In cooperation with

Sponsored by









# GREEN BATTERIES CONFERENCE 2021

October 2021, 5/12/19/26

Every Tuesday afternoon 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. / UTC +2 (DST)



### October 5, first conference day Welcome



- Industrial pharmacist by education, positions in logistics, standardisation and quality management
- Today an independent researcher with a focus on Innovation and the transition to the circular economy
- Active at VIL (Flanders innovation cluster for logistics) and GS1 Netherlands (Global Standardisation organisation)



BATTER













BATTERY

### Brussels, 10 December 2020.

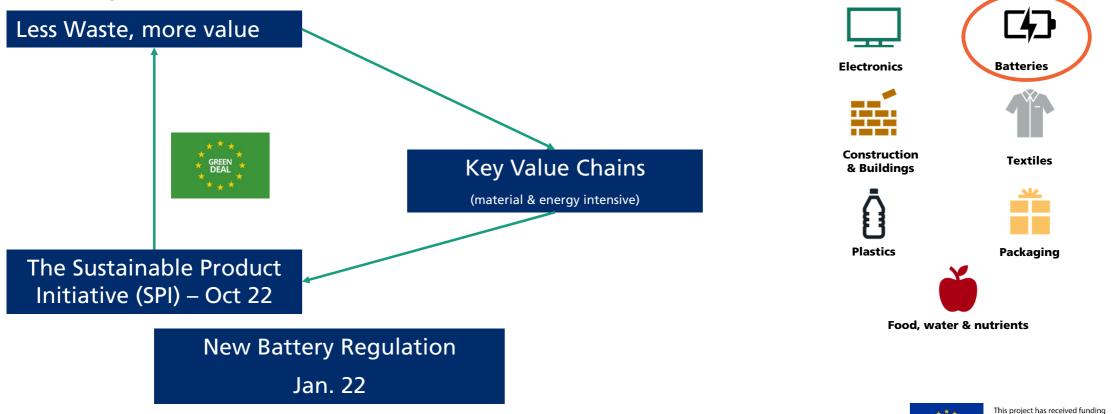
**Batteries placed on the EU market should** become sustainable, high-performing and safe all along their entire life cycle. This means batteries that are produced with the lowest possible environmental impact, using materials obtained in full respect of human rights as well as social and ecological standards.

Batteries have to be long-lasting and safe, and at the end of their life, they should be repurposed, remanufactured or recycled, feeding valuable materials back into the



# The New Circular Action Plan (CEAP)

= policy framework from the EU to promote more sustainable production and consumption



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 957213.

