

A low-cost and a sustainable process for the recovery of Tantalum from electronical components

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Politecnico
di Torino

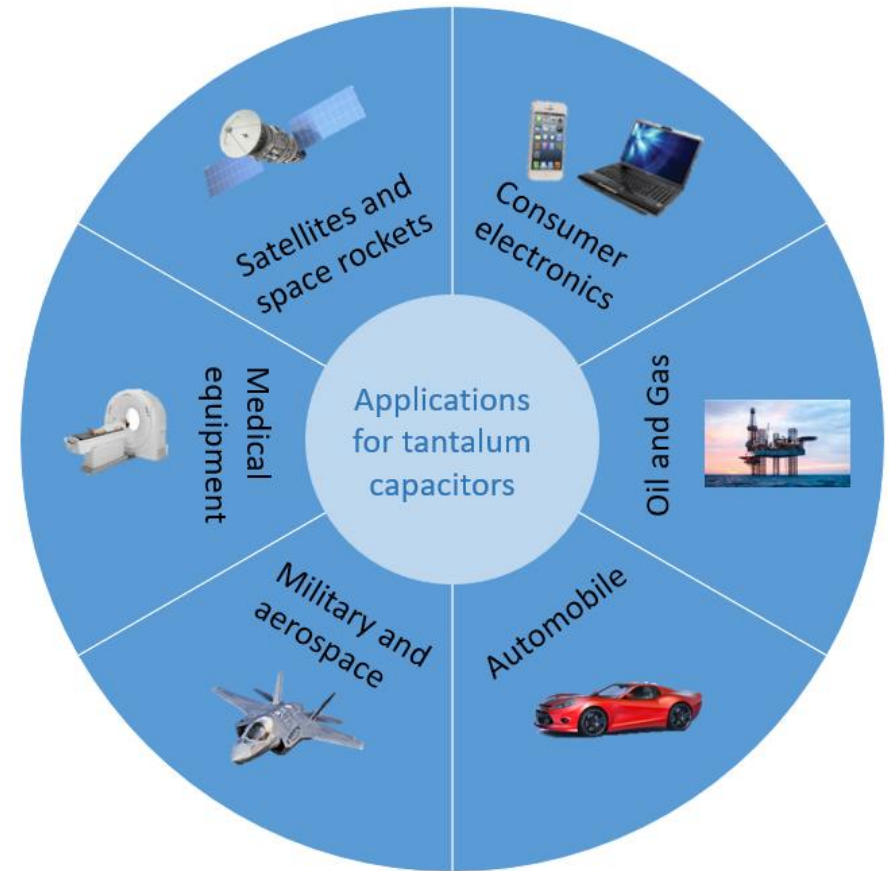


Introduction

Why Tantalum ?

- Large capacitance per unit volume
- Exceptional stability and reliability in a wide range of temperatures and frequencies.

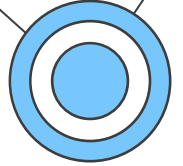
The first choice for the fabrication of capacitors



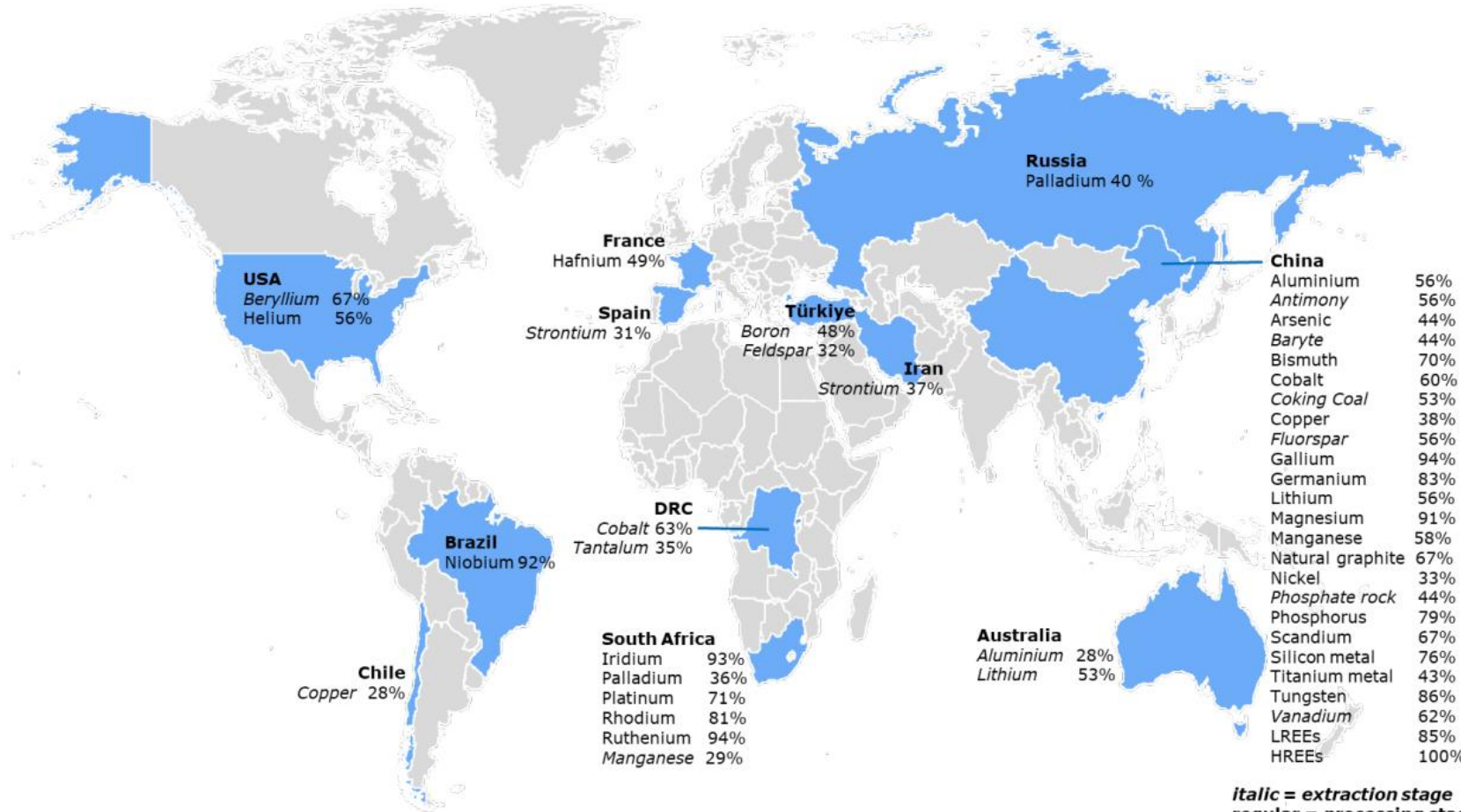
Tantalum CRM

...

