

Research Article



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이동형 스크러버를 이용한 암모니아 및 톨루엔의 제거 효율

김재영, 김장윤, 이연희, 김민선, 김민수, 김현지, 류태인, 정재형, 황승율, 김 균, 이진환*

Removal Efficiency of Ammonia and Toluene using Mobile Scrubber

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Abstract

BACKGROUND: The mobile vortex wet scrubber was developed to remove the harmful chemicals from accidental releases. However, there was a disadvantage that it was limitedly used for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as toluene according to the physicochemical properties. This study compared the removal efficiencies of an improved mobile scrubber on toluene and ammonia by applying diverse adsorption and absorption methods.

METHODS AND RESULTS: The removal efficiencies on harmful chemicals were examined using various adsorption and absorption methods of water vortex process (C), phosphoric acid-impregnated activated carbon adsorption (PCA), pH-controlled water (pH 2.5) vortex process absorption with sulfuric acid (SWA) after ammonia exposure, granular activated carbon adsorption (GCA), and activated carbon mat adsorption (CMA) after toluene exposure. As a result, the best removal efficiency was shown in the SWA for ammonia and GCA for toluene. Also, the SWA and GCA methods were compared with different concentration levels. In the case of ammonia exposure (5, 10 and 25%), there was no difference by concentration levels,

and the concentration in the outlet gradually increased, with pH change from acid to base. In the case of toluene exposure (50, 75 and 100%), the outlet concentration was higher relative to the exposure concentration in the initial 10 min, but the outlet concentration was remained steady after 10 min.

CONCLUSION: The newly improved mobile scrubber was also effective in removing VOCs through adsorption techniques (activated carbon, activated carbon fiber, carbon mat filter etc.), as well as removing acid-base harmful chemicals by neutralization reaction.

Key words: Ammonia, Harmful chemicals, Mobile scrubber, Removal efficiency, Toluene

서론

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1 3
society, 2017).

가
(American chemical

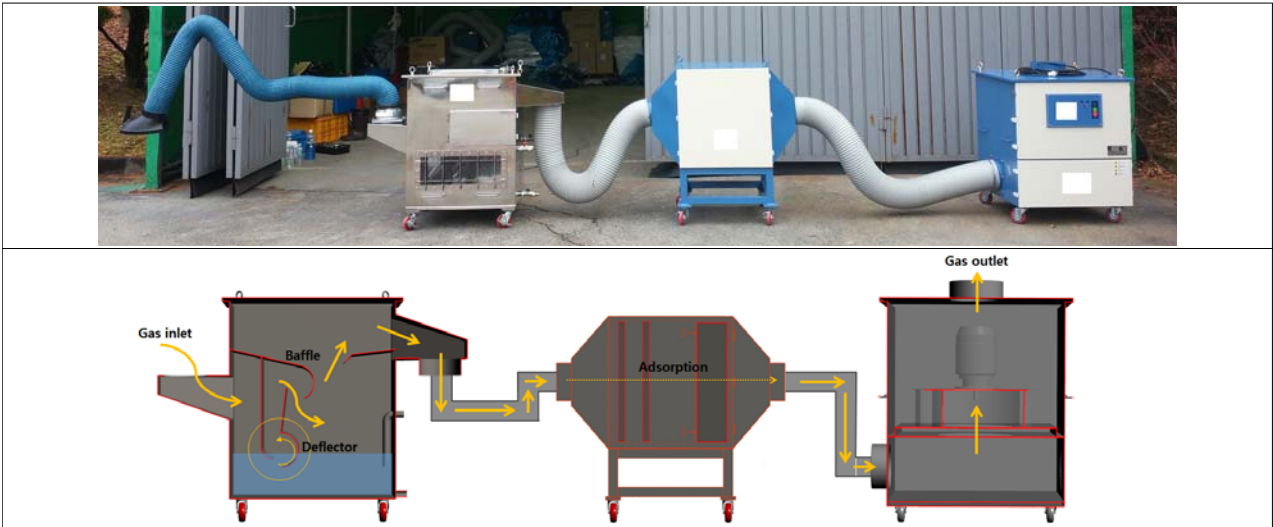


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of improved mobile scrubber.

가 , 가

(Ahn et al., 2014).

가 , 가 , 가 , 가 , 가 , 가

Lee (2017) 4
367 90

28 , 27 , 18 , 11 32

Kwak (2015)
가 가 가
(Kwak et al., 2015).

