

Jaderná fúze v tokamacích a využití COMSOL Multiphysics v ÚFP AV ČR

Václav Sedmidubský

Scientific supervisor: Mgr. Jan Horáček, dr. és sc

- Jaderná fúze v tokamacích
- Fast divertor sweeping study (rozmítání plazmatu)
- => využití COMSOL Multiphysics

Fosilní paliva



Větrné



Vodní přehrady



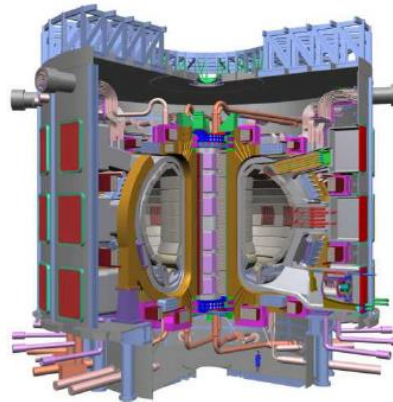
Geotermální



Biomasa (dřevo)



Termojaderná fúze



Jaderné štěpení



Solární



Fosilní paliva



Klimatické změny
Omezené zásoby

Geotermální



Nedostatečné
lokální

Radioaktivní odpad



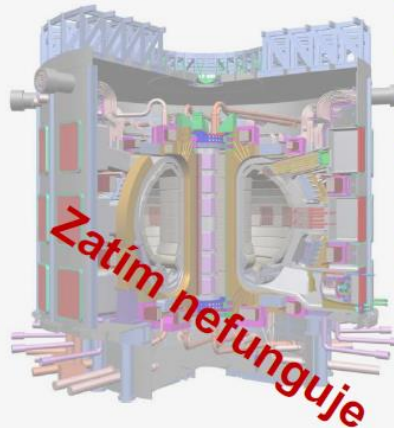
Jaderné štěpení
Jaderné havárie
Iracionálně-vyhrocený odpor veřejnosti

Větrné



Nedostatečné
přerušované

Termojaderná fúze



Zatím nefunguje

Wagner:
Více než ~20% nelze pokrýt kvůli nestálosti

Vodní přehrady



nedostatečné

Biomasa (dřevo)



Pouze na topení

Solární



Nedostatečné
Přerušované
drahé

- energie Slunce
- slučování lehkých atomových jader
- plasma = ionizovaný plyn
- Deuterium + Tritium => He + neutron + E
 - nejlehčí v pozemských podmínkách
 - plasma 150 mil. °C, 1 atm
- Odpadní látky reakce: Helium, neutrony
 - **NEŠKODNÉ**
- Neutronový tok - radioaktivní komponenty
 - **za 100 let** recyklovatelné
- **4 000 000 krát efektivnější** než spalování uhlí
 - **30 gramů H a Li** na **celoživotní** energetickou spotřebu Evropana

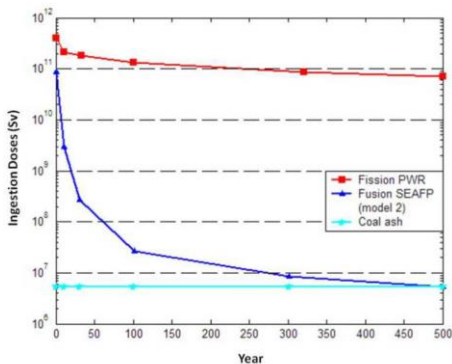
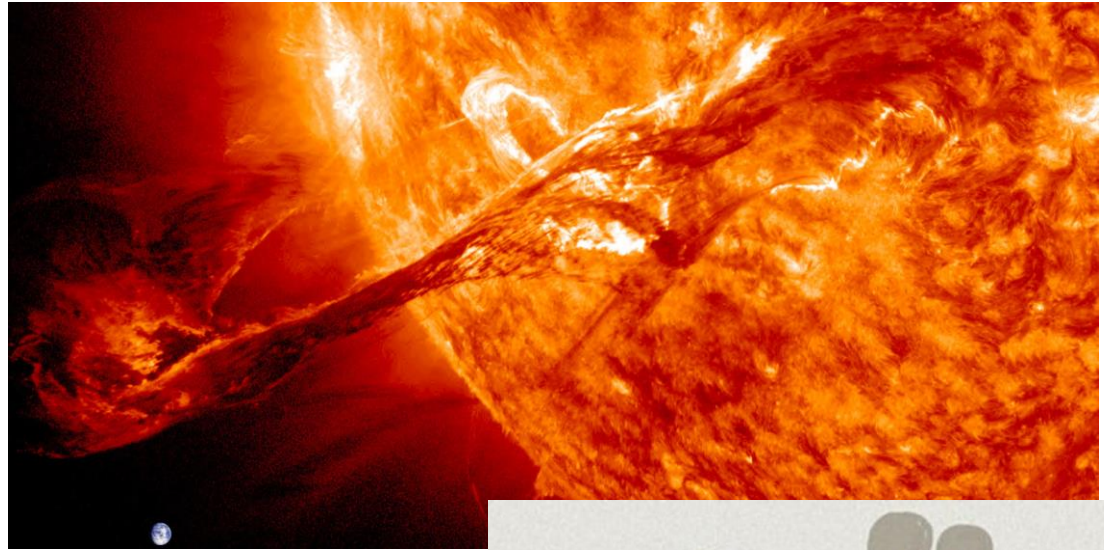
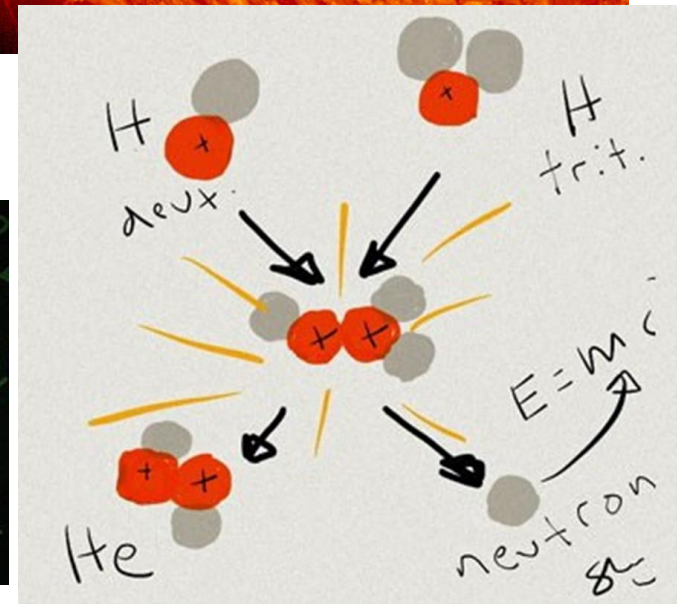
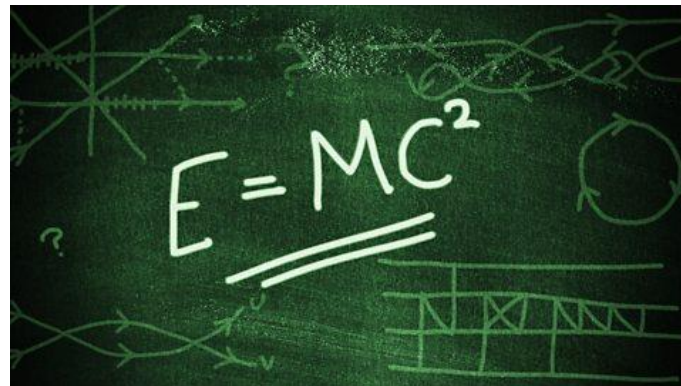
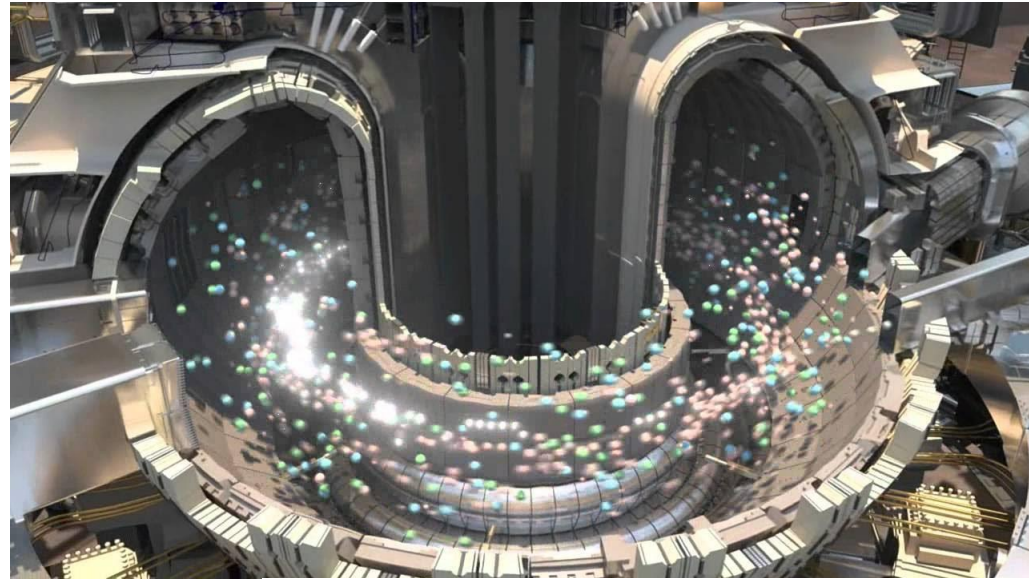
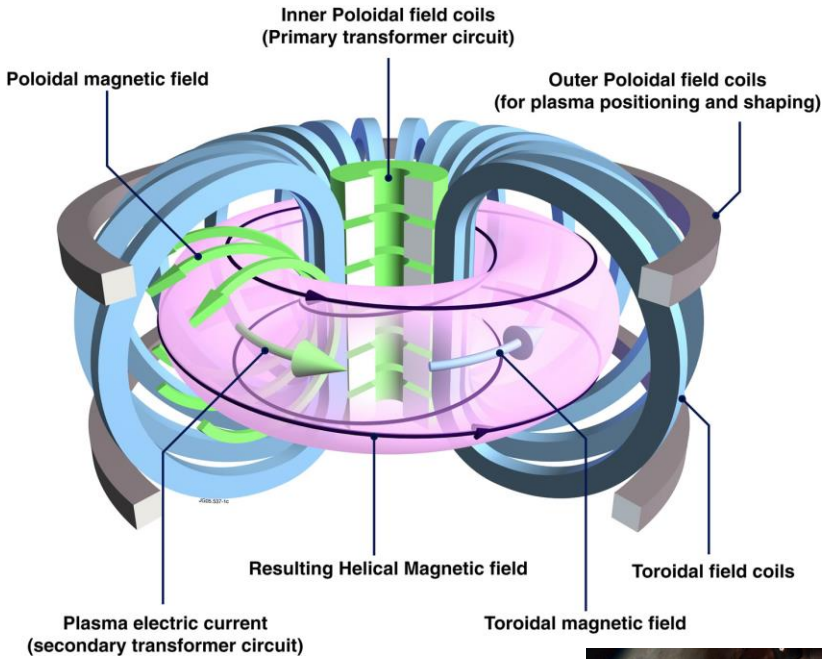
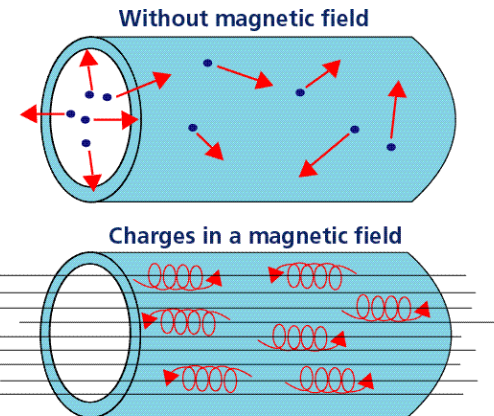
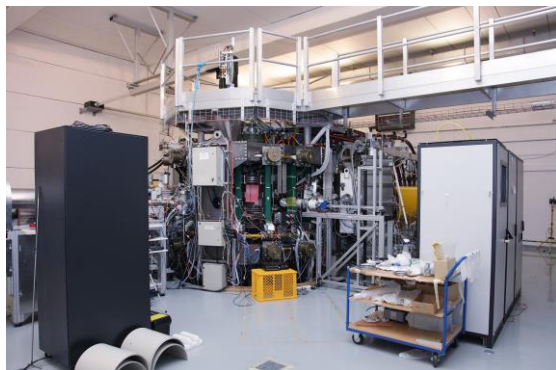


