

FREE4LiB

WP5

DBP Validation workshop

10th of January 2024



We work for
tomorrow



Funded by
the European Union

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Investing in OUR FUTURE together

Horizon Europe



Welcome

Agenda

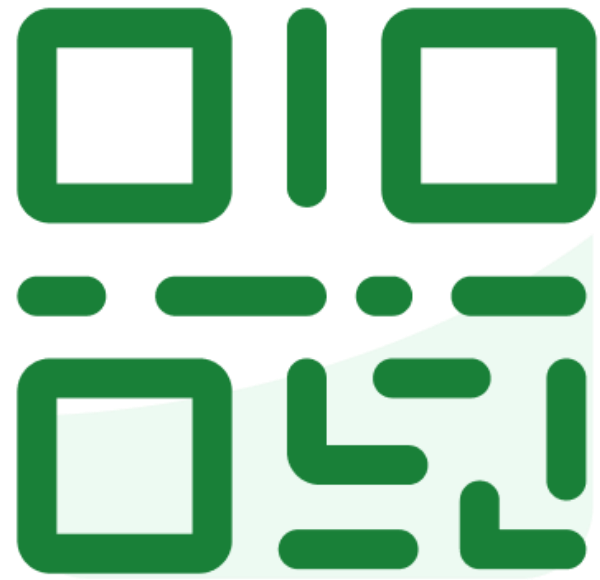
1. Warm up (20-30min)
 - Who is here today?
 - What is a battery passport?
3. Workshop core
 - Presentation of input slides
 - Collect answers through survey
4. Q & A, next steps & farewell



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FREE4LiB

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#2797476

FREE4LIB project overview

General Information

Feasible REcovery of critical raw materials through a new circular Ecosystem FOR a Li-Ion Battery cross-value chain in Europe.

www.freeforlib.eu

Funding: Horizon Europe – Grant Agreement No. 1069890

Call: HORIZON-CL5-2021-D2-01

Topic: HORIZON-CL5-2021-D2-01-06 - Sustainable, safe and efficient recycling processes (Batteries Partnership)

Duration: 4 years (from September 2022 to August 2026)

EC Contribution: 9.3 M€

Partners: 22 from 7 different countries

Coordinator: CARTIF

Project Information

FREE4LIB

Grant agreement ID: 101069890

DOI

10.3030/101069890 [↗](#)

