

# A study for quantitative analysis of I-129 in radioactive waste using a high-temperature combustion furnace



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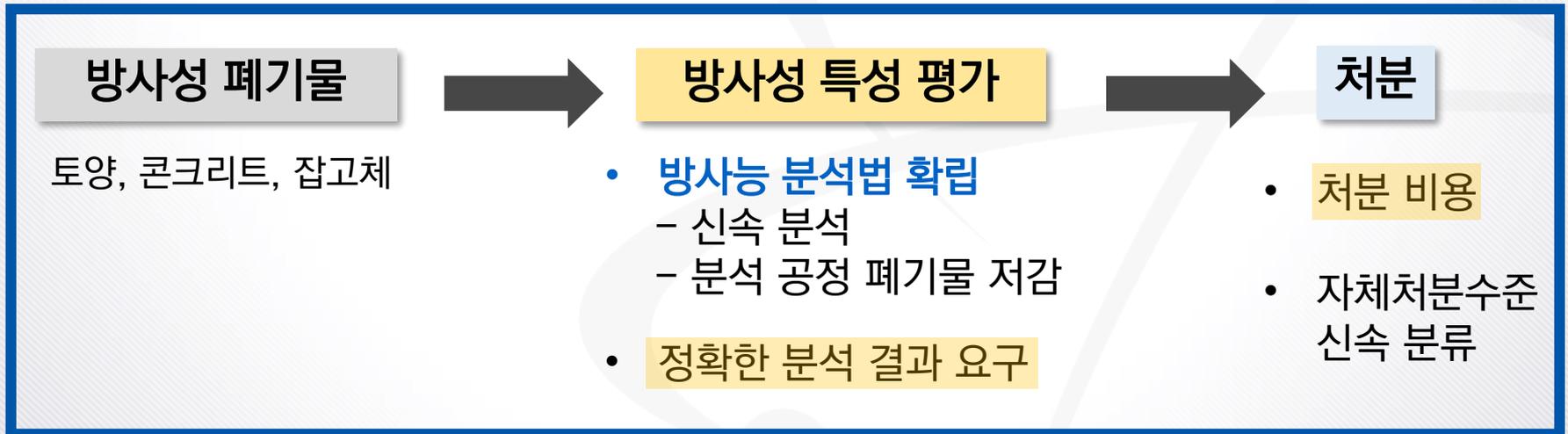
# 01

A study for quantitative analysis of I-129 in radioactive waste using a high-temperature combustion furnace

## INTRODUCTION

### » $^{129}\text{I}$ in Radioactive waste

- ✓ 자체처분 허용농도 (0.01 Bq/g) 가장 낮음
- ✓  $^{129}\text{I}$  ( $1.57 \times 10^7$  y) : 방사성 폐기물 보관 지역 환경 감시를 위한 지표 핵종  
→ 장기적인 폐기물 처분 관점 중요
- ✓ 원자력안전위원회고시 2021-26호, 중·저준위 방사성폐기물 인도규정 제8조(핵종 규명) 14종 중  $^{129}\text{I}$  포함



