

Recovery of precious metals from E-waste by sustainable porous membranes (ReMe2)

Project leader

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Partners

Stockholm University

STUNS Energy

Project duration

2023-11-06 to 2025-06-30

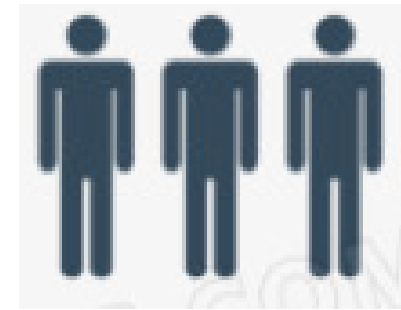


Background

E-waste generated worldwide in 2022

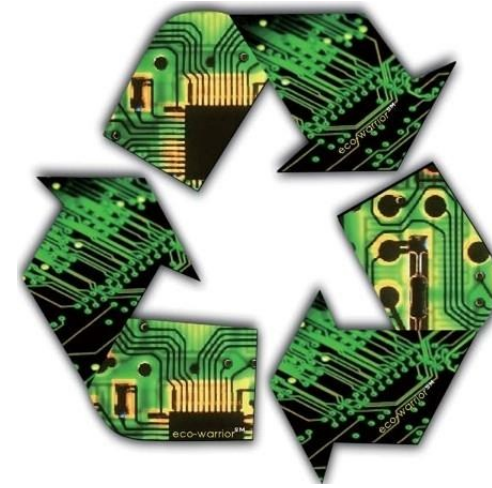


62 M tonnes



7.75 kg per capita

Properly recycled



20%

Value of precious metals in E-waste dumped every year



10 billion USD



- **Loss of precious metals**
- **Environmental issues**

Current E-waste recycling technology

Pyrometallurgy



- **Energy intensive**
- **Low selectivity**
- **Environmental unfriendly**

Hydrometallurgy



- **Low capital cost**
- **High selectivity**

Associate techniques

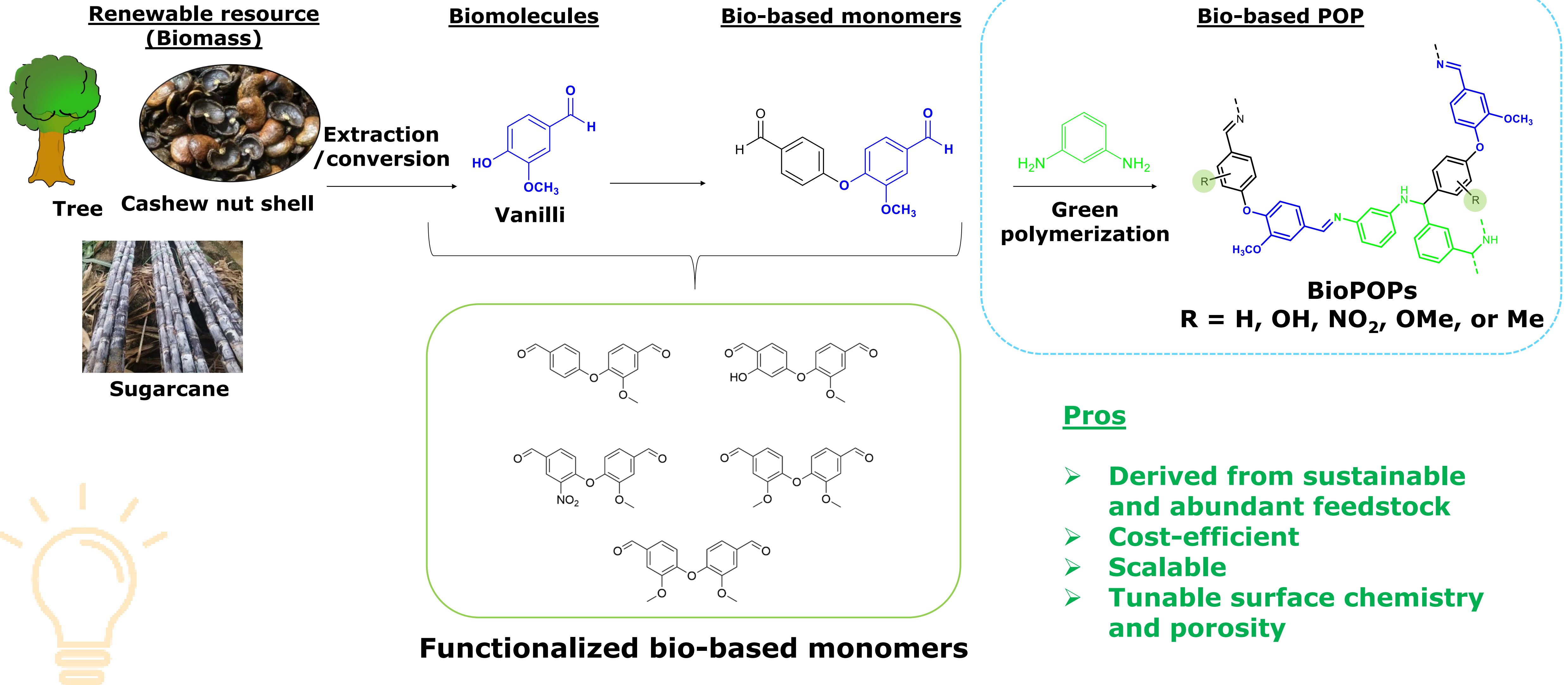
- ☐ **Electrowinning**
- ☐ **Chemical reduction**
- ☒ **Adsorption**



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- The diagram illustrates a sustainable chemical process flow:
- Sustainable porous composites:** Cellulose nanofibrils (CNF) and porous organic polymers (POP) are combined to form a **CNF@POP nanofiber**, which is then processed into a **CNF@POP nanopaper**.
 - Noble metal recovery:** The nanopaper is used to recover noble metals from **E-waste** (represented by circuit boards).
 - Heterogeneous catalysis:** The **Nobel metal enriched CNF@POP nanopaper** acts as a catalyst for:
 - Water splitting: $\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ (using H_2O and O_2).
 - CO₂ conversion: $\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{Cyclic product}$ (using an alkyne reagent $\text{R}_1\text{C}\equiv\text{CR}_2$).

