

# Radiocaesium

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- Release
- Solubility
- Accumulation → health risk



- Removal from waste water
  - Current methods: impractical



# Adsorption of Cs-134 on different types of activated carbon

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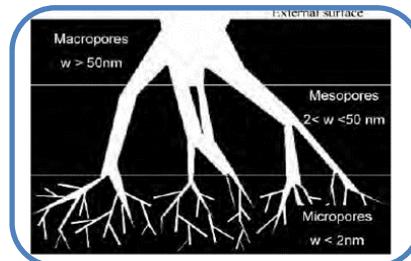
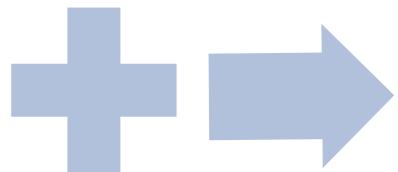


# Content

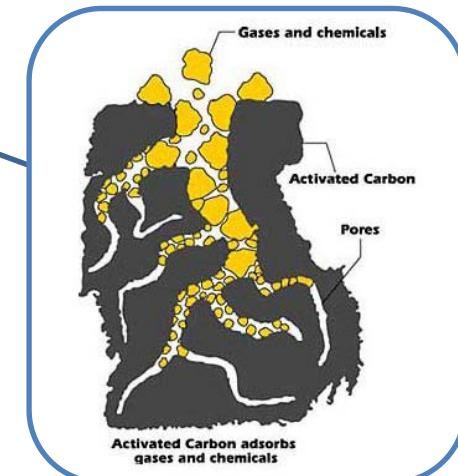
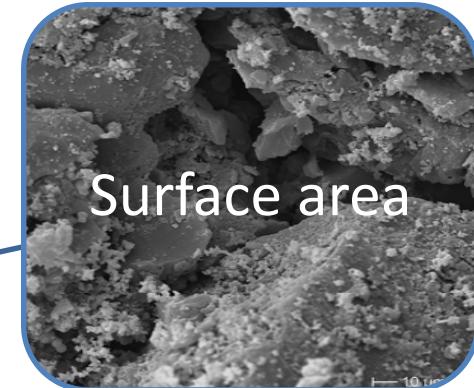
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- Radiocaesium
- Activated carbon
- Experimental set-up
- Batch adsorption experiment
- Single column experiment
- Sequential column experiment
- Conclusions

# Activated carbon (AC)

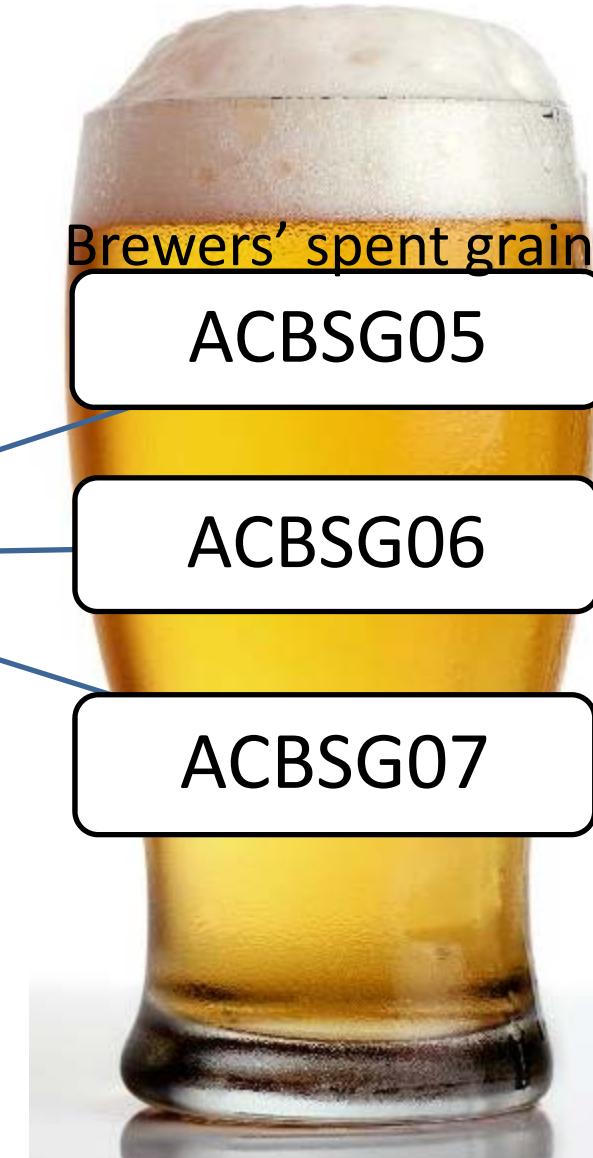
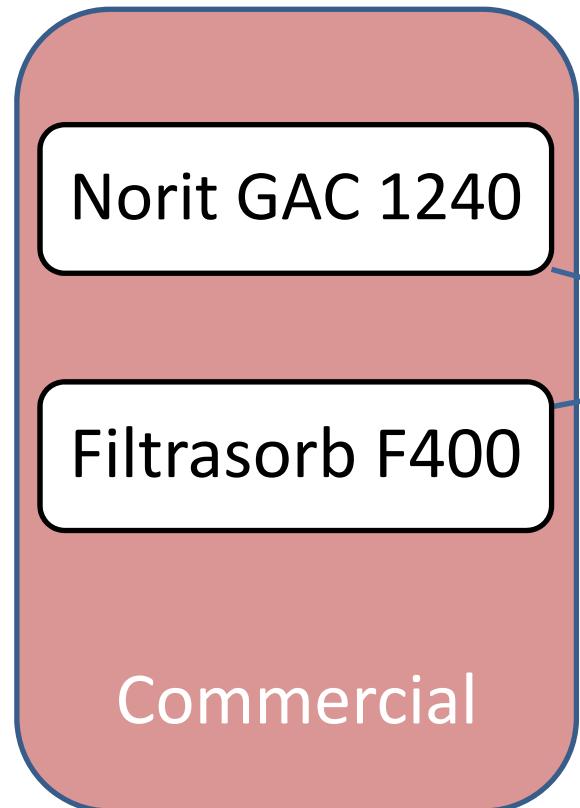


