

# Exploring the environmental potential of Prussian White based sodium-ion batteries using prospective life cycle assessment

Sanna Wickerts, Rickard Arvidsson, Anders Nordelöf, Evelina Wikner, Patrik Johansson, Magdalena Svanström

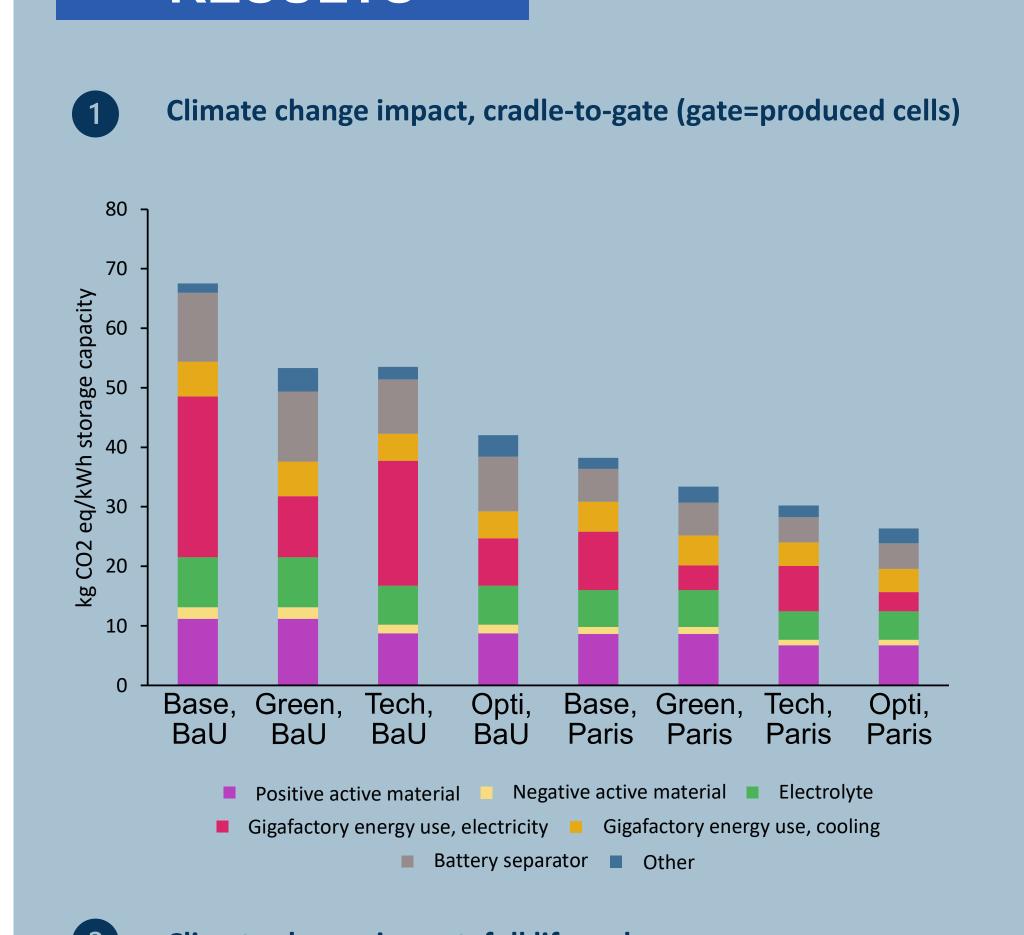
### SUMMARY

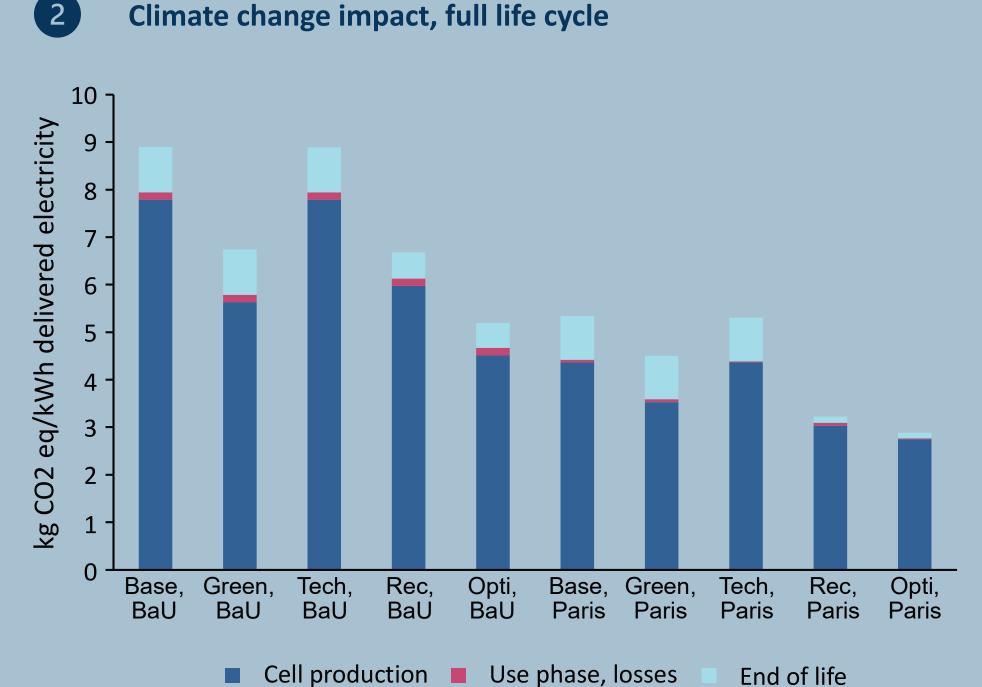
Prospective life cycle assessment (pLCA) was used to evaluate the environmental potential of Prussian White (PW) based sodium-ion batteries (SIBs). Overall, the battery cell production impacts can be reduced by increasing the gravimetric energy density and/or supplying using a low-carbon electricity mix to the Gigafactory. Direct recycling yields lower environmental impacts than landfilling. The lowest impact is obtained if the larger production system (background system) is decarbonized.

#### INTRODUCTION

- SIBs, the newest modern battery technology to be commercialized, are expected to be environmentally benign due to their use of abundant raw materials
- PW is a promising SIB positive active material, e.g., due to its low cost and high capacity
- Research question: What is the environmental potential of PW based SIB cells throughout their life cycle?

