

(III) (IV)

Sorption Behavior of Eu(III) and Th(IV) on Montmorillonite and Illite

, † ; * ; * ; * †

†

17

150

2:1

pH,

(III) (IV)

(III) (IV)

pH

pH edge

pH

pH

pH edge

pH가 가

가

가 . pH edge

pH

100%가

Abstract

Batch sorption experiments of Eu(III) and Th(IV) on montmorillonite and illite were conducted over various pH, background electrolyte, and total nuclide concentration. The sorption behavior of Eu(III) and Th(IV) was interpreted in a macroscopic view point by analyzing the influence of each factor on sorption. The sorption showed different behavior as a function of pH. The sorption in the pH range lower than sorption pH edge is strongly dependent on the kind and concentration of background electrolyte, but is independent of pH. On the other hand, the extent of sorption rapidly increases with pH at the pH edge. The sorption data from all experiments coalesced at around 100% sorption of total nuclide concentration in the pH range higher than pH edge. The sorption behavior was successfully explained through the cation exchange, surface complexation and surface precipitation mechanisms.

1.

가

가

가

[1].

가

가

가

[2].

(III)

(IV)

(III)

(III)

(III)

가

(IV)

가

가

가

2:1

2:1

2

가

(^{IV}Mg²⁺, ^{IV}Fe²⁺, ^{VI}Al³⁺)

가

(^{IV}Al³⁺, ^{VI}Si⁴⁺)

[3].

[4, 5].

K⁺

Na⁺

Ca²⁺

K⁺

2:1

(III)

(IV)

pH,

가

2.

2.1

Repository Na- (SWy-2) Source Clay Minerals (IMt-2)
 (cation exchange capacity) 89meq/100g,
 15meq/100g [6, 7]
 Eu³⁺ Th⁴⁺ Eu(NO₃)₃ · 4H₂O (99.9%) Th(NO₃)₄ · 5H₂O (99%) 10⁻²M
 Junsei Chemical NaClO₄ · H₂O (98 %)
 Ca(NO₃)₂ · 4H₂O (98 %)

2.2

50ml (Nalgene) 40ml Eu³⁺ Th⁴⁺
 0.04g 가 25 ± 3 . Eu³⁺
 Th⁴⁺ 10⁻⁴M NaClO₄ 0.01M
 5g/L 7 pH ICP
 6
 3 pH HClO₄ NaOH
 1g/L . 3
 0.45μm (Corning 21033-25)
 pH (combined glass electrode, Metrohm) ICP-AES (ICPS-1000III, Shimadzu)
 ICP-MS (PQ3, VG Elemental) Eu(III) Th(IV)

3.

3.1 Eu(III)

3.1.1.

(Fig. 1). pH 10⁻⁴M Eu(III) pH
 pH pH pH 6 8 pH 가 .
 Eu(III) Eu(III)
 pH 6 가 가 pH Ca²⁺ Na⁺
 Eu(III) Na⁺ 가 0.001M 0.01M pH 100%
 Eu(III) 0.1M pH 6 60% Ca²⁺ 가
 가 pH Eu(III) 0.001M, 0.01M, 0.1M
 90% , ~50%, ~10%가

3.1.2.

Fig. 2
 pH 6 가 7
 pH 100% 가
 pH 6
 $10^{-4}M$ Eu(III) 가 pH 6
 Eu(III)
 Na⁺ Ca²⁺
 NaClO₄
 0.001 0.01M 40% 가 0.1M 30%
 0.001M, 0.01M, 0.1M 40%, ~15%,
 Ca²⁺
 10%

3.2. Th(IV)

3.2.1.

Fig. 3
 pH 90%
 3-5 가
 pH 3 5
 Th(IV) pH 0.01M Ca²⁺
 $10^{-4}M$ Th(IV) 0.01 0.1M 0.1M Na⁺
 100% 가
 0.1M

3.2.2.

(Fig. 4).
 pH 3 5
 pH 5
 Th(IV) pH 5
 $10^{-4}M$ Th(IV) pH 99%
 가

4.

