



A Molten Salt Aerosol Spectroscopy Approach to Online Process Monitoring in Molten Salt Reactors

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Changing the World's Energy Future

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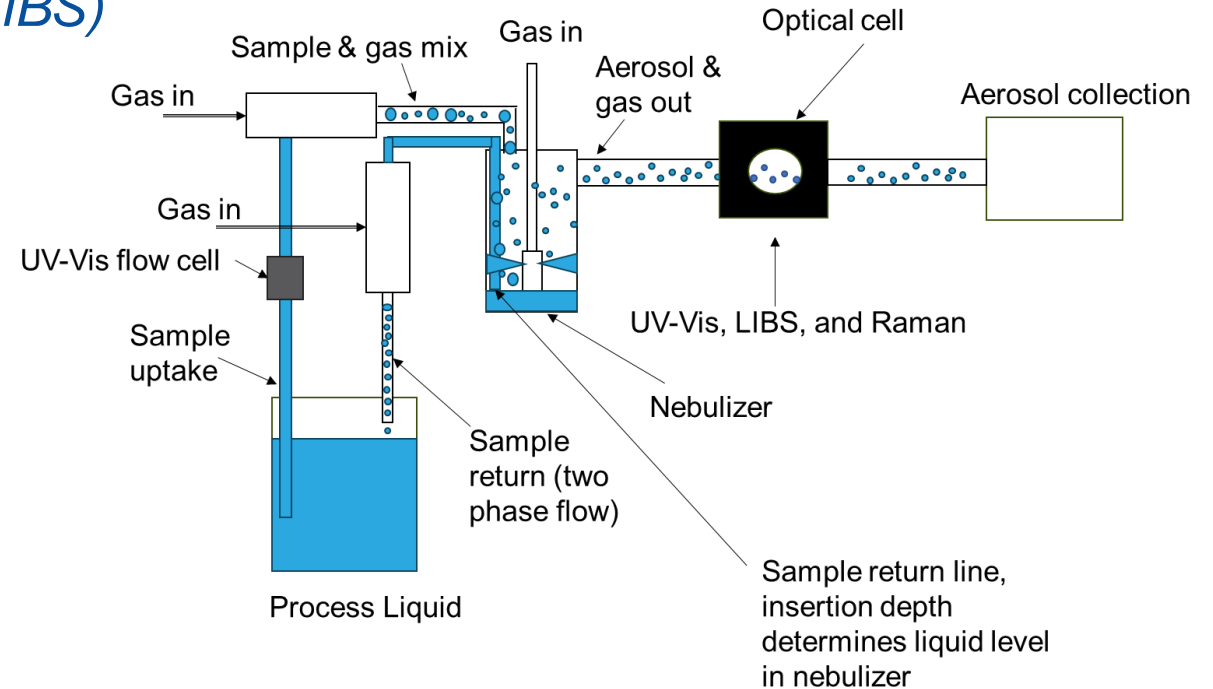
