

## Canadian Radiotheranostics Leaders' Summit 2025

### Abstract Submission

**Title:** Optimization of Technetium-94m Production by Cyclotron Proton Irradiation of Phosphomolybdic Acid using an Automated Liquid Target System

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**Abstract:**

**Purpose**

Technetium-94m ( $^{94m}\text{Tc}$ ) is viewed as a potential candidate for PET imaging due to its positron branching ratio (72%), medium positron end-point energy (2.47 MeV), and half-life (52 minutes) [1]. It is proposed that phosphomolybdic acid (PMA) is a promising material for  $^{94m}\text{Tc}$  production [2]. The evaluation of production capacity has been the point of interest for this work.

**Methods**

A 16.5 MeV GE PETtrace cyclotron was used for the irradiations using a standard GE Nb liquid target with a 200  $\mu\text{m}$  Nb target foil. A 25  $\mu\text{m}$  HAVAR vacuum foil was used to degrade the proton energy to 12.9 MeV [2]. Irradiations of 10 minutes at 10  $\mu\text{A}$  to up to 60 minutes at 15  $\mu\text{A}$  were carried out. All activities were measured by gamma

spectroscopy using HPGe detector and trace metal contents analyzed by ICP-OES. A fully automated liquid targeting system controlled by a PLC is currently used, conducting the loading sequence from target loading to post irradiation target emptying.

## Results

From initial production setup, end of bombardment activity yield was around 154 MBq  $^{94m}\text{Tc}$  achieved from 0.16M PMA solution at 15  $\mu\text{A}$  irradiations for 60 minutes, corresponding to 53.9% of the calculated theoretical saturation yield. Recovery in product load was observed to be >98%. From the fully automated system, preliminary data shows end of bombardment activity yield was around 24 MBq  $^{94m}\text{Tc}$  achieved from 0.16 PMA solution at 10  $\mu\text{A}$  irradiation for 10 minutes, corresponding to 50.9% of calculated theoretical saturation. Recovery in product load was observed to be around 90%. Using both loading systems, no Nb degradation or PMA precipitation was observed.

## Conclusions

PMA has shown to be a promising target material for  $^{94m}\text{Tc}$ . The fully automated system is functional and produces results comparable to literature. Next steps are to continue to investigate maximum irradiation parameters and tracer  $^{94m}\text{Tc}$  labelling for preclinical evaluation.

## References

- <sup>[1]</sup> Qaim, S.M., 2000. Production of high purity  $^{94m}\text{Tc}$  for positron emission tomography studies. Nucl. Med. Biol. 27, 323–328.
- <sup>[2]</sup> Harper, R., Morim, D. R., Mehta, D., Rosecker, V., Archibald, S. J., Southworth, R., Blower, P. J., Stephenson, K. A., & Nielsen, K. M., 2024. Optimised production of technetium-94m for PET imaging by proton-irradiation of phosphomolybdic acid in cyclotron liquid target. Applied Radiation and Isotopes, 210, Article 111381.