Results so far

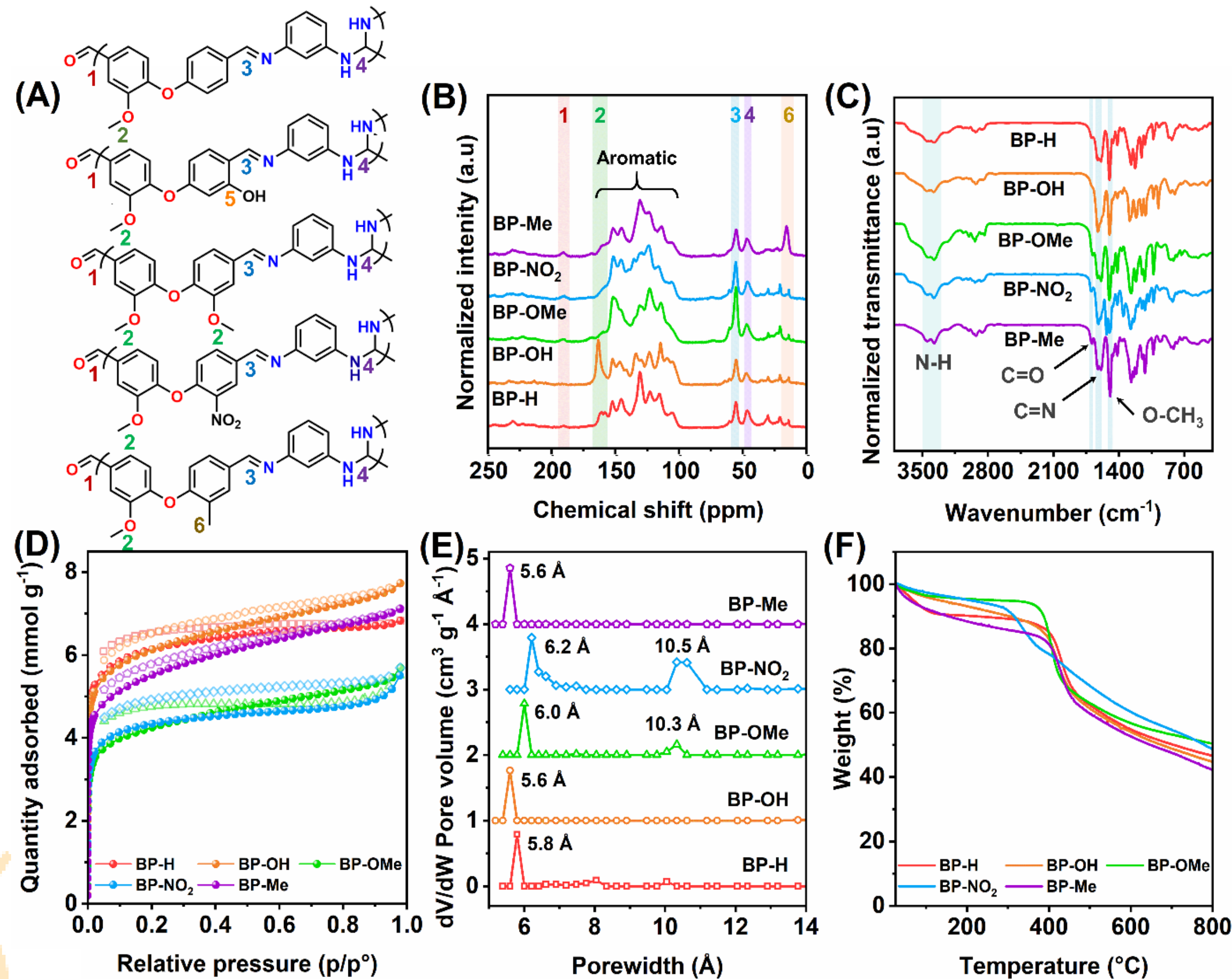
Sustainable and effective sorbents Bio-based POPs



Pros

- Derived from sustainable and abundant feedstock
- Cost-efficient
- Scalable
- Tunable surface chemistry and porosity

