

# 钯钇合金净化器的氢-氦分离性能

宋智蓉, 熊义富, 敬文勇

材料研究所, 四川 江油

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## 摘 要

以钯-8%钇合金为净化器, 进行了氢-氦分离性能研究。结果表明, 该净化器具有操作模式简单、体积小、批处理能力大、工作温度低等特点, 净化器的日处理能力约20 mol, 经循环分离处理后, 氢-氦混合气得到了较好的分离, 氦气中氢气含量和氢气中氦气含量均低至0.1%。

## 关键词

钯钇合金, 净化器, 分离性能

# Performance of Palladium Yttrium Alloy Purifier in Hydrogen and Helium Separation

Zhirong Song, Yifu Xiong, Wenyong Jing

Institute of Materials, Jiangyou Sichuan

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## Abstract

Researches on hydrogen and helium separation performance were done at Pa-8%Y alloy purifier. The result shows that the purifier has many advantages such as simple operator schema, low volume, great batch processing ability and low operating temperature. The handling capacity of purifier is 20 mol/day. The hydrogen concentration in helium gas and the helium concentration in hydrogen gas are both lower than 0.1% after circulating separate process from hydrogen and helium mixture.

## Keywords

### Palladium- Yttrium Alloy, Purifier, Separation Performance

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## 1. 引言

氢-氦快速分离是聚变反应堆氦气核燃料循环的核心技术之一,通过氢-氦高效分离,不仅可使反应堆运行中大量未燃烧的氦气得到重新利用,还可实现对聚变反应堆运行过程中氦的环境释放量的有效控制。为满足未来聚变反应堆运行对大规模氢同位素净化需求,目前已经发展了一系列的氢-氦分离技术,如钯合金膜氢扩散净化器等。Tong HD [1]发现了钯膜的优良透氢性并利用钯膜提纯氢气,但一些学者研究发现纯钯膜不是一种好的渗氢膜[2] [3] [4] [5] [6],其特征容破裂、抗压能力差,氢渗透速率低,从而限制了其广泛应用。一些研究者把目光投向了钯基合金膜最早商品化的钯基透氢膜是 Pd-Ag (Pd77 atom%, A23 atom%)合金膜管[7] [8],相同条件下,氢化导致的位错密度比纯钯低得多。可是,该合金膜的缺点是强度仅比纯钯膜稍高,这意味着高温下无支承的合金膜不能承受高的氢压力。钯合金膜一般采用滚轧法制备。膜的厚度多在 50  $\mu\text{m}$ ~100  $\mu\text{m}$ ,过薄则无法维持足够的稳定性和机械强度;但膜过厚则成本急剧增加,并会降低膜的透氢率。为解决这一矛盾,研究者把目光投向了钯复合膜。膜的厚度可减少至 10  $\mu\text{m}$  甚至更薄,透氢量更是提高了一个数量级[7],目前钯合金膜已经从单纯的二元合金膜发展到三元、四元甚至更高的合金膜[9] [10] [11]。一些研究者采用钯合金膜进行氢同位素的净化工艺考核实验表明[3] [12]-[18],钯稀土固溶合金是一类很好的氢净化材料,它们是未来聚变反应堆核燃料净化材料的主要候选材料,此材料能有效地消除  $\alpha$  相、 $\beta$  相的融合间隙,增强合金的抗氢脆、氦脆和抗杂质中毒能力及改善氢渗透性能。上述净化器普遍采用外压式进气方式,其主要缺点是无法确保净化器具有稳定的透氢速率,且分离过程中因压力波动较大影响净化器的使用寿命。

本文以钯-8%钇合金为分离材料并采用内压式进气方式并借助压力调节器及气体循环装置,实现氢-氦的高效分离,延长净化器使用寿命及确保其具有稳定的透氢速率,研究结果对聚变反应堆氦气核燃料循环中大批量氢-氦的快速分离具有重要的参考价值。

## 2. 实验过程

### 2.1. 氢氦分离原理

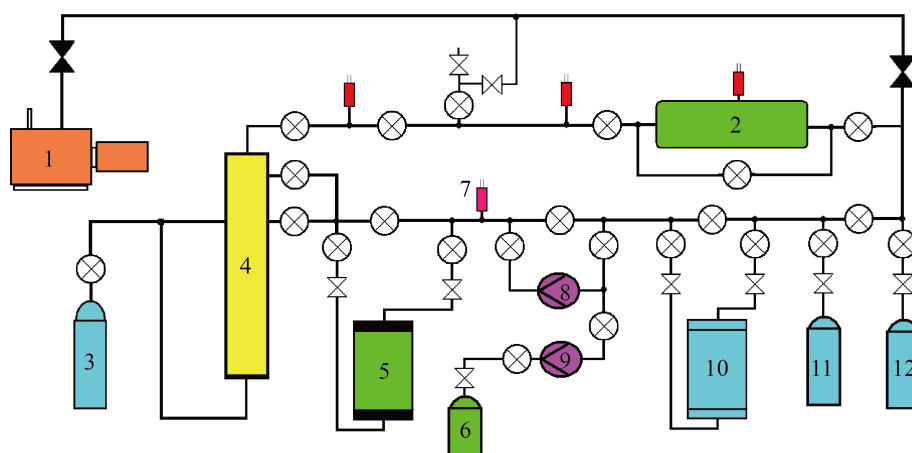
氢氦分离原理为:在一定温度下,氢同位素气体能选择性地透过净化器,其它杂质气体则不能透过而保留在尾气中,使氢-氦混合气流经钯钇合金净化器并将氦滞留在钯钇合金管的内部,使氢透过钯钇合金,实现氢-氦分离。以 Pd-8%Y (at.%)合金管为分离材料的净化器实物图见图 1。