...



...



SR = 1.3

EI = 4.8

Tantalum

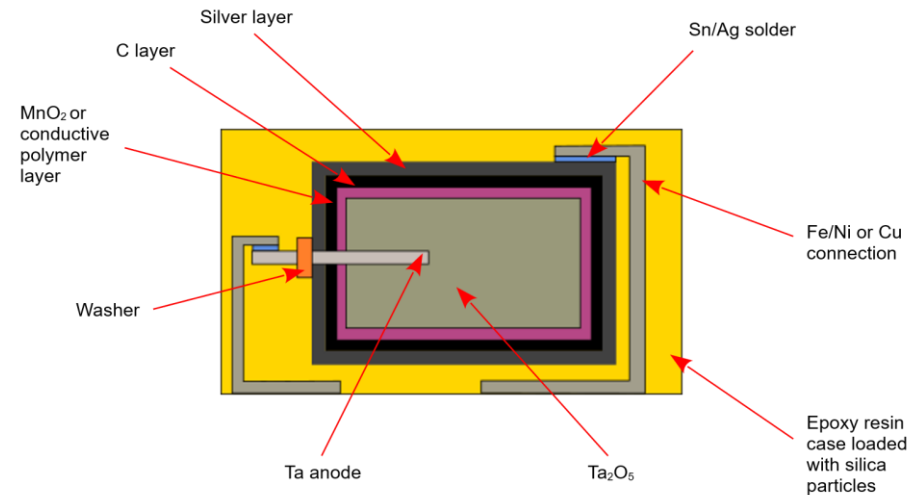
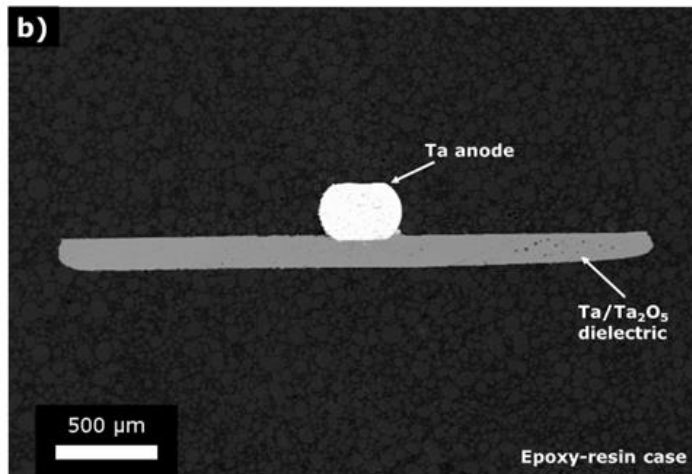
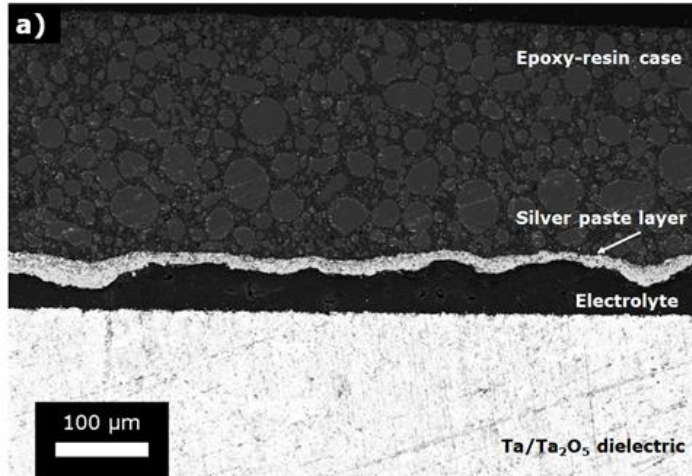
Extraction

Congo, D.R.	35%
Rwanda	17%
Brazil	16%
Nigeria	11%

EoL-RIR = 1%

italic = extraction stage
regular = processing stage

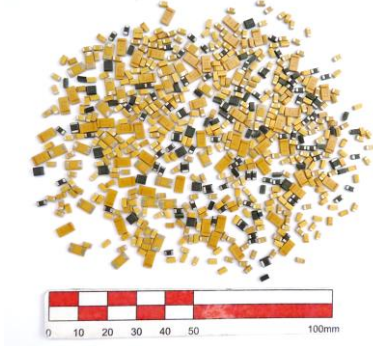
Tantalum Capacitor composition



Element	%wt
Ta/Ta ₂ O ₅	20-24%
Mn	5-8%
Ag	1-2%
C	0.5-1%
Fe/Ni	15-18%
SiO ₂ + Polimeri	47-52%

