

Delivering circularity through innovative materials and recycling technology

4 May 2021

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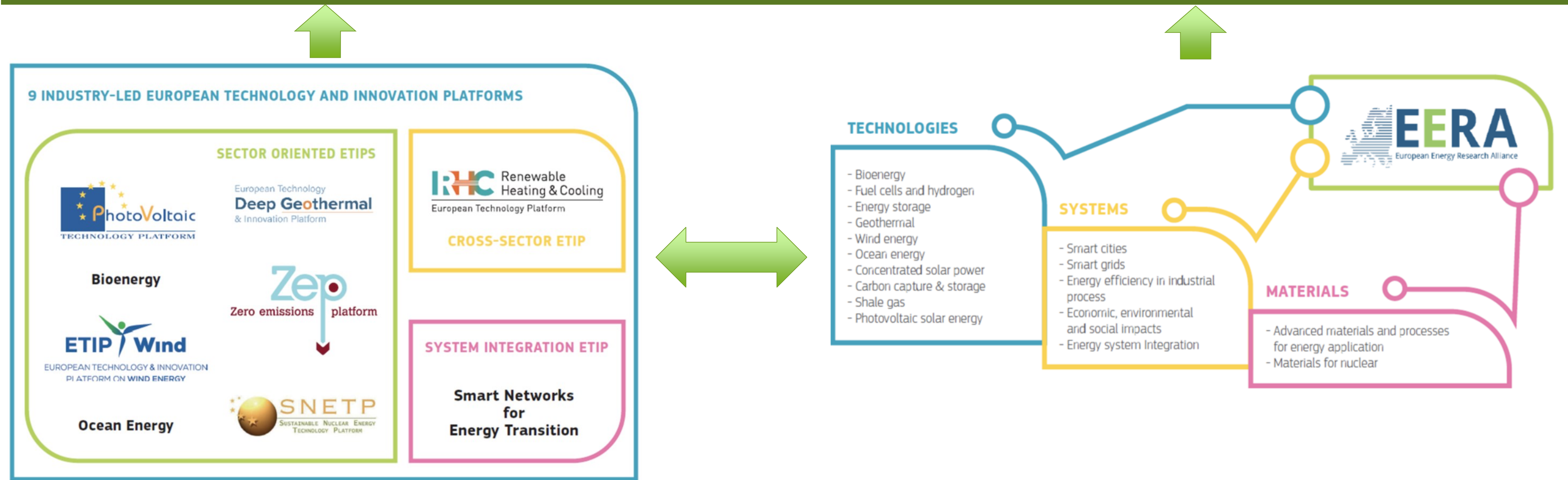
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Adrian Timbus

Chair of the Executive Committee

What are ETIPs?

