

-

-

2001. 9

(nhcyang@kaeri.re.kr)



가

가

[1].

(products of incomplete combustion: PICs),  
(products of recombination: PRs)

가 (

가 )

가 ,

가

DOE

가 shutdown

MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology)

가

DOE 3 가 MACT

(trial burn)

AOTs PCDD/Fs( ), HCl/Cl<sub>2</sub>, CO

THC(Total Hydrocarbon) MACT(Maximum Achievable Control Technology)

AOTs 가 niche

waste

(Mixed Waste:

/ )

AOTs DOE

가

가

AOT

가

niche

가

가

1995

가

[1, 2].

DOE

SRS (Savannah River Site)

Delphi DETOX

(acid digestion)

, LLNL(Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory)

(direct chemical oxidation)

[3-6].

가

LBNL(Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)

(nonflame thermal technology)

(Catalytic Chemical Oxidation:

CCO)

(steam reforming)

DOE

[7-8].

가

Montana Butte

MSE, inc.

가

(low-flow)

Phoenix Unit

Thermatrix Unit가

가

[1].

3.

(Nonthermal Alternative Oxidation Technology)

가. Delphi DETOX [1, 2, 3]

New Mexico Albuquerque Delphi Research  
DETOX 1 .

. 150-250 °C

가

가

. Pt Ru가 FeCl<sub>3</sub> (reagent solution)



PCB 98.9%,

99.999%

. 20-200 psig

가 ,

(working fluid)

가 25 kg/h

( ) . 1998

(1) , (2) 가 (combustible debris) (3)

(organic sludge) (4) (5) scintillation fluids Trimsol

DETOX

가

가

190-L 5-25 kg/h

가

가

(Direct Chemical Oxidation: DCO) [1, 2, 4]

LLNL

DCO

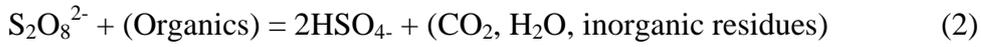
(aqueous based

technology)

peroxydisulfate salts ( sodium

ammonium)

(net)



peroxydisulfate

ammonium peroxydisulfate 가

, oxyfluoride

. Peroxydisulfate oxidation potential

가 80-100 °C

, PVC

peroxydisulfate

140-180 °C

가

(chlorinated organic liquid)

bench-scale

(DCO system) LLNL

가

(hydrolysis

reaction)

가

DCO

LLNL

가 300 kg

가

, acetic acid,

formamide, ethylene glycol, trybutyl phosphate, methyl chloroform, carbon tetra chloride

carbon

. LLNL

. DCO 가

(water-insoluble oil)

(grease), charcoal filter media, incinerator chars tars,

, ,

, ,

/

Glove Box (propellants) peroxysulfate Ammonium

가 . 가 가 scale 가 .

(Acid Digestion) [1, 2, 5] SRS acid digestion (nitric-phosphoric acid) (resins) (munitions) , carrier

(retention) NO<sub>2</sub> NO (organic radical)

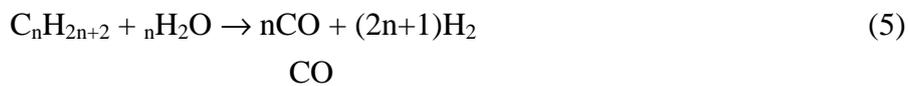


130-180 °C 가 가 .

1 . Polystyrene

3 . 0-5 psig 130-150 °C 175 °C 5-10 NO NO<sub>2</sub> NO<sub>x</sub> 100 ppm

4. (Thermal AOT Technology) 가. (Steam Reforming) [1, 2, 7]





steam reforming

(inorganic nitrates)

: (1) (300-800 °C)

(2) 1200 °C

가 (synthetic gas)

4 thermochem

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  ( )

550-600 °C 가

가 Thermatrix (flameless thermal

oxidizer) , 가

가 dry salts , bag house

(HEPA filter) 가

PCB

(destruction and removal efficiency) 99.9999%

[Catalytic Chemical Oxidation: CCO) [1, 2, 8]

(CCO)

(high-temperature, non-flame

process) (life science) (biomedical study)

(H-3)

가

5 CCO (preheater), (oxidation chamber),  
가

450-750 °C (treatability

study) 99.999% DRE (

)

5.

