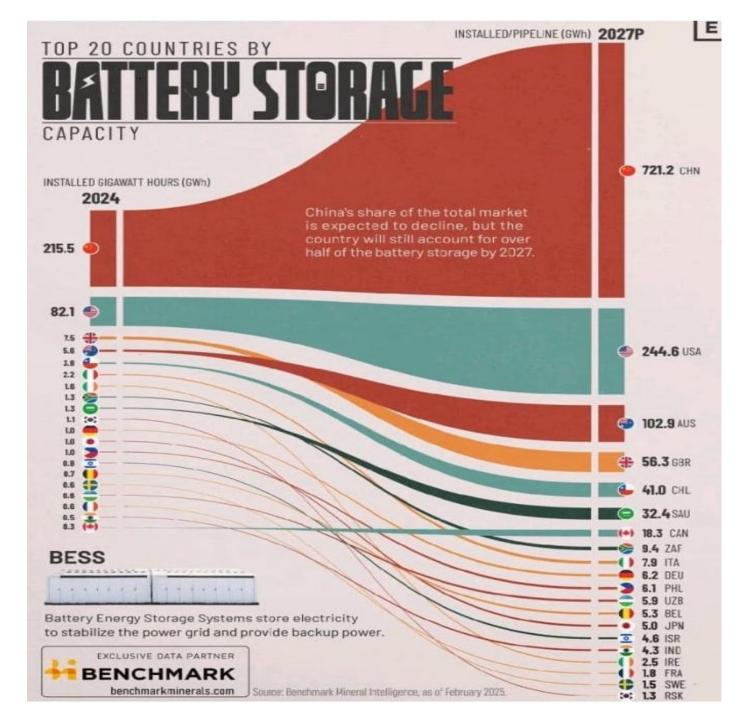


# Our World Can't Wait.

Prof. Manlio F. Coviello President ENERGY DOME Latam

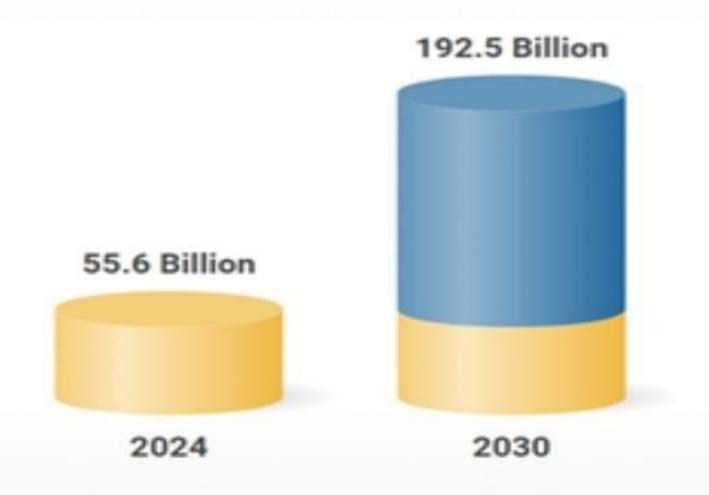
The only viable alternative for long-duraton energy storage



# ONDE FICA O BRASIL ??

### **Stationary Energy Storage Market**

Market forecast to grow at a CAGR of 23.0%

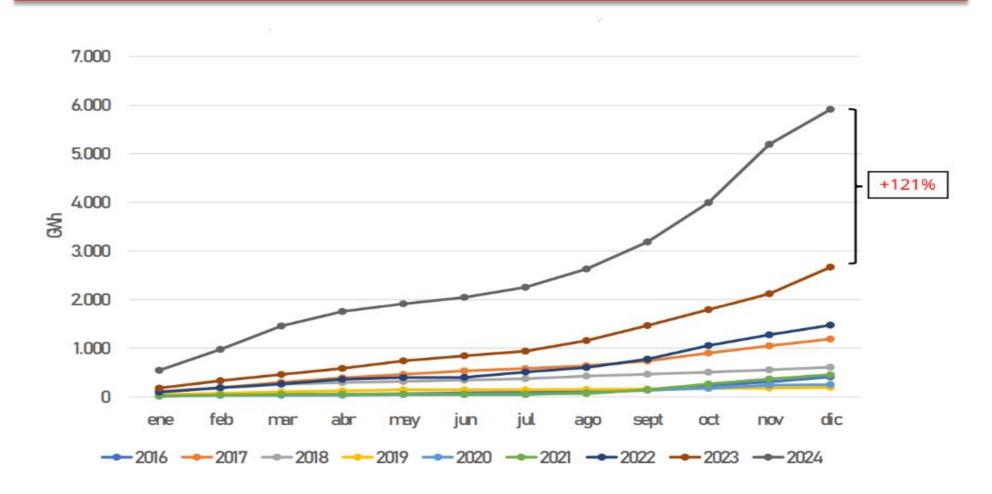


#### NEWS

# Chile curtailed 6TWh of solar PV and wind power in 2024

By Jonathan Touriño Jacobo

January 13, 2025



# BESS en auge: Chile tiene más de 14 GW de capacidad en proyectos en fase de calificación

Además, el país suma 999 MW de potencia operativa en baterías, 574 MW en fases de prueba y más de 3500 MW en construcción según datos de la Asociación Chilena de Energías Renovables y Almacenamiento.



