

AluFlux

Reuse of unrecycled metal waste

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Project duration: November, 2024 – June, 2025

Thesis committee: Dr. ir. T. Bristogianni, TU Delft, supervisor

Dr. ing. M. Bilow, TU Delft

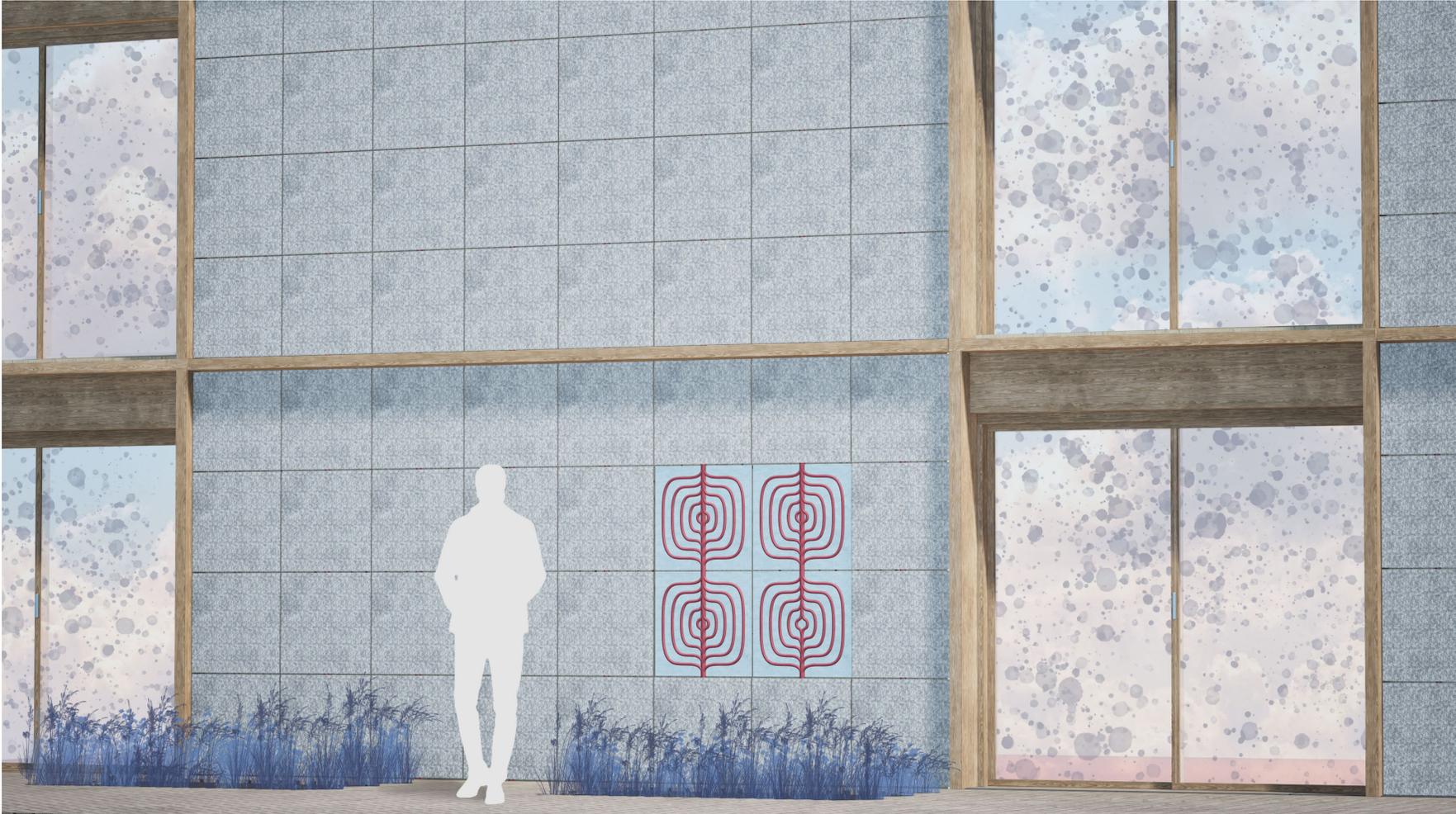
"Line of dump trucks being loaded with bauxite ore in an open pit in Saline County" (Alancaster, 2024) 1

Introduction |

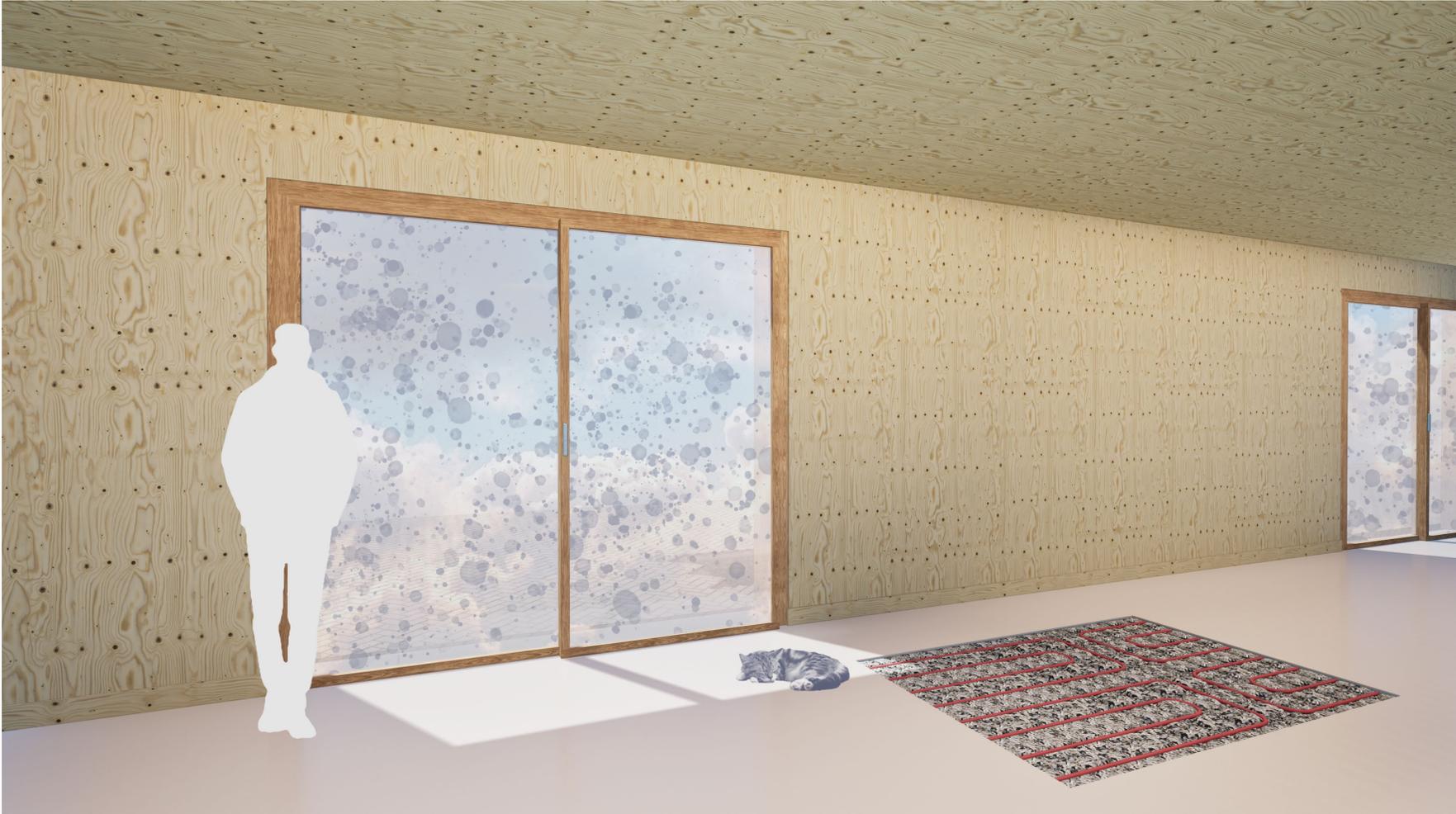


Aluminium scrap recycling. Photograph by unknown author (Aluminium, 2022)

AluFlux panel |



AluFlux panel |



Introduction | Context

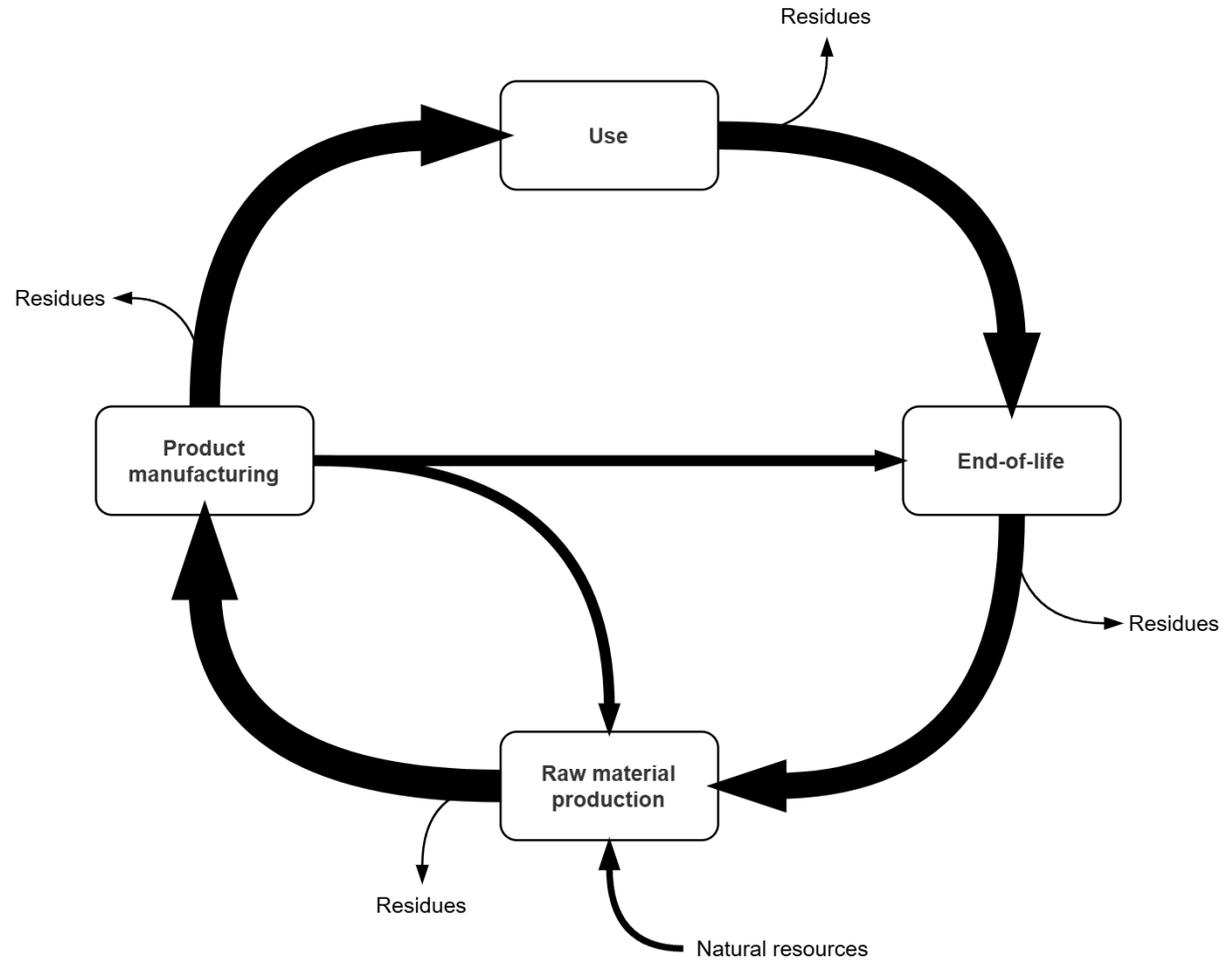
What is waste?

‘Unwanted or undesired materials’

