



NP Isotope Program, Facilities and the SBIR/STTR Program

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DOE-NP SBIR/STTR Exchange Meeting

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Outline

- **Background**
- **Products, Services and Applications**
- **Facilities and Capabilities**
- **Isotope Program Development and Areas of Overlap with SBIR/STTR**



Background

Isotope Program Mission

- Produce and/or distribute radioactive and enriched stable isotopes that are in short supply, including valuable by-products, surplus materials and related isotope services.
- Maintain the infrastructure required to produce and supply isotope products and related services.
- Conduct R&D on new and improved isotope production and processing techniques which can make available new isotopes for research and applications.
 - **Core R&D at Key Laboratories where there are Programmatically stewarded activities**
 - **Competitive R&D**
 - **SBIR/STTR, Early Career Award Program, Nuclear Chemistry Summer School**



Sites Integrated in the DOE NP Isotope Program

Univ. of Washington
 Pending supplier of research isotopes (e.g., At-211)

PNNL
 Sr-90 Y-90 generator for cancer therapy
 Ra-223 Cancer therapy
 Np-237 Research

INL (ATR)
 Co-60 Gamma knife, sterilization of medical equipment

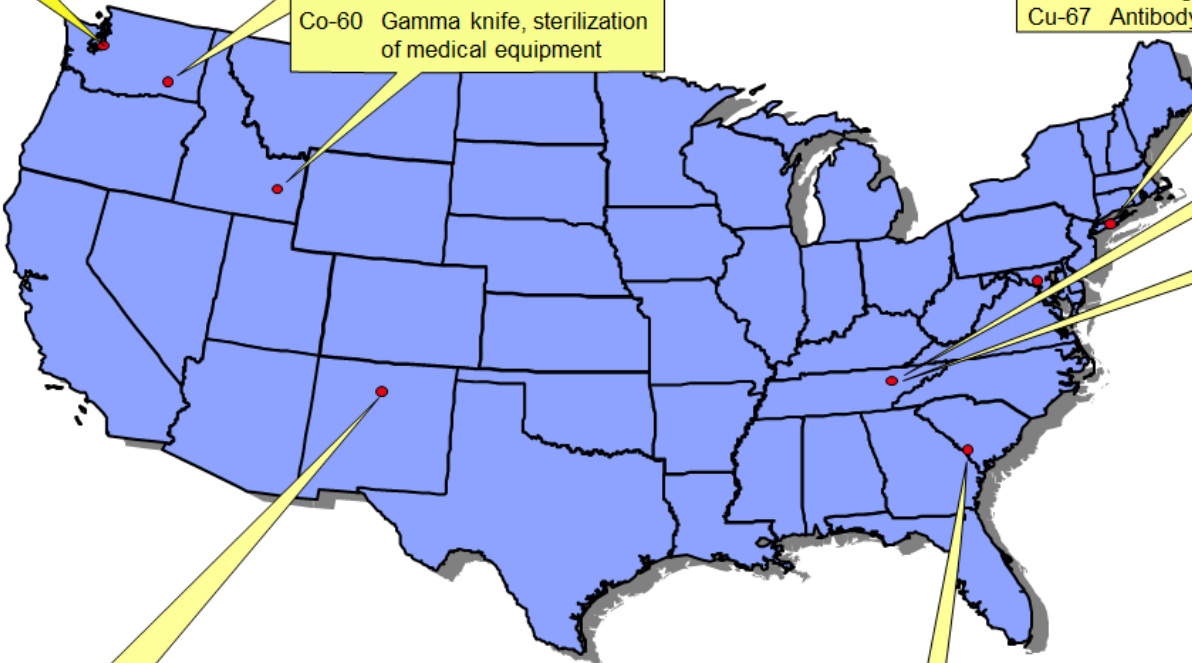
BNL (BLIP)
 Ge-68 Ga-68 generator for tumor imaging
 Sr-82 Rb-82 generator for cardiac imaging
 Cu-67 Antibody labeling for targeted cancer therapy

Y-12 (NNSA Facility)
 Li-6 Neutron detection
 Li-7 Radiation dosimeters

ORNL
HFIR:
 Se-75 Industrial NDA
 Cf-252 Industrial sources
 W-188 Cancer therapy
 Ra-223 Cancer therapy
 Np-237 Neutron flux monitors
Stable Isotopes Inventory:
 E.g., Ca-48, Ga-69, Rb-87, Cl-37, Pt-195, Nd-146, Sm-149, Ru-99, Zr-96
Radioisotopes Inventory:
 Ac-225 Cancer therapy

LANL (IPF)
 Ge-68 Ga-68 generator for tumor imaging
 Sr-82 Rb-82 generator for cardiac imaging
 As-73 Environmental tracer
 Si-32 Oceanographic research

SRNL (NNSA Tritium Facility)
 He-3 Neutron detection
 Fuel source for fusion reactors
 Lung testing

