

工學碩士 學位論文

**Adsorption Characteristics of Natural Powdered Oil
Absorbent for Marine Oil Pollution**

指導教授 金 仁 洙

2001 年 1 月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

土木環境工學科

李 珍 錫

論文 李珍錫 工學碩士學位論文 認准 .

: ()

: ()

: ()

2000年 12月 19日

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

土木環境工學科 李 珍 錫

..... i

List of Figuresiv

List of Tablesvi

ABSTRACT..... vii

1 1

1.1 1

1.2 3

24

2.14

2.27

2.2.17

2.2.2 11

2.2.3.	.....	13
2.3	.....	13
2.3.1	.....	13
2.3.2	.....	14
2.3.3	.....	15
2.4	.....	21
3	.....	22
3.1	.....	22
3.2	.....	23
3.3	.....	24
3.3.1	.....	24
3.3.2	.....	25
3.3.3	.....	26
4 .	.....	27
4.1	가	27

4.1.1	가	27
4.1.2	가	30
4.1.3	/	32
4.2	.....	35
4.2.1	.....	35
4.2.2	.....	42
4.3	가	48
4.4	가	49
4.4.1	.....	49
4.4.2	가	51
5 .	.....	55
	.....	58

List of Figures

Fig. 2-1 Metabolic pathway for the degradation of an alkane.	17
Fig. 2-2 Metabolic pathway for the degradation of an aromatic.	18
Fig. 2-3 Metabolic pathway for the degradation of side chainaromatic.	19
Fig. 2-4 Metabolic pathway for the degradation of naphthalene.	20
Fig. 3-1 Schematic diagram of manufacture equipment.	23
Fig. 4-1 Comparison of oil sorption from one gram of oil absorbents at each size of particle.	28
Fig. 4-2 Comparison of oil sorption property from one cm^3 of oil absorbents at each size of particle.	29
Fig. 4-3 Comparison of water sorption from one gram of oil absorbents at each size of particle.	31
Fig. 4-4 Comparison of oil absorbility of oil absorbents at each size of particle.	33
Fig. 4-5 Relationship between oil sorption from one gram of pine leaves and heating time in accordance with each temperature.....	38

Fig. 4-6 Relationship between oil sorption from one cm^3 of pine leaves and heating time in accordance with temperature.....	39
Fig. 4-7 Relationship between water sorption from one gram of pine leaves and heating time in accordance with temperature.	40
Fig. 4-8 Comparison of oil absorbility of pine leaves between heating time and temperature.	41
Fig. 4-9 Relationship between oil sorption from one gram of straw and heating time in accordance with temperature.	43
Fig. 4-10 Relationship between oil sorption from one cm^3 of straw and heating time in accordance with temperature.	44
Fig. 4-11 Relationship between water sorption from one gram of straw and heating time in accordance with temperature.	45
Fig. 4-12 Comparison of oil absorbility of straw between heating time and temperature.....	46
Fig. 4-13 Hydrogen cyanide concentration of oil-absorbent.	48
Fig. 4-14 Extration TOC concentration for pine leaves.	50
Fig. 4-15 TOC concentration according to time course.	52
Fig. 4-16 Comparison of degradability of each chemical.	53

List of Tables

Table 2-1. The present condition of oil spill and the number of cases accident according to kinds of petroleum (1995 - 1999).	6
Table 2-2 Properties of floating absorbents	10
Table 4-1 The results of sorption test in various materials	34
Table 4-2. The results of oil and water absorbility of pine leaves after heat treatment (particle size : 150 - 500 μm)	37
Table 4-3. The results of oil and water absorbility of straw after heat treatment (particle size : 1100 - 1800 μm)	47
Table 4-4 TOC concentration of each chemical	54

ABSTRACT

The amount of petroleum consumption has been increased according to the industrialization and it leads to the increase of the possibility of marine oil pollution. In Korea, some countermeasures including oil skimmer, gelling agent and herding agent of oil have been used for the remediation of the pollution. However, most of them have lots of shortcomings in the application under in-situ condition, because they are sensitive to the situation such as geographical feature, the wind and the tide. In reported literature, the natural powdered oil absorbent which is made of peat moss is an effective mean to clean spilled oil from lake or coast. However, the peat moss is a natural resource which is only produced from a specific cold weather area like Canada. This indicates that the alternative materials which is readily obtained from everywhere are needed for powdered oil absorbent. Therefore, in the study, some natural materials including pine leaves and straw are tested as the alternative materials for the absorbent. The raw materials were dried and treated by heat at various temperature during several periods and then, shattered by a grain cracking machine. The oil sorption capacity of the prepared materials was compared according to the methods of heat treatment and their size. The amount of hydrogen cyanide from combustion of the absorbents was measured to confirm their final disposal methods. The biodegradability test of the absorbents was carried out to evaluate if the use of absorbents cause a side pollution in the coast. The heat

treatment of pine leaves enhanced the capacity of oil sorption and decreased the water sorption. The maximum oil sorption was observed when the material was treated at 180 for 60 min. The amount of hydrogen cyanide from the combustion were low as 0.09ml/g, 0.07ml/g for pine leaves and straw, respectively. It means that the final disposal by combustion might be feasible. The amount of organic carbon which was extracted from pine leaves during 7 days was amount to 0.015g organic carbon from one gram of pine leaves, but the degradation was as fast as glucose. It is conclude that the pine leaves can be used as a good raw material for the powdered oil absorbent like peat moss.

1 .

1.1

1978
MARPOL 73/78 [1].
, 300 400 가
, 1997 1999 1,321
[2]. 1993 가 10
,
가 [2,3,4].
가 가 , , , .
oil fence, oil adsorbent, oil skimmer
oil dispersant ,
[5,6]. , oil skimmer , 가가
가 , ,
[7].
가 가

가 . ,

[5].

(Peat Moss)

peat moss

가 가

가

가

peat moss가

[6].

, peat moss

가

peat moss

가

가

1.2

가 , oil skimmer

가 , 가

· , ,
· ,

, 가

[5,16].

가 , ,
가

· ,
가 , 가

.

2 .

2.1

가 , 1990 가 10-20%
가 , 1990 14.9% 가
[2,3,4]. 가 1993 10 ,
9
가 6 [2]. 1
가 1984 51.8% 1994
62.9% 가 . 1984
3,049 1994 4,463 12.8% 가
가
가 .
300 가
가 가
가 .
 , 1991 1996
1,958 30,102k , 100k
21 , 1997 1999
1321 4878k
 . 1995 1999 가 347
8160.2k , 가 595
7368k , 가 623 175.6k , 가 261

6541k

Honam Sapphire , 1 , Jutha Jessica , 3 ,
5 , , , , .

Table 2-1

Table 2-1. The present condition of oil spill and the number of cases accident according to kinds of petroleum (1995 - 1999).

Year		Total	Oil (kℓ)				
			Total	Bunker oil	Light oil	Bilge oil	Others
'95	Accident	248	221	49	59	105	8
	Discharge (k)	15775.9	15772.9	4362.5	5746.6	76.1	5597.7
'96	Accident	337	312	66	113	84	49
	Discharge (k)	1720.1	1659.5	525.3	627.5	26.3	480.4
'97	Accident	379	357	64	132	115	46
	Discharge (k)	3441	3427.9	2397.4	687.9	16.8	325.8
'98	Accident	470	442	71	136	171	64
	Discharge (k)	1050.2	1038.2	831.4	176.0	17.6	13.2
'99	Accident	463	430	68	131	169	62
	Discharge (k)	386.9	346.6	53.6	130.2	38.8	124.0

2.2

2.2.1

가 ,
 , [5,9].

(1) (Oil Boom)

,

.

,

가 가

.

(2) (Oil Skimmer)

, , ,

skimmer

.

skimmer

, ,

.

