

# Recent activities in $^{212}\text{Pb}$ generator development at PNNL

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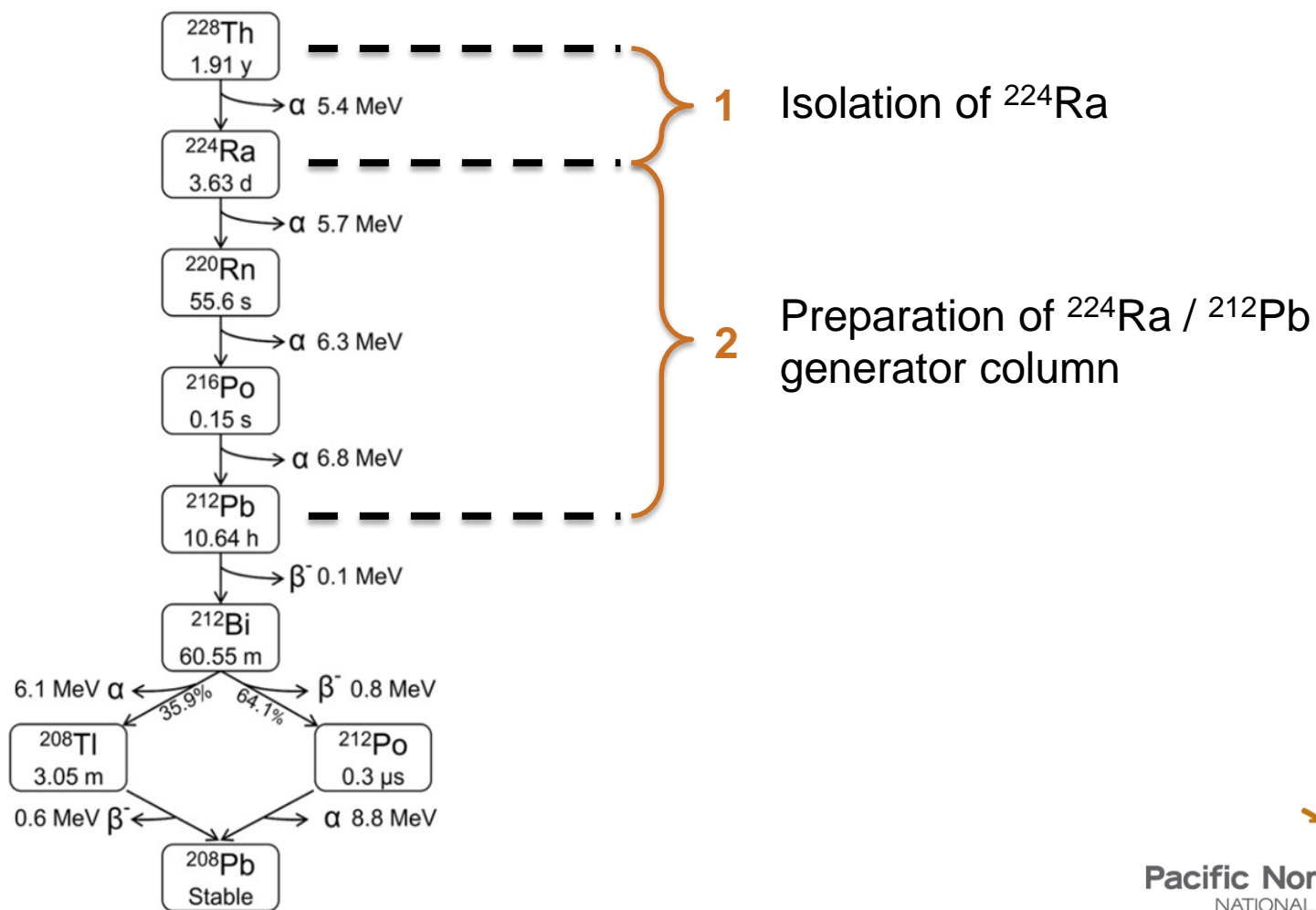
*$^{212}\text{Pb}$  Users Meeting  
NIDC virtual seminar  
July 30, 2020*



