# 聚变能源概论

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### 上节课: 等离子体物理初步

- 等离子体基本概念
  - 多粒子体系、库伦长程作用、准中性、集体效应
  - 德拜屏蔽、等离子体频率、等离子体参数
- 等离子体的描述方法
  - 单粒子运动:简谐振荡、Larmor回旋、导心漂移、碰撞、反应
  - 流体: 连续性(守恒性)
  - 动理论: 无碰撞下能量交换的可能性

• 实现聚变能源所要求的等离子体约束和加热

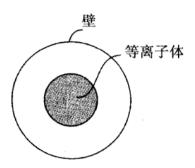
$$- n \tau_F > 10^{20} m^{-3} s$$

- -T > 10 keV
- 或者 n τ<sub>F</sub>T > 10<sup>21</sup> m<sup>-3</sup>s keV

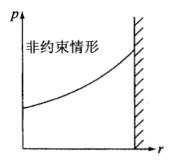
什么是等离子体约束?
 plasma confinement

### 等离子体约束的形象化描述

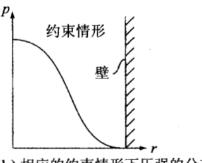
- 无显著穿透界面的流动
- 存在向内的压强梯度



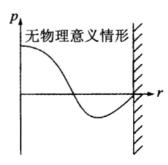
(a) 受约束的等离子体与壁隔离



(c) 非约束情形下的压强分布, 因为压强 p(r) 在壁上不为零



(b) 相应的约束情形下压强的分布



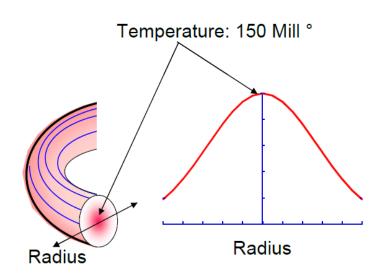
(d) 无物理意义的压强分布,因为在等离子体内部区域 p(r) < 0

#### 你能想到约束等离子体的方式?

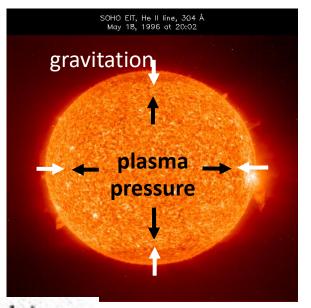
- A 固体容器
- □ 引力
- | | | | | | | | | | | |
- □ 电场
- E磁场

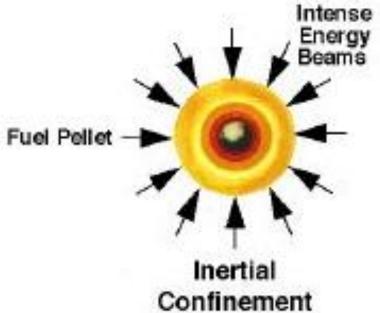
### 等离子体约束的可能方式

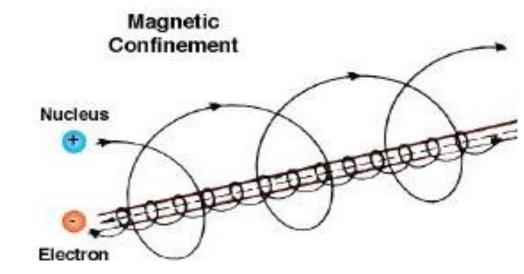
- ●固体容器(玻璃、金属…)?
- ●引力(太阳..)!
- ●惯性
- ●电场 ?
- ●磁场



$$\rho_m \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \rho_m \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{F}_{\text{m}}$$



