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Assessing Energy Requirement in Spent Lithium-ion Batteries Recycling - A Simple Approach

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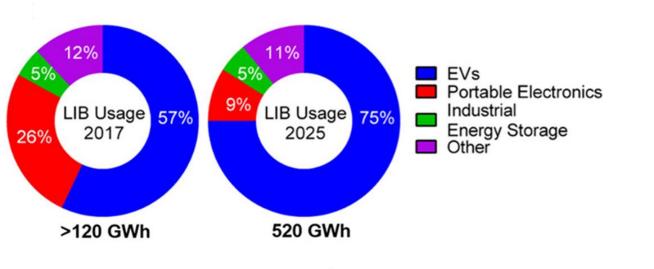
Assessing energy requirement in spent lithium-ion batteries recycling - A simple approach

Lithium-ion Batteries

Light weight, Compact, and High capacity

Grid storage, Industry, Transportation, and

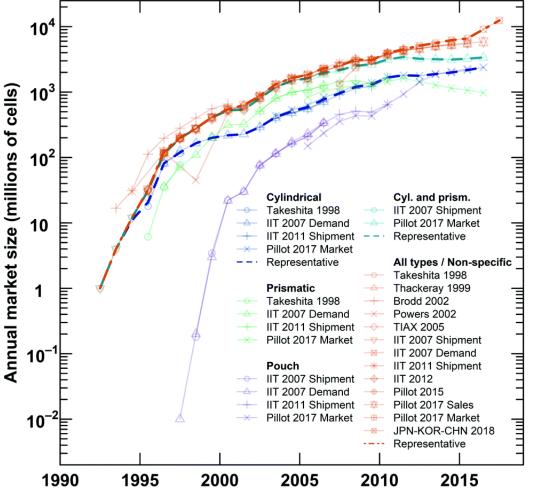
Consumer electronics





* Ziegler, M.S. and Trancik, J.E., 2021. Energy & Environmental Science, 14(4), pp.1635-1651.# Or, T., Gourley, S.W., Kaliyappan, K., Yu, A. and Chen, Z., 2020. Carbon Energy, 2(1), pp.6-43.

Figure: Lithium-ion market size measured in number of cells (from the year 1994 to 2015)*



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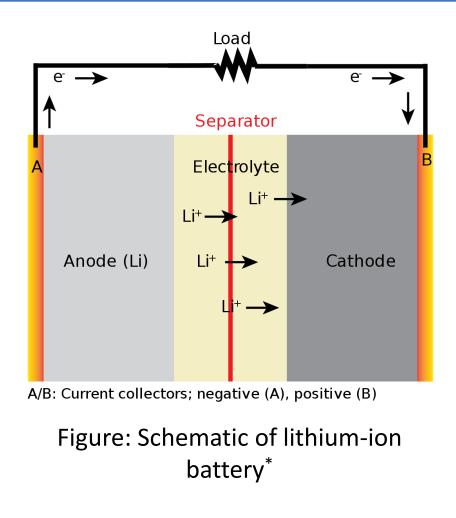
How recycling of spent Lithium-ion Batteries is necessary?

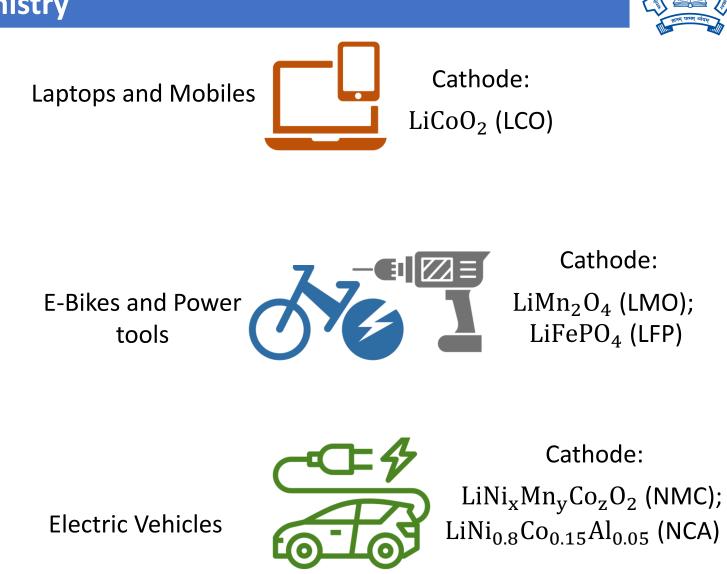
Why assessment of energy during the recycling process is important ?

