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Efficiency of Surfactant Enhanced Remediation for Organic Pollutant (NAPL) Distributed in the Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Medium

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Pukyung National University

ABSTRACT

Column and box tests were performed to investigate the removal efficiency of NAPL the surfactant using enhanced flushing in heterogeneous medium. Homogeneous Ottawa sand and heterogeneous soil were used to verify the increase of remediation efficiency for the surfactant enhanced flushing in column tests. Box tests with two different heterogeneous sub-structure were performed to quantify the capability of the surfactant enhanced flushing as a remediation method to remove NAPL from the heterogeneous medium. Two different grain size sand layers were repeated in the box to simulate the heterogeneous layer formation and the modified fault structure was built to simulate the fault system in the box. O-xylene as a LNAPL and PCE as a DNAPL were used and oleamide as a non-ionic surfactant. The maximum NAPL effluent concentration with 1% oleamide flushing in the homogeneous column test increased about 1500 times compared to that with only water flushing and about 970 times

increased in the real soil column test. In heterogeneous medium, the maximum effluent concentration increased about 150 times in 1% oleamide flushing and most of NAPL were removed from the box within 8 pore volume flushing, suggesting that the removal efficiency increased very much compared to in only water flushing. Results investigated the capability of the surfactant enhanced remediation method to remove NAPL even in heterogeneous medium.

1.

	(Non-aqueous p	hase	liquids;	NAPL)		
, (Pankow and	NAPL Cherry, 1996).	NA	. ,	NAPL		가
가 ,					,	
(EPA, 1990).						
NAPL			,			
	가			,		
			(Riser-	Robert,	1998;	Schwille,
1988; Anderson, 1993;	Fiorenza et al., 2	2000).				
	가	,				
1998).			,	, (, 199	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
가 ,						
1999).	(Kueper McWh	iorter,	1991; F	Fetter, 19	998; SI 가	nan et al,

- 1 -

. 가 가 ,

가 ,

. 가 NAPL

.

NAPL
(pump and treat method)
NAPL

가 . 가

(in-situ flushing method)

,

, NAPL

2 가

, NAPL

2. NAPL

NAPL (HC) LNAP (lighter than water) DNAPL(denser than water) (Bedient et al; Fetter, 1998). NAPL (unsaturated zone) . LNAPL LNAPL (Fig. 1)(Mercer and Cohen, (dissolved-phase plume) 1990). DNAPL 가 NAPL (pool) (Fig. 2)(Fountain, 1998). NAPL NAPL (monitor well) NAPL 가 NAPL NAPL 가 (Pankow and Cherry, 1996). 가 NAPL NAPL .(Feenstra and Cherry, 1988)

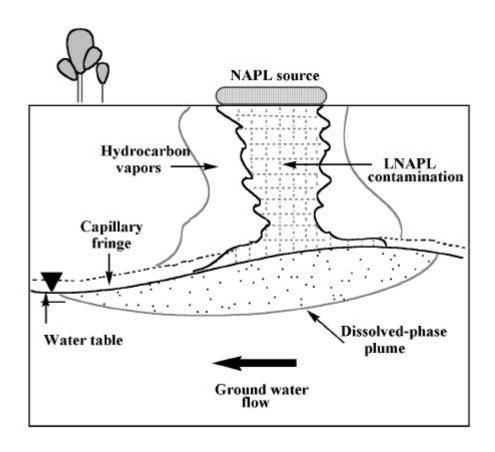


Fig. 1. LNAPL release and migration in unsaturated and saturated zone.

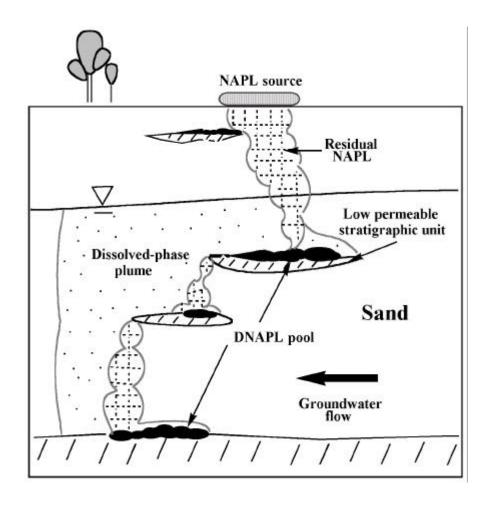


Fig. 2. DNAPL release and migration in unsaturated and saturated zone.