,

-
blade가 , 가 scrapper

가
가

, 가

,
가

- (weir)
skimmer ,
skimmer

rhinwerft skimmer, cascae
skimmer, slurp skimmer, multi- weir system

(3) (oil- absorbents)

가
가
(verniculite) (mica), (glasswol),
(pumice) 가 (insulated material), (oranic ash)
wool) (roch wool) .
가 , ,

[5,9].

가 , 가
(grose)

[5,9]. Table 2-2

[10].

Table 2-2 Properties of floating absorbents

Material	Availability	Ease of application	Oil absorption	Efficiency when wet	Oil leakage	Ease of recovery from water	ease of disposal
straw	++++	++	++++A	+	+	++	+++
untreated saw dust	++++	++++	++B	+	+	++	++
treated saw dust	+++	++++	++B	+++	+++	+	++
pine bark	+++	++++	++B	+++	+++	+	+
peat	+++	+++	+++B	+++	++	+	+++
vermiculite	+	++++	+				
poly-styrene pellets	+	++	+				
poly-styrene foam	++	++	++++B	++++	++++	+++	++++
poly-propylene fiber	++	+++	++++A	++++	++++	++++	+++

A : less effective with thin oils

B : less effective with heavy oils

note : The more pluses, the better

source : Warddly - smith, 1976

-

가 , ,

(polyurethane), (poly ether),

(ureaformaldehyde) , (nylon), (polyethylene)

(polyster)

PP(polyproprene) ,

15- 20 가

가 ,

[7].

2.2.2

, , , [5,7].

(1) (Dispersion agents)

, 100

10 - 20% . ,

가 . 가

가 ,

가

, , COD , ,

가

(2) (Gelling agents)

,
가

가

가

dibenzylidene

가

(3) (Herding agents)

.

,

6

, 가

Nocardia, Candida

Penicillium

.

,

.

가

.

, pseudomonad
oil)

(asphaltic oil)

(paraffin

n-

Fig. 2-1

, Fig. 2-2

, Fig. 2-3

가 가

Fig.

2-4

[9]. 가

1mg 3 4mg

,

,

가

가

[10].

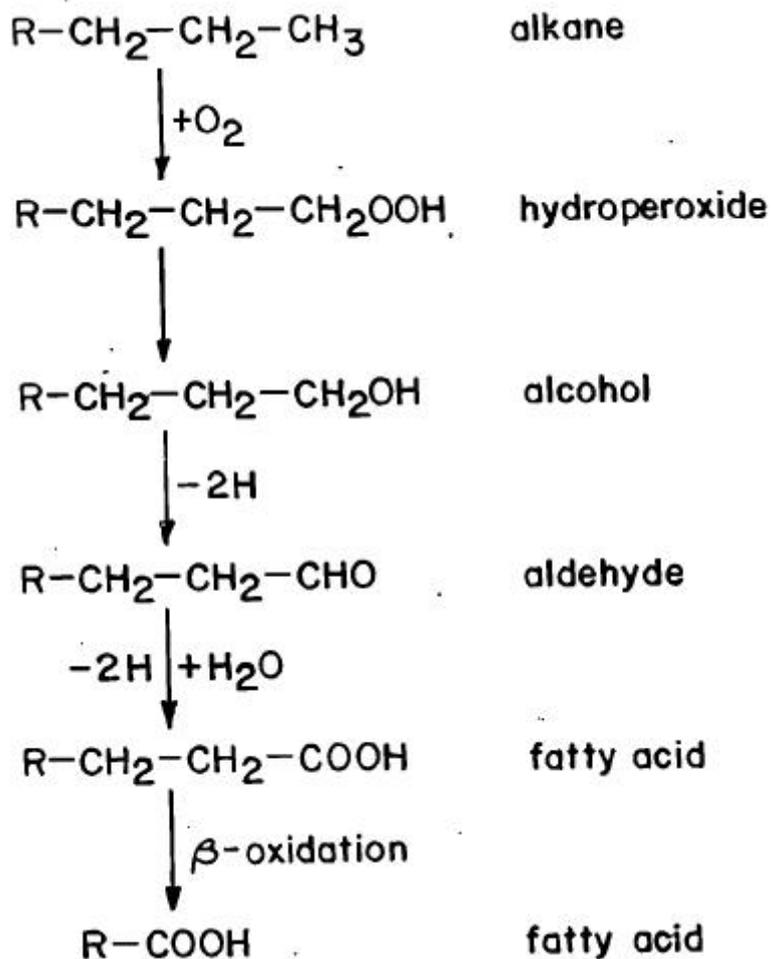


Fig. 2-1 Metabolic pathway for the degradation of an alkane.

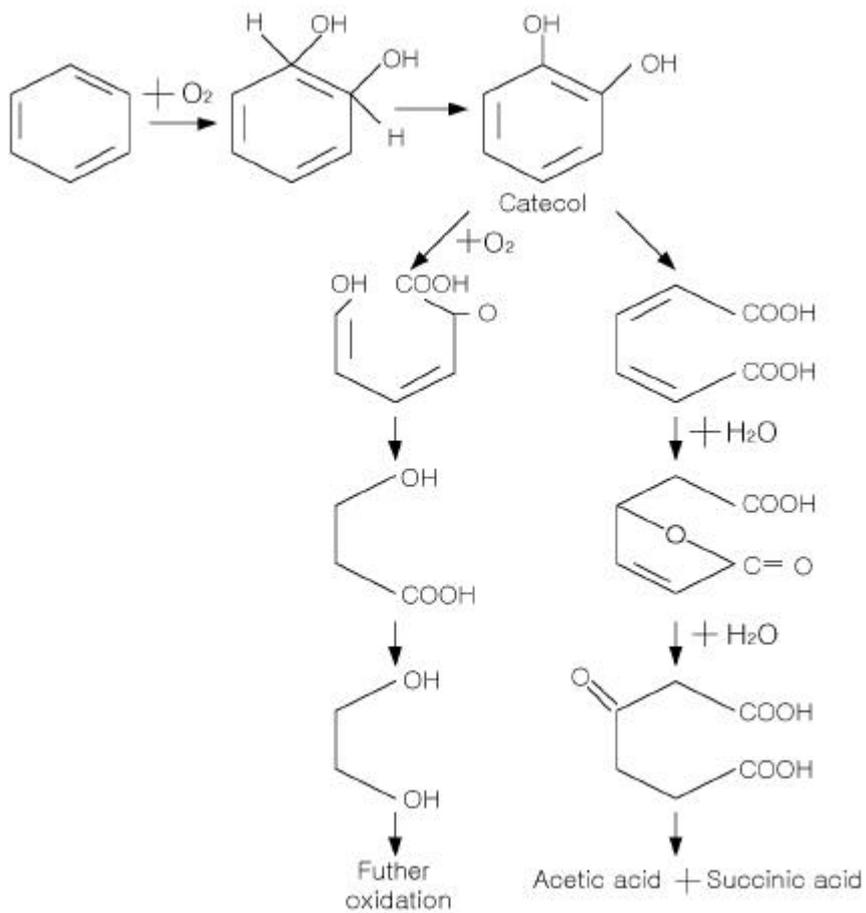


Fig. 2-2 Metabolic pathway for the degradation of an aromatic.

