

# 高频强电磁场调控氘氚聚变

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# 提纲

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1 轻核聚变

2  $\mu$ 子催化与核自旋极化

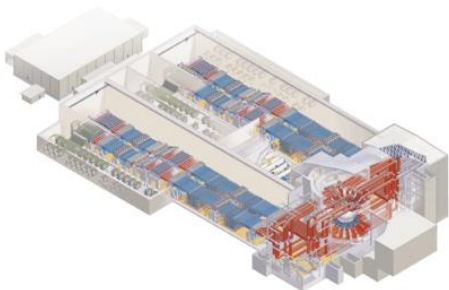
3 高频强电磁场调控

4 总结

# 轻核聚变

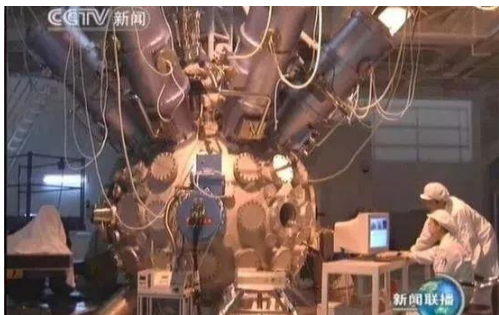
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## The National Ignition Facility (NIF):



目前最大的ICF实验装置是美国2009年建成的NIF，由于NIF电能转化为激光能的效率只有0.75%，所以实际上系统输出的能量远小于输入能量。自2012年以来，主要用于材料科学和武器研究。

## 神光-I、神光-II、神光-III系列:

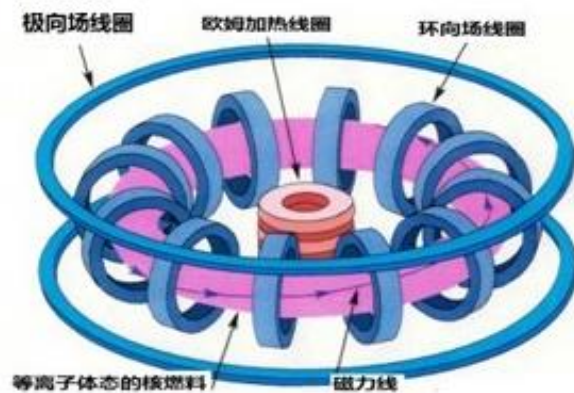


2015年2月，神光-III主机装置六个束组均实现了基频光7500焦、三倍频光2850焦的能量输出，激光器主要性能指标均达到了设计要求，这标志着神光-III主机基本建成，我国成为继美国国家点火装置后，第二个开展多束组激光惯性约束聚变实验研究的国家。

# 轻核聚变

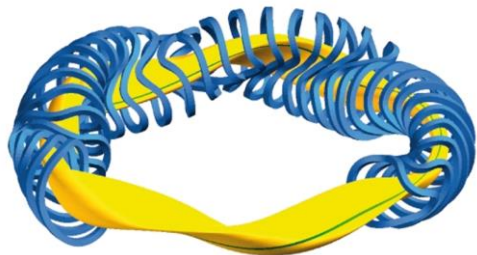
MCF

Tokamak——环形(Toroidal)、真空室(kamera)、磁(magnit)、线圈(kotushka)



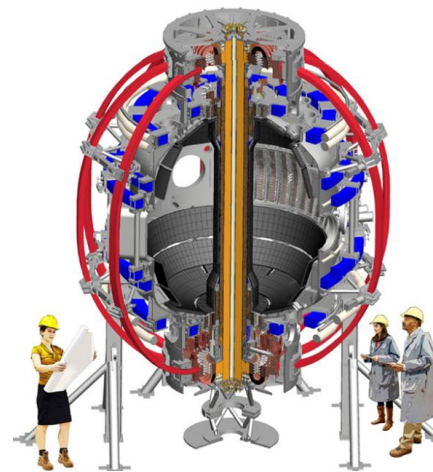
中心线圈产生大的磁通变化→容器内燃料变成等离子体→等离子体在极向线圈的影响下环向运动→等离子体运动产生的磁场和环形螺线圈产生的磁场共同组成“螺旋磁场”。

# 轻核聚变



仿星器 (Stellarator)

完全由外界磁场产生的约束  
稳定性好  
制造困难



球形托卡马克 (Spherical Tokamak)

更高的磁场利用率  
更稳定的等离子体  
发展历史短暂

# 轻核聚变

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International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) :



国际热核聚变实验堆 (ITER) 计划是当今世界最大的国际科技合作计划之一，也是迄今我国参加的规模最大的国际科技合作计划。

“东方超环” (EAST)

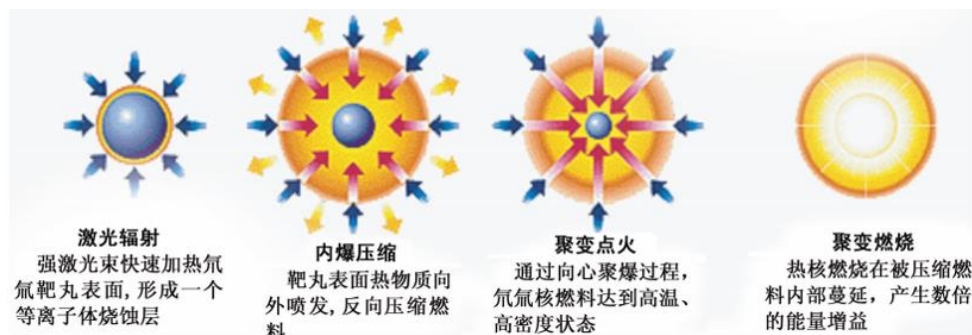


世界上第一个非圆截面全超导托卡马克核聚变实验装置，2017年7月，该装置实现了稳定的101.2秒稳态长脉冲高约束等离子体运行，首获百秒级稳态高约束模式等离子体。为ITER预演稳态运行是EAST的重要使命。

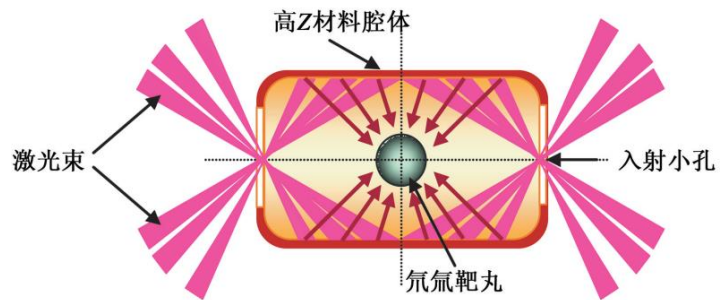
# 轻核聚变

惯性约束聚变（ICF）是实验室条件下实现可控热核聚变的技术途径之一，也是研究高能量密度物理问题的重要手段之一。

直接驱动:



间接驱动:



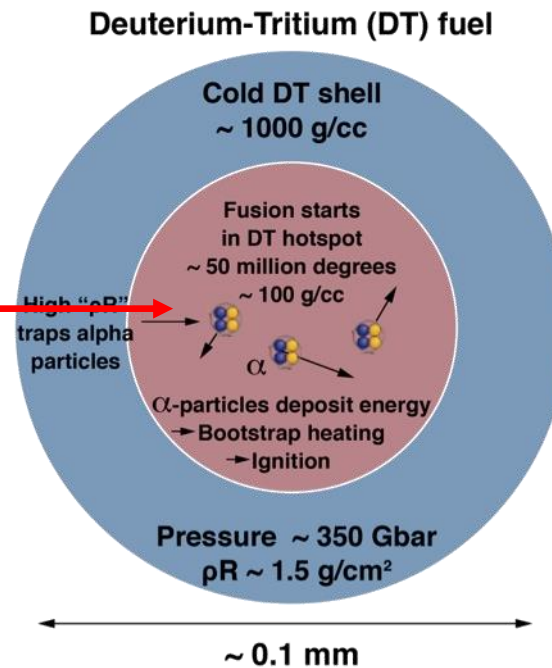


# 轻核聚变

受驱动器能量限制仅能将中心**很少一部分DT燃料**加热到高温高密点火状态形成**热斑**。

- ✓ 注入黑腔的激光能量转换为X光，约有**~8.4%**的能量被靶丸吸收
- ✓ 靶丸吸收的X光能量约有**~11%**转化为壳层向内飞行的动能
- ✓ 壳层动能约有**~18%**（依赖于熵增与靶丸形变）可转化为热斑内能

**0.17%**



- 1.8MJ激光能量分配到热斑内能只有约3kJ
- 3kJ的能量仅可将5 g的DT燃料加热到5keV



# 轻核聚变

轻核聚变是核物理与核能（ICF，MCF）中的重要过程。

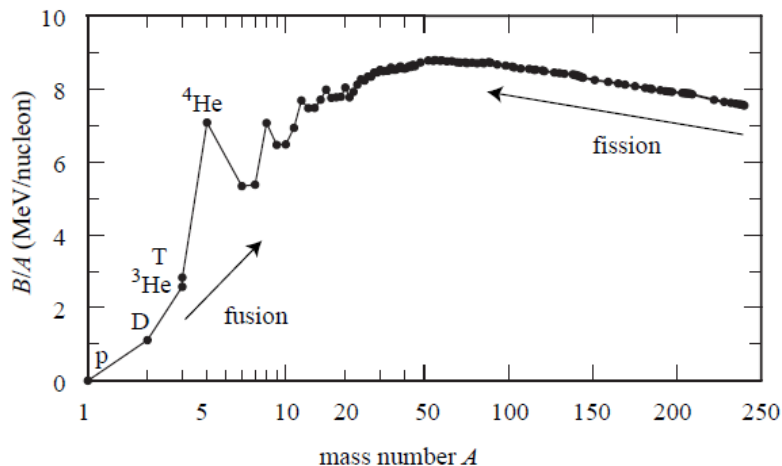


FIG. 1.1. Binding energy per nucleon versus mass number  $A$ , for the most stable isobars. For  $A = 3$  also the unstable tritium is included, in view of its importance for controlled fusion. Notice that the mass number scale is logarithmic in the range 1–50 and linear in the range 50–250.

Table 1.1 Some important fusion reactions and parameters of the cross-section factorization 1.21. The  $Q$  value includes both positron disintegration energy and neutrino energy, when relevant. The quantity  $\langle Q_\nu \rangle$  is the average neutrino energy. As usual in nuclear physics, cross sections are expressed in barn;  $1 \text{ barn} = 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2$ .

	$Q$ (MeV)	$\langle Q_\nu \rangle$ (MeV)	$S(0)$ (keV barn)	$\epsilon_G^{1/2}$ (keV <sup>1/2</sup> )
<i>main controlled fusion fuels</i>				
$D + T \rightarrow \alpha + n$	17.59		$1.2 \times 10^4$	34.38
$D + D \rightarrow \begin{cases} T + p \\ {}^3\text{He} + n \\ \alpha + \gamma \end{cases}$	4.04		56	31.40
	3.27		54	31.40
	23.85		$4.2 \times 10^{-3}$	31.40
$T + T \rightarrow \alpha + 2n$	11.33		138	38.45
<i>advanced fusion fuels</i>				
$D + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \alpha + p$	18.35		$5.9 \times 10^3$	68.75
$p + {}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow \alpha + {}^3\text{He}$	4.02		$5.5 \times 10^3$	87.20
$p + {}^7\text{Li} \rightarrow 2 \alpha$	17.35		80	88.11
$p + {}^{11}\text{B} \rightarrow 3 \alpha$	8.68		$2 \times 10^5$	150.3
<i>p-p cycle</i>				
$p + p \rightarrow D + e^+ + \nu$	1.44	0.27	$4.0 \times 10^{-22}$	22.20
$D + p \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + \gamma$	5.49		$2.5 \times 10^{-4}$	25.64
${}^3\text{He} + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \alpha + 2p$	12.86		$5.4 \times 10^3$	153.8
<i>CNO cycle</i>				
$p + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow {}^{13}\text{N} + \gamma$	1.94		1.34	181.0
$[{}^{13}\text{N} \rightarrow {}^{13}\text{C} + e^+ + \nu + \gamma]$	2.22	0.71	–	–
$p + {}^{13}\text{C} \rightarrow {}^{14}\text{N} + \gamma$	7.55		7.6	181.5
$p + {}^{14}\text{N} \rightarrow {}^{15}\text{O} + \gamma$	7.29		3.5	212.3
$[{}^{15}\text{O} \rightarrow {}^{15}\text{N} + e^+ + \nu + \gamma]$	2.76	1.00	–	–
$p + {}^{15}\text{N} \rightarrow {}^{12}\text{C} + \alpha$	4.97		$6.75 \times 10^4$	212.8
${}^{12}\text{C} + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow \begin{cases} {}^{23}\text{Na} + p \\ {}^{20}\text{Ne} + \alpha \\ {}^{24}\text{Mg} + \gamma \end{cases}$	2.24		$8.83 \times 10^{19}$	2769
	4.62			
	13.93			