FIG. 1.19. Development of radiotoxicity for a fusion plant, a fission plant and the ash of a coal plant. It is assumed that all the plants produce the same quantity of electricity. The volume of coal ash is of course 2-3 orders higher [1.71].

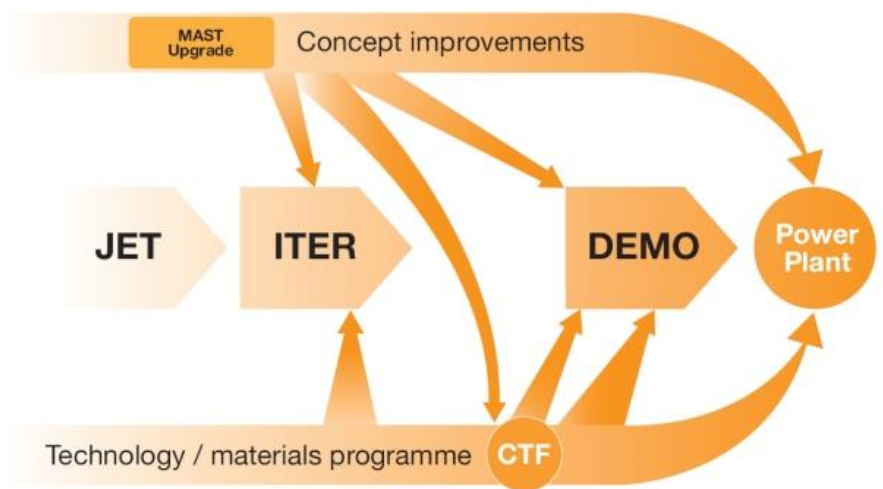
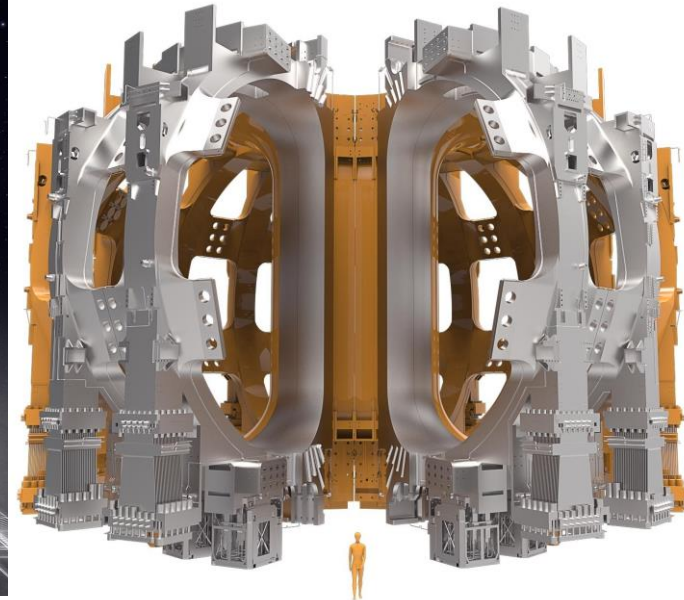
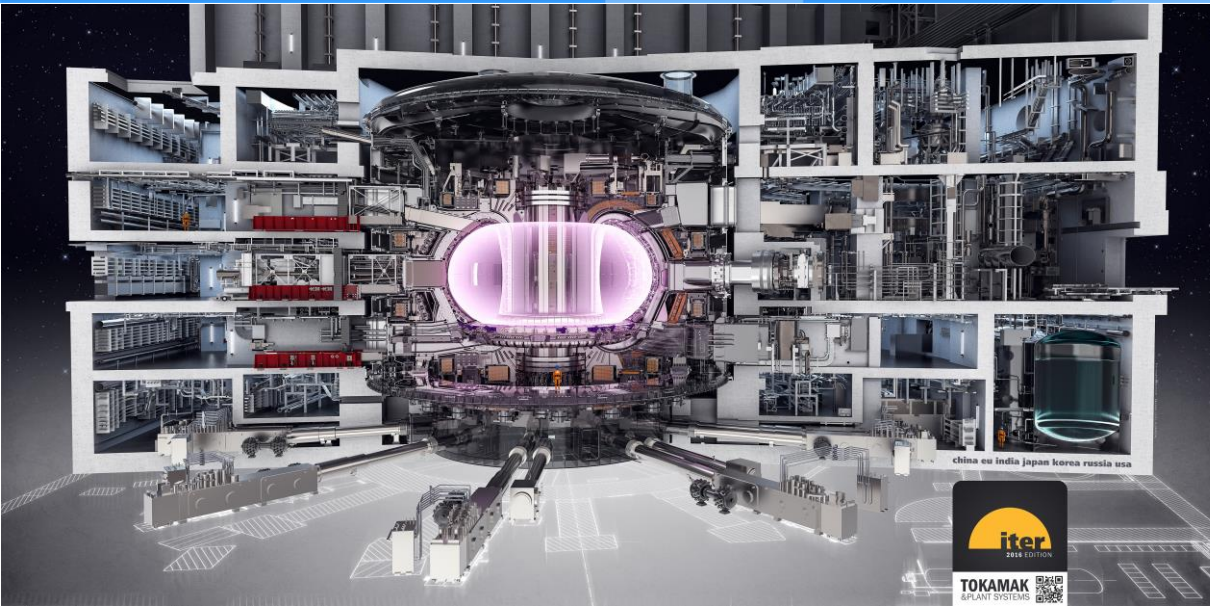