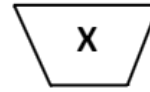
Recovery process





Ta capacitors

Size reduction



Magnetic separation



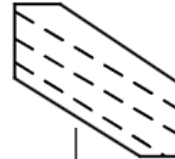
Magnetic

Fe/Ni
electrodes



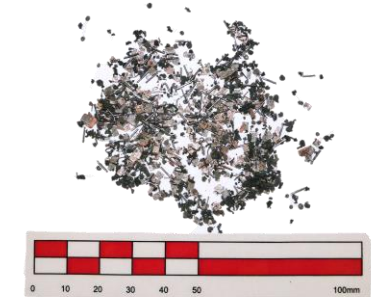
Non-magnetic

Size classification



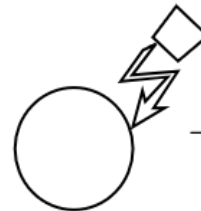
> 0.180 mm

Cu
electrodes



< 0.180 mm

Electrostatic separation



non-conductive

epoxy resin
SiO₂
Polymer
MgCO₃



conductive

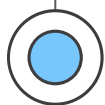
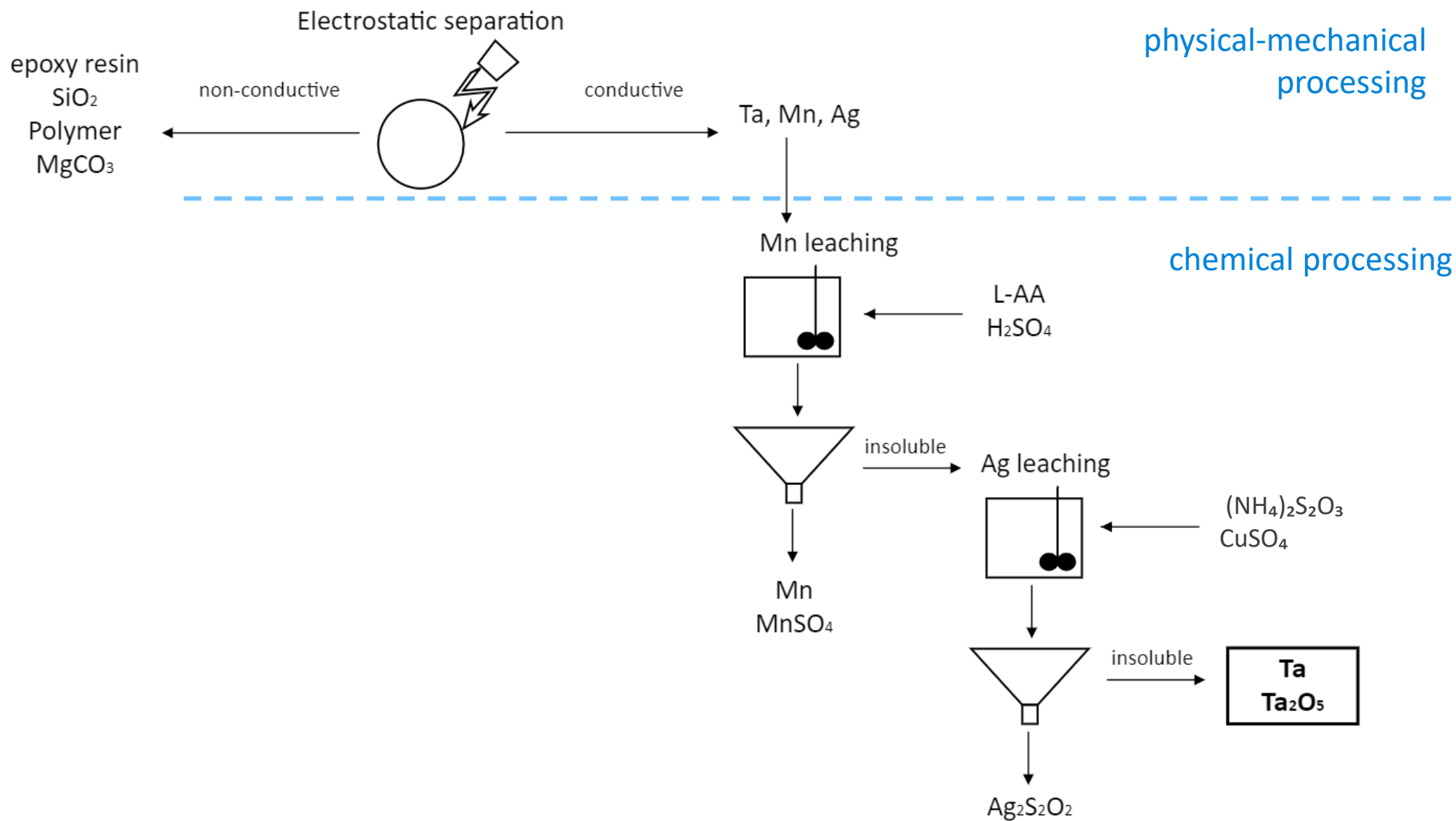
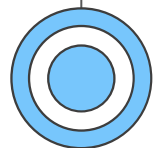
Ta, Mn, Ag

