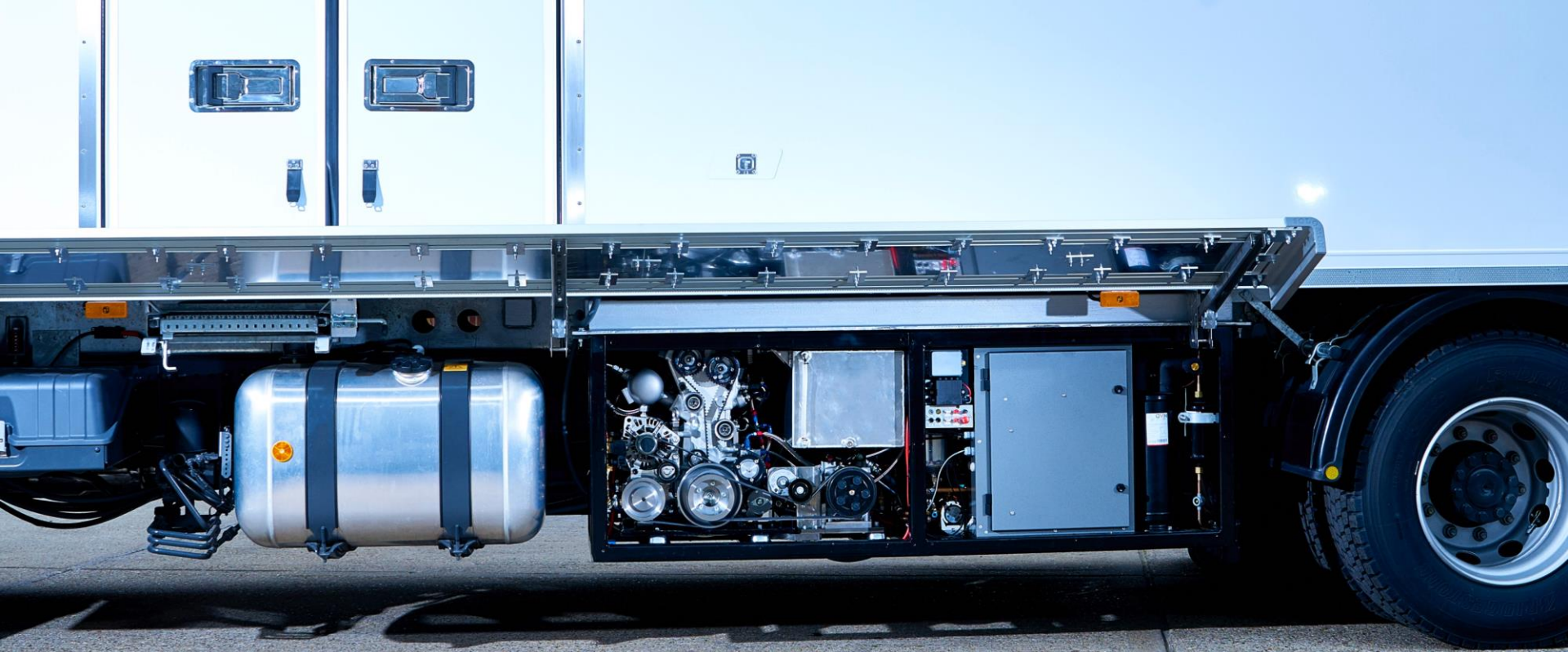


**Engine Expo Stuttgart**  
**31<sup>st</sup> May 2016**

**Dearman.**

# Agenda

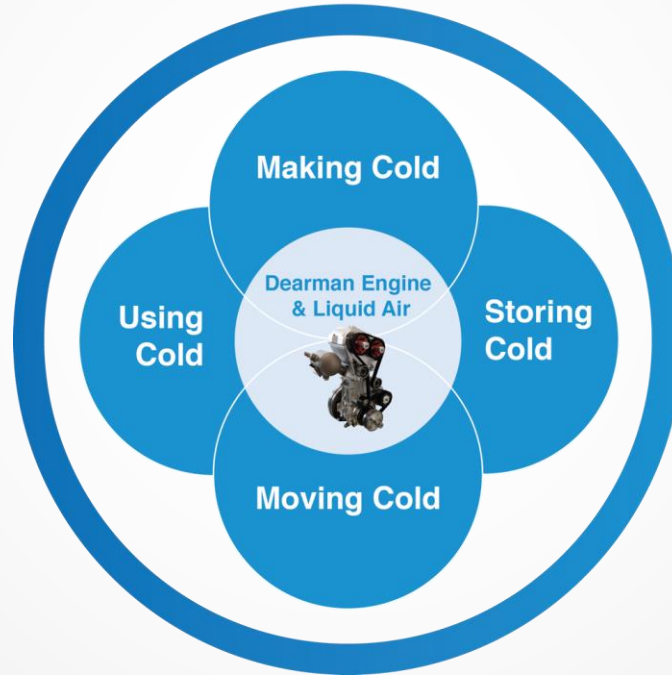
- **The Cold Economy**
- **Introduction to Dearman**
- **Dearman Technology**
- **Dearman Applications**



## The Cold Economy

# Dearman Engine & The Cold Economy

## The Cold Economy



**Delivering clean Cold & Power wherever required**



# Why Cold Matters?

- 70% of food is chilled or frozen when produced in UK, Europe
- 50%+ of a data centre energy demand is for cooling load
- Refrigeration and air conditioning cause between 7% and 10% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Global air conditioning load projected to grow 33 times this century
- Lack of cooling costs UK €15.7bn in lost productivity per year
- 2M die per year from lack of cold chain for vaccines



# Emerging Markets Two Extremes



40% of food is lost post-harvest

If developing countries had same level of cold chain as UK, could save 200M tonnes of perishable food.

Asian Pacific middle class could grow six-fold to 3.2 billion in 2030, two thirds of the global total, and its spending power could rise from \$5 trillion to \$33 trillion.



