



EUROfusion

The $T + T \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + 2n$ fusion reaction is really several two-body reactions

(and how this affects the neutron emission energy spectrum)

Observations of the ${}^5\text{He}$ resonance in TT fusion reactions at JET

Background

Two tritons can fuse to form a **three-body end state**

- $T + T \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + 2n$

There are indications of **intermediate two-body states**

- $T + T \rightarrow {}^5\text{He} + n$
- ${}^5\text{He} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + n$

We measured the TT **neutron emission spectrum**

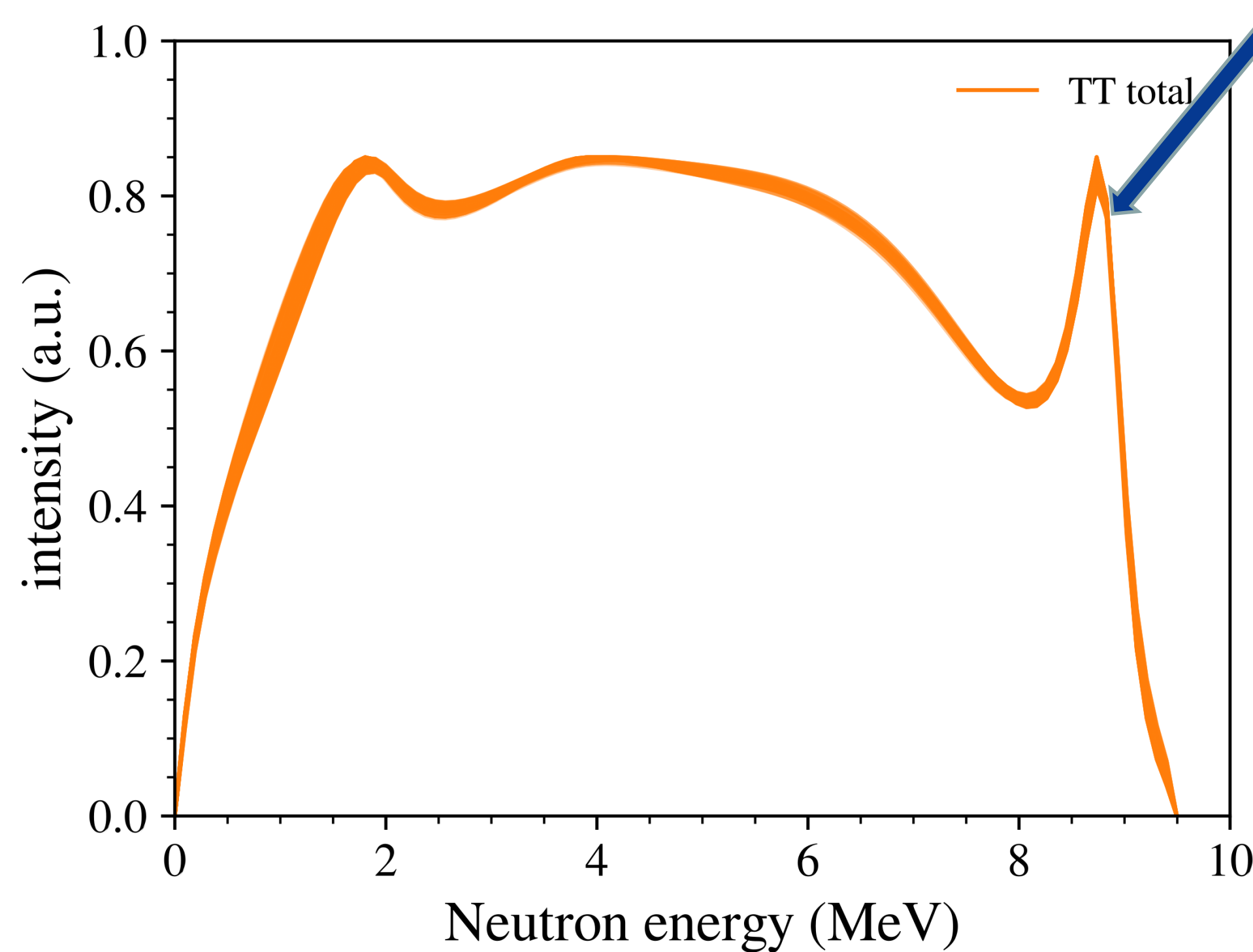
- What?** Pure T fusion plasmas $n_T/(n_T + n_D) \sim 0.99$
- Where?** At the Joint European Torus
- How?** Neutron time-of-flight spectrometry

Why is this important?

