

CF₄/O₂

S/G tube

A Study on Surface Decontamination of S/G Tube with CF₄/O₂ r.f. Plasma

17

150

1

(FP)

U, Pu

TRU

(CP)

83%

Mn

(CP) Co
CF₄/O₂

Mn Co

, Co

O₂ 가 20%

290

350 380

Co가 700mg/dm²,

Mn 3,200mg/dm²
가

Emission Spectroscopy)
CF₄ O₂

F CO intensity
4:1

가
intensity

OES (Optical

Abstract

Equipments and components in the primary circuit of the nuclear power plant such as pipings and valves can be contaminated by TRU elements and radioactive corrosion and fission products. To demonstrate the applicability of dry plasma gas decontamination process to the surface contaminated equipments or components, decontamination experiments are carried out. In this study inconel tube is chosen for the target material, considering that the contaminated SG is extracted in a domestic nuclear plant. According to the - spectrometry, Co and its isotopes are the principal contaminants in the extracted tubes. Therefore research on the etching reaction of Co and Mn in CF₄/O₂ gas plasma is carried out at temperatures of up to 380 under the total pressure of 0.45 Torr. The reaction rates are investigated as functions of CF₄/O₂ ratio and substrate temperature. Experimental results show that the optimum gas composition is 80% CF₄ - 20% O₂ and Co and Mn are etched out well enough. Even though Co has the lower etching rate than Mn. Above 350 Cobalts starts to be etched significantly. It is found that as the substrate temperature increase at 350 380 , the etching rate is enhanced linearly. OES analysis demonstrates that the intensities of F atom and CO are maximized at the optimum gas composition. It is confirmed that dry decontamination technique using plasma for, at least, surface-contaminated parts or equipments is quite feasible and applicable.

1.

1 (CP) (FP) U, Pu TRU

2 가 (CP) (FP) U, Pu TRU (base or substrate material) 가

[1] 2 (non-incinerable radioactive transition metal elements) (CP) (FP), Co, Fe, Ni, Cr, Mn, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh U, Pu TRU

가 (dioxins) (furan)

가 가 5% 가 가 가

U Pu reaction) 가 fluoric 가 (O₂F₂, ClF₃, CF₄/O₂, etc.) (fluorination (UF₆) 가 [2-5] (CP) (FP) carbonyl

[6] 가

- spectroscopy (1). Co-58, 60, I- 131,
Mn- 54, Ag- 110m 83% 가 Co-58
60 (CP) Co, Mn .

2.

(1)

low speed diamond cutter 1mm 가 bulk
sandpaper polishing , 99.8% 가
200 10 baking grid #600 .

(2)

CF₄/O₂ ()
2). 가
r.f. power가 .
thermocouple
가 5cm
600°C , r.f. power generator 600W 가 CF₄
O₂ 99.999% mass flow controller
load-cell .
가
once-through bar
/ CP CF₄/O₂
가 CF₄/O₂
220W O₂ 10, 15, 20, 25% 380 , r.f. power
120
290, 350
가 CF₄/O₂
OES
r.f. power
220W CF₄/O₂ 290, 350, 380

3.

(CP)

r.f. power	CF ₄ /O ₂	CF ₄ /O ₂	CF ₄ /O ₂
	r.f. power	CF ₄ /O ₂	
mg/dm ²	OES	F	
가. Co			

CF ₄ /O ₂	3 RF	220W,	CF ₄ /O ₂	100sccm,
120	O ₂	가 380	, CF ₄ /O ₂	
O ₂	CF ₄ /O ₂	13, 15, 17, 20, 23, 25%	20% O ₂	가
				가

CF ₄ /O ₂ (20%)	RF	220W		
		290, 350, 380		120
가	가	4		
가 350		290		
		380	가	
0	CO			35
	F	가	가	

