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Conversion of Metal Nitrate Solution to Metal Oxide Powder Using a Microwave Heating method

150

가 ,
 - ,
 - , , 가 ,
 가
 Am, Cm, 가

Abstract

Typical conventional methods of producing oxide powders of metals include a direct denitration method, a sol-gel method, a precipitation method and so forth. These methods have, however, advantages and disadvantages and are not satisfactory. The indirect methods, such as a sol-gel method, a precipitation method, require a large number of steps such as solid-liquid separation, drying, roast-reduction and so on, resulting inevitably in enlargement and complication of production equipment. The direct denitration method comprises heating nitrate solutions of the metals to convert the nitrate solutions to oxide powders and, according to the type of heating, this method further employs a fluidized bed or heater. The simplification and improved durability of the processing equipment are essential particularly in this case, because the control and protective maintenance of the equipment are made indirectly. This study describes work done using microwave as the heat source for the directly conversion the metal nitrate solution to oxide powder.

1.

Am, Cm, Np MA(minor actinide)

MA

가

MA,

가

가

가

Fig. 1

가

oxy-nitrate 가

가

NOx

O₂

가

가

가

가

가

NOx

MA(/RE)

가

SiC

MA

Am, Cm

Nd

2.

가

2.45 GHz

가

cavity

1.5kw

magnetron

(waveguide)

cavity

, TE₁₀-mode

가

WR-430

가

power

가

cavity

(matching)

3-stub tuner

, cavity

dummy load 가

. Cavity

SUS304

, cavity

stirrer 가

. Cavity

가 ,
 cavity cavity (thermocouple)
 가 가 choke
 port
 Fig.2 cavity
 가 가 Nd
 1100 가
 quartz (4.1cm, 10cm)
 SiC Nd
 Nd 가
 TA Instuments SDT 2950 TGA DTA
 NO NO₂ Testo 350 flue gas analyser Nd
 가 (TGA) XRD, SEM

3.

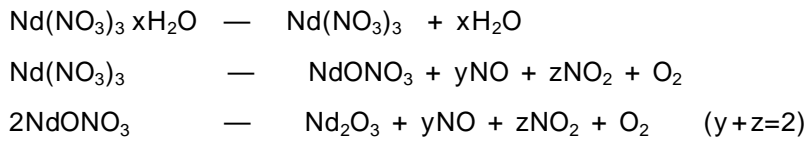
3.1

Fig. 3

kw cavity power 0.1-0.2 kw power 0.525
 가 가 가
 20ml 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 가
 (La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Gd, Er, Y) 가 0.1M 0 - 3M, power
 0.53kw , 0.4M 가

3.2 Nd

Fig. 4
 Nd(NO₃)₃ · xH₂O 가 10 /min Nd
 250°C 가 400°C oxy-
 nitrate 가 700°C Nd
 가 oxy-nitrate 가



Nd(NO₃)₃ · xH₂O 가 10 /min Nd
 O₂ 가 Nd
 Fig. 5
 10°C/min NO NO₂ peak
 nitrate oxy-nitrate 가 nitrate oxy-
 z NO NO₂ 가 NO₂ y
 NO 가 NO₂

3.3 Nd

Nd ([Nd]=0.01M, [HNO₃]=1.0M) 100ml(Nd₂O₃ 0.1682g)
 3ml/min quartz
 Fig. 6
 가 가
 nitrate가
 20
 Nd 450°C
 25%, 600°C 12%, 750°C 3%, 850°C 0% 가 Nd₂O₃
 Fig. 7 XRD 가
 Nd₂O₃ cubic(XRD JCPDS data card No. 21-0579) Nd

4.

1.

