# Measurement of nuclear reaction cross-section for ID: 2706 thermonuclear applications

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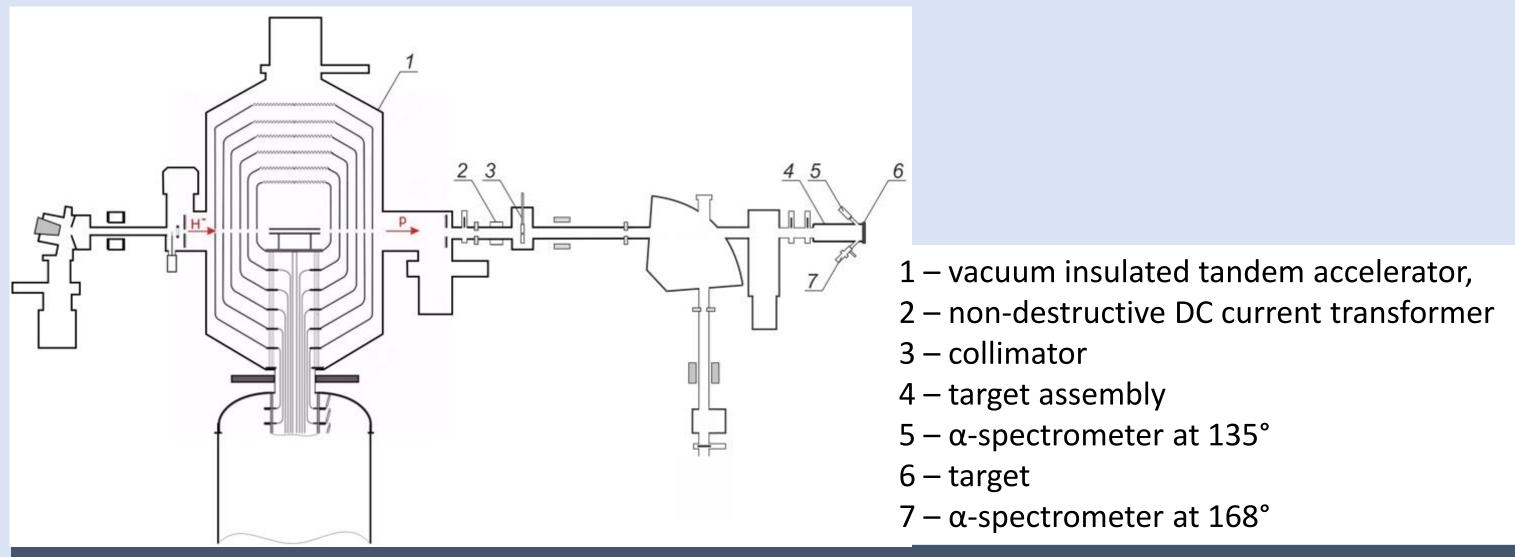
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#### **ABSTRACT**

- •The accelerator-based neutron source VITA is used for various applications, including measuring cross-sections of nuclear reactions.
- Measurement of lithium-deuteron interaction cross-sections as a powerful source of fast neutrons.
- Proton-boron-11 interaction, promising for thermonuclear energy.

## **Experimental facility**

- •The studies were carried out at the accelerator-based neutron source VITA at BINP (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).
- •The beam energy ranges from 100 keV to 2.3 MeV (0.1% stability), and the current ranges up to 10 mA (0.4% stability). In experiments, the current is  $1.5 \, \mu A.$
- •The intensity and energy of deuterons and  $\alpha$ -particles are measured using a  $\alpha$ -spectrometer with a PDPA-1K silicon semiconductor detector (IPTP, Dubna, Russia).



## Li + d

#### **Target**

The developed lithium target is a thin layer of pure lithium metal deposited on a thin copper substrate with an efficient heat sink. There are 11 nuclear reactions of Li + d interaction. The cross-sections of seven of them were measured.

