



Prof. Markus Reuter:

Die Digitalisierung der Kreislaufwirtschaft: Wie recycelbar sind Smartphones?

HZDR-Lehrerfortbildung, 16.2.2018, Freiberg

Helmholtz Institute Freiberg for Resource Technology



Biografisches

Helmholtz-Institut Freiberg für Ressourcentechnologie (seit 2015):

Direktor und Abteilungsleiter „Systemintegrierte Metallproduktion“

Forschungsthemen:

Anlagentechnik für die Metallurgie, Recycling, recyclingfreundliche Produktgestaltung, Systemintegration

Akademische Titel:

- Ehrendoktor (Dr.-Ing. h.c.), Stellenbosch University, Südafrika (2017) und Université de Liège, Belgien (2015);
- Dr.-Ing. und Dr. rer. nat., Stellenbosch University (1991 und 2006);
- Dr. habil., RWTH Aachen (1995)

Industriekarriere:

- Technischer Leiter und Geschäftsführer Technologie @ Outotec (Ausmelt), Australien und Finnland (2006-2015);
- Mintek, Südafrika (1994-1996);
- Anglo American Corporation, Südafrika (1984-1985)

Professuren:

- Professor, University of Melbourne, Australien (seit 2005);
- Honorarprofessor, Aalto University, Finnland (seit 2012) und TU Bergakademie Freiberg (seit 2015);
- Gastprofessor, Central South University, China (2012-2017);
- Professor und Emeritus, TU Delft, Niederlande (1996-2012)

Das Helmholtz-Institut Freiberg für Ressourcentechnologie (HIF)

Unsere Vision

... das nationale (europäische) Zentrum bei der Erforschung und Entwicklung von Technologien für eine sichere Versorgung mit mineralischen und metallischen Rohstoffen zu sein.

Unsere Ziele

Entwicklung neuer Technologien

Beiträge zur Nachhaltigkeit

Beiträge zum Wirtschaftswachstum

Ausbildung einer neuen Generation von Ressourcenspezialisten

Unsere Struktur

6 Abteilungen: Exploration | Aufbereitung | Metallurgie und Recycling | Analytik | Modellierung und Bewertung | Systemintegrierte Metallproduktion

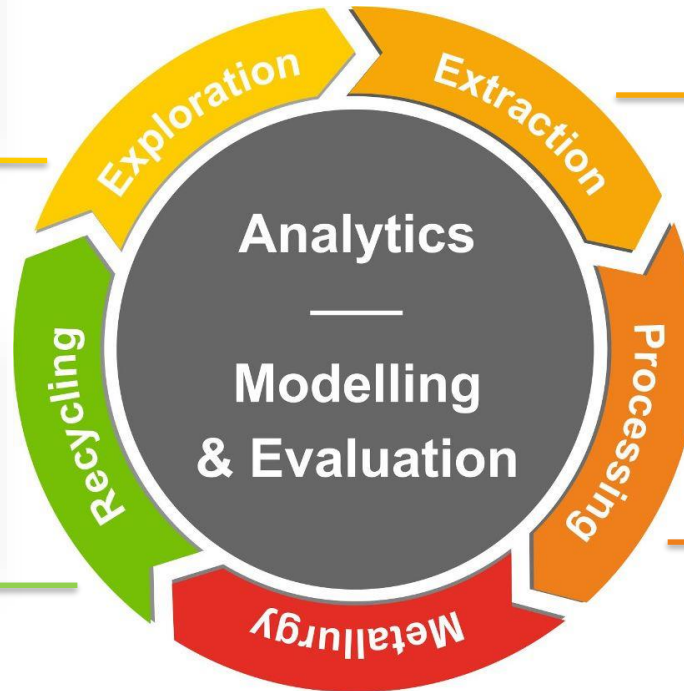
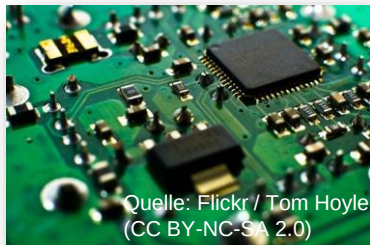
2 Forschungsgruppen: Biotechnologie | Ionenstrahlanalyse

Mitarbeiter: ca. 120 aus über 30 Ländern

Das HIF gehört zum Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf (HZDR).



Forschung entlang der Wertschöpfungskette



Inhalt

- Kreislaufwirtschaft / Circular Economy
- HSC Sim 9 – Werkzeugkasten für Ingenieure
- Das metallurgische Internet der Dinge
- Nachhaltig konsumieren – Infos für Verbraucher

M.A. Reuter (2016): Digitalizing the Circular Economy – Circular Economy Engineering defined by the metallurgical Internet of Things – 2016 TMS EPD Distinguished Lecture Award, USA, Metallurgical Transactions B (<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11663-016-0735-5>).

A. van Schaik, M.A. Reuter (2016): Recycling indices visualizing the performance of the Circular Economy, World ERZMETALL, 69(4), 201-216.

Aus der Geschichte lernen



Quellen: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_re_metallica

Bergbau nach Agricola, „*Re Metallica*“, Deutschland 1556

Aus der Geschichte lernen



Bergbau nach „*Himmelsche Schöpfungen*“, Ming-Dynastie, China 1637

Nachhaltigkeit – Ein altes Konzept

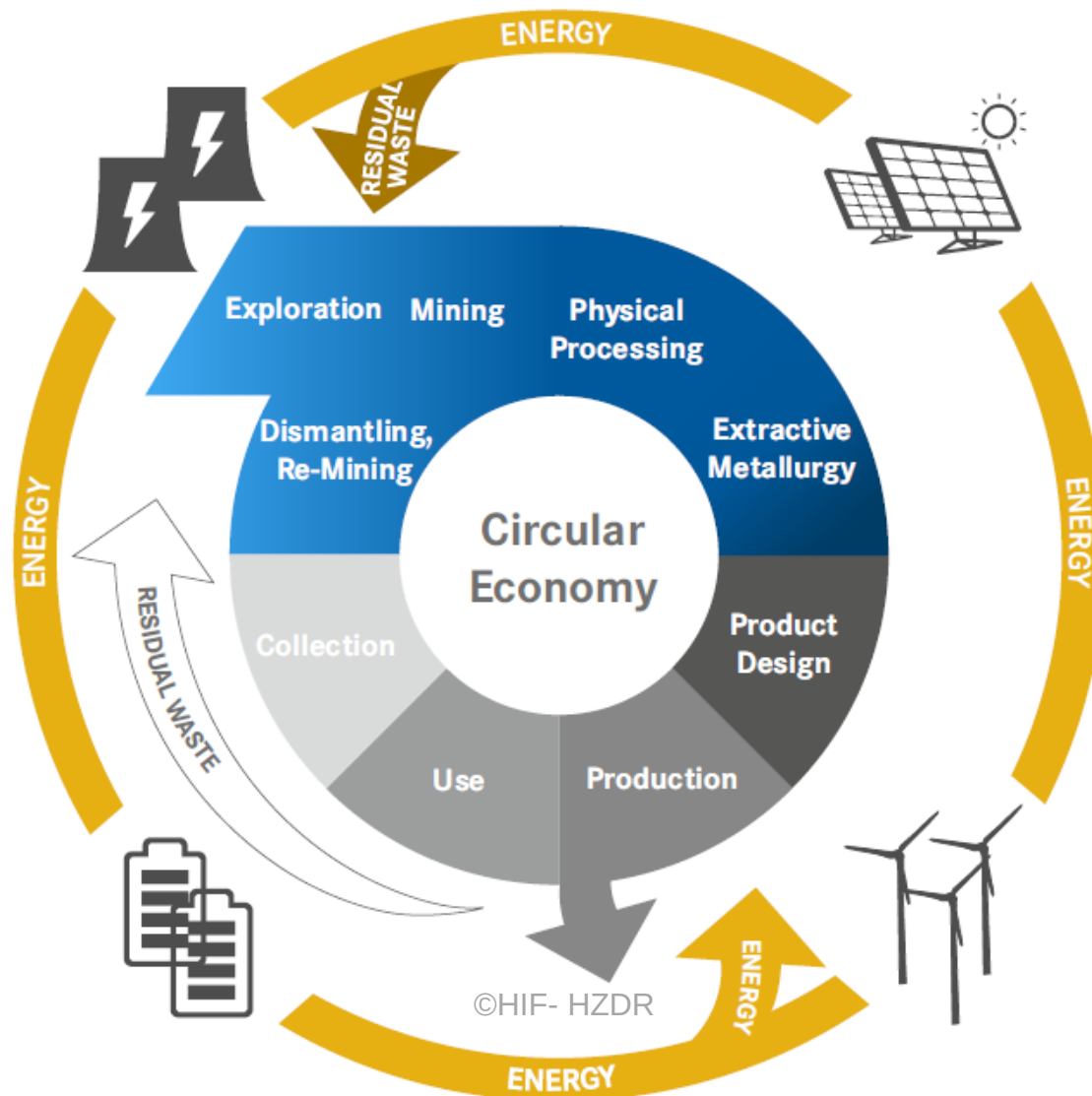
Hannß Carl von Carlowitz
Oberrabenstein-Chemnitz
1645 – 1714:
„*Sylvicultura oeconomica*“

- Erste umfassende Abhandlung über die Forstwirtschaft, veröffentlicht 1713.
- Von Carlowitz gilt als Vater des nachhaltigen Waldbaus.



