

6-6-2016

Environmental assessment of light weighting solutions for automotive components: results, trade-off and challenges from real case studies

S. Maltese

Magneti Marelli S.p.A. – LCA PhD, Department of Civil, Chemical, Environmental and Materials Engineering, University of Bologna, via Terracini 28 Bologna, Italy, silvia.maltese@external.magnetimarelli.com

L. Zanchi

Department of Industrial Engineering, University of Florence, via Santa Marta 3, 50139 Florence, Italy

M. Delogu

Department of Industrial Engineering, University of Florence, via Santa Marta 3, 50139 Florence, Italy

M. Pierini

Department of Industrial Engineering, University of Florence, via Santa Marta 3, 50139 Florence, Italy

R. Riccomagno

EH&S Central Team - Magneti Marelli SpA, viale Aldo Borletti, 20011, Corbetta (MI)

Follow this and additional works at: http://dc.engconfintl.org/lca_waste



Part of the [Engineering Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

S. Maltese, L. Zanchi, M. Delogu, M. Pierini, and R. Riccomagno, "Environmental assessment of light weighting solutions for automotive components: results, trade-off and challenges from real case studies" in "Life Cycle Assessment and Other Assessment Tools for Waste Management and Resource Optimization", Professor Umberto Arena, Second University of Naples, Italy Professor Thomas Astrup, Denmark Technical University, Denmark Professor Paola Lettieri, University College London, United Kingdom Eds, ECI Symposium Series, (2016). http://dc.engconfintl.org/lca_waste/9

This Abstract and Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Proceedings at ECI Digital Archives. It has been accepted for inclusion in Life Cycle Assessment and Other Assessment Tools for Waste Management and Resource Optimization by an authorized administrator of ECI Digital Archives. For more information, please contact franco@bepress.com.



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

Environmental assessment of light weighting solutions for automotive components: results, trade-off and challenges from real case studies

S. Maltese, L. Zanchi, R. Riccomagno, M. Delogu, M. Pierini

Cetraro , Italy, June, 6th, 2016

Silvia Maltese
Magnetis Marelli SpA, LCA PhD

ECI Conference: Life Cycle Assessment and other Assessment Tools for
Waste Management and Resource Optimization

- **Magneti Marelli SpA: Business line & Products**
- **Magneti Marelli Commitment for a Sustainability Development**
- **Magneti Marelli Products Portion of Incidence on a Vehicle**
- **Automotive Sector: Improvement Drivers From Environmental Perspective**
- **LCA: A Product-Oriented Method for Sustainability Analysis**
- **LCA Development Projects and Lightweight Drivers**
- **LCA Projects: Alternative Technology for Product Manufacturing**
- **LCA Projects: Alternative Raw Materials**
- **LCA Projects: Alternative Technology and Raw Materials**
- **Vehicle End of Life Process Flowchart: ISO 22628:2002**
- **Results and Consideration**

Magneti Marelli SpA: Business Line & Products



Magneti Marelli is an international Group committed to the **design and production of hi-tech systems and components for the automotive sector.**

