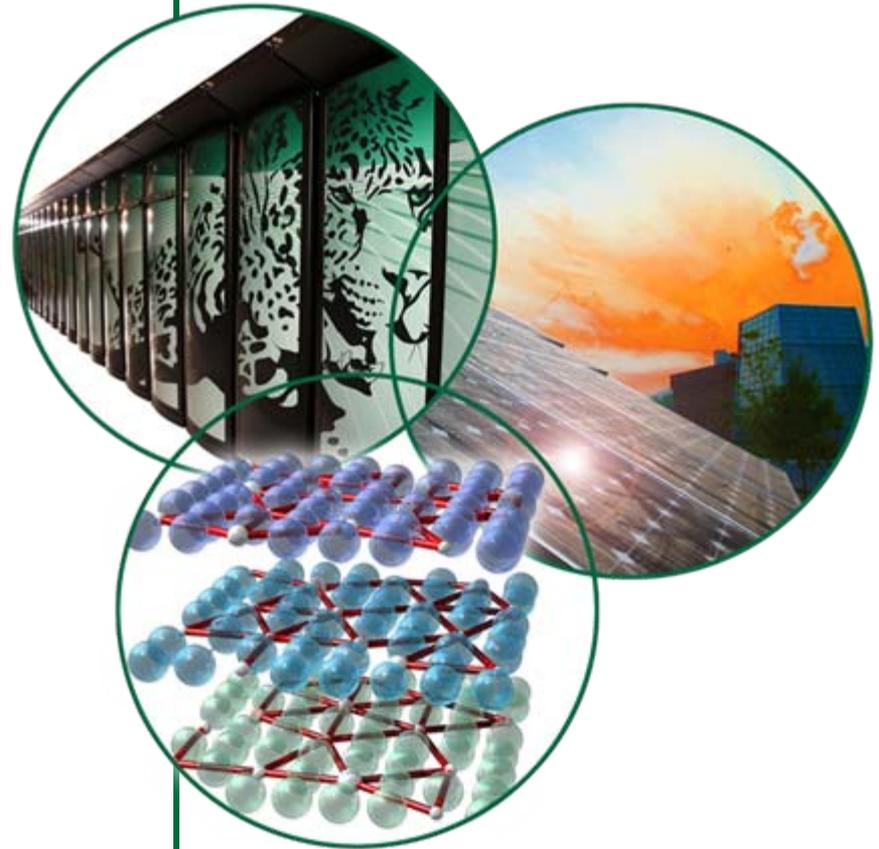


Isotope Development

Nuclear Science and Technology Division

W. Scott Aaron
July 2009



Isotope Development Group Activities

- **Calutrons**
 - Calutron operations, engineering, maintenance
 - Stable isotope enrichment not currently active, new technologies are being developed
- **Products and Services**
 - Chemistry laboratories
 - Isotope Research Materials Laboratory
 - Stable isotope packaging and shipping
- **Nuclear Medicine Program**
 - Radioisotope development through clinical trial stages
- **Isotope Business Office (National Isotope Data Center)**
 - Administers contracts, sales, leases, and shipping of all ORNL, BNL, LANL, BWXT Y-12, PNNL and SRNL stable and radioactive isotopes for the DOE Isotope Program
- **Production and distribution of enriched stable isotopes which is ISO 9001 registered through Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.**
- **National security (nuclear nonproliferation) training**
- **Technical support to other R&D projects (ORELA, USEC, DHS, DOE-NA, etc.)**

What Is An Isotope And Why Enrich Them?

- Atoms of the same chemical element with same number of protons in the nucleus, similar chemical behavior
- Different number of neutrons in the nucleus, very different nuclear behavior
- Mass difference (neutrons) used to separate the isotopes from their natural mixture
- Natural U is 0.01% U-234, 0.71% U-235, and 99.28% U-238
- U-235 is fissionable and used in weapons and nuclear fuel
- U-238 is fertile and used to make Pu-239 and as shielding and projectiles
- Isotopes must often be enriched to enhance desired properties or avoid undesirable properties
- Calutrons (*U* of *Cal*-ifornia *Cyclo-trons*) produced first large-scale quantities of U-235 (1,152 calutrons and 3,072 ion beams) but were replaced by gaseous diffusion
- Stable isotope production started in November 1945

