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**PROMETHIUM ISOTOPIC POWER  
DATA SHEETS**

**H. T. FULLAM  
H. H. VAN TUYL**

**FEBRUARY, 1967**

**BATTELLE-NORTHWEST**  
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DATA SHEETS

By

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## PROMETHIUM ISOTOPIC POWER DATA SHEETS

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H. T. Fullam and H. H. Van Tuyl

INTRODUCTION

The Division of Isotopes Development of the Atomic Energy Commission has assigned to Pacific Northwest Laboratory (Battelle-Northwest) the responsibility of developing technology for the preparation and use of promethium as a radio-isotopic fuel in space, marine, and terrestrial power applications. Technology has been developed (and demonstrated on a several hundred gram scale) to permit large scale preparation of highly purified promethium. The half-life and specific heat generation rate were measured, and shielding requirements for promethium have been studied. The existence of  $^{146}\text{Pm}$  in production and power fuels was discovered and its consequences investigated. Sources up to 60 W were prepared and are being investigated for long term stability. Several magacuries of promethium have been set aside from Purex process solutions for use in the development program.

Best estimates of the nuclear, chemical, and physical properties of promethium are summarized in the following pages. In many cases the chemical and physical properties have not yet been measured for promethium, but estimates have been made from measured values for neighboring rare earths.

DATA SHEET

Promethium 147

Half-Life 2.62 yr

A. Fuel Form (as produced): Metal1. Composition

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Content, wt%</u>		<u>Reference</u>
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	
Promethium	95	99	
Samarium	0.5	5	
Neodymium	0.5	2	
Yttrium	0	2	
Lead	0	2	
Aluminum	0	1	

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Content, ppm by Activity</u>		<u>Reference</u>
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	
$^{146}\text{Pm}$	0.2	0.3	(1)
$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	0	0.03	
$^{154}\text{Eu}$	0.00001	0.01	

(Purity can be as high as 99.99% at time of separation, but  $^{147}\text{Pm}$  decays to stable  $^{147}\text{Sm}$  at the rate of 2.2%/mo.)

2. Specific Power (95 wt% Pm)

- a.  $0.3164 \pm 0.0005$  W/g (2)  
 b.  $882.4 \pm 1.7$  Ci/g (2)

3. Radiation (Composition by Activity: 0.25 ppm  $^{146}\text{Pm}$ , 0.025 ppm  $^{148}\text{Pm}$ , 0.001 ppm,  $^{154}\text{Eu}$ )

	<u>Energy, MeV</u>	<u>Particles/W-sec</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Reference</u>
a. Alpha		None		
b. Beta	0.225	$1.03 \times 10^{14}$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	(3)
	0.104	$3.1 \times 10^9$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.78	$9.0 \times 10^6$	$^{146}\text{Pm}$	(4)
	2.48	$1.0 \times 10^5$	$^{148}\text{Pm}$	(5)
	1.93	$2.6 \times 10^4$	$^{148}\text{Pm}$	

	<u>Energy, MeV</u>	<u>Particles/W-sec</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Reference</u>
<b>Beta</b>	1.02	$7.7 \times 10^4$	$^{148}\text{Pm}$	
	0.71	$4.9 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.52	$6.2 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.42	$1.3 \times 10^6$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	1.855	$1.0 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	(6)
	0.87	$2.5 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	0.58	$3.9 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	0.26	$2.9 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
<b>c. Gamma</b>	0.121	$3.1 \times 10^9$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	(3)
	0.75	$1.7 \times 10^7$	$^{146}\text{Pm}$	(4)
	0.45	$1.7 \times 10^7$	$^{146}\text{Pm}$	
	1.465	$5.2 \times 10^4$	$^{148}\text{Pm}$	(5)
	1.015	$5.2 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.916	$4.6 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.914	$3.4 \times 10^4$	$^{148}\text{Pm}$	
	0.727	$8.5 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.630	$2.2 \times 10^6$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.611	$1.5 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.601	$2.1 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.551	$2.4 \times 10^6$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm},$ $^{148}\text{Pm}$	
	0.502	$1.8 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.433	$1.5 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.414	$3.9 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	0.062-0.313	$7.2 \times 10^5$	$^{148\text{m}}\text{Pm}$	
	1.61	$2.1 \times 10^3$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	(6)
	1.276	$3.9 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	1.006	$2.0 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	0.997	$1.1 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	0.874	$1.5 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	0.758	$2.1 \times 10^3$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	0.724	$2.1 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	