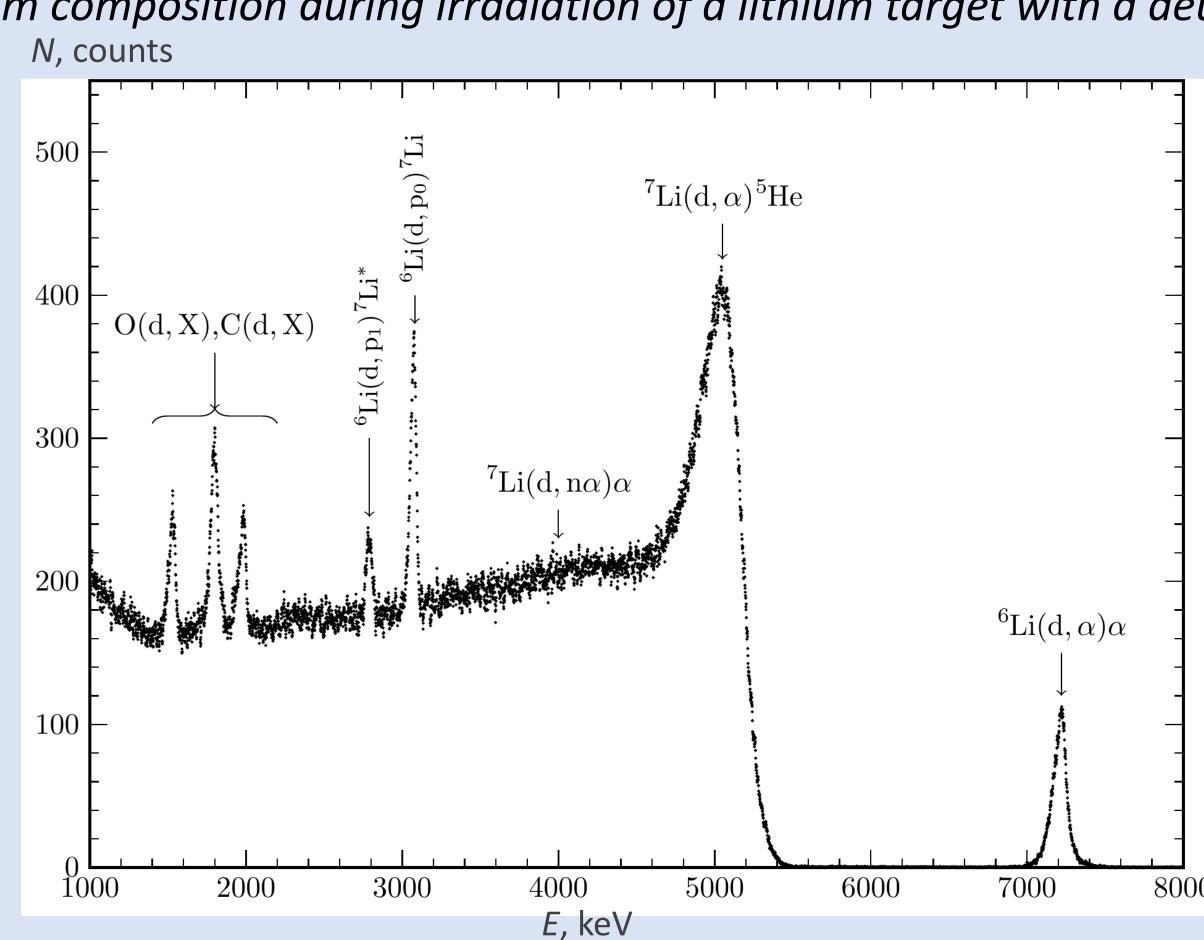
## $^{7}$ Li + d

4 cross-sections were measured [1, 2]. Estimates of the total reaction crosssections within the framework of the isotropic case:  ${}^{7}Li(d,n\alpha){}^{4}He$ :  $^{7}$ Li(d, $\alpha$ ) $^{5}$ He:  $^{7}$ Li(d,n) $^{8}$ Be\*:  $^{7}$ Li(d,n) $^{8}$ Be – 1: 0.4: 0.125: 0.08.

#### <sup>6</sup>Li + d

Cross-sections  ${}^{6}\text{Li}(d,\alpha){}^{4}\text{He}$ ,  ${}^{6}\text{Li}(d,p){}^{7}\text{Li}$ ,  ${}^{6}\text{Li}(d,p){}^{7}\text{Li}^{*}$  were measured. For the <sup>6</sup>Li(d,n)<sup>7</sup>Be, we plan to measure the yield by activation of beryllium-7, another reaction is  ${}^{6}\text{Li}(d,{}^{3}\text{He}){}^{5}\text{He}$ ,  ${}^{5}\text{He} \rightarrow n + \alpha$ , will require separation of a beam of  $\alpha$ -particles and protons, since the energy output is small.

# Spectrum composition during irradiation of a lithium target with a deuteron beam



## $^{11}B + p$

### **Target**

The boron target is a copper disk on which a thin layer of boron (~ 1 microns) is deposited by magnetron sputtering [3].

## $^{11}B(p,\alpha_1)^8Be^*$

The reaction of the  $^{11}B$  + p interaction proceeds mainly in the form of decay into an  $\alpha$ -particle and a beryllium-8 nucleus in the excited state, followed by its decay into two  $\alpha$ -particles. The measured reaction cross-section in the isotropic case reached a maximum of **700 mb** at an energy of 600 keV, which is about 2 times less than the reaction cross-section often used when considering the prospects of aneutronic thermonuclear fusion.

