聚变能源概论

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第五讲:

聚变堆的功率平衡(时变)

上节回顾: 稳态零维功率平衡模型

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\mathrm{d}t} = S_h - S_B - S_\kappa \quad \Longrightarrow \quad S_h = S_B + S_\kappa$$

$$S_{\text{out eff}} \ge S_h$$

Lawson 判据
$$\eta \left(\frac{1}{4} n^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle E_{\rm f} + \frac{3n T}{\tau_{\rm E}} + S_{\rm B} \right) \ge \frac{3nT}{\tau_{\rm E}} + S_{\rm B}$$
$$\frac{1}{5} S_f + \eta \left(\frac{4}{5} S_f + \frac{3nT}{\tau_{\rm E}} + S_{\rm B} \right) \ge \frac{3nT}{\tau_{\rm E}} + S_{\rm B}$$

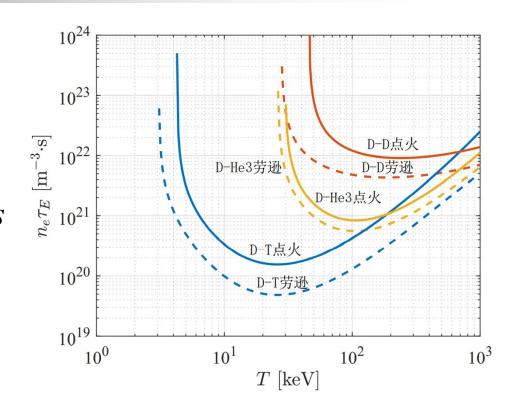
点火(自持燃烧)

$$\frac{1}{5}S_{f} \ge \frac{3n_e T}{\tau_{\rm E}} + S_{\rm B}$$

稳态零维功率平衡模型

三乘积条件(点火条件的近似)

$$nT\tau_{\rm E} \ge \frac{3T^2}{\frac{1}{20} \langle \sigma v \rangle_{\rm DT} E_{\rm DT}} \sim 3 \times 10^{21} keV m^{-3} s$$



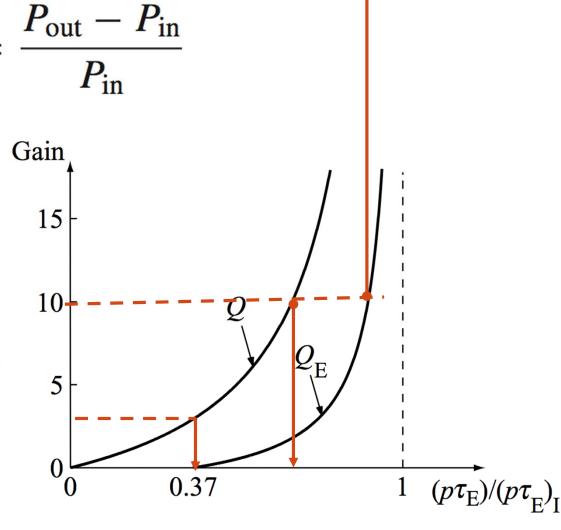
聚变等离子体的功率平衡→聚变电站功率平衡

■物理增益因子Q

$$Q = \frac{\text{net thermal power out}}{\text{heating power in}} = \frac{P_{\text{out}} - I}{P_{\text{in}}}$$
$$= \frac{S_f}{S_{h \ ext}} = \frac{5F}{F_I - F}$$

