

### How to Close the Loop of Platinum from Heavy Vehicles Catalytic Converters?

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How to Close the Loop of Platinum from Heavy Vehicles Catalytic Converters? Framework to Evaluate the Impact of **Several Promising Action Levers** 

# 1. Context - Key Figures

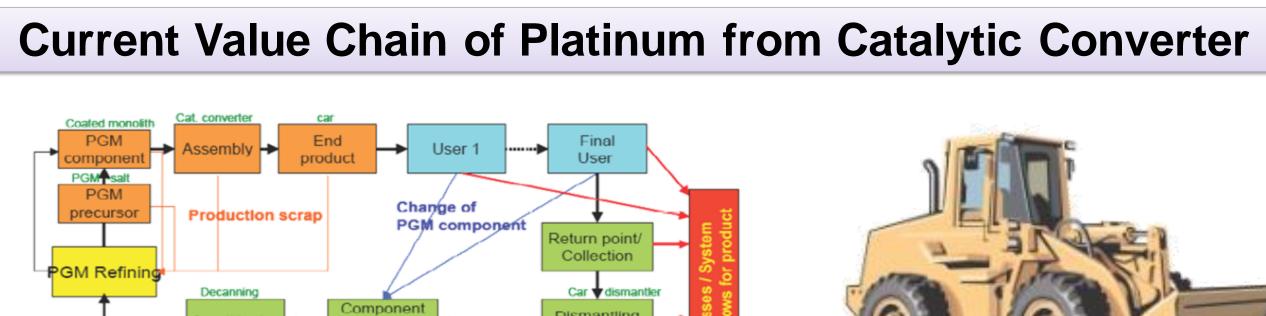
- Emission regulations are increasingly strict
- Catalytic converters (CC) are mandatory devices
- Contain a non-negligible amount of Platinum (Pt)
- European dependency on "critical raw materials" such as Pt coming mainly from South Africa [EC, 12]
- No EoL regulations for heavy vehicles in Europe
- Boom of circular economy (CE) practices to explore

Tremendous Economic Cost: 1 kg of Platinum = 30 k€

**Environmental Burden (GHG Emissions + Energy):** 1 kg of Primary Platinum = 40 tons  $CO_2$  eq. + 200 GJ

**Technological Feasibility to Recycle Pt from CC > 95 %** 

# **3. Literature Review - Industrial Diagnosis**



# [Hagelüken et al., 16]



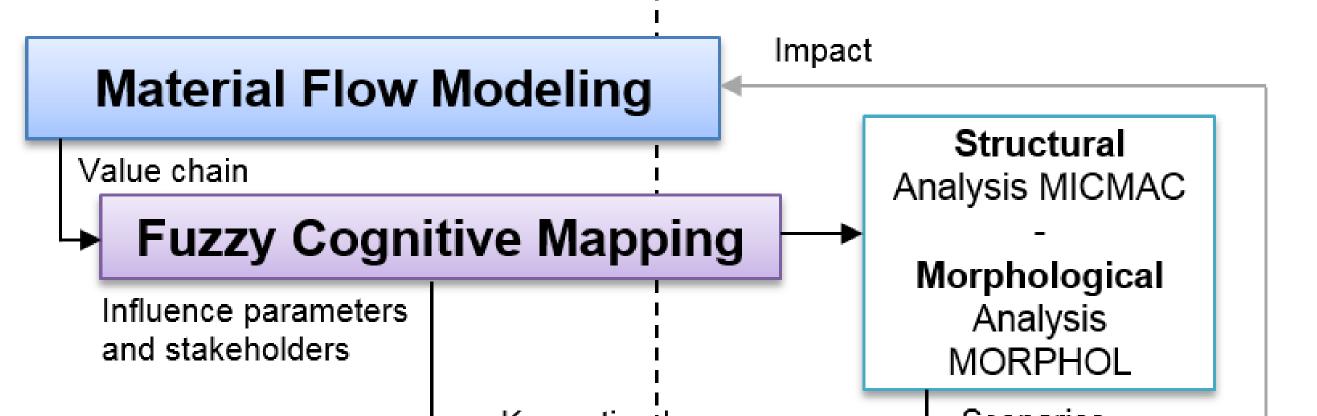
**Overall platinum recycling rate from autocatalyst = 50%** (less for heavy vehicles)  $\rightarrow$  How to improve the end-of-life recycling rate of Pt & the recovery of CC in Europe? Many qualitative recommendations and opportunities are discussed in the literature But there is a lack of quantitative studies to evaluate the impact of possible solutions

> Interest for European industrialists to recover the Pt of their systems > Secondary Pt from EoL CC could divide by 20 the environmental cost

## 2. Objectives

- Make an inventory of influence parameters to close-the-loop & link the identified parameters to stakeholders' action levers
- Quantify the impact of key actions levers on the CE performance by considering both **environmental & economic parameters**
- Propose and test a methodology to do so on an industrial system