FEATURES, ANALYSIS, INTERVIEWS

## BESS: Chile's renewables saviour?

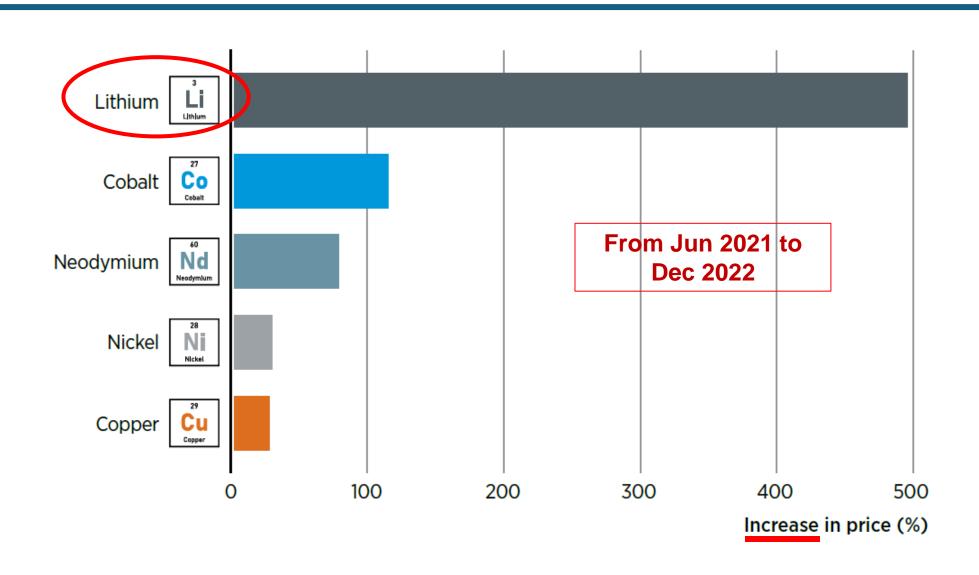
By Jonathan Tourino

January 27, 2025

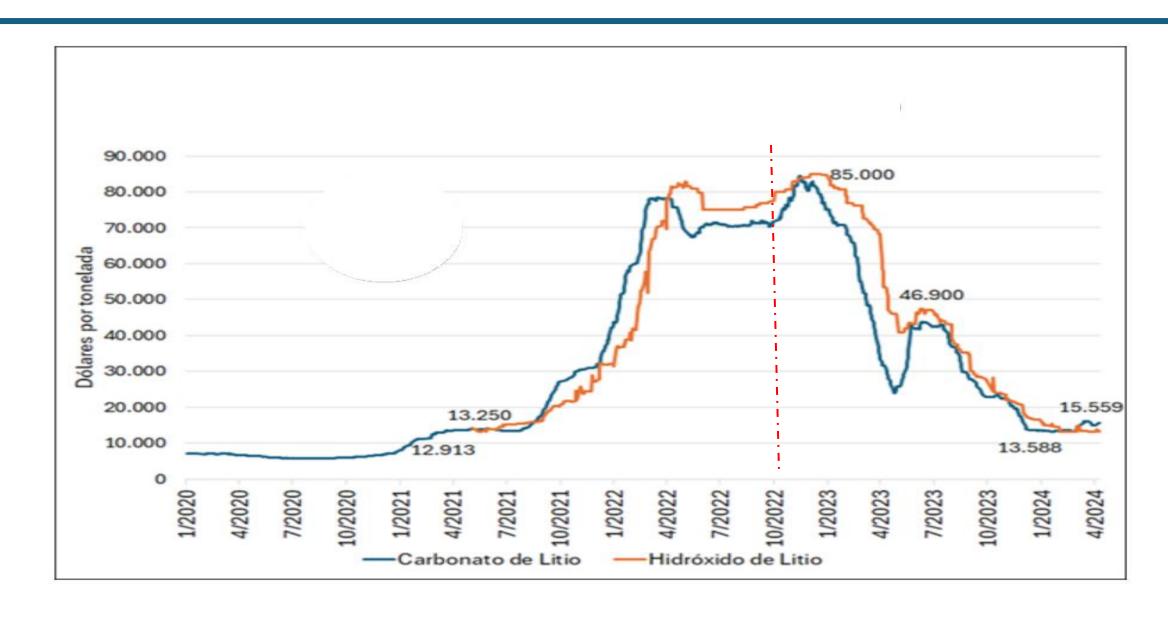
Few obstacle to this "rescue":

- Degradation of Ion-Lithium BESS shows higher rate than forecasted
- There's the risk of "storage curtailment" at specific hours in the night
- Unclear future prices of both lithium & BESS (all controlled by China..)
- Unclear if BESS will efficiently operate for longer duration (i.e. 8+ hours)

