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Comparative Study of Gas Phase Adsorption of Volatile Organic Compounds on Two Types of Activated Carbon

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OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Objective
- Adsorption of Single Compounds
 - Experimental Method
 - **Results**
- Ternary Adsorption
 - Experimental Method
 - Results
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION

 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) : Typical air pollutants

 VOC Control Technology : Carbon adsorption, Liquid scrubbing, Condensation, Catalytic incineration, Biological treatment.

INTRODUCTION (cont'd)

- Biofiltration: Typical Biological Treatment Process Contaminants or odor are removed through a biologically active media (soil, compost, inorganic material)
- Advantages of Biofiltration
 - Environmental friendly
 - ✓ Economical viable
- Disadvantages of Biofiltration
 - Unfavorable performance due to shock load & load fluctuations
 - Clogging of bed due to accumulation of biomass

INTRODUCTION (cont'd)

 For yielding consistently high VOC removal efficiency, a novel combined treatment technology is proposed

Adsorption unit + Biofiltration



INTRODUCTION (cont'd)

• Adsorption Unit : as a buffer against unexpected operating condition

Required design capacity for this unit mainly depend on the results of the adsorption experiment.

- Experimental Method of Adsorption
 - ✓ Dynamic adsorption column
 - ✓ Gravimetric method
 - ✓ Constant volume method

OBJECTIVE

- To obtain basic experimental adsorption data of VOCs for designing an adsorption unit.
- For this purpose, gas phase VOC adsorption on two different adsorbents is carried out by using constant volume method

ADSORPTION OF

SINGLE COMPOUNDS

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

- Adsorbate
 - Toluene Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)
- Adsorbent: two types of activated carbon BPL - bituminous base OVC - coconut base
- Method : Constant volume method
- Analysis : Myers adsorption equation

• Experimental Apparatus

Sampling Bag (Tedlar® bag)



6-L Canister



Experimental Procedure

1. Carbons are inserted into sampling bag



Experimental Procedure

2. Introduce 6-L pure air by using 6-L canister



Experimental Procedure

3. Inject gas phase VOC



Experimental Procedure

4. GC measurement



RESULTS Toluene adsorption on BPL



RESULTS – TOLUENE



16

RESULTS - MEK



17

RESULTS - MIBK



RESULTS - Comparison



TERNARY ADSORPTION

EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

Composition of adsorbate

Using public data of industrial VOCs air emission
(U.S.EPA Toxic Release Inventories),
Toluene: MEK: MIBK ≈ 6:3:1 (Toluene is majority)

- Adsorbent of concern
 BPL (BPL is superior to OVC for toluene adsorption)
- Experimental Method : Constant Volume Method
- **Prediction : IAST (Ideal Adsorption Solution Theory)**

Results - Ternary Adsorption



22

CONCLUSION

- Activated carbon BPL and OVC can effectively adsorb Toluene, MEK, and MIBK as single solute and mixturecompounds.
- However, BPL was superior to OVC for adsorption of toluene
- Myers adsorption equation was found to reliably represent single solute equilibrium data

CONCLUSION (cont'd)

- IAST predicted well ternary adsorption on activated carbon BPL, but minor compound (MIBK) was underestimated.
- Constant volume method is a simple & accurate experimental method for gas phase VOC adsorption for the low concentrations.

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Thank you !

Question ?

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