

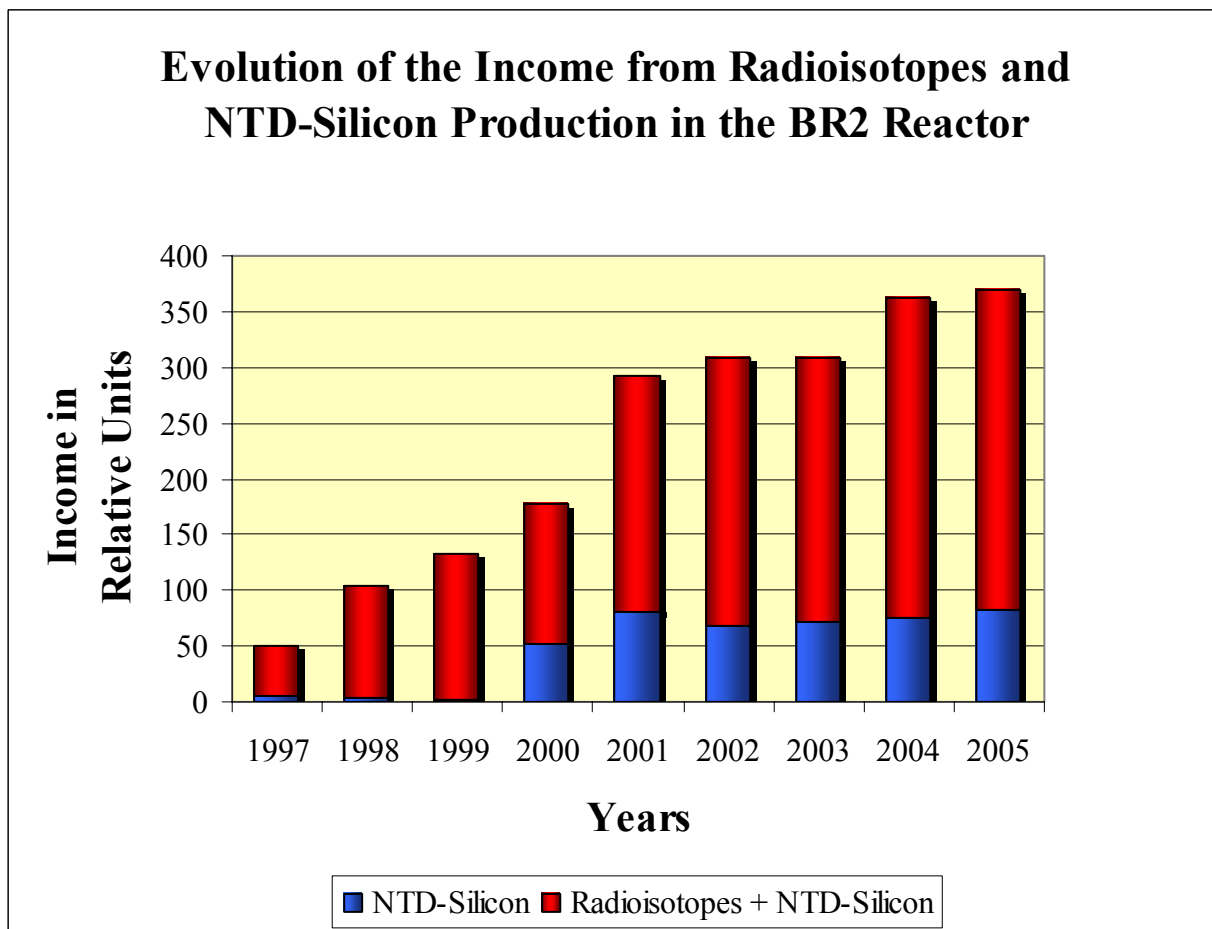
Background

The radioisotopes are produced for various applications in the nuclear medicine (diagnostic, therapy, palliation of metastatic bone pain), industry (radiography of welds,...), agriculture (radiotracers, ...) and basic research. Due to the availability of high neutron fluxes (thermal neutron flux up to 10^{15} n/cm².s), the BR2 reactor is considered as a major facility through its contribution for a continuous supply of products such ⁹⁹Mo (^{99m}Tc), ¹³¹I, ¹³³Xe, ¹⁹²Ir, ¹⁸⁶Re, ¹⁵³Sm, ⁹⁰Y, ³²P, ¹⁸⁸W (¹⁸⁸Re), ²⁰³Hg, ⁸²Br, ⁴¹Ar, ¹²⁵I, ¹⁷⁷Lu, ⁸⁹Sr, ⁶⁰Co, ¹⁶⁹Yb, ¹⁴⁷Nd, ... Neutron Transmutation Doped (NTD) silicon is produced for the semiconductor industry in the SIDONIE (Silicon Doping by Neutron Irradiation Experiment) facility, which is designed to continuously rotate and traverse the silicon through the neutron flux. These combined movements produce exceptional dopant homogeneity in batches of silicon measuring 4 and 5-inches in diameter by up to 750 mm in length.

Objective

To provide a reliable and qualitative supply of radioisotopes and NTD-silicon to the customers in accordance with a quality system that has been certified to the requirements of the "EN ISO 9001 : 2000". This new Quality System Certificate has been obtained in November 2003 for the "Production of radioisotopes for medical and industrial applications" and the "Production of Neutron Transmutation Doped (NTD) Silicon" in the BR2 reactor.

Principal results



Evolution of the income from radioisotopes and NTD-silicon production in the BR2 reactor

1. Since the restart of the BR2 reactor in 1997, after its refurbishment in 1995-1997, the income from the production of radioisotopes and NTD-silicon increased considerably as shown in the figure in relative units.
2. The loading of an additional PRF irradiation device in the reactor in 2004 enhanced the position of BR2 on the European market for the production of ^{99}Mo ($T_{1/2}=66\text{ h}$), which is the major isotope produced in the BR2 reactor for the manufacture of $^{99}\text{Mo}/^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ ($T_{1/2}=6\text{ h}$) generators.
3. BR2 has consolidated its market position in the production of large quantities 'high specific' activities of ^{192}Ir ($T_{1/2}=74\text{ d}$) for both therapeutic and industrial applications.
4. Highly enriched ^{176}Lu targets are routinely and successfully irradiated for the production of ^{177}Lu , which is an ideal candidate for future targeted radiotherapy with radiolabelled peptides: long half life ($T_{1/2}=6.71\text{ d}$), good physical properties, emitting both beta (maximum 0.5 MeV; average 0.17 MeV) for therapy and gamma rays (113 keV and 208 keV) useful for imaging.
5. BR2's silicon irradiation service performed very satisfactorily throughout 2005 in terms of its level of business and the record income that it generated.

Future work

1. BR2 is working on a project to supply ^{188}W ($T_{1/2}=69.4\text{ d}$) for the manufacture of $^{188}\text{W}/^{188}\text{Re}$ generators. Several medical applications of ^{188}Re ($T_{1/2}=16.9\text{ h}$) are actively under consideration in cardiology and bone pain palliation.
2. Construction of POSEIDON, a new NTD-Silicon Pool Side Facility to increase BR2's NTD-silicon capability and meet today's increasing demand for irradiation of 6 and 8-inches diameter silicon ingots.

Main contact person

Bernard Ponsard, bernard.ponsard@sckcen.be

Main references

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2. A. Alberman, H.Blowfield. "Doping of Silicon by Neutron Transmutation", paper presented at the IAEA Technical Meeting on purpose-designed research reactors features, Vienna, Austria, June 30 - July 2, 2003.