# 轻核聚变

轻核聚变截面，克服库伦势垒与接触几率间达到平衡。

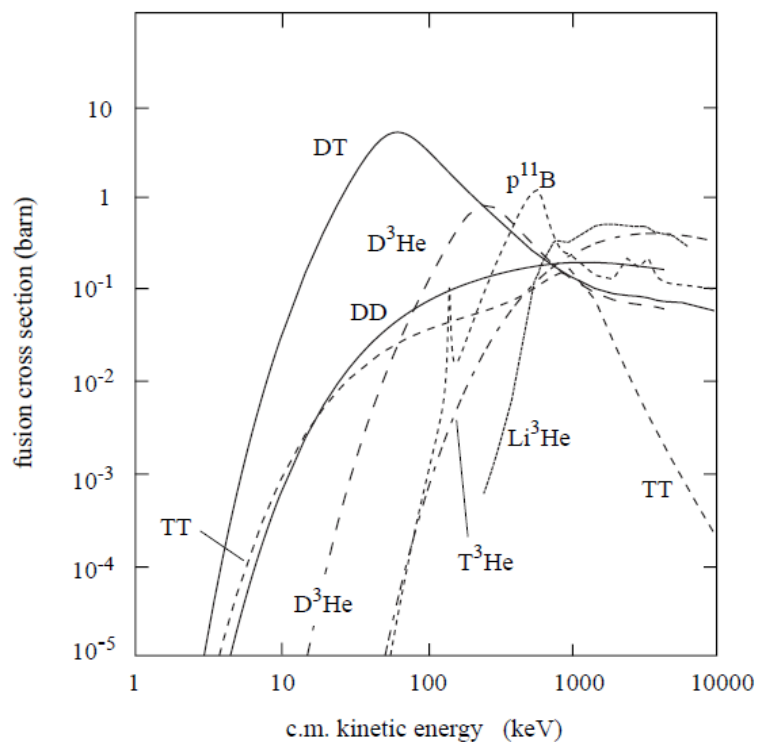


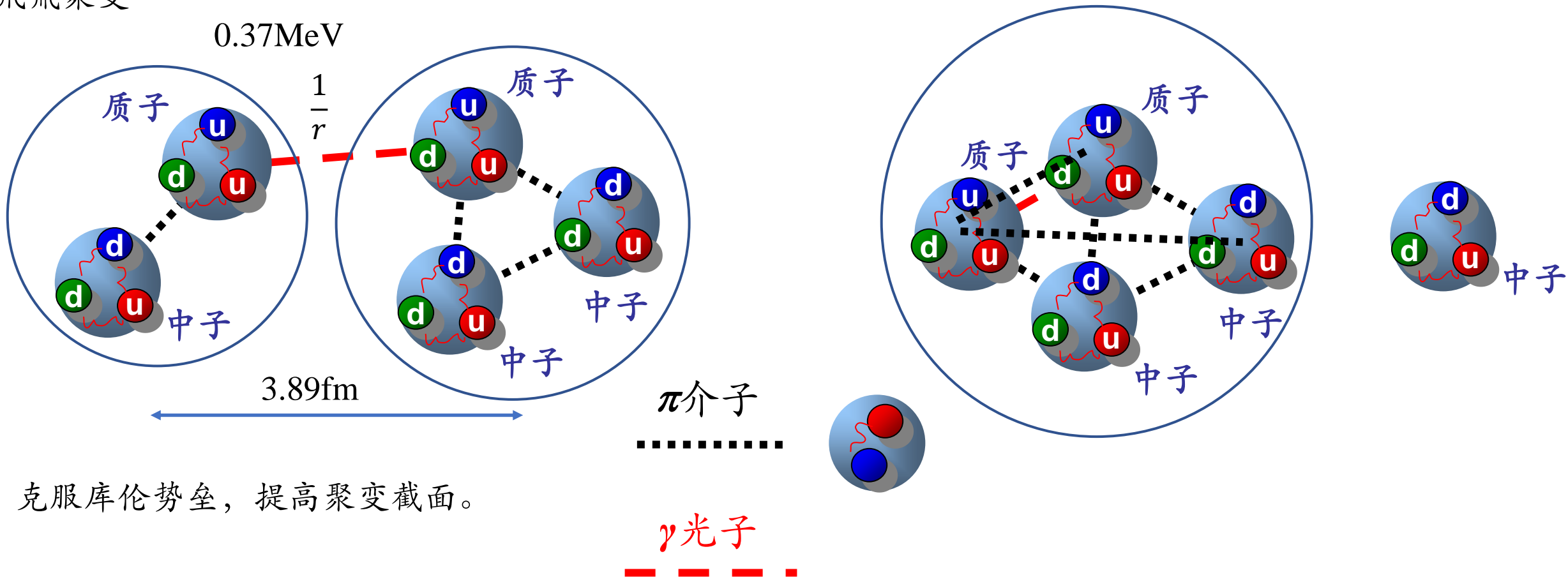
FIG. 1.3. Fusion cross-sections versus centre of mass energy for reactions of interest to controlled fusion energy.

Table 1.2 Fusion reactions: cross-sections at centre-of-mass energy of 10 keV and 100 keV, maximum cross-section  $\sigma_{\max}$  and location of the maximum  $\epsilon_{\max}$ . Values in parentheses are estimated theoretically; all others are measured data.

reaction	$\sigma$ (10 keV) (barn)	$\sigma$ (100 keV) (barn)	$\sigma_{\max}$ (barn)	$\epsilon_{\max}$ (keV)
$D + T \rightarrow \alpha + n$	$2.72 \times 10^{-2}$	3.43	5.0	64
$D + D \rightarrow T + p$	$2.81 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.3 \times 10^{-2}$	0.096	1250
$D + D \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + n$	$2.78 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.7 \times 10^{-2}$	0.11	1750
$T + T \rightarrow \alpha + 2n$	$7.90 \times 10^{-4}$	$3.4 \times 10^{-2}$	0.16	1000
$D + {}^3\text{He} \rightarrow \alpha + p$	$2.2 \times 10^{-7}$	0.1	0.9	250
$p + {}^6\text{Li} \rightarrow \alpha + {}^3\text{He}$	$6 \times 10^{-10}$	$7 \times 10^{-3}$	0.22	1500
$p + {}^{11}\text{B} \rightarrow 3 \alpha$	$(4.6 \times 10^{-17})$	$3 \times 10^{-4}$	1.2	550
$p + p \rightarrow D + e^+ + \nu$	$(3.6 \times 10^{-26})$	$(4.4 \times 10^{-25})$		
$p + {}^{12}\text{C} \rightarrow {}^{13}\text{N} + \gamma$	$(1.9 \times 10^{-26})$	$2.0 \times 10^{-10}$	$1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	400
${}^{12}\text{C} + {}^{12}\text{C}$ (all branches)		$(5.0 \times 10^{-103})$		

# 轻核聚变

氘氚聚变



克服库伦势垒，提高聚变截面。

D核自旋1，内禀宇称+1，T核自旋1/2，内禀宇称-1，低能下由s波强相互作用D-T聚变反应得到中间产物 $^5\text{He}$ 的自旋为3/2或1/2，内禀宇称-1，再经由强相互作用发生alpha衰变得得到 $^4\text{He}$ 及一个中子，后者的总自旋为1/2，总内禀宇称为-1守恒（s波）。

# μ子催化

μ子性质类似电子，带-e电量，自旋1/2，质量为电子的208倍，寿命2.2微秒。将D-e，T-e原子中的电子e替换为μ，质量增大导致等效波尔半径减小，则(D/T-μ)基态轨道半径远小于(D/T-e)，即原子“变小”从而有效的压缩了原子核的库仑势垒宽度从而极大增加了隧穿率，或者T<sub>0</sub>(E)中m<sub>e</sub>替换为m<sub>μ</sub>亦可看出。

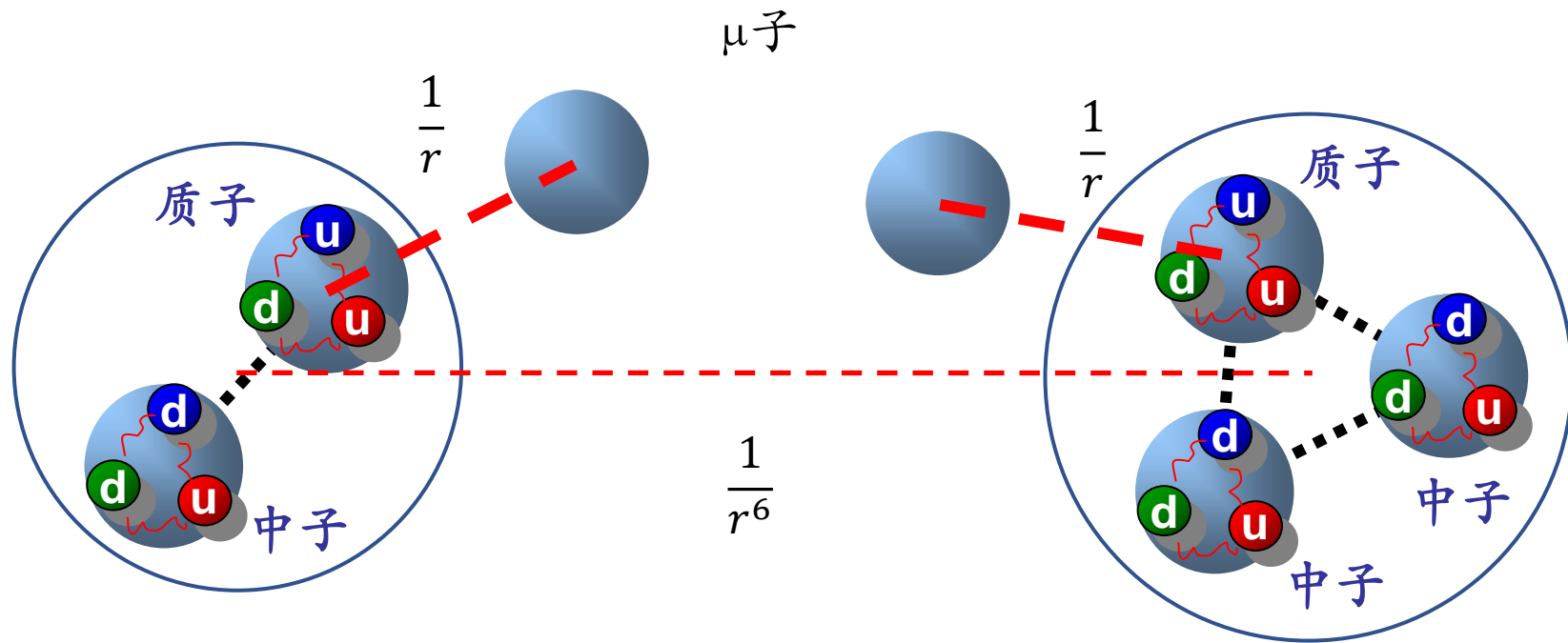
$$V_l(r) = V_N(r) + V_c(r) + \frac{l(l+1)\hbar^2}{2mr^2}$$

$$s = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{p\hbar^2}{2mE} (2l+1) b_l T_l(E)$$

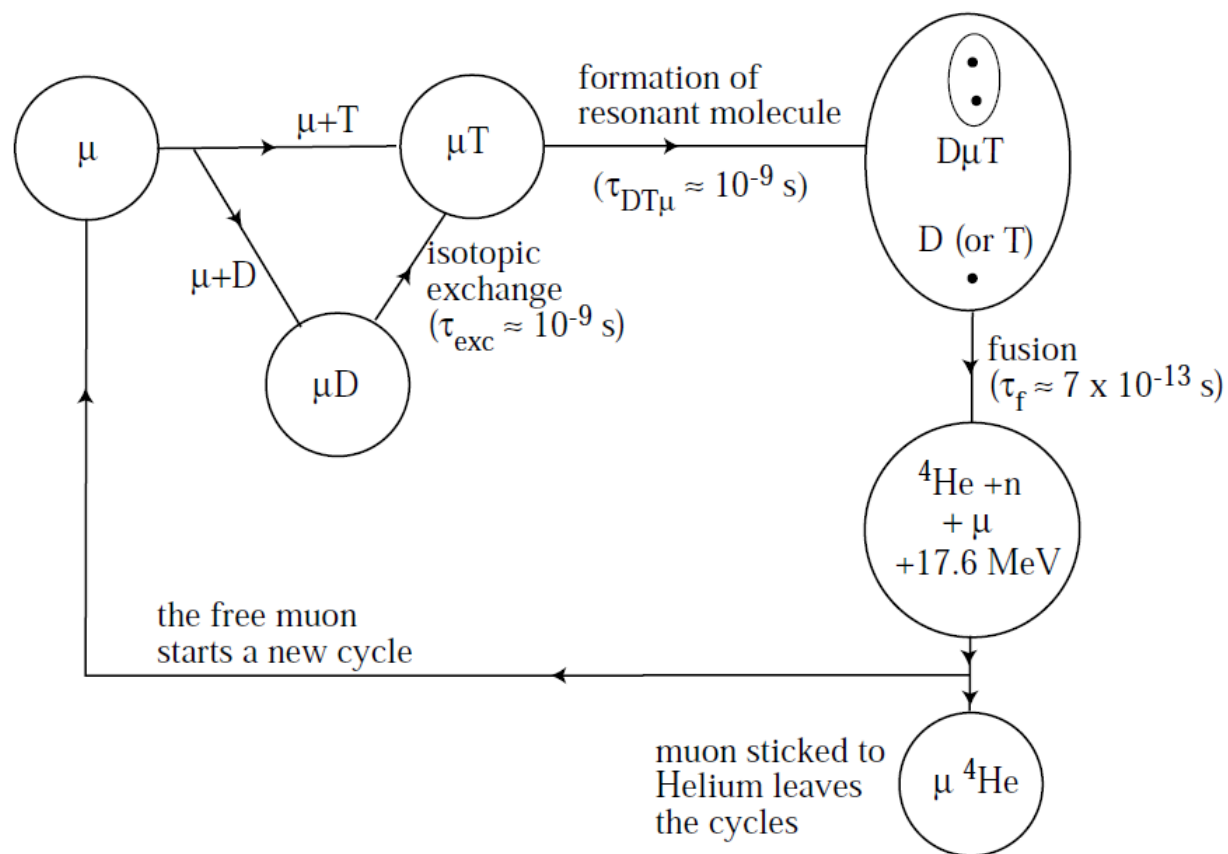
$$T_0(E) = \exp\left[-2\sqrt{2Z_1Z_2} \frac{\hbar}{m_e} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\hbar} \right]$$