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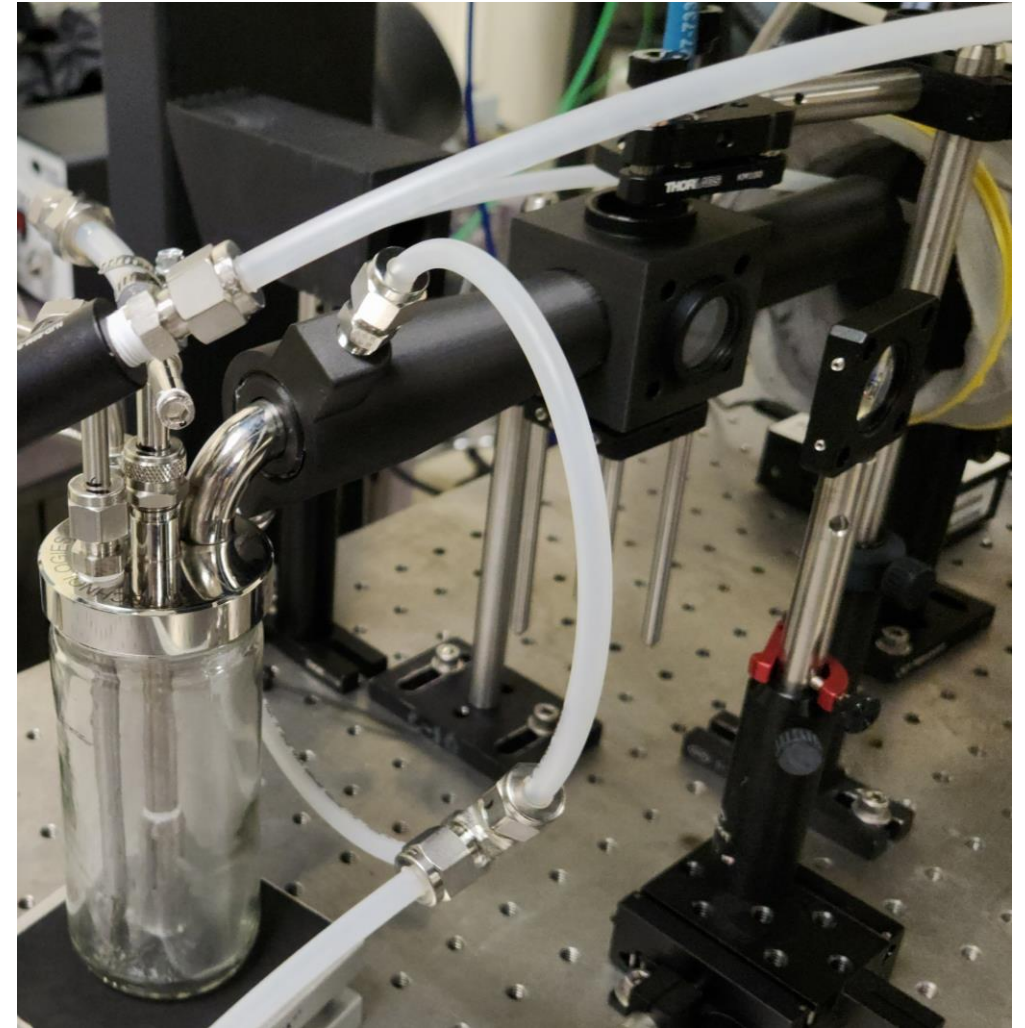
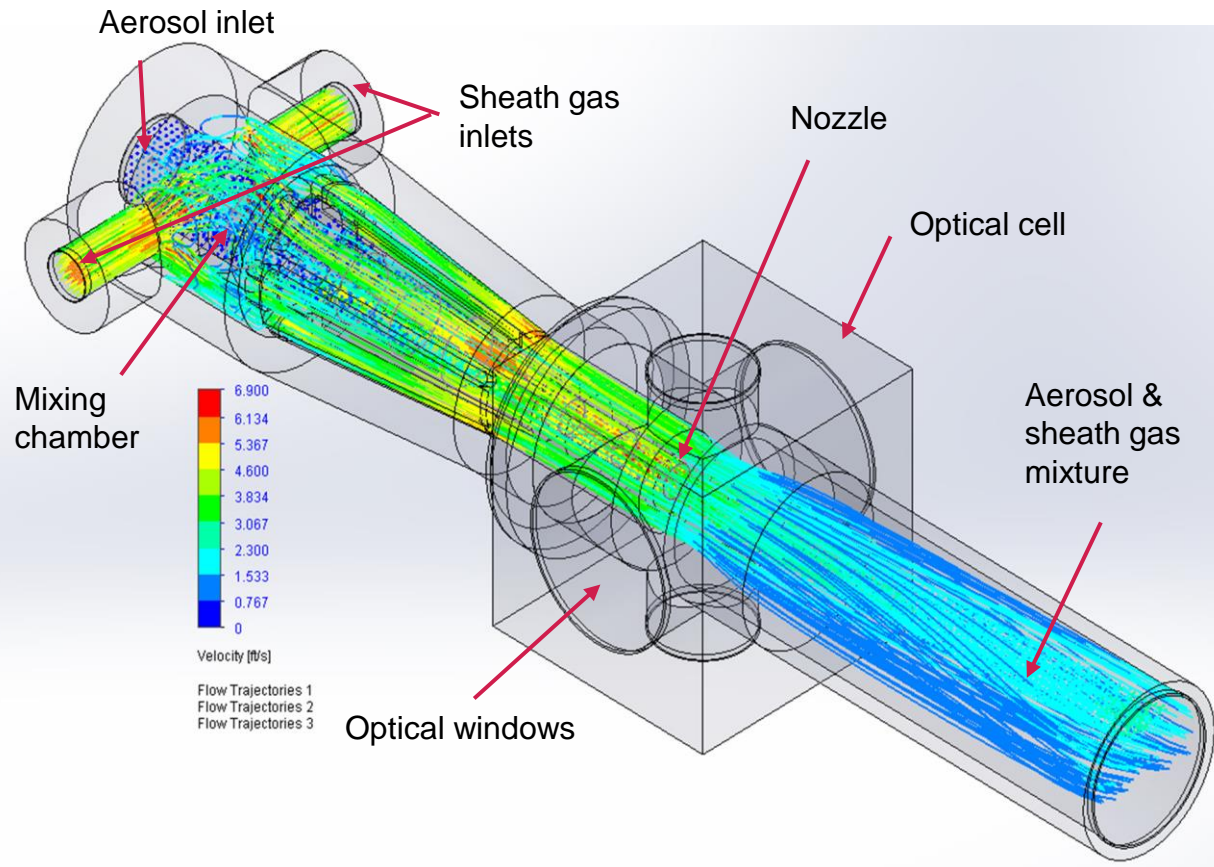
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Introduction and Approach

