

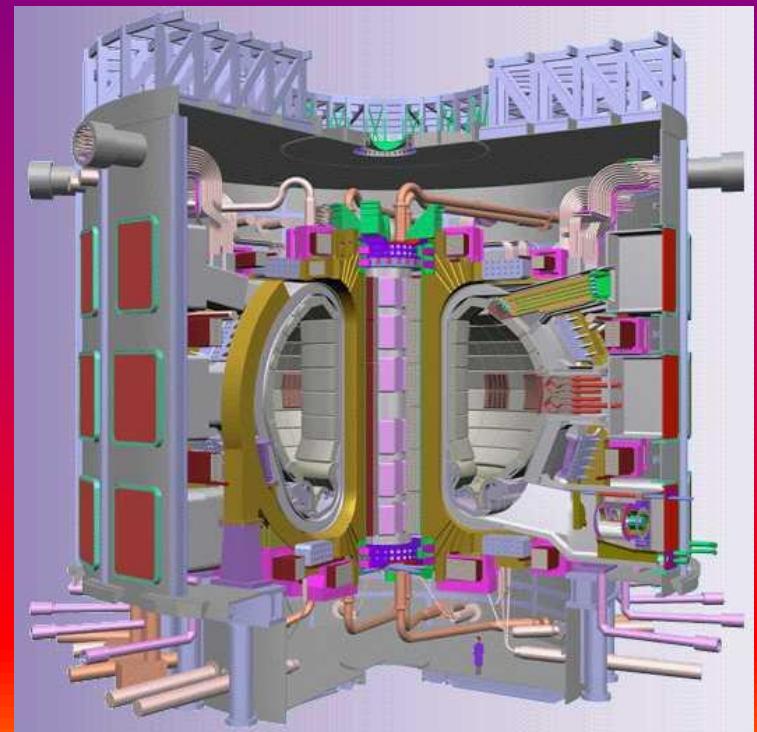
# Le soleil

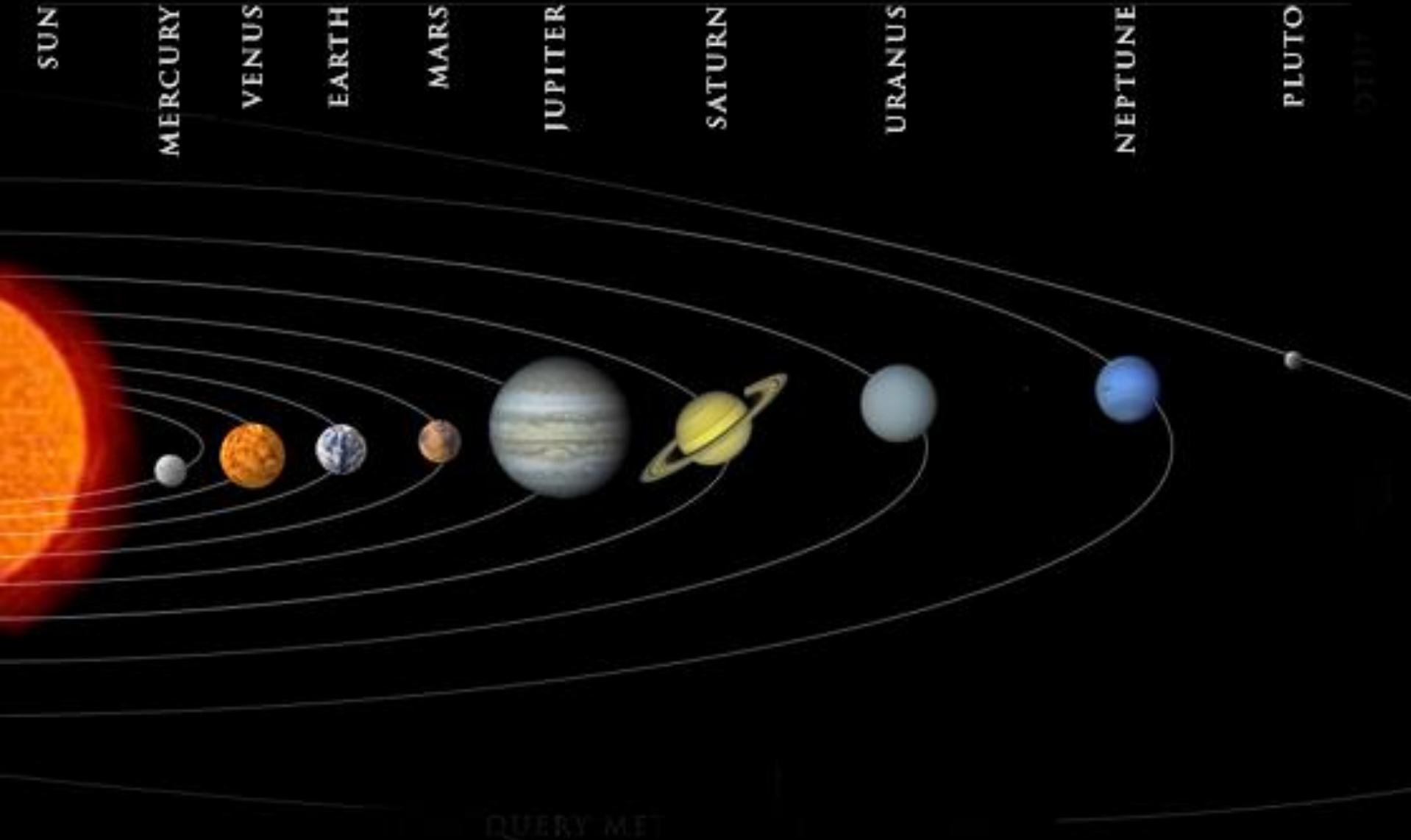


& Iter



Association d'astronomie loi 1901  
31 Avenue de l'Etoile  
44500 La Baule Escoublac  
TEL : 02 40 15 30 93





Notre système solaire

# Comment connaît-on le soleil ?

**Intérieur** Héliosismologie - Phénomènes d'oscillations.

Flux des neutrinos.

**Masse** Observation du mouvement des planètes

**Rayon** Mesures échos radar.

**Rayonnement** Mesuré par satellites hors atmosphère terrestre.

**Age** Mesure de la radioactivité terrestre et des météorites.

**Histoire** Observation des autres étoiles.

# **Comment observe t-on le soleil ?**

De la Terre

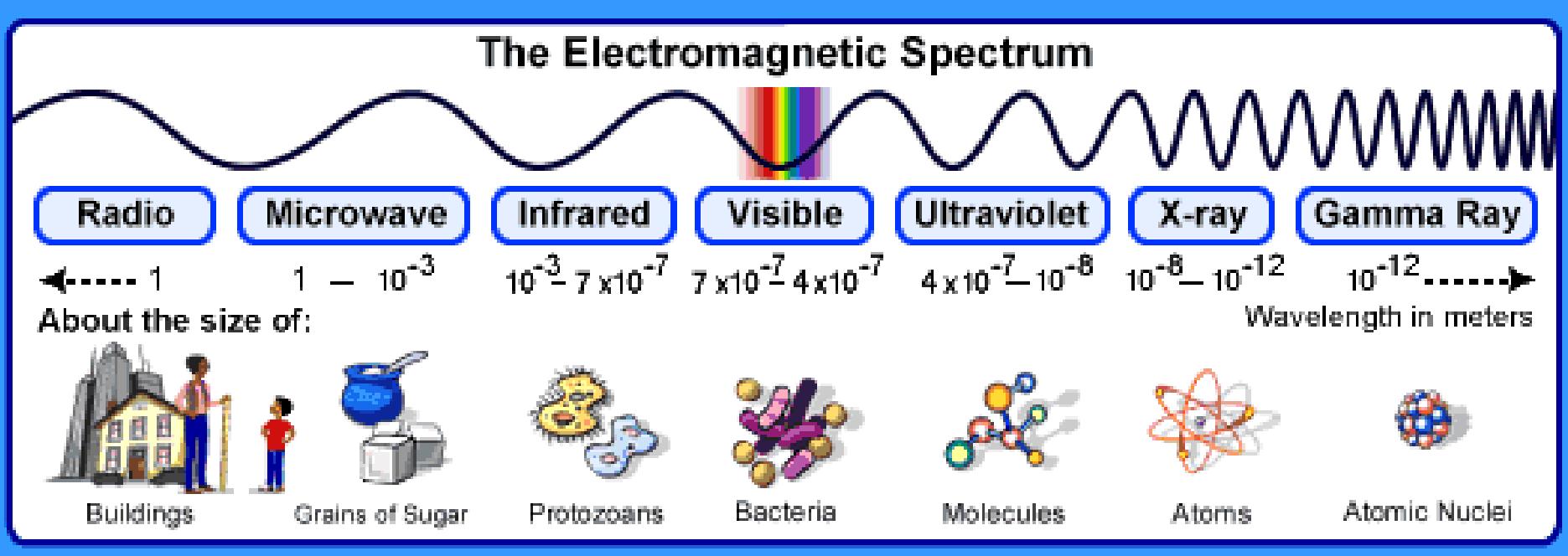
En orbite à quelques centaines de km de la Terre

En orbite .... Encore plus loin !

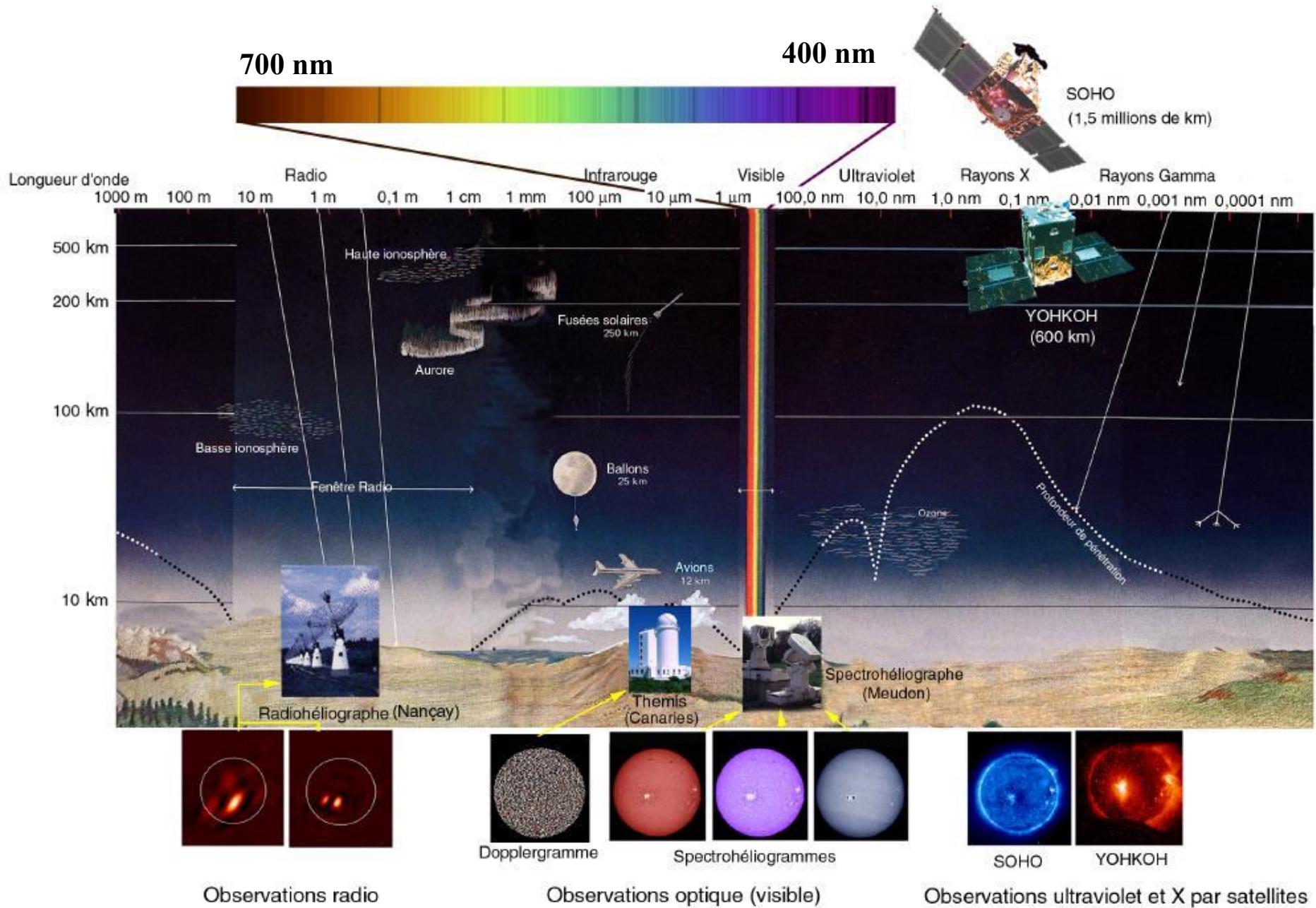
Avec des instruments spécifiques

Dans des longueurs d 'ondes différentes

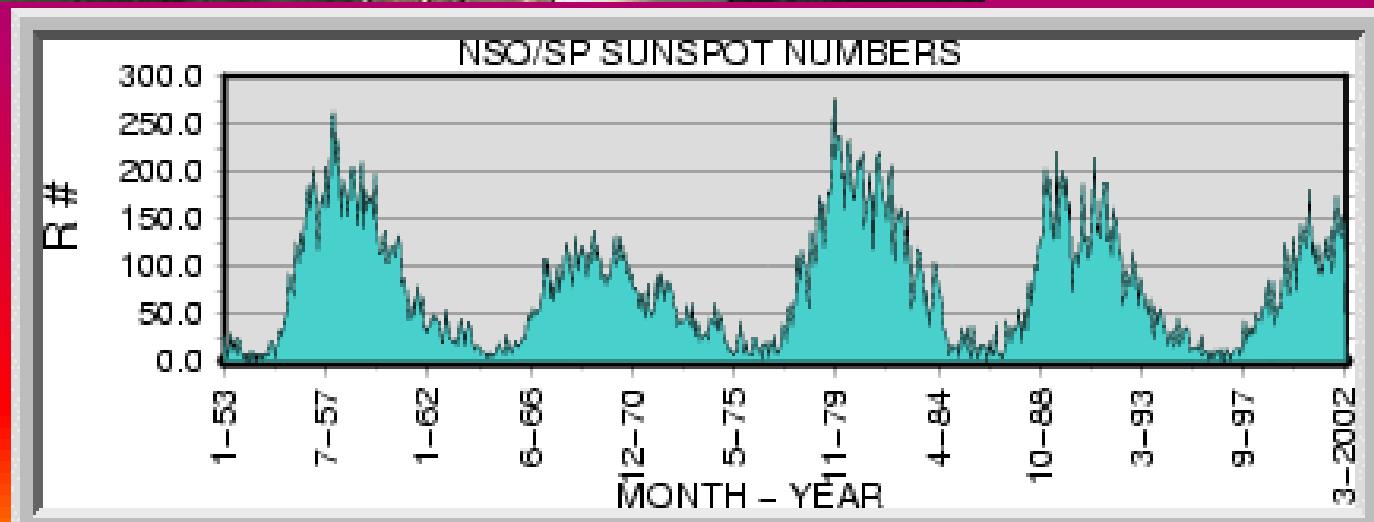
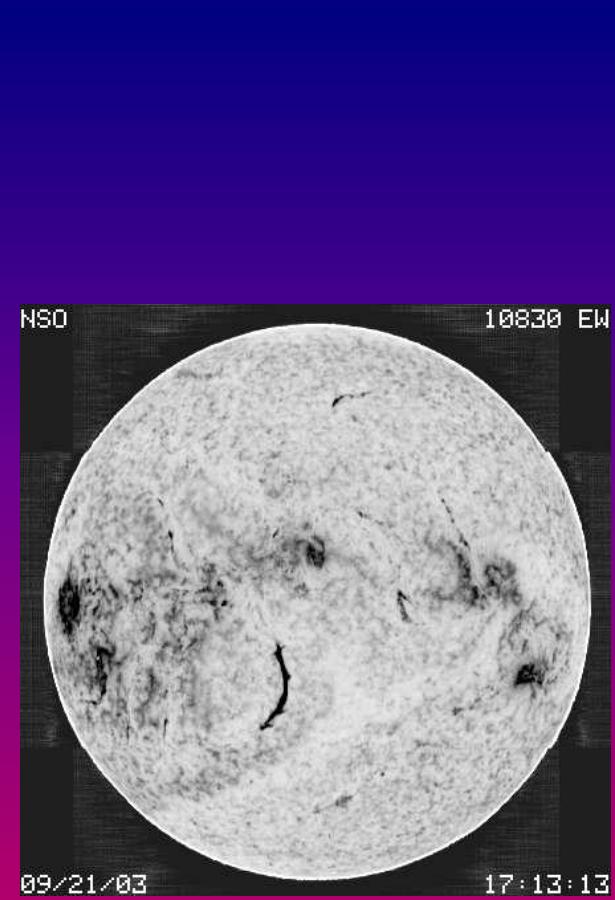
# L'œil ne voit pas grand chose ...



