

(AgX)

Removal Efficiency of Organic Iodide by Silver-Exchanged Zeolite

, , , , \*  
105  
\*

(AgX)  
가 . , zeocarbon 13X  
AgX  
가 . AgX  
가 150 ~ 200°C 가 , 10  
wt% 92% 가 .  
DUPIC  
가 AgX .

Abstract

The removal efficiency of radioactive organic iodide generated under accident conditions at nuclear power plants or nuclear fuel cycle processes by silver-exchanged zeolite(AgX) was experimentally evaluated. First of all, adsorption capacities of various adsorbents such as activated carbon, zeocarbon and zeolite 13X as a function of process temperature were analyzed. Optimal operating condition for the removal of methyl iodide using AgX was suggested, based on silver-exchanged amounts and adsorption temperature. The effective removal efficiency of methyl iodide by AgX was obtained at conditions that the process temperature is in the range of 150°C to 200°C and the silver exchanged amount is about 10 wt%. Therefore, the practical applicability of silver-exchanged zeolite for the removal of radioiodine generated from the DUPIC process was consequently suggested.

I.

가 가 , [1~3].

[4~7]. 가

가 ICRP(International Commission of Radiological Protection) ALARA ICRP 5 mSv/yr

Radiation Protection Article 28, Paragraph 3

5 rem 15 rem [8~11].

(EPA) 0.75 mSv/yr, 0.25 mSv/yr

EPA DOE NRC 1/20 10CFR192

EPA [12,13].

EPA (DF=200)

( )

가 Spray 가 가 KI TEDA [14, 15].

(Silver-exchanged Inorganic Solid Adsorbent)

'97 가

가 [16].

가 ( ) 가  
 , 13X (AgX) 가

**II.**

zeocarbon 13X Aldrich(USA) 8~16  
 mesh sieving , , zeocarbon  
 ZEOBUILDER 2~3mm  
 (AgX) AgNO<sub>3</sub> NUREG/  
 CR-1599 [17]. 13X가  
 3  
 24 13X 2~3 24 AgNO<sub>3</sub> 120  
 AgX  
 AgNO<sub>3</sub> (ml)/ (g) 1 ~ 1.2  
 AgX 가  
 30 wt%  
 , 1  
 가 (plate-out) 가  
 pyrex glass  
 GC GC 가 80  
 가 18mm, 22mm, 700mm Pyrex  
 GC  
 가 GC 2

**III.**

2 ( )  
 가 2

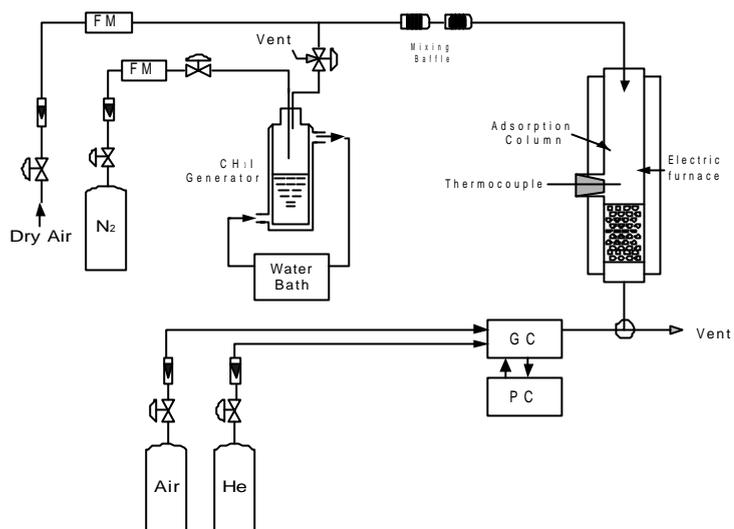


Fig. 1. Flow diagram of the experimental apparatus.

Table 2.

GC

Experimental parameters	Operating conditions	Remarks
Process flow(l/min)	4.0	
Superficial velocity(cm/sec)	26	
Bed depth(cm)	~5.0	
Input concentration(mol/l)	$2.5 \times 10^{-5}$	
Gas generator temperature( $^{\circ}$ C)	5 ~ 30	
Bed temperature( $^{\circ}$ C)	30 ~ 300	
Relative humidity(%)	Dry	Process air
<b>GC analysis conditions</b>		
- Capillary column	GS-Q	* Pulse Discharged Detector
- Detector	PDD*	
- Carrier gas(He) flow rate (ml/min)	6	
- Oven temperature( $^{\circ}$ C)	140	
- Detector temperature( $^{\circ}$ C)	160	
- Auto sampler volume(ml)	1.0	
- Sampling interval(min)	5	

70

가 가

가 30

30

가 200

가 가

가

가

zeocarbon

(40wt%)

5A(60wt%)

(Synergy effect)

가

zeocarbon

가

NOx가

가

가

(AgX)

(AgX)

가

가

10 ~ 30wt%

가

3

13X

(AgX)

가 150~200°C

AgX

(Ag)

가 가

가 가

가

가 300°C

가 가

가

(Ag)

AgX

Wilhelm [14]

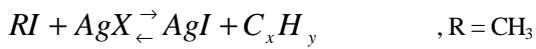
가

Thomas [18]

(Ag)

AgI hydrocarbon

[17].



