Development of a recyclability index for photovoltaic products

1st online stakeholder meeting

12 February 2024 10:00-12:00

www.pv-recyclability-index.eu

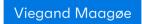
info@pv-recyclability-index.eu







- 1 Welcome
- 2 Background European Commission
- 3 Questions & answers
- 4 Study workplan
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Questions & answers
- 7 Next steps
- 8 AOB, closure



Housekeeping rules & practical information More than 110 registered for the meeting

- 1. Remain muted, unless speaking when invited by the chair
- 2. Only audio connection, no video
- 3. At each Q&A session, use chat when asking for the floor, stating name and organisation
- 4. Else please do not use chat difficult to monitor during the meeting
- 5. Concise question or intervention when given the floor
- 6. Written comments and inputs after the meeting are welcomed, deadline 11 March 2024
- 7. Slides and brief minutes will be published at the study web site after the meeting, at https://www.pv-recyclability-index.eu/
- 8. The meeting is being recorded for the purpose of the minutes. You gave consent when registering.

- 1 Welcome
- Background European Commission
- 3 Questions & answers
- 4 Study workplan
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Questions & answers
- 7 Next steps
- 8 AOB, closure

Agenda

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Background European Commission
- 3 Questions & answers
- 4 Study workplan
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Questions & answers
- 7 Next steps
- 8 AOB, closure

Agenda

Viegand Maagøe

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Background European Commission
- 3 Questions & answers
- 4 Study workplan
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Questions & answers
- 7 Next steps
- 8 AOB, closure

The team















Project Manager

Viegand Maagøe







Background and scope

- The Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC) (ED)
- The Energy Labelling Framework Regulation ((EU) 2017/1369)
- The WEEE Directive (2012/19/EU)
- Circular Economy Action Plans (December 2015 and March 2020) (CEAP)

Objectives

The purpose of this study is:

- I. Analysis and **development of scoring systems** (indexes) for the recyclability of PV **modules** and **inverters** (the systems for each of the two products can differ).
- II. Calibration and validation of the scoring systems on real products.

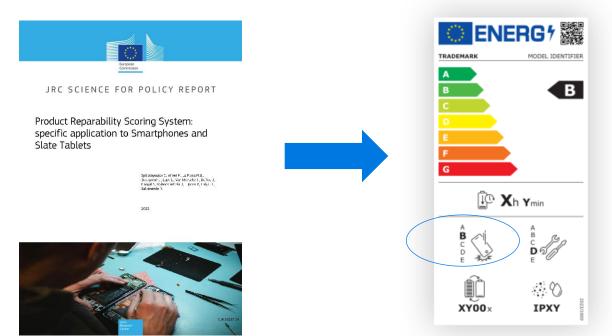




Objectives

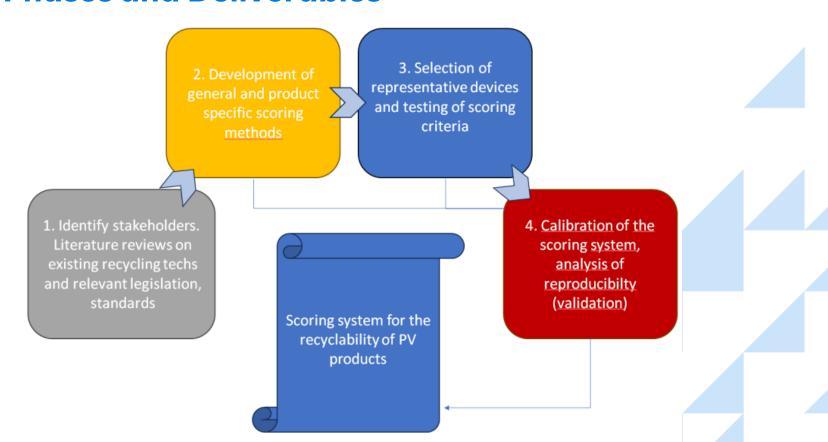
The purpose of this study is to provide the technical / scientific basis for a future policy implementation.

