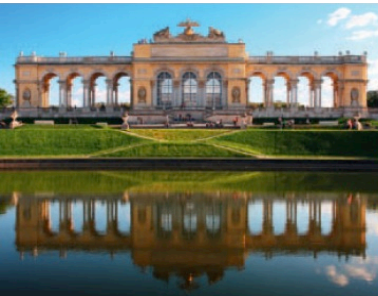


Fusion Neutron Diagnostics with CVD Diamond Detectors

International Symposium on Fusion Nuclear Technology (ISFNT15)
September 11-15, 2023

Christina Weiss, Erich Griesmayer
CIVIDEC Instrumentation GmbH & TU Wien



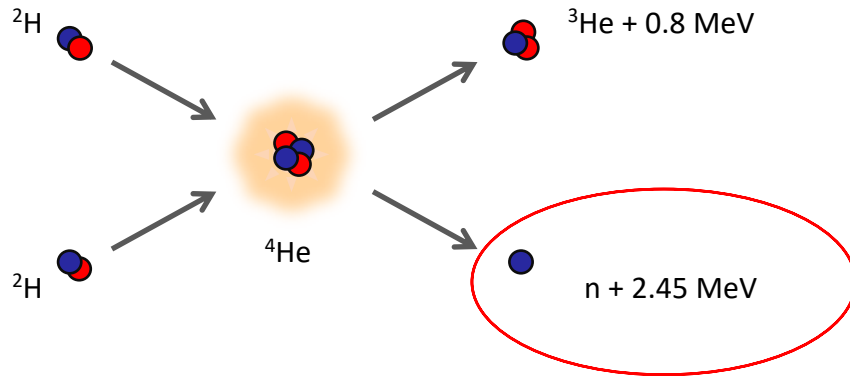
Content

- Fusion neutrons
- CVD diamond technology
- Diagnostics with CVD diamond detectors
- CVD diamond performance
- Applications

