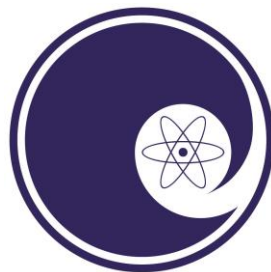


Niowave's Domestic Production of Mo-99 from Uranium to Start in 2015

Terry L. Grimm, Stephen S. Barnard,
Chase H. Boulware, Amanda K. Grimm, Jerry L. Hollister,
Mayir Mamtimin, and Valeriia N. Starovoitova
Niowave, Inc.
Lansing MI

September 2015
Presented at the Mo-99 Topical, Boston MA

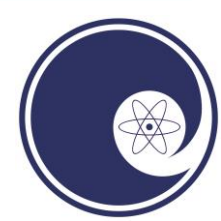


NIOWAVE
Accelerating Your Particles



Outline

- Superconducting Linacs and Their Applications
- Mo-99 Production with Linacs
 - Conceptual Design
 - Superconducting Electron Linac
 - Intense Neutron Source
 - Uranium Targets (LEU)
 - Mo-99 Production and Recovery
 - Uranium Target Recovery
- Licensing (NRC and State of Michigan)
- Niowave Facilities



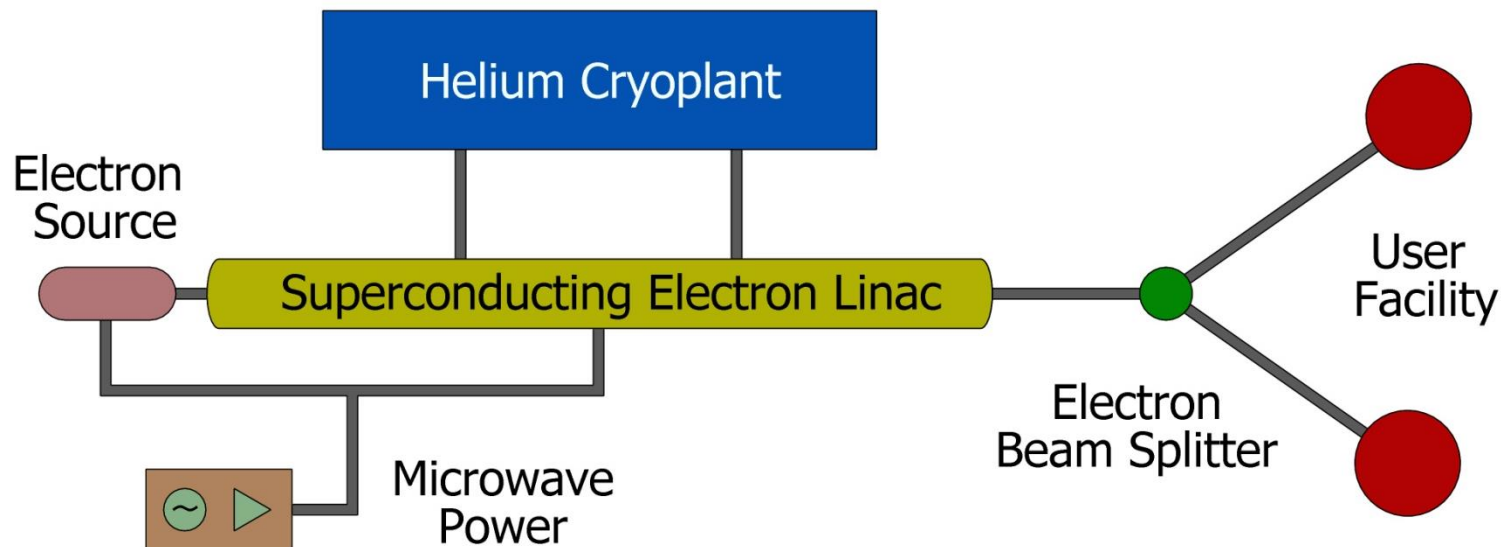
Why Superconducting?

- 10^6 lower surface resistance than copper
 - Most RF power goes to electron beam
 - CW/continuous operation at relatively high accelerating gradients >10 MV/m
- Large aperture resonant cavities
 - Improved wake-fields and higher order mode spectrum
 - Preserve high brightness beam at high average current (high power)



Superconducting Turnkey Electron Linacs

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Turn-key Systems

- Superconducting Linac
- Helium Cryoplant
- Microwave Power
- Licensing

Electron Beam Energy	0.5 – 80 MeV
Electron Beam Power	1 W – 400 kW
Electron Bunch Length	~5 ps



Turnkey Linac Subsystems

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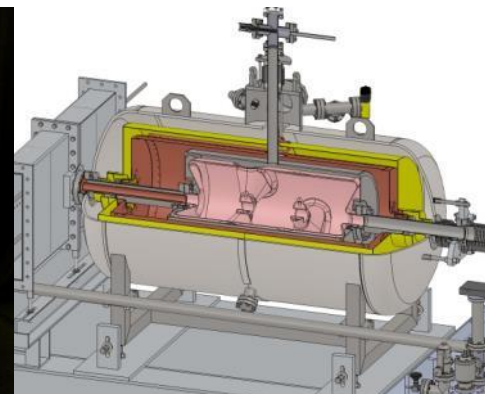
RF electron guns



