

최 종
연구보고서

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660.28
L2P32

자외선 광촉매 살균장치를 이용한 유리하우스 재배용수 재순환 장치개발

Development of Nutrient Solution Recycling System in
Greenhouse with Disinfection Equipment by Ultraviolet light
and photocatalyst

조선대학교

농 립 부

.

.

.

.

.

가

가

가

.

.

.

가

가 가 가
TiO2 TiO2
가

가
가

coliform bacteria

가

1000

10%

가

Fe- EDTA

가

Ralstonia solanacearum

18.9%

2.7% 2

40%

20%

Ralstonia solanacearum

2

가 24%

가 20%

28%

4%

Ralstonia solanacearum

$148 \times 10^{-5} \text{g}$

$22 \times$

10^{-5}g

$190 \times 10^{-3} \text{Ml}$

18

$\times 10^{-3} \text{Ml}$

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

. TiO₂

가

가

TiO₂

가

SUMMARY

The nutrient solution using in soilless culture system having a high concentration of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds, discharging of waste nutrient solution bring about eutrophic rivers and lakes. Consequently it is very important and urgent issue, recycling a nutrient solution to prevent discharging the waste nutrient solution. Besides, it is one of the solution to the problem of deficient of irrigation water. For the recycling the nutrient water, disinfection is needed without give any harmful effect to plant. Disinfection of nutrient solution could prevent growth of bacteria, virus, algae.

Though there is many kinds of disinfection methods, the UV disinfection is most effective to nutrient solution. But UV is absorbed rapidly through the nutrient solution, disinfection effect is decrease along the axial direction away from the UV sources. To overcome the shortage of UV disinfection we introduce photocatalyst which increase the killing effect to microorganism by forming the radical groups.

The experiments conducted with following categories and results.

First, choice of lamp type and photocatalyst. we compare the high pressure mercury lamp and low pressure mercury lamp, the low pressure UV lamp is more effective to disinfection and having a longer life time and small energy consumption.

In case of photocatalyst, we prepare to kinds of catalyst, one is titania powder(Degusa P-25) solution and titania film made by Chemical Vapor Deposition(CVD). The latter is very effective and convince to disinfection by UV light. So we use a quartz tube having a 7,000 film thickness of titania film.

From the experiment of disinfection rate in batch system which equipped with UV lamp (39 watt) and titania coated quartz tube, we obtained following results.

With the diminish of transmittance from 70 %, 50 %, 30 %, the cell number (103 cells/mL) is decrease to within 3 min, 5 min, 10 min, repectively, when the initial cell number is changed 3.0×10^3 to 1.15×10^4 the complete disinfection is accomplished within 4 min.

Based on the rate of disinfection in the UV- photocatalyst system, we calculate a rate constant as a function of UV intensity and light bombardment time. Eventually we get the design equation and we design the equipment for 300 m² green house nutrient solution supply.

For the real plant culture with UV-photocatalyst disinfected recycling system, we prepare perlite granule media bed. The beds separated by feeding system, first bed is with UV-photocatalytic disinfection recycling second is with no disinfection system, third is with UV-O₃ disinfected system. In case of no disinfection recycling system one bed is used perlite another bed is prepared by new perlite.

Cucumber and tomato was cultured in the various bed system in the green house. In case of cucumber, 10 % increase of harvesting of cucumber in UV-TiO₂ disinfected recycling system comparing to no disinfected system. But there is no any blight occurred in the various bed.

To find controlled reference, tomato was cultured in same kinds of bed. *Ralstonia solanacearum* is cultured in the fermentor and put into nutrient reservoir. From the counting of change of color in branch of tomato plant, 40 % of color change is observed in no disinfected recycling bed and 20 % of change is occurred in UV-titania disinfected recycling system. In case of blight by bacteria, 18.9 % of blight was revealed in no disinfected system and 2.7 % was revealed in UV-TiO₂ disinfected system.

CONTENTS

- . Introduction
 - 1. Purpose and scope of research and development
 - 2. Objectives
 - 3. Expectation and application for research results
- . Theoretical background
- . Preparation of photocatalysts and efficiency of disinfection
 - 1. Choice of UV- lamp
 - 2. Preparation of photocatalysts by material and methods
 - 3. Disinfection effects on titania powder and titania film and UV and bubbles.
- . Evaluation of design equation for CVD film photocatalyst
 - 1. Used strains.
 - 2. Development of disinfection equipment
- . Culture of cucumber by recycling of disinfected nutrient solution by UV- TiO₂ system.
 - 1. Purpose of research
 - 2. Scope of research
 - 3. Experimentals
 - 4. Culture of cucumber
 - 5. Results of culture

. Culture of tomato

- 1. Purpose of research
- 2. Experimental
- 3. Results of culture

. Propagation of developed equipment and discussion

- 1. Strategy of propagation
- 2. Obstacles and Problem to be solved

.....	1
.....	2
.	2
.	2
.	3
IV.	4
SUMMARY	7
CONTENTS	10
.....	12
1	20
1	20
1.1.1.	20
1.1.2.	21
1.1.3.	23
2	29
1.2.1.	29
1.2.2.	31
3	33
1.3.1.	33
1.3.2.	36

2	.....	37
1	.....	37
2.1.1	.....	37
2.1.2.	.....	38
2.1.3.	.....	41
2.1.4.	.....	43
3	.....	46
1	.....	46
2	.....	48
3.2.1.	.....	48
3.2.2	TiO ₂	49
3.2.3.	.....	50
3.2.4.	.....	51
3	, ,	53
3.3.1.	.....	53
3.3.2.	TiO ₂ (Degusa P- 25) 가	55
3.3.3. TiO ₂ 가		
Coliform	.....	56
3.3.4.	.....	57

4	.....	60
1	.....	60
4.1.1	.....	69
4.1.2.	.....	61
4.1.3.	.....	65
4.1.4. 1000	.....	74
4.1.5. -	.....	76
5	.....	86
1	.....	86
2	.....	87
3	.....	89
5.3.1.	.....	89
5.3.2.	.....	93
4	.....	94
5.4.1.	.....	94
5	.....	98
5.4.1.	.....	98
5.4.2.	.....	100
5.4.3.	.....	102
5.4.4.	.....	105
5.5.5.	.....	108
6	.....	107

6	.....	110
1	.....	110
2	.....	110
6.2.1	.....	110
3	.....	112
6.3.1.	.....	112
6.3.2. pH EC	.....	119
6.3.3.	.....	119
6.3.4. <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	.....	120
6.3.5 <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	.....	128
6.3.6 <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	.....	129
4	.....	130
7	.....	131
1	.....	131
2	.....	132
	.....	135

< >

1.	.....	38
2.	.....	41
3.	Components of LB Medium	60
4.	Components of King's B Medium	61
5.	E.coli	68
6.	E.Coli	69
7.	.....	71
8.	.....	72
9.	가	73
10.	.....	93
11.	.....	94
12.	.....	95
13.	.....	95
14.	perlite	98
15.	.....	99
16.	.....	100
17.	.....	100
18.	.....	101
19.	(EC)	101
20. 1	(6.13 16)	103

21. 2	.....	101
22.	.....	104
23.	.....	104
24.	.....	105
25.	.....	111
26.	.....	111
27.	.....	111
28.	.....	112
29.	.....	112
30.	.....	113
31.	pH EC	119
32.	.....	119
33.	TiO2	119
34.	.....	120
35.	.....	124
36.	.....	124
37.	.....	128
38.	.....	128
39.	.....	128
40. <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	.....	129
41. <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	.....	129

	<	>	
1.	39watt	.....	47
2.	X-	.....	52
3.	(Degusa P- 25)	.....	58
4.	-		
	coliform bacteria		
		.....	59
5.	UV- TiO2 photoreactor	.....	62
6.	(),		
	( ) ( )	.....	63
7.		.....	64
8.	UV		
	image analyzer	.....	67
9.		.....	77
10.	-	.....	79
11.	-	.....	82
12.		.....	83
13.		.....	84
14.		.....	85
15.		.....	92
16.		.....	96
17.		.....	97
18.		.....	101
19.		.....	114

20.		.....	115
21.	-	.....	116
22.	-	.....	117
23.		.....	118
24.		.....	121
25.		.....	121
26.		.....	122
27.		.....	122
28.		.....	123
29.		.....	123
30.	Ralstonia solanacearum	-	
		()	
		()
			125
31.	Ralstonia solanacearum	() ()	
		.....	126
32.	Ralstonia solanacearum	() ()	
		.....	127
33.	1	.....	134

1 .

1 .

1.1.1.

가 . 가 ,

8- 20 가 2
275 ha(1996)
0.06% 10,000ha (99%),
2,000 ha .

가 가

가 가
가 .
가
가
가 가
가 TiO2 가
TiO2
가
TiO2

1.1.2.

가 가 가
가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

TiO₂

1.1.3.

1.1.3.1.

UV-A (315-400 nm), *UV-B* (280-315 nm), *UV-C* (200-280 nm), *far UV* (120-200 nm), *extreme UV* (10-120 nm)

UV-C

UV-B, 200-300 nm

가

quartz fused silica

96%

, , , ,

.

. 가 260 nm

가 가 가

1

10,000 microwatt

30,000- 40,000 microwatt

가 .

가

pH , , ,

. 가

KNO₃, NH₄NO₃, CaCl₂ · 2H₂O,

MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, KH₂PO₄

MnSO₄ · H₂O, ZnSO₄ · 7H₂O, H₃BO₃, NaMoO₄ · 2H₂O, CoCl₂

CuSO₄ · 5H₂O , vitamin FeSO₄ ·
7H₂O, Na₂EDTA · 2H₂O 가 .

260 nm UV- C band .

가

가

TiO₂

hydroxyl radical(OH ·) .

Trojan Technologies Inc.(USA) Trojan System UV Series
(3000, 4000, 8000 Series) Aqua UV, PURA System ,
clean tech INDUSTRY INC. (Canada) Jac-Pac Sterilization
system .

가

[1- 3].

hole

, 가

가

[4].

hole(h⁺)

(e⁻)가

hole

가 . Hole

가

[5- 7].

batch

가

,

가

. Powder

slurry

[8],

가

가

가 .

TiO₂

[9- 10]

가 [10- 15].

, batch

가 [16].

가 .

1.1.3.2. .

.

.

가

.

1996

가

1.1.3.3 .

2

1.2.1.

가

TiO₂

1.2.1.1.

-
-
-
-
-
-

1.2.1.2.

-
- ,
-
-
-

1.2.1.3.

- -
-
-
-

1.2.2.

1.2.2.1.

-

-

-

-

1.2.2.2.

-

-

,

,

-

-

-

-

1.2.2.3. 1000

-

-

-

照射時間

-

-

.

-

-

1.2.2.4.

-

-

1

- , , ,

-

1.2.2.5.

-

가

가

Fusarium oxysporum, *F. cucumerium*,

F. melonis

.

Phytophthora capsici, *P. melonis*

, , ,

Aspergillus orizae

3

1.3.1.

가 .

가

1996

가

가

-
가

가 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

가

가

TiO₂

TiO₂

가

가

TiO₂

가

1.3.2.

- 1999

- : Effects of organic matter on the growth of Thiobacillus sp. hydrogen sulfide oxidizing bacterium

- :

- 1999

- :

- :

- 2nd Asia Symposium of Environmental Geochemistry

November 2- 4, 1999, Seoul National University

"Geochemistry of AMD and Iron-hydroxide in the Kwangju area", Cheon-Young Park, In-Hwa Lee

2

1

2.1.1.

1801 J. R. Luitter가

Thomas

Young 1804

1899 N. R. Finsen

1903

1877 가

, X- , , 가 ,

30 km

380 nm 780 nm 가

X-

C.I.E. (

)

UV- A : 315 nm 400 nm

UV- B : 280 nm 315 nm

UV- C : 100 nm 280 nm

1 .

1.

(nm)	가			
150 200	184.9 nm	,		, ,
200 280	253.7 nm			,
280 320	296.7 nm			,
392 380	365.0 nm			,

2.1.2.

가 ,

가

(Protozoa), (Fungi), (Virus)

Bacteria 0.2 μ m 1.5 μ m

30 μ m

10 μ m 가 가

Virus

Bacteria

260 nm

peak 가

가 가

가

260 nm 가

(UV-C)

가 가 (380 780 nm)

10,000 60,000

390 nm

가

가

가

가

15 Watt

50cm

64

3 30

(254 nm)

D (J/m²)

E (W/m²)

t₁

Nt₁

$$t_1 = \frac{D}{E}$$

K

$$K t_1 = \log \frac{N_0}{N t_1} \quad K t_2 = \log \frac{N_0}{N t_2} \quad t_2 = t_1 \frac{\frac{N_0}{N t_2}}{\frac{N_0}{N t_1}}$$

N₀

2

2.

	× ,			×	
				×	
	×	× 가			×
					×
	, ,	, ,	, ,		, ,
		가 가			× 가
			가		가

:가 : × :

2.1.3.

(UV-C)

90 %

254 nm

가 가

300 nm

254 nm

185 nm (

(185 nm

)

)

가

가

가 20 23 ,

40

가

(mA/cm²)가

가

2.1.4.

1900

Henderson

가

가 가

TiO2

가

, Human baldder cell

TiO2

TiO2 rutile, anatase, brookite 가

anatase 가 가

. TiO2 가

TiO2

valence band 가 conduction band valence

band 가 h^+ 가

band gab 3.2 eV 가

390nm . e-CB

(conduction band) , h^+ VB(valence band

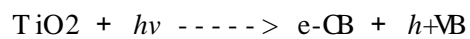
positive hole) TiO2

OH .