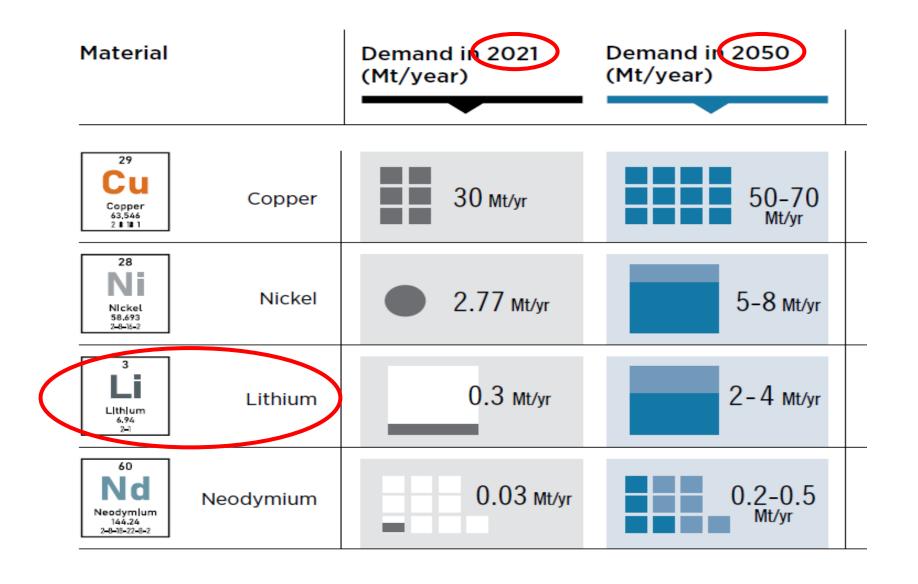
### COST OF CRITICAL MATERIALS



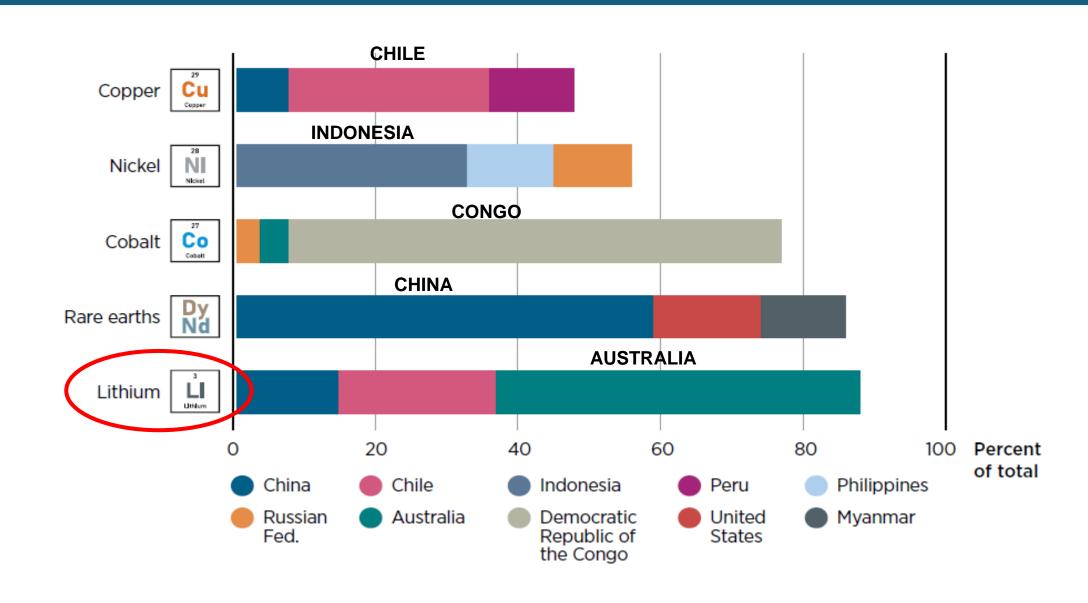
# PRICE VOLATILITY OF LITHIUM CAN WE ACTUALLY FORECAST THE COST OF LITHIUM-ION BESS ?



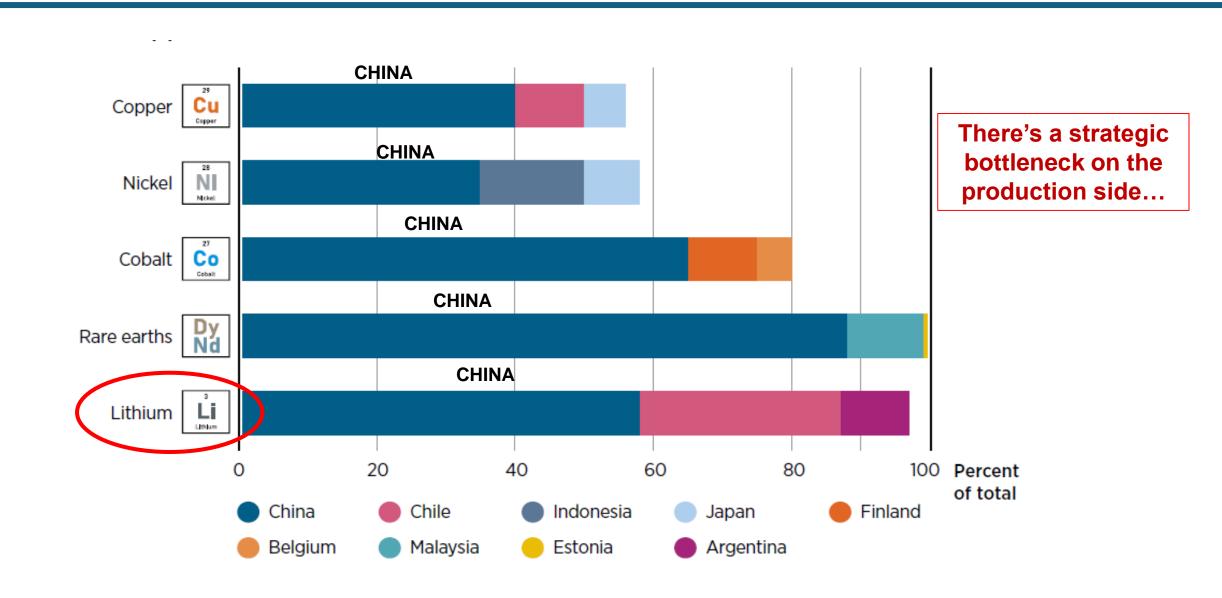
## DEMAND FOR CRITICAL MATERIALS (1/2)