■ 工程增益因子Q_E

$$Q_{\rm E} = \frac{\text{net electric power out}}{\text{electric power in}}$$

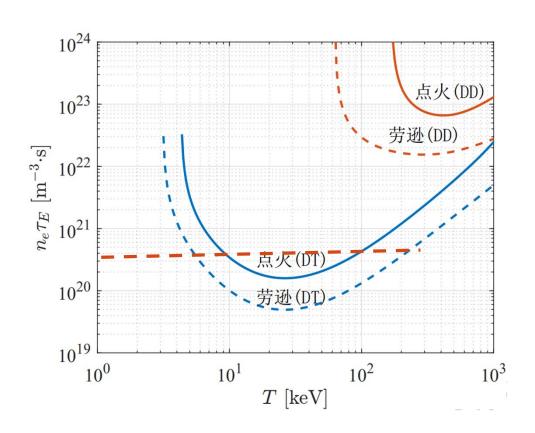


Q~40-50

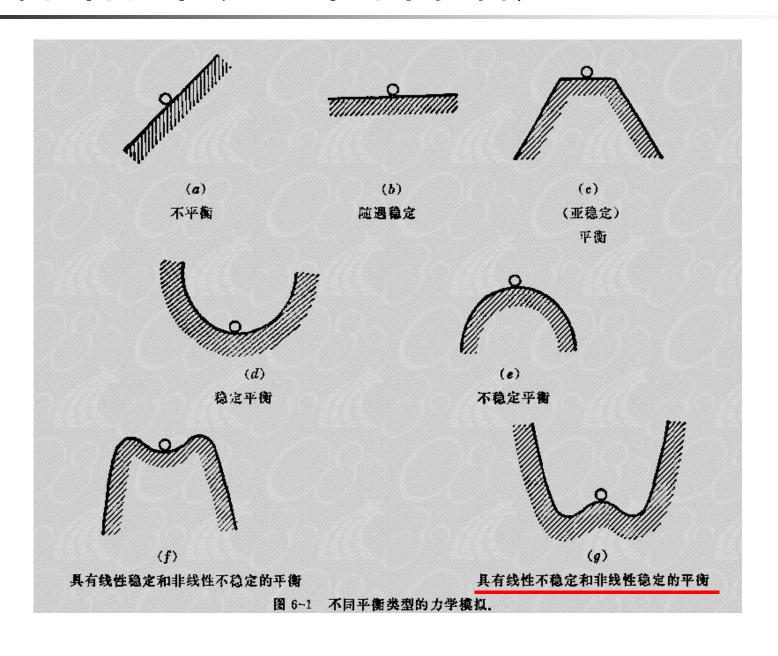
等离子体电子密度10²⁰m⁻³, D和T浓度相等, 电子温度20keV, 离子温度10keV, 放电时间10s, 能量约束时间5s, 该等离子体状态的三乘积是多少

- $^{(A)}$ 2×10²² m⁻³ keV s
- $1 \times 10^{22} \, \text{m}^{-3} \, \text{keV s}$
- $5\times10^{21}\,\mathrm{m}^{-3}\,\mathrm{keV}\,\mathrm{s}$
- $2.5 \times 10^{21} \, \text{m}^{-3} \, \text{keV s}$

功率平衡点

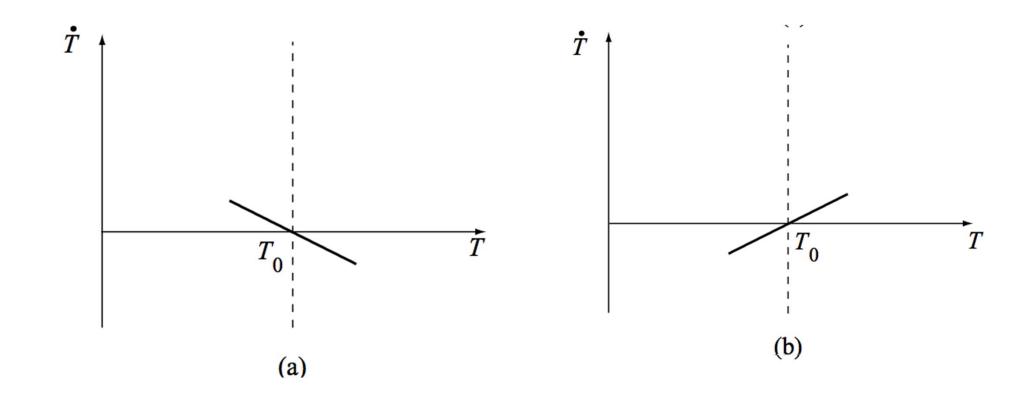


平衡和稳定性是两个不同的概念



热稳定性

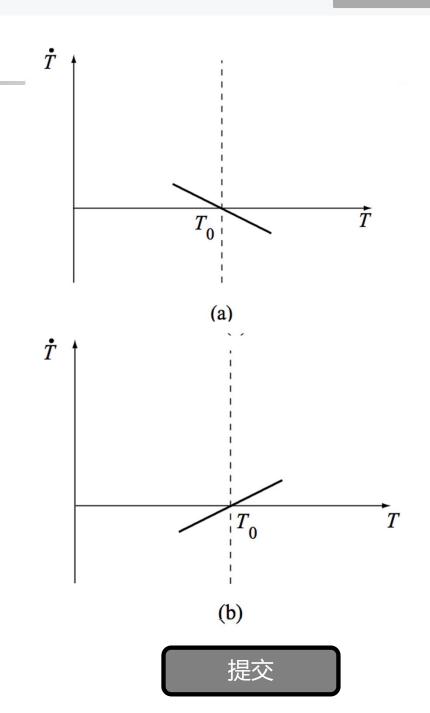
热稳定性:对于一个功率平衡态,当体系经历一个小的随机温度涨落,等离子体动力学驱使系统回到其初始平衡态,则称该平衡态为热稳定的;否则就是热不稳定的。



