

宇宙太陽発電所 (SPS) と 電離圏について

橋本 弘藏 (京都大学生存圏研究所)

SPS (Solar Power Satellite) の概念図

宇宙太陽発電所SPS
宇宙空間で発電した電気エネルギーを無線で地上に送り、地上でその電気を利用する構想。静止衛星軌道(36,000km)から100万kWの電力を得る設計が主流。1968年に提案された。

[SPSの特徴]
CO2フリーな電源
SPS : 20g-CO₂/kWh (建設時のみCO₂排出)
(SPS電力を利用し建設すれば11g-CO₂/kWh)
石油火力発電 : 846g-CO₂/kWh
原子力発電 : 22 g-CO₂/kWh

基幹エネルギー源
昼夜・雨に無関係の発電 地上太陽光の7~9倍のkWh

宇宙開放系への展開
宇宙利用により「成長の限界(ローマクラブ)」を打破
既存技術の延長で実現
異なる視点での開発(高効率・軽量・超巨大等)は必要

マイクロ波による無線エネルギー伝送
- 適正な売電価格実現のため高効率・軽量・安価なマイクロ波送電システムが必須 -

Copyright© RASC Kyoto University

宇宙基本計画 (平成21年6月) H 宇宙太陽光発電研究開発プログラム

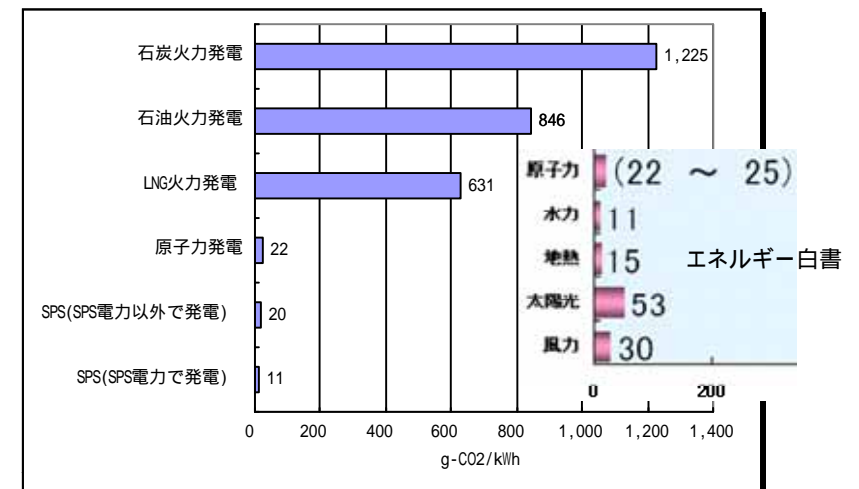
5年間の開発利用計画

上記目標の実現に向けて、以下の施策を推進する。

・宇宙太陽光発電について、関係機関が連携し、総合的な観点からシステム検討を実施する。並行して、エネルギー伝送技術について地上技術実証を進める。その結果を踏まえ、十分な検討を行い、3年程度を目途に、大気圏での影響やシステムの確認を行うため、「きぼう」や小型衛星を活用した軌道上実証に着手する。



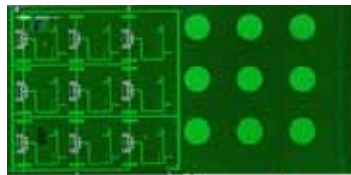
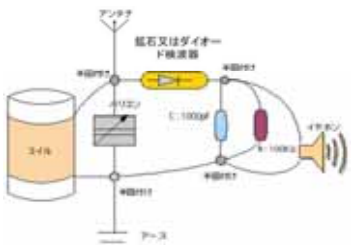
CO₂排出が少ないエネルギー源



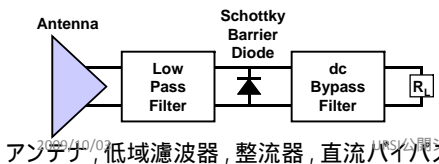
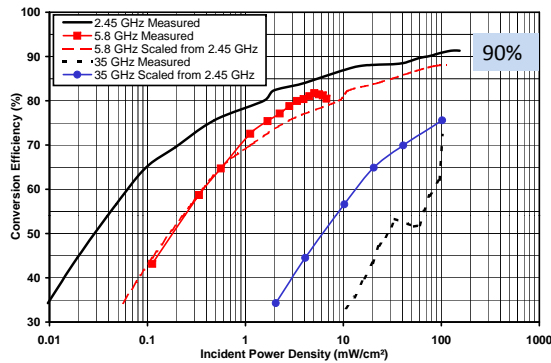
慶応大学での研究による