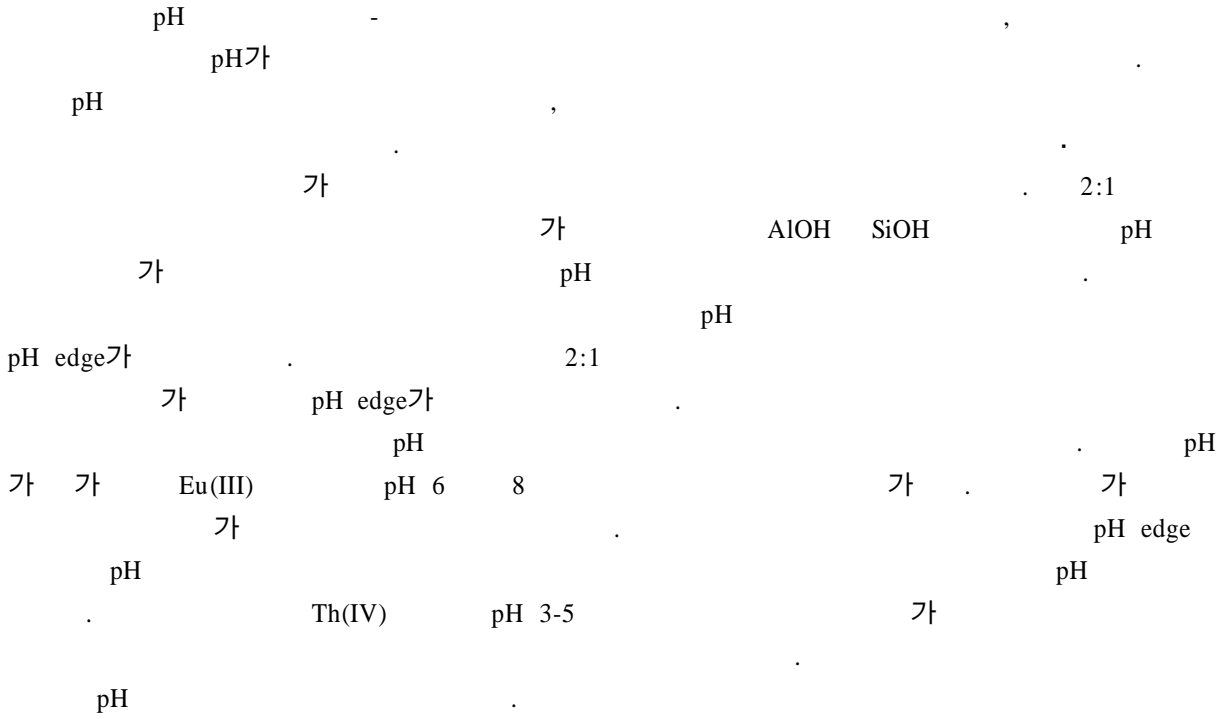
Eu(III) Th(IV)

4.1

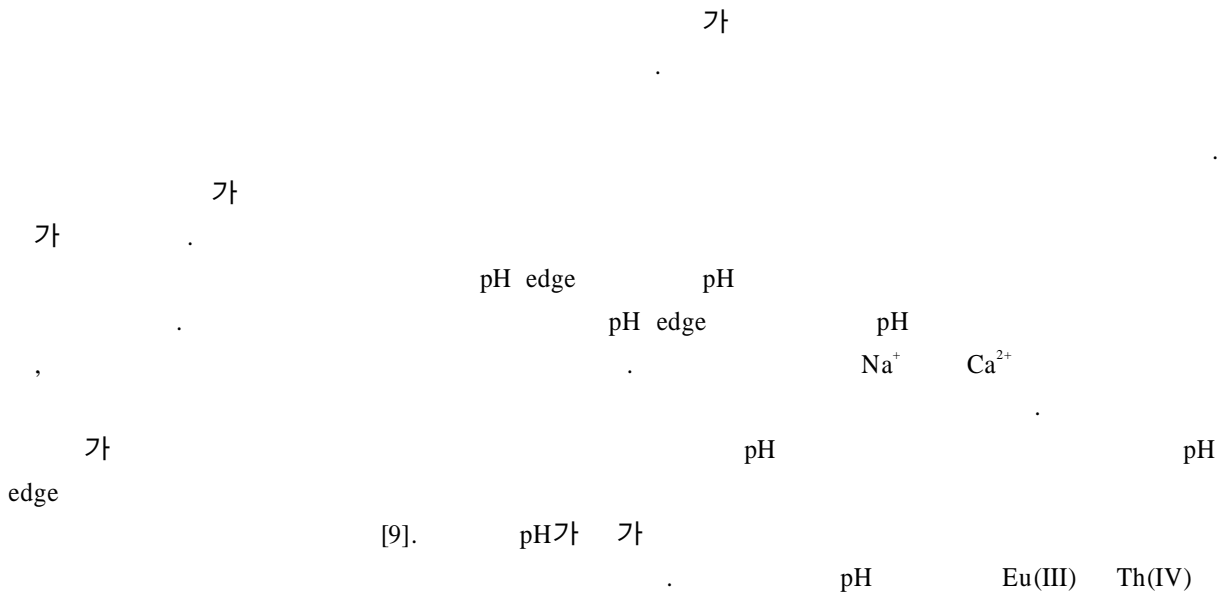
Eu(III) Th(IV) 가 Eu³⁺ Th⁴⁺ pH
 가 가
 MINTEQA2 Spahiu Bruno(1995) MINTEQA2 pH
 Eu(III) Th(IV) [8].
 Eu(III) pH 8 Eu³⁺ , pH 6 가
 EuOH²⁺, Eu(OH)₂⁺, Eu(OH)₃⁰ 가 (Fig. 5). Th(IV) pH 3
 Th⁴⁺ 가 pH가 가 가 Th(OH)₂²⁺, Th(OH)₃⁺,
 Th(OH)₄⁰ 가 , pH 4 Th(OH)₃⁺가, pH 5
 Th(OH)₄⁰ (Fig. 6).

