

SPEC

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1 The Stepped Pressure Equilibrium Code	1
2 Compilation hints for SPEC	1
2.1 Mac	1
3 Manual / Documentation	2
3.1 Poloidal flux and rotational transform	2
3.2 Outline	2
3.3 Numerical Improvements	2
3.3.1 Compile code with GCC for error checking	2
3.3.2 Profile code with gprof to find inefficient lines of code	2
3.3.3 Run code with Valgrind to identify memory leaks	2
3.3.4 De-NAG-ification	2
3.3.5 Revision of spectral-constraints	3
3.3.6 Extension to arbitrary toroidal angle	3
3.3.7 Exploit symmetry of the metric	3
3.3.8 symmetry of "local" Beltrami matrices	3
3.3.9 Exploit block tri-diagonal structure of "global" linearized force balance matrix	3
3.3.10 Enforce Helicity constraint	3
3.3.11 Establish test-cases	3
3.3.12 Verify free-boundary	3
3.3.13 Enforcement of toroidal current profile	4
3.3.14 Interpret eigenvectors and eigenvalues of Hessian	4
3.4 Physics Applications	4
3.4.1 Calculate high-resolution equilibria, e.g. W7-X	4
3.4.2 Calculate equilibria by conserving helicity and fluxes	4
3.4.3 Calculate free-boundary stellarator equilibria	4
3.4.4 Evaluate stability of MRxMHD equilibria	4
3.5 Revision of coordinate singularity: axisymmetric; polar coordinates	4
3.5.1 somewhat generally, ...	6
3.5.2 non-stellarator symmetric terms	6
4 Todo List	7
5 Module Index	7
5.1 Modules	7
6 Data Type Index	9
6.1 Data Types List	9
7 File Index	9
7.1 File List	9
8 Module Documentation	11
8.1 Diagnostics to check the code	11

8.1.1 Detailed Description	11
8.1.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	11
8.2 Free-Boundary Computation	23
8.2.1 Detailed Description	23
8.2.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	23
8.3 Parallelization	29
8.3.1 Detailed Description	29
8.3.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	29
8.4 Geometry	30
8.4.1 Detailed Description	30
8.4.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	30
8.5 Plasma Currents	34
8.5.1 Detailed Description	34
8.5.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	34
8.6 Input namelists and global variables	37
8.6.1 Detailed Description	39
8.7 "local" force	40
8.7.1 Detailed Description	40
8.7.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	40
8.8 Integrals	44
8.8.1 Detailed Description	44
8.8.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	44
8.9 Solver/Driver	48
8.9.1 Detailed Description	48
8.9.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	48
8.10 Build matrices	51
8.10.1 Detailed Description	51
8.10.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	51
8.11 Metric quantities	57
8.11.1 Detailed Description	57
8.11.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	57
8.12 Solver for Beltrami (linear) system	59
8.12.1 Detailed Description	59
8.12.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	59
8.13 Force-driver	62
8.13.1 Detailed Description	62
8.13.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	62
8.14 Some miscellaneous numerical routines	68
8.14.1 Detailed Description	68
8.14.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	68
8.15 "packing" of Beltrami field solution vector	73
8.15.1 Detailed Description	73

8.15.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	73
8.16 Conjugate-Gradient method	77
8.16.1 Detailed Description	77
8.16.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	77
8.17 Initialization of the code	81
8.17.1 Detailed Description	81
8.17.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	81
8.18 Output file(s)	88
8.18.1 Detailed Description	88
8.18.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	88
8.19 Rotational Transform	90
8.19.1 Detailed Description	90
8.19.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	90
8.20 Plasma volume	93
8.20.1 Detailed Description	93
8.20.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	93
8.21 Smooth boundary	96
8.21.1 Detailed Description	96
8.21.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	96
8.22 physicslist	99
8.22.1 Detailed Description	101
8.22.2 Variable Documentation	101
8.23 numericlist	108
8.23.1 Detailed Description	109
8.23.2 Variable Documentation	109
8.24 locallist	114
8.24.1 Detailed Description	114
8.24.2 Variable Documentation	114
8.25 globallist	116
8.25.1 Detailed Description	117
8.25.2 Variable Documentation	117
8.26 diagnosticslist	121
8.26.1 Detailed Description	122
8.26.2 Variable Documentation	122
8.27 screenlist	124
8.27.1 Detailed Description	124
8.27.2 Variable Documentation	124
8.28 Internal Variables	125
8.28.1 Detailed Description	126
8.28.2 Data Type Documentation	126
8.28.3 Variable Documentation	127
8.29 Fourier representation	128

8.29.1 Detailed Description	129
8.30 Enhanced resolution for metric elements	130
8.30.1 Detailed Description	130
8.31 Enhanced resolution for transformation to straight-field line angle	131
8.31.1 Detailed Description	131
8.32 Interface geometry: iRbc, iZbs etc.	132
8.32.1 Detailed Description	133
8.33 Fourier Transforms	134
8.33.1 Detailed Description	136
8.34 Volume-integrated Chebyshev-metrics	137
8.34.1 Detailed Description	138
8.35 Vector potential and the Beltrami linear system	139
8.35.1 Detailed Description	140
8.36 Field matrices: dMA, dMB, dMC, dMD, dME, dMF	141
8.36.1 Detailed Description	142
8.37 Construction of "force"	143
8.37.1 Detailed Description	143
8.38 Covariant field on interfaces: Btemn, Bzemn, Btomn, Bzomn	144
8.38.1 Detailed Description	144
8.39 covariant field for Hessian computation: Bloweremn, Bloweromn	145
8.39.1 Detailed Description	145
8.40 Geometrical degrees-of-freedom: LGdof, NGdof	146
8.40.1 Detailed Description	146
8.41 Parallel construction of derivative matrix	147
8.41.1 Detailed Description	147
8.42 Derivatives of multiplier and poloidal flux with respect to geometry: dmupfdx	148
8.42.1 Detailed Description	148
8.43 Trigonometric factors	150
8.43.1 Detailed Description	150
8.44 Volume integrals: IBBintegral, IABintegral	151
8.44.1 Detailed Description	151
8.45 Internal global variables	152
8.45.1 Detailed Description	152
8.46 Miscellaneous	153
8.46.1 Detailed Description	153
9 Module Documentation	154
9.1 allglobal Module Reference	154
9.1.1 Detailed Description	165
9.1.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	165
9.2 constants Module Reference	168
9.2.1 Detailed Description	170

9.3 cputiming Module Reference	170
9.3.1 Detailed Description	170
9.4 fftw_interface Module Reference	170
9.4.1 Detailed Description	170
9.5 fileunits Module Reference	170
9.5.1 Detailed Description	171
9.6 newtontime Module Reference	171
9.6.1 Detailed Description	171
9.7 numerical Module Reference	171
9.7.1 Detailed Description	172
9.7.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	172
9.8 typedefns Module Reference	173
9.8.1 Detailed Description	173
9.8.2 Data Type Documentation	173
10 Data Type Documentation	173
10.1 intghs_module::intghs_workspace Type Reference	173
10.1.1 Member Data Documentation	174
11 File Documentation	175
11.1 bfield.f90 File Reference	175
11.1.1 Detailed Description	176
11.2 bnorml.f90 File Reference	176
11.2.1 Detailed Description	176
11.3 brcast.f90 File Reference	176
11.3.1 Detailed Description	176
11.4 casing.f90 File Reference	176
11.4.1 Detailed Description	177
11.5 coords.f90 File Reference	177
11.5.1 Detailed Description	177
11.6 curent.f90 File Reference	177
11.6.1 Detailed Description	177
11.7 df00ab.f90 File Reference	177
11.7.1 Detailed Description	177
11.8 global.f90 File Reference	178
11.8.1 Detailed Description	197
11.8.2 Data Type Documentation	197
11.9 hesian.f90 File Reference	198
11.9.1 Detailed Description	198
11.10 jo00aa.f90 File Reference	198
11.10.1 Detailed Description	198
11.11 lforce.f90 File Reference	198
11.11.1 Detailed Description	198