BATTERY







Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

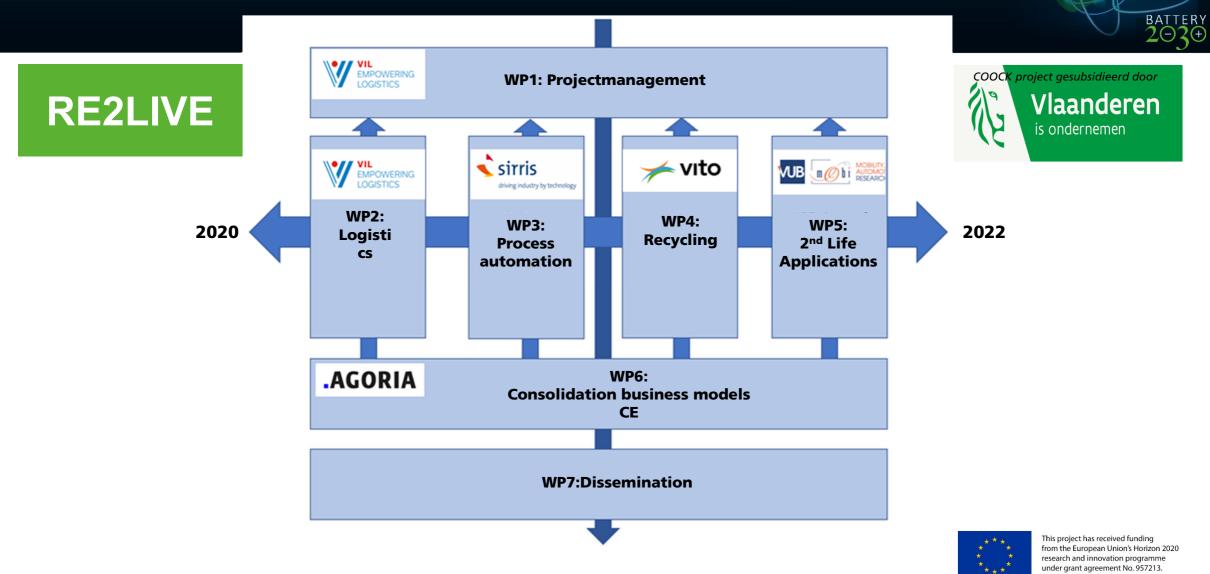


### <u>Re</u>cycling & <u>Re</u>manufacturing of Li-ion Batteries from <u>end of life electric vehicles</u>





### **Project Outline**



# Re<sub>2</sub>LiVe

### **Project Re2Live**

 This project is situated at the junction of several transition domains and can put *Flanders on the map* as a pioneer in the future recycling and reverse manufacturing of automotive batteries.

#### Key topics:

- Feasibility study Business model, **logistics** & location, timing and rollout
- Automation: reverse manufacturing, sorting process, recognition type, variety models
- Diagnosis: state of health battery (pack level, module level) for re-use and second life
- Design for disassembly and for re-use & second life: as a result of the exercise
- Recycling of the different materials steams: battery cells, cupper, plastics, printed circuits,...









### **Project Outline**

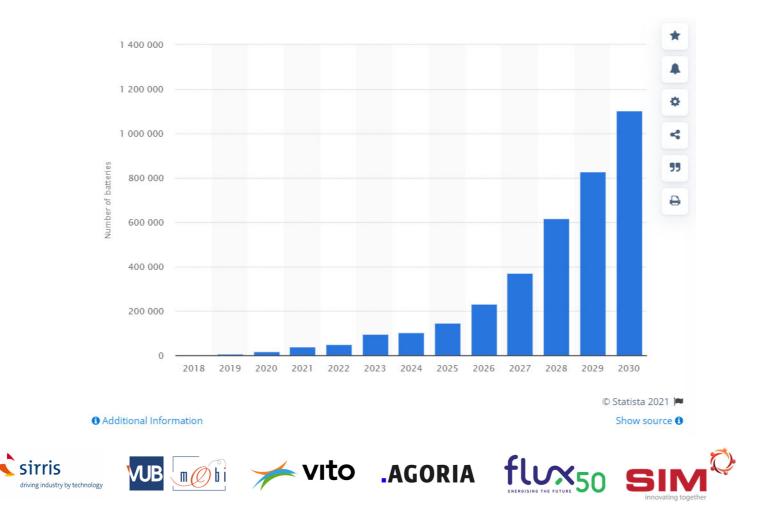
**RE2LIVE** 



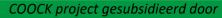


BATTERY 2030

# Projected number of electric vehicle (EV) batteries available for recycling in the European Union (EU) between 2018 and 2030



