

HIGHVIEW
POWER STORAGE

Liquid Air Energy Storage

How cryogenics can support a greener grid

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Liquid Air Energy Storage (LAES)

is based on **proven components** from century-old industries

and offers a **low-cost** solution

for **high-power, long-duration** energy storage

that can be built **anywhere.**

2005



2008

The power recovery cycle demonstrated in lab-scale tests

2013



Highview enters into a licence agreement with General Electric

2015



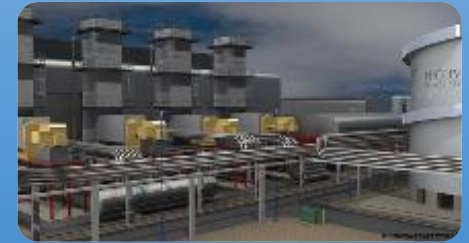
Multiple feasibility studies awarded, including an award from the U.S. Navy

2016

Highview's grid scale High Grade Cold Store (HGCS) commissioned at the 5MW Pilsworth demonstration plant

Future

The new conceptual GigaPlant 200MW/1.2GWh



Installation of complete pilot CryoEnergy Storage plant

2011

Installation of power recovery cycle in pilot plant

2010

Highview signs co-operation agreement with the Messer group



2012

Highview and project partners, Viridor, awarded funding for a 5MW LAES demonstration project by the UK Government



2014

Frost & Sullivan awards Highview with *Global Large-Scale Energy Storage Technology Innovation Award*



2015

Highview expanding into the US with new office in New York, a key market for LAES

2017



Past



- Centralized stable power generation
- Power generation balanced to demand

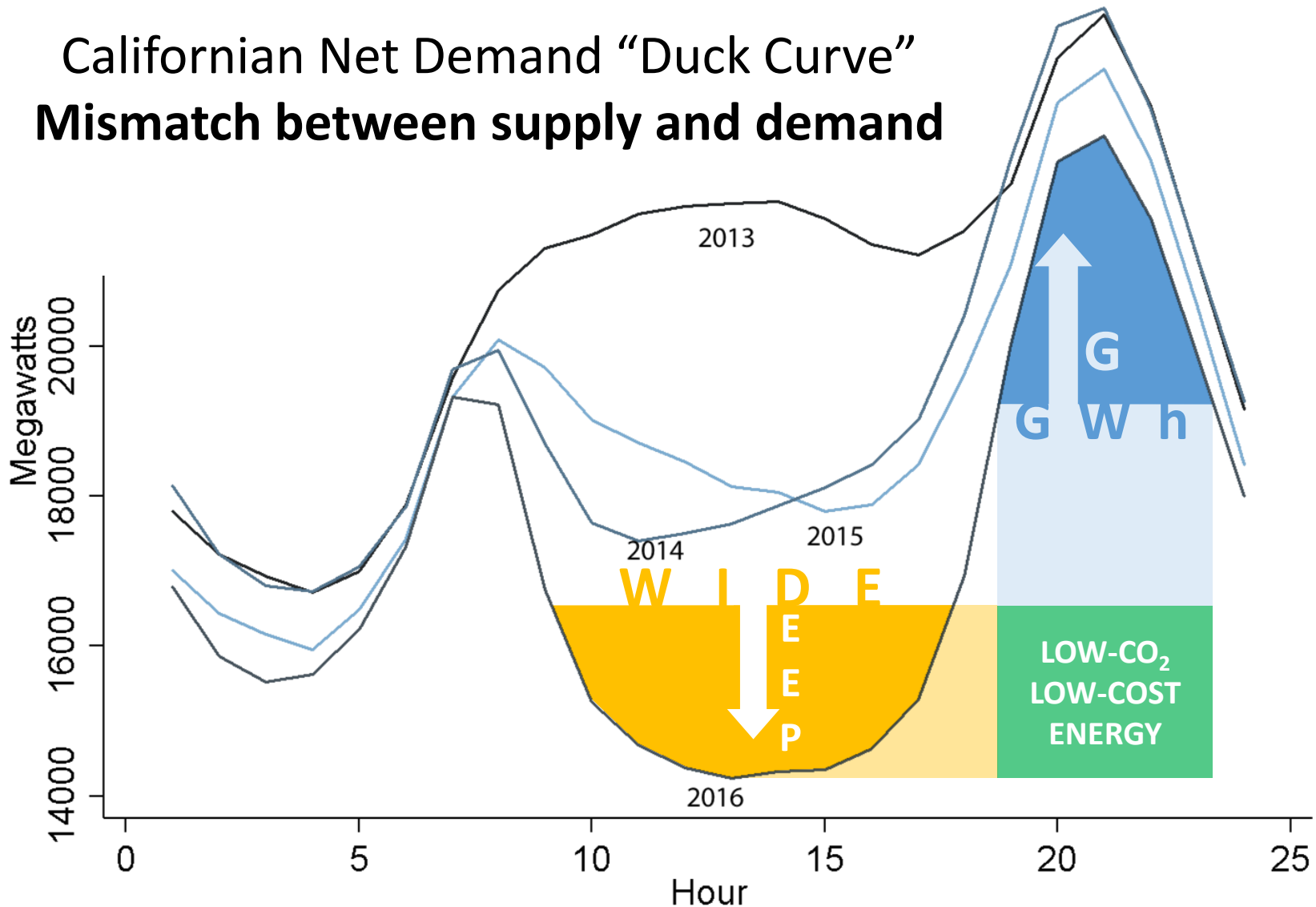
Future



- More intermittent generation
- Power generation decentralized
- Demand balanced to supply

Maintaining reliable supply while cutting carbon emissions

Californian Net Demand “Duck Curve” Mismatch between supply and demand





Power Generation

- Managing intermittent renewable generation
- Energy Arbitrage
- More efficient baseload operation of gas and nuclear plant



Transmission

- Ancillary services
- Managing transmission constraints



Distribution

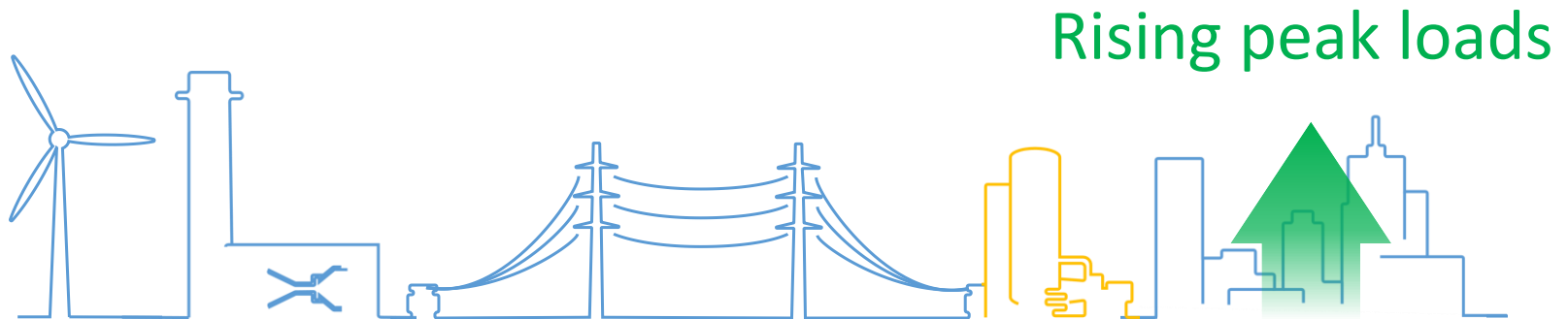
- Reactive power
- Voltage support
- Local reliability