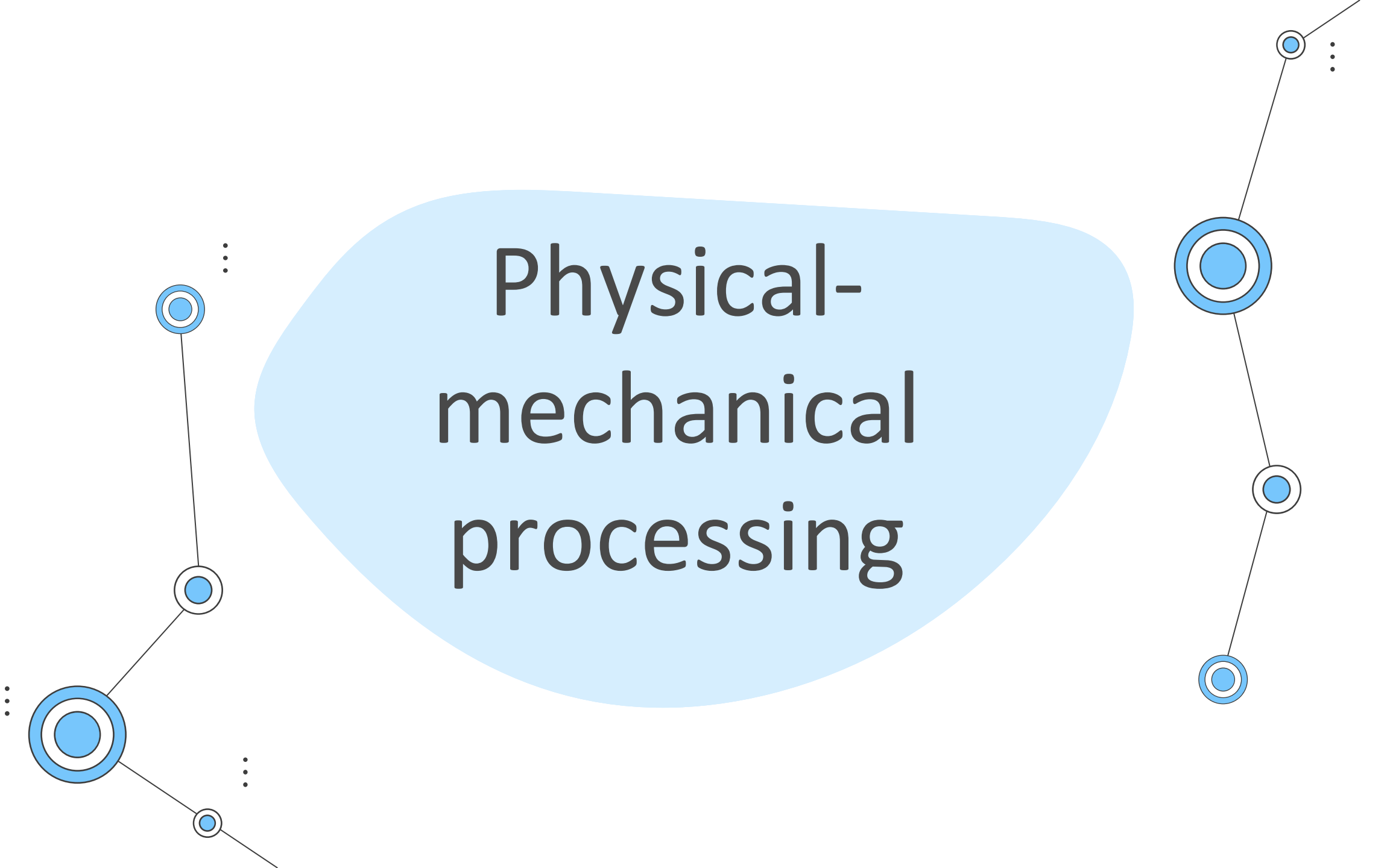


physical-mechanical
processing

chemical processing

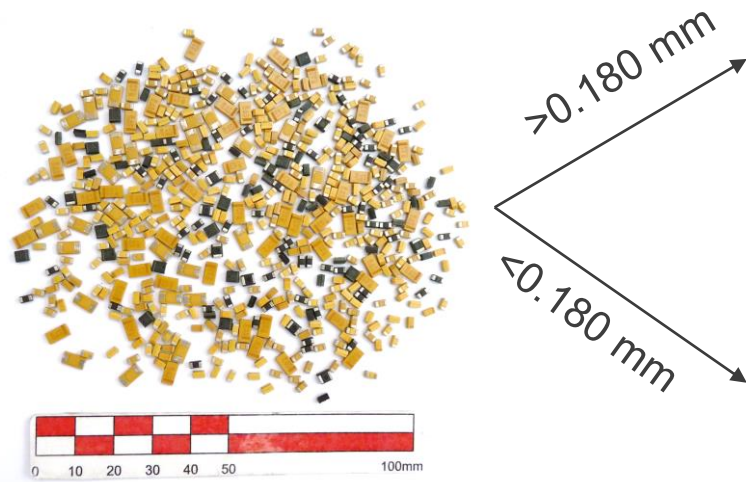
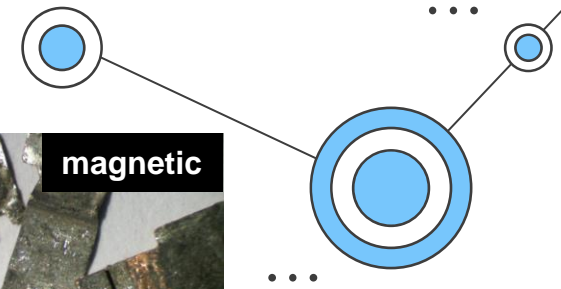




A decorative network diagram consisting of several blue circular nodes of varying sizes connected by thin black lines. The nodes are arranged in a non-linear fashion, with some having multiple connections. Three vertical ellipses (three dots) are placed near the nodes: one to the right of a node in the upper left, one to the left of a large node in the lower left, and one to the right of a node in the upper right. The central text is contained within a light blue, irregularly shaped background.

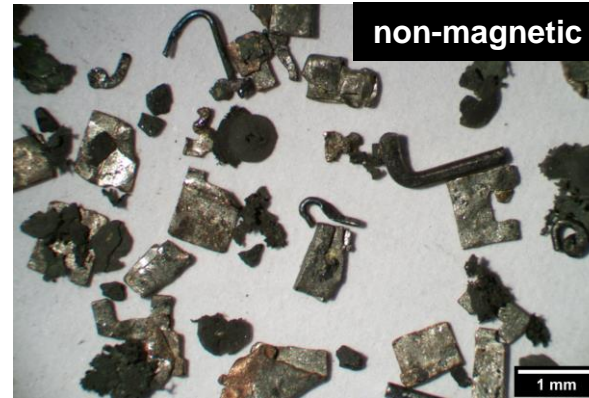
Physical- mechanical processing

Size reduction and magnetic separation

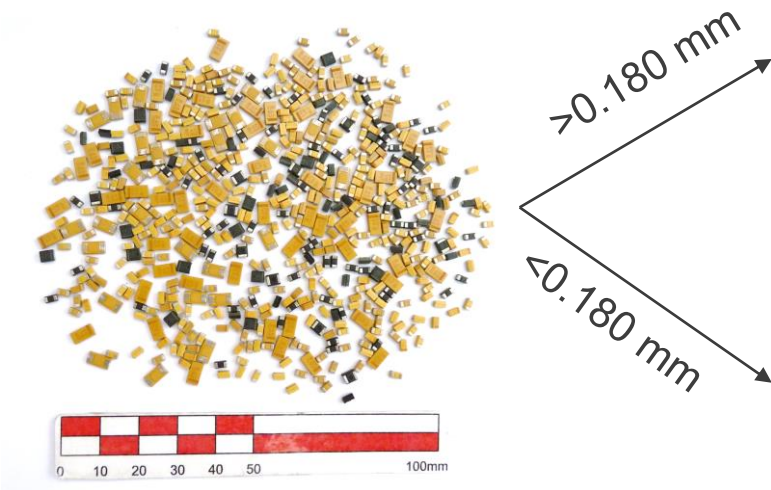
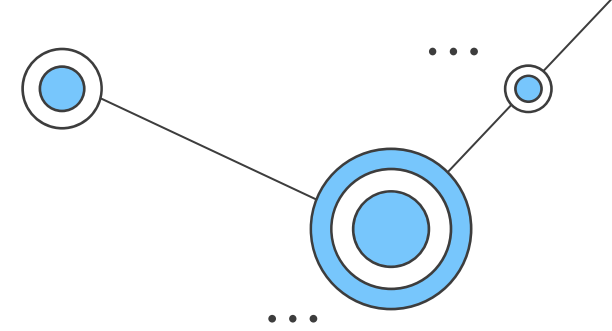


