

UV /

**A study on the Combined Process of UV Photo-oxidation / Evaporation for Laundry Radwaste Treatment**

	a	a	a	a	a
	,	,	,	,	
		b	b	b	
		,	,		
a					150
b	2				514

가 , UV

, UV

( , ),

**ABSTRACT**

Since the laundry radwaste stream has been treated by evaporator, variable problems such as foaming, carry over and entrainment have arisen from detergent contained in the waste. These problems reduce life time of the facility and Decontamination Factor(DF) for radio nuclides. Therefore, to improve the evaporation process, the method of photo-oxidation process (UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) was employed for the removal of detergent as a pre-treatment system. The pilot scale of the UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> process have been tested to optimize the process parameters, such as UV radiation dosage, UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> concentration ratio, hydrogen peroxide injection mode and the flow rate of liquide waste. With these optimum parameters, the design concept of the full scale system has been established.

I.

가  
2  
가  
가  
가

Potassium permanganate, chlorine, chlorine dioxide  
(Fenton )

. W.H. Galze[1]

(OH · )

CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O

, UV

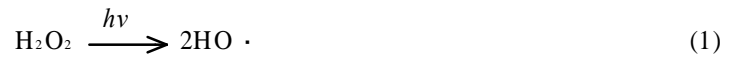
가

[2,3].

[4,5] H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>가 1

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

HO ·



H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

pH

가

(HO<sub>2</sub> · )

( )가 254 nm

가

UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

UV

가

C-C

C-C

UV

254nm

UV/

가

UV/

UV

, UV

, 가

**II.**

**II- 1.**

II- 1.1.

2

polyoxyethylene-nonylphenylether (PENP) 7 8%, EDTA- 4Na 5%,  
lppm, inhibitor(calsium lingot sulfonate) 3%가  
pH가 7 8 .

100

1

II- 1.2. : ( )LG ,

8%

30

0.2 .

II- 1.3. :

**II- 2.**

2

4

500

, 1

2

,

350 Liters .

1

25 ,

70

service water .

1

/100

,

. 1

가

0.7 : 0.2 : 0.1

1

350 Liters

**II- 3.**

1

2

1000

(350 × 3 ) ,

2

4

4.1 ton

O/H

14.3 ton

,

19.4 ton .

O/H

가

UV-Evaporator

O/H

**II- 4.**

II- 4- 1. UV

UV

15 kW

UV

1

,

20

4 ton/hr. .

II-4-2.

200 450 nm [ 1 ]

15 kW

(High Pressure Mercury Arc Lamp)

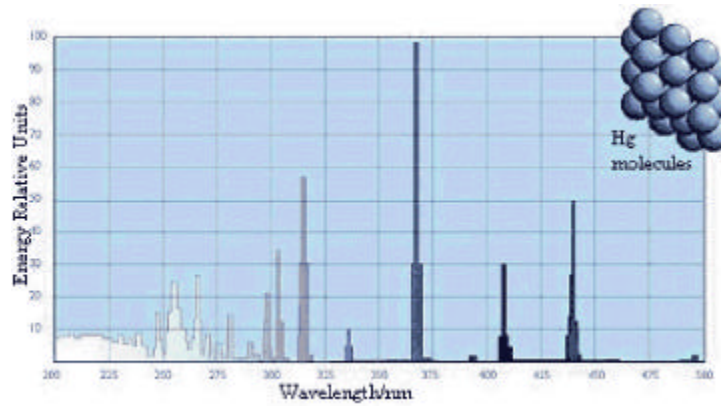
[1]

[2]

