

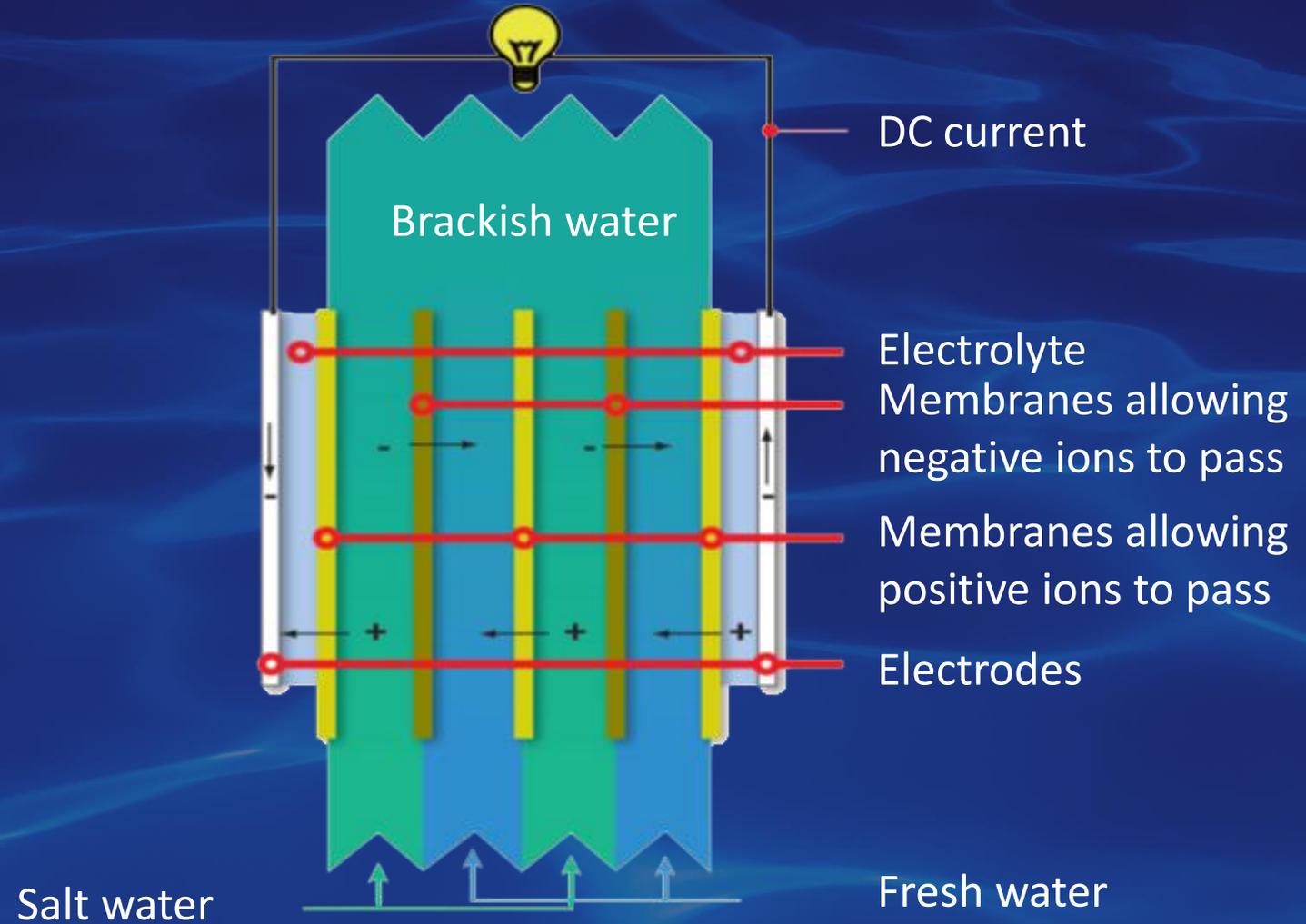
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# Why RED Blue Energy is ready for upscaling into MW-demonstration scale

# Blue Energy

- Energy from 2 waterflows with different salt concentrations
- Based on Reverse Electro Dialysis