4.2.

4.2.1. pH



4.2.2.



4.2.3.

Fig. 7 10^{-4} M 10^{-6} M

Eu(III)

(monomer)가 (adsorption) 가 가
 pH edge pH 가 가
 10^{-4} M 가 가 Fig. 8
 Eu(III) 가 Eu(III) Eu(OH)₃(s) Fig. 9 10^{-4} M
 Eu(III) 가 Eu(OH)₃(s) (polymer)
 가 가 pH

4.3
 Fig. 10 11 Eu(III) Th(IV) 가 0.01M
 NaClO₄ pH Eu(III) 30%가 pH pH 6 (Fig. 10).
 100% Eu(III)
 pH edge pH
 pH 가
 가
 Na Ca K
 (~ 100meq/ 100g) (~ 15meq/ 100g).
 가 가

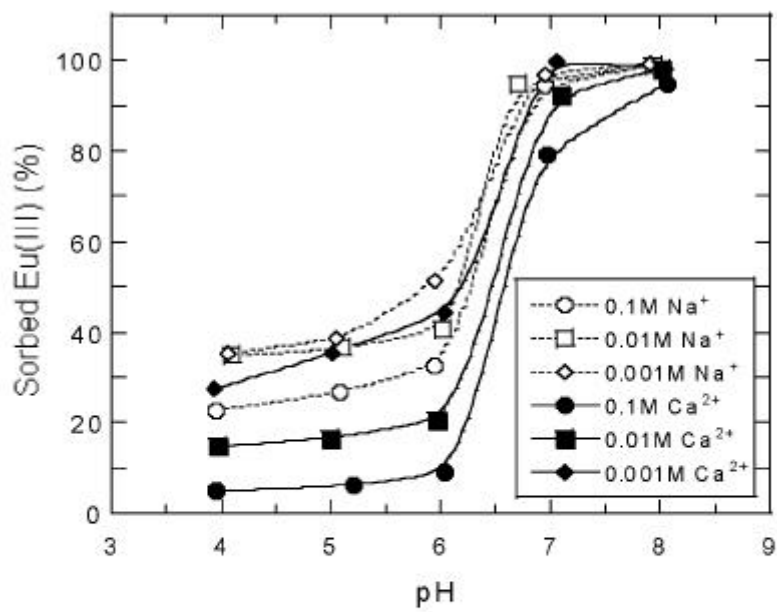
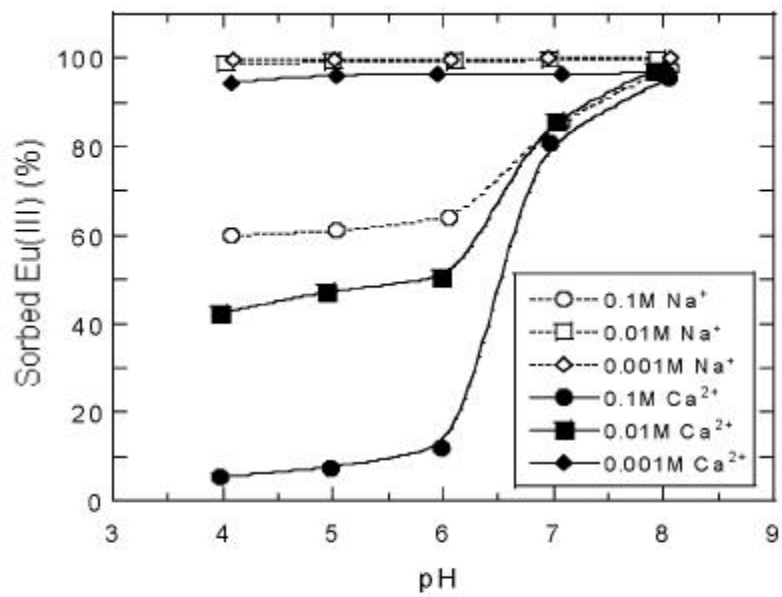
4.4
 12 10^{-5} M Eu(III) 0.5M NaClO₄ 가 pH
 edge 가 Na⁺ 가 Eu(III) Eu³⁺ 가 pH
 (strong site), (weak site) 2
 (2 site model) 가 Eu³⁺
 strong site pH가 가 가 strong site가
 weak site

