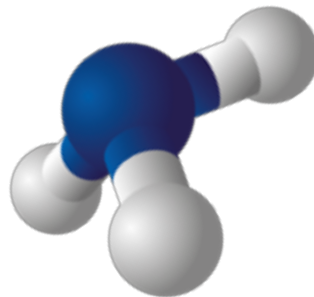


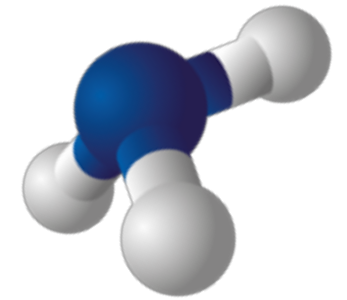


NH₃ FUEL Ass.

The Battolyser as a tool to overcome
problems by intermittency of green
energy production

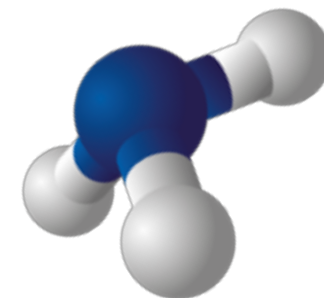


Proton in discussion with Trudeau and Rutte in Canada on 24-25 October 2018 in Ottawa



Battolyser

- the multi-billion € energy storage breakthrough



- Electricity storage and hydrogen production in one

The complete
solution
"Battolyser"

