



Full conversion of IRE ^{99}Mo , ^{131}I & ^{133}Xe process to LEU : impact on radionuclide emissions

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Overview

- ✿ Impact of the LEU conversion on the process
- ✿ Comparative radioxenon emissions of HEU vs LEU
- ✿ Technical tour
- ✿ Current and future improvements

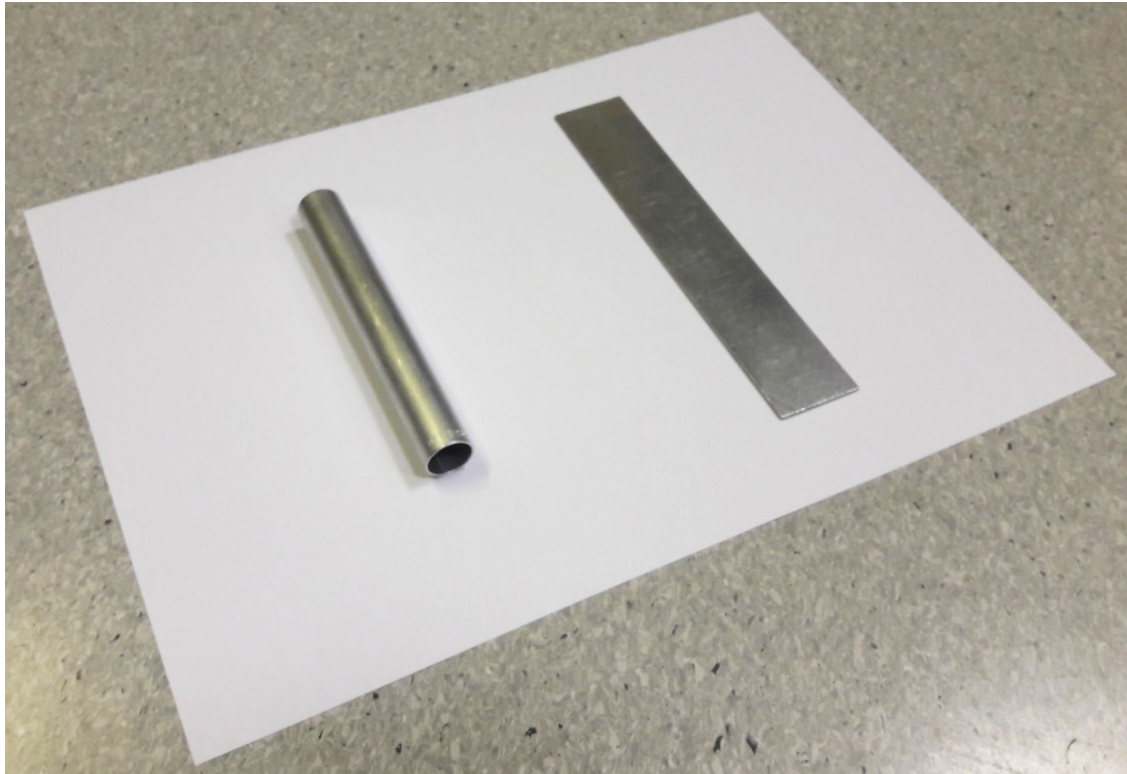
Context

- ☼ IRE | IRE Elit group is a Belgian company aiming at promoting the beneficial use of radioisotopes (essentially for medical purposes) through its 3 activities of:
 - Production of radioisotopes
 - R&D and production of radiopharmaceutical products
 - Analysis and control of the radioactivity (environment, foodweb,...)
- ☼ IRE is a public utility foundation and a major producer of medical radioisotopes on the market since 1971 and accounts currently for: ~25% of ^{99}Mo supply, est. 25-30% of ^{131}I supply, est. 50% ^{133}Xe supply to US market
- ☼ IRE was the first MIP to be equipped with the STAX system and make data available

Conversion to LEU

- ⚗ On March 27th 2023, IRE has dissolved the last HEU target and is now 100% converted to LEU for the production of ^{99}Mo , ^{131}I and ^{133}Xe
- ⚗ Such a conversion was not simple nor cheap

