

工學碩士 學位論文

**CPI**

Treatment of Emulsified Oil Wastewater Combined CPI  
Module and Packed Bed Bi-Polar Electrolytic Process

指導教授 金 仁 洙

1999年 12月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

土木環境工學科 金 玉 子

.....

List of Figures ..... 1

List of Tables ..... 3

Abstract ..... 6

..... 1

1.1 ..... 1

1.2 ..... 3

..... 6

2.1 ..... 6

2.2 ..... 7

2.3 ..... 13

2.4 ..... 15

..... 17

3.1 ..... 17

3.2 ..... 23

3.3 ..... 25

. ..... 26

4.1 ..... 26

4.2 ..... 29

4.3 ..... 33

    4.3.1 pH ..... 33

    4.3.2 ..... 35

    4.3.3 ..... 37

    4.3.4 ..... 39

    4.3.5 ..... 43

    4.3.6 ..... 45

. ..... 47

## List of Figures

Fig.1.1 Gallons of Annual Spilled Oil according to Size Range .....	5
Fig.2.1 The Time Course of Conductivity in Electrolytic Reaction ...	12
Fig.3.1 Schematic Diagram of a Testing Equipment for CPI Module ..	18
Fig.3.2 A Pilot Plant with the CPI Module Used in this Study .....	19
Fig.3.3 Schematic Diagram of Experimental Apparatus for the Packed Bi-Polar Electrolytic Process .....	20
Fig.3.4 Illustrated Diagram of the Packed Bed Bi-Polar Media .....	21
Fig.3.5 A Pilot Plant with Packed Bed Bi-Polar Electrolytic System Used in this Study .....	22
Fig.4.1 The Change of Limit Wastewater Velocity and Cross Sectional Area Depending CPI Module clearances .....	28
Fig.4.2 The Variation of pH and Temperature in accordance with Electrolysis Time in Batch Electrolytic Reactor (Running Condition : Conc. 231.8ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 45mm, Flow Rate , Flow Rate 0.2 /min) .....	30
Fig.4.3 Time Course of TOC Removal Efficiency(%) and Current Efficiency in the Efficient During the Electrolysis of the Emulsified Oil Wastewater in Batch Reactor (Running Condition : Conc. 231.8ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 45mm, Flow Rate 0.2 /min) .....	31

Fig.4.4 Time Course of Conductivity and Zeta-Potential in the Efficient During the Electrolysis of the Emulsified Oil Wastewater in Batch Reactor (Running Condition : Conc. 231.8ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 45mm, Flow Rate 0.2 /min, Conductivity 500 $\mu$ S/cm) .....	32
Fig.4.5 The Variation of pH and Temperature( ) Depending on the Current Density of Effluent Wastewater During Packed Bed Bi-Polar Electrolytic Process (Running Condition : Conc. 500ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 25mm, Flow Rate 0.15 /min) .....	34
Fig.4.6 The Variation of Conductivity and Zeta-Potential Depending on the Current Density of Effluent Wastewater During Packed Bed Bi-Polar Electrolytic Process (Running Condition : Conc. 500ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 25mm, Flow Rate 0.15 /min) .....	36
Fig.4.7 Effect of Current Density on TOC Removal Rate(%) of Packed Bed Bi-Polar Electrolysis and Non-Packed Bed Electrolysis System (Running Condition : Conc. 200ppm, Ruthenium Anode, Clearance 25mm, Flow Rate 0.15 /min) .....	38
Fig.4.8 Effects of Species of Anodes on the Current Efficiency During the Electrolysis Process in the Presence or Absence of the Packed Bed Media (Running Condition : Conc. 200ppm, Clearance 25mm, Flow Rate 0.15 /min) .....	40

Fig.4.9 Effects of Species of Anodes and Current Density on Current Efficiency (Running Condition : Conc. 200ppm, clearance 25mm, Flow Rate 0.15 /min) .....	41
Fig.4.10 The Influence of Species of Anodes on the TOC Concentration in the Efficient Depending on Current Density. (Running Condition : Conc. 500ppm, Clearance 15mm, without Media, Flow Rate 0.15 /min) .....	42
Fig.4.11 Effect of Clearances of Electrodes on TOC Removal Rate in the Efficient of the Treated Emulsified Oil Wastewater (Running Condition : Conc. 500ppm, Platinum Anode, Flow Rate 0.3 /min) .....	44
Fig.4.12 The Variation of TOC Concentration(ppm) Depending on the Flow Rate(ml/min) of the Emulsified Oil Wastewater (Running Condition : Conc. 200ppm, 500ppm, 1000ppm, Platinum Anode, Current 0.7A, clearance 45mm) .....	46

## **List of Tables**

Table 3.1 Specification of A-Bunker Tested in this Study .....	23
Table 3.2 Specification of B-Bunker Tested in this Study .....	24
Table 3.3 Specification of Emulsion Sample Tested in this Study ....	24

## ABSTRACT

As the demand for crude oil and oil product increases, various oil pollution accidents occur during processing and handling the oil and its derivatives, hence making the environment more vulnerable to them. Emulsified oil wastewater, in particular, is relatively hard to treat because of its electrolytic stability. In general the emulsion is water-stable electrochemically in the presence of emulsifier so that the air-floating methods used in the treatment of free or dispersed oils and gravitational oil-water separation techniques such as Corrugated Plate Interceptor and Parallel Plate Interceptor developed by American Petroleum Institute do not appear to be efficient in its treatment.

This study was carried out to design a process for efficient treatment of an emulsified oil wastewater and to determine optimal operation conditions of the treatment process. To accomplish these tasks, a combined system of CPI and bi-polar electrolysis was employed to remove free and dispersed oils, and then to electrochemically remove the emulsified oils.

The removal efficiency of free and dispersed oils was diminished as clearance of the CPI module increased. The optimum clearance was 6 mm and limit velocity was determined as 0.67 /min. The treatment efficiency was also diminished in accordance with an decrease of the module angle. The maximum angle to be used was 45 degrees when



a clearance of 6 mm and flow rate 0.26 /min was employed. The break point was determined on the basis of electrolysis effects in batch reactor with packed bed bi-polar electrolytic system. This point could be used as an optimum condition in designing the electrolytic process. There was little difference in the electrolysis treatment efficiency showed depending on the kinds of anodes. However, the packed bed electrolysis system was a better efficiency than the non-packed bed. Emulsified oil wastewater removal efficiency decreased as clearance of electrodes increased in the packed bed electrolysis system. Here, the optimum clearance is 55 mm. Under a defined condition of conductivity and current density, the emulsion treatment efficiency was logistically decreased as concentration of the emulsified oil and the influent flow rate of the emulsified oil increased in the treatment system.

This study will contribute to the development of economical electrolytic treatment system of emulsified oil wastewater that utilizes inexpensive packing media.

•

## 1.1

가 , 가 10 20% 가  
가 1993 10  
가 .2) 가  
600 가  
가 가  
가 .1) 가  
MARPOL 15 ppm

가 .  
, , , ,

가  
가 , , ,

CPI (Corrugated Plate Interceptor)

2

1)

(Ru), (Pd), (Ru), (Ti), (Pt), (Ir), (Ti), (Pd), (Ir) DSA

DSA

12)

13)14)

12 18)

가

1.2

1967 Torrey Canyon, 1979 Atlantic Empress, 1993 Braer, 1996 Sea Empress, Amoco Cadiz, Exxon Valdez 가

Fig.1.1 2,020 30  
 , 1992 113 1997 136 17  
 .5)

1991 1996 Sea Prince 1,958 3  
 326 가 .1)  
 42,000 / (18 ),  
 14,000 / (10 ), 11,000 / (13 ),  
 7,300 / (15 ), 7,000 / (52 ) 가

, ,  
 , 가 가 ,  
 . 20,000 mg/ ,  
 19,000 mg/ , 17,800 mg/ , 9,300 mg/ ,  
 7,500 mg/ , 7,300 mg/ , 7,200 mg/  
 13,400 mg/ 1 2%

가

, API (American Petroleum Institute), PPI (Parallel Plate Interceptor), CPI (Corrugated Plate Interceptor)

, 가 , .67)

