



Creating a Sustainable, Large-Scale Electricity Storage Solution

Company Presentation

- **ALACAES** is a private Swiss company that is developing an advanced adiabatic compressed air energy storage (**AA-CAES**) technology for large-scale electricity storage



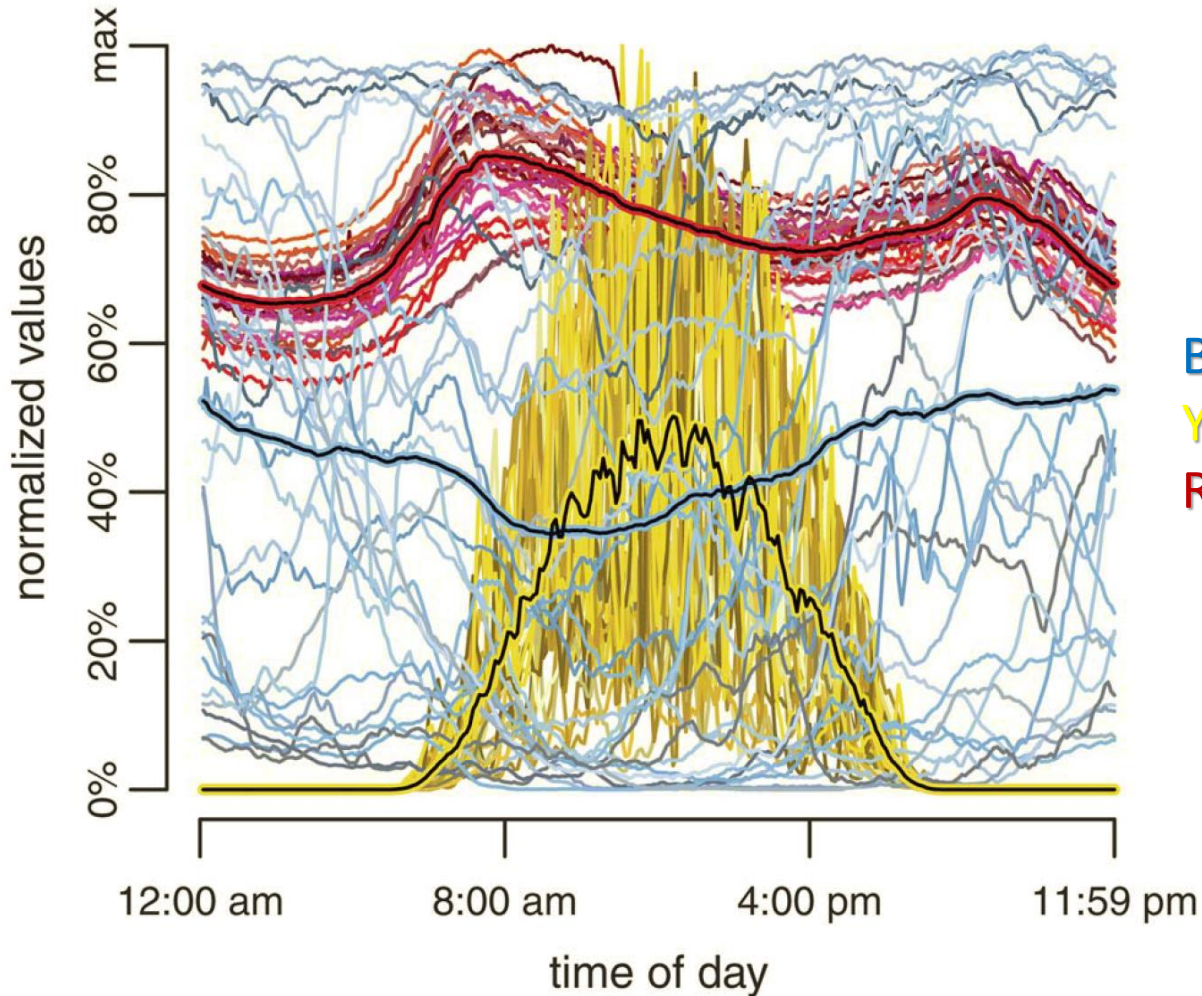
- From its inception, ALACAES had strong ties to academia and is the main industrial partner in 3 cross-institutional R&D projects
- ALACAES' industrial partners are key players in their respective sectors

