WELCOME TO

THE NEW IRON AGE

ENABLING THE GREEN ENERGY REVOLUTION WITH IRON POWDER

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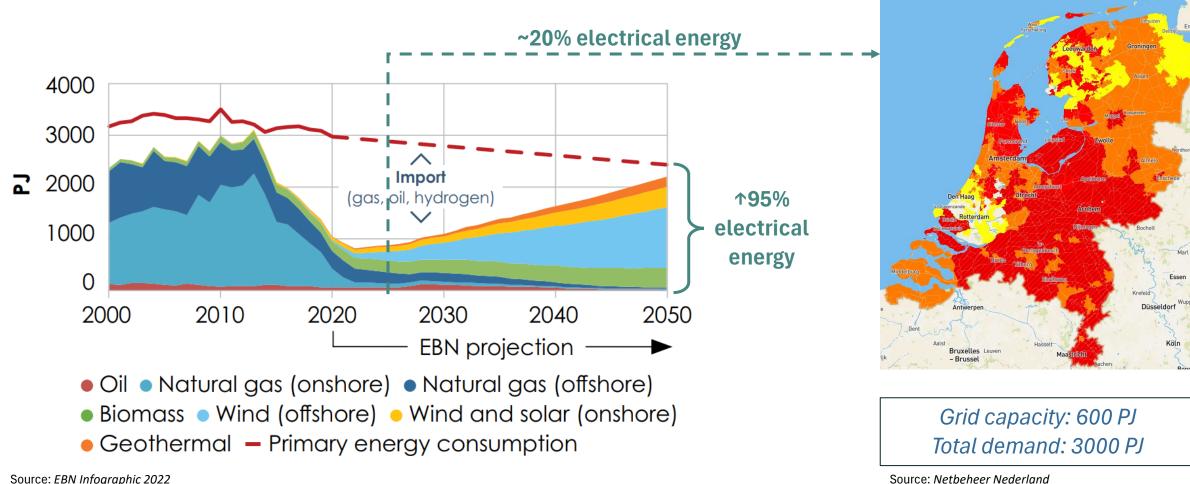
A sustainable energy mix

