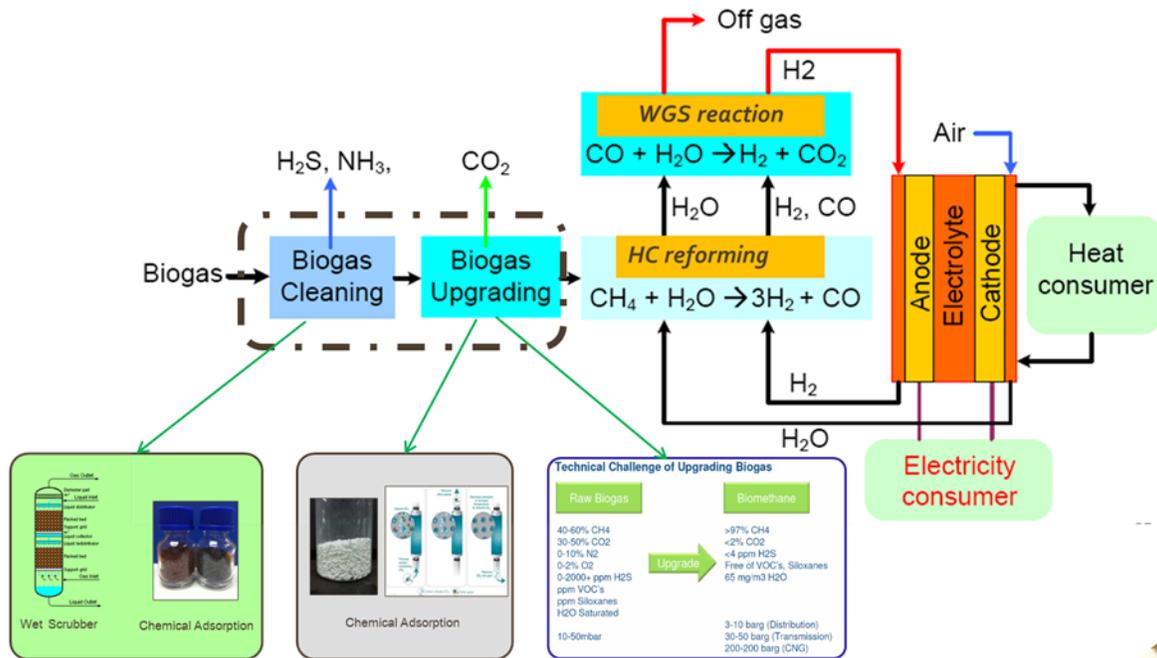


Terminology	Technology	Feedstock	GHG footprint
White	By-product	Mixed	N/A
Green	Electrolysis	Renewable energy	Minimal
Pink	Electrolysis	Nuclear	Minimal
Yellow	Electrolysis	Mixed grid energy	Medium
Blue	Gasification + CCUS	Natural gas	Low
Turquoise	Pyrolysis	Natural gas	Solid carbon
Grey	thermochemical	Natural gas	Medium-high
Brown	thermochemical	Brown coal (lignite)	High
Black	thermochemical	Black coal	High

FOSSIL RESOURCES	BIOMASS/WASTE	H ₂ O SPLITTING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-cost, large-scale hydrogen production with CCUS New options include byproduct production, such as solid carbon  <p>SMR</p>  <p>Natural Gas Conversion with CCUS</p>  <p>Coal Gasification With CCUS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Options include biogas reforming and fermentation of waste streams Byproduct benefits include clean water, electricity, and chemicals  <p>ADG</p>  <p>Waste to Energy</p>  <p>Biomass Conversion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electrolyzers can be grid-tied, or directly coupled with renewables New direct water-splitting technologies offer longer-term options  <p>STCH</p>  <p>Direct-Solar</p>  <p>High Temp. Electrolysis</p> <p>PEC</p>  <p>Low Temp. Electrolysis</p> <p>Electrolysis</p>



