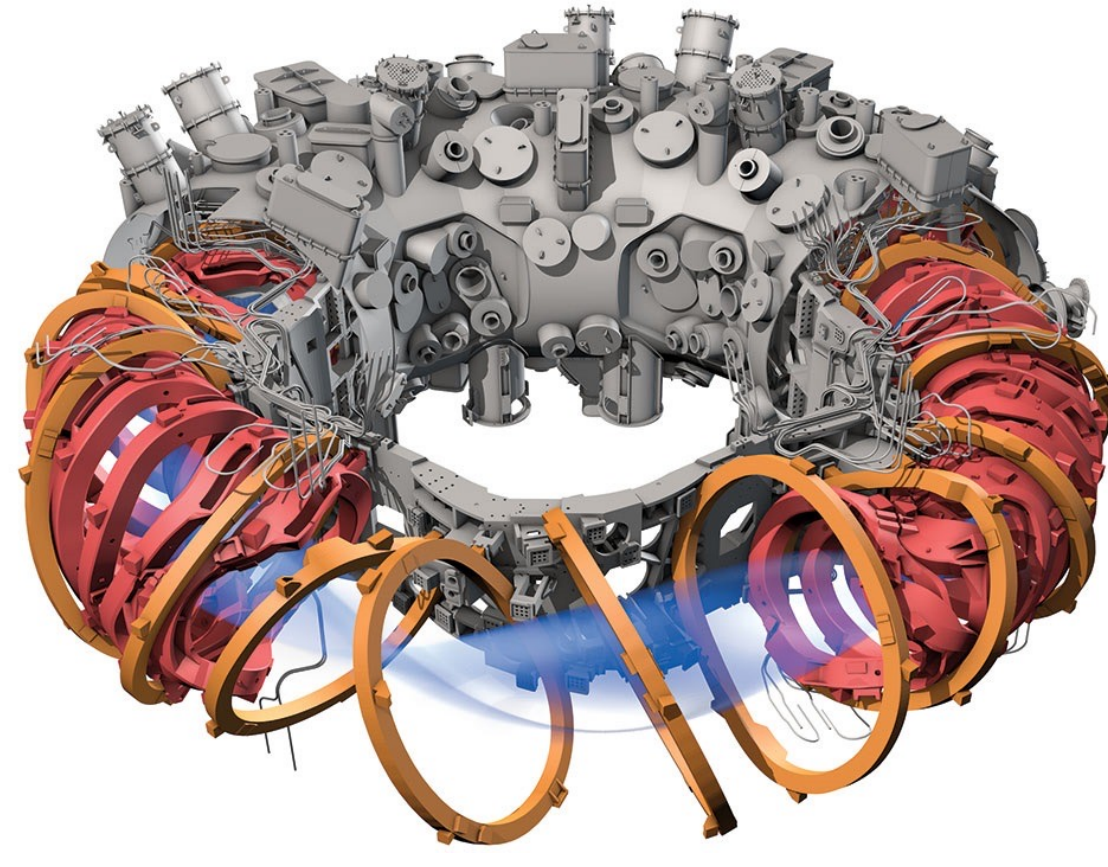


Motivation

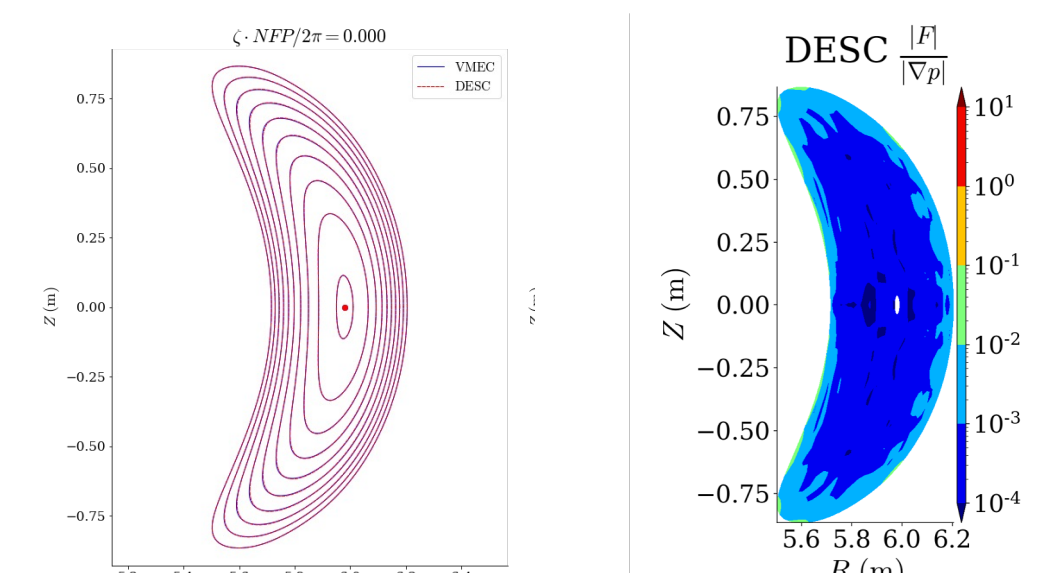
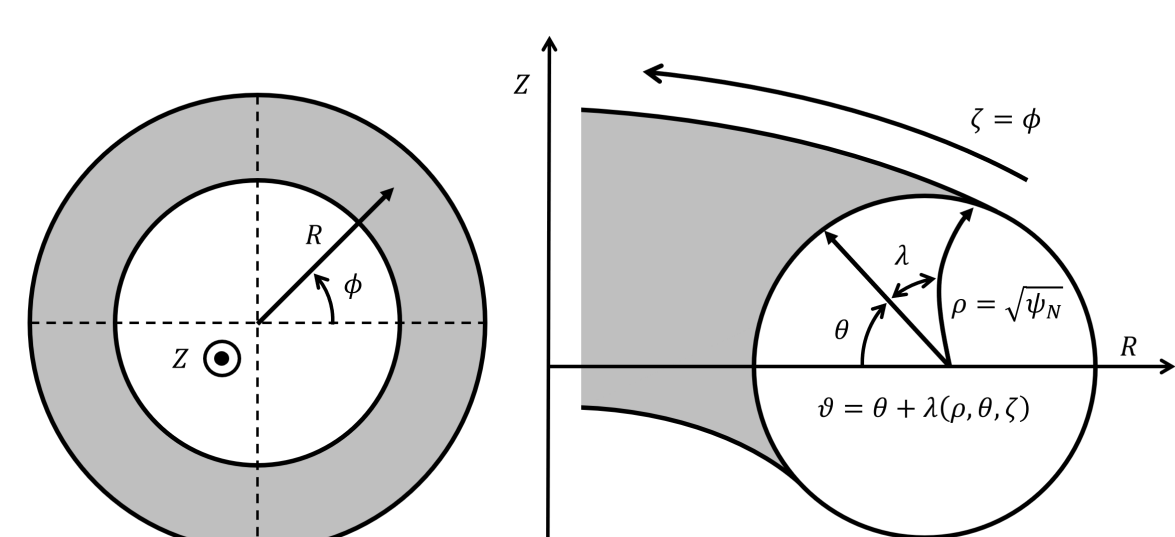
- Forward MHD equilibrium models require as inputs internal quantities such as pressure/current profiles and toroidal flux
- In experiments, must rely mainly on **external diagnostic signals**
- Reconstruction problem is to find model inputs which most closely yield the measured diagnostic signals^{2,3}
 - Requires derivative information!