And challenges along the way



Dutch energy mix

Facing out fossil fuels and forecasted increase of green energy



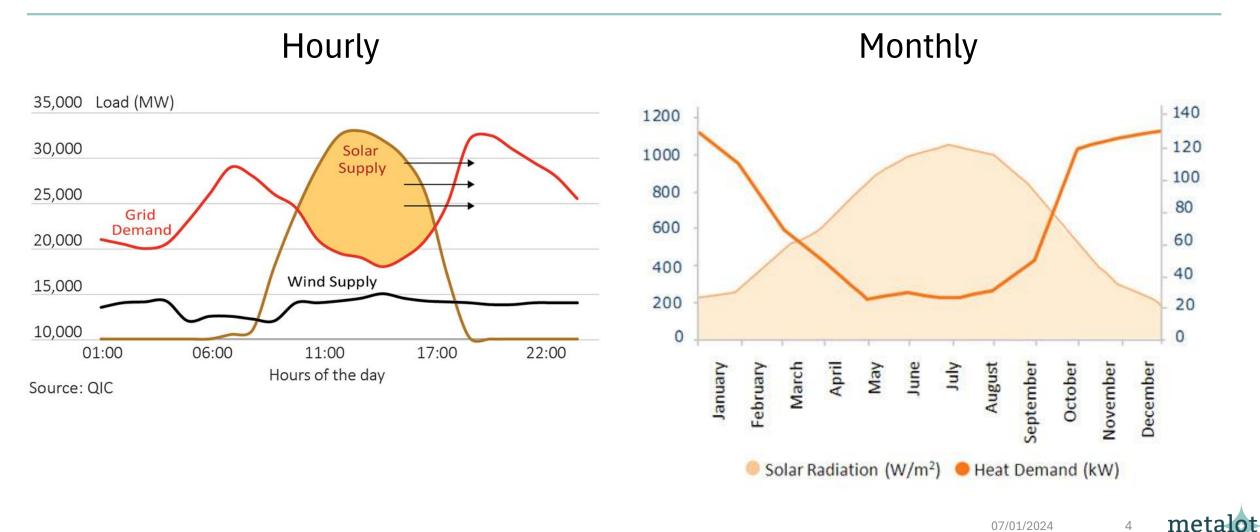
Source: EBN Infographic 2022

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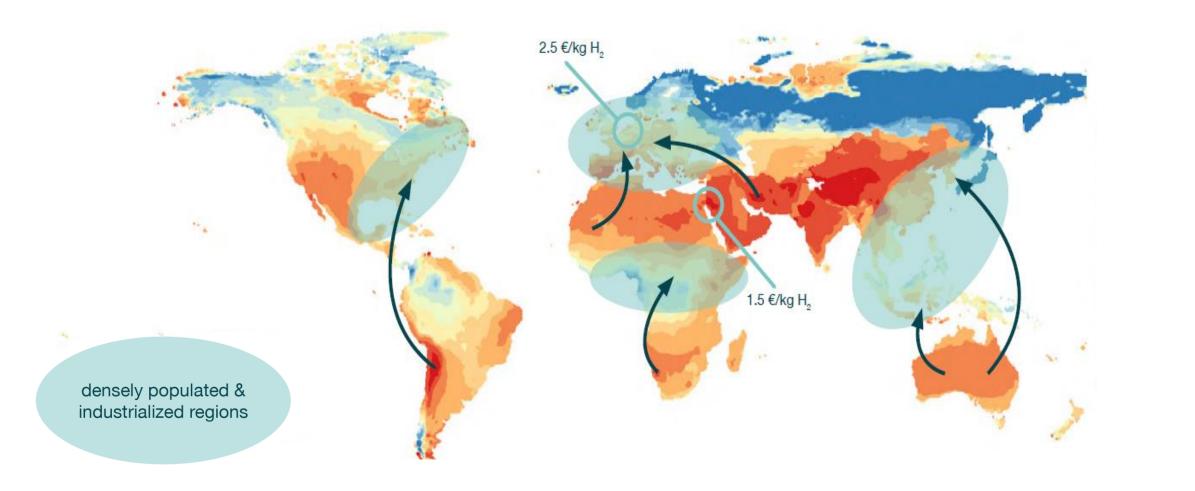
Mismatch in green energy supply and demand

Both temporal and spatial

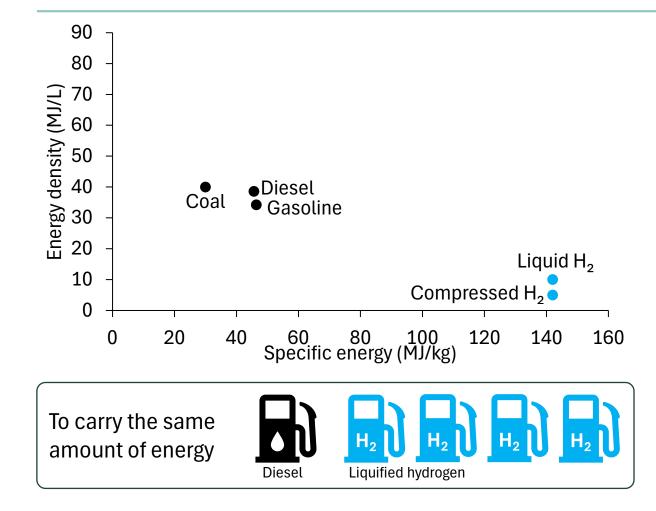


Mismatch in green energy supply and demand

Both temporal and **spatial**



What options do we have?

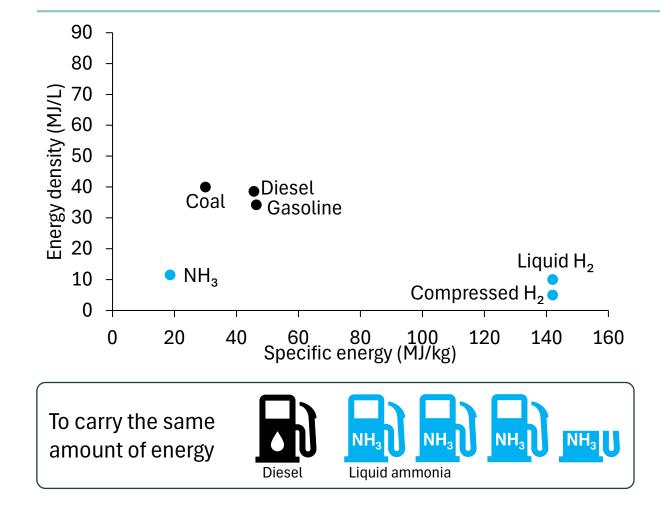


Hydrogen

- Low volumetric energy density
- Highly volatile



What options do we have?



Ammonia

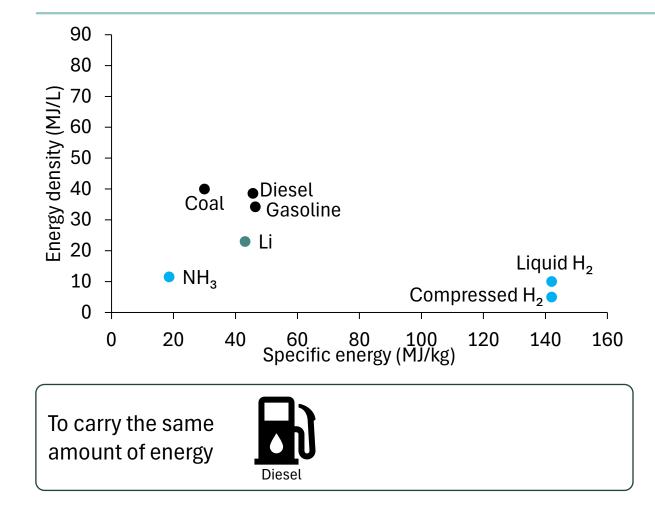
- Slightly higher energy density
- Easier to store







What options do we have?