Quelle: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Carl_von_Carlowitz

Das Energie- und Rohstoffsystem



Auf der politischen Agenda



Sommaire en français



N° 82 - Avril 2016 - Les métaux stratégiques, un enjeu mondial ?

Coordonné par **Alain LIGER**

Ingénieur général des Mines honoraire, ancien secrétaire général du COMES

Pour lire les résumés et les articles complets, cliquez sur les titres

Avant-propos par Emmanuel MACRON,

Ministre de l'Economie, de l'Industrie et du Numérique

Introduction par Alain LIGER,

Ingénieur général des Mines honoraire, ancien secrétaire général du COME

Cadre général et stratégie des Etats

Développement économique et croissance des usages des métaux

Par **Patrice CHRISTMANN**

Direction de la Stratégie et de la Recherche, BRGM

Strategic metal recycling: adaptive metallurgical processing infrastructure and technology are essential for a Circular Economy

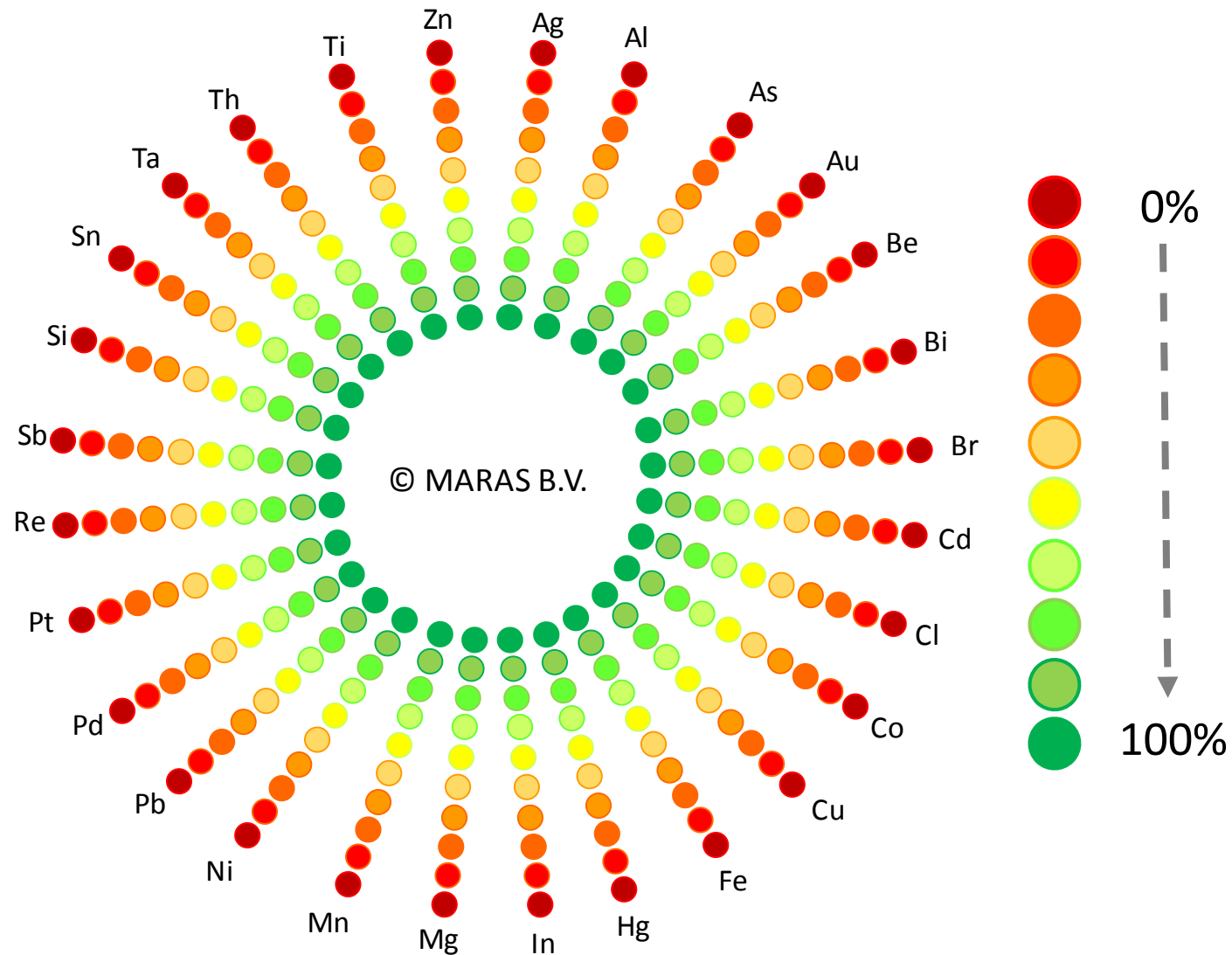
By Markus A. REUTER

*Director Helmholtz Institute Freiberg for Resource Technology
and*

Antoinette VAN SCHAIK

Director/owner/founder Material Recycling and Sustainability (MARAS) B.V.

Rückgewinnung von Metallen



FAIRPHONE

Recyclability of EoL Products

Miquel Ballester, Dr. ir. Antoinette van Schaik, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Markus A. Reuter

[Blog 1: 27.2.2017](#) & [Blog 2: 8.8.2017](#)



Helmholtz Institute Freiberg for Resource Technology



Quelle: Fairphone

Blog1: <https://www.fairphone.com/en/2017/02/27/recyclable-fairphone-2/>

Blog2: <https://www.fairphone.com/en/2017/08/08/examining-the-environmental-footprint-of-electronics-recycling/>

Modularer Aufbau

Fairphone 2



#wearefairphone

Quelle: Fairphone

Gold als Fairtrade-Ware



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Werkzeugkasten für Ingenieure

Technologies

Products & Services

Sustainability

Research & Development

HSC Chemistry 9

HSC ver: 9.0.0
User: Antti Roine
Licensee: Outotec

Aqu Aqueous Solutions	Bal Heat & Material Balance	EpH Eh-pH Diagrams	Est H, S and Cp Estimates	Mas Mass Balances	Mea Measure Units
Ben Benson Estimation	Con Species Converter	Exe Exergy Balance	Gem Equilibrium Compositions	Rea Reaction Equations	Sam Sampler Module
Dat Data Processing	DB H, S and Cp Database	Geo Mineral Database	HTr Heat Loss Calculator	Sim Flowsheet Simulation	Tpp Stability Diagrams
Dia H, S, Cp and G Diagrams	Ele Periodic Chart	Lpp Stability Diagrams	Map Material Stock	Wat Water Calculator	? Help Module

Sustainable Process Technology and Engineering - Continuous Research and Development | © Outotec, Research Center, Antti Roine

Outotec

M.A. Reuter, A. van Schaik, J. Gediga (2015): Simulation-based design for resource efficiency of metal production and recycling systems, Cases: Copper production and recycling, eWaste (LED Lamps), Nickel pig iron, International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, 20(5), 671-693.

