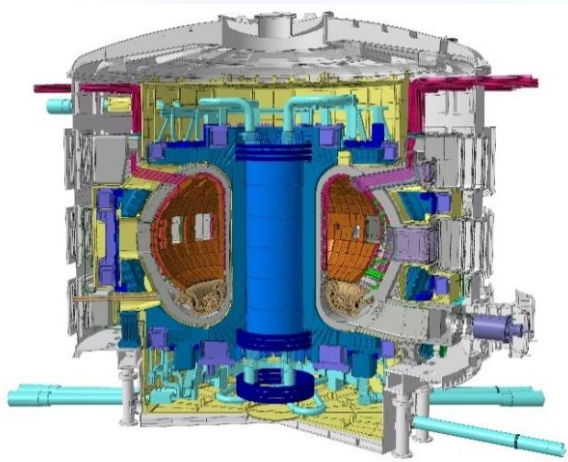


燃烧等离子体实验面临的重要物理问题



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Southwestern Institute of Physics (SWIP)

Email: chenw@swip.ac.cn

极端等离子体：从夸克-胶子到聚变能，上海，2025年8月11-13日

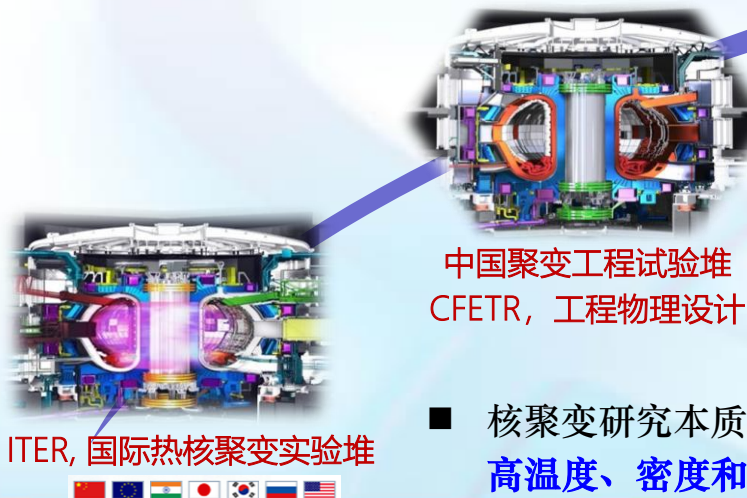


核聚变能:国家重大战略需求

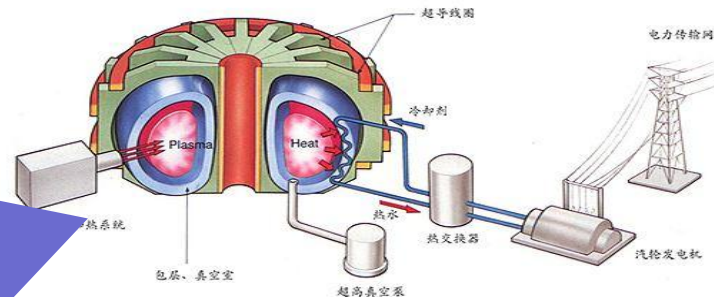
国家确立核能发展“热堆、快堆、**聚变堆**”三步走战略

磁约束核聚变: 战略性前沿重大科学问题

核聚变能是国家重大战略需求!



- 核聚变研究本质几乎都是围绕**提**
高温、密度和约束时间展开的!



清洁

+

安全

+

丰富

聚变点火条件: $n \tau T_i > 3 \times 10^{21} \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{keV} \cdot \text{s}$

科学难题

- 如何提高三乘积?
- 如何避免大破裂?
- 如何解决阿尔法粒子问题?

.....

核聚变能:面临的重大物理问题

高密度、高温、高约束、高比压等离子体稳态运行(国际性难题)

$$E_{\text{fusion}} \propto (n \times T_i \times \tau_E) \times t_{\text{燃烧}}$$

$$n \times T_i \times \tau_E \propto \frac{H * \beta_N}{q_{95}^2} a^3 B^3 \propto H * \beta_N A B R I_p^2$$

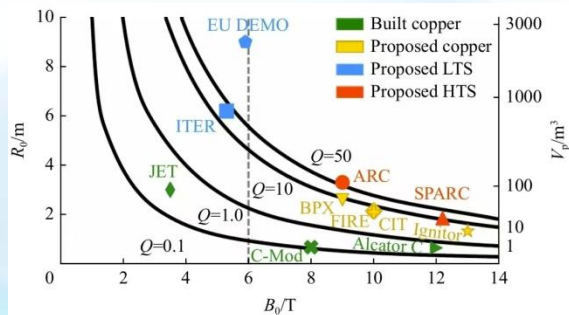
$$\langle P_{fus} \rangle \propto \beta_N^2 B^4 \quad Q \propto n T_i \tau_E \propto \kappa (1 + \kappa^2)^2$$

$$f_{bs} \propto \frac{\beta_p}{\sqrt{A}} \propto \sqrt{A} * \beta_N q_{95}$$

$$\frac{I_{cd,A}}{P_{cd,W}} \propto \frac{R}{A^3} \frac{1}{f_{GW}^2} * \beta_N q_{95}$$

