

## Leaching Models of Simulated and Real Paraffin Wastes

56-1

150

가

(SCM)

(Breakthrough Curve)

(EM),

(BDM),

(MSCM),

(URM)

가

### Abstract

Several leaching models were developed in order to analyze the results of leaching test for simulated and real paraffin wastes. In case of simulated paraffin wastes, the experimental results could be satisfactorily explained by shrinking core model(SCM) based on diffusion-controlled dissolution reaction. Real paraffin wastes generated from domestic nuclear power plants showed the leaching behaviors of asymmetric breakthrough curves(BTCs) which were characterized by initial very high leaching rates and subsequent very low leaching rates. For the analysis of real paraffin wastes, empirical model(EM), bulk diffusion model(BDM), modified shrinking core model(MSCM), and uniform reaction model(URM) were suggested and compared with one another. If real paraffin wastes could be more uniformly manufactured, their leaching behaviors would be expected to be similar to those of simulated paraffin wastes.

1.

(CWDS)

[1]

가 ANSI/ANS-16.1 [2] 90 55 65% 가 63 70%가 [3,4,5]

가

[6]

2.

(Shrinking Core Model, SCM) 가 (equivalent diameter) (quasi-steady state) 가

$$q_o(4\pi r^2) \frac{dr}{dt} = -4\pi D_p \varepsilon C_o \frac{r r_o}{r_o - r} \quad (1)$$

,  $q_o$ ,  $C_o$ ,  $D_p$ ,  $\varepsilon$ ,  $r_o$ ,  $r$ ,  $t$

(Cumulative Fraction Leached, CFL)

$$1 - \frac{2}{3} CFL - (1 - CFL)^{2/3} = 2 D_p \varepsilon \frac{C_o}{q_o} \frac{t}{r_o^2} \quad (2)$$

$$, CFL = 1 - (r/r_o)^3$$

가

[6]

가 가

가

(aggregate)

2

(SEM)

가

aggregated porous media( 3) non-ideal transport

(Breakthrough Curve, BTC)

(Empirical Model,

EM)

$$CFL = \frac{at + b}{ct + d} \quad (3)$$

Fick's second law

(Bulk Diffusion Model, BDM)

(monolithic waste form)

(homogeneous)

가

[7]

$$CFL = 6\sqrt{\frac{D_e t}{\pi^2}} \times \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{ierfc} \frac{nr_o}{\sqrt{D_e t}} \right) - 3 \frac{D_e t}{r_o^2} \quad (4)$$

,  $D_e$

,  $r_o$

가

$$CFL = 6\sqrt{\frac{D_e t}{\pi r_o^2}} - \frac{3D_e t}{r_o^2} \quad (CFL < 0.4) \quad (5)$$

$$CFL = 1 - \frac{6}{\pi^2} \exp\left(-\frac{\pi^2 D_e t}{r_o^2}\right) \quad (CFL > 0.6) \quad (6)$$

$$CFL_{wash-off} \quad (5)$$

$$CFL = 6\sqrt{\frac{D_e t}{\pi r_o^2}} - \frac{3D_e t}{r_o^2} + CFL_{wash-off} \quad (CFL < 0.4) \quad (7)$$

$CFL_{wash-off}$  time-independent wash-off

(2)

$CFL_{wash-off}$

(Modified Shrinking Core Model, MSCM)

$$1 - \frac{2}{3} CFL_e - (1 - CFL_e)^{2/3} = 2 D_p \epsilon \frac{C_o}{q_o} \frac{t}{r_o^2} \quad (8)$$

$$, CFL_e = (1 - CFL_{wash-off}) \times (CFL - CFL_{wash-off})$$

Aggregated porous media 가

(Uniform Reaction Model, URM) 가

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = -k(C - C_e) \quad (9)$$

,  $C$   $t$  aggregate(intra-aggregate inter-aggregate)

,  $k$  rate constant,  $C_e$ (equilibrium concentration)

aggregate

$$\frac{C_o - C}{C_o} = \frac{C_o - C_e}{C_o} (1 - e^{-kt})$$

$$CFL = CFL_i (1 - e^{-kt}) \quad (10)$$

,  $CFL_i$  inter- ( $CFL_1$ ) intra-aggregate ( $CFL_2$ )

$$CFL = CFL_1 (1 - e^{-k_1 t}) + CFL_2 (1 - e^{-k_2 t}) + (1 - CFL_1 - CFL_2) \quad (11)$$

time-dependent wash-out

inter-

aggregator

, intra-aggregate

time-independent wash-off

$CFL_{wash-off}$   $CFL_1, CFL_2, k_1, k_2$

non-linear least square fitting(NLSF)

### 3.

4

325

가

( )

5.8

7.2

5

non-linear least square

fitting(NLSF)

1

19

( 6).