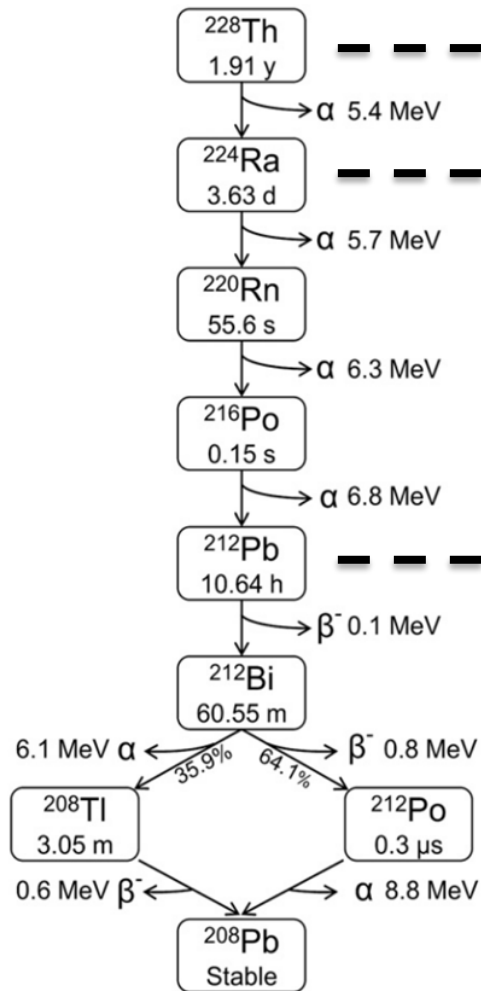
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# Two stages to preparation of traditional “wet” $^{224}\text{Ra}/^{212}\text{Pb}$ generator



# Two stages to preparation of traditional “wet” $^{224}\text{Ra}/^{212}\text{Pb}$ generator



1 Isolation of  $^{224}\text{Ra}$

2 Preparation of  $^{224}\text{Ra} / ^{212}\text{Pb}$  generator column

- Traditionally prepared through a series of high-dose manual radiochemical processes
- New methods are being developed to facilitate remote / automated generator production

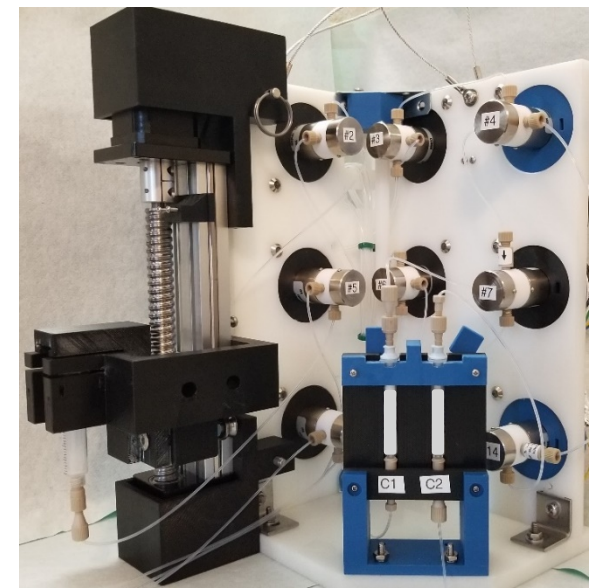
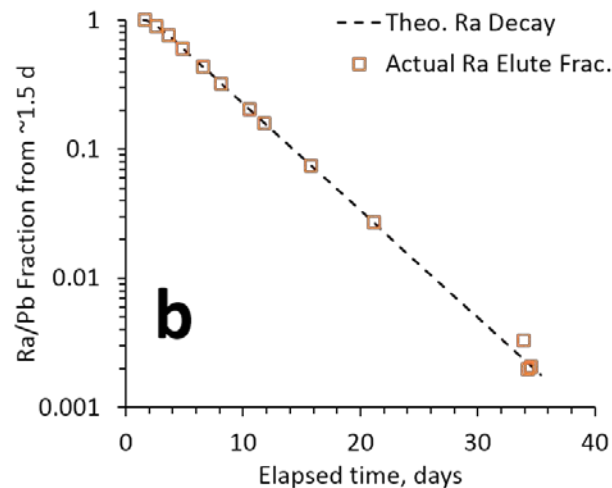
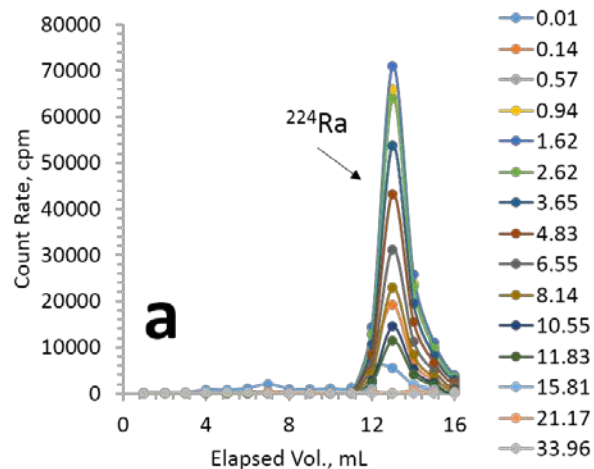