가 100 ppm

15 ppm

가 .8910)

가 500 1,000  $\mu\text{m}$

2

. 가

가

가

가

가

가

Floc

가

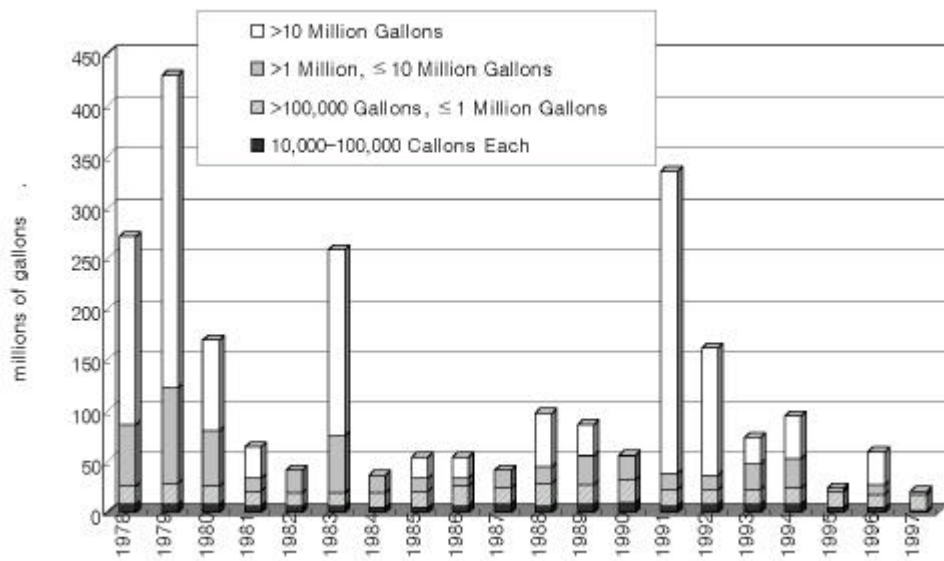


Fig.1.1 Gallons of Annual Spilled Oil according to Size Range5)

•

## 2.1

가

0.1 10  $\mu\text{m}$

Van der Waals

.20)

가 가  
VR Van der Waals VA (2-1)  
VT

$$VT = VR + VA \quad (2-1)$$

a 가 h0  
VR ( )

$$VR(\xi) = 4.62 \times 10^{-6} \frac{2\phi^2}{Z^2} \exp(-ka\xi) \quad (2-2)$$

( $\xi = 2h^0/a$ )

0 van der waals  
 가 .  
 가  
 - 14 mV - 30 mV  
 가

## 2.2

Fig.2.1

1.3  $\mu\text{S/cm}$  가  
 가 Break Point C 가  
 . C 가  
 가  $\text{Al}^{3+}$   
 .  
 $\text{Al}^{3+}$   
 C가 가  
 1 가



$$C = \frac{k A t}{Q} \quad (2-1)$$

C : ( )

k : [mg/A · min]

Q :

A :

t :

Faraday

A

가

가

$$= \quad - \quad - \quad (2-2)$$

A

Cm

Ca

$$C_a = K A C_m \quad [ K : \quad ] \quad (2-3)$$

가

A Q,  
V, t .

$$C_a = C_a V + \frac{Q_d C_a}{dt} \quad (2-4)$$

(2-2) 가

$$0 \quad KACm = 0 ,$$

가  $K(A_t)/Q = 0$  .

K

가

t

( )

가

1) A13+ 가 0

C0 t0

$$C_o = K \frac{A \cdot t_0}{Q} \quad (K = \frac{F'}{r}) \quad (2-5)$$

2) 가 A1 A1 가

( = Q/v) 0 t

A13+ 가 가

$$C_0 = K \frac{A}{Q} \theta (1 - e^{-t/\theta}) \quad (2-6)$$

$$At'/Q$$

$$t = \theta \ln[\theta / (\theta - t_0)] \quad (2-7)$$

3)                      AI                      CA가                      AI

CA'                      CA' = aCA, 0 < a < 1                      (2-6)

$$C_0 = K \frac{A a}{Q} (1 - e^{-t/a}) \quad (2-8)$$

$$At''/Q$$

$$t'' = a \ln(a - t_0) \quad (2-9)$$

Two Tank-in Series flow                      가                      t''

$$t'' = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{+ 2t''}{- t_0} \quad (2-10)$$

(2-7)

(2-8)

AI

가

CA' > CA

가

a 가 1 가

$$\dots a \cdot 1 \quad (2-9)$$

$$a \quad tQ \quad (2-11)$$

$$\frac{a A}{v} = \frac{C_0}{K} \quad (2-12)$$

\dots (2-12)

C0 가 1 g/ \dots A/v > 1.7 \sim 2.0 (A \cdot \text{min}/ \dots)

가

a

A/v

가 \dots

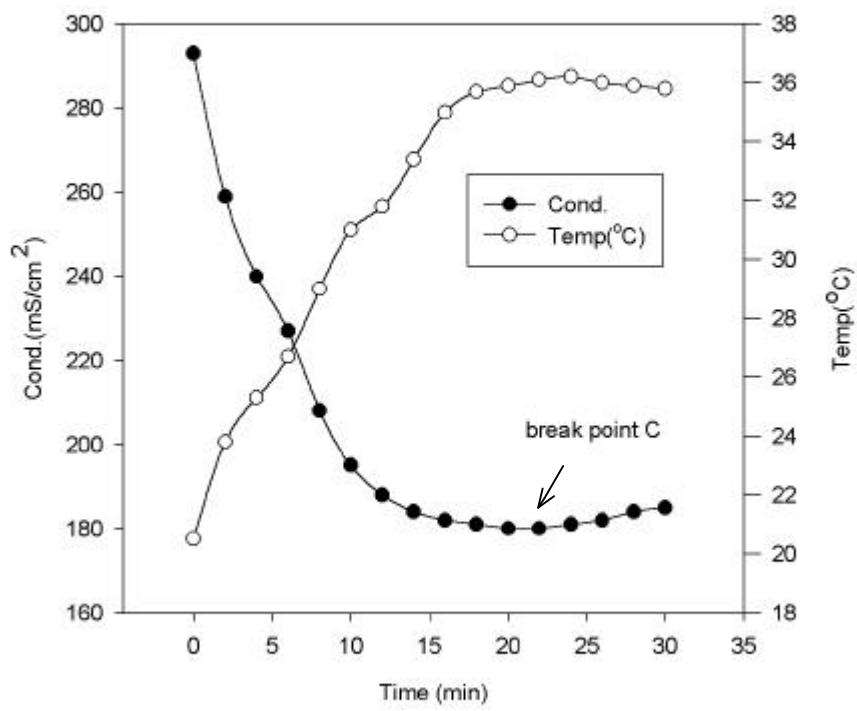


Fig.2.1 The Time Course of Conductivity in Electrolytic ReactionII)

### 2.3

Al<sup>3+</sup> Al  
 . . 1970

Tadashi<sup>21)</sup>  
 (0.5- 1mm)

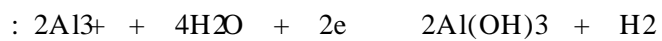
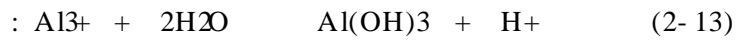
가  
 . 富田<sup>22)</sup>  
 500 mg/ NaCl

가

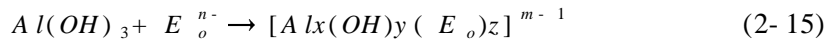
, FeSO<sub>4</sub> 가  
 23) 가 朴<sup>24)25)</sup>

DSA (Dimensionally Stable Anode)

Al<sup>3+</sup> Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> 가  
 가  
 가



Eq-



$$, m = y + nz - 3x$$

Anode

OH- 가 Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> 가 Al(OH)<sub>3</sub> 가

Al<sup>3+</sup> (2-15) 가

OH-

W gr Al<sup>3+</sup> Wr (r

) Faraday

$$Wr = FA t \quad (2-16)$$

A , t , F Faraday

Al<sup>3+</sup>

Co mg/ , Q /min

$$W = CoQ \quad (2-17)$$

$$Co = \left(\frac{F}{r}\right)\left(\frac{At}{Q}\right)$$

$$= K\left(\frac{At}{Q}\right) \quad \left(K = \frac{F}{r}\right) \quad (2-18)$$

, Co  
At [A · min] t  
K .