这两种状态哪种是热稳定的



- (b)
- 均有可能不稳定
- り 均有可能稳定



时变系统中的功率平衡

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W}{\mathrm{d}t} = S_h - S_B - S_\kappa$$

现在考虑聚变堆点火后的自持燃烧状态为简化问题

- 将韧致辐射项略去
- 假设密度保持不变,仅考虑温度扰动的情况

$$3n\frac{dT}{dt} = -\frac{3nT}{\tau_E(T)} + \frac{1}{4}n^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle E_{\alpha}$$

功率平衡的热稳定性

$$3n\frac{dT}{dt} = -\frac{3nT}{\tau_E(T)} + \frac{1}{4}n^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle E_{\alpha}$$

点火条件(功率平衡点):

$$\frac{3nT}{\tau_E(T)} = \frac{1}{4}n^2 \langle \sigma v \rangle E_{\alpha}$$

使 7 变动一小量,有
$$3n\frac{\mathrm{d}\Delta T}{\mathrm{d}t} = \left| -3n\left(\frac{1}{\tau_E} - \frac{T}{\tau_E^2}\frac{\mathrm{d}\tau_E}{\mathrm{d}T}\right) + \frac{1}{4}n^2\frac{\mathrm{d}\langle\sigma v\rangle}{\mathrm{d}T}E_\alpha \right| \Delta T$$

利用平衡点关系,得

$$3n\frac{\mathrm{d}\Delta T}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{4}n^{2}\langle\sigma v\rangle\frac{E_{\alpha}}{T}\left[-1 + \frac{T}{\tau_{E}}\frac{\mathrm{d}\tau_{E}}{\mathrm{d}T} + \frac{T}{\langle\sigma v\rangle}\frac{\mathrm{d}\langle\sigma v\rangle}{\mathrm{d}T}\right]\Delta T$$

如果上式右边为正,温度将指数上升,因此,要稳定,必须方括弧内项为负,即

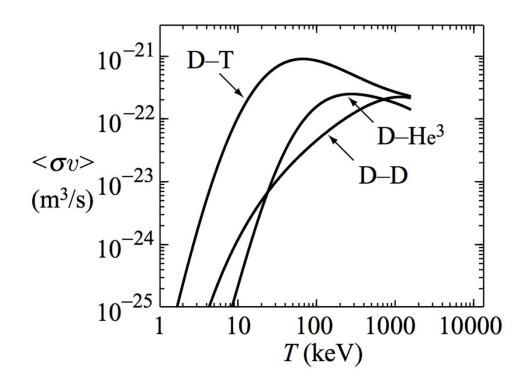
$$\frac{T}{\tau_E} \frac{\mathrm{d}\tau_E}{\mathrm{d}T} < 1 - \frac{T}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \frac{\mathrm{d}\langle \sigma v \rangle}{\mathrm{d}T}$$

• 如果
$$\tau_E = const.$$
 $\frac{T}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \frac{\mathrm{d} \langle \sigma v \rangle}{\mathrm{d} T} < 1$

当温度处于 10-20 keV 时

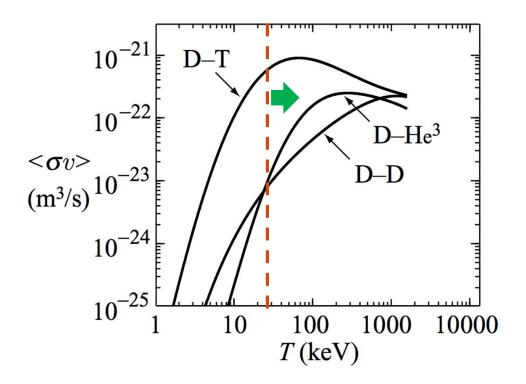
不能满足!