# Why Clean Cold Transport

A transport refrigeration unit:

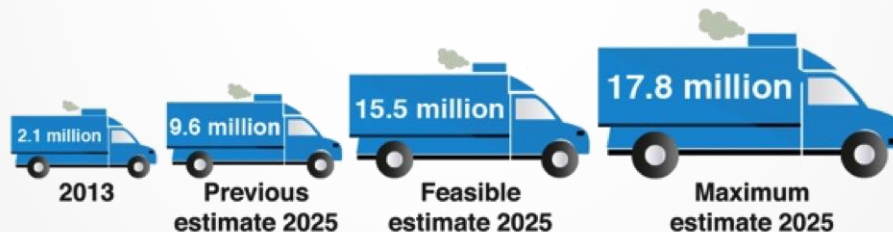
- consumes up to 20% of a refrigerated vehicle's diesel
- can emit up to 6x as much NO<sub>x</sub> and 29x as much PM of Euro VI engine
- produces significant amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>
- uses HFC refrigerants – leaks up to 30% of their total refrigerant charge each year



# Why Clean Cold Transport

- 20-30% of fresh fruits and vegetables are lost each year in China in the supply chain
- By 2050, food production globally will need to increase by 70% to feed our growing population
- By 2050, 66 per cent of the world's population is projected to be urban; adding 2.5 billion people to the world's urban population by 2050.

**To meet growing demand, the number of refrigerated trucks on the road is going to increase**

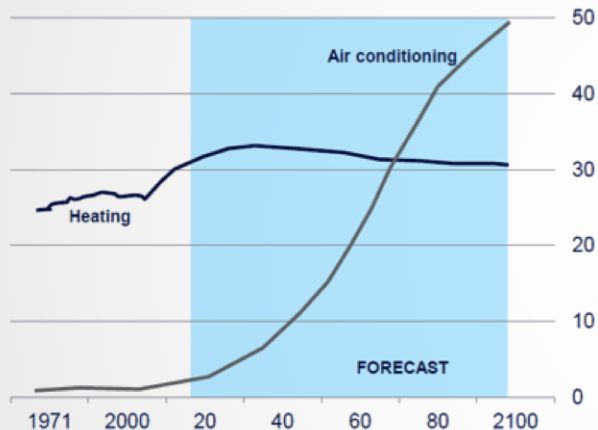


- The number of transport refrigeration units on the road by 2030 could emit the same amount of pollution as would be created by more than 800 million diesel cars.