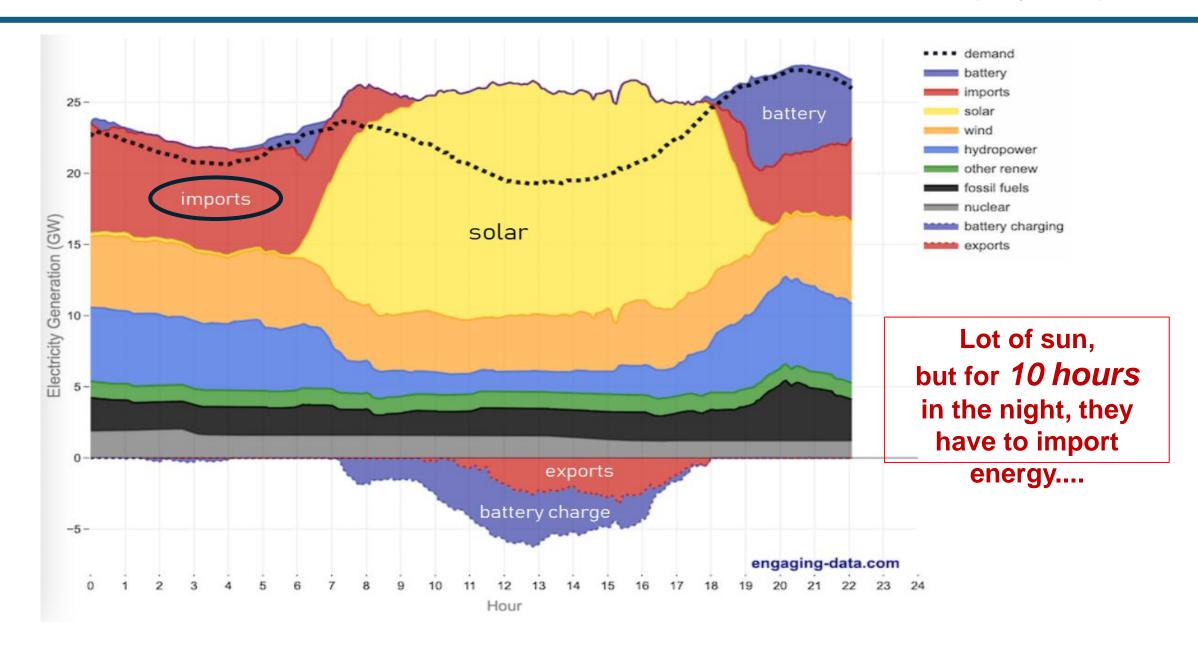
### Critical materials: TOP PRODUCERS

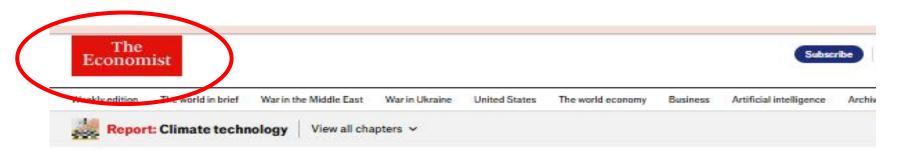


### Critical materials: TOP PROCESSOR



## HOUSTON WE HAVE A PROBLEM.....IN CALIFORNIA (May 2024)





Technology Quarterly | Beyond batteries

#### Decarbonisation of electric grids reliant on renewables requires long-duration energy storage





# LDES is coming...

## Batteries: short vs long duration

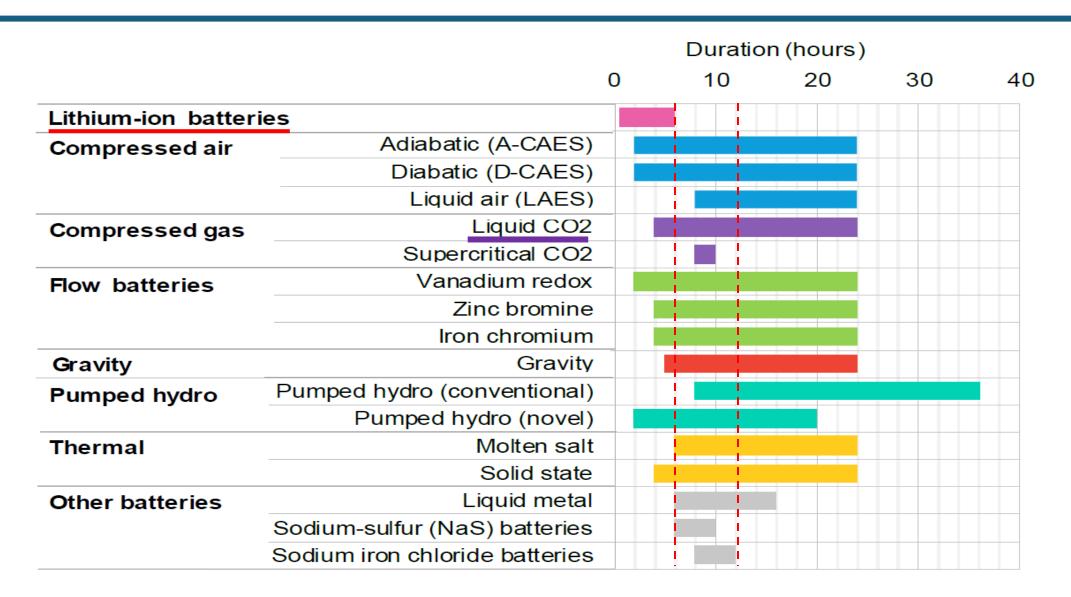
- Interest in Long-Duration Energy Storage (LDES, > 8 hours) is growing globally, as the demand for clean, firm and long-duration capacity increases compared to lithium batteries
- Nonetheless, LDES technologies are in many cases still more expensive than standard Lithium-Ion batteries made in China
- LDES technologies have a better chance of competing in non-Chinese markets, due to the relatively higher costs of lithiumbatteries outside China
- <u>Technology development</u> and <u>support policies/regulations</u> are essential to reduce costs & create industrial opportunities for LDES

## Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES): technologies

| Storage type    | Technology   |   |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Electrochemical | Flow batteries   | Other battery technologies                        |
|                 | Vanadium redox (VRB)   | Liquid metal batteries                            |