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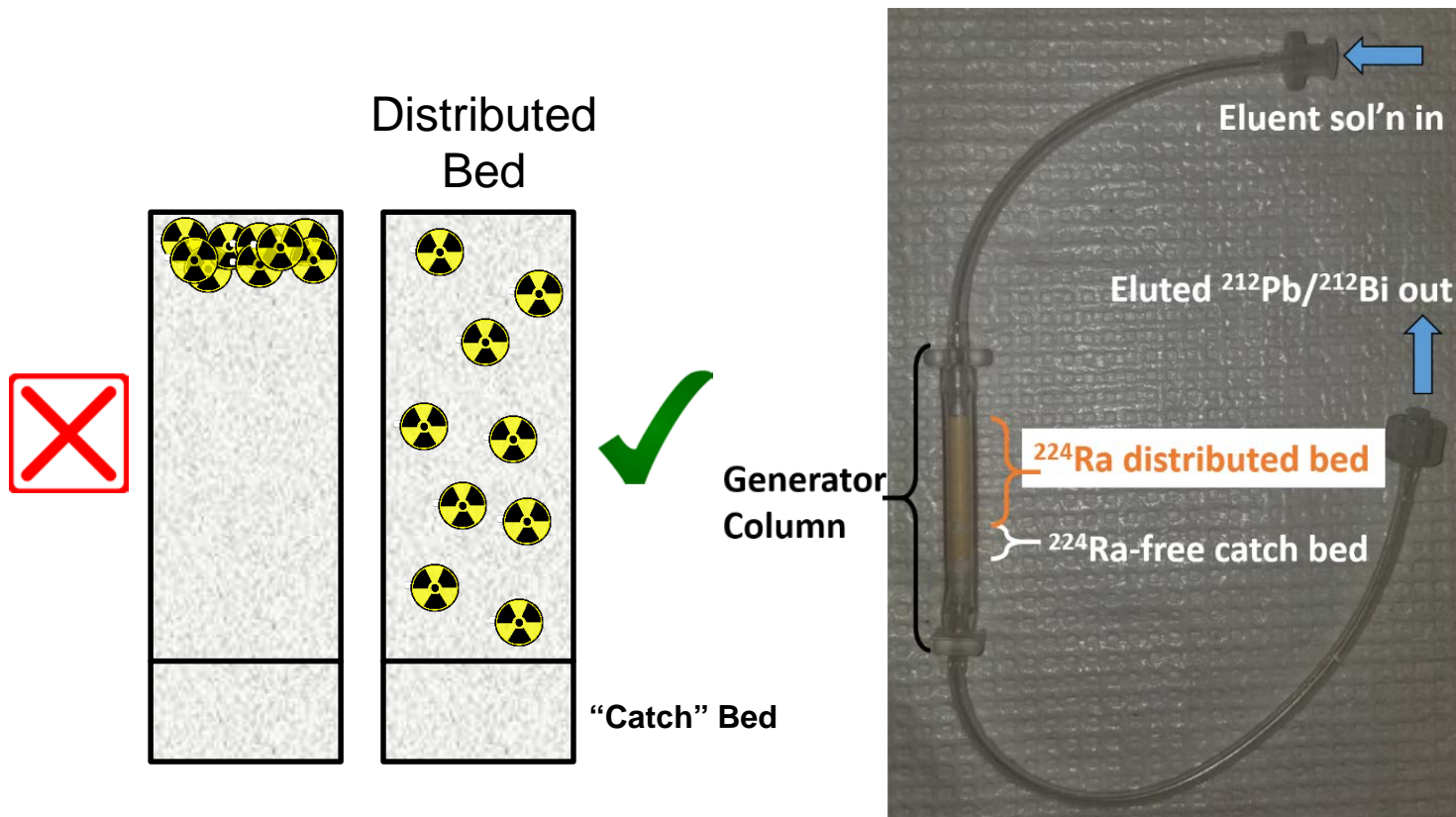
# Two stages to preparation of $^{224}\text{Ra}/^{212}\text{Pb}$ generator (Stage 1)

