

RECELL: WORKING TO ADVANCE BATTERY RECYCLING



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Postdoctoral Appointee

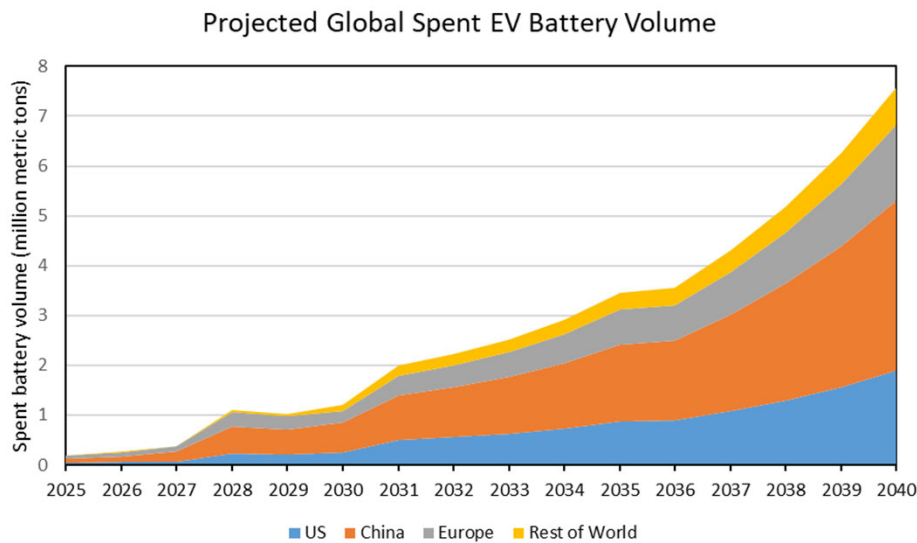
Argonne National Laboratory

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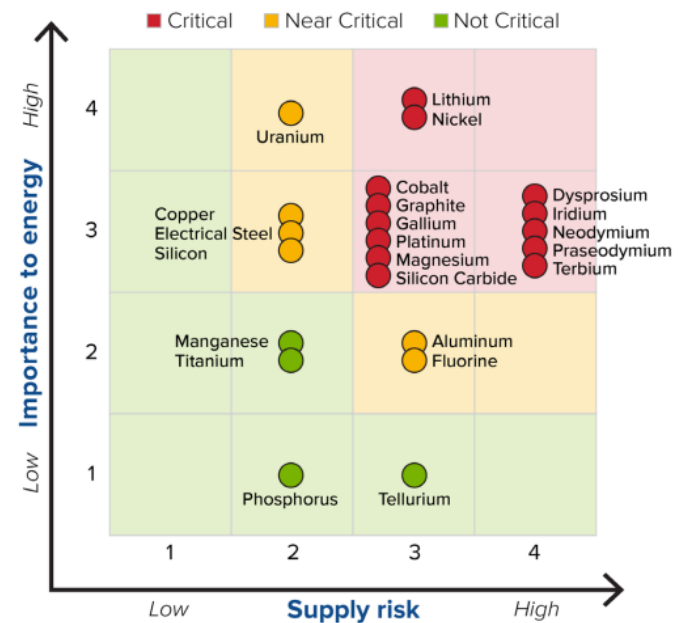
Argonne National Laboratory

WHY RECYCLE BATTERIES?



(ANL projection based on IEA global PEV projection)

MEDIUM TERM 2025-2035



www.energy.gov/sites/default/files/2023-07/doe-critical-material-assessment_07312023.pdf

WHY RECYCLE BATTERIES?



**Keep
Batteries
out of
Landfills**



**Reduce
Reliance on
Foreign
Countries**



**Reduce
Environmental
Impact**

WHERE WILL BATTERY MATERIALS FOR RECYCLING COME FROM?



ELECTRONIC DEVICES

Nearly 152 million cell phones are thrown away in the U.S. every year, with the rest ending up in drawers

Source: USA Today



MANUFACTURING SCRAP

Waste from the battery industry is expected to supply nearly 80% of the material for recycling by 2025

Source: Benchmark Minerals



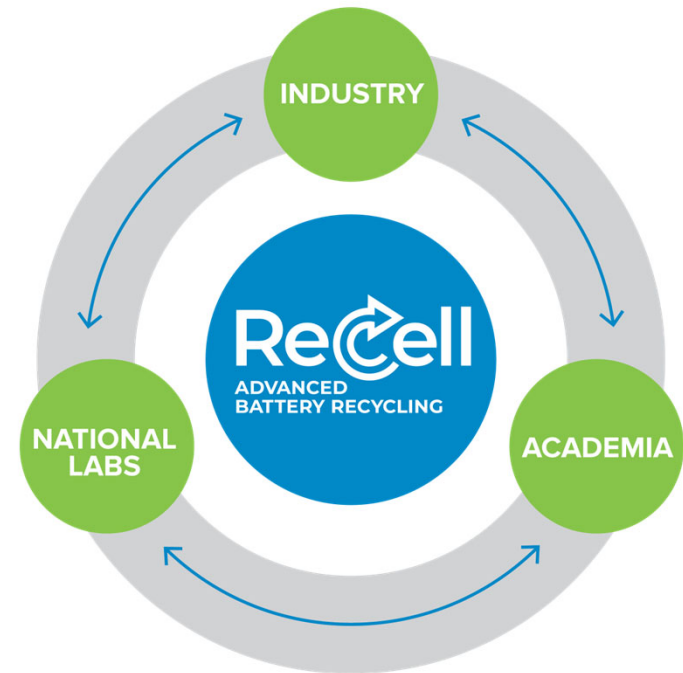
ELECTRIC VEHICLES EVs

Over 1 million vehicles on the road today will become 8 million tons of battery scrap by 2040

