

Wastes: Solutions, Treatments and Opportunities – Vilarinho, Castro and Russo (eds)
2015 Taylor & Francis Group, London, ISBN 978-1-138-02882-1

The role of automated sorting in the recovery of aluminium alloys waste

C.A. Nogueira, M.A. Trancoso, F. Pedrosa, A.T. Crujeira,
P.C. Oliveira & A.M. Gonçalves
Laboratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia – LNEG, Lisboa, Portugal

F. Margarido & R. Novais Santos
Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, IN+, Lisboa, Portugal

F. Durão & C. Guimarães
Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, CERENA, Lisboa, Portugal

ABSTRACT: A large number of aluminium alloys with varying alloying elements are present in vehicle structures and components, as well as in other household equipment. The recycling of these alloys is nowadays processed to low quality metal products due to high level of contamination, hindering the upgrading of recycling rates. The development and application of automated sorting technologies capable to detect, select and separate different alloy types could be of crucial importance in the progression of the recycling loop. This paper addresses the importance of sorting based on a study on the characterization of Al alloys in non-ferrous fraction of shredder plants.

1 INTRODUCTION

Light alloys, namely based of aluminium and, more recently, magnesium, have been progressively utilized in many equipments such as vehicles, aiming at reducing weight and fuel consumption. The driving forces for substituting classic alloys (namely those steel-based) for such new ones have been obvious economic but also environmental, trying to save resources and decreasing emissions. To answer to several specifications for a wide range of applications, numerous alloy types have been developed and applied in products. Such alloys have different properties (mechanical, chemical, electrical, etc.) conferred by the addition of alloying elements (e.g. Si, Mg, Mn, Cu, Zn) with different combinations and contents.

Due to the high variety of alloys, recycling of aluminium fractions produced in shredder plants is only suitable for manufacture of low purity Al alloys. Regarding most common wrought type alloys, typically with low Si content, the presence of cast alloy fragments, with high Si concentration, would be deleterious. So recycling of aluminium for producing wrought alloys becomes difficult. This is just one example of multiple cases where the production of specific Al alloys can be seriously affected by using recycled materials. Thus, the option is the use of substantial quantities of pure aluminium coming from primary resources or as much use recycled aluminium collected from very specific sources. Aluminium from recycling metal-bearing residues such as end-of-life vehicles, electric and electronic wastes or other household appliances is mostly destined to downcycling schemes.

To overcome these bottlenecks the development of efficient technologies for separating some relevant Al alloy groups would be highly welcome. In this domain, automated sorting devices that can detect alloying elements can play a significant role in boosting Al recycling industry. This paper discusses some aspects regarding the separation of the most important alloy series based

SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE 3RD EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON WASTES: SOLUTIONS, TREATMENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES, VIANA DO CASTELO,
PORTUGAL, 14–16 SEPTEMBER 2015

Wastes: Solutions, Treatments and Opportunities

Editors

Cândida Vilarinho & Fernando Castro

University of Minho, Guimarães, Portugal

Mário Russo

Polytechnic Institute of Viana do Castelo, Viana do Castelo, Portugal



CRC Press

Taylor & Francis Group

Boca Raton London New York Leiden

CRC Press is an imprint of the
Taylor & Francis Group, an **informa** business

A BALKEMA BOOK