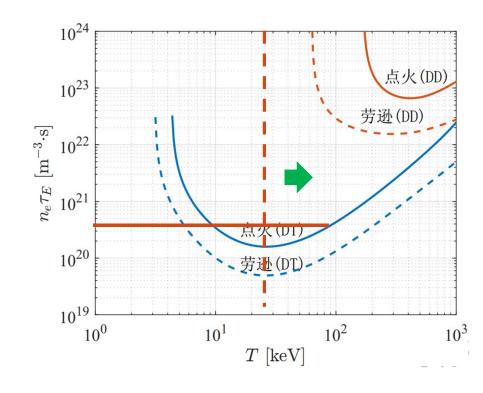
$$\langle \sigma v \rangle \approx 1.1 \times 10^{-30} T^2$$
 [m³s⁻¹], T in eV



• 如果 $\tau_E = const.$ $\frac{T}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \frac{d\langle \sigma v \rangle}{dT} < 1$

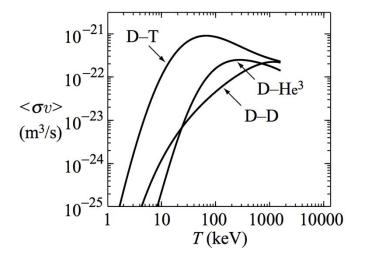
只有超过25keV才能满足上述条件

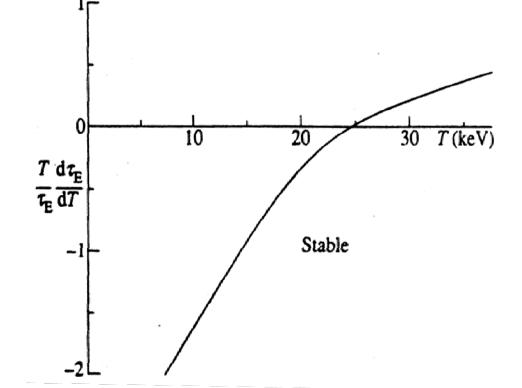




热稳定区

$$\frac{T}{\tau_E} \frac{\mathrm{d}\tau_E}{\mathrm{d}T} < 1 - \frac{T}{\langle \sigma v \rangle} \frac{\mathrm{d}\langle \sigma v \rangle}{\mathrm{d}T}$$





关于能量约束时间,下列说法正确的是

- A 能量约束时间是无加热条件下内能降低的特征时间
- 能量约束时间是稳态条件下内能与加热功率的比值
- 能量约束时间通常等于放电时间

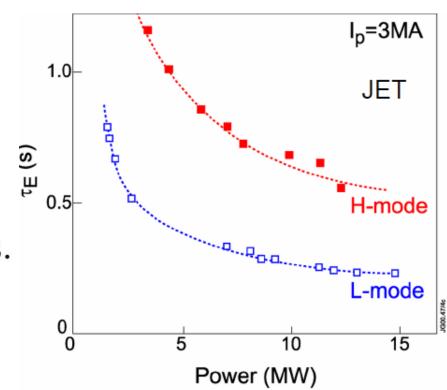
Tokamak中能量约束时间随温度的关系

$$\tau_{\rm L} = 0.048 \frac{I_{\rm M}^{0.85} R_0^{1.2} a^{0.3} \kappa^{0.5} \overline{n}_{20}^{0.1} B_0^{0.2} A^{0.5}}{P_{\rm M}^{0.5}} \quad \text{s},$$

$$\tau_{\rm H} = 0.145 \frac{I_{\rm M}^{0.93} R_0^{1.39} a^{0.58} \kappa^{0.78} \overline{n}_{20}^{0.41} B_0^{0.15} A^{0.19}}{P_{\rm M}^{0.69}}$$

$$\tau_{\rm L} = 0.037 \frac{\varepsilon^{0.3}}{q_*^{1.7}} \frac{a^{1.7} \kappa^{1.7} B_0^{2.1} A}{\overline{n}_{20}^{0.8} \overline{T}_k} \quad \text{s},$$

$$\tau_{\rm H} = 0.28 \frac{\varepsilon^{0.74}}{q_*^3} \frac{a^{2.67} \kappa^{3.29} B_0^{3.48} A^{0.61}}{\overline{n}_{20}^{0.91} \, \overline{T}_k^{2.23}}$$