# How it works



# Position Blue Energy within energy mix

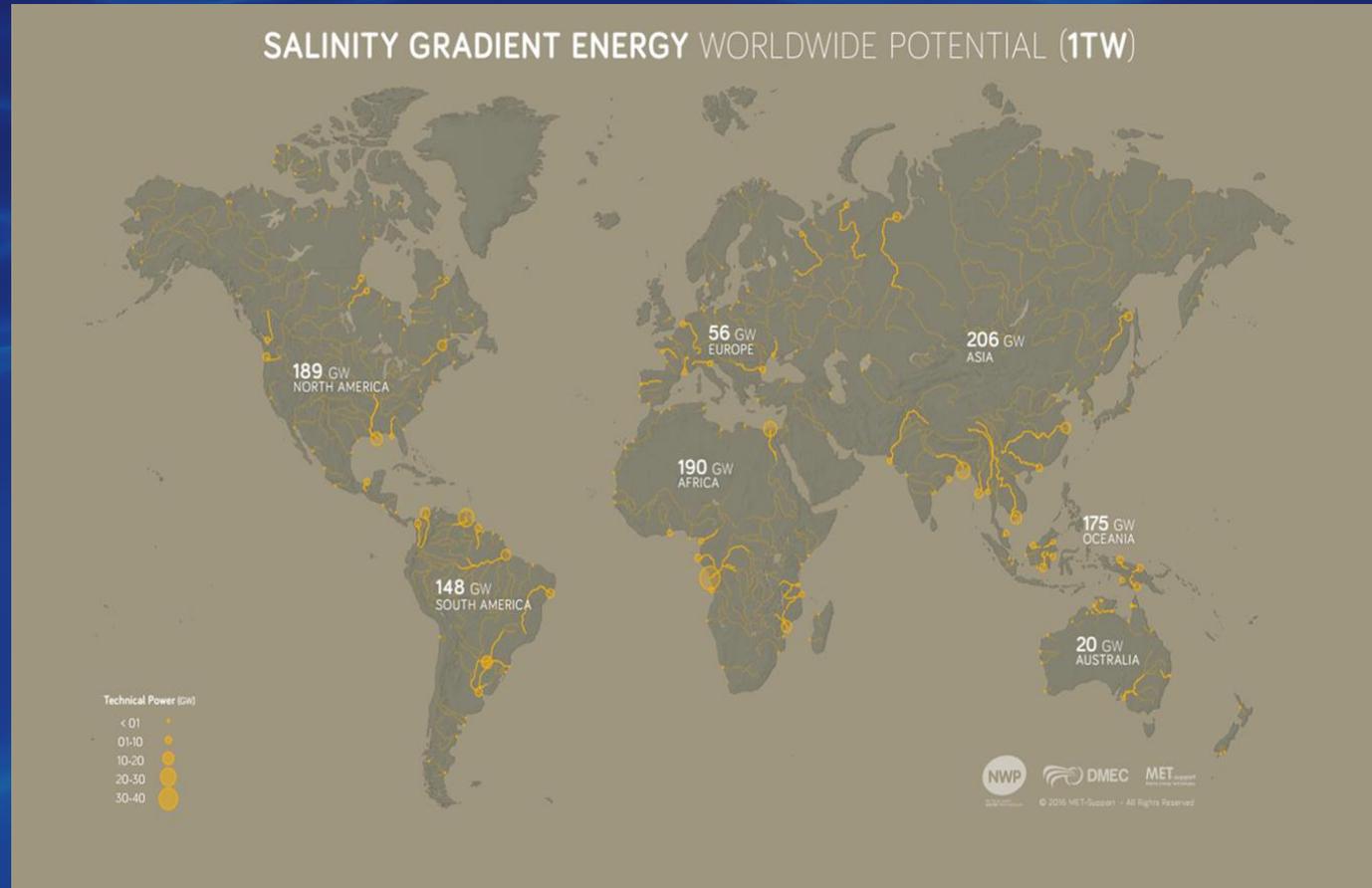
- Full sustainable
- Full continuous
- Predictable
- No buffer / storage needed
- No conversion losses
- Generating DC current – Ideal for H2 electrolyzers
- Very small ecological impact

# Potential in the Netherlands

- Up to 1750 MW based on 365/24/7 continuous production
  - 3 MW                      The Hague (sewage effluent)
  - 100 MW                    Afsluitdijk
  - 25 MW                     IJmuiden
  - 100 MW                    Zeeland
  - 1500 MW                  Rotterdam area
  - 25 MW                     various locations



# Global potential of Blue Energy represents up to 12% of global electricity consumption



# Who is REDstack?

- Spin-off from Wetsus, European Centre of Excellence in Sustainable Water Technology
- Back-up and support by Wetsus with 18 PhDs
- Wetsus researchers use the REDstack pilot facilities
- Team of 12 fte in close cooperation with institutes and companies
- Founded in 2005, started in 2014, when pilot plant (TRL7) was commissioned
- Developments supported by several EU-funds
- Awarded the title of Dutch National Icon by the full Board of Ministers



