

Title

# Jak se v centru Prahy zažeházá hvězda

Vojtěch Svoboda

Korona přednáška - živě na FB

April 23, 2020

# Fakulta jaderná a fyzikálně inženýrská (FJFI) České vysoké učení technické v Praze



Hlavní budova FJFI v Praze - Břehová



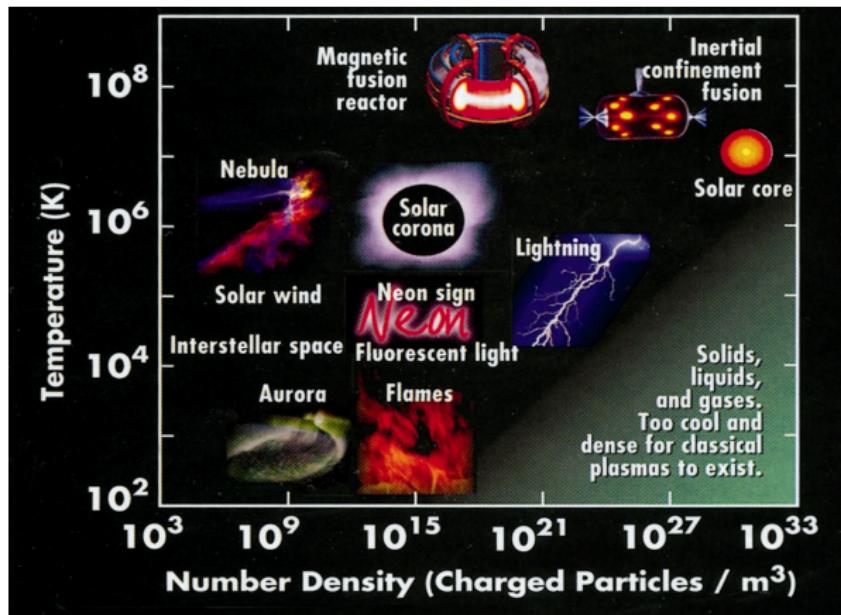
insignie FJFI



Betlémská kaple - slavnostní síň ČVUT

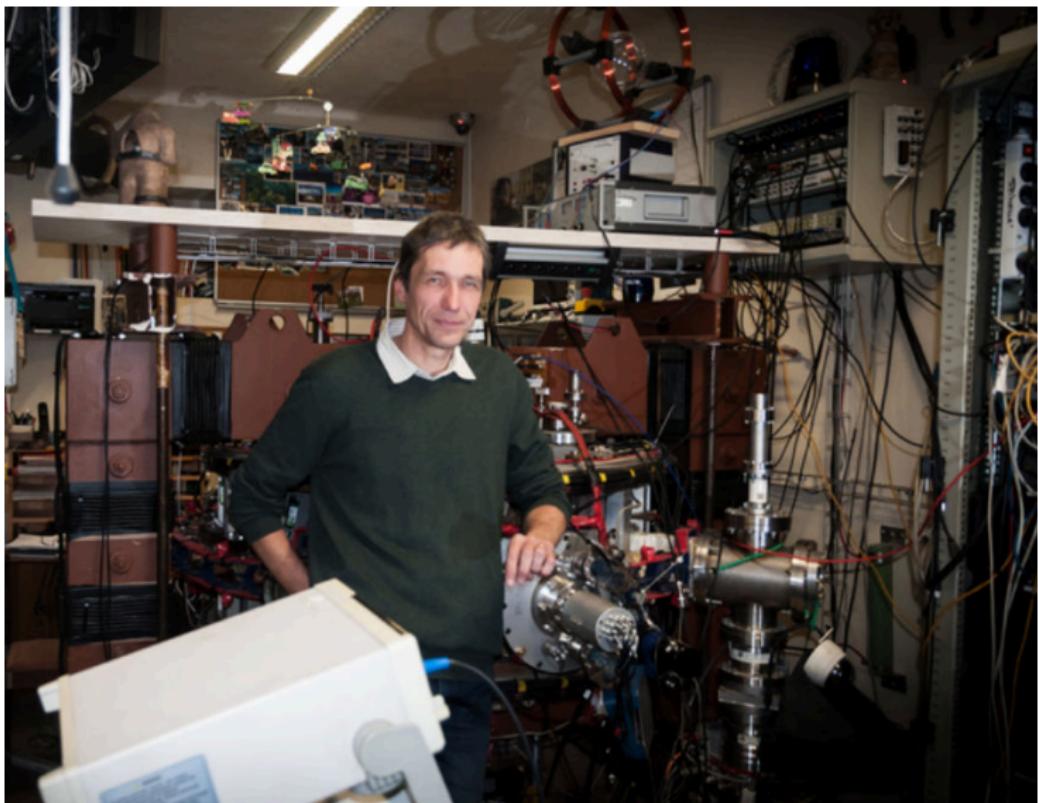
- ČVUT založena roku 1707 císařem Josefem I.
- ČVUT má přibližně 2700 zaměstnanců, 16500 vysokoškolských studentů, 1700 doktorandů. ( $\approx$  2500 zahraničních studentů).
- FJFI byla založena v roce 1955 s posláním vyškolit nové odborníky na vznikající československý jaderný program.
- FJFI je v současné době centrem vzdělávání a výzkumu, které se specializuje na hraniční oblasti mezi moderní vědou a jejich aplikacemi v technologických, medicíně, ekonomii, biologii, ekologii a dalších oborech.

# Badatelská skupina / studijní specializace Fyzika plazmatu a termojaderné fúze



99.999 % Vesmíru je v plazmatickém stavu

# Tokamak GOLEM & Vojtěch Svoboda



# Google: Energy

About 2,950,000,000 results (0.60 seconds)

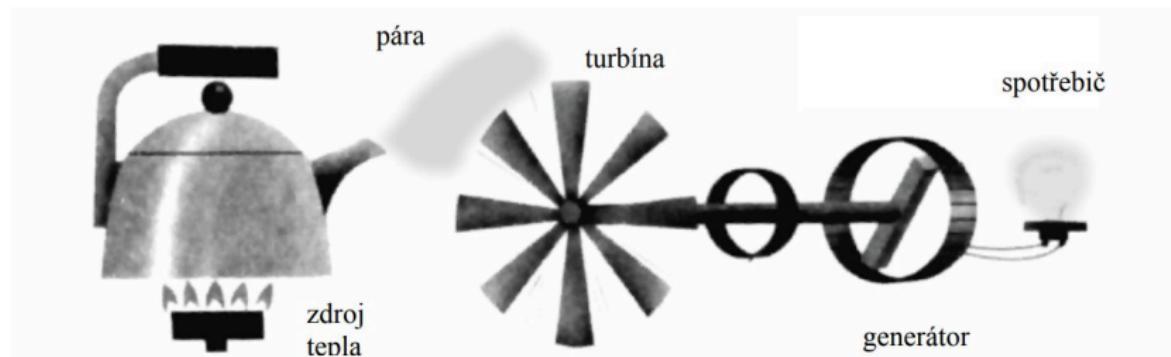
Google search results for "energy".

Search filters: Images

Image search results:

- Global energy in 2050 – can renewables... (physicsofworld.com)
- Understanding and using the Energy Balance... (iea.org)
- Siemens signs up to blockchain energy ... (renewableenergyworld.com)
- Use Blockchain in Renewable Energy ... (cointechmag.com)
- New Thermal Battery Could Be A 'Game ... (techcrunch.com)
- Energy and renewable sources: ENI's ... (eniac.it)
- How IoT startups are changing the ... (newenergybusiness.com)
- Biofuels Energy – The Leading African ... (biofuelsmagazine.com)
- Unleashed Energy (interiorengineering.com)
- discussions underway for Mass Energy (newsprogress.com)
- WTF is Zero Point Energy and How Could ... (inventor.com)
- Wilson E. Scott Institute for Energy ... (wsie.edu)
- Energy Use in Industry - Energy ... (iea.org)
- Cracked the Secret to Fusion Energy ... (newenergytimes.com)
- Alternative energy technology | What we ... (bbc.com)
- Energy Trade Surveillance Roadmap ... (corporateleadershipinsights.com)
- WE Energy Offers the Next Market ... (spectrumnews.org)
- Moderate transmission losses, consumption ... (statista.com)
- Energy from Whaleswells - ASIO, spqr, a r.o. (iea.org)
- Transformation Ahead for Energy Sector ... (iea.org)
- Mediterranean 2040: How will the energy ... (iea.org)
- All Forms of Energy Are Important ... (sustainableenergy.com)
- Energy Union indicators | Energy ... (ec.europa.eu)
- Green supplier Bulb Energy predict 3m ... (bbc.co.uk)
- Energy - Wikipedia (en.wikipedia.org)
- Related searches:
  - body energy
  - science energy
  - energy human
- Promotion of renewable energy sources ... (optimus-energy.eu)
- MSc SELECT – Environmental Pathways for ... (sustainableenergy.com)
- Energy Storage | Graphene Flagship (graphene-flagship.eu)