Generation

Storage

Consumption

Offshore wind

Hydro-Overflow spill flow

Biomass

Waste-to-energy

Solar PV

Onshore wind

Electricity
storage

Power-to-gas

Smart grid

Demand response management

B2B and B2C sales

Trading

Energy-as-a-Service

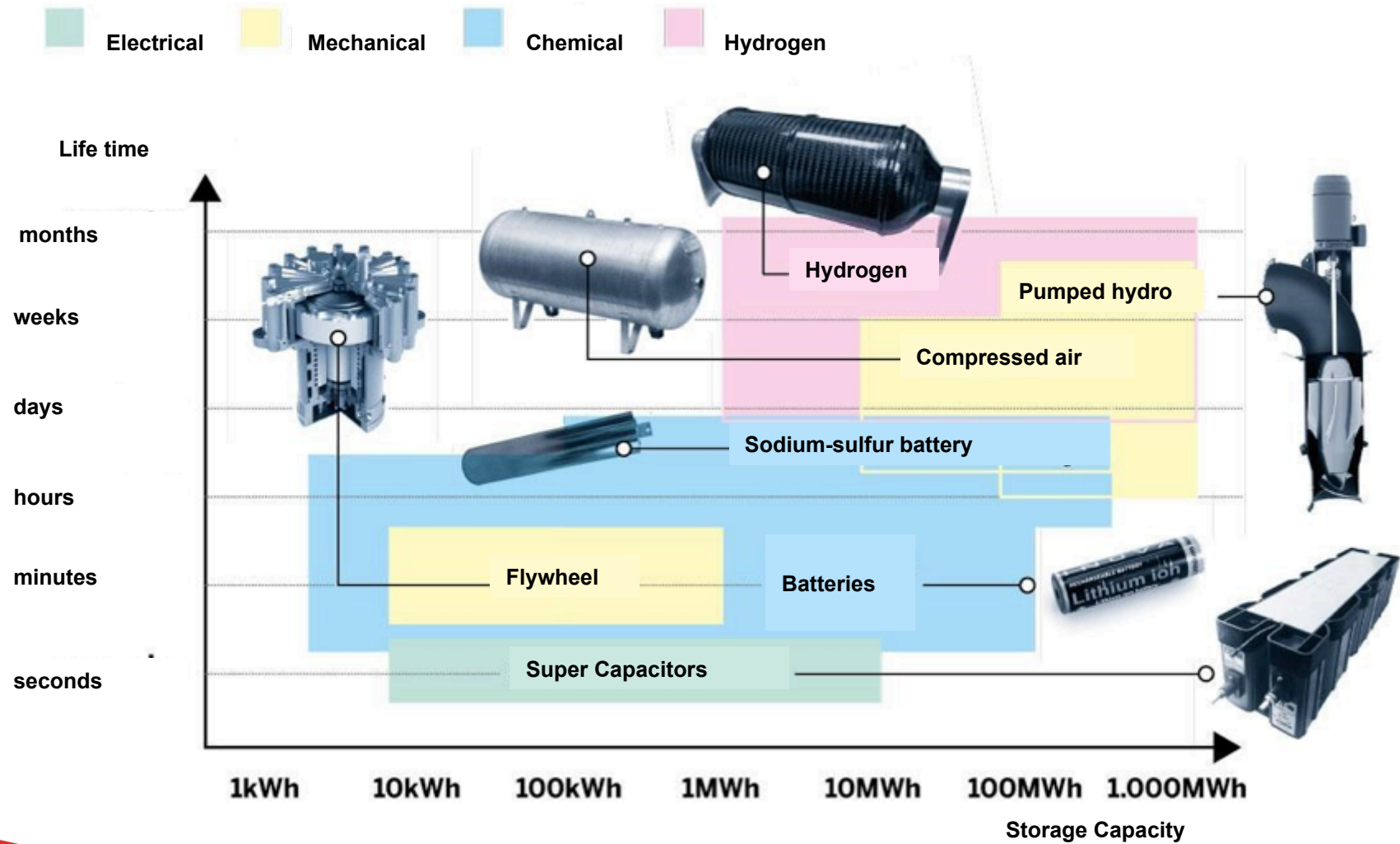
Sustainable Home

Electric heating

Electric vehicles

● Electrical based ● Chemical Based ● Grid

Technologies to store energie/power



DS Infografiek | Bron Bloomberg

Large scale storage may be required sooner than we think to avoid high system costs that will eat in our (subsidy free) business cases

Get electrons to end consumer



- **Physical transport of electrons** runs into its limits (NL / GE) – before 2030 already

Oversupply - Value of output decreases

Curtailment loss GE/NL¹

~€ 1bn

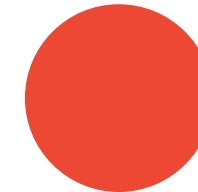


Hours with negative prices GE

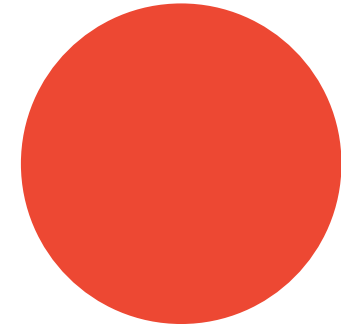
146

> 2000²

Cumulative offshore wind production



NL + GE 2017
~25 TWh



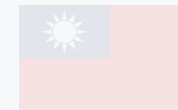
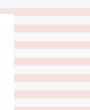
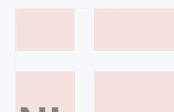
NL + GE 2030
~110 TWh

Batteries are the obvious storage choice these days to provide short term flexibility, but it will run into its limits for the system's large scale long term storage needs

- Li-Ion becoming cost effective

- Fast: **A lot of buzz around hydrogen in the NL**

service



football pitch, Australia

1 PJ H₂ = 10 ha

10 ha

- Big (petro)chemical cluster looking into ways to decarbonise
- First talks about hydrogen tenders in Tennet to alleviate stretched power grids

1. How many minutes

full load can Tesla's store

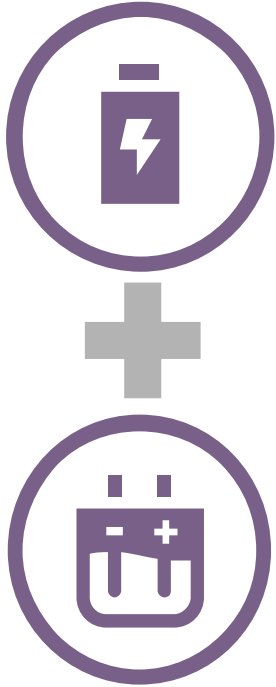
2. How much space would we need to store 3

weeks of BSW production at full load

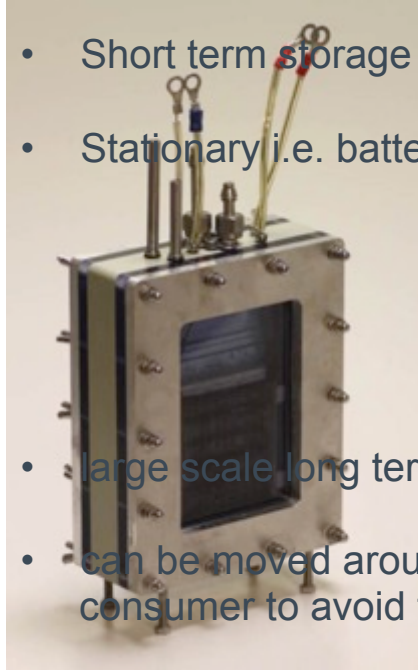
(~200GWh) in batteries?

