

Sustainable SoluTions FOR
recycling of end-of-life Hydrogen
technologies

LCA and LCC of existing and novel EoL technologies of target FHC products targeting critical materials

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www.best4hy-project.eu



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This project has received funding from the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen 2 Joint Undertaking (now Clean Hydrogen Partnership) under Grant Agreement No 101007216. This Joint Undertaking receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation program, Hydrogen Europe and Hydrogen Europe Research.

Objectives, tasks, milestones of WP5



- to conduct **LCA and LCC** for **existing and novel EoL technologies** of target FCH technologies (PEMFC, SOFC)
- **Target: critical materials**
- **Partners ALL**

T5.1: Calculate the environmental profile of FCH products and the existing EoL technologies

T5.2: Calculate the environmental profile of the novel EoL technologies

T5.3: LCC of existing and novel EoL technologies

T5.3: Ecolabelling certification for Fuel cell technology

Status at the Best4Hy start



- Basic knowledge from **HyTechCycling** regarding recycling approach
- Start collaboration with **JRC** for inventory integration in JRC databases



HyTechCycling EU funded project



Inventories of PEMWE, AWE and basic SOFC manufacturing technologies



Simple approach for End of Life of PEMWE and AWE



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What was the objective of WP5



- new **inventory of PEMFC technology**
- novel **inventory of SOFC technology** for EoL technologies
- conduct e-LCA from cradle to grave for PEMFC, SOFC for **existing EoL technologies** for target materials
- make e-LCA for cradle to grave for PEMFC, SOFC for **novel EoL technologies** for target materials
- **life cycle costing (LCC)** of the existing and novel EoL concepts
- Guidelines **eco-labelling** of FCH products



Key outcomes and objectives



KO4: LCA and LCC of the processes for sustainability benchmarking proving an **overall GHG reduction of -20%** in the overall production LC including innovative EOL/recycling approaches → contributes to OBJ5 and it is achieved through WP5.

KO5: overall cost of **recycled materials comparable ($\pm 10\%$) to market cost of virgin material** in a scenario of industrialised recycling processes → contributes to OBJ5 and it is achieved through WP5

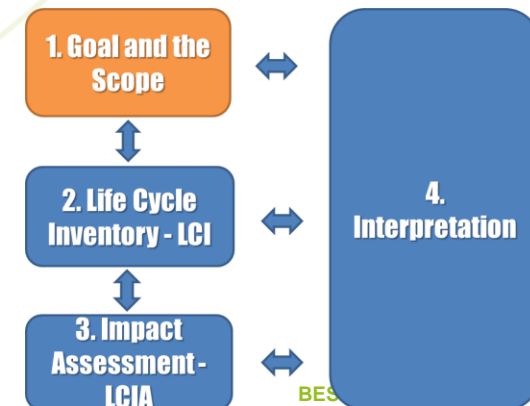


OBJ5.	
FCH 4.4.2020	A comprehensive environmental-economic analysis of the considered strategy should be undertaken.
Best4Hy proposal	Environmental (LCA) analysis and cost (LCC) analysis will be performed for all considered technologies and all current and novel EoL approaches. The analysis will be done for the whole life cycle with emphasis on EoL with possible open or closed loop recycling. Benchmarking will serve to pick the best EoL scenario for each technology including also recovery rate of recycled material and quality of recovered material. → Key Outcomes 4,5,6&10

Methodology used: LCA and LCC



- **Scope:** cradle to grave (CRMs, rare earth), gate to cradle (no use phase included)
- **Functional unit:** mass of recycled CRMs (rare earth) material
- **Life Cycle Inventory:** BoM from industry partners
- **Software:** LCA for experts
- **Databases:** Sphera, Sphera extension, Ecoinvent, Data on demand
- **Life cycle impact assessment:** EF3.0



Life cycle inventories for EoL processes

6 x New Life cycle inventories for FCH EoL!



PEMFC

- **Existent (TRL 5):** hydrometallurgical process → **Pt recovery (Pt/C)**
- **Novel (TRL 5):** Pt electrochemical process → **Pt recovery (Pt metal on GDL)**
- **Novel (TRL 5):** Alcohol dissolution (AD) process → **Pt salt + ionomer dissolution**

SOFC (anode):

- **Novel (TRL 5):** YSZ + NiO

SOFC (cathode):

- **Novel (TRL 3):** nitric acid root → **La oxide and Co oxide**
- **Novel (TRL 2):** sulfuric acid root → **La oxide and Co oxide**
- **Novel (TRL 2):** citric acid root → **La oxide, Co oxide and Sr oxide**



POLITECNICO
DI TORINO



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EoL phase (Pt REC) - LCI analysis and LCA modelling



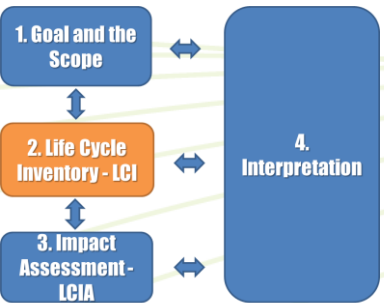
EKPO FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES



1 st MEA disassembling	
Description	g output (Wastes, energy...)
Input (materials)	
Main input MEA (with gaskets)	14,40
Energy	
Electricity (kWh) (cutting machine)	0,16
Electricity (kWh) (shredder)	0,125
Heat (kWh)	0,00
g output (Wastes, energy...)	
9,90 Gaskets, subgasket	
3,40 GDL	
0,00	
Main output	1,10 CCM