# Impact de notre atmosphère



# Observatoire Kitt Peak



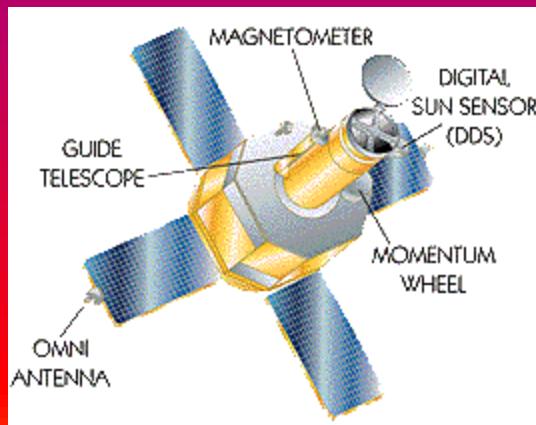
# Satellite Trace

Lancement fin 1997

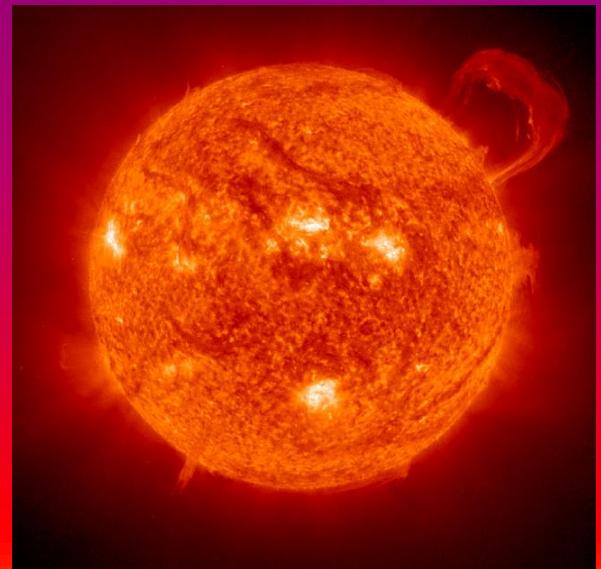
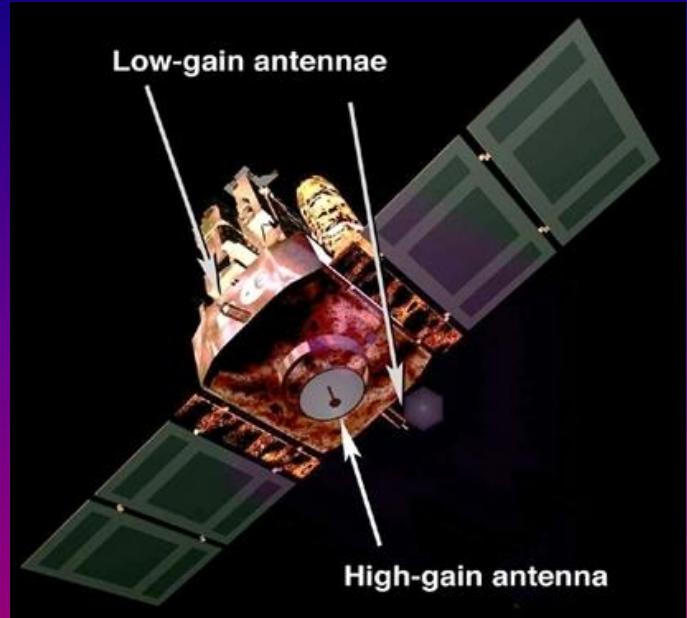
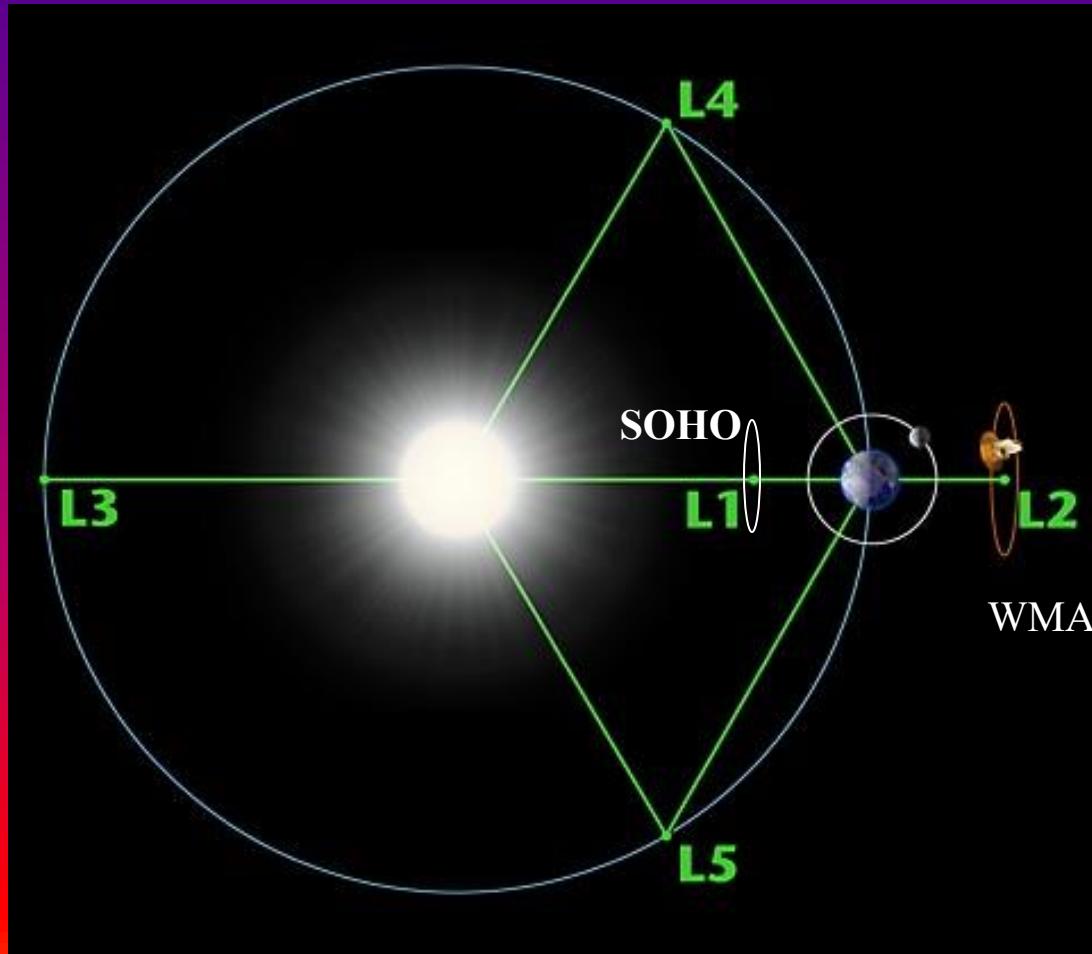
Orbite basse 600 x 650 km

Analyse magnétique du soleil

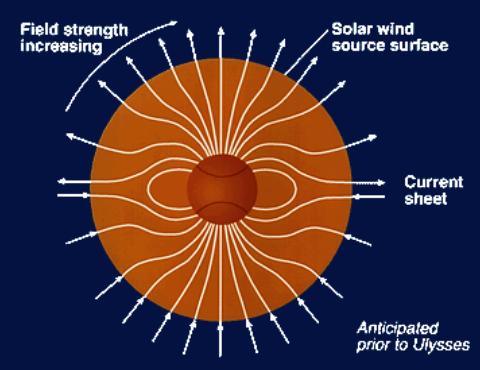
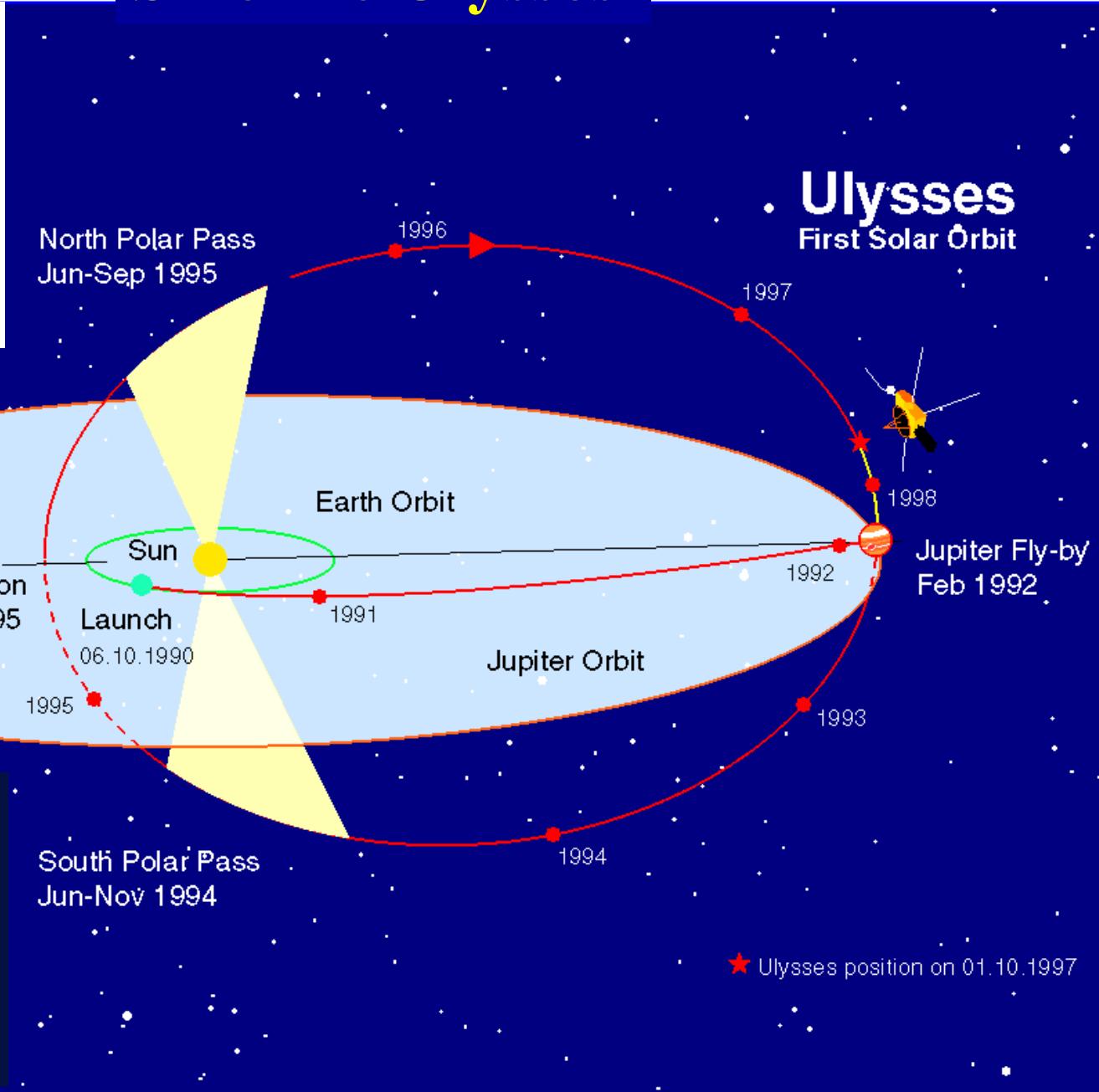
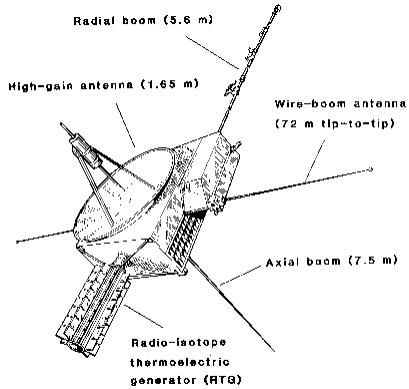
→ mouvements de plasma



# Satellite SOHO



# Satellite Ulysses



# Quelques chiffres

**Masse**  $\approx 99,9\%$  masse du système solaire

**Diamètre**  $\approx 109$  fois celui de la Terre

**Densité moyenne**  $\approx 1,4$  ( Eau = 1 , Terre  $\approx 5,5$  )

**Température surface** ( Photosphère)  $\approx 5700$  K

**Température centre**  $\approx 15$  millions K

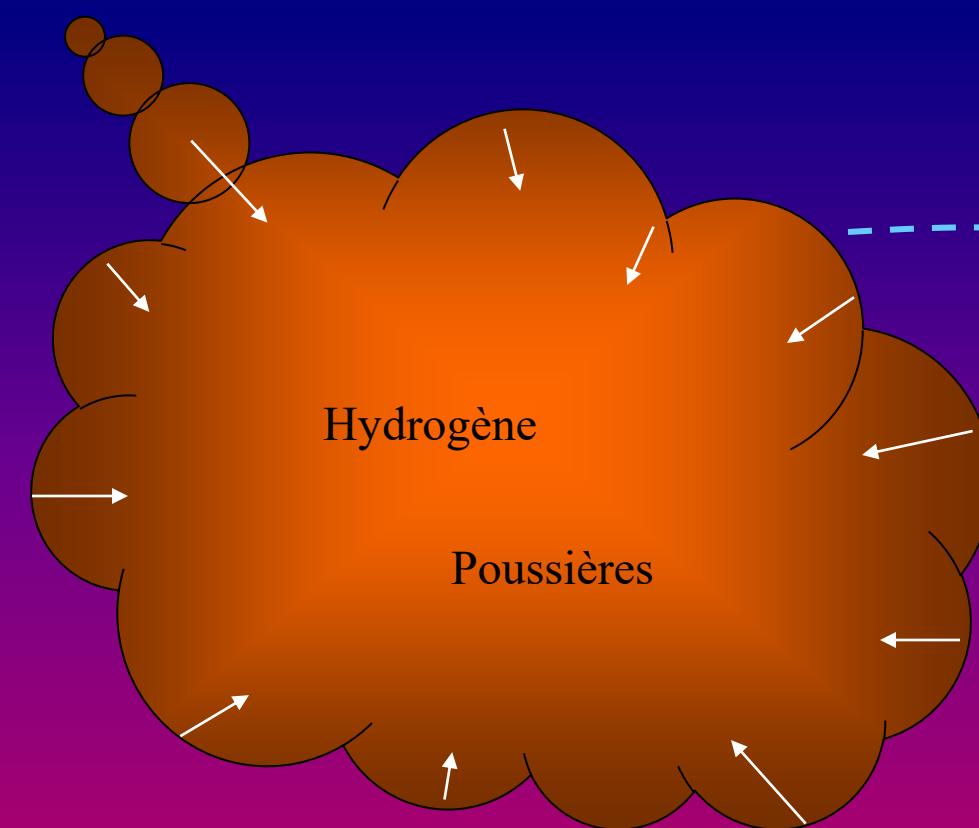
**Rotation** : 26 jours à l 'équateur - 37 jours aux pôles.