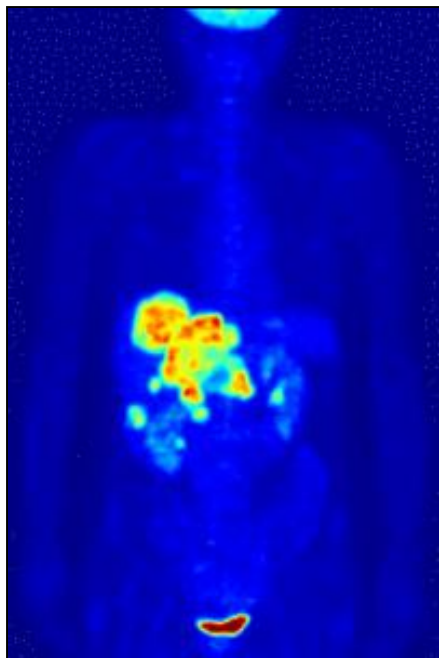




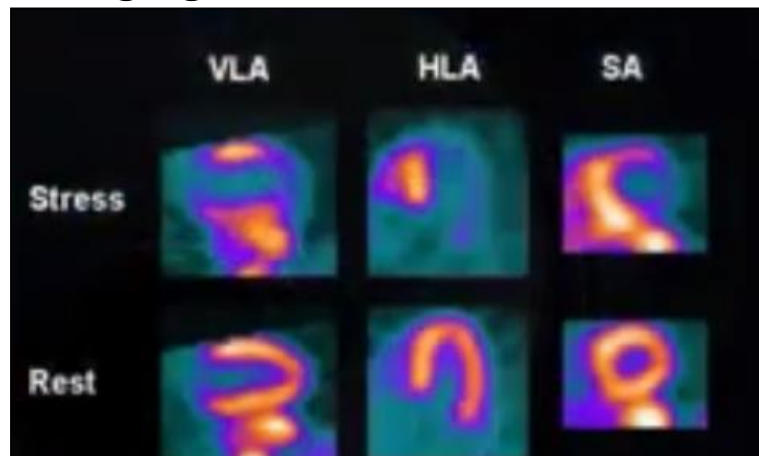
Products, Services and Applications

Applications – Accelerator Isotopes

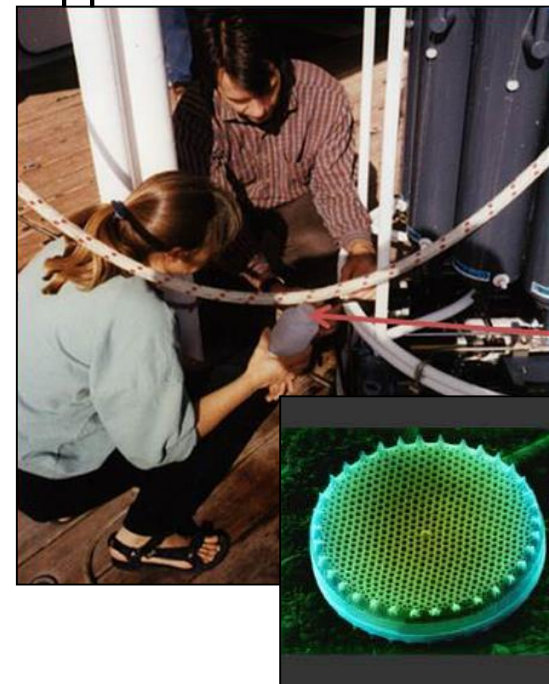
Ge-68/Ga-68: Generator-cancer imaging



Sr-82/Rb-82: Generator- cardiac imaging



Si-32: Environmental applications



Na-22: Source for PET imaging

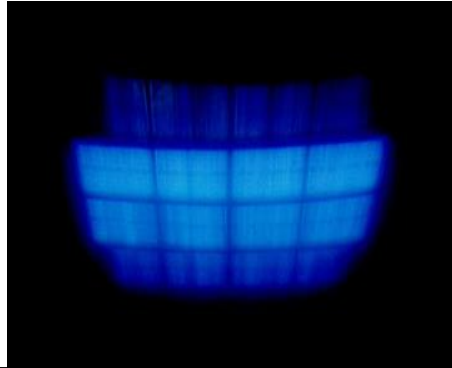
Cd-109:
X-ray
fluorescence
source



Applications – Reactor Isotopes

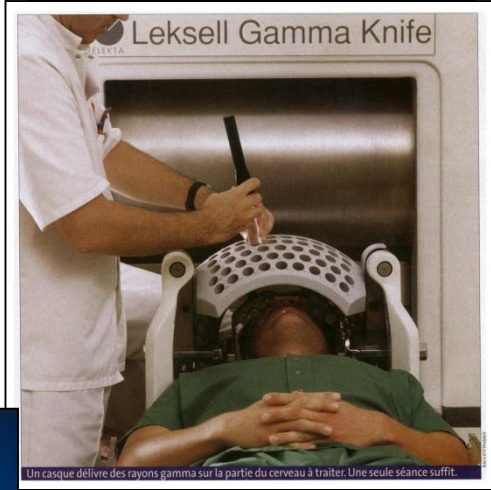


Co-60: Source –
gamma sterilization,
Gamma-Knife



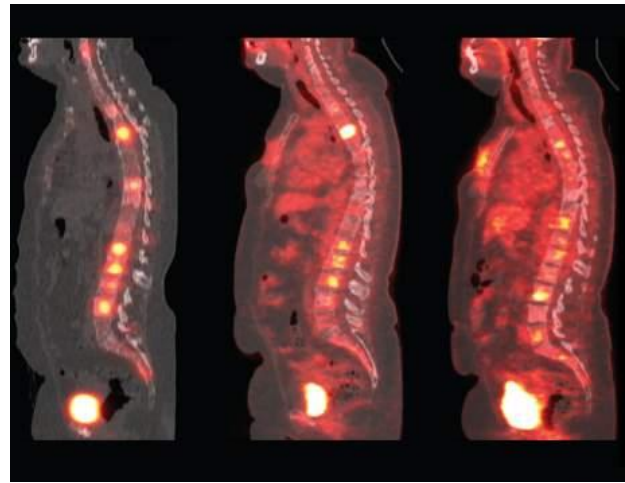
Se-75: Source – medium
energy gamma
applications; non-
destructive testing

