A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Inertial Confinement Fusion as a Tool to Study Fundamental Nuclear Science

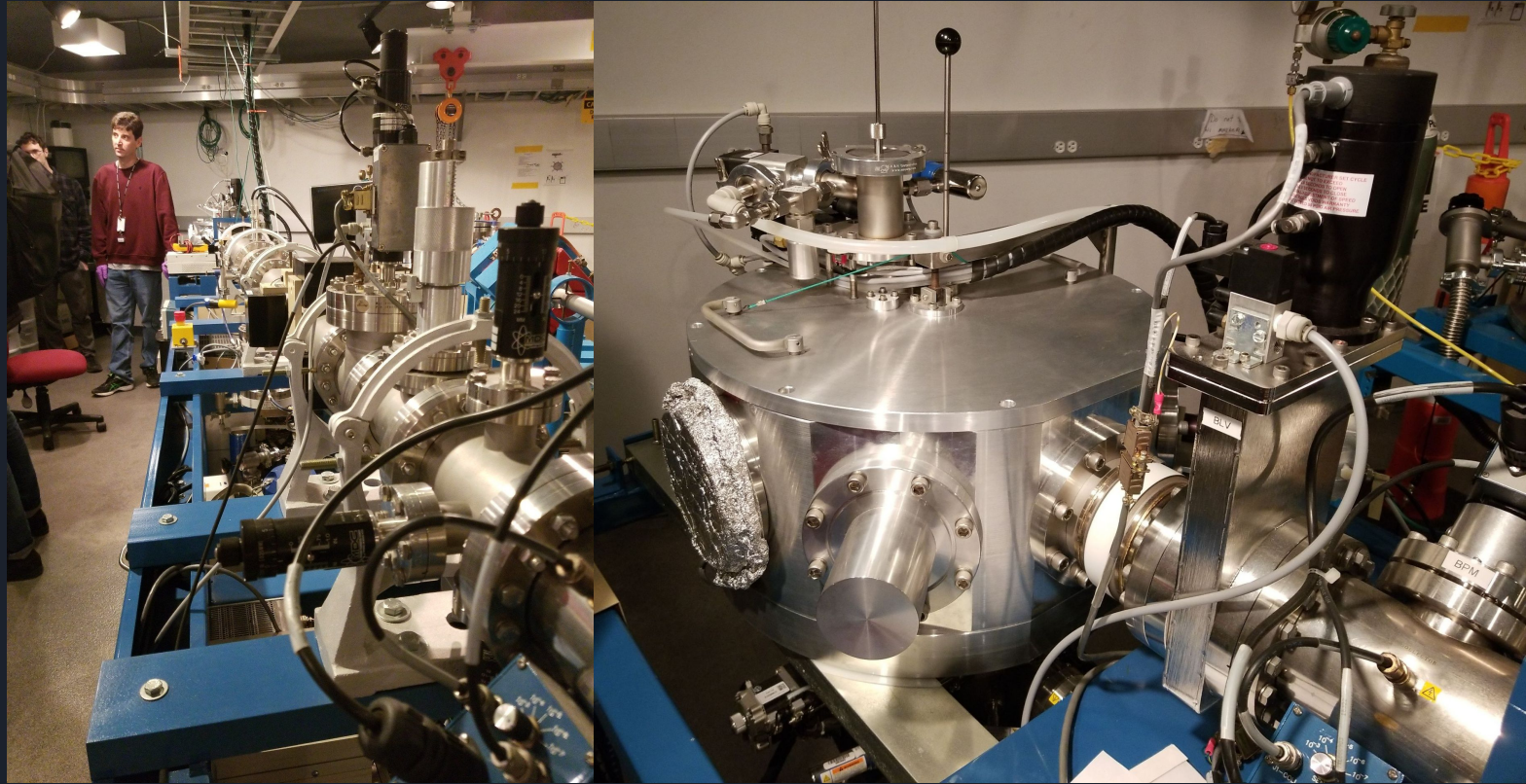
Tyler Kowalewski and Dr. Mark Yuly
Houghton College, 4/19/21

Introduction to Nuclear Science: Cross-Section



$$N = \sigma \frac{N_1 N_2}{A}$$

Introduction to Nuclear Science: Accelerators



Assuming 1 μA beam current, measuring $1,000,000$ ${}^7\text{Li}(t,\alpha){}^6\text{He}$ reactions would take almost 2,800 years