# Pilot plant (TRL7) at Afsluitdijk (NL)



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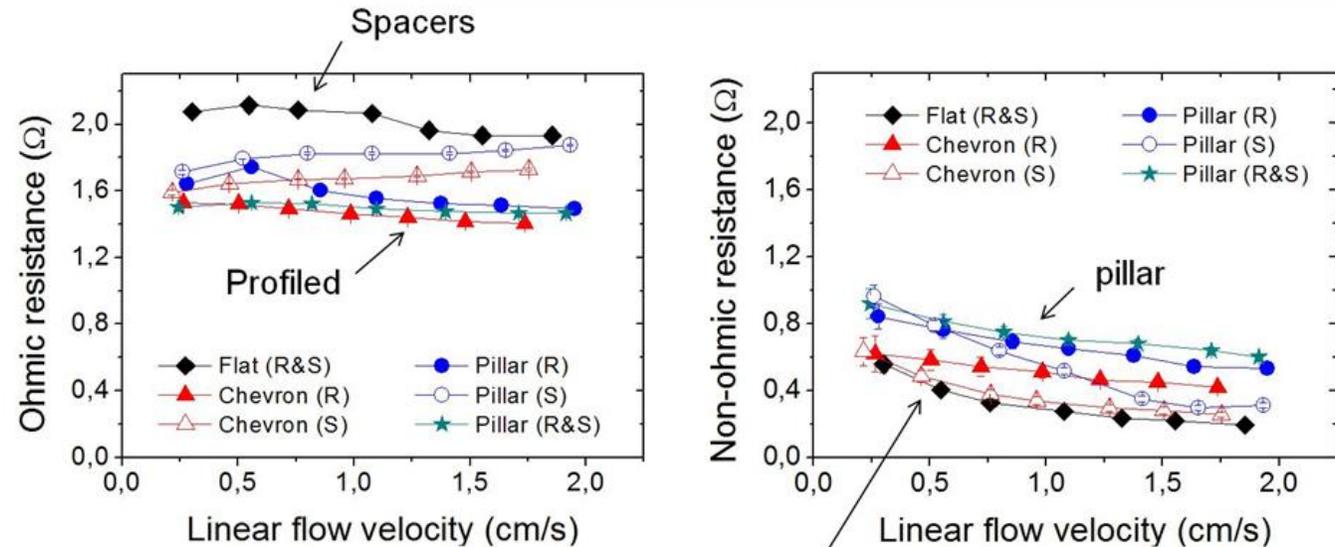
# How did we meet our targets?

- In 2004 model-calculations stated that:
  - 1 MW could be harvested at flow of 1 m<sup>3</sup>/s of freshwater and 1 m<sup>3</sup>/s of seawater
  - Power density of 2 W/m<sup>2</sup> of membrane, should be achievable when using seawater and river water as power source
  - Confirmed by test in Wetsus laboratories (2011) and pilot plant TRL7 (2019)
  - However, salt concentrations and temperature are important

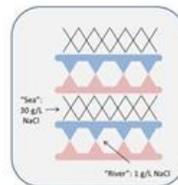
# How did we meet our targets?

- Clogging and fouling could be a major risk to continuous operation
- This was no issue after optimizing
  - stack design
  - profiles on membranes
  - using right pre-treatment
  - operations-procedures
- Since then, the stack has been operating in the pilot plant without reduced performance