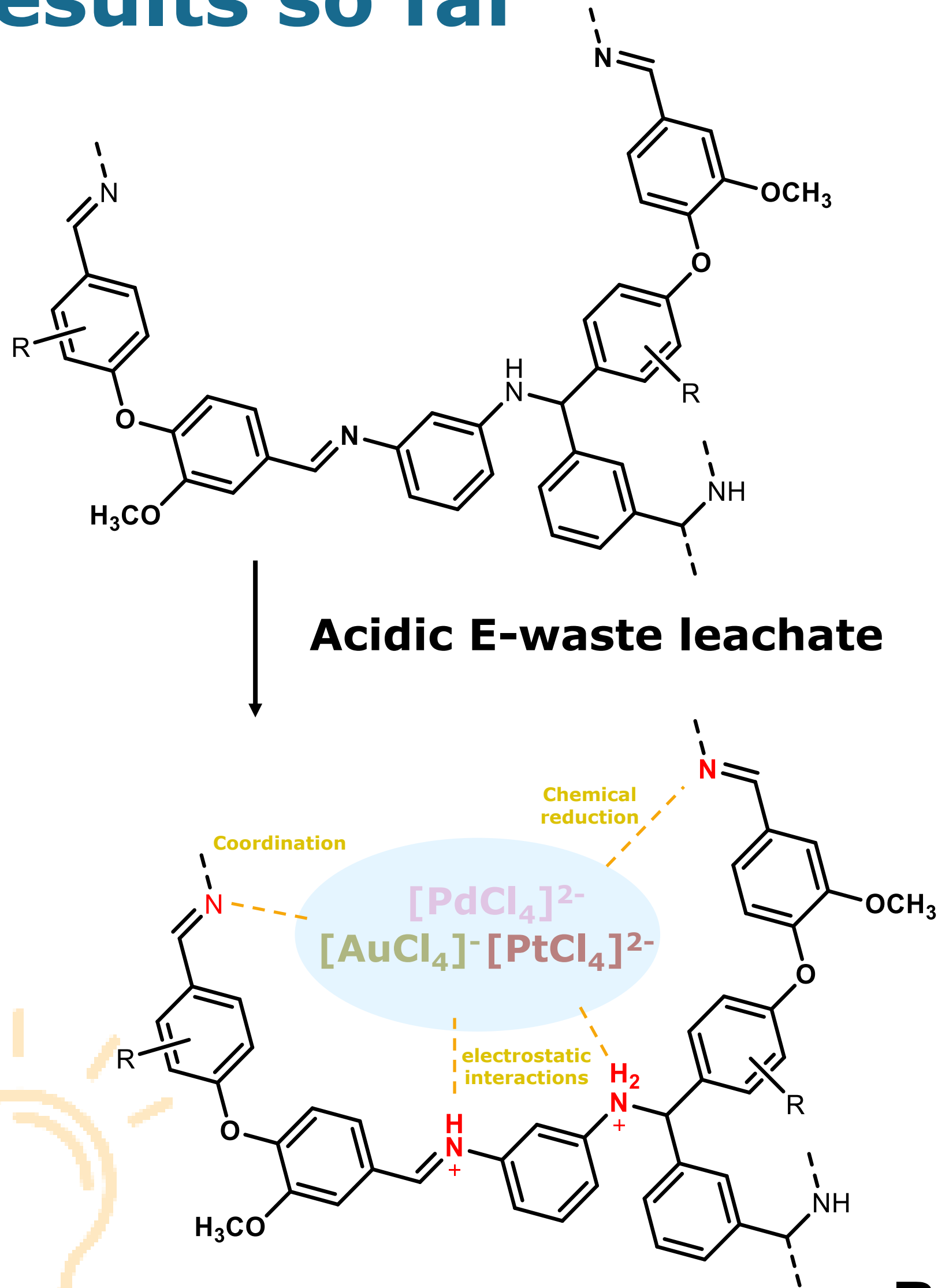
Results so far



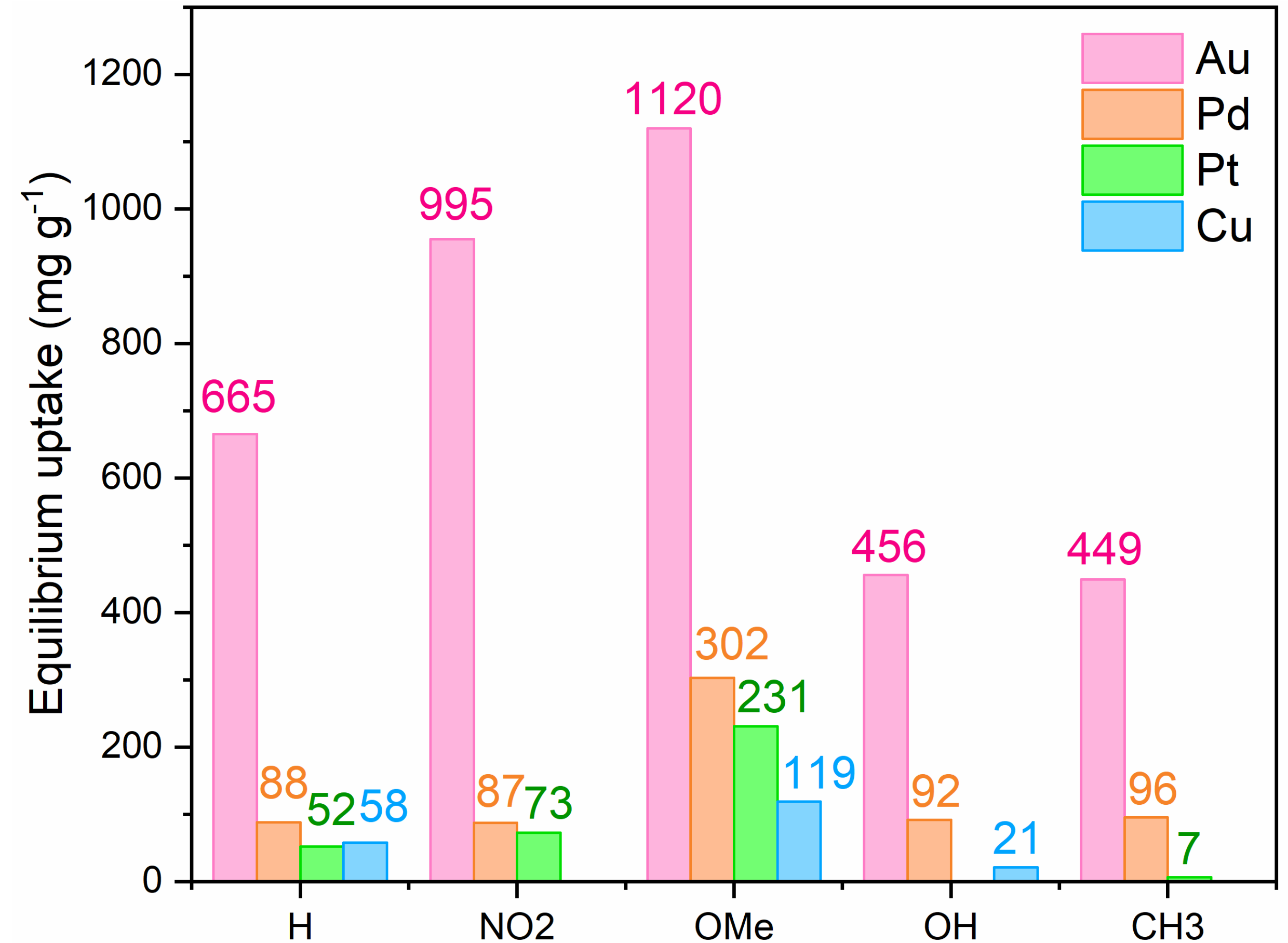
- **Branching network:** imine and aминаl linkages
- **Highly porous:** specific surface areas up to 600 m²/g
- **Rich microporosity:** pore size ~5-10 Å
- **High thermal stability:** up to 400°C

Characterization of bio-based POPs

Results so far



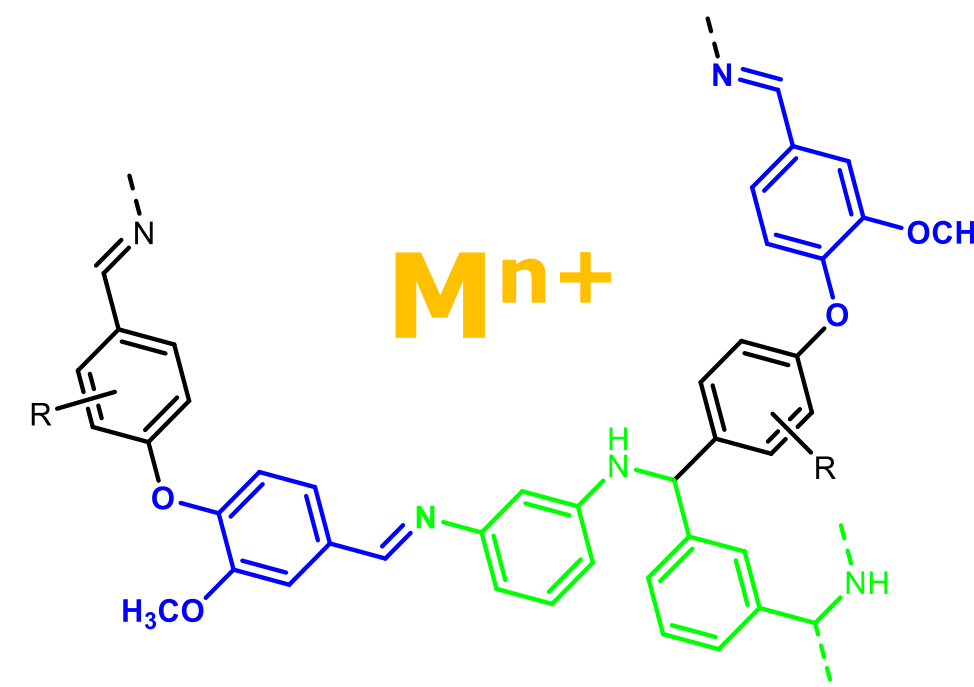
Noble metal capture



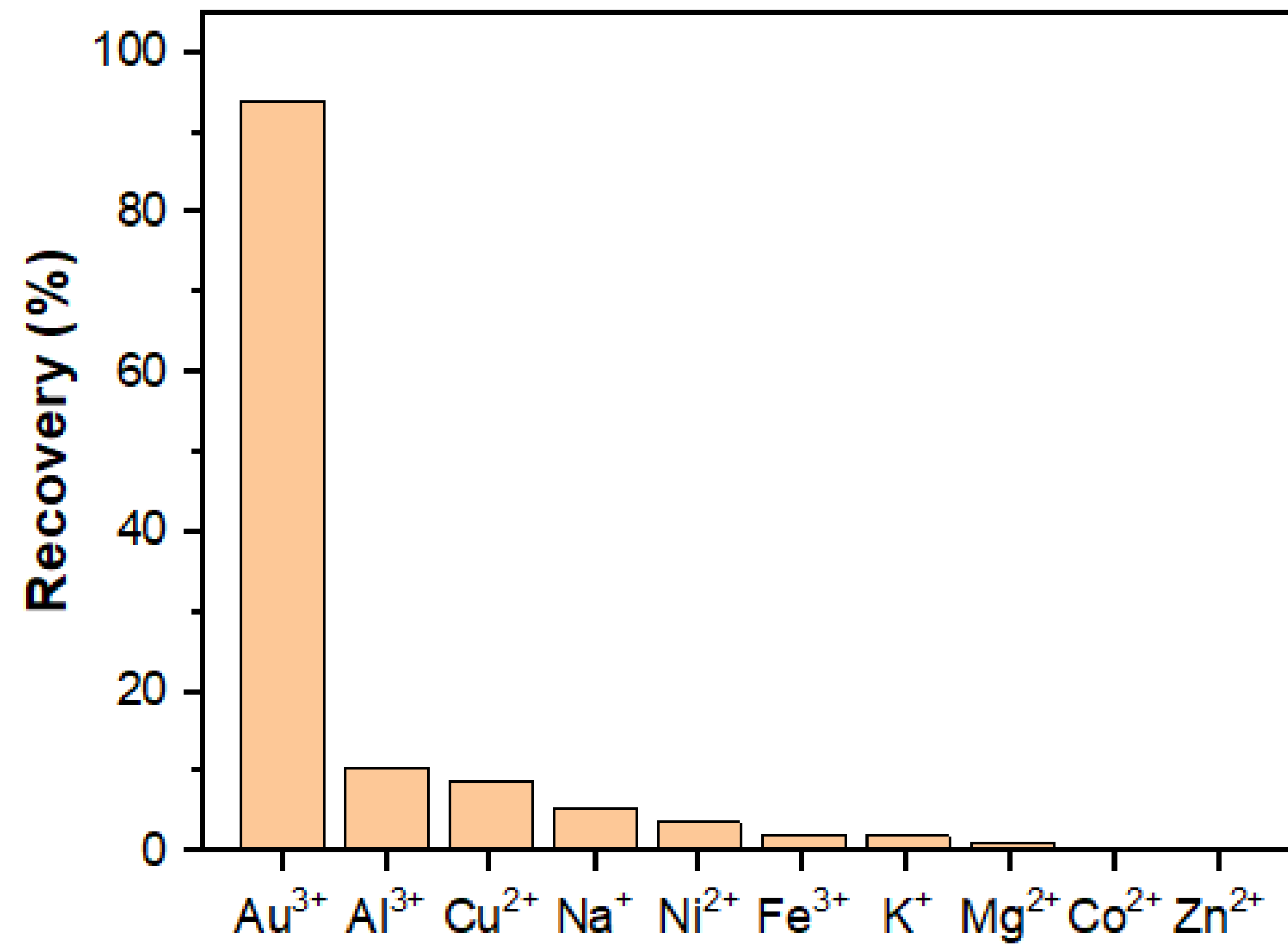
BioPOPs (R = H, OH, NO₂, OMe, or Me)

