

DESTINATION 2050



POWERGEN
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ORANGE COUNTY CONVENTION CENTER
ORLANDO, FLORIDA, USA
POWERGEN.COM

ORGANIZED BY:



CO₂ as Energy Storage

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February 22, 2023



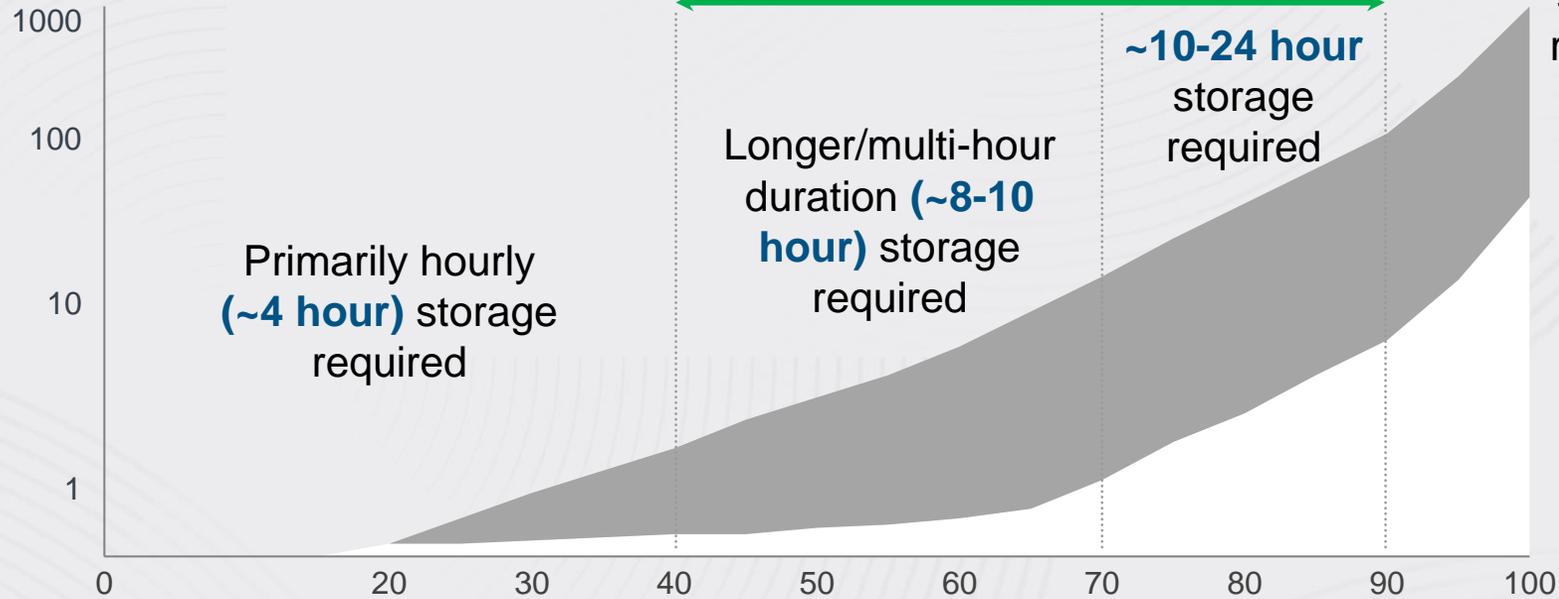
ENERGYDOME
Making the Energy Transition happen

Energy Storage Needs for Reaching Net-Zero



Long Duration Energy Storage

Maximum required storage duration
(hours at rated power)



Annual electricity from wind and solar on a regional grid (%)

Seasonal (days to weeks) storage required

Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES) becomes a crucial enabler at ~40% renewable energy (RE) penetration