Fairphone: Recyclingweg 1

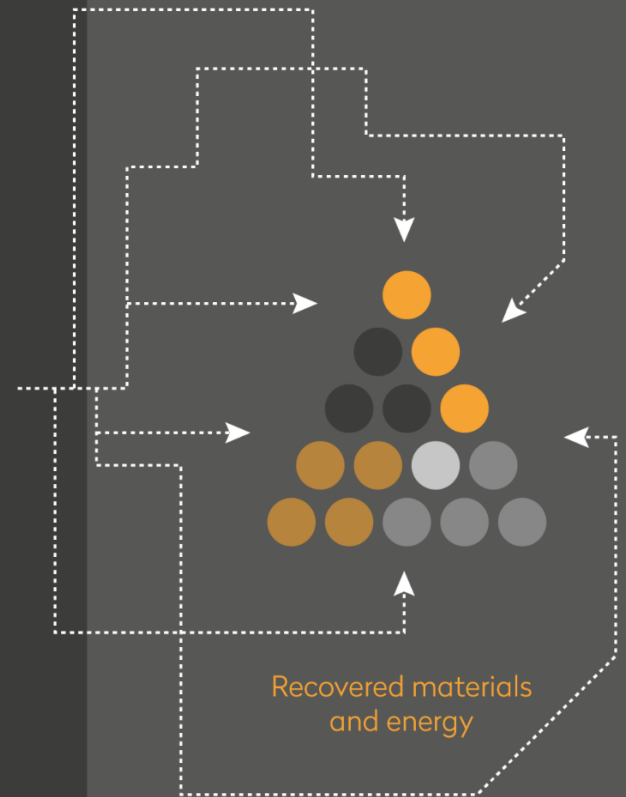
Recycling Route 1 – Smelting & Metal Refining



Whole phone



TSL Furnace

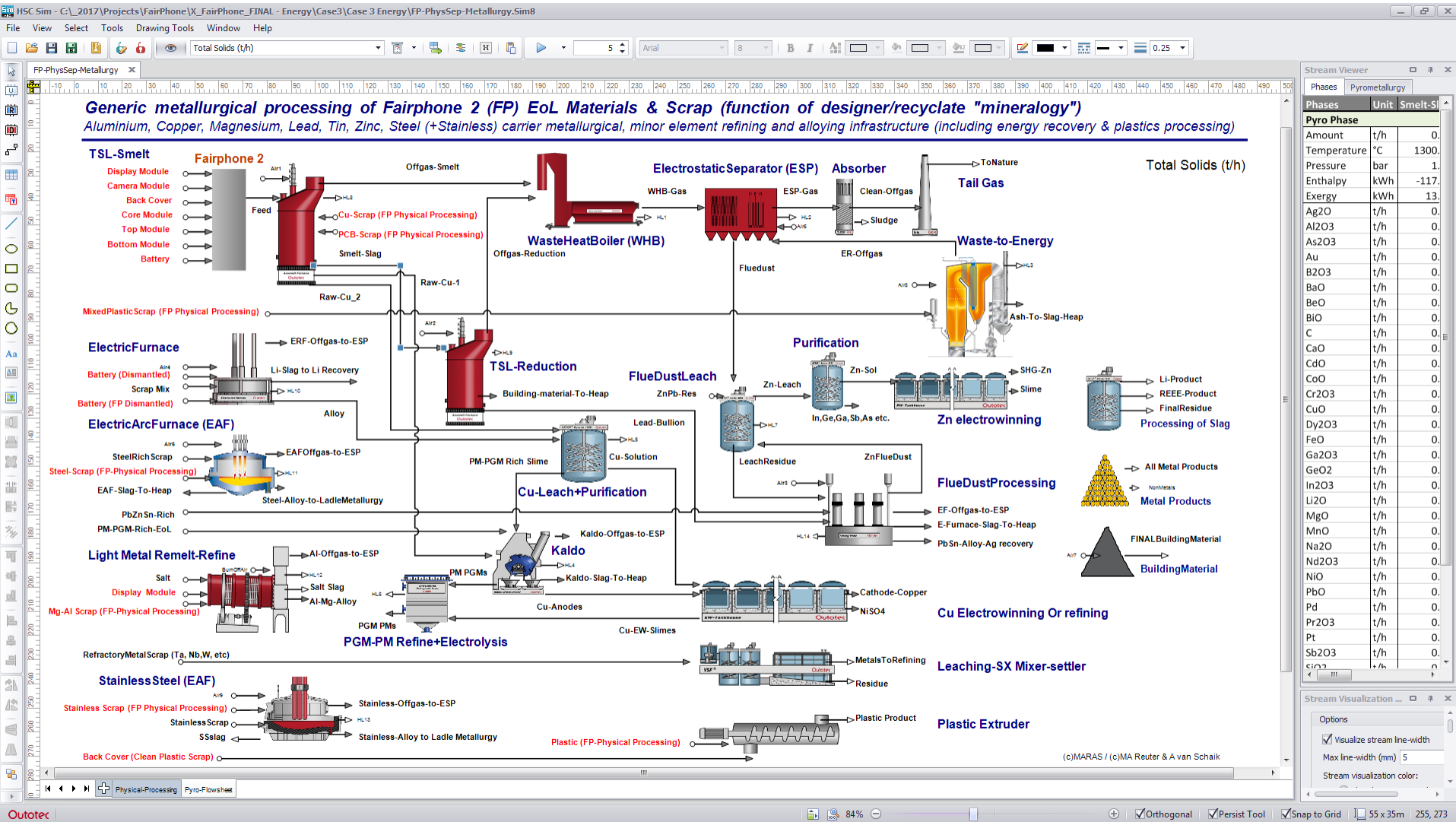


Recovered materials
and energy

Feeding whole Fairphones into a high-temperature furnace.
Metals, alloys, inorganic compounds and energy are the main outputs of this process.

Quelle: Fairphone

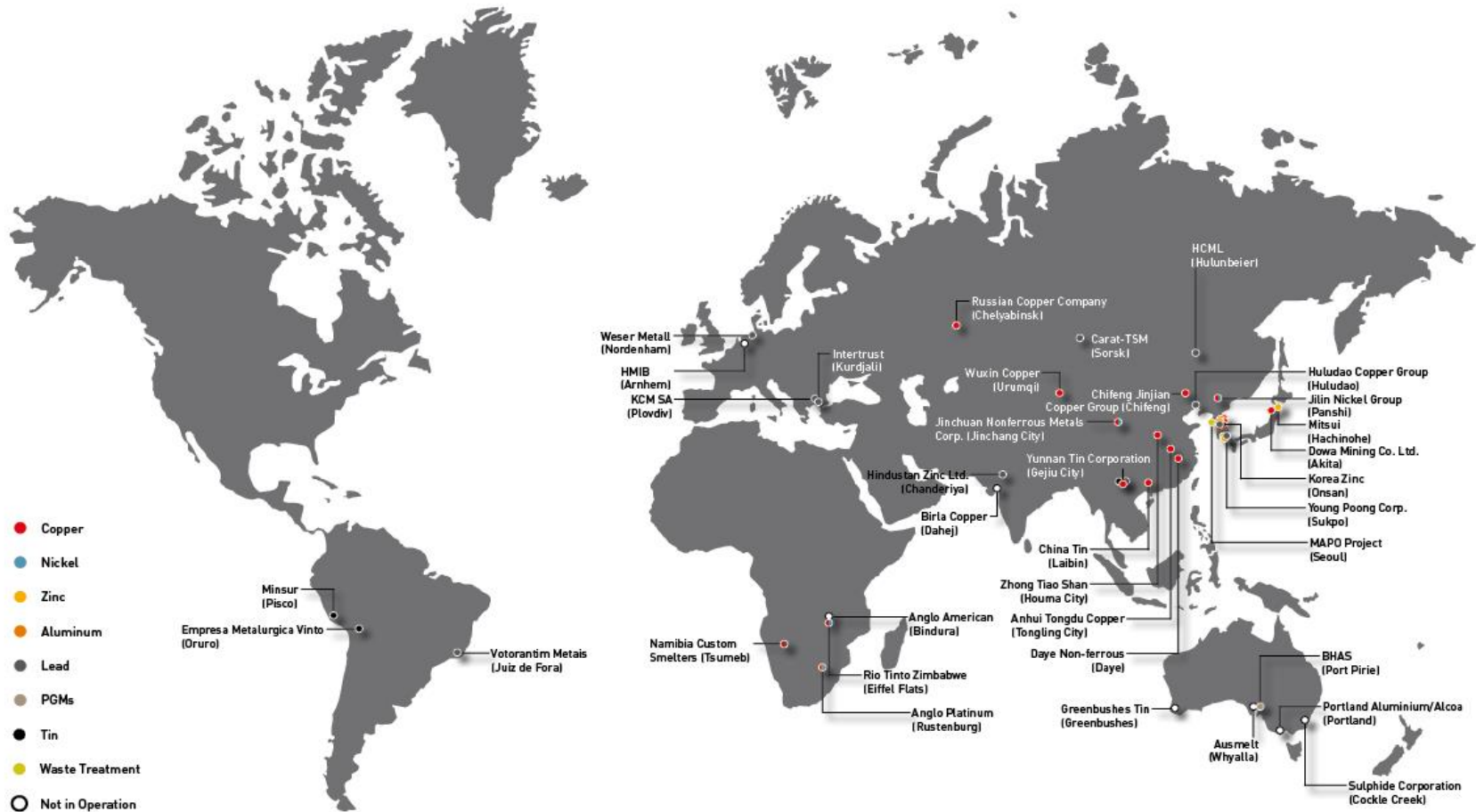
Fairphone: Recyclingweg 1 – Verfahrensfließbild



Recyclingtechnologien im globalen Einsatz

Outotec Ausmelt

TSL Plants (65)