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Types of LIBs: Based on Cathode Chemistry





* <u>https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:General_discharging_Li_battery_diagram.svg</u>

Or, T., Gourley, S.W., Kaliyappan, K., Yu, A. and Chen, Z., 2020. Carbon Energy, 2(1), pp.6-43.



Recycling of Spent LIBs



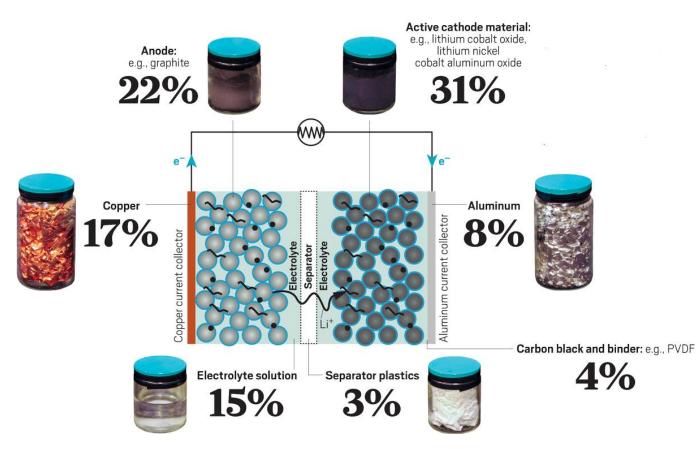
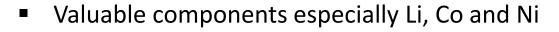


Figure: Recyclable components inside a LIB cell

It's time to get serious about recycling lithium-ion batteries, Mitch Jacoby, July 14, 2019, Volume 97, Issue 28



- Environmental issues:
 - Presence of harmful components in LIBs
 - Toxic organics (electrolyte solution)
 - Transition metals
 - ✤ Metallic lithium
 - Mining directly from earth:
 - Creates more pollution,
 - Creates more health issue
 - Have high process cost

over recycling

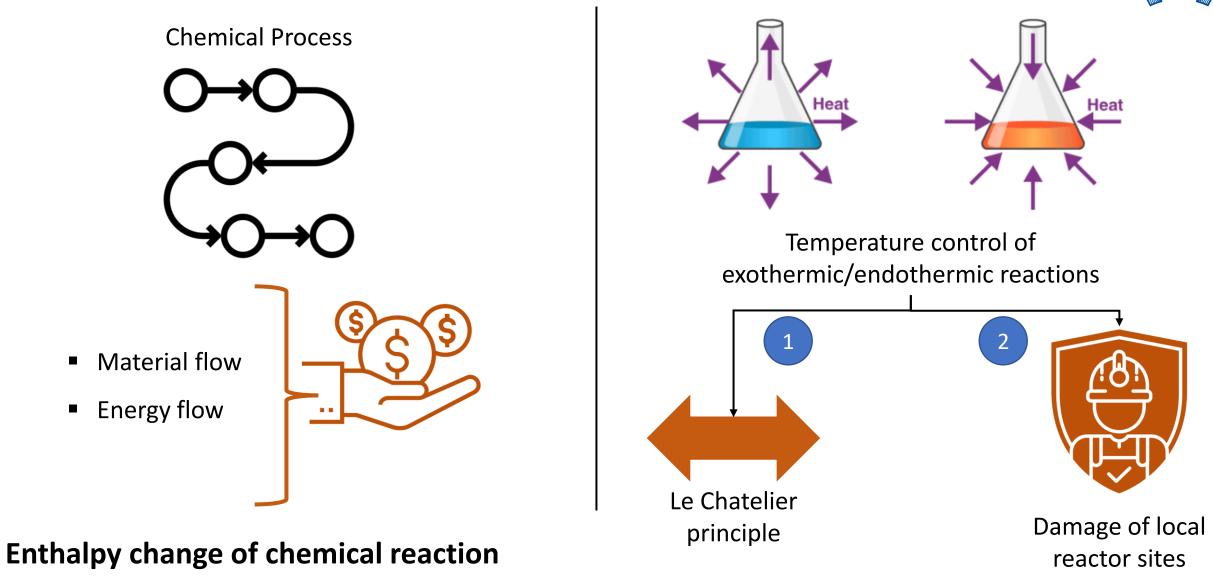
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Motivation