Source: Reuters

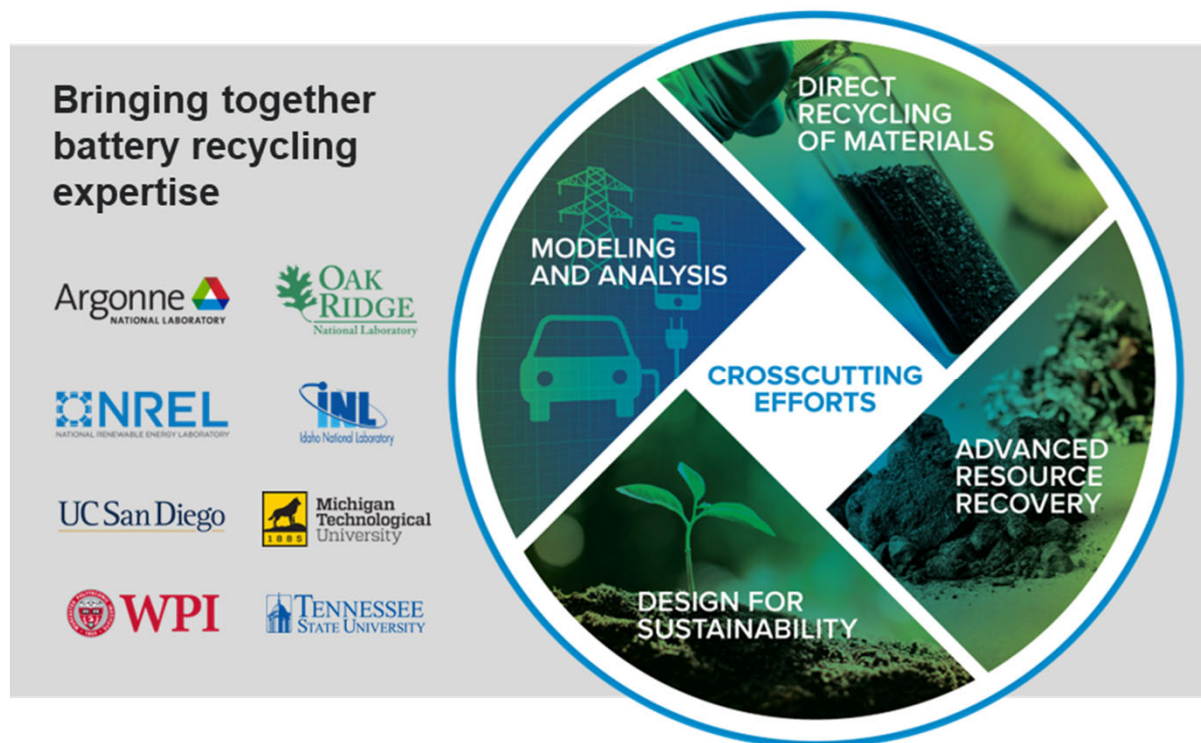
ARGONNE AND BATTERY RECYCLING

- Argonne brings together battery development, process optimization, scale-up, recycling, and modeling expertise
- Argonne leads DOE's ReCell Center for Advanced Battery Recycling
- We work in other areas of recycling:
 - Critical materials
 - Plastics
 - Electronics waste
- We work closely with industry and our goal is to help industry succeed



THE RECELL CENTER

The center develops cost-effective, flexible processing techniques to extract as much value as possible from current and future batteries chemistries making recycling economically viable.



THE RECELL CENTER'S FOCUS AREAS

Overview



DIRECT RECYCLING

Recycling materials back to their original purpose without destroying their chemical structure.

26 Projects



ADVANCED RESOURCE RECOVERY

Recapturing materials for reuse in batteries or other applications through chemical conversion.

13 Projects



DESIGN FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Working toward more sustainable batteries by improving material choice, battery design, and second life opportunities.

8 Projects

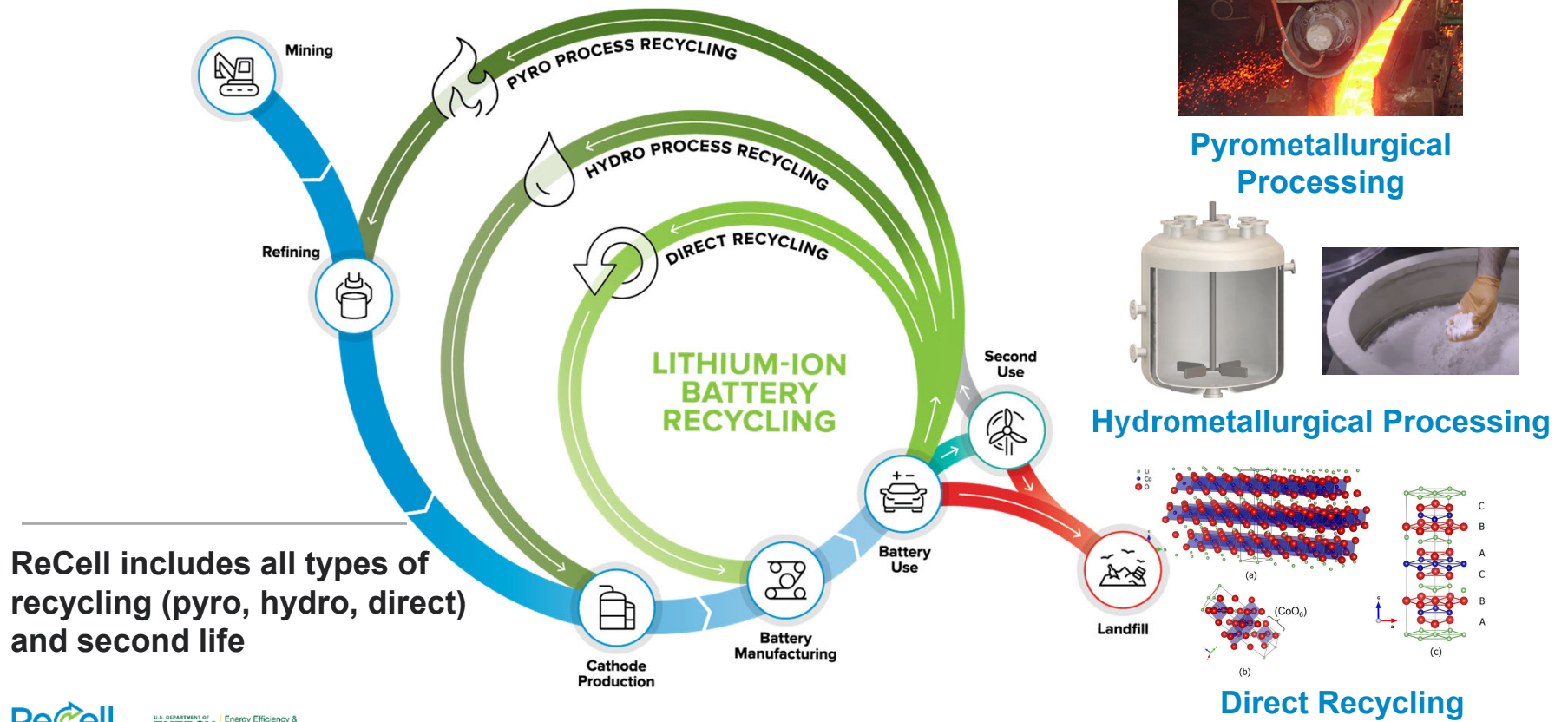


MODELING AND ANALYSIS

Developing tools to provide a deep materials/process understanding and evaluate economic and environmental impacts.

