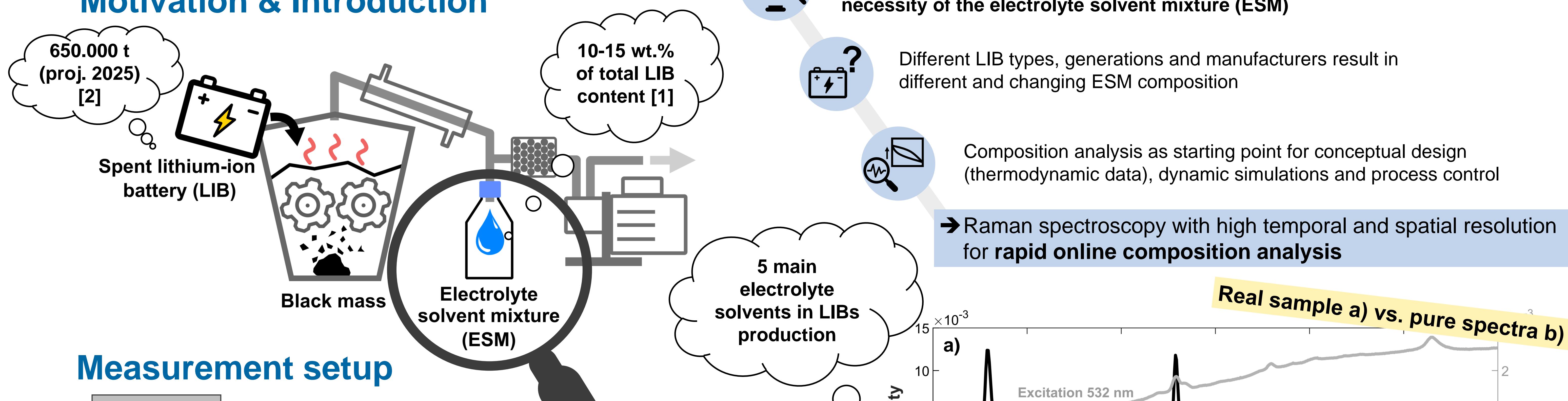


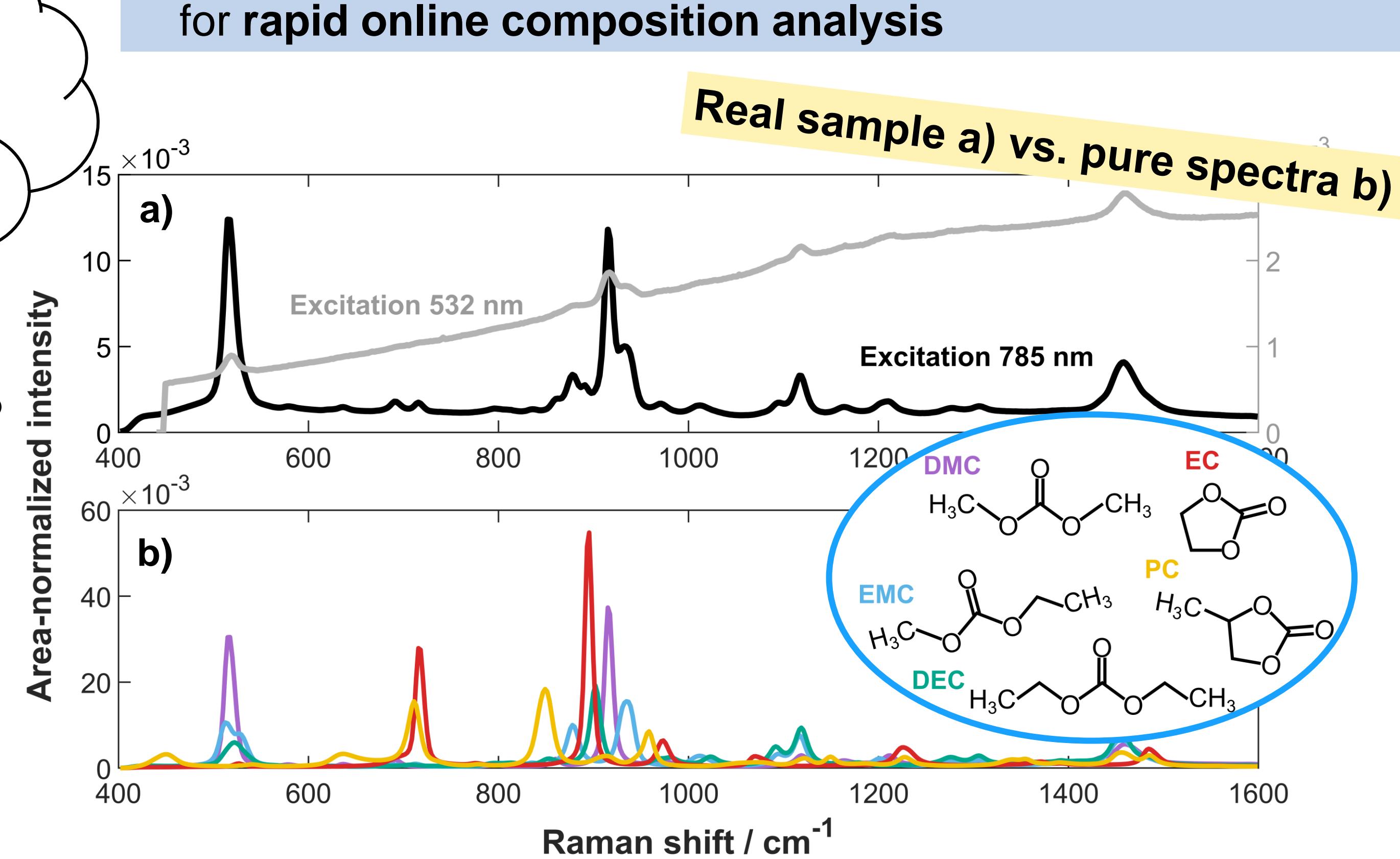
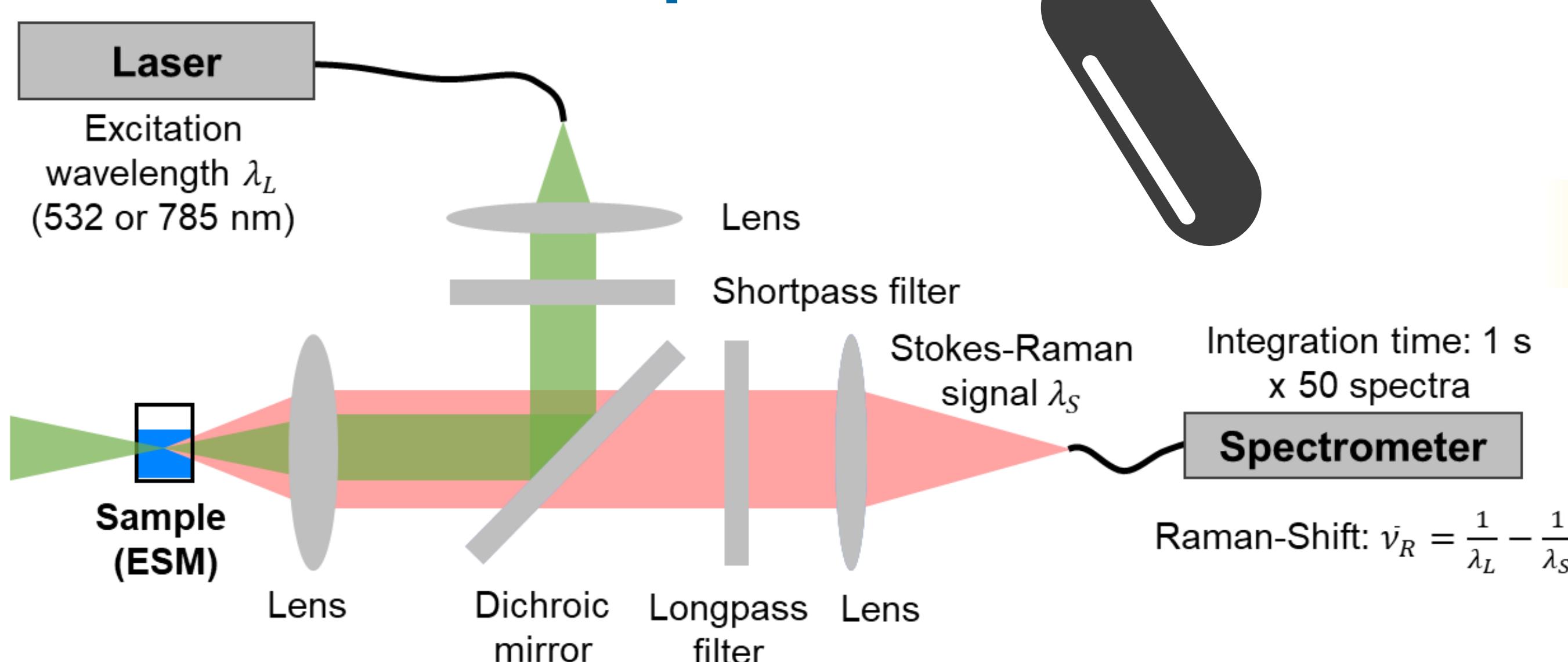
Quantification of Electrolyte Solvent Composition from Lithium-ion Battery Recycling using Raman Spectroscopy