# 01

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## INTRODUCTION

### » $^{129}\text{I}$ Analysis

#### Seperation & purification

##### 1) Solvent extraction (용매 추출법)

산화수 변화를 위해 많은 시약 사용 → 매질 복잡 → 측정 샘플 정제 필요 → 시간 소요

##### 2) Combustion in pyrolyser (고온 연소법)

고온 연소를 통해 시료 내 유기물 효과적 제거

→ **매질 단순** → 측정 샘플의 별도 정제과정 없이 바로 측정 가능 → **신속 분석**

# 01

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## INTRODUCTION

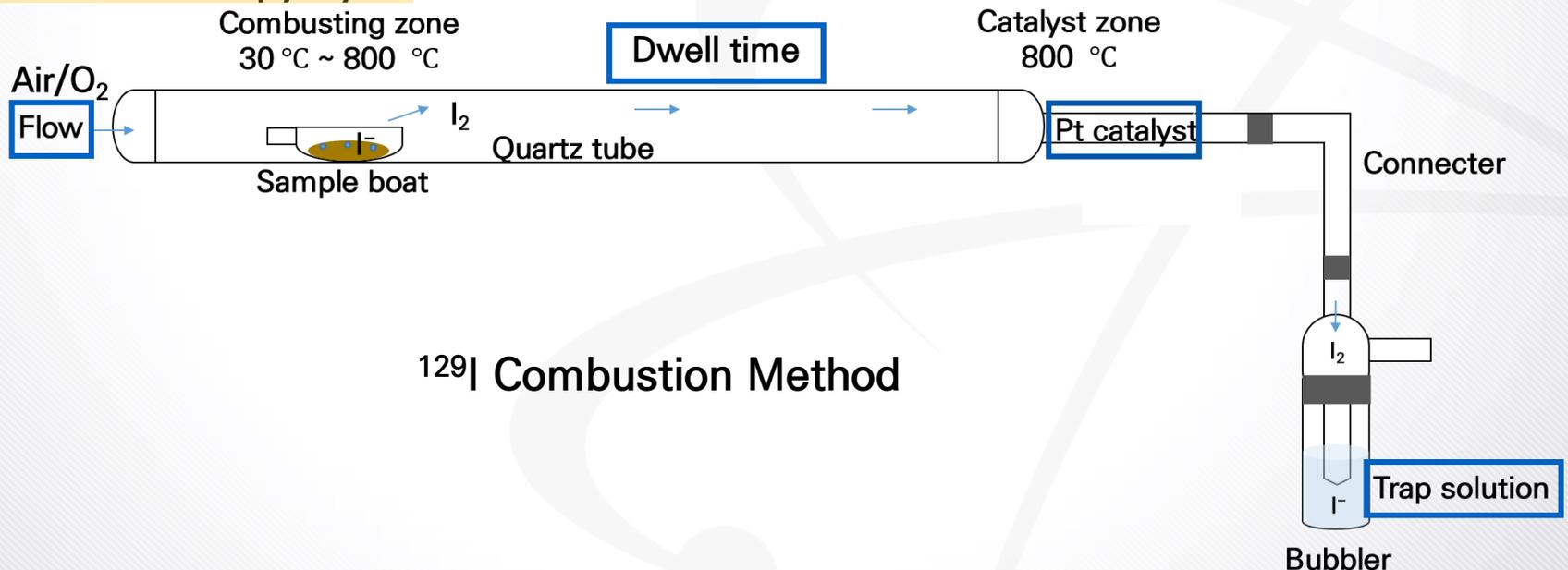
### » $^{129}\text{I}$ Analysis

#### Separation & purification

##### 1) Solvent extraction (용매 추출법)

산화수 변화를 위해 많은 시약 사용 → 매질 복잡 → 측정 샘플 정제 필요 → 시간 소요

##### 2) Combustion in pyrolyser (고온 연소법)



$^{129}\text{I}$  Combustion Method

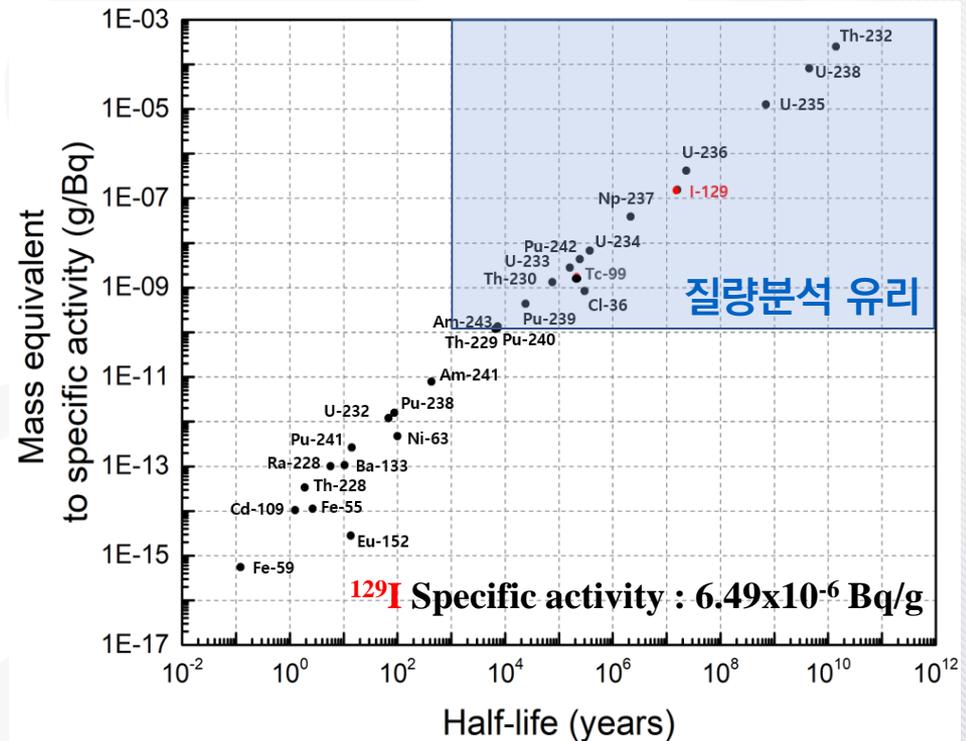
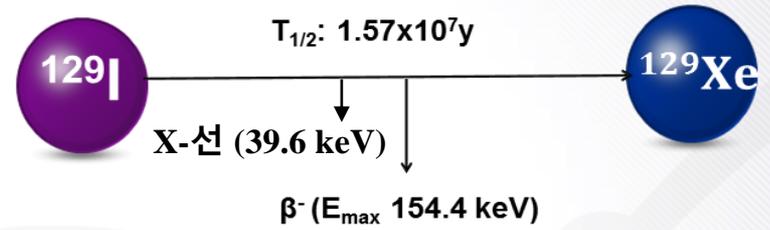
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# INTRODUCTION

