# Vehicle Recycling Dismantling The Future

## Organised by ATF International Advanced Propulsion Centre Warwick University

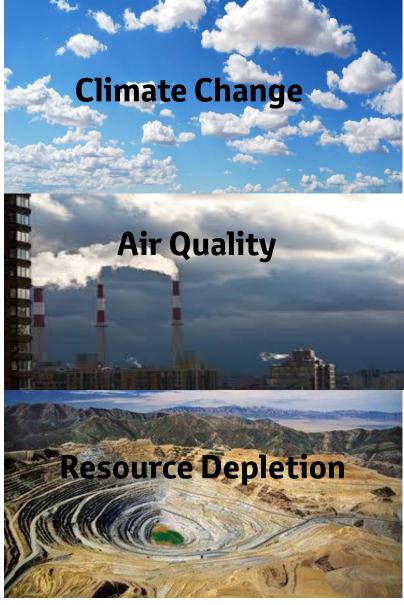
November 27 - 2019

Steve Hope
General Manager – Environmental Affairs & Corporate Citizenship





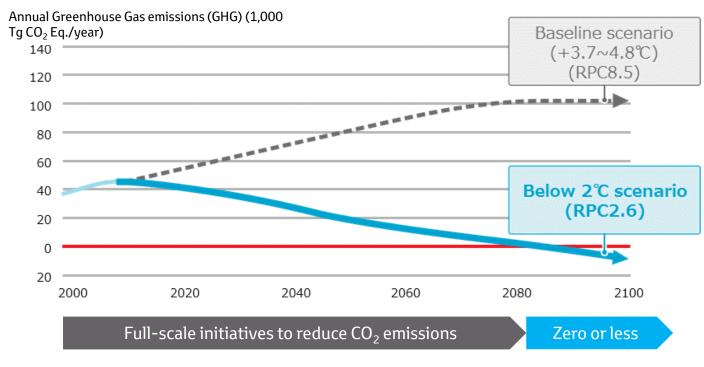








### **Forecast International Climate Change**





Source: From the IPCC Working Group III 5th Assessment Report (2014)







CO<sub>2</sub> g/km

**130** now

2015-2019

95 95% phase-in

2020

XXg WLTP

(95g NEDC equiv)

2021

-15%

(from 2021)

2025

-37,5%

(from 2021)

2030

**EURO standard** 

EURO 6

Post EURO 6?

\*NEDC

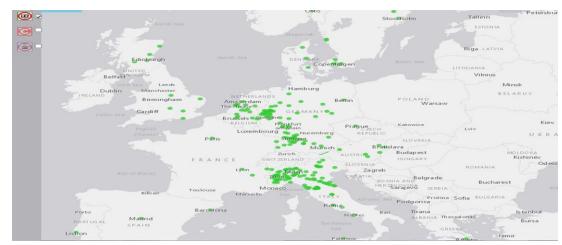




## Air Quality - NOx

#### **New City Regulations are increasing**

- Access Regulations
- Clean Air Zones
- Low Emission Zones
- Ultra Low Emission Zones
- Zero Emission Zones



Source: www.urbanaccessregulations.eu







# TOYOTA ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE

2050



New vehicle zero emissions



Life cycle zero emissions (raw materials, parts & manufacturing, use, recycling)



Plant zero emissions



Minimizing and optimizing water usage



Establishing a re-cycling based society



Establishing a future society in harmony with nature





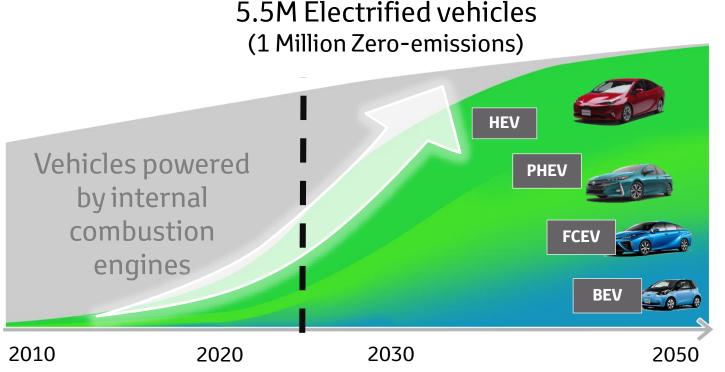








## Challenge 1: New Vehicle Zero CO2



**Accelerate next-generation** vehicle development toward 90% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions \*Versus 2010