Results so far

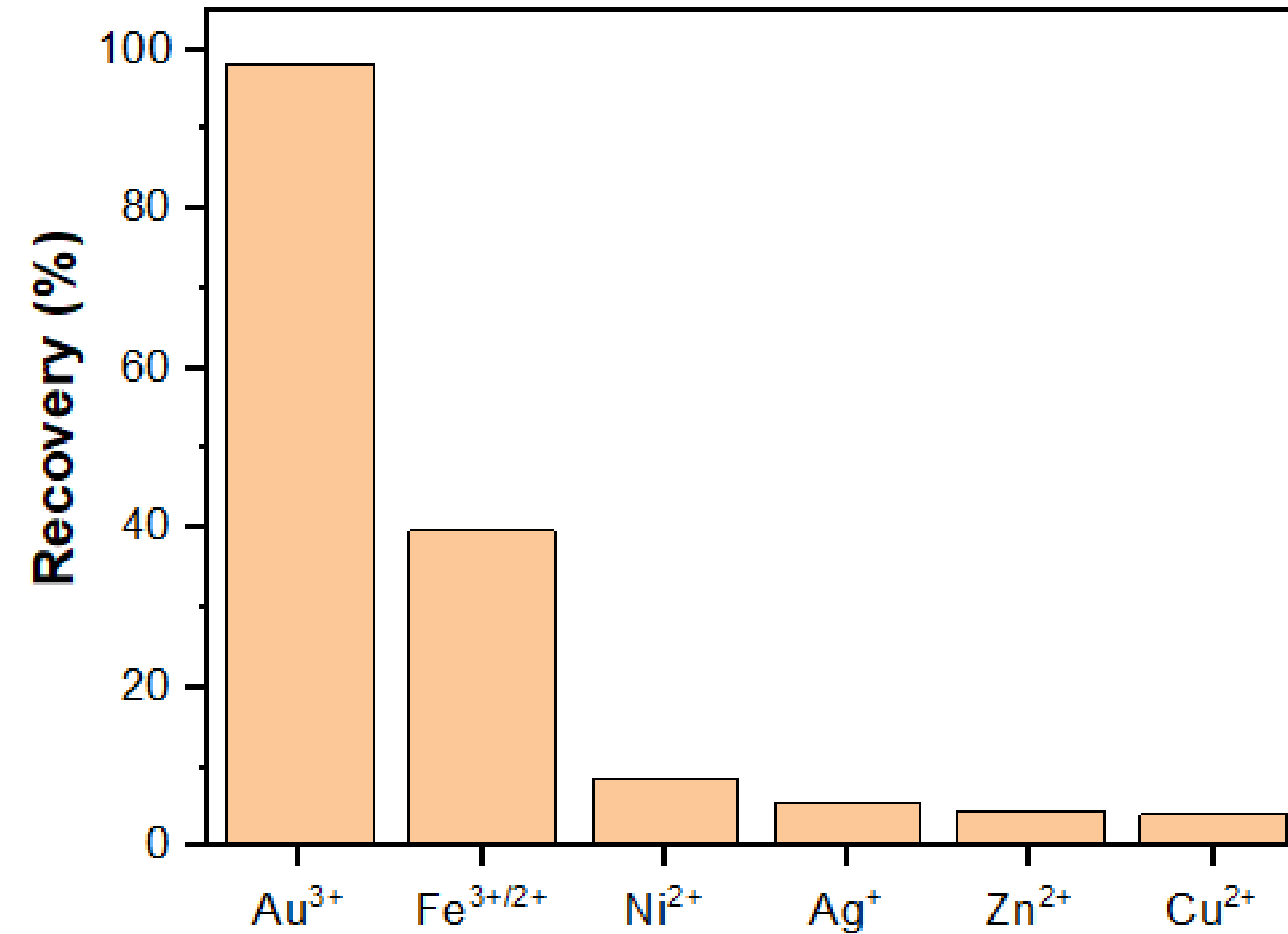
Noble metal capture



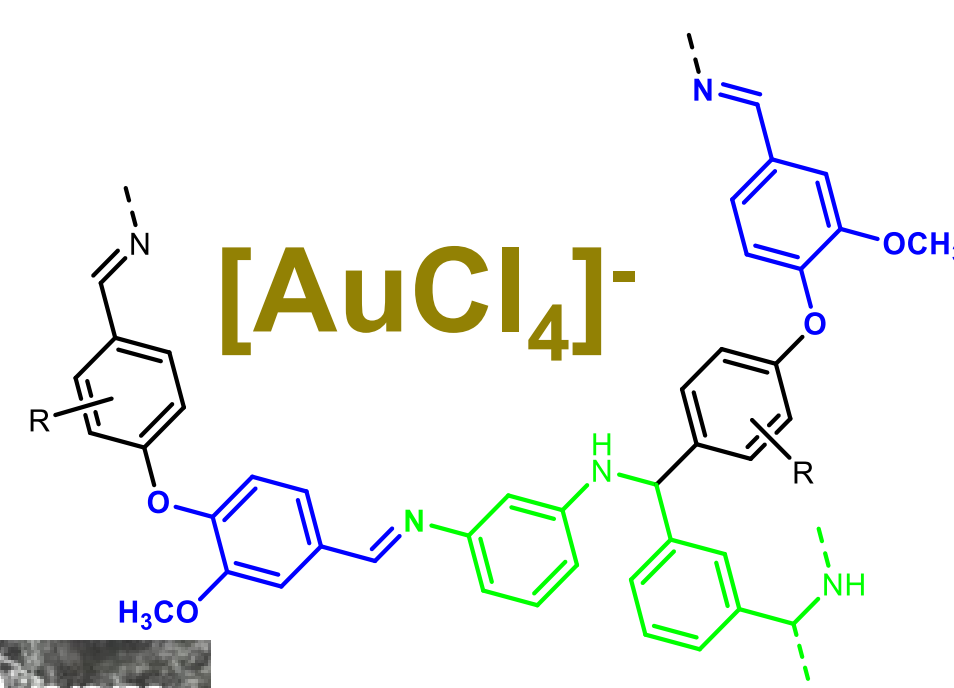
**Simulated metal leachate
(100 ppm of each metal species)**



