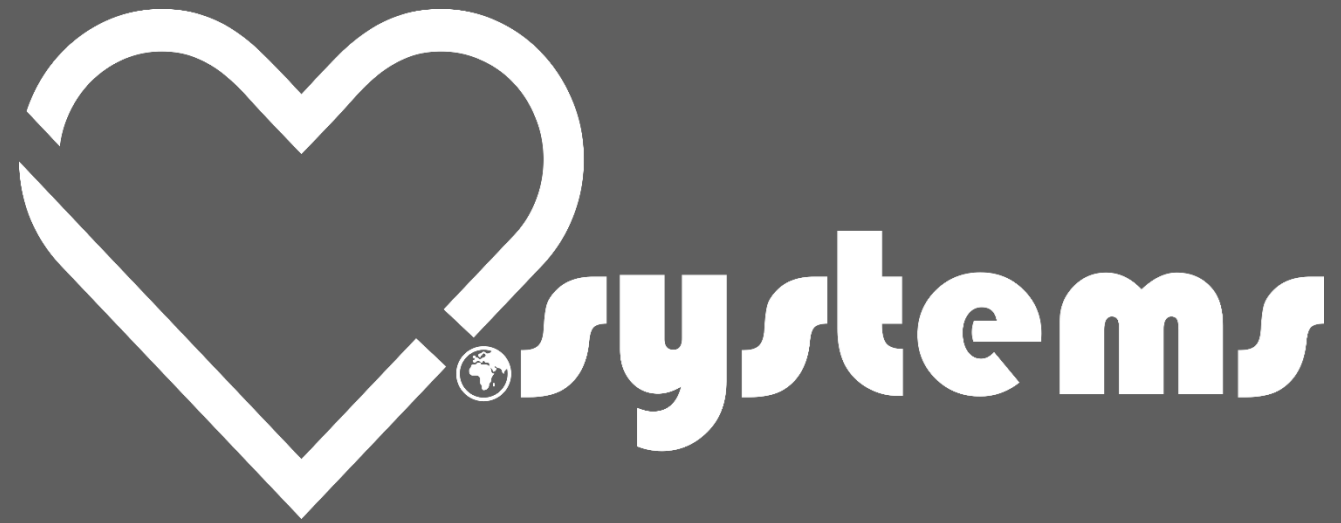




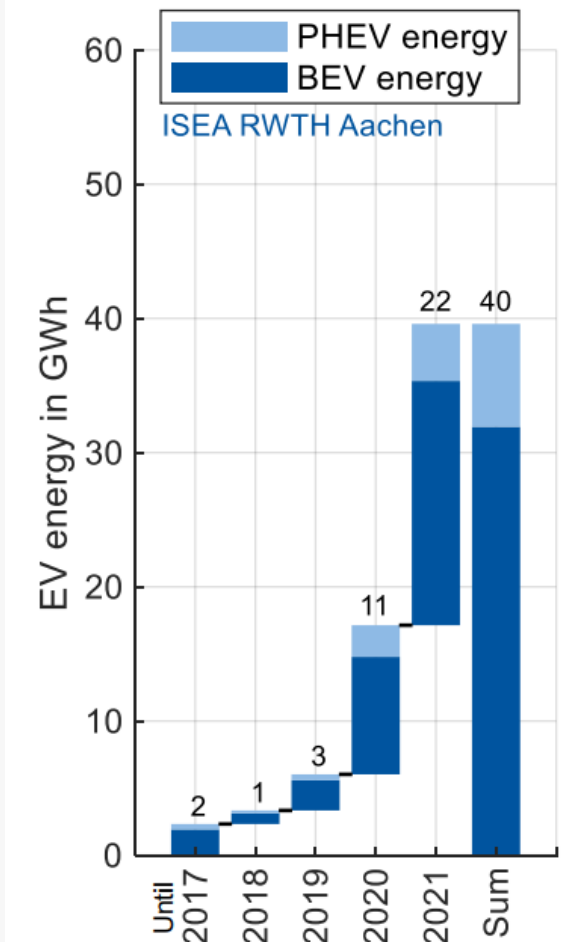
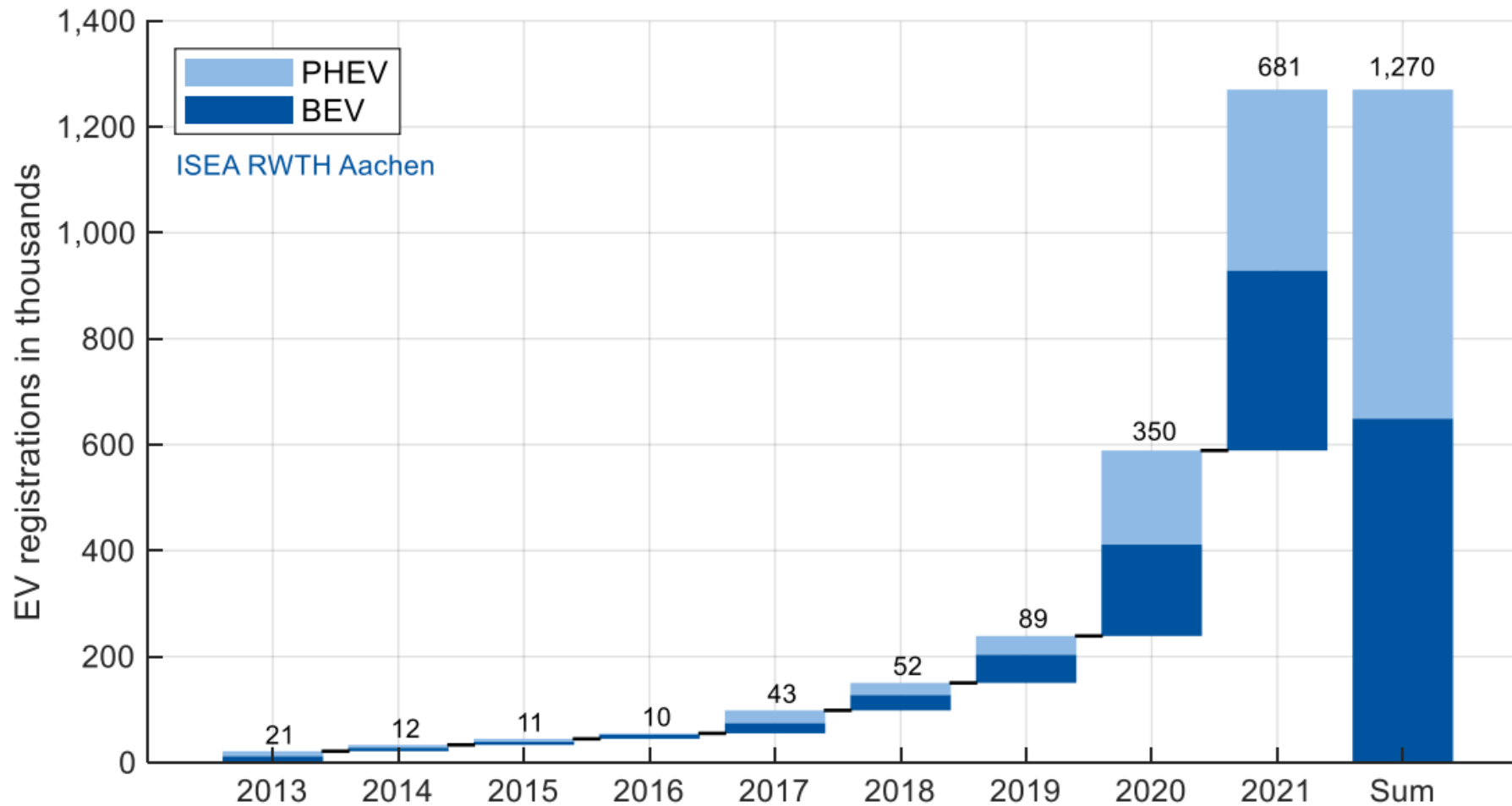
LB.systems GmbH



Second Life für Li-Ionen-Batterien

Lasse Bartels
Geschäftsführer LB.systems GmbH

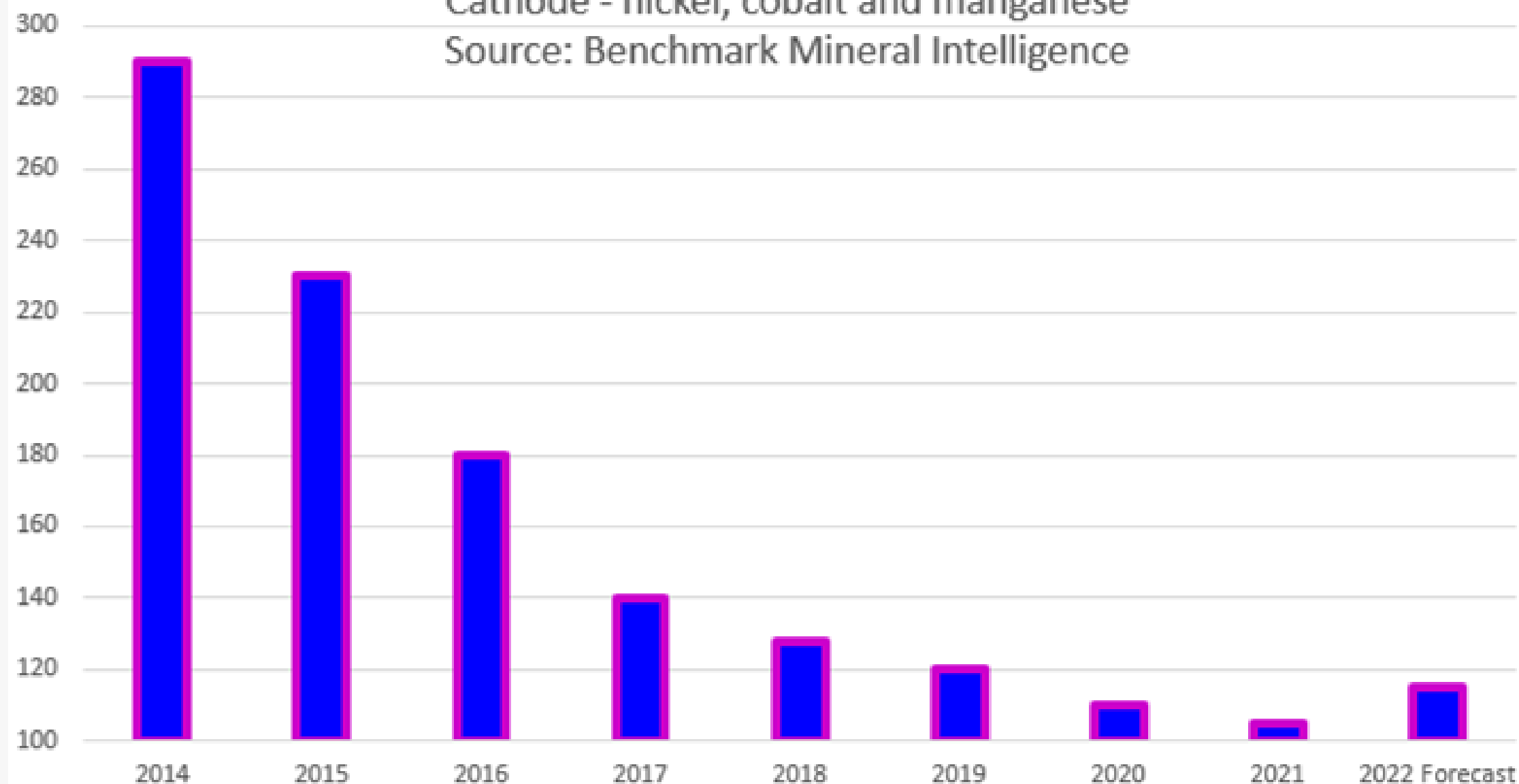
Überblick E-Mobilität Deutschland



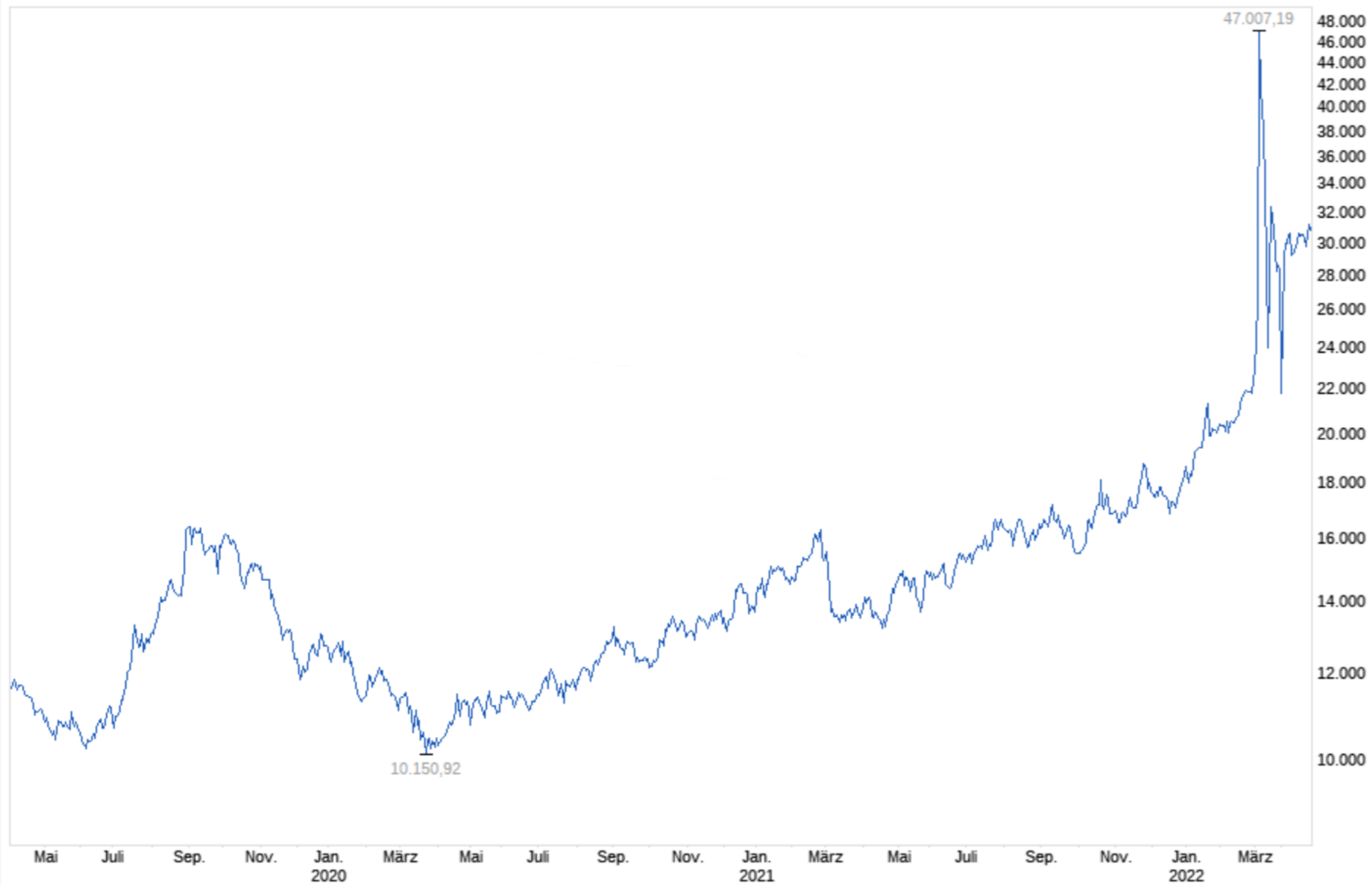
Automotive lithium ion battery cell prices \$/kWh