**AUTOMOTIVE
LIGHTING**

POWERTRAIN

ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS

**SUSPENSION
SYSTEMS**



**Exhaust
Systems**

**PLASTIC
COMPONENTS
AND MODULES**

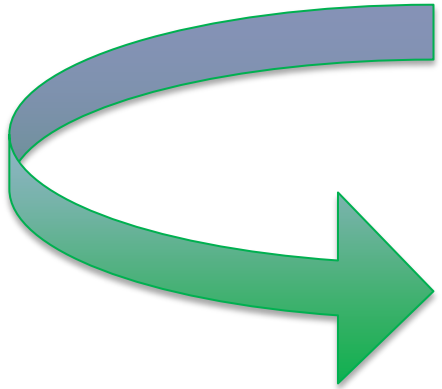
**AFTERMARKET
PARTS & SERVICES**

MOTORSPORT

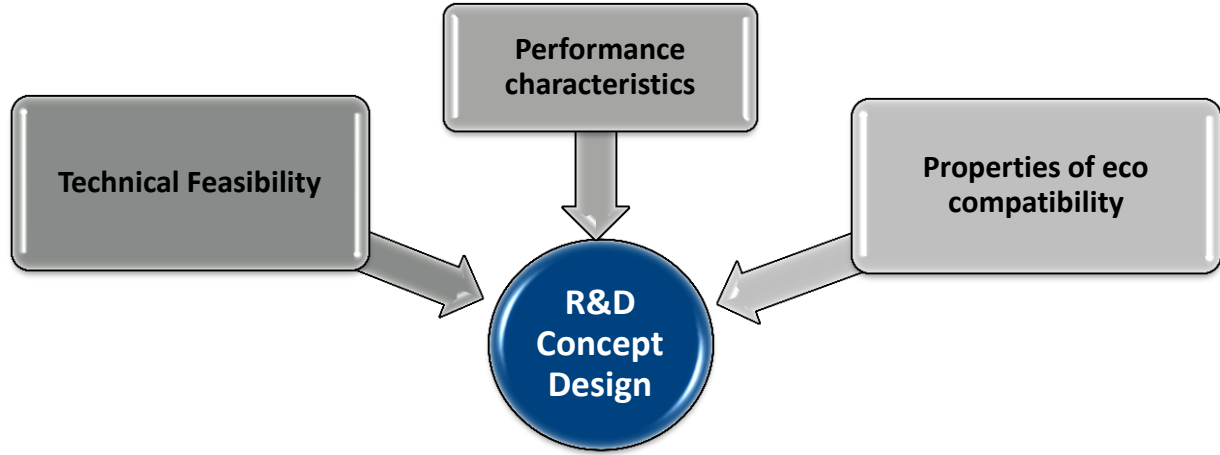
Magneti Marelli Commitment for a Sustainability Development



Magneti Marelli is committed to develop its product with the aim of reducing the impact caused by the effect of its products on the environment



