

Fusion Physics

Newest version (link)

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A. Chapter 0: Energy and Global Income Distribution

A.1. How is income distributed globally, and how does it relate to energy consumption?

Solution

If we divide the world into 4 groups $1/7$ would earn under 2\$, another $3/7$ between 2\$ and 8\$, another $2/7$ between 8\$ and 32\$ and the last $1/7$ would earn more than 32\$ a day. The energy consumption is distributed in a similar way.

In richer countries people eat more, drive more, fly more, and use more utilities, all leading to higher energy consumption.

A.2. Compute the primary energy consumption in a fully developed country per capita and day from:

A.2.1. a) Estimating a person's individual consumption (heating, electricity, car, etc.)

Solution

I roughly pay for about 1000 Kwh of electricity per year. That is about 3 Kwh $\Rightarrow 3 \cdot (3600 \cdot 1000) = 10.8$ MJ per day.

Heating is roughly double to triple that, so about 25 MJ per day.

1 L of gasoline has about 32 MJ of energy and I drive about 10.000 km a year: $10.000 \text{ km} / 5 \text{ L per } 100 \text{ km} = 2000 \text{ L of gasoline per year}$. That is 64 GJ per year or 175 MJ per day.

Clearly I'm driving a lot. With production of goods + transportation and other stuff I'd say I'm at about 300 MJ per day roughly 85 Kwh/day

Note: $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ Ws}$; $1 \text{ Kwh} = 3600 \cdot 1000 \text{ J} = 3,6 \text{ MJ}$; $1 \text{ MJ} = 0,277 \text{ Kwh}$

A.2.2. b) From the macroeconomic perspective of a whole country

Solution

Primary energy consumption of Austria is about $1,4 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ J/year}$ which is (divided by $365 \cdot 10 \text{ Mio. [people]}$) about 380 MJ per person per day or about 105 Kwh per person per day.

A.3. Explain energy intensity

Solution

Energy intensity is a measure of the energy inefficiency of an economy. It is calculated as units of energy per unit of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) or some other measure of economic output. High energy intensities indicate a high price or cost of converting energy into GDP. (Wikipedia)

Depends on multiple factors: climate, energy mix and sectors in the economy of the given country (e.g. industry vs. services vs. agriculture, etc.)

A.4. How do primary energy consumption and consumer electricity differ?

Solution

1) Primary energy consumption is the energy contained in the fuel (e.g. coal, oil, gas, uranium, etc.)

2) Consumer electricity is the energy that is delivered to the consumer (e.g. electricity from the wall socket).

As seen in the question above, the actual electricity consumption (bill) I gave was about 10% of the primary energy consumption per person.

Of the primary energy only about 20% are actually converted to electricity and half of that is used by consumers (rest in industry, loss etc.)

A.5. What's the energy mix in Austria?

Solution

See this [\[LINK\]](#)