Main process changes: target

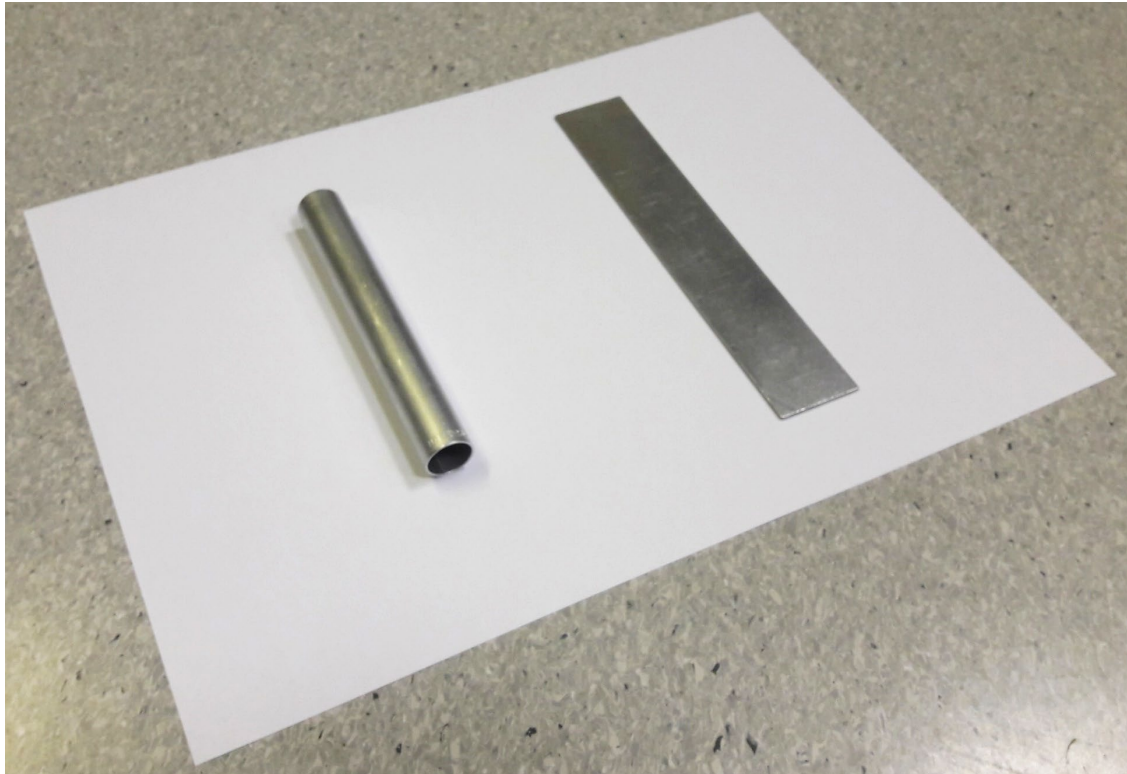


☼ % ^{235}U and shape

- ↓ fission yield (apparent n^0 flux)
- Geometrical factors

➔ overall ↓ 20-30% of activity recovered from dissolved target

Main process changes: target

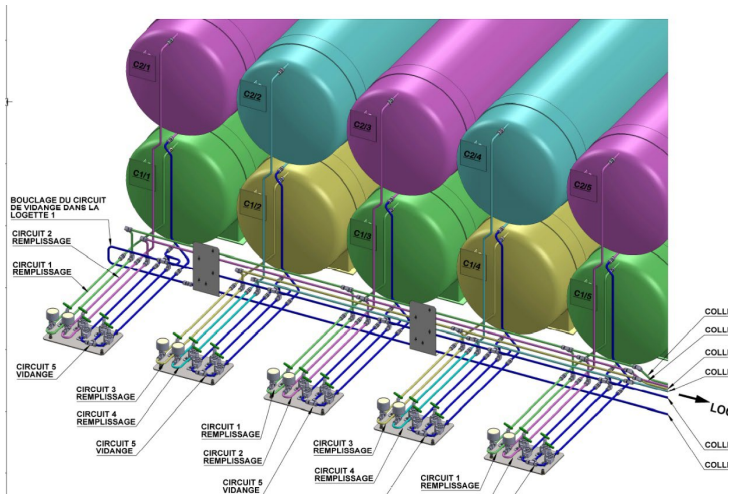


☼ Al cladding (mass and impurities)