Towards a Green Automotive Industry



Magneti Marelli Products Portion of Incidence on a Vehicle



PLASTIC COMPONENTS

35 Kg

AUTOMOTIVE LIGHTING

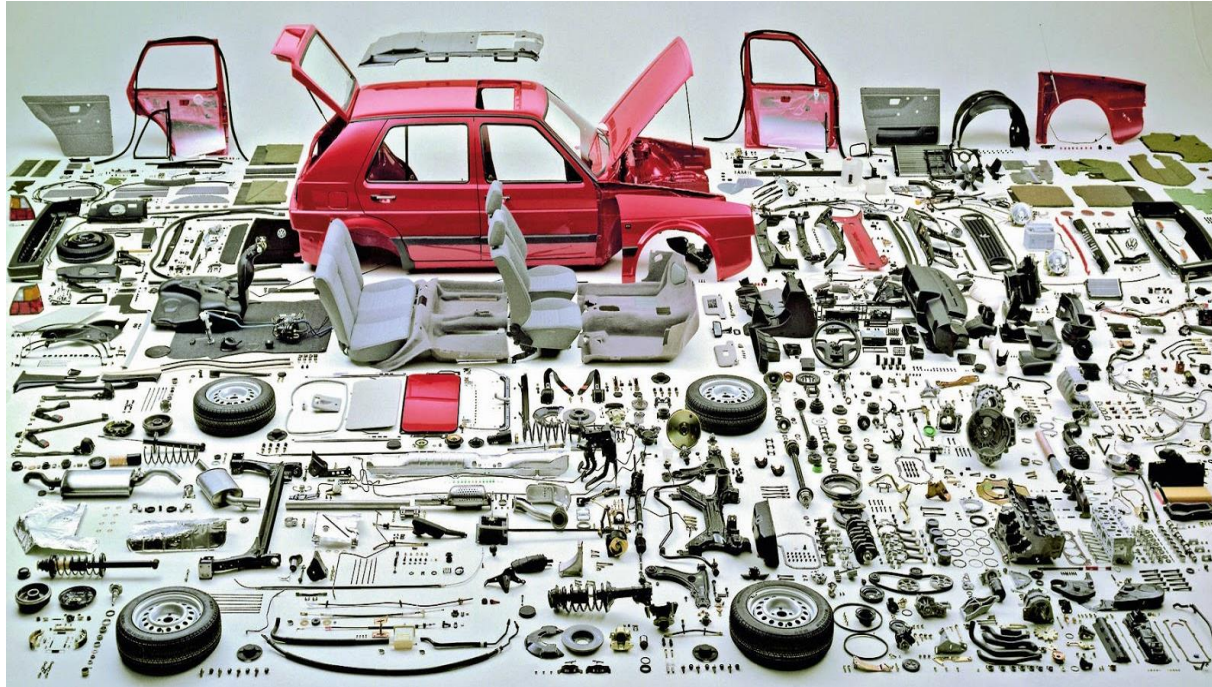
10 – 12 Kg

MECHANICAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

5 Kg

POWERTRAIN

10 – 11 Kg



EXHAUST SYSTEMS

20 Kg

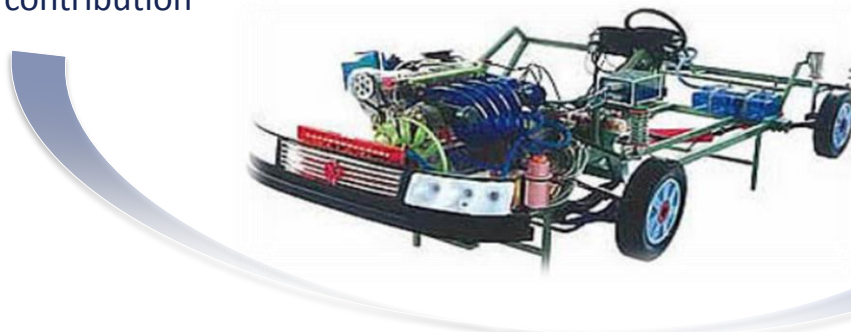
SHOCK ABSORBERS

20 Kg

SUSPENSION SYSTEMS

60 Kg

If all the components of a midsize vehicle were produced by Magneti Marelli, therefore the total contribution would be **170 kg weight**



15%

on the total weight

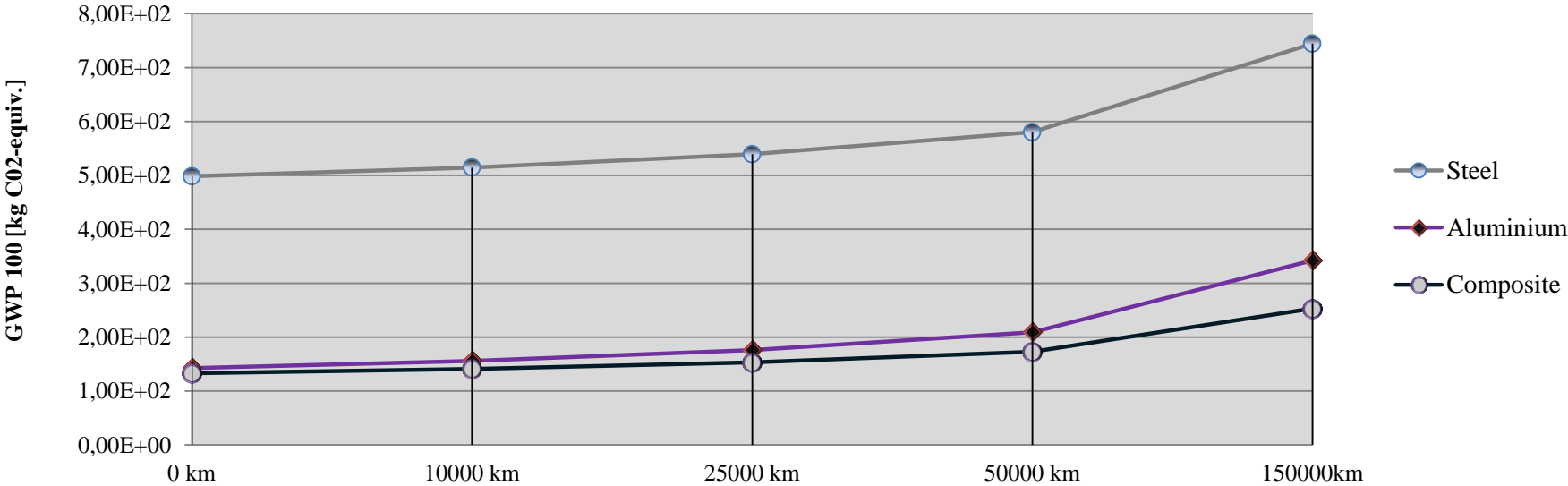
Automotive Sector: Improvement Drivers from Environmental Perspective



Case study highlight on a bulk component : crossmember



	Weight reduction	GWP ₁₀₀ reduction over lifetime of 150000 km	Fuel Consumption over lifetime of 150000 km (kg)
Aluminium	~- 18%	~- 19%	~-19%
Plastic Composite	~- 51%	~- 51%	~-51%



LCA: A Product-Oriented Method for Sustainability Analysis

LCA System Boundaries:
«Cradle to Grave» approach



LCA Impact categories: *CML 2001 – April '15*

INPUT:

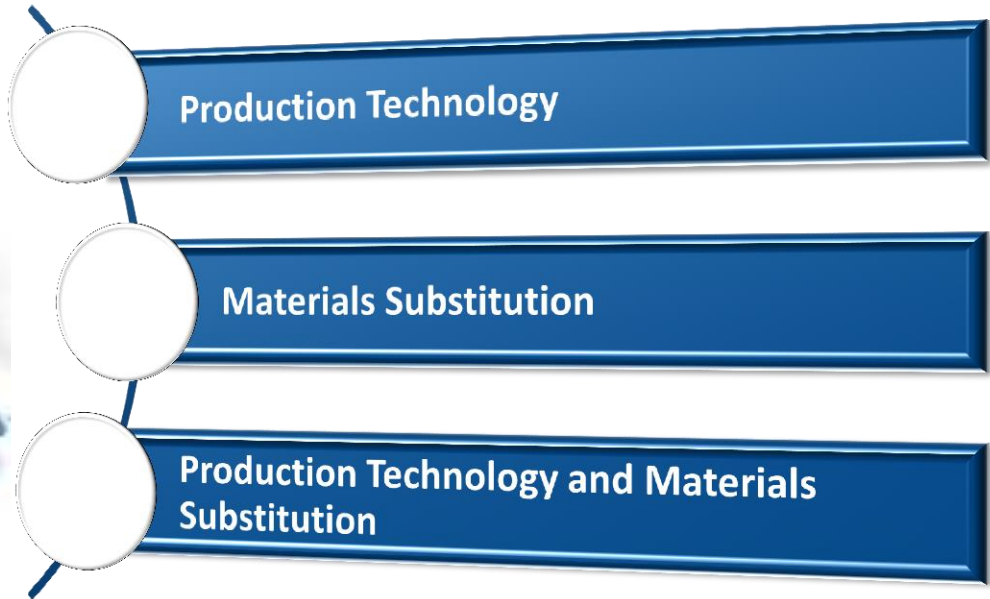
- Abiotic Depletion Elements (ADP elements) [kg Sb-Equiv]
- Abiotic Depletion Fossils (ADP fossils) [MJ]

OUTPUT:

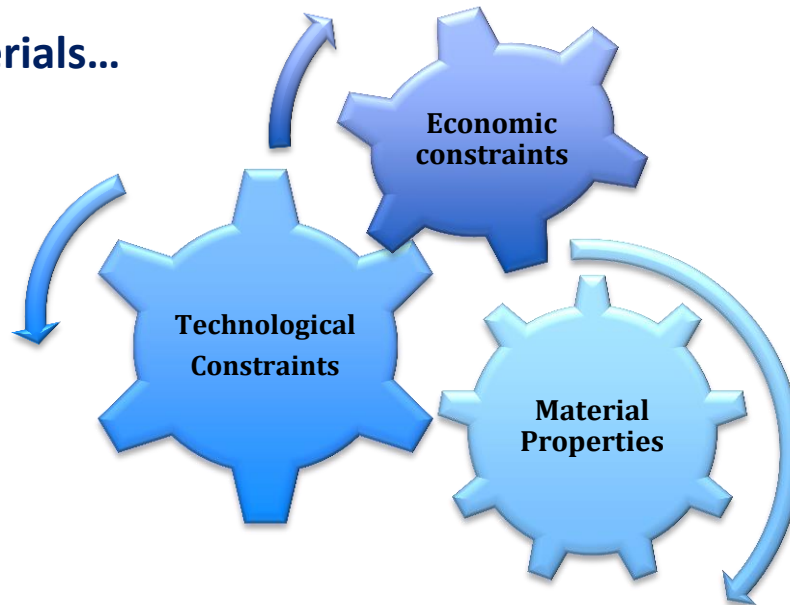
- Global Warming Potential (GWP 100 years) [kg CO₂-Equiv.]
- Acidification Potential AP [kg SO₂-Equiv.]
- Eutrofication Potential (EP) [kg Phosphate-Equiv.]
- Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP, catalytic) [kg R11-Equiv.]
- Freshwater Aquatic Ecotoxicity Potential (FAETP) [kg DCB-Equiv.]
- Human Toxicity Potential (HTP) [kg DCB-Equiv.]
- Marine Aquatic Ecotoxicity Potential (MAETP) [kg DCB-Equiv.]
- Photochemical Ozone Creation Potential (POCP) [kg Ethene-Equiv.]
- Terrestrial Ecotoxicity Potential (TETP) [kg DCB-Equiv.]



