



# The Lithium-Ion Battery Value Chain

F-Cell Conference



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Stuttgart October 09, 2012

# Content

**Introduction**

**Global Market Overview on Li-ion Batteries**

**Automotive xEV**

**Electric Storage Systems (ESS)**

**Cell Manufacturing Economics**

**Technology Roadmap and Future Trends**

**Battery Systems Cost Projections**

**Conclusions**



## Introduction

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# Roland Berger has extensive project experience in all aspects of the (Automotive) battery market

## CLIENTS



## SELECTED PROJECTS

- > **Market and technology studies** Li-Ion batteries for **raw material suppliers** (3 projects with focus battery value chain on **Japan, Korea, and China**)
- > **Production cost benchmarking** for Li-Ion battery materials (cathode, anode, separator, electrolytes)
- > **Market entry studies** Cathode Active Materials (CAM)
- > **Acquisition target search** for battery materials (CAM, electrolytes)
- > Market study and **partnering strategy** for global Japanese manuf. of **Li-Ion batteries**
- > **Site selection Europe** for Japanese **Li-Ion manufacturer**
- > **Market studies** on the **global LiB market** for **passenger cars** and **commercial vehicles** as well as for **other industries (High end consumer goods, ESS)**
- > **Market entry strategy** Europe for Asian battery manufacturer
- > **Strategy development** for European battery manufacturer
- > Strategy development Commercial vehicle for Asian battery manufacturer
- > **Analysis of standardization impact** on European Li-Ion-battery market
- > **Trend analysis eMobility** in the Triad for Chinese battery manufacturer / State-owned EV manufacturer association
- > **European key-account strategy** for overseas battery manufacturer
- > **Study on use of different battery types** for **European battery manufacturer association**



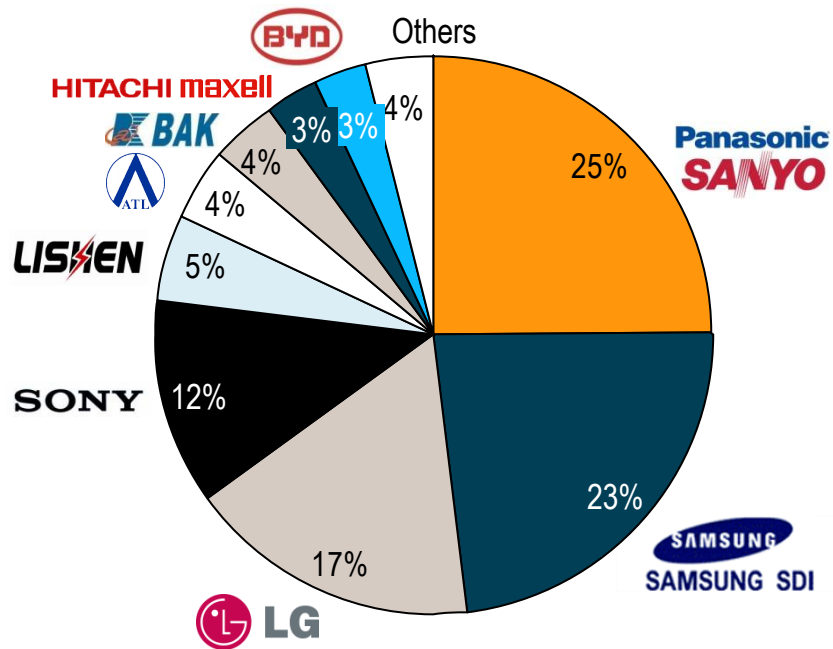
# Global Market Overview on Li-ion Batteries

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# Worldwide Li-ion battery market by value and volume (2011)

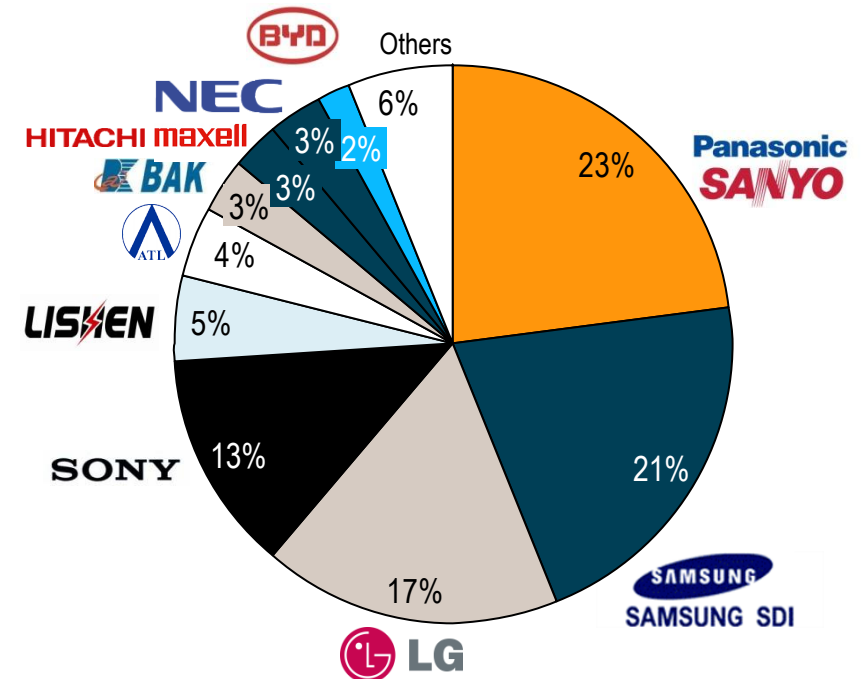
## Worldwide Li-ion battery market by volume

TOTAL CELLS: 4.5 BN



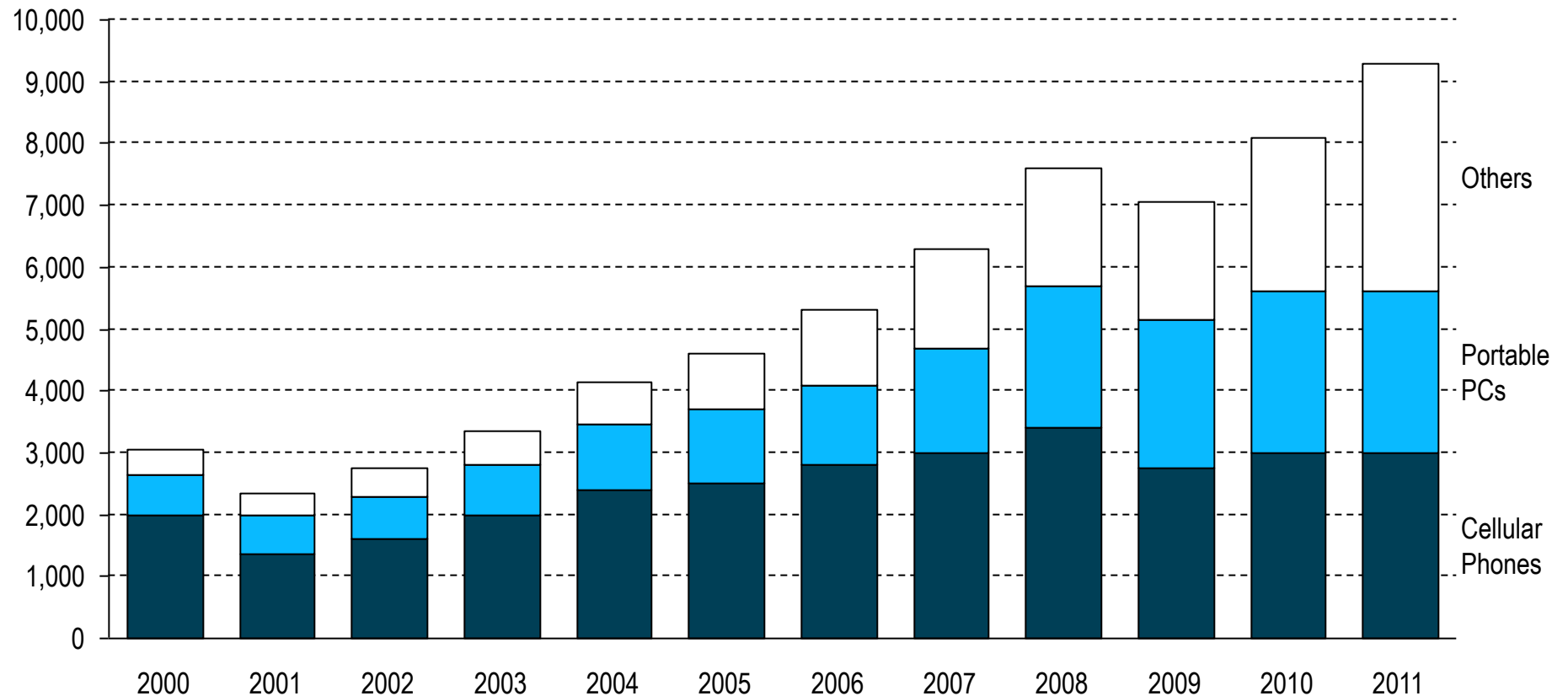
## Worldwide Li-ion battery market by value

