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Salgenx

salgenx-saltwater-flow-battery-grid-scale-energy-storage-applications

SaltWater Flow Battery Applications

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Salgenx SaltWater Flow Battery Applications.

PDF Version of the webpage (first pages)

<https://salgenx.com/salgenx-saltwater-flow-battery-grid-scale-energy-storage-applications.html>

Salgenx Salt Water Flow Battery

The salt water flow battery is designed for large commercial and utility projects. The low cost makes it affordable for many smaller business applications including charge stations, remote power, and grid energy arbitrage.

4/21/2024

Demand Support or Grid Arbitrage

Charge during off-peak periods and use during on-peak demand to support distribution infrastructure. This includes the optional thermal storage capacity which allows you to use high COP (coefficient of performance) heat pumps to make hot or cold water.

Microgrid

For remote or localized grid which allows power supply without the grid.

Wind and Solar Renewable Smoothing

Wind turbines and solar PV need flow balancing to the grid by storing production and discharging energy when needed.

Rocket Fuel From PV and Wind Energy Using the Salgenx Saltwater Battery

Saltwater finds its utility in a variety of applications, with its role in flow batteries being merely one example. By employing sodium perchlorate (NaClO_4) as its foundational ingredient, the Salgenx saltwater battery also serves as a precursor in the production of solid rocket fuel.

Market Penetration

Response to system operator alerts by providing energy support in grid systems.

Infrastructure Investment

Storing power in a single location is more affordable than expensive grid infrastructure upgrades. May also use for high energy demand peaks.

Voltage and Frequency Regulation

Absorb reactive power and adjust output resulting in stabilizing voltage levels.

Cogeneration

Use waste heat to thermally store in saltwater for use at a later time. This use of simultaneous power and thermal allow for cogeneration of energy which substantially reduces investment payback.

Desalination

A breakthrough in desalination technology has been announced today with the unveiling of a new system that uses a saltwater flow battery cycle to produce clean drinking water from seawater. This innovative solution has been developed by a team of scientists and engineers who have been working tirelessly to create a sustainable and cost-effective way of storing energy while simultaneously producing fresh water.

The desalination system operates by using a saltwater flow battery cycle, which involves the movement of ions between two electrodes to store or discharge electricity without a membrane (which is typical with Vanadium or Bromine flow batteries). In this case, the process is used to remove salt from brine or seawater. The system can use a renewable energy source, such as solar power or large wind turbine, to charge the battery, making it both environmentally friendly and cost-effective.

Revolutionizing the EV Battery Landscape: The Emergence of Grid-Scale Saltwater Flow Batteries for Lithium Direct Lithium Extraction (DLE)

Unlocking a Sustainable Future in Lithium Production

In a remarkable leap forward for electric vehicle (EV) technology, a new grid-scale saltwater flow battery system has emerged, promising to revolutionize the EV battery materials supply chain. This innovative system stands out for its ability to extract lithium during its charging process, a breakthrough that could redefine how we approach lithium production for EV batteries.

Energy Savings

The integration of lithium extraction into the charging process of these batteries leads to more than 50 percent energy savings compared to standard lithium extraction methods. This efficiency is particularly noteworthy when paired with renewable energy sources like solar PV systems. When deployed with solar PV, the power can be stored during the day, then used for post-processing (refining) at night with the power already stored, resulting in huge energy savings.

Harnessing Magnetohydrodynamic Drive in Saltwater Flow Batteries for In-Situ Flow Enhancement

The world's growing energy demands and the imperative shift towards cleaner, more sustainable technologies have spurred intensive research into innovative energy storage solutions. Among these, flow batteries have gained attention for their potential to offer scalable, long-duration energy storage. One intriguing development in this realm is the incorporation of magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) drives into saltwater flow batteries. This integration presents a fascinating approach to enhancing in-situ flow and improving the overall efficiency of these energy storage systems.

Producer Water Conditioning for Oil and Gas Industry

The technology of the salt water flow battery will allow oil and gas wells to use their well as a battery, while simultaneously perform water conditioning. Imagine pumping oil and gas, while simultaneously storing power in the same well to power pumps. The concept of stranded oil and gas will now morph into any well becoming a battery or recharging station. Adding a Organic Rankine Cycle generator to utilizing well geothermal heat to make power allows complete separation from the grid, or IC engine generators, which need constant maintenance.