Introduction to Nuclear Science: ICF

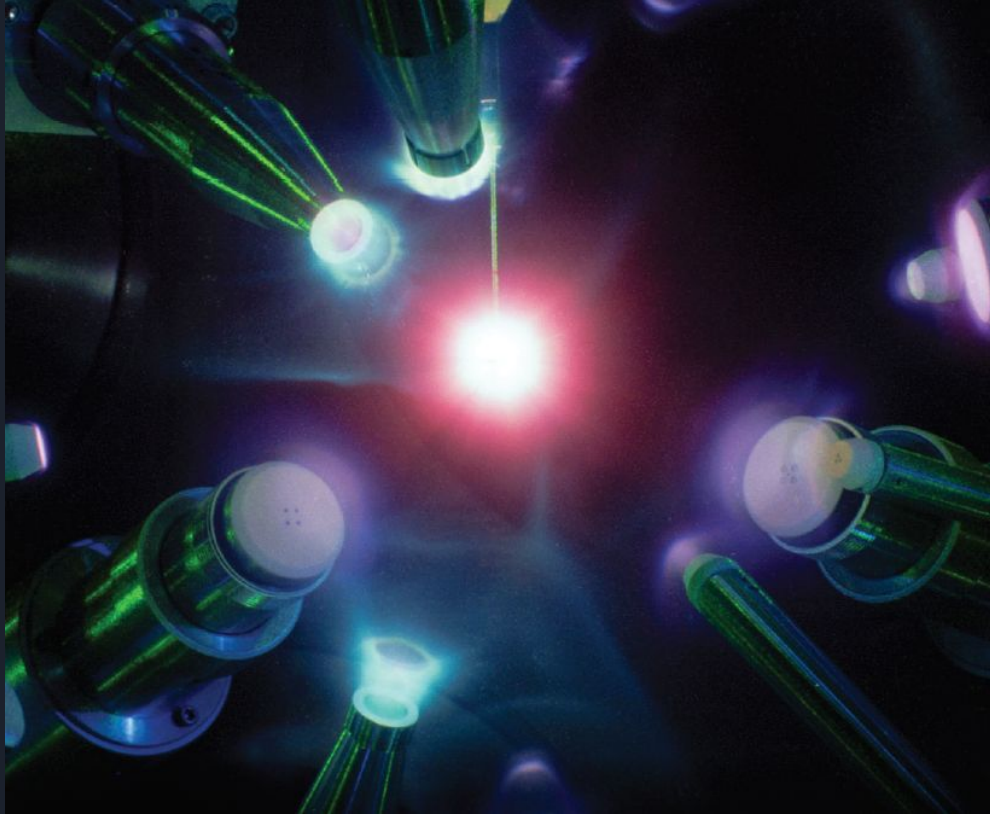
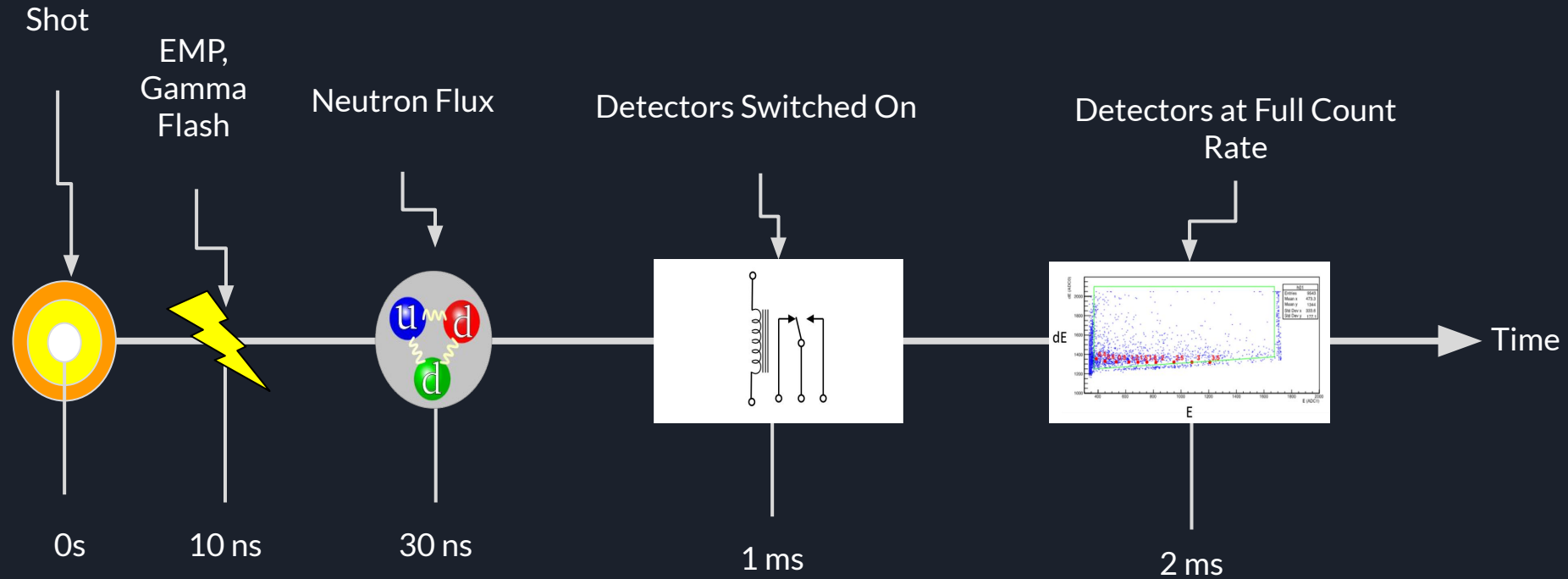
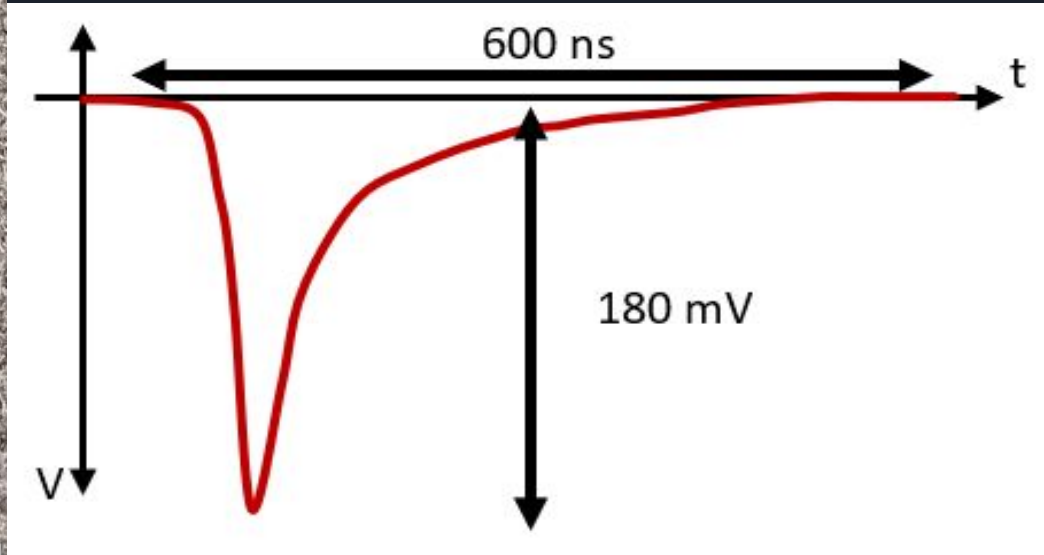
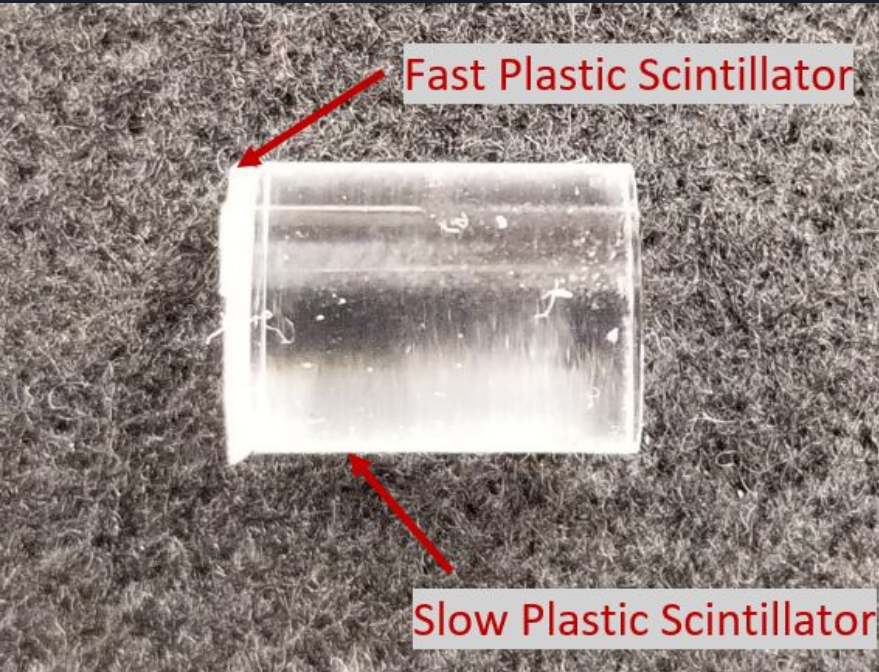