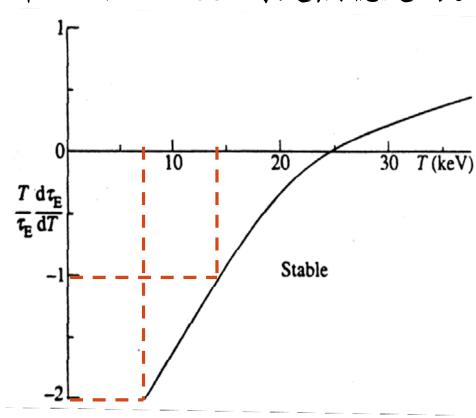


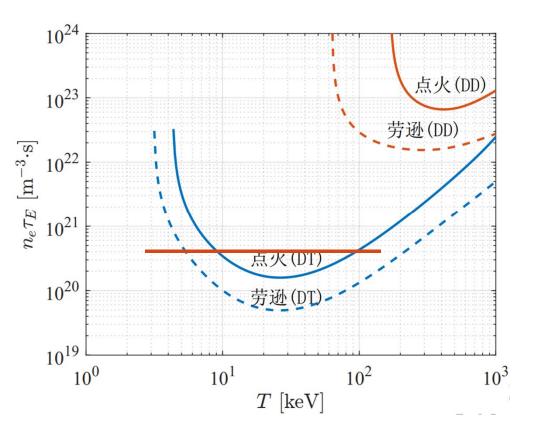
热稳定区

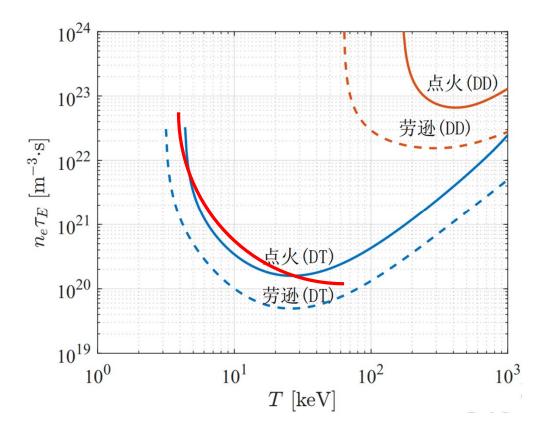
- 如果 $\tau_E \propto 1/T$ (接近L模情况),在 T > 14 keV 时是热稳定的。
- 如果 $\tau_E \propto 1/T^2$ (接近H模情况), 在 T > 7 keV 时是热稳定的。