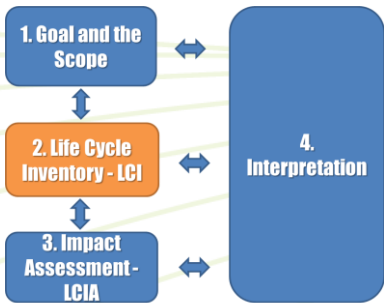
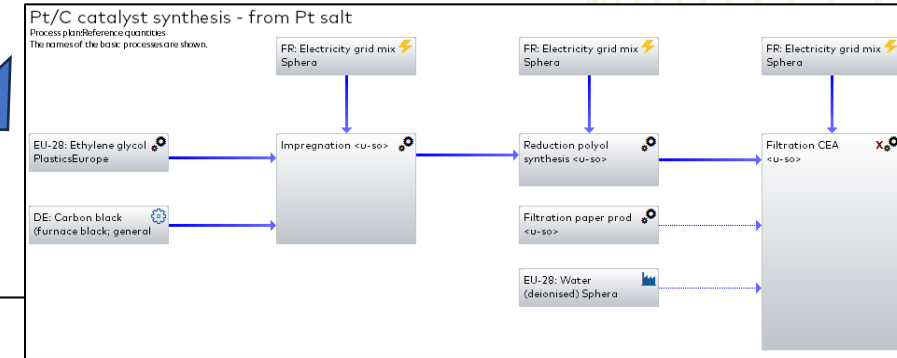
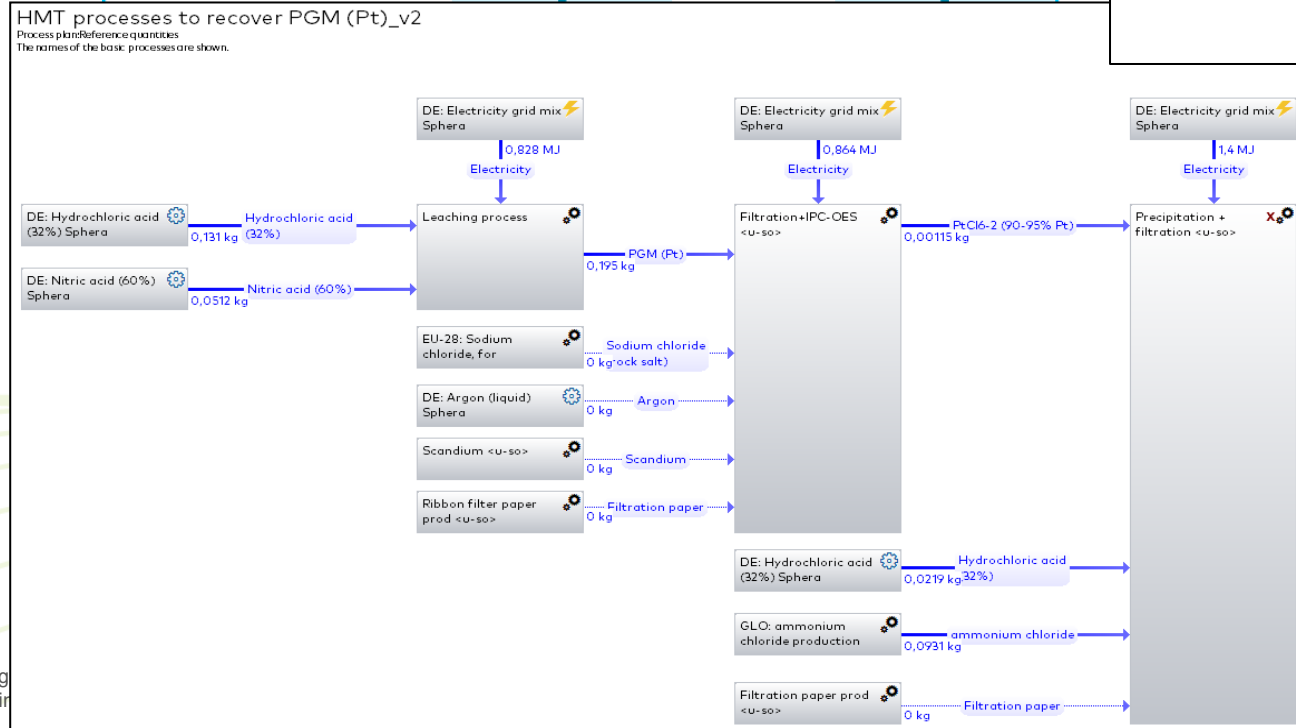
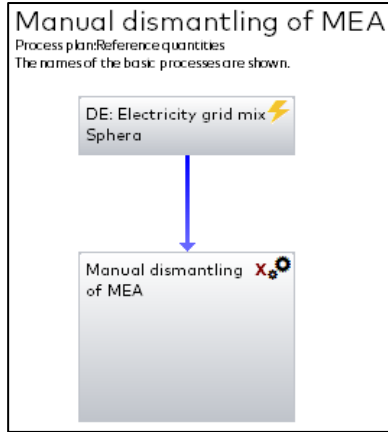
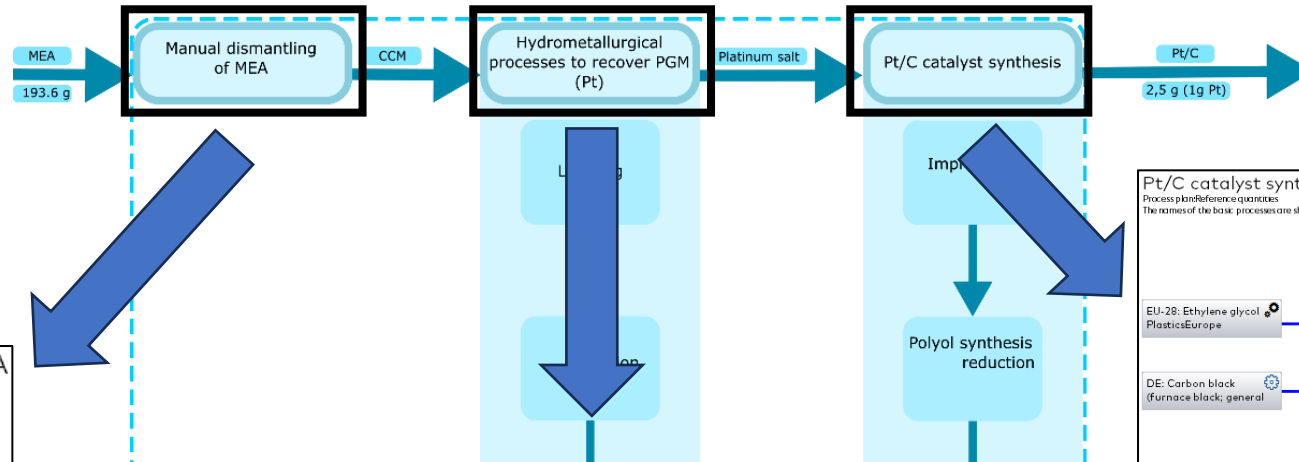
1 st Leaching	
Description	g output (Wastes, energy...)
Input (materials)	
Main input CCM	34,38
HCl (36% conc., 200 ml)	352,34
HNO ₃ (63% conc., 50ml)	137,48
Energy	
Electricity (kWh)	0,63
Heat (kWh)	0,00
g output (Wastes, energy...)	
0,00 Material A	
0,00 Material B	
0,00	
Main output	524,20 [PtCl ₆] ²⁻ dissolved in aqua regia Hexachloroplatinate
2 nd Filtration	
Description	After leaching, a filtration stage removes the carbon particles from the PGM-containing solution.
Input (materials)	
[PtCl ₆] ²⁻ dissolved in aqua regia	524,20
NaCl (buffer)	?
Argon	?
Scandium	?
Ribbon filter paper	?
Energy	
Electricity (kWh)	0,65
Heat (kWh)	0,00
g output (Wastes, energy...)	
521,12 Carbon powder	
0,00 Polymer membrane (Nafion, PEEK)	
0,00 5 ml waste for analysis	
0,00	
Main output	3,08 Pt in [PtCl ₆] ²⁻ clear solution Hexachloroplatinate
3 rd and 4 th Precipitation + Filtration	
Description	In this case, the Pt-rich stream coming from the separation process is treated with e.g. ammonium chloride (NH ₄ Cl) in order to precipitate platinum as
Input (materials)	
Pt in [PtCl ₆] ²⁻ clear solution	3,08
NH ₄ Cl (saturated - 250g/l) 1000ml	250,00
HCl (62% conc., 50ml)	58,72
cellulose filter paper 2µm	?
Energy	
Electricity (kWh)	1,04
Heat (kWh)	0,00
g output (Wastes, energy...)	
305,24 Pt (filtrate), waste?	
0,00 Ca ?	
0,00 Material A.....	
0,00	
Main output	6,56 (NH ₄) ₂ PtCl ₆ Ammonium-hexachloroplatinate - Pt salt