Figure taken from Ref. [1].

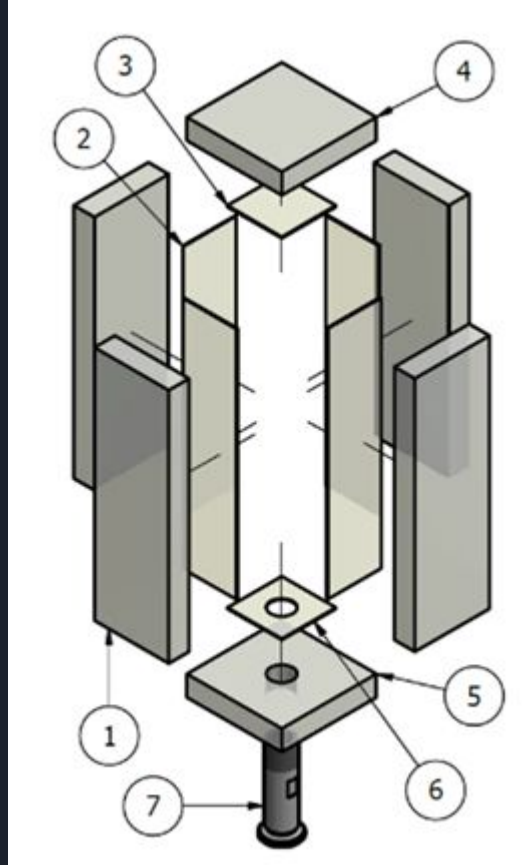
The Proposed Methodology: Experiment Timeline