Cf-252: Source – Oil Well
Logging



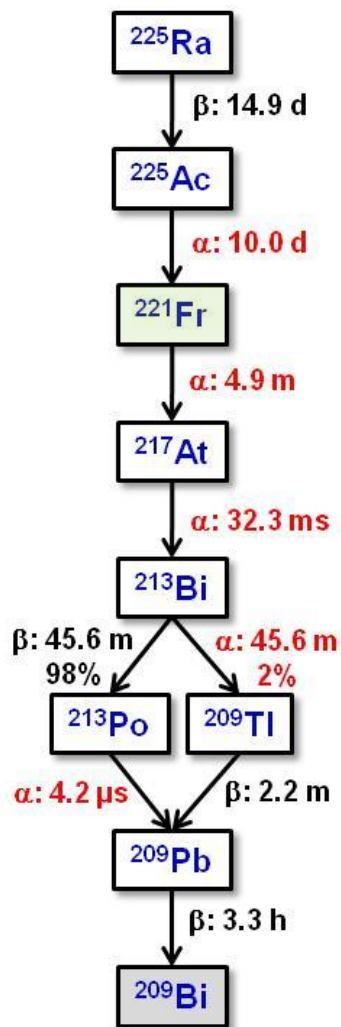
Un casque délivre des rayons gamma sur la partie du cerveau à traiter. Une seule séance suffit.

W-188/Re-188:
Generator –
Cancer therapy
applications

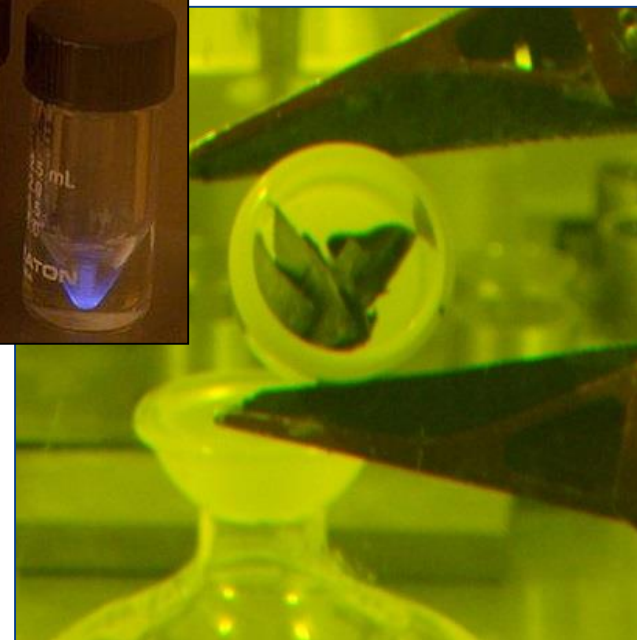


Ra-223: Cancer therapy
applications

Accelerator-Produced ^{225}Ac for Radioimmunotherapy



- Clinical data suggests both α -emitting ^{225}Ac (t_{1/2} 10 d) and its daughter, Bi-213 (t_{1/2} 45.6 min) will be powerful isotopes for targeted alpha therapy
- Current world-wide, annual supply is 1,700 mCi/yr; 50,000+ mCi/yr required to support expanded clinical trials and drug development
- Developing novel accelerator-production method to address demand; working with clinical sites to evaluate material



Applications – Stable Isotopes



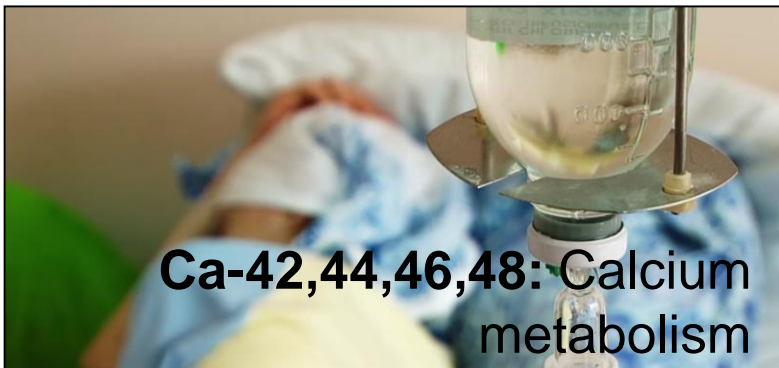
Stable isotope inventory maintained at ORNL for a variety of uses including industrial, medical, fundamental R&D and national security applications

