



# electricity storage at an unrivalled cost level

Webinar 20 mei 2021

Storage meets Engineers (ESNL en KIVI)

# Content of this webinar

Background – The Elestor Flow Battery

Integrating a H-Br flow battery with Hydrogen

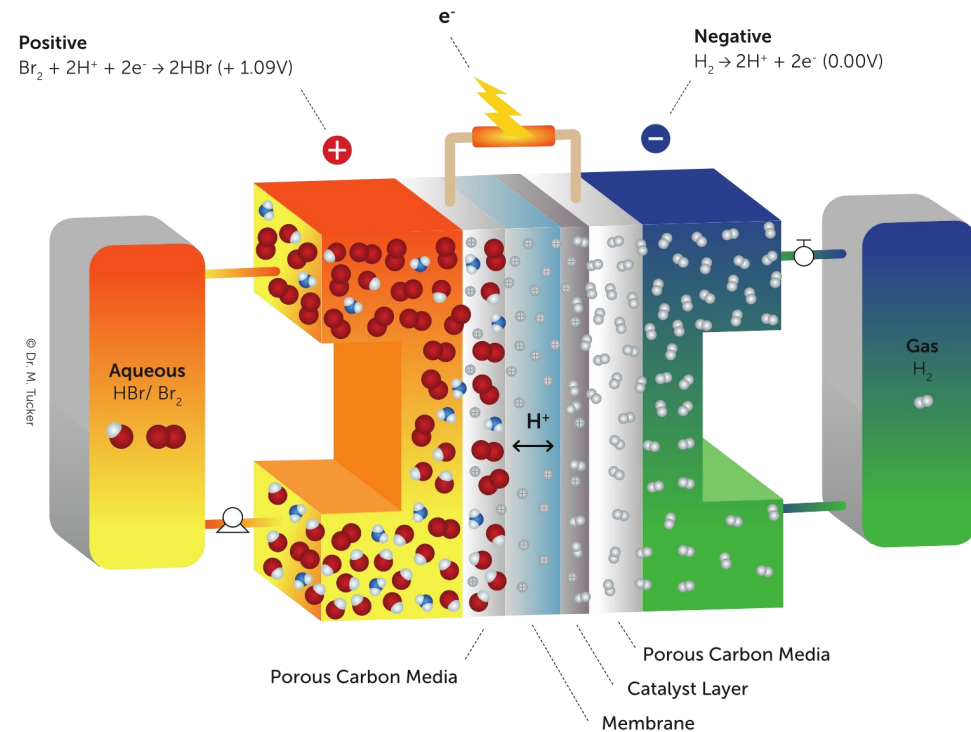
Technical challenges

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# Background | Launching a technology