Scientific and Industrial Partners:



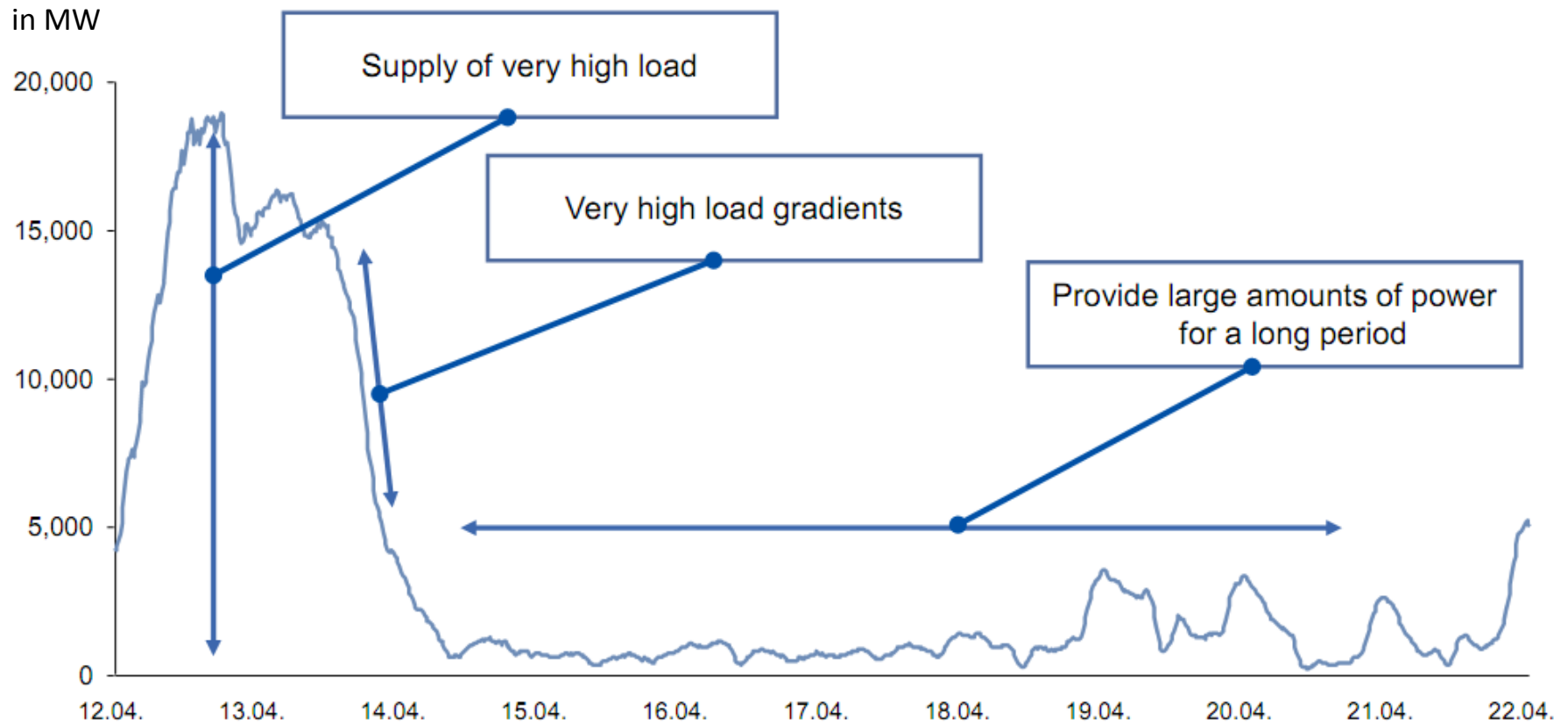
Motivation

Typical wind and solar electricity production vs. grid consumption patterns



Motivation

Typical wind park electricity production fluctuations



Motivation

Why Large-Scale Energy Storage?