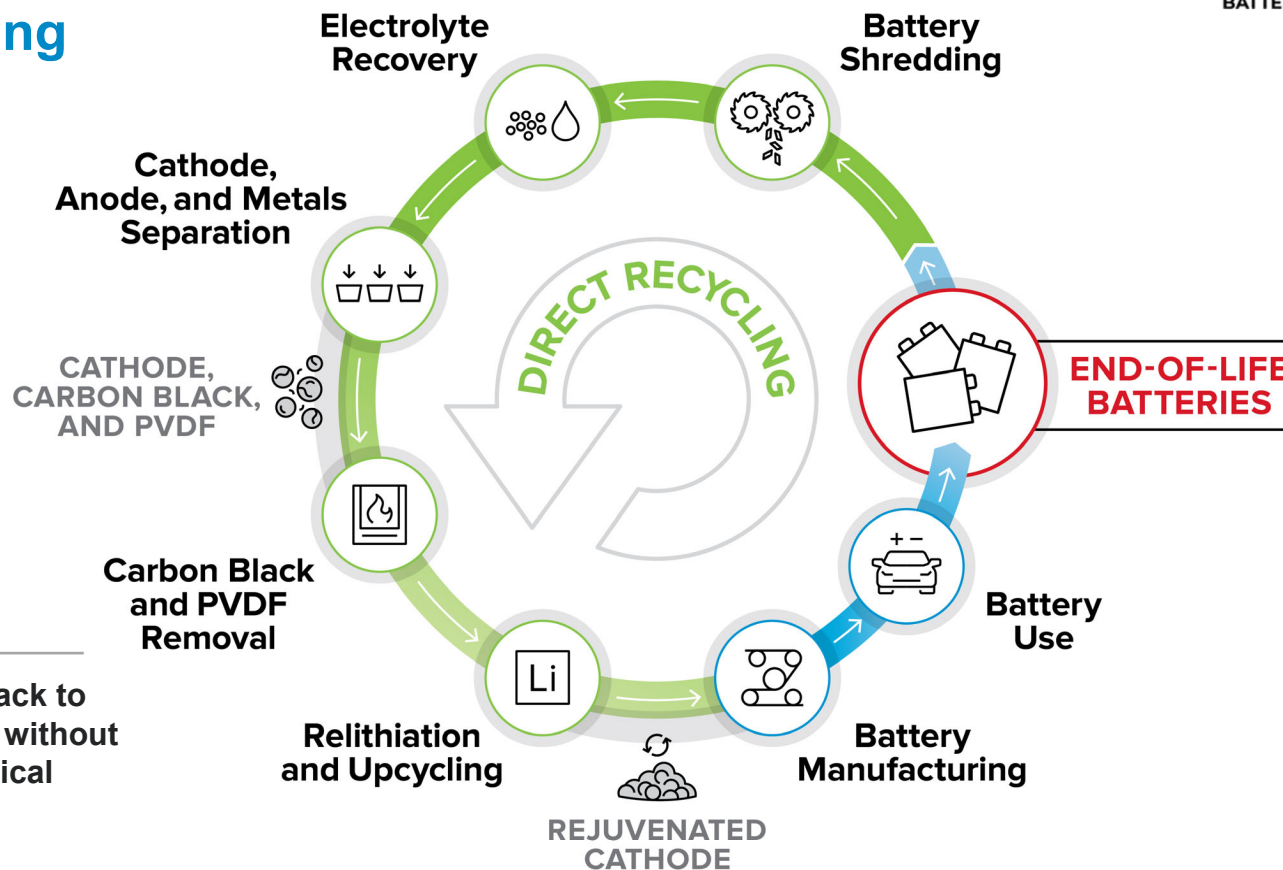
11 Projects

LITHIUM-ION BATTERY RECYCLING



LITHIUM-ION BATTERY RECYCLING

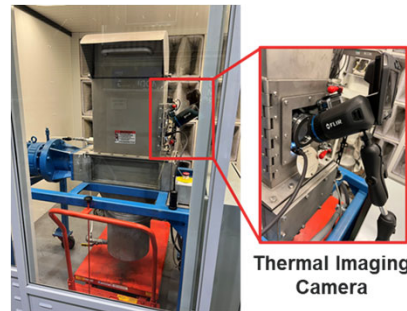
Direct Recycling



Recycling materials back to their original purpose without destroying their chemical structure

BATTERY RECYCLING FACILITIES

- ReCell currently occupies:
 - 3,000 ft² of highbay space
 - Bench and pilot scale labs in the MERF
- Equipment includes:
 - Shredding
 - Size separation
 - Magnetic separators
 - Froth columns
 - High-temperature furnaces
 - Rotary kiln
 - Optical sorter
 - Sink/float separation
 - Electrochemical separation
 - Aspirator
 - Shear mixers



Custom-Built
Shredder

Shredding

Safely break down lithium-ion batteries



Froth Flotation

Separation of battery materials (anode and cathode powders)



Optical Sorter

Color, shape, and size separation



Rotary Kiln

Thermal binder removal and relithiation

OTHER MATERIALS RECYCLING CAPABILITIES

MATERIALS SEPARATION



Large Wet Separation System

Wet Separation Systems	Processing Capability
Small (55 gallons)	100 lbs/hr
Medium (250 gallons)	500 lbs/hr
Large (1,000 gallons)	4,000 lbs/hr (~2 tons/hr)

- Process and separate plastics and metals from various sources (electronics waste, toner cartridges, vehicles, household appliances, etc.)
- Produce clean feedstocks for plastics or metals recycling processes
- FY22 ANL Lab-to-Market (L2M) funding
 - E-waste material from 2 companies
 - Processed 10-15 tons material each



Rare-Earth Magnetic Drum

Remove and separate ferrous metals



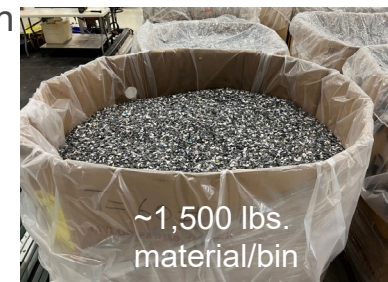
Eddy Current

Remove and separate non-ferrous metals



Aspirator/Cyclone

Remove light materials (foam, thin plastics)

