

This is SILBAT The Silicon Battery



Energy Transition

Novel technologies for intermittent renewable energy sources

By 2050, Renewable Energy Sources (RES), mainly solar and wind, must supply **50% of World's energy consumption** to achieve Net Zero goal (IEA).

A **massive increase in electricity storage capacity** will be required to make intermittent RES fully dispatchable, meaning available around the clock

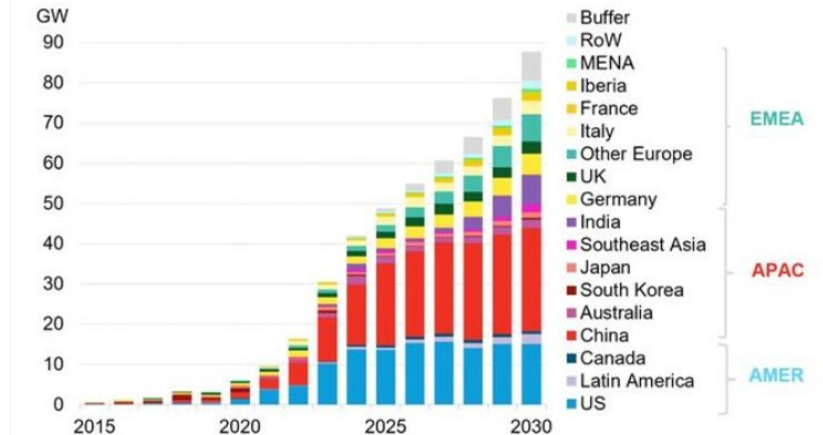
To make this feasible and cost-effective, we need **multiday (~100 hours) Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES)** with energy-related CAPEX **below \$20/kWh***.

*Research from MIT (Ziegler et al., Joule 3, 2019, 2134–2153)

**508GW/
1,432GWh**

Global cumulative capacity by the end of 2030

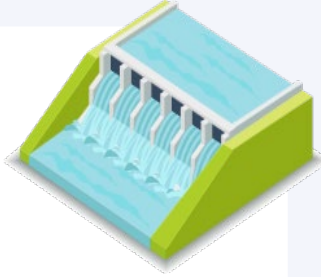
Global gross energy storage capacity additions by key market



Source: BloombergNEF

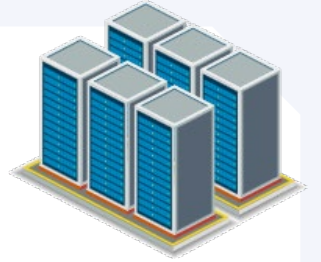
Note: MENA = Middle East and North Africa. EMEA = Europe, Middle East and Africa. APAC = Asia Pacific. AMER = Americas. Countries ordered by regional group. Buffer = headroom not explicitly allocated to an application. RoW = rest of the world.

Current solutions for LDES are ineffective, expensive and unsustainable



Pumped hydroelectric storage (95% LDES)

- Low energy density and high cost (\$80/kWh)
- Only suitable in particular orographic and weather conditions
- Large environmental footprint
- Non-modular, non-portable



Li-ion batteries

- Very high installed costs over \$200/kWh
- Used for low energy storage duration (< 8 hours)
- Based on critical raw materials that can create social and geopolitical stress.
- Flammable electrolytes susceptible to thermal runaway and explosion

An unsolved problem with a huge TAM

\$200–500 billion

According to McKinsey, LDES is expected to attract \$200–500 billion in investment by 2030 and grow 10x by 2040.

It is primarily a stationary storage market, serving both **off-grid** and **on-grid applications**

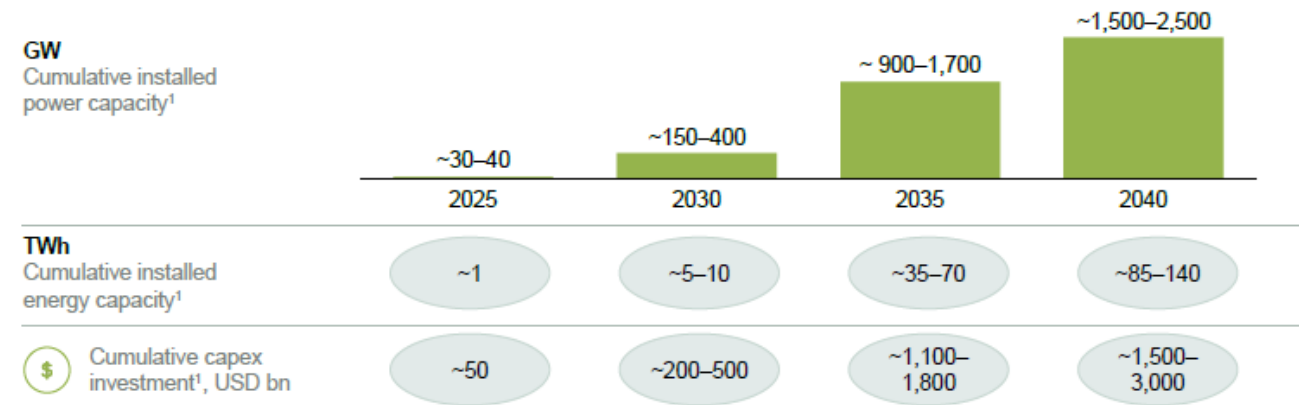
- Energy for industries and critical facilities (hospitals, military, telecom, data centers, etc.) having remote or unreliable grid