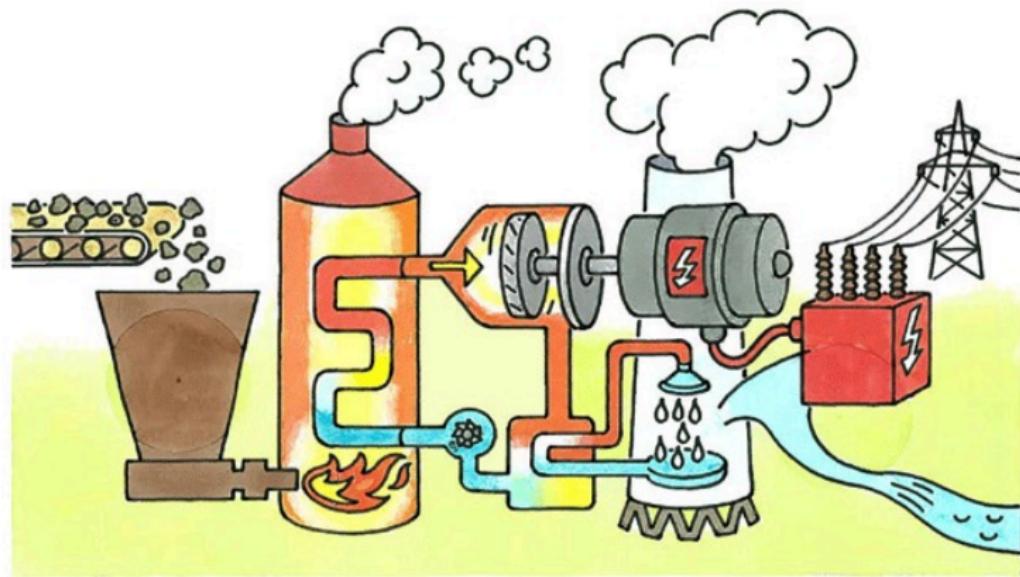
# Základní princip tepelné elektrárny



Základní otázka zní:

?? Čím topit ??

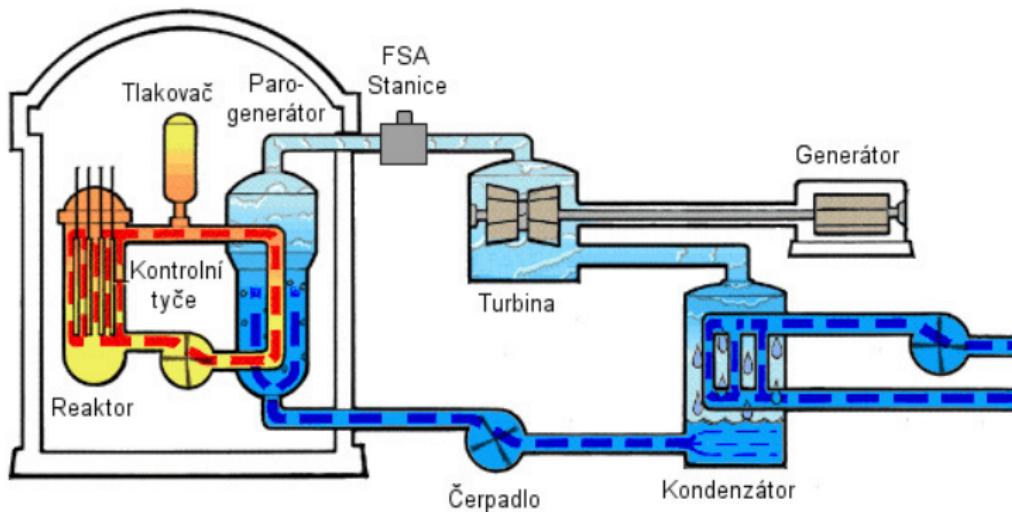
# Uhelná elektrárna



Praha ( $\sim 1$  GW): denně  $\sim$  vlak uhlí

Emise

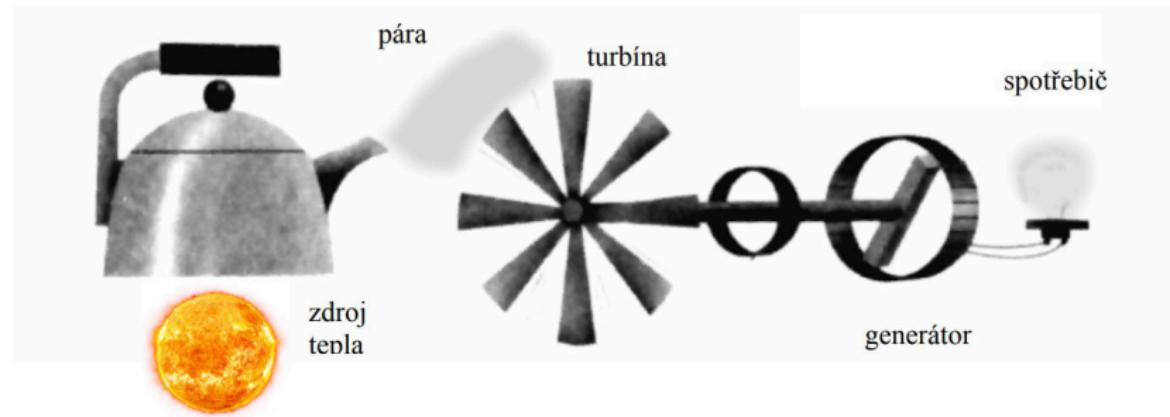
# Jaderná elektrárna - štěpná



Praha (~ 1 GW): ročně ~ vagón jaderného paliva

Dotáhnout technologii: Suroviny, Odpad, Bezpečnost

# Topit malým Sluncem/hvězdou ??

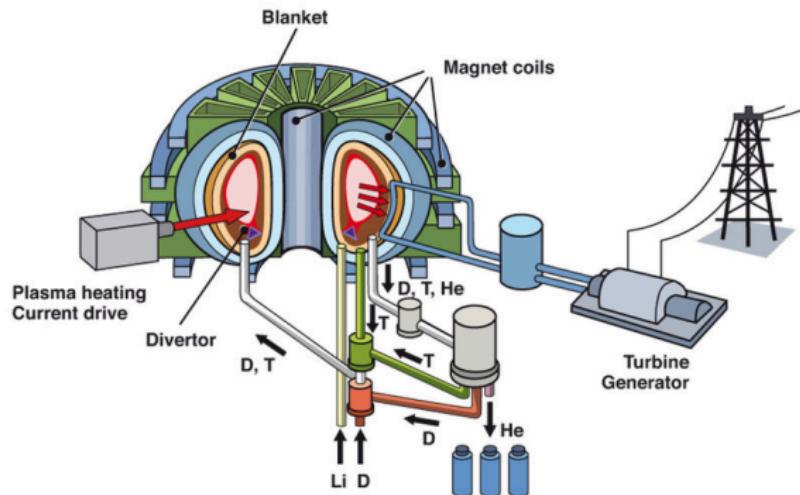


# Výzva



Můžeme se zmocnit energie  
která pohání Slunce/hvězdy?

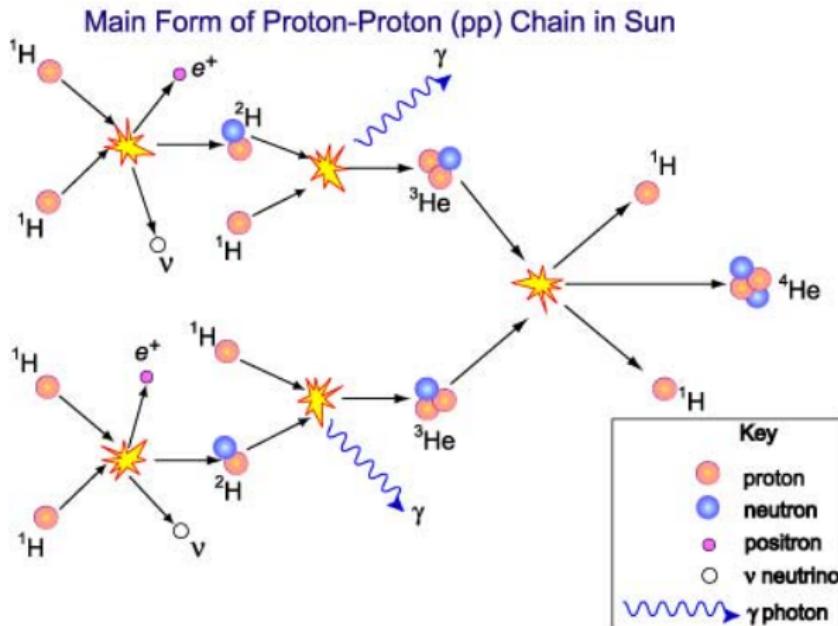
# Vize: Jaderná elektrárna - slučovací/fúzní



