

工學碩士 學位論文

洗車場 廢水 二段 電解處理

Two Steps Electrolytic Treatment of Car Washing Wastewater

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2001年 2月

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論文 朴成進 工學碩士學位論文 認准

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2000年 12月 19日

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

土木環境工學科 環境工學專攻

朴成進

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Two Steps Electrolytic Treatment of Car washing Wastewater

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Abstract

Car washing wastewater which contains nonbiodegradable pollutants such as surfactants, waxes, lubricants and antifreeze which results pollution on water environment. The number of Car washing shop in Korea reach almost 14,000 places and the most part of them have small scale. Therefore there have been some problems in treating Car washing wastewater by biological methods.

This study was conducted to treat Car washing wastewater by two steps electrolytic process using dimensionally stable anode(titanium coated with IrO_2) and stainless cathode(H-C metal). First step is electro-coagulation process packed bi-polar media between main electrode. Second step is electro-oxidation process to degrade remain soluble organic matters.

The optimum electrolytic conditions such as current density, electrode clearance, conductivity, pH and reaction time etc. were studied in this paper. And the capacity of each step and economic

comparativeness with traditional methods were determined. Through this study, it is confirmed that two steps electrolytic process is an effective method to treat Car washing wastewater in Korea.

가

가 . 13,800

5 6 가 (1),

50 / 5 . ,

, , .

0.5ppm

,

(2). 가 가 가

가 (3)- (6),

, 가

.

가 . , 가

, ,

가 (7)- (10).

가 ,

(11).

가

가

가

(12)(13).

가

DSA(Dimensionally Stable Anode)

Ti-IrO₂

H-C

2

. 2

가

2

가

2.1

2.1.1

Fig.2.1

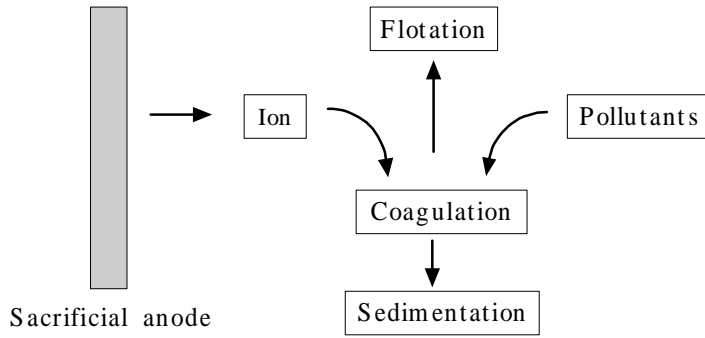
가

1)

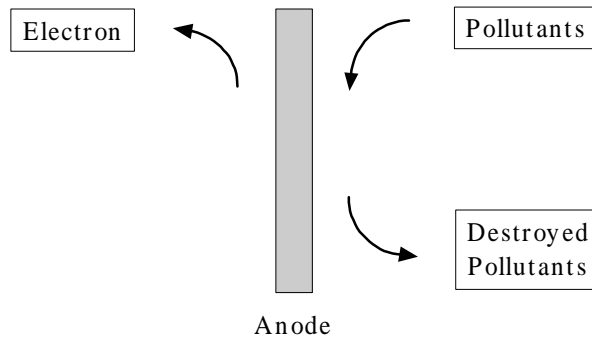
가 (14).

가

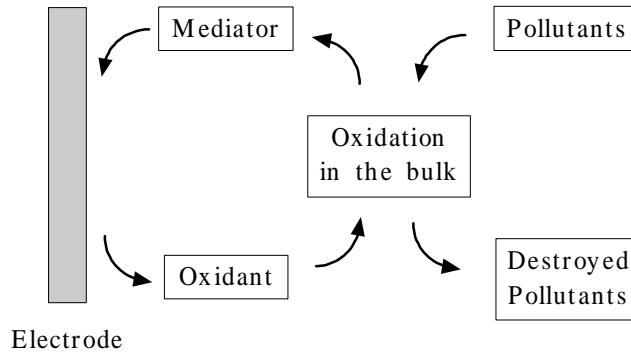
(15).



(a) Electro-flotation



(b) Direct oxidation



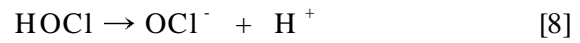
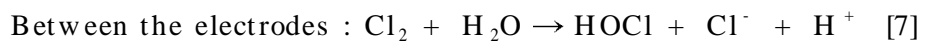
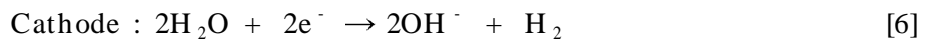
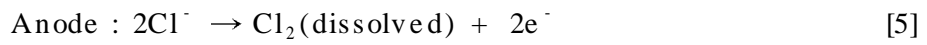
(c) Indirect oxidation

Fig.2.1 The scheme of pollutant removal pathway in electro-chemical oxidation process(16)(17).

$$[3] \quad \frac{H^+}{1} = \frac{OH^-}{1} \quad (F)$$

가 pH 가 (18).