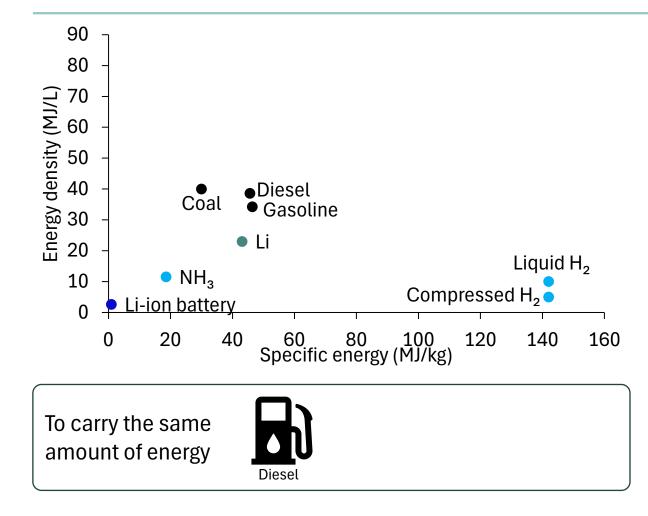


Lithium-ion battery

- Lithium cannot easily burn with air
- Li-ion battery carries both fuel (Li) and oxidizer (CoO_2)



What options do we have?

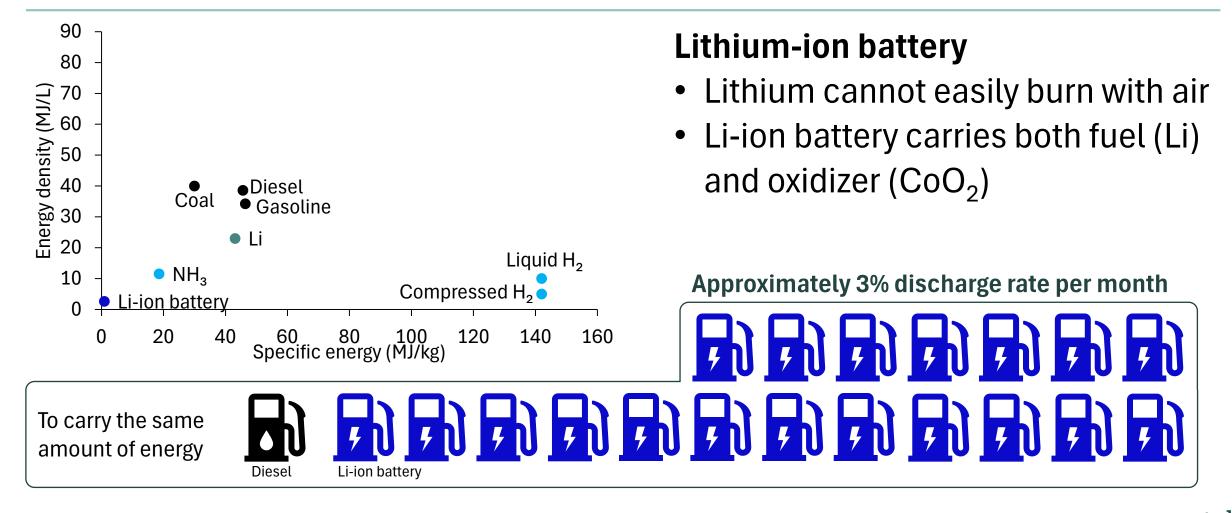


Lithium-ion battery

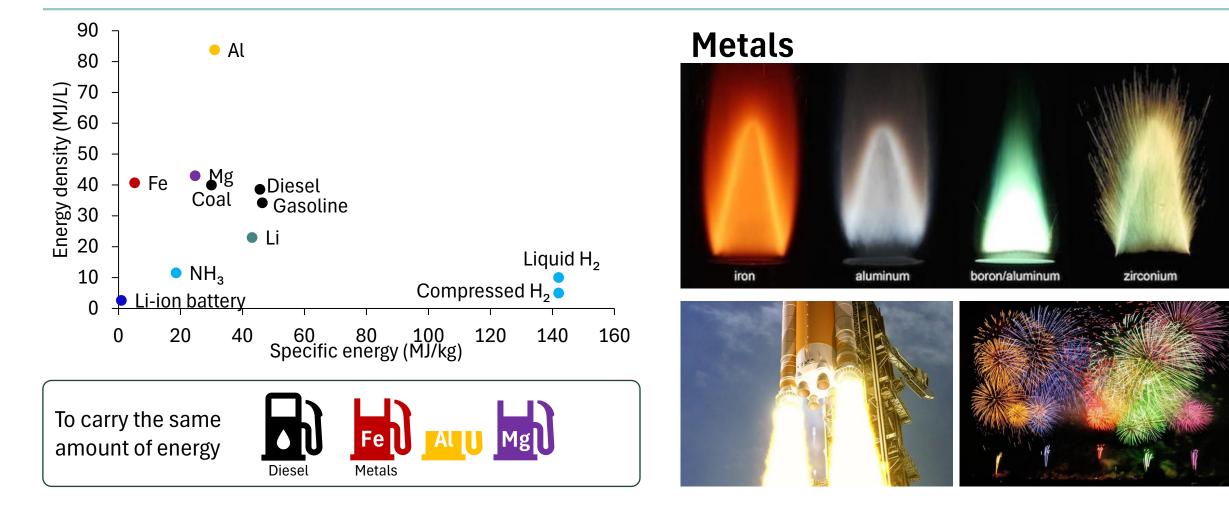
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What options do we have?