Praha ( $\sim 1$  GW): ročně  $\sim$  dodávka D-T směsi

Vypílat technologii

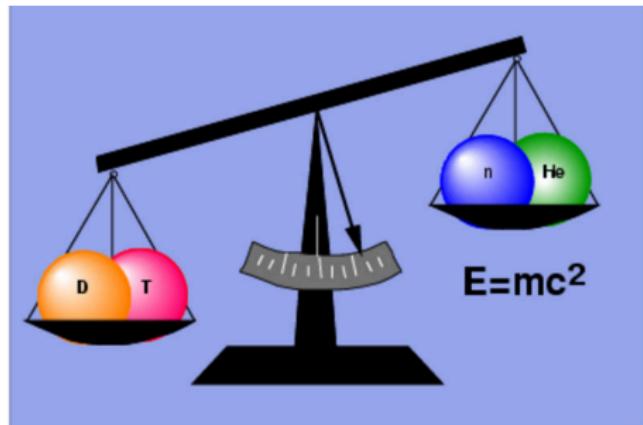
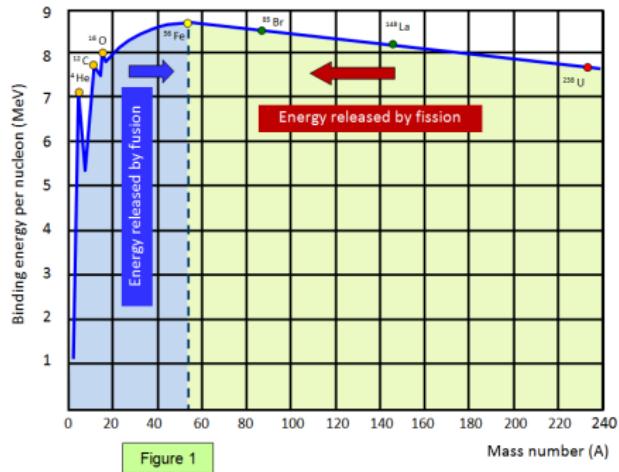
# Inspirace: Slunce - protonový řetězec



credit:CSIRO



# Uvolnění vazebné energie atomových jader



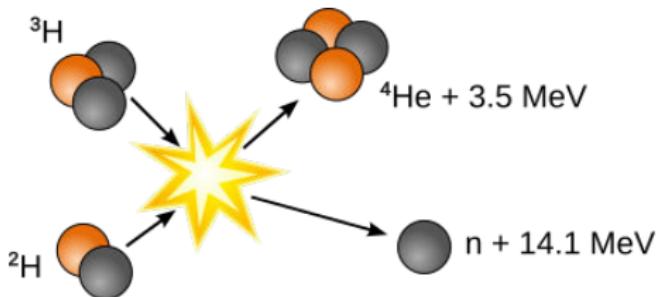
fúze lehkých jader



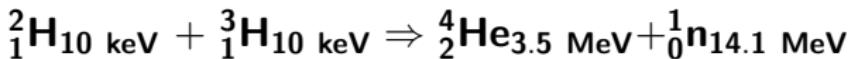
štěpení těžkých jader



# Fúzní ${}_1^2\text{H}$ - ${}_1^3\text{H}$ (deuterium - tritium) reakce (nejvhodnější kandidát do pozemských podmínek)



credit:?



$$m_{^2\text{H}} = 2.01355 m_u, m_{^3\text{H}} = 3.01550 m_u, m_{^4\text{He}} = 4.00150 m_u, m_n = 1.007332 m_u$$

$$m_{({}^2\text{H}+{}^3\text{H})} = 5.02905 m_u, m_{(\text{He}+\text{n})} = 5.01017 m_u,$$

pak hmotnostní schodek  $\Delta m = 0.01888 m_u$ .

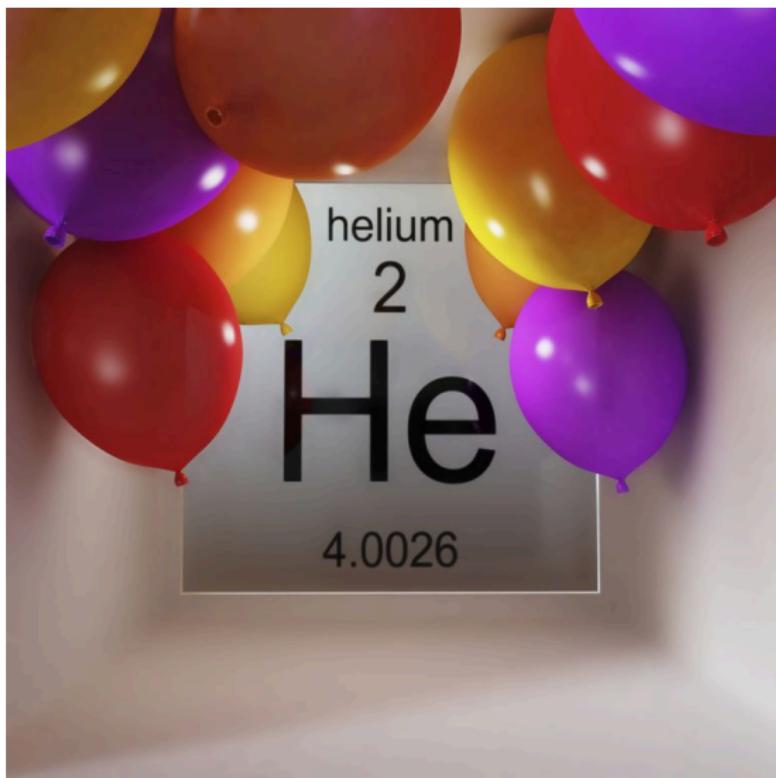
$$E = \Delta m c^2: E = \Delta m \text{ krát } \frac{c^2 m_u}{e} = 17.6 \text{ MeV}$$

$$1 \text{ eV} \sim 11600^\circ\text{C} \approx {}^2_1\text{H}_{100 \text{ M}\circ\text{C}} + {}^3_1\text{H}_{100 \text{ M}\circ\text{C}} \Rightarrow {}^4_2\text{He}_{35 \text{ G}\circ\text{C}} + {}^1_0\text{n}_{141 \text{ G}\circ\text{C}}$$

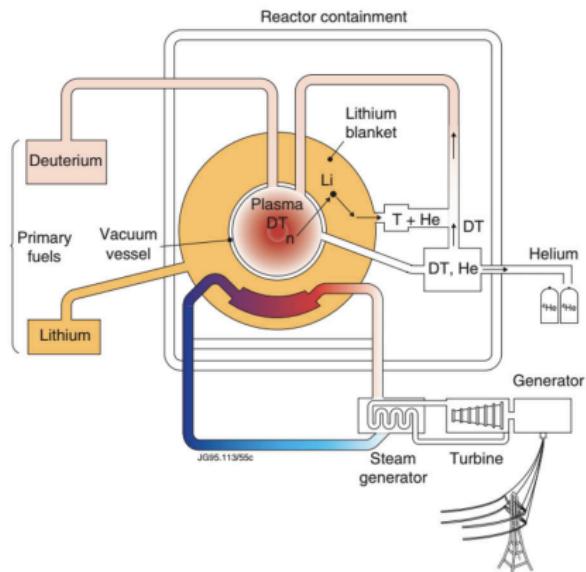
# Palivo: IAEA "Natural water"



# Odpad



# Bezpečnost



- \* Nejde o řetězovou reakci.
- \* Tritium: slabý  $\beta$  zářič  
 $T_{1/2} = 12.5$  roku. Minimální nebezpečí.
- \* Minimalizovaný potenciál aktuálně přítomného D-T paliva.

