

가

Performance evaluation of adsorbents for removal of CO<sub>2</sub>

103-16

가 . 가 , CO<sub>2</sub>가  
 , 가 , LiOH  
 Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> 가  
 Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>가 가

Abstract

The performance evaluation was accomplished for various adsorbents developed to remove CO<sub>2</sub> produced in nuclear power plants with a heavy-water reactor. Evaluation results show that materials were well impregnated to adsorb CO<sub>2</sub> in large surface area absorbent such as activated carbon or carbon fiber, it causes the amounts of adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> 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)<sub>2</sub>) experienced. Result of evaluation show that Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> performs with the best adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> 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  
 CO<sub>2</sub>가

( , , , )  
 $CO_2$

2.

2.1

adsorption) (chemical adsorption) (physical  
 Vander Waals

1

가

가

z

$\Phi(z)$

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

$\Phi_D + \Phi_R$

$\Phi_P$

가

,  $\Phi_{FQ}$  4

Q

$\Phi_F$

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.

CO<sub>2</sub> 가 LiOH Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> ,  
 Li(OH) CO<sub>2</sub> ,  
 Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> 가 Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub> PVA(Poly Vinyl Alcohol)  
 PEG(Poly Ethylene Glycol), 가 120 3  
 , 200 1 , 350 3 5m, 5mm  
 LiOH H<sub>2</sub>O(Junsei) , (felt, fiber)  
 LiOH  
 LiOH 가 LiOH가

3.2. CO<sub>2</sub>

947 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>/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.

LiOH 2  
 가 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 H<sub>2</sub>O  
(LiOH H<sub>2</sub>O) 가 가  
LiOH가 가  
가 LiOH 가  
가 가 6 LiOH 가  
5 , 가  
가 Junsei LiOH H<sub>2</sub>O  
가 30wt% 가 가 가  
10wt% 가 가 가  
가 가 가 가  
3 5 6 LiOH 1 mol  
1g 가 가  
LiOH 가 가

#### 4.4.

7 가

LiOH 0.2g

가

가

가

가

4.5.

LiOH

4가

가

4가

, Lithium silicate( ), Molecular sieve, Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Sodalime

. 4가

8

Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>

가

4.

가

가

, 가

가

LiOH Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>

가

LiOH Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>

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.

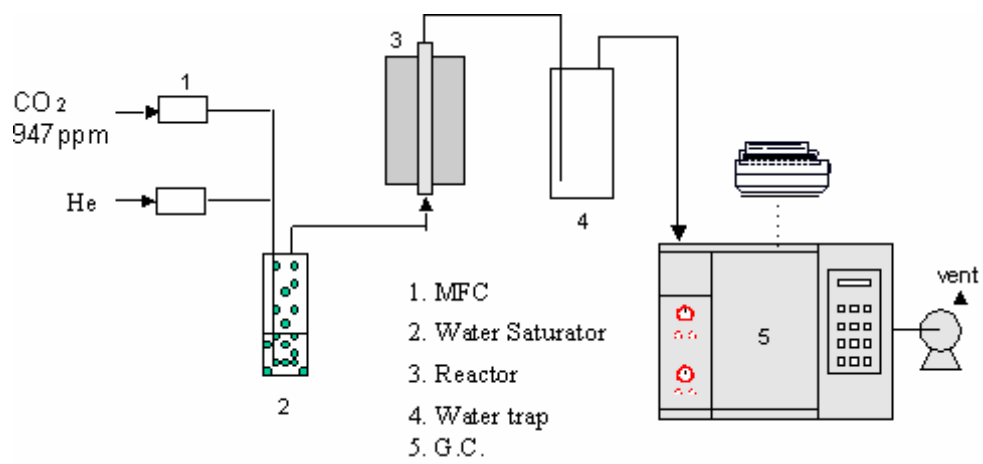
	physical adsorption	chemical adsorption
adsorbent	all solid	some solid
adsorbate	all gases	some specific gases
temperature range	low	high
heat of adsorption	low (less than 2 or 3 times latent heat of vaporization)	high (more than 2 or 3 times latent heat of vaporization)
adsorption rate	rapid	slow
coverage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

2.