重大科学问题

- 高性能等离子体获得、提升与维持
- 复杂非线性多尺度物理的宏观效应
- 芯部-边界耦合、兼容和集成控制



$$P_{fus} \propto n_i T_i \tau_E \propto I^2 B^4 R^3$$

关键技术问题

- 大功率等离子体加热与非感应驱动
- 杂质、热流、粒子流及不稳定性控制
- 高时空分辨诊断与等离子体精确控制



核聚变物理研究的主要方向

先进运行模式

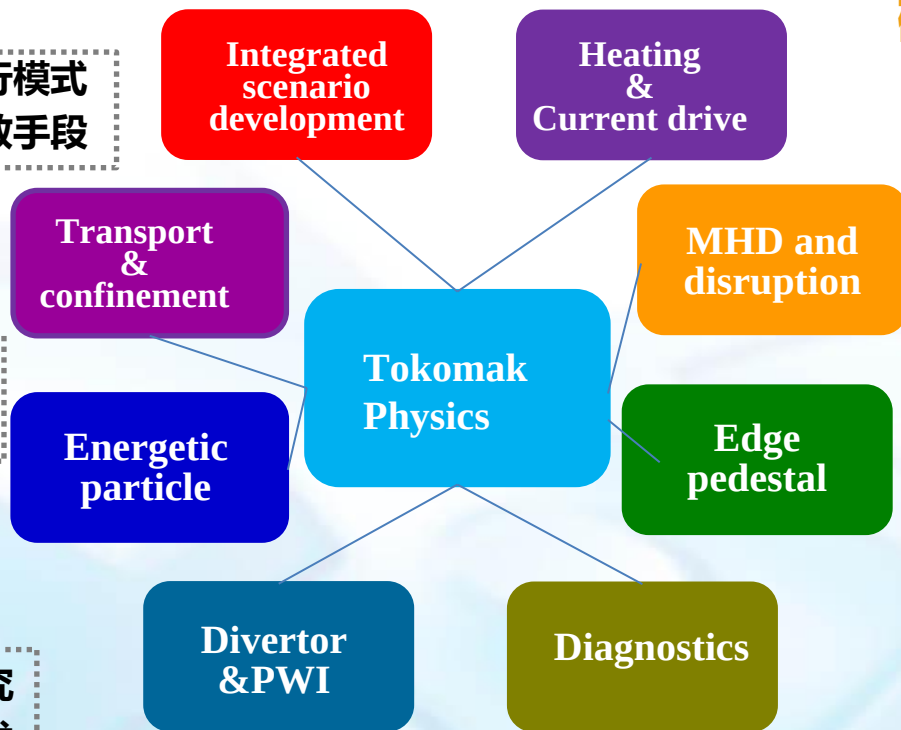
- 发展高约束、高比压运行模式
- 探索电流分布调控的有效手段

输运与约束

- 杂质聚芯和同位素效应
- 高Z杂质输运和控制

偏滤器物理

- 金属壁及壁处理物理研究
- 脱靶物理及反馈控制技术



磁流体不稳定性

- 芯部边界不稳定性集成控制
- 破裂预测与缓解集成方案

台基物理

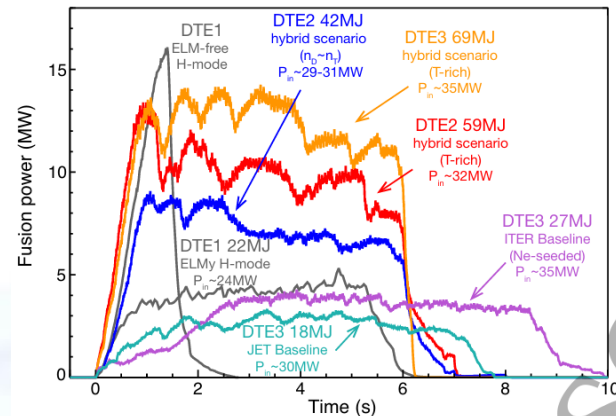
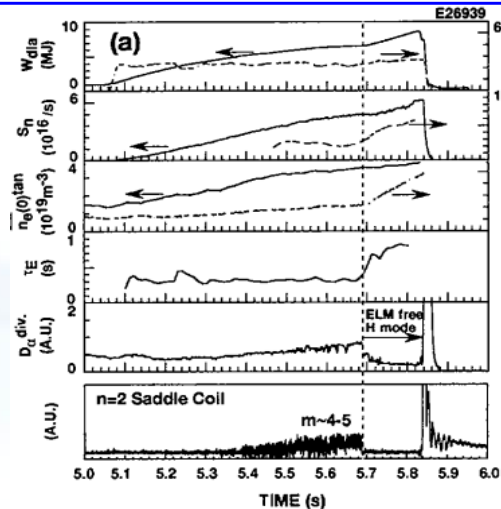
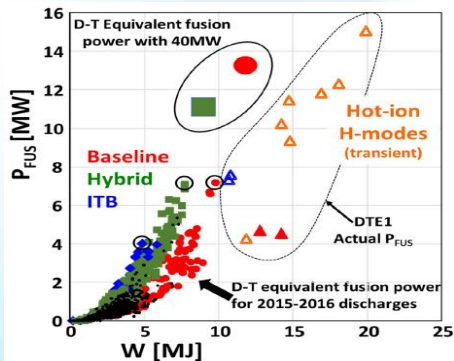
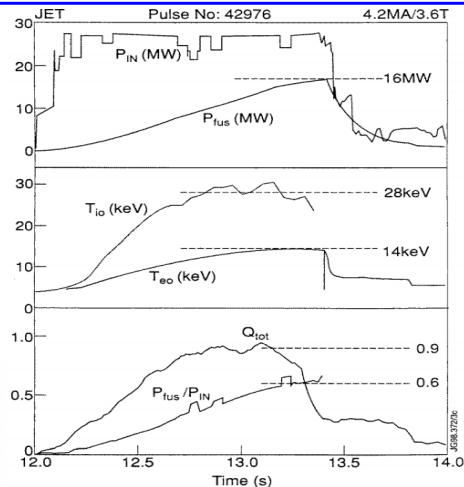
- 辐射偏滤器和芯部的兼容
- 高密度、高约束下台基物理

快粒子物理

- 阿尔法粒子物理
- 快离子输运和损失及控制



聚变能发展即将迈入反应堆燃烧等离子体时代



燃烧等离子体（含有高能阿尔法粒子）： $Q>5$

Q =产出/输入，聚变增益

JET: $Q_{\max} \sim 0.67$; JT-60U: $Q_{\text{eq}}=1.25$;

NIF: $Q \sim 1.5$; ITER: $Q \sim 10$

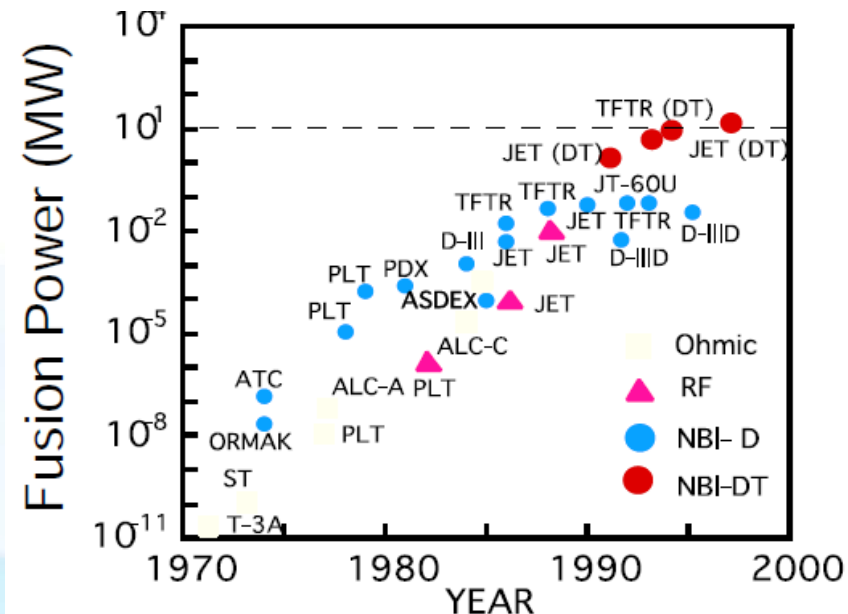
高性能品质因子:

$$G = H_{89} \beta_N / q_{95}^2$$

H_{89} : 约束因子;

β_N : 归一化环向比压;

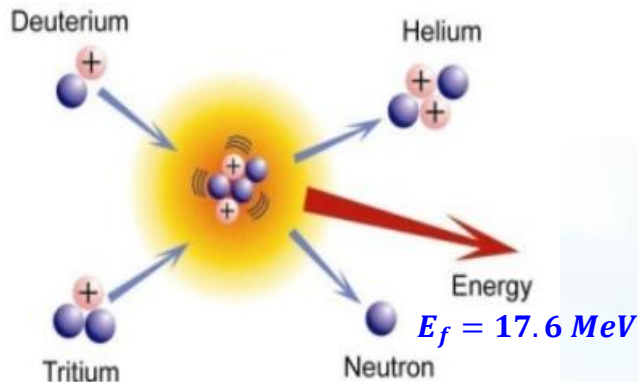
ITER(混杂位形): $G \sim 0.4$



✓ 聚变能发展即将迈入反应堆燃烧等离子体时代



燃烧等离子体和阿尔法粒子



得失相当

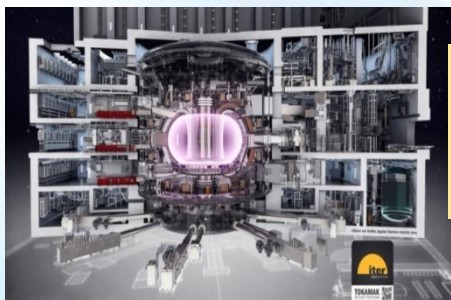
燃烧等离子体区

$$Q = \frac{P_{\text{fusion}}}{P_{\text{heat}}} = \frac{5P_{\text{alpha}}}{P_{\text{heat}}}$$

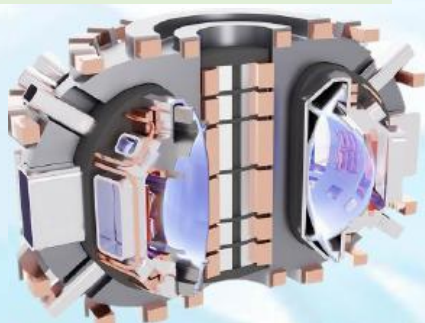
$$f_{\text{alpha}} = \frac{P_{\text{alpha}}}{P_{\text{alpha}} + P_{\text{heat}}} = \frac{Q}{Q + 5}$$

1	17%
5	50%
10	67%
20	80%
∞	100%

■ 燃烧等离子体：DT热核聚变产生的高能阿尔法粒子加热占主导



ITER:
 $Q \sim 10$
 $f_{\alpha} \sim 67\%$

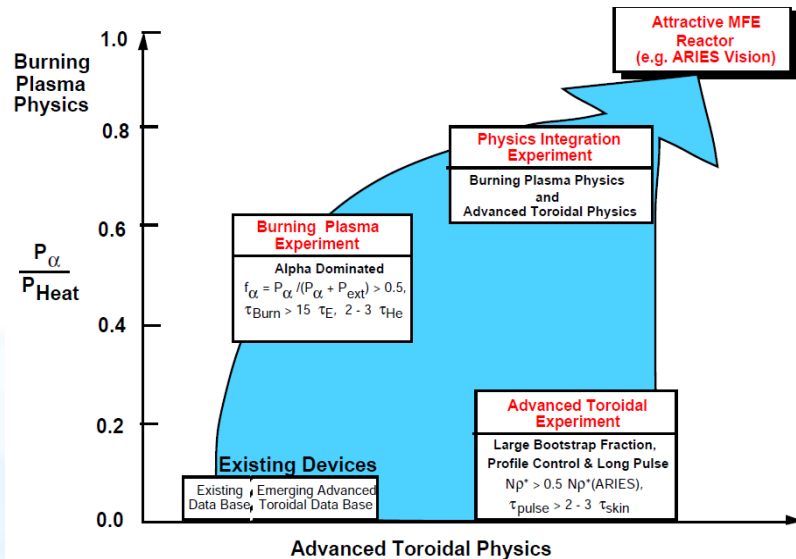
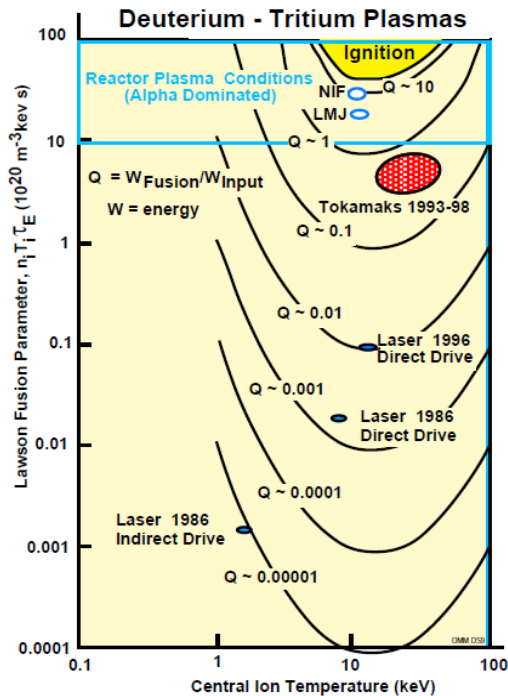
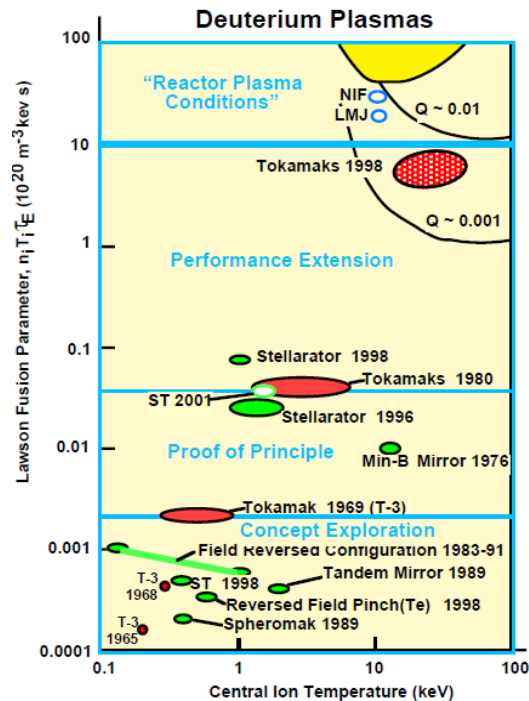


