



SOUTHWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Geothermal Energy Machinery and Systems (GEMS) Workshop

Nov 29, 2023 to Nov 30, 2023
San Antonio, TX

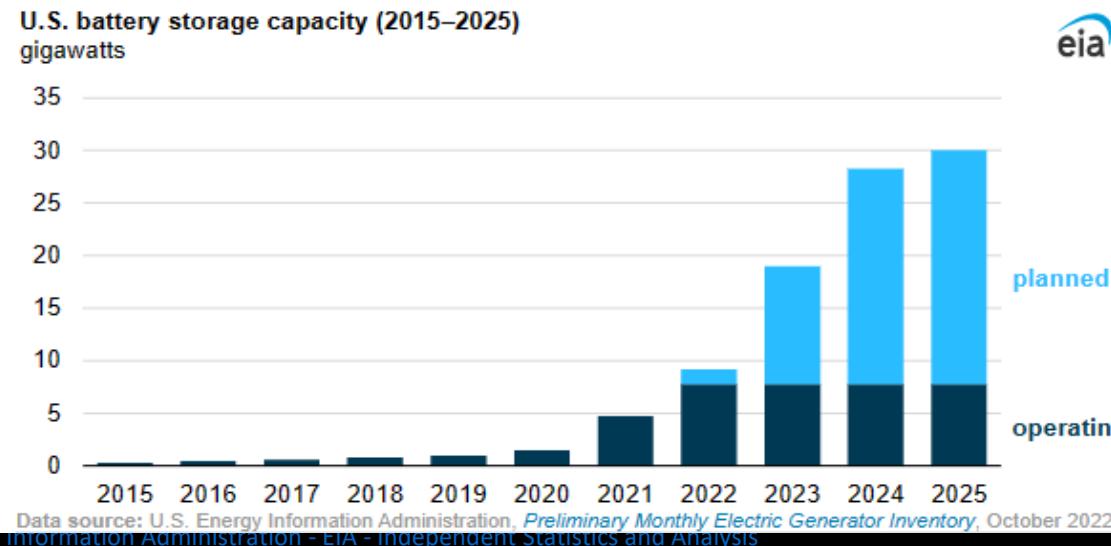


**Long-Duration Energy Storage
Deep in the Earth with Ability
to Scale Now**

Lev Ring, Sage Geosystems

U.S. battery storage capacity will increase significantly by 2025

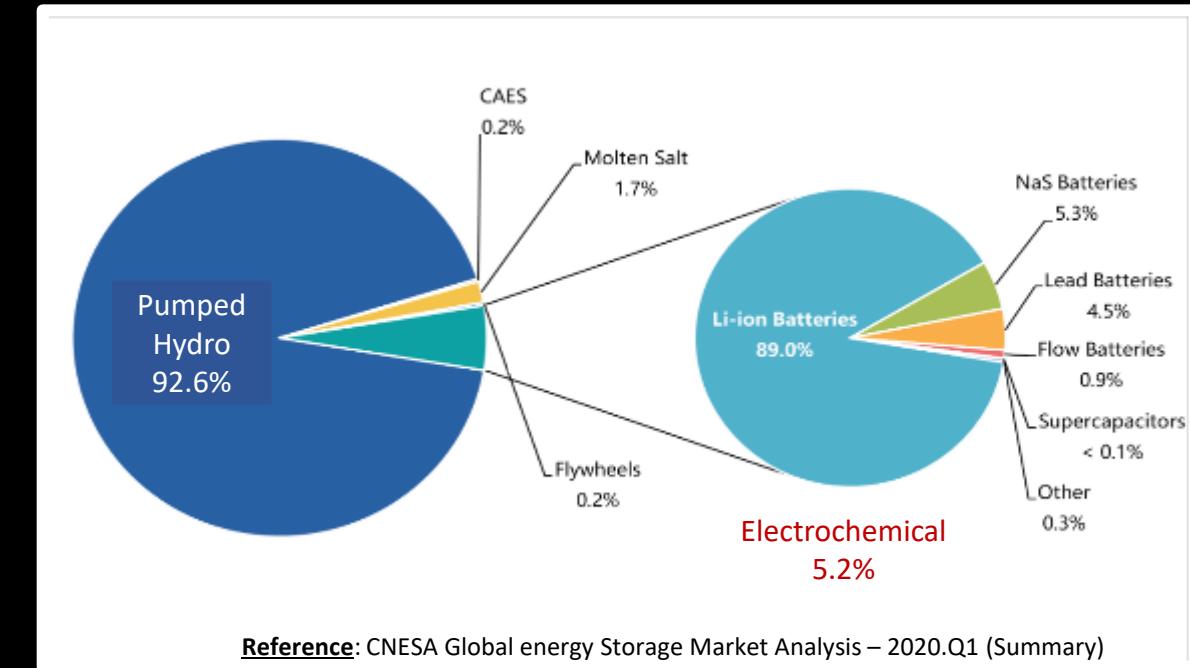
U.S. battery storage capacity will increase significantly by 2025



Projected Needs for Energy Storage in the U.S.

