

Cu/Ni 二元系触媒を用いた有機汚染物質の水熱酸化分解処理のフ ィージビリティスタディ

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Feasibility study of hydrothermal oxidative degradation of organic pollutants using Cu/Ni bimetallic catalysts (*Faculty of Engineering, Osaka City University*) ○Yuzuka Ishibashi, Noritugu Kometani

The hydrothermal oxidation process is attracting attention as an environmentally friendly treatment technology for wastewater containing harmful organic substances. Hydrothermal oxidation is a method of oxidizing and decomposing organic substances in a fluid mixture of water and oxidizing agent under high temperature and pressure conditions. In this study, hydrogen peroxide is used as an oxidant. In high temperature and high pressure water, hydrogen peroxide produces hydroxyl radicals having high oxidizing power by thermal decomposition. To accelerate the decomposition reaction, this study also uses a decomposition method in combination with a Fenton-type reaction, using Cu/Ni bimetallic catalysts that was most active in the previous study. Experiments were carried out on the decomposition of cyclic and linear ethers such as 1,4-dioxane, and aromatic compounds such as phenol, which are persistent organic compounds. Fig.1 shows the decomposition rate of each target substance. The degradation rate of the aromatic compounds varied with the substituents, and the degradation rate was lower for the electron-withdrawing groups.

Keywords : *Hydrothermal Oxidation; Cu/Ni Catalyst*

有機汚染物質を含む排水の無害化技術として、水熱酸化処理が注目されている。水熱酸化処理とは、高温高压状態で水と酸化剤を加えた混合流体を分解する方法で、本研究では、酸化剤に過酸化水素を用いた。過酸化水素は高温高压水中では熱分解により、酸化力の高いヒドロキシルラジカルを生成する。また、分解反応を促進するため、Cu/Ni 二元系触媒を用いてフェントン型反応と併用した手法を用いた。

難分解性有機化合物である1,4-ジオキサンを始めとしたエーテル類、また、フェノールを始めとした芳香族化合物の分解実験を連続式反応管を用いて200℃、10MPaの条件下で行った。

Fig.1 は各分解対象物質の分解率を示している。芳香族化合物は置換基によって分解率が変化し、電子求引性基のものほど分解率が低いことが分かった。

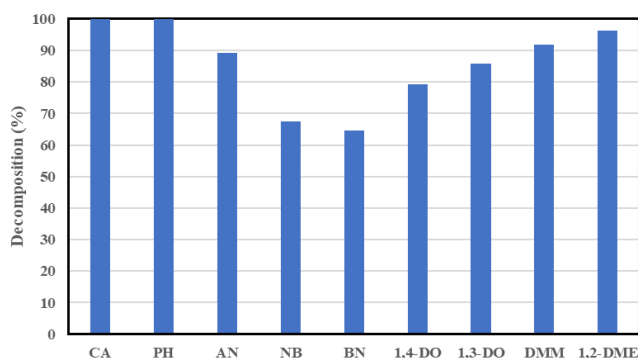


Fig.1 Decomposition rate of catechol(CA), phenol(PH), aniline(AN), nitrobenzene(NB), benzonitrile(BN), 1,4-dioxane(1,4-DO), 1,3-dioxolane(1,3-DO), dimethoxymethane (DMM), 1,2-dimethoxyethane(1,2-DME) after treatment at 200 °C and 10MPa