レクテナ

http://www.cleandenpa.net/museum/gaku/cont/vol6/vol6_1.htm
 鉱石ラジオ回路図

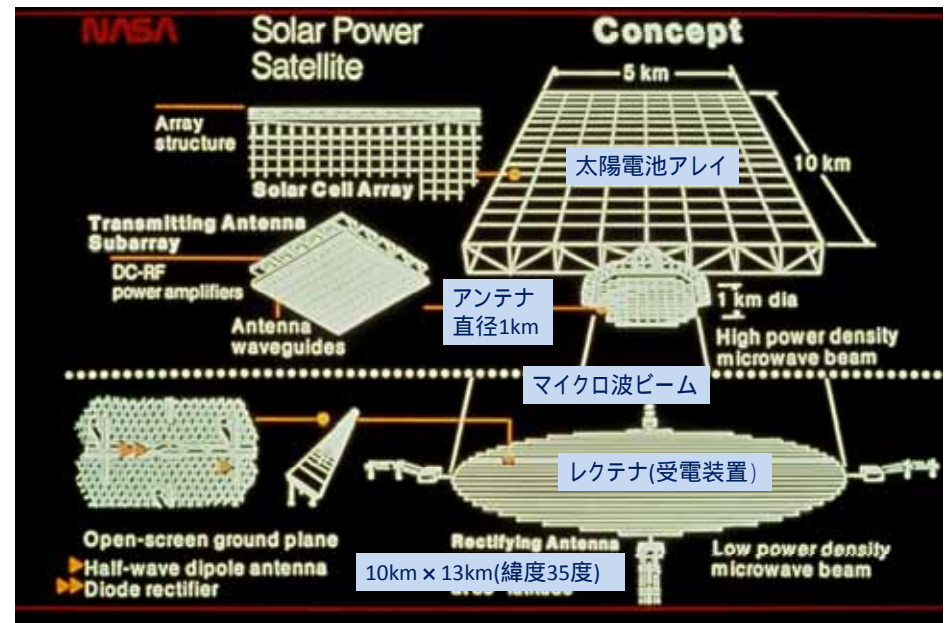


レクテナ@Kyoto Univ.



J. McSpadden, and J. C. Mankins,
 IEEE Microwave Magazine, 3, 46-57,
 December, 2002.

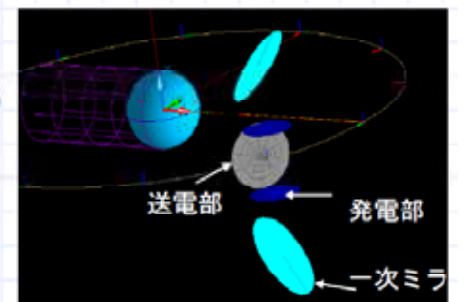
NASA/DOE参照モデル(1978)



基準モデル(JAXA2004年型)

<主要寸法>

- 一次ミラー：2.5km × 3.5km
 - 100~300g/m² → 片側1000ton
- 発電部：φ1.25km (集光倍率4倍)
 - 波長選択膜を使用
- 送電部：φ1.8km
 - レクテナ直径：2.74km
- 総質量：10,000 ton
- マイクロ波周波数：5.8GHz



<特徴>

- 発電部と送電部を分離 (構造的には独立) して排熱面を確保する。
- 反射鏡は発電部と送電部とは独立、編隊飛行するものとする。

・宇宙エネルギー利用システム総合研究，三菱総合研究所，March 2005

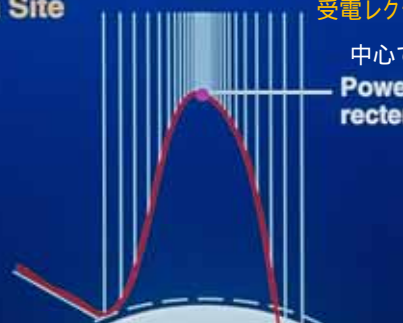
Environmental Effects 環境への影響

PRS Microwave Power Density Characteristics at a Rectenna Site

受電レクテナサイトでのマイクロ波電力密度

中心での電力密度(太陽の1/4)

