REMOVAL OF ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZENE BY FROTH FLOTATION UNDER WINSOR TYPE III CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

III

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Removal of o-dichlorobenzene from water process was studied. The purpose of these studies was to determine whether or no the Winsor's Type III microemulsion could improve the removal efficiency of o-dichlorobenzene from water. The first part of these studied was to carry out the phase behavior of microemulsion. The second part of these experiments was to determine the ODCB removal efficiency of the froth flotation unit operated under the Winsor's type III conditions. From the experimental results, the removal efficiency of o-dichlorobenzene increased as the surfactant concentration increased, salinity increased (causing a Winsor Type I to III transition for the system) and oil/water ratio decreased. The cationic surfactant was more effective than either the monosulfate or the disulfonate anionic surfactants.

บทคัดย่อ

สงบทิพย์ พงศ์สถาบดี : การกำจัดออร์โธ-ไดคลอโรเบนซีนโดยวิธีการ ทำให้ลอยภายใต้สภาวะวินเซอร์ไทด์ทรีไมโครอีมัลชั่น (REMOVAL ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZENE B* FROTH FLOTATION UNDER WINSOR T*PE III CONDITIONS) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : ศ.ดร.จอห์น เอฟ สเคม์มาฮอร์น และ ดร.สุเมธ ชวเดช, 74 หน้า. ISBN 974-634-050-6

ในการวิจัยนี้ศึกษาการกำจัดออร์โธ-ไดคลอโรเบนซีน (ODCB) ออกจากน้ำ โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อค้นคว้าหาสภาวะวินเซอร์ไทป์ทรีไมโครอีมัลชั่น ซึ่งสามารถช่วย เพิ่มประสิทธิภาพการกำจัดออร์โธ-ไดคลอโรเบนซีนออกจากน้ำ ส่วนแรกของการ ศึกษาเพื่อหาสภาวะวินเซอร์ไทป์ทรีไมโครอีมัลชั่น ส่วนที่สองของการทดลองนี้เพื่อหา ประสิทธิภาพในการกำจัดออร์โธ-ไดคลอโรเบนซีนภายใต้สภาวะวินเซอร์ไทป์ทรีไมโคร อีมัลชั่น จากการผลทดลองพบว่าประสิทธิภาพในการกำจัดออร์โธ-ไดคลอโรเบนซีน เพิ่มขึ้นเมื่อความเข้มข้นของสารลดแรงตึงผิวเพิ่มขึ้น ความเค็มซึ่งเป็นสาเหตุของการ เปลี่ยนสภาวะจากวินเซอร์แบบที่หนึ่งไปสู่วินเซอร์แบบที่สาม โดยประสิทธิภาพ การกำจัดสารออร์โธ-ไดคลอโรเบนซีนสูงขึ้นเมื่อความเค็มเพิ่มสูงขึ้น และอัตราส่วน น้ำมันต่อน้ำลดลง การใช้สารลดแรงตึงผิวที่มีประจุเป็นบวกมีประสิทธิภาพในการ กำจัดออร์โธ-ไดคลอโรเบนซีนสูงกว่าการใช้สารลดแรงตึงผิวที่มีประจุเป็นบวกมีประสิทธิภาพในการ กำจัดออร์โธ-ไดคลอโรเบนซีนสูงกว่าการใช้สารลดแรงตึงผิวที่มีประจุเป็นบวกมีประสิทธิภาพในการ

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
	Title page	i
	Abstract	iii
	Acknowledgements	V
	Table of Contents	vii
	List of Tables	X
	List of Figures	xiii
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	BACKGROUND AND RELATED WORKS	6
	2.1 SURFACTANT	6
	2.2 MICROEMULSION	11
	2.3 FROTH FLOTATION	15
	2.4 CHLOROBENZENE AS A HAZARDOUS	18
	SUBSTANCE	
III	METHODOLOGY	19
	3.1 MATERIALS	19
	3.1.1 Surfactants	19
	3.1.2 Studied Oil	20
	3.1.3 Other Compounds	21
	3.2 EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES	22
	3.2.1 Study of Phase Behavior of	22

CHAPTE	R		PAGE
		Microemulsion	
	3.2.2	2 Froth Flotation Experiment	24
		ALYTICAL METHODS	27
IV I	RESULT	S AND DISCUSSION	28
	4.1 EQ	UILIBRIUM PHASE BEHAVIOR	28
	4.1.1	The Effect of Salinity	28
	4.1.2	2 The Effect of Surfactant Concentration	37
	4.1.3	The Effect of Cosurfactant concentration	38
	4.1.4	The Effect of Overall Initial Oil/Water	40
		Volume Ratio	
	4.2 EX	PERIMENTAL RESULTS OF	40
	FRC	OTH FLOTATION	
	4.2.1	The Effect of NaCl Concentration on	40
		the ODCB and Rurfactant Removals	
	4.2.2	2 The Effect of Surfactant Concentration on the	49
		ODCB and Surfactant Removals	
	4.2.3	The Effect of Overall Initial Oil/Water Volume	e 49
		Ratio on ODCB and Surfactant Removals	
	4.3 CO	MPARATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF EACH	56
	SU	RFACTANT FOR ODCB REMOVAL	
V	CONCL	USIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	57
4	5.1 CO	NCLUSIONS	57
4	5.2 RE	COMMENDATIONS	57