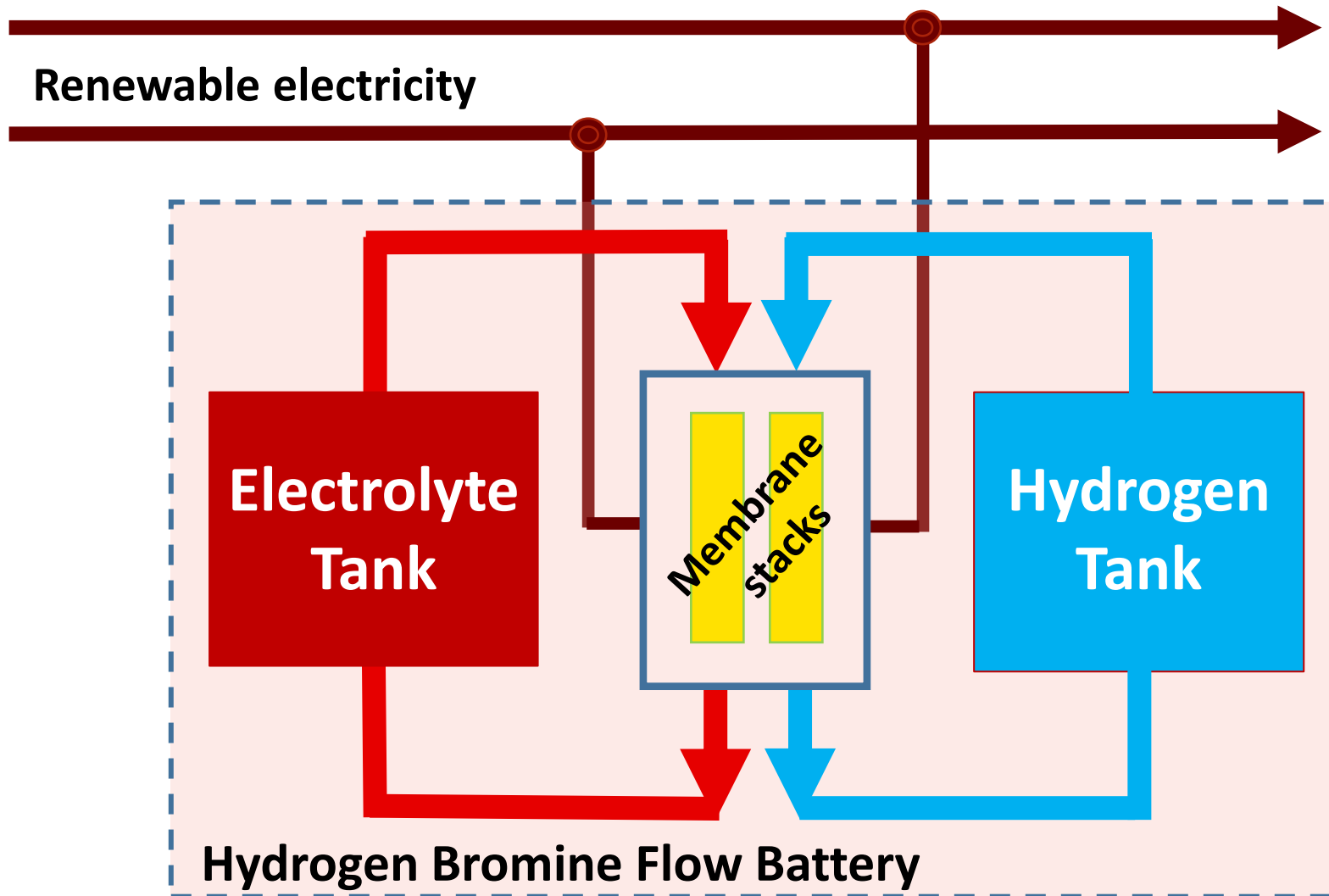
- For large scale, stationary electricity storage
- Applications:
  - Combined with large PV and Wind
  - Substitute for peaking power plants
- Fully modular, up to GW/GWh range
- Based on:
  - Flow battery technology
  - Active materials: Hydrogen & Bromine



ELESTOR'S MISSION:

Targeting the lowest possible storage costs per MWh

# Hydrogen-Bromine Flow Battery



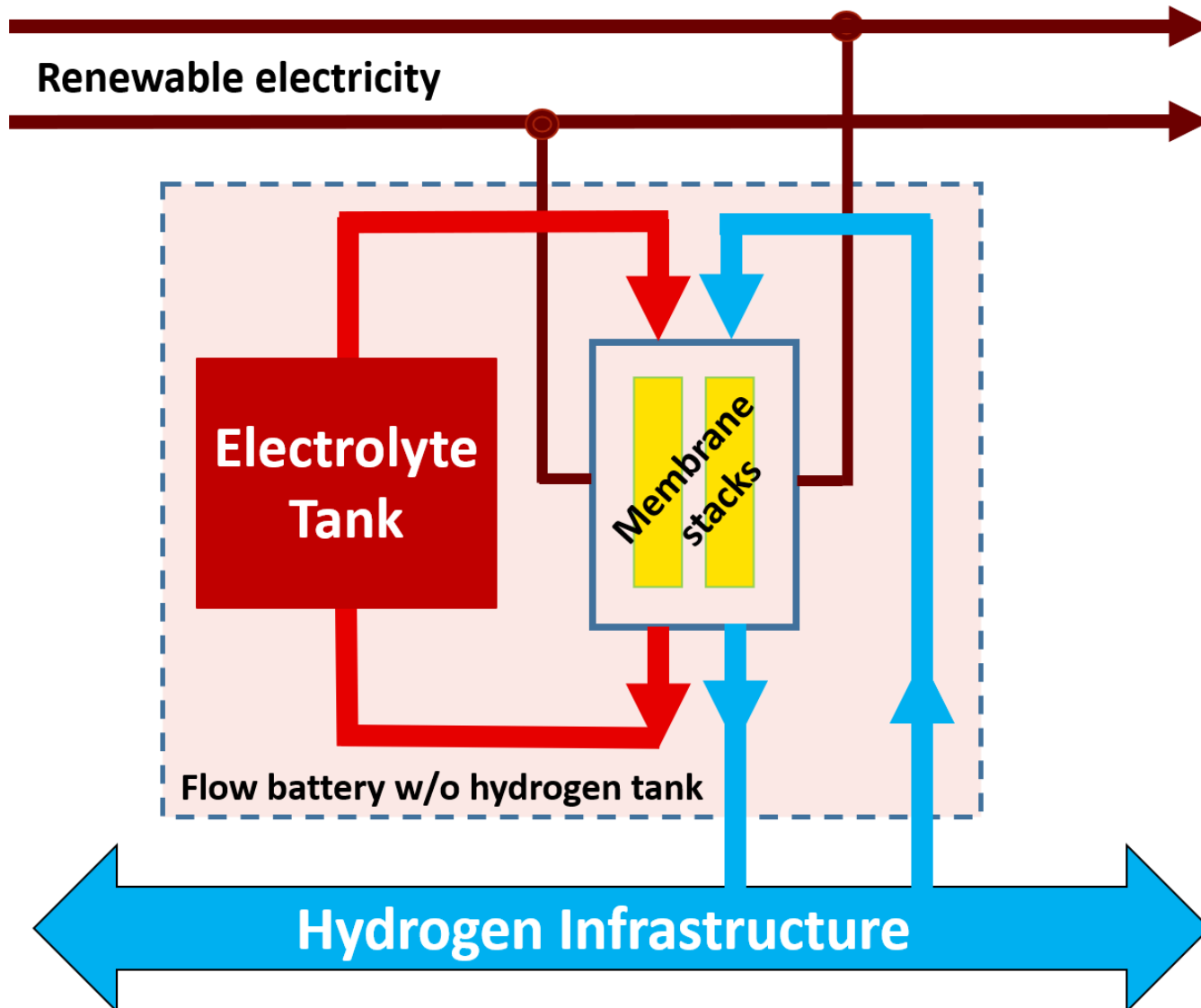
✓ Electricity storage based on Hydrogen Bromine Flow Battery technology

