




Neutrons in fusion experiments and reactors

Jari Varje, Aalto University, Espoo
Paula Sirén, VTT, Espoo

Outline

- 
- Nuclear fusion as a source of neutrons
 - Fusion neutrons as plasma diagnostics
 - Neutrons in fusion reactors
 - Modelling fusion neutrons
 - Conclusion

Nuclear fusion as a source of neutrons

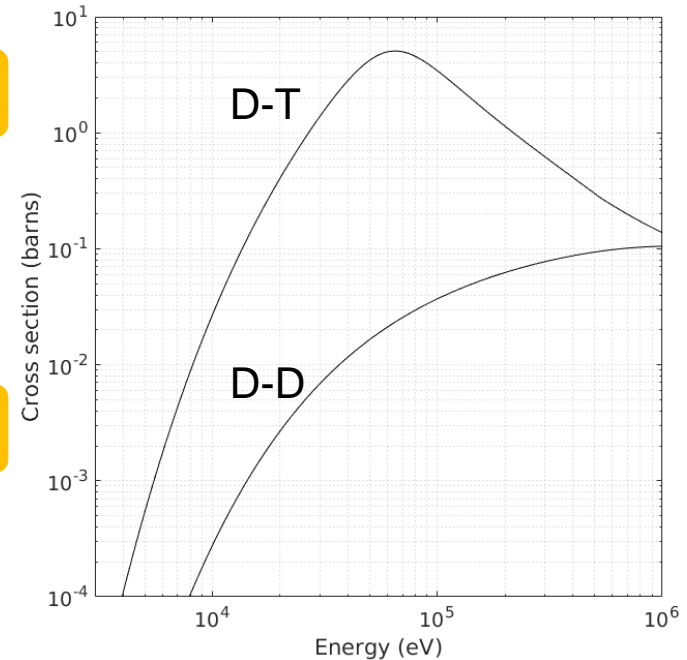
Fusion of hydrogen nuclei releases energy in charged particles and neutrons



- Reaction used in most existing experiments
- Requires high energies



- Higher reaction rate at lower temperatures
- Radioactive tritium, higher neutron activation



Nuclear fusion as a source of neutrons

Fusion plasmas feature multiple reactant populations at various energies

Thermal reactants

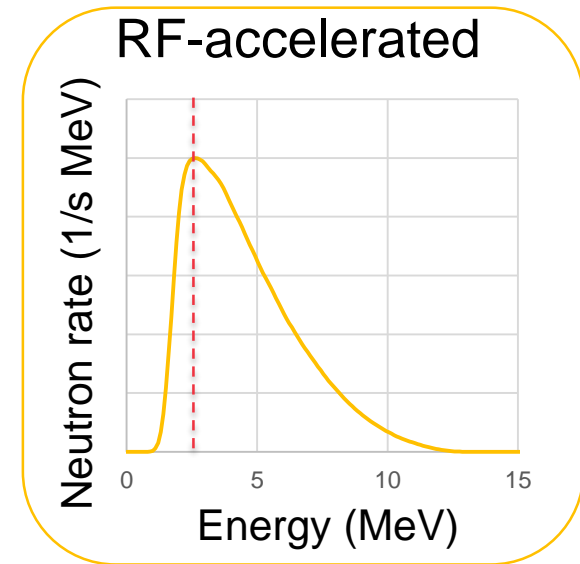
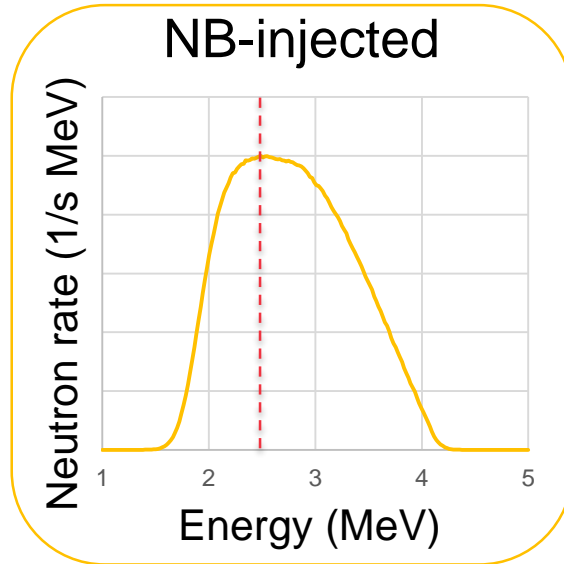
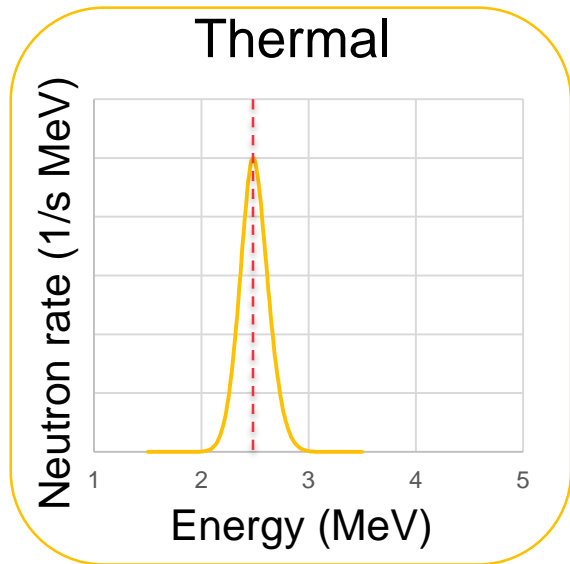
- Thermonuclear fuel plasma
~ 5 – 20 keV
- Dominant reactants in reactors

