

# NEVER THROW YOUR PHONE AWAY

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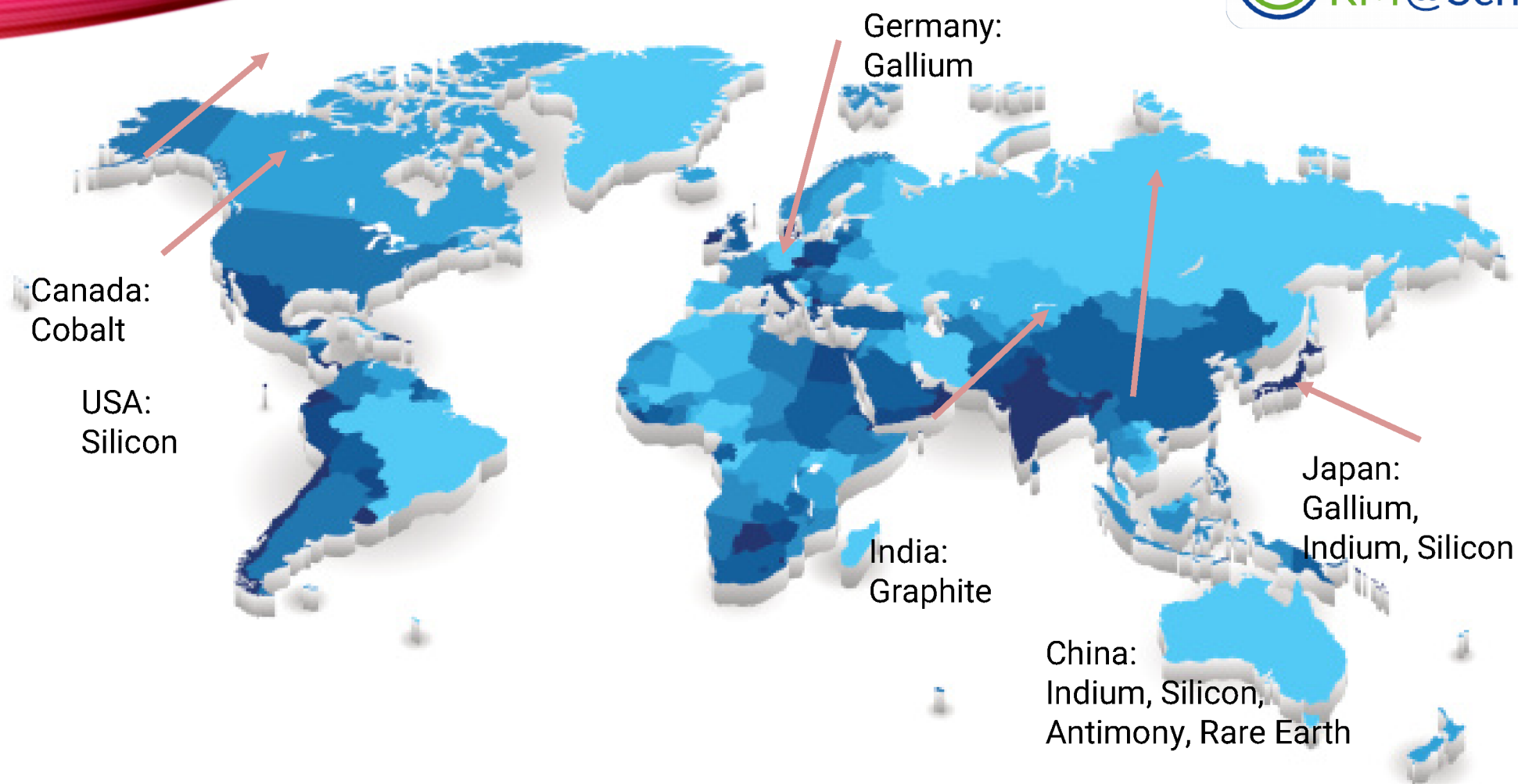
This activity has received funding from the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT), a body of the European Union, under the Horizon 2020, the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

# MATERIALS

The main materials contained in our mobile phones are:

- Gallium;
- Indium;
- Silicon;
- Antimony;
- Rare Earth.





# ELEMENTS OF A SMARTPHONE

ELEMENTS COLOUR KEY: ● ALKALI METAL ● ALKALI EARTH METAL ● TRANSITION METAL ● GROUP 13 ● GROUP 14 ● GROUP 15 ● GROUP 16 ● HALOGEN ● LANTHANIDE

## SCREEN



Indium tin oxide is a mixture of indium oxide and tin oxide, used in a transparent film in the screen that conducts electricity. This allows the screen to function as a touch screen.



The glass used on the majority of smartphones is an aluminosilicate glass, composed of a mix of alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) and silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ ). This glass also contains potassium ions, which help to strengthen it.