TOTAL VALUE USD 9.3 BN



# Battery market by major applications

Li-ion battery sales, worldwide, 2000-2011 [USD m]



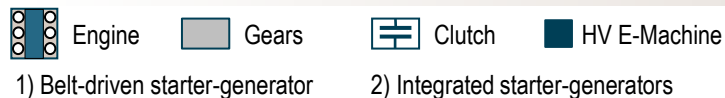
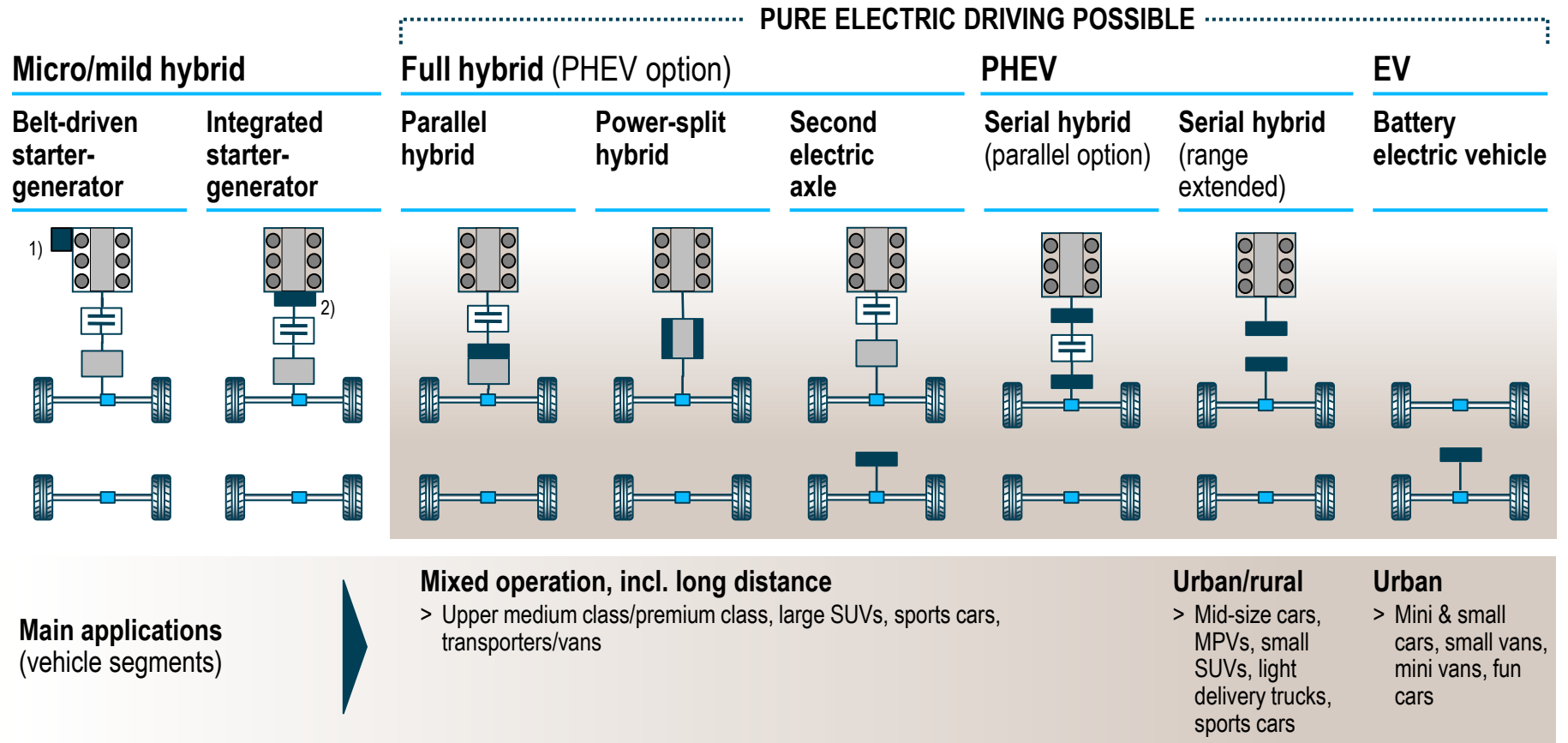


# Automotive xEV

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# There are different options for electrifying powertrains – Technical layout depending on application and vehicle segment



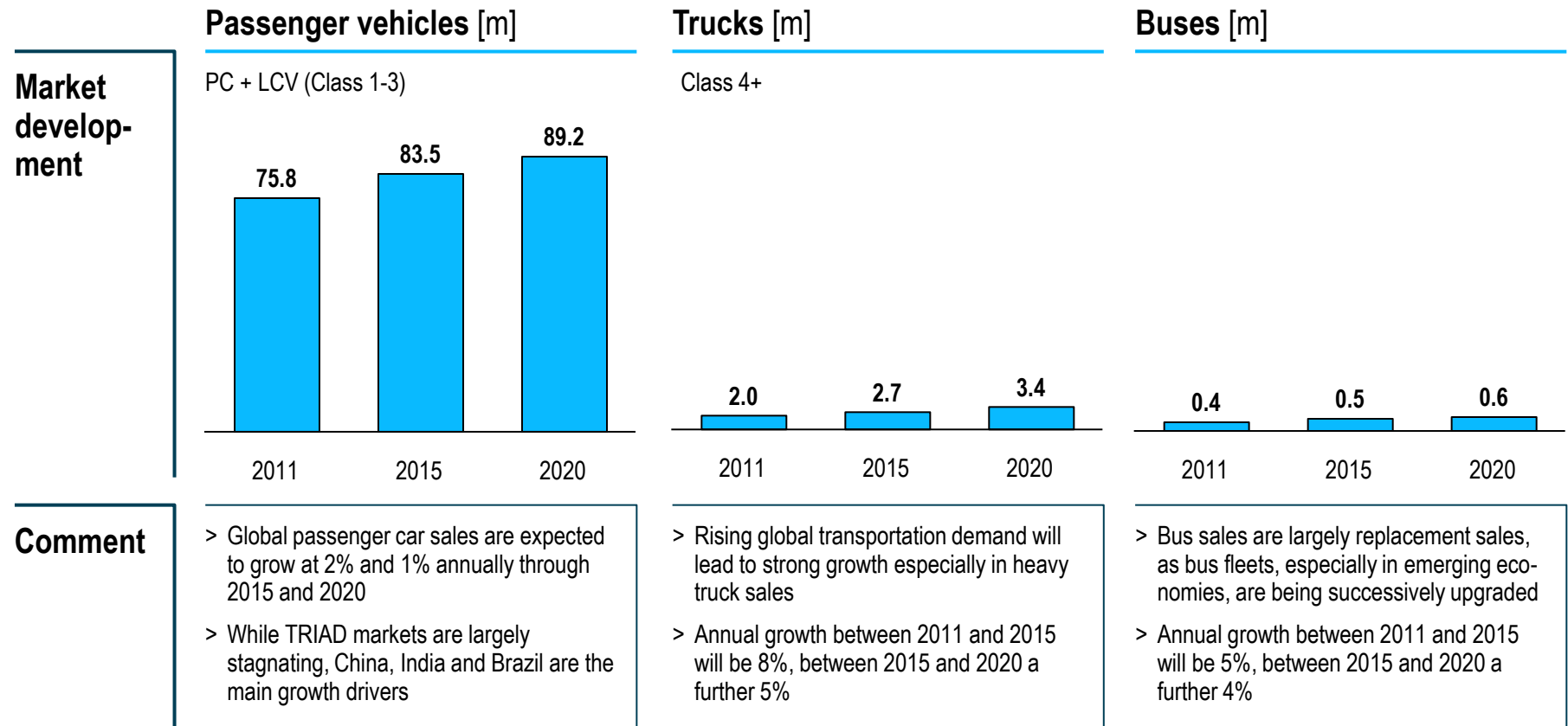
# Battery capacity assumptions were used wherever first hand data was unavailable

## Battery specification assumptions

		<b>BATTERY CAPACITY</b>	<b>BATTERY POWER</b>
<b>Light vehicles</b>	<b>Mild</b>	0.5 kWh	40-45 kW
	<b>Full</b>	1.4 kWh	40-45 kW
	<b>PHEV Parallel</b>	12 kWh	85-100 kW
	<b>PHEV serial</b>	12 kWh	100-110 kW
	<b>EV</b>	22 kWh	100-110 kW
<b>Buses</b>	<b>HEV</b>	12 kWh	120 kW
	<b>EV</b>	70 kWh	120 kW
<b>Trucks</b>	<b>MD - HEV</b>	9 kWh	90 kW
	<b>MD - EV</b>	70 kWh	90 kW
	<b>HD - HEV</b>	12 kWh	120 kW
	<b>HD - EV</b>	100 kWh	120 kW