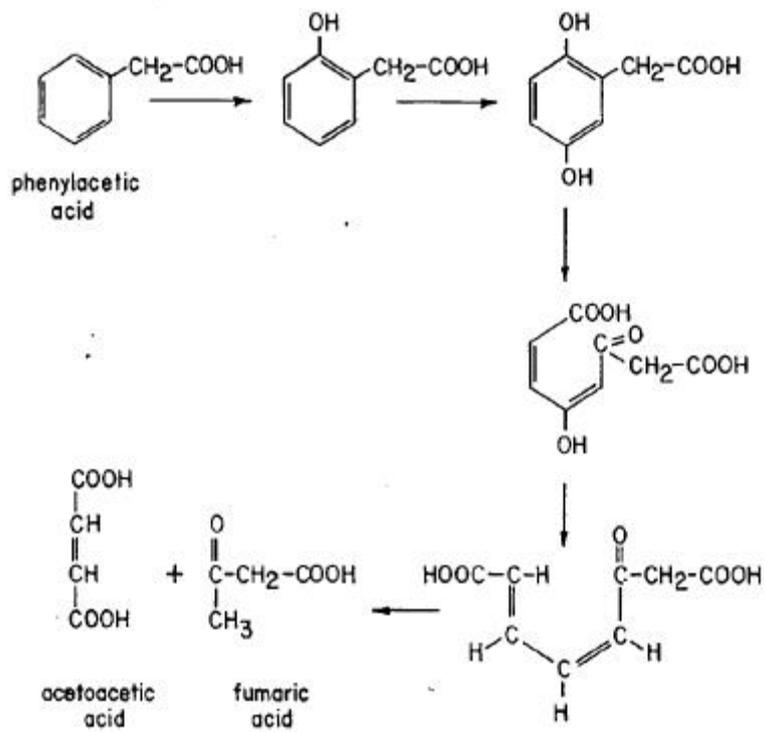


Fig. 2-3 Metabolic pathway for the degradation of side chainaromatic.

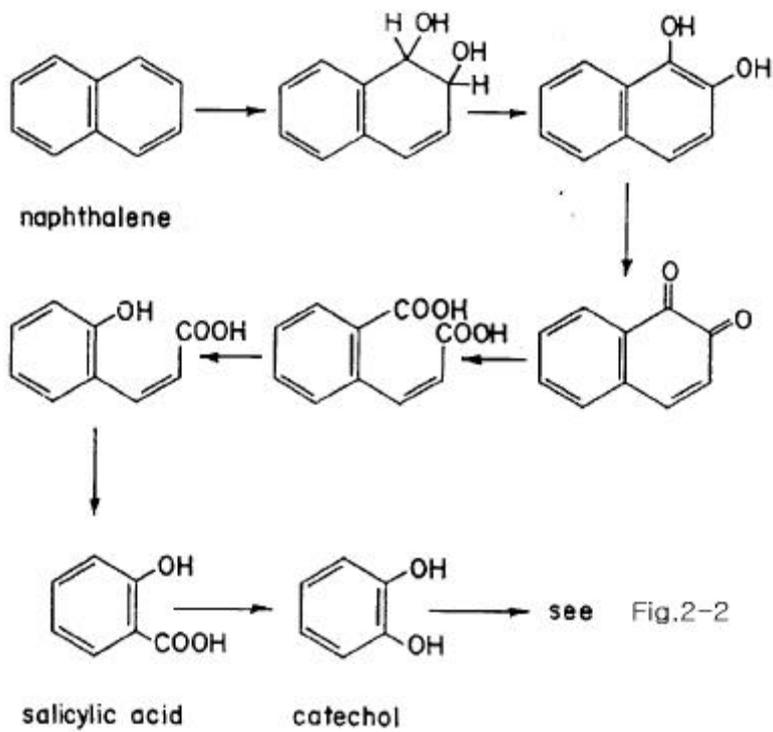


Fig. 2-4 Metabolic pathway for the degradation of naphthalene.

3

3.1

, Peat-moss

Sphagsorb

.

,

,

150 μm , 150 μm - 500 μm , 500 μm - 1180 μm

가

가

,

.

(Pinus Rigida) (Pinus Densiflora),

(Pinus Thunbergui)

.

.[5]

(KS)

.

3.2

Fig. 3-1

120 , 150 , 180 , 210

30 , 60 , 90

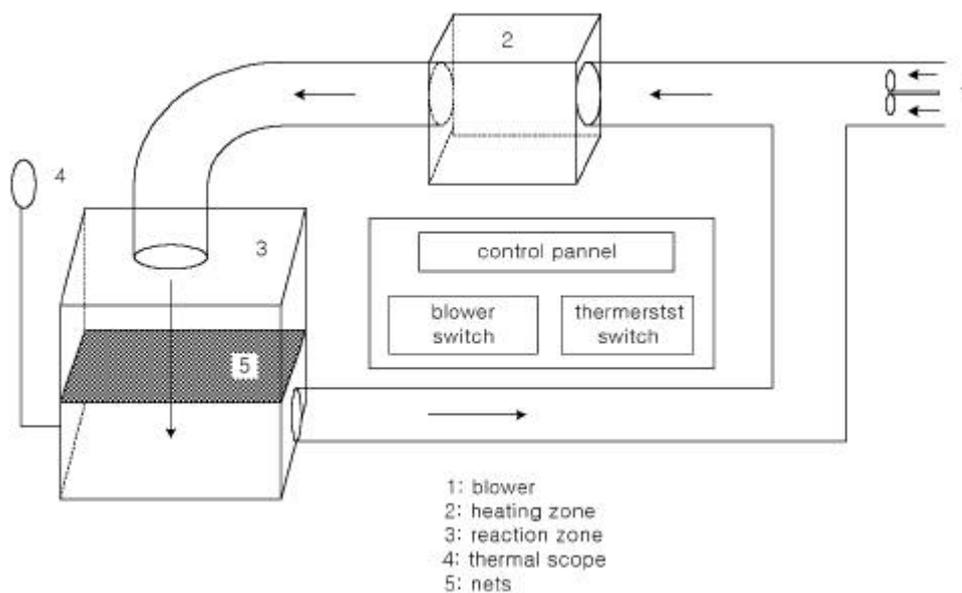


Fig. 3-1 Schematic diagram of manufacture equipment.

3.3

3.3.1

가 .
 .

[16]. $100\mu\text{m}$ 가 , , $7\text{cm} \times 7\text{cm} \times$
 2cm , 3g
 B 5 , 5 ,
 1g 1cm^3
 .
 , 5 , ,

3g/g , 1g/g .

$$\text{g/g or } g/cm^3 = \frac{A - B - C}{C} \text{ or } \frac{A - B - C}{D} \quad (3.1)$$

, A : , g

B : , g

C : , g

D : , g

$$\text{, g/g} = \frac{\alpha - \beta - \gamma}{\gamma} \quad (3.2)$$

, α : , g

β : , g

γ : , g

3.3.2

(1997-45)

KS M 2027()
(27 30mm ×
900mm) 3
, (NaOH 2% W/V)150Mℓ 가 (10
) 가 800
0.2g (KS M 2060, 12mm ×
10mm × 80mm)
가 (KS M
2104 가)
가
1g 0.8Mℓ 가

3.3.3

200g 20 7
 2000rpm , GF/C
 . TOC 100mg/ 가
 , 500Mℓ , 100mg/ 가
 1 7 TOC .
 가 , Glucose Aniline TOC
 100mg/ 가 , 100mg/ Glucose
 Aniline 가 1 , 7
 TOC . Jar-tester
 , 100rpm . sample
 5% TOC .
 TOC CO₂
 SHIMADZU TOC-5000A ,

$$D = \frac{S_0 - S_7}{S_0} \times 100 \quad (3.3)$$

, D : (%)