FUSION NEUTRONS

Fusion neutrons

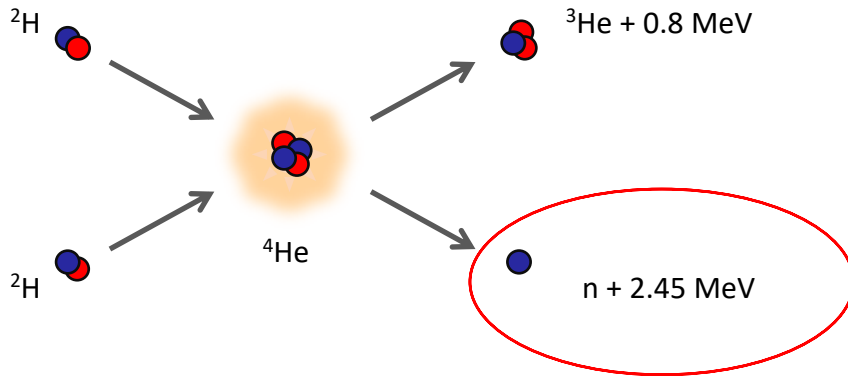
DD-Fusion



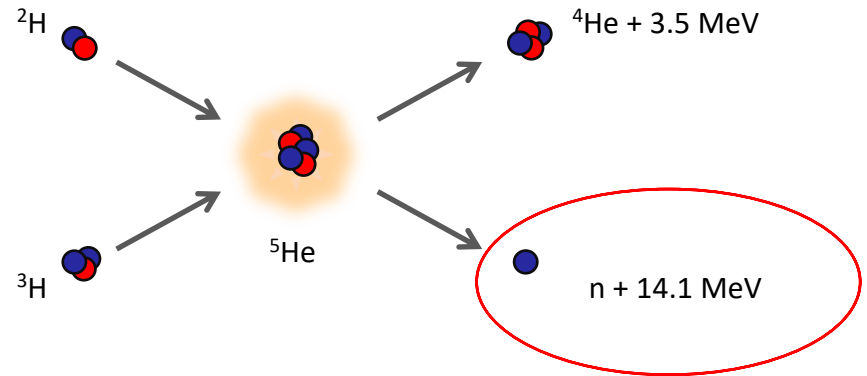
DT-Fusion

Fusion neutrons

DD-Fusion



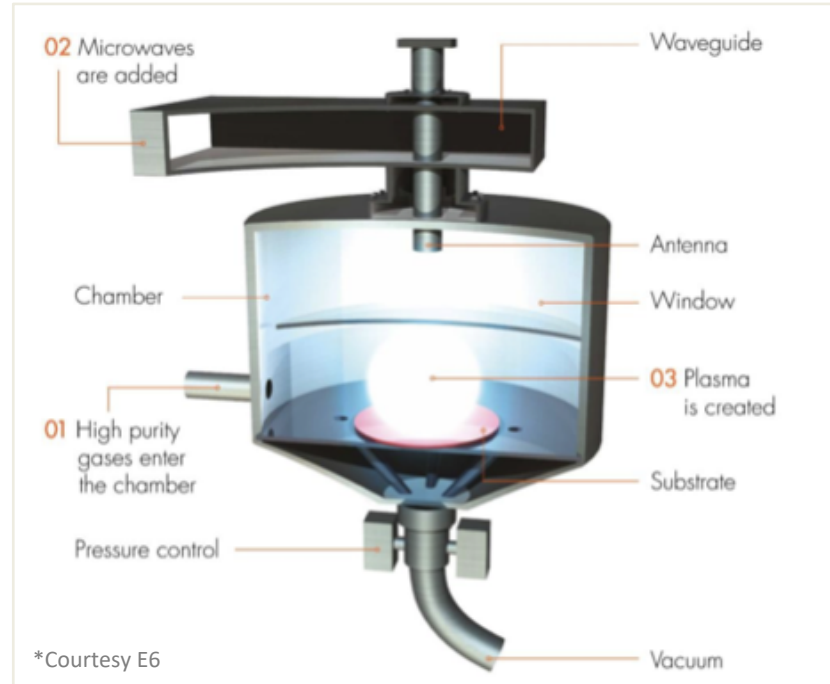
DT-Fusion



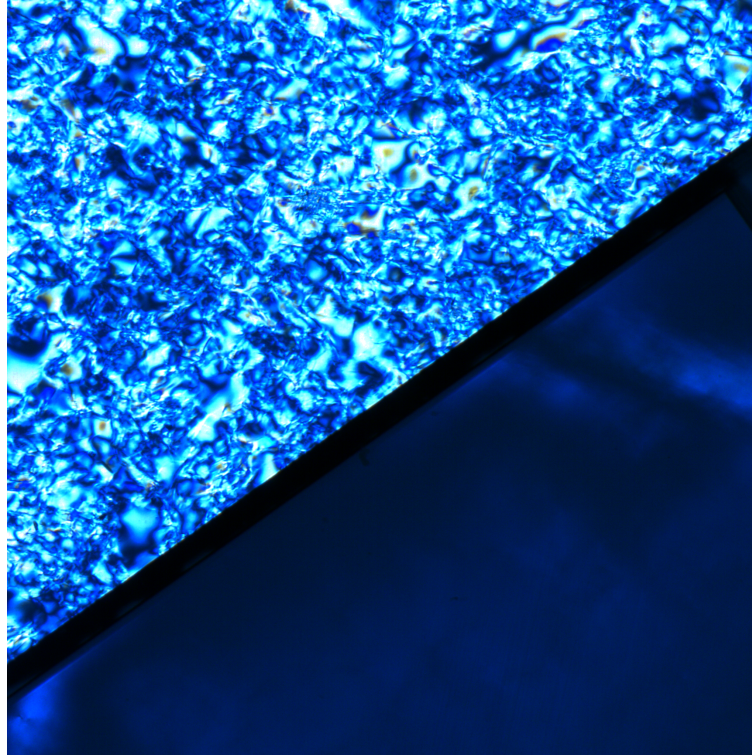
CVD DIAMOND TECHNOLOGY

CVD diamond

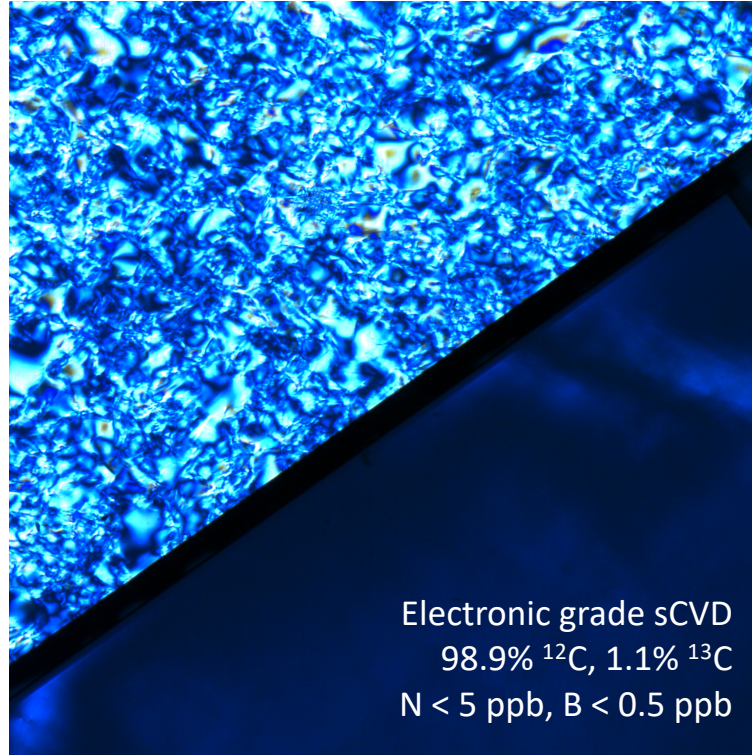
Chemical vapor deposition



CVD diamond



CVD diamond



Electronic grade sCVD
98.9% ^{12}C , 1.1% ^{13}C
N < 5 ppb, B < 0.5 ppb

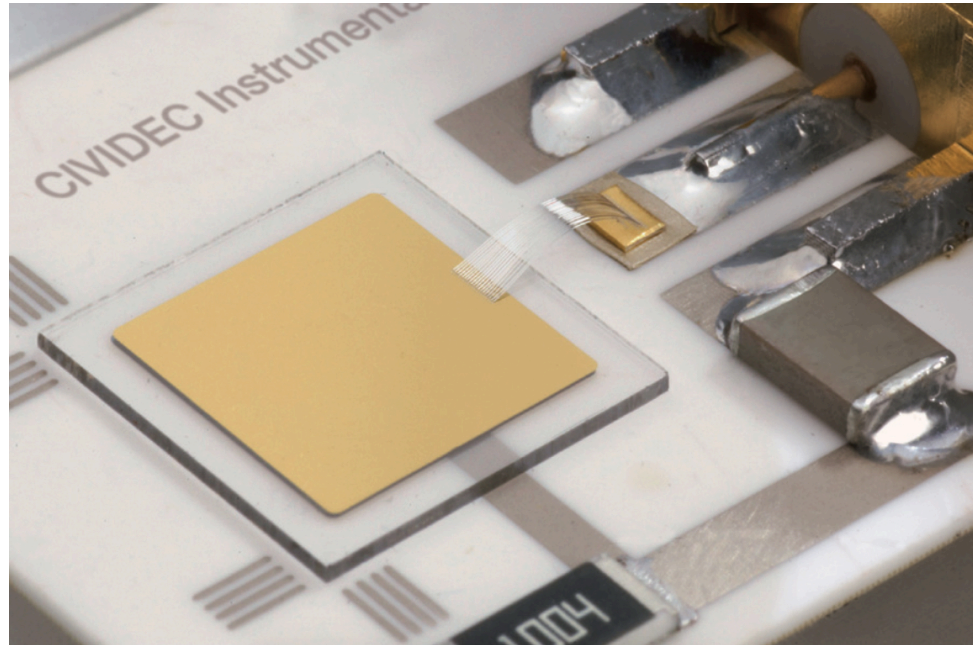
CVD diamond