核反应截面正比于隧穿率T<sub>1</sub>(E)

L=0分波主导的隧穿率 (WKB)



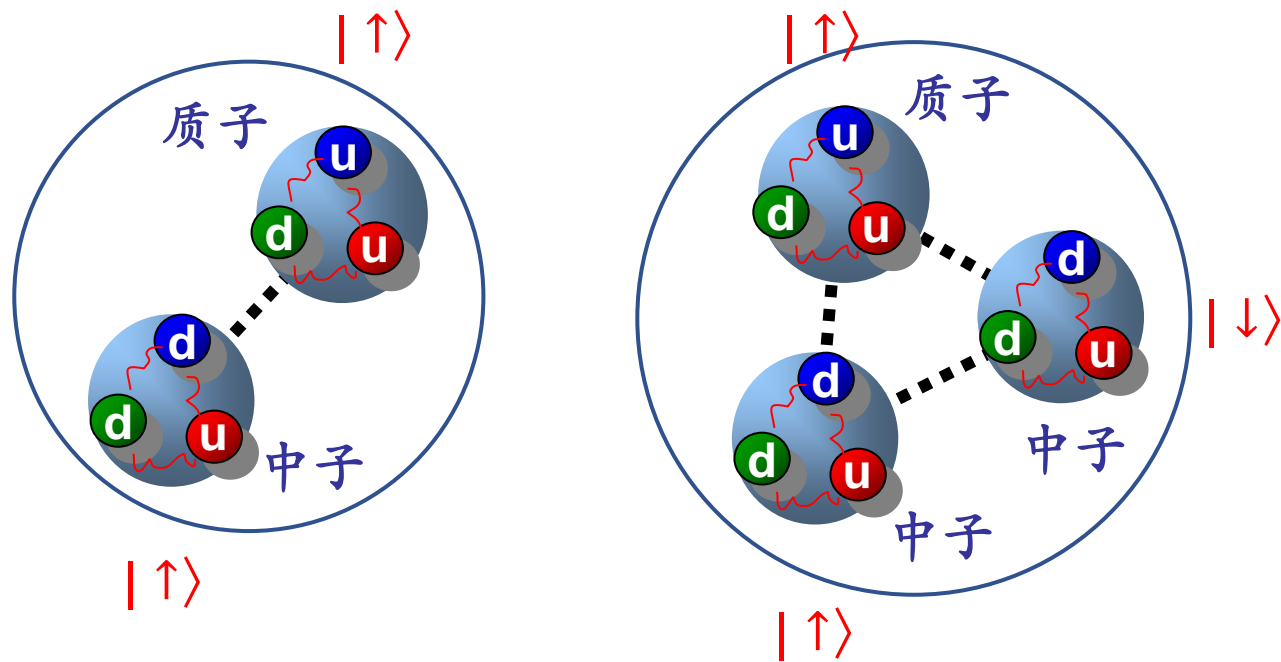
# $\mu$ 子催化



优点:作为轻子 $\mu$ 不参与强相互作用从而不与核反应,因此可循环使用。在液氢密度(ICF中DT冰靶丸密度应该大致相当)一个 $\mu$ 在寿命内约完成100次催化过程放能约1.7GeV。

存在的问题:  $\mu$ 由加速器高能核反应产生的 $\pi$ 介子衰变生成,产生一个 $\mu$ 约需要5GeV能量,小于上述放能。因此需要探索新的催化机制减小上述循环周期。

# 核自旋极化



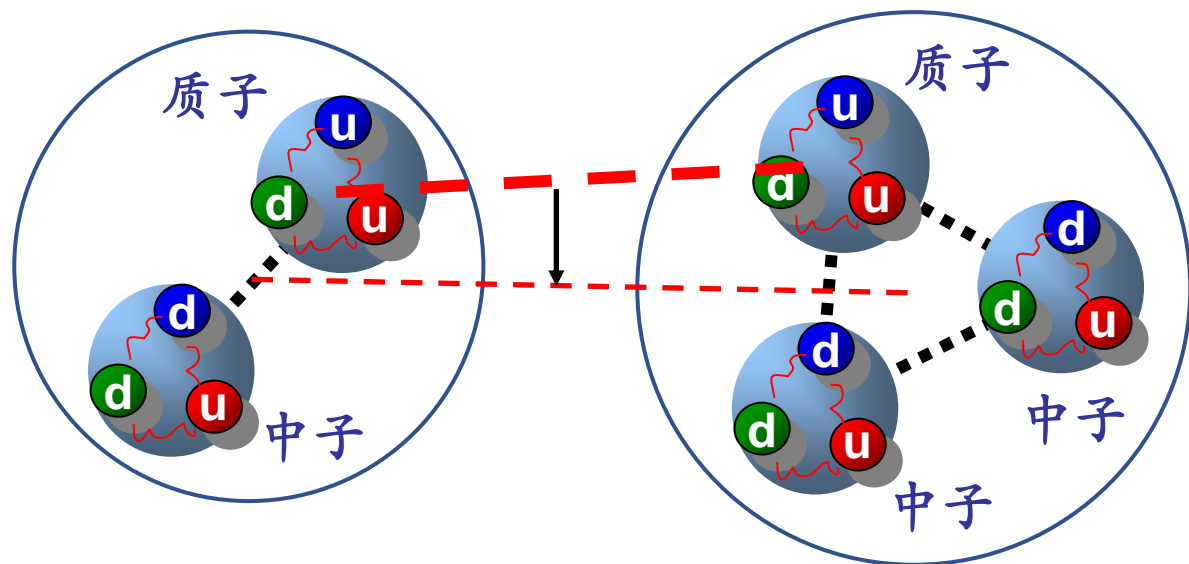
外磁场B对齐氘氚核自旋

由于自旋3/2通道的截面比自旋1/2通道的截面大两个量级，在自旋非极化的情况下，DT总自旋可以为3/2 (67%) 或 1/2 (33%)，通过外磁场将DT核自旋对齐，则为3/2 (100%)，可以提高50%的聚变截面。

高温复杂离子体环境，各种磁场以及退相干效应会破坏这一对截面的有限增强。

# 高频强电磁场调控

高频强电磁场有效抑制库伦势垒，从而显著提高聚变截面。



高频强电磁场  $E = E_0 \sin \omega t e_z$



# 高频强电磁场调控

解耦质心，相对运动

$$H = \frac{(\vec{p}_1 - q_1 \vec{A}(t_1, \vec{r}_1))^2}{2m_1} + \frac{(\vec{p}_2 - q_2 \vec{A}(t_2, \vec{r}_2))^2}{2m_2} + V(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2),$$

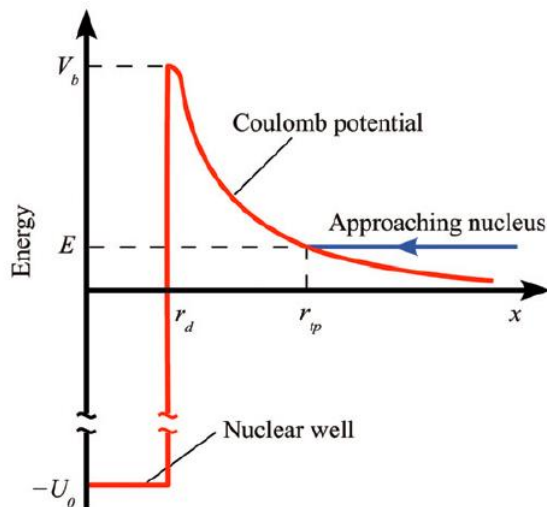
$$V(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2) = -\Theta\left(1 - \frac{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}{r_n}\right) U_0 + \Theta\left(\frac{|\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}{r_n} - 1\right) \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2|}$$

KH变换  $\Omega(t) = \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^t \left(-\frac{q}{m} \vec{A}(\tau) \cdot \vec{p} + \frac{q^2}{2m} \vec{A}^2(\tau)\right) d\tau\right)$

解耦质心，相对运动



偶极近似



$$H_c = (\vec{P} - Q\vec{A}(t))^2/2M \quad [H_c, H_r] = 0$$

$$H_r = (\vec{p} - q\vec{A}(t))^2/2m + V(\vec{r})$$

$$H_r = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + V(\vec{r}) - \frac{q}{m} \vec{A}(t) \cdot \vec{p} + \frac{q^2}{2m} \vec{A}^2(t)$$

$$V_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh}) = \tilde{\Omega}(t) V(\vec{r}) \Omega^\dagger(t)$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh}) = \left( \frac{\vec{p}_{kh}^2}{2m} + V_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh}) \right) \Psi_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh})$$

$$V_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh}) = -\Theta\left(1 - \frac{r_{kh}(t)}{r_n}\right) U_0 + \Theta\left(\frac{r_{kh}(t)}{r_n} - 1\right) V_0 \frac{r_n}{r_{kh}(t)}$$

# 高频强电磁场调控

KH绘景中库伦相互作用部分做分波展开

$$V_{\text{kh}}(t, \vec{r}_{\text{kh}}) = -\Theta\left(1 - \frac{r_{\text{kh}}(t)}{r_{\text{n}}}\right) U_0 \\ + \Theta\left(\frac{r_{\text{kh}}(t)}{r_{\text{n}}} - 1\right) V_0 \frac{r_{\text{n}}}{r_{\text{kh}}(t)}$$

$$V_{\text{kh}}(t, \vec{r}) = \frac{V_0 r_{\text{e}}}{n_{\text{d}} r} \sum_l P_l(\cos \theta) \begin{cases} \frac{r_{\text{e}}^l(t)}{r^l} & |r_{\text{e}}(t)| \leq r \\ \frac{r^{l+1}}{|r_{\text{e}}(t)| r_{\text{e}}^l(t)} & r < |r_{\text{e}}(t)| \end{cases}$$

势等效中心做简谐震荡

$$\vec{r}_{\text{kh}}(t) = \Omega(t) \vec{r} \Omega^\dagger(t) = \vec{r} - \vec{r}_{\text{e}}(t)$$

$$[r_{\text{kh}}^i(t), p_{\text{kh}}^j(t)] = i\hbar \delta^{i,j}$$

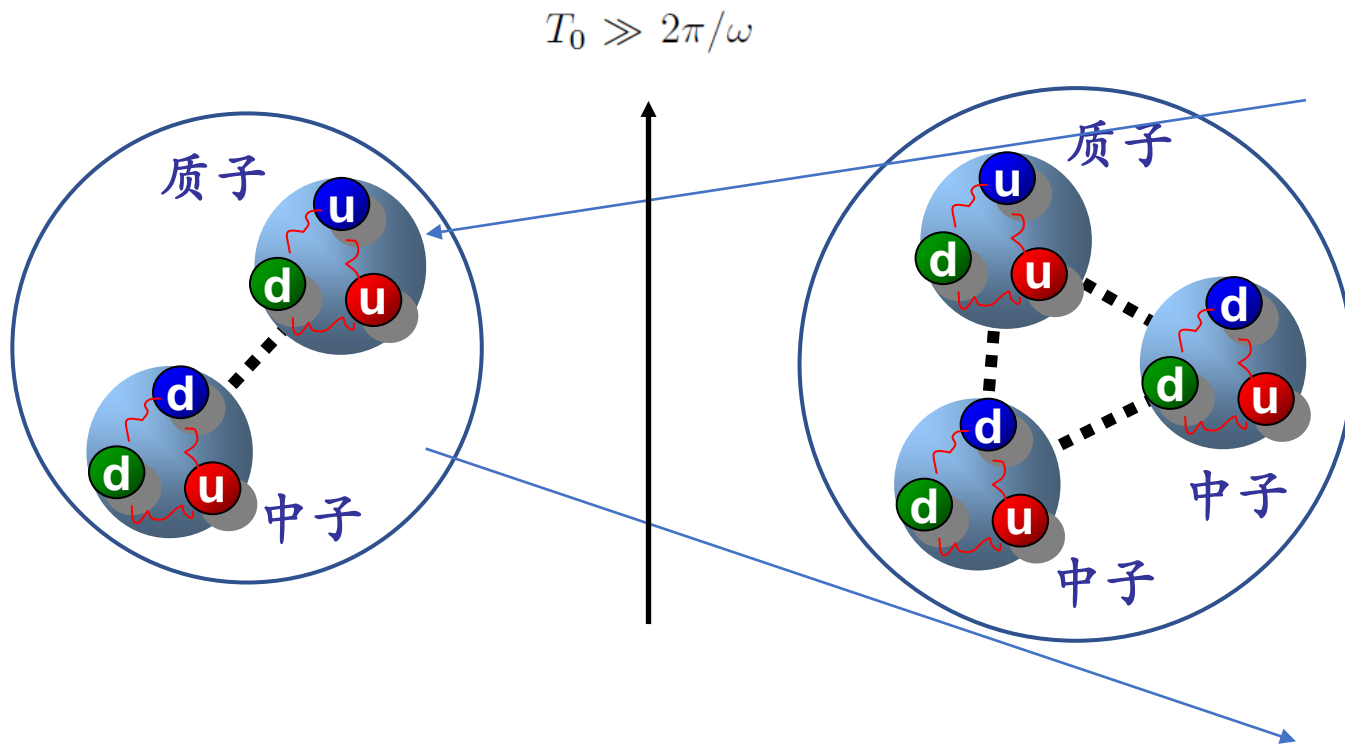
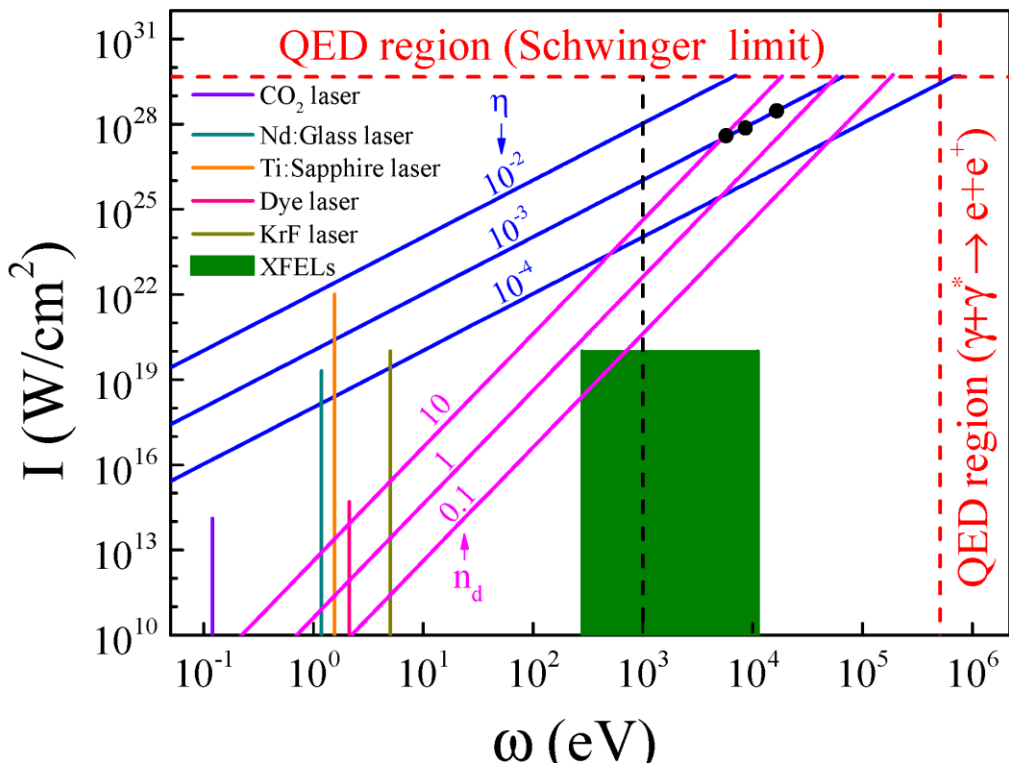
$$\vec{p}_{\text{kh}}(t) = \Omega(t) \vec{p} \Omega^\dagger(t) = \vec{p}$$