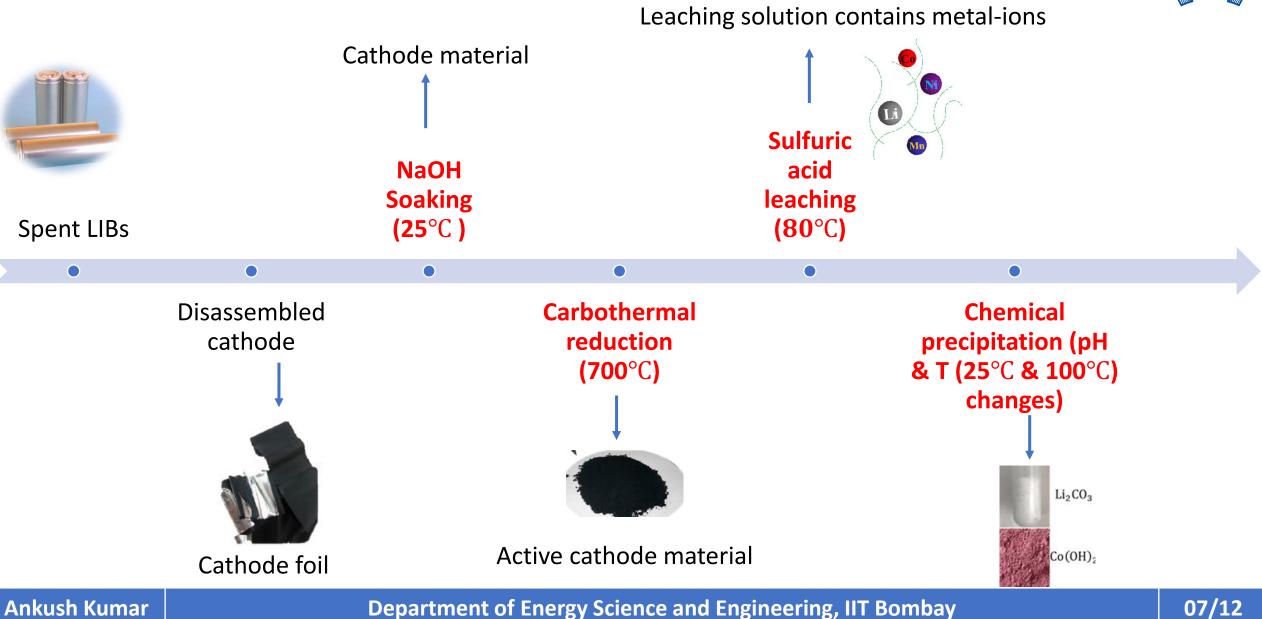
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Method: Process Selection