✓ Consists of

- Electrolyte tank
- Hydrogen tank
- Membrane stacks

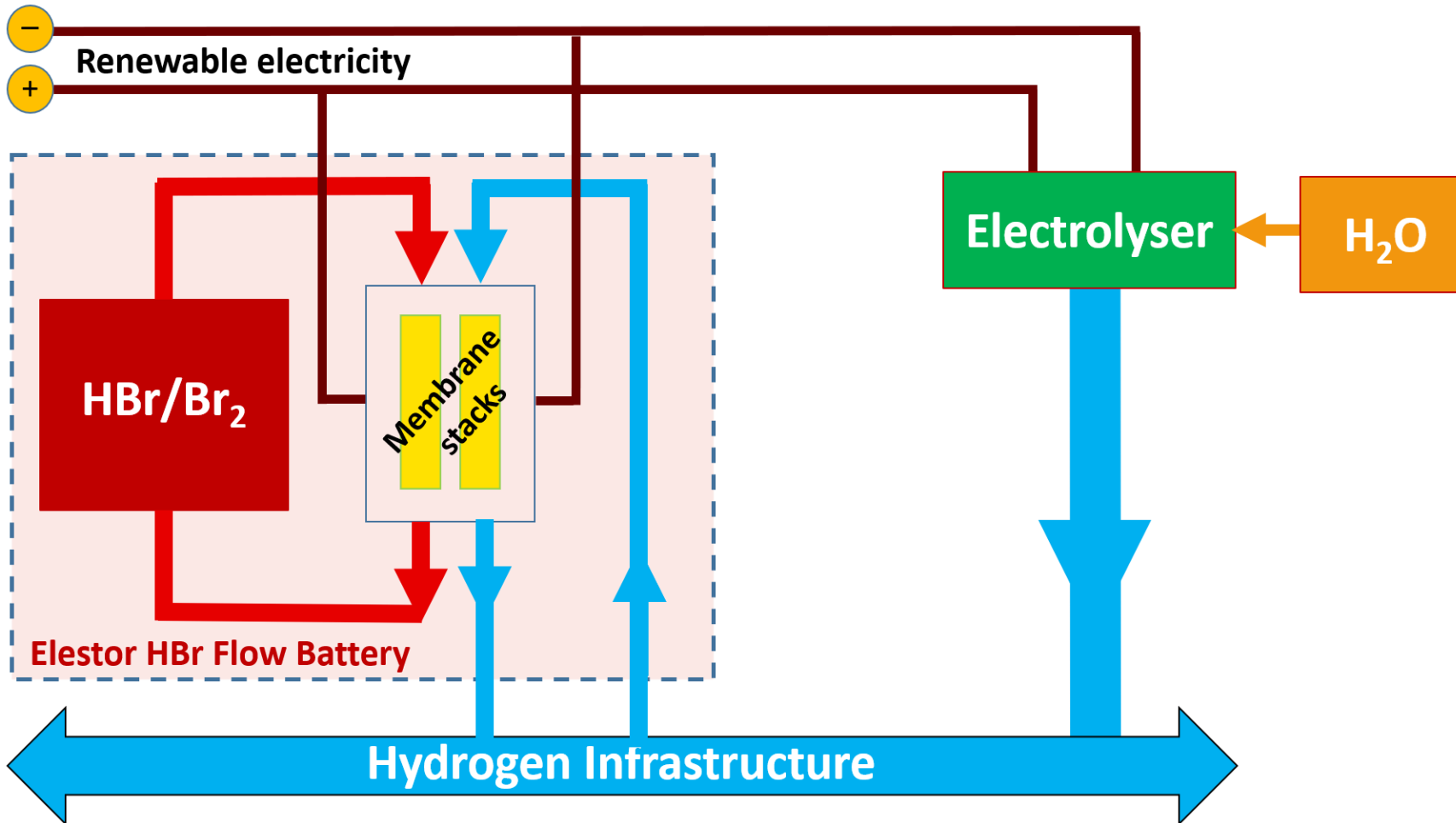
✓ Enables electricity storage at an unrivalled cost level (LCoS)

# Unique link with hydrogen



- ✓ **Connects** electricity storage with hydrogen infrastructures
- ✓ **Hydrogen infrastructure** serves as 'hydrogen tank' (with zero effect on infrastructure)
- ✓ **Reduces**
  - 1) Battery capex
  - 2) Storage costs
  - 3) System size
- ✓ **Introduces** new optimization options