- Compensate intermittent nature of renewable energy sources; i.e. wind and solar
- Shave production peaks and reduce/eliminate curtailment of wind and PV farms
- Deferral of Transmission and Distribution grid expansion by optimizing output of large-scale renewable energy plants
- Stabilize grid during peak consumption periods
- Offer vital role in case of black-outs (black-start ready)

Motivation

Why Large-Scale Energy Storage?

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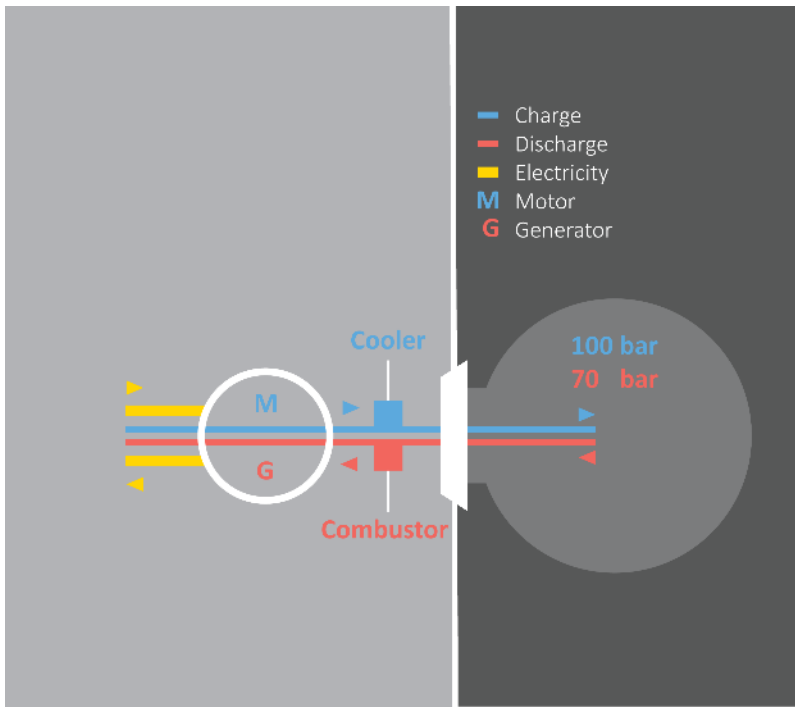
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Conventional CAES Technology

In conventional CAES plants:

- Air is compressed using excess electricity from the grid and stored in underground caverns
- Compressed air is later expanded in turbines to generate electricity
- Compression generates heat that is dissipated to the environment
- In release mode air is heated by means of a fossil fuel burner



Existing Plants:

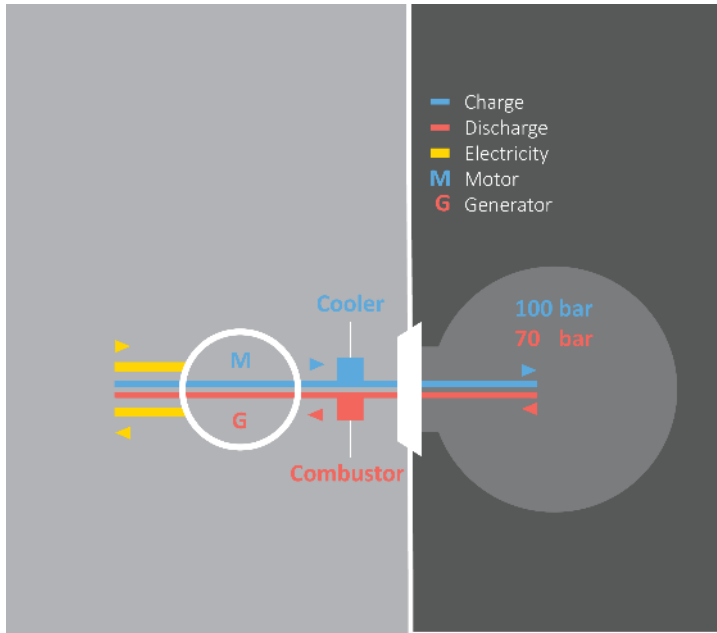
Huntorf (DE) in 1978

- **Gas burner** to heat the compressed air
- **Salt cavern** for air storage
- 3h of production with a storage capacity of 640 MWh
- Efficiency: **40%**

McIntosh (US) in 1991

- **Gas burner and heat recuperation**
- **Salt cavern** for air storage,
- 26h of production with a storage capacity 2860 MWh
- Efficiency: **54%**

ALACAES Technology

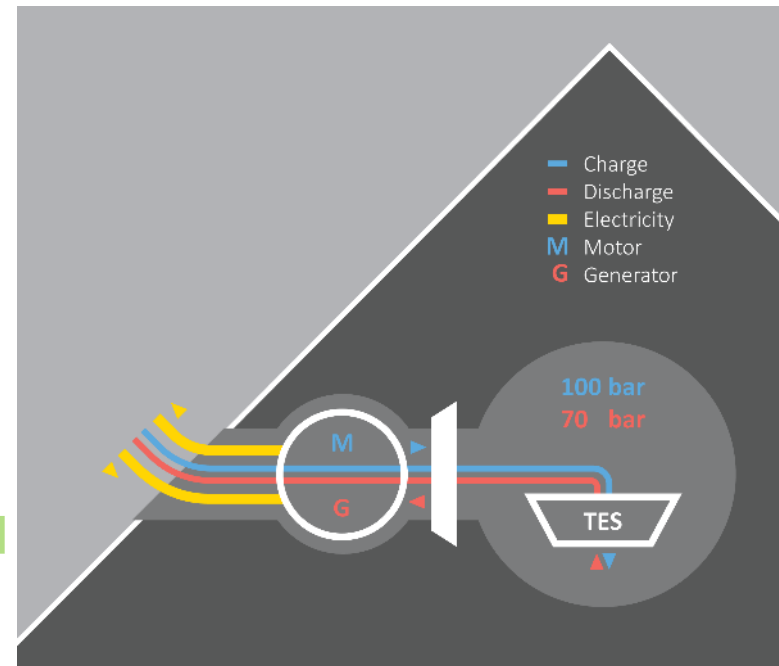


Existing CAES plants



With **TES*** systems

the **heat** generated at the compression stage **is first stored** and **then used** at the expansion stage



ALACAES' Solution



Up to several GWh of storage capacity	Heat recovery allows a global efficiency of above 70%	Zero CO₂
	<5 min of ramping times	