End Users

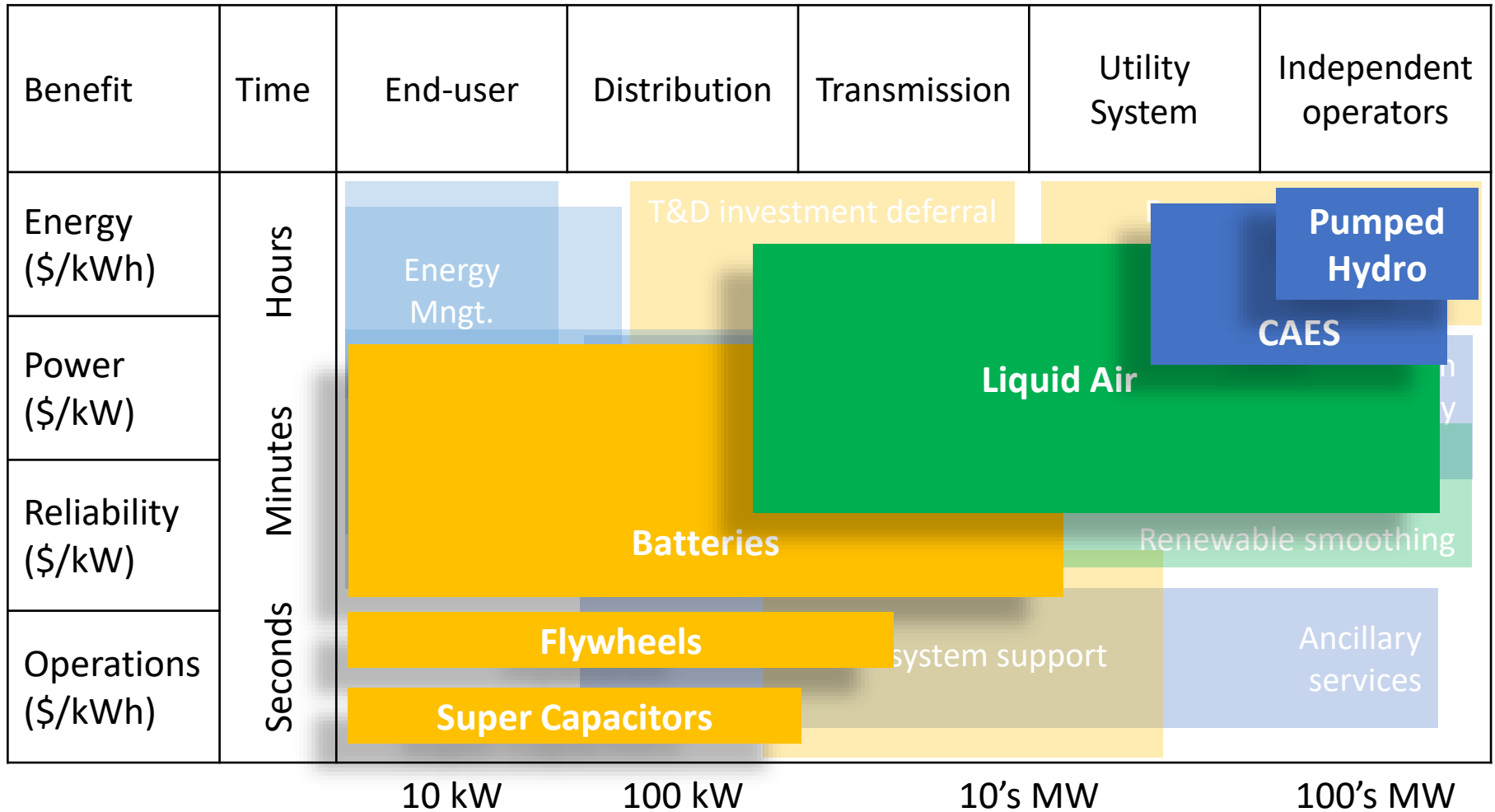
- Reliability
- Demand charge reduction

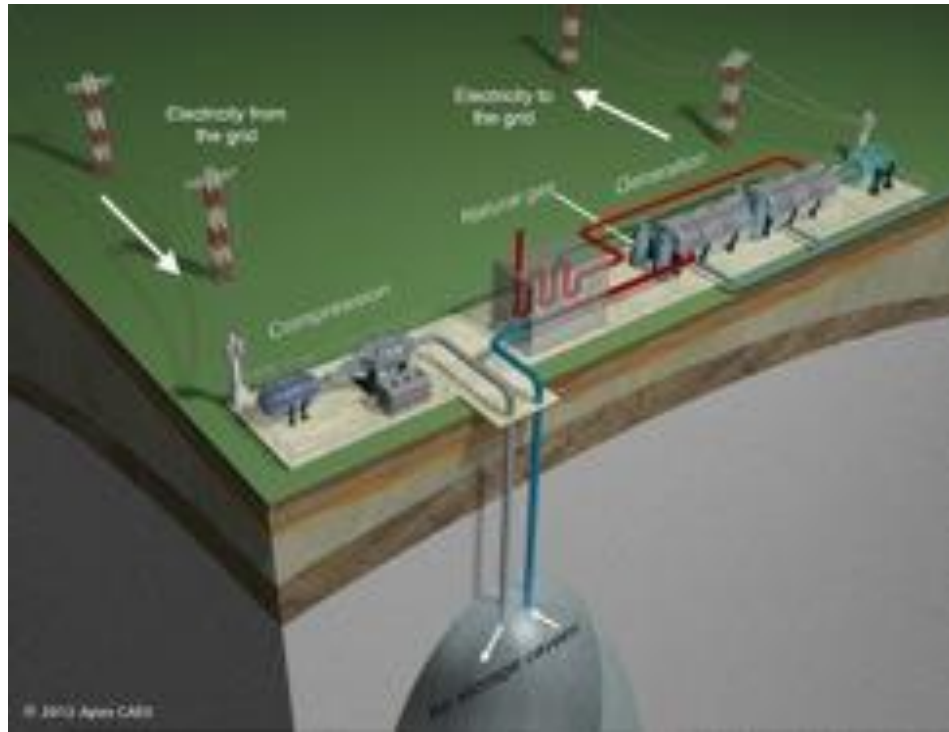
Traditional solution: Upgrade wires and transformers for the transmission peak



“Non-wire” solution: Serve extreme peak with energy storage

Wide range of services performed by **different types of energy storage**





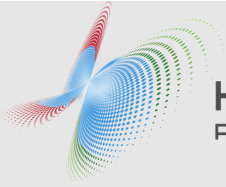
Compressed Air Energy Storage (CAES) – requires caverns