$$r_{\text{e}} = e\sqrt{2c\mu_0 I}/5m\omega^2$$

$$n_{\text{d}} = r_{\text{e}}/r_{\text{n}} = 4.89 \times 10^{-6} \sqrt{I}/(\hbar\omega)^2$$

# 高频强电磁场调控

电磁场光强，频率范围



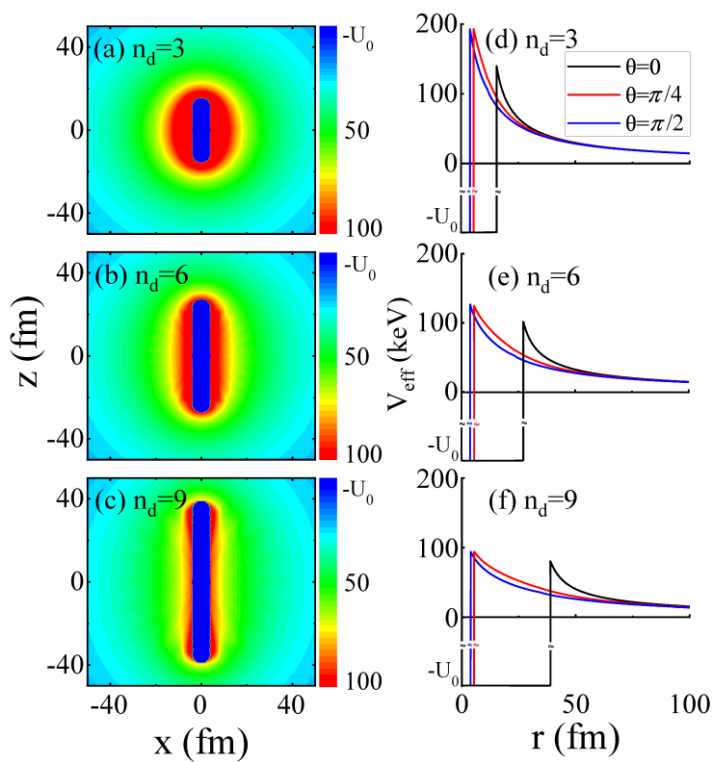
$$\eta = e\sqrt{2c\mu_0 I}/5m\omega c$$

$$\omega^* = m_e c^2 / \hbar$$

$$I = 4.6 \times 10^{29} W / cm^2$$

$$T_0 \text{ femtoseconds}$$

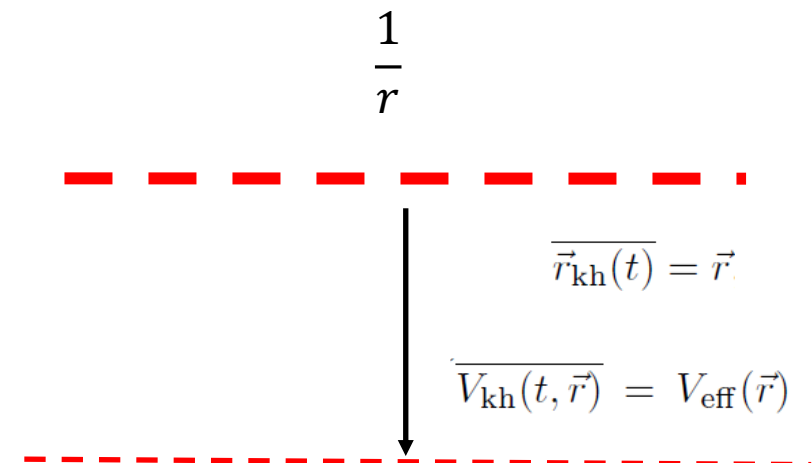
# 高频强电磁场调控



$$V_{\text{eff}}(\vec{r}) = \begin{cases} -U_0 & \vec{r} \in D_{\text{in}} \\ \frac{V_0}{n_d} \sum_{l \in \text{even}} P_l(\cos \theta) V_l(r) & \vec{r} \in D_{\text{out}} \end{cases}$$

$$V_l(r) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{l}{2}} \left( - \left( \frac{r}{r_e} \right)^{2i-l-2} + \left( \frac{r}{r_e} \right)^{-2i+l} \right) \times \sqrt{1 - \left( \frac{r}{r_e} \right)^2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{l+1}{2}) \Gamma(i)}{\Gamma(\frac{l}{2} + 1) \Gamma(i + \frac{1}{2})} + \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{r}{r_e} \right)^{-l-1} \frac{2\Gamma(\frac{l+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{l}{2} + 1)} \arcsin \frac{r}{r_e} - \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \frac{r}{r_e} \right)^l \frac{2\Gamma(\frac{l+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{l}{2} + 1)} \ln \tan \frac{\arcsin \frac{r}{r_e}}{2}$$

$$V_l(r) = \left( \frac{r}{r_e} \right)^{-l-1} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{l+1}{2})}{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\frac{l}{2} + 1)}$$

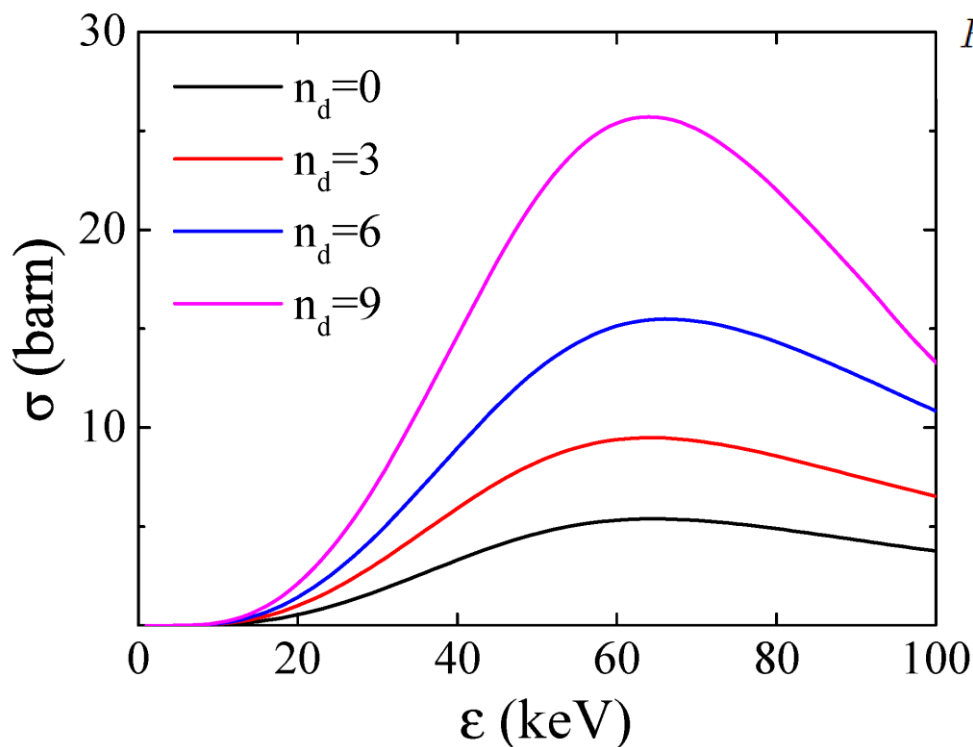
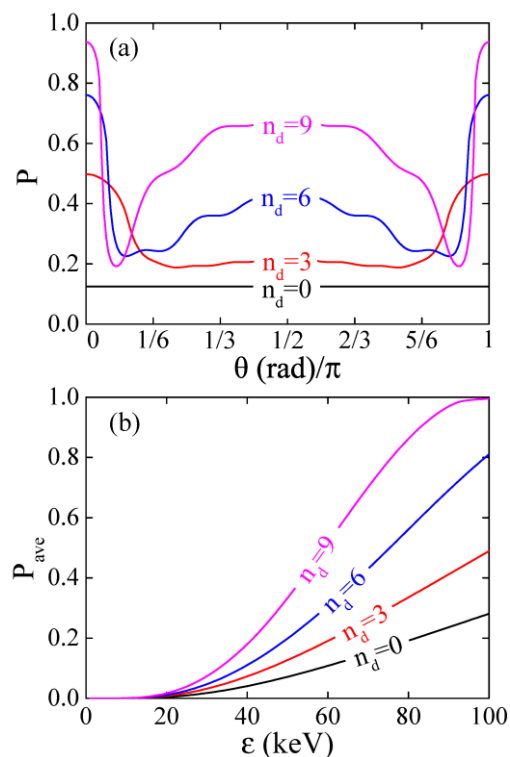


通过高频强电磁场对库仑势的空间平均效应，借助核力抵消库仑力。

W. Lv, H. Duan and J. Liu, *Phys. Rev. C*, 100, 064610 (2019).

# 高频强电磁场调控

空间隧穿率呈现双谷结构，当 $n_d=9$ ，平均隧穿率(能量64keV)是无外场情况的4.92倍，总截面25.7barn，是无外场情况的4.77倍。



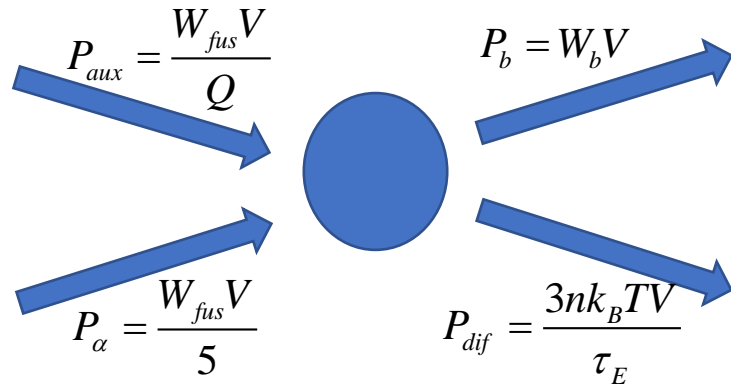
$$P(\theta; \epsilon, n_d) = \exp\left(-\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_{r_{\text{in}}}^{r_{\text{out}}} \sqrt{2m(V_{\text{eff}}(\vec{r}) - \epsilon)} dr\right)$$

$$\sigma(\epsilon) = \frac{S(\epsilon)}{\epsilon} P$$

$$|S_{dn}|^2 = \frac{\Gamma_d \Gamma_n}{(E_0 + \Delta - E)^2 + (\Gamma/2)^2}$$

# 高频强电磁场调控

新的Lawson判据



$$W_{fus} = \frac{n^2}{4} \langle \sigma v \rangle Q_{DT} \text{ erg} / (\text{s cm}^3)$$

$$W_b = 5.34 \times 10^{-24} n^2 T^{1/2} \text{ erg} / (\text{s cm}^3)$$

$$P_{aux} + P_{\alpha} = P_b + P_{dif}$$

$$n\tau_E = \frac{3k_B T}{\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{Q} + \frac{1}{5} \right) Q_{DT} \langle \sigma v \rangle - A_b T^{1/2}}$$

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle = \frac{4}{(2\pi m)^{1/2} (k_B T)^{3/2}} \int_0^{\infty} \sigma(\varepsilon) \varepsilon e^{-\frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}} d\varepsilon$$