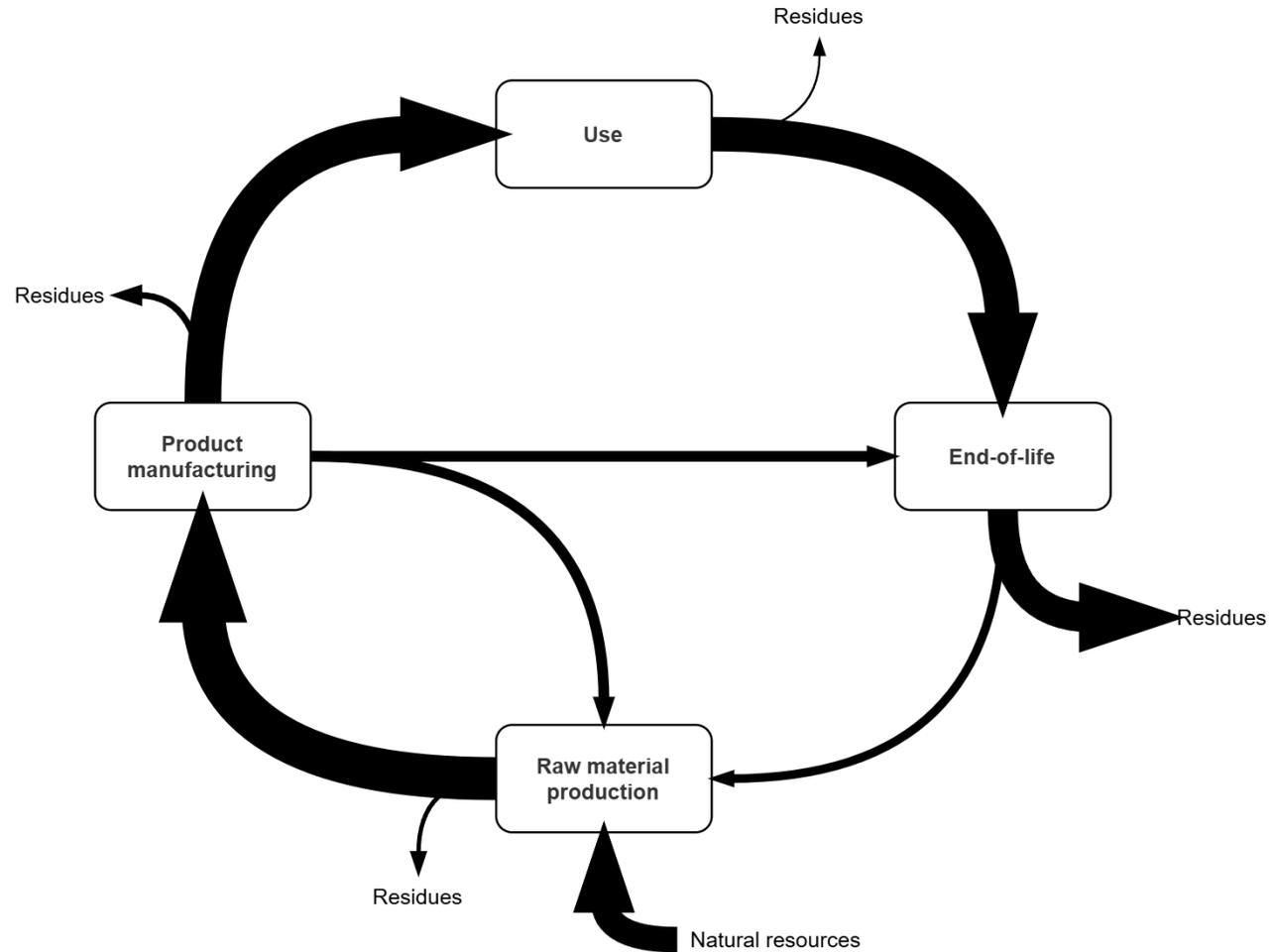
Waste reduction

Circular economy

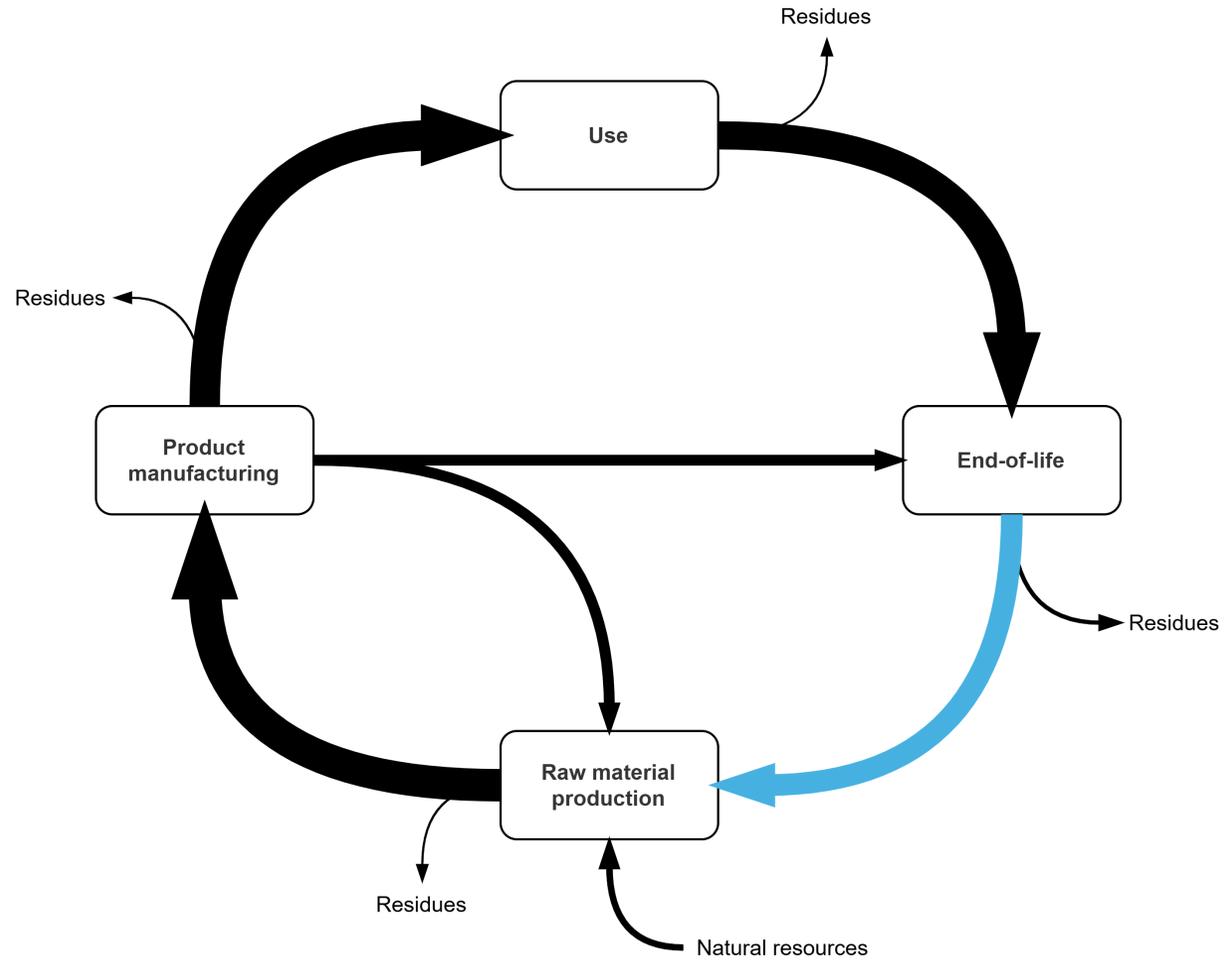
Literature research | Material flow



Literature research | Material flow



Literature research | Material flow



Introduction | Context

Metal

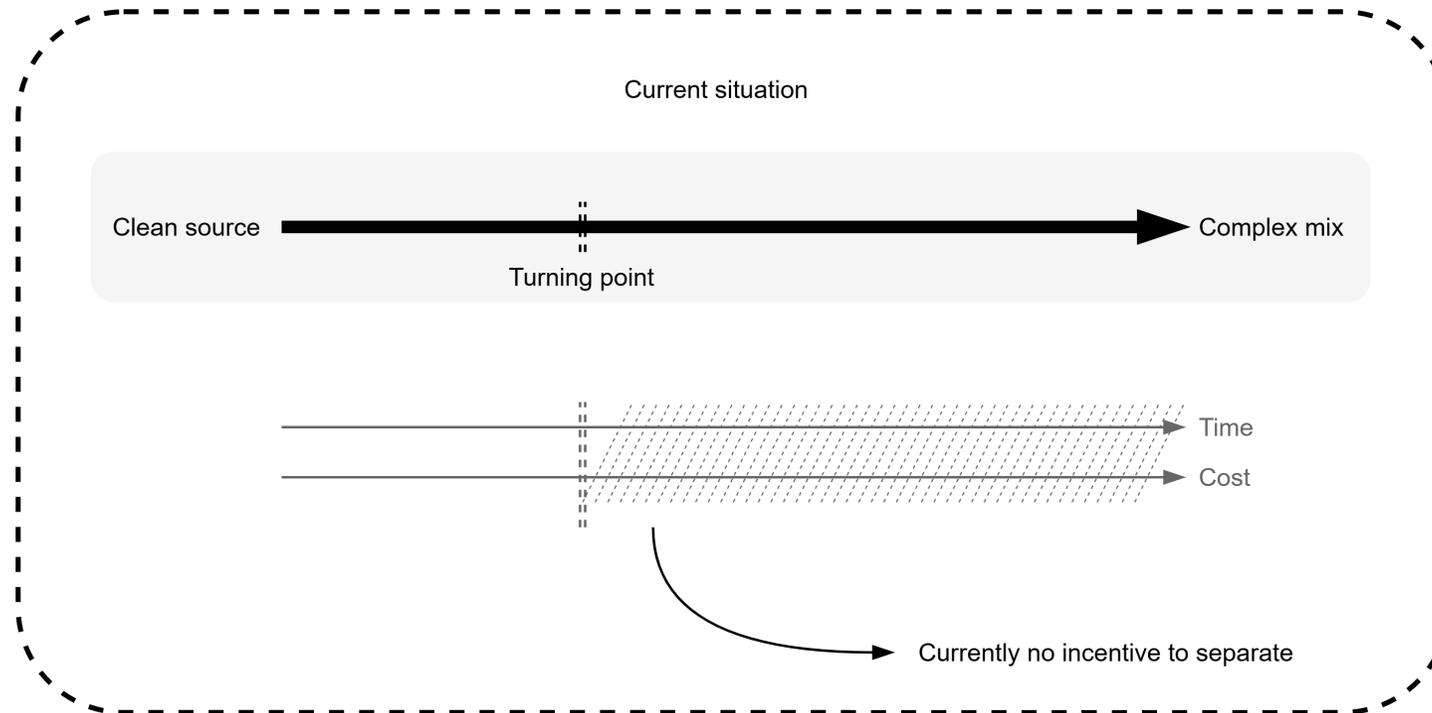
Exhaustible resource

High dependency on non-EU mining

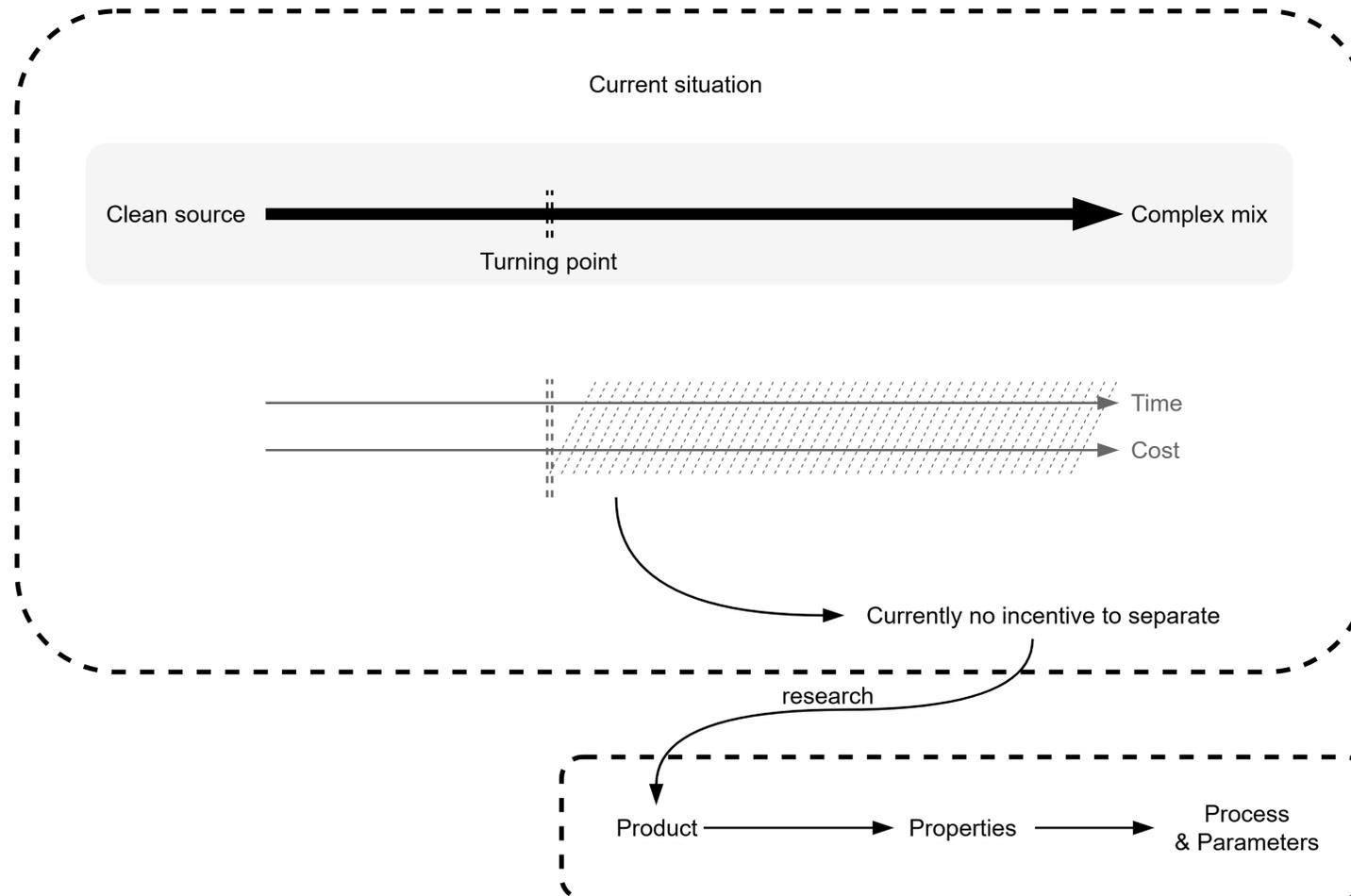
Endlessly recyclable

Introduction | Problem statement

Introduction | Problem statement



Introduction | Scientific research gap



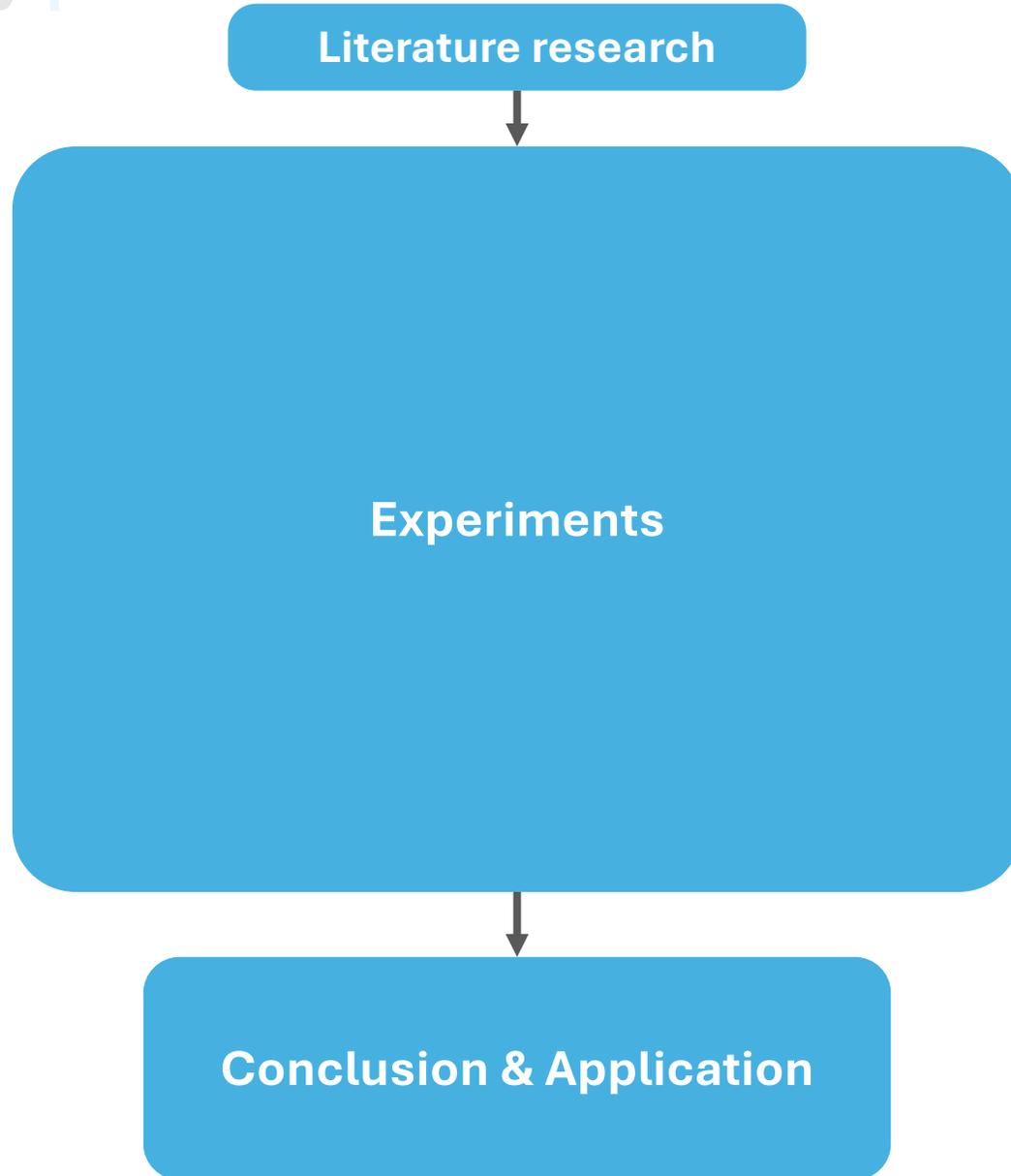
Introduction | Research question

Introduction | Research question

Main question | “How can **unrecycled, mixed metal waste be **reprocessed** into **new materials** for **architectural applications**?”**

Methodology |

Methodology |



Material selection |

Material selection | Criteria

Waste material

Locally available

Not shipped out of Europe

Landfilled or incinerated

Process-ability

Aluminium composite foils |



Aluminum composite foils |

Composite

Aluminium

Polymer

Application

Barrier

Aluminum composite foils | Conclusion

Complex materials

Material composition

Material shape

Difficult to recycle

Relatively low aluminum

Conventional recycling methods

Experimentation |



Experimentation | approach & framework

Focus

Aluminium

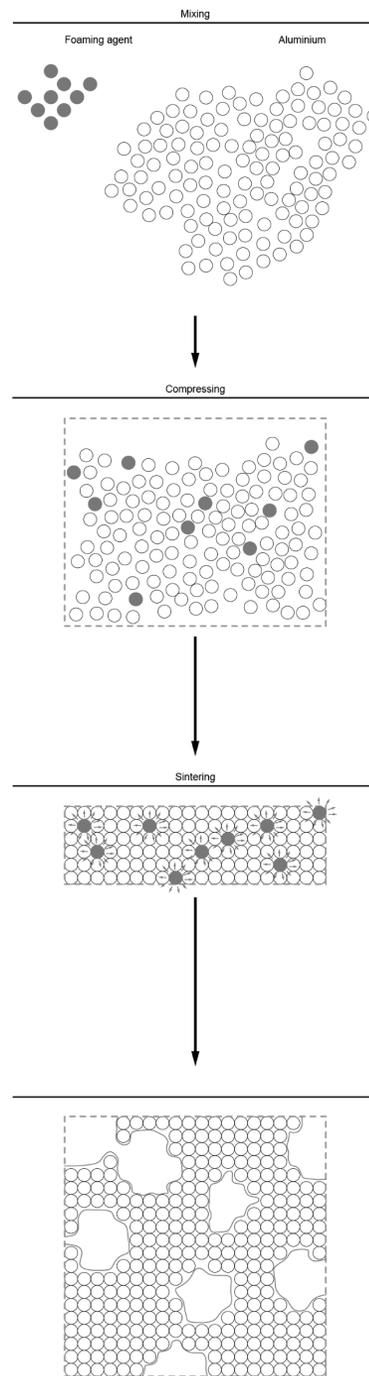
Polymer as byproduct

Polyethylene (PE)

