

가

Performance evaluation of adsorbents for removal of CO₂

103-16

가 . 가 , CO₂가
 , 가 , LiOH
 Ca(OH)₂ 가
 Ca(OH)₂가 가

Abstract

The performance evaluation was accomplished for various adsorbents developed to remove CO₂ produced in nuclear power plants with a heavy-water reactor. Evaluation results show that materials were well impregnated to adsorb CO₂ in large surface area absorbent such as activated carbon or carbon fiber, it causes the amounts of adsorption of CO₂ to increase. It was observed that the amounts of adsorption increased in the present of the constant quantity of vapor. Also, Using commercial adsorbents (LiOH and Ca(OH)₂) experienced. Result of evaluation show that Ca(OH)₂ performs with the best adsorption of CO₂ with the constant vapor state.

1.

(98-12) C-14 가 156keV
 5,730 . C-14
 가 C-14 0.25 Bq/gC .
 가 330 ppm
 CO₂가 .

(, , ,)
 CO_2 ,

2.

2.1

adsorption) (chemical adsorption) (physical Vander Waals

1

가

가

z

$\Phi(z)$,

$$\Phi(z) = \Phi_D + \Phi_R + \Phi_P + \Phi_F + \Phi_{FQ} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$\Phi_D + \Phi_R$

Φ_P

가

, Φ_{FQ} 4

Q

Φ_F

가

4

가 가

2.2.

$$Q = f(P, T) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Q

, P , T

Q P ,

(equilibrium adsorption isotherm)

3.

3.1.

CO₂ 가 LiOH Ca(OH)₂ ,
 Li(OH) CO₂ ,
 Ca(OH)₂ 가 Ca(OH)₂ PVA(Poly Vinyl Alcohol)
 PEG(Poly Ethylene Glycol), 가 120 3
 , 200 1 , 350 3 5m, 5mm
 LiOH H₂O(Junsei) , (felt, fiber)
 LiOH
 LiOH 가 LiOH가

3.2. CO₂

947 ppm CO₂/He He
 0.1-1g ,
 (50-200 Ml/min) , 가 가 2-3
 , circulator
 5%가 GC 가 trap
 600D GC sample loop 가 on-line
 (TCD) , Chromosorb 104(HP)
 1

4.

4.1.

가 가 LiOH 2
 가 가 2

2 가 LiOH가 가 가
가 가
(30) 가 LiOH (5%) 가

4.2.

3 가
4 가 가
가 가 가

4.3. LiOH

3-4 가
(Junsei) LiOH 1 mol 5 LiOH H₂O
(LiOH H₂O) 가 가
LiOH가 가
가 LiOH 가
가 가 6 LiOH 가
5 , 가
가 Junsei LiOH H₂O
가 30wt% 가 가 가 가
10wt% 가 가 가 가
가 3 5 6 LiOH 1 mol
1g 가 가
LiOH 가

4.4.

7 가

LiOH 0.2g

가 가 가

가

4.5.

LiOH

4가

가

4가 , Lithium silicate(), Molecular sieve, Ca(OH)₂, Sodalime

4가

8

Ca(OH)₂

가

4.

가

가

가

가

LiOH Ca(OH)₂

가

LiOH Ca(OH)₂

C-14

가

- 1) M. J. Kabat, "Monitoring and Removal of Gaseous Carbon - 14 Species," In Proc. 15th DOE Nuclear Air Cleaning Conference, CONF-780819, National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA, 1979
- 2) 4 , " C-14 (), , PP. 49-68, 2002. 9.
- 3) H. Braun, H. Gutowski, H. Bonka, and D. Grundlen, "Plant for Retention of C-14 in Reprocessing Plants for LWR Fuel Elements," In Proc. 17th DOE Nuclear Air Cleaning Conference, CONF-820833, pp. 381-399, 1983

1.