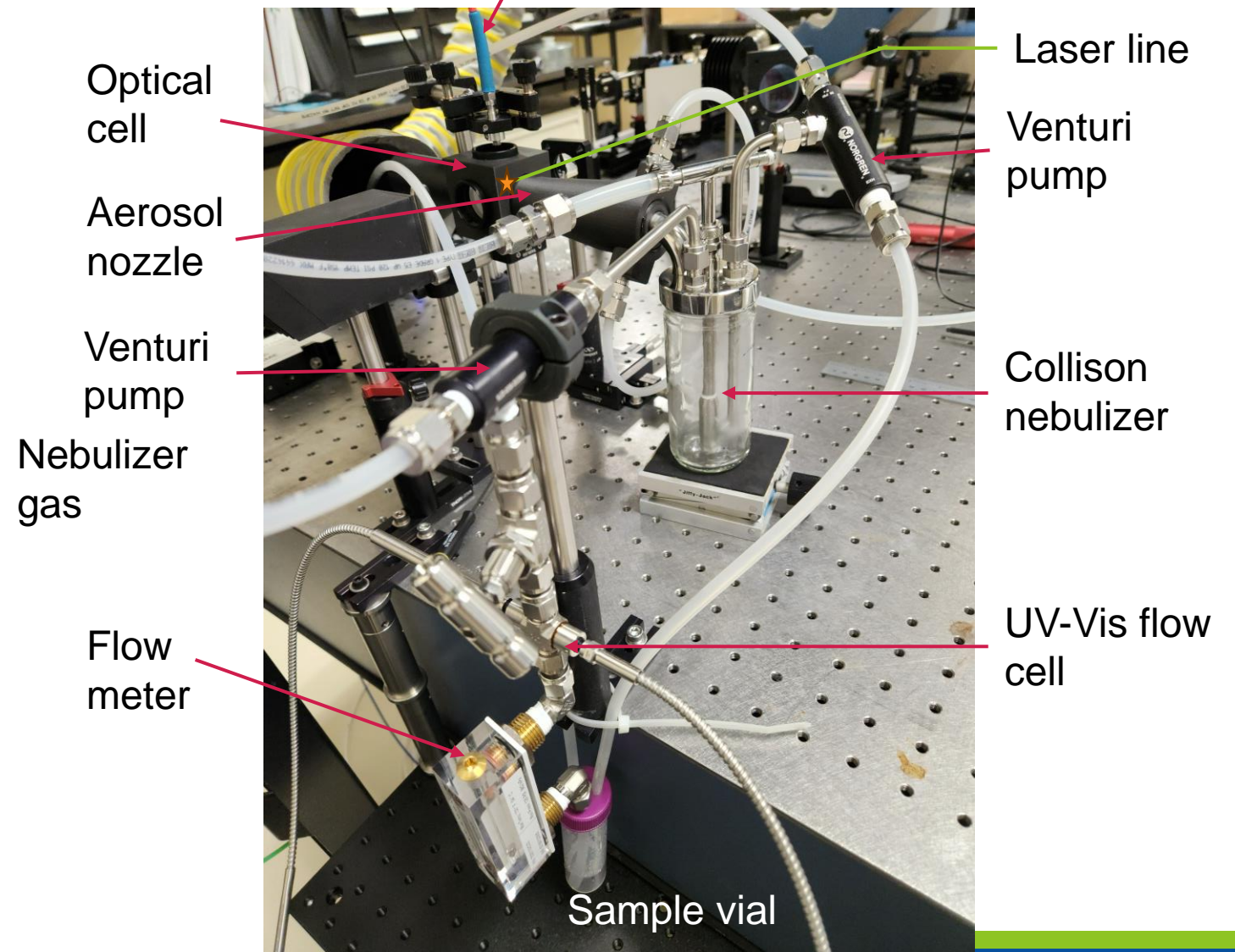
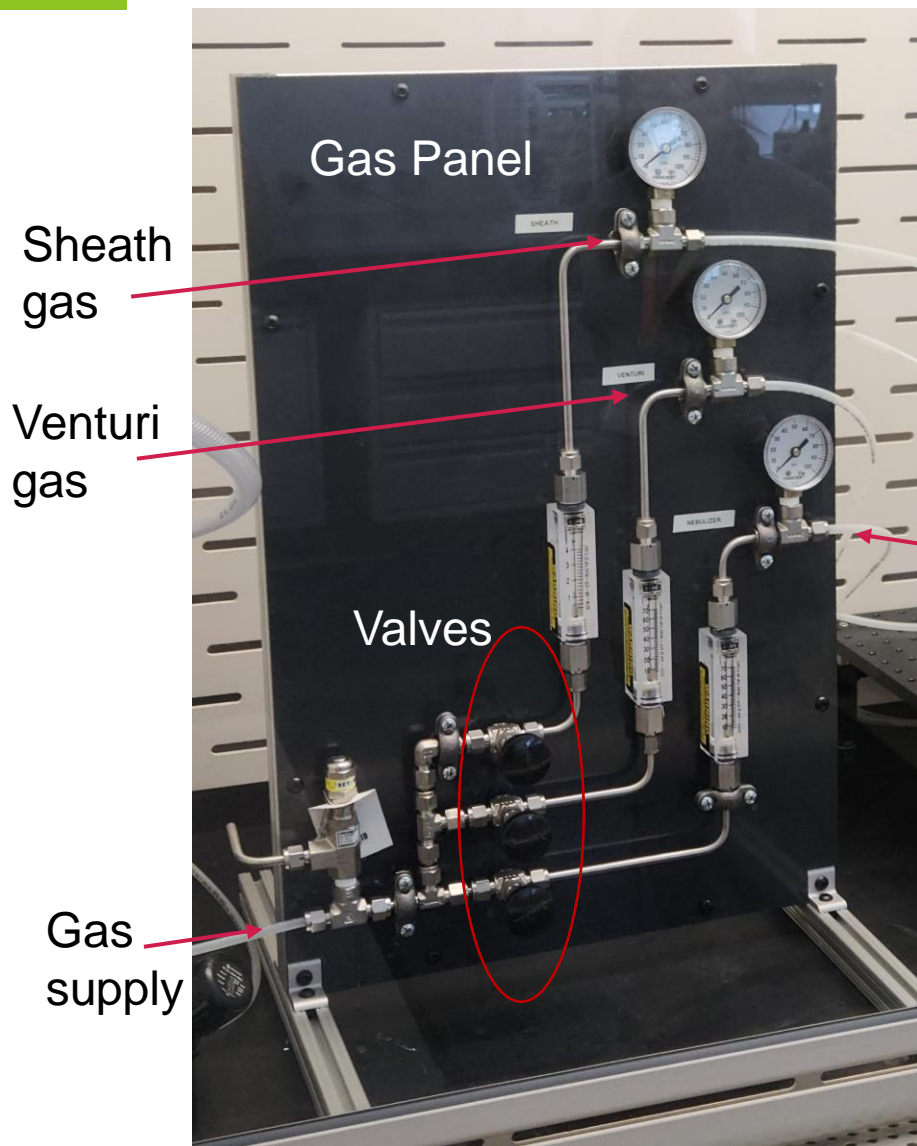
- Motivation is to provide a robust in-situ process monitoring technology to monitor actinides in MSRs for safeguards
- Goal is to develop a sampling loop combining spectroscopy techniques in-situ and integrate signals using **chemometrics** for MSR salt quantification and tracking
 - Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy (LIBS)
 - UV-VIS
 - Laser Induced Fluorescence (LIF)
 - Raman
- Objective for this phase of the work:
 - Demonstrate sampling loop and nebulizer
 - Perform LIBS, UV-VIS in situ at INL
 - Setup LIF at UM