<sup>\*</sup>This coloured graph is for illustrative purposes

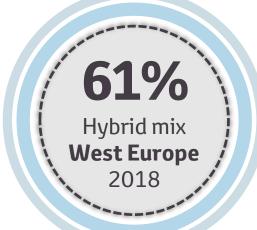
## **Toyota – The Most Electrified Brand**



#### 21 HEV models

available today







Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV) sold worldwide;

**OVER 2.2M IN EU** 



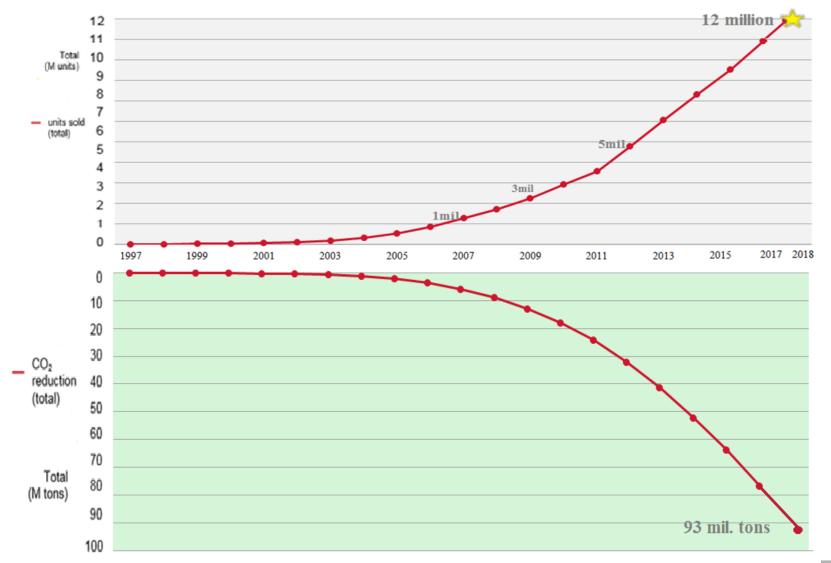
Electrified vehicle sales / year

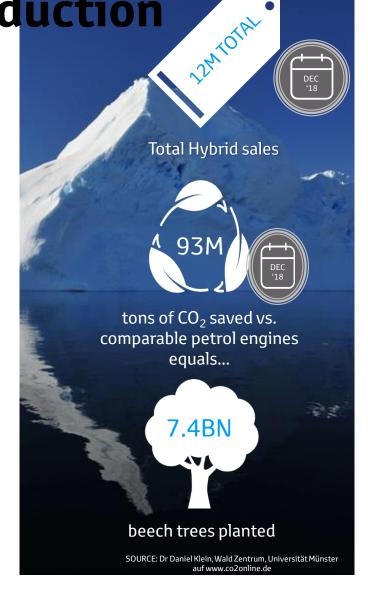
incl. 1M FCEV & BEV





Toyota Cumulative HEV Sales & CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction









## **Self Charging Hybrid Electric as Core Technology**

#### **Sustainable Mobility**

Energy diversity

CO<sub>2</sub> reduction

Air quality

## HYBRID ELECTRIC TECHNOLOGY

Gasoline, diesel

Gaseous fuels

Biofuels

Synthetic fuels

Electricity

Hydrogen

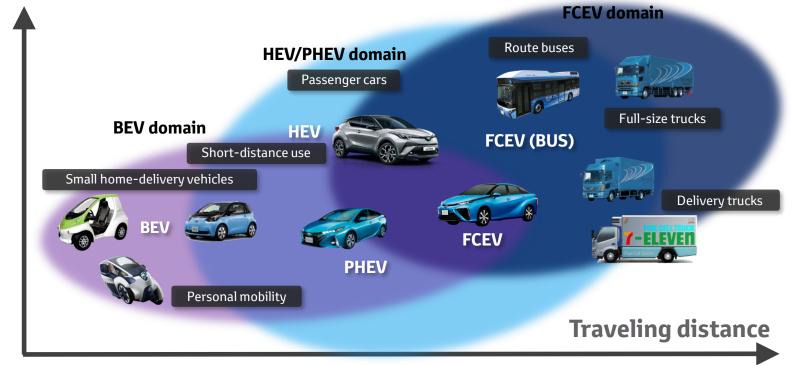




## Toyota's Sustainable Mobility Strategy

Technology diversification including self-charging HEVs allows customers to select a vehicle according to their needs (usage, size, distance, budget, etc. ...)

Vehicle size









## Challenge 2 Life Cycle Zero CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



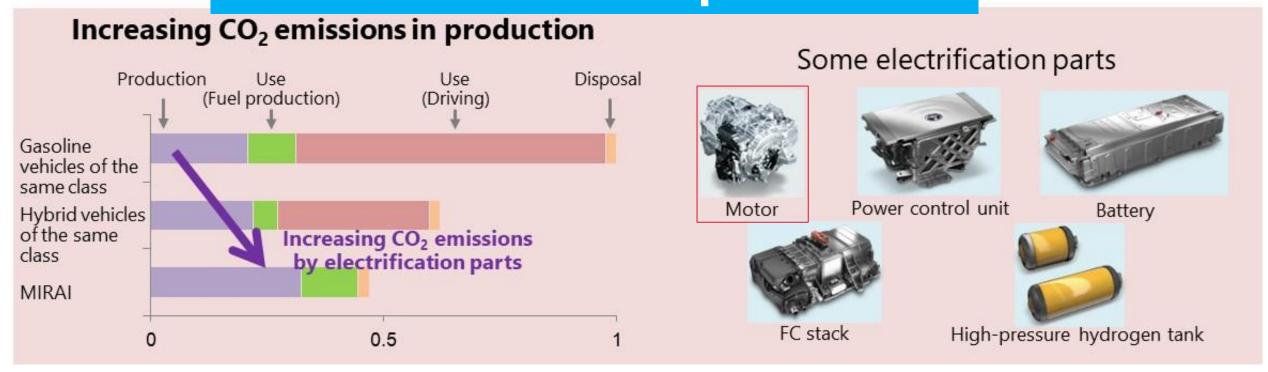






# Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in production of electrification parts

<MIRAI>



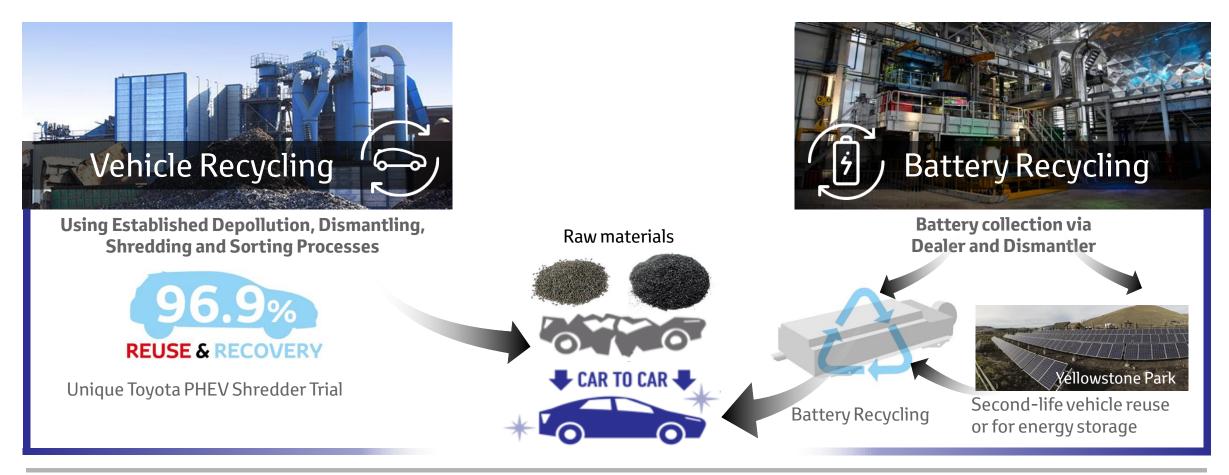
by promoting eco-friendly design with focus on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (including limiting the extraction of virgin raw materials)







