

Fission Mo-99 , Parameters

Study on Process Parameters for Fission Mo-99 Separation and Purification

150

Tc-99m (6.02hr) (14keV)
 가 , Mo-99 Tc-99m Mo-99가 Tc-99m
 . fission Mo-99 Mo , benzoin oxime
 , activated ,
 , Mo
 , fission Mo-99 가
 , Mo 85%, Mo 98% Mo 80%, Mo
 95%

Abstract

Tc-99m is an extremely useful tool for medical diagnosis because it has good nuclear properties, short half life (6.02 hours) and low gamma energy (140keV), and the radioisotope Mo-99 is the only parent nuclide, and converted to Tc-99m by β -decay. In this study, the chemical process is proposed for domestic production of fission Mo-99. The process is combined with several unit processes such as benzoin oxime precipitation process, activated adsorption process, alumina adsorption process. And the optimum process parameters in each unit process are suggested to get the highest Mo recovery and purification yields by experiments. As the results of performance test of the comined process under optimum process parameters, the recovery and purification yield of Mo reach to 85% and 98%, higher than the goal(80% and 95%).

1.

Fission Mo-99 80% Tc-99m
 Mo-99가 Tc-99m . Tc-99m (6.02) (140Kev)
 (Au- 198, I- 131, Sr-98m)

가

40 Ci-Mo(800) , 가 가 2004 60
 Ci-Mo 가 . 75% Nordion 가
 , 가 ,
 IAEA , back-up
 . 3000 Ci-Mo ,
 fission ⁹⁹Mo .
 Mo-99 Fig.1 Mo-98 (neutron capture)
 U-235 (fission) , U-235
 Fission Mo-99가 (specific activity)
 Fission Mo-99 Mo , , ,
 가 , .
 1995 가 .
 Fission Mo-99 Fig.2 , , ,
 , Mo . , 가 , fission Mo-99 Tc-99m
 generator loading -decay ^{99m}Tc .
 Fission Mo-99 Mo , Mo-99
 3 .
 1 Mo ,
 가 (fission impurities) DF(Decontamination
 Factor) 가 , 가 가 BO(-Benzoin
 Oxime) , 2 Mo , 1 ,
 iodide, Mo-BO 가 1
 NaOH Mo 가 가
 . 3 Mo ,
 가 가 .
 Mo , Mo
 , , 가
 Mo , Mo fission Mo-99
 가 .

2.

가. Benzoin Oxime

1)

•Mo : ADM[Ammonium Di-Molybdate] 1N 3N Mo
 50ppm .

•B.O.(Benzoin Oxime) : 0.4N NaOH -Benzoin Oxime , 2%
 Benzoin Oxime .

2)

Mo 가 50ppm 150 Mℓ 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0N BO/Mo

가 5, 10, 20, 25, 30 B.O. 가 20
 (pore size: 1.0 μm), 0.1N H₂O₂가 1% 0.4N NaOH
 25 Mo Mo ICP AA(GBC 906)
 Mo

. Activated carbon

1)
 • Activated carbon : Ag가 0.4% Speakman activated carbon , 14x40
 U.S.mesh, 1233m²/g, pore 17.1 micro pore가 pore 95% .
 • B.O.(Benzoin Oxime) : 0.4N NaOH -Benzoin Oxime 10 1000ppm
 Benzoin Oxime .
 2)
 • BO : BO 가 10 1000ppm 100cc Activated carbon 0.05g 2g
 shaking 2 activated carbon
 TOC benzoin oxime .
 • Column : activated carbon 12g 18(
)x100()mm column TOC 500ppm BO 10 100 cc/min

. Alumina

1)
 • Mo : ADM [Ammonium Di-Molybdate: (NH₄)₄(Mo₂O₈)], ,
 Mo 50 ppm, 2 0.001 N Mo
 • (Al₂O₃) : Merck (: 70 230mesh, : 230m²/g)
 2)
 • Mo : Mo 10 50ppm 2 0.001 N
 /Mo 가 40 600 가 8 shaking 48
 Mo AA ICP ,
 NH₄OH 가 4 shaking Mo
 • Column : alumina 33g 18()x145(
)mm column Mo 50ppm 0.3N 15
 30cc/min 1N NH₄OH 10, 15, 20cc/min Mo
 AA, ICP Mo .

1) : 가 ‘ , fission Mo
 , 100 1
 Fission Mo fission products Mo , ORIGEN
 fission products Mo ,
 2N ,

Table 1 .