Power density is 23 mW/cm² at rectenna (25% of solar energy)



レクテナ端電力密度:安全レベル

Power density is 1 mW/cm² at rectenna edge

Safe level

排除境界外の電力密度

Power density is 0.1 mW/cm² at rectenna site exclusion boundary

SPSのパラメータ

周波数	5.8 GHz	2.45 GHz
送電電力	1.3 GW	6.72 GW
送電アンテナ直径	1.93km	1.0 km
振幅テーパ励振	10 dBガウシアン	
送電最大電力密度	114 mW/cm ²	2.2 W/cm ²
送電最小電力密度	11.4 mW/cm ²	0.22 W/cm ²
アンテナ間隔	0.75 (3.9cm)	0.75 (9.2cm)
1 アンテナ当り	最大 6.1W	最大 185 W
素子数	5億4千万素子	9700万素子
受電アンテナ直径	2.45 km	10 km
受電最大電力密度	100 mW/cm ²	23 mW/cm ²
最大電界強度	614 V/m	294 V/m
収集効率	96.2 %	89 %

© RISH, Kyoto Univ.

URSI White Paper on Solar Power Satellite (SPS) Systems

<http://ursi-test.intec.ugent.be/files/WP-SPS%20final.doc>

On the other hand, currents created by SPS may locally affect the medium [40].

only theoretical estimates exist for a frequency of 3 GHz [43]. These estimates indicate that an electron-temperature increase from 200 K to 1000 K in the E layer might occur for a power-flux density of 500 W/m². Test microwave injections from a sounding rocket have been carried out in Japan [12].

It is uncertain if the SPS microwave power-flux density would be high enough to cause such effects, or whether these effects could affect the SPS microwave transmissions.

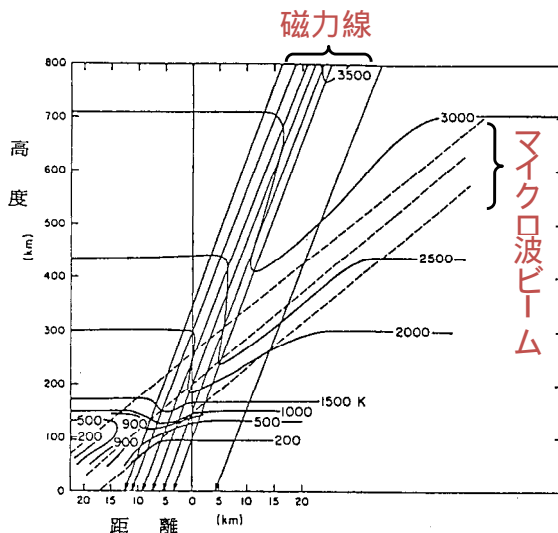
to create an artificial ozone layer in the stratosphere by high-power electromagnetic waves. The field strength necessary for this is much higher than the values that would be used by an SPS. Therefore, such effects on the atmosphere are not expected.[44]

a path length under rain of 4 km, the absorption at 5.8 GHz is 0.16 dB, 1.2 dB, and 2.8 dB for precipitation rates of 10 mm/h, 50 mm/h, and 100 mm/h, respectively [45]. Although rain rates of 100 mm/h are rare [1],

© RISH, Kyoto Univ.

プラズマのオーム加熱

- 理論計算 [Perkins and Roble (1978)]



マイクロ波ビーム：
3GHz-10GW
中心(0km)強度 50mW/cm²

高度200km以下：
ビームに沿って温度上昇

高度100km付近 (E層)：
200K → 900Kに温度上昇

高度200km以上：
磁力線に沿って温度上昇

© RISH, Kyoto Univ.

Report of the URSI Inter-Commission Working Group on SPS

<http://ursi-test.intec.ugent.be/files/ICWGRReport070611.pdf>

(1) Ohmic heating: Several authors have calculated the heating effect of 3 GHz waves. They estimate that, for a power density of about 16 mW/cm², the electron temperature could increase from about 200 K in the E region to about 1000 K. A temperature increase would result in a decrease of electron density. (On this rocket flight, the expected heating effect was less than 100K, which was below the detection limit of the Langmuir probe.)