- Power plant owners plan to significantly increase utility-scale storage capacity (by 22GW) over next 3 years
- Currently there is 7.8GW utility-scale storage with need for 30GW by end of 2025

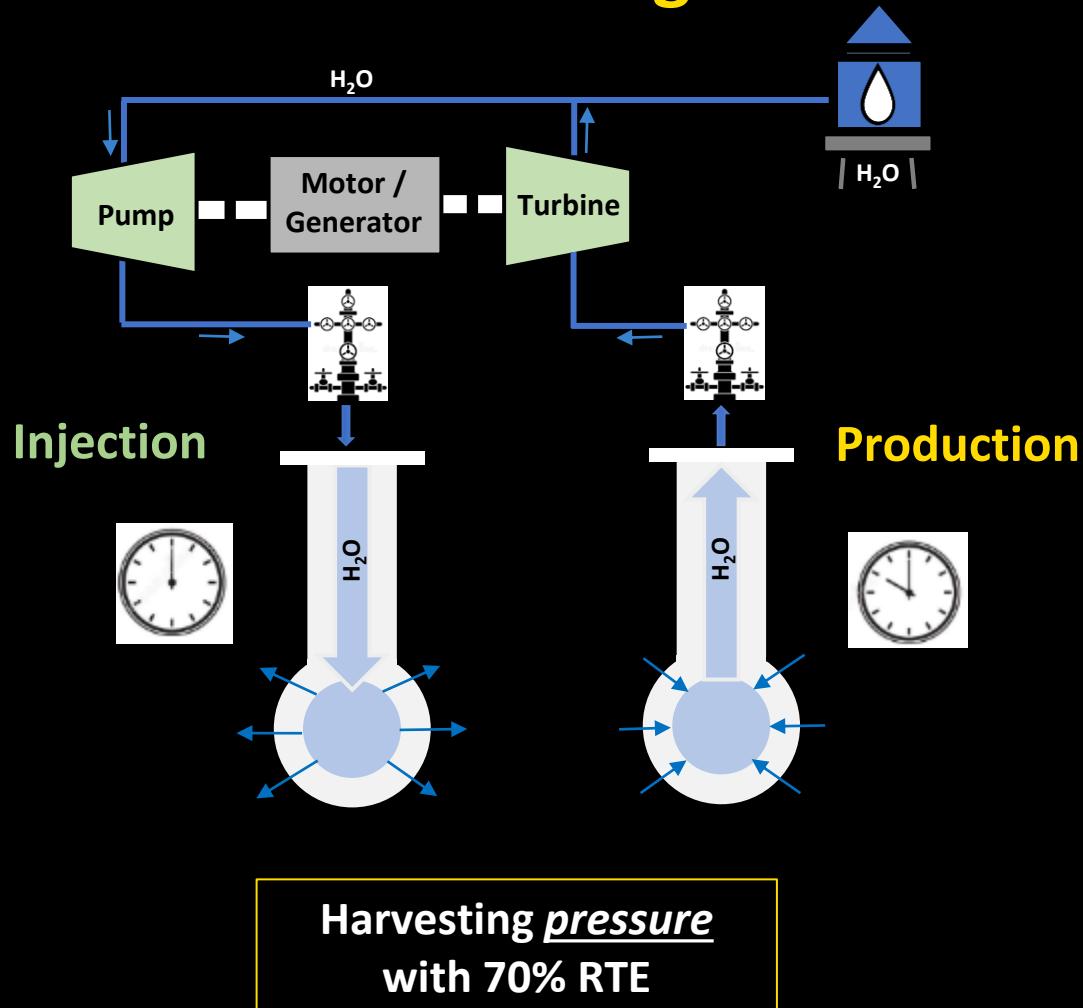
Is there an alternative to long term PSH?



- Projected to change the U.S. electric grid generating portfolio (much like solar has)
- Adds stability to variable energy sources such as wind and solar
- > 75% of 22GW new installations will be in Texas (7.9GW) and California (7.6GW)

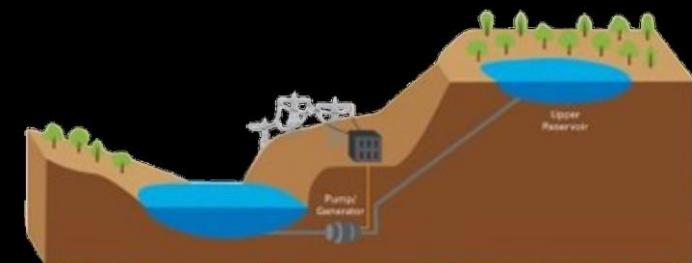
How Does Energy Storage Work?