Fast reactants

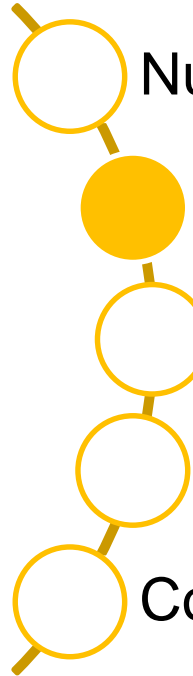
- Minority particles for heating the plasma
- Neutral beam-injected ~ 100 keV
- RF-accelerated ~ 1-10 MeV
- Dominant in today's experiments

Nuclear fusion as a source of neutrons

Increased reactant energy results in widened neutron spectrum



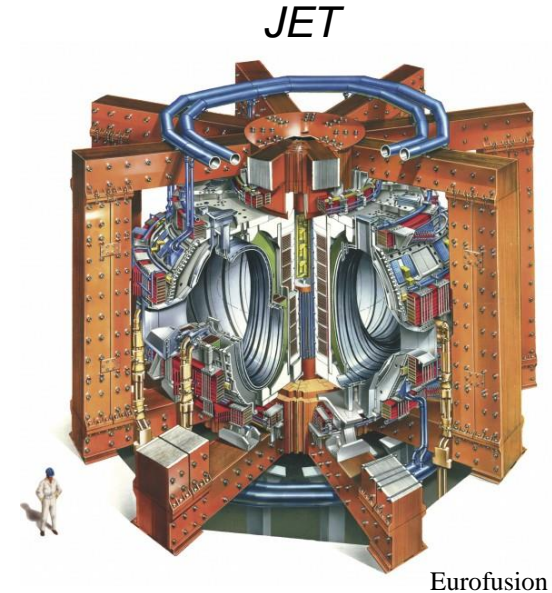
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Fusion neutrons as plasma diagnostics

Neutrons act as a diagnostic method in existing fusion experiments with DD plasmas

- Neutron counters, cameras, spectrometers
- Fusion performance, plasma physics
- Fast particle reactions dominate
→ Fast ion diagnostics



Neutron counters

Total neutron rate is directly proportional to fusion rate

→ *Volume-integrated* neutron rate measures fusion performance

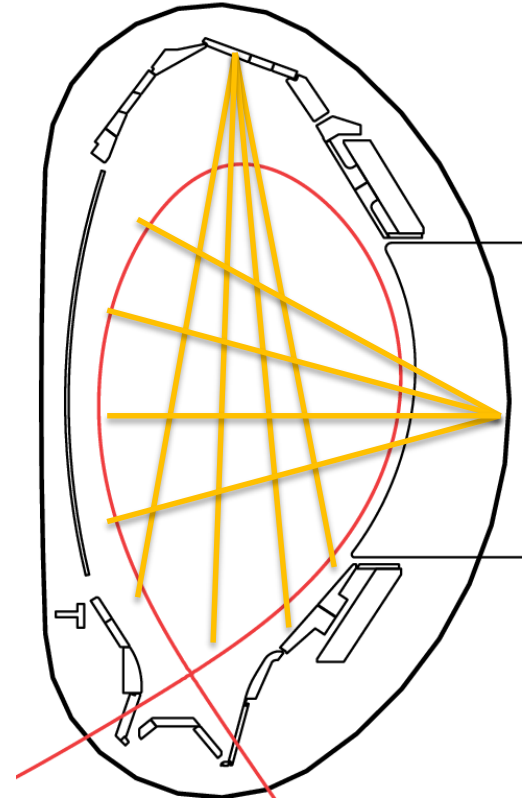
Measured using e.g.

