

## Advantages of Nuclear Fusion with Polarized Fuel

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The use of nuclear polarized fuel, *i.e.* polarized D, T or  $^3\text{He}$ , for coming fusion reactors promises to increase their energy output and to optimize the complete fusion process in various ways. But before these advantages can be utilized, several questions have to be answered and technical issues must be overcome. Among others, the members of the PREFER collaboration started to investigate the different challenges of “polarized fusion”.

*23rd International Spin Physics Symposium - SPIN2018 -  
10-14 September, 2018  
Ferrara, Italy*

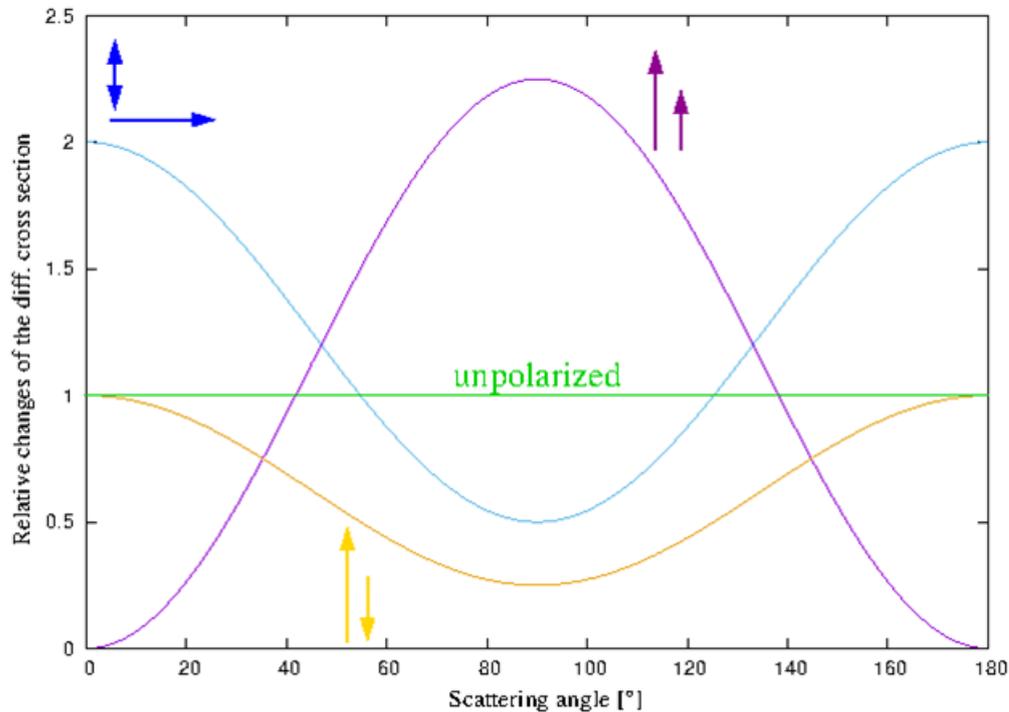
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## 1. Introduction

The idea of “polarized fusion” was first discussed by Maurice Goldhaber in 1954 [1]. The mirror reactions  $t + d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + n$  and  ${}^3\text{He} + d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + p$  are theoretically understood since the 1960's. In 1970, a first experimental proof [2] showed that the fusion cross-sections for these reactions can be increased by a factor of 1.5, when the nuclear spins of both projectiles are aligned. An increased cross-section helps to raise the plasma temperature, and, therefore, the energy output is increased even further. The reason for the strong influence of the nuclear spin is that these s-wave dominated reactions are going through a  $J = 3/2^+$  resonance in the intermediate nuclei  ${}^5\text{He}$  or  ${}^5\text{Li}$ . This fusion channels are suppressed, if the spins of the reaction partners,  $S = 1$  for  $d$  and  $S = 1/2$  for  $t$  and  ${}^3\text{He}$ , are anti-parallel aligned. More details are shown in Fig. 1.