# Experimental results

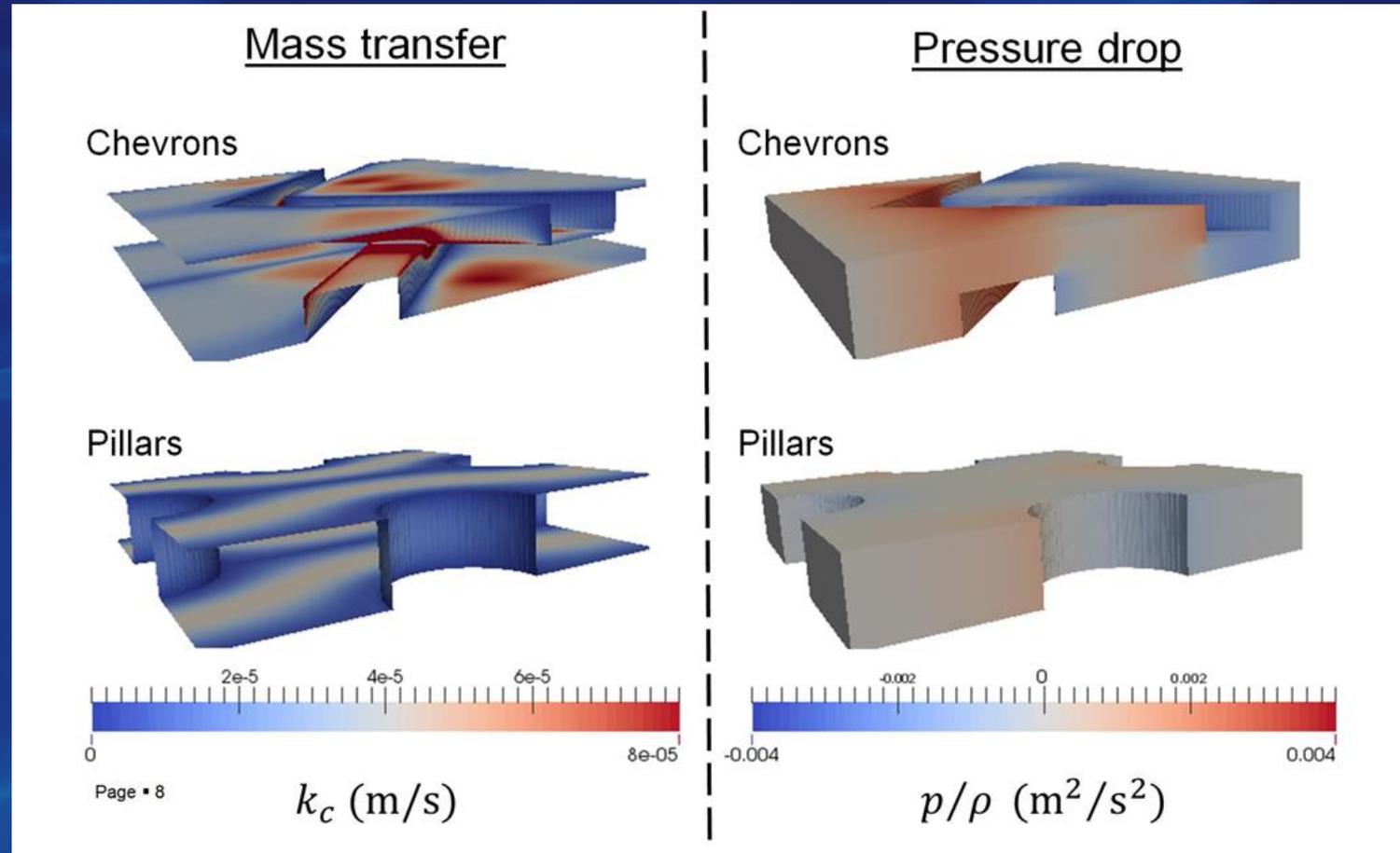


Spacers; Chevron



- (R) – only in “river” compartments
- (S) – only in “sea” compartments
- (R&S) – in both, “river” and “sea”, compartments

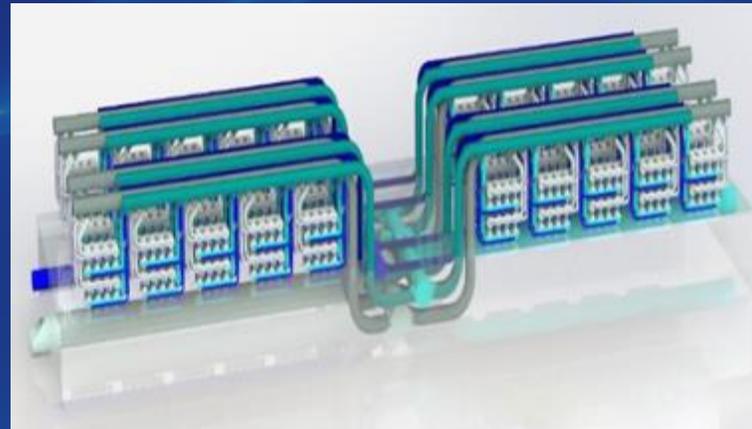
# CFD: Mass Transfer & Pressure Drop ( $u=1.0$ cm/s)



# Upscaling the stacks

- We started with stacks with 0.25 m<sup>2</sup> of membrane
- Now we have stacks with more than 500 m<sup>2</sup> of membrane
- Performance and efficiency of the stacks did not decrease
- Next step is a stack with 2000 m<sup>2</sup> of membrane

# Upscaling the stacks



# Impact on marine life

- Water inlet-systems and filtration systems can have a negative impact on marine life
- Independent professional third parties (Deltares, NIOZ, etc.) analysed impact on marine life at pilot plant TRL7
- No significant environmental or ecological effects have been detected
- Not even to be expected with large-scale application in an ecologically vulnerable and protected environment

# Challenges

- Relatively new technology
- No experiences on large scale
- World wide leader
- Small company, technology driven
- Risk of upscaling
- Cost-down-curve to go
- Unknown license and permit procedures

# Opportunities

- The LCoE calculated to be euro 0.11 per kWh for the first 100 MW plant, and going down to 0.05 after 2040
- LCoE lower than power from nuclear and storage systems
- Full continuous and eco-friendly power generation
- World wide potential of 1000 GW

# Are you in?

Then please contact us at [p.hack@redstack.nl](mailto:p.hack@redstack.nl), [g.singh@redstack.in](mailto:g.singh@redstack.in)  
or find more information at [www.redstack.nl](http://www.redstack.nl), [www.redstack.in](http://www.redstack.in)