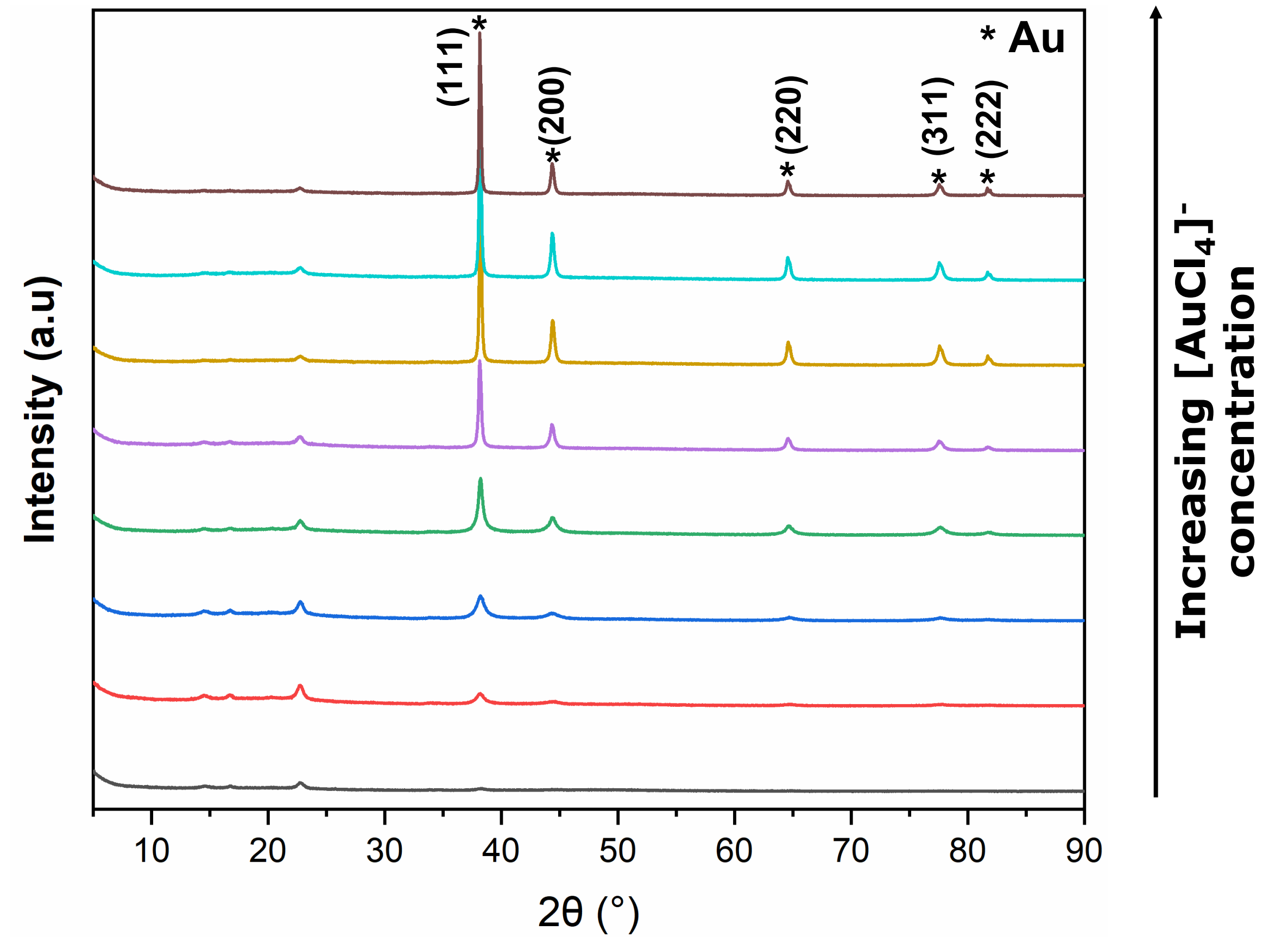
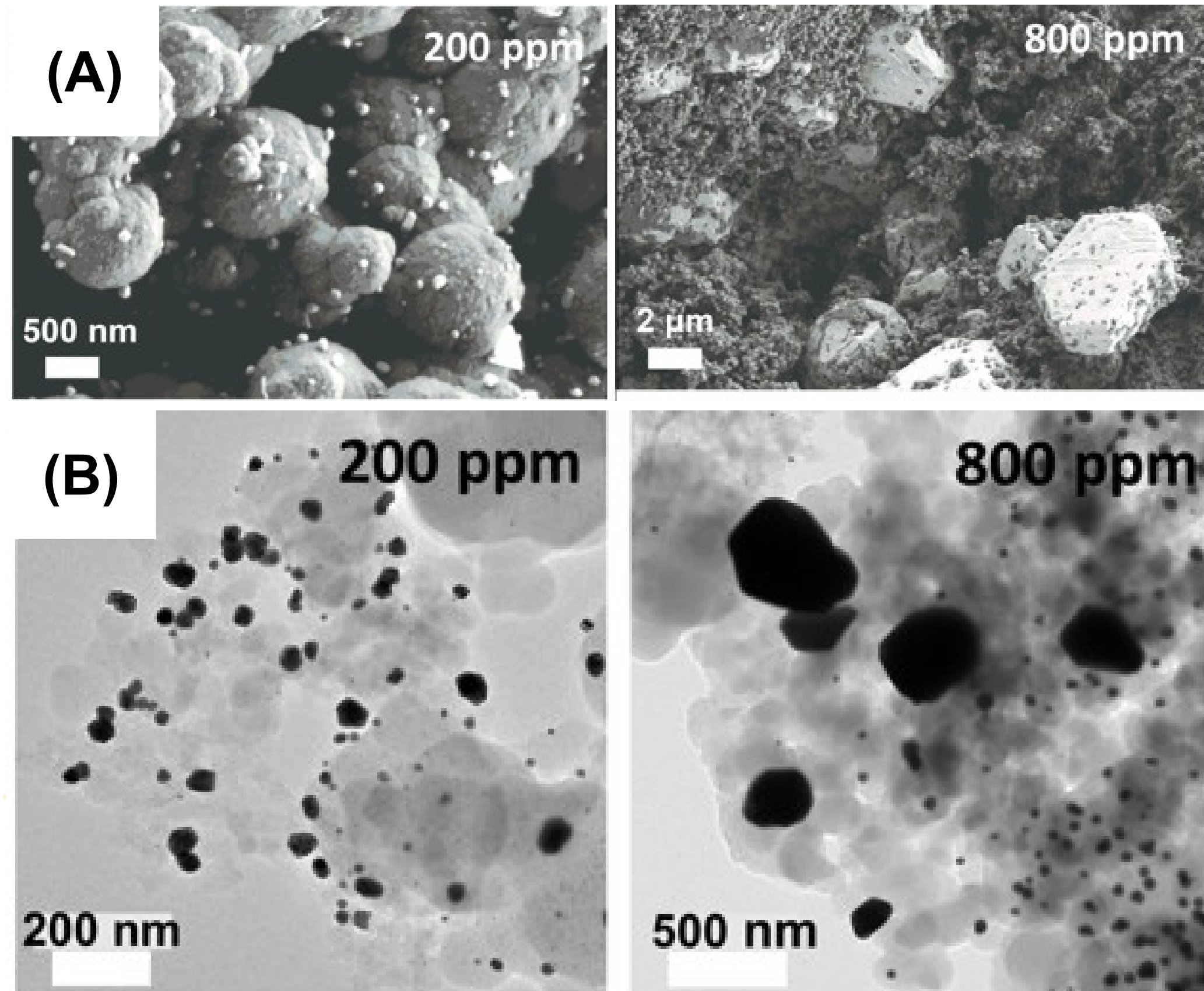
E-waste leachate