Start date

1 September 2022

End date

31 August 2026

Funded under

Climate, Energy and Mobility

Total cost

€ 9 283 175

EU contribution

€ 9 283 175

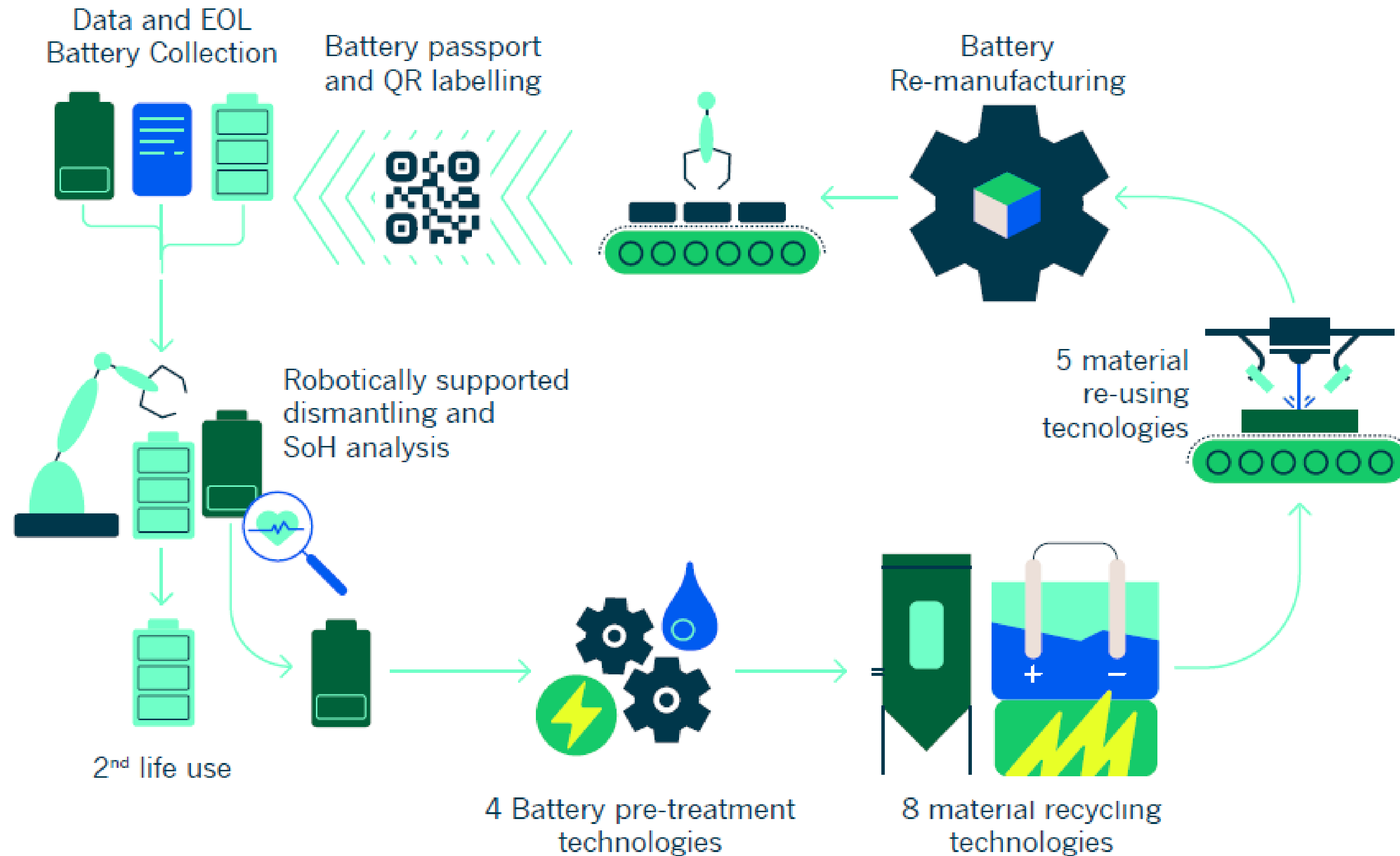
Coordinated by

FUNDACION CARTIF

 Spain



FREE4LIB concept

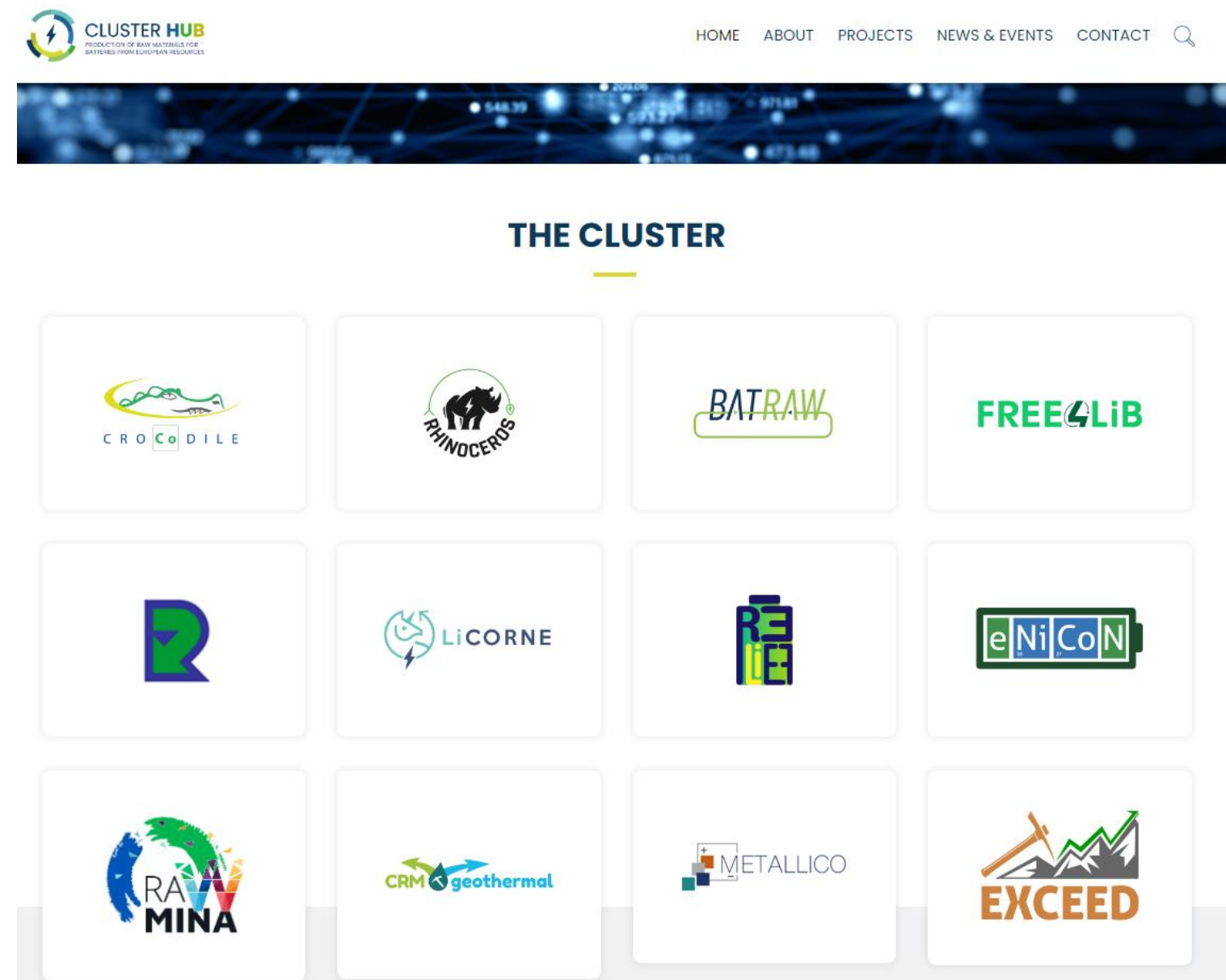


Today's audience

Cluster Hub

Rhinoceros, BATRAW, Respect

- Collaboration for a common data pool and prototype implementation
- Exchange of concepts and ideas



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Which project do you belong to?



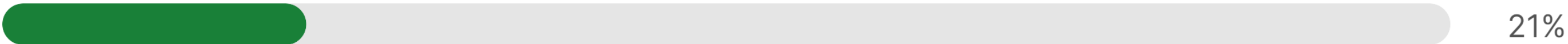
Which project do you belong to?

Multiple Choice Poll 39 votes 39 participants

FREE4LIB - 12 votes



Rhinoceros - 8 votes



BATRAW - 15 votes



Respect - 3 votes



Other - 6 votes



Warm up

What is a battery passport (DBP)?

“The battery passport establishes a digital twin of the physical battery that conveys information about all applicable sustainability and lifecycle requirements based on a comprehensive definition of a sustainable battery.”

- Global battery alliance

Logistics	Data Model
Original	<pre>{ "uniqueID": "AB123456", "timestampLocation": "2023.08.02-Graz-Austria", "composition": "25% copper, 75% Aluminum", "dimensions": "5x10x20 cm", "manufacturer": "0x432476E646F4E4058170f449d6F90455e1509304", "manufacturerDetails": "ID1234-Tokyo-Japan-Machining", "assemblerDetails": "FREE4LIB-Brussels", "userLocation": "Barcelona, Spain", "stateOfHealth": "Good", "userAnonymousID": "User1234", "state": "InUse", "descriptor": { "sensitivity": "Restricted", "granularity": "Detailed", "certainty": "Sure", "relevance": "VeryImportant" }, "qrCode": "data:image/png;base64,iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAAKQAAACkCAYAA1" }</pre>



European Battery legislation (Art. 77-78)