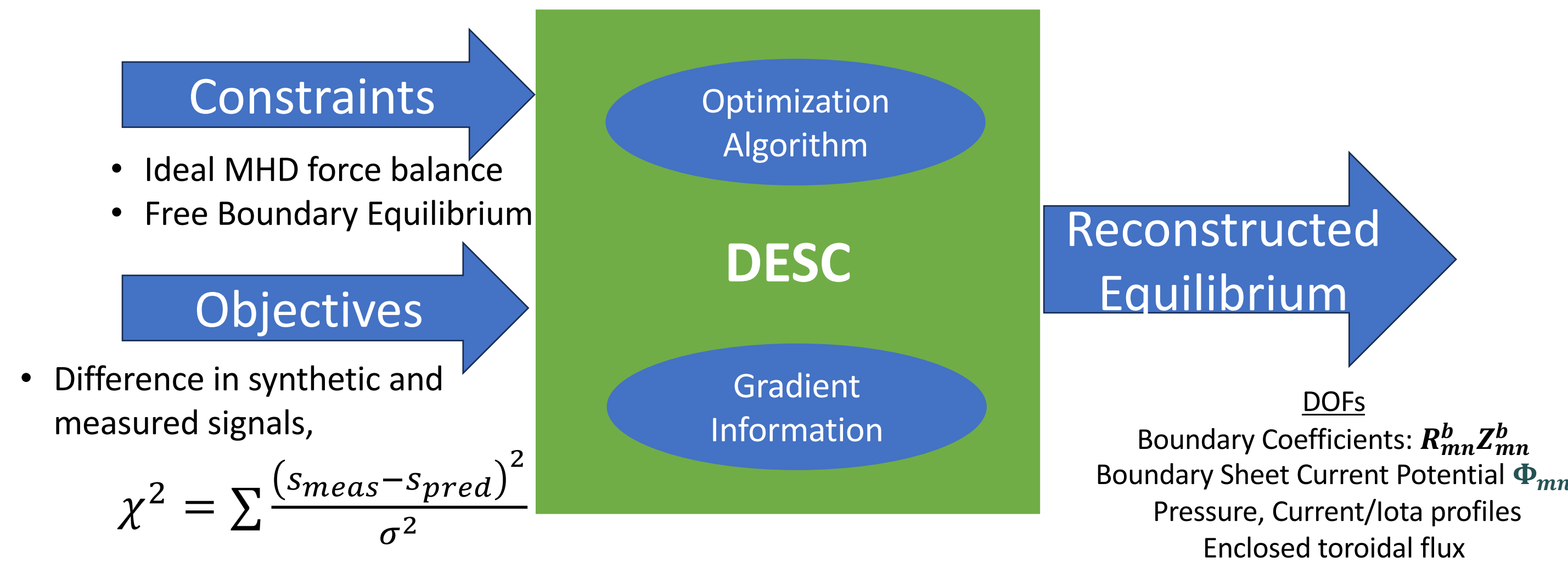
W7-X Schematic Figure¹

DESC Stellarator Optimization Code

- DESC¹ is a 3D ideal MHD Stellarator Equilibrium and Optimization code⁴
- Written in Python+JAX² enables GPU + **Automatic Differentiation** capability
- Can handle optimization of coils + surfaces + equilibria



