

2010年プラズマ夏の学校

兵庫県六甲スカイヴィラ 平成20年8月9－12日

# 核融合プラズマにおける 構造形成の役割と起源

線形から非線形性の制御へ

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<http://www.center.iae.kyoto-u.ac.jp/kishi/>

# 内 容

高温プラズマ： 非平衡・微小散逸／長時間記憶保持

- はじめに

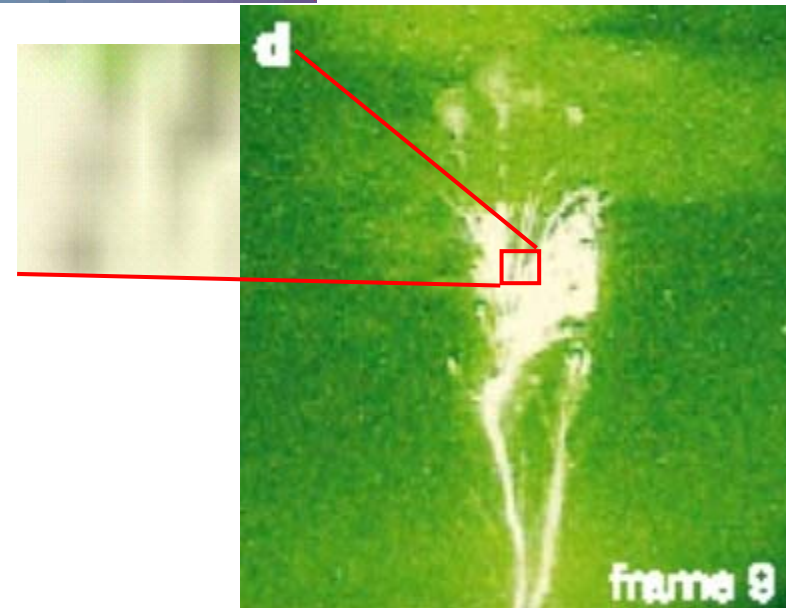
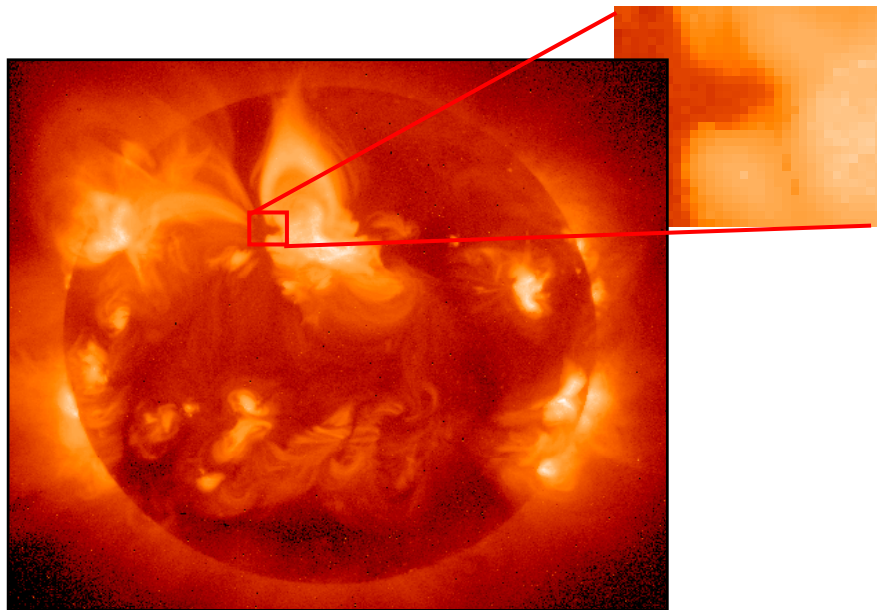
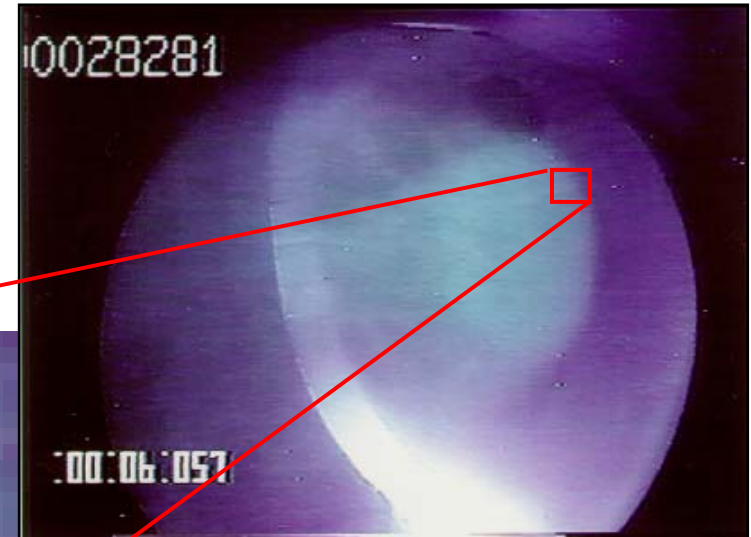
多様な核融合研究と学術への展開

高温プラズマ： 非平衡・微小散逸の媒質

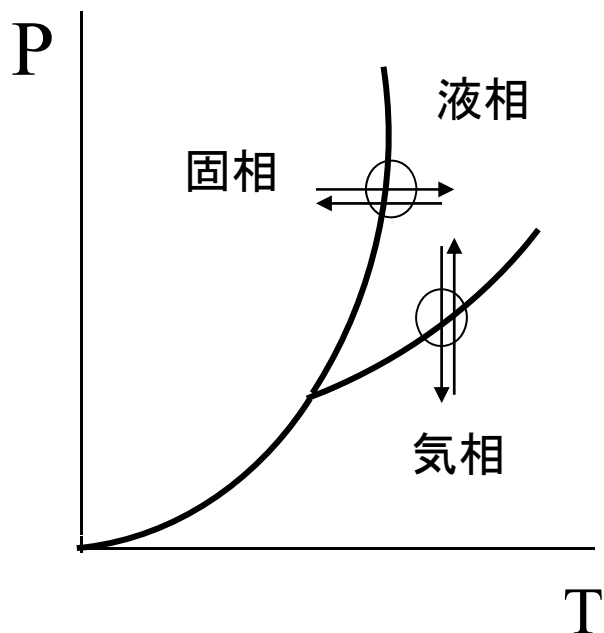
非線形・非定常・非平衡

- 磁場核融合プラズマの非線形性と制御
- (レーザー核融合プラズマの非線形性と制御)
- まとめ

# “プラズマ”とは？ 様々な構造とダイナミクス



# 相変化・臨界現象における 時間スケールと幾何学構造



- 過冷却媒質中の樹枝状の凝固
- 粘性媒質中の粘性指状体 等

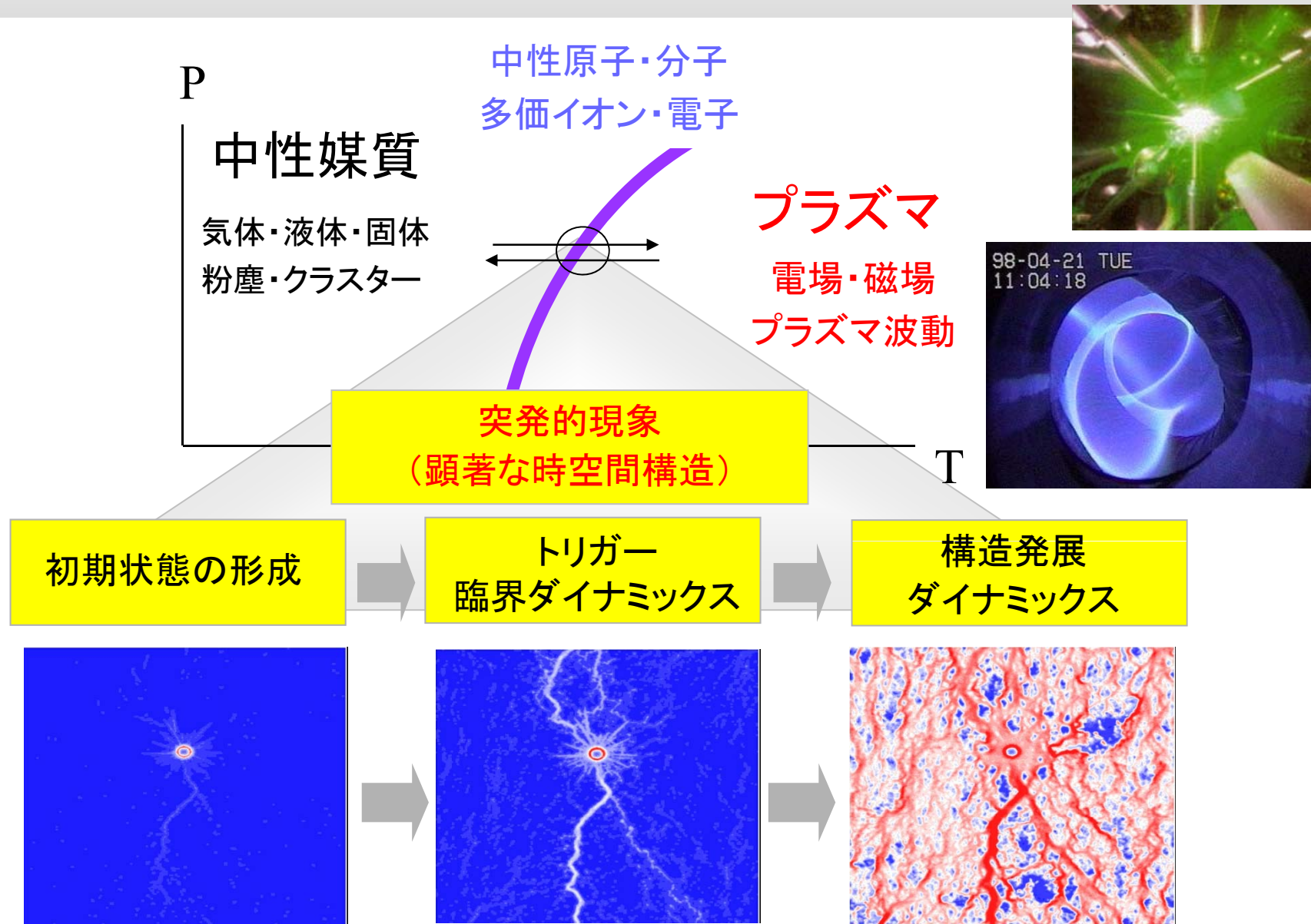
## 時間 :

- ▶ 臨界緩慢化 (Critical Slowing Down)
- ▶ 揺らぎの増大 (異なった状態間の遷移)
- ▶ 雪崩・爆発・突発現象 (非拡散的・非線形不安定性)

## 空間 :

- ▶ 空間構造・状態の変化
- ▶ 突起構造、(非拡散構造・非対象)
- ▶ 自己相似性・フラクタル性

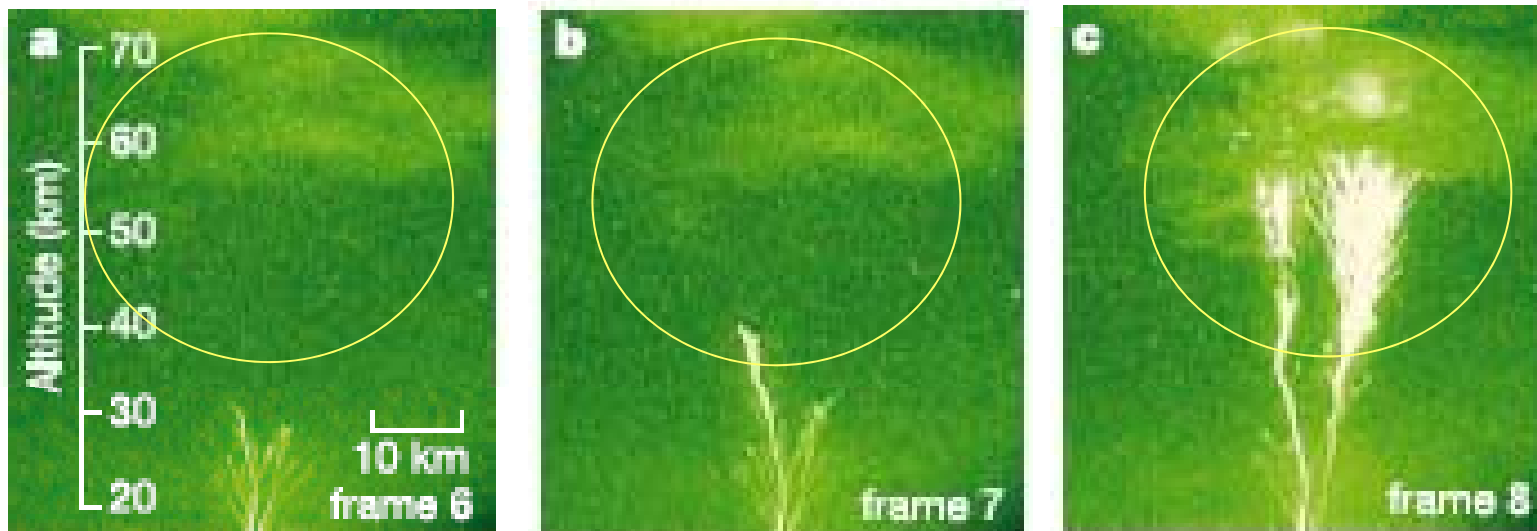
# 「プラズマ相転移」が切り開く新たな科学



# “Lightning”, the newest problem, not resolved, attractive as nonlinear and plasma science

Tight coupling between “time” and “space” structure

Pasko et.al. Nature 416, 152 (2002)



**blue jet (cloud tops)**  
 $v \sim 10^5 \text{ m/sec}$

**sprites**  
(near ionosphere)  
 $v \sim 10^7 \text{ m/sec}$

# Basic Equations for description of plasma

Maxwell and Boltzmann system

6D phase space + time

$f_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}; t)$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla + \frac{q_\alpha}{m_\alpha} \left[ \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t) \right] \cdot \nabla \right\} f_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}; t) = \left( \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} \right)_c$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} = \nabla \times \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t) - \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = 4\pi \rho(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_\alpha q_\alpha \int f_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}; t) \mathbf{v} d\mathbf{v}$$

$$\rho(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_\alpha \int f_\alpha(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}; t) d\mathbf{v}$$

Particle method :

$$\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_\alpha q_\alpha \mathbf{v}_\alpha \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')$$

