



Supercritical CO₂-Based Long-Duration Electrical Energy Storage Technical Overview



Summary

- Long duration (>4-6 hours) energy storage is becoming increasingly important
- Echogen is introducing an “Electro Thermal Energy Storage” (ETES) system based on its ground-breaking development of commercial supercritical CO₂ power cycles
- ETES stores electrical energy as thermal energy, and recovers back to electrical energy
- Materials are low-cost, safe, and environmentally-benign
- ETES does not require lakes on mountains or giant holes in the ground to install
- Economics for long-duration storage at utility scale (10+ MWe) are excellent
- Echogen is looking for partners for a commercial-scale demonstration plant



WHAT IS THE NEED?

Long-Duration Storage

The Case for Long-Duration Storage (LDS)

- Increasing penetration of renewables requires LDS
- LDS can allow base load plants to avoid maneuvering
- Grid management by local application of LDS (non-wires alternatives)
- LDS increases ability to participate in capacity market
- Significant support at US Federal level
 - ARPA-E DAYS program (\$36M)
 - Administration budget request for \$158M (Advanced Energy Storage Initiative)
 - Bipartisan bill for \$300M to support utility-scale, long-duration storage demonstrations (Better Energy Storage Technology Act)



WHAT IS ETES?

Electro Thermal Energy Storage

ETES in a Nutshell (Simplified View)

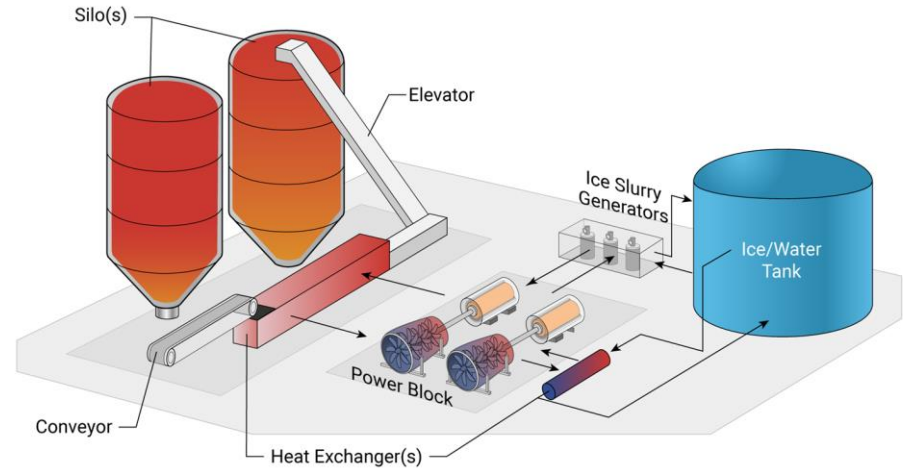
Thermodynamic cycles transform energy between electricity and heat

Charging cycle

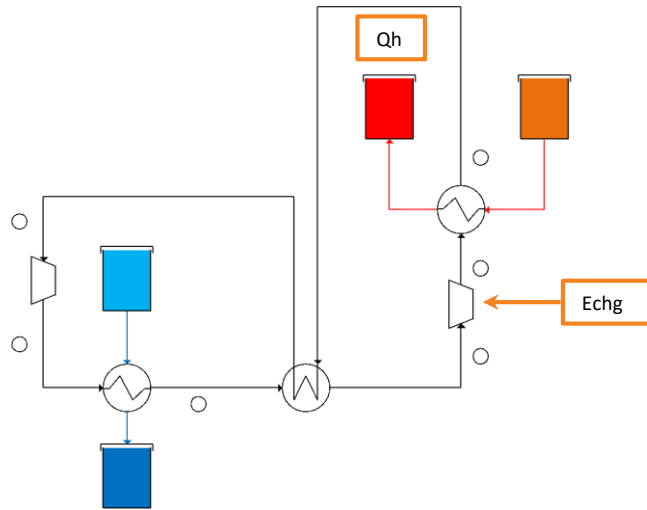
- Heat pump cycle
- Uses electrical power to move heat from a cold reservoir to a hot reservoir
- Creates stored energy as both “heat” and “cold”