Experiment: Phoswich Detector



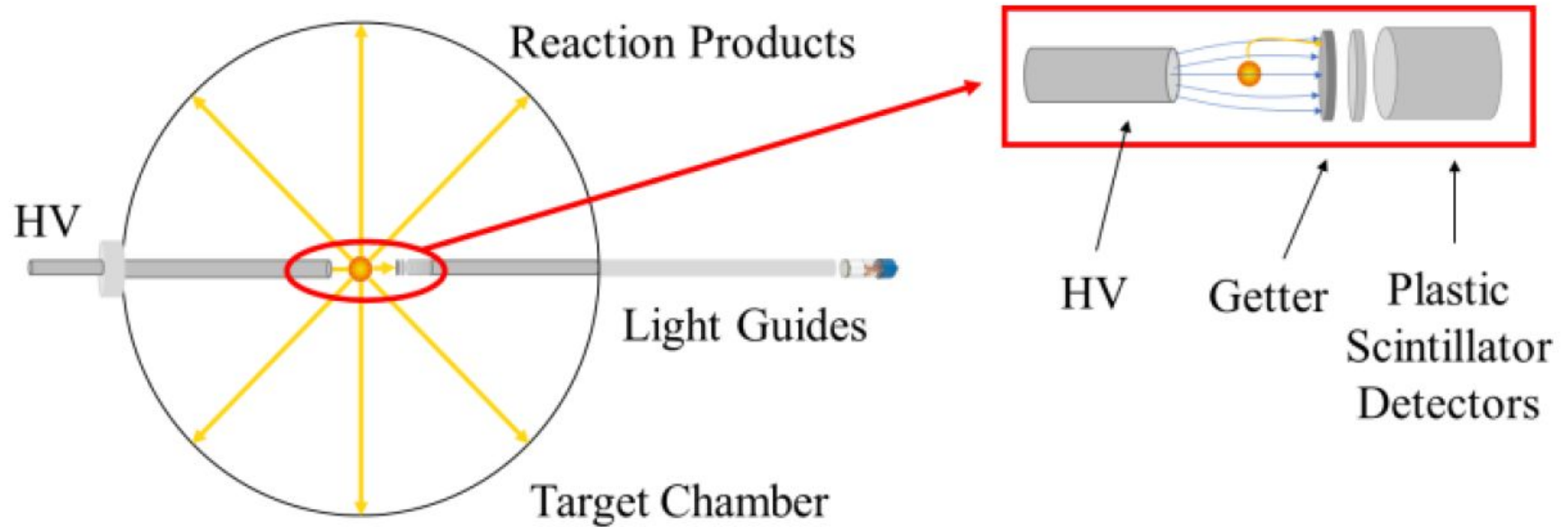
Experiment: 4π Phoswich Detector



The Proposed Methodology: Collection Methods

Ion Beam System

Getter System

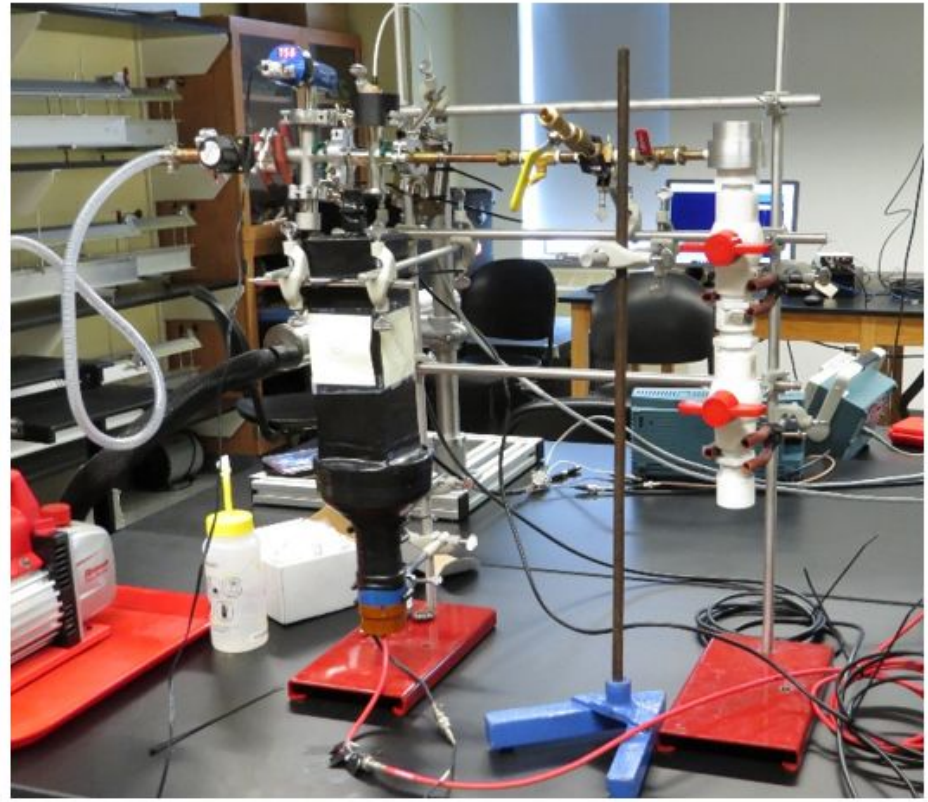
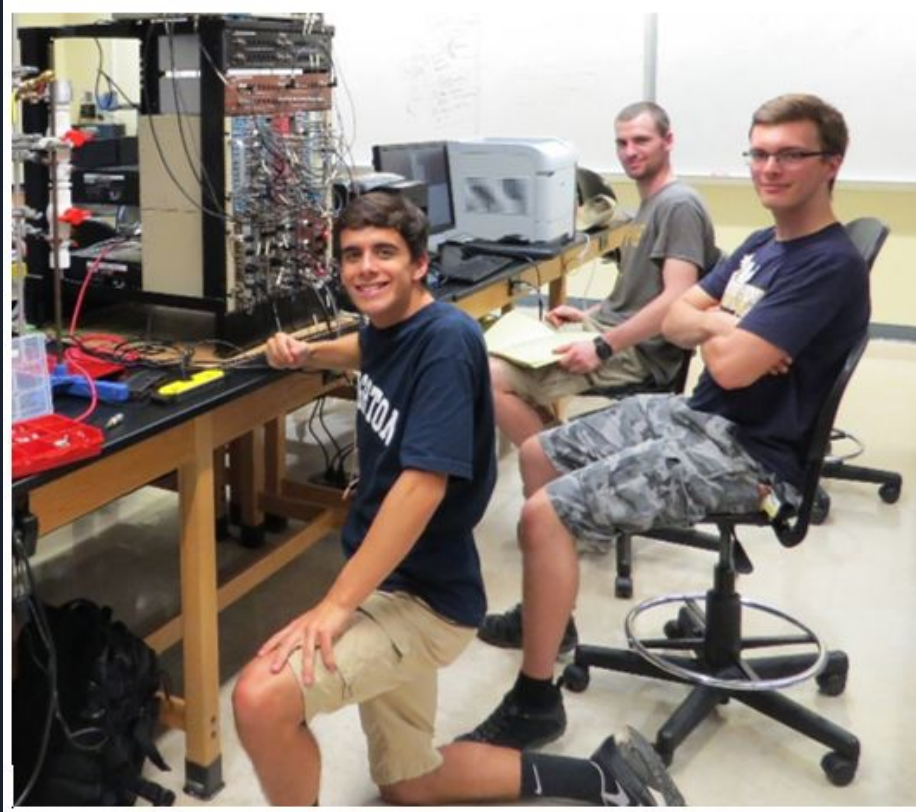


