

Leaching Characteristics of Paraffin Waste Package with Pinhole

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Abstract

An Effect of pinhole(perforation or pit penetration) that might be formed outside the package on the nuclide leaching from paraffin waste form was investigated. In case of single pinhole, the leached mass and cumulative fraction leached(CFL) increased with the larger diameter of pinhole, but they were not in direct proportion to the size or area of pinhole. If the total area of multiple pinholes was fixed, the leached mass showed a tendency to increase as each size was smaller and the number was more. It was also found that the leached mass was not in direct proportion to the number of pinhole in case of constant size. In order to analyze the test results, the shrinking core model(SCM) was derived from the diffusion-controlled dissolution reaction and compared with previous diffusion model.

1.

가 ,
 가
 (pinhole, perforation, pit penetration)
 가
 (,)
 78:22(%) 가 5cm, 10cm
 가 2mm PVC
 PVC 2mm,
 5mm, 10mm 가
 1 6 가
 CASE-3 CASE-4 CASE-5
 ANSI/ANS-16.1 . [1]

1.

CASE-1	2 mm	1
CASE-2	5 mm	1
CASE-3	10 mm	1
CASE-4	5 mm	4
CASE-5	2 mm	25
CASE-6	2 mm	50

2.

Rae Chambré .[2,3]

가

$$F(t) = DC_o r_o S(t) \tag{1}$$

, D

C_o

, r_o

$S(t)$

shape factor

, $S(t)$

$$S(t) \sim 4 \left[1 + 2r_o \left(\frac{R}{pDt} \right)^{1/2} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$, R = 1 + \frac{1-e}{e} rK_d$$

$$e, K_d$$

(F)

$$F = 4DC_o r_o \quad (3)$$

가

$10^{-5} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$,

$$F(t) = 4 \frac{D_i D_o}{D_i + D_o} C_o r_o \left[1 + 2r_o \left(\frac{R}{pD_o t} \right)^{1/2} \right] \quad (4)$$

(M_t)

$$M_t = \int_0^t F(t) dt = 4 \frac{D_i D_o}{D_i + D_o} C_o r_o \left[t + 4r_o \left(\frac{Rt}{pD_o} \right)^{1/2} \right] \quad (5)$$

$$, D_i \quad D_o$$

[4,5,6]

1

가

m_1

$$m_1 = q_o (2pr^2) \frac{dr}{dt} \quad (6)$$

$$, q_o$$

r

m_2

$$\frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{dC}{dr} \right) = 0 \quad (r_o < r' < r)$$

$$C = C_o \quad \text{at } r' = r \quad (7)$$

$$C = 0 \quad \text{at } r' = r_o$$

$$m_2 = (2pD_p e C_o) \frac{rr_o}{r-r_o} \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{r_o^2}{6} + r^2 \left(\frac{r}{3r_o} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = D_p e \frac{C_o}{q_o} t \quad (9)$$

$$M_t = q_o \left(\frac{2}{3} p r^3 \right) \quad r^2 = \left(\frac{3M_t}{2p q_o} \right)^{2/3}$$

$$\frac{r_o^2}{6} + \frac{M_t}{2p r_o q_o} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3M_t}{2p q_o} \right)^{2/3} = D_p e \frac{C_o}{q_o} t \quad (10)$$

3.

2 ~ 5 90
 (CASE-1, CASE-2, CASE-3),
 가 가 가
 (CASE-3, CASE-4,
 CASE-5) 가 가 가
 가
 가 CASE-1, CASE-5, CASE-6 , 가 가
 가
 CASE-5 CASE-6
 PVC
 (gap) 가
 (20%)
 [4,5,6] 90 5%
 90
 가 20%
 , (0.05 g/cm³)
 가 (20 0.335
 g/cm³)
 (5) 1
 6, 7 .
 D_i
 $1.61 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$ $5.71 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$
 C_o C_o (5.9×10^{-4}
 g/cm³) . 1 . 2 6, 4 7