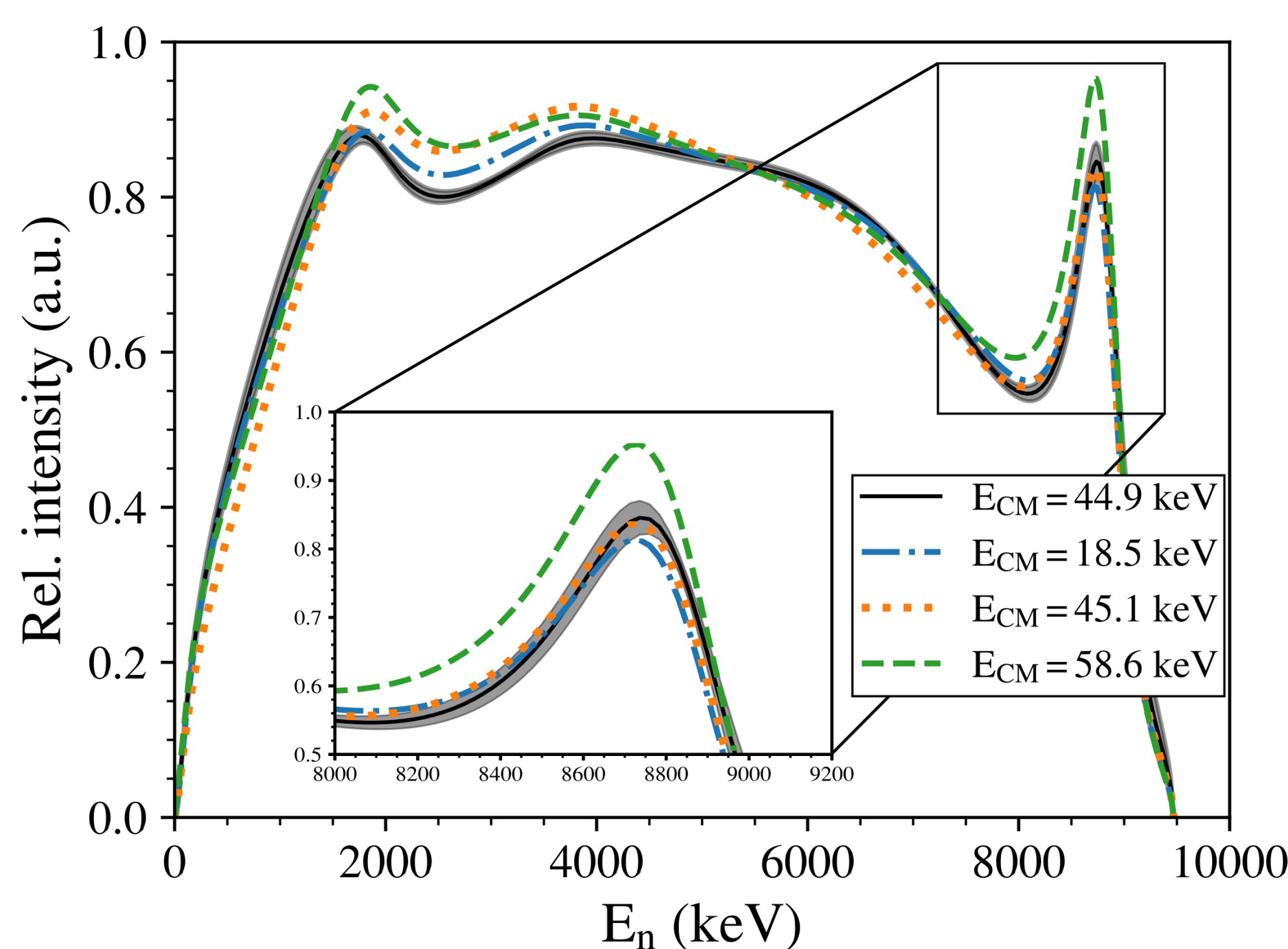
- Fusion fuel ion ratio
- Radiation safety / activation of materials
- Mirror reaction (solar PP chain) ${}^3\text{He} + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + 2p$