Generating cycle

- Heat engine cycle
- Uses heat stored in hot reservoir to generate electrical power
- “Cold” energy improves performance of heat engine



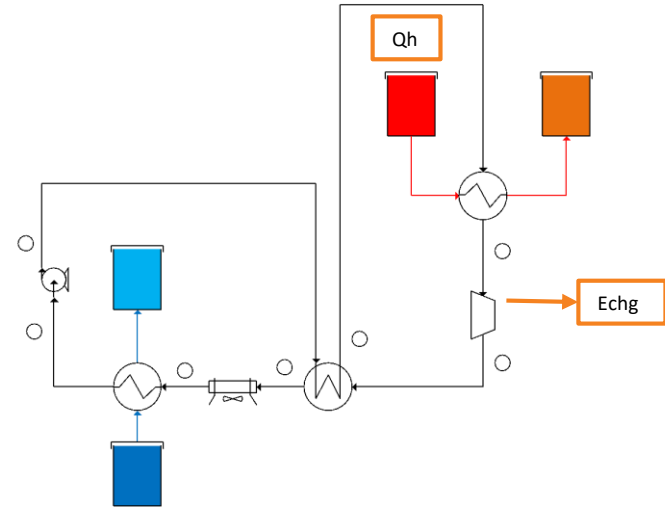
ETES for Thermo Geeks



Heat Pump Cycle

$$\text{COP} = Q_h / E_{\text{chg}}$$

$$\text{Ideal COP} = 1 / (1 - T_c / T_h)$$



Power Cycle

$$\text{Efficiency} = E_{\text{gen}} / Q_h$$

$$\text{Ideal efficiency} = 1 - T_c / T_h$$

Overall Process

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RTE} &= E_{\text{gen}} / E_{\text{chg}} \\ &= \text{COP} \times \text{Efficiency} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ideal RTE} = 100\%$$



ECHOGEN

Experts in CO₂ Power Equipment and Systems

Who Are We?

- Founded in 2007
- Mission: To develop and commercialize a better exhaust and waste heat recovery power system using CO₂ as the working fluid



What Have We Accomplished?

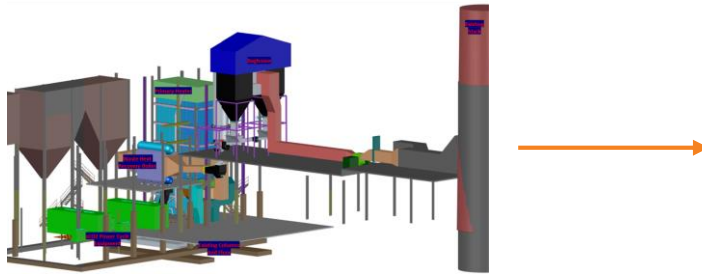
- Key partnerships – Siemens (Oil & Gas), GE (Marine)
- First commercial article (EPS100 – 7.5 MWe) designed and built by Echogen, tested at Siemens
- First commercial sale (EPS120 – 9.5 MWe) announced in March 2019 to TransCanada



SIEMENS

Where Are We Heading Next?

- Leading multiple DOE- and industry-funded projects in:
 - Nuclear – Micro-reactor power plant, others
 - Fossil – 10 MWe indirectly-fired power plant (pre-FEED)



- Solar – thermochemical energy storage
- Electro Thermal Energy Storage – ARPA-E DAYS program
- Thermal power plant integration with ETES



WHY USE CO₂ FOR ETES?

High Efficiency, Low Cost, Safe Materials

Working Fluid and Reservoir Choices...

Main Metrics Are:

- Efficiency
- Cost
- Safety

Remember Three Things...

