

# Module D2: Eco-Design – Energy Applications

AAE-E3120 Circular Economy  
for Energy Storage

Prof. Annukka Santasalo-Aarnio



Aalto University  
School of Engineering

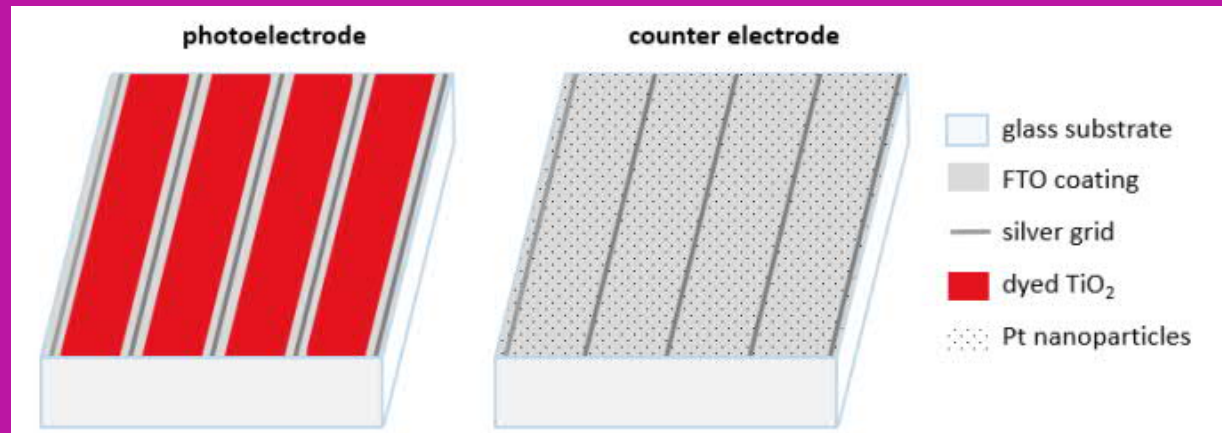


K. Miettunen, A. Santasalo-Aarnio, "Eco-design for dye solar cells: from hazardous waste to profitable recovery" J. Cleaner Production. Submitted

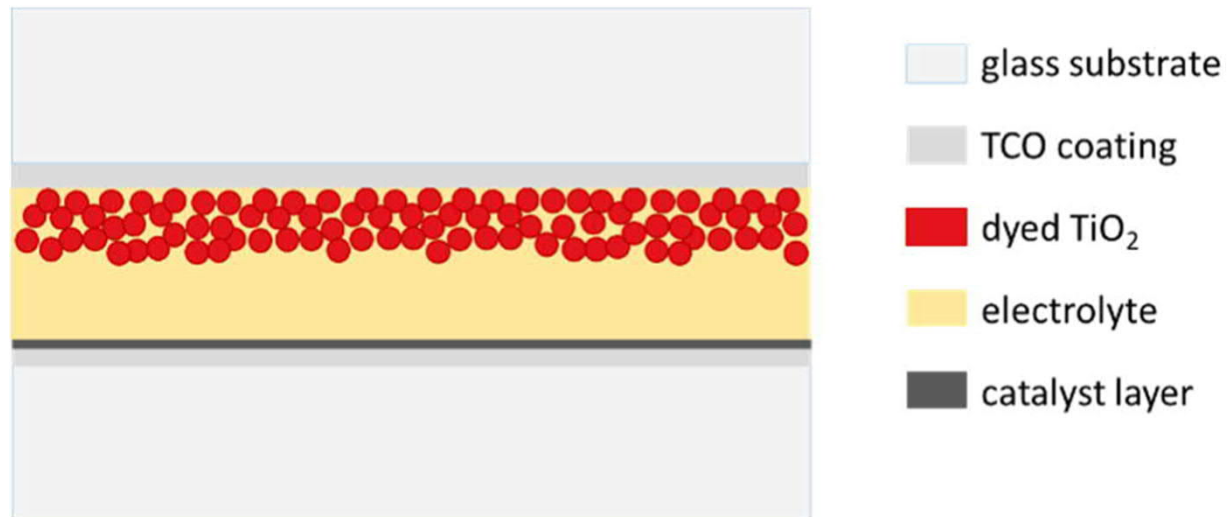
# Learning outcomes

- **Develop new design for recycling approach for energy storage application and justify with scientific argumentation**
  - Case study -> multicomponent energy system
    - What are critical materials/what can be lost?
  - Conflict of material selection and design