Quelle: www.outotec.com

Kosaka/DOWA (Japan) und Freiberg



Quelle: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kosaka_mine

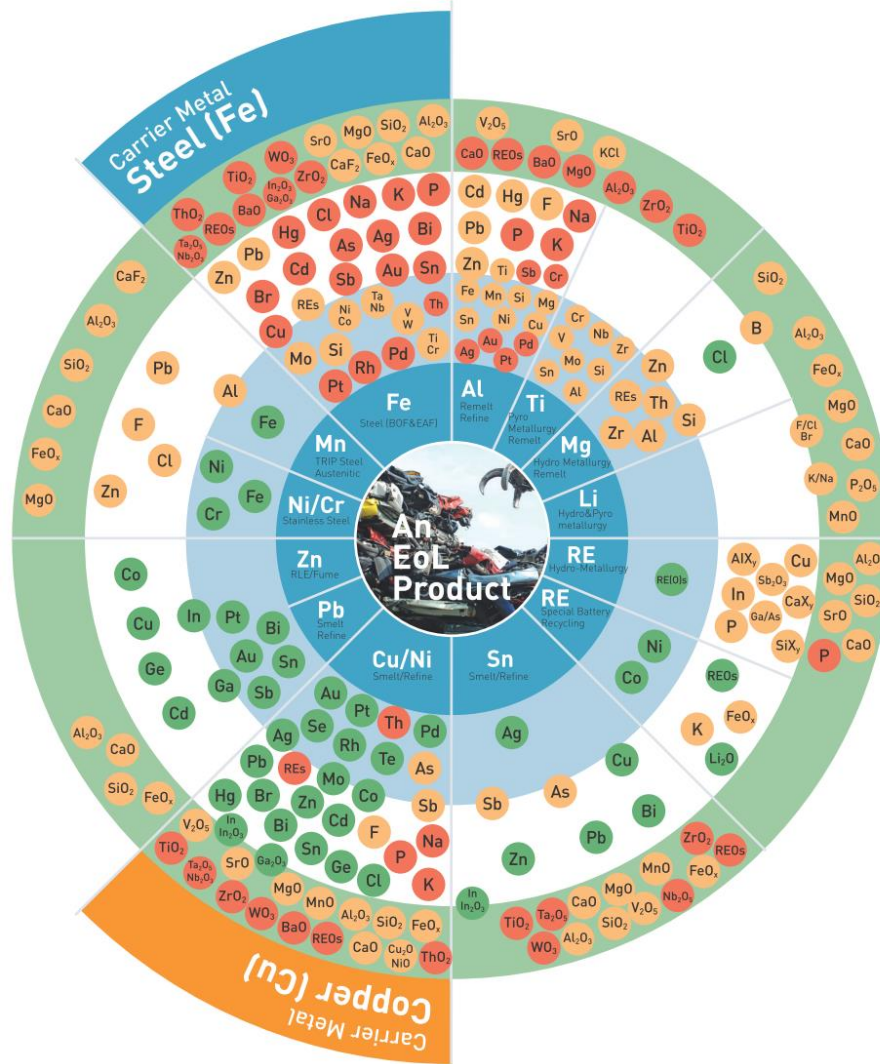
Kurt Adolph Netto
(Freiberg),
Direktor Ag-Pb-Mine,
Kosaka, 1873



Meine Verbindung nach
Kosaka: TSL-Schmelzofen,
seit 2008



Komplexe “Konsumminerale” – Die Grenzen der Kreislaufwirtschaft



Reuter et al., United Nations Environmental Protection (UNEP) Report (2013) "Metal Recycling: Opportunities Limits Infrastructure"

<http://www.resourcepanel.org/reports/metal-recycling>

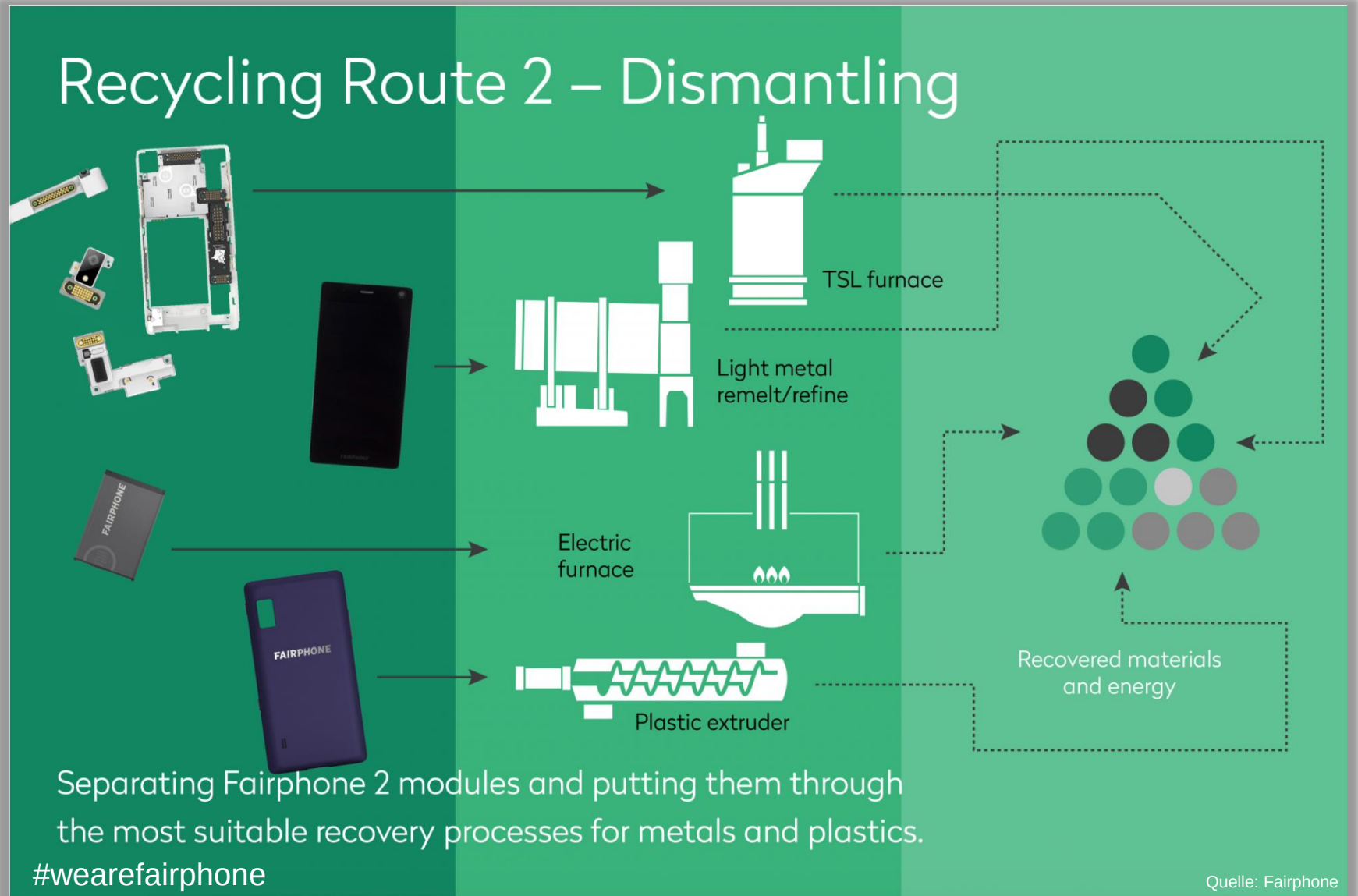
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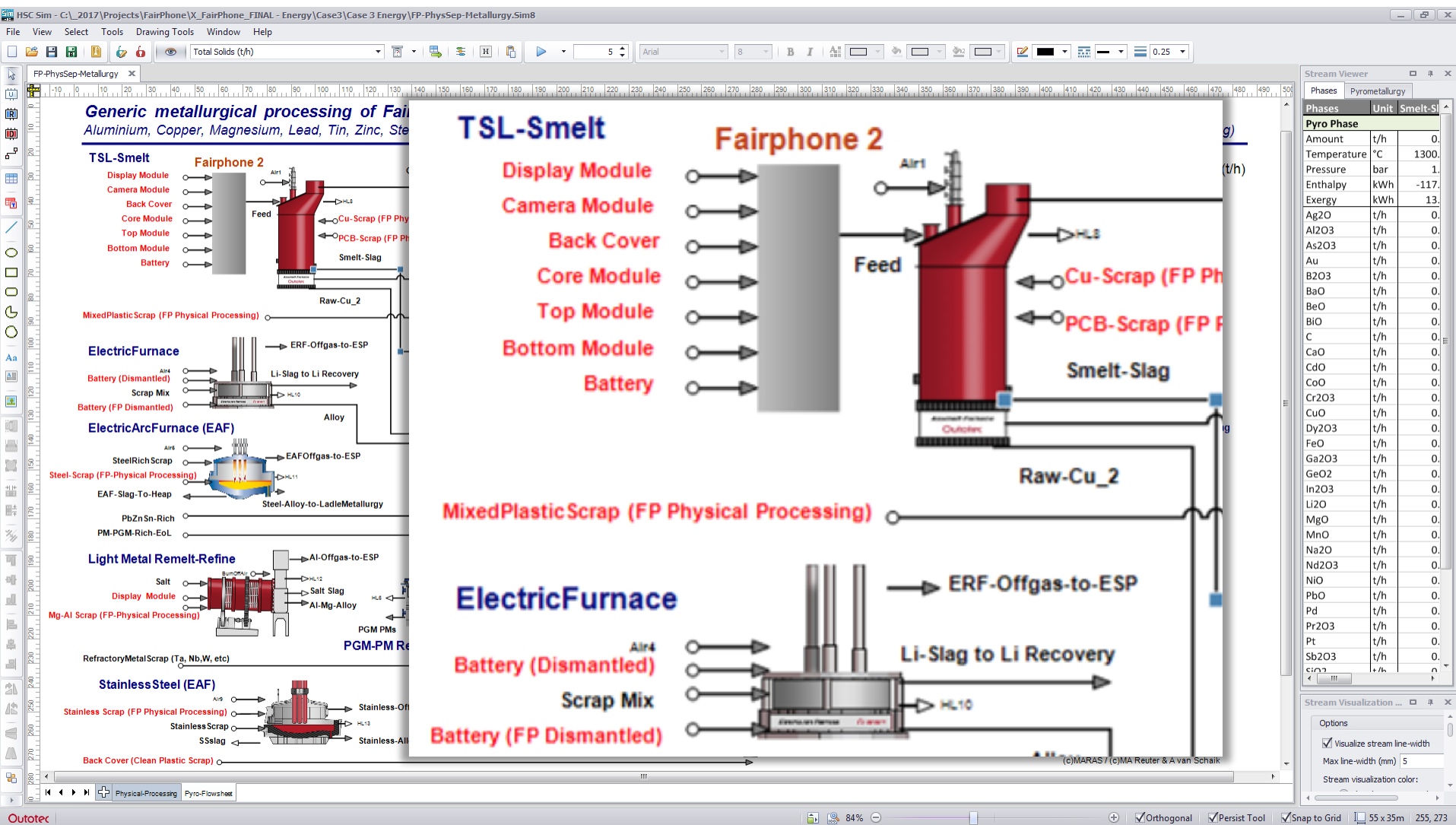
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Fairphone: Recyclingweg 2