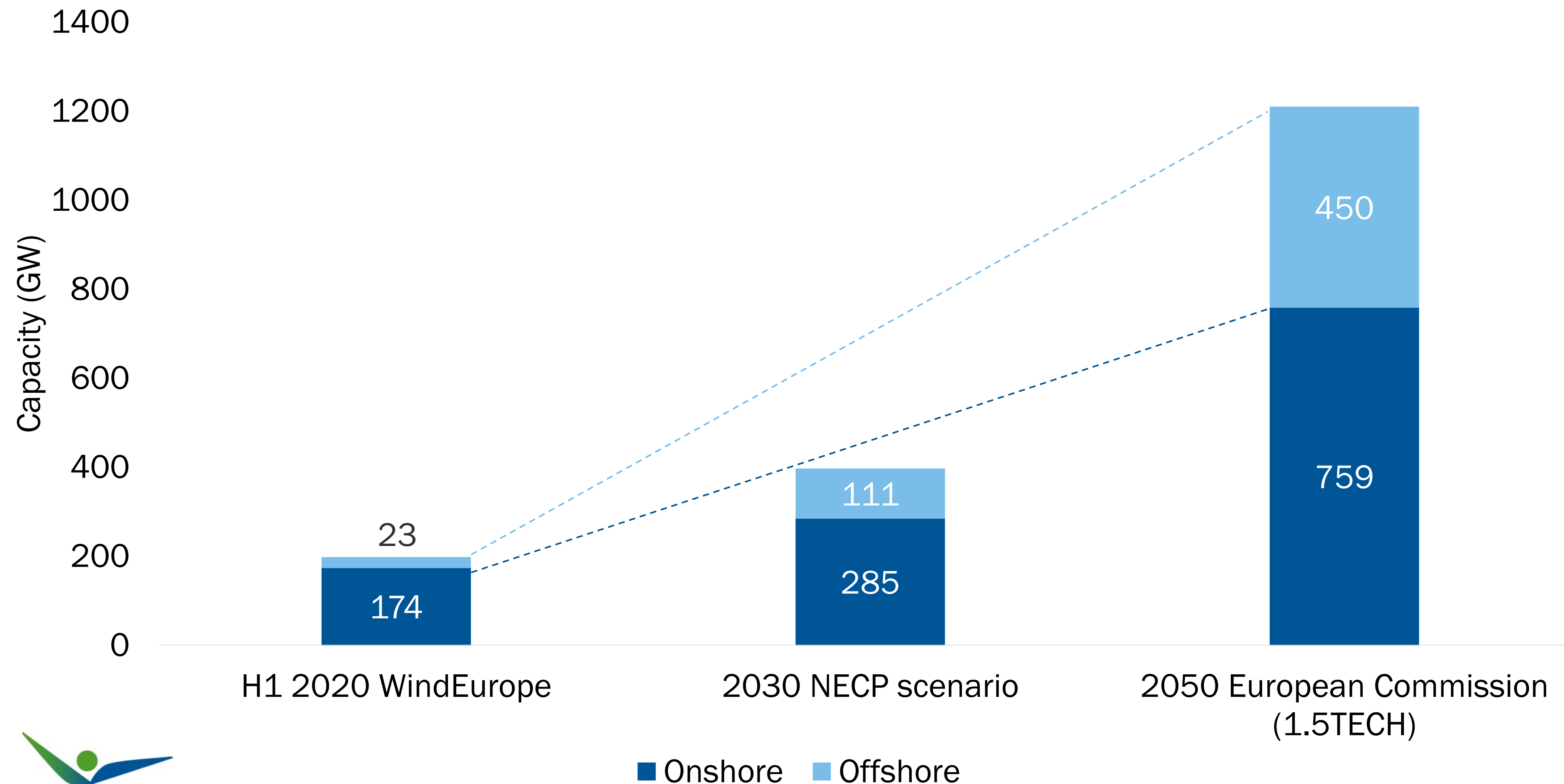
EU Strategic Energy Technology plan



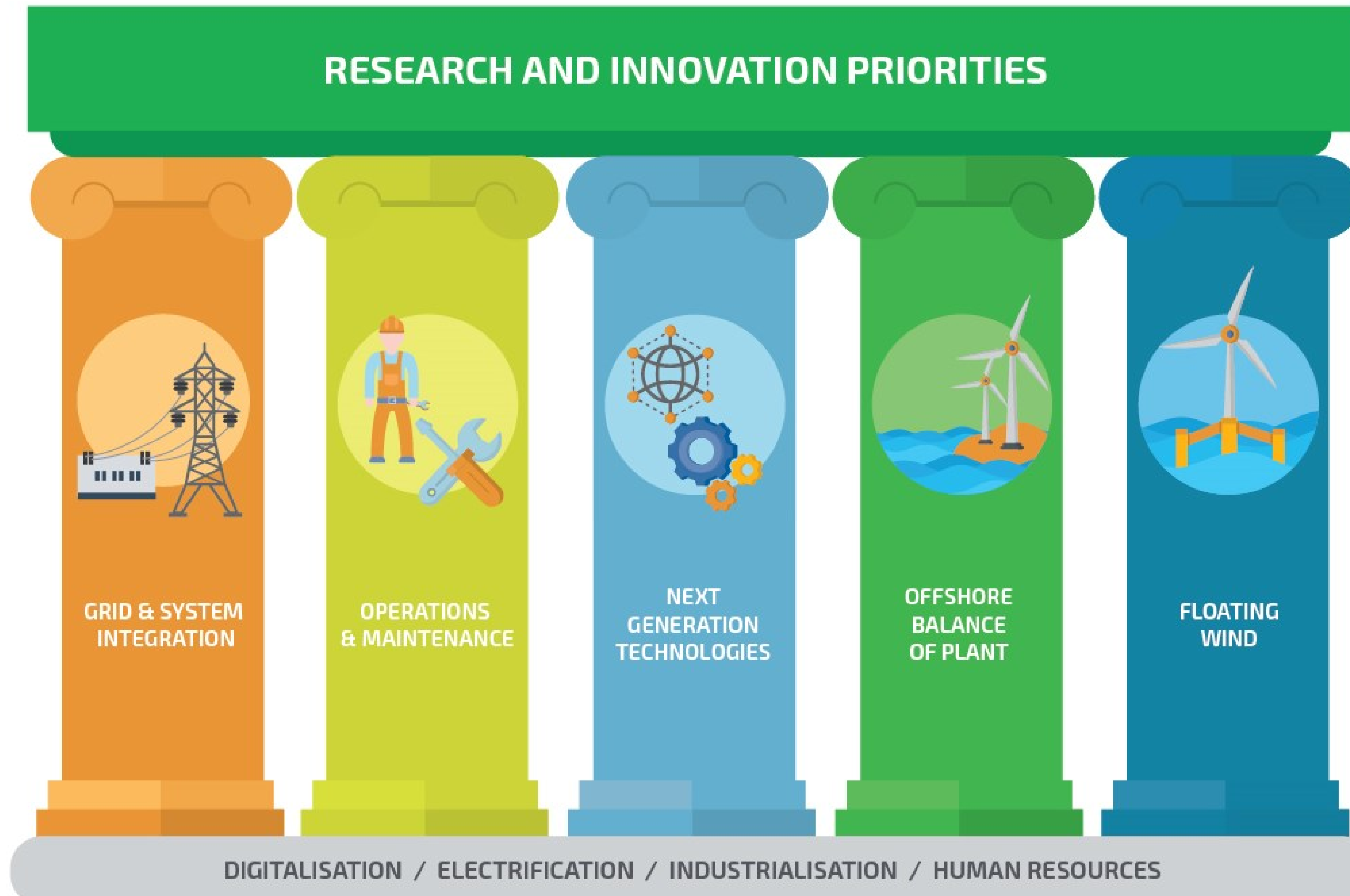
- Drive innovation, knowledge transfer and European competitiveness
- Develop research and innovation