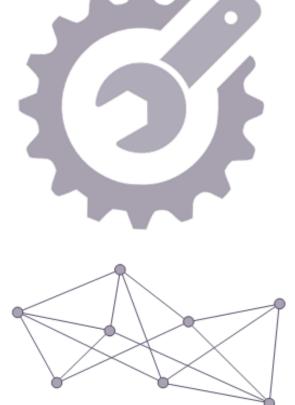
## 4. A Multi-Tool Methodology



### Methods & Tools to Model and Simulate CE Strategies

**Use several tools** (from industrial ecology, sustainability, prospective methods, etc) and their **complementary strengths** to **cover the whole complexity** of the **CE paradigm** (e.g. systemic & lifecycle thinking, ...)

	Modeling services	Simulation- based		Value Network …
MFA	X		(X)	X
System Dynamics (SD)	(X)	X	Χ	

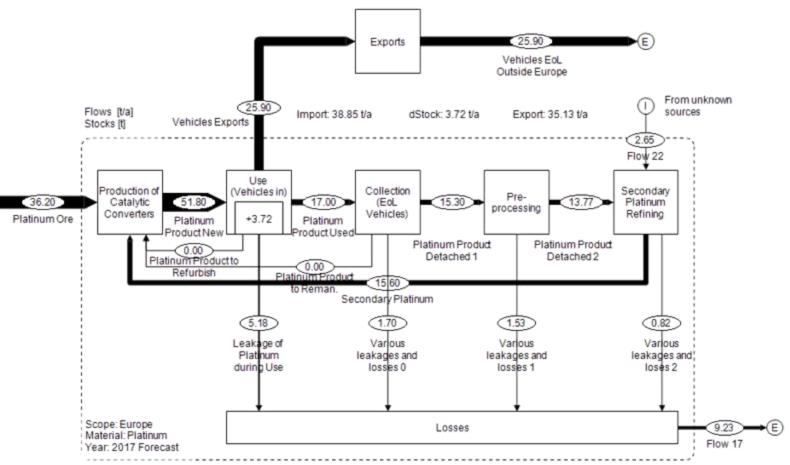


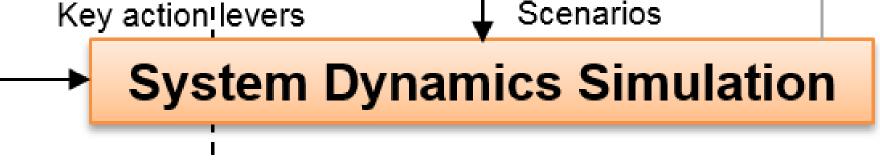
**Multimethodology** (mix of modeling and simulation tools) inspiration from the works of: [Farel et al.,13] **SD** to design an end-of-life (EoL) value chain of glass from EoL cars [Idjis et al., 17] Cognitive mapping & SD to design a recycling network for lithium-ion batteries

## **5.** Application - First Results

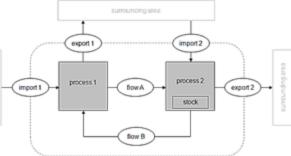
### 1. Material Flow Analysis + Stakeholders Mapping + Value Buckets

- I MFA for the Pt value chain from CC, at the **European scale**, data from [JM, 17]
- I MFA for the Pt need, use and recovery from the **point of view of an European company** manufacturing and selling CC
- Quantified information about the