8

9

6,

7

2,

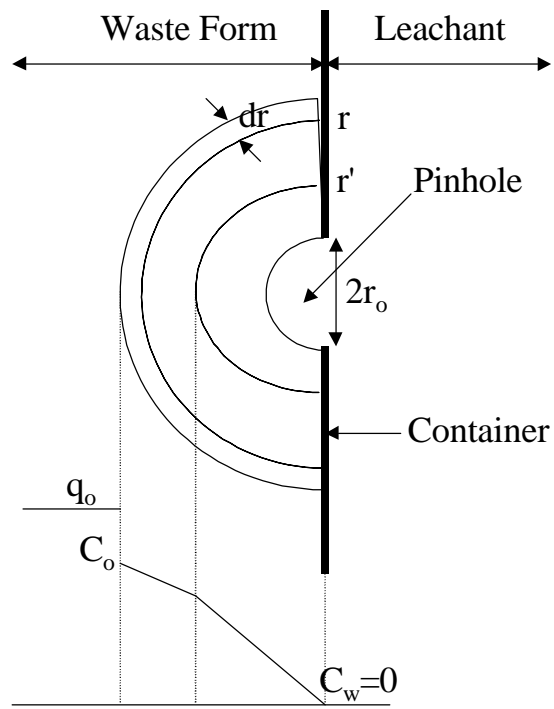
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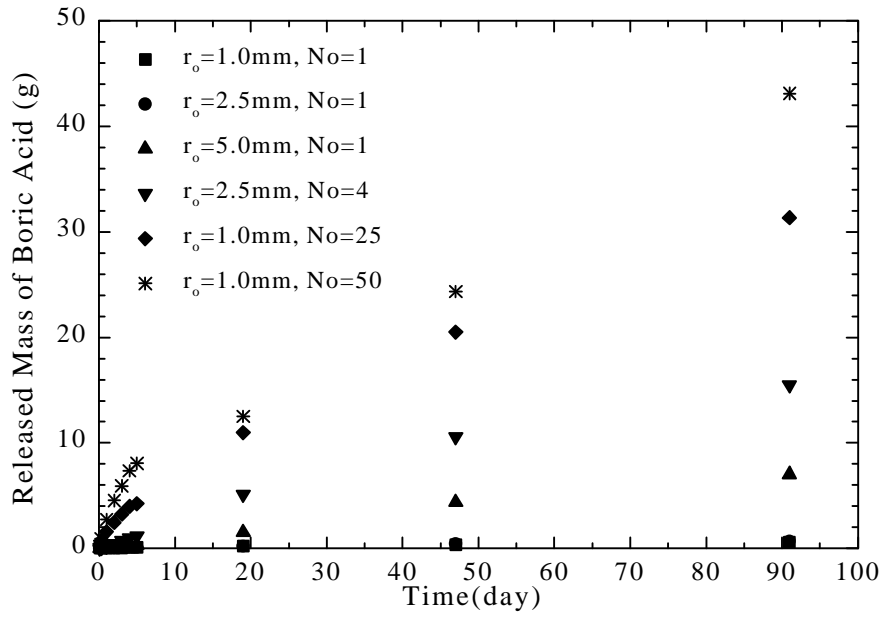
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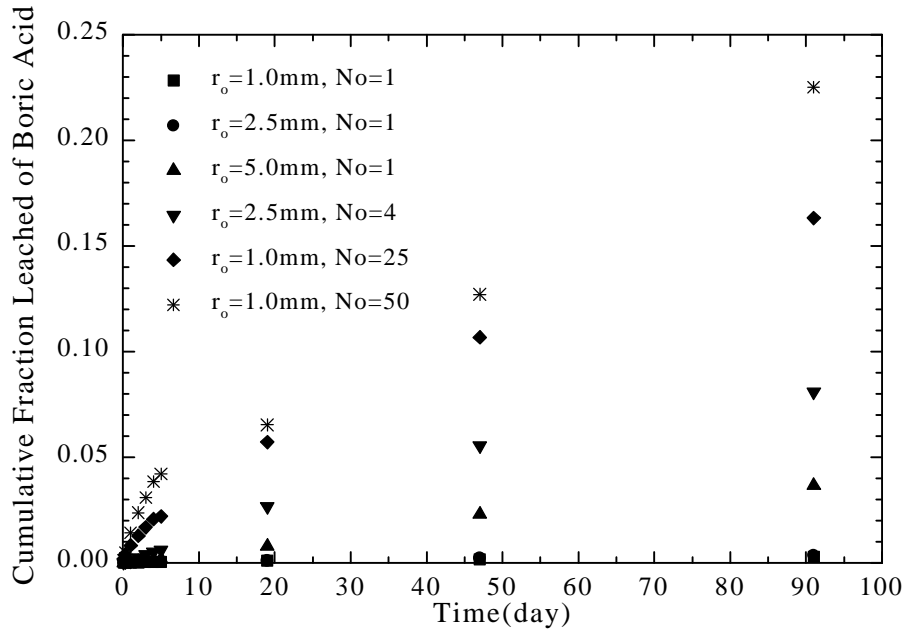