SEM _____

4	(5(a))	SEM	
		5(b)(c)(d)	가

. Mn

6 RF 220W, 가 380 , CF₄/O₂ 100sccm,
120 O₂ 10, 15, 20, 25, 30% O₂ 20%
가 CF₄/O₂

220W 120 20% O₂ RF
가 7 가 290, 350, 380
가 290 350

SEM

8 SEM (a) 가 SEM
(b) (pit)

OES

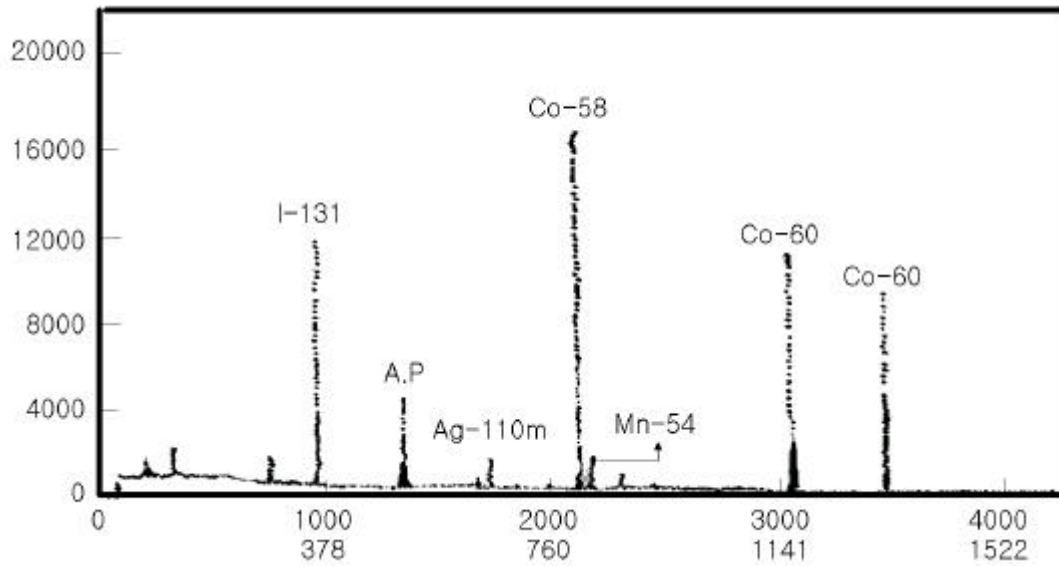
OES . CF₄/O₂ O₂ 가
0 80% OES 9 O₂ 가
O atom (777.75nm) intensity 가 , O₂ 가
etchant F (685.6nm, 703.7nm) atom intensity 20% O₂
가 etchant CO(483.64nm) atom intensity
20% O₂ 가 20%
가

4.

(CP)
 O₂ 가 20% Co Mn CF₄/O₂
 Mn Co Co 290 350 38
 0 가 (CP)
 Co Mn CF₄/O₂ 20% O₂ , 380 ,
 220W 가 (CP)
 가 가 가
 가 F
 가

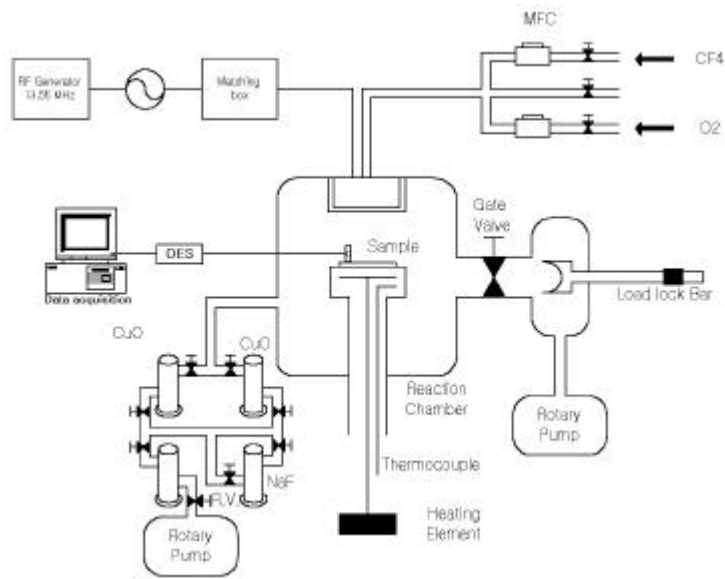
5.

