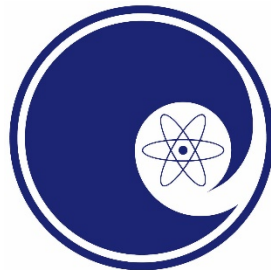


Niowave's Domestic Production of Mo-99 and other Fission Fragments from LEU without a Nuclear Reactor

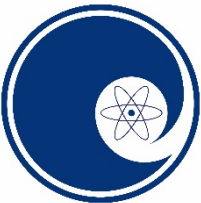
*Niowave, Inc.
Lansing MI*

September 25, 2018
Presented at the Mo-99 Topical Meeting
Knoxville, TN

**This document contains Niowave Proprietary Data.
Not for release without prior written permission from Niowave.**



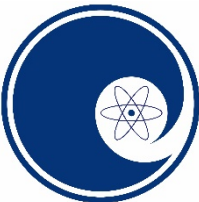
NIOWAVE
Accelerating Your Particles



Outline

- Closed-loop fuel cycle
- Additional fission fragments (beta emitters)
- Status of technical work
 - Superconducting electron linac
 - Uranium Target Assembly
 - Radiochemistry and target fabrication
- Laboratory assistance
- Regulatory agencies
- Scale-up plans





Niowave's Production Facility

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Superconducting Electron Linac