3. What if we stored it as hydrogen?

To decarbonize the power system we need a breakthrough long term storage technology based on hydrogen in addition to batteriesA



- Battolyser – innovative new technology**
- Short term storage and flexibility e.g. grid services
 - Integrates the functionality of the Ni-Fe battery and the alkaline electrolyser in one flexible, switchable and efficient solution
 - Ni-Fe battery: robust battery, stems from Edison's days
 - As the battery is charged, it starts naturally producing hydrogen
 - large scale long term (seasonal) storage 2016 at Pilot project 2018.
 - can be moved around in pipelines, vessels, etc. to the end consumer to avoid transport of electrons



TU Delft



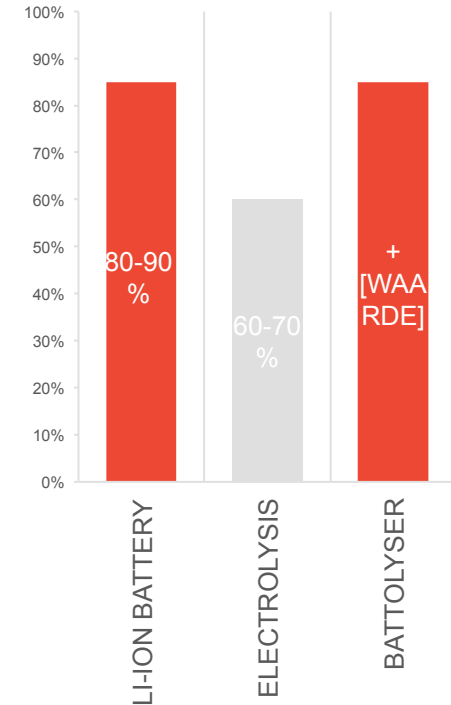
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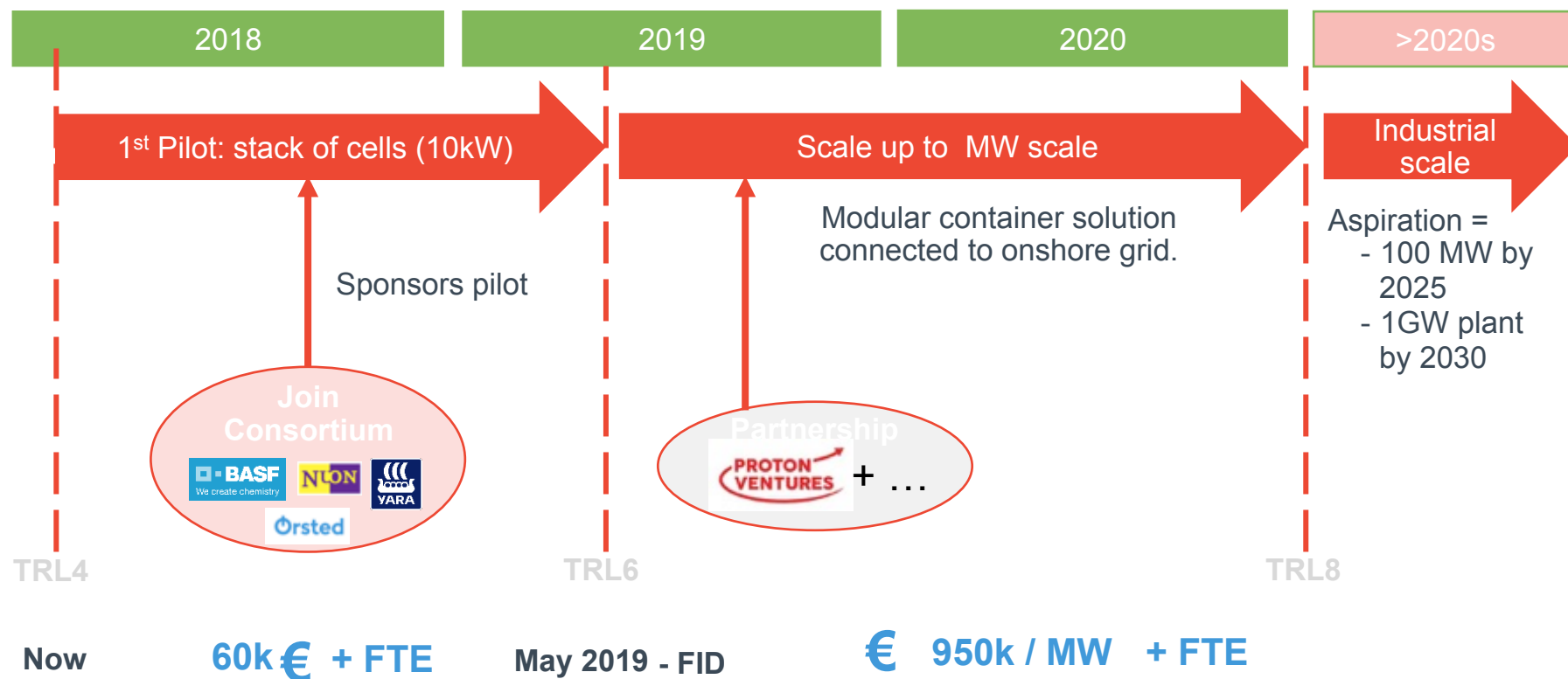
www.protonventures.com