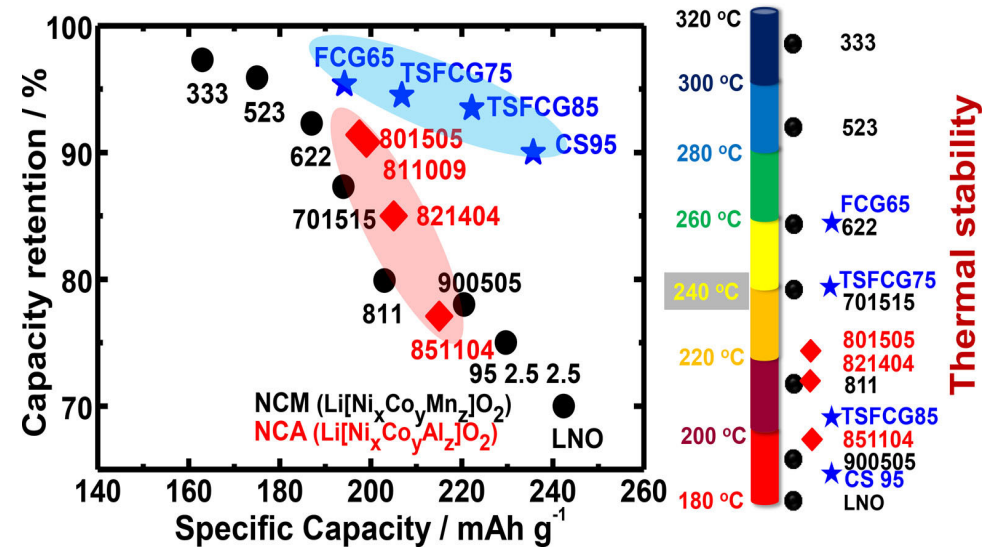
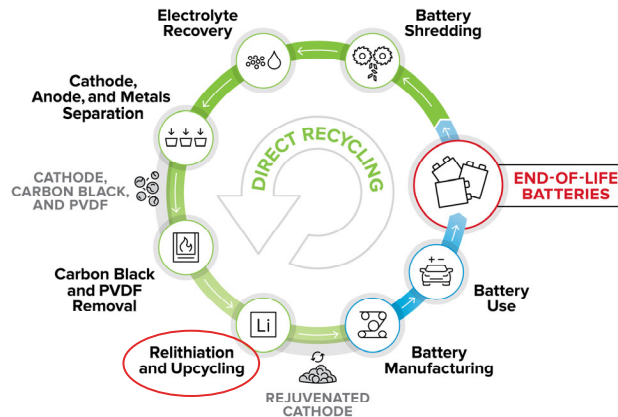


~1,500 lbs.
material/bin

RELITHIATION AND UPCYCLING

NEED FOR UPCYCLING PROCESSES

- Cathode materials recovered from vehicles that are about 15 years old are likely to be of lower nickel composition
 - Lower capacity
- Adding nickel to these compositions can increase capacity



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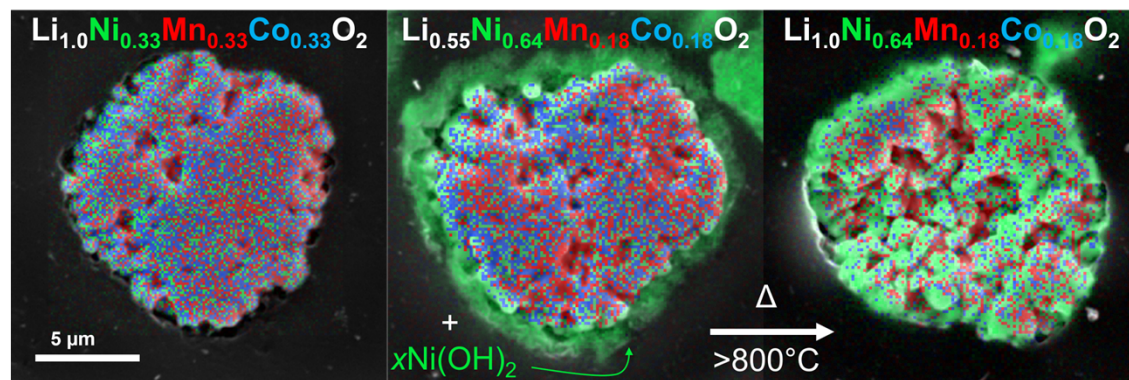
COPRECIPITATION UPCYCLING

Rapid Coprecipitation:

ACS Appl. Energy Mater. 2021, 4, 2, 1972–1977

Advantages:

- Low capital cost:
 - Minimal inputs of additional chemicals and equipment
- Fast reaction: ~1.5 h
- Ambient pressure and aqueous environment