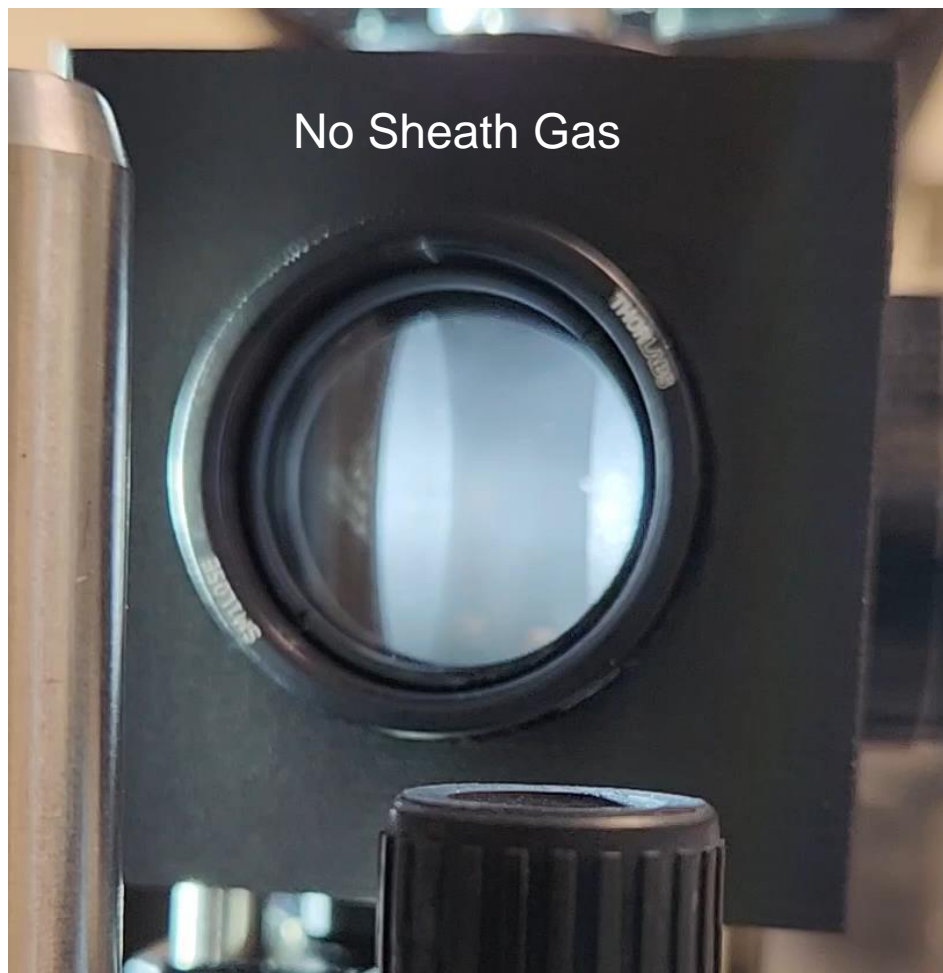
Aerosol Nozzle and Optical Cell Design



INL Experimental Setup LIBS/UV-VIS



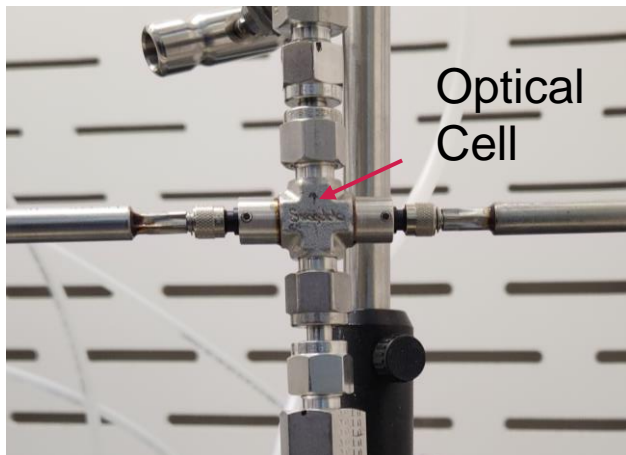
Videos



Initial Experiments: Conditions

UV-VIS

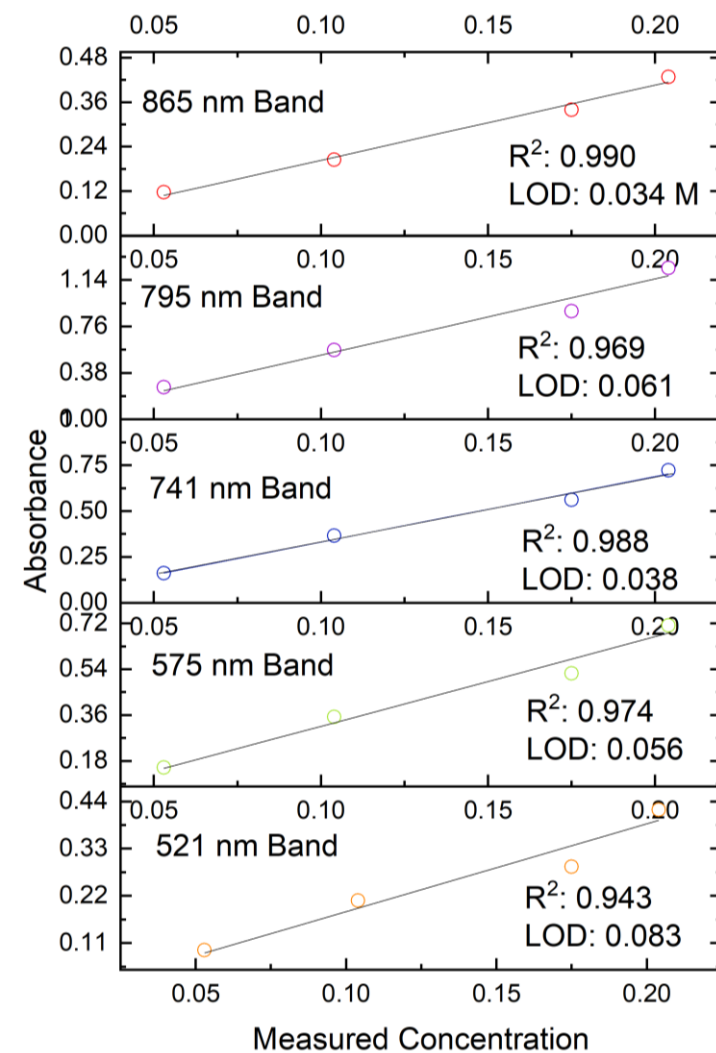