### 2.2. 实验系统

采用图 2 所示的实验系统进行氢-氦混合气分离性能测试,该系统主要包含了真空泵、钯钇合金净化器、压力传感器、尾气罐、气体循环泵、流通式床、原料床、产品床和气体计量罐等组件。整个工艺系统的漏率小于  $1.0 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{m}^3\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ,耐压范围为 0 MPa~1.0 MPa。



**Figure 1.** Palladium alloy spiral tube and purification device  
**图 1.** 钯合金螺旋管及净化装置



1-Vacuum bump; 2-Gas metering vessel; 3-Production bed; 4-Palladium alloy tube; 5-Amortize vessel; 6-Exhaustive vessel; 7-Pressure transducer; 8, 9-Cycling bump; 10-Circulating bed; 11, 12-Feeding bed  
 1-真空泵; 2-气体计量罐; 3-产品床; 4-钯合金管; 5-缓冲容器; 6-尾气罐; 7-压力传感器; 8, 9-气体循环泵; 10-流通式床; 11, 12-原料床

**Figure 2.** Scheme for the assembly of experimental setup  
**图 2.** 实验系统简图

### 2.3. 净化器的漏率测试

净化器的漏率测试过程为：1) 将净化器接入检漏系统并进行抽空处理；2) 将净化器加热至设定温度并恒温 4 h；3) 通入一定压力的高纯 He-4 并保持 5 min 后用氦质谱检漏仪进行漏率测试。

### 2.4. 氢氦分离实验

分离过程为：1) 用供气装置配制氢(1%~10%)氦的混合气体；2) 将净化器加热至 500℃并用真空泵抽空至 5 Pa 以下；3) 从净化器入口端通入待氢-氦混合气并用气体流量控制仪进行控制；4) 尾气出口端与真空泵相连，用阀门控制抽空速率，处理一定时间后，关闭阀门并用取样单元取样并用气体质谱仪分析氢含量，用气相色谱仪分析氦含量；5) 为了让回收装置有较高的压力驱动力，产品气出口端也与真空泵相连，并维持真空度在 5 Pa 以下。6) 实验结束后，关闭供气装置阀门，继续用真空泵对系统及回收装置进行抽空处理。

## 3. 结果与讨论

### 3.1. 耐温耐压实验

为了考核净化器使用寿命，进行了不同温度、不同压力下的漏率测试。其测试结果见图 3。结果表明：在低温段(室温~200℃)及相同温度下，随着压力的升高，漏率几乎没有变化；在高温段(300℃~600℃)及相同温度下，随着压力的升高，漏率有上升的趋势；测试过程中，净化器的漏率低于  $1.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。

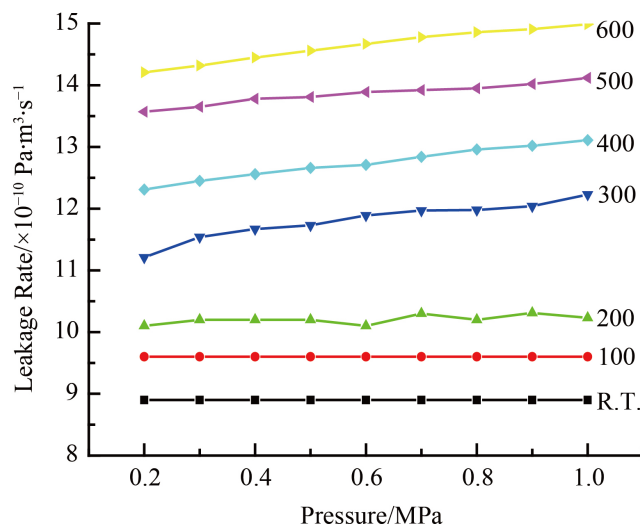


Figure 3. The results of leakage on purification device at different temperature and pressure

图 3. 在不同温度及压力下，净化器的漏率测试结果

### 3.2. 氢氦分离实验

表 1 给出了在相同的透氢温度和透氢面积下钕钇合金净化器对氢-氦分离结果，可以看出，在 500℃ 的分离温度下，尾气中的氢含量小于 0.1%，产品气中氦含量小于 0.1%，表明，钕钇合金净化器对氢-氦混合气具有较好的分离效果，钕钇合金净化器的分离速率随原料气中的氦-4 含量增加而逐渐降低，其主要原因是原料气中的氦-4 在分离过程中在净化器的表面具有一定的覆盖效应，从而影响期透氢速率。

**Table 1.** The hydrogen and helium separation experimental results  
**表 1.** 钯合金净化器对氢-氦混合气分离实验结果

序号 Time	气体类别 Gas category	组成/% Ingredient/%		气体量/L Volume/L	处理时间/min Treatment time/min
		ΣH	He-4		
1	原料气/Feed gas	72.59	27.41	28.04	30
	产品气/Production gas	99.957	0.043	26.52	
	尾气/Exhaust gas	0.052	99.948	1.52	
2	原料气/Feed gas	82.35	17.65	49.03	40
	产品气/Production gas	99.987	0.013	47.85	
	尾气/Exhaust gas	0.041	99.959	1.18	
3	原料气/Feed gas	89.26	10.74	86.56	60
	产品气/Production gas	99.962	0.038	81.68	
	尾气/Exhaust gas	0.039	99.961	4.88	

#### 4. 结论

通过以上实验, 得出以下结论:

1) 钯钼合金净化器具有较好的耐温抗压能力, 在使用温度及压力范围内, 其漏率小于  $1.5 \times 10^{-9} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;

2) 采用钯钼合金净化器进行氢-氦分离时, 分离效果明显, 分离结束后, 氦气中氢气含量和氢气中氦气含量均低于 0.1%。

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