Solid-state sensor

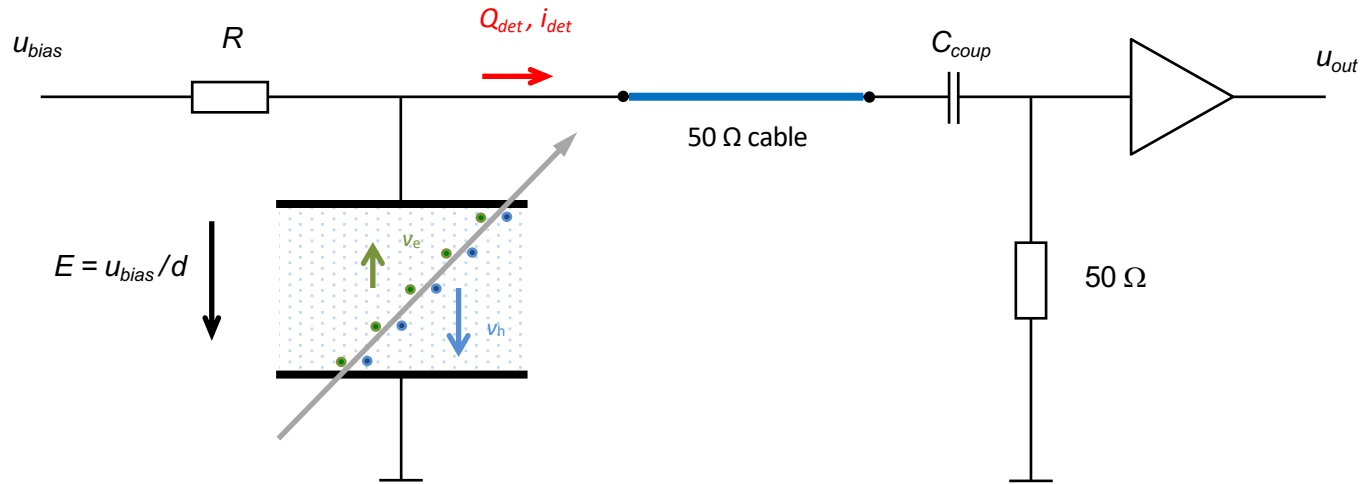
$$\mathcal{E}_{gap} = 5.47 \text{ eV}$$

$$E_{ion} = 13 \text{ eV}$$

CVD diamond sensor



Equivalent circuit diagram



Neutron diagnostic system

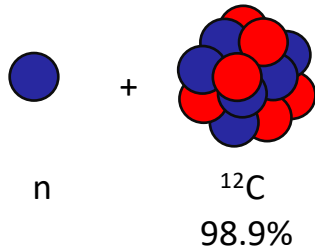


FUSION NEUTRON DIAGNOSTICS WITH CVD DIAMOND DETECTORS

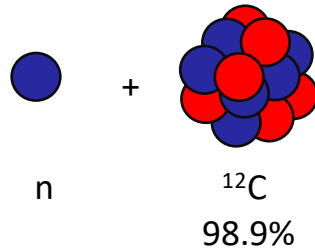
Neutron detection

Charged particles from nuclear interactions make neutrons detectable.

Neutron detection



Neutron detection



Charged particle as reaction product.