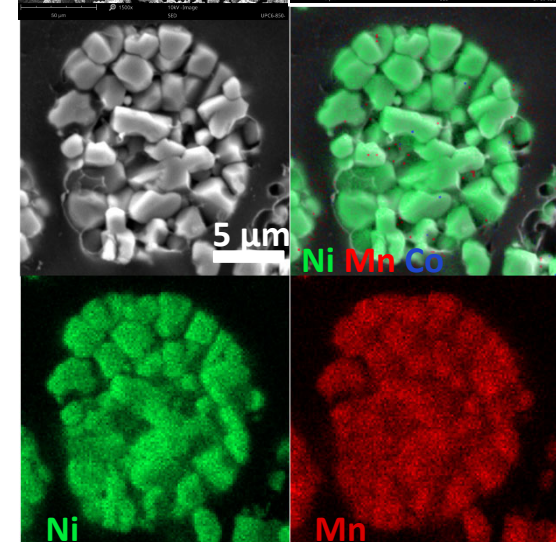
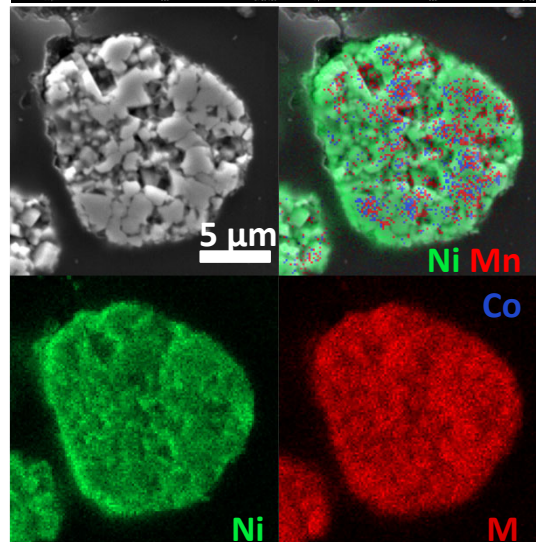
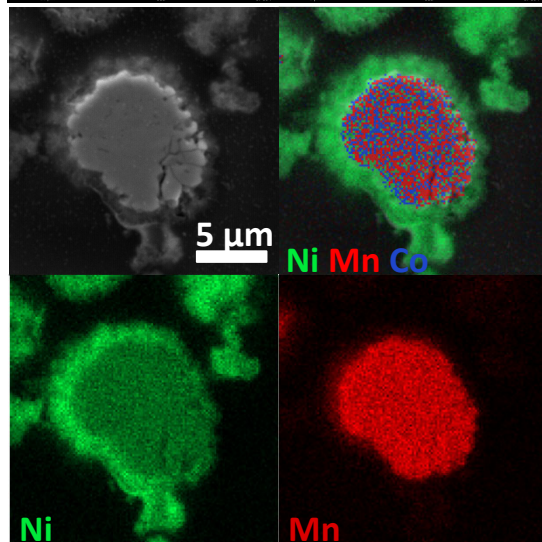
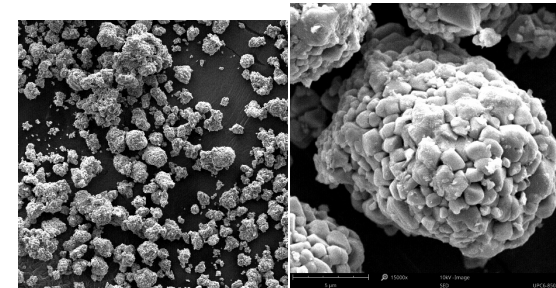
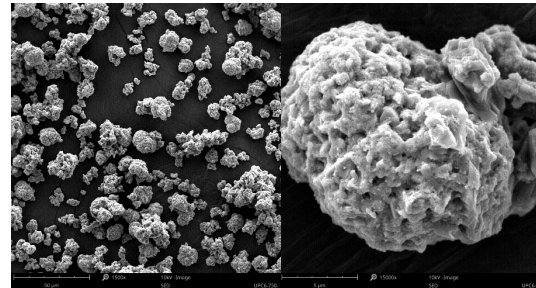
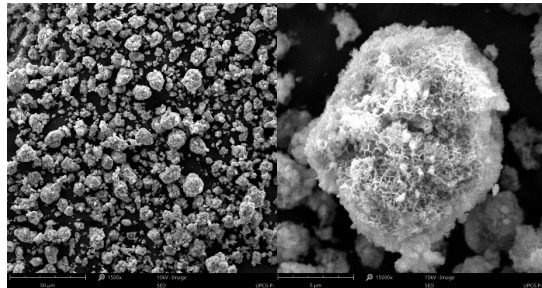
WHOLE AND CROSS-SECTIONAL SEM EDS