# 1952 "Operation Ivy - Mike" První test vodíkové bomby



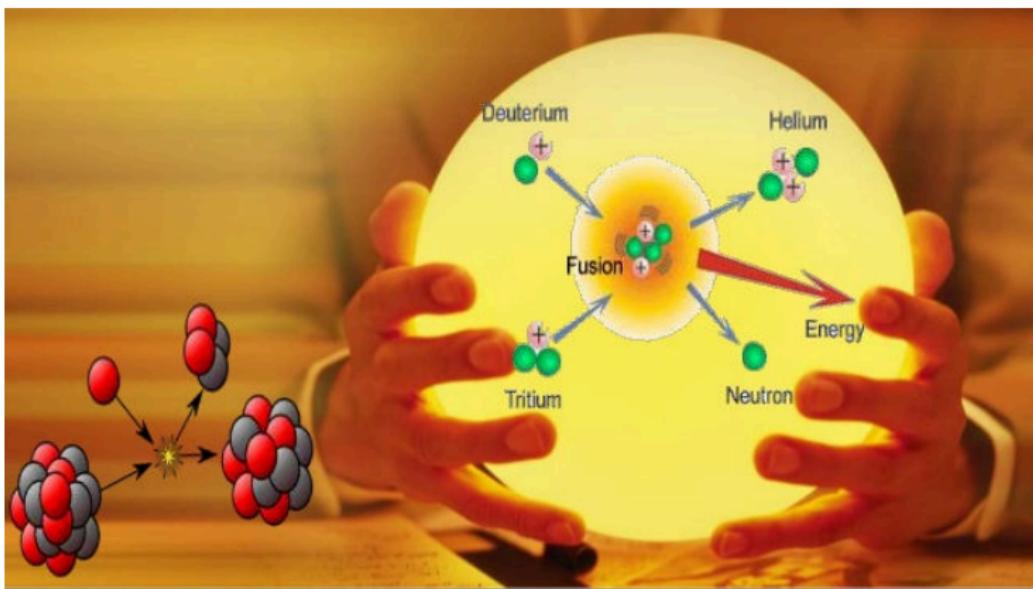
Operation Ivy - Mike

10.4 Megatons

credit:YouTube:Ivy Mike Countdown and detonation

Toto není vhodná technologie

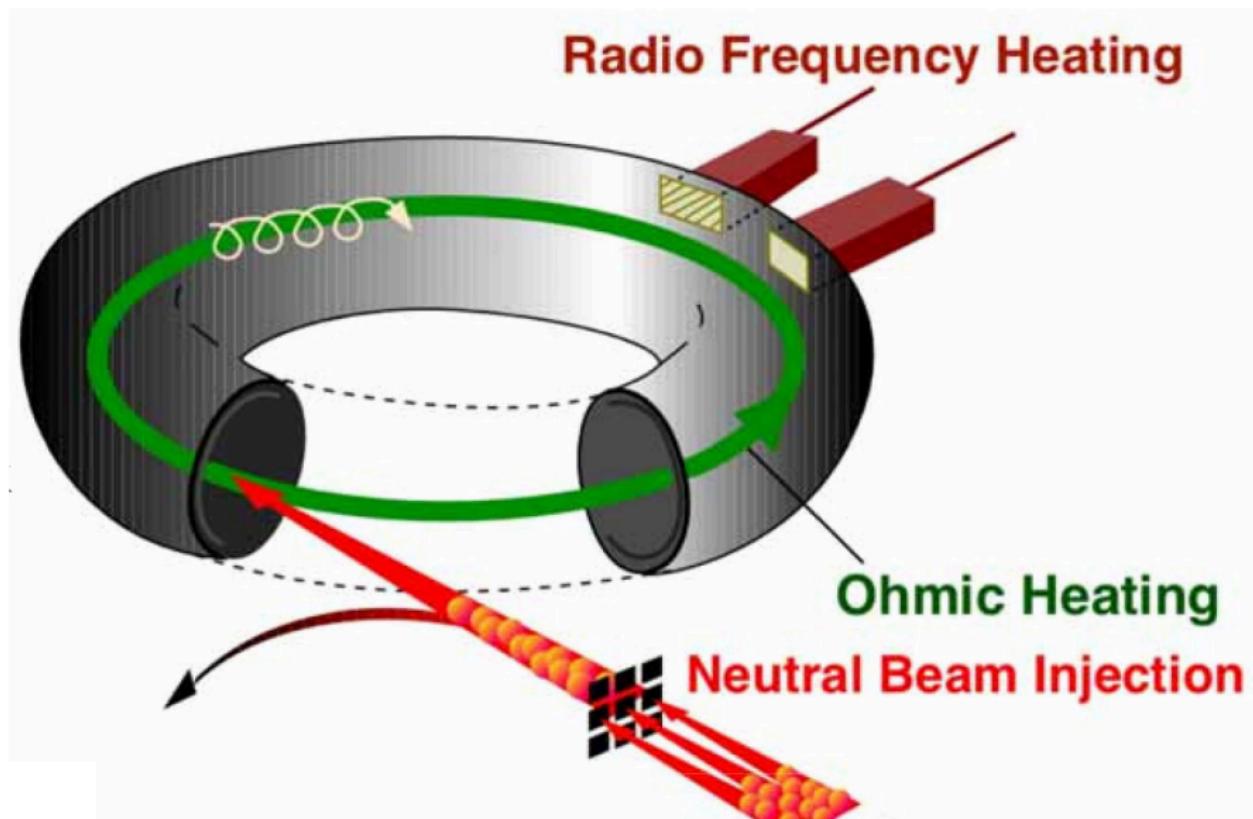
# Hledá se vhodná fúzní technologie



Podmínky:

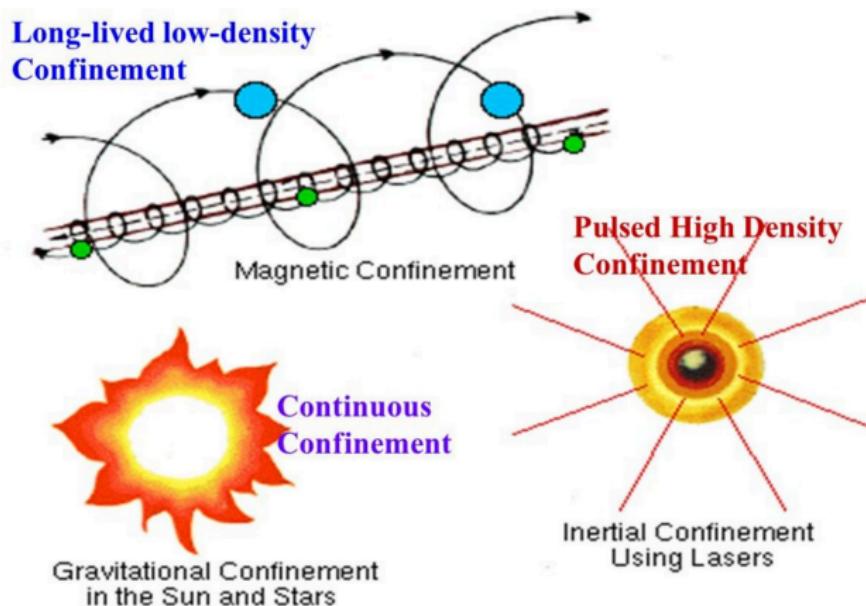
Zahřát na  $\sim 100\ 000\ 000\ ^\circ\text{C}$  & **udržet** po dobu  $\sim 30$  let

# Ohřev plazmatu

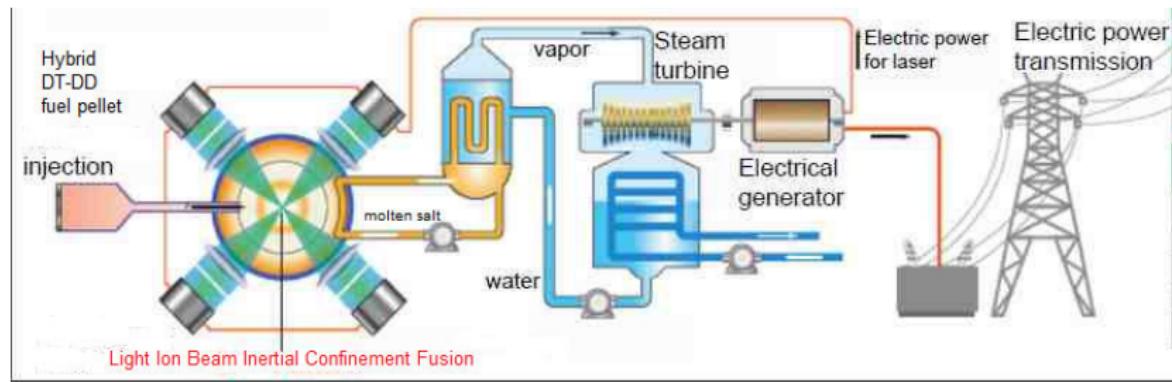


# Tři možné cesty jak udržet plazma pro fúzi

Lawsonovo kritérium:  $n\tau_E \geq 1.5 \cdot 10^{20} \frac{\text{s}}{\text{m}^3}$  ( $2 \times 6 > 11$  ||  $6 \times 2 > 11$ )