S_0 : TOC , mg/

S_7 : 7 TOC , mg/

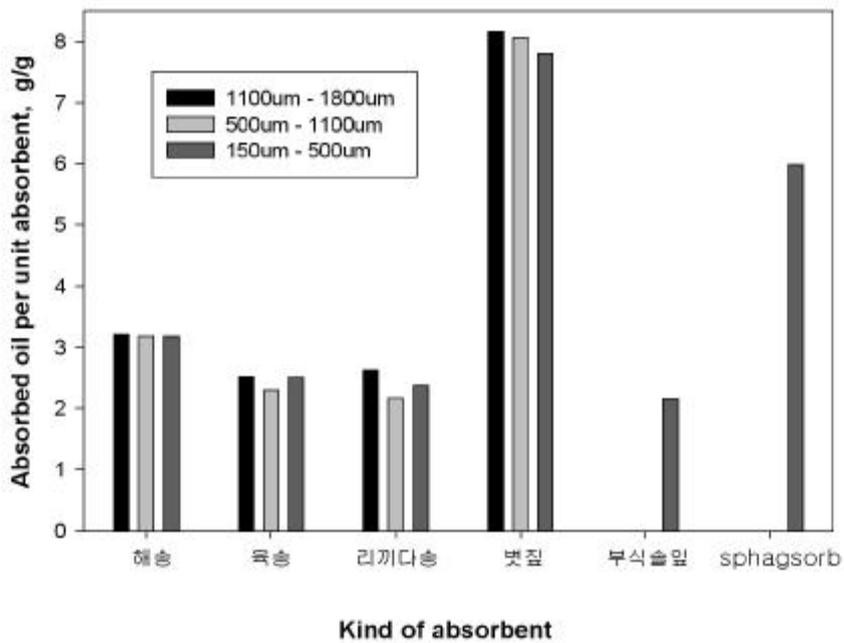


Fig. 4-1 Comparison of oil sorption from one gram of oil absorbents at each size of particle.

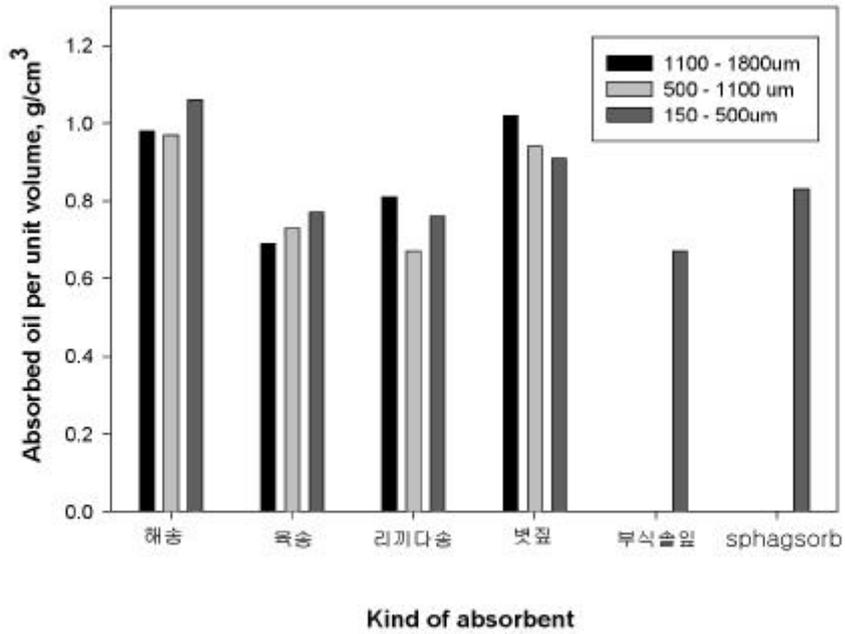


Fig. 4-2 Comparison of oil sorption from one cm^3 of oil absorbents at each size of particle.

4.1.2

가

Fig. 4-3

7.9g/g 가 , 1/2

4g/g

sphagsorb

가 ,

가

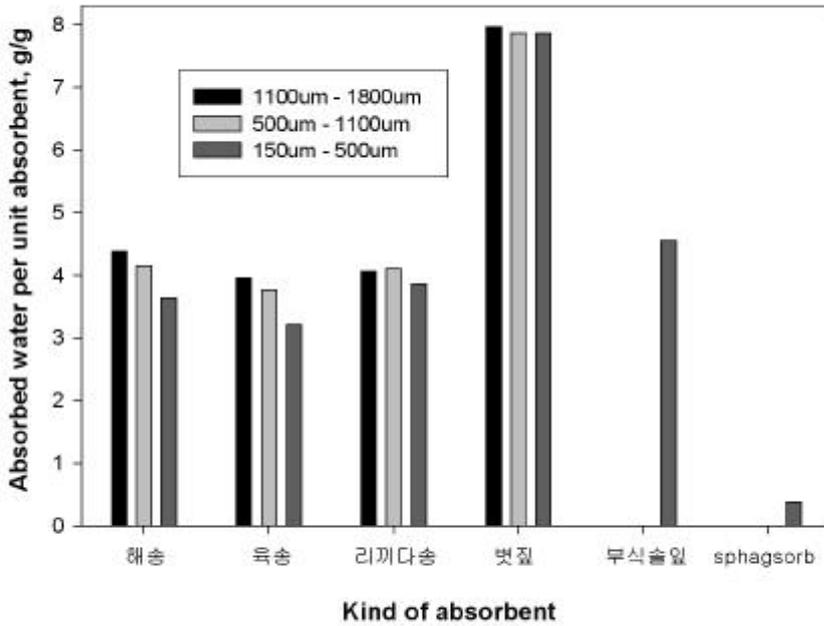


Fig. 4-3 Comparison of water sorption from one gram of oil absorbents at each size of particle.

4.1.3 /

Fig. 4-4 가 150 μ m- 500 μ m
가
1100 μ m- 1800 μ m 가
sphagsorb 15.74g/ g 가
sphagsorb
가

Table 4- 1

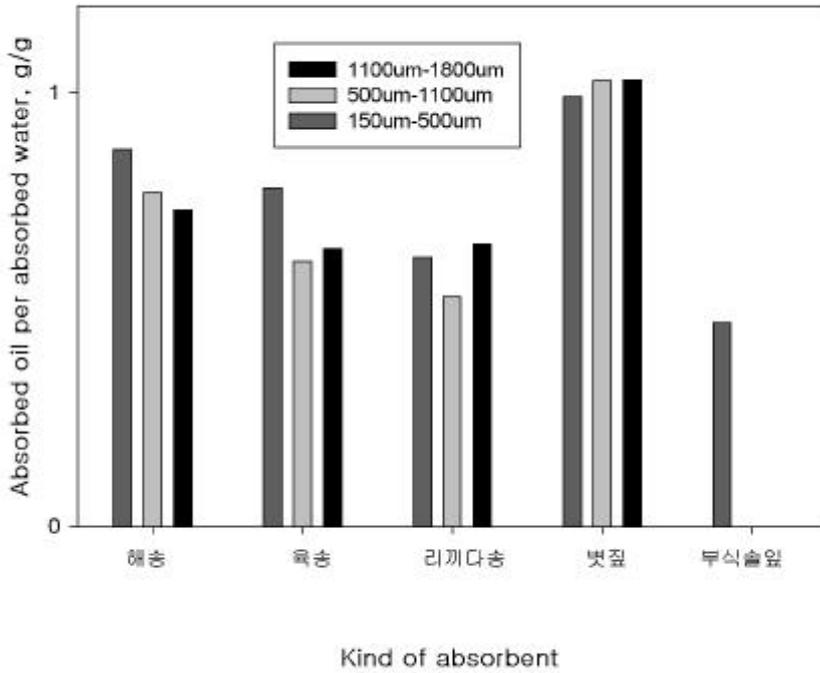


Fig. 4-4 Comparison of oil absorbility of oil absorbents at each size of particle.