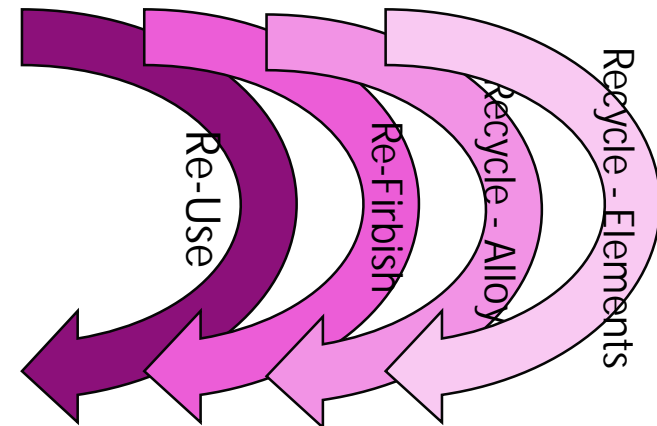
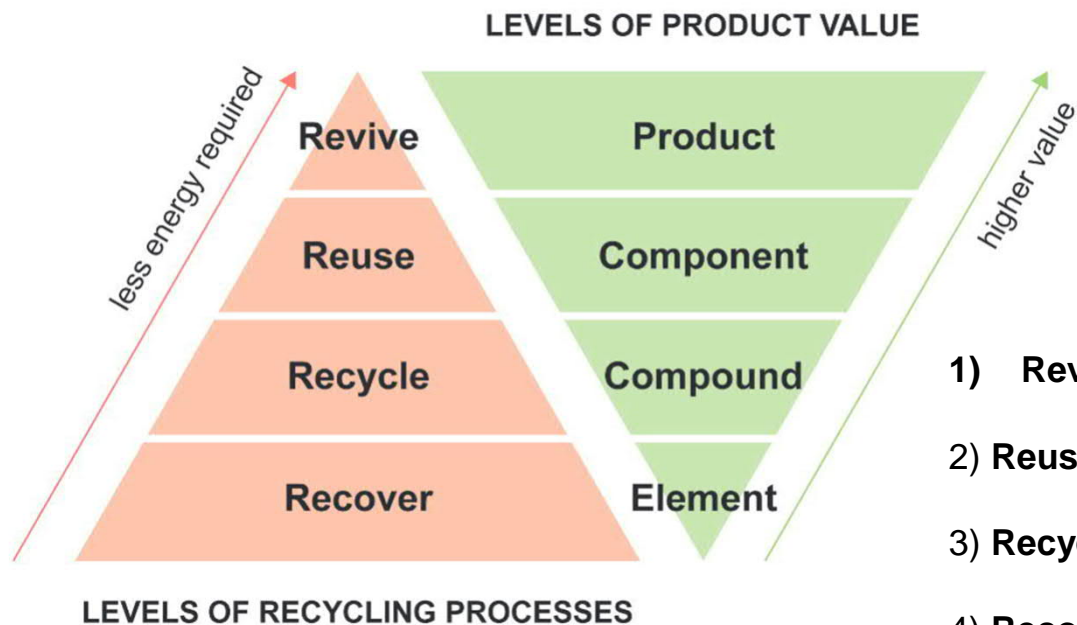
# Eco-design for dye solar cells: from hazardous waste to profitable recovery