Y-12 National Security Complex Aerial View



Isotope Enrichment Facility



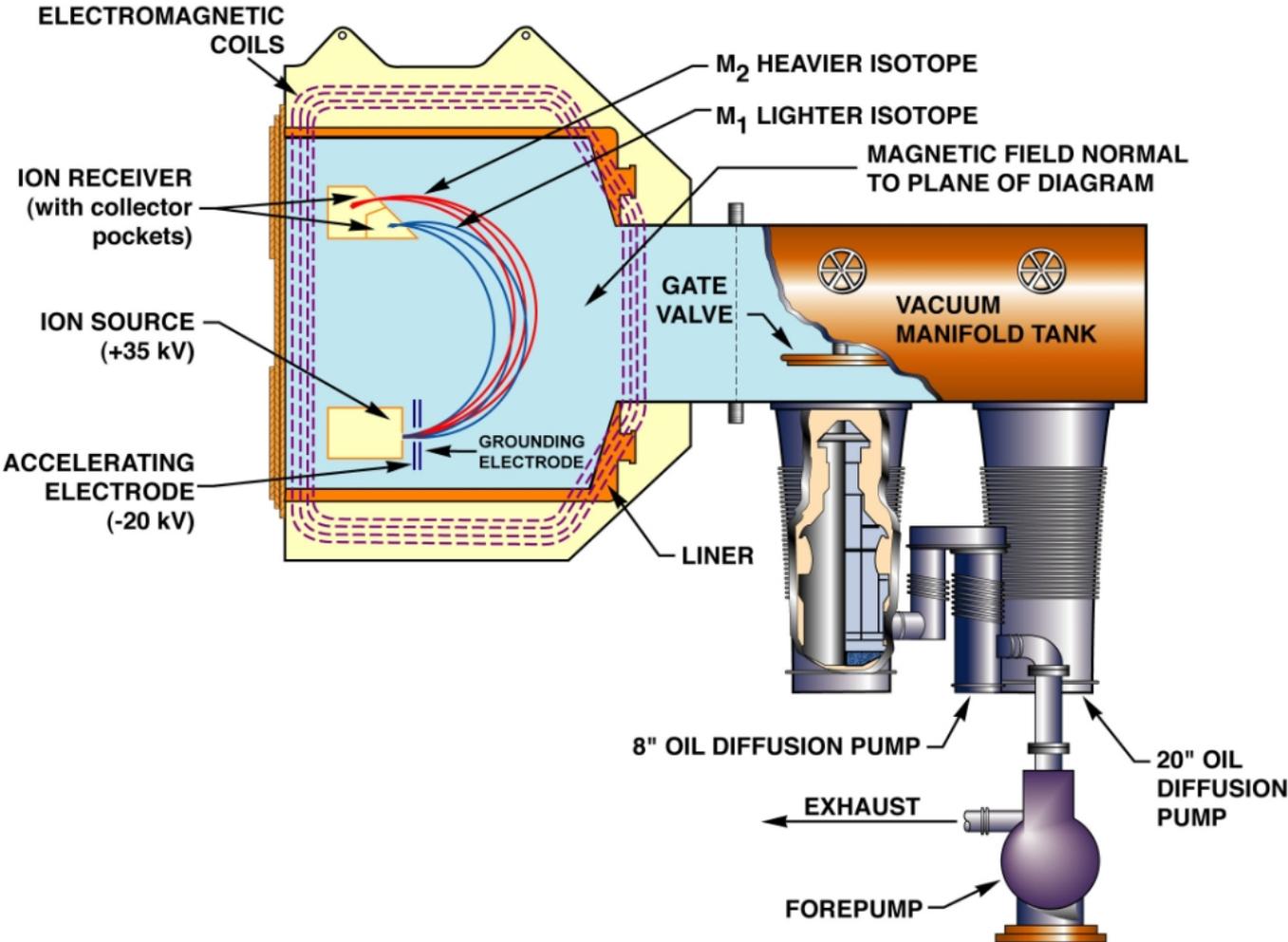
Isotope Enrichment Facility

- Built in 1943 for U-235 enrichment (1 of 9 buildings)
- Second-pass for enrichment from 12-15% U-235 to greater than 90% for weapons use
- Top-off U-235 from early gaseous diffusion process
- IEF converted to stable and actinide isotope enrichment in the 1950s and early 1960s
- One of 2 production-scale calutron facilities in the world (other in Russia)
- Approximately 5 acres of floor space
- All stable isotope activities consolidated in the IEF in early 1990s (co-location resulted in ~40% savings), since moved to ORNL
- Originally staffed by 2,000 people, modern operations by a staff of 45 on a 3-shift/5-day rotating schedule (in operable stand-by since 1998)
- Enriched approximately 252 isotopes of about 58 elements
- One of 8 “Signature Facilities” of the Manhattan Project
- ANS Nuclear Historic Landmark
- DOE-NE requested and received an estimate (\$17.5M) to reestablish a smaller electromagnetic isotope enrichment capability at ORNL in February 2008