**Figure 1:** Relative difference of the polarized differential cross-sections of the fusion reactions  $t + d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + n$  or  ${}^3\text{He} + d \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + p$  at low energies for different spin combinations.

Due to the relatively long lifetime of the intermediate  ${}^5\text{He}$  (or  ${}^5\text{Li}$ ) nucleus of 0.3 ns [3], the differential cross-section in the cm-system does not depend on the scattering angle  $\phi$  (green curve in Fig. 1). Even after transformation into the laboratory system the differential cross-sections at the low resonance energies of 107 keV ( $t + d$ ) and 430 keV ( ${}^3\text{He} + d$ ) do not depend much on the scattering angle of the projectiles.

If both spins are aligned parallel (purple), the differential cross-section is suppressed for scattering angles around  $\phi = 0^\circ$  or  $180^\circ$  and it is increased for  $\phi = 90^\circ$  by a factor of 2.25. The total cross-section is increased by the already mentioned factor of 1.5. If the nuclear spins are anti-parallel aligned (yellow curve) the differential cross-section at  $\phi = 90^\circ$  is suppressed by a factor of four and

the total cross-section by a factor of two. When only the deuterons are negatively tensor-polarized, *i.e.* the polarization direction is perpendicular to the external magnetic field (blue curve), the total cross-section is not changed, but the differential cross-section is modified. This influence of the spins on the ejectile trajectories can be used to achieve further advantages: the neutron flux, *e.g.*, can be directed towards the outer reactor wall, which would increase the tritium production via the  $n + {}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + \text{t}$  reaction. In addition, the neutron flux to the inner blanket ( $\phi \sim 90^\circ$ ) would be decreased and, therefore, less cooling for the inner wall would be needed. The magnetic field coils could be positioned closer to the vacuum chamber, which would increase the magnetic field in the fusion plasma. This would help to enlarge the energy output  $E$  of a fusion reactor, which depends on the magnetic field  $B$  as  $E \sim B^{6-8}$ , where the exponent depends on the different reactor designs. Therefore, the choice of tensor-polarized D and unpolarized T as fuel for a Tokamak reactor allows one not only to optimize the energy production, but it may also be used to improve the T production inside the blanket.

## 2. Challenges of “polarized fuel”

The advantages of polarized fuel for energy production in future fusion reactors are impressive. Nevertheless, open questions must be answered and technical challenges have to be solved, before polarized fuel can become an option for more efficient fusion reactors.

### 2.1 Production of polarized fuel

The most important issue to solve is the production, handling and storage of the polarized fuel itself. The currently discussed approaches to feed a magnetic-confinement reactor with the necessary amount of fuel ( $10^{22} - 10^{23}$  atoms/s) are to inject frozen fuel pellets or intense neutral particle beams in the 100 keV energy range.

Up to now three different methods to polarize hydrogen atoms and its isotopes are used in nuclear and particle physics, *e.g.* to deliver polarized protons or deuterons for accelerator applications:

- Atomic Beam Sources (ABS)

Such sources, in principle modified Rabi setups, are installed at several accelerators to feed polarized internal targets like, *e.g.*, that of the ANKE spectrometer in the storage ring COSY Jülich [4]. They use the focusing power of inhomogeneous magnetic sextupole fields to separate hydrogen atoms due to their electron spins (Stern-Gerlach effect). In combination with positive or negative ionization of the atoms they are also used as polarized ion sources [5]. The advantage of this method is the large polarization of  $P = 0.9$  and more, but the intensity of such sources is limited to about  $10^{17}$  atoms/s, which is definitely not sufficient to feed a Tokamak.