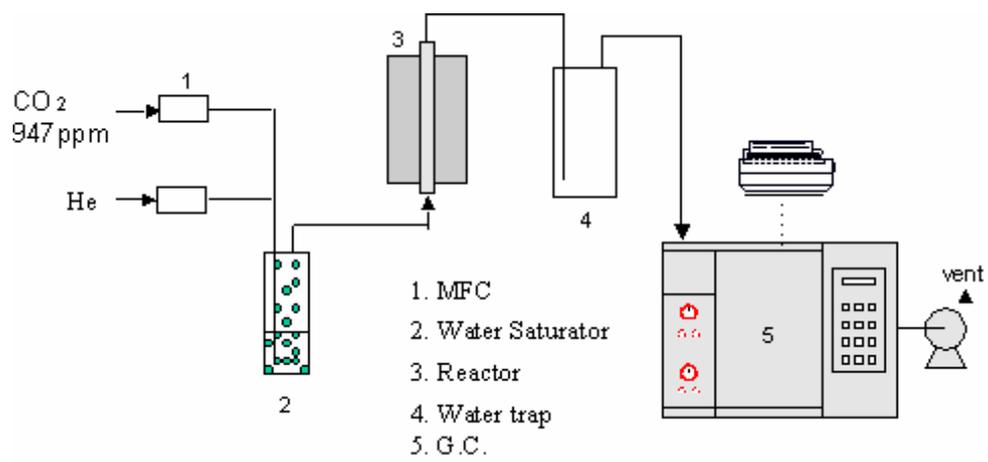
	physical adsorption	chemical adsorption
adsorbent	all solid	some solid
adsorbate	all gases	some specific gases
temperature range	low	high
heat of adsorption	low (less than 2 or 3 times latent heat of vaporization)	high (more than 2 or 3 times latent heat of vaporization)
adsorption rate	rapid	slow
coverage	monolayer of multilayer	monolayer
reversibility	reversible	irreversible

2.

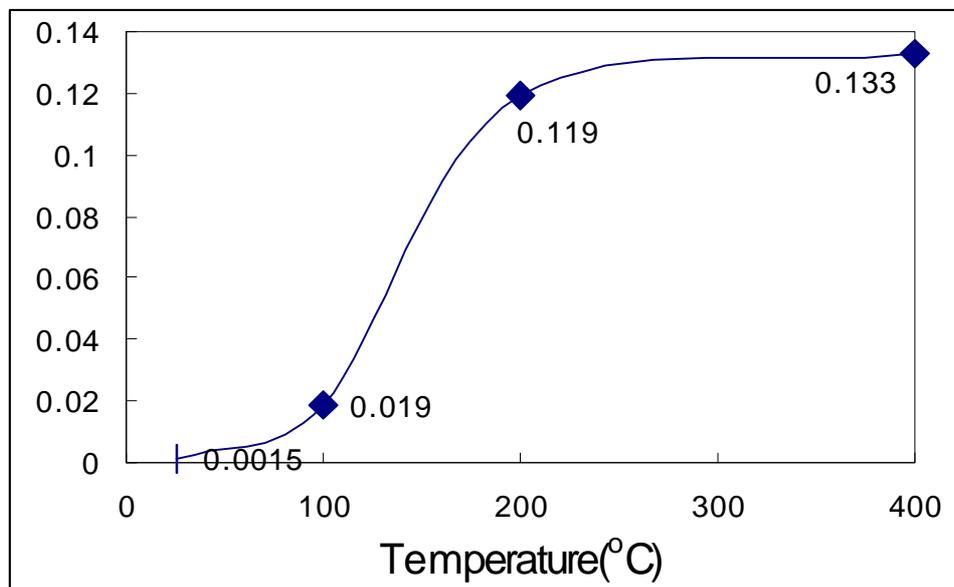
Sample	CO ₂ /g
LiOH/ (1:1), 25	0.0068
LiOH/ (1:1), 350	0.2566
LiOH/fiber A.C.F(1:1), 25	0.0084
LiOH/fiber A.C.F(1:1), 350	0.00027