- ▶ A new  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  isolation **method** was developed to allow for in-line isolation of  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  from  $^{228}\text{Th}$  stocks
- ▶ A new fluidic **system** was developed to perform the new method remotely:
  - Platform has ~10" x 10" footprint
  - All platform components are radiolytically robust
    - Combination of commercial off-the-shelf and 3D printed parts
  - Isolated  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  provided in ~1 h



# Two stages to preparation of $^{224}\text{Ra}/^{212}\text{Pb}$ generator (Stage 2)

- ▶ Purified  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  needs to be loaded onto cation exchange resin, which becomes the  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  generator column
- ▶ A distributed  $^{224}\text{Ra}$ -bearing column bed is required to reduce radiolytic degradation of the resin support





# Two stages to preparation of $^{224}\text{Ra}/^{212}\text{Pb}$ generator (Stage 2)

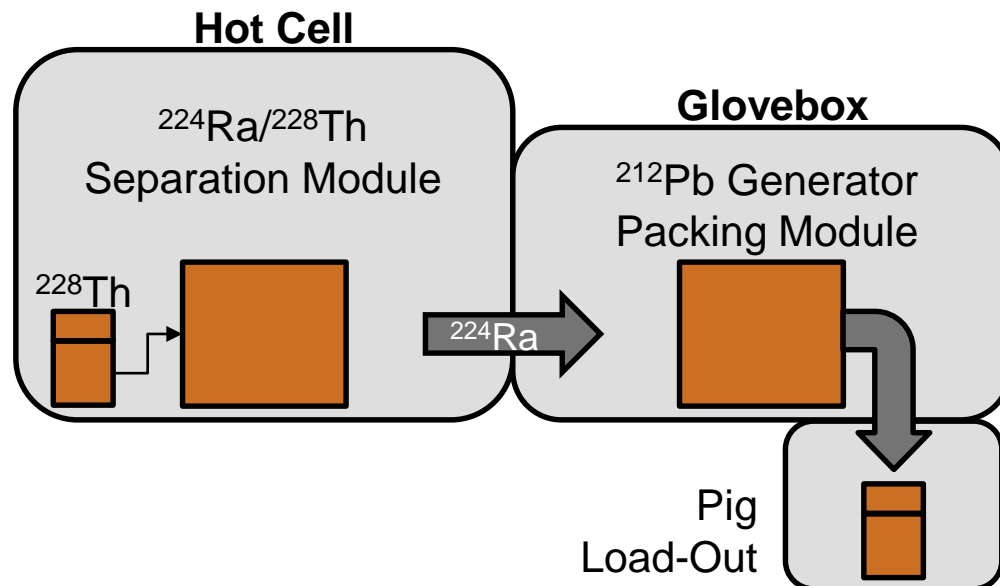
- ▶ A fluidic system has been designed to remotely prepare distributed-bed  $^{224}\text{Ra}$ -loaded columns for  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  generators
  - Receives purified  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  directly from the Stage 1 module
  - Fluidic workstation prototype dispenses a pre-determined volume of resin; uniformly contacts it with freshly isolated  $^{224}\text{Ra}$ ; auto-packs  $^{224}\text{Ra}$ -adsorbed resin to a column
  - End-to-end process takes  $\sim 1.25$  h