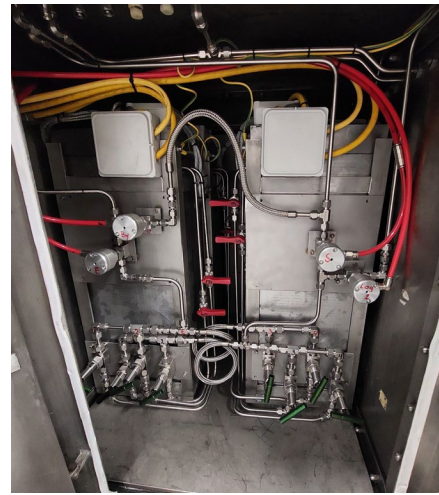
- ↑ reagents volume and concentration
- ↑ size of filter and filtration device
- Change the filter material
- Additional steps to keep iodine in solution and manage H₂

➔ Overall ↑ of liquid wastes by 10%, fissile material « waste » by 20% (wastes treatment cost by 20%)

Main process changes: others



Decay tanks system



In-line zeolite system

☼ Process line under atmospheric pressure (additional layer of Defense in Depth)

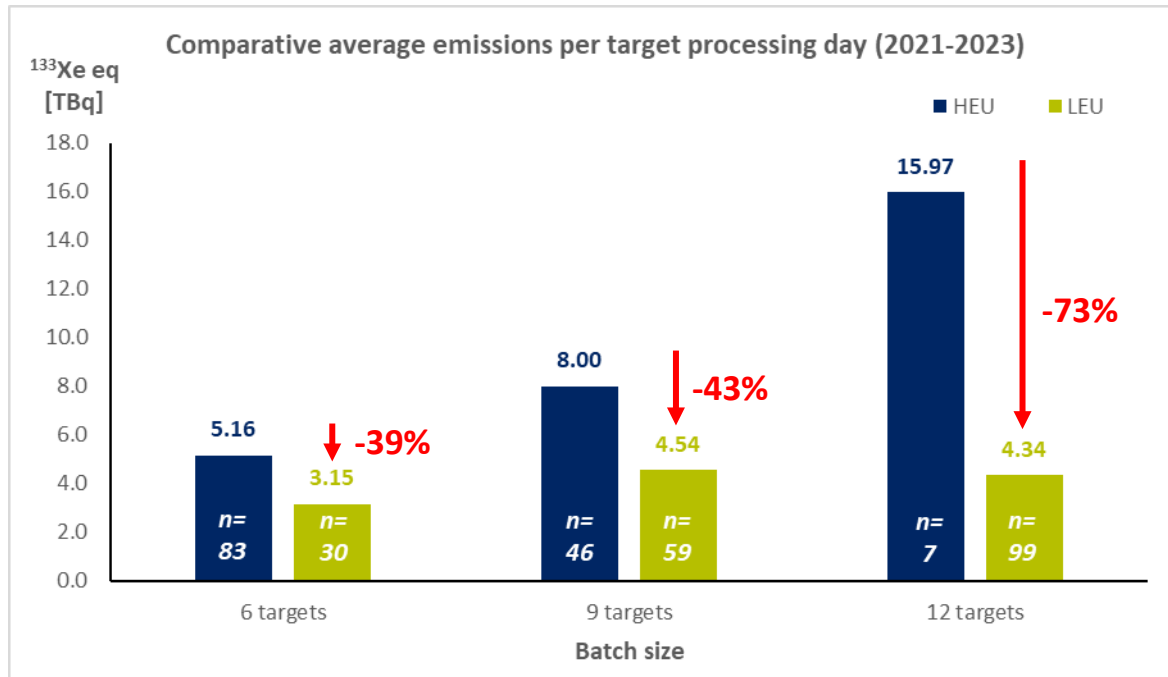
- 56 decay tanks connected to the process vessels

☼ Xe capture at ambient temperature

☼ ^{131}I separation in alkaline solution

➔ Overall impact on Xe emissions

Comparative ^{133}Xe emissions



Dataset:

- IRE regulatory monitoring
- 324 target processing days (period: 01 Jan 2021 to 20 Oct 2023)
- Emissions of ^{133}Xe , $^{133\text{m}}\text{Xe}$, ^{135}Xe and $^{135\text{m}}\text{Xe}$ integrated as $^{133}\text{Xe}_{\text{eq}}$ emissions (weighted sum of activities) – no $^{131\text{m}}\text{Xe}$

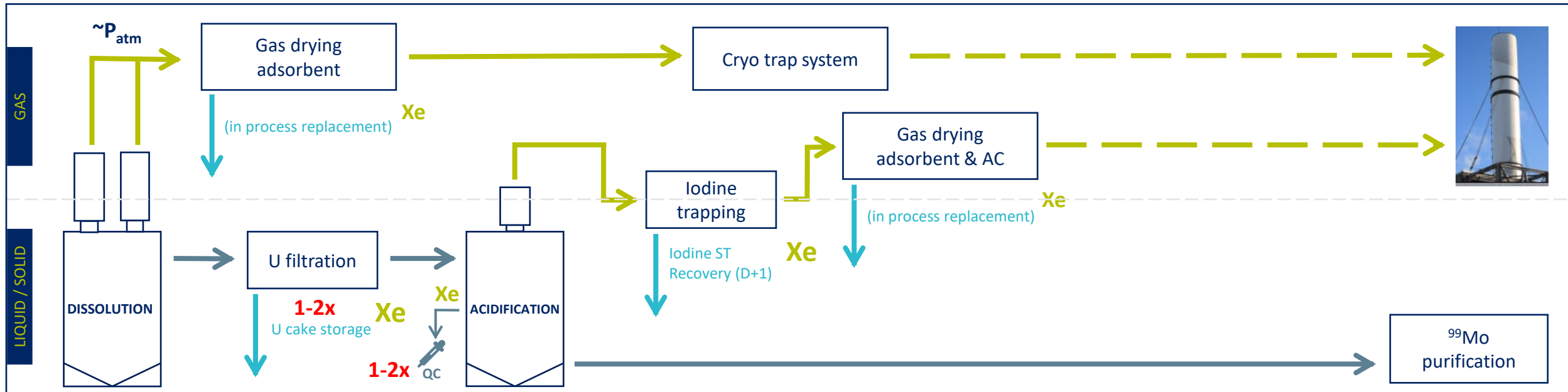
Observation:

- neat abatement of average $^{133}\text{Xe}_{\text{eq}}$ emissions with the LEU process
- larger decrease for larger batch size

