

Electronic Waste Growth and Environmental Risks

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Electronic Waste and the Environmental Cost of Technological Change

Technological and technical developments in the late 20th and the early 21st century, the “waste” of the old Electro-technical products seems to grow “scary.” This article discusses five sources available on the dedicated web to its intended name to assess the current level of evidence on this issue. The first source of the Greenpeace website is “Toxic Chemical Removal” (Greenpeace, 2007), which highlights the negative impact of electronic equipment on the environment, especially toxic chemicals in the production process. Companies provide “green scores” that they can do to ensure that individual consumers make an informed choice of their purchasing options. It also highlights two environmental dangers – damage caused by production and damage to the environment, where the discharge of a large amount of waste results in the rapid return of today’s products.

It informs the subject as a source and provides a lot of information about the subject. In terms of reliability, Greenpeace has a mixed reputation for activity and reliability, and it can add credibility because there are many electric Onyx listed on the site. However, since the latest is the most commercially manipulated, it is problematic to sacrifice a majority of capital, which could be another marketing tactic. The source appears to have been daily reports in June 2007. None of the authors refer to the scientific data on these pages. However, the site is accessible, easy to read, and easy to navigate. Finally, the concept of environmental impact on the subject appears in the form of a particular result of critical debates or some discussion on this issue.

Hischier et al. is the second source of the article. (2005) regarding the use of electrical and electronic equipment for waste. Authors’ authorities were created from both sides. The first was published in a worthwhile magazine, and secondly, the authors are members of the Institute of Technology. The approach is scientifically valid, but the article remains legible, good literary and clear studies that both search and rehabilitate Swiss scientific analysis (Hischier et al., 2005). However, scientific and technological information is required to read tables and results. A reasonable, written, and published update between 2004 and 2005 exists. It highlights issues related to the recycling of products and concludes that the proposed system will have clear environmental advantages (Hischier et al., 2005). At the same time, it defines some limits and the need for continuous evaluation of these systems.

Product Design, Technological Obsolescence, and the Limits of Existing Research

The third source is the subject of technological trends, product design, and environmental Poole and Simon (1997). It is readable, accessible, and easy to follow, but it is the biggest age disadvantage. However, it shows that the environmental impact of these technologies is provided in the scientific literature. The authors are in the mechanical engineering department of the Met-de-Manchester and have a certain degree of control over the subject. They show the ways in which our products are subject to the life cycle analysis and suggest that it can lead to a reduction in the environmental impact as a result of fewer cell technology prophecies (Poole and Simon, 1997). This can really reduce the age of the e-waste arrangement, but this will affect the environment related to the production processes of existing products, or there will be difficulties with recycling the materials used by the original manufacturer. However, design trends seem to be a positive approach to the long-term management of environmental rights.

The fourth source, Tanskanen and Takala (2006) considers a simplified life process model for mobile terminals. Author authorities can be controversial because they work for Nokia. On the one hand, it can offer the important knowledge and skills of the subject; On the other hand, there is a certain inevitable prejudice when their membership is considered. However, an estimated magazine publication balances some of the potential harm and allows them to update themselves. This is available, but it uses important terminology from experts, which interferes with the readability. The need to focus on the efficiency of recycling and further development is evident. This is the ability to reduce the environmental impact, but appropriate processes exist to implement it (Tanskanen and Takala, 2006).

Makauli et al. This is the fifth source of the article. (2003), a bit more historical, but over the last four years. The authors are involved in an environmental-oriented company, making it difficult to create companies with scientific or technological safety. Again, the article is published in a famous magazine and can be read. In this case, having a logical discussion and using related literature is easy. Components consider the cost of computer monitoring waste in terms of environmental and health impacts and the costs of recycling or waste management (Macauley et al., 2003). There are serious costs here, and this section shows some of the elements of the economic mine that illustrate this discussion. The authors stressed that they did not want to investigate the areas of assurance, but perhaps the environmentally friendly recycling and recycling policy (Macauley et al., 2003) could give more weight. These sources illustrate some of the aspects of the discussion on this issue. All sources suggest and indicate that the environmental (and general) adverse effects of light on aging are rapid and the demand for these products. Despite making recommendations, a clear decision was not made, and economic and practical problems impeded the application of environmentally friendly processing policies.

Electronics, Material Components, and the Growth of Discarded Devices

Electronics is a science that plays an essential role in electronics. Electronics are connected to electric circuits containing active components, such as vacuum tubes, transistors, diodes, integrated circuits, passive electric components, and interconnected technologies. Generally, electronic devices comprise circuits of active or active semiconductors supported by passive elements. Such a scheme is defined as an electronic circuit. Today, electronic devices are used by countries around the world. Electronic devices are one of the most important things that can help people go through their daily lives. Almost all families around the world have an electronic device. There are many advantages and disadvantages to using electronic devices. Electronic devices can carry out human tasks on a daily basis, but can also have an adverse effect on human health.