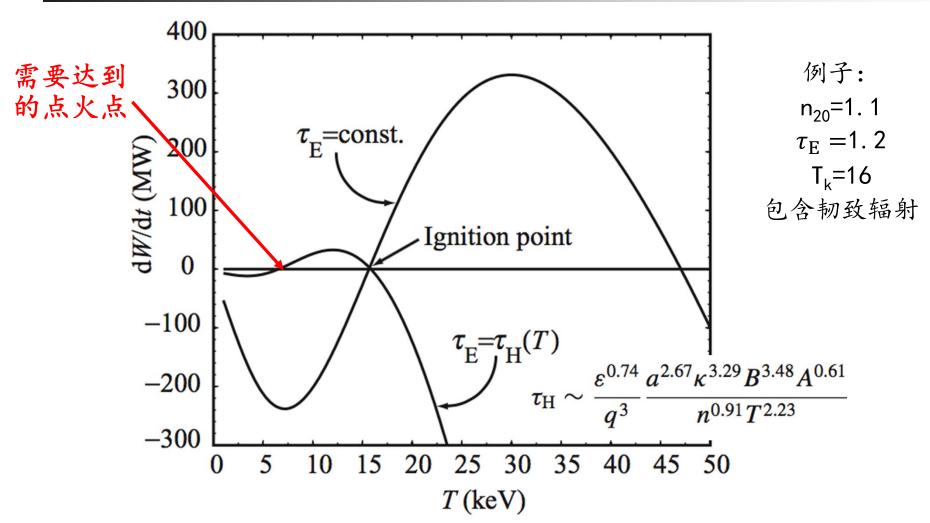
更坏温度依赖的约束会带来更大的稳定区

之前提到等离子体温度工作在10 -20 keV, 其功率平衡是满足热 稳定条件的。

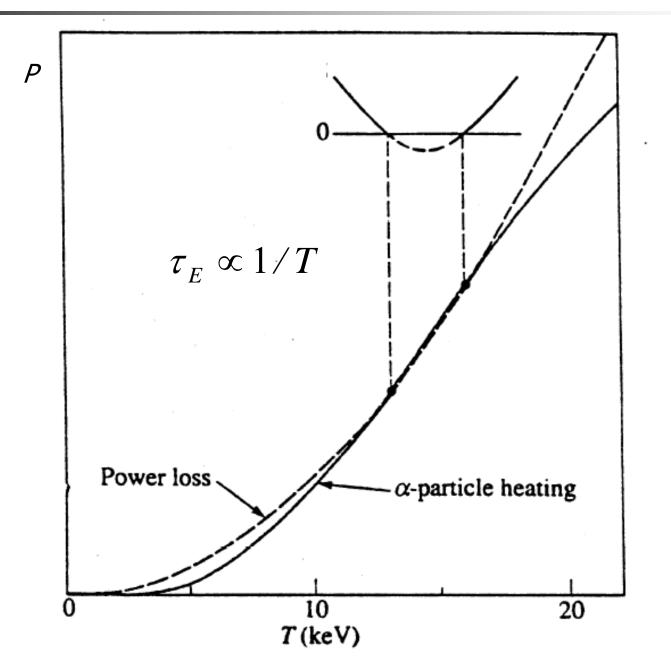


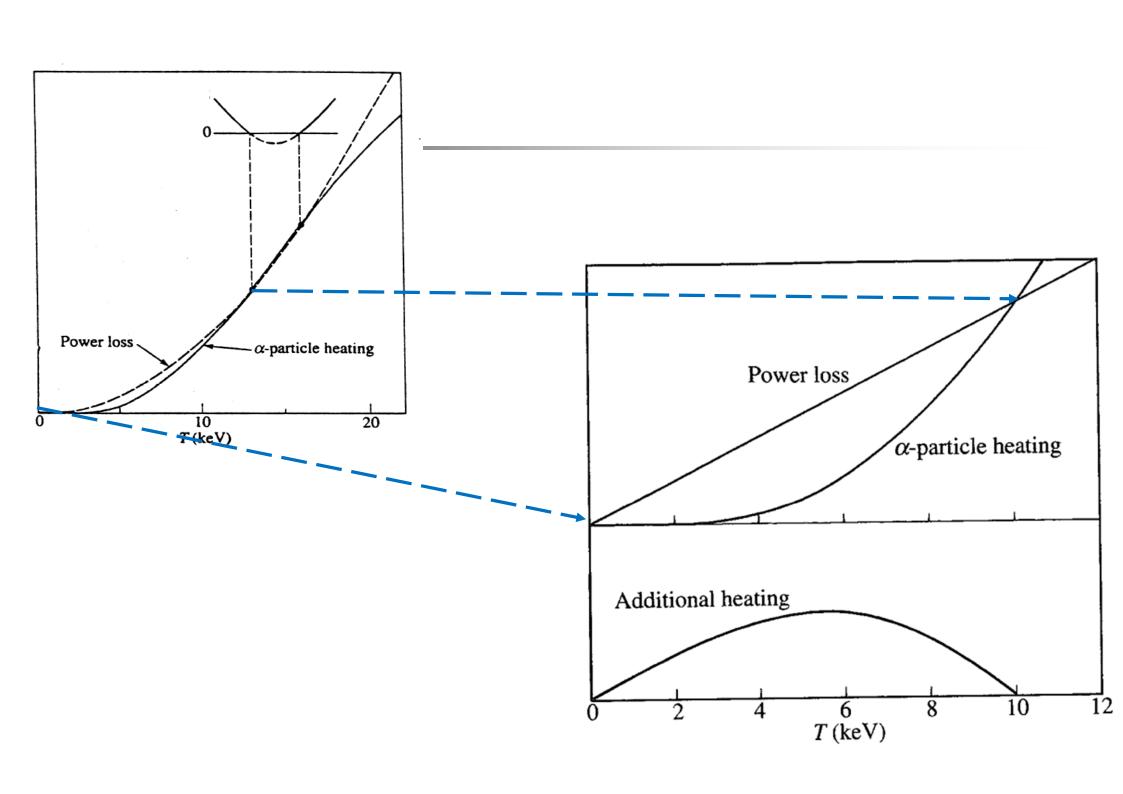




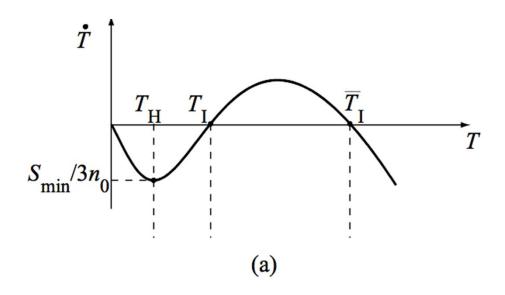


稳定平衡点:内能对时间的变化率应该从正变负但是温度很低时候,内能对时间的变化率是负的(反应率随温度降低迅速下降)