- Round-trip efficiency is not a strong function of the reservoir temperatures
- Two main types of reservoirs—phase-change and “sensible”
- “Glide-matching” is vital



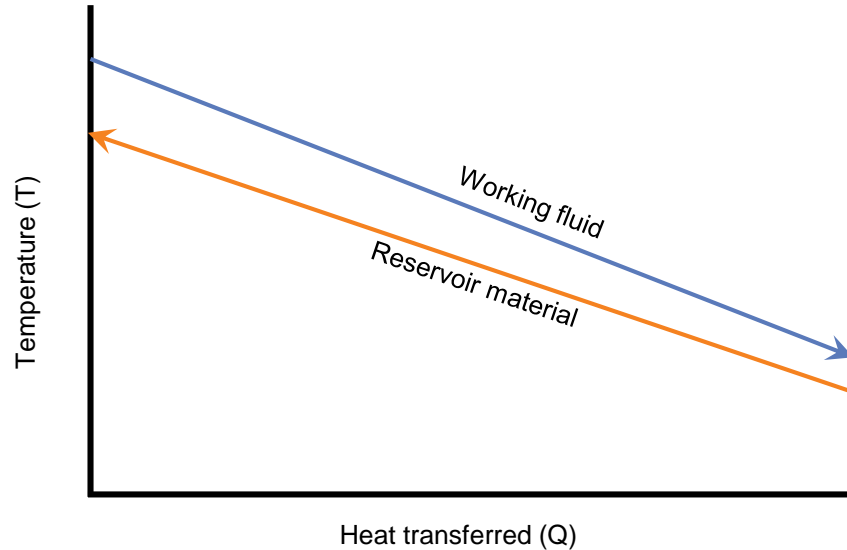
If RTE Isn't a Strong Function of ΔT ...

... then we can choose the reservoir temperatures to suit the working fluid (and vice versa)

Since efficiency is only modestly driven by ΔT , then cost and safety become the main drivers in selecting reservoirs

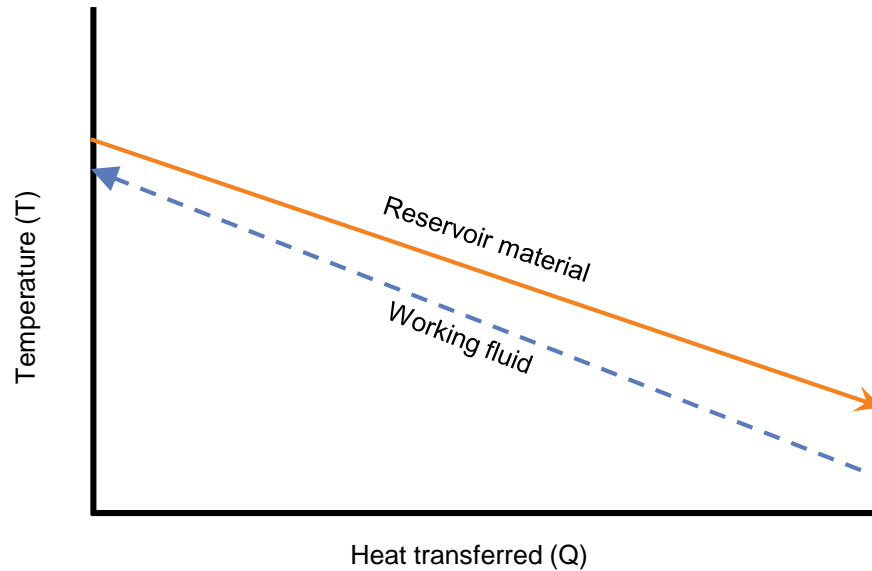
Reservoir Type and “Glide Matching”