Solid-state and
tetrode RF
amplifiers
(up to 60 kW)



High-power
couplers



Superconducting cavities and cryomodules



Commercial 4 K refrigerators
(rugged piston-based systems,
100 W cryogenic capacity)



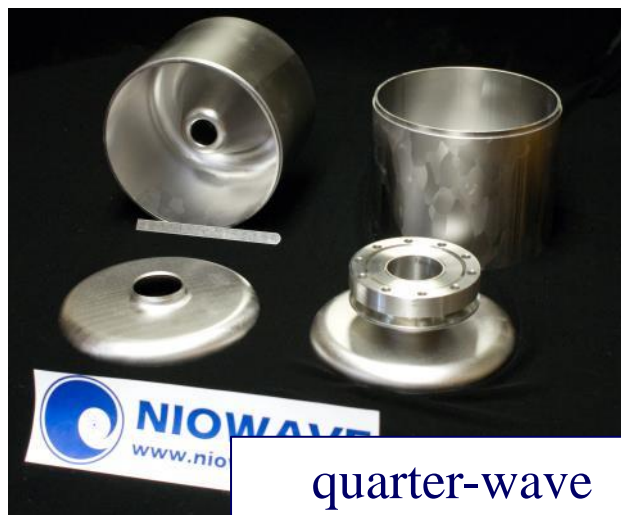
Superconducting Accelerating Cavities

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multi-cell elliptical



multi-spoke



quarter-wave

Variety of new SRF cavity shapes are allowing compact, low-frequency acceleration with high average beam power.



photonic bandgap



Superconducting Multi-Spoke Cavities

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- Advantages for low frequency, high current linacs
 - **Mechanical stability** (stable against microphonics)
 - **Compact geometry** for improved real-estate gradient and low-frequency operation at 4 K
 - **Improved higher-order-mode (HOM) spectrum** and damping





RF Power Sources

NIOWAVE
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- Solid-state supplies to 5 kW
- Tetrode amplifier to 60 kW
- IOTs to 90 kW
- Klystrons to >1 MW