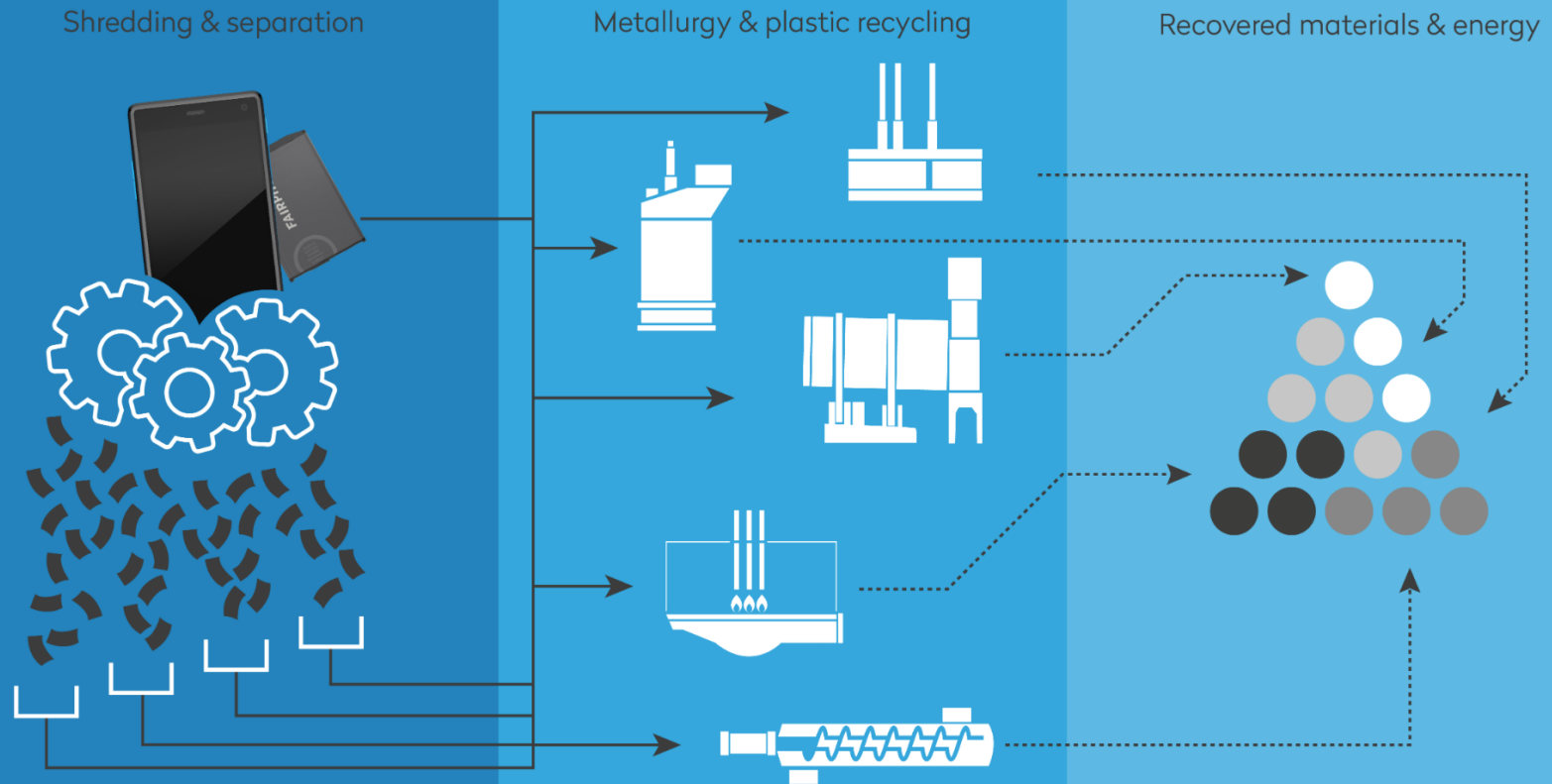


Fairphone: Recyclingweg 2 – Verfahrensfließbild



Fairphone: Recyclingweg 3

Recycling Route 3 – Shredding & Sorting



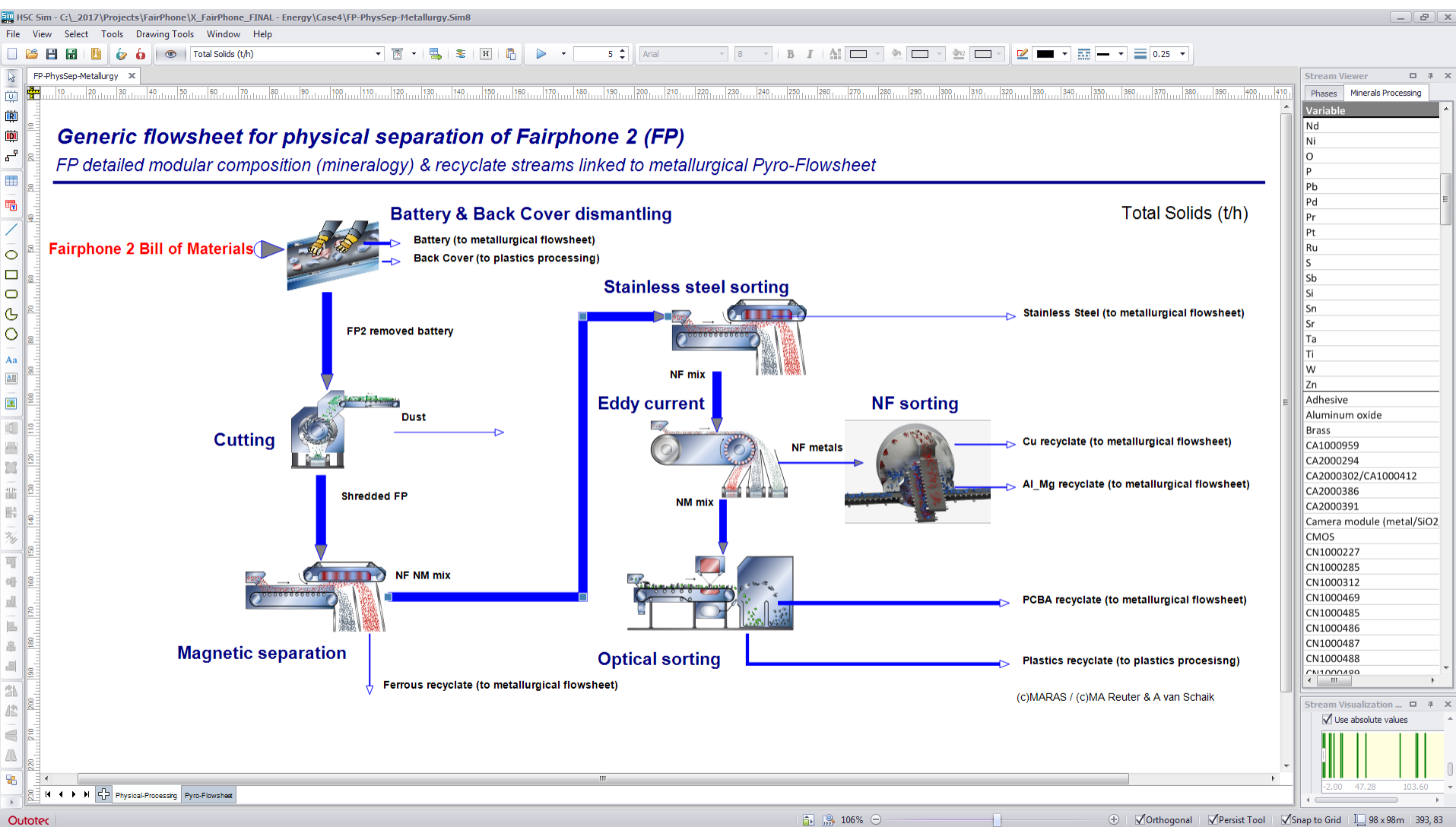
Removing the battery and feeding the rest of the phone through a cutting mill.