agendas and roadmaps for action at EU and national levels

HUGE INCREASE IN WIND CAPACITY COMING

Almost 40 GW pa between 2030 and 2050



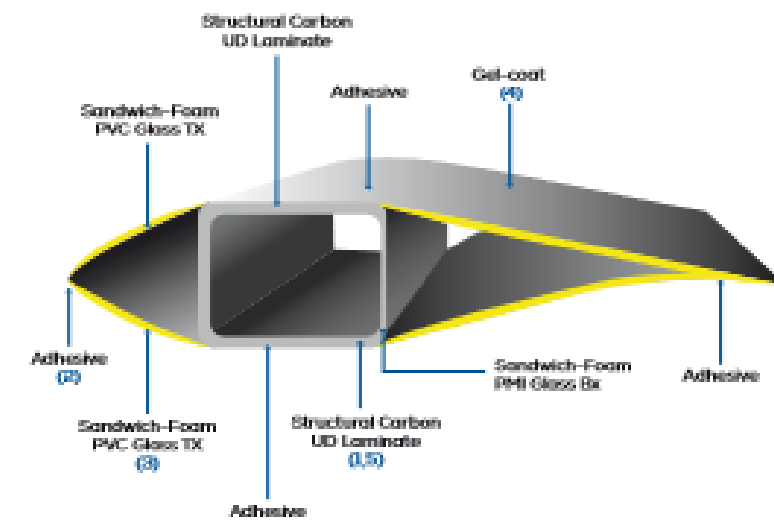
DELIVERING CLIMATE-NEUTRALITY WITH TARGETED R&I