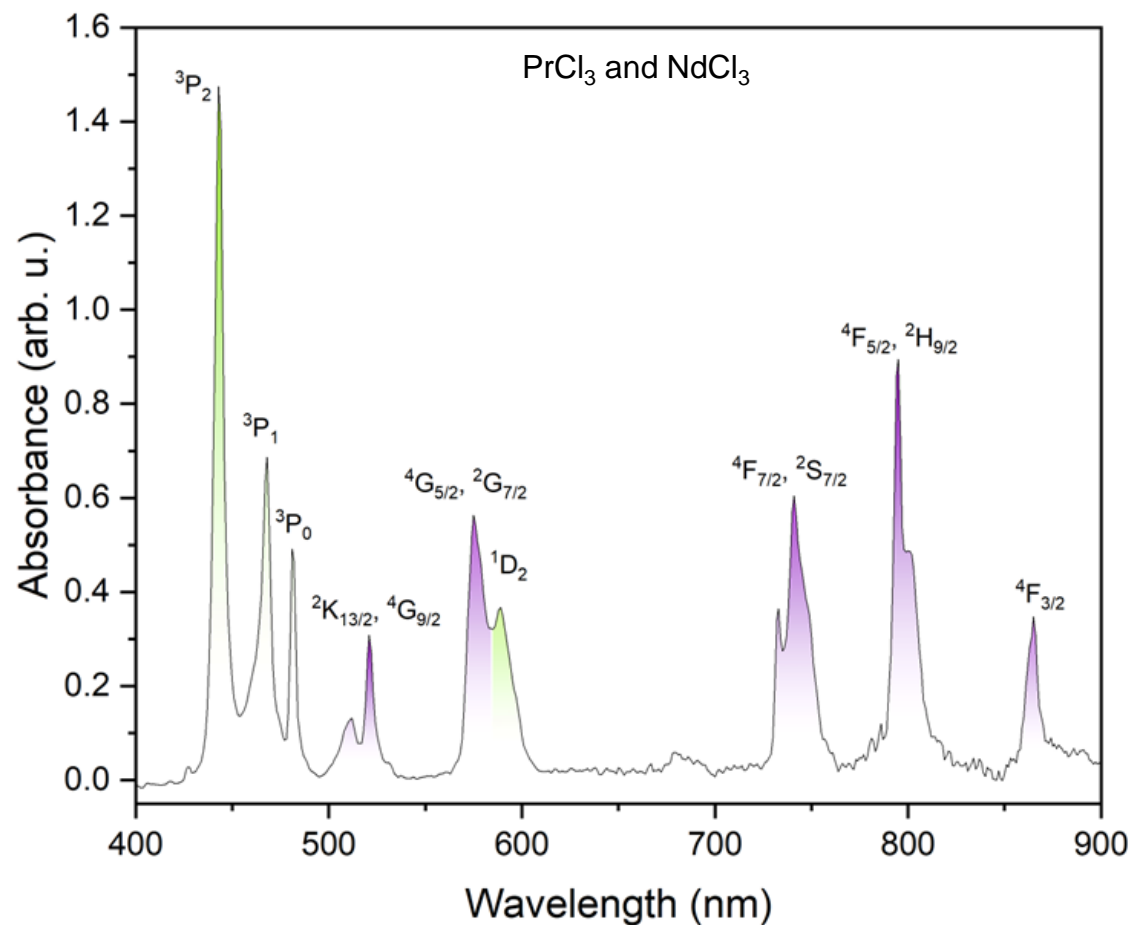
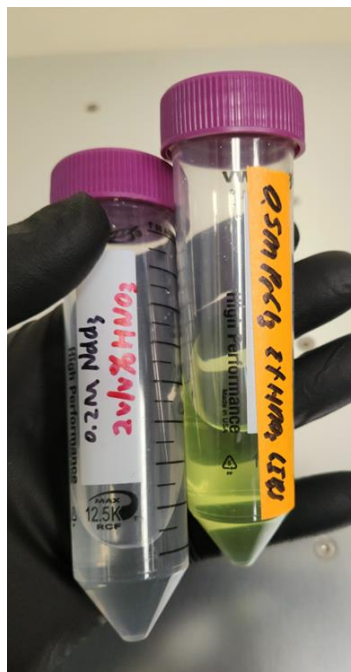
- Avantes 5 mm flow cell w/ SMA fiber optic connections
- Flow was set to ~1 GPH (controlled via venturi flow rate)
- Cary 60 Spectrometer (400-900 nm)
- 600 nm/min scan rate