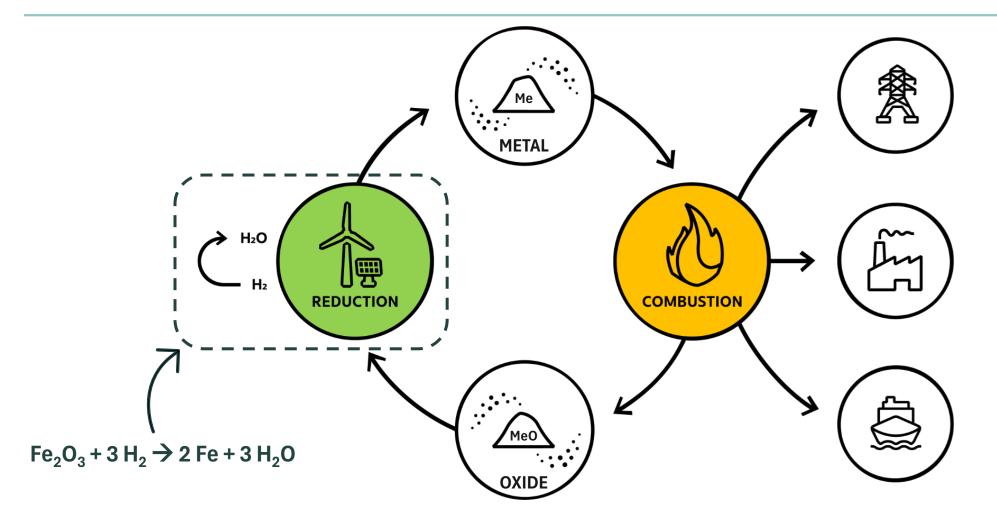
The Metal Power Cycle

Introduction to the Metal Power Cycle and its key benefits



Metals as sustainable energy carrier

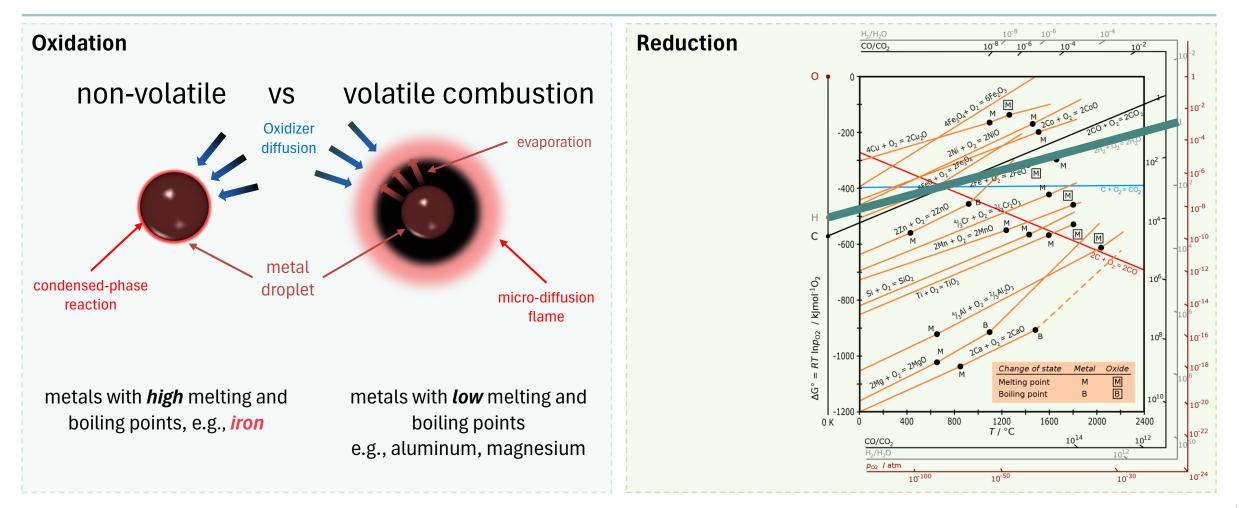
Sustainable energy storage and transportation in a circular value chain