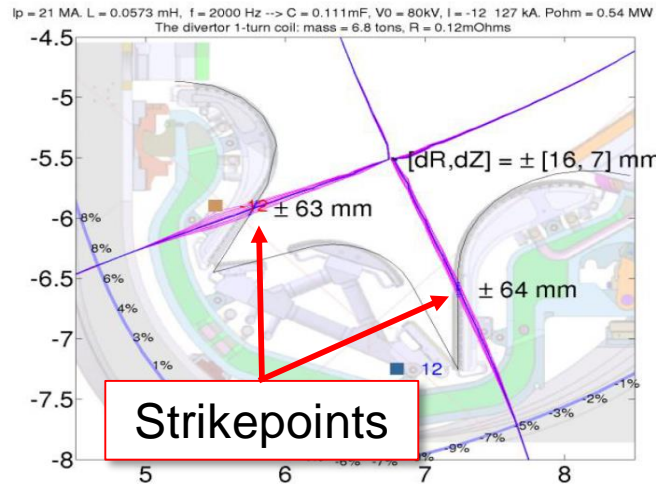
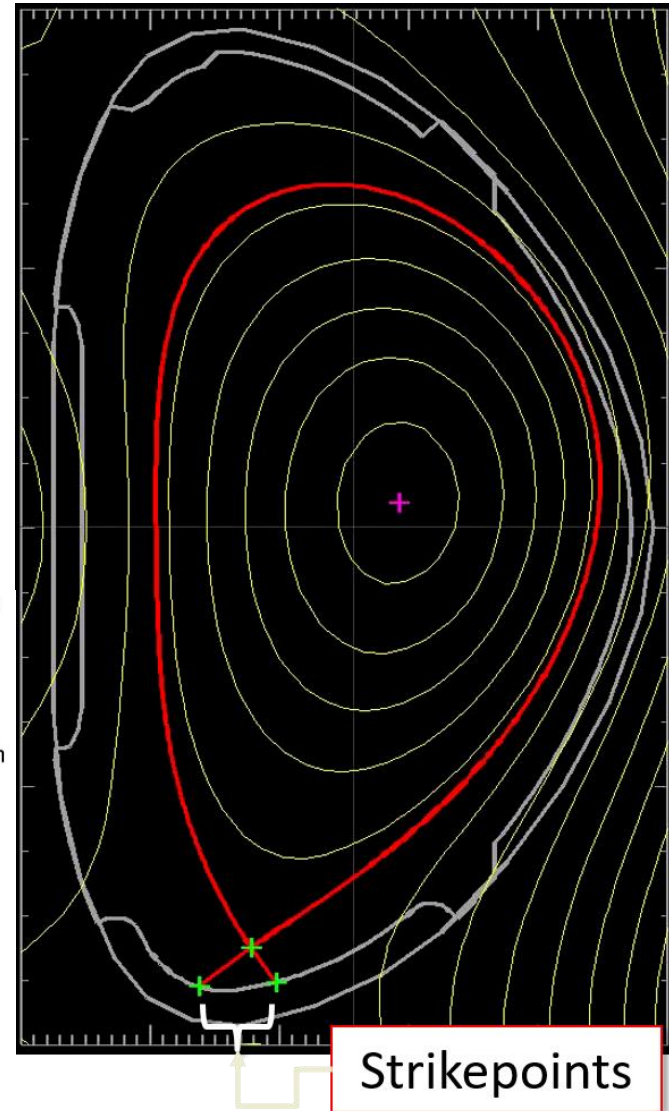
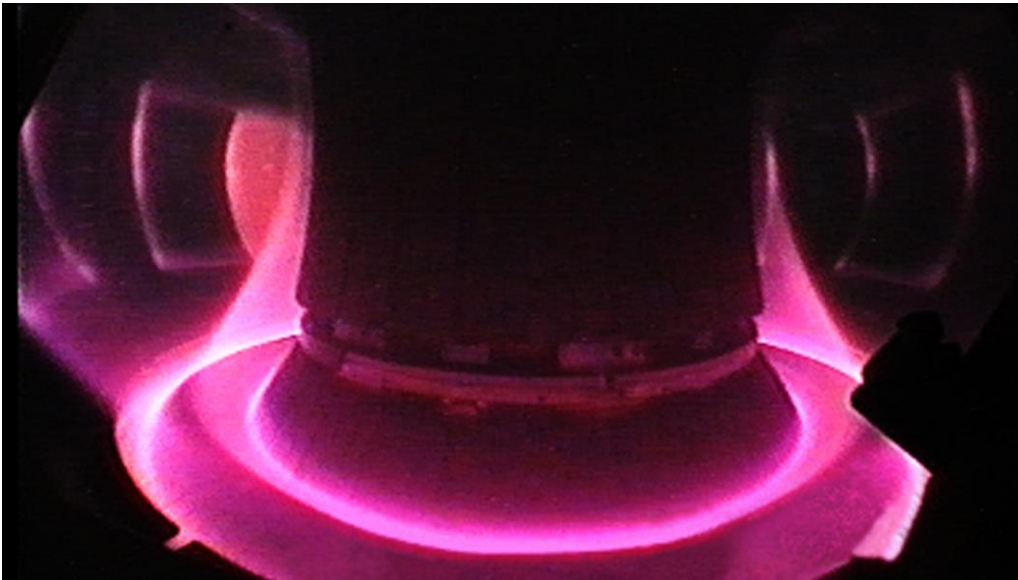


Charges in a Magnetic Field



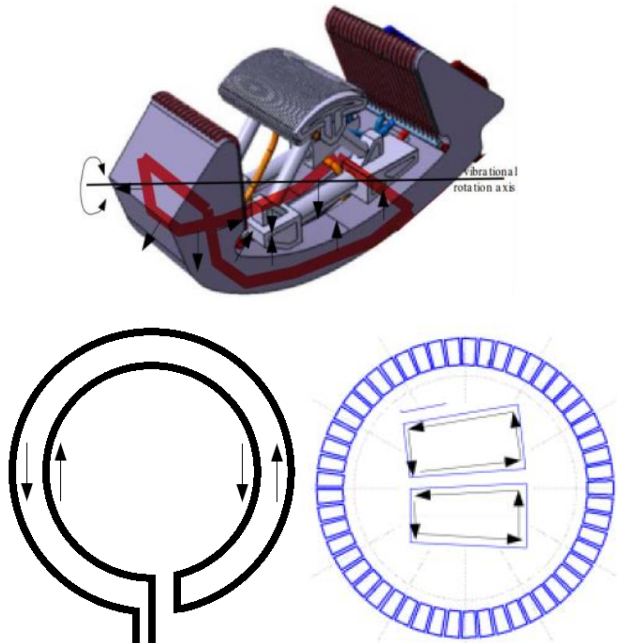
16/4/08





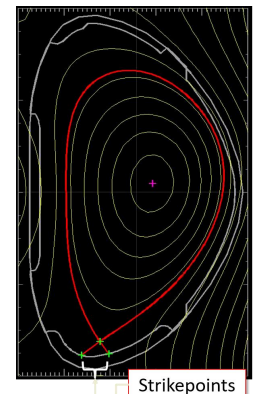
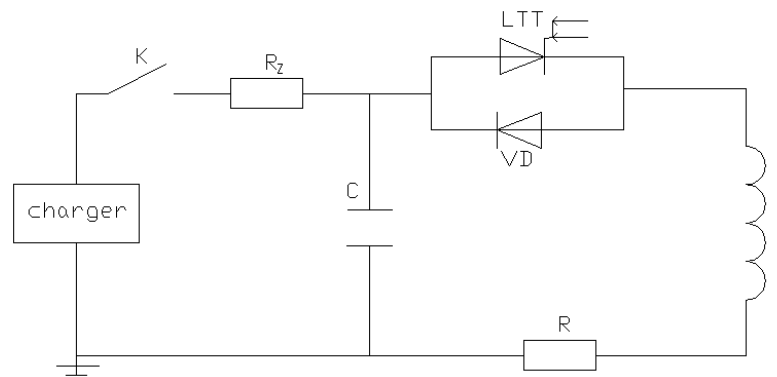
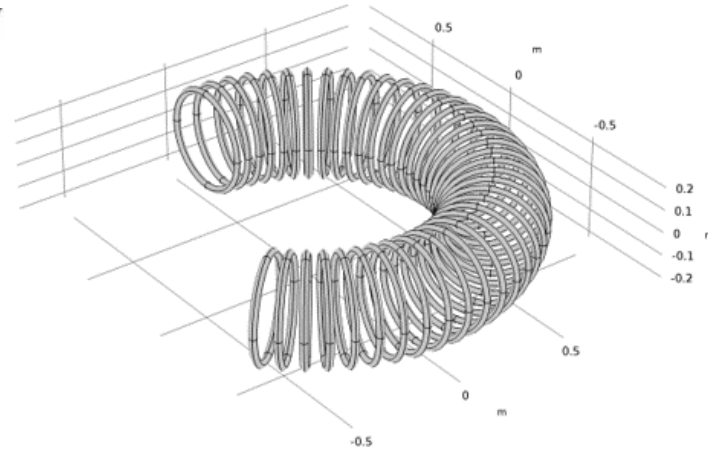
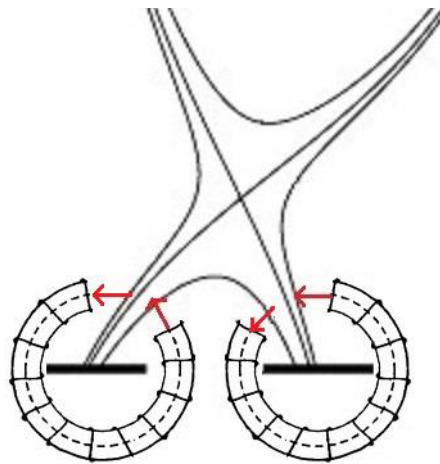
- tepelný tok nutno zmenšit **20 - 80 krát** (f_{sup})
- **metoda rychlého rozmítání strike-pointu**
 - oscilační magnetická perturbace
- => zvětšení plochy dopadu plazmatu
- $f_{sup} = 1 + \sqrt{f_{sweep} * T_{ELM} * \frac{A_{shift}}{\lambda_q}}$
- $f_{sup} = 9$: 7,5 kHz, $A_{shift} = 20\text{cm}$

