



# Swedish Metals & Minerals

impact innovation

# Resilience for a scrap system in transition (RESIO)

- State-of-the-Art
- Project P2025-208972
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# Consortium

- Research Institutes
  - Swerim
  - LTU
- Industry partners
  - Foundry
    - Norrlandsgjuteriet
  - Recycling
    - Stena Recycling



# Scrap as a system, not only a material

- Rapid fossil-free transition in Sweden
  - BF-BOF → H-DRI & EAF
- EAF capacity expands faster than scrap supply
- Scrap quality challenges grow:
  - More EoL scrap → Higher heterogeneity and tramp elements
- Key consequence:
  - Low-information scrap has limited usability,

# Projects and continuity

Previous projects:

- OptiScrap
- PURESCRAP

What these established:

- Technical feasibility of LIBS-based analysis
- Industrial relevance

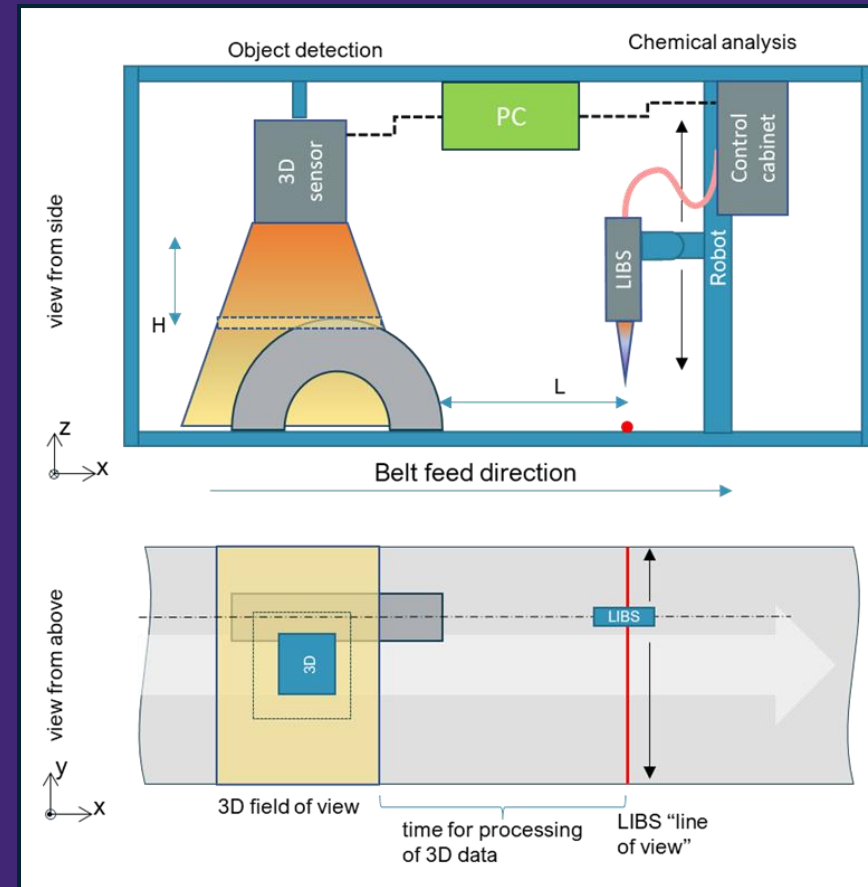
What RESIO adds:

- Real-world deployment
- Explicit system perspective



# In-Line LIBS as a system, not a sensor

- LIBS combined with:
  - 3D vision
  - Motion system
  - Automated evaluation
  - Pre-cleaning to deal with coatings
  
- Real-time evaluation and classification



# Technical challenges

- Surface contamination (rust, paint)
- Calibration for unknown scrap
  - Unexpected signals can appear which causes spectral interference (e.g. Cu vs Ti)
- Throughput limited by:
  - Geometry detection
  - Focus stability
  - Conveyor speed



# How scrap systems are analysed

- Scrap systems analysis methods:
  - Material Flow Analysis
  - Stock-flow & lifetime models
- Core variables:
  - Historic steel use
  - Product lifetime
  - Collection & recycling rates

# What system-level analyses consistently show

- Scrap supply driven by historic production
- Long time lags dominate system behaviour
- Volumes increase slowly and predictably

System property:

*Long term supply is not affected by increased demand*

# Demand moves faster than quality – Sweden feels it

- Steel demand responds rapidly to:
  - Economic activity
  - Policy and investment decisions

## Sweden:

- High recycling efficiency
- Strong integration with EU scrap market
- Rapid H-DRI scale-up - earlier than most regions

## Mismatch:

Scrap demand constraints move faster than supply quality/information improves

# The "Messy Mid-Term"

- Existing research and models focus on
  - 2050 +
  - Near-equilibrium conditions
- But the transition period is characterized by:
  - Partial circularity
  - Overlapping production routs
  - Market and quality uncertainty

Evaluating interventions here reveals dynamics less covered in previous models

# Key Take-Aways

Evaluating increased scrap characterisation provides insight into how the scrap systems behave during transition

What this information reveals:

- How information reshapes scrap usability
- How constraints manifest differently across actors during transitions
- Where system behaviour diverges from equilibrium models