- Firming Power Purchase Agreement for RE plants

- Energy shifting, capacity provision, Transmission & Distribution optimization

- Isolated island grid optimization

LDES total addressable market and cumulative capex investment by year



1. Range is LDES central scenario and LDES progressive scenario.

²⁰ Central scenario: assumes first-quartile costs for LDES, conservative learning rates, and new-build nuclear capped at previous peak, and retired as planned. Progressive scenario: assumes first-quartile costs for LDES, aggressive learning rates, no new-build nuclear, and retired as planned.

Net-zero power: Long duration energy storage for a renewable grid | LDES Council, McKinsey & Company

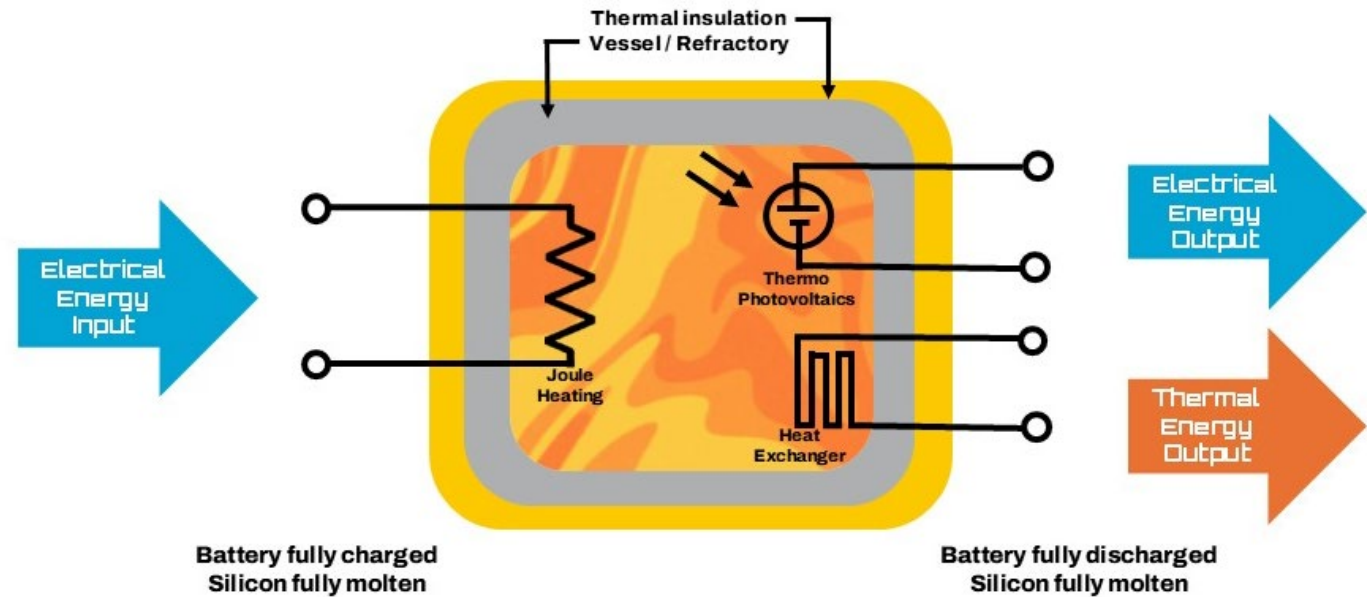
We solve it! The Melting Silicon Battery

P2H2P

Electricity is stored as Latent Heat in melting Silicon with electricity extraction through ThermoPhotovoltaics

P2H

We are developing in parallel a heat exchanger that can be integrated into the main unit and can, ultimately, produce heat for industrial processes



A Unique Value Proposition



Low cost

Silicon costs \$1.2/kg (Oct. 2025), enabling CAPEX as low as <\$15/kWh



High Energy Density

Melting point of 1414°C with an extremely high latent heat of fusion (1154 kWh/m³) – 2nd highest after Boron



30 yrs. life-time with low O&M

vs. Li-Ion max. ~20yrs. life-time with 40% degradation



Adaptable: Rating values decoupled

Charge and discharge power, and capacity, can be sized separately and optimally for each application