H₂O₂ iron

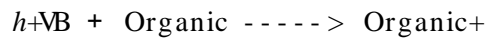
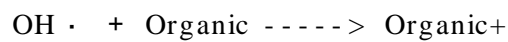
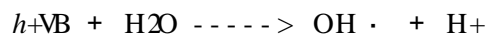
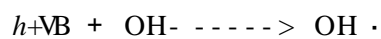
TiO₂

1. Absorption of Light by TiO₂ Semiconductor

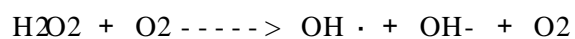
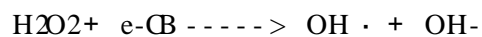
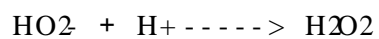
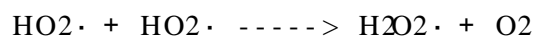
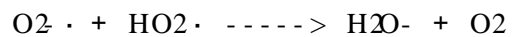
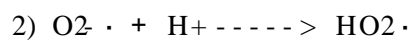
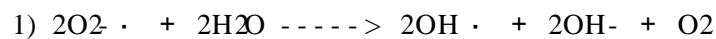
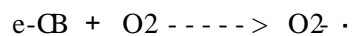


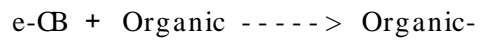
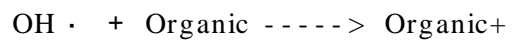
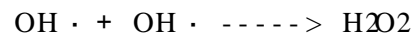
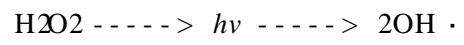
2. $e^{-\text{CB}} + h^{+\text{VB}}$ diffusion

3. Positive Hole Reaction



Electron Reaction





TiO₂

TiO₂

TiO₂

TiO₂

3

1

40watt, 100watt

600

watt

()

100watt

250nm

10000

2-3

가

300nm

가

가

pyrex

1

stainless steel

4

100

()

400 watt/hr

10,000

germicial lamp(

:

253.7nm)

39watt()

1

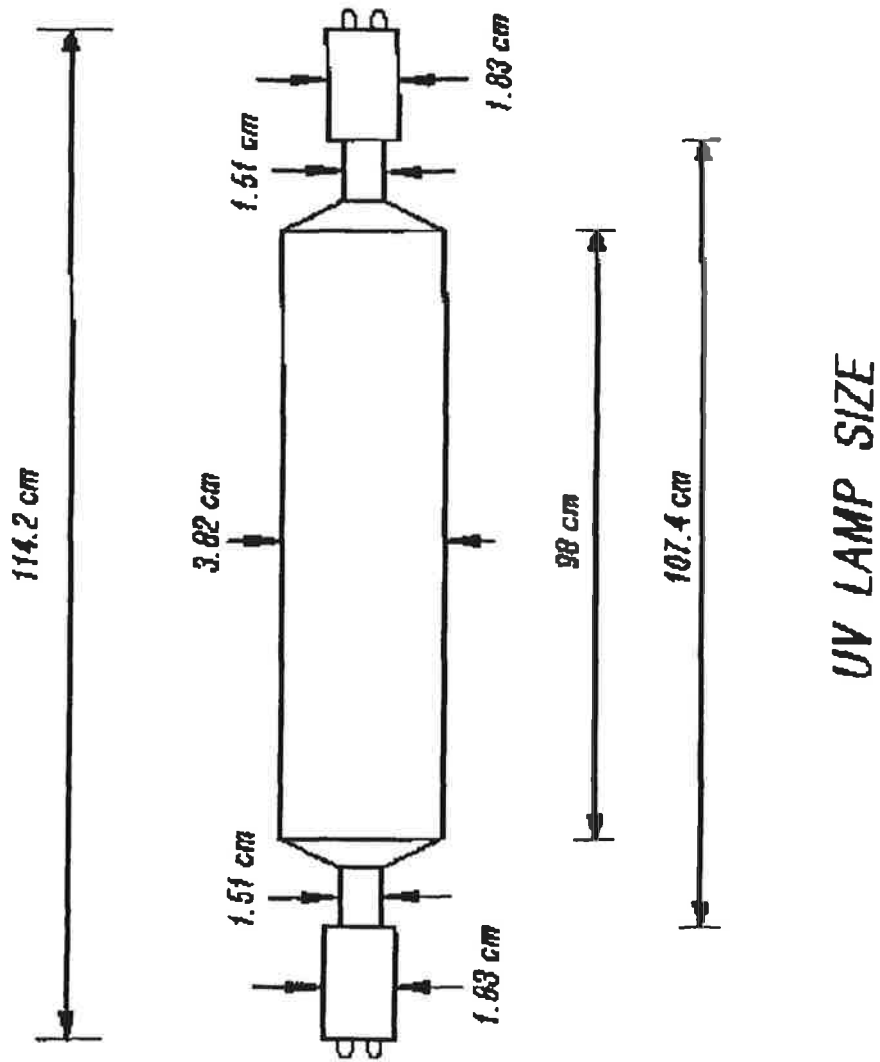


그림 1. 살균용 39watt 출력의 저압수은램프의 제원도.

2

(Aldrich) anatase TiO₂ (Fluka), TiO₂
TiO₂ P25(Degusa)

3.2.1.

TiO₂ 가

TiO₂

가

acetyl acetone 가

가

가

가

TiO₂

TiO₂

3.2.2.

TiO₂

TiO₂

, UV

TiO₂

acetyl acetone

TiO₂

Triton X-100

가

TiO₂

TiO₂ (Degusa P25)

TiO₂ Aggregate H₂O Acetyl acetone

TiO₂

TiO₂ H₂O Triton X-100

Spin Coating on Quartz plate

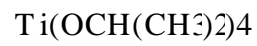
Sintering at 500

TiO₂ Film

3.2.3.

TiO₂ 가

가 가 , TiO₂ TiO₂가
TiO₂가 UV
h⁺ e⁻ 가



Hydrolysis in HNO₃

80

200- 250 ,34atm Autoclaving

30

30- 50% Carbowax

TiO₂

Spin Coating on Quartz plate

Sintering at 450

TiO₂ Film

3.2.4.

(40 × 300m/m Phillips Co.) TiO₂ Tablet
 (Merckd- 6100 Darm Stadt Co.; Density : 4,260, Z-Ratio : 0.4)
 , TiO₂ Tablet Electro beam(5kv) (Leybold Inffcon Inc.)
 1800 2200 TiO₂
 310 , 2.5 4.0 /sec 2.0 ×
 10-5 torr 1000rpm 7000
 .
 .
 Miller & Bolef
 1972 Lu Lewis Z- MATCH Resonating
 Quartz .

$$Tf = \left(\frac{Natdq}{11afFcZ} \right) \arctan \left(Z \tan \left[\frac{(Fq - Fc)}{Fq} \right] \right)$$

Tf: Film Thickness

Nat: The frequency constant of at quartz (= 166100 Hz (m))

dq: The density of single crystal quartz (= 0.2649gm/cm³)

af: The density of the film

Fc: Coated frequency

Fq: Uncoated frequencies

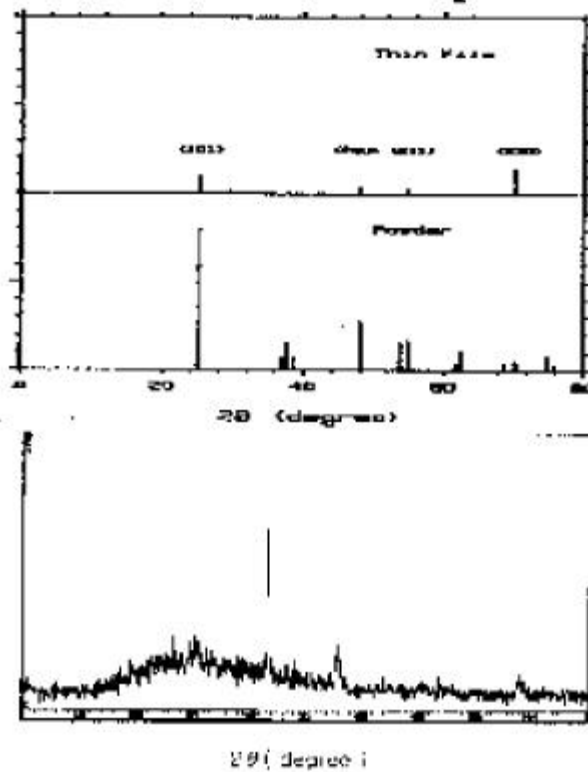
$Z = \left(\frac{d_{qu} a_{-}}{d_{fu} f_{-}} \right)^2$ Acoustic Impedance Ratio, u_q u_f
 film quartz share moduli frequency film

X- (XRD) 2

preferred orientation

2 anatase

X-ray Diffraction of TiO_2 (Anatase)



2. X-

3

3.3.1.

Escherichia coli DH5- ,
Aspergillus oryzae var. *oryzae* (KCTC 6095) .
(Difco, pH 7.0) 24 30
50 mM potassiun phosphate buffer
(pH 7.0) . -
100 $\mu\ell$
24 .
A. oryzae potato dextrose (Difco) (1.5 %, Junsei)
4 30 ,
conidia가 Tween 80 (0.02 %, Junsei) 3 *Mℓ*
vortex conidia , conidia hemacytometer
107 conidia/*Mℓ* .
-
0.1 % oxgall PDA 100 $\mu\ell$
254 nm 14 watt
(: 860 mm, Atlantic Ultraviolet
Co.) . TiO₂ anstase
(Degussa P25)

TiO₂ 100 Mℓ 0.1
 g
 TiO₂ 1 Mℓ 10 μg
 TiO₂ 7000

(Goldstar, PM-015ND)

3000 Mℓ/min

2000 Mℓ

TiO₂ (10 μg/Mℓ)

가 50 mM potassium
 phosphate buffer (pH 7.0)

1998 Mℓ (Pharmacia Biotech, Ultraspec

2000) 600 nm 0.8 *E. coli* 2 Mℓ

10

100 μℓ

24

TiO₂ 가 , 1978 Mℓ potassium phosphate buffer

TiO₂ 20 Mℓ 2 Mℓ

2000 Mℓ

TiO₂가 10 μg/Mℓ TiO₂

가 2 Mℓ 105 cells/Mℓ

-

10

100 $\mu\ell$

24

3.3.2. TiO_2 (Degusa P-25) 가

1998 $M\ell$ potassium phosphate buffer 2 $M\ell$ -

10

100 $\mu\ell$

24 가

3

1

1.7

$\times 10^5$ cells/ $M\ell$ 7.6×10^3 cells/ $M\ell$ 95.5 %

TiO_2 가

1.7×10^5 cells/ $M\ell$ 7.4×10^3 cells/ $M\ell$

3

가 2.8×10^2 cells/ $M\ell$ 98.4 %

TiO_2 가 1.5×10^2

cells/ $M\ell$ 99.1 %

3.3.3.

TiO₂가
Coliform

A. oryzae

107 conidia/Mℓ	1998 Mℓ	2 Mℓ	
10			.
	PDA plate	100 μℓ	96
	.	-	TiO ₂
		.	
	.		4
1	1.7 × 10 ⁵ cells/Mℓ	1.4 × 10 ⁴ cells/Mℓ	87.9 %
	, 5	200 cells/Mℓ	.
	TiO ₂		<i>A. oryzae</i>
	5	1.7 × 10 ⁵ conidia/Mℓ	2.50 × 10 ⁴ conidia/Mℓ
85.3 %	가	30	<i>A. oryzae</i>
	1.8 × 10 ² conidia/Mℓ	0.1 %	. <i>E. coli</i>
TiO ₂		1	1.7 ×
105 cells/Mℓ	5.8 × 10 ⁴ cells/Mℓ	66.3 %	
11	1.7 × 10 ⁵ cells/Mℓ	1.2 × 10 ³ cells/Mℓ	99.3 %

3.3.4.

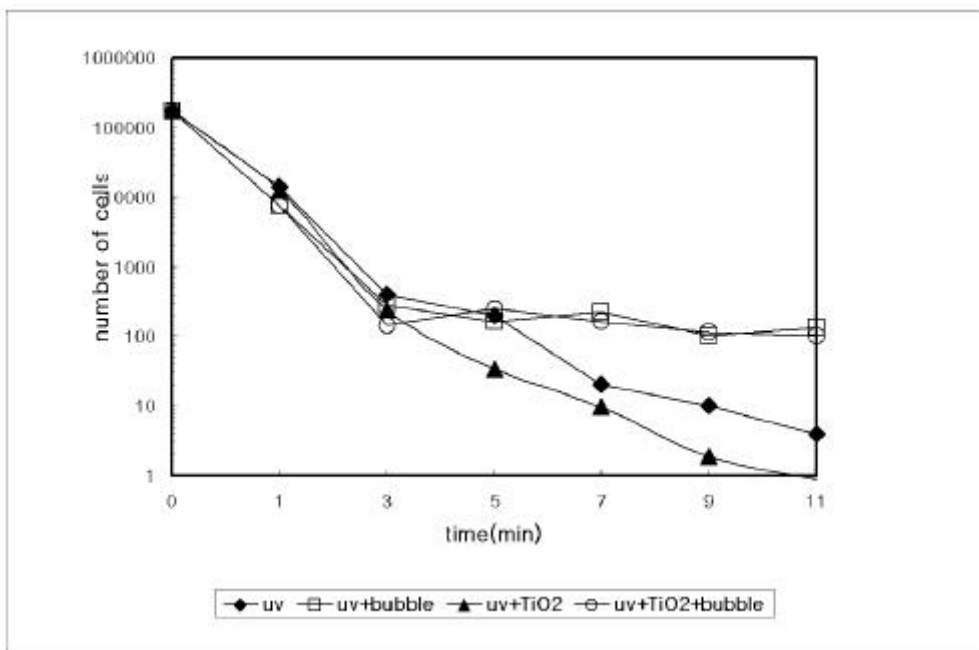
1. (Degusa P25)

1 1.7×10^5 cells/Mℓ 1.4×10^4 cells/Mℓ 87.9 %
 , 5 200 cells/Mℓ

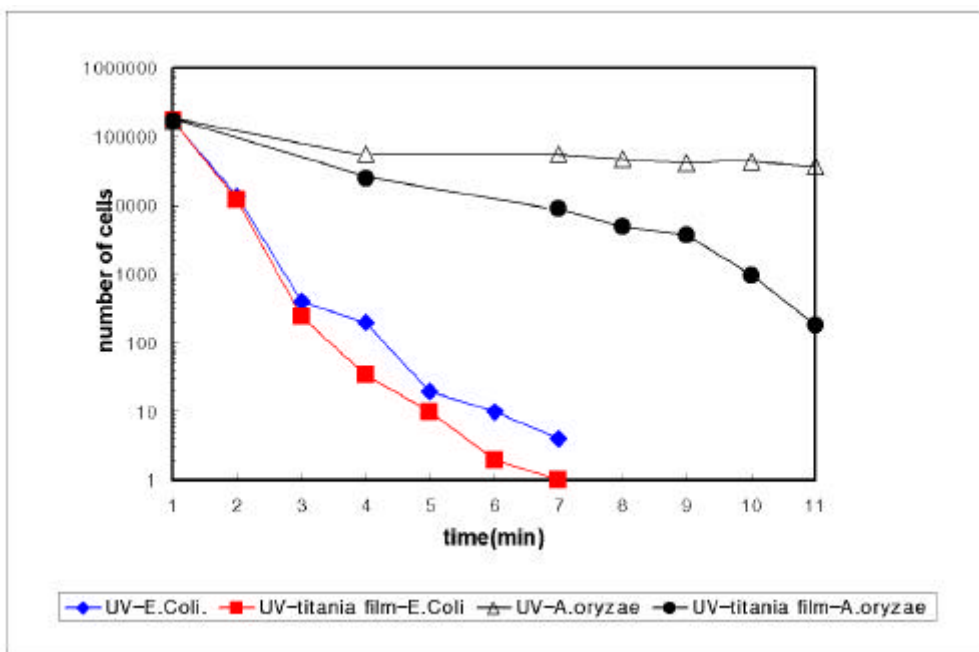
2. TiO₂ E. coli
 TiO₂ 1 1.7
 $\times 10^5$ cells/Mℓ 5.8×10^4 cells/Mℓ 66.3 %
 11 1.7×10^5 cells/Mℓ 1.2×10^3 cells/Mℓ
 99.3 % . *A. oryzae*
 5 1.7×10^5 conidia/Mℓ 2.50×10^4
 conidia/Mℓ 85.3 % 가 30
A. oryzae 1.8×10^2 conidia/Mℓ 0.1 %

3. () ()

가



3. (Degusa P-25)



4. -
coliform bacteria

4

1

4.1.1.