Mechanical Storage

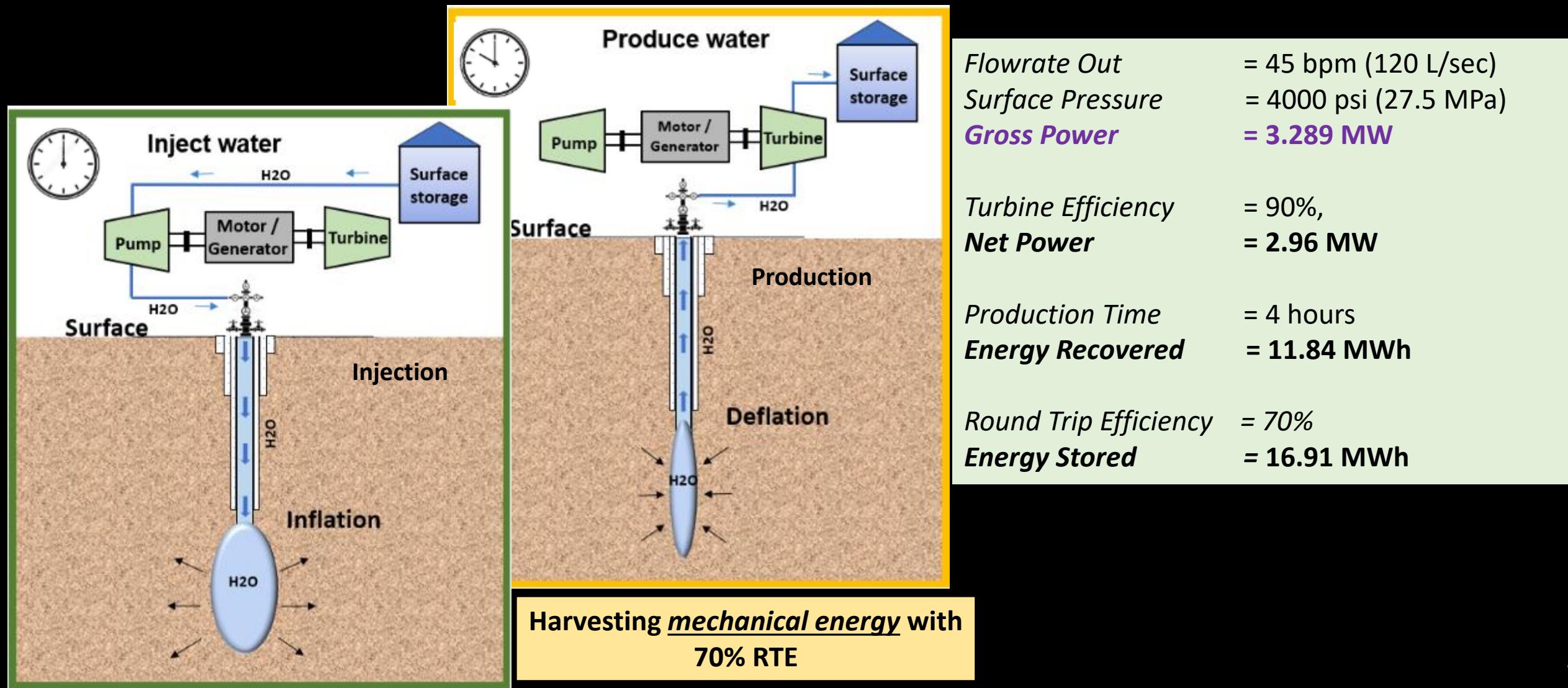


Comparison to PSH

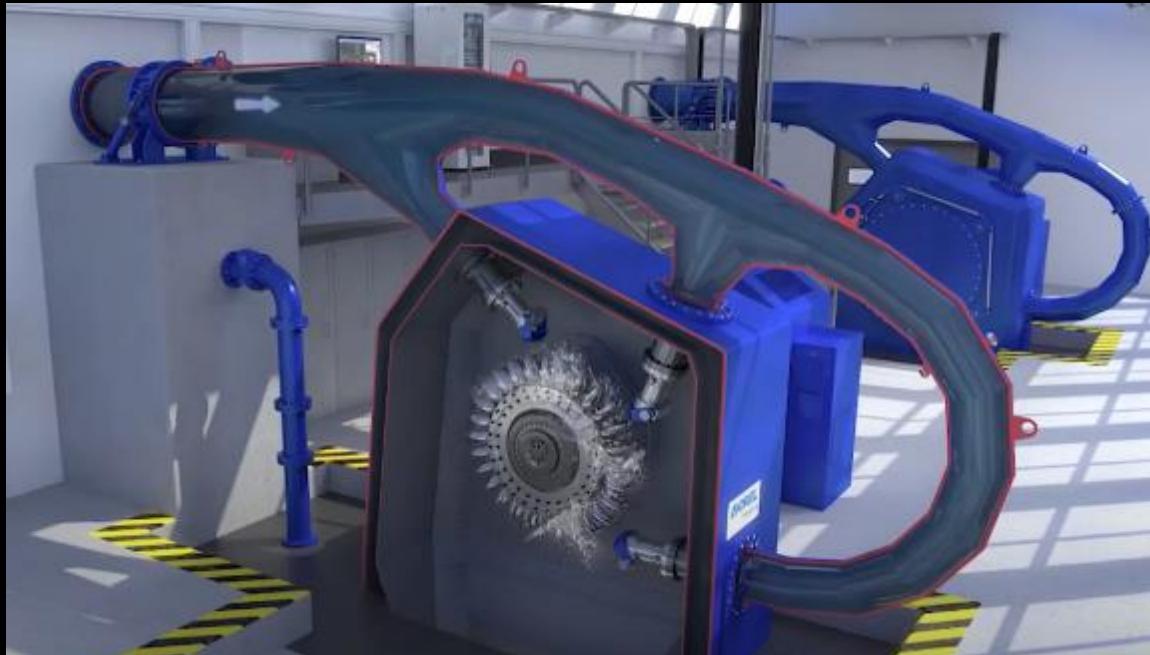
- Ability to scale < 100MW
- Not geographically limited
- Smaller footprint
- Higher energy density
- Weeks vs. decades to permit
- Cost-competitive at scale



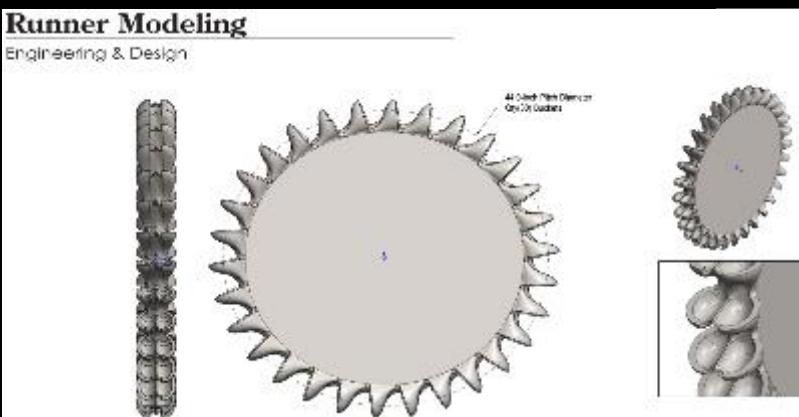
Mechanical Energy Storage: How much power we can generate?



Impulse-type water turbine invented in the 1870s by
American inventor Lester Allan Pelton