	<u>Energy, Mev</u>	<u>Photons/W-sec</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Reference</u>
Gamma	0.693	$3.1 \times 10^3$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	0.593	$6.2 \times 10^3$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	0.248	$6.2 \times 10^3$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
	0.123	$3.3 \times 10^4$	$^{154}\text{Eu}$	
d. Brems-Strahlung	0.22	$2.6 \times 10^4$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$ , $^{146}\text{Pm}$ , $^{148}\text{Pm}$	(7)
	0.20	$8.0 \times 10^6$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.18	$9.4 \times 10^7$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.16	$4.8 \times 10^8$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.14	$1.7 \times 10^9$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.12	$4.8 \times 10^9$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.10	$1.2 \times 10^{10}$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.08	$3.0 \times 10^{10}$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.06	$7.4 \times 10^{10}$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.04	$2.0 \times 10^{11}$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
	0.02	$7.2 \times 10^{11}$	$^{147}\text{Pm}$	
e. Neutrons		None		

4. Half Lives

<u>Nuclide</u>	<u>Half Life</u>	
$^{147}\text{Pm}$	$2.620 + 0.005 \text{ yr}$	(2)
$^{146}\text{Pm}$	$4.40 \pm 0.2 \text{ yr}$	(8)
$^{148m}\text{Pm}$	41 days	
$^{154}\text{Eu}$	16 yr	

Since little information is available on promethium and its compounds, most of the data given in Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the following tables were obtained by interpolation from existing data for neodymium, samarium and other rare earths. The data listed in brackets were obtained by interpolation.

5. Compatibility with Materials of Containment

(9)

(Promethium metal)

<u>6. Physical Properties</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Reference</u>
(Promethium metal)		
a. Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	7.3	(10)
b. Coefficient of linear thermal expansion		
25 °C	[6.7 ± 0.4 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> ]	(11-13)
Average -173 to 800 °C	[8.6 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> ]	(11-13)
c. Heat capacity (cal/mole-°C) 0-1035 °C	[C <sub>p</sub> = 6.5 + 0.0025T]	(13)
d. Melting Point (°C)	865 1080	(14) (15)
e. Boiling Point (°C)	[3200]	(13)
f. Phase Transition Temperature (°C)	[890]	(10)
g. Heat of Phase Transition (kcal/mole)	[0.73]	(10,11)
h. Heat of Vaporization (kcal/mole)	[60]	(10)
i. Heat of Fusion (kcal/mole)	[1.88] [1.95]	(10,11,13) (16)
j. Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	[log P = 6.50 - $\frac{13,000}{T}$ ]	(17)
k. Thermal Conductivity (cal/sec-cm-°C) 300 °K (W/cm °C) 300 °K	[0.031] [0.179]	(17) (16)
l. Thermal Diffusivity	-	
m. Viscosity	-	
n. Surface Tension (dynes/cm) 2300 °C	[40 - 70]	(18)
o. Total Hemispherical Emissivity	-	
p. Spectral Emissivity	-	
q. Crystallography BCC	a = 7.60 Å°	(14)
r. Solubilities	-	
s. Diffusion Rates	-	

7. Mechanical Properties (Promethium metal)	<u>Value</u>		<u>Reference</u>
	<u>Cast</u>	<u>Cold Work</u>	
a. Hardness--Vickers at 27 °C Rockwell H Brinell HN	[74] [56] [45]	[76]	(19,20) (13) (11,13)

## b. Crush Strength

## 8. Chemical Properties

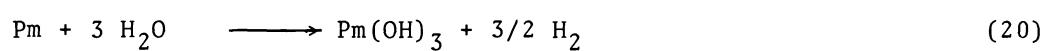
(Promethium metal)

## a. Thermodynamic Functions

1. So (cal/mole-deg) 300 °K	[17.1]	(13)
2. $\frac{H_t^\circ - H_0^\circ}{T}$ (cal/mole-deg) 300 °K	[6.07]	(13)
3. $\frac{F_t^\circ - H_0^\circ}{T}$ (cal/mole-deg) 300 °K	[11.0]	(13)

## b. Chemical Reactions

Promethium metal can be expected to react in the same general fashion as other rare earth metals. Typical reactions might include the following:



## 9. Biological Tolerances

Maximum Permissible Concentration,  $\mu$  Ci/ml

	<u>40 hr Week</u>		<u>168 hr Week</u>		<u>(22)</u>
	<u>Air</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Water</u>	
Soluble	$6 \times 10^{-8}$	$6 \times 10^{-3}$	$2 \times 10^{-9}$	$2 \times 10^{-4}$	
Insoluble	$1 \times 10^{-7}$	$6 \times 10^{-3}$	$3 \times 10^{-9}$	$2 \times 10^{-4}$	

10. Shielding Data

<u>Material</u>	<u>Shielding for 100X Attenuation, g/cm<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Reference</u>
U	2.0 to 50	(23)
Pb	1.5 to 59	
W	1.7 to 66	
Mo	4.8 to 93	
Fe	15 to 103	

(Thickness varies with source size and shape, and amount of other external shielding)