Er 157 18.65 m $t_{1/2} = 1.53 \times 10^{11}$ y	Er 158 2.25 h $t_{1/2} = 72.387$ d $t_{1/2} = 624.640$ d	Er 159 35 m $t_{1/2} = 1.1$ y $t_{1/2} = 7.4$ y	Er 160 25.6 h $t_{1/2} = 827$ d $t_{1/2} = 5.05$ y	Er 161 3.24 h $t_{1/2} = 19$ y $t_{1/2} = 2011$ y	Er 162 0.139 $t_{1/2} = 1114$ y $t_{1/2} = 5.0092$ y	Er 163 79 m $t_{1/2} = 10$ y $t_{1/2} = 25.5$ y	Er 164 1.601 $t_{1/2} = 31.4$ y $t_{1/2} = 7E-8$ y	Er 165 10.3 h $t_{1/2} = 234$ y $t_{1/2} = 2299$ y	Er 166 33.503 $t_{1/2} = 2.23$ y $t_{1/2} = 26.978$ y	Er 167 234 $t_{1/2} = 0.23$ y $t_{1/2} = 4E-5$ y	Er 168 26.978 $t_{1/2} = 0.23$ y $t_{1/2} = 4E-5$ y
Ho 156 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 157 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 158 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 159 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 160 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 161 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 162 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 163 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 164 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 165 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 166 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d	Ho 167 12.6 m $t_{1/2} = 1.2$ y $t_{1/2} = 293.341$ d
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Tb 154 21.3 m $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 155 5.32 d $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 156 240 $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 157 99 d $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 158 184 $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 159 100 $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 160 72.3 d $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 161 6.90 d $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 162 7.76 m $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 163 19.5 m $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 164 3.0 m $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d	Tb 165 2.13 m $t_{1/2} = 0.8$ y $t_{1/2} = 115.380$ d
Gd 163 239.47 d $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 164 2.18 $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 165 14.80 $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 166 20.47 $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 167 19.85 $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 168 24.84 $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 169 19.45 h $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 160 21.96 $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 161 3.66 m $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 162 8.2 m $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 163 68 s $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y	Gd 164 45 s $t_{1/2} = 8100$ y $t_{1/2} = 20000$ y

Stable Lanthanides: Nuclear Data



Li-6: Oil Well Logging



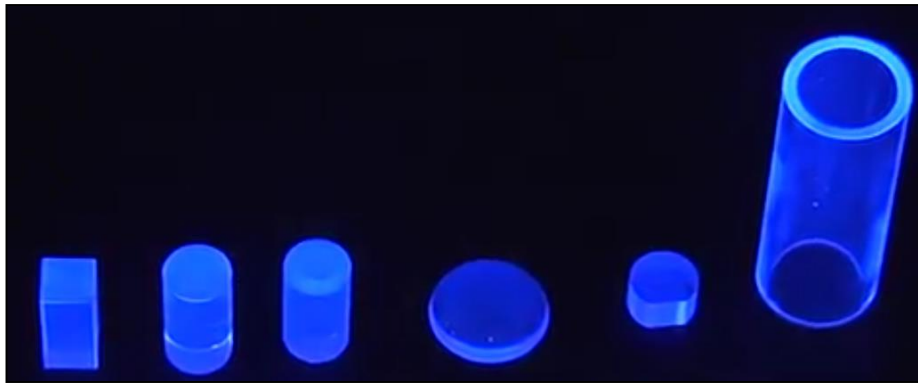
Ca-42,44,46,48: Calcium metabolism



Li-6: Neutron Detection



Li-6 serves as a scintillation material for neutron detection used in portal, backpack and hand-held devices to prevent the illicit smuggling of special nuclear materials at ports and border crossings.



The Li-6 neutron detection technology is also used for oil and gas exploration when coupled to a neutron source such as Cf-252 or Am-241.



Re-establish Production of Enriched Stable Isotopes

- Calutrons have not operated for over a decade.
- Isotope Program manages inventory – depleted/short for many isotopes in demand.
- Developing concepts for modern stable isotope separation technology: electromagnetic separation coupled with small configurable gas centrifuges.
- Smaller scale enrichment of specific isotopes for research
- ORNL 10 mA EMIS commissioned December 15, 2011; now developing 100mA ion source
- Construction of Pilot Production plant approved December 2013 (FY2016 Finish)



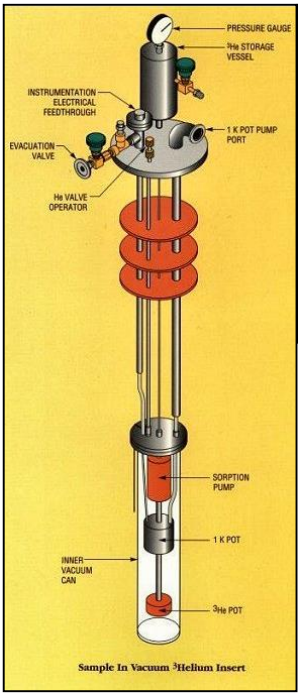
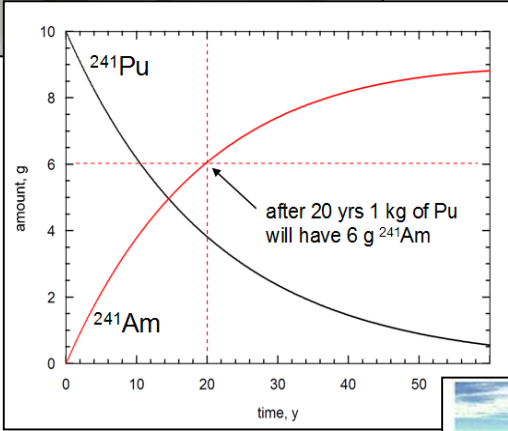
Stable Isotope Inventory at ORNL