SPARC:
 $Q \sim 11$
 $f_{\alpha} \sim 70\%$



CFETR:
 $Q \sim 25$
 $f_{\alpha} \sim 85\%$

ITER和未来聚变堆巨大挑战：高参数等离子体稳态燃烧！！



	Q	η_{α}	Heating power	Devices
weakly burning plasma below break-even	$0 \ll Q < 1$	$0 \ll \eta_{\alpha} < 17\%$	$0 \ll P_{\text{fus}} < P_{\text{aux}}$	JET, TFTR
weakly burning plasma above break-even	$1 < Q < 5$	$17\% < \eta_{\alpha} < 50\%$	$P_{\alpha} < P_{\text{aux}} < P_{\text{fus}}$	ITER, STEP, BEST, SPARC, CFETR
burning plasma	$Q > 5$	$\eta_{\alpha} > 50\%$	$P_{\alpha} > P_{\text{aux}}$	ITER, STEP, BEST, SPARC, CFETR
reactor-grade burning plasma	$Q \gg 5$	$\eta_{\alpha} \gg 50\%$	$P_{\alpha} \gg P_{\text{aux}}$	DEMO, CFETR, STEP
ideal ignited plasma	$Q \rightarrow \infty$	$\eta_{\alpha} = 100\%$	$P_{\alpha} \gg P_{\text{aux}} = 0$	

阿尔法粒子加热主导时，定标率是否适用？

高能量/快(包括 α)粒子物理

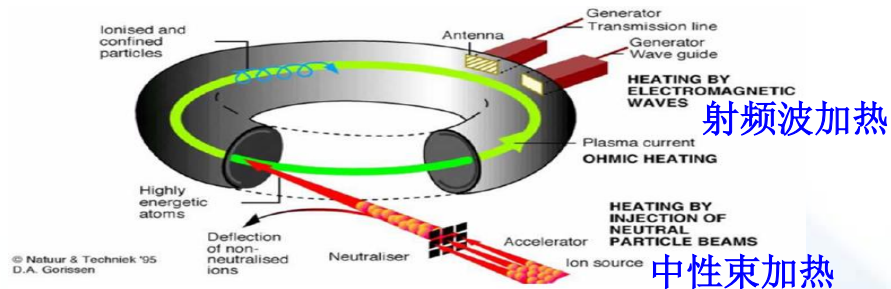
NBI/ICRH: 快离子, $E \sim 100\text{keV}-3\text{MeV}$

ECRH/LHW: 快电子, $E \sim 10\text{keV}-10\text{MeV}$

✓ 高能量粒子物理问题是聚变能实现的重要挑战之一。

问题难点: 多时空尺度, 复杂非线性

高能量粒子不稳定性族谱

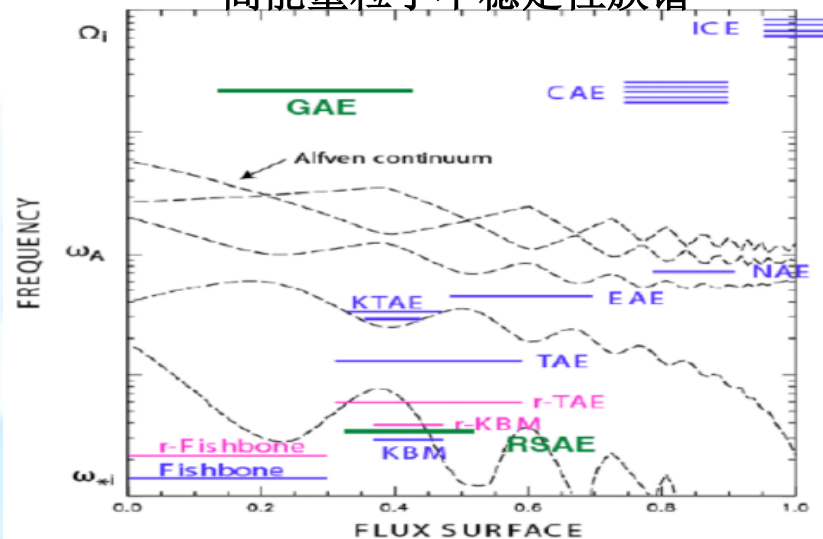
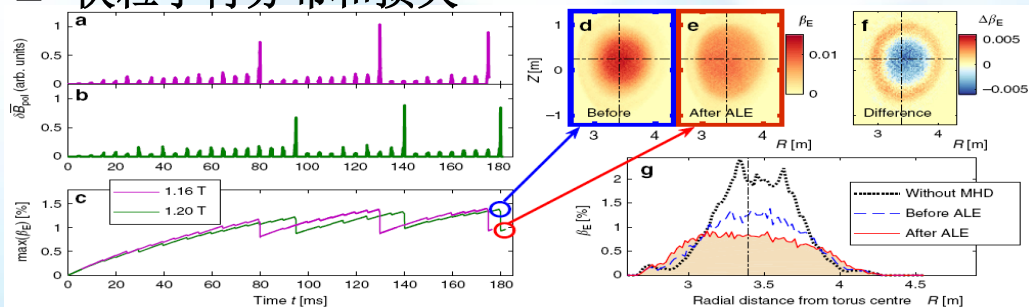


DT核聚变产生高能量阿尔法粒子 $E \sim 3.5\text{MeV}$

■ 快粒子激发不稳定性

■ 快粒子再分布和损失

→ 损毁堆部件甚至熄灭!

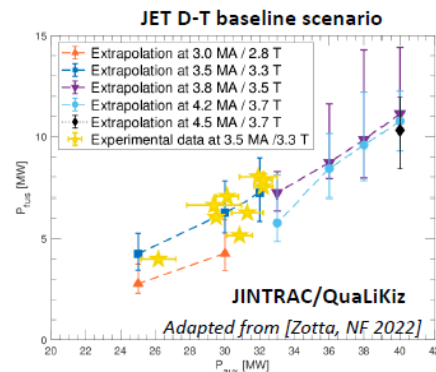
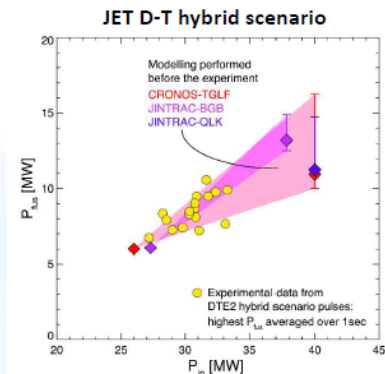
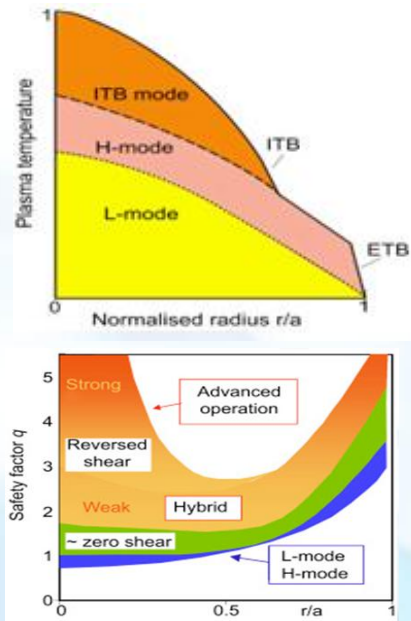


