TABLE E. DEVELOPMENTS IN RTG TECHNOLOGY

PARAMETERS	*SNAP-3B*	*SNAP-9A*	*SNAP-19*	*SNAP-27*	*TRANSIT-RTG*	*MHW-RTG*	*GPHS-RTG*
MISSION	TRANSIT 4	TRANSIT 5BN	PIONEER	APOLLO	TRIAD	VOYAGER	GALILEO
BOM POWER[a] PER RTG, W(E)	2.7	26.8	40.3	73.4	35.6	158.0	292.0
THERMOELECTRIC MATERIAL	PBTE 2N/2P	PBTE 2N/2P	PBTE 2N/ TAGS-8	PBTE 3N/3P	PBTE 2N/3P	SIGE	SIGE
PU-238 FUEL FORM	METAL	METAL	PMC[b]	OXIDE MICRO-SPHERES	PMC[b]	PRESSED OXIDE	PRESSED OXIDE
CONVERSION EFFICIENCY, %	5.1	5.1	6.2	5.0	4.2	6.6	6.6
SPECIFIC POWER W(E)/KG	1.29	2.2	3.0	2.3[c]	2.6	4.2	5.2

Source Gary Bennett, James J. Lombardo, and Bernard J. Rock, *U.S. Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator Space Operating Experience (June 1961-December 1982)*, Paper presented before the 18th Intersociety Energy Conversion Engineering Conference, Orlando, Florida, August 21-26, 1983.

[a]Beginning-of-Mission.

[b]Plutonia Molybdenum Cermet. (Cermet: a heat-resistant alloy formed by compacting and sintering a metal and a ceramic substance.)

[c]The SNAP-27 Specific Power is calculated with the mass of the fuel cask included.

The table above indicates changes and improvements in the RTG technology from early SNAP-3 devices to the GPHS = RTG to be used on the GALILEO mission.