



gravitrlicity

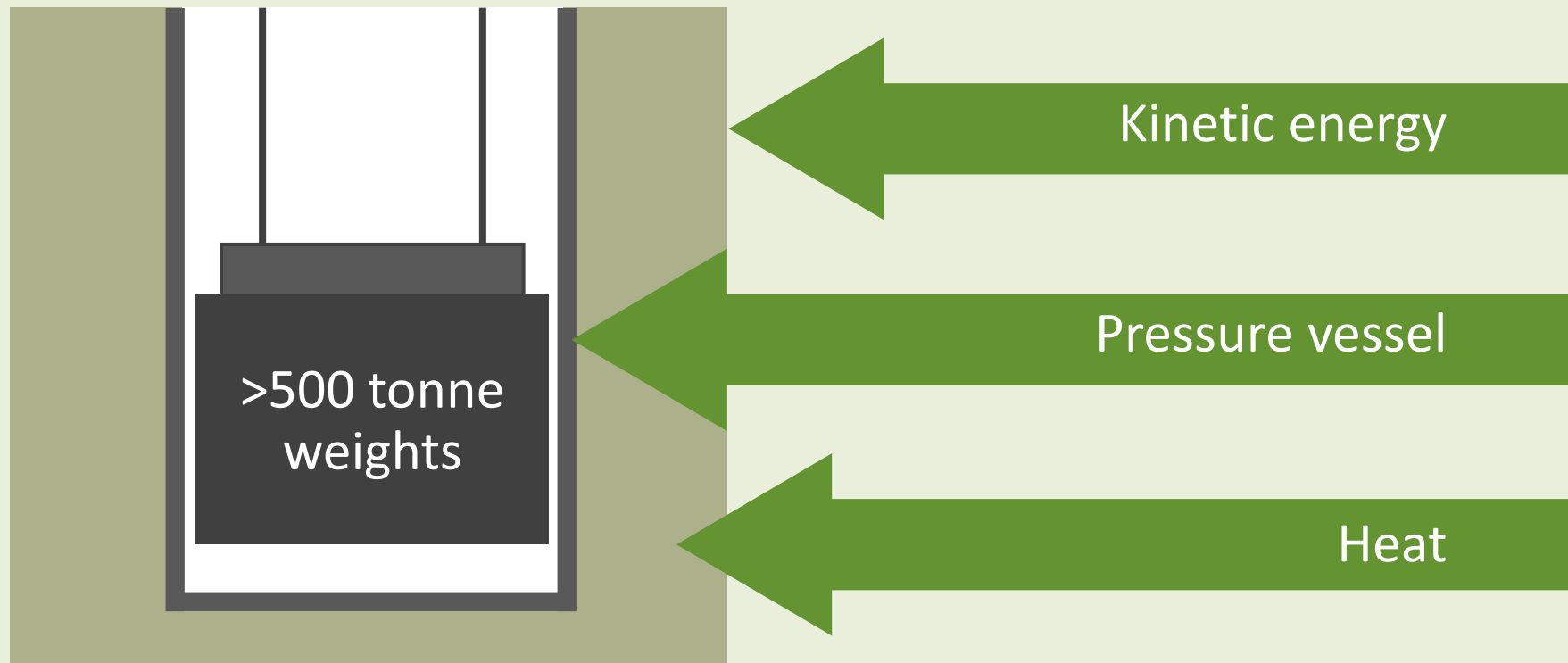
Versatile, fast response, long-life Energy Storage

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Commercial Director

Get Inspired, November 2022

Underground spaces can be utilised to store energy in three ways

Multiple utilisation of underground shafts will provide long-life infrastructure assets capable of storing significant energy



Gravitricity technology will be deployed in existing mines and purpose built shafts

Technology overview

Surface equipment – heavy lift equipment, working as a generator in reverse

“Like hydro, but we don't need mountains or water”

Underground equipment: Cables, weight and shaft

“New engineering, new integration, but not new science”



$E=MGH...$ Energy = mass x gravity x height

2 design principles

Heavy weights

Tonnes?

Tens of tonnes?

Need weights in
hundreds of tonnes to
generate interesting amount
of electricity

Big drops

Cranes?


Buildings?

Going underground allows us to
use the **geology of the earth**
to hold up the
weight

Timeline of achievements and next steps...

