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## Background

Reducing electric wastes (e-wastes) has been one of the main concerns in sustainable solid waste management since the development of Information Technology (IT) was started to accelerate.

- A short life cycle of computers demands an efficient recycling process, as well as re-design of computer components.
- E-waste of desktop PC in China and South Africa will rise by 500% in 2020 compared to their 2007 levels.
- One of the major components of desktop computers is a PC case: 49.8% by weight of wasted desktop computers.
- During the e-waste recycling process, dismantling obsolete computers (mainly liberating components from computer cases) takes a lot of workload of skilled workers.

Scenario	Waste computer 1000g														
	MB	Other PWBs	Battery	Speaker	Screws	Plastics	Case	Switch	Wires	Connectors	FDD	CDD	HDD	PS	
	69.2g	23.8g	0.5g	2.2g	1.3g	57.7g	498.5	0.8g	14.6g	7.4g	39.3g	95.8g	50.8g	138.1g	
Treatment stages	1 Direct shredding	2 Toxic removal + Shredding	3 Bo2W: Partial dismantling	4 Bo2W: Complete dismantling	5 Informal recycling	6 Controlled landfill	7 Municipal incineration								
Stage 1: Toxic removal	x	√	√	√	√	x	x								
Stage 2: Pre-processing															
Manual dismantling	x	x	Main parts	All	All	x	x								
Shredding	All	All	FDD, CDD, HDD, PS	x	x	x	x								
Stage 3: End-processing															
PWBs and batteries	Umicore integrated smelter & refineries					Informal Leaching		x	x						
Aluminum, copper, iron, steel fractions	Base metal refining, re-melting, recycling							x	x						
Plastics	Plastic recycling							x	x						

√ Applicable; x Not applicable  
Mother Board (MB), Floppy Disc Drive (FDD), Compact Disc Drive (CDD), Hard Disc Drive (HDD), Power Supply (PS)

Figure 1: Seven treatment scenarios of desktop computers by combining different options in each treatment stage<sup>1</sup>

## Objectives

In order for reducing e-wastes and simplifying the liberation process, a new design of desktop PC case will be created using cardboards that is efficiently recyclable, environmental friendly, easy to dismantle, and less costly.

- The heat transfer of components generating heat in the computer case will be measured by an infrared camera.
- A 3D Computer-aided Design (CAD) model of the case will be created for heat transfer analysis by using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD).

## Comparison of PC Cooling Systems

### Low-noise CPU cooler

- A low-noise CPU cooler was proposed in 2012 that provides a more efficient heat dissipation capacity from the CPU to a finned heatsink without adding more heat pipes at a lownoise level of a small fan under the confined space constraints of a computer chassis. Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations were used to search for a proper cooling design<sup>2</sup>.

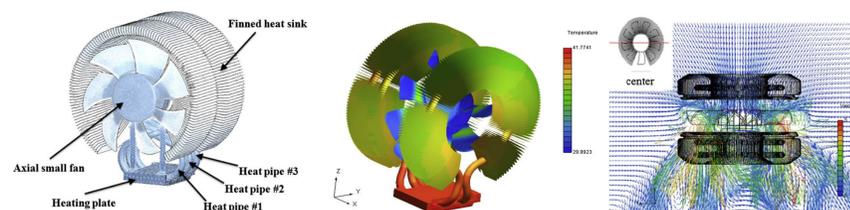


Figure 2: schematic diagram of cooler (left), calculated temperature distribution (center), calculated velocity distribution (right)<sup>2</sup>

### U-shape heat pipe

- A finned U-shape heat pipe used for CPU cooling for a desktop PC was presented and the performance analysis of the cooling system was carried out. The experiments are conducted by mounting the system vertically over a heat source situated inside a rectangular tunnel, and force convection is facilitated by means of a blower. The coolant velocity and heat input to achieve minimum total thermal resistance are found out and the corresponding effective thermal conductivity is calculated. The transient temperature distribution in the finned heat pipe is also observed<sup>3</sup>.

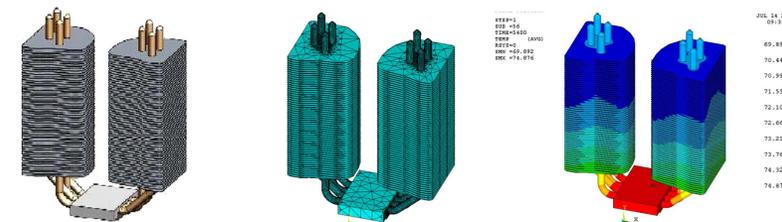


Figure 3: schematic diagram of cooler (left), meshed simulation model (center), calculated temperature distribution (right)<sup>3</sup>

### CFD Simulation of components in a PC case

- The heat transfer analysis of two side-wall fans in a three-dimensional desktop computer was investigated. The parameters are focused on the inlet Reynolds number and the locations of two fans on one of the side-wall boards. This study shows findings not only set up a numerical heat transfer analysis of desktop computer but also provide a basis for further simulation of the associated heat transfer for more complicated situations<sup>4</sup>.

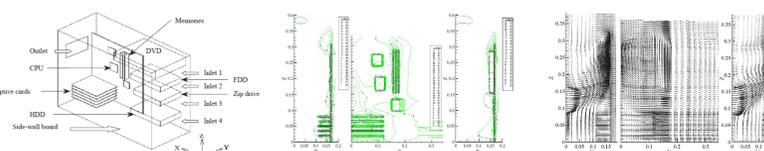


Figure 4: schematic diagram of PC case (left), calculated temperature distribution (center), calculated velocity distribution (right)<sup>3</sup>

## Cardboard PC Case Design

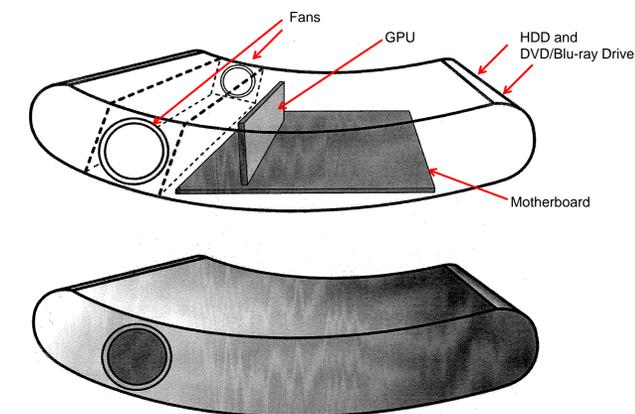


Figure 5: Tentative design of cardboard PC

## Summary and Future Work

- Literature Review:** The performance of PC cooling system primarily depends on the forced air convection created by computer fans. Boosting the fan speed, however, results in noise, vibration problems, and increased power consumption.
- Simulation for heat transfer:** based on the new design of cardboard PC case. Numerical analysis for heat transfer from CPU and other heat sources will be carried out.
- Prototyping:** a cardboard PC case will be created as a prototype and is analyzed by means of a Infrared camera.

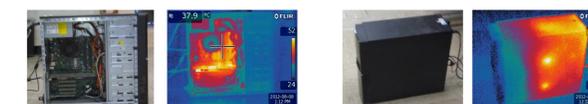


Figure 6: Thermal image of a regular PC case using an infrared camera (FLIR E40)

## References

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