Bierwage, et al Nat. Comm. 2018

高参数等离子体运行模式

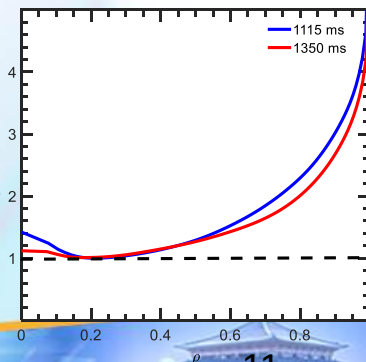
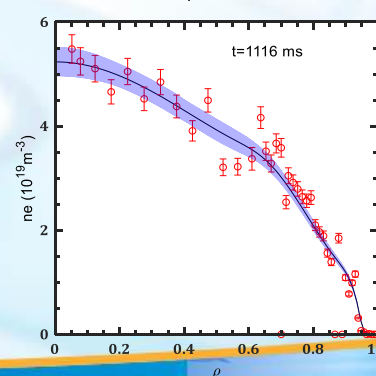
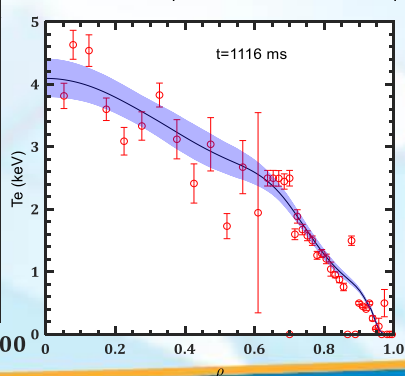
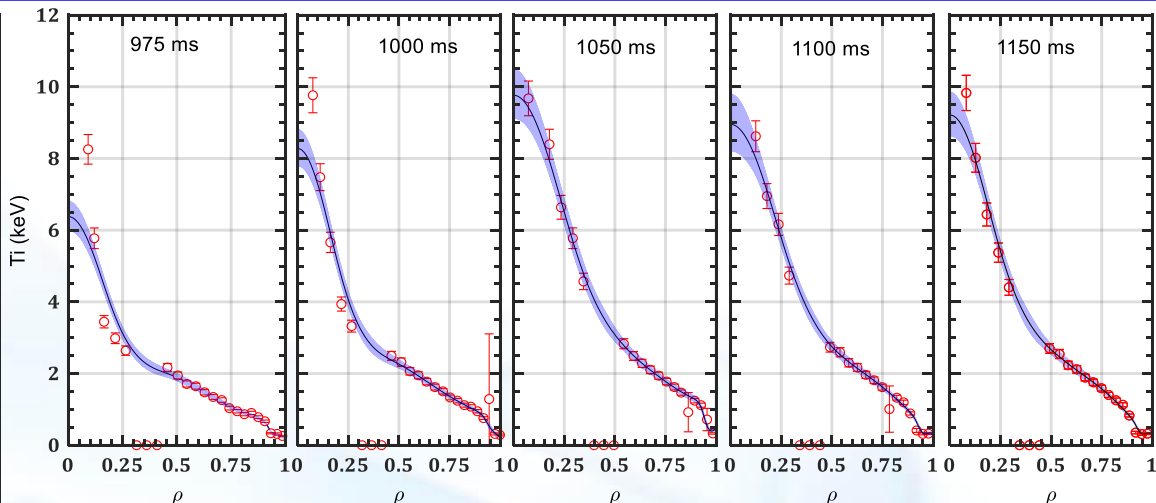
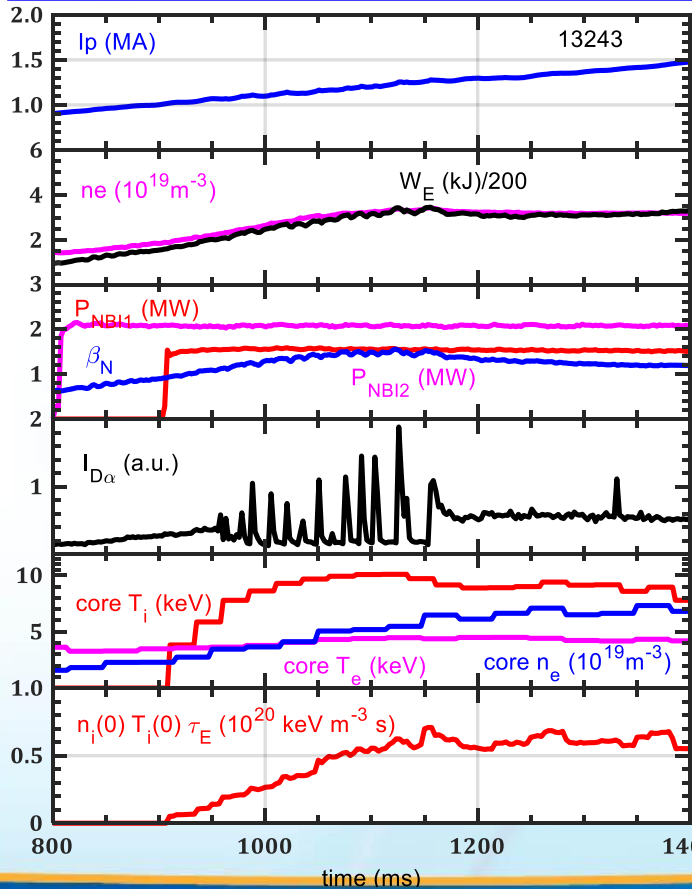
- 高约束 (H_{98})
- 高比压 (β_N / β_p)
- 高内感 (l_i)
- 高自举电流 (f_{bs})
- 高密度 (n_e)
- 高离子温度 (T_i)

- 感应运行模式
- 混杂运行模式
- 反剪切运行模式
- 先进运行模式



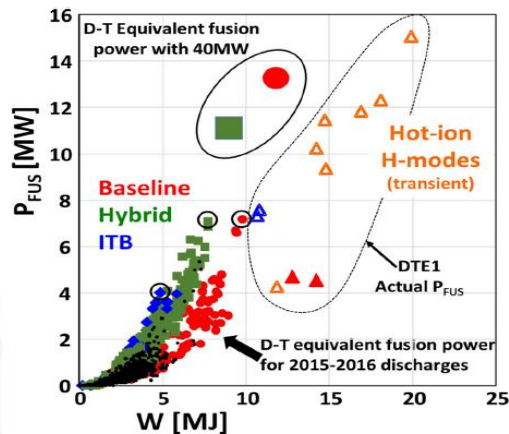
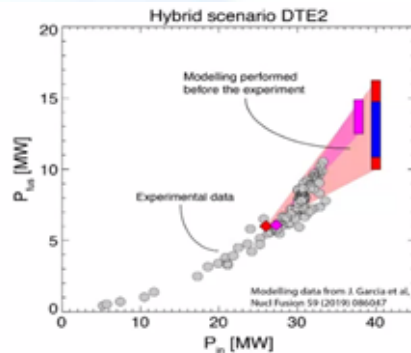
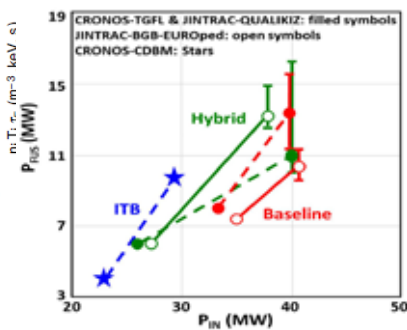
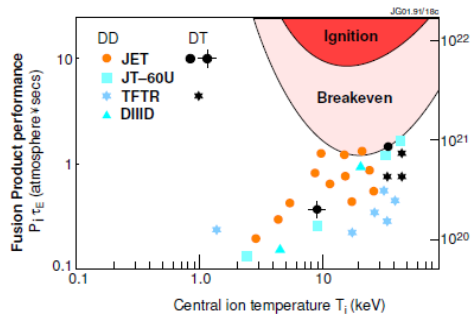
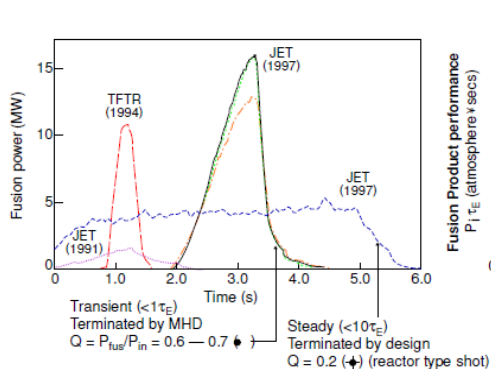
- 选择不同的运行模式，可更容易实现不同的参数指标
- 不同的运行模式下存在不同的物理





聚变功率实现和评估

Parameter	TFTR-DTE(1994)	JET-DTE1(1997)	JET-DTE2(2021)
NBI power	40MW	24MW	34MW
ICRH power	30MW	17MW	6-8MW
Tritium usage	100g	100g	~1000g
Fusion energy	6.5MJ	21.7MJ/4s	59MJ/5s
Fusion power	10.7MW	4MW(16.1MW)	<10MW
Fusion gain Q (steady-state)	0.27	0.2/5s ($Q_{\max}=0.65$)	0.33/5s

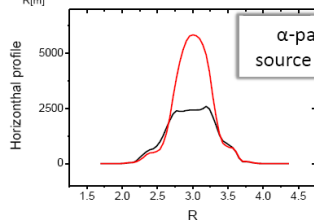
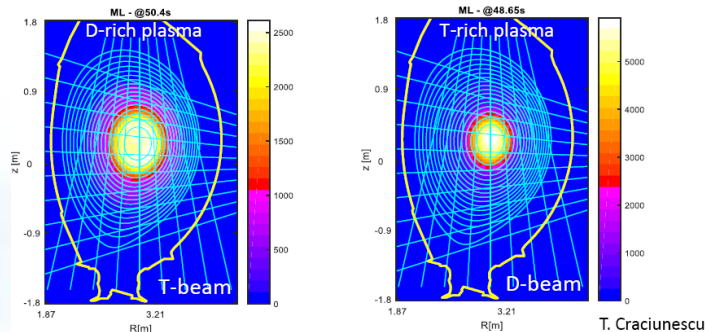