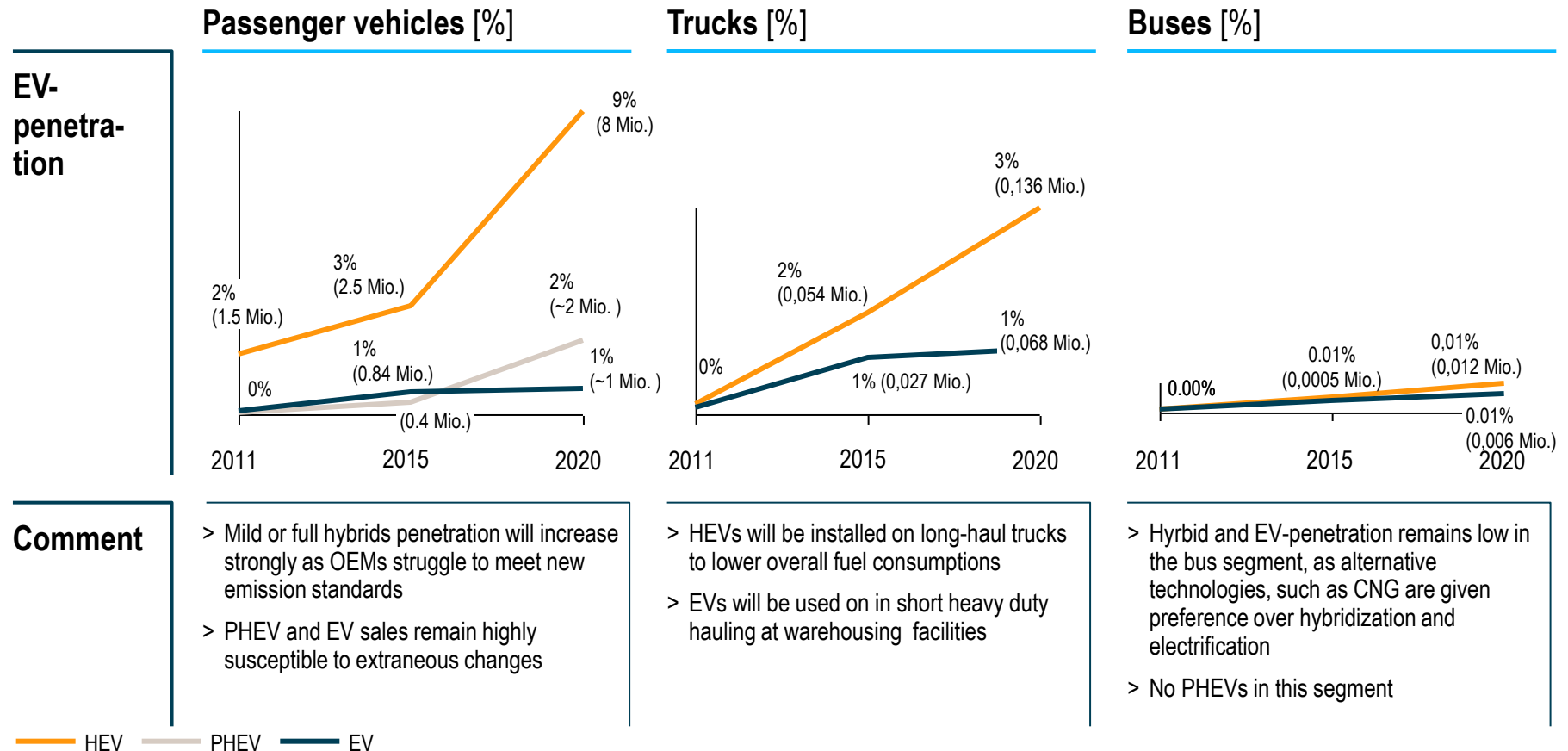
# Despite stagnating growth in Triad markets, vehicle sales are developing strongly due to emerging markets' growth

## Automotive – End-user user markets



# Hybrids and will be adopted widely on passenger vehicles and trucks, while plug-in and EV penetrations rates remain lower

## Automotive – HEV, PHEV, EV penetration



**EV-penetration**

**Comment**

- > Mild or full hybrids penetration will increase strongly as OEMs struggle to meet new emission standards
- > PHEV and EV sales remain highly susceptible to extraneous changes

- > HEVs will be installed on long-haul trucks to lower overall fuel consumptions
- > EVs will be used on in short heavy duty hauling at warehousing facilities

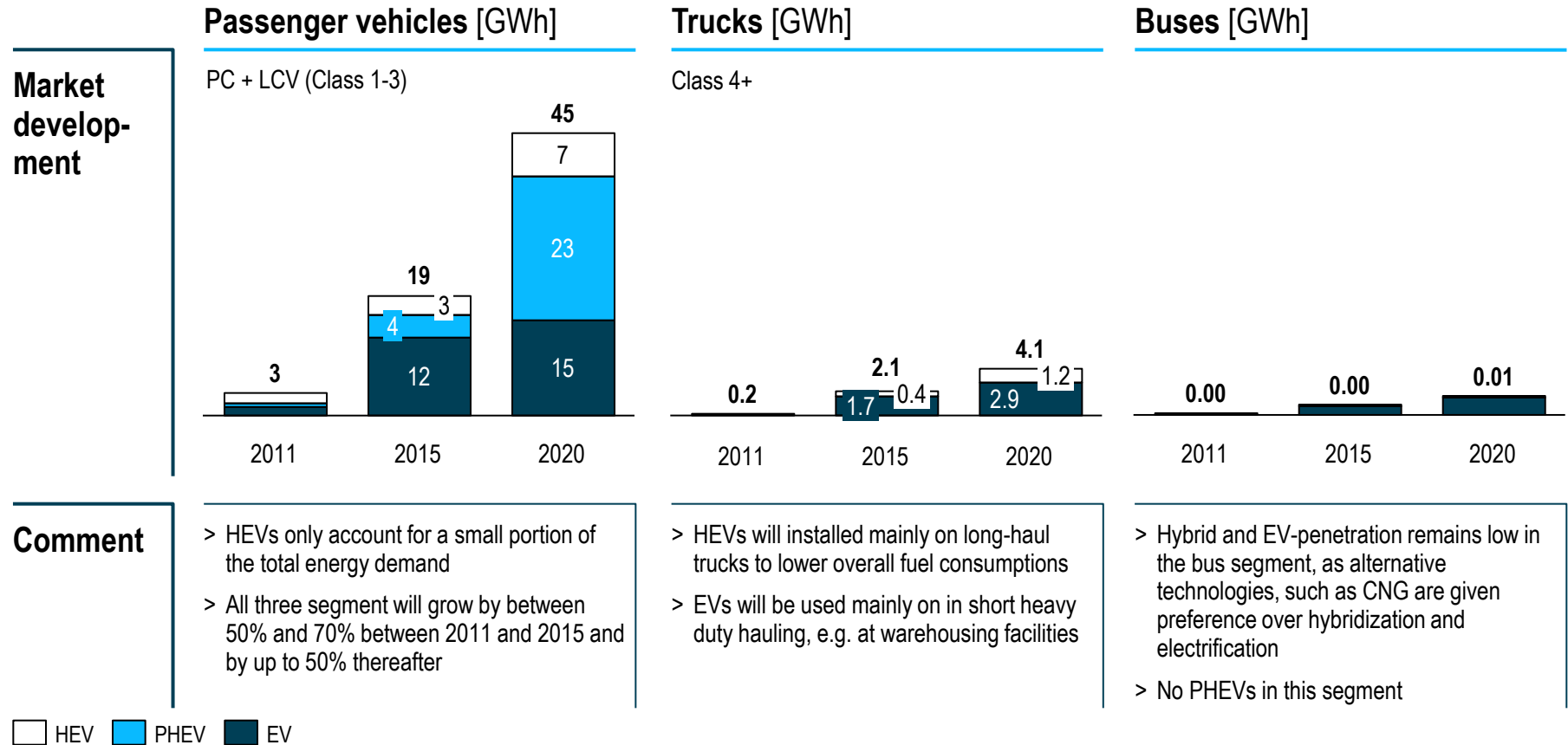
- > Hybrid and EV-penetration remains low in the bus segment, as alternative technologies, such as CNG are given preference over hybridization and electrification
- > No PHEVs in this segment