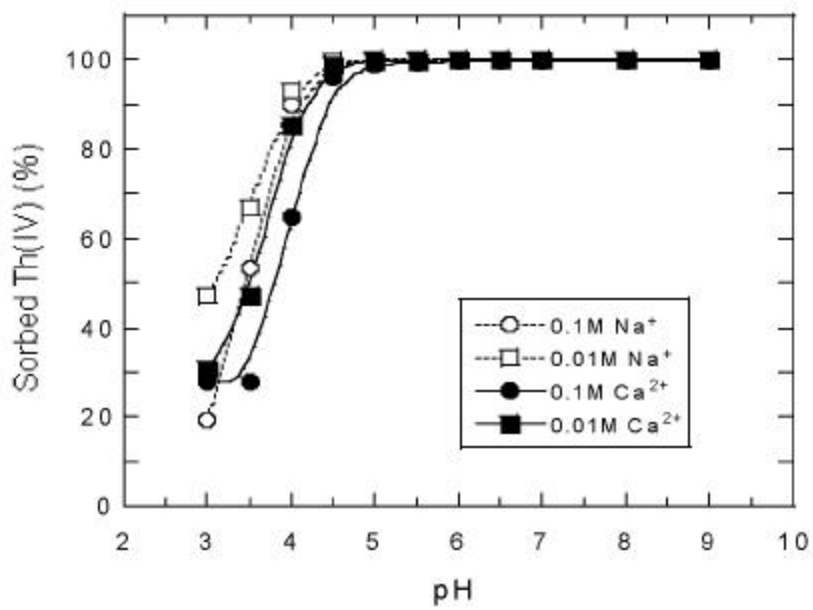
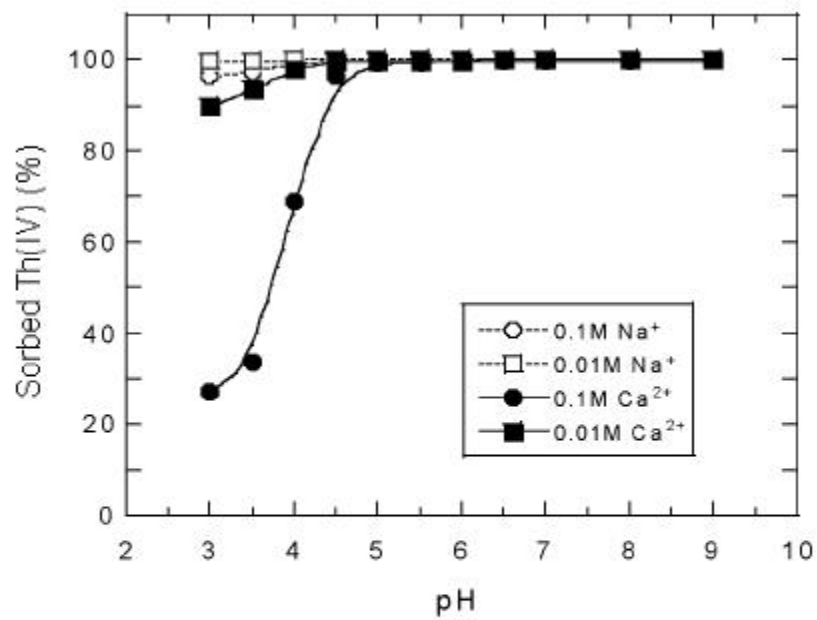
5.