재료 및 방법

시약 및 재료

Japan Wako (Osaka,
Germany Merck (Darmstadt,
(Cheorwon, Korea),
(Sangju, Korea),
(Bucheon, Korea)

가 (Park et al., 2001; Lillo-Ródenas et al., 2006; Woo et al., 2007; Mohan et al., 2009; Baek et al., 2011), (Park et al., 1997; Ahn et al., 2002), (Ya yerli et al., 2002), (Hung et al., 2003)

이동형 스크러버

Kwak (2015)
가 , 가 , 가
(Fig. 1). 3 m , 가 (3 HP)

가

40 m³/min / L 2 L
 가 90 10 pH pH
 , PVC (Thermo scientific, Ayer Rajah Crescent, Singapore),
 860 mm×860 mm×1,105 mm 가 IBRID MX6
 가 250 mm, 3
 160 L 가
 / () 가 ()
 . 1,230 mm×630 mm×
 1,110 mm (pre filter) (carbon
 mat filter, activated carbon) (C),
 가 가 870 mm× (GCA, adsorption
 870 mm×1,028 mm method group by granular activated carbon)
 , 25 cm 가
 PVC .

기초 성능 평가

Testo 416(Testo, Lenzkirch, Germany) ,
 5%
 1 L 2 L
 가 IBRID MX6 (Industrial Scientific, Pittsburgh,
 PA, USA) .

(Gas flow rate, Q) . Vc
 , D , A .

$$Q(m^3/min)=60 \times Vc(m/s) \times [10 \times D^2(m^2) + A(m^2)]$$

암모니아 제거효율 측정

(C, control group,
 water vortex process),
 (PCA, adsorption
 method group by phosphoric acid-impregnated activated
 carbon) 가 pH 2.5
 (SWA, absorption method
 group by pH-controlled water (pH 2.5) vortex process
 with sulfuric acid) /
 . 3 10%
 1 L 2 L
 90 10
 가 IBRID MX6
 3 , pH
 25%
 5, 10 25% 가 1

90 10 pH pH
 (Thermo scientific, Ayer Rajah Crescent, Singapore),
 가 IBRID MX6
 3 .

톨루엔 제거효율 측정

(VOCs, Volatile organic compounds)
 (C),
 (GCA, adsorption
 method group by granular activated carbon)
 가
 (CMA, adsorption method group by activated
 carbon mat)
 . 3 75% 1 L
 2 L
 90 10 가
 가 (Komyo Rikagaku Kogyo K.K., Kanagawa,
 Japan) 3 ,
 100%

50, 75 100% 가
 1 L 2 L
 90 10
 가 가 3 .

통계처리

SPSS ver. 19(SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois,
 USA)
 One way ANOVA Duncan's multiple range
 test p<0.05 .

결과 및 고찰

이동형 스크러버 개선

Kwak (2015)
 ,
 VOCs 가
 가 .
 VOCs , ,
 (Cotte
 et al., 1995; Park et al., 2001; Woo et al., 2007; Noh et
 al., 2008), 가
 , VOCs 가
 (Woo et al., 2007; Noh et

