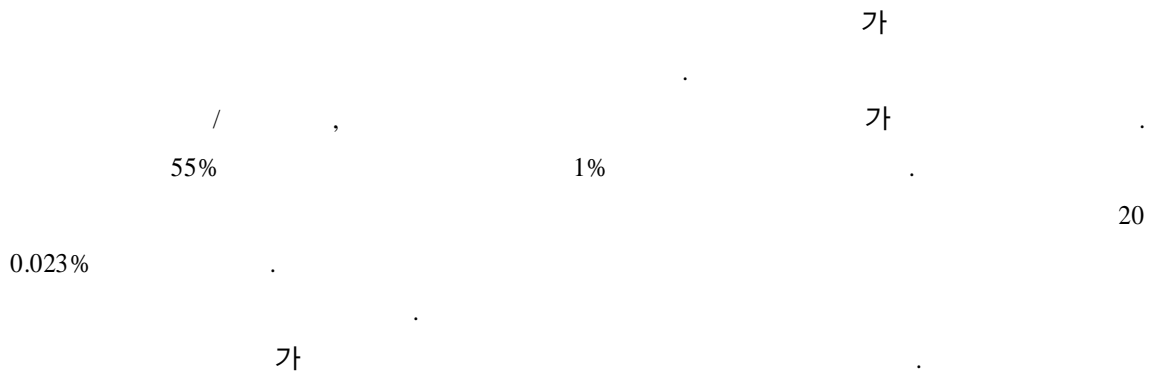


Use of Dried Ion Exchange Resin for Heavy Water System

150



Abstract

In order to prevent degradation of D_2O in HANARO reflector system due to the moisture in the ion exchange resin, a method using the dried resin is developed. The physical change of dried resin was observed and measured. The performance was tested, and verified. The moisture content in the resin could be reduced to below 1% from its original content of about 55%. The integrated degradation of D_2O for 20 years is estimated as 0.23% if the dried resin is used whenever it is replaced. This is much simpler process than the deuteration method which has been used in the other facilities such as heavy water reactors, and the cost of which is almost negligible. Should the dried resin be used for an existing deuteration facility, the generation of degraded D_2O will be significantly reduced.

1.

(High Flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor)

가 .

, 2
55%

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

2.

2.1

[1],

1 .

2

가 , 6

가 ,

0.25 /sec

가 1

가

가

55% 가

(deuteration)

(dedeuteration)

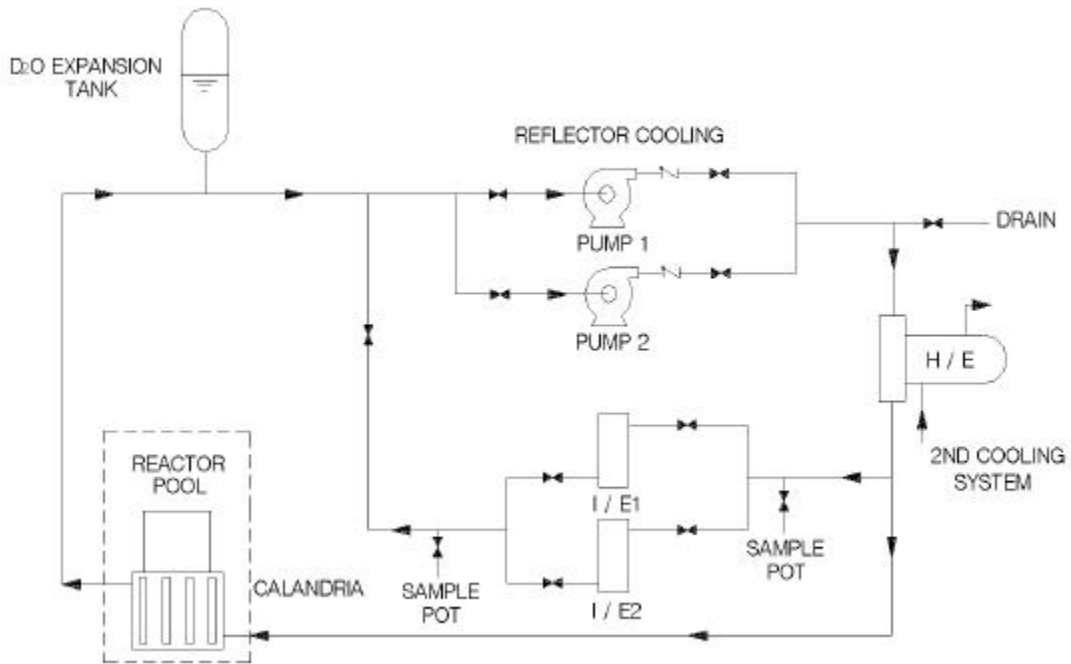
upgrade

[2].