... even integrated with electrolysis

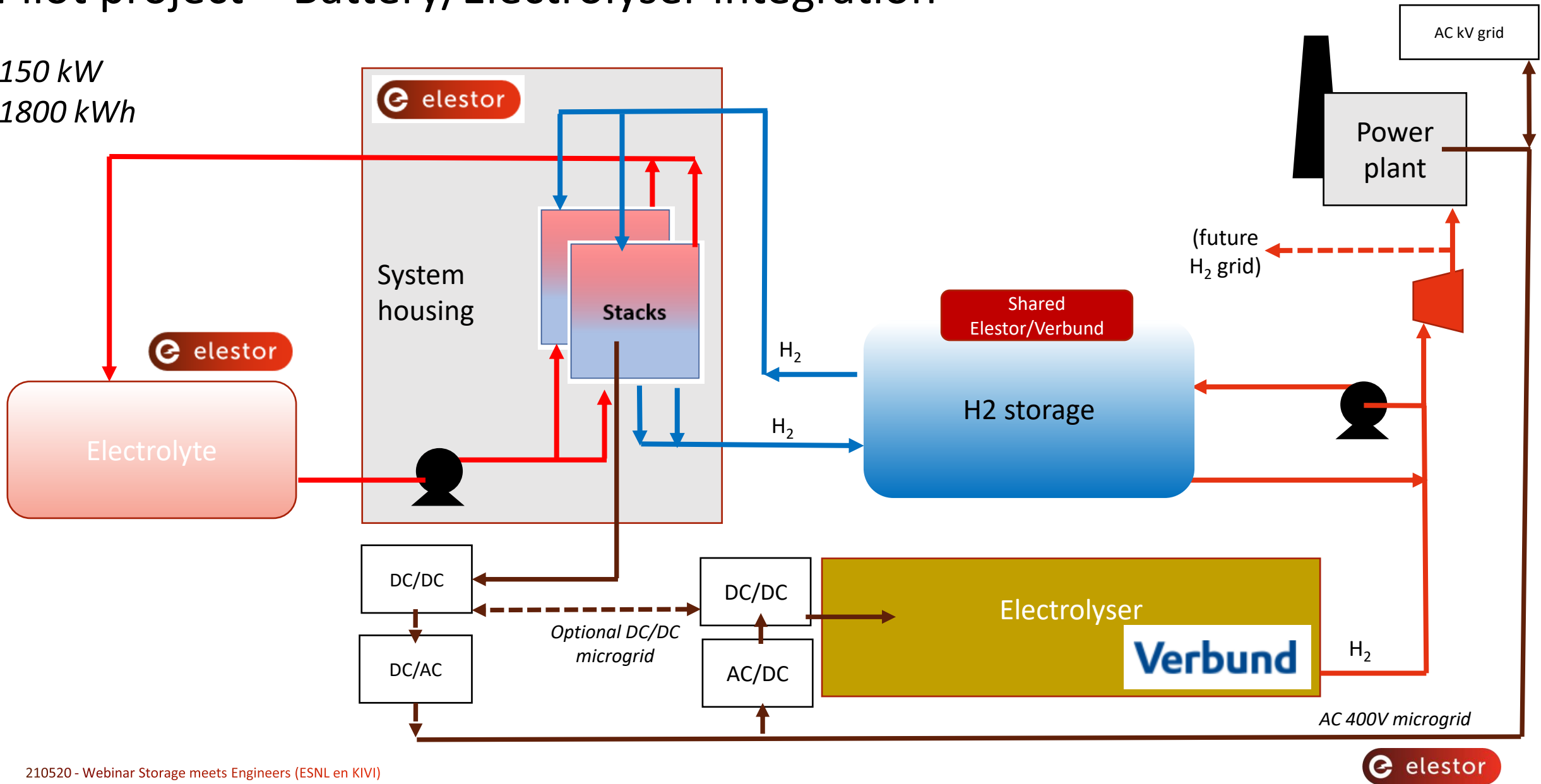


- ✓ **Integrates** electricity storage & hydrogen production
- ✓ **Maximizes** electrolyser utilization
- ✓ **Improves** electrolyser reliability
- ✓ **Reduces** capex of the HBr flow battery
- ✓ **Reduces** storage costs per kWh (LCoS) *further*