11.12 ma00aa.f90 File Reference	198
11.12.1 Detailed Description	199
11.13 ma02aa.f90 File Reference	199
11.13.1 Detailed Description	199
11.14 manual.f90 File Reference	199
11.14.1 Detailed Description	199
11.15 matrix.f90 File Reference	199
11.15.1 Detailed Description	200
11.16 metrix.f90 File Reference	200
11.16.1 Detailed Description	200
11.17 mp00ac.f90 File Reference	200
11.17.1 Detailed Description	200
11.18 newton.f90 File Reference	200
11.18.1 Detailed Description	201
11.19 numrec.f90 File Reference	201
11.19.1 Detailed Description	202
11.20 packab.f90 File Reference	202
11.20.1 Detailed Description	202
11.21 packxi.f90 File Reference	202
11.21.1 Detailed Description	202
11.22 pc00aa.f90 File Reference	202
11.22.1 Detailed Description	202
11.23 pc00ab.f90 File Reference	203
11.23.1 Detailed Description	203
11.24 pp00aa.f90 File Reference	203
11.24.1 Detailed Description	203
11.25 pp00ab.f90 File Reference	203
11.25.1 Detailed Description	203
11.26 preset.f90 File Reference	203
11.26.1 Detailed Description	204
11.27 ra00aa.f90 File Reference	204
11.27.1 Detailed Description	204
11.28 stxyz.f90 File Reference	204
11.28.1 Detailed Description	204
11.29 tr00ab.f90 File Reference	204
11.29.1 Detailed Description	205
11.30 volume.f90 File Reference	205
11.30.1 Detailed Description	205
11.31 wa00aa.f90 File Reference	205
11.31.1 Detailed Description	206
11.32 xspech.f90 File Reference	206
11.32.1 Detailed Description	207

11.32.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation	207
Bibliography	212
Index	213

1 The Stepped Pressure Equilibrium Code

A PDF version of this manual is available: [SPEC_manual.pdf](#)

- [Github pages](#)
- [Subroutine documentations](#)
- [SPEC on PPPL Theory Dept.](#)
- [MRxMHD website](#)

2 Compilation hints for SPEC

In order to run SPEC, you need a copy of the HDF5 libraries installed which has both the Fortran interface and the parallel (MPI I/O) enabled.

2.1 Mac

See e.g. this document for more detailed instructions: https://support.hdfgroup.org/ftp/HDF5/current/src/unpacked/release_docs/INSTALL_CMake.txt

In short:

1. download `hdf5-1.10.5.tar.gz` from <https://www.hdfgroup.org/downloads/hdf5/source-code/>
2. extract

```
tar xzf hdf5-1.10.5.tar.gz
```

1. cd into source folder

```
cd hdf5-1.10.5
```

1. make a build folder

```
mkdir build
```

1. cd into build folder

```
cd build
```

1. run `cmake` with options for parallel support and Fortran interface (parallel support and C++ interface are not compatible; so we have to disable the C++ interface)

```
cmake -DHDF5_BUILD_FORTTRAN:BOOL=ON -DHDF5_ENABLE_PARALLEL:BOOL=ON -DHDF5_BUILD_CPP_LIB:BOOL=OFF ..
```

1. actually build the HDF5 library

```
make
```

This should leave you with a file "hdf5-1.10.5.dmg" or similar, which you can install just as any other Mac application. During the build process of SPEC, you then only need to specify the HDF5 folder in the Makefile, which will likely be `/Applications/HDF_Group/HDF5/1.10.5`.

3 Manual / Documentation

3.1 Poloidal flux and rotational transform

Given the canonical integrable form, $\mathbf{A} = \psi \nabla \theta - \chi(\psi) \nabla \zeta$, we can derive $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \psi \times \nabla \theta + \nabla \zeta \times \nabla \psi \chi'$. The poloidal flux is given by

$$\Psi_p = \iint \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\zeta \times \mathbf{e}_\psi d\zeta d\psi = 2\pi \int \chi' d\psi. \quad (1)$$

The rotational-transform is

$$t = \frac{\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \theta}{\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \zeta} = \chi'. \quad (2)$$

The rotational-transform has the same sign as the poloidal flux.

The SPEC representation for the magnetic vector potential is

$$\mathbf{A} = A_\theta \nabla \theta + A_\zeta \nabla \zeta, \quad (3)$$

where we can see that $A_\zeta = -\chi$. The poloidal flux is

$$\int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \oint A_\zeta d\zeta. \quad (4)$$

It would seem that the rotational-transform has opposite sign to A_ζ . To be honest, I am a little confused regarding the sign.

3.2 Outline

This document is intended to organise the different potentially valuable improvements to the SPEC code, which could make it more robust, faster, and increase its capabilities.

The document is divided in two categories:

Numerical Improvements : independent improvements that are of numerical importance but have no added physics value *per se*, although they may allow new or better physics investigations.

Physics Applications : research topics that could be addressed with the code, either in its present form or after the completion of one or more topics listed in **Numerical Improvements** .

3.3 Numerical Improvements

3.3.1 Compile code with GCC for error checking

Has been implemented in Makefile for most platforms. Checks against Intel version show small differences on the order of 10^{-15} relative deviation, which are likely due so slightly different optimization strategies.

3.3.2 Profile code with gprof to find inefficient lines of code

3.3.3 Run code with Valgrind to identify memory leaks

3.3.4 De-NAG-ification

Compilation of SPEC does not rely on NAG anymore; some functionality (e.g. SQP in [ma02aa.f90](#)) might need replacements for the NAG routines to be re-enabled.

3.3.5 Revision of spectral-constraints

This is bit of a mess. All the mathematics is standard, and all that is required is for someone to calmly go through lots of algebra. This task should be high priority, as SRH suspects that the spectral constraints as presently enforced result in an ill-conditioned force vector, which means that the code is overly sensitive to the initial guess and does not converge robustly. Potential speed improvements are tremendous.

3.3.6 Extension to arbitrary toroidal angle

This can further reduce the required Fourier resolution, and so this can reduce the computation. SRH is particularly interested in this as it will allow for exotic configurations (knots, figure-8, etc.) that cannot presently be computed.

3.3.7 Exploit symmetry of the metric

This is easy, but somewhat tedious. Take a look at [ma00aa\(\)](#) to see what is required. Potential speed improvement is considerable.

3.3.8 symmetry of "local" Beltrami matrices

This is easy. Take a look at [matrix\(\)](#), which constructs the Beltrami matrices, and [mp00ac\(\)](#), which performs the inversion. Potential speed improvement is considerable.

3.3.9 Exploit block tri-diagonal structure of "global" linearized force balance matrix

This requires an efficient subroutine. SRH believes that Hirshman constructed such a routine (Hirshman et al. (2010) [4]). The potential speed improvement is tremendous. See [newton\(\)](#) for where the tri-diagonal, linearized force-balance matrix is inverted.

3.3.10 Enforce Helicity constraint

This will allow investigation of different, arguably more-physical classes of equilibria. See [ma02aa\(\)](#) .

3.3.11 Establish test-cases

A suite of test cases should be constructed, with different geometries etc., that run fast, and that can be benchmarked to machine precision. In the InputFiles/TestCases directory, some input files for SPEC are available for this purpose. One should write routines which execute these input files and compare the output data against a publicly-available set of output files to check SPEC before a new release is made.

3.3.12 Verify free-boundary

This is almost complete. The corresponding publication is being written. The virtual casing routines need to be investigated and made more efficient. The virtual casing routine in slab geometry needs revision (because of an integral over an infinite domain).

3.3.13 Enforcement of toroidal current profile

Adjust μ 's, fluxes and/or rotational transform to obtain desired current profile (without singular currents). This is implemented and needs to be merged into the master branch. An additional routine is required to iterate on the helicity multipliers etc. as required *after* the local Beltrami fields have been calculated and *before* the global force balance iterations proceed.

3.3.14 Interpret eigenvectors and eigenvalues of Hessian

This is already completed: see [hesian\(\)](#). However, this actually computes the force gradient matrix. For toroidal geometry there is a complication; namely that the hessian matrix includes the derivatives of the spectral constraints. For Cartesian geometry, it is ready to go. SRH will begin writing a paper on the stability of slab MRxMHD equilibria.

3.4 Physics Applications

3.4.1 Calculate high-resolution equilibria, e.g. W7-X

requires: [Exploit symmetry of the metric](#) , [symmetry of "local" Beltrami matrices](#) , and other improvements that can make the code faster at high Fourier resolution

3.4.2 Calculate equilibria by conserving helicity and fluxes

Applications to saturated island studies, sawteeth, etc. requires: [Calculate equilibria by conserving helicity and fluxes](#)

3.4.3 Calculate free-boundary stellarator equilibria

to predict scrape-off-layer (SOL) topologies and β -limits. requires: [Verify free-boundary](#) Mostly complete.