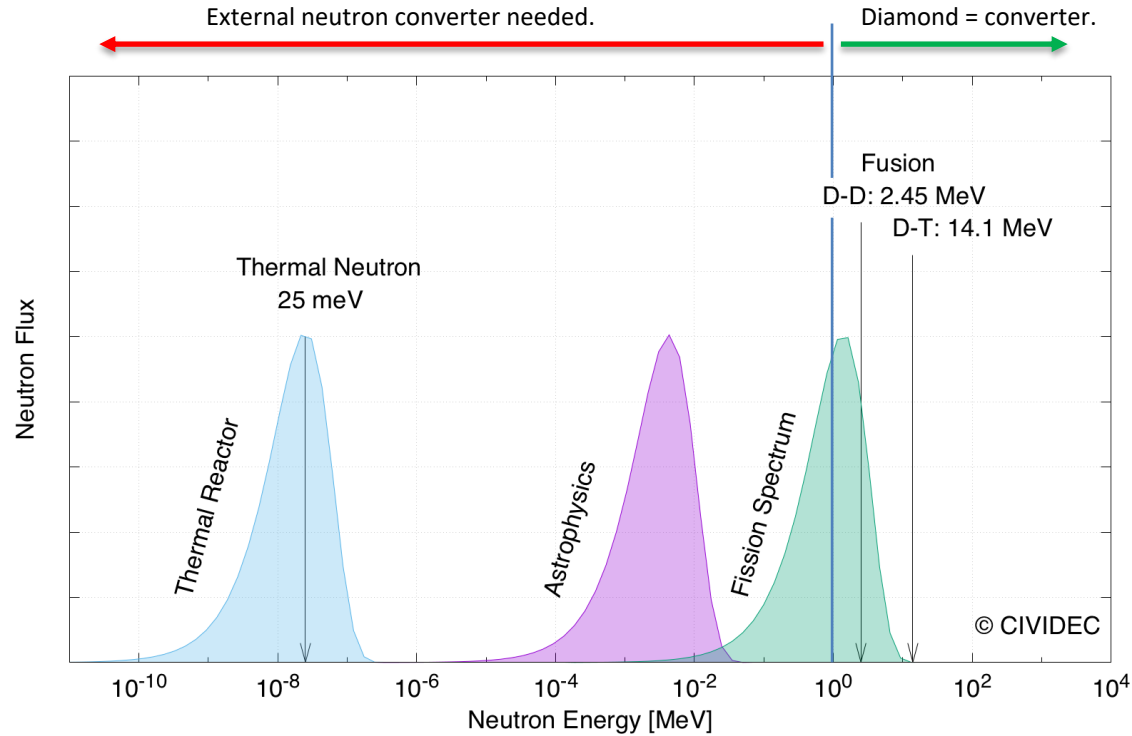
$$Q = [m_x + m_X - (m_y + m_Y)] \cdot c^2$$

Q-value Calculator (QCalc)

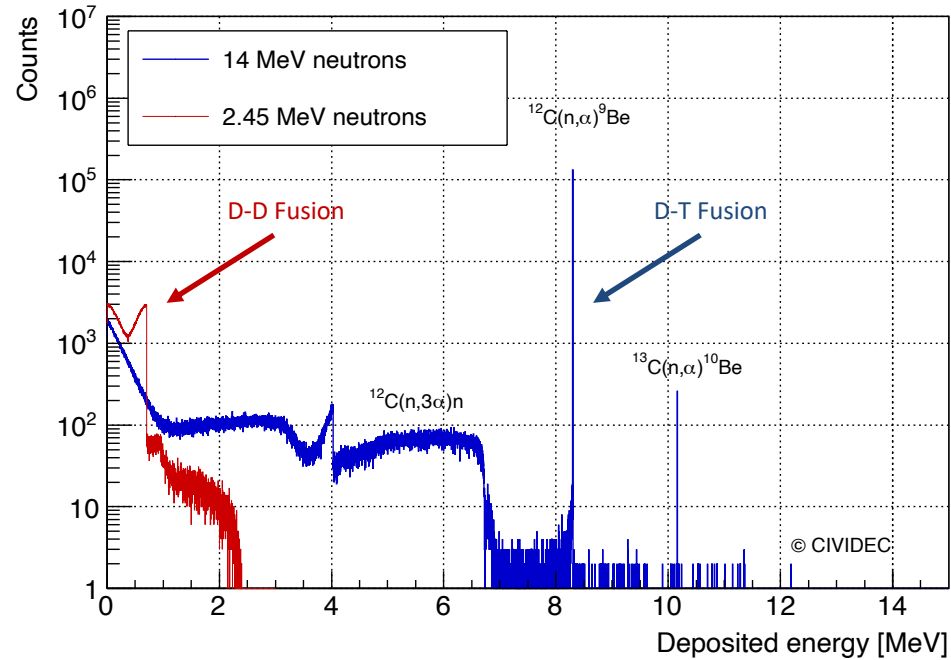
Reaction Q-values for ¹²C + n(E_{lab}=20 MeV)

