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## GC-MS ANALYSIS OF SOME PLASTIC COMPONENTS FROM 1997-2003 COMPUTER MAIN BOARDS

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**ABSTRACT.** Recycling is one of most important steps toward circular economy. Since the quantity of waste of electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is increasing rapidly, it became crucial to know its composition to find adequate recycling solutions. Following this trend, the present study aims to find the major components of plastic components from 1997-2003 computer main boards. GC-MS technique was used to quantify the main volatile organic compounds of polystyrene (PS), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) and polypropylene (PP). For 1997-1998 computer main boards, acetophenone, a major component of ABS, proved to be major component. For 2003 computer main boards, benzene, a major component of PS, proved to be major component. Also, a significantly decrease of PP from 1997 to 2003 can be observed.

**Keywords:** polystyrene, ABS, polypropylene

### INTRODUCTION

According to European Commission (2019), waste of electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) is increasing rapidly in EU, with 9 million tons generated in 2005, and expected to grow to more than 12 million tons by 2020 [1]. It is considered that approximately 20% of WEEE consist in different type of plastics [2]. Plastics are the best choice in electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) because they reduce the cost of the product but in the same time, they make a significant improvement of EEE properties. They are used for insulation, noise reduction, sealing, housing, interior structural parts, functional parts, interior electronic components among other uses [3]. From almost 300 different types of plastics that can be found in WEEE, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS, 30–35%), high impact polystyrene (HIPS, 20–25%) and polypropylene (20–30%) are the most used [4, 5]. These plastics can be recycled using expensive and longtime processes: they are chopped, washed and sorted by type [6].

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Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) is one of the major components of plastic WEEE [6]. It is a triblock copolymer with attractive mechanical properties and convenient processing conditions [7-9].

Polypropylene is considered to be the lightest and most versatile polymers due to its capacity to undergo various manufactured processes. It is one of the most common types of microplastic found in the marine environment [10].

Polystyrene is a transparent, non-biodegradable polymer which is considered to be relatively chemically inert. It is waterproof and resistant to breakdown by many acids and bases [11].

Due to their intense use and their chemical nature, it is important to know their quantity in order to find adequate techniques for their recycling.

The purpose of this study is to establish the chemical profile (the presence of polystyrene (PS), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) and polypropylene (PP)) of plastic components from 1998-2003 computer main boards by quantifying the volatile organic compounds present in these polymers.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Plastic components of 4 computer main boards produced between 1997-2003 were analysed in order to obtain their plastic profile (the quantity of polystyrene (PS), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) and polypropylene (PP)). Several volatile organic compounds characteristic to each of these polymers were determined by GC-MS. The results are presented in Table 1. Since ethylbenzene is a main component of both polystyrene (PS) and acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) its provenience cannot be precisely established.

Analyzing the results obtained for each plastic component the following remarks can be made:

- CPU sockets of 1997 and 2003 computer main boards have similar composition, ABS as main component, followed by PP and PS. Even if PS have closed values for both CPU sockets, a significant decrease of ABS and PS can be observed from 1997 to 2003.
- IDE connectors of 1997 and 1998 computer main boards have similar composition, ABS as main component, followed by PP and PS. Even if ABS have closed values for both CPU sockets, a significant decrease of PP and PS can be observed from 1997 to 1998.
- PCI Connector of 1997 computer main board – the main component is ABS followed by PS and PP.
- Floppy Connector of 1998 computer main board – PS and ABS are the main components having very closed values. Since the value of ethylbenzene, component of both PS and ABS cannot be correctly splinted between the two polymers, it is safer to suppose that ABS is the main component.

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- AGP Connector of 1998 and 2003 computer main boards have different composition. The one from 1998 has PP as main component, followed by PS and PP while the one from 2003 has PS as main component, followed by ABS and PP. A significantly decrease of PP from 1998 to 2003 can be observed.

- Power Connector of 1998 computer main board – the main component is ABS followed by PS and PP which have very closed values.

- Socle RAM of 2003 computer main board – the main component is PS followed by ABS and PP.

The results obtained shows that for 1997-1998 computer main boards, in almost all cases, the main component is ABS (namely acetophenone) while for 2003 computer main board the main component is PS (namely benzene) in almost all case. Also, analyzing the results, a decrease of PP usage can be observed.

## CONCLUSIONS

The plastic components of 4 computer main board from 1997-2003 were analyzed in order to establish the main polymer component. Three types of plastic polymers were approximately measured: polystyrene (PS), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) and polypropylene (PP). Their percentage in the samples were quantified using the major volatile organic compounds from their composition. The results suggest that for 1997-1998 computer main boards the main component is ABS while for 2003 computer main board the main component is PS. A significantly decrease of PP usage can be observed for 2003 computer main board plastic components comparing with the values obtained for 1997-1998 computer main boards plastic components.

## EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

### Materials

The extraction was carried out using anhydrous NaCl, MgSO<sub>4</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and CaCl<sub>2</sub> with ≥99.5% purity purchased from Sigma Aldrich. HiQ Helium 6.0 used as carrier gas was purchased from Linde. Ultrapure water was obtained using a type I ultrapure water system Flex3 Elga Veolia.