1 st Impregnation step	
Description	g output (Wastes, energy...)
Input (materials)	
(NH ₄) ₂ PtCl ₆ (Pt salt)	0,377
Carbon Vulcan XC-72	0,200
Ethylene Glycol	45,20
Energy	
Electricity (Wh)	4,50
Heat (Wh)	0,00
g output (Wastes, energy...)	
0,000 no lossess	
Main output	45,777 Solution Pt salt/Vulcan/EG (liquid)
2 nd Reduction polyol synthesis	
Input (materials)	
Solution Pt salt/Vulcan/EG (liquid)	45,78
NaOH (1M in water)	3,00
HNO ₃ (1 M in water)	3,00
Energy	
Electricity (kWh) - Heating plate	0,95
Electricity (kWh) - Magnetic Agitator	0,18
g output (Wastes, energy...)	
0,000 No losses	
Main output	51,777 Heated and mixed solution (Pt/XC/EG)
3 rd Filtration step	
Input (materials)	
Heated and mixed solution (Pt/XC/EG)	51,78
3x Filtration paper	1,47
H ₂ O	300,00
Energy	
Electricity (kWh) - Oven	6,600
Electricity (kWh) - Vacuum pump	0,105
g output (Wastes, energy...)	
51,20 EG - drying	
0,030 loss of Pt (from Pt salt) not used during the reduction polyol synthesis found in the filtrate	
0,000 loss of C not used during the synthesis, found in the filtrate + on filtration paper	
300,00 H ₂ O - removed after filtration	
0,003 Pt loss (from Pt/C weight) during filtration step (2w.% on filtration paper) (g)	
0,004 C loss (from Pt/C weight) during filtration step (2w.% on filtration paper) (g)	
1,47 3x filtration paper	
0,334 Pt/C (Catalyst powder)	



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EoL phase (Pt REC) - LCI analysis and LCA modelling