Uranium Target Assembly

Magnetic Recirculating Arc

Superconducting Cryomodule

Cryogenic Supply / Return

Electron Source

Microwave Power Input

Uranium Target Assembly

Liquid Metal Converter

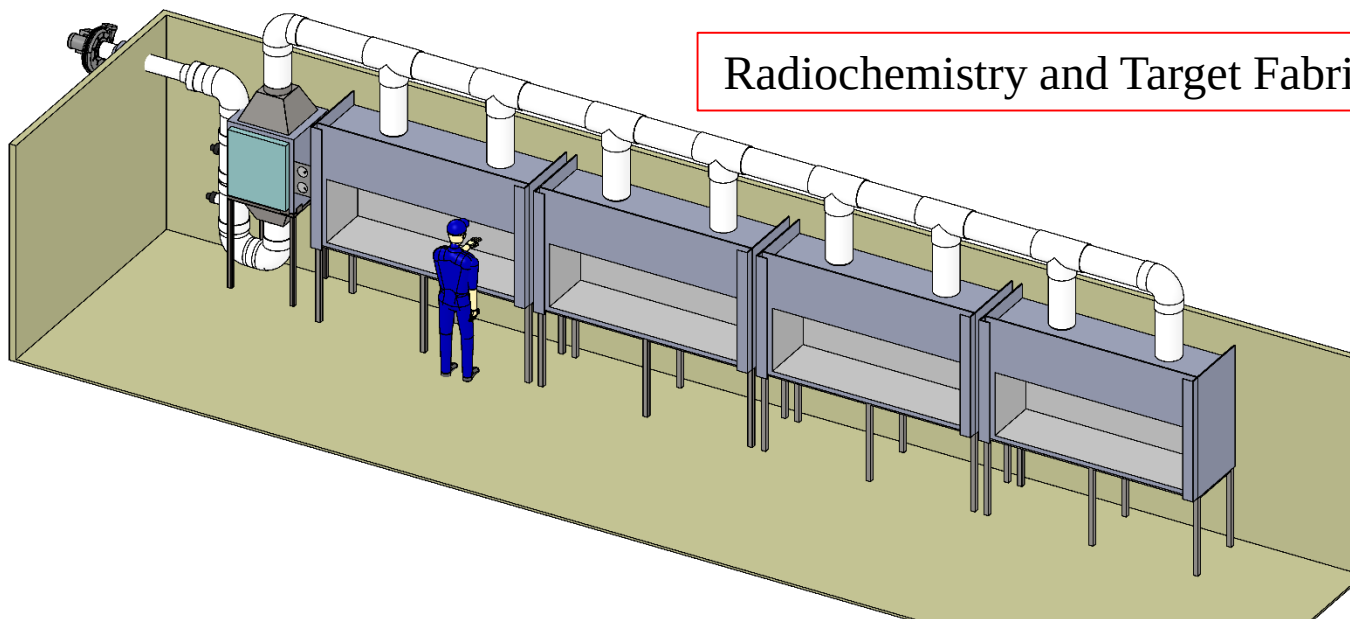
Bend Dipole

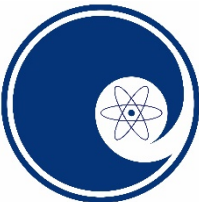
Liquid Metal System

Water Cooling System

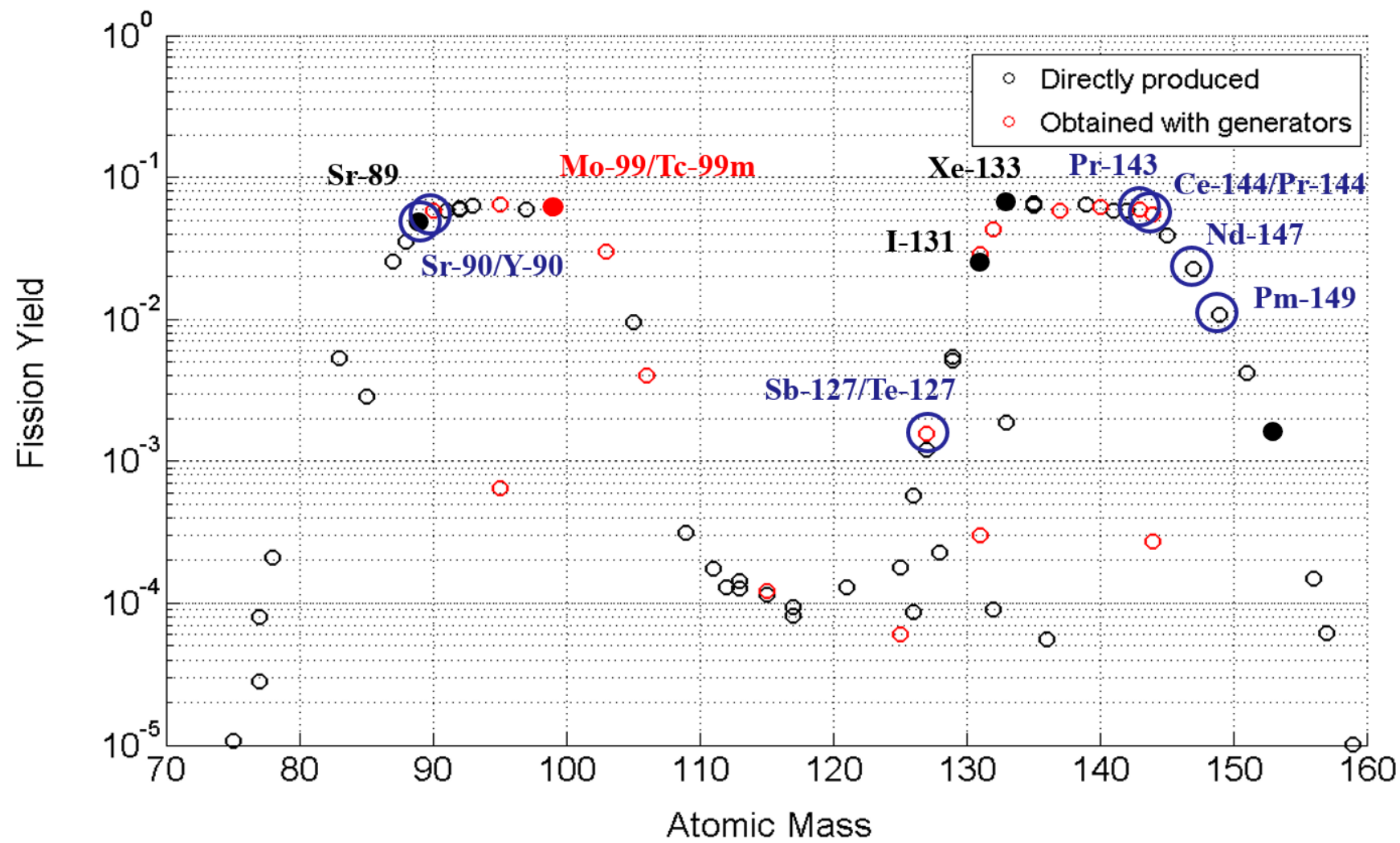


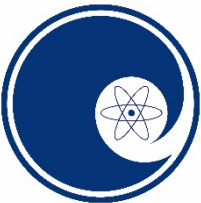
Radiochemistry and Target Fabrication





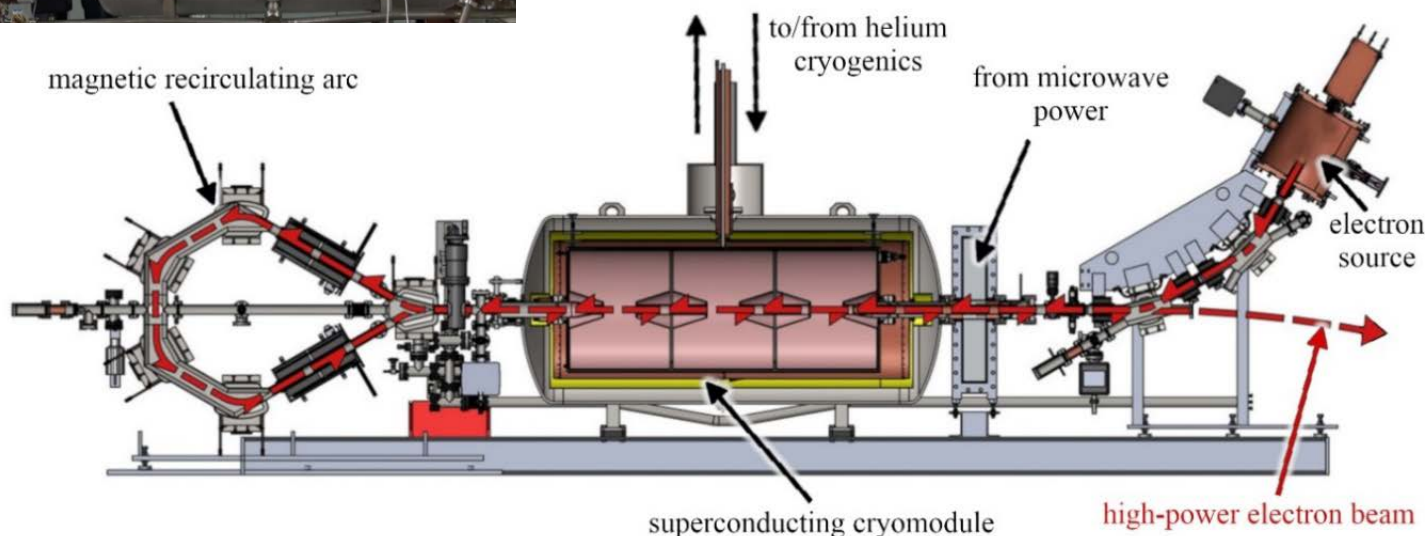
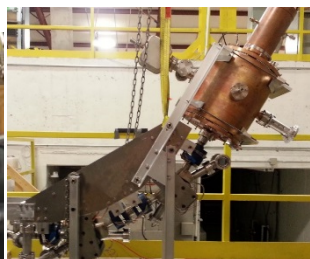
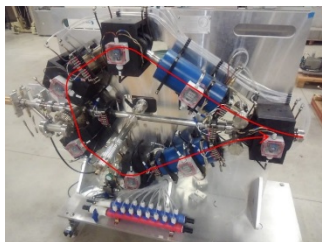
Beta Emitters for Nuclear Medicine





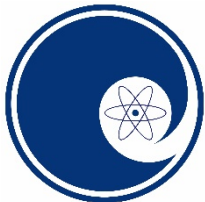
Superconducting Electron Linac

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Advantages for isotope production

- stable operation at very high beam power
- efficient in converting wallplug electricity into beam power