Method: Modelling



Mass balance: Balanced stoichiometric chemical equation

Energy balance: First principle of thermodynamics

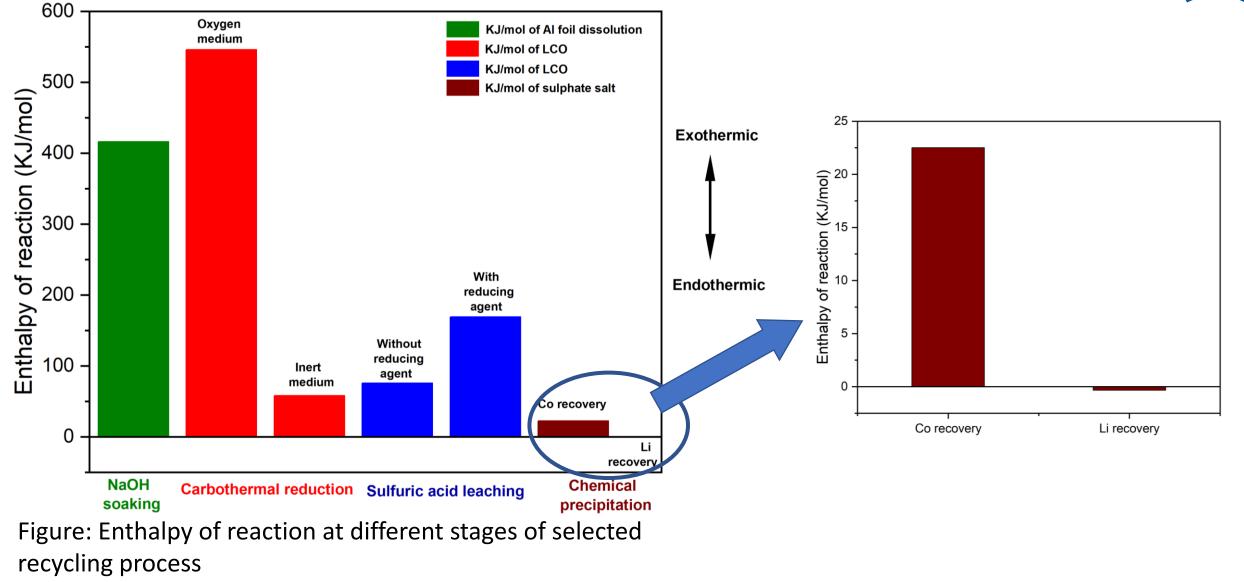
Total heat of reaction(Q) = Enthalpy change of the reaction (ΔH)

 ΔH = Standard enthalpy of reaction + Sensible heat of reaction + Latent heat

Major assumptions

- Heat of mixing, Pressure dependence on enthalpy, W_s , ΔE_k , ΔE_p all are considered 0.
- Complete conversion
- No kinetic parameters considered
- Solute solute interactions avoided

Results







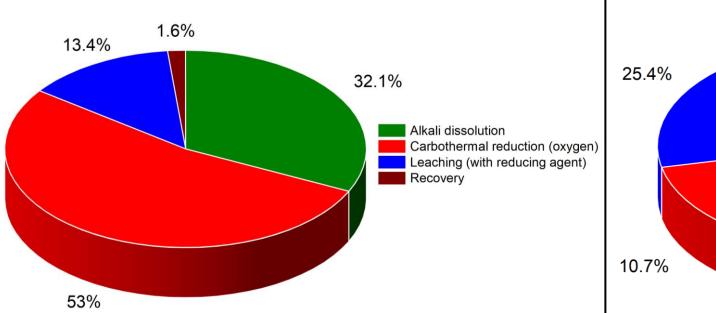


Figure: Released energy distribution (if carbothermal reduction in presence of oxygen)

Released energy = 1052.50 KJ per kg of spent LIBs

3.1% 25.4% 25.4% Alkali dissolution Carbothermal reduction (inert) Leaching (with reducing agent) Recovery 60.9%

Figure: Released energy distribution (**if carbothermal reduction in inert medium**)

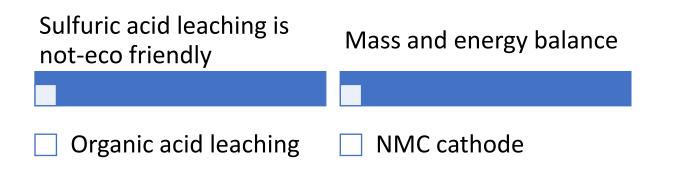
Released energy = 554.37 KJ per kg of spent LIBs

Drawbacks and Future Work





- Ignored: CoO during the leaching process
- Not included: waste leachate after recovery
- Not included: energy required to remove harmful gases and non-condensable liquids







Conclusions



Stoichiometric mass-energy balance:

simpler approach

- Evaluated heat of reaction of chemical reaction
- Helps in process design during larger-

scale recycling

Grazie

Thank You







All icons in this presentation is taken from Noun Project: <u>https://thenounproject.com/</u>