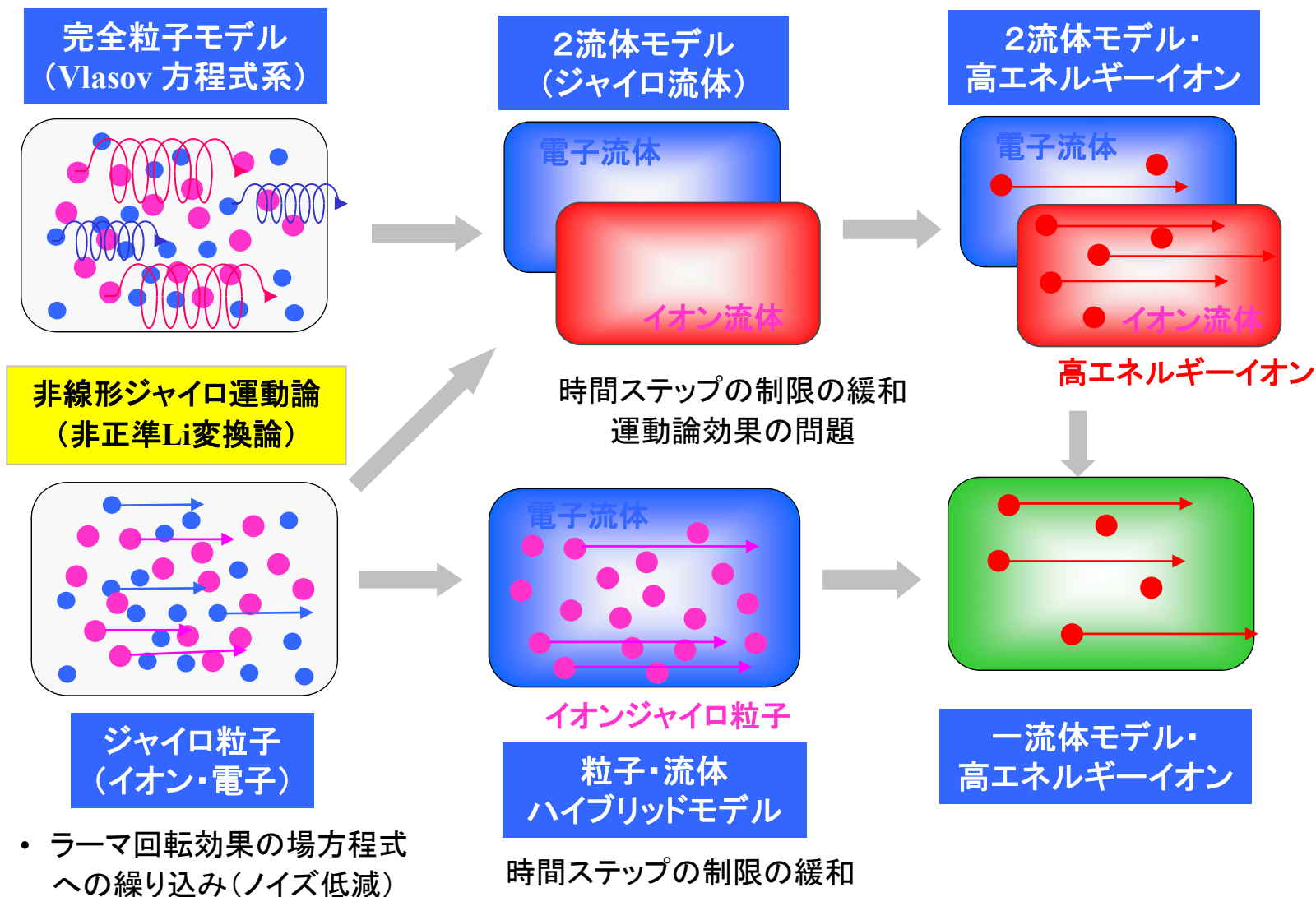
$$\rho(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_\alpha q_\alpha \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}')$$



$$\frac{d\mathbf{P}_\alpha}{dt} = q_\alpha \left( \mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{v}_\alpha \times \mathbf{B} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}_\alpha}{dt} = \frac{\mathbf{p}_\alpha}{\gamma_\alpha m_\alpha}$$

# 様々な核融合プラズマシミュレーション手法



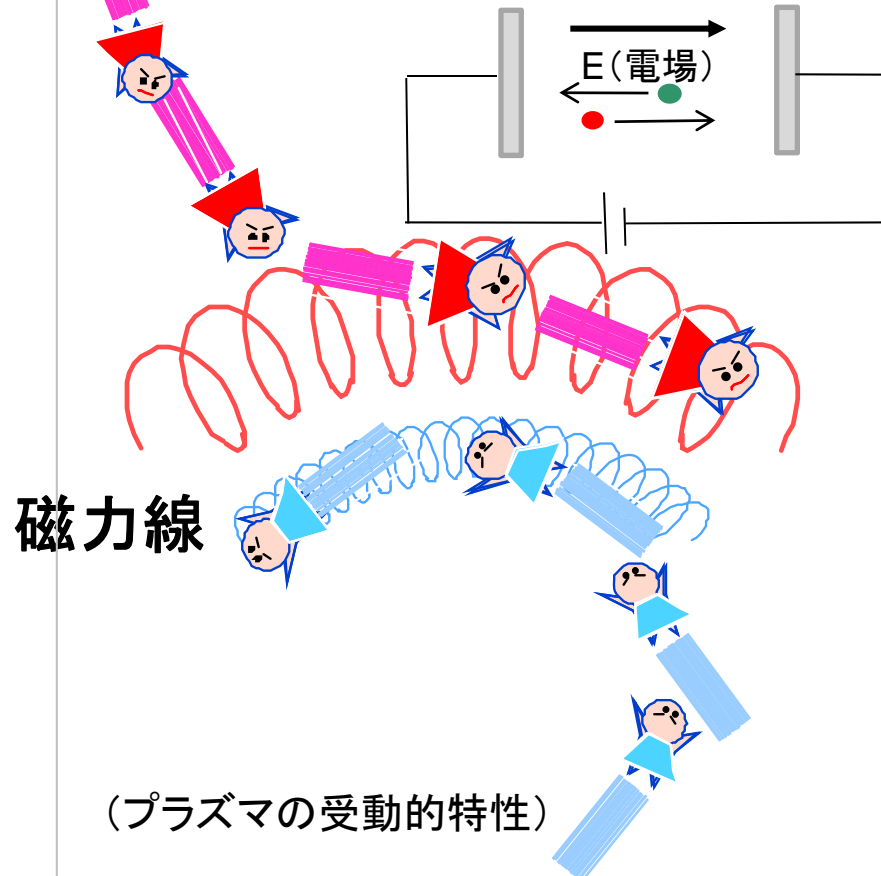


# プラズマは高度なIT社会

プラズマを支配する二つの性質： 電磁的相互作用と非局所相互作用

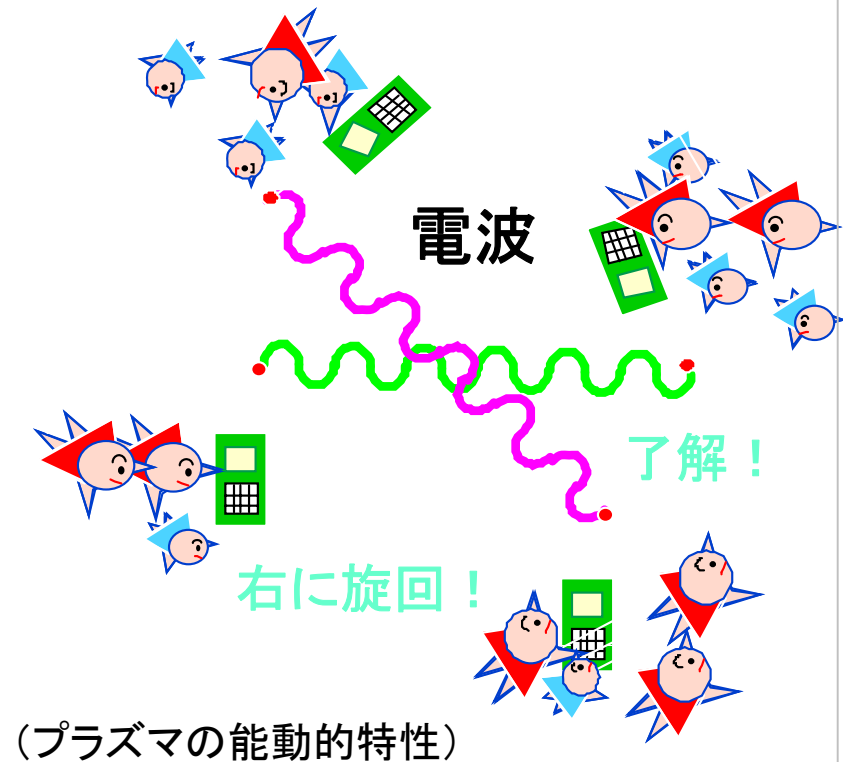
## 磁力線はパートナー

外部からの電磁的な力(電場や磁場)に  
敏感に反応・磁力線に捕獲



## 離れていても意志を疎通

電磁場を発信しながら空間的に離れた  
プラズマと情報交換、進路を決定



# Motivation : Reconsideration of non-local heat transport

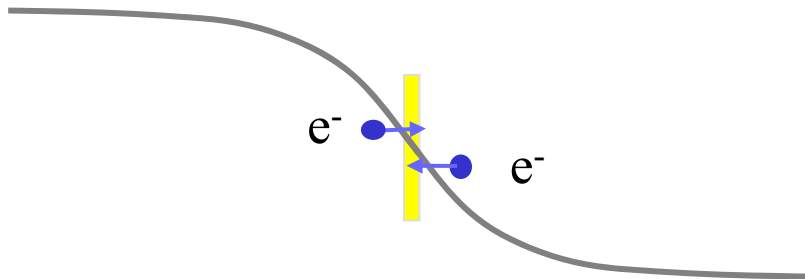
Relation between “flux” and “thermodynamic force”

“Fick Law”

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{X} \\ \uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ \text{Flux} \qquad \text{Thermo-dynamic} \\ \qquad \qquad \text{force} \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{J} \\ \mathbf{Q} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{M} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{E} \\ \nabla T \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\eta & \alpha \\ -\beta & -\kappa \end{pmatrix}$$

Multi-value (hysteresis nature)  
in flux-gradient relation

(a) local transport  $\lambda_e \ll L$

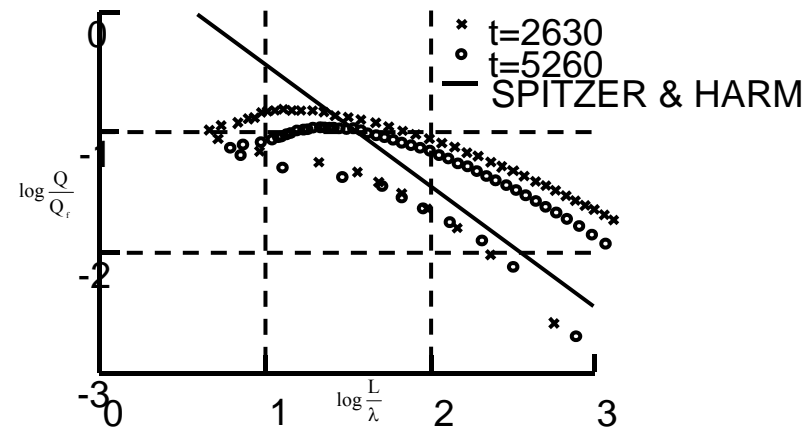
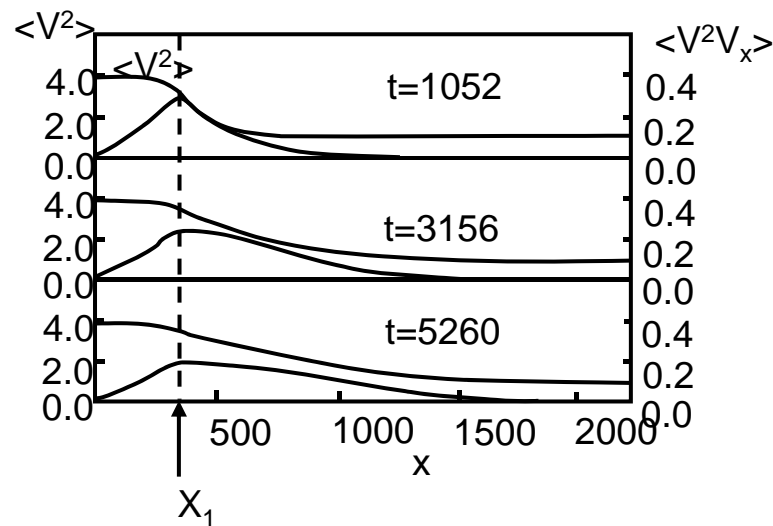


$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Q} &= -\kappa_{SH} \frac{dT_e}{dx} \\ &= -8\sqrt{2\pi} (nT_e v_{th}) \left( \frac{\lambda_e}{L} \right) \end{aligned}$$

# Motivation : Reconsideration of non-local heat transport

A.R. Bell, R. G. Evance, and D. J. Nicholas, *Electron Energy Transport in Steep Temperature Gradients in Laser Produced Plasmas*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 46, 243 (1981)

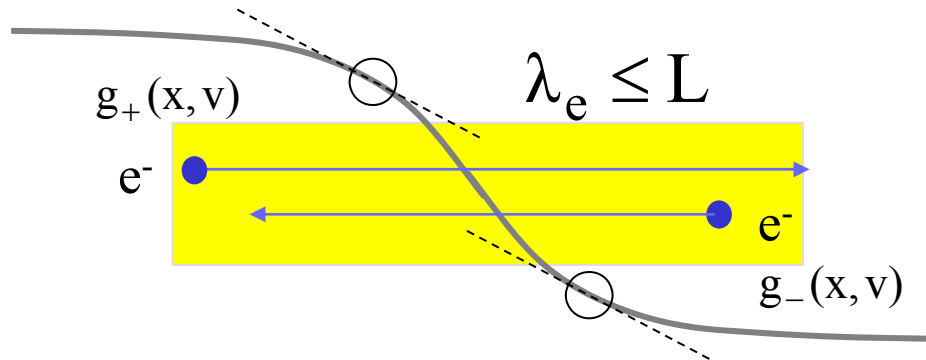
## Break up of “Fick Law”



$$\mathbf{Q} = -\kappa_{SH} \frac{dT_e}{dx} = -8\sqrt{2\pi} (nT_e v_{th}) \left( \frac{\lambda_e}{L} \right)$$