3.

```
(Surface-ACT ive-AgeNT)
                                                          (head)
                (tail)
                                                      (Rosen, 1989; Clint,
1992), Fig. 3
sodium dodecyl sulfate
                               (monomer)
                                                         (Fiorenza et al.,
                 가
2000).
(hydrophilic)
                                (hydrophobic)
                                                가
 가
                   가
                               (Zumdahl, 1986; Clint, 1992).
'micelle'
                                (Clint, 1992).
       micelle
            (phase)
                                                NAPL
     가
            micelle
                           NAPL
                                                                       가
                             'micellization'
                                                   (Rosen, 1989). Fig. 4
                               NAPL
                                        micellization
                            (Clint, 1992).
                                              Micellization
               critical micelle concentration(CMC)
                                                  (Fig. 5) CMC
                                         가
               가 CMC
                                                    CMC
(Preston, 1948; Lindman, 1984)(Fig. 6).
                                                  가
                                      micelle
'solubilization'
                       . CMC
                                            가가
         CMC
```

71 micellization (Dulfer et al, 1995; Edward et al, 1995)(Fig. 6). NAPL

solubilization

.

- 7 -

(1) Oleamide O/17



head: (CH2CH2O)7 ,

tail group: alkyl carbon chain

(2) Sodium dodecyl sulfate monomer

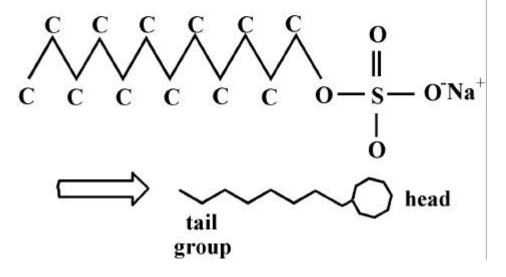


Fig. 3. Oleamide surfactant structure and Sodium dodecyl sulfate surfactant monomer.

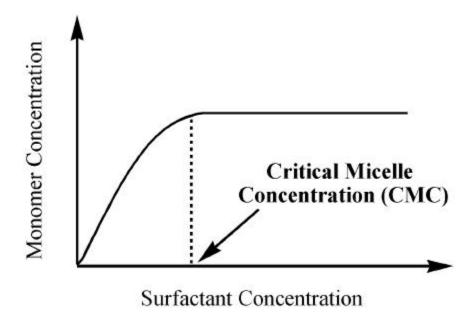


Fig. 4. Surfactant monomers and micelles in equilibrium with contaminant molecules and solution interface.

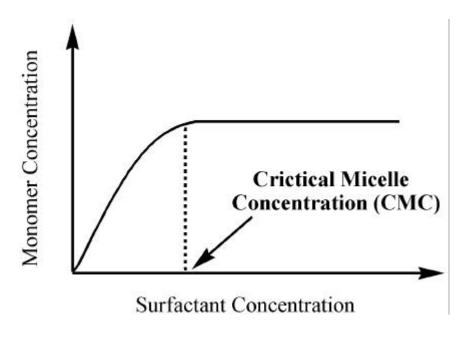


Fig. 5. Distribution of micelles at critical micelle concentration (CMC).

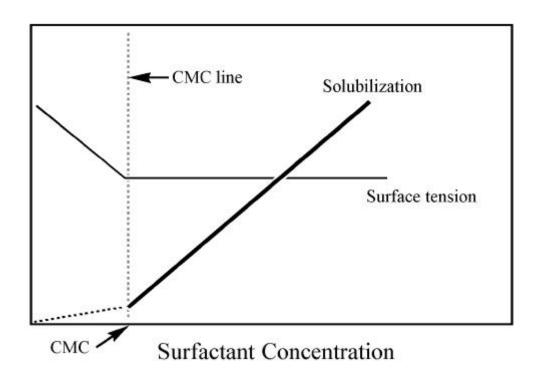


Fig. 6. Changes in concentration dependence of a wide range of solubilization and surface tension around the critical micelle concentration.

4.