Cathode - nickel, cobalt and manganese

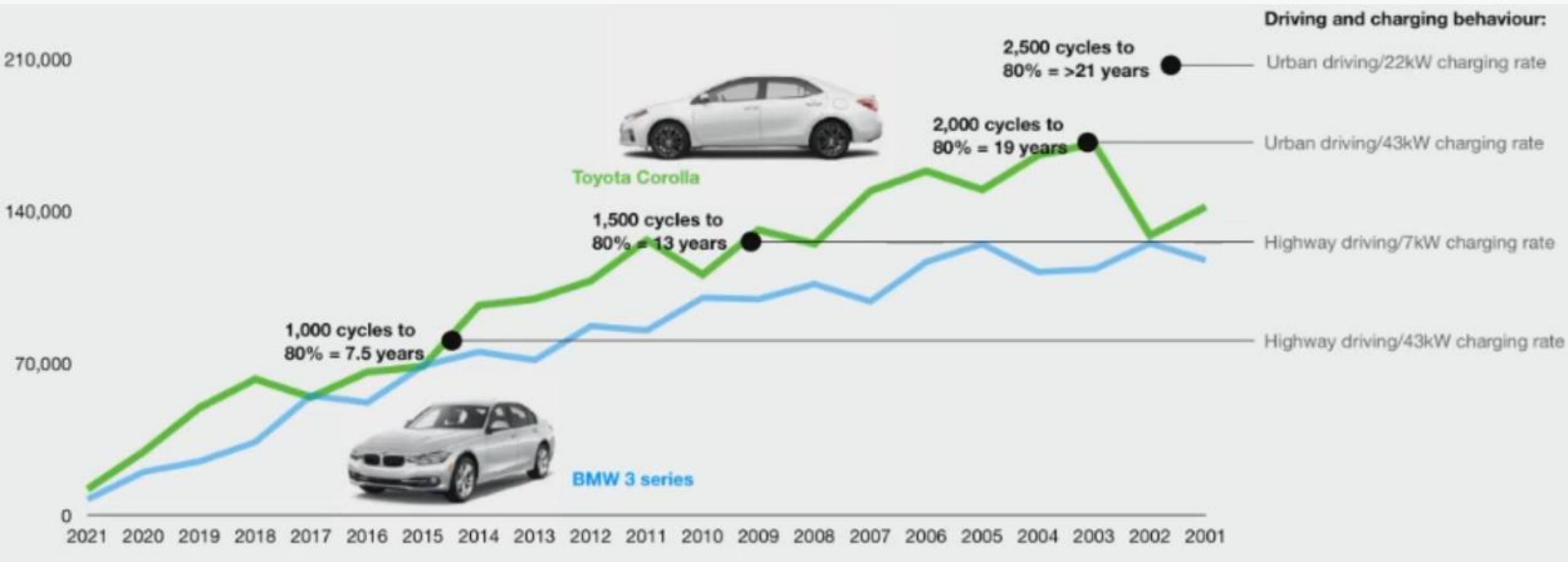
Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence