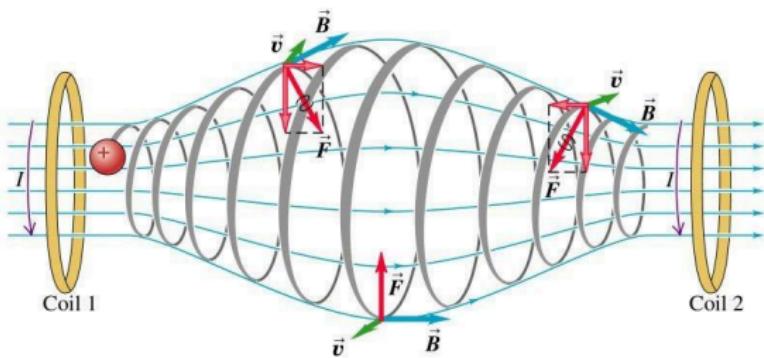
# Inerciální fúze



credit:mext.jp

## Velká výzva

# Magnetické udržení: magnetická nádoba

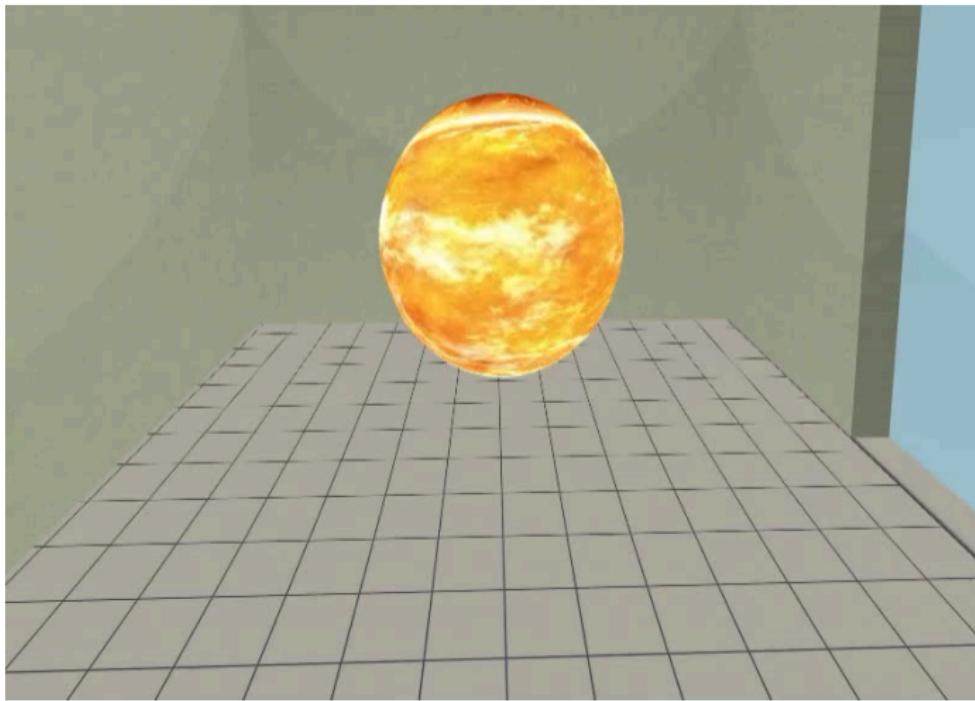


Copyright © 2004 Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Addison Wesley.

Musíme ji ale svinout do kruhu (zbavit se podstav)