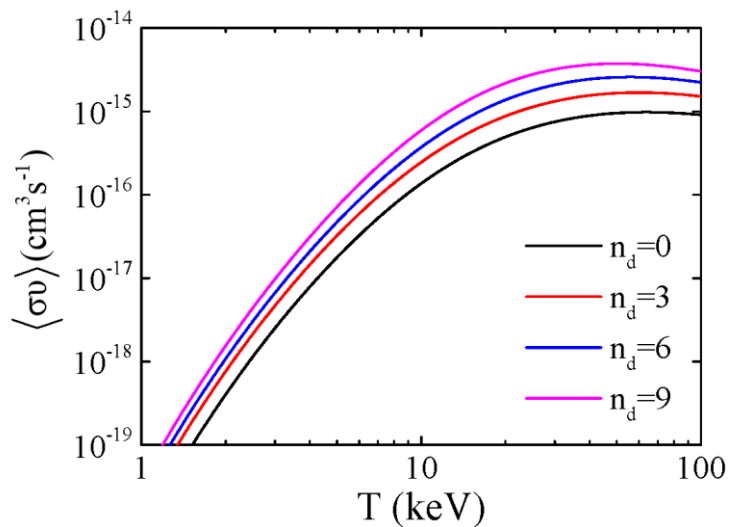
$$\sigma(\varepsilon) = \frac{S(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} P$$

$$P = \exp \left\{ -\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_{r_n}^{r_{min}} \sqrt{2m[V(r) - \varepsilon]} dr \right\}$$

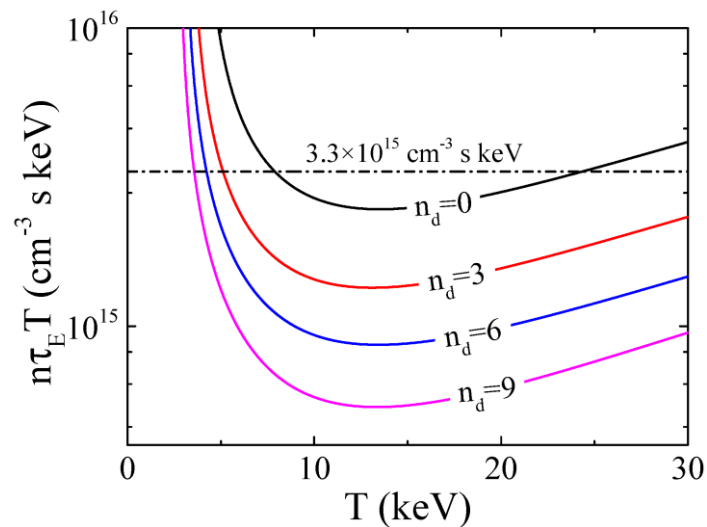
# 高频强电磁场调控

新的Lawson判据

$$\langle \sigma v \rangle = \frac{4}{(2\pi m)^{\frac{1}{2}} (k_B T)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \int_0^\infty \sigma \epsilon \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon}{k_B T}\right) d\epsilon.$$



$$n\tau_E = \frac{3k_B T}{\frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{Q} + \frac{1}{5} \right) Q_{\text{DT}} \langle \sigma v \rangle - A_b T^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$



For  $n_d = 9$ ,  $n\tau_E T$  reduces to around  $5.36 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3} \cdot \text{s} \cdot \text{keV}$ , and the temperature threshold is reduced to about 3.57 keV



# 高频强电磁场调控/半经典模型

$$H(t) = \frac{[\mathbf{p}_1 - q_1 \mathbf{A}(t)]^2}{2m_1} + \frac{[\mathbf{p}_2 - q_2 \mathbf{A}(t)]^2}{2m_2} + V(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2) \quad (1)$$

$$H_{ce}(t) = \frac{[\mathbf{P} - Q\mathbf{A}(t)]^2}{2M};$$

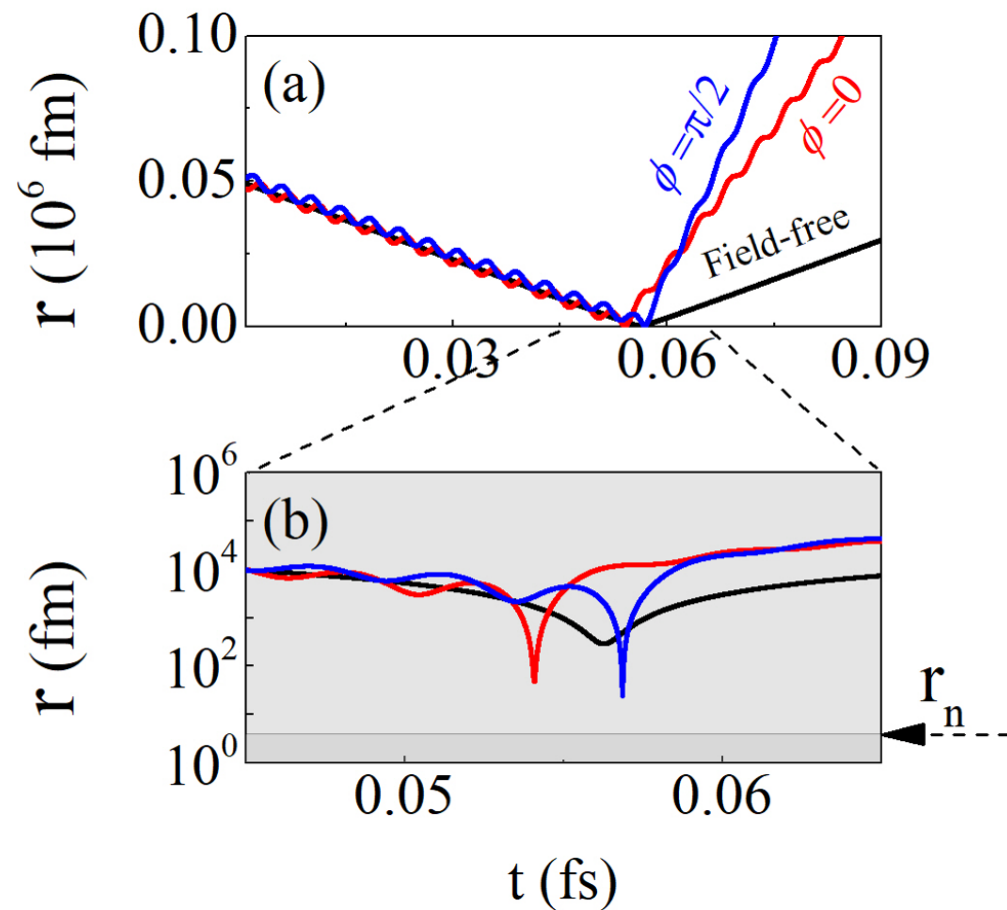
$$H_{re}(t) = \frac{[\mathbf{p} - q\mathbf{A}(t)]^2}{2m} + V(\mathbf{r}).$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{\partial H_{re}}{\partial \mathbf{p}}, \quad \frac{d\mathbf{p}}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H_{re}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}.$$

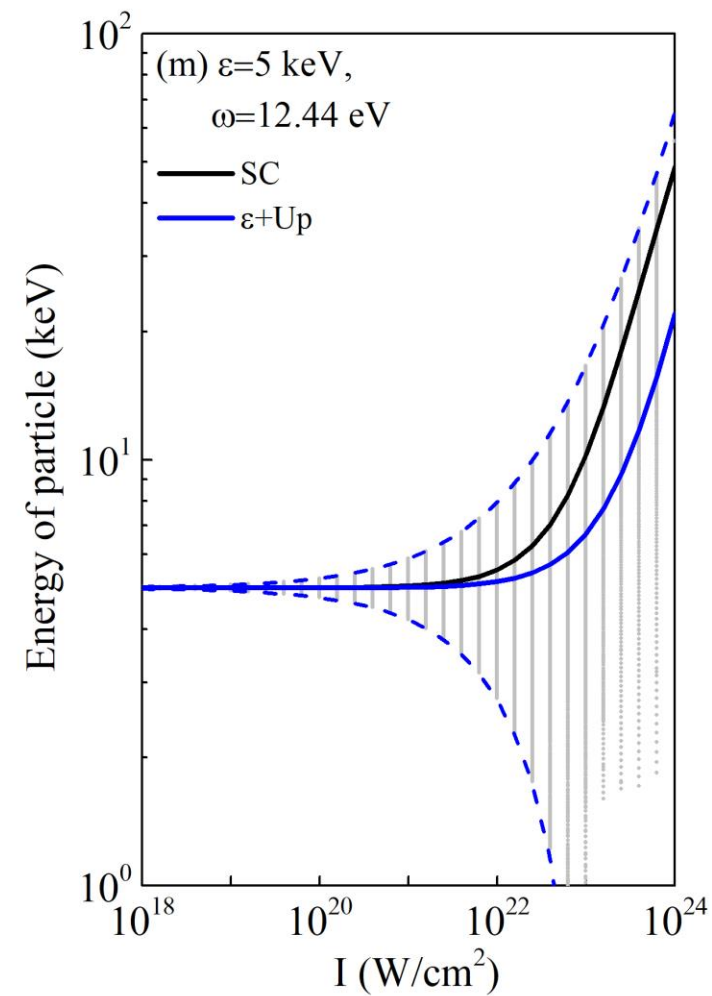
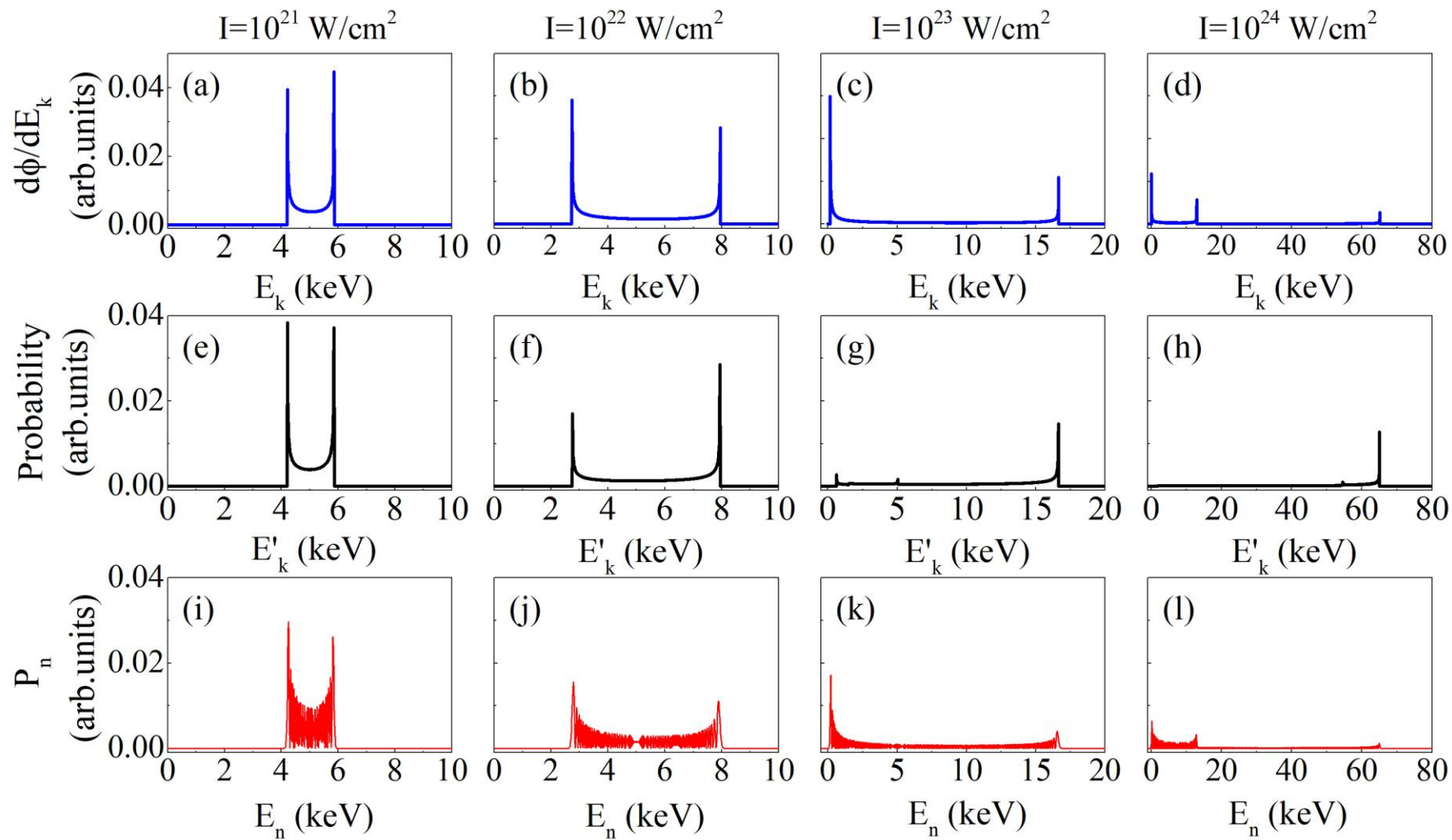


$$P(\varepsilon) = \exp \left\{ -\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_{r_n}^{r_{\min}} \sqrt{2m[V(r) - V(r_{\min})]} dr \right\},$$

$$\sigma(\varepsilon) = \frac{S(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} P(\varepsilon)$$