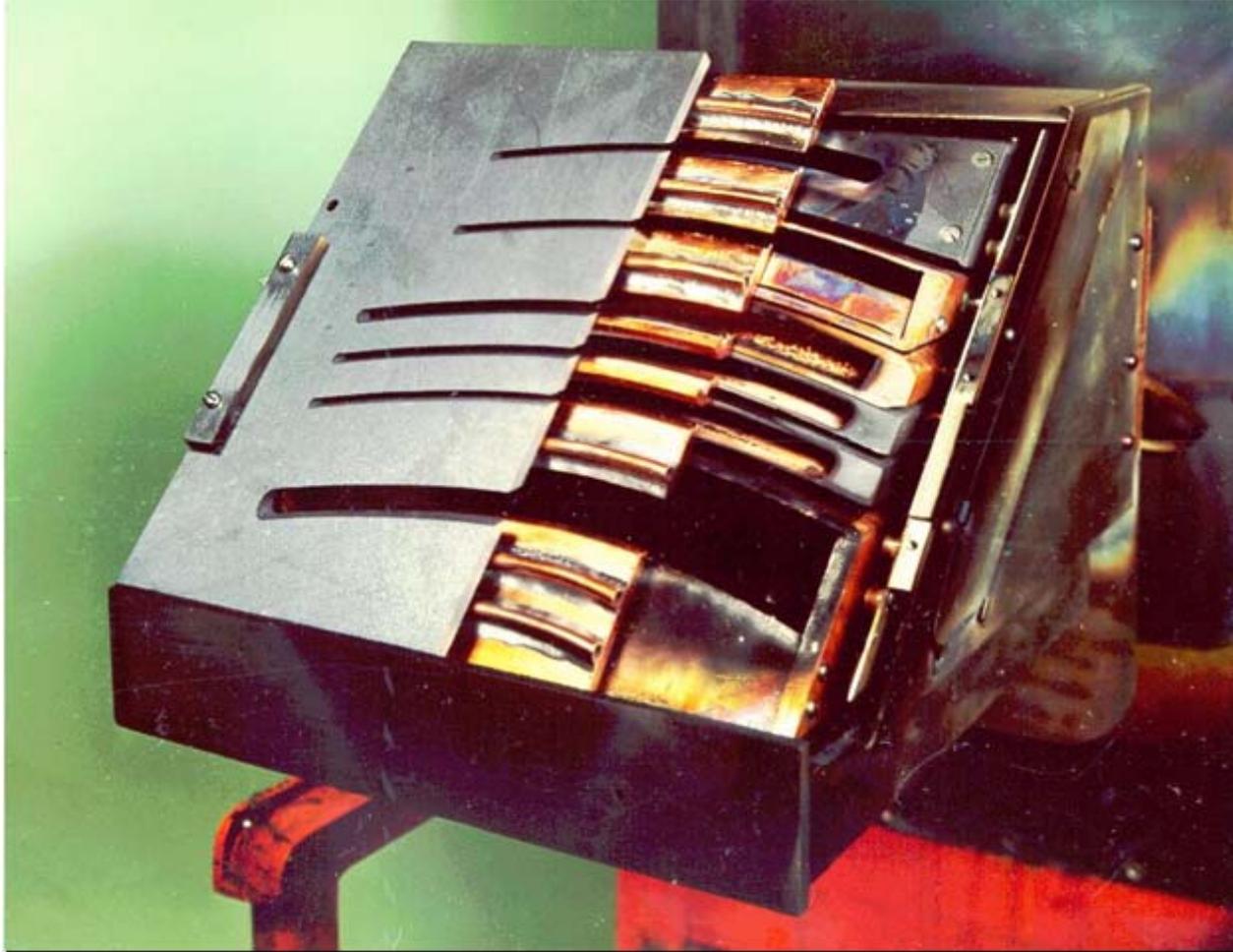
Isotope Enrichment Facility Calutrons



Schematic of a Calutron



Calcium Isotope Receiver



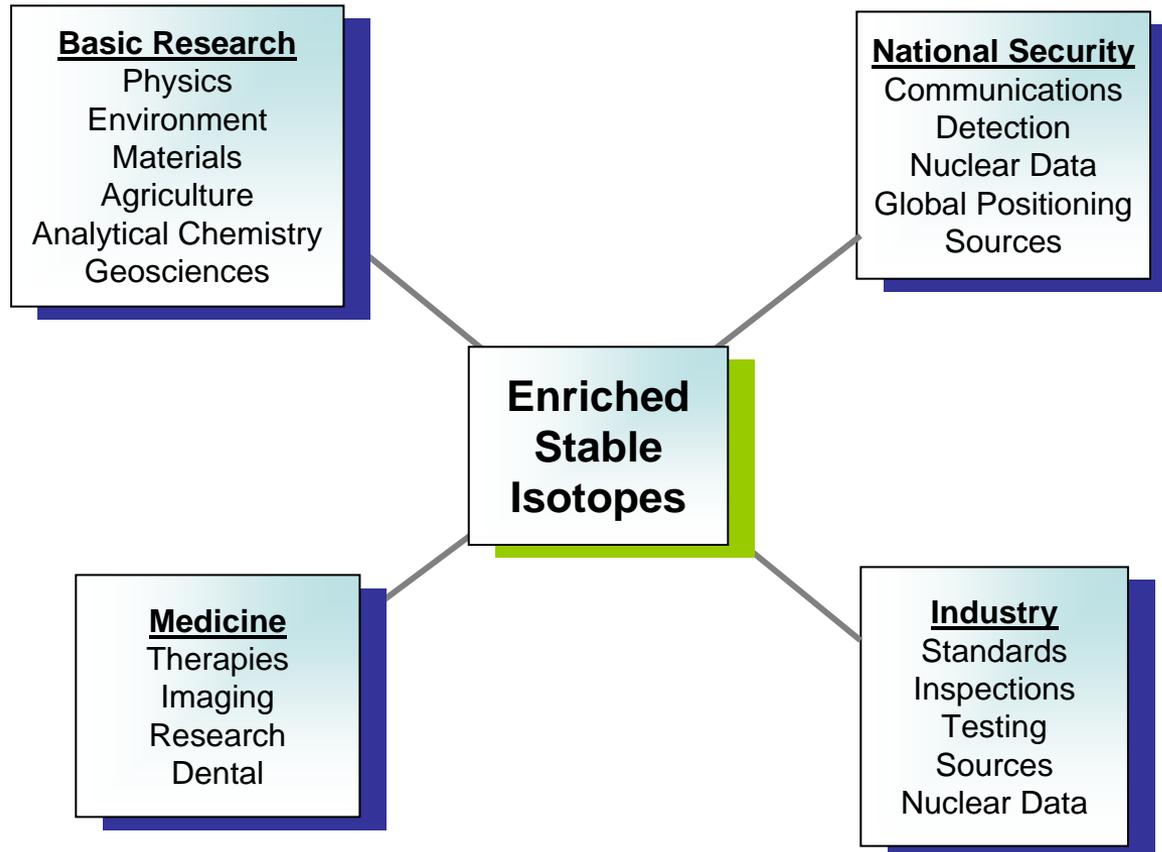
WW-II Era Control Room



Current Control Room



Stable Isotopes are Used in Many Fields Either Directly or as Precursors to Radioisotopes



Isotopes Enriched by the Calutrons

Group IA												Inert Gases					
H																	He
Li 2	Be											B 2	C 2	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg 3											Al	Si 3	P	S 4	Cl 2	Ar
		IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VIIIB	VIII			IB	IIB						
K 3	Ca 6	Sc	Ti 5	V 2	Cr 4	Mn	Fe 4	Co	Ni 5	Cu 2	Zn 5	Ga 2	Ge 5	As	Se 6	Br 2	Kr
Rb 2	Sr 4	Y	Zr 5	Nb	Mo 7	Tc	Ru 7	Rh	Pd 6	Ag 2	Cd 8	In 2	Sn 10	Sb 2	Te 8	I	Xe
Cs	Ba 7	La*	Hf 6	Ta 2	W 5	Re 2	Os 7	Ir 2	Pt 6	Au	Hg 7	Tl 2	Pb 4	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac**															
			*	Ce 4	Pr	Nd 7	Pm	Sm 7	Eu 2	Gd 7	Tb	Dy 7	Ho	Er 6	Tm	Yb 7	Lu 2
			*	Th 2	Pa	U 5	Np	Pu 6	Am 2	Cm 4	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr

Elements separated in Calutrons and number of isotopes collected

Elements not separated in Calutrons

Stable elements with no naturally occurring stable isotopes

Examples of IDG Products and Applications

- Approximately 233 stable isotopes for multi-disciplinary research
- Rb-87 (naturally occurring radioisotope) used as a timing standard or atomic clock in ge positioning systems, cellular telephone applications, etc.
- Tl-203 for production of Tl-201 for cardiac imaging
- Cd-112 for production of In-111 for cancer detection and monitoring, kidney function assessment
- Zn-68 for production of Ga-67 for detection of abscesses, active inflammation, and cancer
- W-186 for production of W-188/Re-188 generators for cancer diagnostics and treatment
- Sr-88 for production of Sr-89 for bone cancer treatment
- Mo-98 for Mo-99/Tc-99m production– major medical isotope, concentration process licensed to a private industry
- Ni-62 for Ni-63 production – explosives detection, power sources
- Lu-176 for HSA Lu-177 production – medical applications
- Many medical radioisotopes start from a stable isotope precursor