2) Fission Mo-99

Fig.

3.

가. Benzoin Oxime

가 , pH 0.9
 (MoO₂⁺²) .[1]
 B.O. (1)[2] (2)[3] 1
 3N (2)



Mo B.O./Mo Mo
 Fig43 가 B.O./Mo 가 Mo
 B.O. 가 B.O. 가 가
 B.O. 가 B.O. 25 Mo 가
 Mo 가 , B.O./Mo 가 Fig.5 Fig.1
 B.O.-Mo Mo
 2.5 2.8ppm
 Fig.6 25 95% 5
 90%
 95% Mo , B.O. Mo
 1- 1.5N, B.O./Mo 25, 25

. AC(Activated Carbon)

Activated carbon active sites active carbon binding
 force가 saturation , Vander Waals force attractive force
 carbon . activated carbon Ag
 iodide .[4]
 Fig.7 가 가
 Freundlich equation ,
 TOC 600ppm 130mg- TOC/g- AC
 column dynamic Fig.8
 40cc/ min, 10 TOC 5ppm

. Alumina ,

(+) , Mo molybdate (MoO₄⁻²) (-)

(-) (pH 1.5 0.9) , Mo molybdate ,

[5] H⁺ H⁺ -OH

pH 4 pH 4 (+) 가 (-)

0.034 mole eq/g-alumina (+) Mo

Fig.9 , pH 2.4 24mg-Mo/g-Al₂O₃ 가 .

Mo pH pH molybdate (-)

polymer molybdyl [MoO₂⁺²], molybdenyl (+)

가 . Mo 1 N 가 ,

Mo Fig.10 /Mo 250 300 가 ,

600 90% 250 가

Freundlich equation Fig.11 ,

column dynamic Mo

Mo가

Mo 0.2 0.3N, /Mo 250, 25 30cc/min, 10cc/min

Mo Fig.13

BO Mo 95% , impurities ICP

Zr Ru , Mo

95% . AC column 7 Mo

TOC 가 5ppm , Mo 97% , Alumina

column , channeling Mo

Mo 93% . Mo

impurities ICP Table 2 가

98% fission Mo-99 95% , Mo

85% 80% [6] .

4.

fission Mo-99 ,

Mo 85%, 98% fission

Mo-99 Fig.12 Mo ,

가. Benzoin Oxime

- Mo : 1 1.5N

- BO/Mo : 20 25

- Mo 95%, Mo 95%

. Activated Carbon

- Activated Carbon loading : 12 g
- Mo () : 40 cc/min (8)
- Mo 97%, TOC 5 ppm

. Alumina

- Alumina loading : 33 g
- () : 25 30 cc/min (25 30)
- () : 8.5 10 cc/min (35 40)
- Mo 90%, Mo 95%

1. Wu-Long Cheng, Chung-Shin Lee, Chang-Chyuan Chen, and Gann Ting : *Radiochimia Acta*, 47, 69 (1989)
2. D. G. Tally, et al., "Initial generation and separation of ⁹⁹Mo at Sandia National Lab." *J. Radioanalytical and Nucl. Chem.* 236, Nos 1-2(1998)
3. E. JDID, P. BLAZY, "Separation of molybdenum from uranium in sulfuric acid leaching solution by ionic flotation", *Ind. Miner., Mines Carrier Tech.*, Vol.2, 83-89 (1989)
4. I. Ray, B. Altshuer, "Adsorption with activated carbon", *Chemical Processing*, Nov.(1997)
5. A. ALi. SAMEH and ACHE. HANS. J., "Production Techniques of Fission Molibdenum-99", *Radiochimia Acta* 41, 65-72(1987)
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Table 1. The chemical composition in mother liquor.

Components	U	Mo	Te	Ba	Y	Zr	Nd	Ce	La	Pr	Ru	Sr	Cs
Concen. in feed sol. (ppm)	15000	47	14	15.6	11	64	50	39	8.6	13	34	25	6.7

Table 2. The Mo and impuritiesl composition in final products.