3.4.4 Evaluate stability of MRxMHD equilibria

perhaps starting from simplest system (slab tearing). requires: [Interpret eigenvectors and eigenvalues of Hessian](#)

3.5 Revision of coordinate singularity: axisymmetric; polar coordinates

- Consider a general, magnetic vector potential given in Cartesian coordinates,

$$\mathbf{A} = A_x \nabla x + A_y \nabla y + A_z \nabla z + \nabla g \quad (5)$$

where A_x , A_y , A_z , and the as-yet-arbitrary gauge function, g , are regular at $(x, y) = (0, 0)$, i.e. they can be expanded as a Taylor series, e.g.

$$A_x = \sum_{i,j} \alpha_{i,j} x^i y^j, \quad A_y = \sum_{i,j} \beta_{i,j} x^i y^j, \quad A_z = \sum_{i,j} \gamma_{i,j} x^i y^j, \quad g = \sum_{i,j} \delta_{i,j} x^i y^j, \quad (6)$$

for small x and small y .

- Note that we have restricted attention to the "axisymmetric" case, as there is no dependence on z .

- The "polar" coordinate transformation,

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta, \\ y &= r \sin \theta, \\ z &= \zeta, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

induces the vector transformation

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla x &= \cos \theta \nabla r - r \sin \theta \nabla \theta, \\ \nabla y &= \sin \theta \nabla r + r \cos \theta \nabla \theta, \\ \nabla z &= \nabla \zeta. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

- By repeated applications of the double-angle formula, the expressions for A_x , A_y and g can be cast as functions of (r, θ) ,

$$A_x = \sum_m r^m [a_{m,0} + a_{m,1} r^2 + a_{m,2} r^4 + \dots] \sin(m\theta), \quad (9)$$

$$A_y = \sum_m r^m [b_{m,0} + b_{m,1} r^2 + b_{m,2} r^4 + \dots] \cos(m\theta), \quad (10)$$

$$A_z = \sum_m r^m [c_{m,0} + c_{m,1} r^2 + c_{m,2} r^4 + \dots] \cos(m\theta), \quad (11)$$

$$g = \sum_m r^m [g_{m,0} + g_{m,1} r^2 + g_{m,2} r^4 + \dots] \sin(m\theta), \quad (12)$$

where attention is restricted to stellarator symmetric geometry, but similar expressions hold for the non-stellarator symmetric terms.

- Collecting these expressions, the vector potential can be expressed

$$\mathbf{A} = A_r \nabla r + A_\theta \nabla \theta + A_\zeta \nabla \zeta + \partial_r g \nabla r + \partial_\theta g \nabla \theta, \quad (13)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_r &= r^0 \left[\begin{pmatrix} b_{0,0} & + & g_{1,0} \end{pmatrix} + (\dots)r^2 + (\dots)r^4 + \dots \right] \sin \theta \\ &+ r^1 \left[\begin{pmatrix} a_{1,0}/2 & + & b_{1,0}/2 & + & 2g_{2,0} \end{pmatrix} + (\dots)r^2 + (\dots)r^4 + \dots \right] \sin 2\theta \\ &+ r^2 \left[\begin{pmatrix} a_{2,0}/2 & + & b_{2,0}/2 & + & 3g_{3,0} \end{pmatrix} + (\dots)r^2 + (\dots)r^4 + \dots \right] \sin 3\theta \\ &+ \dots \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

(Note: Mathematica was used to perform the algebraic manipulations, and the relevant notebook was included as part of the SPEC CVS repository.)

- There is precisely enough gauge freedom so that we may choose $A_r = 0$. For example, the choice

$$\begin{aligned} g_{1,0} &= -b_{0,0}, \\ g_{2,0} &= -\left(a_{1,0}/2 + b_{1,0}/2 \right) / 2, \\ g_{3,0} &= -\left(a_{2,0}/2 + b_{2,0}/2 \right) / 3, \\ \dots &= \dots \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

eliminates the lowest order r dependence in each harmonic.

- By working through the algebra (again, using Mathematica) the expressions for A_θ and A_ζ become

$$A_\theta = r^2 f_0(\rho) + r^3 f_1(\rho) \cos(\theta) + r^4 f_2(\rho) \cos(2\theta) + r^5 f_3(\rho) \cos(3\theta) + \dots \quad (16)$$

$$A_\zeta = g_0(\rho) + r^1 g_1(\rho) \cos(\theta) + r^2 g_2(\rho) \cos(2\theta) + r^3 g_3(\rho) \cos(3\theta) + \dots \quad (17)$$

where $\rho \equiv r^2$ and the $f_m(\rho)$ and $g_m(\rho)$ are arbitrary polynomials in ρ . [The expression for A_ζ is unchanged from Eqn. (11).]

3.5.1 somewhat generally, ...

- For stellarator-symmetric configurations,

$$\mathbf{A} = \sum_{m,n} A_{\theta,m,n} \cos(m\theta - n\zeta) \nabla\theta + \sum_{m,n} A_{\zeta,m,n} \cos(m\theta - n\zeta) \nabla\zeta, \quad (18)$$

where now the dependence on ζ is included, and the angles are arbitrary.

- The near-origin behaviour of A_{θ} and A_{ζ} given in Eqn. (16) and Eqn. (17) are flipantly generalized to

$$A_{\theta,m,n} = r^{m+2} f_{m,n}(\rho), \quad (19)$$

$$A_{\zeta,m,n} = r^m g_{m,n}(\rho), \quad (20)$$

where the $f_{m,n}(\rho)$ and $g_{m,n}(\rho)$ are arbitrary polynomials in ρ .

- Additional gauge freedom can be exploited: including an additional gauge term ∇h where h only depends on ζ , e.g.

$$h(\zeta) = h_{0,0} \zeta + \sum h_{0,n} \sin(-n\zeta), \quad (21)$$

does not change the magnetic field and does not change any of the above discussion.

- The representation for the $A_{\theta,m,n}$ does not change, but we must clarify that Eqn. (20) holds for only the $m \neq 0$ harmonics:

$$A_{\zeta,m,n} = r^m g_{m,n}(\rho), \quad \text{for } m \neq 0. \quad (22)$$

- For the $m = 0, n \neq 0$ harmonics of A_{ζ} , including the additional gauge gives $A_{\zeta,0,n} = g_{0,n}(\rho) + n h_{0,n}$. Recall that $g_{0,n}(\rho) = g_{0,n,0} + g_{0,n,1}\rho + g_{0,n,2}\rho^2 + \dots$, and we can choose $h_{0,n} = -g_{0,n,0}/n$ to obtain

$$A_{\zeta,m,n} = r^m g_{m,n}(\rho), \quad \text{for } m = 0, n \neq 0, \quad \text{with } g_{m,n}(0) = 0. \quad (23)$$

- For the $m = 0, n = 0$ harmonic of A_{ζ} , we have $A_{\zeta,0,0} = g_{0,0}(\rho) + h_{0,0}$. Similarly, choose $h_{0,0} = -g_{0,0}$ to obtain

$$A_{\zeta,m,m} = r^m g_{m,n}(\rho), \quad \text{for } m = 0, n = 0, \quad \text{with } g_{m,n}(0) = 0. \quad (24)$$

- To simplify the algorithmic implementation of these conditions, we shall introduce a "regularization" factor, $\rho^{m/2} = r^m$.
- Note that the representation for $A_{\theta,m,n}$ given in Eqn. (19), with an arbitrary polynomial $f_{m,n}(\rho) = f_{m,n,0} + f_{m,n,1}\rho + f_{m,n,2}\rho^2 + \dots$, is equivalent to $A_{\theta,m,n} = \rho^{m/2} \alpha_{m,n}(\rho)$ where $\alpha_{m,n}(\rho)$ is an arbitrary polynomial with the constraint $\alpha_{m,n}(0) = 0$.
- We can write the vector potential as

$$A_{\theta,m,n} = \rho^{m/2} \alpha_{m,n}(\rho), \quad \text{with } \alpha_{m,n}(0) = 0 \quad \text{for all } (m,n), \quad (25)$$

$$A_{\zeta,m,n} = \rho^{m/2} \beta_{m,n}(\rho), \quad \text{with } \beta_{m,n}(0) = 0 \quad \text{for } m = 0. \quad (26)$$

3.5.2 non-stellarator symmetric terms

- Just guessing, for the non-stellarator-symmetric configurations,

$$A_{\theta,m,n} = \rho^{m/2} \alpha_{m,n}(\rho), \quad \text{with } \alpha_{m,n}(0) = 0 \quad \text{for all } (m,n), \quad (27)$$

$$A_{\zeta,m,n} = \rho^{m/2} \beta_{m,n}(\rho), \quad \text{with } \beta_{m,n}(0) = 0 \quad \text{for } m = 0. \quad (28)$$

4 Todo List

Subprogram **bnorml** (mn, Ntz, efmn, ofmn)

There is a very clumsy attempt to parallelize this which could be greatly improved.