Architectural purpose

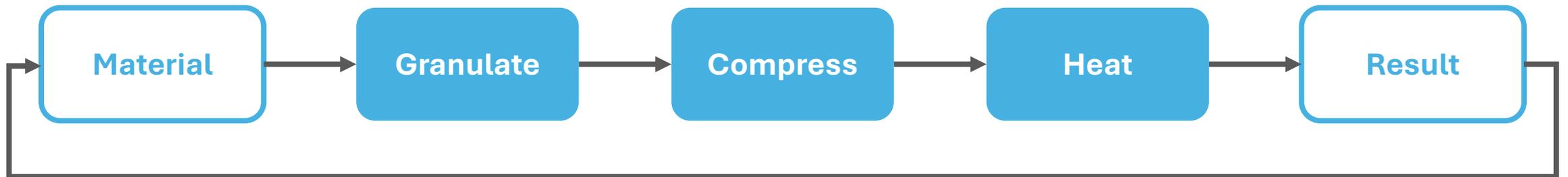
Powder metallurgical approach

Foaming

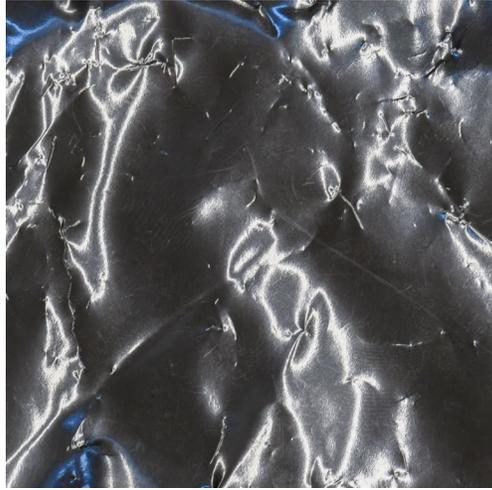


Experimentation | approach & framework

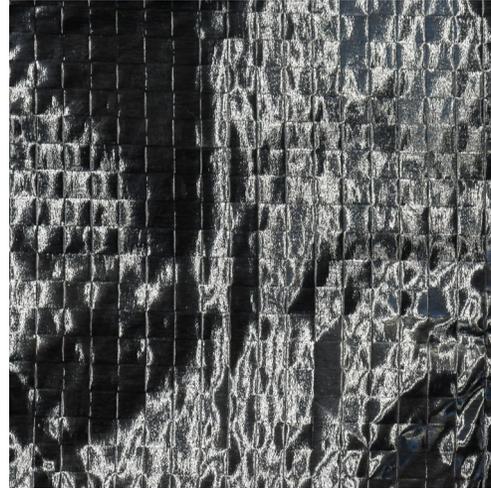
Experimentation | approach & framework



Sample material | materials



(S1) Crisp bags



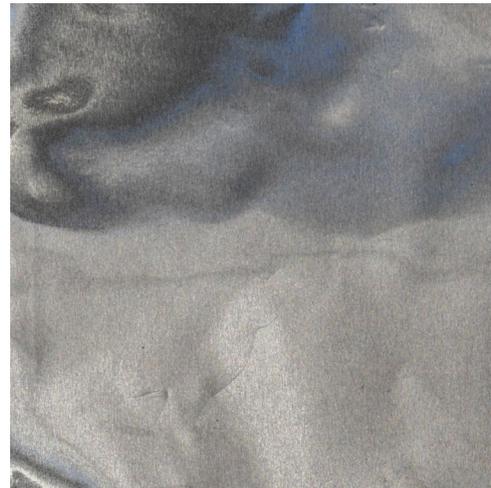
(S2) Flooring underlayer



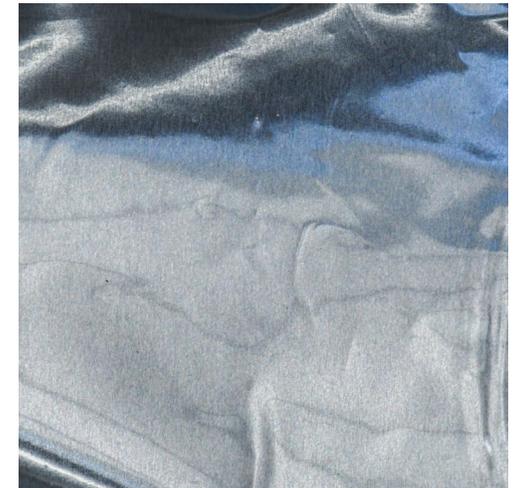
(S3) Coffee capsules



(S5) Medical packaging

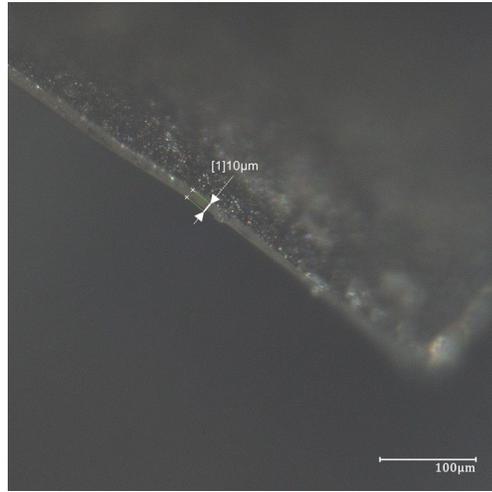


(S6) Food packaging

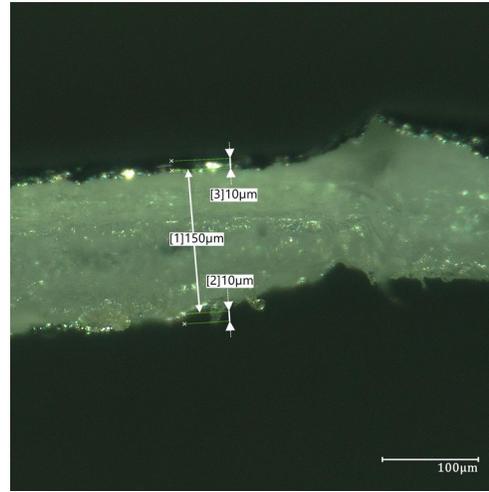


(S7) Food packaging

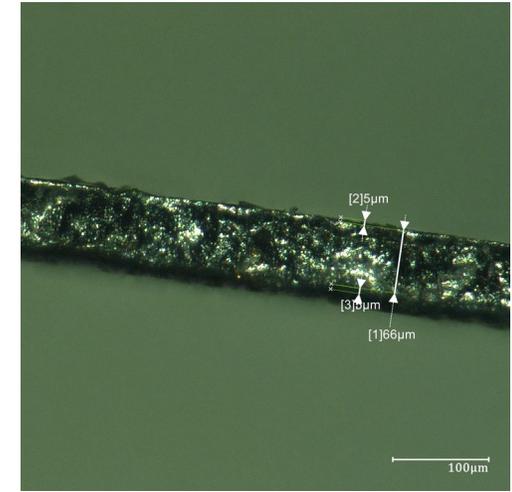
Sample material | materials



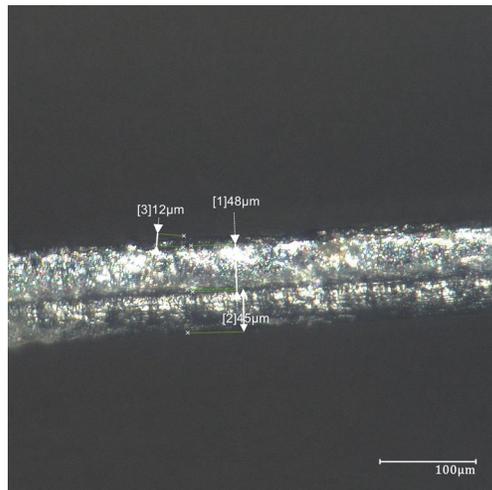
(S1) Crisp bags



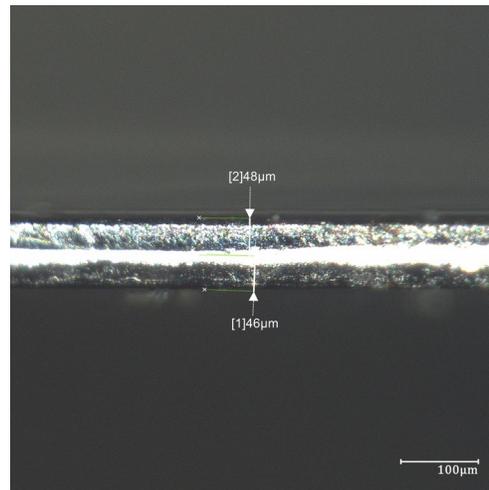
(S2) Flooring underlayer



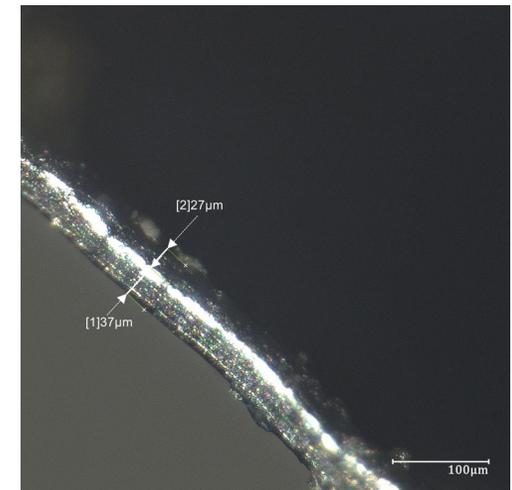
(S3) Coffee capsules



(S5) Medical packaging



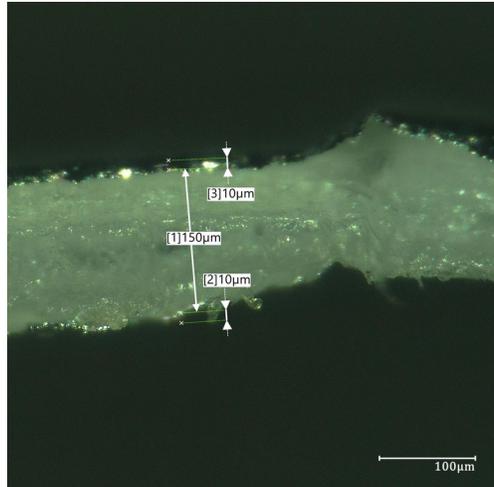
(S6) Food packaging



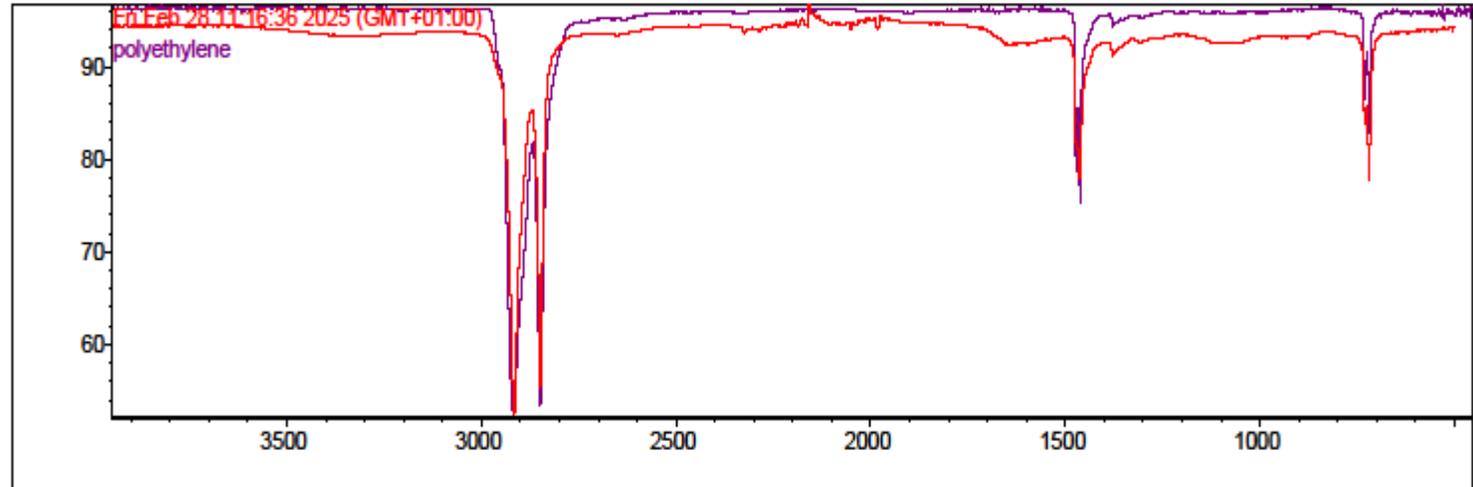
(S7) Food packaging

Sample material | materials | fourier

Search results for: Fri Feb 28 11:16:36 2025 (GMT+01:00)
Date: Fri Feb 28 11:18:06 2025 (GMT+01:00)
Search algorithm: Correlation
Regions searched: 3949.50-499.96



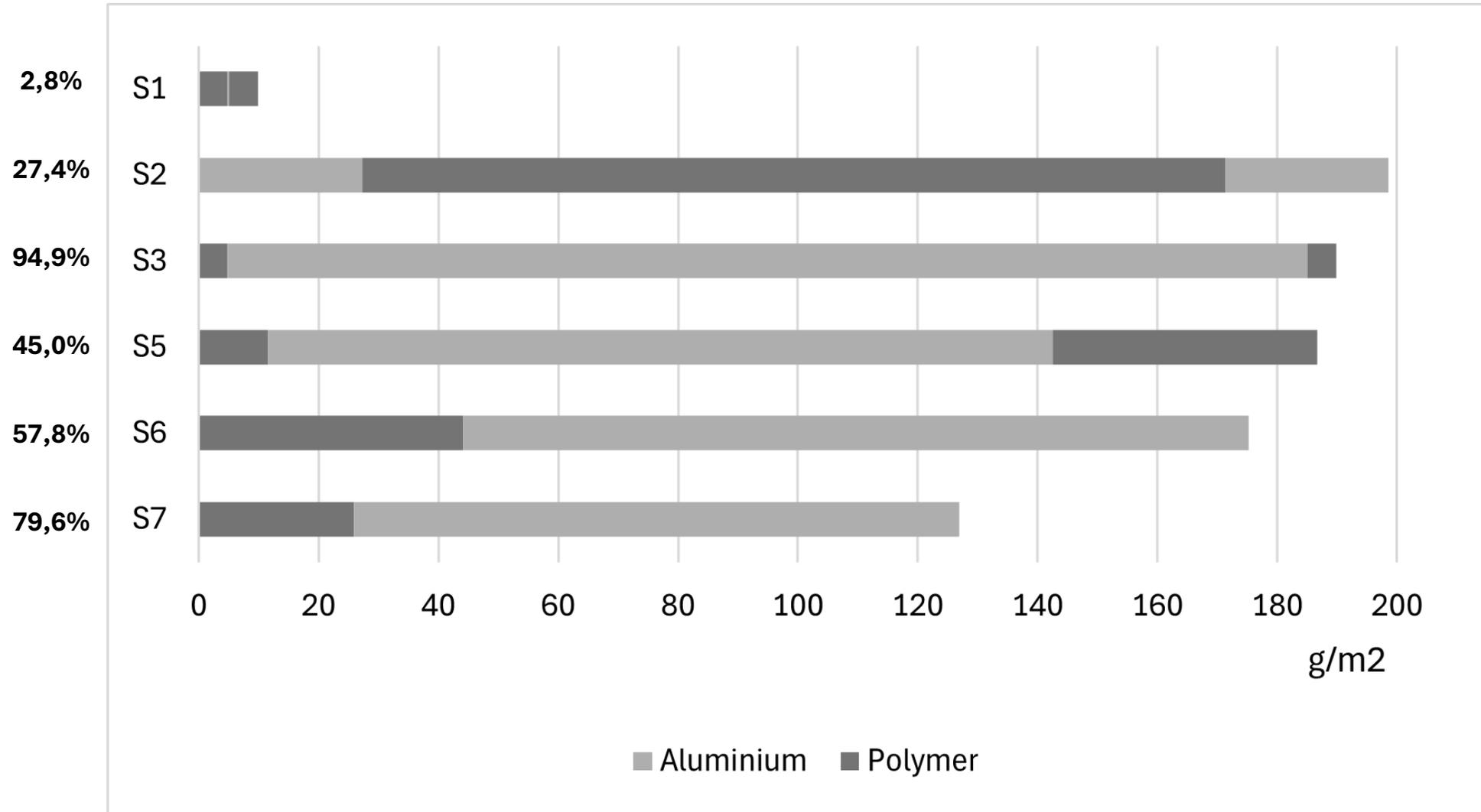
S2



Search results list of matches

Index	Match	Compound Name	Library Name
1	625	94.59 polyethylene	HR Nicolet Sampler Library

Sample material | materials



Experimentation | granulate



Paper shredder



Blender



Coffee grinder

Experimentation | granulate



Strings (5mm x 50mm)



Flakes (2-20mm)



Powder (<2 mm)

Experimentation | compress



Experimentation | heat



Results | powder



S1.P.CR



S2.P.CR



S3.P.CR



S4.P.CR



S5.P.CR



S6.P.CR



S7.P.CR



Results | flakes

20 °C



S1.F.CR



S2.F.CR



S3.F.CR



S5.F.CR



S6.F.CR



S7.F.CR

110 °C



S1.F.CH



S2.F.CH



S3.F.CH

150 °C



S1.F.CH



Results | strings

20 °C



S1.S.CR



S2.S.CR



S5.S.CR



S6.S.CR



S7.S.CR

110 °C



S1.S.CR



S2.S.CR



Results | powder

S1.P.CR



S2.P.CR



S3.P.CR



S4.P.CR



S5.P.CR



S6.P.CR



S7.P.CR



Results | flakes



Experimentation |

Why is the aluminium not connecting?

Oxidation (hypothesis)

Carbonation (hypothesis)

Solution

Quicker heating

Shorter heating

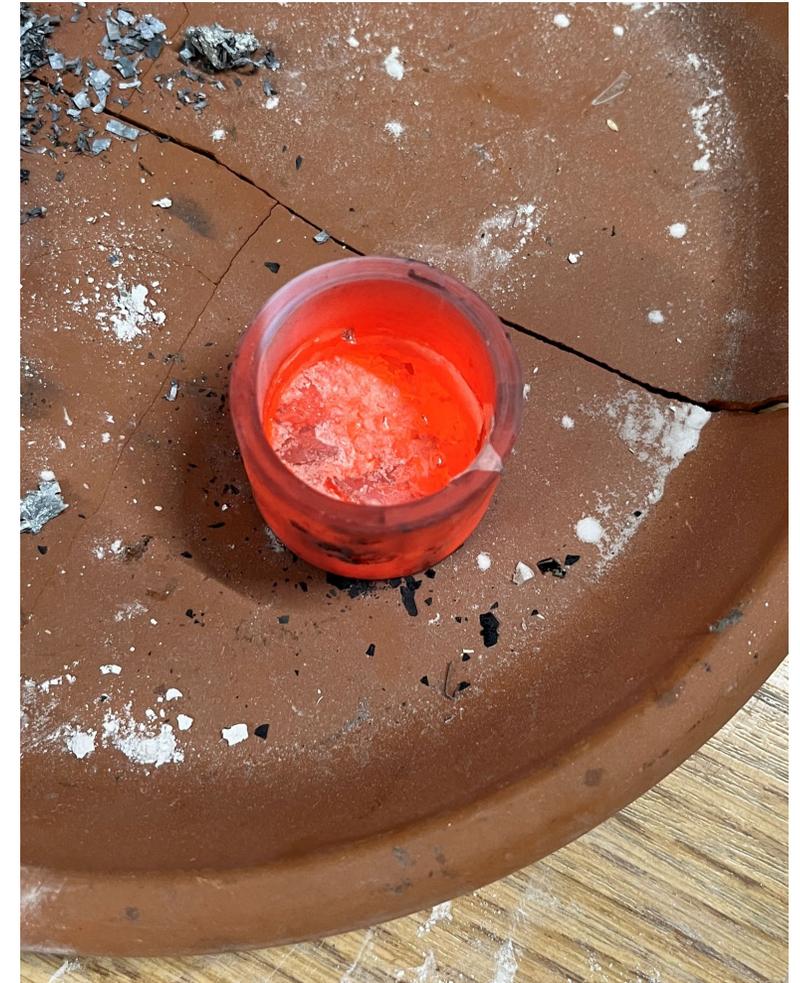


Experimentation | quick heating



S2

→ White powder?



