Microwave Technology for Waste Management Applications: Treatment of Discarded Electronic Circuitry (U)

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MICROWAVE TECHNOLOGY FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS: TREATMENT OF DISCARDED ELECTRONIC CIRCUITRY

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ABSTRACT

Significant quantities of hazardous wastes are generated from a multitude of processes and products in today's society. This waste inventory is not only very large and diverse, but is also growing at an alarming rate. In order to minimize the dangers presented by constituents in these wastes, microwave technologies are being investigated to render harmless the hazardous components and ultimately, to minimize their impact to individuals and the surrounding environment.

INTRODUCTION

Microwave technology is being developed world-wide as part of an environmental remediation arsenal. Current efforts include treatment and destruction of various gaseous, liquid and solid hazardous wastes as well as subsequent immobilization of hazardous species into highly durable glass matrices. This paper will emphasize the use of microwave energy for treatment of discarded electronic circuitry and subsequently, reclamation of the important metals contained within. Also, a new Hybrid Microwave Treatment Center, now being proposed at the Savannah River Site for remediation studies of a variety of wastes, will be discussed.

Hybrid microwave treatment of potentially hazardous materials and components is being actively examined jointly by the Westinghouse Savannah River Technology Center (WSRC) and the University of Florida (UF). One program of special interest is the destruction and vitrification of electronic components and recovery of precious metals for reuse. Important advantages of this technology include (a) simplicity of operation, (b) significant waste volume reduction, and © production and separation of metal and waste glass forms. Vitreous forms are known to be especially effective matrices for immobilization of hazardous and radioactive wastes [1,2]. The waste glass product produced using microwave energy was found to immobilize electronic hazardous components into glass products that meet environmental leaching standards. The metal product formed allowed precious and other metals to be conveniently reclaimed for recycling. The waste glass forms have also been successfully produced without the need of any additives.

POTENTIAL ADVANTAGES

Microwave processing of potentially hazardous wastes can result in many important advantages to waste form producers. The potential advantages of using microwave energy for waste remediation can include some or all of the following features:

- Waste volume reduction
- High temperature capabilities
- Enhanced chemical reactivity
- Ease of control
- Portability of equipment
- Rapid heating
- Selective heating
- o Ability to treat wastes in-situ
- Energy savings
- Overall cost savings
- Treatment or immobilization of hazardous components to meet regulatory requirements for storage, transportation or disposal
- Rapid and flexible process that can also be made remote
- Process equipment availability, compactness, cost, maintainability
- Reduction in personnel radiation exposure for rad wastes
- Cleaner energy source compared to some more conventional systems

The advantages to be realized depend on many factors, especially the type and characteristics of the wastes or conditions to be treated.

WASTE CANDIDATES FOR MICROWAVE TREATMENT

There are many types of hazardous wastes that are candidates for microwave treatment and are discussed in a number of fine overviews [3-8]. Wastes currently under study and of special interest include radioactive wastes and sludges (high, low, and intermediate level wastes, transuranic and mixed wastes), contaminated soils and sediments, incinerator ashes, industrial wastes and sludges, medical and infectious wastes, asbestos, groundwaters, volatile organic compounds (VOC's), and discarded electronic circuitry. Treatment of these various wastes tell us a great deal about the advantages of using microwave energy and the applicability of these potential new markets for the future.

DESTRUCTION OF ELECTRONIC CIRCUITRY AND RECLAMATION OF PRECIOUS METALS

Electronic components and circuits are indispensable parts of our society today and are vital components in a multitude of consumer products and services. Each year, many of these products containing electronic circuitry are retired (see Figure 1). Hence, millions and millions of electronic components and circuit boards must be disposed of in a cost effective and environmentally safe manner. At present, many consumer products containing electronic components are discarded in landfills throughout our nation. This results in a number of concerns. First, because of the very large volume of these materials, many landfills are now filling up, resulting in the need for new disposal sites and increased costs to all. Next, there are a variety of hazardous materials found in electronic components. In landfills, these elements can leach from the waste and make their way into groundwaters, which can result in undesirable public and environmental consequences. Finally, because the products are simply thrown away, there is no attempt to reclaim useful materials within the circuits and hence, natural resources in these wastes, including precious metals, are discarded and cannot be reused or recycled.