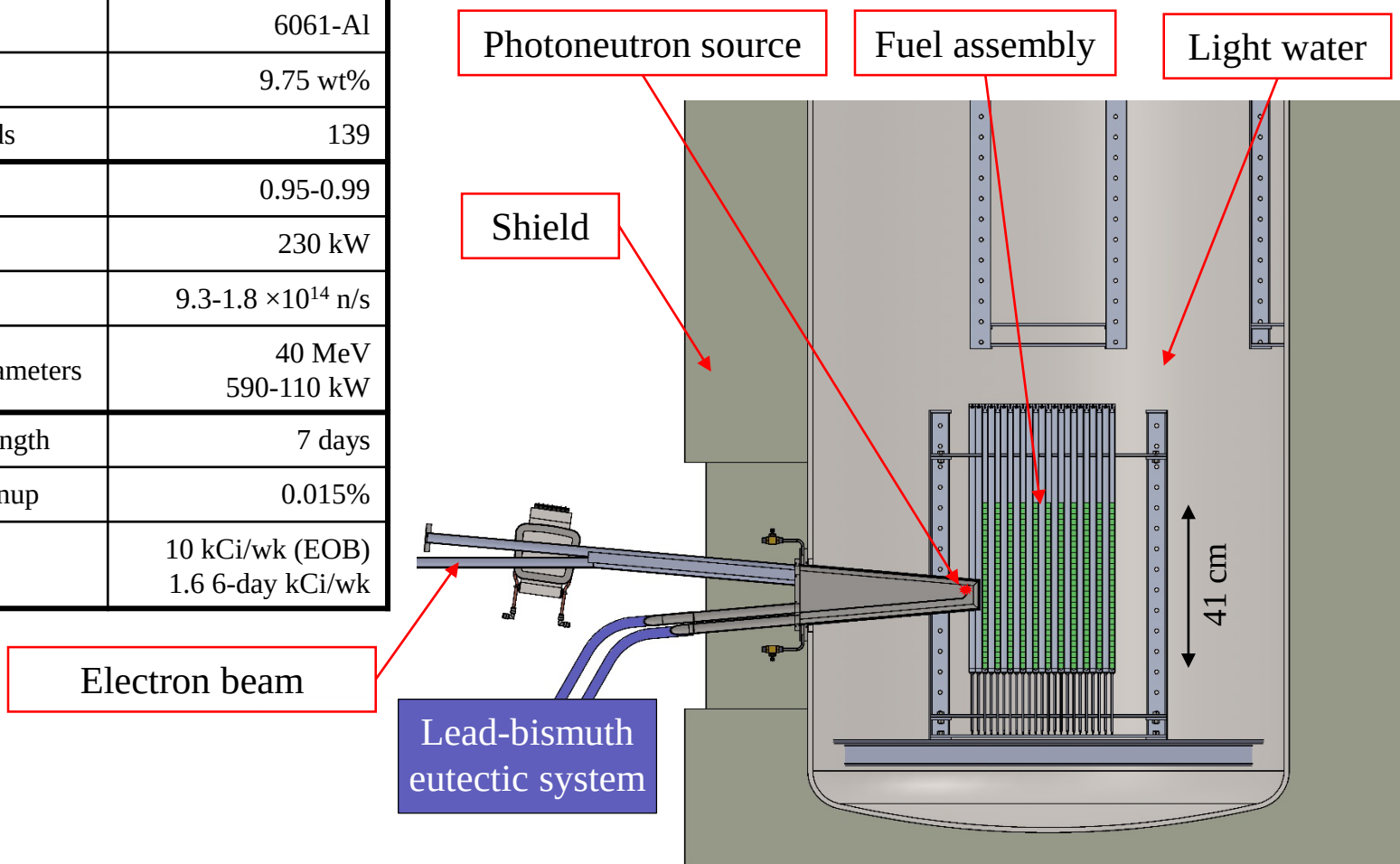


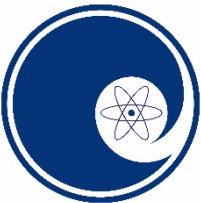
Uranium Target Assembly

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LEU fuel loading	27.4 kgU
Fuel type	UO ₃
Cladding type	6061-Al
²³⁵ U enrichment	9.75 wt%
Number of fuel rods	139
k_{eff}	0.95-0.99
Fission power	230 kW
Neutron source	$9.3-1.8 \times 10^{14}$ n/s
Electron beam parameters	40 MeV 590-110 kW
Irradiation cycle length	7 days
Fractional fuel burnup	0.015%
Mo-99 activity	10 kCi/wk (EOB) 1.6 6-day kCi/wk

The Uranium Target Assembly (UTA) is a subcritical assembly, open-pool type LWR

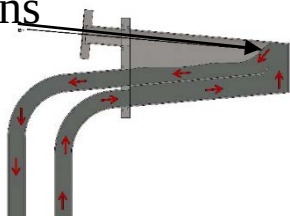




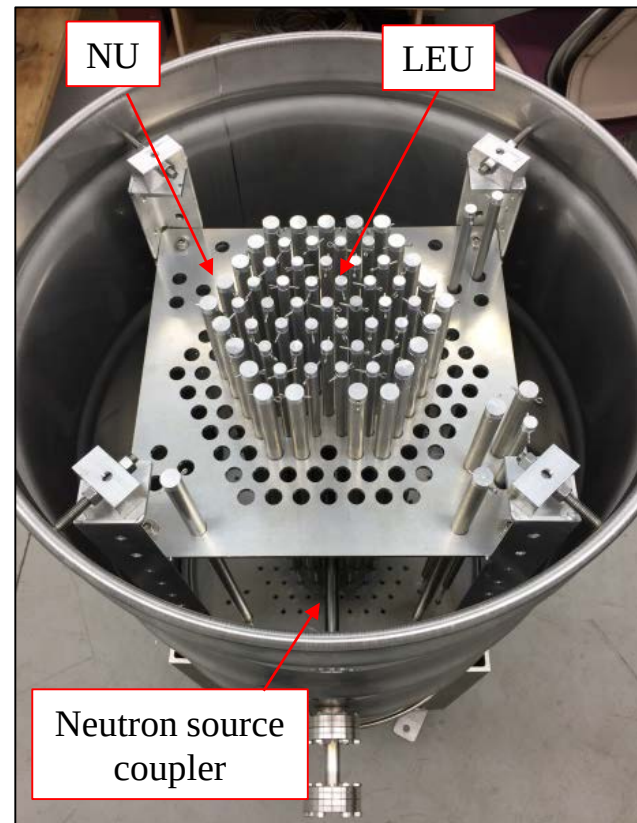
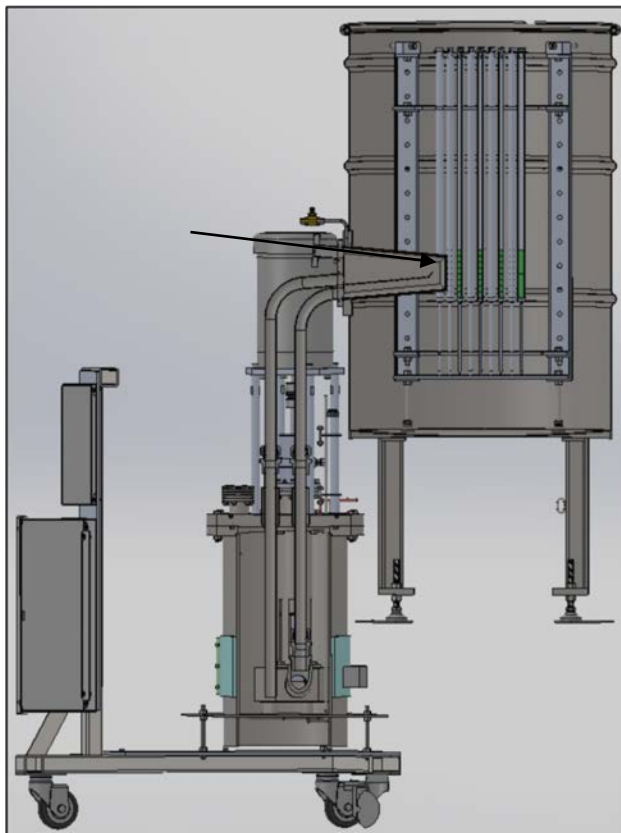
Neutron Source and UTA