Charging process – hot working fluid heats up cold reservoir



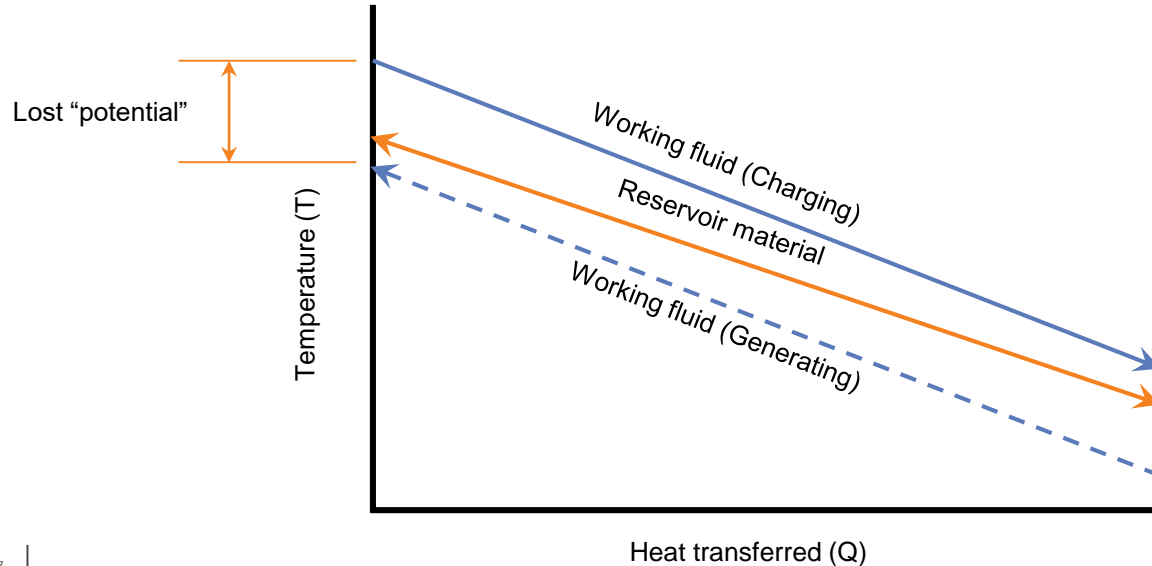
Reservoir Type and “Glide Matching”

Generating process – reservoir material heats up working fluid



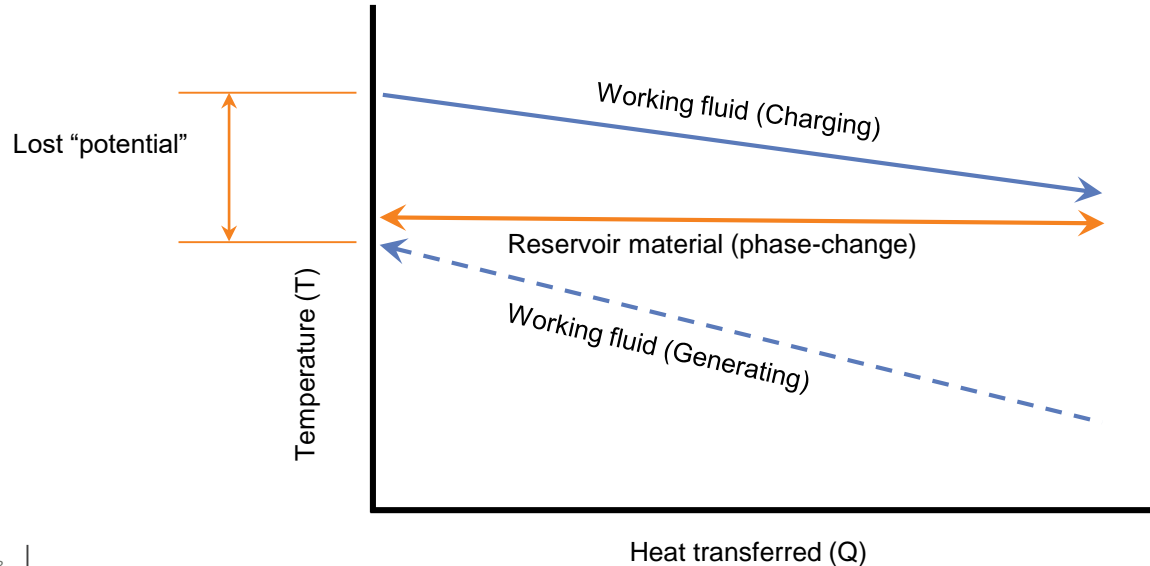
Reservoir Type and “Glide Matching”