## <sup>129</sup>I Measurement techniques

		Detection Limit
RA	LEGe	20mBq
	LSC	10mBq
MS	ICP-MS	0.04 – 0.1 mBq
	NAA	10 <sup>-4</sup> mBq
	AMS	10 <sup>-6</sup> mBq



# 02

A study for quantitative analysis of I-129 in radioactive waste using a high-temperature combustion furnace

# EXPERIMENT

## Combustion in pyrolyser

Pyrolyser-6 Trio™ Furnace (UK)



Sample/Mid/Catalyst zone  
800 °C (limit temperature)

Mini-Tube Furnace (KAERI)

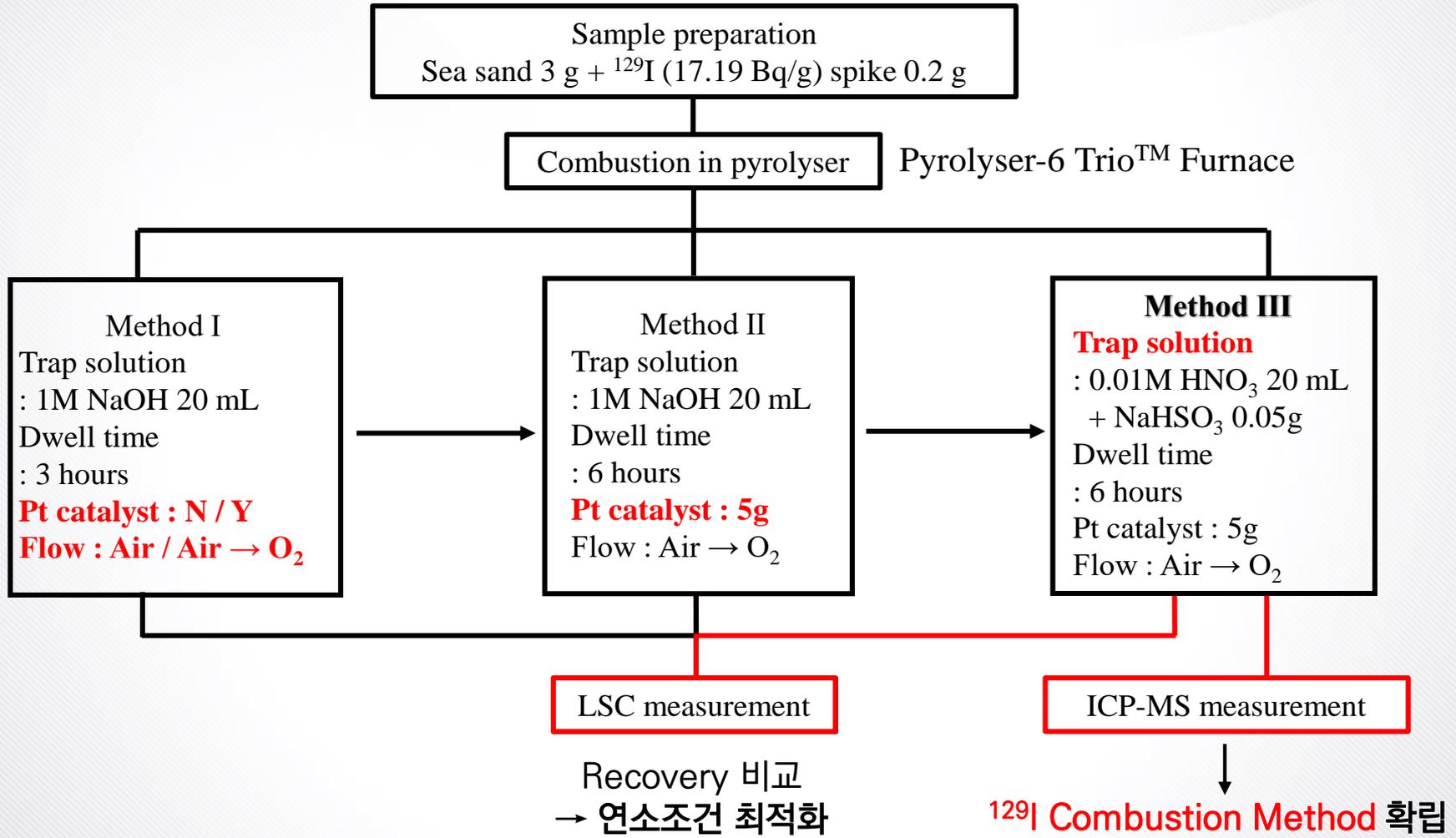


Sample/Catalyst zone  
900 °C (limit temperature)

# 02

A study for quantitative analysis of I-129 in radioactive waste using a high-temperature combustion furnace

## EXPERIMENT



# 03 Method I RESULT & DISCUSSION

## 1) Flow 조건 최적화 실험

\*450°C 기준으로 전환

Method I  
Trap solution  