2018-2021

2022-2024

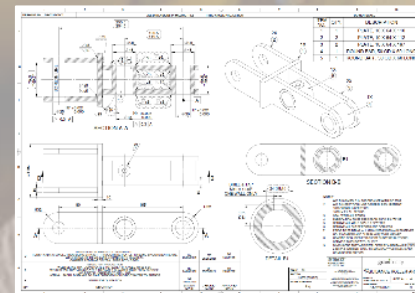
- >£3.5m** ● Total R&D funding
 - > £4m** ● Raised in equity funding
 - 8** ● Patents filed (5 granted, 3 pending)
 - 2** ● Independent studies by Imperial College London verifying levelled cost of storage over 25yrs below Li-ion, CAES, Flow batteries
 - 1** ● Grid connected, 250kW **Concept Demonstrator** validates technology capabilities (<s response, multi weight system)
- 

- 
- 1**
Sub scale system –
1MW / 80kWh – short duration
 - 2**
4MW / 1MWh, single-weight
system designed to
optimise revenues from
balancing services
 - 3**
Hydrogen storage deployment
 - 4**
Fundraising!

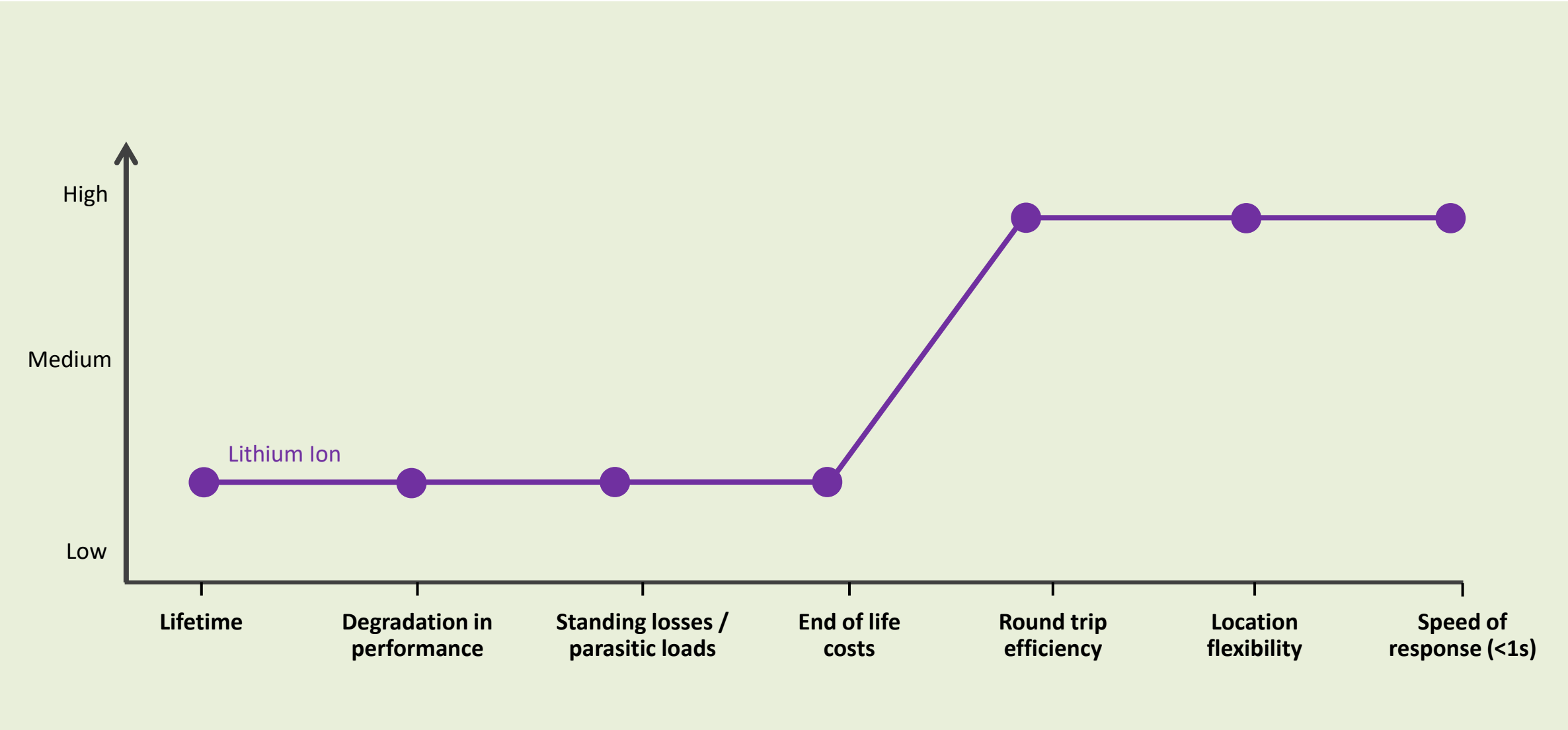
250kW Scale Demonstrator – ‘Project Alpha’