4

7

가

가  
time-independent wash-off  
4 7  
가 8  
가  
two-parameter  
model  

$$CFL = CFL_i (1 - e^{-k_i t}) + (1 - CFL_i) \quad (12)$$
9

가

4.

aggregated porous media

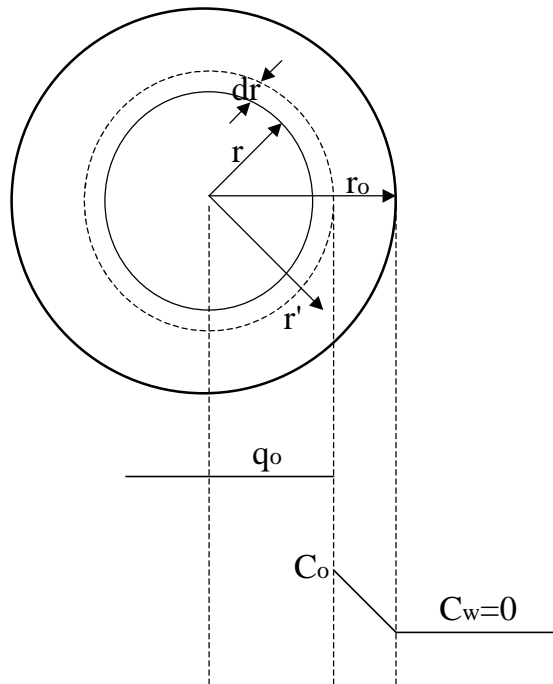
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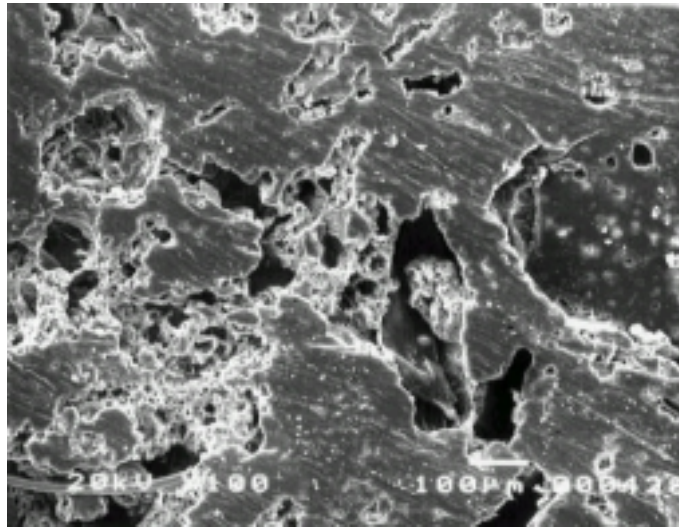
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2. American Nuclear Society, "Measurement of the leachability of solidified low-level radioactive wastes by a short-term test procedure," ANSI/ANS-16.1-1986, 1986.
3. Ju Youl Kim, Chang Lak Kim, and Chang Hyun Chung, "Leaching characteristics of paraffin waste forms generated from Korean nuclear power plants," Waste Management, Vol. 21, pp. 325-333, 2001.
4. Ju Youl Kim, Chang Hyun Chung, and Chang Lak Kim, "Leaching behavior of boric acid and cobalt from paraffin waste forms," Progress in Nuclear Energy, Vol. 37, No. 1-4, pp. 393-397, 2000.
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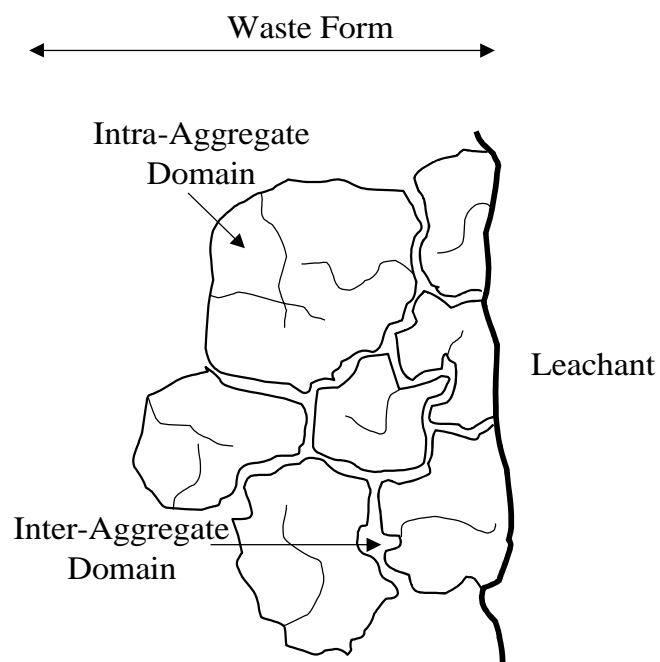
|      |                              | $C_o$                 | $C_s$                |
|------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| EM   | a (day <sup>-1</sup> )       | 13.14                 | 13.8                 |
|      | b (-)                        | 21.21                 | 13.2                 |
|      | c (day <sup>-1</sup> )       | 16.5                  | 15.1                 |
|      | d (-)                        | 68.3                  | 60.0                 |
| BDM  | $D_e$ (cm <sup>2</sup> /sec) | $2.5 \times 10^{-7}$  | $5.0 \times 10^{-7}$ |
|      | $r_o$ (cm)                   | 3.95                  | 3.95                 |
|      | $CFL_{wash-off}$ (-)         | 0.28                  | 0.216                |
| MSCM | $D_e$ (cm <sup>2</sup> /sec) | $5.71 \times 10^{-8}$ | $1.5 \times 10^{-7}$ |
|      | $r_o$ (cm)                   | 3.95                  | 3.95                 |
|      | $CFL_{wash-off}$ (-)         | 0.28                  | 0.216                |
| URM  | $CFL_1$ (-)                  | 0.410                 | 0.588                |
|      | $CFL_2$ (-)                  | 0.261                 | 0.164                |
|      | $k_1$ (day <sup>-1</sup> )   | 0.184                 | 0.203                |
|      | $k_2$ (day <sup>-1</sup> )   | 0.001                 | 0.003                |