2)



[5]

가 , [6]

[7]

pH HOCl OCl⁻ Fig.2.2
 pH 7.5 HOCl , pH 7.5 OCl⁻

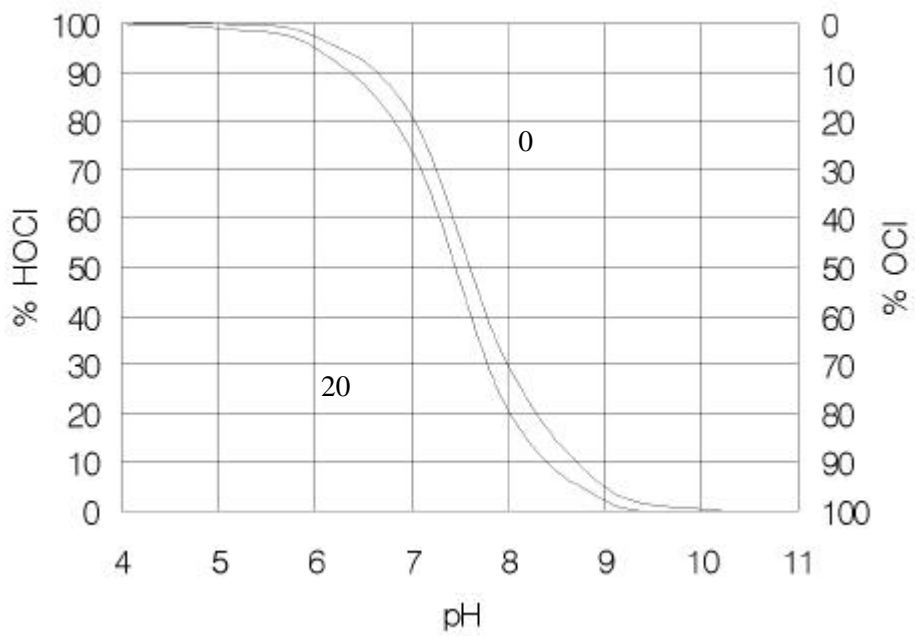


Fig.2.2 Distribution of HOCl and OCl⁻ in water at indicated pH levels (19)

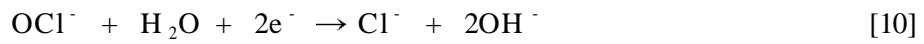
가

가

(20).



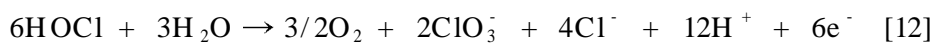
가



pH (21).

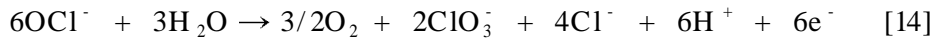
1.5 가

1 (22).

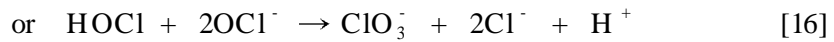




Kelsall *et al.*(1984), Krstajic *et al.*(1987) Czarmetzki and Janssem(1992)



$$1 \qquad \qquad \qquad 2 \qquad \qquad \qquad (22)(23).$$



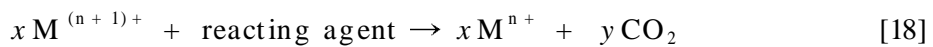
40 50

가 (24).

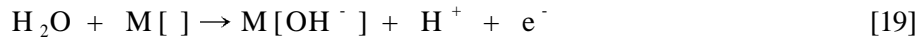
3)

가 . [17]

(25).

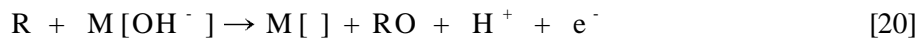


(M[])



[20]

(26)(27).



RO

Andre(1995)

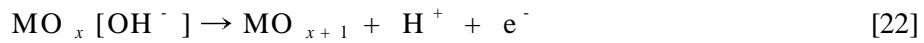
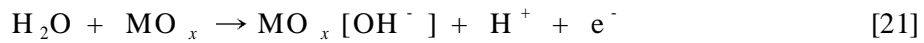
[21]

(MO_x)

[13]

(MO_{x+1})

[22]



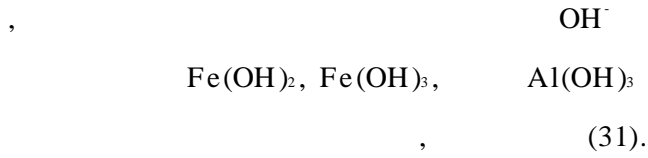
(R)



가

(20).

(30).



O_2, H_2 가
 ,
 ,
 Fe^{n+} Al^{3+} OH^-
 ,
 .

(32)(33).

2.1.3

1)

가

(Metallic Conductor) ,

(Cation) ,

(Lattice)

가

(System)

(+)

(-)

가

가

(Anion)

가

가

(34).

