Application Note AN-PAN-1013

# Online analysis of boric acid in the cooling water of pressurized water reactors

Boric acid is used to absorb neutrons in the primary circuit of pressurized water reactors (PWR) of nuclear reactors, thus controlling the reactor's reactivity. Therefore, near-continuous monitoring of boric acid concentrations is crucial. Boric acid is typically monitored by manual laboratory analysis methods, but these are time-consuming and prone to human error. However, fast, reliable, online analysis is possible with the 2060 TI Process Analyzer.

This Process Application Note discusses the online analysis of boron in nuclear PWRs. The 2060 TI Process Analyzer's adaptive software, IMPACT, automatically switches between various burets, each with a different titrant strength depending on the boric acid concentration to maintain optimal accuracy across the entire measurement range. When integrated with the chemical and volume control system (CVCS), real-time monitoring enables early detection and mitigation of potential boric acid concentration issues, optimizing reactor control for safe and efficient operation.

## INTRODUCTION

Approximately 9% of global electricity comes from nuclear energy sources [1]. Pressurized water reactors (PWRs) are one of the most common types of nuclear reactors for electricity generation purposes [1]. The safe and efficient operation of PWRs is critical to ensure a reliable energy supply while also protecting the environment.

In these PWRs, boric acid (B-10 isotope, $^{10}B$) is added to the primary coolant to regulate the nuclear reaction. Boron effectively absorbs neutrons, preventing them from sustaining the fission process. By adjusting the concentration of boric acid in the coolant, operators can precisely control the reactor's power output.

Boron is carefully controlled within the primary and secondary circuit (**Figure 1**). While these circuits are designed to be highly contained, potential risks such as accidents, leaks, or spills could lead to the release of contaminated water into the environment, ultimately impacting nearby water sources.

The boron concentration in the primary coolant varies from 0 to 2,000 mg/L or more, depending on the stage of the fuel cycle [2]. This is significantly higher than the maximum recommended level for drinking water, which is 2.4 mg/L according to the World Health Organization (WHO) [3], and 1 mg/L according to EU standards [4].

The CVCS is responsible for regulating boron concentrations in the reactor coolant. This system carefully adjusts the amount of boric acid added to the primary circuit to maintain optimal reactivity and ensure safe reactor operation.

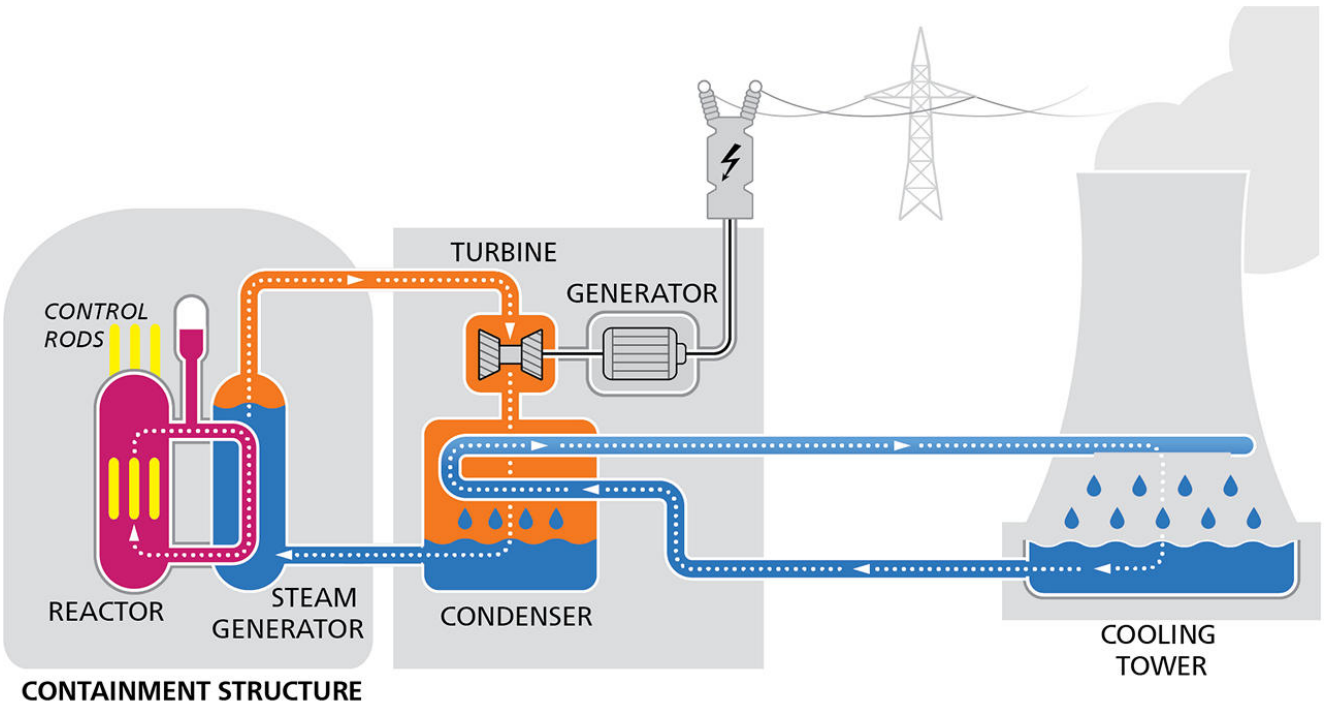


**Figure 1.** Illustration of the various water circuits in a nuclear reactor (left: primary circuit, center: secondary circuit, right: cooling circuit).