## 2.4

가  
가  
, ,  
1

1/4 1/5

. 安部26)

NaCl 가

Slime

가

NaCl

, , , ( , ),  
( , , )  
, , , .



가

가

가

NaCl

CaCl<sub>2</sub> · 10H<sub>2</sub>O 500

mg/ 가 가

10 mg/

가

. 1,000 mg/

1,000 mg/ NaCl

가 가 1.65 A · min/

가

8.5 A · min/

5 가

가 500 mg/

가

가

가가

•  
**3.1**

가)

CPI module

Fig.3.1

PVC

6, 8, 10, 12 mm

B : W : H = 20cm : 50cm : 40cm

가

CPI module

Pilot Plant

Fig.3.2

)

Fig.3.3

(-)

(+)

(Pd),

(Ru), (Pt),

(Ir)

(P+R+I)

0 100 mV D.C.

Power Supply

Fig.3.4

가

Pillet

. Fig.3.5

Pilot Plant .

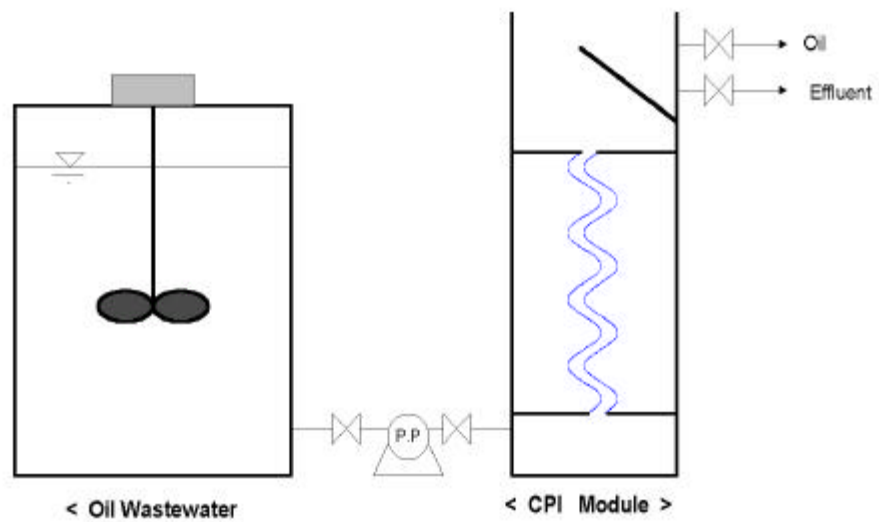


Fig.3.1 Schematic Diagram of a Testing Equipment for the CPI Module

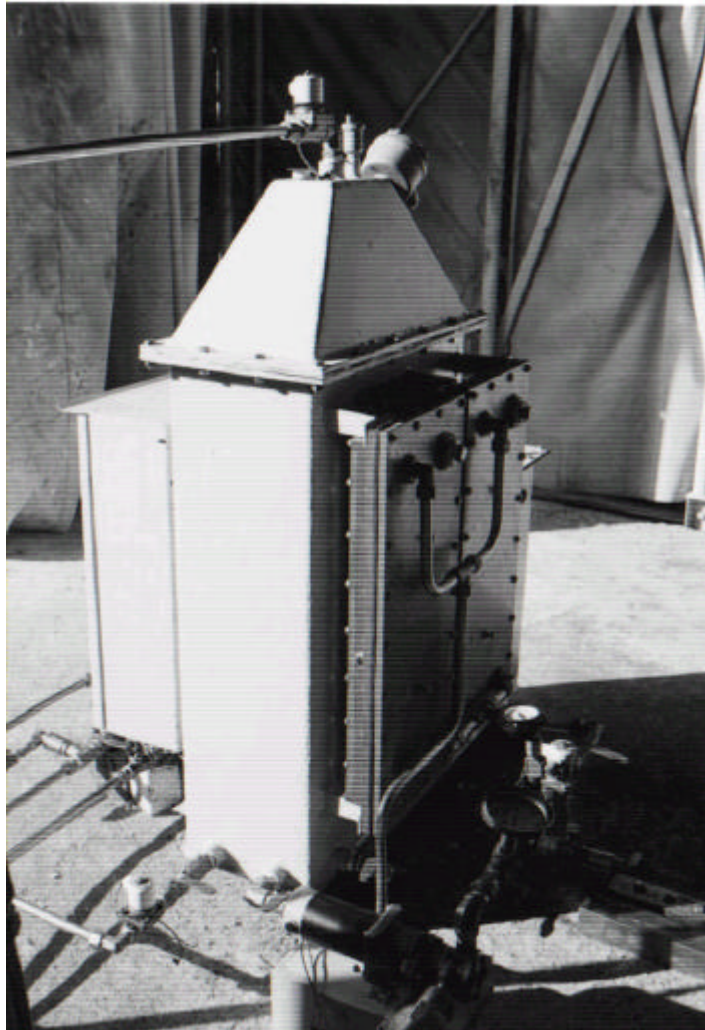
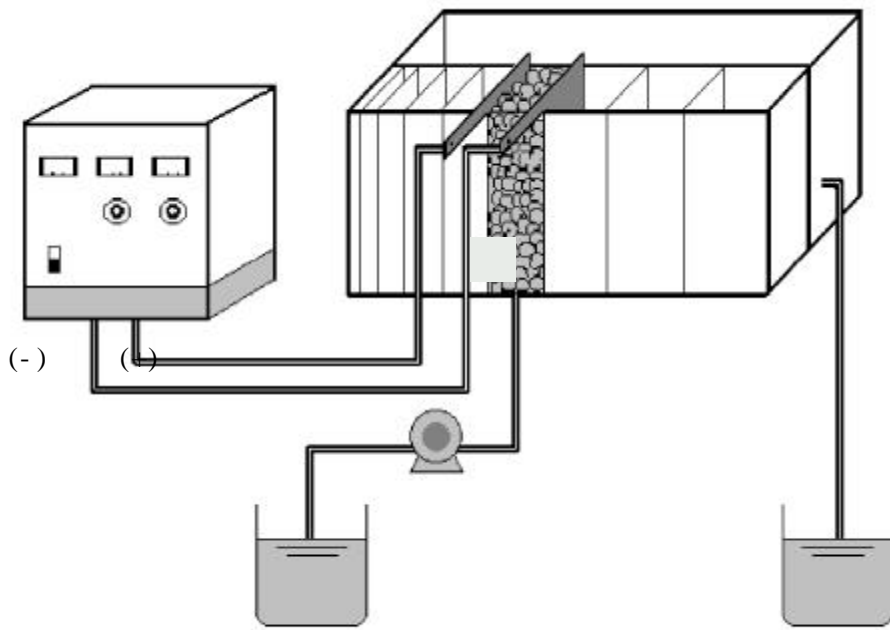


Fig.3.2 A Pilot Plant with the CPI Module Used in this Study



D.C. Power Supply  
 Pump  
 Media  
 Anode

Cathode  
 Inlet Reservoir  
 Outlet Reservoir

Fig.3.3 Schematic Diagram of Experimental Apparatus for the Packed Bi-Polar Electrolytic Process