Components	Mo	U	Te	Ba	Y	Zr	Nd	Ce	La	Pr	Ru	Sr	Cs
Concen. in feed sol. (ppm)	40.5	0.5	0.1	0.01			0.1						

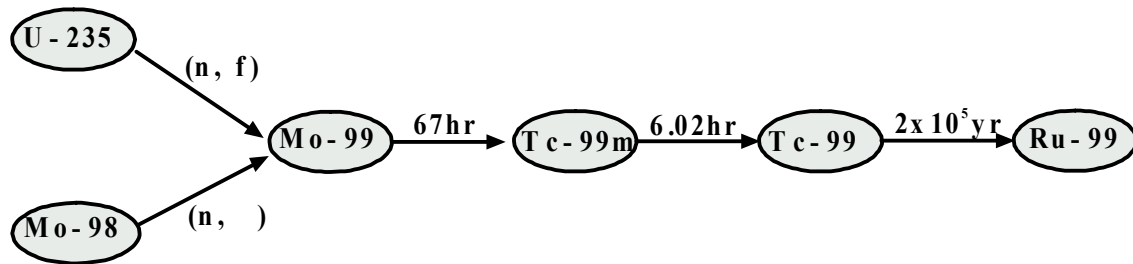


Fig. 1. Decay sequences of Mo-99 to Ru-99.

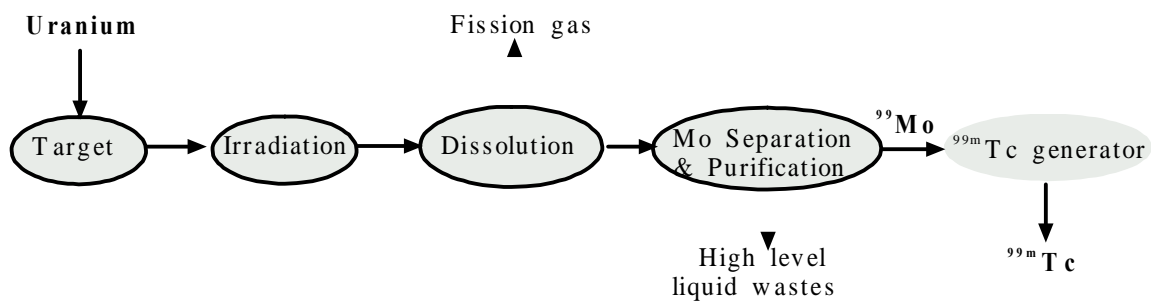


Fig. 2. Typical flow chart for fission Mo production.



Fig. 3. The photograph of experimental combined process for Mo recovery and purification.

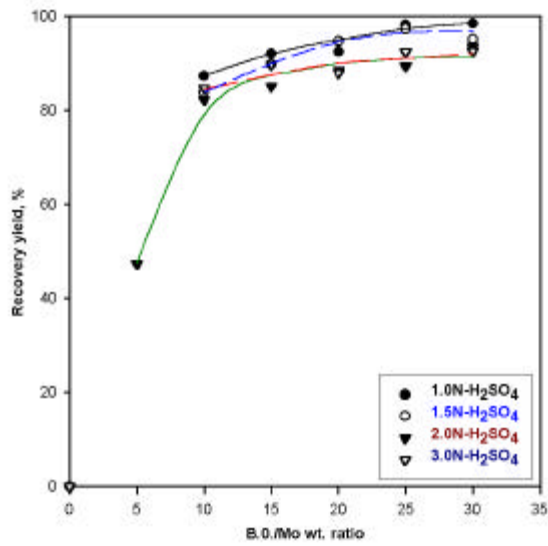


Fig.4. Mo recovery yield vs. B.O./Mo wt. ratio.

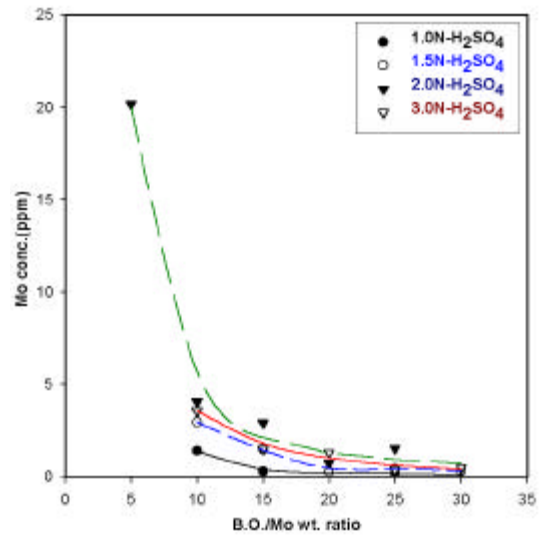


Fig.5. Mo concentration in filtrate.