## Auto-packed generator columns

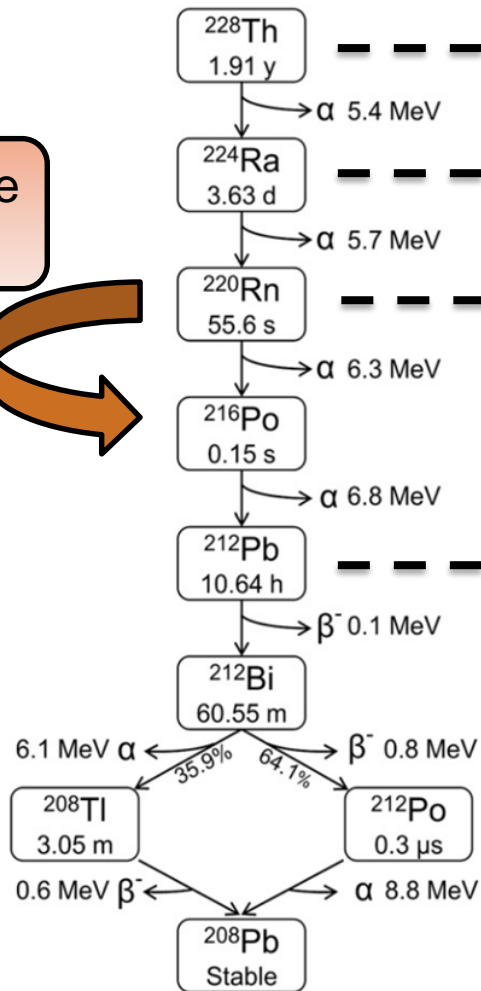


# Vision for routine $^{224}\text{Ra}/^{212}\text{Pb}$ generator preparation

- ▶ Goal: Reproducible generator preparation with:
  - Reduced personnel dose / production time / production cost
- ▶ Scale-up generator testing is planned for FY21
  - Up to 20 mCi and beyond (?)
- ▶ Will evaluate  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  generator milking performance studies in-house
- ▶ Will work with NIDC to make test generators available for testing by end-users
  - If positive response, will evaluate technology integration into routine production



# Alternate $^{212}\text{Pb}$ generator concept: $^{220}\text{Rn}$ emanation generator



- 1 Isolation of  $^{224}\text{Ra}$
- 2 Preparation of  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  /  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  emanation source
- 3 Collection of ultra-high purity  $^{220}\text{Rn} \rightarrow ^{216}\text{Po} \rightarrow ^{212}\text{Pb}$