Over the Years, Custom Products and Services Have Been Provided by the IDG for Most Elements and Their Respective Isotopes

Period	Group IA											III A	IV A	V A	VIA	VII A	Inert Gases	
1	H																He	
2	Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
3	Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
			IIIB	IVB	VB	VIB	VII B	VIII			IB	IIB						
4	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
5	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
6	Cs	Ba	La *	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
7	Fr	Ra	Ac *															
			6 *	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
			7 *	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	

IEF Chemistry Laboratory

- Development and preparation of feed materials for calutrons
- Recovery and purification of enriched stable isotopes
- Custom chemical conversion services
 - Wet chemistry for alternate compound synthesis
 - Hydrogen reduction of some metals
 - Selected pyrochemical reductions
- Recovery and purification of leased isotopes upon return to ORNL
- Technical support to other ORNL, DOE, and private programs

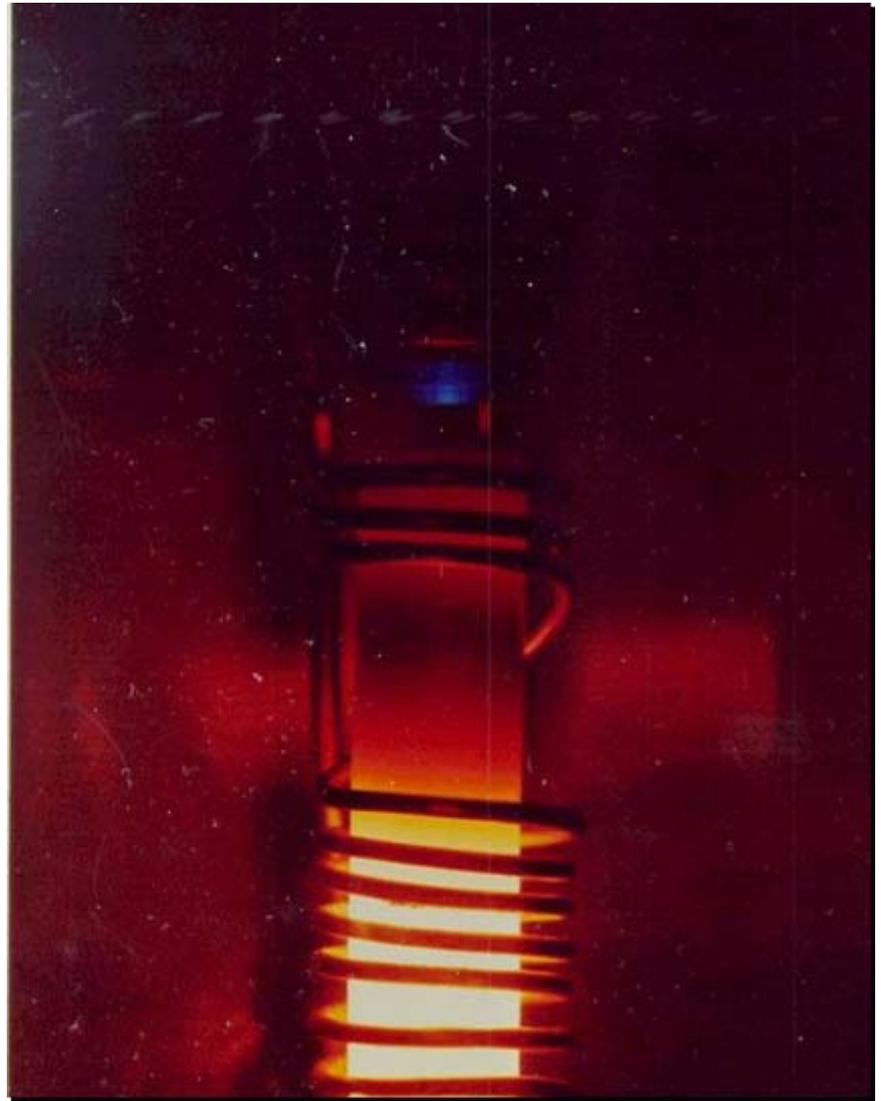
Isotope Research Materials Laboratory

- Pyrochemical metal conversions
 - Reduction/distillation of Group IIA and selected rare earths
 - Calcium reduction on selected rare earth fluorides
 - Planned restoration of crystal bar reduction of Si, Ti, Zr, and Hf
- Custom physical form processing services
 - Metallurgical processing
 - Ceramic processing
 - High vacuum processing – thin films and coatings
- Maintenance and distribution of a significant inventory of isotopes in metal form
- Technical support to other ORNL, DOE, Federal and private industry programs

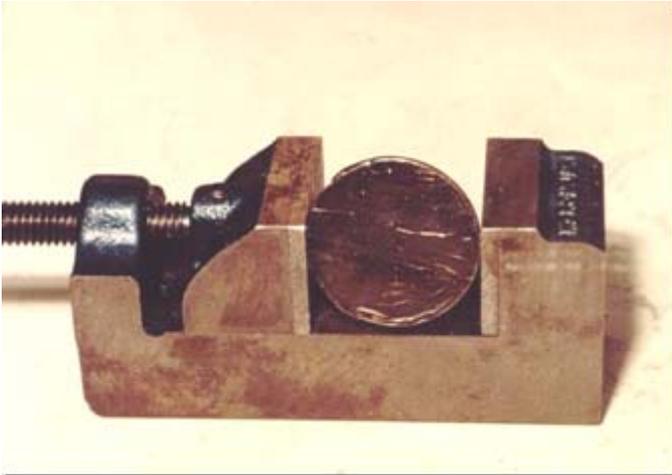
Pyrochemical Reduction/Distillation Is Used to Prepare a Wide Variety of High- purity Metals