Scrap is separated into the relevant processing streams and processed as in route 2.

#wearefairphone

Quelle: Fairphone

Fairphone: Recyclingweg 3 – Verfahrensfliessbild



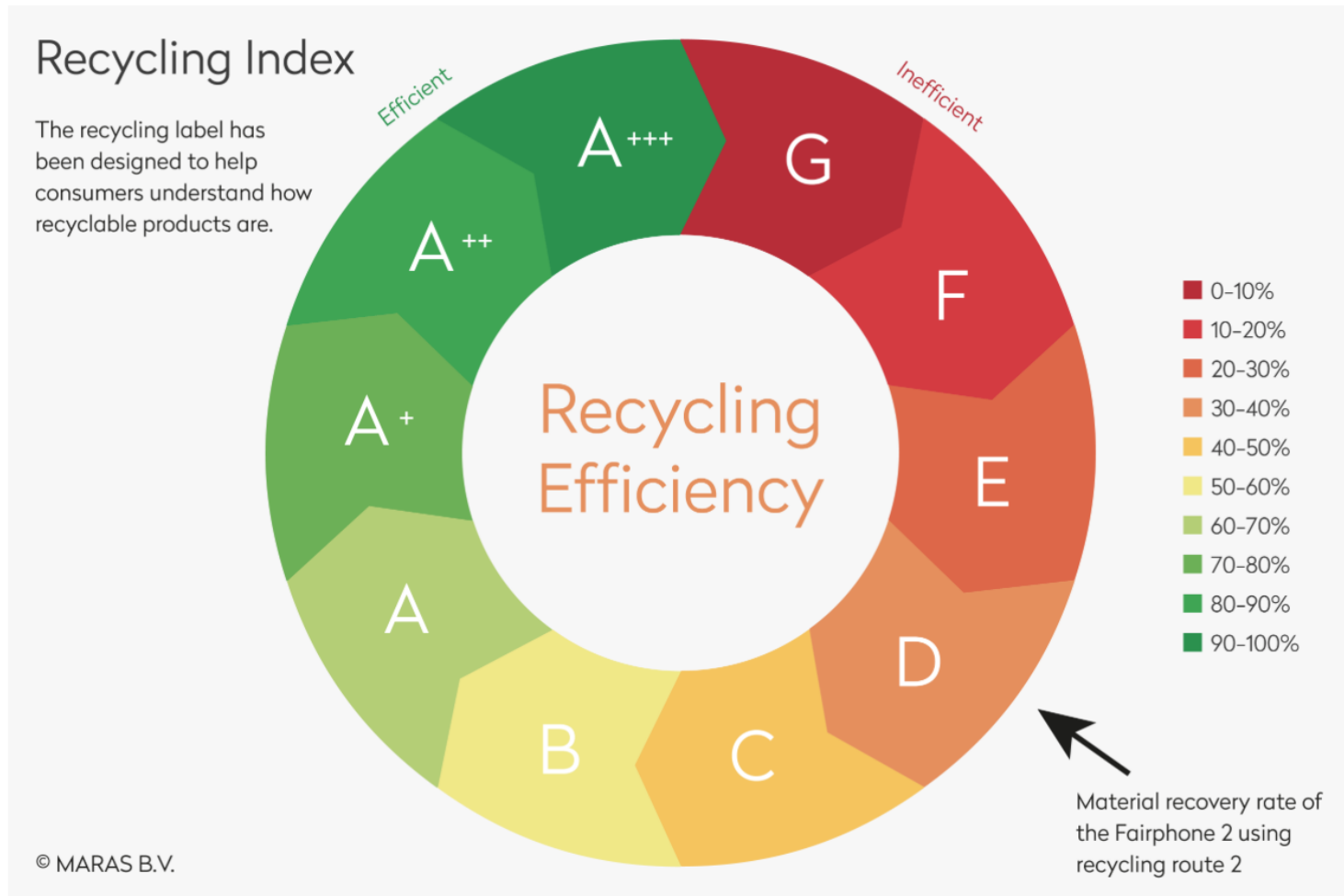
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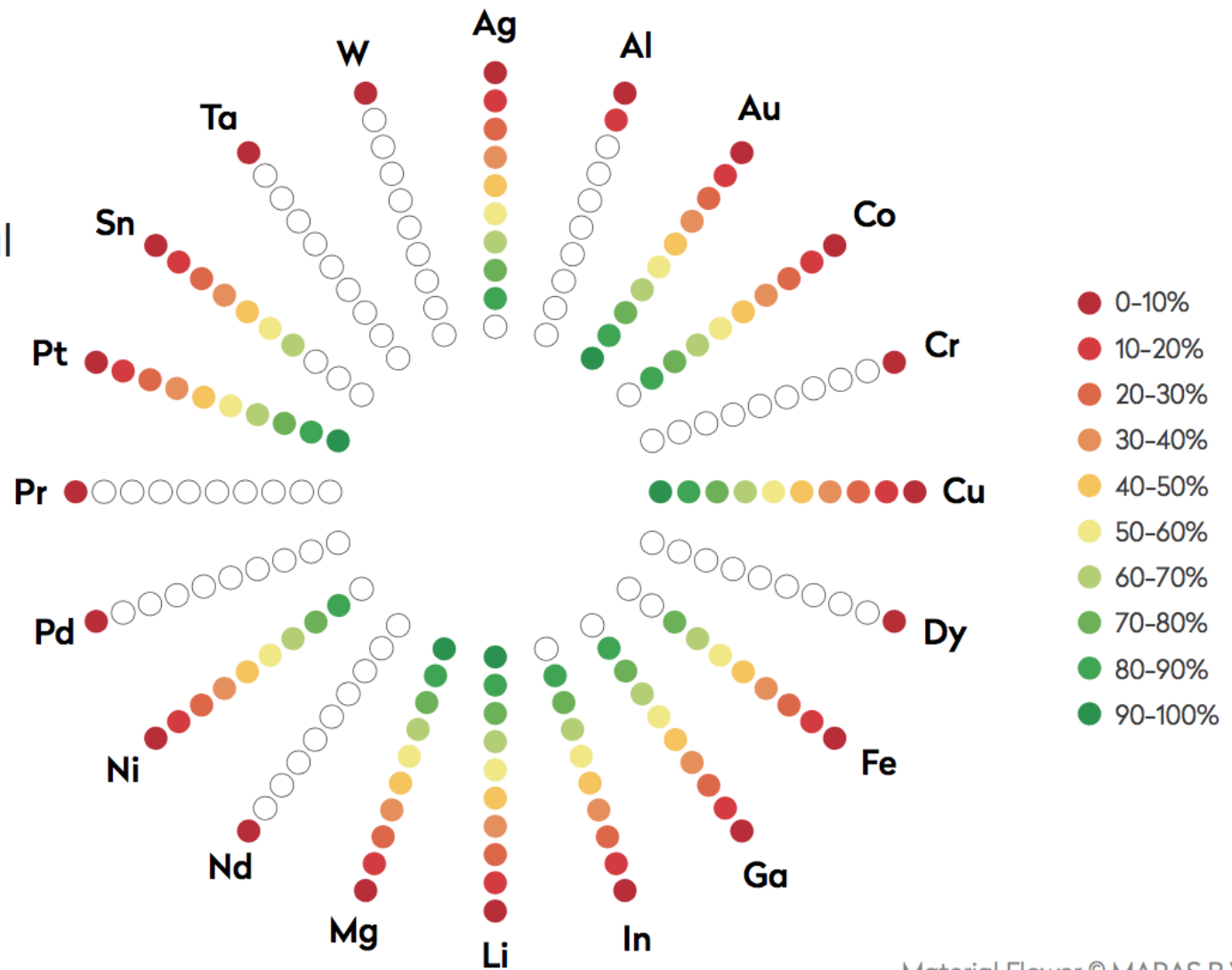
Recyclbarkeit des Fairphone: Das Ergebnis



Recyclingindex: entwickelt von Van Schaik und Reuter;
macht die Recyclbarkeit eines Produkts transparent für den Verbraucher

A. van Schaik, M.A. Reuter (2016): Recycling indices visualizing the performance of the Circular Economy, World ERZMETALL, 69(4), 201-216.