## (a) Challenge 5: Establishing a re-cycling based society







## Li-ion battery disassembly



HV Battery Voltage 350 Kg 77





**Risks** A <u>damaged</u> battery can potentially lead to a range of problems:



- 1. Electrical shock
- 2. Electrolytic fluid leakage
- 3. Handling
- 4. Fire





# Toyota's approach to battery safety: "PHEV High Voltage Battery Removal Video"

In order to prepare the dismantling video TME:

- Interviewed 7 Stakeholders in 5 developed countries
- Video will be integrated in the IDIS HVB general section
- Link: <a href="https://www.toyota-tech.eu/hvb/data/PHEV\_HighVoltageBattery\_Removal.mp4">https://www.toyota-tech.eu/hvb/data/PHEV\_HighVoltageBattery\_Removal.mp4</a>
- Also available on ATF Professional: <u>Toyota video promotes safe handling of HV batteries</u> <u>ATF Professional</u>

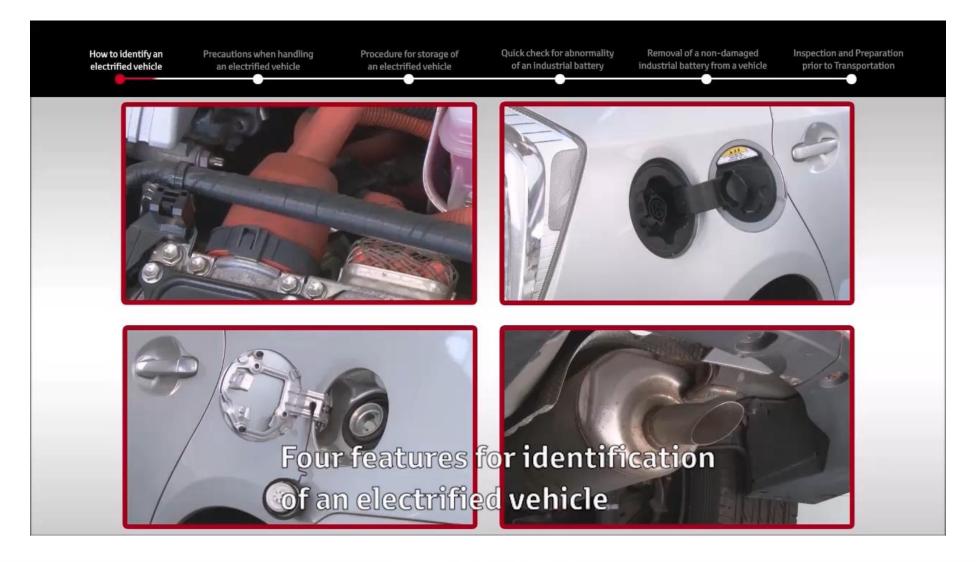








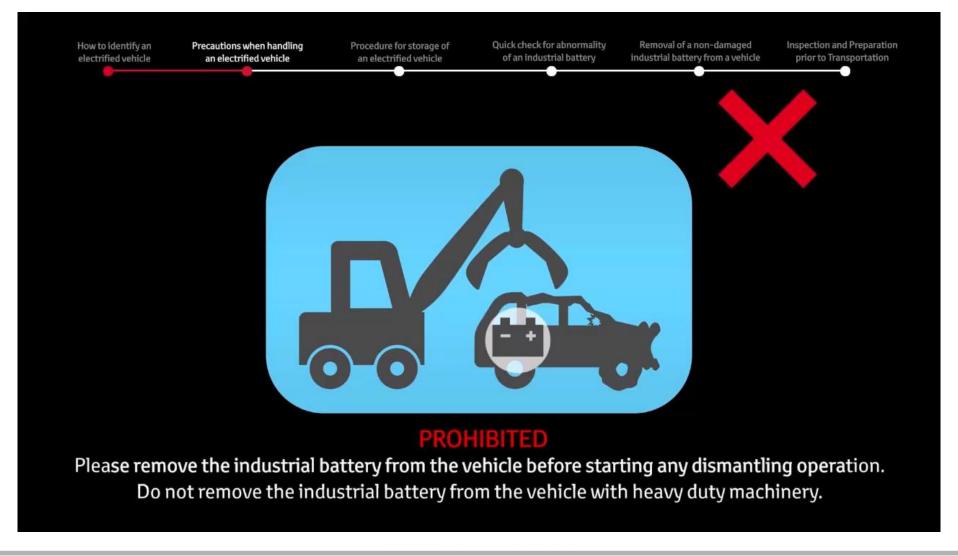
#### How to identify an electrified vehicle







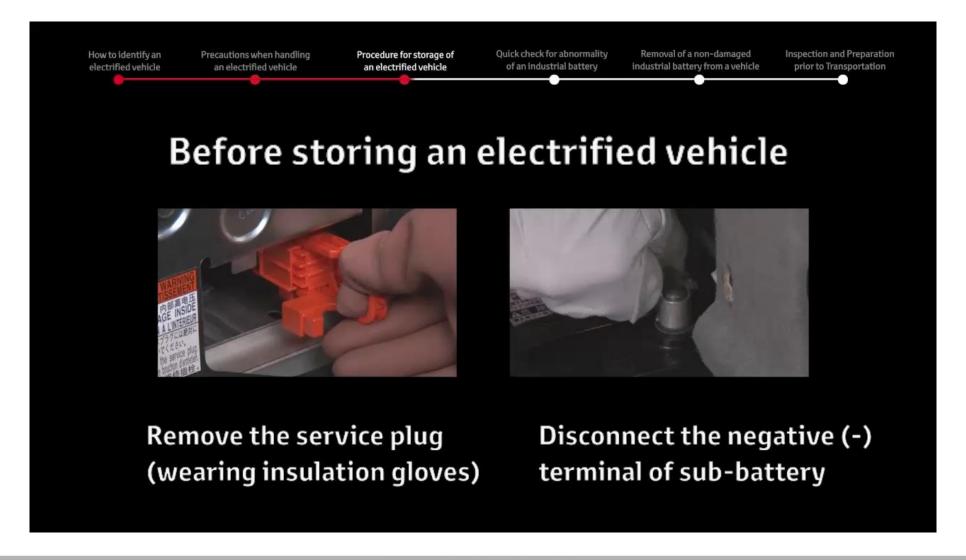
#### Precaution when handling an electrified vehicle