Escherichia coli(AB1157), *Pseudomonas corrugata*(KACC10141), *Pseudomonas syringae* (KACC10396) *Ralstonia solanacearum*(KACC 10475) .

Escherichia coli(AB1157), *Pseudomonas corrugata*(KACC10141), *Pseudomonas syringae* (KACC10396) *Ralstonia solanacearum*(KACC10475)

LB Medium (pH 7.0, 37 °C),
King's B Medium (pH 7.2, 27 °C) 24hr
3 4 .

3. Components of LB Medium

Components	
Bacto- trypton	10 g/L
Bacto- Yeast extract	5 g/L
NaCl	10 g/L
Bacto - Agar	15 g/L
Dist. H ₂ O	1.0 L

4. Components of King's B Medium

Components	
proteose peptone #3	20.0g
K ₂ HPO ₄	1.5g
MgSO ₄ · 7H ₂ O	1.5g
glycerol	15.0mL
Agar	15.0g
D.W.	1L

4.1.2.

254nm 39watt
(HANKOOK ultra-violet co., :
850 mm) (1). TiO₂
anastase (Degessa P25)
TiO₂ 7000
5 55mm
가 950mm Pyrex 21mm 가 1000mm
(Phillps Co.) ,
(HANIL, PH- 80- D)
2500 Mℓ/min ,

시간에 따른 살균속도를 측정하였다. 장치구성에 사용된 티타니아 박막이 코팅된 석영관과 램프의 실물사진을 그림 6에 실었고 실험실에 설치된 반응장치는 그림 7과 같다.

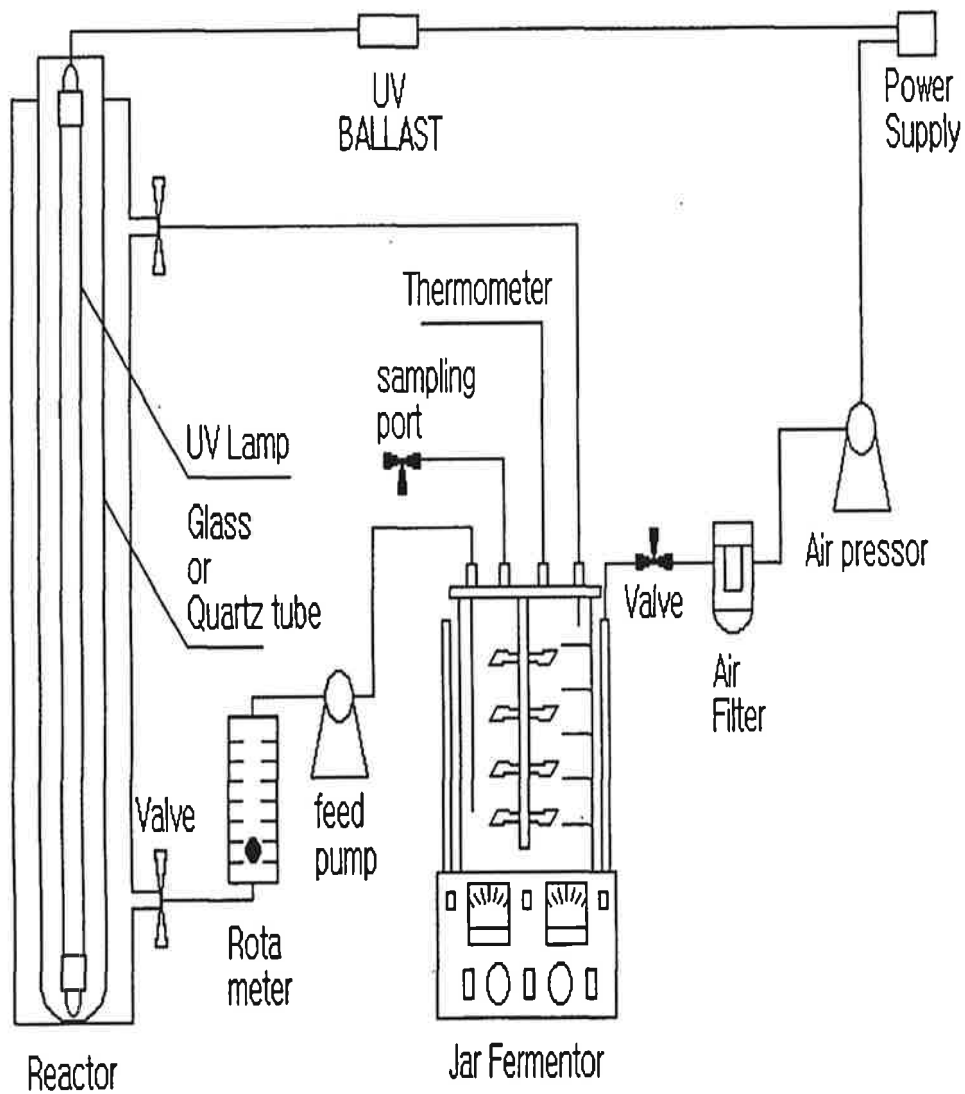


그림 5. UV-TiO₂ photoreactor의 시스템 구성 및 유로계

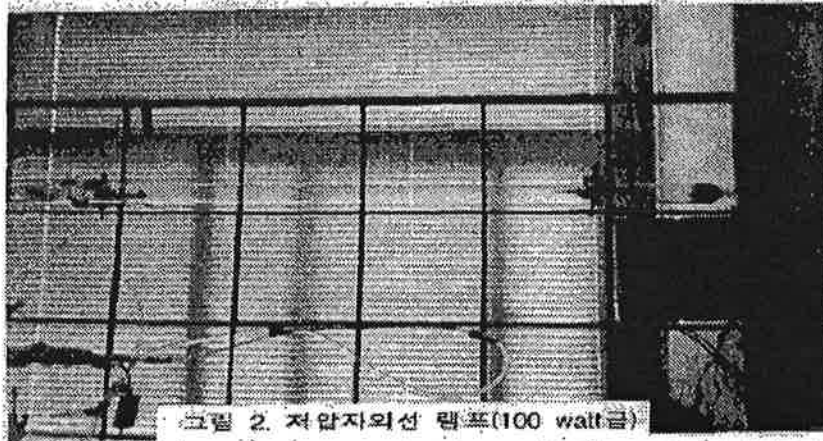
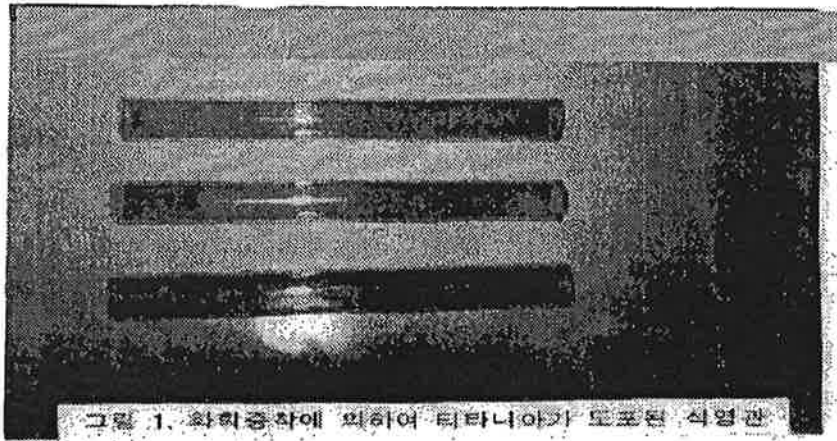


그림 6. 티타니아 박막이 코팅된 석영관(상), 저압램프(중) 고압램프(하)

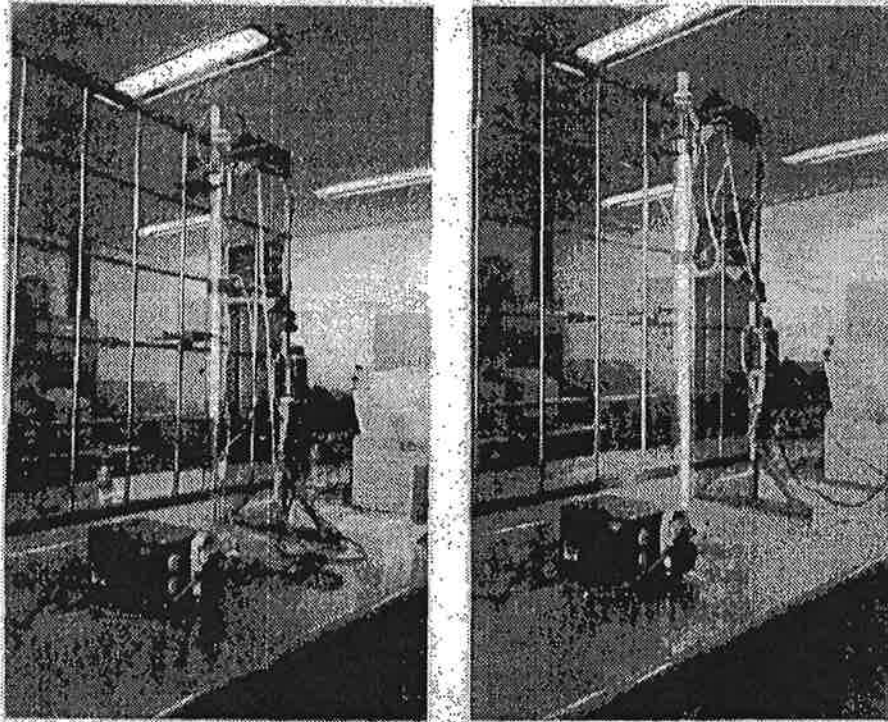


그림 4. 연속호를상에서 자외선 살균실험, 자-펌프 작동상태, 우-펌프작동 상태

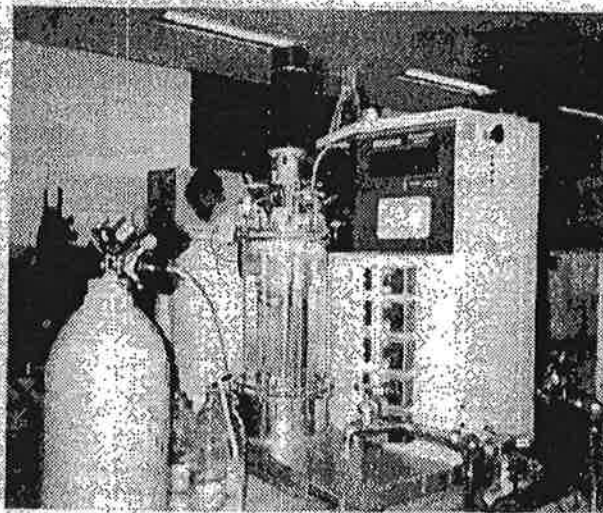


그림 5. 세균 배양장치 (bic fermented)

그림 7. 자외선 살균 실험장치 설치 및 실험 장면

4.1.3.

2500 Mℓ .
7000
TiO₂가 .
0.85% sodium chloride buffer (pH 7.0) .
2490 Mℓ (Pharmacia Biotech, Ultraspec
2000) 600 nm 0.8 *E. coil* 10 Mℓ
10
LB Medium 100 μℓ
24 .
24 hr 5
UV cell image
analyzer 가 cell (5 min(105))
6 hr
cell 8 (6 hr(103))
, 12 hr cell
cell DNA T-T dimer
cell
TiO₂ 가
OH · cell .



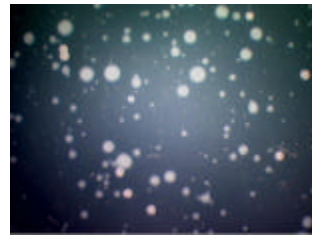
0 min



5 min



10 min



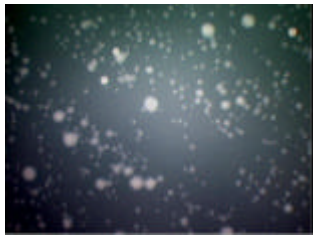
6 hr



7 hr



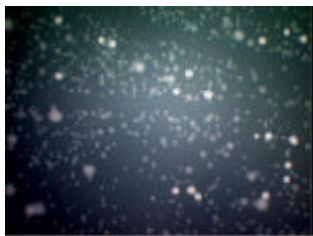
9 hr



10 hr



12 hr



15 hr



24 hr



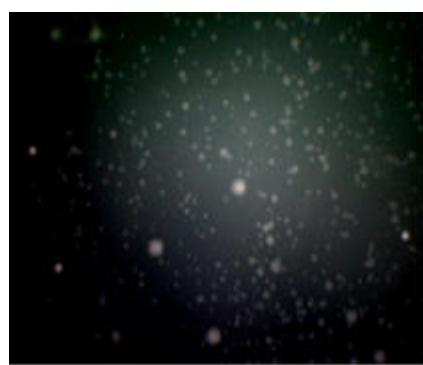
0 min(106)



5 min(105)



6 hr(103)



12 hr(101)

8. UV

image analyzer

4.1.3.1.

7000

TiO₂가

가

Methylene Blue

254 nm

70%, 50%, 30%

2490 Mℓ sodium chloride buffer (pH 7.0) 10
Mℓ (*Ralstonia Solanacearum*) - 10
King's B Medium 100 μℓ 24

5. E.coli

Time (min)	number of cells		
	70%	50%	30%
0	9,500	9,650	9,550
1	30	53	452
2	5	20	175
3	0	4	42
4	0	1	4
5	0	0	1
10	0	0	0

254 nm 70%, 50%, 30%

5 70 % 1 9.5×10^3 cells/Mℓ 3.0×10^1
cells/Mℓ 99.68 % , 50 % 1
 9.65×10^3 cells/Mℓ 5.3×10^1 cells/Mℓ 99.41 %
, 30 % 1 9.5×10^3 cells/Mℓ 4.52×10^2
cells/Mℓ 95.24 %

10 가

4.1.3.2.

2490 Mℓ

sodium chloride buffer (pH 7.0) 3.0×10^3 , 1.05×10^4 , 1.15×10^5
 cells/mL ((*Ralstonia Solanacearum*) 10 Mℓ -

10 ,

King's B Medium 100 μℓ

24 .

6 1 3.0×10^3

cells/Mℓ 1.0×10^1 cells/Mℓ 99.66 % ,

1.05×10^4 cells/Mℓ 2.0×10^1 cells/Mℓ 99.80 %

, 1.15×10^5 cells/Mℓ 1.4×10^2 cells/Mℓ 99.87 %

5

6. E.coli

Time (min)	number of cells		
	3.0×10^3	1.05×10^4	1.15×10^4
0	3,000	10,500	115,000
1	10	20	140
2	4	3	67
3	0	0	2
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0

3.0×10^3 , 1.05×10^4 , 1.15×10^4

1 99%

- 가

.

4.1.3.3.