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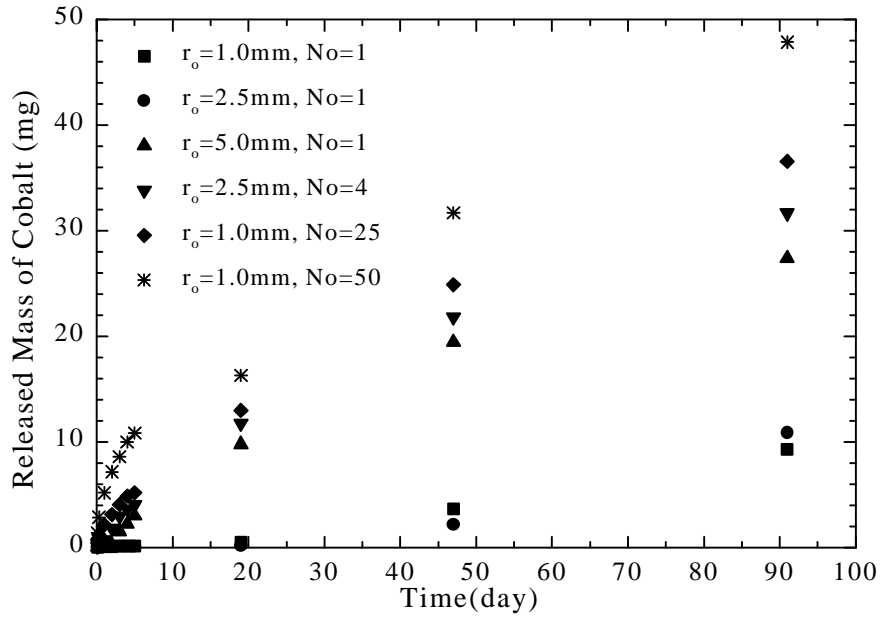
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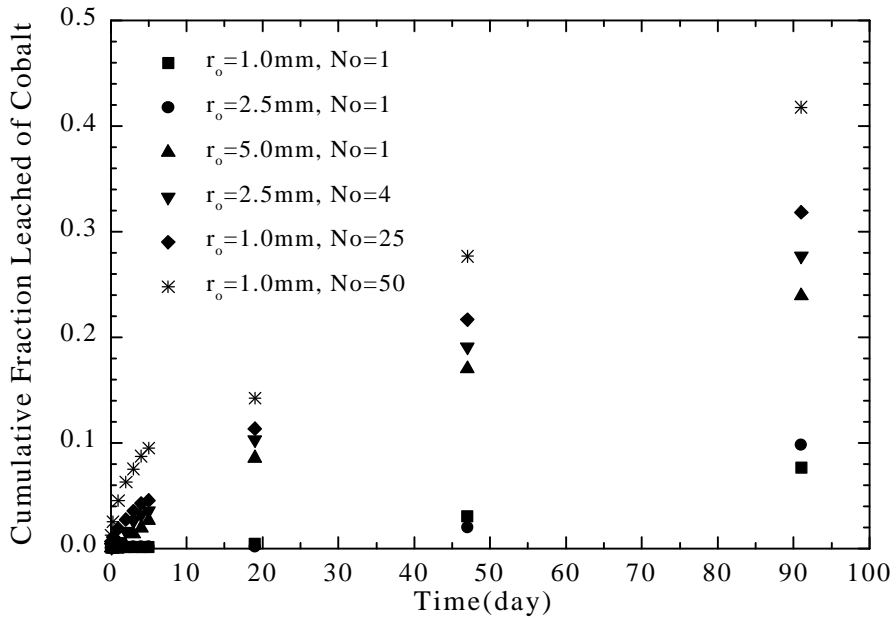