5가

가 가

가

가

1. W. E. Schwinkendore, B. C. Musgrave, and R. N. Drake, "Evaluation of Alternative Nonflame Oxidation Technologies for Destruction of Hazardous Organics Waste," INEL/EXT-97-00123, INEL (1997)
2. DOE/EM-0322, "Summary of Comparative Results: Integrated Nonthermal Treatment and Integrated Thermal Treatment Systems Studies" (1996).
3. P. M. DHOOGHE, S. D. GOLDBLATT, J. E. MOSLANDER, D. T. ROBERSTON, T. W. ROGERS, AND J. A. ZIGMOND, "Engineering Development and Demonstration of DETOX<sup>SM</sup> Wet Oxidation for Mixed Waste Treatment," WM'97 Proceedings, Tucson, Arizona (1997).
4. J. F. COOPER, F. WANG, R. KREUGER, K. KING, J. C. FARMER, AND M. ADAMSON, "Destruction of Organic Wastes by Ammonium Peroxydisulfate with Electrolytic Regeneration of the Oxidant," UCRL-JC-121979-Rev 2(1996)
5. R. A. PIERCE AND J. R. SMITH, "Nitric-Phosphoric Acid Oxidation of Organic Waste Materials," WSRC-MS-95-0080 (1995).
6. R. A. PIERCE, C. A. CICERO, AND W. G. RAMSEY, "Mixed Acid Remediation and Stabilization of Low Level Waste from the Nuclear Industry," Presented at the ACS I&EC Emerging Technologies in Hazardous Waste Management VIII, Birmingham, Alabama (1996).
7. G. E. VOELKER, W. G. STEEDMAN, AND R. R. CHANDRAN, "Steam Reforming of Low Level Mixed Waste," DOE/FETC conference entitled "Industry Partnerships to Deploy Environmental Technology," Morgantown, West Virginia (1997).
8. L. Y. CHANG, C. THAN, H. MORIMOTO, AND P. G. WILLIAMS, "Tritiated Mixed Waste: Why Can't We Deal With It?-Catalytic Oxidation of Tritiated Mixed Waste. Presented at the ASME 4th Mixed Waste Symposium, Baltimore, Maryland (1997).

