

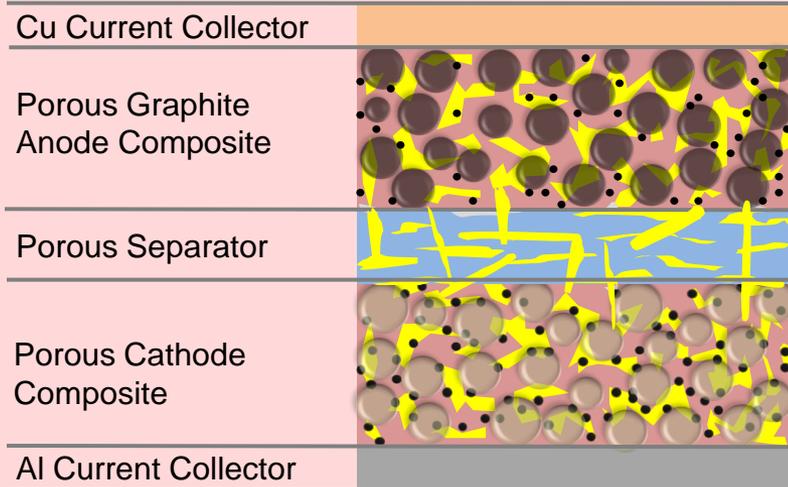


ESS Annual Review 2011

Mohit Singh, VP R&D and Engineering

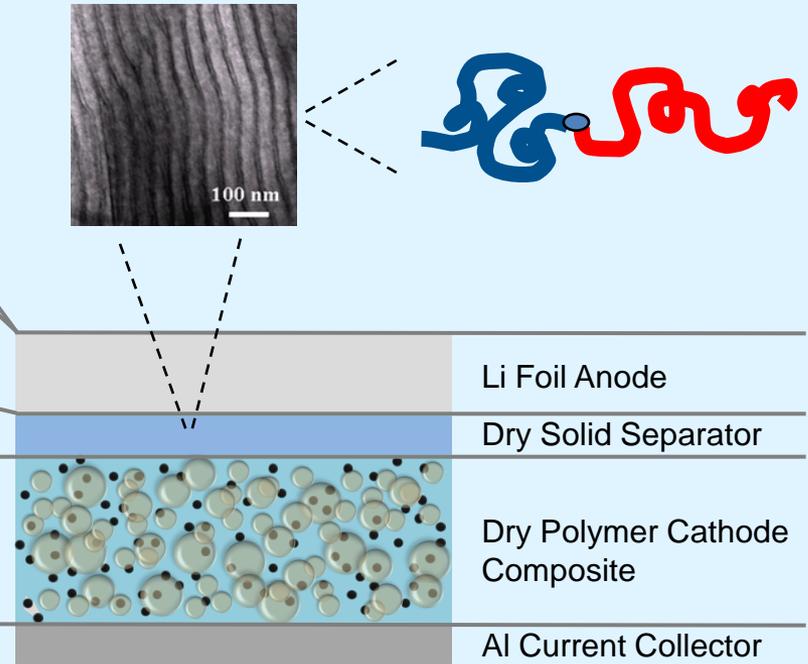
Funded in part by the Energy Storage Systems Program from the Department of Energy through the *National Energy Technology Laboratory*

Conventional Li Ion Battery



Liquid electrolyte inherently reactive
Capacity fade and thermal runaway

Seeo's Battery



Non-reactive and non-flammable
Solid state for min. capacity fade

Develop, test and evaluate a 25 kWh battery pack based on Seeo's nanostructured polymer electrolyte

#	Milestone	Date	Complete?
Phase II: Scale Up and Performance Optimization			
1	High capacity cell packaged - no performance losses	6/30/2011	✓
2	Polymer temperature and voltage assessment complete	9/30/2011	✓
3	Produce a total of 1000 cells with optimized power and energy	12/31/2011	
4	Polymer scale up (10kg +) analysis complete	12/31/2011	
Phase III: Pack Design/Demonstration & Economic/Environmental Analysis			
5	Finalize pack design	6/30/2012	
6	Complete prototype test plan	10/31/2012	
7	Prototype pack assembly complete	1/15/2013	
8	Complete prototype pack performance testing and validation	9/30/2013	
9	Presentation of Final Economic & Environmental Findings	12/31/2013	