# Non-local nature in flow-gradient relation

*An Extension of Spitzer-Hahm Theory on Thermal Transport  
to Steep Temperature Gradient Case*



cf :  $\lambda_e(T)/L \sim 0.01$

Non-local  
thermal equilibrium

*Kishimoto and Mima,  
J. Phys. Soc. Jpn, 52, 3389 (1983)*

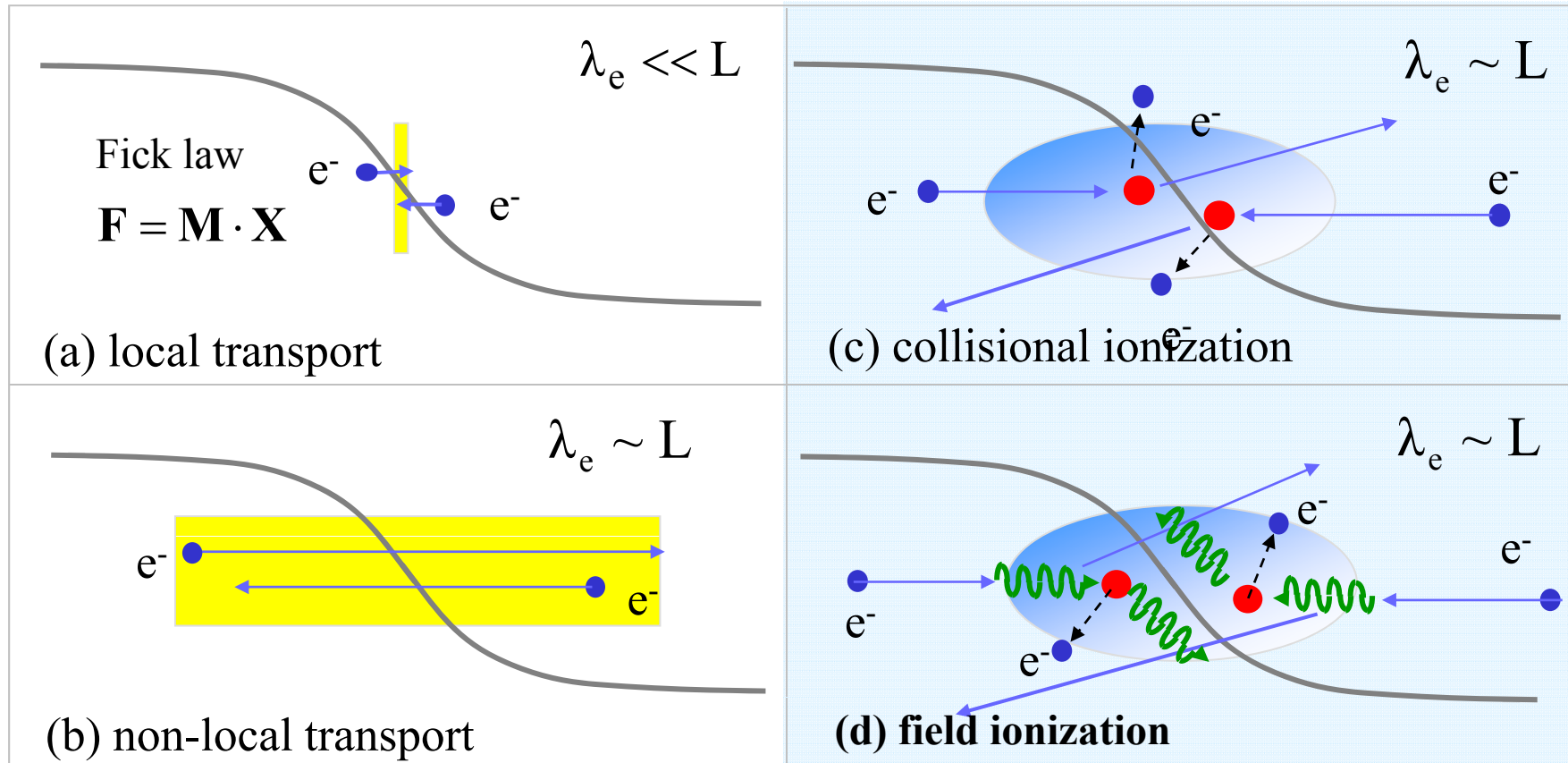
$$\mathbf{Q} = -\kappa_{S-H} \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{d\mathbf{x}} \left\{ \mathbf{1} + \left[ \delta_1 \left( \frac{\lambda_e}{T} \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{d\mathbf{x}} \right)^2 + \underbrace{\delta_2 \left( \frac{\lambda_e^2}{T} \frac{d^2\mathbf{T}}{d\mathbf{x}^2} \right)}_{\text{Multi-value nature}} + \delta_3 \lambda_e^2 \left( \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{d\mathbf{x}} \right)^{-1} \frac{d^3\mathbf{T}}{d\mathbf{x}^3} \right] \right\}$$

*Kishimoto, Mima and Haines, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. 57, 1972 (1988)*

$$f_0(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = \int_{x_1}^{\tilde{x}} dx' W(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}') f_M(\mathbf{x}') + [g_+(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) + g_-(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})]$$

# Transport and coupling with ionization

Non-linear and non-local relation between “flow” and “gradient”



$$F = M \cdot X (I + \alpha_1 X^2 + \alpha_2 X' + \alpha_3 X'' X^{-1} \dots)$$

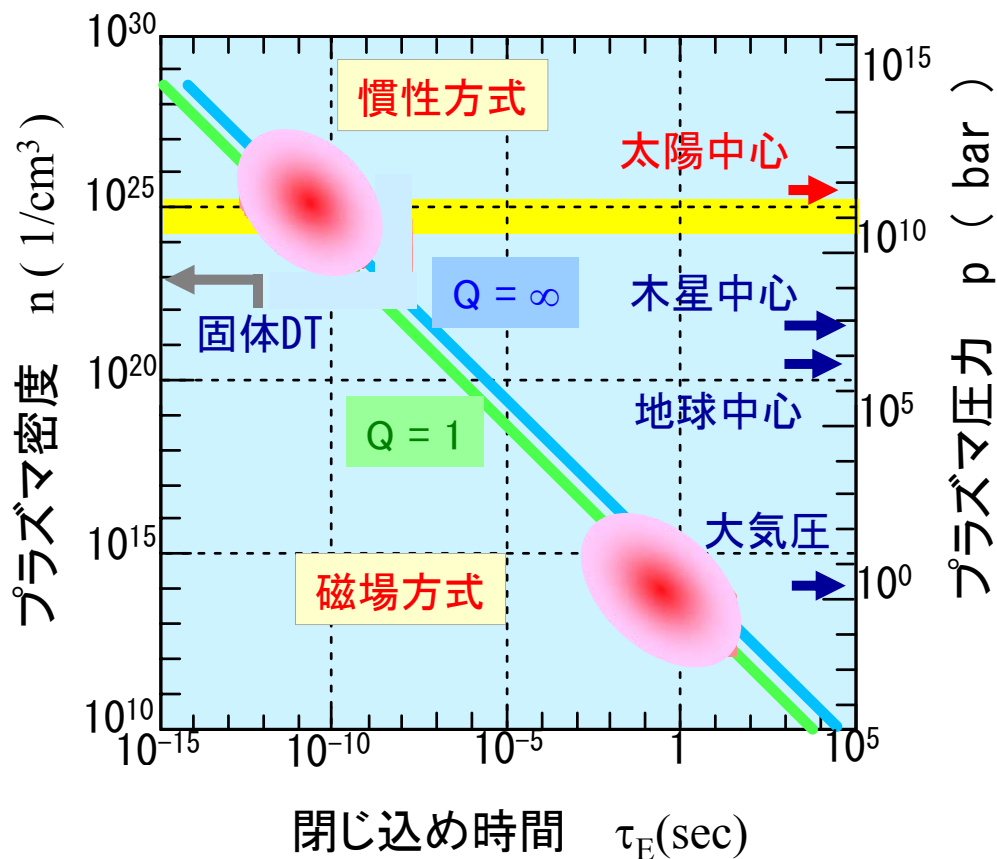
$$F = \int_a^b M(x, x') \cdot X dx' + [g_+(a) + g_-(b)]$$

Non-local transport  
accompanied by plasma generation

# 「磁場方式」と「慣性(レーザー)方式」

Lawson条件を満たす2つの領域

DT核融合のプラズマ温度 :  $T \cong 10\text{keV}$

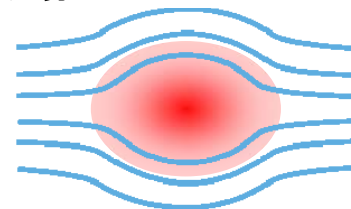


磁場方式

磁場生成技術  
 $B \sim 5\text{T} (100\text{bar})$

$P \sim 5\text{ bat}$   
 $n \sim 10^{14} / \text{cm}^3$

磁場圧



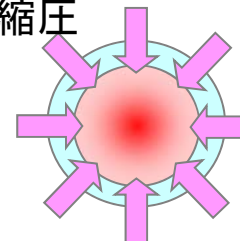
閉じ込め時間  
 $\tau_E \sim 1\text{ sec}$

慣性方式

レーザー技術  
 $E_L \sim 10^1 \sim 10^3\text{ kJ}$   
 $\tau_L \sim 10^{-9}\text{ sec}$

$\tau \sim R/C_S$   
 $\sim 10^{-9}\text{ sec}$

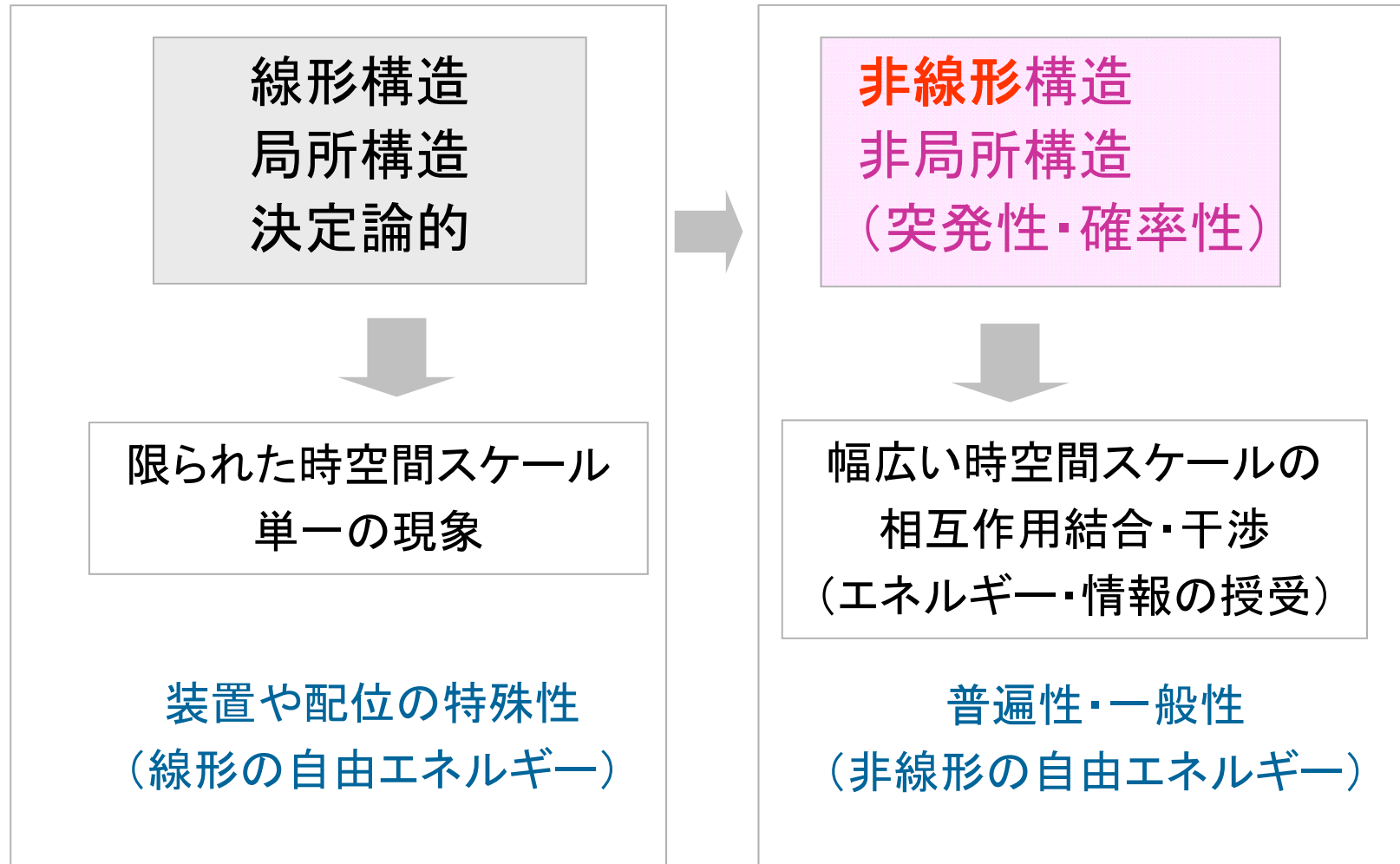
爆縮圧



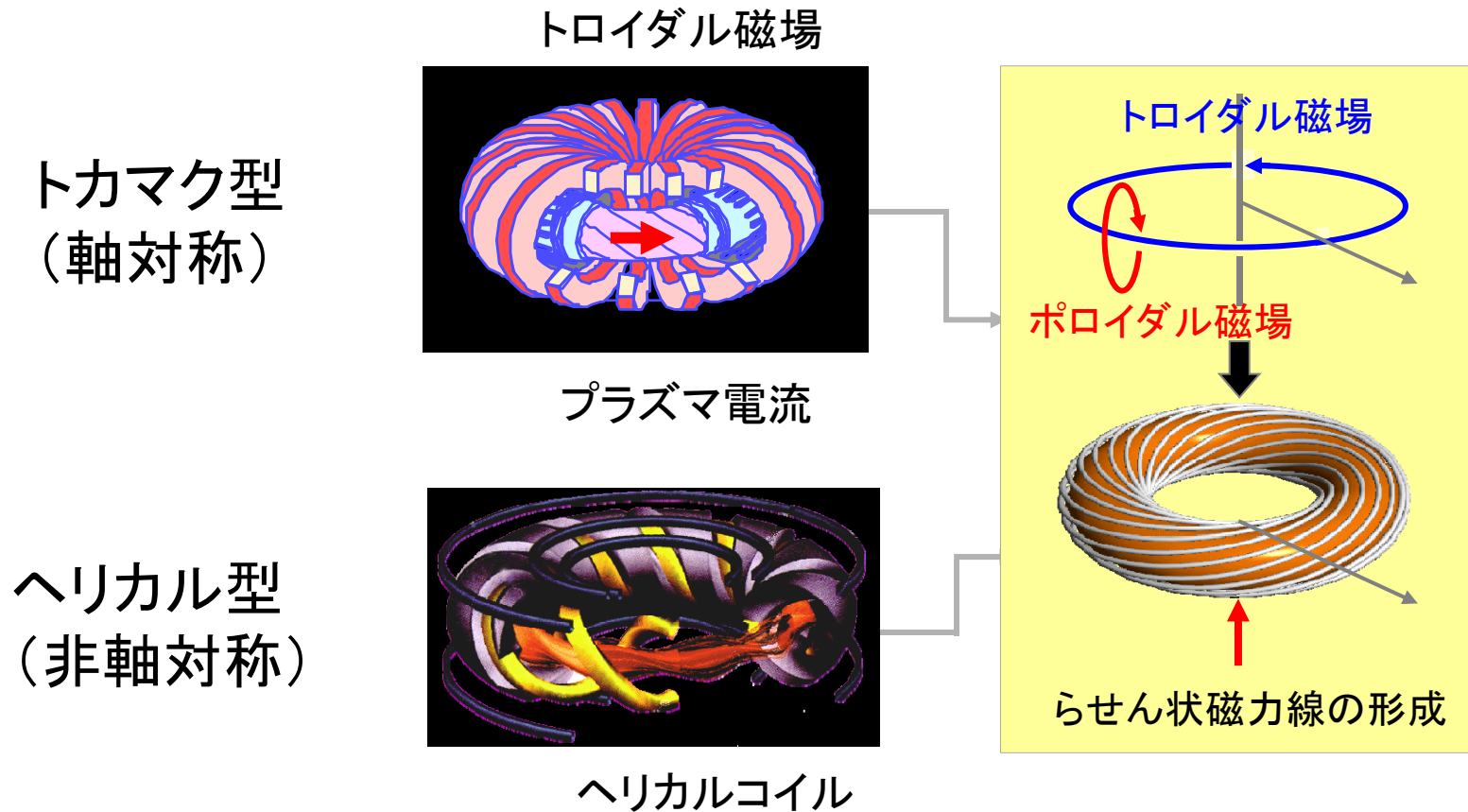
プラズマ密度  
 $\frac{n}{n_{\text{solid}}} \sim 10^2 - 10^3$

