# Dalian rongke power company

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Water-based electrolyte, no thermal runway

Over 20,000 charge/discharge cycles with minimal degradation

Independant power and energy scalling with KW to MW applications

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The factory sprawls over an area larger than 20 soccer fields. Inside, it"s brightly lit and filled with humming machinery, a mammoth futuristic manufactory. Robot arms grab components from bins and place each part with precision, while conveyor belts move the assembled pieces smoothly down production lines. Finished products enter testing stations for quality checks before being packed for shipping.

It has been called a gigafactory, and it does indeed produce vast quantities of advanced batteries. But this gigafactory is in China, not Nevada. It doesn"t make batteries for cars, and it"s not part of the Elon Musk empire.

Opened in early 2017, in the northern Chinese port city of Dalian, this plant is owned by Rongke Power and is turning out battery systems for some of the world"s largest energy storage installations. It"s on target to produce 300 megawatts" worth of batteries by the end of this year, eventually ramping up to 3 gigawatts per year.

The scale of this "other" gigafactory may be impressive, but the core technology it makes is even more compelling. The Dalian factory produces vanadium redox-flow batteries, a specialized type whose time has finally come. The VRFB was invented decades ago but has emerged only recently as one of the leading contenders for large-scale energy storage.

How large? VRFBs are being touted for grid-scale uses in which they would store up to hundreds of megawatt-hours of energy. In these applications, they may be charged by large baseload power plants, which generate electricity cheaply but are too sluggish to accommodate sharp increases in demand during peak hours. Or they may be charged by renewable sources like wind farms, whose generation doesn"t always align

well with demand. Like most batteries, VRFBs can deliver power nearly instantaneously, so they can stand in for the traditional means of meeting peak demand: fossil-fueled "peaker" plants that, in comparison with batteries, are costly to maintain and operate and not as fast.

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