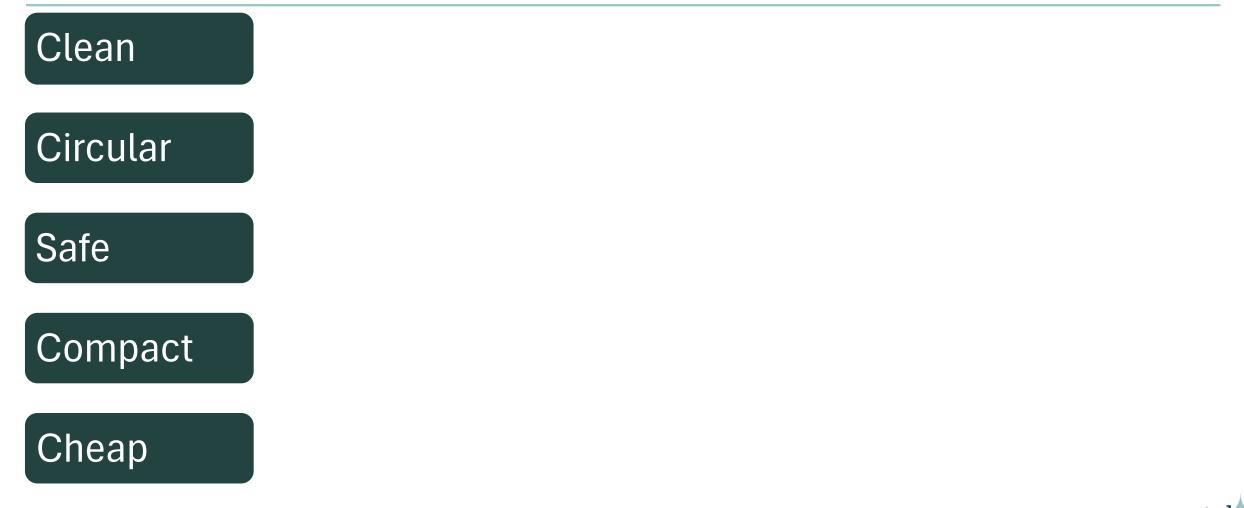


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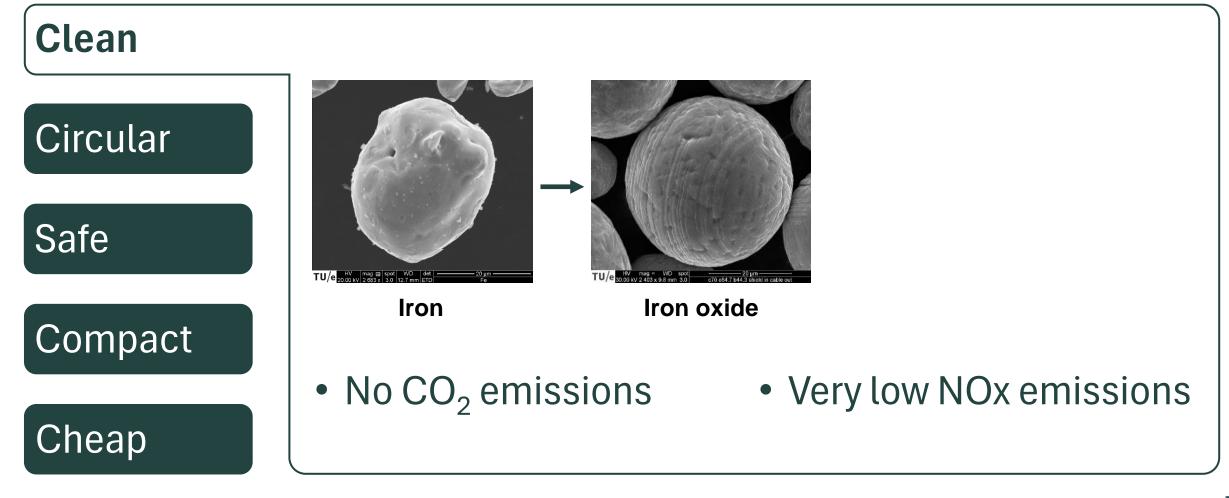
Iron as the perfect candidate