A similar study carried out by JRC to support Repair Scoring System in EU Energy Label for Smartphones and tablets





Phases and Deliverables



Project Deliverables

 Interim Report presenting potential criteria for the scoring system of the products under scope (<u>Draft version</u> in July 2024)

2. **Final Report** presenting the revised methodology for scoring system and the results of the testing campaign and calibration / validation results

3. Stakeholder documents: Slides of the meetings, minutes, questionnaires, summary of comments/inputs will be available on the project webpage: https://www.pv-recyclability-index.eu/documents/

Viegand Maagøe

Overall timeline and stakeholder involvement

- January 2024, start study
- 12 Feb 2024 10:00-12:00: Online stakeholder meeting
 - Presentation of aim and methodology of the study
 - Preliminary considerations on the methodology
 - Input from stakeholders
- Autumn 2024: Second stakeholder consultation meeting
 - Presentation and consultation on the draft recyclability scoring methodology
 - Input from stakeholders
- Spring 2025: Third stakeholder consultation meeting
 - Presentation and consultation of the results of validation and calibration stage
 - Input from stakeholders
- June 2025: Publication of final report of the study

Viegand Maagøe

Agenda

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Background European Commission
- 3 Questions & answers
- 4 Study workplan
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Questions & answers
- 7 Next steps
- 8 AOB, closure

Key Concepts

Recycling vs Recyclability

Recyclability means "the ability of a product to be recycled". Recyclability does not measure the actual recycled material at the end-of-life. On the contrary, the recyclability is an ex-ante estimated value, describing the potential/ability of a product to be recycled at its end-of-life.

A recyclability index aim to measure the **design-for-recycling** features of a product.



Scoring the products in scope and not the recycling technologies



Phases 1: Literature Review and Stakeholders

Literature review

The aim is to collect evidence:

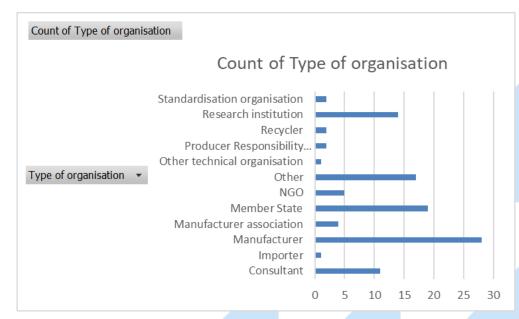
- Existing technical barriers to recycling
- Current recycling practices and prioritised materials / components
- Existing design for recycling practices / best practices in the sector
- Relevant legislation, standards, voluntary labels including recyclability aspects



Phases 1: Literature Review and Stakeholders

Identification of stakeholders

- Manufacturers
- Importers
- Recyclers
- Producer Responsibility Organisations
- Manufacturers of recycling technologies
- European Commission and Member States
- Research Institutes
- Standardisation Organisations
- Testing Organisations
- Market Surveillance Authorities
- NGOs
- Other???



Parameters

Priority components / materials

Scoring Criteria Weighting and aggregation

Final Score

Identification of relevant parameters affecting recyclability:

- (a) dismantling-related referring to parameters which characterize the technical design of the product and affect its ability to be dismantled (e.g. easy of dismantling of Al frame, cables, junction box)
- (b) material-related covering the assessment of the material composition of the PV products
- **(c) service-related** which refer to provisions by the product manufacturer that deem the product recyclable (e.g. provision of information)



Identification of priority materials:

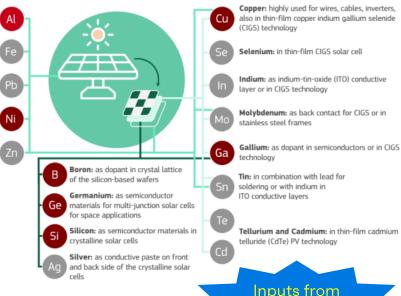
Prioritisation could be based on a combination of aspects like:

- the abundance of different materials in the product and specific parts,
- the presence of materials relevant from the environmental and criticality perspective and
- the presence of not recyclable or hazardous materials to be object of selective treatment / depollution.