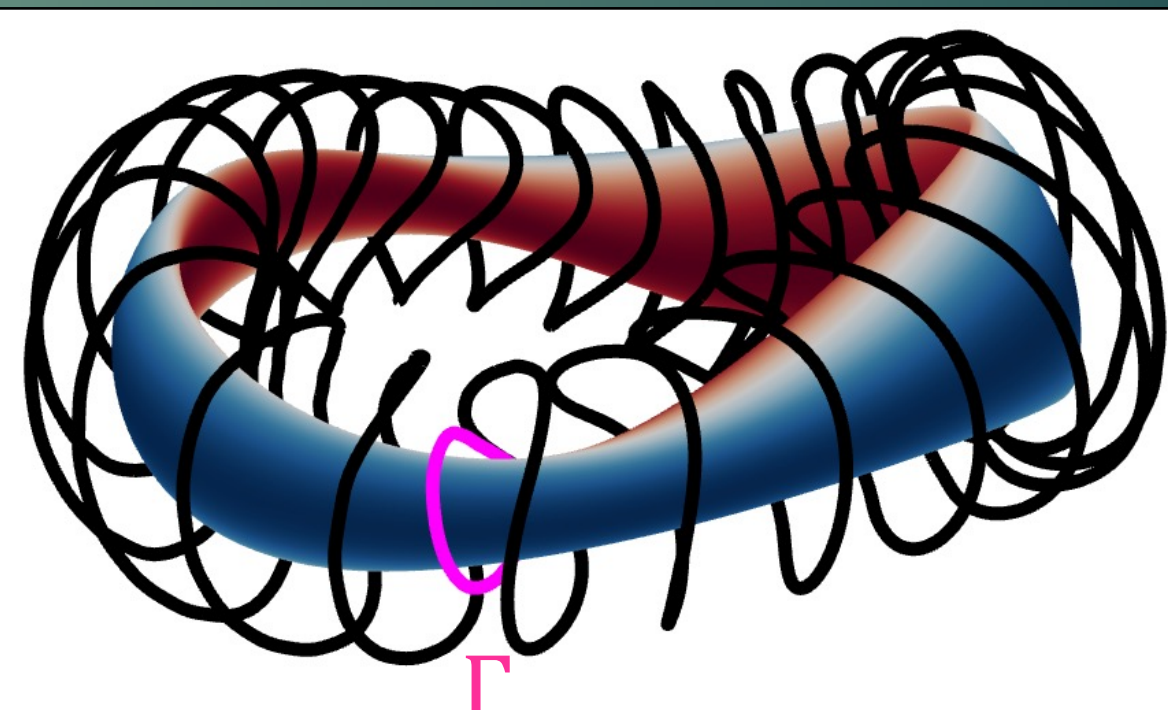
Reconstruction in DESC



Magnetic Diagnostic Coil Response Calculation

Magnetic diagnostics require **magnetic field** and **vector potential** of coils + plasma
Example: vector potential for flux loops

$$\Phi_{loop} = \oint_{\Gamma} (A_{plasma} + A_{coils}) \cdot d\mathbf{l}$$



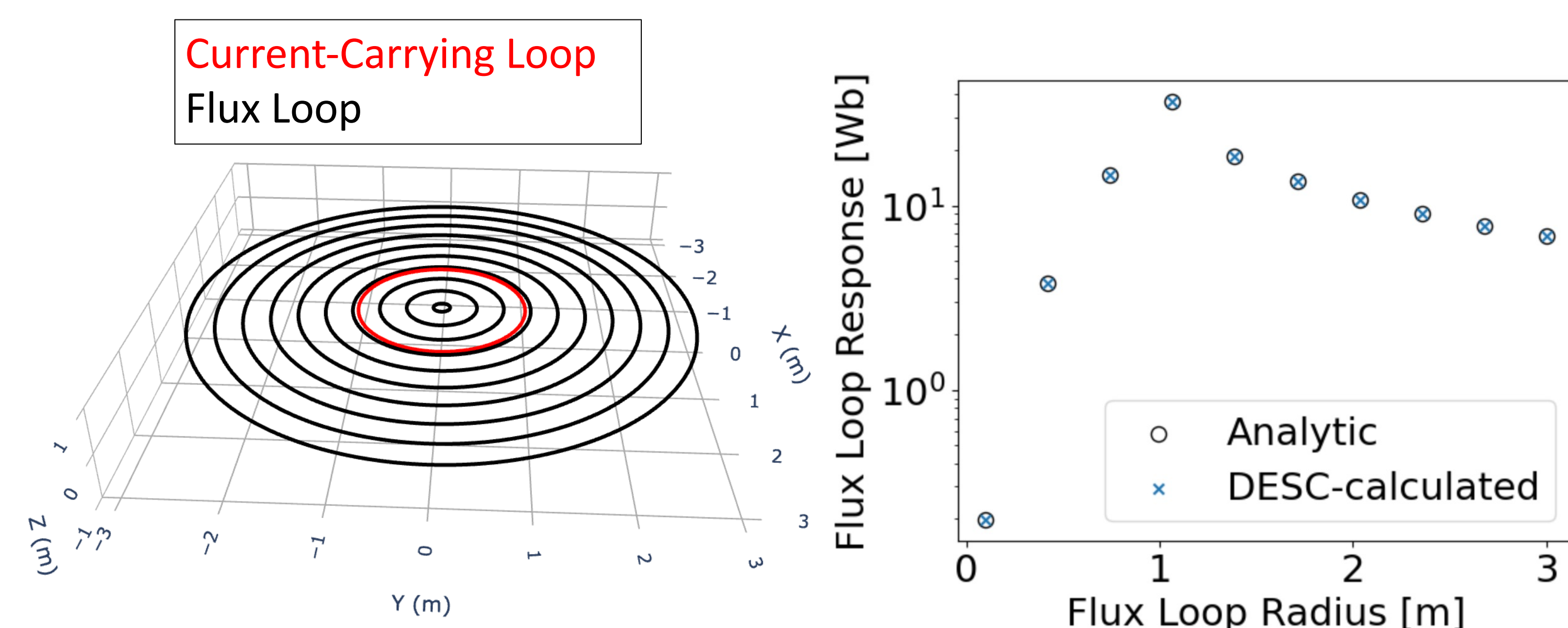
Obtain from 2D Biot-Savart over Virtual Casing Current