Recycling Route 3: Recovery rate by metal



Material Flower © MARAS B.V.

Materialblume: entwickelt von Van Schaik und Reuter;
zeigt das Spektrum an recycelbaren Elementen

A. van Schaik, M.A. Reuter (2016): Recycling indices visualizing the performance of the Circular Economy, World ERZMETALL, 69(4), 201-216.

Module verbessern das Recycling

Modularity
makes
sense

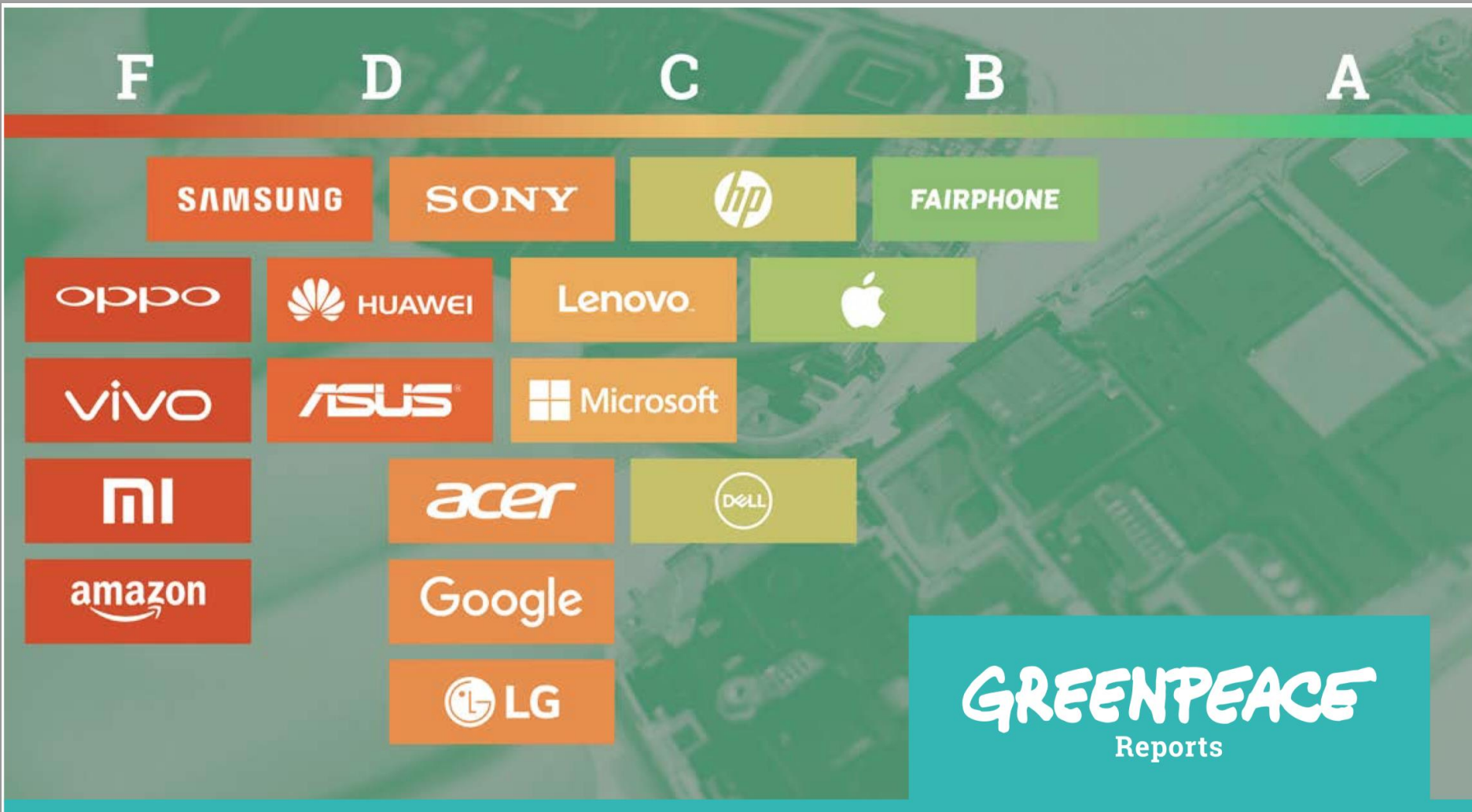
Enables
30%
reduction

in CO₂ emissions
across Fairphone 2
life cycle

#wearefairphone

Quelle: Fairphone

Greenpeace: Wegweiser für eine “grünere” Elektronik – Digitalisierung der Kreislaufwirtschaft



<http://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Guide-to-Greener-Electronics-2017.pdf>

Greenpeace: Wegweiser für eine “grünere” Elektronik – Digitalisierung der Kreislaufwirtschaft

F D C

SAMSUNG

SONY



oppo



HUAWEI

Lenovo

vivo

ASUS

Microsoft

mi

acer



amazon

Google



CIRCULAR PRODUCTION EXPLAINED

Closed-loop: The sourcing of materials for new electronics from obsolete electronics, thus reducing e-waste.

Open-loop: The sourcing of recycled/secondary inputs from the waste flows of other sectors.

Closed-loop recycled content cannot exist without products also being designed for high recyclability, to supply secondary resources of a sufficient quality to be reused in new products. While 100% recovery of materials is not currently possible because of device complexity,⁴⁹ there is still much room for improvement in both product design and take-back programs to increase overall recovery rates of devices and the materials contained within them. In February 2017, Fairphone published a study which determined that dismantling devices at end of

li
Die Fairphone-Studie wird zitiert!
broader amount of materials, compared to just shredding or smelting alone. In addition, Fairphone found that modular design can help improve the recovery rates of essential metals for electronics including gold, copper, silver, cobalt, nickel, palladium, platinum, gallium, indium, zinc, tungsten and tantalum.⁵⁰ Modular design can also enable the recovery and reuse of still functioning components as spare parts.

<http://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Guide-to-Greener-Electronics-2017.pdf>

Exergie-Fußabdruck der Kreislaufwirtschaft



Quelle: <https://fineartamerica.com/featured/a-zebra-winged-butterfly-at-the-lincoln-joel-sartore.html>

- **Ellen MacArthur** visualisiert die Kreislaufwirtschaft mit all ihren Akteuren in Form eines Schmetterlings. Ob dieser starten kann, hängt ab vom Exergie-Fußabdruck der Beteiligten.
- Exergie, Energie und Stoffbilanz in der Kreislaufwirtschaft: Hintergrund, Werkzeuge (HSC Sim 9) und aktuelle Beispiele (Fairphone, Greenpeace):

www.link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11663-016-0735-5 & www.outotec.com/products/digital-solutions/hsc-chemistry
www.fairphone.com/en/2017/02/27/recyclable-fairphone-2/ & www.fairphone.com/en/2017/08/08/examining-the-environmental-footprint-of-electronics-recycling/
<http://www.greenpeace.org/usa/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Guide-to-Greener-Electronics-2017.pdf>

