

Electrokinetic Remediation of Soil Contaminated with Strontium using Ethanoic Buffer

× × × ×
305-600

Kaolin Clay Sr^{2+} . pH

, 0.01M CH_3COOH

. 14cm pH 4.0 3.8 6.0

$Sr(OH)_2$. 0.6 21%

가 , 0.9 33%가 . 1.6 84%가 , 2.5

92%, 3.8 97%가 .

ABSTRACT

After kaolin clay was compulsorily contaminated with Sr^{2+} ion, the remediation characteristics by electrokinetic method were analyzed. Ethanoic buffer was injected in the soil column and CH_3COOH was continuously inputted in cathode reservoir to restrain the pH elevation. The pH of the cathode side of the soil column was only ascended from 4.0 to 6.0 in 3.8 days and $Sr(OH)_2$ was not formed. The 21% of total Sr^{2+} in the soil column was decontaminated in 0.6 days, and the 33% of total Sr^{2+} in 0.9 days, and the 84% of total Sr^{2+} in 1.6days, and the 92% of total Sr^{2+} in 2.5 days, and the 97% of total Sr^{2+} in 3.8 days. Meanwhile, the residual concentrations in the column calculated by the developed model were similar to those by experiment.

1.

가

가

가

2.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{a}_{ik} \left(\frac{\partial(C_i + C_i^a)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}_i = R_i \right), \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, M$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{a}_{ik} R_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial T_k}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{a}_{ik} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_i = 0, \quad \forall k = 1, \dots, M$$

C_i^a

$$C_i^a = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{n} K_{di} C_i$$

$$\frac{\partial C_i}{\partial t} \left(1 + \frac{\mathbf{r}}{n} K_{di} \right) = - \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{a}_{ik} \left(\frac{\mathbf{e}z}{\mathbf{t}^2 \mathbf{m}} \nabla \mathbf{f} - \frac{k_h}{n \mathbf{m}} \nabla p - v_i z_i F \frac{\nabla \mathbf{f}}{\mathbf{t}^2} \right) \frac{\partial C_i}{\partial x} + \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{a}_{ik} \frac{D_i}{\mathbf{t}^2} \frac{\partial^2 C_i}{\partial x^2}$$

$\forall k = 1, \dots, M$

3.

Fig. 1

가 20.0 cm

2.8 cm

가

40V

가

0.1 mA

Kaolin Clay

94.8g

, Kaolin Clay

0.01 M Kaolin Clay

3

Column

가

Kaolin Clay

pH 0.1M , 0.1 M 가
 pH 0.1M
 Kaolinite (Kaolinite + Ethanoate strontium ion)
 가 20ml
 0.1M 19ml 0.1M 13ml
 가 19ml
 3ml
 Kaolin Clay 6 10ml 15