How wind is going circular (2019)

Blade composition and upcoming volumes of composite waste in the industry

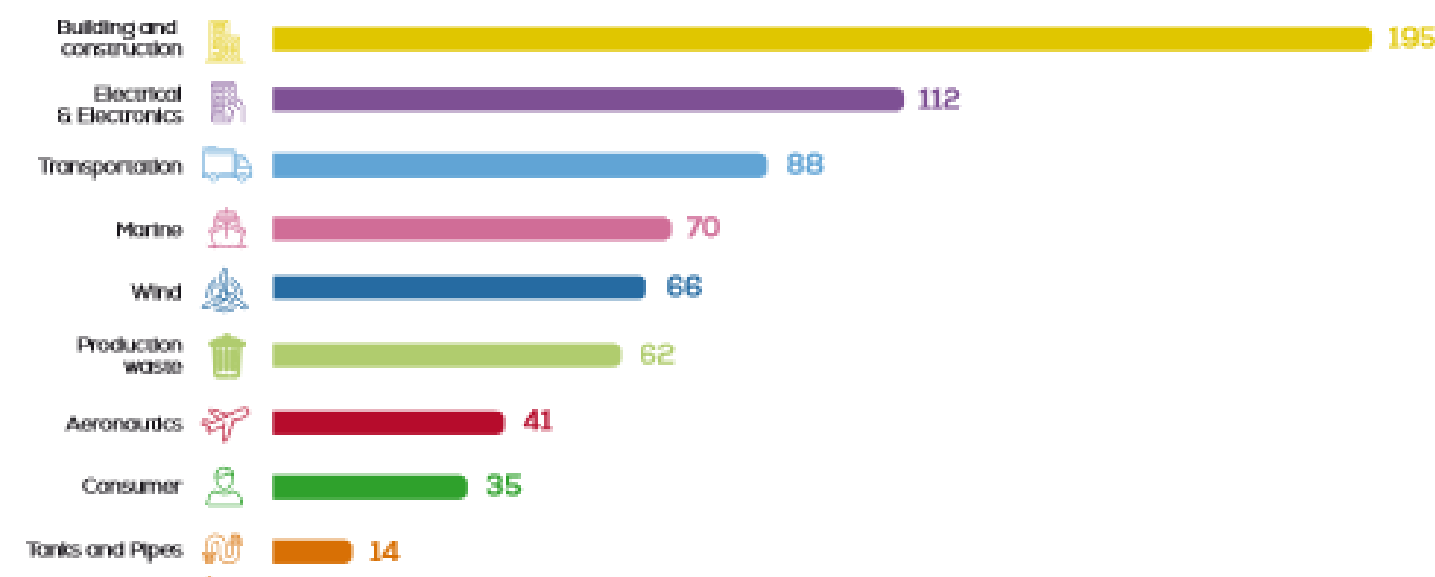
Generic composition of a wind turbine blade



Wind turbine blades are considered a composite structure, consisting of various materials with different properties. The material compositions vary between blade types and blade manufacturers, but blades are generally made of:

- 1) Reinforced fibres (glass, carbon, aramid or basalt)
- 2) A polymer matrix (thermosets such as epoxies, polyesters, vinyl esters, polyurethanes, or thermoplastics)
- 3) A sandwich core (balsa wood or foams such as polyvinyl PVC, PET)
- 4) Coatings (PE, PUR)
- 5) Metals (copper wiring, steel bolts, etc.).

Estimated composite waste per sector in thousands of tonnes in 2025



The life cycle of a wind turbine blade



End-of-Life strategies for composite materials

Waste treatment hierarchy

Keep parts for longer.
Design for easier dismantling and recycling.
Minimise number of materials in design/manufacture.