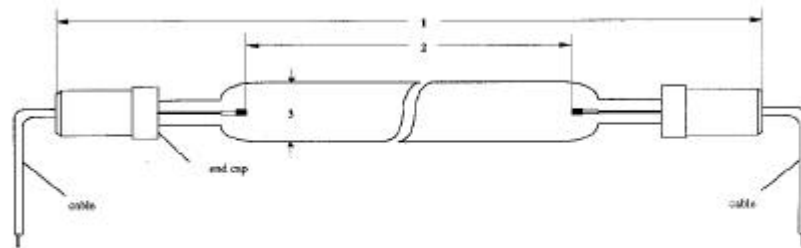
OH

UV

200 280 nm [6] , 가 ,  
700. C



[1]. High Pressure Mercury Arc Lamp



[2]. High Pressure Mercury Arc Lamp

1. : 1370 mm 2. : 1250 mm 3. : 23 mm

		Lamp	15,000 W
		Lamp	2,500 V
		Lamp	7.2 A
	3-Y	*	1000 hr.

\* : 25 %가

[1]. High Pressure Mercury Arc Lamp

II-4-3.

A PF . PF 14 %  
 86 % Lauryl Alcohol-9(LA-9)  
 13.9 %, Alcohol Ethoxylate(Softanol 90) 1.5 % 가  
 8% .  
 service water ,  
 30 wt % .

II-4-4.

service water 300 PF  
 “ ” .  
 “ ” ( + ),  
 , 100 ppm TOC ,  
 “ ” .  
 가 “  
 ” UV .  
 UV 가  
 UV Line Mixer .

II-5.

UV 가 UV  
 UV UV  
 UV  
 One pass flow  
 ( ) UV  
 TOC UV  
 [3] .

II-5-1.

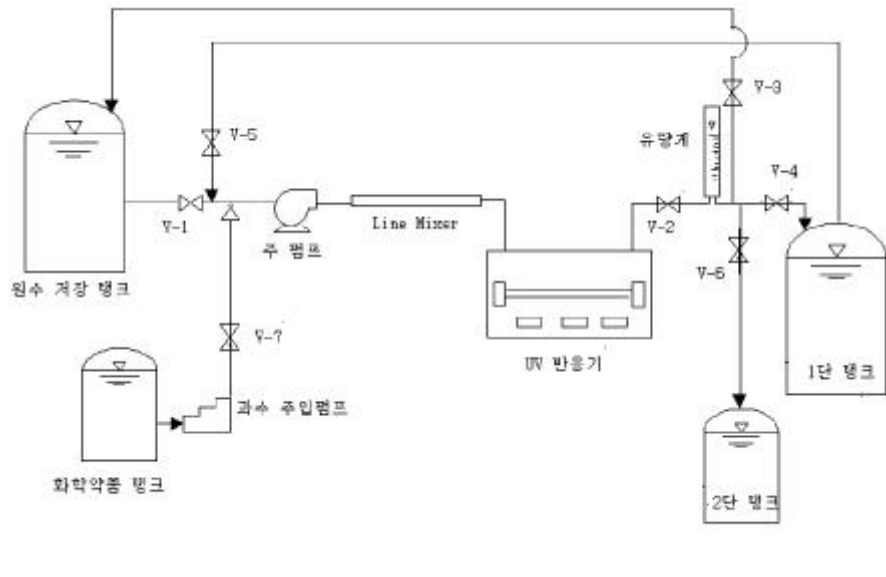
II-5-1.(1)

UV UV  
 UV V-4, V-6  
 V-2 ,

II-5-1.(2) One pass flow

UV 1 UV 1  
 , , UV

2 , UV 가 15 kW  
 UV 1 , 2



[3].

II-5-2.

II-5-2.(1)

, mixer 가 가

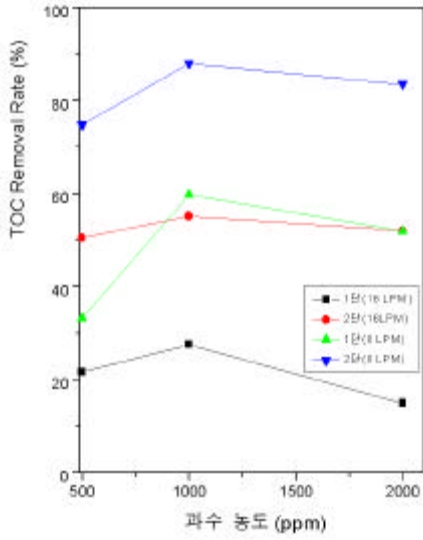
II-5-2.(2)

UV

UV 가 Line Mixer

II-6.