Magnesium Beads Grown Inside Still
by Reduction/Distillation



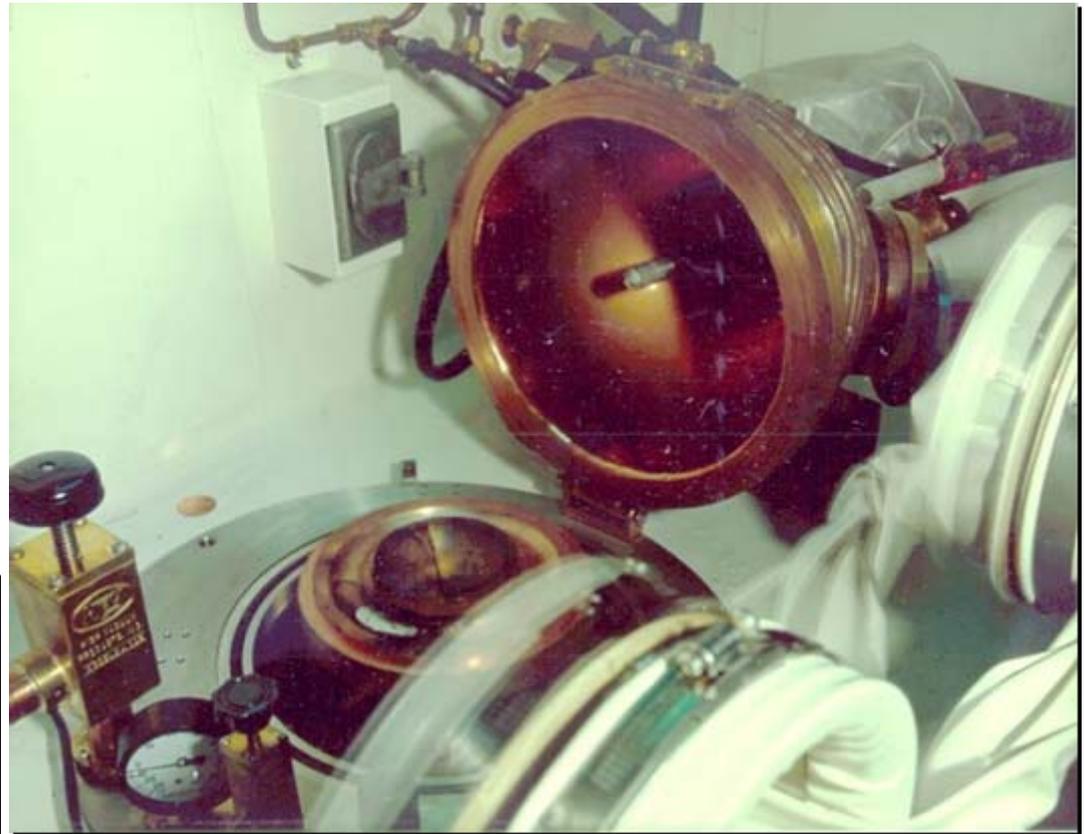
Arc Melter Used for Melting and Casting



Plutonium "Silver Dollar"