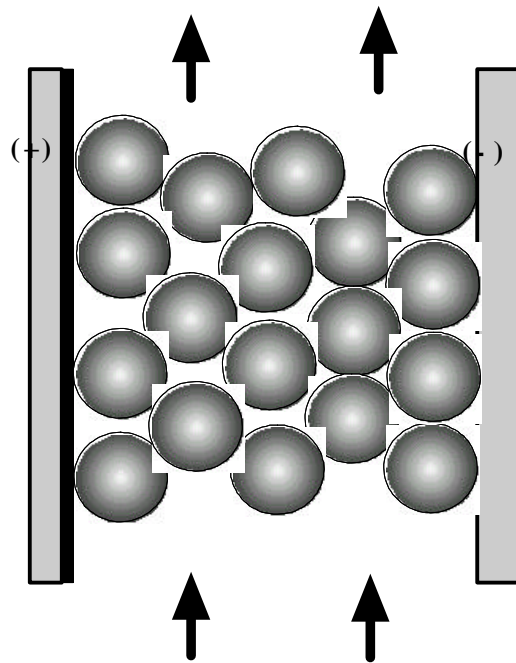


Fig.3.4 Illustrated Diagram of the Packed Bed Bi-Polar Media

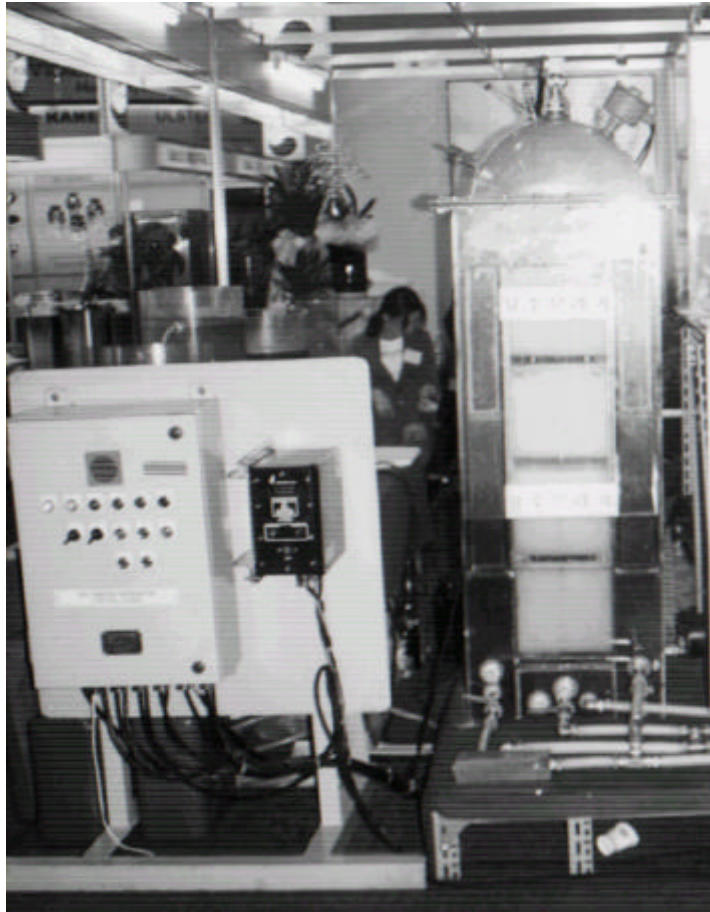


Fig.3.5 A Pilot Plant with Packed Bed Bi-Polar Electrolytic System  
Used in this Study

## 3.2

A- Bunker, B- Bunker

Table 3.1, 3.2, 3.3

Table 3.1 Specification of A- Bunker Tested in this Study

Specification	Diesel Oil
Gravity API@60	36.4
S.G.@15/4	0.8423
Viscosity Kin. cst	@40 25.2
Flash Point	62.4
Sulfur	0.87%
Water & Sediment	Trace%



Table 3.2 Specification of B-Bunker Tested in this Study

Specification	L.R.F.O
Gravity API@60	21.8
S.G.@15/4	0.9225
Viscosity Kin. cst	@50 43
Flash Point	93.5
Sulfur	2.64%
Water & Sediment	0.05%

Table 3.3 Specification of Emulsion Sample Tested in this Study

Items	Specification
Kinds of Oil	Cutting Oil
Density(kg/ @1 )	1.03
PH	8.8
Vss(%)	83.6
Tension(dyn/cm)	2.0

### 3.3

가)

가 2.5 %vd 150 300 /min  
6, 8, 10, 12 mm 가 CPI  
가 .

)

D.C. power supply 0.15,  
0.3, 0.45, 0.6, 0.75, 0.9 /min  
(Horiba 300A) TOC  
Analyzer (SHIMADZU TOC 5000A) ,  
, pH (Orion 330 pH meter),  
Zeta-Potential (Zeta meter system 3.0) .

4.1

CPI A B , A  
 B 가 25%  
 CPI CPI  
 . CPI  
 , CPI , CPI , CPI  
 CPI CPI 1  
 Fig.3.1 CPI 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 mm  
 가 Fig.4.1 CPI

가  
 가 CPI  
 가 CPI 가  
 가 CPI CPI  
 가  
 , 가 가 가 가  
 mm 45 ° 가  
 가  
 CPI module  
 가 4 /min  
 5 /min

CPI  
가  
가  
CPI  
Limiting Factor 4 /min  
CPI module  
CPI module Pilot Test

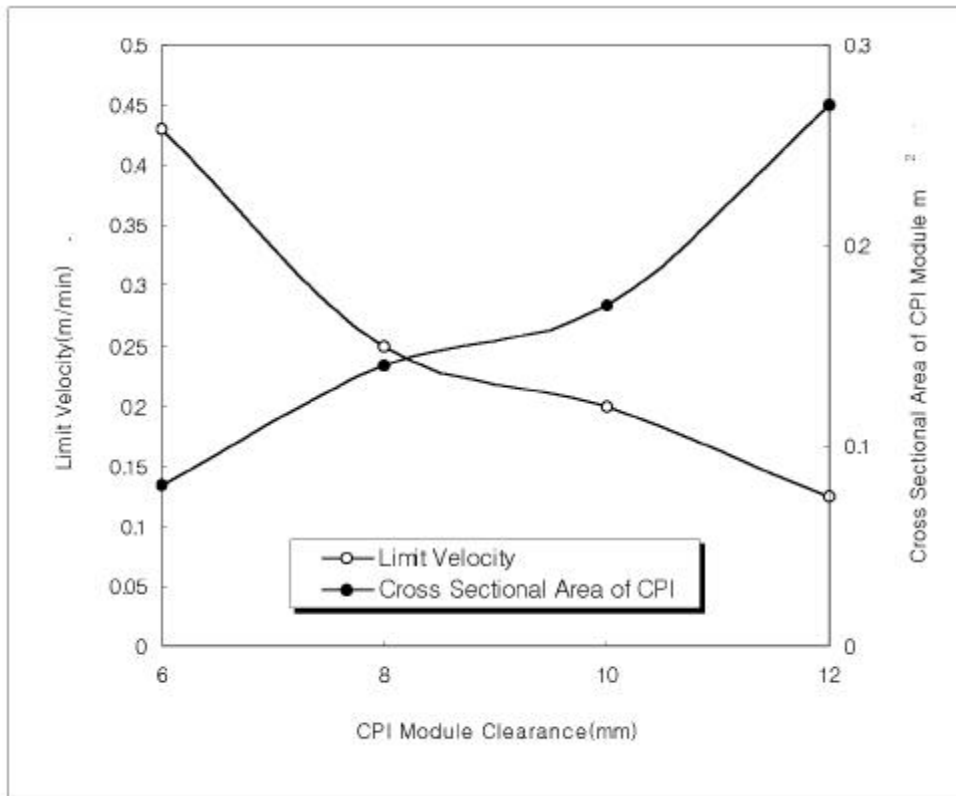


Fig.4.1 The Change of Limit Wastewater Velocity and Cross Sectional Area Depending CPI Module Clearances

4.2

231.8 ppm  
40 0.2 /min 45 mm  
30  
pH Fig.4.2 가  
OH- 가 가 7.88 8.3  
가 가 19.5  
27.5 가  
TOC Fig.4.3 1  
30 가 TOC 90 % 가 ,  
85 mg/A · min · 가  
Zeta- Potential  
Fig.4.4 가 487  $\mu$ S/cm  
가 , Zeta- Potential  
가 - 33.9 mV 1 30  
- 4.5 mV  
2 30 +5 mV  
가 +12 mV  
Floc , Fig.4.3 Fig.4.4  
가  
1 30