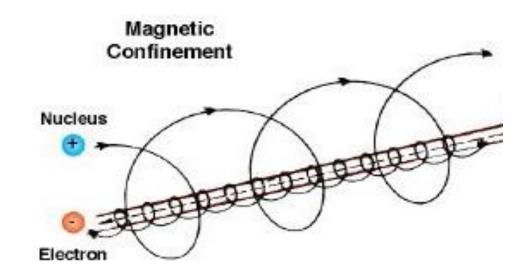




### 第7讲:

受控聚变的基本途径1-磁约束

### 磁约束基本思想(单粒子)



#### 磁约束基本思想(流体)

• 磁流体粒子数、动量、能量平衡

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{m}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho_{m} \mathbf{u} = S_{particle} - L$$

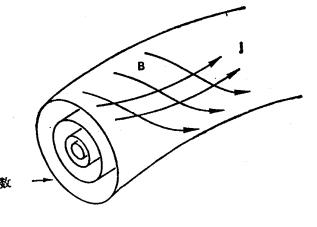
$$\rho_{m} \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \rho_{m} \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{F}_{\text{fh}}$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = S_{h} - S_{B} - S_{\kappa}$$

### 磁约束聚变原理: (力学)平衡

$$\nabla p = \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla p = 0 \quad \mathbf{j} \cdot \nabla p = 0$$



$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}$$



$$\nabla \left( p + B^2 / 2\mu_0 \right) = \left( \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \right) \left( \mathbf{B} / \mu_0 \right)$$

$$\beta \equiv 2\mu_0 p/B^2$$

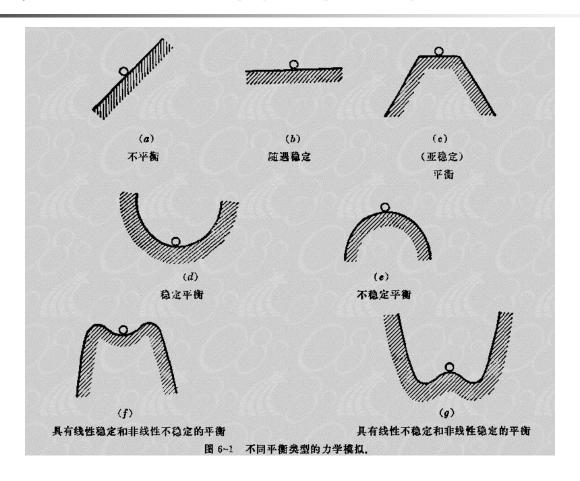
比压衡量磁场约束等离子体的能力

$$\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \times \mathbf{B} = -\frac{1}{2\mu_0} \nabla B^2 + \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{B}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B}) - \frac{1}{2} B^2 \mathbf{I} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{T}$$

$$\mathbf{T} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\mathbf{B}\mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{2} B^2 \mathbf{I})$$

#### 磁约束聚变原理: 平衡与稳定性



不稳定性来源: 热压强、电流(磁场)

$$\rho_m \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}$$

#### 磁约束聚变原理: 输运

$$\frac{\partial \rho_m}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \rho_m \mathbf{u} = 0$$

$$\rho_m \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{\perp} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2} - \frac{1}{ne} \nabla p_i \times \frac{\mathbf{B}}{B^2} - \eta \frac{\nabla p}{B^2}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{\perp} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2} - \frac{1}{ne} \nabla p_i \times \frac{\mathbf{B}}{B^2} - \eta \frac{\nabla p}{B^2}$$

 $\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B} - \frac{\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B}}{n_e e} + \frac{1}{n_e e} \nabla p_e - \eta \mathbf{j} = \frac{m_e}{e^2 n_e} \frac{\partial \mathbf{j}}{\partial t}$ 

新经典输运与湍流输运

碰撞输运

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = -D\nabla^2 n$$

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = -D\nabla^2 n \qquad \qquad \Gamma_r = -\frac{nT\eta_\perp}{B^2} \nabla n \equiv -D\nabla n$$