4.1.

NAPL Akzo nobel (oleamide) $Ethomid \textcircled{R} \quad \text{O/ } 17 \qquad , \qquad \qquad RCON [(CH_2CH_2O)_mH] [(CH_2CH_2O)_nH] \quad (R=oleyl, \label{eq:constraint} Part = (R+oleyl, \label{eq:constraint} RCON [(CH_2CH_2O)_mH] = (R+oleyl, \label{eq:constraint} Part = (R+oleyl, \label{eq:constraint} RCON [(CH_2CH_2O)_mH] = (R+oleyl, \label{eq:constraint} Part = (R+oleyl, \label{eq:constraint} RCON [(CH_2CH_2O)_mH] = (R+oleyl, \label{eq:constraint} Part = (R+oleyl, \label{eq:constraint} RCON [(CH_2CH_2O)_mH] = (R+oleyl, \label{eq:co$ 1.002(25°C) . m+n=7), 1% 100℃ 1 NAPL PCE o-xylene Sigma-Aldrich . Table 1 photometric (Fountain, 1995) 1% NAPL Ottawa . Ottawa US Silica Company F-35 0.5mm , F-110 0.1mm fine sand . F-35 Ottawa coarse sand 가 0.85mm 0.425mm 70℃ 2mm12 Ottawa F-110 Ottawa (Table 2), 가 (Fig. 7).

Table 1. Solubility of NAPL in Water and 1% Oleamide Solution.

Contaminants	Solubility in water (mg/l)	Solubility in 1% oleamide (mg/1)	Solubility ratio
PCE	150	34,000	227
T CE	1,100	18,000	16
O-xylene	165	16,000	97
Benzene	1,780	2,200	1.2

Table 2. Grain size distribution of real soils and F-110 Ottawa sand.

		Soil A		A Soil B		F - 110	
Sieve no.	Mesh size (mm)	Remained soil in mesh (g)	Percent finer by weight (%)	Remained soil in mesh (g)	Percent finer by weight (%)	Remained soil in mesh (g)	Percent finer by weight (%)
# 10	2.000	_	100.00	0.15	99.63	_	100
# 20	0.850	10.81	75.80	4.33	88.82	_	100
# 40	0.425	6.20	69.60	11.98	58.92	0.08	99.83
# 60	0.250	6.46	55.44	7.30	40.67	0.44	98.87
# 140	0.150	7.47	38.72	8.59	19.22	2.39	93.63
# 200	0.075	8.25	20.25	5.69	5.01	40.75	4.27
fan	_	5.48	7.98	2.00	0.51	1.94	0.02
Total		44.67	_	40.04	_	45.60	_

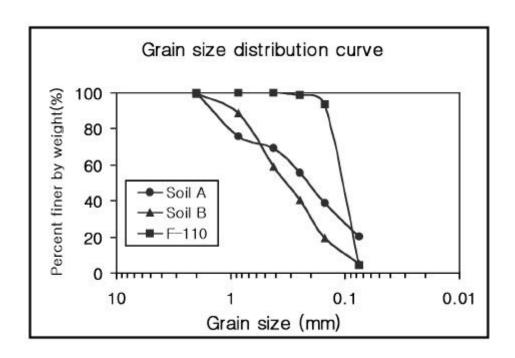


Fig. 7. Grain size distribution curve of real soil and F-110 Ottawa sand.

4.2.

가 Kimble/Kontes Chroma flex5cm, 30cm column 가 2.5cm, 15cm . T eflon 가 T eflon NAPL 2 3 (pore volume) 0.2 ml/min Sudan-IV (Sigma-Aldrich) o-xylene PCE 가 0.5ml/minTeflon . 가 2m1o-xylene (GC) PCE . Column A, B 5cm 가 30cm Ottawa PCE o-xylene 4g Column C, D, E, F 2.5cm 가 15cm OttawaPCE o-xylene 1g . Column G, H Column G Column H

. Table 3

Table 3. Information of each column test.