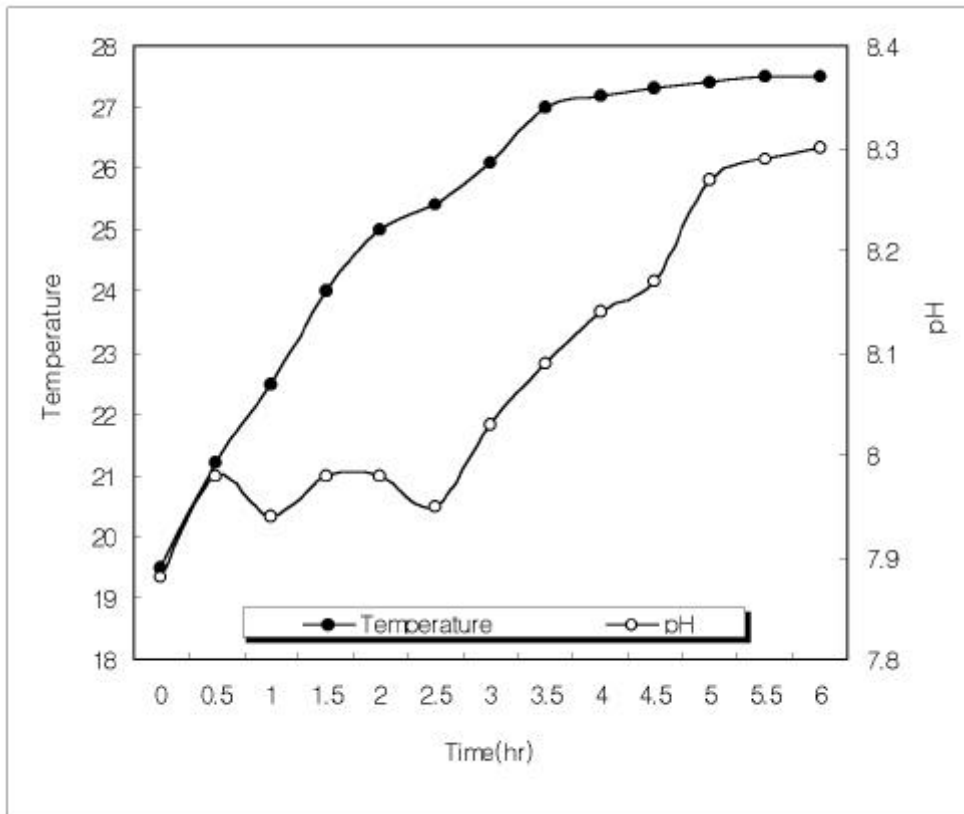


Fig.4.2 Time Course of Temperature and pH Changes in the Efficiet during the Electrolysis of the Emulsified Oil Wastewater in Batch Reactor

(Running Condition : Conc. 231.8ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 45mm, Flow Rate 0.2 /min)

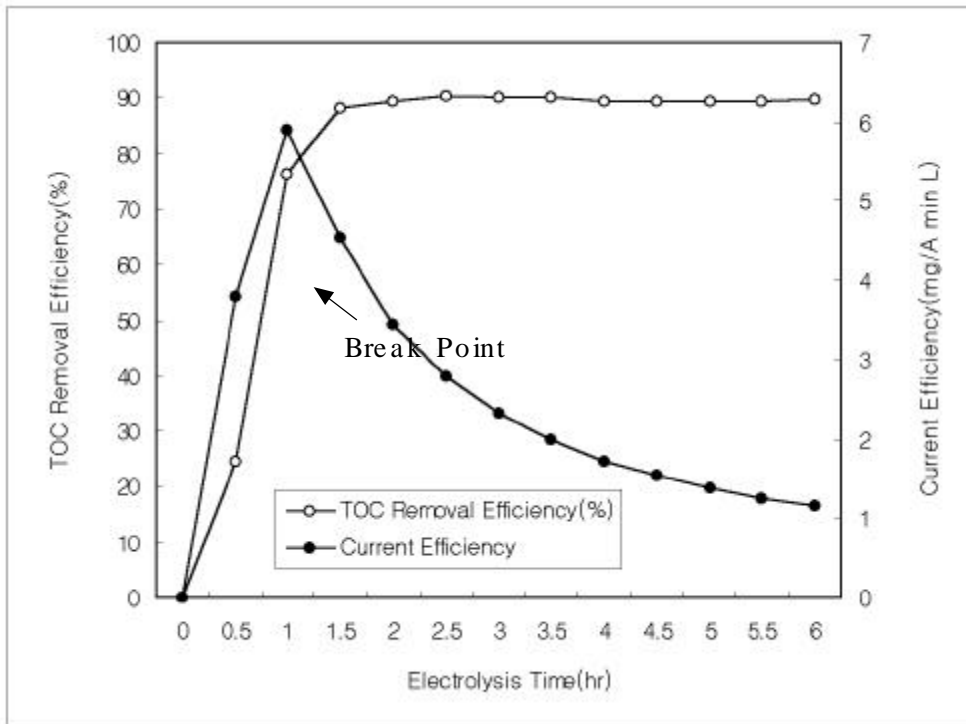


Fig.4.3 Time Course of TOC Removal Efficiency(%) and Current Efficiency in the Efficient During the Electrolysis of the Emulsified Oil Wastewater in Batch Reactor  
(Running Condition : Conc. 231.8ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 45mm, Flow Rate 0.2 /min)



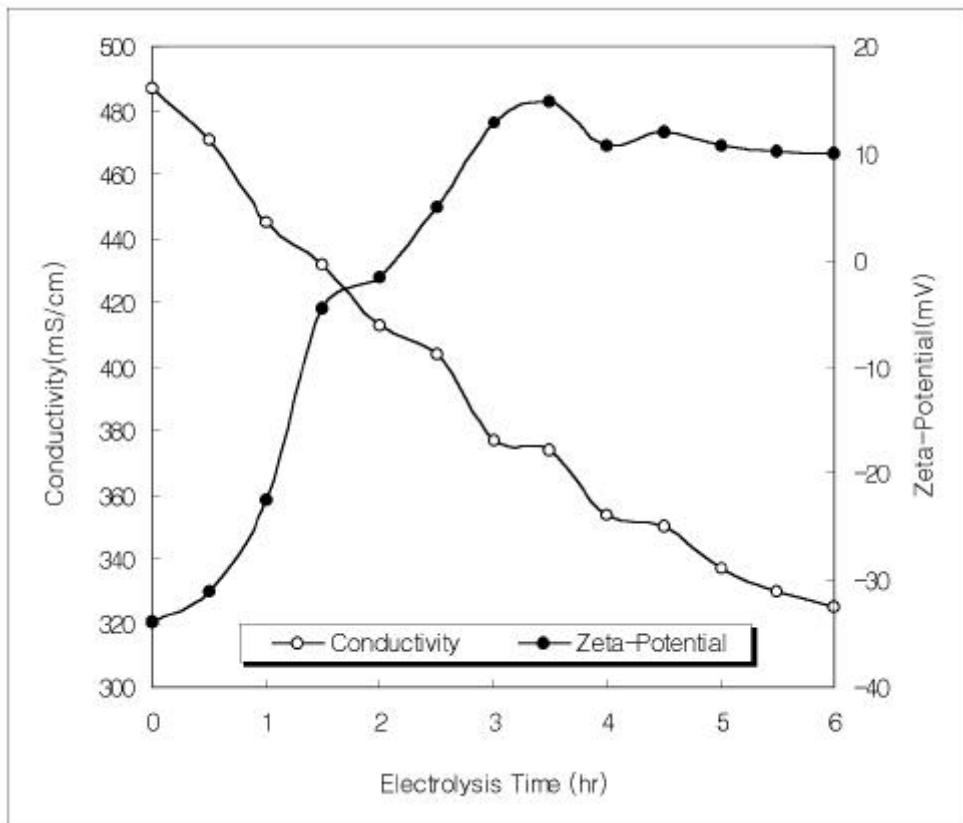


Fig.4.4 Time Course of Conductivity and Zeta-Potential in the Efficient during the Electrolysis of the Emulsified Oil Wastewater in Batch Reactor

(Running Condition : Conc. 231.8ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 45mm, Flow Rate 0.2 /min,, Conductivity 500  $\mu$ S/cm)