Several reasons and research have been written about why an electronic device affects the human body. This is the brightness of the electronic device. Some electronic devices go into the market with systems that users can control the brightness, but some do not use good functions. The eyes are glittered at last. People's electronic devices were still tougher at night. Brightness affects the eyes and the focus points. This will also affect the unhappy location. Next – the radiation of electronic devices. Almost all electronic devices have radiation or radiation. Radiation will affect the inner parts of the human brain, nerves, eyes, and ears. However, many users do not understand that the technology that requires radiation in the region has the same frequency radio of the electromagnetic spectrum around. Finally, at least not an electronic device that affects healthcare. The value of an electronic device can highlight the human environment. Therefore, a person lives in a poor environment. Not only that, but an electronic device can also ensure that people do not have healthcare. It always sits and plays with gadgets and does not train it. As a result, people will begin to feel lazy and sick.

Electronic devices now have various functions or applications that are important to human life. This brings many benefits to users with the help of different tools. The electronic device sets, musical instruments, attractive screens, various designs, and many bright light screenshots explain the content displayed on the device. Users are delighted to search and use different colors to explain their opinions on this term. However, for use, there was also a negative health impact on consumers, especially for eye health. The reason for this is the variety of colors added to lighting through lighting, especially for a long time, to see difficulties without taking a screen. It was discovered that there is dazzling brightness when using the night device, which prevents the bright screen from being bright. This greatly influences the health of the eye; it is resistant in the long term. Under these conditions, the eye will be smart.

Digital Reading, Light Exposure, and Emerging Health Concerns

To develop LE devices for many people, “pre-bed book” usually means an e-book. Traditional paper books with unmixed beds, shown from the book pages, reveal lightweight light lenses with a low density and a yellow-red spectrum with little effect on sleep. On the contrary, when the same book is read electronically, a light signal will be very different from biological effects. This is not trivial when more than a quarter of the e-book population read in 2014. It provides access to reading, on the Internet, social networks, and games, as well as proof that the same LE devices are increasing. this is normal, not an exception. (Paul, 2015).

Radiation, v. E. Three-room power radiation or in the form of a hot substance, particles, or light from a wave of electricity or a magnetic light source (photons). Usually, it is produced in many parts of electronic equipment, such as radiation, television, information light, microwave ovens, computers, smartphones, etc. Or with electric appliances. Technological changes, including laptops or mobile phones, always have utility and prejudice. Electronic devices offer computer functions, telephone calls, Internet links, lighting panels, etc. When a sub-product of these functions works, the current flows between the components made by the electromagnetic fields (EMF) and inside. Electromagnetic radiation in these areas is also called a very low frequency (ELF) (EMF). One of the most common risks we can compare is the exposure hazard to electromagnetic radiation or electrical shock. In recent years, the additional health risks that these devices may cause have been a big deal. For example, rumors about mobile phones and their links to brain cancer are amazing. In this case, scientists could not find the final evidence.

Beam damage impacts materials and devices, such as lightweight motors and transistors emitted by electronic mobility. Protons, electrons, and gamma rays usually generate point defects in Gan and the neuron damage of the largest scattered region cream. Regardless of the radiation pattern, without conductivity, it is reduced by heat of state caught on the ionization energy within the bandgap forbidden. The parameter is important to the carrier’s practical lifting speed for all types of radiation, due to the way the dosage is determined to degrade the device. Many studies have shown that without a few more resistant radios of radio interference than GaAs, it can stand at least two doses of the GaAs-GaAs disintegrating at the same Doping level. Many problems need to be solved. These include a strong asymmetry in the removal rate of non-n and p-genera carriers, the interaction of radiation defects with Mg-receptor, and radiation-induced defects in nitrogen-free additives, which is always weak to understanding interaction with existing dislocations. (J. Mater, Chemistry C, 2013).

As electronic technology develops faster and faster, many electronic products come to facilitate complex, enhance, and even help change the lives of the whole community. Due to the many advantages of self-initiation, electronic computer and smartphone products are the most common, and seem to be a necessity in everyday life. However, everyone has more responsibility to take on the use of electronic devices, so that no one, including himself, has been injured. The electronic

technology itself is neutral. Is it good or not? It depends on how everyone uses it. In this article, we discuss the great focus of the three elements. Influencing and decisions about our future work, the calculation of the impact of the calculation must be a priority, when the results are determined thereafter. This includes the positive impact that the consumer can get after using the device. Based on the electronic effect most users use for different purposes, they do not realize this is bad. The user may be interested in developing technology with the electronic device, which can be used to practice or use outside an ambient outdoor environment. Relationships among people can be tight of the device, which can be related to each other. Then, the level of values and communications with which this can be otherwise completely and financially viable. Electronic good value-added effects can be provided for the user with the source of information and can be found without any restrictions on the device with the Internet. The community will make flowers at different angles due to the very common effects of different things. Personal development is also easy, and the principle of life may have been done on the basis of the right leadership.

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