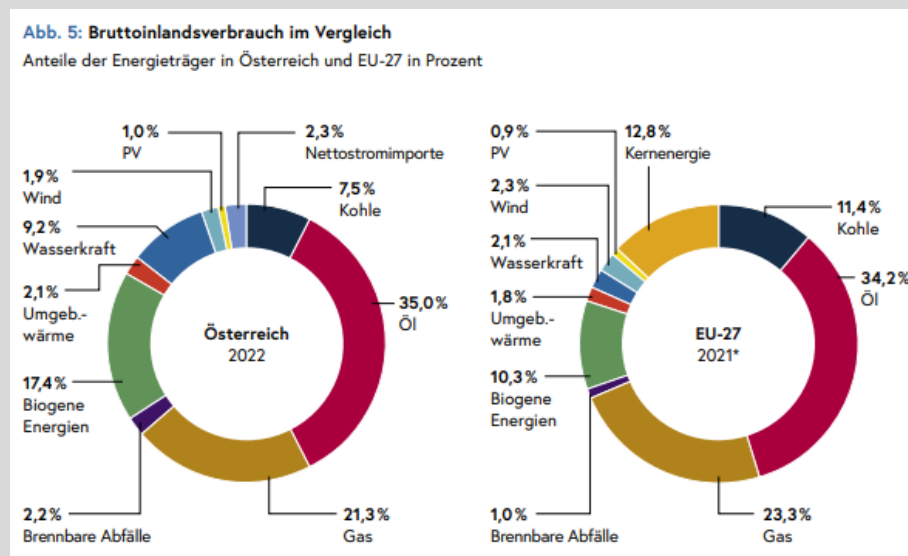


Abbildung 1: Energy mix in Austria

So we have mostly oil and gas (55%) and then renewable energy sources (35%) and coal and waste + import (10%).

A.6. Given a number for reserves of a single fossil resource, compute:

Let's take coal as an example: $1 * 10^{15}$ kg of coal reserves.

A.6.1. a) What part of the energy mix it can contribute sustainably (1000 years)

Solution

If we take roughly 100 Kwh per day and person we have roughly 10^{12} Kwh per day for the world. 1 kg of coal has about 30 MJ of energy or about 8,3 Kwh. So we need (roughly) about 10^{11} kg of coal per day, this lasts us 10^5 days or roughly 27 years

A.6.2. b) How long would it last at current consumption levels**Solution**

See a)

A.7. How much W/m^2 can various energy sources produce? How would you compute it?**Solution**

1. Solar: peak: 1000 W/m^2 (depends on location, time of day, weather, etc.) - avg. yield (electricity 10-20%): $10\text{-}20 \text{ W/m}^2$
2. Biofuels:
 - a) Wood: $< 0.5 \text{ W/m}^2$
 - b) rape to biodiesel: $< 0.2 \text{ W/m}^2$
 - c) sugarcane: $1\text{-}1.5 \text{ W/m}^2$
3. Wind:
 - a) onshore: $1\text{-}2 \text{ W/m}^2$
 - b) offshore: $2\text{-}4 \text{ W/m}^2$
4. Nuclear (fission): 1000 W/m^2

A.8. Discuss whether renewables compete with arable land for food production. What about biofuels?**Solution**

Yes they do compete. Recently I read that about $2/3$ of the arable land is used for animal feed. So if we would stop eating meat we could free up a lot of land for biofuels. But than again it would be more efficient to use the land for solar panels or wind turbines.

A.9. Discuss the ongoing price-drop in solar, and what it means for other alternatives, such as future fusion energy

Solution

Solar hits a middle ground between biofuels and nuclear energy. World solar capacity has increased by a factor of 50 in 13 years. And price has dropped by over 99% since 1976. Dropped fourfold in the last 10 years.

With cheaper solar energy, nuclear and fusion becomes less attractive.

A.10. Discuss the question of perceived and quantitative risk for the environment from various aspects of civilization (e.g., birds vs cats/wind turbines)

Solution

Birds aren't real. They are government surveillance drones.

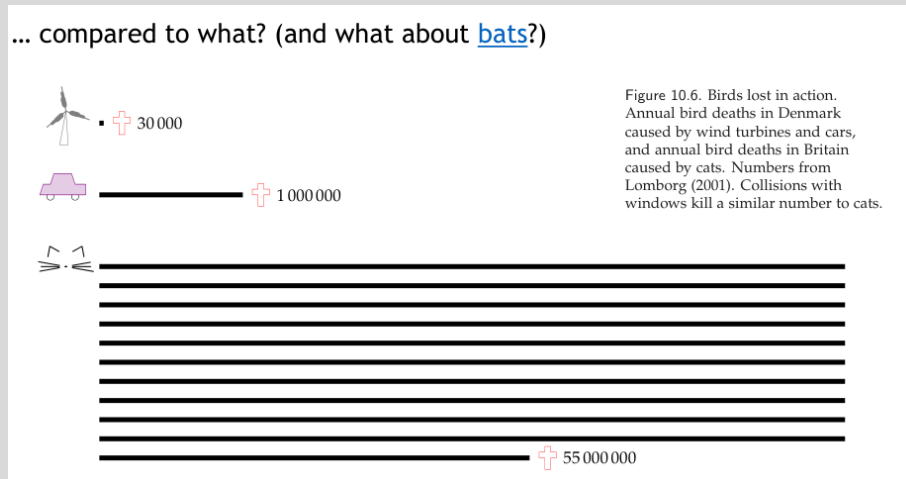


Abbildung 2: Birds aren't real

Way more birds are killed by cats than by wind turbines.