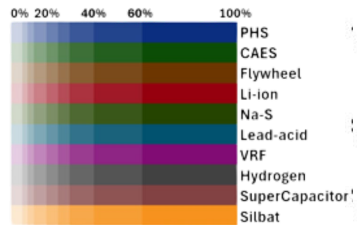


Highly Abundant & Widely Found Raw Materials

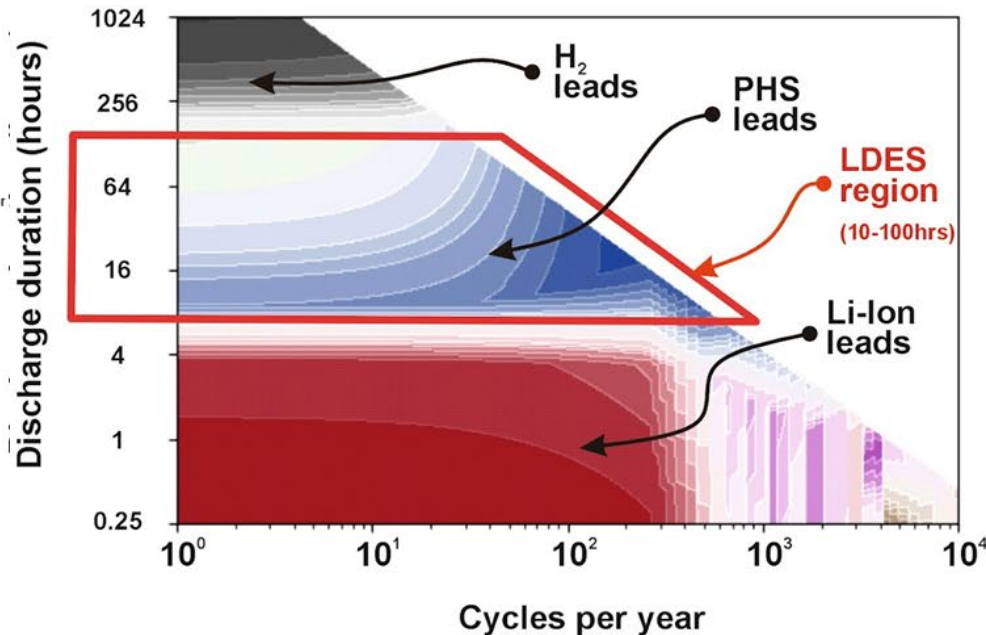
>1000X more than Li-Co-Ni-Mn in mainstream Li-Ion batteries

Size of the opportunity

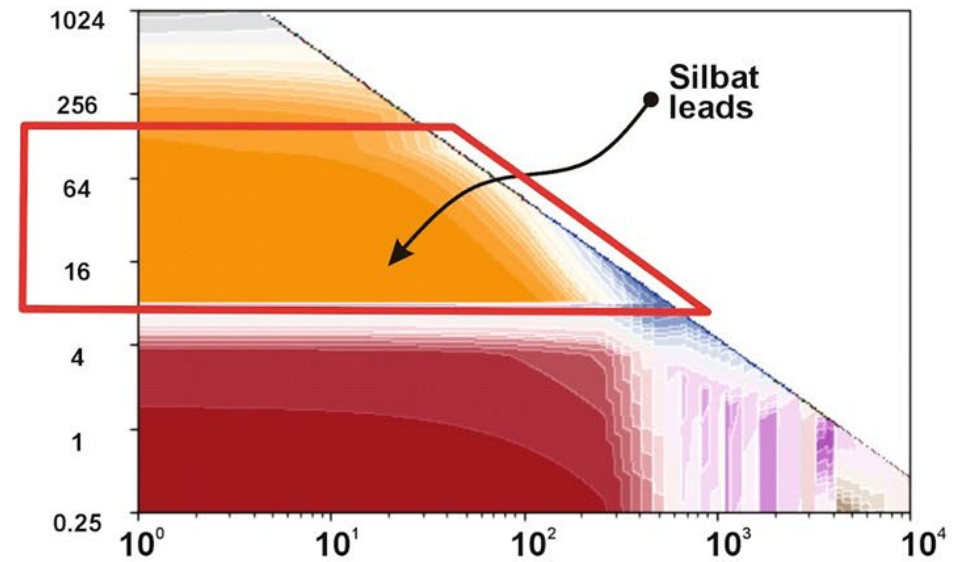
- LDES TAM by 2040 85-140TWh and \$1.5-3tr according to LDES Council
- Silbat's LCOS can clearly outperform that of Pumped Hydro Storage (leading commercial LDES now)



By 2030 Pumped Hydro leads LDES (LCOS-wise) if there is no Silbat



...but if Silbat scales, it can lead LDES by 2030



We are developing also combined **heat delivery output**:

TAM of 200-400C TES is 3100TWh by 2030

Who we are



- Technology foundations are set by IES-UPM starting in 2011. **SILBAT is a 2019 startup founded to move technology from lab to market.**
- So far it has obtained **10.5M€ in seed capital + grants.**

IPR assets

- Filed **10 patents**
- **5 regions**
(US, EU, KR, JP, CN)
- 3 patent families
- **8 patents already granted**

US011942562B2

(12) United States Patent
Luque Lopez

(10) Patent No.: US 11,942,562 B2
(45) Date of Patent: Mar. 26, 2024

(54) THERMO-PHOTOVOLTAIC CELL AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING SAME

(71) Applicant: SILBAT ENERGY STORAGE SOLUTIONS, S.L., Madrid (ES)

(72) Inventor: Antonio Ignacio Luque Lopez, Madrid (ES)

(73) Assignee: SILBAT ENERGY STORAGE SOLUTIONS, S.L., Madrid (ES)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 86 days.

