

mp00ac

Solves for magnetic vector potential given $\boldsymbol{\mu} \equiv (\Delta\psi_t, \Delta\psi_p, \mu)^T$.

[called by: [ma02aa](#).]

[calls: [packab](#), [curent](#) and [tr00ab](#).]

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1.1 unpacking fluxes, helicity multiplier

1. The vector of “parameters”, $\boldsymbol{\mu}$, is unpacked. (Recall that $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ was “packed” in [ma02aa](#).) In the following, $\boldsymbol{\psi} \equiv (\Delta\psi_t, \Delta\psi_p)^T$.

1.2 construction of linear system

1. The equation $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{B}$ is cast as a matrix equation,

$$\mathcal{M} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathcal{R}, \quad (1)$$

where \mathbf{a} represents the degrees-of-freedom in the magnetic vector potential, $\mathbf{a} \equiv \{A_{\theta,e,i,l}, A_{\zeta,e,i,l}, \dots\}$.

2. The matrix \mathcal{M} is constructed from $\mathcal{A} \equiv \text{dMA}$ and $\mathcal{D} \equiv \text{dMD}$, which were constructed in [matrix](#), according to

$$\mathcal{M} \equiv \mathcal{A} - \mu \mathcal{D}. \quad (2)$$

Note that in the vacuum region, $\mu = 0$, so \mathcal{M} reduces to $\mathcal{M} \equiv \mathcal{A}$.

3. The construction of the vector \mathcal{R} is as follows:

- i. if `Lcoordinatesingularity=T`, then

$$\mathcal{R} \equiv -(\mathcal{B} - \mu \mathcal{E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi} \quad (3)$$

- ii. if `Lcoordinatesingularity=F` and `Lplasmaregion=T`, then

$$\mathcal{R} \equiv -\mathcal{B} \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi} \quad (4)$$

- iii. if `Lcoordinatesingularity=F` and `Lvacuumregion=T`, then

$$\mathcal{R} \equiv -\mathcal{G} - \mathcal{B} \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi} \quad (5)$$

The quantities $\mathcal{B} \equiv \text{dMB}$, $\mathcal{E} \equiv \text{dME}$ and $\mathcal{G} \equiv \text{dMG}$ are constructed in [matrix](#).

1.3 solving linear system

It is not assumed that the linear system is positive definite. The LAPACK routine `DSYSVX` is used to solve the linear system.

1.4 unpacking, . . .

1. The magnetic degrees-of-freedom are unpacked by [packab](#).
2. The error flag, `ImagneticOK`, is set that indicates if the Beltrami fields were successfully constructed.

1.5 construction of “constraint” function

1. The construction of the function $\mathbf{f}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ is required so that iterative methods can be used to construct the Beltrami field consistent with the required constraints (e.g. on the enclosed fluxes, helicity, rotational-transform, . . .). See [ma02aa](#) for additional details.

1.5.1 plasma region

(a) For `Lcoordinatesingularity = T`, the returned function is:

$$\mathbf{f}(\mu, \Delta\psi_p) \equiv \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = -1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon(+1) - \text{iota(lvol)} \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 2 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

(b) For `Lcoordinatesingularity = F`, the returned function is:

$$\mathbf{f}(\mu, \Delta\psi_p) \equiv \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = -1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon(-1) - \text{oita(lvol-1)} & \epsilon(+1) - \text{iota(lvol)} \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 2 \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

1.5.2 vacuum region

(a) For the vacuum region, the returned function is:

$$\mathbf{f}(\Delta\psi_t, \Delta\psi_p) \equiv \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I - \text{curtor} \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = -1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} I - \text{curtor} & G - \text{curpol} \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon(-1) - \text{oita(lvol-1)} & G - \text{curpol} \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 2 \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

2. The rotational-transform, ϵ , is computed by `tr00ab`; and the enclosed currents, I and G , are computed by `curent`.

1.6 early termination

1. If $|\mathbf{f}| < \text{mupftol}$, then early termination is enforced (i.e., `iflag` is set to negative integer). (See `ma02aa` for details of how `mp00ac` is called iteratively.)