ICP ratio of Ni : Mn : Co after upcycling → 0.64 : 0.18 : 0.18

NMC111 with Ni-rich Hydroxide Coating

NMC622 Cathode - 750°C

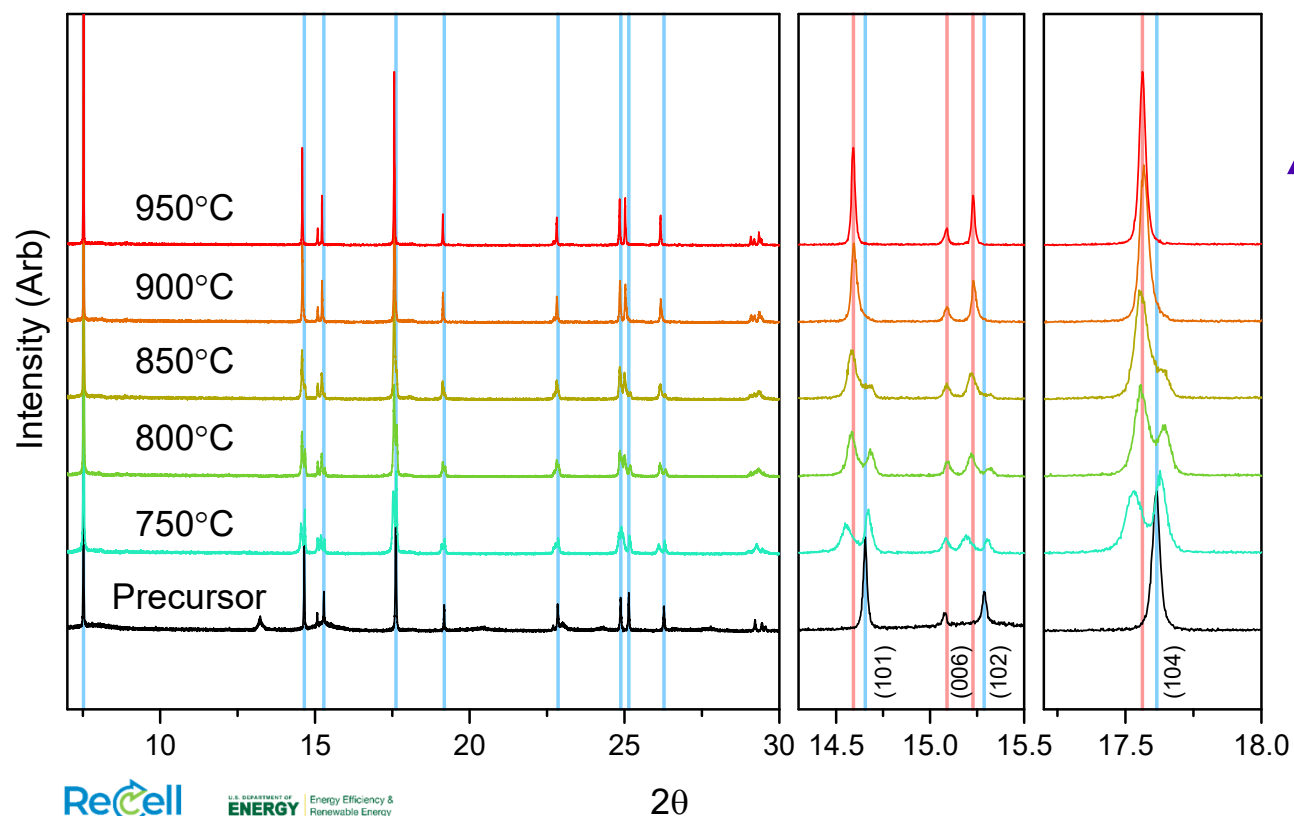
NMC622 Cathode - 900°C



EX-SITU HIGH-RESOLUTION XRD OF CALCINATION

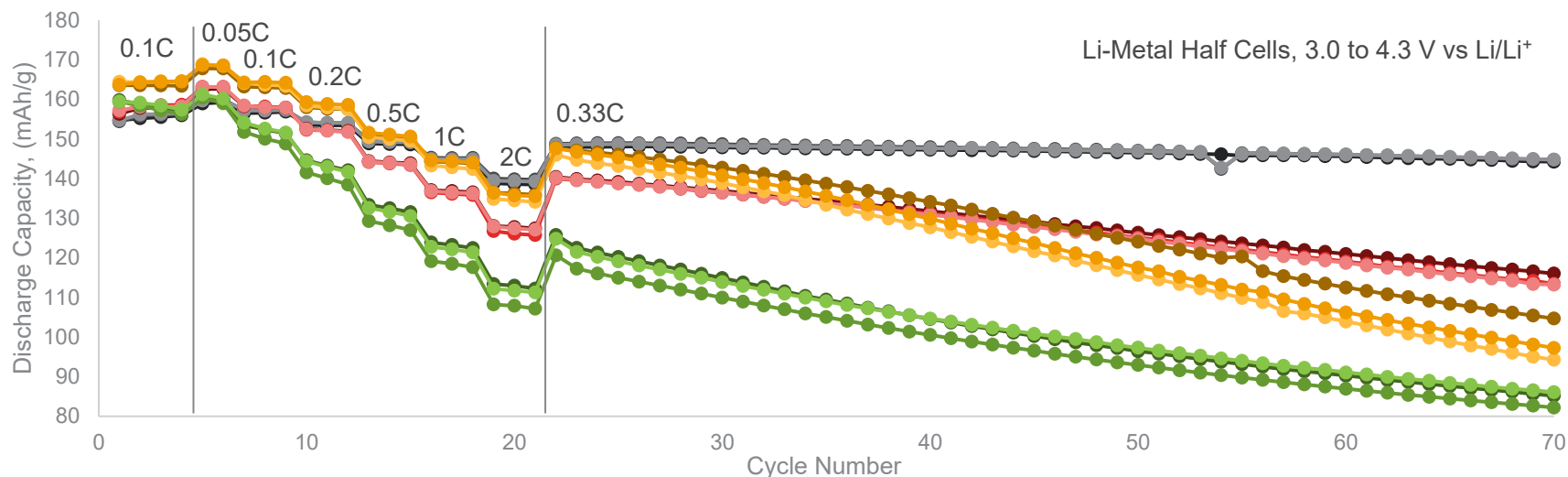
Collected at 5-BMC at the APS

Initial and Final Peak Positions



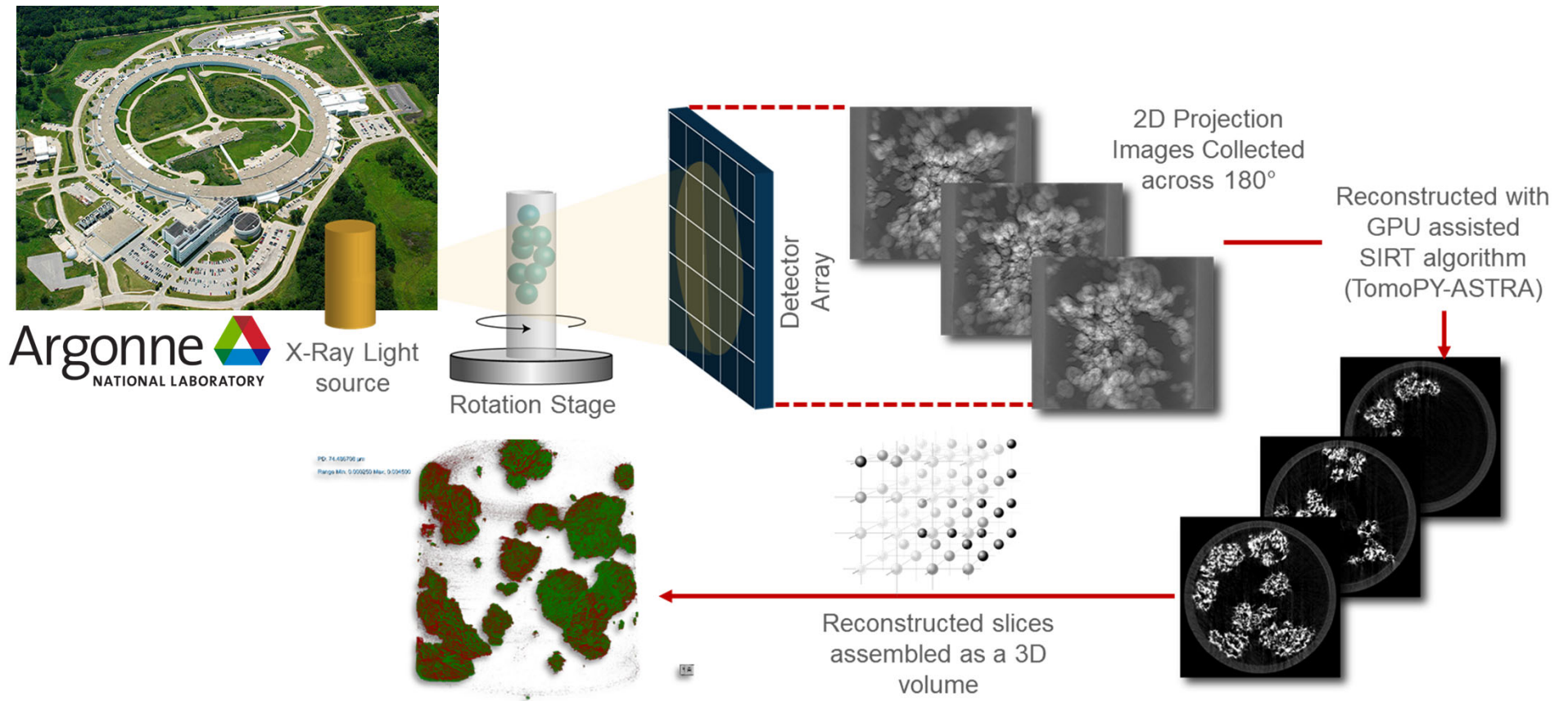
As calcination temperature is increased, pXRD peaks combine and shift to lower 2θ positions indicative of NMC622

ELECTROCHEMICAL PERFORMANCE OF UPCYCLED NMC622



Sample	First Charge Capacity, C/10 (mAh/g)	First Discharge Capacity, C/10 (mAh/g)	First Cycle Efficiency (%)	Capacity Retention (%)
TODA NMC111	171.9±0.1	154.7±0.2	90.0±0.1	97.5
UPC-NMC622-850°C	179.0±0.9	156.8±0.4	87.6±0.1	82.0
UPC-NMC622-900°C	184.5±1	163.9±0.5	88.8±0.6	67.8
UPC-NMC622-950°C	184.8±0.5	159.6±0.2	86.4±0.1	70.2