CHAPTER	
REFERENCES	59
APPENDIX A	64
APPENDIX B	65
APPENDIX C	70

x

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE	
3.1	General properties of surfactants	20	
3.2	General information of the organic compounds	21	
B-1	Experimental Equilibrium Phase Behavior	65	
	with SDS concentration 1 wt.%		
B-2	Experimental Equilibrium Phase Behavior	66	
	with SDS concentration 2.5 wt.%		
B-3	Experimental Equilibrium Phase Behavior	66	
	with SDS concentration 3.5 wt.%		
B-4	Experimental Equilibrium Phase Behavior	67	
	with CPC concentration 0.5 wt.%		
B-5	Experimental Equilibrium Phase Behavior	67	
	with CPC concentration 3.5 wt.%		
B-6	Experimental Equilibrium Phase Behavior	68	
	with DADS concentration 1 wt.%		
B-7	Experimental Equilibrium Phase Behavior	68	
	with DADS concentration 3.5 wt.%		
B-8	Experimental Equilibrium Phase Behavior	69	
	with DADS concentration 10 wt.%		
B-9	Experimental Equilibrium Phase Behavior	69	
	with DADS and pentanol concentration		
C-1	Experimental froth flotation results using	70	
	SDS concentration 1 wt.% with 1 initial		
	oil/water volume ratio		

TABLE		PAGE
C-2	Experimental froth flotation results using	70
	SDS concentration 3.5 wt.% with 1 initial	
	oil/water volume ratio	
C-3	Experimental froth flotation results using	70
	SDS concentration 3.5 wt.% with 0.1 initial	
	oil/water volume ratio	
C-4	Experimental froth flotation results using	71
	SDS concentration 3.5 wt.% with 0.01 initial	
	oil/water volume ratio	
C-5	Experimental froth flotation results using	71
	CPC concentration 1 wt.% with 1 initial	
	oil/water volume ratio	
C-6	Experimental froth flotation results using	71
	CPC concentration 3.5 wt.% with 1 initial	
	oil/water volume ratio	
C-7	Experimental froth flotation results using	72
	CPC concentration 3.5 wt.% with 0.1 initial	
	oil/water volume ratio	
C-8	Experimental froth flotation results using	72
	CPC concentration 3.5 wt.% with 0.01 initial	
	oil/water volume ratio	
C-9	Experimental froth flotation results using	72
	DADS concentration 1 wt.% with 1 initial	
	oil/water volume ratio	
C-10	Experimental froth flotation results using	73
	DADS concentration 3.5 wt.% with 1 initial	

TABLE	PAGE
oil/water volume ratio	
C-11 Experimental froth flotation results using	73
DADS concentration 3.5 wt.% with 0.1 initial	
oil/water volume ratio	
C-12 Experimental froth flotation results using	73
DADS concentration 3.5 wt.% with 0.01 initial	
oil/water volume ratio	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
1.1	Schematic of the froth flotation process for	2
	removal of oil from water.	
1.2	Schematic of microemulsion phase behavior for	4
	a model system.	
2.1	Schematic of surfactant molecule (monomer).	7
2.2	Schematic diagram of an ionic surfactant solution.	9
2.3	Schematic of surfactant association structures.	10
2.4	Relative size of the surfactant moiety, compared	13
	to the size of the disperse phase water droplet.	
2.5	Schematic Winsor's concept of the intermicellar	14
	equilibrium.	
2.6	Schematic diagram of froth flotation column.	16
3.1	Schematic diagram of equilibrium phase behavior	23
	part.	
3.2	Schematic experimental froth flotation apparatus.	25
3.3	Schematic of experimental procedure.	26
4.1	Phase volume of microemulsion system with	29
	SDS: 1 wt.%.	
4.2	Phase volume of microemulsion system with	30
	SDS: 2.5 wt.%.	
4.3	Phase volume of microemulsion system with	31
	SDS: 3.5 wt.%.	
4.4	Phase volume of microemulsion system with	32
	CPC: 0.5 wt.%.	

FIGURE		PAGE
4.5	Phase volume of microemulsion system with	33
	CPC: 3.5 wt.%.	
4.6	Phase volume of microemulsion system with	34
	DADS: 1 wt.%.	
4.7	Phase volume of microemulsion system with	35
	DADS: 3.5 wt.%.	
4.8	Phase volume of microemulsion system with	36
	DADS: 10.0 wt.%.	
4.9	Phase volume of microemulsion system with	39
	the mixture of DADS and pentanol.	
4.10	Schematic the characteristic of liquid crystal phase.	41
4.11	Effect of SDS and NaCl concentration	42
	on ODCB removal.	
4.12	Effect of CPC and NaCl concentration	43
	on ODCB removal.	
4.13	Effect of DADS and NaCl concentration	44
	on ODCB removal.	
4.14	Effect of SDS and NaCl concentration	45
	on SDS removal.	
4.15	Effect of CPC and NaCl concentration	46
	on CPC removal.	
4.16	Effect of DADS and NaCl concentration	47
	on DADS removal.	
4.17	Effect of overall initial oil/water volume ratio	50
	on ODCB removal with SDS 3.5 wt. %	

FIC	FIGURE		
4	1.18	Effect of overall initial oil/water volume ratio	51
		on ODCB removal with CPC 3.5 wt. %.	
•	4.19	Effect of overall initial oil/water volume ratio	52
		on ODCB removal with DADS 3.5 wt. %.	
	4.20	Effect of overall initial oil/water volume ratio	53
		on SDS removal with SDS 3.5 wt. %.	
•	4.21	Effect of overall initial oil/water volume ratio	54
		on CPC removal with CPC 3.5 wt. %.	
	4.22	Effect of overall initial oil/water volume ratio	55
		on DADS removal with DADS 3.5 wt. %	