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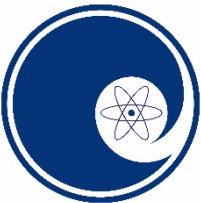
electrons



DOE SBIR/STTR (LANL)



- Windowless liquid Lead-Bismuth Eutectic (LBE)

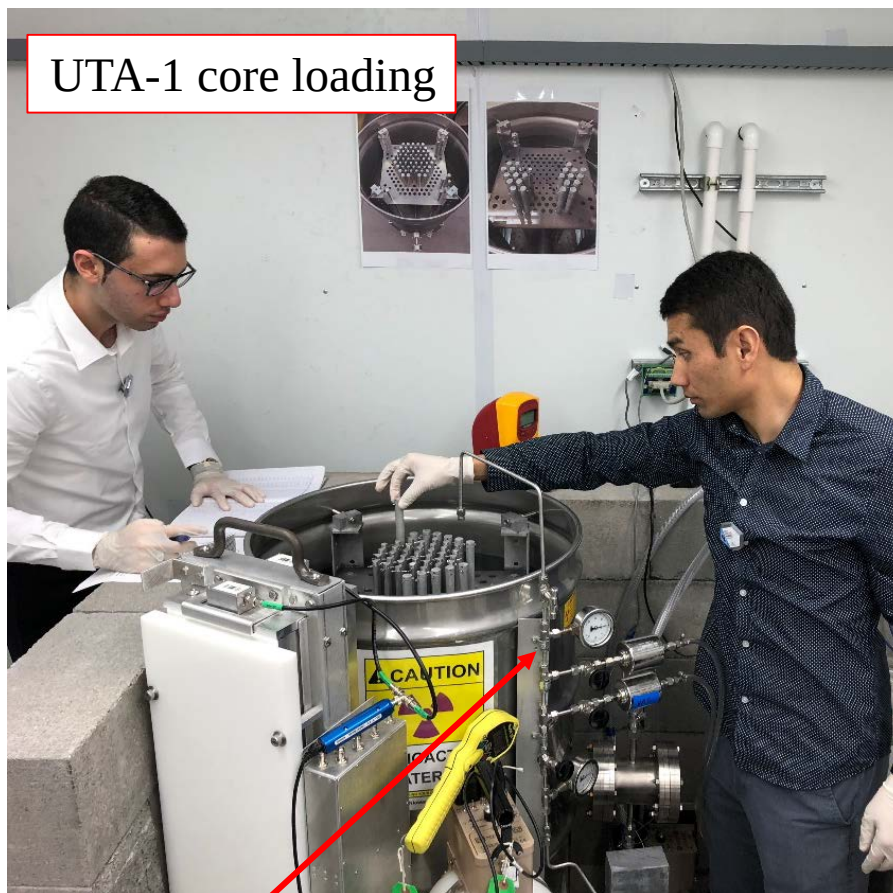


UTA Loading and Testing

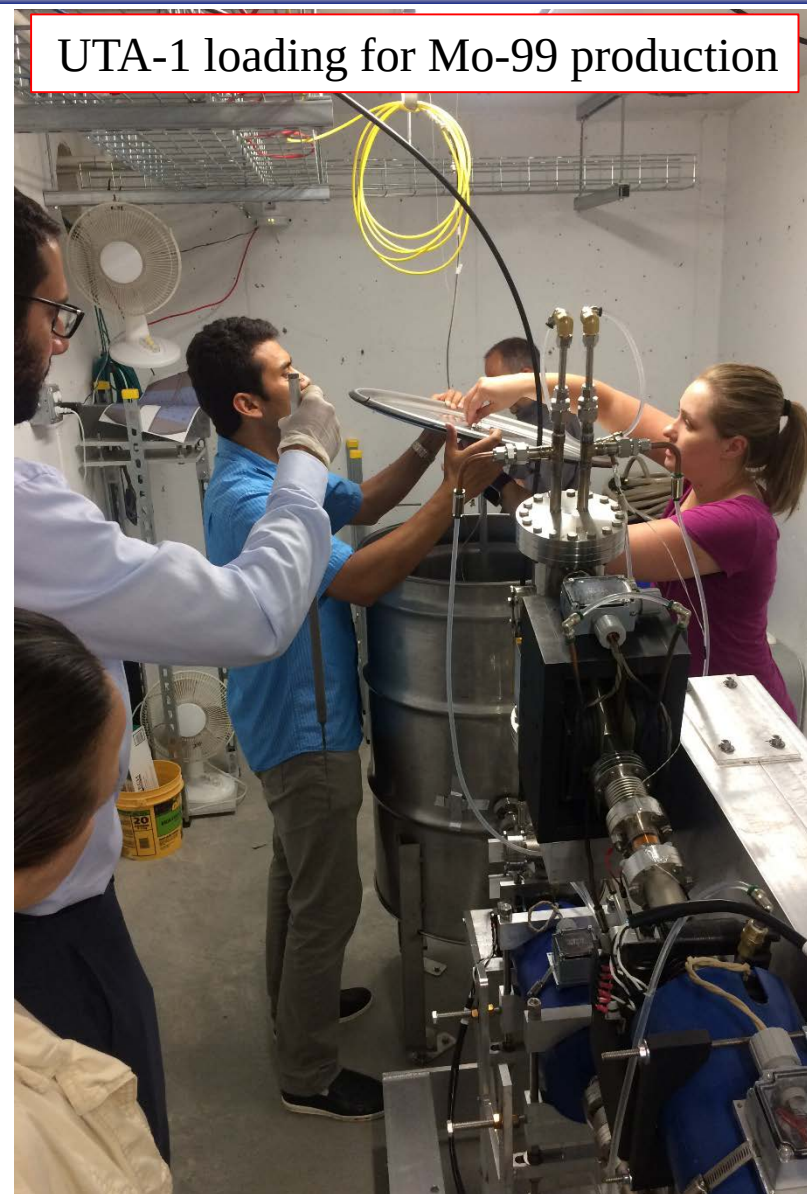
NIOWAVE
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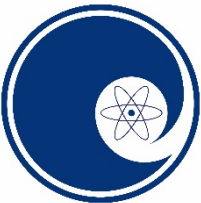
UTA-1 loading for Mo-99 production