H₂ from Biomass/Biogas



Technical Challenge of Upgrading Biogas

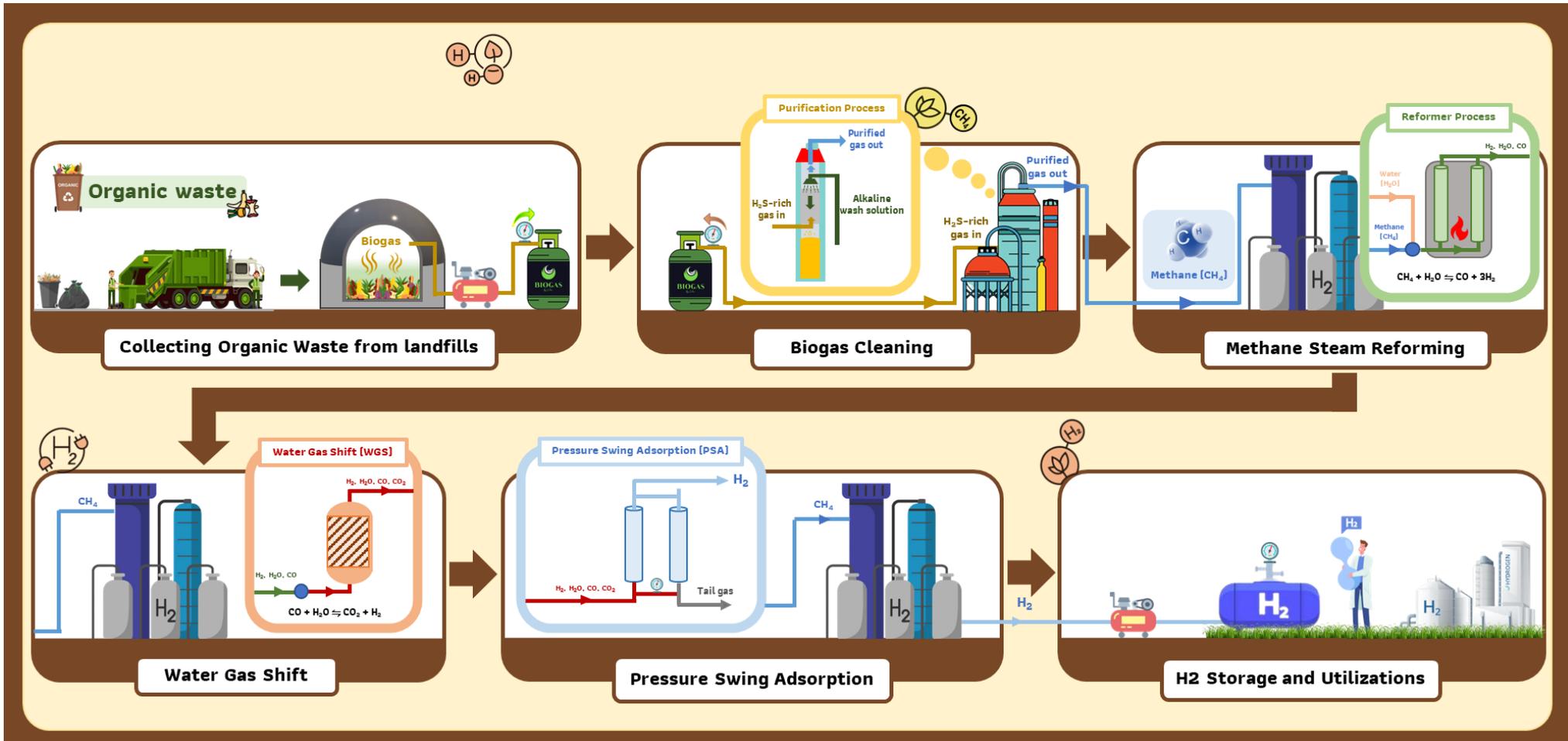
Raw Biogas	Biomethane
40-60% CH ₄	>97% CH ₄
30-50% CO ₂	<2% CO ₂
0-10% N ₂	<4 ppm H ₂ S
0-2% O ₂	Free of VOC's, Siloxanes
0-2000+ ppm H ₂ S	65 mg/m ³ H ₂ O
ppm VOC's	
ppm Siloxanes	
H ₂ O Saturated	
10-50mbar	3-10 barg (Distribution) 30-50 barg (Transmission) 200-200 barg (CNG)

- Biomass is an abundant domestic resource
- Biomass/Biogas "recycles" carbon dioxide
- Waste to energy
- CH₄ is 28 times Global warming potential than CO₂





H₂ Production Using Biogas from Municipal Waste





Concluding Remarks



The world is moving towards carbon neutrality by promoting clean energy, increasing energy efficiency, and promoting EV.



Financial incentives, e.g., carbon credit, tax exemption, are used to induce investment in energy transition.



Thailand also aims to achieve energy transition by: RE > 50%, EE > 30%, EV 30@30, and 4D1E.



ENTEC conducts research to support energy transition in Thailand, e.g., solar application and management, biofuel, battery, e-bike demonstration, and EV policy study.



ENTEC Research Pillars to Support Carbon Neutrality



Solar (PV, Thermal), Bioenergy, Wind, Artificial photosynthesis, perovskite solar cell, Hybrid tandem PV, Digital PV



High energy density & low cost battery (Li-ion and beyond) Supercap. H2 storage/fuel cell



Oil, Natural Gas, Coal



RE integration Distributed energy system, Flexible grid, Smart/Microgrid Blockchain, IoT



Thermal, Electrical Zero energy bldg./ factory [Transport | Power | Industry | Household | Agriculture]



Renewable Energy



Energy Storage



Conventional Energy



System Integration & Energy Management



Energy Efficiency



Energy Policy/Resilience

Research on PV applications, modeling and forecasting, biofuel, battery, and green hydrogen to support increase of renewable energy

EV demonstration and EV policy study to support EV promotion

Thank You

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