Heat  
Pressure  
Radiation



"Activated Charcoal" by Mydriatic  
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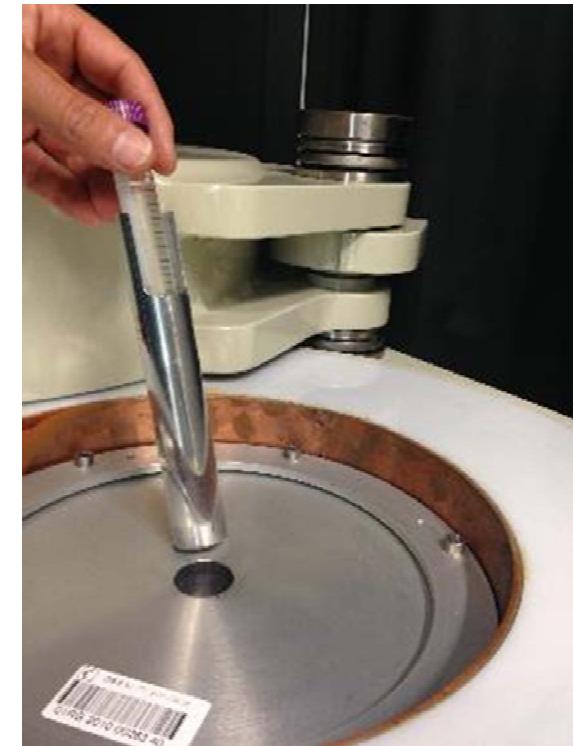
# Activated carbon (AC)