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- [3] E.B. Munday and D.W. Simmons, Feasibility of Gas-Phase Decontamination of Gaseous Diffusion Equipment, *K/TCD-1048, Oak Ridge K-25 Site*(1993)
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- [5] K. Tatenuma, Y. Hishinuma, and S. Tomatsuri, Newly Developed Decontamination Technology Based on Gaseous Reactions Converting to Carbonyl and Fluoric Compounds, *Nucl. Tech.*, V. 124(1998)147.
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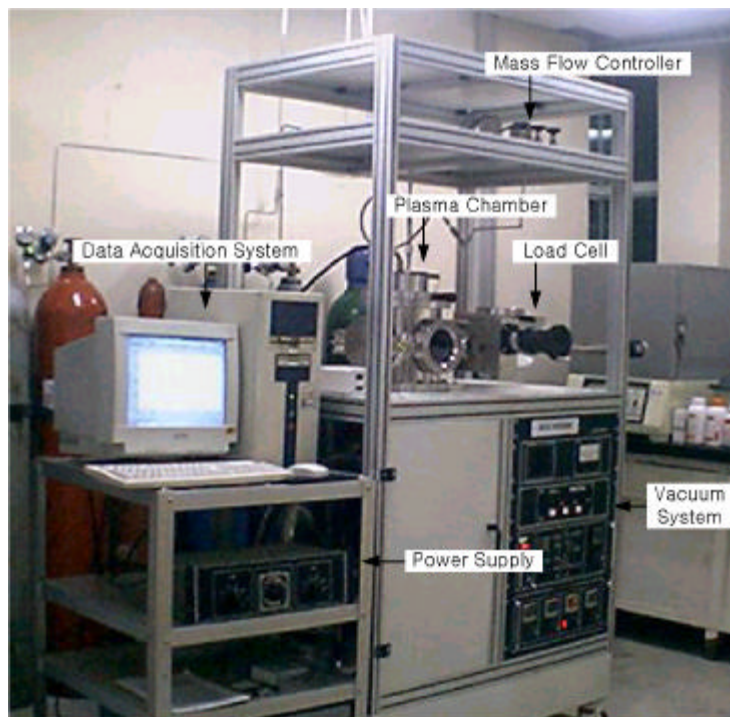


Nuclide	Half Life	Specific Activity
I- 131	8.0d	15,745 Bq/g
Co- 58	70.9d	54,039 Bq/g
Mn- 54	312.2d	5,010 Bq/g
Co- 60	5.27y	60,520 Bq/g
Ag- 110m	249.8d	3,600 Bq/g

Figure 1. γ -spectroscopy of S/G tube



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. Schematic and photograph of decontamination apparatus for CP nuclides.

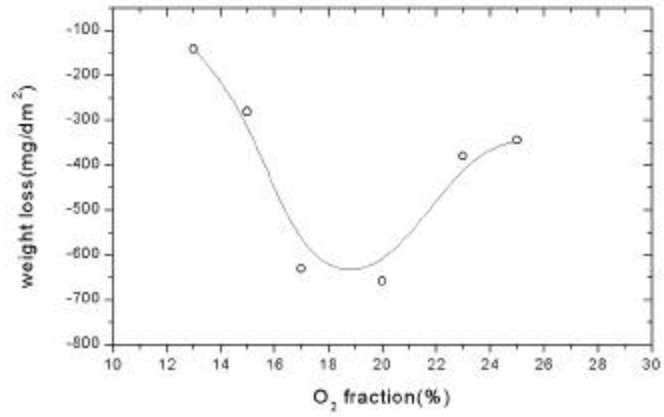


Figure 3. Co etching reaction rate vs. O₂ mole fraction at 380 (total flow rate: 100sccm, reaction time: 120min.)