1. Toroidálně symetrická cívka



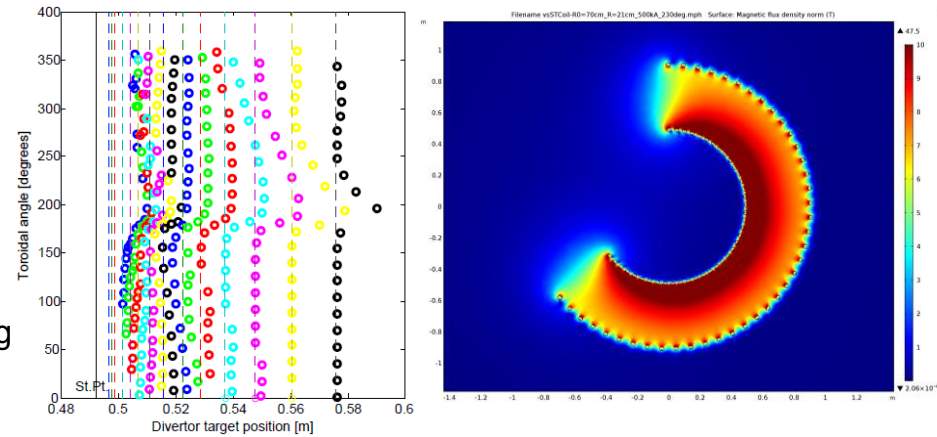
2. C-cívka

$(R0 = 70\text{cm}, R = 21\text{cm}, N = 40 \text{ turns})$

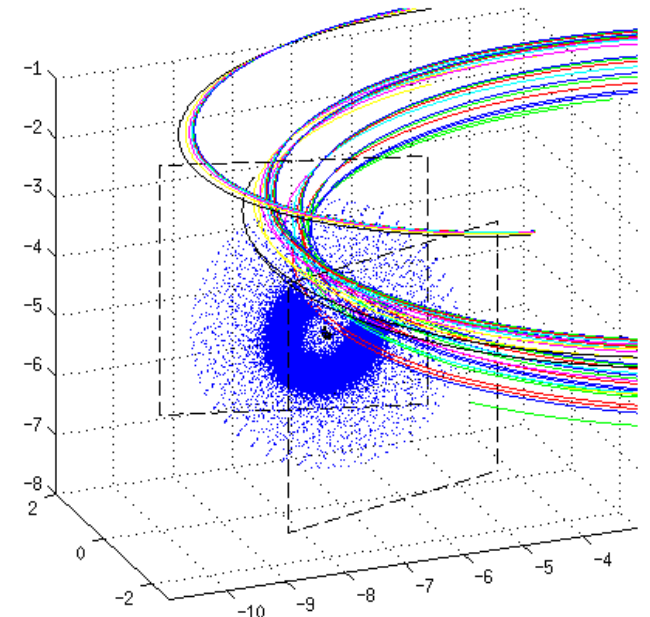
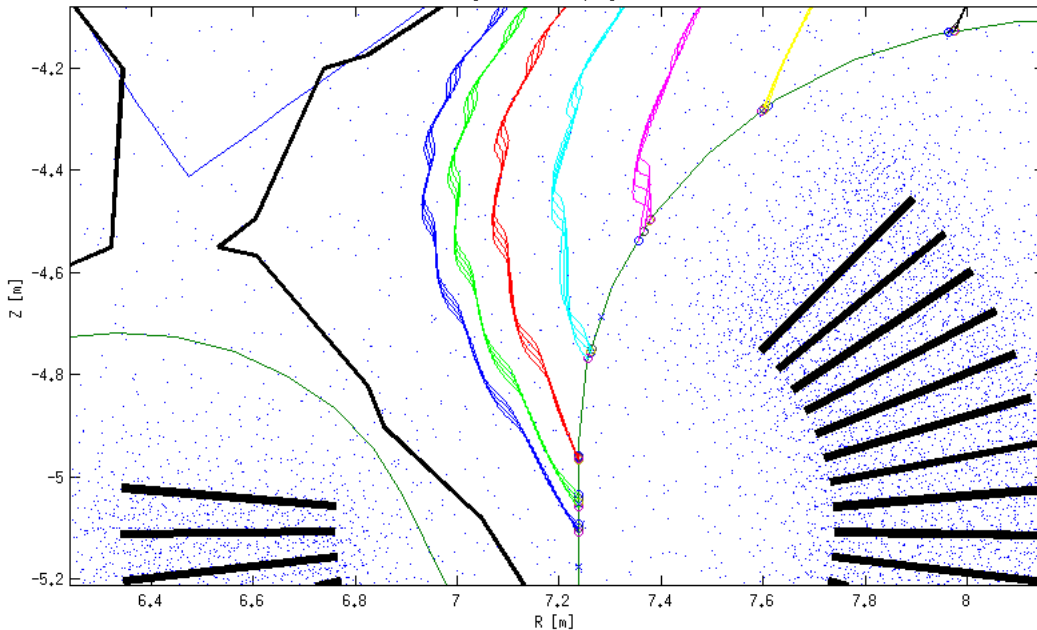


Strikepoints

- COMSOL vytvoření magnetického pole C-cívky
- účinek magnetické perturbace?
- MATLAB trackování siločar
 - magnet. pole tokamaku + C-cívky
- 6 C-cívek
 - $N = 40$ turns, $R_0 = 70\text{cm}$, $R = 21\text{ cm}$, $I = 200\text{ kA}$, 230deg
 - $A_{\text{shift}} \sim 20\text{cm}$, $7,5\text{ kHz} \Rightarrow f_{\text{sup}} = 9$

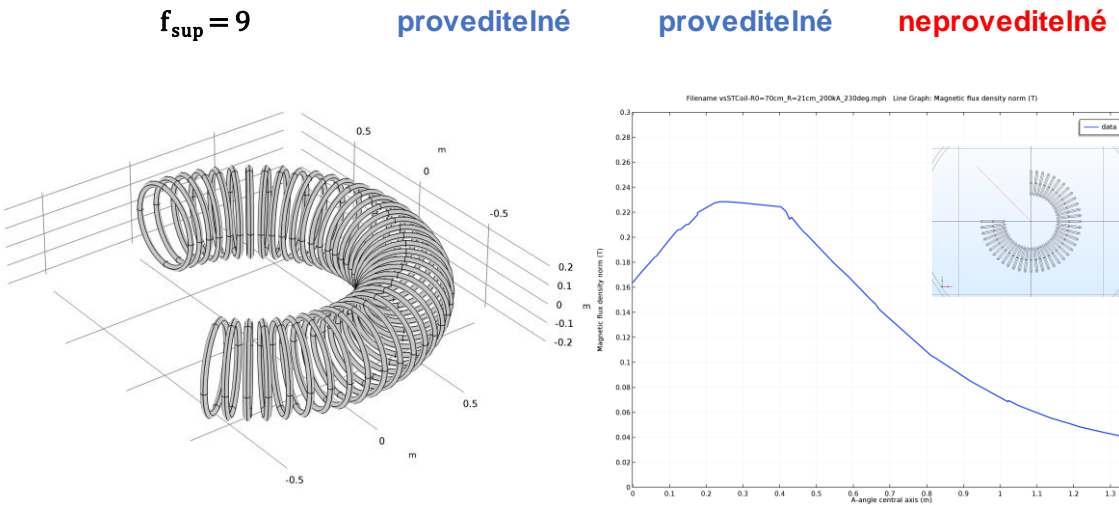
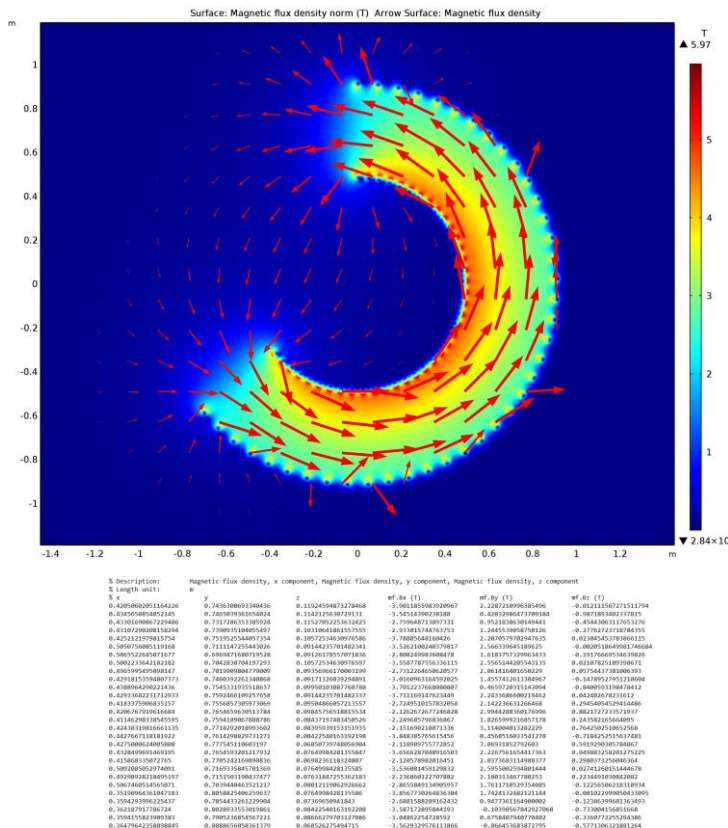


C-coil parameters: $R_0=70\text{cm}$, $R=21\text{cm}$, 200kA , 230deg , $40*1$ turns
 Magnetic field lines crossing the C-coil toroidal region shift rightwards.
 COMPASS #11885. Left: 2D mapping onto the divertor. Right: 3D field lines; blue dots = perturbed region
 Result: all shift by 16-30cm except yellow and black (<2cm)



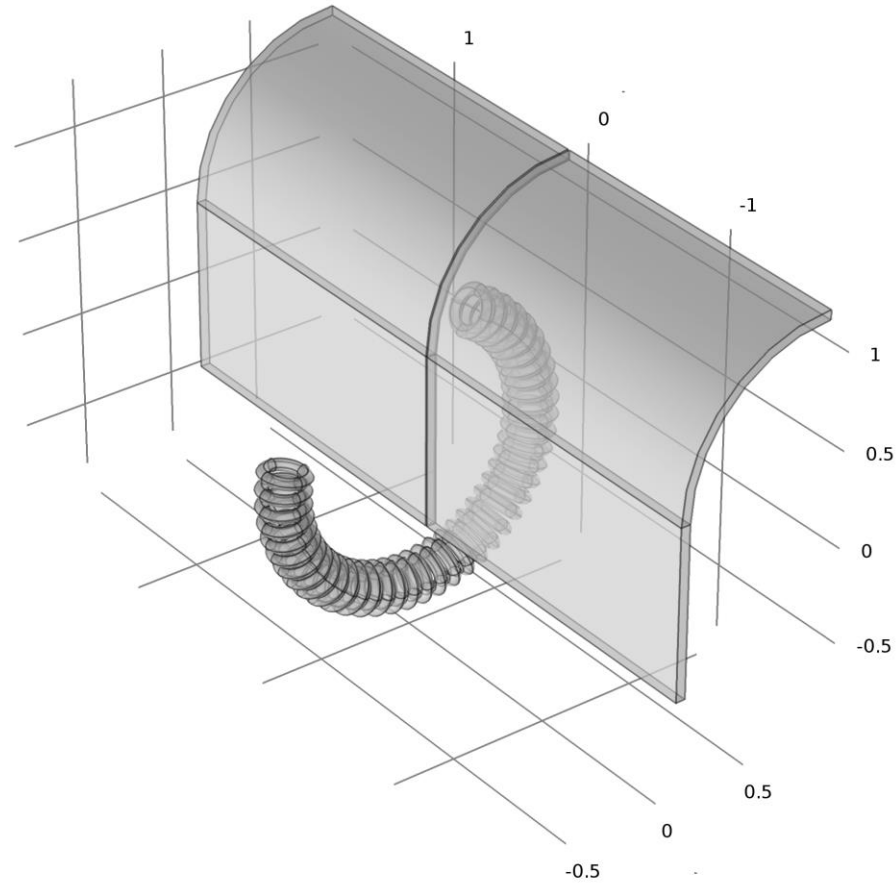
- Model magnetického pole C-cívky
 - Export do MATLABu
- Výpočet indukčnosti C-cívky
 - $L = \frac{2 \cdot W_m}{I^2}$ (W_m ... magnetic field energy)

for DEMO	Toroidally symmetric coil	C-coil	
Počet cívek	54 cívek	2*54 cívek	2*6 cívek
N - počet závitů	1	7	40
U - napětí	18 kV	18 kV	914 kV
I = proud	400 kA	128 kA	200 kA
f_{sweep}	7,5 kHz	7,5 kA	7,5 kHz
$W_m - \sum E$ mag. pole	4,3 MJ	2*1,3 MJ	2*11,5 MJ
L - indukčnost	1 μ H	2,97 μ H	97 μ H