Storing high pressure above ground is expensive

Pumped Hydro – requires mountains



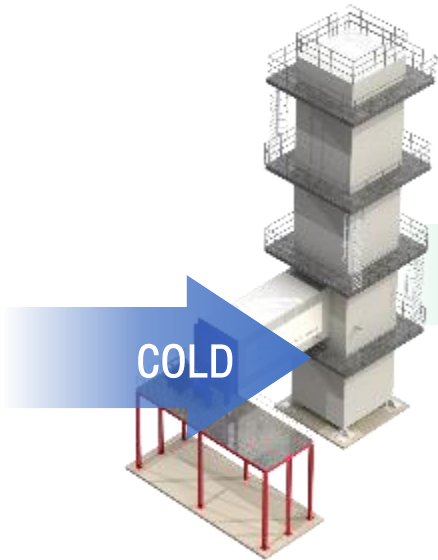


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Video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nl0WzD4EuwU>

1. Charge



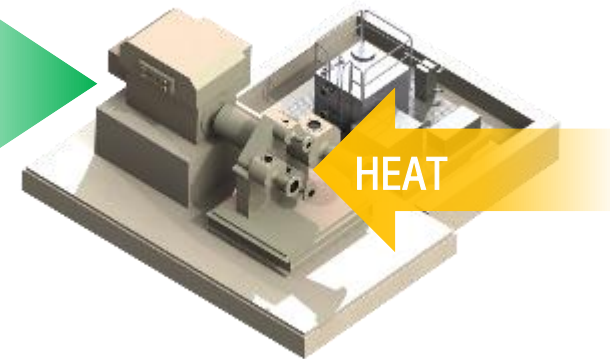
Off-peak or excess electricity is used to power an air liquefier to produce liquid air.

2. Store



The liquid air is stored in a tank(s) at low pressure.

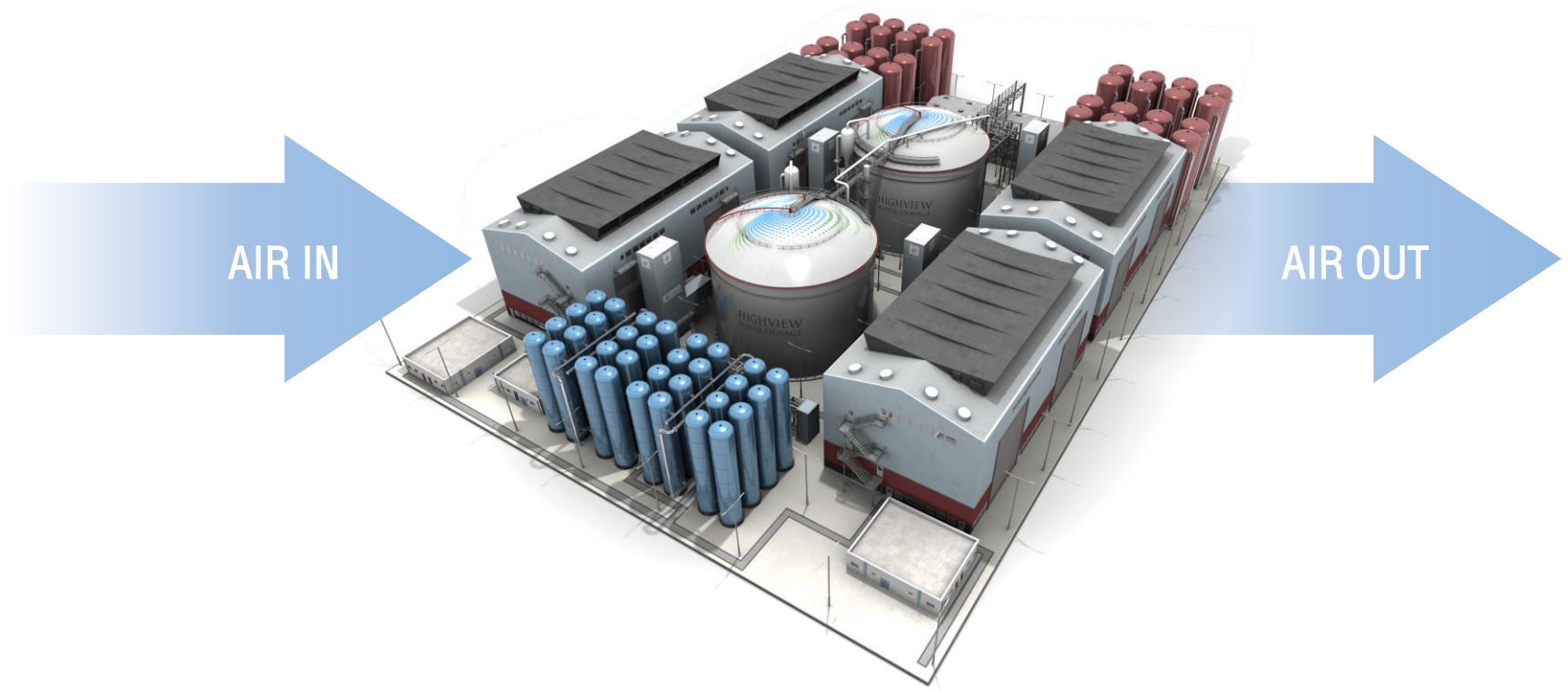
3. Discharge



To recover power the liquid air is pumped to high pressure, evaporated and heated. The high pressure gas drives a turbine to generate electricity.

The three components are **independently sizeable**

LAES cycle produces **zero emissions** and works with **benign materials**



Leveraging an **established supply chain** through relationships developed through our projects