# Why Clean Cold? Built Environment

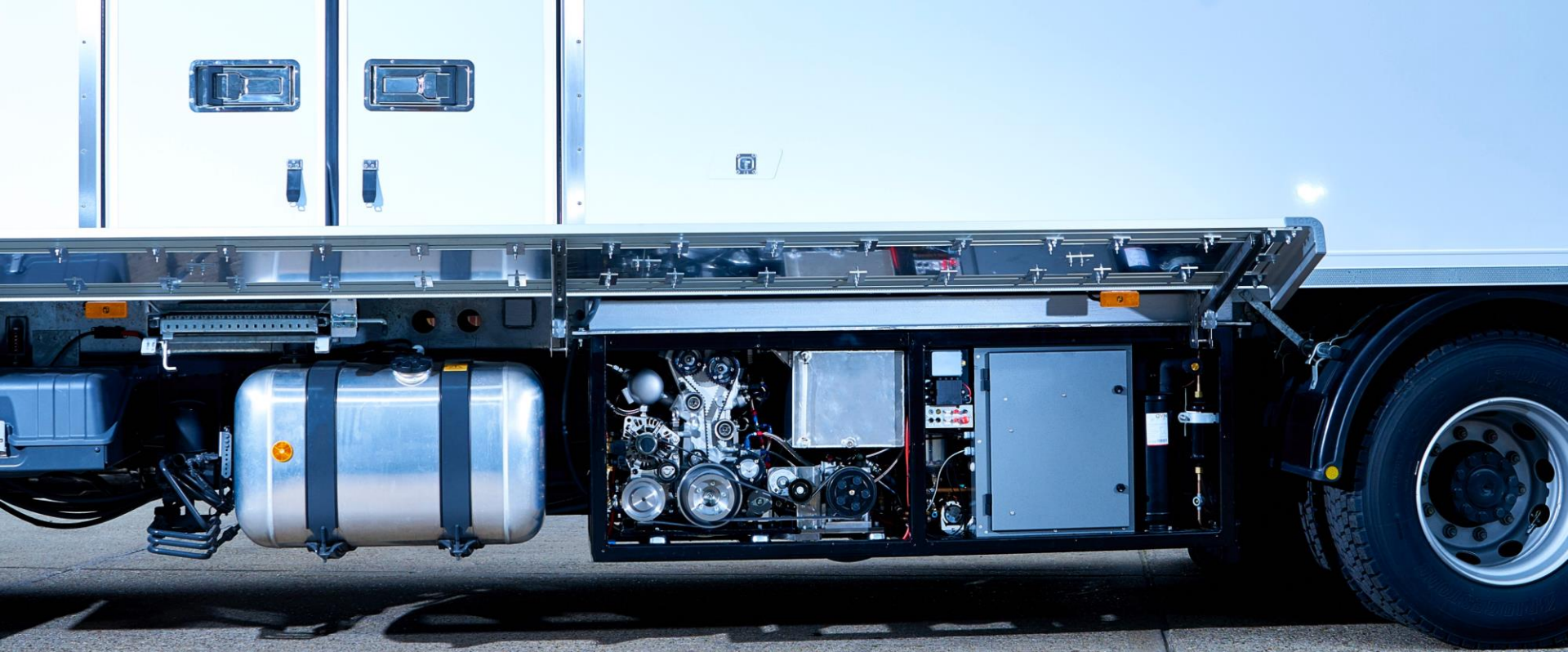
Figure 5: World forecast energy demand for space heating and space cooling  
World energy demand, exajoules



Developing country aircon energy consumption to rise from 300TWh today to 10,000TWh in 2100.