There are certainly drawbacks with all kinds of energy production sites. Some destroy the landscape, some kill birds, some are noisy, some emit CO₂, some are dangerous, etc.

In the end we have to decide which drawbacks we can live with.

A.11. Are there CO₂-free energy sources? Why/why not?**Solution**

No there aren't basically. I mean photosynthesis is CO₂-free (or negative I'd say) but it is not an energy source which we are able to use.

While some energy sources are quite CO₂ intensive, such as Coal 1000 g CO₂/kWh, others are less so, such as natural gas 200 g CO₂/kWh, Photovoltaics 50 g CO₂/kWh, Hydro 17 g CO₂/kWh, Nuclear 20 g CO₂/kWh, ITER-like 44 g CO₂/kWh.

B. Chapter 1: Nuclear Energy and Fusion

B.1. Give a historical perspective of the controlled use of nuclear energy in general and fusion in particular.

Solution

In the early days scientists dreamed about changing Lead into Gold. With better knowledge of chemical reactions they at least tried but were doomed to fail from the beginning.

At the end of the 19th century scientists discovered that atoms are not the smallest particles and that they can be split. Especially the discovery of radiation and radioactive decay was a big step forward.

Looking at the sun, they wondered how it could burn for so long. The answer was nuclear fusion and Einstein gave us the world famous formula $E = mc^2$ in 1905, which relates energy and mass. Yet it was Francis Aston's discovery or rather precise measurement of the mass of Helium and Hydrogen that gave us the final piece of the puzzle. He measured that the mass of Helium was less than the mass of 4 Hydrogen atoms and postulated that the difference in mass was converted to energy by a nuclear reaction.

Only in the late 20s a complete understanding of the nuclear fusion process was achieved by also taking quantum mechanics into account (otherwise the sun would have been too cold for any reaction to take place).

In the late 30s Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassmann discovered nuclear fission of uranium by bombarding it with neutrons.

Fission: After the second world war first attempts were made to build a fusion reactor. The idea was to fuse deuterium and tritium together to form Helium. Deuterium is a Hydrogen Isotope naturally found in water and tritium was made using Lithium in so called breeder reactors. The US, UK and Soviet Union all started their classified fusion programs in the 50s. First the confinement was done using magnetic fields, this turned out to be very difficult. Later the idea of inertial confinement was born with the invention of the laser (1960). There a laser is used to insert energy into a pellet of fuel which then is only confined by its own inertia.

Both inertial and magnetic confinement fusion are still being researched today and are the most promising ways to achieve fusion in a viable way.

B.2. Draw and explain a schematic fusion power plant.

Solution

A note on Li: To get tritium for the fusion reaction Lithium is used as a blanket around the plasma. The neutrons from the fusion reaction hit the Lithium and produce tritium.

Like a nuclear fission plant a fusion plant is also a thermal power plant using the heat from the fusion reaction to produce steam and drive a turbine.