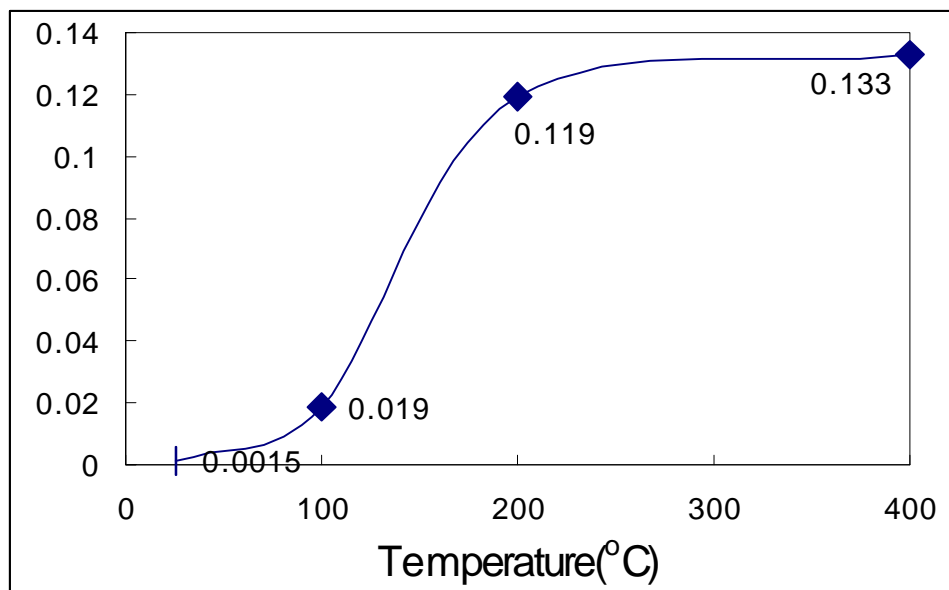
Sample	CO <sub>2</sub> /g
LiOH/ (1:1), 25	0.0068
LiOH/ (1:1), 350	0.2566
LiOH/fiber A.C.F(1:1), 25	0.0084
LiOH/fiber A.C.F(1:1), 350	0.00027

3. 1g

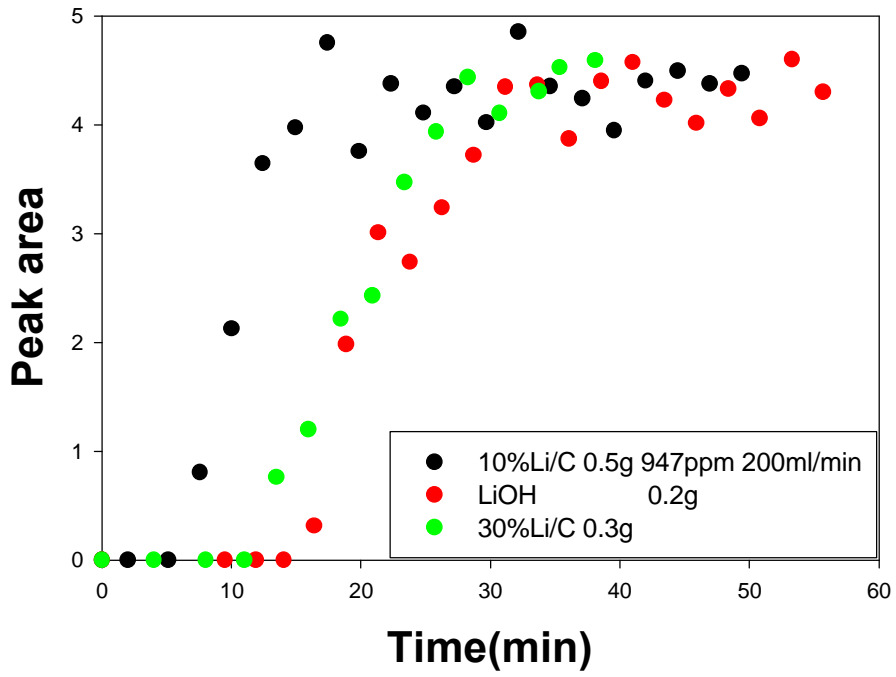
Sample	CO <sub>2</sub> (1g sample)	
	CO <sub>2</sub> only	CO <sub>2</sub> +H <sub>2</sub> O
10wt%LiOH.H <sub>2</sub> O(Junsei)/Carbon	0.0056	0.0041
30wt%LiOH.H <sub>2</sub> O(Junsei)/Carbon	0.0167	0.0757
50wt%LiOH.H <sub>2</sub> O(Junsei)/Carbon	0.0176	0.0950
10wt%LiOH /Carbon	0.0054	0.0263
30wt%LiOH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