|                 | <ul> <li>Zinc bromine (ZBB or ZNBr)</li> </ul>                         | <ul> <li>Sodium-sulfur (NaS) batteries</li> </ul> |
|                 | <ul> <li>Iron chromium (Fe/Cr batteries)</li> </ul>                    | Sodium iron chloride batteries                    |
| Mechanical      | Compressed air and liquid air energy storage                           | Gravity energy storage                            |
|                 | Diabatic compressed air (D-CAES) (Natural cavern)                      | Rail-based  |
|                 | <ul> <li>Adiabatic compressed air (A-CAES) (Natural cavern)</li> </ul> | Tower solid                                       |
|                 | Adiabatic compressed air (A-CAES) (Man-made cave)                      | Underground piston-based                          |
|                 | Adiabatic compressed air (A-CAES) (Tank)                               | Underground shaft-based                           |
|                 | • Liquid air (LAES)  |   |
|                 | Compressed gas energy storage  | Novel pumped hydro                                |
|                 | Liquid CO2 (CCES)  | High-density fluid                                |
|                 | Supercritical CO2 (SCES)   |   |
| Thermal         | Thermal energy storage   |   |
|                 | Molten salt  |   |
|                 | Solid state  |   |

#### DISCHARGE DURATION

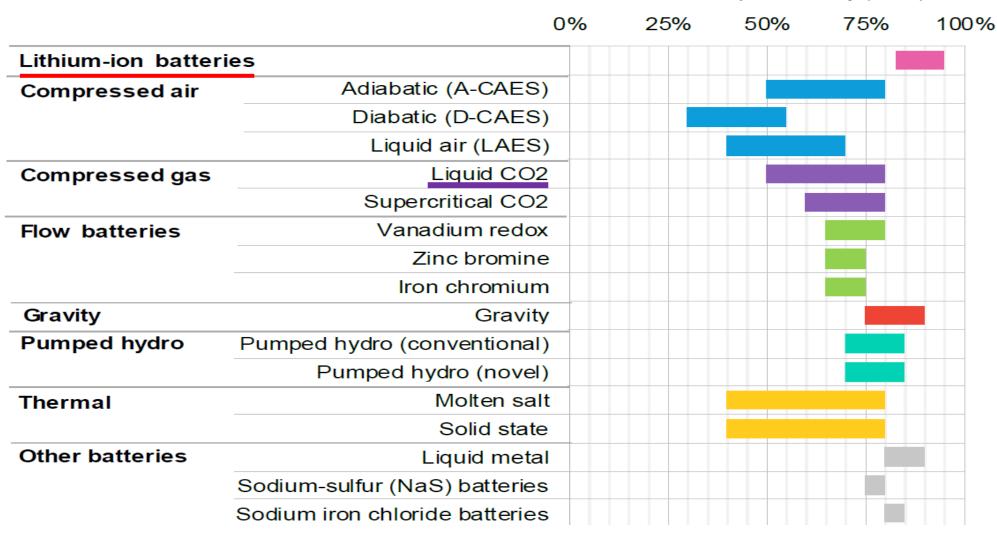
#### DISCHARGE TIME FOR SYSTEM'S MAXIMUM OUTPUT POWER