inductive output tube



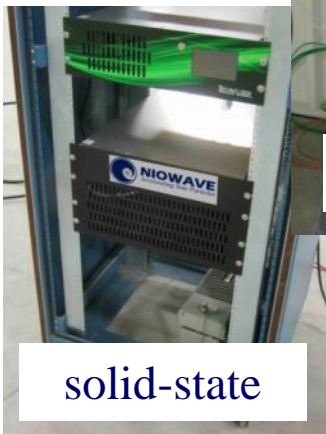
VKP-9050A with VYW-9050A



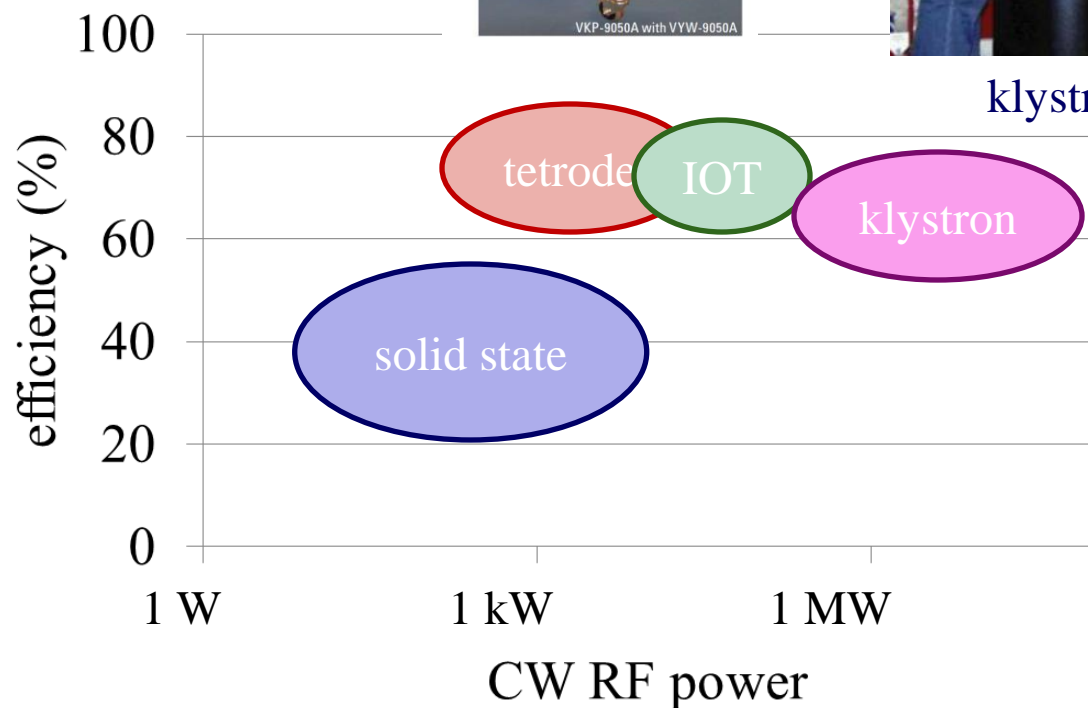
klystron



tetrode



solid-state





Commercial 4 K Refrigerators

NIOWAVE
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- Cryo-cooler to 5 W
 - 4.5 K operation
 - 5 kW electrical power
- Commercial refrigerator to 110 W
 - 4.5 K operation (slightly above 1 atm)
 - total electrical power 100 kW
 - higher capacity units available

compressor



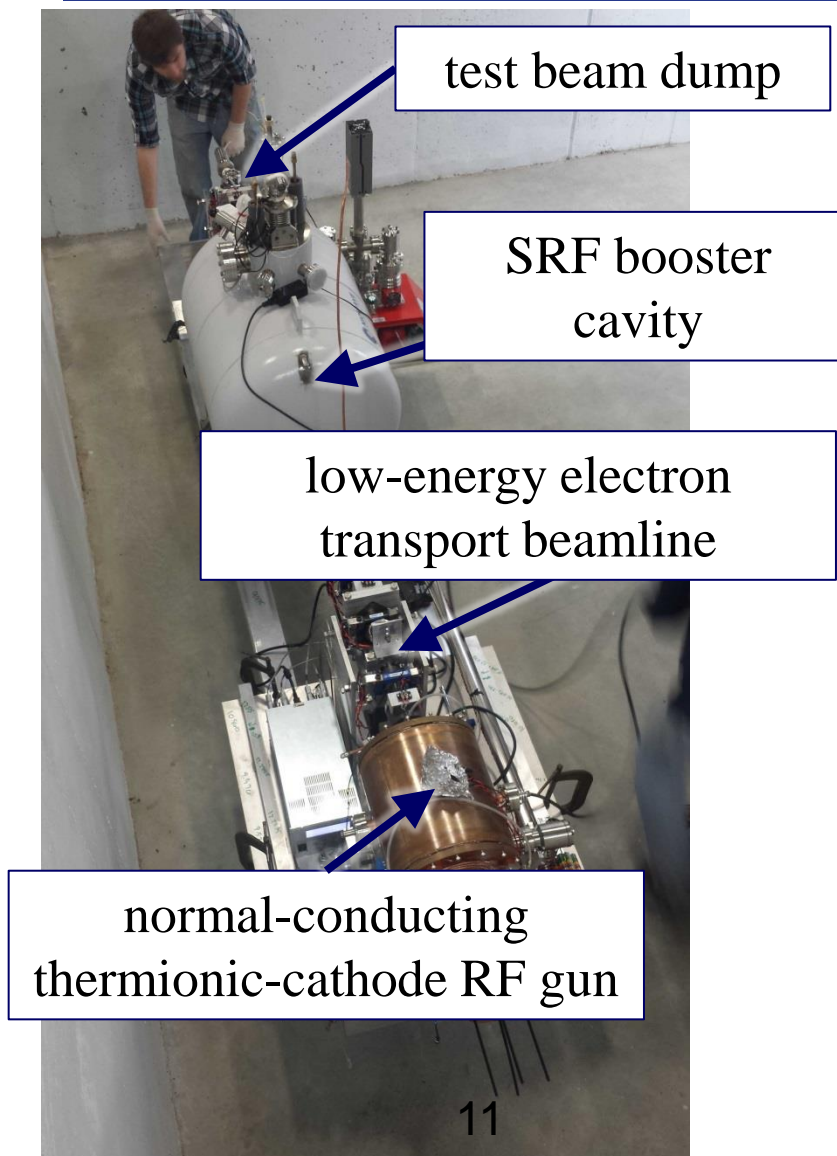
5 W cryocooler

110 W refrigerator





2 & 10 MeV Injectors



Parameter	2 MeV	10 MeV
cathode type	thermionic	thermionic
NCRF electron gun energy	100 keV	100 keV
SRF booster cavity energy	2 MeV	10 MeV
bunch repetition rate (gun, booster frequency)	350 MHz	350 MHz
transverse normalized rms emittance	3-5 mm mrad	3-5 mm mrad
bunch length @ 2 MeV	2-5 ps	2-5 ps
average beam current	2 mA	1-2 mA