3. 1g

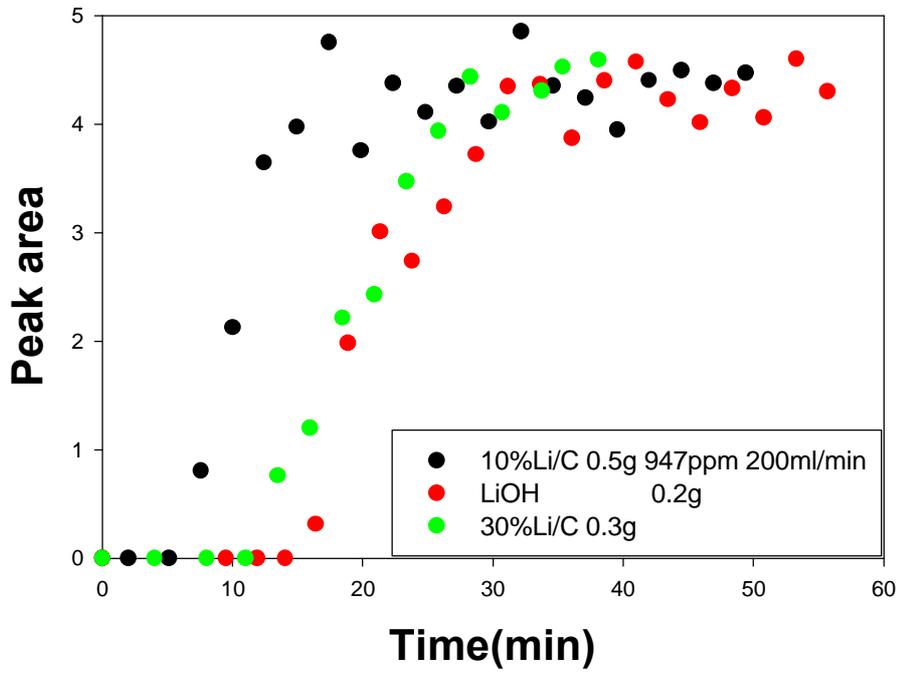
Sample	CO ₂ (1g sample)	
	CO ₂ only	CO ₂ +H ₂ O
10wt%LiOH.H ₂ O(Junsei)/Carbon	0.0056	0.0041
30wt%LiOH.H ₂ O(Junsei)/Carbon	0.0167	0.0757
50wt%LiOH.H ₂ O(Junsei)/Carbon	0.0176	0.0950
10wt%LiOH /Carbon	0.0054	0.0263
30wt%LiOH /Carbon	0.0268	0.0508
50wt%LiOH /Carbon	0.0541	0.0673



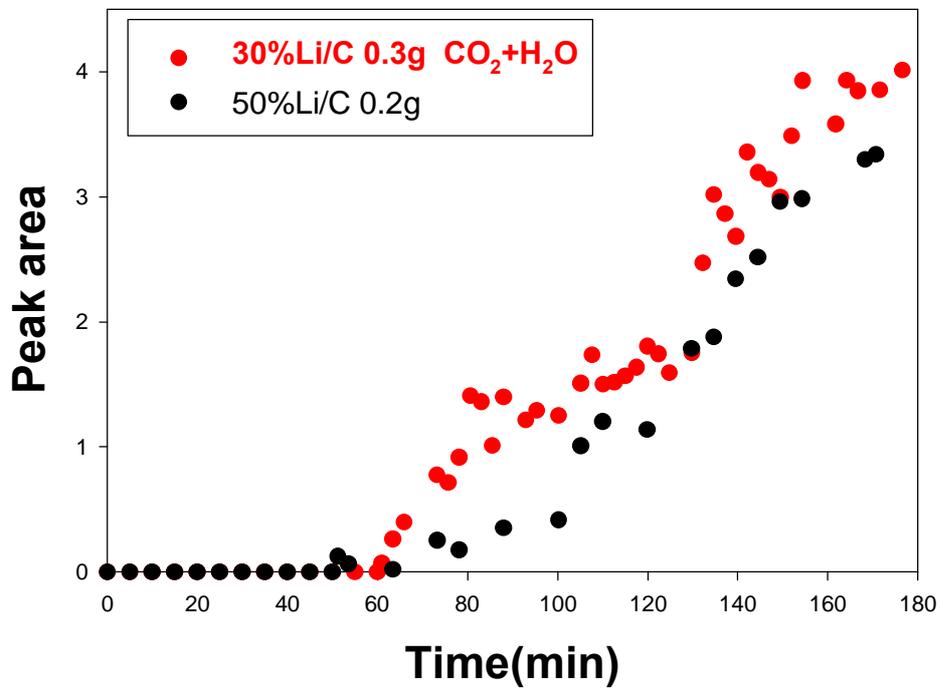
1.



