

問1 (1), (2)

・107-バランスの式

$$\frac{3}{2} n_e \frac{dT_e}{dt} = P_J - P_{\text{brem}} = 1 \times 10^{-3} T_e^{-\frac{3}{2}} j^2 - 1.5 \times 10^{-38} n_e^2 T_e^{\frac{1}{2}} \dots (1)$$

バランスしたとき,

$$(1) \text{式} = 0$$

$$P_J = P_{\text{brem}}$$

$$1 \times 10^{-3} T_e^{-\frac{3}{2}} j^2 = 1.5 \times 10^{-38} n_e^2 T_e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$T_e = \frac{j}{\sqrt{1.5 \times 10^{-35} n_e}} \dots (2)$$

ここでプラズマ断面を円と仮定するので,

$$\text{電流密度 } j = \frac{I_p}{\pi a^2} = \frac{15 \times 10^6}{4\pi} [\text{A/m}^2] \dots (3)'$$

(2) に (3)' を代入

$$T_e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.5 \times 10^{-35}}} \times \frac{15 \times 10^6}{4\pi} \times \frac{1}{10^{20}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4\pi} \times 10^4$$

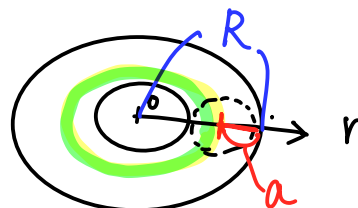
$$= \underline{3.08 \times 10^4 \text{ K}} \quad \text{問1 (2)}$$

このとき, ジュ-10加熱 107- P_{0H} は

$$P_{0H} = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} T_e^{-\frac{3}{2}} j^2$$

$$T_e = \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4\pi} \times 10^4 [\text{K}], \quad j = \frac{15 \times 10^6}{4\pi} [\text{A/m}^2] \text{ を代入すると.}$$

$$\therefore P_{0H} = \underline{3.27 \times 10^2 [\text{W}]} \quad (1)$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{l} R = 6.2 \text{ m}, a = 2 \text{ m} \\ B = 5.3 \text{ T}, I_p = 15 \text{ MA} \\ n_e = 1 \times 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3} \\ j - \text{様} \end{array} \right)$$

問 2

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot \text{E}-\mu\text{イオンのエネルギー } W_b : \frac{dW_b}{dt} = -\frac{W_b}{\tau_w^{be}} - \frac{W_b}{\tau_w^{bi}} \dots \textcircled{1} \\ \cdot \tau_w^{be} = C_1 \frac{A_b T_e^{\frac{3}{2}}}{z_b^2 n_e} \dots \textcircled{2} \\ \cdot \tau_w^{bi} = C_2 \frac{A_b A_i W_b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{z_b^2 z_i^2 n_i} \dots \textcircled{3} \quad (C_1, C_2 \text{ は定数}) \end{array} \right.$$

$W_b = W_{bc}$ のとき, $\tau_w^{bi} = \tau_w^{be}$ となる

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \frac{\tau_w^{be}}{\tau_w^{bi}} = \frac{C_1 A_b T_e^{\frac{3}{2}}}{z_b^2 n_e} \cdot \frac{z_b^2 z_i^2 n_i}{C_2 A_b A_i W_{bc}^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{C_1 T_e^{\frac{3}{2}} z_i^2 n_i}{C_2 n_e A_i} \cdot \frac{1}{W_{bc}^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \therefore \frac{C_1 T_e^{\frac{3}{2}} z_i^2 n_i}{C_2 n_e A_i} = W_{bc}^{\frac{3}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3} \text{ より } \quad \frac{\tau_w^{bi}}{\tau_w^{be}} &= \left(\frac{W_b}{W_{bc}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ \tau_w^{bi} &= \left(\frac{W_b}{W_{bc}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \tau_w^{be} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \cdot \frac{W_b}{\tau_w^{bi}} : \text{高速イオンがイオンを加熱するパワー} \\ \cdot \frac{W_b}{\tau_w^{be}} : \quad \quad \quad \text{電子を加熱するパワー} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } f_{ih} &= \frac{\frac{W_b}{\tau_w^{bi}}}{\frac{W_b}{\tau_w^{bi}} + \frac{W_b}{\tau_w^{be}}} \\ &= \frac{\tau_w^{be}}{\tau_w^{be} + \tau_w^{bi}} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\tau_w^{bi}}{\tau_w^{be}} \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + f_h^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$F_{ih} = \frac{1}{w_{b0}} \int_0^{w_{b0}} f_{ih} dw_b.$$