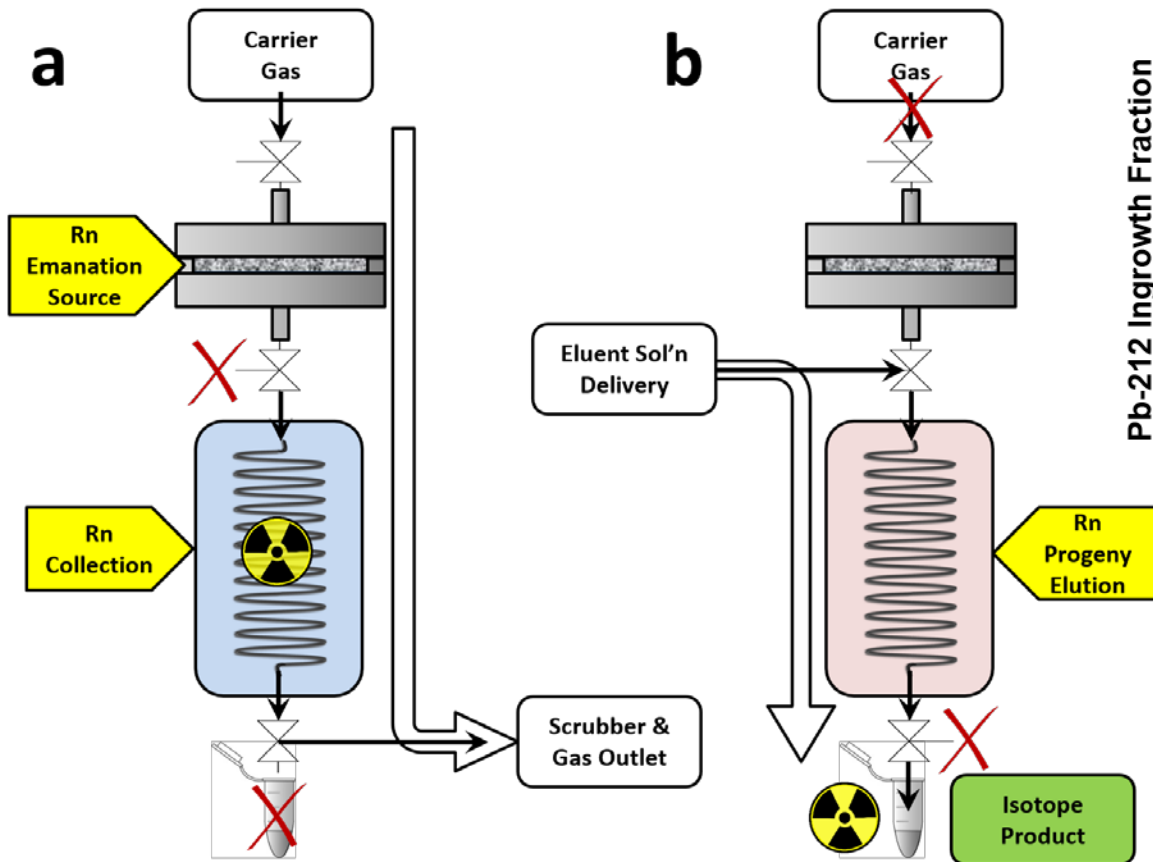
- This new approach has potential to:
  - Reduce possibility of  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  breakthrough
  - Reduce presence of metal contaminants
  - Have  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  collected in label-ready solution



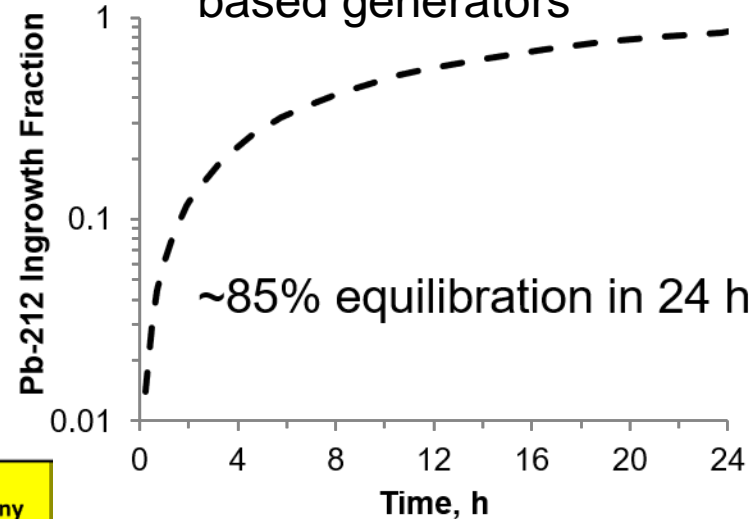
# Alternate $^{212}\text{Pb}$ generator concept: $^{220}\text{Rn}$ emanation generator

