

EU -

The use of Deep Eutectic Solvents in the context of CROCODILE H2020 project

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Introduction: The need

- Batteries are essential for energy storage in the electronics used in our everyday lives:
 - Small portable electronic devices (cell phones and laptops)
 - Medical devices
 - Electric vehicles



Their use is continuously growing:

30 Initiatives projected for producing Li-Ion Battery



For 2050, exponential growth is projected

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Introduction: The problem

The expansion of EV market lead to a fast growth of battery <u>residues</u>

Millions of electric car batteries will retire in the next decade. What happens to them?

The quest to prevent batteries - rich in raw materials such as cobalt, lithium and nickel - ending up as a mountain of waste



▲ Batteries at a factory in Nanjing in China's eastern Jiangsu province, which makes lithium batteries for electric cars. Photograph: STR/AFP via Getty Images





- Materials scarce in Europe that lead to a great dependence of non-EU countries.
- Extraction and refining in third countries leads to high socioeconomic and environmental impact.





For example for the **Co** :

- At least, 50% of the cobalt comes out of the mines in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 43% of refined cobalt is produced in China



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Introduction: The problem

Some of the challenges faced in current recycling SOA technologies:

- High environmental impact
- High energetic cost
- Low recovery yields
- Not all metals are recovered from batteries
- High generation of waste (slag and gas emissions)
- High CAPEX (limits the generation of new recycling companies)
- Use of strong inorganic acids









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CROCODILE project

Secondary resources





1. Co-bearing scraps



2. Spent NiCoMo catalyst

3. EOL Co containing batteries





DES: Systems formed from a eutectic mixture of Lewis or Brønsted acids and bases (hydrogen bond donor + hydrogen bond acceptor). They are classified as types of ionic solvents with special properties: eutectic with a melting point much lower than either of the individual components.

- Low toxicity
- Low cost
- No flammable
- Reduced environmental impact
- High recovery yields
- Reusable









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DES (Hydrogen bond donor + Hydrogen bond acceptor) + H2O & additives

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Cobalt-bearing residues

DES leaching (Reductive/ Oxidative)

Secondary resources







Impurities: Ni, Li, Mn, Cu, Al, Fe, Zn, Mg











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Experimental: Input sample analysis

Broad type of samples were characterized: ICP/TXRF, XRD, SEM-EDS.



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Experimental: Input sample analysis





SEM - EDS

SEM-EDS mapping shows the metal distribution in the particles





Experimental: Input sample analysis



XRD

Different predominant mineralogical species were found by XRD, depending on the BM sample and pre-treatment processes performed:







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Experimental: Leaching conditions

Ternary Deep Eutectic Solvent mixture





- Time [0-24h]
- Temperature [55-85°C]
- BM:DES:Water ratios
- Additives





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Experimental: Leaching results

Temperature



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BM:DES:water ratio



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Experimental: Leaching results

Additives: dosage of external additives







Conclusions

DES Leaching



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- It has been proved the viability of leaching most of the Co present in BM residues from LIBs in about 3 h and at low working temperature (55°C) by using <u>DES</u>
- The obtained results indicate that the use of additives may be necessary for some type of BM
- Knowledge of the nature of the black mass to select the adequate operating conditions of the treatment is required





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