UV-TiO₂ *Pseudomonas corrugata* (KACC 10141),
Pseudomonas syringae (KACC 10396), *Ralstonia solanacearum*
(KACC 10475)

. 2490 M \emptyset

(Pharmacia Biotech, Ultrasec 2000) 600 nm 0.8
Pseudomonas corrugata (KACC 10141), *Pseudomonas syringae*
(KACC 10396), *Ralstonia solanacearum* (KACC 10475) 10 M \emptyset

10 UV-TiO₂

.

.

7.

Time (min)	Scientific Name		
	<i>Pseudomonas corrugata</i>	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i>	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>
0	25000	25000	25000
1	1500	250	190
2	145	78	70
3	67	30	42
4	55	16	13
5	38	2	5
10	10	0	0
15	0	0	0

UV- TiO₂

7

Pseudomonas corrugata 1 2.5 × 10⁴ cells/mL 1.5 × 10³ cells/mL 94 % ,

Pseudomonas syringae 2.5 × 10⁴ cells/mL 2.5 × 10² cells/mL 99 % ,

Ralstonia solanacearum 2.5 × 10⁴ cells/mL 1.9 × 10² cells/mL 99.24 %

Pseudomonas syringae 5 5 cells/mL

Ralstonia solanacearum 2 cells/mL

Pseudomonas corrugata 38 cells/mL

가 15

4.1.3.4.

Escherichia coli(AB1157)

Ralstonia solanacearum

LB Medium (pH 7.0, 37 °C), King's B Medium (pH 7.2, 27 °C) 24 h

0.85% sodium chloride buffer (pH 7.0)

LB Medium (pH 7.0, 37 °C), King's B Medium (pH 7.2, 27 °C) 100 µl 24 h

8.

	<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>
	4.0×10^4 cells/mL
	50 cells/mL
	2,000 cells/mL
	600 cells/mL

8. 가 4.0×10^4 cells/mL

400 L 24

2,000 cells/mL 가 600 cells/mL

가 , UV- TiO2

50 cells/mL , 24hr

200 cells/mL UV-TiO₂

가

4.1.3.5. 가

가

0.85% sodium chloride buffer

(pH7.0)

King's B Medium

(pH 7.2, 27) 100 μl 24

9. 가

()		
0	4850	4750
1	360	49
2	42	21
3	18	6
4	8	2
5	1	0
10	0	0

4.1.4. 1000

가 1

1

$$N = N_0 \exp(-k.D)$$

N : UV

N₀ :

k :

D :

D(mW. sec/cm²) (average
intensity of UV dose ; mW/cm²) (t, sec) .

$$D = I \times t$$

I

Beer Lambert

. 3 coliform bacteria

99%

10 MPN/100ml 가

140 mW.sec/cm2 .

가 30%

30% 가

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Required UV Dose} &= 140 \text{ mW.sec/cm}^2 / (0.7 \times 0.7) \\ &= 286 \text{ mW.sec/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Exposure time, sec} &= \text{UV dose, mW.sec/cm}^2 / \text{average} \\ \text{intensity, mW/cm}^2 & \quad 40.4 \text{ sec가} . \end{aligned}$$

1000

15 ton/day

가 가

400

L/min 6.6 L/sec .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total Volume of reactor} &= (\text{Exposure time, sec}) \times (\text{design flow rate, L/sec}) \\ &= (40.4 \text{ sec}) \times 6.6 \text{ L/sec} \\ &= 24.2 \text{ Liter} \end{aligned}$$

가 .

, 23mm 가

1,470mm

가

7.66

Number of lamp required for disinfection = total volumn, L /
 volume per lamp, L/lamp

$$= 24.2 / 7.66 = 3.16 = 4$$

25

150cm, 5cm

4 1

4.1.5. -

10 ton/min 9

가 39watt 4)

7000 (30mm, 1.5mm)

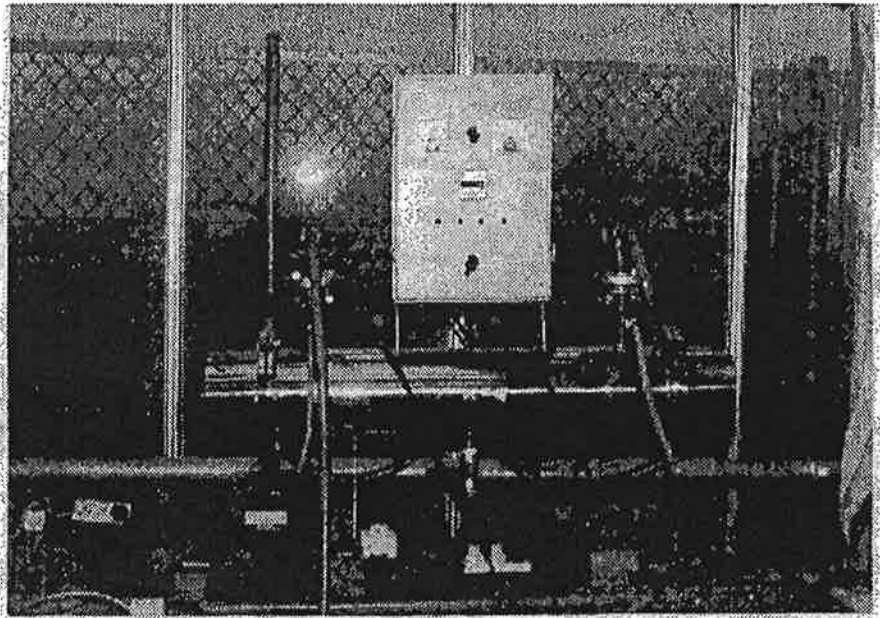


그림 6. 자외선-광촉매 살균장치

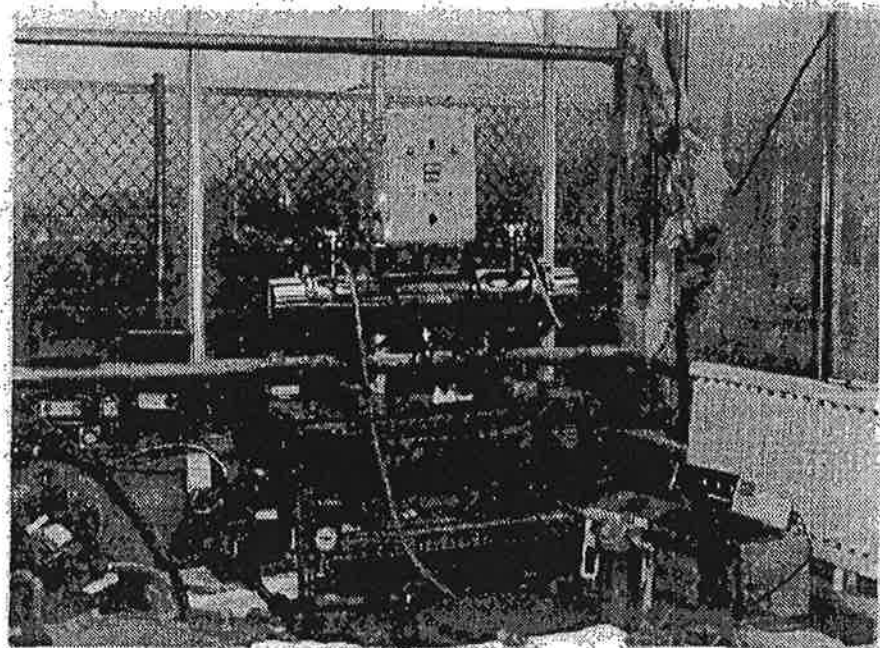


그림 7. 자외선 살균장치, 양액농도조절장치, 양액분급장치

그림 9. 자외선 살균장치 현장설치 사진

9

-

가

.

.

pH,

,

.

analog-

digital converter, digital-analog converter

10

.

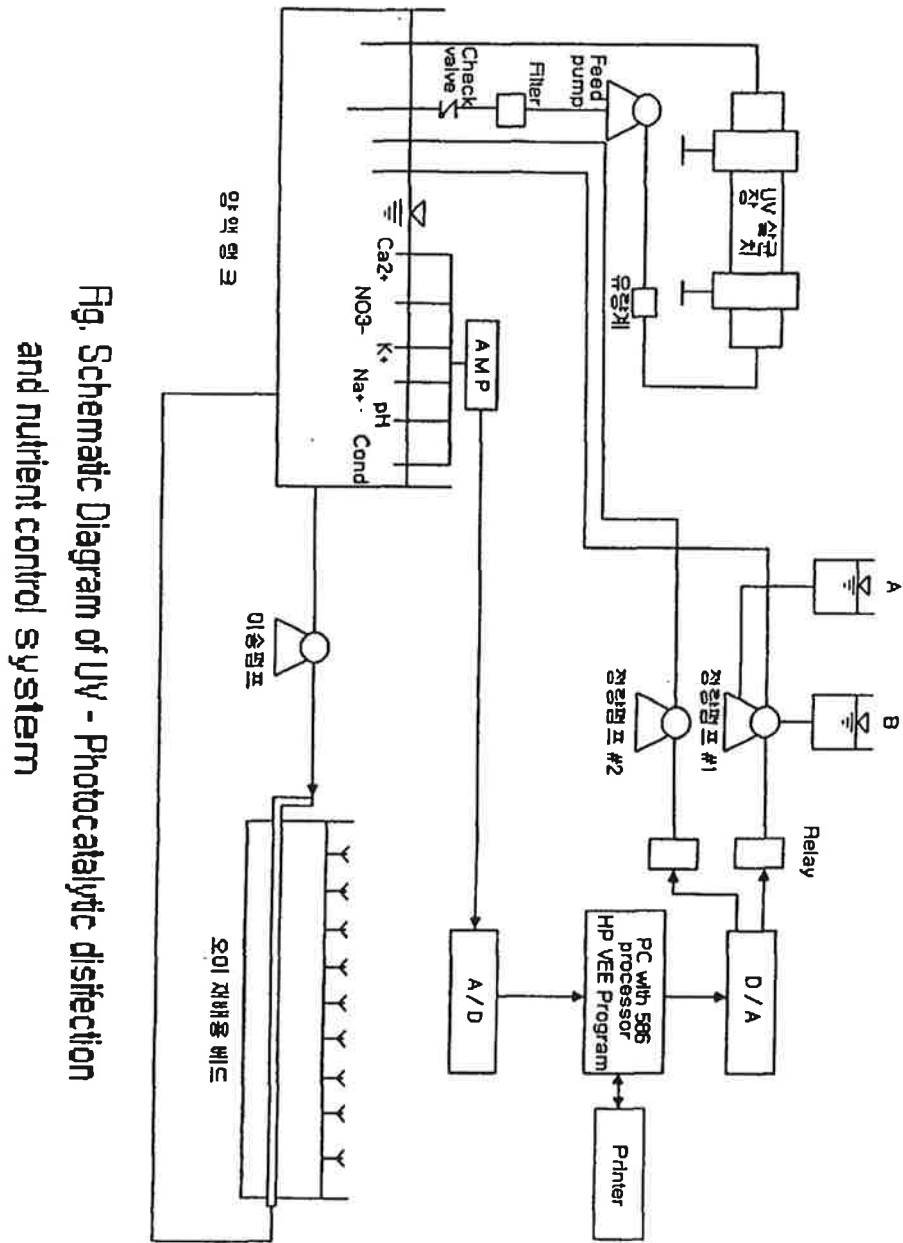


그림 10. 자외선-광촉매 살균장치 및 양액농도 측정 회로도

가

, ,

, pH

+5V - -5V

-

(A/D conveter)

data logger

.

가

logic

11

A/D converter

A/D converter 12bit resolution

가 20

.

.

,

,

.

.

Na+, K+, Ca++

NO₃⁻

4 가

1

가 2

mV

0- 10V

analog/digital conveter(A/D) data logging . 12 A/D D/A(digital- analog conveter), D/I(digital input), D/O(digital out put)

Data Translation DT- 300 series

HP VEE(Hewlet Packard

Version 3.62)

가

A/D

13

가

D/A

pump relay가

가

(12).