#### ROUND TRIP EFFICIENCY

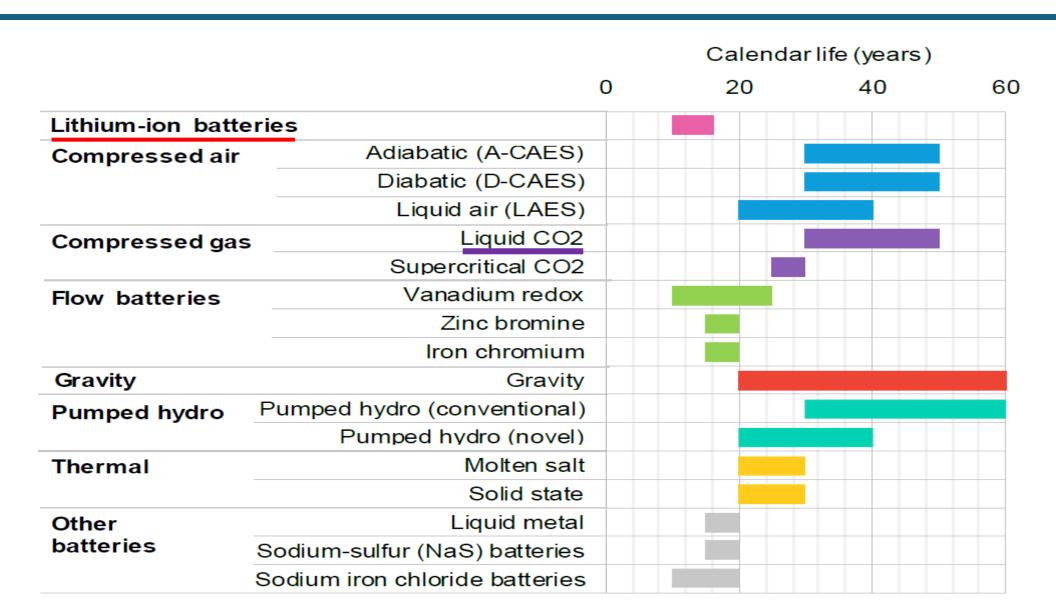
#### output/input energy Ratio, during CHARGE/DISCHARGE CYCLE

#### Round trip efficiency (RTE)



#### CALENDAR LIFE

max operational time of the system, before its end-of-life



## LDES without Critical Minerals:

The challenge of ENERGY DOME

Servizio Technology

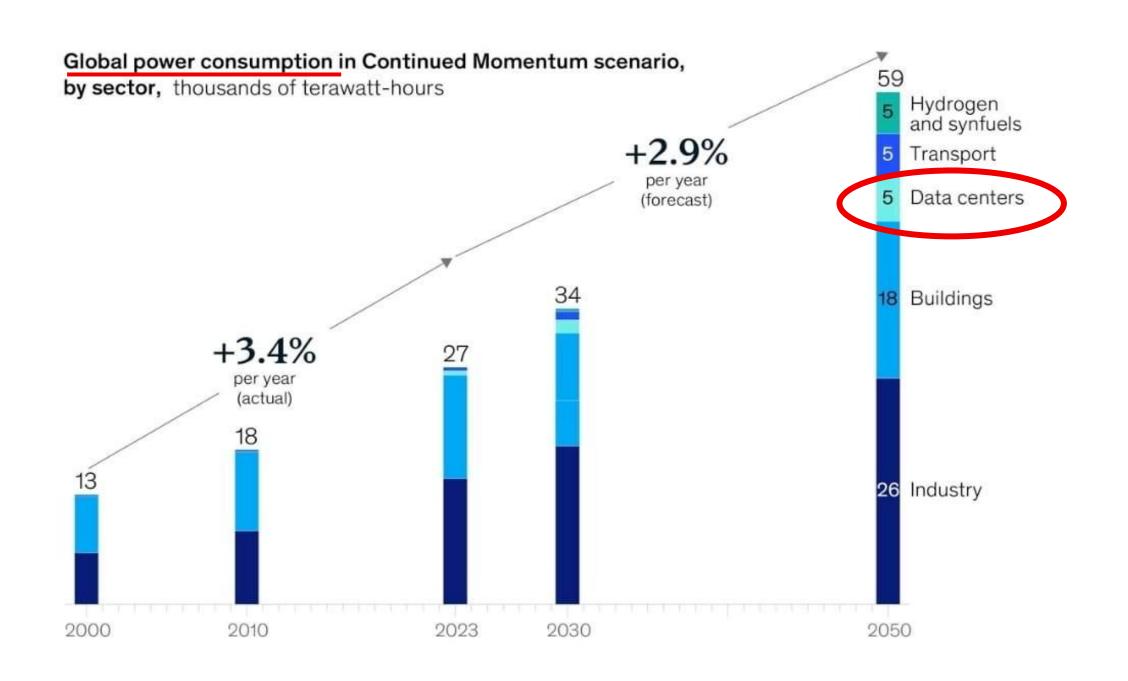


# Google invests in long-life batteries made in Italy

by Alexis Paparo 20 August 2025



Energy Dome's first commercial plant in Sardinia goes into operation



### **Investors backing Energy Dome** – € 150 MM raised





















## **ENERGY DOME: 10+ GWh Commercial Pipeline Worldwide**







## **CO2** Battery Market Strategy

We solve real problems with real solutions

#### **Data Centers**

The CO2 Battery can meet data center customers' needs for:

- ✓ Rapid timelines for access to high demand, high capacity factor electricity
- Desire to meet load with clean energy resources
- ✓ Desire for **24/7 hourly load** matching
- Mitigating cross-subsidization between large load customers and other ratepayers

#### **Utilities**

The CO2 Battery can meet utilities needs to:

- ✓ Address growing capacity needs
- ✓ Optimize energy availability from intermittent generation and nuclear baseload resources to meet evolving grid needs
- Ensure adequate grid-balancing and ancillary services
- ✓ Deliver cost containment and electricity cost stabilization



## **The CO2 Battery**

The only viable alternative for long-duration energy storage

Our technology uses a thermodynamic cycle, charging by drawing carbon dioxide from a 'Dome' gasholder, storing it under pressure, and then dispatching it by evaporating and expanding the gas through a turbine back into the gasholder.