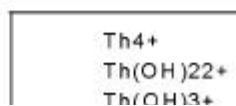
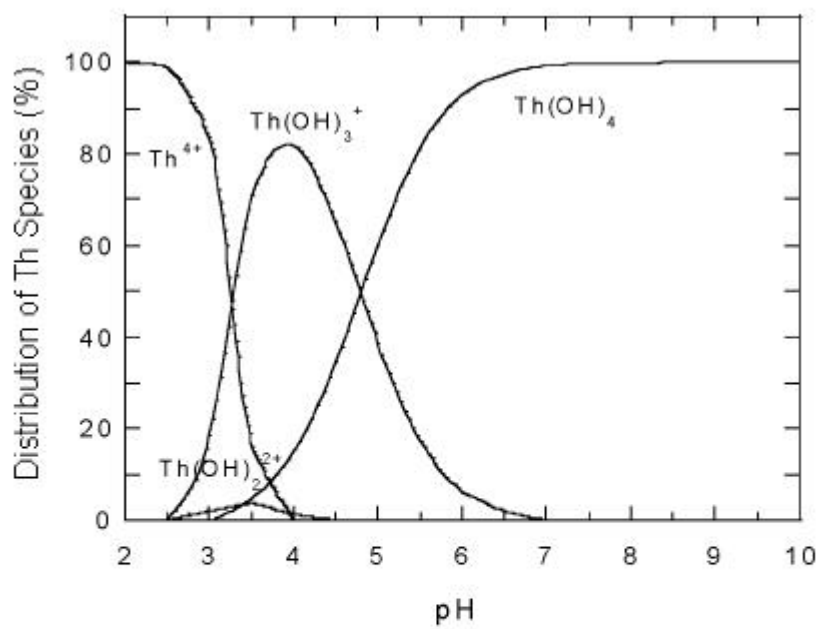
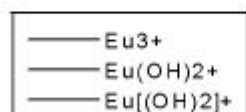
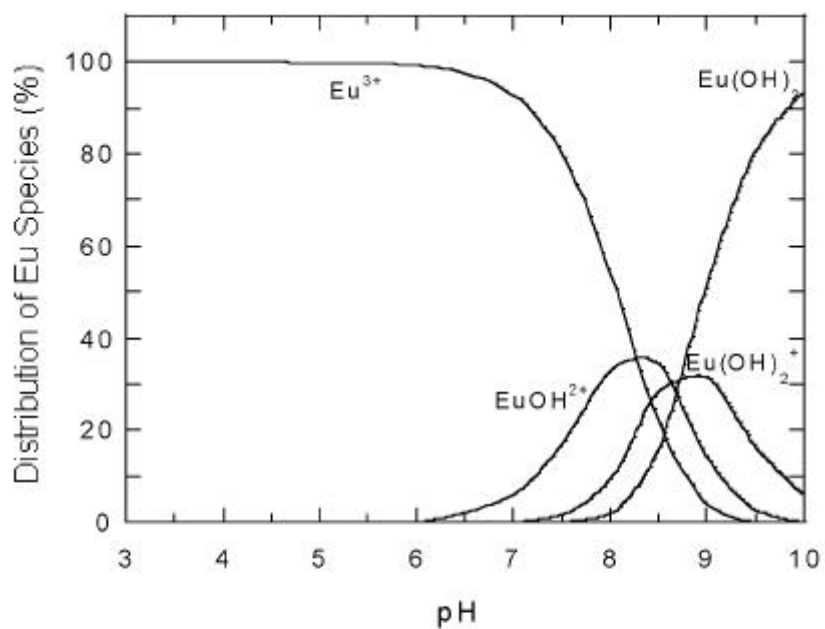
2:1 Eu(III) Th(IV)