1.  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  collection  
( $^{212}\text{Pb}$  ingrowth) stage

2.  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  stripping stage



$^{212}\text{Pb}$  production rate is the same as with column-based generators



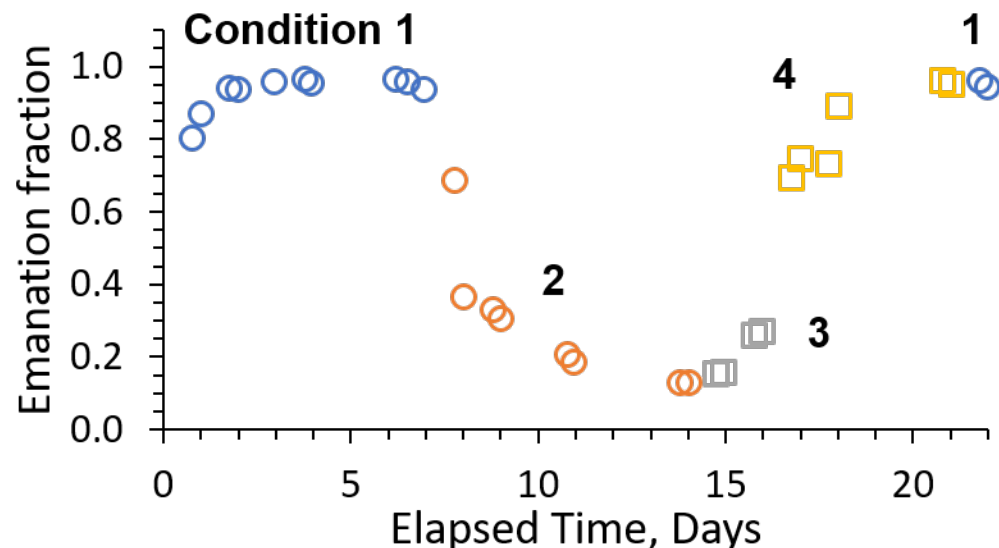
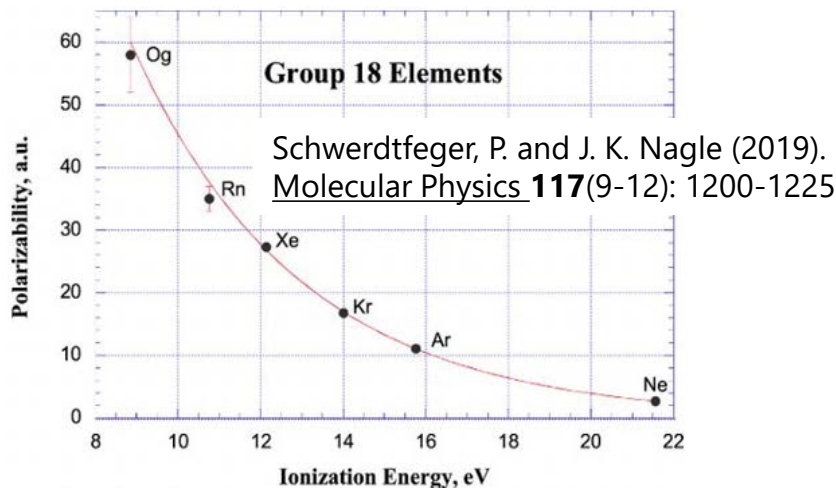
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# The Rn pitch: Evaluation of emanation source media and conditions