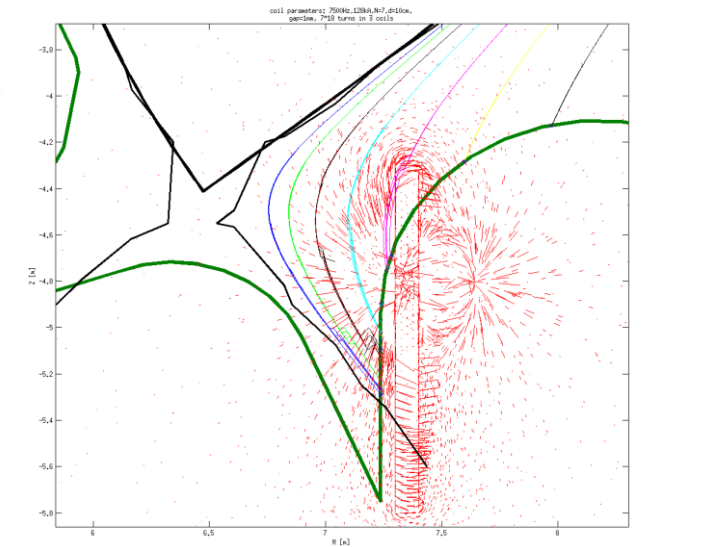
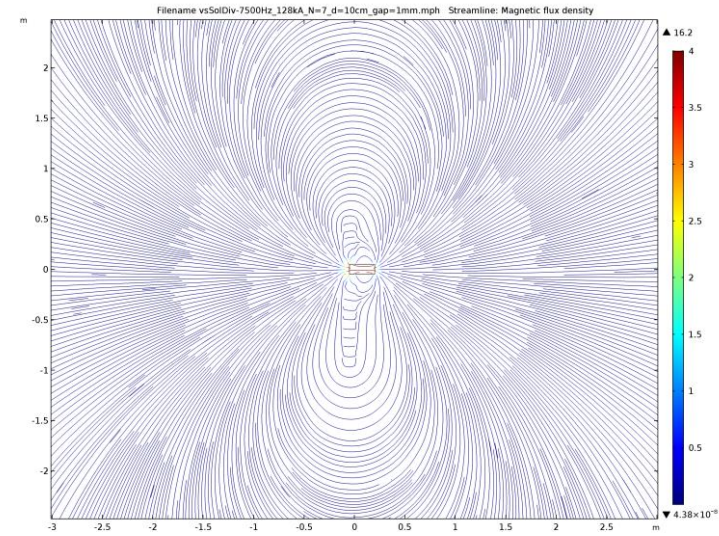
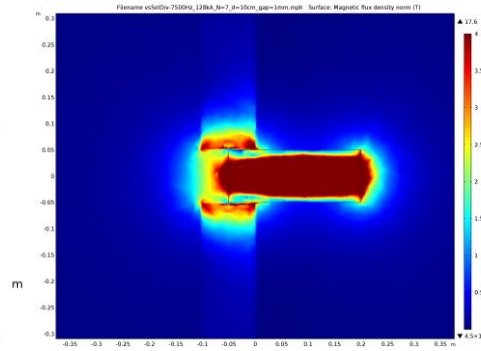
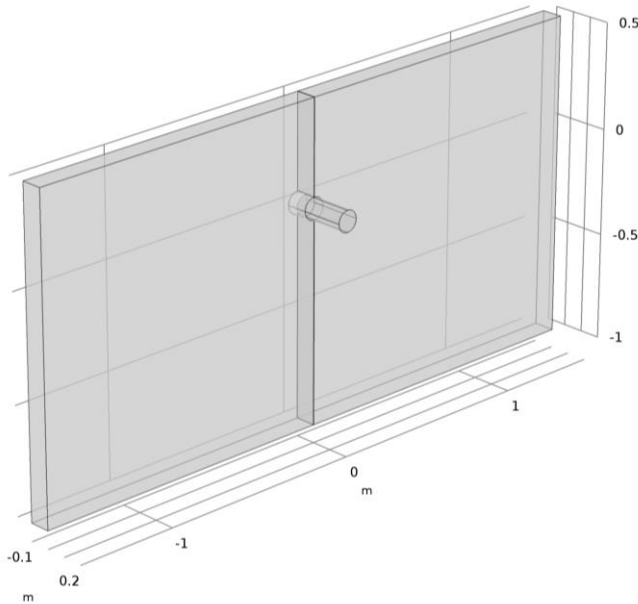


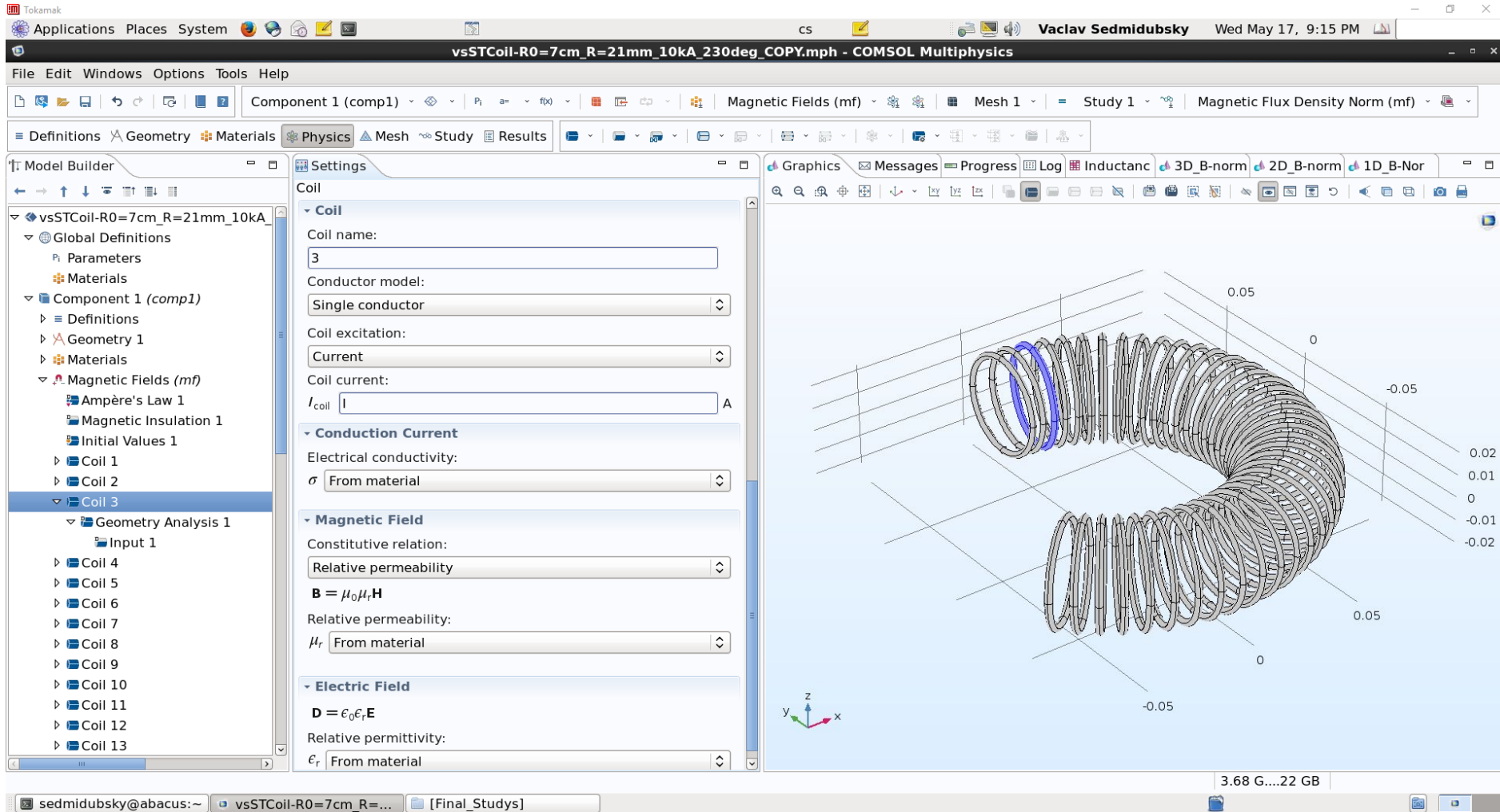
- C-cívka v komoře tokamaku DEMO
- Wolframová deska (divertor) „před cívkou“
- **foucaultovy vířivé proudy v desce**
- => **vliv na výsledné magnet. pole**

- aktuálně pracuji na modelu



- rovná „nezahnutá“ cívka - **solenoid**
 - $N = 7, l = 25 \text{ cm}, d = 10 \text{ cm}$
 - $I = 128 \text{ kA}, f_{\text{sw eep}} = 7,5 \text{ kHz}$
- A_{shift} **nedostatečný**
- **indukce foucaultových proudů v komoře**
- **NEPROVEDITELNÉ**





The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics 5.2a software interface. The main window shows a 3D model of a tokamak coil structure, rendered in a wireframe style. The coil is composed of multiple turns, with one turn highlighted in blue. The model is positioned within a 3D coordinate system with axes labeled x, y, and z. The x-axis ranges from -0.05 to 0.05, the y-axis from -0.02 to 0.02, and the z-axis from -0.01 to 0.01. The coil is centered around the z-axis.