logging

가

가

HP HP VEE 4.0

14

60%

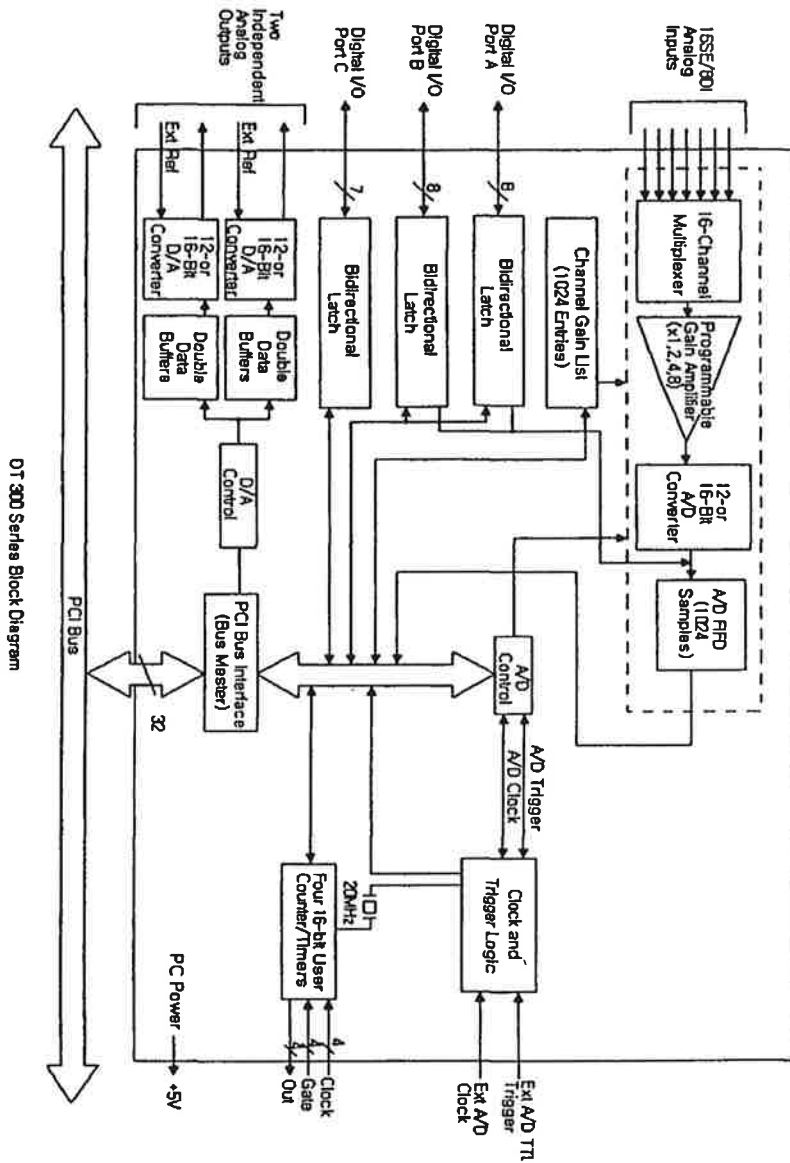
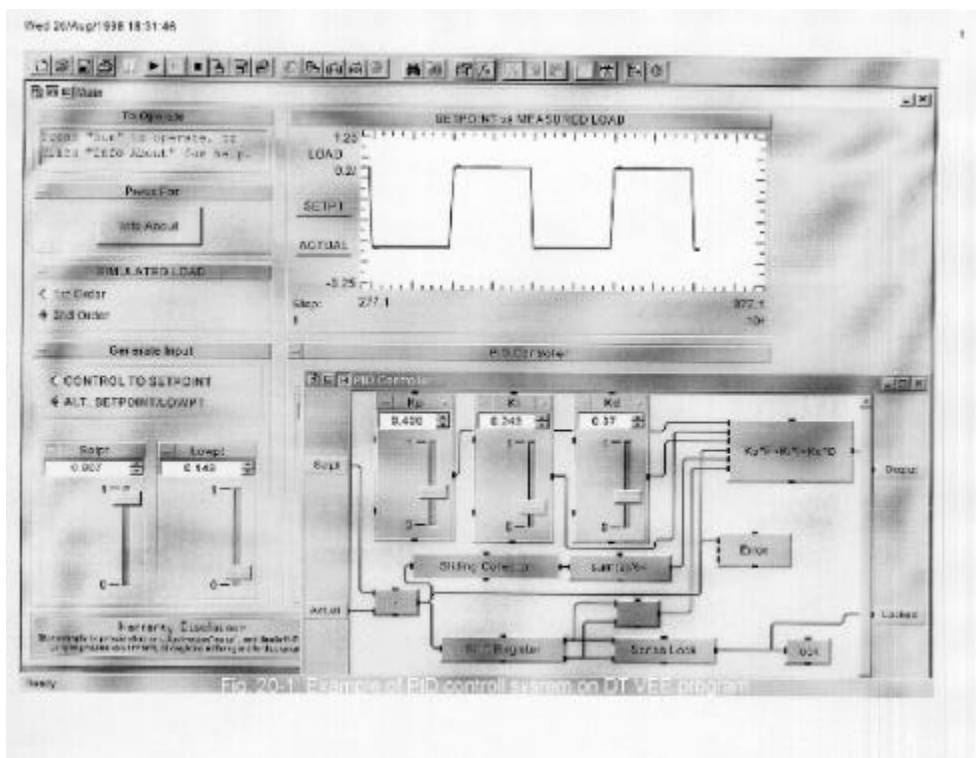
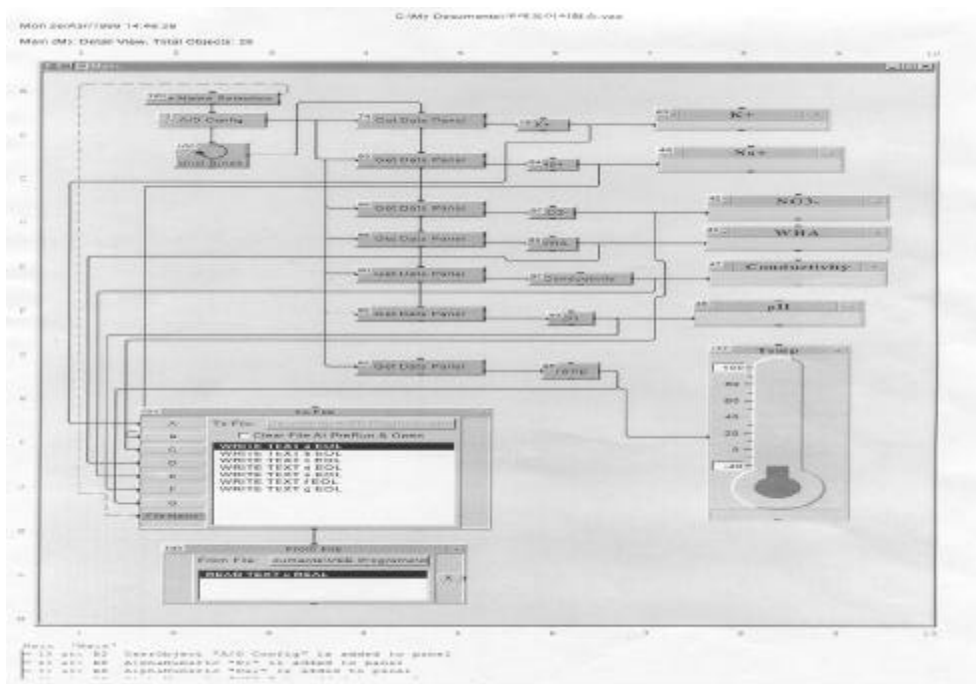


그림 11. 아날로그-디지털 변환기의 회로도



12.



14.

5

1

가

.

.

-

,

-

10%

가

가

.

-

가

.

-

.

.

.

pH

A/D converter

data

logger

1 . , 4 가 ,

가

2

가 가 가 260 nm

1 10,000
microwatt 30,000-
40,000 microwatt

가 .

가
pH

,
, , ,

. 가

KNO₃, NH₄NO₃, CaCl₂ ·

2H₂O, MgSO₄ · 7H₂O, KH₂PO₄

MnSO₄ · H₂O, ZnSO₄ · 7H₂O, H₃BO₃, NaMoO₄ · 2H₂O, CoCl₂,

CuSO₄ · 5H₂O , vitamin FeSO₄ ·

7H₂O, Na₂EDTA · 2H₂O 가 .

260 nm

UV- C band .

가

가

TiO₂

hydroxyl radical(OH ·)

가

perlite 가 . 3

, - , ,

가

가 가 가

3

5.3.1.

, , , , ,

가

5

가

(照射)

5

5

harvest

Ralstonia solanacearum

TTC medium

1liter

Glucose 10g

peptone 10g

Cesamino acid (casein hydrolysate) 1.0 mg

Agar 18.0g

TTC medium autoclave antimicrobial compound
가 .

Tripheny tetrazolium chloride 50mg

(as sterile 1% aqueous solution)

crystal violet 50mg

Thimerosal 5mg

Polymyxin B sulfata 100mg

Tyrothicin 20mg

chloromycetin 5mg

cycloheximide 50mg

(optional if fungal growth coccurr)

chlorothalonil 80mg

(optional if fungal growth coccurr)

Ralstonia solanacearum

King's B medium

- protise peptone #3 20.0g

- K₂HPO₄ 1.5g

- MgSO₄·7H₂O 7.5g

- glycerol 15.0g

- agar 15.0g

- 1 liter



그림 9. 오이베드 전경



그림 10. 재배오이

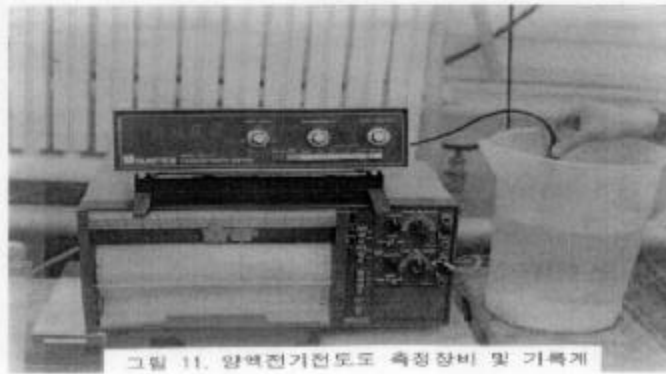


그림 11. 양액전기전도도 측정장비 및 기록계

15.

5.3.2.

pH,

pH 5.5- 6.5

가

5

10.

			Conductivity
1	10	20.4	3.66 ms/cm
2	20	20.4	1.702 ms/cm
3	30	20.4	0.902 ms/cm
4	40	20.4	0.613 ms/cm
5	50	20.4	0.456 ms/cm

15()

가

25°C

2.90 ms/cm

2.73 ms/cm(21.5 C)

0.213 ms/cm

ms/cm . 1.61 1.62
 1.07 l/min
 2 2

4

1
 15() 15()

5.4.1.

11 .

11.

'98. 4. 15	180 × 18cm	()	,

12 .

perlite

perlite

3

12.

U/V+		
U/V		

1 : 21.5 × 6.4m =
137.6m² .

13

13.

				m ²		
12	4	3	8.1m ²	137.6	97.2	40.4

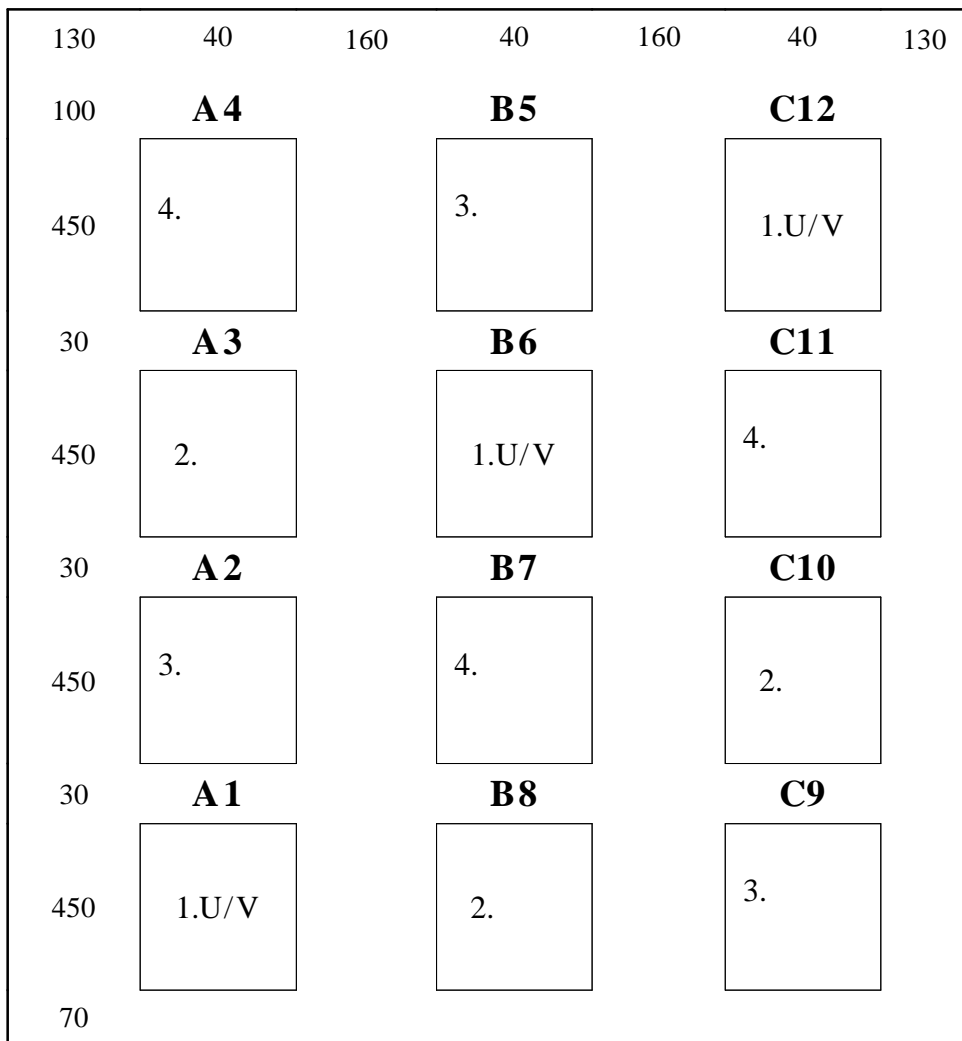
- : 180cm × 18cm
- : : 25 (: 288)

(cm)

16

17

3



16.

5

, , - , , , , , , .

5.4.1.

가.

(:) .

14

1

pH, , 2 .

14. perlite

UV- TiO ₂ UV +	

harvest

Ralstonia solanacearum

TTC medium

15

70

2

1997. 5. 27

1997 6. 2

15.

4. 15	180 × 18cm	5.15 7.20		

: 3

16

16.

	5 (5.4 8)				5 (5.22 25)				6 (6.13 17)				7 (7.6 9)			
	4	5	6	8	22	23	24	25	13	15	16	17	6	7	8	9
	30	29	32	33	36	36	29	33	29	35	32	37	39	39	39	40
	14	14	14	14	15	17	14	16	19	18	18	17	23	24	26	26

17

6-7

17.

			(/25m ²)		(/25m ²)		(/25m ²)
	UV-TiO ₂	6	2.0	7	3.5	13	5.5
	UV+	6	2.4	7	3.5	13	5.9
		7	2.0	7	3.5	14	5.5
		6	1.8	7	3.5	13	5.3

5.4.2.

pH 가 , 가
5 6 7 1 2

18. pH

		5 (5.4 8)				5 (5.22 25)				6 (6.13 17)				7 (7.6 9)			
		4	5	6	8	22	23	24	25	13	15	16	17	6	7	8	9
	UV-TiO2	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.2	6.6	7.0	7.0	6.7
	UV+	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.1
		6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.4	6.2	6.5	6.6	7.0
		6.4	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.5

EC

5 6

7 UV-TiO2

0.1 0.5

19.

(EC)

		5 (5.4 8)				5 (5.22 25)				6 (6.13 17)				7 (7.6 9)			
		4	5	6	8	22	23	24	25	13	15	16	17	6	7	8	9
	UV-TiO2	2.05	2.01	2.09	2.00	2.47	2.50	2.53	2.44	1.89	1.78	1.91	2.02	1.83	1.92	1.94	2.00
	UV+	2.07	2.10	2.10	2.14	2.40	2.47	2.34	2.37	2.06	2.05	2.22	2.31	1.86	2.09	2.23	2.36
		1.96	1.92	1.85	1.76	2.43	2.36	2.37	2.26	2.09	2.02	2.14	2.26	1.82	1.78	1.88	1.91
		1.97	1.91	1.83	1.78	2.50	2.46	2.47	2.34	1.96	1.94	2.05	2.12	1.94	1.98	2.08	2.22

5.4.3.

1997
6 13 6 16
20 . 2 1997 7 6 7 9
10 4 1 2 21
.
3 가 0 가
3
가 가
Fe-EDTA
가
가

20. 1 (6.13 16)

			2	3	4
NO3	UV- TiO ₂	426	311	252	140
	UV+	490	385	370	260
		585	416	396	276
		407	327	324	232
PO4	UV- TiO ₂	78	37	13	0
	UV+	44	23	11	0
		79	50	35	10
		57	61	66	44
SO4	UV- TiO ₂	452	652	758	821
	UV+	560	715	845	812
		345	561	651	632
		418	613	747	665
K	UV- TiO ₂	150	100	100	50
	UV+	150	100	100	100
		250	200	200	200
		200	150	200	200
Ca	UV- TiO ₂	50	50	50	50
	UV+	100	100	100	100
		50	50	50	50
		50	50	50	50
Mg	UV- TiO ₂	55	60	70	85
	UV+	55	60	65	75
		40	55	65	70
		45	55	60	65
Fe	UV- TiO ₂	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
	UV+	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
		1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
		1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0

21. 2 (7. 6 9 10 4 1 2)

				2		3		4	
NO ₃	UV- TiO ₂	637	632	633	651	649	654	690	669
	UV+	594	563	544	551	552	517	547	508
		558	615	619	629	649	650	682	709
		614	603	550	552	535	506	519	490
PO ₄	UV- TiO ₂	44	38	33	31	31	34	38	34
	UV+	42	36	26	29	24	23	20	14
		37	43	46	49	44	40	41	37
		42	41	36	33	28	26	25	13
SO ₄	UV- TiO ₂	116	158	182	195	194	190	199	207
	UV+	177	232	414	393	462	518	597	891
		100	125	134	139	149	158	176	194
		138	249	290	367	418	469	540	631
K	UV- TiO ₂	201	194	196	199	196	193	195	191
	UV+	190	181	169	169	165	158	159	150
		173	185	188	199	192	188	188	197
		188	187	185	178	175	167	172	168
Ca	UV- TiO ₂	12	0	0.5	1.5	45	73	78	74
	UV+	5	11	31	3	111	115	123	133
		0	0	0	26	74	76	79	80
		0	5	7	13	90	91	105	113
Mg	UV- TiO ₂	19	23	27	28	28	27	25	22
	UV+	22	29	61	44	55	55	59	76
		16	20	20	23	22	20	20	21
		18	28	32	37	41	39	43	53
Fe	UV- TiO ₂	1.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UV+	1.3	0.9	0.2	0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
		1.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
		1.3	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6

5.4.4.