Reaction Products	Q-value (keV)	Threshold (keV)
¹³ C+γ	4946.31 0.0	0.0 0.0
¹² C+n	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
⁹ Be+α	-5702.05 0.08	6181.469 0.0867
⁴ He+n+2α	-7274.7466 6.59E-4	7886.396 7.14E-4
⁸ Be+n+α	-7366.5864 0.035	7985.9575 0.0379
⁵ He+2α	-8009.7 20.0	8683.2 21.7
¹² B+p	-12587.05 1.32	13645.35 1.43
¹¹ B+d	-13732.113 0.01	14886.688 0.0108
¹¹ B+n+p	-15956.678 0.012	17298.291 0.013

Neutron detection

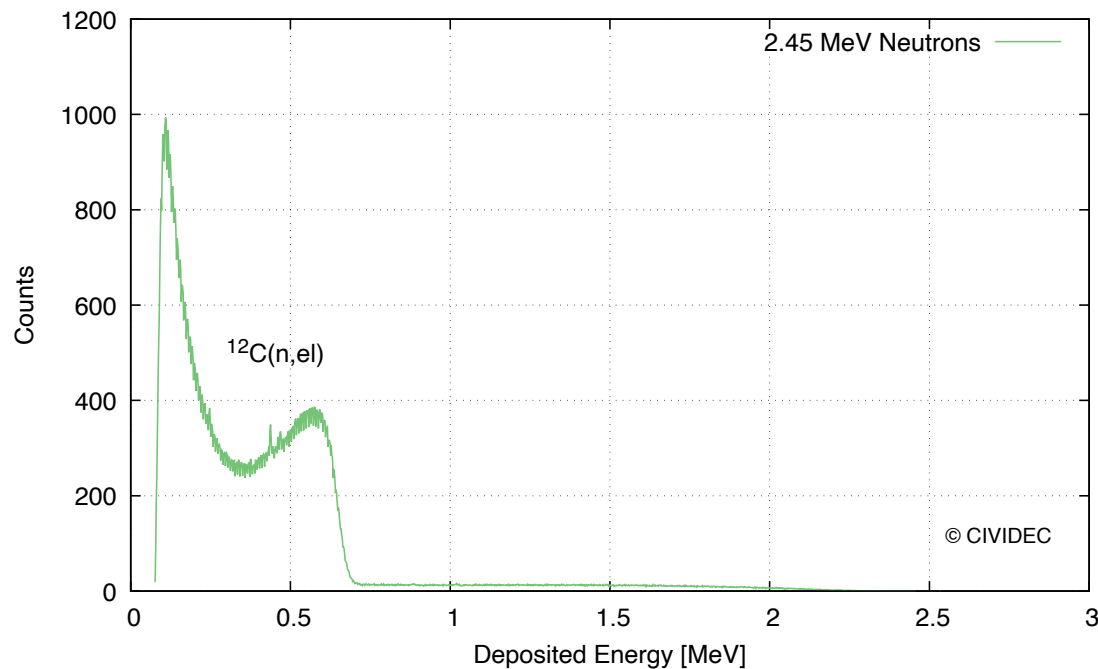


Simulation

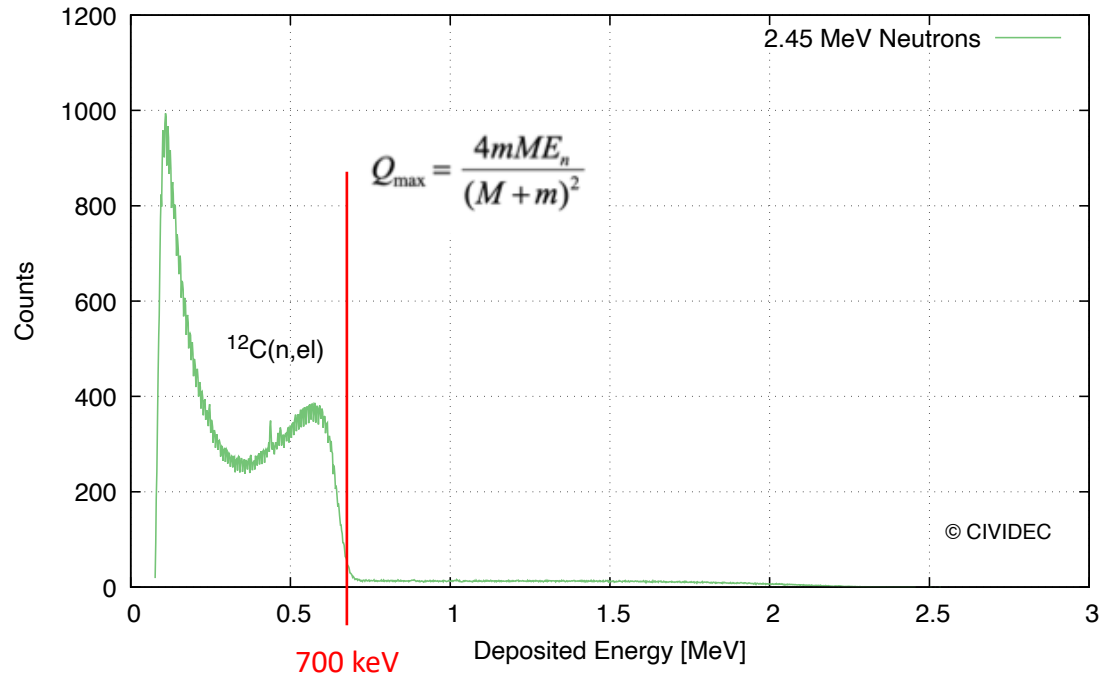




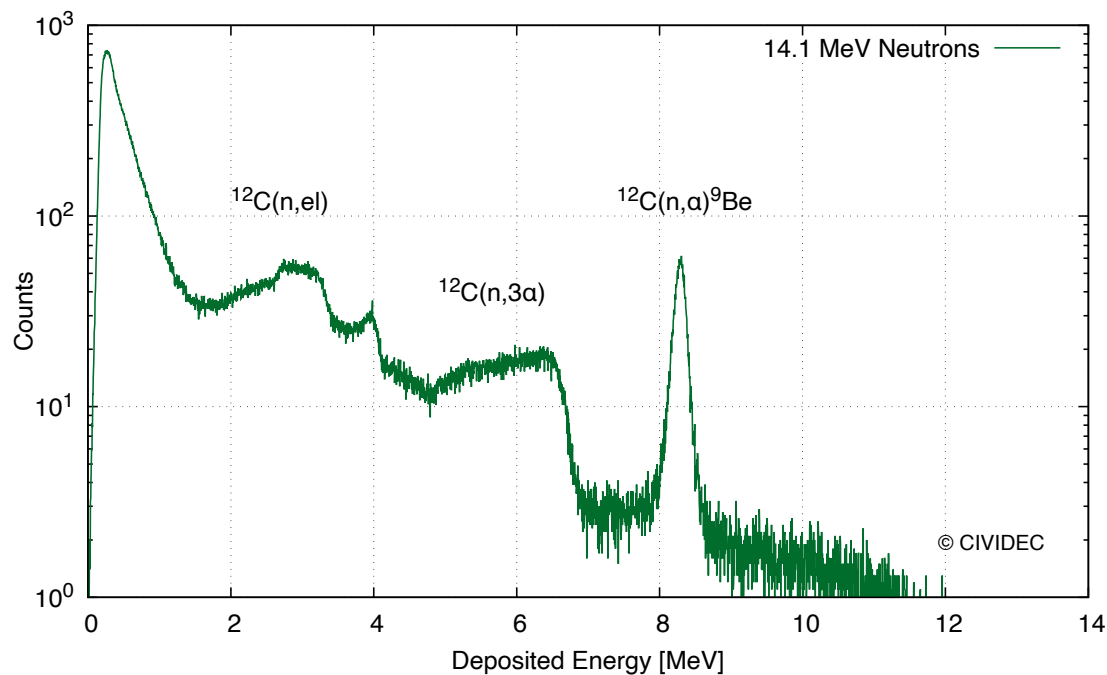
DD-Fusion Measurement



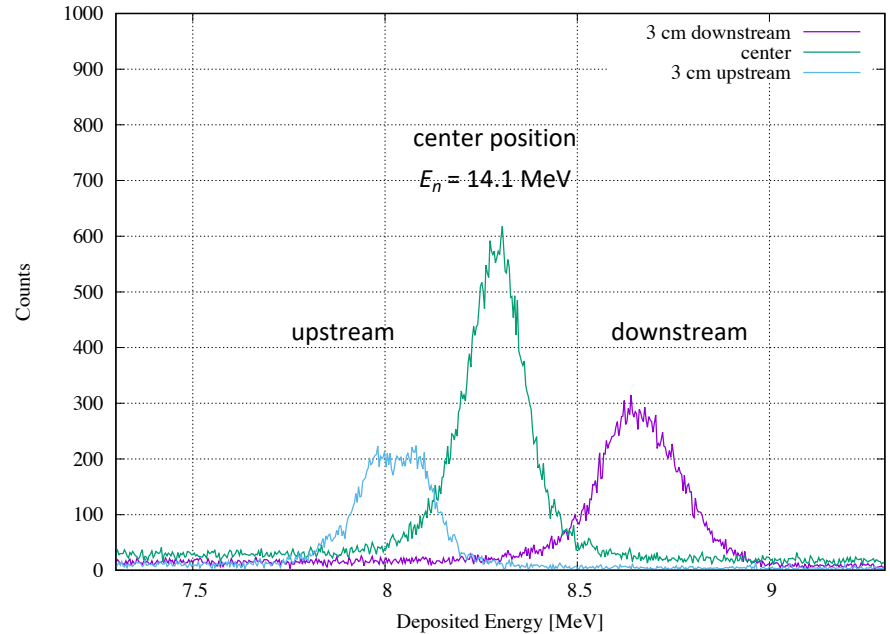
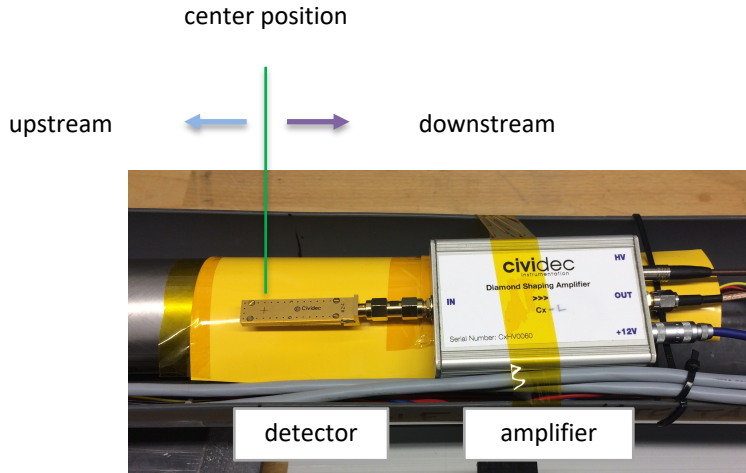
DD-Fusion Measurement