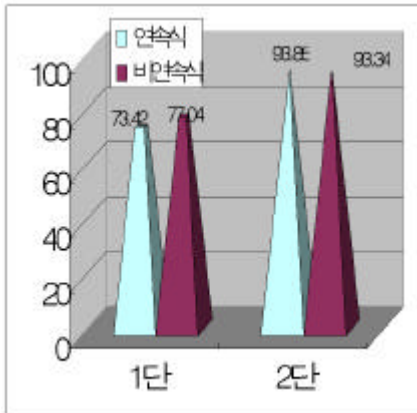
II-6-1.



[4].

II-6-2.

UV                      OH



[5].

(                      : One pass flow )

[4]                      (                      +                      )

TOC                      ,

8                      16 LPM

가

(                      )

UV                      1

2

가 1000 ppm

1000 ppm

(                      : One Pass Flow )

(                      )

UV

“                      ”                      가

50 ppm,                      8

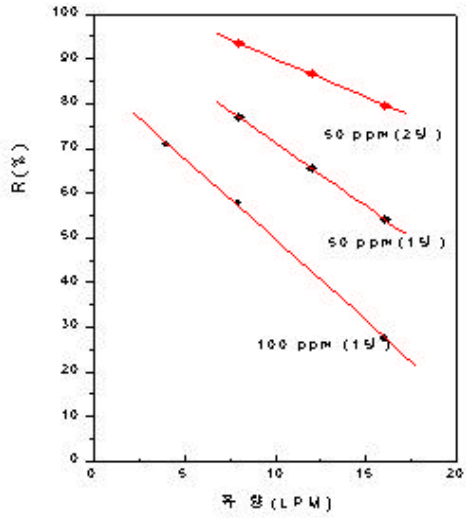
LPM

[5]

가

가

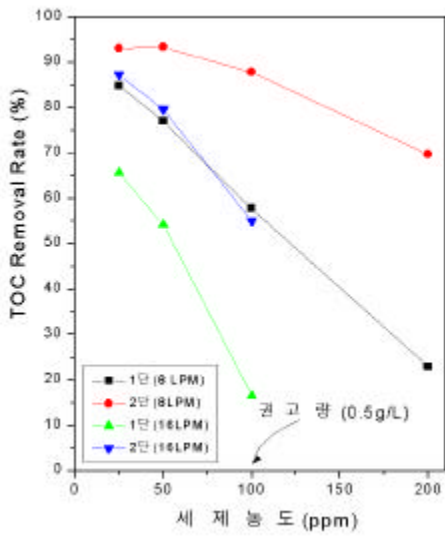
II-6-3.



( : One Pass Flow)

(50 100 ppm)

[6] , 가 UV 가 OH 가 50 ppm , 8 LPM , 93 %



( : One Pass Flow)

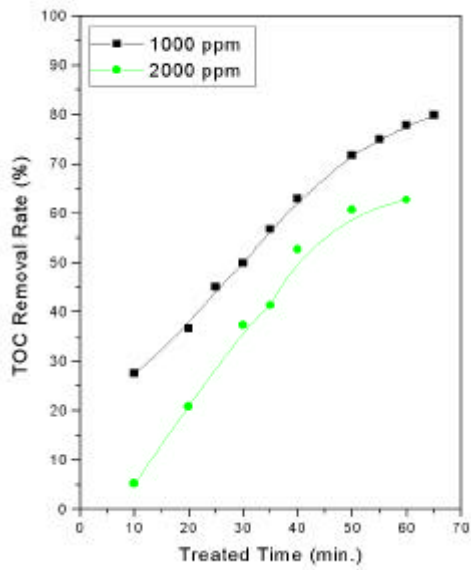
1000 ppm , 8 16 LPM 가

[7] 가 가 , 8 LPM 1 16 LPM 2 가 (4 ) .