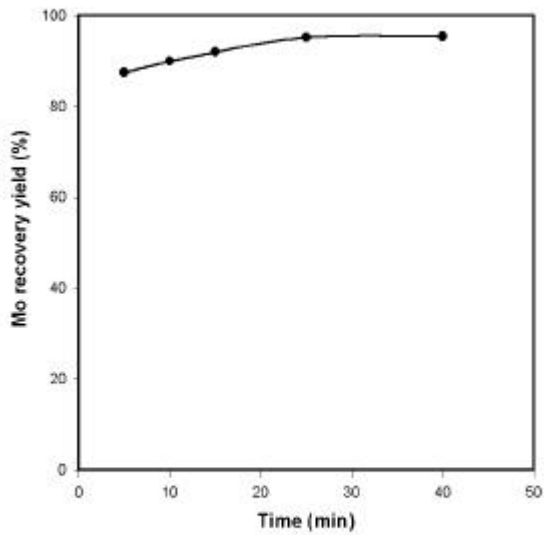


Fig.6. Mo concentration vs. dissolution time.
(1.5N H₂SO₄, B.O./Mo=25)

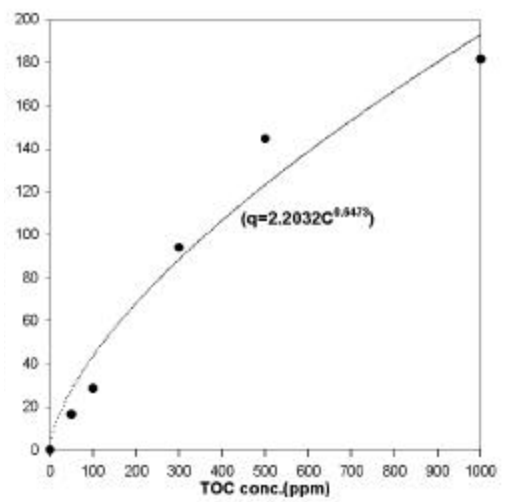


Fig.7. Adsorption equilibrium.
(0.4N - NaOH)

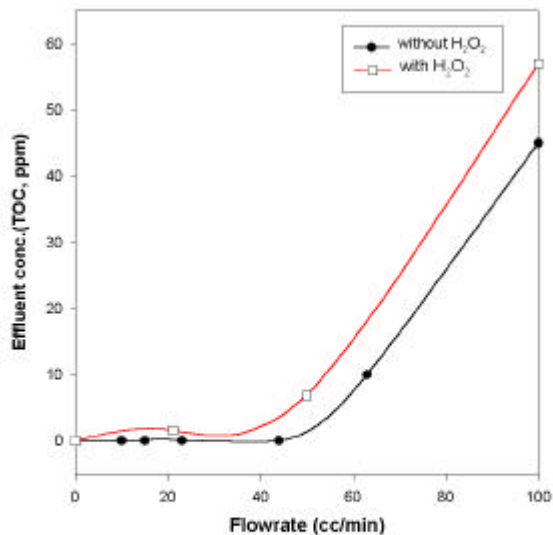


Fig. 8. The results of column operation.
(18mm dia. x 100mm L, 12g-0.4%Ag/AC,
500ppm TOC - 350cc)

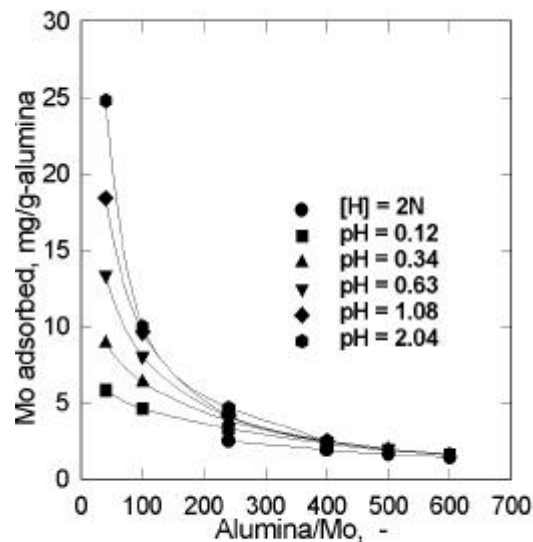


Fig.9. Effects of weight ratio alumina/Mo on adsorption.