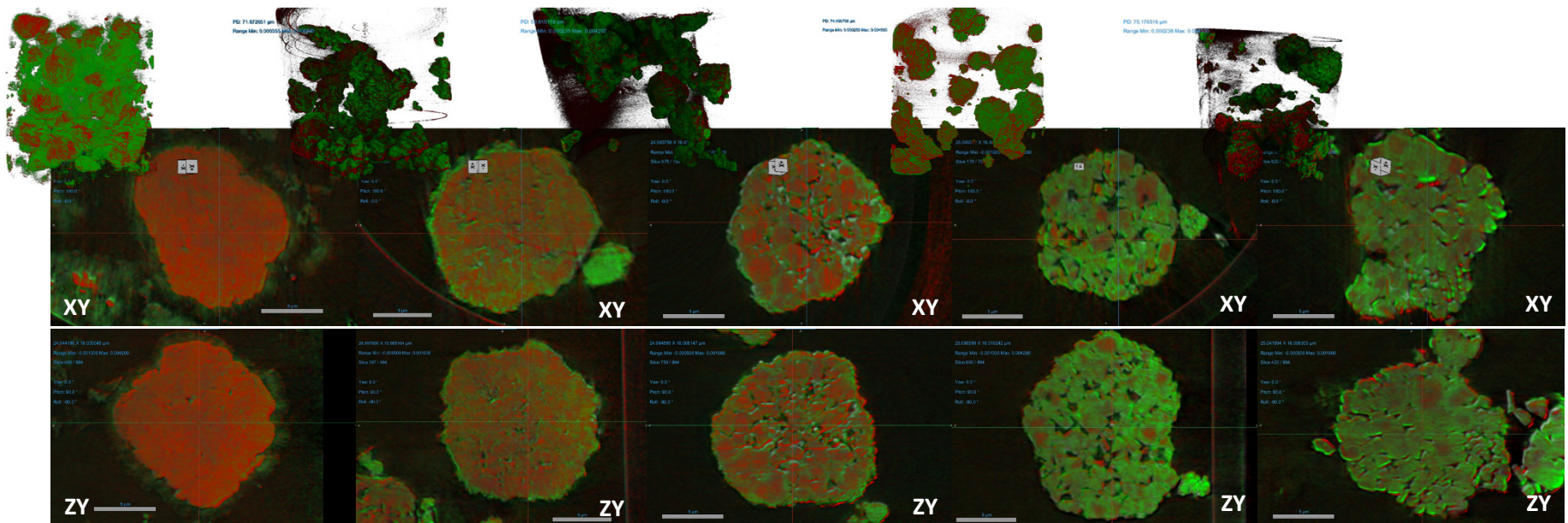
TOMOGRAPHIC TRANSMISSION X-RAY MICROSCOPY (TXM)



ELEMENTAL SPECIFIC TOMOGRAPHIC TRANSMISSION X-RAY MICROSCOPY (TXM)

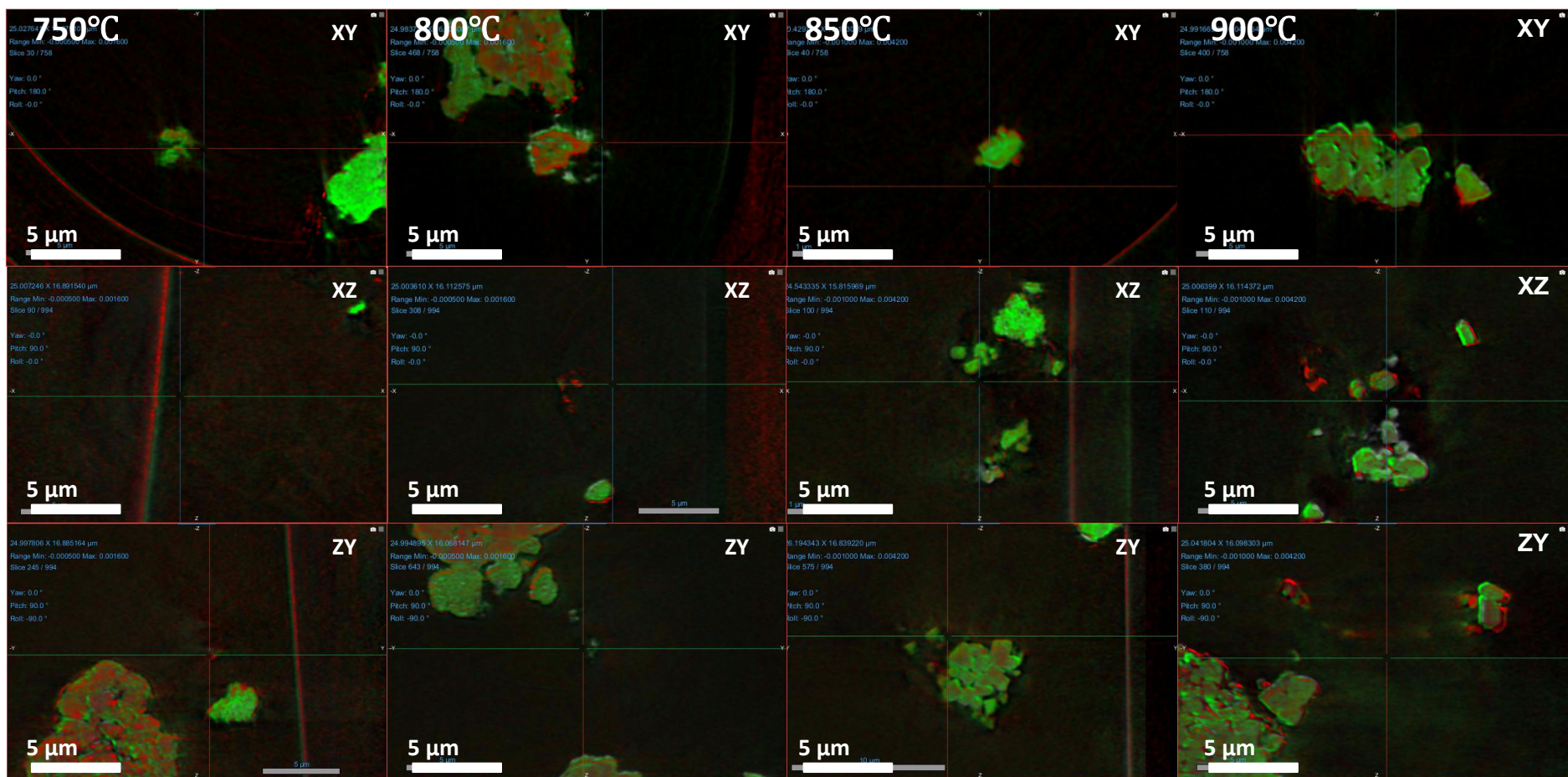
Pixel color representative of relative **Ni** and **Co** concentration