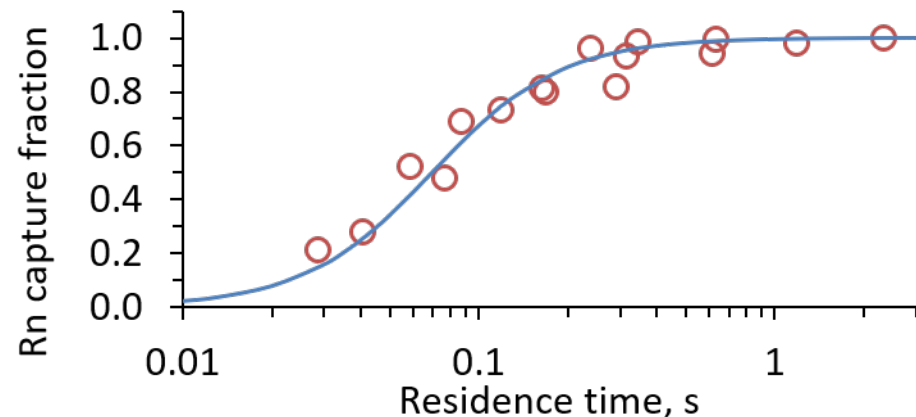
- ▶ Emanation-based generator source must allow for efficient  $^{224}\text{Ra}$  deposition and  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  emanation
  - Carrier gas can be used to transport  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  away from source
- ▶ Due to increased polarizability of heavy noble gas elements, efficient emanation from many material surfaces is not feasible
  - We are evaluating a class of media that emanates Rn efficiently under certain carrier gas conditions



Patents applied for.

# The Rn catch: Evaluation of $^{220}\text{Rn}$ capture agents

- ▶ Emanated  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  (from source) must be captured from carrier gas stream
- ▶ In-line Rn absorption options include cryo-based deposition and nanoporous media
  - Currently evaluating a class of metal-free nanocage materials capable of:
    - Room temperature Rn capture
    - Dissolution for subsequent  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  isolation
    - $^{212}\text{Pb}$  product supplied in label-ready buffer sol'n
  - Total  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  yield is presently measured at ~85%
  - Final  $^{212}\text{Pb}$  product in acetate buffer is conducive to biomolecule labeling



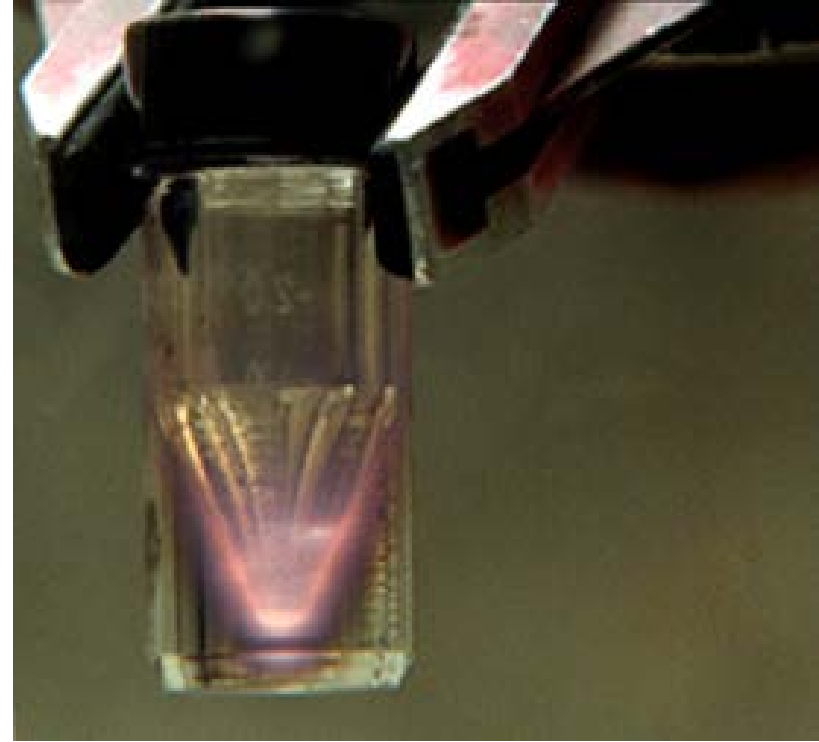
# Thank You!

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## **Acknowledgement:**

This research is supported by the U.S. Department of Energy Isotope Program, managed by the Office of Science.



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