: 1M NaOH 20 mL  
Dwell time  
: 3 hours  
Pt catalyst : N / Y  
Flow : Air / Air → O<sub>2</sub>

Pt catalyst	Flow	Recovery ± SD (%)
N	Only Air	77.4 ± 9.6
	*Air → O <sub>2</sub>	<b>99.0 ± 9.5</b>
Y	Only Air	34.2 ± 12.0
	*Air → O <sub>2</sub>	23.6 ± 8.8

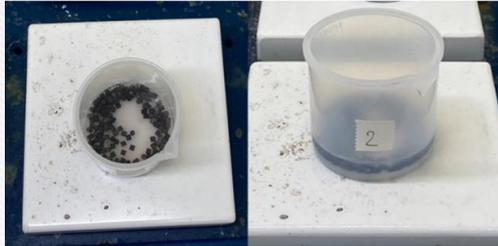
✓ O<sub>2</sub> Flow 추가 → 충분한 산화조건 형성 → <sup>129</sup>I이 더 효과적으로 휘발되어 포집됨

✓ Pt catalyst 사용 시, <sup>129</sup>I 회수율 손실 이유

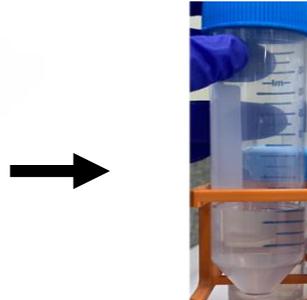
I<sub>2</sub> → IO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> : 촉매에 잔류

# 03 Method I RESULT & DISCUSSION

## ✓ Pt catalyst 잔여량 파악



Pt catalyst + 1M NaOH 20mL  
hot plate(120°C)

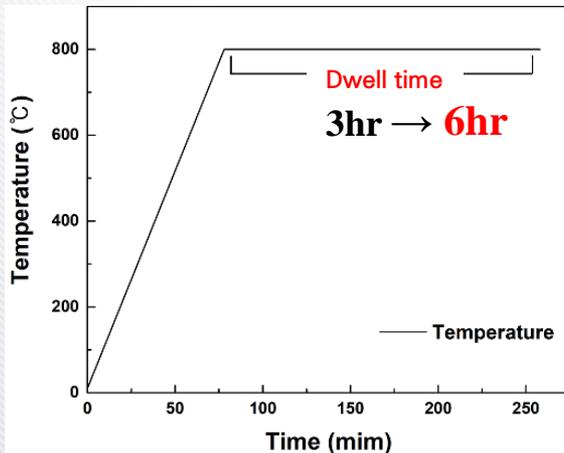


원심분리 후 상등액만 취함

LSC 측정  
Sample 8 mL + Gold star 12 mL

↓  
44.4 % (30.0 ~ 50.1)