(Conductivity)가

가 (35)(36),

가

(16)(37). Kotz *et al.*(1991)

Sb, F, Cl

가

(38). Nitrate, Sulfate Chloride가
 , Chiang *et al.*(1997) Nitrate Sulfate Chloride
 (39).
 Fig.2.3 가 .
 가 가
 가

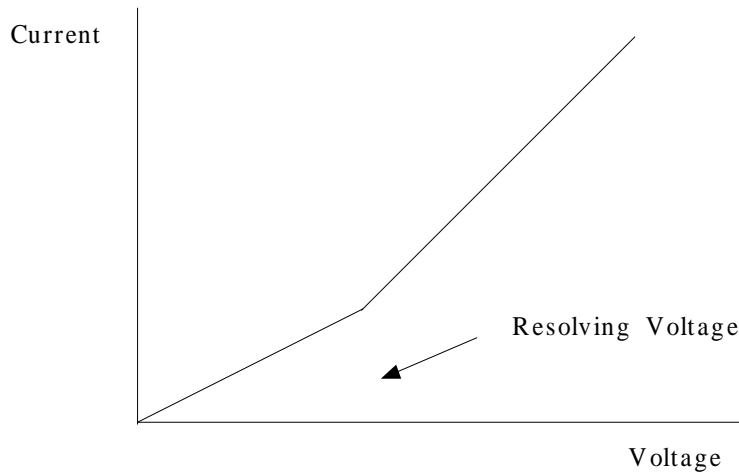


Fig.2.3 Voltage vesus current

2)

(Ni), (Cu), (Zn), (Cd) . (Al), (Fe),

(Corrosion) (Anodic semi-reaction)
 reaction) .
 , H₂,
 Cl₂ 가

가 가
 , 가
 (40). Tsai *et al.*(1997)

, VOC CO₂
 (41). Groterud and Smoczynski(1986) , ,
 가 (42), 官崎清
 (1993), (1998) Lin and Wu(1996)

(43)- (45).
 (Pt), (Au), (Ti)

. DSA(Dimensionally Stable Anode) (Ir), (Ru)
 (Pd) ,
 가 .

가
 .
 가
 .
 가 .

3)

() 1g

가

amp/cm², amp/dm²

milliamp/cm²

가

가

가

가 (46).

가

가

가

(46)(47).

4)

가

가

가

가 가

(1992)

HOCl

OCl⁻

가

5)

가

(Electrochemical polarization)

가 i

[35]

$$\eta = |E - E^\circ|$$

[35]

E

i

Ee

가

가

가

가

가

2.2

2.2.1

. Table 2.1

Table 2.1 The cause and countermeasure of the pollutants for each item

Items	Cause	Countermeasure
pH		
COD	, , ,	
SS	, ,	
n-Hexane	, , ,	
ABS		

Table 2.2

가 , ,
 가 ,
 , LAS ABS

2.2.3

Table 2.3

, 가

, pH, COD, SS, n-Hexane
, ABS (48).

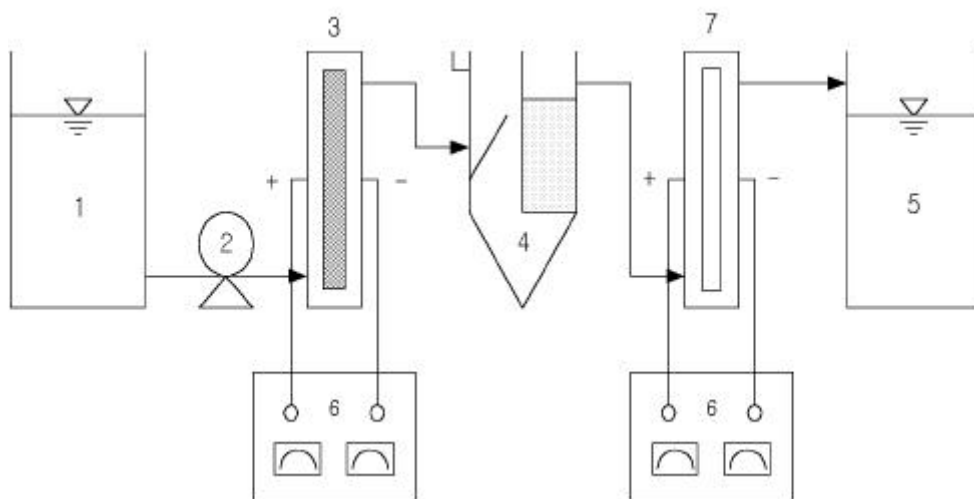
Table 2.3 Critical effluent standards of Car washing wastewater
in Korea

Items						
			“가”		“ ”	
pH	5.8	8.6	5.8	8.6	5.8	8.6
COD(mg/L)	50		90		130	
SS(mg/L)	40		80		120	
n-Hexane(mg/L)	1		5		5	
ABS(mg/L)	3		5		5	

3.1

Fig.3.1

가
(Ti)
(IrO₂) , H-C Metal
0.2mm, 가
200mm, 95mm .
260mm × 130mm , 25mm
0.85L , 1:1
가 가
200mm, × 90mm , (1994)가
6mm (49).
Peristaltic Flow Pump
250V, 가 100Amper 가
D.C. Power Supply



1. Inlet Reservoir
2. Feed Pump
3. Packed Bi-Polar Electrolytic Reactor
4. Floating Separate Tank
5. Outlet Reservoir
6. D.C. Power Supply
7. Electrolytic Oxidation Reactor

Fig.3.1 Schematic diagram of two steps electrolytic system

3.2

가

가

COD_{Mn}, n-Hexane, Anionic Surfactants

가

COD_{Mn}, n-Hexane, Anionic Surfactants, TOC, pH, Temperature, Zeta Potential, Conductivity

가

100 500mg/L

가

0.05 0.3L/min

D.C.