A variety of Rare Earth Element compounds are used in small quantities to produce the colours in the smartphone's screen. Some compounds are also used to reduce UV light penetration into the phone.

## BATTERY



The majority of phones use lithium ion batteries, which are composed of lithium cobalt oxide as a positive electrode and graphite (carbon) as the negative electrode. Some batteries use other metals, such as manganese, in place of cobalt. The battery's casing is made of aluminium.

## ELECTRONICS

Copper is used for wiring in the phone, whilst copper, gold and silver are the major metals from which microelectrical components are fashioned. Tantalum is the major component of micro-capacitors.



Nickel is used in the microphone and other electrical connections. Praseodymium, gadolinium and neodymium compounds are used in the magnets in the speaker and microphone. Neodymium, terbium and dysprosium compounds are used in the vibration unit.



Pure silicon is used to manufacture the chip in the phone. It is oxidised to produce non-conducting regions, then other elements are added in order to allow the chip to conduct electricity.



Tin & lead are used to solder electronics in the phone. Newer lead-free solders use a mix of tin, copper and silver.



## CASING



Magnesium compounds are alloyed to make some phone cases, whilst many are made of plastics. Plastics will also include flame retardant compounds, some of which contain bromine, whilst nickel can be included to reduce electromagnetic interference.



# GALLIUM

Name..... Gallium

Provenance..... Japan

Price..... 12,00 € per kg

Sostitutive  
materials..... /

Property..... semi conductivity



# I N D I U M

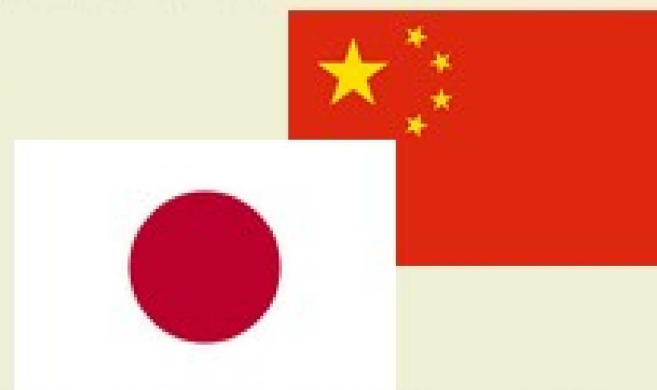
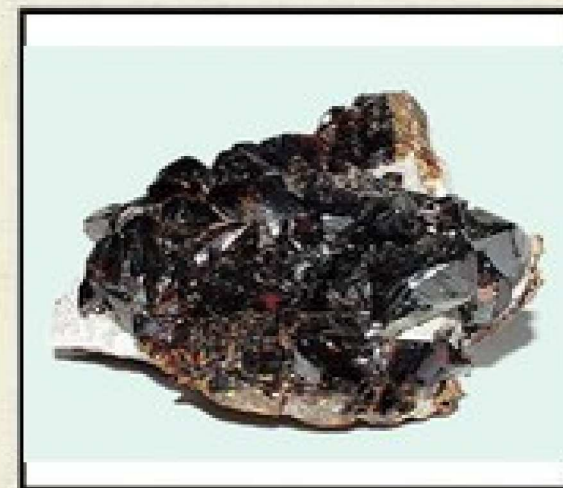
Name.....Indium

Provenance.....China, Japan

Price.....188 € per kg

Sostitutive  
materials.....Graphene

Property.....Conductivity



# S I L I C O N

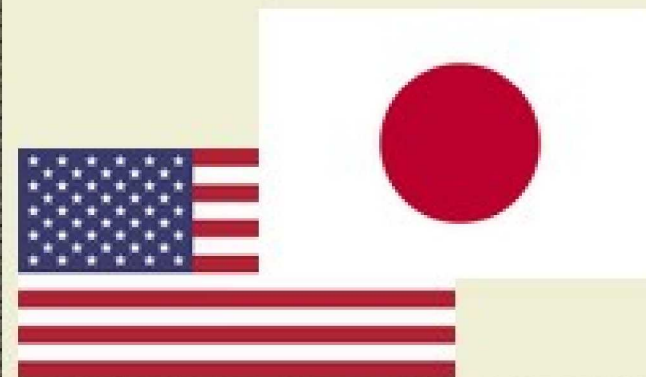
Name..... Silicon

Provenance..... USA, Japan

Price..... 74 € per kg

Sostitutive  
materials..... Graphene

Property..... /





# ANTIMONY

Name... Antimony.....

Provenance... China.....

Price... 0,36 € per kg.....

Sostitutive  
materials..... / .....

Property... Conductivity.....





# R A R E E A R T H

Name..... Rare Earth

Provenance..... China

Price..... 33,50 € per kg...

Sostitutive  
materials..... Venus and Romeo

Property..... Electrical conductor