Results so far

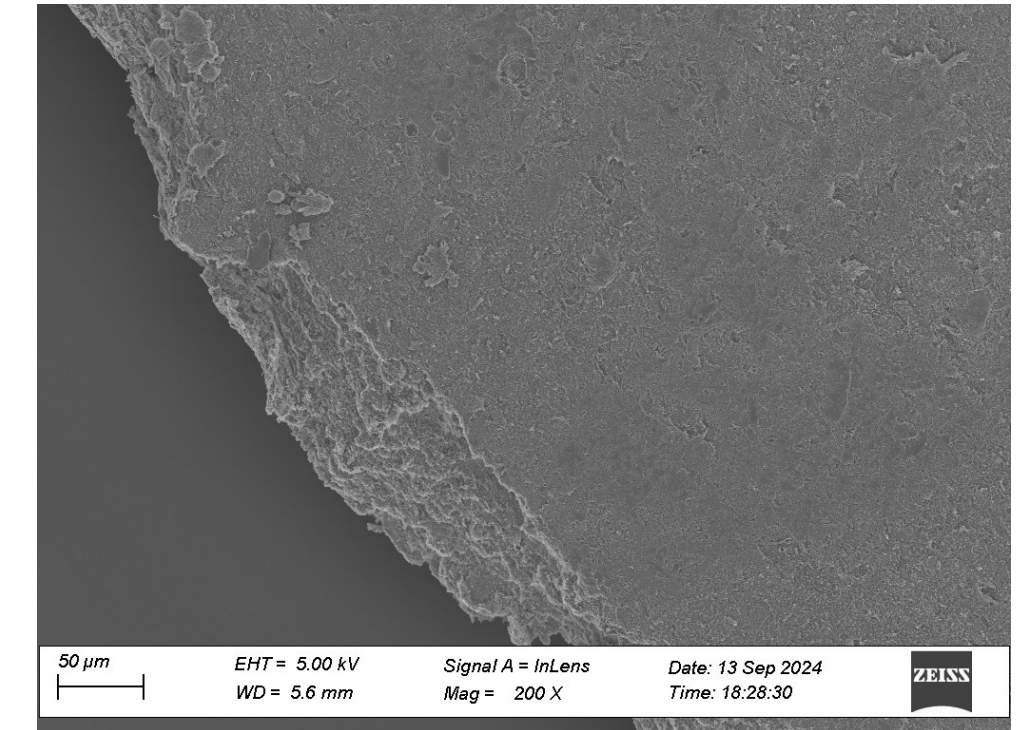
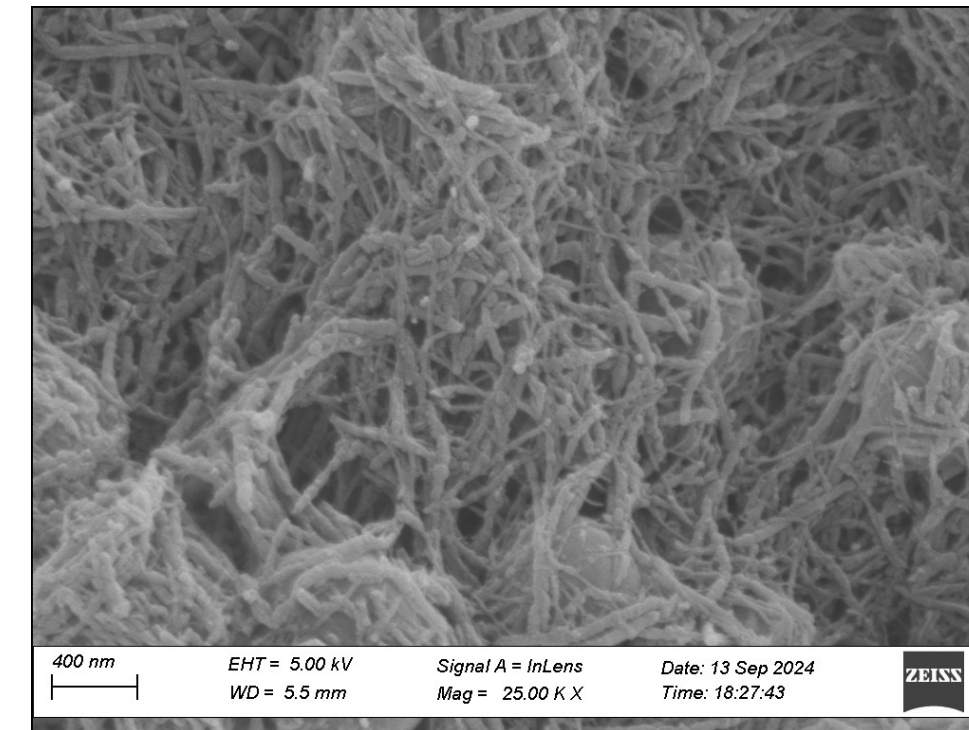
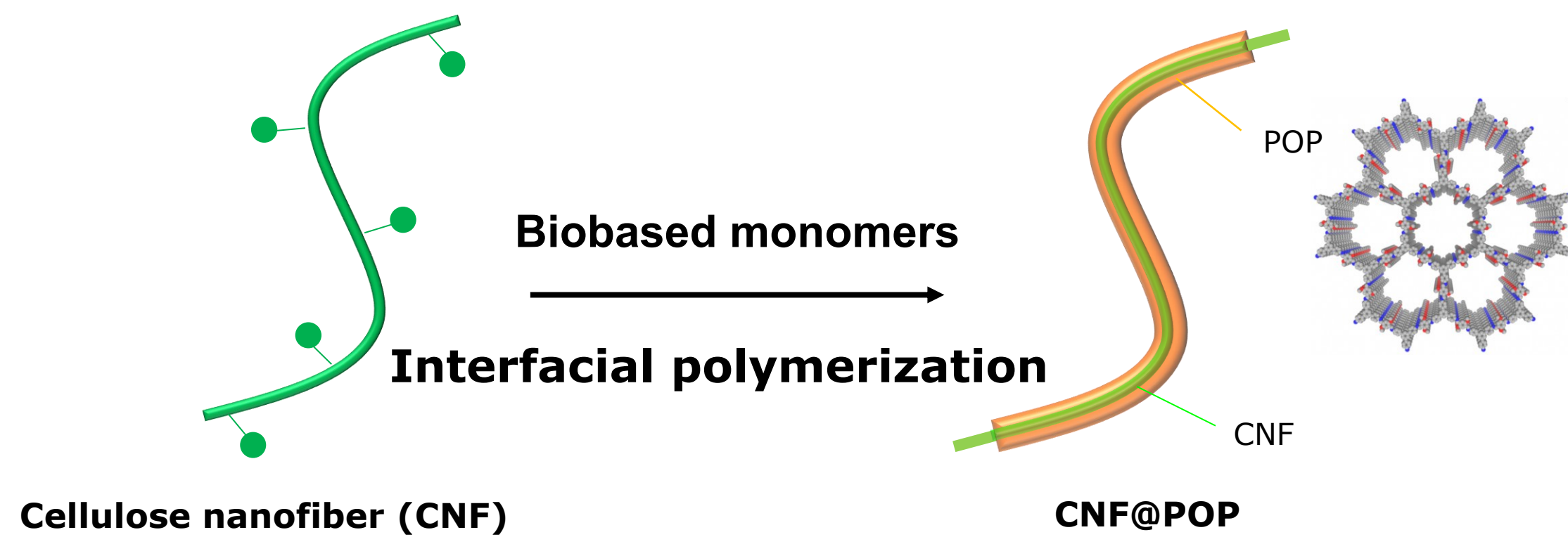