For both oxidation and reduction

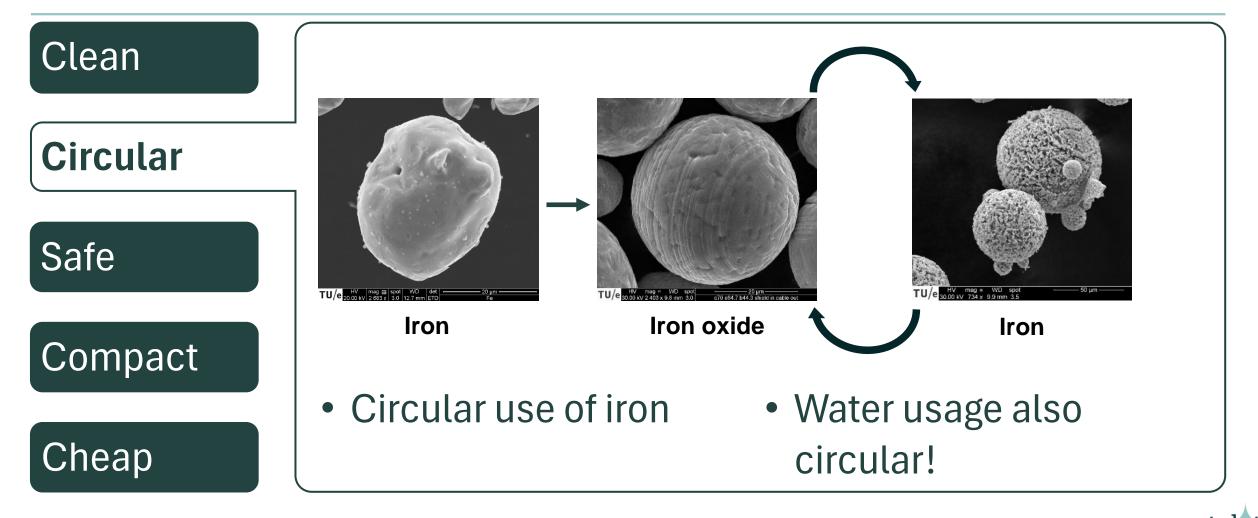




No gaseous reaction products



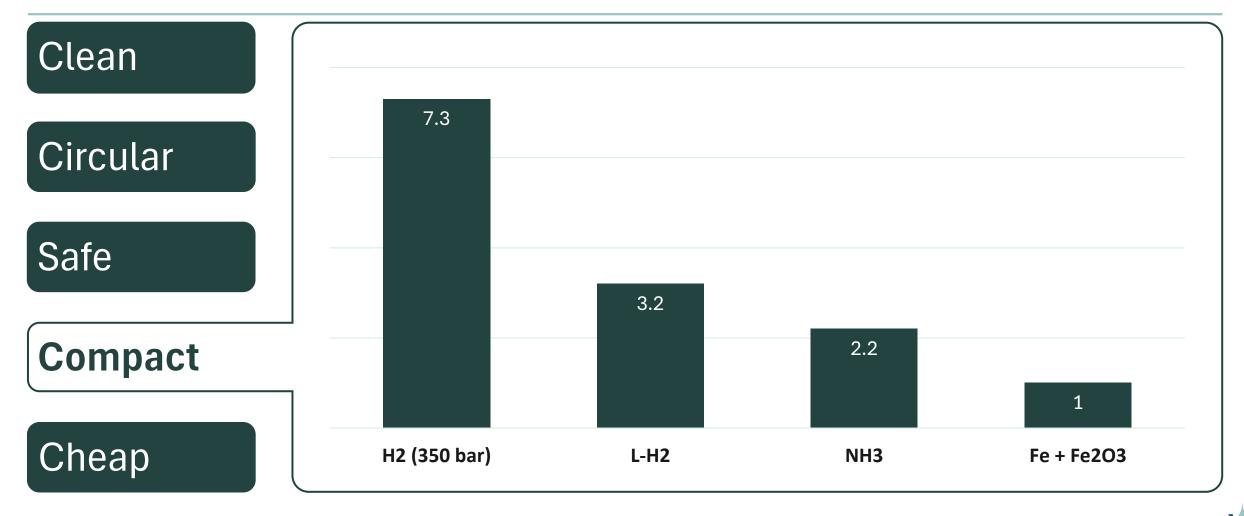
Iron powder can be recycled many times



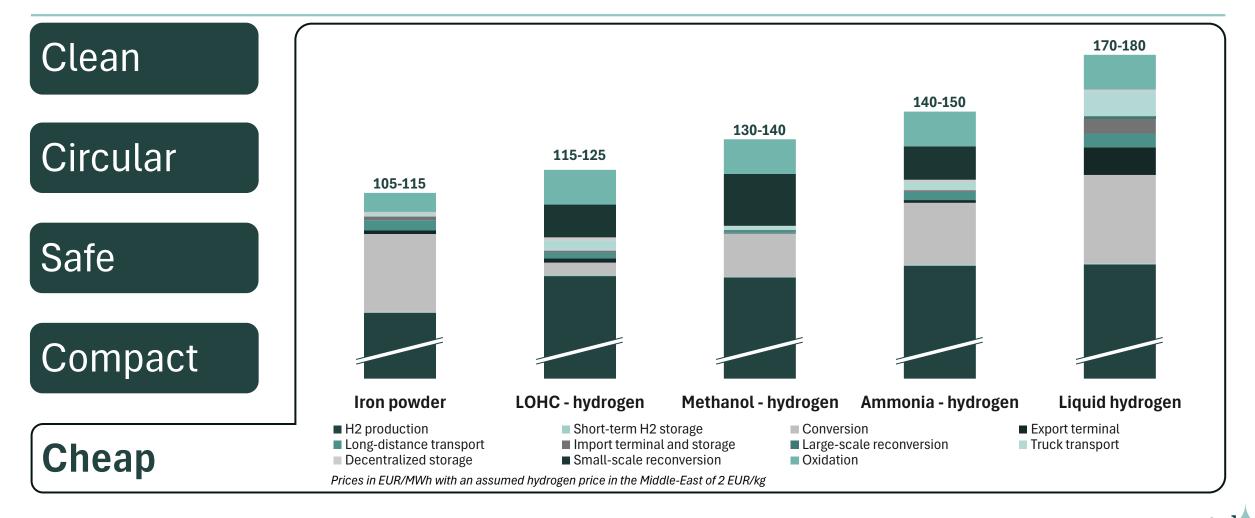
Iron powder is very safe to work with compared to other energy carriers

Clean		Flammable	Acute Toxic	Health Hazard	Corrosive	Environmental	Pressured Gas
Circular							
	Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO)			Х		X	
Safe	Methanol (CH ₃ OH)	X	х	X			
Compact	Hydrogen (H ₂)	x					X
	Ammonia (NH ₃)		X		X	X	X
Cheap	Iron (Fe) and Fe ₂ 0 ₃	X					

Iron powder has a very high volumetric energy density compared to other storage methods



The Iron Power value chain is cost-competitive for long-haul vessel transport from the Middle-East to Rotterdam



Current status of technology and future roadmap



Current status of technology and future roadmap

2017

2020



First iron flame 5 *kW*



First industrial combustion pilot at Swinkels Brewery 100 kW

2022



Combustion research by Iron+ at Energy Lab, 200 kW

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Current status of technology and future roadmap