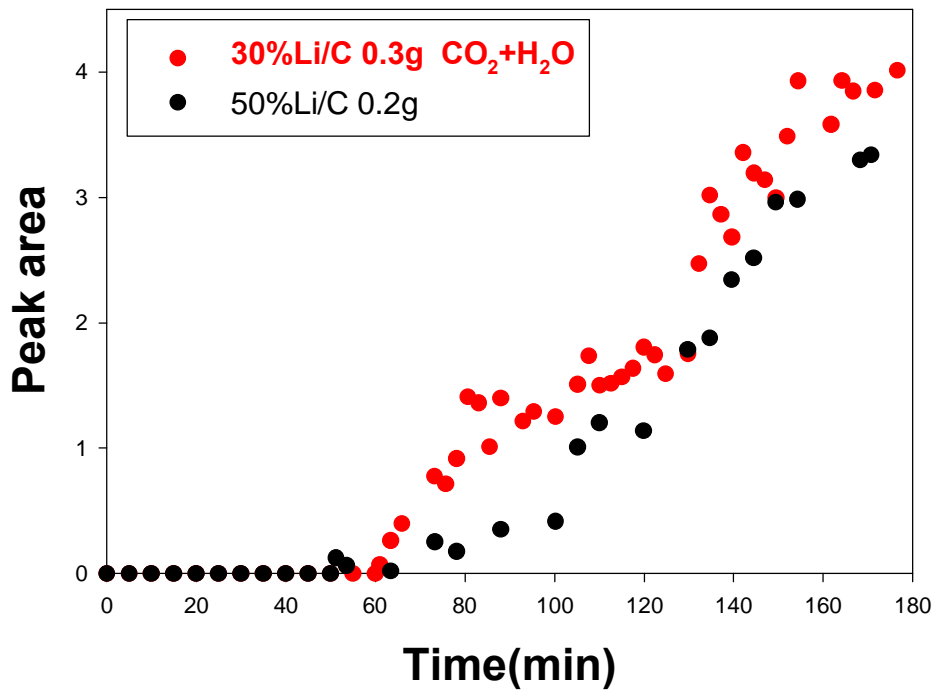
1.