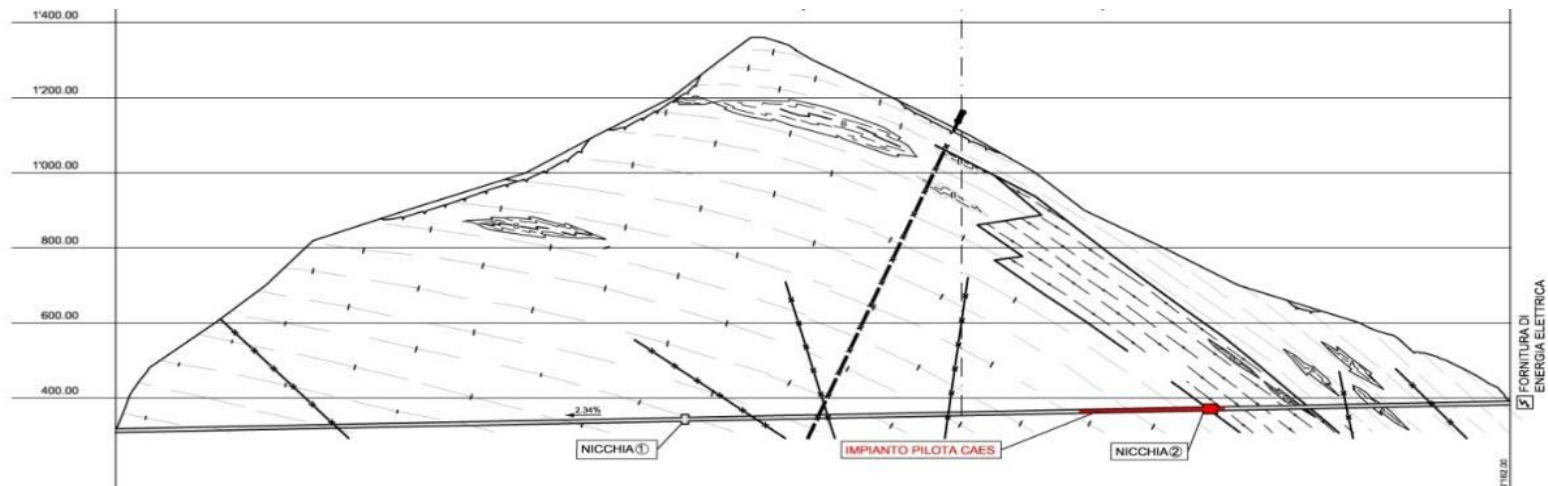
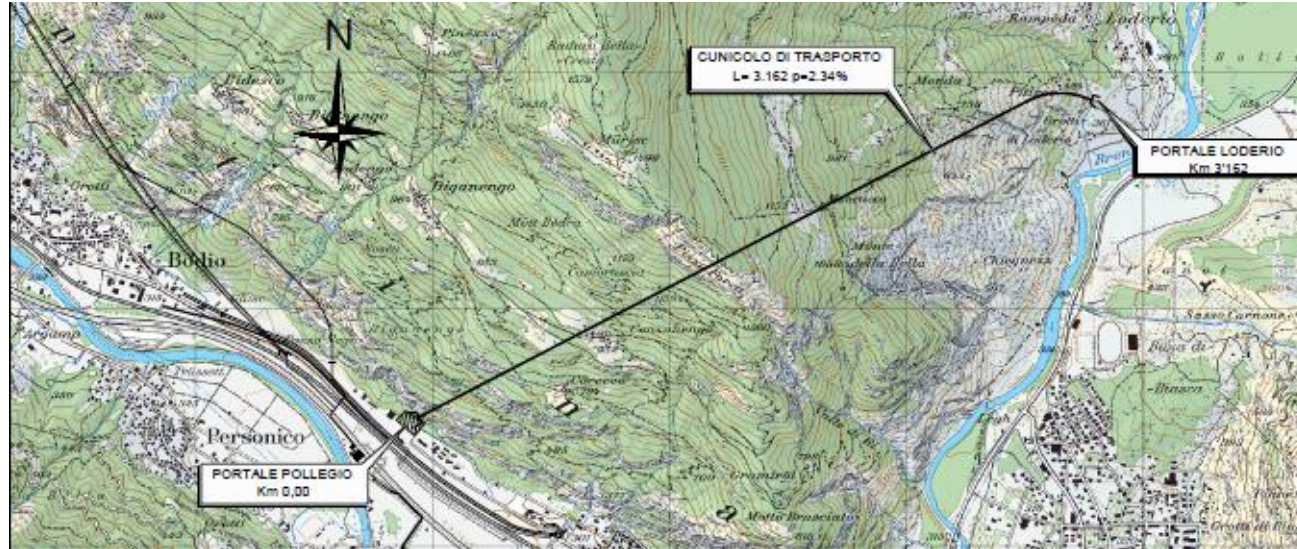
The ALACAES Technology