— HEV — PHEV — EV



# In terms of total energy demand, passenger vehicles will contribute by far the largest share

## Automotive – Total energy demand

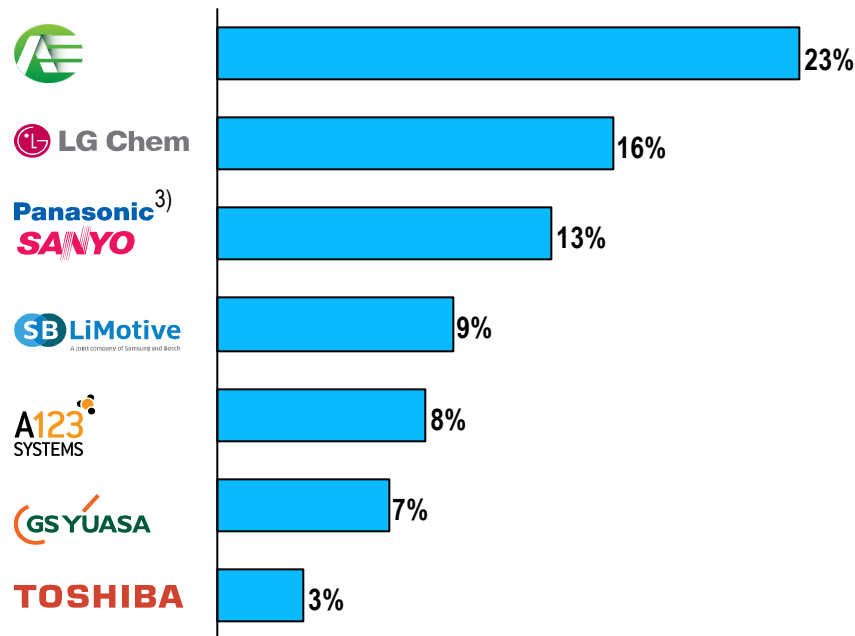


# In Passenger vehicles, especially Korean manufacturers dominate the non-captive markets

## Key industry participants in 2015 (Passenger vehicles)

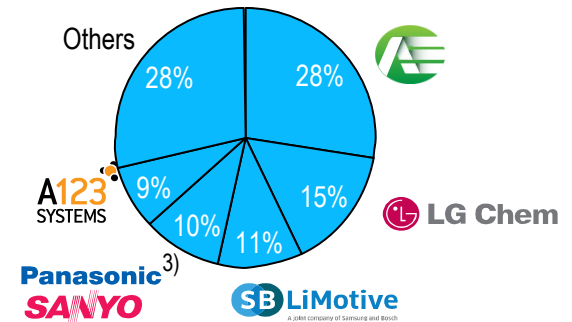
Expected 2015 global market share<sup>1)</sup> [USD based<sup>2)</sup>]

Σ = USD 8.6 bn

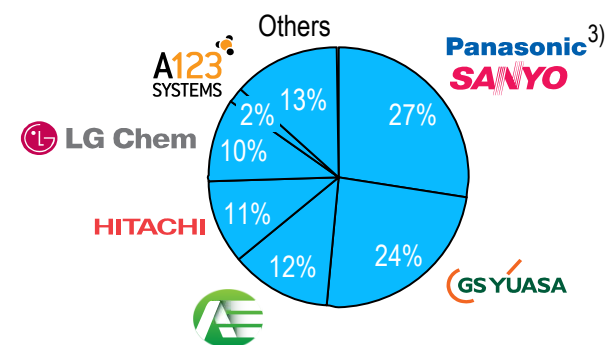


Expected 2015 global market share<sup>1)</sup> [kWh based]

PHEV and EV [kWh]



HEV [kWh]



1) Accuracy level: +/- 2%    2) Market value derived using USD 730/kWh for hybrids, USD 560/kWh for PHEV, and USD 400/kWh for EV in 2015    3) Includes Primearth's share





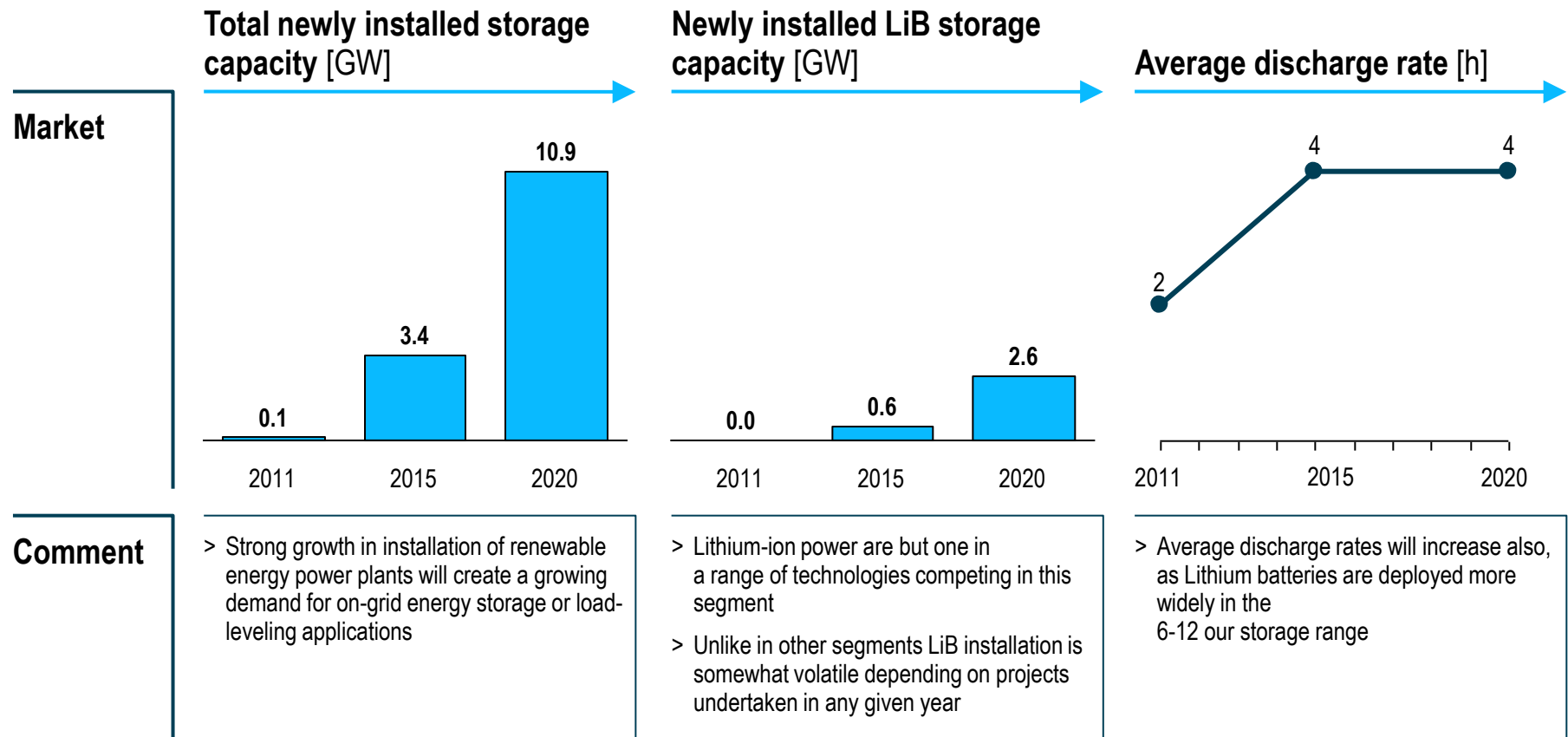
ESS

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# Lithium-ion batteries are still at an early stage of development in ESS applications and growth patterns remain volatile

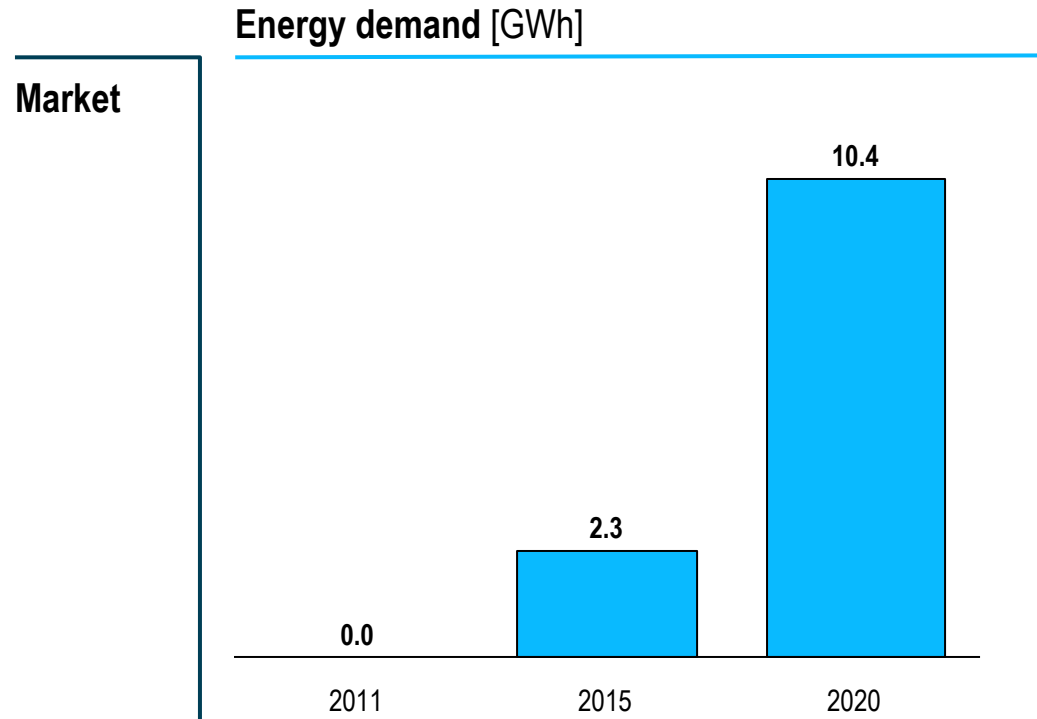
## ESS – End-user markets and LiB penetration