Annex XIII Part 1 – Publicly accessible info on battery model

- + General info on Bats (Annex VI)
- + Material composition
- + C- footprint; recycled content
- + Due diligence report Art. 52
- + Lifetime, cells + pack resistance
- + Renewable content share
- + Rated capacity, voltage, power
- + Declaration of conformity
- + Other technical info

Annex XIII Part 2 Info on bat. model only for COM and persons with legitimate interest

- + Detailed composition, including cathode, anode, electrolyte
- + Part numbers for components + contact details of sources for replacement spares
- + Dismantling info
- + Safety measures

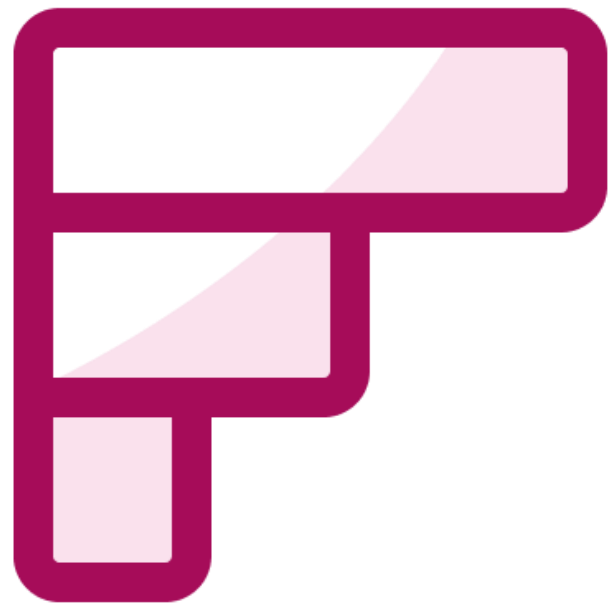
Annex XIII Part 3 — Info only for notified bodies. market authorities and COM

Results of test reports proving
compliance

Not necessarily in the passport,
but possibly!

Annex XIII Part 4 — **Info** on individual battery only for persons with legitimate interest

- + Performance and durability parameters [Art. 10(1)], when the battery is placed on the market and when it is subject to change in status
- + SoH (Art. 14)



How would you rate your expertise in the field of battery passport?



How would you rate your expertise in the field of battery passport?

Ranking Poll 35 votes 35 participants





What is your main expertise (Job description)?



What is your main expertise (Job description)?

Wordcloud Poll



54 responses



40 participants





**How can the battery passport
(beyond legislative requirements)
benefit the recycling of Li-Ion
batteries?**

Research question



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Core workshop

Questions

1) Data points

- Do you agree with the definitions?
- Is there still something missing?

2) User roles

- Is there any user missing?
- Which access rights should each user have?
- What is the role of the user in the process?

3) Use cases

- Background information
- B2U vs Recycling

4) Implementation & scale up

- Do you agree with the challenges?
- What could be possible solutions?



Data definitions

SoH can be expressed in different ways but the battery passport should include information on **incidents** (e.g., accidents), expected **lifetime** and time in use to calculate the expected remaining lifetime. The **energy capacity** of cells should be given as well as further **internal electrical parameters**. The SoH can be further specified through different calculations of the state of certified energy (Patrone & Paffumi, 2023)

Material composition and chemistry is pretty self-explaining. The chemical composition of cells and cathodes should be given, all the way down to types and grades of the polymers.

The next field of data points covers everything that is related to the supply chain. This starts from the **origin** and manufacturer and **purpose of the battery**. For the transportation, **safety and handling instructions** as well as **transportation guidelines** are needed. This should be complemented by the **dimensions and type of battery** and the destination of course.

For the cluster **disassembly and repair instructions**, the same and additional **safety information** is needed. In addition to the **internal structure** of the battery and the **number of different parts**, it includes general **disassembly and assembly guidelines** and information.





Do you agree with the data denifitions presented on slide 19?



Do you agree with the data denifitions presented on slide 16?