Laboratory-scale experiments on treatment and disposition of electronic circuitry, have produced the following results:

 A variety of electronic components were successfully treated by a relatively simple, 1-step, hybrid-heated microwave process



Figure 1. Representative sources for discarded electronic circuitry.

- Actual waste volume reductions greater than 50% were achieved while geometric volume reductions were significantly greater
- As a result of the controlled microwave treatment process, important metal components were readily separated from waste glass
- A waste glass product was able to be fabricated without the use of any additives and the glass produced retained hazardous components which met environmental leaching standards
- Precious metals, including gold and silver, were separated effectively and reclaimed for reuse

These results have been documented elsewhere [9-14] and are summarized in Figures 2 and 3.

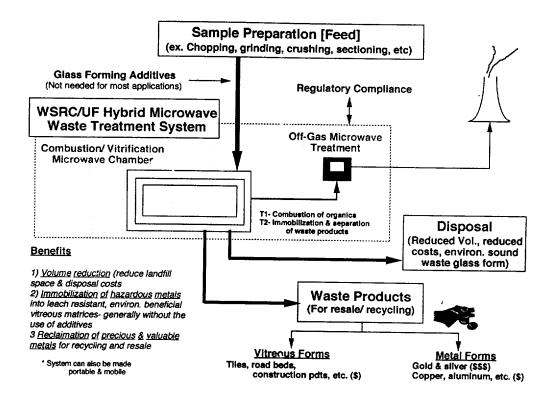


Figure 2. Flowchart showing overview of processing steps involved in the microwave treatment of waste circuit boards.

Microwave studies have been applied not only to treatment of the primary waste streams, but also to treatment of the secondary wastes produced, i.e., offgases, using a new tandem microwave treatment concept shown in Figure 4. This technology is currently being patented jointly by WSRC and UF. The process consists of removal of organics in the microwave combustion chamber (lower unit) while simultaneously treating the resulting emissions by passing them through a series of heated filters (~1000°C) in the upper microwave chamber. Gas chromatography data have shown that the amount of hazardous components found in the off gases are substantially reduced by this microwave treatment (Table 1). While only laboratory scale studies have been performed to date, it is believed that the overall concept and process can be scaled-up

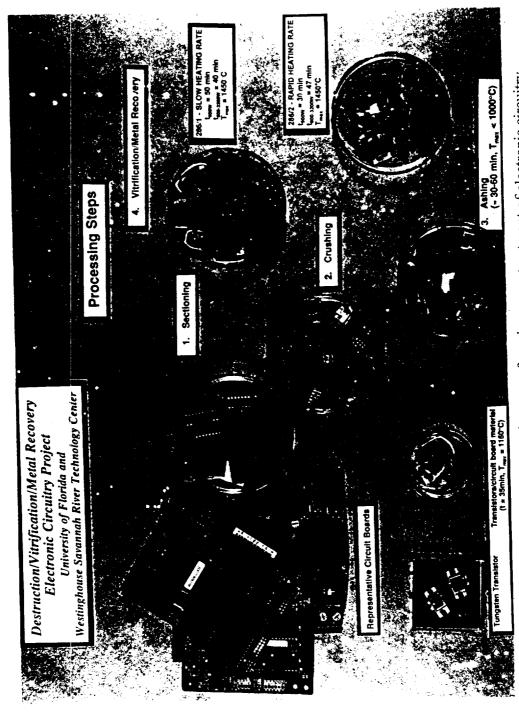


Figure 3. Photograph showing processing steps for microwave treatment of electronic circuitry.

