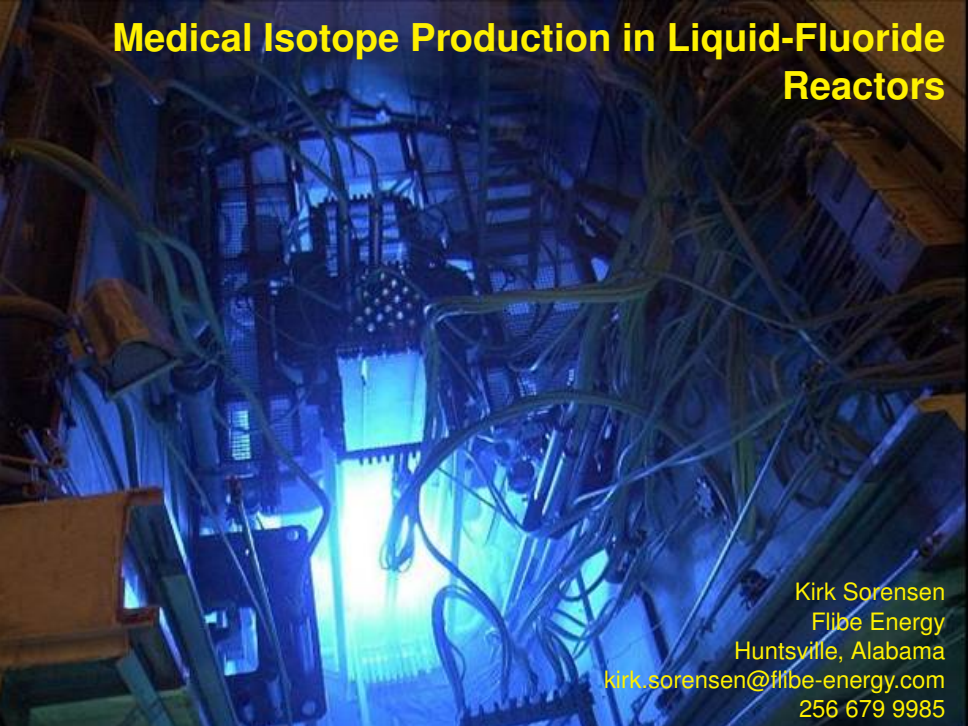


# Medical Isotope Production in Liquid-Fluoride Reactors

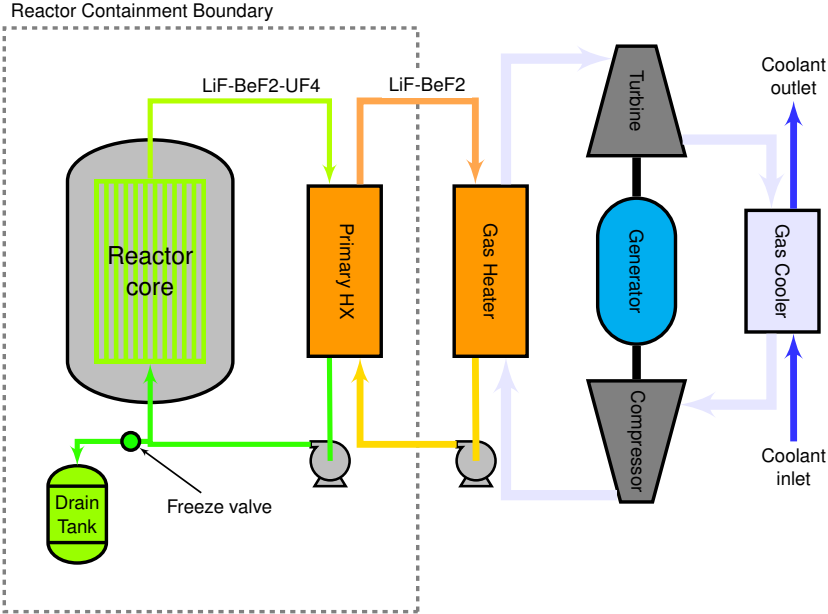


Kirk Sorensen  
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Huntsville, Alabama  
[kirk.sorensen@flibe-energy.com](mailto:kirk.sorensen@flibe-energy.com)  
256 679 9985

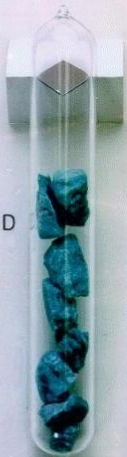


Flibe Energy was formed in order to develop liquid-fluoride reactor technology and to supply the world with affordable and sustainable energy, water and fuel.