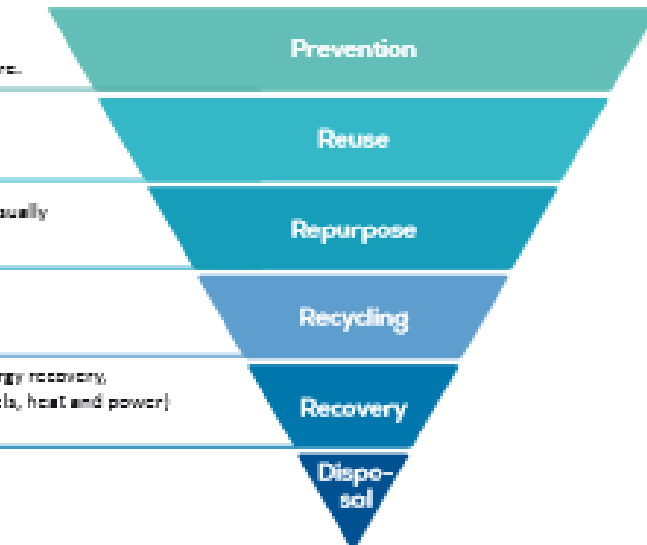
Check, clean, repair, refurbish, repair whole items or spare parts.

Re-use an existing part for a different application, usually of lower value than the original.

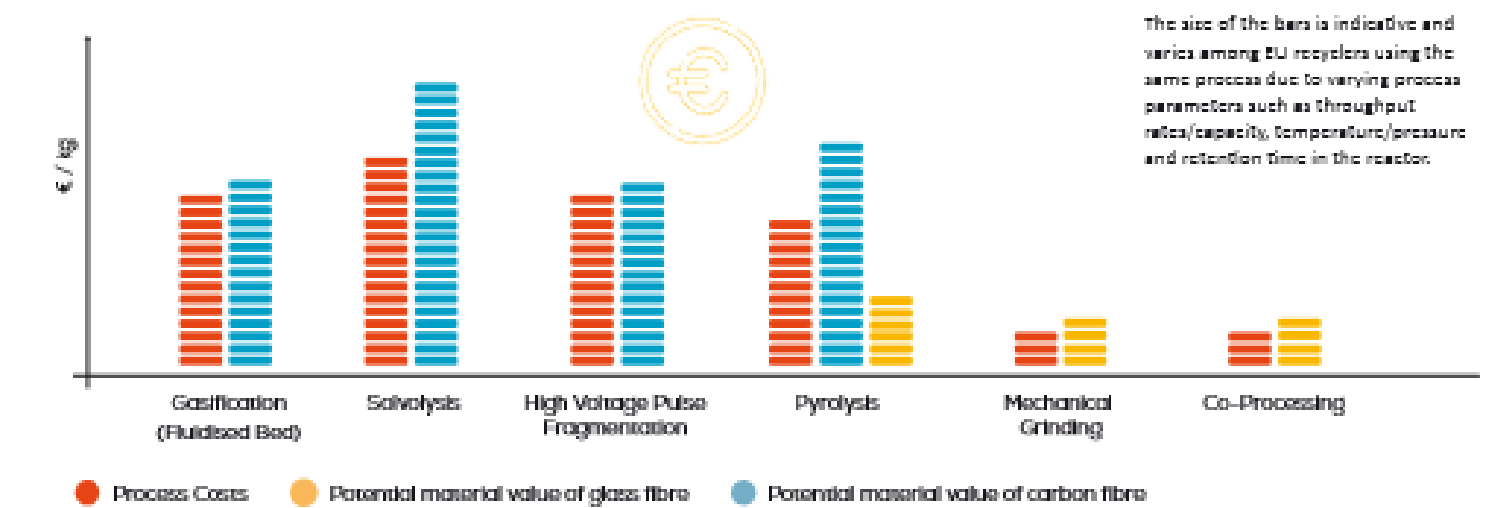
Convert waste into a new substance or product.
Includes composting if it meets protocols.

Includes anaerobic digestion, incineration with energy recovery, gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power) and materials from waste.