Table 4- 1. The results of sorption test in various materials

Kinds of materials	Size	Absorbed Oil Mass		Absorbed Water Mass (g/g)	oil absorbibility (g/g)
		g/g	g/cm ³		
Pinus thunbergui's leaves ()	1100 - 1800 μm	3.21	0.98	4.38	0.73
	500 - 1100 μm	3.18	0.97	4.14	0.77
	150 - 500 μm	3.18	1.06	3.64	0.87
Pinus densiflora's leaves ()	1100 - 1800 μm	2.52	0.69	3.96	0.64
	500 - 1100 μm	2.30	0.73	3.76	0.61
	150 - 500 μm	2.51	0.77	3.21	0.78
Pinus rigida's leaves	1100 - 1800 μm	2.63	0.81	4.06	0.65
	500 - 1100 μm	2.17	0.67	4.1	0.53
	150 - 500 μm	2.38	0.76	3.85	0.62
Straw	1100 - 1800 μm	8.16	1.02	7.93	1.029
	500 - 1100 μm	8.07	0.94	7.85	1.028
	150 - 500 μm	7.8	0.91	7.85	0.99
Rotten leaves	150 - 500 μm	2.16	0.67	4.55	0.47
peat- moss (sphagsorb)	150 - 500 μm	5.98	0.83	0.38	15.74

4.2

4.2.1

150 μm 500 μm 가 , 가

Fig. 4-5 Fig. 4-6 . 가 150

180 60 가

, 가 210 30

. 가 210 120

30 가

가, 60 가

. 가 120 150 , 30

가 가, 가

. 가 0.03g 0.1g

, 가 120 150 30

가 ,

가 . , 180 ,

60 가 , 60 가

가 .

가

, Fig. 4-7 .

30

, 120 30

1g 가 .

, 3.0g/g

Table 4-2

Fig. 4-8

. 120

30

가

가

가

120

가

Table 4-2. The results of oil and water sorption test of pine leaves after heat treatment (size : 150 - 500 μm)

Treating Conditions		Absorbed Oil Mass		Absorbed Water Mass (g/g)	Oil Absorbility (g/g)
Temperature ()	Reaction Time (min)	g/g	g/cm ³		
120	30	3.47	1.06	1.28	2.71
	60	3.65	1.03	1.05	3.19
	90	3.44	1.05	0.98	3.51
150	30	3.64	1.11	0.73	4.99
	60	3.62	1.11	0.71	5
	90	3.57	1.09	0.7	5.1
180	30	3.74	1.14	0.73	5.12
	60	3.79	1.16	0.65	5.83
	90	3.47	1.04	0.53	6.55
210	30	3.68	1.10	0.67	5.49
	60	3.54	1.06	0.57	6.21
	90	3.24	0.93	0.41	7.9

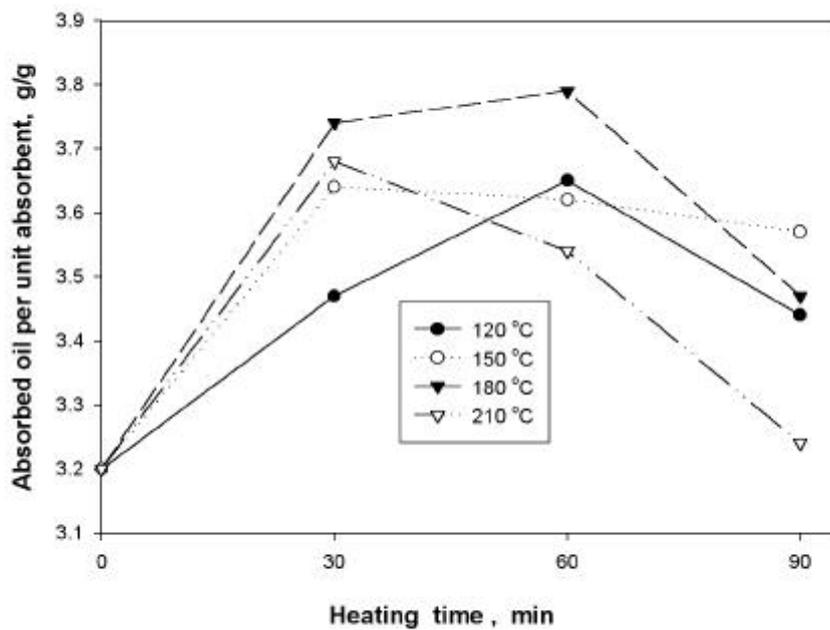


Fig. 4-5 Relationship between oil sorption from one gram of pine leaves and heating time in accordance with temperature.

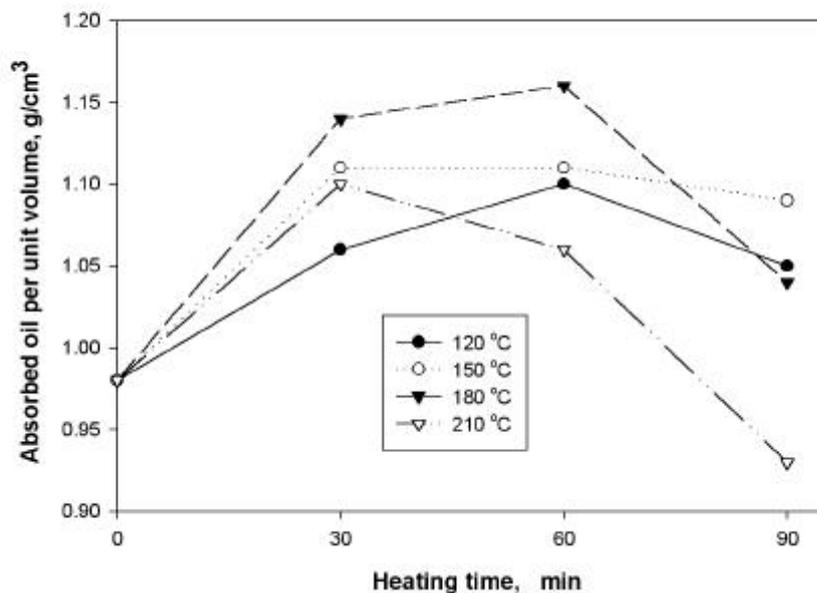


Fig. 4-6 Relationship between oil sorption from one cm^3 of pine leaves and heating time in accordance with temperature.

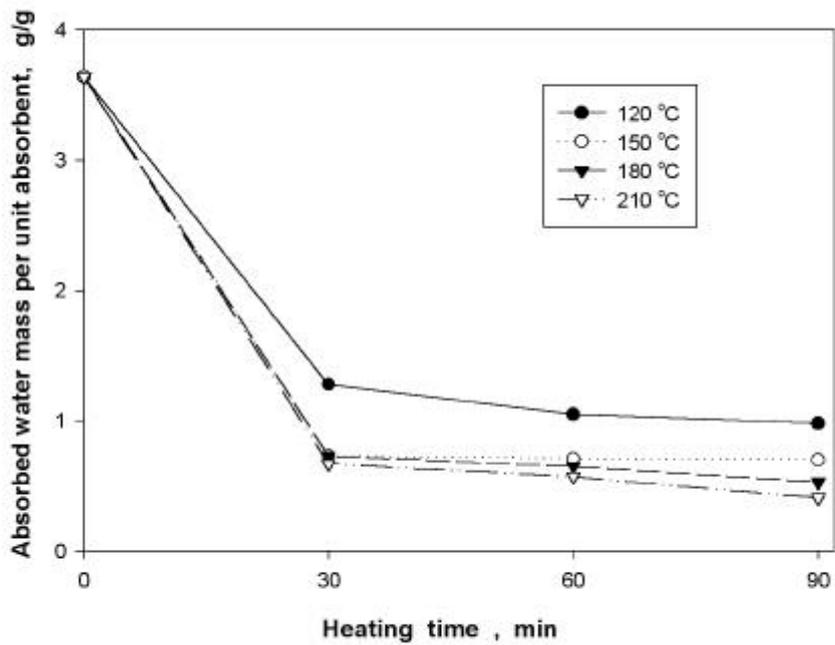


Fig. 4-7 Relationship between water sorption from one gram of pine leaves and heating time in accordance with temperature.