The technology stands out compared to standalone battery and electrolyser technology

1. **CAPEX** two functionalities in one simpler system for less than the price of two separate systems.
 2. **Lifetime** Very robust battery with proven lifetime of 20-30 yrs (vs *Li-ion:10-12yrs*)
 3. **Utilisation** Very compatible with variable power production: over-charging capabilities¹ & excellent battery reversibility² lead to high degree of utilisation (*whereas standalone electrolyser requires baseload to be economically viable*)
 4. **Efficiency** High overall combined efficiency
 5. **Materials** Nickel and Iron abundantly available (*vs Li-Ion: cobalt*)
- 9.
- 1 It can convert excess power to hydrogen far beyond the battery capacity without much efficiency loss. Since it can overcharge , no power controls are required, making it simpler
 - 2. Excellent **battery reversibility** after prolonged charge insertion and electrolysis, even after more than 500 deep discharges and (over) charges to more than 1000 times the nominal capacity



We have some very concrete action plan to further mature the Battolyser technology to its full potential



10



Ammonia production

Base case :

Solar PV array

Not grid connected

Maximising capacity

Storing for day to day continuous basis

3,9 KWh/Nm³ H₂ base electrolyser

~12 hours storage battery storage (site specific)



Ammonia production

Base case comparison:

1 Electrolyser of 1,2 MW at 100% utilisation makes app 3,3 MT/day
(Nfuel-1)

At 50% solar input:

1 electrolyser of 1,2 MW plus 12 MWH battery storage

Or

3 Battolysers of 1 MW produce also 3,3 Mt/day with (each 3 MWh storage)

Battolyser advantage

- Maximising ammonia loop performance throughout the day/year
- Reducing Capex with cheaper battery tech for H2 production
- Reducing foot print of overall unit with only battery storage
- No curtailment of energy anymore (H2 can be used for heat or transported as ammonia)
- High efficiency in storage and H2 production

Future

Battolyser BV in operation for development and sales (Proton Ventures BV, TU Delft)

Patents in place as well as name registered worldwide

Further development of electrodes to reduce costs

Progress report on demo in Ammonia Conference in Rotterdam (6-7 June 2019)

Sales of kW units anticipated late 2019.

Monia on iceland:

the world is discovering Ammonia sd Energy carrier



More about Battolyser

3rd European NH3 Rotterdam, the Netherlands

Where: Rotterdam

Location: Probably the Zoo at max 200 visitors

Date: 6 and 7 June 2018

Topic: P2A; a new era

See: www.nh3event.com