$>0.180\text{ mm}$

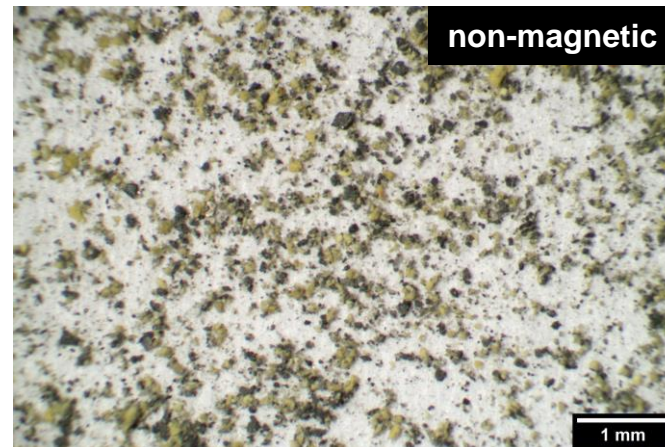
$<0.180\text{ mm}$



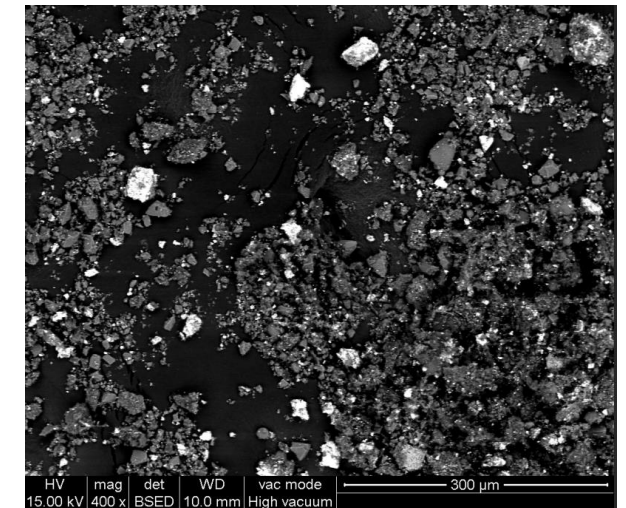
Size reduction and magnetic separation



$>0.180 \text{ mm}$
 $<0.180 \text{ mm}$

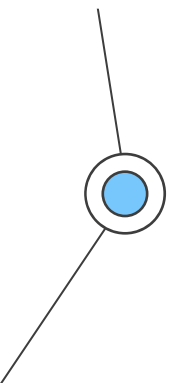


SEM analysis



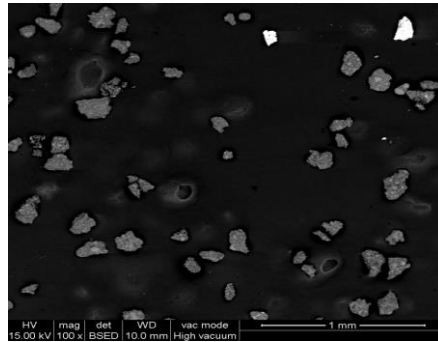
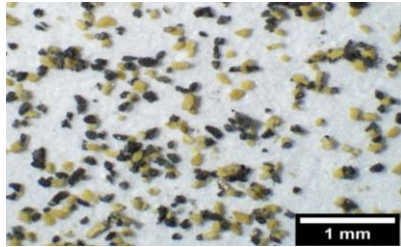
Ta = 24.2 %
Mn = 6.7 %
O = 46%

Si = 22.1 %
Ag = 1 %

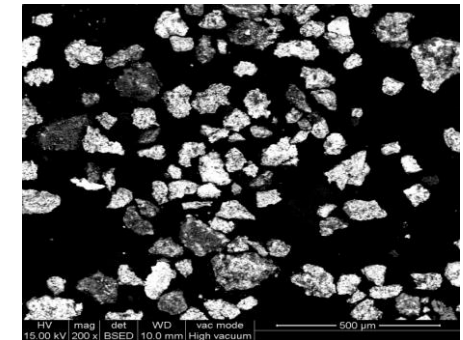
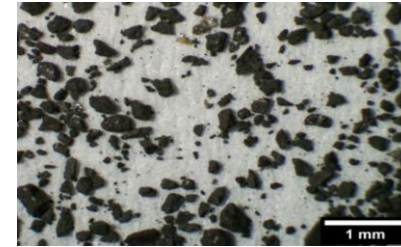