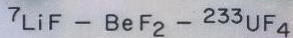
# Liquid-Fluoride Reactor Concept



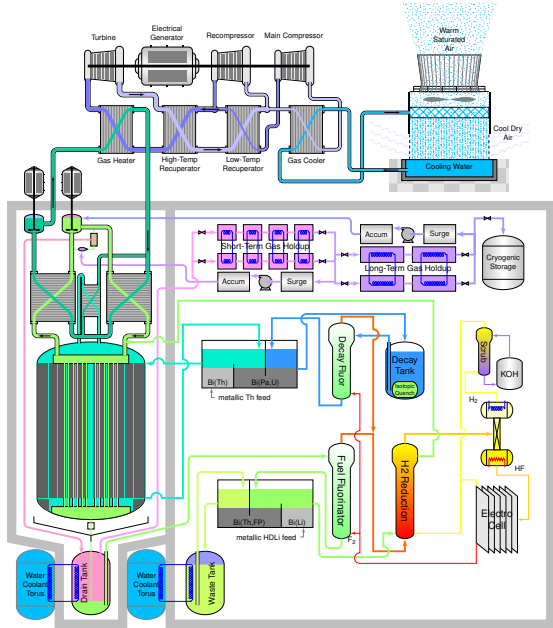
AS  
CRYSTALLIZED  
SOLID



AS  
LIQUID

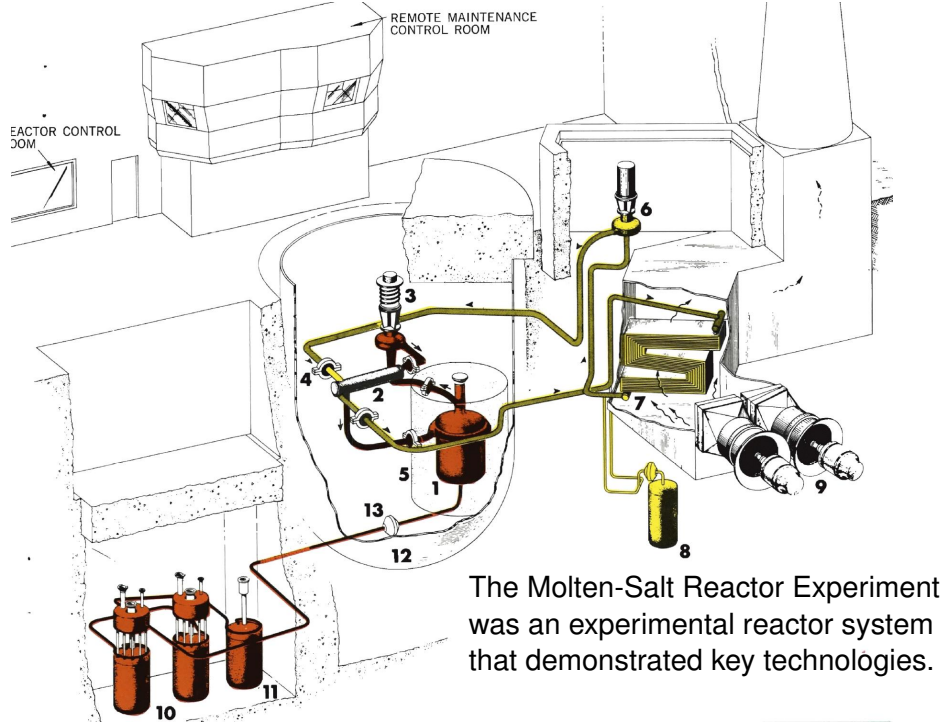


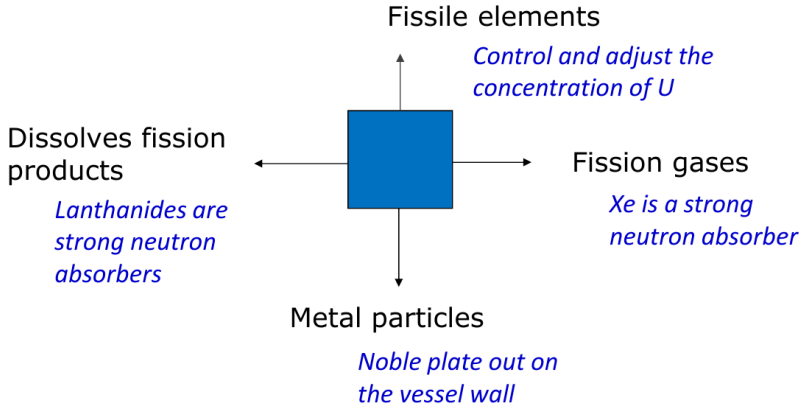
FLUORIDE FUEL FOR A MOLTEN SALT REACTOR



- |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <span style="color: green;">—</span> Fuel Salt ( ${}^7\text{LiF}\text{-BeF}_2\text{-UF}_4$ )       | <span style="color: magenta;">—</span> Fresh Offgas | <span style="color: orange;">—</span> $\text{UF}_6\text{-F}_2$ | <span style="color: blue;">—</span> 200-bar $\text{CO}_2$     |
| <span style="color: teal;">—</span> Blanket Salt ( ${}^7\text{LiF}\text{-ThF}_4\text{-BeF}_2$ )    | <span style="color: pink;">—</span> 1-day Offgas    | <span style="color: red;">—</span> $\text{F}_2$                | <span style="color: lightblue;">—</span> 77-bar $\text{CO}_2$ |
| <span style="color: cyan;">—</span> Coolant salt ( ${}^7\text{LiF}\text{-BeF}_2$ )                 | <span style="color: purple;">—</span> 3-day Offgas  | <span style="color: yellow;">—</span> $\text{HF}\text{-H}_2$   | <span style="color: lightblue;">—</span> Water                |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span> Decay Salt ( ${}^7\text{LiF}\text{-BeF}_2\text{-(Th,Pa)F}_4$ ) | <span style="color: purple;">—</span> 90-day Offgas | <span style="color: yellow;">—</span> $\text{H}_2$             |   |
| <span style="color: lightgreen;">—</span> Waste Salt ( $\text{LiF}\text{-CaF}_2\text{-(FP)F}_3$ )  | <span style="color: lightblue;">—</span> Helium     | <span style="color: grey;">—</span> Bismuth                    |   |