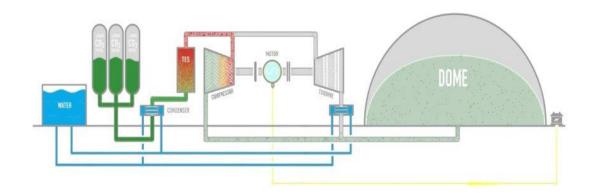




## **How does the CO2 Battery Work?**

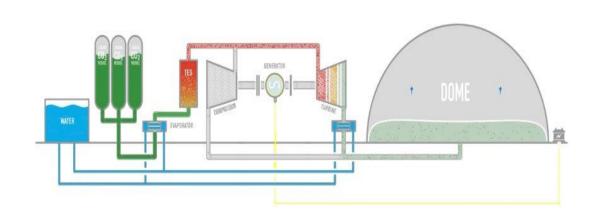
The battery manipulates CO2 between the liquid and gas phases to generate electricity

#### CHARGE



To charge, the CO2 is withdrawn from an atmospheric gasholder, the dome, and compressed into an interrefrigerated compressor driven by a motor. The heat generated from the compression is stored in a thermal energy storage system, whereas the CO2 is liquefied and stored in vessels under pressure at ambient temperature with zero atmospheric emissions.

#### DISCHARGE



To discharge electricity to the grid, the CO2 is heated, evaporated and sent into an expander before flowing back into the dome. In doing so, the expander drives the generator to feed electricity to the grid.

## **Economic and Operational Benefits**

The CO2 Battery's economic and operational benefits make it the obvious choice for grid-scale batteries



Round-trip efficiency (75%+) AC-AC and MV-MV



**Cost-effective** 

Highly competitive CAPEX and OPEX and able to optimize for energy arbitrage



**Flexible** 

CO2 Batteries can be constructed almost anywhere



**Proven** 

MW-scale plant already operational and gridconnected



**Durable** 

No degradation of capacity or performance over 30+ years



Reliable

Off-the-shelf components



Independent

No dependence on rare metals such as lithium

# **Off-the-Shelf Components**

been used in the Oil & Gas industry for a long time.

All equipment is **off-the-shelf**, well-known and reliable as it's

**DOME** 

**COMPRESSOR** 



**LIQUID CO2 VESSELS** 



**TURBINE** 



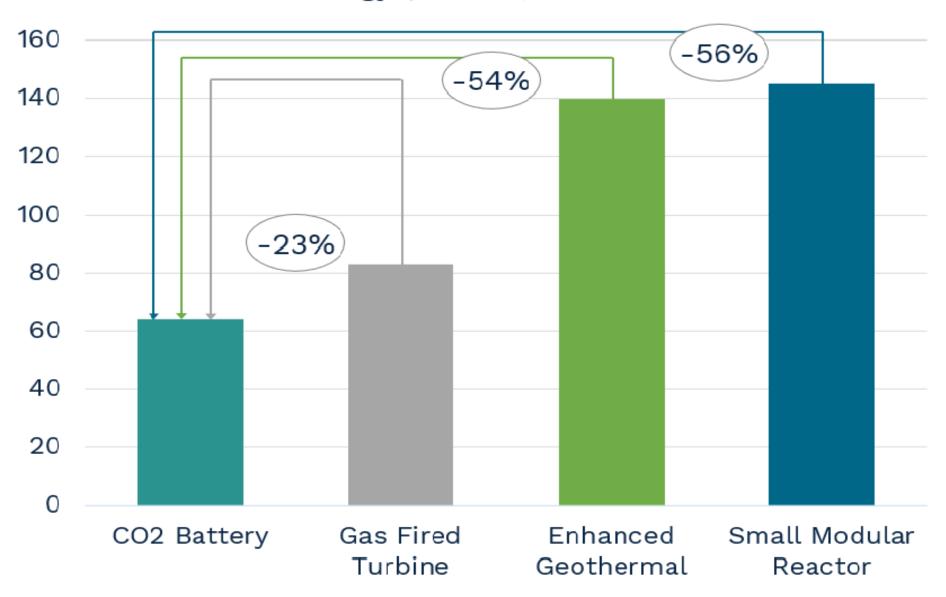
Our **global supply chain** shows the **resilience** and **safety** of the CO2 Battery.