Electrostatic separation

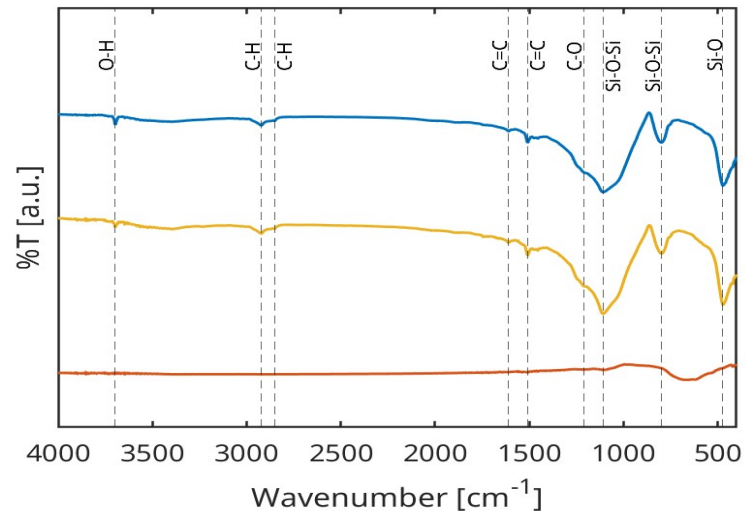
non-conductive



conductive

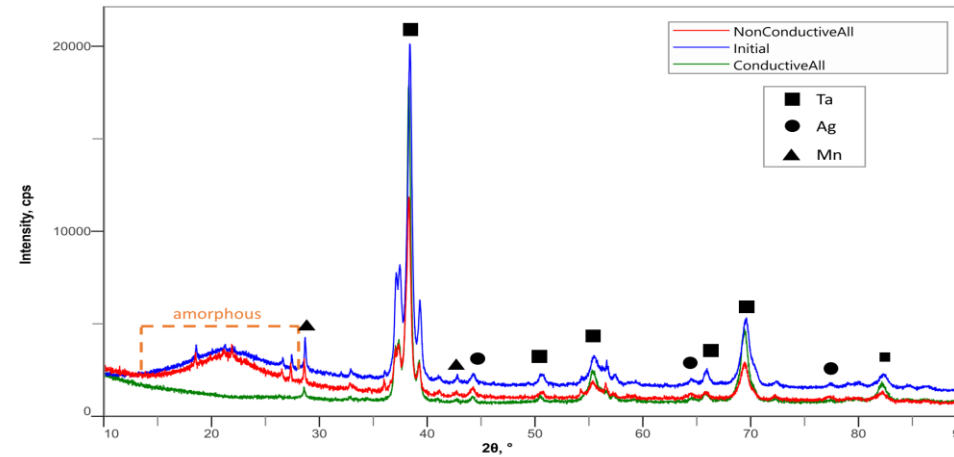


FTIR

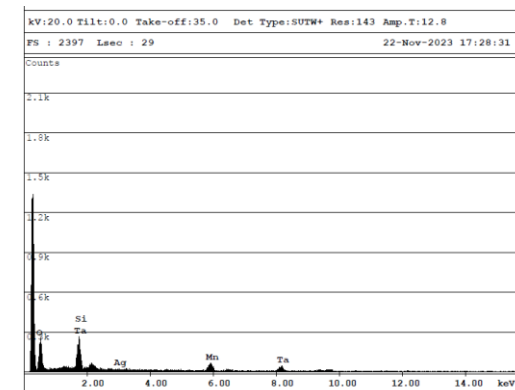


Initial
Non Conductive
Conductive

XRD

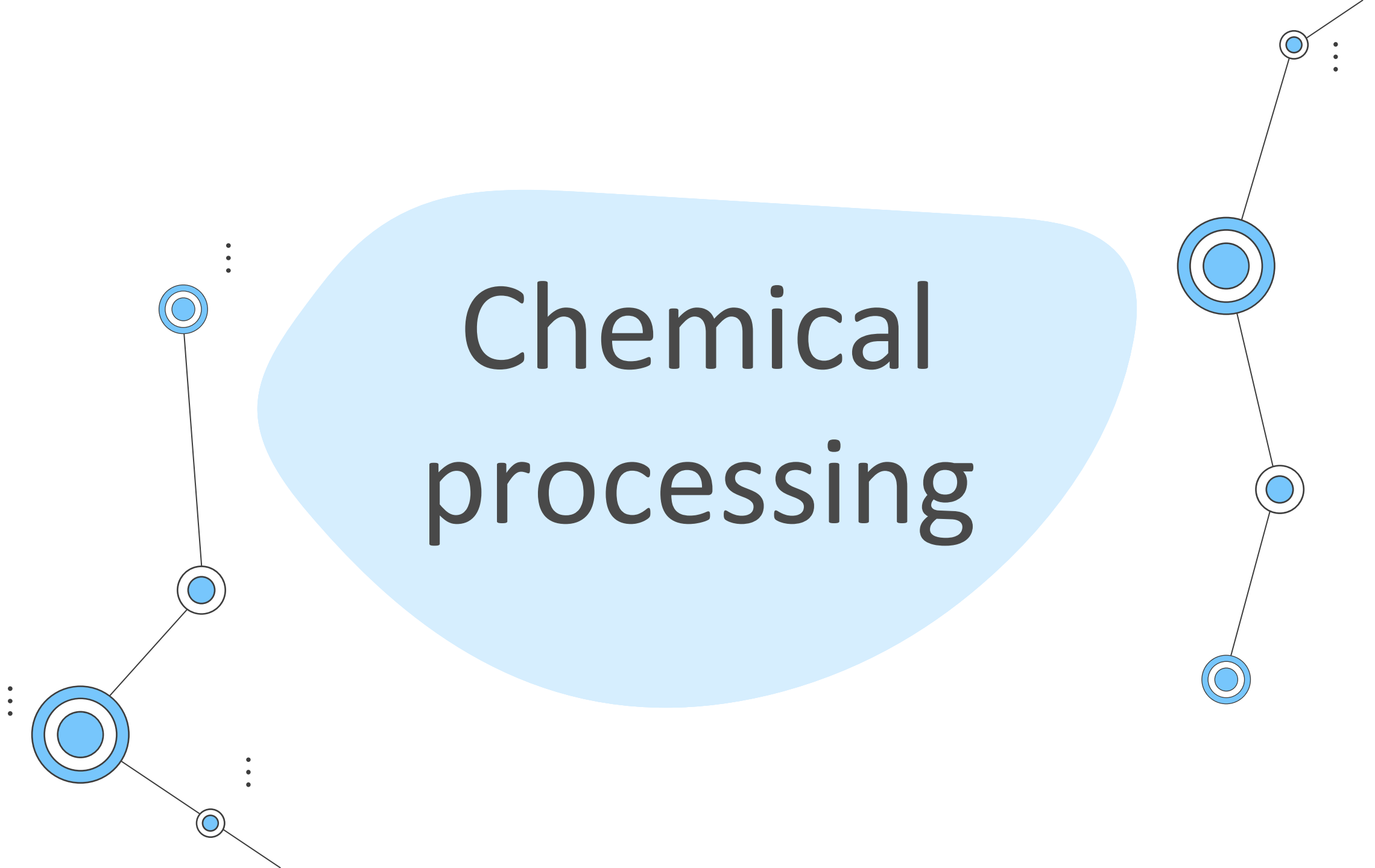


SEM analysis