Power Supply 0.13 4.15A/dm²

3.3

S

4

SDS (Sodium

Dodecyl Sulfate)

NaCl

Table 3.1

Table 3.1 Characteristics of Car washing wastewater

Analysis Items	Unit	Range	Average
COD _{Mn}	mg/L	120 - 300	180
n-Hexane	mg/L	5 - 10	5.4
Anionic Surfactants	mg/L	5 - 10	7.5
SS	mg/L	30 - 150	72
pH		6.5 - 8.5	7.8
Conductivity	μ S/cm	350 - 680	580
Zeta potential	mV	-10 - -24	15
Temperature		21 - 25	22

3.4

COD_{Mn}, n-Hexane, Anionic Surfactants,
 SS, pH, Conductivity, Zeta potential, Temperature
 Standard Method

Table 3.2

Table 3.2 Analytical methods and instruments

Analysis Items	Instruments	Methods
TOC	SHIMADZU TOC-5000A	-
COD _{Mn}	-	Titrimetric (Closed reflux)
n-Hexane	HORIBA OCMA-300	-
Anionic Surfactants	-	Methylene Blue
SS	-	Fitering (GF/C filter, Whatman)
pH, Temperature	HORIBA DM-21	pH Electrode
Conductivity	LC-84	-
Zeta potential	Zeta-Meter 3.0+	-

4.1

6mm 25 ,
가 1500 μ S/cm Fig.4.1 .

Fig.4.1
20 .
가 가 가

Fig.4.2
1

(46).
Fig.4.3 6mm 가

100 500mg/L
가 가 가 ,
가 가 가 . Costaz

가 ,
Fig.4.4 가 100

500mg/L .

25mm

가 . 가
가 가
() 가
가 .

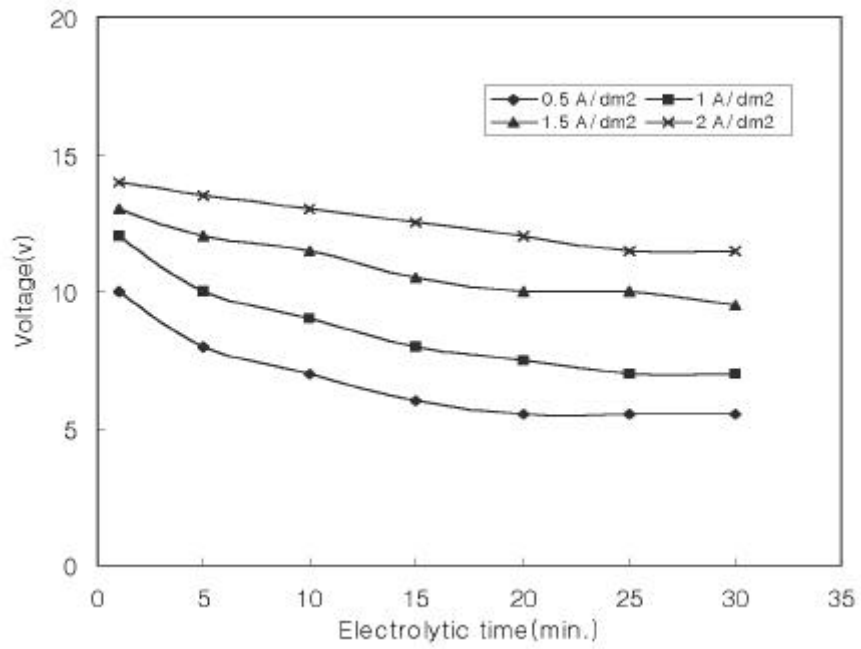


Fig.4.1 Voltage versus electrolytic time at various current density with 6mm of electrode clearance

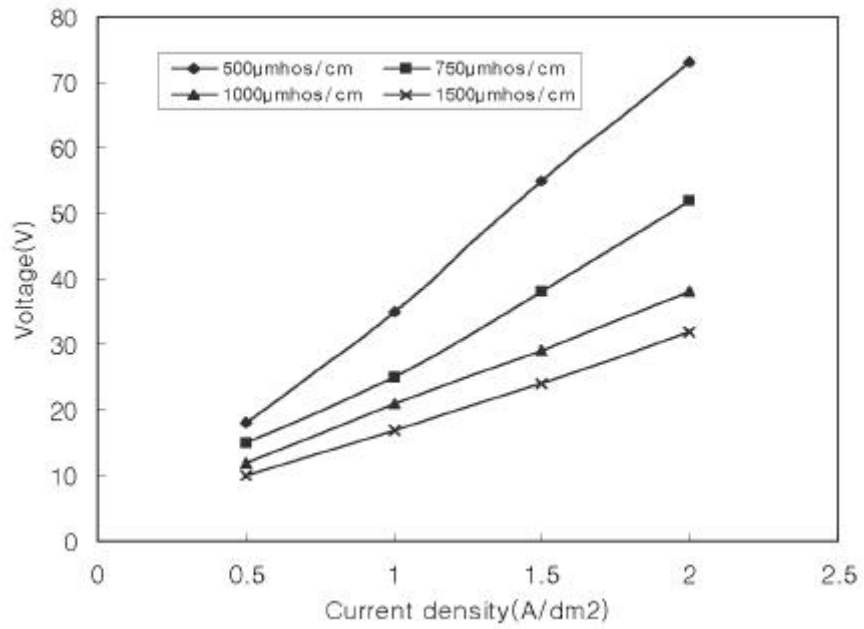


Fig.4.2 Voltage versus current density at various conductivities with 6mm cell clearance at 25