Comparative ^{133}Xe emissions : insights

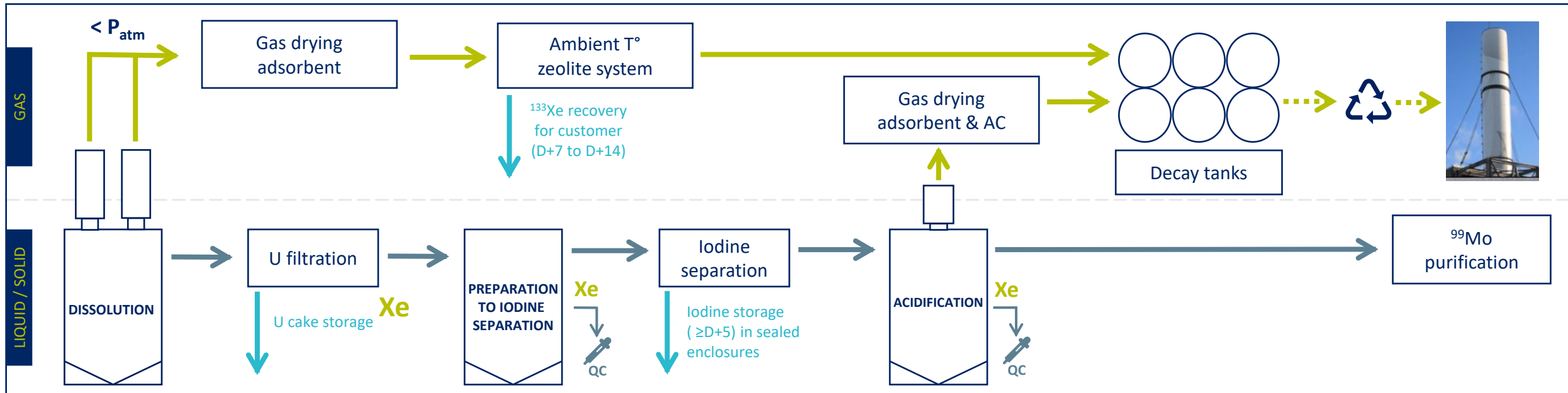
HEU

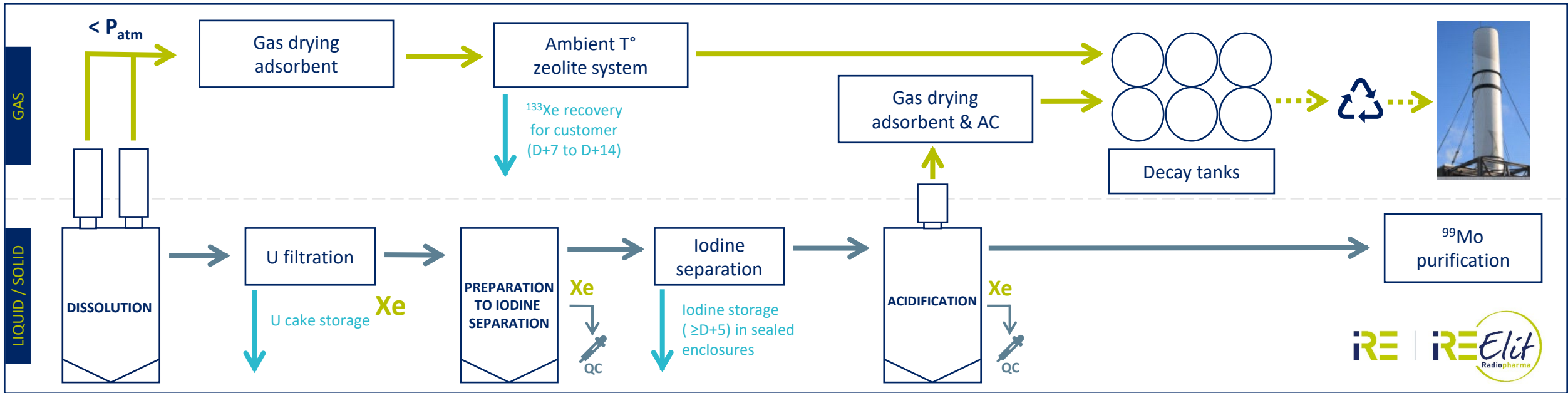
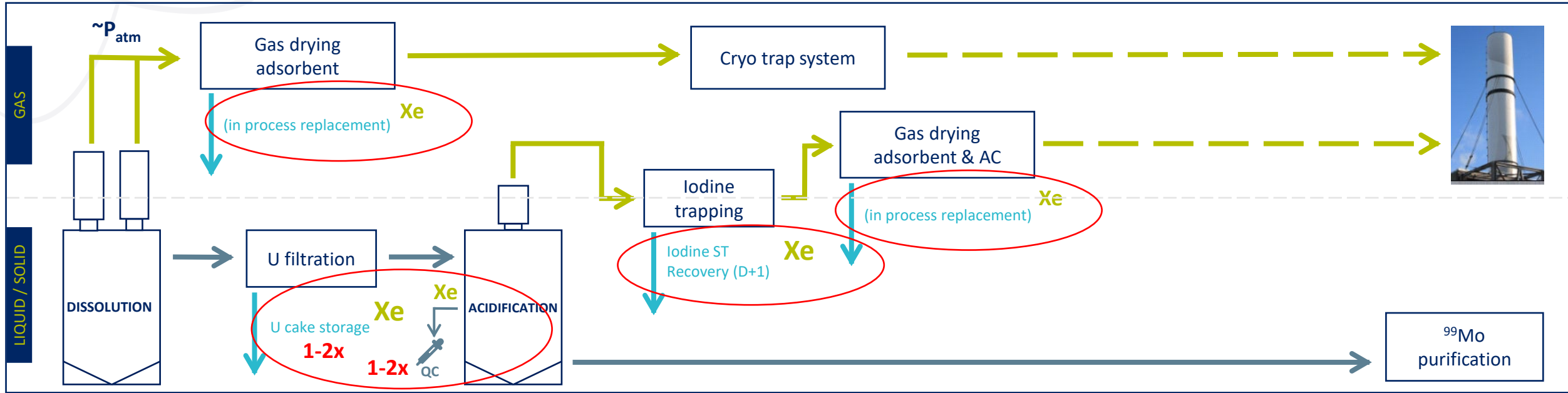
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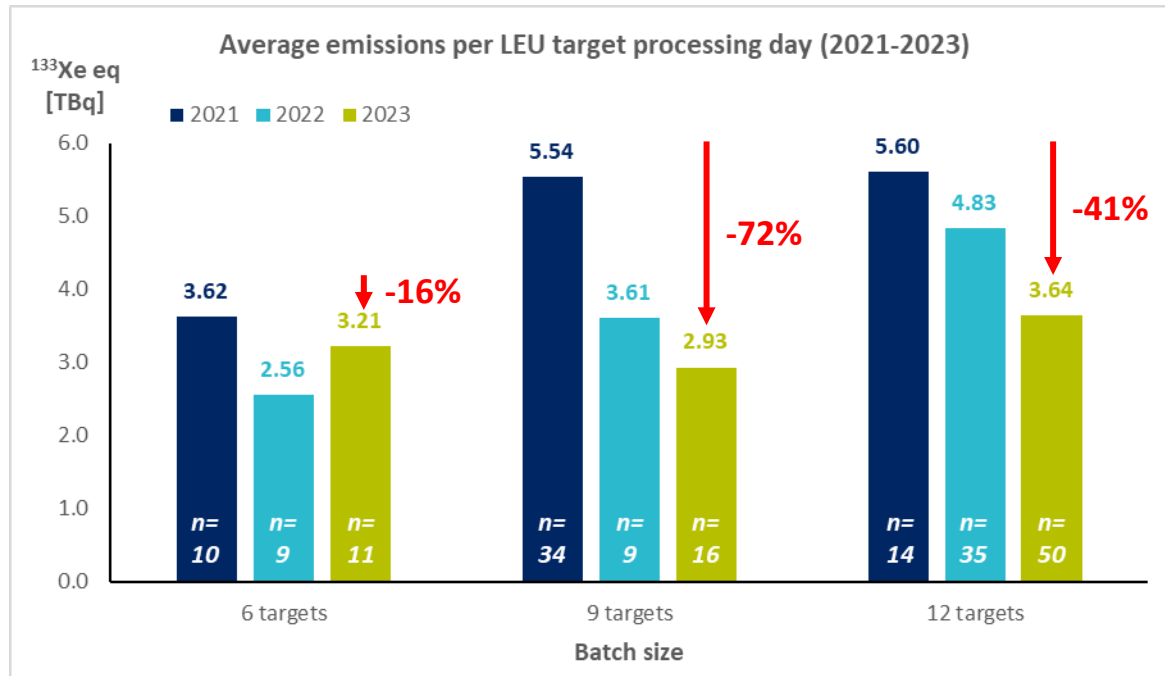
Comparative ^{133}Xe emissions : insights

LEU





^{133}Xe emissions with the LEU process



Overall abatement of emissions thanks to

- Refining of operators' skills on the process (more in less time)
- Continuous improvement on:
 - ✦ SOPs
 - ✦ Equipment design review (enclosures, seals,...)

Potential improvements at unavoidable opening steps of the process line

Conclusion

- ⚗ Conversion to LEU involved major changes to the production process with a **significant impact on the production costs** (especially wastes)
- ⚗ With the technical modifications implemented (and not thanks to LEU per se), we observed **a significant abatement of $^{133}\text{Xe}_{\text{eq}}$ emissions** with the new process, attributable to: unit operations, process line under atmospheric pressure, management of the $^{135}\text{I} - ^{133}\text{I} - ^{131}\text{I}$ source term
- ⚗ Progress observed during the LEU ramp-up phase (2021-2023) with a decrease in $^{133}\text{Xe}_{\text{eq}}$ emissions of up to 72 % for medium batch size and 41% for largest batch size
- ⚗ IRE is **committed towards further reducing its $^{133}\text{Xe}_{\text{eq}}$ emissions**



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