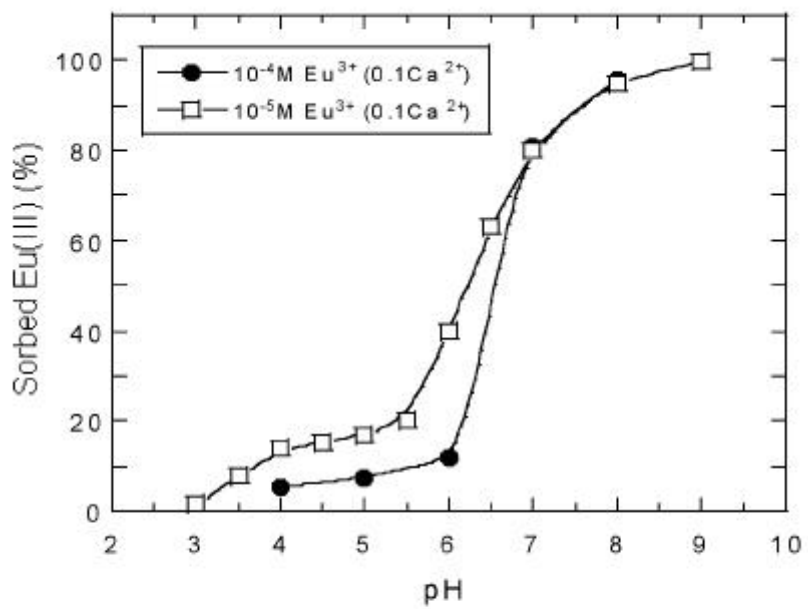
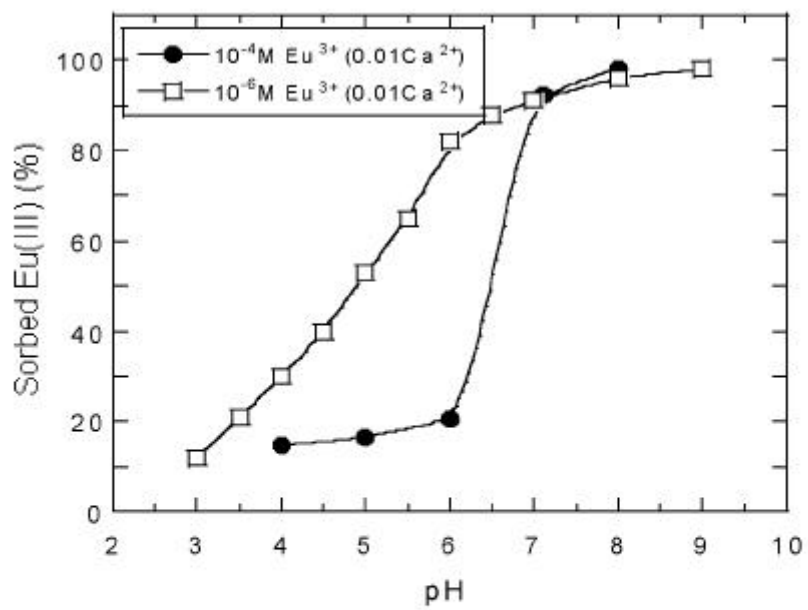
Eu(III) Th(IV) pH, ,
 가
 pH
 .
 2
 pH
 가 pH 가

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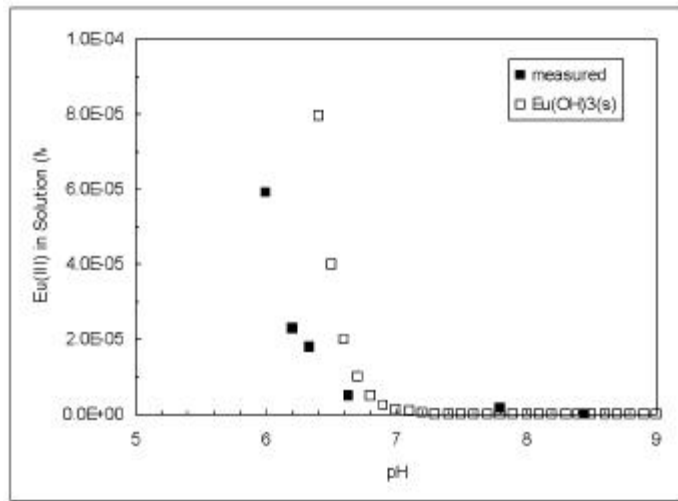
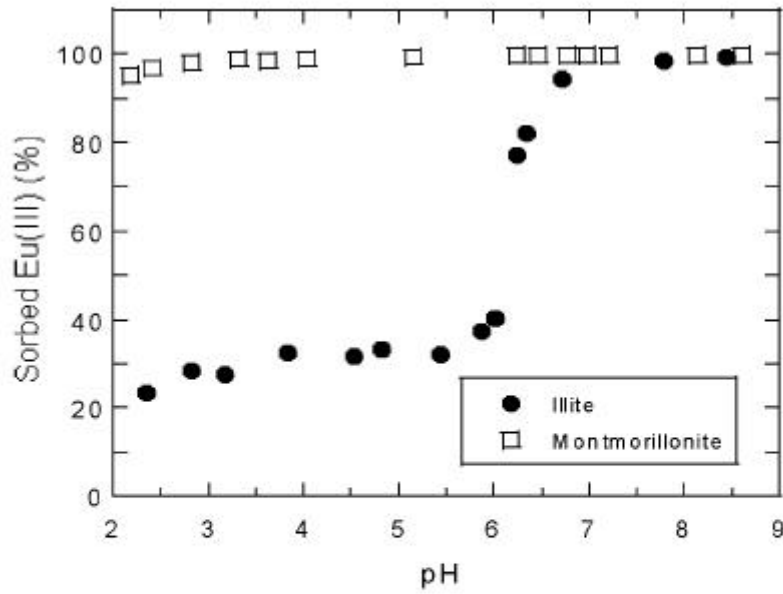