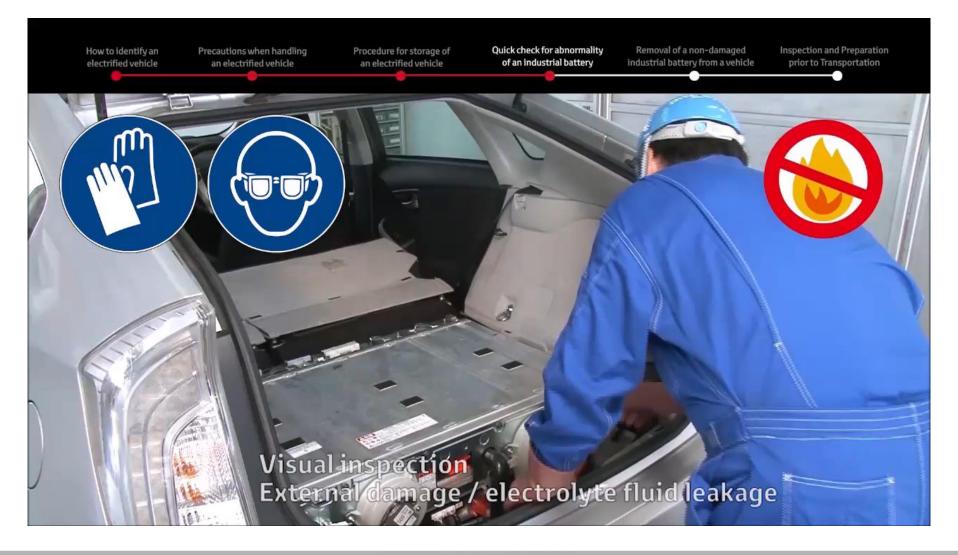
#### Procedure for storage an electrified vehicle







#### Quick check for abnormality of an industrial battery







# Is there any evidence of damage, electrolyte leakage, abnormal heating?

YES -> Store the vehicle by following the set procedure and contact the Toyota national distributor

NO-> Follow the set procedure for handling a non-damaged industrial battery





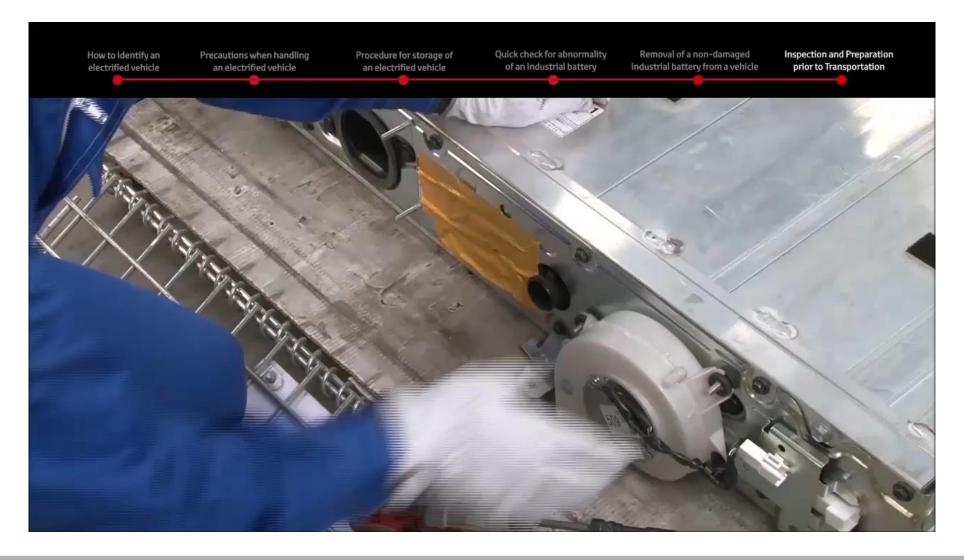
#### Removal of a non-damaged industrial battery from a vehicle







#### Inspection and Preparation prior to Transportation







### TME / NMSC\* HV battery Collection Network

Non-damaged / non-defective batteries

NiMH (nickel metal hydride battery)



Send order request for collection
(existing procedure)