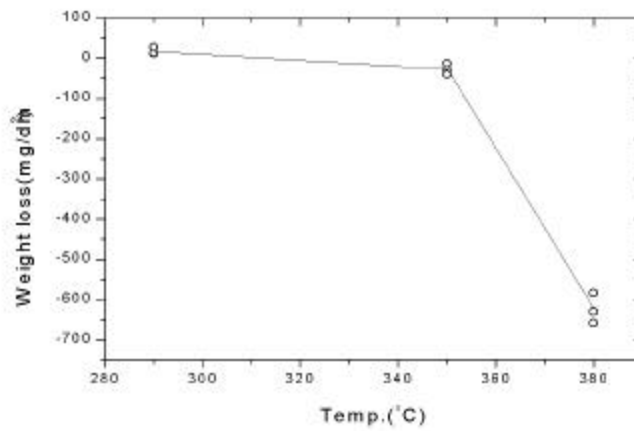
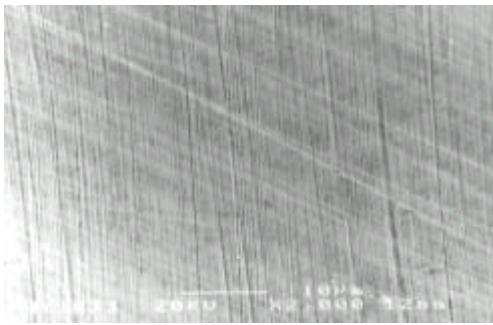
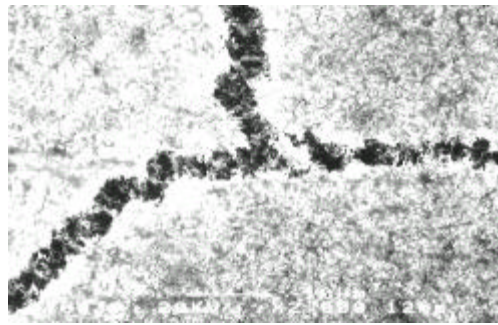


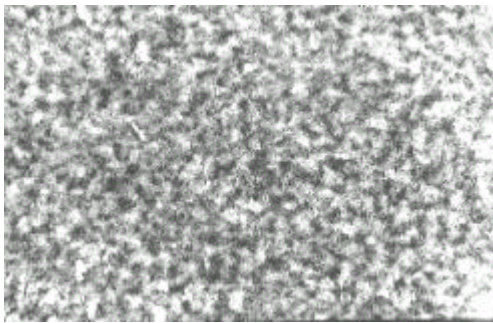
Figure 4. Co etching rate vs. substrate temperature at 220W (total flow rate: 100sccm, reaction time: 120min., 20% O₂ mole fraction)



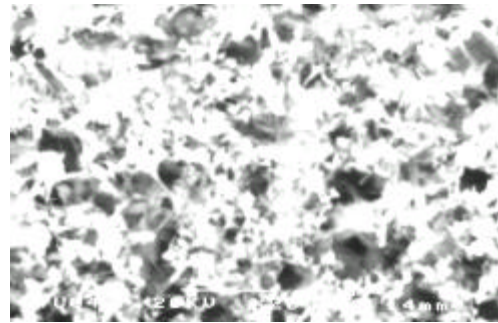
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 5. Co surface morphology by SEM
(a) before reaction ($\times 2,000$) (b) CF_4/O_2 (20%) ($\times 2,000$)
(c) CF_4/O_2 (20%) ($\times 2,000$) (d) CF_4/O_2 (20%) ($\times 20,000$) plasma reaction

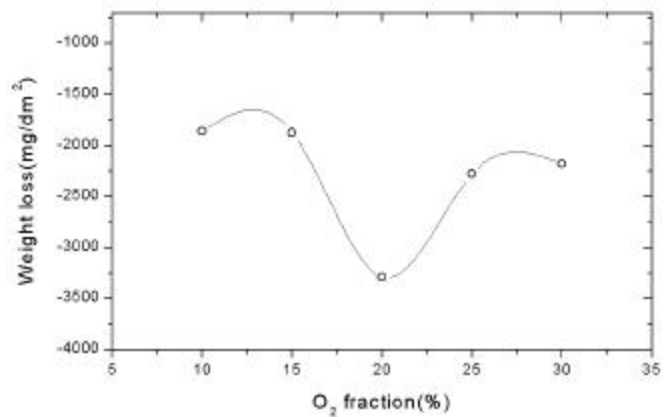


Figure 6. Mn etching reaction rate vs. O₂ mole fraction at 380 (total flow rate: 100sccm, reaction time: 120min.)