Technical specifications	
Rated Power (import or export)	250kW
Weights	Two x 25t (50t total)
Weight composition	Magnadense with steel basket
Winches	2 x 125kW
Speed of response	<1 second

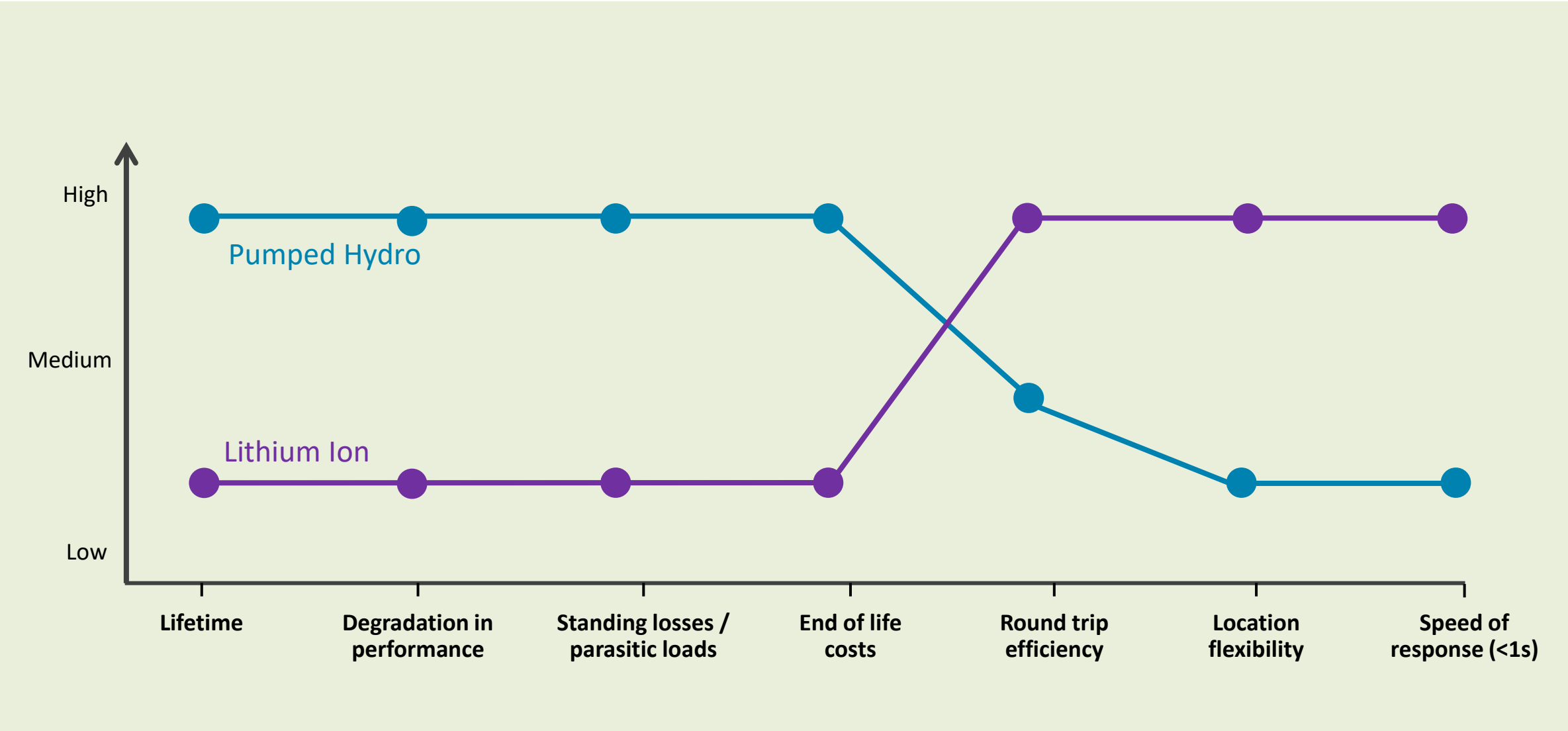
- ✓ Rapid Response
- ✓ High Efficiency
- ✓ Long Duration
- ✓ Grid Compliance
- ✓ Voltage Support