Results

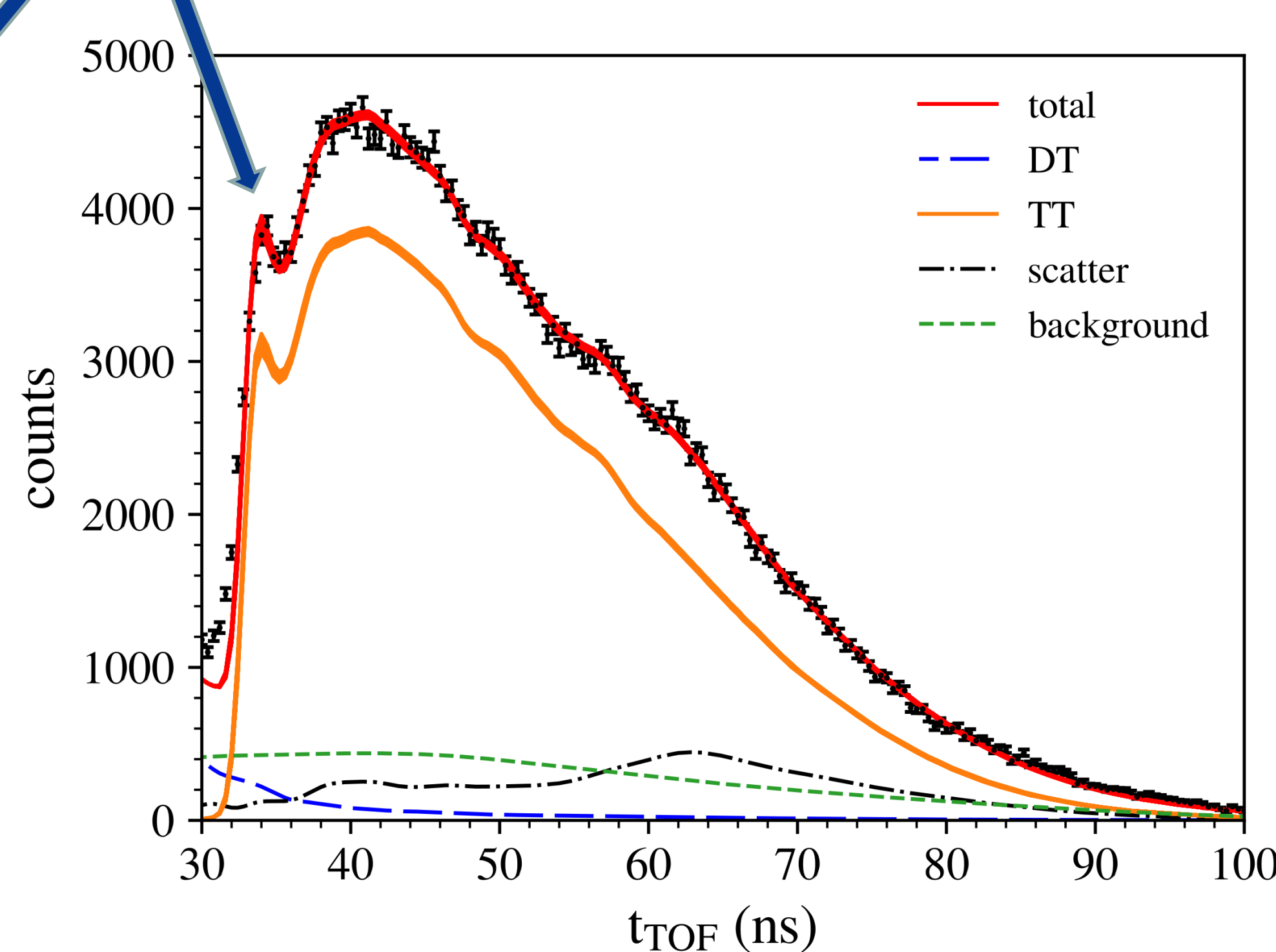
Peak from the neutron produced in $T + T \rightarrow {}^5\text{He} + n$



Result 1: Modeled TT neutron emission energy spectrum using R-matrix formalism.