**Cycle magnétique** : 11 ans

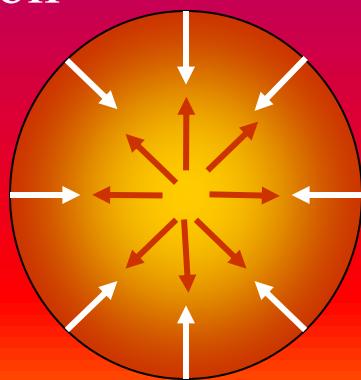
**Révolution dans la galaxie**  $\approx 250$  millions années

**Age**  $\approx 5$  milliards d 'années

# Naissance du soleil



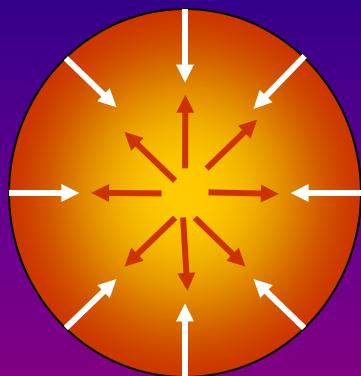
Fusion



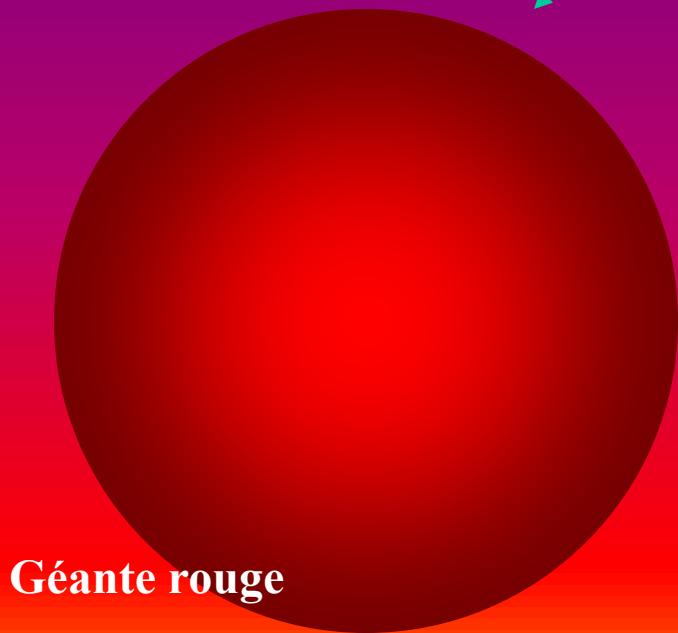
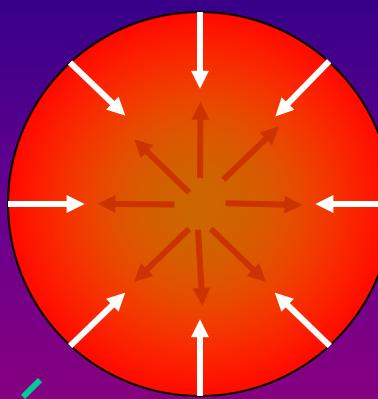
Force gravitationnelle = Pression thermique

# Fin du soleil

Fusion  ${}^1\text{H} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He}$



Fusion  ${}^4\text{He} \rightarrow {}^{12}\text{C}$



Géante rouge

Nébuleuse planétaire

# Quelques chiffres

Rayonnement solaire :  $4 \times 10^{20}$  MW

Puissance centrale nucléaire Flamanville :  $2 \times 1300$  MW

Puissance centrale nucléaire du Bugey :  $4 \times 900$  MW

Puissance centrale Cordemais : 3100 MW

*Consomme 140 T fuel & 200 T charbon / heure*

Puissance consommée par un TGV : 6 à 9 MW

**Combustion totale d 'un « soleil charbon » en 5000 ans.**

## **Derniers chiffres ...**

**Chaque seconde, le soleil transforme :**

600 millions de tonnes d'hydrogène en

596 millions de tonnes d'hélium

**Chaque seconde, le soleil éjecte :**

2 millions de tonnes de matière dans l 'espace

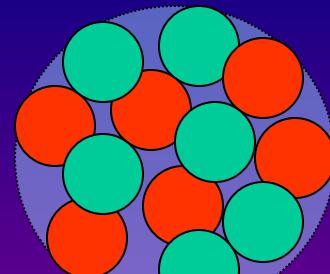
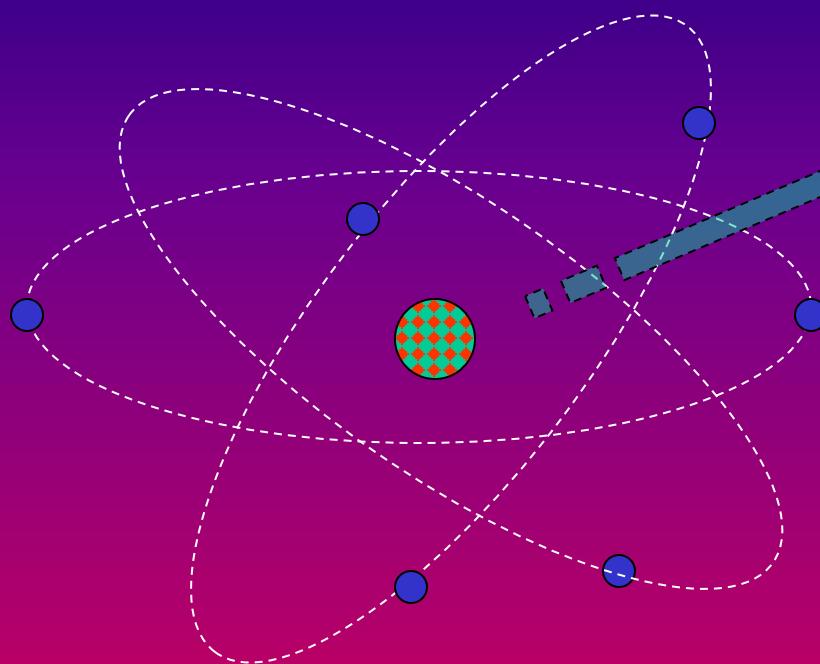
# Composition du Soleil

	Nb Atomes	Masse
Hydrogène	92,1 %	75 %
Hélium	7,8 %	25 %
+		
Oxygène	Carbone	Azote
Magnésium	Fer	Silicium ....



**PLASMA**

# L 'atome



Noyau



Proton

Charge  $>0$



Neutron

Charge = 0

● Electron

Charge  $<0$

*Le nombre de protons définit l 'élément*

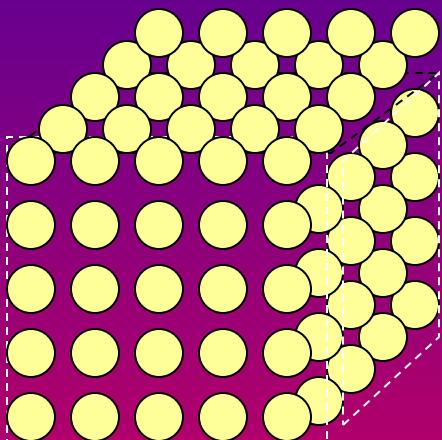
# Classification périodique des éléments

	I.A											VIII.A						
1	H 1	II.A										He 2						
2	Li 3	Be 4										B 5	C 6	N 7	O 8	F 9	Ne 10	
3	Na 11	Mg 12	III.B	IV.B	V.B	VI.B	VII.B	VIII.B		I.B	II.B	Al 13	Si 14	P 15	S 16	Cl 17	Ar 18	
4	K 19	Ca 20	Sc 21	Ti 22	V 23	Cr 24	Mn 25	Fe 26	Co 27	Ni 28	Cu 29	Zn 30	Ga 31	Ge 32	As 33	Se 34	Br 35	Kr 36
5	Rb 37	Sr 38	Y 39	Zr 40	Nb 41	Mo 42	Tc 43	Ru 44	Rh 45	Pd 46	Ag 47	Cd 48	In 49	Sn 50	Sb 51	Te 52	I 53	Xe 54
6	Cs 55	Ba 56	La 57	Hf 72	Ta 73	W 74	Re 75	Os 76	Ir 77	Pt 78	Au 79	Hg 80	Tl 81	Pb 82	Bi 83	Po 84	At 85	Rn 86
7	Fr 87	Ra 88	Ac 89	Rf 104	Db 105	Sg 106	Bh 107	Hs 108	Mt 109	Uun 110	Uuu 111	Uub 112	Uut 113	Uug 114	Uup 115	Uuh 116	Uus 117	Uuo 118

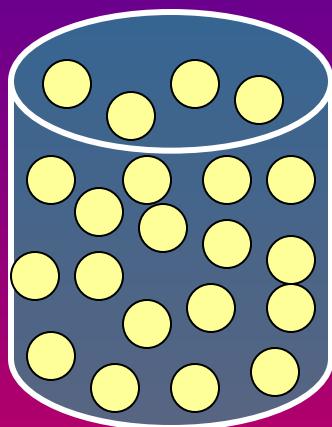
6	Ce 58	Pr 59	Nd 60	Pm 61	Sm 62	Eu 63	Gd 64	Tb 65	Dy 66	Ho 67	Er 68	Tm 69	Yb 70	Lu 71
7	Th 90	Pa 91	U 92	Np 93	Pu 94	Am 95	Cm 96	Bk 97	Cf 98	Es 99	Fm 100	Md 101	No 102	Lr 103

# Les 4 états de la matière

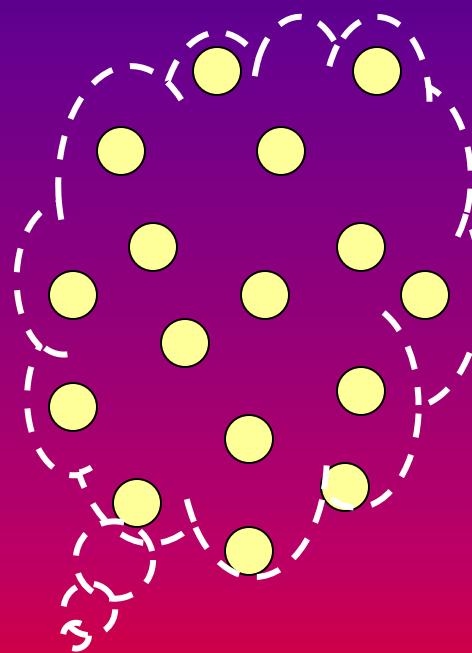
SOLIDE



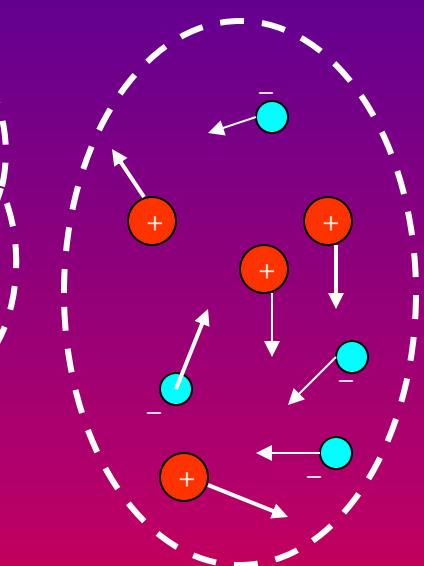
LIQUIDE



GAZ



PLASMA



$\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow$  Glace

$T < 0^\circ$

Eau

$0^\circ < T < 100^\circ$

Vapeur

$T > 100^\circ$

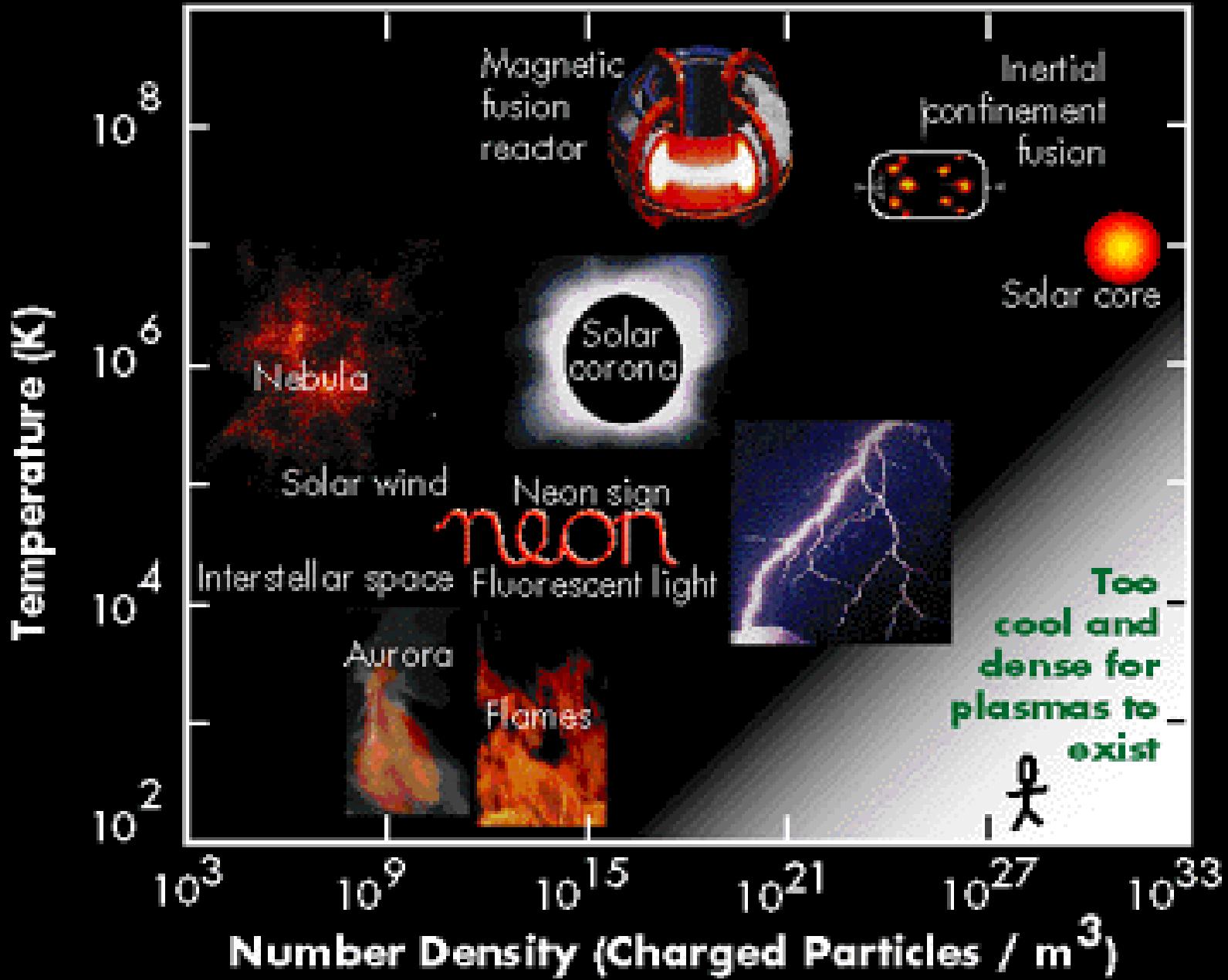
Gaz ionisé

$T > 100.000^\circ$

LE PLASMA ...

**99 % de l'Univers** ...

Selon les astrophysiciens.