DT-Fusion Measurement

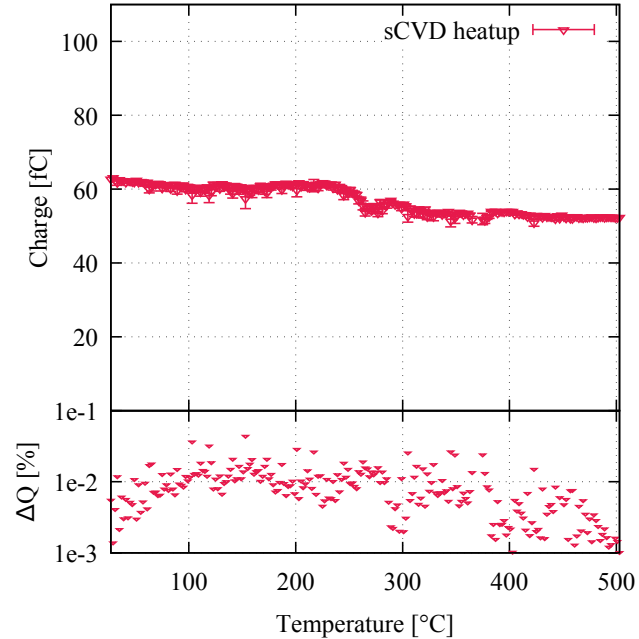


Neutron energy distribution



CVD DIAMOND PERFORMANCE

High-temperature compatible



C. Weiss et al., *NIMA 1040 (2022) 167182: High-temperature performance of solid-state sensors up to 500°C.*

Radiation hardness

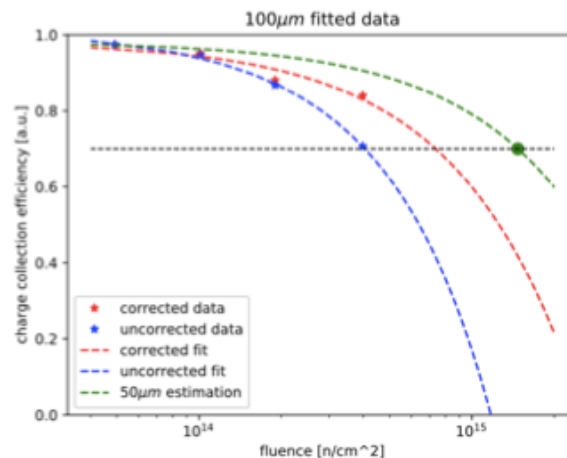
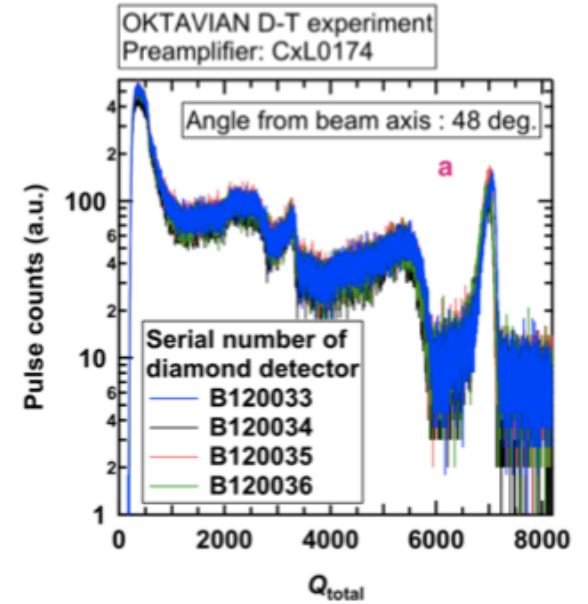
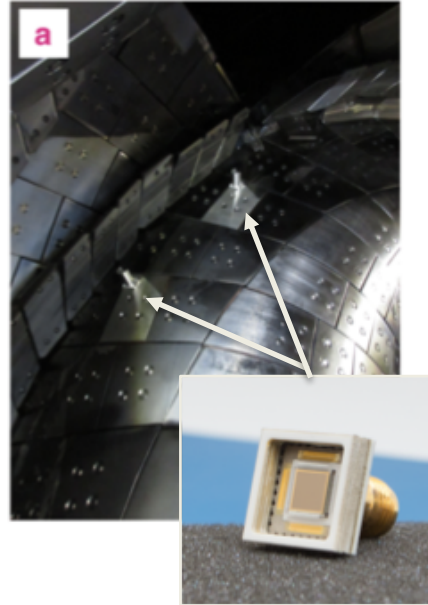
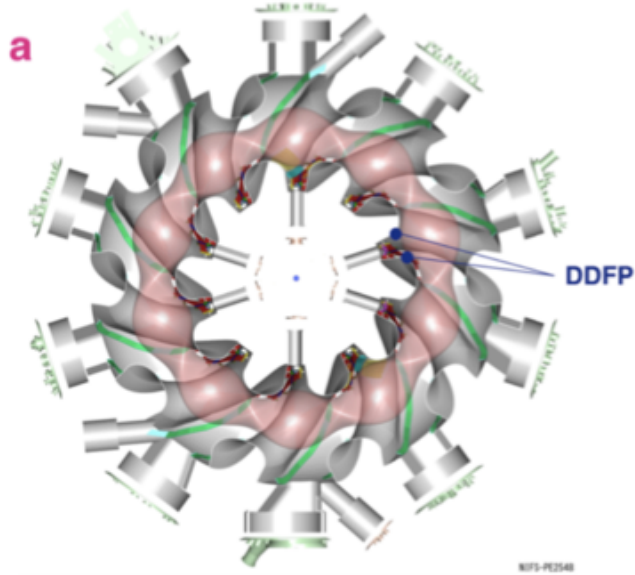