### 4.3

#### 4.3.1 pH

pH

가

가 pH 25

500 ppm

mm 0.15 /min

Fig.4.5 가 가 pH 7.54 7.19

(2-13) 가 가 가

가

가 가 가 가

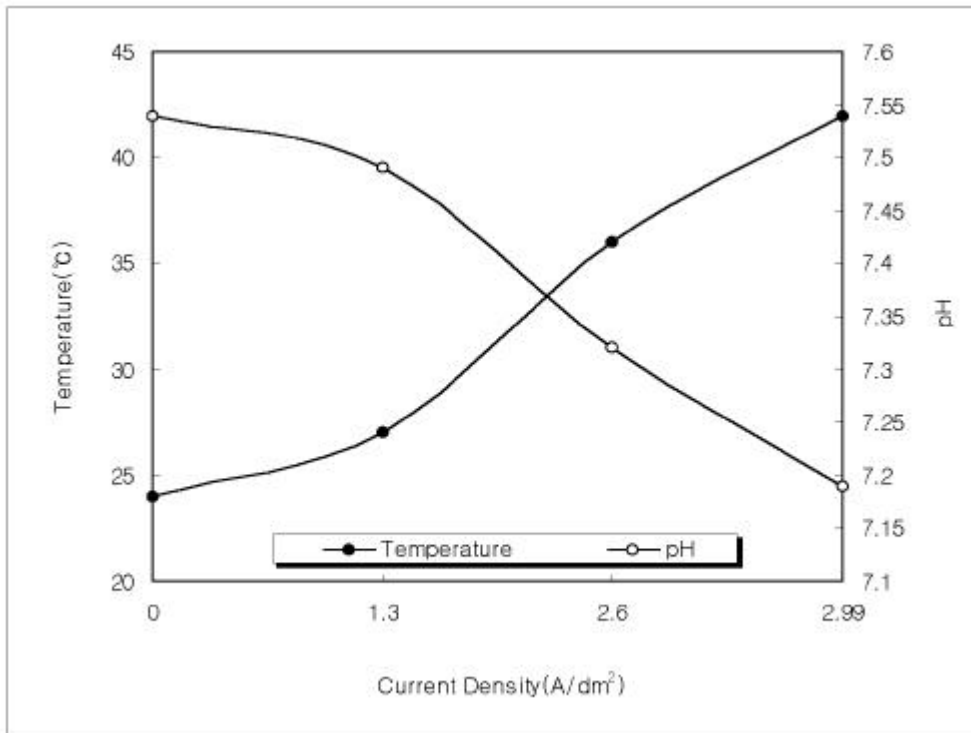


Fig.4.5 The Variation of pH and Temperature( ) Depending on the Current Density of Effluent Wastewater During Packed Bed Bi-Polar Electrolytic Process  
 (Running Condition : Conc. 500ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 25mm, Flow Rate 0.15 /min)

### 4.3.2

25 mm 가 500 ppm 0.15  
/min  
Fig.4.6 가 가 가  
420  $\mu\text{S/cm}$  225  $\mu\text{S/cm}$   
Zeta- Potential - 17 mV +3.5 mV .  
가 2.6  $\text{A/dm}^2$  Zeta- Potential  
500 ppm  
Zeta- Potential .

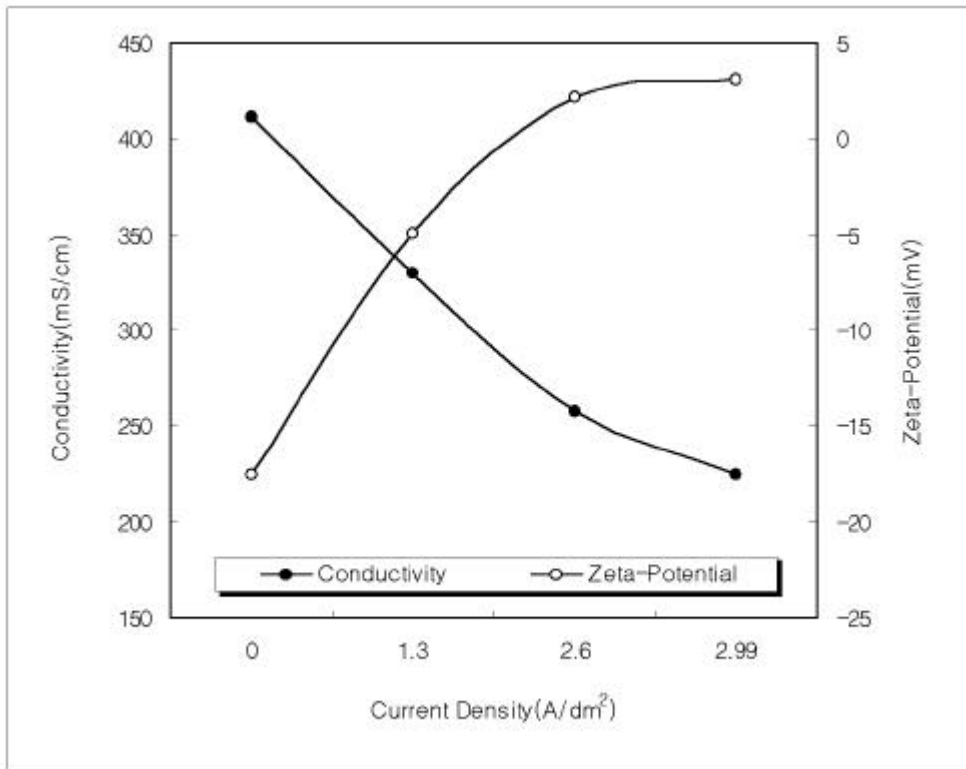


Fig.4.6 The Variation of Conductivity and Zeta-Potential Depending on the Current Density of Effluent Wastewater During Packed Bed Bi-Polar Electrolytic Process

(Running Condition : Conc. 500ppm, Platinum Anode, Clearance 25mm, Flow Rate 0.15 /min)

### 4.3.3

25 mm  
Fig.4.7  
TOC 가  
가 가  
200 ppm  
1.3 A/dm2

0.15 /min  
1.3 A/dm2  
32 %  
TOC 가  
TOC 가  
가  
가

200 ppm  
85 %  
TOC 가  
가  
가  
가

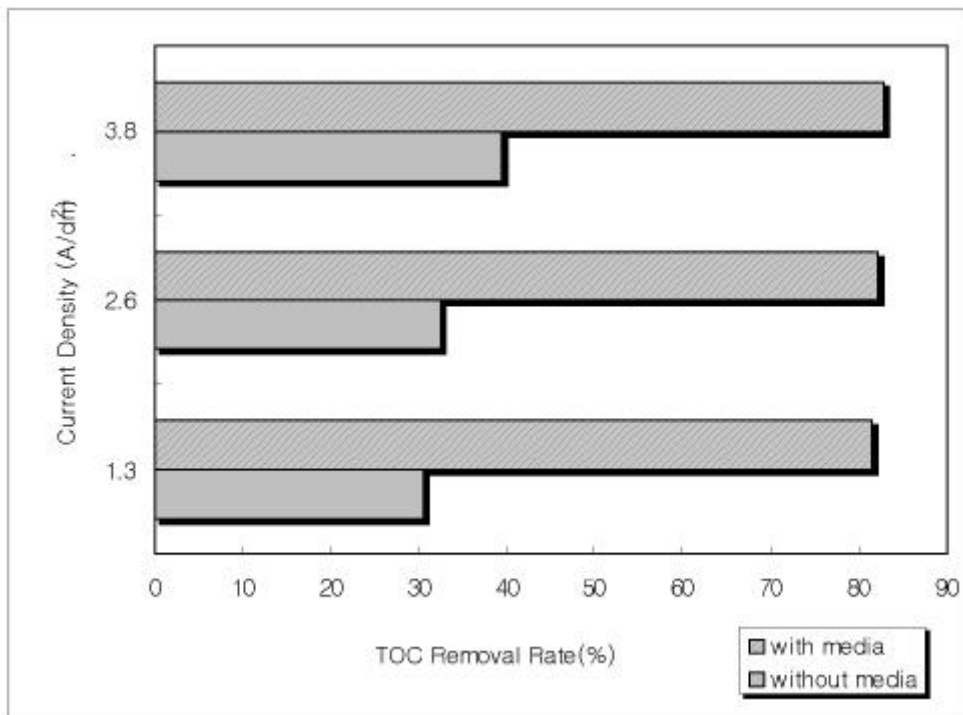


Fig.4.7 Effect of Current Density on TOC Removal Rate (%) of Packed Bed Bi-Polar Electrolysis and Non-Packed Bed Electrolysis System