2. LiOH H₂O

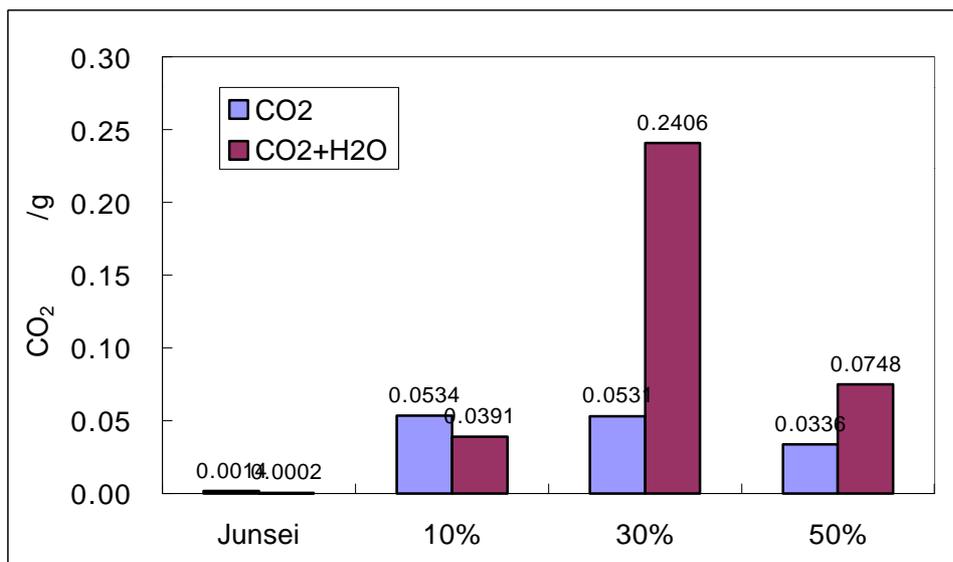


3.

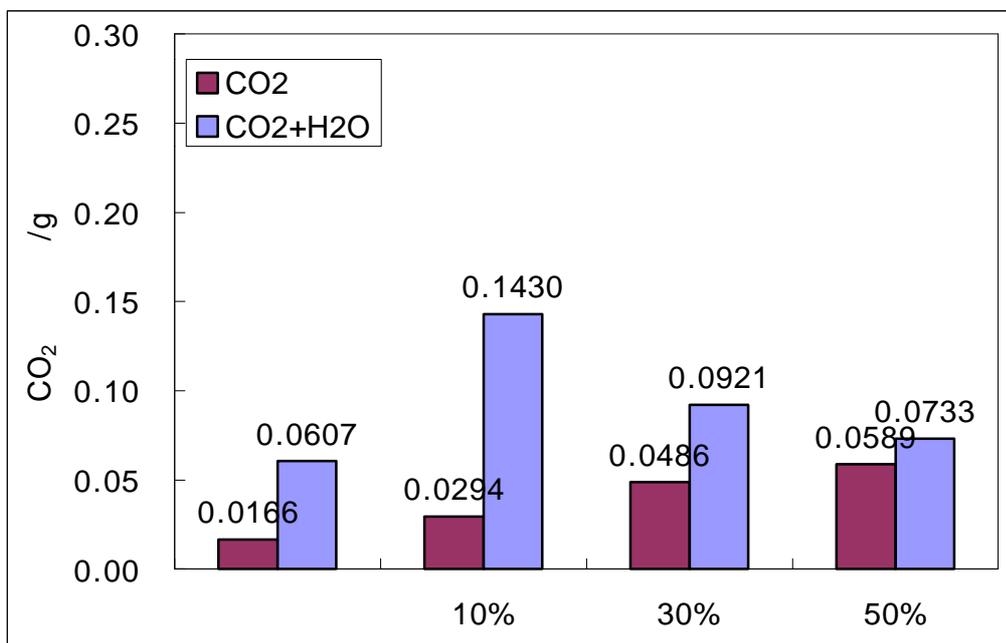


4.