2022



Combustion research by Iron+ at Metalot Future Energy Lab, *200 kW*



1st gen. combustion system for district heating by start-up RIFT, *500 kW*

2023



2nd gen. Swinkels

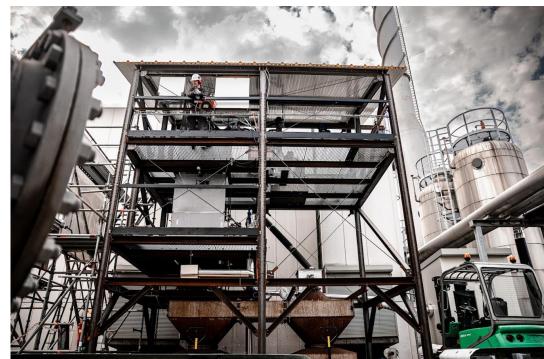


Current status of technology and future roadmap

2023



2nd gen. combustion equipment pilot by Iron+ at Swinkels Brewery, *500 kW*



1st gen. reduction system by start-up RIFT,80 kW



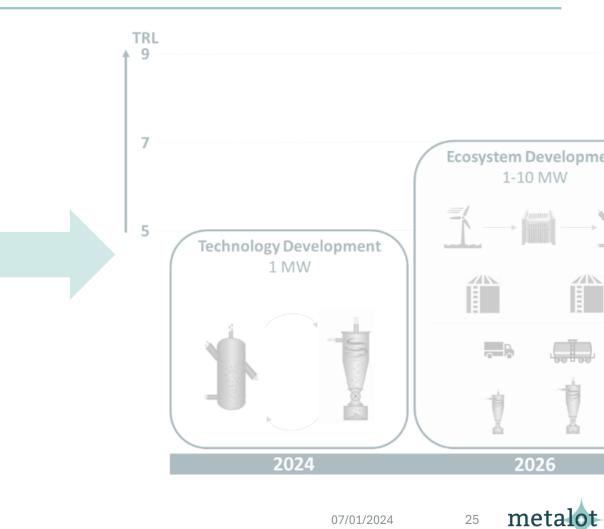
2nd gen. com Ennatuurlijk



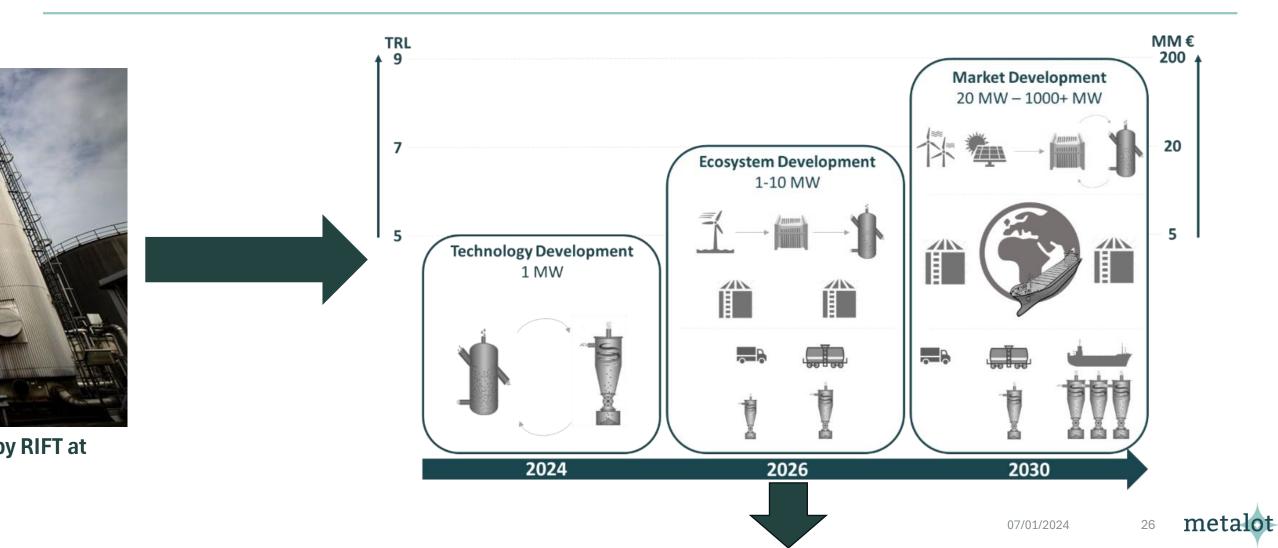
Current status of technology and future roadmap



2nd gen. combustion equipment test by RIFT at Ennatuurlijk district heating, *1 MW*

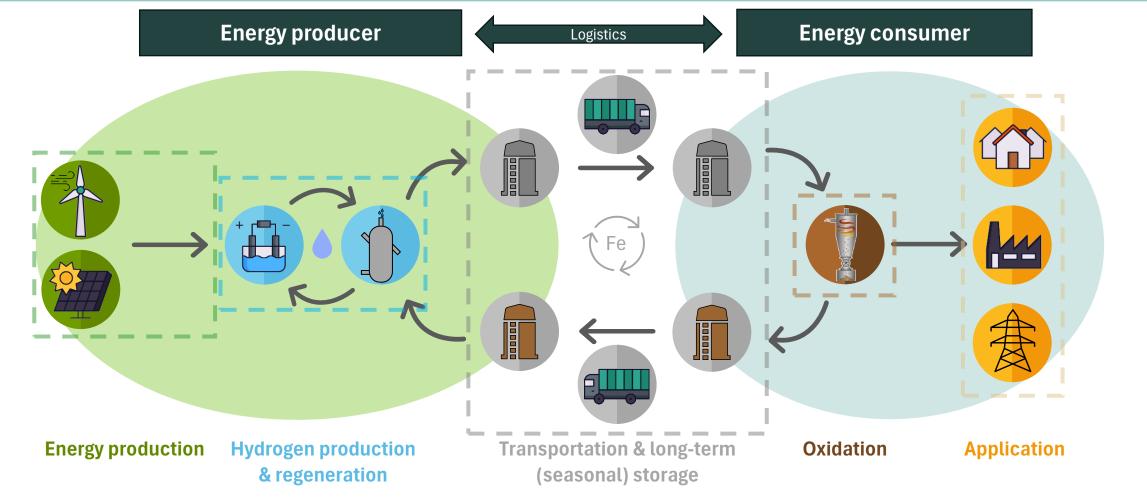


Current status of technology and future roadmap



Identifying early adopter cases

Implementing Iron Power in a decentralized energy hub at readily demonstrated scale (~1 MW)