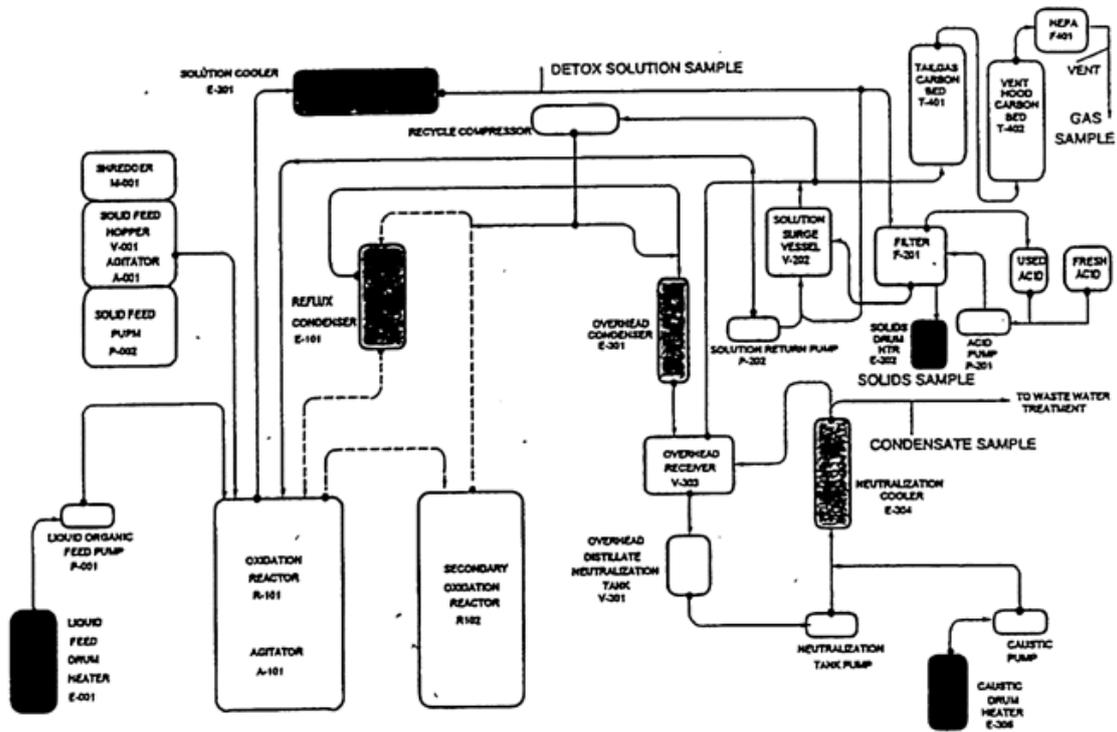


Fig. 1. DETOX<sup>SM</sup> Wet Oxidation Process

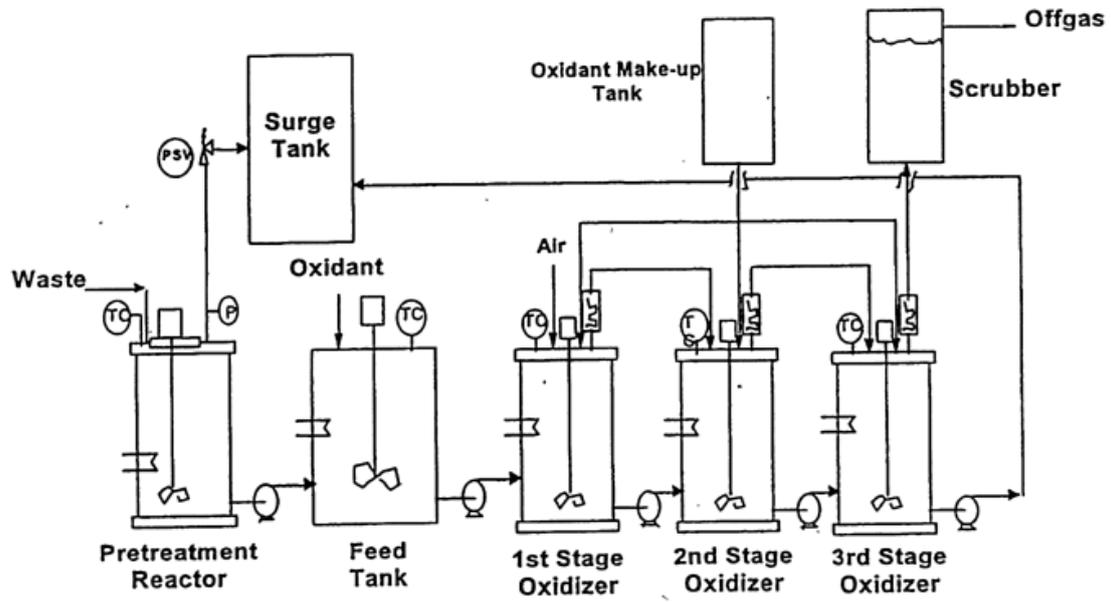


Fig. 2. Process Flow Diagram of