Tom Goldberg, Andreas S. Braeuer

Motivation & Introduction



Measurement setup



→ Longer excitation wavelength (785 nm) for lower fluorescence interference
→ Substantial peak overlap from structural similarity of the solvent compounds

Composition evaluation (CLS vs. PLS)

Classical Least-Square (CLS) regression

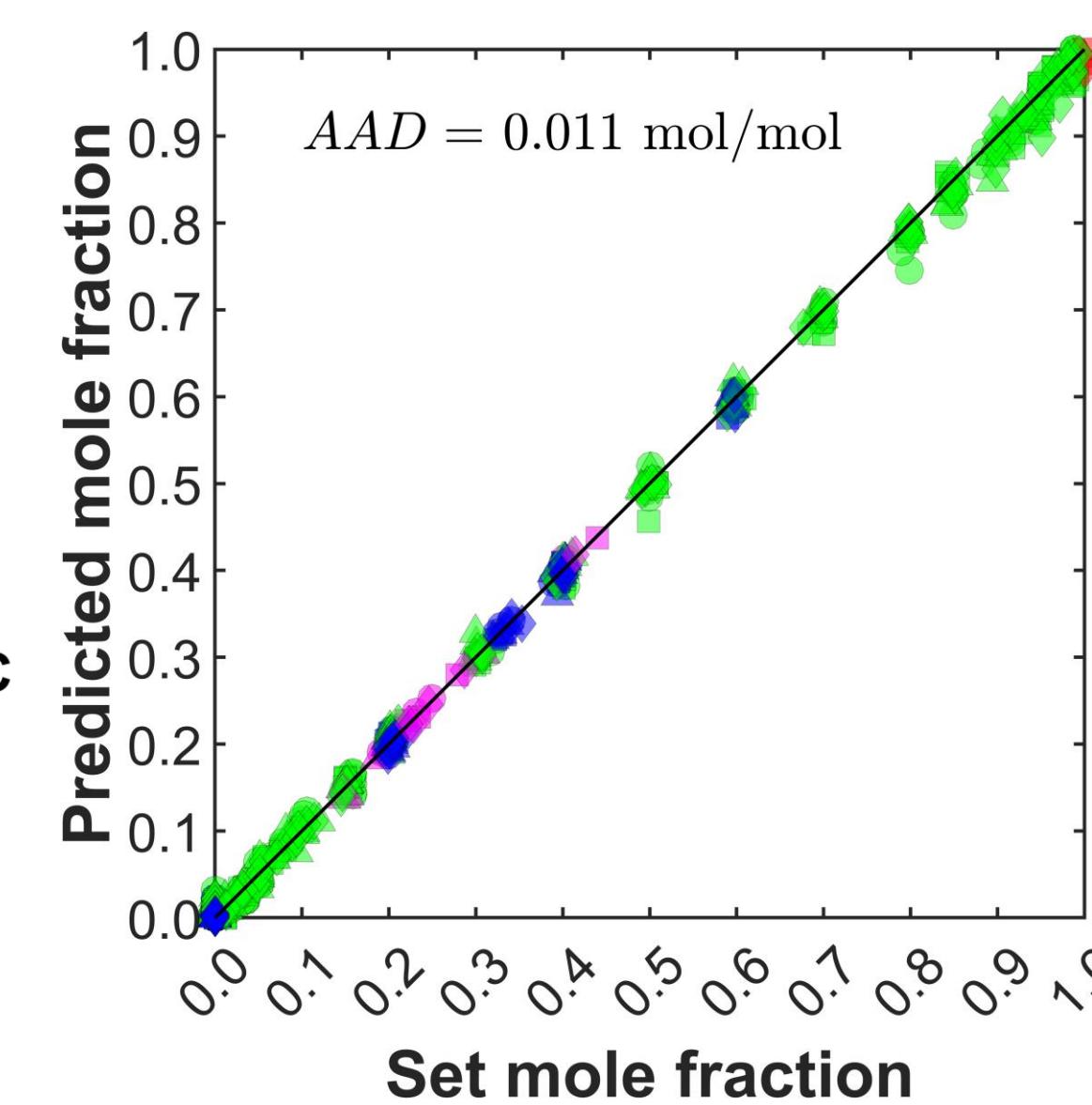
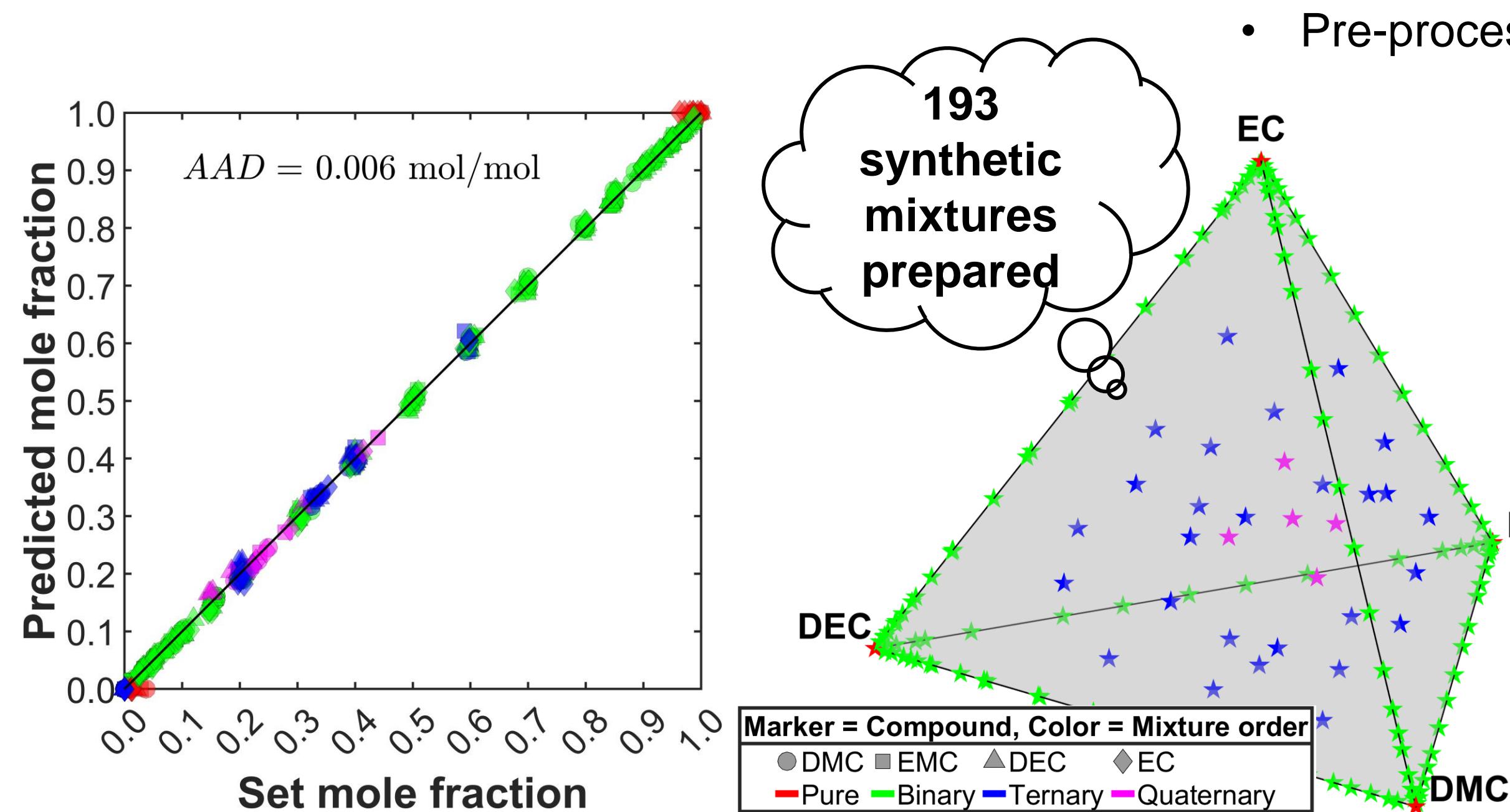
= Physically-based regression model

- Spectra reconstruction as a linear combination of pure compound spectra (linear unmixing)
- Simultaneous background fit during regression
- Composition evaluation based on **binary calibration sets**