Commercial Uses of Superconducting Electron Linacs

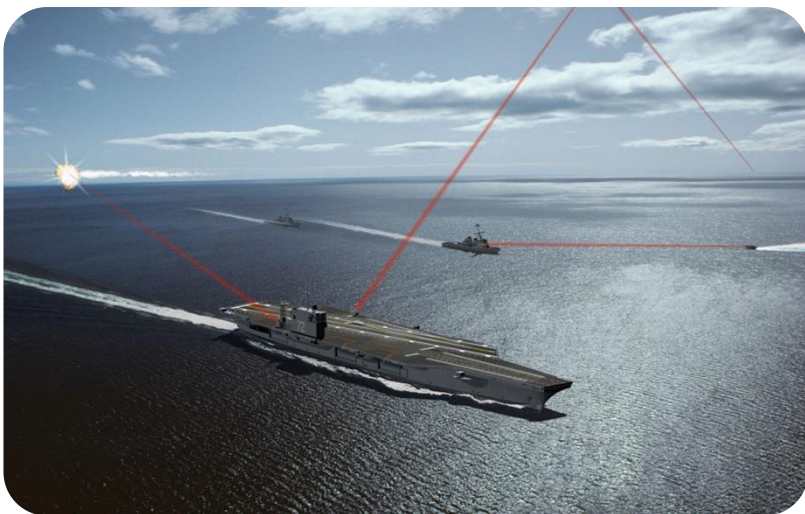
NIOWAVE
www.niowaveinc.com



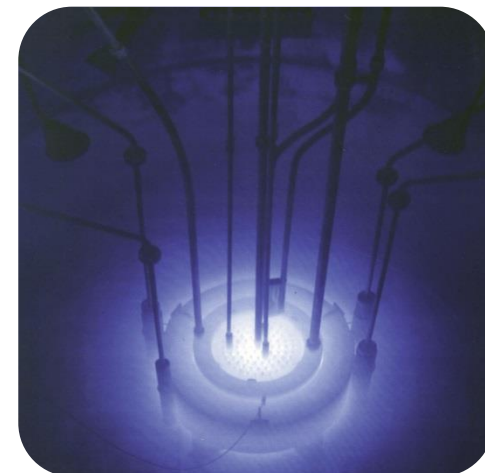
High
Power
X-Ray
Sources



Radioisotope Production



Free Electron Lasers

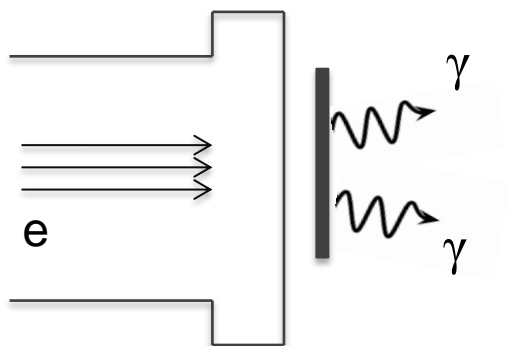


High
Flux
Neutron
Sources



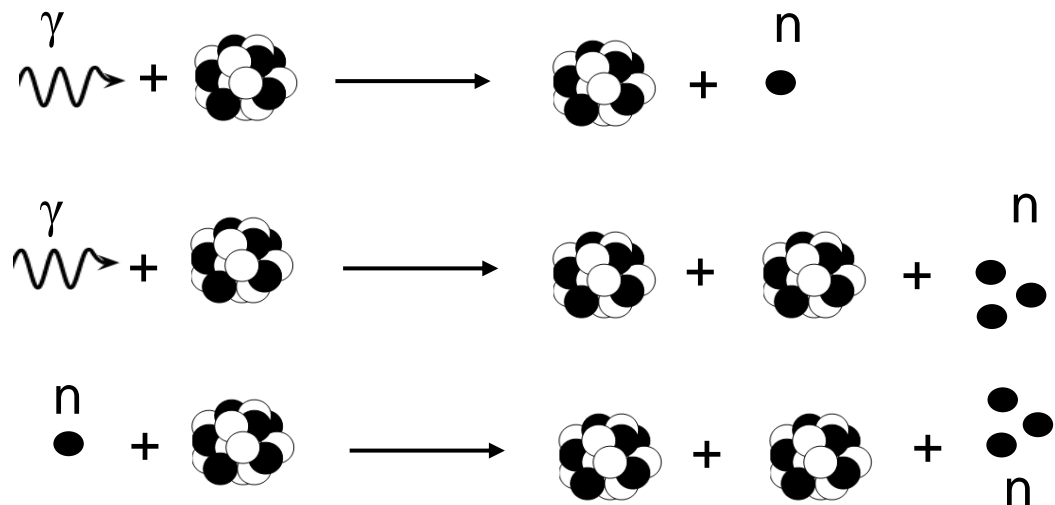
Intense Neutron Source [1]