# Experimental set-up

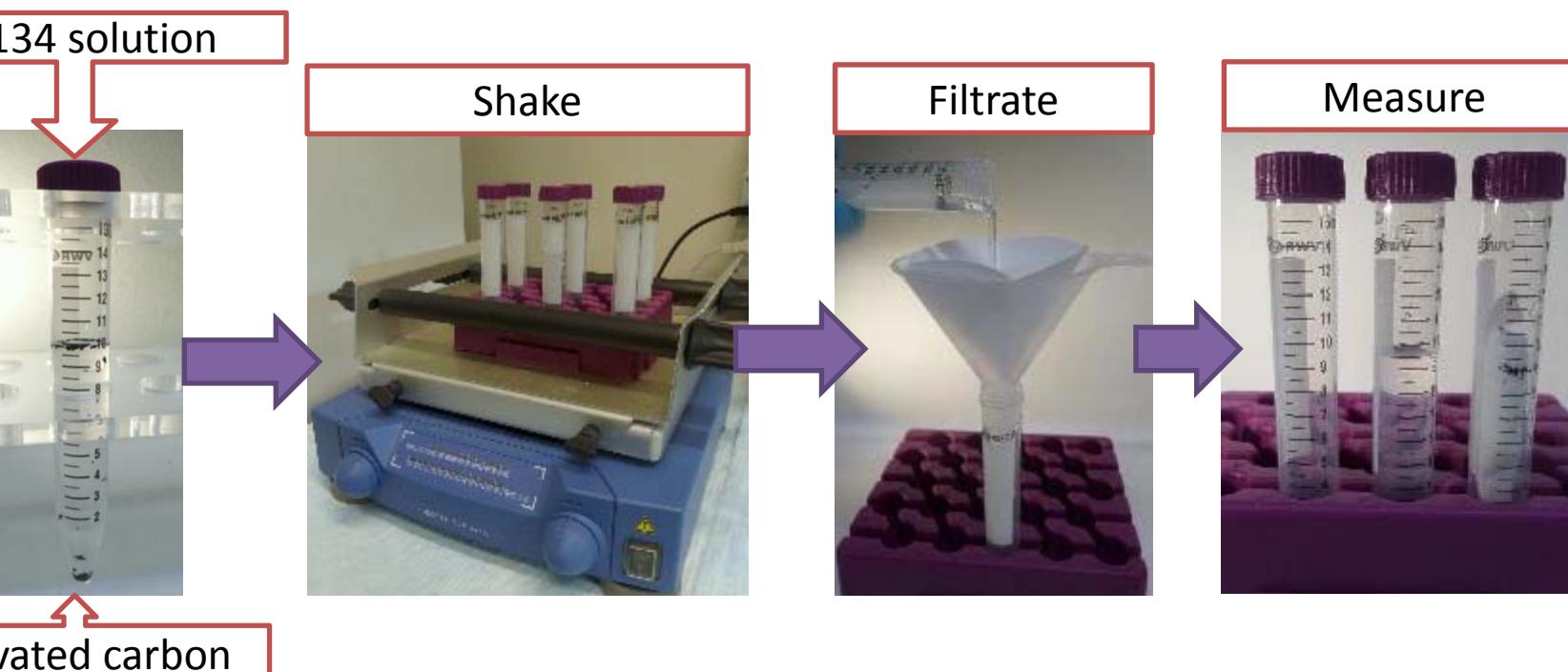
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- Tracer: Cs-134
  - Cs standard (1000 mg/l)
  - Cs-133 + n -> Cs-134
- Diluted approximately 1:1000
  - $\pm 60 \text{ Bq/g} = \pm 1.18 \text{ mg Cs/l}$
- pH adjustment using ammonia
- NaI(Tl) well-type detector