<u>Shield Thickness cm of Uranium</u>	<u>Dose Rate at One Meter, mR/hr</u>				
	<u>10000W</u>	<u>1000W</u>	<u>100W</u>	<u>10W</u>	<u>1W</u>
0.01	2000	500	100	30	6
0.02	1000	300	70	20	3
0.05	700	200	30	6	1
0.1	400	90	20	3	0.4
0.2	300	60	10	2	0.2
0.5	200	40	6	0.9	0.1
1	70	20	3	0.4	0.04
2	10	3	0.5	0.07	0.008

B. Fuel Form (as produced): Sesquioxide ( $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$ )

1. Composition

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Content, Wt%</u>		<u>Reference</u>
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	
Promethium	81	85	
Samarium	0.4	4	
Neodymium	0.4	1.7	
Yttrium	0	1.7	
Lead	0	1.7	
Aluminum	0	0.9	
Oxygen	14.0	14.7	

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Content, ppm by Activity</u>		<u>Reference</u>
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	
			(1)

2. Specific Power (82 wt% Pm)

- a.  $0.2731 \pm 0.0004$  W/g (2)
- b.  $761.6 \pm 1.4$  Ci/g (2)

3. Radiation

Same as for  $^{147}\text{Pm}$  metal.

4. Half Lives

Same as for  $^{147}\text{Pm}$  metal.

Since little information is available on promethium and its compounds, most of the data given in Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the following tables were obtained by interpolation from existing data for neodymium, samarium and other rare earths. The data listed in brackets were obtained by interpolation.

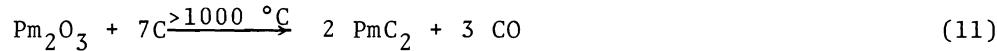
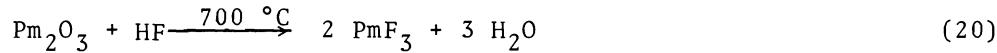
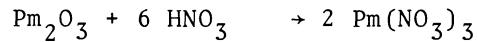
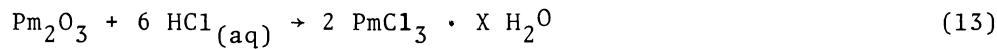
5. <u>Compatibility with Materials of Containment</u> ( $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$ )		(9)
6. <u>Physical Properties</u> ( $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$ )	<u>Value</u>	<u>Reference</u>
a. Density ( $\text{g/cm}^3$ )	A. $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$	7.62
(Theoretical, X-ray data.)	B. $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$	7.43
	C. $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$	6.84
b. Coefficient of linear thermal expansion	$[9 \times 10^{-6}]$	(10)
c. Heat Capacity (cal/mole- $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$[C_p = 29 + 0.00576T - \frac{415,000}{T^2}]$	(24)
d. Melting Point ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	[2130]	(29)
e. Boiling Point ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	[>3000]	(13)

	<u>Value</u>	<u>Reference</u>
f. Phase Transition Temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )		
C. $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{B. Pm}_2\text{O}_3$	950 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	(14)
B. $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{A. Pm}_2\text{O}_3$	>1000 $^{\circ}\text{C}$	(14)
g. Heat of Transition	-	
h. Heat of Vaporization (kcal/mole)	[415]	(13)
i. Heat of Fussion (kcal/mole)	-	
j. Vapor Pressure (mmHg) for Lanthanum	$[\log P = 15.62 - \frac{39,800}{T}]$	(25)
k. Thermal Conductivity (cal/sec-cm- $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )	$[k = 0.0045 + 1.414 \times 10^{-8} (1020-T)^2]$	(26)
l. Thermal Diffusivity	-	
m. Viscosity	-	
n. Surface Tension	-	
o. Total Hemispherical Emmissivity	-	
p. Spectral Emmissivity	-	
q. Crystallography		
A. $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$ hcp.	$a = 3.806; c = 5.954$	(14)
B. $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$ Monocl.	$a = 14.15; b = 3.69; c = 8.78$	(14)
C. $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$ bcc	$a = 10.99$	(14)
r. Solubilities in $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Sol. Prod.	$1 \times 10^{-22}$ for $\text{Pm(OH)}_3$	(27)
s. Diffusion Rates	-	
7. Mechanical Properties ( $\text{Pm}_2\text{O}_3$ )		
a. Hardness	-	
b. Crush Strength	-	

<u>8. Chemical Properties (Pm<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Reference</u>
a. Thermodynamic Properties		
1. ΔH <sub>f</sub> <sup>°</sup> kcal/mole (298 °K)	[-433]	(13)
2. S <sup>°</sup> cal/mole-°C (298 °K)	[36.5]	(13)
3. ΔF <sub>f</sub> <sup>°</sup> kcal/mole (298 °K)	[-413]	(28)

b. Chemical Reactions

Promethium oxide can be expected to react in the same general fashion as the oxides of samarium and neodymium. Typical reactions might include:



9. Biological Tolerances

Same as for <sup>147</sup>Pm metal.

10. Shielding Data

Within limits of reporting, the same as for <sup>147</sup>Pm metal.

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