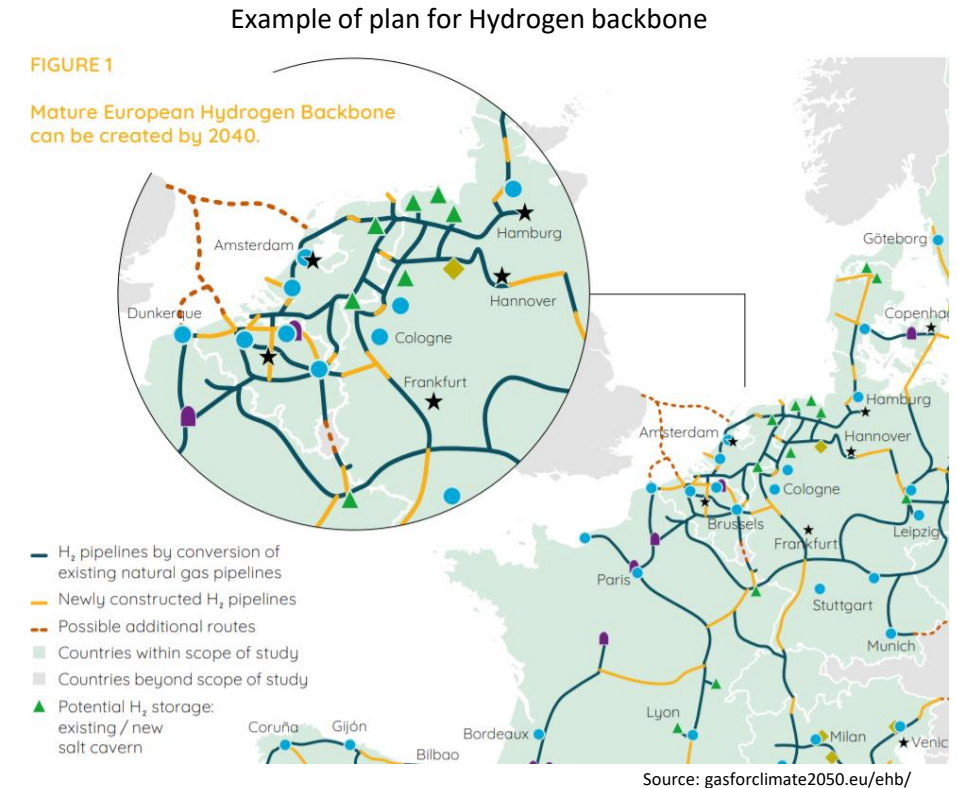
# Pilot project – Battery/Electrolyser integration

150 kW  
1800 kWh



# Technical Challenges - Integration with Hydrogen

- **Hydrogen infrastructure:** how will it look like?
  - Specifications (composition, pressure, materials of construction)
  - Locations – hype or hope?
  - Public vs. private H<sub>2</sub>-networks
  - (inter)national codes under developments
- **Safeguarding & Materials Selection**
  - From battery to H<sub>2</sub>-grid
  - From H<sub>2</sub>-grid to battery
- **System control** – EMS vs. BMS
- **Electrical infrastructure**
  - Local HVDC vs. AC-grid





# Take-away

- Promising development: combination of grid scale Hydrogen-X flow battery with Hydrogen infrastructure
- Reduced Levelized Cost of Storage (Battery)  
&  
Reduced H<sub>2</sub> production costs (Electrolyser)
- Improved overall efficiency (battery & electrolyser)
- Technical complex, but no show-stoppers
- Key: develop specifications for Hydrogen infrastructure(s)

FACT:

The LCoS is decisive for the impact of storage on the energy transition



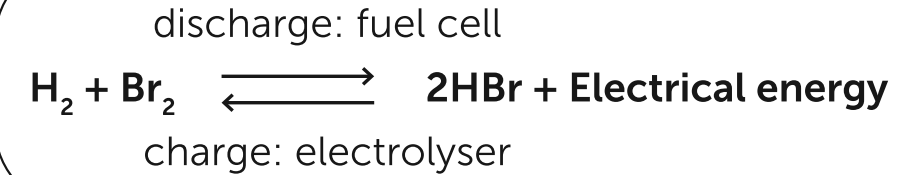
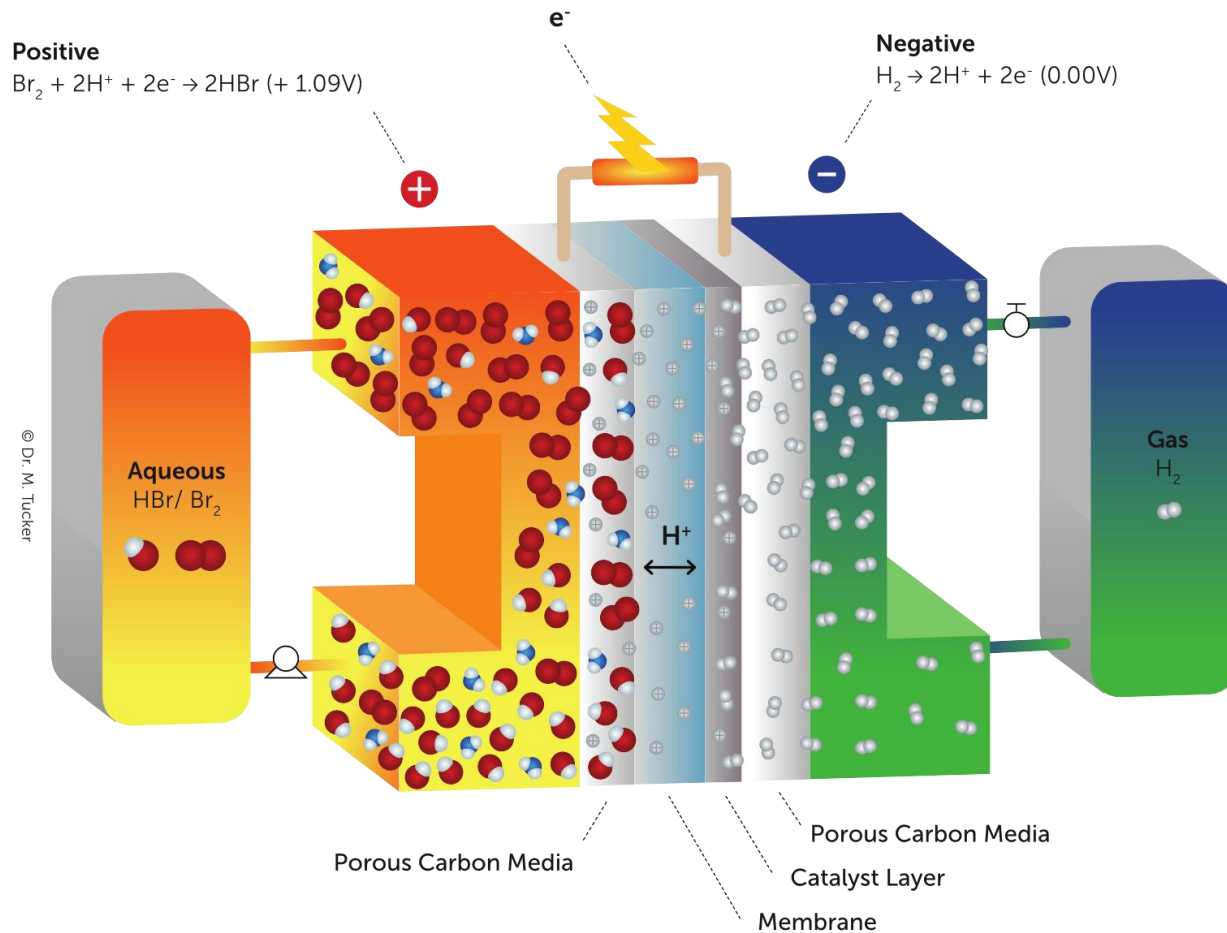
Questions?



Back-up slides



# Technology: Combined Electrolyser and Fuel Cell



Power and Capacity are not coupled

- Membrane surface area → Power [MW]
  - Active material volumes → Capacity [MWh]
- Virtually every thinkable combination is possible*