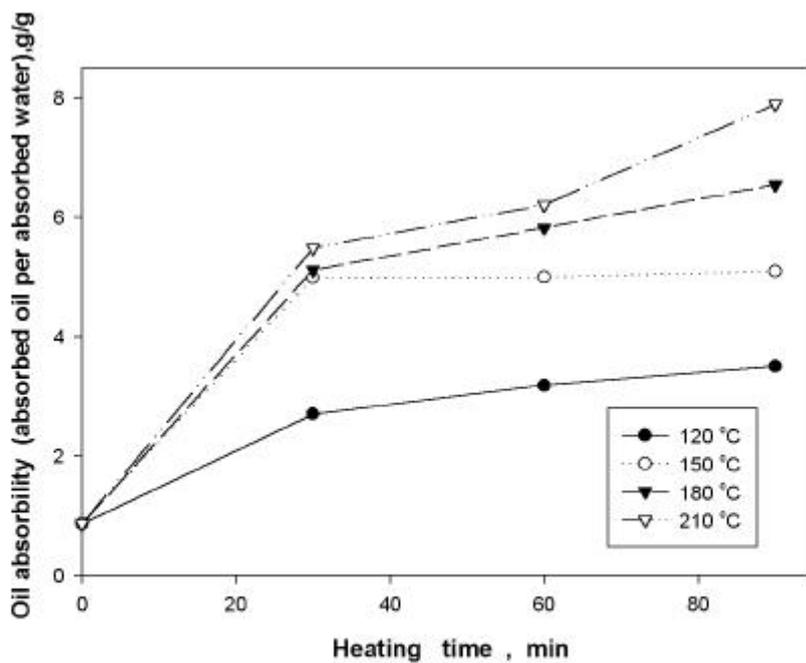


Fig. 4-8 Comparison of oil absorability of pine leaves between heating time and temperature.

4.2.2

가

Fig. 4-9 Fig. 4-10

가 가

, 120 150 , 180

가 . 가 210

가

90 , 120 210

7.23g/g, 6.74g/g, 5.84g/g, 3.77g/g 가

가

, Fig 4-11

가 . 210

60 가 가 가 60

가

가

가

가

Fig. 4-12

Table 4-3

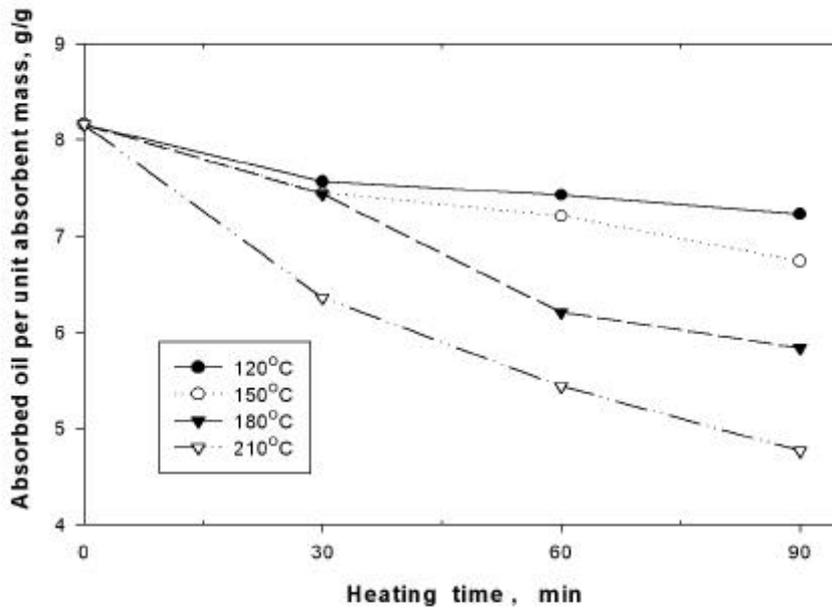


Fig. 4-9 Relationship between oil sorption from one gram of straw mass and heating time in accordance with temperature.

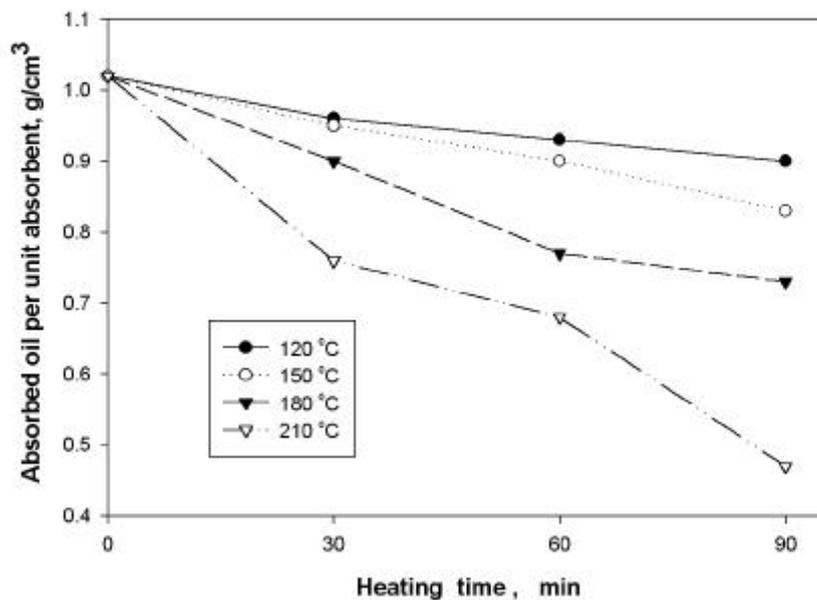


Fig. 4-10 Relationship between oil sorption from one cm^3 of straw and heating time in accordance with temperature.

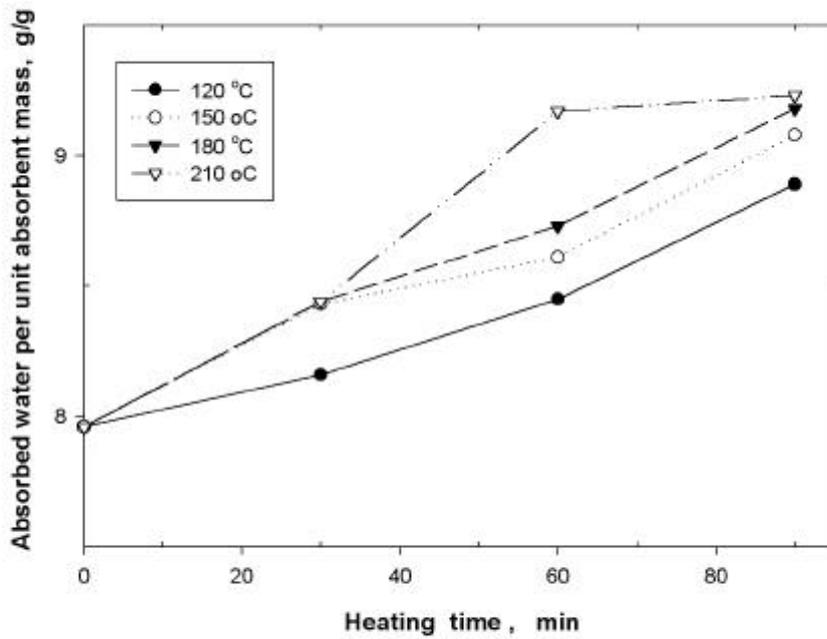


Fig. 4- 11 Relationship between water sorption from one gram of straw and heating time in accordance with temperature.