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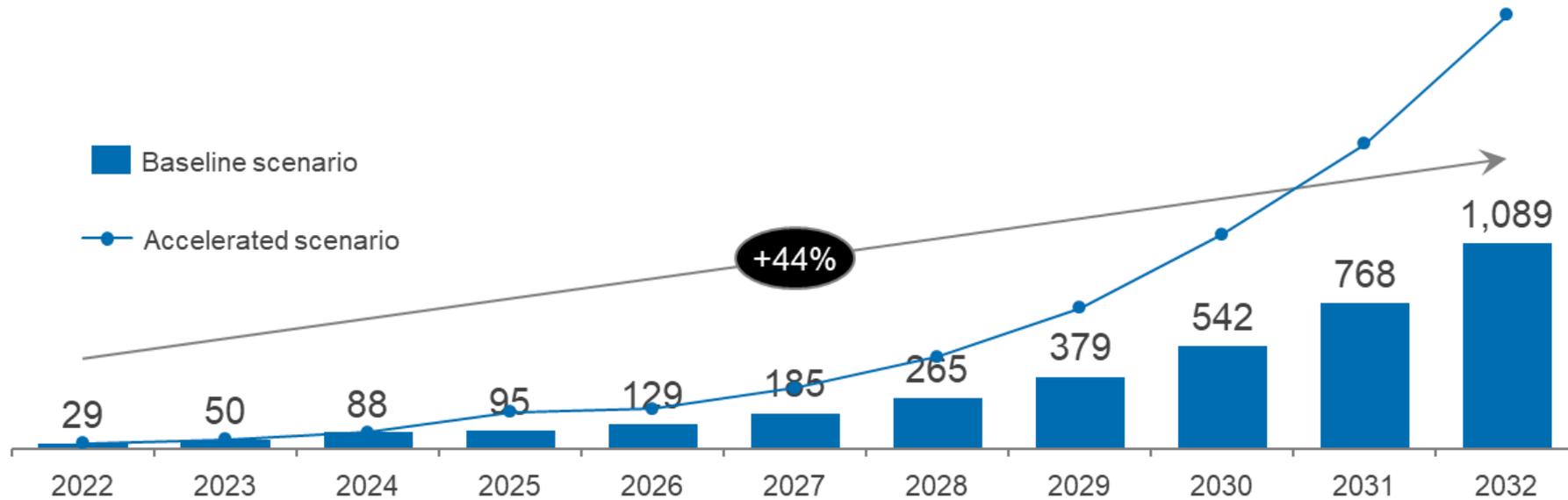


Source: Albertus et al Joule (2020); Sepulveda et al Nature Energy (2021)

LDES Market – Massive Growth Expected



Global energy storage installations, GWh/year



- Consensus across leading sources on **massive LDES market potential**¹
- Expecting **strong uptake of demand for longer duration systems**
- Positive signals of **LDES market mechanisms shaping up** (e.g., USA)

Market constrained by lack of technology that's proven & available today; does not account for breakthrough tech

First Mover Advantage to be gained by the fastest proven & lowest cost player

Energy Storage, all based on deltas in Potential Energy



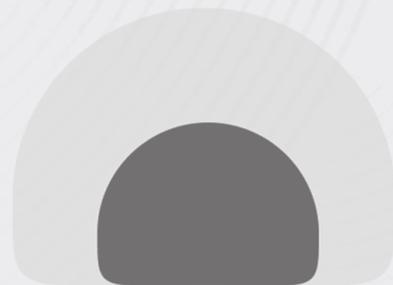
Mechanism	Sample Technologies	Potential Energy leveraged
Electrochemical	Li-ion, flow batteries	Voltage differences
Gravity	Pumped Hydro, gravity systems	Height differences
Thermal	Molten Salt, thermal oils	Temperature differences
Pressure	Compressed air, liquid air, liquid CO2	Pressure differences

Properties of CO₂ that make it an Ideal Gas for Energy Storage (relative to air)

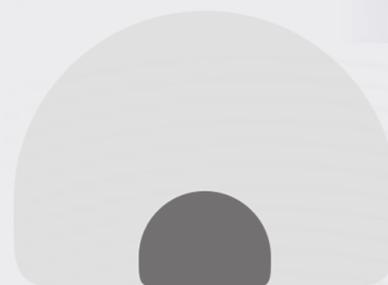


- CO₂ can be stored as a liquid at ambient temperatures in carbon-steel pressure vessels, no cryogenics or chillers needed
- CO₂ is a clean fluid. In comparison, air needs to be filtered/managed for pollutants (e.g. dust) and needs moisture control, CO₂ in closed loop doesn't need such conditioning
- CO₂ has a high molar mass (44 kg/mol) relative to air (29 kg/mol). This translates to smaller turbomachinery for same power output. Fewer compressor stages, and smaller turbines (less \$\$)
- CO₂ has a higher specific heat than air, allows for higher enthalpy difference for the same temperatures, more efficient heat transfer
- CO₂ is not corrosive or erosive. Ideal for turbomachinery, less maintenance needed relative to operating similar machinery with air.

