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Correction

Correction: Treffert et al. Towards High-Repetition-Rate Fast Neutron Sources Using Novel Enabling Technologies. *Instruments* 2021, *5*, 38

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1. Error in Figure

In the original publication [1], there was a mistake in Figure 9 as published. The energy for the RCF layer shown in Figure 9a was erroneously stated to be 6.4 MeV. The corrected value for the RCF layer in Figure 9a is 23.7 MeV, as clarified in this erratum. The corrected Figure 9 and its legend appears below.

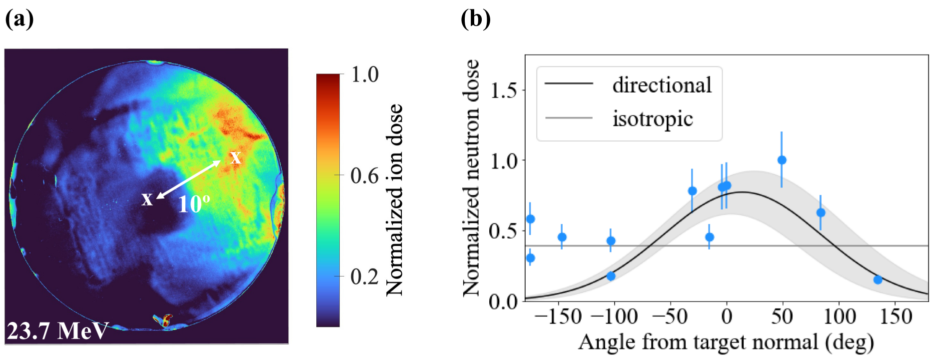

Figure 9. (**a**) Deuteron signal on first RCF layer within the converter at a depth equivalent to 23.7 MeV. (**b**) Neutron signal shown in bubble detector map in laser plane with two curves for the directional and isotropic neutron emission components to guide the eye.

2. Text Correction

There was an error in the original publication [1]. In the description for Figure 9a, the energy for the RCF layer shown in Figure 9a was erroneously stated to be 6.4 MeV. The corrected value for the RCF layer in Figure 9a is 23.7 MeV, as clarified in this erratum, and it has been changed in the description (see line 7 of the paragraph below).

A correction has been made to Single Shot Demonstration, Paragraph 3:

The thickness of the beryllium layer of the converter was adjusted based on the maximum deuteron energy measured in the target normal direction to ensure that all incident deuterons were stopped in the converter. To track the deuteron beam within the converter, RCF layers, Gafchromic MD (260 μm thick), and EBT (278 μm thick) films were added to the converter stack at different depths. The deposited ion dose on the RCF layer in the converter is shown in Figure 9a. Its position within the converter stack corresponds to a deuteron energy of 23.7 MeV. Counts were converted into dose using the calibration from Ref. [64], and the deposited dose values normalized to the maximal detected dose are indicated by the color axis. The beam offset was identified to be $\sim 10^{\circ}$ based on the radial symmetry of the deuteron beam edge as observed on the RCF. Assuming a TNSA-like profile, approximately 67% of the ion beam accelerated from the primary target is captured by the converter.

The authors state that the scientific conclusions are unaffected. This correction was approved by the Academic Editor. The original publication has also been updated.

Reference

1. Treffert, F.; Curry, C.B.; Ditmire, T.; Glenn, G.D.; Quevedo, H.J.; Roth, M.; Schoenwaelder, C.; Zimmer, M.; Glenzer, S.H.; Gauthier, M. Towards High-Repetition-Rate Fast Neutron Sources Using Novel Enabling Technologies. *Instruments* **2021**, *5*, 38. [CrossRef]