# Dye sensitized solar cell

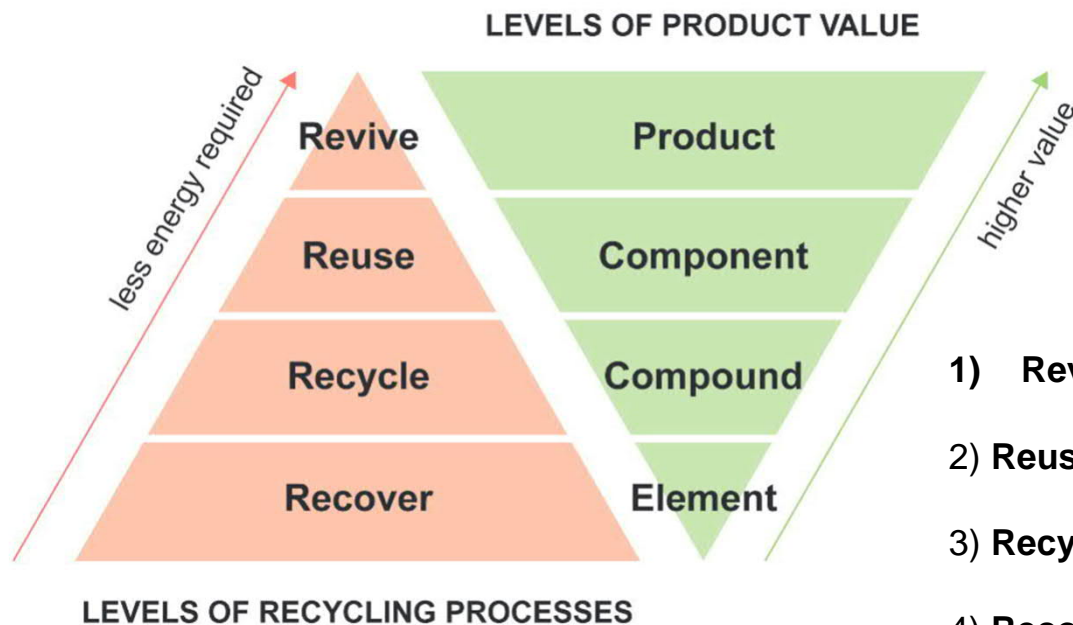


# Levels of Recycling Processes



- 1) **Reviving/restoring** performance  
(e.g. adding electrolyte to the cell)
- 2) **Reusing components**  
(e.g. reutilizing counter electrode or FTO glass)
- 3) **Recycling materials**  
(e.g. recycling dye molecules)
- 4) **Recovering raw materials**  
(e.g. extracting Ru from the dyes)

# Levels of Recycling Processes

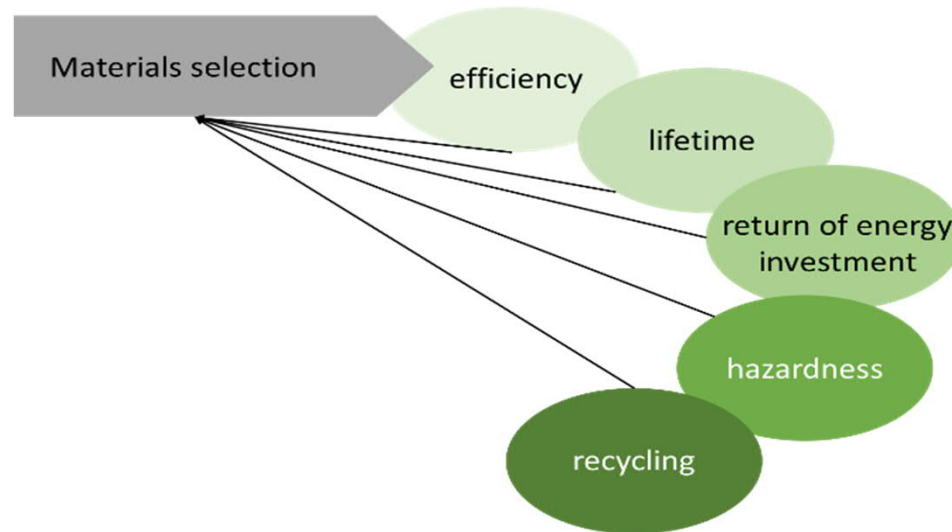


## Lecture Journal

Reflect these different levels for your own application – what could these be?

- 1) **Reviving/restoring** performance  
(e.g. adding electrolyte to the cell)
- 2) **Reusing components**  
(e.g. reutilizing counter electrode or FTO glass)
- 3) **Recycling materials**  
(e.g. recycling dye molecules)
- 4) **Recovering raw materials**  
(e.g. extracting Ru from the dyes)