Advantage of CO₂ for Pressure-Based Storage



AA-CAES



LAES



CO₂ BATTERY

Starting

1 kg of Air

1 kg of Air

1 kg of CO₂

Volume at ambient conditions

0.82 m³

0.82 m³

0.55m³

Pressure in Storage conditions

High Pressure (70 bar)

15 bar

High Pressure (<70 bar)

Temperature in storage conditions

Ambient temperature

-190°C

Ambient temperature

Volume in Storage conditions

12 liters

1.1 liters

1.3 liters

Energy Storage density

2-6 kWh/m³

107 kWh/m³

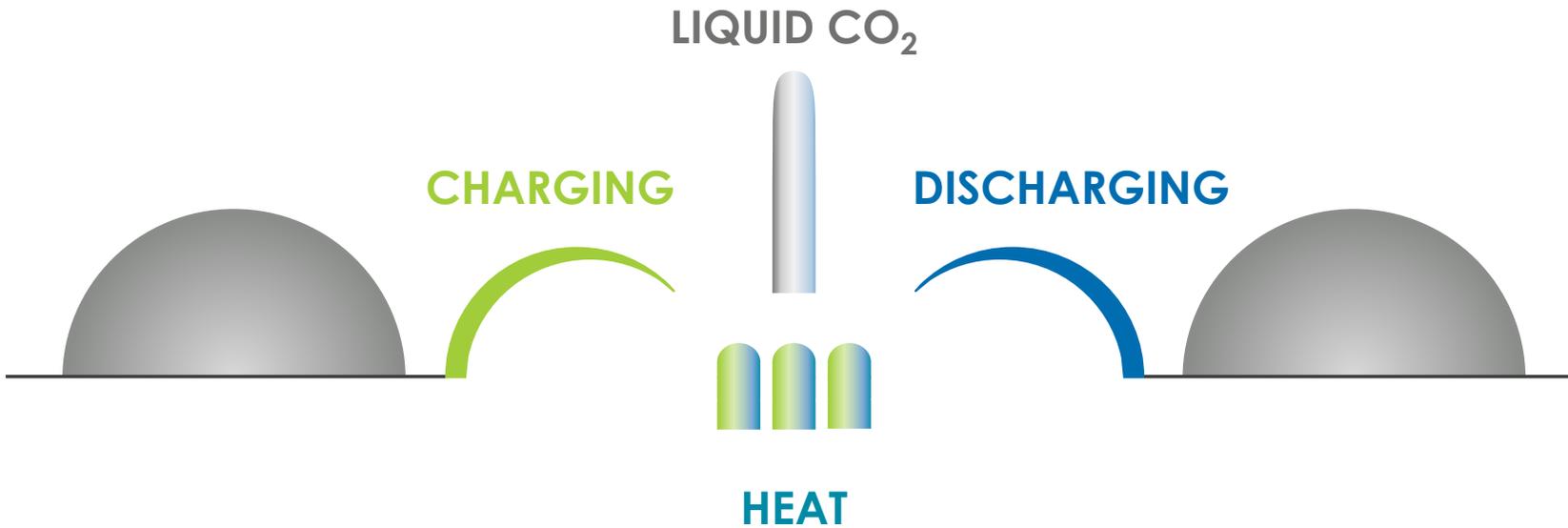
66.7 kWh/m³

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SMALL STORING
VOLUME AT AMBIENT
TEMPERATURE
LEAD TO LOW CAPEX