가

2

(5,977kg/10a)

UV-TiO2

10%

22.

		(cm)		(cm)	(mm)		(cm)	
					20			
	UV-TiO2	723	79	9.5	8.2	5.5	25.5	33.5
	UV+	736	79	9.6	8.2	5.6	24.9	34.3
		742	79	9.4	8.1	5.3	24.1	33.8
		742	80	9.5	7.6	5.5	23.7	34.2

		1	(cm)	(cm)	L/D	가 (% Bx)		
		(g)						
	UV-TiO2	176	25.5	3.3	7.7	3.4	16.5	8.6
	UV+	197	25.6	3.4	7.5	3.4	17.2	9.1
		183	25.7	3.3	7.8	3.3	16.9	9.4
		184	25.9	3.3	7.8	3.4	16.2	9.4

23.

		(/10a)		(kg/10a)			
						(%)	
	UV- TiO2	52,610	43,074	7,713	6,553	85.0	110
	UV+	46,418	38,495	6,563	5,658	86.2	95
		48,459	39,527	7,064	5,977	84.6	100
		48,938	40,700	7,304	6,252	85.6	105

24.

(: kg/10a)

			5		6			7	
	U/V- TiO2	6,553	1,021	1,190	1,072	1,544	886	353	493
	UV+	5,658	769	1,131	1,076	1,493	619	190	380
		5,977	946	1,112	992	1,574	775	178	370
		6,252	728	1,127	1,134	1,403	886	387	452

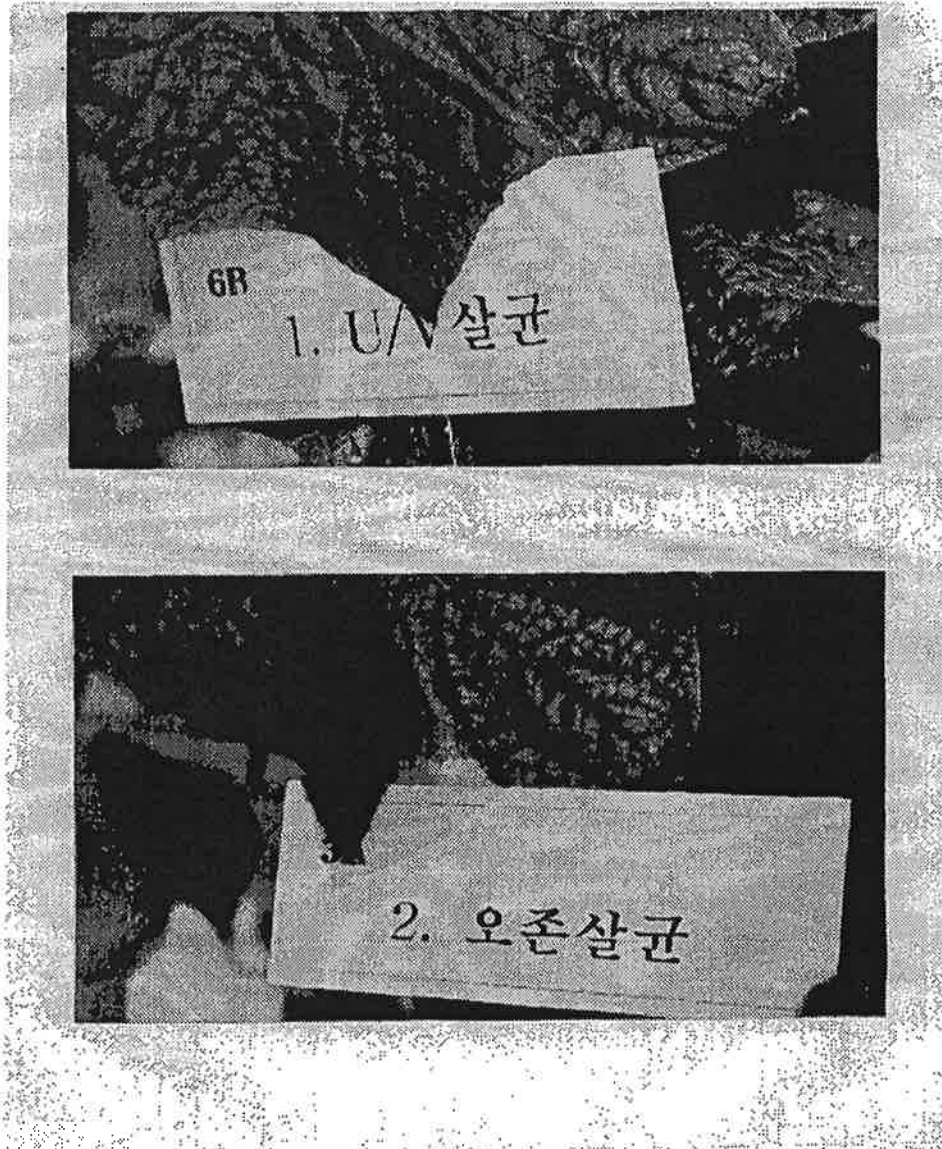


그림 18. 양액살균에 의한 오이재배의 생육상태

5.5.5.

- 1). pH 가 ,
가 5 6 7
1 2 .
- 2) EC 5 6 ,
7 UV-TiO2 ,
0.1 0.5 .
- 3) ,
.
- 4) 가 .
- 5) , ,
, (5,977kg/10a)
UV-TiO2 10% .

6

가

가

1 , 4 ,

.

가

가

가

가

가

.

가

.

6

1

2

6.2.1

,

-

. 25 .

25.

			UV- TiO2

Ralstonia solanacearum(KACC10475)

LB Medium (pH 7.0, 37 °C),
 King's B Medium (pH 7.2, 27 °C) 24hr
 26 1 2
 27 1999 6
 29 100

26.

	1 (7 31 °C)	2 (9 1 °C)
<i>(Ralstonia solanacearum)</i>		C

27.

6 21	180 × 18cm (3,000 /10a)	8.2 8.26	4	GA 40ppm 2-3

: 3

3

6.3.1.

pH 5.5 6.5 6 pH
 6.5 6.8 EC 1.2mS/cm²
 1.1 1.2 가 .
 , 가
 가 . 10a 1,580 1,674kg 가

28.

(cm)	()	(cm)	(cm)		(cm)	(cm)						
							(g/10)	(g/10)	(%)	(g/10)	(g/10)	(%)
22.0	4.4	5.0	3.7	2.4	10.8	3.2	30.6	3.0	90.2	32.2	2.6	91.9

29.

	(20 /cm)	(cm)	(cm)		(mm)	(g/)
	111	5.6	39.7	35.7	14.4	196
	95	4.8	43.7	36.3	13.9	161
	120	6.0	38.6	33.6	14.7	165

30.

	(mm)	(mm)		(g/10)	(cm)	가 (% Bx)
	31.9	32.7	98	188	0.6	6.7
	31.5	33.8	93	195	0.6	6.7
	31.3	32.7	96	180	0.6	6.8

	()		(g)		(%)		(kg/10a)		
	46.7	33.9	627	513	73	82	1,930	1,580	94
	46.3	33.1	627	516	71	82	1,931	1,590	95
	49.6	35.9	661	543	72	82	2,035	1,674	100