2. Nd 250°C 가 400°C oxy-
nitrate 가 700°C

3. Nd XRD Nd₂O₃ cubic

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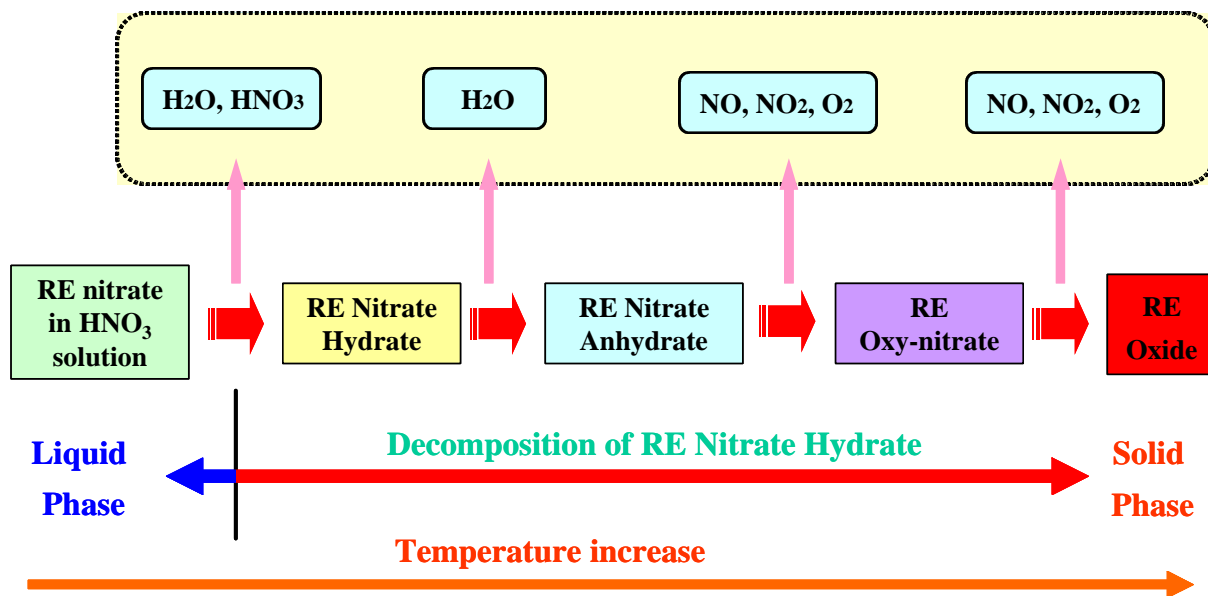