I II III IV V VI VII

## Batch adsorption experiment



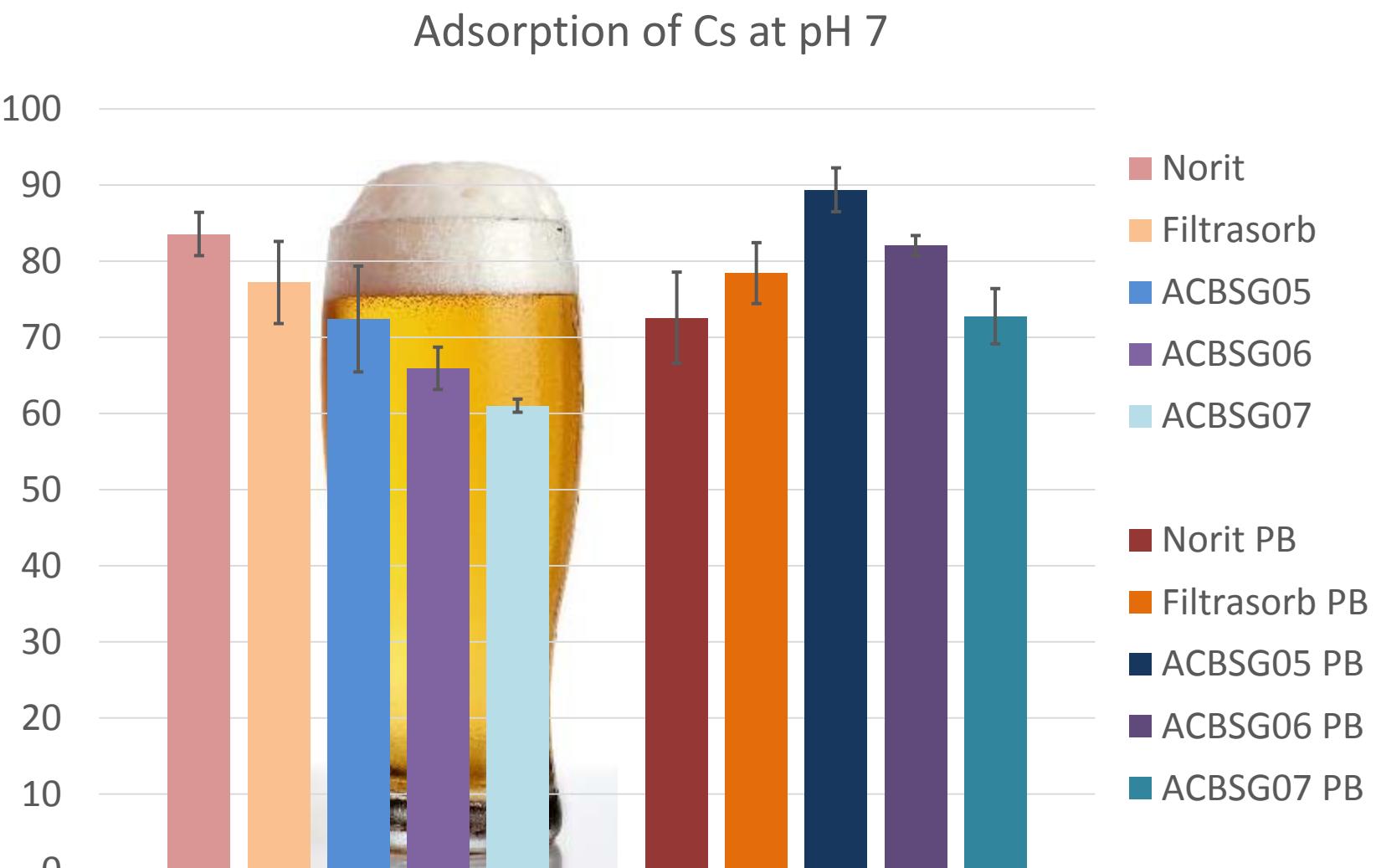
influence of:

pH

Type of AC

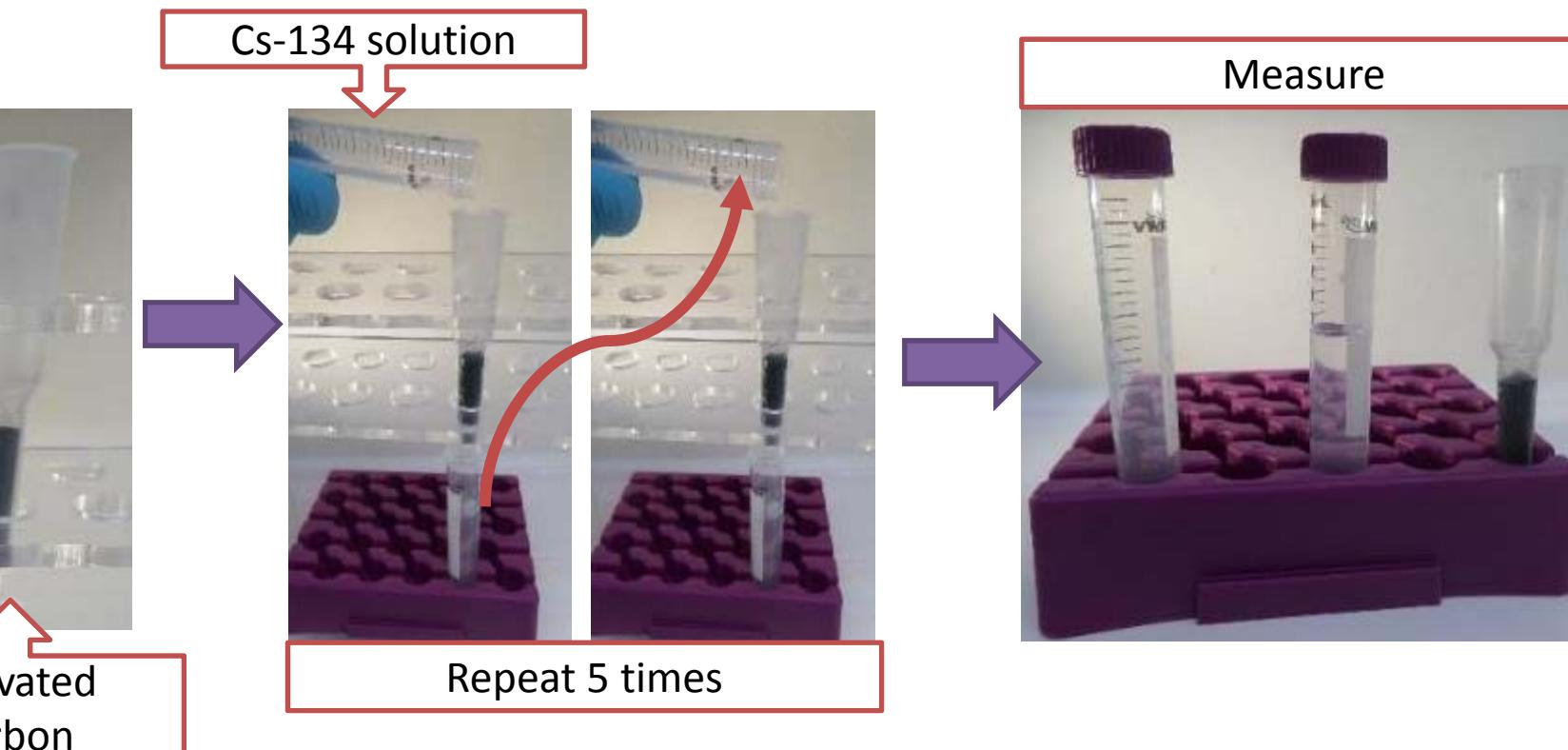
I II III II III

## Batch adsorption experiment