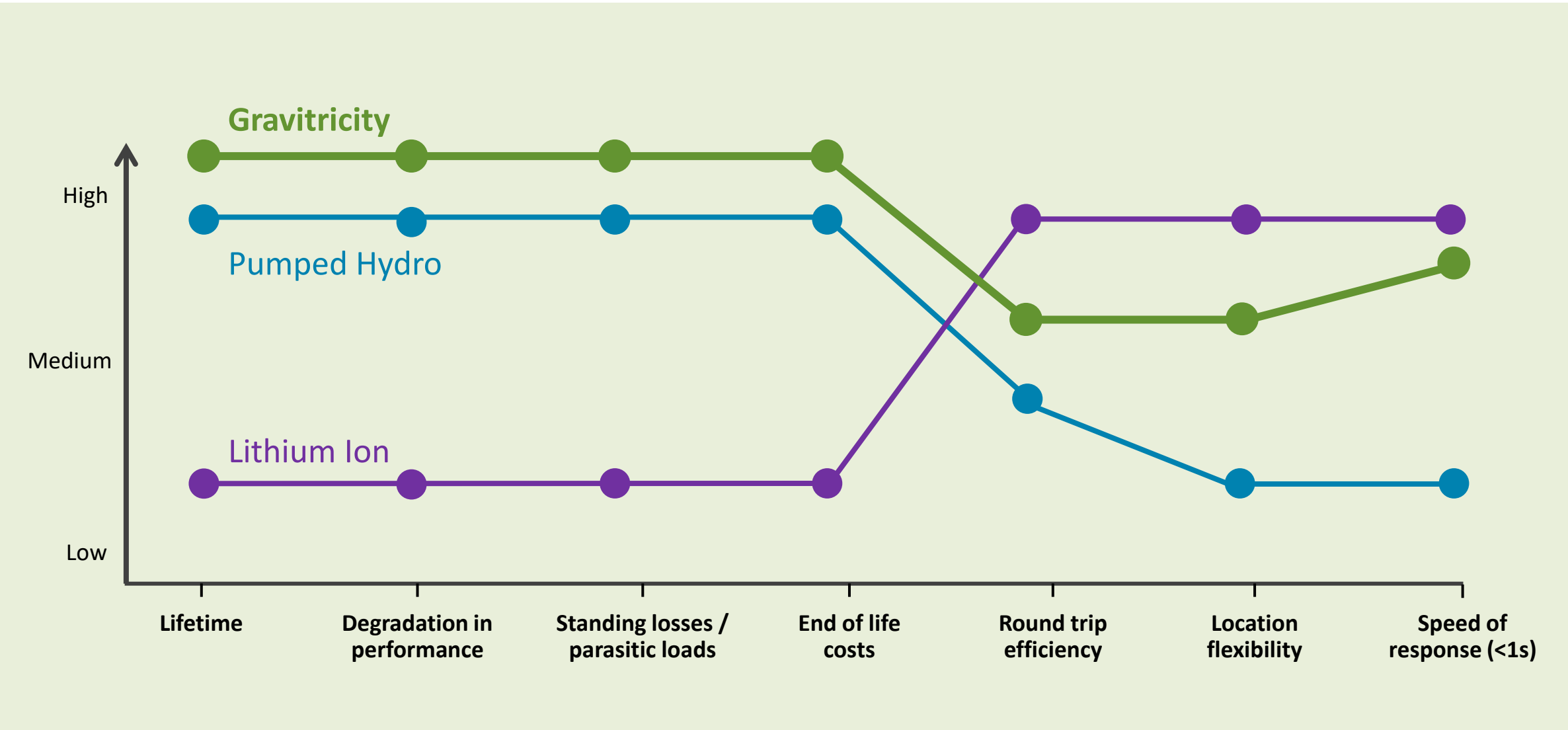
Gravitricity vs. alternative ES technologies