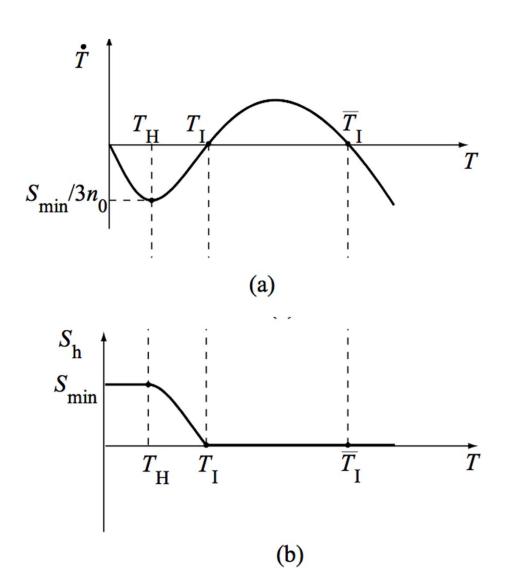


最小的外部功率



$$3n\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{dt} = S_h - S_B - S_K$$

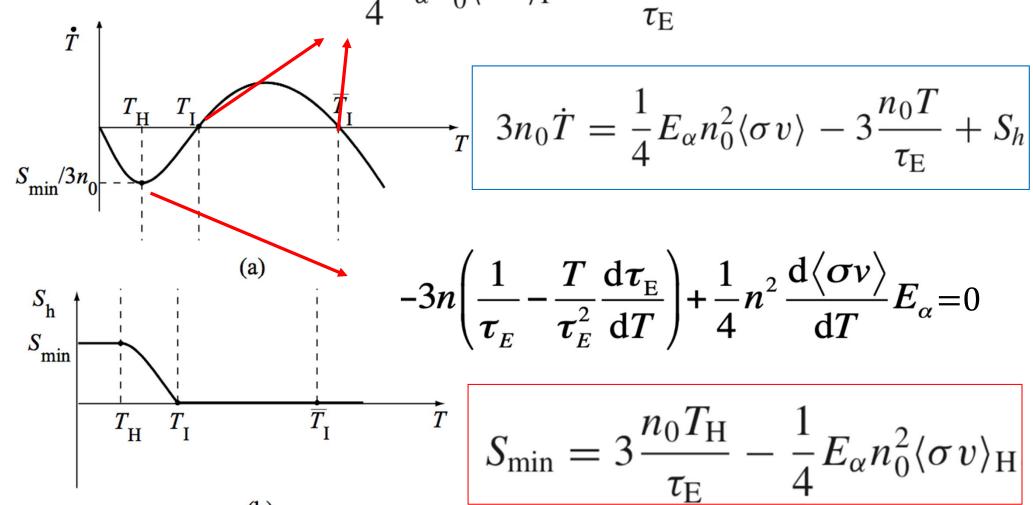
最小的外部功率



$$3n\frac{\mathrm{d}T}{\mathrm{d}t} = S_h - S_B - S_\kappa$$

最小的外部功率

$$\frac{1}{4}E_{\alpha}n_0^2\langle\sigma v\rangle_{\rm I} = 3\frac{n_0T_{\rm I}}{\tau_{\rm E}}$$



这里只考虑加热功率,没有考虑维持约束所需的功率

(b)

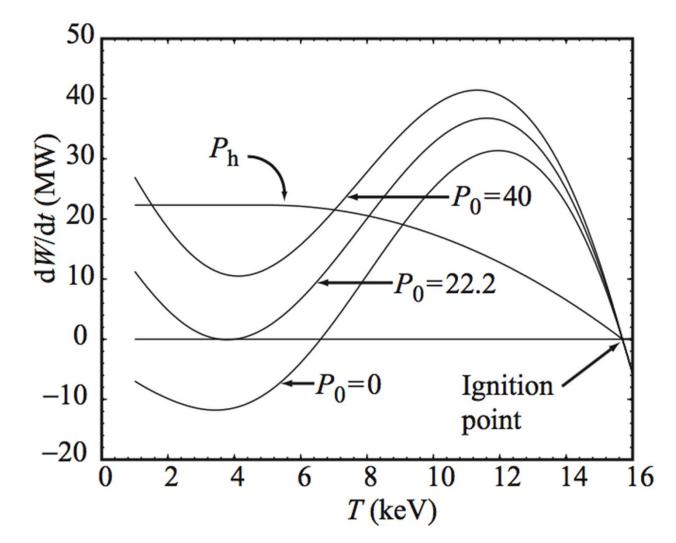


Figure 14.26 dW/dt vs. T for various P_0 assuming $\tau_E = \tau_E(T)$. Also shown is the curve of P_h vs. T for $P_0 = 22.2$ MW.