Rating Poll

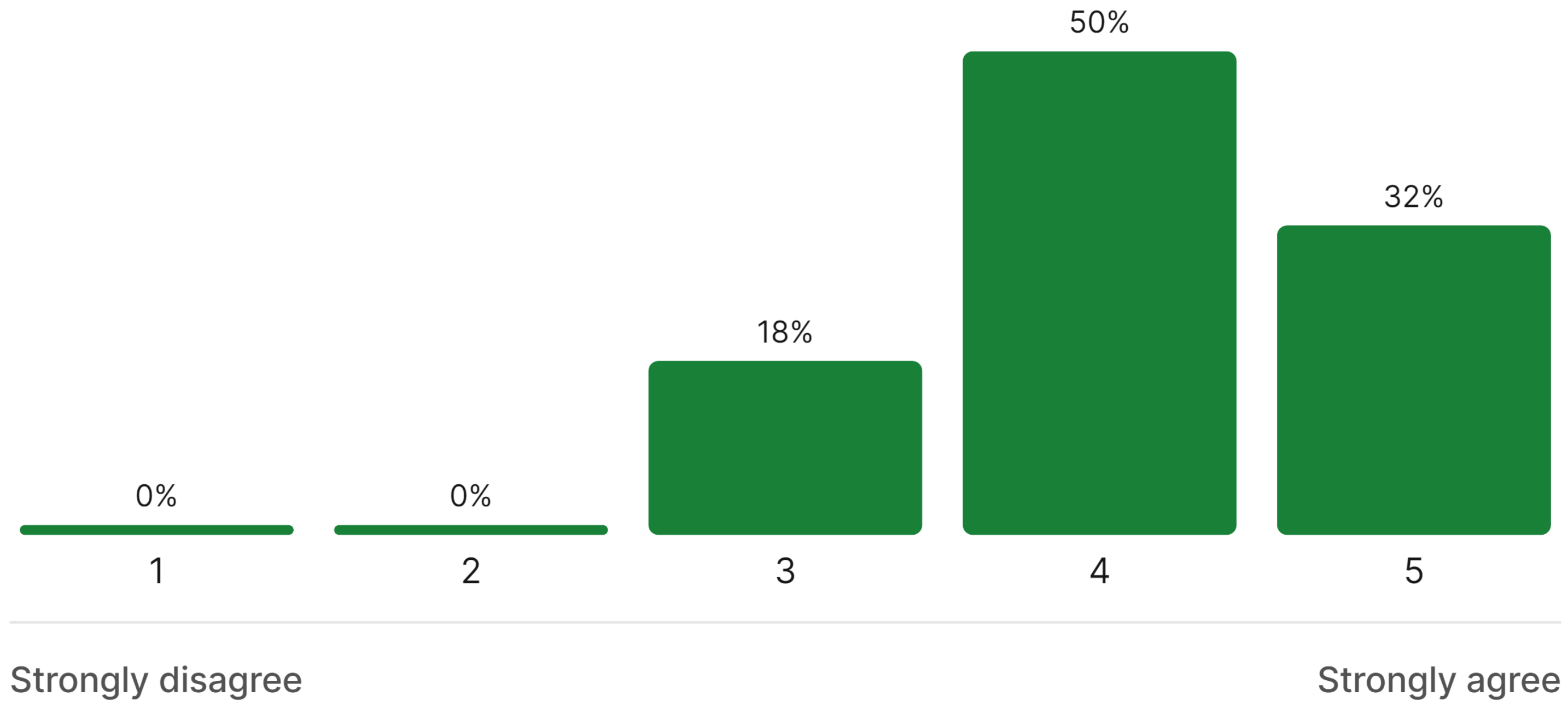


28 votes



28 participants

Score: 4.1





Material composition and SoH are the most important DBP data points for recycling



Material composition and SoH are the most important DBP data points for recycling

Rating Poll

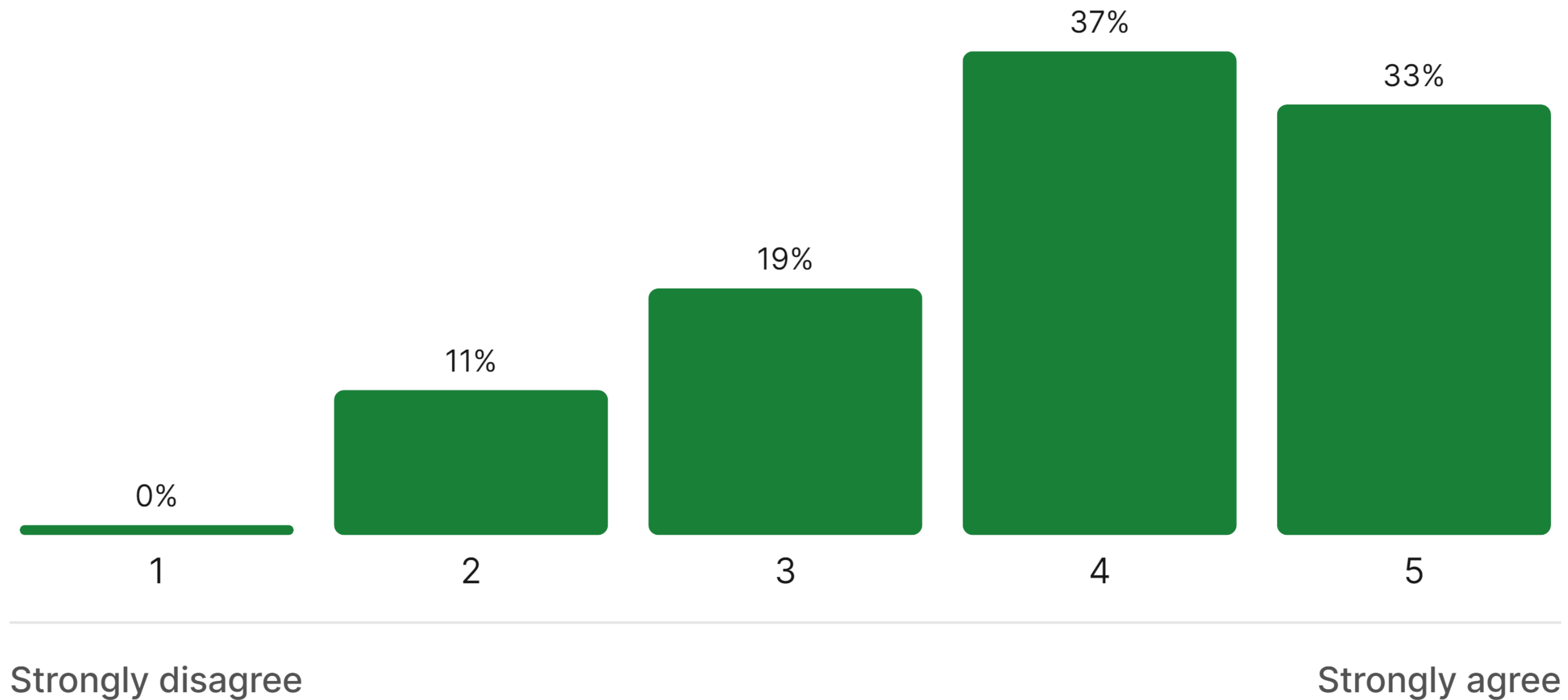


27 votes



27 participants

Score: 3.9





Would you add a data point or category to the definitions presented on slide 19?



Would you add a data point or category to the definitions presented on slide 16?