## ✓ Dwell time 2배 증가



회수율 상승 확인

Method II 적용 → Dwell time : 6hr

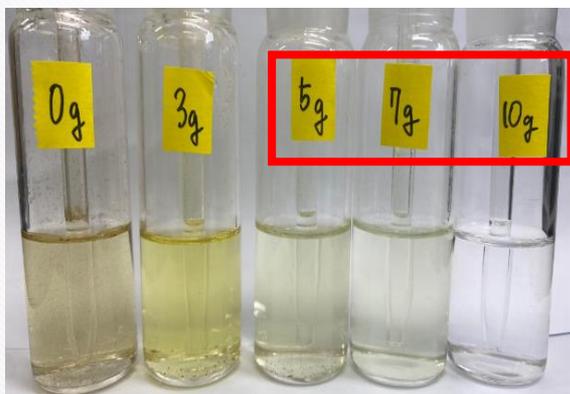
# 03 Method II RESULT & DISCUSSION

## 2) Pt catalyst 적정 사용량 결정 실험

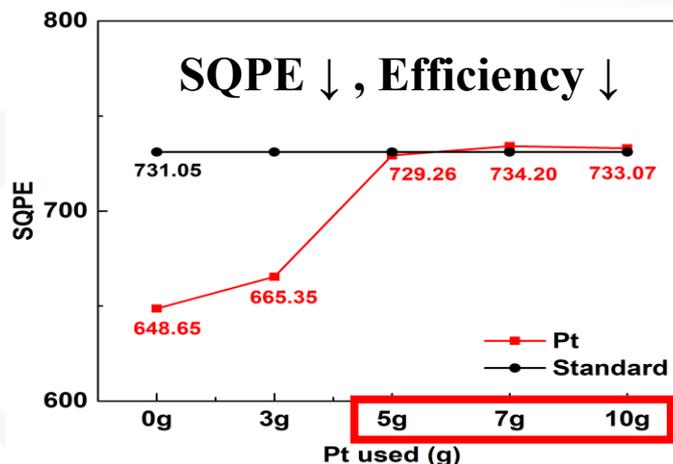
### 촉매의 필요성

방사성 폐기물 중 유기물 많은 시료 (ex. 가연성 고체 폐기물)

: 연소 시 가스 발생 → 포집용액 오염 (착색 유발) → **촉매 필터 역할**



LSC 측정



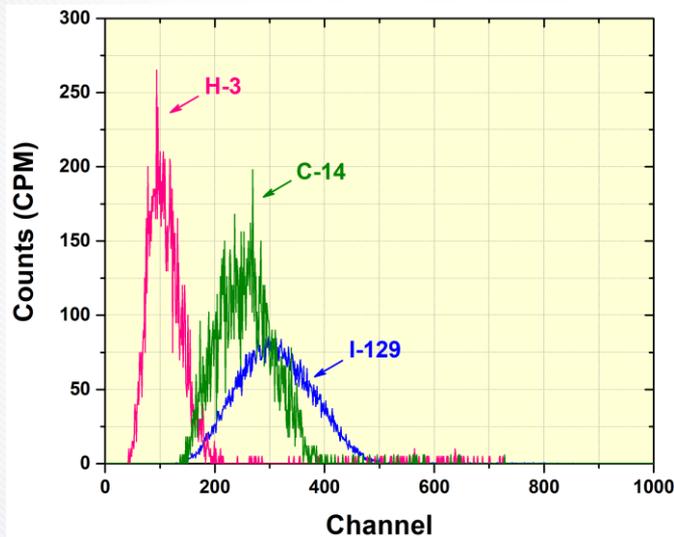
Pt catalyst	Recovery ± SD (%)
0g	99.0 ± 9.5
5g	77.0 ± 9.0
7g	34.2 ± 12.0
10g	49.8 ± 11.1

Method II  
 Trap solution  
 : 1M NaOH 20 mL  
 Dwell time  
 : 6 hours  
**Pt catalyst : 5g**  
 Flow : Air → O<sub>2</sub>

# 03 Method III RESULT & DISCUSSION

## 3) 0.01M HNO<sub>3</sub> 포집 용액 적용가능성 확인 실험

방사성 폐기물 : <sup>129</sup>I 외에도 <sup>3</sup>H, <sup>14</sup>C와 같은 휘발성 베타 핵종 존재



1M NaOH

<sup>3</sup>H, <sup>14</sup>C, <sup>129</sup>I 모두 포집 → peak 겹침

0.01M HNO<sub>3</sub>

<sup>3</sup>H, <sup>129</sup>I 동시 포집 → 후단에 <sup>14</sup>C 포집

Trap solution	Recovery ± SD (%)
0.01M HNO <sub>3</sub> 20mL	3.7 ± 1.4
0.01M HNO <sub>3</sub> 20mL + NaHSO <sub>3</sub> 0.1g	85.3 ± 13.5
0.01M HNO <sub>3</sub> 20mL + NaHSO <sub>3</sub> 0.05g	86.8 ± 14.5