- The “frozen spin” method

At large magnetic fields and very low temperatures the binding-energy differences of the hyperfine substates of atoms and molecules are maximized such that the Boltzmann distribution leads to an electron polarization of the atoms after a while that is subsequently transferred into a nuclear polarization. Compared to an ABS, this method is able to produce macroscopic amounts of polarized material, but this procedure can take up to several months. In

addition, this method is technically very challenging: for HD molecules magnetic fields of, *e.g.*, 17 T and temperatures of about 15 mK are required to reach a nuclear polarization of the deuterons up to  $P = 0.5$ . Nevertheless, this technique was and still is in use to serve as polarized target [6]. Due to the smaller magnetic moments of the deuteron, the hyperfine splitting energies for  $D_2$  molecules are even smaller and, therefore, nuclear polarization is not feasible up to now.

- **Optical pumping with laser beams**

The polarization of laser light can be used to polarize electrons of several gaseous atoms. Due to spin-exchange collisions and hyperfine interactions, the electron polarization can be transferred to the nucleons. This method has been used very successfully in the past 50 years for  $^3\text{He}$  atoms and, nowadays, it is possible to deliver reasonable amounts of polarized atoms with a nuclear polarization of more than 0.8. Even for hydrogen, optical pumping was successful, *e.g.*, at the polarized ion source at RHIC [7]. But “classical” optical pumping does not work for deuterium due to the larger amount of hyperfine substates and their very narrow energy levels.

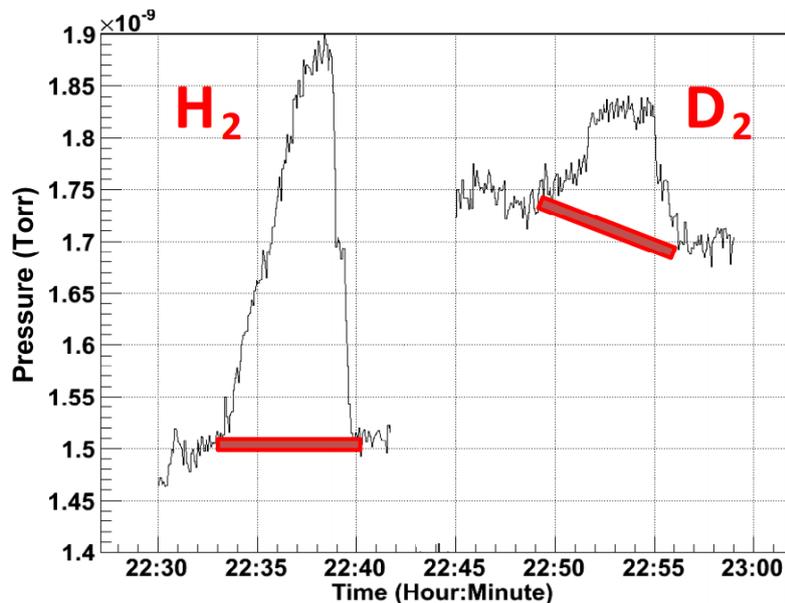
Today, the production of polarized  $^3\text{He}$  gas is not a problem anymore. Considering that optical pumping works for hydrogen atoms, it should also work for tritium, because the hyperfine splitting of both isotopes is identical in first order. What is missing, is the production of polarized deuterium in the necessary amounts for further tests. The PREFER collaboration (Polarization REsearch for Fusion Experiments and Reactors) is working on different concepts to solve this problem:

1. **Production and storage of polarized molecules**

Because of the small intensity of an ABS beam, it can never be used to feed a Tokamak for energy production. But, if the polarization of the atoms could be stored for one day, it might be possible to use them to feed Tokamaks at least for some seconds to measure the polarization lifetime in the plasma (see section 2.3). However, hydrogen atoms are radicals and cannot be stored without chemical reactions with the wall material or recombination of the atoms into molecules. Here, former measurements at polarized targets at NIKHEF [8], IUCF [9] and HERMES [10] demonstrated that the nuclear polarization can be partially preserved during the recombination process on suitable wall materials. More dedicated experiments at the Research Center Jülich have shown that it is even possible to preserve the full polarization on special wall materials like Perfluoropolyether (PFPE). For molecules, the most powerful depolarization channels are the hyperfine beats of some substates at low magnetic fields and the interaction of the nuclear spin with the rotational magnetic moment  $J$  of the molecules [11]. The hyperfine beats are suppressed by strong magnetic fields like those inside a Tokamak. Even the influence of the rotational magnetic moment  $J$  can be suppressed by strong magnetic fields and disappears, when there is no rotation of the molecule anymore. For polarized hydrogen molecules  $J = 0$  is not possible due to symmetry reasons (orto-hydrogen with parallel spins must have an odd  $J$ ), but it is allowed for polarized  $D_2$  or TD molecules. Therefore, if the polarized  $D_2$  or TD can be stored either as very cold gas or as ice, the atoms produced with an ABS might be collected to feed a Tokamak by frozen pellets or it can be used as a target for laser-induced fusion experiments.

## 2. Filtering of Polarized Molecules: A Molecular Beam Source (MBS)

Like in an ABS, where the atoms are filtered due to their electron spins, the idea behind an MBS is to separate hydrogen (or deuterium) molecules due to their nuclear spin combinations. Of course, the magnetic moment of a proton is about 660 times smaller than that of the electron. To compensate the smaller focusing power of an inhomogeneous magnetic field, several effects can be used: very low gas temperature and higher gradients of the magnetic field. In a collaboration of the Budker Institute in Novosibirsk, the Research Center in Jülich and the Heinrich-Heine University in Düsseldorf, a proof-of-concept experiment was developed. The ABS in Novosibirsk is the only one worldwide that includes superconducting magnets and it was modified for the filtering of polarized molecules. For the spatial separation of the molecules with different magnetic moments due to the Stern-Gerlach effect, the superconducting sextupole magnets of the ABS with a magnetic field value near 3.4 T poles and a field gradient of 3.2 T/cm were used. The molecules are sent through a ring-shaped nozzle, which can be cooled down to liquid helium temperature. Afterwards, they have to pass a corresponding aperture to build a hollow beam with a diameter that fits into the aperture of the separating magnet. Only the molecules with negative spin projection  $m_l = -1$  are deflected from the wall, can leave the magnet and are collected in a compression tube [12]. To obtain an ultra-high vacuum in the molecular beam detection chamber, cryogenic pumps are used. At a nozzle temperature of 7 K, the measured flux of polarized hydrogen molecules was measured to be  $3 \times 10^{12}$  mol/s. For deuterium, the measured flux is weaker by a factor of seven due to the smaller magnetic moments of the deuterons. The experimental results (Fig. 2) were compared with Monte-Carlo simulations and found to be consistent. In the next step a Lamb-shift polarimeter, delivered from Jülich to Novosibirsk, will be used to measure the polarization of these molecules. Of course, this intensity would not be sufficient to feed a Tokamak.



**Figure 2:** Pressure rise in the compression tube for hydrogen and deuterium while the magnets switched on and off.

Following the proof-of-principle with an existing setup, a dedicated apparatus of this type can be developed with, *e.g.*, a much larger diameter of a multipole magnet to increase the production rate by orders of magnitude [13].