Glide match defines the lost thermodynamic “potential” (exergy for the nerds among us) in the round-trip process



Reservoir Type and “Glide Matching”

An example of bad glide-matching... sensible fluid with a phase-change reservoir



CO₂ Cooling and Heating Processes

- The low-temperature processes are condensation and evaporation (constant-temperature phase changes)
- So we pair them with another phase change process:



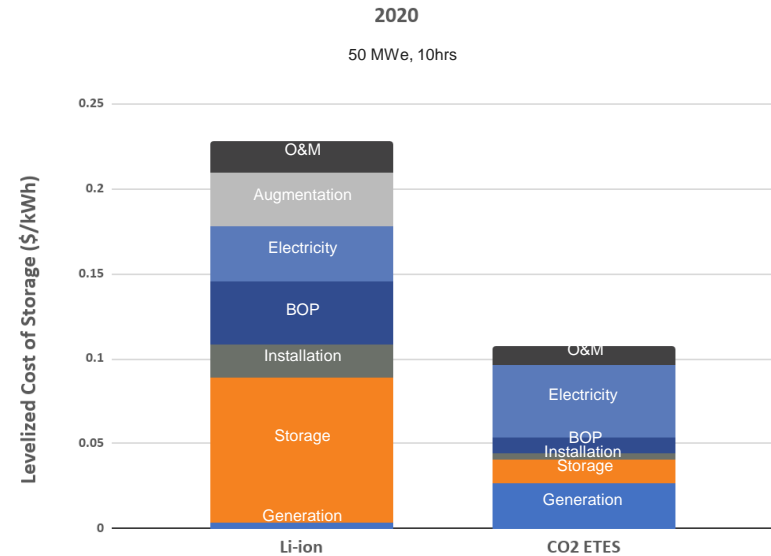
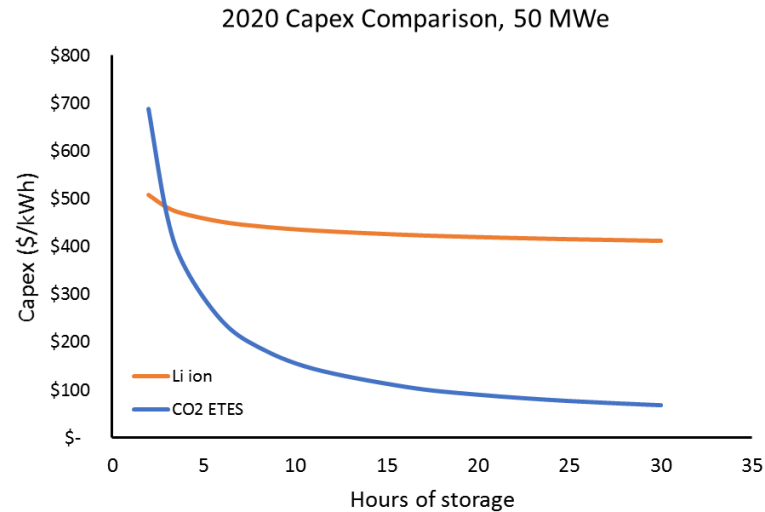
- Conversely, the high-temperature processes are sensible (temperature increases as heat is added)
- So we pair them with another sensible enthalpy material:



The Material(s) World

- By selecting a moderate temperature range, we avoid costly materials of construction for containment and piping:
 - LTR: -10 to -2°C (14 to 28°F) – no cryogenic materials
 - HTR: 300-350°C (572 to 662°F) – no nickel-based alloys
- Storage materials are low-cost and safe:
 - Water + 10% PG: \$12/kWhe (water/salt < \$1/kWhe)
 - Sand: < \$1/kWhe
 - Containment (tanks & silos): \$12/kWe
- Reservoirs are not pressurized
 - No need for large pressure vessel containers
- CO₂ itself is low-cost, non-flammable and non-corrosive

Longer Duration = Lower Capex/kWh



Lower Capex => Lower LCOS

What Does CO₂ ETES Offer?