Experimentation |

Conclusion

The aluminium melts but doesn't bind

The higher the PE, the more 'trouble'

The PE makes 'bubbles'

Questions

What is the 'white powder'?



Experimentation | XRD analysis

Sample	Compound	
S2 650-700-750	Aluminium	Al
	Lime	CaO
	Calcite	CaCO ₃
S2.F.CR 750	Aluminium	Al
	Lime	CaO
	Calcite	CaCO ₃

Experimentation |

Removing white powder

Sieve

Experimentation | sieving



Experimentation | results



S2.P.CR sieved



S5.P.CR sieved



S6.P.CR sieved



S7.P.CR sieved



Experimentation | results



S2.P.CR sieved



S5.P.CR sieved



S6.P.CR sieved



S7.P.CR sieved



Experimentation | thermal disengagement

Samples

Firm

'Aluminium like'

Thermal disengagement

Oxygen environment

Pyrolysis



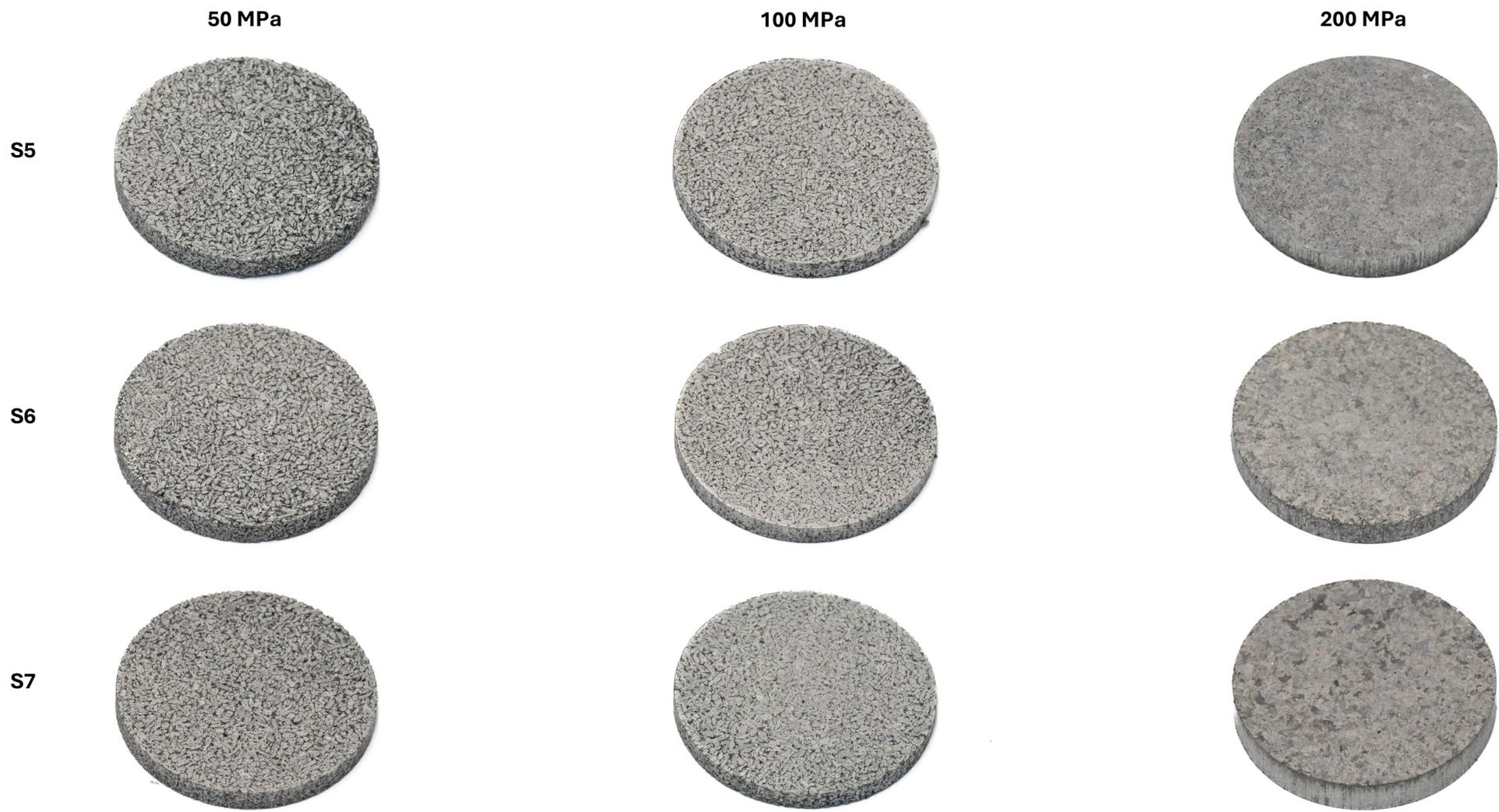
Experimentation |

'Cleaned aluminium'

Pressure

Heat

Experimentation | results



Experimentation | results

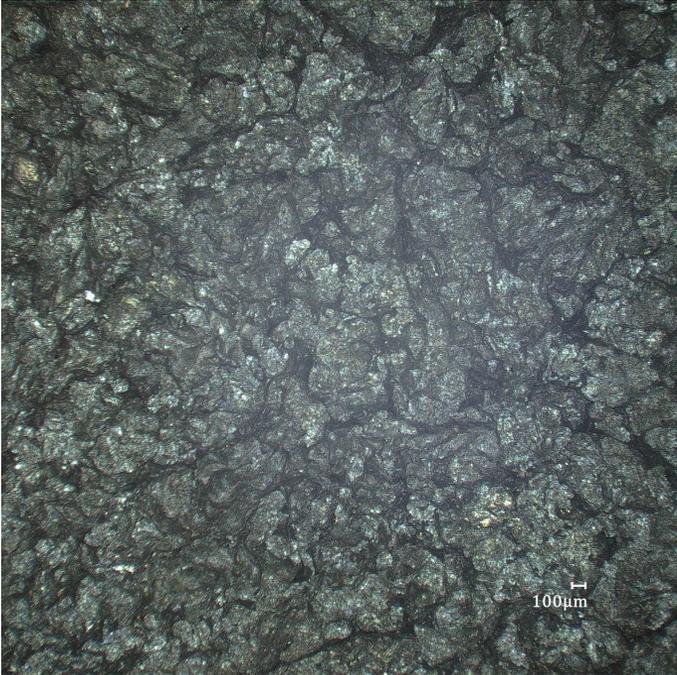
50 MPa



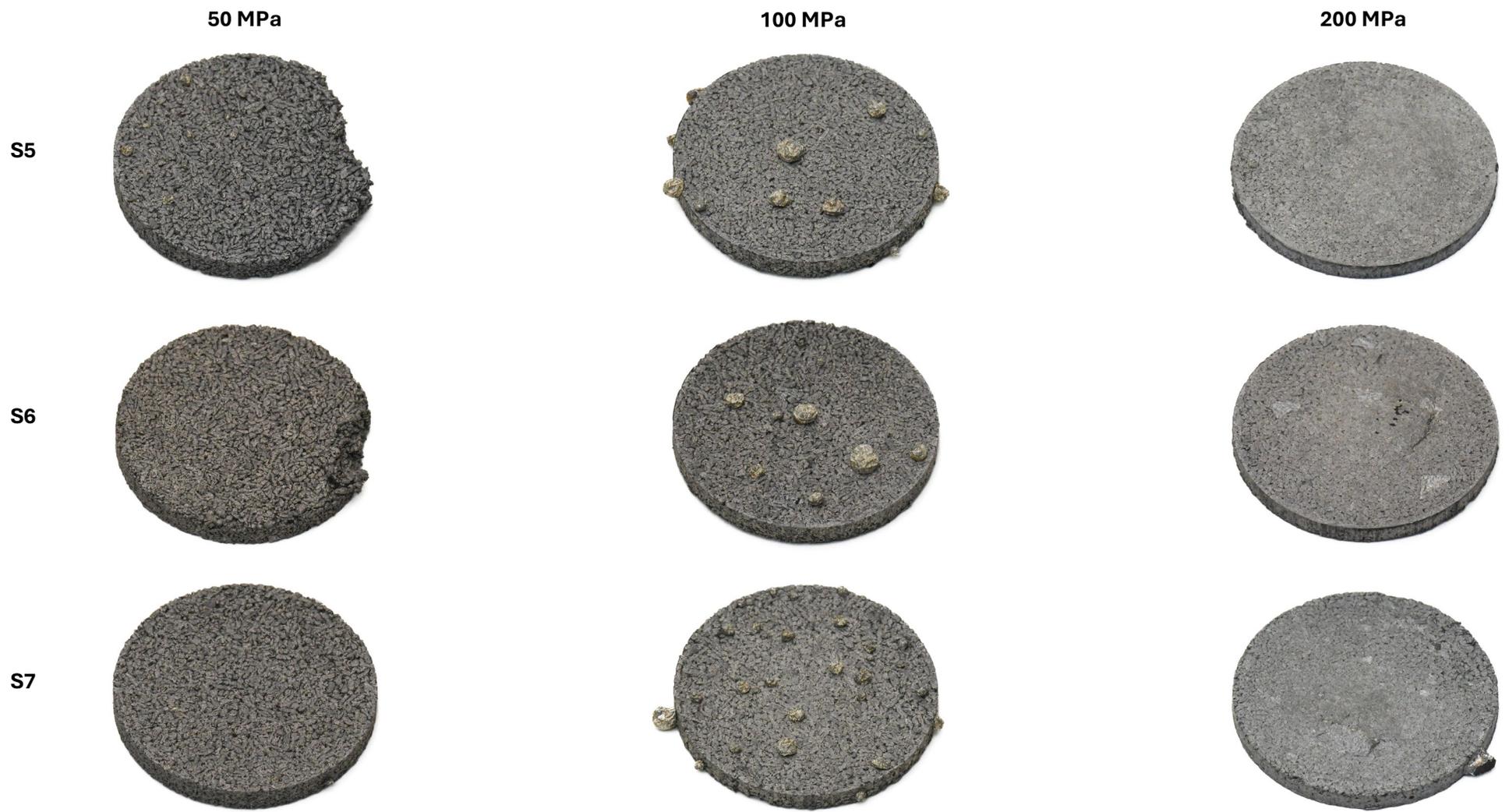
100 MPa



200 MPa



Experimentation | results



Validation |

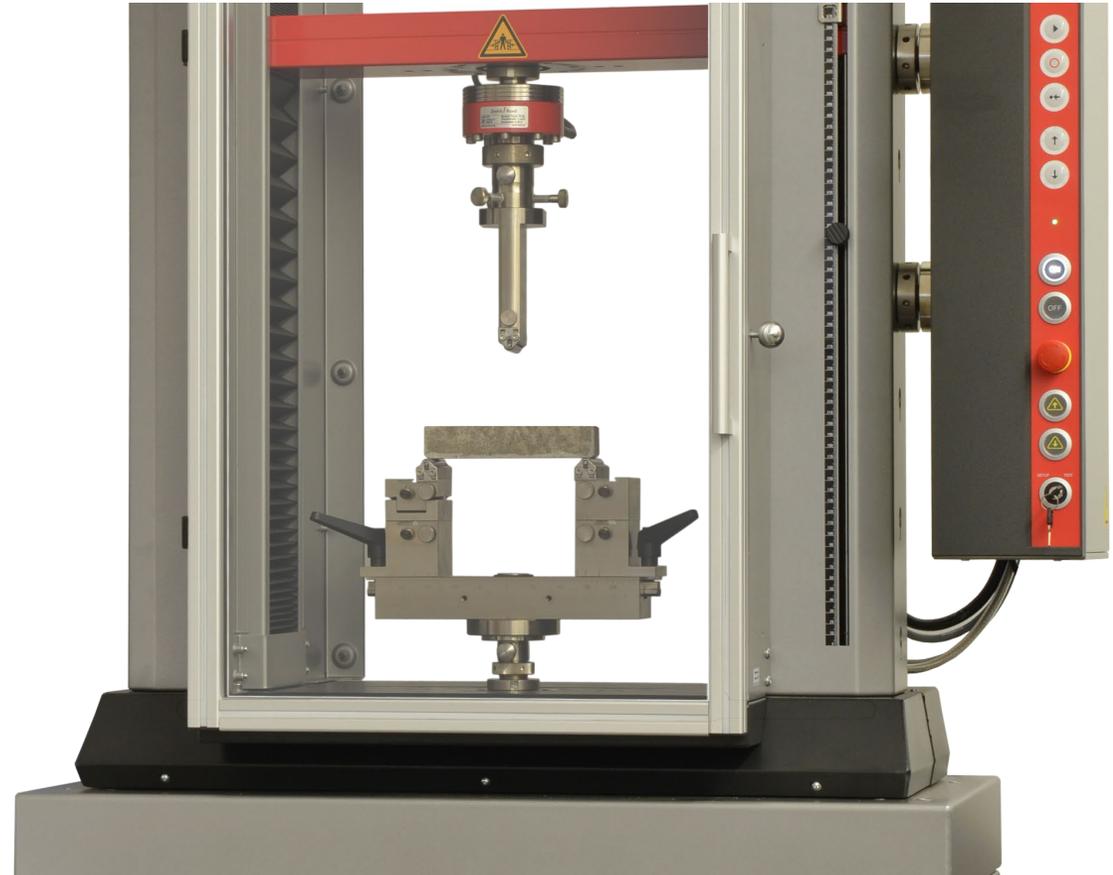
Validation |

Bending test

3 point bending test

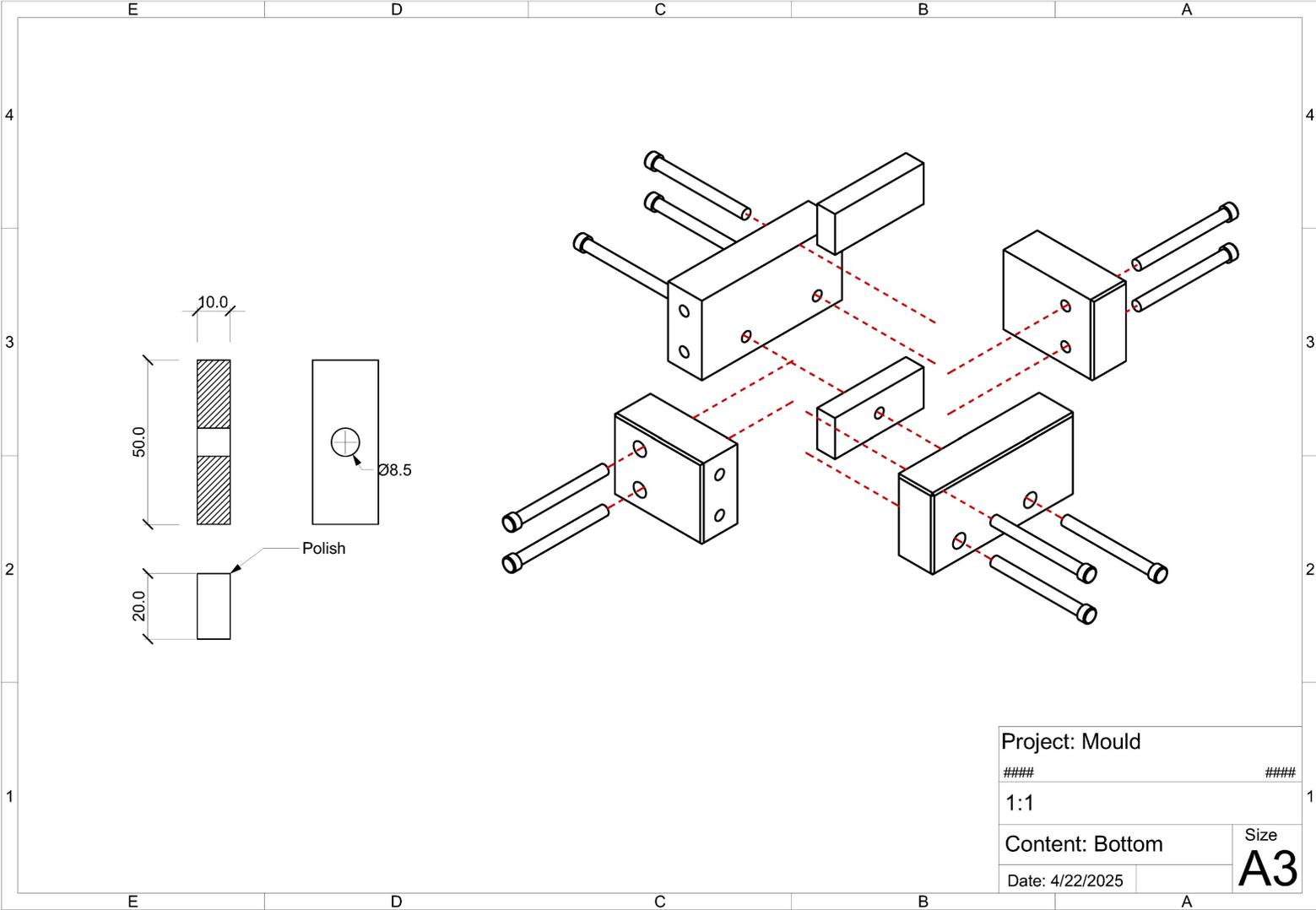
Flexural strength (σ)