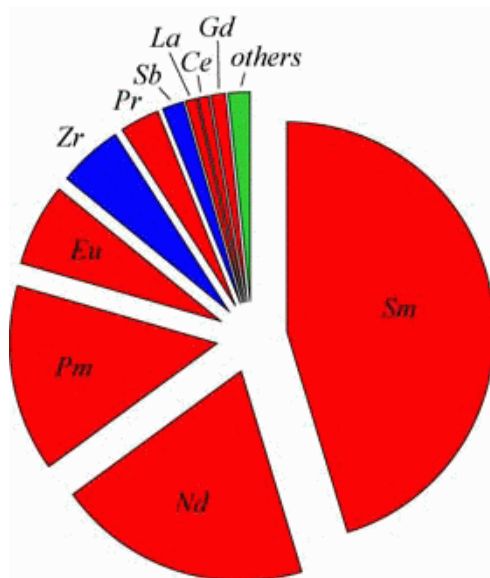




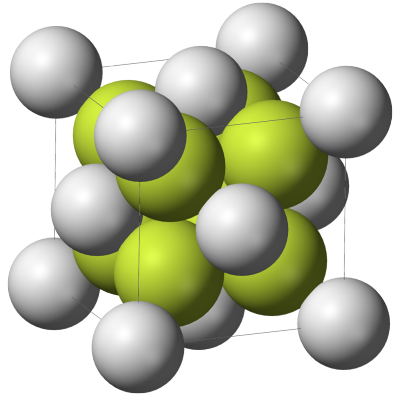
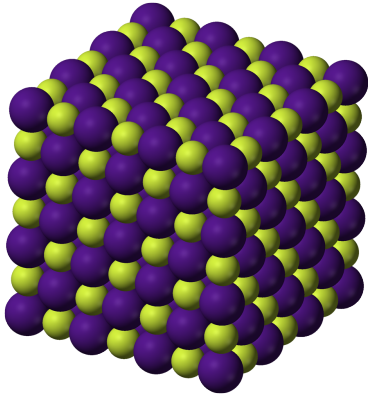




# Lanthanide Fission Products



# Alkali- and Alkaline-Earth Fission Product Fluorides



<p>15 4s<sup>2</sup> 62</p> <p><b>Nb</b></p> <p>Niobium 92.90638 [Kr]4d<sup>4</sup>5s</p> <p>6.7589</p>	<p>[Ar]3d 6.7665</p> <p>7s<sub>3</sub></p> <p><b>42 Mo</b></p> <p>Molybdenum 95.94 [Kr]4d<sup>5</sup>5s</p> <p>7.0924</p>	<p><b>43 Tc</b></p> <p>Technetium (98) [Kr]4d<sup>5</sup>5s<sup>2</sup></p> <p>7.28</p>	<p>Ruthenium 101 [Kr] 7</p>
	<p><b>74 W</b></p>	<p>5d<sub>0</sub></p> <p><b>75 Re</b></p> <p>Rhenium 186.207</p>	<p><b>76 Os</b></p> <p>Osmium 190.234</p>

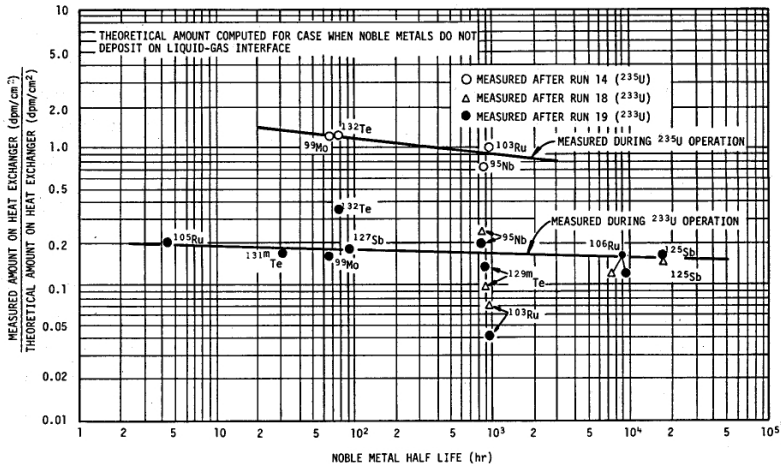


FIGURE 5.1. COMPARISON OF THE MEASURED TO THEORETICAL AMOUNTS OF NOBLE METALS ON THE PRIMARY HEAT EXCHANGER

21754

THE MIGRATION OF A CLASS OF  
FISSION PRODUCTS (NOBLE METALS) IN  
THE MOLTEN-SALT REACTOR EXPERIMENT

R. J. Kedi

MASTER



OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

OPERATED BY UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION • FOR THE U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