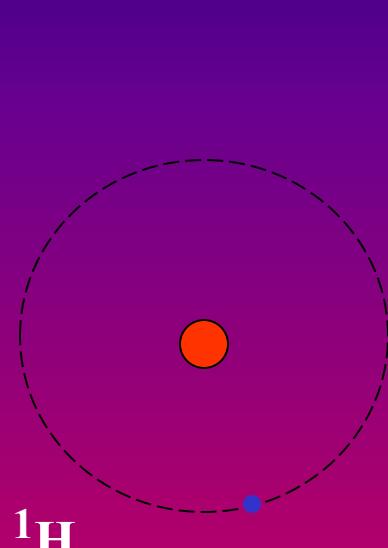
L 'énergie du soleil :

**La fusion de l 'hydrogène**

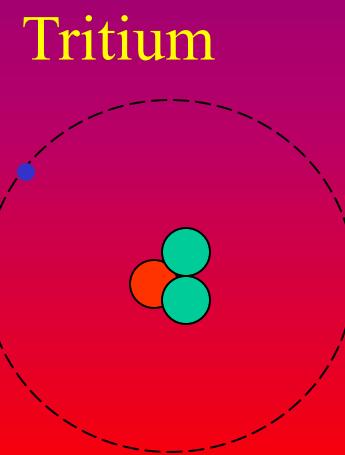
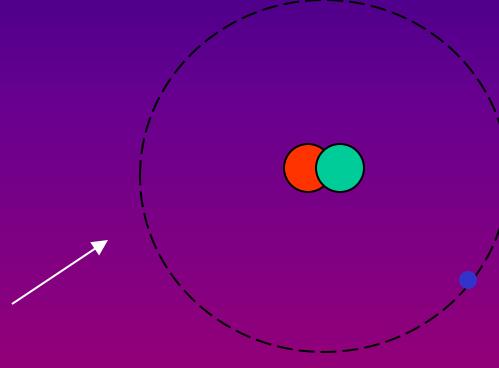
	I.B	II.B	III.B	IV.B	V.B	VI.B	VII.B	He
1	H							
2	Li	B	C	N	O	S	F	
3		Be	Si	P	Cl	Br		
4			Mg	Al	Si	P	S	
5				Li	Be	Ge	As	
6				Be	Cr	Fe	Br	
7				Cr	Mn	Co	As	
8				Mn	Fe	Ni	Se	
9				Fe	Co	Cu	Br	
10				Co	Ag	Zn		
11				Ag	Cd	Ga		
12				Cd	In	Sn		
13				In	Sb	Te		
14				Sb	Te	I		
15						Xe		
16								
17								
18								
19	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	
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87	Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs
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90								Uub
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92								Uub
93								Uub
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95								Uub
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116								Uub
117								Uub
118								Uub

# Hydrogène

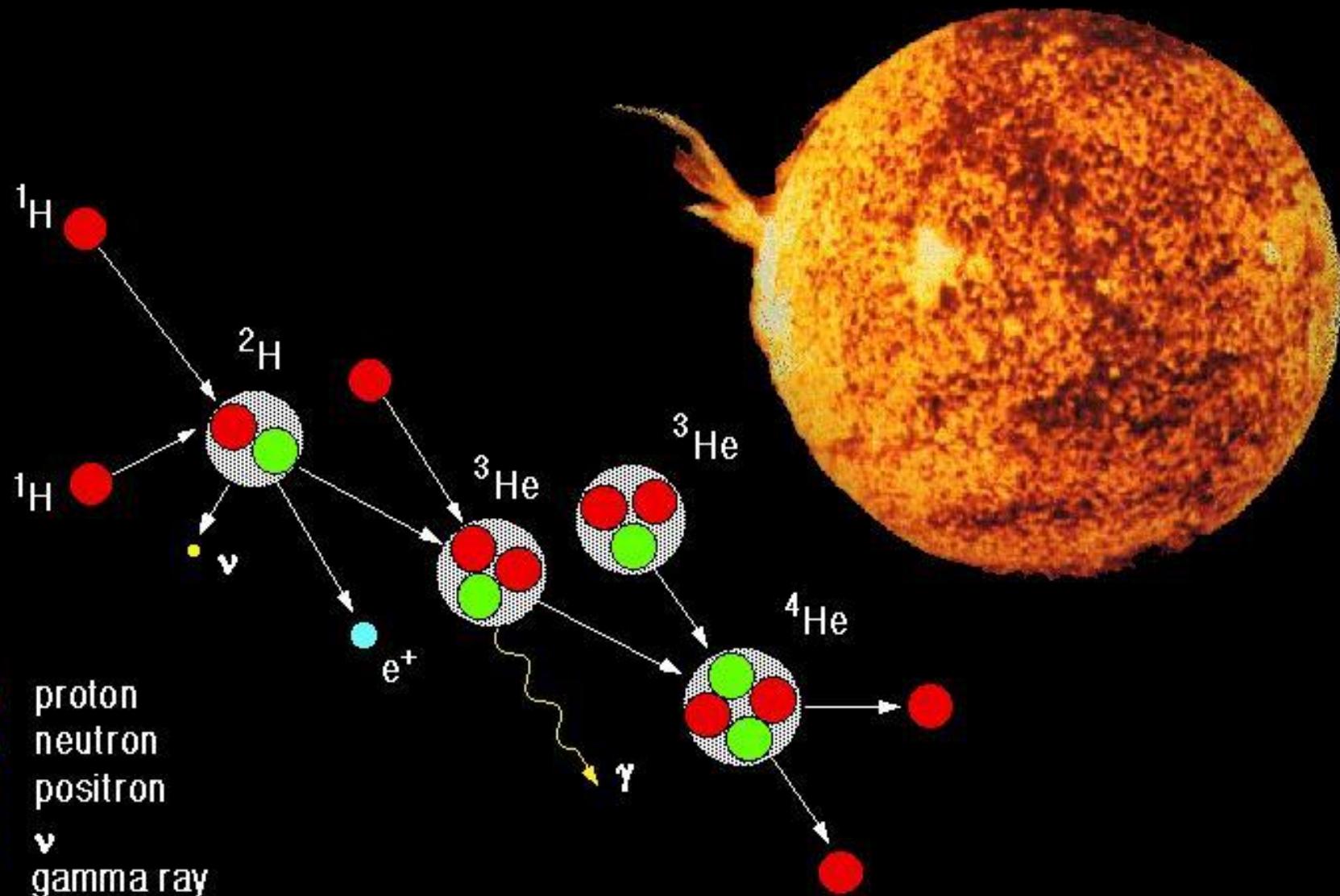
Deutérium



isotopes

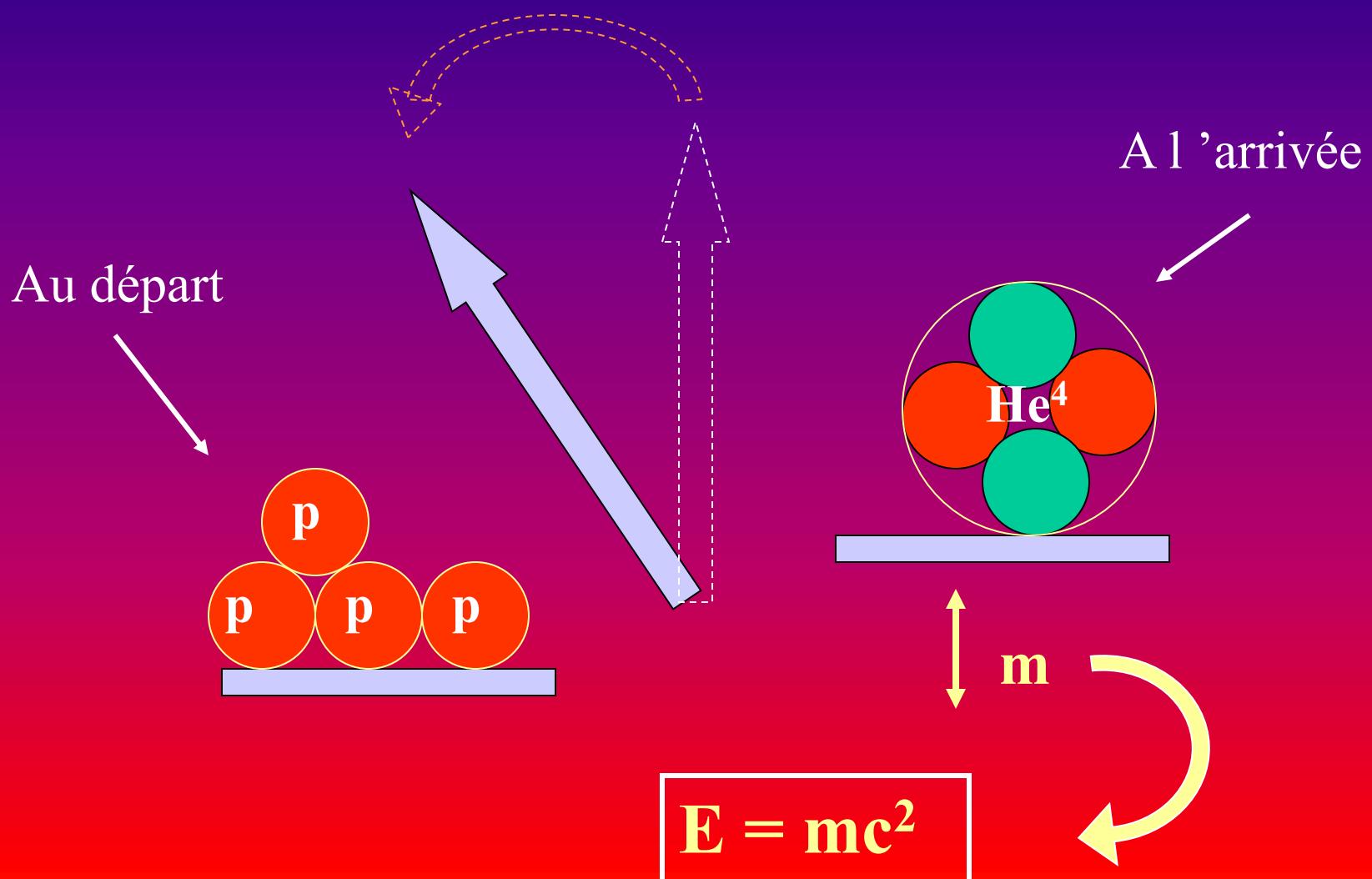


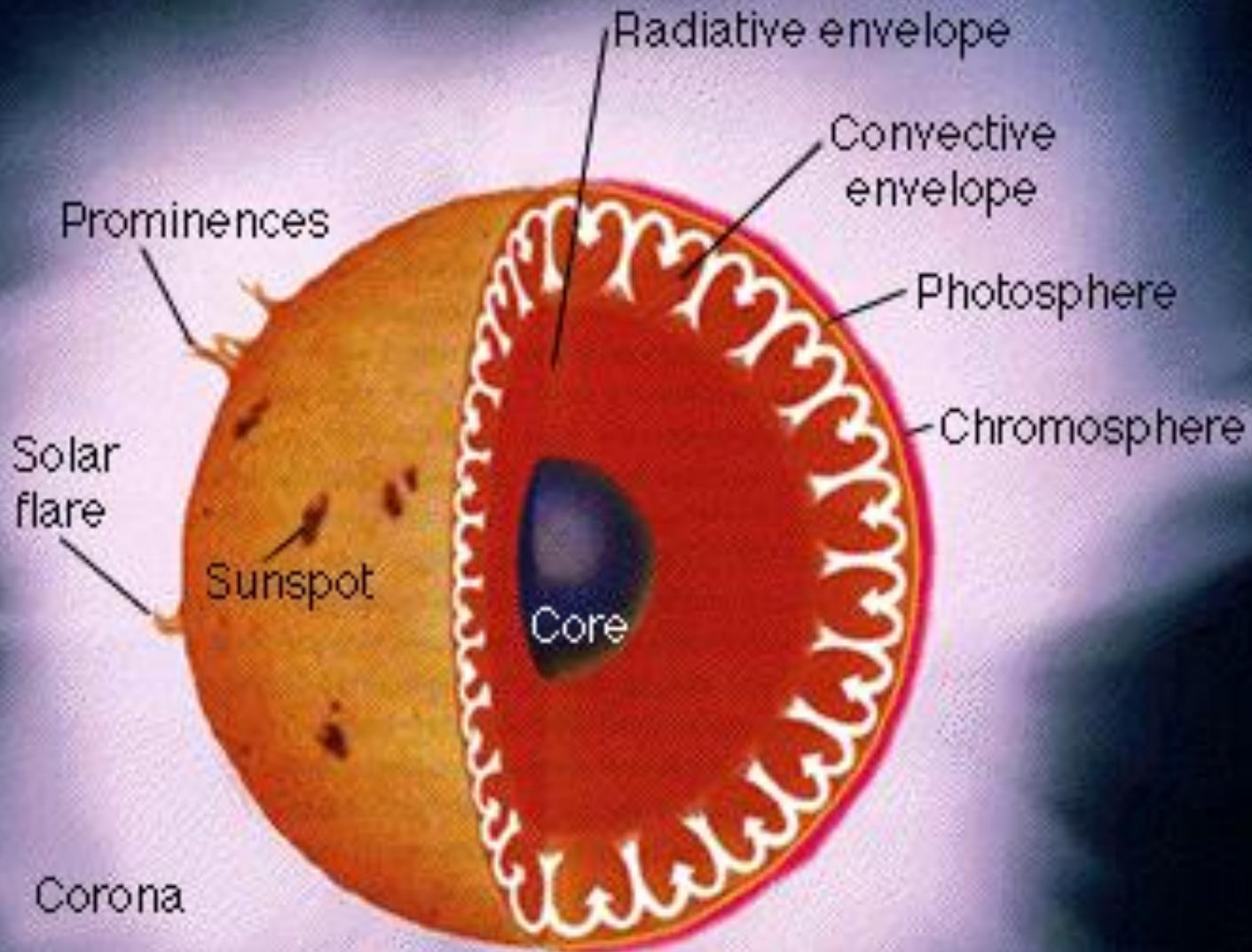
- Proton
- Neutron
- Electron



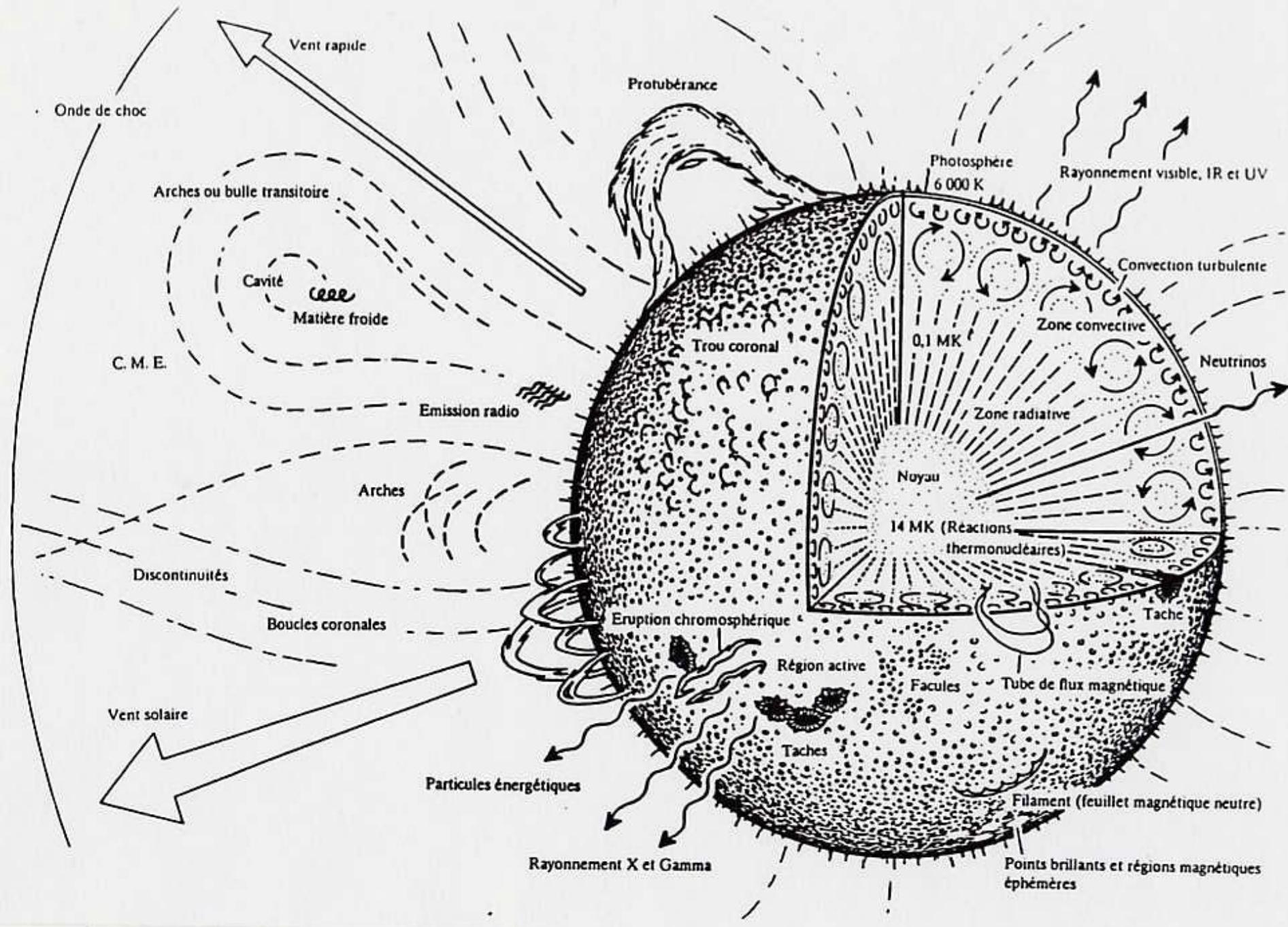
## Solar Nuclear Fusion Reactions via the Proton-Proton Chain