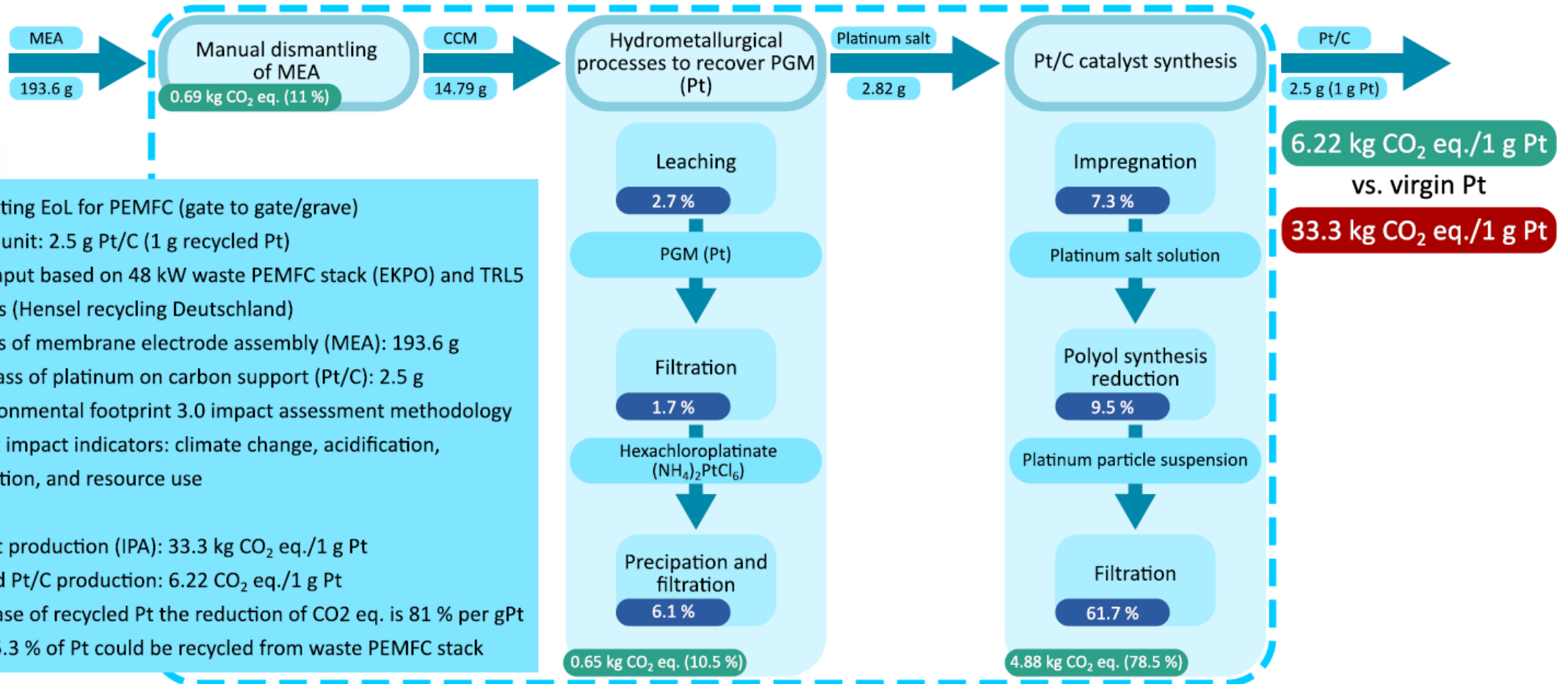
This project has received funding 101007216. This Joint Undertaking Hydrogen Europe Research.

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EoL phase (Pt REC) – Climate change [CO₂eq.] Results



EKPO FUEL CELL TECHNOLOGIES



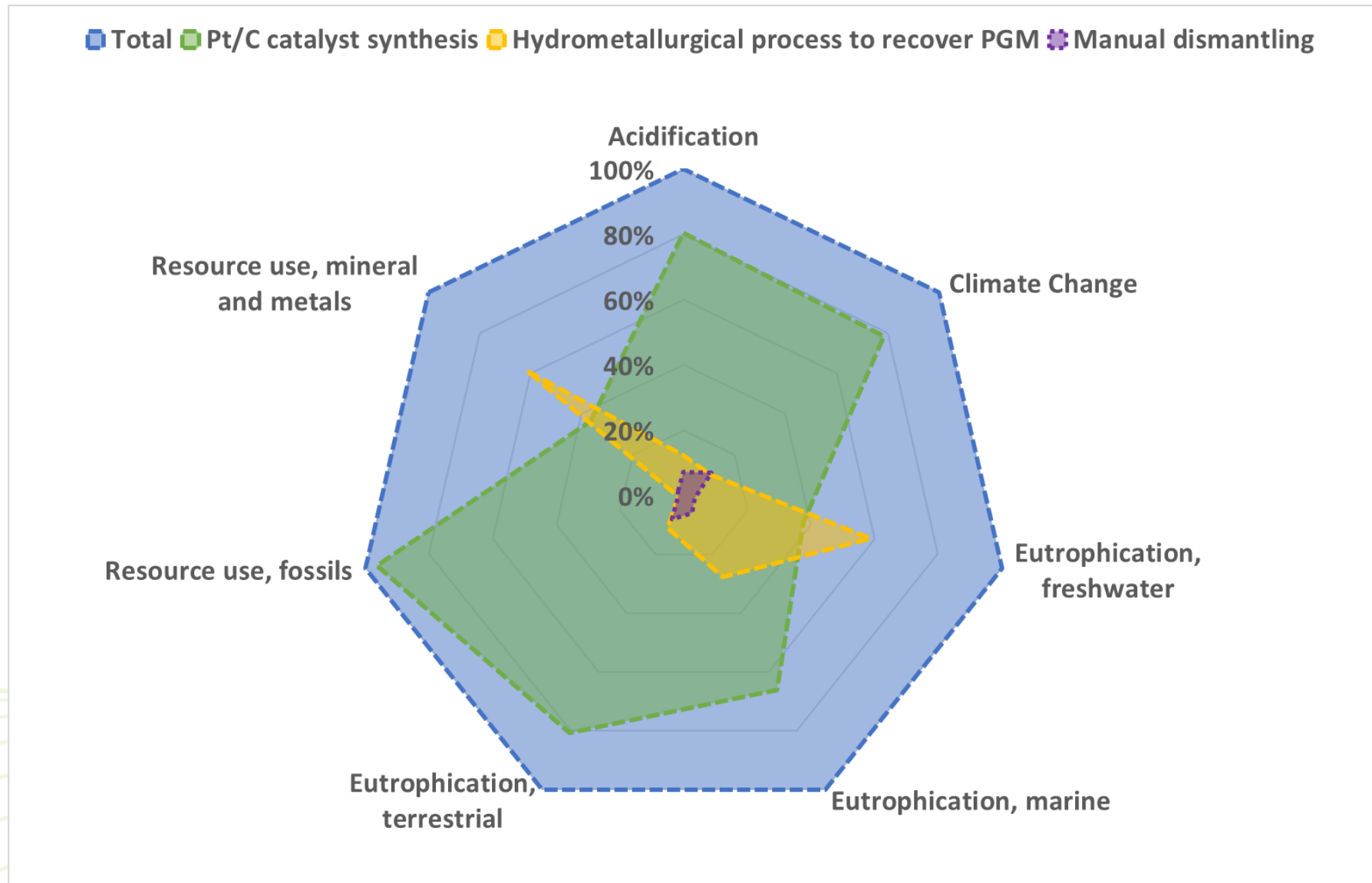
- Scope: existing EoL for PEMFC (gate to gate/grave)
- Functional unit: 2.5 g Pt/C (1 g recycled Pt)
- LCI: MEA input based on 48 kW waste PEMFC stack (EKPO) and TRL5 EoL process (Hensel recycling Deutschland)
- Input: mass of membrane electrode assembly (MEA): 193.6 g
- Output: mass of platinum on carbon support (Pt/C): 2.5 g
- LCIA: Environmental footprint 3.0 impact assessment methodology with target impact indicators: climate change, acidification, eutrophication, and resource use
- Results:
 - Virgin Pt production (IPA): 33.3 kg CO₂ eq./1 g Pt
 - Recycled Pt/C production: 6.22 kg CO₂ eq./1 g Pt
 - In the case of recycled Pt the reduction of CO₂ eq. is 81 % per gPt
- At TRL 5 65.3 % of Pt could be recycled from waste PEMFC stack