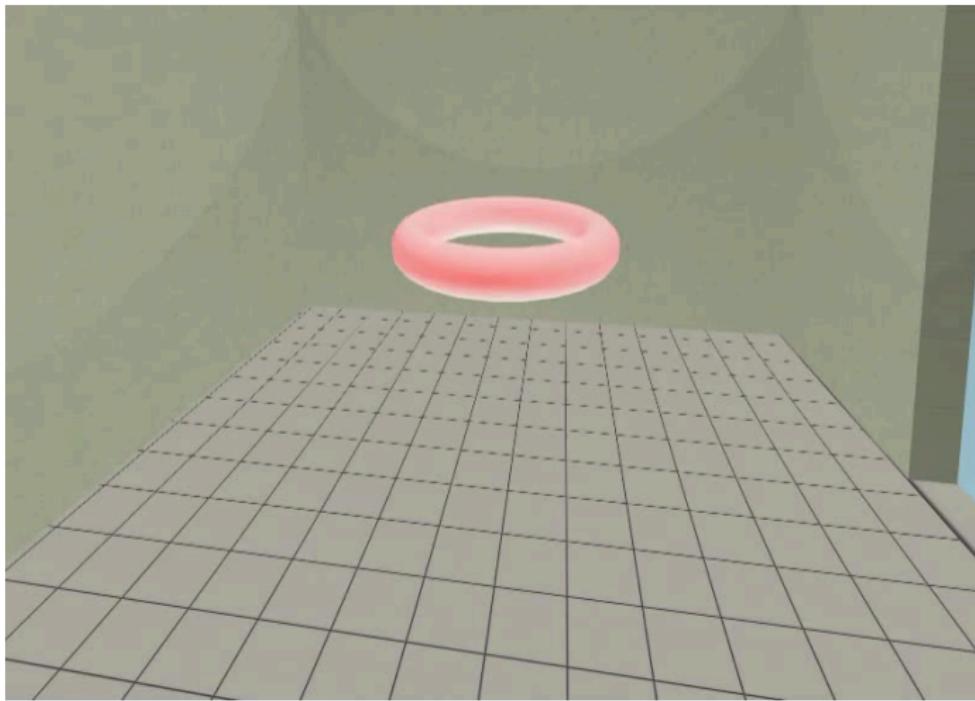
záchranný kruh/duše pneumatiky/donut

Náš cíl: vytvořit  $\mu$ Slunce v pozemských podmínkách

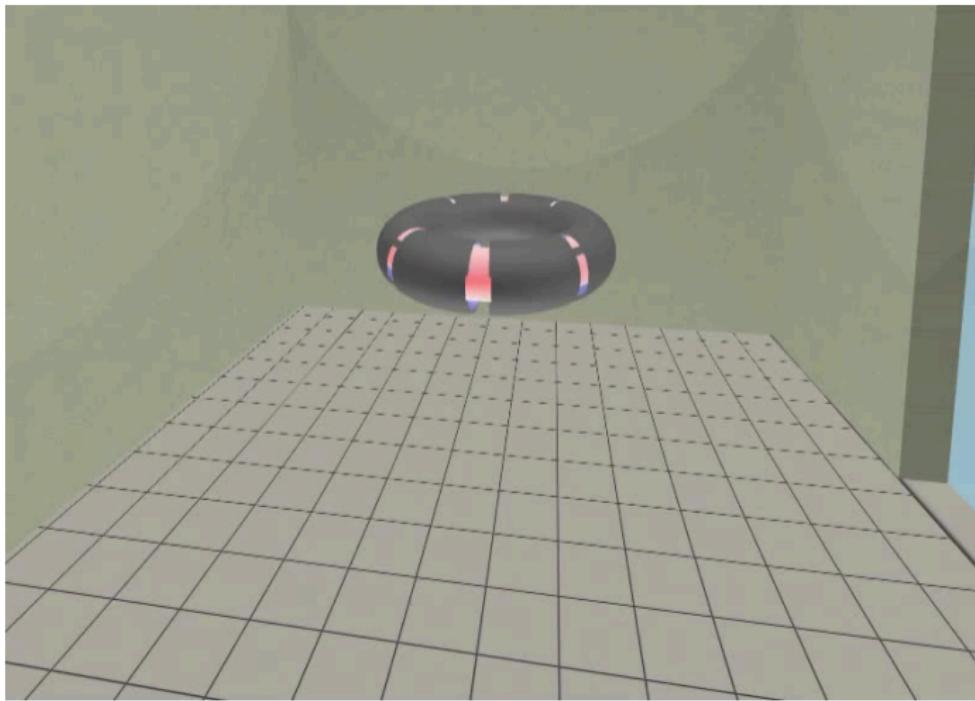


Magnetické udržení vyžaduje toroidální geometrii

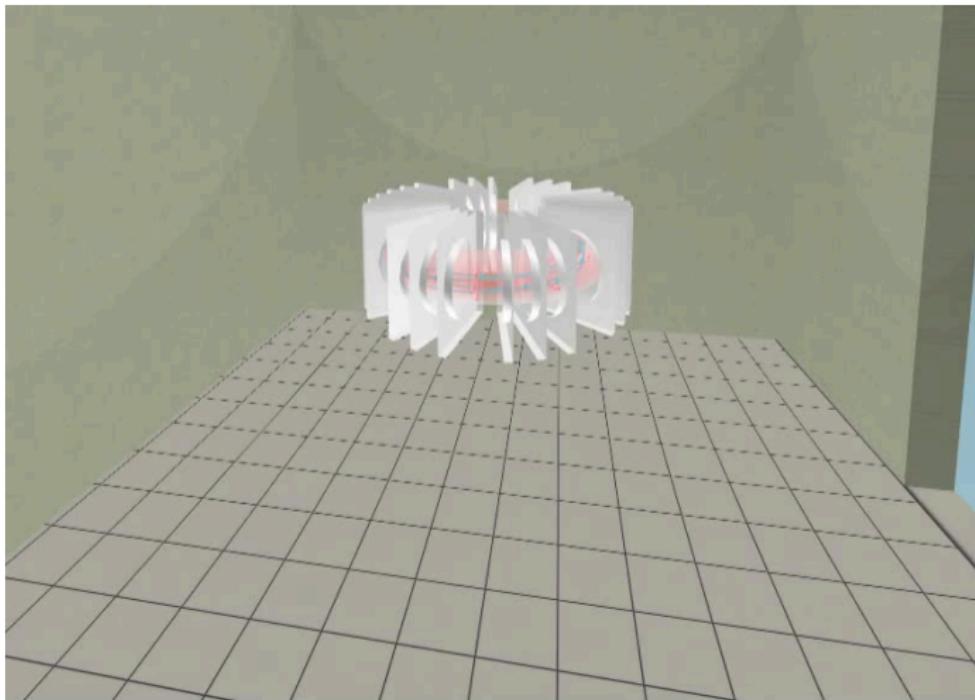
Svinutá magnetická nádoba



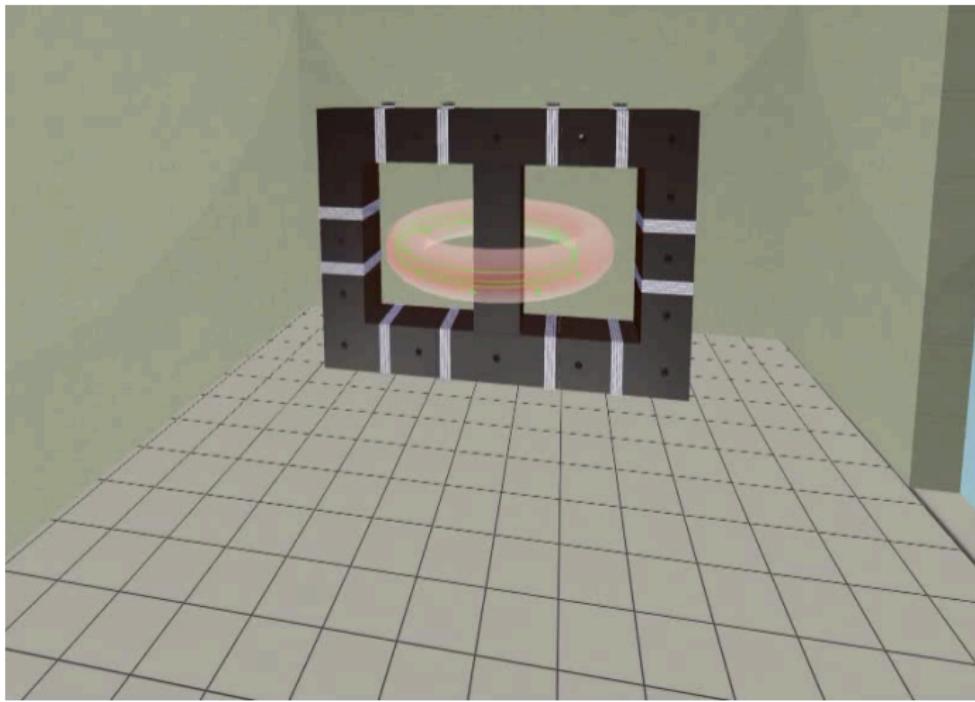
Musíme to celé umístit do reaktorové nádoby - komory



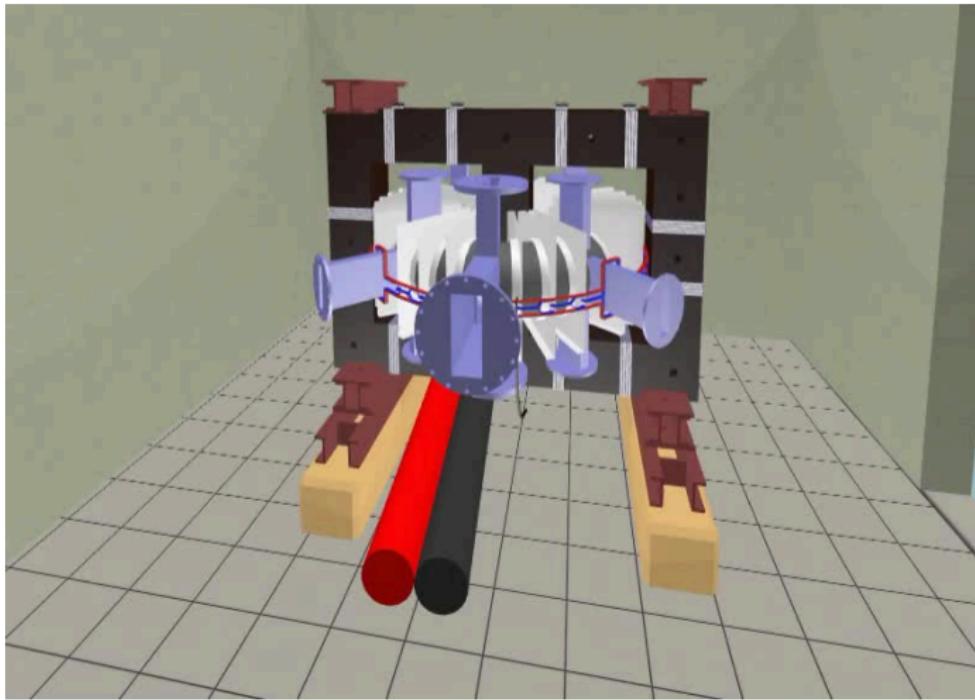
# Toroidální magnetické pole udržuje plazma



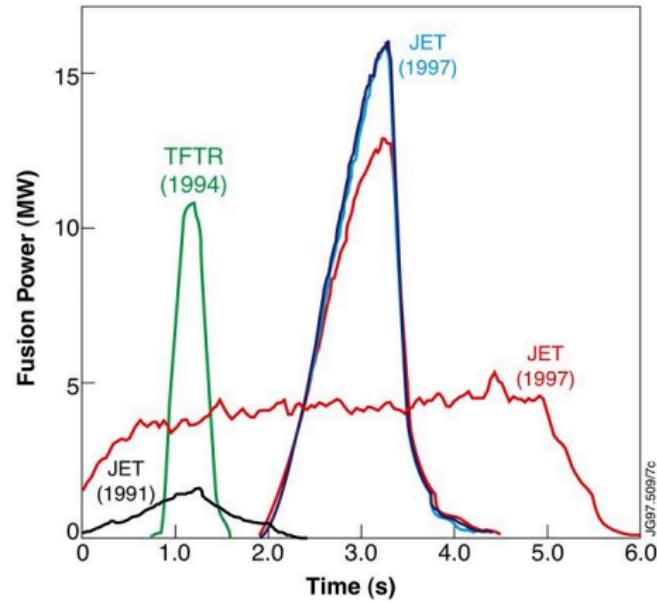
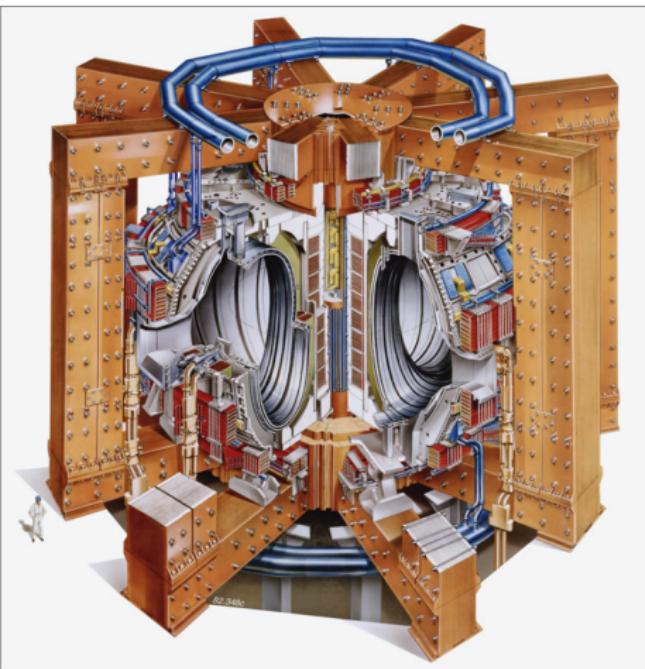
Transformátorová akce vytvoří a zahřeje plazma