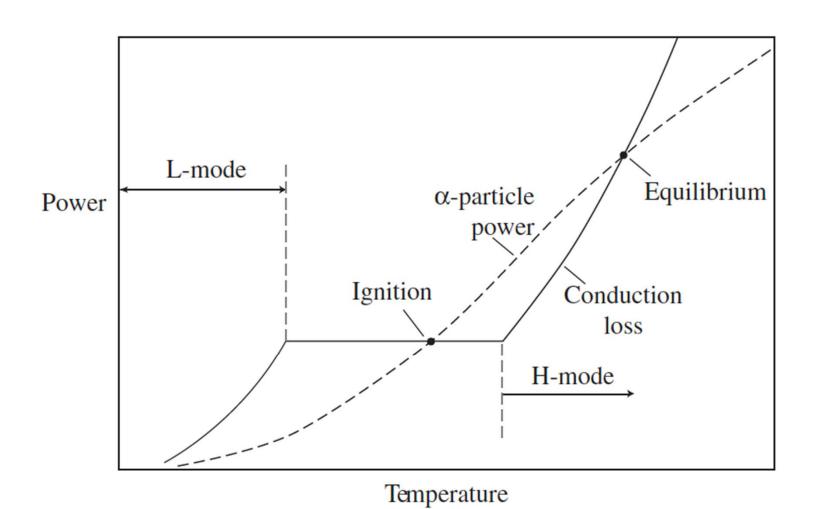
ITER Heating & Current Drive Systems

NB	IC	EC	LH
Neutral Beam - 1 MeV	Ion Cyclotron 40-55MHz	Electron Cyclotron 170GHz	Lower Hybrid ~5 GHz
		Waveguide Miter bends Internal shield Focusing mirror Co-direction Counter - direction Port plug Support plate Front shield Steering mirror No support plate Front shield	Taper section PAM If the power water load RF whole RF whole Mide coverface
33MW* +16.5MW#	20MW* +20MW#	20MW* +20MW#	0MW* +40MW#
Bulk current drive limited modulation	Sawtooth control modulation < 1 kHz	NTM/sawtooth control modulation up to 5 kHz	Off-axis bulk current drive

*Baseline Power *Possible Upgrade P_{aux} for Q=10 nominal scenario: 50MW

130 MW (max installed) (110 MW simultaneous)

更真实的情况-约束模式的转换



作业 (网络学堂)

• 利用课件中给出的公式,在类似反应堆的条件下 $B_0 = 6$ 特斯拉,密度 $\overline{n_{20}} = 1.5$,大半径R=6米,小半径R=2米, $\varepsilon = a/R = 1/3$,拉长比 $\kappa = 1.7$,质量数A=2.5,归一化安全因子 $q^* = 1.7$ 下,分别画出L模和H模约束下alpha粒子加热功率、韧致辐射及热传导功率损失随温度的变化曲线。

$$\begin{split} \tau_{\rm L} &= 0.037 \frac{\varepsilon^{0.3}}{q_*^{1.7}} \frac{a^{1.7} \kappa^{1.7} B_0^{2.1} A}{\overline{n}_{20}^{0.8} \, \overline{T}_k} \quad {\rm s}, \\ \tau_{\rm H} &= 0.28 \frac{\varepsilon^{0.74}}{q_*^3} \frac{a^{2.67} \kappa^{3.29} B_0^{3.48} A^{0.61}}{\overline{n}_{20}^{0.91} \, \overline{T}_k^{2.23}} \quad {\rm s}. \end{split}$$

注意: $\overline{n_{20}}$ 单位为 10^{20} m $^{-3}$, $\overline{T_k}$ 单位为keV

总结: 聚变反应堆等离子体必须满足的条件

• 加热水平

T > 10 keV

用于克服库伦静电力

• 约束水平

 $n \tau_F > 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3} \text{s}$

"劳逊判据"、"点火条件"

n τ_FT > 10²¹ m⁻³s keV "三重积"

• 需要外部加热功率(+维持约束功率)

因此, 聚变研究的第一步是高温等离子体物理研究

- 高温等离子体物理研究:如何达到聚变能源要求的足够大量的反应发生(加热、约束)
- 聚变工程研究:如何从足够大量的聚变反应中获得能源,及如何保障整个过程(燃料、设备等等)