가

1/200

가



1.

2.2

가 99.75 wt%

가

[2].

가

가

1) 2

2)

- 3) 가
- 4)
- 5)

1 55 wt%
6.6
0.15 % 2
10 0.75%가

3.

3.1

Rohm & Hass
Amberlite IRN- 150 / DVB(Di Vinyl Benzene)
, 3 (function group)
가
(porous material)
, bead crack 가
Amberlite IRN 150 , 1 [3].

1. Amberlite IRN 150

		689 g/
		< 0.30mm : 0.5% max. > 1.18mm : 3.0% max.
		650 ± 50 μm
		630 ± 50 μm
		Polystyrene DVB gel Polystyren DVB gel
		Sulphonic acid T.M.A ⁺
		H ⁺ OH ⁻
		49 55 % 54 60 %

*T.M.A : Tri-methyl Ammonium

가

가 가

186 24 가 15 40% .
 가
 1.08 1.14 . 4 가 ,
 100 ,
 [4].

3.2

1)

2
 가 vial
 가 1 2
 mm 2 (#1, #2) 20 , 1 torr 6
 2
 #1 2 swelling
 3
 #3

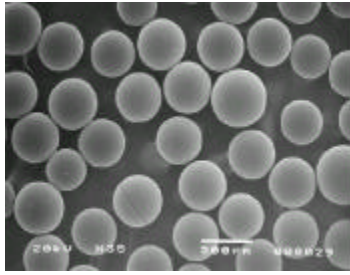
2. Amberlite IRN 150 ,

	(g)	(g)	(wt%)
#1	15.5832	7.9625	6.2
#2	16.5357	8.5255	6.7
#3	55.2 wt%		

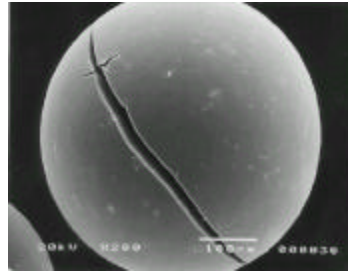
SEM(Scanning Electron Microscope)

#3 #1
 , #2 35 , 200 , 5000 2
 100 3
 3 100
 2 200 crack
 SEM 88 1 가 ,
 crack 가 200 1
 . 5,000
 swelling 3 1)

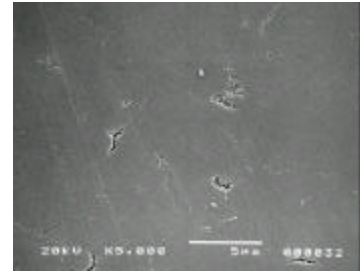
[5].



1) #2 (35)



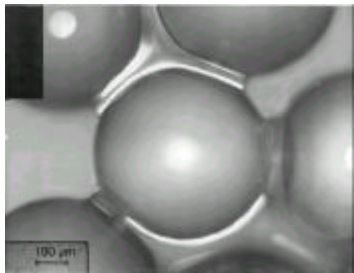
2) #2 (200)



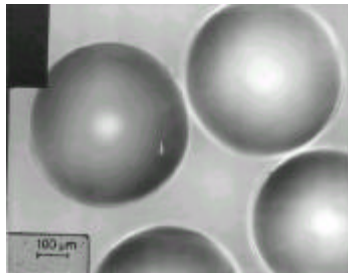
3) #2 (5,000)

2.

SEM



1) #1 swelling



2) #2



3) #3

3.

(100)

가

49

10 . 20g 500g 1

wt% 60 19 20g 1.49

500g tray

2)

가

0.2 ppm 865

kpa .

50 kpa . 3

3.23 wt% 2 가

1.48 wt% . 6 0.85 wt%

35 , 200 ,
4

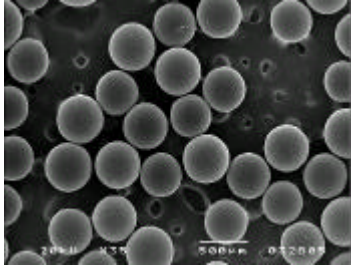
5,000

SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope)

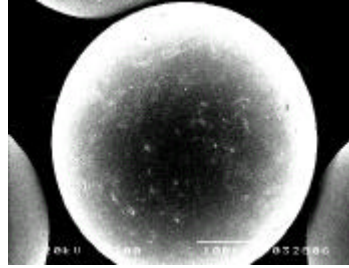
4 1) 35 2 1)

