ENHANCED BIODEGRADATION OF OIL SLUDGE FROM THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY USING SURFACTANTS

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ABSTRACT

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Anusa Ruttanapol: Enhanced Biodegradation of Oil Sludge from

the Petroleum Industry using surfactant

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Solubilization

degradation or biodegradation of petroleum Although microbial hydrocarbons has been known for decades, the success of the process has still been limited by low solubility of hydrocarbons and their bioavailability to the degrading Therefore, the main purpose of this research was to study the microorganisms. effect of three nonionic surfactants, Brij 30, Triton X-100 and Tween 80, on the solubility and biodegradation of hydrocarbons in oil sludge obtained from Petroleum Authority of Thailand by indigenous bacteria consortia and P. aeruginosa isolated from a contaminated site in Thailand. The results showed that the solubility of hydrocarbons in the sludge was significantly enhanced by the addition of these surfactants. An optimal concentration was also obtained for each surfactant in which the solubility reached its maximum value. Among three surfactants studied, Brij30 showed greater enhancing effect on the solubilization than Triton X-100 and Tween 80, but at a much higher concentration. In the presence of Brij 30 and Tween 80, the biodegradation of hydrocarbons by both indigenous bacteria and P. aeruginosa was increased considerably. For Triton X-100, it was observed that the degrading microorganisms could utilize this surfactant as a source of carbon for their growth which led to a low extent of hydrocarbons degradation.

บทคัดย่อ

อานุสา รัตนพล: การเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพของการย่อยกากตะกอนน้ำมันจากอุตสาหกรรม ปีโตรเลียมโดยวิธีทางชีวภาพด้วยสารลดแรงตึงผิว (Enhanced Biodegradation of Oil Sludge from the Petroleum Industry using Surfactants) อ.ที่ปรึกษา: รศ.คร. สุเมธ ชวเคช ผศ.คร. ปมทอง มาลากุล ณ อยุธยา คร. ชัชวลี กะลัมพะเหติ และ ศ.คร. แคเนียล บาร์เลอลินี 72 หน้า ISBN 974-9651-05-7

การข่อขสลาขสาร ไฮโดรคาร์บอนในน้ำมันปิโตรเลียมโดยวิธีทางชีวภาพนั้นเป็นที่รู้จักมานานแล้ว แต่กระบวนการขังคงถูกจำกัดด้วยสมบัติการละลายน้ำที่ต่ำของสารไฮโดรคาร์บอน และความสามารถของสารไฮโดรคาร์บอนในการถูกข่อยสลายด้วยวิธีทางชีวภาพ งานวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์หลักเพื่อศึกษาอิทธิพลของสารลดแรงตึงผิวชนิดไม่มีขั้ว (บริดจ์30 ไทรตอนX-100 และ ทวีน80) ต่อการละลายและการข่อยสลายโดยวิธีทางชีวภาพของสารไฮโดรคาร์บอนในกากตะกอนน้ำมันและ แบกทีเรียที่คัดแยกจากบริเวณที่ถูกปนเปื้อนในประเทศไทยคือ Pseudomonas aeruginosa ผล การทคลองพบว่าการละลายของสารไฮโดรคาร์บอนในกากตะกอนน้ำมันเพิ่มขึ้นอย่างเห็นได้ชัด เมื่อเติมสารลดแรงตึงผิวทั้งสามชนิดและมีค่าสูงสุดที่ความเข้มข้นที่เหมาะสมค่าหนึ่งของสารลด แรงตึงผิวแต่ละชนิด โดย บริดจ์30 สามารถเพิ่มความสามารถในการละลายสำหรับสาร ไฮโดรคาร์บอนได้มากกว่า ไทรตอนX-100 และ ทวีน80 แต่ใช้ความเข้มข้นสูงที่กว่า ในระบบที่มี บริดจ์30 และ ทวีน80 การย่อยสลายสารไฮโดรคาร์บอนโดยวิธีทางชีวภาพของแบคทีเรียที่มีอยู่ใน กากตะกอนน้ำมันและ Pseudomonas aeruginosa เพิ่มขึ้นอย่างมาก และพบว่าแบคทีเรีย สามารถใช้ ไทรตอนX-100 เป็นแหล่งสารอาหารประเภทคาร์บอนสำหรับการเจริญเติบโตได้ ซึ่ง ทำให้การย่อยสลายไฮโดรคาร์บอนโดยวิธีทางชีวภาพเกิดขึ้นน้อย

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ABBREVIATIONS

| CMC | Critical micelle concentration |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| HLB | Hydrophile-liophile balance |
| ТРН | Total petroleum hydrocarbon |