



## THE PROBLEM

Radioisotope Heater Units (RHUs) are devices that use the decay of plutonium-238 ( $^{238}\text{Pu}$ ) to keep the spacecraft and critical components warm throughout long lunar cycles. The production of  $^{238}\text{Pu}$  based RHU's is complex, long and cost prohibitive. Additionally, the unintentional release in case of a malfunction of  $^{238}\text{Pu}$  would present considerable environmental and health concerns.

Australia wishes to develop sovereign space capability and lacks the capacity to manufacture RHU units.



## THE SOLUTION

This project aims to utilise Thallium-204 ( $^{204}\text{Tl}$ ) as an alternate  $^{238}\text{Pu}$  candidate. The implications of which would be; favourable supply chain access for  $^{204}\text{Tl}$ , sovereign capability and a reduced radiological risk should unintentional release occur.

The project consists of two parallel activities:

- Development of a nuclear enrichment process for  $^{204}\text{Tl}$  that scales.
- Develop a heat flow switching capability to control thermal states.



## RESEARCH CAPABILITY

### UniSA - Future Industries Institute (FII)

Materials, fabrication and analysis techniques include: Microfluidic separation, micromachining and fluidic device fabrication, chemical and elemental spectroscopy, 3D printing, materials for thermal and electrochemical energy.

Industrial and manufacturing experience specialising in translating R&D from the laboratory through scale-up into production ready products and processes.



## PROJECT PARTNERS



University of  
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### CONTACT DETAILS - PROJECT LEAD

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