- ✓ Primary energy demand from renewable and non renewable resources (gross cal. value) [MJ]



Choice of materials...

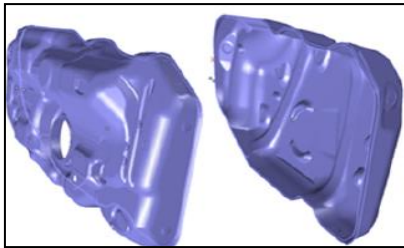


2K Fuel Tank



Extrusion Blow-molding

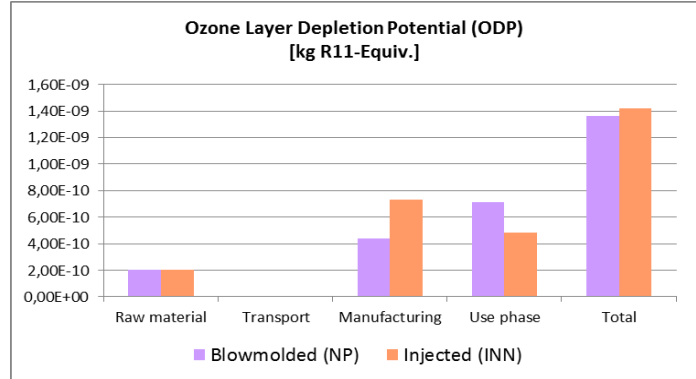
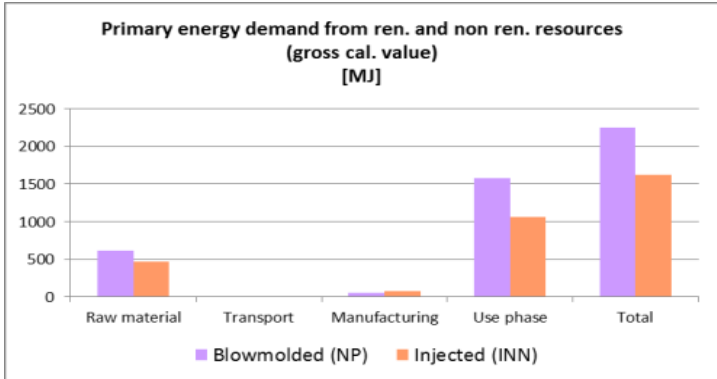
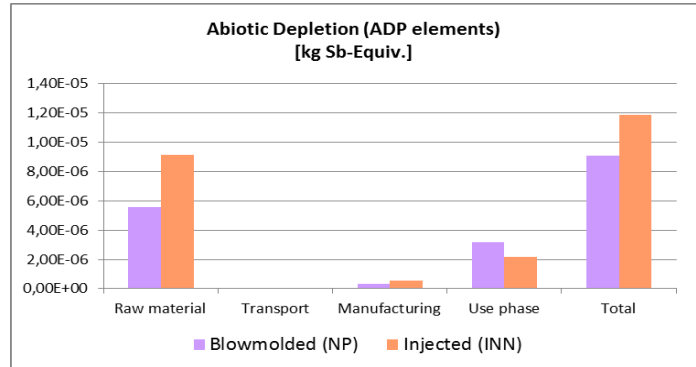
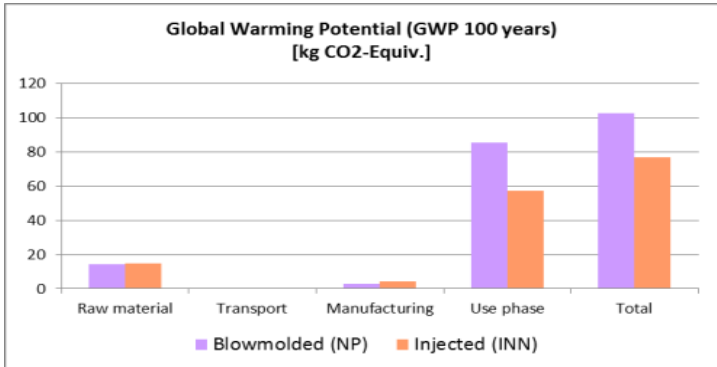
VS



Injection

(Weight reduction -33%)