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Electrons are
accelerated

Electrons brake and
produce photons

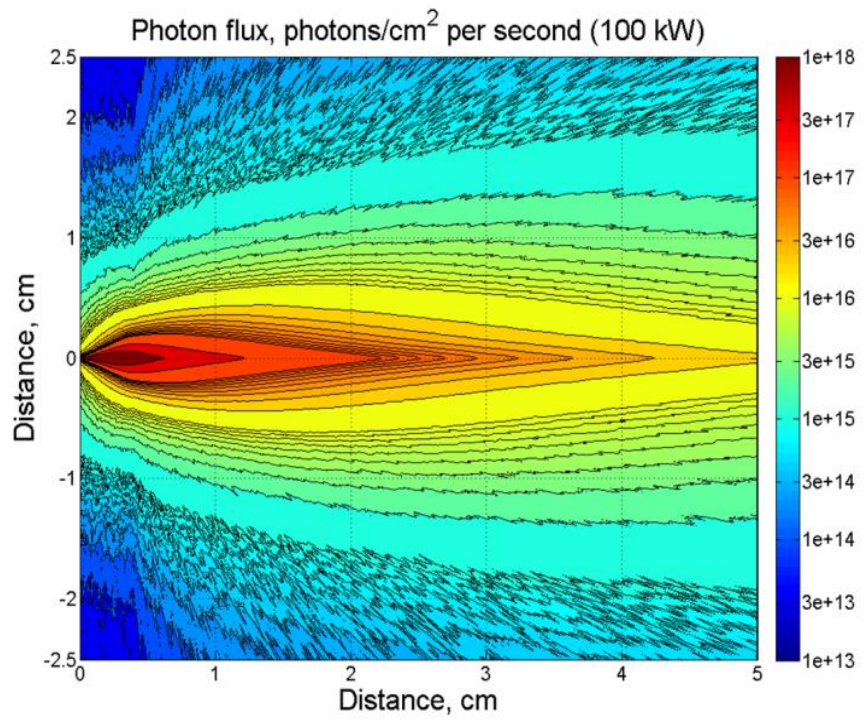
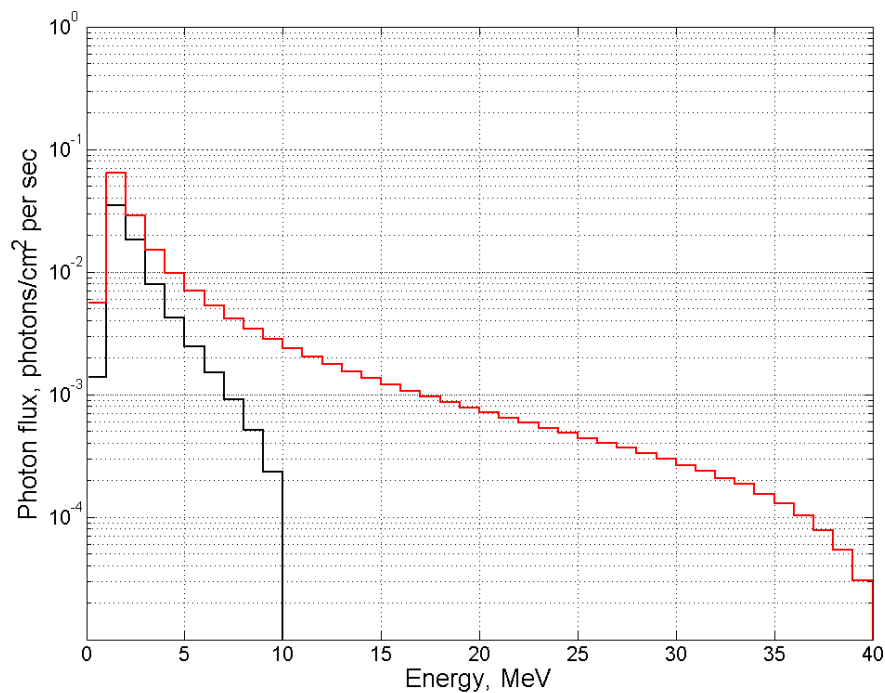
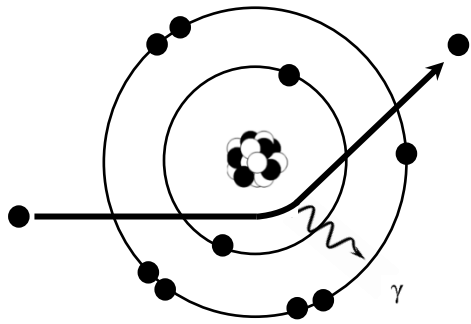


Neutrons are generated by:

- a) (γ,n) reactions
- b) Photo-fission
- c) Neutron-induced fission



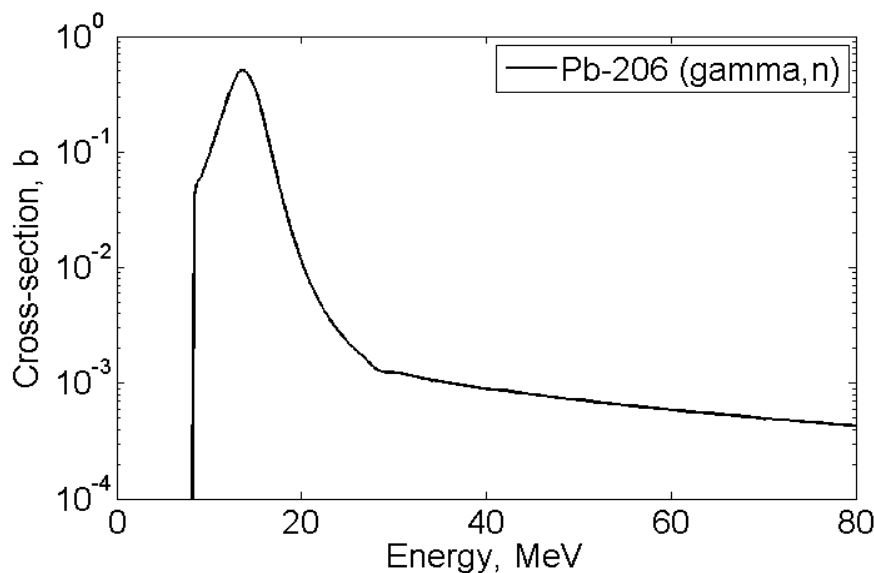
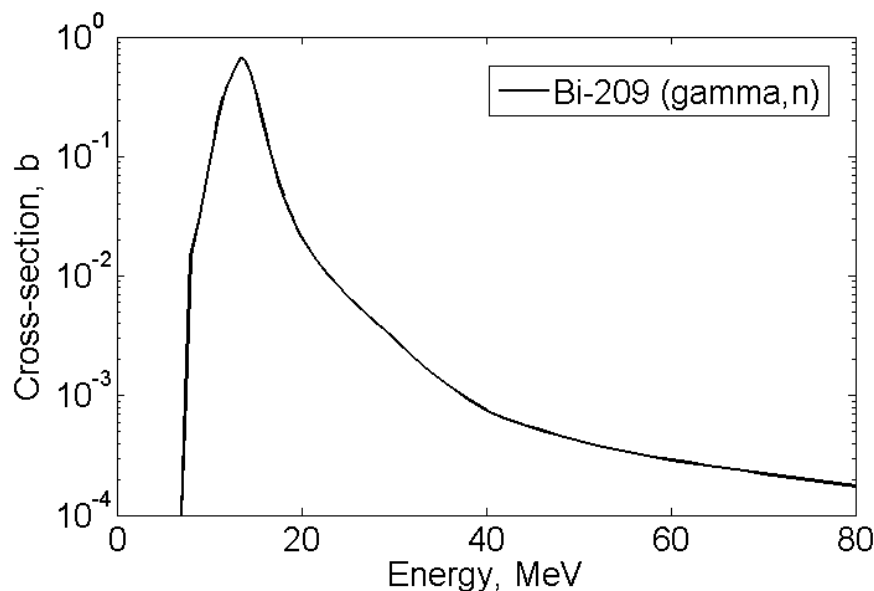
Breaking radiation (bremsstrahlung photons):