回想起能量约束时间的概念

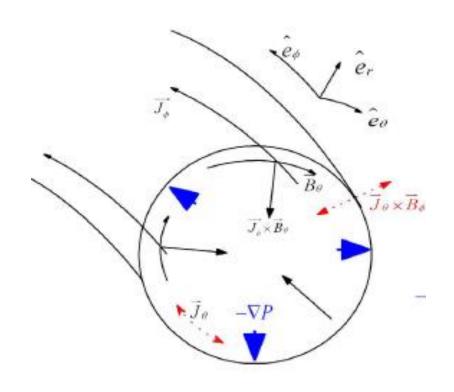
$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{V} \oint \mathbf{q} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{V} \int (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{q}) d^3 r = \frac{W}{\tau_E} \qquad \mathbf{q} = -\kappa \nabla \mathbf{T}$$

#### 磁约束聚变原理小结

单粒子约束 + 平衡 + 稳定性 + 输运 + 加热

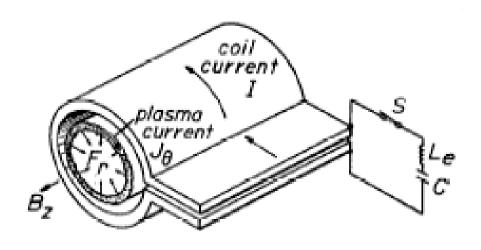
→ 点火等离子体的参数区间 及所要求的磁场位形、大小、加热条件等

### 箍缩(pinch)类装置

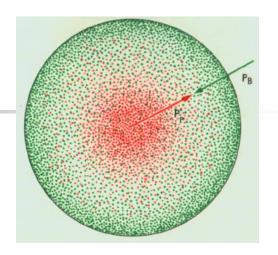


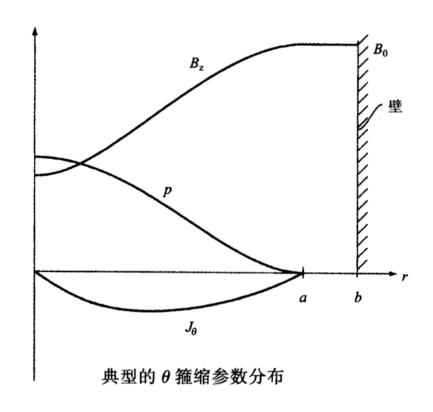
1946年, P. Thonemann 开始研究箍缩效应

#### Theta(角向)箍缩

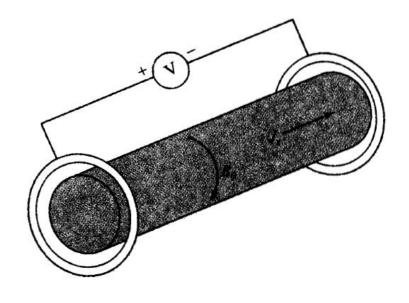


$$\frac{B_{z\text{ex}}^{2}}{2\mu_{0}} = p_{\text{in}}(r) + \frac{B_{z\text{in}}^{2}(r)}{2\mu_{0}}$$