Obtain from Biot-Savart over Coils

- Spline/pointwise coil geometries: Hanson-Hirshman analytic formula [Cite HH 2002]
- Fourier-represented coils: quadrature

Analytic Verification of Vacuum Flux Loop Response

- Analytic model for vector potential from current-carrying loop^{3,5}
- Excellent agreement (to machine precision) between analytic model and numerically-calculated flux response in DESC for concentric flux loops



Acknowledgements

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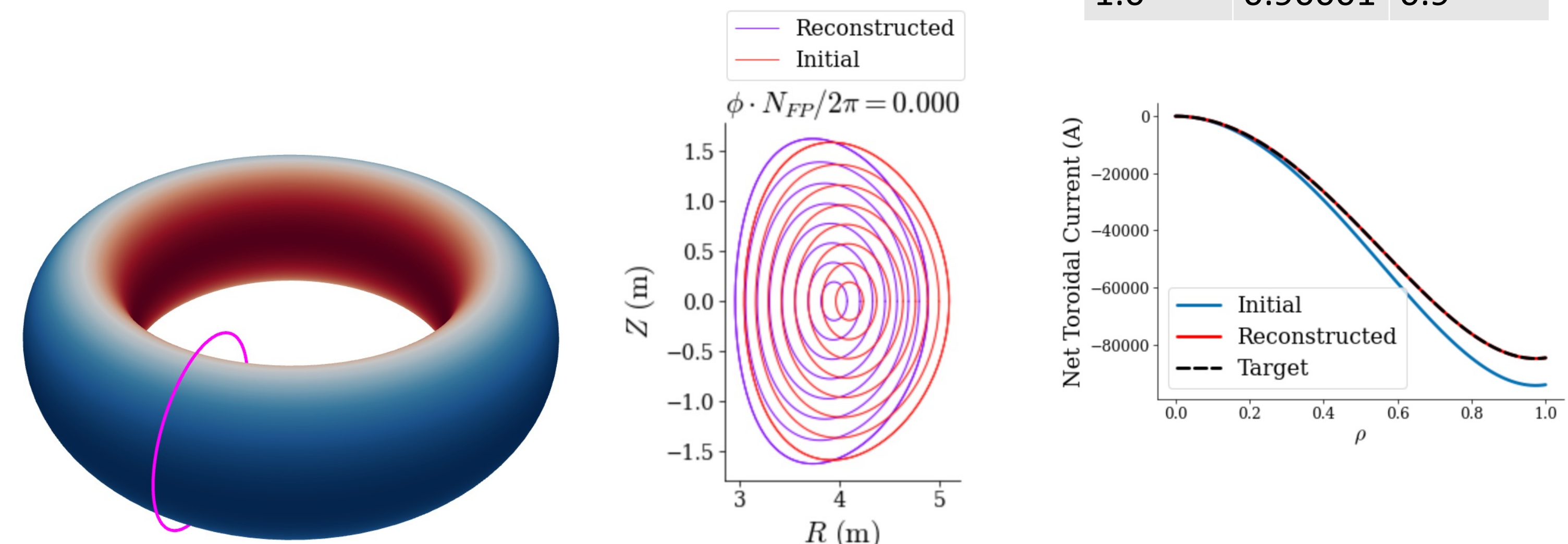


Toy Reconstruction w/ Synthetic Data

Toy one-parameter reconstruction problem for scale factor a on current in SOLOVEV-like Tokamak

$$I(\rho) = a(c_0 + c_2\rho^2 + c_4\rho^4 + c_6\rho^6 + c_8\rho^8 + c_{10}\rho^{10})$$