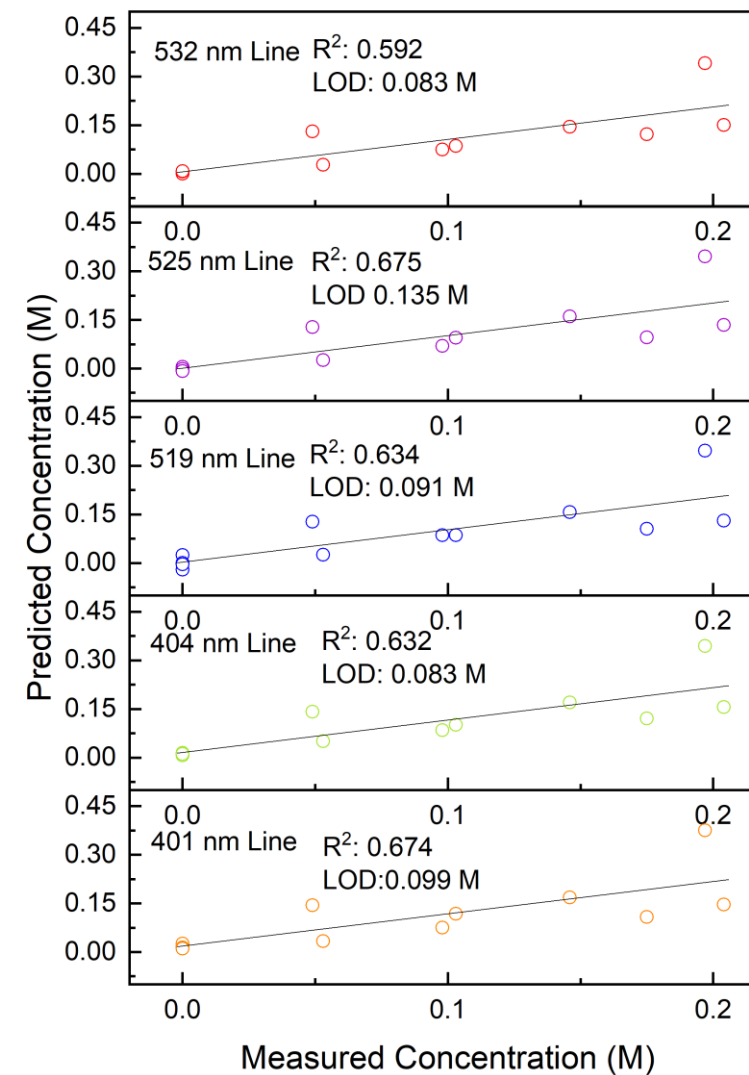
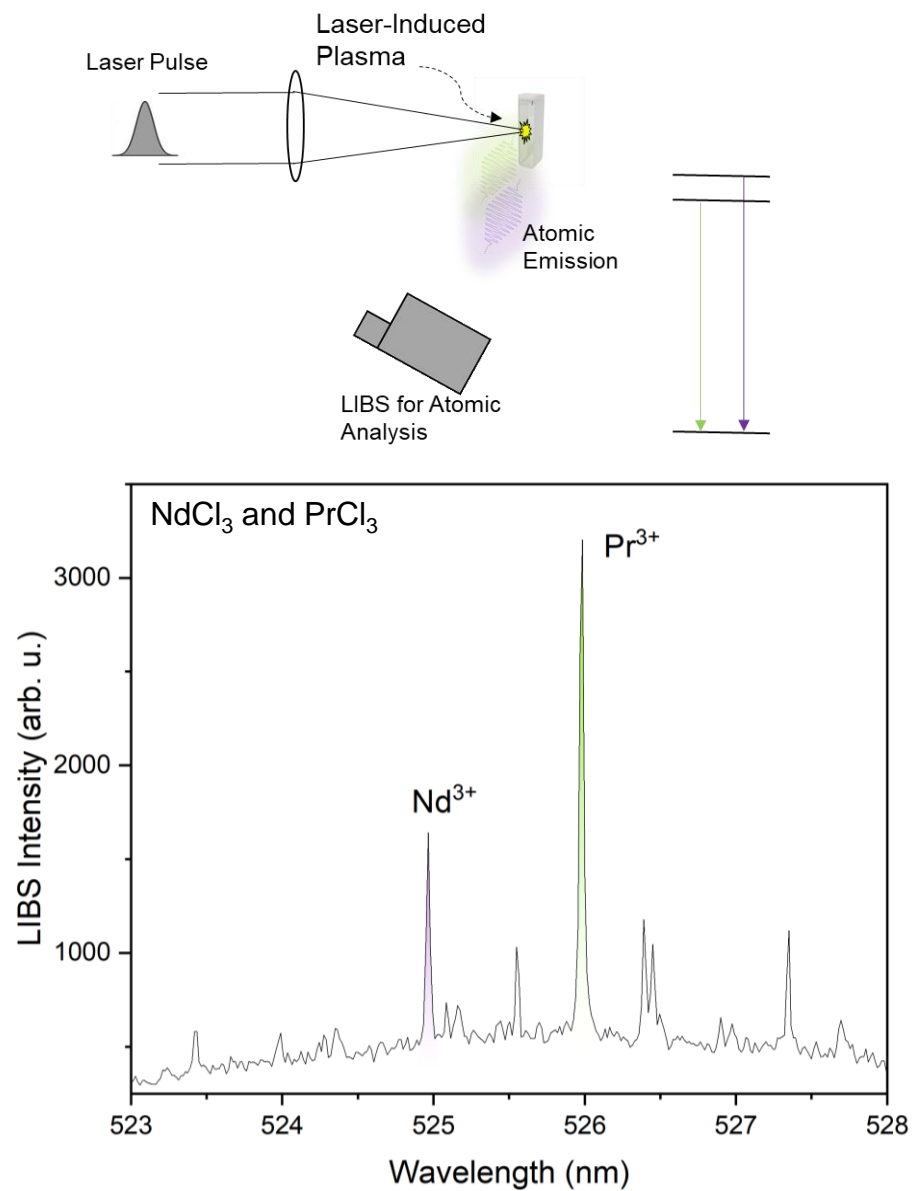
LIBS