- Uranium fission chambers
- Sample activation methods

Neutron cameras

Line-integrated neutron rate resolves the spatial distribution of fusion rate

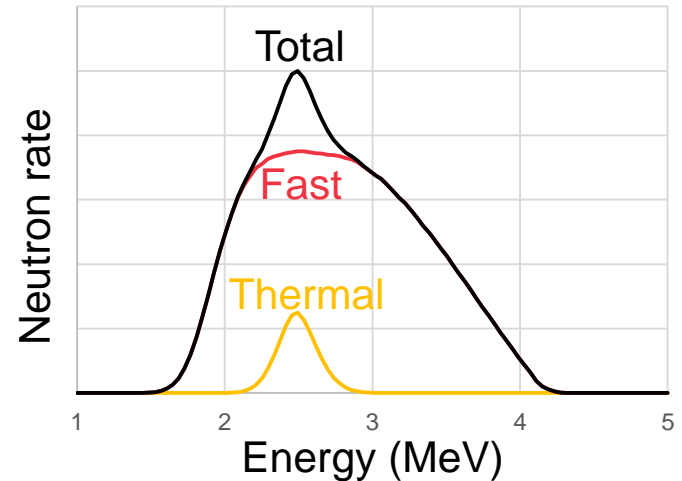
- Measured through narrow apertures viewing the plasma
- Multiple intersecting lines of sight → 2D tomography
- Snapshot of fast particles!



Neutron spectrometers

Energy spectrum of the neutrons gives information on the underlying reactant populations

- Fuel ion temperature
- Plasma composition
- Thermal / fast particle reactions



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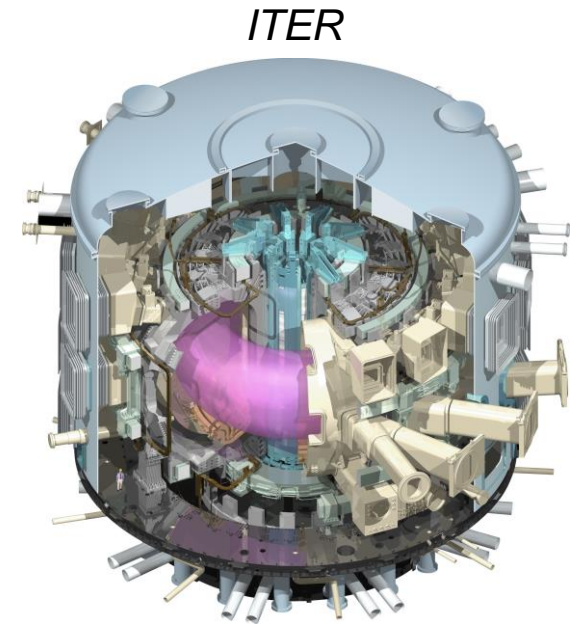
Neutrons in fusion reactors

Fusion reactors with DT fuel will represent orders of magnitude increase in fusion and neutron yield

- ITER: 500 MW → DEMO: 2.5 GW
- 80% of energy released in neutrons



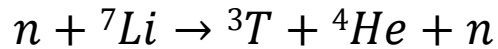
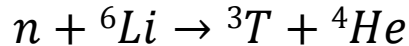
- Radiation damage in diagnostics, material activation, radiation safety



Neutrons in fusion reactors

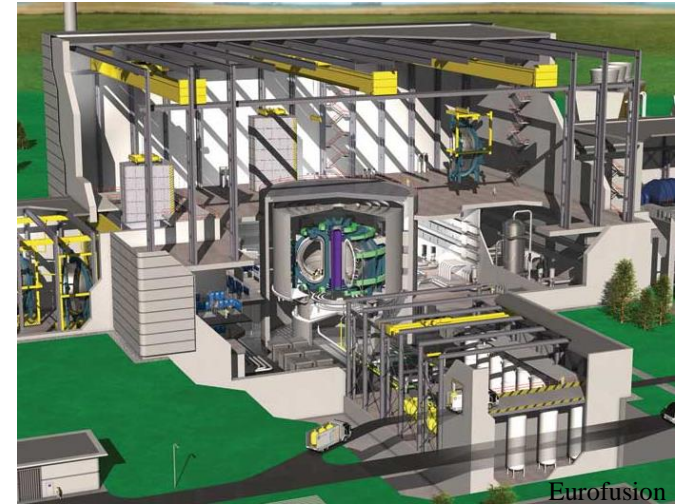
Fusion power plants must further breed their fuel with fusion neutrons

- Tritium decays with a half-life of 12.3 years
- Plasma surrounded by lithium breeding blankets



- High breeding efficiency required

“DEMO”