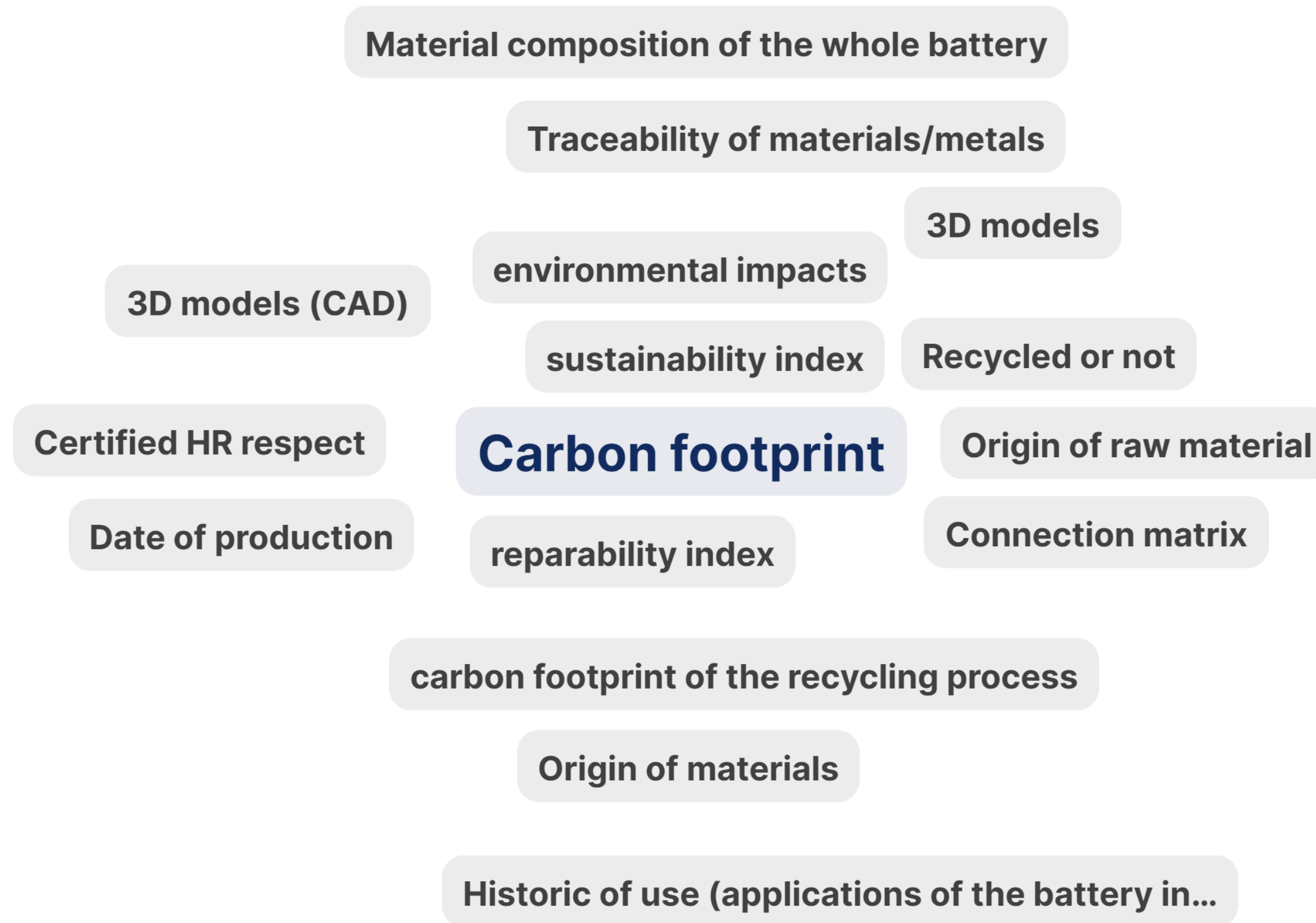
Wordcloud Poll



21 responses

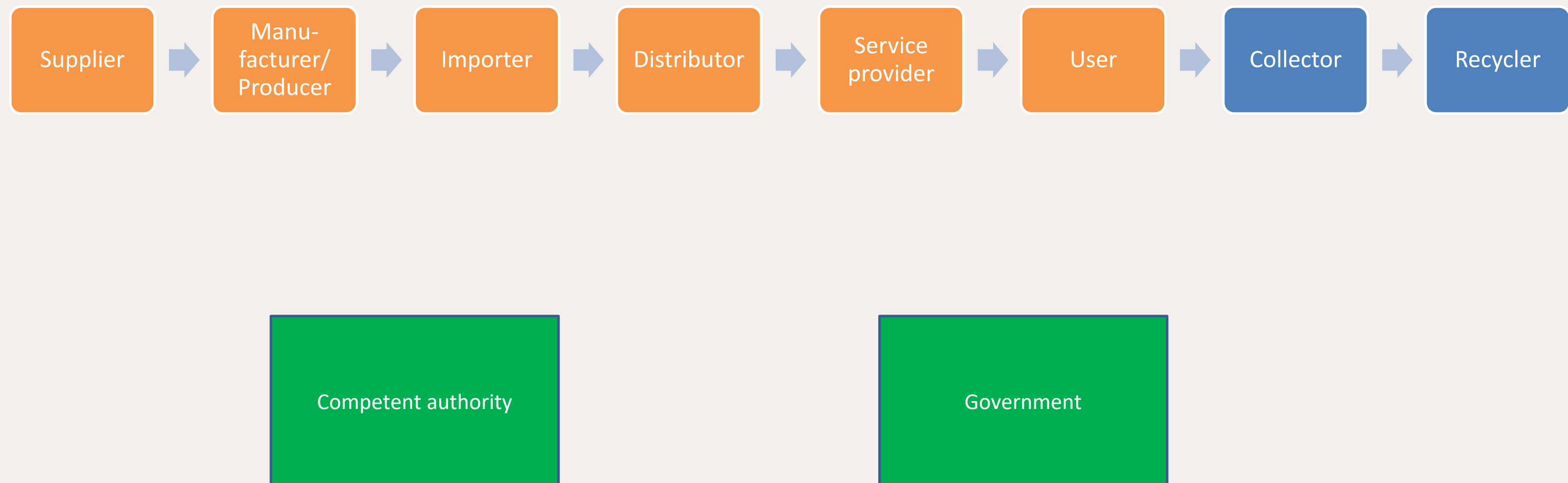


18 participants



User roles in battery regulation

Orange = only certain information
Blue = general access
Green = universal access





Would you add a user to the list on page 26? If yes, which one? (multiple answers possible)



Would you add a user to the list on page 20? If yes, which one? (multiple answers possible)