# プラズマ物理におけるパラダイムシフト

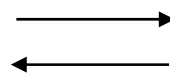
高温プラズマ： 非平衡・微小散逸／長時間記憶保持



# 線形性・非線形性のメリット・デメリット（１）



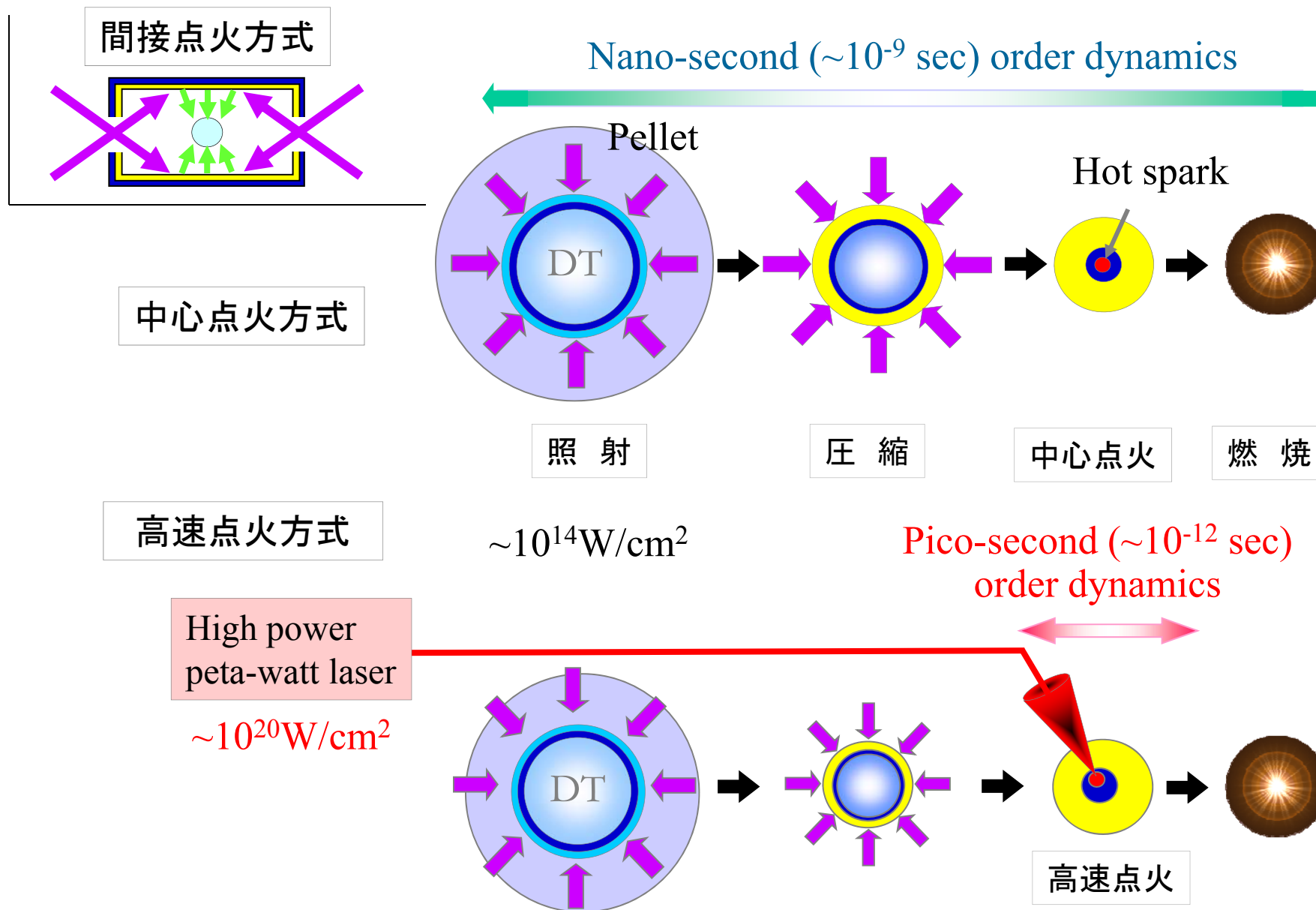
線形性の観点での  
装置設計



非線形性の観点での  
装置設計



# 線形性・非線性のメリット・デメリット (2)



# 核融合エネルギーの実証に向けて

核融合研究の50年 → プラズマ物理の構築

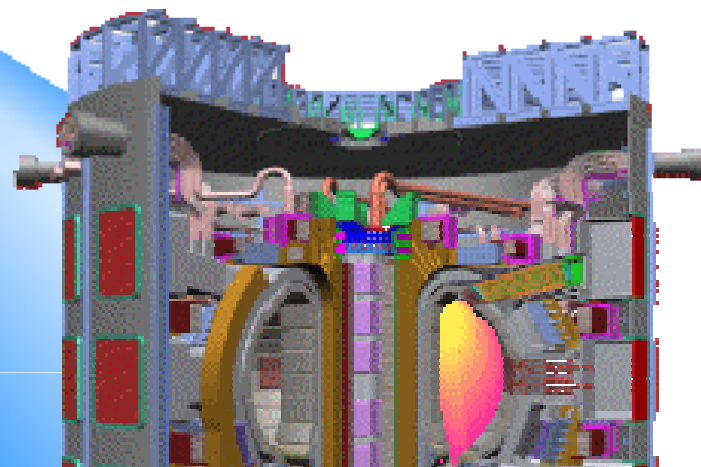
核融合研究の開始  
1960年(昭和35年)~

第4回核融合エネルギー連合講演会  
平成14年6月13日  
大阪コンベンションセンター

慣性(レーザー)方式:  
NIF(米国)・LMJ(仏国)  
2012年(?)点火・燃焼



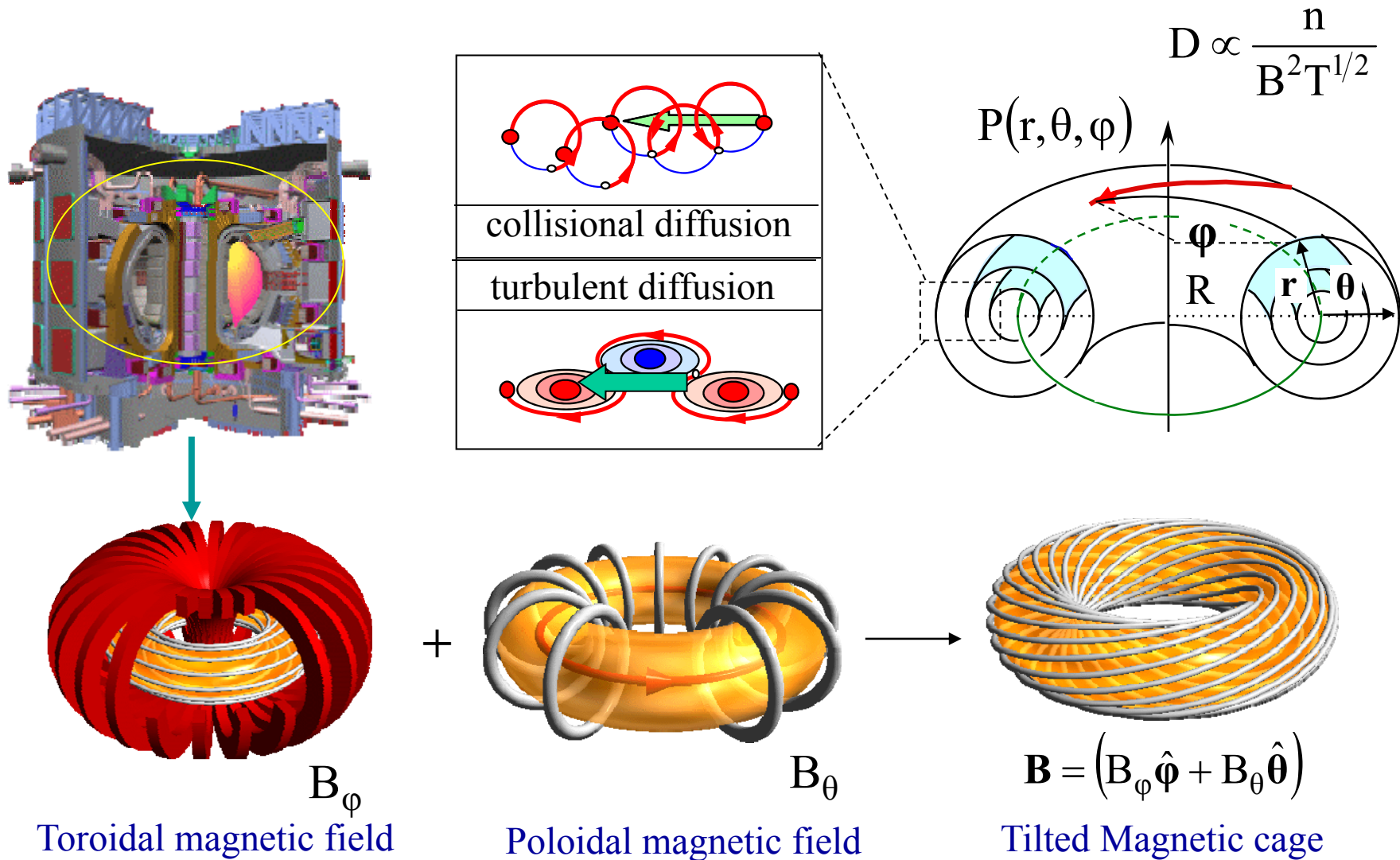
国際熱核融合:ITER  
2026年 点火・燃焼実験



「20世紀のプラズマの歴史は、・・・そして我々の地球においてプラズマ現象が持つ隠れた重要性や、宇宙におけるはっきりした重要性について、ほとんど認識のない状態のもとで始まった」 (R.Post : 「20世紀の物理学」)

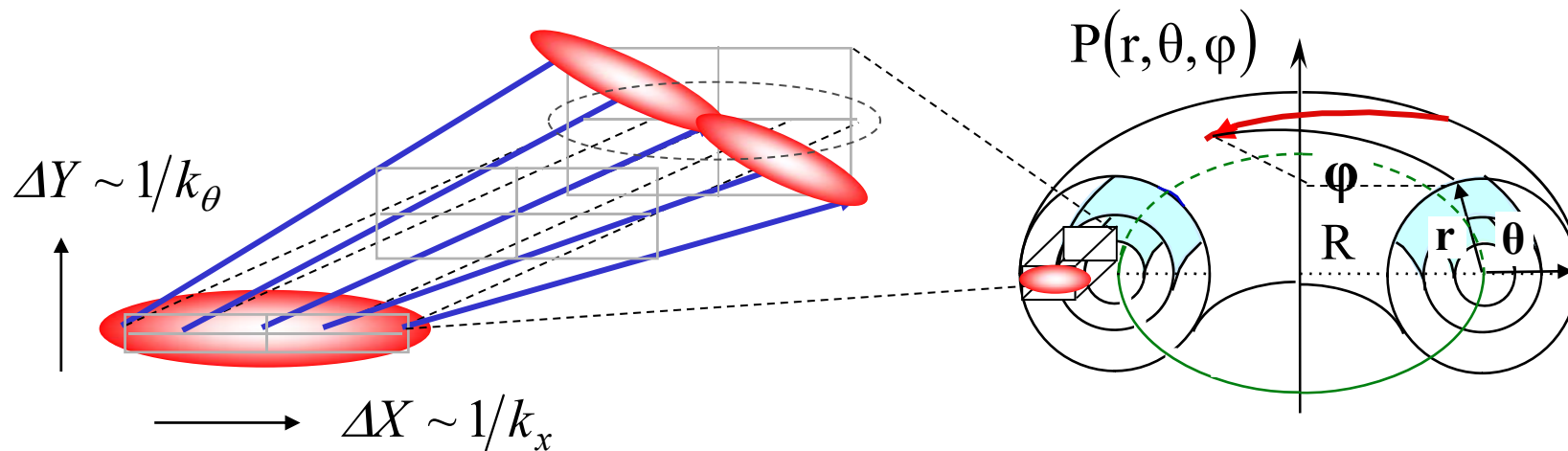
# Fusion device(Tokamak) & magnetic fields

Magnetic fields are designed to minimize various plasma fluctuations based on **linear theory**



# Fusion device(Tokamak) & magnetic fields (2)

Magnetic fields are designed to minimize various plasma fluctuations based on **linear theory**



$$q(r) \equiv \frac{r}{R} \frac{B_T}{B_p} \sim \frac{m}{m}$$

磁場の傾斜  
(安全係数)

$$\hat{s} = \frac{r}{q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial r}$$

傾斜率の変化  
(磁気シア)

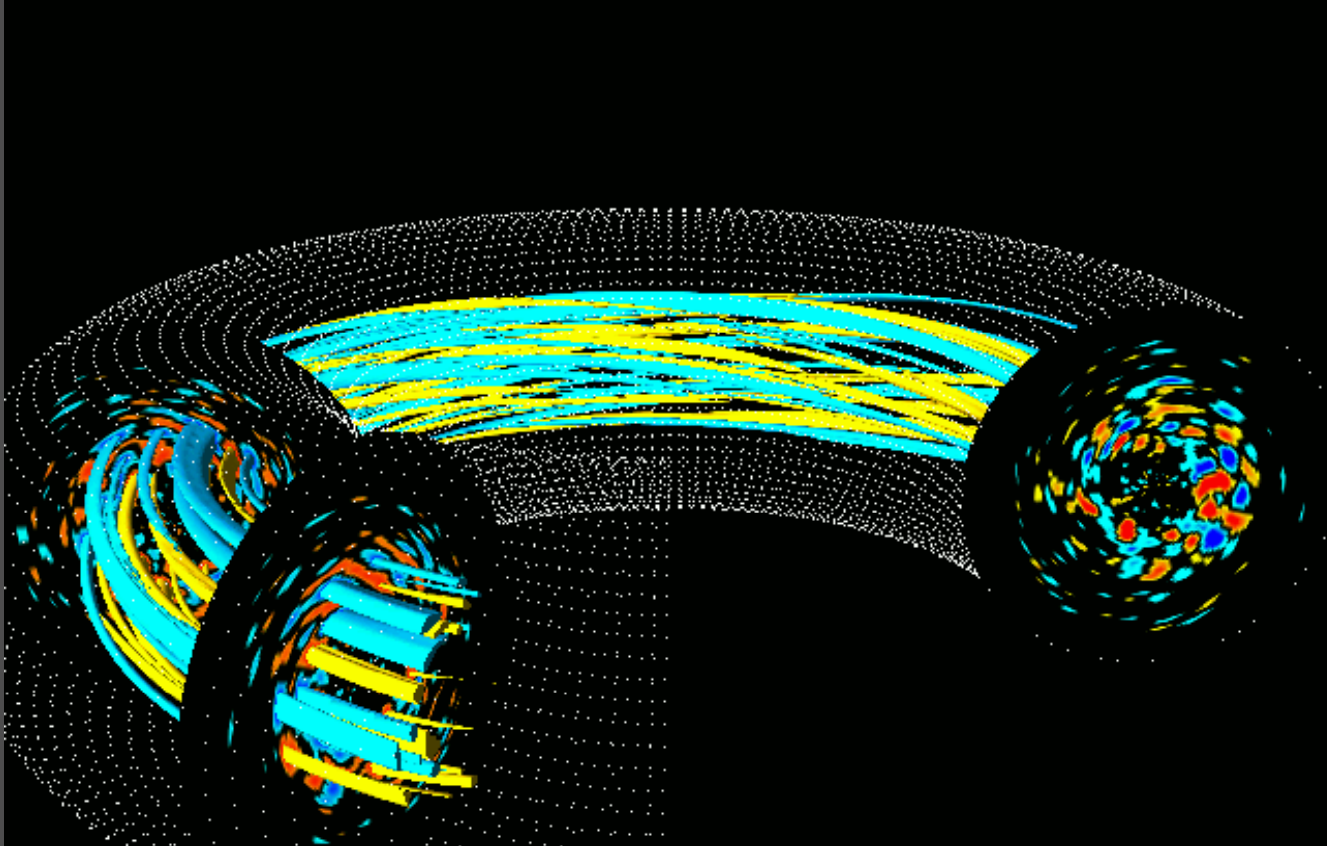
$$\Delta X \cong \frac{1}{\hat{s} k_\theta} \propto \frac{\rho_j}{\hat{s}}$$