# Bilan énergétique

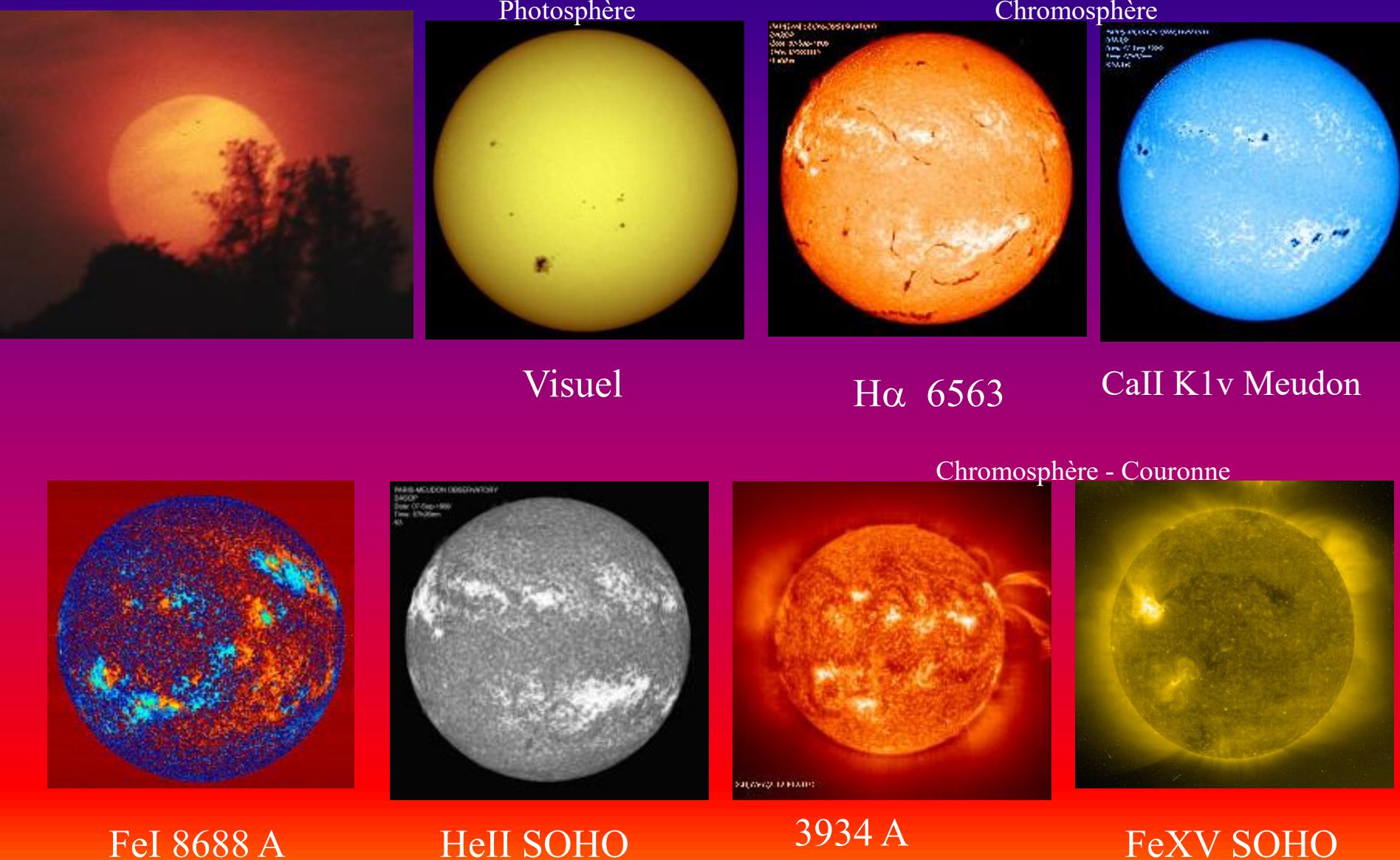




*Image Credit: Kaler*



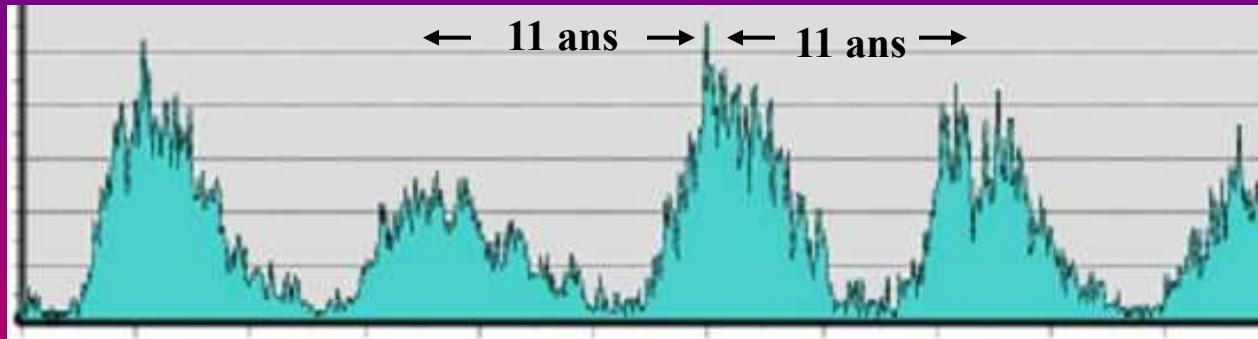
# Les visages du soleil



# Les taches solaires

Observées systématiquement dès 1666

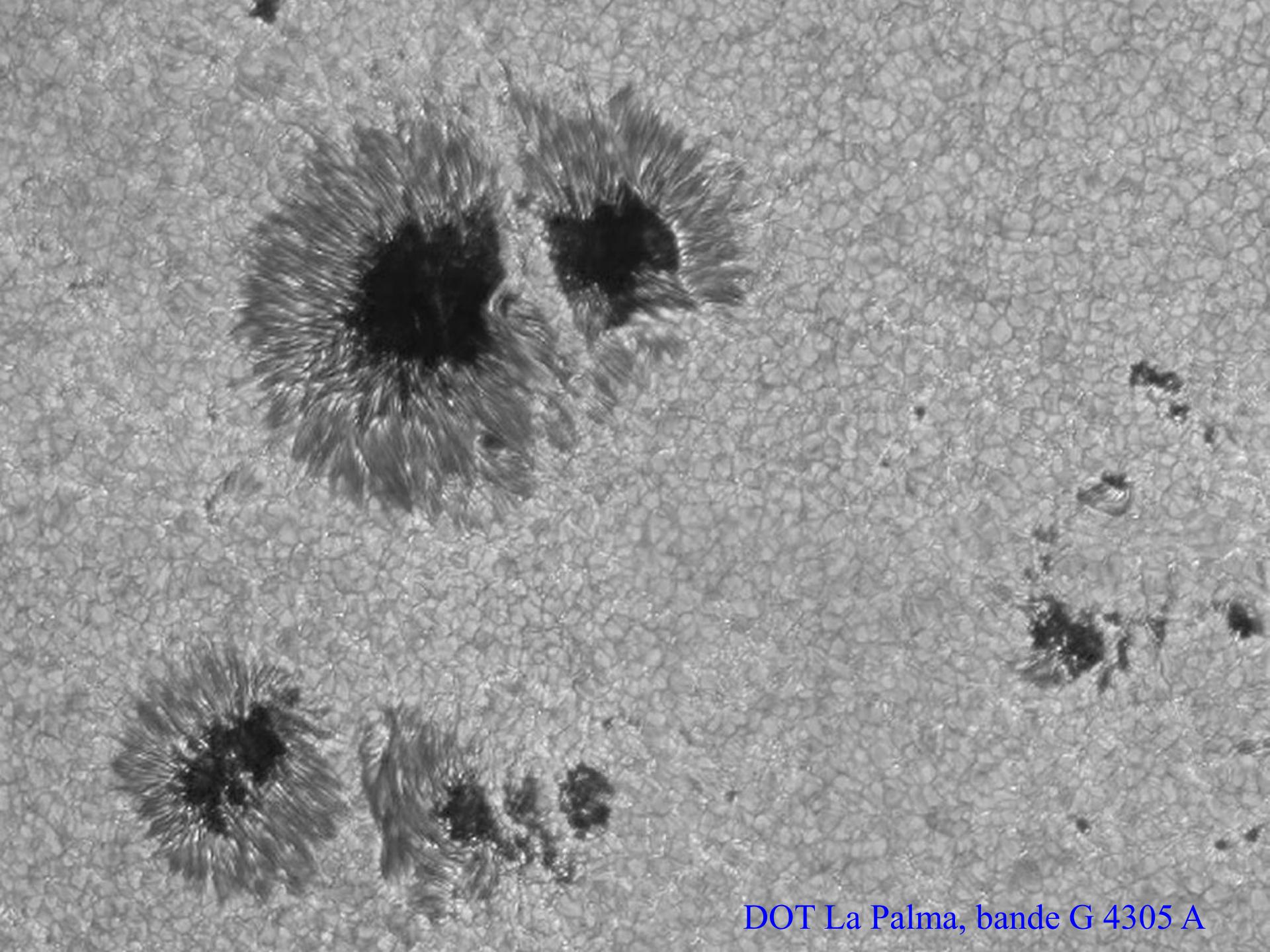
Cycle périodique de  $2 \times 11$  ans



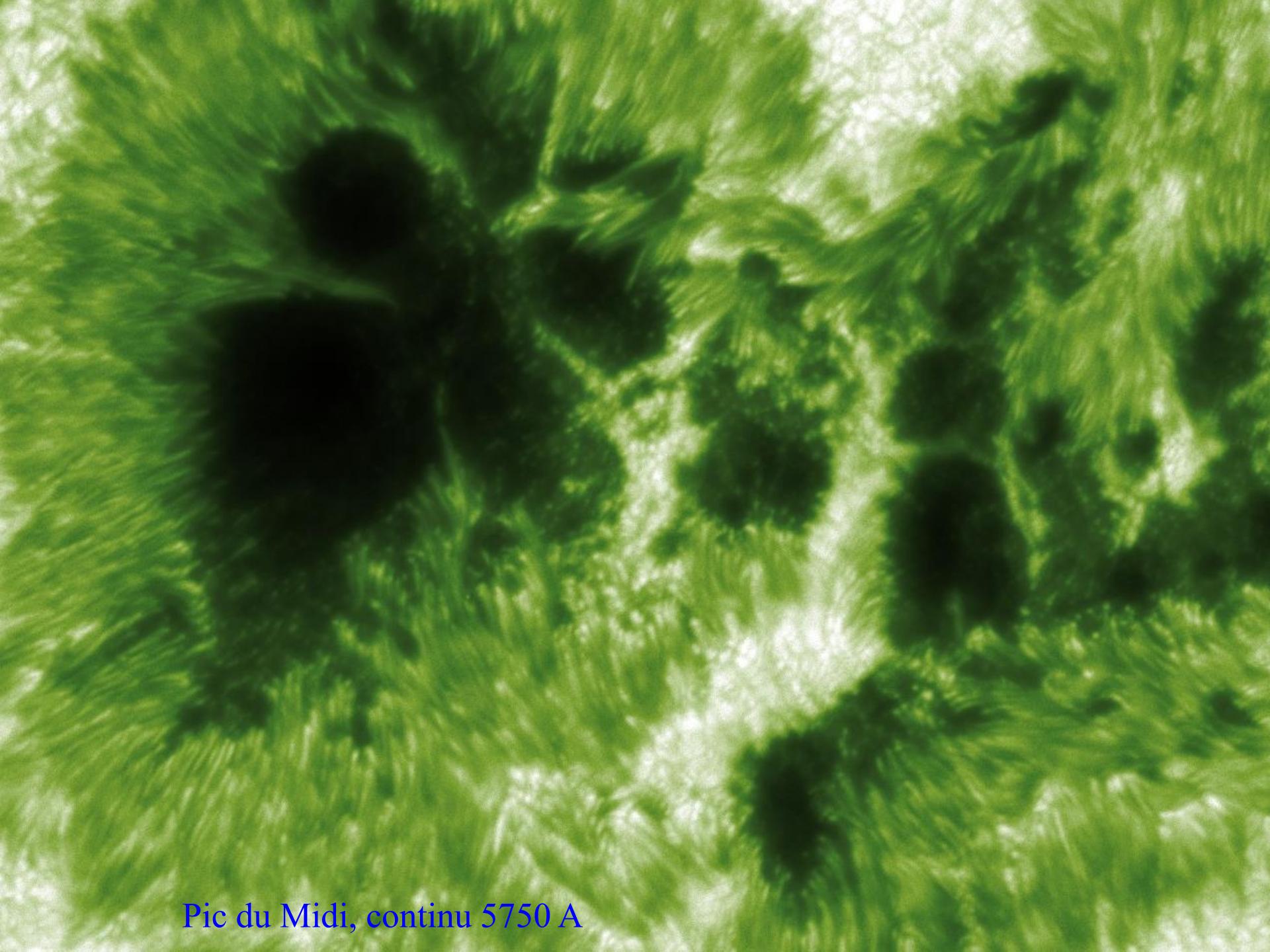
Champs magnétique localement très élevé (  $10^4$  terre )

Un pole nord et un pole sud

Partie noire à 500 km de profondeur ...