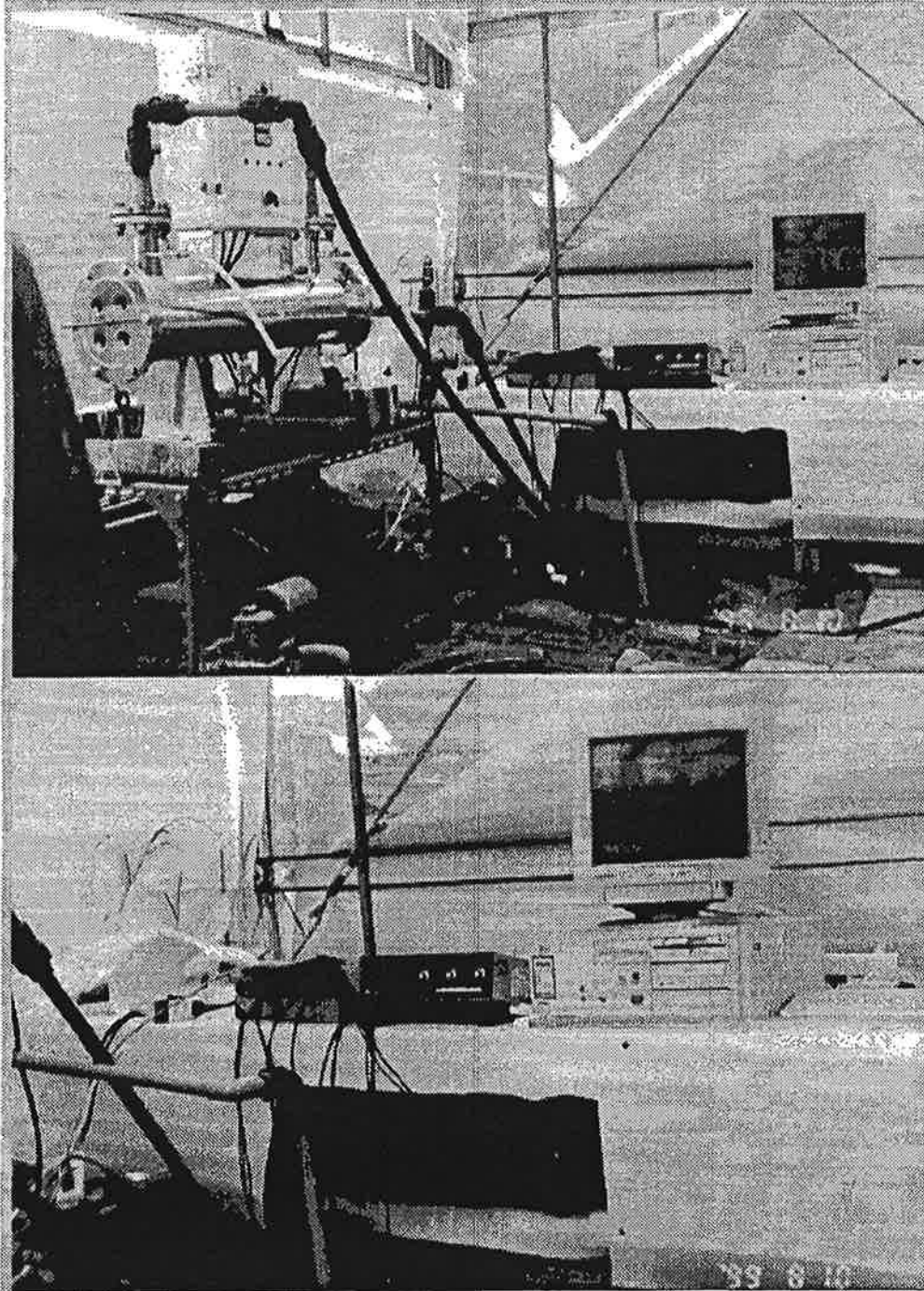


그림 19. 토마토 시험장에 설치된 살균장치와 성분분석장치

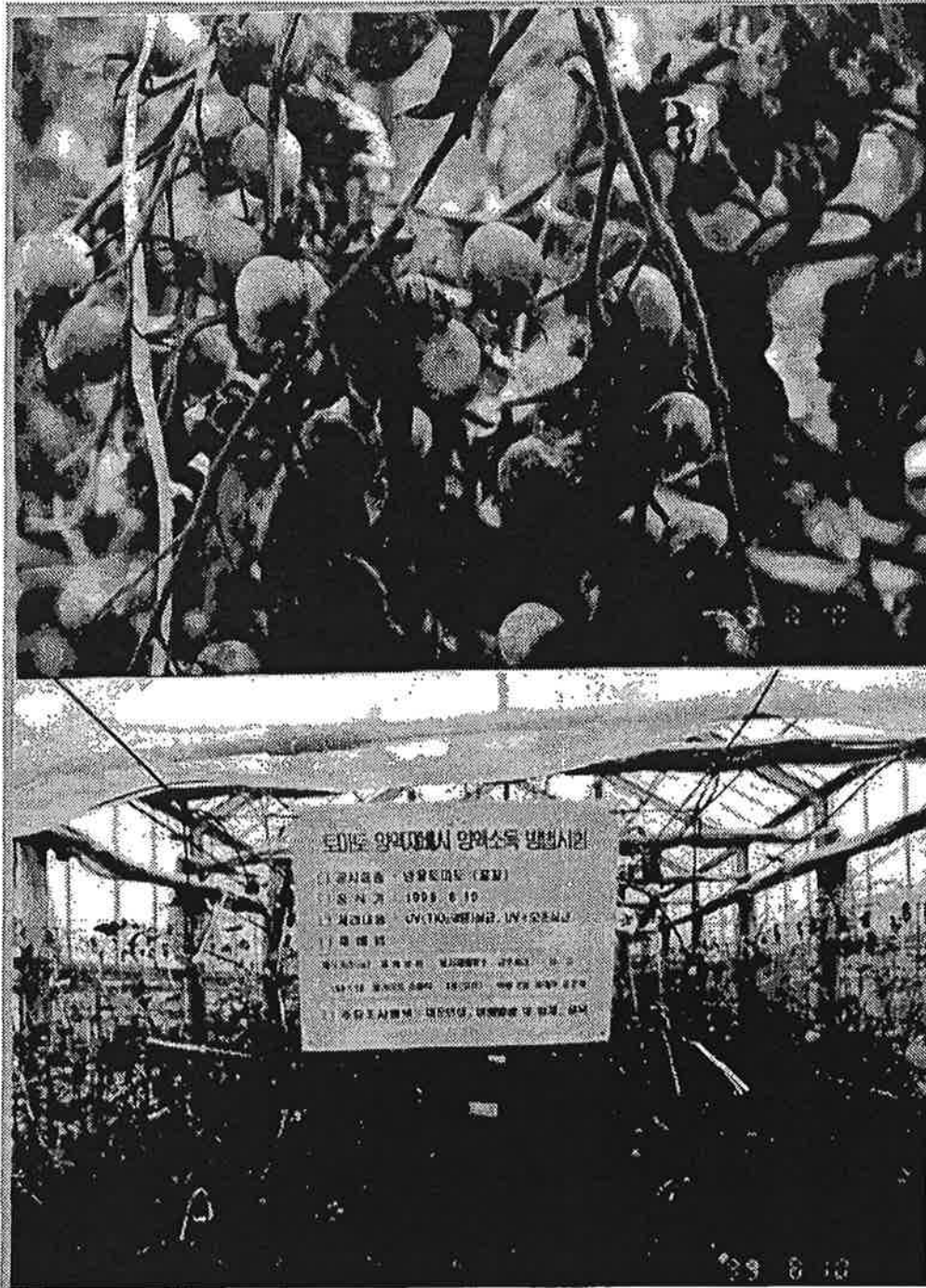


그림 20. 토마토 오이시험 유리하우스

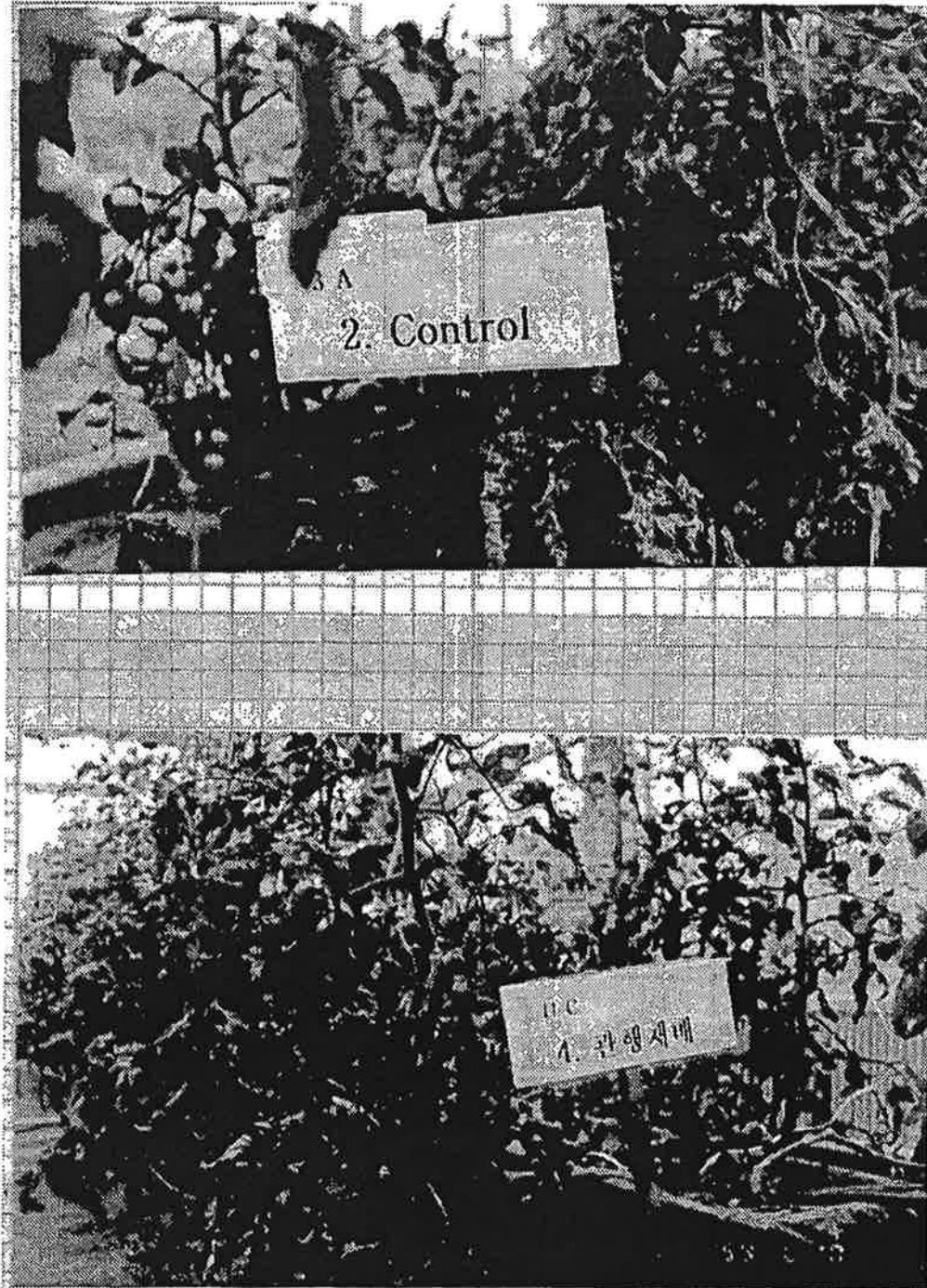


그림 21. 관행재배와 대조군 베드의 토마토 재배 생육상태



그림 22 자외선-광촉매에 의한 양액살균재배와 대조군 재배의 토마토 생육 현황



그림 23. 오존살균에 의한 양액살균재배와 대조군 재배의 토마토 생육 현황

6.3.2. pH EC

pH 5.5 6.5
5

31. pH

	9.15	9.16	9.17	9.18	9.20
	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.6
	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8
	5.8	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.5

1.2

5

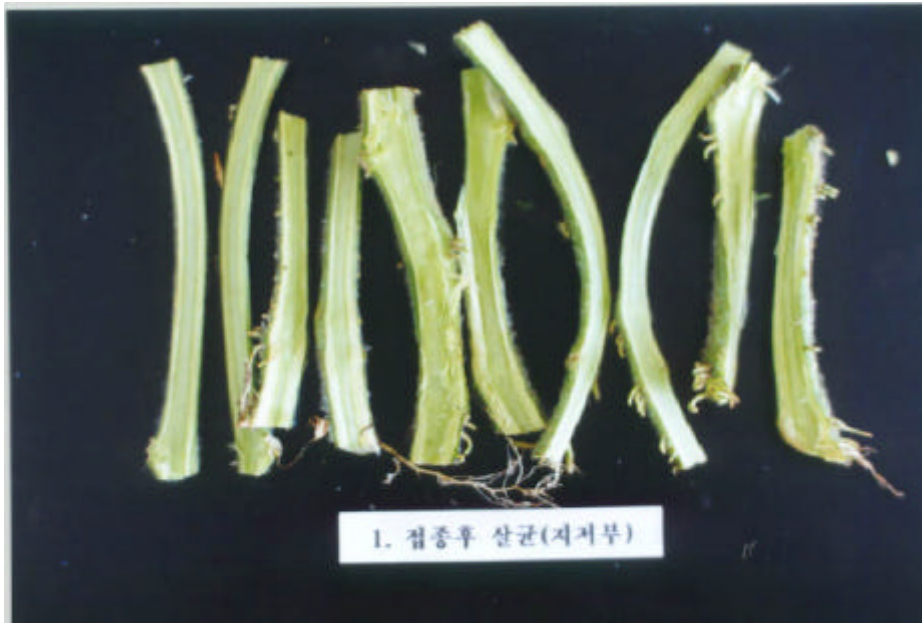
32.

	9.15	9.16	9.17	9.18	9.20
	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2

6.3.3.

33. TiO2

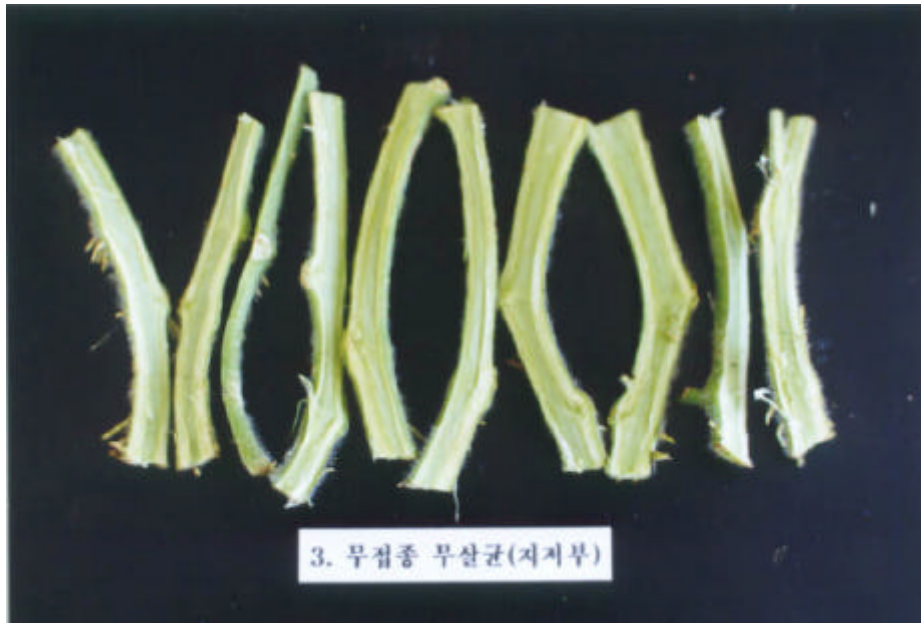
	9. 15	9. 16	9. 17	9. 18
K+	22	16	13	27
Na+	21	423	99	288
NO ₃ ⁻	0.5	4.5	3.8	21.0



24.



25.



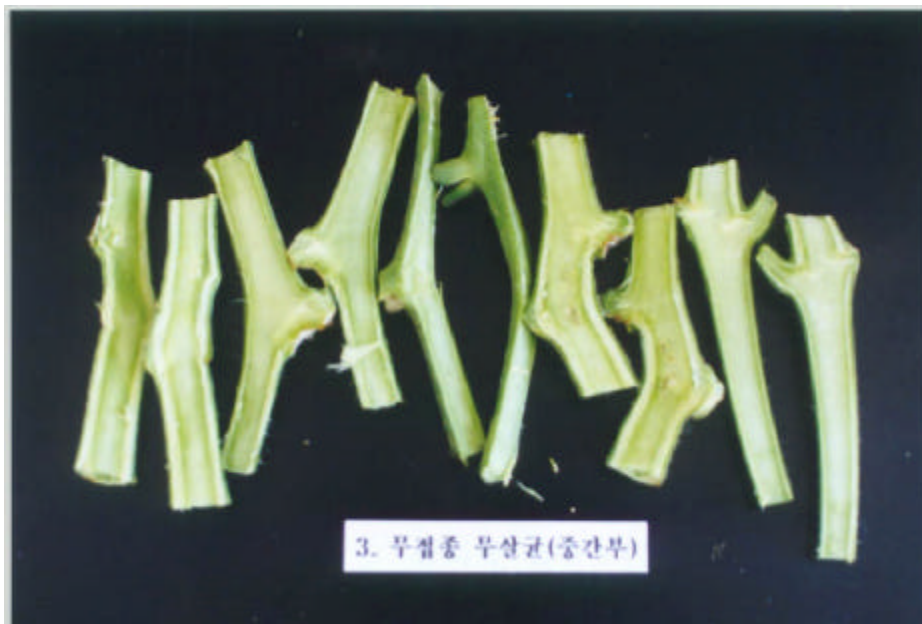
26.



27.



28.



29.

35.

	1 (9.1)				2 (9.21)			
			(%)	(%)			(%)	(%)
	5	2	40	12	5	3	60	20
	5	4	80	36	5	5	100	40
	5	2	40	8	5	3	60	20

36.

	1 (9. 1)			
			(%)	(%)
	5	1	20	4
	5	3	60	16
	5	0	0	0

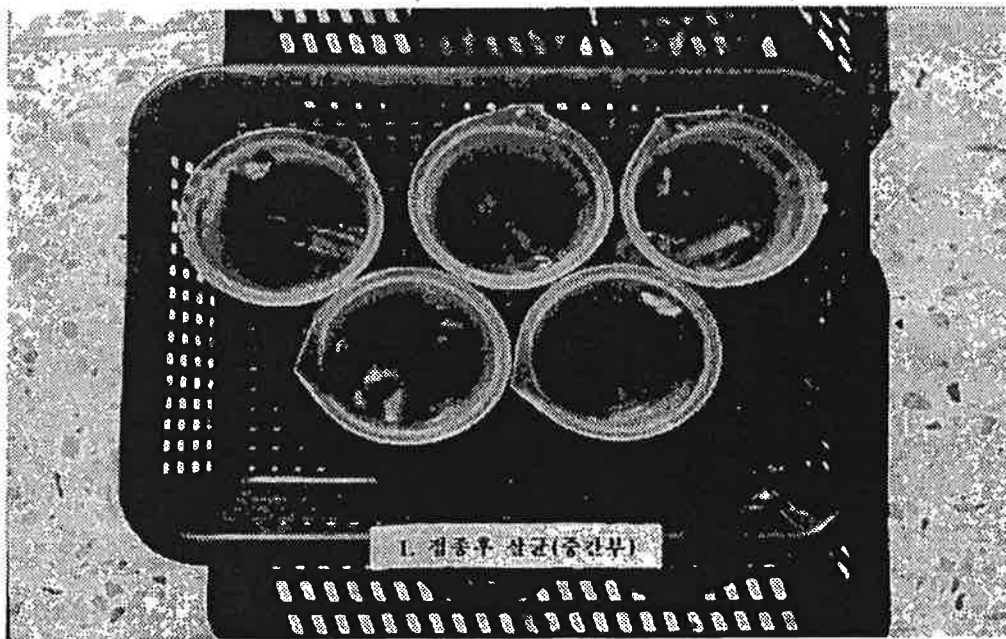
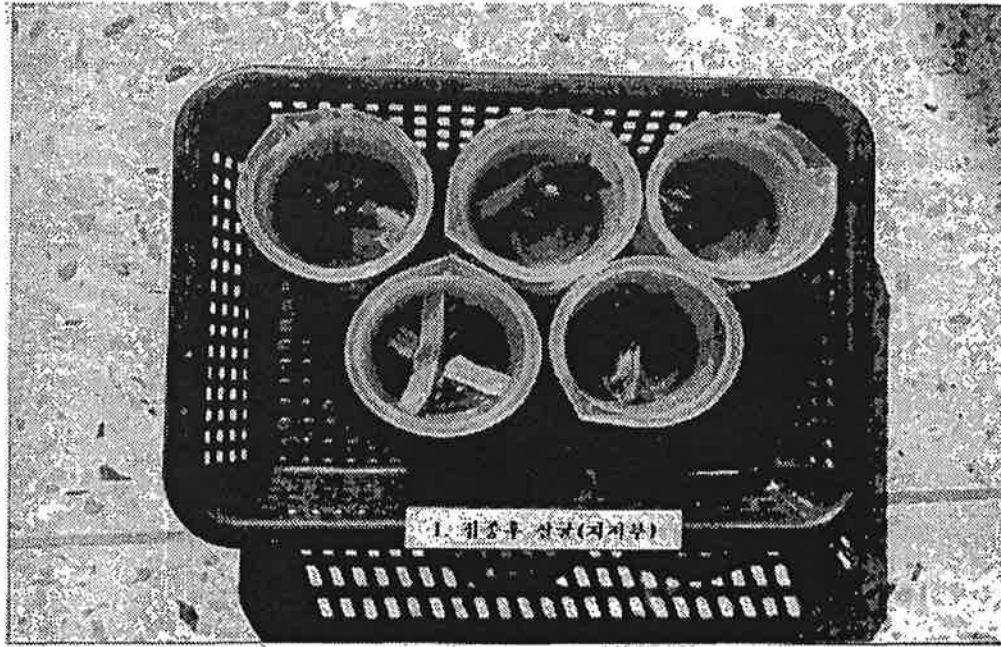