Landfill and incineration without energy recovery.



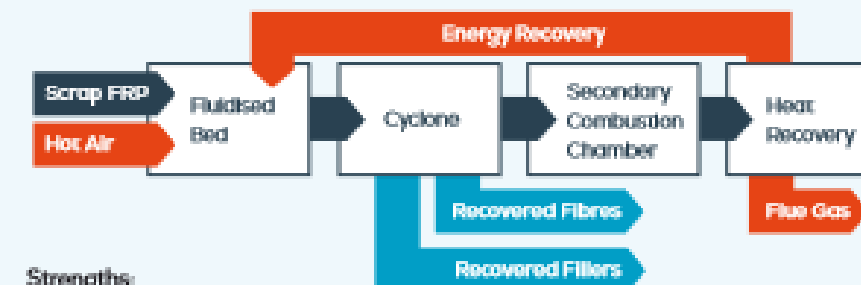
Estimated relative costs and values of composite recycling technologies



Composite recycling technologies and technology readiness level (TRL)

Gasification (Fluidised Bed)

Current TRL 5/6



Strengths:

- Highly flexible and simple process;
- Recovery of energy and potential precursor chemicals;
- High efficiency of heat transfer.

Limitations:

- Recovery of low-quality material;
- Economically viable at > 10,000 t/year;
- Fluidised bed can locally collapse.

Point of attention:

- Process-related emissions.

Solvolysis

Current TRL 5/6



Strengths:

- Recovery of clean fibres in their full length;
- Recovery of resin which can be re-used.

Limitations:

- Low efficiency;
- High energy consumption due to the high-temperature and high-pressure;
- Large amounts of solvents required.

Point of attention:

- Human health impacts and ecotoxicity from gas emissions.



High Voltage Pulse Fragmentation

Current TRL 6



Strengths:

- Scalable to treat large amounts of waste;
- Low investments required to reach the next TRL.

Limitations:

- Only laboratory- and pilot-scale machines are available;
- Heavily decreased modulus of glass fibres.

Point of attention:

- Technology might be suboptimal to recycle the current stock of wind turbine blades.

Pyrolysis

Pyrolysis Current TRL 9
Micro Current TRL 4/5



Strengths:

- Pyrolysis gas and oil can be used as energy source in the same process or in chemicals production;
- Easily scaled up;
- Microwave Pyrolysis: easier control, lower damage to the fibre.

Limitations:

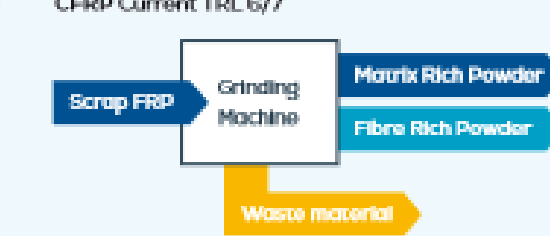
- Fibre product may retain oxidation residue or char;
- Degradation of the chemical structure of fibres;
- Not yet economically viable.

Point of attention:

- Potential leaks of gases from waste treatment chambers.

Mechanical Grinding

GFRP Current TRL 9
CFRP Current TRL 6/7



Strengths:

- Efficient and high throughput rates.

Limitations:

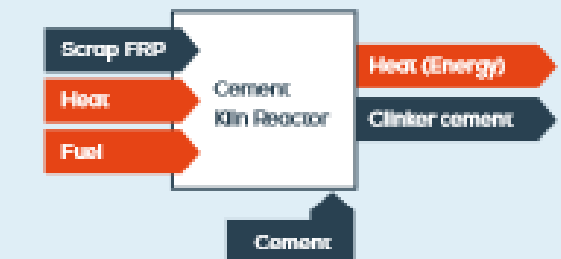
- Cost efficiency;
- Low quality of recyclate: high content of other materials;
- Up to 40% material waste.

Point of attention:

- Requires dedicated facilities with closed protective area to limit environmental impacts.