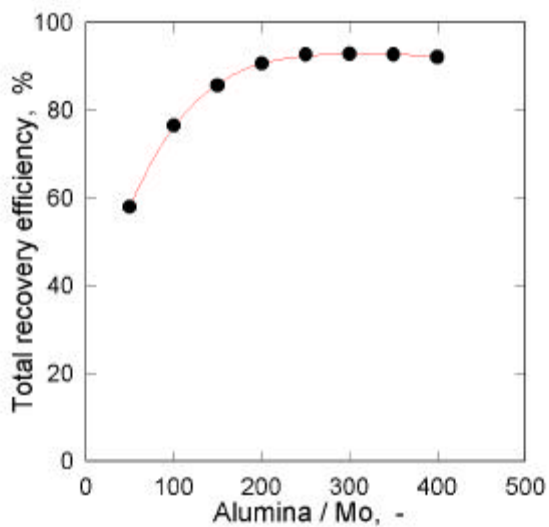


Fig.10. Change of total recovery efficiency of Mo as a function of alumina/Mo weight ratio.

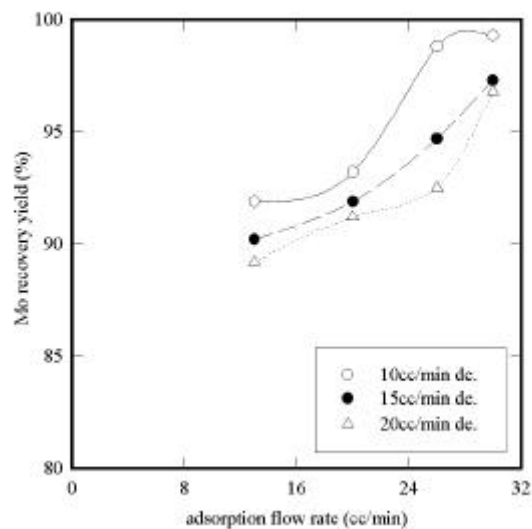


Fig.11. Mo recovery yield.