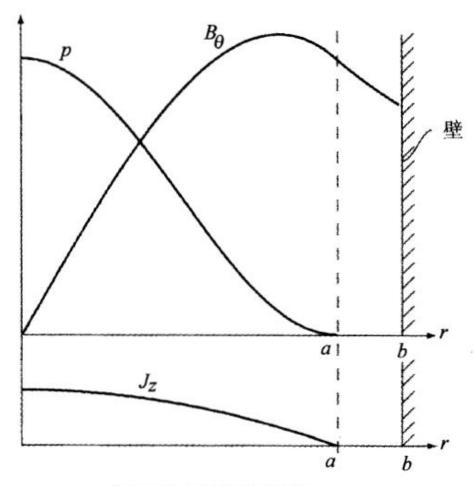


#### Z(直线)箍缩



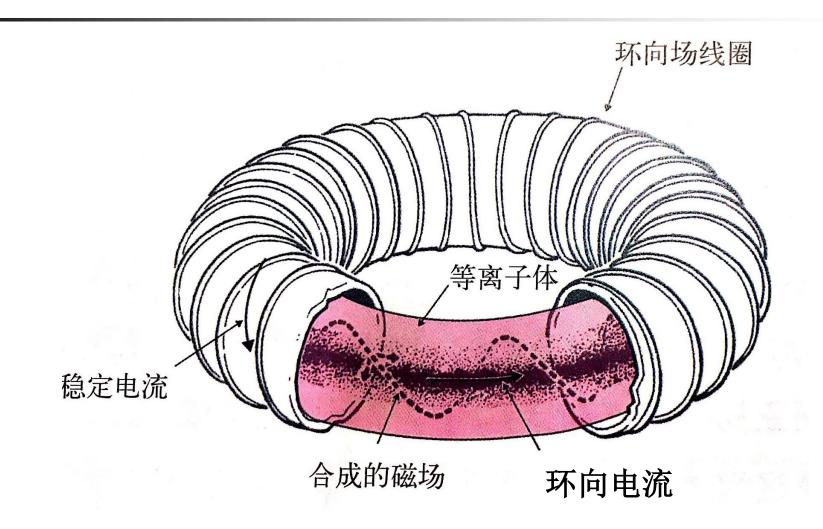
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( p + \frac{B_{\theta}^2}{2\mu_0} \right) = -\frac{B_{\theta}^2}{\mu_0} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\langle p \rangle = \frac{B_{\theta ex}^2}{2\mu_0}$$



典型的Z箍缩分布

#### 螺旋箍缩 (环形箍缩)

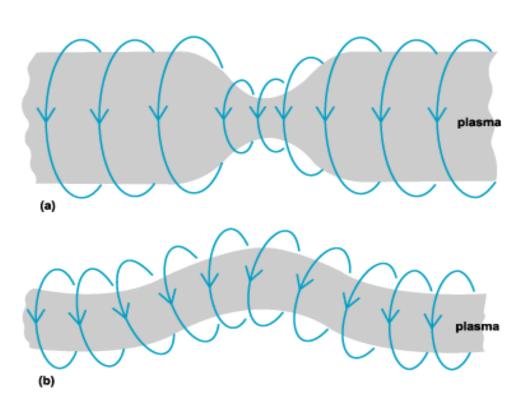


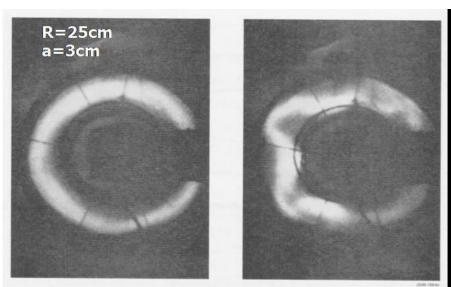


#### **ZETA**

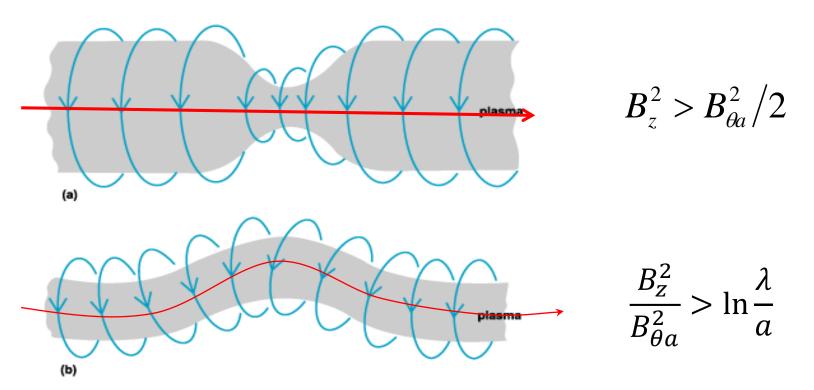
ZETA 于1957 年8 月中旬在牛津附近的哈韦尔实验至开始运行,没过多久它就引起了轰动。8 月 30 日深夜,ZETA 装置开始产生中子。科学家急忙做了检查以确定没有任何一种仪器发生故障,中子是真实的。箍缩,中子;箍缩,中子。与之前的美国同行一样,英国物理学家认为这些中子就是核聚变的迹象;归根结底中子就是在这么长时间里大家都一直在寻找的确凿证据。在 ZETA 研究组中也存在一些疑虑———些人不能肯定 ZETA 装置是否真的实现了聚合——但是自鸣得意的齐声欢呼淹没了怀疑的声音,气氛是欢欣鼓舞的。ZETA 研究组的大多数成员认为他们终于做到了,他们开发了首个原初的人造太阳。在场的物理学家拿出了啤酒进行庆祝。9