DCO(direct chemical oxidation) system

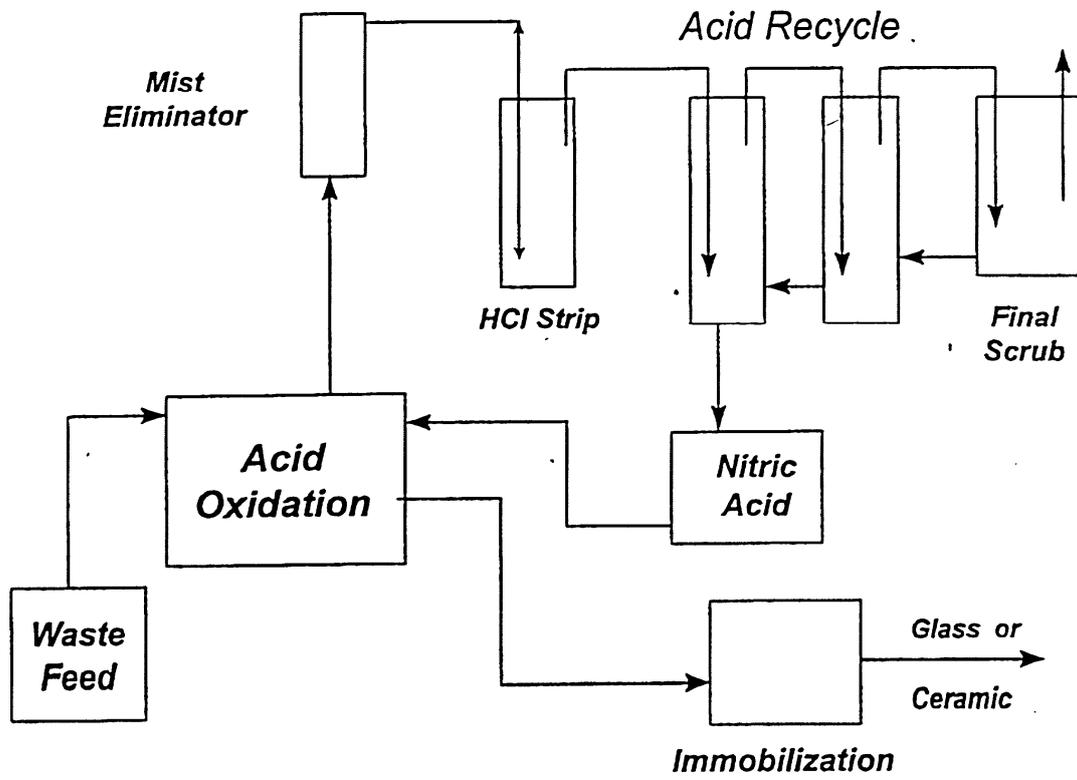


Fig. 3. Process Flow Diagram of Acid Digestion Process

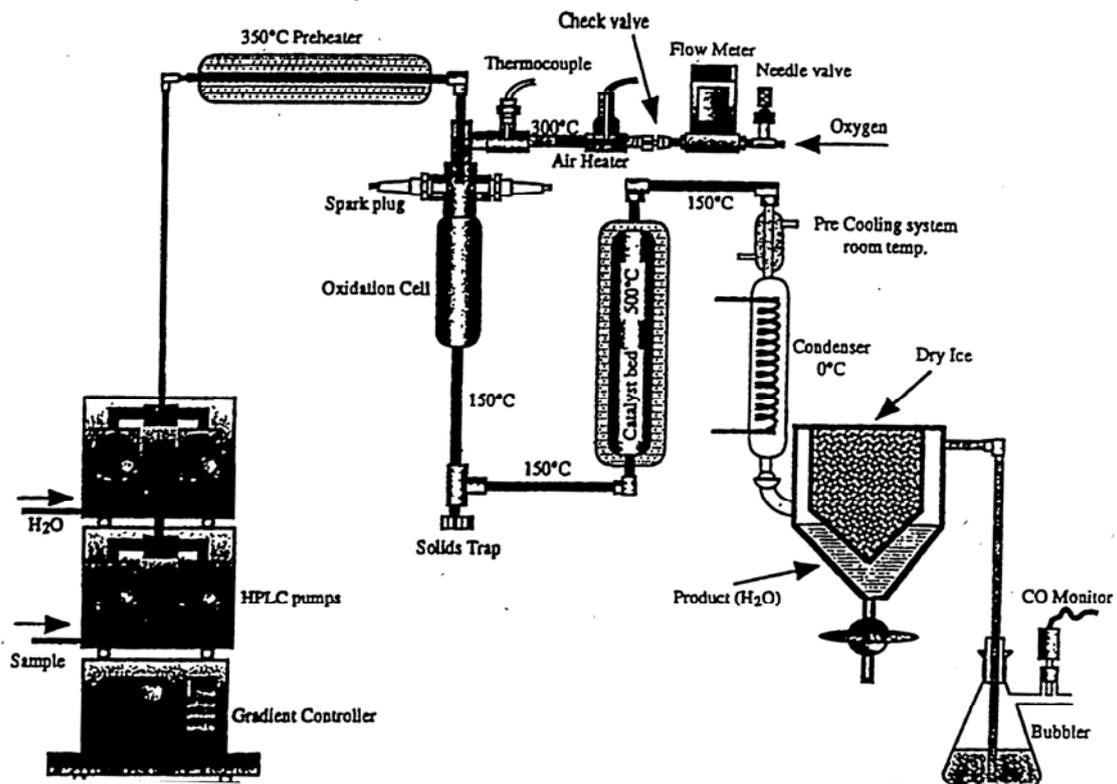