- Low capex and LCOS for long duration applications
- Safe, low-cost, low-impact storage and construction materials
- A native AC-AC storage solution (no power electronics)
- Conventional generation equipment
- Compact plant footprint free from geographical restrictions
- Significant development risk reduction from existing CO₂ power cycle work

Where Do We Go From Here?

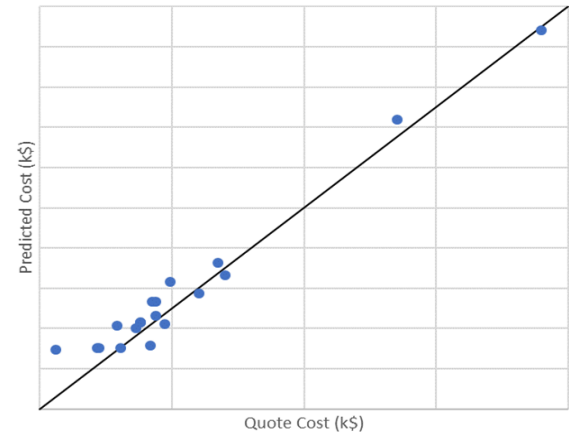
- Lab-scale system operational (~200 kWth) by end of 2019
- Demonstration plant (10 MWe, 8 hours) design underway
- Generation cycle uses EPS100 design and hardware
- Charging cycle – only new component is charging compressor (commercial product)
- Grid-connected, fully-functional electrical storage system
- Actively seeking partnerships and funding to build and test system
- Targeting late 2020/early 2021 for commissioning and operations
- Successful demonstration will lead to 3-5X scale-ups

EES Team has Done it Before

Schedule, cost, and performance projections are based upon demonstrated experience with comparable systems

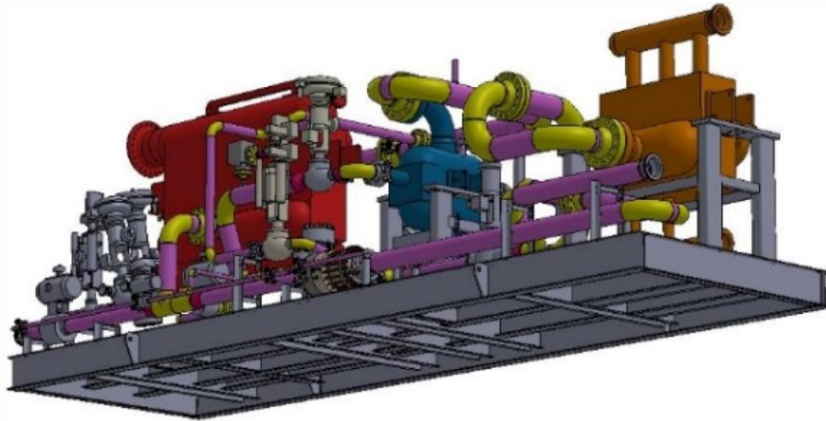
- Team has over 10 years designing, building and testing comparable systems for most of the proposed solution
 - Built and operated the largest sCO₂ power systems in the world
- Echogen has devoted hundreds of manhours towards building and validating component cost models
- Previous EPS100 experience on cost, timing, and performance
 - Turbo-machinery first article + NRE within 2.3% of \$2.2M budget
 - Total skid cost within 0.15% of \$8.2M budget
 - Process skid ship date within +1 day of target
 - Power skid ship date within +6 weeks of target

PCHE model cost vs quote



EES Team has Done it Before

From concept...



... to reality, on time, on budget



Summary For Those Who Called in Late

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