	D :	pore	M 1	Contaminant(g)		Flushing	Flow rate	
	Porosity	volume (cm ³)	Medium	PCE	o-xylene	solution	(m1/min)	
Column A	0.30	177	F - 35 Ottawa sand	4	4	oleamide 1%	0.5	
Column B	0.28	165	F-35 Ottawa sand	4	4	water	0.5	
Column C	0.35	26	F-35 Ottawa sand	1	_	oleamide 1%	0.5	
Column D	0.38	28	F - 35 Ottawa sand	1	_	water	0.5	
Column E	0.35	26	F - 35 Ottawa sand	_	1	oleamide 1%	0.5	
Column F	0.39	28.58	F-35 Ottawa sand	_	1	water	0.5	
Column G	0.36	213	Soil A	4	4	oleamide 1%	0.5	
Column H	0.47	34.5	Soil B	1	1	oleamide 1%	0.5	

4.3.

Table 4. Experimental Conductions of each Box Test.

	Heterogeneous	Pore	Conta	minant(g)	Flushing	Inlet	Extraction	
	structure	volume (cm ³)	PCE	o-xylene solution		flow rate (ml/min)	flow rate (ml/min)	
Box A	Layer system	1,335	8	8	oleamide 1%	1.0	2.0	
Box B	Layer system	1,750	8	8	water	1.0	2.0	
Box C	Fault system	1,300	8	8	oleamide 1%	1.0	1.0	

4.3.1.

가 7.5cm F-35 Ottawa F-110 Ottawa F-35 Ottawa 2cm 3cm 2 F-110 Ottawa 1cm NAPL . Fig. 8 가 가 25cm 1.2cm 10cm 0.2 0.3cm PCE o-xylene 8g F-35 Ottawa Teflon 2mLGC NAPL

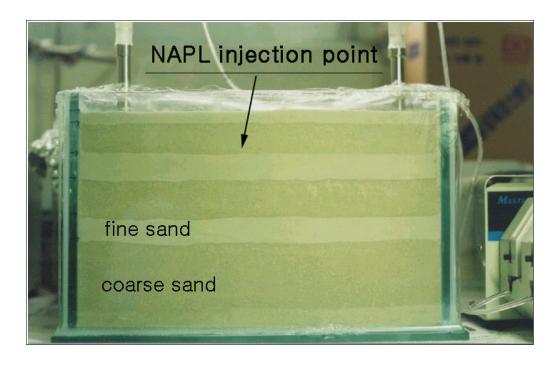


Fig. 8. Box A with heterogeneous layers.

4.3.2.

GC

Ottawa sand (fault zone) . F-35 Ottawa F-110 Ottawa sand 50° sand. Fig. 9 PCE o- xylene 8g 1 , 1% fluorescin (Sigma-Aldrich 0.2 0.3cm 4cm 가

- 21 -

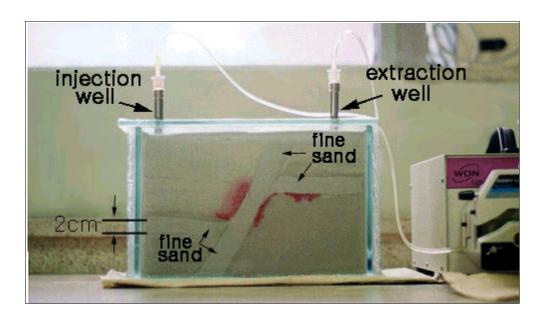


Fig. 9. Box C with modified fault system.

4.4.

```
GC
      Hewlett Packard
                          6890
                                    (Fig. 10). GC
FID(flame ionization detector)
                                      가 30m,
                                                   530µm,
      가 3µm Supelco capillary voc-column
film
                                                  . 2ml
                1비가 split ratio 10:1
                    (inlet)
                                    200℃
250℃
                       70℃ 20℃/min
                                        150℃
        7
                         가 (carrier gas) ( 99.99%)
                   5.0 ml/min
         GC
                                              (standard)
      (calibration curve) .
                                           (methanol)
                                               . Fig. 11
(solvent) PCE o-xylene
GC
                                           PCE o-xylene
               . Table 5 PCE
  3.655 , 4.602
               , Table 5
                           PCE
                                           , R
    .(Fig. 12)
```



Fig. 10. Gas Chromatography.