# Material selection for Energy Systems



# Material selection for Energy Systems

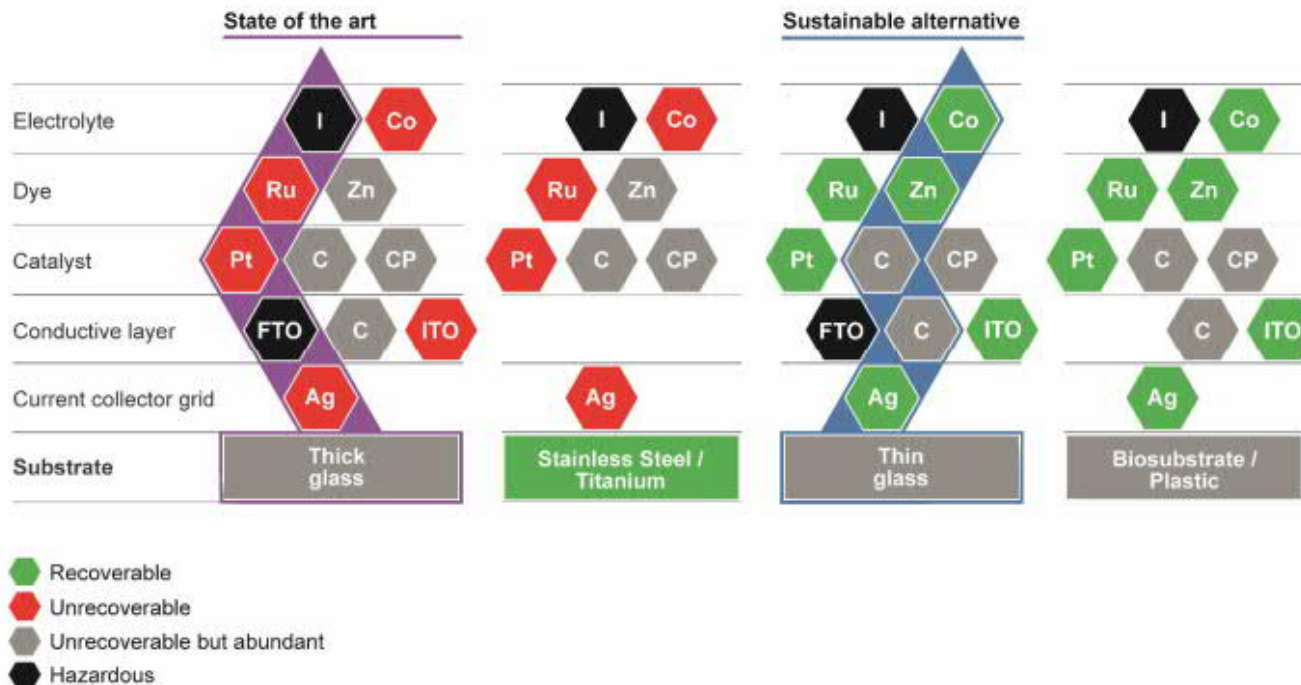
- 1) **Recoverable** – indicating that this component is critical and is possible to recover with current recycling processes;
- 2) **Unrecoverable** – indicating that this component is critical but is not possible to recover in this energy system with current methods;
- 3) **Unrecoverable but abundant** – indicating that this material cannot be recovered with current methods, however, the material itself is not critical and can be lost in the recycling process;
- 4) **Hazardous** – indicating that this material can cause hazard during the recycling process and its use should be avoided.

## Lecture Journal

Classify the state-of-art materials in your application with this analysis.



# Eco-design on material combinations



# Conflict of Recycling

# Energy Storage Applications

How is Circular Economy related to Energy Storage?