DOT La Palma, bande G 4305 A



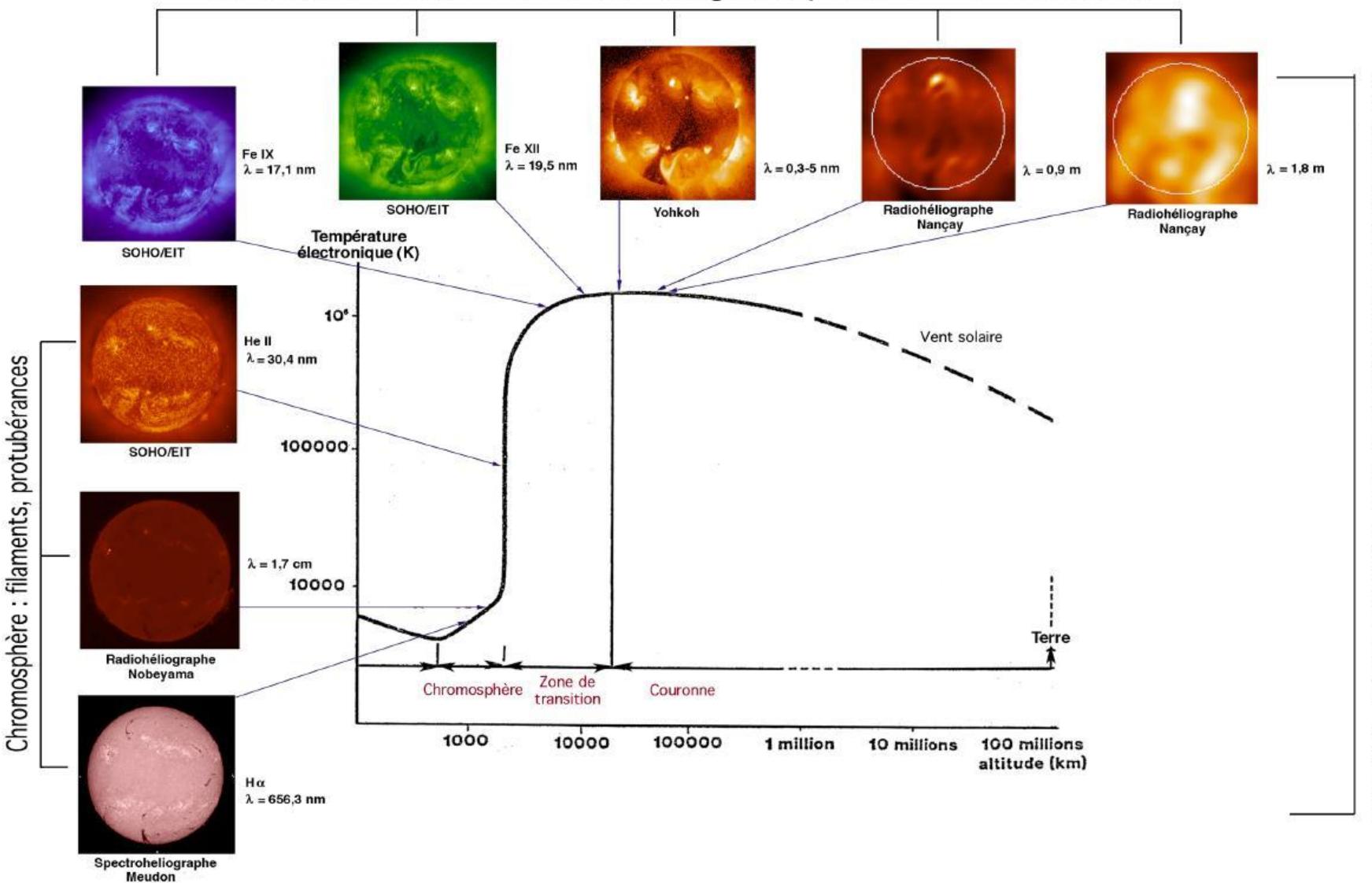
Pic du Midi, continu 5750 Å



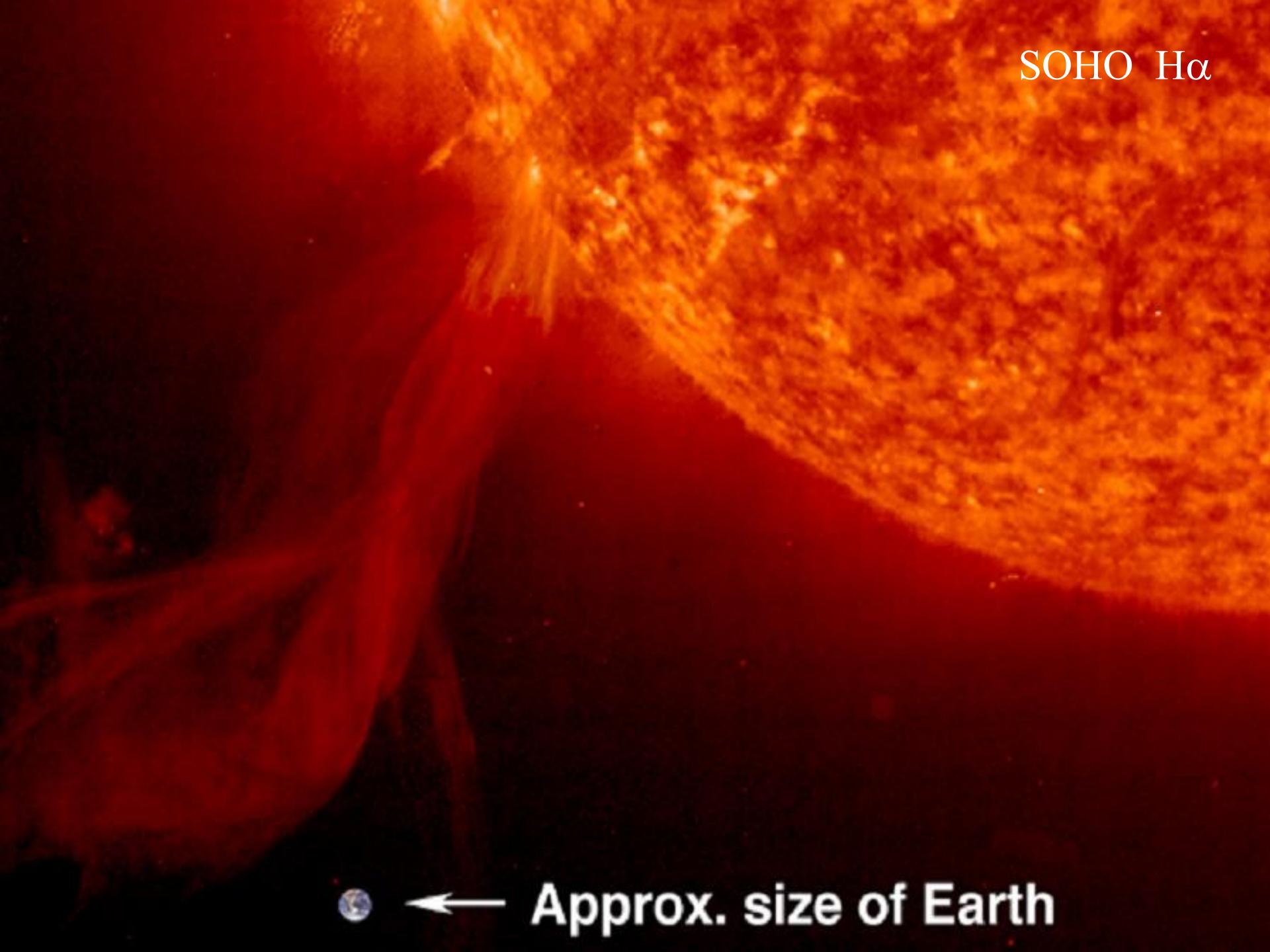
TIME-OBS= '23:59:23.49'  
DATE-OBS= '1999/05/29'

Evolution des taches sur quelques jours

# Couronne solaire : boucles magnétiques, trous coronaux

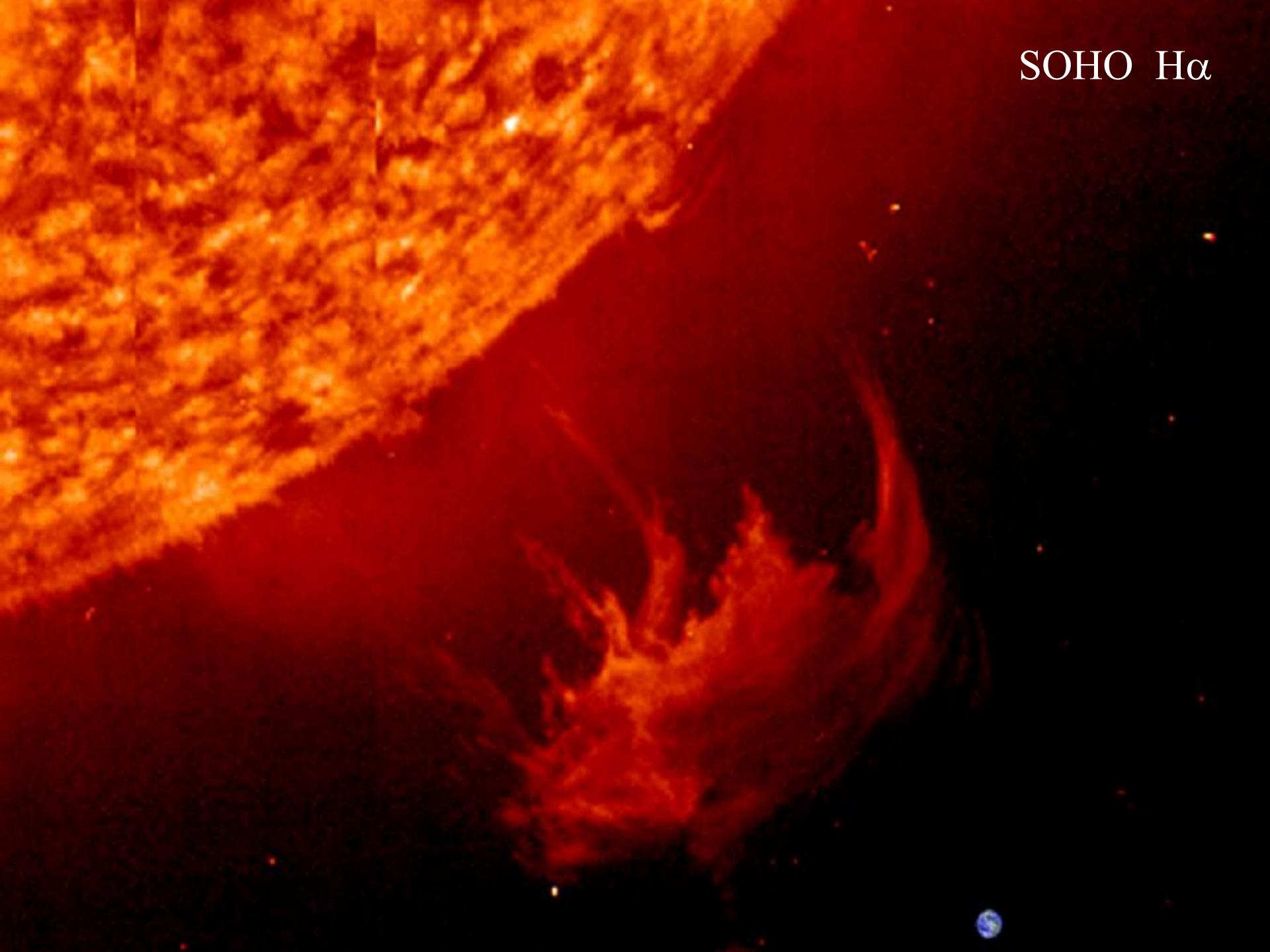


SOHO H $\alpha$

A SOHO H-alpha solar image showing a large solar flare and a CME. The image is dominated by bright orange and yellow colors, representing the plasma temperature and density in the solar atmosphere. A massive, dark, sigmoidal structure, characteristic of a coronal mass ejection (CME), is visible on the left side, extending from the solar disk into the solar corona. A smaller, more localized bright region, likely a solar flare, is visible near the top center. The background is a deep red, representing lower atmospheric layers.

⊕ ← Approx. size of Earth

SOHO H $\alpha$





Terre



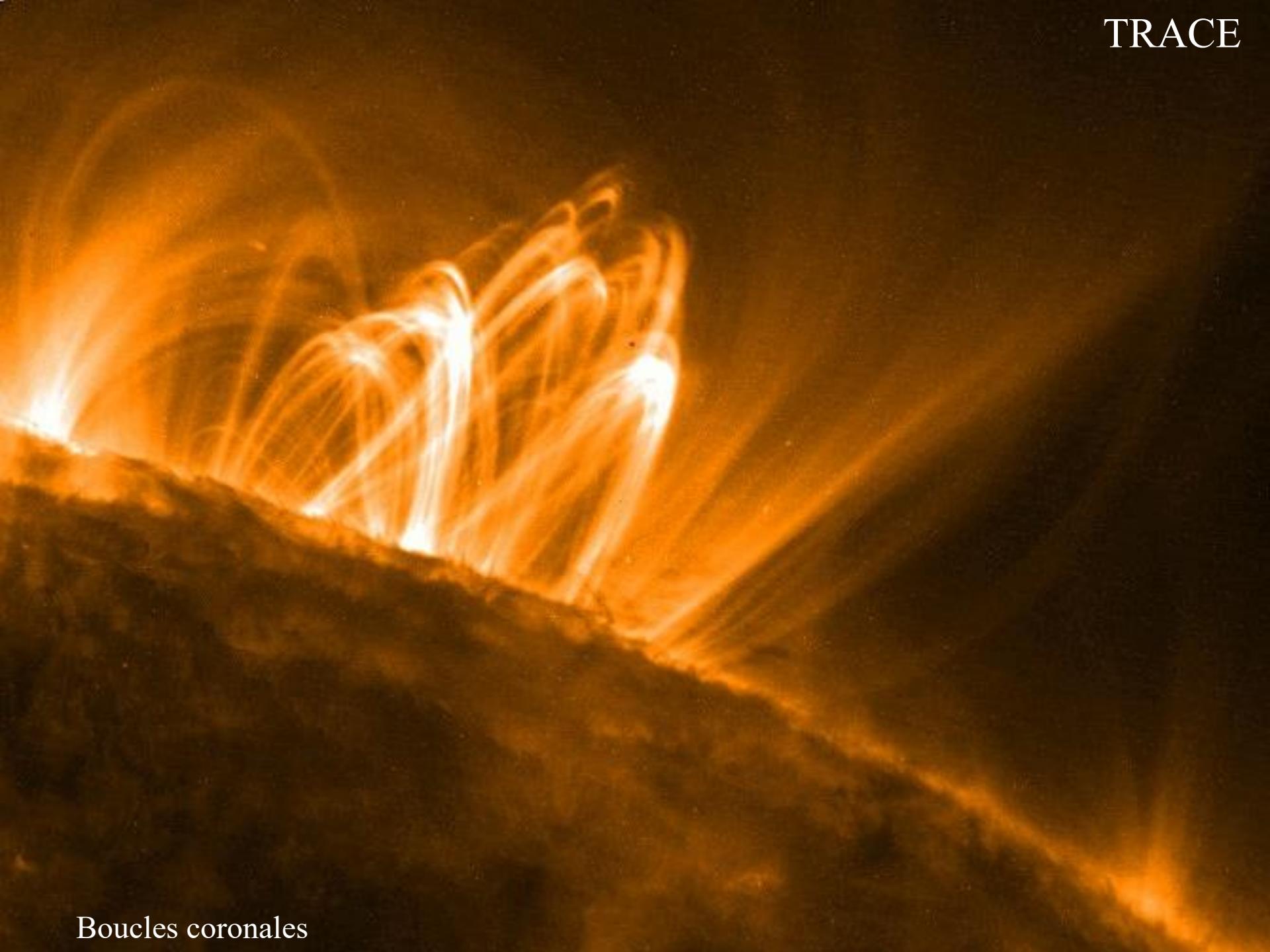
Filament éruptif  $\approx$  100.000 km de hauteur