(Running Condition : Conc. 200ppm, Ruthenium Anode, Clearance 25mm, Flow Rate 0.15 /min)

#### 4.3.4

· , ·  
· ,  
· 25 mm 15 mm 0.15 /min  
200 ppm 500 ppm  
Fig.4.8, Fig.4.9, Fig.4.10  
45.5 mg/A · min · 가  
· , 35 mg/A · min ·  
가  
· 88 89.1 mg/A · min ·  
가  
가



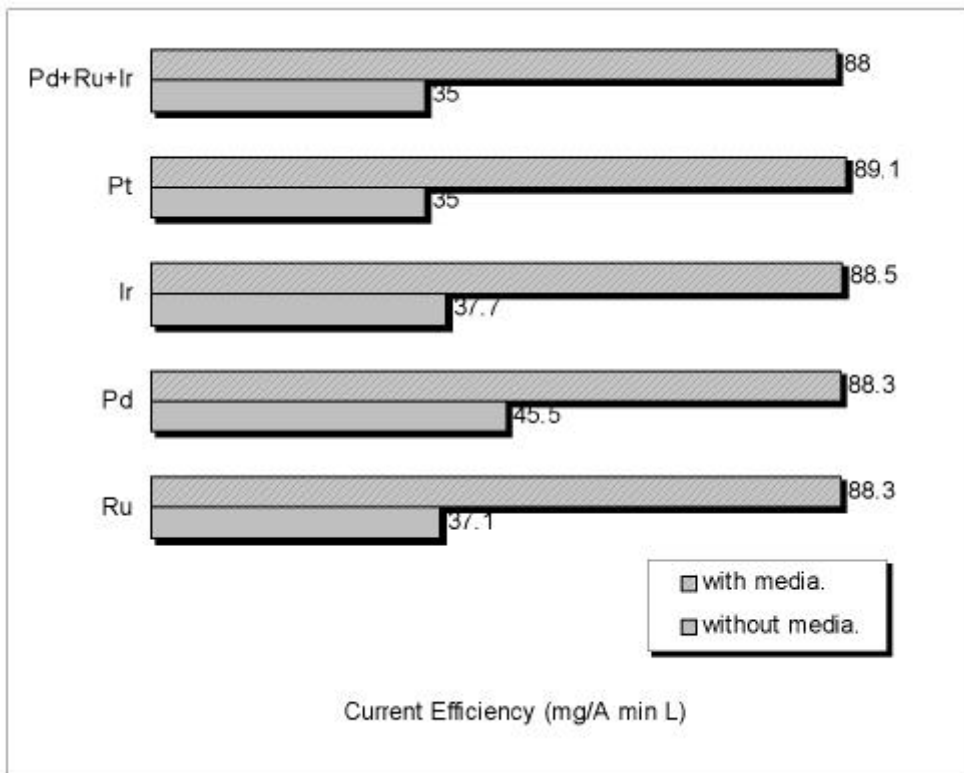


Fig.4.8 Effects of Species of Anodes on the Current Efficiency during the Electrolysis Process in the Presence or Absence of the Packed Bed Media.

(Running Condition : Conc. 200ppm, Clearance 25mm,  
Flow Rate 0.15 /min)

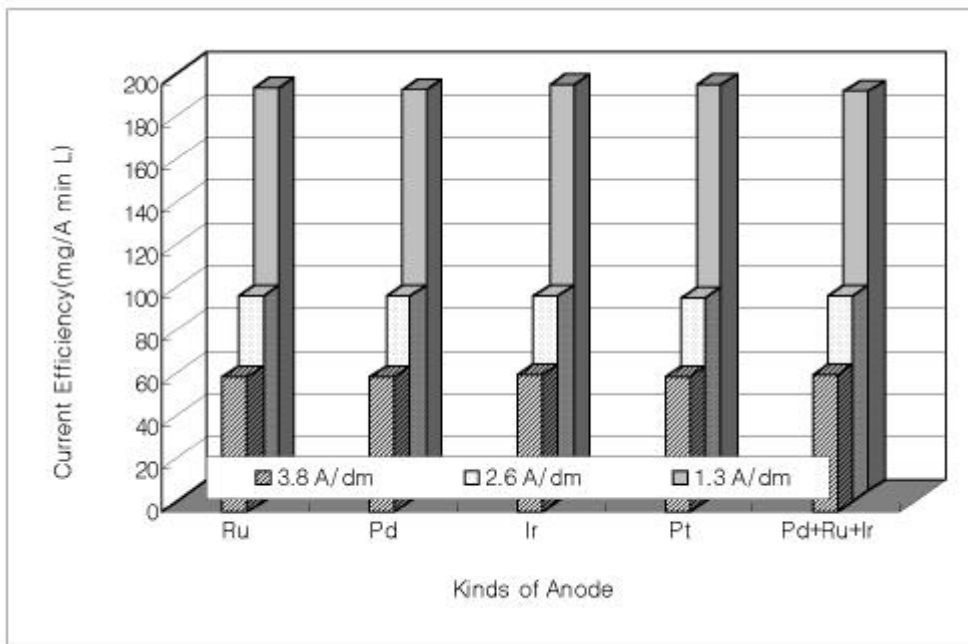


Fig.4.9 Effects of Species of Anodes and Current Density on Current Efficiency

(Running Condition : Conc. 200ppm, Clearance 25mm, Flow Rate 0.15 /min)

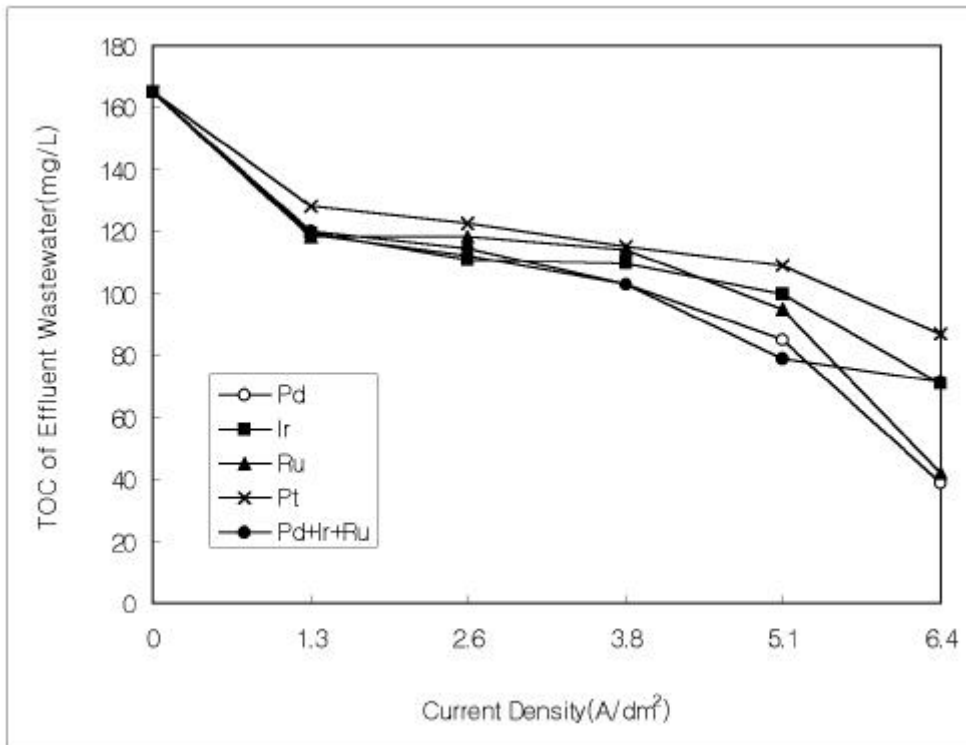


Fig.4.10 The Influence of Species of Anodes on the TOC Concentration in the Effluent Depending on Current Density.  
 (Running Condition : Conc. 500ppm, Clearance 15mm,  
 without Media, Flow Rate 0.15 /min)