Global space cooling to consume more energy than global space heating by 2060 and 60% more by end of century – heat remains flat.





## Introduction to Dearman

# Developing a Business from an Innovative Technology

Where Dearman began - 2012



Independent validation and fundamental research 2012 - 2014



University of Brighton



Science & Technology  
Facilities Council



UNIVERSITY OF  
BIRMINGHAM



On-vehicle testing – 2015  
Commercial trials - 2016





# Dearman company info

- UK based SME
- ~65 full time employees. > 65% technically focused
- Developing novel zero-emission technologies to provide clean cold and power for:
  - Transportation
  - Logistics
  - Built environment.



- Transport refrigeration is first application. Fleet deployments from 2016. Project supported by Hubbard/Zanotti and Air Products.
- Consortium based approach to technology development >€8m in UK government and partner funded projects.
- Company recently closed €25m funding round sufficient to support activities through initial industrialisation
- Dearman is committed to delivering technology that operates better, is cheaper to run and improves the environment.



# Partnership Approach to Product Development



UNIVERSITY OF  
BIRMINGHAM



*John Lewis Partnership*



**MIRA**



**Sainsbury's**

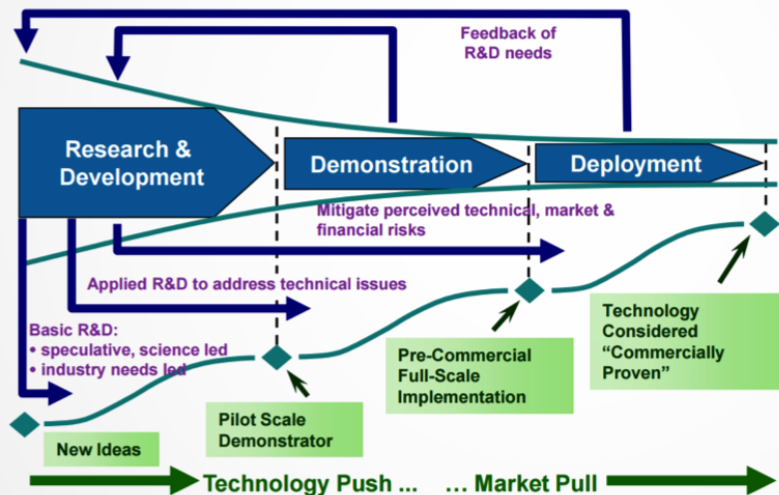


# Dearman's Alignment with Government Technology Funding



Department  
of Energy &  
Climate Change

## Technology development cycle

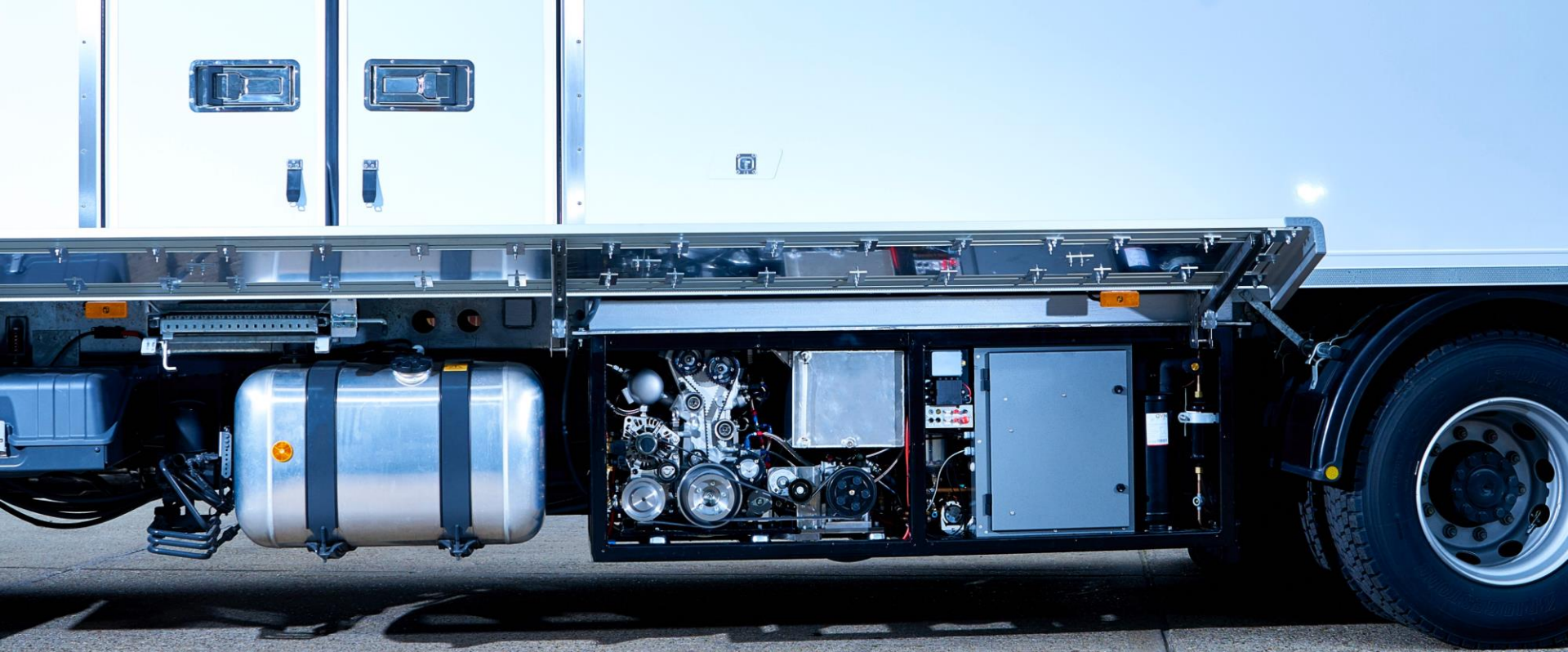


Innovation is often presented as a chain and feeding back learning to support future technology development is essential.

# UK government support

- The UK government has demonstrated strong support for liquid air technologies including Dearman, because they believe in its ability to:
  - Achieve significant air quality and CO<sub>2</sub> improvement with limited state intervention
  - Offer a strong business case for deployment across a range of applications
  - Fuel and operating cost savings available to UK companies
  - Exploit UK capabilities in mechanical engineering and low temperature systems.
- ***Support demonstrated through grants & collaborative funding from Innovate UK and Advanced Propulsion Centre (APC), totalling ~€8m to date***





Dearman Technology



# Liquid Nitrogen : a Novel Energy Vector



# Why Liquid Nitrogen?

We need to store renewable / waste energy to use on demand in grid or transport applications


Liquid nitrogen is about storing cold **and** power

- Mature industry
- Rapid filling of liquids through pressure and pumped systems
- Distribution is through pipeline or road tanker
- Role in electricity system balancing



> **710**  
Litres of air  
is liquefied

**01**



> Using off peak electricity,  
air is cooled to  
**-196 C**  
creating 1 litre of liquid air  
stored at atmospheric pressure

**02**



> When re-gasified, there is  
an expansion of  
**710 x**  
and cold that can be  
harnessed.

**03**



> **Dearman.**  
technology can harness  
this energy to create  
power on-demand.

**04**



# Dearman Engine: Operating principle

**Process** – Operates by boiling liquid air to produce high pressure gas that can be used to do work.

**Power + cooling**

**Inventive Step** Heat transfer inside the cylinder through direct contact heat exchange with a heat exchange fluid – patent granted

- ✓ Rapid expansion
- ✓ High pressurisation rates
- ✓ Near isothermal expansion
- ✓ Non combustive



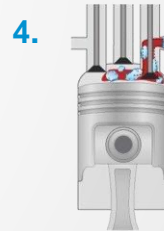
**1. Return Stroke**  
Warm heat exchange fluid (HEF) enters the cylinder.