Fig. 1 Conversion of RE nitrate solution to oxide

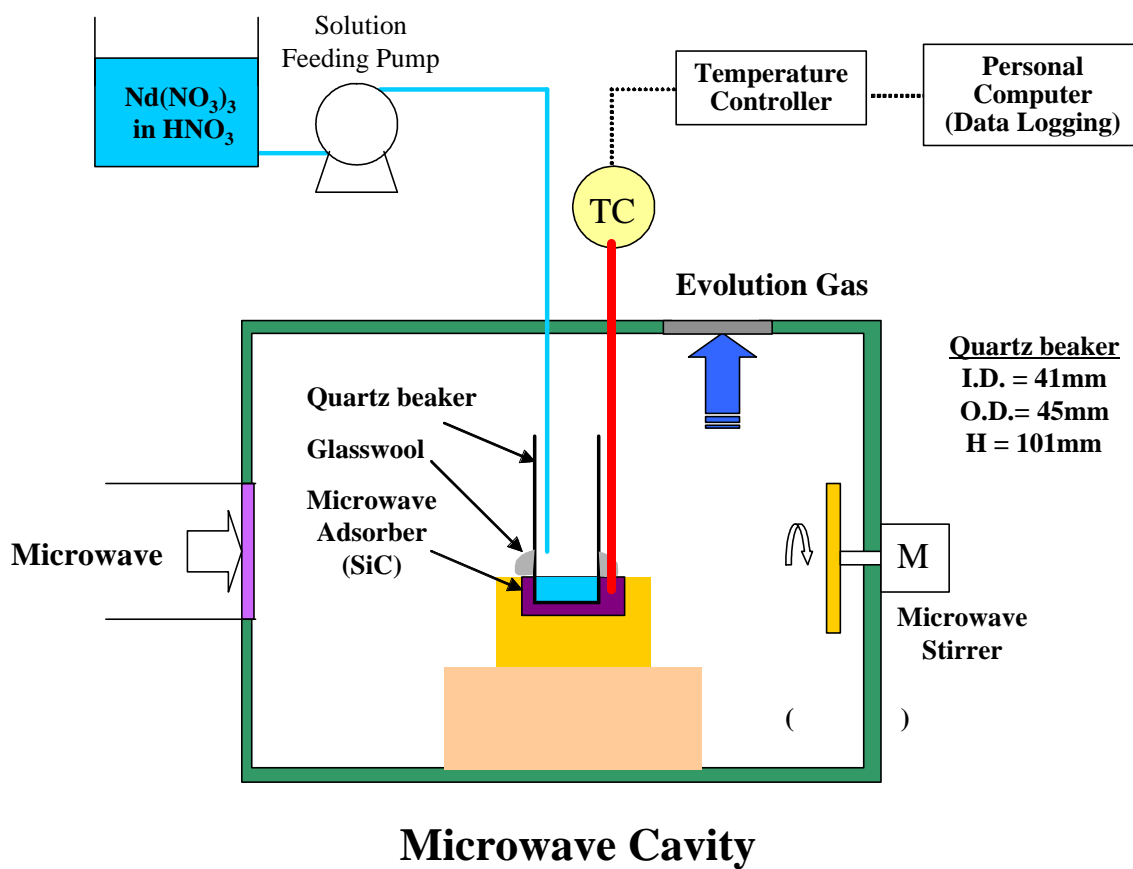


Fig. 2 Microwave heating experimental cavity system.

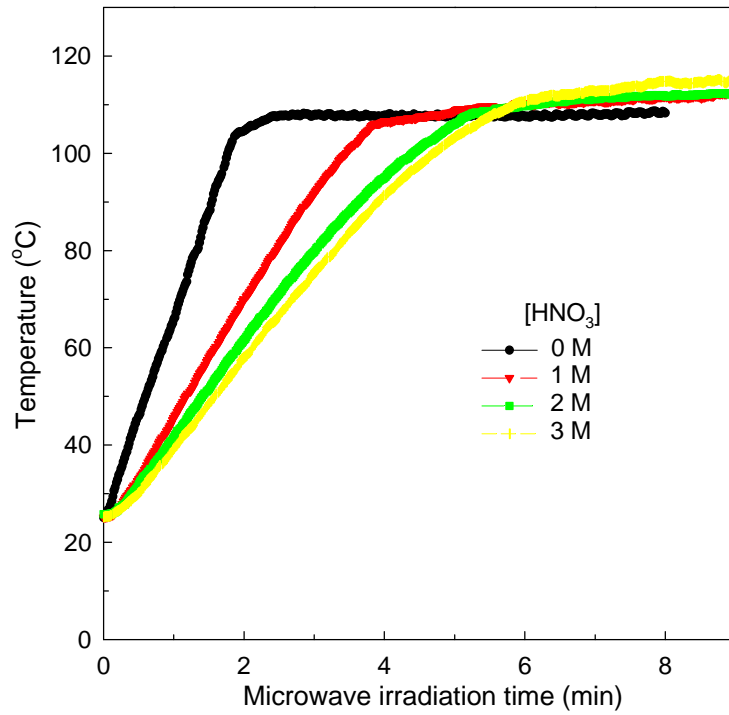


Fig. 3 Microwave heating for nitric acid solution at power 0.53 kw.

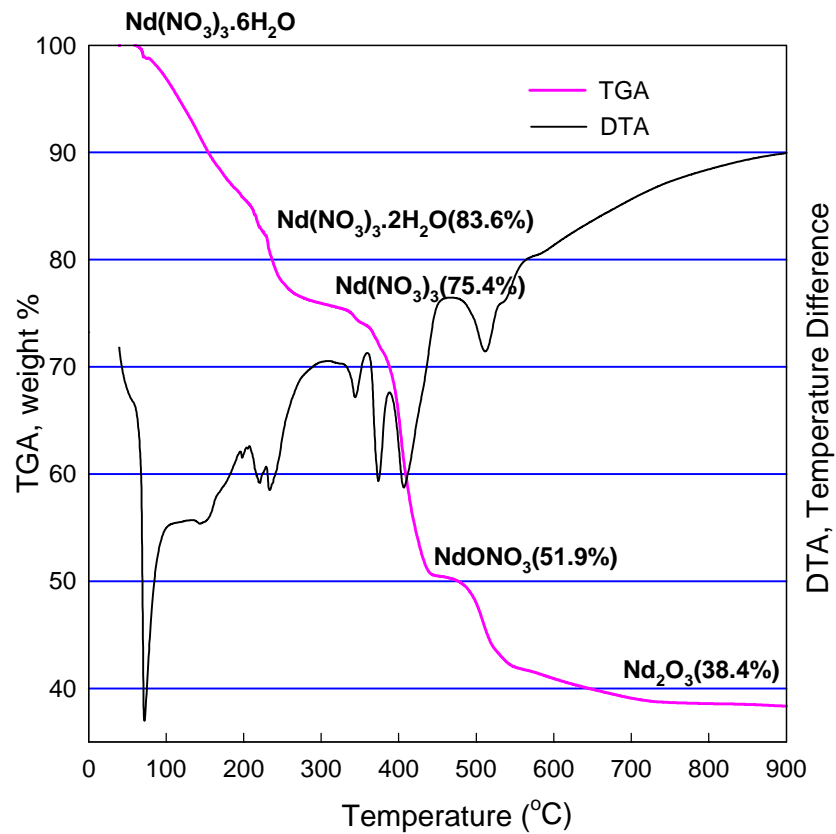


Fig. 4 Thermal Analysis result for Nd(NO₃)₃·6H₂O heated at 10°C/min in air.