Air liquefiers

Turbines

High-grade cold storage

Heatric

Evaporators

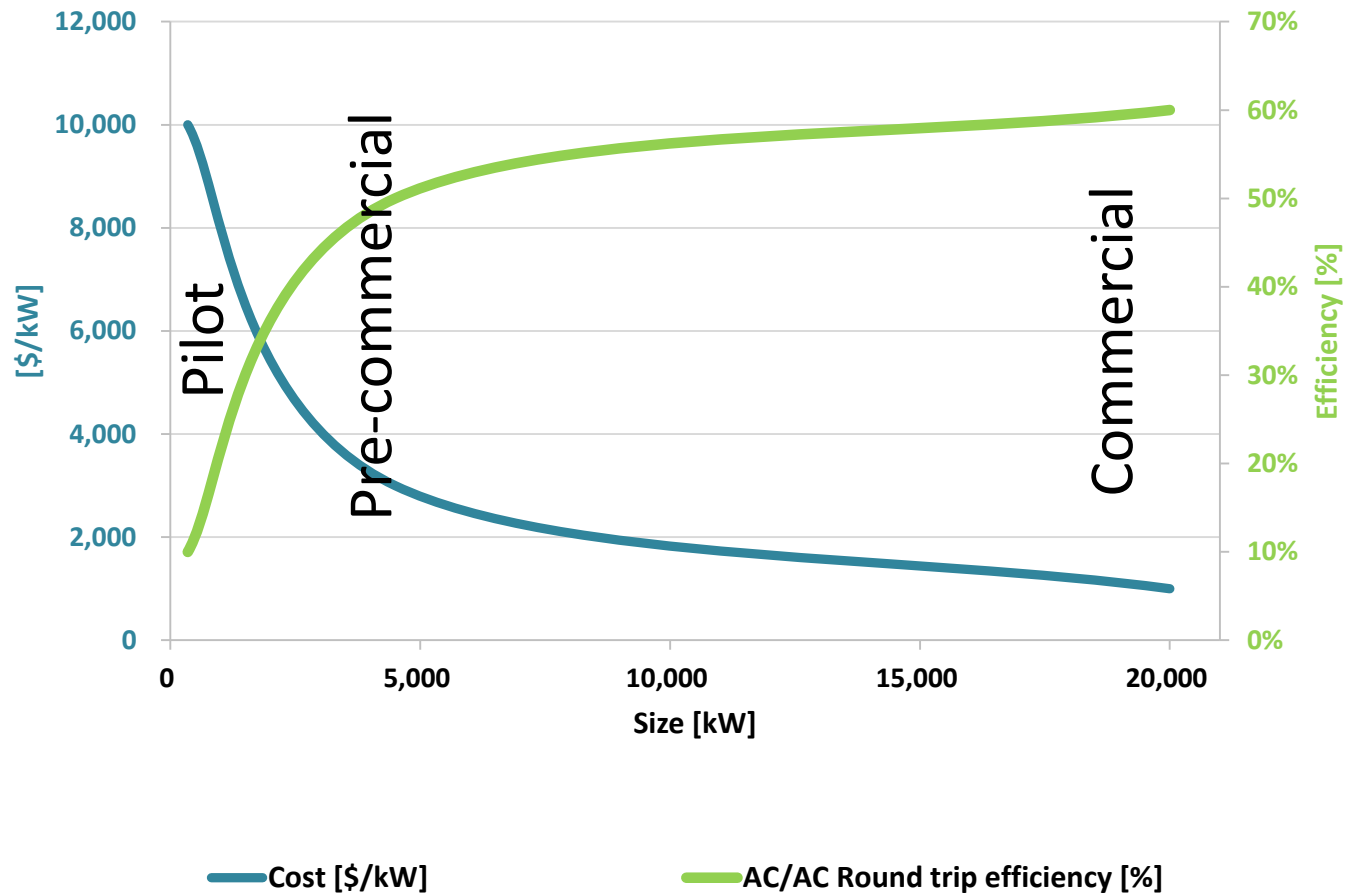
Cryopump



Heat storage

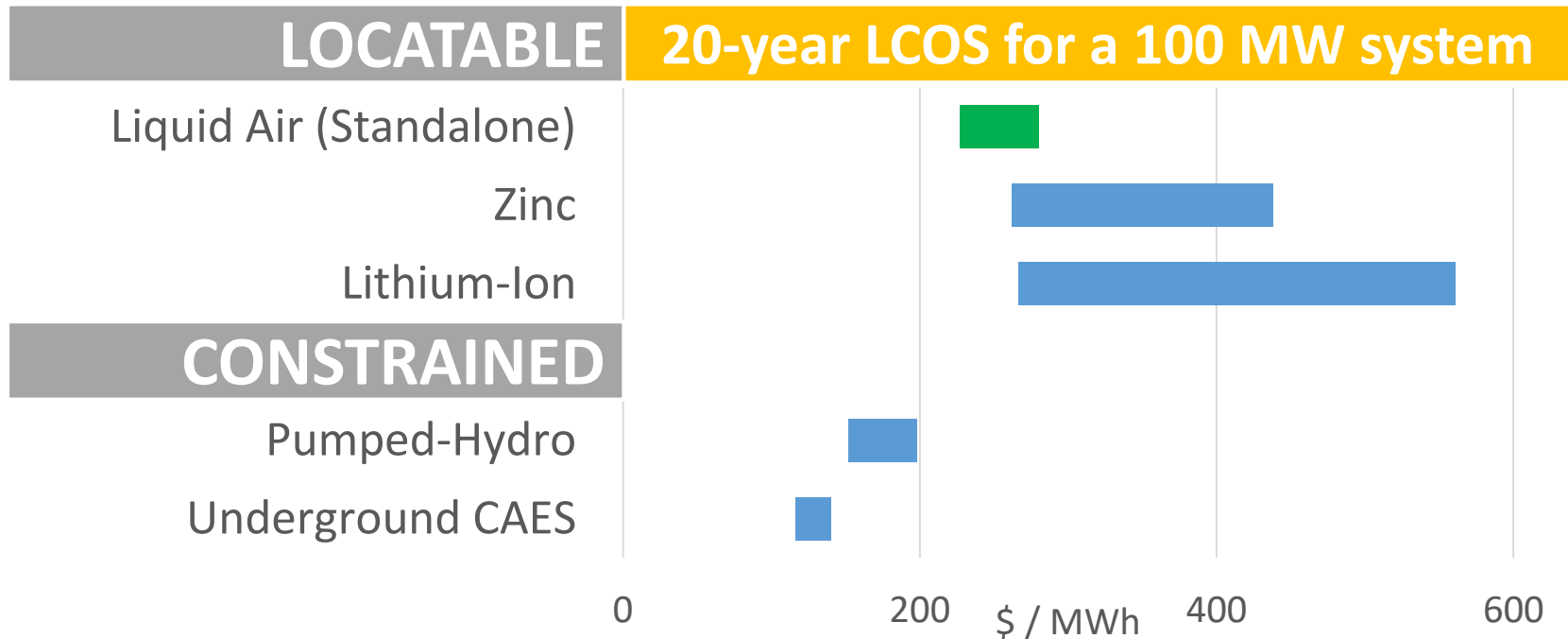
Liquid air tanks





Lowest cost large-scale energy storage technology that can be **built anywhere**

$$\text{Levelized Cost of Storage} = \frac{\sum_t ((\text{CAPEX}_t + \text{O\&M}_t + \text{Replacement}_t + \text{Fuel}_t) * (1+r)^{-t})}{\sum_t (\text{Electricity Generated}_t * (1-r)^{-t})}$$