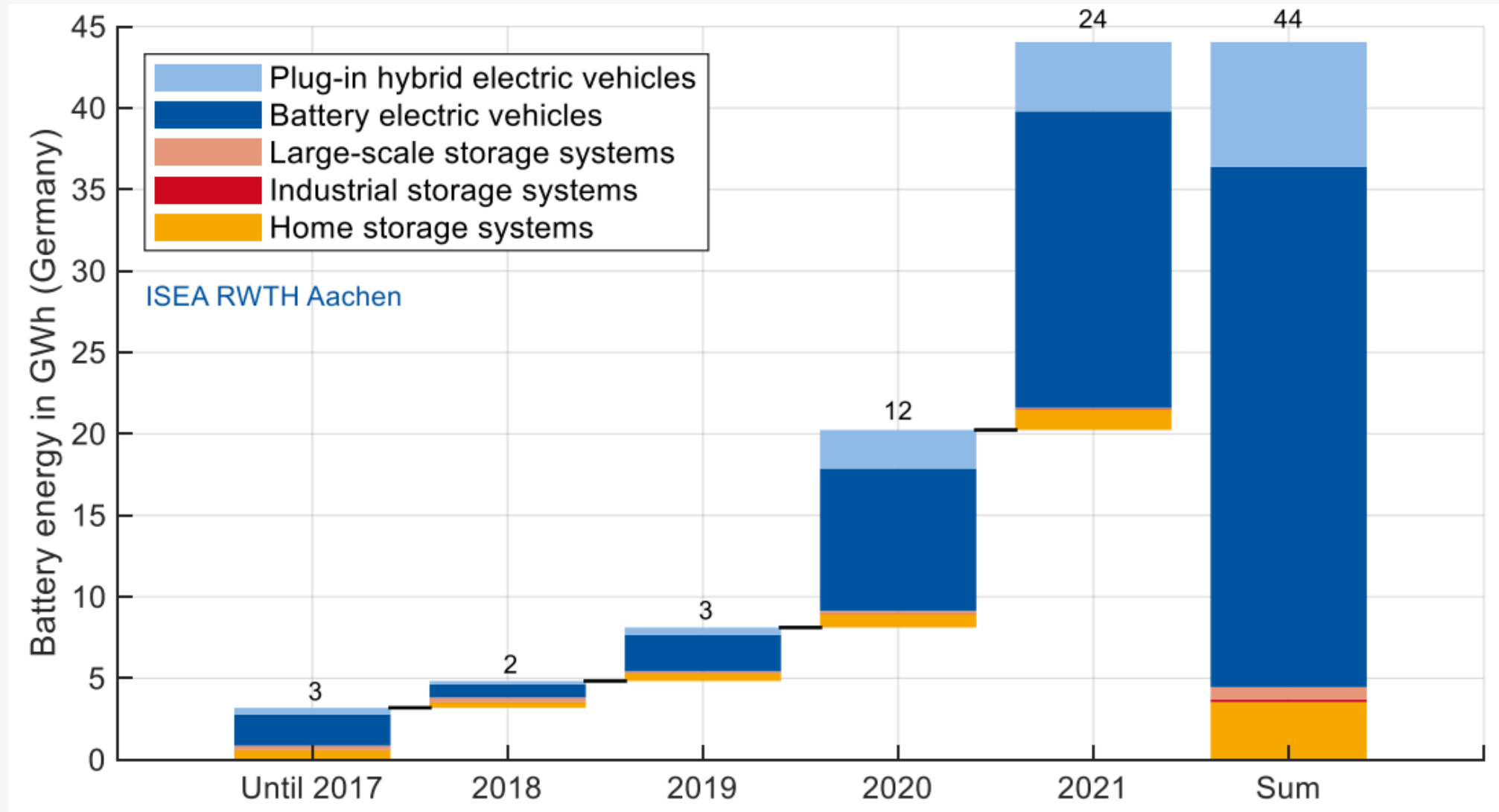
■ Nickel



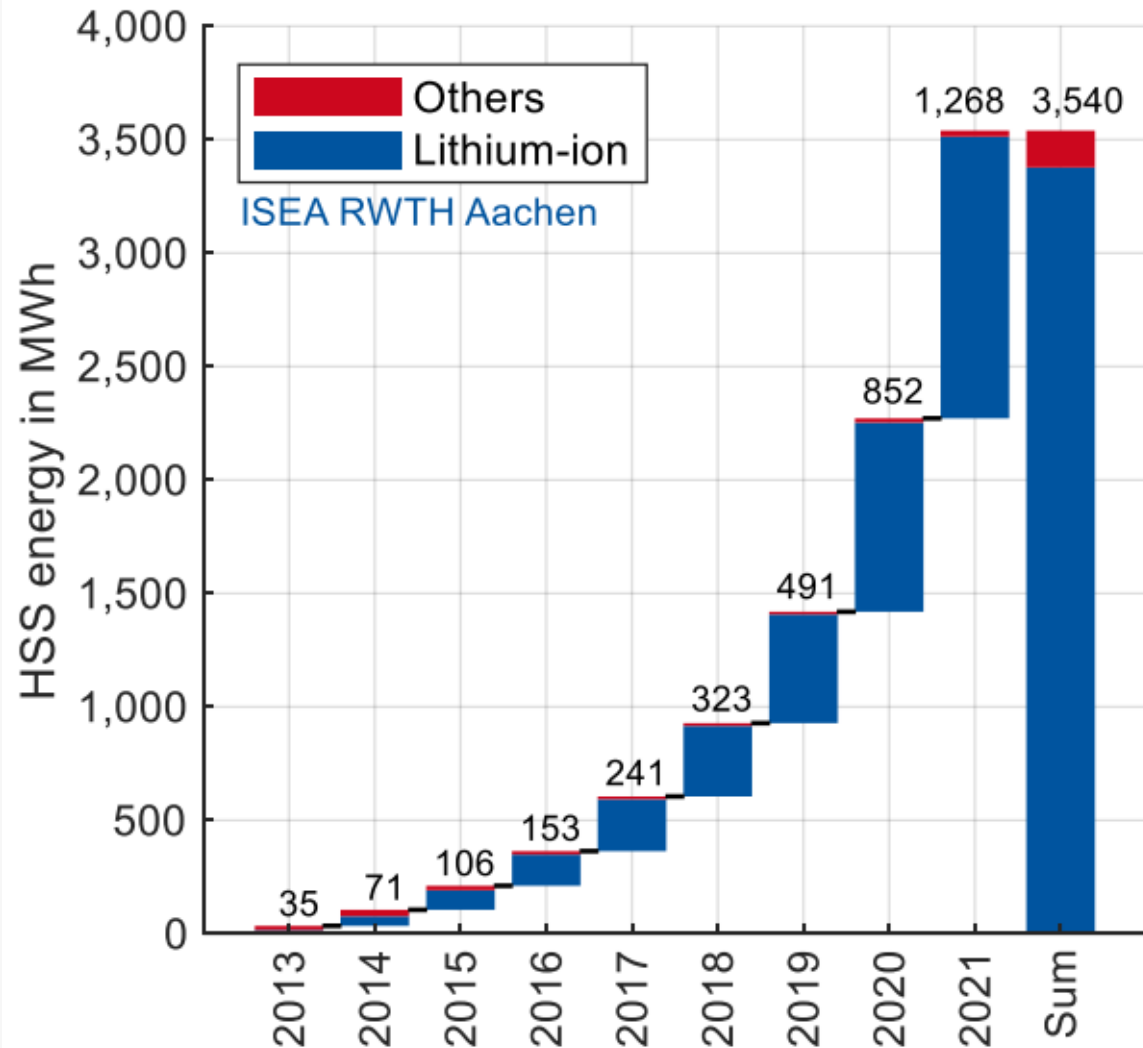
Lebensdauer der Batterie



Bedarf an Energiespeichern



Bedarf an Energiespeichern



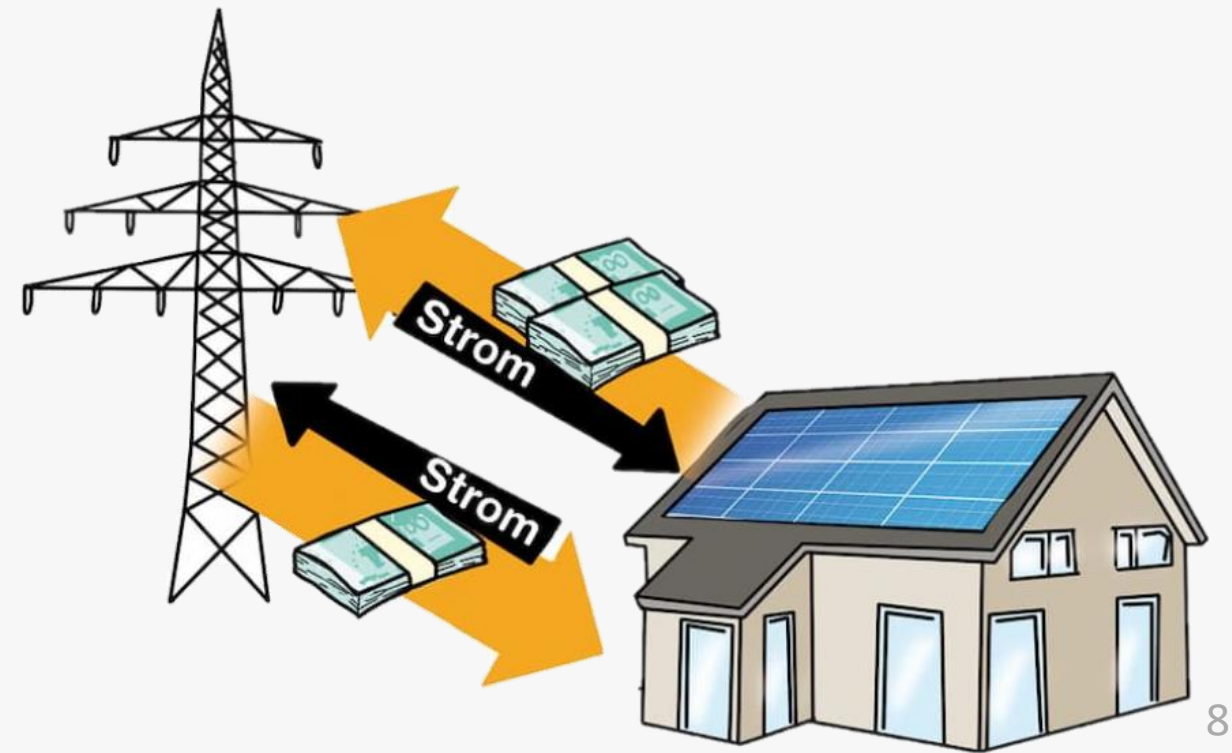
Netzbezug ø 34,6 ct/kWh

Netzbezug Neuverträge 41 ct/kWh

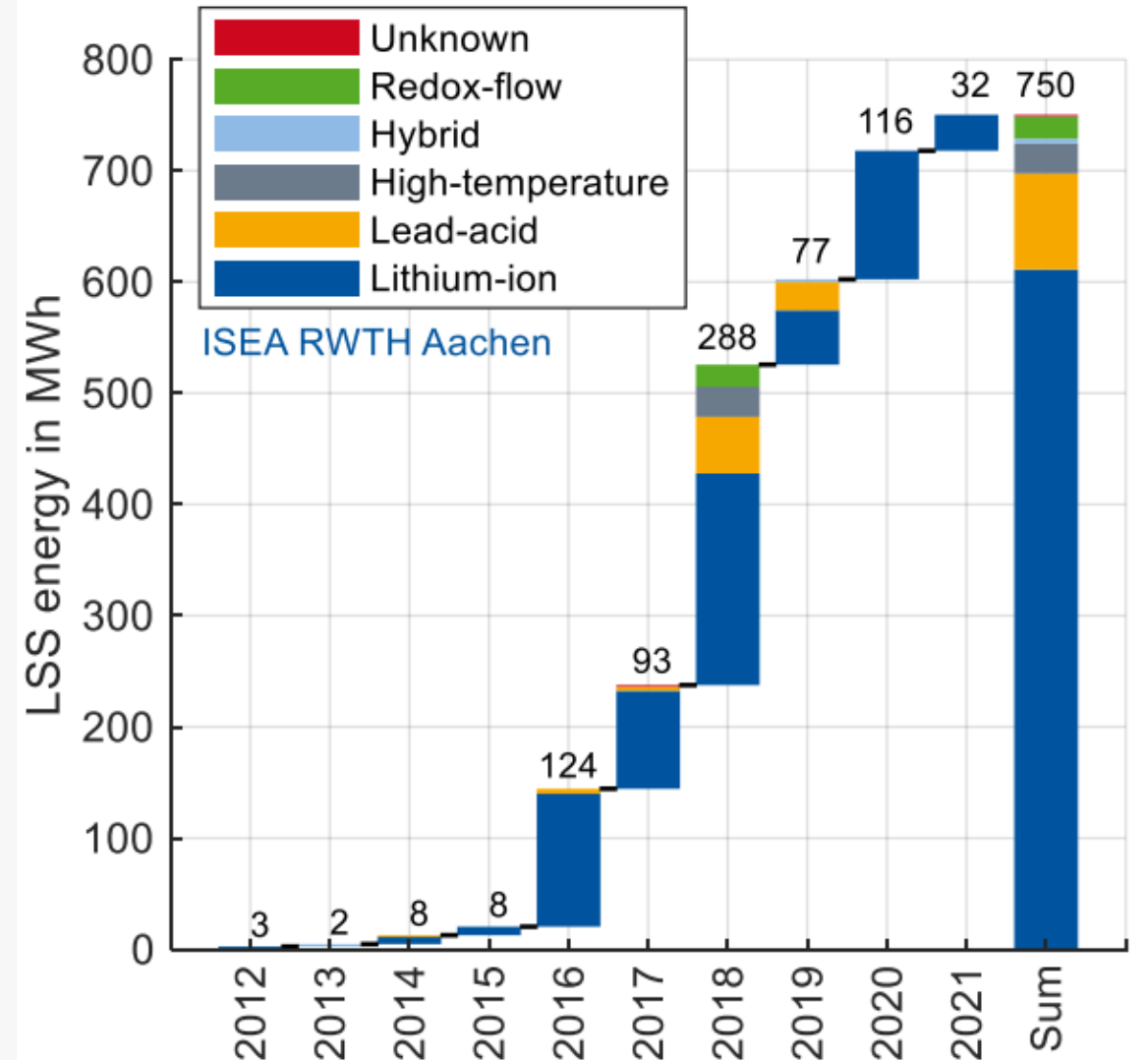
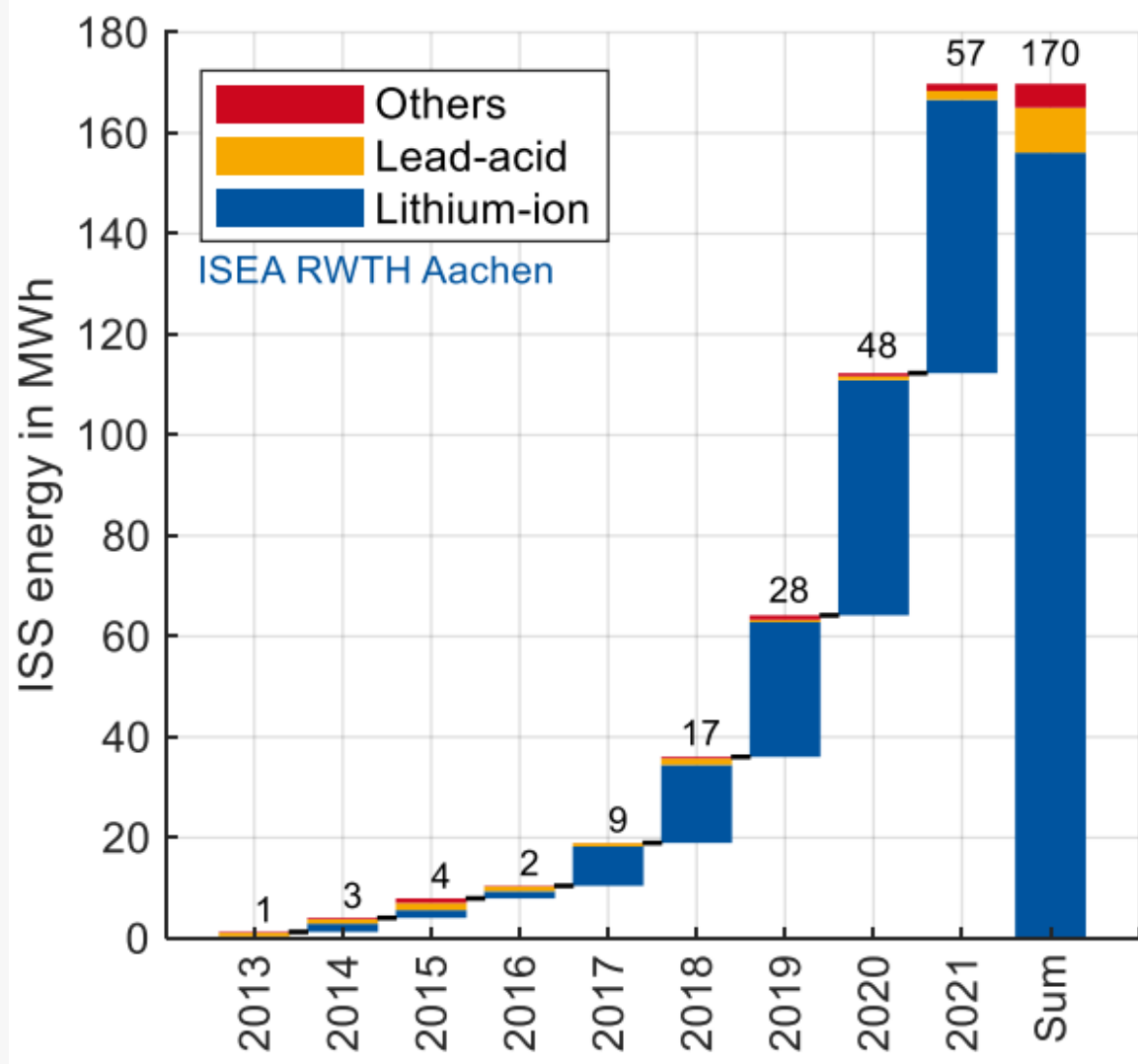
PV Einspeisevergütung 6,83 ct/kWh

Heimspeicher 13,86 - 30,38 ct/kWh

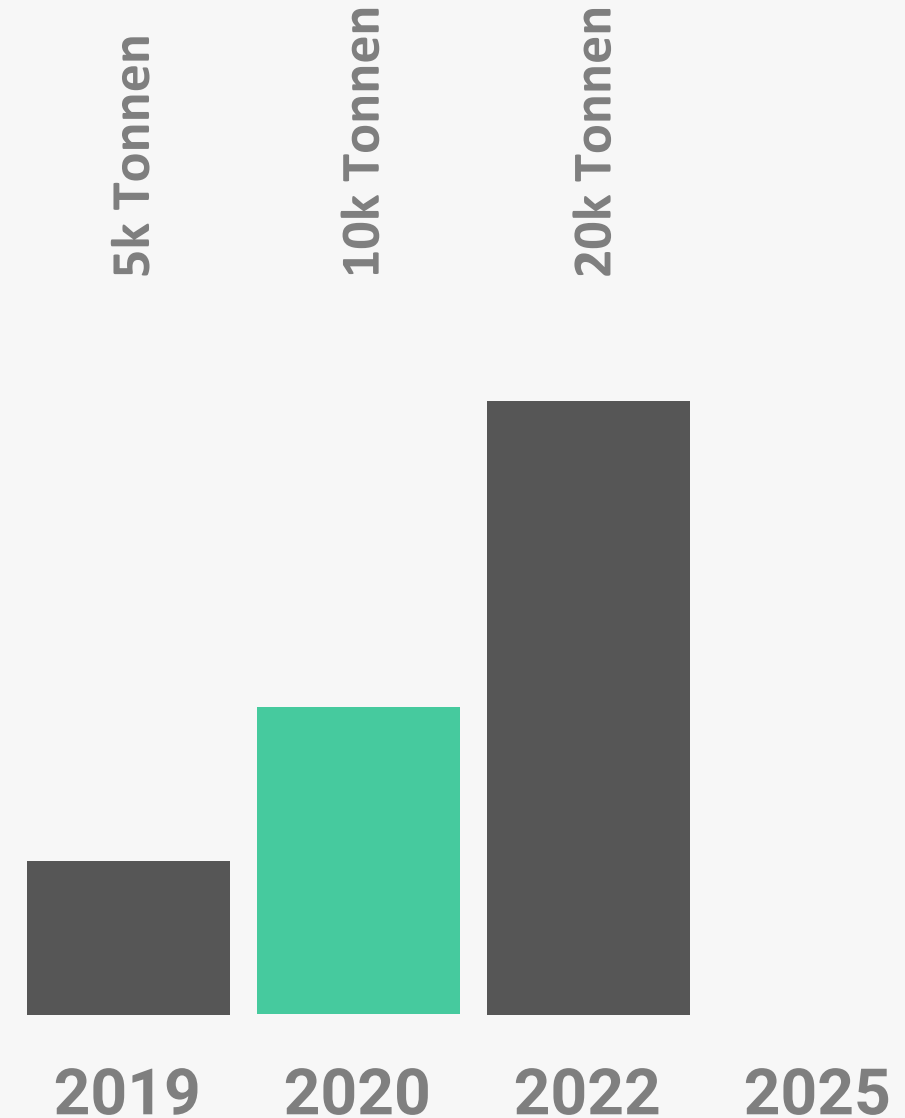
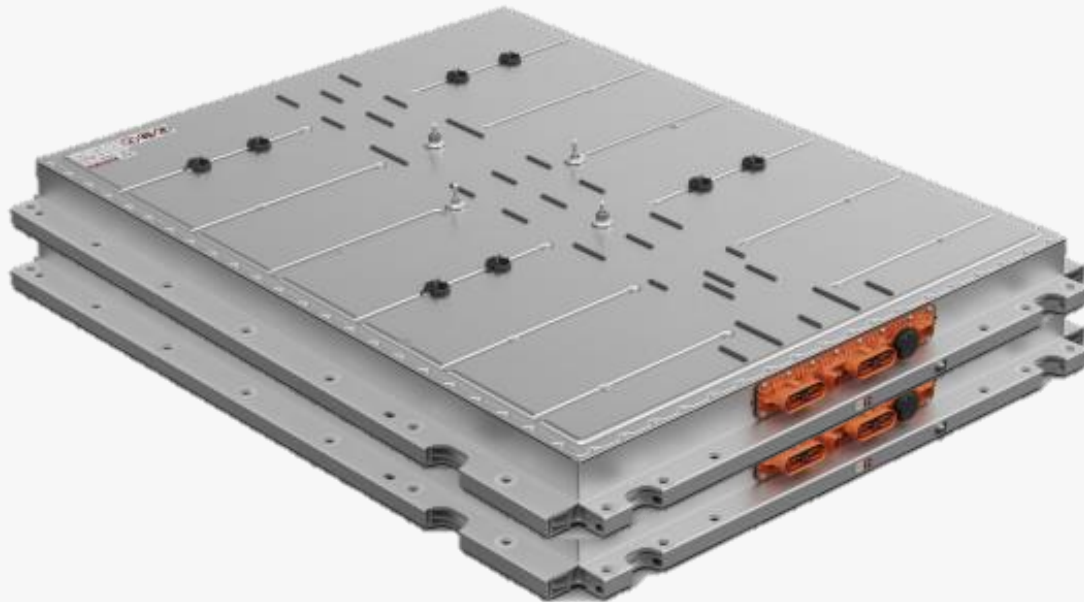
LB.systems LBES33/8 6,84 - 10 ct/kWh