Flexural modulus (E_{flex})

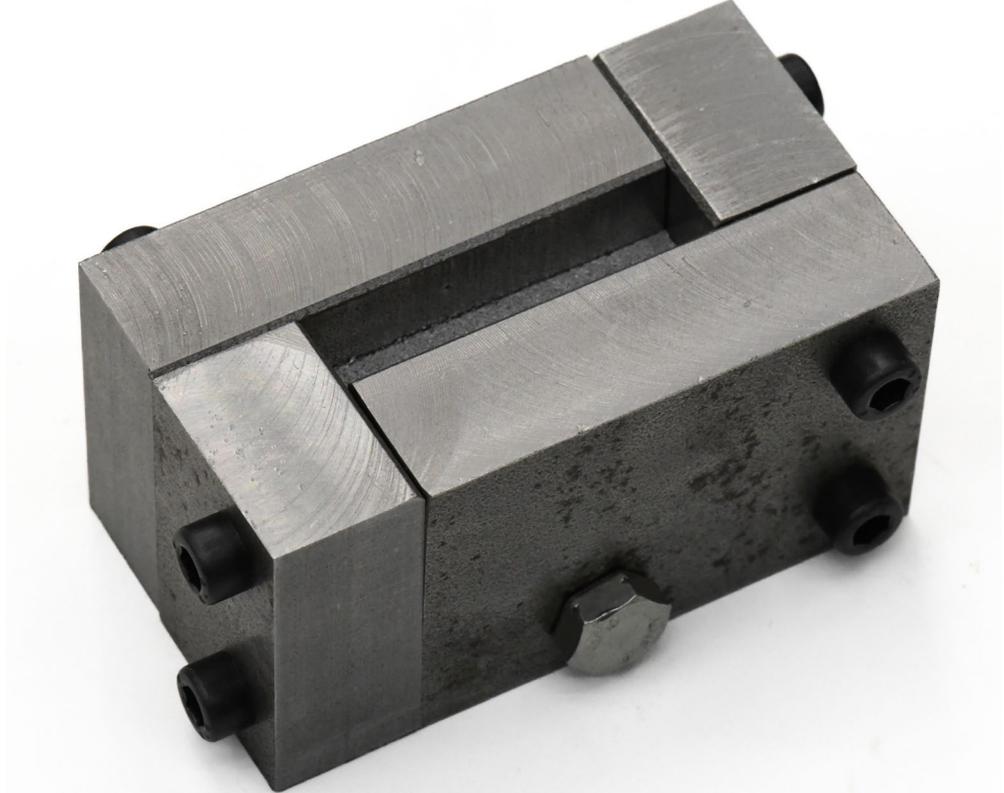
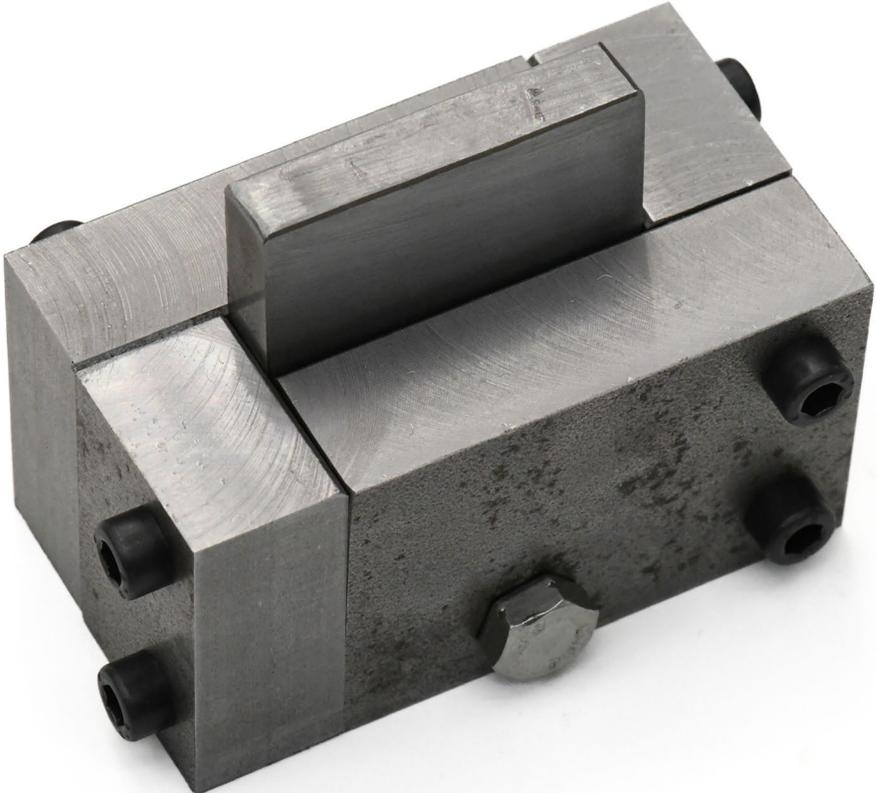


Validation |

Beam shaped mould



Validation |



Validation | samples

Sample	Pressure (MPa)	Temperature (°C)
B.150.700	150	700
B.200.700	200	700
B.250.700	250	700
B.150.750	150	750
B.200.750	200	750
B.250.750	250	750