Pick-up
of each individual battery

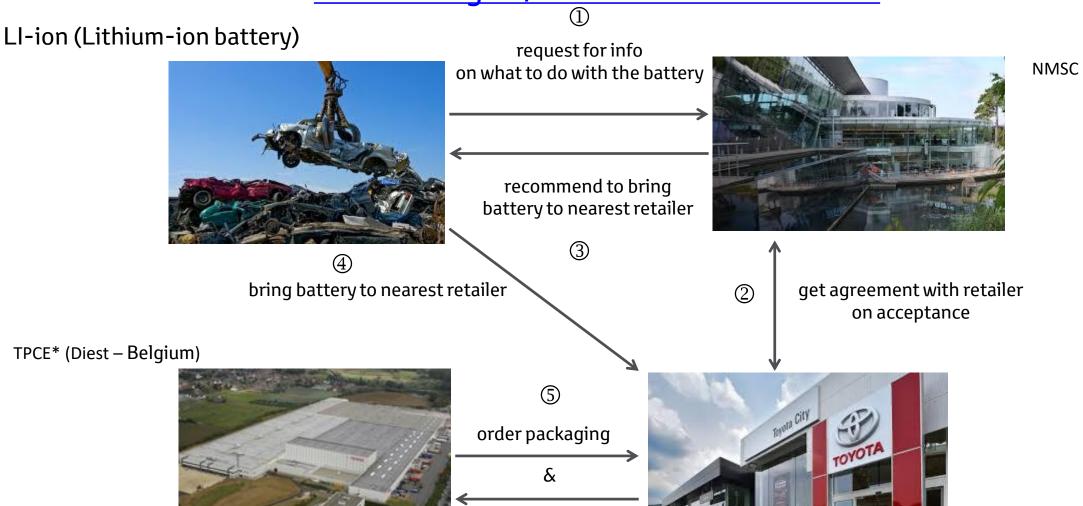


\*NMSC= National Marketing and Sales Company





#### ① Non-damaged / non-defective batteries

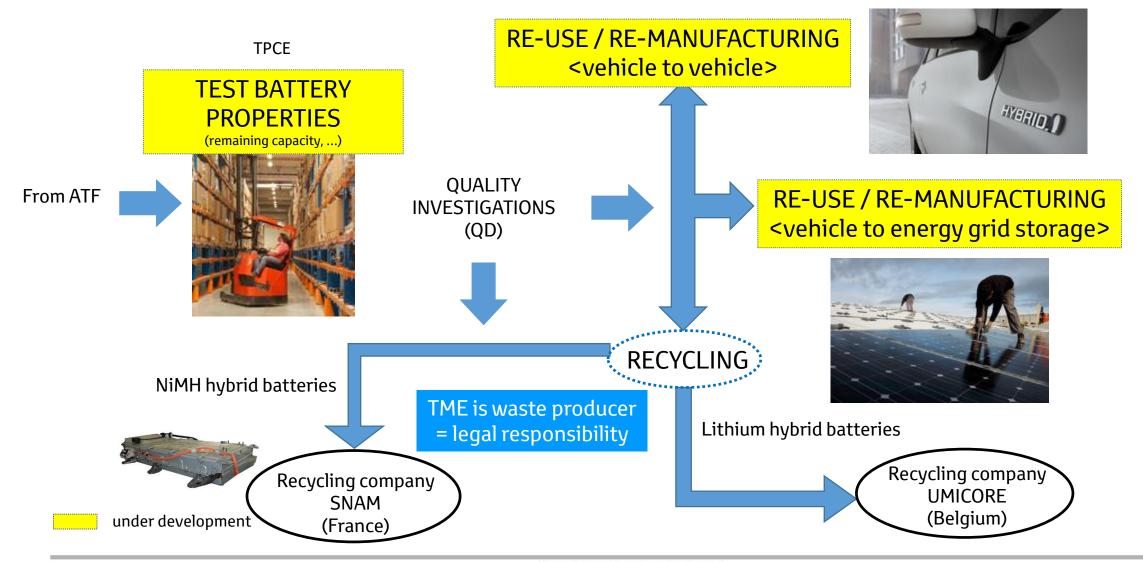


send back the battery through reverse logistics



<sup>\*</sup> TPCE= Toyota Parts Centre Europe

#### HYBRID BATTERY RECYCLING ROUTES







#### ② Damaged / defective batteries

#### <NiMH>



Send order request for collection (existing procedure)



- Provide appropriate packaging
- assure pick-up of each individual battery



#### <Lithium>

#### ② Damaged / defective batteries







#### Call National Distributor for:

- Advise
- Handling instruction
- Test equipment
- Arrange collection





## Where to find information: IDIS

- The International Dismantling Information System (IDIS) was developed by the automotive industry to meet the legal obligations of the EU End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) directive.
- It **compiles vehicle manufacturer information** for **treatment operators** to promote the environmental treatment of End-of-Life-Vehicles, safely and economically.