获得高聚变功率，装置采用怎样的运行模式？

■ α 粒子物理：燃烧等离子体物理研究的核心问题

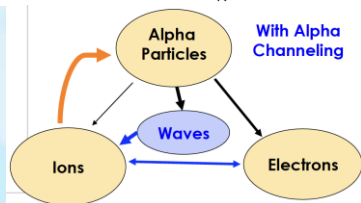
- α 粒子热化控制
- α 粒子加热效率
- α 粒子约束与输运
- α 粒子损失与控制
- α 粒子与不稳定性相互作用
- α 粒子与射频波相互作用
- 氦灰输运与排除
- 聚变中子产额评估与测量
- 燃烧率评估与影响因素
-

Fasoli, PRL 2023; Kiptily, et al. PRL 2023



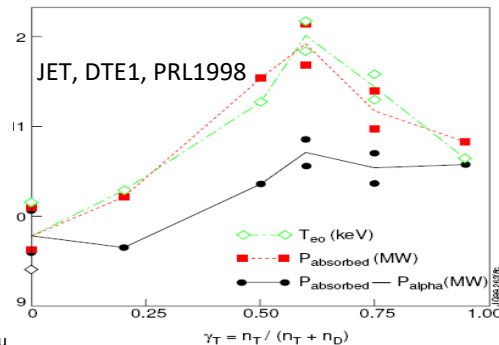
α 粒子分布

The profile with T-beam is much broader

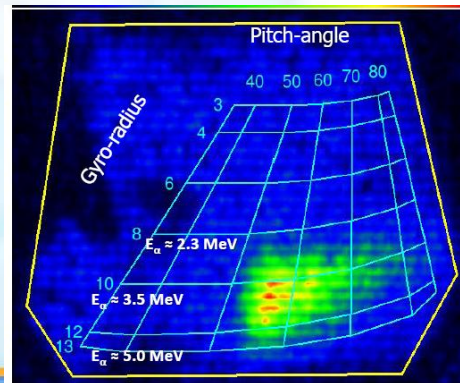


α 粒子 Channeling

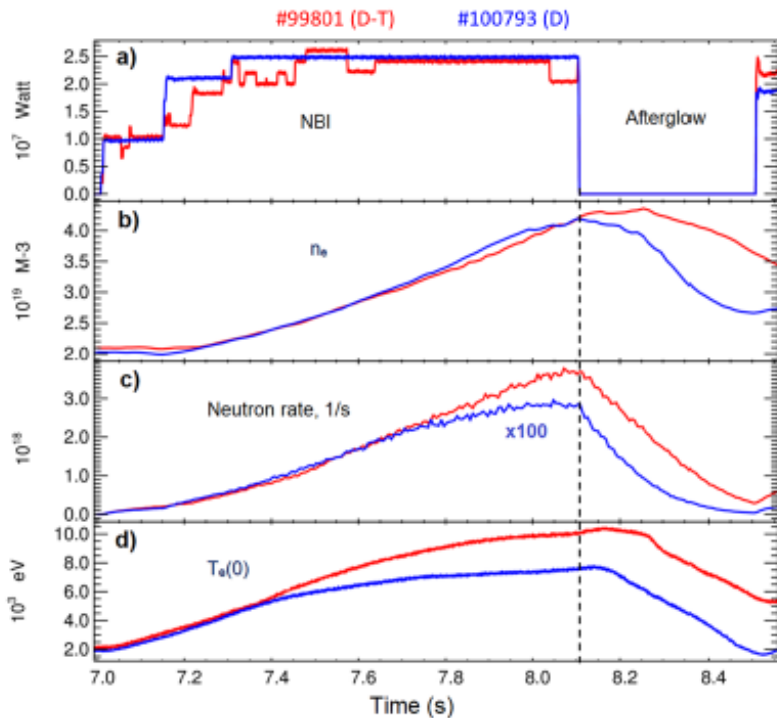
α 粒子加热效果



α 粒子损失

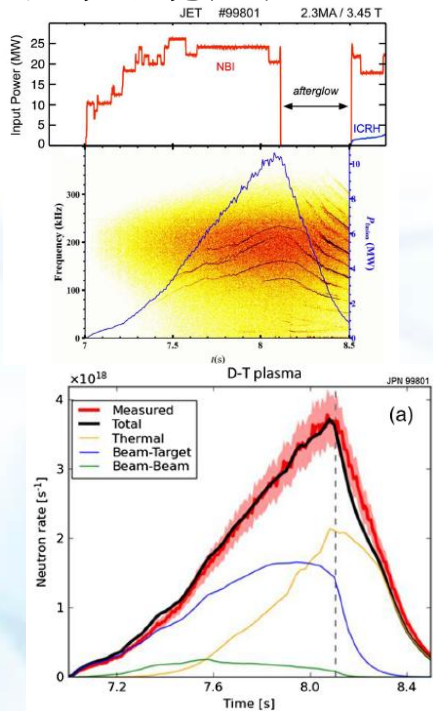


■ JET装置氘氚实验结果

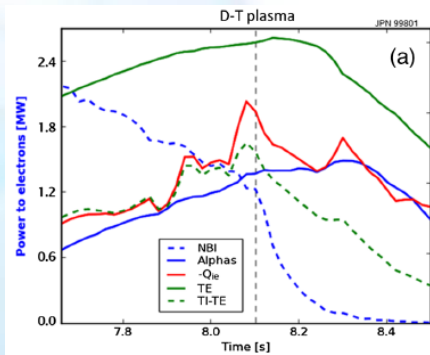
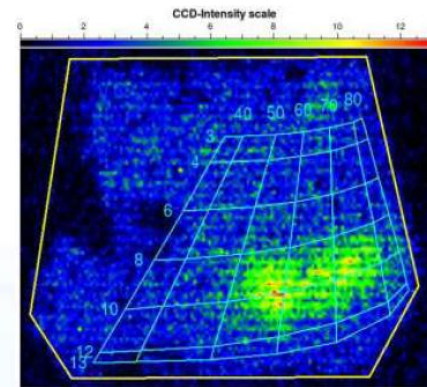


Kiptily, et al. PRL 2023

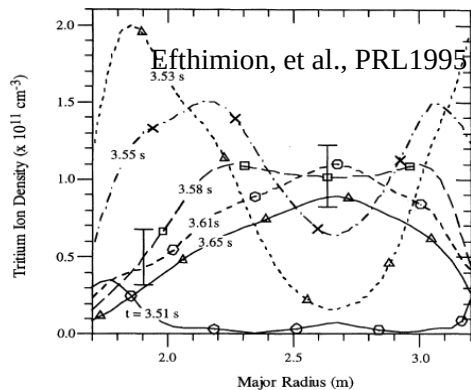
■ 阿尔法粒子驱动快粒子不稳定性



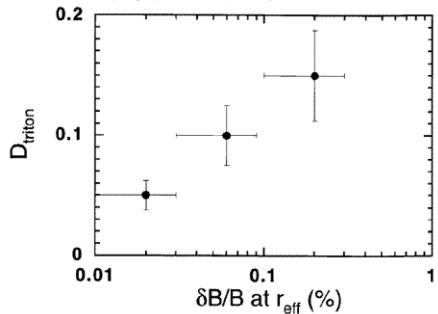
■ 阿尔法粒子损失



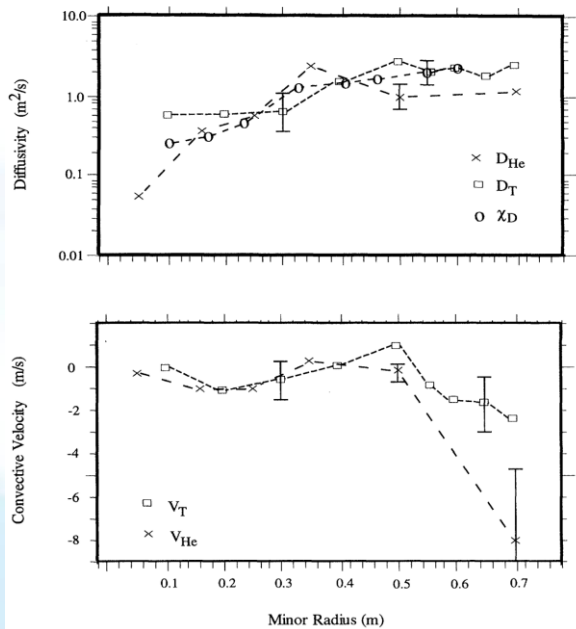
■ 氚离子分布测量



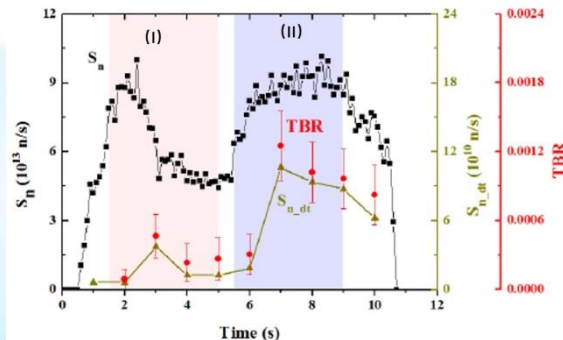
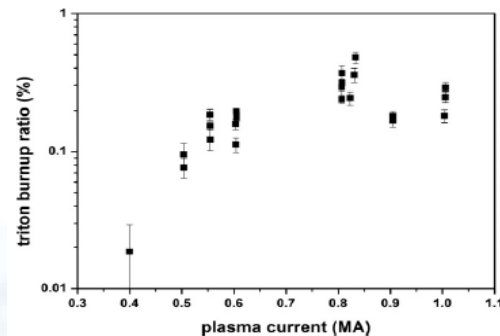
■ 氚离子损失