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EoL phase (Pt REC) – share of processes in total en. impacts

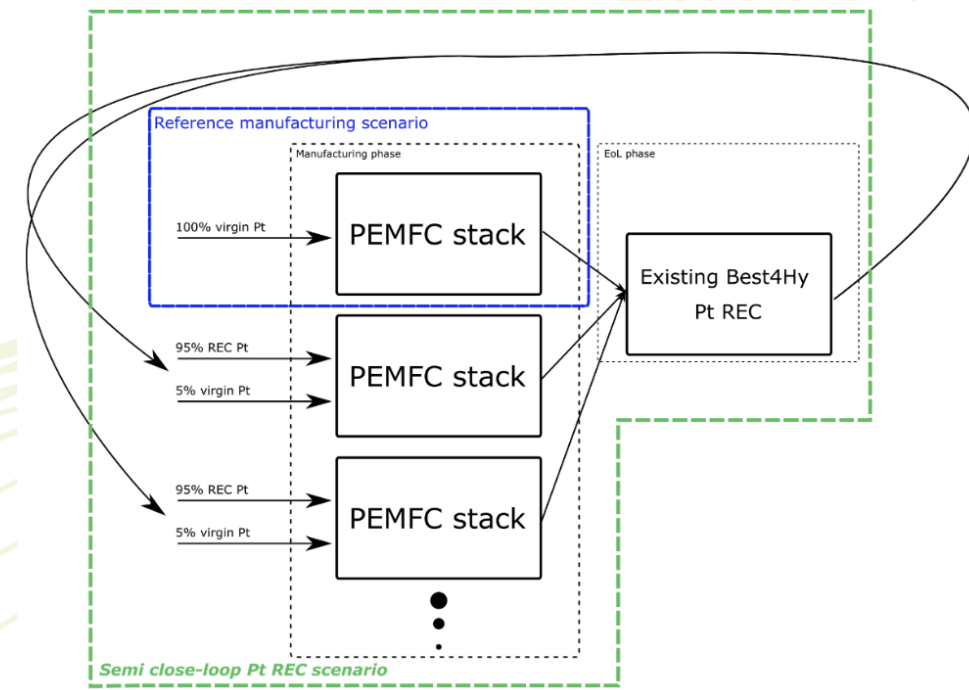
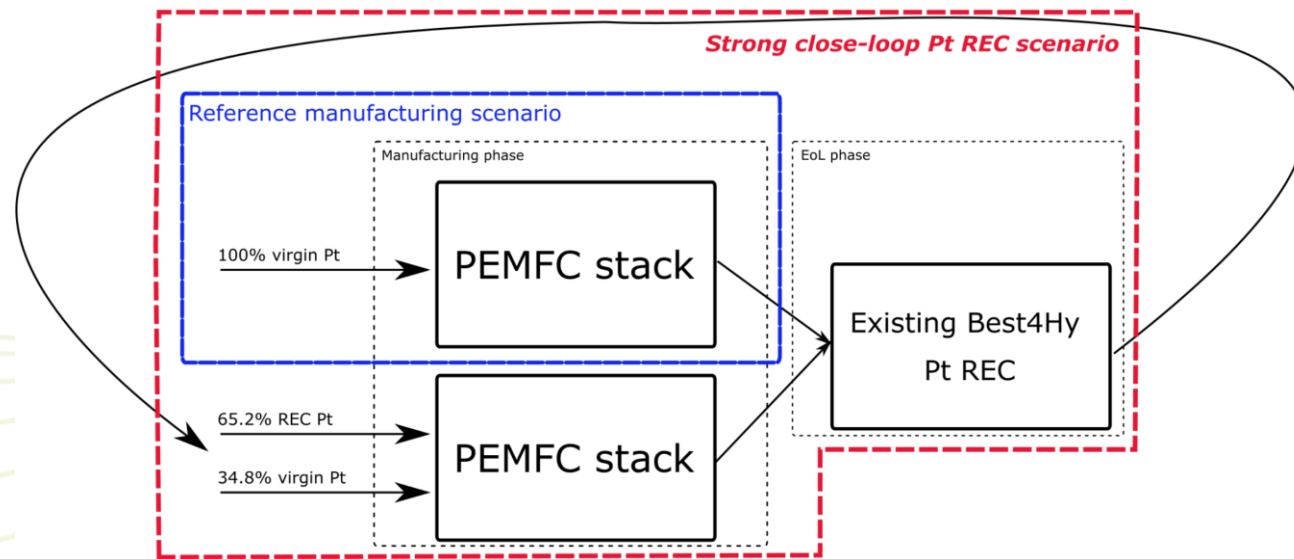