# Energy Demand Forecast

## Forecast



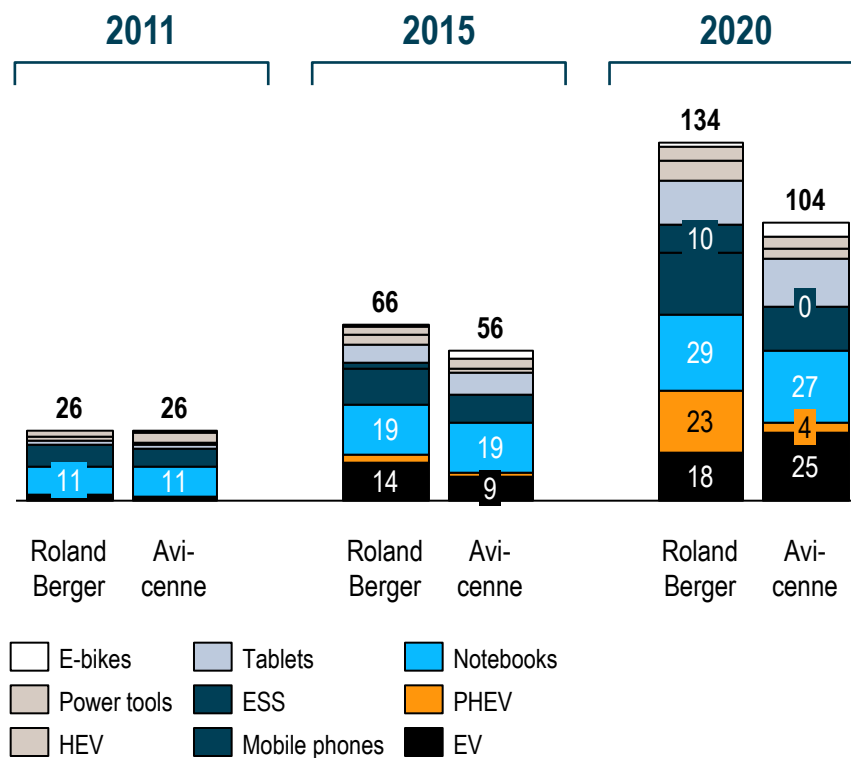
## COMMENT

> Demand for Lithium-type ESS applications will grow by 35% annually on average between 2015 and 2020

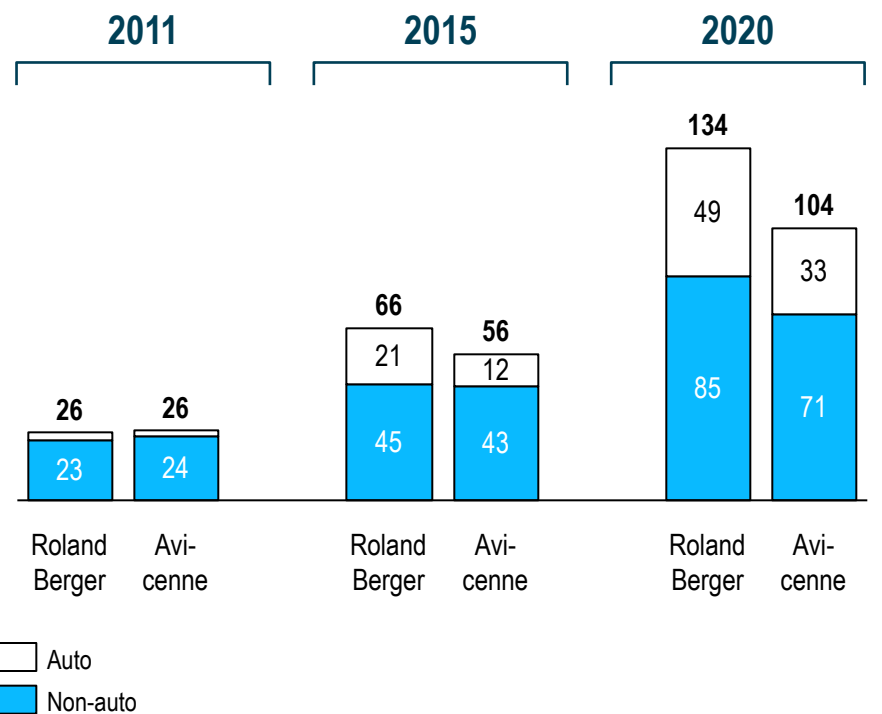
# In terms of GWh RB forecast largely aligned in non-automotive segments; major difference in automotive segment forecast

## GWh forecast comparison with Avicenne

Forecast comparison with Avicenne by seg't [GWh]



Forecast comparison with Auto vs. Non-auto [GWh]





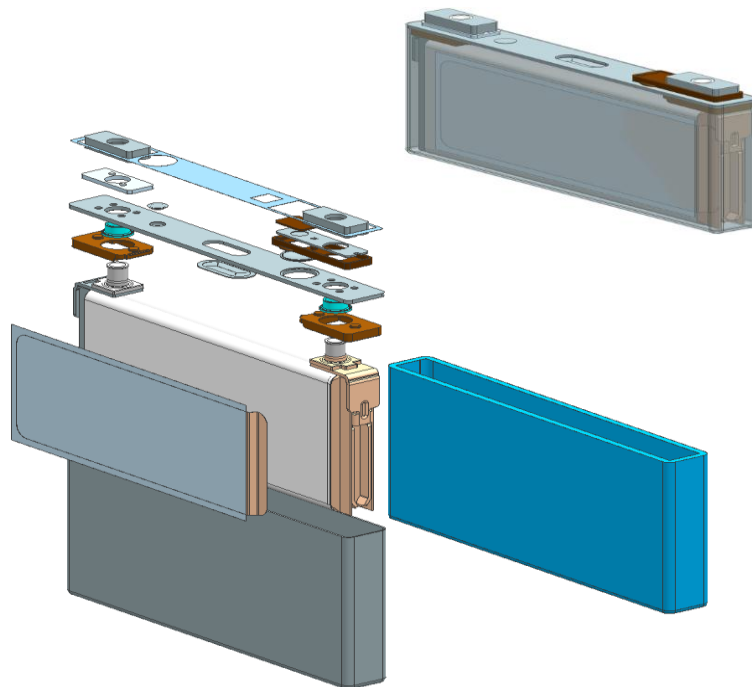
# Cell Manufacturing Economics

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# We use a realistic reference cell for our analysis throughout this study – Over 96 Wh

## Typical 96 Wh PHEV cell – Cell specifications

### CELL DESIGN



### MAIN SPECIFICATIONS

- > 26 Ah/3.7 V
- > Energy capacity: > 96 Wh
- > Specific energy: 135 Wh/kg
- > Cell dimensions: 85 x 173 x 21 mm
- > Active materials:
  - Cathode: NCM ternary mix
  - Anode: Graphite mixture
  - Electrolyte: EC/DMC/EMC 1m LiPF6
  - Separator: PE (20 $\mu$ m)
- > Prismatic Al-housing (0.8 mm) including lid and feed-throughs (Al, Cu posts )
- > Major area of application in PHEVs