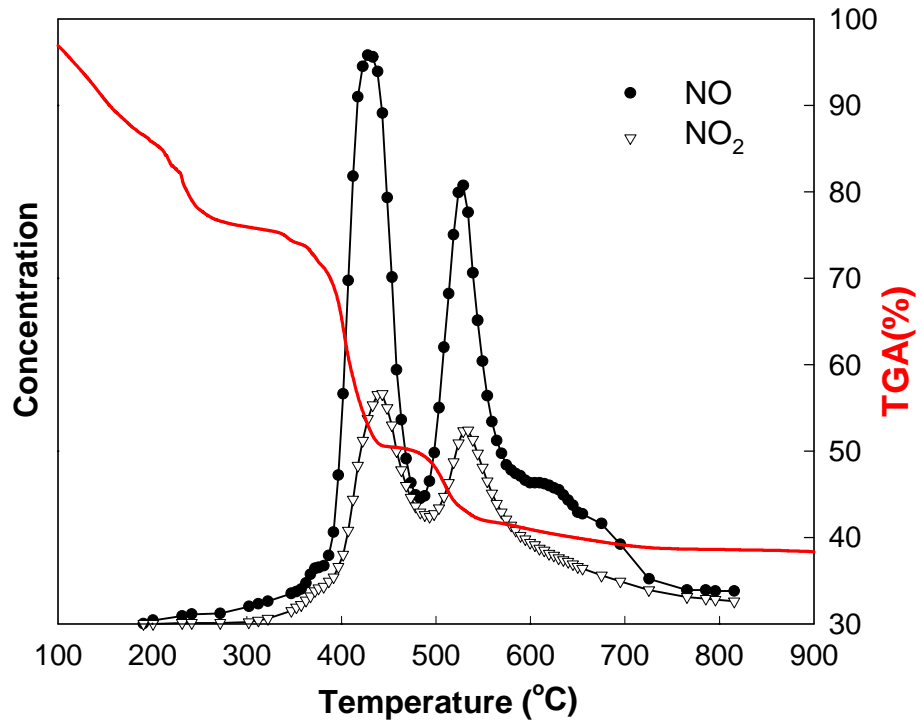


Fig. 5 Evolution of NO and NO₂ gas with temperature by thermal decomposition of neodymium nitrate hydrate at heating rate 10°C/min.

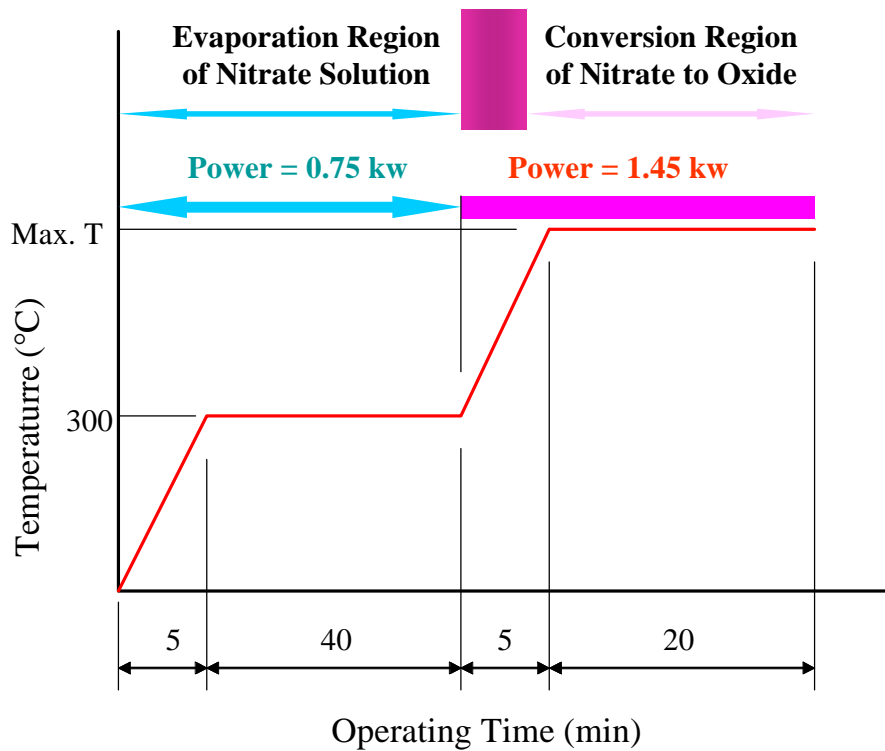


Fig. 6 Temperature program for microwave heating.