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§ 371 (c)(1),
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PCT Pub. Date: **Mar. 11, 2021**

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(Continued)

(52) U.S. CL.
CPC .. **H01L 31/0201** (2013.01); **H01L 31/022433** (2013.01); **H01L 31/056** (2014.12); **H01L 31/1804** (2013.01); **H02S 10/30** (2014.12)

(58) Field of Classification Search
CPC **H01L 31/0201**; **H01L 31/056**; **H01L 31/022433**; **H01L 31/1804**; **H02S 10/30**
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Jayne L. Mershon
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Krasser & Amado, P.C.

(57) ABSTRACT
The present invention belongs to the field of photovoltaic cells and relates to a thermo-photovoltaic cell able of converting into electric power the practical totality of the radiant power emitted from an incandescent source and absorbed by the thermo-photovoltaic cell and returning to the incandescent source a large amount of the non absorbed radiation by means of a mirror. The invention also relates to a module comprising such a thermo-photovoltaic cell and a method of manufacturing such a thermo-photovoltaic cell.

22 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

证书号 第7927903号



发明专利证书

专利公告信息

发 明 名 称: 热光伏电池及其制造方法

专 利 权 人: 西尔巴特储能方案有限公司

地 址: 西班牙马德里

发 明 人: 安东尼奥·伊格纳西奥·卢克·洛佩兹

专 利 号: ZL 2020 8 0077036.3 授权公告号: CN 115004379 B

专 利 申 请 日: 2020年09月03日 授权公告日: 2025年05月09日

申请日时申请人: 西尔巴特储能方案有限公司

申请日时发明人: 安东尼奥·伊格纳西奥·卢克·洛佩兹

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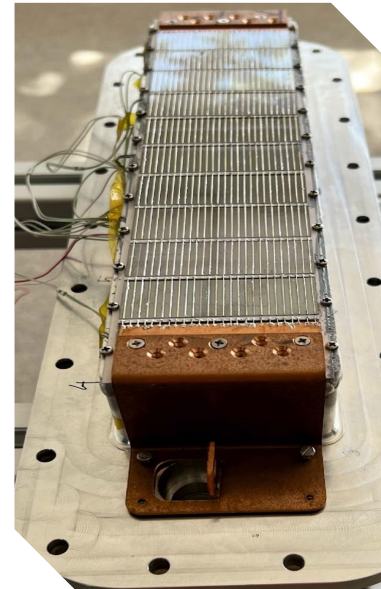
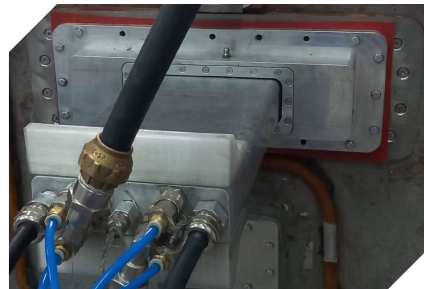


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Stage of development

Built and validated PoCs and demos
reaching TRL5

- Small-scale demonstrator built
- Validated under relevant conditions
- Demonstrated power-to-heat conversion
- Integration of TPV module interface
- Successful high-temperature operation (up to 1410 °C)



Stage of development

Finalizing **TRL6** by **Q1 of 2026** with technical and financial support of the Shell Gamechanger programme