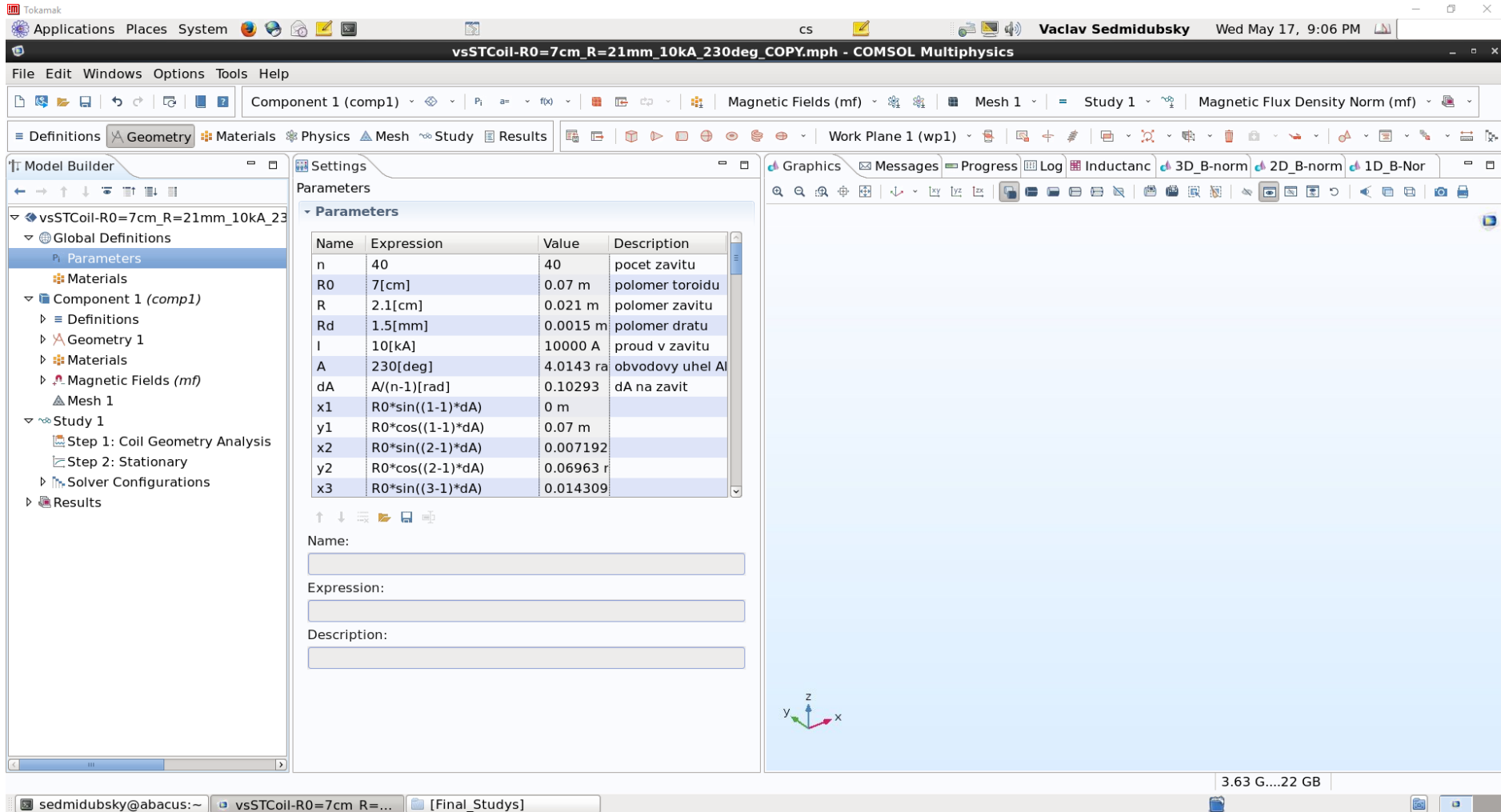
The left sidebar shows the Model Builder tree, with the following structure:

- vsSTCoil-R0=7cm_R=21mm_10kA_230deg_COPY.mph - COMSOL Multiphysics
 - Global Definitions
 - Parameters
 - Materials
 - Component 1 (comp1)
 - Definitions
 - Geometry 1
 - Materials
 - Magnetic Fields (mf)
 - Ampère's Law 1
 - Magnetic Insulation 1
 - Initial Values 1
 - Coil 1
 - Coil 2
 - Coil 3 (selected)
 - Geometry Analysis 1
 - Input 1
 - Coil 4
 - Coil 5
 - Coil 6
 - Coil 7
 - Coil 8
 - Coil 9
 - Coil 10
 - Coil 11
 - Coil 12
 - Coil 13

The Settings window for the selected Coil 3 is visible, showing the following parameters:

- Coil**
 - Coil name: 3
 - Conductor model: Single conductor
 - Coil excitation: Current
 - Coil current: I_{coil} A
- Conduction Current**
 - Electrical conductivity: σ From material
- Magnetic Field**
 - Constitutive relation: Relative permeability
 - $\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mu_r \mathbf{H}$
 - Relative permeability: μ_r From material
- Electric Field**
 - $\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \mathbf{E}$
 - Relative permittivity: ϵ_r From material

The bottom status bar shows the file name "vsSTCoil-R0=7cm_R=21mm_10kA_230deg_COPY.mph" and the memory usage "3.68 G...22 GB".



The screenshot shows the COMSOL Multiphysics 5.2a interface. The title bar indicates the file name is "vsSTCoil-R0=7cm_R=21mm_10kA_230deg_COPY.mph". The software is running on a Windows system, with the user name "Vaclav Sedmidubsky" and the date "Wed May 17, 9:06 PM" visible in the taskbar.

The main window is divided into several panes:

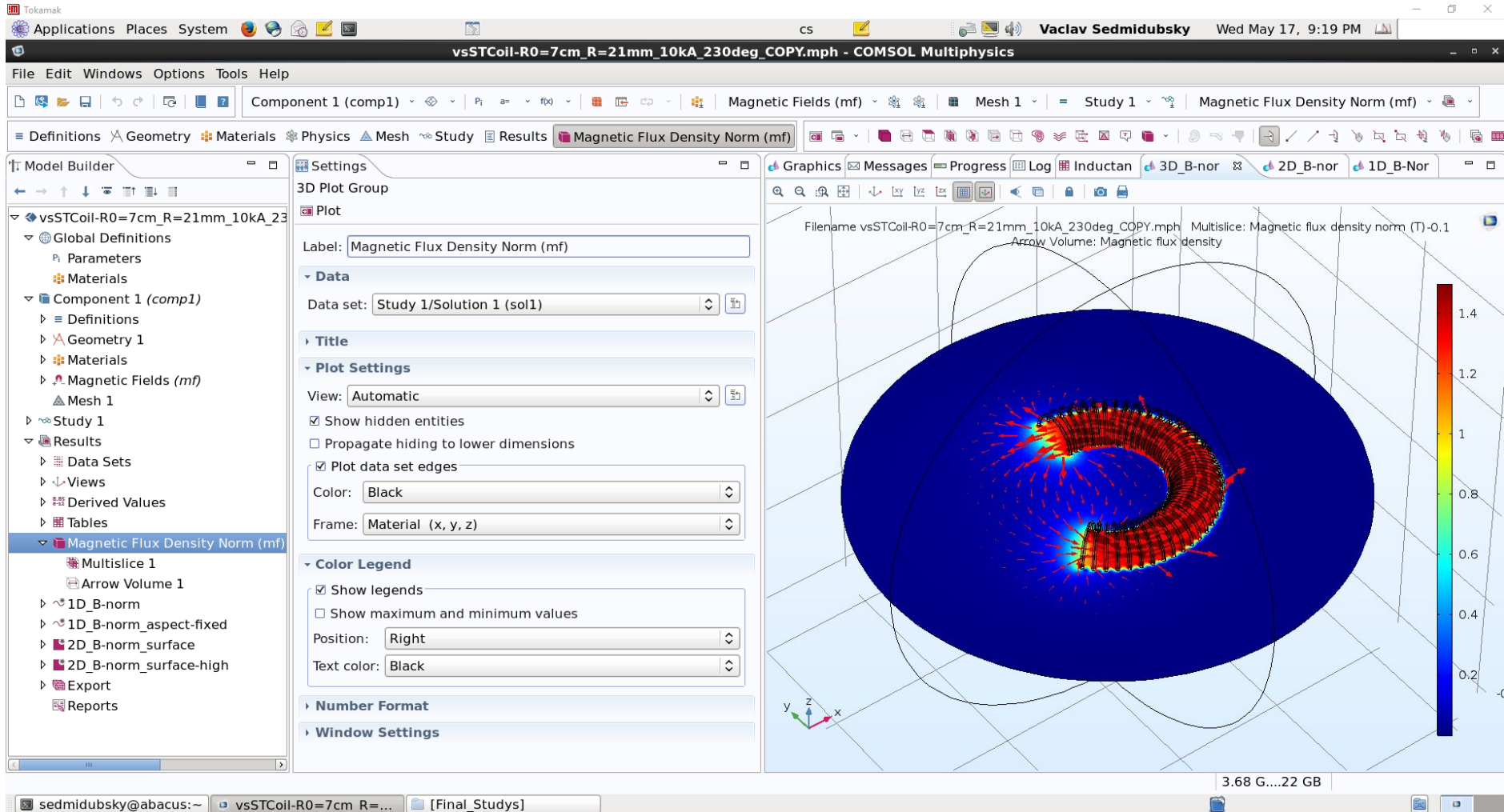
- Model Builder:** Shows the project hierarchy, including "Component 1 (comp1)", "Geometry 1", "Materials", "Magnetic Fields (mf)", "Mesh 1", "Study 1", and "Results".
- Parameters:** A table listing the parameters used in the model. The table has columns for Name, Expression, Value, and Description.
- Graphics:** A large empty area for visualizing the model, with a small 3D coordinate system (x, y, z) visible at the bottom left.