Sage's high-pressure Pelton turbine



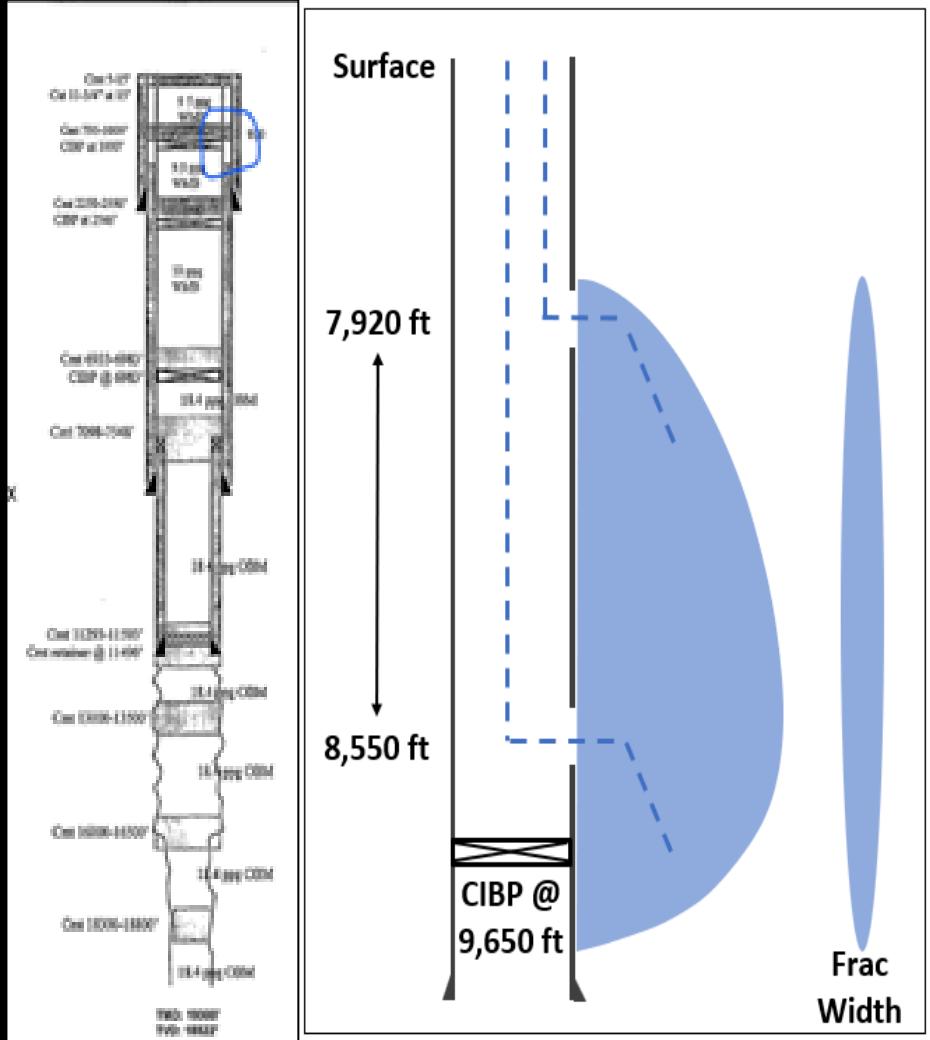
High-Pressure Pelton Turbine

- Sage is upgrading the Pelton turbine commercial design to 5000 psi (3MW)
- Scale-up to 30+MW will be a techno-economic decision
 - Build larger Pelton turbines and/or
 - Manifold together

30 MW Energy Storage Facility



Energy Storage Demonstration in Starr County, TX



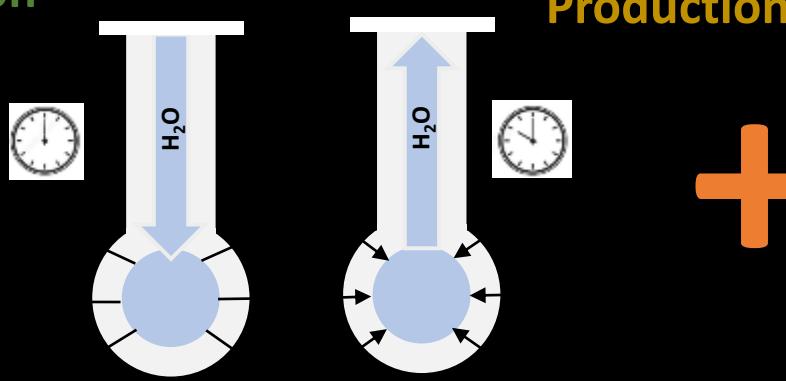
Application 1:

Mechanical Storage Baseload

PV Solar

= 24/7

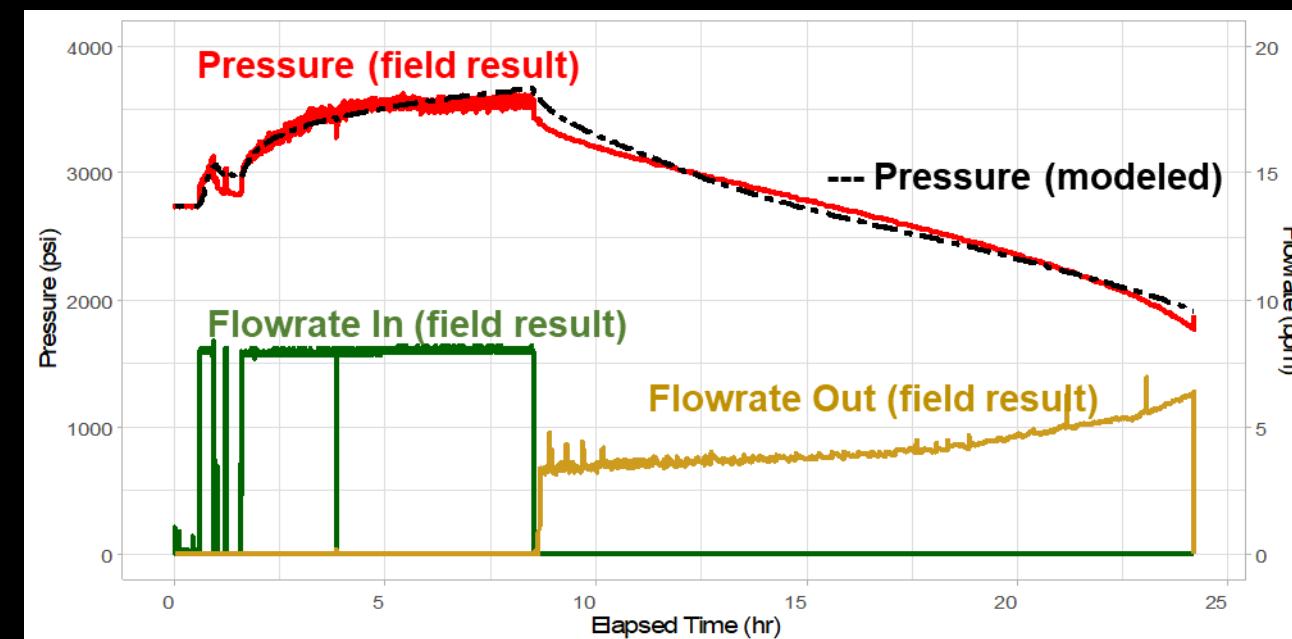
Injection



Production

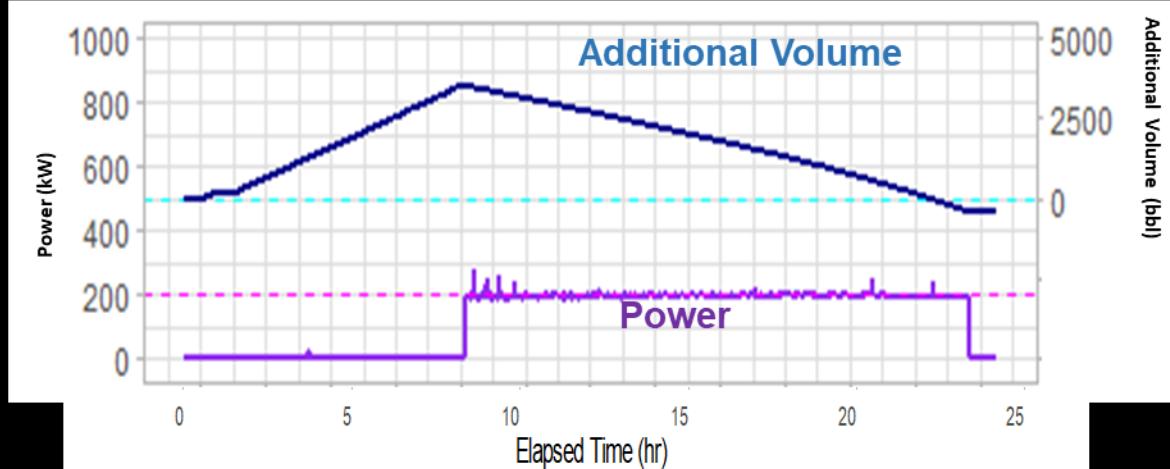


24/7
Baseload



Field test yielding:

17.5 hours generation of constant 200 kW power



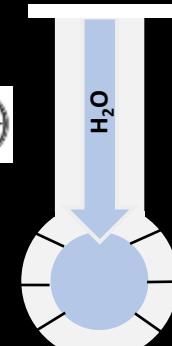
Application 2: Utility Grid Arbitrage using Mechanical Storage