UTA-1 core loading



Gas extraction module

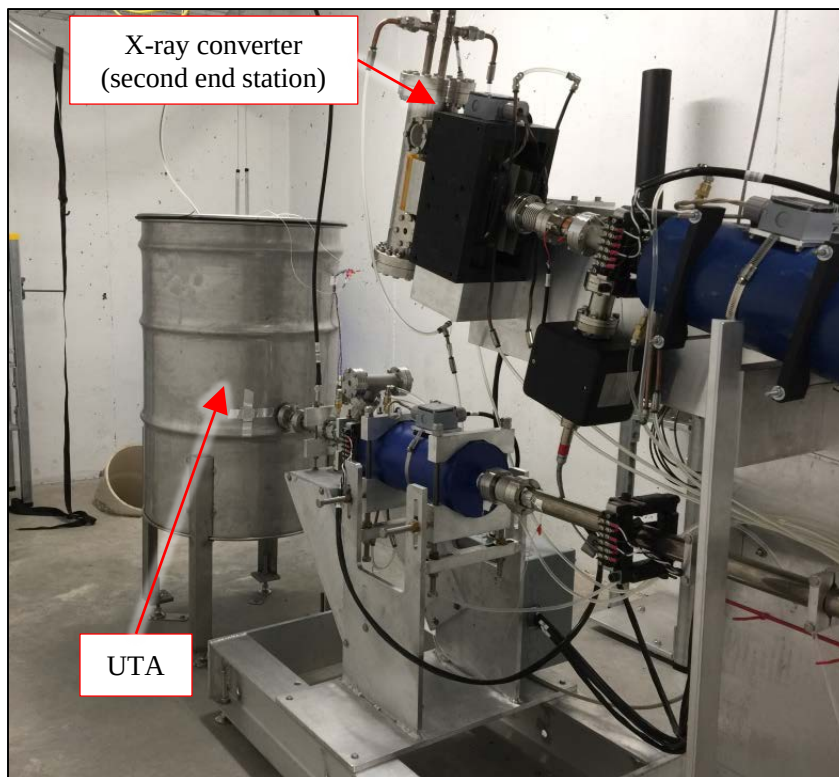
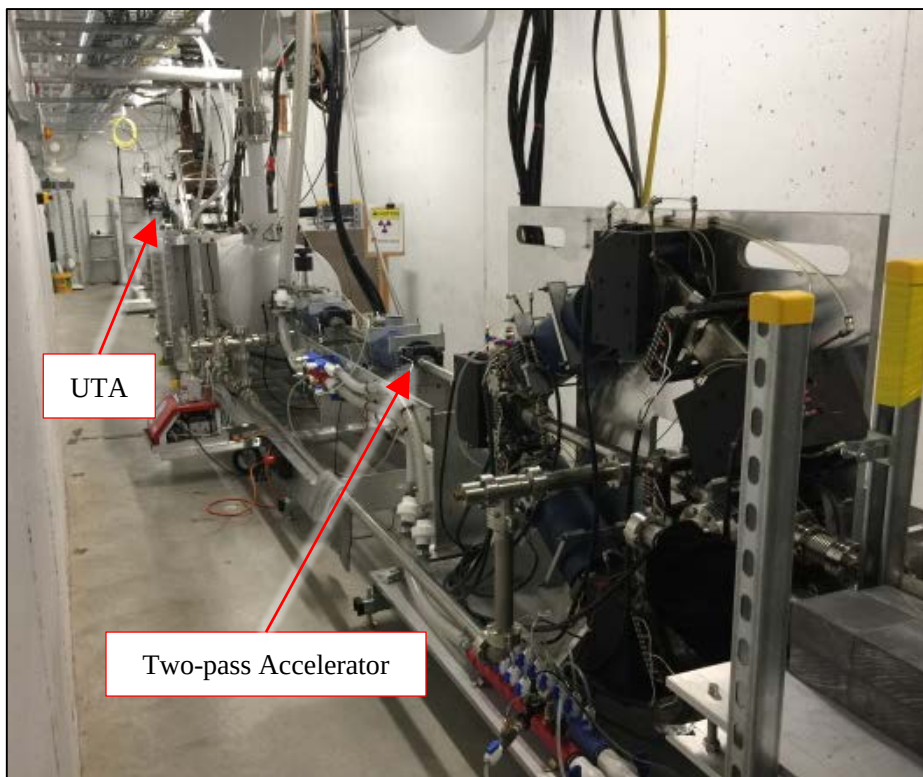
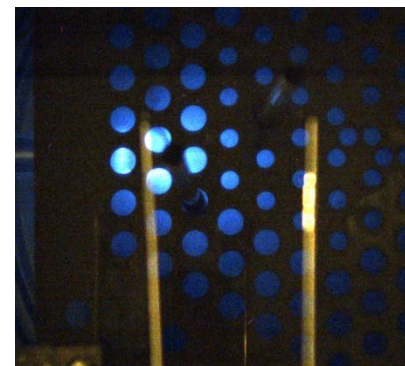


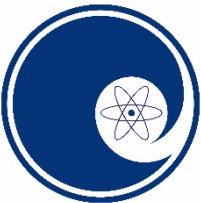


Mo-99 and Xe-133 Production

Successfully operational fully coupled system:

- Superconducting linac coupled to UTA
- Neutron production verified and validated
- Mo-99 and other FF are produced