Move to Hayward, CA



Key Achievements

Next steps

Polymer optimization

- Polymer electrolyte properties specified

- Polymer optimization work completed

Materials scale-up

- Designed method for large-scale polymer synthesis

- Evaluate cost implications for production-scale deployment

Cell scale-up

- Equipment for large area cell production installed

- Design and evaluate production processes

Module & pack design

- Module and BMS design iteration complete

- Module validation testing and pack-level design



Polymer development



Polymer collection & centrifuge



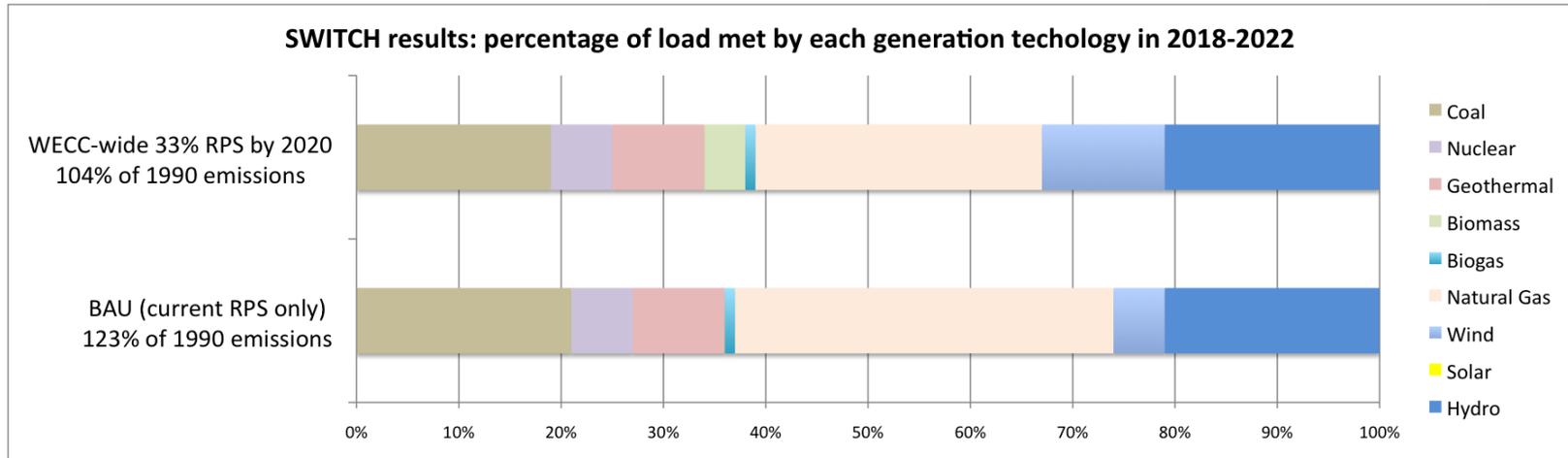
Polymer vacuum drying



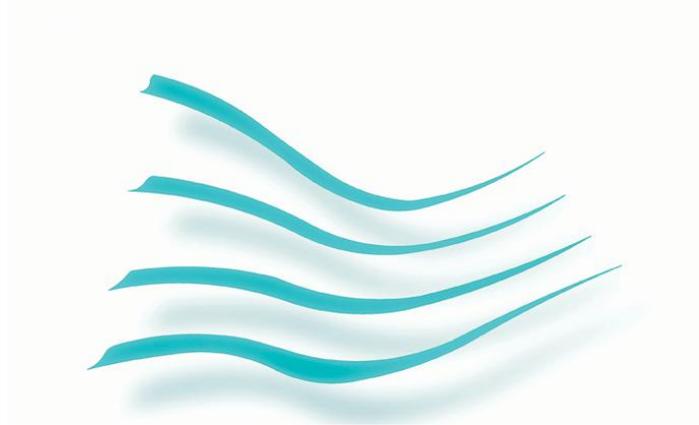
Final polymer bagged







- SWITCH is a model of the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) power grid, currently under development at the Renewable and Appropriate Energy Laboratory (RAEL) at UC Berkeley
- With commercially available storage technology, preliminary results show ***no new storage deployment*** under existing RPS policies or a scenario where the entire WECC meets 33% RPS by 2020
- Distributed, cheaper, longer lasting energy storage can significantly reduce the cost of meeting high RPS targets and EV charging loads



Q&A