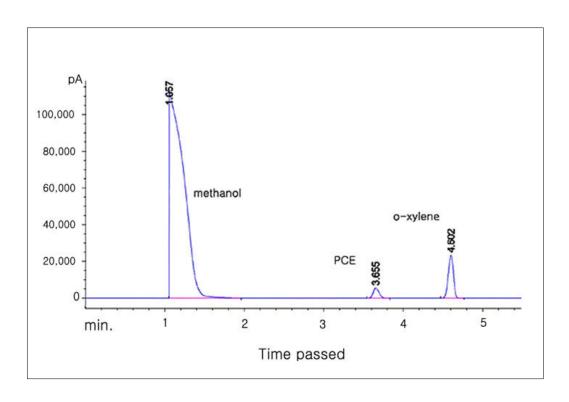


Fig. 11. PCE, o-xylene chromatogram(capillary voc-column, length: 30m, diameter: 530µm, film thickness: 3µm)

Table 5. Calibration curve for PCE analysis on GC in Coumn E test.

Standard sample no.	Concentration of standard samples	Area form integration in GC analysis
1	5	5.94
2	10	13.75
3	50	68.77
4	100	139.23
5	500	706.55
6	1,000	1,419.90
7	5,000	7,009.90
8	10,000	14,052.10
9	50,000	72,357.80

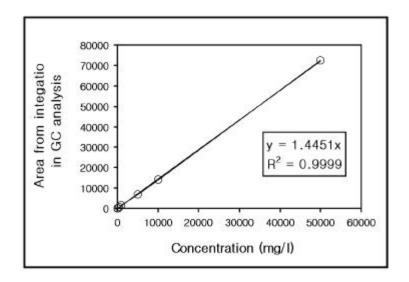


Fig. 12. Calibration curve from standard samples.

PCE o-xylene

,

Table 6.

Table 6. Result of column and box tests.

	effluent	aximum concentration (mg/l)	Total flushing amount
	PCE	o-xylene	(pore volumes)
Column A	7,775	7,491	15
Column B	68	73	90
Column C	37,906	_	61
Column D	25	_	140
Column E	_	7,400	62
Column F	_	16	100
Column G	24,396	7,249	42
Column H	8,412	4,026	36
Box A	1,370	1,120	2.4
Box B	28	30	3.6
Box C	4,970	3,930	8

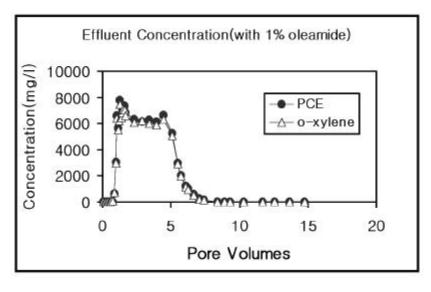
5.1.

```
Column A Column B 5cm, 가 30cm
                                               F-35
Ottawa sand
                PCE o-xylene , 1%
                           . Column A
1%
                  , PCE o-xylene
                                  가
                                              7,775
mg/1, 7,491 mg/1 , 15
                                               PCE
                     Column B
o-xylene
 가 PCE 68 mg/l, o-xylene 73mg/l , 90
            36 \text{ mg/l}, 40\text{mg/l}
                                     (Fig. 13). Column C,
D, E, F PCE o-xylene
                         (Fig. 14, Fig. 15).
    Column C Column E
                                   37,906 mg/1, 7,400 mg/1
         60
                       1 \text{ mg/l}
                                   . Column D
Column F NAPL
                                 PCE o-xylene
   7 25 mg/l, 16 mg/l Column D 140
  PCE 가 4 mg/l Column F 100
    o-xylene 가 10 mg/l . Column G
                          PCE
                                   24,396 mg/l, o-xylene
   7,249 \text{ mg/1}
             42
                                       NAPL
 (Fig. 16). Column H
                                          , PCE
o-xylene
                  8,412 mg/1, 4,026 mg/1 (Fig. 17).
                          , 20
                               30
                                           Tailing
        가
```

- 28 -

, NAPL

•



(B)