Detector System

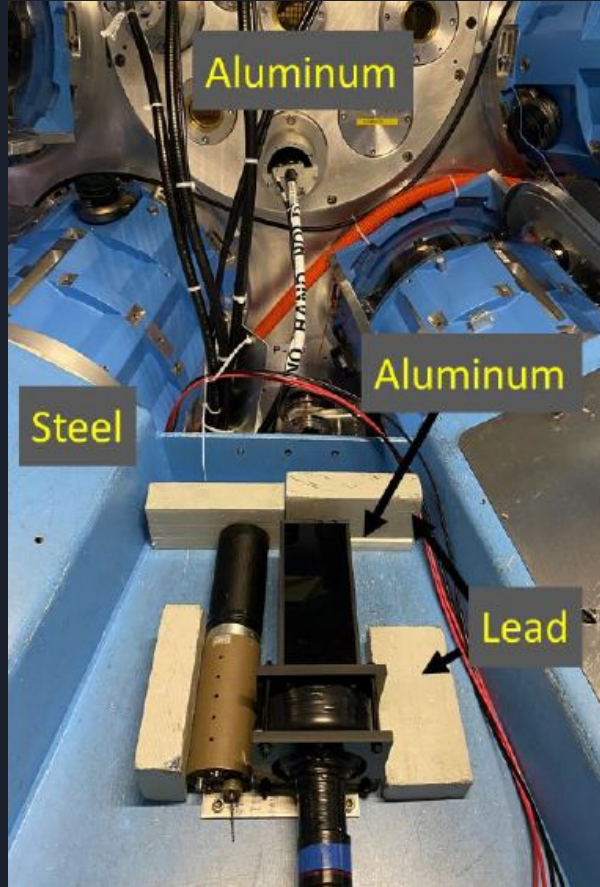
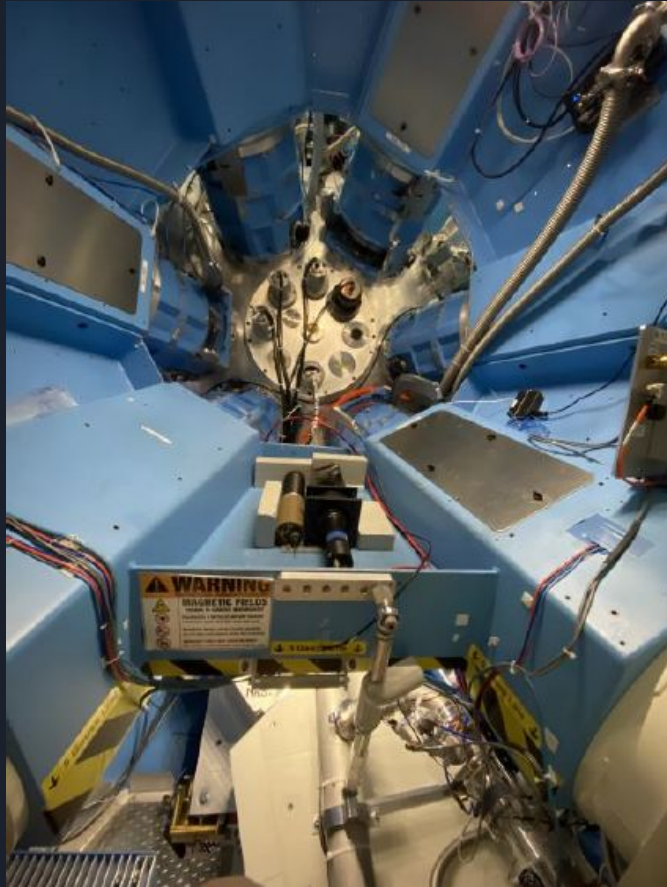
The Proposed Methodology: Possible Isotopes

			Shot 39794 (50-50 DT, 11.8 keV)	Shot 77951 (1.5-98.5 DT, 18.3 keV)	
Reaction	Product Half-life	Reactant Abund.	Predicted Yield	Predicted Yield	Notes
${}^3\text{H}(\text{t},\text{g}){}^6\text{He}$	807 ms	${}^3\text{H}$ fill	Branching ratio of $\sim 10^{-7}$ to ${}^3\text{H}(\text{t},2\text{n}){}^4\text{He}$ gives	8×10^4	To ${}^6\text{He}$ g.s. only, excited states decay by 2n
${}^6\text{Li}(\text{t},\text{p}){}^8\text{Li}$	840 ms	7.6%	$2 \cdot 10^5$	$4 \cdot 10^5$	TALYS + Abramovich et. al.
${}^7\text{Li}(\text{t},\text{a}){}^6\text{He}$	807 ms	92.4%	$1 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^5$	$1 \cdot 4 \cdot 10^5$	TALYS + Abramovich et. al. To ${}^6\text{He}$ g.s. only, excited states decay by 2n
${}^9\text{Be}(\text{t},\text{a}){}^8\text{Li}$	840 ms	100%	$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^4$	8×10^4	TALYS
${}^9\text{Be}(\text{t},\text{g}){}^{12}\text{B}$	20.2 ms	100%	2.8	3.0	TALYS
${}^{10}\text{B}(\text{t},\text{p}){}^{12}\text{B}$	20.2 ms	19.9%	78.3	923	TALYS
${}^{11}\text{B}(\text{d},\text{p}){}^{12}\text{B}$	20.2 ms	80.1%	372	1735	TALYS
${}^{15}\text{N}(\text{d},\text{p}){}^{16}\text{N}$	7.1 s	0.4%	0.10	2.0	TALYS