Result 3: Comparison between our results (black) and measurements from NIF at various E_{CM} .



Result 2: Measured TT neutron time-of-flight spectrum with the model applied to it.

Conclusions

1. We can model the TT neutron emission spectrum adequately.
2. We can use the modeled TT spectrum to improve n_T/n_D measurements.
3. Our results are consistent with an energy-dependence in the spectral shape.

Additional information

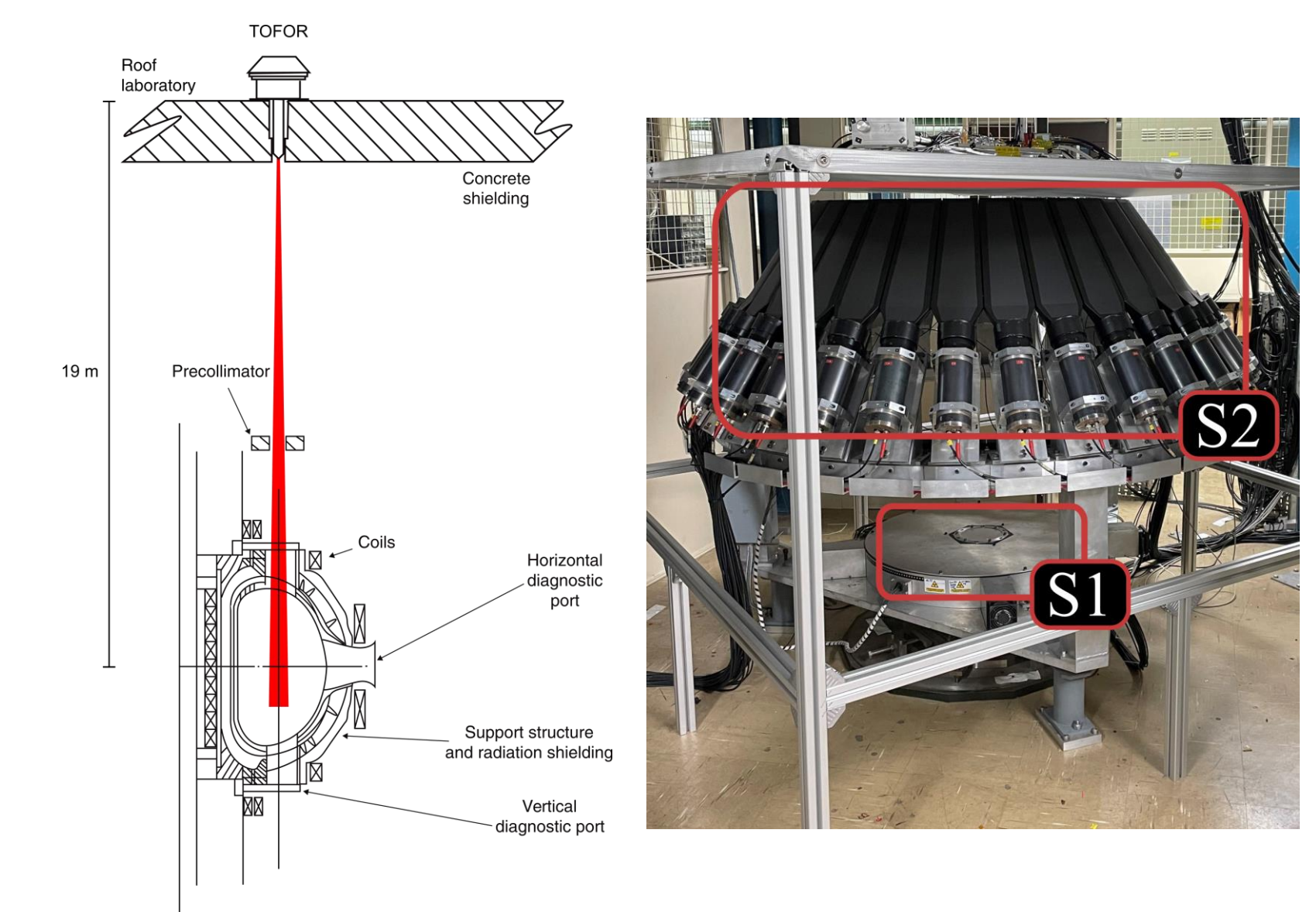


Figure 1: The TOFOR neutron time-of-flight spectrometer at JET.