Vše dohromady - voilà tokamak

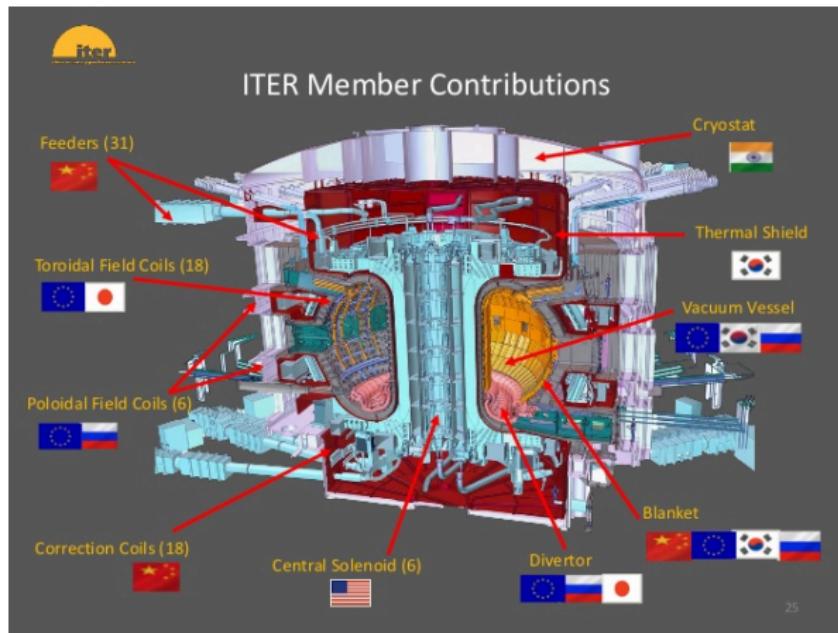


# 1997: Světový fúzní rekord @ JET (EU)



$$P \approx 15 \text{ MW}, Q \approx 0.65, \Delta T \approx 3 \text{ s}$$

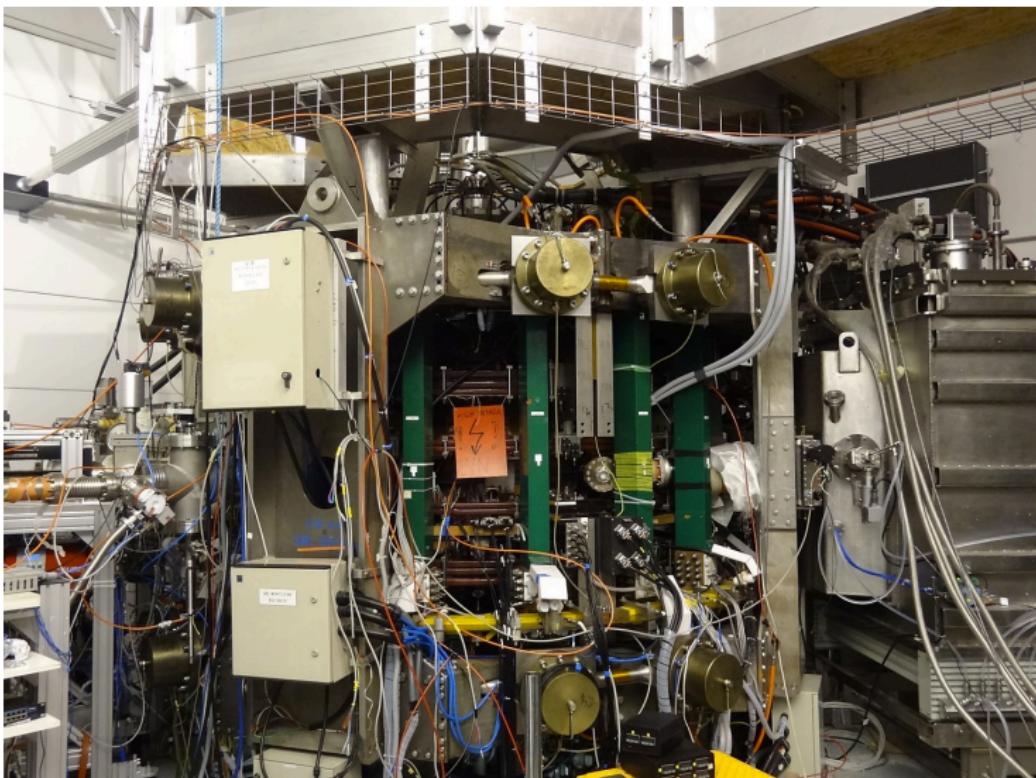
# ITER (jižní Francie) $\approx$ 18 miliard EUR



Mise:

$P \approx 500 \text{ MW}$ ,  $Q \approx 10$ ,  $\Delta T \approx 10 \text{ minut}$ , konkurenceschopná cena elektřiny

Příspěvek České republiky: tokamak  
COMPASS@IPP.CAS.CZ



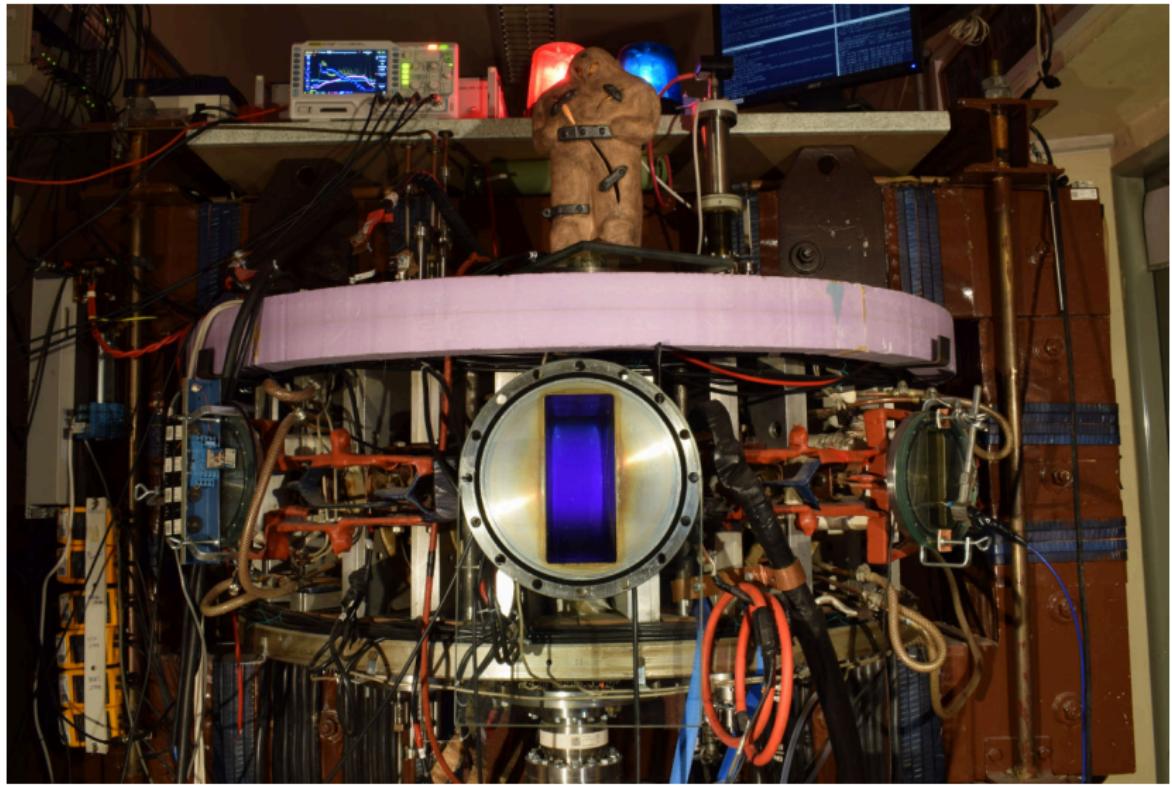
Velké ambice ....



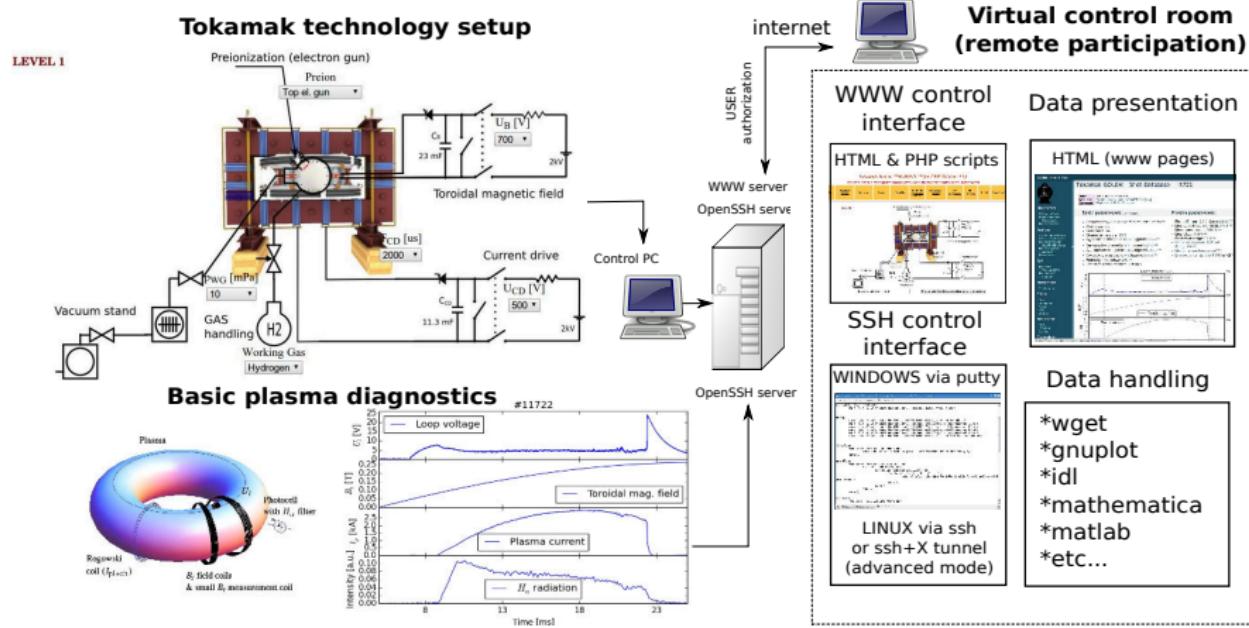
A classroom interior featuring a green chalkboard with a wooden frame. The chalkboard displays the text "Education is the key to success" in white, hand-drawn style. In front of the chalkboard are several light-colored wooden desks and chairs arranged in rows. The background is a light gray gradient.