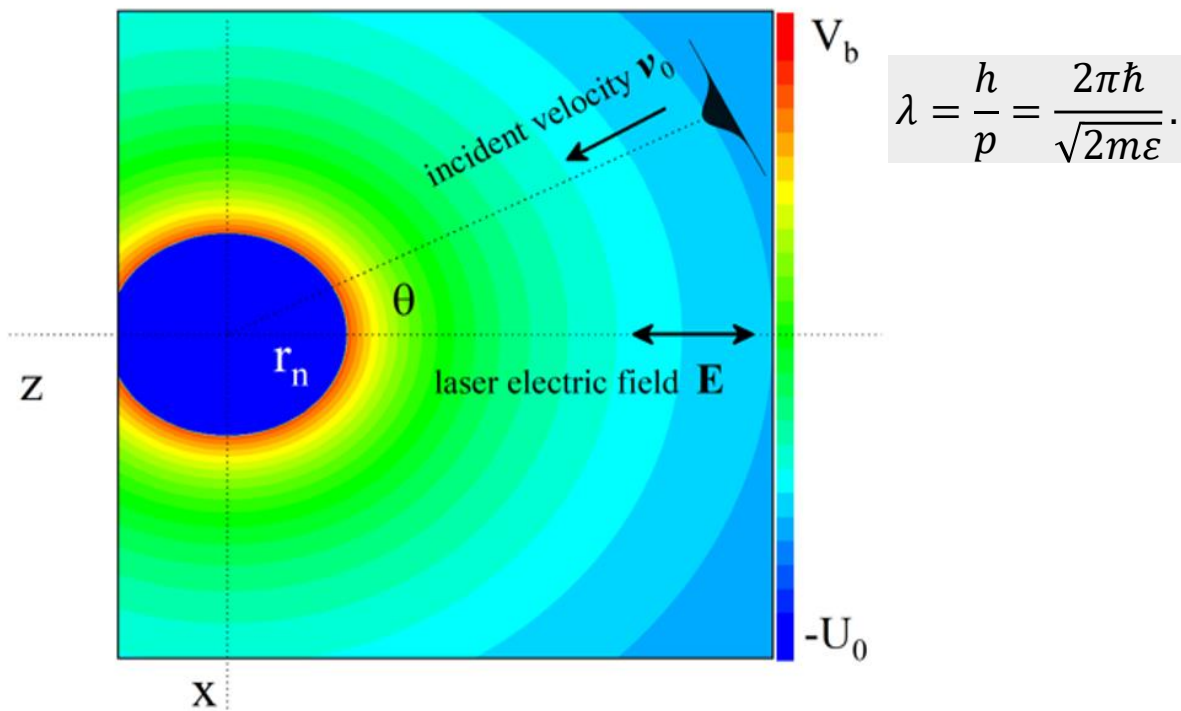
# 高频强电磁场调控/半经典模型



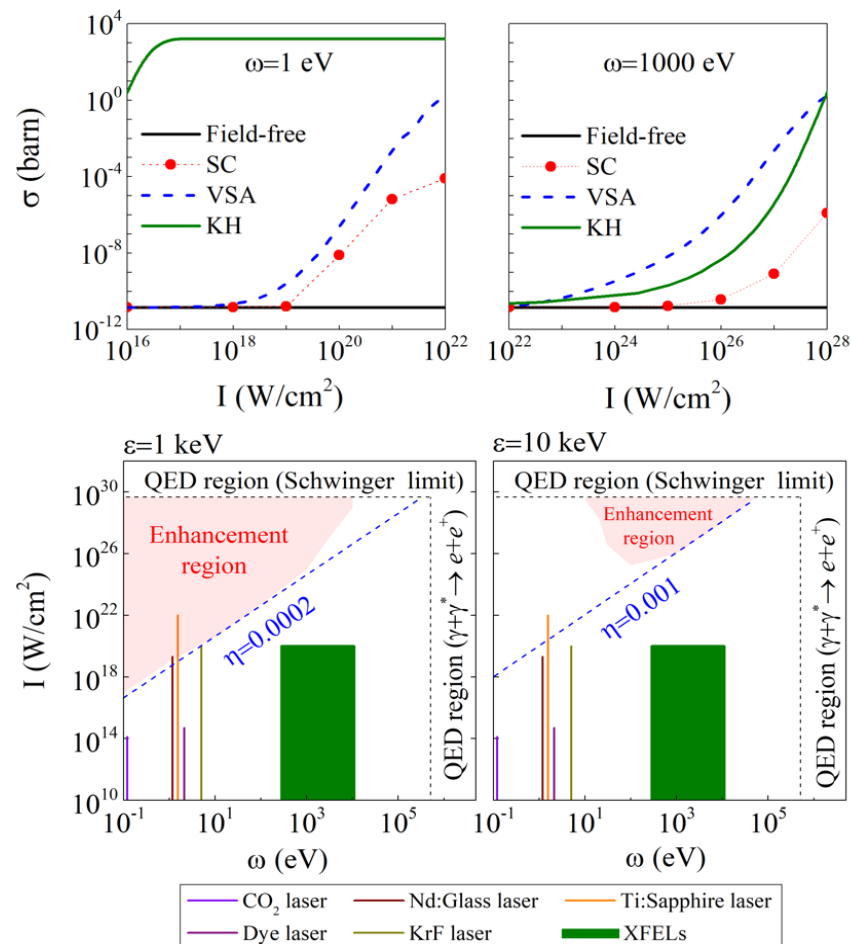
Phys. Rev. A **71**, 1994 (1993).

Phys. Rev. C **102**, 011610(R) (2020).

# 高频强电磁场调控/半经典模型



- 强激光场驱动粒子的抖动运动使两原子核更容易相互靠近，从而有效提高隧穿率。
- 在一定的激光参数范围内，聚变截面随入射动能的变化而显著提高。通过计算可确定激光场增强DT聚变的有效区域



KH结果: Phys. Rev. C **100**, 064610 (2019)  
 VSA结果: Phys. Rev. C **102**, 011610(R) (2020)

# 高频强电磁场调控/中低频区域

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考虑单色沿z轴线性极化的激光场，在 Kramers-Henneberger (K-H) 变换下含时库伦电势可以展开为傅里叶级数：

$$V_{kh}(\mathbf{R} - r_e \sin \omega t \hat{e}_z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} V_n(\mathbf{R}) e^{in\omega t}$$

其中各阶展开系数实部为：

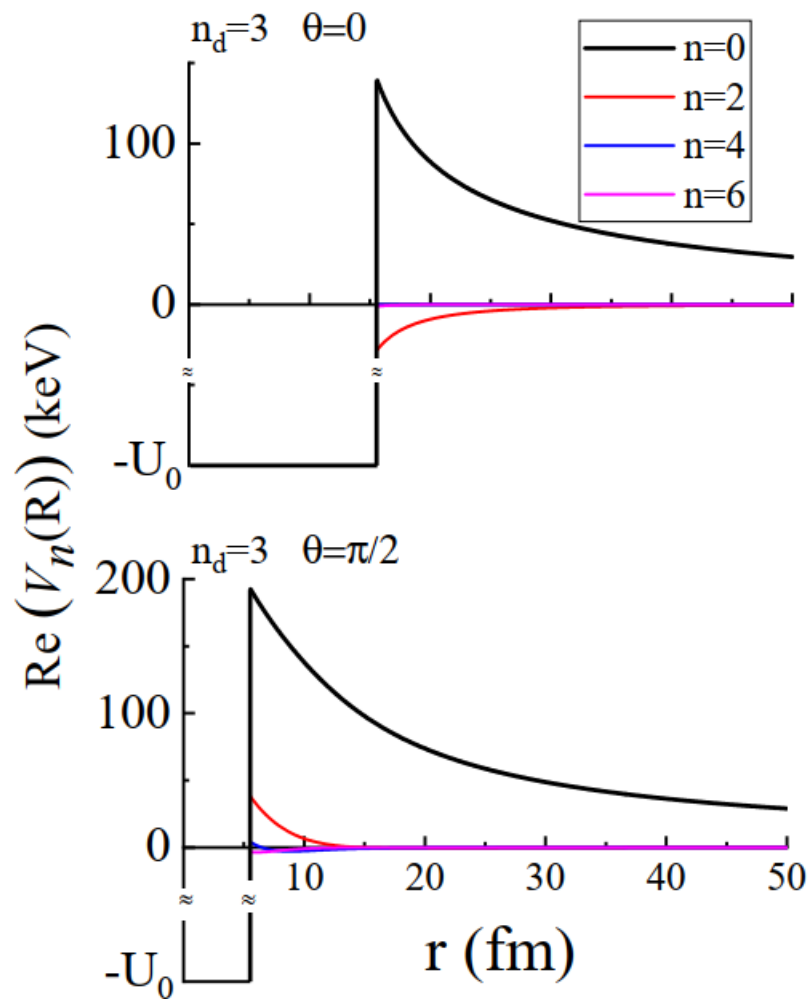
$$\Re(V_n)(\mathbf{R}) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T V_{kh}(\mathbf{R} - r_e \sin \omega t \hat{e}_z) \cos(n\omega t) dt$$

此积分  $n$  为奇数时为零，下面考虑  $n = 2, 4, 6$  时含时电势展开系数的实部。

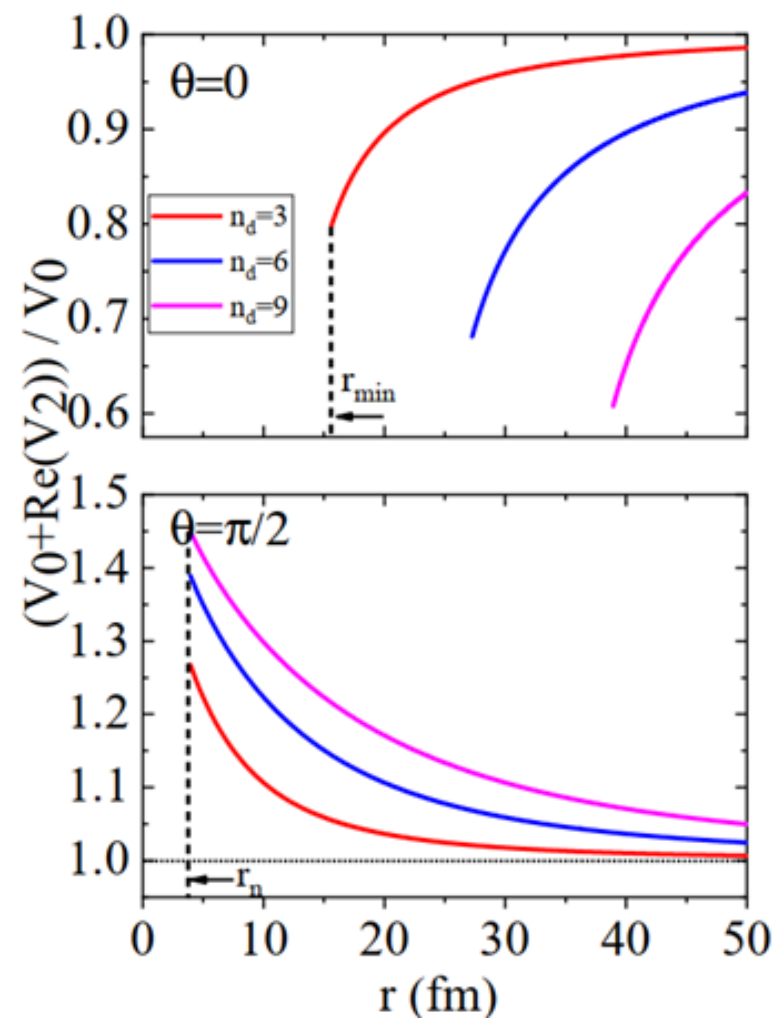


# 高频强电磁场调控/中低频区域

## 标势各阶展开系数比较



## 二阶系数相对变化



# 高频强电磁场调控/中低频区域

● 考虑高阶分量的隧穿率:

$$P(t, \theta, \epsilon, n_d) = \exp \left( -\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{out}} \sqrt{2m[V_0(\vec{r}) + V_2(\vec{r}, t) + V_4(\vec{r}, t) \dots - \epsilon]} dr \right).$$

对隧穿率做时间上的几何平均可得:

$$\overline{P(t, \theta, \epsilon, n_d)} = \exp \left( -\frac{2}{\hbar} \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{out}} \overline{\sqrt{2m[V_0(\vec{r}) + V_2(\vec{r}, t) + V_4(\vec{r}, t) \dots - \epsilon]}} dr \right).$$

将指数部分以  $V_0(\vec{r} - \epsilon)$  展开:

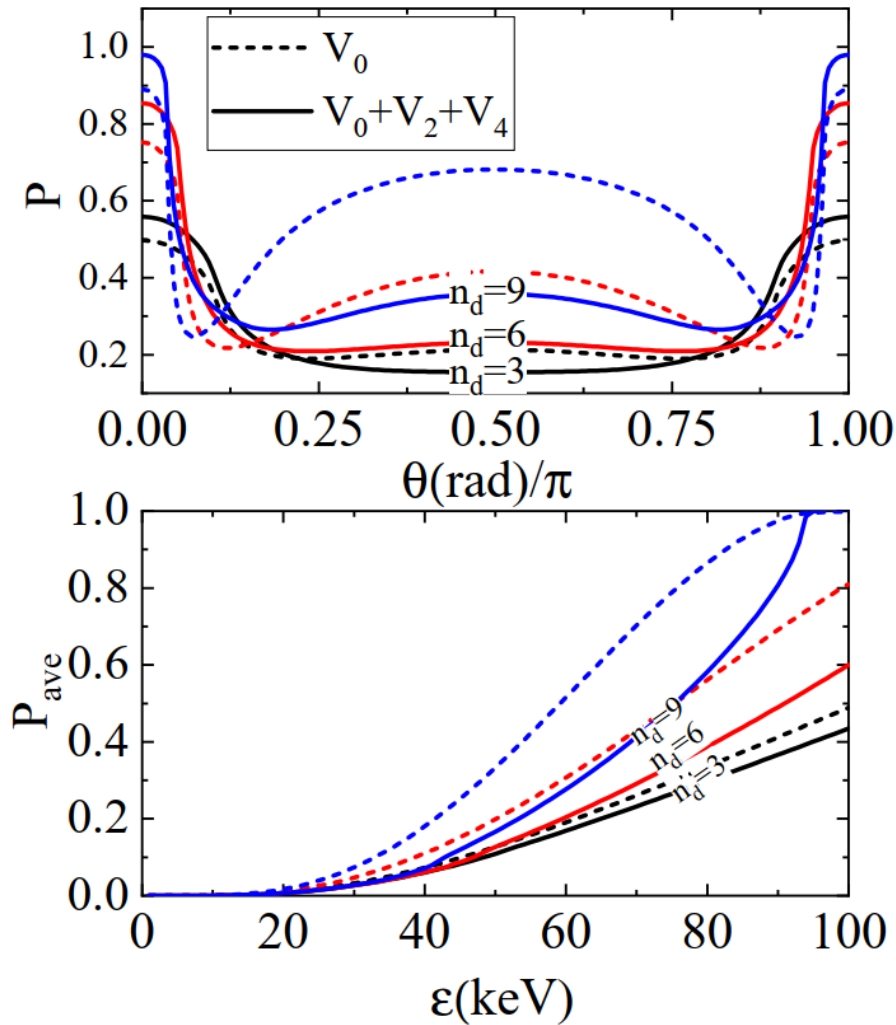
$$\begin{aligned} \overline{P(t, \theta, \epsilon, n_d)} &= \exp \left( -\frac{2}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m} \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{out}} \overline{\sqrt{2V_0(\vec{r}) - \epsilon} + \frac{V_2(\vec{r}, t) + V_4(\vec{r}, t)}{2\sqrt{2V_0(\vec{r}) - \epsilon}}} dr \right) \\ &= \exp \left( -\frac{2}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m} \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{out}} \sqrt{2V_0(\vec{r}) - \epsilon} dr \right) \\ &\quad \times \exp \left( -\frac{2}{\hbar} \sqrt{2m} \int_{r_{in}}^{r_{out}} \frac{V_2(\vec{r}) + V_4(\vec{r})}{2\sqrt{2V_0(\vec{r}) - \epsilon}} dr \right) \end{aligned}$$



# 高频强电磁场调控/中低频区域

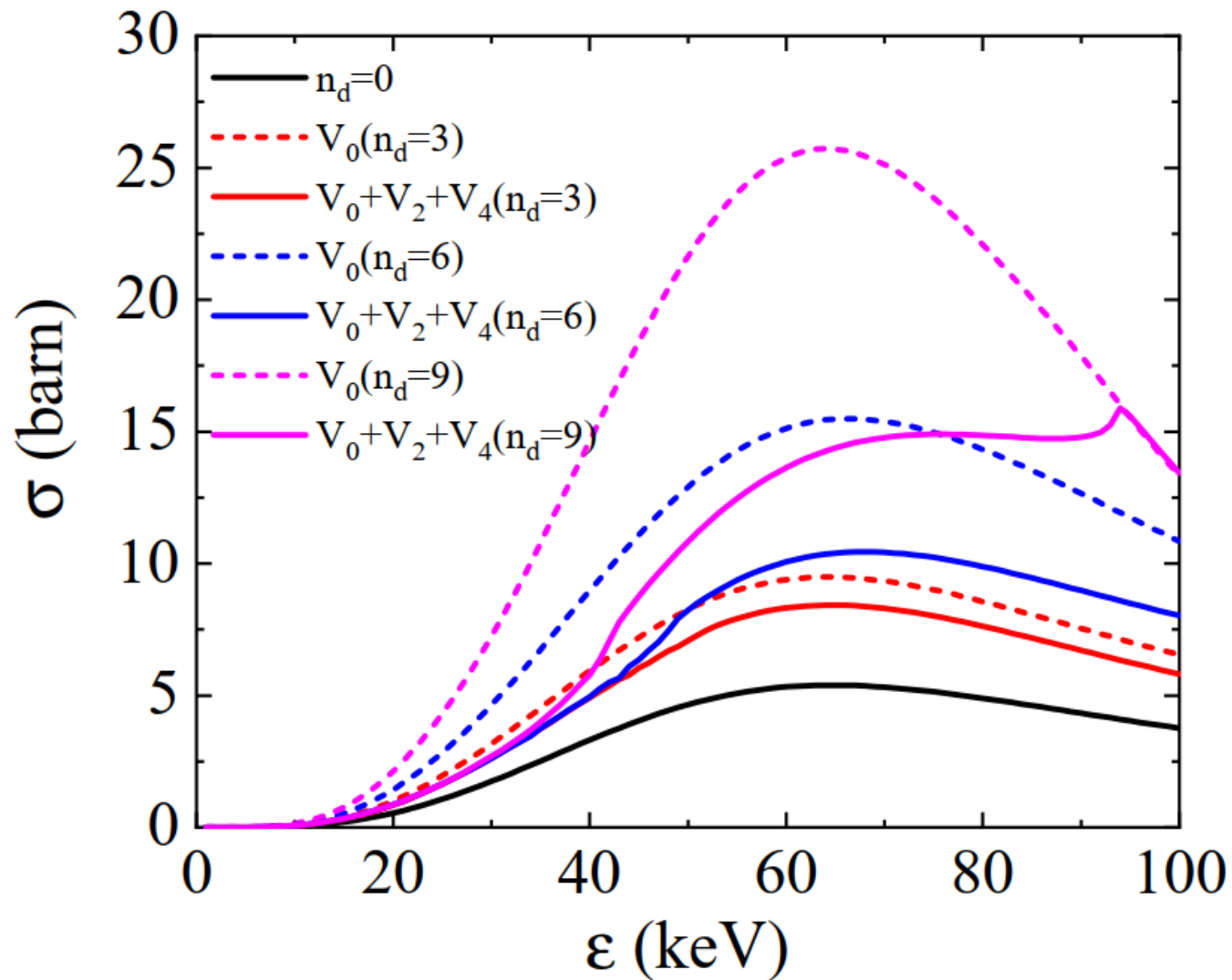
- 角度平均的隧穿率

$$P_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \overline{P(t, \theta, \epsilon, n_d)} \sin\theta \, d\theta$$



# 高频强电磁场调控/中低频区域

$$\sigma(\varepsilon) = \frac{S(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} P_{\text{ave}}(\varepsilon)$$



# 高频强电磁场调控/高频双色场

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K-H系中的含时薛定谔方程:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh}) = \left( \frac{\vec{p}_{kh}^2}{2m} + V_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh}) \right) \Psi_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh})$$

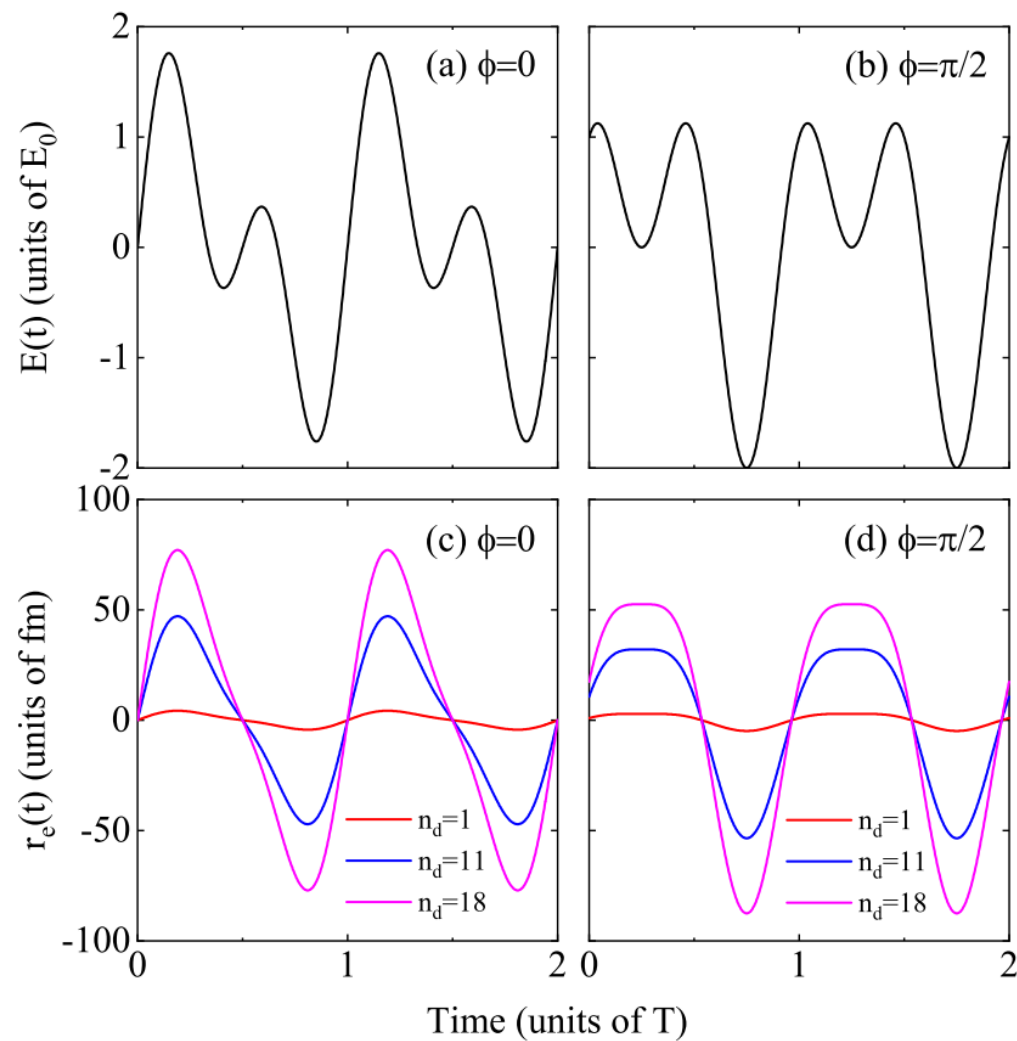
式中  $V_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh})$  包括短程核势(有效力程  $r_n = 3.89 \text{ fm}$ )和长程库仑势;  $\vec{r}_{kh}(t) = \vec{r} - \vec{r}_{quiver}(t)$ , 这里  $\vec{r}_{quiver}(t)$  指的是原子核在双色场中的振荡轨迹。

取双色场为:  $\vec{E}(t) = \hat{e}_z E_0 (\sin\omega t + \sin(2\omega t + \phi))$ ,

$$\text{则: } \vec{r}_{quiver}(t) = \hat{e}_z r_{quiver} \left( \sin\omega t + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2\omega t + \phi) \right).$$

式中  $r_{quiver} = e\sqrt{2c\mu_0 I}/5m\omega^2$ , 定义无量纲参量  $n_d = r_{quiver}/r_n$ 。

# 高频强电磁场调控/高频双色场



# 高频强电磁场调控/高频双色场

对高频场，可对势能求周期平均。即：

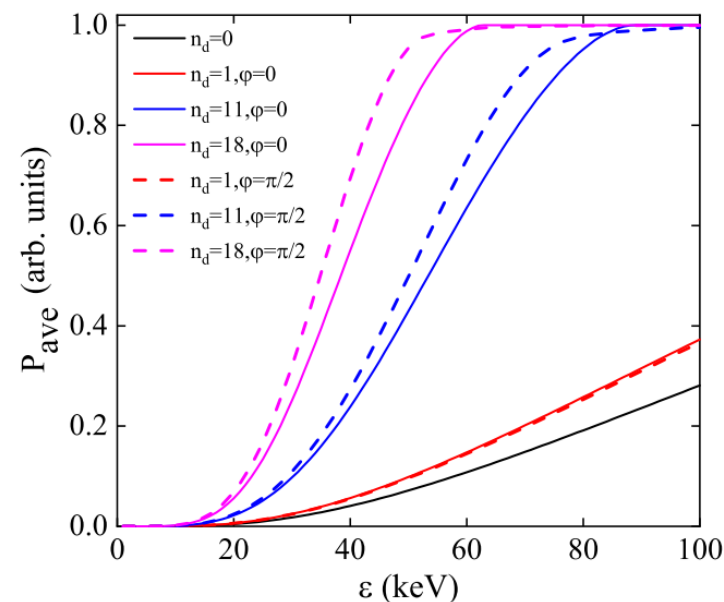
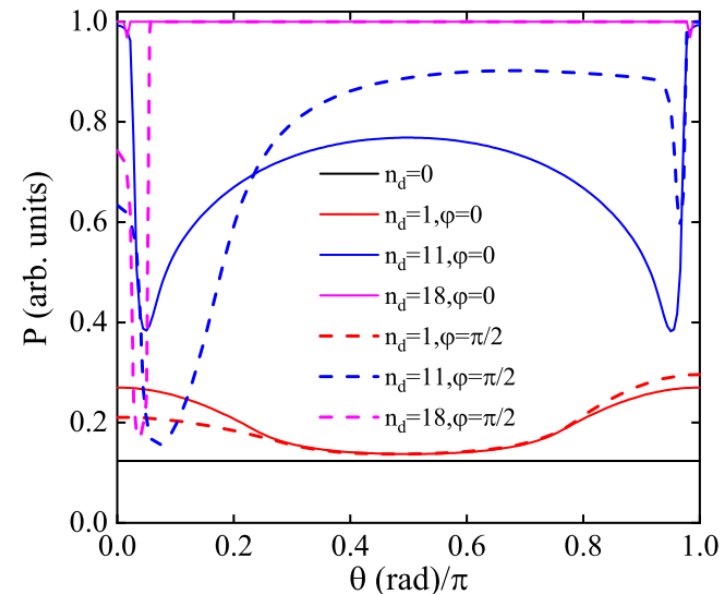
$$\overline{V_{kh}(t, \vec{r}_{kh})} = V_{eff}(\vec{r})$$

