研究报告

模拟高放玻璃固化体P19-5的浸出行为

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摘要

用静态浸出试验研究了模拟高放玻璃固化体P19-5在不同温度下的浸出行为,选用Ce作为Pu的模拟元素。通过测试分析各元素的归一化质量损失和玻璃表面层形貌、成分随浸泡时间的变化,讨论了玻璃固化体的浸出机制和Ce在玻璃表面层中的保留机制。研究发现:在25,40,70℃条件下玻璃固化体的浸出率相差不大,比90℃下的浸出率约小1个数量级;Gd和Ce的浸出率比其它主要成分(Si,B,Li等)低2~3个数量级;浸泡过程中,Gd和Ce绝大部分都继续保留在表面层中,其主要保留机制为原位重构。

关键词

模拟高放玻璃固化体 浸出率 保留机制

分类号 <u>TL941</u>

Leaching Behavior of Simulated High Level Waste Glass P 19-5

Abstract

Static leaching tests were performed with the simulated high level wa ste (HLW) glass P19-5 at different temperatures in deionized water. The leaching behavior of the glass and the retention mechanism of C e were discussed after testing the normalized elemental mass loss and the evolution of morphology and composition of the surface layer. At 25, 40, and 70 °C, the leaching rates of the glass are at the same level and one order lower than that at 90 °C. The release of Gd and C e is 2-3 orders lower than other main components (Si, B, Li, etc) of the glass, and most of them are reserved in the surface layer by in siturn econstruction.

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Key words

simulated high level waste glass leaching rate retention

<u>mechanism</u>

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