[/].



II-6-5.



[8].

( )

One pass flow

50 ppm, 16 LPM

ppm

가

1000, 2000

[9]

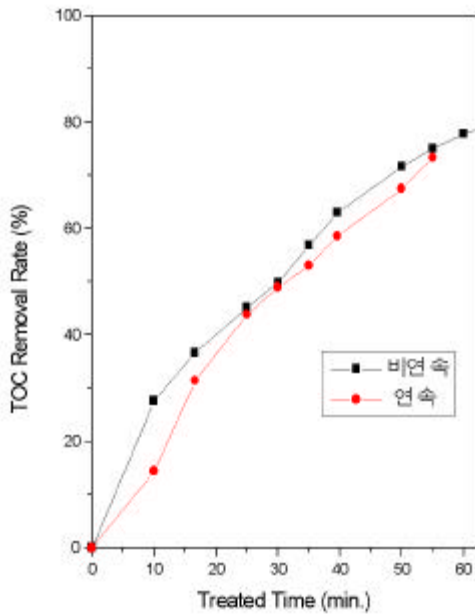
TOC

Flow

One Pass  
( 4. )

1000 ppm

II-6-6.



[9].

( )

( )

[9]

50 ppm  
1000 ppm  
16 LPM

II-6-7.

( )

1000 ppm

[10] 50 ppm

8, 16 LPM

16 LPM

가

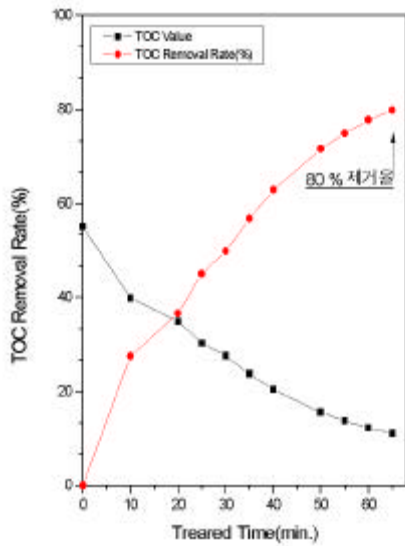
63%

8 LPM

16 LPM

가

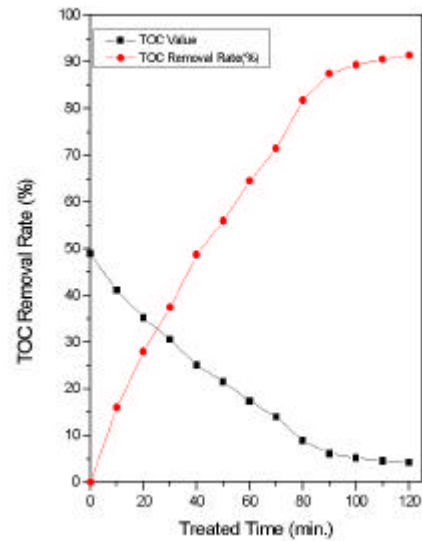
80%



16 LPM

(a)

[10].



8 LPM

(b)

300

16 LPM

1

78%

( 10-a ),

One pass flow

37.5

( 7. ),

, 10

가

가

[10(b)]

(8 LPM ),

(slope)

가

80

가

가

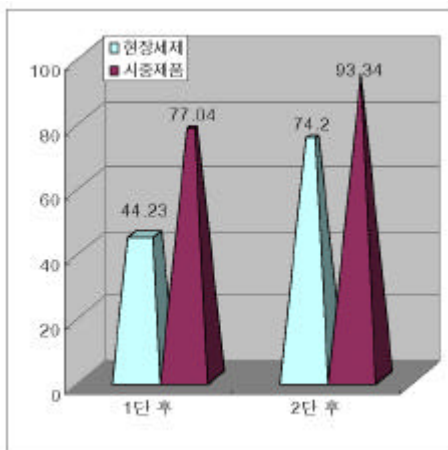
가 UV  
 flow) 가 (One pass

		/	
	16 LPM	78 % / 1 hr.	- [10(a)]
One Pass Flow	8 LPM	77 % / 37.5 min	- [7] - 300L/8LPM = 37.5/min - UV 1 = 77.4%