2. LiOH H<sub>2</sub>O



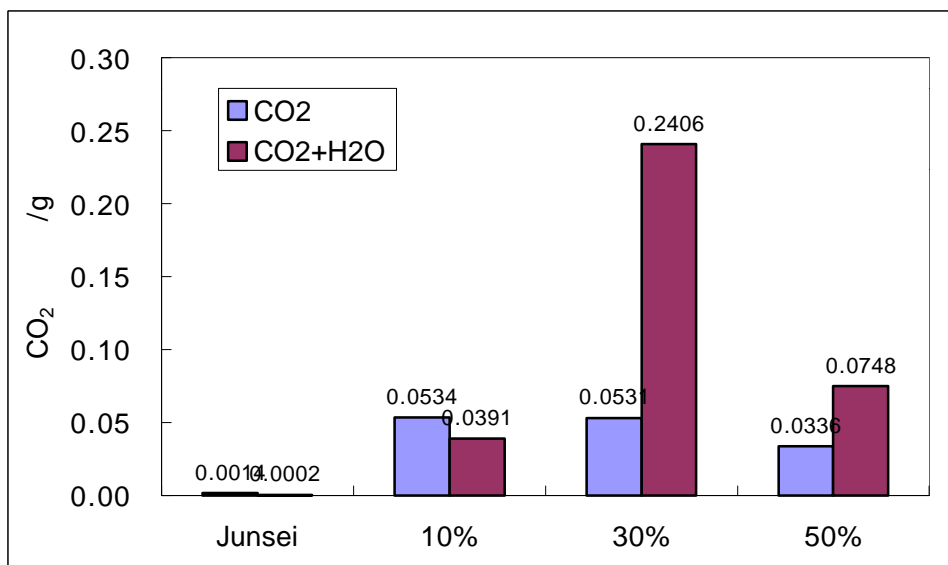
3.



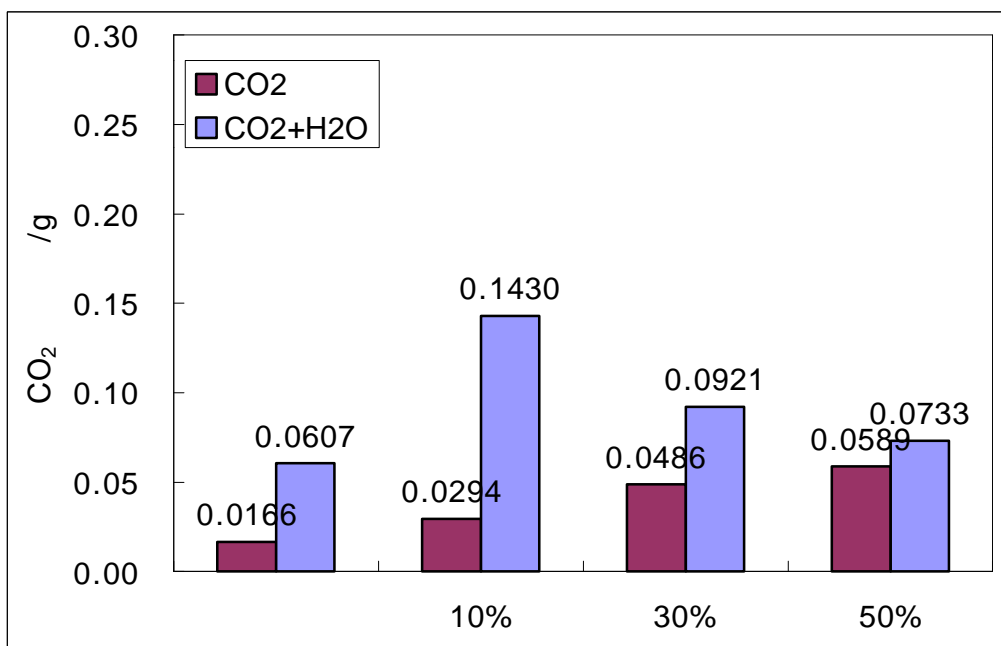
4.