It is available for 39 countries and 30 different languages.

The vehicle data is organized into different areas. These areas are:

Batteries Pyrotechnics

**Fuels** AC

**Draining Catalysts** 

Controlled Parts to be removed Tyres

Other Pre-treatment Dismantling

- Manufacturer's specific information for airbags and hybrid batteries
- Website: <u>www.idis2.com</u>







## **IDIS – Improvement of Hybrid Battery Handling Information**

Toyota has enhanced the Hybrid Battery Handling Information



Additional Information - Google Chrome

onlinedata.idis2.com/index.php?action=partsaddinfotvp&countrv=belgium&language=er

#### Safe Handling of High Voltage Electrical components in Electrical End of Life Vehicles

When it comes to the disposal of Electrical End-of-Life-Vehicles (ELV), some high voltage electrical components that have not been removed may present a significant risk of injury to people due to their highly energetic properties and, because of the potentially hazardous materials they contain. They may also constitute an environmental hazard if their contents are accidentally released. Vehicle manufacturers recommend removing the high voltage battery as the safest and most time efficient method for handling EV components. However, when dismantling any EV components from the vehicle it is absolutely essential to use utmost care and to comply with the important safety warnings listed in this document.

#### Common Information

Common Information refers to the processes of handling applicable to any manufacturer high voltage electrical components, such as a typical method of dismantling high voltage components.

#### Manufacturer Specific Removal Information

Manufacturer Specific Removal Information refers to processes of deactivation of the HV system and removal of the HV battery that are specific to a vehicle installation. Please refer to the manufacturery's detailed information for additional instruction.

#### Manufacturer Specific Handling Information

Manufacturer Specific Handling Information refers to storage, packaging, transport and recycling that are specific to a vehicle manufacturer. Please refer to the manufacturer's detailed information for additional instruction.

**Common Information** 

Manufacturer Specific Information

Additional Manufacturer Specific Information





#### **HEV – Conclusions (1)**





#### **Future Mobility Global Vision**

"Toyota will **lead the way to the future of mobility**, enriching lives around the world with the safest and most responsible ways of moving people."









- **21 models** → further expansion of model range (incl. BEV and FCEV)
- Hybrid electric technology requires IPM motor, allowing EV-drive
- Continuous improvements (Kaizen) leading to size and volume reductions (eg. number of magnets)
- Reduction and substitution of critical rare earth elements







#### **Customer Benefits**

Better fuel economy

30-40% lower than equivalent petrol engines

- More fun to drive and allowed city access
   quiet, smooth and easy to drive thanks to automatic transmission
- Strong residual values and affordable
  Toyota HEVs are affordable and consistently awarded high
  residual values; ahead of conventional vehicles and up
  to 30% higher than EV's
- Lower maintenance costs

there are fewer components to replace and brakes wear less because most of the braking is done by the electric motor

#### **Benefits for the Society**

- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Improved fuel economy 30-40% lower than equivalent petrol engines
- EV-mode = zero emissions
- Continuous improvement through the entire product life cycle, reducing overall life cycle CO<sub>2</sub>
- Better air quality

91.6% reduction of HEV versus Euro 5-6 petrol standards

 Improved resource conservation establishment of a recycling based society

#### ATF'S

#### **Toyota:**

- Is fully prepared for Electrified Vehicles at the ELV
- Is providing practical safety materials for ATF's





## Thank you