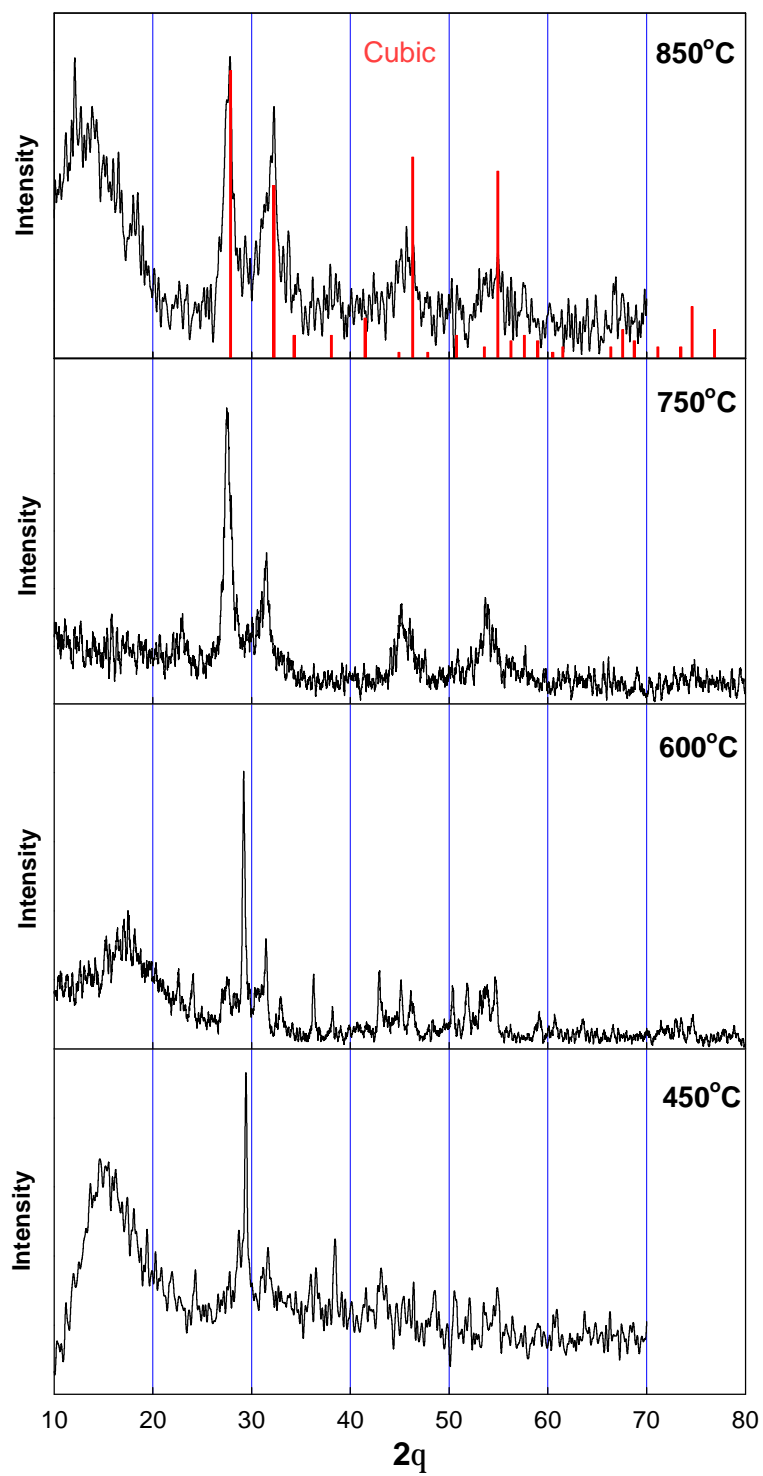


Fig. 7 Powder X-ray patterns of Nd oxide product.