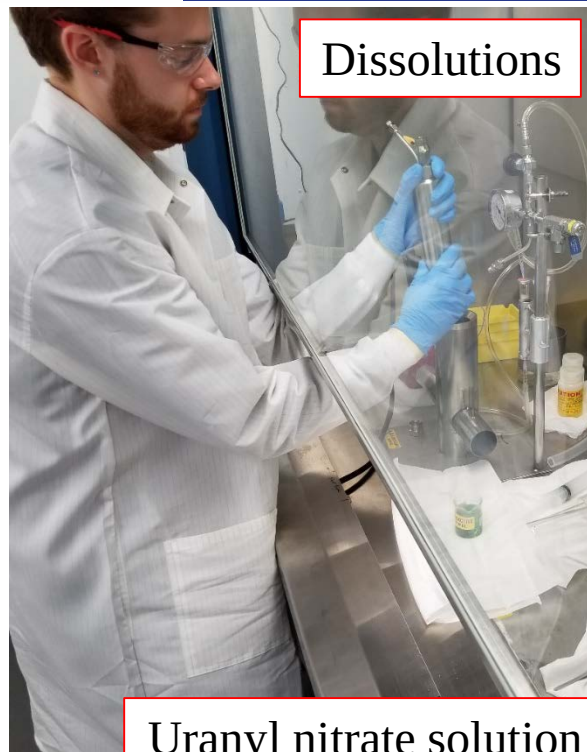




Mo-99 Extraction

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Dissolutions



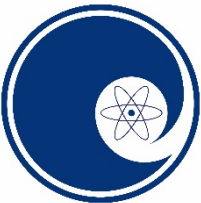
Uranyl nitrate solution



LEU-Modified Cintichem Process



Poster Tuesday 3:30 PM, *Progress Toward an LEU Fuel Cycle for Domestic Radioisotope Production from Fission Fragments* (Dr. Kristin Shannon, Niowave)



Partnering with Argonne

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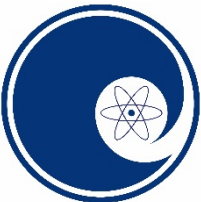
- Working with Argonne since 2015
- Optimization of dissolution
- Design, fabrication & testing of the automated LMC