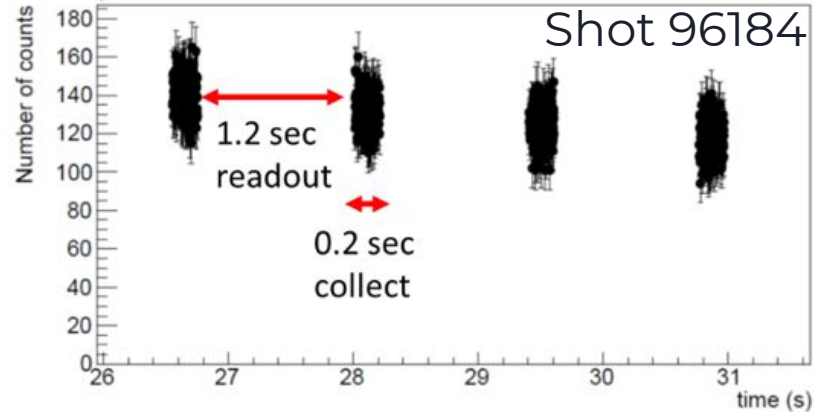
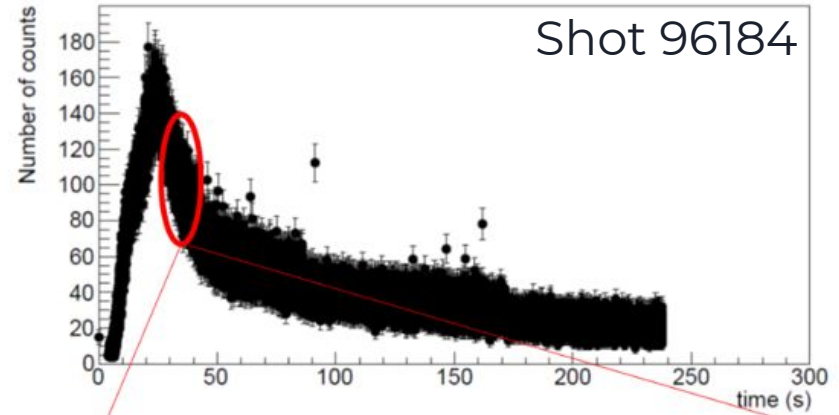
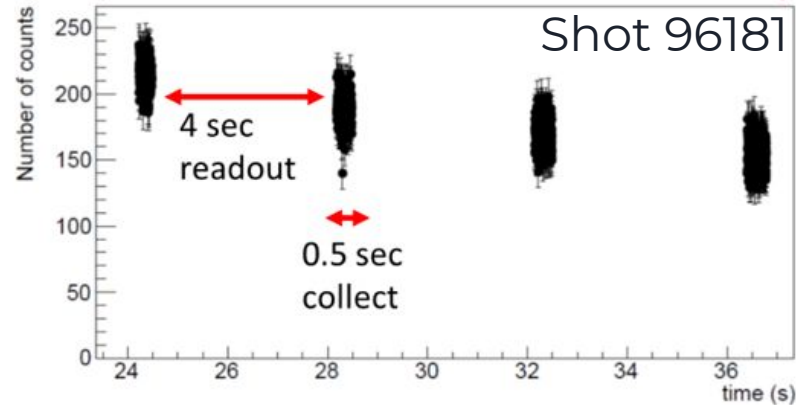
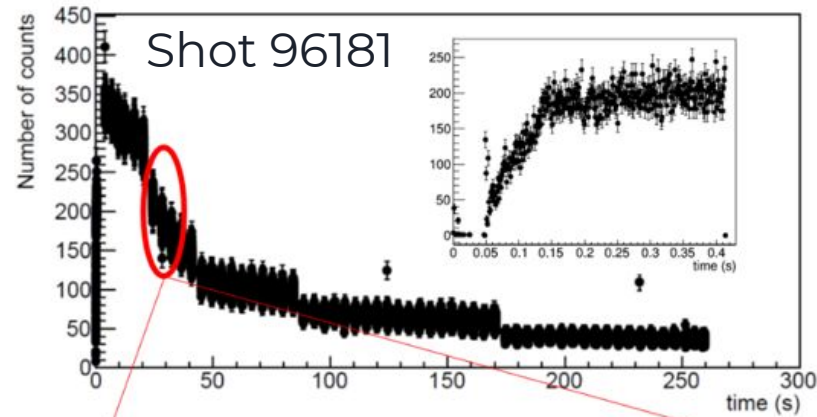
Experiment and Analysis: ^{41}Ar Experiment