4 2) 200

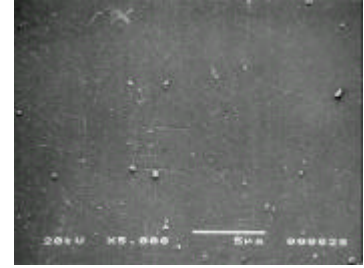
2 2) crack



1) (35)



2) (200)



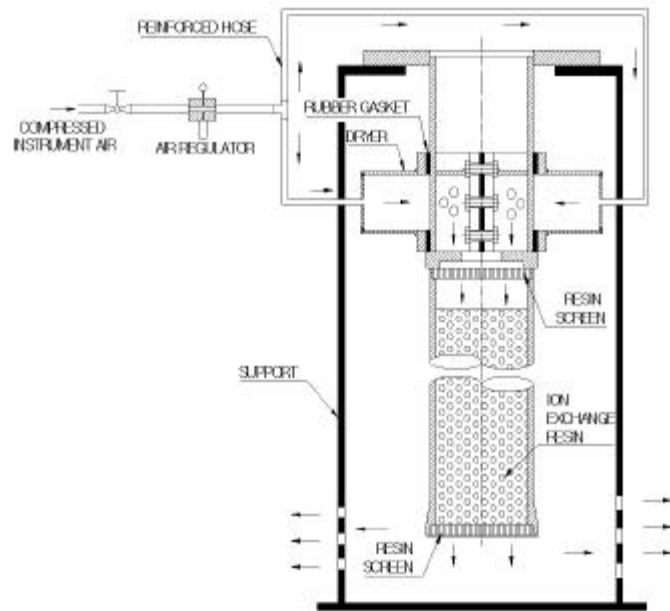
3) (5,000)

4.

SEM

5

, 1/2" S/S ,



5.

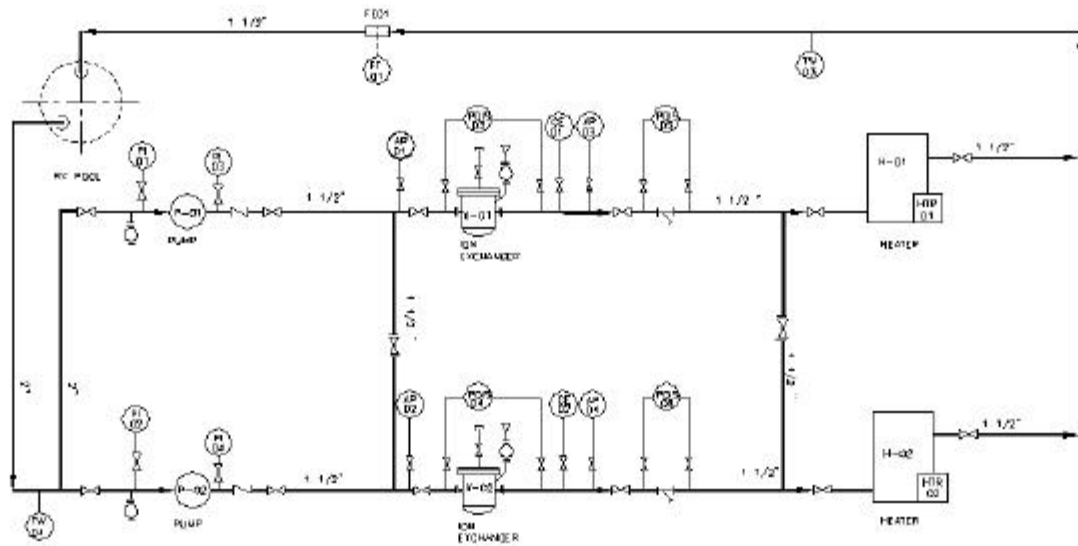
3.3

6

(Hot Water Layer System)

Y-

70



6.