Figure 5.17: Performances of the 50 μm diamond estimated from 100 μm data.

M. Passeri, PhD Università di Roma Tor Vergata (2020): *Experimental investigations of single Crystal Diamond detectors for the ITER Radial Neutron Camera.*

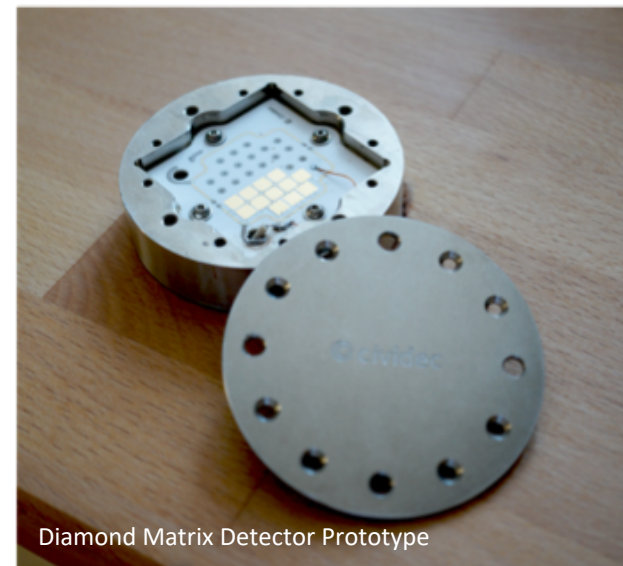
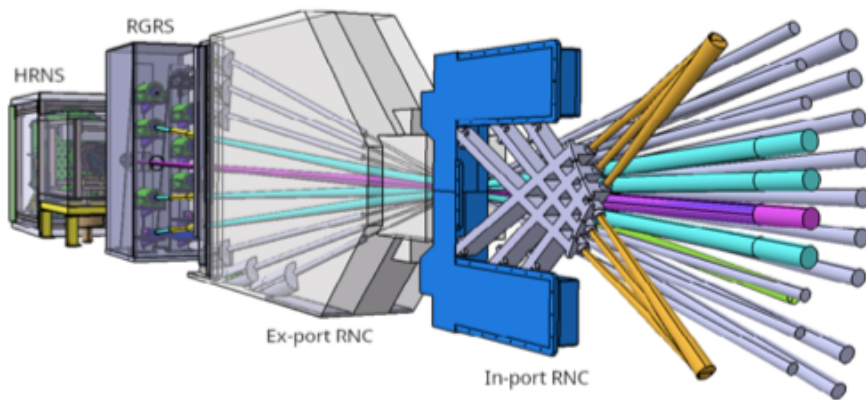
APPLICATIONS

Large Helical Device



K. Ogawa *et al.*, 2023 *JINST* **18** P01022: Fusion product diagnostics based on commercially available chemical vapor deposition diamond detector in LHD.

ITER Radial-Neutron Camera



B. Morgenbesser, Master Thesis TU Wien (2021): *A Novel Radial Neutron Camera CVD Diamond Detector Prototype for ITER.*

<https://fusionforenergy.europa.eu/news/a-camera-to-see-iter-neutrons/>

Conclusions

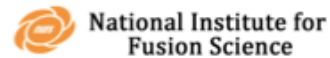
- Fusion neutron diagnostics with CVD diamond detectors:
 - Information on fusion plasma
- Radiation hardness: 10^{15} fusion neutrons on device.
- High-temperature compatibility: $T \leq 500^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Conclusions

- Fusion neutron diagnostics with CVD diamond detectors:
 - Information on fusion plasma
- Radiation hardness: 10^{15} fusion neutrons on device.
- High-temperature compatibility: $T \leq 500^{\circ}\text{C}$.

- Applications:

- Large Helical Device
- ITER: RNC & VNC
- Fusion neutron generators
- Industrial devices



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Thank you for your attention!

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