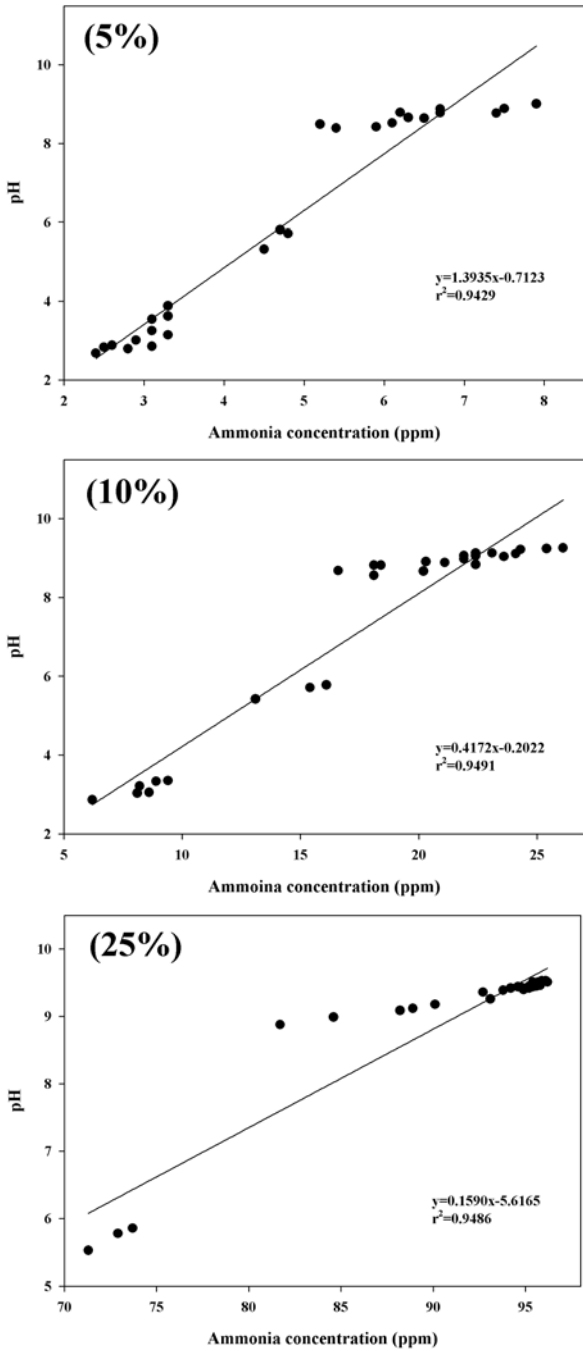


Fig. 4. Correlation between outlet concentration and water pH of ammonia exposure concentrations by pH-controlled water (pH 2.5) vortex process absorption with sulfuric acid (SWA).

90 가 9.20
 25% SWA pH가
 10 5.72 20
 8.99 pH가 가 90
 9.50 , 40
 93.70~95.97 ppm 9.40~
 9.50 pH ,

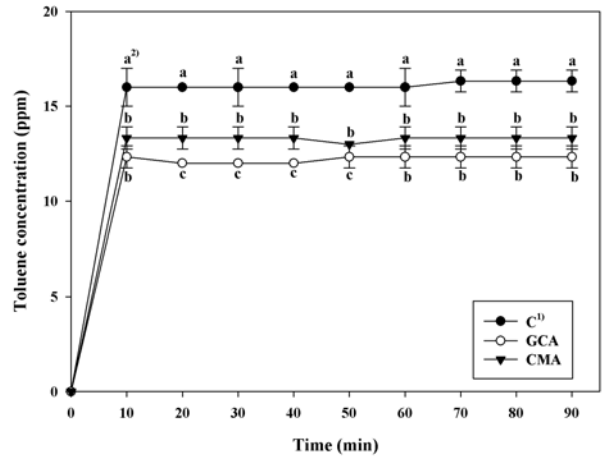


Fig. 5. Outlet concentration by adsorption methods after exposure to 75% toluene solution.

¹⁾ C : control group (water vortex process), GCA : adsorption method group by granular activated carbon, CMA : adsorption method group by activated carbon mat, ²⁾ Means with the same letter superscript in histogram's are not significantly different by Duncan's multiple range test (p<0.05).

가 가 pH가
 pH 가

가

pH

(Fig. 4), 5% SWA 0.9429, 10% SWA 0.9491, 25% SWA 0.9486

pH

가

pH

가

가

톨루엔 제거효율

C, GCA CMA 75% 1 L
 10 90
 (Fig. 5). 10
 12.33~16.00 ppm C>CMA≥GCA
 가 (p < 0.05). C
 GCA 3.67 ppm, CMA 2.67 ppm

가
 가 , 90
 C 0.33 ppm
 가, GCA
 C
 가 가
 , GCA CMA C
 C
 가 가 가
 90
 가
 GCA
 50, 75
 (Fig. 6).
 3.67,
 100%
 10
 12.00 24.00 ppm
 4.33, 12.33 24.00 ppm
 가 0~0.66 ppm
 가 가
 가
 (Noh
 et al., 2008).
 가
 가 가
 가 가

요 약

/
 가
 , 5%
 가
 /
 90 C ≥ PCA > SWA 가

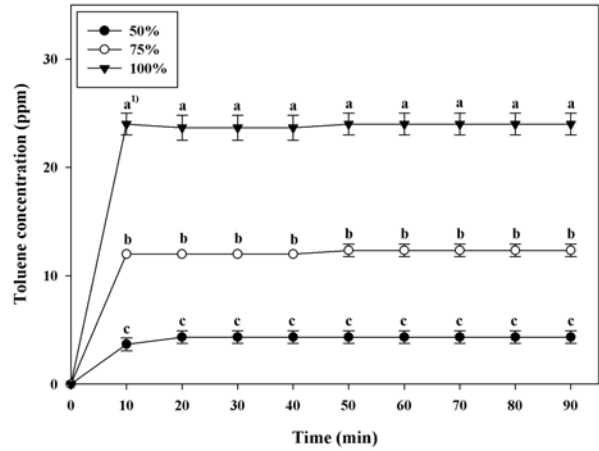


Fig. 6. Outlet concentration of toluene exposure concentrations by granular activated carbon adsorption (GCA).
 1) Means with the same letter superscript in histogram's are not significantly different by Duncan's multiple range test (p<0.05).

SWA
 가 , pH
 pH
 0.9429~0.9491
 10
 90
 GCA
 10
 가
 VOCs
 가 pH
 가 가

Notes

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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