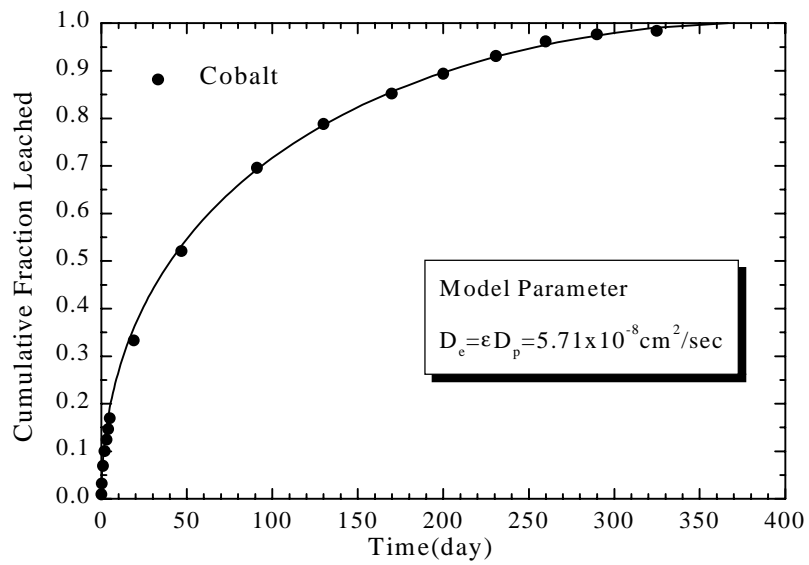
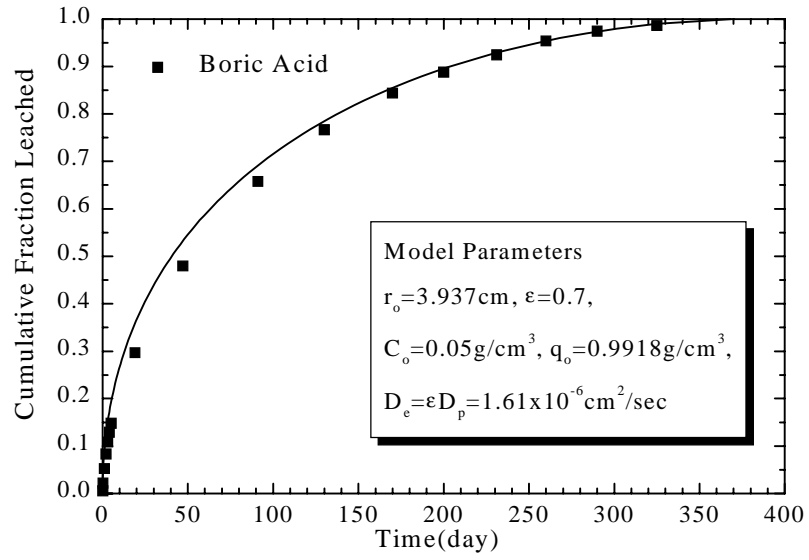
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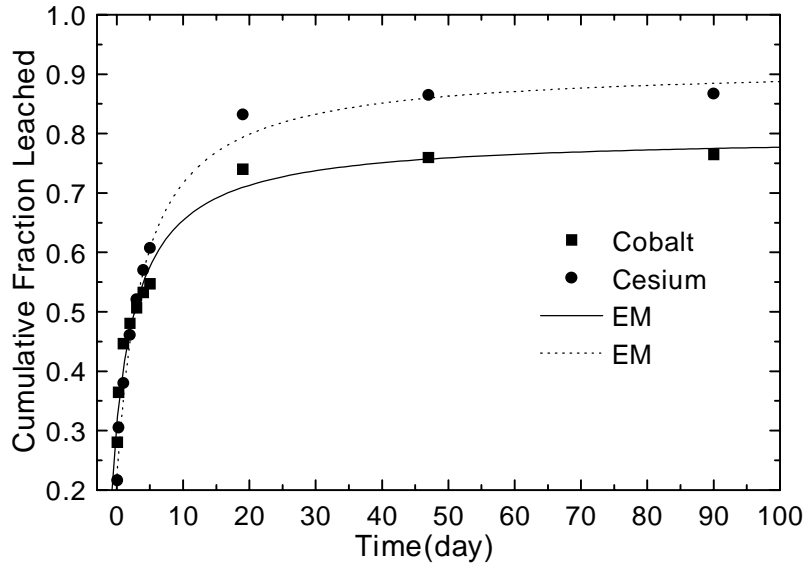
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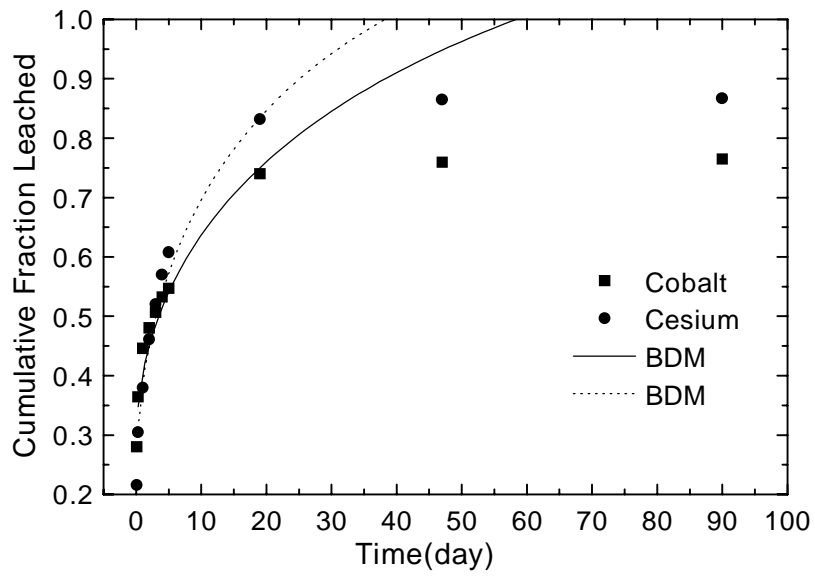
3. Aggregated porous media