20 gU dissolution

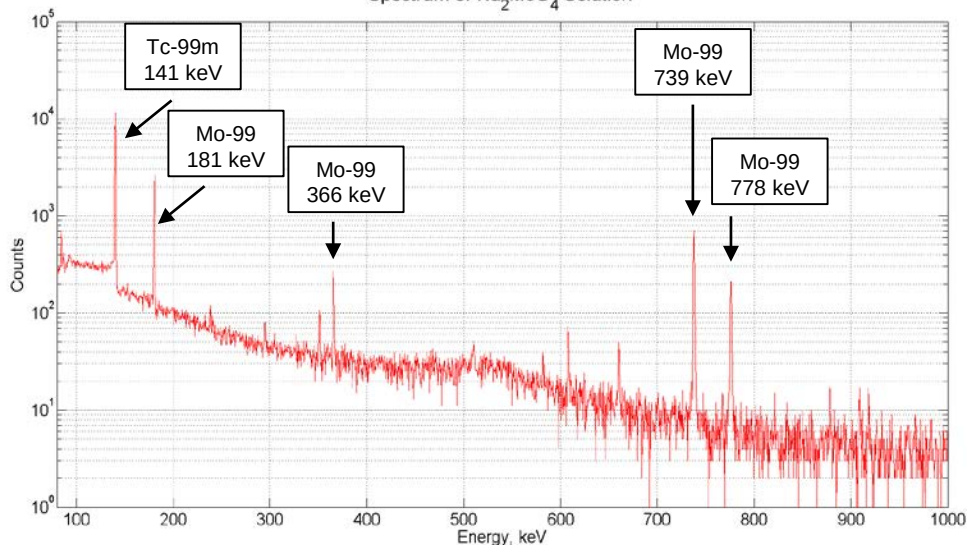


LMC training

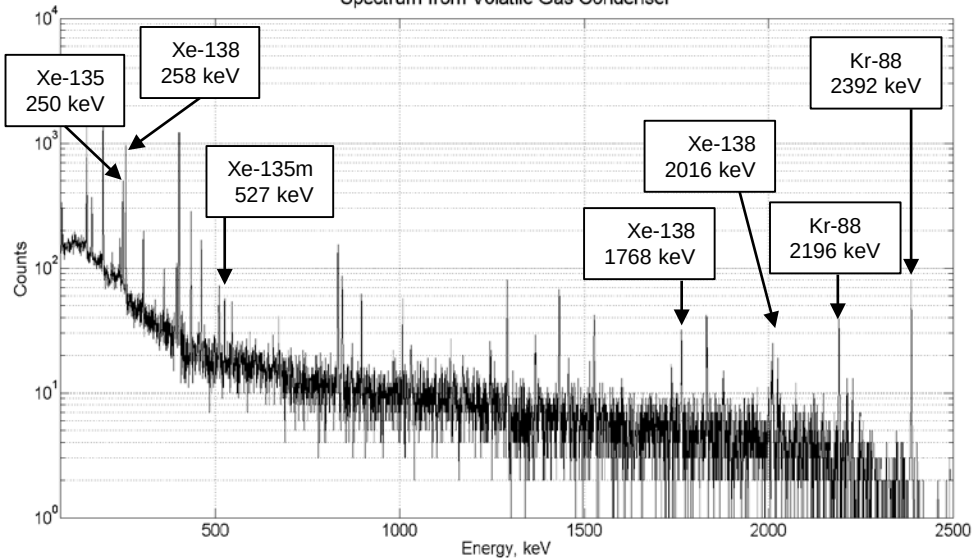


Na_2MoO_4 and Xe Samples

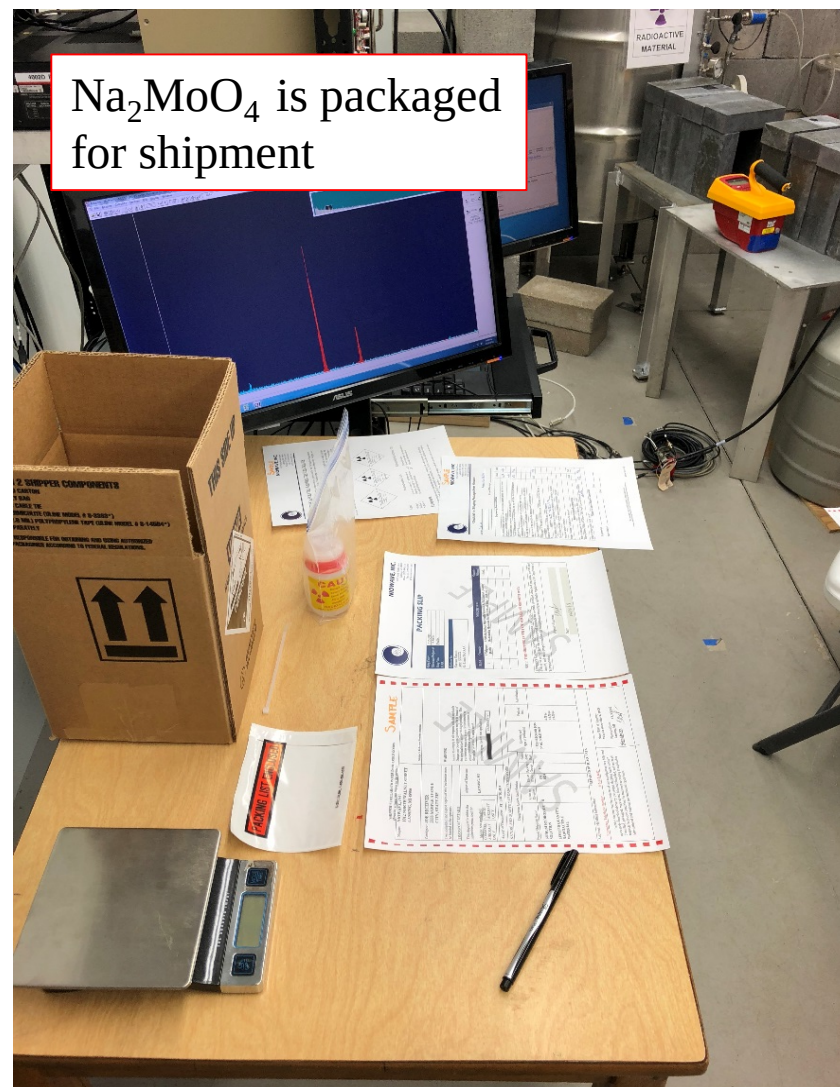
Spectrum of Na_2MoO_4 Solution

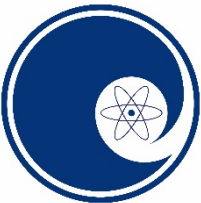


Spectrum from Volatile Gas Condenser



Na_2MoO_4 is packaged
for shipment

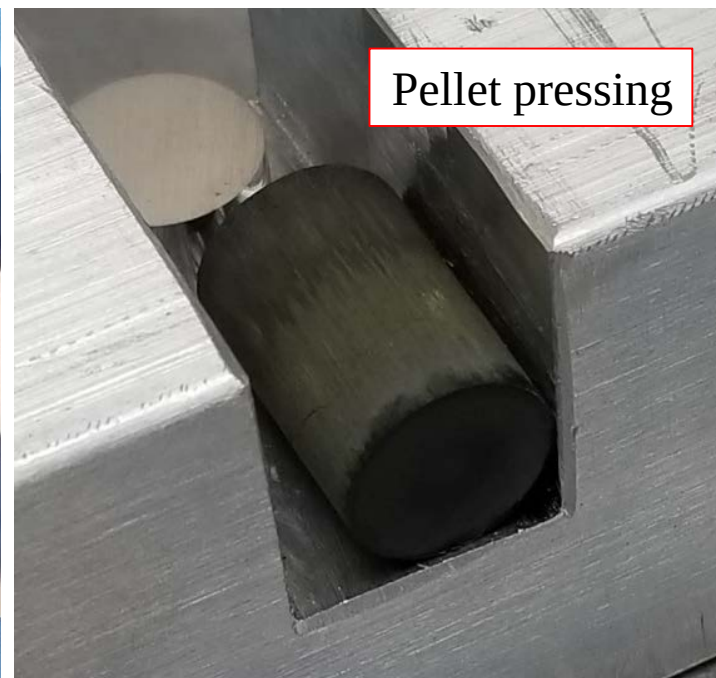
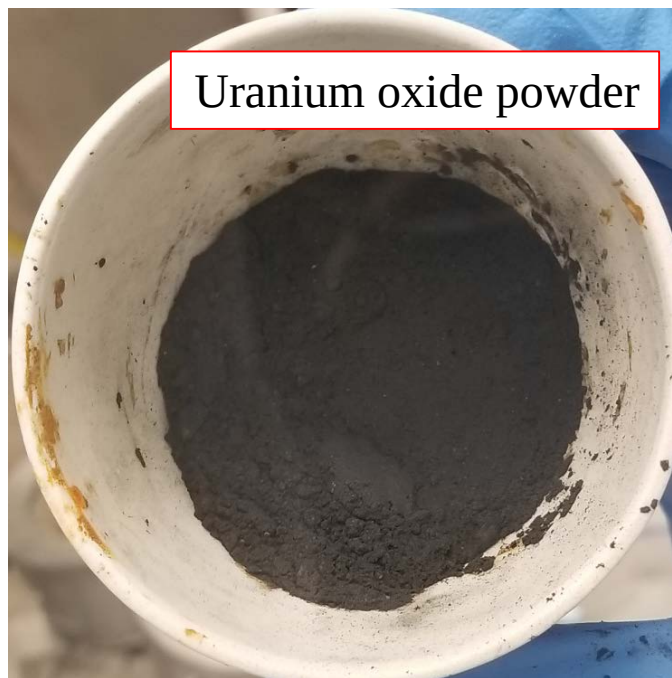




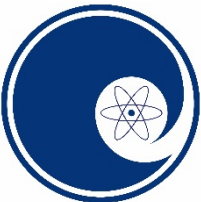
Uranium Recovery and Target Preparation

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- UREX
- Mechanical pressing of uranium oxide powder