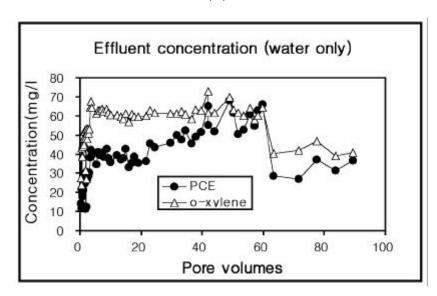
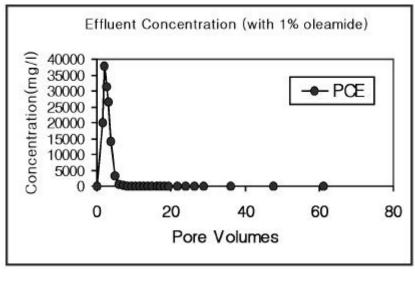


Fig. 13. (A) Result of Column A with 1% oleamide flushing,

(B) Result of Column B with only water flushing.



(B)

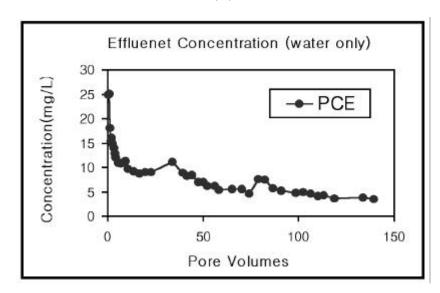
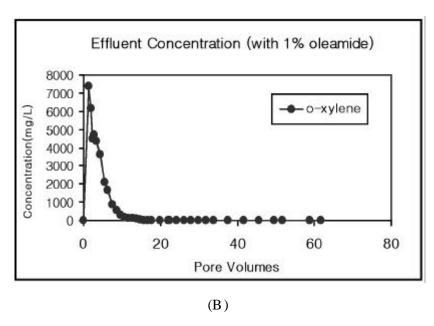


Fig. 14. (A) Result of Column C with 1% oleamide flushing,

(B) Result of Column D with water only flushing.



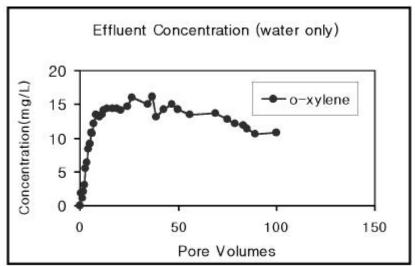


Fig. 15. (A) Result of Column E with 1% oleamide flushing,

 $(B) \ Result \ of \ Column \ F \ with \ water \ only \ flushing.$

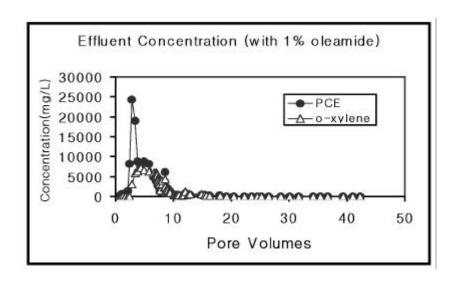


Fig. 16. Result of Column G with 1% oleamide flushing.

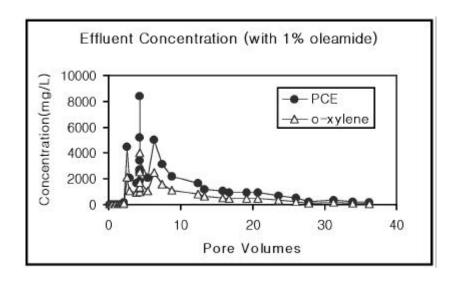
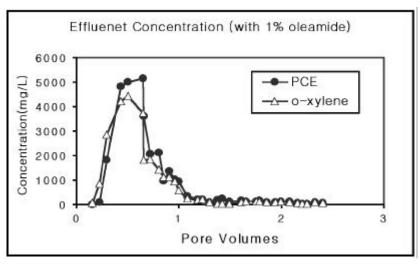


Fig. 17. Result of Column H with 1% oleamide flushing.

5.2.

Box A, B					PCE
o-xylene	,	1 %			
	(Fig. 18).			,	
가 PCE	5,140 mg/l, o-xylene	4,425 mg/1		, 3	
	,	, NAPL	가	30 mg/1	
		150			
	,	130	MARI		,
	3		NAPL		
,	. Fig. 19 Fig. 20			,	
NAPL					,
NAPL	(emulsion) ,		,		
				micellization	
NAPL	가	NAPL		NAPL	
			(Lee	e. 1998;	2001;
Taylor et a	1., 2001).				