그림 30. *Falstonia solanacearum* 균 접종후 광촉매-자외선에 의한 양액살균 재배된 토마토 줄기의 중간부 줄기(상) 지저부 줄기(하)의 침출액 균 분리 육안조사

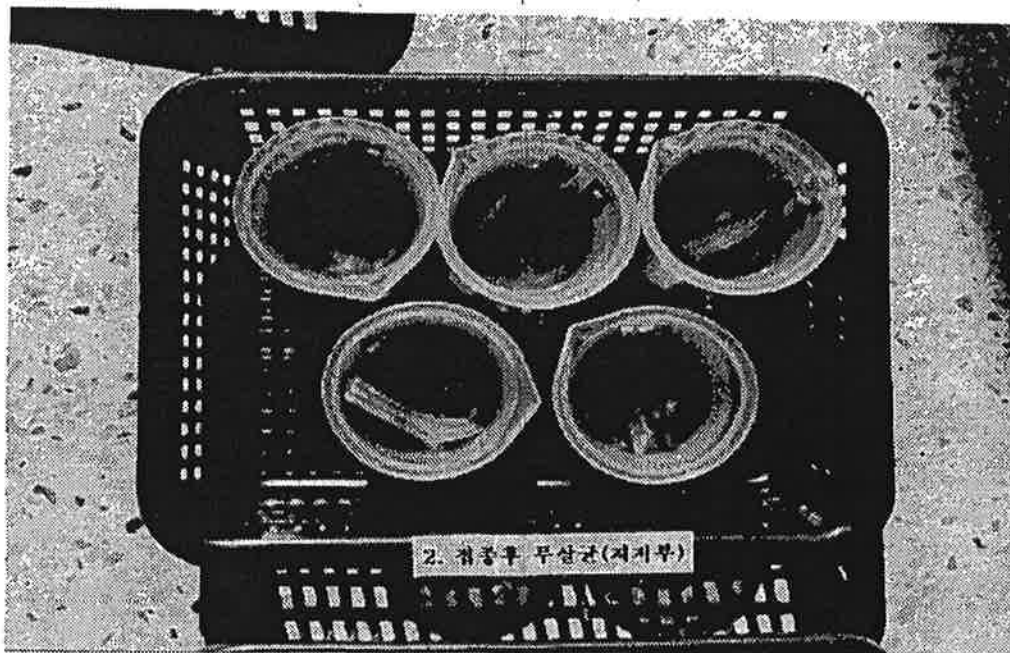
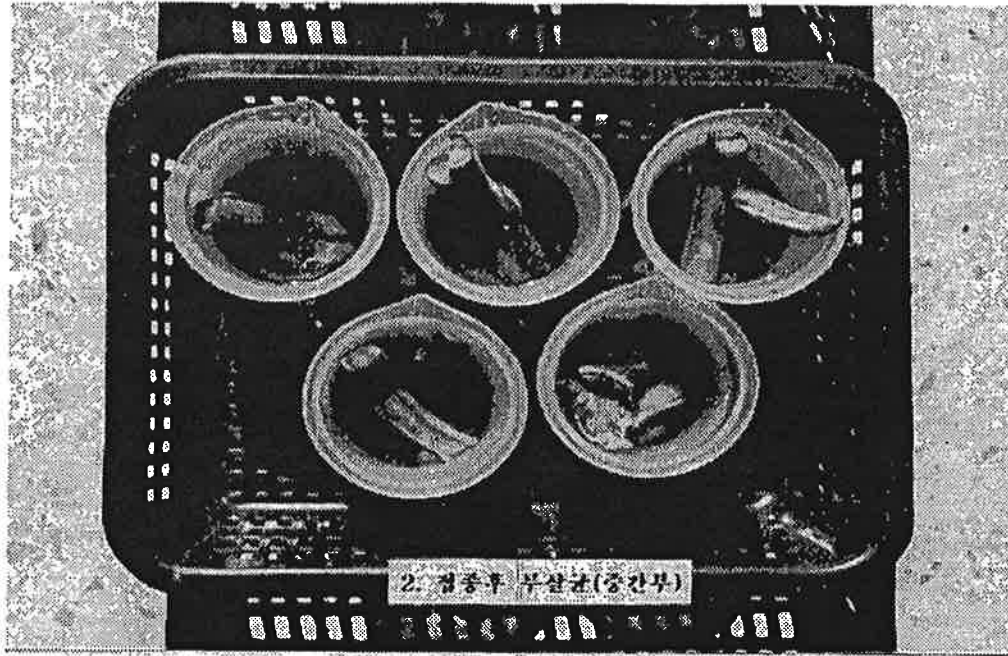


그림 31. *Falstonia solanacearum* 균 접종후 무살균 재배된 토마토 줄기의 중간부
줄기(상) 지지부 줄기(하)의 침출액 균 분리 육안조사

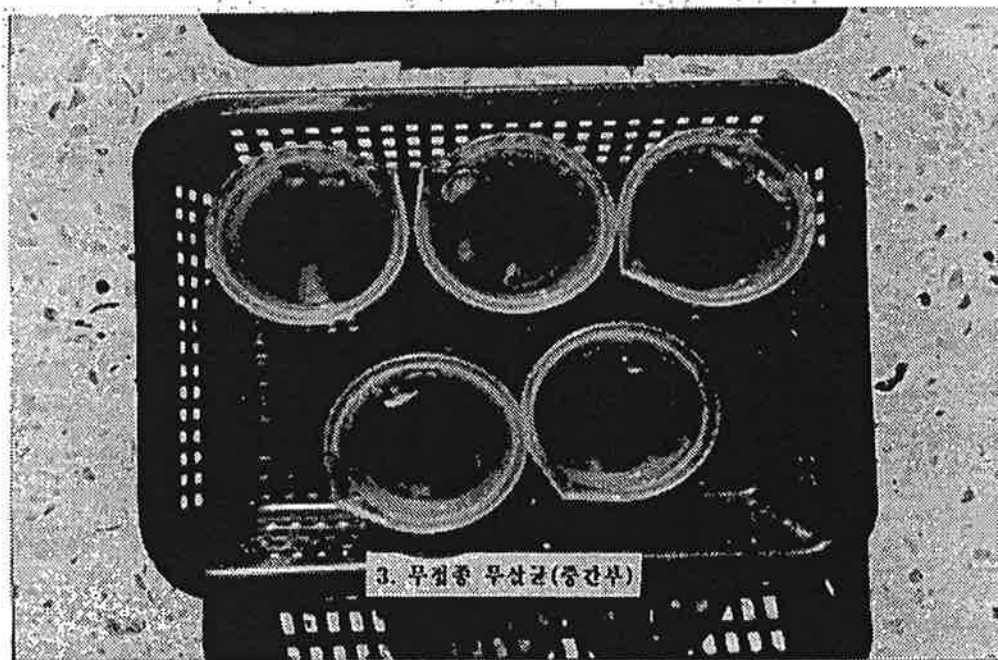
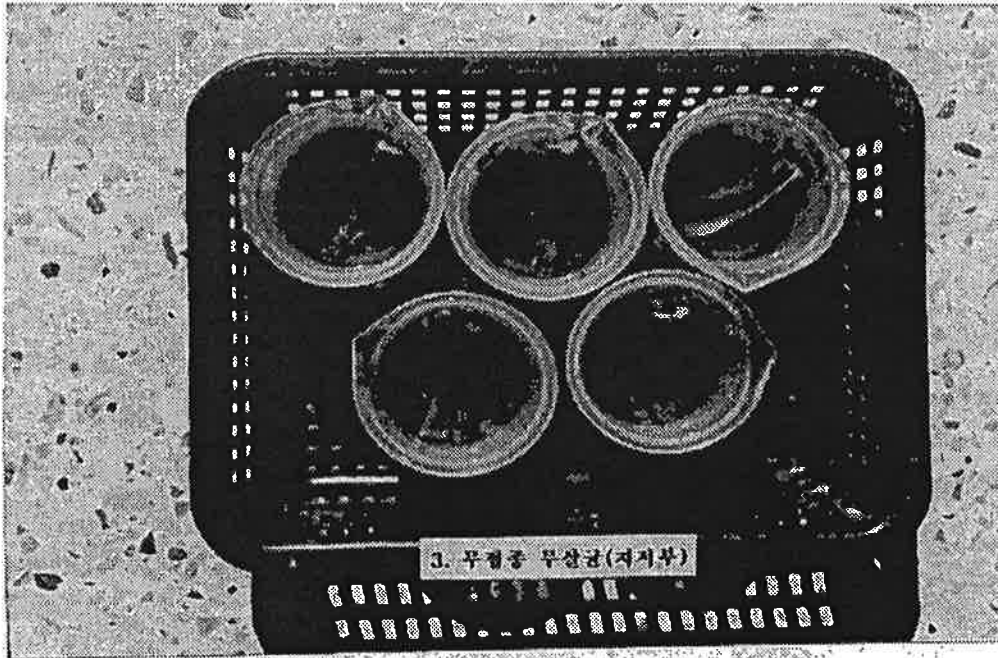


그림 32 *Palstonia solanacearum* 균 무접종후 무살균재배된 토마토 줄기의 중간부
줄기(상) 지저부 줄기(하)의 침출액 균 분리 육안조사

37. *Ralstonia solanacearum*

	1 (9.1)				2 (9.21)			
			(%)	(%)			(%)	(%)
	5	2	40	16	5	3	60	20
	5	5	100	44	5	4	80	24
	5	4	80	4	5	2	40	12

38. *Ralstonia solanacearum*

	1 (9.1)				2 (9.21)			
			(%)	(%)			(%)	(%)
	5	1	20	4	-	-	-	-
	5	4	80	28	-	-	-	-
	5	2	40	16	-	-	-	-

6.3.5. *Ralstonia solanacearum*

39.

			(%)			(%)
	5	2	40	5	2	40
	5	4	80	5	4	80
	5	0	0	5	0	0

4

가.

가

,

가

. 10a 1,580 1,674kg 가 .

. pH 5.5 6.5 6 pH

6.5 6.8 EC 1.2mS/cm²

1.1 1.2 가 .

. *Ralstonia solanacearum*

18.9%

2.7% 2

40%

20%

. *Ralstonia solanacearum*

2

가 24%

가 20%

28%

4%

. *Ralstonia solanacearum*

148 ×

10⁻⁵/g

22 × 10⁻⁵/g

190 × 10⁻³/Mℓ

18 ×

10⁻³/Mℓ

가

7

1

가

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가

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가

가

가

가 가

()

가

가

2

가

1

가

pH,

pH

가

60

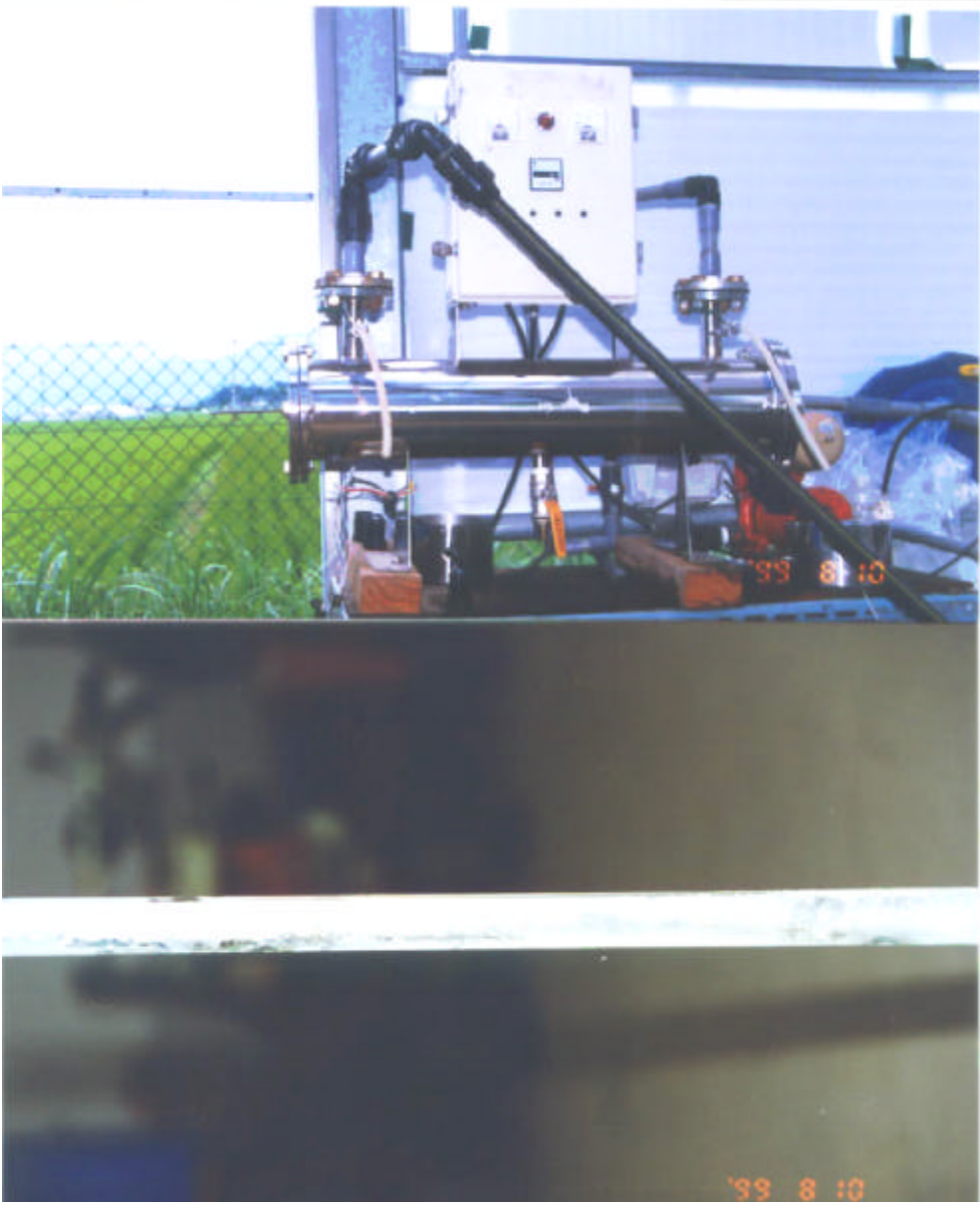
100

가

1

가

가 10,000
33 1
가
1 가
가 가
가
96 275ha[17]
가



33.

1

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