### 3. A new method for optical pumping

Beside the classical optical-pumping technique of hydrogen atoms, which does not work for deuterium up to now, there exists another option to produce nuclear polarized hydrogen or deuterium atoms. Sofikitis *et al.* describe in a recent publication [14] how to produce polarized deuterium atoms by UV dissociation of deuterium iodide (DI) molecules: a pulsed nozzle injects DI molecules into a vacuum chamber. A pulsed, circularly-polarized, UV laser at 266 nm excites the  $^1\Sigma_0$  ground state (with 0 electronic angular momentum projection along the DI bond) to the  $^1\Pi_1$  excited state (with an electronic angular momentum projection of +1 along the DI bond). The  $^1\Pi_1$  state correlates to atoms in the m states I(m = 3/2) and D(m = -1/2), which sum up to 1 [14]. Therefore, the molecules dissociate and the electron spins of the deuterium atoms are polarized completely (for DI bonds aligned parallel to the laser polarization). The direction can be chosen by the polarization of the laser beam. This means that in this very short moment of about 0.1 ns only three hyperfine spin combinations are produced:  $|m_j = 1/2, m_I = 1\rangle$ ,  $|1/2, 0\rangle$  and  $|1/2, -1\rangle$ . While  $|1/2, 1\rangle$  is a pure state the other states will show the hyperfine beat in phase, *i.e.*  $|1/2, 0\rangle$  will change into  $| -1/2, 1\rangle$  and back within 3 ns, and the substate  $|1/2, -1\rangle$  will move into  $| -1/2, 0\rangle$  and back. Therefore, the former electron polarization  $P_e = +1$  and the deuteron polarization  $P_d = 0$  is transferred into  $P_e = -1/3$  and  $P_d = 2/3$  after 1.5 ns. If now the atoms are ionized, *e.g.* with another laser or with a pulsed electron beam, polarized deuterons are produced and can be accelerated further. For hydrogen and tritium a nuclear polarization of as much as  $P_{p,t} = 1$  is possible. Very recently, such quantum beats were observed for H and D atoms, from the photo-dissociation of HBr and DI, at 213 and 266 nm, respectively. The quantum beats produced macroscopic oscillations in the H or D magnetization, at extremely high atom densities of at least  $10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , which was then measured with a pick-up coil [15]. Such high spin-polarized H and D densities may allow laser ion acceleration of protons, electrons, or deuterons, and the observation of polarization effects in laser-induced fusion of D-T, D- $^3\text{He}$ , and D-D reactions.

A collaboration of the Research Center in Jülich, the Heinrich-Heine University in Düsseldorf and the University of Crete in Heraklion is planning a corresponding proof-of-principle experiment. Within these measurements it is foreseen that the polarized atoms are to be ionized at different magnetic fields to manipulate the hyperfine beat, *i.e.* the amplitudes of the hyperfine substates with non-parallel electron and nuclear spin. Afterwards, the polarization of the protons/deuterons will be measured with a Lamb-shift polarimeter.

Another option is the polarization of the rotational axis of  $\text{H}_2$  or  $\text{D}_2$  molecules (via Raman pumping) or DX molecules (via infrared excitation, where X is a halogen atom: F, Cl, Br, I). Similar to the hyperfine beating, the rotational magnetic moment  $J$  will interact with the nuclear spin and after some time of the order of  $\mu\text{s}$ , the polarization of  $J$  is transferred to a nuclear polarization of the molecules [16, 17, 18]. The molecules can be photo-dissociated and ionized, and the produced polarized proton or deuteron ions can be accelerated.

## 2.2 The d-d double-polarized cross-sections

The aim of all experimental fusion reactors is to study the plasma confinement, the plasma-wall interaction, and the different heating processes of the plasma. The cross-sections of the nuclear interactions of light nuclei have been extensively studied, but still not all of them are well known. This is especially true for the spin sector, although the spin effects in few-body reactions are large. The reactions  $\vec{d} + \vec{t}$  and  $\vec{d} + {}^3\vec{He}$  with polarized initial particles have been fairly well investigated [19]. But the spin-correlation components of the basic fusion reaction  $\vec{d} + \vec{d}$ , which is always present in the thermonuclear reactor within the energy range of 10-100 keV, are not measured experimentally yet. The spin combination of parallel deuteron-spin orientation, in opposite to anti-parallel, can be important for the use of polarized fuel in a fusion reactor. For thermonuclear deuterium fusion exist two reaction channels:  $\vec{d} + \vec{d} \rightarrow {}^3He + n$  and  $\vec{d} + \vec{d} \rightarrow t + p$ . Theoretical predictions for the ratio of the reaction cross-sections for parallel deuteron spin orientation  $\sigma_{1,1}$  to the unpolarized cross-section  $\sigma_0$ , defined as Quintet Suppression Factor (QSF), exhibit a very strong model dependence and are quite contradictory. The direct experimental measurement of the differential d-d fusion cross-section with parallel spin orientation may demonstrate the advantages to use polarized fuel in future fusion reactors.