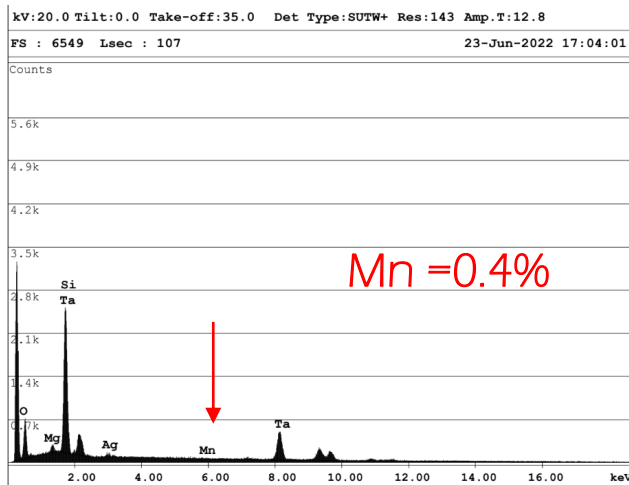
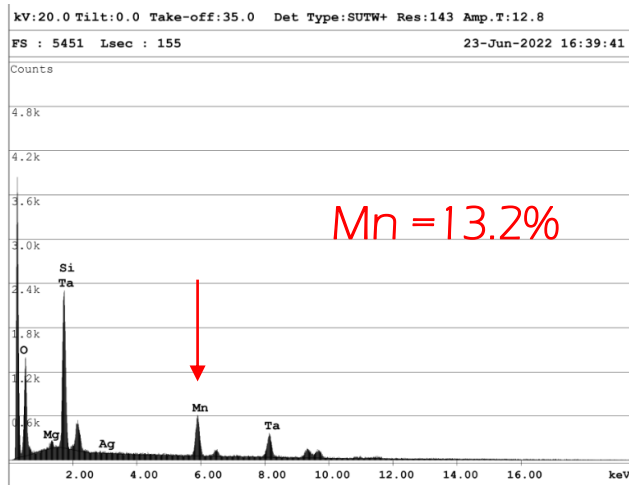
Ta = 53.4 %
Si = 0.4 %
Mn = 13.2 %
Ag = 0.8 %
O = 31.7 %

Chemical processing

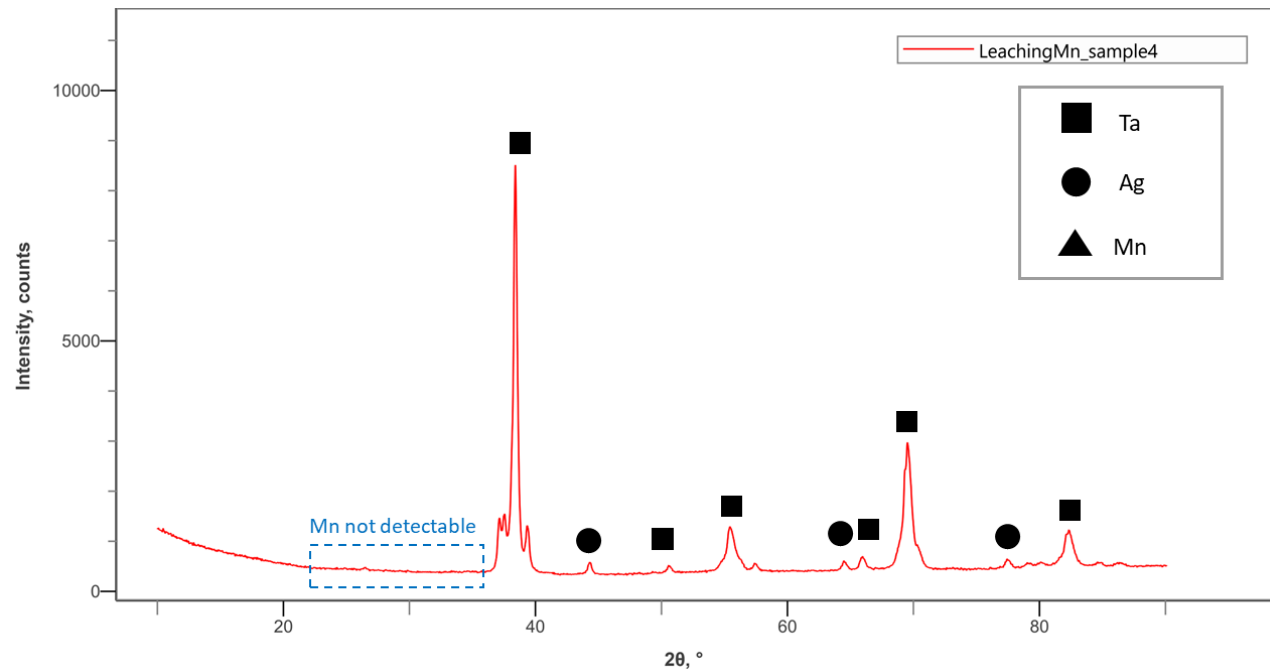


Mn Leaching

SEM analysis

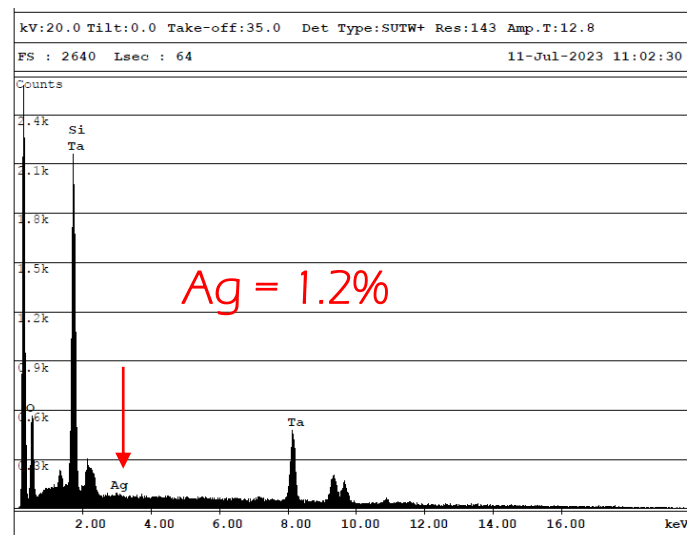
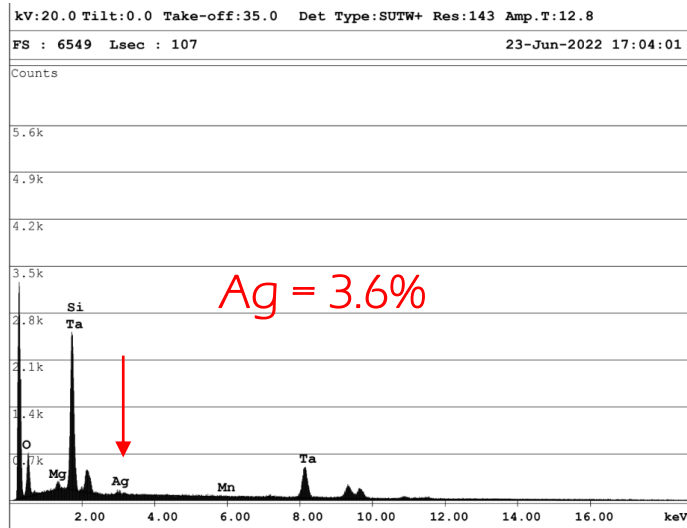