可由WKB近似求得隧穿率：

$$P(\theta; \varepsilon, n_d, \phi) = \exp\left(\int_{r_{in}}^{r_{out}} \sqrt{2m(V_{eff}(\theta, r; n_d, \phi) - \varepsilon)} dr\right)$$

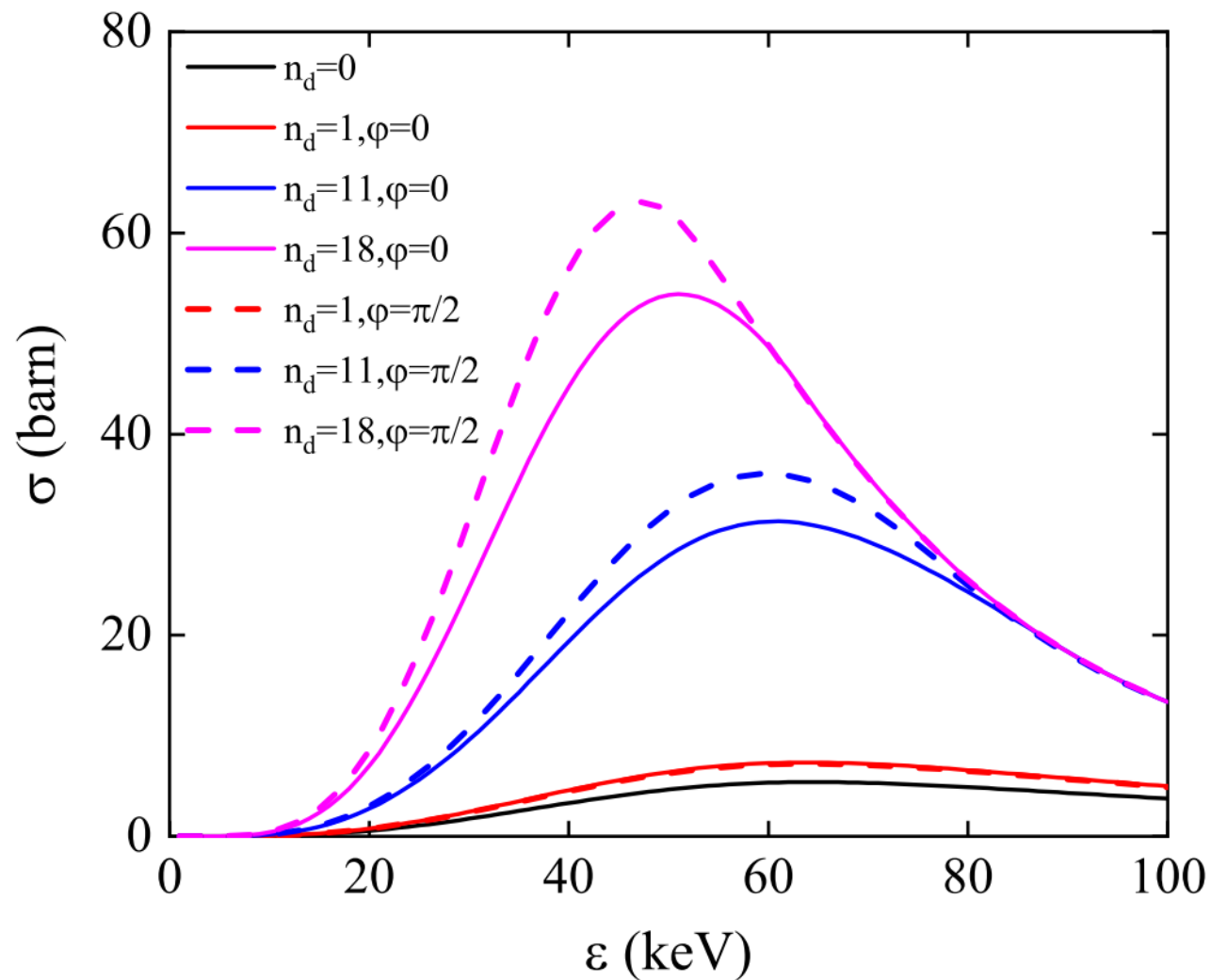
对 $\theta$ 角度求平均，可得：

$$P_{ave}(\varepsilon; n_d, \phi) = \frac{\int_0^\pi P(\theta; \varepsilon, n_d, \phi) \sin\theta d\theta}{2}$$



# 高频强电磁场调控/高频双色场

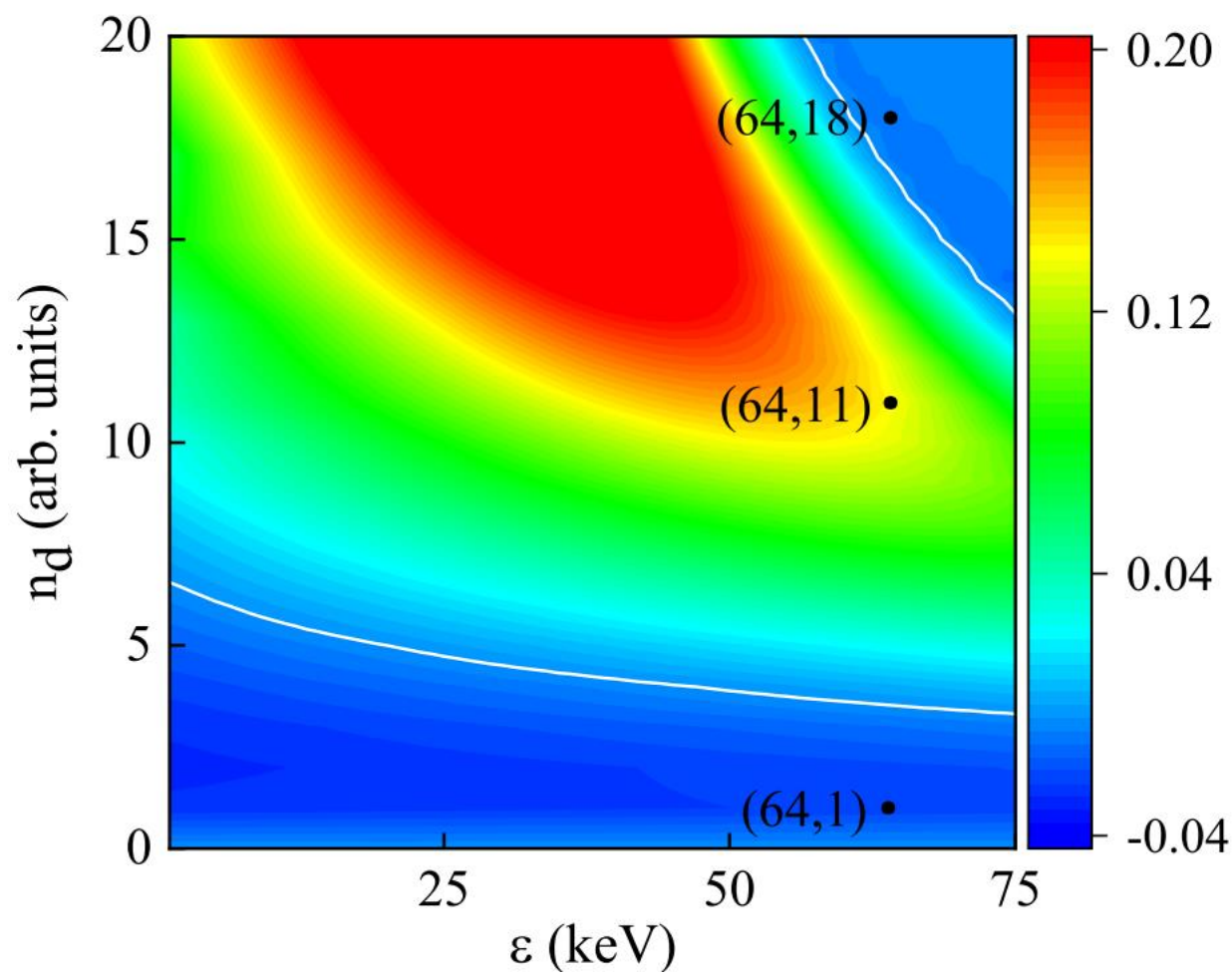
$$\sigma(\varepsilon; n_d, \phi) = \frac{S(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} P_{ave}(\varepsilon; n_d, \phi)$$



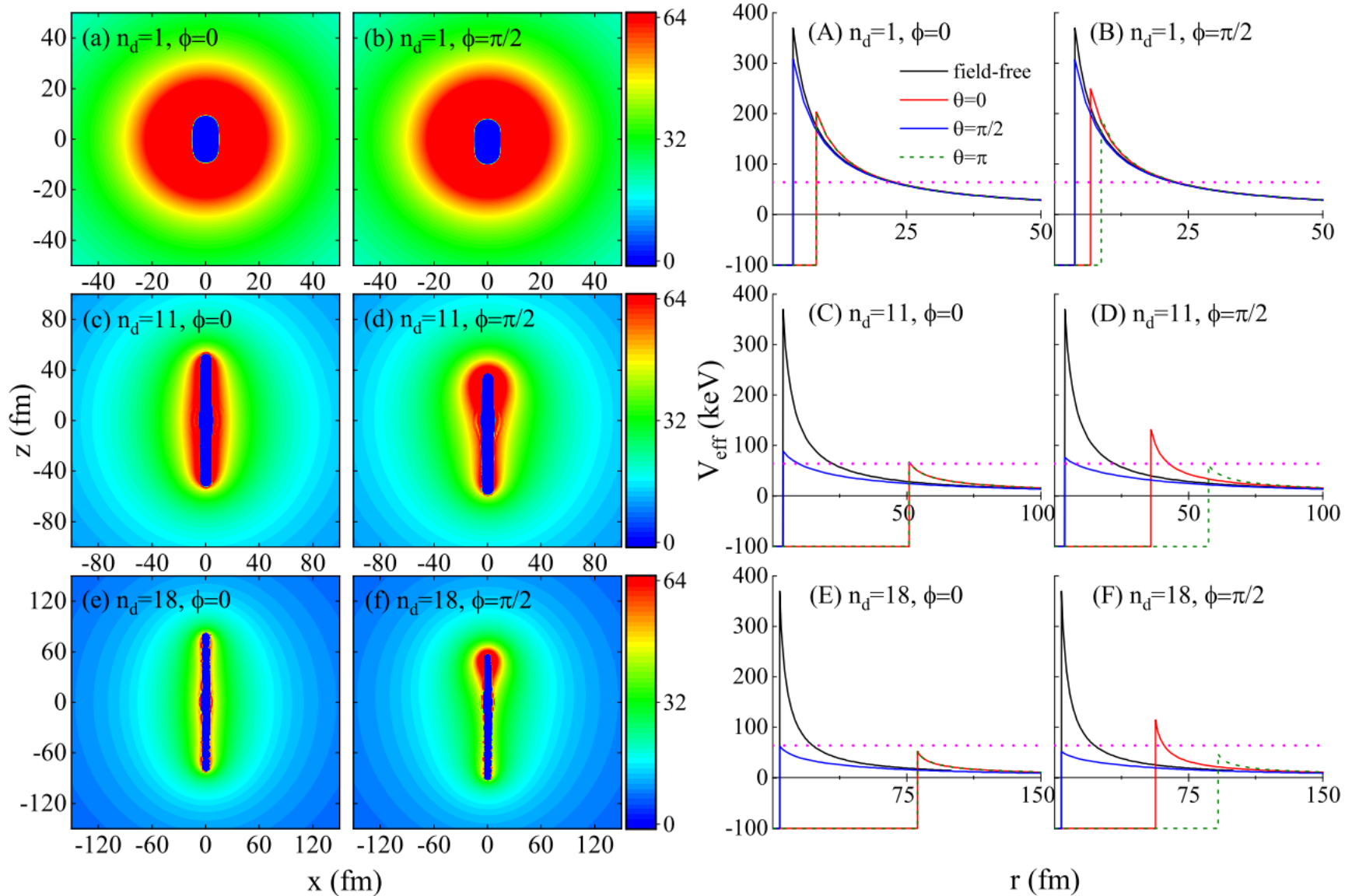
# 高频强电磁场调控/高频双色场

相对相位依赖

$$[\sigma(\varepsilon, n_d; \phi = \pi/2) - \sigma(\varepsilon, n_d; \phi = 0)] / \sigma(\varepsilon, n_d; \phi = 0)$$



# 高频强电磁场调控/高频双色场



对  $\varepsilon = 64keV$ ，图中 (a)、(b)、(A)、(B) 是  $n_d=1$  的势能， $\theta = \pi/2$  的势能差别不大，角度平均的结果不依赖于垂直于外场方向的势能，结果是  $V_{eff}(\phi = 0) < V_{eff}(\phi = \pi/2)$ ； (c)、(d)、(C)、(D) 是  $n_d=11$  的势能， $\theta = \pi/2$  的势能差别明显，角度平均的结果主要依赖于垂直于外场方向的势能，结果是  $V_{eff}(\phi = 0) > V_{eff}(\phi = \pi/2)$ ； (e)、(f)、(E)、(F) 是  $n_d=18$  的势能，大多数角度已达到越垒聚变，这种越垒的积累结果是  $V_{eff}(\phi = 0) < V_{eff}(\phi = \pi/2)$ 。



# 总结

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- 发展了基于KH变换的理论方法研究高频强电磁场中的氘氘聚变截面。
- 给出了高频场中有效核间势的解析形式，得到了隧穿率角分布的双谷结构。
- 在目前已有的 $\mu$ 介子催化等调控方法不能有效应用在复杂等离子体环境的背景下，提出了一种有效调控轻核聚变截面的理论方案。
- 显著的调控效果：平均隧穿率是无外场情况的4.92倍，总聚变截面达到(64keV) 25.7barn，是无外场情况的4.77倍。

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谢谢!