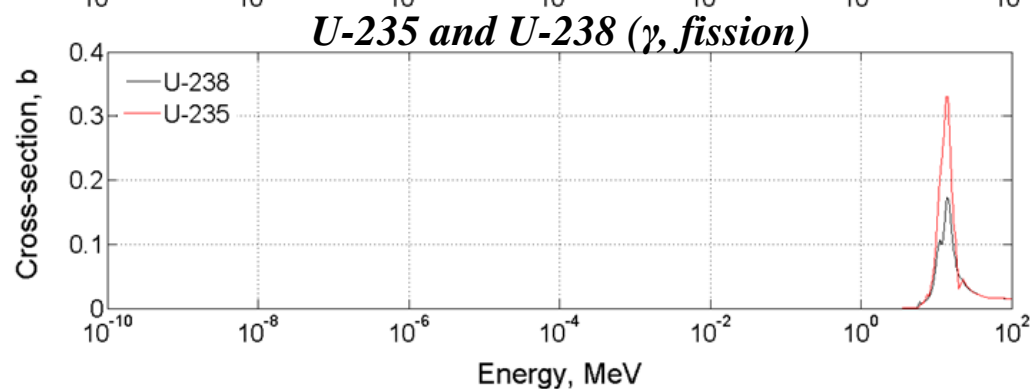
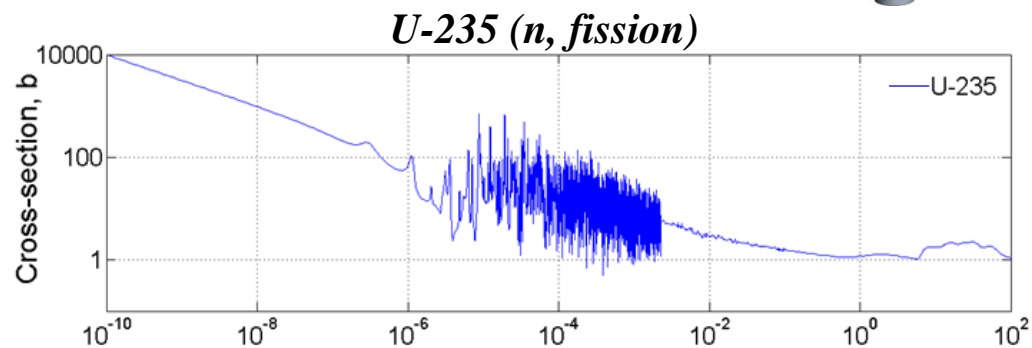
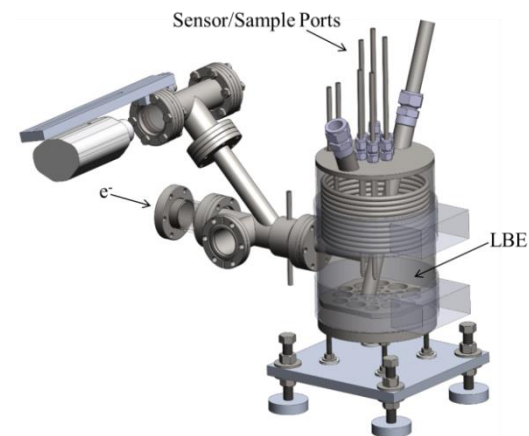
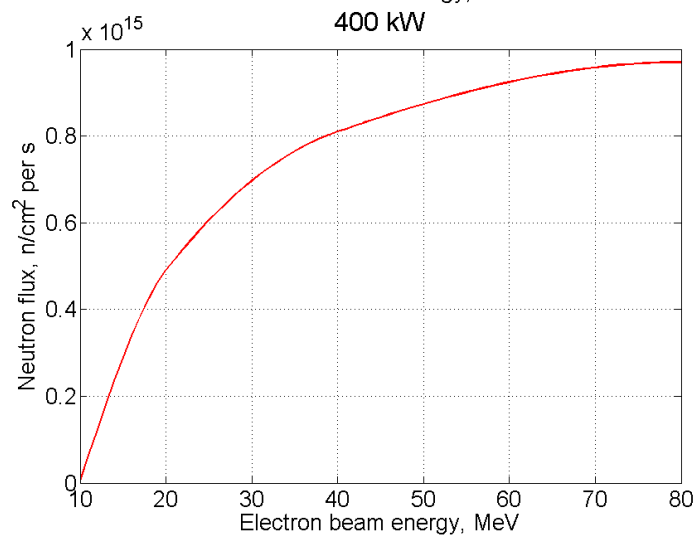
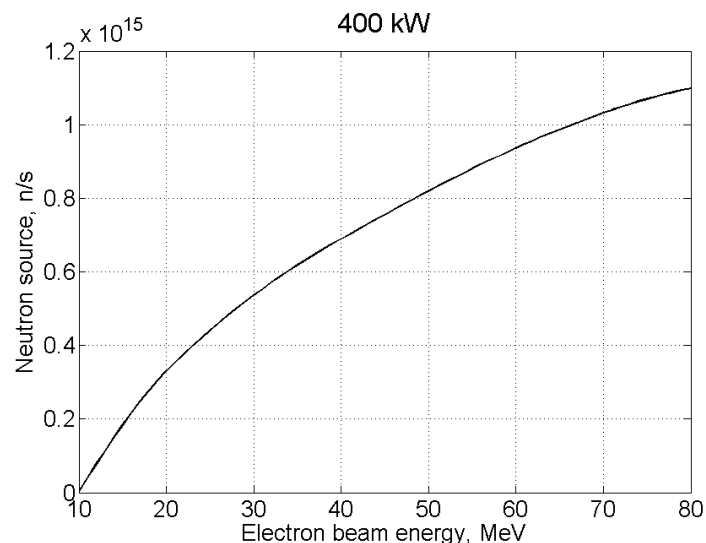
Lead-Bismuth Eutectic (PbBi):

- High conversion efficiency ($Z=82,83$)
- Low melting point (124°C)
- High boiling point (1670°C)