Noble metal capture

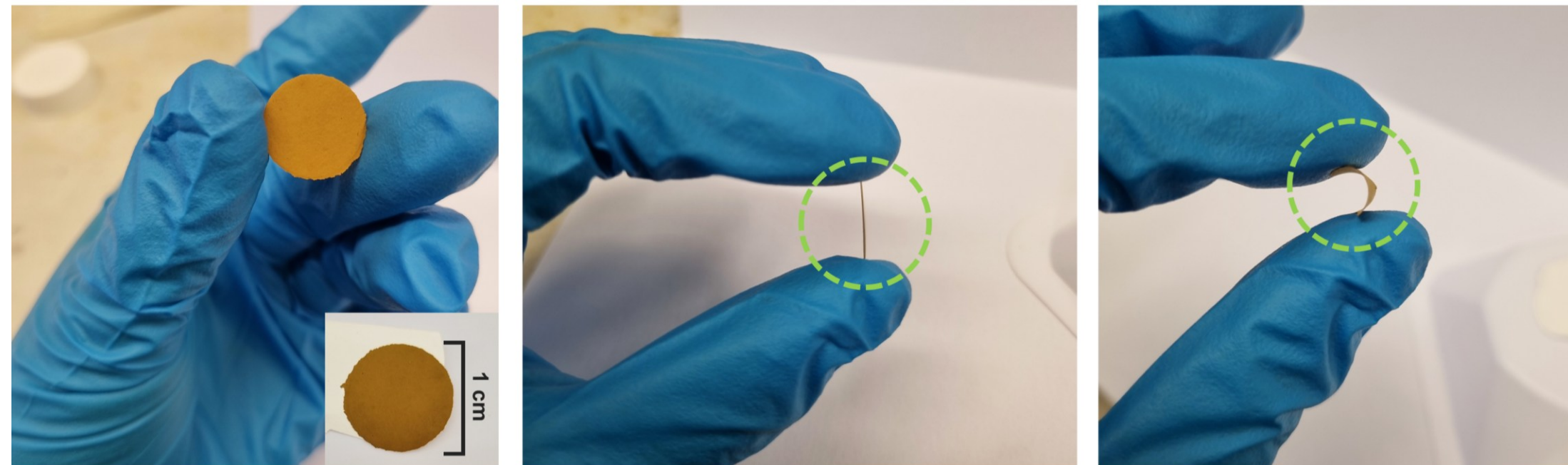


Results so far

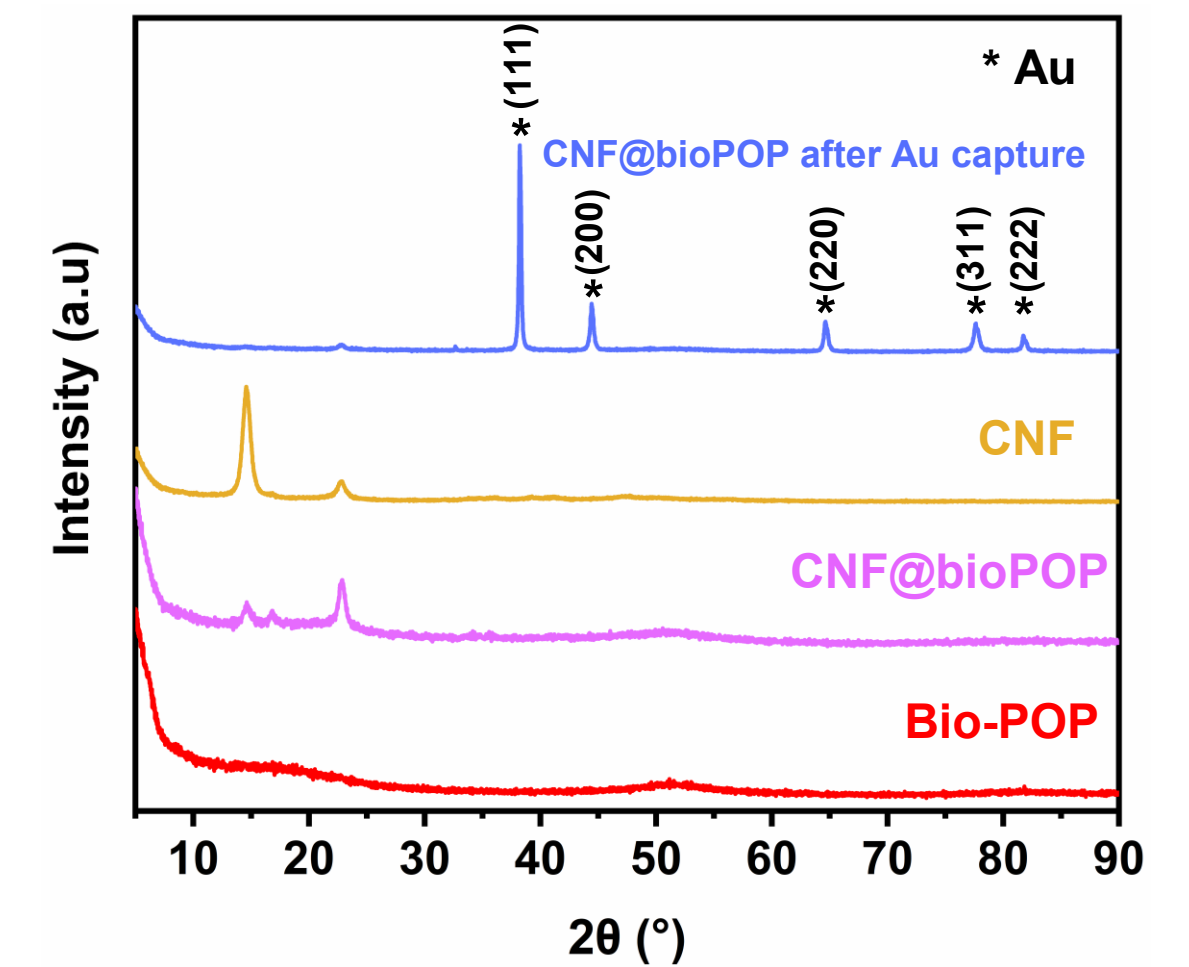
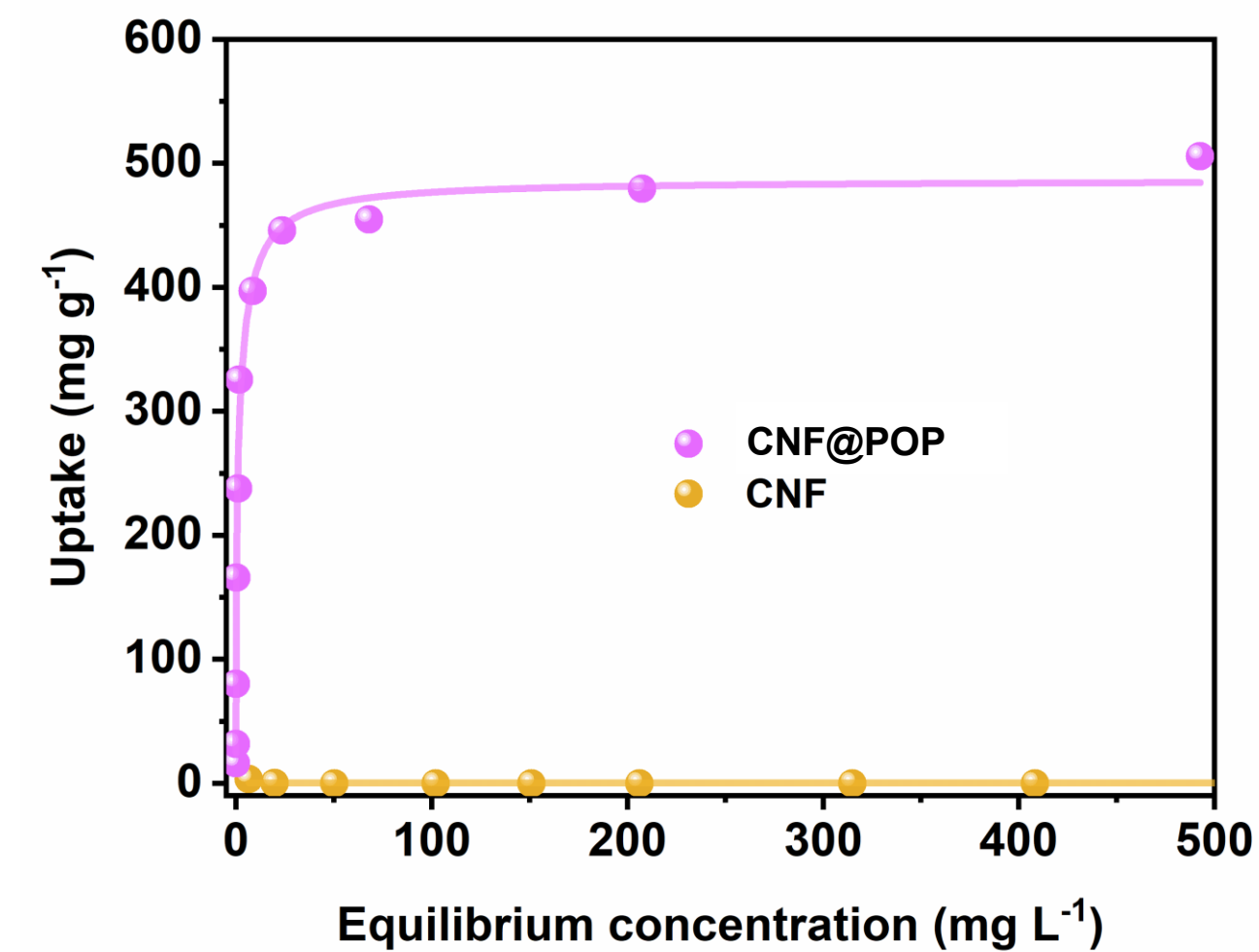
Processing of bio-based POPs into membranes