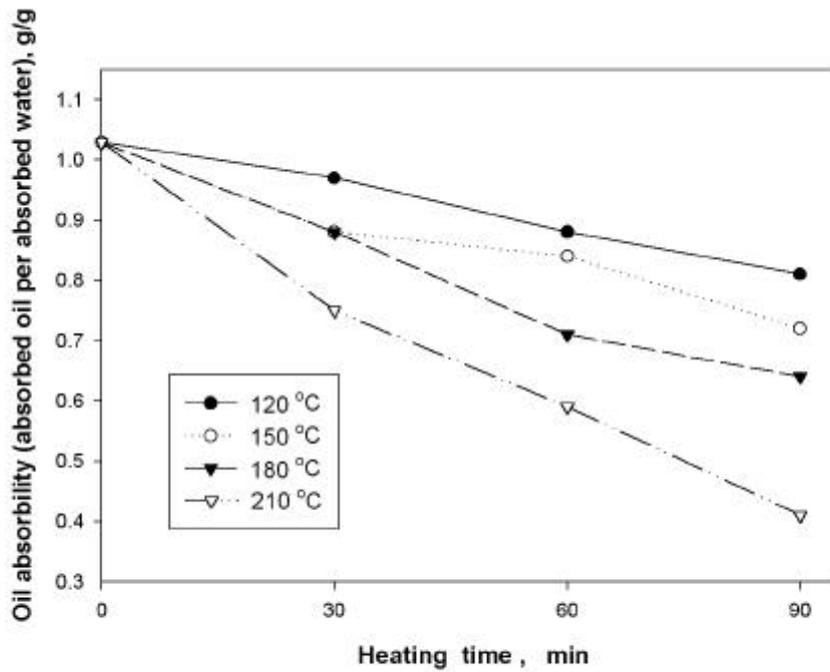


Fig. 4-12 Comparison of oil absorptivity of straw between heating time and temperature.

**Table 4-2. The results of oil and water sorption test of straw
after heat treatment (size : 1100 - 1800 μm)**

Heating conditions		Oil absorbility		Water absorbility g/ g	Oil absorbility g/ g
Temperature	Reaction time, min	g/ g	g/ cm ³		
		120	30	7.57	0.96	8.16	0.97
60	7.43		0.93	8.45	1.15
90	7.23		0.90	8.89	1.23
150	30	7.45	0.95	8.43	1.00
	60	7.21	0.90	8.61	1.16
	90	6.74	0.83	9.08	0.25
180	30	7.44	0.90	8.44	1.15
	60	6.21	0.77	9.73	1.08
	90	5.84	0.73	9.18	1.17
210	30	6.36	0.76	8.44	1.17
	60	5.44	0.68	9.17	1.05
	90	3.77	0.47	9.23	0.73

4.3

가

, 0.07Mℓ/g, 0.09Mℓ/g
0.8Mℓ/g 10

Fig. 6-1

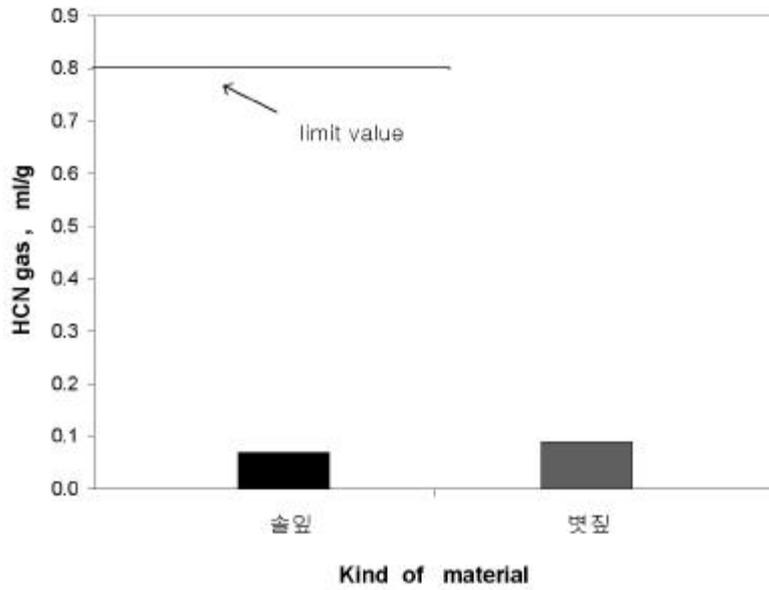
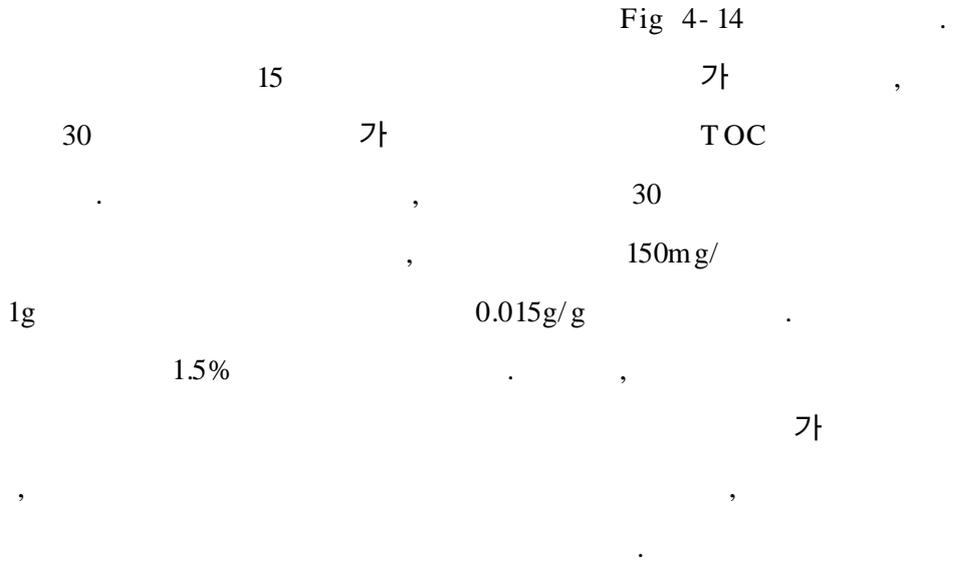


Fig. 4- 13 Hydrogen cyanide concentration of oil-absorbents.

4.4

가

4.4.1



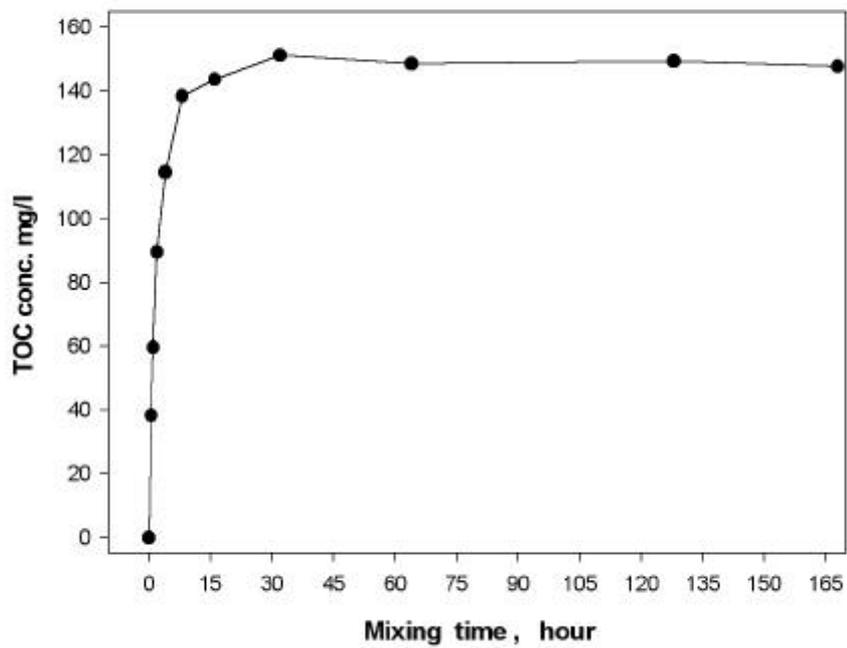


Fig. 4- 14 Extration TOC concentration of pine leaves.