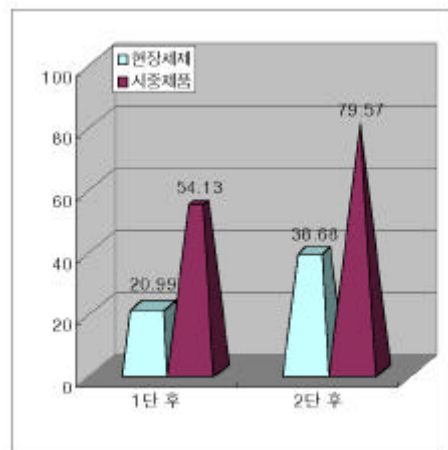
[2].

II-6-8.

2 4 PF  
 1/2 , 가  
 1/2 .



(a) 8 LPM



(b) 16 LPM

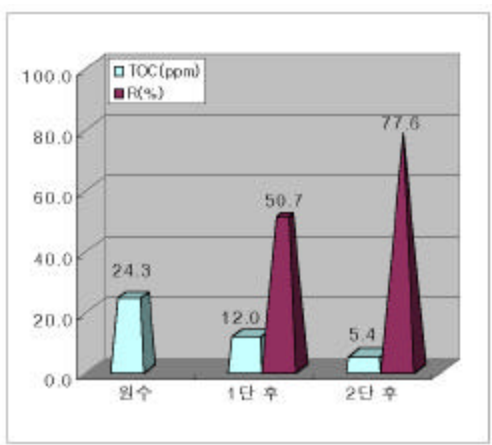
[11].

가 1/2 가 2 가  
 “ /3 (1 2 )“  
 , 1000 ppm One  
 Pass Flow  
 [11] (a), (b) 8, 16 LPM TOC

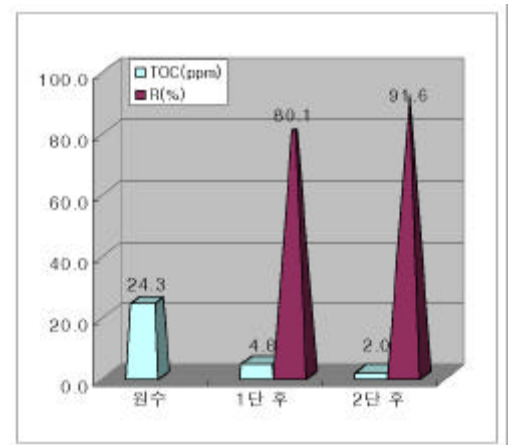
가 UV 2  
 74.2 % , 93.34%

II-6-9.

2 4 25  
 / , 70 / 350 Liters , 2  
 7 20 가 200 14  
 PF “  
 ” ,  
 [12] 8, 16 LPM UV 1 2  
 TOC TOC



(a) 16 LPM



(b) 8 LPM

[12].

24.3 ppm , 8 LPM , 1  
 80% , 2 92% . 16  
 LPM , 51 % , 77% .  
 16 LPM 1 TOC [ 12-a]가 12.0 ppm  
 100. C , 2  
 가 . ,  
 . 15kW 가 2  
 ,  
 30kW UV .

III.

UV/  
 , UV  
 , UV  
 ( ) , ,  
 ,  
 O/H 19.4 ton UV 가 1  
 ton/hr. 30kW UV UV 가 .  
 15kW 8 LPM  
 , 15kW 가 ,  
 , 16 LPM 가  
 .  
 , 15kW  
 5kW 3 , 3kW 5  
 , UV  
 , UV UV  
 UV  
 UV 가 .  
 UV/  
 . UV / ,  
 , ,

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