Differential absorption between above and below K-edge for **Ni** and **Co**



Precursor → 750°C → 800°C → 850°C → 900°C

ENTIRE 3D VOLUMES FROM ELEMENTAL TXM



SUMMARY

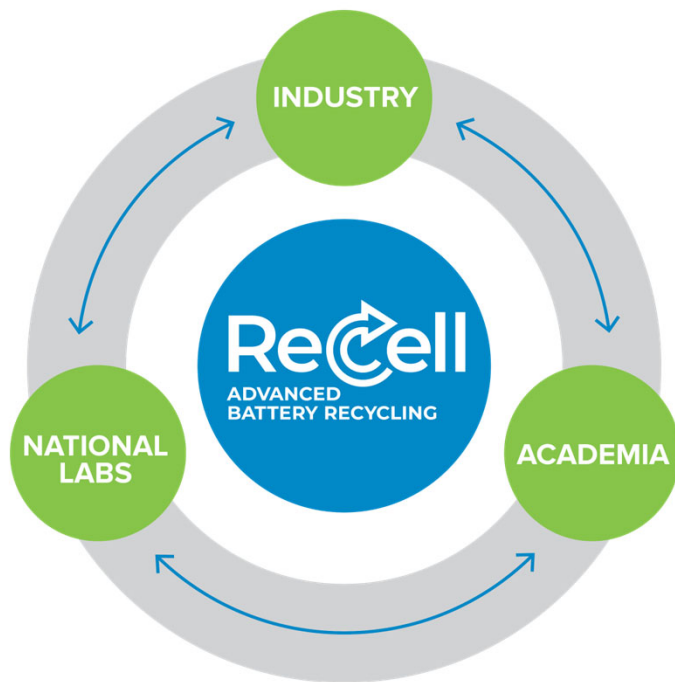
- A fast (~1.5 hr) and effective method to convert low-capacity cathode material into higher capacity by introducing higher Ni compositions.
- This conversion improved the initial capacity (C/10, 3.0 to 4.3 V vs. Li/Li⁺) from 154.7±0.2 mAh/g to 163.9±0.5 mAh/g

Tackling battery recycling from separations to advanced characterization to gain fundamental knowledge of what is required to provide recycled cathodes for reuse

WRAP UP

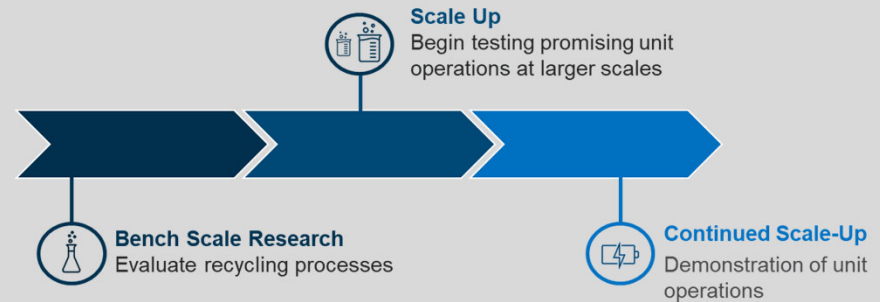
RECELL CENTER COLLABORATION

Working Together to Solve Recycling Challenges



Bringing together battery recycling expertise from national laboratories, universities, and industry to bridge the gaps that are keeping us from realizing the most successfully advanced battery recycling infrastructure

Typical Process Workflow



BEYOND THE BENCH: DIRECT RECYCLING AT SCALE

Expansion of ReCell Center into Large Highbay Space

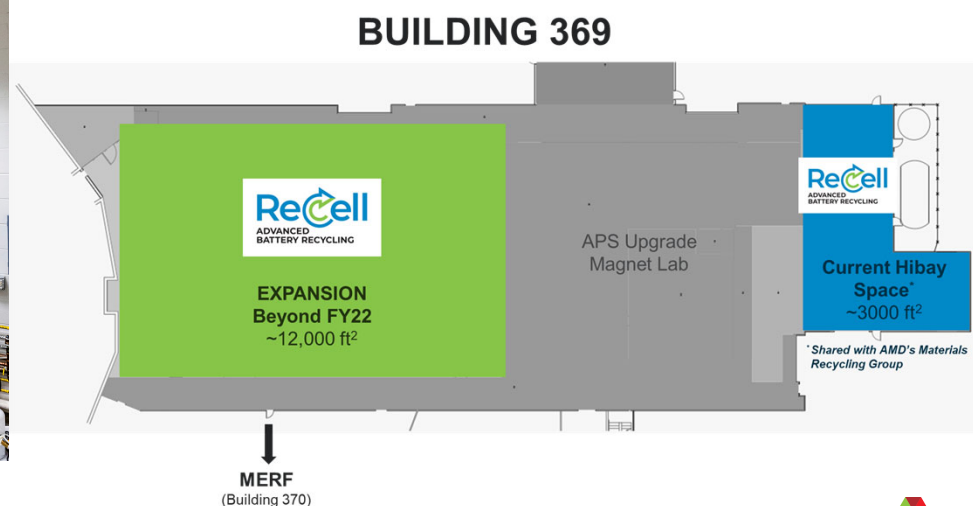
- Provide space for pilot scale equipment capable of handling 10 kg/day (~2.5 tons/year)
- Transfer new recycling technologies to industry



Battery Shredding



Froth Flotation



BATTERY RECYCLING PILOT PLANT

Beyond the Bench: Direct Recycling at Scale

- Renovation of 12,000 ft² of highbay space (expected completion Spring 2024)
- Provide space for pilot scale equipment capable of handling 10 kg/day (~2.5 tons/year)
- Transfer new recycling technologies to industry



Pilot-Scale Electrodialysis

Remove ions from solution



Pilot-Scale Aspirator

Remove light materials (foam, thin plastics)



Pilot-Scale Magnetic Separation

Separate magnetic materials

RECELL INDUSTRY COLLABORATION MEETING

Hosted at Argonne

- Provided an opportunity for ReCell and industry stakeholders to exchange challenges and ideas
- Meeting included stakeholders from every corner of the vehicle battery value chain
- Another meeting will be hosted in Spring 2024



November 2019 (134 people, 76 organizations)
April 2023 (146 people, 81 organizations)

RECELL PARTNERSHIPS, SPONSORS, AND COLLABORATORS

LABORATORY COLLABORATIONS



UNIVERSITY COLLABORATIONS



INDUSTRY COLLABORATIONS



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**ADVANCED
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