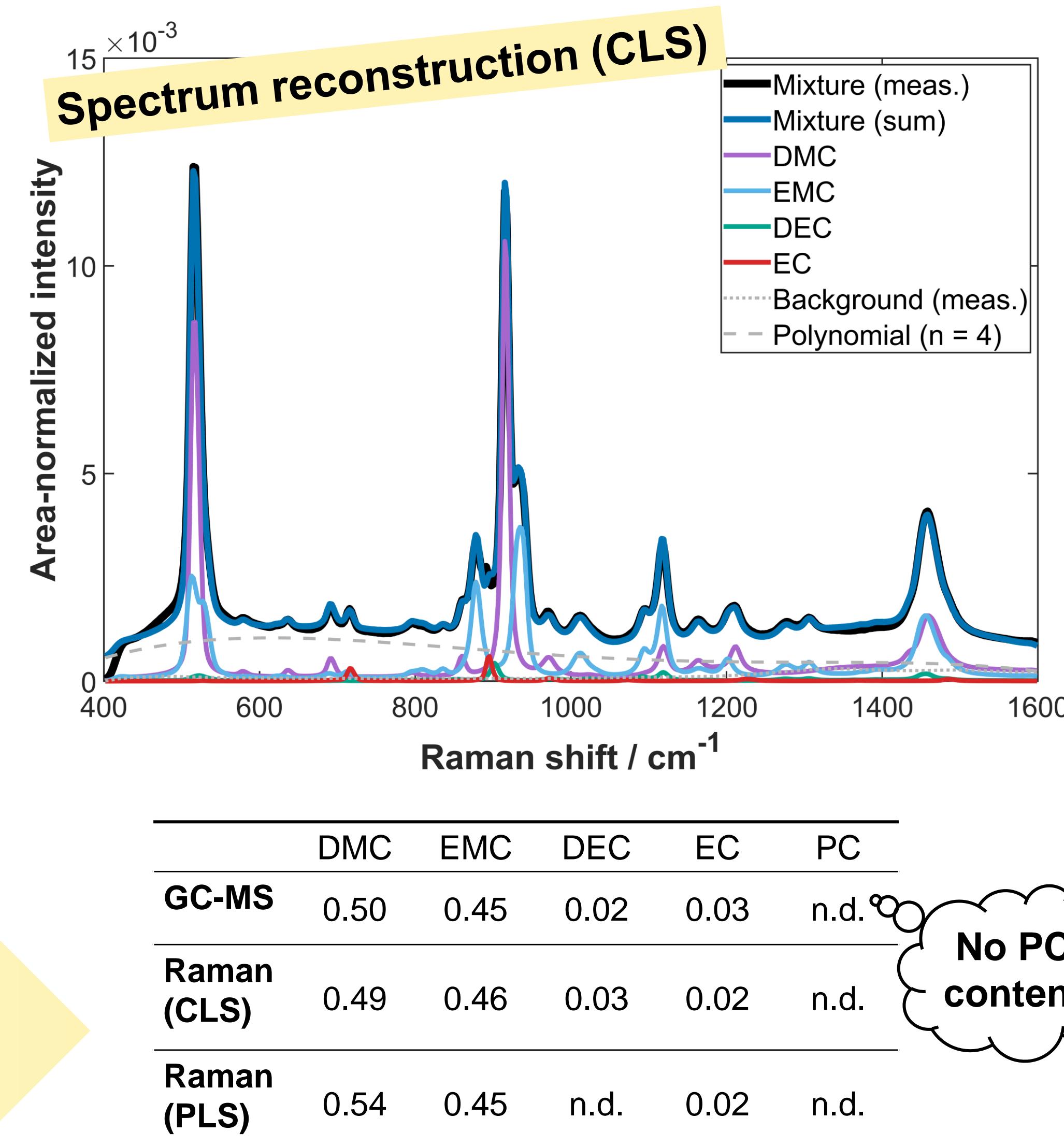
Partial-Least-Square (PLS) regression

= Chemometric regression model

- Synthetic mixtures (up to multicomponent) serve as **training data for global calibration model**
- Both spectral and composition data are projected onto **latent variables** maximizing their covariance
- Optimal number of latent variables determined by cross-validation
- Pre-processing: **Background subtraction**



Application on real sample from LIB shredder



Summary & Conclusion

→ Evaluation of ESM composition from LIB recycling demonstrated; further optimisation planned

→ PLS with higher calibration effort allows better composition evaluation for higher-order synthetic mixtures, but is less robust for application on real samples from LIB shredder