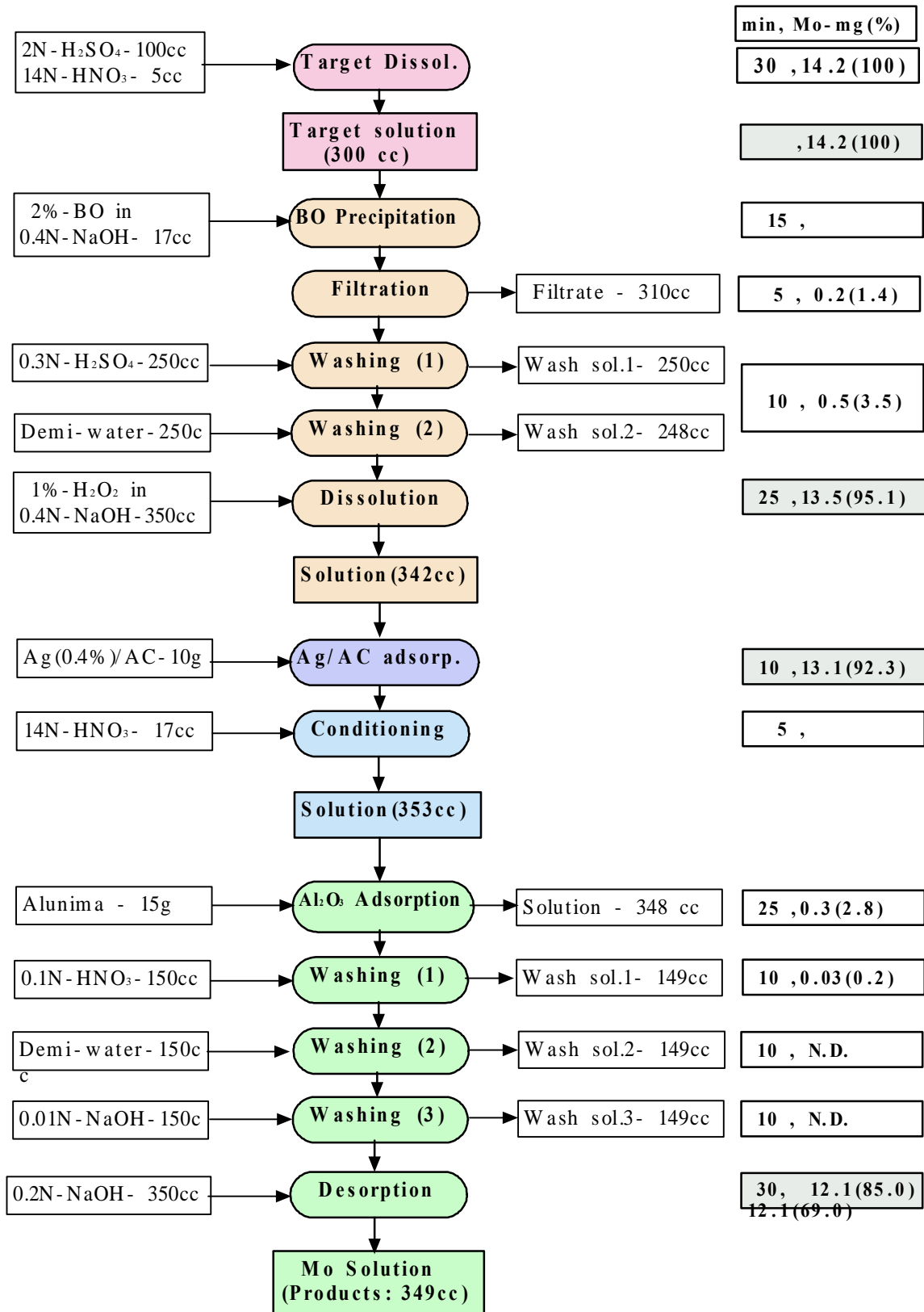


Fig.12. Mo material balance and operating time.

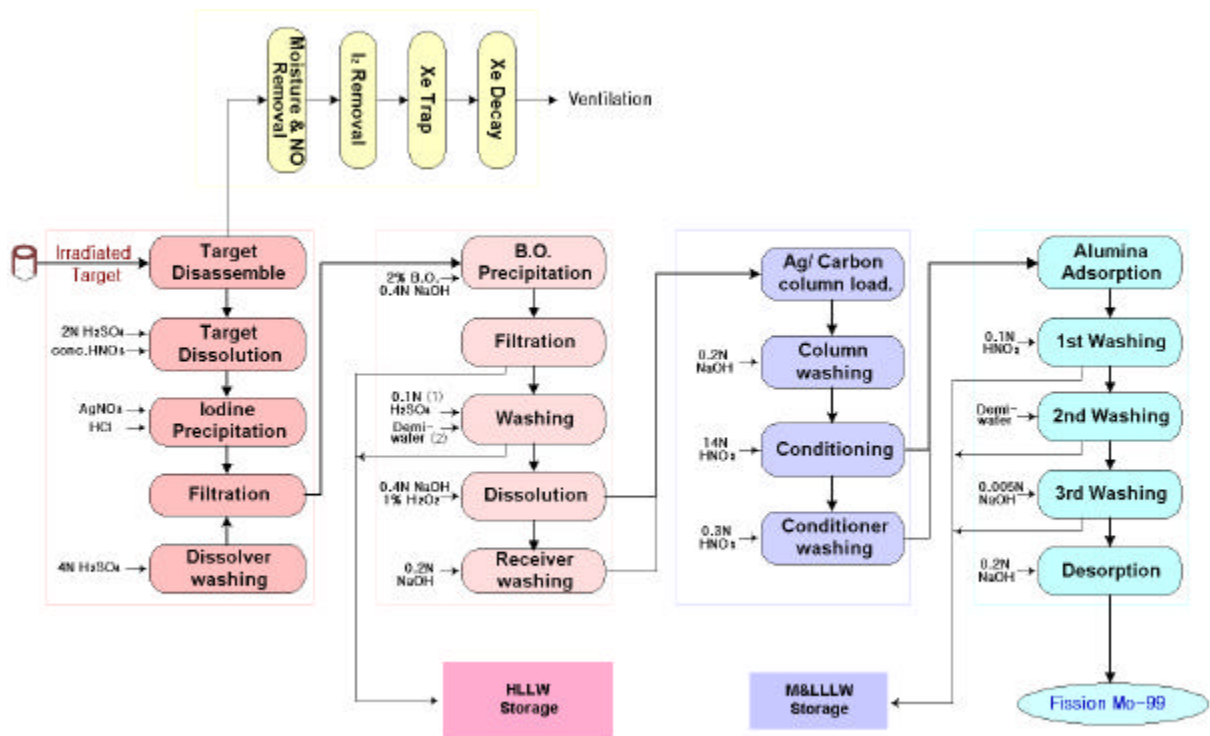


Fig. 13. Process flow diagram for Mo-99 separation and purification.