Subprogram **casing** (teta, zeta, gBn, icasing)

It would be MUCH faster to only require the tangential field on a regular grid!!!

Please check why B_s is not computed. Is it because $B_s \nabla_s \times \mathbf{n} = 0$?

This needs to be revised.

Subprogram **curent** (lvol, mn, Nt, Nz, iflag, ldtGp)

Perhaps this can be proved analytically; in any case it should be confirmed numerically.

Subprogram **inputlist::lconstraint**

if $L_{\text{constraint}} == 2$, under reconstruction.

Subprogram **inputlist::wbuild_vector_potential**

: what is this?

Subprogram **ma02aa** (lvol, NN)

If $L_{\text{constraint}} = 2$, then $\mu = \mu_1$ is varied in order to satisfy the helicity constraint, and $\Delta\psi_p = \mu_2$ is *not* varied, and $N_{\text{xdof}}=1$. (under re-construction)

Subprogram **pc00aa** (NGdof, position, Nvol, mn, ie04dof)

Unfortunately, E04DGF seems to require approximately $3N$ function evaluations before proceeding to minimize the energy functional, where there are N degrees of freedom. I don't know how to turn this off!

Subprogram **pc00ab** (mode, NGdof, Position, Energy, Gradient, nstate, iuser, ruser)

IT IS VERY LIKELY THAT FFTs WOULD BE FASTER!!!

Subprogram **stxyz** (lvol, stz, RpZ)

Please see co01aa() for documentation.

Subprogram **ending**

The following belongs to the docs of the program xspech, not to the **ending()** subroutine. If you know how to attach the docs to the program xspech, please fix this.

If $L_{\text{minimize.eq.1}}$, call **pc00aa()** to find minimum of energy functional using quasi-Newton, preconditioned conjugate gradient method, E04DGF

5 Module Index

5.1 Modules

Here is a list of all modules:

Diagnostics to check the code	11
Free-Boundary Computation	23
Parallelization	29
Geometry	30
Plasma Currents	34
Input namelists and global variables	37

physicslist	99
numericlist	108
locallist	114
globallist	116
diagnosticslist	121
screenlist	124
Internal Variables	125
Fourier representation	128
Enhanced resolution for metric elements	130
Enhanced resolution for transformation to straight-field line angle	131
Interface geometry: iRbc, iZbs etc.	132
Fourier Transforms	134
Volume-integrated Chebyshev-metrics	137
Vector potential and the Beltrami linear system	139
Field matrices: dMA, dMB, dMC, dMD, dME, dMF	141
Construction of "force"	143
Covariant field on interfaces: Btemn, Bzemn, Btomn, Bzomn	144
covariant field for Hessian computation: Bloweromn, Bloweromn	145
Geometrical degrees-of-freedom: LGdof, NGdof	146
Parallel construction of derivative matrix	147
Derivatives of multiplier and poloidal flux with respect to geometry: dmupfdx	148
Trigonometric factors	150
Volume integrals: IBBintegral, IABintegral	151
Internal global variables	152
Miscellaneous	153
"local" force	40
Integrals	44
Solver/Driver	48
Build matrices	51
Metric quantities	57
Solver for Beltrami (linear) system	59
Force-driver	62

Some miscellaneous numerical routines	68
"packing" of Beltrami field solution vector	73
Conjugate-Gradient method	77
Initialization of the code	81
Output file(s)	88
Rotational Transform	90
Plasma volume	93
Smooth boundary	96

6 Data Type Index

6.1 Data Types List

Here are the data types with brief descriptions:

intghs_module::intghs_workspace	173
---	-----

7 File Index

7.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

bfield.f90	Returns $\dot{s} \equiv B^s/B^\zeta$ and $\dot{\theta} \equiv B^\theta/B^\zeta$	175
bnorml.f90	Computes $\mathbf{B}_{Plasma} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta$ on the computational boundary, $\partial\mathcal{D}$	176
brcast.f90	Broadcasts Beltrami fields, profiles, . .	176
casing.f90	Constructs the field created by the plasma currents, at an arbitrary, external location using virtual casing	176
coords.f90	Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, using FFTs	177
curent.f90	Computes the plasma current, $I \equiv \int B_\theta d\theta$, and the "linking" current, $G \equiv \int B_\zeta d\zeta$	177
df00ab.f90	Evaluates volume integrals, and their derivatives w.r.t. interface geometry, using "packed" format	177

global.f90	Defines input namelists and global variables, and opens some output files	178
hesian.f90	Computes eigenvalues and eigenvectors of derivative matrix, $\nabla_{\xi} \mathbf{F}$	198
jo00aa.f90	Measures error in Beltrami equation, $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu \mathbf{B}$	198
lforce.f90	Computes B^2 , and the spectral condensation constraints if required, on the interfaces, \mathcal{I}_i	198
ma00aa.f90	Calculates volume integrals of Chebyshev polynomials and metric element products	198
ma02aa.f90	Constructs Beltrami field in given volume consistent with flux, helicity, rotational-transform and/or parallel-current constraints	199
manual.f90	Code development issues and future physics applications	199
matrix.f90	Constructs energy and helicity matrices that represent the Beltrami linear system	199
metrix.f90	Calculates the metric quantities, $\sqrt{g} g^{\mu\nu}$, which are required for the energy and helicity integrals	200
mp00ac.f90	Solves Beltrami/vacuum (linear) system, given matrices	200
newton.f90	Employs Newton method to find $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = 0$, where $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{\text{geometry}\}$ and \mathbf{F} is defined in <code>dforce()</code>	200
numrec.f90	Various miscellaneous "numerical" routines	201
packab.f90	Packs, and unpacks, Beltrami field solution vector; $\mathbf{a} \equiv \{A_{\theta,e,i,l}, A_{\zeta,e,i,l}, \text{etc.}\}$	202
packxi.f90	Packs, and unpacks, geometrical degrees of freedom; and sets coordinate axis	202
pc00aa.f90	Use preconditioned conjugate gradient method to find minimum of energy functional	202
pc00ab.f90	Returns the energy functional and it's derivatives with respect to geometry	203
pp00aa.f90	Constructs Poincaré plot and "approximate" rotational-transform (driver)	203
pp00ab.f90	Follows magnetic fieldline using ode-integration routine from <code>rksuite.f</code>	203
preset.f90	Allocates and initializes internal arrays	203
ra00aa.f90	Writes vector potential to <code>.ext.sp.A</code>	204

stxyz.f90	Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, at given (s, θ, ζ)	204
tr00ab.f90	Calculates rotational transform given an arbitrary tangential field	204
volume.f90	Computes volume of each region; and, if required, the derivatives of the volume with respect to the interface geometry	205
wa00aa.f90	Constructs smooth approximation to wall	205
xspech.f90	Main program	206

8 Module Documentation

8.1 Diagnostics to check the code

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [bfield](#) (zeta, st, Bst)
Compute the magnetic field.
- subroutine [hesian](#) (NGdof, position, Mvol, mn, LGdof)
Computes eigenvalues and eigenvectors of derivative matrix, $\nabla_{\xi} \mathbf{F}$.
- subroutine [jo00aa](#) (lvol, Ntz, lquad, mn)
Measures error in Beltrami equation, $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu \mathbf{B}$.
- subroutine [pp00aa](#)
Constructs Poincaré plot and "approximate" rotational-transform (driver).
- subroutine [pp00ab](#) (lvol, sti, Nz, nPpts, poincaredata, fittedtransform, utflag)
Constructs Poincaré plot and "approximate" rotational-transform (for single field line).
- subroutine [stxyz](#) (lvol, stz, RpZ)
Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, at given (s, θ, ζ) .

8.1.1 Detailed Description

8.1.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.1.2.1 bfield() subroutine bfield (
 real, intent(in) zeta,
 real, dimension(1:node), intent(in) st,
 real, dimension(1:node), intent(out) Bst)

Compute the magnetic field.

Returns the magnetic field field line equations, $d\mathbf{x}/d\phi = \mathbf{B}/B^\phi$.

Equations of field line flow

- The equations for the fieldlines are normalized to the toroidal field, i.e.

$$\dot{s} \equiv \frac{B^s}{B^\zeta}, \quad \dot{\theta} \equiv \frac{B^\theta}{B^\zeta}. \quad (29)$$

Representation of magnetic field

- The components of the vector potential, $\mathbf{A} = A_\theta \nabla + A_\zeta \nabla \zeta$, are

$$A_\theta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} A_{\theta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} A_{\theta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (30)$$

$$A_\zeta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} A_{\zeta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} A_{\zeta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (31)$$

where $\bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \equiv \bar{s}^{m_i/2} T_l(s)$, $T_l(s)$ is the Chebyshev polynomial, and $\alpha_j \equiv m_j \theta - n_j \zeta$. The regularity factor, $\bar{s}^{m_i/2}$, where $\bar{s} \equiv (1+s)/2$, is only included if there is a coordinate singularity in the domain (i.e. only in the innermost volume, and only in cylindrical and toroidal geometry.)