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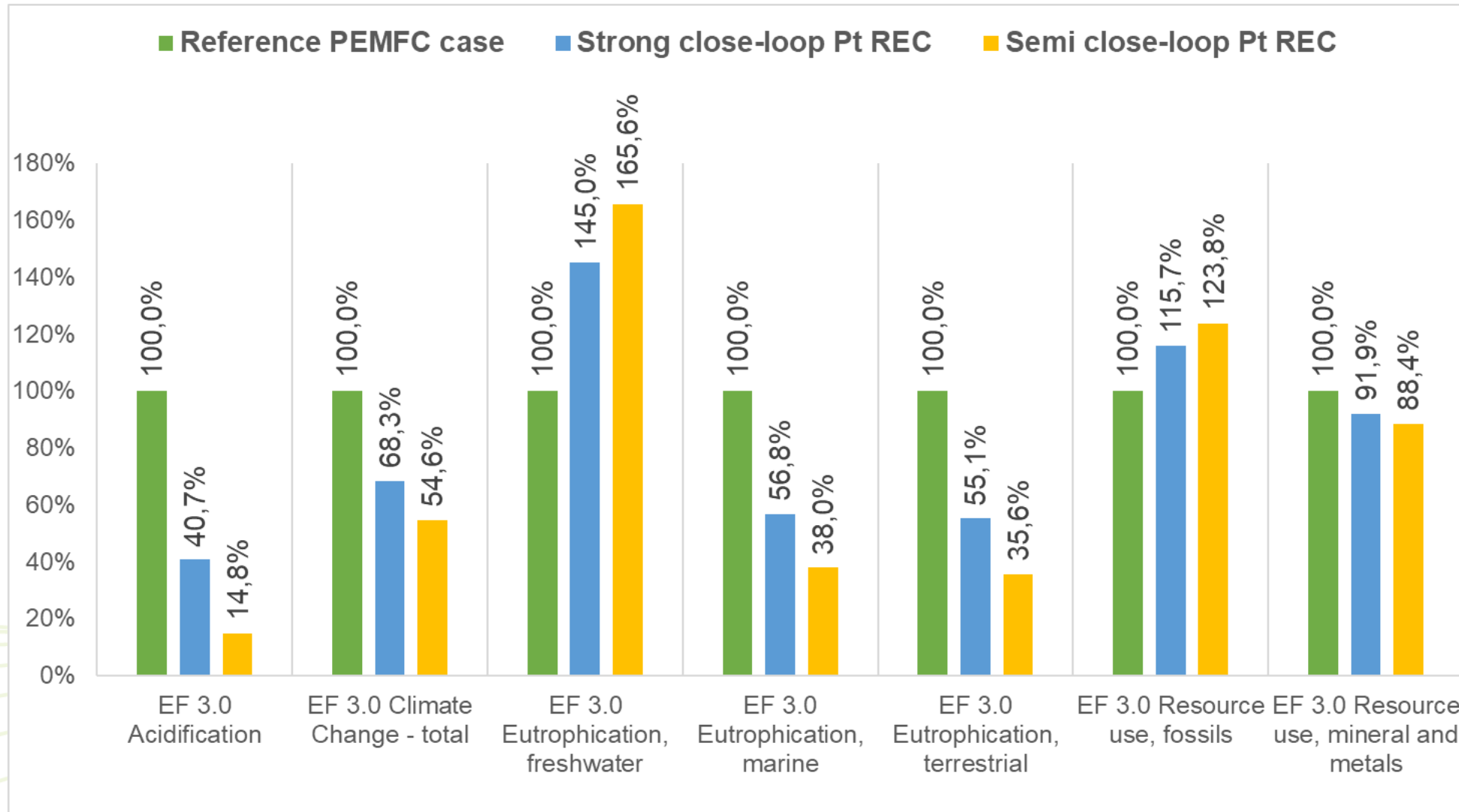
Close loop Pt recycling



1. **Strong close-loop Pt REC:** This scenario includes close-loop for Pt recycling according to the Existing Pt REC within BEST4Hy project with **current lab. scale Pt recovering efficiency**.
2. **Semi close-loop Pt REC:** This scenario focus on **KPI-2 (Hydrogen innovation agenda) for recycling of Pt (2024 target: 95% of secondary Pt) and goal of BEST4Hy**. For this scenario **95% of recycled Pt (existing BEST4Hy Pt REC) and 5 % of virgin Pt** is used for manufacturing of the reference 55kW_{el} PEMFC stack.