Validation | samples



150 MPa



200 MPa



250 MPa



Validation | samples | fired

150 MPa

200 MPa

250 MPa

700 °C



750 °C



Validation | results

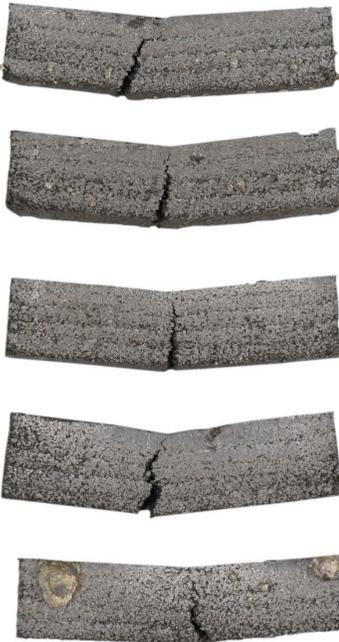
B.150.700



B.150.750



B.200.700



B.200.750



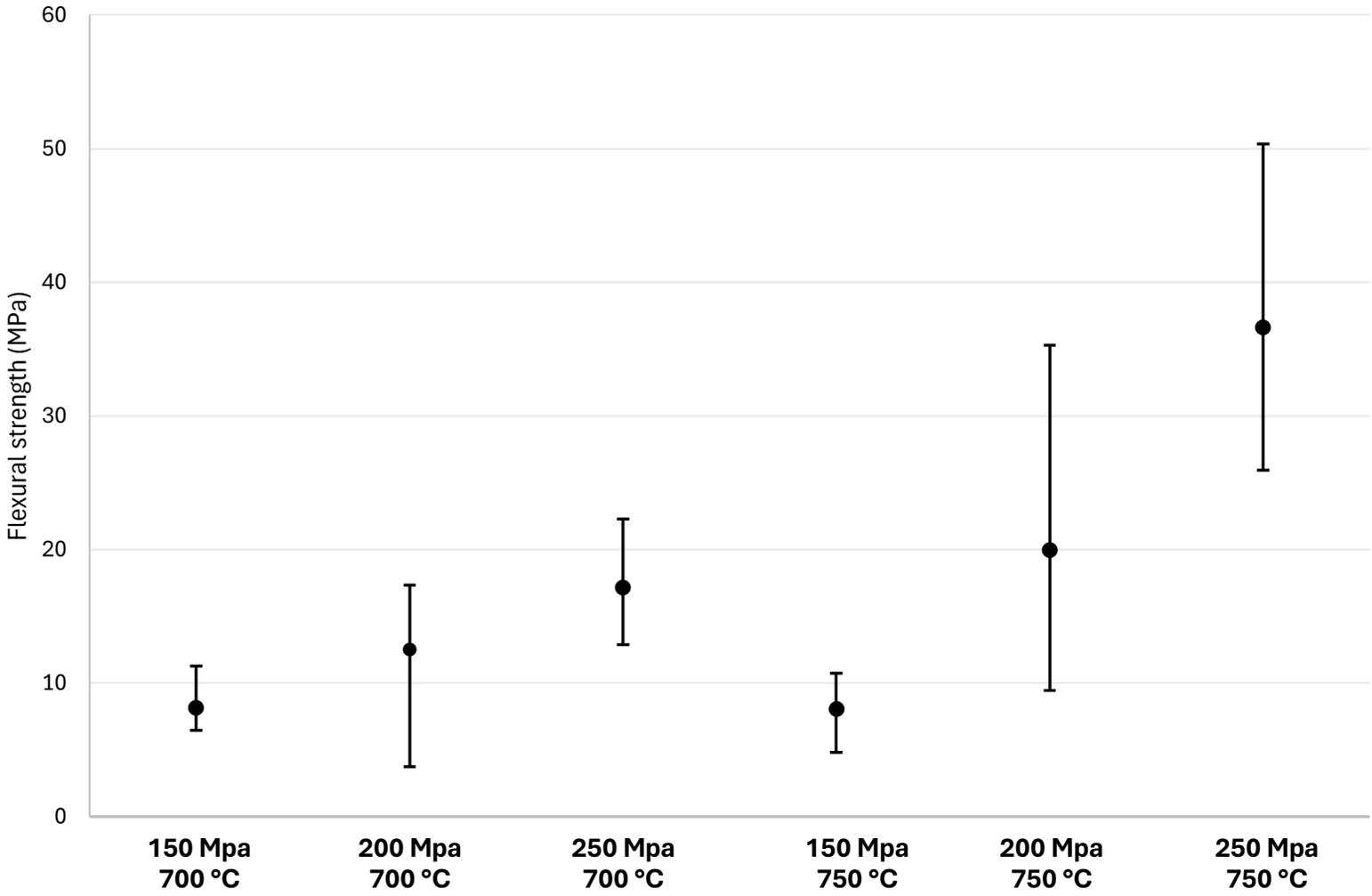
B.250.750



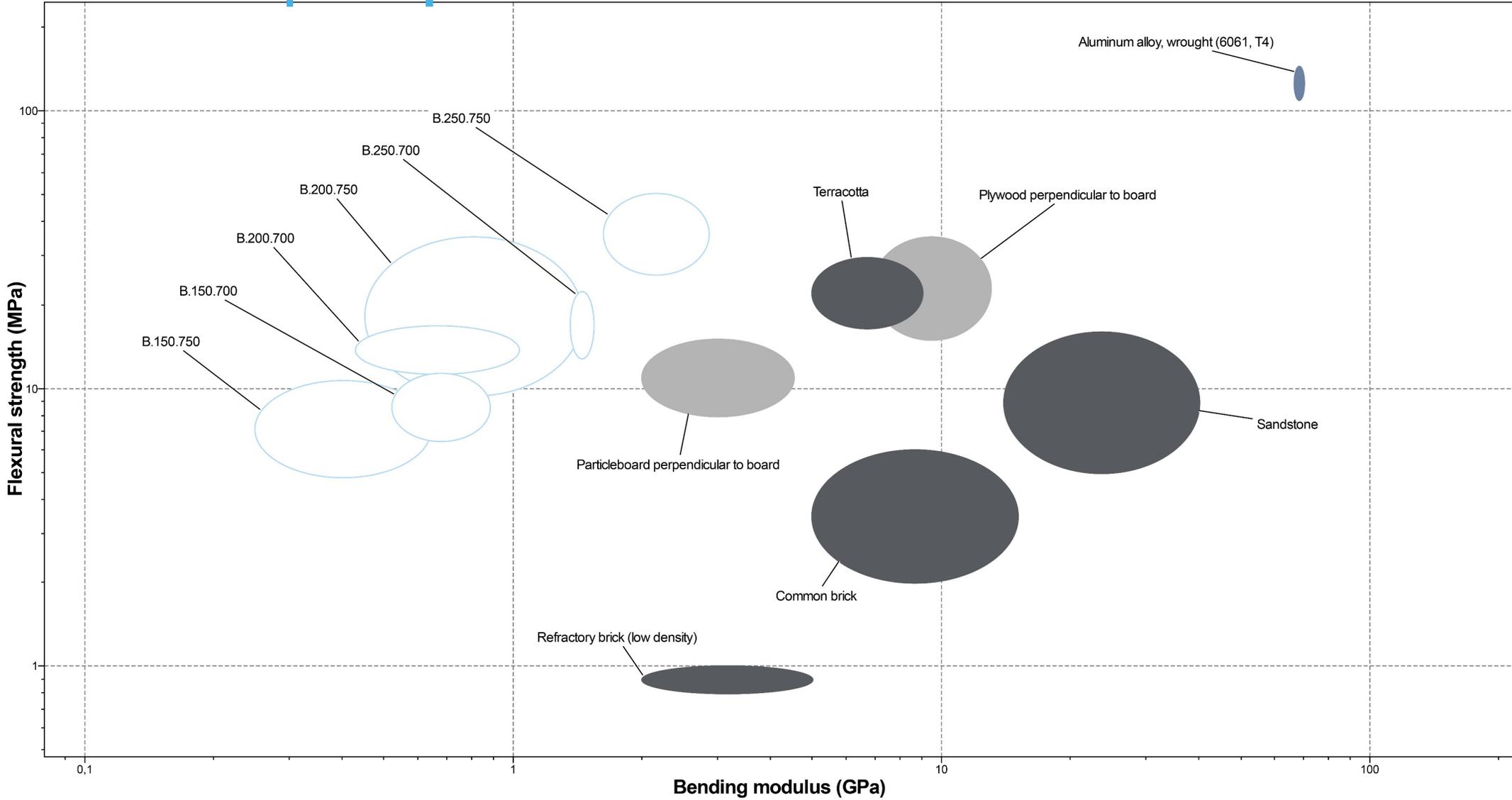
B.250.750



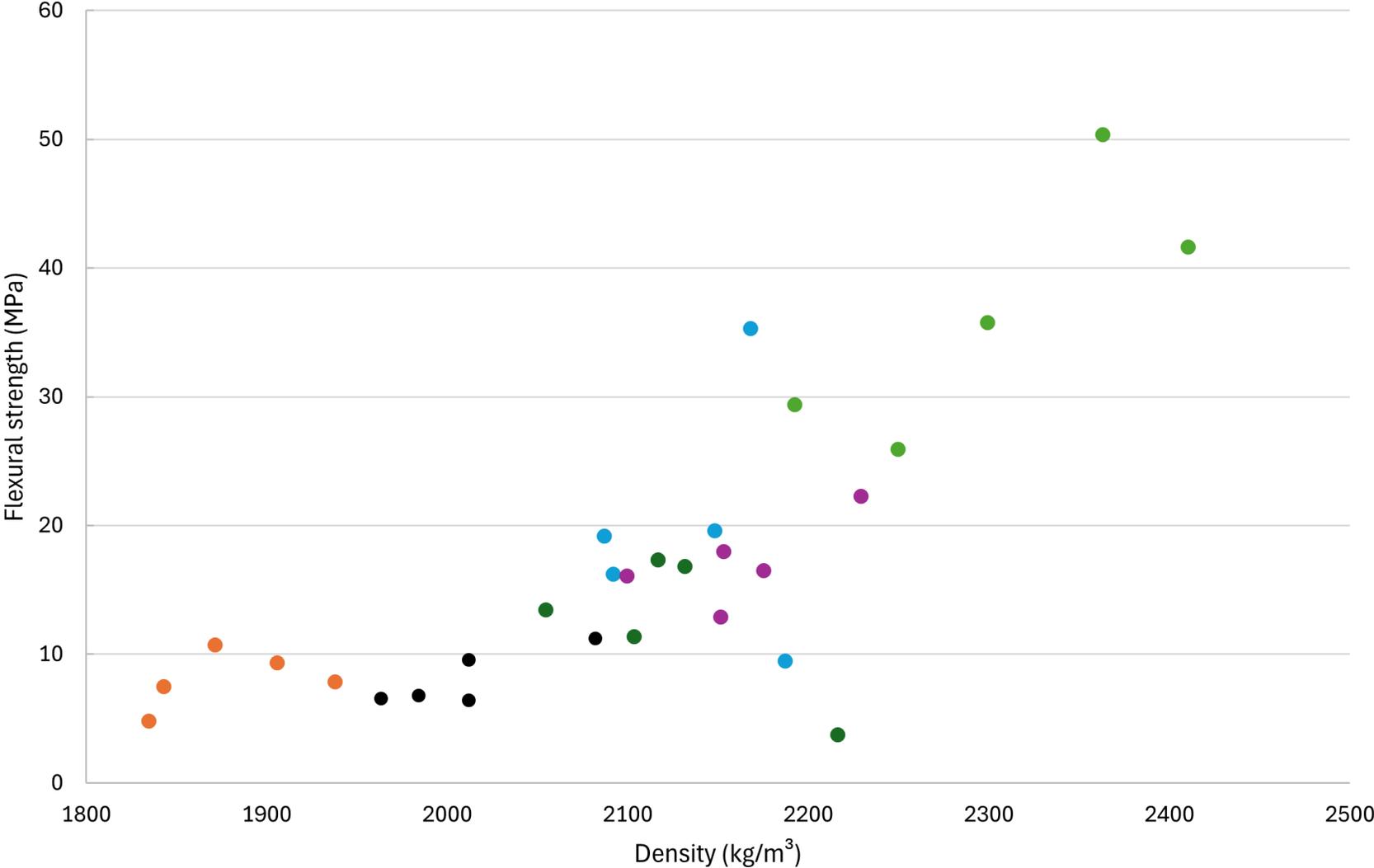
Validation | results



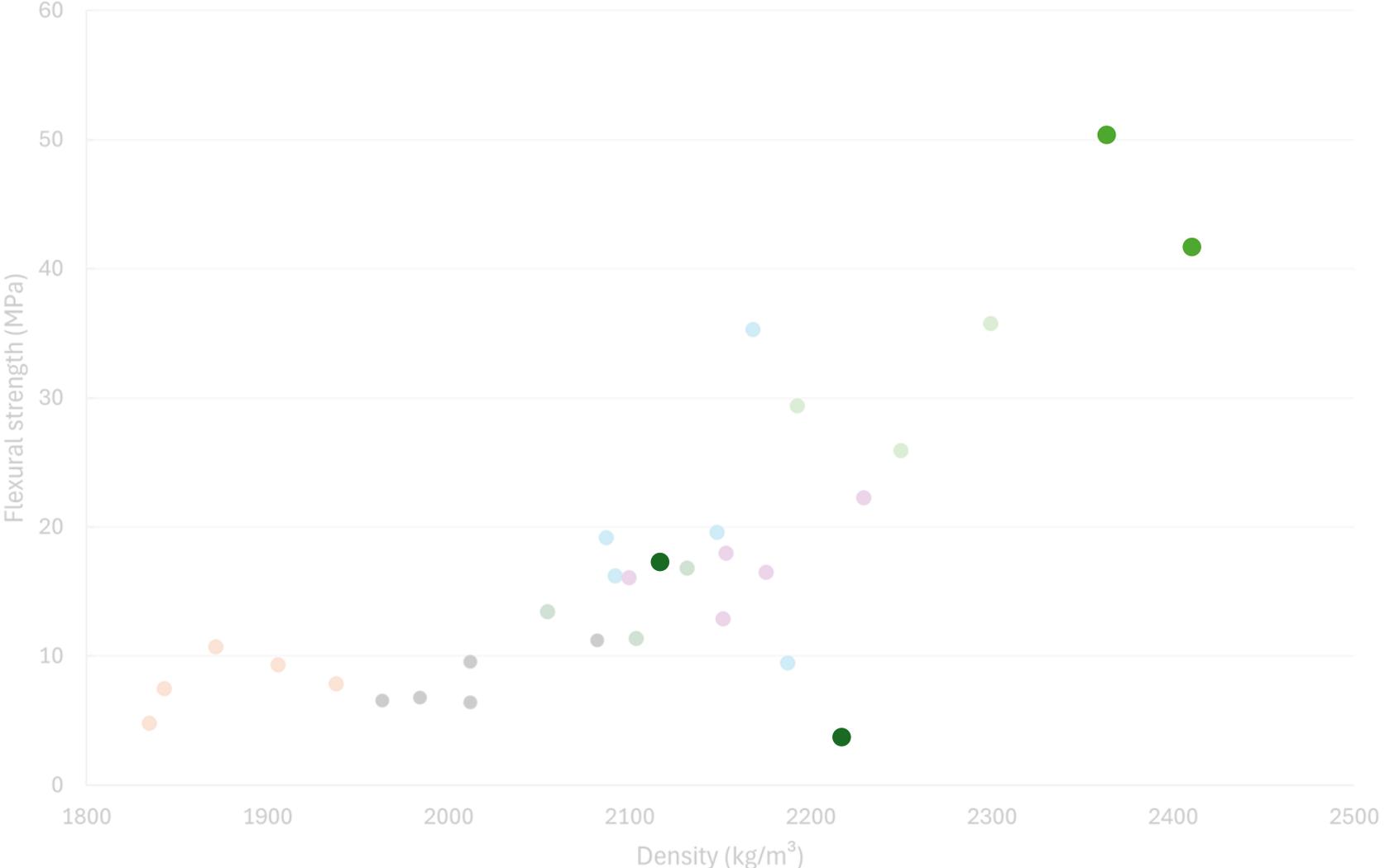
Validation | comparison



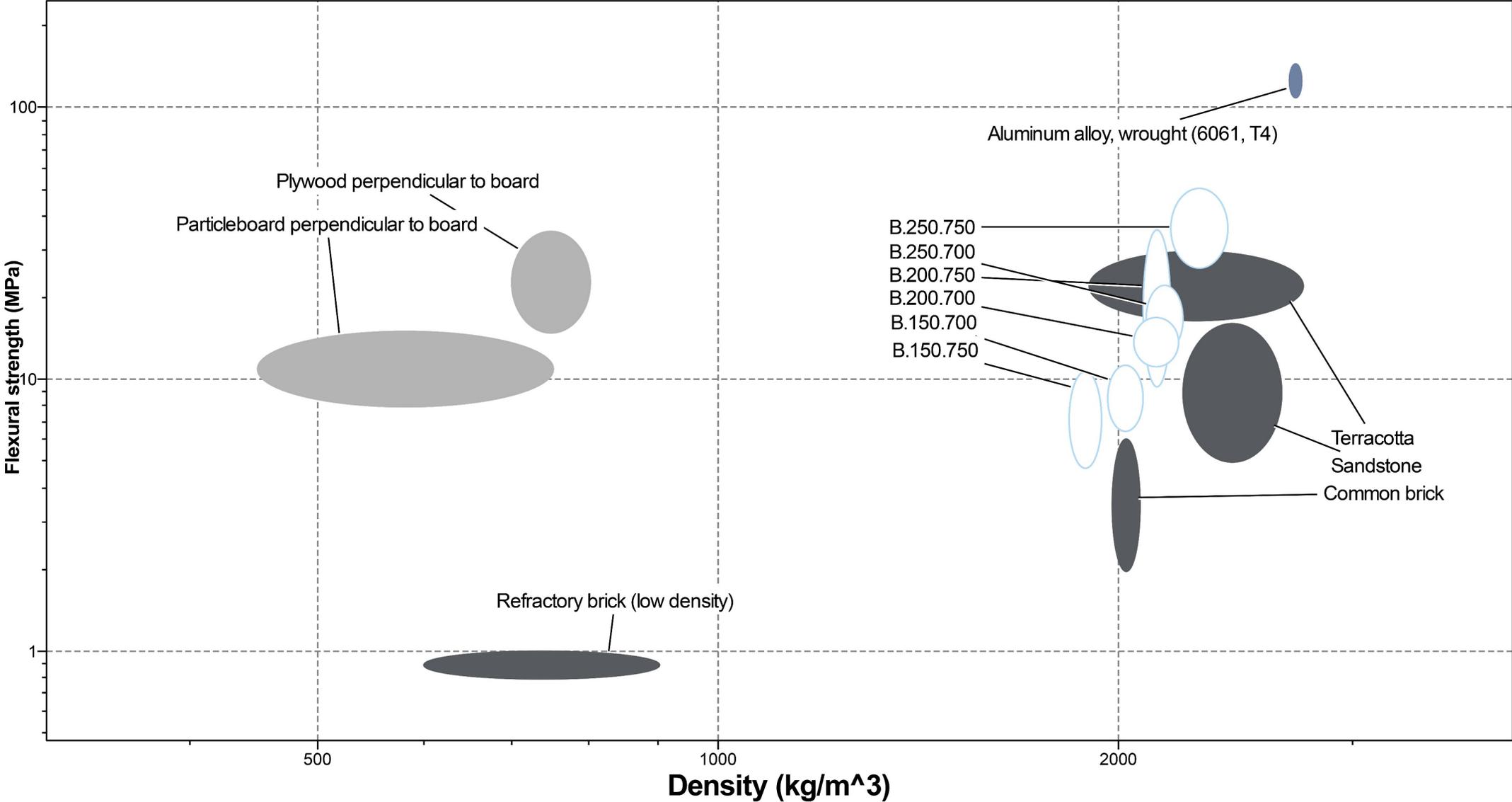
Validation | results



Validation | results



Validation | comparison



Validation | conclusion

Beam shape

Compaction gradient for lower pressures

Corners stay crumbly

Inhomogeneous compaction

Bending test

Identical samples give different results

Increasing temperature and pressure results in higher bending strength

Application |



Application | aesthetic properties

Application | surface finish



Smooth untreated



Textured untreated



Polished



Semi polished

Application | composites



S1



S5



S3



S1 (sandwich)

Application | properties

Mechanical properties

50% bending strength of 'general' aluminium

Aesthetic properties

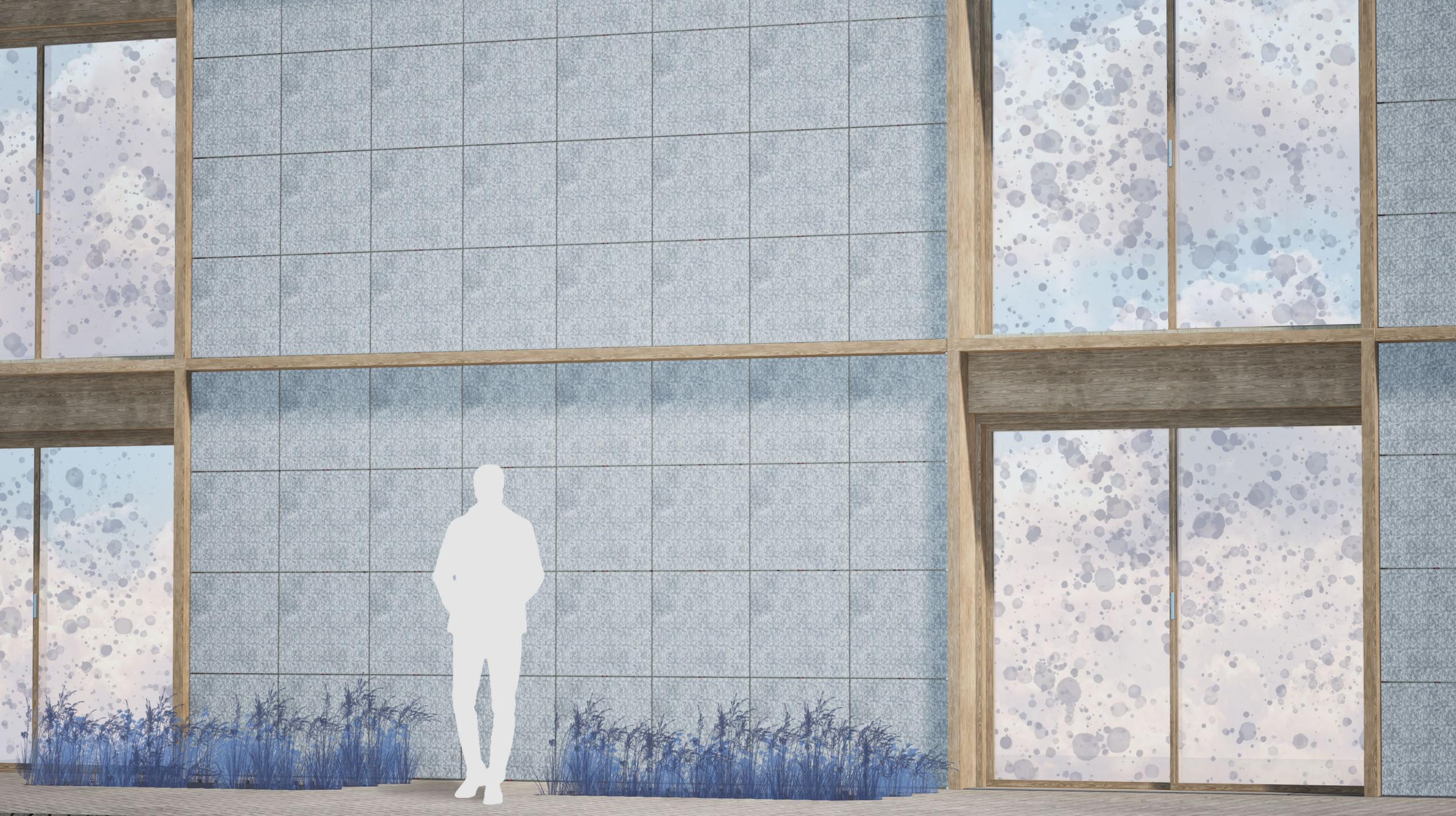
Non heated | reflective and visually very interesting

Heated | reflective after surface treatment, less interesting in general

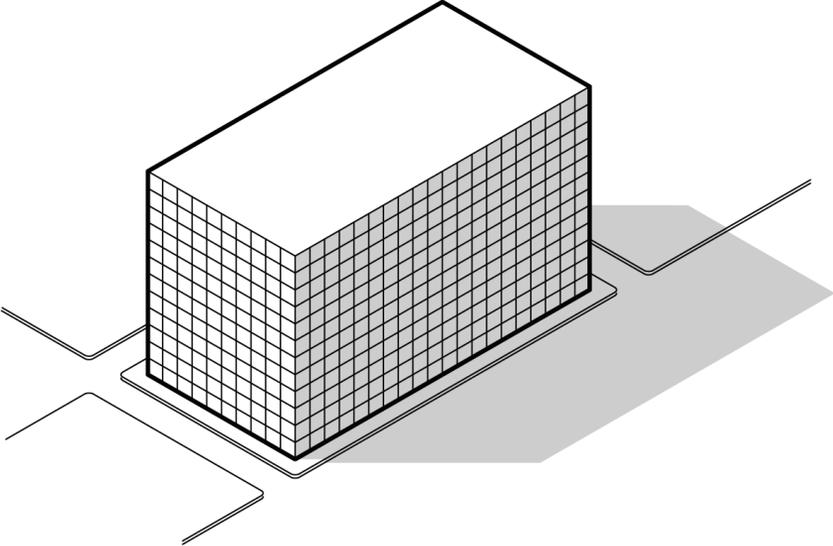
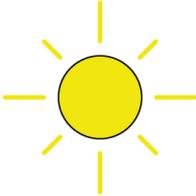
Thermal properties

Assumed to be comparable to normal aluminium

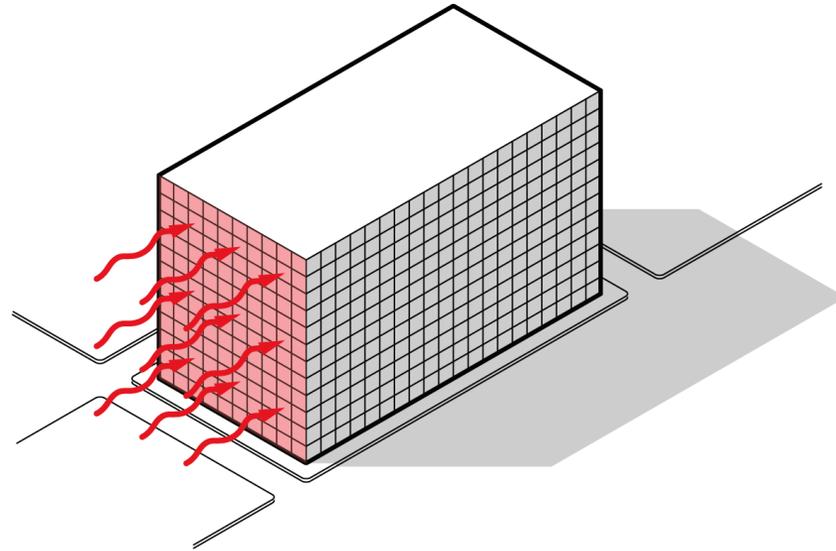
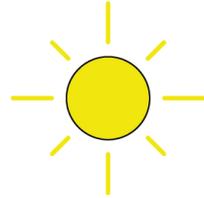
Application | AluFlux



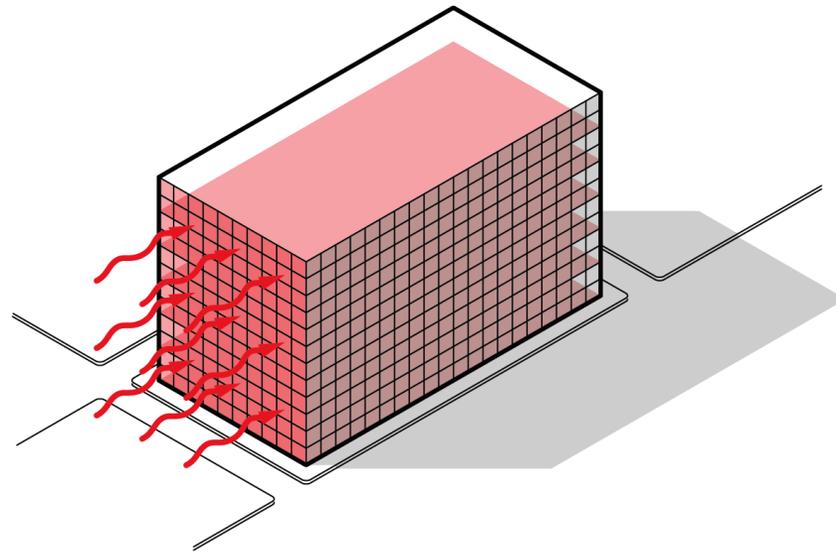
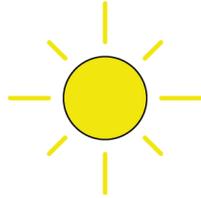
Facades as thermal heat exchanger |