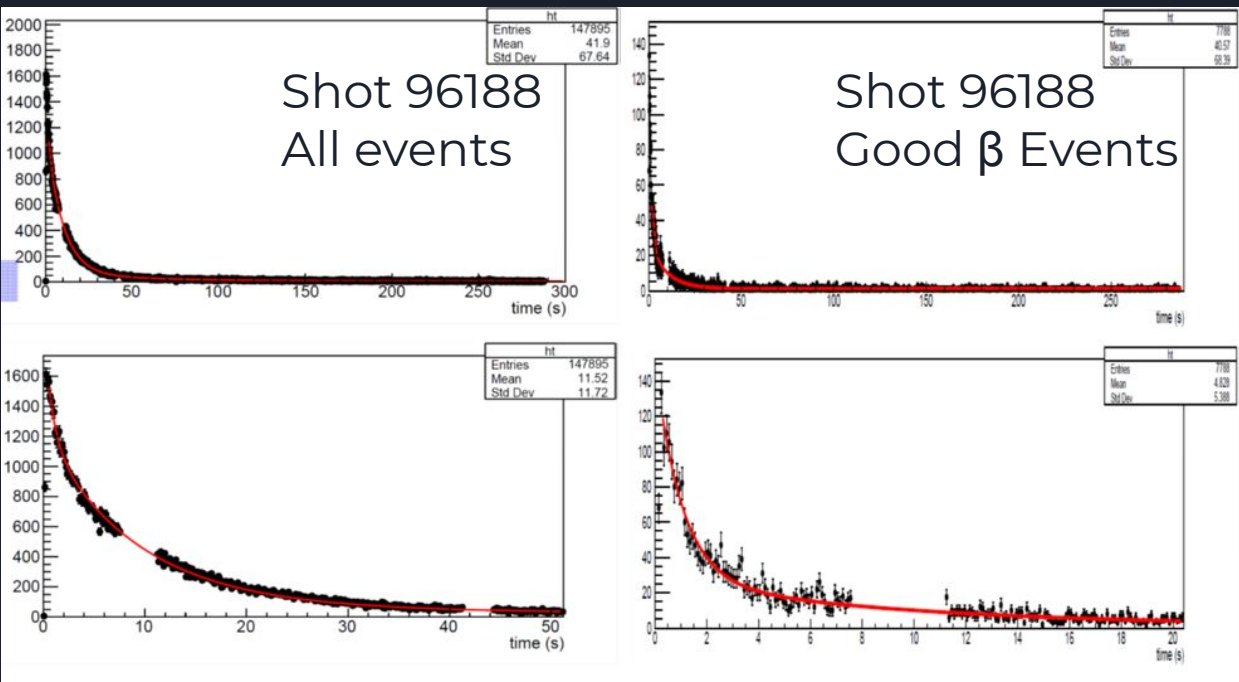
Experiment and Analysis: LLE Ride Along



Experiment and Analysis: LLE Ride-Along



Experiment and Analysis: LLE Ride-Along



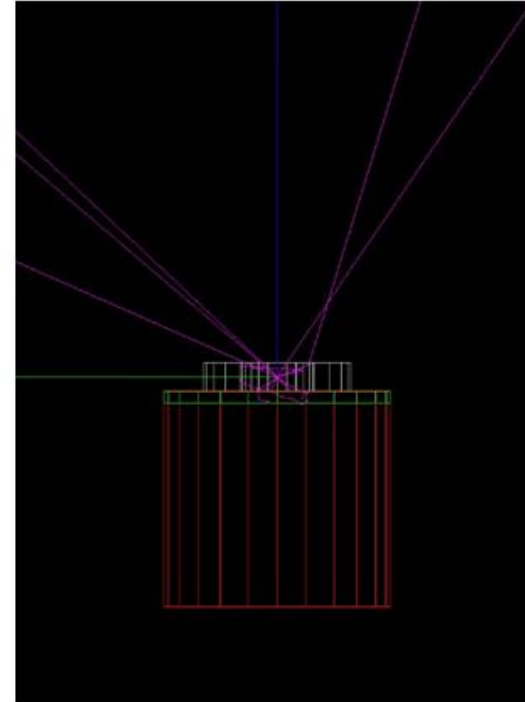
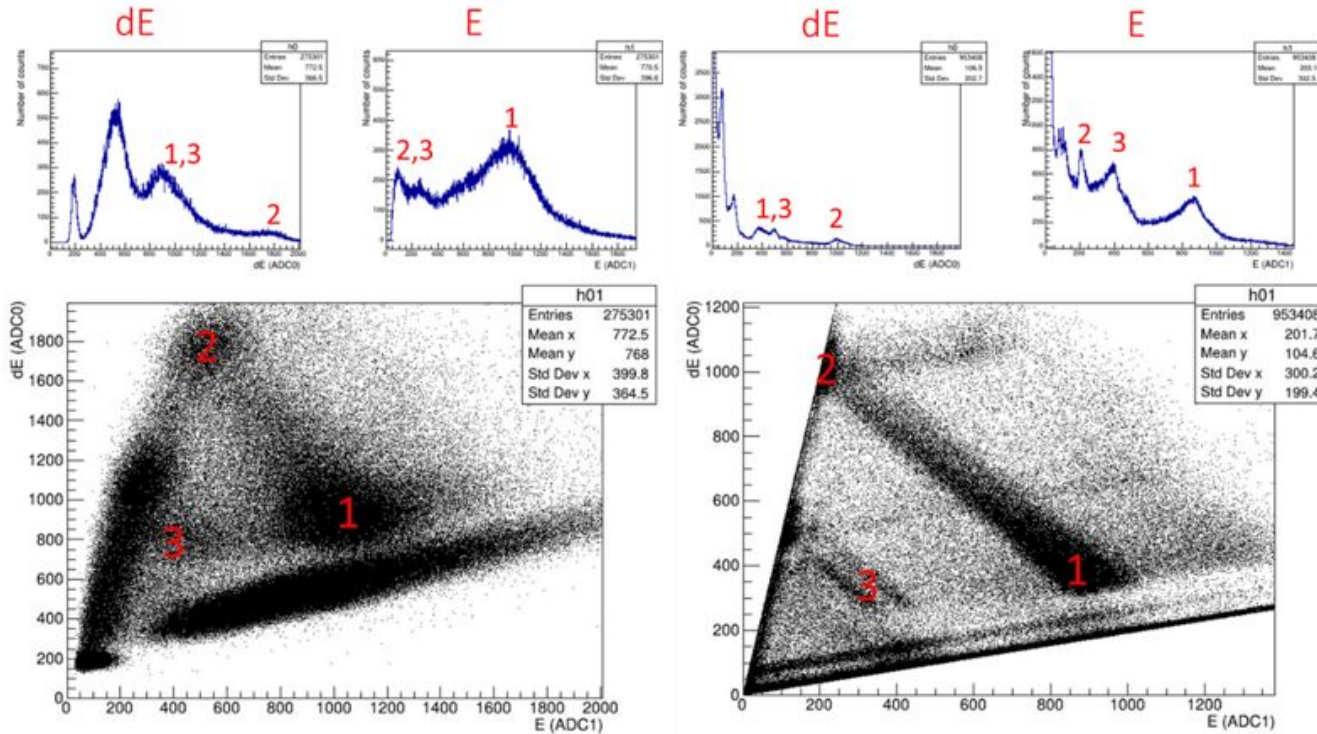
All Counts		Good β	
$T_{1/2}$ (sec)	N	$T_{1/2}$ (sec)	N
0.76	728	0.73	115
7.13 (fixed)	1080	7.13 (fixed)	23
59	40	N/A	N/A

$$F(t) = N_0 e^{-\lambda_0 t} + N_1 e^{-\lambda_1 t} + N_2 e^{-\lambda_2 t} + B$$