10





Vlaanderen is ondernemen

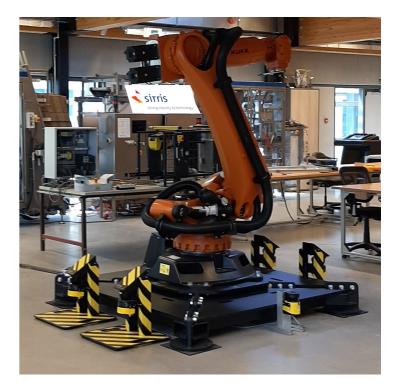
sirris

driving industry by technology

# **Process Automation (WP3)**

#### SIRRIS

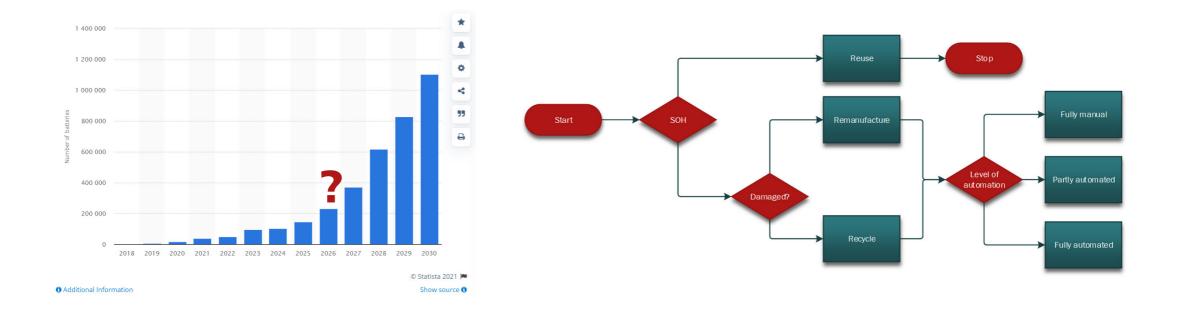
- The collective centre for and by the technological industry in Belgium
- Help players in the Belgian industry make the right technological choices to achieve sustainable economic growth.
- >160 cross domain engineers







#### When to automate the process? Decision tree









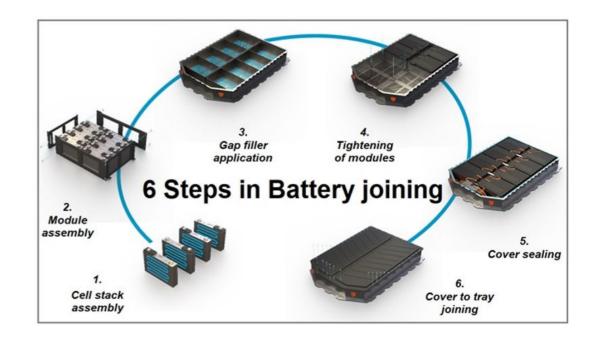




# Challenges

#### Lack of standardisation

- Across producers, but also across models
- Use of unique and variety
- Difficulty in obtaining CAD models from producers
- Differently sized modules
- Structural batteries No modules
- Damaged battery packs



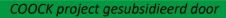
.AGORIA flux 50 E

vito

Re2LiVe

13







Vlaanderen is ondernemen

### **Second life batteries (WP5)**



VIL EMPOWERING

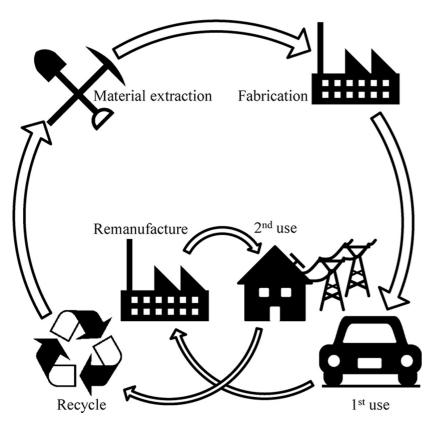
sirris



## **Second life batteries (WP5)**



Re<sub>2</sub>LiVe



Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2018.11.046

T5.1 Scoping of the 2<sup>nd</sup> life batteries value chain

- What is the state of art of 2<sup>nd</sup> life applications?
- What will the EV fleet composition be in the future?
- Which batteries will be available (amount, chemistries, capacity, ...)?

#### T5.2 Technical framework for 2<sup>nd</sup> life batteries

- How to assess the technical feasibility of 2<sup>nd</sup> life batteries application?
- Which are the main standardization and safety issues and how could they be overcome?

T5.3 Economic and environmental feasibility of 2<sup>nd</sup> life battery applications

- Are 2<sup>nd</sup> life applications economically and environmentally viable?
- How can these 2 aspects be improved in the future?