### 4.3.5

가 500 ppm  
25, 35, 45, 55 mm

Fig.4.11

가  
90 %  
가  
가  
가  
가 가  
가

가

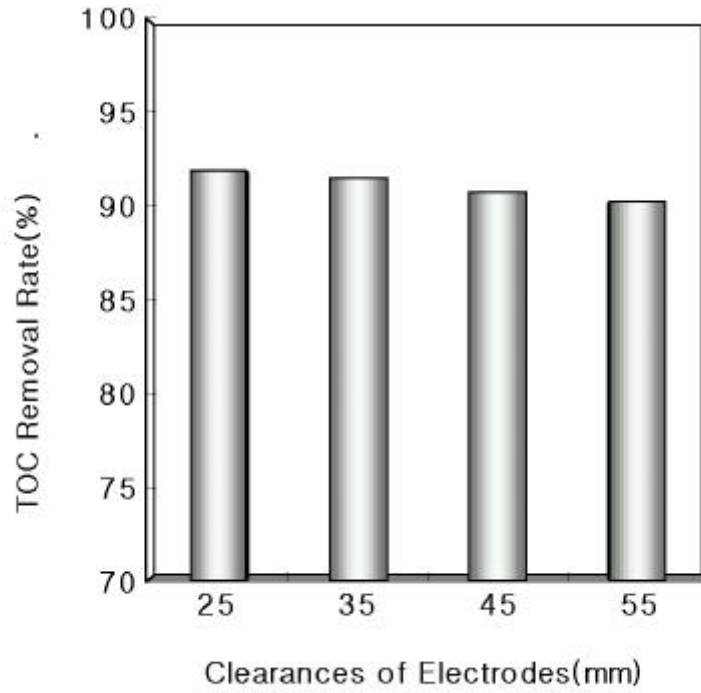


Fig.4.11 Effect of Clearances of Electrodes on TOC Removal Rate(%) in the Efficient of the Treated Emulsified Oil Wastewater (Running Condition : Conc. 500ppm, Platinum Anode, Flow Rate 0.3 /min)

### 4.3.6

가  
200 ppm, 500 ppm, 1000 ppm 45  
mm 0.7A 0.28,  
0.6, 0.9, 1.3, 1.8, 2.1 /min 가  
Fig.4.12 200 ppm 2.1 /min 가  
500 ppm 0.9 /min  
1000 ppm  
0.6 /min .  
1000 ppm  
가  
가  
가  
Pilot Plant Test 가 .

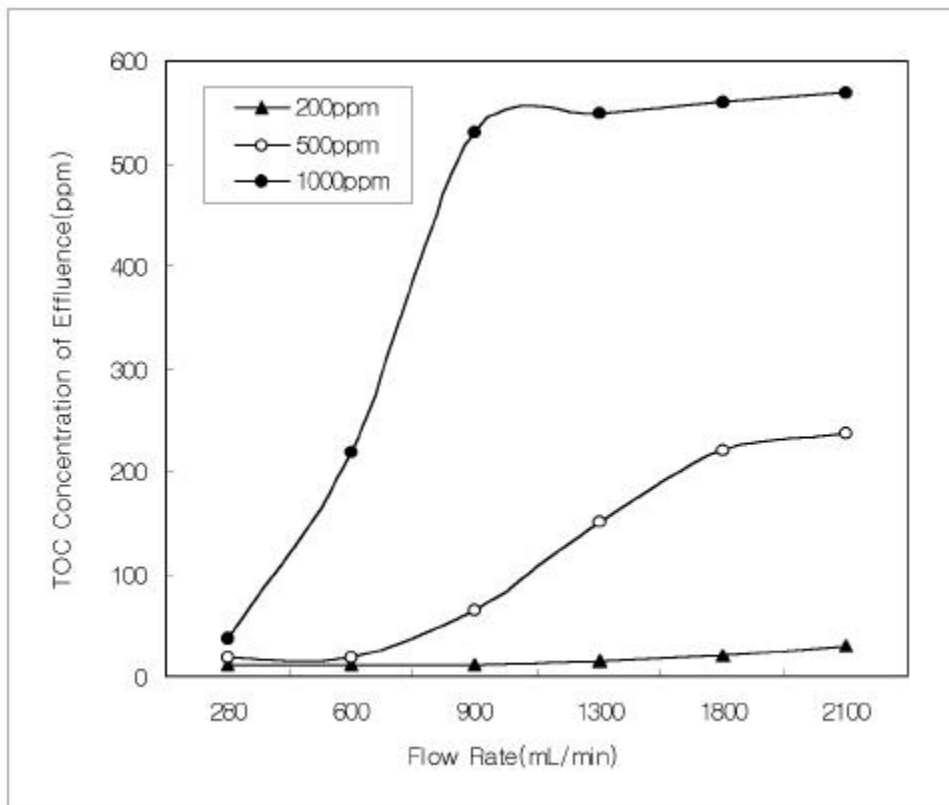


Fig.4.12 The Variation of TOC Concentration(ppm) Depending on the Flow Rate(ml/min) of the Emulsified Oil Wastewater (Running Condition : Conc. 200ppm, 500ppm, 1000ppm, Platinum Anode, Current 0.7A, Clearance 45mm)

CPI

1) CPI module

6 mm , 0.67 m/min

2) CPI 가

0.26 /min 6 mm 45 °

가

3)

4)



5)

가

55 mm

6)

- 1) , “ ” ,  
p2~15, 1998. 2
- 2) , “ ” ,  
 , 1998. 9
- 3) “1973/78 ” , p51, 1985.
- 4) , “ ” , 1990.
- 5) Cutter Information Corp., "Oil Spill Intelligence Report," p5, 1997.
- 6) , , “ - UV  
( )” , 11 , 1993.
- 7) 瀨尾 正雄, “海洋 油濁處理,” 産報, p34 72, 1973.
- 8) John-Nan Chieu and Robert Schechter, “Coalescence of emulsified oily waste water by fibrous beds” , The proceeding of Industrial Waste Conference, Purdue University, 1975.
- 9) , , “ ” ,  
 , 3 1 , 1981.
- 10) , , , “ ” ,  
 , p111 116, 1998.
- 11) , “ ” ,  
 , 1999.
- 12) S.Trasatti, "Electrodes of conductive Metallic Oxides.", Elsevier. Amsterdam, 1980.
- 13) T.Arikato,C.Iwakura and H.Tamura : Electrochem. Acta., 23, 9, 1978.
- 14) M.Morita, C.Iwakura and H.Tamura : ibid, 24, 357, 1970.
- 15) D.B.Laurence and J.A.Michel : J.Electrochem.Soc., 132, 2662, 1985.

- 16) C.Iwakura, H.Tada and H.Tamura : Denki Kagaku, 45, 202, 1977.
- 17) A. T. Kuhn and C.J.Mortimer : J.Electrochem. Soc., 120, 231, 1973.
- 18) M.Morita, K.Ishii and Y.Matsuda : Denki Kagaku, 2, 107, 1984.
- 19) 小川 勝, “海洋の油 汚染”,海文堂, p15, 108, 1975.
- 20) 北原文雄, “界面電気現象”,共立出版株式会社, p51- 54, 1972 .
- 21) 高橋信行, 香月 収, “Aluminium 電極を用いた 電解法による 廃水 処理”, 公害資源研究所所報, Vol.13, No.4, p67- 73, 1974.
- 22) 富田 繁, “含油排水の高度処理”, 用水と廃水, Vol.28, No.10,p1024- 1034
- 23) , , “Steric acid Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (1)”, , 7 1 , 1990.
- 24) , , “MHD ”, , 17 4 , 1993.
- 25) , , “ ”, , 14 4 , 1992.
- 26) 安部圭司, 富田 繁, 松田芳人, 寺島一生, “乳化油排水の 電解処理”, 工業用水, No.346, pp9- 18, 1987.
- 27) , “ ”, , 1993.
- 28) , , “DSA ( )”, , 2 2 , 1996.

1

2

가