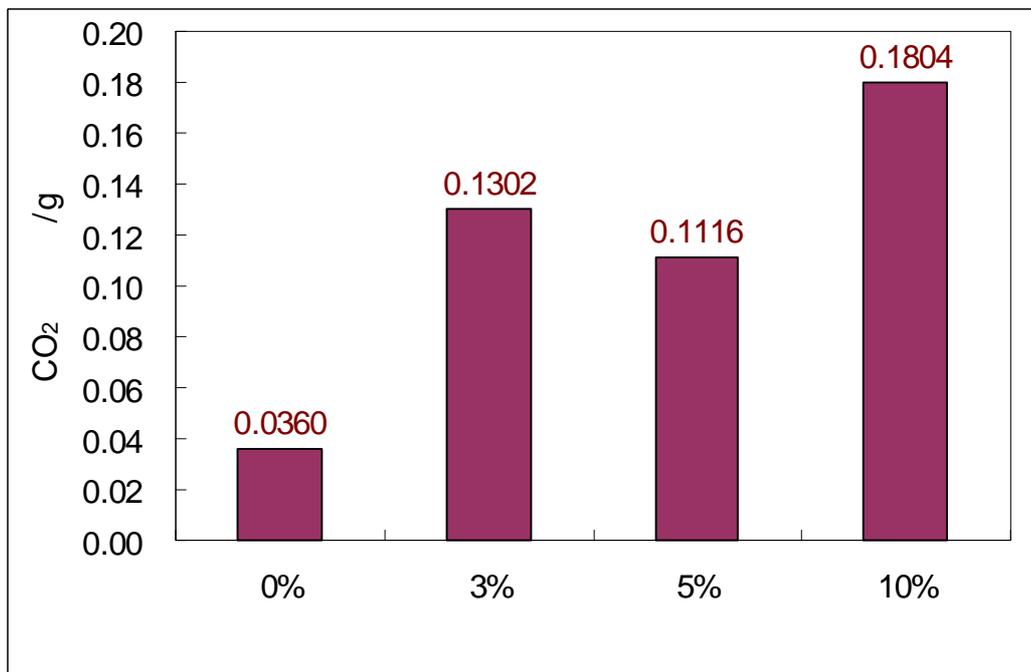
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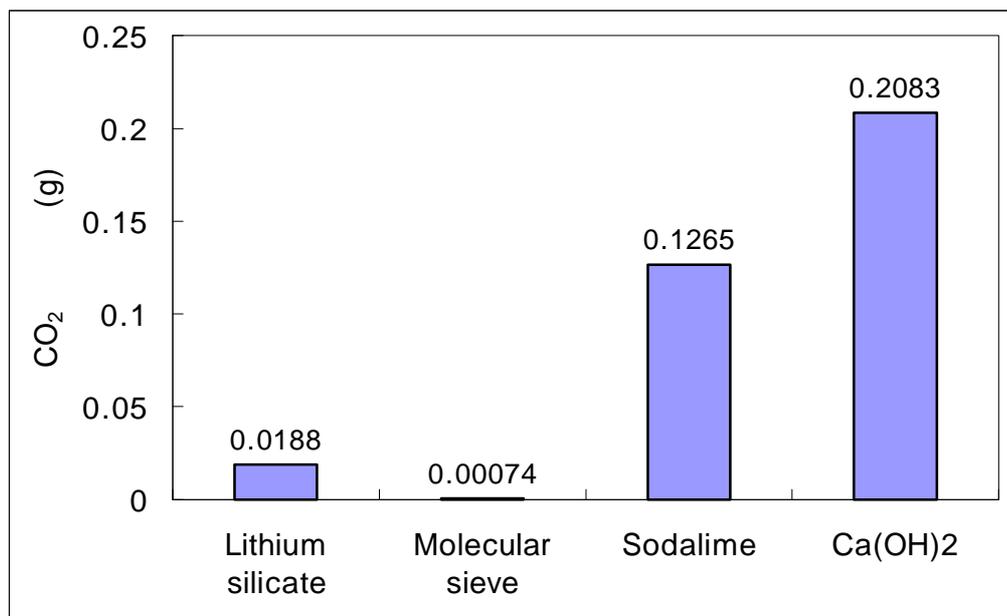
5. LiOH (Junsei)



6. LiOH



7.



8.

(947 ppm CO₂+5%H₂O)