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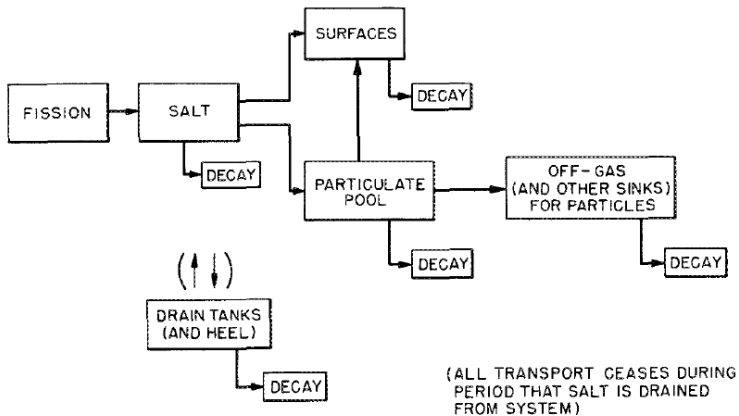
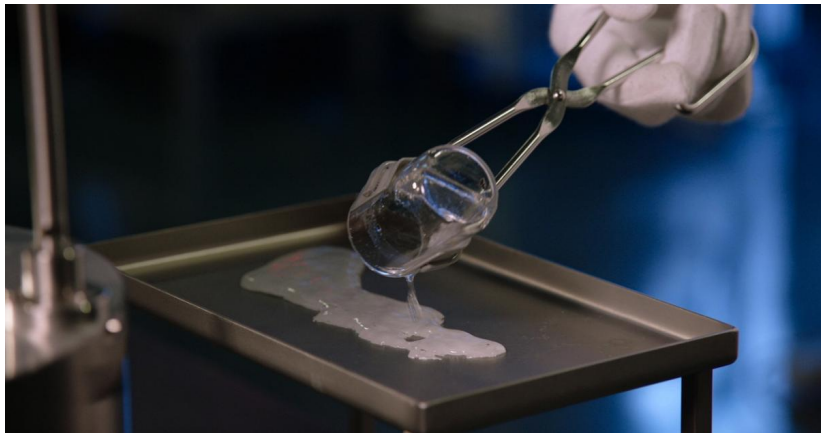


Fig. 11.7. Compartment model for noble-metal fission transport in MSRE.

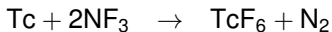
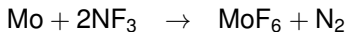
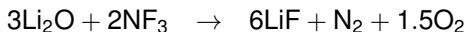
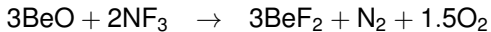
## Addressing Molten Salt Contamination





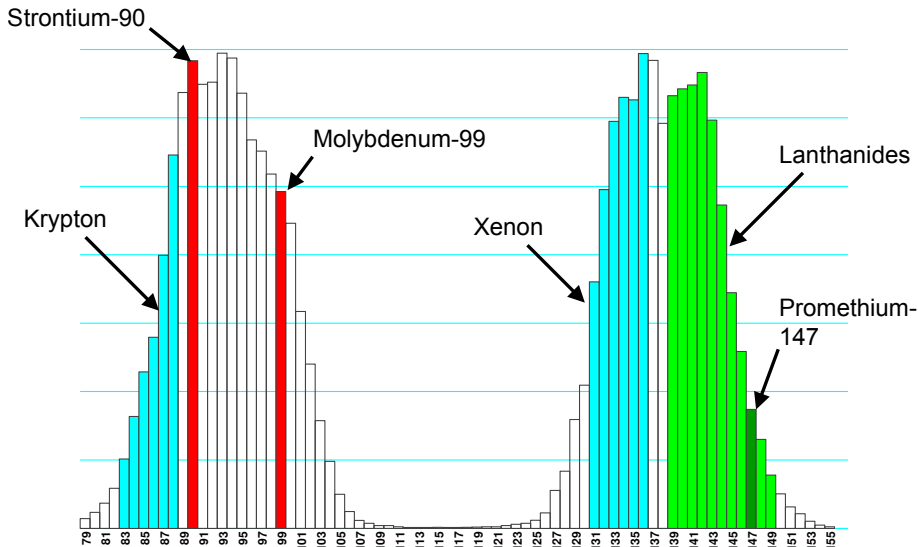
# Salt Purification by NF<sub>3</sub> Fluorination

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF<sub>3</sub>) could be used to purify salts from any oxide or sulfide contamination as well as to remove noble metals. NF<sub>3</sub> is much less aggressive towards container materials.