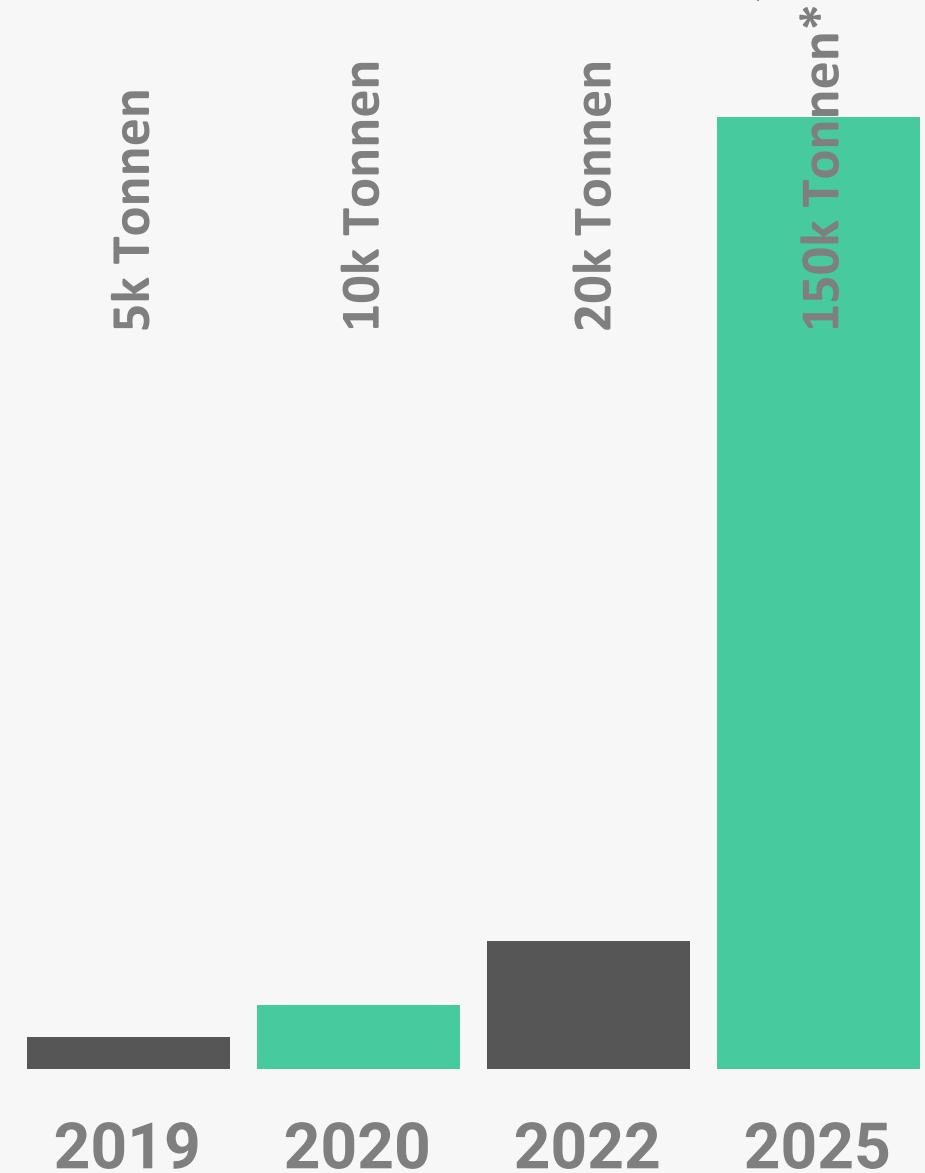
Bedarf an Energiespeichern



Zu recyclende Batterien

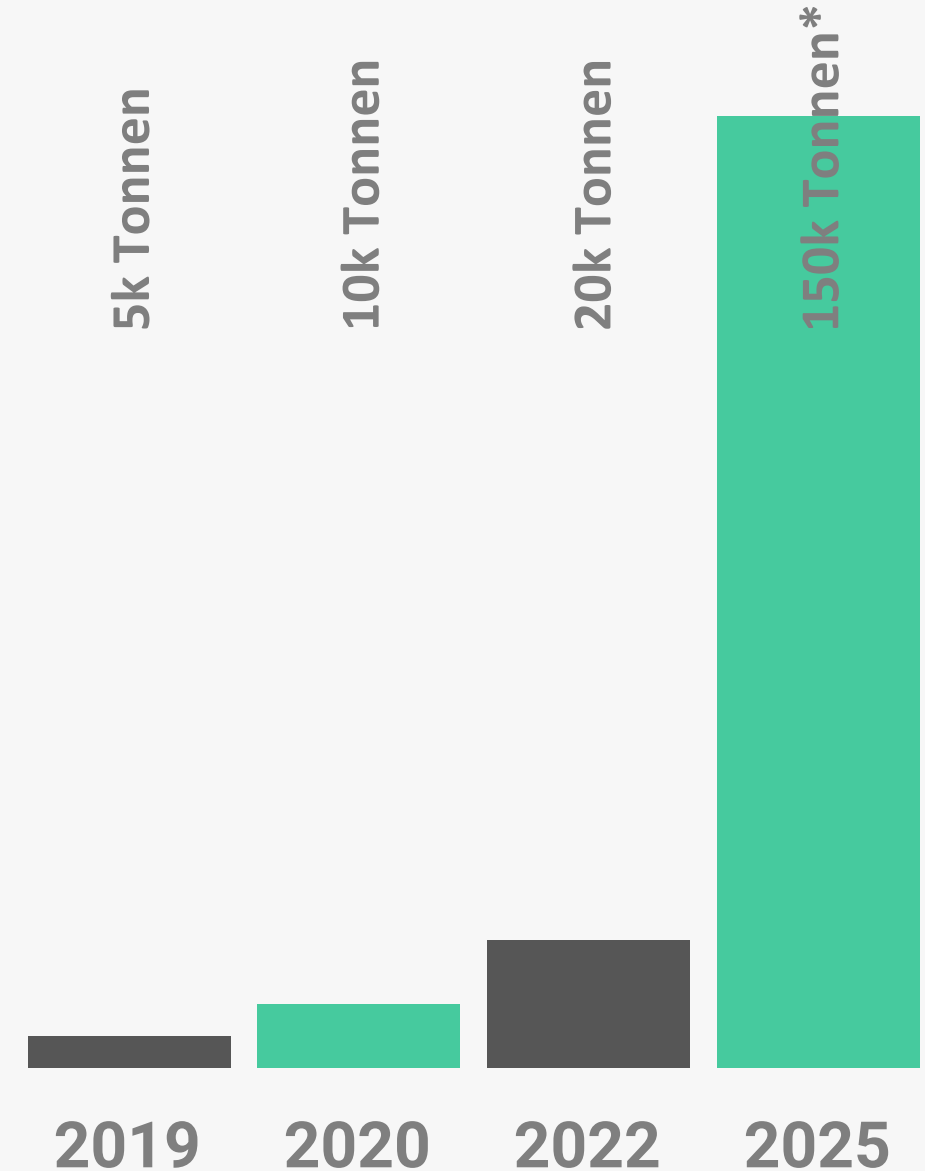
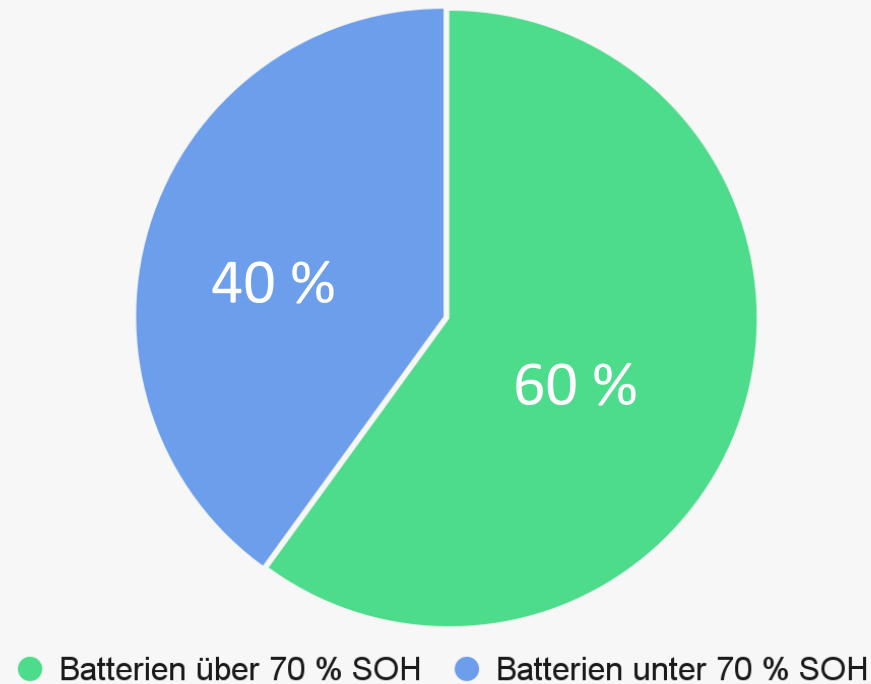


Zu recyclende Batterien



Wieviel **second-life**?

Entwicklung der Recyclingmengen

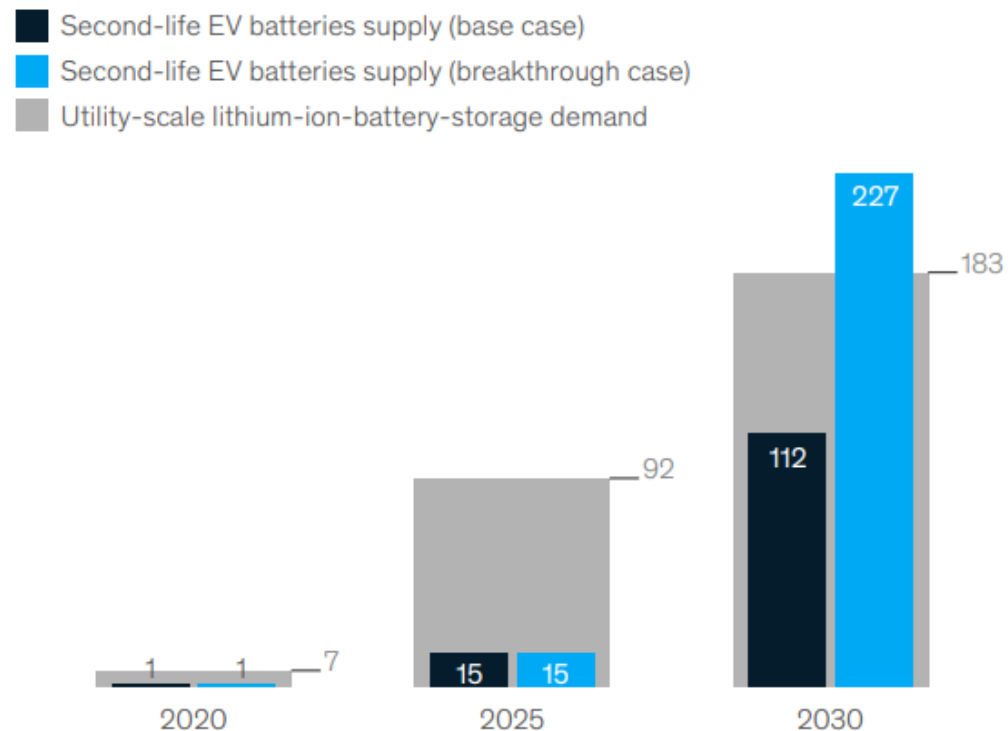


*Zu recycelnde Traktionsbatterien in Deutschland

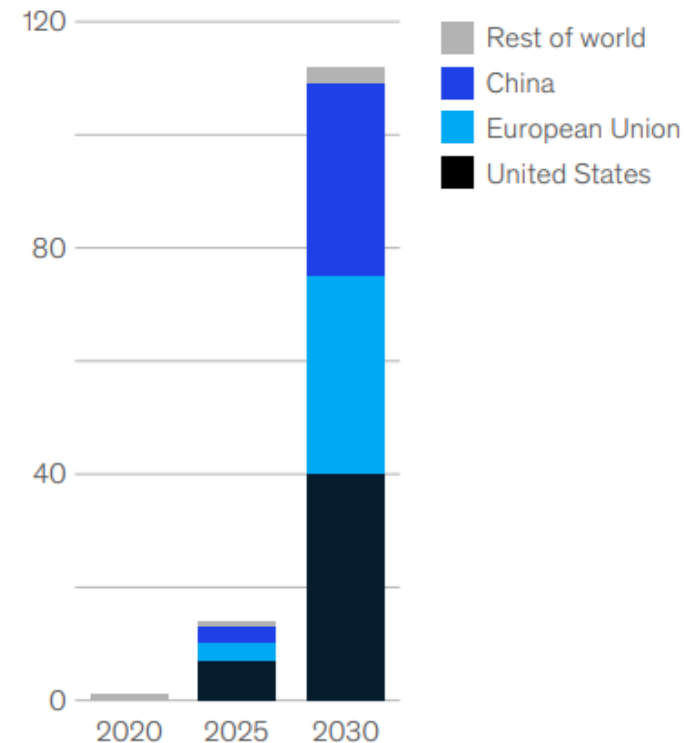
Wieviel second-life?

Second-life lithium-ion battery supply could surpass 200 gigawatt-hours per year by 2030.