揺らぎのサイズ

$$D \cong \frac{\Delta X^2}{\tau_c}$$

拡散係数

# Global turbulent simulation of ion temperature gradient mode (ITG)



$\Delta X$  : correlation length

$\tau_c$  : correlation time

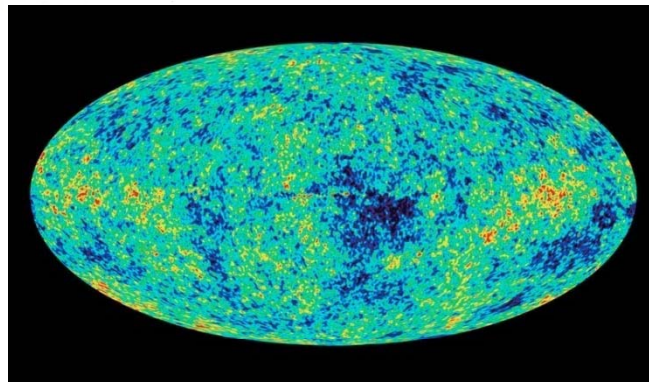
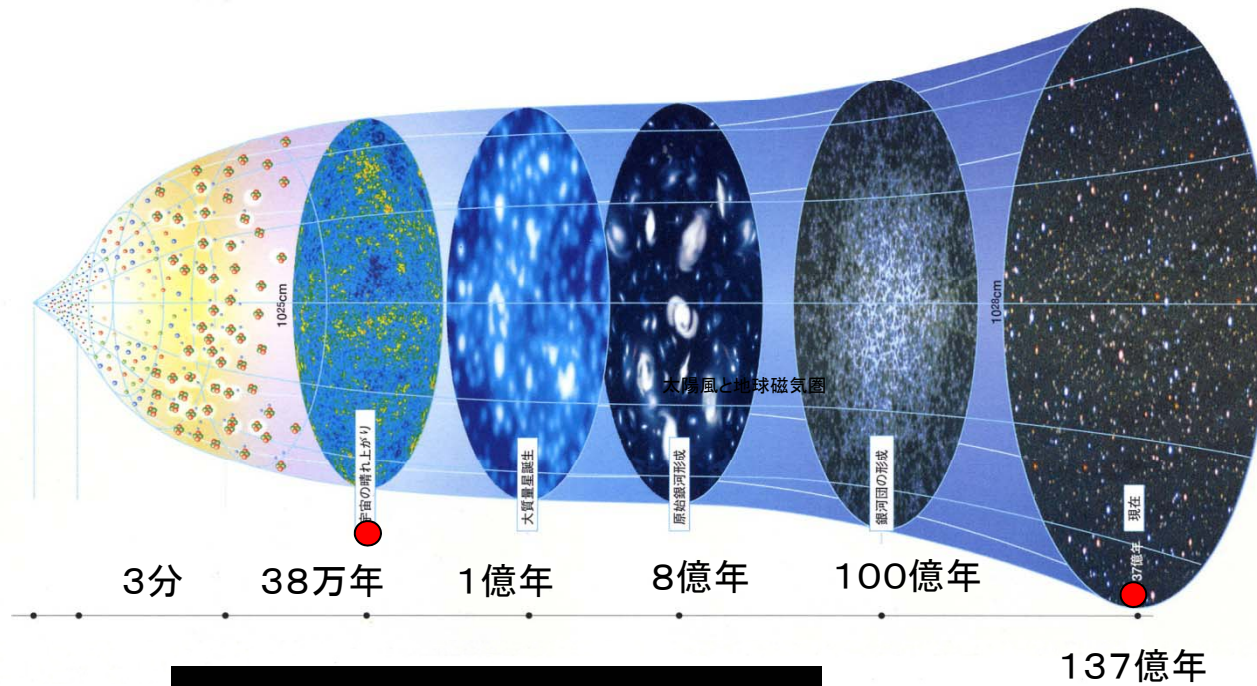
$$D \cong \frac{\Delta X^2}{\tau_c}$$

$$\Delta X \cong \rho_i^{1-\alpha} L_T^\alpha \cong \sqrt{\rho_i L_T}$$

$$\rho_i < \Delta X < a, L_T$$

$$D \propto \left( \frac{\rho_s}{a} \right)^{1-\alpha} \frac{T}{B}$$

# 揺らぎの自己形勢と宇宙

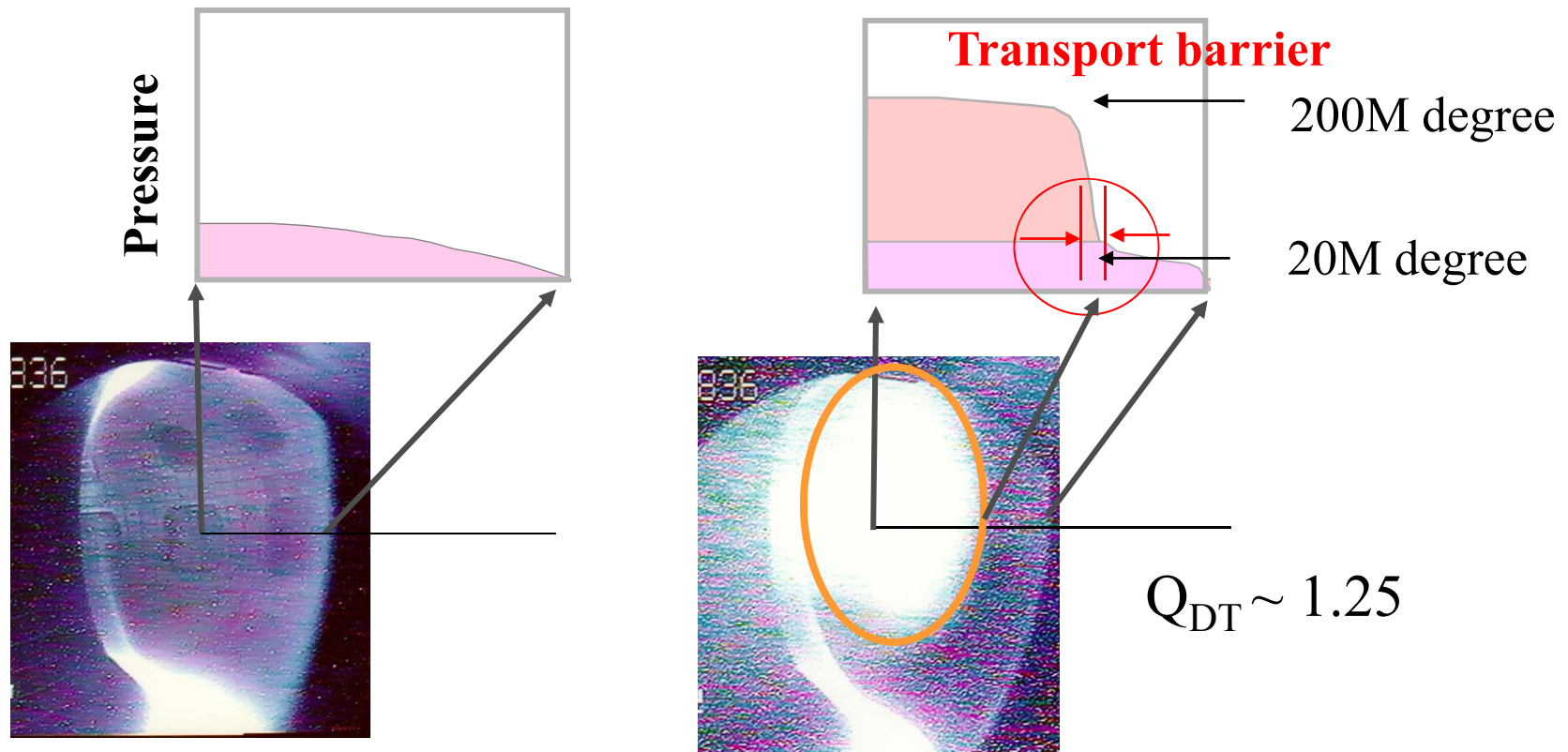


宇宙背景放射 3度  $k=2.5^{-4}$  eV  
WMAP (NASAより)



# A high performance plasma is realized by having “structure”

June 11, (June 25 :press) 1998 Shot number E31872 ,  $Q_{DT} \sim 1.25$



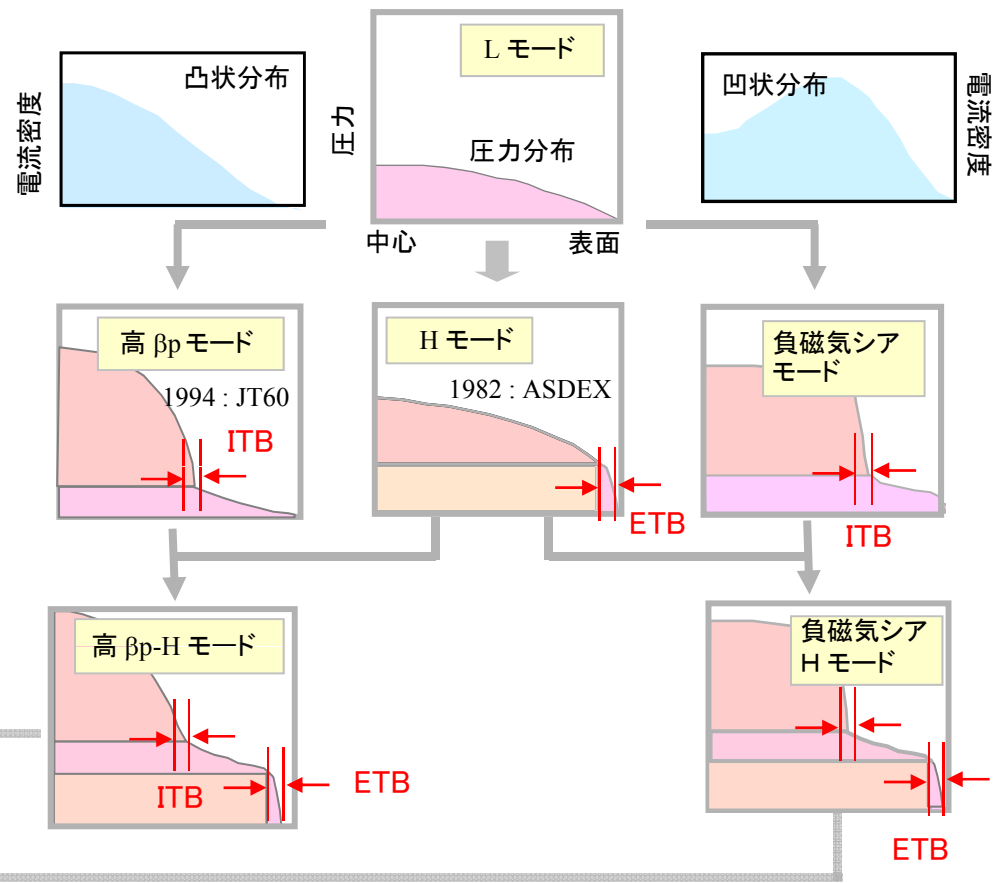
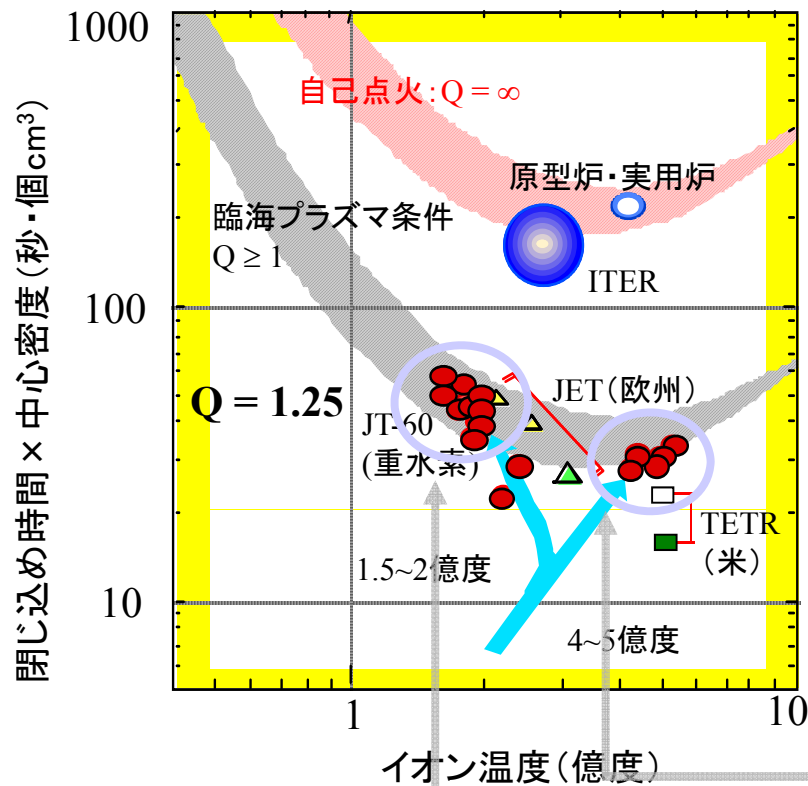
Low confinement plasma

High confinement plasma

[Ishida, et al., IAEA, '98, NF, '99]

# “経路の選択”と“分布の形成”

岸本泰明 : 「数値トカマク実験 (NEXT) 研究」  
シミュレーション, 22巻, 2号, 9 (2002)