**Method III**

**Trap solution**  
: 0.01M HNO<sub>3</sub> 20 mL  
+ NaHSO<sub>3</sub> 0.05g

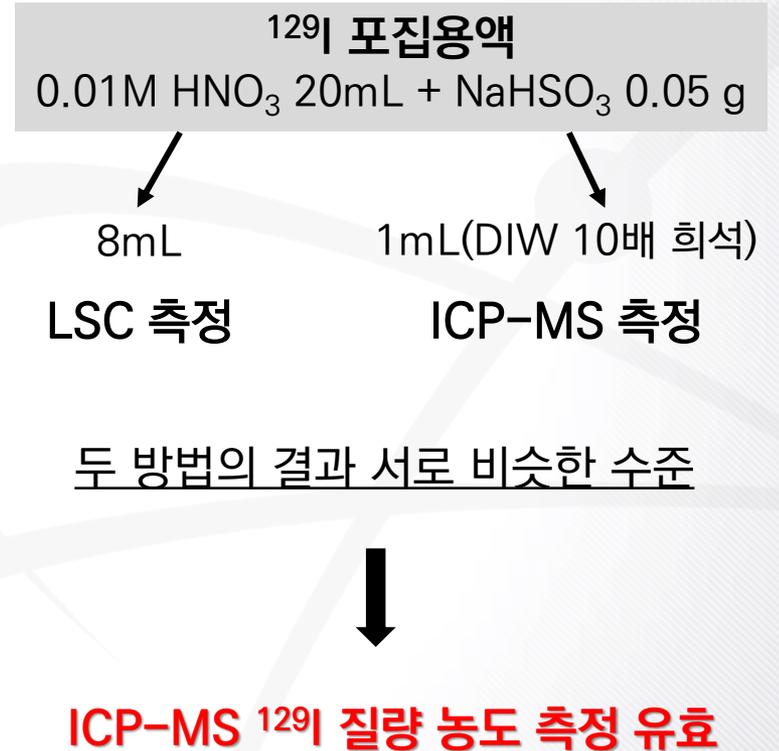
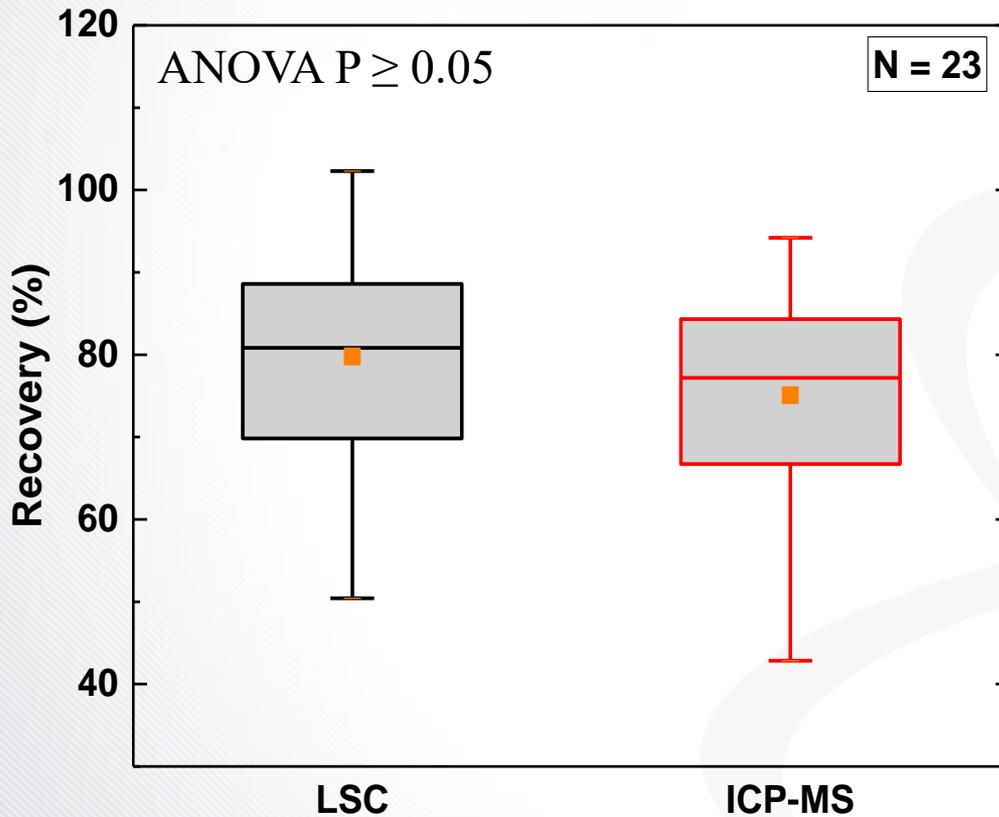
Dwell time  
: 6 hours