Pressed pellets are loaded for re-irradiation



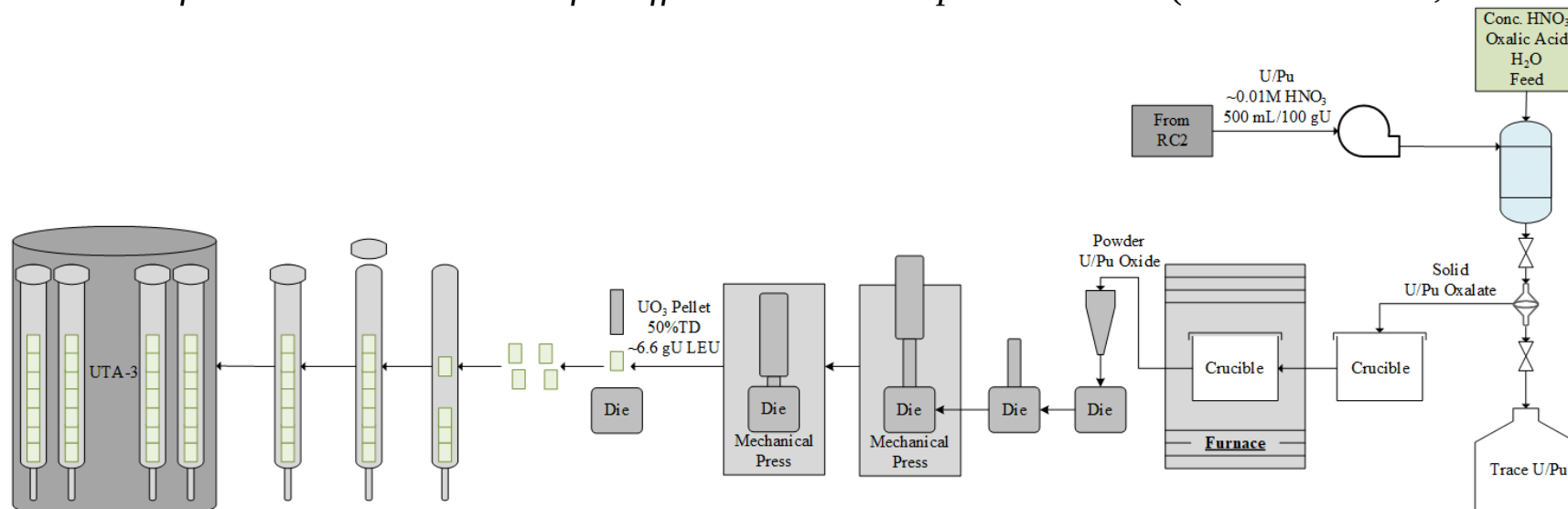
Partnering with Y-12

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Posters Tuesday 3:30 PM

Optimizing Extraction Processes and Fuel Fabrication for Mo-99 Production (Kaara Patton, CNS Y-12)

Fabrication of Uranium Oxide Pellets for Efficient Radioisotope Production (Nathan Johnson, Niowave)



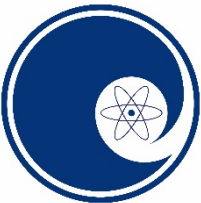
loading rod



mechanical press



die



LEU Acquisition and Target Preparation

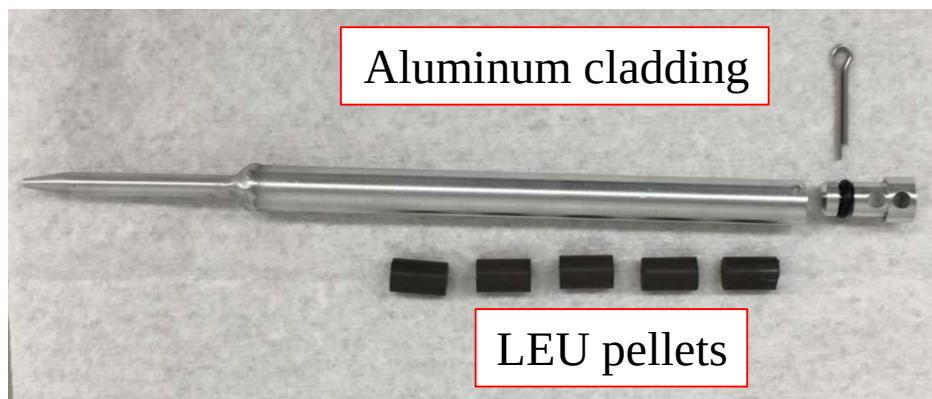
Natural uranium

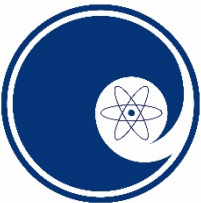
- 345 kgU (metal and oxide) at Niowave



Low Enriched Uranium (<20 wt% ^{235}U)

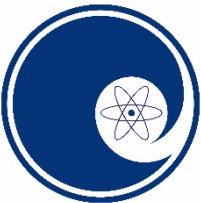
- 1.8 kgU oxide at Niowave
- 18 kgU metal purchased from Y-12/NNSA





Regulatory Plans

- State of Michigan
 - 40 MeV, 100 kW electron linacs
- NRC
 - Materials license
- FDA
 - Active pharmaceutical ingredient
 - Facility registration & Drug Master File
- DOT
 - Have shipped excepted, Type A, & Type B packages
- Waste
 - 3rd party broker



1. Materials license

Not “utilization” or “production” facility (10 CFR 50.2)

- $k_{eff} < 1$ (not a reactor)
- Limiting batches to < 100 g LEU (Cintichem process)
- Components & processes are proven & benchmarked

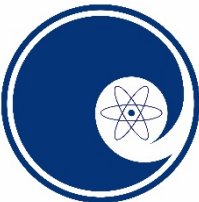
2. Once > 7 kg LEU on-site

- Establish a criticality safety program

3. Max LEU on-site < 100 kg LEU

- Keeps us below “SNM of low strategic significance”

4. Processing LEU requires an environmental impact statement

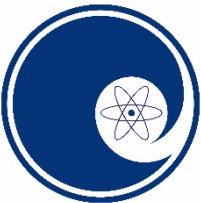


Facilities [1]



HQ (2006)
R&D (2012)





Facilities [2]



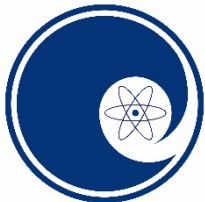
Pilot Production Facility (2014)
Lansing International Airport
Foreign Trade Zone



Fall 2014



Fall 2015



Mo-99 Program Overview

Category	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4
Production Level	Demo	Pilot	Commercial	Commercial – 2 nd Site
Fission Power	23 mW	230 W	230 kW	2 × 230 kW
Activity Produced ¹	1 mCi batches	10 Ci/week 1.55 6-dCi/week	10 kCi/week 1,550 6-dCi/week	20 kCi/week ² 3,100 6-dCi/week
Radiochemicals Produced	Mo-99→Tc-99m Xe-133	Sr-89, I-131 Pr-143, Nd-147, Pm-149	Sr-90→Y-90 Sb-127→Te-127 Ce-144→Pr-144	TBD
Location	HQ	HQ / Airport	TBD	TBD
Completion Date	Dec 2018	Dec 2020	Dec 2025	Dec 2027
Budget	\$15M	\$35M ³	\$85M	\$63M

¹10 kCi/week Mo-99 EOB = 1,550 6 day Ci/week Mo-99

²Two facilities, each operating at 10 kCi/week

³Includes DOE-NNSA Mo-99 contribution