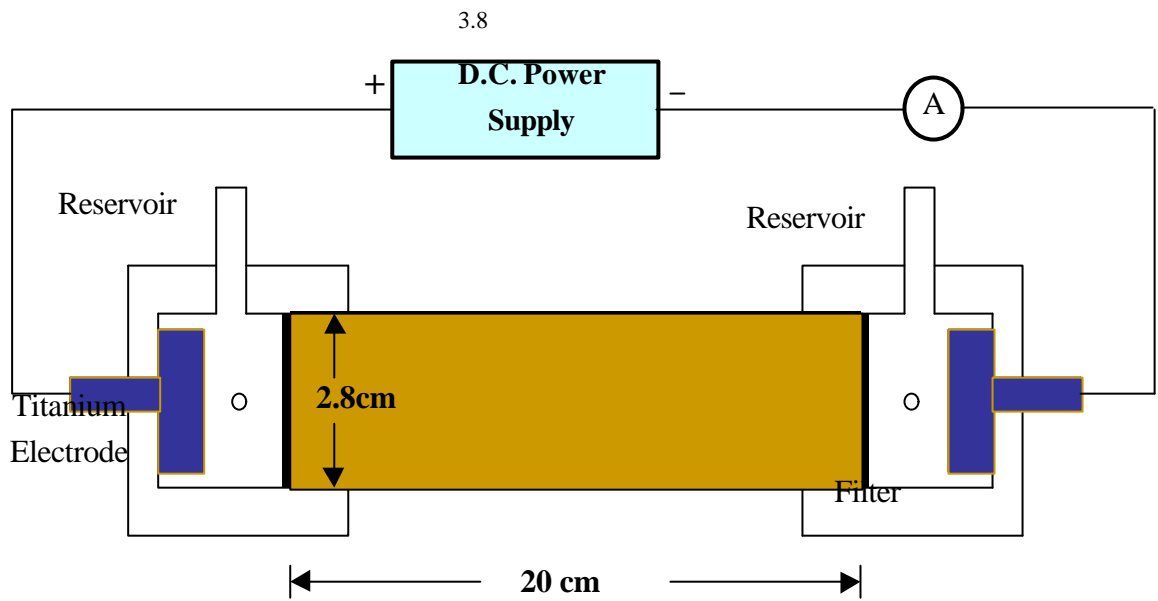


Fig. 1. Schematic of cylindrical column

4.

14cm pH 4.0 3.8 6.0
 pH 가 $Sr(OH)_2$
 Fig. 2 Pore Volume 0.12(0.6)
 Sr^{2+} 0.018M 가 Sr^{2+} 0.006M 3
 Sr^{2+} Pore Volume 0.12 0.15(0.9)
 가 가 0.037M 6
 Pore Volume 0.42(1.6) 0.02M Pore Volume 0.72(1.6) 가
 0.002M Pore Volume 1.5 0.00035M(3.8)

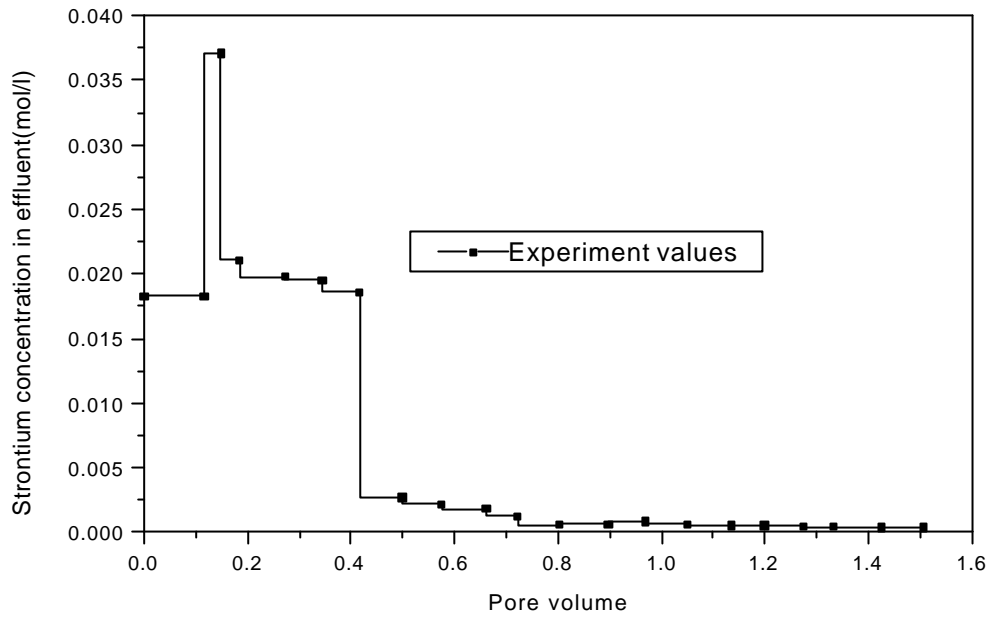


Fig. 2. Strontium concentration in effluent

Fig.3 . 1.0 8.68×10^{-3}

cm/min , 2.5 $1.84 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/min}$, 3.8 $3.27 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm/min}$

가 가

가 가 0.037M 6
Pore Volume 0.42(1.6) 0.02M . Pore Volume 0.72(1.6)

가 0.002M . Pore Volume 1.5 0.00035M(3.8)