Summarized

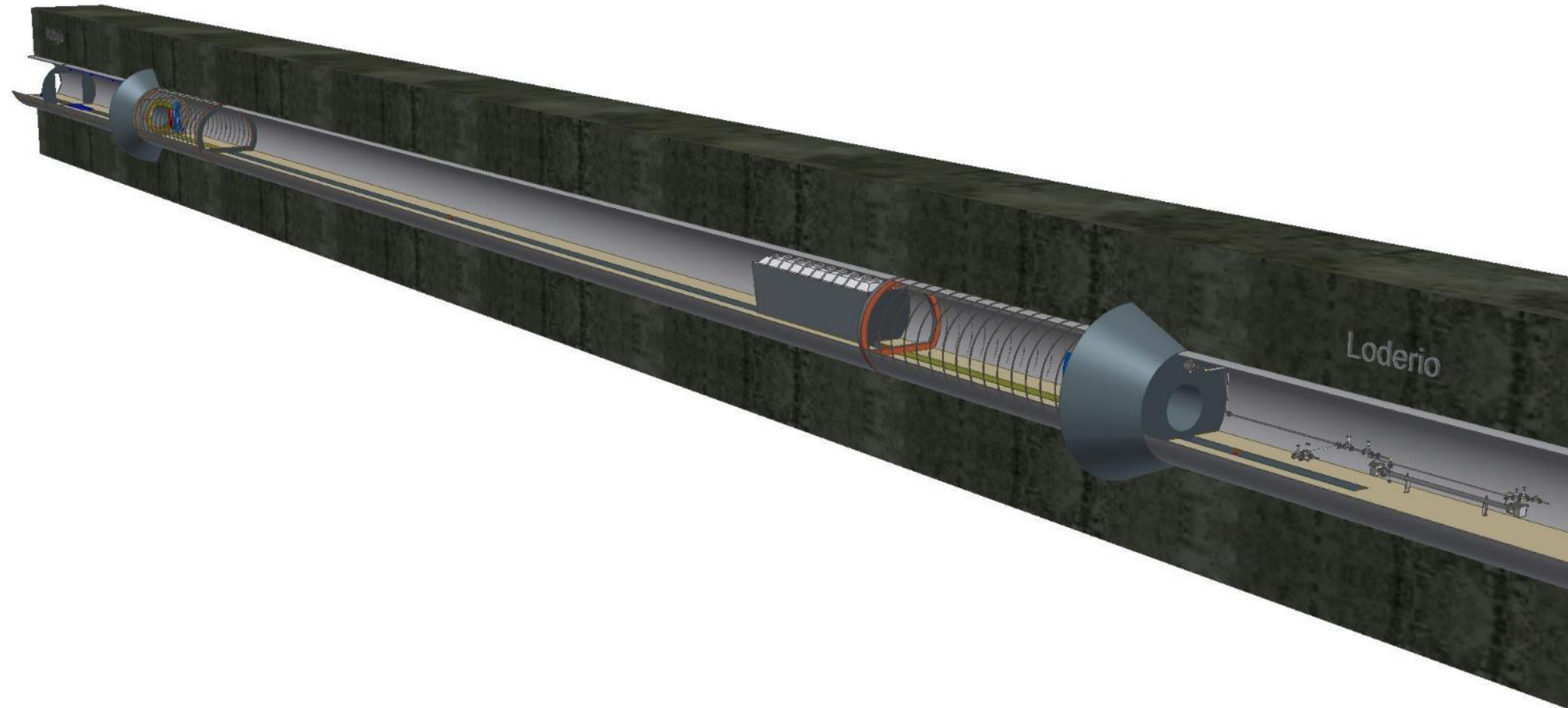
- Use of **underground caverns as the pressure reservoir** – easily accessible and vast experience from gas storage caverns
- **Packed bed of rocks Thermal Energy Storage (TES)** developed for CSP technology – high round-trip efficiency, high reliability
- Placement of the **TES inside the pressure cavern** – TES tank not pressurized, costs and complications of the TES solution significantly reduced
- Placement of the **turbomachinery inside the cavern** (optional) – reducing the visibility of the plant and therefore its public acceptance, vast experience from pumped hydro plants
- See also the video on our homepage: www.alacaes.com