### Instrumentation

The measurements were carried out using 7890 GC-MS from Agilent. Separation of volatile organic compounds was performed using a HP-5ms fused-silica capillary column of 30 m length × 0.25 mm I.D. × 0.25 μm film thickness (Restek, USA) after their extraction on 50/30 μm Divinylbenzene-Carboxen/Poly(dimethylsiloxane) (DVB-CAR/PDMS) SPME fibre (Supelco).

**Table 1.** Plastic composition of 1997-2003 computer main boards plastic components

No	Volatile organic compounds	M. U.	Sample identification (code/description)									
			1542i_1 CPU Socket	1542i_2 Ide Connec tor	1542i_3 PCI Connec tor	1539i_1 0 Floppy Connec tor	1539i_7 AGP Connec tor	1540i_8 IDE Connec tor	1540i_9 Power Connec tor	1541i_4 CPU Socket	1541i_5 Socle RAM	1541i_6 AGP Connec tor
			Year of fabrication									
			1997			1998			1998			2003
1.	<b>Benzene</b>	%	3.2	5.1	3.3	12.1	4.2	7.8	7.9	5.3	19.2	15.4
2.	<b>Ethylbenzene</b>	%	2.5	12.2	3.8	5.7	13.7	3.8	3.2	0.8	1.1	0.8
	<b>Polystyrene (PS)</b>	%	<b>5.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>
3.	<b>Acetophenone</b>	%	21.8	17.2	15.2	11.5	5.1	14.2	25.9	12.8	3.4	6.7
4.	<b>Styrene</b>	%	2.9	2.1	1.9	2.8	-	0.7	0.9	1.8	6.2	0.9
5.	<b>Butyldiglycol</b>	%	5.7	2.6	1.8	3.4	-	7.5	7.1	6.7	-	0.8
	<b>Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS)</b>	%	<b>30.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>
6.	<b>n-Tetradecane</b>	%	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.8	-	1.4	-	1.7	-	-
7.	<b>n-Hexadecane</b>	%	4.7	6.2	-	1.2	-	2.1	0.6	-	-	-
8.	<b>n-Heptadecane</b>	%	3.1	8.6	1.5	5.2	19.2	7.2	10.4	2.9	3.5	7.9
	<b>Polypropylene (PP)</b>	%	<b>10.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>

### Extraction and analytical methods

a. **Extraction.** In order to extract the volatile compounds, plastic samples were chopped (Figure 1). Approximately 2.5 g of sample was placed in headspace vials and 5 mL of saline water solution (10 % saline content) was added before closing the headspace vials with Teflon/silicone disk and aluminum crimp cap. The SPME fibres were pre-conditioned according to the supplier's instructions in the GC injection port at 270 °C.

The vial and the fibre were then placed into a heating block set to 55 °C and extraction of the volatiles was achieved after 7 min.



**Figure 1.** Chopped plastic materials (left) and Headspace extraction of volatile compounds from plastics (right)

b. **GC/MS analysis.** A GC/MS analytical method was developed in order to identify the most important compounds of polystyrene (PS), acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) and polypropylene (PP): Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Acetophenone, Butyldiglycol, n-Tetradecane, n-Hexadecane and n-Heptadecane. Helium was used as carrier gas with a constant flow of 1 mL/min. The split/splitless injector was used in splitless mode and its temperature was maintained at 270 °C. The column oven temperature program for separation of volatile compounds was 40 °C (5 min) to 110 °C (5 min) at 10 °C/min and followed by an increase at 250 °C (5 min) at 10 °C/min. The GC/MS interface was set at 270 °C and the ion source was held at 280 °C. Mass spectra were acquired under electron ionization mode (EI) at 70 eV and recorded in the range m/z 50-650 at one cycle per second. The chromatographic peaks were identified either by direct analysis of the mass spectrum or/and comparison with a reference mass spectral library (US National Institute of Standards and Technology, NIST 02 version 2.0a, 2002). The analytical parameters of the calibration curves are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Calibration curves parameters of investigated compounds

Compound	Calibration curve	Correlation coefficient	LOD	LOQ
<i>Benzene</i>	$Y=2376.3x+617.97$	0.9956	0.118	0.354
<i>Ethylbenzene</i>	$Y=3321.8x-438.47$	0.9995	0.215	0.645
<i>Styrene</i>	$Y=1831x+2575$	0.9957	0.145	0.435
<i>Acetophenone</i>	$Y=3840.3x-1718$	0.9977	0.215	0.645
<i>Butyldiglycol</i>	$Y=3946.4x+1839.5$	0.9986	0.321	0.963
<i>n-Tetradecane</i>	$Y=741.39x-474.73$	0.9961	0.115	0.345
<i>n-Hexadecane</i>	$Y=1146.7x+285.24$	0.9988	0.258	0.774
<i>n-Heptadecane</i>	$Y=3038x-94.814$	0.9986	0.082	0.246

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