TRACE



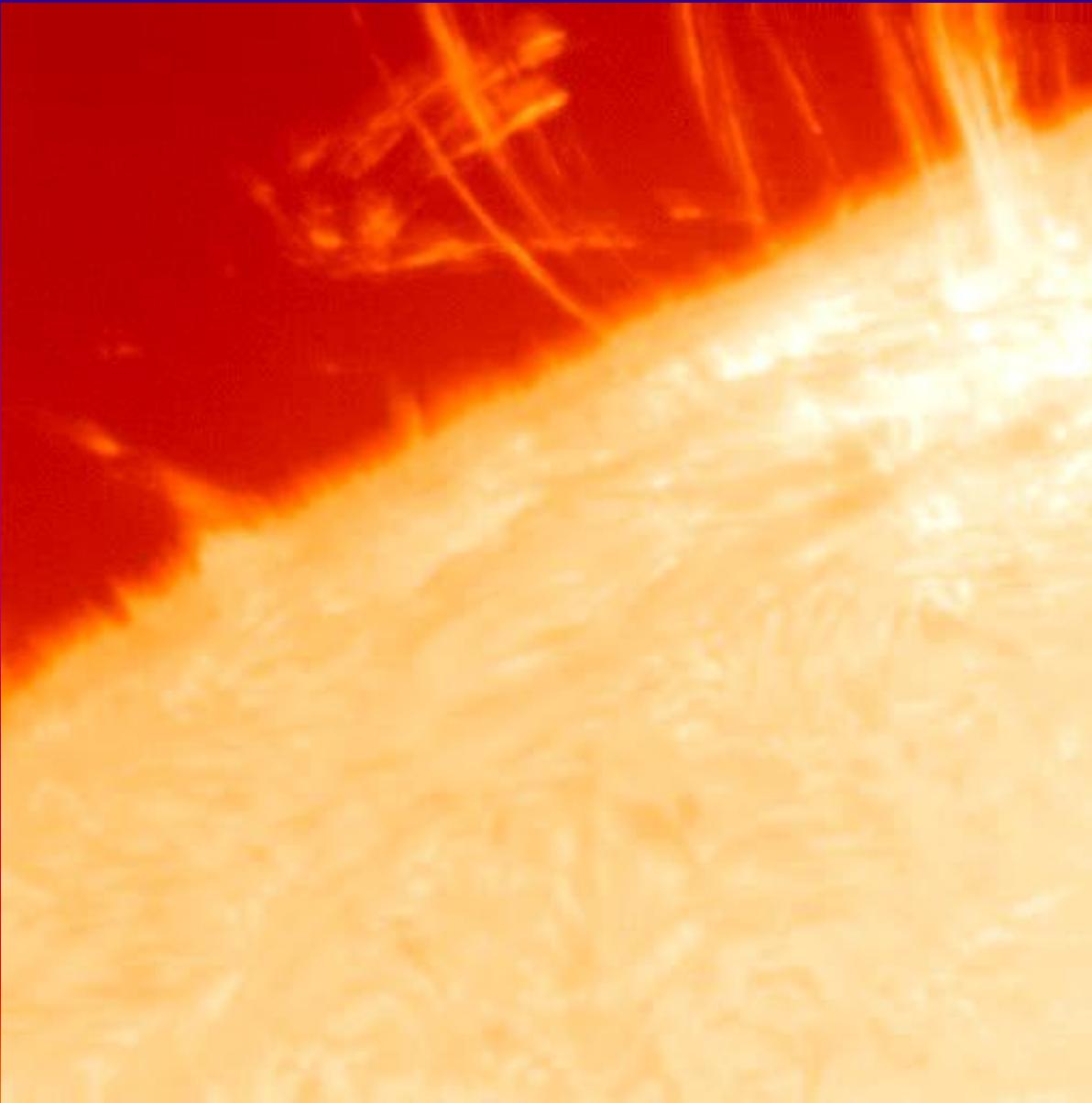
Boucles coronales

TRACE



Boucles coronales

# Boucles post éruptives SVST La Palma



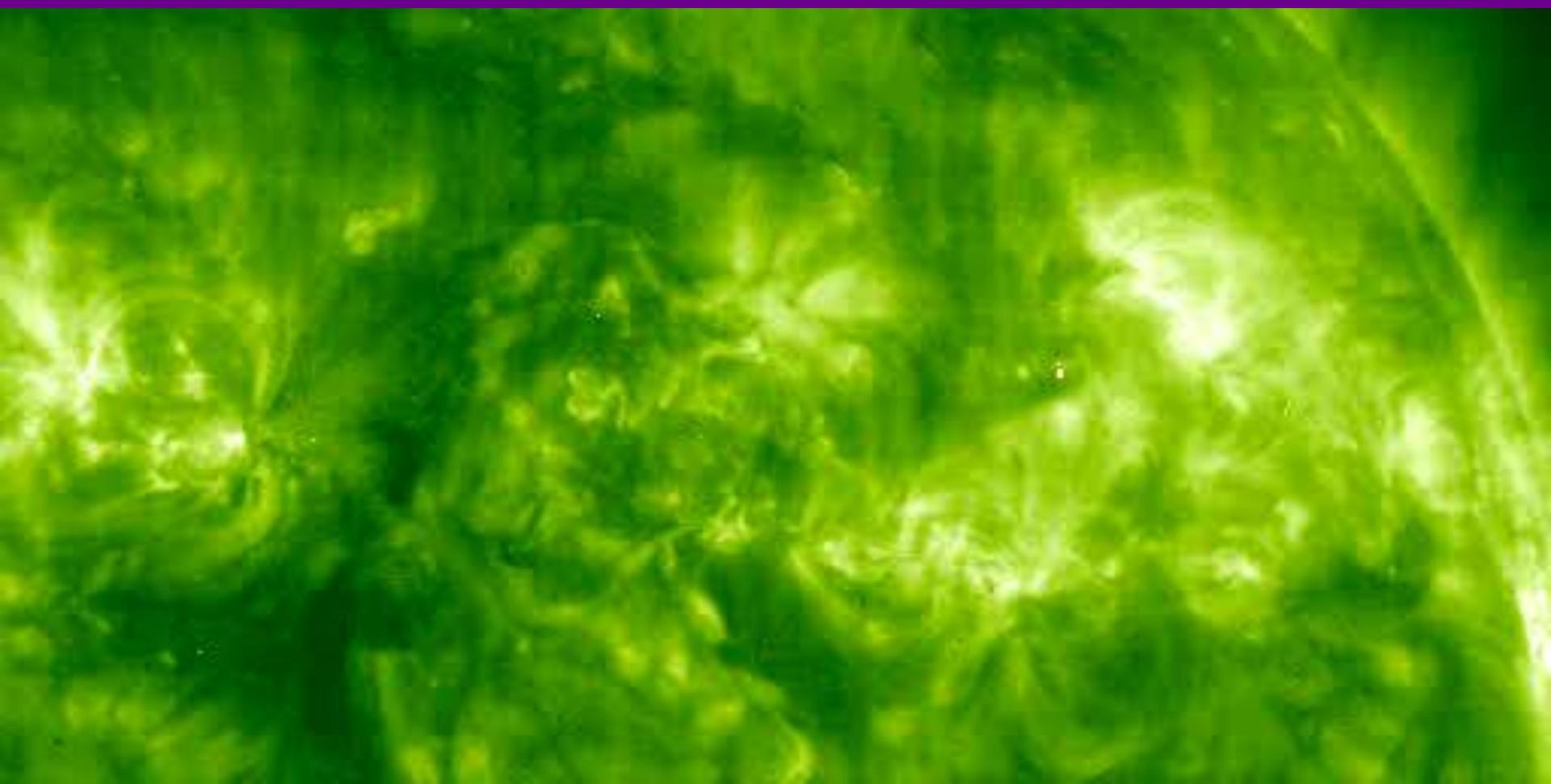


2002-Apr-21  
00:43:09

Eruption du 2/04/2002, TRACE

# SOHO

Eruptions solaires dans l'UV



# Bulletin météo

<http://www.spaceweather.com/>

Solar wind speed : 404,1 km/s

Density : 8,6 protons / cm<sup>3</sup>

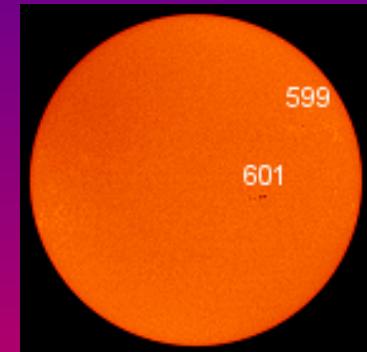
X solar flares

6-hr max B8

24-hr : B8

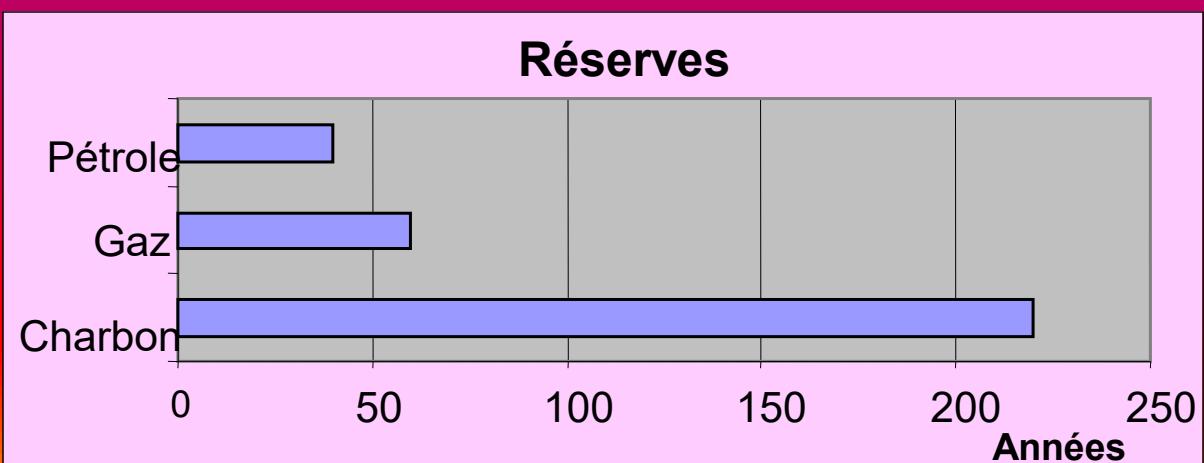
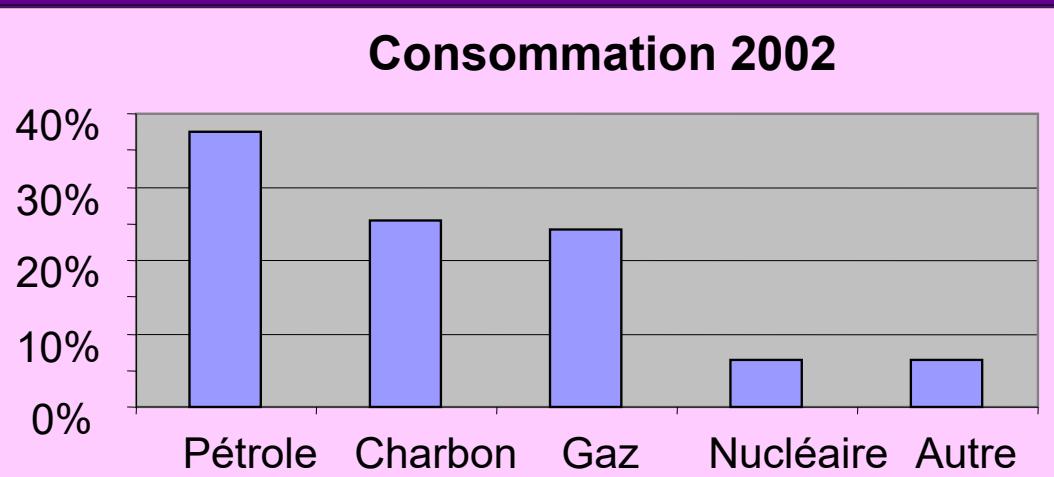
Daily sun

01 may 04



# Le soleil : Un débordement d 'énergie ...

Dont on ne récupère presque rien sur Terre !



# **Pourquoi pas un soleil sur Terre ?**

## **La fusion nucléaire ...**

Un axe fédérateur pour la recherche.

Des combustibles « inépuisables ».

Des combustibles « bien » répartis.

Des déchets moins polluants.

L 'énergie pour tous...

## **Un paradis sur Terre ?**

Un soleil sur Terre ...



Mais ...On sait déjà faire !!!

# Le projet ITER

Chinese  
Participant Team



European  
Participant Team



Japanese  
Participant Team



Korean  
Participant Team



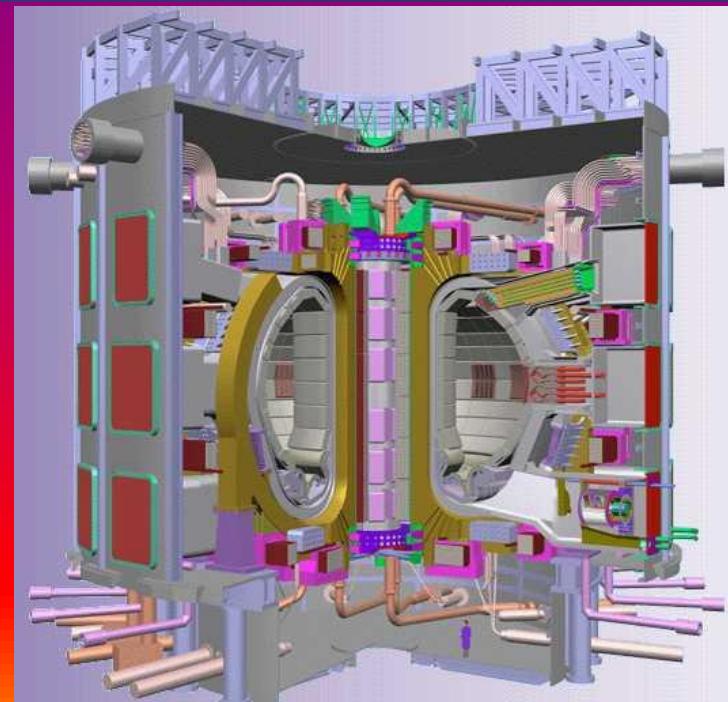
Russian  
Participant Team

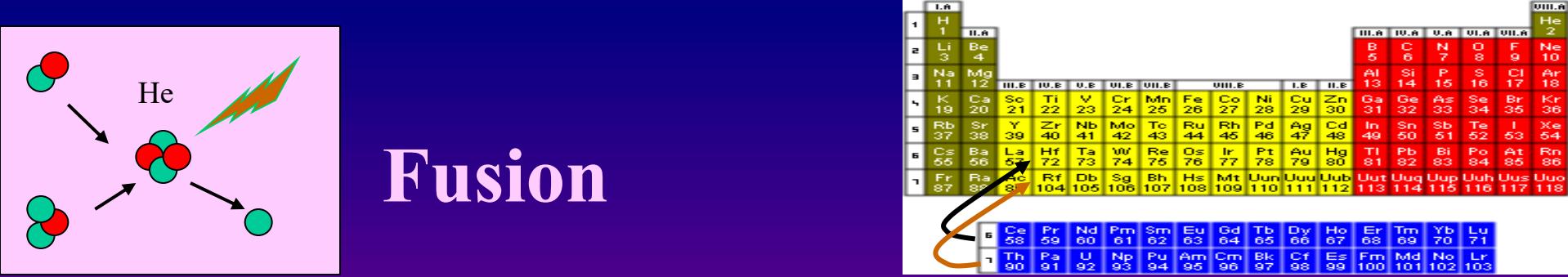


USA  
Participant Team

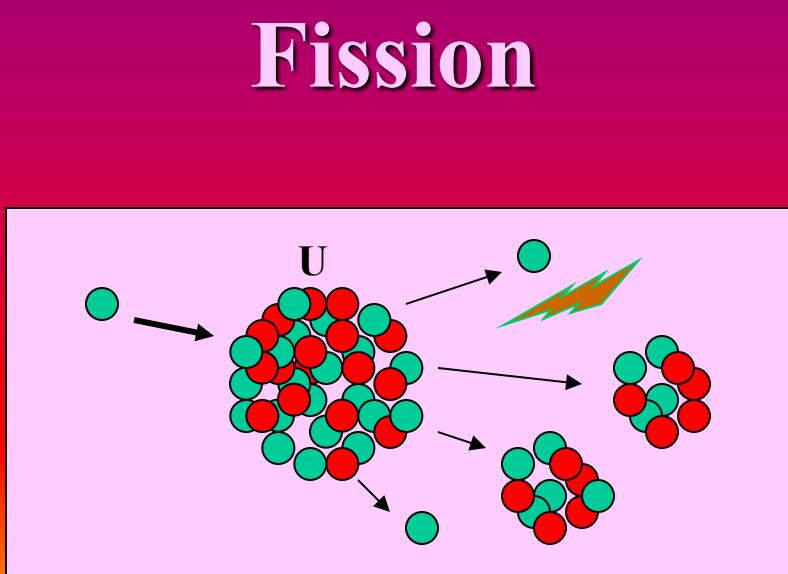
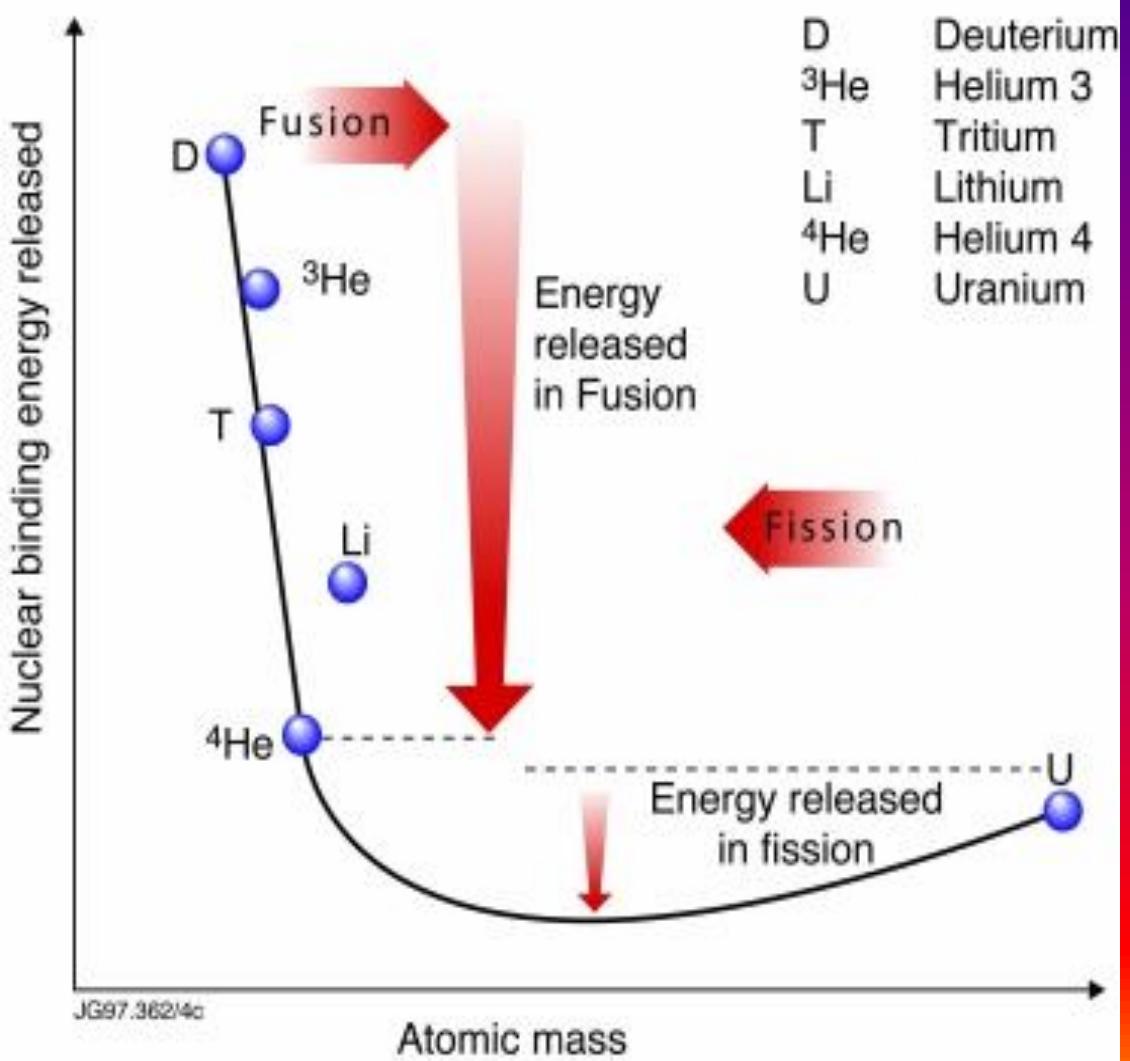


La fusion pacifique  
sur Terre ...