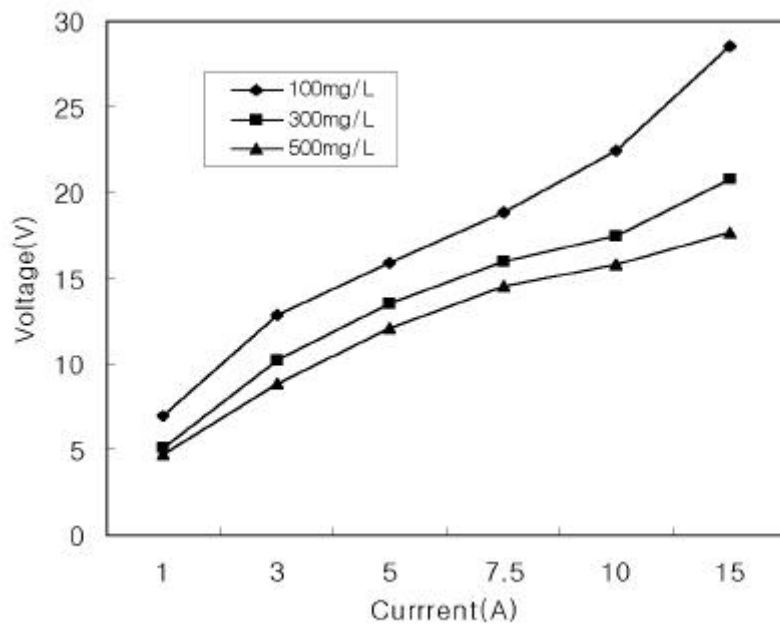


Fig.4.3 Current versus voltage with variation of chloride concentration at electro-oxidation process

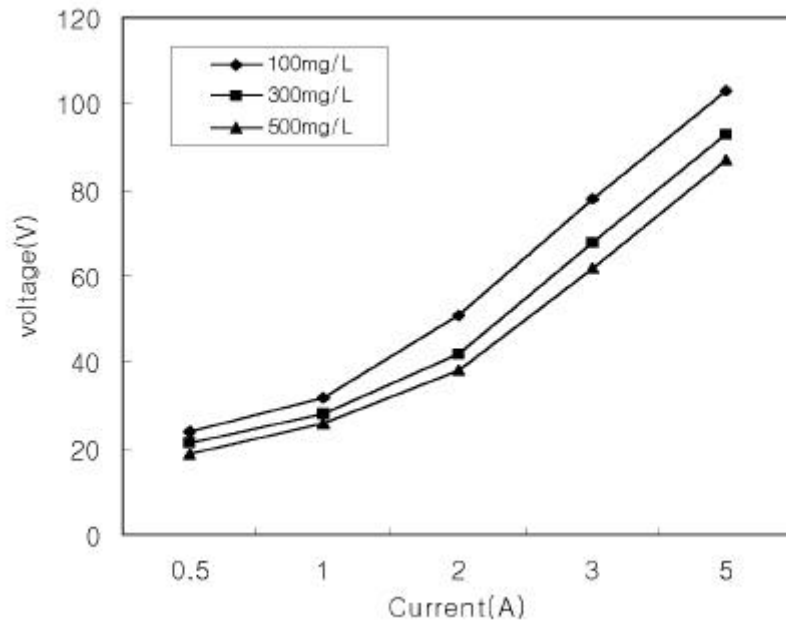


Fig.4.4 Current versus voltage with variation of chloride concentration at electro-coagulation process

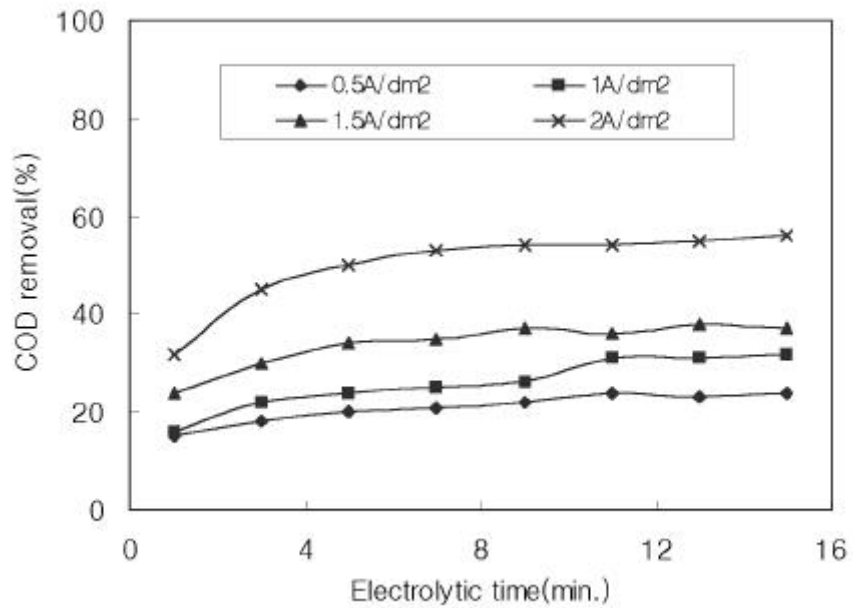


Fig.4.5 COD_{Mn} removal according to the current density at electro-coagulation process (reactor condition : conductivity 750 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, flow rate 0.2L/min and COD_{Mn} conc. 200mg/L)