A collaboration of the Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute (PNPI) in Russia, the University of Ferrara (UNIFE) in Italy and the Institute for Nuclear Physics at the Research Center Jülich (IKP) in Germany is preparing the experimental setup at the PNPI for direct measurements of both reactions [20]. On the nuclear physics side, the principal objectives of the present program at the PNPI are the measurements of the asymmetries of the differential cross-sections, determination of the total cross-section change for polarized initial particles, and measurements of the spin-correlation factors  $C_{ZZ}$  and  $C_{ZZ,ZZ}$  for the investigation of the QSF.

The d-d interaction will be studied with crossing beams of polarized atoms from a polarized Atomic Beam Source (ABS) and polarized deuterons from a POLarized Ion Source (POLIS) [21]. The polarized ABS is based on a source from the University of Ferrara that was previously used at IUCF [22]. It delivers a beam of deuterium atoms of requested nuclear vector or tensor polarization and energies of about 0.1 eV. The ion source POLIS is based on the injector equipment of the cyclotron at the Kernfysische Versneller Instituut (KVI) of the Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, The Netherlands. This source is capable of producing an ion beam of 20  $\mu A$  and energies up to 35 keV. The IKP is responsible for the necessary Lamb-shift polarimeter [23] for the jet target and a nuclear reaction polarimeter for the deuteron beam [24], based on the known analyzing power of the d-d reactions [25, 26]. The main goal of the experiment is the measurement of the angular distributions of the reaction products. Therefore, the detector system to cover  $4\pi$  is made as a cubic structure where the inner surface is covered with 576 Hamamatsu S3590 silicon PIN diodes. The sides of the cube were produced by the printed-circuit-board technology and used as supporting structure for the diodes, and for the routing of the detector signals as well.

An unpolarized experiment with ion beam and a solid target was carried out in order to check the detector system and the readout electronics. Successful registration of the d-d fusion reaction products, *i.e.* the protons, tritons and  ${}^3He$  ions confirms the selection of the detector elements and the performance of the readout electronics.

### 2.3 Polarization lifetime in fusion plasma

When the lifetime of the polarization in the fusion plasma is much shorter than the average time until the fuel nucleons need to fuse, the advantages of polarized fuel cannot be used. Kulsrud *et al.* [27] discussed in 1982 the different depolarization channels:

- recombination with unpolarized electrons in the plasma and the following hyperfine interaction,
- binary collisions and the following spin-spin or spin-orbit couplings,
- inhomogeneities of the magnetic field in the plasma,
- resonant plasma waves,
- wall recycling of the plasma particles.

The outcome of their calculations was that the large magnetic fields of the confinement decrease the losses due to the different depolarization channels so that their influence should be negligible. Greenside *et al.* [28] contradicted the weak influence of the wall depolarization on most blanket materials, but at the same time they got a patent on wall coatings to avoid this depolarizing channel [29]. Coppy *et al.* [30] investigated the resonances of different plasma modes with the Larmor frequencies of the different ions. They come to the conclusion that depolarization due to this process is possible, but they turned the argument around: observing the depolarization would allow to analyze those plasma modes. Due to the different features of the existing or foreseen magnetic confinement reactors these calculations should be performed for each of them. Bartalucci [31] published his estimation for the ITER reactor in which the amount of wall interactions of the plasma particles will be significantly reduced, and for the planned IGNITOR reactor.

