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1. , ,  
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2. Bioscrubber  
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3. Bioscrubber ,

• ( , , ) 10~100

- ppm 5~30
- ,
- 가 가 , 1.6 J/L
- 가 가 7.5~15
- 1.6~2 J/L
- 10 가
- ,
- ,
- 가
- , , ,
- 가 , , ,

# SUMMARY

## I. Title

“Development of an integrated plasma and bioscrubber system for the treatment of odorous compounds emitted from livestock industries in city of Yong-In”

## II. Objectives and Importance

- Due to high cost, inefficiencies and maintenance problems, many odor treatment methods often fail to meet the demands of small-scale livestock industries.
- In most areas of the city of Yong-In, odor complaints have become a serious environmental problem because residential areas are often located close to livestock farms.
- Therefore, the development of an efficient technology is strongly required to successfully treat the odorous compounds emitted from the live stock industries.
- In this research, a novel, integrated system combining a plasma reactor and a biological scrubber has been investigated to solve the odor problem that the city of Yong-In is facing.

## III. Research scope

The integrated system is being developed and investigated according to the research plan with three main tasks;

1. Construct a plasma reactor and experimentally determine removal efficiencies of target odor compounds in the plasma reactor.
2. Design a bioscrubber and perform a series of experiment to observe removal efficiencies of the odor compounds.
3. Find an optimal condition to combine the plasma reactor and the bioscrubber in series.

## IV. Results

- A novel plasma reactor was developed and tested for gas streams

contaminated with three different compounds (hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, and toluene) at the inlet concentration of 10~100 ppm and the gas retention time of 5~30 seconds.

- The plasma reactor was able to successfully remove hydrogen sulfide, ammonia and toluene from the gas streams, implying that it is suitable for the application of the integrated system.
- With increasing the specific energy input, the H<sub>2</sub>S removal efficiency increased. However, the removal efficiency reached a maximum at the specific energy input of 1.6 J/L and higher. As a result, the plasma reactor can be operated in its optimum when the specific energy input of 1.6~2 J/L is applied.
- The experimental results also suggest that the gas retention time of 10 seconds is the point where a stable removal efficiency can be achieved at a minimal reactor volume.

#### VI. Application plan

- For the integrated system, every efforts are being devoted to develop a novel bioreactor system and to transfer the technology to an industrial sector for commercialization.
- Therefore, the system is being developed to prove a more flexibility in configuration and operation for any possible applications.
- Potential areas of applications could be various livestock industries including indoor air quality control for pigpens and stalls, livestock wastewater treatment facilities, composting facilities and others.

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