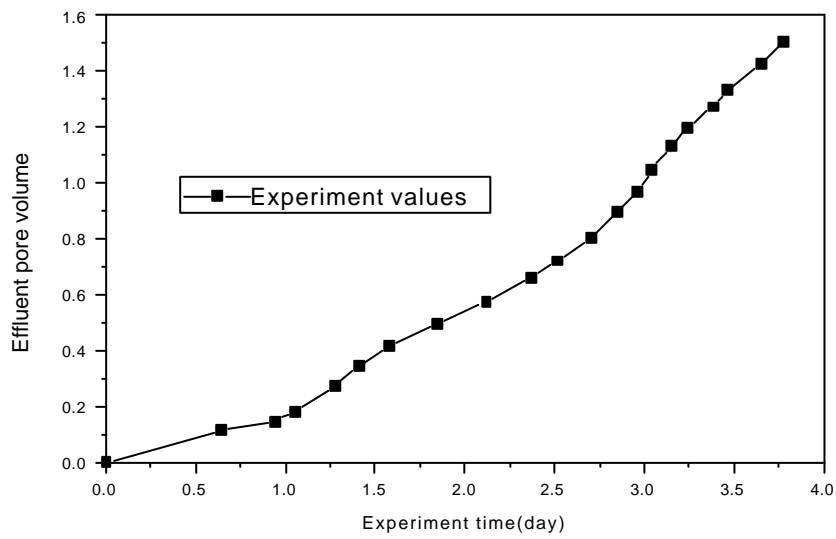


Fig. 3. Effluent pore volume versus time

Fig. 4

pH

0.6 Sr^{2+} 21%가 , 0.9 33%가

1.6 84%가 , 2.5 92%, 3.8 97%가

13.9 mg , 0.9 Sr^{2+} 66.4 mg , 0.6 Sr^{2+} 21.9mg

55.8 mg , 2.5 Sr^{2+} 61.1mg

3.8 Sr^{2+} 64.4mg

6 Kaolin Clay Sr^{2+} Fig. 4

3.8

Sr^{2+} 97%가

5.

pH

0.1M CH_3COOH

pH 3.8 6.0 $Sr(OH)_2$ 가 pH 4.0

21%가 , 0.9 33%가 1.6

84%가 , 2.5 92%, 3.8 97%가

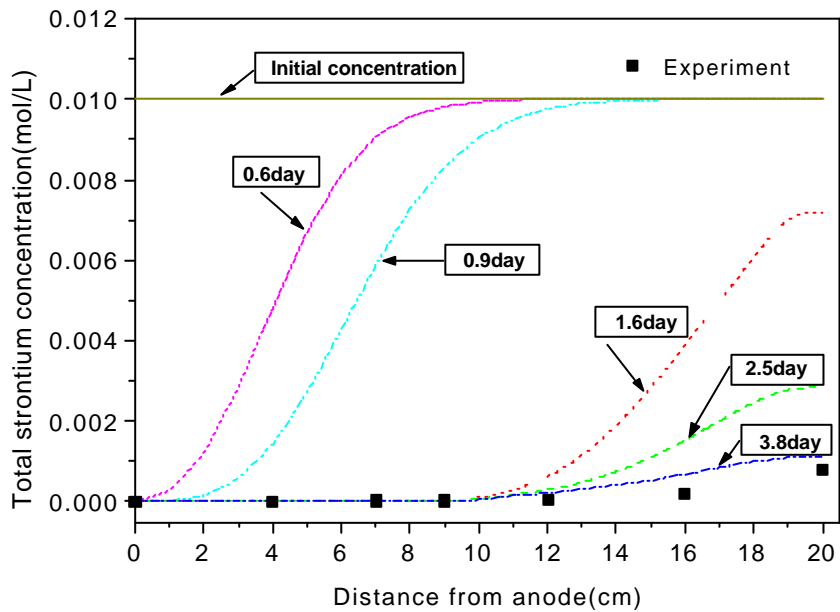


Fig.4. Distribution of total strontium concentration in soil column versus time

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