#### **RESULTS**

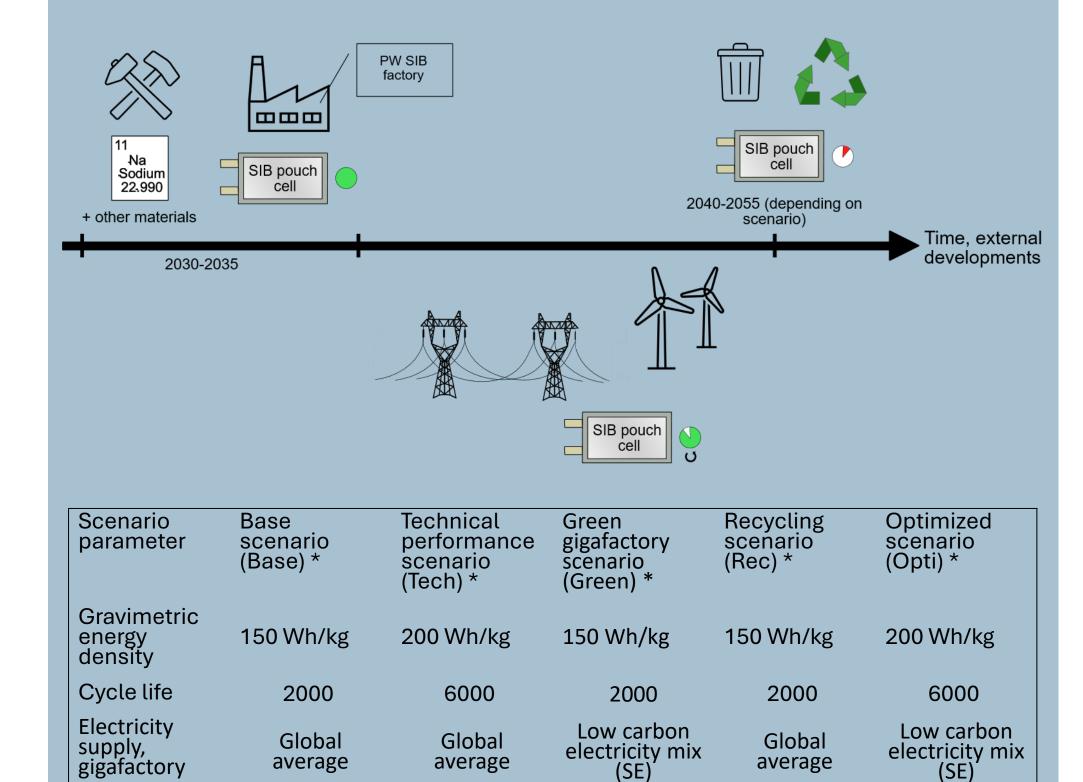




## **METHOD**

pLCA was used to evaluate the environmental potential of SIB cells – using mainly three modelling aspects/foci:

- Inclusion of the whole SIB life cycle
- Modelling a gigafactory developed for PW SIB cells
- Incorporating future scenarios for both SIBs and the background system



\*Two background system scenarios are evaluated for all scenarios shown in the table:

Landfilling

Landfilling

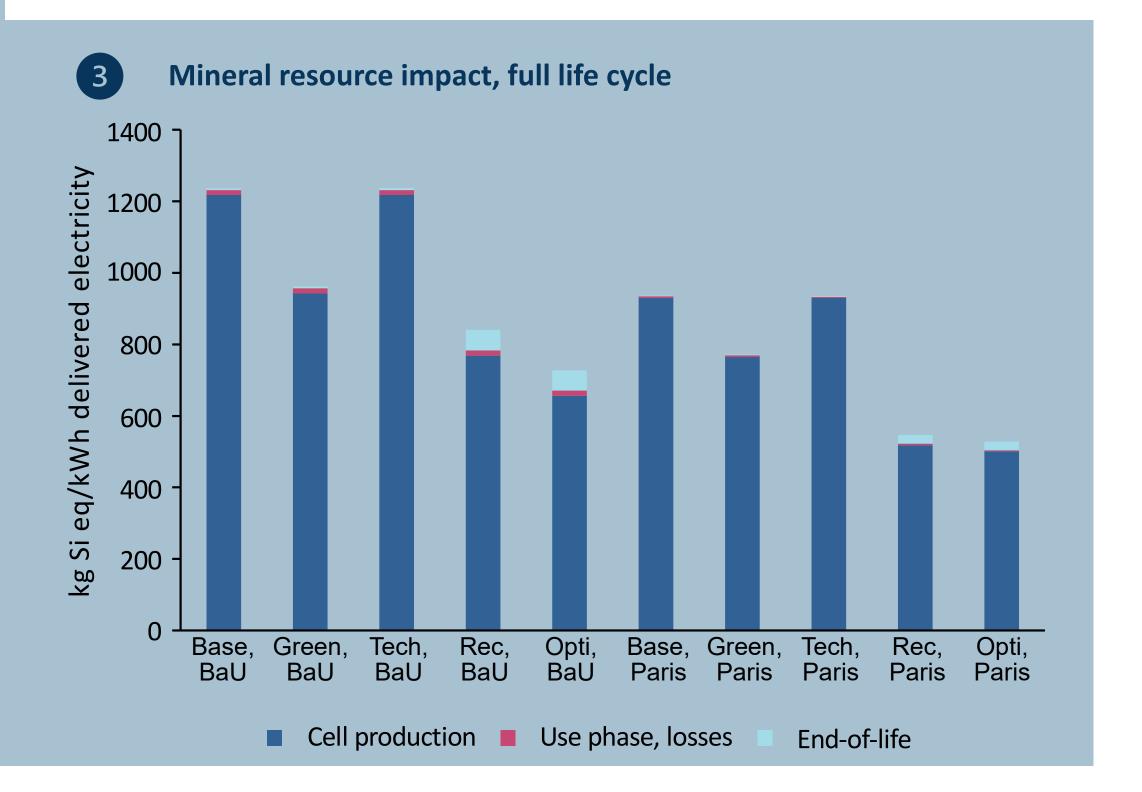
- Business as usual (BaU)

End-of-life

treatment

- Following the Paris agreement (Paris)

Landfilling









Direct

recycling

Direct

recycling