10 mA EMIS at ORNL

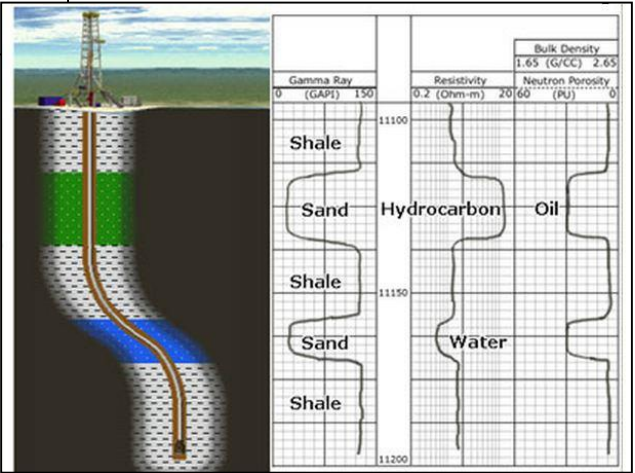
Kr
Isotopes

Isotopes From DOE's Nuclear Defense Mission



He-3 (beta decay tritium, SRNL): Neutron Detection (proportional counter tube), cryogenic systems (below 300 mK)

Am-241 (from Pu-241, LANL): Oil well logging, smoke detectors, moisture gauge in use for highway construction QC



Li-7 (co-product from enriching Li-6, Y12): Pressurized water reactor

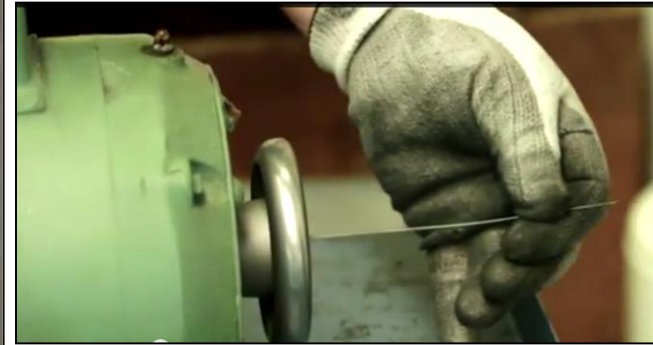
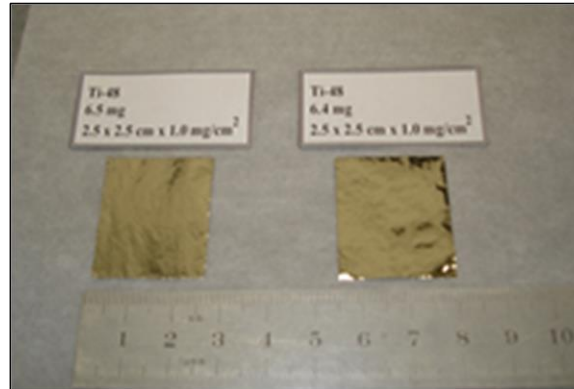
Service Activities



Sr-82/Rb-82 Generator Refurbishment (LANL):

Receipt of generators after clinical use, compliant disposal of residual radioactive components, return of precision-machined lead

(Transferred to US Private Sector in 2015)



Laboratories at ORNL are available to provide unique services and dispense over 200 different isotopes in a wide variety of chemical and physical forms:

- Metallurgical, ceramic, and high vacuum processing methods
- Pyrochemical Conversion: oxide to high-purity metal
- Arc-melting and alloying
- Hot and cold rolling
- Preparation of cold-rolled foils from air-reactive metals
- Drop casting
- Wire rolling/swaging (hot or cold)

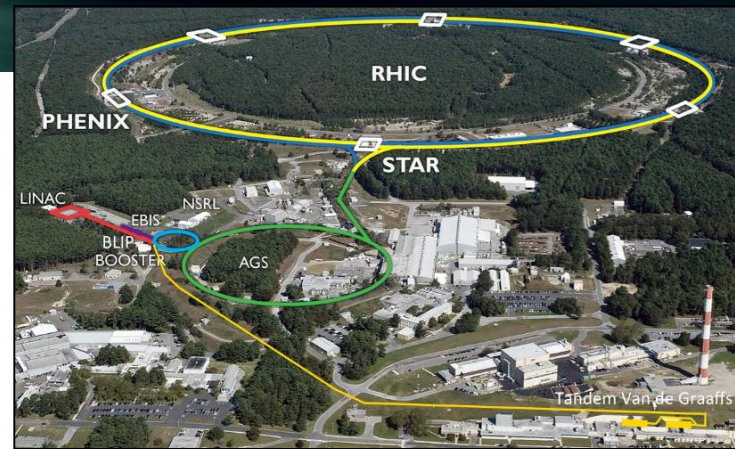
Thorium handling capabilities under development at LANL