Utility-scale lithium-ion battery demand and second-life EV¹ battery supply,² gigawatt-hours/year (GWh/y)



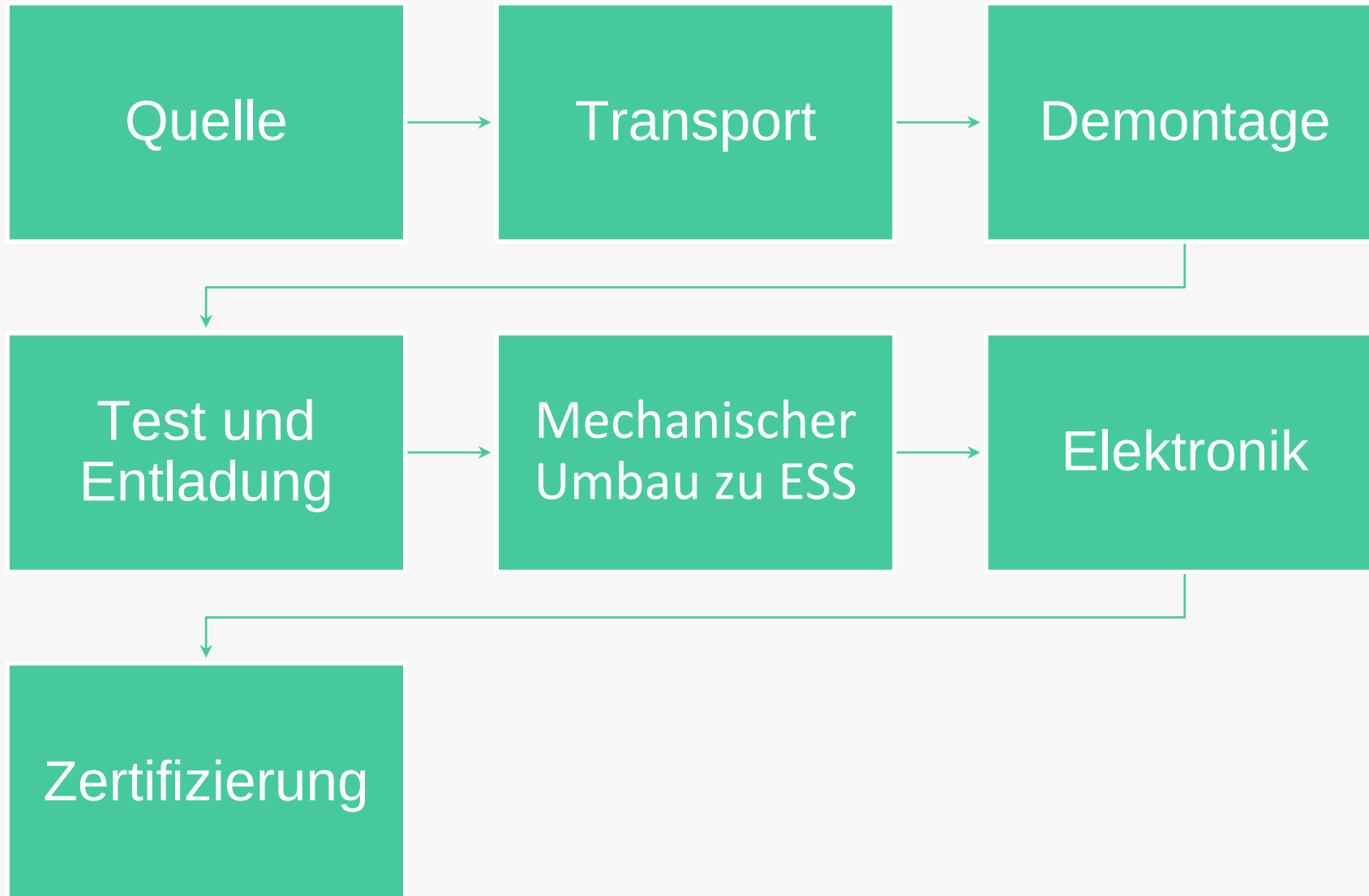
Second-life EV battery supply by geography (base case²), GWh/y



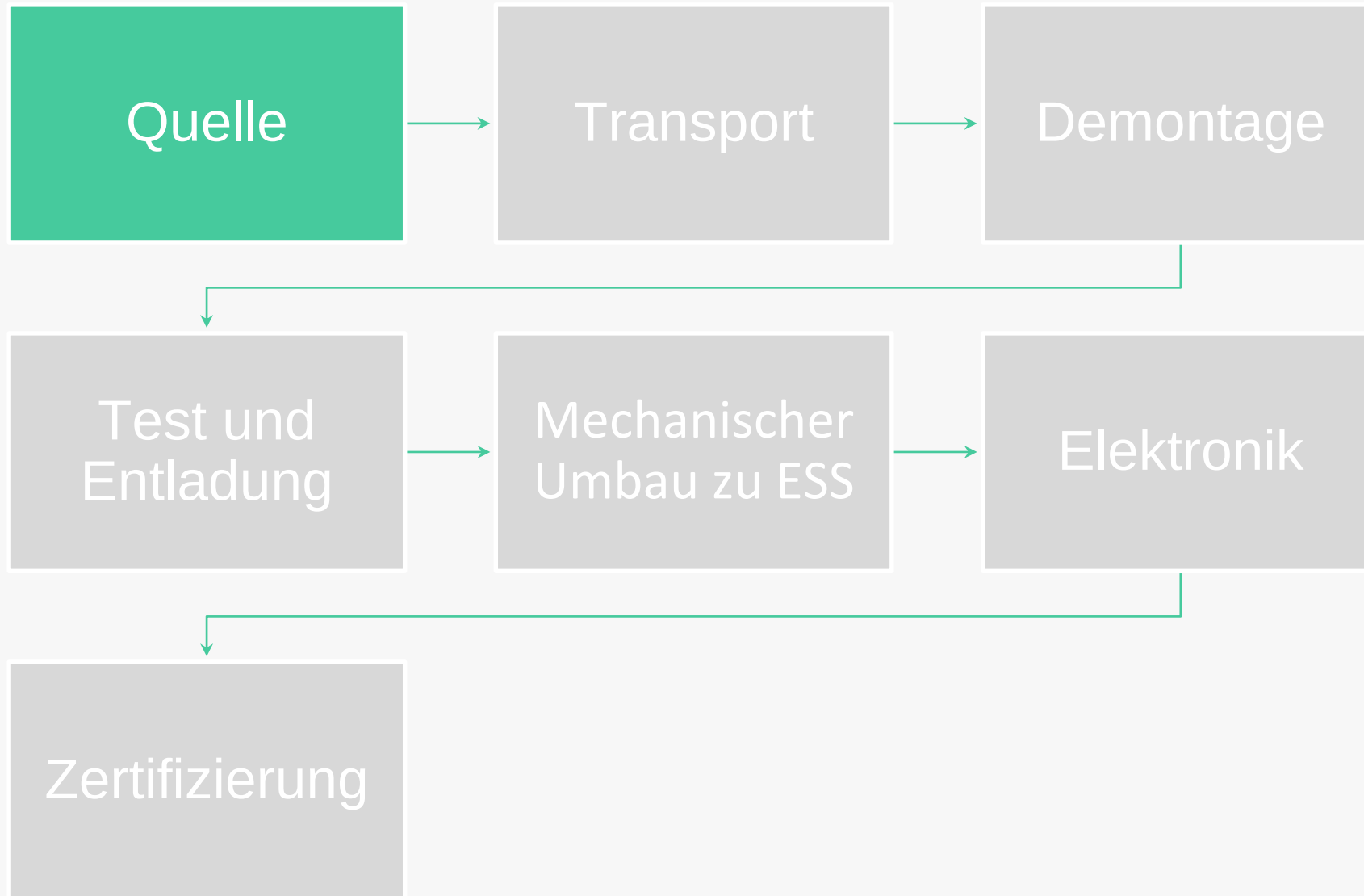
¹ Electric vehicle.

² Only for batteries from passenger cars.