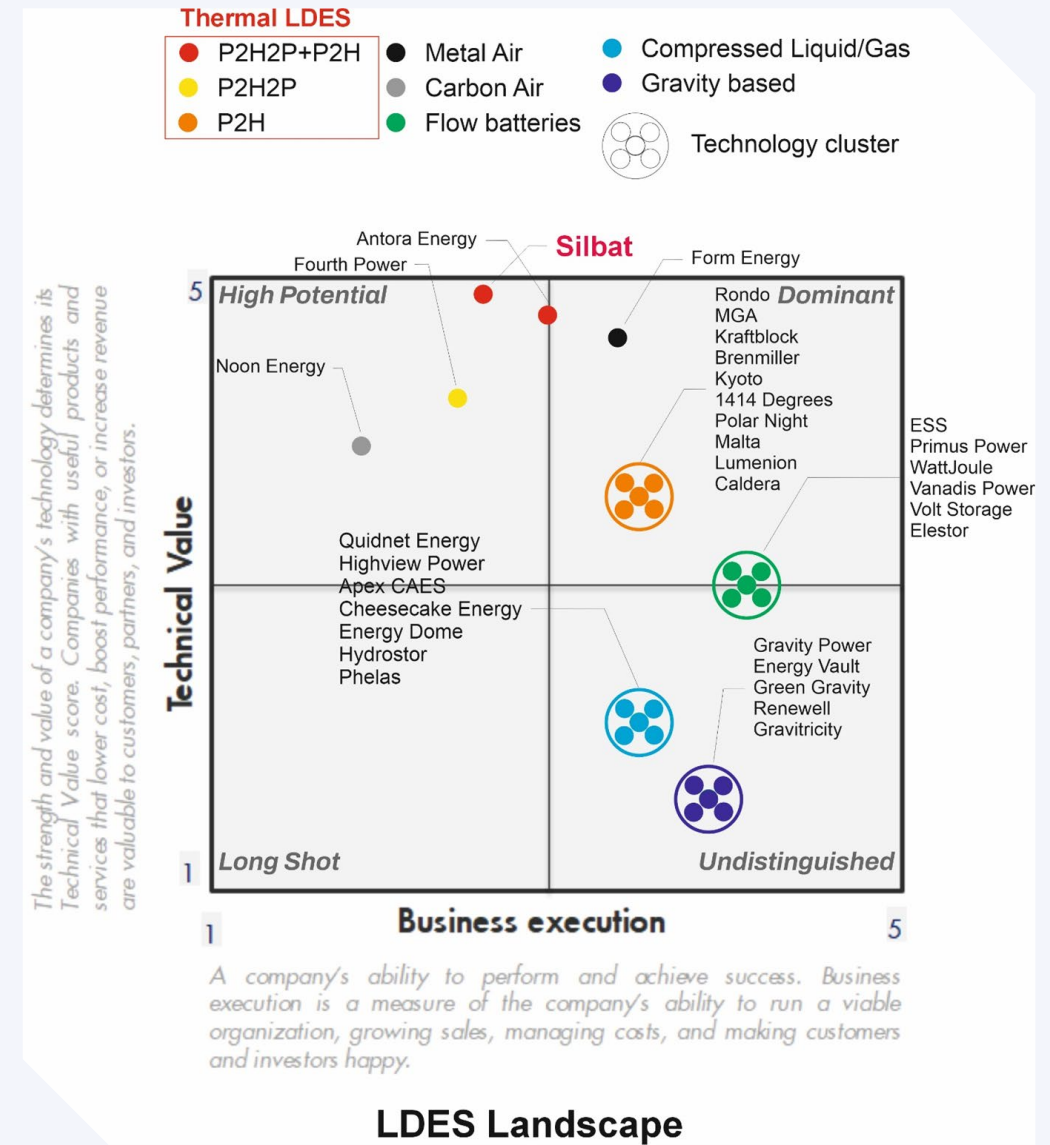
- TRL6 will feature also heat delivery (P2H) process steam at 200°C-400°C.
- It features a volume very close to the commercial target (10' container)
- Four new 100W improved version of the TPV module



Competition

Lux Innovation Grid

- Most competitors in LDES are still in the product development phase
- Other technology clusters rely more on engineering and systems integration. They are more advanced in business execution but have lower technical and IP value.
- Maximum technical value: only Antora (US) and Silbat would be offering TPV-based output power plus industrial heat delivery.



Competition

Company/ Research Center		Thermal storage	Temperature (°C)	Electricity Recovery	How it compares to SILBAT
1414 Degrees		Latent heat Silicon	1414	Stirling	- Moving parts / wearing fatigue - Thermal insulation?
Antora Energy		Sensible heat Graphite	Over 2000	TPV	- Too high temperature: over steel's melting point - Variable operating temperature: thermal fatigue, variable source - Moving parts to regulate impinging radiation - Thermal insulation?
Fourth Power (M.I.T)		Sensible heat Silicon	1900 to 2400	TPV	- Too high temperature: Over steel's melting point - Variable operating temperature: thermal fatigue, variable source - Two tank hot/cold approach: big size, non portable. - Thermal insulation?
SILBAT		Latent heat Silicon	1410	TPV	

The Silbat Team

- Led by a **committed set of first-rate researchers and technology entrepreneurs + a brilliant young team.**
- Supported by **strong corporate shareholders and partners.**

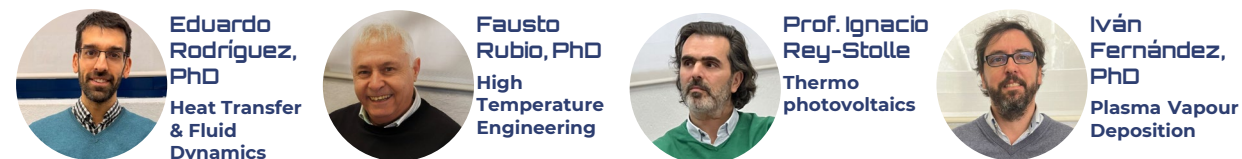
The Engineering team



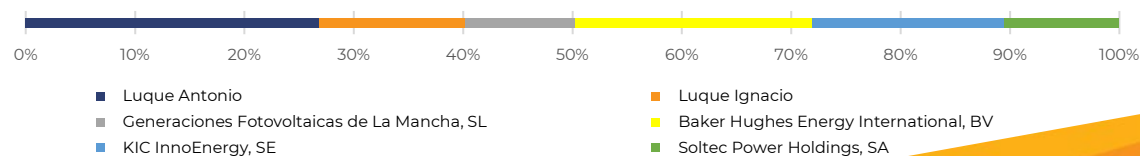
Board of Directors



Scientific Advisory Board



**Corporate
shareholders
(Non Dilutive)
Funding Partners**



Business Model

How Silbat creates and captures value in LDES

Silbat thermal battery system

- Silicon-based latent heat storage (P2H2P)