**TES VESSELS** 

#### **Baseload Technologies Cost Comparison**

Levelized Cost of Energy (\$/MWh)

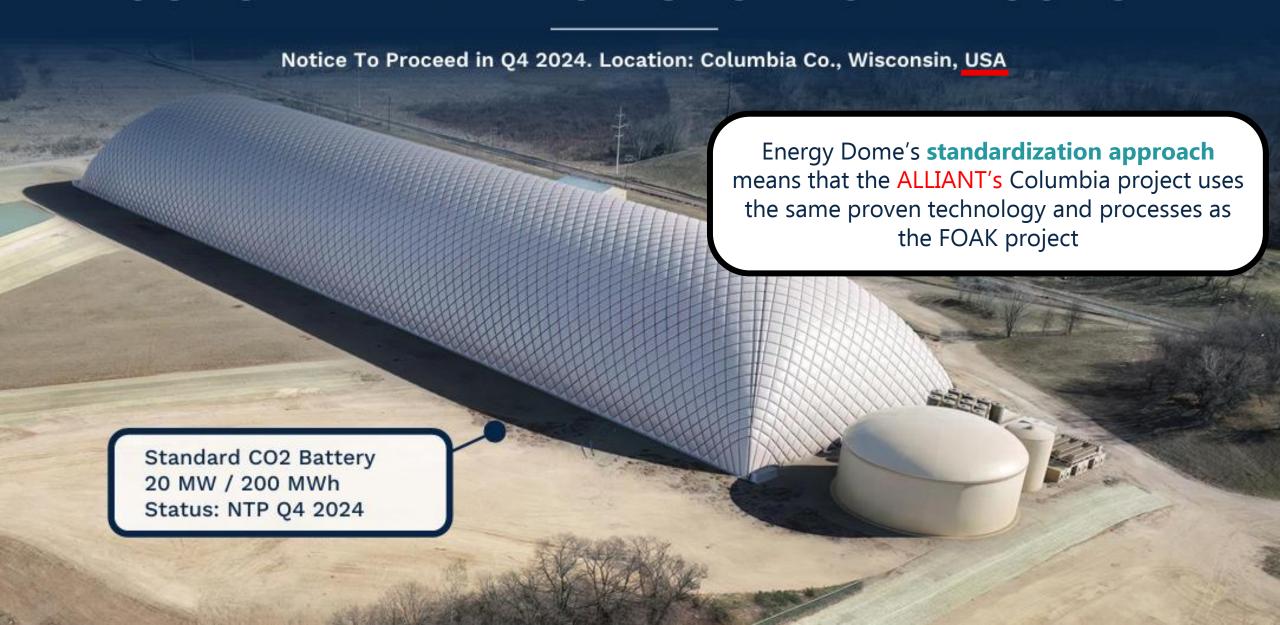


## Foak CO2 Battery – offtaker: ENGIE

**IN OPERATION**. Location: Ottana, Sardinia, Italy



## COLUMBIA ENERGY STORAGE PROJECT



## NTPC ORDERS FIRST CO2 BATTERY



### **Technological Development – Giga-Scale**



Driven by requests from existing partners and the market, a GWh-scale CO2 Battery has been designed. Firm equipment supply offers are available today.

The design is currently undergoing multiple feasibility studies and has been offered for a **3 GWh project in OMAN** for a green steel manufacturer is in negotiation (LOI Signed).

#### **Key Market Offerings**

- Significant specific cost reduction, when compared with the 20MW system
- > Large enough to support key industries
  - 24/7 baseload renewables (Solar + Storage)
  - Green steel production
  - Green hydrogen production
- ➤ Mature supply chain with NTP to COD in approx. 24 months



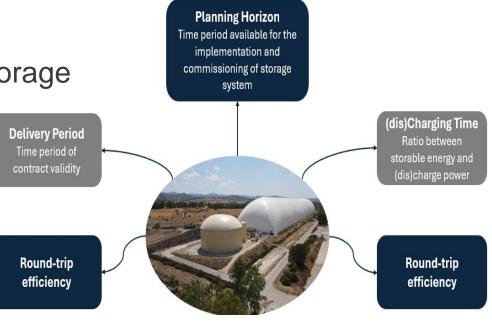
## **ITALY - The MACSE initiative**

**MACSE** is a **regulatory initiative** aimed at fostering the growth of electricity storage capacity in Italy.

A forward procurement scheme where **Terna** (the Italian **TSO**) **contracts storage capacity via competitive auctions** to unlock new electricity storage that integrates growing non-programmable RES

The *players* involved are:

- ARERA/MASE Rules and targets
- Terna procures storage capacity
- GME runs the time-shifting market platform
- Storage operators build and operate assets and allocate capacity



## **MACSE Process: 2 types of auctions**

#### **SHORT AUCTION (Li-ion BESS)**

- planning horizon 2 years, delivery 15 years.
- Demand Curve: Terna publishes requirements & national/area quotas (inelastic demand)
- Bid & Supply Curve: Projects bid MWh and €/MWh-year, Terna applies performance coefficients (e.g., duration, efficiency) to form the merit order,
- Winners receive the pay-as-bid premium monthly.

#### LONG AUCTION (PHydro + other LDES)

- planning horizon 5 years, delivery 30 years.
- Awarded projects receive a fixed annual premium (of awarded price x qualified capacity).
- In addition, the operator will retain 20% of revenues from participation in ancillary service market
- The payments are settled monthly, for a 30year contract period.

## What Powered the World in 2024? 31 EJ TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY Natural gas 149 EJ 1 exajoule (EJ) = 174M barrels of oil equivalent 25% (65 D) 28% Figures do not total Fossil Fuels 86.7% 100 due to rounding Source: Energy Institute,

Substituting the (fossile..) baseload energy, is the real challenge of the world energy transition



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