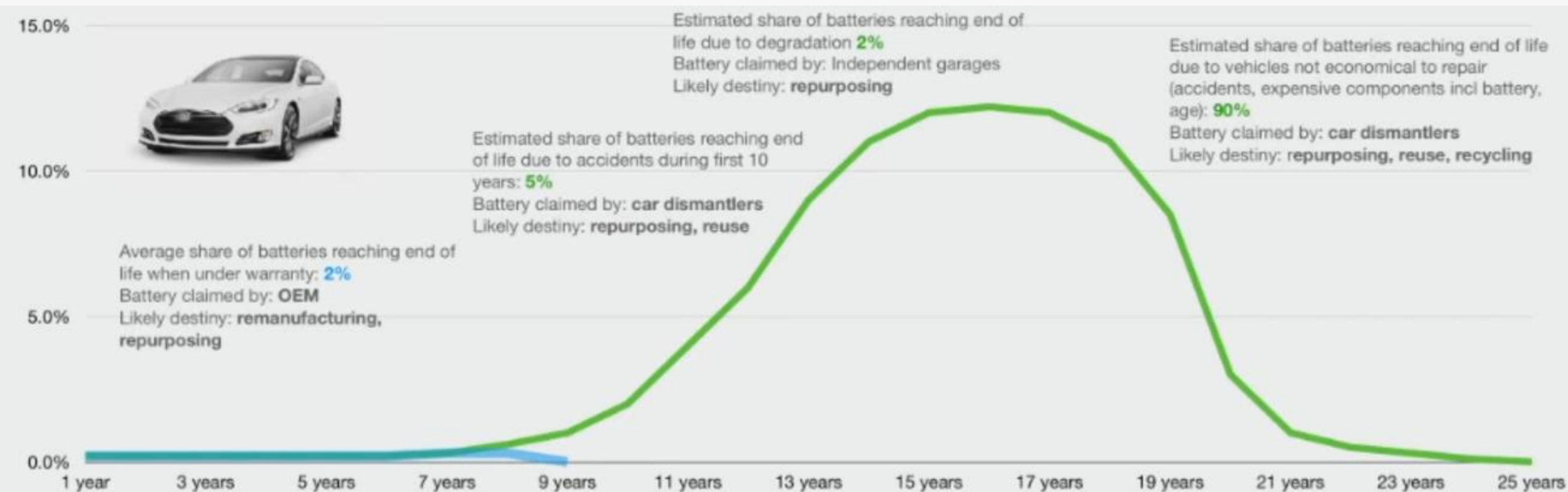
Der Weg zum 2nd-Life



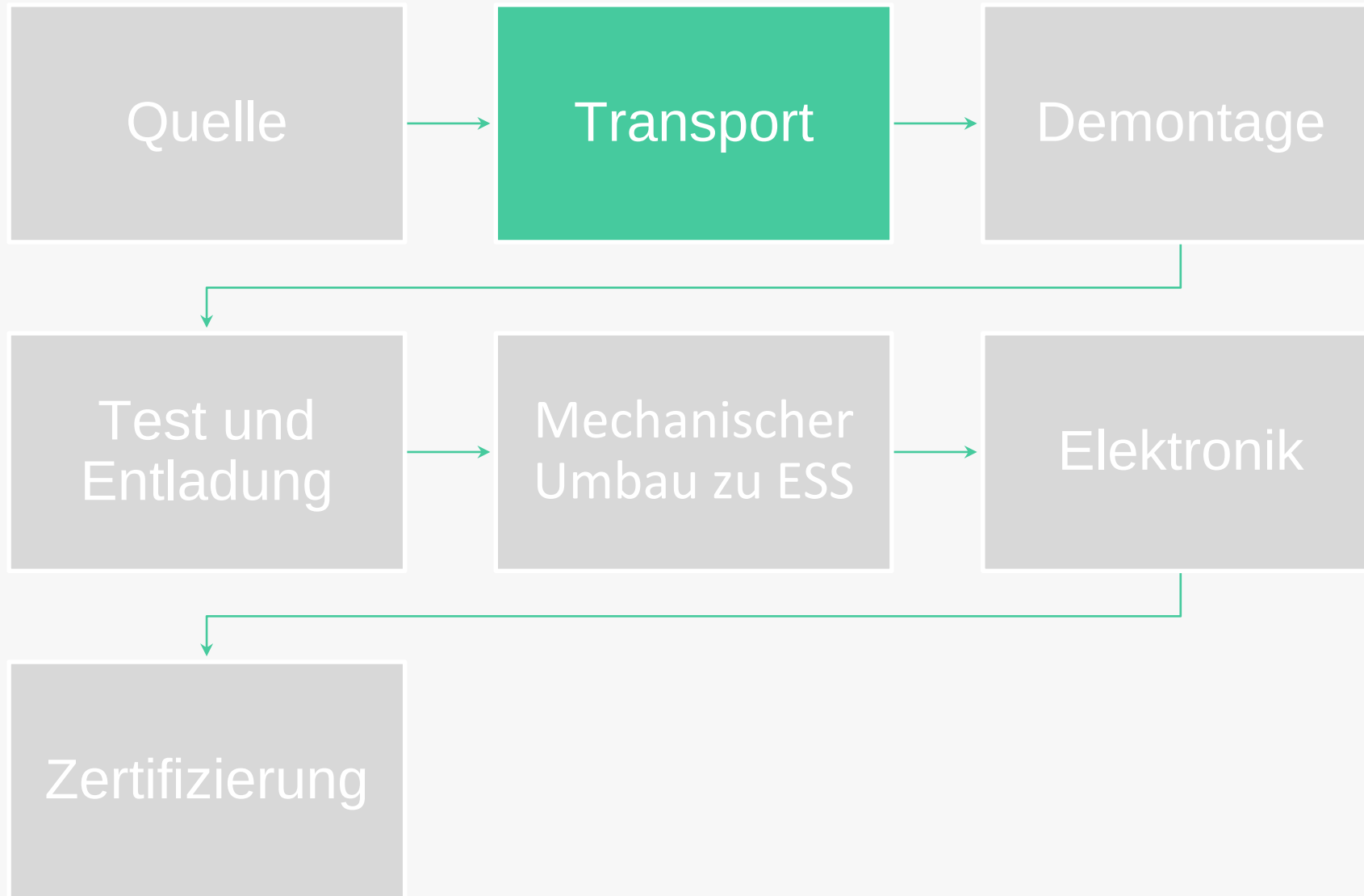
Der Weg zum 2nd-Life



Quellen der 2nd-Life-Batterien



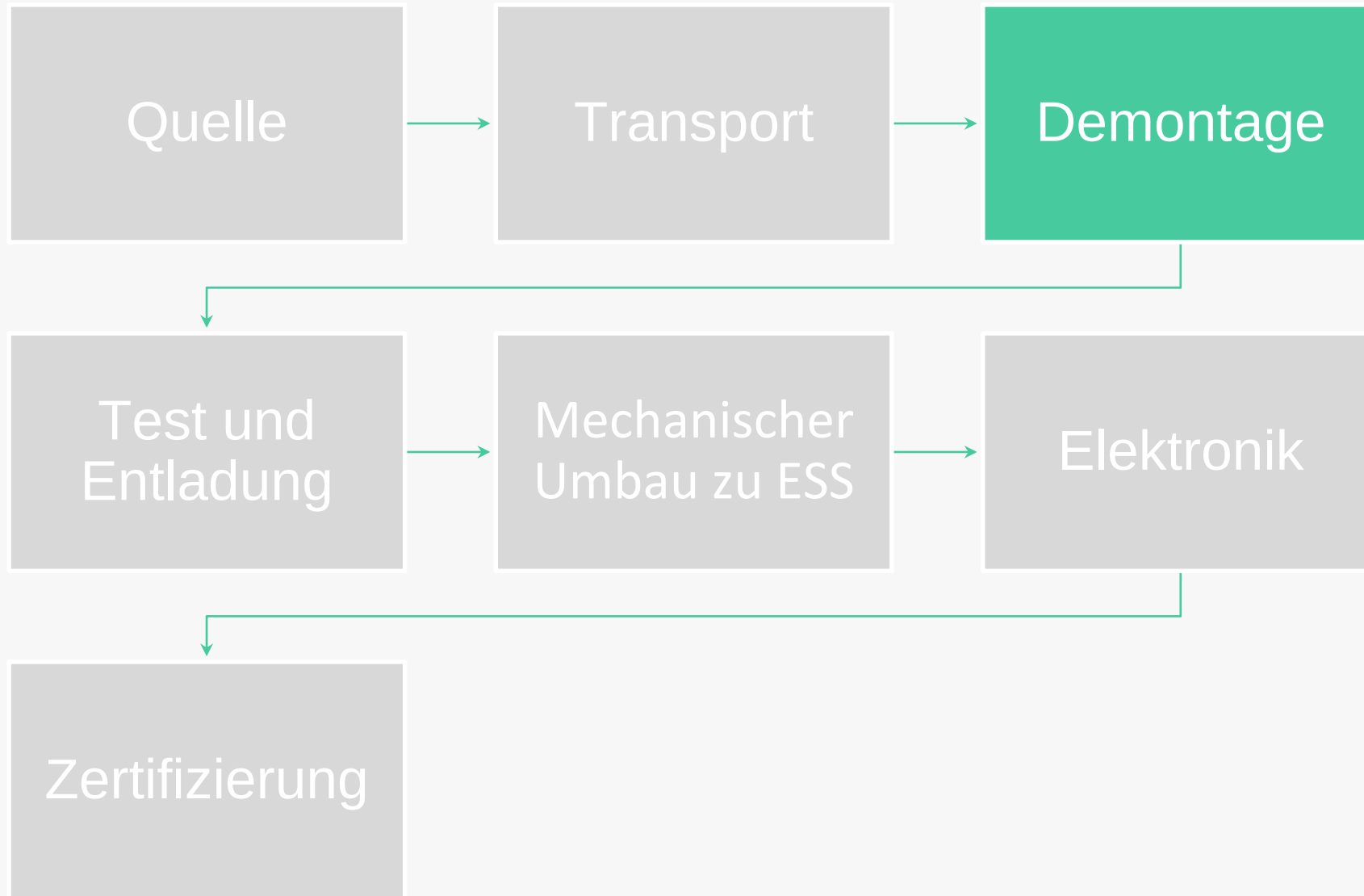
Der Weg zum 2nd-Life



Der Transport



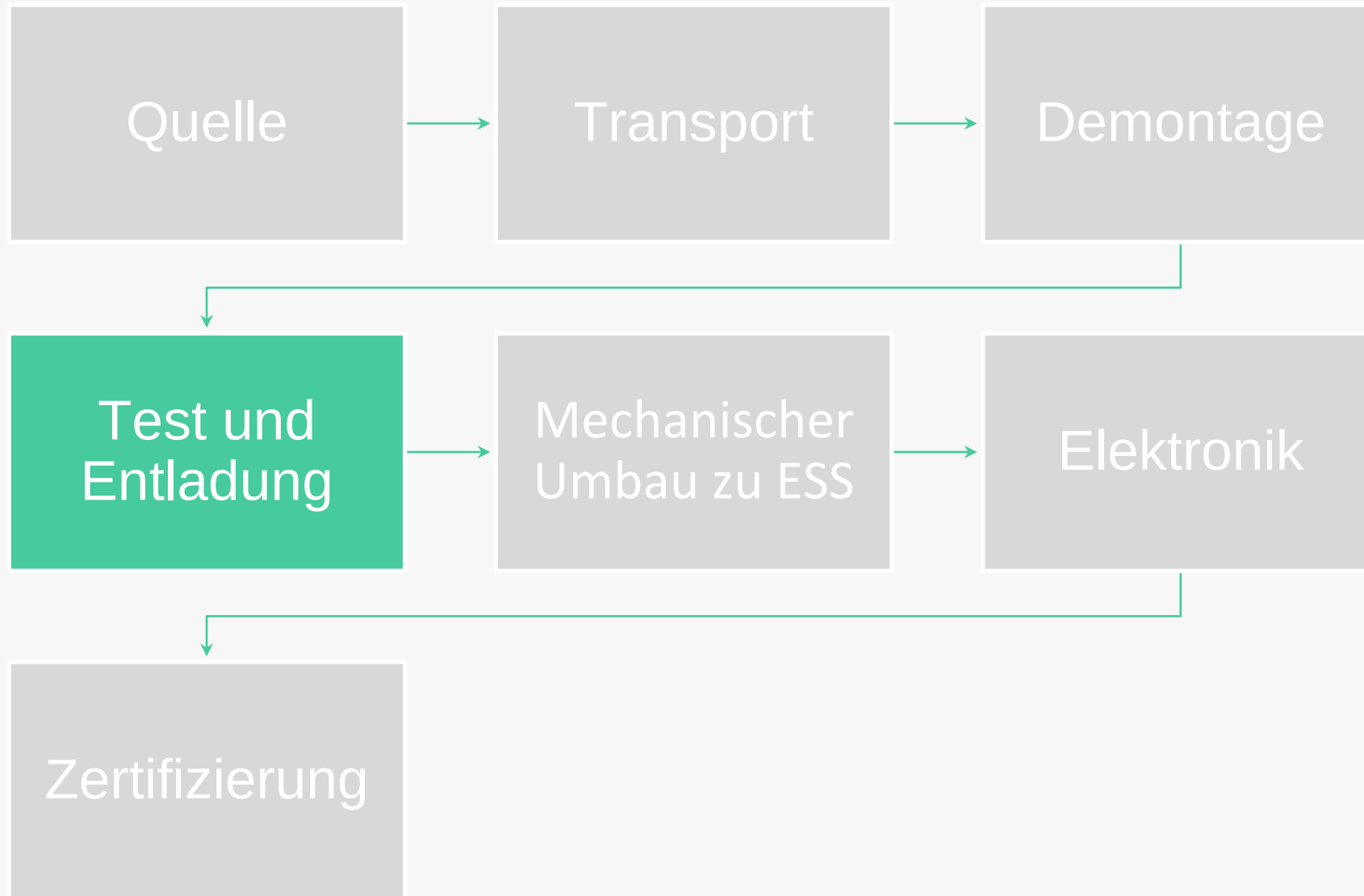
Der Weg zum 2nd-Life



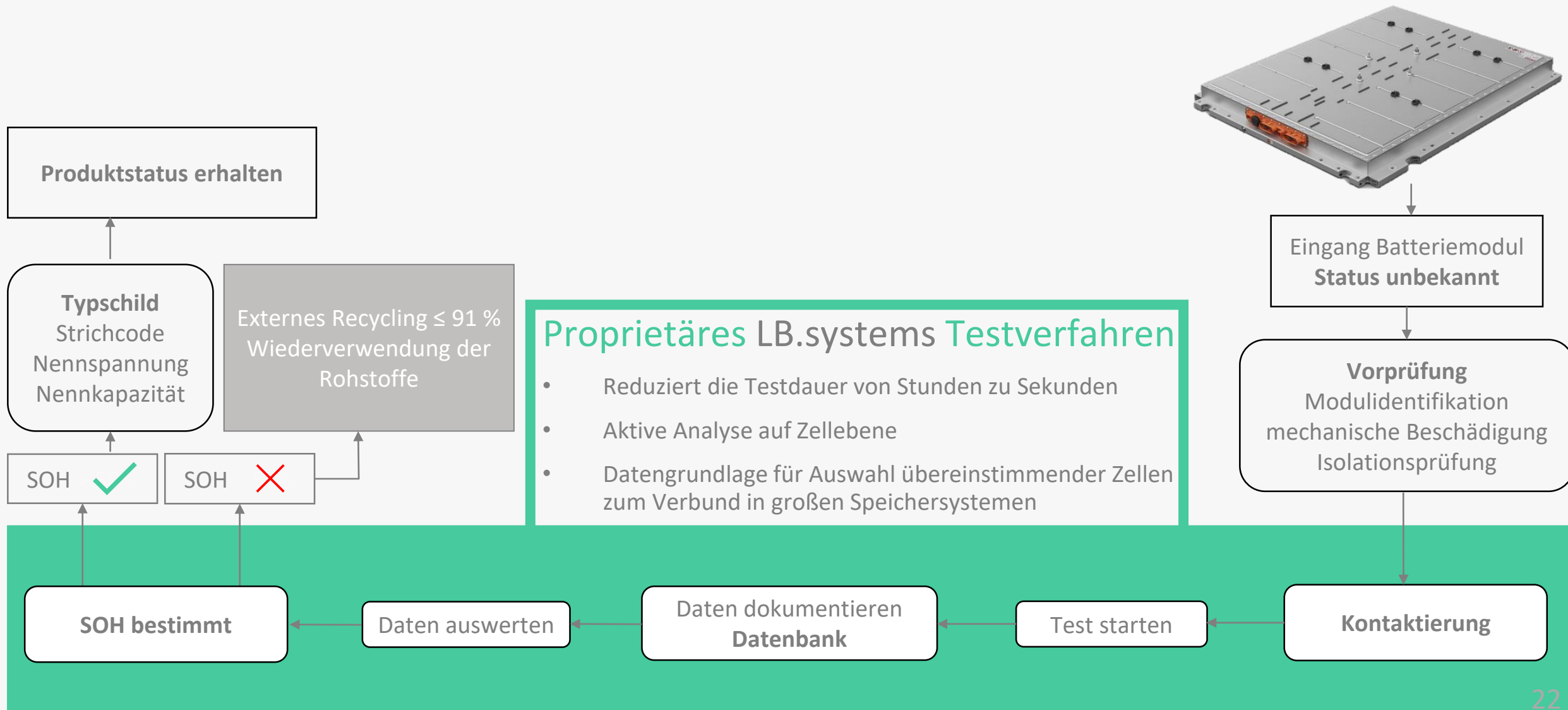
Die Demontage



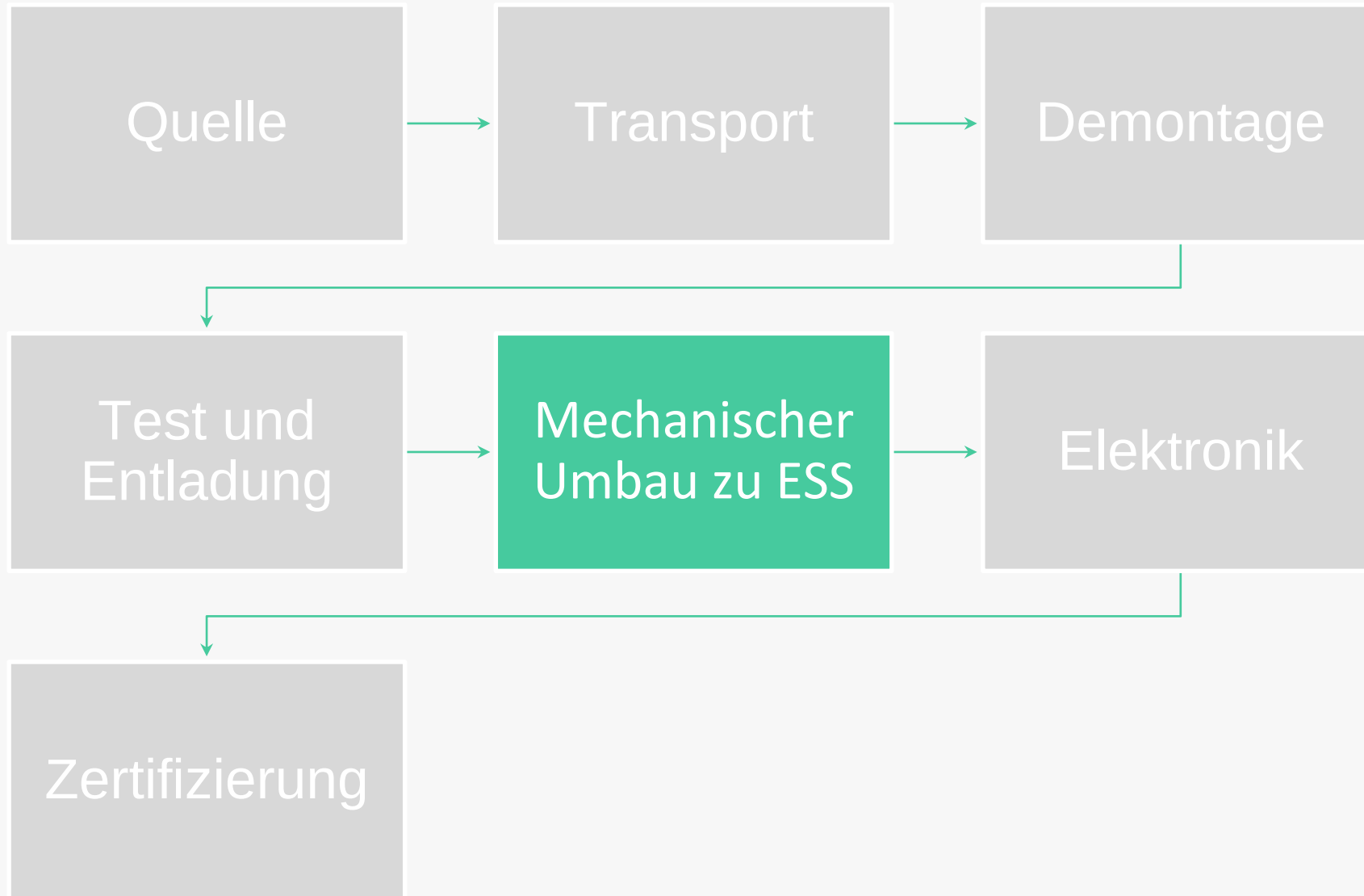
