

How are life cycle assessments of lithium-ion batteries structured?

The report is largely structured based on a number of questions. The questions are divided in two parts, one focusing on short-term questions and the second on more long-term questions. To sum up the results of this review of life cycle assessments of lithium-ion batteries we used the questions as base.

What are the future lithium-ion battery technologies?

The future lithium-ion battery technologies that are most discussed at the moment, see section 3.3, are interesting from an environmental perspective as they do not contain a metal cathode. Instead of cobalt, nickel, manganese and aluminium the cells are based on lithium metal and sulfur or air.

What is a lithium-based battery sustainability framework?

By providing a nuanced understanding of the environmental, economic, and social dimensions of lithium-based batteries, the framework guides policymakers, manufacturers, and consumers toward more informed and sustainable choices in battery production, utilization, and end-of-life management.

How can legislative actions affect the future of lithium-ion batteries?

There is great potential to influence the future impact by legislative actions, especially in the area of recycling. Today there is no economic incentive for recycling of lithium-ion batteries, but by placing the correct requirements on the end of life handling we can create this incentive.

How much energy does a lithium ion battery use?

The meta-analysis indicated that the energy consumption in LIB cell production varied widely between 350 and 650 MJ/kWh, as is largely caused by battery production. They state that "mining and refining seem to contribute a relatively small amount to the current life cycle of the battery" (Romare & Dahl, 2017).

How can a battery life cycle assessment project be improved?

Both of these issues can be resolved in future studies by increasing the amount of available primary LCI data, especially for the important manufacturing stage, and at the same time clearly reporting this new data. This requires efforts to partner the most large scale producers of batteries with life cycle assessment projects.

Here, by combining data from literature and from own research, we analyse how much energy lithium-ion battery (LIB) and post lithium-ion battery (PLIB) cell production ...

Abstract The recovery of spent lithium-ion batteries (LiBs) has critical resource and environmental benefits for the promotion of electric vehicles under carbon neutrality. However, different recovery processes will cause uncertain impacts especially when net-zero-carbon-emissions technologies are included. This paper investigates the pyrometallurgical and ...

Improper disposal of spent LIBs will not only cause safety problems such as electric shock, explosion, and corrosion hazards but also cause environmental problems such as heavy metal and electrolyte pollution, threatening the ecological environment and human health [4]. For example, the spent LIBs contain volatile organic compounds and toxic lithium salt ...

In this study the comprehensive battery cell production data of Degen and Sch#252;tte was used to estimate the energy consumption of and GHG emissions from battery production in Europe by 2030. In addition, it was ...

Here, by combining data from literature and from own research, we analyse how much energy lithium-ion battery (LIB) and post lithium-ion battery (PLIB) cell production requires on cell...

Lithium batteries are becoming increasingly important in the electrical energy storage industry as a result of their high specific energy and energy density. The literature provides a comprehensive summary of the major advancements and key constraints of Li-ion batteries, together with the existing knowledge regarding their chemical composition. The Li ...

This report presents the findings from the Swedish Energy Agency and the Swedish Transport Administration commissioned study on the Life Cycle energy consumption and greenhouse ...

Evaluation of the technical and economic efficiency of battery energy storage system (BESS) is necessary to increase the independence and autonomy of RSP systems [11]. Rahmat Khezri et al. [12] determined the economic efficiency of RSP and BESS systems for both electric and gas-electric houses. Rojien V. Morcilla et al. [13] studied the appropriate ...

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