가

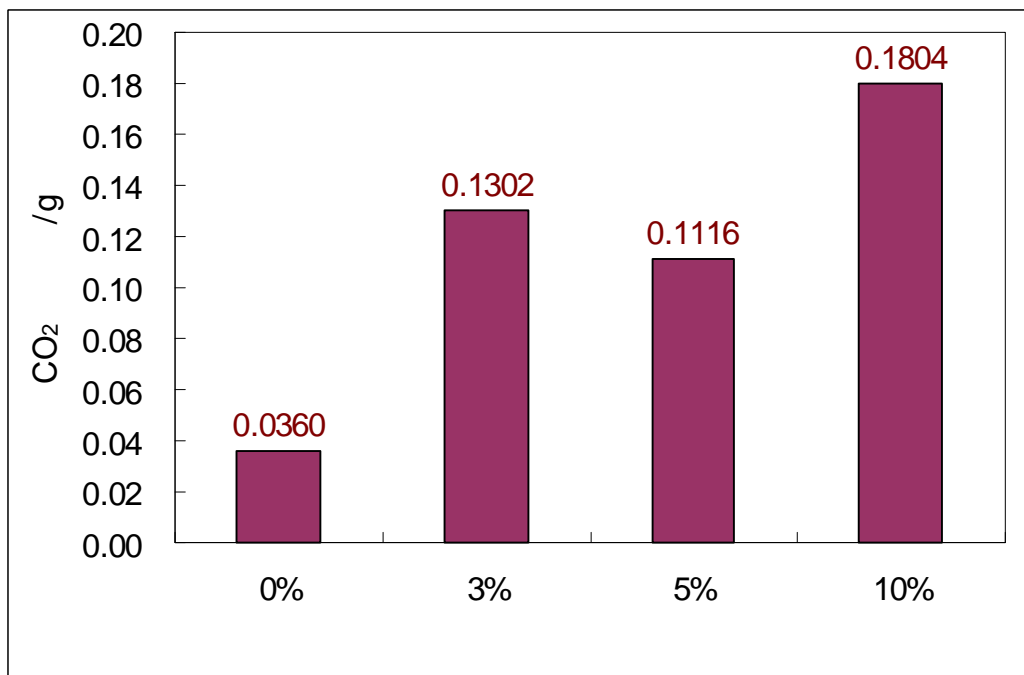




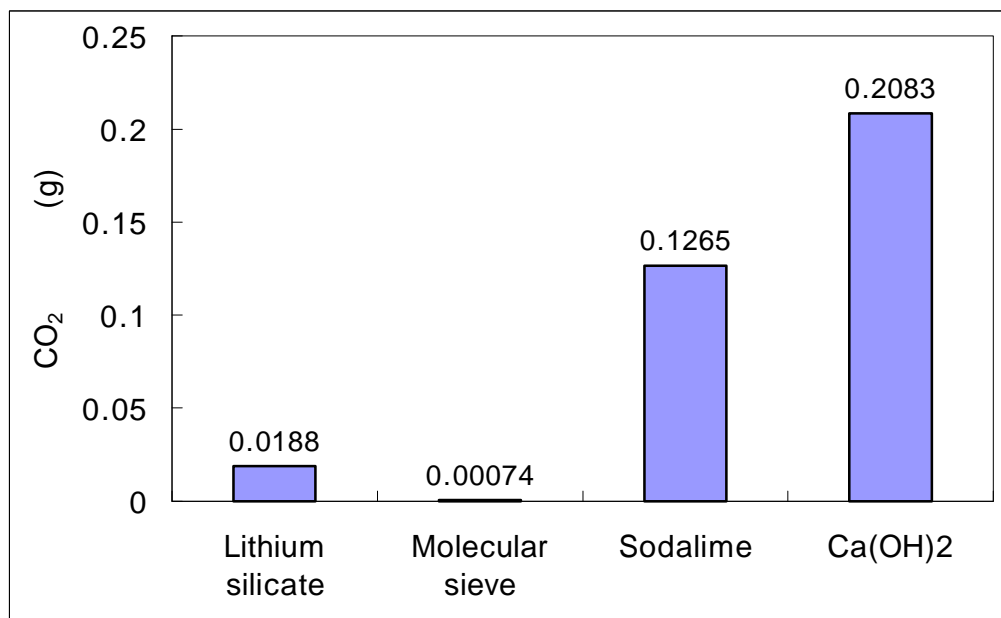
5. LiOH (Junsei)



6. LiOH



7.



8.

(947 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>+5%H<sub>2</sub>O)