(B)

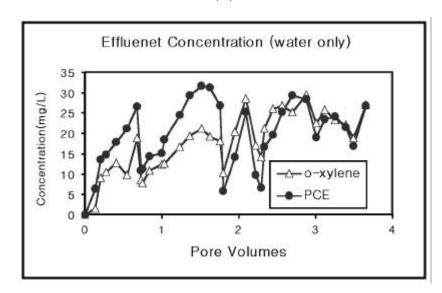


Fig. 18. (A) Result of Box A with 1% oleamide flushing,

(B) Result of Box B with water only flushing.

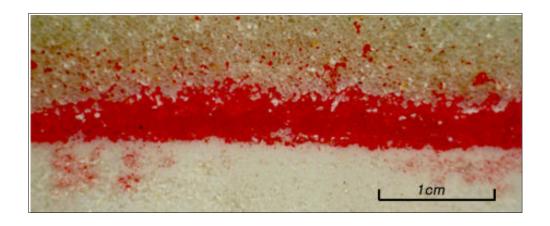


Fig. 19. NAPL distribution between fine and coarse sand layer in Box A.

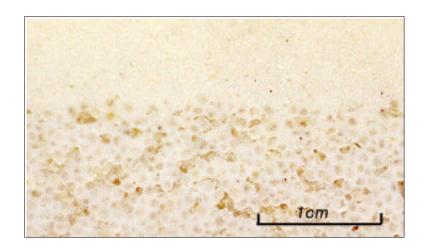


Fig. 20. Emulsion with 1% oleamide flushing in Box A.

5.3.

Box C									,			
		N	APL					(1	Fig. 21	l). Fig.	21	1
2				가								
, 3	6			1					, 1%			
												,
						가						
,		1					7					
		N.	APL									
				,				PCE		5,	000	mg/1,
o-xylene			3,900	mg/1							2	5
		,						15	0			
(Fig. 22)	. 8				,					9		
		,			NA	APL				, 9		0.5
mg/1				,							NA	APL

- 37 -

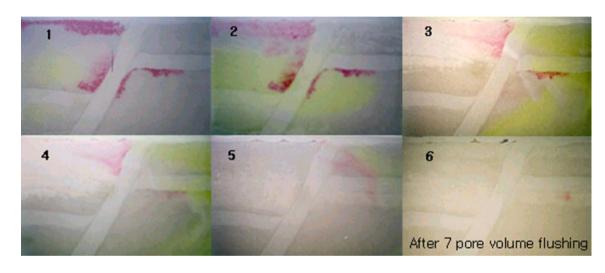


Fig. 22. Flow pattern and remediation process of Box C

(1, 2: 1 pore volume water flushing,

3, 4, 5, 6: 1% oleamide flushing after water flushing).

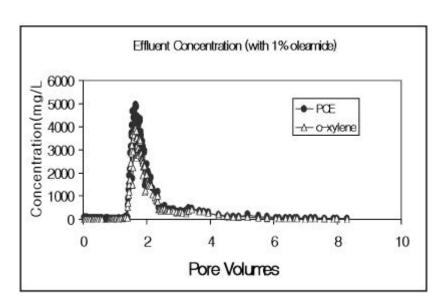


Fig. 22. Results of Box C with 1% oleamide flushing.

6.

NAPL . O-xylene LNAPL , PCE가 oleamide 1% (Wt%) 가 DNAPL NAPL , 1% PCE o-xylene 가 970 가 150 가 T ailing 가 NAPL 3 NAPL 0.5 8 0.5 mg/1mg/1가 가 가 가

, 2001, (NAPL)

, 37(1), pp. 45-56.

, 1998, , 2

, pp.167.

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1 , pp. 558.

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(NAPL; non-aqueous phase

가

liquid)

. Ottawa NAPL

가 ,

,

2 NAPL

. LNAPL

o-xylene , DNAPL PCE(tetrachloroethylene)가 ,

(oleamide)가,

. 1% NAPL 가

Ottawa

. 170 NATL 7

(GC) NAPL . Ottawa

가

o-xylene 가 1500 , 970 ,

150 가 .

(flushing method) NAPL ,

,

, NAPL

,

,

가 .