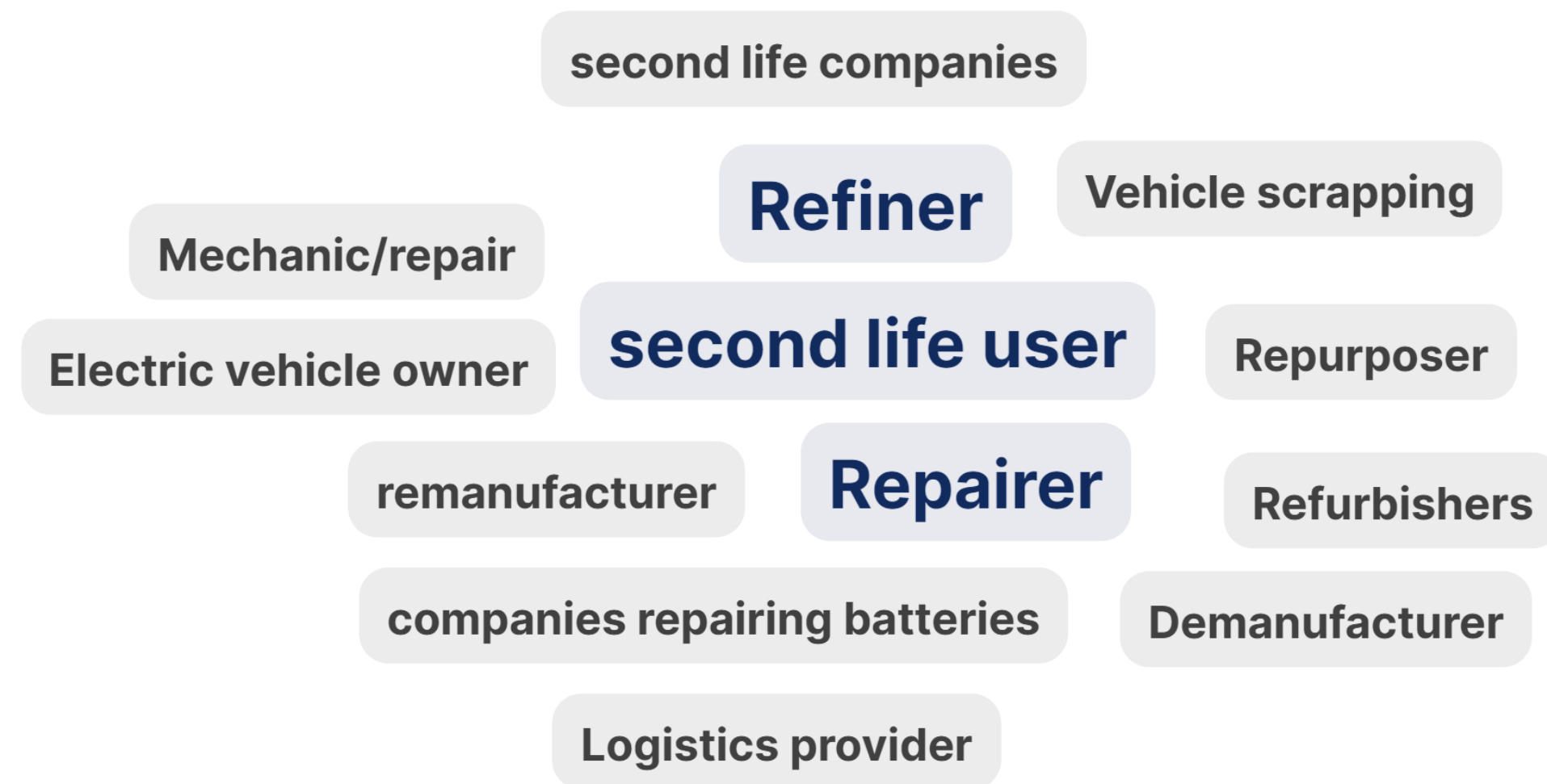
Wordcloud Poll



20 responses



17 participants





Which information should not be accessible for the orange entities on page 26?



Which information should not be accessible for the orange entities on page 20?

Wordcloud Poll



11 responses



10 participants

Dismantling guidelines to avoid hazardous and r...