■ 氚离子输运

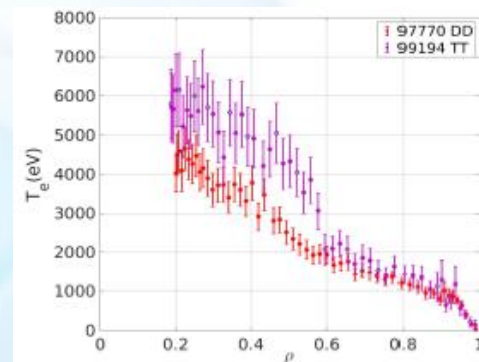
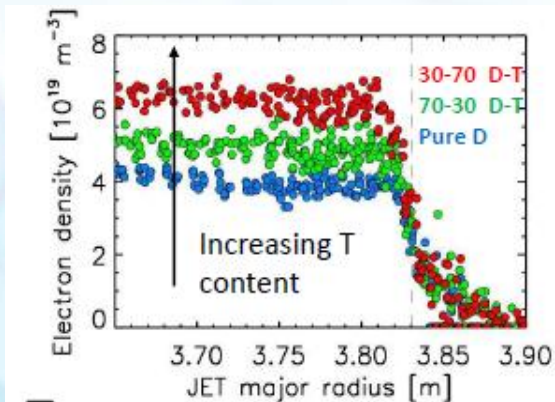
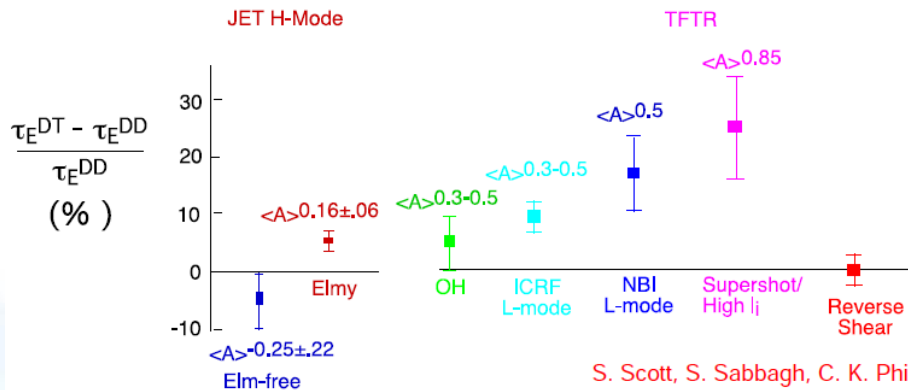
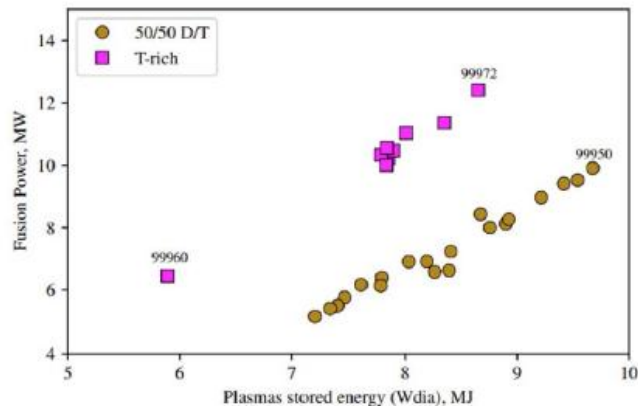
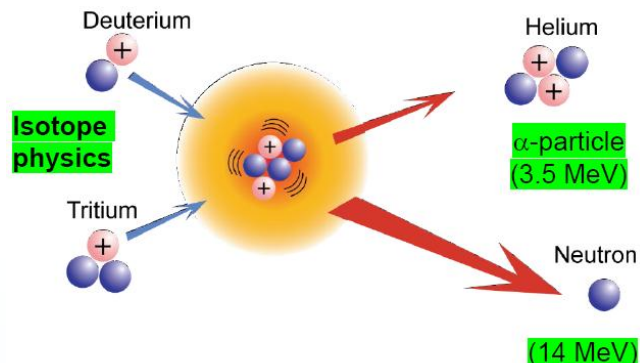


■ 氚燃烧



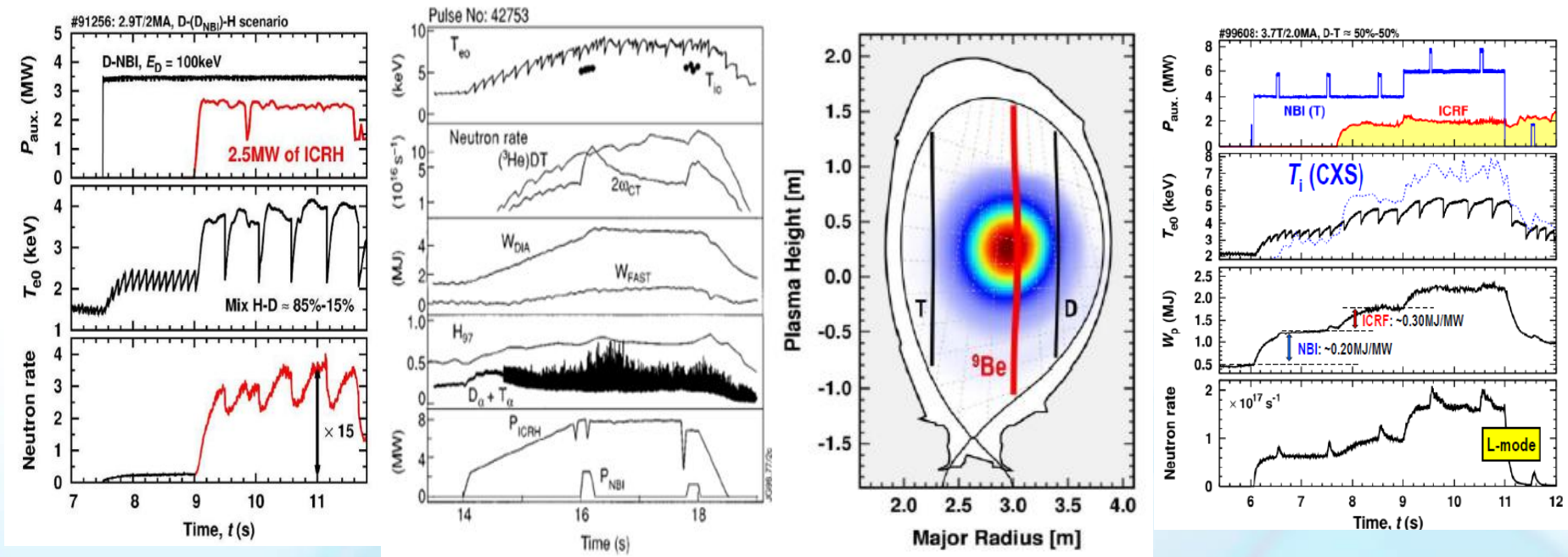
准确测量和精确评估存在挑战性!

同位素效应的物理机制研究



射频波加热方案和物理

- 氘二次谐波加热: $\omega = 2\omega_{cT}$; ■ 氘氘实验 ^3He 少子加热(^3He)DT; ■ (Be)DT少子加热

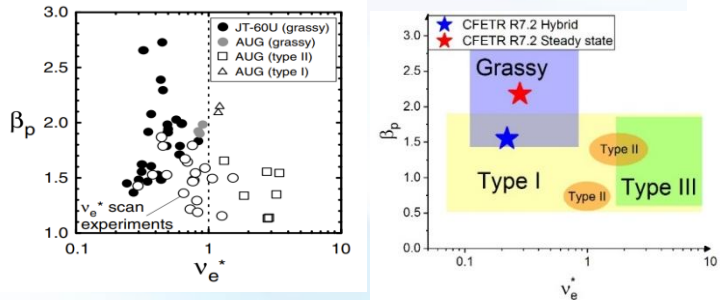


E. Joffrin et al 2019 Nucl. Fusion 59 112021

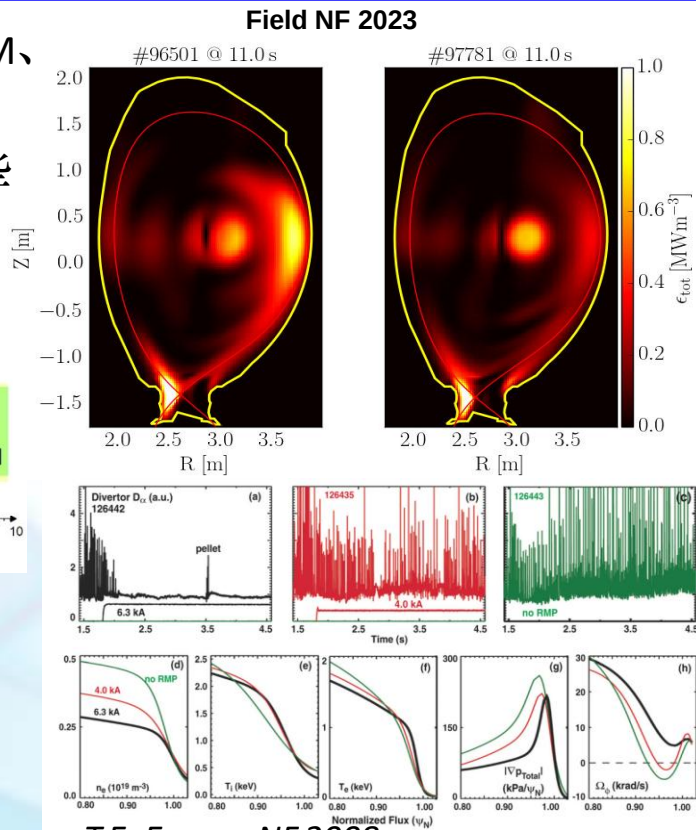
D.F.H. Start et al 1999 Nucl. Fusion 39 321