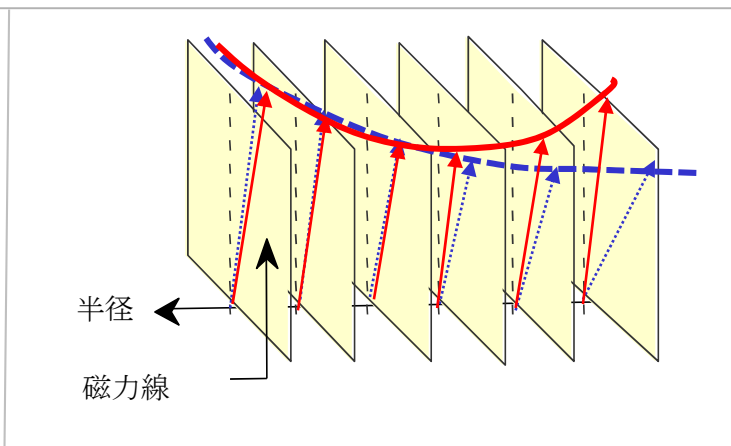
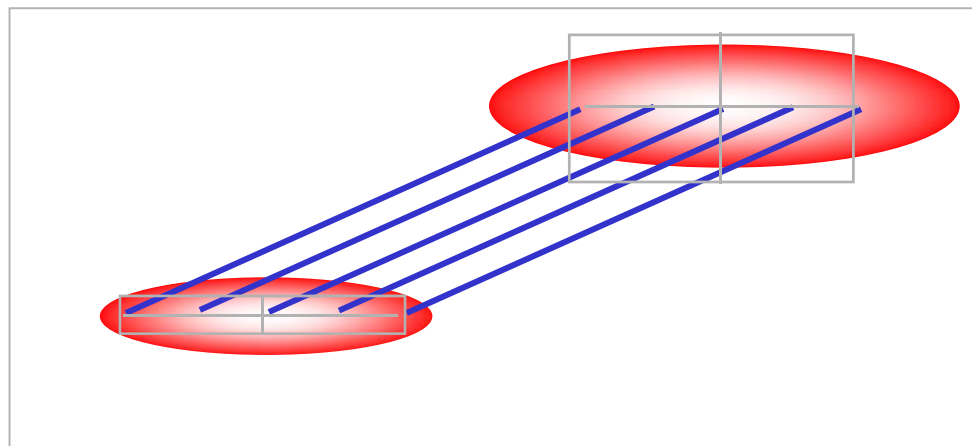
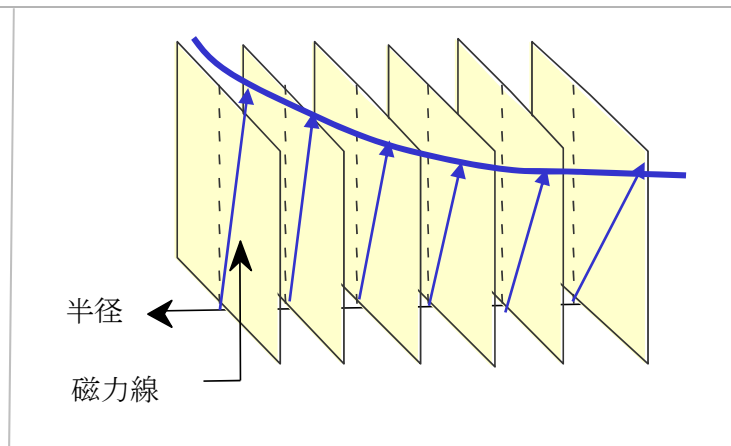
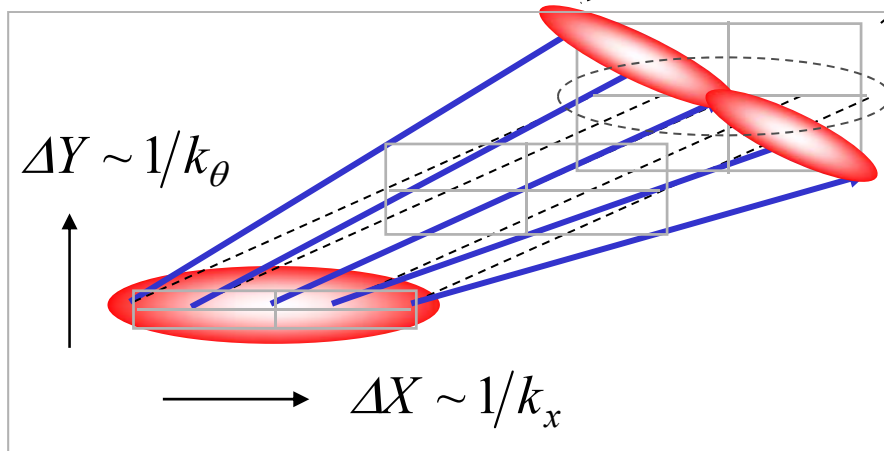
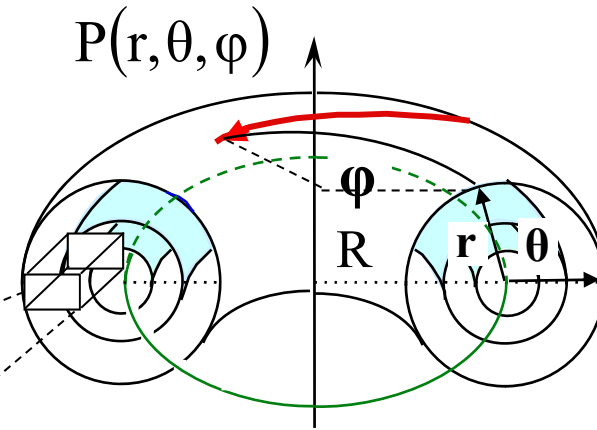




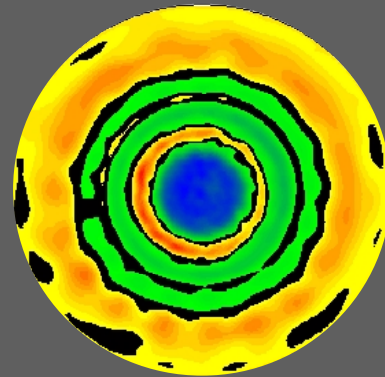
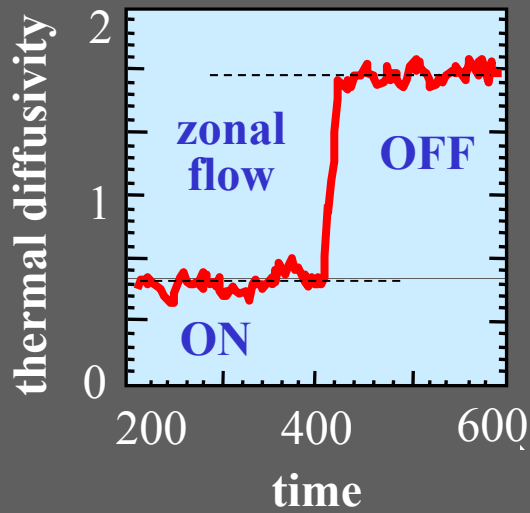
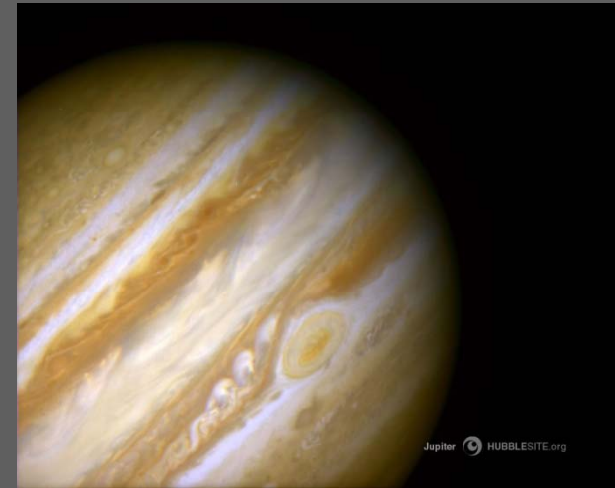
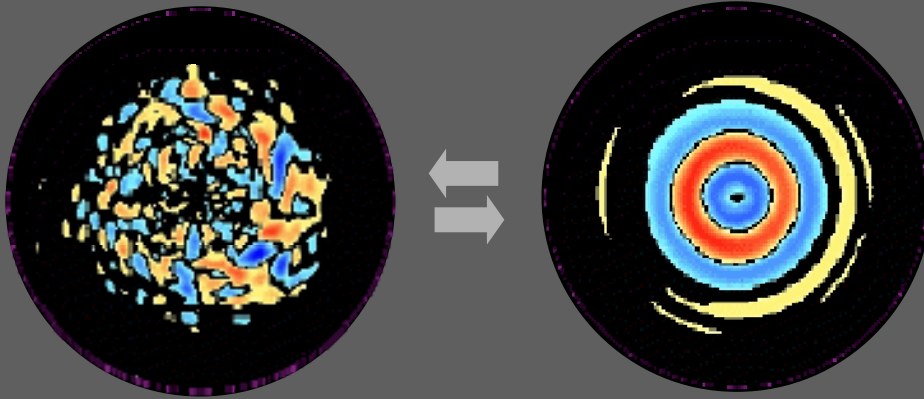
# Configuration of “Magnetic Shear Reversal”

Linearly unstable profile

$$\hat{s} = \frac{r}{q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial r} \sim 0$$



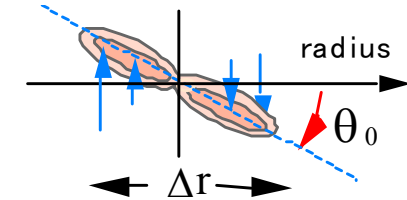
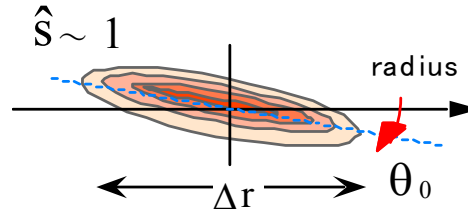
# Global flow generation from turbulence



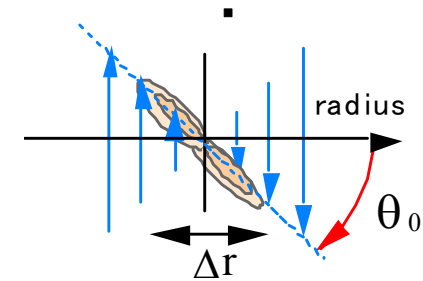
World dominated by turbulence and flows

# Interaction between flows & fluctuations

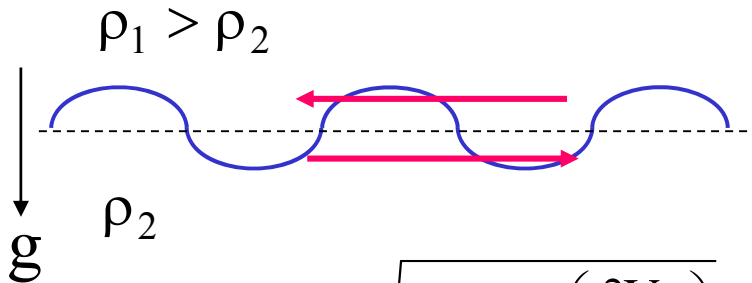
Shearing decorrelation of turbulence



$$(1 + k_{\perp}^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi_{k_x} = -ik_y \phi_{k_x} + \nu'_{sf} (1 + k_{\perp}^2) k_y \frac{d\phi_{k_x}}{dk_x} + [\phi, \nabla_{\perp}^2 \phi]_{k_x}$$



Shearing decorrelation is a local interaction in  $k$  space



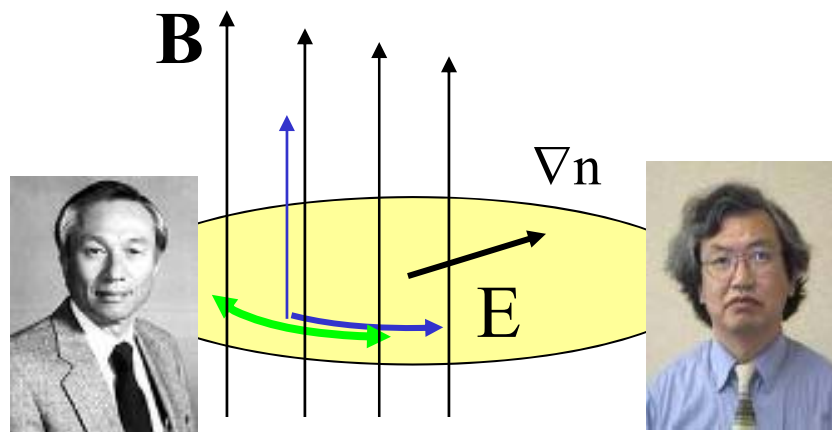
$$\gamma = \sqrt{k_y g - \alpha \left( \frac{\partial V_y}{\partial x} \right)}$$

$$\langle \delta k^2 \rangle = t^2 k^2 V_E'^2$$

# Turbulence in quasi-two dimensional bounded system

Drift wave : Hasegawa-Mima eq.

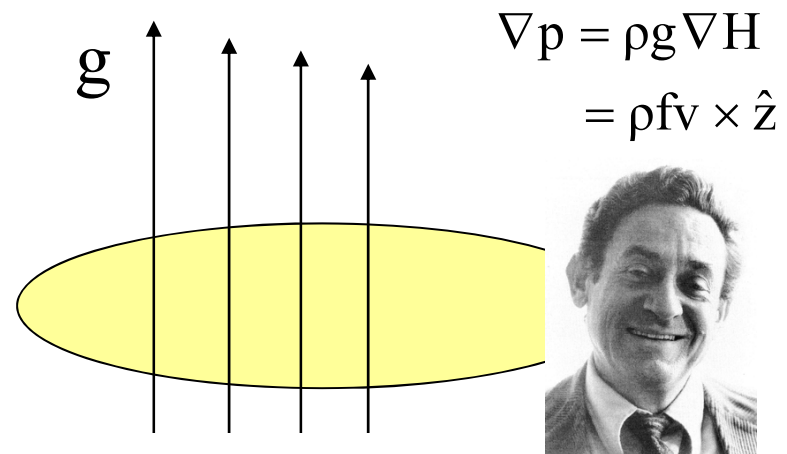
$$(1 - \nabla^2) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_d \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} - [(\mathbf{b} \times \nabla \phi) \cdot \nabla] \nabla^2 \phi = 0$$



$$\mathbf{v}_E = \frac{c}{B} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \nabla \phi \quad \mathbf{v}_p = -\frac{c}{\omega_{ci} B} \frac{d}{dt} \nabla_{\perp} \phi$$

Rossby wave : Charney equation

$$(1 - \nabla^2) \frac{\partial \mathbf{h}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_R \frac{\partial \mathbf{h}}{\partial y} - [(\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \nabla \mathbf{h}) \cdot \nabla] \nabla^2 \mathbf{h} = 0$$



$$\mathbf{v}_c = \frac{g}{f} \hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \nabla H \quad \mathbf{v}_p = -\frac{gH_0}{f^2} \frac{d}{dt} \nabla \mathbf{h}$$

Conserving

quantities  
Energy:

$$W = (\nabla \phi)^2 + \phi^2 \quad \text{Enstrophy: } U = (\nabla \phi)^2 + (\nabla^2 \phi)^2$$

# Hasegawa and Wakatani, 1983

## 2 field extension of HM including instability source

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### Self-Organization of Electrostatic Turbulence in a Cylindrical Plasma

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(Received 8 July 1987)

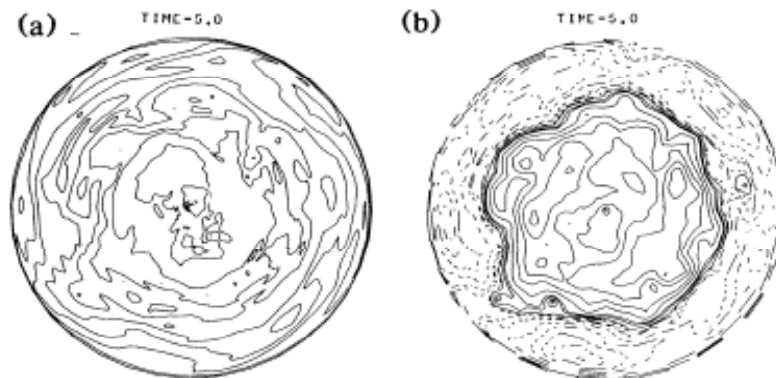
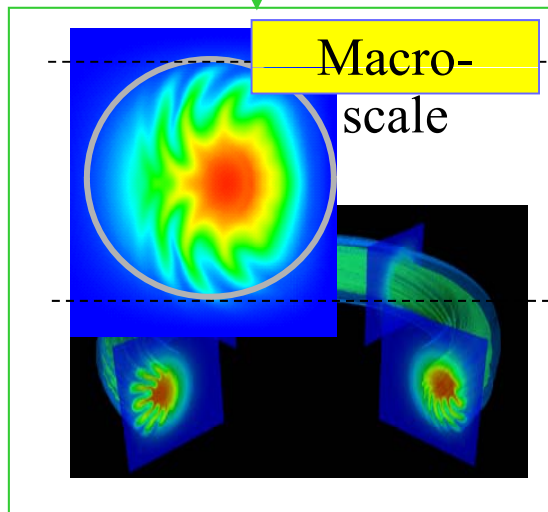
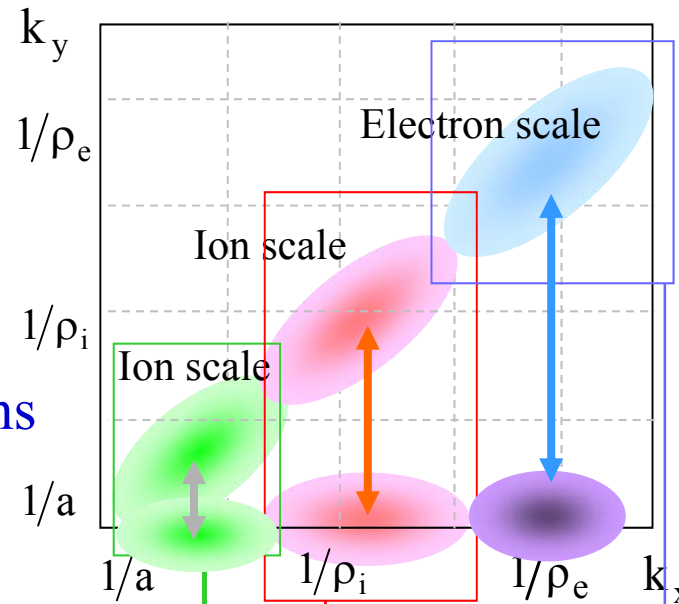


FIG. 1. (a) The density contour and (b) the potential contour from the three-dimensional computer simulation of electrostatic plasma turbulence in a cylindrical plasma with magnetic curvature and shear. In (b) the solid (dashed) lines are for the positive (negative) potential contours. Note the development of closed potential contours near the  $\phi \approx 0$  surface.