The polarization lifetime should be a minor problem for the different options for inertial fusion. Fusion processes with polarized deuteron beams are observed at several accelerators worldwide in the full accessible energy range from keV [2, 25, 26] to several 100 GeV. Following Temporal *et al.* [32], even for laser-induced nuclear fusion the polarization of the fuel can help to optimize the energy output or to reduce the necessary laser power. In this case, it is obvious that the laser-pulse duration of much less than one ns is too short to allow a reasonable depolarization. But the extreme magnetic field amplitudes of the applied laser pulses in the order of 10 kT might be the reason for other depolarization channels. Here, a coming measurement at the PHELIX laser in Darmstadt [33] should give a first answer: by laser-acceleration of  $^3\text{He}^{2+}$  ions from polarized  $^3\text{He}$  atoms up to several MeV, the preserved nuclear polarization of the ions will be observed with a nuclear reaction polarimeter based on the known asymmetries of the  $d(^3\text{He}, ^4\text{He})p$  reaction in this energy range. If the accelerated  $^3\text{He}^{2+}$  ions are still polarized after the laser-target interaction, then the polarization would survive the faster fusion processes, too.

A more direct experiment was supposed by Didelez and Deutsch [34]: when such a high-intensity laser beam hits polarized HD ice, several fusion processes will appear. The neutrons from the  $d + d \rightarrow ^3\text{He} + n$  reaction can leave the interaction region easily and their count rate can be observed as a function of the HD polarization. But again, the spin-dependence of the d-d reactions must be known (see sect. 2.1) before a polarization value of the deuterons during the fusion process can be calculated.

### 3. Planned experiments

Recently, nuclear spin-polarized deuterium has been produced by the photodissociation of DI with circularly polarized light, at densities of at least  $10^{19}$  deuterons/cm<sup>3</sup>, and at a polarization of about  $p_z(\text{D}) = 0.12$  (see sect. 2.1). Laser-fusion product-yield calculations have shown that these densities, combined with the NIF laser (2 MJ/pulse) [35] can produce at least  $10^6$  neutrons or protons from the d-t, d-<sup>3</sup>He, and d-d reactions [14]. Such a yield is sufficient to test the expected effects of polarized fusion for the first two reactions (particularly for d-<sup>3</sup>He, for which <sup>3</sup>He can be readily polarized to about  $p_z(^3\text{He}) = 0.75$ ), which are an increase in the reaction yield, and an anisotropic angular distribution. This observation would test whether the nuclear polarization survive the plasma long enough to benefit these fusion reactions. In addition, by aligning the DI bonds before the photodissociation, the deuteron nuclear polarization can be increased to about  $p_z(\text{D}) = 0.5$ . Such a large deuteron nuclear polarization could then, similarly, be used to measure the neutron angular distribution from the laser fusion of d-d reactions, in order to elucidate the effect of spin polarization in these reactions.

As described, even for magnetic-confined fusion in a Tokamak reactor the lifetime of the polarization is the crucial question. For this reason, Sandorfi *et al.* [36] are planning to feed the DIII-D Tokamak in San Diego with polarized <sup>3</sup>He and HD ice, normally used as polarized target for the CEBAF accelerator at the Jefferson Laboratories. Even when the production of polarized <sup>3</sup>He atoms by optical laser-pumping nowadays is not a problem any more, the polarized HD ice is made by the “brute force” method.

### 4. Conclusion

Nowadays, more than 50 years after the first ideas, “polarized fusion” seems to be within reach. The development of polarized ion sources and targets in the last decades opens the door for the production and storage of polarized fuel and for observing the necessary spin-correlation coefficients of the d-d reactions at low energies. In the next step the preservation of the nuclear polarization in the different types of fusion plasmas, *i.e.* in magnetic confinement or in inertial fusion, can be investigated. The chance to increase the energy output of fusion reactors or to reduce the costs either by the increased cross-sections or due to the control of the ejectiles cannot be ignored. For more information see [37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44].

### Acknowledgments

This work is partially supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (grant no. BU 2227/1-1), the Russian Science Foundation (grant no. RSF 16-42-01009) and “Progetto Strategico” INFN-Energia.

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