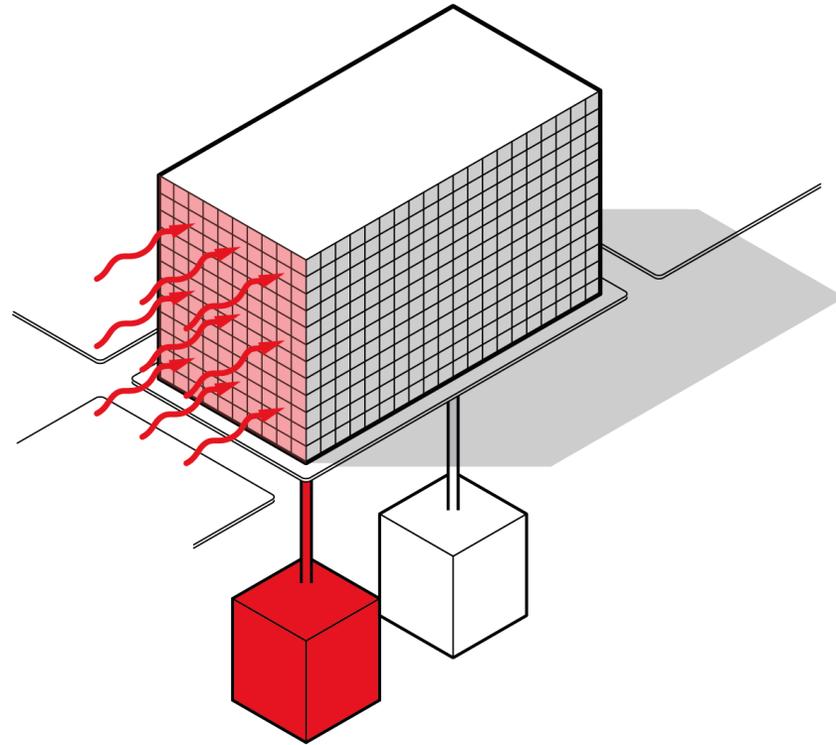
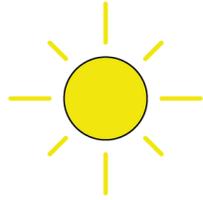
Facades as thermal heat exchanger | harvesting heat



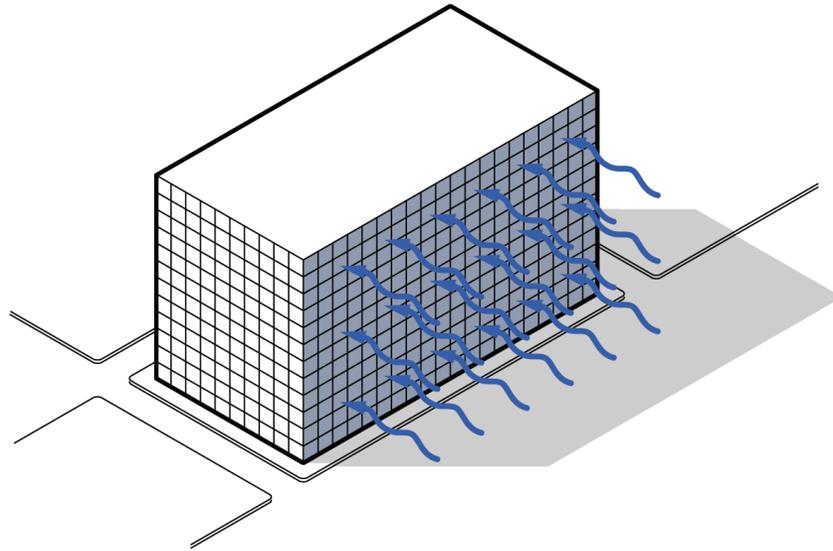
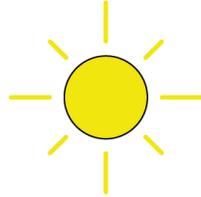
Facades as thermal heat exchanger | harvesting heat



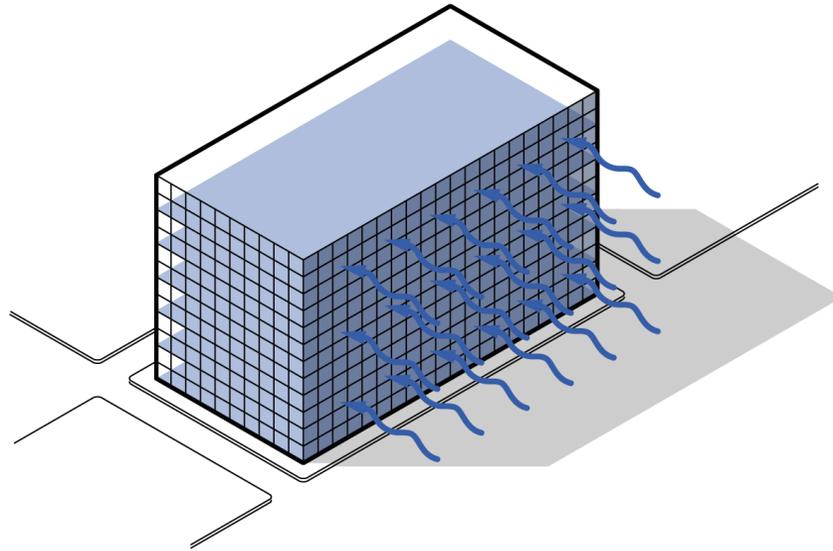
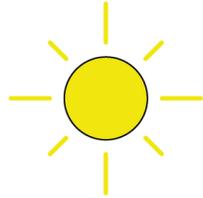
Facades as thermal heat exchanger | harvesting heat



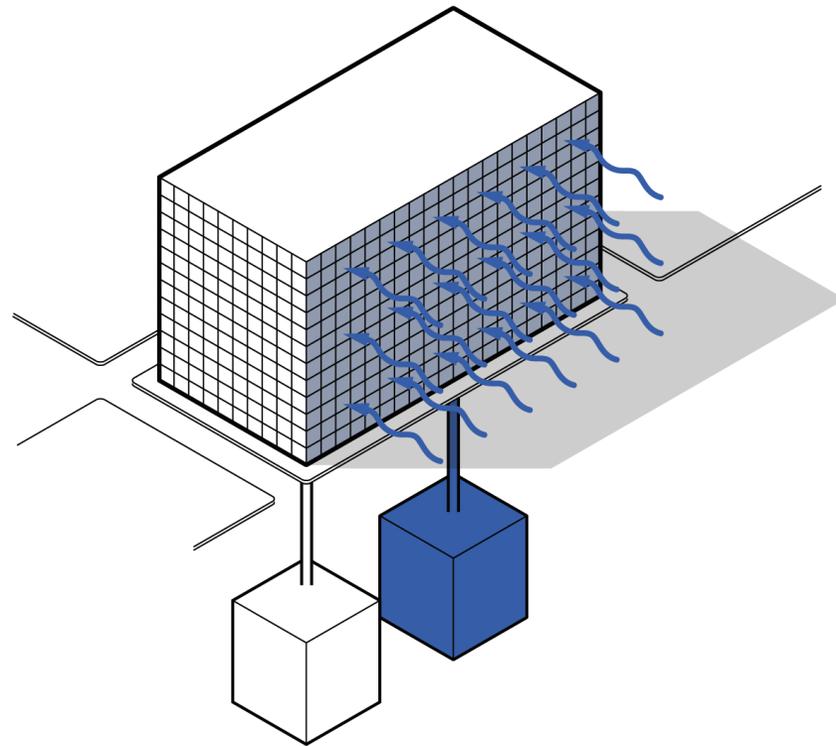
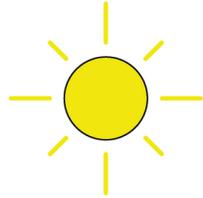
Facades as thermal heat exchanger | harvesting cold



Facades as thermal heat exchanger | harvesting cold

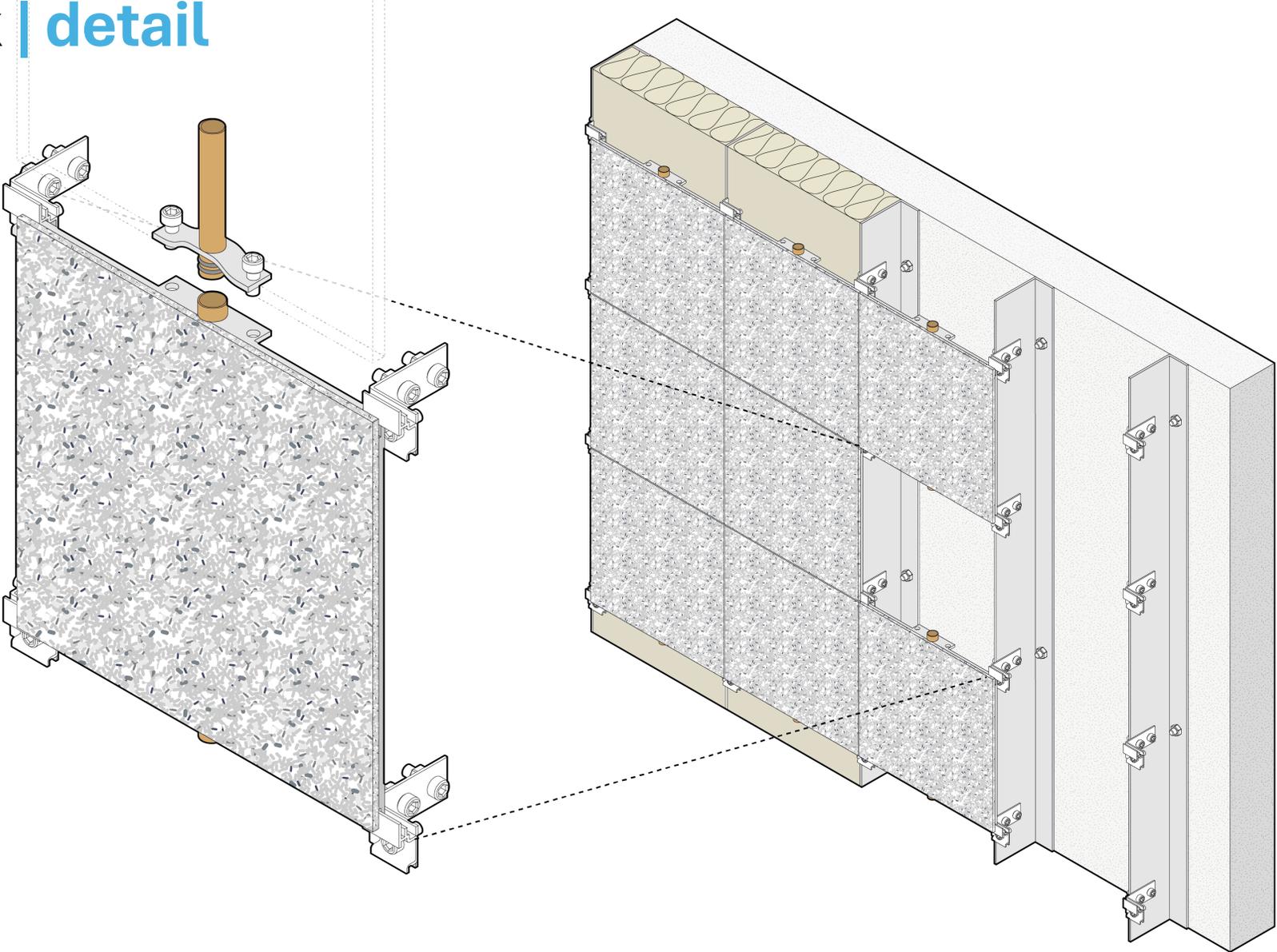


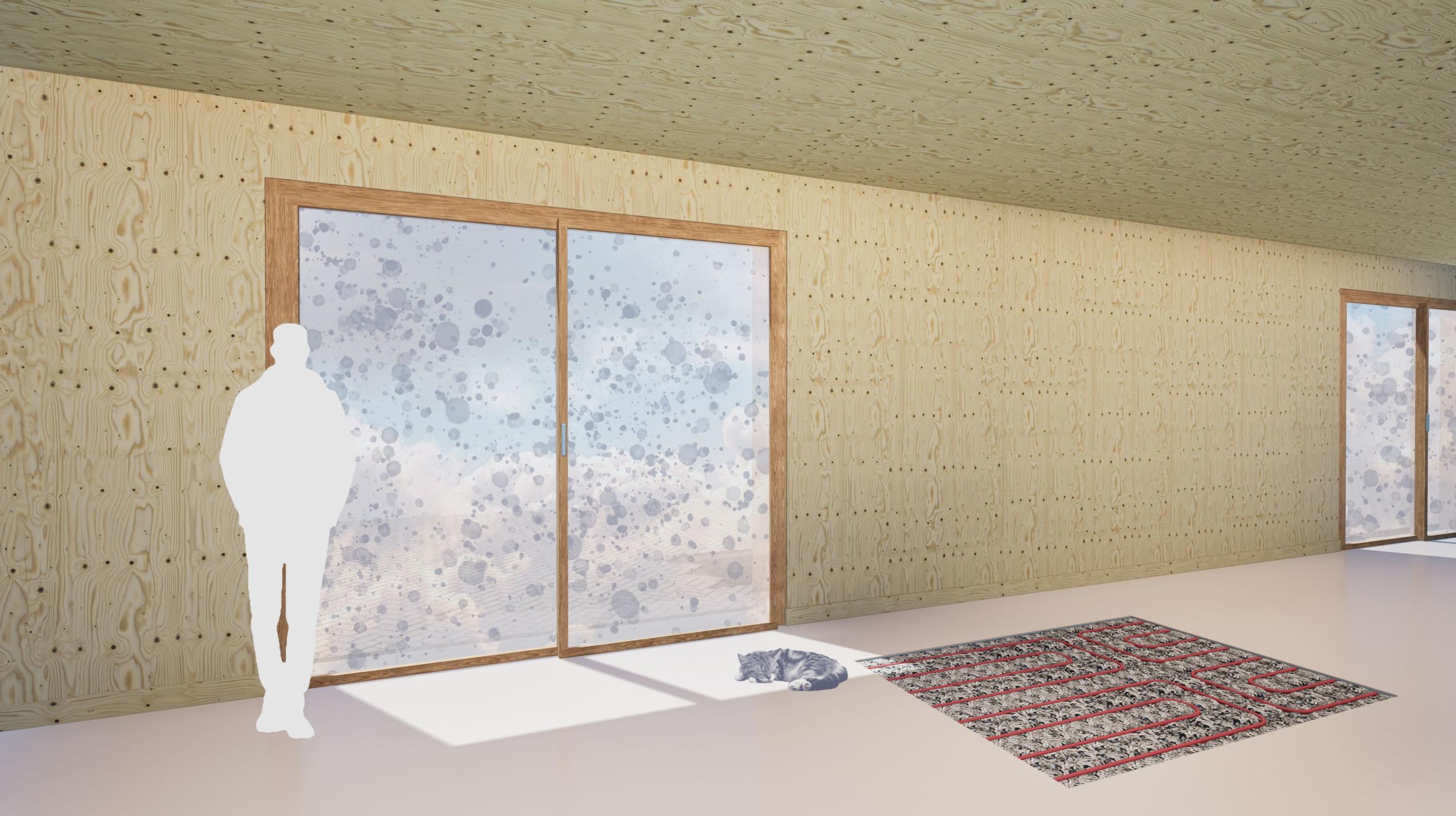
Facades as thermal heat exchanger | harvesting cold