Principle of a CO₂ Battery



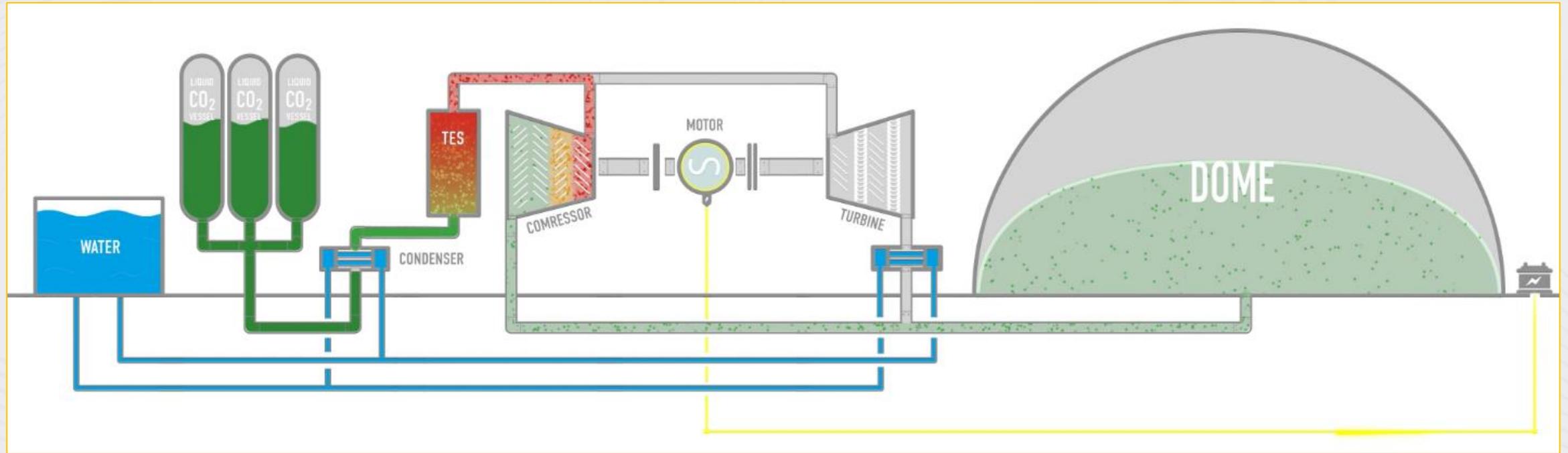
The CO₂ Battery...

- an **innovative utility scale long duration energy storage** solution
- Novel **industrial process** that integrates **off-the-shelf** components from existing **supply chains**
- **No special materials needed- Steel, Water, Concrete, CO₂**
- **Low Capex and High Efficiency**

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- > Innovation in **process**, not components
- > CO₂ is the **perfect working fluid**: Critical temperature 33°C
- > Multiple patents family filed & patent strategy in place: **1st patent in Feb '19, 6 others filed** and pending approval