- The magnetic field, $\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} = \sqrt{g} B^s \mathbf{e}_s + \sqrt{g} B^\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \sqrt{g} B^\zeta \mathbf{e}_\zeta$, is

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} = & \mathbf{e}_s \sum_{i,l} [(-m_i A_{\zeta,e,i,l} - n_i A_{\theta,e,i,l}) \bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i + (+m_i A_{\zeta,o,i,l} + n_i A_{\theta,o,i,l}) \bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i] \\ & + \mathbf{e}_\theta \sum_{i,l} [(-A_{\zeta,e,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i + (-A_{\zeta,o,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i] \\ & + \mathbf{e}_\zeta \sum_{i,l} [(A_{\theta,e,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i + (A_{\theta,o,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i] \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

- In Eqn. (29), the coordinate Jacobian, \sqrt{g} , cancels. No coordinate metric information is required to construct the fieldline equations from the magnetic vector potential.

IT IS REQUIRED TO SET IVOL THROUGH GLOBAL MEMORY BEFORE CALLING BFIELD.

The format of this subroutine is constrained by the NAG ode integration routines.

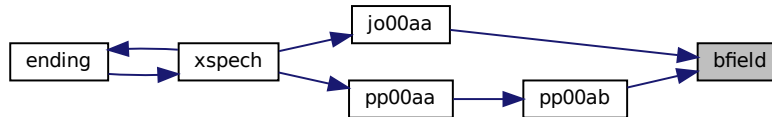
Parameters

in	zeta	toroidal angle ζ
in	st	radial coordinate s and poloidal angle θ
out	Bst	tangential magnetic field directions B_s, B_θ

References allglobal::ate, allglobal::ato, allglobal::aze, allglobal::azo, allglobal::cpus, allglobal::gbzeta, constants↵
 ::half, allglobal::halfmm, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, allglobal::ivol, allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity, inputlist::lrad,
 allglobal::mn, inputlist::mpol, allglobal::mv, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, allglobal::node, allglobal::notstellsym,
 constants::one, fileunits::ounit, allglobal::regumm, numerical::small, constants::two, numerical::vsmall, inputlist↵
 ::wmacros, and constants::zero.

Referenced by jo00aa(), and pp00ab().

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.1.2.2 hesian() subroutine hesian (
 integer, intent(in) *NGdof*,
 real, dimension(0:ngdof) *position*,
 integer, intent(in) *Mvol*,
 integer, intent(in) *mn*,
 integer, intent(in) *LGdof*)

Computes eigenvalues and eigenvectors of derivative matrix, $\nabla_{\xi} \mathbf{F}$.

Parameters

in	<i>NGdof</i>	number of global degrees of freedom
in, out	<i>position</i>	internal geometrical degrees of freedom
in	<i>Mvol</i>	total number of volumes in computation
in	<i>mn</i>	number of Fourier harmonics
in	<i>LGdof</i>	what is this?

construction of Hessian matrix

- The routine dforce() is used to compute the derivatives, with respect to interface geometry, of the force imbalance harmonics, $[[p + B^2/2]]_j$, which may be considered to be the "physical" constraints, and if *Igeometry*==3 then also the derivatives of the "artificial" spectral constraints, $I_j \equiv (R_{\theta}X + Z_{\theta}Y)_j$.
- The input variable *Lconstraint* determines how the enclosed fluxes, $\Delta\psi_t$ and $\Delta\psi_p$, and the helicity multiplier, μ , vary as the geometry is varied; see [global.f90](#) and [mp00ac\(\)](#) for more details.

construction of eigenvalues and eigenvectors

- If *LHevalues*==T then the eigenvalues of the Hessian are computed using the NAG routine F02EBF.
- If *LHevectors*==T then the eigenvalues *and* the eigenvectors of the Hessian are computed.
- Note that if *Igeometry*==3, then the derivative-matrix also contains information regarding how the "artificial" spectral constraints vary with geometry; so, the eigenvalues and eigenvectors are not purely "physical".

- The eigenvalues and eigenvectors (if required) are written to the file `.ext.GF.ev` as follows:

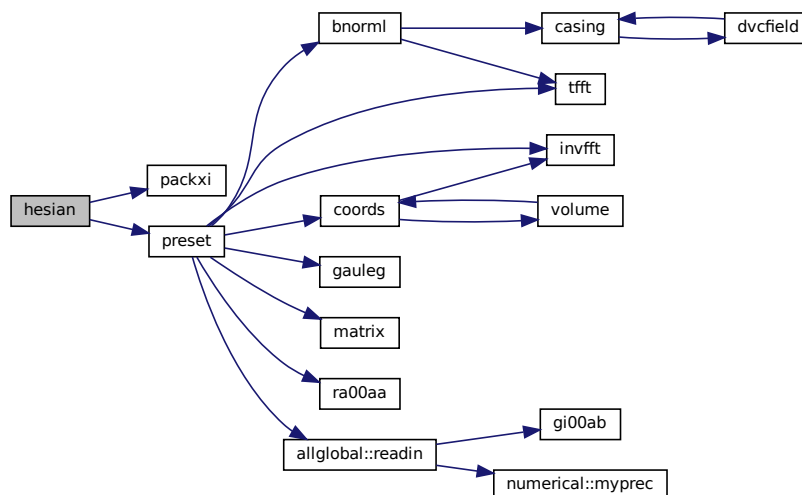
```
open(hunit,file="//trim(ext)//".GF.ev",status="unknown",form="unformatted")
write(hunit)ngdof,ldvr,ldvi      ! integers; if only the eigenvalues were computed then Ldvr=Ldvi=1;
write(hunit)evalr(1:ngdof)      ! reals ; real      part of eigenvalues;
write(hunit)evali(1:ngdof)      ! reals ; imaginary part of eigenvalues;
write(hunit)evecr(1:ngdof,1:ngdof) ! reals ; real      part of eigenvalues; only if Ldvr=NGdof;
write(hunit)eveci(1:ngdof,1:ngdof) ! reals ; imaginary part of eigenvalues; only if Ldvi=NGdof;
close(hunit)
```

- The eigenvectors are saved in columns of `evecr`, `eveci`, as described by the NAG documentation for F02EBF.

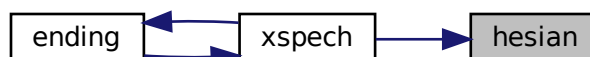
References `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::dbbdmp`, `allglobal::dbbdrz`, `allglobal::dessian`, `allglobal::dffdrz`, `allglobal::dmupfdx`, `inputlist::dpp`, `inputlist::dqg`, `allglobal::drbc`, `allglobal::drbs`, `allglobal::dzbc`, `allglobal::dzbs`, `allglobal::energy`, `inputlist::ext`, `constants::half`, `inputlist::helicity`, `allglobal::hessian`, `fileunits::hunit`, `inputlist::igeometry`, `allglobal::im`, `allglobal::in`, `allglobal::irbc`, `allglobal::irbs`, `allglobal::izbc`, `allglobal::izbs`, `allglobal::lbbintegral`, `inputlist::lcheck`, `inputlist::lfindzero`, `inputlist::lfreebound`, `allglobal::lhessianallocated`, `inputlist::lhevalues`, `inputlist::lhevectors`, `inputlist::lhmatrix`, `allglobal::localconstraint`, `inputlist::lperturbed`, `inputlist::mu`, `fileunits::munit`, `allglobal::myid`, `allglobal::ncpu`, `allglobal::notstellsym`, `inputlist::nvol`, `constants::one`, `fileunits::ounit`, `packxi()`, `inputlist::pflux`, `preset()`, `allglobal::psifactor`, `numerical::small`, `numerical::sqrtmachprec`, `constants::ten`, `constants::two`, `numerical::vsmall`, `inputlist::wmacros`, `allglobal::yesstellsym`, and `constants::zero`.

Referenced by `xspech()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.1.2.3 jo00aa() subroutine jo00aa (
integer, intent(in) lvol,
integer, intent(in) Ntz,
integer, intent(in) lquad,
integer, intent(in) mn)

Measures error in Beltrami equation, $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu \mathbf{B}$.