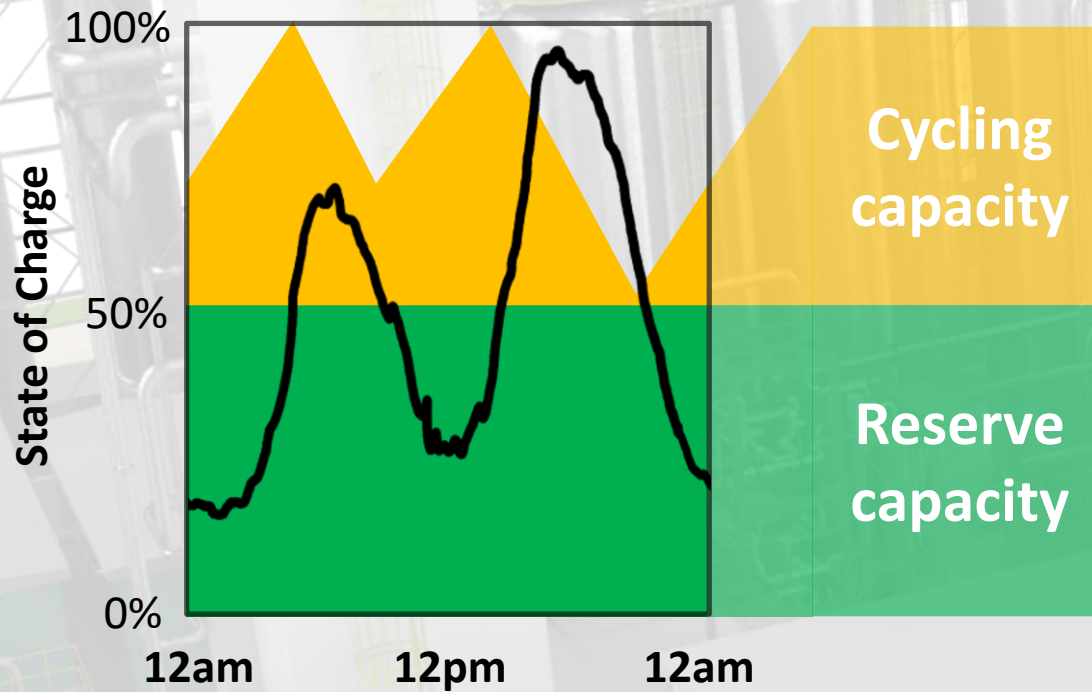


SOURCE: Data from *Lazard LCOS 2.0* (<https://www.lazard.com/media/438042/lazard-levelized-cost-of-storage-v20.pdf>)

Low marginal cost of additional energy capacity

(as little as 20 \$/kWh_{CAPEX}*)

Low-cost Reserve Capacity can be held for events such as black start or infrequent peak events to avoid T&D upgrades.



*as low as \$20/kWh with heat available, as low as \$40/kWh without.



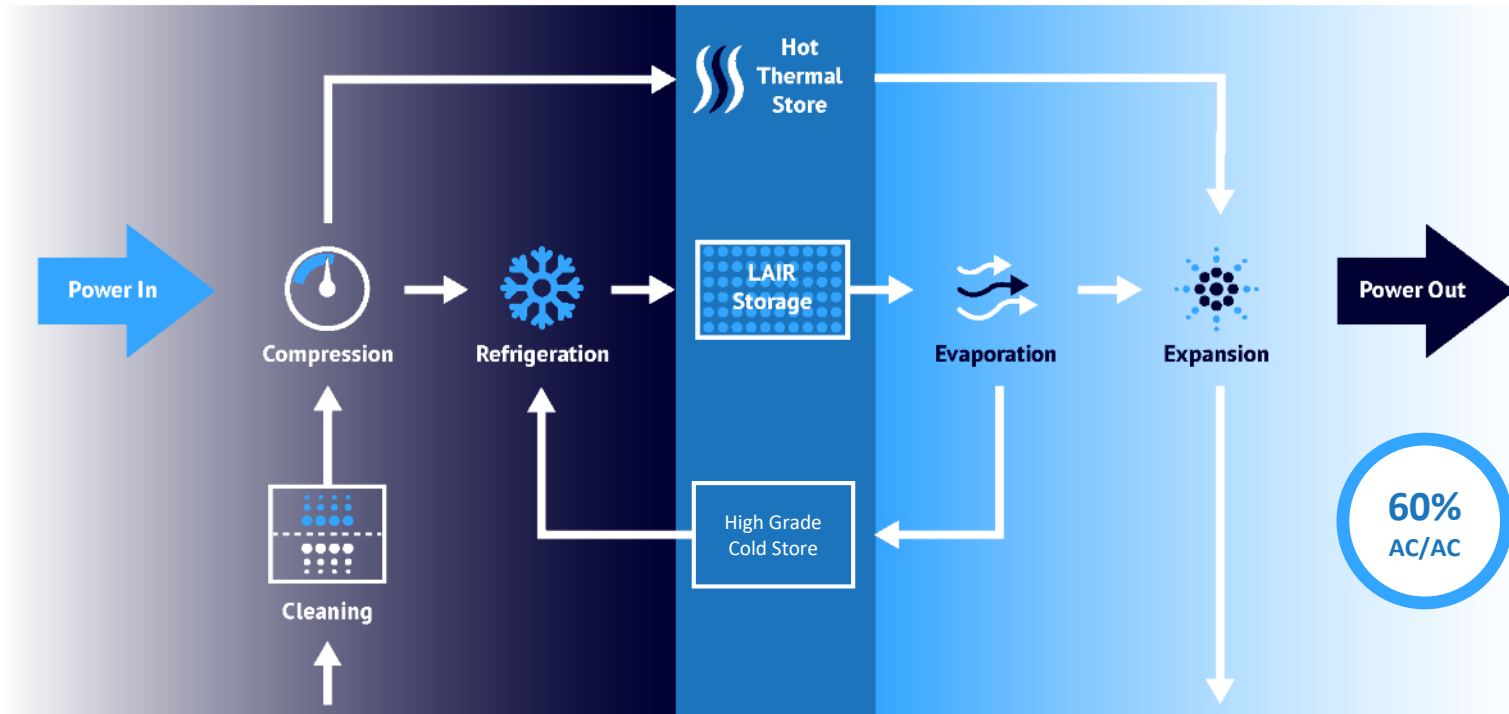
CHARGE



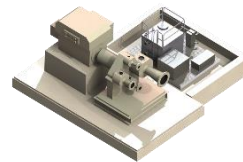
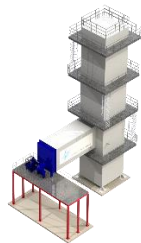
STORE



