

模拟高放废液玻璃固化体的偏硼酸锂熔融法

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摘要 <正> 一、引言 随着核能的发展,人们愈来愈关注放射性废物处理工艺的安全问题。对高放废液常采用玻璃固化的处理方法。玻璃固化工艺的研究需要分析化学方面提供玻璃固化体的成份数据,作为评价其性能的重要依据。

关键词 [模拟高放废液玻璃固化体](#) [ICP-AES分析法](#) [偏硼酸锂熔融法](#)

分类号

DECOMPOSITION OF SIMULATED WASTE VITRIFICATION GLASS FORMED SPECIMENS BY LITHIUM METABORATE FUSION METHOD

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Abstract A detailed study is performed for the decomposition of simulated wastevitrification glass formed specimens which contain not only the main components of glass (B, Si, Na, etc.) but also the elements existing in the HLLW, such as fission products, corrosion products (Zr, Ti, R.E., Fe, Cr, Mn, etc.). The glass specimens can be decomposed thoroughly by LiBO₂ fusion method. Since glass is of large molecule arranged without order and noncrystal in structure, the amount of flux with two times that of specimen is enough for its decomposition. The decreasing amount of flux is advantageous for eliminating the blockage of nebulizer and the requirement for purity of the flux reagent is not so strict. The LiBO₂ fusion method for decomposition of glass specimens is verified by using of the certified glass standard 75-1.

Key words [Glass formed specimens of simulated HLLW](#) [ICP-AES technique](#) [LiBO₂ fusion method](#)

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扩展功能

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