The 2060 TI Process Analyzer (Figure 2) offers a significant advantage over traditional laboratory testing methods in the nuclear sector. Its advanced titration technique enables continuous, real-time monitoring of boron concentrations in the PWR without the need for manual laboratory testing.
Furthermore, the analyzer's self-calibration feature ensures consistent accuracy without requiring frequent manual adjustments.
By seamlessly integrating with nuclear power plant control systems, the 2060 TI Process Analyzer enables automated reactivity adjustments based on measured boron concentrations. This automation enhances operational efficiency and helps maintain optimal reactor performance.

## APPLICATION

Online monitoring of boric acid in cooling water is possible by means of potentiometric titration. The intelligent IMPACT software utilized by the 2060 TI Process Analyzer can automatically adapt to varying boric acid levels and switch titrant buret concentrations to ensure the highest accuracy is achieved throughout the full measuring range.

**Table 1.** Typical boric acid concentrations found in pressurized water reactors.

| Parameters | [mg/L] |
|---|---|
| Boron | 0–2000 |

## REMARKS

Other process applications related to the water circuits of energy producers include silica, sodium, nickel, zinc, calcium, magnesium, and chloride. Reliable measurements of these critical parameters are possible with the 2060 TI Process Analyzer from Metrohm Process Analytics (Figure 2).

**Figure 2.** The 2060 TI Process Analyzer is suitable to monitor several critical parameters in nuclear pressurized water reactors.

## CONCLUSION

The ability to monitor boric acid concentrations within the range of 0–2000 mg/L is particularly valuable in PWRs, where precise control of this parameter is essential for safe and efficient operation. The 2060 TI Process Analyzer's versatility and accuracy make it a valuable tool for nuclear power plant operators.

## REFERENCES


1. *Nuclear Power in the World Today - World Nuclear Association*. https://world-nuclear.org/information-library/current-and-future-generation/nuclear-power-in-the-world-today (accessed 2024-08-20).
2. Mesquita, A. Z.; Reis, I. C.; de Almeida, V. F.; et al. Boron-10 Effect on the Reactivity of the IPR-R1 Triga Research Reactor. *Annals of Nuclear Energy* **2019**, *132*, 64–69. DOI:10.1016/j.anucene.2019.04.023
3. *Boron, a key challenge for reverse osmosis systems, successfully treated with LG Chem TFN membranes GWI*. https://www.globalwaterintel.com/articles/boron-a-key-challenge-for-reverse-osmosis-systems-successfully-treated-with-lg-chem-tfn-membranes-lg-chem (accessed 2024-08-19).
4. *EU's drinking water standards*. https://www.lenntech.com/applications/drinking/standards/eu-s-drinking-water standards.htm (accessed 2024-08-19).


## RELATED APPLICATION NOTES

AN-PAN-1016 Online analysis of silica in boiler feed water of power plants
AN-PAN-1032 Monitoring corrosion in power plants with online process analysis
AN-PAN-1038 Power generation: analysis of the m-number (alkalinity) in cooling water
AN-PAN-1040 Ammonia in cooling water of thermal power plants
AN-PAN-1042 Online trace analysis of anions in the primary circuit of nuclear power plants
AN-PAN-1043 Online trace analysis of cations in the primary circuit of nuclear power plants
AN-PAN-1044 Online trace analysis of amines in the alkaline water-steam circuit of power plants
AN-PAN-1045 Online monitoring of copper corrosion inhibitors in cooling water
AN-PAN-1056 Online monitoring of sodium in industrial power plants

## BENEFITS FOR ONLINE PROCESS ANALYSIS

- **Safer working environment** for employees (nuclear reactor).
- **Fully automated diagnostics** – automatic alarms for when samples are out of specification parameters.
- **Guarantee compliance** with environmental standards.
- **High accuracy** for lower detection limits of boron.


## CONTACT

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## CONFIGURATION

### 2060 Process Analyzer

2060 Process Analyzer 是一在湿化学分析,用于无数用。此程分析提供了一个新的模化概念,由一个称«主机»的中心平台成。

主机由部分成。上部包含触摸屏和工算机。下部含有柔性取部,其中放有用于分析的硬件。如果主取部容量不足以分析挑,那主机可以展多四个外的取部机,以保有足的空来具挑性的用。附加机的配置方式使每个取部机可以与具有集成(非接触式)液位的合使用,以增加分析的正常行。

2060 Process Analyzer 提供不同的湿化学技:滴定法、舍滴定法、光度定、直接量和准添加入法。

足所有目要求(或足的所有需求),可提供品理系,以保分析解决方案可靠。我可以提供任何品理系,如冷却或加、和脱气、等。