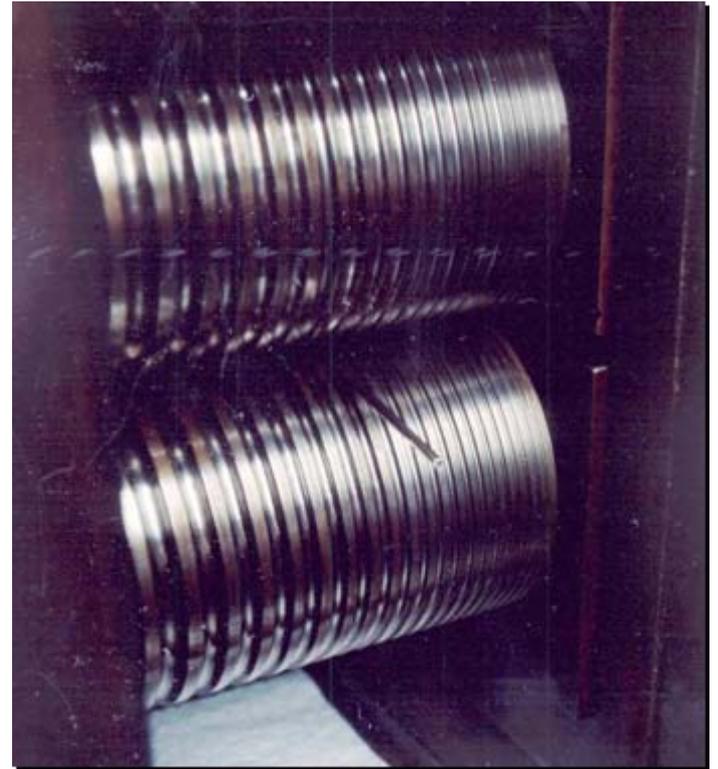
Enriched Pd-102 Button and Rod



Metallurgical Processing Lab

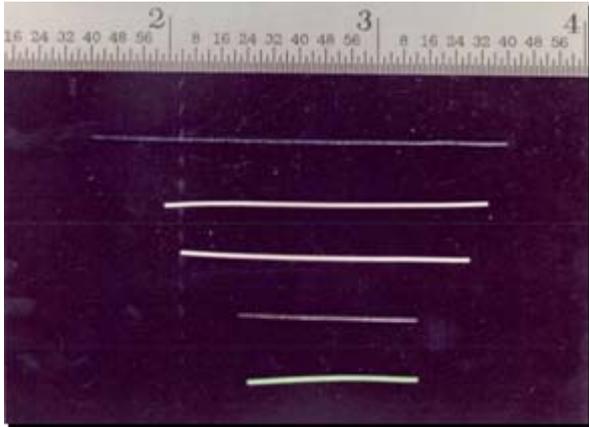


Swager, furnace, arc melter and rolling mills

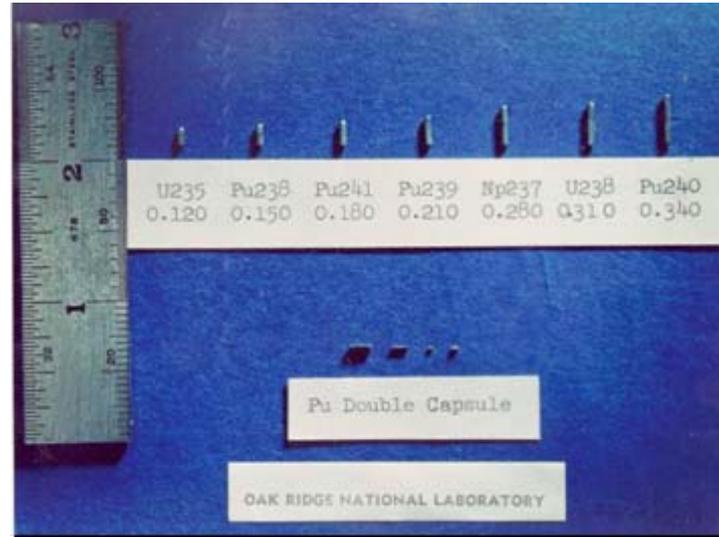


Rolling of Pd-102 Rod

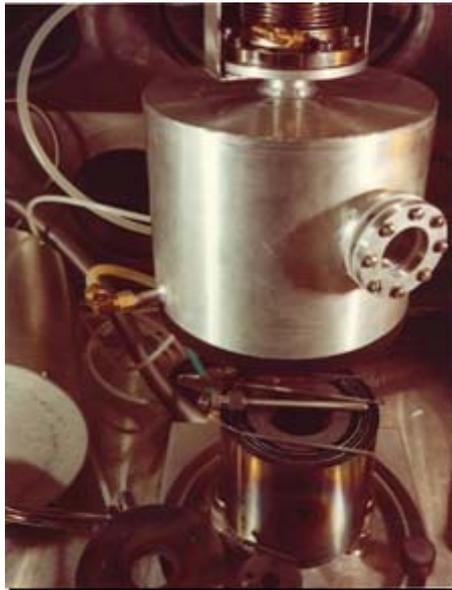
Ceramic Processing



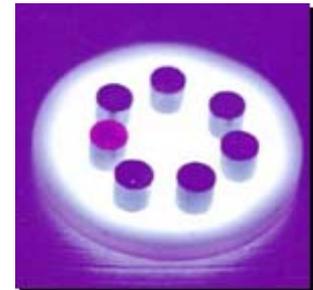
Ceramic Wires – IR 100 Award Winner



In-core Neutron Dosimeters



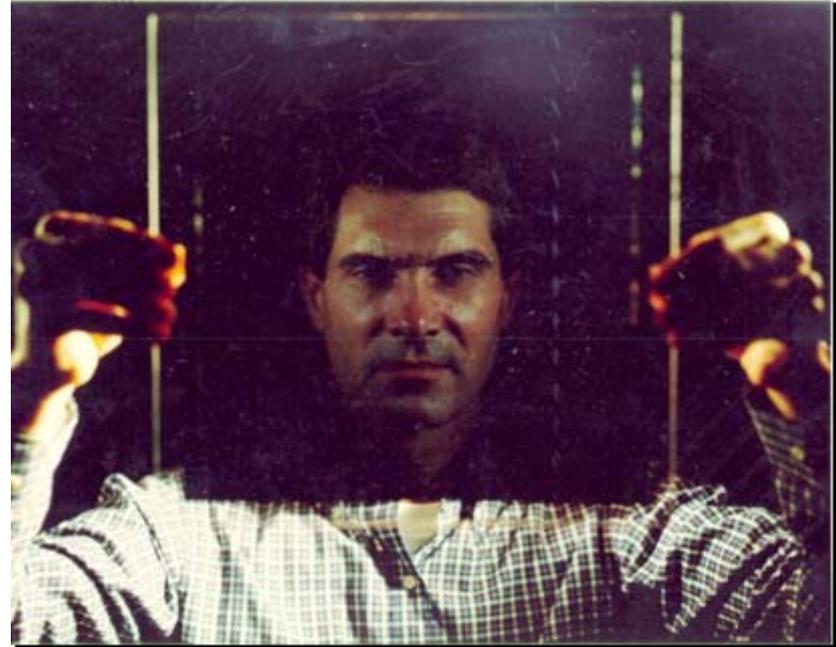
Vacuum hot press and die



Hot-pressed oxide pellets

Vacuum Coatings and Thin Films

Evaporated
U-235 Oxide
Coatings



Evaporated Aluminum Foil



Cm-248 Deposit: Accelerator target
for Element 109 Discovery

Materials Support to Other Programs

- Development of CERMETS as an advanced high level waste form for spent fuel reprocessing waste immobilization and storage
- Thermographic phosphor coatings on jet engine turbine blades for laser-based temperature measurement
- Coatings to improve adiabatic diesel engine brazed joints
- Particle beam neutralizer foils developed for US Army/SDI
- Coating for ion implantation studies
- Coating for high-temperature diffusion barrier development
- Hardened radioactive source materials development
- Preparation of diagnostic samples for nuclear weapons program
- Pm-147 single crystals and glasses for laser development
- HFIR target material preparation
- Innumerable chemistry and materials technical service jobs for other programs

Stable Isotope Packaging and Shipping

- Maintain an inventory of over 2,000 batches of stable isotopes
- Dispense isotopes in inventory form (generally powders) to fill customer orders
- Maintain analytical certification and MSDS files
- Package all stable isotopes for shipment in conformance with DOT and international shipping regulations
- Process lease agreements for stable isotopes
- Dispense non-electromagnetic separated isotopes (solids and gases) transferred to ORNL from Mound Laboratory

\$360M* Worth of Stable Isotopes

(* list price)