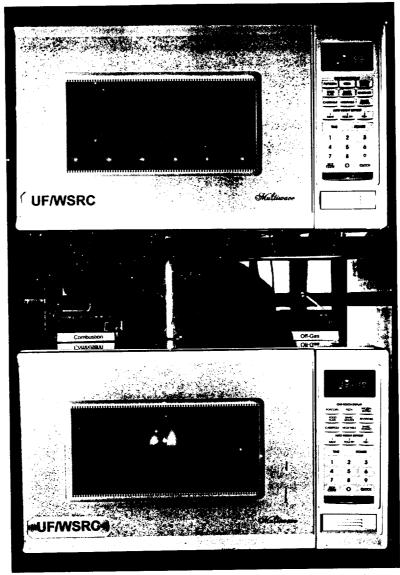


Figure 4. Photograph of tandem microwave waste treatment system.

to production levels and be made mobile, if desired. A new Hybrid Microwave Treatment Center, proposed for the Savannah River Site, will evaluate scaling up of this technology and its ultimate commercial viability.

Table 1. Preliminary Gas Chromatography Data Collected Before and After Microwave Treatment of Emissions Resulting From the Combustion of Unreinforced Circuit Boards (modified tandem microwave system).

COMPOUND	SR-8 EMISS	SIONS (ng) B	SR-9 EMISS	SIONS (ng) B
Benzene*	5838.9	22.2	1415.6	139.5
Toluene*	8146.6	15.7	4215.9	158.7
Ethylbenzene*	1147.4	nd	4557.0	5.2
Styrene*	1666.9	6.2	20012.0	38.4
Naphthalene*	355.5	nd	2403.6	27.9
m/p Xylene*	2259.0	nd	510.6	nd
1,3,5 Trimethylbenzene	1564.0	nd	378.7	64.3
1,2,4 Trimethylbenzene	904.7	nd	171.8	nd

 $A = before\ microwave\ off-gas\ treatment;\ B = after\ microwave\ off-gas\ treatment$ *Listed in the Clean Air Act (as amended, 1990) as hazardous air pollutants.

HYBRID MICROWAVE TREATMENT CENTER AT SRS

Project Mission

A proposal has been developed by a the Westinghouse Savannah River Company to establish an interdisciplinary, multi-organizational team for the purpose of conducting a demonstration project using hybrid microwave technology for waste remediation applications. The focus of the project is to scale up the successful laboratory research and development work. The emphasis of the effort will be on treatment of discarded electronic components within the Department of Energy, the

Department of Defense and the commercial sector. Objectives include evaluation of the feasibility, technical merits, costs, and environmental benefits of the technology on a larger scale, and development of a commercialization path forward. Direct benefits of this effort to customers include: reduced use of landfill space and thus reduced waste management costs, immobilization of hazardous materials, reclamation of reusable metals and, compliance with international trade "take-back" policies.

Industrial Partnering for a Variety of Specialized Waste Management Applications

The Hybrid Microwave Treatment Center is designed to be a unique, multipurpose research facility to allow industrial partners to examine tailored microwave technology for their individual needs, in both a time efficient and cost effective manner. The team has been approached by several companies for a variety of different potential applications, only a few of which are currently being pursued, due to existing resources. The new Hybrid Microwave Treatment Center is designed to be a versatile facility and to provide unique capabilities that can be leveraged upon. For example, additional tailored microwave units can be readily integrated into the proposed microwave system, which can also utilize a common, extensive off-gas system. Therefore, a resource is provided to potential customers in which microwave technology can be examined for their specific needs by only incremental costs in equipment, operations and personnel. Further information, including technology briefs describing in more detail this technology, potential applications and the proposed Hybrid Microwave Treatment Center, are available upon request.

SUMMARY

There are many potential advantages of using microwave energy for remediation of a wide range of hazardous materials. This technology can provide an important contribution to an already existing and growing arsenal of remediation tools. In order to more fully assess the technical merits of this technology on a commercial scale, demonstration projects are needed involving all key participants, including technology experts and governmental and industrial customers, for the services or products produced.

A Hybrid Microwave Treatment Center at the Savannah River Site, involving many interested parties, has been proposed to assess microwave waste remediation technology that has been developed jointly by a federal site and academia. The Center is designed to be flexible and leverage important resources including buildings, equipment and personnel. The Center is designed to carry out a primary mission of microwave treatment of electronic circuitry and reclamation of precious metals, and to also allow other potential microwave waste treatment applications to be examined by industrial partners.

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