Texas ERCOT Grid
Profile

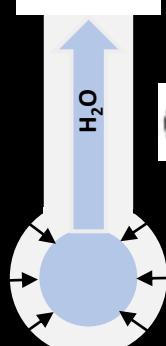


Catching the peak

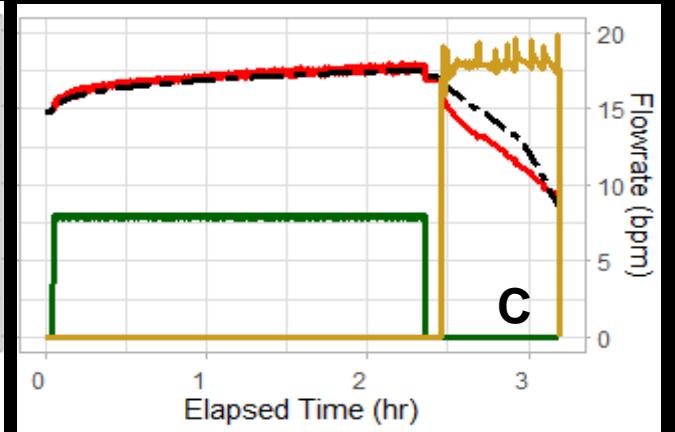
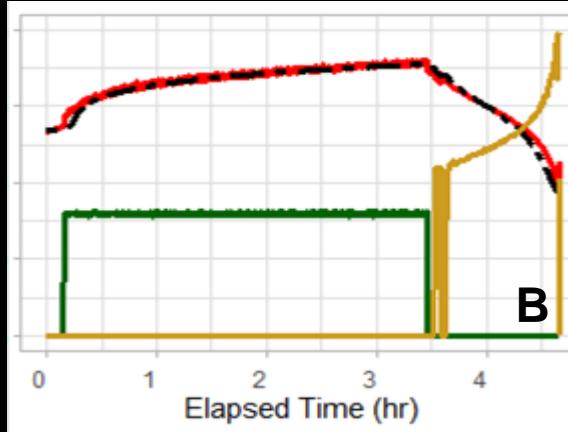
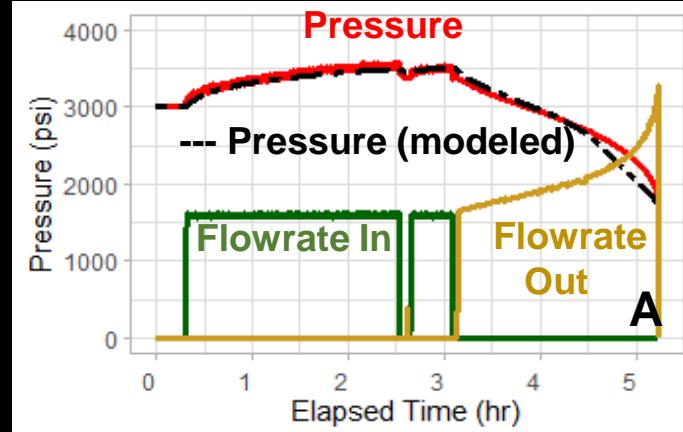
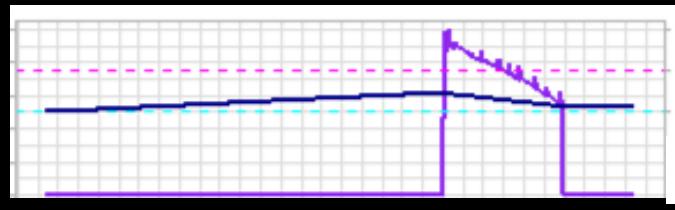
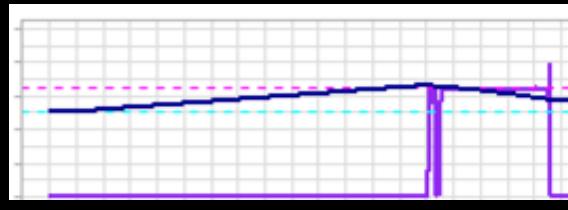
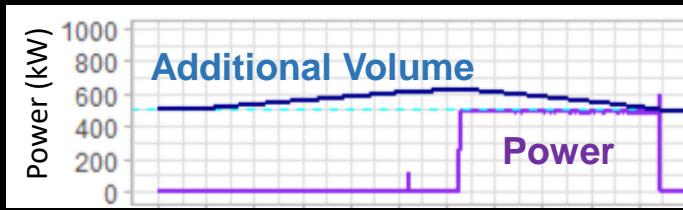
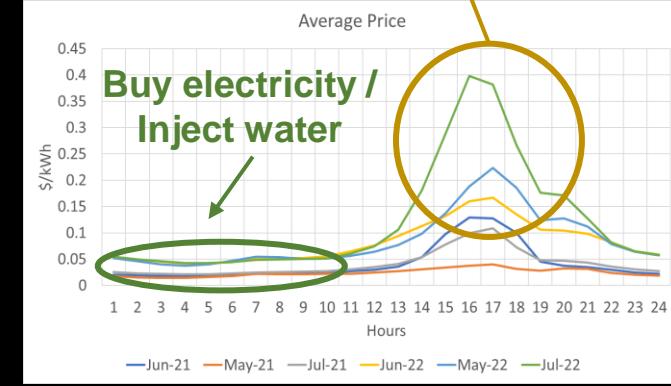
Injection



Production



Load following



Field tests yielding:

A: 2 hours generation of constant 500 kW power

B: 1 hour generation of constant 650 kW power

C: 1MW peak power in 45 minute power generation

Sage's Mechanical Storage - Upfront Capital & LCOS

Beats Pumped Storage Hydro & Lithium-ion batteries

Sage's EarthStore™

FOAK
\$2.5-3.5mln per MW
(Any Duration)

LCOS = \$0.03-0.04/kWh

NOAK
\$2.0-2.7mln per MW
(Any Duration)

LCOS = \$0.02-0.03/kWh

- Rapid payout
- IRR = 20 to 30%

PSH

\$2.6mln per MW
(Long Duration)

LCOS* = \$0.06-0.18/kWh

Lithium-ion batteries

\$3mln per MW
(Duration < 4 hrs)