Pilot Plant

Placed in an unused tunnel in the Swiss Alps



Pilot Plant



Pilot Plant



Pilot Plant



Pilot Plant



Pilot Plant

Thermal Energy Storage

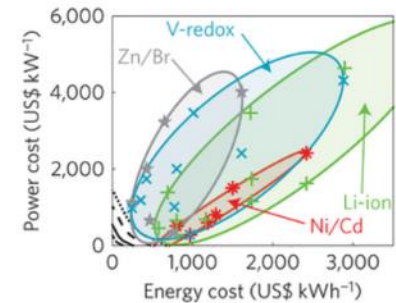
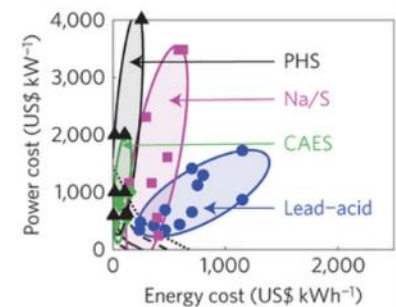
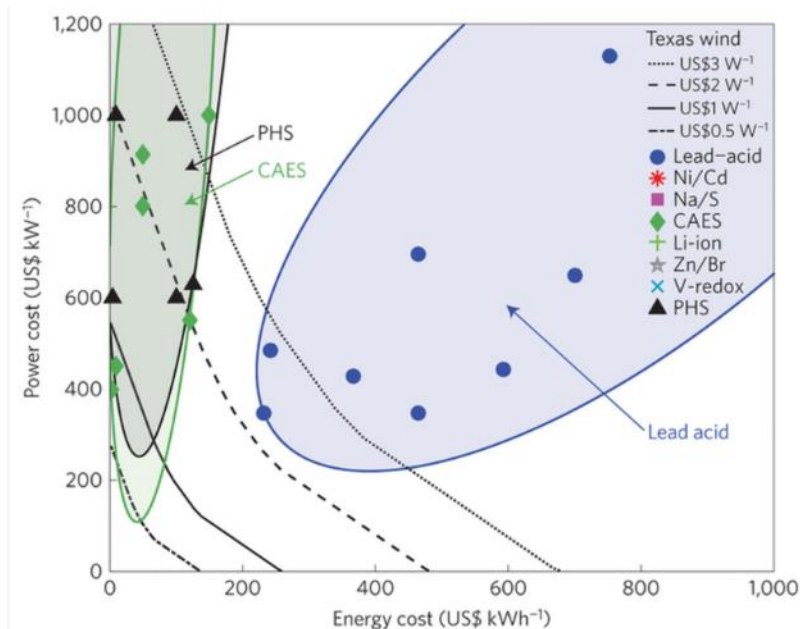


CAES vs Other Storage Technologies

Cost Comparison

- Compressed Air Energy Storage has the lowest cost per installed capacity among all storage technologies*
- CAES is a factor of 4-8 cheaper than Li-ion batteries
- CAES is 30-50% cheaper than pumped hydro plants