Pt catalyst : 5g

Flow : Air → O<sub>2</sub>

# 03 Method III RESULT & DISCUSSION

✓ LSC 측정 회수율 & ICP-MS 측정 회수율 비교 결과

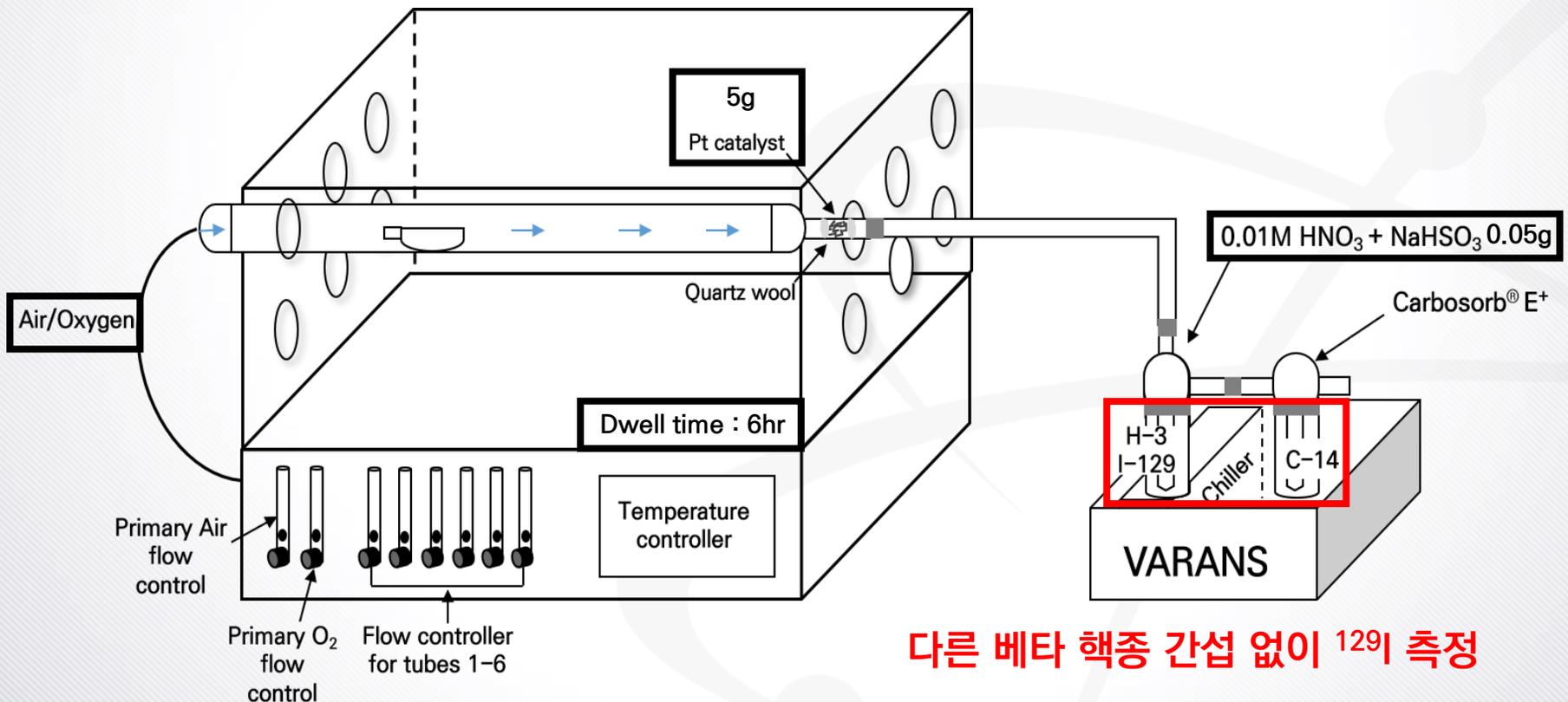


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## RESULT & DISCUSSION

### 4) $^{129}\text{I}$ Combustion Method 유효성 확인 실험

$^{129}\text{I}$  Combustion Method 확립 → Mini-Tube Furnace (KAERI) 적용 → 유효성 확인



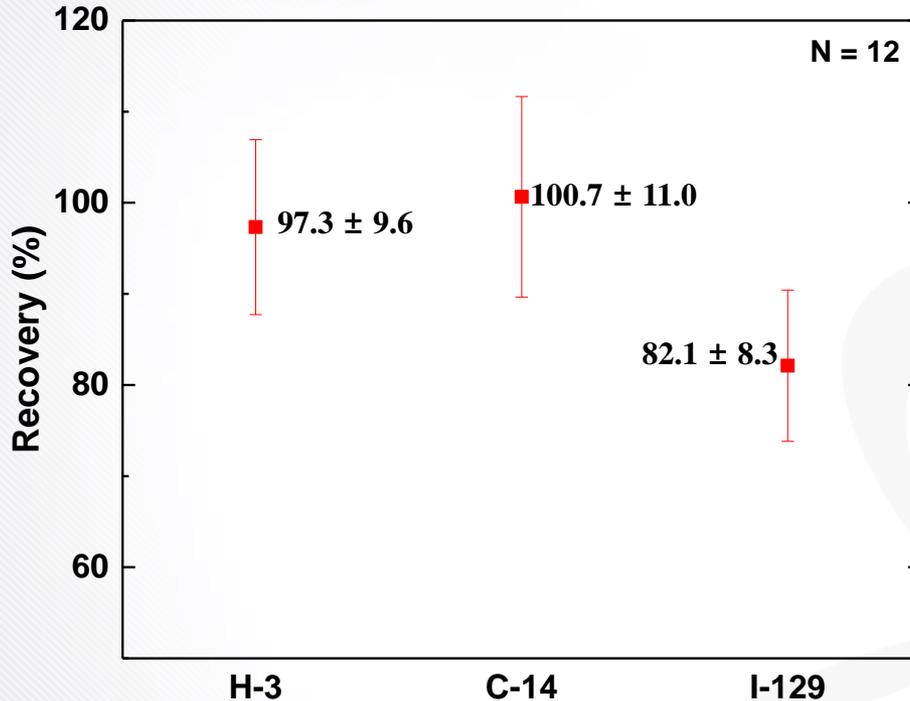
다른 베타 핵종 간섭 없이  $^{129}\text{I}$  측정

# 03

A study for quantitative analysis of I-129 in radioactive waste using a high-temperature combustion furnace

## RESULT & DISCUSSION

### ✓ 최종 결과



다른 휘발성 베타핵종 영향 없이  
<sup>129</sup>I 분석 가능



<sup>129</sup>I Combustion Method 유효성 확인



휘발성 핵종 동시 포집 및 분석 가능