Ascorbic acid as reducing agent in sulfuric acid medium

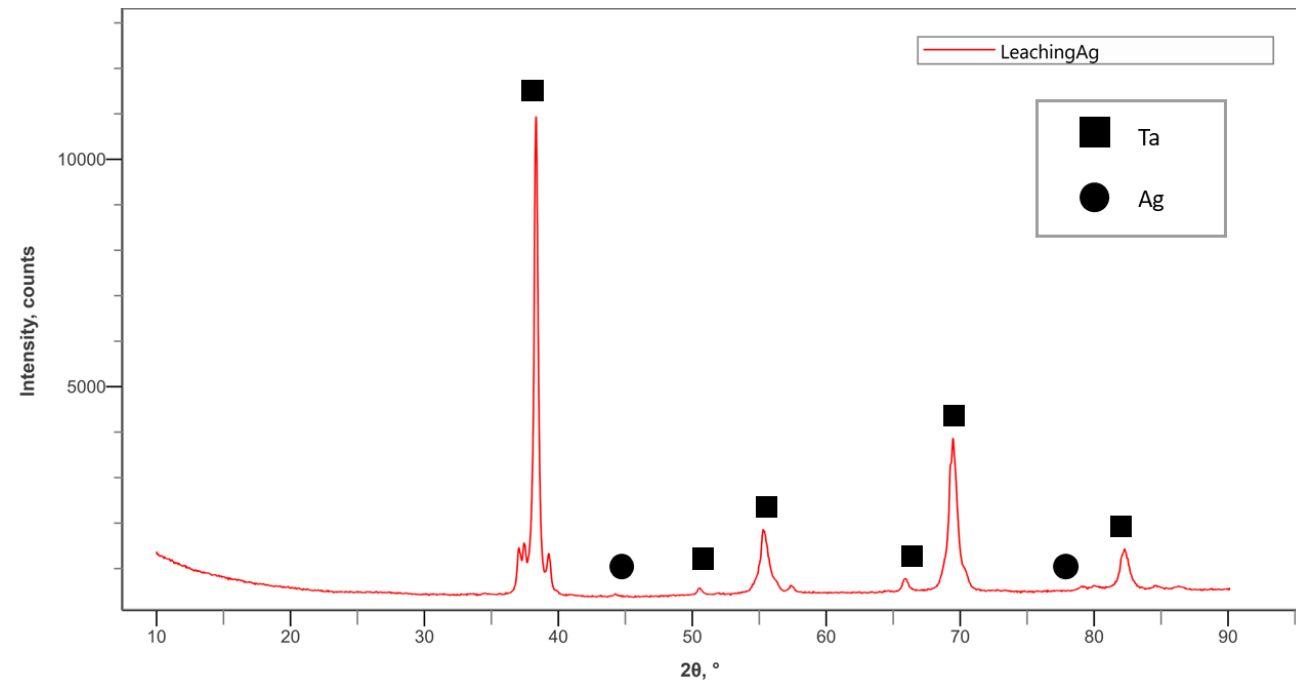


Ag Leaching

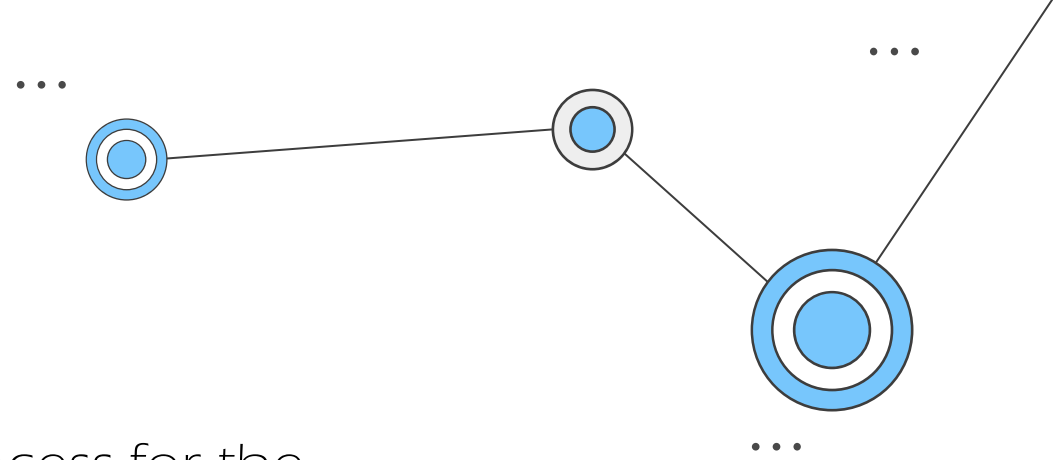
SEM analysis



Ammonium thiosulfate, ammonia and copper sulfate



Conclusions



- ✓ We developed a low-cost, sustainable process for the recovery of Ta from e-waste
- ✓ The process has a recovery rate of about 60% and the final powder has high purity of Ta /Ta₂O₅ (around 96%)
- ✓ All the results must be confirmed by ICP-OES/ICP-MS to give reliable quantification of metals concentrations in each sample



Thank you !

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