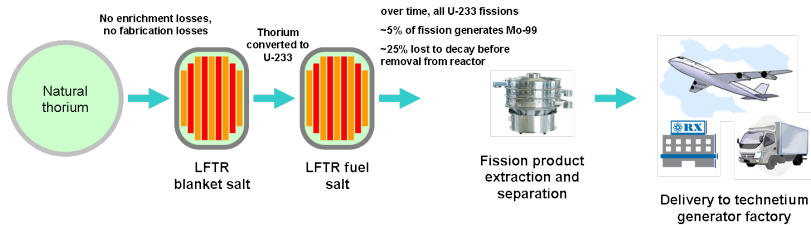


# Molybdenum-99 is a fairly common fission product

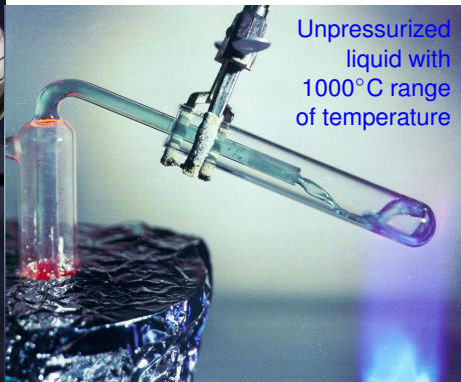
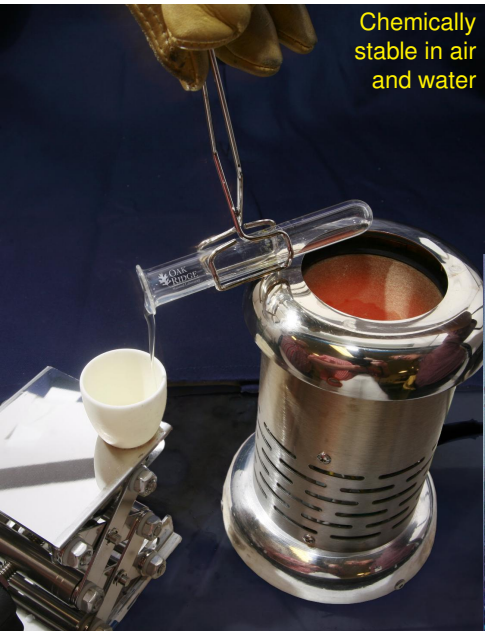


About 5% of the fission reactions in uranium-233 generate molybdenum-99.

# Vastly Simplified $^{99}\text{Mo}$ Production in LFTR



# Fluoride salts are safe and versatile



# Large power reactors make vast amounts of Mo-99

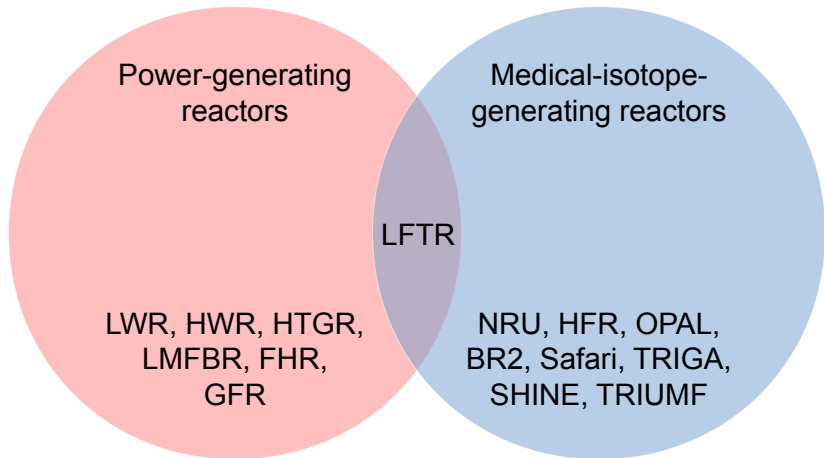
...which unfortunately  
is utterly inaccessible...



due to high pressure  
operation and the use of  
solid nuclear fuel.