LCOS* = \$0.25-0.30/kWh

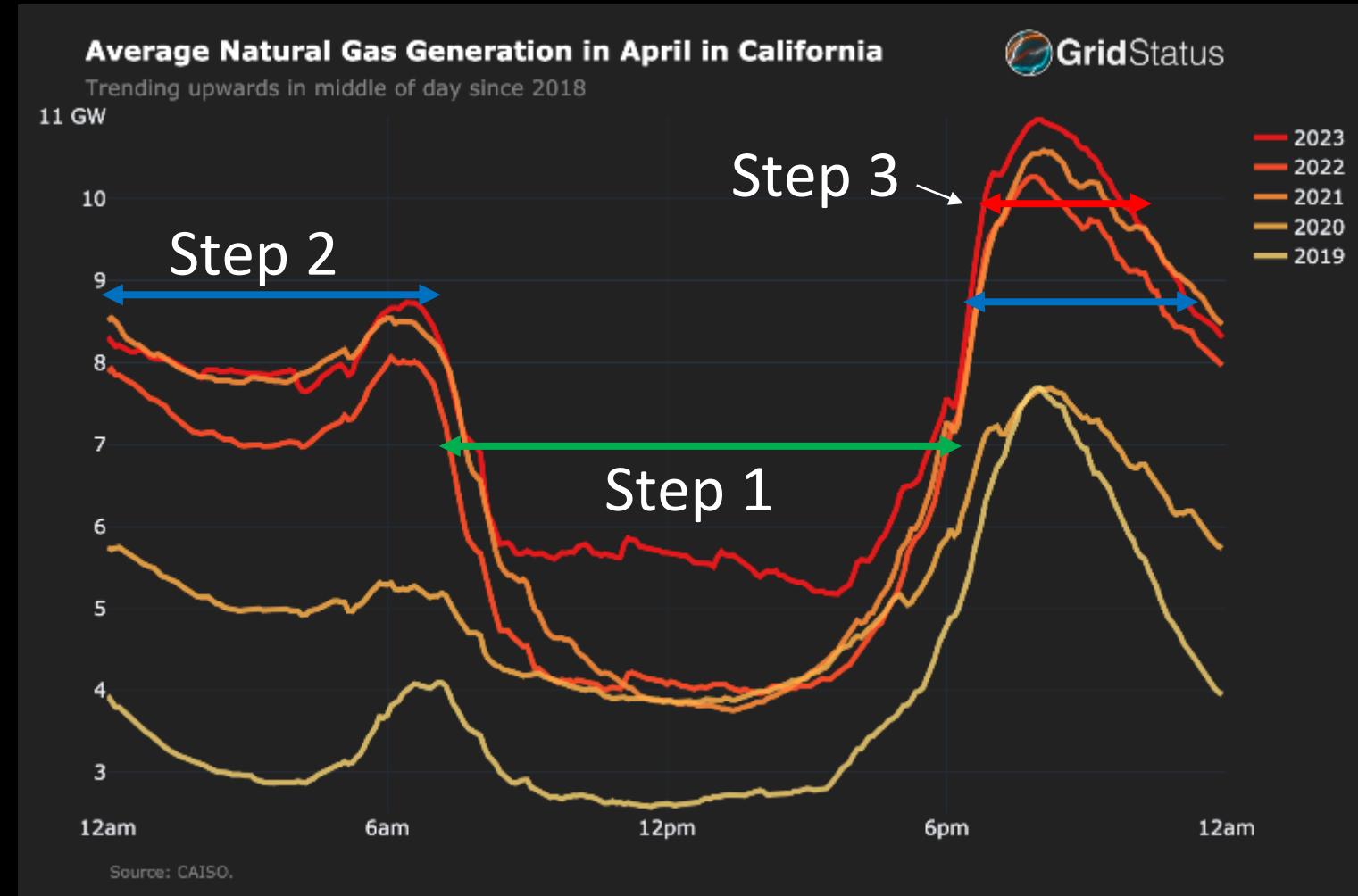
*Navigant Research 2Q 2019 – Comparing the Costs of Long Duration Energy Storage
[20190626_Long_Duration_Storage_Costs.pdf](https://www.slenergystorage.com/20190626_Long_Duration_Storage_Costs.pdf) (slenergystorage.com)

How Do We Replace Natural Gas with Green Energy?

Step 1: Add 7GW of solar to replace natural gas during the day from 6am to 6pm

Step 2: Add EarthStore paired with 14GW of solar to charge the storage system during the day and then replace **9GW** of natural gas at night from 6pm to 6am

Step 3: Use lithium-ion batteries for the 2GW shortage from 6pm to 10pm



Scale: 1 well = 3MW; 3,000 wells = 9GW

Texas: 20,000 O&G wells /year

QUESTIONS - THANK YOU