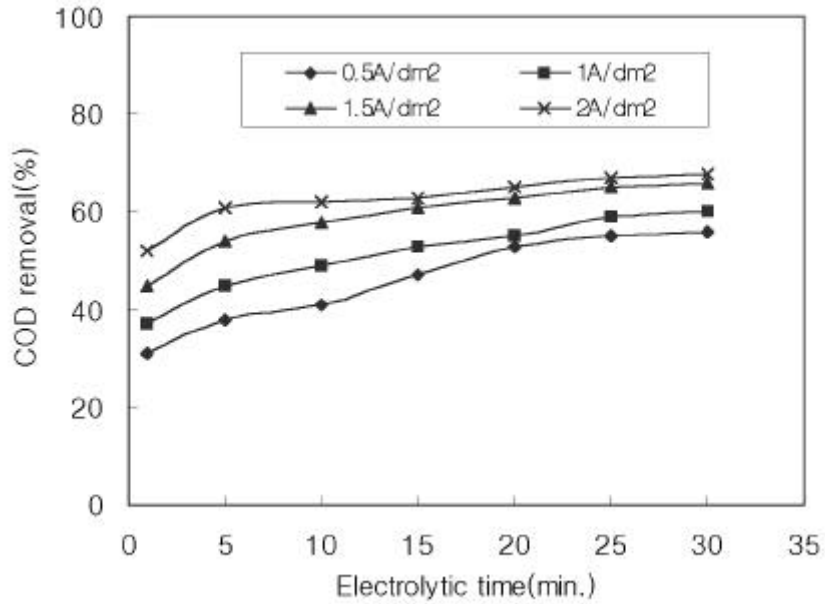


Fig.4.6 COD_{Mn} removal according to the current density at electro-oxidation process (reactor condition : clearance 6mm, conductivity 750 μ S/cm, flow rate 0.2L/min and COD_{Mn} conc. 200mg/L)

4.2.2

Mendia(1982)

(1992) 가 (16)(51).

Fig 4.7, Fig 4.8 COD_{Mn}

. COD_{Mn} 200mg/L, 2.0A/dm², 0.2L/min

100 500mg/L .

5 , 750 μ S/cm

50% , 15

가 750 μ S/cm 50%

. 가 가

COD_{Mn} 가 . Chiang et al.(1997) (1999)

가 가

가 ,

가 가

가 가

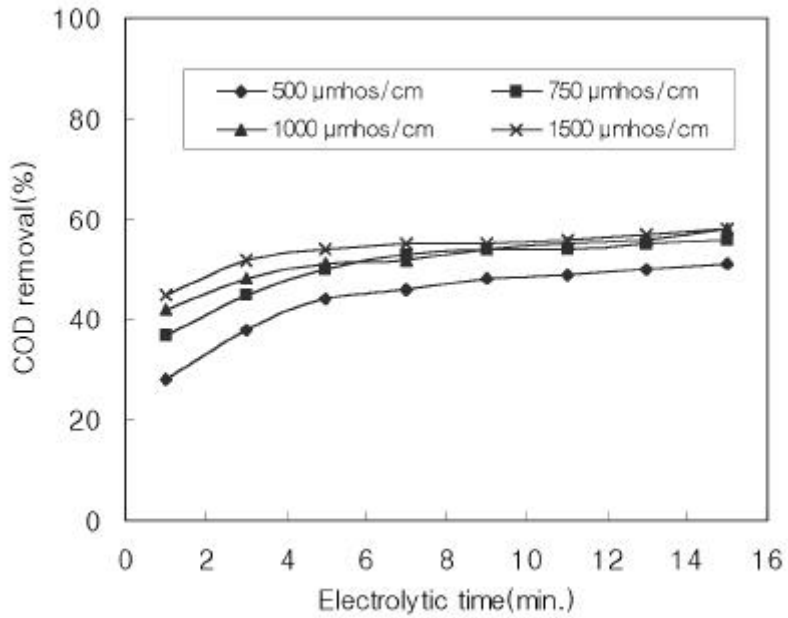


Fig.4.7 COD_{Mn} removal according to the conductivity at electro-coagulation process (reactor condition : current density 2.0A/dm², flow rate 0.2L/min and COD_{Mn} conc. 200mg/L)

