

作业3. 杨阳函. 20201127

(1). 聚变反应功率密度: $S_f = E_f n_1 n_2 \langle \sigma v \rangle = E_f \frac{n^2}{4} \langle \sigma v \rangle$.

$E_f = 17.6 \text{ MeV}$. $n = 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$ $\langle \sigma v \rangle = 1.135 \times 10^{-22} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

$\rightarrow S_f = 4.994 \times 10^{18} \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = 0.8 \text{ MWm}^{-3}$.

轫致辐射功率: $S_B = \left(\frac{Z^{1/2}}{3\pi^{5/2}} \right) \left(\frac{e^6}{\epsilon_0^3 c^3 h m_e^{3/2}} \right) Z_{\text{eff}} n_e^2 T_e^{1/2} \text{ W/m}^3$
 $= 1.625 \times 10^{-38} Z_{\text{eff}} n_e^2 \sqrt{T_e [\text{eV}]} \text{ W/m}^3$.

$Z_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sum Z_i^2 n_i}{n_e}$. $T = 10^8 \text{ eV}$.

$\rightarrow S_B = 1.625 \times 10^4 \text{ W/m}^3$

同步辐射功率: $S_c = \frac{e^4}{3 \times \epsilon_0 m_e^2 c^3} B^2 n_e T_e$
 $= 6.21 \times 10^{20} B^2 n_e T_e [\text{eV}]$

$B = 6 \text{ T}$. $T = 10^8 \text{ eV}$.

$\rightarrow S_c \approx 2.24 \times 10^6 \text{ W/m}^3$.

(2). S_f : $E_f = 18.3 \text{ MeV}$. $\langle \sigma v \rangle = 2.223 \times 10^{-25} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

$\rightarrow S_f = 1.017 \times 10^{16} \text{ MeV} \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \approx 0.00163 \text{ MWm}^{-3}$.

S_B : $T = 100 \text{ keV} = 10^5 \text{ eV}$. $Z_{\text{eff}} = 4$.

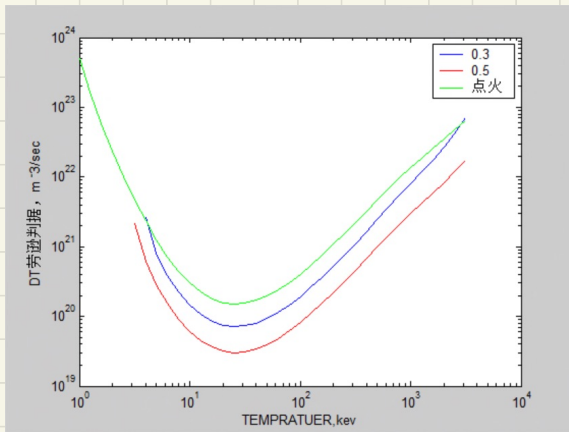
$\rightarrow S_B \approx 2.06 \times 10^5 \text{ W/m}^3$.

S_c : $T = 10^5 \text{ eV}$.

$\rightarrow S_c \approx 2.24 \times 10^7 \text{ W/m}^3$.

作业4. 杨雨涵. 2020/12/19.

1.



点火条件约为 $\eta = 0.2$ 时的稳态判据。

2. $n\tau_E \geq \frac{3T}{\frac{k}{4} \langle \sigma v \rangle E_g - \frac{S_E}{n^2}}$, $k = \frac{5}{8}$, $T \approx 300 \text{ keV}$. $\langle \sigma v \rangle \approx 1.403 \times 10^{-22} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$.

不解: $E_f = 3.65 \text{ MeV}$. $\frac{S_E}{n^2} = 1.625 \times 10^{-38} \cdot \sqrt{3 \times 10^5} / 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \approx 5.56 \times 10^{-23} \text{ MeV}$

$\Rightarrow n\tau_E \geq 3.7 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

解: $E_f = 43.2 \text{ MeV}$.

$\Rightarrow n\tau_E \geq 1 \times 10^{21} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

3. $Q_E = \frac{P_{out}^{(E)} - P_{in}^{(E)}}{P_{in}^{(E)}}$, $P_{in}^{(E)} = \frac{S_E + S_E - S_f/5}{\eta_e \eta_a}$. $P_{out}^{(E)} = \eta \left[(1+k_f) S_f + S_E + S_k + \left(\frac{1-\eta_a}{\eta_a} \right) (S_E + S_k - \frac{S_f}{5}) \right] V$

$S_E \rightarrow 0$, $F = nT\tau_E$. $F_I = n_2 T_2 \tau_{E2}$.

$\rightarrow Q_E = \frac{(6.4 \eta_e \eta_a + 1 - \eta_e) F - (1 - \eta_e) F_I}{F_I - F}$

$\eta = 0.4$, $\eta_e = 0.7$, $\eta_a = 0.7$.

$\rightarrow Q_E \approx \frac{2F - 0.72 F_I}{F_I - F} = \frac{2nT\tau_E - 0.72 \cdot \frac{3T_I^2}{\frac{k}{4} \langle \sigma v \rangle E_g}}{\frac{3T_I^2}{\frac{k}{4} \langle \sigma v \rangle E_g} - nT\tau_E} = \frac{2A \cdot F \cdot k - 0.72 \cdot 3T_I^2}{3T_I^2 - A \cdot F \cdot k}$, $A = \frac{1}{\frac{k}{4} \langle \sigma v \rangle E_g}$.