This routine is called by **xspech()** as a post diagnostic and only if **Lcheck==1**.

construction of current, $\mathbf{j} \equiv \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$

- The components of the vector potential, $\mathbf{A} = A_\theta \nabla + A_\zeta \nabla \zeta$, are

$$A_\theta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} A_{\theta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} A_{\theta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (33)$$

$$A_\zeta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} A_{\zeta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} A_{\zeta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (34)$$

where $\bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \equiv \bar{s}^{m_i/2} T_l(s)$, $T_l(s)$ is the Chebyshev polynomial, and $\alpha_j \equiv m_j \theta - n_j \zeta$. The regularity factor, $\bar{s}^{m_i/2}$, where $\bar{s} \equiv (1+s)/2$, is only included if there is a coordinate singularity in the domain (i.e. only in the innermost volume, and only in cylindrical and toroidal geometry.)

- The magnetic field, $\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} = \sqrt{g} B^s \mathbf{e}_s + \sqrt{g} B^\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \sqrt{g} B^\zeta \mathbf{e}_\zeta$, is

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} = & \mathbf{e}_s \sum_{i,l} [(-m_i A_{\zeta,e,i,l} - n_i A_{\theta,e,i,l}) \bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i + (+m_i A_{\zeta,o,i,l} + n_i A_{\theta,o,i,l}) \bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i] \\ & + \mathbf{e}_\theta \sum_{i,l} [(-A_{\zeta,e,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i + (-A_{\zeta,o,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i] \\ & + \mathbf{e}_\zeta \sum_{i,l} [(A_{\theta,e,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i + (A_{\theta,o,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i] \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

- The current is

$$\sqrt{g} \mathbf{j} = (\partial_\theta B_\zeta - \partial_\zeta B_\theta) \mathbf{e}_s + (\partial_\zeta B_s - \partial_s B_\zeta) \mathbf{e}_\theta + (\partial_s B_\theta - \partial_\theta B_s) \mathbf{e}_\zeta, \quad (36)$$

where (for computational convenience) the covariant components of \mathbf{B} are computed as

$$B_s = (\sqrt{g} B^s) g_{ss} / \sqrt{g} + (\sqrt{g} B^\theta) g_{s\theta} / \sqrt{g} + (\sqrt{g} B^\zeta) g_{s\zeta} / \sqrt{g}, \quad (37)$$

$$B_\theta = (\sqrt{g} B^s) g_{s\theta} / \sqrt{g} + (\sqrt{g} B^\theta) g_{\theta\theta} / \sqrt{g} + (\sqrt{g} B^\zeta) g_{\theta\zeta} / \sqrt{g}, \quad (38)$$

$$B_\zeta = (\sqrt{g} B^s) g_{s\zeta} / \sqrt{g} + (\sqrt{g} B^\theta) g_{\theta\zeta} / \sqrt{g} + (\sqrt{g} B^\zeta) g_{\zeta\zeta} / \sqrt{g}. \quad (39)$$

quantification of the error

- The measures of the error are

$$\|(\mathbf{j} - \mu \mathbf{B}) \cdot \nabla s\| \equiv \int ds \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta |\sqrt{g} \mathbf{j} \cdot \nabla s - \mu \sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla s|, \quad (40)$$

$$\|(\mathbf{j} - \mu \mathbf{B}) \cdot \nabla \theta\| \equiv \int ds \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta |\sqrt{g} \mathbf{j} \cdot \nabla \theta - \mu \sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \theta|, \quad (41)$$

$$\|(\mathbf{j} - \mu \mathbf{B}) \cdot \nabla \zeta\| \equiv \int ds \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta |\sqrt{g} \mathbf{j} \cdot \nabla \zeta - \mu \sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \zeta|. \quad (42)$$

comments

- Is there a better definition and quantification of the error? For example, should we employ an error measure that is dimensionless?

- If the coordinate singularity is in the domain, then $|\nabla\theta| \rightarrow \infty$ at the coordinate origin. What then happens to $\|(\mathbf{j} - \mu\mathbf{B}) \cdot \nabla\theta\|$ as defined in Eqn. (41)?
- What is the predicted scaling of the error in the Chebyshev-Fourier representation scale with numerical resolution? Note that the predicted error scaling for E^s , E^θ and E^ζ may not be standard, as various radial derivatives are taken to compute the components of \mathbf{j} . (See for example the discussion in Sec.IV.C in Hudson et al. (2011) [5] , where the expected scaling of the error for a finite-element implementation is confirmed numerically.)
- Instead of using Gaussian integration to compute the integral over s , an adaptive quadrature algorithm may be preferable.

Parameters

in	<i>lvol</i>	in which volume should the Beltrami error be computed
in	<i>Ntz</i>	number of grid points in θ and ζ
in	<i>lquad</i>	degree of Gaussian quadrature
in	<i>mn</i>	number of Fourier harmonics

details of the numerics

- The integration over s is performed using Gaussian integration, e.g., $\int f(s)ds \approx \sum_k \omega_k f(s_k)$; with the abscissae, s_k , and the weights, ω_k , for $k = 1, \text{Iquad}_v$, determined by CDGQF. The resolution, $N \equiv \text{Iquad}_v$, is determined by `Nquad` (see [global.f90](#) and `preset()`). A fatal error is enforced by `jo00aa()` if CDGQF returns an `ifail` $\neq 0$.
- Inside the Gaussian quadrature loop, i.e. for each s_k ,
 - The metric elements, $g_{\mu,\nu} \equiv \text{gij}(1:6, 0, 1:\text{Ntz})$, and the Jacobian, $\sqrt{g} \equiv \text{sg}(0, 1:\text{Ntz})$, are calculated on a regular angular grid, (θ_i, ζ_j) , in `coords()`. The derivatives $\partial_i g_{\mu,\nu} \equiv \text{gij}(1:6, i, 1:\text{Ntz})$ and $\partial_i \sqrt{g} \equiv \text{sg}(i, 1:\text{Ntz})$, with respect to $i \in \{s, \theta, \zeta\}$ are also returned.
 - The Fourier components of the vector potential given in Eqn. (33) and Eqn. (34), and their first and second radial derivatives, are summed.
 - The quantities $\sqrt{g}B^s$, $\sqrt{g}B^\theta$ and $\sqrt{g}B^\zeta$, and their first and second derivatives with respect to (s, θ, ζ) , are computed on the regular angular grid (using FFTs).
 - The following quantities are then computed on the regular angular grid

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{g}j^s &= \sum_u [\partial_\theta(\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,\zeta} + (\sqrt{g}B^u) \partial_\theta g_{u,\zeta} - (\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,\zeta} \partial_\theta \sqrt{g}/\sqrt{g}] / \sqrt{g} \\ &\quad - \sum_u [\partial_\zeta(\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,\theta} + (\sqrt{g}B^u) \partial_\zeta g_{u,\theta} - (\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,\theta} \partial_\zeta \sqrt{g}/\sqrt{g}] / \sqrt{g}, \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{g}j^\theta &= \sum_u [\partial_\zeta(\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,s} + (\sqrt{g}B^u) \partial_\zeta g_{u,s} - (\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,s} \partial_\zeta \sqrt{g}/\sqrt{g}] / \sqrt{g} \\ &\quad - \sum_u [\partial_s(\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,\zeta} + (\sqrt{g}B^u) \partial_s g_{u,\zeta} - (\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,\zeta} \partial_s \sqrt{g}/\sqrt{g}] / \sqrt{g}, \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

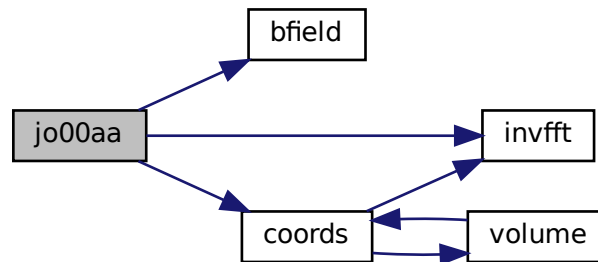
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{g}j^\zeta &= \sum_u [\partial_s(\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,\theta} + (\sqrt{g}B^u) \partial_s g_{u,\theta} - (\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,\theta} \partial_s \sqrt{g}/\sqrt{g}] / \sqrt{g} \\ &\quad - \sum_u [\partial_\theta(\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,s} + (\sqrt{g}B^u) \partial_\theta g_{u,s} - (\sqrt{g}B^u) g_{u,s} \partial_\theta \sqrt{g}/\sqrt{g}] / \sqrt{g}. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

- The error is stored into an array called `beltramierror` which is then written to the HDF5 file in `hdfint()`.