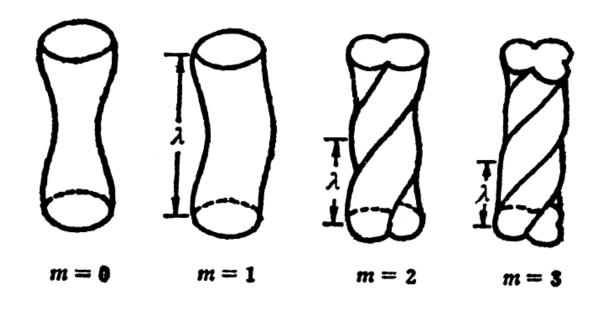
#### 腊肠不稳定性和扭曲不稳定性





#### 解决办法1:强纵场

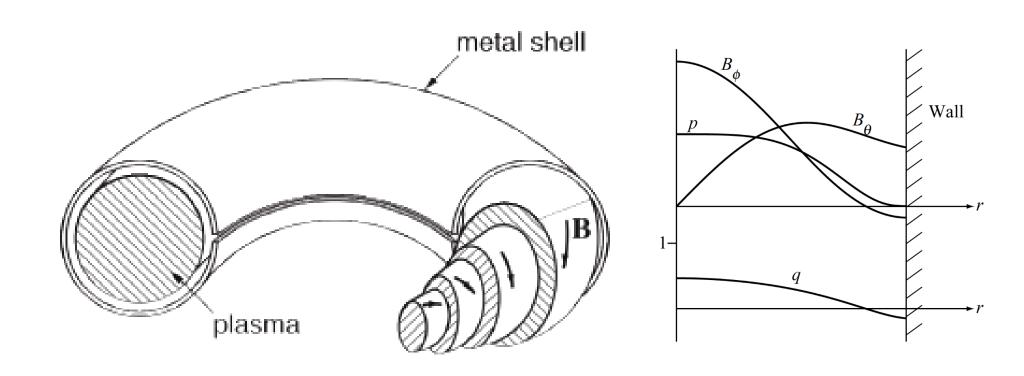




Kruskal-Shafranov判据:外加强纵场下的稳定条件

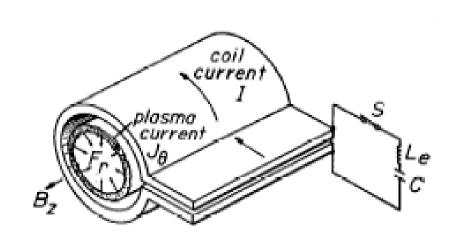
$$\frac{B_z}{B_{\theta}} > \frac{L}{2\pi a}$$

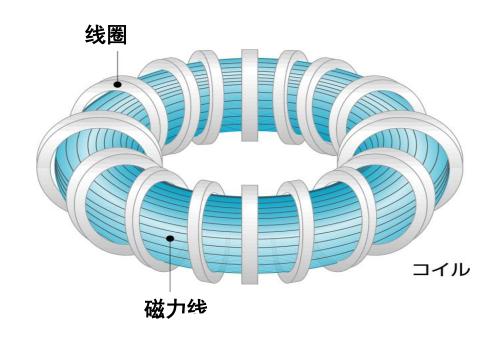
#### 解决办法2:导体壁稳定→反场箍缩(RFP)



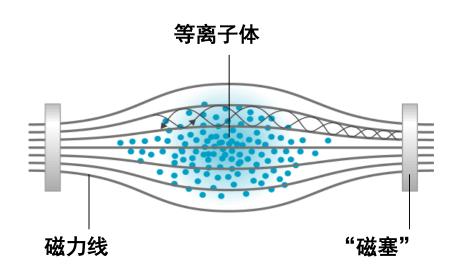
## 环向角箍缩→环向约束?