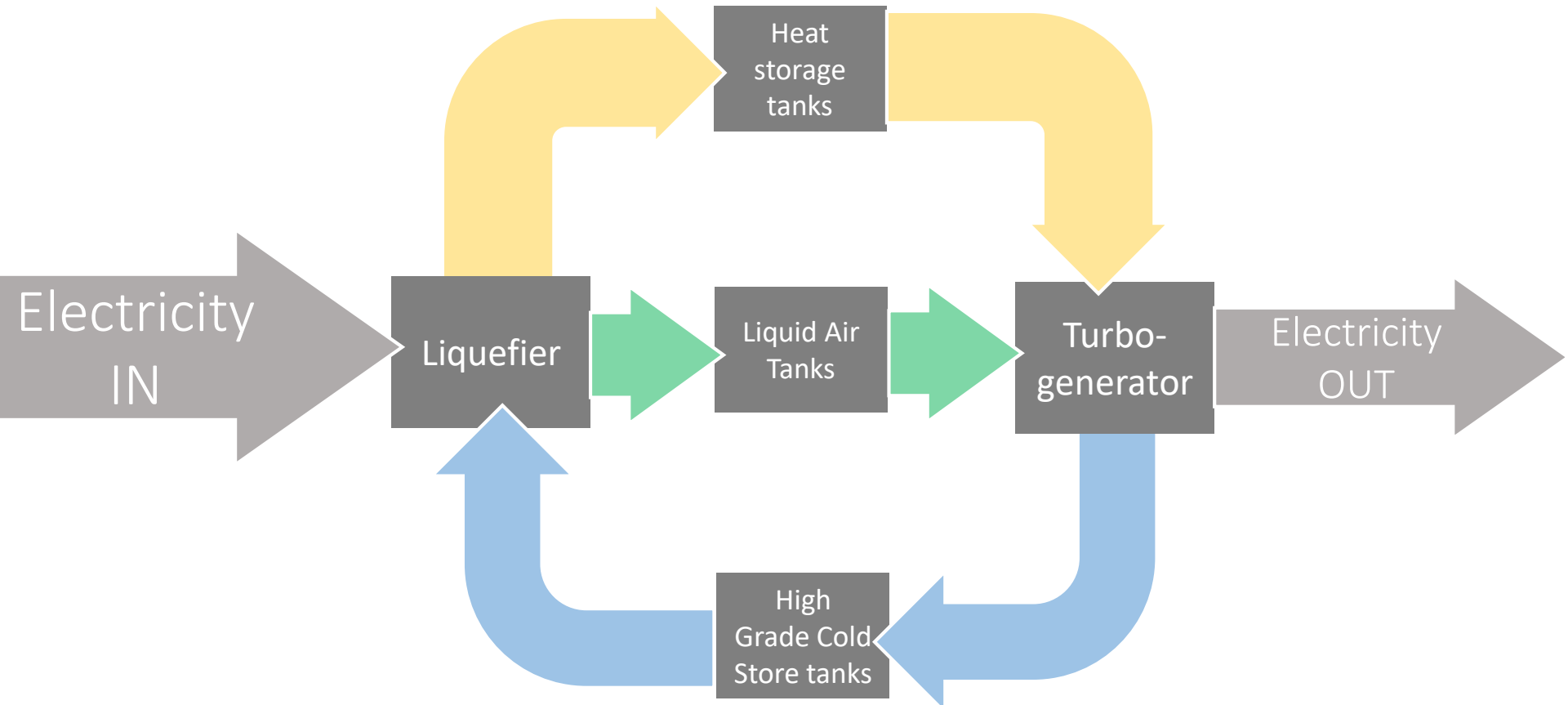
DISCHARGE

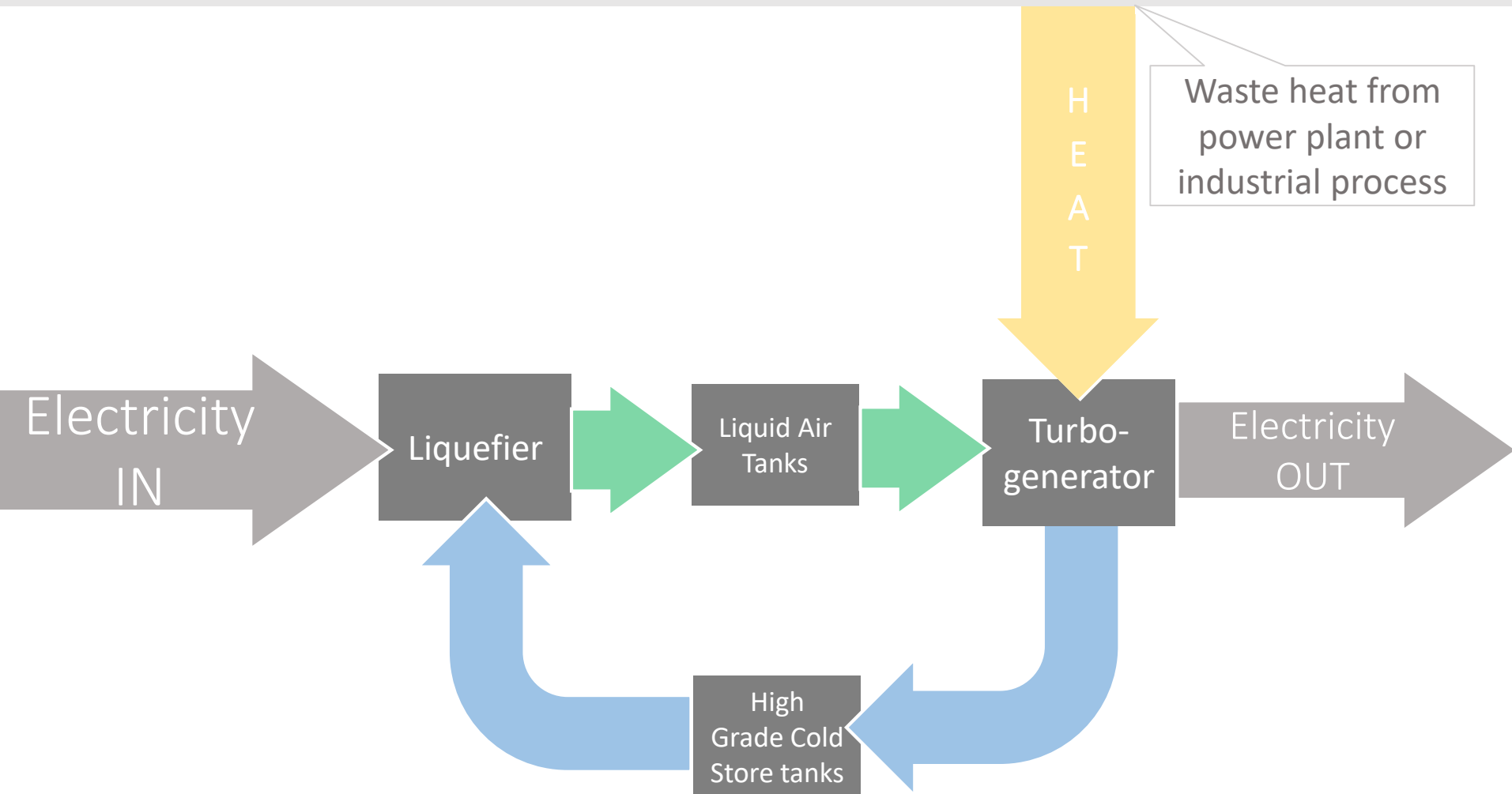


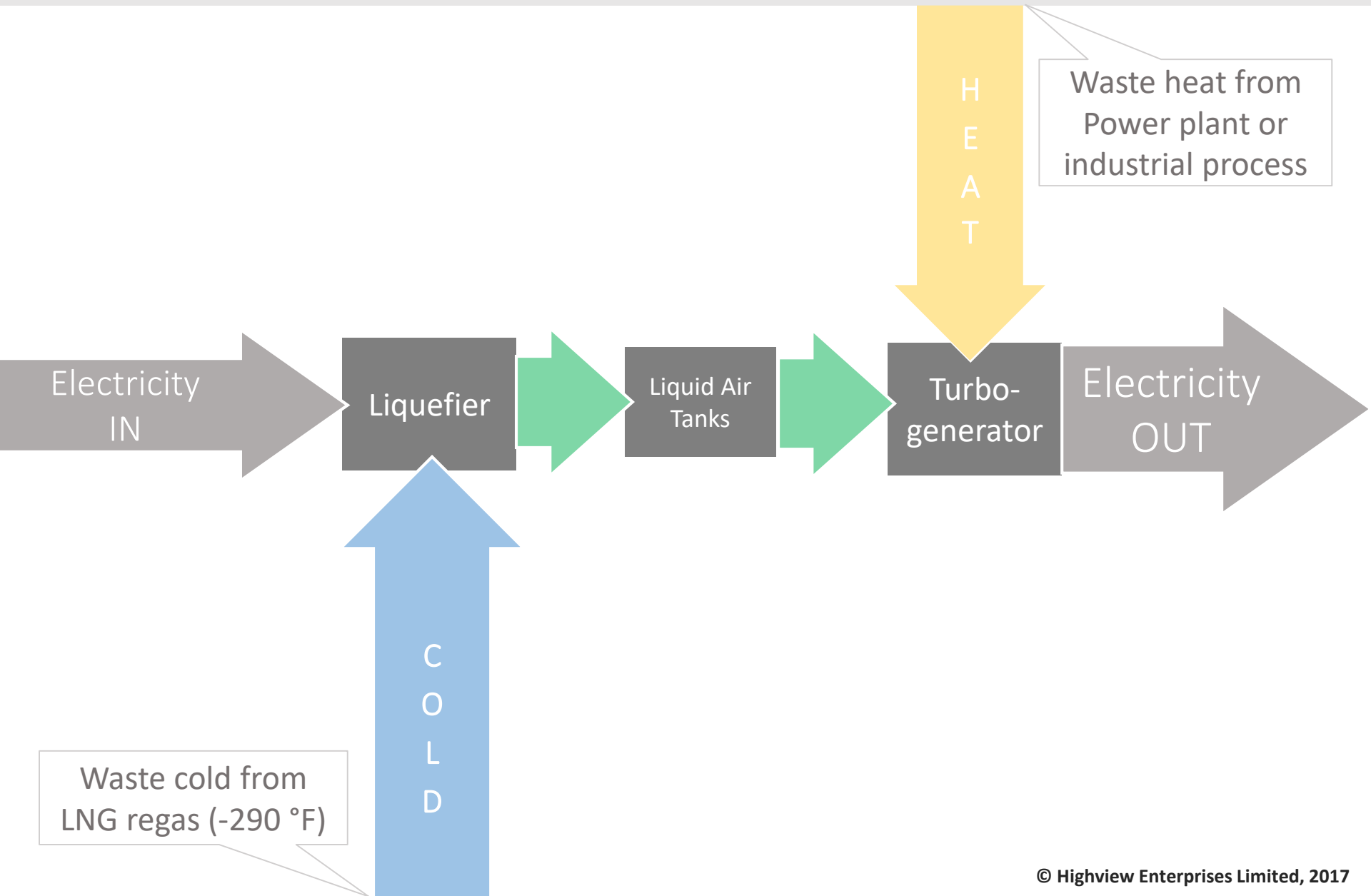
Air In



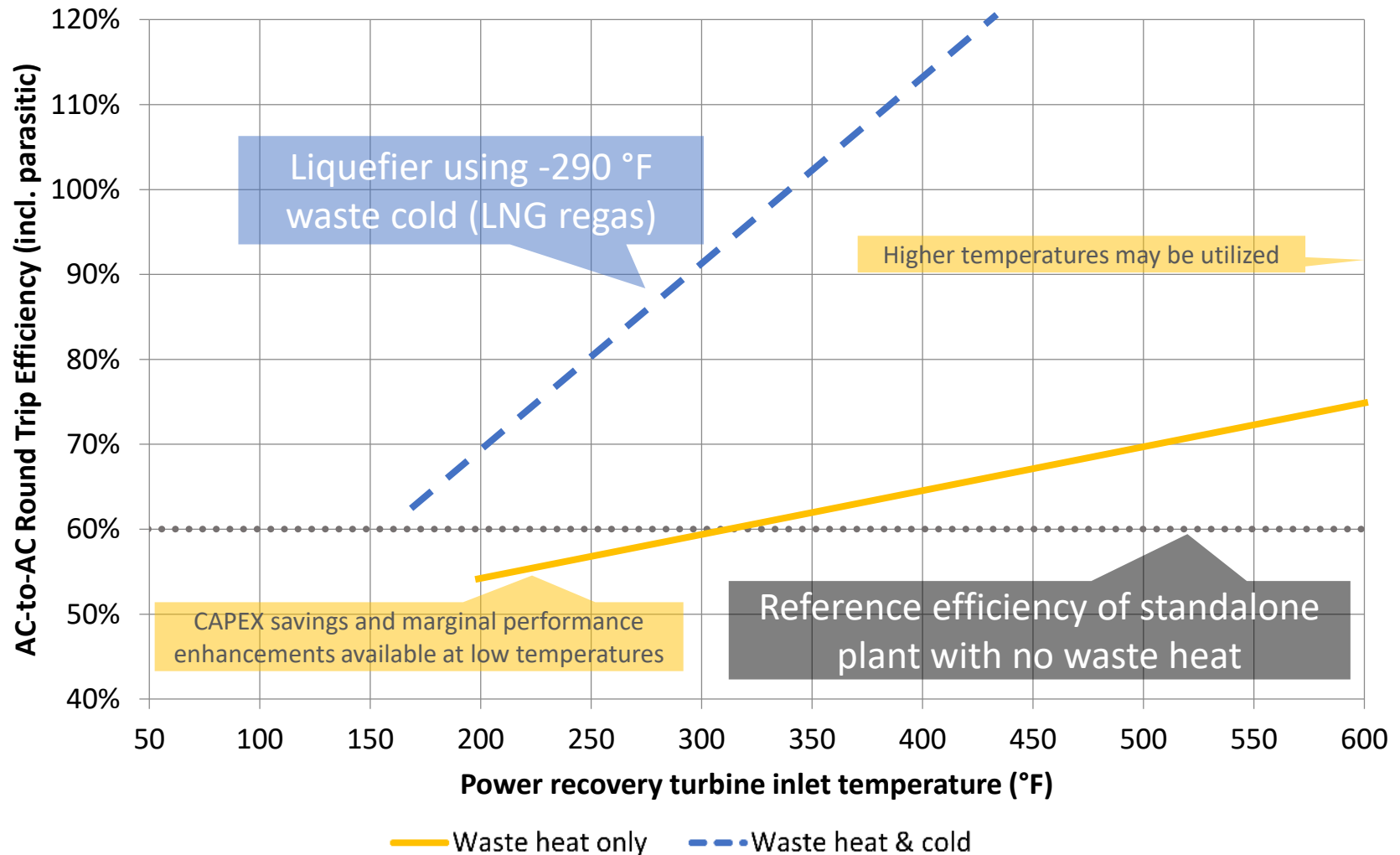
Air Out

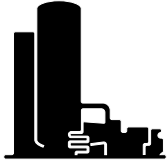






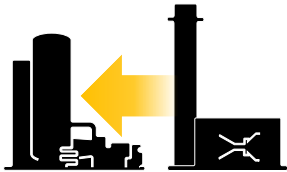
Efficiency depends on temperature of waste heat and availability of cold and on scale





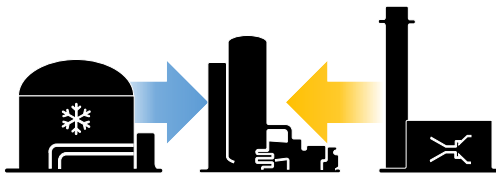
Standalone

- Deploy at maximum value location
- Perform grid services
- Optimise grid utilization