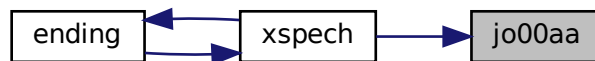
References `allglobal::ate`, `allglobal::ato`, `allglobal::aze`, `allglobal::azo`, `allglobal::beltramierror`, `bfield()`, `allglobal::cfmn`, `allglobal::cheby`, `coords()`, `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::dpflux`, `allglobal::dtflux`, `allglobal::efmn`, `inputlist::ext`, `allglobal::gbzeta`, `allglobal::guvij`, `constants::half`, `inputlist::igeometry`, `allglobal::im`, `allglobal::in`, `invfft()`, `allglobal::ivol`, `allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity`, `inputlist::lerrortype`, `inputlist::lrad`, `inputlist::mpol`, `inputlist::mu`, `allglobal::mvol`, `allglobal::myid`, `inputlist::nfp`, `allglobal::node`, `allglobal::notstellsym`, `allglobal::nt`, `inputlist::nvol`, `allglobal::nz`, `allglobal::ofmn`, `constants::one`, `fileunits::ounit`, `constants::pi2`, `allglobal::pi2nfp`, `allglobal::regumm`, `allglobal::rij`, `allglobal::rtt`, `allglobal::sfmn`, `allglobal::sg`, `allglobal::tt`, `constants::two`, `inputlist::wmacros`, `allglobal::zernike`, `constants::zero`, and `allglobal::zij`.

Referenced by `xspech()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.1.2.4 `pp00aa()` subroutine pp00aa

Constructs Poincaré plot and "approximate" rotational-transform (driver).

relevant input variables

- The resolution of Poincaré plot is controlled by
 - `nPtraj` trajectories will be located in each volume;
 - `nPts` iterations per trajectory;
 - `odetol` o.d.e. integration tolerance;
- The magnetic field is given by `bfield()` .
- The approximate rotational transform is determined, in `pp00ab()` , by fieldline integration.

format of output: Poincaré

- The Poincaré data is written to .ext.poincare:xxxx , where xxxx is an integer indicating the volume. The format of this file is as follows:

```
write(svol,'(i4.4)')lvol ! lvol labels volume;
open(lunit+myid,file="//trim(ext)//".poincare."//svol,status="unknown",form="unformatted")
do until end of file
  write(lunit+myid) nz, nppts ! integers
  write(lunit+myid) data(1:4,0:nz-1,1:nppts) ! doubles
enddo
close(lunit+myid)
```

```
where <ul>
<li> \f$\theta$ \equiv\, \f$\c$ data(1,k,j) is the poloidal angle, </li>
<li> \f$s$ \equiv\, \f$\c$ data(2,k,j) is the radial coordinate, </li>
<li> \f$R$ \equiv\, \f$\c$ data(3,k,j) is the cylindrical \f$R$\f$, </li>
<li> \f$Z$ \equiv\, \f$\c$ data(4,k,j) is the cylindrical \f$Z$\f$, </li>
</ul>
```

- The integer $k=0,N_z-1$ labels toroidal planes, so that $\phi = (2\pi/N_{fp})(k/N_z)$,
- The integer $j=1,nPpts$ labels toroidal iterations.
- Usually (if no fieldline integration errors are encountered) the number of fieldlines followed in volume `lvol` is given by $N + 1$, where the radial resolution, $N \equiv N_i(lvol)$, is given on input. This will be over-ruled by if `nPtrj(lvol)` , given on input, is non-negative.
- The starting location for the fieldline integrations are equally spaced in the radial coordinate $s_i = s_{l-1} + i(s_l - s_{l-1})/N$ for $i = 0, N$, along the line $\theta = 0, \zeta = 0$.

format of output: rotational-transform

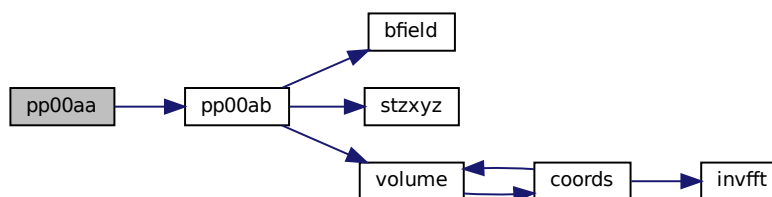
- The rotational-transform data is written to .ext.transform:xxxx , where xxxx is an integer indicating the volume. The format of this file is as follows:

```
open(lunit+myid,file="//trim(ext)//".sp.t."//svol,status="unknown",form="unformatted")
write(lunit+myid) lnptrj-ioff+1 ! integer
write(lunit+myid) diotadxup(0:1,0,lvol) ! doubles
write(lunit+myid) ( fiota(itrj,1:2), itrj = ioff, lnptrj ) ! doubles
close(lunit+myid)
```

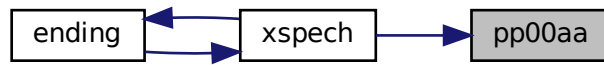
References allglobal::cpus, allglobal::diotadxup, inputlist::ext, constants::half, inputlist::igeometry, inputlist::iota, allglobal::ivol, inputlist::lconstraint, allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity, allglobal::lplasmaregion, inputlist::lrad, allglobal::lvacuumregion, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, inputlist::nppts, inputlist::nptrj, inputlist::nvol, allglobal::nz, inputlist::odetol, inputlist::oita, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, constants::pi, allglobal::pi2nfp, pp00ab(), inputlist::ppts, constants::two, inputlist::wmacros, and constants::zero.

Referenced by xspech().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.1.2.5 pp00ab() subroutine pp00ab (
 integer, intent(in) *lvol*,
 real, dimension(1:2) *sti*,
 integer, intent(in) *Nz*,
 integer, intent(in) *nPpts*,
 real, dimension(1:4,0:nz-1,1:nppts) *poincaredata*,
 real, dimension(1:2) *fittedtransform*,
 integer, intent(out) *utflag*)

Constructs Poincaré plot and "approximate" rotational-transform (for single field line).

relevant input variables

- The resolution of Poincaré plot is controlled by
 - *nPpts* iterations per trajectory;
 - *odetol* o.d.e. integration tolerance;

The magnetic field is given by [bfield\(\)](#) .

rotational-transform

- The approximate rotational transform is determined by field line integration. This is constructed by fitting a least squares fit to the field line trajectory.

Parameters

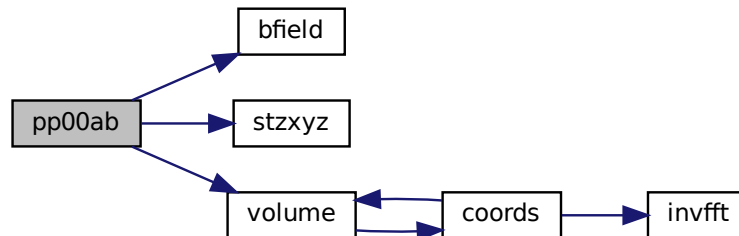
in	<i>lvol</i>	
	<i>sti</i>	
in	<i>Nz</i>	
in	<i>nPpts</i>	
	<i>poincaredata</i>	
	<i>fittedtransform</i>	
out	<i>utflag</i>	

References [bfield\(\)](#), [allglobal::cpus](#), [allglobal::ivol](#), [allglobal::mvol](#), [allglobal::myid](#), [allglobal::ncpu](#), [allglobal::node](#),

inputlist::nvol, inputlist::odetol, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, constants::pi2, allglobal::pi2nfp, numerical::small, stzxyz(), constants::two, volume(), and constants::zero.

Referenced by pp00aa().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.1.2.6 stzxyz() subroutine stzxyz (
integer, intent(in) lvol,
real, dimension(1:3), intent(in) stz,
real, dimension(1:3), intent(out) RpZ)

Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, at given (s, θ, ζ) .

- This routine is a "copy" of `co01aa()`, which calculates the coordinate information on a regular, discrete grid in θ and ζ at given s whereas `stzxyz()` calculates the coordinate information at a single point (s, θ, ζ) .
- Todo** Please see `co01aa()` for documentation.

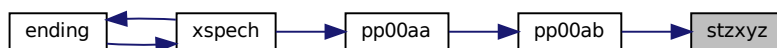
Parameters

in	<i>lvol</i>	
in	<i>stz</i>	
out	<i>RpZ</i>	

References allglobal::cpus, constants::half, allglobal::halfmm, inputlist::igeometry, allglobal::im, allglobal↵
::in, allglobal::irbc, allglobal::irbs, allglobal::izbc, allglobal::izbs, allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity, allglobal::mvol,
allglobal::myid, allglobal::notstelsym, inputlist::ntor, inputlist::nvol, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, numerical↵
::vsmall, and constants::zero.