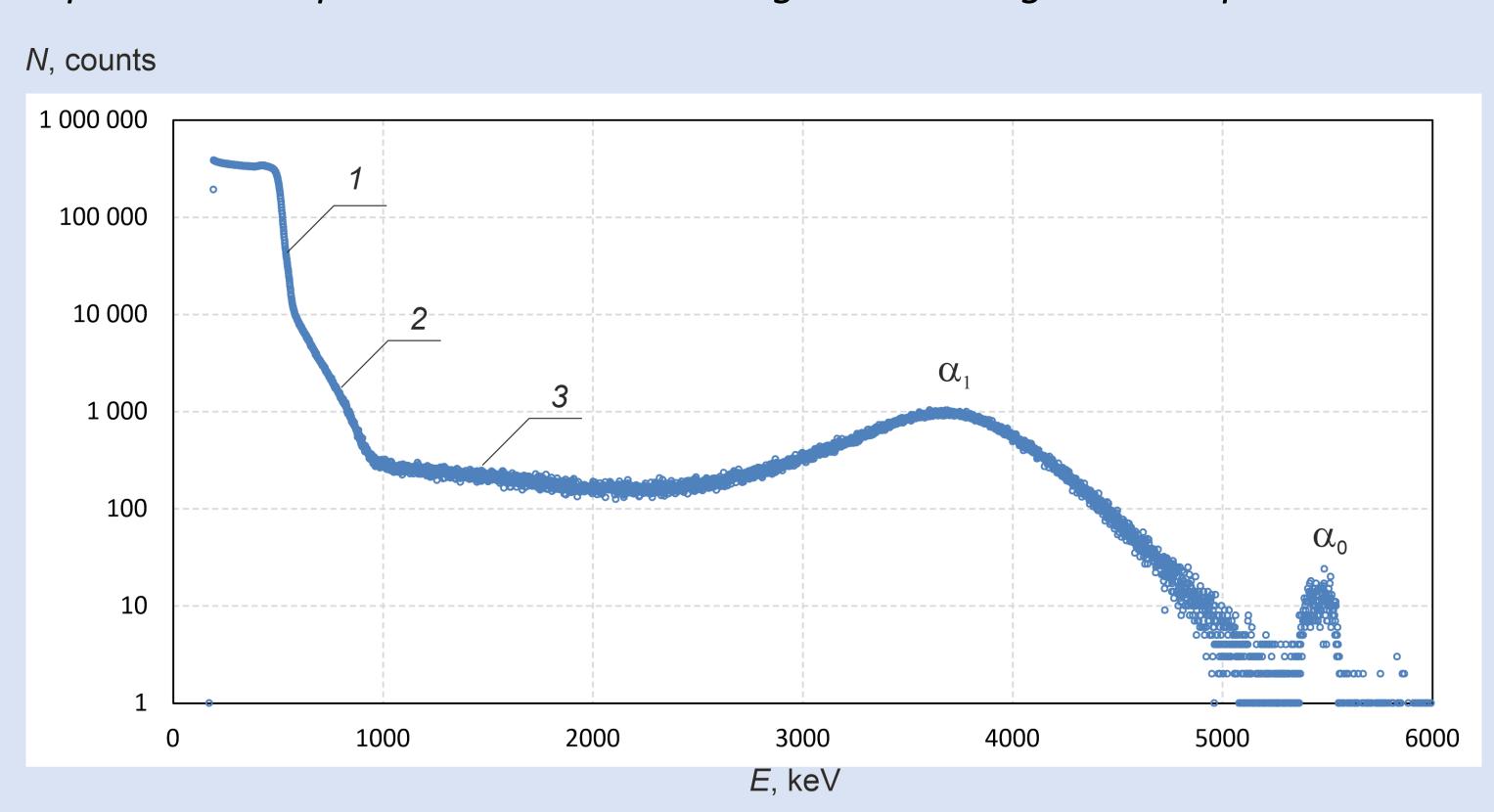
#### $^{11}B(p,\alpha_0)^8Be$

The second decay path through the beryllium nucleus in the ground state is less likely (10–100 times less) and has a maximum at a proton energy in the region of 2 MeV.

#### $^{11}B(p,\alpha)\alpha\alpha$

In the case of direct decay, the energy of  $\alpha$ -particles is in the range from 0 to 9 MeV. Summing up all the events to the right of the  $\alpha_0$  peak, we obtained a 2000–3000 times lower probability of direct decay compared to the cascade one.

#### Spectrum composition when irradiating a boron target with a proton beam



## CONCLUSION

- Knowledge of the full cross-section of lithium-7 interaction with a deuteron beam has been obtained. The data obtained make it possible for the first time to reconstruct the energy spectrum in the reaction of <sup>7</sup>Li + d. The use of lithium enriched with the <sup>7</sup>Li isotope as a target material provides the highest neutron yield of all reactions at deuteron energies above 0.7 MeV.
- •It has been established that the reaction of the <sup>11</sup>B + p interaction proceeds mainly by the cascade decay of  $^{11}B(p,\alpha_1)^8Be^*$ . It is shown that the value of the reaction cross-section obtained by us in resonance is two times less than the generally accepted value.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS / REFERENCES

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