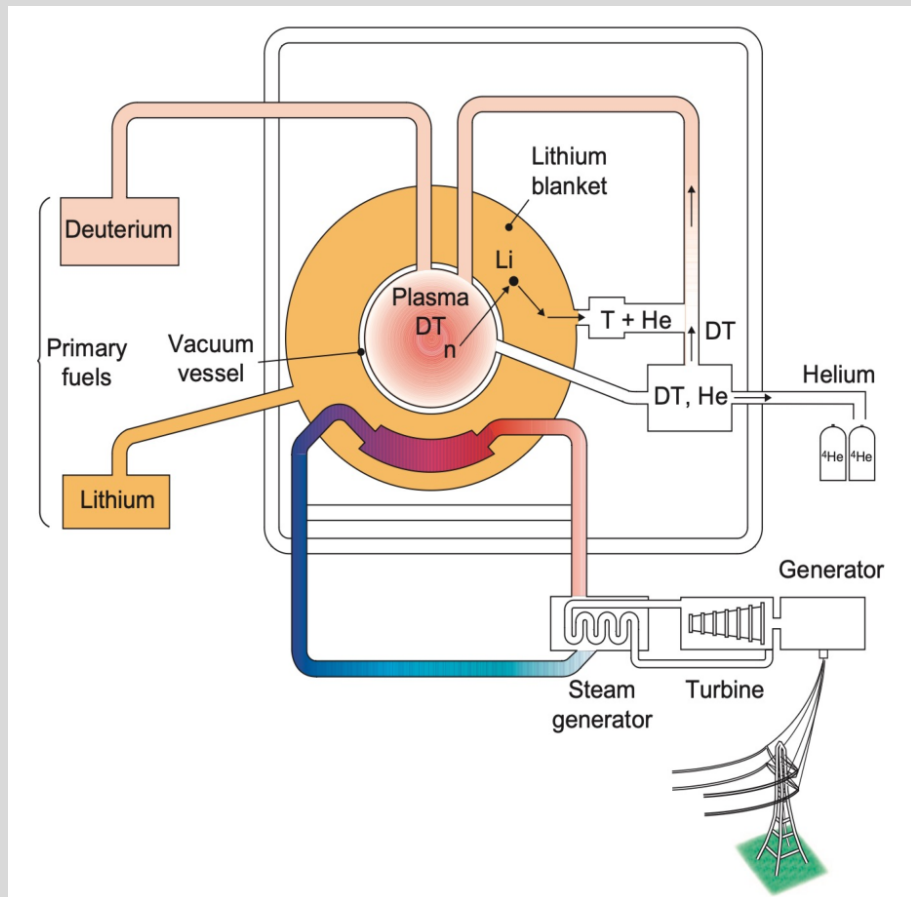


Abbildung 3: Schematic diagram of nuclear fusion power plant

B.3. Explain the difference between magnetic and inertial confinement fusion.

Solution

Magnetic confinement fusion uses magnetic fields (e.g. tokamak) to confine the plasma and inertial confinement fusion uses lasers to heat up a pellet of fuel and then uses the inertia of the pellet to confine the plasma.

C. Chapter 2: Discoveries Leading to Fusion

C.1. Give a historical perspective on the scientific discoveries that led to the discovery of fusion.

Solution

In Keywords:

- 1) $E = m \cdot c^2$: Probably one of the most important formulas in physics.
- 2) Einsteins equivalence of mass and energy led to the concept of fusion energy.
- 3) Francis Aston invented mass spectroscopy and measured that Helium is lighter than 4 Hydrogen atoms. (also explained Isotopes). Eddington realized that Francis measurements mean, that stars convert mass to energy.
- 4) James Chadwick discovered the neutron which could explain isotopes in 1932.
- 5) Bonding force in nucleus is given by the mass defect - the difference between the mass of the nucleus and the sum of the masses of the protons and neutrons.
- 6) Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassmann discovered nuclear fission of uranium by bombarding it with neutrons.
- 7) In 1939 Lise Meitner and Otto Frisch discovered that the nucleus of Uranium splits into two lighter nuclei and that the mass defect is converted to energy.
- 8) In 1942 Enrico Fermi built the first nuclear reactor.
- 9) In 1945 the first atomic bomb was detonated.

C.2. Explain how the mass defect of various isotopes can be used to extract energy in fission and fusion.

Solution

Free neutrons and protons have slightly more mass than neutrons and protons in a nucleus. The difference in mass is called the mass defect. The mass defect is converted to energy when the nucleus is formed - this energy is called binding energy.

In fission the mass defect is converted to energy when the nucleus splits into two lighter nuclei. Fission releases energy for nuclei heavier than Iron and fusion releases energy for nuclei lighter than Iron.

D. Chapter 3: Stellar Energy and Fusion

D.1. Where does the energy in stars come from, and how was it conjectured?

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