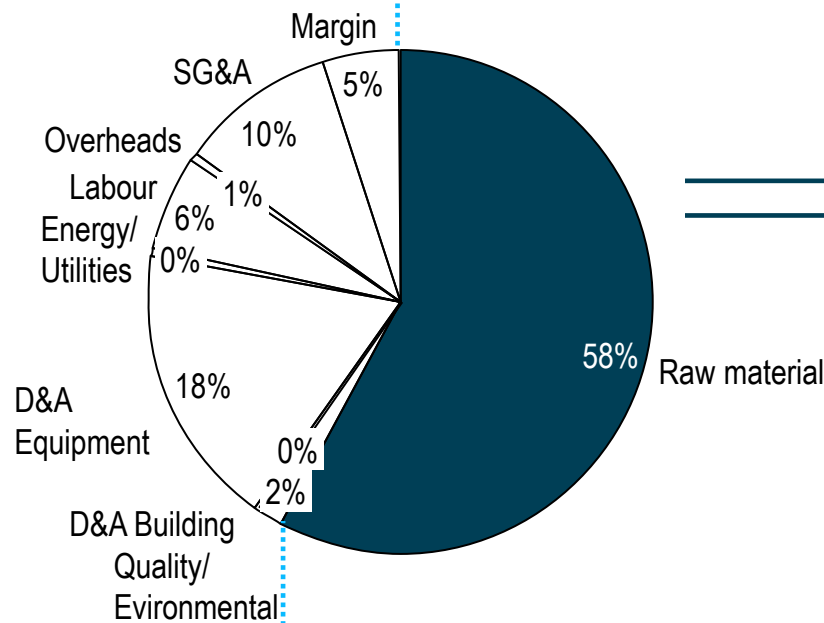


# In a typical 96 Wh PHEV cell cathode material<sup>1)</sup> accounts for up to 39% of cell material costs

## Typical 96 Wh PHEV cell – Cell cost structure 2015

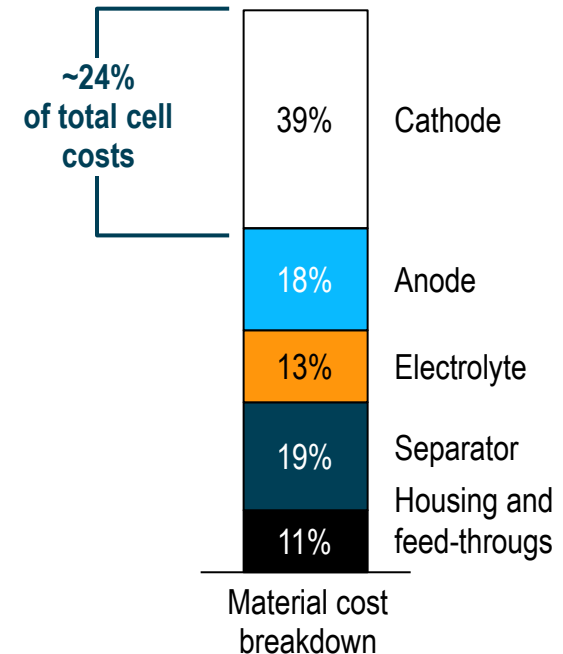
### Cell cost breakdown, 2015

Total cost: approximately USD 23.3/cell (~ 243 USD/kWh)



### Cell material cost split, 2015

USD 13.4/cell

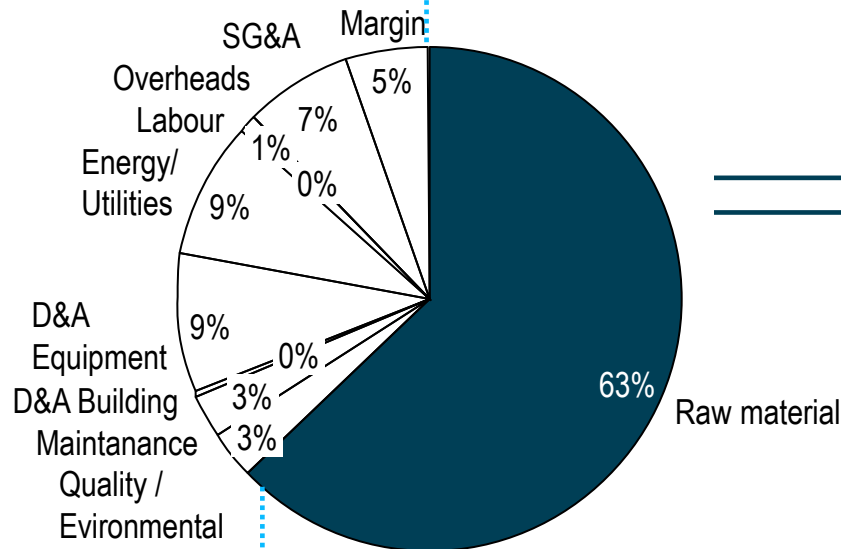


1) Including carbon black content, foil and binder cost

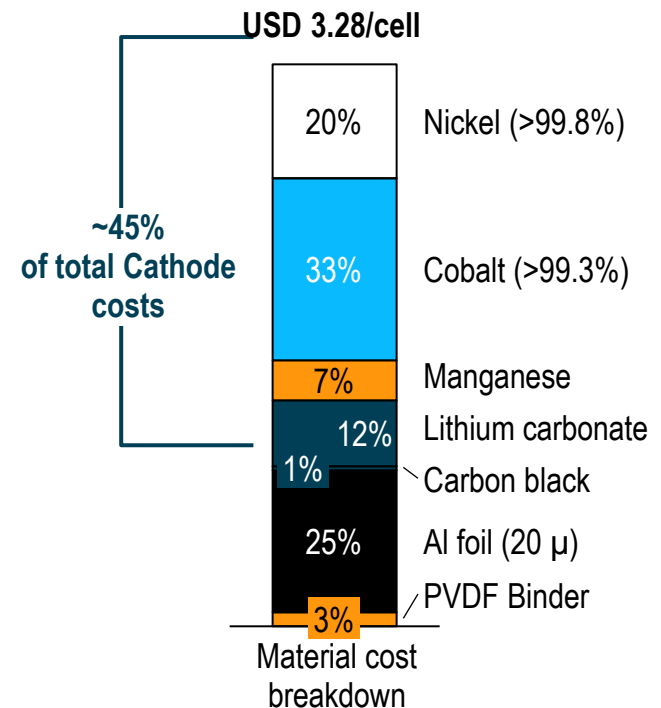
... while CAM raw materials nickel, cobalt and manganese and lithium account for as much as 63% of cathode material cost

Typical 96 Wh PHEV cell – Cathode cost structure (NCM ternary mix CAM) 2015  
Cathode cost breakdown, 2015<sup>1)</sup>

Total cost: approximately USD 5.22/cell



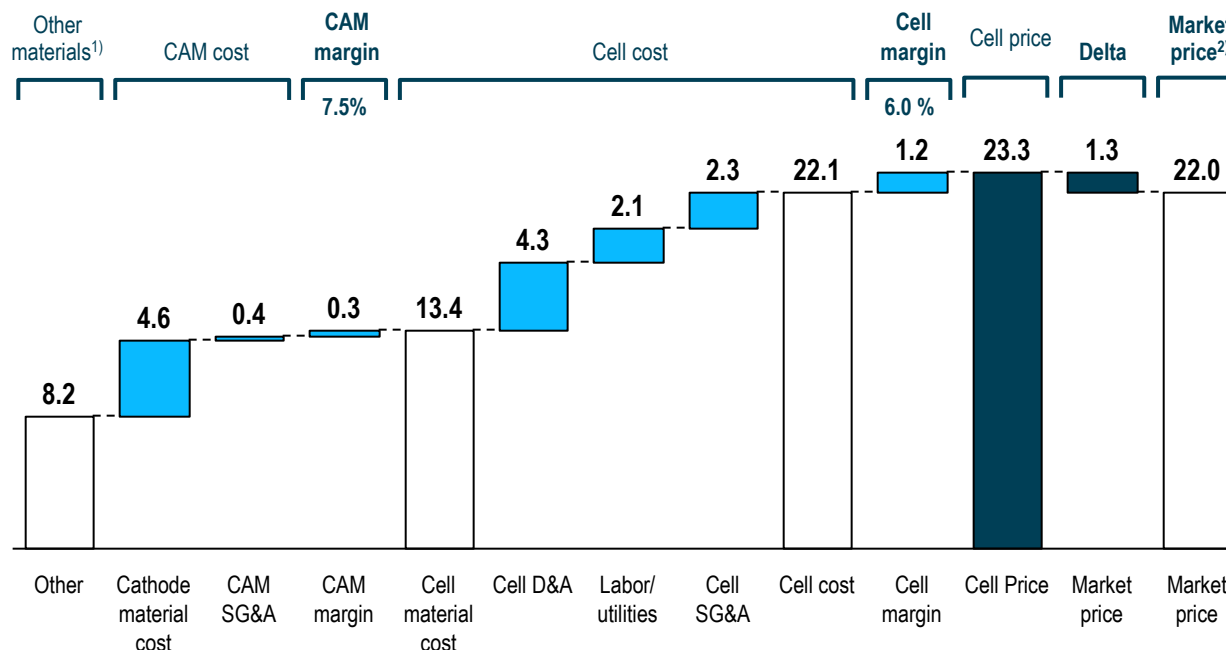
Cathode material cost split, 2015



1) Carbon black, foil and binder manufacturing costs included in raw material cost, manufacturing costs shown are those of the CAM manufacturer. Excluding carbon black, foil and binder cost, raw material share equals 55%

# According to our bottom-up calculation, declining cell prices will put pressure on CAM and cell manufacturer margins in 2015

## Typical 96 Wh PHEV cell – Cell price breakdown 2015



### COMMENT

- > For a typical CAM manufacturer
  - Raw materials account for up to 55% of total cost
  - D&A and utilities account for up to 25% of total cost
- > For a typical cell manufacturer
  - Raw materials account for up to 58% of total cost
  - D&A and utilities account for up to 19% of total cost