- Nd:YAG Q-SMART 450
 - 1064 nm
 - ~40 mJ
- 75 mm plano convex lens
- EMU 120/65 LIBS Spectrometer
- 3 μ s gate delay
- 1 ms gate width
- 3-jet Collison nebulizer @ 40 psi

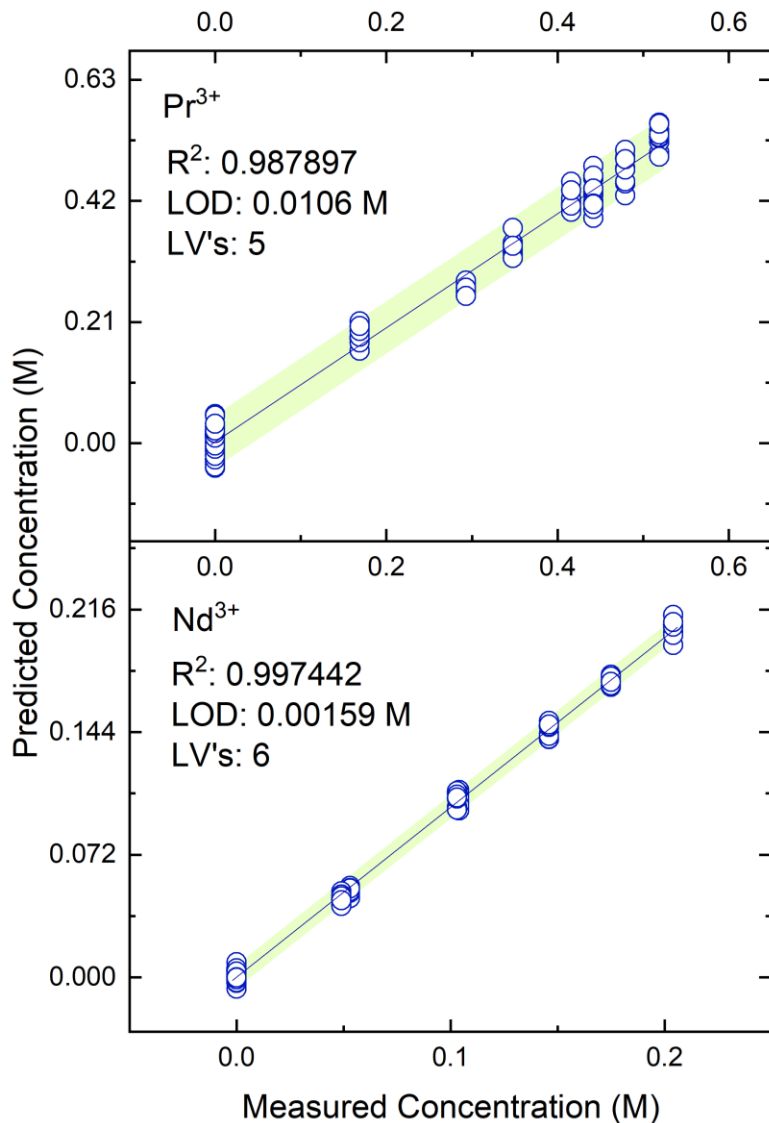
Absorption Spectroscopy



LIBS Spectra



LIBS Multivariate Calibration Curves



- PLS Toolbox Software utilized
- Multiple peaks are used through partial least square (PLS) regression to minimize unwanted statistical variation