SEM images of CNF@bio-POP nanopaper

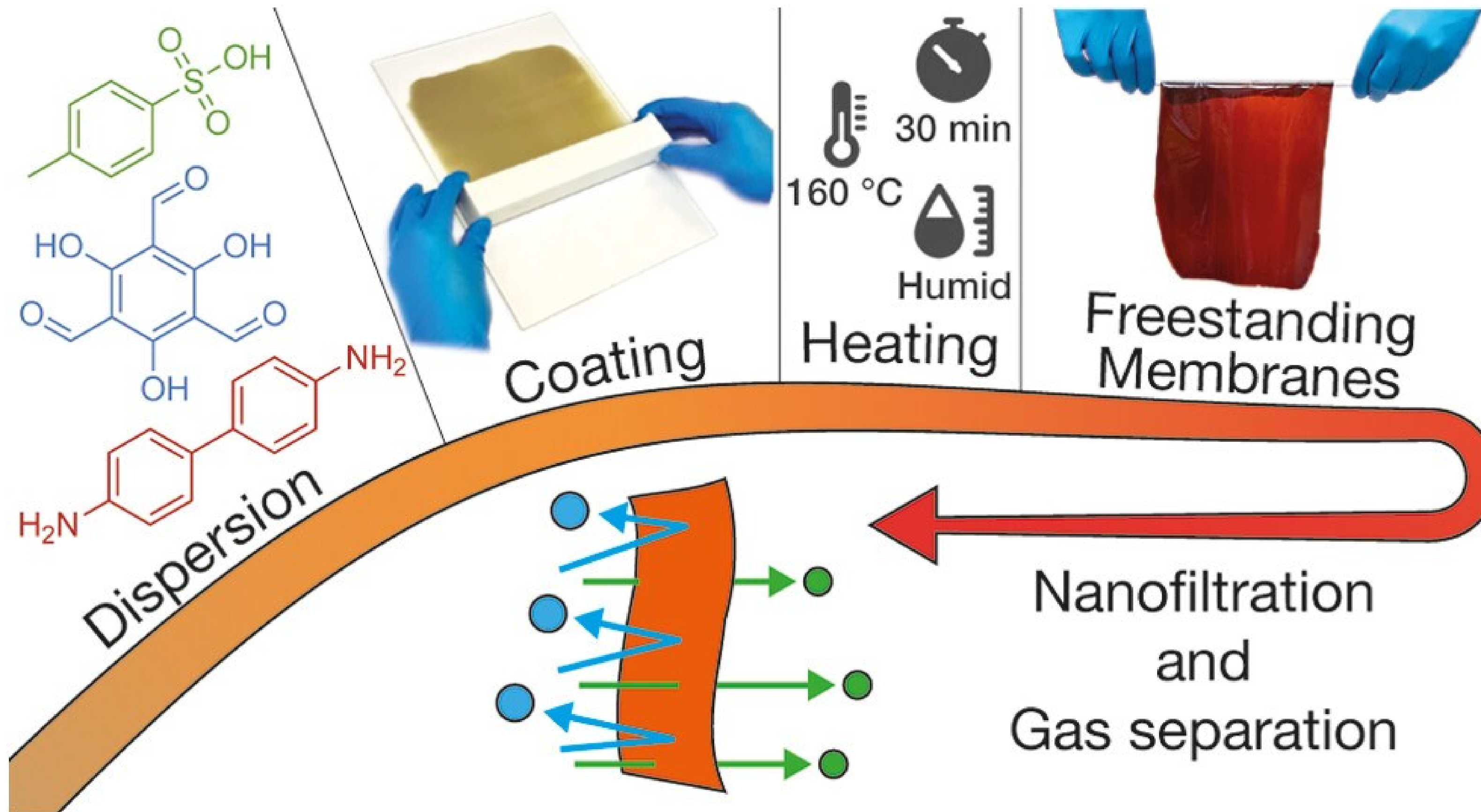


Freestanding CNF@bio-POP nanopaper



Results so far

Scalable fabrication of freestanding porous organic polymer membranes



- **Defect-free structure**
- **High microporosity**
- **Scalable fabrication process**
- **Excellent mechanical strength**
- **Potential for precious metal recovery through membrane separation**

K. Eliasson, F. Jiang, M Åhlén, M Strømme, C Xu*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2025, 147, 29270

Upcoming activities and next step

- Scale up the synthesis and engineering of porous organic polymers (POPs).
- Evaluate the materials for the recovery of noble metals from various secondary waste sources.
- Develop prototypes to advance the practical applications of POP materials in noble metal recovery.
- Convert the recovered noble metals on POPs into high-value products.



Mining innovation for a sustainable future