Results

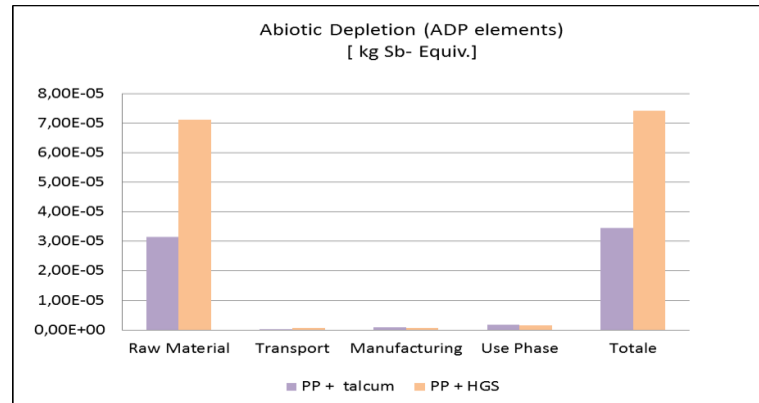
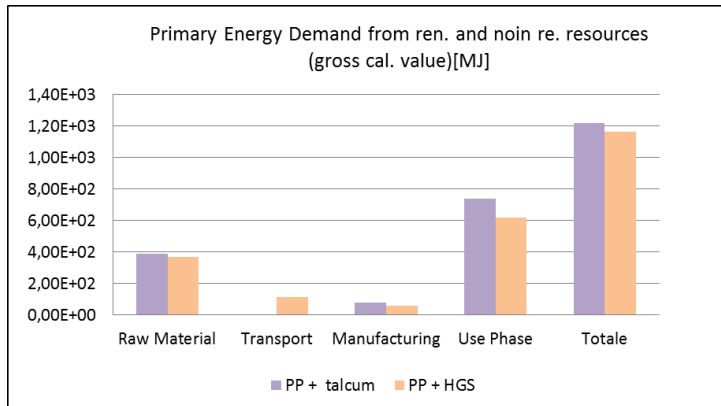
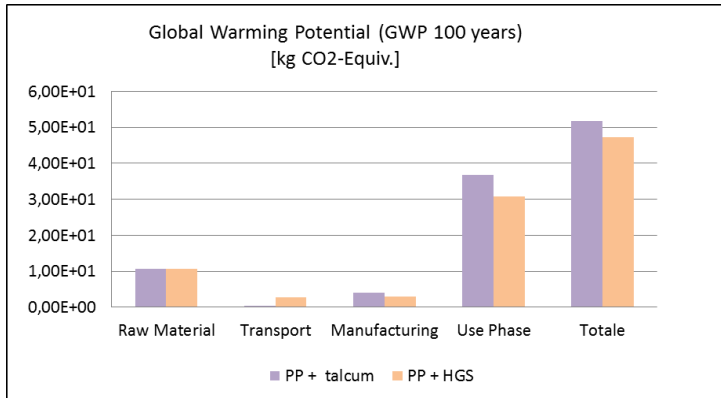


Dashboard

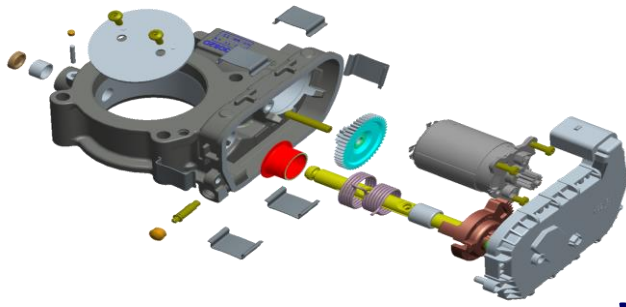


PP + Talcum **VS** PP + Hollow Glass Spheres *(Weight reduction -30%)*

Results

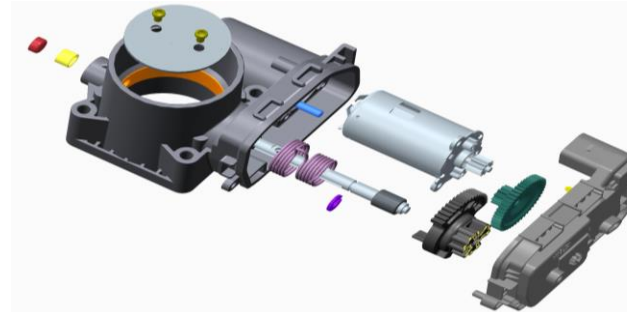


Throttle Body Housing



Secondary Aluminum (Die Casting)