Der Weg zum 2nd-Life



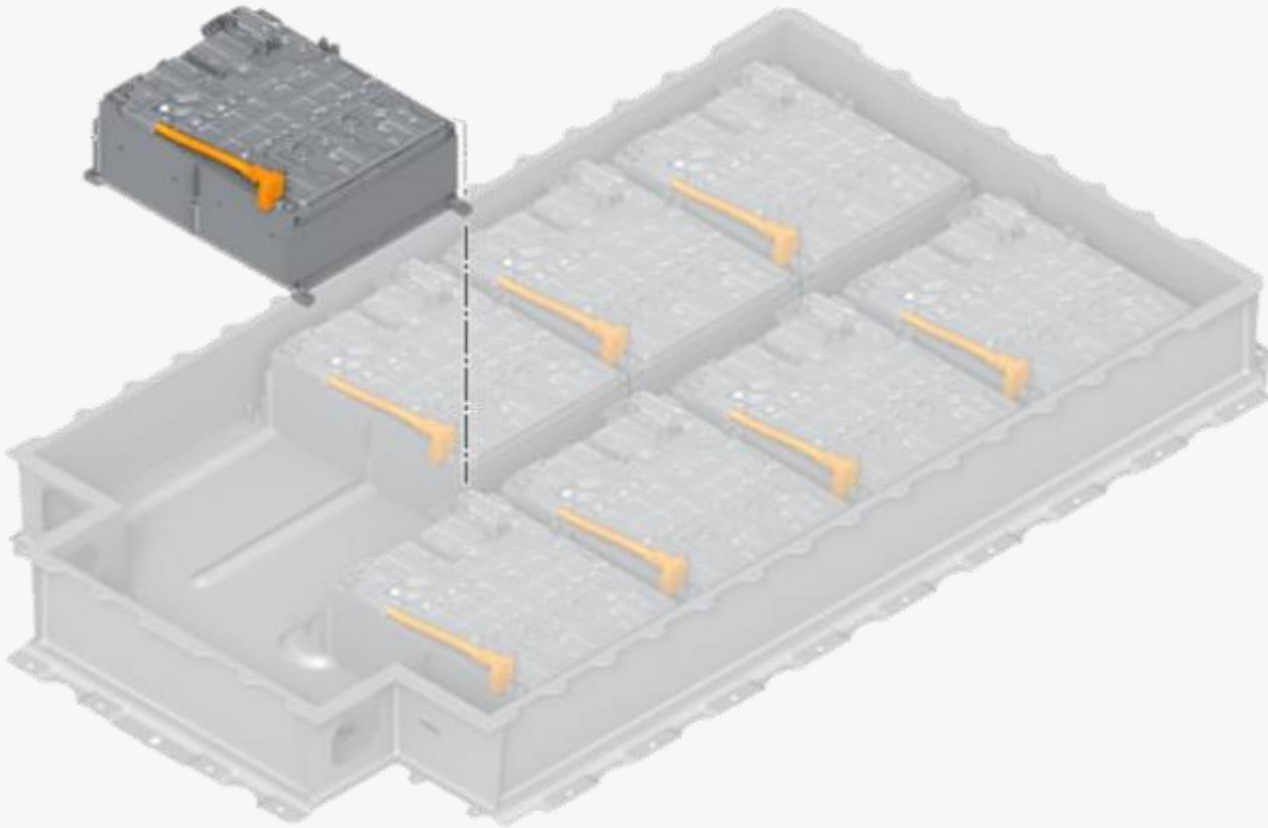
Unser Testverfahren



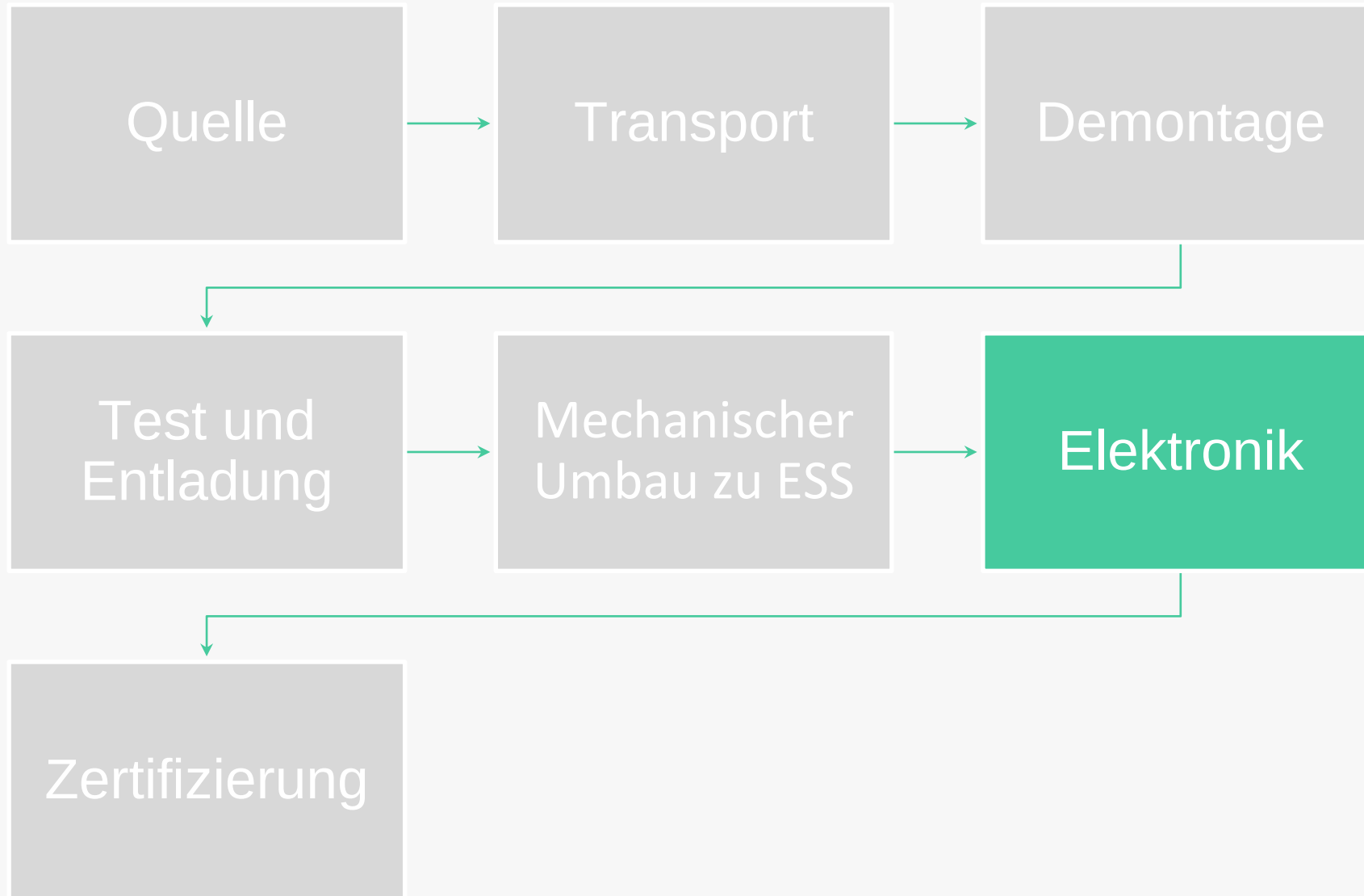
Der Weg zum 2nd-Life



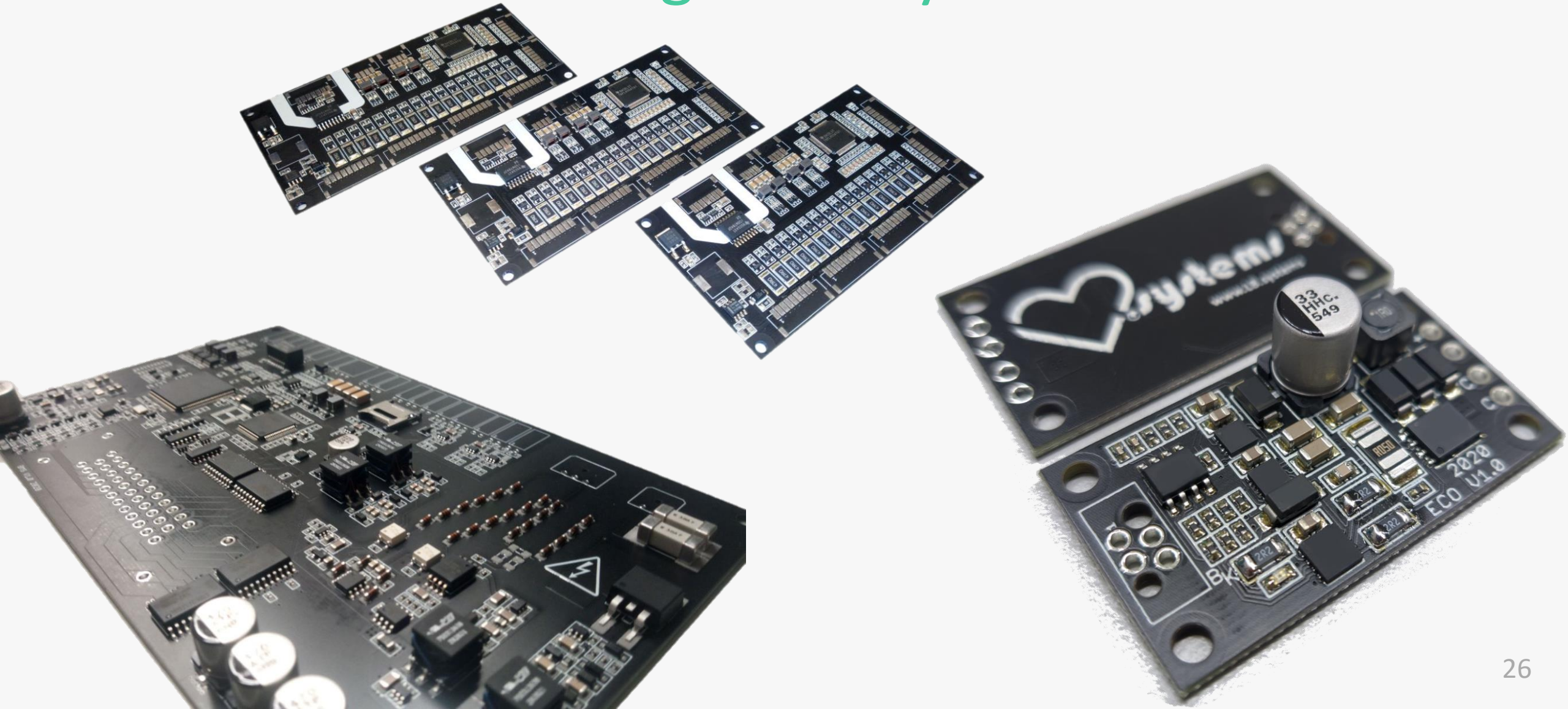
Mechanischer Umbau zu ESS



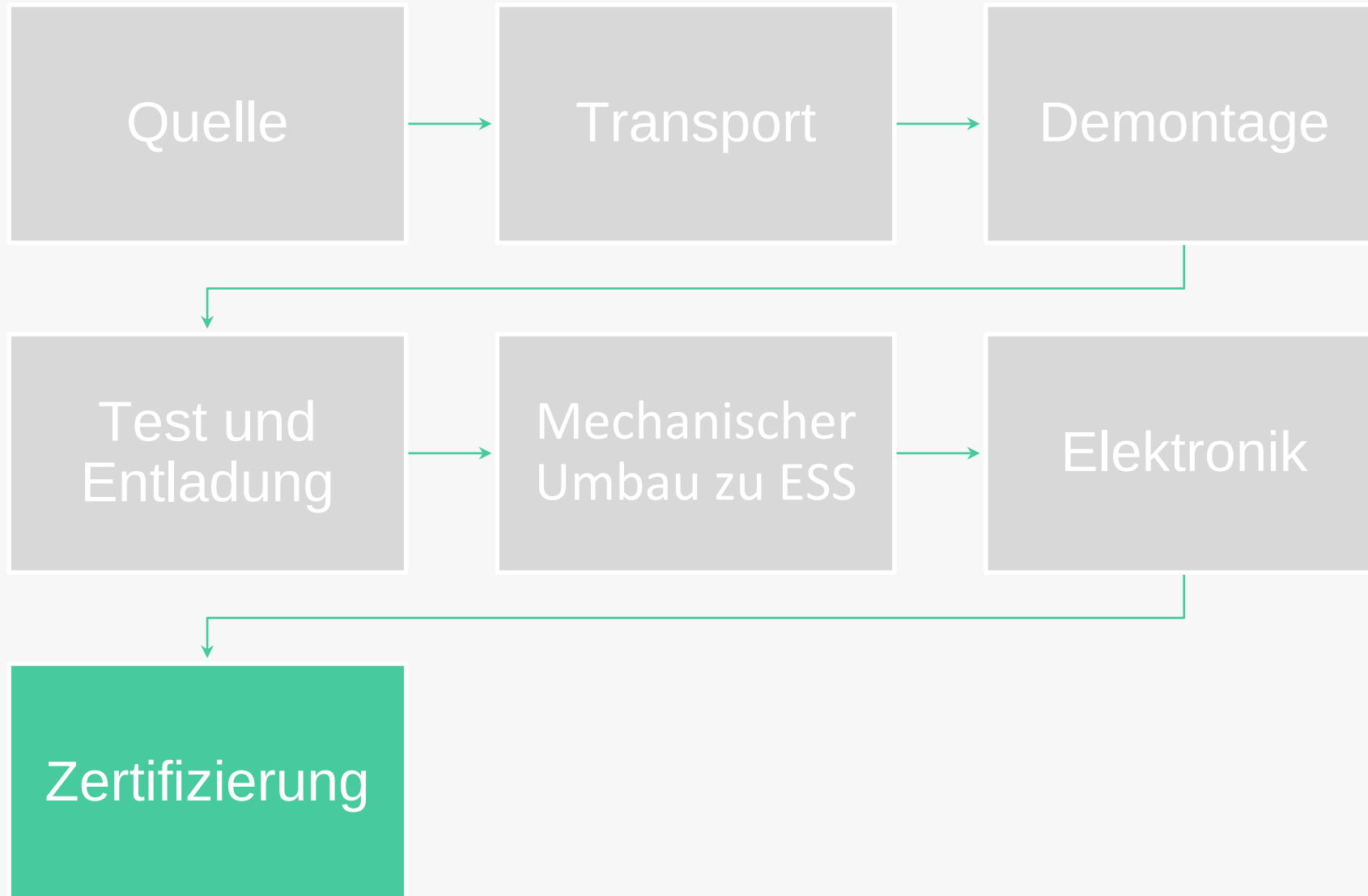
Der Weg zum 2nd-Life



Das Batteriemanagementsystem



Der Weg zum 2nd-Life



Die Zertifizierung

UN 38.3 Test für den Transport

Als Traktionsbatterie:

- UNECE R.100 Elektrische Sicherheit Fahrzeuge, z.B. Fuel Fire Test
- DIN EN 62660 Lithium-Ionen-Sekundärzellen für den Antrieb von Elektrostraßenfahrzeugen

Als stationäre Speicherbatterie:

- DIN EN 62619 Sicherheitsanforderungen für Lithium-Akkumulatoren und -Batterien für die Verwendung in industriellen Anwendungen
- IEC 61508 Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems
- E DIN VDE V 0510-100 Safety of lithium-ion batteries from electrically propelled road vehicles for use in stationary applications (Entwurf)

Die Kosten

Component	Unit	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Modules	€/kWh	336	212	151	105	105	105	105	105
Processing 'reuse'	€/kWh	17							
Processing 'reman'	€/kWh	54							
Power electronics HSS	€/kW	169	136	97	70	53	39	29	21
Power electronic PCR	€/kW	112	95	74	57	46	37	29	23
Periphery HSS	€/kWh	161	101	72	50	50	50	50	50
Periphery PCR	€/kWh	288	182	130	90	90	90	90	90

Preise von 2nd-Life-Heim-/Industriespeichern



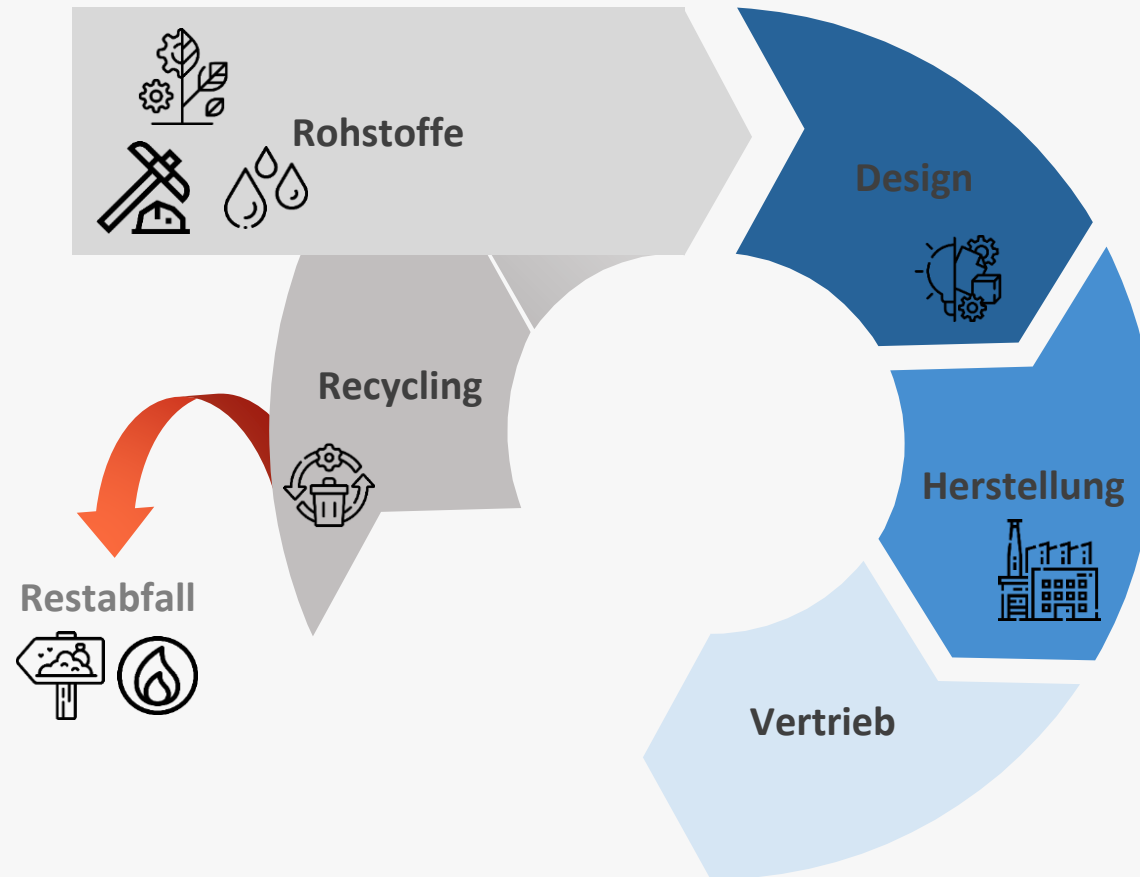
Produkt	Energie / Leistung	Systempreis	Preis pro kWh
LBES33/8 Retrofit	33 kWh / 8 kW	14.500,- €	440 €/kWh
LBES33/10 Retrofit	33 kWh / 10 kW	15.000,- €	455 €/kWh
LBES20/10 Hybrid	20 kWh / 10 kW	12.000,- €	600 €/kWh

Chancen für den Arbeitsmarkt

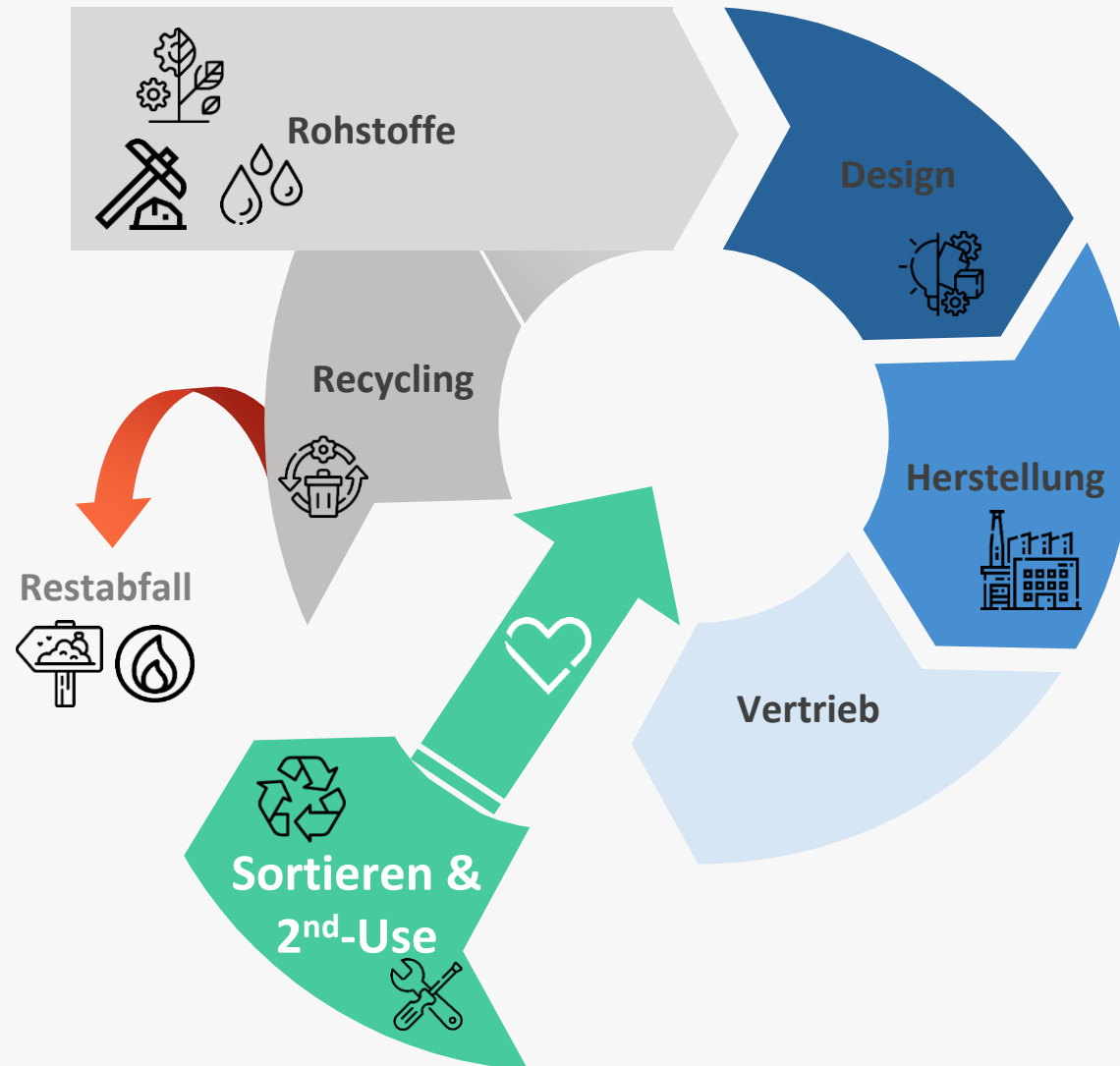
Durch den Ausbau der Kreislaufwirtschaft von Lithium-Ionen Batterien werden weltweit 10 Mio. neue Arbeitsplätze bis 2030 geschaffen.

Production Scale	Jobs Creation per GWh
Small (~50 GWh)	90-180 (Direct) 350-1400 (Indirect)
Large (<1000 GWh)	40-90 (Direct) 400 (Indirect)
TWh (>1000 GWh)	250 (Direct & Indirect)

Die Kreislaufwirtschaft



Die Kreislaufwirtschaft



Unterstützende Rahmenbedingungen

Kreislaufwirtschaftsgesetz

§ 6 Abs. 1 Nr. 1 und Abs. 2 Nr. 1-4

1. Vermeidung,
 2. Vorbereitung zur Wiederverwendung,
 3. Recycling,
-
1. die zu erwartenden Emissionen,
 2. das Maß der Schonung der natürlichen Ressourcen,
 3. die einzusetzende oder zu gewinnende Energie sowie

§ 7 Abs. 4

ein Markt vorhanden ist oder geschaffen werden kann

§ 23 Nr. 1 + 11

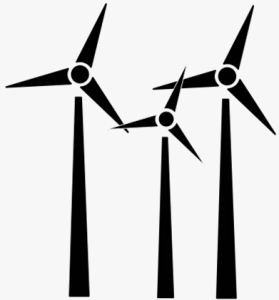
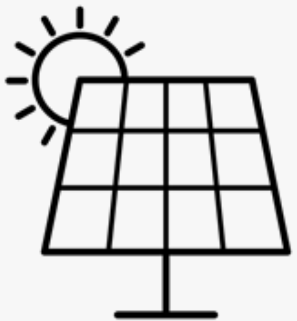
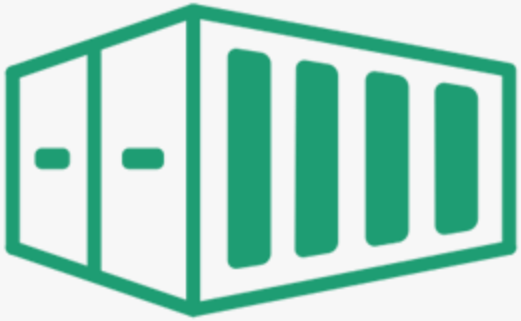
die ressourceneffizient, mehrfach verwendbar, technisch langlebig, reparierbar

Gebrauchstauglichkeit der Erzeugnisse erhalten bleibt und diese nicht zu Abfall werden

Gefahren

Mindestanteil an recyceltem Material in neuen Lithium Batterien		
ab Jahr	2030	2035
Anteil Cobalt	12 %	20 %
Anteil Lithium	4 %	10 %
Anteil Nickel	4 %	12 %

Blick in die Zukunft



Quellen

Folie 3, 7, 8, 9: Graphen „The development of battery storage systems in Germany – A market review (status 2022)“

Folie 8: Bild <https://www.solaranlage-ratgeber.de/photovoltaik/photovoltaik-planung/mit-photovoltaik-heizen/solarstrom-und-waermepumpe-kombinieren>

Folie 10: VW

Folie 13:
<https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/McKinsey/Industries/Automotive%20and%20Assembly/Our%20Insights/Second%20life%20EV%20batteries%20The%20newest%20value%20pool%20in%20energy%20storage/Second-life-EV-batteries-The-newest-value-pool-in-energy-storage.ashx>

Folie 18: <https://www.logbatt.de/transportkisten/?noredirect=de-DE-formal#safety-batt-box-l-daten> <https://www.stoebich-technology.de/en/strainbox-l>

Folie 24: BMW

Folie 29: <https://tu-dresden.de/bu/wirtschaft/bwl/ee2/ressourcen/dateien/enerday-2019/Paper-Regett.pdf?lang=de>