(3) Three-wave interactions; there is, to our knowledge, only one other report of plasma waves being caused in the ionosphere by powerful microwave transmissions. This was from a 830W, 2.45 GHz transmitter on a mother-daughter Japanese rocket experiment (MINIX) where electrostatic electron-cyclotron waves at 3/2 the local electron gyrofrequency and electron plasma waves above the local plasma frequency were observed.

4.1.3 Effects of electric propulsion on the magnetosphere: In the process of SPS construction, large high-power electric propulsion systems are needed. The electric propulsion systems inject heavy ions accelerated by electrodes powered by the photovoltaic cells.

The interaction between the heavy-ion beam and the magnetic field has been studied theoretically: As an initial response to the injection, a shock structure can be formed in the ambient plasma along with generation of magneto-hydro-magnetic waves and associated heating of the background plasmas.

© RISH, Kyoto Univ.

October 2003 geomagnetic storm

(often called the Halloween storm)

A thorough and systematic theoretical analysis of possible ionospheric effects was published under an ESA contract [42]. This analysis indicated several possible relevant effects, but simultaneously stated

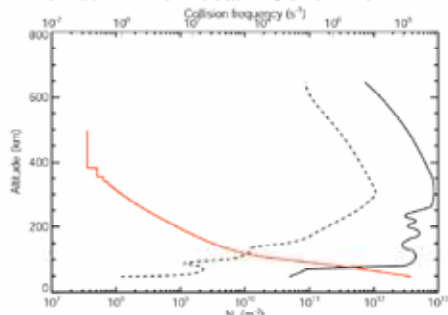


Figure 1 Electron collision frequency (red), normal electron density (dashed) and electron density enhanced by CME event, against altitude.

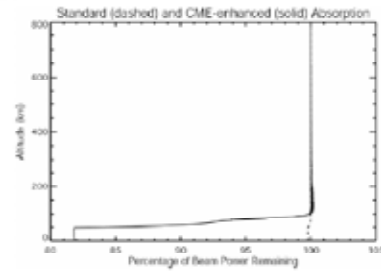


Figure 2 Percentage power remaining against of altitude for a down-coming electromagnetic wave frequency 2.4GHz. The dashed curve represents normal conditions and the solid curve those enhanced by CME event, corresponding to the data in Fig. 1.

During late October 2003 a coronal mass ejection (CME) event occurred which strongly enhanced the electron density in the ionosphere. This was observed by the European Incoherent Scatter (EISCAT) Radar facility located in Scandinavia. The event lasted for over 24 hours and produced highly variable conditions in the ionosphere. Robinson, et al., 2004.

衝突周波数が低い場合の伝搬

$$X = (\omega_p / \omega)^2, \quad Z = v / \omega$$

$$(n_r + jn_i)^2 = n_r^2 - n_i^2 + 2jn_r n_i$$

$$= 1 - \frac{X}{1 - jZ} = 1 - \frac{X(1 + jZ)}{1 + Z^2}$$

$$n_r = 1 - \frac{X}{1 + Z^2} \xrightarrow{X \ll 1, Z \ll 1} 1 - X$$

$$n_i = \frac{-XZ}{2(1 + Z^2)} \xrightarrow{X \ll 1, Z \ll 1} -\frac{XZ}{2}$$

$$\Gamma = \int kn_i dx = \int \pi X Z dx / \lambda$$

$$\Gamma = \int f_p^2 v / (2cf^2) dx = f_p^2 / (2cf^2) \int v dx$$

$$f_p = 9\sqrt{Ne} [m^{-3}] [Hz]$$

高度100km以下で
 $f_p = 18\text{MHz}$
 $Ne = 4 \times 10^{12}$
 という過大な仮定で
 計算した

© RISH, Kyoto Univ.

October 2003 geomagnetic storm

(often called the Halloween storm) [42] Robinson et al.