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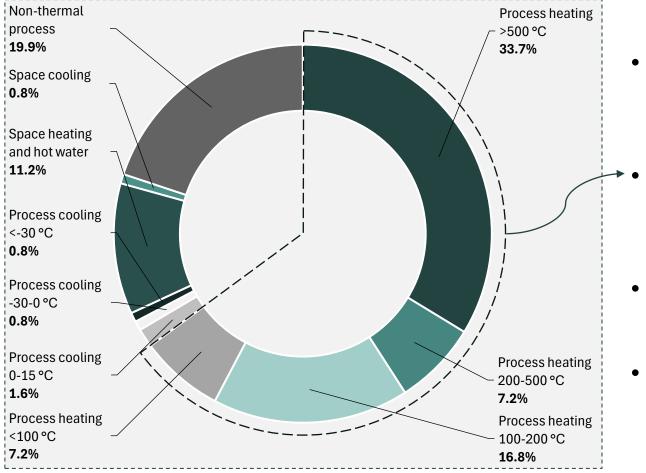
Potential impact

Long-term vision on the role of Iron Power in the energy transition



Energy consumption by industry

Breakdown of energy consumption for industrial processes



- Thermal energy demands combined account for around 80%
- **Process heating consumes 64.9%** of the industrial energy
- Electrification not always the best solution
- Need for an alternative energy source that can produce **high temperatures**

Source: European Energy Research Alliance, IEA 2023

The hydrogen backbone

Hydrogen from the planned backbone will not be a solution for all industries



Only 5 large geographical **industry clusters** will have access to hydrogen from the backbone



Not connected to the hydrogen backbone and therefore need alternative distribution methods



Responsible for c. **30% of industrial CO_2 emissions** in the Netherlands



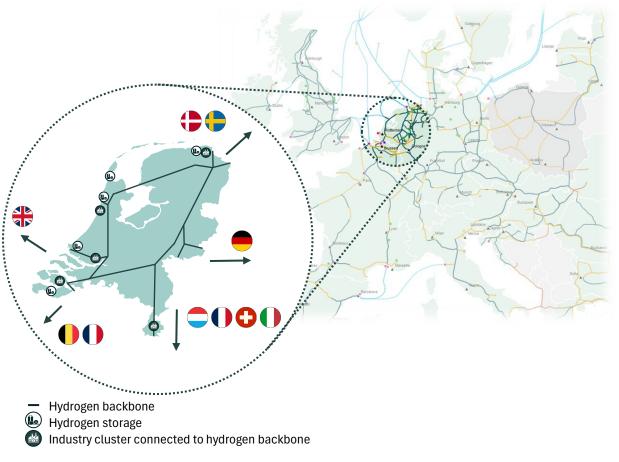
Chemical-, ceramic-, food-, metallurgical-, paper-, glass-, waste and recycling-, ICT- and oil and gas industries



Large part of 6th cluster companies is difficult to decarbonize as they need **high-grade heat** for their operations, which **excludes electrification** as solution method



There are estimated to be **approximately 150,000 locations** in Europe with a heat demand between 1 and 50 MW

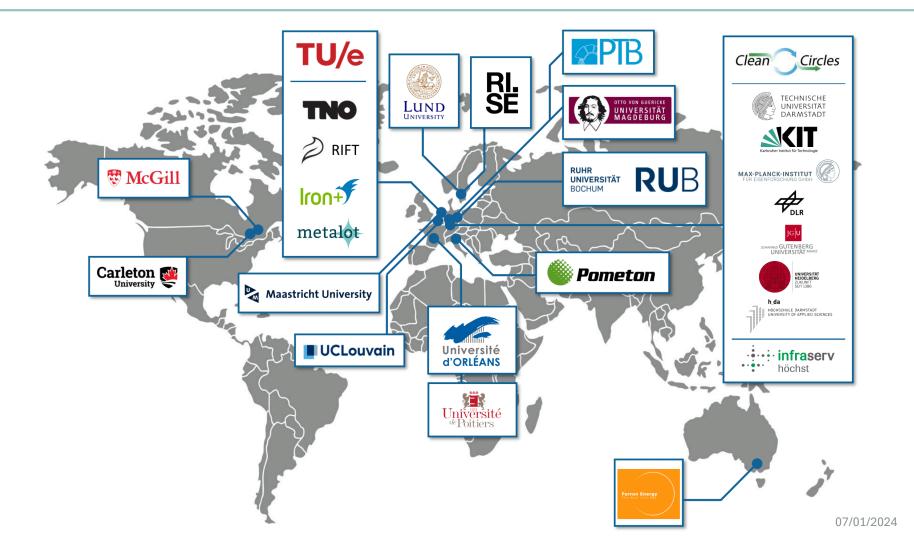


Source: Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZK), Koploperprogramma Het Zesde Cluster, Smart Energy hubs Kracht van Oost, VNO-NCW, Metalot, Roland Berger



The Iron Power ecosystem

A fast-growing community with Metalot as ecosystem builder



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Burning questions?



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