$$f_h = \frac{w_b}{w_{bc}} \quad \&4$$

$$\bullet \quad df_h = \frac{dw_b}{w_{bc}}$$

$$\bullet \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} w_b \\ f_h \end{array} \right|_0 \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} w_{b0} \\ \frac{w_{b0}}{w_{bc}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore F_{ih} &= \frac{w_{bc}}{w_{b0}} \int_0^{\frac{w_{b0}}{w_{bc}}} \frac{1}{1 + f_h^{\frac{3}{2}}} df_h \\ &= \frac{w_{bc}}{w_{b0}} f_h {}_2F_1(0.666667, 1; 1.666667; -f_h^{1.5}) + \text{Const.} \end{aligned}$$

(${}_2F_1(a, b; c; x)$ は超幾何関数)

$$= \frac{w_{bc}}{w_{b0}} \left[\frac{1}{3} \log \left(\frac{\left(\frac{w_b}{w_{bc}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 1}{\left(\left(\frac{w_b}{w_{bc}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 1\right)^3} \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2\left(\frac{w_b}{w_{bc}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] + \text{Const.}$$

$w_{b0} = 10 w_{bc}$ のとき

$$F_{ih} = \frac{1}{10} \times 10 {}_2F_1\left(\frac{2}{3}, 1; \frac{5}{3}; -10\sqrt{10}\right)$$

$$\approx \underline{0.179} \quad \&4$$

問 3

$$(1) \quad \eta_{cd} = \frac{n_e R_p I_{cd}}{P_{cd}} = 0.5 \times 10^{20} \text{ A/m}^2 \cdot \omega$$

I_{cd} : 局区動である電流

P_{cd} : 加熱パワー

$$\frac{R}{a} = \frac{6.2 \text{ m}}{2 \text{ m}}, \quad B = 5.3 \text{ T}, \quad I_p = 15 \times 10^6 \text{ A}, \quad n_e = 10^{20} / \text{m}^3$$

$$P_{cd} = \frac{\cancel{10^{20}} / \text{m}^3 \cdot 6.2 \text{ m} \cdot 15 \times 10^6 \text{ A}}{0.5 \times \cancel{10^{20}} \text{ A/m}^2 \cdot \omega}$$

$$= \underline{1.86 \times 10^8 \text{ W}}$$

(2) フラズマ中の電子を加熱するための共鳴条件は.

$$\omega_{in} = n \omega_{ce}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{基本波共鳴なので } \omega_{in} = \omega_{ce} &= \frac{eB}{m_e} = \frac{1.6 \times 10^{19} \text{ C} \times 5.3 \text{ T}}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}} \\ &= \underline{9.32 \times 10^{11} \text{ Hz}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{このときのカットオフ密度 } n_{\text{cutoff}} = \frac{\epsilon_0 m_e}{e^2} \omega_{in}^2$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{\epsilon_0 m_e}}{e^2} \frac{e^2 B^2}{m_e^2}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon_0 B^2}{m_e}$$

$$= \frac{8.854 \times 10^{12} \text{ F/m} \times 5.3^2 \text{ T}^2}{9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}$$

$$= \underline{2.73 \times 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}}$$

(3)

中心電子密度 $1.3 n_e$ のとき $n_{\text{cutoff}} \geq 1.3 n_e$ であれば「電磁波は遮蔽されない」=加熱可能.

$$\frac{\epsilon_0 m_e}{e^2} \left(\frac{eB}{m_e} \right)^2 \geq 1.3 n_e$$

$$B \geq \sqrt{\frac{1.3 n_e m_e}{\epsilon_0}}$$

$$B \geq \sqrt{\frac{1.3 \times 10^{20} / \text{m}^3 \cdot 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}}{8.854 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}}}$$

$$= 3.6553$$

よってトカイダル磁場の下限は 3.66 T