## Analysis Of Waste-Gas / Off-Gas Oxygen and Hydrogen in Nuclear Power Plants

Rugged Hach Orbisphere 511 analyzer combines O<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> online measurements to detect explosive conditions and reduce unscheduled outages

## Introduction

All nuclear power stations must be equipped with waste-gas / off-gas systems to handle gaseous wastes in compliance with regulatory requirements. The gaseous waste originates primarily from different gases dissolved in the coolant, radiolytic decomposition of water into hydrogen ( $H_2$ ) and oxygen ( $O_2$ ), and gases added to the process, such as hydrogen and nitrogen ( $N_2$ ).

Designs of waste-gas / off-gas systems often differ considerably from plant-to-plant; however, there are some features that remain common to all systems. In pressurized water reactor (PWR) systems, gas volumes are rather small because the primary system is sealed. Gases in PWR systems are typically compressed and stored in decay tanks for 30–45 days before being released into the environment in a controlled manner. In the case of boiling water reactor (BWR) systems, the volume of released gas is much larger because the feed water is continuously deaerated. The gas produced at the deaerator must be treated as radioactive due to the fact that it has come in direct contact with fuel. BWR gases are held for a short time (often around 30 minutes), then diluted with air and released into the atmosphere.

Some systems are using recombiners to bond oxygen with hydrogen waste-gas by sending the gas through a catalytic reactor. The result of the bonds formed is water, which significantly reduces the amount of gaseous waste needing further treatment. A controlled amount of  $O_2$  may be added to react with the  $H_2$  to achieve the stoichiometric  $H_2/O_2$  ratio. Another important benefit is reduction of risk to maintain hydrogen concentrations below the explosive mixture limit of 4%.

## **Benefits of the Hach Solution**

It is critically important to keep tight process controls in place in this environment. For essential analysis parameters, the Hach Orbisphere in-line waste-gas / off-gas analyzer offers distinct advantages over conventional methods and processes.

First, since waste-gas / off-gas instrumentation is used to detect and correct conditions that may propagate a  $\rm H_2/O_2$  explosion, reliability is crucial. With conventional  $\rm H_2/O_2$  analysis equipment, slight changes in temperature, pressure, and flow, as well as the presence of moisture in the process stream, can significantly affect the output signals. Additionally, start-up time, routine maintenance, and multiple point calibrations all demand many hours that operators often cannot dedicate during critical operating periods. Conventional equipment can become fouled by water and unreliable over time, making regulatory compliance an issue; additionally, jeopardizing "tech spec" measurements can result in LCO (limited control operation) conditions, unscheduled outages, and costly downtime.

Lastly, conventional  $H_2/O_2$  analysis systems require complex supporting equipment that are exposed to the risk of external

system leakage and personnel contamination. Not only does this present an "as low as reasonably achievable" (ALARA) problem, it could also become a regulatory concern with the possibility of an uncontrolled release of waste-gas.

The Hach Orbisphere Waste-Gas / Off-Gas Analyzer provides extremely reliable and accurate in-line measurement of  $\rm O_2$  and  $\rm H_2$  levels in waste-gas / off-gas streams without the challenges associated with conventional analysis systems. The Hach Orbisphere analyzer offers a rugged, proven design with highly accurate sensors having single-point calibration. The two-channel 511 controller displays fast and accurate measurements of both oxygen and hydrogen in a single compact instrument.

Installation requirements are minimal, as is maintenance. Integrated temperature and pressure compensation, along with broad flow and measuring ranges, make the system easy to operate and maintain for years of reliable performance.



Table 1: Solution with Optical O2 Sensor

Component	Model	Description
Controller	511FK0 / P1C1P0N0	H2 (TC) & O2 (Optical) two-channel controller for nuclear services
O <sub>2</sub> Sensor	K1200 - S00	Optical oxygen sensor
H <sub>2</sub> Sensor	31250	Thermal conductivity hydrogen sensor with nitrogen purge
Pressure Sensor	28117	Pressure sensor (0-5 bar)
Flow Chamber	32002.010	Multi-parameter flow chamger with 6 mm fittings (holds two gas sensors and a pressure sensor) *Also available: 32002.011 with 1/4" fittings
	32505.xx	H <sub>2</sub> sensor cable
Cable (xx = length in meters)	32510.xx	O <sub>2</sub> sensor cable
	32547.xx	Pressure sensor cable

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