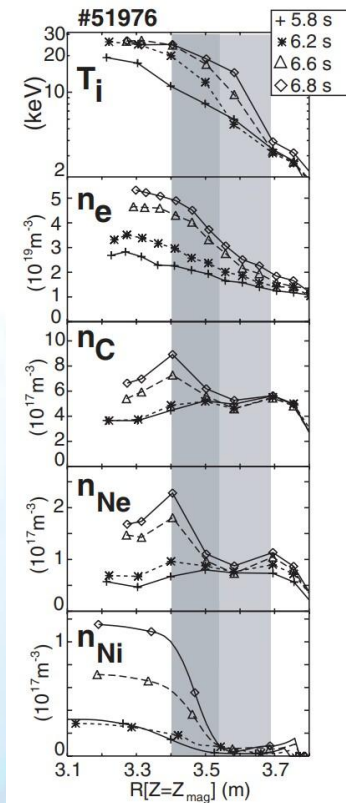
高性能等离子体中会把伴随giant-ELM、NTM和RWM等宏观MHD不稳定性激发，也会导致杂质聚芯。杂质和这些不稳定性缓解控制面临挑战。



- 加料效率提升
- Grassy-ELM和no-ELM获得
- 杂质（氦灰）控制（排杂排灰）
- Giant-ELM、NTM和RWM的控制（PI, RMP, ECRH/LHW等）



T.E. Evans, NF,2008



R. Dux NF 2004

MA级电流下大破裂和不稳定性控制

■ 大破裂：ITER和未来聚变堆最优先问题、危险性最高

- 在最高电流下，破裂率<5%
- 需要预测、缓解和避免

M. Lehnert et al SOFE 2015

Avoidance:
stay away
from limits

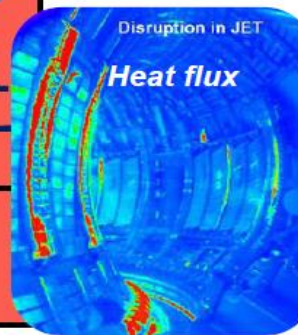
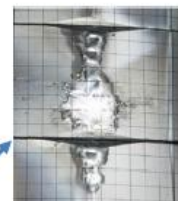
Prevention:
Corrective
action

Mitigation:
Reduce
loads

Event
handler

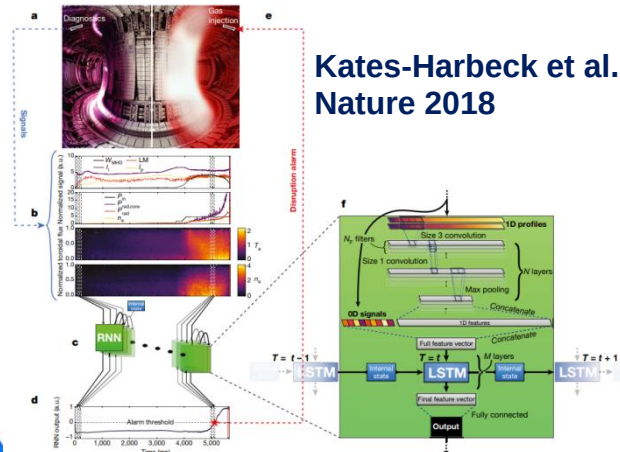
Disruption
detection

Run-away

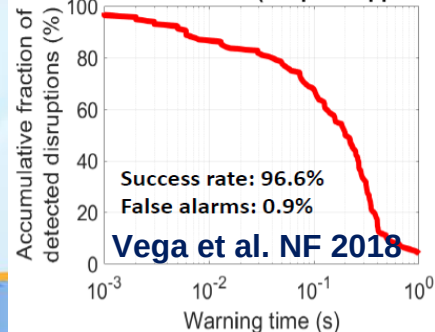


AI和人工智能

Kates-Harbeck et al.
Nature 2018

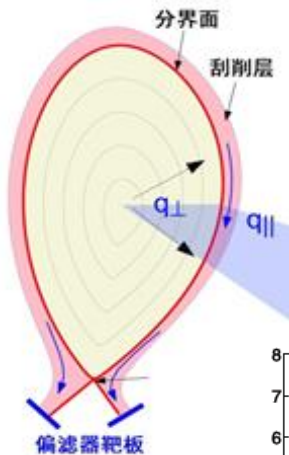


JET ITER-like Wall (adaptive approach)



■ 热负荷：ITER和未来聚变堆热流宽度更窄，挑战性增大

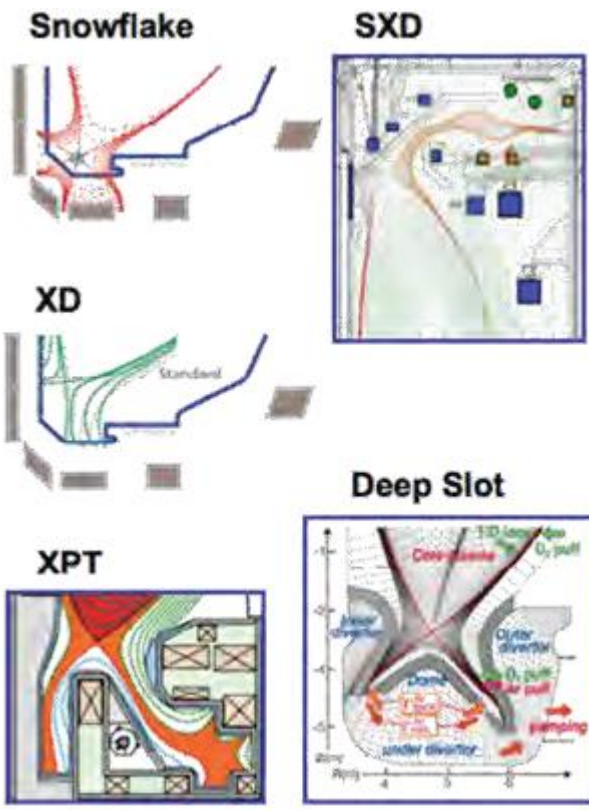
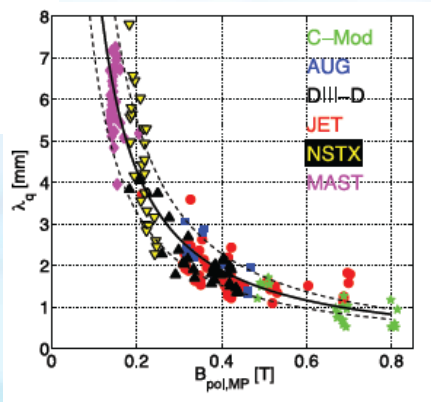
- 偏滤器送气
- 脱靶条件
- 芯-边耦合
- 实验和模拟验证