#### 瞬态快过程→稳态





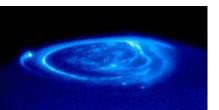
### 磁镜 Magnetic Mirror











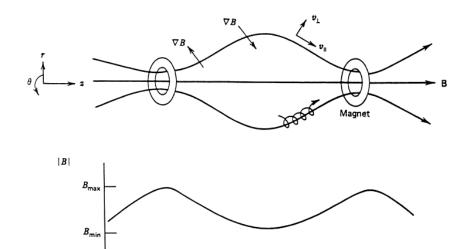








极光(Aurora)出现于高磁纬地区上空,是一种由来自地球磁层或太阳风的高能带电粒子流使高层大气分子或原子发光的现象。极光产生的条件有三个:大气、磁场、太阳风,三者缺一不可。太阳系的其他有磁场的行星上也有极光。

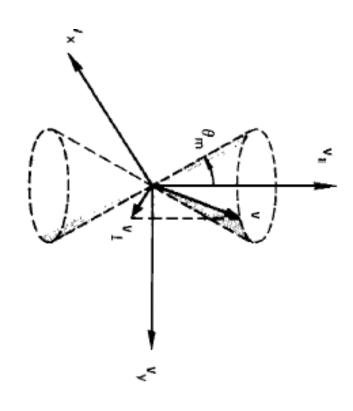


 $s_0$ 

 $+s_{\max}$ 

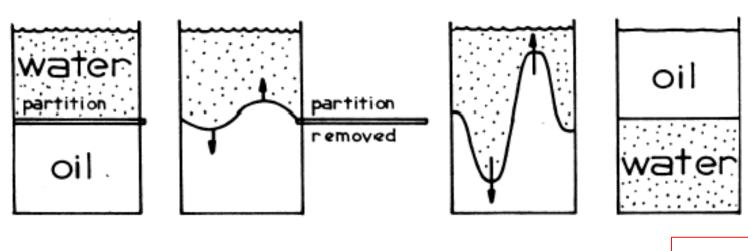
磁镜比  $\eta = B_{max}/B_{min}$ 

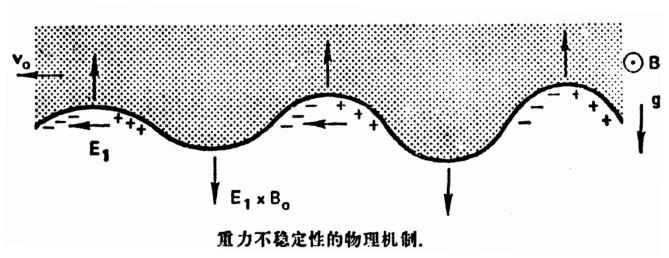
-s<sub>max</sub>



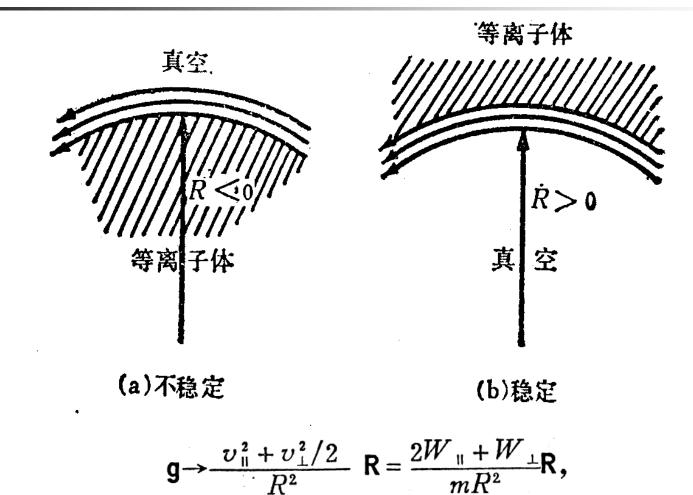
$$\sin\theta_m = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\eta}}$$