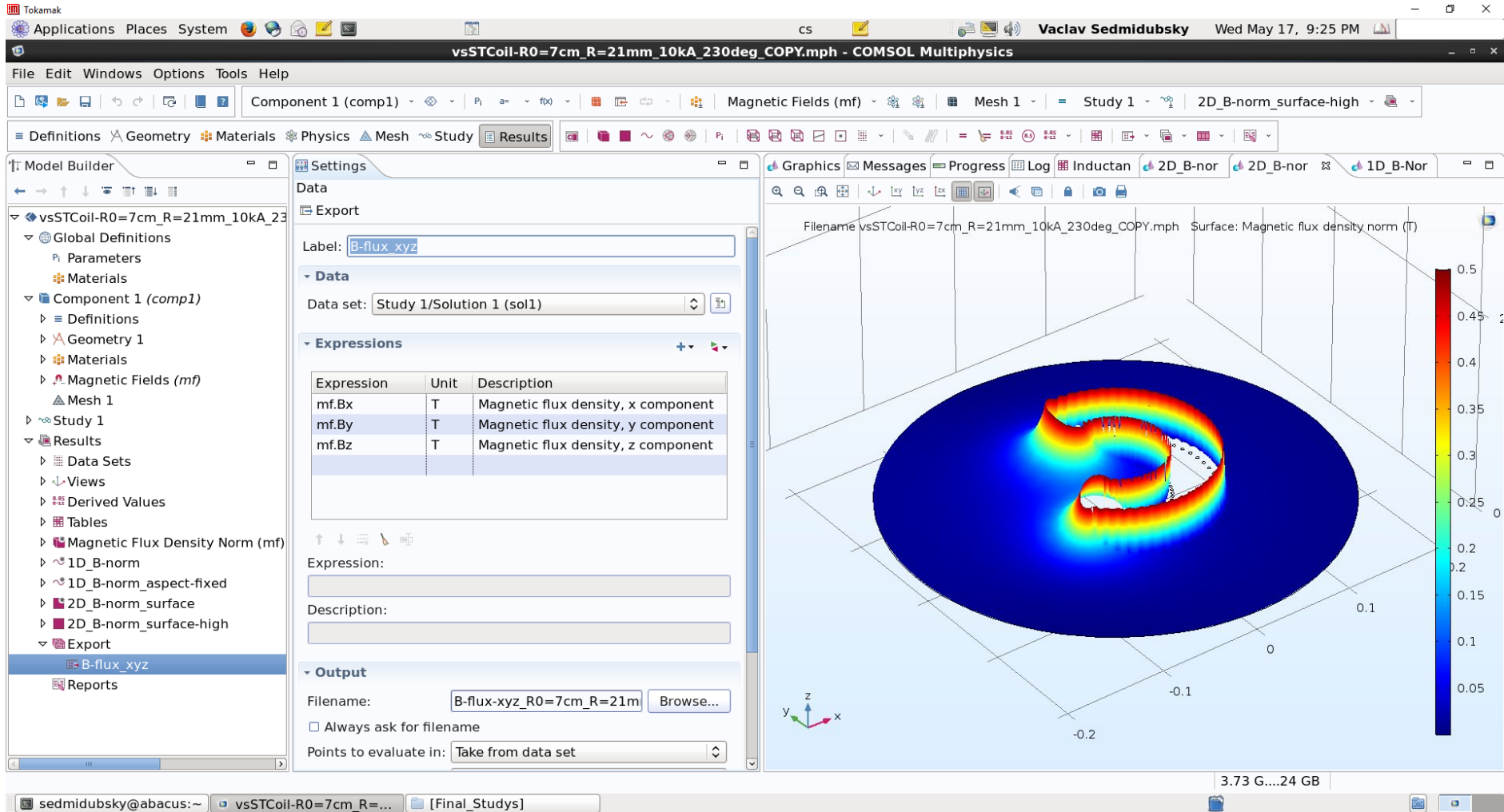
The Parameters table contains the following data:

Name	Expression	Value	Description
n	40	40	pocet zavitu
R0	7[cm]	0.07 m	polomer toroidu
R	2.1[cm]	0.021 m	polomer zavitu
Rd	1.5[mm]	0.0015 m	polomer dratu
I	10[kA]	10000 A	proud v zavitu
A	230[deg]	4.0143 rad	obvodovy uhel A
dA	$A/(n-1)$ [rad]	0.10293	dA na zavit
x1	$R0 \cdot \sin((1-1) \cdot dA)$	0 m	
y1	$R0 \cdot \cos((1-1) \cdot dA)$	0.07 m	
x2	$R0 \cdot \sin((2-1) \cdot dA)$	0.007192	
y2	$R0 \cdot \cos((2-1) \cdot dA)$	0.06963	
x3	$R0 \cdot \sin((3-1) \cdot dA)$	0.014309	

Below the table, there are input fields for Name, Expression, and Description, which are currently empty.

The taskbar at the bottom shows the user's name "sedmidubsky@abacus:~", the current file name, and the system tray with a clock and network status.





The screenshot displays the COMSOL Multiphysics 5.2a interface. The main window shows a 3D plot of the magnetic flux density norm (T) for a tokamak coil configuration. The plot is a toroidal ring with a color scale ranging from 0.05 T (blue) to 0.5 T (red). The plot is titled "Surface: Magnetic flux density norm (T)".

The left sidebar shows the Model Builder tree with the following structure:

- vsSTCoil-R0=7cm_R=21mm_10kA_230deg_COPY.mph
 - Global Definitions
 - Parameters
 - Materials
 - Component 1 (comp1)
 - Definitions
 - Geometry 1
 - Materials
 - Magnetic Fields (mf)
 - Mesh 1
 - Study 1
 - Data Sets
 - Views
 - Derived Values
 - Tables
 - Magnetic Flux Density Norm (mf)
 - 1D_B-norm
 - 1D_B-norm_aspect-fixed
 - 2D_B-norm_surface
 - 2D_B-norm_surface-high
 - Export
 - B-flux_xyz
 - Reports

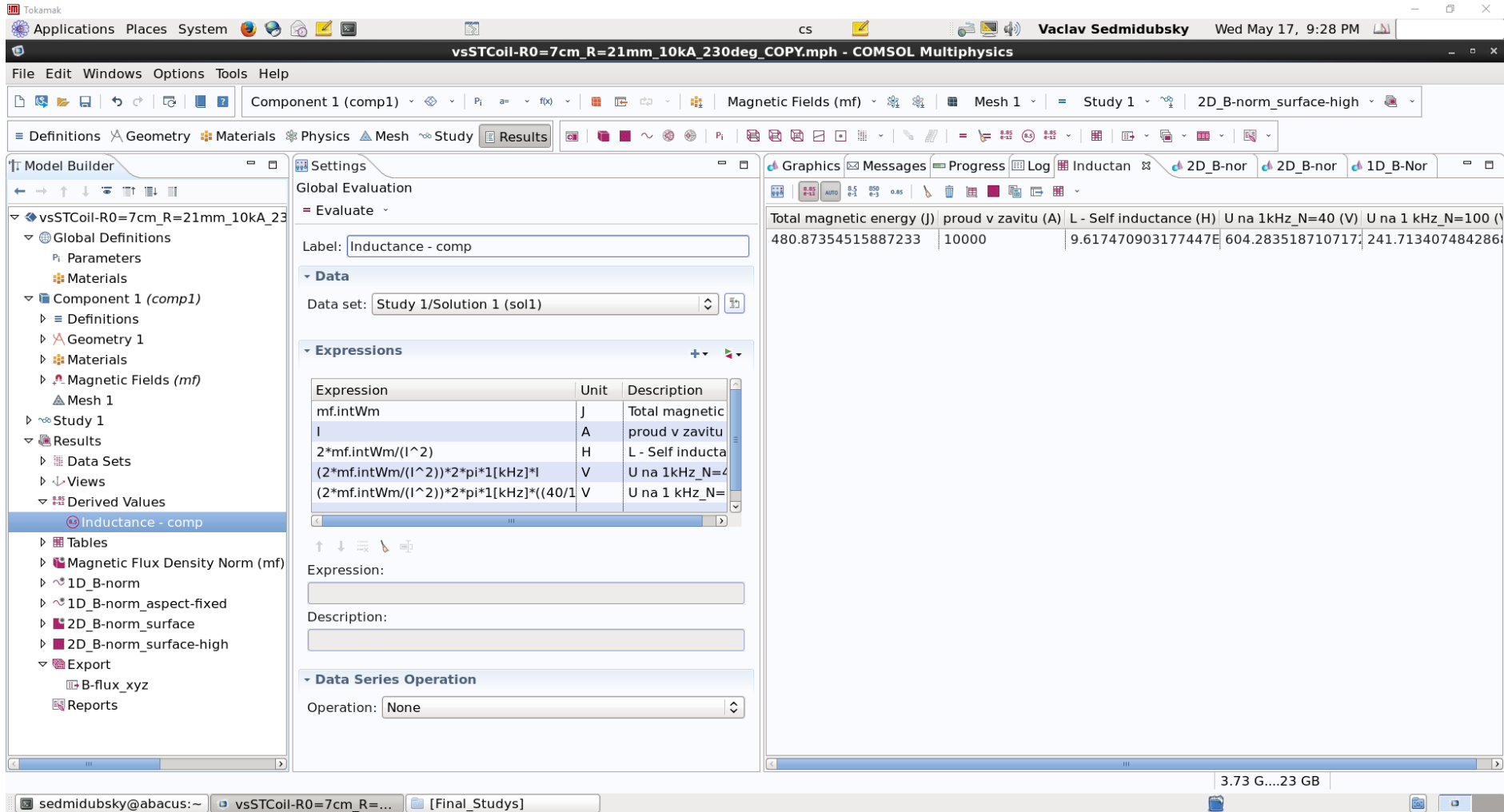
The Settings window for the "B-flux_xyz" export is open, showing the following details:

- Label: B-flux_xyz
- Data set: Study 1/Solution 1 (sol1)
- Expressions table:

Expression	Unit	Description
mf.Bx	T	Magnetic flux density, x component
mf.By	T	Magnetic flux density, y component
mf.Bz	T	Magnetic flux density, z component

The Output section shows the filename "B-flux-xyz_R0=7cm_R=21m" and the option "Always ask for filename" is unchecked. The points to evaluate are set to "Take from data set".