**2. Top Dead Centre**  
Air injected - comes into contact with the HEF causes rapid temperature rise.



**3. Power Stroke**  
The air expands pushing the piston down. Direct contact heat transfer continues allowing near isothermal expansion.



**4. Bottom Dead Centre**  
The exhaust mixture leaves the cylinder. The gas is returned to the atmosphere and the HEF is re-heated and re-used.

# Current Status

## Generation 2 TRU/APU engine for trials

- 30% smaller, 30% more efficient
- Exceeding performance targets

## Supporting cryogenic systems

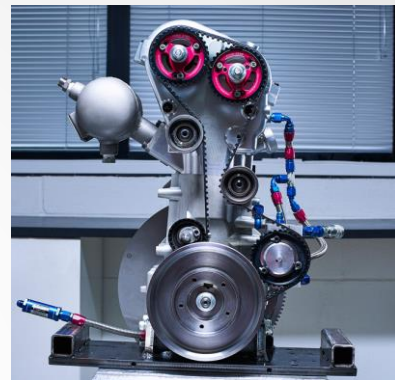
- New, integrated tank & pump: Exceeding performance targets

## Refrigerated truck trial

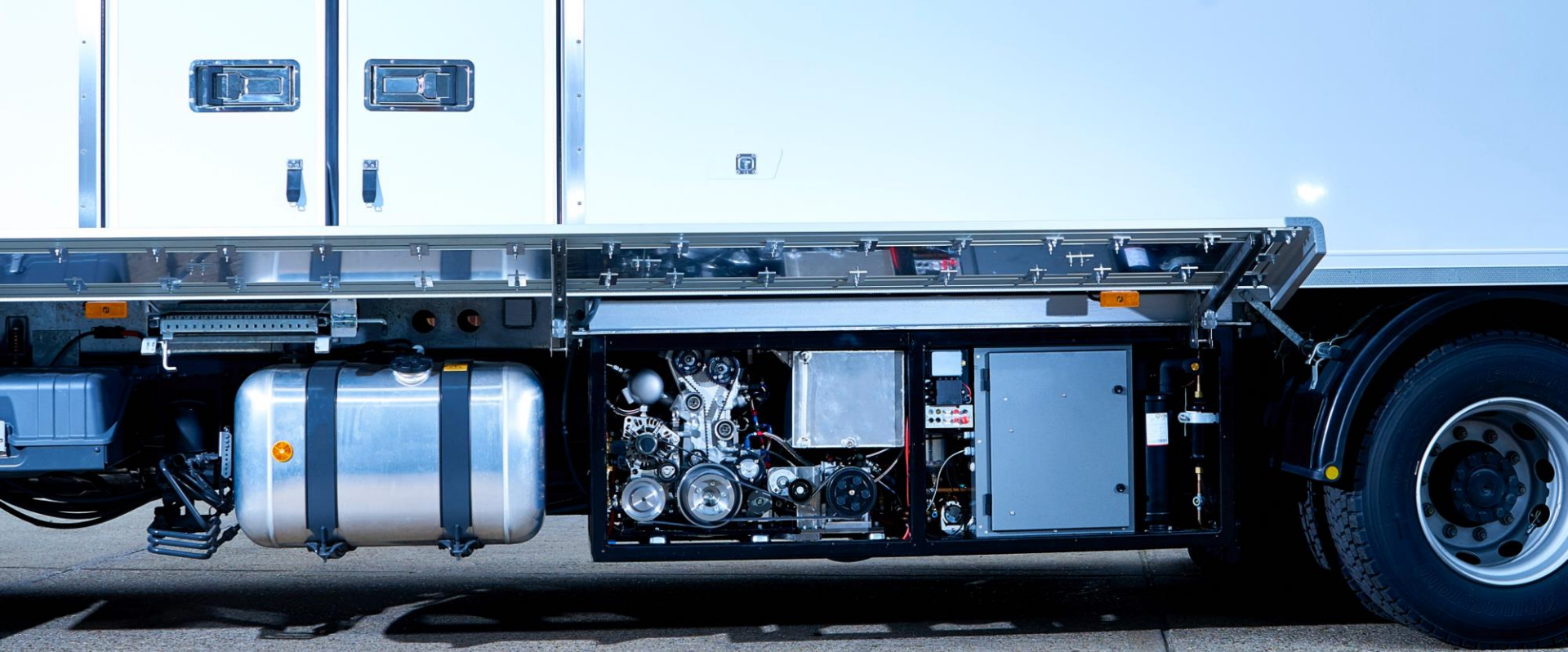
- Gen2 full system running on truck
- Duplicate copy on trial in UK with customer starting in a couple of months
- Follow on trials planned for end-2016