Dispensing Stable Isotope Products

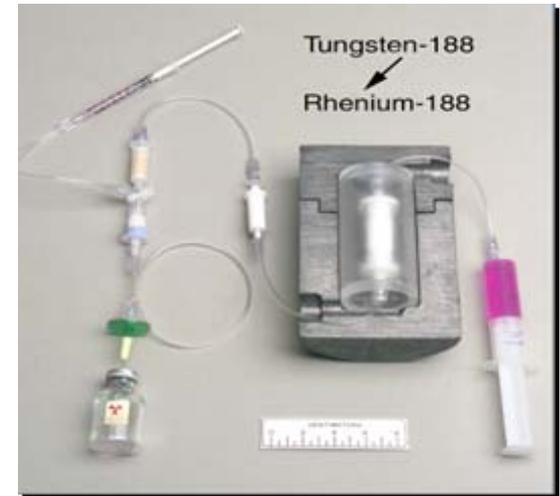


Nuclear Medicine Program

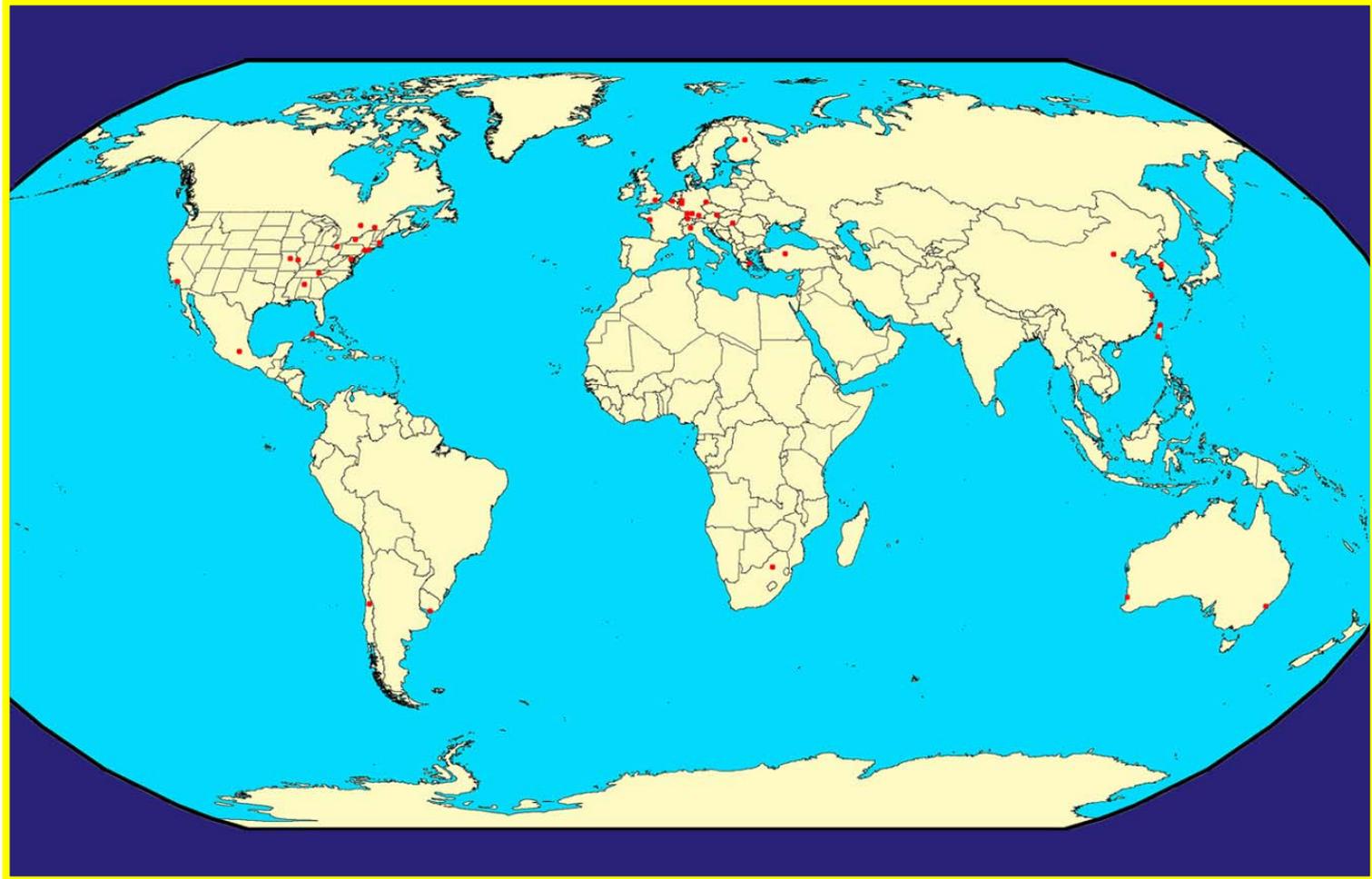
- Use unique characteristics of the ORNL High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) for nuclear medicine applications
- Use hot cells and glove boxes in both radiological and nuclear facilities to process radioisotopes
- Animal facility for development testing
- Cancer therapy, pain palliation, arthritis treatment, anti-restenosis, diagnostics
- Development of W-188/Re-188 generator and clinical trials
- Development of U-233/Th-229 process chemistry and Ac-225/Bi-213 generator and clinical trials
- Identifying and developing new isotopes for medical applications
- Instituting current Good Manufacturing Processes (cGMPs) and Drug Master File under the FDA for W-188/Re-188 process and plan to extend to other nuclear medicine products
- Currently developing new product line – high specific activity Lu-177

HFIR's Very High Flux is Essential for the Production of Tungsten-188

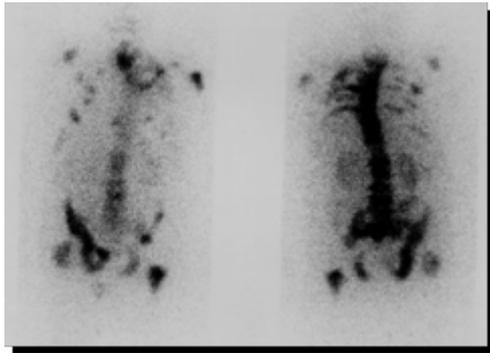
- Double neutron capture on calutron-enriched tungsten-186
- Palliation of bone pain from cancer metastasis
- Therapy of refractory liver cancer
- Bone marrow ablation in leukemia patients to "rescue" with stem cells
- Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis
- Inhibition of coronary restenosis after angioplasty