Figure 40. Selection of raw materials used in solar PV and their function

Aluminium: in panel frames and inverters or in alloys for construction and Iron: in steel alloys for different parts and in fixing systems Lead: in alloys with tin as solder for electric circuits and interconnectors Nickel: in electroplating or in stainless steel frames, fasteners and connectors Zinc: as transparent conductive oxide in the front contact of solar cells Strategic Raw Material

Critical Raw Material



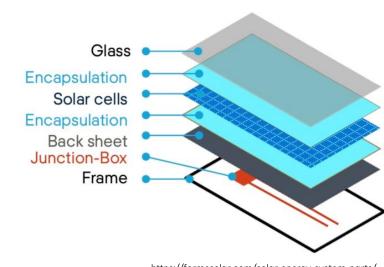
Source: JRC analysis



Identification of priority components:

Prioritisation criteria

- the intrinsic value of the constituent materials (financial or otherwise, such as Critical Raw Material and Strategic Raw Material content);
- or the environmental advantages associated with recycling the embedded materials within the component;
- potential for reusing a component (provided it meets quality standards and outlives the product's lifespan).



https://formesolar.com/solar-energy-system-parts/

Definition of scoring criteria

The aim is to define evaluation criteria for each parameters and for the priority part/material or for the entire product.

Here below an example from the Repair Scoring System on scoring the Disassembly Depth

A score is assigned for each priority part based on their disassembly depth (DDi). A discrete score is proposed. Points are assigned at priority part level:

Rating Class I) DDi \leq 2 steps = 5 pt.

Rating Class II) $5 \ge DDi > 2$ steps = 4 pt.

Rating Class III) 10 ≥ DDi > 5 steps = 3 pt.

Rating Class IV) $15 \ge DDi > 10$ steps = 2 pt.

Rating Class V) DDi > 15 steps = 1 pt.

Example of scoring criteria the Repair Score

Weighting and aggregation

- This is the final stage of a scoring system.
- The scoring results from different parameters and parts/materials need to be weighted according to their relevance
- The final result is a single aggregated score



Parameter	Score for priority part i [1-5]	Weight for priority part i [%]	Parameter Score [1-5]	Parameter Weight [%]	Final Score [1-5]
#1 Disassembly depth	S _{1,i}	$\omega_{1,i}$	$S_1 = \sum_{i=1}^N S_{1,i} \cdot \omega_i$	W ₁	Overall Reparability
#2 Fasteners (type)	S _{2,i}	$\omega_{2,i}$	$S_2 = \sum_{i=1}^N S_{2,i} \cdot \omega_i$	W ₂	Index $R = \sum_{j=1}^{6} S_j \cdot W$
#3 Tools (type)	S _{3,i}	$\omega_{3,i}$	$S_3 = \sum_{i=1}^N S_{,i} \cdot \omega_i$	W ₃	
#4 Spare parts (target group)			S ₄	W ₄	
#5 Software updates (duration)			S ₅	W ₅	
#6 Repair Information			S ₆	W ₆	

Example of weighting and aggregation from the Repair Score

Phase 3: Testing

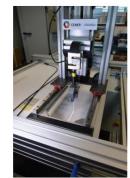
Selection of representative devices

The proposed recyclability method will be complemented by a physical testing exercise, aiming at the calibration and validation of the scoring systems based on the assessment of the scoring for models recently placed on the market.

A number of eight (8) different PV module models and eight (8) inverter device models will be tested by CENER at their testing facilities in Sarriguren (Spain).



















Some representative testing facilities at CENER and examples of PV modules being tested

Phase 3: Testing

Testing needs are not defined yet, however it is foreseeable that they will **address the easiness** of dismantling PV modules and inverters, regardless of any specific recycling method (mechanical, thermal, chemical or combination of them), including:

• **Quantitative tests** to identify, for example, the number of steps or disassembly time needed.