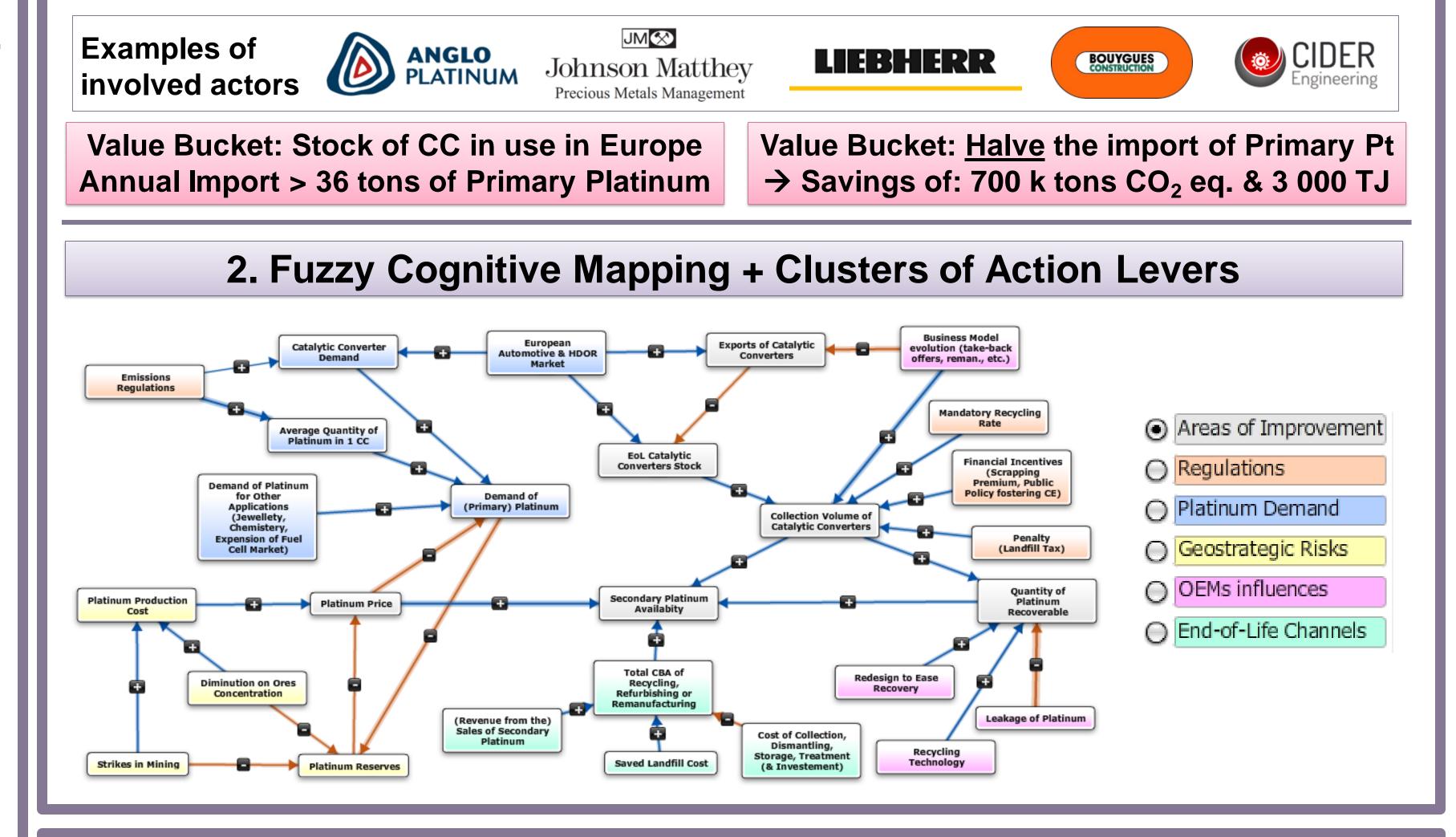


### 1. Material Flow Analysis (MFA) with STAN



- To have a comprehensive and quantitative view of the current value chain and its important sub-systems (collection rates, exports, EoL chain efficiency, ...)
- To capture visually the missed opportunities and value buckets
- To identify involved stakeholders on the value chain
- **2. Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping** (FCM) with Mental Modeler
  - To map and link both influencing parameters and potential actions levers of a complex system on a semi-quantitative causal graph
- **3. Structural Analysis** with MICMAC
  - To select key influence parameters and promising actions levers
- **4. Scenarios Generation** with MORPHOL
  - To set up different relevant prospective scenarios
- **5. System Dynamics** (SD) with Vensim
  - To simulate and compare the influence of selected actions levers on the CE performance, with stocks & flows, plus feedback loops

existing channels, with stocks and losses for the European Union and for one OEM



### 6. Perspectives - Next Steps

To evaluate the potential environmental and economic impacts

 $\rightarrow$  Looping to report the impact on the value chain and actors' network

### References

- [EC, 12] Report on Critical Raw Materials for the EU, European Commission, 2012.
- [Farel et al., 13] Farel, R., Yannou, B., Bertoluci, G., Finding Best Practices for Automotive Glazing Recycling: a Network Optimization Model, Journal of Cleaner Production, 2013.
- [Hagelüken et al., 16] Hagelüken, C., et al., The EU Circular Economy and Its Relevance to Metal Recycling, Recycling Volume 1, Issue 2, 2016.
- [Idjis et al., 17] Idjis, H., Da Costa, P., Attias, D., Is Electric Vehicles Battery Recovery a Source of Cost or Profit?, The Automobile Revolution, Springer, 2017.
- [Johnson Matthey, 2017] PGM Market Report May 2017, Summary of Platinum Supply & Demand in 2016 and Forecast for 2017, JM Precious Metals Management, 2017.

#### Validation Generalization • Publication of the • Quantify the impact research work of potential circular • Robustness check: Turnkey and economy strategies Presentation of sensibility analysis simplified version Offer science-based key results to to be applied on • Get feedback from arguments in CE interested actors other components, some identified decision-making by non-experts stakeholders

Dissemination

**2017 Joint Conference** International Society for Industrial Ecology **ISIE and ISSST** 

Sustainable Systems and Technology

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Steps 3 to 5