Backup-Folien

DOWA Holdings, Japan



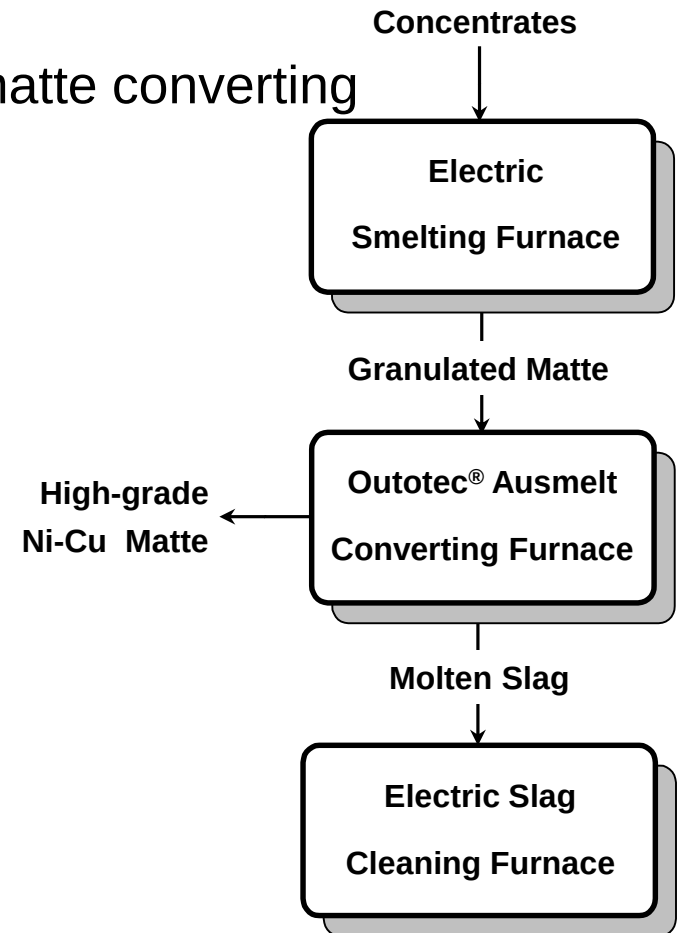
<http://www.dowa.co.jp>

Aufbereitungsanlage für Zink – Xing'an, China



Schmelzofen: Nickel und PGMs

- Anglo Platinum
 - **Process:** Continuous nickel-copper matte converting
 - **Capacity:** 210ktpa feed throughput
 - **Commissioned:** 2002



Blei-Hütte, China

- Design capacity
 - 190,000 t/y lead concentrates
 - 100,000 t/y refined lead
 - 160 t/y silver
 - 86,000 t/y sulphuric acid
- 3 stage batch process
 - Smelting, slag reduction, zinc fuming



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**THEORY AND PRACTICAL OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR LEAD
SMELTING OPERATIONS**

铅熔炼操作的理论与实际操作指导意见书

Revision Details

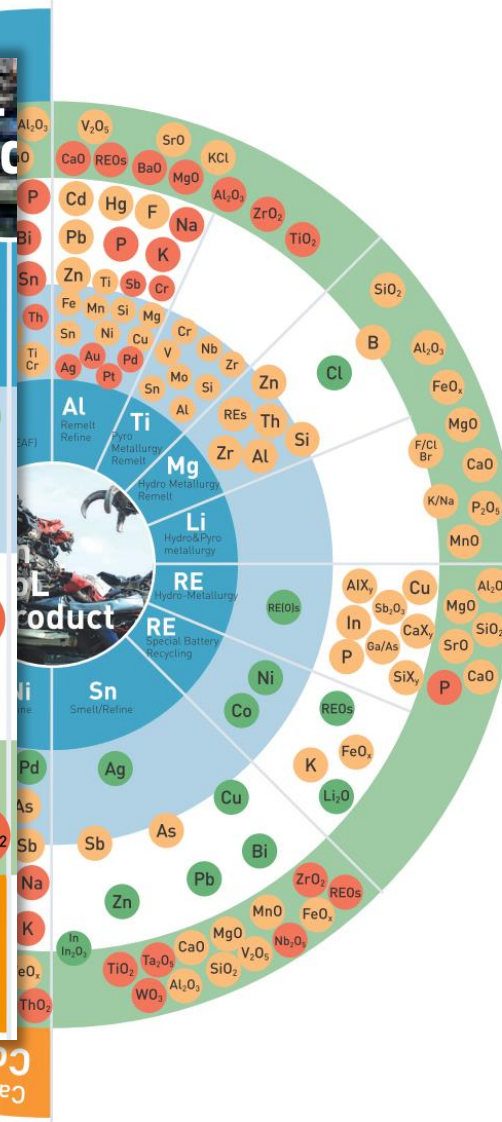
Revision Details					Approved		
Rev	Description	Date	Prepared	Project Mgr	Process Mgr	Site Services Mgr	Chief Exec. Techn't
1a	Only title page given						MAR/HL
1							MAR (RWM)
0							Technologist

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PRCA0272-61002_1 Operational
Process Guidelines YTCL

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January 2010

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Material Value Chains

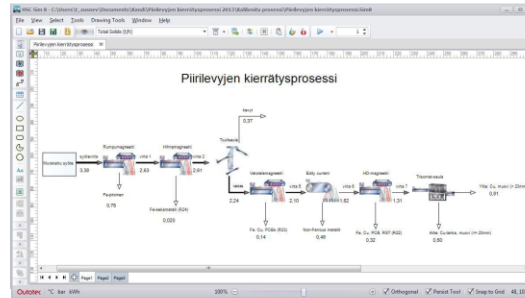
WEEE Recycling Simulation Model Created on Outotec's HSC Chemistry Software Platform

Susanna Nevalainen (Aalto U), Antti Roine (Outotec), Markus Reuter (Helmholtz-Institute)

WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) recycling simulation model demonstrates the possibilities of HSC Chemistry software to simulate and optimize material streams in real recycling processes, which may be used to LCA analysis.

RECYCLING SIMULATION IN HSC SIM MODULE

- 1) **DEFINE THE FEED**
Select or create materials and particles that flow through the recycling process. basic properties of material are defined when material is created.
- 2) **SELECT RECYCLING MODELS**
Select which crushers, screens and separators are used in the process.
- 3) **DEFINE RECYCLING MODEL SETTINGS**
Define used probability distribution, accuracy of



WEEE RECYCLING SIMULATION MODEL

The case study of WEEE recycling process Kuusakoski in 2013 model was calibrated behavior. The process consisted of magnetic separator, eddy current separator, gravity separator and screen.

Even without calibration, it was noticed that most of the particles acted in a typical way. For example, aluminum particles mainly left the process in the eddy current separator. With a simple calibration, mass balance was also managed to match with the given data.

The WEEE recycling simulation model indicates that recycling units can be used as a good base for WEEE simulation and also for other recycling processes locally and globally. With HSC Sim, processes can be optimized efficiently without safety risks or loss of valuable materials.

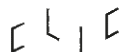
Kuusakoski, Finland

RECYCLING UNIT MODELS AVAILABLE IN HSC SIM

- Feed Creator
- Crusher
- General Screen
- Gravity Separator
- Air Classifier
- Magnetic Separator
- Eddy Current Separator
- Optical Separator
- Hand Sorting
- Custom Separator
- General Separator

Outotec

www.outotec.com/HSC



Solution Architect for Global
Bioeconomy & Cleantech Opportunities

FAIRPHONE

Fairphone's Report on Recyclability

Does modularity contribute to better
recovery of materials?

<https://www.fairphone.com/en/2017/02/27/recyclable-fairphone-2/>



DBU | Deutscher
Umweltpreis

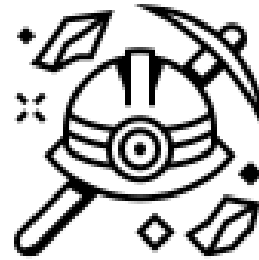
Let's bring in the experts: An analysis using the Recyclability Index

To help us gain a better understanding of the different issues related to electronics recycling, we turned to two very bright minds: Dr. Antoinette van Schaik (MARAS B.V.) and Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Markus A. Reuter (Freiberg, Germany), both renowned experts in recycling, sustainable technologies for metallurgy and digitalizing the circular economy. We commissioned them to investigate the recyclability of the Fairphone 2 using the Recyclability Index and Material Flow developed by van Schaik and Reuter.

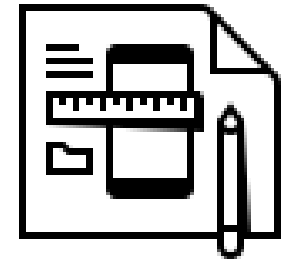
After the completion of the study, we have identified at least 45 different elements (or materials).

With this study, our aim was to research the potential recovery of all these materials in every part of the phone – from the external housing down to the tiniest capacitor.

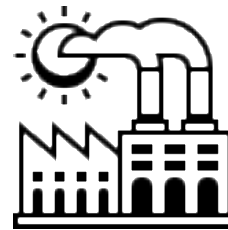
By making a phone,
we want to create
impact in four key
areas



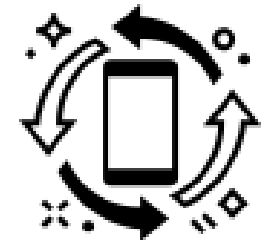
Fair Materials



Long-Lasting Design



Good working conditions



Reuse and Recycling