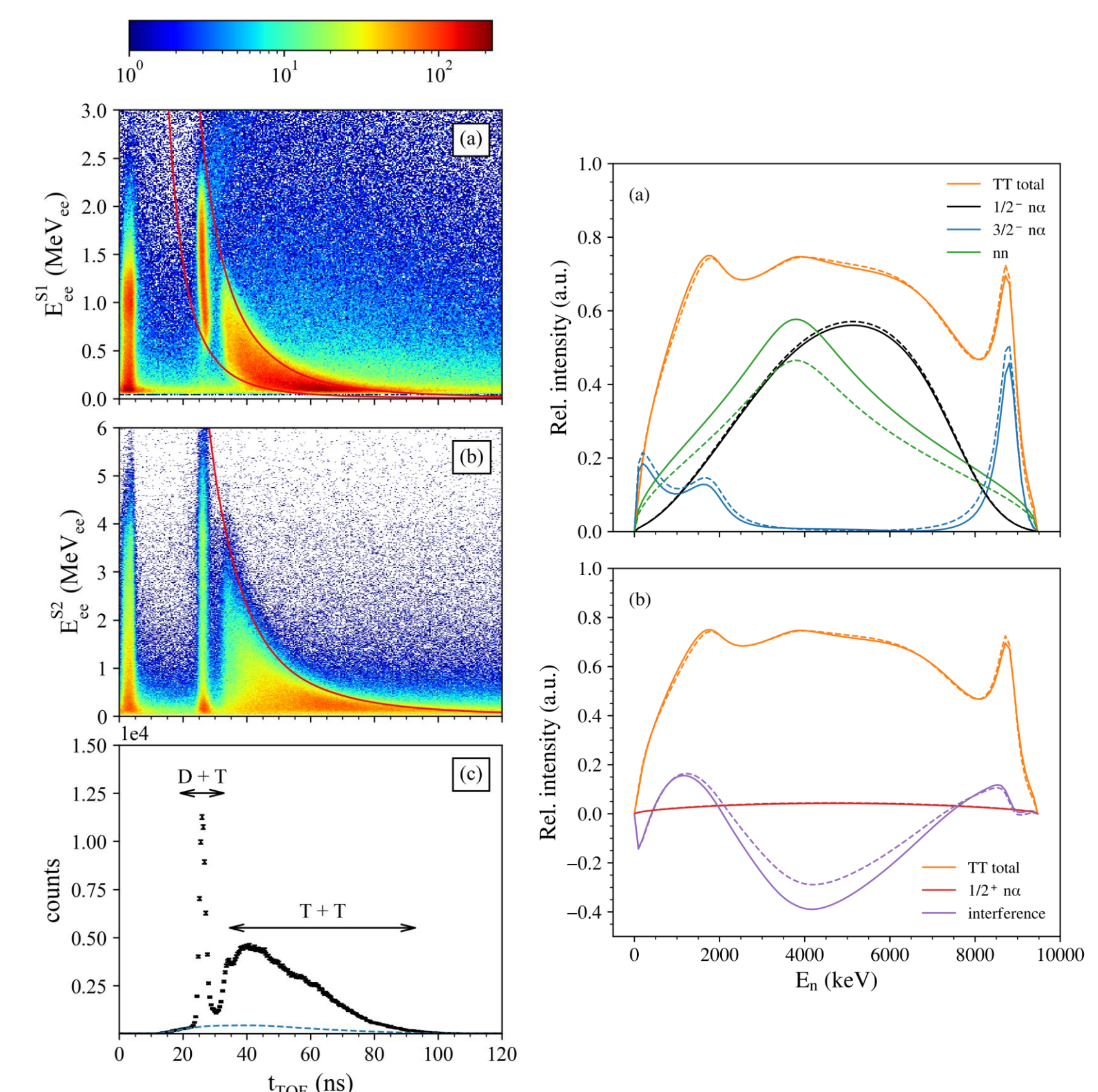


Figure 2: Experimental TOF spectrum and 2D histograms.

Figure 3: Modeled TT neutron emission components.