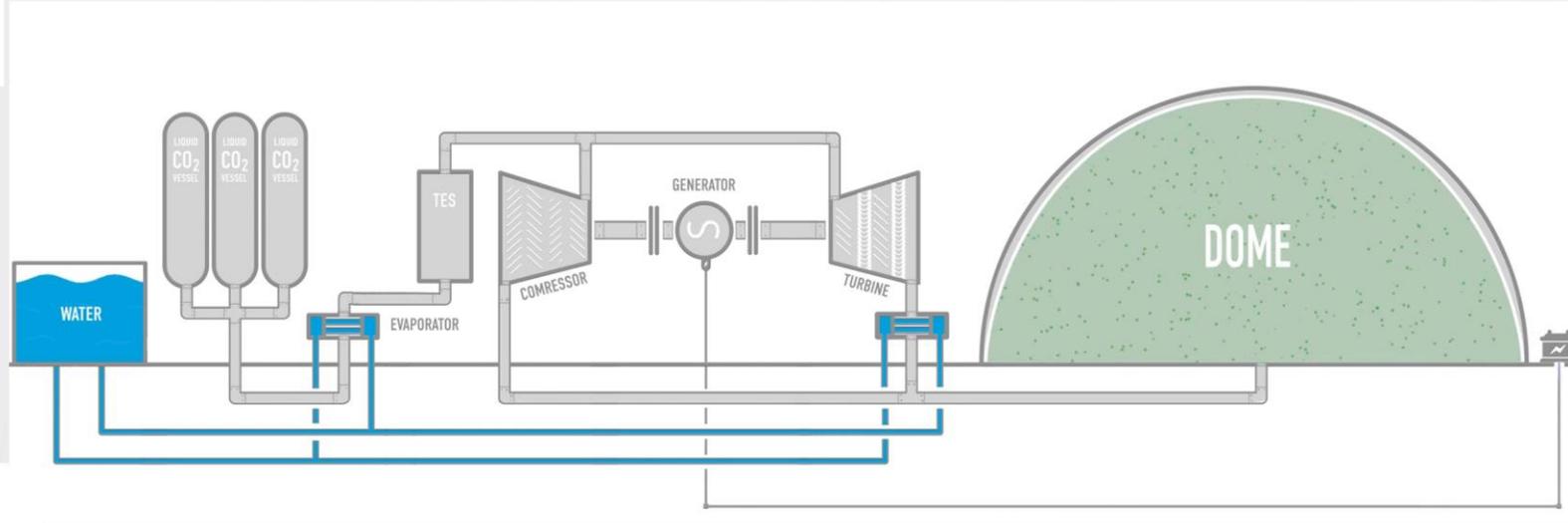
Major Components of a CO₂ Battery



Major Components from Tier 1 suppliers



Geometrica®



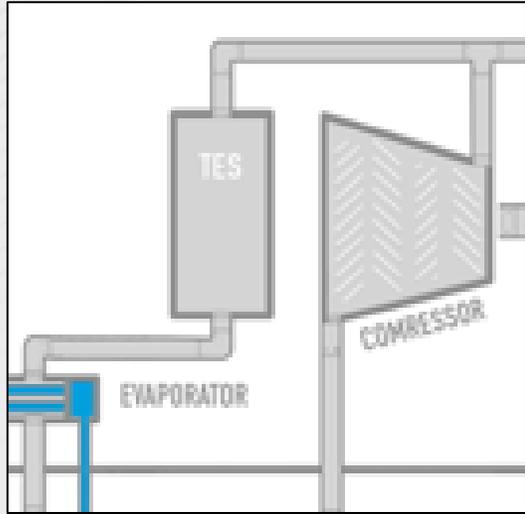
MAN Energy Solutions



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Thermal Energy Storage (TES) System



Efficiency/Performance maximized via recovery of heat of compression in the TES system

Many options for TES, from molten salt to thermal oil systems (toxicity and safety concerns)

Alternative = Packed Particle Bed using inert material

- No moving parts, completely recyclable
- Highly efficient, on expansion CO₂ after the TES is only 5°C less than the original inflow from the compressor!



Space Requirements



CO2 Battery
Module (20 MW x
10h) needs 10-12
acres

Relative to solar
facilities it could be
paired with, there's
plenty of real estate
to do this.

Comparison with Mainstream Storage Technology



	Lithium-Ion Battery (4 hour)	CO2 battery (today) 2022 (10 hour)	CO2 Battery (future) With economies of scale and design improvements (10 hour)
RTE	85-90% RTE Degrades over time, augmentation	75% <u>No</u> degradation over time	80+% <u>No</u> degradation over time
CAPEX	300+ \$/kWh	225-250 \$/kWh	100-150 \$/kWh
LIFETIME	10 y	30 y	30 y
OTHER	Depth of discharge limitations End of life disposal issue Fire hazards High dependance on battery metals prices (Li, Co, Ni , etc.)	0%-100% (full depth of discharge) No disposal issue/recyclable No fire hazard Low cost common material (only Carbon Steel, concrete, water)	