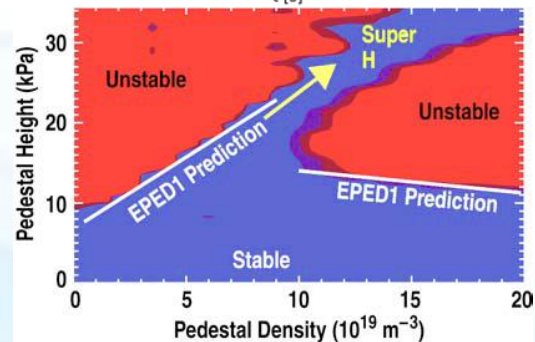
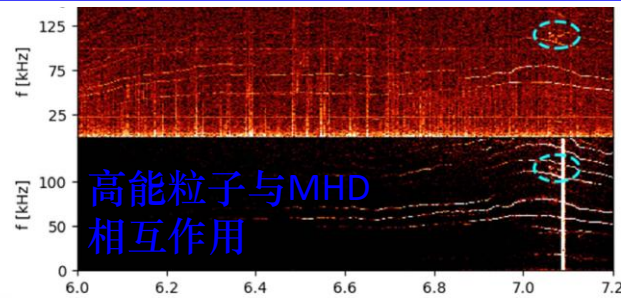
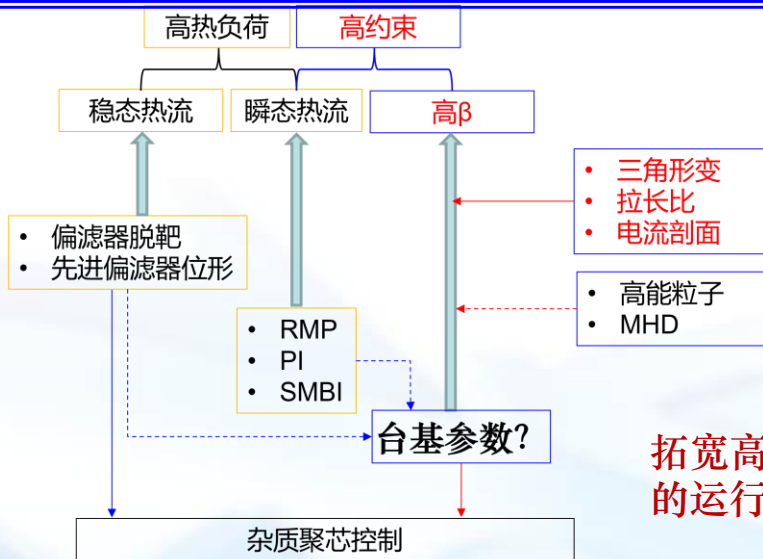
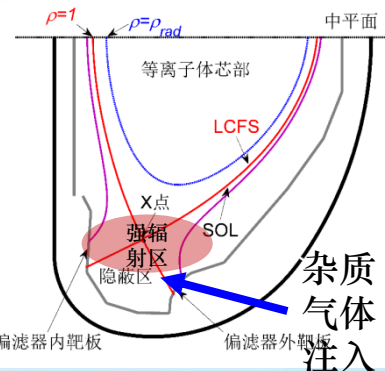
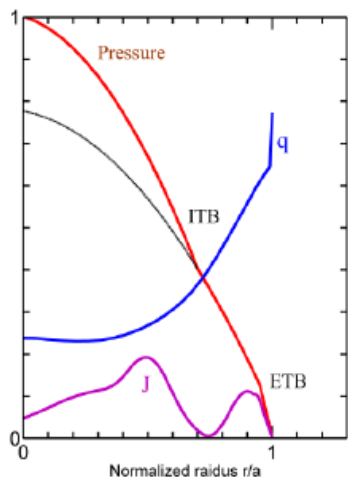
$$Q_{\parallel} = \frac{P_{sol} B_0}{R_0}$$

■ 粒子控制：

- 先进偏滤器位形
- 实验测试与位形优化
- 边-芯兼容
- 模型验证



MA级电流下高热负荷和芯部兼容性



拓宽高约束的运行区间

- 反馈控制技术
- 优化台基结构
- 先进偏滤器位形下的高热负荷控制与芯部高约束的集成运行模式

1 聚变堆能量输出与氦燃料自持

- 氦氖聚变反应能量80%由聚变中子携带，中子能量的转化利用是聚变能开发研究的一个重要方面。
- 稀有的氦燃料自持，需要依赖聚变堆内中子与锂的核反应产生。

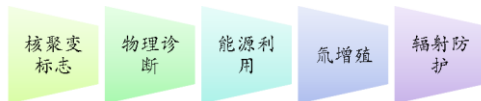
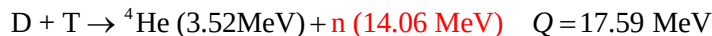
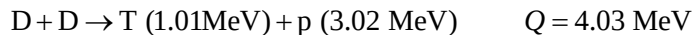
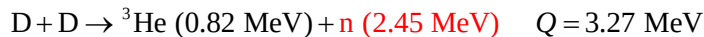
2 等离子体参数测量与堆运行控制

- 聚变产物中子不带电荷、不受磁场约束，且具有强的穿透性，对其进行测量可以获得聚变反应率、燃料离子温度、浓度等信息。
- 聚变堆运行的功率控制需要使用到中子产额诊断测量结果。

3 辐射防护与装置运行安全保护

- DT运行时中子是主要的辐射源，停机维护堆内的伽马辐射主要由中子活化产生。
- 聚变装置的主机磁体、诊断及监控设备的各种探测器与传感器，及电子学器件均需要进行严格的中子辐射防护。

DT聚变能80%由DT中子携带



中子诊断

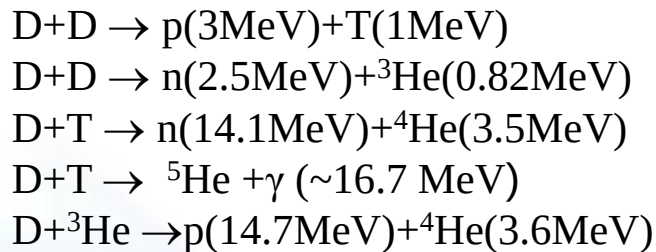
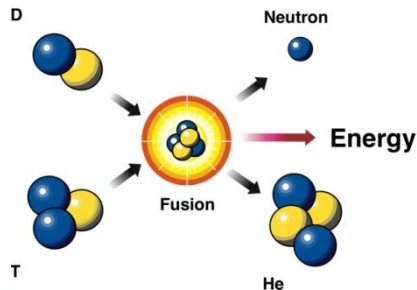
中子产额诊断

发射率剖面诊断

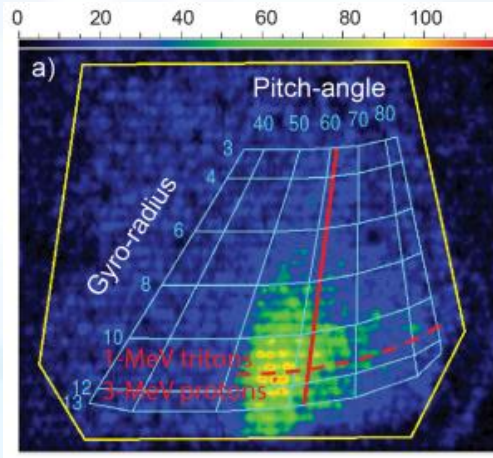
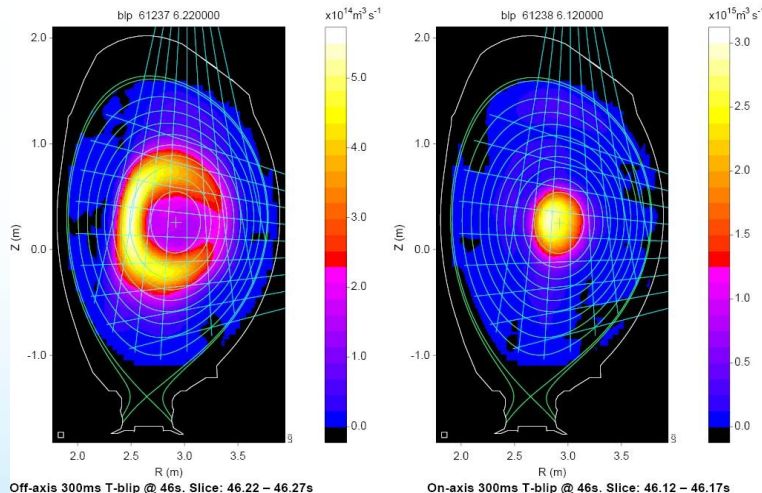
中子能谱诊断

测量对象	诊断参数	研究对象	诊断方法	测量技术
中子产额	$S_n, P_f, T_f, \tau_s, \dots$	聚变反应率及氦燃烧率、辅助加热、快离子约束及慢化、MHD...	注量诊断 活化测量	电离室(${}^{235}\text{U}, {}^{238}\text{U}, {}^3\text{He}, {}^{10}\text{B} \dots$) 活化片(${}^{151}\text{Eu}, {}^{59}\text{Ni}, {}^{27}\text{Al}, {}^{28}\text{Si} \dots$)
中子发射率分布	$S_n(r), P_f(r), S_{ba}(r) \dots$	聚变反应率及原生 α 粒子分布、芯部快离子输运、辅助加热...	中子相机(RNC, VNC)	闪烁体(液闪, 莰, 塑闪...)
中子能谱	$V_\beta, n_f/n_D, T_f, u_{tot} \dots$	快离子速度分布、芯部氦氖浓度、辅助加热、等离子体动量输运...	快中子谱仪	核反应($\text{Si}, \text{C}, {}^3\text{He}$) 反冲质子(有机, 望远镜) 飞行时间(塑闪, 有机) 磁分析谱仪...

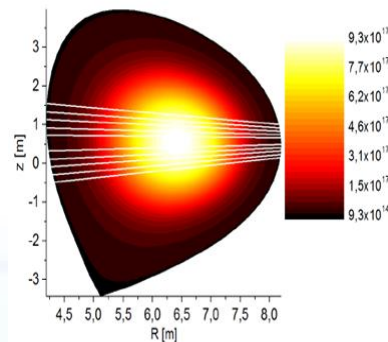
聚变核产物诊断测量



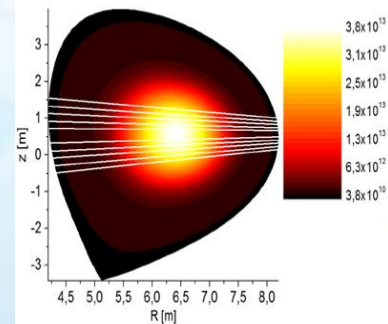
14-MeV neutron emission



14 MeV neutron emissivity [$\text{m}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$]



4.44 MeV gamma-ray emissivity [$\text{m}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$]



**谢谢垂听！
敬请批评指正！**