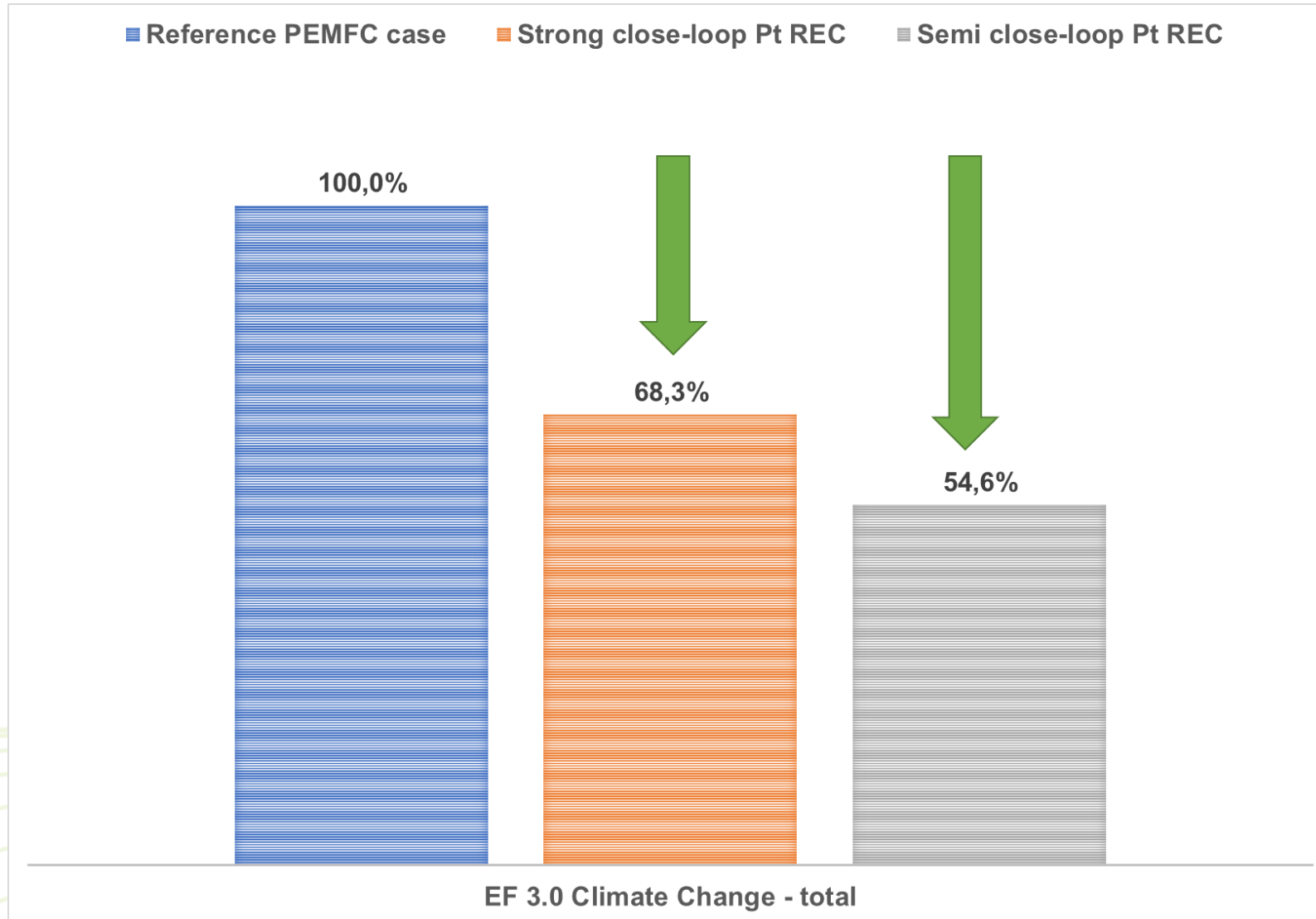


Close loop Pt recycling



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LCA of existing and novel EoL technologies



- **6 novel inventories** from TRL2 – TRL5 for PEMFC and SOFC technology
- **Step by step process models** with all relevant mass and energy flows
- Hot spot analysis for **further data improvement**
- Environmental impacts (**also in close loops**)
- **3 deliverables (2 Public):**
 - D5.1 - **Environmental profile of existing EoL technologies** and effects in the scope of circular economy in manufacturing phase (PU)
 - D5.2 - **LCA and LCC** impacts of novel EoL technologies and ecolabelling of FCH products (PU)
 - D5.3 - Guidelines for the setup Ecolabelling qualification (CO)
- Horizontal **results sharing**



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Life Cycle Cost

Mathematical model

Validation: Case of HMT route – Pt salt as valuable



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LCC of existing and novel EoL technologies



- LCC methodology according to the guidelines defined in the SH2E project (<https://sh2e.eu/>)
- Due to the specifics of the EoL industry (some modifications)

Cost breakdown:

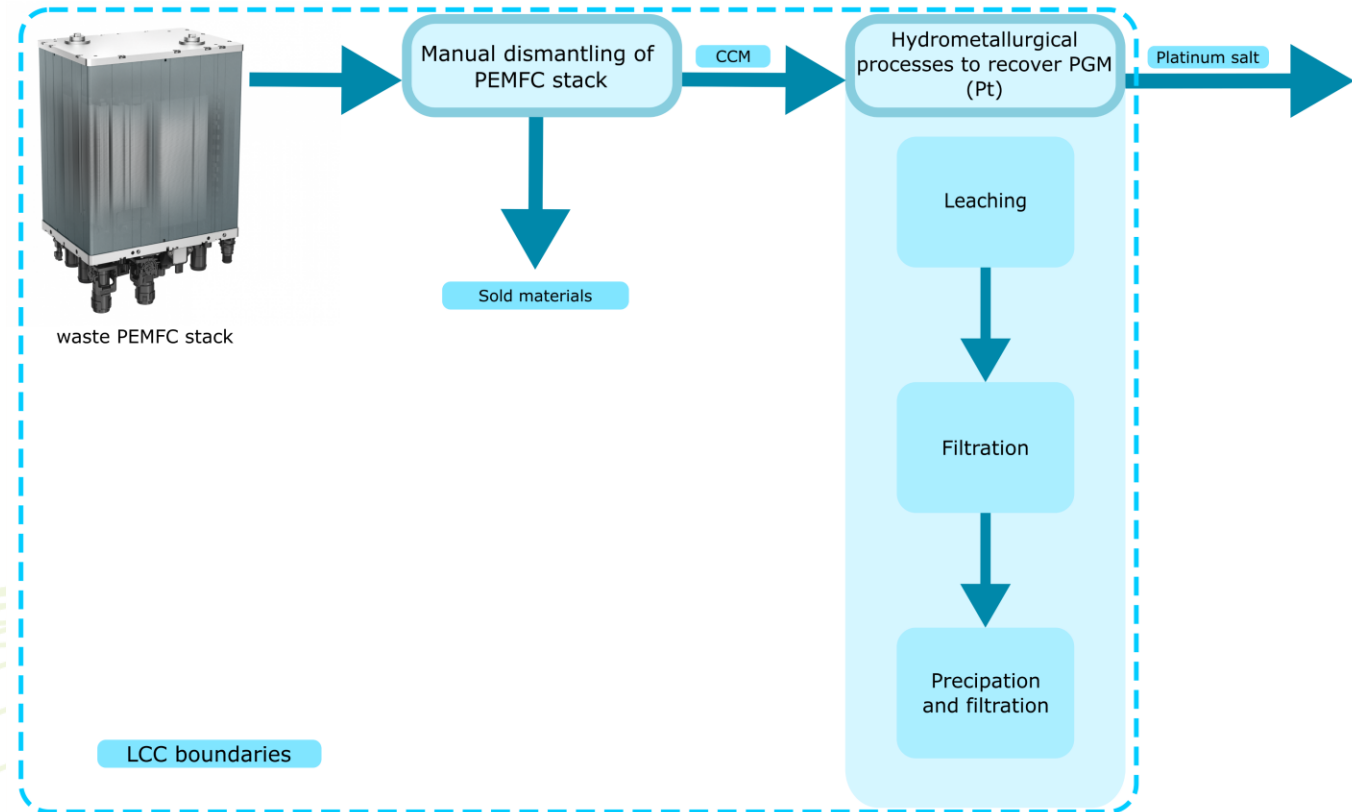
- **CAPEX**
 - Land and building construction
 - Engineering, planning & construction
 - Equipment cost
- **OPEX**
 - Salaries
 - Equipment maintenance
 - Insurance, permits, duties
 - Purchased materials and services
 - Waste PEMFC stacks
- **Revenues**
 - Pt salt
 - Other sold materials (Al, SS, Cu)