Gravitricity vs. alternative ES technologies



Gravitricity vs. alternative ES technologies

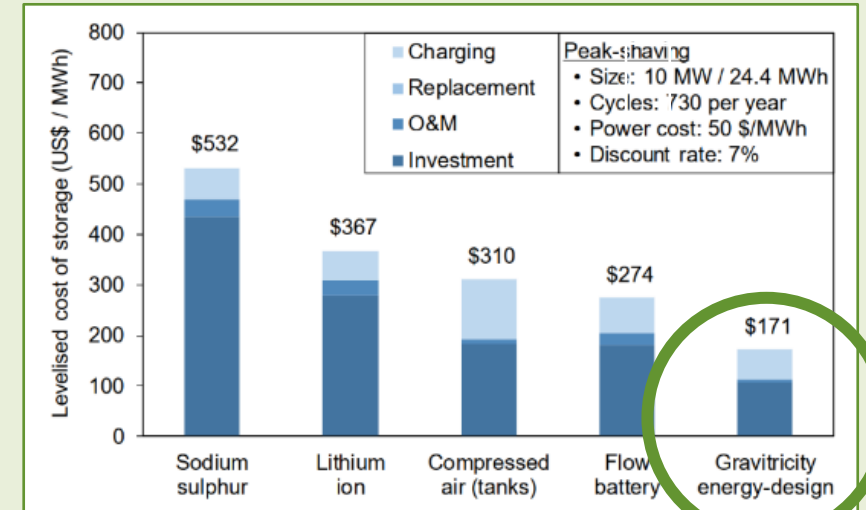


Competitors (2) – Gravitricity gravity energy storage



Feature set which equates to highly compelling commercial proposition

Category	Feature / benefit	
<p>Economics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High efficiency (up to 80% round trip) with no cyclical degradation Long life (>25 years) No standing losses or parasitic loads 	
<p>Performance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid response (<1s) for lucrative fast-response markets Versatile energy / power ratio (15 mins – 8 hrs) No depth of discharge limits High power output without degradation 	
<p>Implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low embedded carbon footprint (no ore mining) No explosive chemistry Small physical footprint 	



Ref: Report *Levelised Cost of Storage for energy-designed Gravitricity storage systems*, O Schmidt, Imperial College. July 2019.

$$LCOS = (\text{Capex (initial)} + \text{Capex (replacement)} + \text{O\&M} + \text{Charging cost}) / \text{units generated}; \text{ n.b. no end of life costs are included}$$

Long-life, reliable, energy storage for critical national grid infrastructure

Primary target markets: four distinct use cases



Balancing
Services



Energy Access &
Mini Grids

gravitricity



Solar co-
location



Industrial
decarbonisation

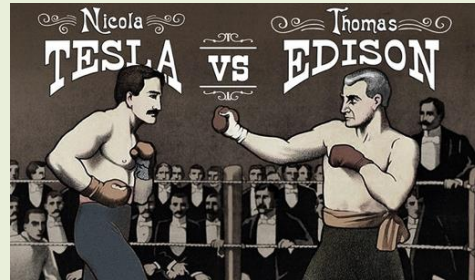
Demand
drivers

Routes to
market

Technical
requirements

Format wars – one problem, two solutions

1890s



1980s



1990s



Is Energy Storage a format war?

1. At Gravitricity, we don't think so!
2. Identifying characteristic of energy storage is the variance in requirements:
 - Duration
 - Energy & Power
 - Location
 - Conditions
 - High / low cycling
 - Importance of efficiency
 - Durability and longevity
 - Capex vs opex... and more

Different requirements =
different technology solutions

Key trends in global large scale energy storage market



Asset lifetime

- Growing vision of storage as an infrastructure asset, with associated requirements for asset lifetime
- Short term opportunism vs. long term strategic



Cycling frequency

- Storage increasingly used to balance fast changing, localised variations in supply & demand
 - Fast changing = need high cycling



Storage duration

- Increased renewable penetration will drive need for longer duration energy storage – average duration of 1.8 hours in 2013 has already grown to 3.3 hours
 - Ancillary services... daily peak shaving... solar & storage for 24/7 power

Value and opportunity will attach increasingly to flexibility services and technology solutions which can meet these evolving market needs



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