- Industrial heat: launching with 200-400°C steam co-generation (H2P)

B2B model

Silbat act as system integrator, providing turnkey LDES solutions

Revenue streams:

- Battery sales
- Strategic partnerships
- Licensing

Potential clients



We are currently working on our TRL6 activities **with technical and financial support of the** Shell Gamechanger programme and Repsol's Open Innovation

COGS projections:
49.7 €/kWh in 2032

Price point projections:
67.2 €/kWh in 2032

LCOS to end users:
87.9 €/MWh in 2032

Financial metrics

Revenues

€42 million by 2033

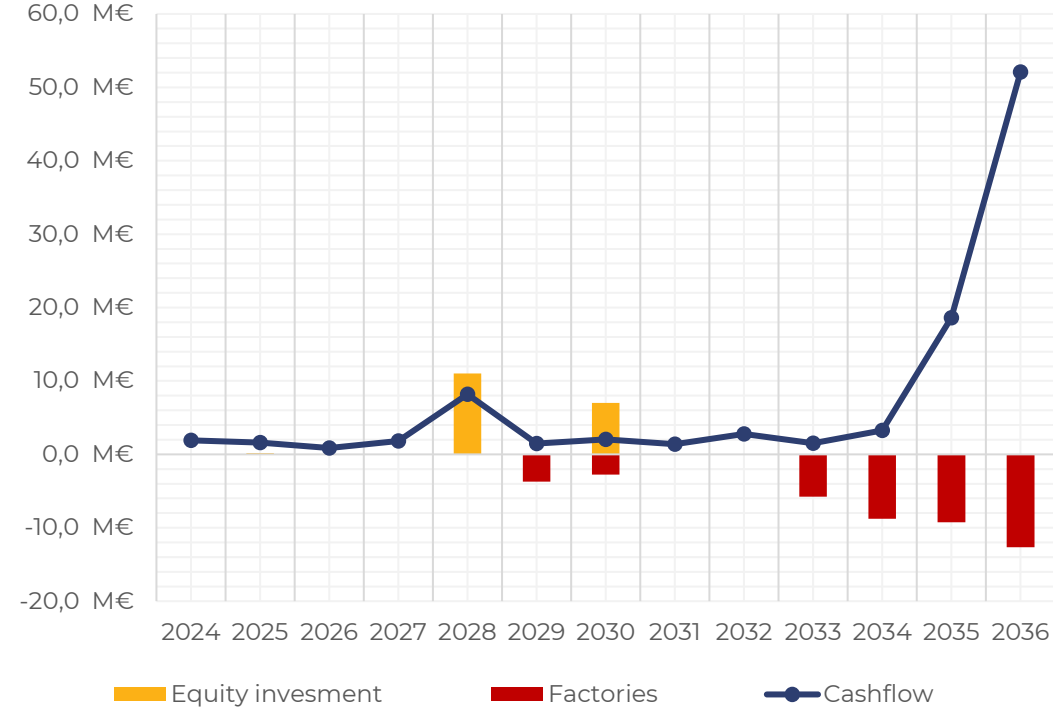
EBITDA-to-turnover (2033)

7%

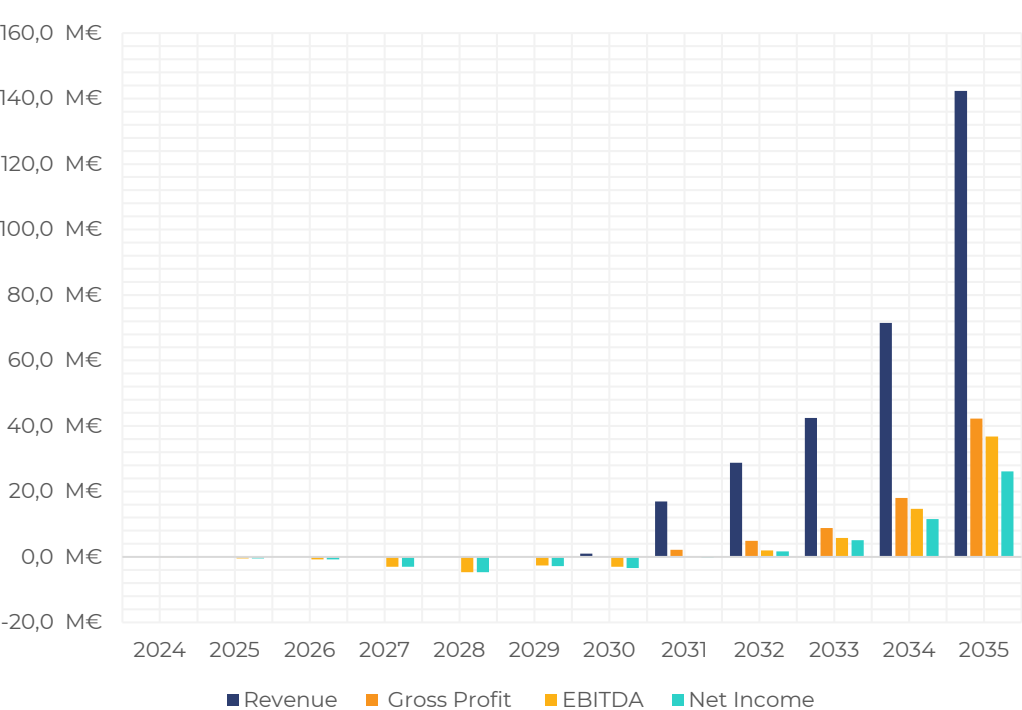
Productivity (2033)