Co-Processing

Current TRL 9



Strengths:

- Highly efficient, fast and scalable;
- Large quantities can be processed;
- No ash left over.

Limitations:

- Loss of original material form;
- Additional energy needed to reach high processing temperatures.

Point of attention:

- Pollutants and particulate matter emissions.

WORKSHOP AGENDA

MORNING SESSIONS

10:00 – 10:05	Introduction Adrian Timbus , ETIPWind Executive Committee Chair/ Head of Portfolio and Strategic Marketing, Hitachi ABB Power Grids
10:05 – 10:20	Keynote presentation Milan Grohol , Policy Officer, Raw Materials, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW), European Commission
10:20 – 11:10	Session 1: Mapping material use in wind <i>Interactive session with entire audience</i> Moderator: Adrian Timbus, ETIPWind Executive Committee Chair / Head of Portfolio and Strategic Marketing, Hitachi ABB Power Grids
11:10 – 11:20	Coffee Break
11:20 – 12:20	Session 2: The economics of materials for wind energy <i>Presentations and Q&A</i> Moderator: Adrian Timbus, ETIPWind Executive Committee Chair / Vice President Portfolio, Power Grids Business, Hitachi ABB Power Grids Speakers: Modular Wooden Towers for Tall Wind Turbines Otto Lundman, CEO, Modvick Superconductors for MVDC Connections Marcos Byrne, Market and Policy analyst, Supercode The GreenSpur Rare Earth Free Permanent Magnet Generator Andrew Hine, Commercial Director, GreenSpur Wind Limited
12:20 – 12:30	Warm-up for afternoon part on Sustainability/circularity Adrian Timbus , ETIPWind Executive Committee Chair/ Head of Portfolio and Strategic Marketing, Hitachi ABB Power Grids

AFTERNOON SESSIONS

12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30 – 15:00	Session 3: Finding a second life for wind turbine components: recycling challenges and opportunities <i>Presentations and Q&A</i> Moderator: Claudia Grotz, Chair of WindEurope Sustainability Working Group / Head of Public Affairs Europe, Siemens Gamesa & Ben Drog, Managing Director, European Composites Industry Association (EUCIA) Speakers: DECOMBLADES Project Allan K. Poulsen, Head of Advanced Structures and Sustainability, Vestas Metals for a sustainable future Johan Andersson, Strategic & Business Intelligence Manager, Boliden (member of European Copper Alliance) Improving the environmental impact of windmills decommissioning Eric Waeyenbergh, TF Waste CEMBUREAU (Advocacy Manager and Health, Geacycle Europe/ WasteHub) Towards a New Generation of Glass Fibre Products Based on Regenerated Fibres Recycled from End-Of-Life GRP and GRP Manufacturing Waste James Thomason, Professor Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, University of Strathclyde
15:00 – 15:10	Coffee Break
15:10 – 16:10	Session 4: Research Landscape- Leading research projects and upcoming funding opportunities <i>Presentations and Q&A</i> Moderator: Claudia Grotz, Chair of WindEurope Sustainability Working Group / Head of Public Affairs Europe, Siemens Gamesa & Ben Drog, Managing Director, European Composites Industry Association (EUCIA) Speakers: VALOMAG Project: From the recovery of scrap magnets to the production of new magnets and rare earth oxides Virginie Desot-Harles, Head of the Advance Recycling Department at CIRSEE, SUEZ Developing Zero Waste Wind Turbine Blades with Sustainable Materials John Korsgaard, Senior Director, Engineering Excellence, LM Wind Power EU Outlook on Wind Energy Research: A case for Circularity Carlos Eduardo Lima da Cunha, Policy Officer, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD), European Commission
16:10 – 16:30	Closing remarks and next steps Claudia Grotz , Chair of WindEurope Sustainability Working Group / Head of Public Affairs Europe, Siemens Gamesa Adrian Timbus , ETIPWind Executive Committee Chair / Head of Portfolio and Strategic Marketing, Hitachi ABB Power Grids



EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION
PLATFORM ON WIND ENERGY

Let's start the conversation



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