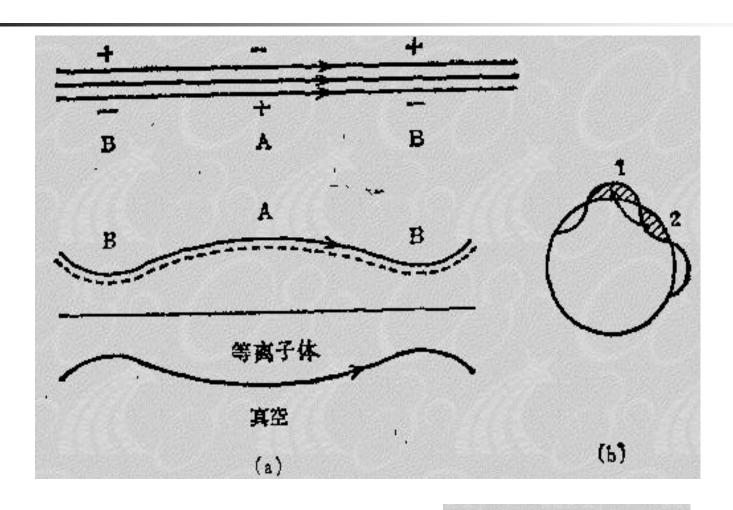
### 交换不稳定性(Rayleigh—Taylor 不稳定性)





$$\gamma = \sqrt{gk}$$

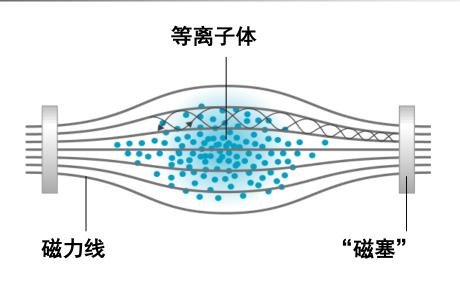


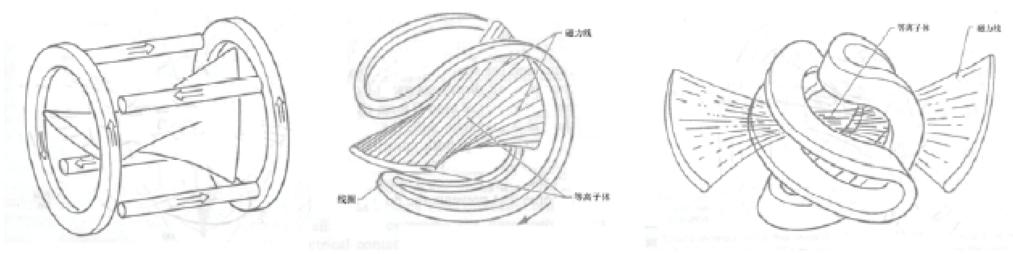


平均最小场条件:

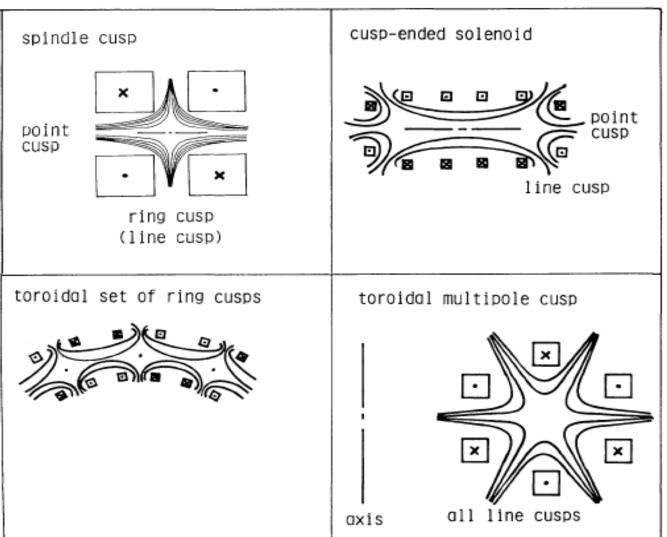
$$\delta p \delta \int \frac{dl}{B} > 0$$