4.4.2

가

Fig. 4- 15

가

,
,
,
10
80
가
,
aniline 35

가

가

, glucose

,

glucose aniline
Fig. 4- 16

10
40
. 10

. aniline

,
10
80
,
glucose가 8-9

가 glucose

.

. Fig. 4- 15

가
k

, aniline

. glucose

. aniline

1/2

glucose

가

. 1

. 1

가

glucose

k 0.0463 0.0299

, aniline

k 0.0081

TOC

Table 4-4

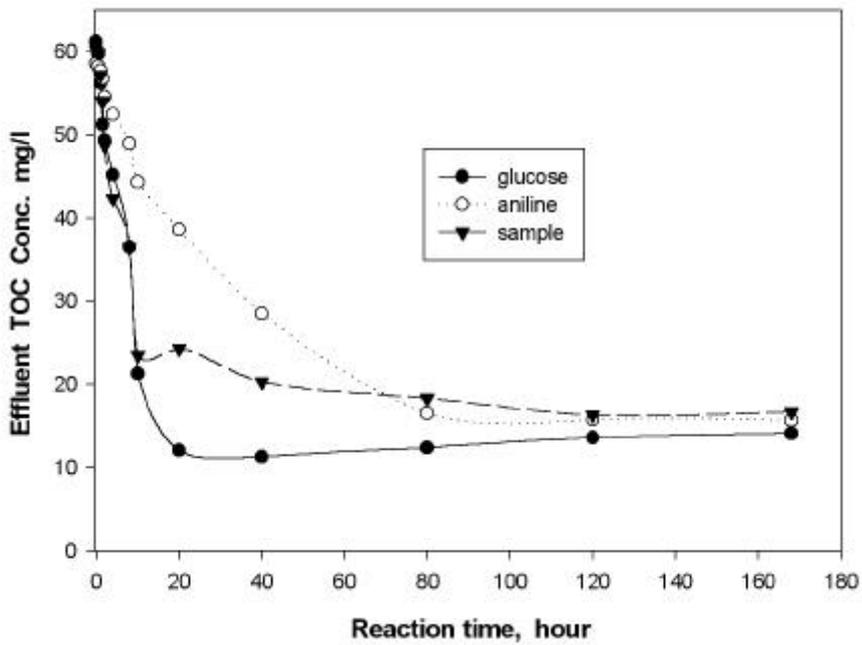


Fig. 4-15 TOC concentration according to time course for each chemical.

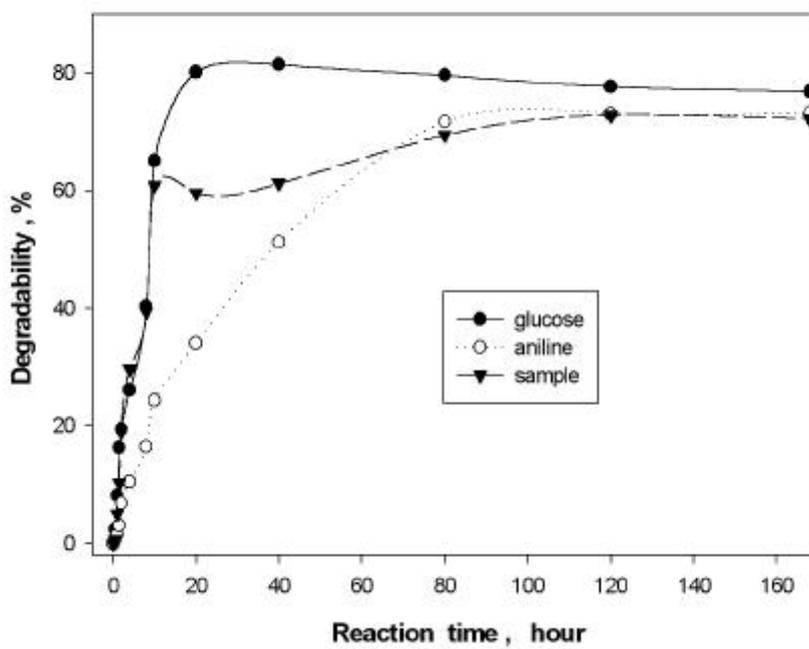


Fig. 4- 16 Comparison of degradability of each chemical.

Table 4-4 TOC concentration for each chemical

kind of chemical time (hour)	glucose		aniline		sample	
	effluent conc, mg/	degradability %	effluent conc, mg/	degradability %	effluent conc, mg/	degradability %
0	61.24	0	58.61	0	60.24	0
0.5	59.76	2.42	58.24	0.63	59.86	0.63
1	56.21	8.21	57.69	1.57	57.21	5.03
1.5	51.26	16.30	56.79	3.11	54.03	10.31
2	49.35	19.42	54.61	6.82	48.74	19.09
4	45.23	26.14	52.45	10.51	42.35	29.7
8	36.53	40.35	48.96	16.46	36.49	39.43
10	21.37	65.10	44.35	24.33	23.54	60.92
20	12.14	80.18	38.65	34.06	24.34	59.59
40	11.35	81.47	28.56	51.27	20.31	61.30
80	12.46	79.65	16.57	71.73	18.39	69.47
120	13.65	77.70	15.78	73.08	16.35	72.86
168	14.16	76.86	15.68	73.25	16.73	72.23

5 .

(1)

,

가 ,

가 .

(2)

가
180 , 60

,

가

3.79g/g,

0.65g/g

(3)

0.8ml/g

(4)

30

1g

1/2

(TOC) 0.015g

, 가

glucose가 8-9

가

1. "1973/78", p51, 1985
2. " ", p2
15, 1998. 2
3. " ",
, p2 9, 1998. 9
4. " ", , p 10 13, 1998.
9
5. " ", , 1998.
6. , , p15 73, 1995
7. Paul L. Bishop, "Marine Pollution and Its Control", McGraw-Hill
Book Company, 1983
8. " ",
workshop Proceedings, p.3- 1 14, 1991
9. Wardly-smith, J. "The control of Oil Pollution on the sea
and Inland Water", G raham and Trotman, Ltd., London, 1976
10. J. B. Eweis, S. J. Ergas, D. P. Y. Chang, E. D. Schroeder,
"Bioremediation Principles", McGraw-Hill inc., pp. 120~136,
1998
11. J. M. Baker "Marine ecology and oil pollution", a division
of John Willy and Sons Inc., pp. 207 287, 1976
12. Jerome Williams, "Introduction to Marine Pollution Control",
Wiley-Interscience Pub. 1972
13. " ",

- , 1995
14. IMO, "Impact of oil and related chemicals on the marine environment", reports and studies, No. 50, 1993
 15. , “
”, , 2000,
 16. . ,
1997-45 (1997.11.3)
 17. Ehrhardt, M., "Photo-oxidation products of fossil fuel components in the water of Hamilton Harbour", Mar. Chem. 22:85-94, 1987
 18. Ehrhardt, M., and G. Petrick., "On the sensitized photo-oxidation of alkylbenzenes in seawater.", Mar. Chem. 15:47-58, 1987
 19. Ehrhardt, M., and G. Petrick., "The sensitized photo-oxidation of n-pentadecane as a model for abiotic decomposition of aliphatic hydrocarbons in seawater. Mar. Chem. 16:227-238, 1985
 20. “”, , 1991
 21. “”, , 1997
 22. “”, , 1998
 23. , “”,
10 1 1995, p41-49
 24. 3 , “”
, 11 , 2 , 1996
 25. “”, , 2000

