

Heat storage & the EDP-Rondo project

Shaping the Future of Energy Storage Policy Priorities for 2024 – 2029

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Currently there are different energy storage technologies, with distinct stages of maturity, economics and relevant use cases







Heat decarbonization is critical for net zero

Heating and cooling use cases are responsible for \sim 45% of global energy-related CO₂ emissions





Now is the time to move forward and face heat decarbonization

The growing penetration of renewables is making the energy prices more and more competitive when compared with other alternatives

Heat electrification has been a challenge to industry globally...



High cost of electricity and electric grid fees when compared to the price and grid fees of natural gas



Lack of proven track record of electrification solutions and lack of temperature reach in some of the electrification technologies





Lack of incentives towards electrification and inexistent reform of the carbon markets leading to a small impact of CO2 emissions on companies' energy costs

Intermittent wind and solar energy sources currently offer the most economically efficient power, but this power needs to be stored as heat and delivered continuously for industrial use

... but the future of heat is renewable



Thermal storage can deliver cheap heat to industrial processes

A thermal storage solution coupled with on site renewables can help decarbonize industry by lowering overall LCOH





Amongst energy storage technologies, Rondo Energy Solution stands out in the market

How does the Rondo heat battery work?



The Rondo Heat Battery charges with **intermittent electricity** from local wind and solar or from the grid



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Refractory brick is rapidly, uniformly heated to high temperature, and stores heat for hours or days

The battery delivers continuous superheated air for use as process heat, steam, or electric power at over 98% total efficiency



Why Rondo Energy

ElectricThermal Energy Storage (ETES) is much cheaper than electrochemical batteries and only requires half the capital cost and energy usage compared to hydrogen-for-heat systems

	Li-Ion	Hydrogen	Concrete	Molten Nitrate Salt	Unstructured solid media	Graphite	Molten Silicon	Rondo Heat Battery
Efficiency	85%	52%	90%	95%	90-95%	92%	90-95%	98%
Energy Output	Electricity	2000°C	350°C	560°C	750°C	1500°C	1200°C	1100°C
Safety	Moderate risk: fire/toxics	Moderate risk: explosion/fire	Moderate risk: toxic HTF	High risk: spills/gases	Low risk	Moderate risk (fire)	Moderate risk (fire/spill)	Low risk
Durability	5 years	10 years	Unproven; known risks	20 years	20 years	Unknown; no first article	Unknown; no first article	50+ years
Proven	Yes	Yes	Small pilot	CSP Onlu (not electric)	Yes	No	No	In process
Materials availability	Poor	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High
Footprint MWh/m ²	0.1	0.05-7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	Unproven	1.2

Rondo Heat Battery Advantages:



Operate the highest temperature and highest efficiency commercial ETES installation worldwide



Provide long-term, low-cost, safe, reliable steam



Fit smoothly into existing facilities with existing operating practices



Why Rondo Energy

Choosing the optimal solution cannot solely be based on the one with the lowest cost, there are other variables that we must take into consideration



While Rondo's solution may not always be the most costeffective compared to alternatives such as natural gas, it presents a distinctive value proposition:

- 100% green and entirely safety
- carbon free
- certainty and predictability in consumption
- allows businesses to project an image of environmental responsibility and commitment to decarbonization
- Other value streams can be added, such has ancillary services and flexible energy profile improvement



The solution presents several advantages