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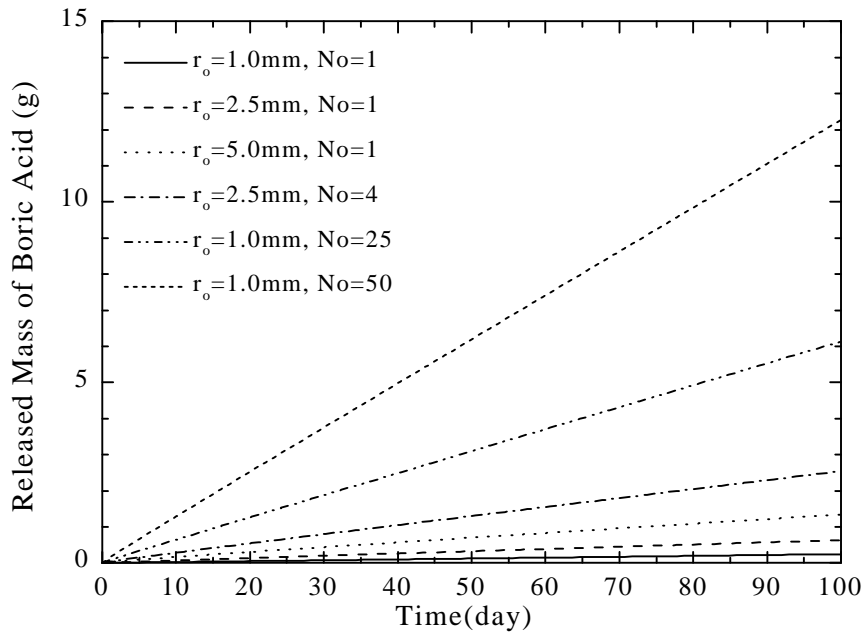
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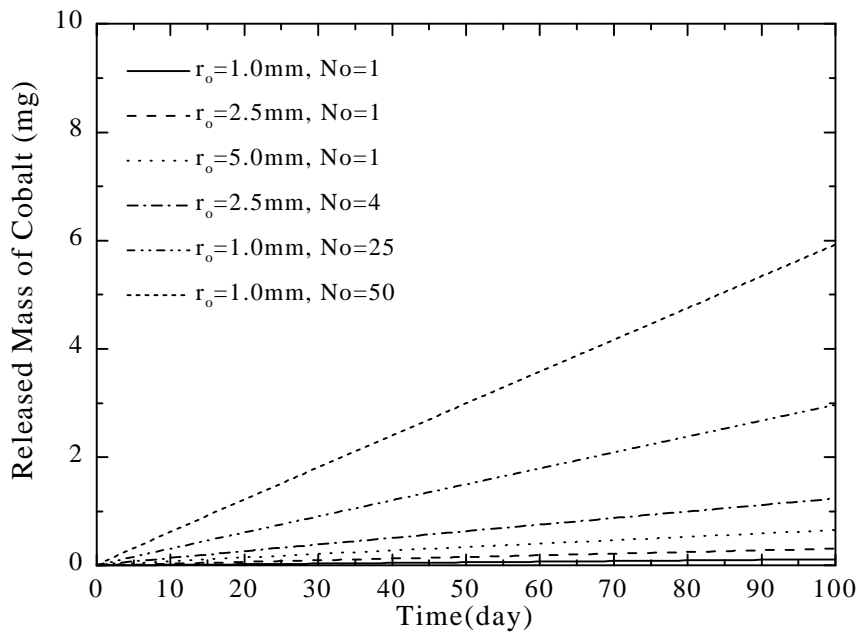