Education is the  
key to success

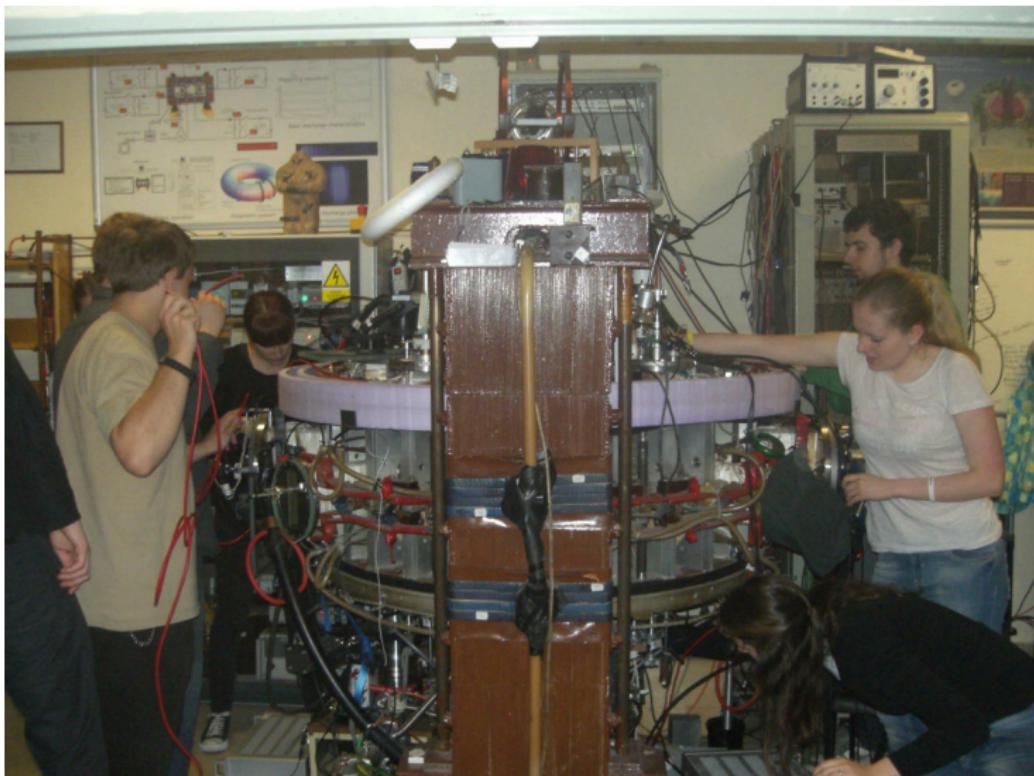
# Tokamak GOLEM



# Tokamak GOLEM - experimentální schéma



# Hands on tokamak



# Tokamak GOLEM - vzdálené řízení: 2009-2019 inventura



Studenti z TU Eindhoven, operující tokamak, 650 km vzdušnou čarou

- Demonstrace: Ghent University 09; Bochum University 13; Garching 13; Lemvig High School 14; Instituto Tecnologico Costa Rica 10; Armidale University 17.
- Zimní a letní školy: French Training Course & EM 12-14,16-19; Bangkok 16-19; TU Eindhoven 11,15-19; TU Kobehaven 14,15,18; Grenoble TU 15, University of Belgrade 15-18; BUTE Budapest 10,12-18; University of Padova 14,16,18; TU Torino 16-18, St. Peterburg University 18-19. Kharkov University 19

# Poplatek: pohlednice z místa vzdáleného řízení



# GOLEM



# Děkuji za pozornost

## Tokamak TM1

@Kurchatov Institute near Moscow  
~1960-1977



**SCIENCE**

## Tokamak CASTOR

@Institute of Plasma Physics, Prague  
1977-2007



**SCIENCE**  
& education

## Tokamak GOLEM

@Czech Technical University, Prague  
2007-

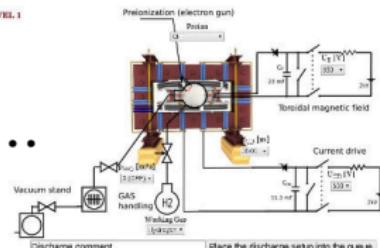


**EDUCATION**  
& science

... with the biggest  
control room  
in the world ..

Tokamak Golem \*\*REMOTE\*\* for MASTER (Level I)  
The smallest & oldest operational tokamak with the biggest control room in the world

Home Wiki Control Room Queue Live Results GOLEM diagraph Chamber status IP cameras 3D model Chat Feedback Logout



# Tokamak GOLEM @ Wikipedia ..

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Tools Settings Window Help  
W https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokamak  
home Kalendár Produkce Forecast Slovnik Rano

Not logged in Talk Contributions Create account Log in

Article Talk Read Edit View history Search

## Tokamak

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*This article is about the fusion reaction device. For other uses, see [Tokamak \(disambiguation\)](#).*

A **tokamak** (Russian: **токамак**) is a device that uses a powerful magnetic field to confine plasma in the shape of a torus. Achieving a stable plasma equilibrium requires magnetic field lines that move around the torus in a helical shape. Such a helical field can be generated by adding a toroidal field.

it decays into a proton and electron with the emission of energy. When the time comes to actually try to make electricity from a tokamak-based reactor, some of the neutrons produced in the fusion process would be absorbed by a liquid metal blanket and their kinetic energy would be used in heat-transfer processes to ultimately turn a generator.

### Experimental tokamaks [\[edit\]](#)

#### Currently in operation [\[edit\]](#)

(in chronological order of start of operations)

- . 1960s: TM1-MH (since 1977 Castor; since 2007 Golem<sup>[12]</sup>) in Prague, Czech Republic. In operation in Kurchatov Institute since early 1960s but renamed to Castor in 1977 and moved to IPP CAS<sup>[13]</sup> Prague; in 2007 moved to FNSPE, Czech Technical University in Prague and renamed to Golem.<sup>[14]</sup>
- . 1975: T-10, in Kurchatov Institute, Moscow, Russia (formerly Soviet Union); 2 MW
- . 1983: Joint European Torus (JET), in Culham, United Kingdom
- . 1985: JT-60, in Naka, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan; (Currently undergoing upgrade to Super, Advanced model)
- . 1987: STOR-M, University of Saskatchewan, Canada; first demonstration of alternating current in a tokamak.
- . 1988: Tore Supra,<sup>[15]</sup> at the CEA, Cadarache, France
- . 1989: Aditya, at Institute for Plasma Research (IPR) in Gujarat, India
- . 1980s: DIII-D,<sup>[16]</sup> in San Diego, USA; operated by General Atomics since the late 1980s
- . 1989: COMPASS,<sup>[13]</sup> in Prague, Czech Republic; in operation since 2008, previously operated from 1989 to 1999 in Culham, United Kingdom
- . 1990: FTU, in Frascati, Italy
- . 1991: Tokamak ISTTOK,<sup>[17]</sup> at the Instituto de Plasmas e Fusão Nuclear, Lisbon, Portugal;
- . 1991: ASDEX Upgrade, in Garching, Germany



Alcator C-Mod



# Acknowledgement

Financial support highly appreciated:

CTU RVO68407700, SGS 17/138/OHK4/2T/14, GAČR GA18-02482S,  
EU funds CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16\_019/0000778 and  
CZ.02.2.69/0.0/0.0/16\_027/0008465, IAEA F13019, FUSENET and  
EUROFUSION.

Students, teachers, technicians (random order):

Vladimír Fuchs, Ondřej Grover, Jindřich Kocman, Tomáš Markovič, Michal Odstrčil, Tomáš Odstrčil, Gergo Pokol, Igor Jex, Gabriel Vondrášek, František Žácek, Lukáš Matěna, Jan Stockel, Jan Mlynář, Jaroslav Krbec, Radan Salomonovič, Vladimír Linhart, Kateřina Jiráková, Ondřej Ficker, Pravesh Dhyani, Juan Ignacio Monge-Colepicolo, Jaroslav Čeřovský, Bořek Leitl, Martin Himmel, Petr Švihra, Petr Mácha, Vojtěch Fišer, Filip Papoušek, Sergei Kulkov, Martin Imříšek.