# **Recycling (WP5)**

### mail the second second

#### UNIT SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS @VITO

Waste Recycling Technologies



ADVANCE - LCA/LCC and circular business models

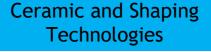


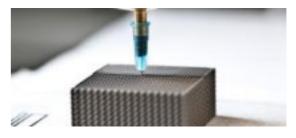
#### VIL EMPOWERING LOGISTICS











### Umicore

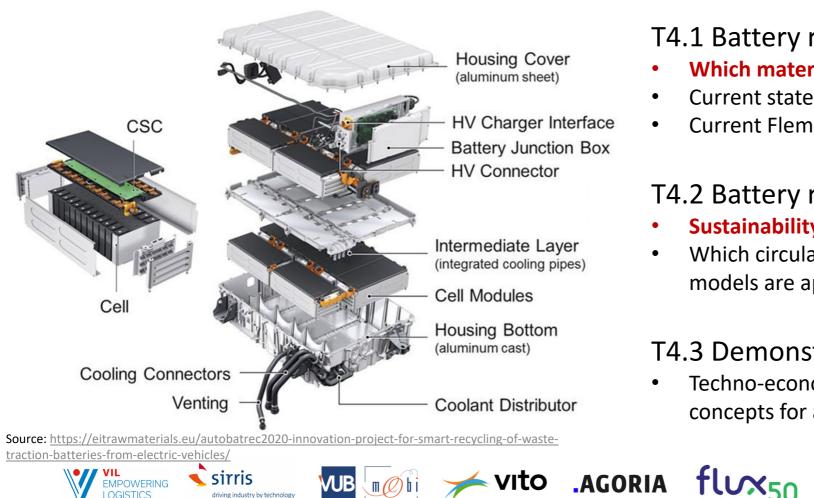
🔍 sirris

driving industry by technology

VUB



# **Recycling (WP4)**



#### T4.1 Battery recycling processes

• Which materials and how can they be recycled?

Re<sub>2</sub>LiVe

- Current state-of-the-art and novel developments?
- Current Flemish EoL EV LIBs recycling landscape?

#### T4.2 Battery recycling in a circular economy

- Sustainability of current recycling processes?
- Which circular strategies and/or circular business models are applicable?

#### T4.3 Demonstrator concepts

 Techno-economic evaluation of recycling process concepts for a maximal valorisation of materials

vito



#### Which materials and how can they be recycled? Environmental problems in South America

Ethical issues with lithium-ion batteries

DR Congo and cobalt



Cobalt miners in the DRC are subject to dangerous working conditions as a result of the industry's lack of regulation (Credit: Julien Harneis/Flickr)



In Salar de Atacama, mining activities consumed up to 65% of the region's water, causing havoc for local farmers (credit: Francesco Mocellin)





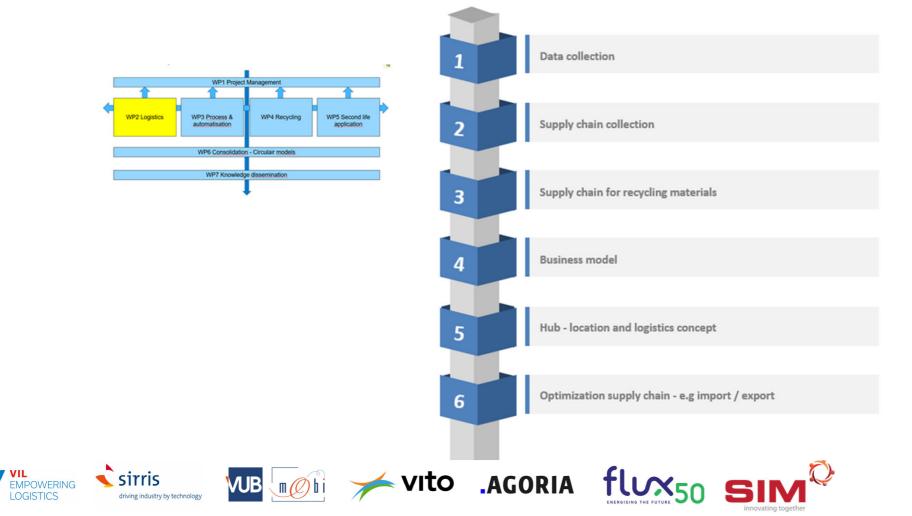








# Logistics (WP2)



# Re<sub>2</sub>LiVe

# Logistics (WP2)

- Logistics is an important factor in the EOL process
  - It is estimated to be responsible for up to 50% of the costs (international projects)