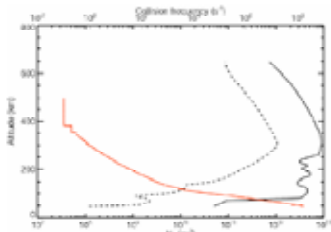


Figure 1 Electron collision frequency (red), normal electron density (dashed) and electron density enhanced by CME event, against altitude.

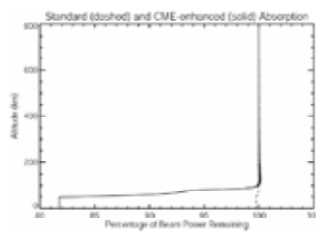
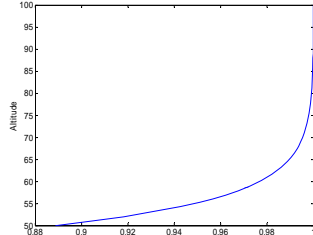
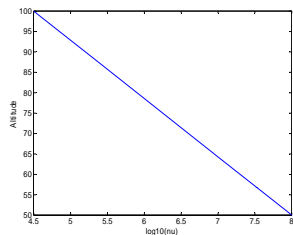


Figure 2 Percentage power remaining against of altitude for a down-coming electromagnetic wave of frequency 2.4GHz. The dashed curve represents normal conditions and the solid curve those enhanced by CME event, corresponding to the data in Fig. 1.



© RISH, Kyoto Univ.

世界初の電離層マイクロ波送電実験MINIX(日本, 1983)

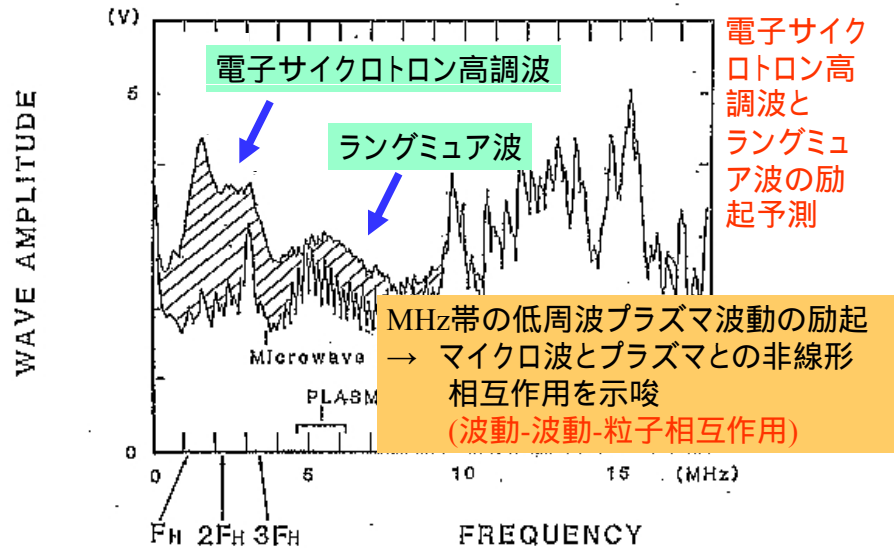


大電力マイクロ波
 が電離層に与える
 影響を調査
 (松本紘現京都大
 学総長他)

Matsumoto, H., et al. MINIX Project toward the Solar Power Satellite--Rocket experiment of microwave energy transmission and associated nonlinear plasma physics in the ionosphere, ISAS Space Energy Symposium, 69-76, 1982.

© Kyoto University

MINIXロケット実験で観測された波動のスペクトル



© RISH, Kyoto Univ.

松本他・大振幅マイクロ波と宇宙プラズマとの非線形相互作用の計算機実験, 信学論誌B-II, Vol.78-B-II, No.3, 1995, pp.119-129

むすび

- 今のところSPSの電力では問題はない。しかし、知られていない何が起こるかわからない → 安全とはいえない。(何にでも反対できる！)
- 電離層の変化はSPSの伝搬に影響を与えるか？
例えば強力な電磁波を入れたときに、全ての相互作用を起せるコードを作れたとする
- 何かが起これば、閾値が分かる
- 各種物理パラメータを得るのは容易
- 現象の理解も早い

理想のシミュレーション → 今はどこまで可能？

挑戦の価値があるのでは？

© RISH, Kyoto Univ.