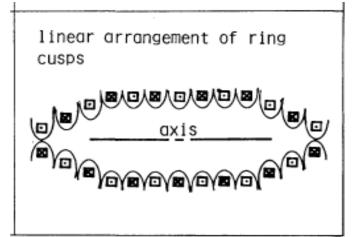
### 最小场位形(min-B configuration)

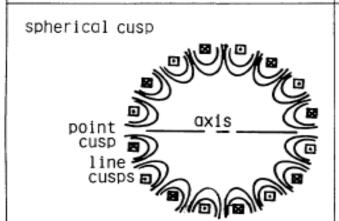




### 磁会切位形 (magnetic cusp)







### 串接磁镜示例

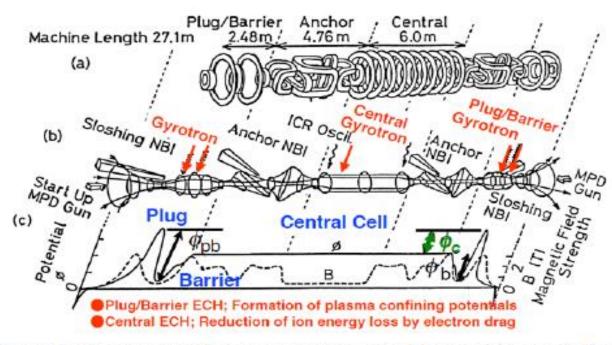
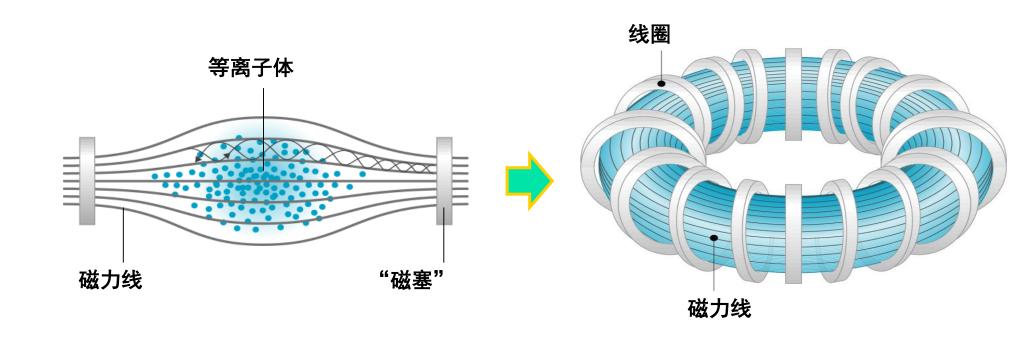


Figure 4.1 Gamma 10 magnet and power systems are shown with a typical axial potential profile.

Gamma-10 at Tsukuba University in Tsukuba Japan --- operating since 1980

## 开端约束→环形约束



# 作业 (网络学堂)

- 推导含有z向磁场的Z箍缩装置的平衡方程,并尝试得到外部z向磁场等于0时腊肠不稳定性(m=0)及弯曲不稳定性(m=1)的稳定条件。
- 一简单磁镜的 $B_{min} = 3$  T,  $B_{max} = 5$  T, 氘等离子体的温度 T = 10 keV, 密度  $n = 5 \times 10^{19}$  m<sup>-3</sup>。试估计该装置的粒子损失率。