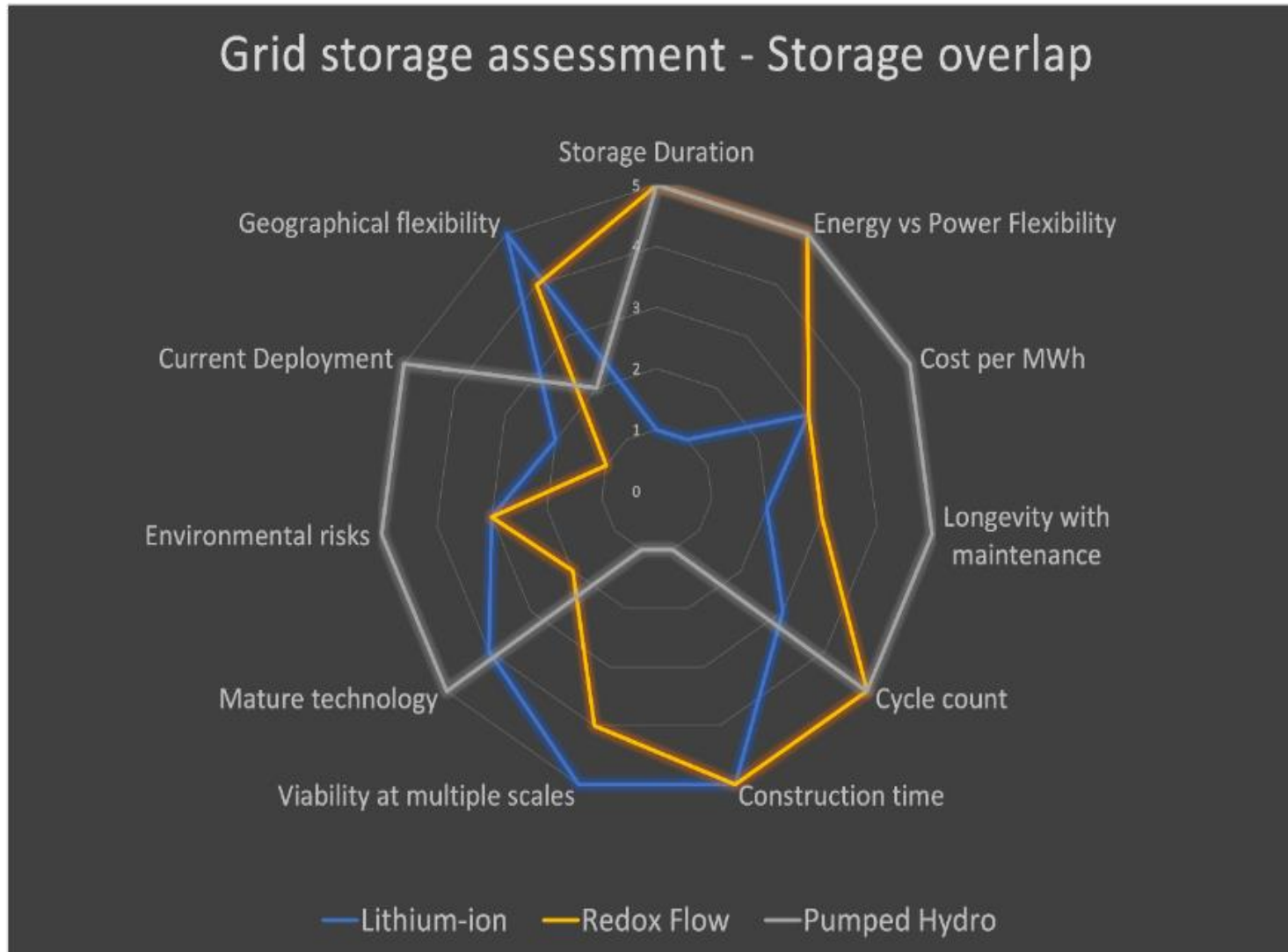
100% reversible chemical reaction

- Chemicals are used, not consumed
- No refill during lifetime necessary
- Negligible loss of capacity during lifetime

FACT:

**Reduces the LCoS to  
< € 50 / MWh**

# Competitive advantage grid storage



<sup>1</sup> Only when these 3 technologies are considered do we see the full spectrum of grid storage requirements being met

- Lithium-ion's limitations are balanced by pumped hydro storage
- Pumped hydro storage's challenges are balanced by lithium-ion

But redox flow batteries fill up all of the gaps and more

# Competitive advantage grid storage

Technology	Uncoupled MW/MWh	Capex €/MWh	LCoS €/MWh	Siting limits	Efficiency	Recycling	Intrinsic safety
Pumped Hydro	√√	√	√√	XX	√	√√	√
Li-ion	XX	√√	≈	√√	√	XX	≈
Vanadium RFB	√√	XX	XX	√	≈	√	≈
Elestor HBr RFB	√√	√√	√√	√	≈	√	≈





elestor

“We will make electricity so cheap  
that only the rich will burn candles”

Thomas A. Edison