

Our laboratory is engaged in the research and development of environmental preservation technologies to realize recycling of materials and resources recycling in society. For example, we are focusing on a chemical recycling process for converting polymer wastes such as plastics into highly value-added chemical feedstocks, a process for recovering heavy metals from incinerated fly ash using chloride volatilization, a process for removal of inorganic and organic substances from wastewater and exhaust gas and for selective recovery of rare metals from wastewater using clay minerals, and a process for radioactive Cs-contaminated water and soil purification using complex-forming substances and ionic association.

### 塩化揮発法による焼却飛灰からの重金属除去

焼却飛灰中に高濃度で含有する重金属は再生利用のために除去す る必要がある一方で、資源的価値も高く資源確保の観点から回収する ことも重要である。本研究で飛灰からの重金属回収手法として着目し た塩化揮発法とは金属を比較的低沸点な金属塩化物として揮発させる 手法で、揮発速度や沸点の違いを利用することで高効率な金属の回収 が期待できる。今年度は塩化揮発試験及び熱力学平衡計算により各 重金属の揮発挙動及び飛灰含有成分の影響を調査した (Fig. 1)。

### イオン会合体を用いた水溶液中の Cs 濃縮

福島第一原発事故由来の放射性Csを含む廃水の処理には、吸着 法が検討されているが、スラッジが多い問題点がある。この代替法と して、イオン会合体を用いた濃縮法がある。本研究では、テトラフェ ニルボレート(TPB<sup>-</sup>)でまず Cs 錯体を形成させ、有機陽イオンの ベンゼトニウムと有機陰イオンのエチルベンゼンスルホン酸を用いて、 イオン会合体相への Cs 濃縮を検討した。(Fig. 2)

## アルキルフェノールの選択的フェノール転換

Fig.1 Chloride volatilization behavior of heavy metals in fly ash.

ポリカーボネート廃棄物の熱分解において生成するイソプロペニル フェノールやイソプロピルフェノールの工業的需要はほとんどない。本

## Heavy metal removal from fly ash by chloride volatilization

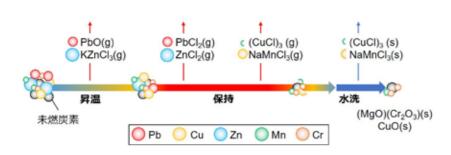
It is important to recover heavy metals from fly ash for environmental preservation and resource securing. Heavy metals can be recovered by chloride volatilization as metal chloride at relatively low boiling points, and recovered efficiently due to the difference in volatilization rate and boiling point. In this study, chloride volatilization behavior of each heavy metal and influence of contained components of fly ash were investigated using a chloride volatilization test and thermodynamic equilibrium calculation (Fig.1).

# Concentration of Cs using ionic association in water solution

We studied an adsorption method for treating wastewater containing radioactive Cs released by the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident. As an alternative method, there is a concentration method using ionic association. In this study, we at first formed a Cs complex with tetraphenyl borate (TPB-), and then converted it to the ionic associate phase using organic cation benzethonium and organic anion ethylbenzene acid (Fig.2).

# Selective conversion of alkylphenol into

Isopropyl phenol (iPr-PhOH) and isopropenyl phenol (IPP) were produced



100 80 60 40 20 2.5 5.0 10.0 Mole ratio of TPB- to Cs+

Fig.2 TPB amount dependence of Cs extraction rate.



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研究では、これらアルキルフェノールを脱アルキル化し、選択的にフェ ノールに転換することを目的に、タンデム $\mu$ リアクター (Fig. 3) を導入 し、触媒となる種々ゼオライトのスクリーニングを実施した。

### 炭酸型層状複水酸化物を用いた酸性ガス処理

ごみ焼却に伴い発生する酸性排ガス (HCI, SOx, NOx) は消石灰お よび触媒脱硝により処理される。しかし飛灰の埋立処理による埋立地 の短命化等が問題になる。CO3型 Mg-AI LDH は酸性ガス処理が可 能であり、アニオン交換能を有するため酸性ガス処理への循環利用に 期待ができる (Fig. 4)。本研究では CO<sub>3</sub>型 Mg-AI LDH を用いた 酸性ガス除去に及ぼす実排ガスに含まれる二酸化炭素の影響を検討 した。

during pyrolysis of polycarbonate waste, which is in low demand for industrial uses. In this study, we investigated the effect of various zeolites as catalysts for selectively converting iPr-PhOH and IPP into phenol using a tandem micro reactor (Fig.3).

# Treatment of acid gas by CO<sub>3</sub>-type layered double hydroxide

The incineration of garbage produces acid gas (HCl,SOx,NOx), which is treated by Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> combination and catalyst denitration. Following treatment, the disposal of produced CaCl<sub>2</sub> fly ash through landfilling causes the problem of short lifespan for landfill sites. CO<sub>3</sub>-type Mg-Al LDH was chosen for the treatment of acid gas (HCl,SOx,NOx) owing to its anion exchange ability (Fig.4). Meanwhile, the exhaust gas discharged from the refuse incineration plant contains about 10% CO<sub>2</sub>. We investigated the influence of CO<sub>2</sub> coexistence on acid gas removal using CO<sub>3</sub> type Mg

# 受賞

- ·第9回廃棄物資源循環学会東北支部研究発表会/最優秀発表者賞/堀越和也(M2)
- · International Symposium on Chemical-Environmental-Biomedical Technology / BEST ORAL PRESENTATION AWRD / Viliame Savou (D2)
- ·Falling Walls Lab Sendai 2017 / 2nd PLACE WINNER / 熊谷 将吾 (助教)
- ·第 28 回廃棄物資源循環学会研究発表会 / Excellent Research Award for International Session / Xu Jing (D2)

#### 招待・基調講演

- ·Toshiaki Yoshioka, "Waste Material Recycling: Aiming the Future", 4th Asian Conference on Safety and Education in Laboratory, 2017.7.26-28, Singapore
- ・吉岡 敏明, "持続可能な社会に向けて~新たな価値創造と資源循環のあり方~", 容器包装 3R 推進フォーラム, 2017.10.4, 東京
- ・吉岡 敏明. "東日本大震災における震災がれきのリサイクルの問題点",第6回グリーンケミストリー研究会シンポジウム,2017.8.3,熊本
- ·Tomohito Kameda, "Application of layered double hydroxide for environmental cleanup", isCEBT2017 (International Symposium on Chemical-Environmental-Biomedical Technology), 2017.4.25, Sendai
- ·Tomohito Kameda, "Removal of Borate and Fluoride in Aqueous Solution using Mg-Al layered double hydroxide: Kinetics and Equilibrium Studies", The 3rd International Conference on Water Resource and Environment, 2017.6.27, Qinqdao, China
- · Shogo Kumagai, "Pyrolysis for chemical feedstock recovery from plastic waste", New Trends in Process Engineering for a Sustainable Future, 2017.11.24, Ecuador

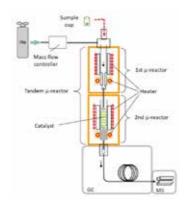


Fig.3 Tandem μ reactor-GC/MS system

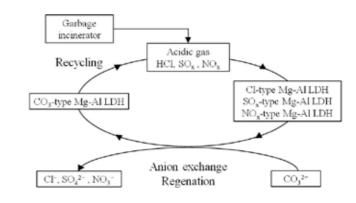


Fig.4 Cyclic treatment of acidic gas by CO3-type Mg-Al LDH.