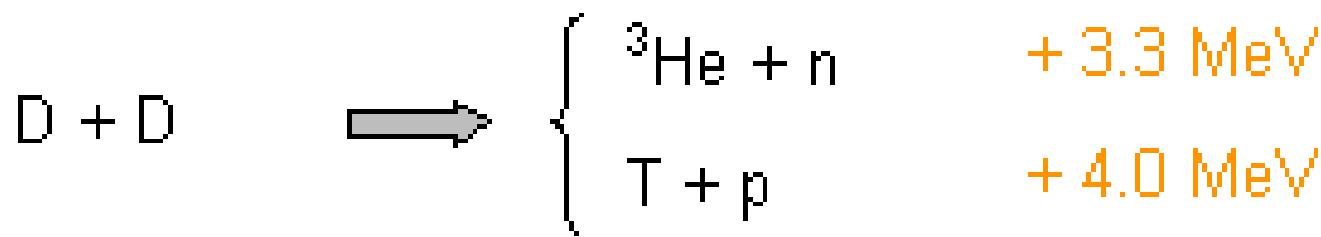
# Fusion



# Fission

# La fusion de quoi ?

Combustibles	Résultats	Energie libérée
--------------	-----------	-----------------



.....



**D + T**

## **Deutérium**

Isotope stable de l 'hydrogène

33 grammes / m<sup>3</sup> d 'eau de mer

## **Tritium**

Isotope radioactif de l 'hydrogène - Période 12,3 ans

Production : Li + n → <sup>4</sup>He + T + énergie

## **Lithium**

50 ppm dans l 'écorce terrestre

0,17g / m<sup>3</sup> eau de mer

# Réacteur D T de 1000 MW

Consommation annuelle :

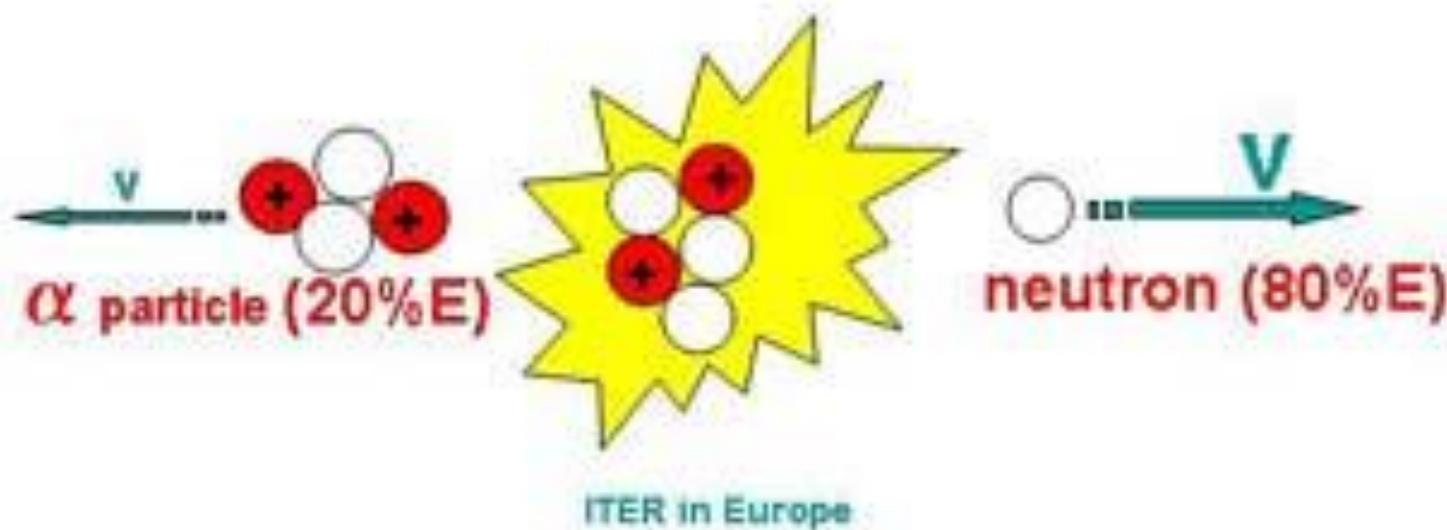
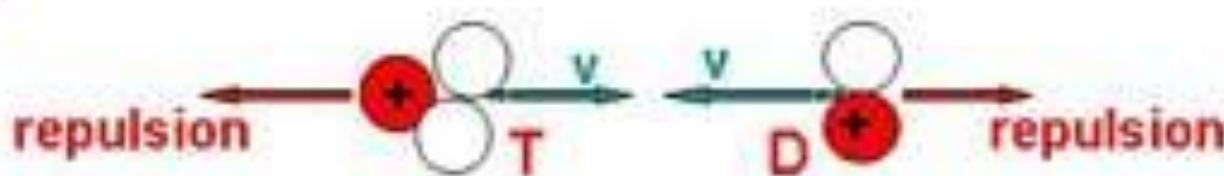
**100 kg Deutérium**

**150 kg Tritium**

**300 kg Lithium**



## D-T fusion



# Quelques problèmes à régler ...

## Température

Formation du plasma : 10.000 °

Démarrage fusion : 100 millions °

## Confinement

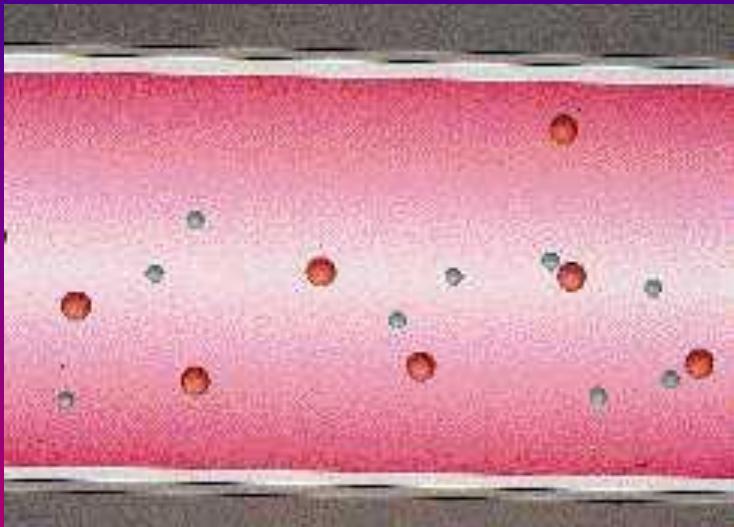
10 secondes

## Densité

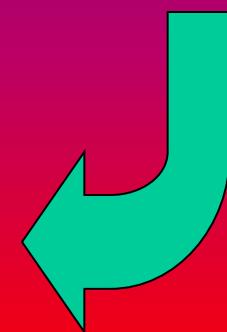
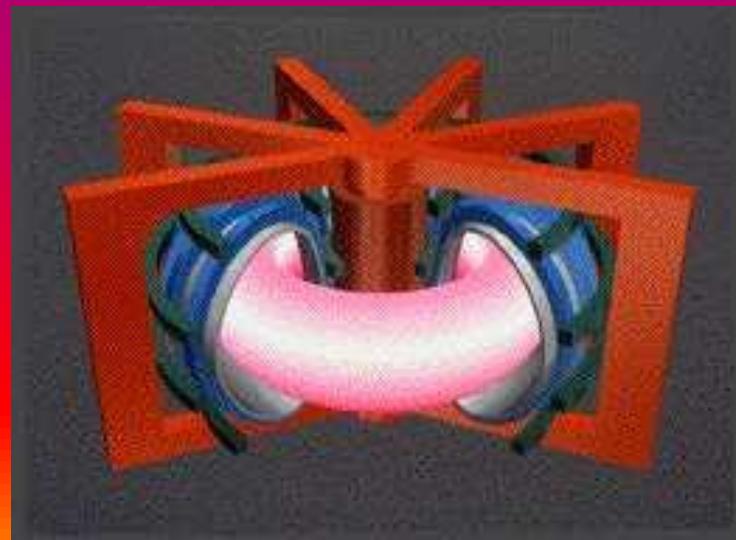
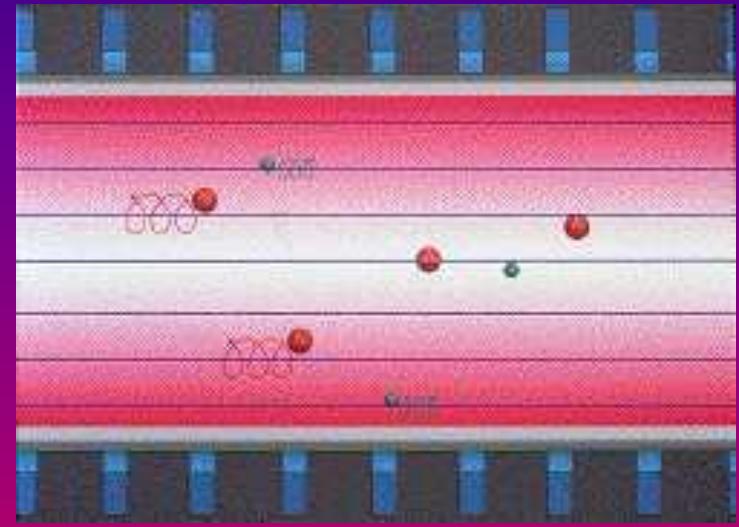
$10^{-5}$  Air sous plusieurs atmosphères

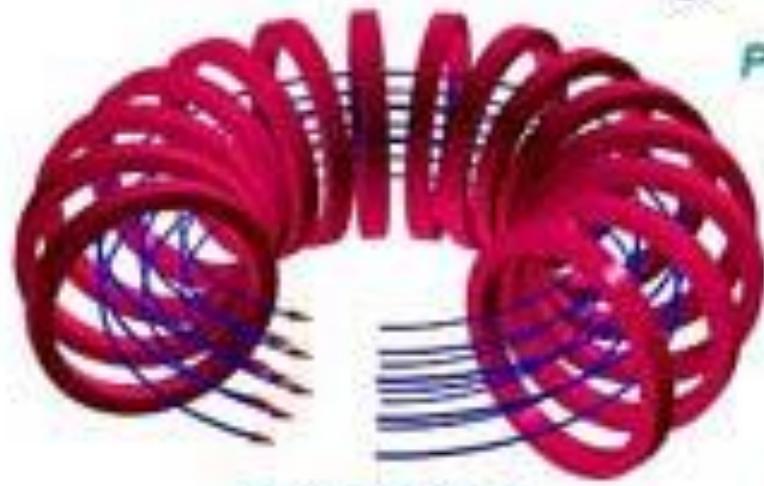
# Confinement magnétique

Sans confinement

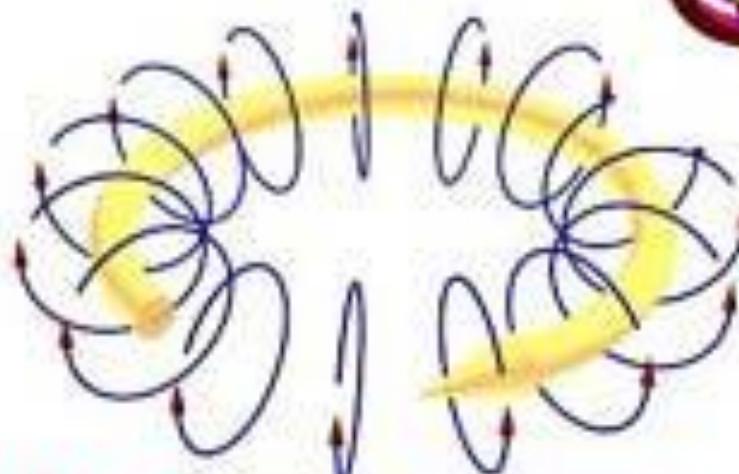


Avec confinement

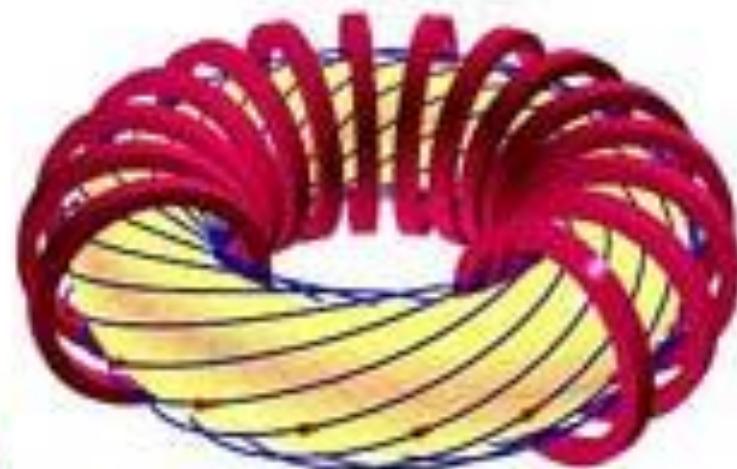




Toroidal field



Poloidal field from  $I_p$

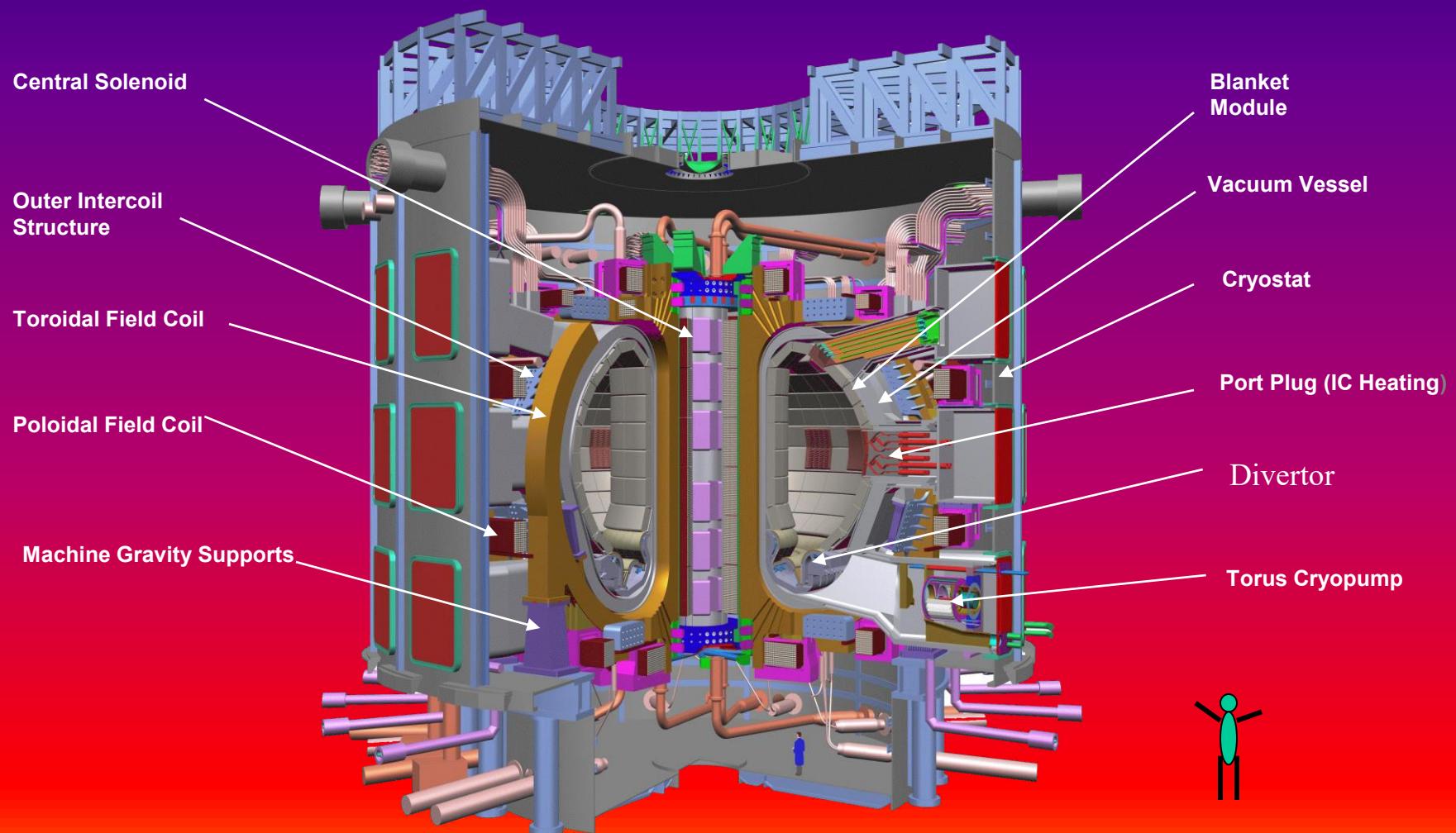


Total field

ITER in Europe

# Tokamak

## Design - Main Features





# ITER

Aujourd’hui

JET : 16 MW sur 1 seconde

Tore Supra : 6 '30 de confinement

Demain ... En 2020

Challenge technologique

Physique des plasmas et supraconducteurs

500 Mw pendant 15 minutes

# Oui ...Mais où ?

Cadarache



Rokkasho-mura