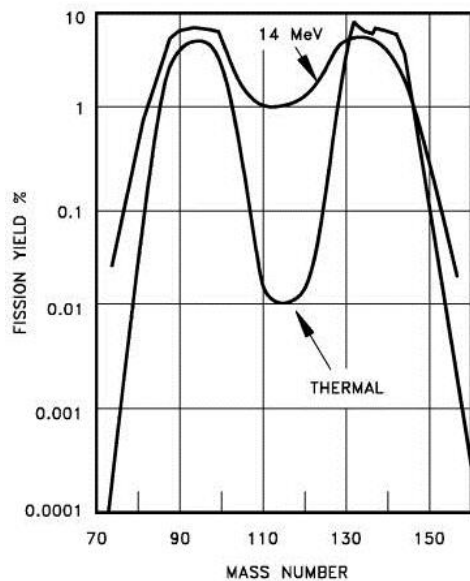
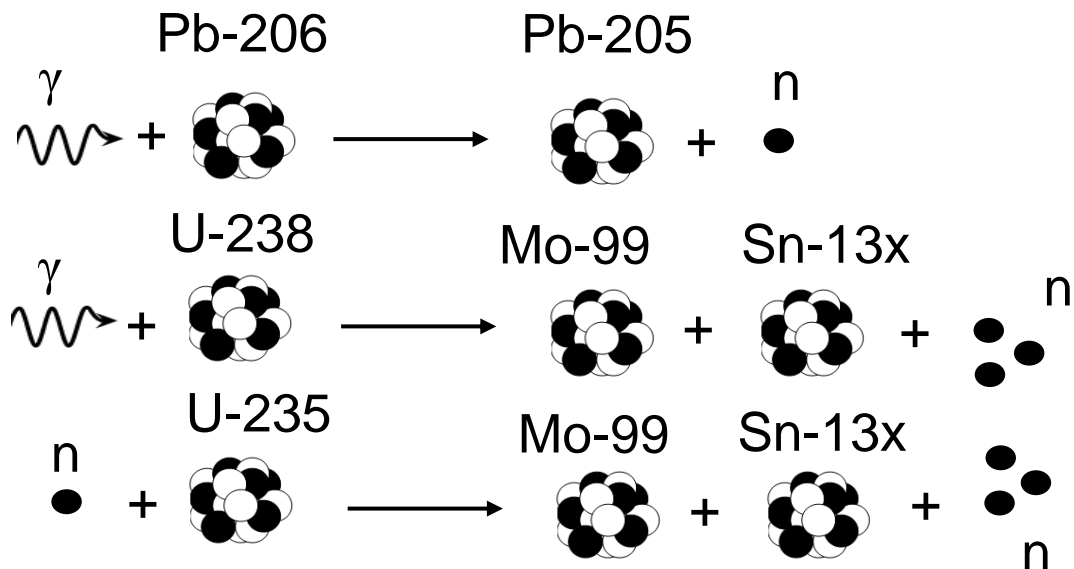
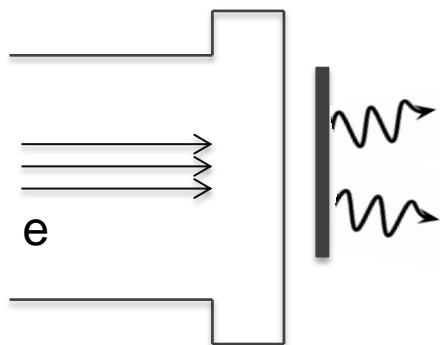


PbBi source intensity & flux:





Mo-99 Production



- Time of irradiation – 1 week
- Mo-99 activity per rod – 0.1 kCi
- Total Mo-99 produced – 9 kCi/week



Niowave Facilities [1]

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- **60,000 square feet**
 - Engineering & design
 - Machine shop
 - Fabrication & welding
 - Chemistry facility
 - Class 100 Cleanroom
 - Cryogenic test lab
 - Two operating 100 W cryopplants
- **Test Facilities (2)**
 - 3 megawatts power available at both
 - Licensed to operate up to 40 MeV and 100 kW



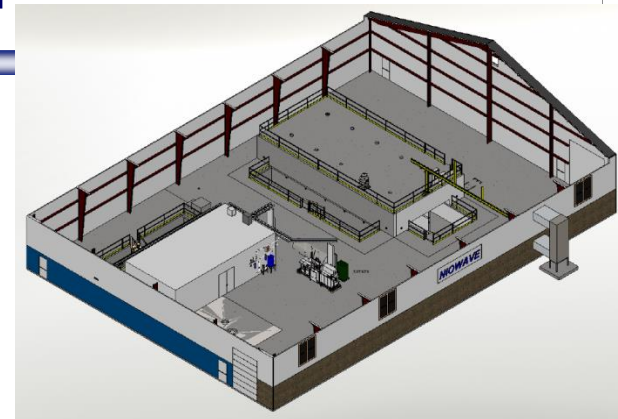
Lansing, Michigan Headquarters



Niowave Facilities [2]

NIOWAVE
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- Headquarters test facility
 - Prototype and commission
 - 40 MeV superconducting electron linac
- 2012 Dedication of test facility at headquarters
 - Keynote speakers: Senator Carl Levin, Senator Debbie Stabenow, Rear Admiral Matthew Klunder and MSU Provost Kim Wilcox





Headquarters Test Facility

NIOWAVE
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The high-power test facility at Niowave headquarters allows parallel development on multiple superconducting linacs

- 3 MW electrical power available
- three below-grade trenches for source and cavity testing
- two shielded tunnels for beam operation up to 40 MeV, 100 kW

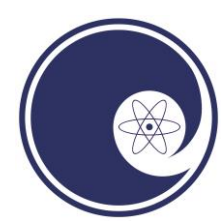


Niowave Airport Facility

NIOWAVE
www.niowaveinc.com

- Production & processing facility
 - Occupancy Jan 2015
 - 24/7 operation
 - Isotopes, x-rays, etc.
- Lansing International Airport
 - Foreign Trade Zone





Summary

- First domestic production of Mo-99 from U
 - Planned for Summer 2015
- Large scale Mo-99 production & distribution
 - Planned for 2016-17