Compressed Air	\$116	\$140
Flow Battery(V)	\$314	\$690
Flow Battery(Zn)	\$434	\$549
Flow Battery(O)	\$340	\$630
Lithium-Ion ^(a)	\$267	\$561
Pumped Hydro	\$152	\$198
Sodium ^(b)	\$301	\$784
Thermal	\$227	\$280
Zinc	\$262	\$438



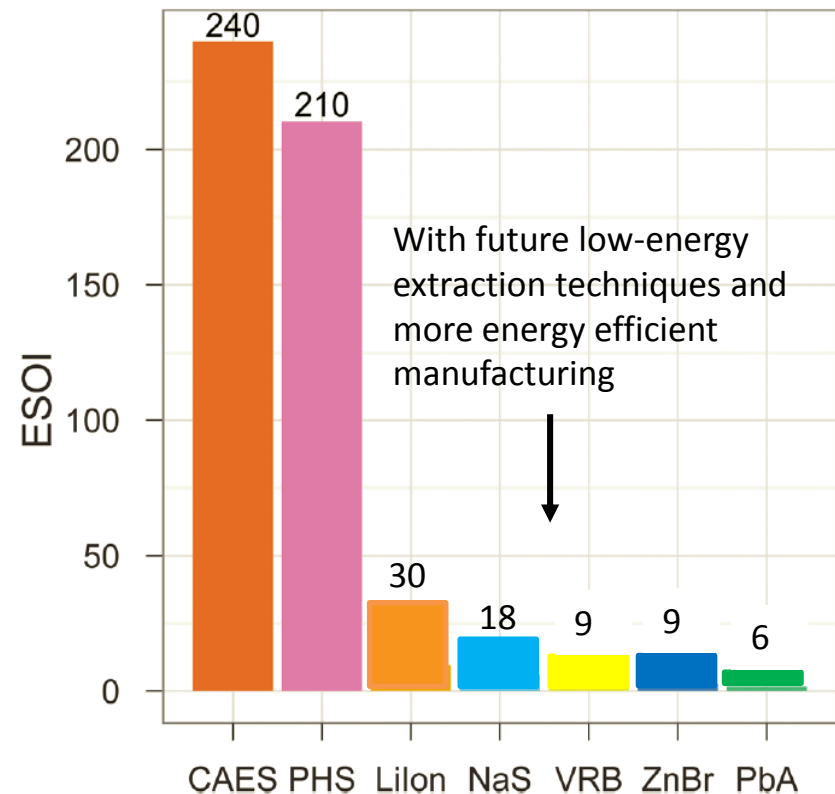
CAES vs Other Storage Technologies

Sustainability

$$\text{ESOI} = \text{Energy Stored on Invested} = \frac{\text{Energy stored over lifetime of storage device}}{\text{Energy required to build it}}$$

- CAES has the best **sustainability performance** among all storage technologies
- CAES **lifetime** is 40-60 years vs. 10-15 years for batteries

	η^a	λ^b at depth-of-discharge (DOD)			ϵ_{gate}^c
	%	100%	80%	33%	
Li-ion	90	4000	6000	8500	454
NaS	75	2400	4750	7150	488
PbA	90	550	700	1550	321
VRB	75	2900	3500	7500	694
ZnBr	60	2000	2750	4500	504
CAES	70	>25 000 DOD indep.			73
PHS	85	>25 000 DOD indep.			101



CAES vs. Pumped Hydro

- CAES has 20-30% cheaper CAPEX
- Smaller environmental footprint
- No dams necessary: Drastically smaller concrete usage
- No artificial lakes created: No damage to local flora and fauna
- Not competing with drinking or agricultural water supply

Summary

- ALACAES is developing a low-cost, zero emission storage technology based on compressed air energy storage (CAES)
- AC-to-AC efficiency = 70-75%
- ALACAES successfully built and tested the world's first advanced adiabatic CAES (AA-CAES) pilot plant in 2016
- Partners are leaders in their respective industries
- Now optimizing plant cost and performance with partners and business development



www.alacaes.com

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