Facilities and Capabilities

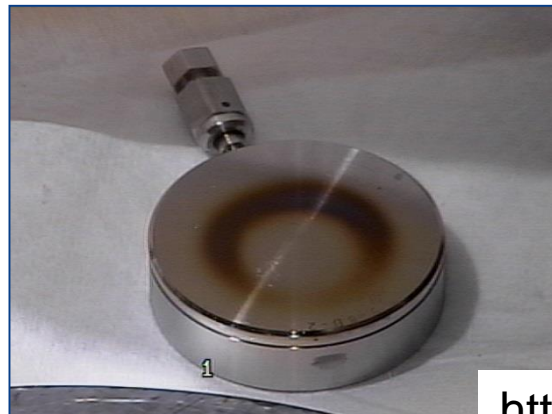
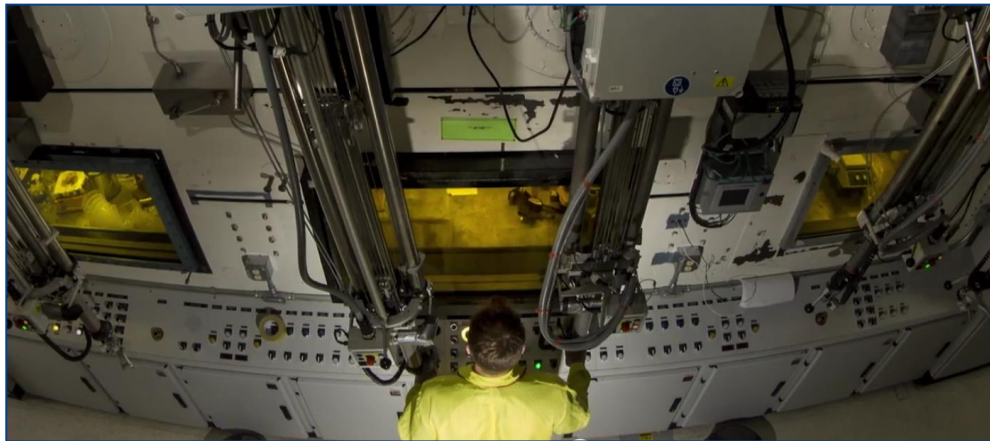
Brookhaven LINAC Isotope Producer (Cathy Cutler, Leonard Mausner)

- BLIP utilizes the beam from the proton Linac injector for the Booster, AGS, and RHIC accelerator (nuclear physics)
- Excess pulses (~92%) are diverted to BLIP. Energy is incrementally variable from 66-202 MeV.
- The BLIP beam line directs protons up to 115 μ A intensity to targets; parasitic operation with nuclear physics programs for more cost effective isotope production.
- Key production isotopes Sr-82, Ge-68; R&D isotopes Ac-225, Sc-44, Cu-67, As-72, Pt-isotopes



LANL Isotope Production Facilities (Eva Birnbaum)

- IPF receives protons from the LANSCE accelerator at 100 MeV incident energy up to 250 μA for routine production.
- IPF targets are subjected to extreme conditions with up to 5-7 kW of power deposited in each target.
- IPF is the sole user of H^+ beam at LANSCE – overall parasitic operation with other NNSA programs at LANSCE.
- Hot Cells Facility (13 hot cells) with unique inert process capabilities as well as FDA-compliant infrastructure.
- Key production isotopes Sr-82, Ge-68, Na-22, As-73, Si-32; R&D isotopes Ac-225, Sc-44, Np-236, Sb-119, Re-186g.



DOE Reactor Sites: HFIR (John Krueger) and ATR (Deb Utterbeck)

High Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) at ORNL:

<http://neutrons.ornl.gov/facilities/HFIR/>

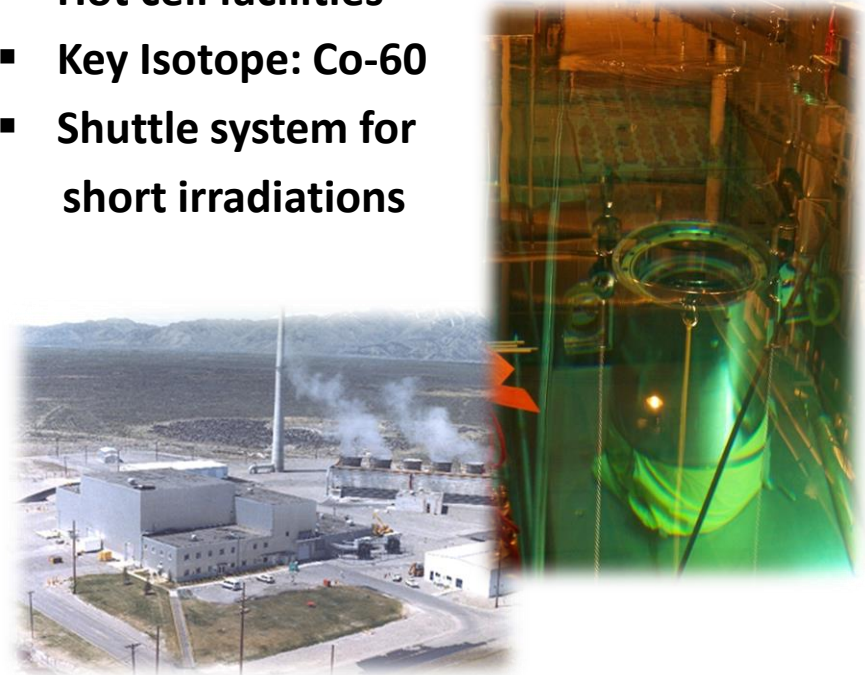
- High thermal neutron flux
- (2×10^{15} n/cm² s)
- Hydraulic tube for short irradiations
- Several hot cell facilities
- Key Isotopes: Cf-252, W-188, Ni-63, Se-75



Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) at INL:

<http://www.inl.gov/research/advanced-test-reactor-research/>

- Moderately high thermal neutron flux (4×10^{14} n/cm² s)
- Hot cell facilities
- Key Isotope: Co-60
- Shuttle system for short irradiations



PNNL Radiochemical Processing Capabilities (Gert Patello)

DOE hazard category 2 facility for work with mg to kg of fissionable and non-fissionable radioactive materials (40,000 ft² of laboratory and more than 8,500 ft² of hot cell space (16 hot cells).

Radiological facilities for work with trace quantities supporting work in detection.

Extensive wet laboratories, shielded glove boxes, wet radiochemistry fume hoods, and a modern analytical lab.

PNNL's radiochemistry capability includes staff with extensive experience in radiochemistry, separations, and actinide science that support clients in environmental management, nuclear energy, national security, homeland security and science.

Key isotopes Sr-90, R&D with U. of Washington
Zr-89, At-211

<http://radioisotopes.pnnl.gov/>



Modular Hot Cell



Actinide Chemistry



Automated Radiochemistry



Isotope Program Development and Areas of Overlap with SBIR/STTR

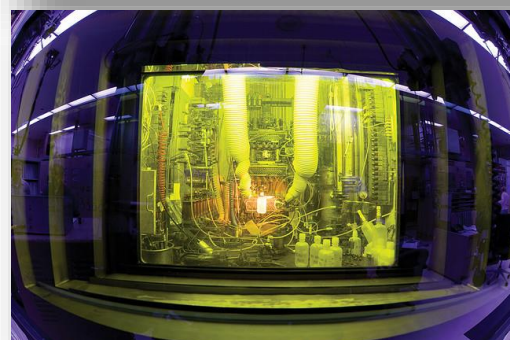
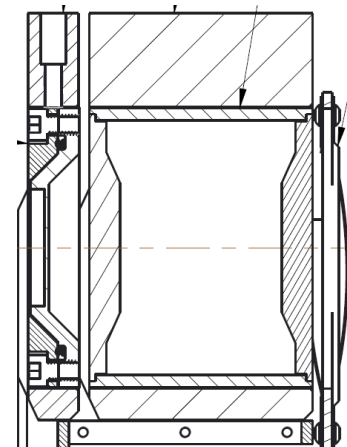
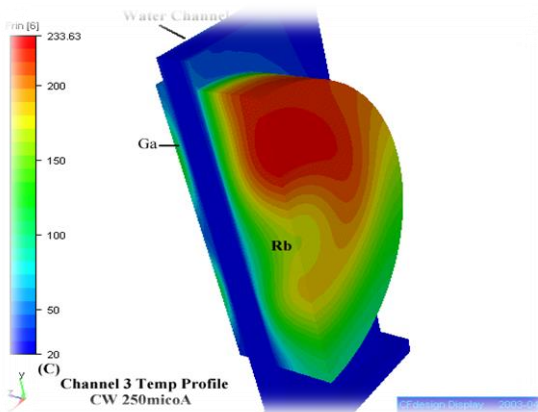
SBIR and the Isotope Program

- **SBIR/STTR**

- Support R&D toward commercialization of isotope products or services and process improvements with broad impact
- Encourage collaboration between Labs and Industrial Partners
- SPP (Strategic Partnership Project; replaces WFO), CRADA, IBO Contract