The bottom status bar indicates a memory usage of 3.73 G...24 GB.



vsSTCoil-R0=7cm_R=21mm_10kA_230deg_COPY.mph - COMSOL Multiphysics

Component 1 (comp1) | Magnetic Fields (mf) | Mesh 1 | Study 1 | 2D_B-norm_surface-high

Model Builder: vsSTCoil-R0=7cm_R=21mm_10kA_230deg_COPY.mph

- Global Definitions
 - Parameters
 - Materials
- Component 1 (comp1)
 - Definitions
 - Geometry 1
 - Materials
 - Magnetic Fields (mf)
 - Mesh 1
 - Study 1
 - Results
 - Data Sets
 - Views
 - Derived Values
 - Inductance - comp
 - Tables
 - Magnetic Flux Density Norm (mf)
 - 1D_B-norm
 - 1D_B-norm_aspect-fixed
 - 2D_B-norm_surface
 - 2D_B-norm_surface-high
 - Export
 - B-flux_xyz
 - Reports

Settings: Global Evaluation - Evaluate

Label: Inductance - comp

Data set: Study 1/Solution 1 (sol1)

Expressions:

Expression	Unit	Description
mf.intWm	J	Total magnetic
I	A	proud v zavitu
$2 * mf.intWm / (I^2)$	H	L - Self inducta
$(2 * mf.intWm / (I^2)) * 2 * pi * 1 [kHz] * I$	V	U na 1kHz_N=4
$(2 * mf.intWm / (I^2)) * 2 * pi * 1 [kHz] * ((40 / I$	V	U na 1 kHz_N=

Data Series Operation: Operation: None

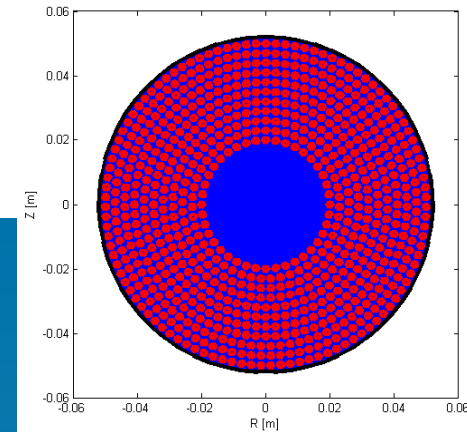
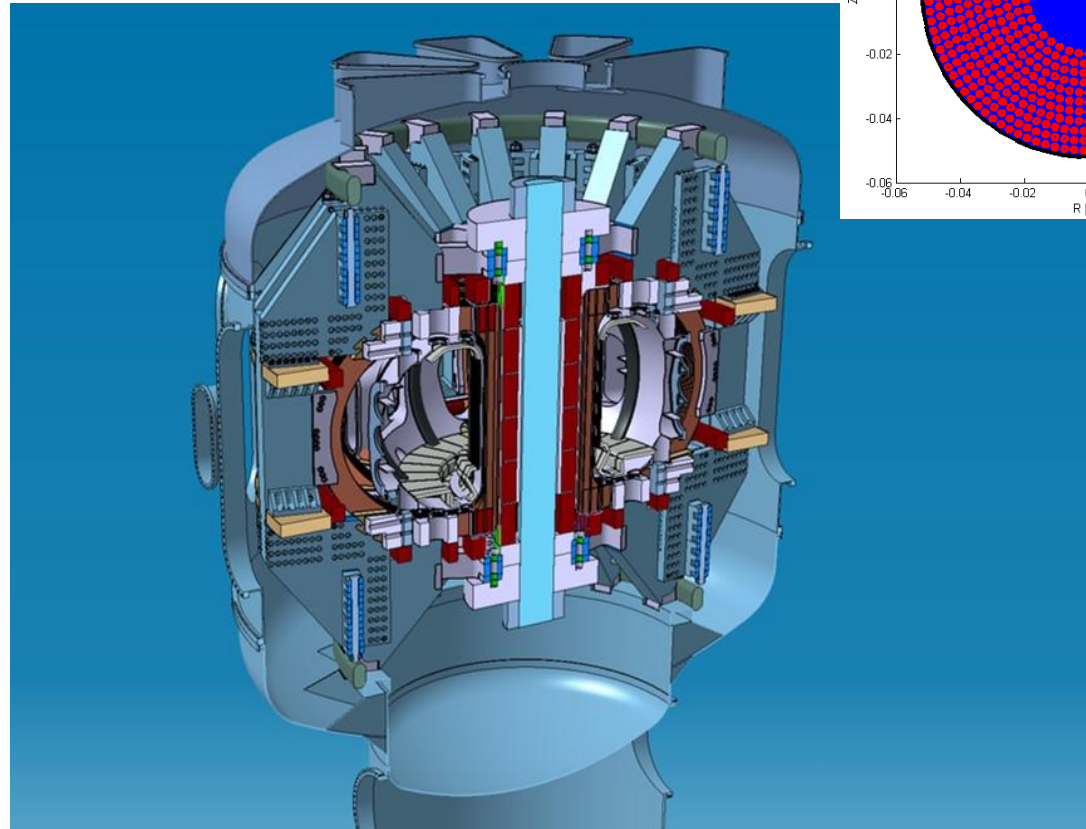
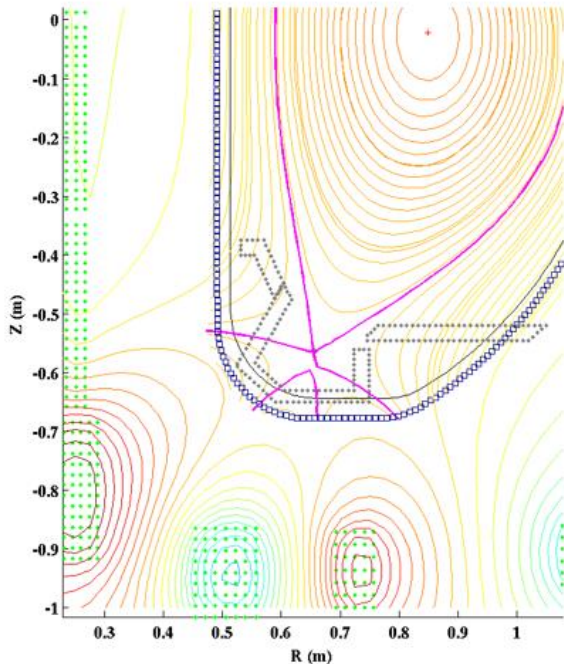
Results: Total magnetic energy (J) | proud v zavitu (A) | L - Self inductance (H) | U na 1kHz_N=40 (V) | U na 1 kHz_N=100 (V)

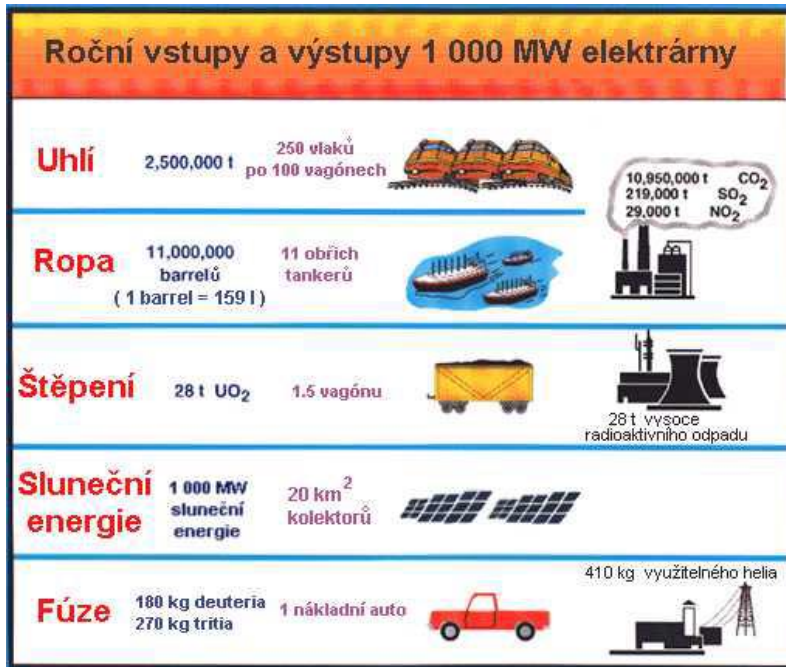
480.87354515887233	10000	9.617470903177447E	604.283518710717	241.713407484286
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3.73 G...23 GB

sedmidubsky@abacus:~ | vsSTCoil-R0=7cm_R=... | [Final_Studys]

- **dynamická studie vířivých proudů** na divertorové desce tokamaku DEMO vytvořené C-cívkou (aktuálně probíhá) + optimalizace parametrů C-cívkou
- divertor z tekutých kovů (Li, Sn, ...)
- Litzovo vlákno „Litz-wire“ - thermal transfer
- COMPASS-Upgrade
 - CAD geometry import
 - Structural mechanics module
 - Thermal transfer module





Energetická nezávislost do 40 let?



- **Mgr. Jan Horaček, dr. es sc.** - prezentace „Současný český a mezinárodní výzkum nevyčerpatelného zdroje bezpečné termojaderné energie: proč, jak, kdy, za kolik?“
- www.ipp.cas.cz
- <http://www.iter.org/>