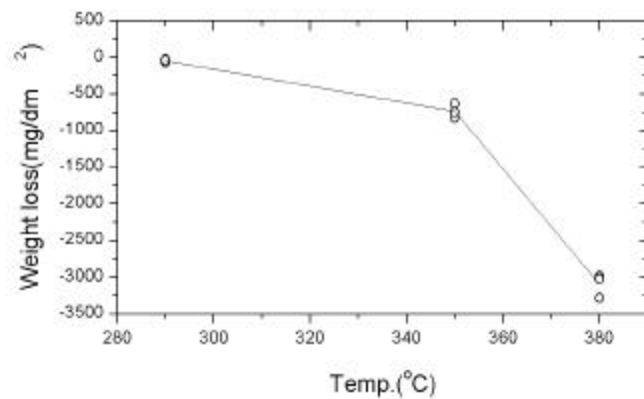
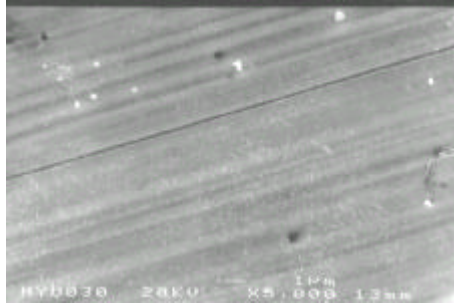
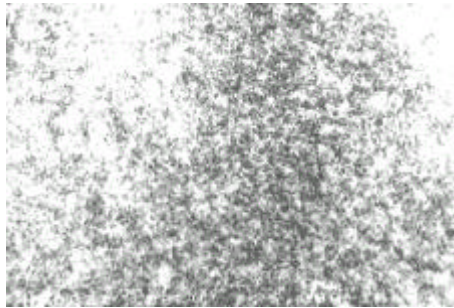


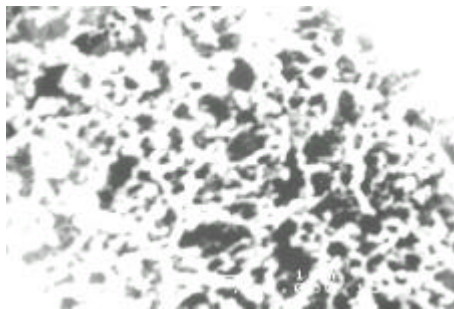
Figure 7. Mn etching rate vs. substrate temperature at 220W (total flow rate: 100sccm, reaction time: 120min., 20% O₂ mole fraction)



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 8. Mn surface morphology by SEM (a) before reaction($\times 5,000$) (b) $\text{CF}_4/\text{O}_2(20\%)$ ($\times 5,000$) (c) $\text{CF}_4/\text{O}_2(20\%)$ ($\times 20,000$) plasma reaction

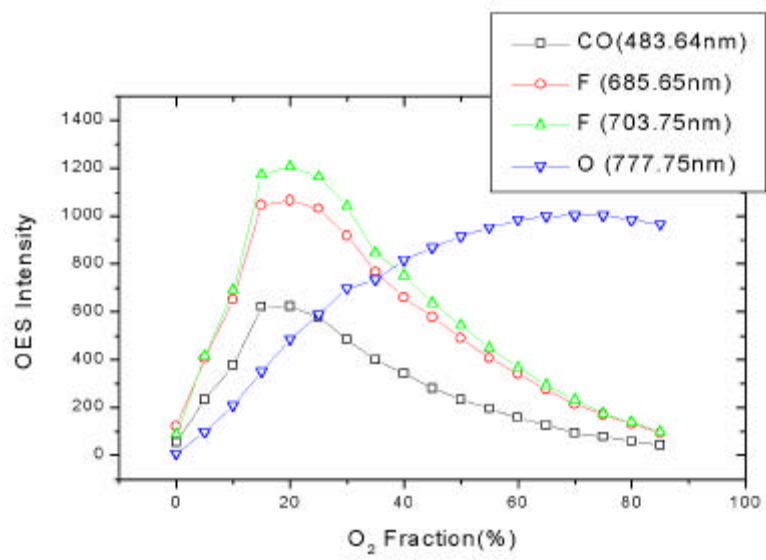


Figure 9. Emission intensity of F, O, and CO with O₂ mole fraction.