Charge Stations for EV Cars Vans and Tesla Semi

Charge stations are starting to integrate battery packs for their charging stations.

Applications of Flow Batteries based on Open A I

Grid-scale energy storage: Flow batteries can be used to provide grid-scale energy storage in Ukraine, helping to balance the grid and improve the reliability of the power supply.

Renewable energy integration: Flow batteries can be used to store energy generated by renewable sources such as wind and solar, helping to increase the penetration of renewables in the country.

Microgrids: Flow batteries can be used to provide power for microgrids, particularly in remote and rural areas, where access to the grid is limited.

Backup power: Flow batteries can be used as backup power for critical infrastructure, such as hospitals and emergency services, in case of power outages.

Electric vehicles: Flow batteries can be used to power electric vehicles, helping to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and improve air quality.

Industrial applications: Flow batteries can be used to provide power for industrial applications, such as manufacturing and mining, where a reliable and long-duration energy source is needed.

Agriculture and irrigation: Flow batteries can be used to provide power for irrigation systems, helping to improve crop yields and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

Telecommunications: Flow batteries can be used to power telecommunications systems, such as base stations and cell towers, providing a reliable and long-duration energy source in remote locations.

It's worth noting that some of these applications may still be in the early stages of development and implementation.

Grid-scale energy storage: Flow batteries can be used for grid-scale energy storage, particularly for storing excess energy generated from renewable sources such as wind and solar. This can help to balance the grid and provide a reliable source of energy during periods of low renewable energy generation.

Transportation: Flow batteries can be used to power electric vehicles, such as buses, trucks, and trains, helping to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and improve air quality in urban areas.

Energy management: Flow batteries can be used to store energy during off-peak hours, and to release it during peak hours, reducing the burden on the grid and helping to improve energy efficiency.

Military applications: Flow batteries can be used for military applications, such as powering communication systems, unmanned systems, vehicles and backup power for critical systems.

Remote Sensing: Flow batteries can be used to power remote sensing equipment, such as cameras and radar systems, providing a reliable and long-duration energy source for use in remote locations.

The Hidden Cost of AI: How Every Query Contributes to Water Scarcity

Note: The Cavgenx system is designed to be integrated into the Salgenx battery, which can be used as a heat sink for AI data center cooling and battery backup.

In our digitally-driven world, artificial intelligence (AI) has become an integral part of our daily lives, from voice assistants and recommendation algorithms to chatbots and language models. We often use AI systems without realizing the environmental impact they may have. A recent study conducted by the University of California, Riverside, sheds light on a concerning aspect of AI technology: its hidden water footprint. Each time you run a ChatGPT artificial intelligence query, you unknowingly contribute to the depletion of our already overstressed freshwater resources.

The Water Footprint of AI

The research from the University of California, Riverside, has revealed a startling fact: running AI queries that rely on cloud computations in data processing centers consumes significant amounts of freshwater resources. With every 20 to 50 queries, approximately half a liter (around 17 ounces) of fresh water is lost in the form of steam emissions. This might not seem like much on an individual basis, but the cumulative impact of billions of AI queries worldwide is a cause for concern...

Cavgenx Heat Pump Turbine

The heat pump turbine is a product which has been in development for some time. It is a hybrid between the Brayton Cycle and Organic Rankine Cycle.

This amazing device can also be used simultaneously as a heat pump, which only leverages its use in range extending for electric cars.

The unique part of this turbine is that it can be closed-loop using CO₂ as the working fluid taking advantage of sonochemistry (cavitation). Most refrigerants can be used as the working fluid for the Cavgenx heat pump turbine. The benefit is the ability to perform work using hydraulics and simultaneous cooling of the refrigerant.

Ideal for industries leveraging both hydraulic and refrigeration systems, this approach promises enhanced efficiency and compact design.

Military Applications of Flow Batteries

There are several potential military applications for flow batteries, including:

Portable power: Flow batteries can be used to provide portable power for military equipment, such as communication systems, navigation systems, and sensor systems, in remote locations where access to traditional power sources is limited.

Unmanned systems: Flow batteries can be used to power unmanned systems such as drones and robots, providing them with a long-duration energy source for extended missions.

Base power: Flow batteries can be used to provide power for military bases, particularly in remote locations or in situations where the grid is unreliable.

Backup power: Flow batteries can provide backup power for critical systems, such as command and control systems, in case of power outages or other disruptions.

Field hospitals and medical equipment: Flow batteries can be used to power medical equipment in field hospitals, providing a reliable and long-duration energy source for critical care.