persons

data

authorities

related

private

should be open

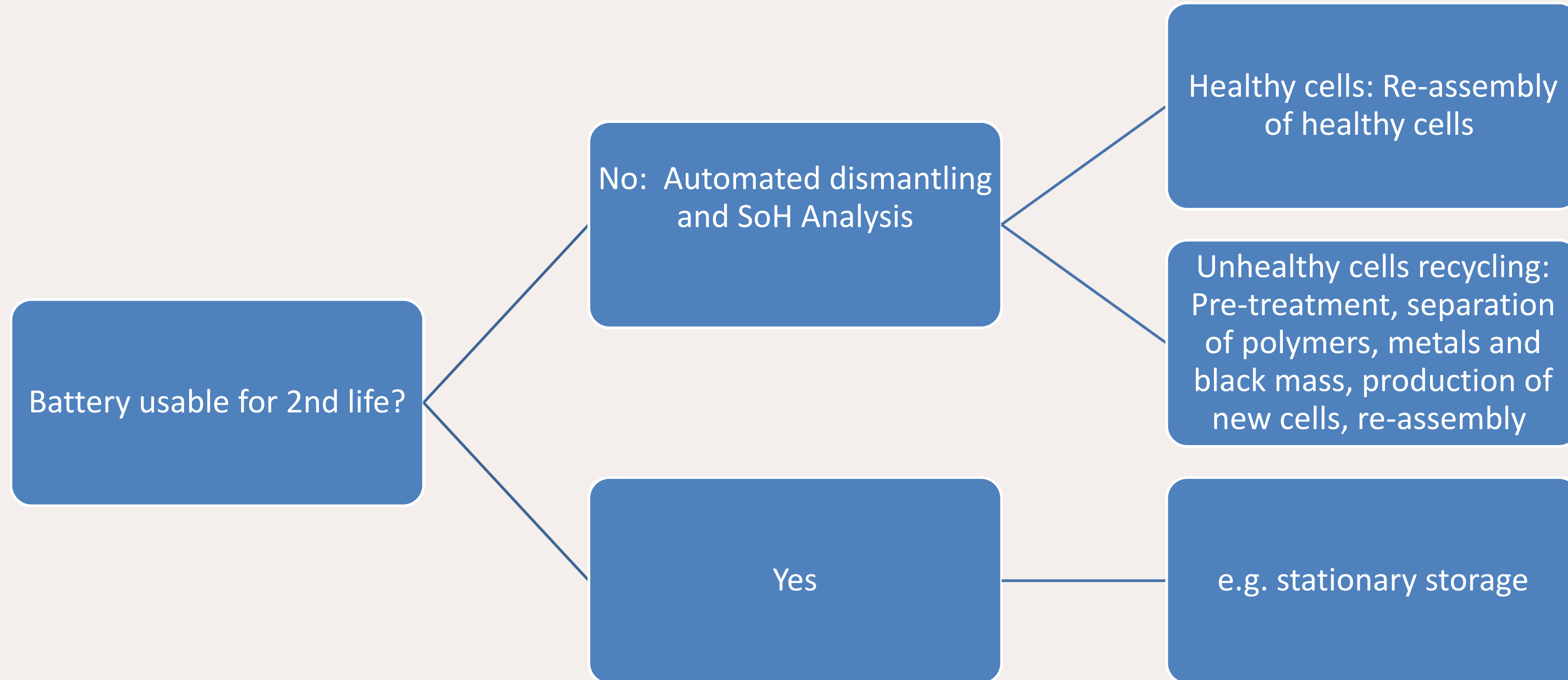
competent

user data

Use cases

USER	IN LEGISLATION (EXCERPT)	IN FREE4LIB
Manufacturer/Producer	Registration, collection of waste batteries, provide information for user	2 nd life production, obtaining selling permission, design of better batteries
Supplier	Provide information that manufacturer needs	-
Importer	Verification of manufacturer information, add contact information, handle battery in conformity with regulation, provide documents on request	-
Distributor	Take back batteries and handover to producer	-
Service provider	handle battery in conformity with regulation, cooperation with authorities	Repairment
User	Discard batteries seperately	-
Collector	-	Measure SoH and material composition (if possible), compare with collection target, sort between 2nd use and recycling, logistical decisions, transfer batteries
Recycler	Handover to producer and record transactions	Assure use of best technology, avoid thermal event
Competent authority	Cooperation with national authorities	Facilitate sorting, describes responsibilities, punishments, supervision
Government	Monitor and verify producers	
Research institutions	-	Life cycle assessment

Recycling vs. battery second use














What differences regarding battery passport, do you see between battery second use and recycling?



What differences regarding battery passport, do you see between battery second use and recycling?

Open text poll 17 responses 13 participants

- Anonymous
Second use: SOH but SOH of other battery modules/cells used in the same battery pack
- Anonymous
remanufactured batteries will be a challenge for battery passport : which informations from which historic will we keep ?
- Anonymous
For battery reuse, the battery passeport must allow to sort the modules
- Anonymous
Efficiency
- Anonymous
2nd life is useful follow the 3R rules, however, recycling always will be the last stop
- Anonymous
Downgrading and so should be noted
- Anonymous
Battery history for second use
- Anonymous
Module/cell battery pasport for remanufactured batteries

-  Anonymous
Compliance with EU regulation for Recyxling
-  Anonymous
Remaining useful energy
-  Anonymous
In 2nd life, parts of the old DBP`s could be combined to a new DBP
-  Anonymous
for recycling: improve recycling efficiencies (e.g., material composition, SoH, SoS) for
B2U: indentification of healthy battery cells / modules whatnot (e.g., SoH)
-  Anonymous
Full composition of materials for safe recycling
-  Anonymous
The ownership ans responsibility
-  Anonymous
The time of second use should be mentionned for the recycling stage
-  Anonymous
Recycling requires origin
-  Anonymous
The battery status will need to be updated

Challenges

No willingness to share information

Processes not standardized

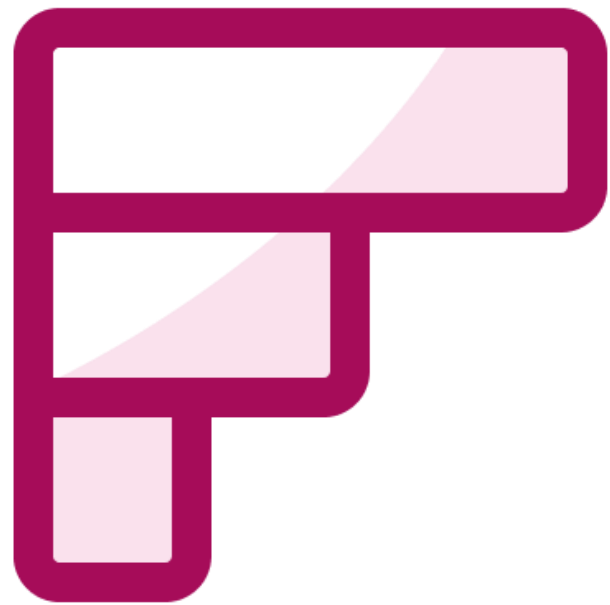
High variety of products

Different options for second life

Higher process costs than revenue in the EOL processes

High environmental burden if not done right

Dynamic development of the legislative framework



How would you rank the challenges presented on slide 36?



How would you rank the challenges presented on slide 26?