VS

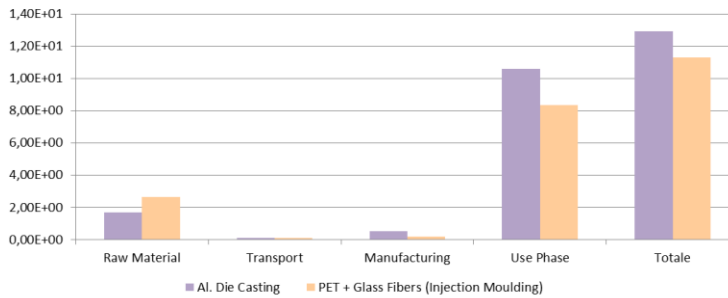


PET+ Glass Fibers (Injection Moulding)

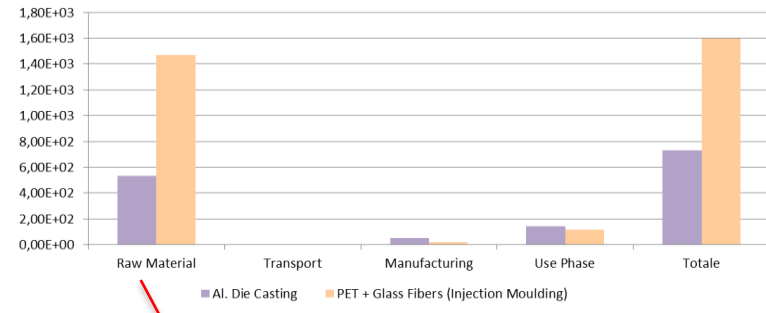
(Weight reduction -22%)

Results

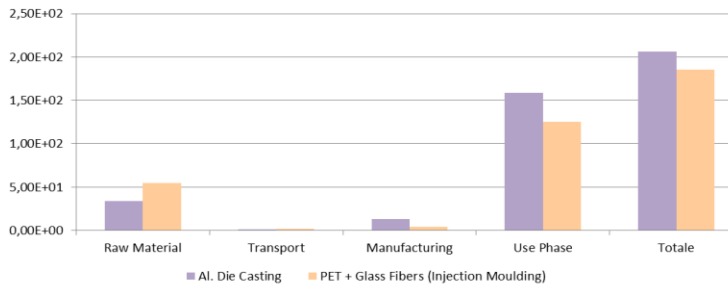
Global Warming Potential (GWP 100 years)
[kg CO₂-Equiv.]



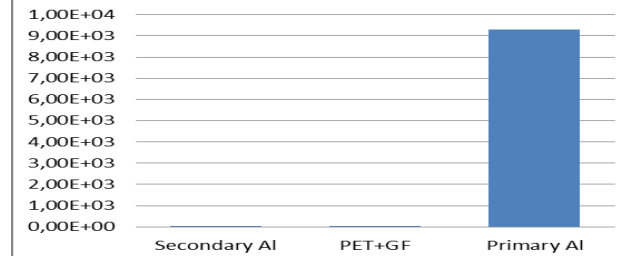
Marine Aquatic Ecotoxicity Pot. (MAETP)
[kg DCB-Equiv.]



Primary energy demand from ren. and non ren. resources
(gross cal. value) [MJ]



Marine Aquatic Ecotoxicity Pot. (MAETP inf.)
[kg DCB-Equiv.]