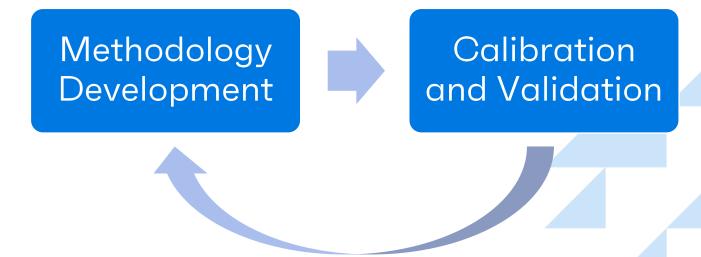
Test performed at CENER's facilities such as the encapsulant peel-off test, providing the encapsulant adhesion force, which is a relevant parameter assessing the easiness of dismantling the PV module, and/or mechanical load tests

Qualitative tests to define the tools needed, type of fasteners used, etc.

Test performed by 2 CENER personnel supervised by senior researchers from Viegand Maagoe and University of Murcia



Phase 4: Calibration and validation





Phase 4: Calibration and validation

Calibration

- The aim of the calibration exercise it to investigate how models already placed on the market are positioned in the proposed scoring range
- Scoring ranges can be expressed numerically (e.g. 1 to 10) or alphabetically (e.g. A to G)
- For an effective calibration it is important the selection of models to be tested





Phase 4: Calibration and validation

Validation

The aim of the validation is to verify whether the scoring system method is suitable for the intended use. The objectives are to verify:

- 1. The technical reproducibility of the scoring assessment
- 2. The methodological challenges encountered by the CENER experts in the application of the method
- 3. Feedback to the Viegand team on how to correct and improve the methodology (if necessary)
- 4. Assess and define robust tolerance to be applied in market surveillance



Agenda

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Background European Commission
- 3 Questions & answers
- 4 Study workplan
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Questions & answers
- 7 Next steps
- 8 AOB, closure



Questions & Answers

- Scope definition (aligned with Ecodesign)
- Existing technical barriers to recycling
- Current recycling practices and prioritised materials / components
- Existing design for recycling practices / best practices in the sector
- Relevant legislation, standards, voluntary labels including recyclability aspects
- Development of scoring methods
- Testing, calibration & validation

Viegand Maagøe

Agenda

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Background European Commission
- 3 Questions & answers
- 4 Study workplan
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Questions & answers
- 7 Next steps
- 8 AOB, closure



Next steps

- Written comments and inputs after the meeting are welcomed, deadline 11 March 2024, send comments to info@pv-recyclability-index.eu
- Form for collecting your input on the project in general and on specific topics:
 - Data on end-of-life of PV and inverters
 - Technical barriers to recycling of PV and inverters
 - Existing design for recycling practices / best practices in the sector
 - Relevant legislation, standards, voluntary labels including recyclability aspects
 - Reflect on priority parts and materials
 - Reflect on scoring parameters
 - Reflect on scoring criteria
 - Testing and market surveillance
- Slides and minutes will be uploaded to: https://www.pv-recyclability-index.eu/documents/
- Autumn 2024: Second stakeholder consultation meeting
 - Presentation and consultation on draft Methodology
 - Input from stakeholders

Study web site



https://www.pv-recyclability-index.eu/



- Please register not only for the meeting but also for receiving news / updates
- You will find slides and brief notes of this meeting at the project website

The European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA) has commissioned a study for the development of recyclability indexes for photovoltaic products (PV modules and inverters).

This comprehensive study is conducted by <u>Vlegand Maag@e</u>, in collaboration with <u>Universidad de Murcia</u> and <u>Centro Nacional de Energias Renovables (CENER)</u>. This website serves as the primary information exchange platform between the study team, CINEA and the stakeholders. All the consultation documents and deliverables prepared in the context of this study will be made available through this website. Please <u>register here</u> for receiving updates and invitations to stakeholder meetings.

Please note that the information and views expressed in this study are those of the consultants and do not necessarily represent the official opinion of CINEA, see further <u>Disclaimer and Copyright</u> information for this website.

What's new

26/1/2024: Invitation to first stakeholder meeting to be held on 12 February 2024. Register for the meeting here.

01/2024: Launch of the study.

Agenda

Viegand Maagøe

- 1 Welcome
- 2 Background European Commission
- 3 Questions & answers
- 4 Study workplan
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Questions & answers
- 7 Next steps
- 8 AOB, closure