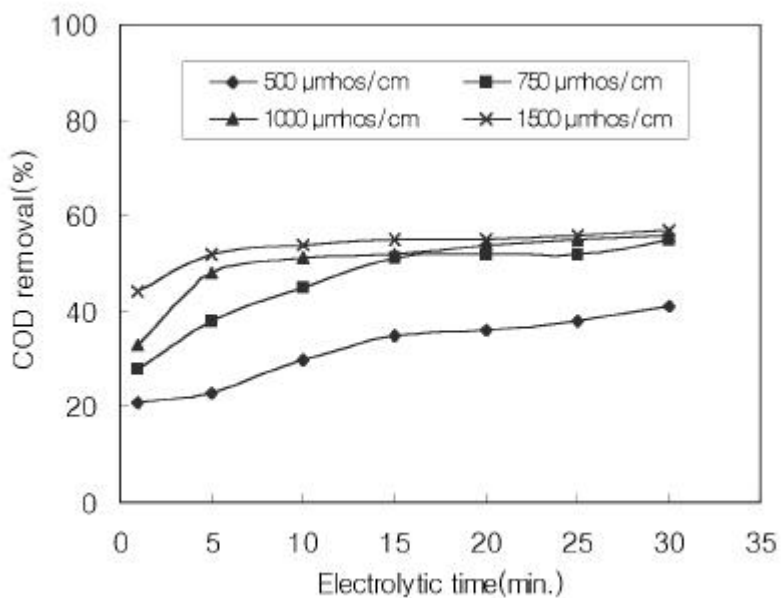


Fig.4.8 COD_{Mn} removal according to the conductivity at electro-oxidation process (reactor condition : clearance 6mm, current density 2.0A/dm², flow rate 0.2L/min and COD_{Mn} conc. 200mg/L)

4.2.3

4 10mm
COD_{Mn} 200mg/L, 2.0A/dm², 0.2L/min,
750 μ S/cm COD_{Mn}

Fig4.9

가

가 가

가

6mm

가 4mm

(1992)

(51).

6mm

가

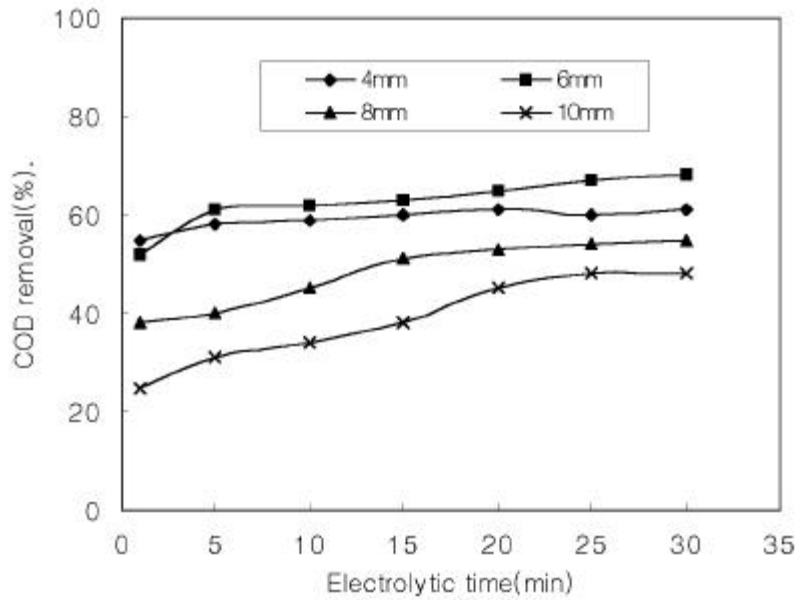


Fig.4.9 COD_{Mn} removal according to the clearance at electro-oxidation process (reactor condition : conductivity 750 μS/cm, current density 2.0A/dm², flow rate 0.2L/min and COD_{Mn} conc. 200mg/L)

4.2.4 pH

$\mu\text{S/cm}$, pH 750
 0.2L/min 0.5 2.5 A/dm²
 . Fig.4.10 가 pH
 . pH 가
 , 가 가 pH 7 5
 , pH 9 7 .
 가 H⁺ OH⁻
 , OH⁻
 H⁺ pH가 .
 가 가
 가 가 OH⁻ 가 ,
 pH가 .

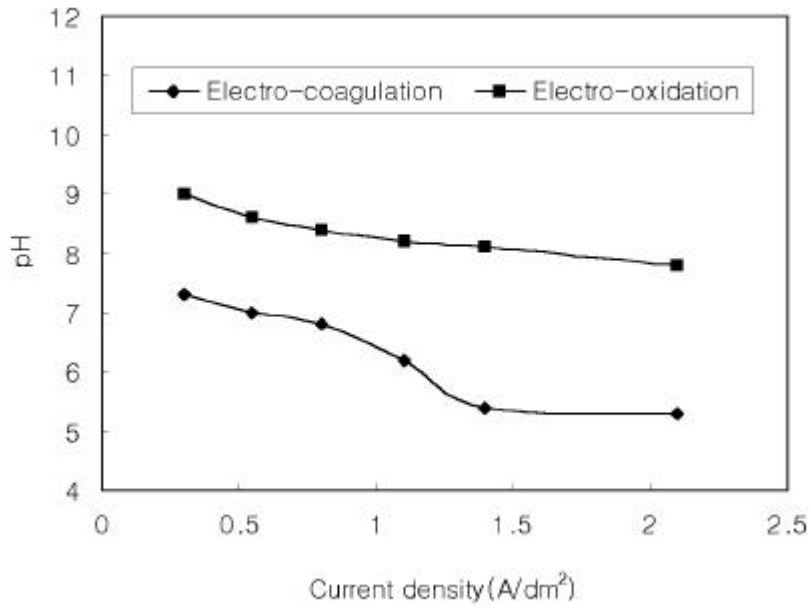


Fig.4.10 Variation of pH according to the current density with conductivity $750 \mu \text{S/cm}$ and flow rate 0.2L/min

4.3

4.3.1

$2.0A/dm^2$, 750μ
 $\bar{\sigma}/cm$, , $25mm, 6mm$
COD_{Mn}, n-Hexane, Anion Surfactant