Over 50 Clinical Trials in Progress Using Rhenium-188 from HFIR-produced Tungsten-188 from Calutron-Enriched Tungsten-186



Some Medical Applications of Re-188



Use of rhenium-188 from the ORNL tungsten-188/rhenium-188 Generator System for palliative treatment of bone cancer from prostate cancer metastases (Courtesy of H.-J. Biersack, M.D., Clinic for Nuclear Medicine, Bonn, Germany)

Rhenium-188-impregnated patches can effectively treat non-melanoma basal cell and squamous cell skin carcinoma cancers precluding the tissue scarring often encountered after surgical removal (Sedda, *et al.*, *Experimental Dermatology*, 33, 745, 2008)



Alpha-Emitters Play an Important Role in Nuclear Medicine

- Large amount of energy with short range
 - Bi-213: 8 MeV alpha particles
 - 6-10 cell diameters (~100 μm)
 - Kills everything in its path
 - Generators can provide on-site source of short half-life alpha-emitting isotopes
- Site-specific therapy of cancers and micrometastatic diseases
 - Radiolabeled biomolecules provide the targeting
 - Chelating agents, antibodies, peptides
 - Fullerene carbon cage “Buckyball” being developed for enhanced stability of targeting agent.

Th-229/Ac-225 Processing Facility in REDC

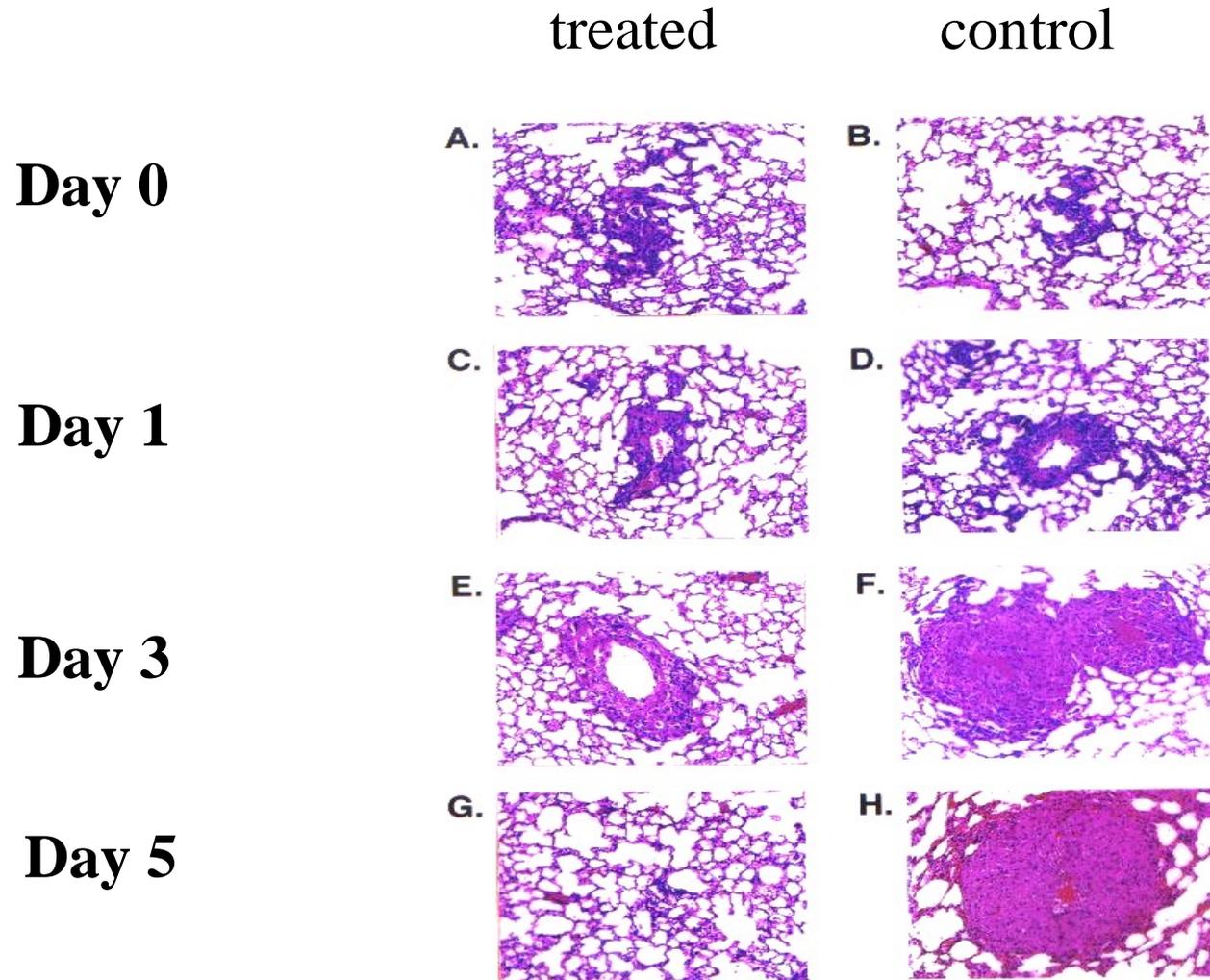


Cave A containing Th-229 Cow



Actinium-225 Gloveboxes

Example of Monoclonal Antibody 201B Labeled With Bi-213 Radioimmunotherapy



Isotope Business Office

- Administer domestic and international contracts, quotes, sales, leases, billings , collections and shipments for the entire DOE Isotope Program: BNL, LANL, ORNL, PNNL, SRNL, BWXT Y-12
- Interface with hundreds of domestic and international customers
- Interface with Departments of Energy, Commerce, Justice, Homeland Security, and State
- Interface directly with DOE/SC-NP on a daily basis
- Coordinate irradiation services
- Ensure compliance in export control and NRC licensing for all ORNL radioactive shipments
- Support administration of the Cf-252 Lease Program