



Application Note AN-PAN-1042

Online trace analysis of anions in the primary circuit of nuclear power plants

Water-steam circuits in fossil and nuclear power plants are inherently prone to corrosion, as metal components are constantly in contact with water. Measures to monitor or prevent corrosion are crucial in this context. In nuclear power plants, pressurized water reactors (PWR) are generally designed with a third water circuit in addition to the two found in conventional thermal power plants. In this so-called «primary circuit», the primary coolant water is pumped

under high pressure to absorb heat generated by nuclear fission, further transferring this heat to the secondary circuit. The PWR ensures that radioactive materials remain contained and do not disperse to the secondary circuit and therefore potentially to the environment. This additional water circuit entails some specific requirements regarding chemical analysis and monitoring.

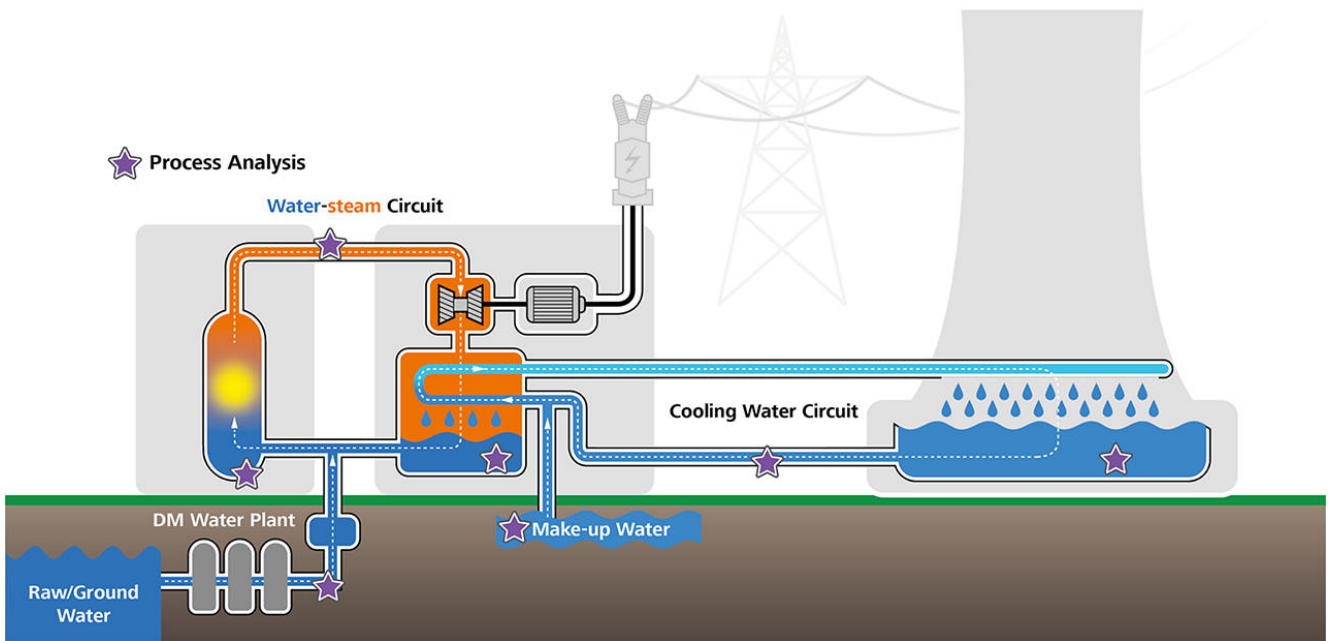


Figure 1. Diagram of a 3-water circuit nuclear power plant with stars noting areas where online process analysis can be integrated into the system.

Anions corrode metals under high temperature and pressure; therefore, their concentrations must be monitored at all times. Since even traces can have devastating consequences, it is essential to use an analysis method that is appropriately sensitive. The analytical challenge in the primary circuit is detection of anions in the $\mu\text{g/L}$ range alongside gram quantities of boric acid (H_3BO_3) and lithium hydroxide (LiOH). In addition to the standard anions – **fluoride**, **chloride**, **nitrate**, and **sulfate** – important organic

degradation products such as **glycolate**, **formate**, and **acetate** can be present, indicating defective ion exchangers that are used to condition the boiler feed water. Phosphates are often added in order to prevent corrosion. Phosphates form corrosion-resistant protective films on metal surfaces, and cracks and defects are phosphatized in their presence. For this reason, it is often necessary to monitor the **phosphate** concentration as well.