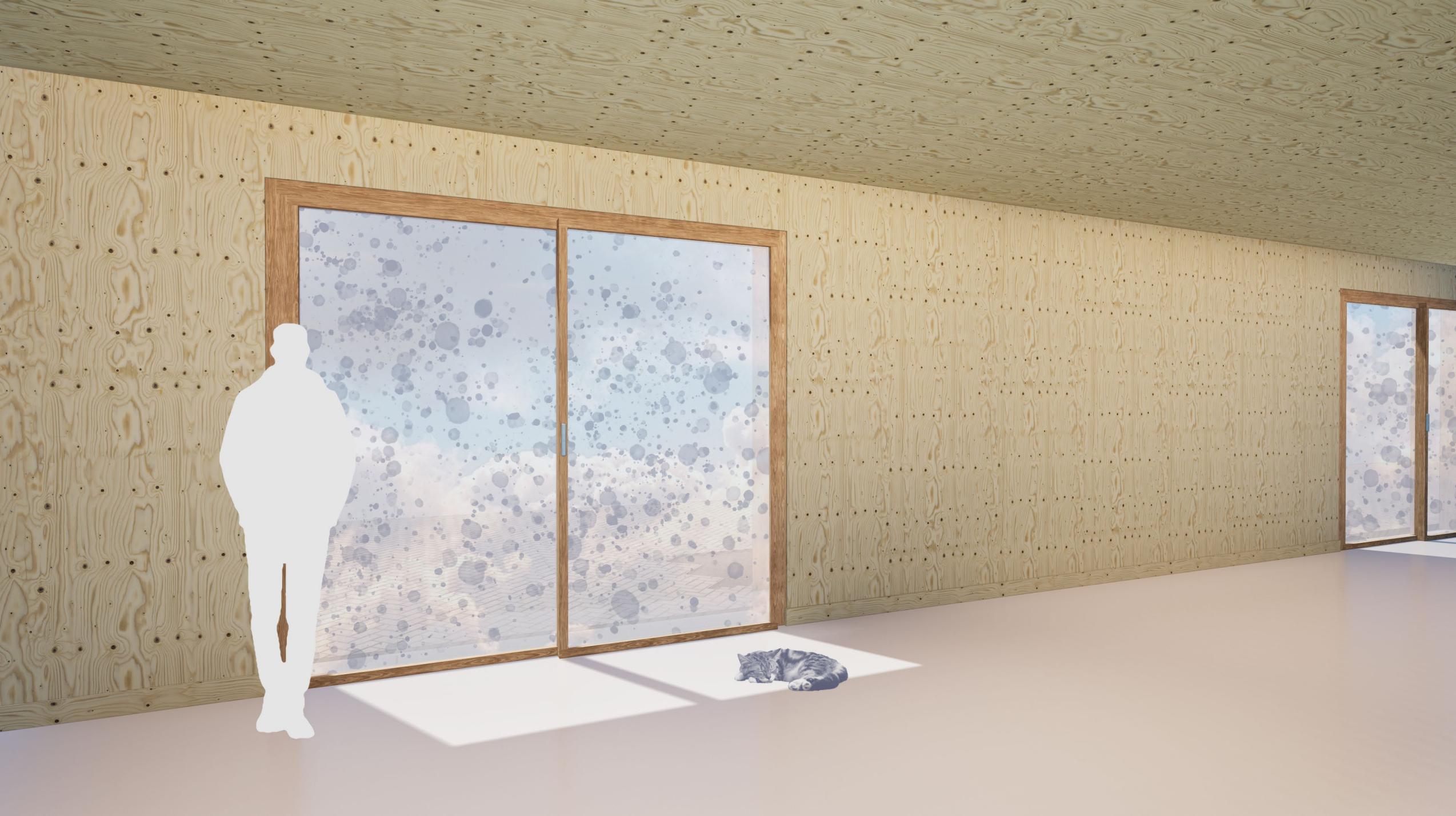


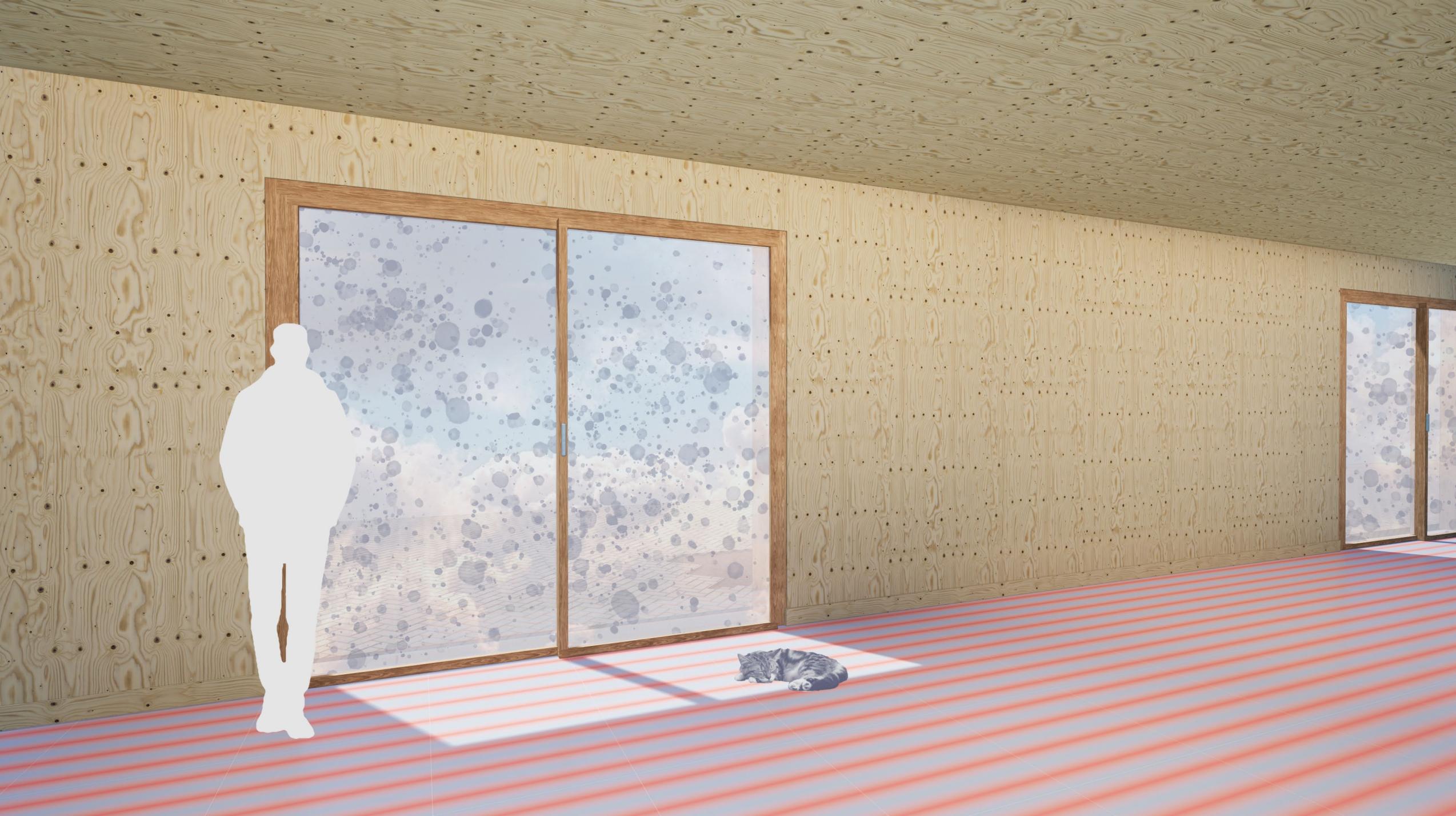


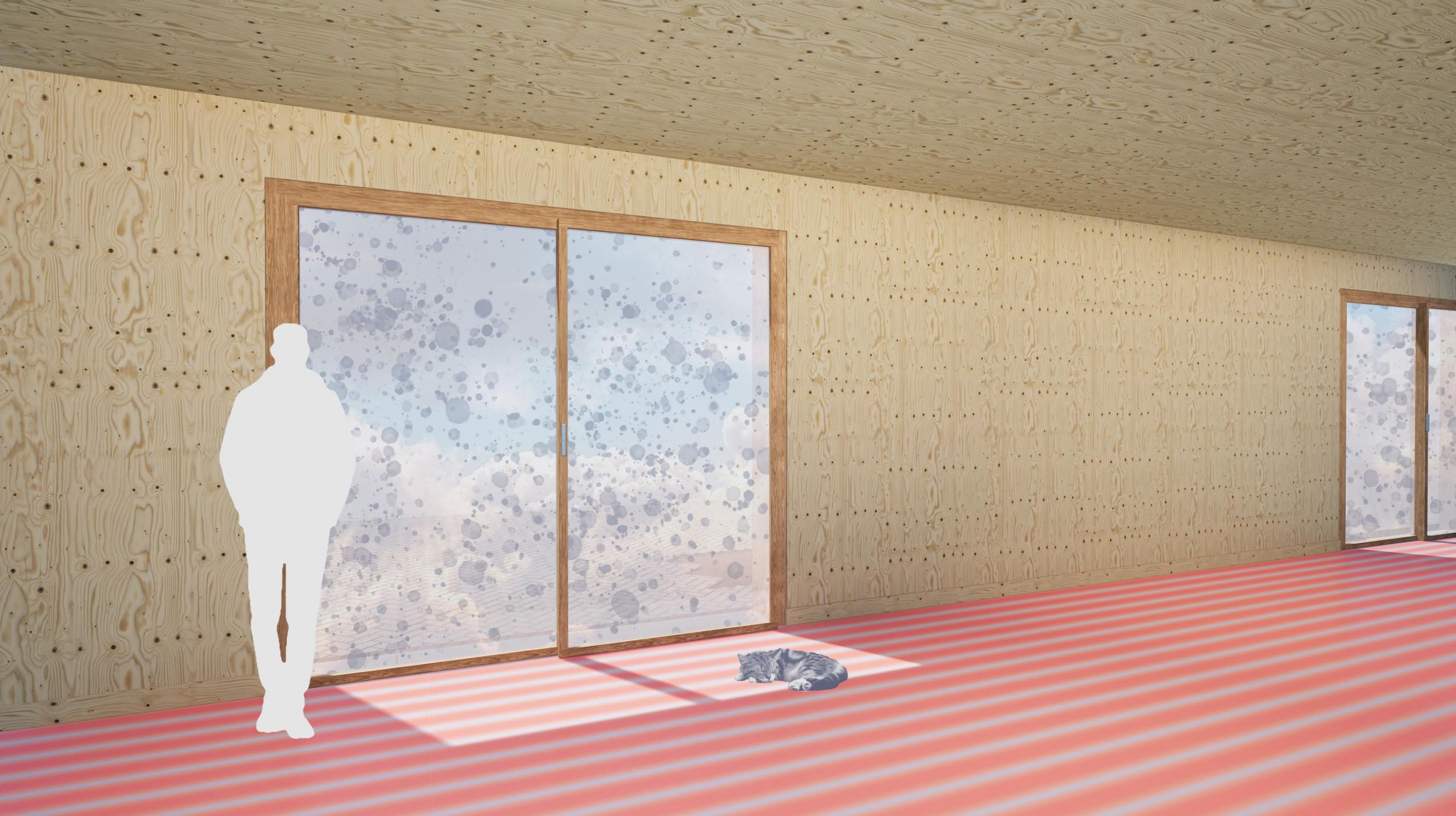
AluFlux | detail



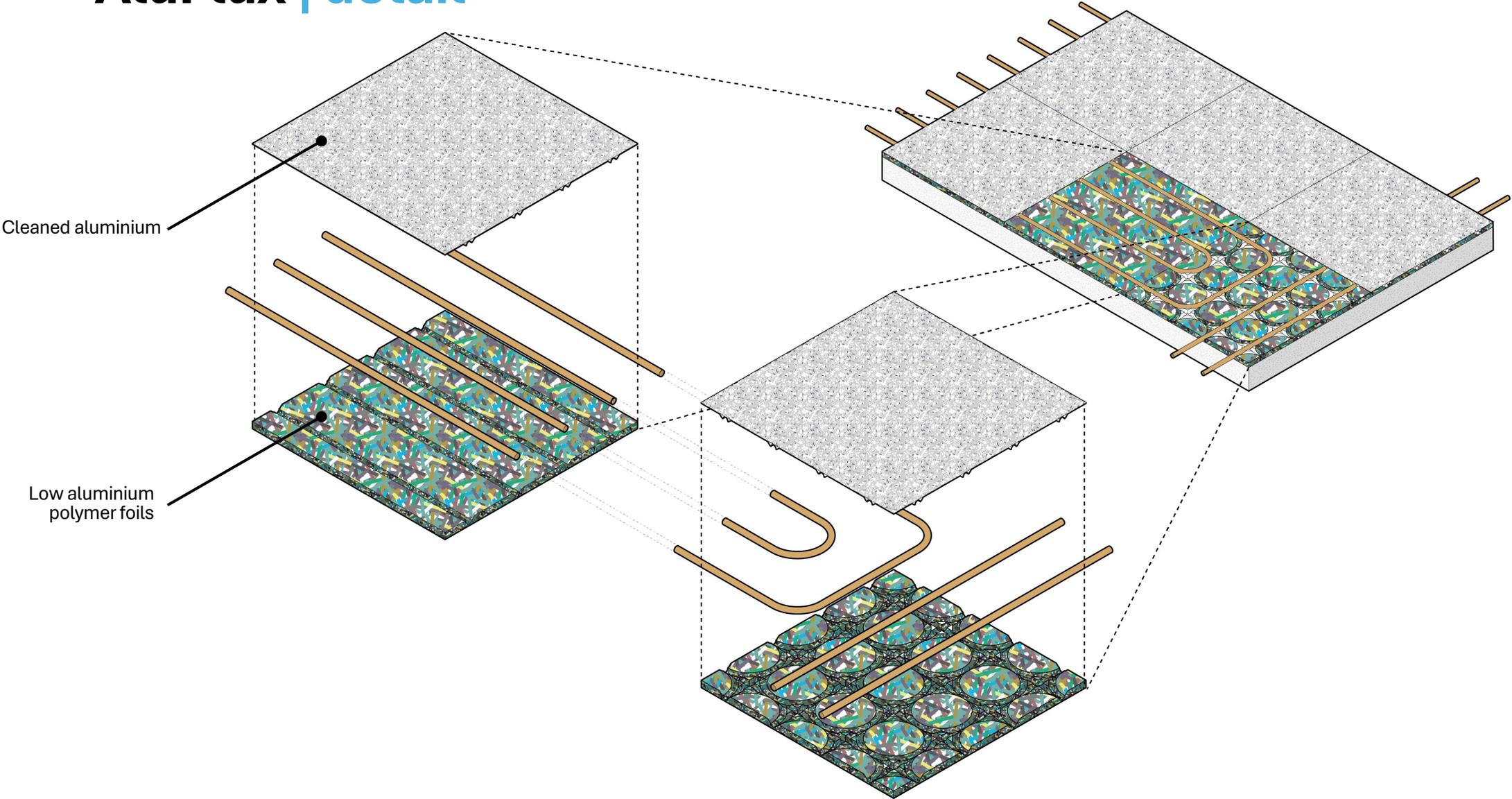




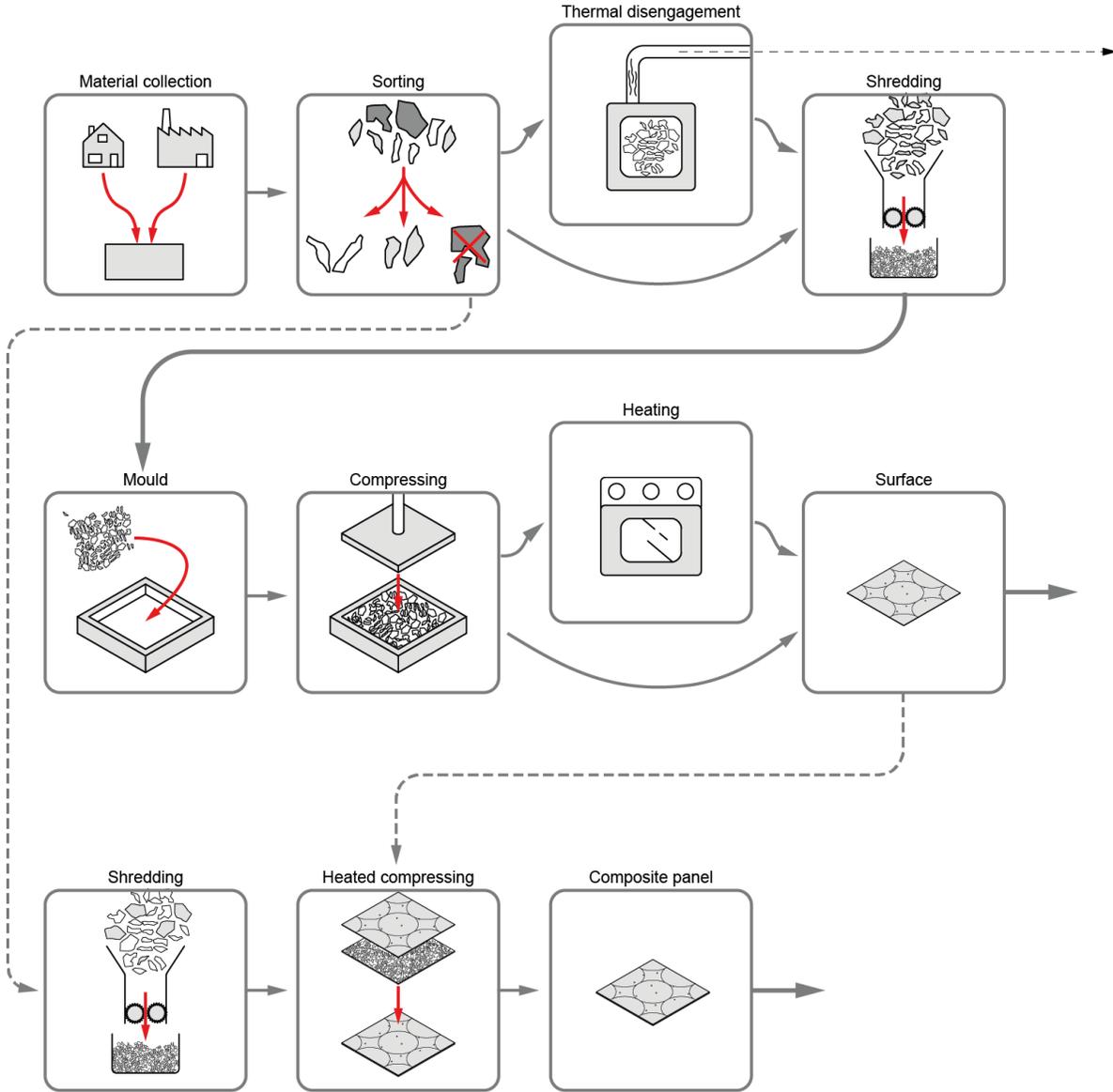




AluFlux | detail



AluFlux | production & assembly



Conclusion |

Conclusion |

“How can unrecycled, mixed metal waste be reprocessed into new materials for architectural applications?”

Metal waste streams

Unrecycled due to complexity

Aluminium composite foils

Reprocessing

Labor intensive

Viable results

Application

AluFlux

Never the ‘perfect’ material – good enough

Limitations |

Granulation size

Smaller → better binding

Bigger → less surface for oxidation

Oxygen limited environment

Thermal disengagement

Heating → no oxidation





End