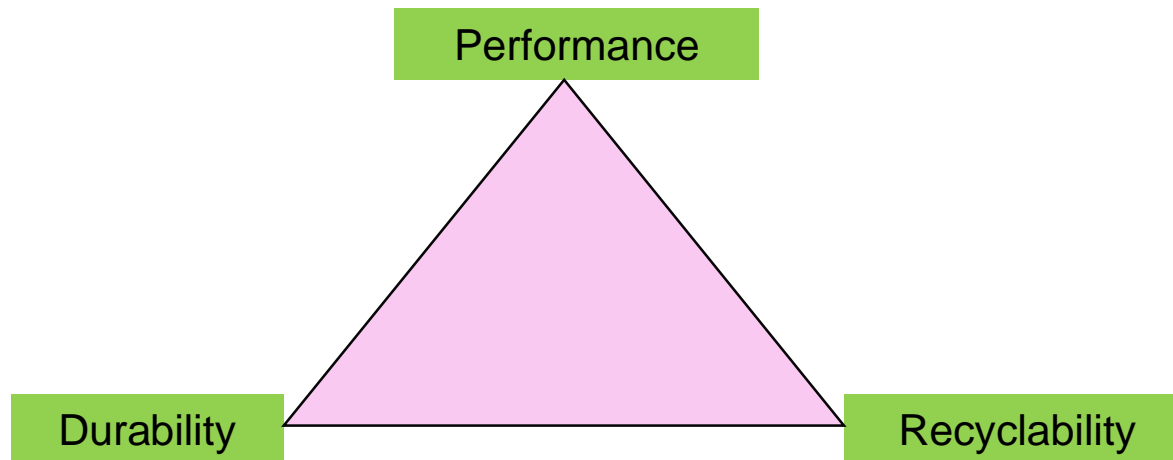
## Lecture Journal

Reflect now at the end of course to these statements

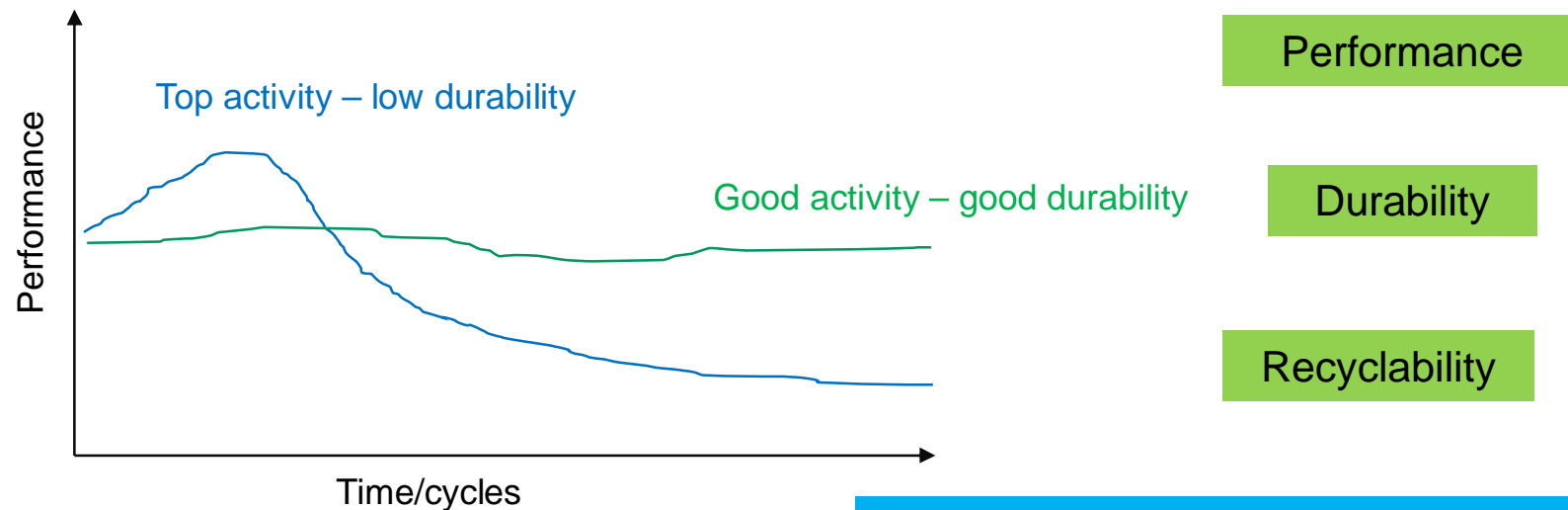
Energy Storages do not have emissions?

Circular Economy has to do with materials – not with Energy!

# Conflict of material design

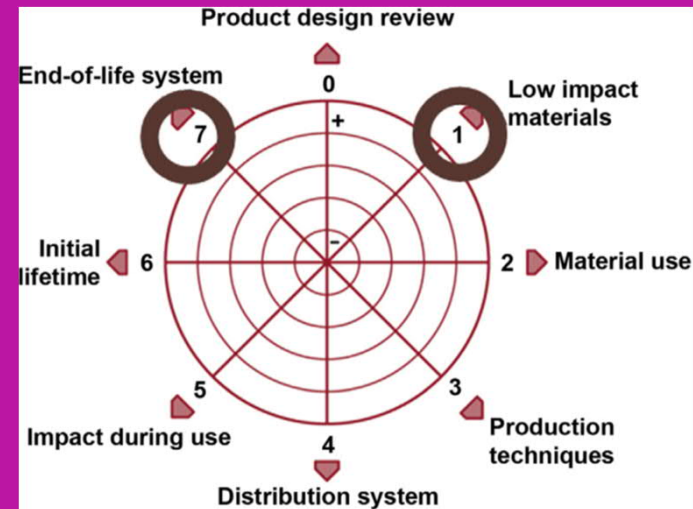


# What is valued in the field?



**Lecture Journal**  
Reflect now at the end of course to these statements

# Eco-Design For your own application



M.R.R.R Crul et al. (2009) Division of Technology, Industry and Economics.

# Take a home message

**For Sustainable Energy Storage devices  
eco-design from materials and whole value  
chain must become ONE of the design  
parameters.**