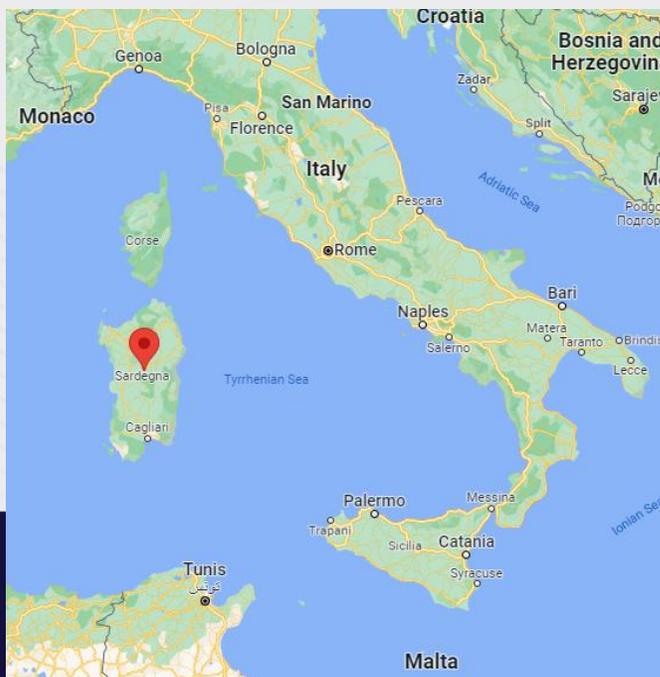
Commercial Demonstration Plant



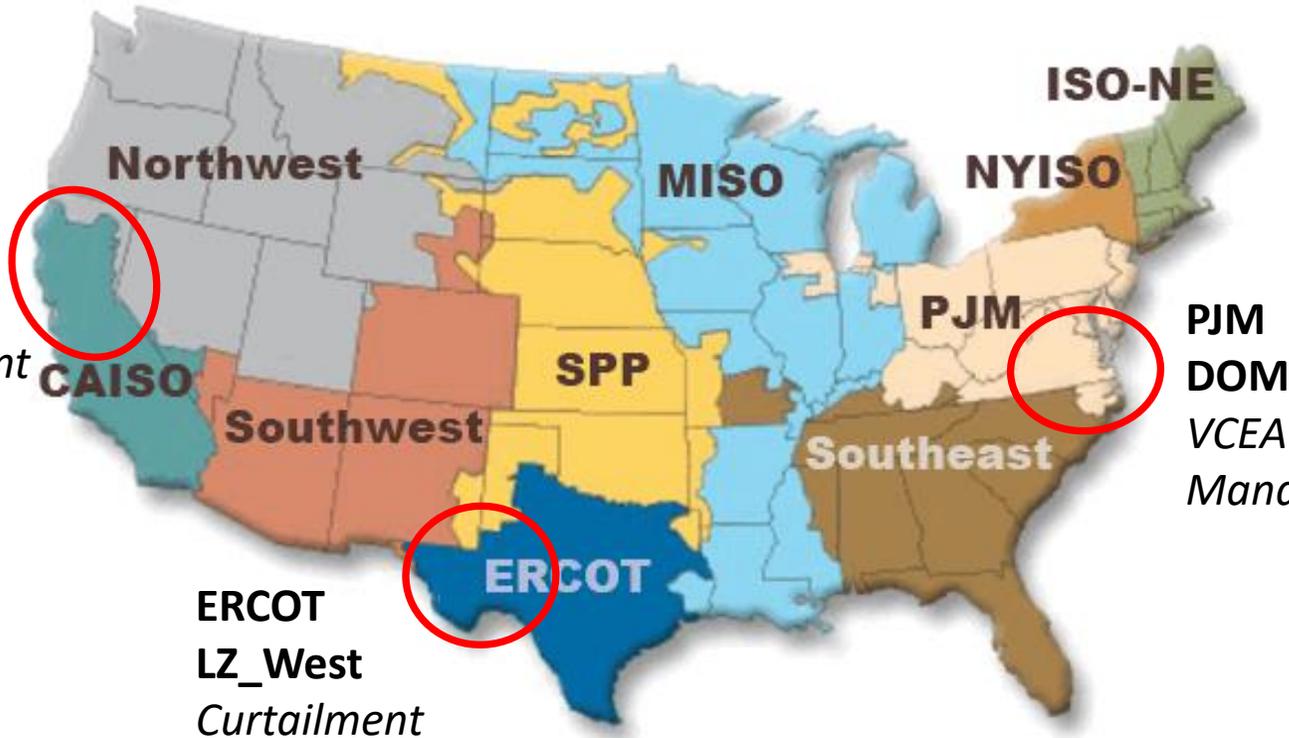
Commissioned May 2022

Grid connected, responding to Price Signals

2.5 MW / 4MWh



Expected Performance of CO2 Battery in US Markets



CAISO
NP 15
Procurement
Mandate

ERCOT
LZ_West
Curtailment

PJM
DOM Zone
VCEA Storage
Mandate

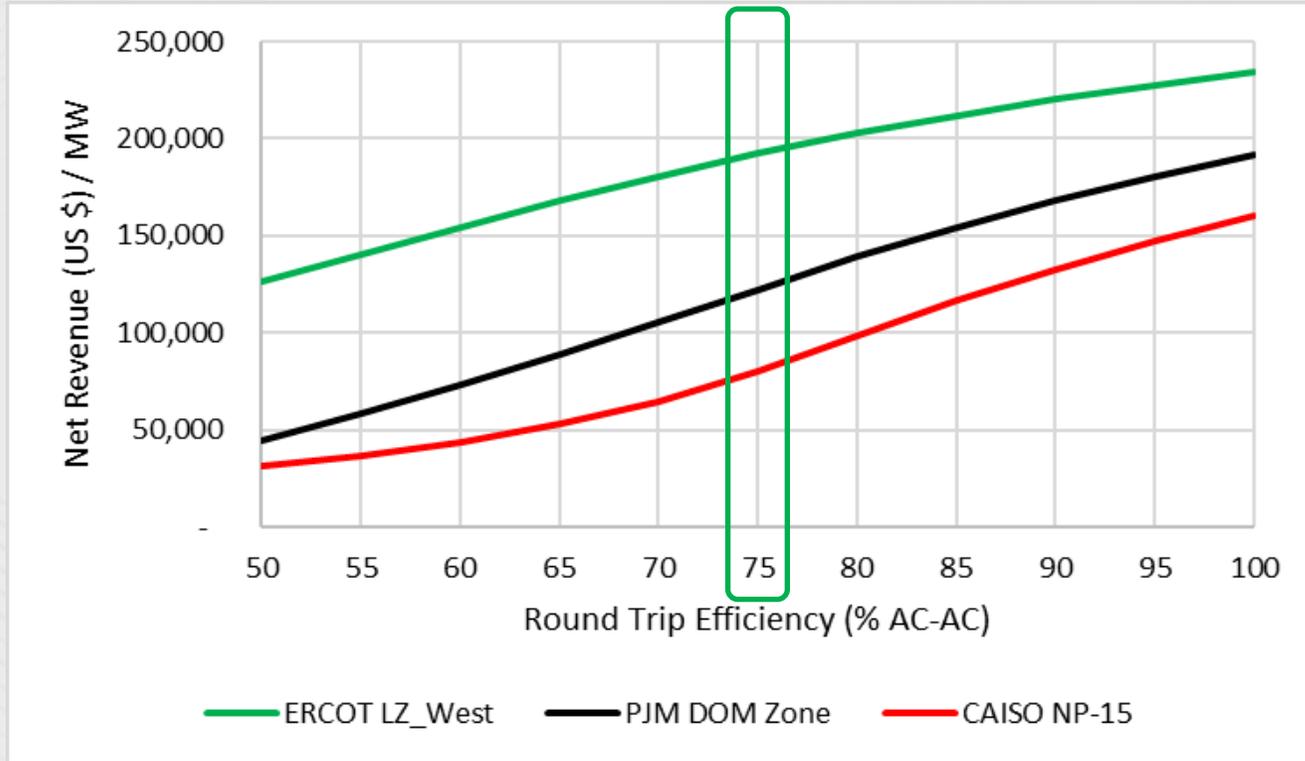
Calculations....

- 2022 Day Ahead LMPs
- Pure Energy Shifting
- 10 hours duration
 - Charge during 10 lowest price hours each day
 - Discharge during 10 highest price hours
- For 3 round trip efficiency (RTE) classes:
 - 50%
 - 65%
 - 75%
- Determine: Annual Revenue (\$) per MW installed

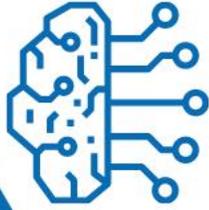
Market View (representative)



CO₂ Battery
Capex @ 150 - 250 \$/kWh



- High Efficiency (75% RTE)
- High Net Revenue Expectations
- Low Capex, limited geographic constraints
- **High Revenue coupled with low Capex**
 - **Highest IRR for developers**
 - **Lowest cost impact for ratepayers**



Energy Dome's CO2 Battery is based on the principle of manipulating and storing CO2 in different state conditions

HOW IT WORKS?

In charging mode, CO2 is drawn from an inflatable atmospheric gas holder (the 'Dome'), compressed, and then stored in liquid CO2 vessels at ambient temperature.

When discharged, the liquid CO2 is evaporated back into a gas and expanded into a turbine, and then returned back to the atmospheric gas dome, ready for the next charging cycle.

The physics of CO2 as a working fluid drives a crucial benefit: **occupying low volume at medium pressure, with high energy density at ambient temperature.**

Efficient,
cost-effective,
anywhere



EFFICIENT

Round-Trip Efficiency (75%+) AC-AC MV-MV



PROVEN

The first CO2 Battery plant (2.5MW-4MWh) currently operational and grid connected



COST-EFFECTIVE

Highly competitive CAPEX and OPEX



DURABLE

No degradation of capacity or performance over 30+ years



RELIABLE

Off-the-shelf components based on sustainable materials



SITE INDEPENDENT

The plant can be installed anywhere in the world



Thank You!

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