In summary we have shown a self-organization of electrostatic turbulence of a cylindrical plasma with magnetic curvature and shear. The resultant axisymmetric potential profile is explained by means of the variational principle of minimization of the potential enstrophy. The self-organized axisymmetric potential contours show generation of azimuthal zonal flows; hence, they indicate inhibition of radial diffusion. In particular, near the  $\phi = 0$  surface, the radial particle flux is minimum since  $\langle \phi n_1 \rangle \approx 0$ . This fact in turn produces a steep density gradient around this surface. The diffusion is likely to occur intermittently when a small cell moves across the closed stream lines.

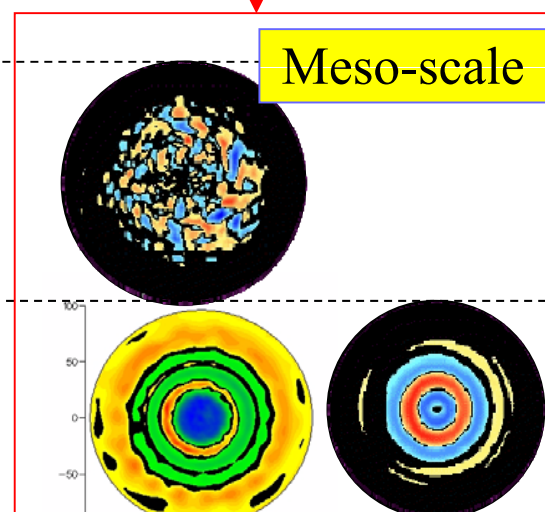
# Various fluctuation with different scales

- ▶ many eigen modes,  
 $\Delta k \sim 10^5 \quad \Delta\omega \sim 10^8$
- ▶ coexistence of  
multi-scale fluctuations



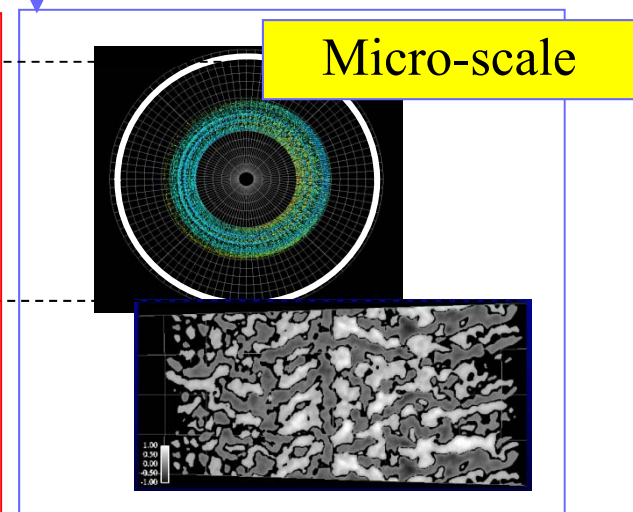
Macro-scale

[courtesy of Kagei (JAEA)]



Meso-scale

[Y. Kishimoto et al.'96, PoP]

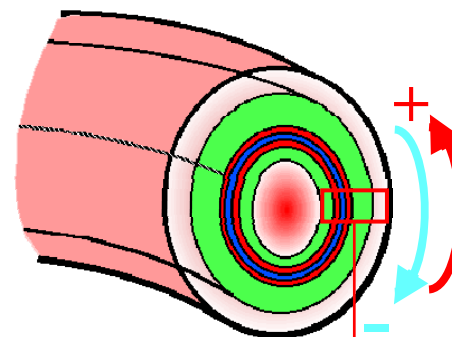
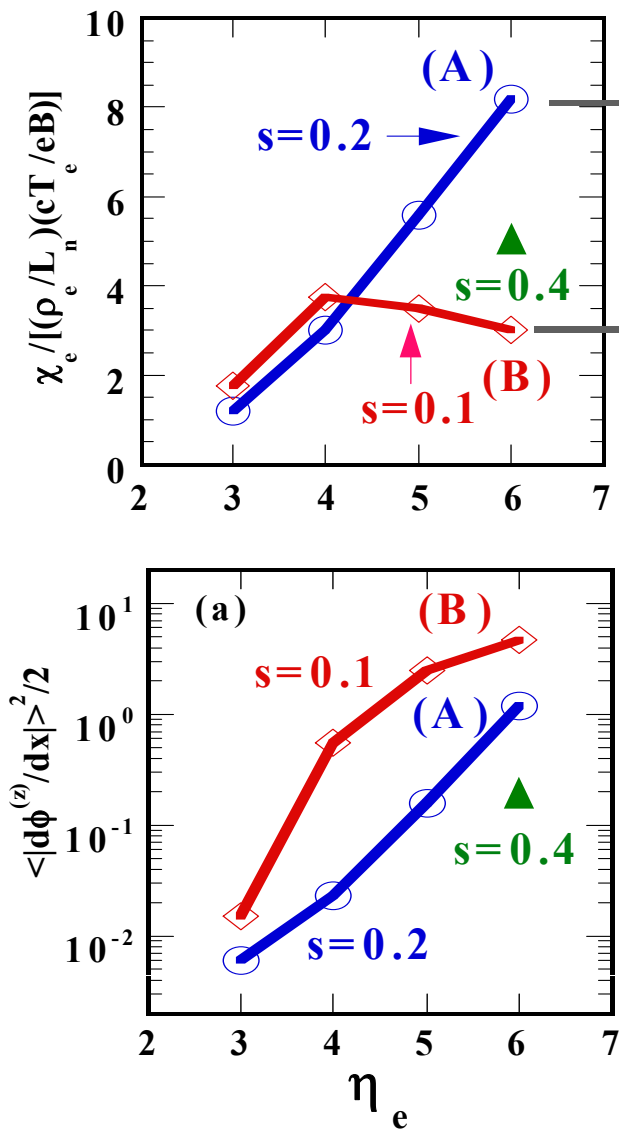


Micro-scale

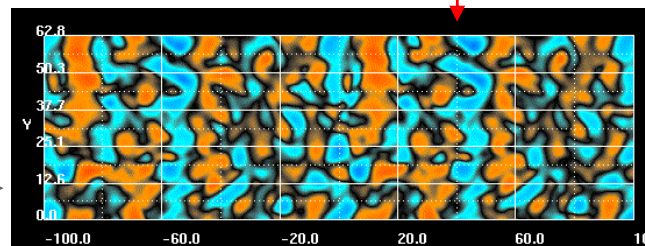
[Y. Idomura et al.'04, IAEA, NF]

# 電子系の揺らぎの構造と制御

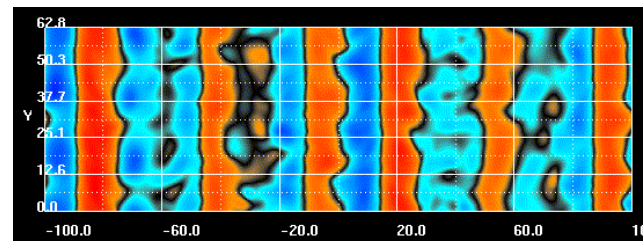
[Kishimoto, Li, et al., IAEA '02]



(A) S=0.2

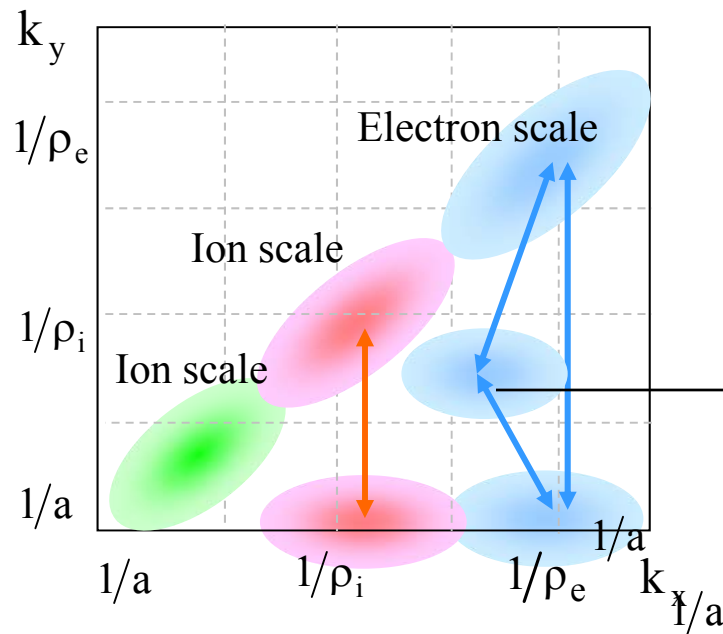


(B) S=0.1 : weak magnetic shear

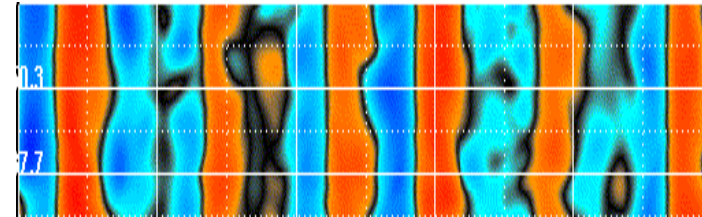


# Turbulence dominated by large scale structure

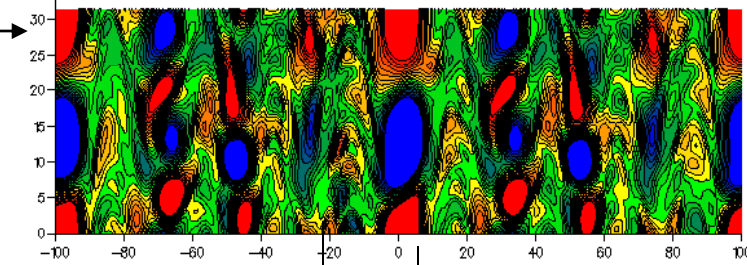
$$\hat{s} = 0.1 \quad \eta_e = 6$$



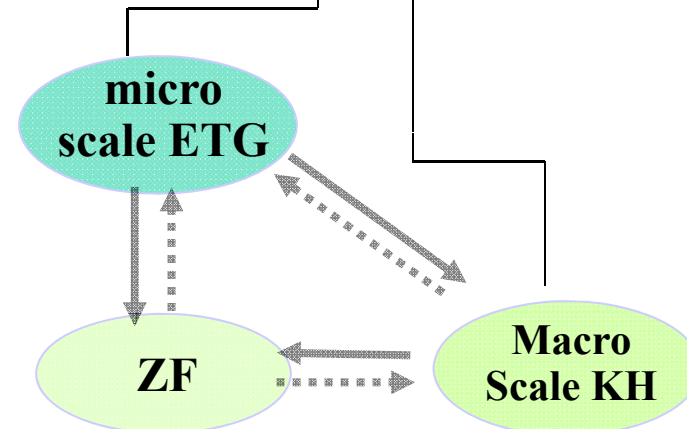
turbulence + zonal flow



turbulence



- ▶ Emergence of large scale vortices
- ▶ Mixed turbulence with
  - micro-scale ETG
  - ETG driven ZF
  - ZF driven Large scale structure



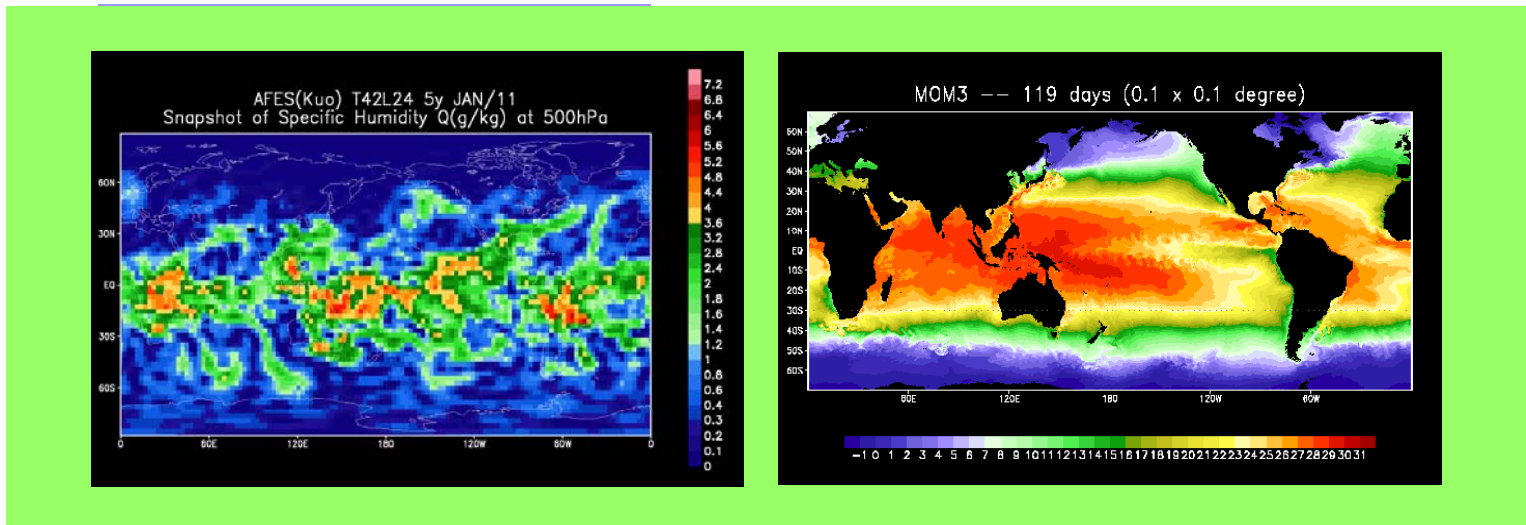


# 高圧力状態における自己組織化現象

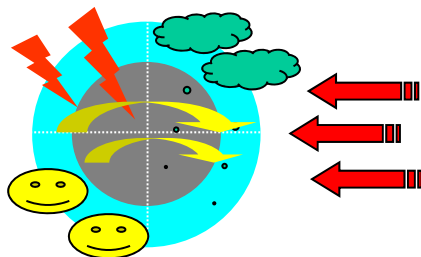
**Total fluctuation**

= **turbulent fluctuation** + **zonal fluctuation**  
 (→ induce transport)

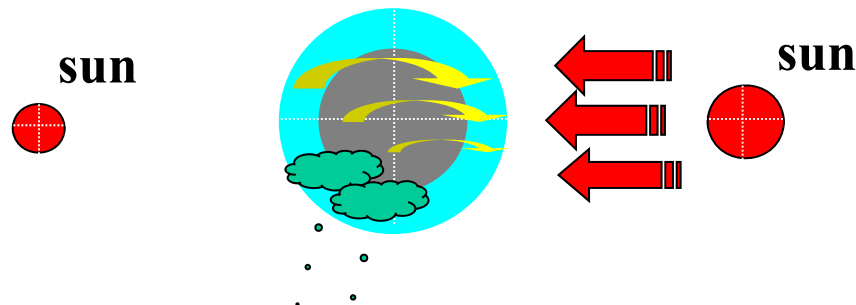
$$\eta_{zF} \equiv \frac{E^{(ZF)}}{E^{(tot)}} = \frac{E^{(ZF)}}{E^{(turb)} + E^{(ZF)}}$$