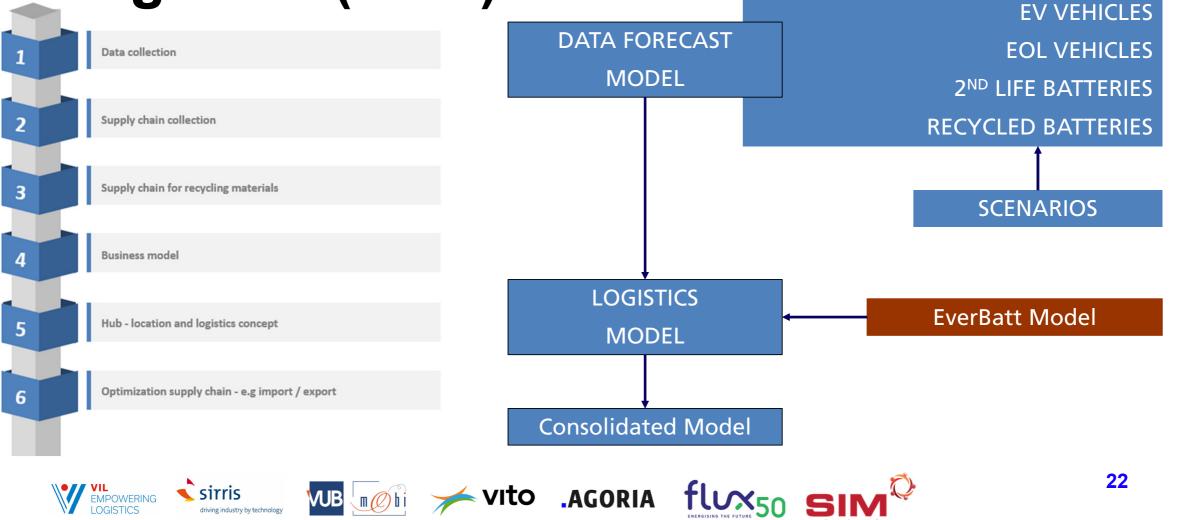








## Logistics (WP2)



### **Scenarios**

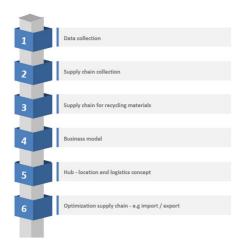
- BAU (business as usual) current trends continue: more cars, more distance, slightly more electric cars
- EV rapid switch to electric vehicles: from 2030 all new cars will be electric, more cars, more km's
- DEV combination of car-sharing and electric vehicles: by 2030, 55% of new cars will be electric, 40% will be autonomous vehicles (without driver) of which 25% will be shared vehicles, more cars, more kilometers
- H2 rapid switch to hydrogen cars: up to 2024 more electric cars as in the EV scenario, from 2025 more new cars on hydrogen, from 2030 all new cars sold will run on hydrogen, more cars, more kilometers
- MVP much fewer trips: 40% fewer kilometers compared to 2015, fewer cars, more alternative transport, no increase in shared cars, slightly more electric cars
- DV much more shared vehicles and shared use of vehicles: a very large share of shared cars and a doubling of the average occupancy rate (in 2015 an average of 1.33 people in a car), huge boost in the number of shared cars, much fewer cars, slightly more electric cars, the same number of kilometers traveled by car
- Combination of DEV and DV: faster introduction of electric cars, from 2030 55% of all new cars will be electric, more shared cars, doubling of the average occupancy rate, more cars, more kilometers
- Combination of DEV and MVP: faster introduction of electric cars, from 2030 55% of all new cars will be electric, 40% fewer trips by car, fewer cars