- **Expectations**

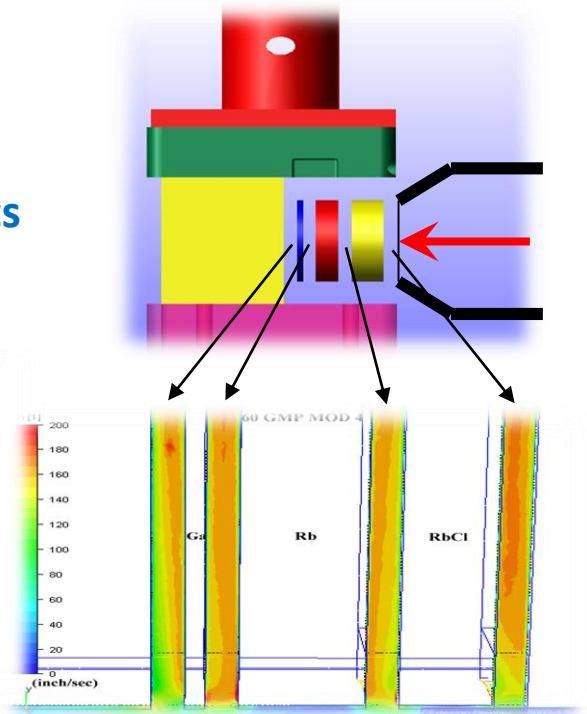
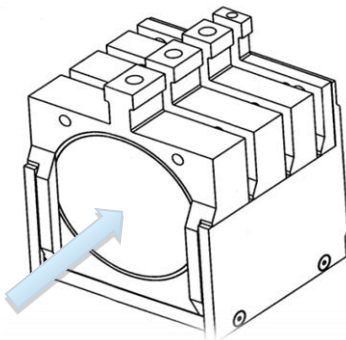
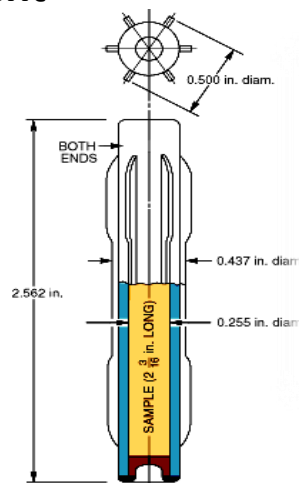
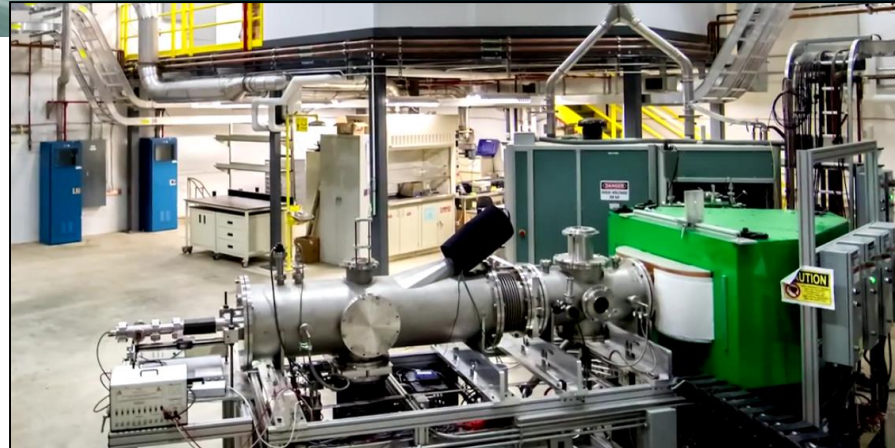
- No adverse impacts on programmatic mission (facilities, personnel resources)
- Development to commercialization primarily responsibility of the industrial partner
- Private industry may not use Government facilities for commercial production



Fiscal Year	SBIR Phase	SBIR /STTR	Topic	Company	Title of work
FY 10	Phase I	SBIR	47 a	Manhattan Isotope Technology Llc	A New Evaluation of Recycling of the Cardiac Imaging Agent, Strontium-82 , from spent Strontium-82/Rubidium-82 Generators
FY 11	Phase I	SBIR	43	Isotherapeutics Group Llc	High Specific Activity Sm-153 By Post Irradiation Isotope Separation
FY 12	Phase I	SBIR	36a	Niowave, Inc.	Commercial Superconducting Electron Linac for Radioisotope Production
FY 12	Phase I	SBIR	36c	Alameda Applied Sciences Corporation	High Separative Power Vacuum Arc Centrifuge
FY 12	Phase I	SBIR	36b	Weinberg Medical Physics LLC	Semi-automated Lab-on-a-Chip for Dispensing Ga-68 Radiotracers
FY 12	Phase I	SBIR	36b	Clear Vascular, Inc.	Production of Commercial High Specific Activity Sn-117m Radiochemical and Chelates
FY 12	Phase II	SBIR	46b	Isotherapeutics Group Llc	High Specific Activity Sm-153 by Post Irradiation Isotope Separation
FY 13	Phase I	SBIR	43b	Alameda Applied Sciences Corporation, San Leandro, California	Staged, rotating plasma, stable isotope separator
FY 13	Phase II	SBIR	36b	Clear Vascular, Inc.	Production of Commercial High Specific Activity Sn-117m Radiochemical and Chelates
FY 13	Phase II	SBIR	36a	Niowave, Inc.	Commercial Superconducting Electron Linac for Radioisotope Production
FY 14	Phase I	SBIR	40b	IsoTherapeutics Group LLC, Angleton, TX	High Specific Activity Sn-117m by Post Irradiation Isotope Separation
FY15	Phase I	STTR	26	MuPlus, Inc., Newport News, VA	Energy-Recovery Linacs for Commercial Radioisotope Production

Programmatic Interests

- Stable Isotope Enrichment
 - High enrichment
 - High volume
 - Safe, secure operations
- Accelerator and Reactor Radioisotope Production
 - Targetry design, fabrication and thermal modeling
 - Accelerator/Reactor Technologies
 - Separations and purification
 - Automation and remote handling
 - Safe compliant transportation of radioactive products
 - Waste management



Summary

Strong synergy with US Private Sector (Medical and Industrial Applications) – would like to see growth fostered by SBIR/STTR interactions

Variety of production capabilities (accelerator and reactor) and associated hot cell processing infrastructure

Potential areas of opportunity with SBIR/STTR:

**Isotope
SBIR/STTR Topic Areas**

A

- Target Optimization – new modeling capabilities, new materials and designs can be considered, novel fabrication techniques
- General Equipment – areas related to improved accelerator and reactor technologies as well as stable isotope separation: general diagnostics

B

- Process Optimization – automation of process and associated activities (product dispensing) would be of great benefit to overall program; focus on developing transportation needs