Earth environment

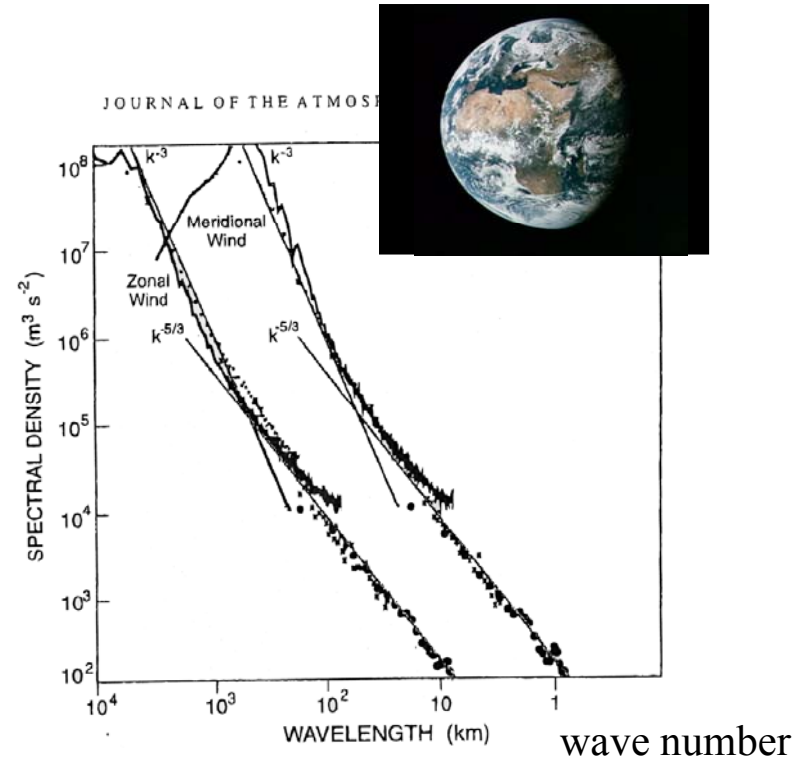
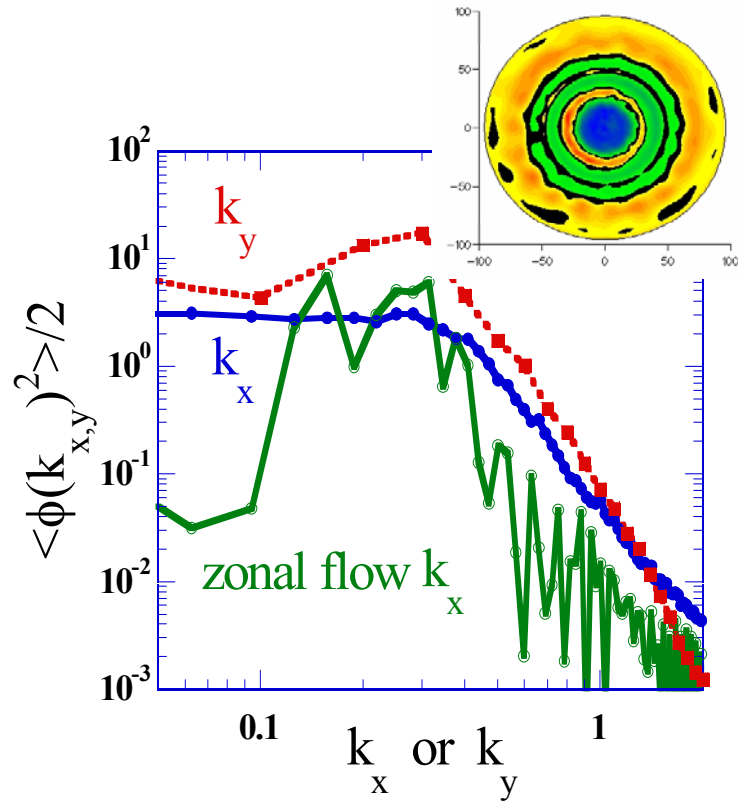


Earth environment ???



# Comparison of atmospheric zonal flows

[Koshyk-Hamilton, JAS, 01]



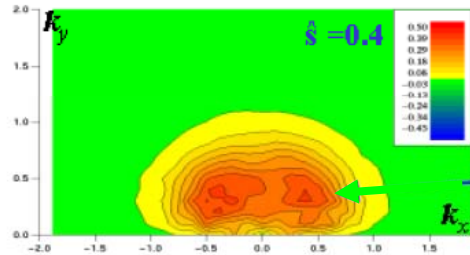
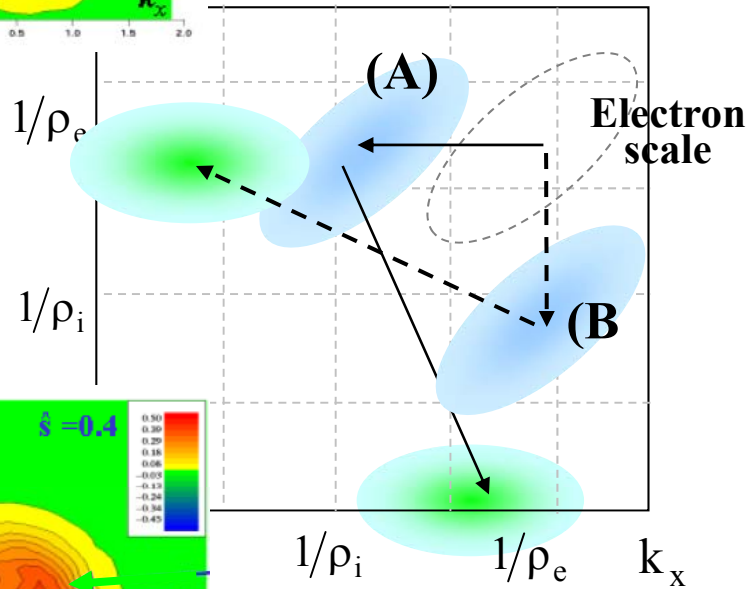
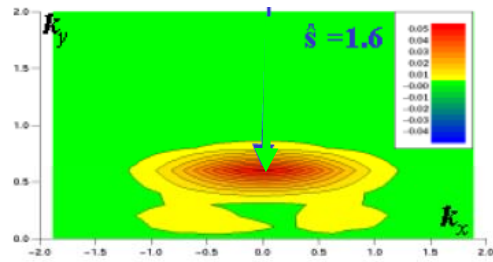
Hasegawa-Mima Equation

$$(\mathbf{1} - \nabla^2) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_d \cdot \nabla \phi - [(\mathbf{b} \times \nabla \phi) \cdot \nabla] \nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

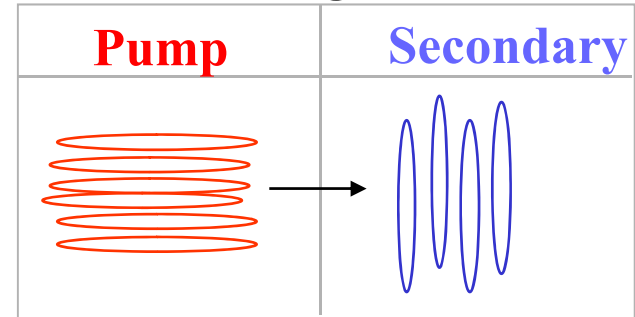
Charney Equation

$$(\mathbf{1} - \nabla^2) \frac{\partial \mathbf{h}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_R \cdot \nabla \mathbf{h} - [(\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \nabla \mathbf{h}) \cdot \nabla] \nabla^2 \mathbf{h} = 0$$

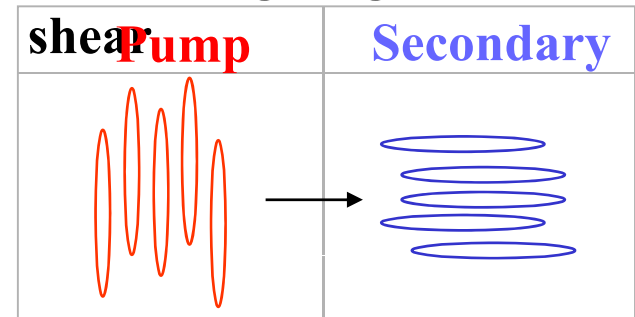
# 非線形性と揺らぎの制御に向けた研究



(A) Weak magnetic shear



(B) Strong magnetic shear

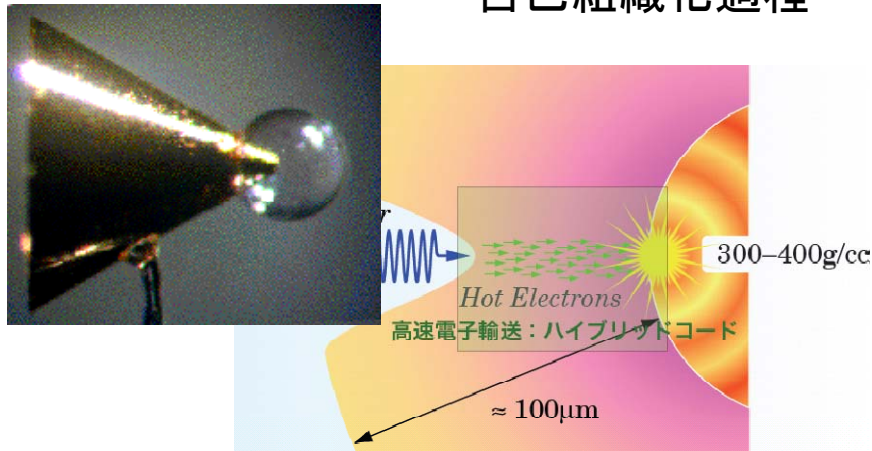


$$\eta_{zF} \equiv \frac{E^{(LSS)}}{E^{(tot)}} \sim 1$$

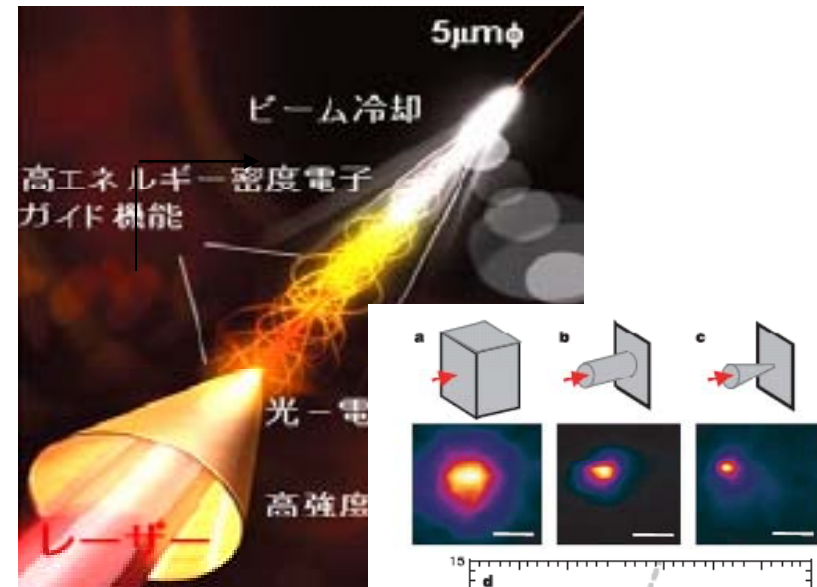
$$E^{(LSS)} = E^{(ZF)} + E^{(GKH)}$$

# “非線形性”に準拠したレーザー核融合研究

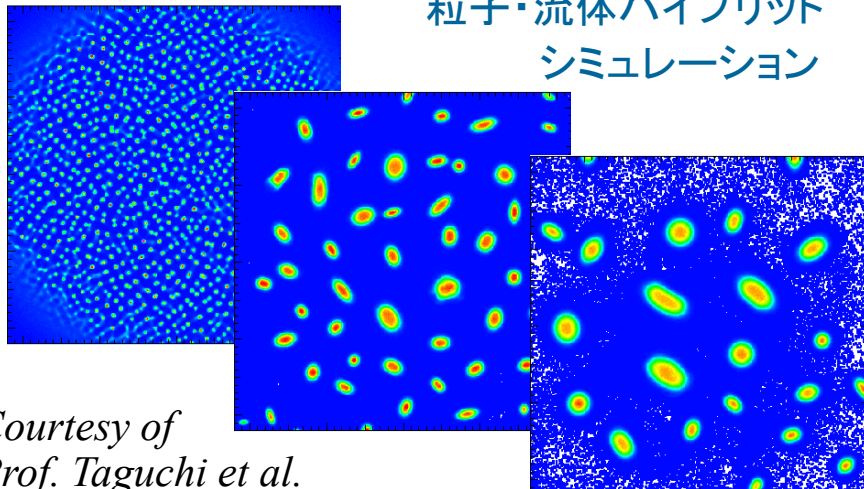
高速点火における相対論的電子ビーム  
自己組織化過程



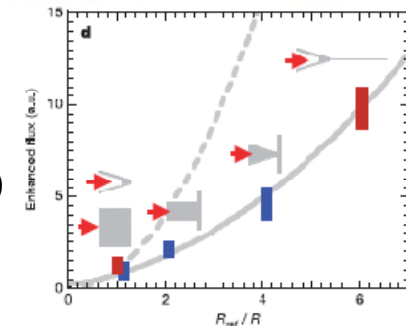
高エネルギー密度状態をデバイスとして応用



粒子・流体ハイブリッド  
シミュレーション



R. Kodama et al.,  
*Nature* 432, 1005 (2004)



「強非線形性」に伴う構造と  
「過渡過程」の制御

Courtesy of  
Prof. Taguchi et al.  
[Taguchi et al, PRL 86, 5055 (2002)]

# まとめと展望

- 核融合研究 「プラズマ物理」の構築と同時進行  
2002 年現在: 燃焼する  
プラズマエネルギー生産への展望

- 核融合媒質・プラズマの予想外の展開

$$D \sim \frac{cT}{eB} \quad \text{D.Bohm : 核融合の目標に反する依存性}$$

異常(乱流)輸送

「20世紀のプラズマの歴史は、・・・そして我々の地球においてプラズマ現象が持つ隠れた重要性や、宇宙におけるはっきりした重要性について、ほとんど認識のない状態のもとで始まった」 (R.Post : 「20世紀の物理学」)

限られた空間での圧力上昇(外力)

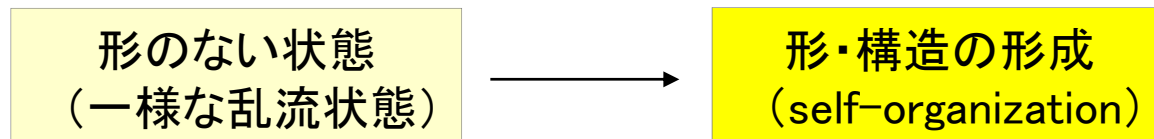


揺らぎの形態を調整  
高い圧力を支える構造に状態を変化(応答)

# まとめと展望(続)

- プラズマの複雑多様なダイナミクス

異なった時間・空間スケールの非線形・非局所的相互作用



環境の設定:

磁場構造・流れの構造・揺らぎの構造……

- ITER : ELM<sub>y</sub>-Hモード

プラズマの非線形現象

————— 工学レベルで制御可能

- 自律性の強いシステムの実現 (今世紀の挑戦)

従来: 安定なシステム (cf. 大型加速器等)

自律性(プラズマ性)の排除