# Single column adsorption experiment

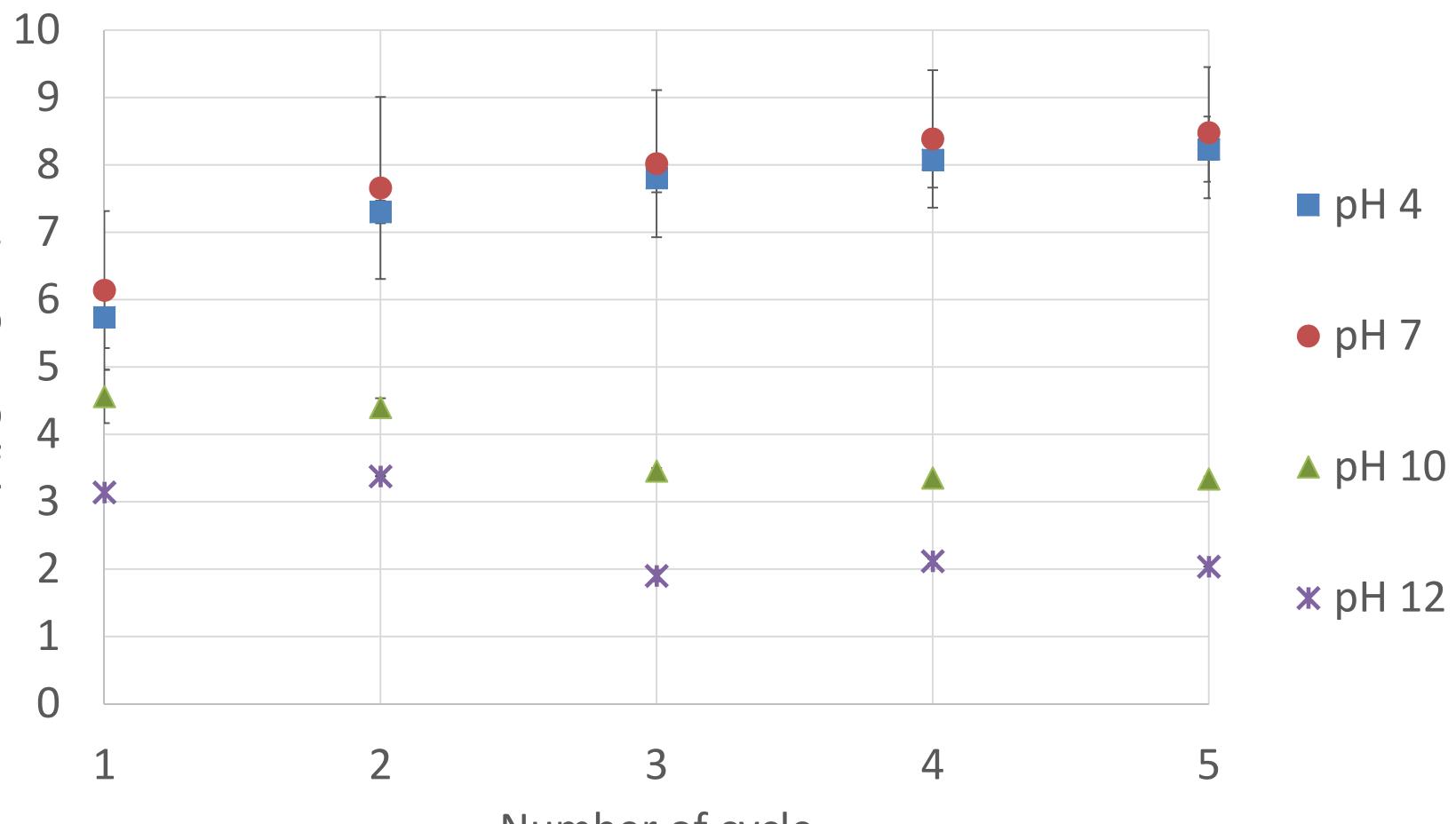


determine optimal pH (Norit)