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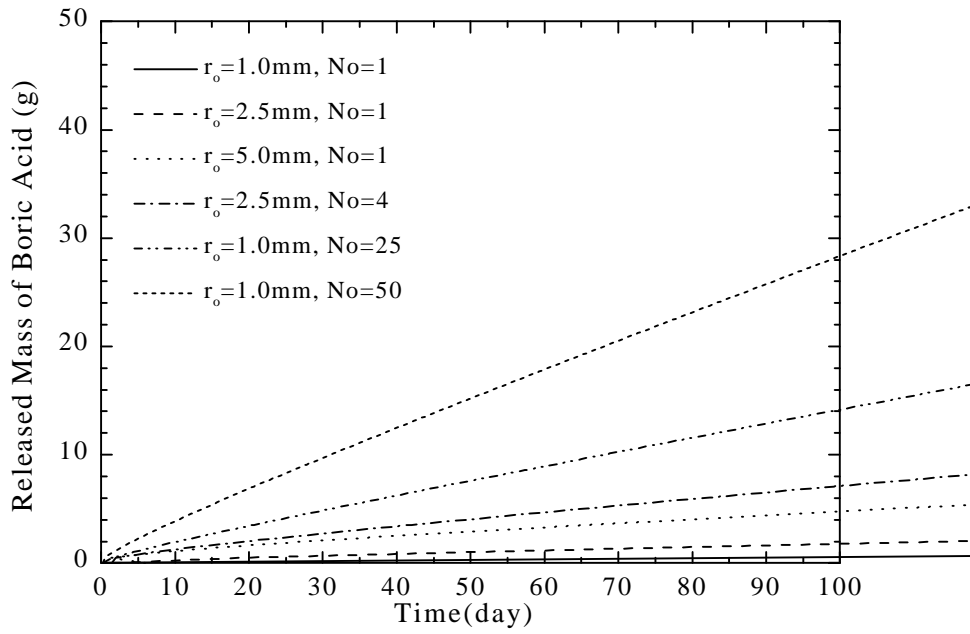
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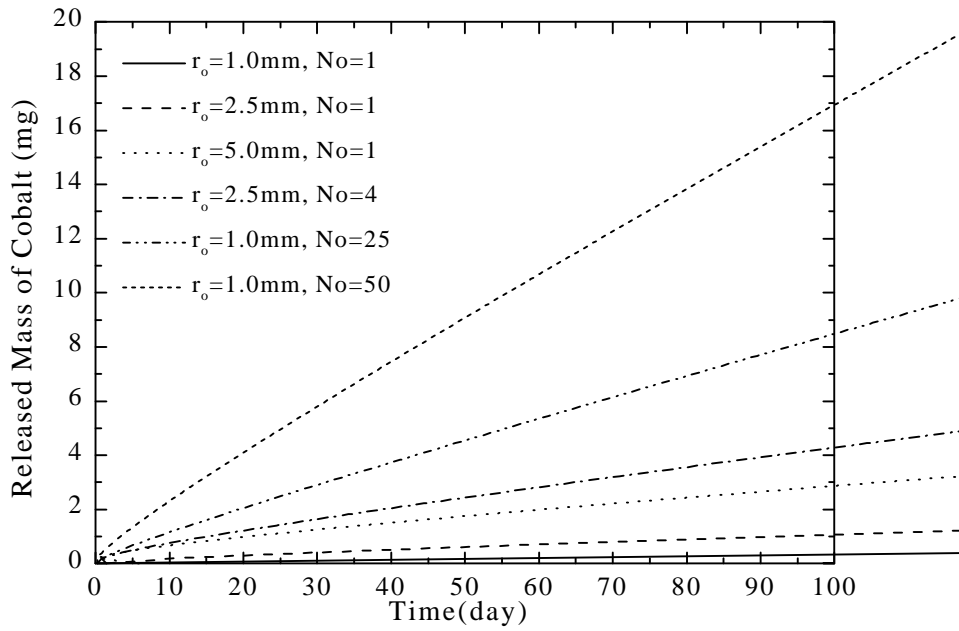
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