# Unique Technology Intersection

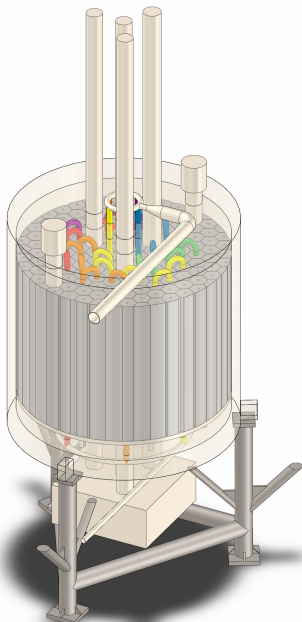


# North American Competition for $^{99}\text{Mo}$ Production

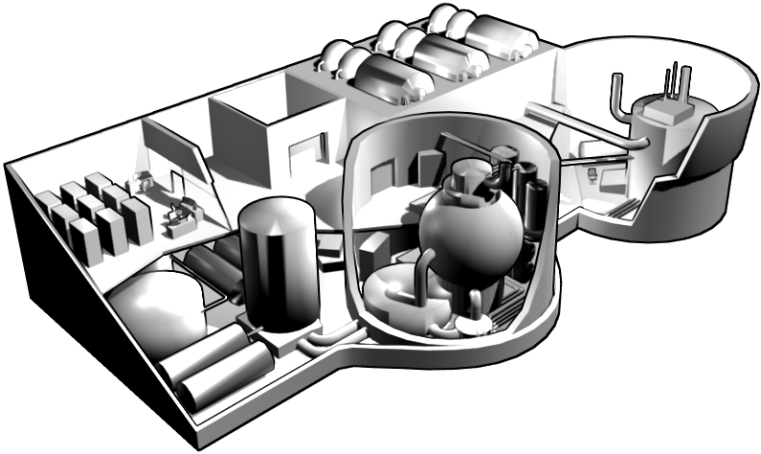
- ▶  $^{235}\text{U}$  ( $n, f$ )  $^{99}\text{Mo}$  in solid uranium targets (LEU or HEU)
  - ▶ NorthWest Medical Isotopes, Corvallis, Oregon
  - ▶ Coqui Pharmaceuticals, Coral Gables, Florida
  - ▶ Eden Radioisotopes, Albuquerque, New Mexico
  - ▶ General Atomics, San Diego, California
- ▶  $^{98}\text{Mo}$  ( $n, \gamma$ )  $^{99}\text{Mo}$  in solid molybdenum targets
  - ▶ NorthStar Medical Isotopes, Madison, Wisconsin
  - ▶ GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy, Wilmington, North Carolina
- ▶  $^3\text{H}$  ( $d, n$ )  $^4\text{He}$  in subcritical aqueous uranium solution
  - ▶ SHINE Medical Technologies, Monona, Wisconsin
- ▶  $^{100}\text{Mo}$  ( $e^- \rightarrow \gamma, n$ )  $^{99}\text{Mo}$  in solid molybdenum target
  - ▶ NorthStar Medical Isotopes, Madison, Wisconsin
- ▶  $^{100}\text{Mo}$  ( $p, 2n$ )  $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  in solid molybdenum target
  - ▶ TRIUMF, Vancouver, British Columbia



Small MSR would produce globally-significant 99Mo



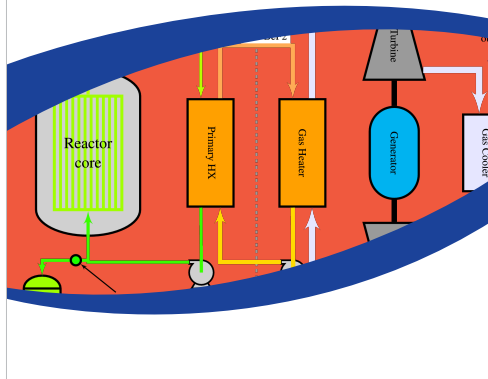
# 100 MWt Facility for Assured Power Generation





# Program on Technology Innovation: Technology Assessment of a Molten Salt Reactor Design

The Liquid-Fluoride Thorium Reactor (LFTR)





# My Own Little Medical Radioisotope Experience