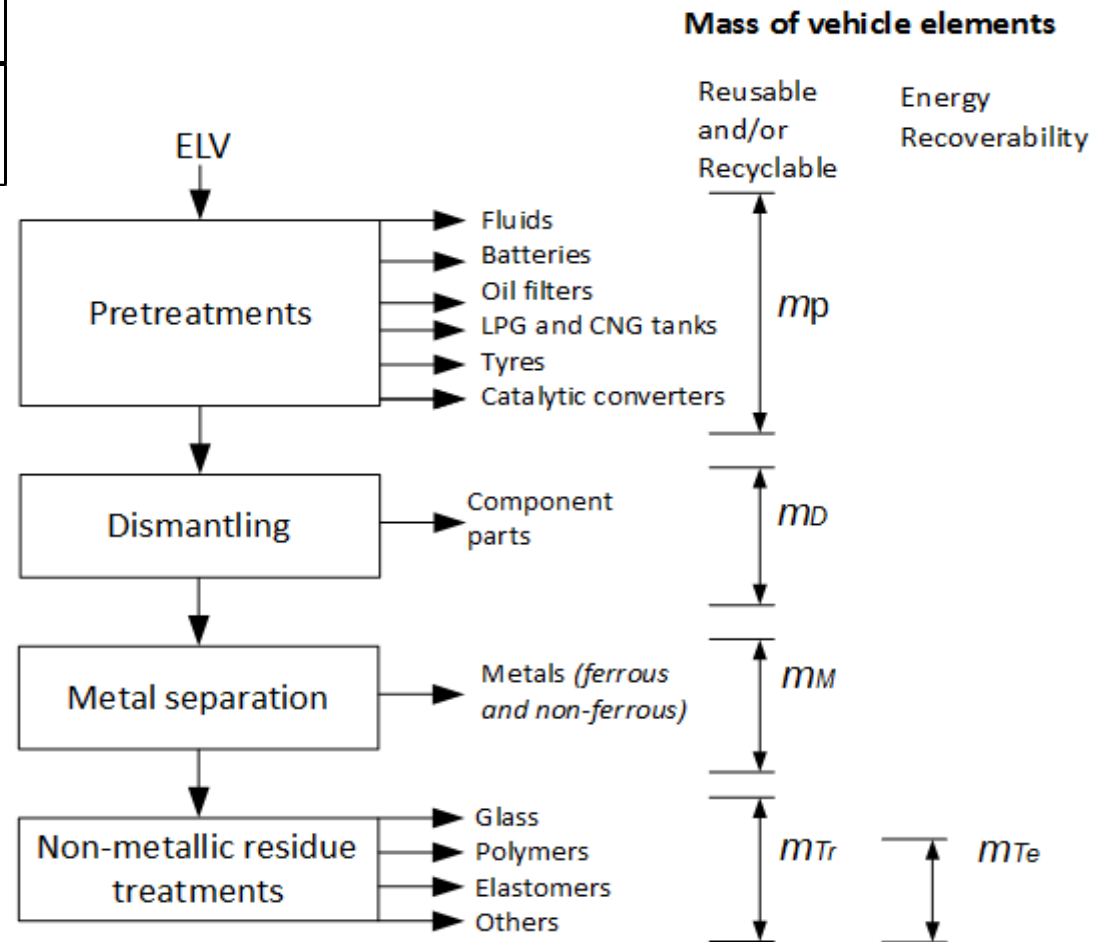
Vehicle End of Life process flowchart: ISO 22628:2002

«What are the material implication associated with the vehicle weight reduction on ELV treatments?»

Material's typology affect process efficiencies and hence their recoverability expressed in % of mass fraction through the following indices:

$$R_{cyc} (\%) = \frac{m_p + m_D + m_M + m_{Tr}}{m_{tot}} \times 100$$

$$R_{cov} (\%) = \frac{m_p + m_D + m_M + m_{Tr} + m_{Te}}{m_{tot}} \times 100$$



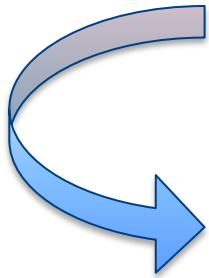
Lightweighting approach significantly reduces the environmental impacts during the **products utilization** on vehicle

But ...

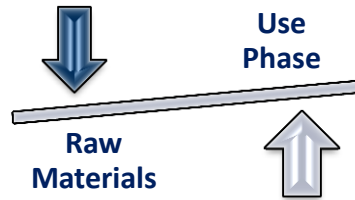
Light weight materials (fillers for plastic compound), could worsen the effect on Raw Materials Impact



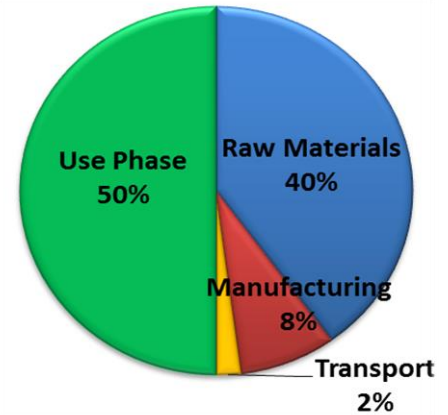
Reduce the quantity of impacting plastic filler or replace with less impacting filler



Balance between...



Raw Materials and **Use Phase** account for ~ **90%** portion of incidence on life cycle total impact



Replace **Virgin Materials** with **Recycled**

Consider Product End of Life Recovery and Reuse



***Thank you
for your
attention***

Silvia Maltese

Magneti Marelli SpA, LCA PhD

Email contact: *silvia.maltese@external.magnetimarelli.com*