### ✓ <sup>129</sup>I 연소로 분석 후 배경 값 체크 필요

여러 차례 Baking test → memory effect 최대한 제거 → 다른 시료를 분석하는 방식

# 04

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## CONCLUSION

- ✓ 고온 연소로를 사용한  $^{129}\text{I}$  Combustion Method 확립

Flow	: Air/O <sub>2</sub> ( > 450 °C )
Dwell time	: 6hr
Pt catalyst	: 5g
Trap solution	: 0.01M HNO <sub>3</sub> + NaHSO <sub>3</sub> 0.05g
Measurement	: ICP-QMS

- ✓ ICP-MS 를 사용한  $^{129}\text{I}$ 의 질량 농도 분석 유효성 확인
- ✓ 방사성 폐기물 내 존재하는 다른 휘발성 베타 핵종( $^3\text{H}$ ,  $^{14}\text{C}$ ) 간섭 없이  $^{129}\text{I}$  분리하여 측정 가능
- ✓ Pt catalyst 사용 →  $^{129}\text{I}$  회수율 감소 → Error 요인 작용 → 주기적으로 배경 값 체크
- ✓ 효율적이고 신속한  $^{129}\text{I}$  분석 공정으로서 적용성이 있으며,  
ICP-MS의 신속한 분석결과를 통해 자체처분 수준 폐기물 신속 분류과정 기대

# THANK YOU