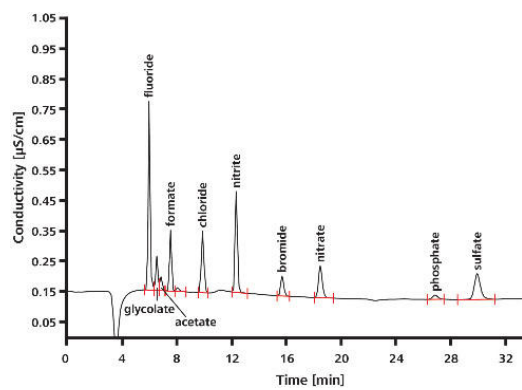


Figure 2. Water sample from the primary circuit of a pressurized water reactor containing 2 g/L H_3BO_3 and 3.3 mg/L LiOH spiked with 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ anions; preconcentration volume: 2000 μL

APPLICATION

Precise, reliable trace analysis requires the method to be automated as much as possible. Metrohm Process Analytics offers a complete solution for this task: the **2060 Ion Chromatograph (IC) Process Analyzer** featuring combined Inline Preconcentration and Inline Matrix Elimination. With one injection, the 2060 IC is able to measure numerous ionic compounds in aqueous media from ng/L to % concentrations. The analysis system is fed directly and continuously with samples via a bypass in the process. Automatic calibration guarantees excellent detection limits, a high reproducibility, and excellent recovery rates.

The 2060 IC Process Analyzer provides alarms if preset warning or intervention concentration limits are reached, helping to save costs by preventing irreparable damage due to corrosion. The 2060 IC Process Analyzer can monitor both anions and cations, giving a comprehensive overview of the water circuit chemistry. The possibility to connect one analyzer to up to 20 sample streams means multiple areas within water-steam circuits in a power plant can be monitored by a single instrument. With a built-in eluent production module and optional PURELAB® flex 5/6 from ELGA® for pressureless ultrapure water, the 2060 IC Process Analyzer can be configured to run trace anion analyses autonomously for up to several weeks.

The analysis is carried out fully automatically using a combination of Inline Matrix Elimination (for the H_3BO_3) and Inline Neutralization (for the LiOH). Analyte detection is by conductivity.

REMARKS

Analyzing these trace anions allows the parallel determination of **chromate**, which is a potential

corrosion product.



Figure 3. The 2060 IC Process Analyzer is available with either one or two measurement channels, along with integrated liquid handling modules and several automated sample preparation options.

BENEFITS FOR IC IN PROCESS

- Inline eluent preparation ensures consistently stable baselines
- Safe working environment and automated sampling
- Protect valuable **company assets** (e.g. pipes, PWR, and turbines, which are prone to corrosion)
- **High precision analyses** for a wide spectrum of analytes with multiple types of detectors



FURTHER READING

Related application notes

[AN-S-306 - Trace anions including chromate in water-steam cycle of a boiling water reactor \(BWR\)](#)

[AN-Q-006 - Online analysis of trace anions in boric acid solution of a pressurized water reactor \(PWR\)](#)

Other related documents

[8.000.6071EN Trace-level determination of anions in the primary circuit of a PWR-type](#)

[nuclear power plant using ion chromatography after inline sample preparation](#)

CONTACT

メトロームジャパン株式会社
143-0006 東京都大田区平
和島6-1-1
null 東京流通センター アネ
ックス9階

metrohm.jp@metrohm.jp

CONFIGURATION



2060 IC Process Analyzer

Metrohm Process Analytics製の2060 Ion Chromatograph (IC) Process Analyzerは、モジュラー2060プラットフォームコンセプトに基づいたものです。このモジュラーアーキテクチャにより、フロント周辺の様々な箇所におけるキャビネットの分離、ならびにフロント内部の複数のエリアにおける、時間を節約する連続的な分析のための最高20までのサンプル流との接続が可能になります。

このアナライザーには、ハードウェア、ソフトウェア、ならびにアプリケーションのカスタマイズにおいて限界がありません。連続的な溶離液製造モジュールから、サンプルコンティニュウムのための湿部モジュール、また複数のIC検出器ブロックに至るまで、2060 IC Process Analyzerはあらゆる産業アプリケーションのための全てのオプションを有しています。

2060ソフトウェアは、異なる操作メソッド、タイムシート、およびトレンドチャートを有する、ルーチン分析を実行するためにアナライザーをコントロールする「オールインワン」のソフトウェアソリューションです。くわえて、プロセスコミュニケーションプロトコルの多様性のおかげで（例えばModbusまたはDiscrete I/Oなど）、2060ソフトウェアは自動フィードバックを送信するフロクラミンクが可能で、プロセスに警告を発し、必要であればアクションを起こします（例えばサンプルの再測定、または洗浄サイクルの開始など）。これら全ての特徴が、産業プロセスの完全自動診断を24時間365日保証します。