AgX 100°C

AgX

20

가

20

가

AgX

20~30 wt%

가

가

가

3

가

가

가, 9.5wt% 28 wt% 3 가 2  
 가 (Ag) 10wt% AgX  
 가 blocking 가  
 , AgX BET  
 . 4 가 13X pore  
 volume, micropore volume 20wt% (Ag)  
 10wt% 13X 가  
 AgX  
 5 AgX 가  
 ( ),  
 10wt% 150°C 90% 가  
 10wt%  
 가 가 150~200°C

#### IV.

DUPIC  
 (AgX)  
 가 zeocarbon  
 AgX  
 AgX 가 가 150~200°C  
 , 10wt% AgX 가  
 가 DUPIC  
 가

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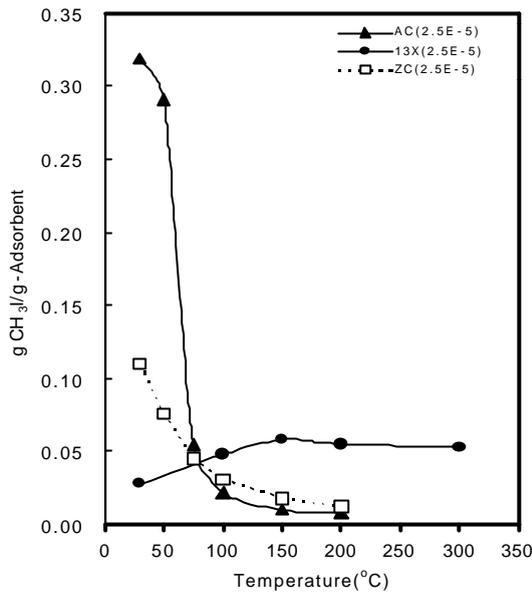


Fig.2. Adsorption amounts of CH<sub>3</sub>I with temperature on various adsorbents.  
(Weight = 7.05g, Input conc.= $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  mol/l)

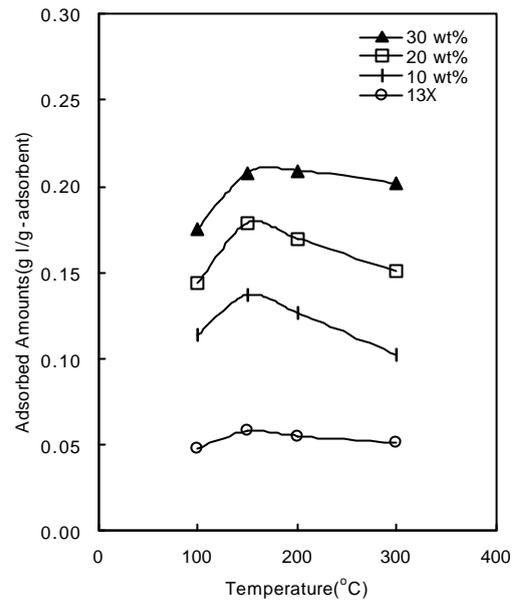


Fig.3. Adsorption amounts of CH<sub>3</sub>I with temperature on silver-exchanged zeolite.  
(Weight = 7.05g, Input conc.= $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  mol/l)

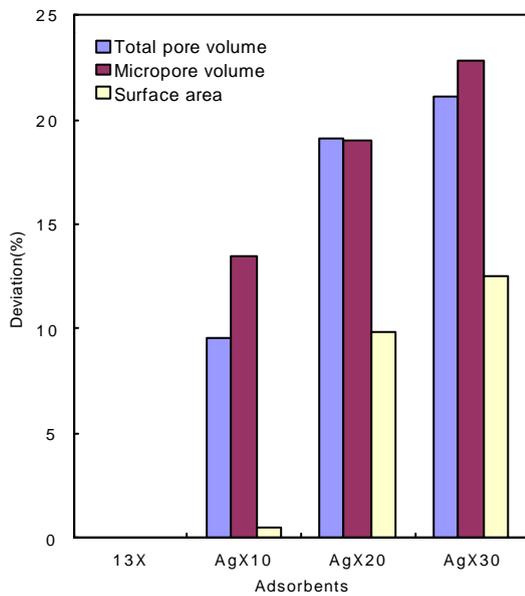


Fig.4. Comparison of physical properties for silver-exchanged zeolite with that for 13X.

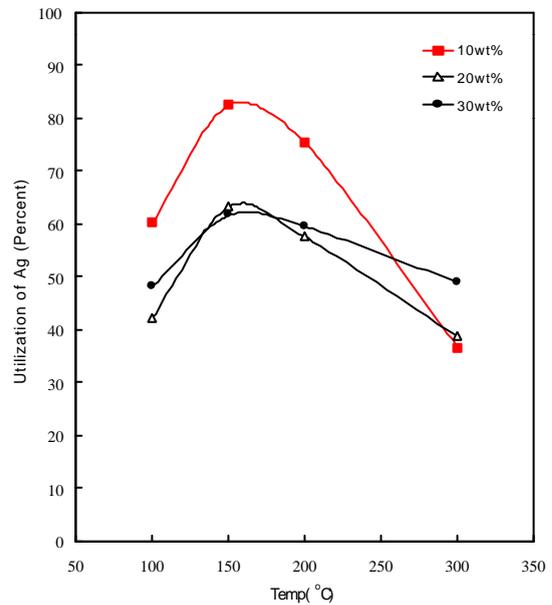


Fig.5. Utilization percent of silver on various on silver-exchanged zeolite based on the chemical reaction.  
(Weight = 7.05g, Input conc.= $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  mol/l)