### MARGIN PRESSURE

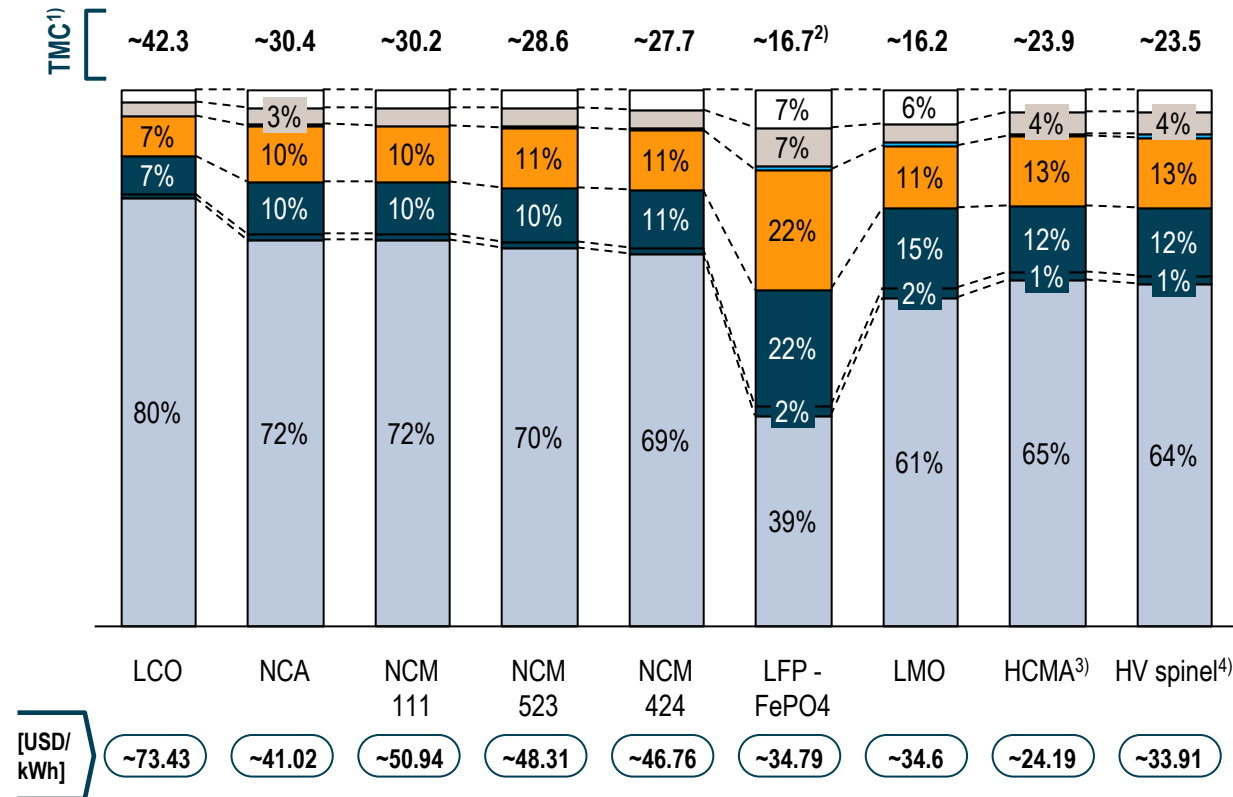
- > Any price decrease below USD 24 will have direct impact on CAM and cell manufacturer margins

- > In view of their limited ability to offset sales price declines, CAM and cell manufacturers will compete over a shrinking profit pool

1) Anode, separator, electrolyte, housing    2) Expected market price based on expert interviews

# LCO has the highest material costs, followed by NCA and NCM; LFP and LMO are the least expensive

Manufacturing cost calculation 2011 [USD/kg]



## COMMENT

- > LCO is the most expensive material due to high cobalt content
- > The material costs of NCA as well as all NCM materials are largely driven by cobalt (however they also have a higher energy density)
- > The low material costs of LFP are partly compensated by higher energy costs (+50-100%), higher investments (+15%) and higher quality costs
- > NCM and NCA have similar equipment investments; LMO has significantly lower material costs and investment but is typically only used in blends with NCM or NCA

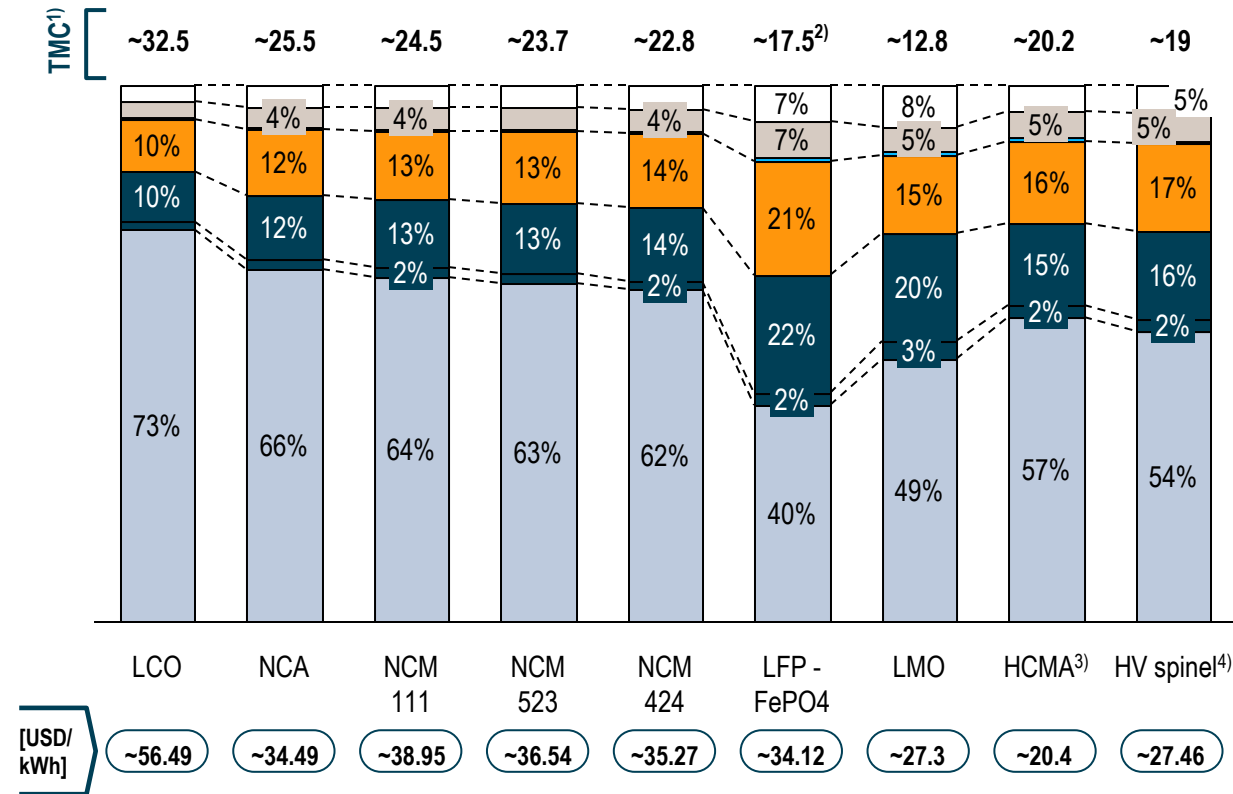
1) Total manufacturing costs 2) High quality differences 3) Not available until 2015 4) not available until 2020

Quality/Environment Maintenance D&A Other D&A Equipment Energy/Utilities Labor Raw materials



# Falling cobalt prices will favor cobalt-intensive materials, LFP manufacturing costs are set to increase as energy costs go up

## Manufacturing cost calculation 2015 [USD/kg]



### COMMENT

- > According to latest analyst reports the prices of nickel, cobalt and manganese will decline through 2015
- > Largely as a result thereof CAM material costs will decrease by between 7% and 22% between 2011 and 2015
- > The costs of LFP will increase largely as a function of higher energy and utility costs which account for 30% of total cost
- > If HCMA is ready by 2015, this will offer a significant cost advantage over other CAMs due to higher energy density compounded by lower material cost

1) Total manufacturing costs    2) High quality differences    3) not available until 2015    4) not available until 2020

Quality/Environment    Maintenance    D&A Other    D&A Equipment    Energy/Utilities    Labor    Raw materials

Loaded 100%



MAP NAVIGATION



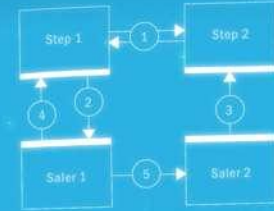
WORLD DATA

Finance Business Culture  
Weather Jobs News Video  
Audio Images Files  
Elections Shopping Design  
Mail Internet Maps Radio  
TV Work Travel Tools  
Entertainment Security  
Global Data Companies  
Maps Graphics Research  
Job Data Cases People

STATISTICS



DATA CENTRAL



# Technology Roadmap and Future Trends

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Entertainment  
- films  
- music  
- games  
- e-books  
- chats

Internet  
- websites  
- hosting  
- banners  
- advertising systems  
- blogs  
- chats  
- applications