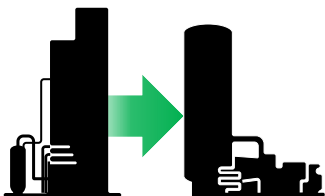
Waste heat integration

- Located next to thermal process
- Improved performance & reduced cost
- Synergetic operation with thermal process



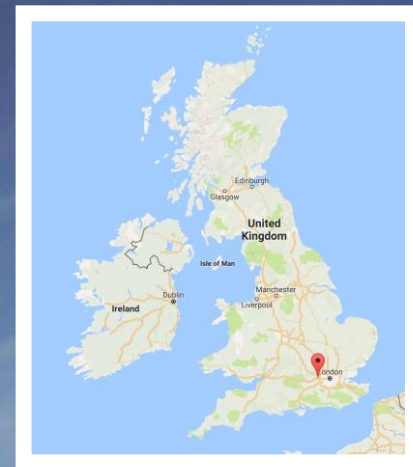
Waste cold integration

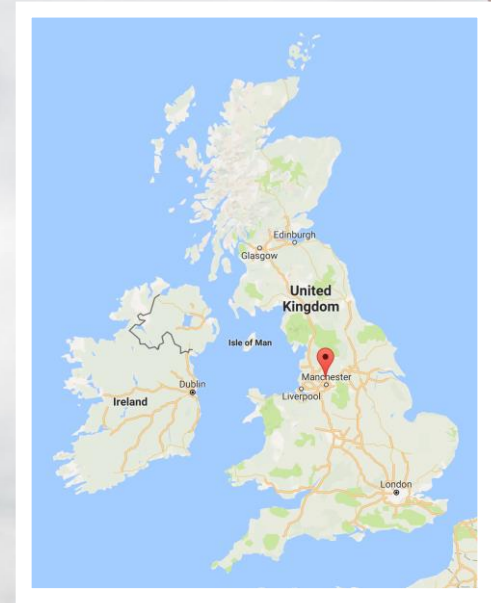
- Located next to thermal process
- Very high performance and reduced cost
- Synergetic operation



Excess cryogen integration

- Located with ASU
- Significant cost offset (no dedicated liquefier)
- Synergetic operation with ASU or associated industry

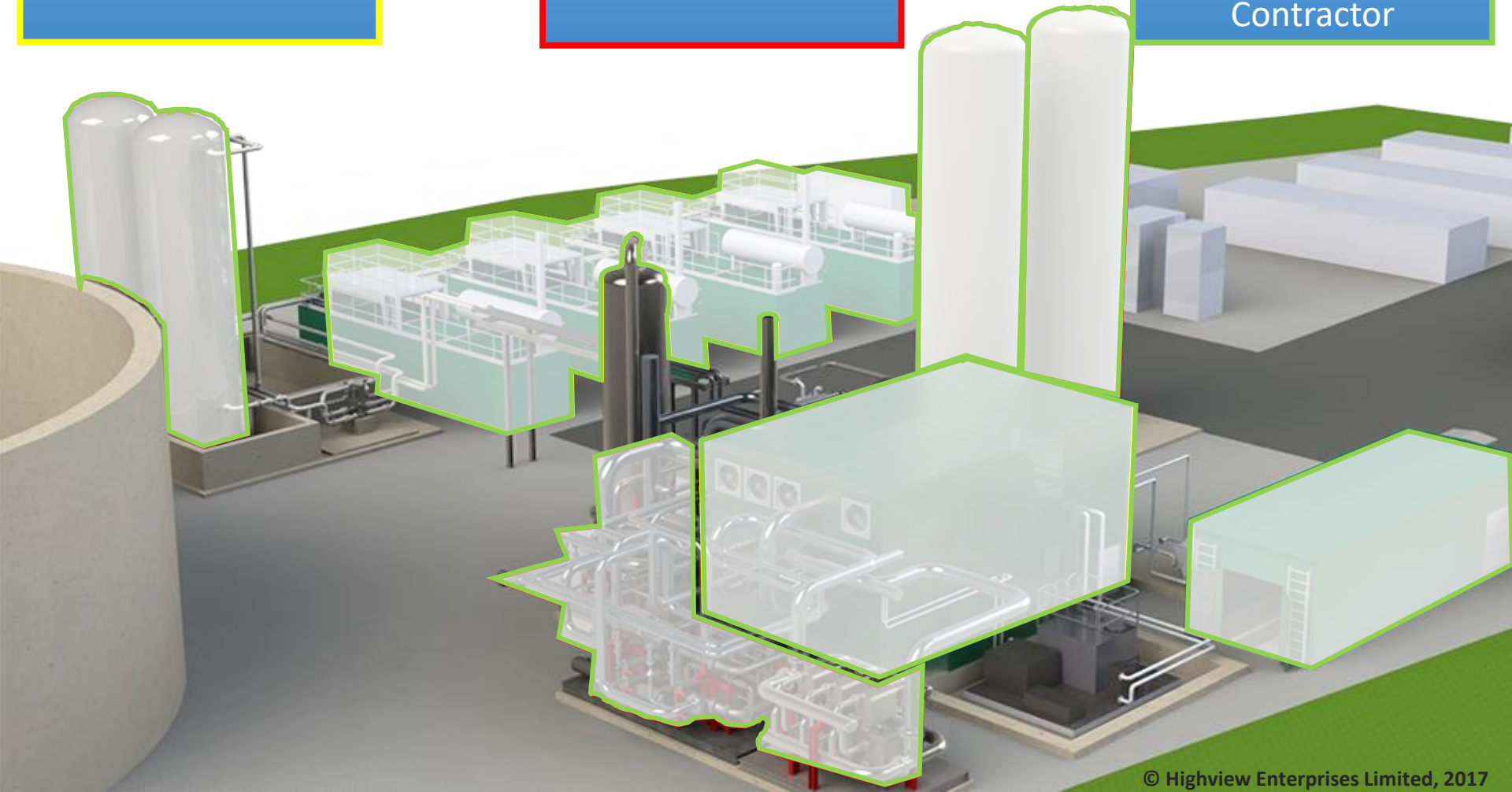




Original Equipment
Manufacturer - OEM

Balance of Plant
(BoP) Providers

Engineering
Procurement
Construction (EPC)
Contractor



Improved Peaker offering: enhanced capacity and storage services

- Developed in collaboration with General Electric
- Charge off peak / dispatch with the gas turbine
- 900 °F exhaust heat utilized
- Increased output
- Designs completed for 20 MW / 4-hour systems



CPV Sentinel Energy Project, image courtesy of GE Energy Financial Services





Site area 160m x 100m (4 acres) maximum height 22m

Project Economics

Total Capex	\$230m
Output Power	200MW
Storage Capacity	1.2GWh
AC/AC RTE	60%
Cost per kWh	\$191
LCOE per MWh	\$155

A highly customizable storage solution offering unique advantages



Mature components
with lifetime of **30+**
years



Cost and revenue
improve with scale



Large-scale
GW and GWh



Can be **built**
anywhere



Zero emissions and
benign materials



Ready to deploy
with an established
supply chain

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