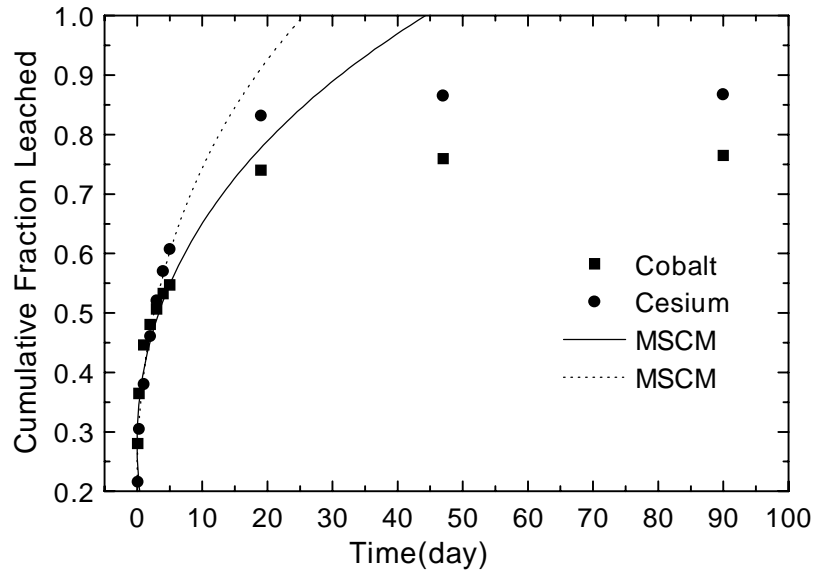




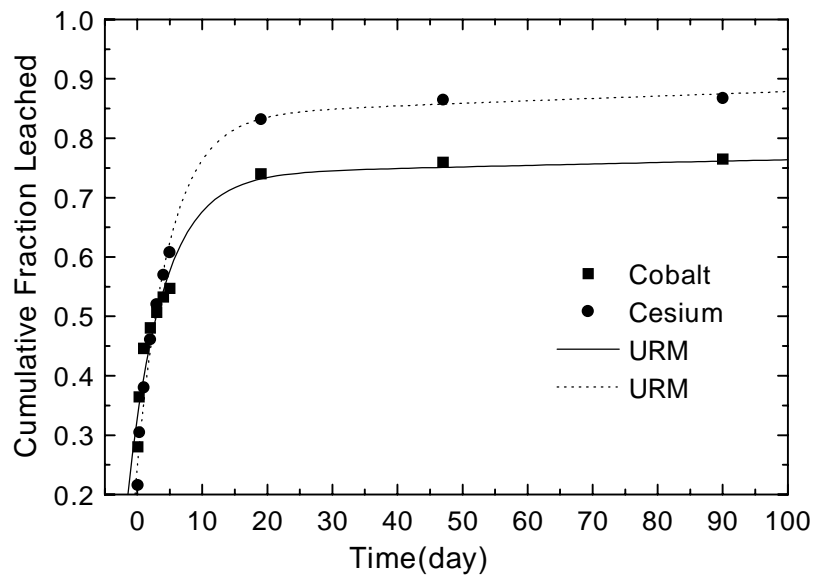
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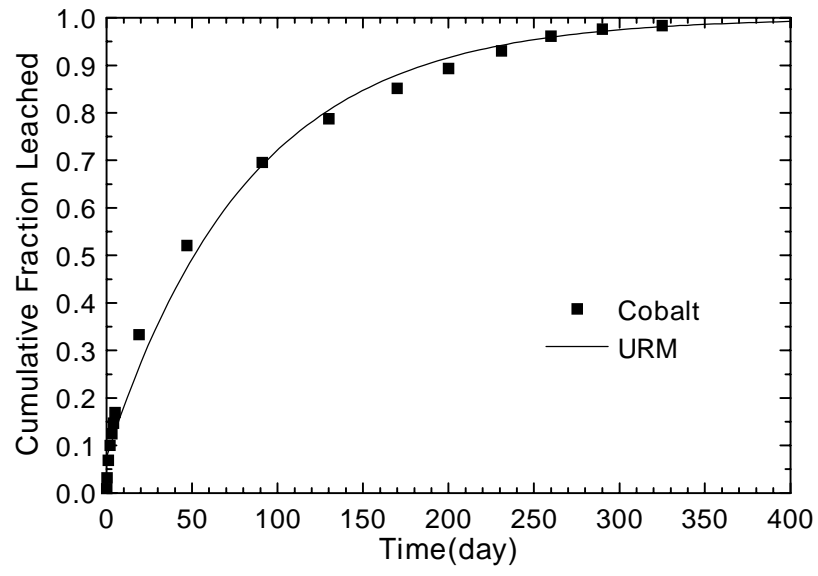
6.



7.



8.



9.