III I III II III

# Single column adsorption experiment

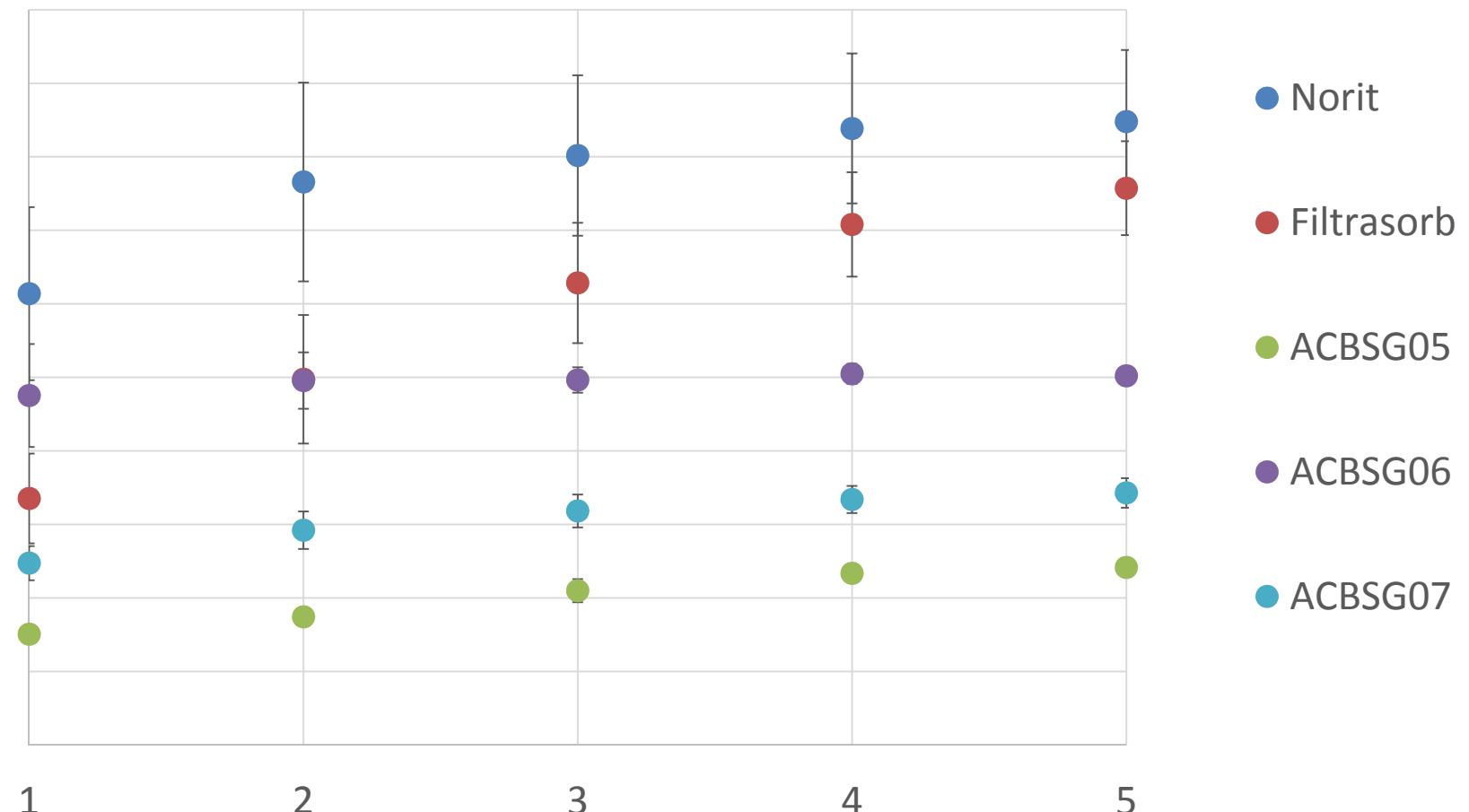
Influence of pH on column adsorption



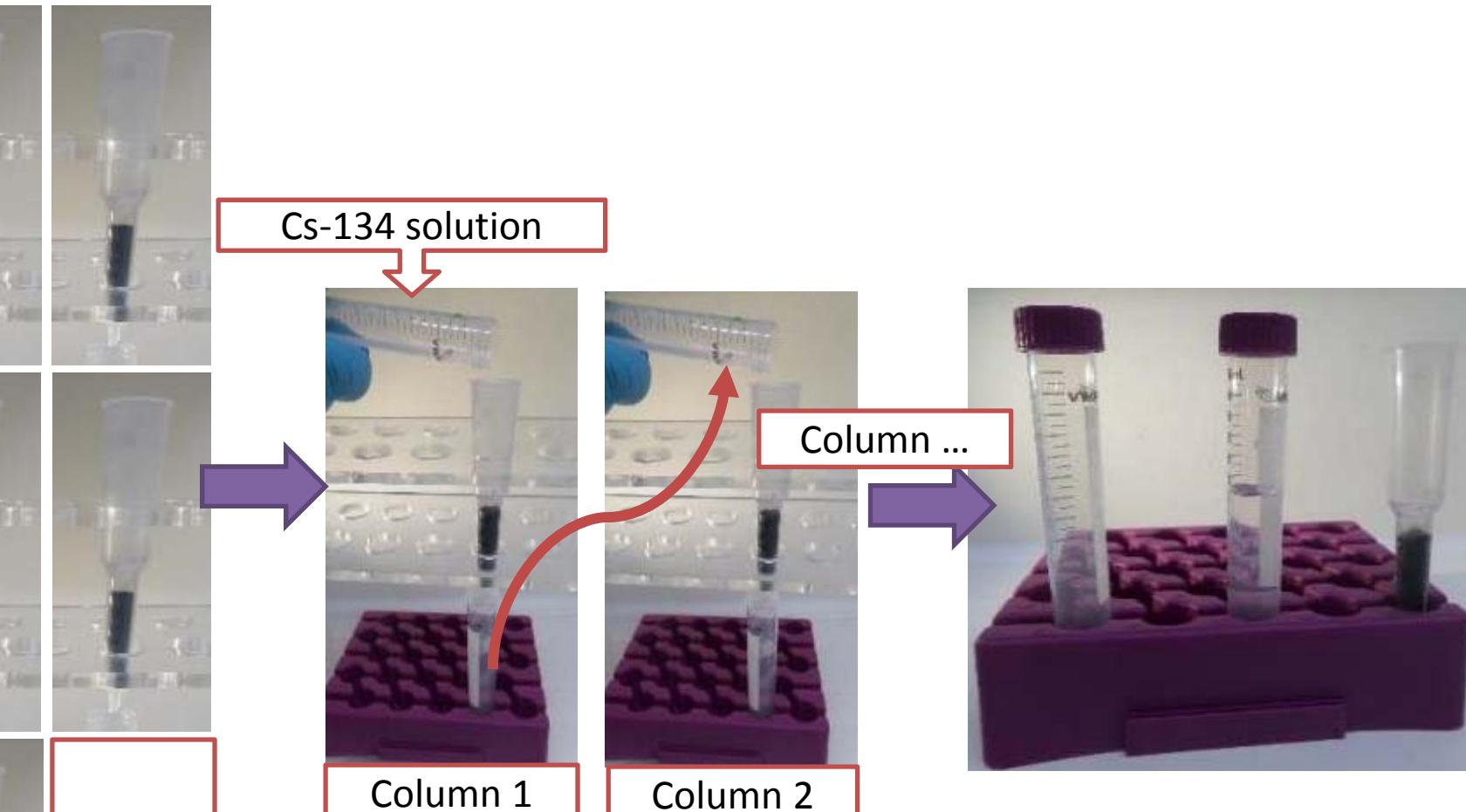


# Single column adsorption experiment

Influence of type of AC on column adsorption



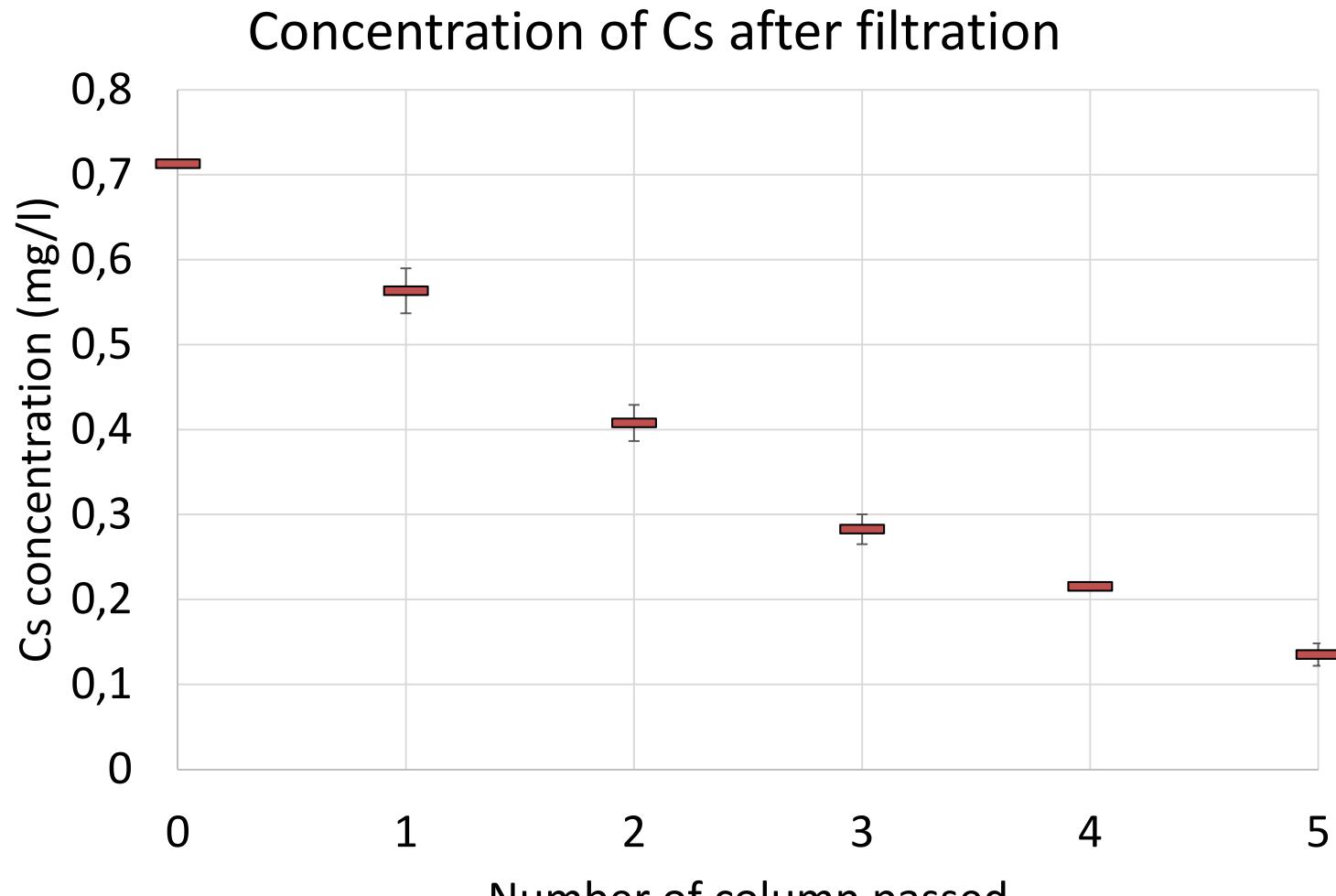
# Sequential column experiment



5x

I III I III II III

## Sequential column experiment





## clusions

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### Batch adsorption experiments:

- pH, type of activated carbon, Prussian Blue pre-adsorption
- Insignificant differences

### Single column experiment:

- Neutral to acidic pH
- Granular activated carbon

### Sequential column experiment:

- Steady decline



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