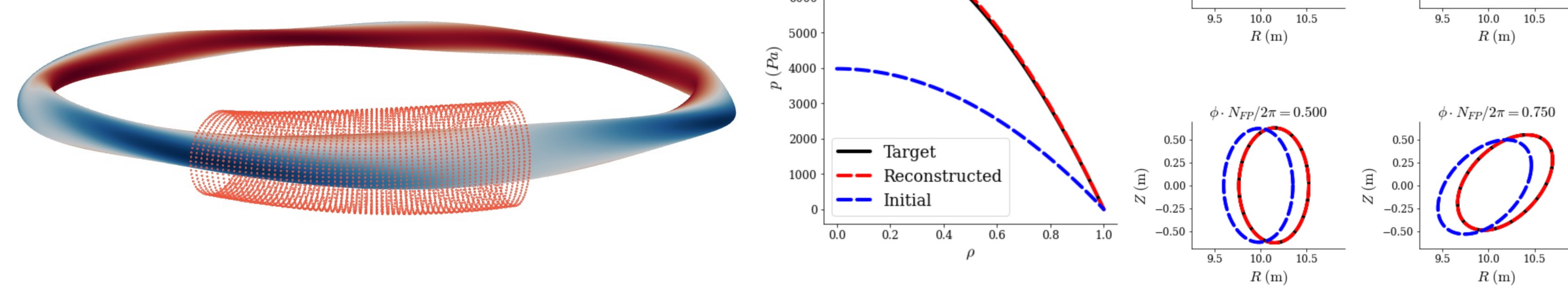
Initial a	Final a	Target a
1.0	0.90001	0.9



Used single Rogowski loop signal, only a varied to match calculated signal to target synthetic signal, while optimizing with a penalty on free-boundary error and on synthetic vs measured signal difference

Toy one-parameter reconstruction problem for scale factor a on pressure in finite-beta ellipse

$$p(\rho) = a(1 - \rho^2)$$



Used grid of 3-axis magnetic probes, only a varied to match calculated signal to target synthetic signal to within 1%

Discussion

- Treating free-boundary constraint with penalty method like single-stage, can be improved with constrained optimization methods⁶
- Ideally, would strictly enforce free boundary at each step, and use AD to use only one free boundary solve per step

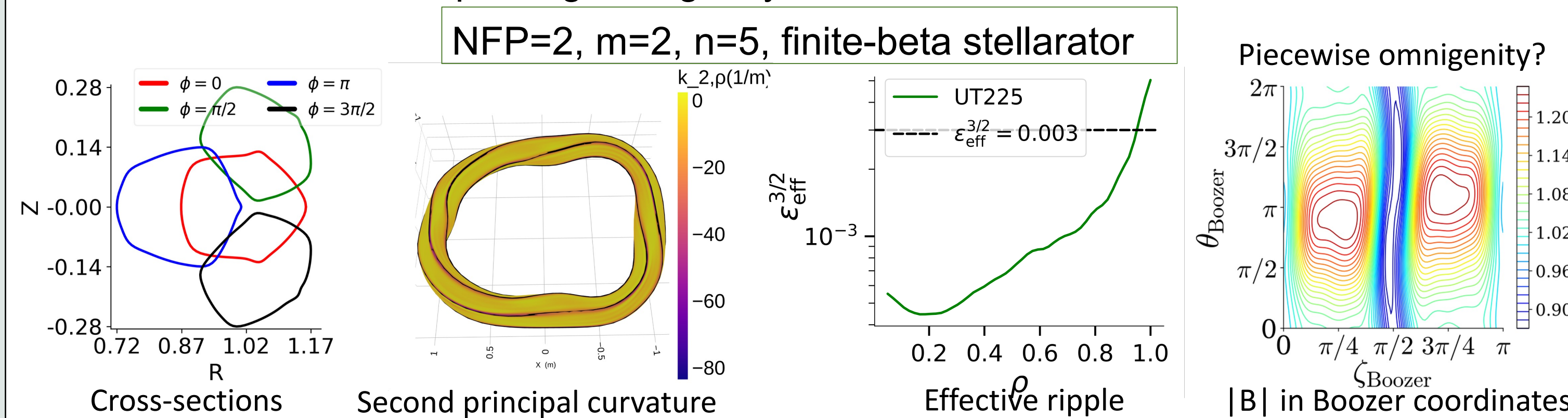
Conclusions, Future Work and References

- Demonstrated initial basic magnetic diagnostic capabilities in DESC code
- Future work:
 - Incorporate uncertainty propagation techniques, a necessity for handling real data and relevant reconstruction problems
 - Expand synthetic diagnostics available for reconstruction
 - Improved handling of free-boundary constraint during reconstruction

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Bonus: Umbilic stellarators – R. Gaur

- By simultaneously optimizing the plasma boundary and a 3D curve, we impose a high curvature along the curve.
- This is done while improving omnigenity. Below are some results.



Columbia HBT-EP -> finite-beta stellarator with m=1, n=1 ridge + coils