Fig 4.11, Fig 4.12 . 가

가 , $0.15L/min$
가 .
가 가

n-Hexane
가 가 . n-Heane 가
가
가

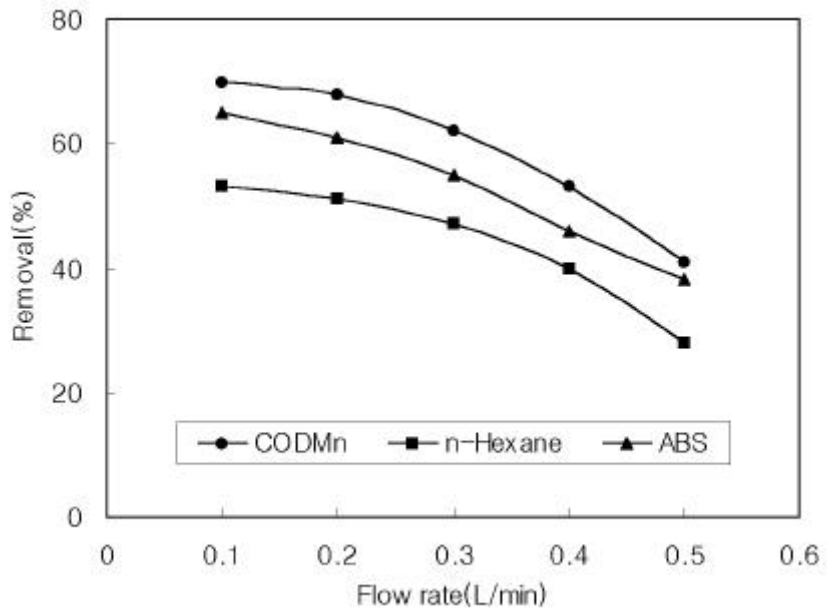


Fig.4.11 COD_{Mn}, n-Hexane and Anion Surfactant removal according to the flow rate at electro-coagulation (running condition : COD_{Mn} 200mg/L, n-Hexane 5.4mg/L, Anion Surfactant 7.2mg/L)

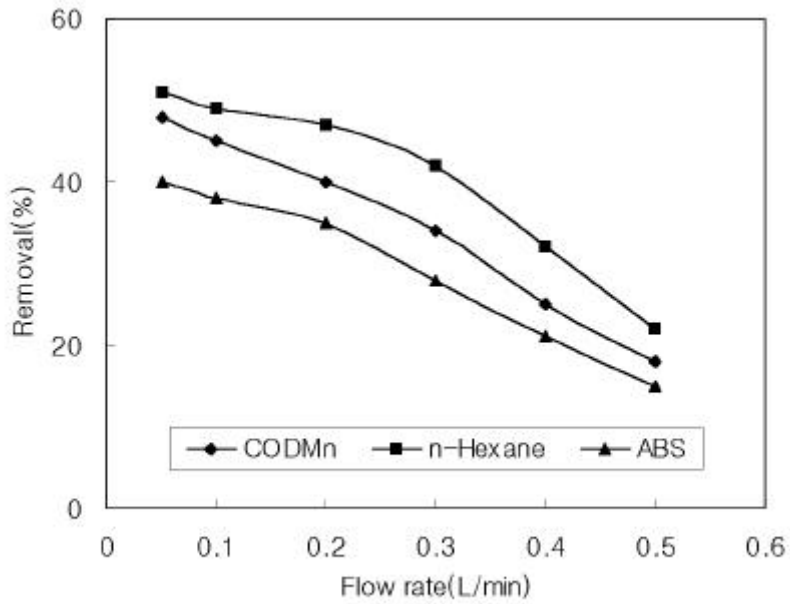


Fig 4.12 COD_{Mn}, n-Hexane and Anion Surfactant removal according to the flow rate at electro-oxidation (running condition : COD_{Mn} 200mg/L, n-Hexane 5.4mg/L, Anion Surfactant 7.2mg/L)

가 ,

Jar-test

Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Comparison of characteristics by each treatment method

	2	
	COD _{Mn} : 90% n-Hexane : 82% ABS : 92%	COD _{Mn} : 68% n-Hexane : 47% ABS : 45%
	Current density : 2.0A/dm ² Conductivity : 750 μ S/cm Flow rate : 0.15L/min	Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ : 200mg/L NaOH : 120mg/L Polymer : 12mg/L
	15kWh/m ³ × 50 = 750 /m ³	+ + = 850 /m ³

2

1. 2 , , .
2. 가 , 2.0 A/dm², 2.5 A/dm², 0.15 L/min 가 750 μ S/cm .
3. , 67.5 mg_{CO₂}/A · min, 2.7 mg_{n-Hexane}/A · min, 2.3 mg_{ABS}/A · min .
4. 가 .

1. , , 122, 1998
2. 堀口, , , 43-65, 1975
3. , 가 , , 17- 19, 1985
4. , , , 가 , Korea Society of Water Quality, 1(2), 15- 19, 1987
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6. , , , Korea Journal of Applied Microbiology Bioengineering, 4(3), 117- 121, 1976
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12. Benefield, L.D., Judkins J.F. & Weand, B. L., Process Chemistry for Water and Waste water Treatment, Prentice-Hall Inc., 212, 1982

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