Experiment and Analysis: Simulating the Detectors

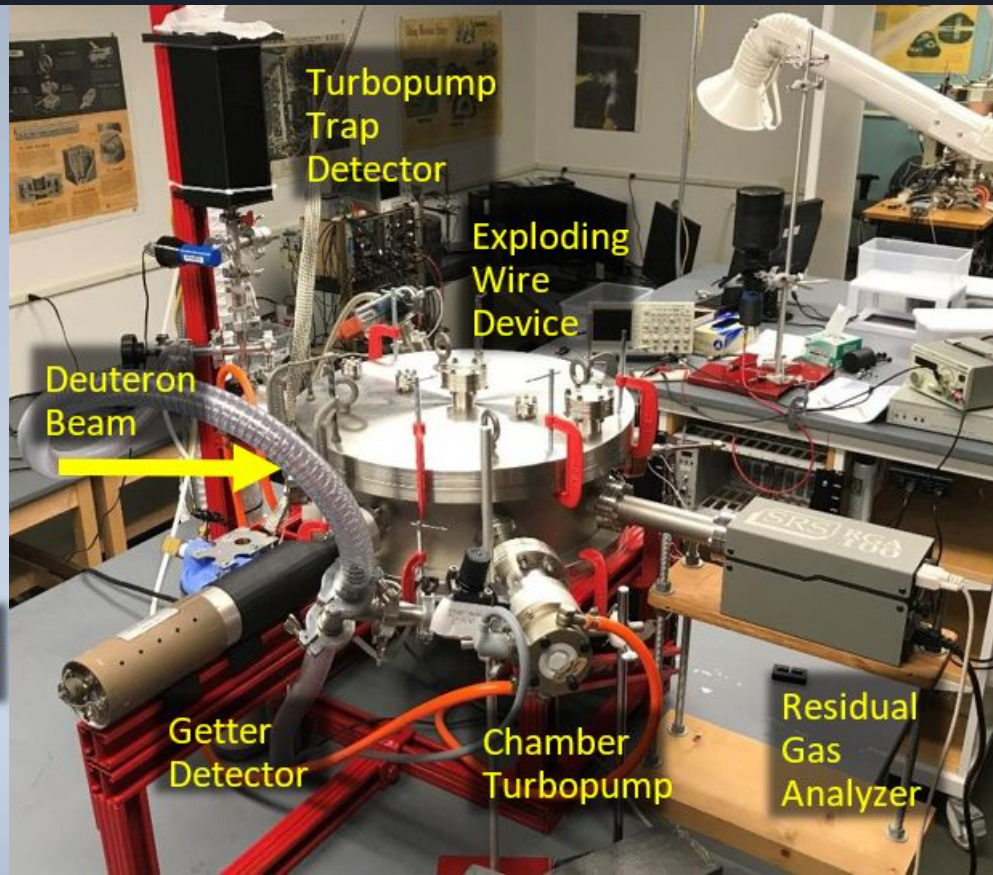
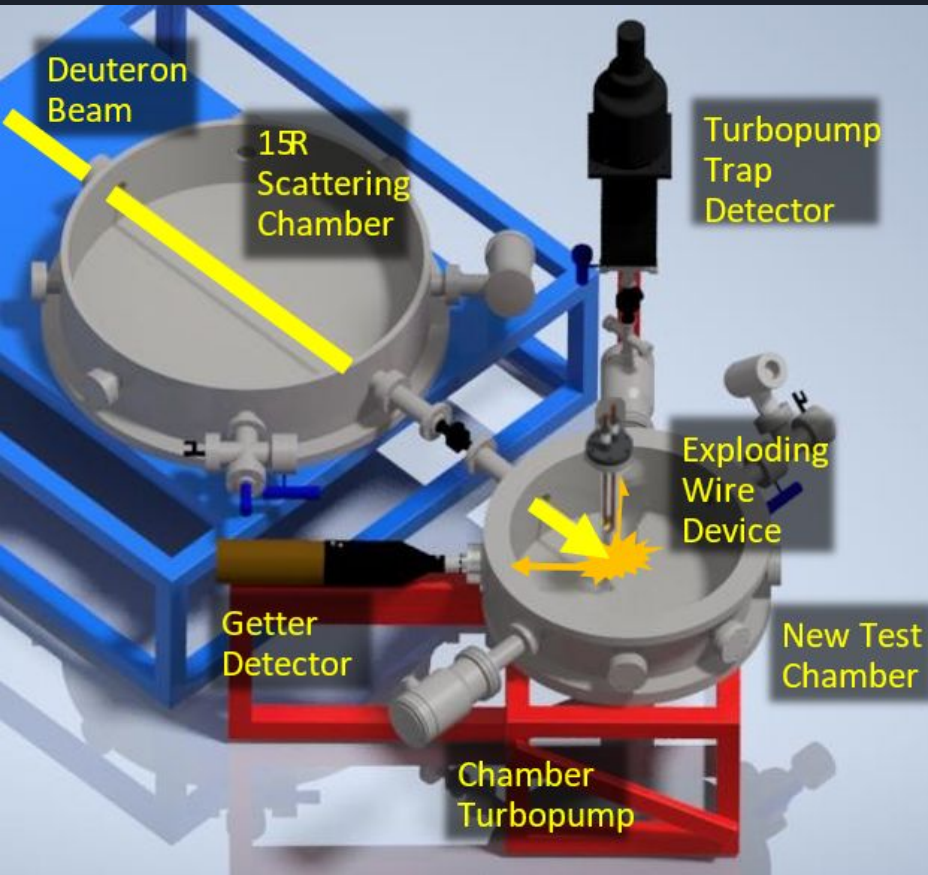
GEANT4 Simulations: Modeling particle interactions with the detectors

- Absolute Efficiency?
- How do background sources affect the 2-D histograms?



Future Work: Exploding Wire Experiment

What is the collection fraction of each collection method?



References

[1] L. Gresh, R. McCrory, J. Soures, Inertial Confinement Fusion: An Introduction, (Laboratory for Laser Energetics, 2009).