## High Efficiency Engine

- Underpins stationary and hybrid applications:
- 2-stage engine, 10x power, 2x efficiency
- In procurement, will be made & run at Dearman







**Dearman Applications**

# Applications

## Transport Refrigeration

- Zero emissions at the point of use;
- Lower CO<sub>2</sub> footprint; TRU uses 20% of the total diesel of the vehicle
- Better functionality
- Cheaper to run, saving upwards of €1,000 operating cost per vehicle per year.



## Auxiliary power and air-conditioning

- Efficient cooling of bus/trucks
- Particularly suited to warmer climates, where it could reduce fuel consumption by ~37%
- Integrates with both conventional buses and the growing electric bus market
- Projected payback of 6 months for buses



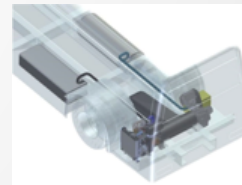
## Back-up power and energy services

- Provision of zero emission cooling and back-up power and/or power-on-demand
- Aimed at refrigerated buildings, data centres and supermarkets (sub 1MW market)
- Payback of between 2 & 3 years without subsidy depending on usage patterns



## Engine waste heat recovery

- Recuperating waste energy from internal combustion engine of large vehicles to increase overall efficiency
- Well suited to vehicles in frequent stop start operation e.g. buses
- Payback of around 1.5 years in some duty cycles



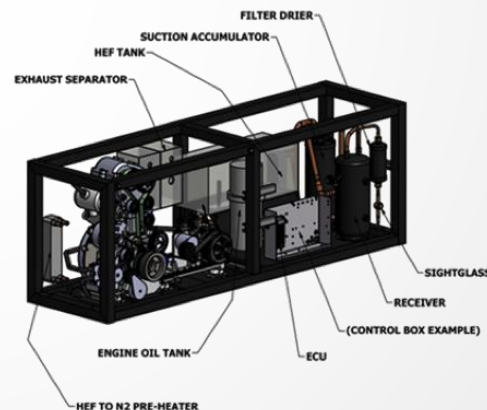
# Transport Refrigeration

## How it works:

- Frozen pay load is used as heat source to boil the nitrogen, this provides ~2/3 of the cooling
- High pressure gas is fed to the Dearman Engine and converted into power
- Power is used to:
  - Supply fan power
  - Produce more cooling ~1/3

## Benefits:

- Zero-emission
- Reduced noise
- Fuel cost saving
- Operational superiority



Dearman System

# High-efficiency engine (HE)

## Current status

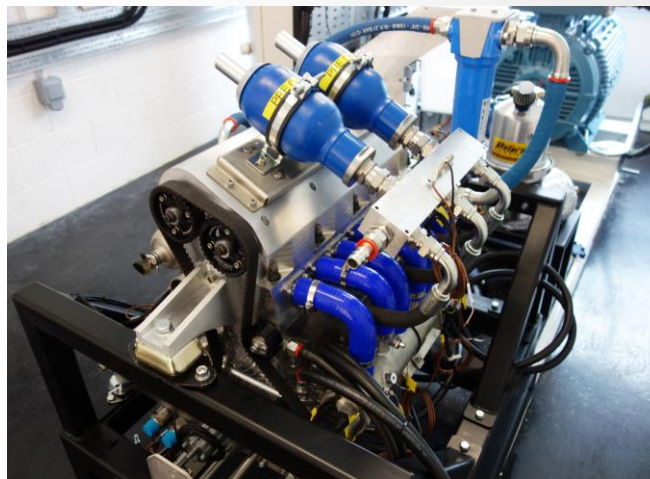
- Design & procurement completed
- Lab testing to commence June 2016
- Bus build commences Aug 2016
- Follow-on vehicle testing and demonstration activities planned at Hobira MIRA