300 containers

Cash flow projections



Profit & loss projections

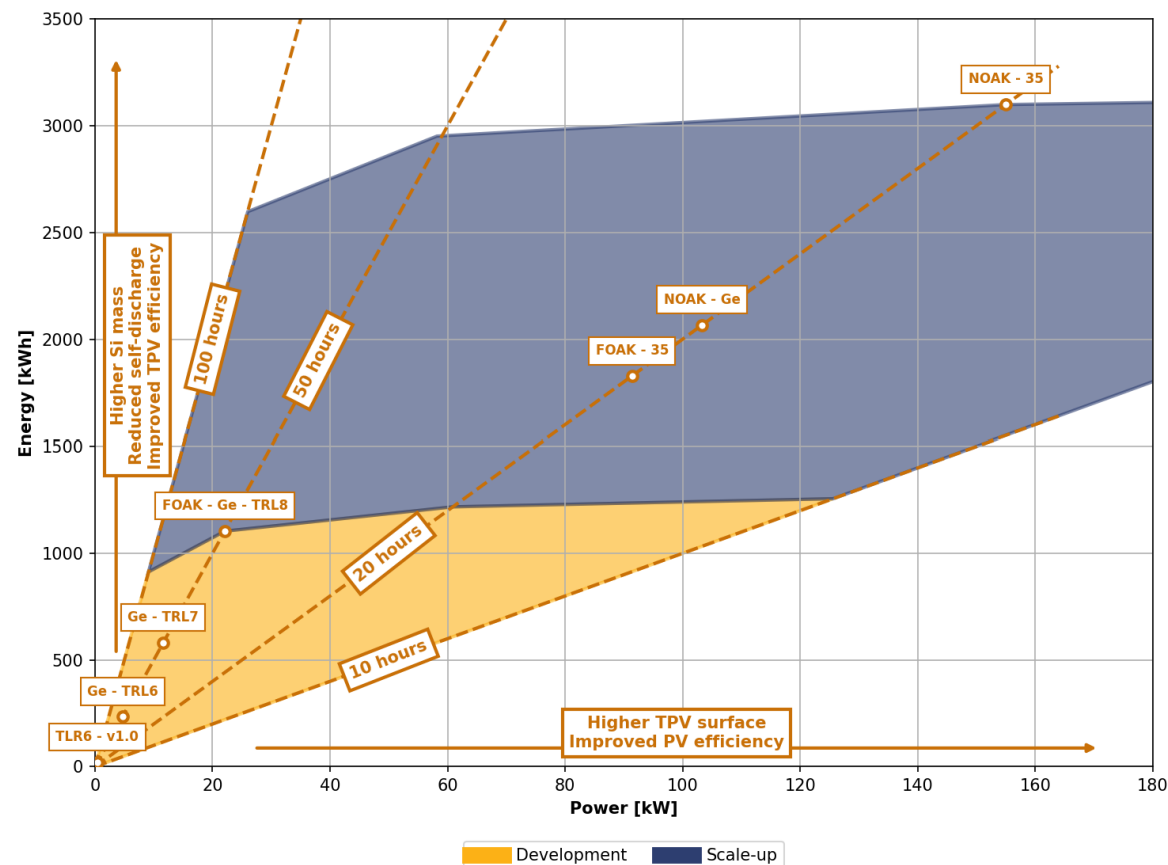


Roadmap

Product development

Development Matrix

TRL6	TRL7	TRL8
Q3 2026	2027	2028
ELECTRICITY OUTPUT		
Input power: 100 kW Output power: 0.5 kW Capacity: 25 kWh Discharge: 50 h	Input power: 300 kW Output power: 35 - 4 kW Capacity: 600 kWh (2500 kWh thermal) Discharge: 20 - 100 h	Input power: 500 kW Output power: 60 - 9 kW Capacity: 1200 kWh (4500 kWh thermal) Discharge: 20 - 100 h
HEAT OUTPUT		
Delivery: 200 °C steam Output power: 20 kW Capacity: 700 kWh Time-limited	Delivery: 250 °C steam Output power: 100 kW Capacity: 3 MWh Time-limited	Delivery: 300 °C steam Output power: 200 kW Capacity: 3 MWh 24/7
CYCLABILITY		
Limited cycling of crucibles	1 year accelerated cycling of crucibles	Full operation cycling of crucibles
Investment 1 M€	Investment 2.5 M€	Investment 1.5 M€