Ranking Poll



21 votes



21 participants

1. Processes not standardized



5.6

2. No willingness to share information



5.1

3. High variety of products



5

4. Higher process costs than revenue in the EoL processes



3.8

5. Dynamic development of the legislative framework



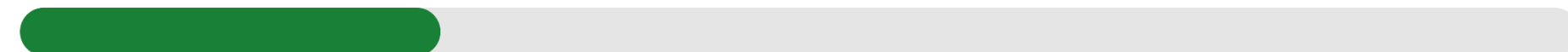
3.4

6. High environmental burden if not done right



2.7

7. Different options for second life



1.9

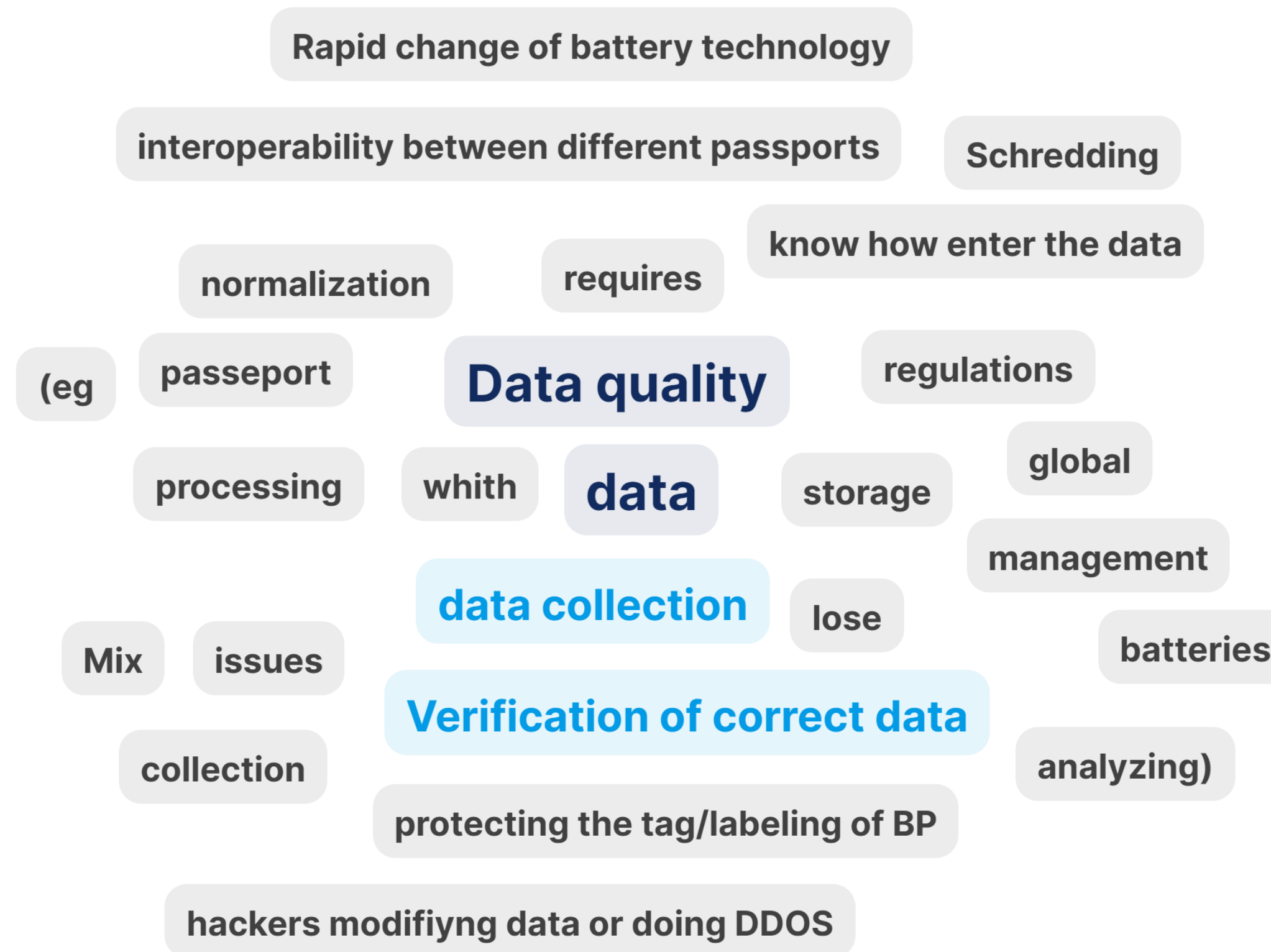


Which further challenges (in addition to slide 36) do you see regarding the implementation and scale up of a DBP and how would you solve it?

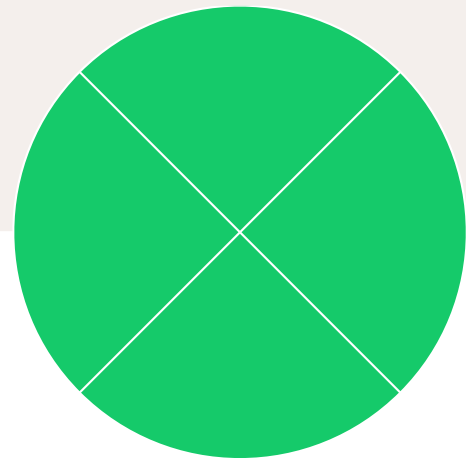


Which further challenges (in addition to slide 36) do you see regarding the implementation and scale up of a DBP and how would you solve it?

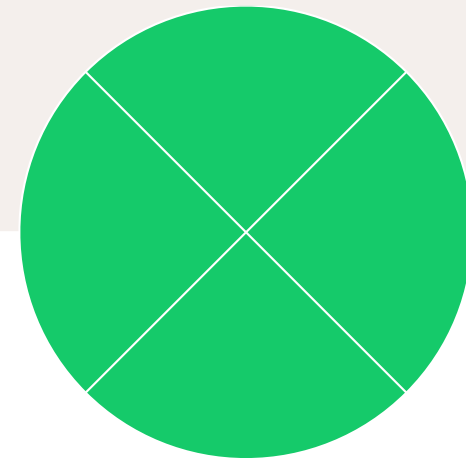
Wordcloud Poll 21 responses 14 participants



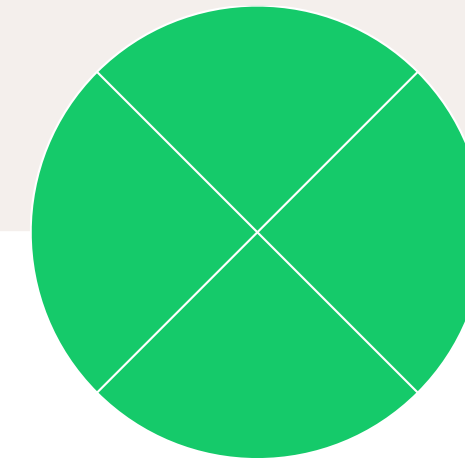
Q & A



Questions?



**Thank you
for your
participation!**



**Lessons
learned?**

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Thank you