## Engine platform features

- Multi-cylinder (4) variant
- 10x power of single cylinder variant
- Waste heat from ICE to enhance Dearman engine performance & overall vehicle thermal efficiency

## Benefits:

- Zero-emission
- Fuel cost saving
- Symbiosis with ICE (thermal)



High efficiency engine



# HE application as Auxiliary Power Unit

Dearman is also developing an auxiliary power product for bus (and truck) applications.

Providing Air Conditioning & “hotel” load.

Best business cases are also where emissions constraints exist:

- i) Ultra Low Emission Zones – eg London
- ii) Anti-Idle legislation (US)
- iii) Projected city-wide diesel bans – Paris/Amsterdam



Projected fuel savings of 10% to 30% with payback vs diesel of ~5 years

# HE application to the Built Environment

Dearman is beginning to develop a low capital cost premium (~20% vs. diesel gensets) product for static applications. These are typically for peak power or back-up and are likely to be served with units (500kW-1MW)

Best business cases are where emissions constraints prevent conventional gensets from pursuing the following revenue streams:

- i) Reserve Services - units or sites are aggregated to provide Short Term Operating Reserve Services.
- ii) Distribution Network Asset Support – Operators in the UK are beginning to contract services to protect network assets.
- iii) End User Energy System Integration – the objective is to reduce energy costs through peak power cost avoidance.



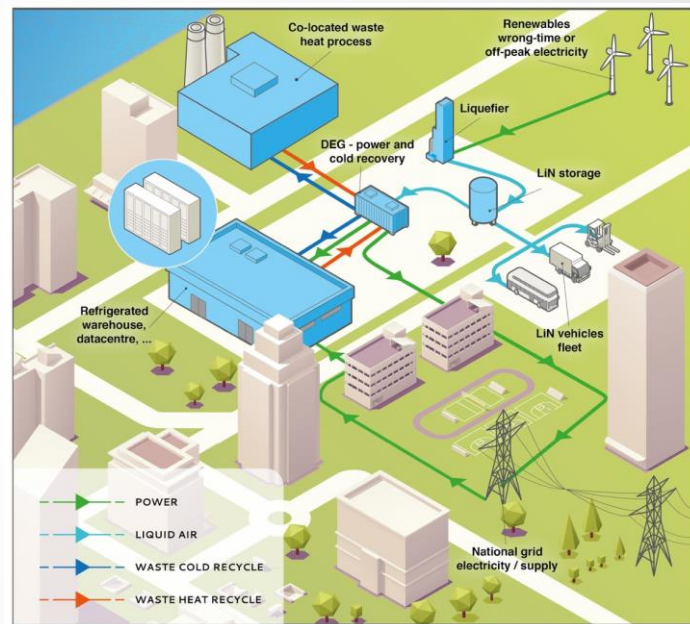
# Optimising Liquid Air installations

The Dearman Engine offers three useful characteristics:

- i) Shaft power that can be used to support local demand or be exported
- ii) Cooling (because of the low start temperature of the working fluid)
- iii) Conversion of waste heat into additional shaft power

Achieving the maximum benefit from these services will require energy system analysis and optimisation for the end user's site.

There are also opportunities to explore interaction with the fleet applications, which will result in substantial quantities of stored cold and power being available in many locations.



# Thank you for your attention

If you require further information or would like to visit our  
Technical Centre for a demonstration please contact  
Jeremy North or David Sanders as follows:

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[david.sanders@dearman.co.uk](mailto:david.sanders@dearman.co.uk)

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**Delivering Clean Cold & Power**

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