Roadmap

Commercialisation – production scale-up

Development Matrix

TRL9

PHASE 3

PHASE 4

2029 – 2030

Tens of units

SPECIFICATIONS

Input Power: 1 MW
Output Power P2H2Pr: 23 kW_e
Output Power P2H: 200 kW_{th}
Capacity: 1.2 MWh_e (4.5 MWh_{th})
24/7 Heat Delivery

GROWTH STRATEGY & MARKET APPLICATIONS

Validation at costumer site
TRL9 achievement + safety
& quality standards
Continued R&D

Investment 11M€

2031 – 2035

Hundreds of units

Input Power: 1 MW
Output Power P2H2Pr: 23 kW_e
Output Power P2H: 200 kW_{th}
Capacity: 1.2 MWh_e (4.5 MWh_{th})
24/7 Heat Delivery

P2H2P - Off-grid, Resiliency,
Backup Power – SAM: 170
GWh

P2H: process steam up to
400 °C - TAM: 3100 TWh

Investment 7 M€

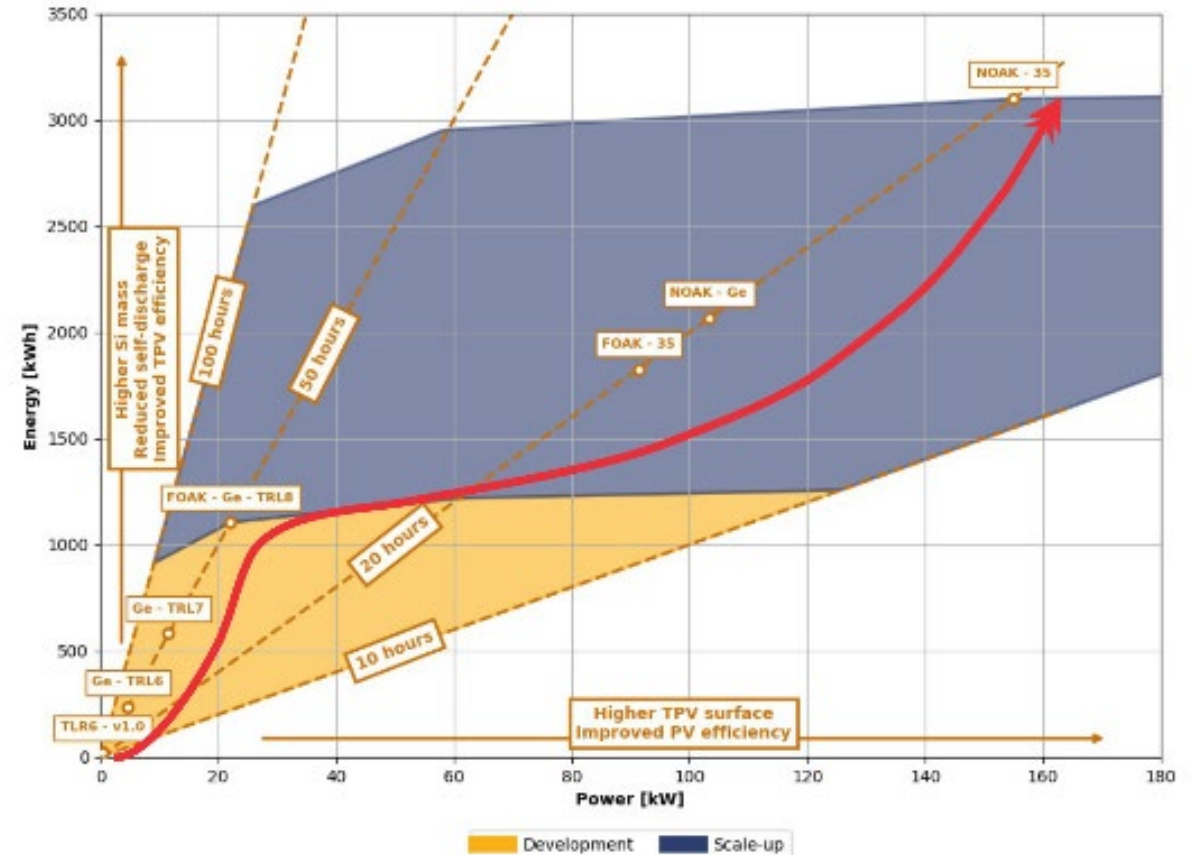
2036 -

Mass-scale manufacturing

Input Power: 1 MW
Output Power: 25 - 140 kW_e
Discharge: 100 - 20 h
10' container

P2H2P: 24/7 PPA, T&D
network, Arbitrage - TAM
(power): 85-140 TWh

P2H: process steam up to
400 °C - TAM: 3100 TWh
Cogeneration



Take home messages:

Innovative, game-changing LDES technology

A novel long-duration energy storage solution capable of delivering up to **100 hours** of storage at costs **below \$15/kWh**, unlocking true renewable potential.

Massive and fast-growing market

The **LDES segment is a critical pillar of the energy transition**, with accelerating global demand for affordable, dispatchable clean energy.

Powered by a strong ecosystem

Best-in-class team supported by industrial partners, R&D institutions, and investors committed to scaling deep-tech innovation.



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