LCC of existing and novel EoL technologies



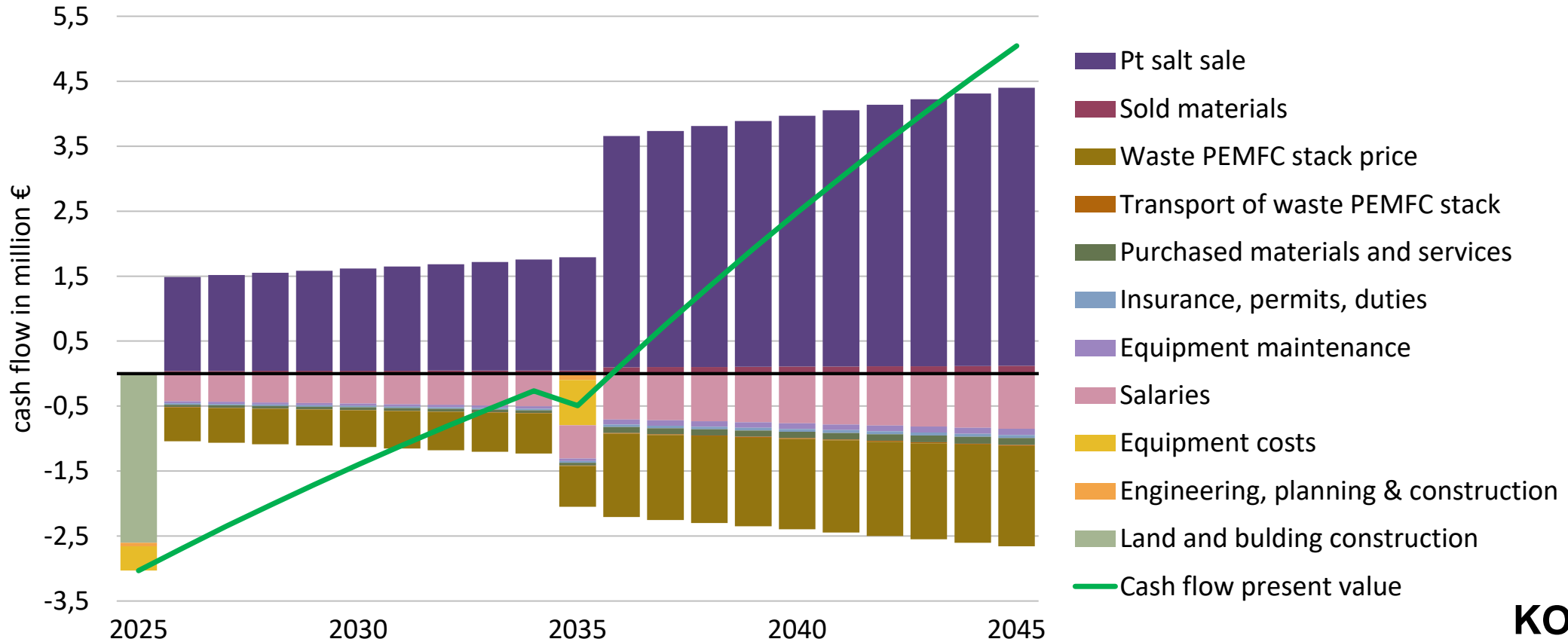
- **Boundary conditions** – from waste PEMFC stack to Pt salt (HMT)
 - Capacity: **1000 stacks per year** (after 10 years 2000)
 - Operation lifetime: start 2025 (2026)
 - Recycling line equipment – 10y
 - Building – 20y
- Nominal interest rate: **5 %**
- Inflation rate: **2.08 %**
- Real discount rate: **2.86 %**
- Electricity price: **0.1904 €/kWh**
- Profit tax: **30 %**
- Maintenance increase: **1 %/year**
- Waste PEMFC stack: **490 €/stack**
- Pt salt: **27 €/g**



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LCC of existing and novel EoL technologies

- NPV = 5,044,114 €
- IRR = 15.62 % (i=5%)
- LC of Pt Salt = 17.05 €/gPt salt (27€/gPt salt (HRD), 40-140 €/g Pt salt market price)



KO5



57.4 % - 87.8% reduction to market price



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LCC of existing and novel EoL technologies



- **Mathematical model** adapted from SH2E to the recycling process
- Model **tested for HMT (Pt salt)** recycling process
- **Model applicable** to all recycling processes with needed:
 - Industry data
 - General economic market data
 - Assumptions of future situation in economic markets
- **Improvement** needed to include **dynamic price variations**

Key outcomes and objectives



KO4: LCA and LCC of the processes for sustainability benchmarking proving an **overall GHG reduction of -20%** in the overall production LC including innovative EOL/recycling approaches → contributes to OBJ5 and it is achieved through WP5.



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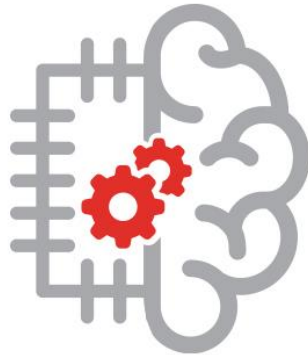


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University of Ljubljana
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering



Thank you!

University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Laboratory for Heat and Power, Slovenia



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