3.3

7

6,800

SEM (JEOL, JSM - 5200)

35

, 200 , 750

, 7 4) 6) 750

가 가

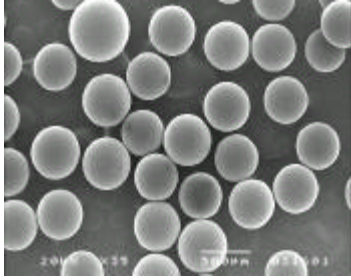
4 7 4) 6)

2 2)

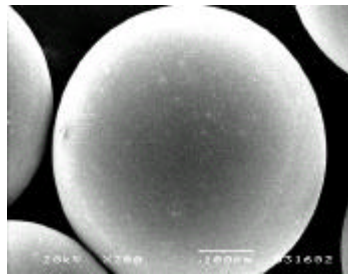
crack

SEM

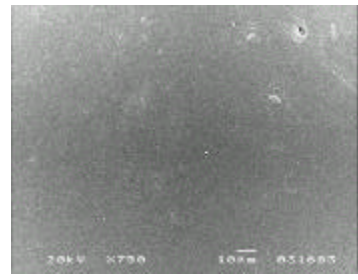
가



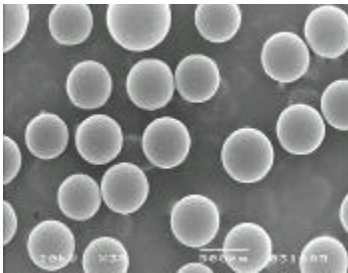
1) (35)



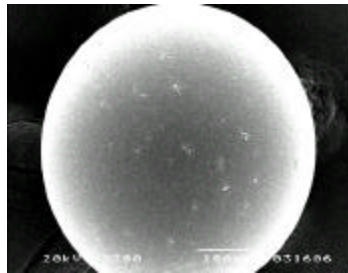
2) (200)



3) (750)



4) (35)



5) (200)



6) (750)

7.

SEM

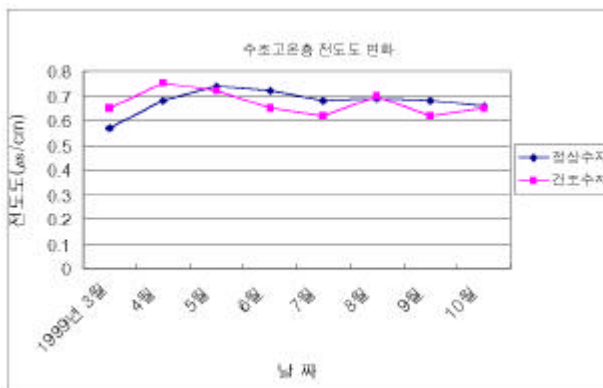
8, 9, 10

Y-

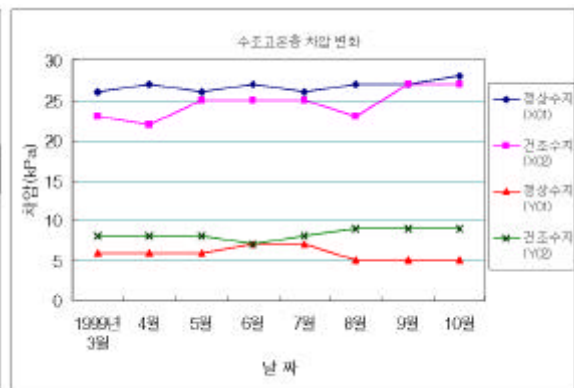
가

가

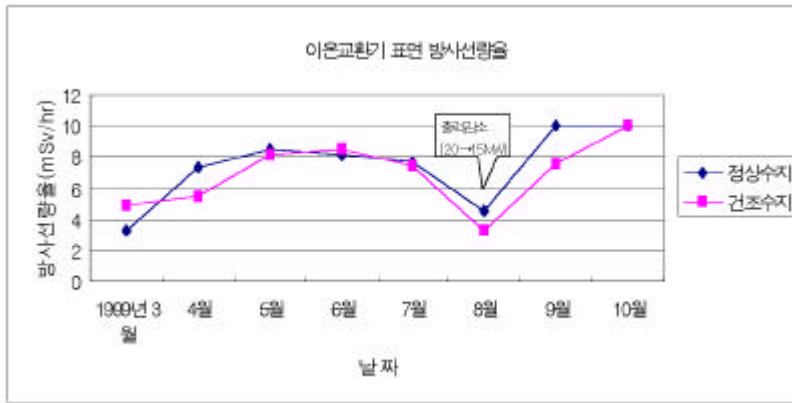
가



8.



9.



10.

4.

가

가

가

0.85 wt%

0.102

가

0.0023 %

2

20

0.023 %

가

[1] C. R. Choppin and J. Rydberg, "Nuclear Chemistry Theory and Applications", Pergamon Press, USA, 1980

[2] , "KMRR ", KAERI/RR-642/87, , 1988.1.19

[3] Rohm & Hass, "AMBERLITE IRN 150", PDS 0545 A, 1998.

[4] , " ", , p.22-27, 1999.12.

[5] , " ", HAN-RS-CR-98-052 , 1998.11.20