Fig. 4. Process Flow Diagram of Catalytic Chemical Oxidation Process

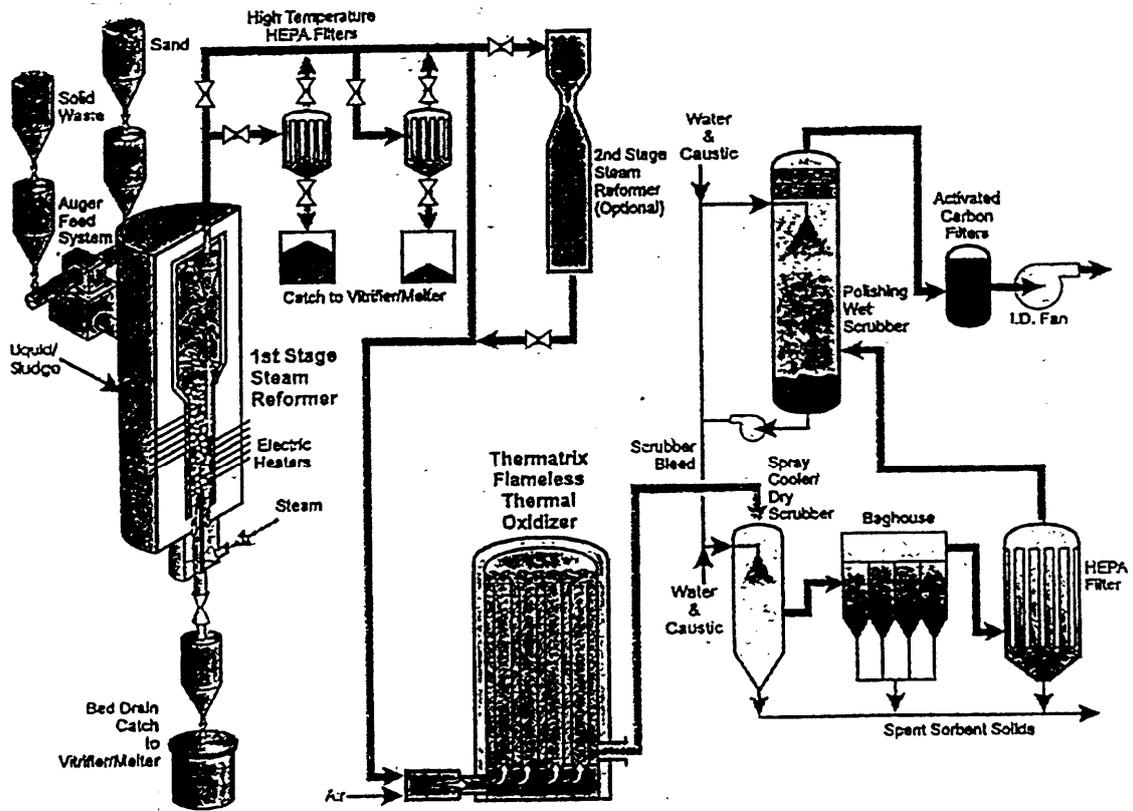


Fig. 5. Process Flow Diagram of Steam Reforming Process