## Challenges

Are we aligned to the 'exploding' requirements



- Regulations on dangerous goods transport (national & international)
- Storage and transport
- Packaging
- Logistic Service Providers
- Training
- Data Transparency Battery Passport

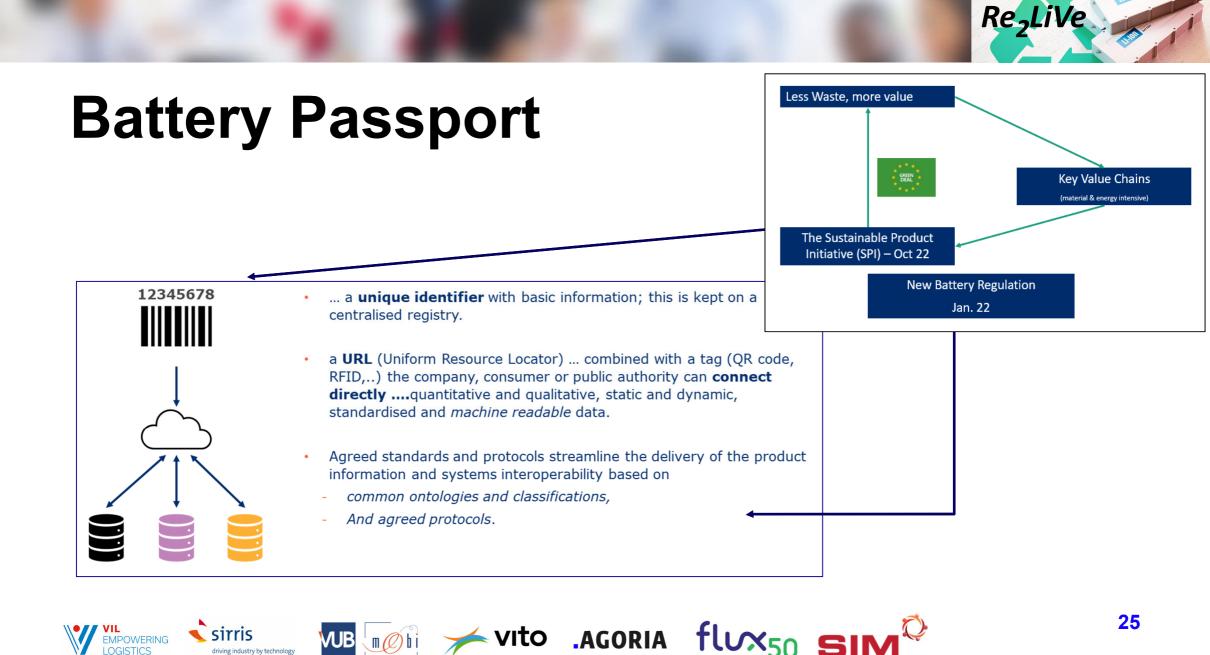












# WP 6: Consolidated Model

#### What s investigated?

- Consolidation: bringing together the elements and results from logistics, automation of the dismantling process, remanufacturing and re-use of batteries and recyling strategies of the different materials;
- Identifying the interactions between the different parts of the value chain and its impact on the process flow;
- Align with transition to a more circular economy
- Opportunities and Challenges for companies, related to the value chain of end of life batteries
- Viability of the overall business model
- Which policy actions are required?







# Green Deal: Sustainable batteries for a circular and climate neutral economy







BATTERIES POWERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



EBA250



### Research





BATTERY 2030

### Brussels, 10 December 2020.

With this proposal, the Commission also aims to boost the circular economy of the battery value chains and promote more efficient use of resources with the aim of minimising the environmental impact of batteries.







Jan.merckx@vil.be

re2live.be











BATTERY 2030