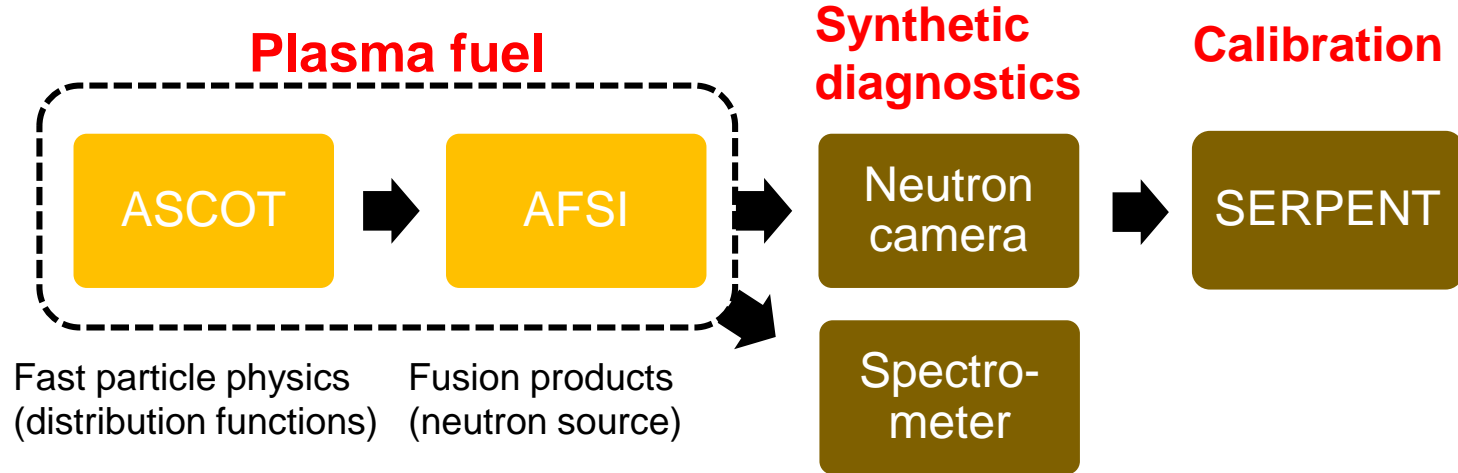
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Modelling fusion neutrons

Interpretive modelling for today's experiments

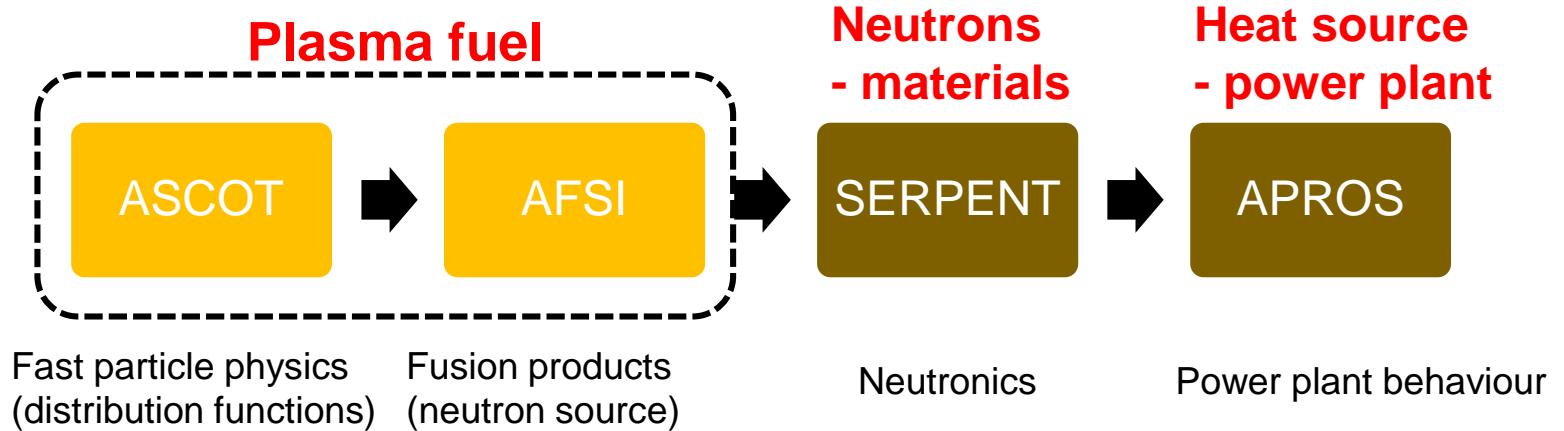
– plasma physics, diagnostic calibration



Modelling fusion neutrons

Predictive modelling for future power plants

– performance, efficiency, safety



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Conclusion

- Neutrons are key players in fusion experiments and reactors
- Today neutron rates and neutron spectra are used as diagnostic methods in fusion experiments
- Fusion reactors will rely on neutrons for power output and tritium fuel breeding
- Modelling yields insight into physics and power plant operation – marriage of plasma physics and neutronics