LIBS analysis of Pr³⁺

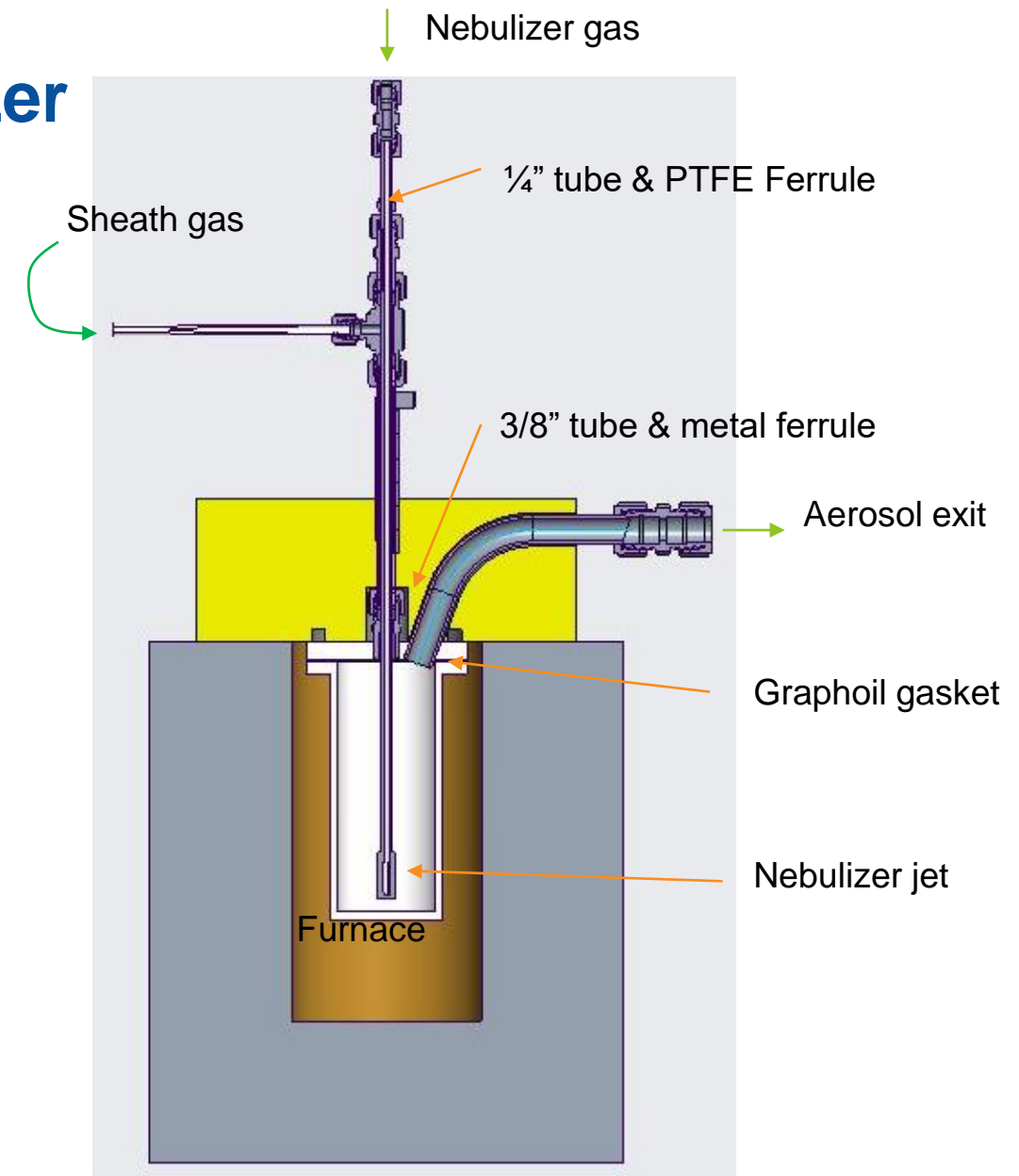
Approach	R ²	LOD (M)
Univariate	0.837	0.129
Multivariate	0.988	0.0106

LIBS analysis of Nd³⁺

Approach	R ²	LOD (M)
Univariate	0.675	0.091
Multivariate	0.997	0.00159

Scaling up to Molten Salts: Nebulizer Design

- Challenges:
 - High-temperature seals?
 - Difficult to adjust the depth of nebulizer tip:
 - Nebulizer jet locked due to metal Swagelok ferrules in high temperature zone
 - Freeze the tip into the salt? No, couldn't remove jar
- Solution:
 - Custom stainless-steel jar with flange & graphoil gasket
 - PTFE ferrule to seal the nebulizer jet tube above the heated zone
 - Set of concentric tubes with purge gas to prevent vapor & aerosol from freezing the tubes together



Scaling up to Molten Salts: High-temperature Nozzle Design

- The 1/4" exit nozzle used in the aqueous study difficult to manufacture and led to holdup in tubing
- Made 3/8" and 1/2 inch nozzles and tested flow conditions:
 - Sheath gas flow 0-4 cfm
 - Nebulizer pressure 20-60 psi
 - Ranked based on degree of mist on the windows
- Both nozzles had regions where they worked well
 - 3/8" was more forgiving and would be easy to manufacture
 - Both showed less holdup in the tube
- In the process of fabricating a 3/8 nozzle from stainless steel



3/8" 40 psi, 1 cfm



1/2" 40 psi, 0.4 cfm

Upcoming work:

- Explore Raman in aqueous aerosol
- Absorption in the aerosol phase?
- Metal nozzle and optical cell fabrication
- Setup furnace & heating
- Perform LiCl-KCl molten salt tests with:
 - CeCl_3
 - PrCl_3
 - NdCl_3
 - RuCl_3



Summary

- Circulating sampling and aerosol system can be operated for long periods without issues
- Simultaneous LIBS/UV-Vis achievable in a circulating system
- Larger nozzles don't negatively effect aerosol stream but are easier to make and lead to less holdup

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