Fig. 9 Eu(III) in solution with respect to solubility of $\text{Eu}(\text{OH})_3(\text{s})$.



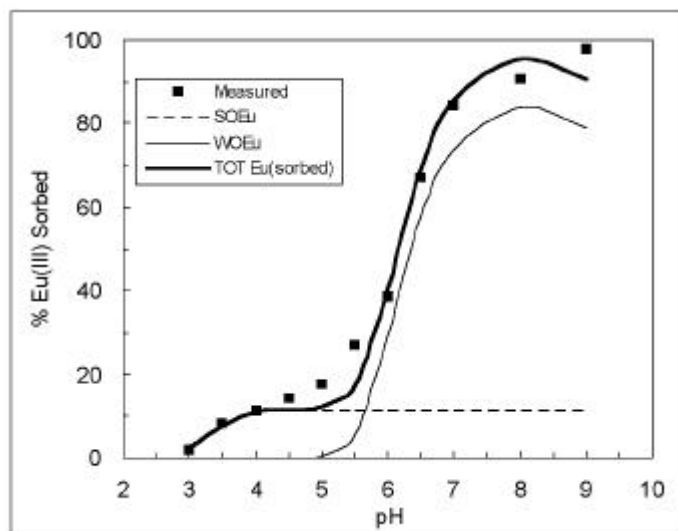
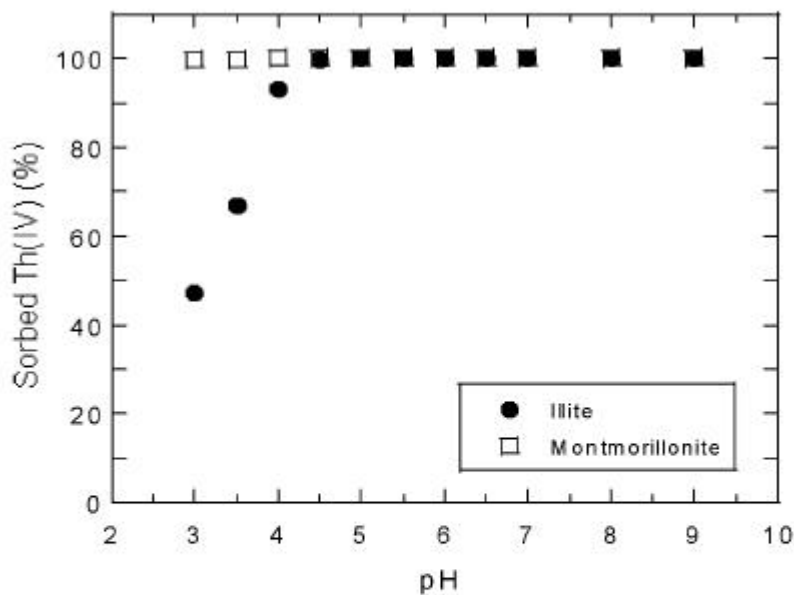


Fig. 12 Surface complexation modeling of Eu(III) sorption on illite. ($[Eu(III)]_{tot} = 10^{-5} M$ in $0.5 M NaClO_4$ solution). The dashed line (SOEu) stands for the Eu(III) sorbed on a strong site, the solid line (WOEu) the Eu(III) sorbed on a weak site.