Mobile power: Flow batteries can be used to power mobile systems such as vehicles, providing a durable and high-performance energy source for use in harsh environments.

Electric vehicles: Flow batteries can be used to power electric vehicles, such as ground vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft, providing a reliable and long-duration energy source for use in the field.

Remote sensing: Flow batteries can be used to power remote sensing equipment, such as cameras and radar systems, providing a reliable and long-duration energy source for use in remote locations.

Communication systems: Flow batteries can be used to power communication systems, such as radios and satellite systems, providing a reliable and long-duration energy source for use in remote locations or situations where grid power is not available.

It is worth noting that flow batteries are still in the early stages of development and most of their military applications are still in the research and development phase.

What are 20 ways to make money with flow batteries ?

Energy arbitrage: Storing energy when it is inexpensive and then discharging it when energy prices are high can help to reduce the cost of energy for businesses and consumers.

Frequency regulation: Providing frequency regulation services to the grid can generate revenue from grid operators.

Ancillary services: Providing a variety of ancillary services such as spinning reserve, voltage support, and black start capabilities can generate revenue from grid operators.

Peak shaving: Reducing peak demand charges by storing energy during periods of low demand and then discharging it during periods of high demand can help to reduce the cost of energy for businesses and consumers.

Renewable energy integration: Storing energy generated from renewable sources such as wind and solar can increase the penetration of renewable energy and reduce the use of fossil fuels.

Microgrids: Grid-scale batteries can be used in microgrids to reduce the cost of energy for businesses and communities.

Transmission and distribution deferral: Grid-scale batteries can be used to defer the need for transmission and distribution upgrades and reducing the cost of grid infrastructure.

Wholesale market arbitrage: Participating in the wholesale energy market and buying energy when it is cheap and selling it when it is expensive can generate revenue.

Capacity market: Participating in capacity market and providing capacity services can generate revenue.

Back-up power: Providing backup power to critical infrastructure during power outages can generate revenue.

Demand response: Participating in demand response programs and reducing energy consumption during peak demand periods can generate revenue.

Grid stabilization: Helping to stabilize the grid during periods of high demand or supply fluctuations can generate revenue.

Electric vehicle charging: Providing electric vehicle charging services can generate revenue.

Distributed energy resources management: Managing distributed energy resources such as solar panels and wind turbines can generate revenue.

Energy storage certificates: Selling energy storage certificates to utilities or other entities can generate revenue.

Remote area power supply : Providing power to remote areas that are not connected to the main grid can generate revenue.

Island power systems: Providing power to islands can generate revenue.

Telecommunications power backup: Providing backup power to telecommunications systems can generate revenue.

Water treatment: Using grid-scale batteries in water treatment plants can reduce energy costs and generate revenue.

Mining: Using grid-scale batteries in mining operations can reduce energy costs and generate revenue.

It's important to note that these are potential ways that grid-scale batteries can save or make money, and the specific opportunities will vary depending on the location, regulations, and the specific battery technology. It is also important to consider the cost of the battery and the life cycle cost of the battery before making a decision.

What is the market size for flow batteries ?

The potential market size for flow battery technology is difficult to estimate as it depends on a number of factors, such as the rate of technological advancement, the cost of the technology, and the adoption rate of renewable energy sources. However, it is expected to grow significantly in the coming years.

The global flow battery market size was valued at \$80 million in 2018 and is projected to reach \$ 1.1 billion by 2026, growing at a CAGR of 38.6% from 2019 to 2026.

The growth in the flow battery market can be attributed to increasing demand for energy storage systems, particularly for integration with renewable energy sources, and growing adoption of electric vehicles.

Additionally, as grid-scale energy storage becomes increasingly important for balancing renewable energy sources, the market for flow batteries is expected to grow rapidly. Flow batteries have the advantage of long-duration energy storage, which makes them well-suited for this application.

Also, the increasing investment in research and development for energy storage technologies, increasing demand for energy storage systems in the electric vehicle industry, and growing awareness about the benefits of energy storage systems are driving the growth of the flow battery market.

However, the high cost of flow batteries compared to other energy storage technologies, such as lithium-ion batteries, and lack of standardization are expected to hinder the growth of the market.

In summary, the flow battery technology market has a huge potential, however, it will depend on the rate of technological advancement, the cost of the technology, and the adoption rate of renewable energy sources.