DATA CENTRAL

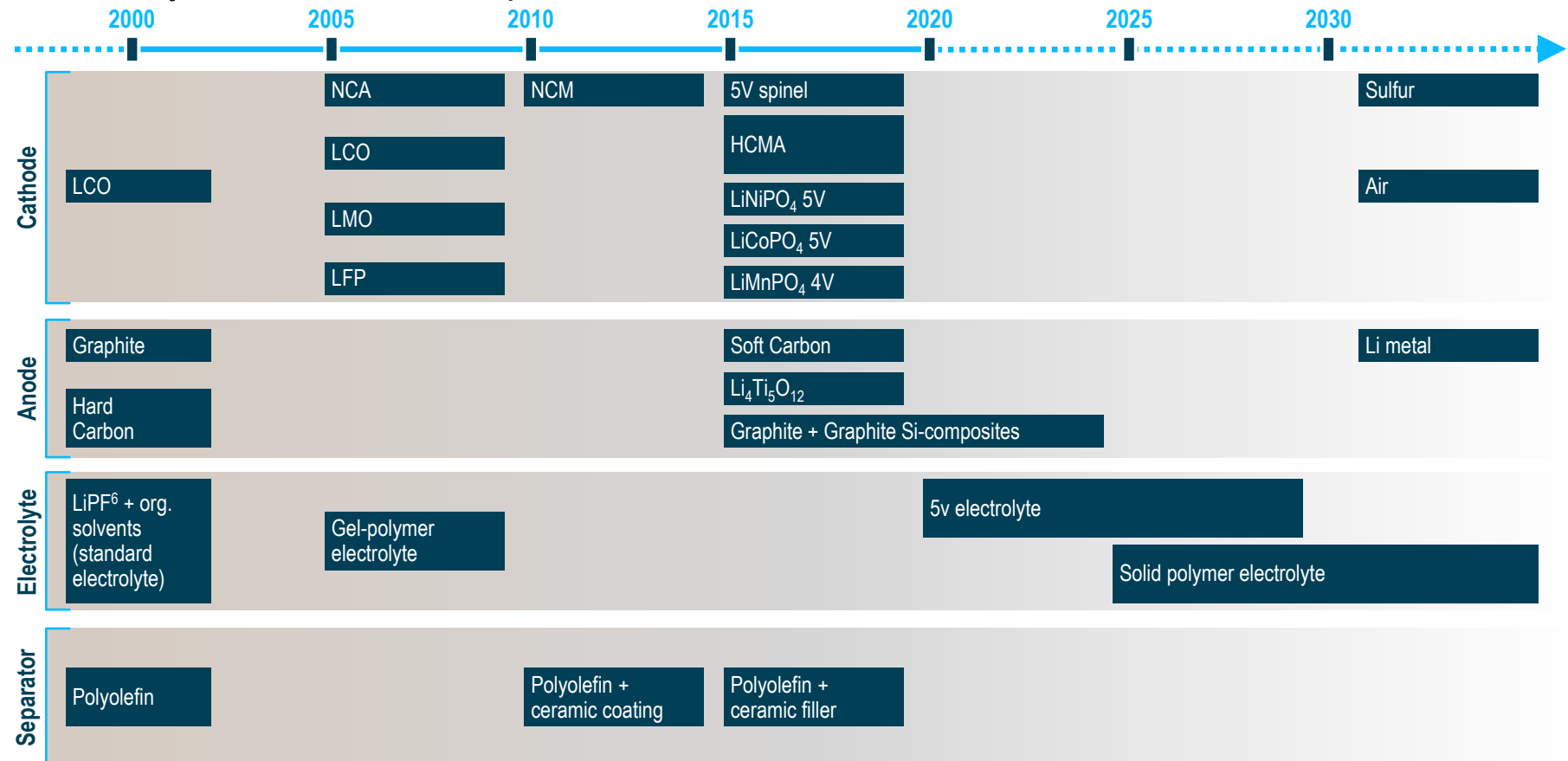


MAP NAVIGATION



# Major innovations in cathode material technology are expected to emerge only after 2015

## Li-Ion key materials roadmap







# Battery Systems Cost Projections

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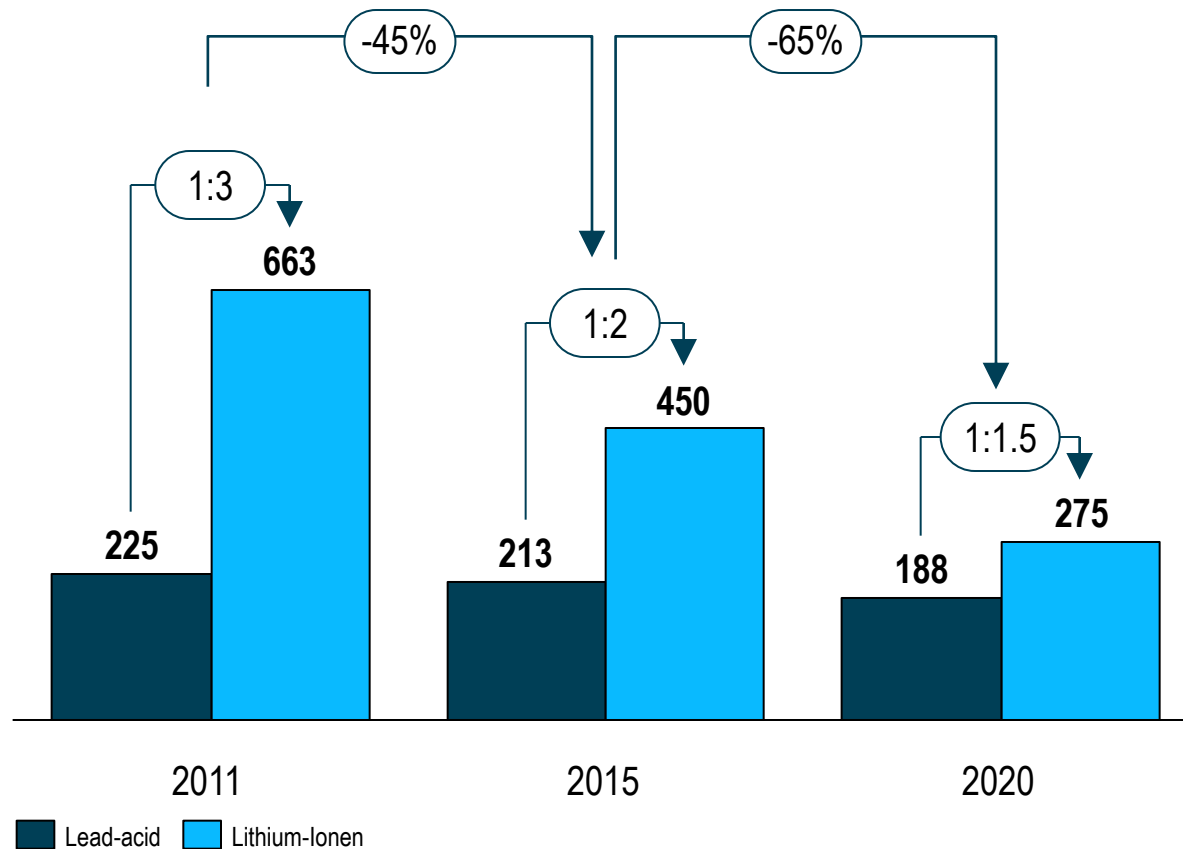


# Electric Vehicle Battery Systems Cost Comparison and Forecast (USD/kWh)

Battery system (complete system without charger)	2012	2015	2020
Li-ion (includes sophisticated BMS & cooling)	600-750	400-500	250-300
NiMH (includes simple BMS & cooling for HEV only)	500-700	400-500	350-400
NiCd (includes simple controller)	400-600	350-450	300-350
Lead-acid (includes simple controller)	220-250	200-220	180-200

# Cost Difference Between Li-Ion and Lead-acid Batteries for Long Cycle Life Applications

Cost development of Lead-acid vs. Lithium-Ion batteries [USD/kWh]



## COMMENT

- > The cost factor between lead-acid and Li-ion batteries will move from 1:3 today to 1: 1.5 by 2020
- > This is a result of the drastic cost reduction for Li-ion battery system costs with an average annual rate of 9-10 %, whereas lead-acid is limited to 2-3 %

## Conclusions

- > Hybrid electric vehicle batteries is the fastest growing market segment of the total xEV market, with 8 million HEVs and 3 million EV/PHEVs on the road globally by 2020
- > The overall growth of the Li-Ion battery market up to 2020 is still dominated by consumer batteries with a market share of 63% and 37% for xEV batteries
- > Our value chain analysis reveals that cathode materials are the major cost drivers but new developments will drive the total battery system cost for Li-ion batteries down from 650 USD/kWh today, to about 270 USD/kWh in 2020
- > Lower cost combined with excellent cycle and calendar life makes Li-ion batteries a competitive candidate in many industrial, grid storage and renewable energy storage systems, where lead-acid systems are widely used today

# Please contact us for further information

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