Referenced by pp00ab().

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.2 Free-Boundary Computation

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [bnorml](#) (mn, Ntz, efmn, ofmn)
Computes $\mathbf{B}_{Plasma} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta$ on the computational boundary, $\partial\mathcal{D}$.
- subroutine [casing](#) (teta, zeta, gBn, icasing)
Constructs the field created by the plasma currents, at an arbitrary, external location using virtual casing.
- subroutine [dvffield](#) (Ndim, tz, Nfun, vcintegrand)
Differential virtual casing integrand.

8.2.1 Detailed Description

8.2.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.2.2.1 bnorml() `subroutine bnorml (`
`integer, intent(in) mn,`
`integer, intent(in) Ntz,`
`real, dimension(1:mn), intent(out) efmn,`
`real, dimension(1:mn), intent(out) ofmn)`

Computes $\mathbf{B}_{Plasma} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta$ on the computational boundary, $\partial\mathcal{D}$.

free-boundary constraint

- The normal field at the computational boundary, $\partial\mathcal{D}$, should be equal to $(\mathbf{B}_P + \mathbf{B}_C) \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta$, where \mathbf{B}_P is the "plasma" field (produced by internal plasma currents) and is computed using virtual casing, and \mathbf{B}_C is the "vacuum" field (produced by the external coils) and is given on input.
- The plasma field, \mathbf{B}_P , can only be computed after the equilibrium is determined, but this information is required to compute the equilibrium to begin with; and so there is an iteration involved.
- Suggested values of the vacuum field can be self generated; see [xspech\(\)](#) for more documentation on this.

compute the normal field on a regular grid on the computational boundary

- For each point on the computational boundary, [casing\(\)](#) is called to compute the normal field produced by the plasma currents.
- **Todo** There is a very clumsy attempt to parallelize this which could be greatly improved.
- An FFT gives the required Fourier harmonics.

See also

[casing.f90](#)

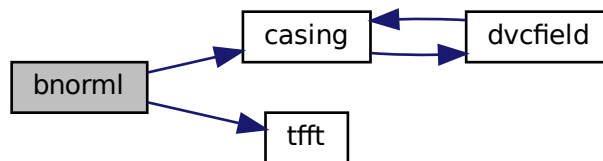
Parameters

in	<i>mn</i>	total number of Fourier harmonics
in	<i>Ntz</i>	total number of grid points in θ and <i>zeta</i>
out	<i>efmn</i>	even Fourier coefficients
out	<i>ofmn</i>	odd Fouier coefficients

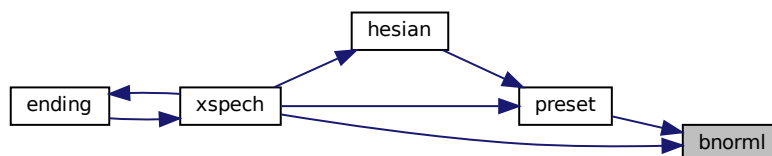
References allglobal::ate, allglobal::ato, allglobal::aze, allglobal::azo, casing(), allglobal::cfmn, allglobal::cpus, allglobal::dxyz, allglobal::globalijk, allglobal::gteta, allglobal::guvij, allglobal::gzeta, constants::half, inputlist:::geometry, allglobal::ijimag, allglobal::ijreal, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, allglobal::jiimag, allglobal::jireal, inputlist:::lcheck, allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity, inputlist:::lrad, fileunits:::lunit, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal:::ncpu, allglobal::notstellsym, allglobal::nt, allglobal::nxyz, allglobal::nz, constants::one, fileunits:::ounit, constants:::pi, constants:::pi2, allglobal:::pi2nfp, allglobal:::rij, allglobal:::sfmn, allglobal:::sg, numerical::small, constants:::ten, allglobal:::tetazeta, tfft(), allglobal:::tt, constants:::two, inputlist:::vcasingper, inputlist:::vcasingtol, allglobal:::virtualcasingfactor, inputlist:::wmacros, constants:::zero, and allglobal:::zij.

Referenced by preset(), and xspech().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.2.2.2 casing() subroutine casing (
 real, intent(in) teta,
 real, intent(in) zeta,
 real, intent(out) gBn,
 integer, intent(out) icasing)

Constructs the field created by the plasma currents, at an arbitrary, external location using virtual casing.

Compute the external magnetic field using virtual casing.

Theory and numerics

- Required inputs to this subroutine are the geometry of the plasma boundary,

$$\mathbf{x}(\theta, \zeta) \equiv x(\theta, \zeta)\mathbf{i} + y(\theta, \zeta)\mathbf{j} + z(\theta, \zeta)\mathbf{k}, \quad (46)$$

and the tangential field on this boundary,

$$\mathbf{B}_s = B^\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + B^\zeta \mathbf{e}_\zeta, \quad (47)$$

where θ and ζ are arbitrary poloidal and toroidal angles, and $\mathbf{e}_\theta \equiv \partial \mathbf{x} / \partial \theta$, $\mathbf{e}_\zeta \equiv \partial \mathbf{x} / \partial \zeta$. This routine assumes that the plasma boundary is a flux surface, i.e. $\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta = 0$.

- The virtual casing principle (Shafranov & Zakharov (1972) [8], Lazerson (2012) [6] and Hanson (2015) [1]) shows that the field outside/inside the plasma arising from plasma currents inside/outside the boundary is equivalent to the field generated by a surface current,

$$\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{B}_s \times \mathbf{n}, \quad (48)$$

where \mathbf{n} is normal to the surface.

- The field at some arbitrary point, $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$, created by this surface current is given by

$$\mathbf{B}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_S \frac{(\mathbf{B}_s \times d\mathbf{s}) \times \hat{\mathbf{r}}}{r^2}, \quad (49)$$

where $d\mathbf{s} \equiv \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta d\theta d\zeta$.

- For ease of notation introduce

$$\mathbf{J} \equiv \mathbf{B}_s \times d\mathbf{s} = \alpha \mathbf{e}_\theta - \beta \mathbf{e}_\zeta, \quad (50)$$

where $\alpha \equiv B_\zeta = B^\theta g_{\theta\zeta} + B^\zeta g_{\zeta\zeta}$ and $\beta \equiv B_\theta = B^\theta g_{\theta\theta} + B^\zeta g_{\theta\zeta}$.

- We may write in Cartesian coordinates $\mathbf{J} = j_x \mathbf{i} + j_y \mathbf{j} + j_z \mathbf{k}$, where

$$j_x = \alpha x_\theta - \beta x_\zeta \quad (51)$$

$$j_y = \alpha y_\theta - \beta y_\zeta \quad (52)$$

$$j_z = \alpha z_\theta - \beta z_\zeta. \quad (53)$$

- Requiring that the current,

$$\mathbf{j} \equiv \nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \sqrt{g}^{-1}(\partial_\theta B_\zeta - \partial_\zeta B_\theta) \mathbf{e}_s + \sqrt{g}^{-1}(\partial_\zeta B_s - \partial_s B_\zeta) \mathbf{e}_\theta + \sqrt{g}^{-1}(\partial_s B_\theta - \partial_\theta B_s) \mathbf{e}_\zeta \quad (54)$$

has no normal component to the surface, i.e. $\mathbf{j} \cdot \nabla s = 0$, we obtain the condition $\partial_\theta B_\zeta = \partial_\zeta B_\theta$, or $\partial_\theta \alpha = \partial_\zeta \beta$. In axisymmetric configurations, where $\partial_\zeta \beta = 0$, we must have $\partial_\theta \alpha = 0$.

- The displacement from an arbitrary point, (X, Y, Z) , to a point, (x, y, z) , that lies on the surface is given

$$\mathbf{r} \equiv r_x \mathbf{i} + r_y \mathbf{j} + r_z \mathbf{k} = (X - x) \mathbf{i} + (Y - y) \mathbf{j} + (Z - z) \mathbf{k}. \quad (55)$$

- The components of the magnetic field produced by the surface current are then

$$B^x = \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta (j_y r_z - j_z r_y)/r^3, \quad (56)$$

$$B^y = \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta (j_z r_x - j_x r_z)/r^3, \quad (57)$$

$$B^z = \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta (j_x r_y - j_y r_x)/r^3 \quad (58)$$

up to a scaling factor `virtualcasingfactor` = $-1/4\pi$ that is taken into account at the end.

- When all is said and done, this routine calculates

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \text{vcintegrand} \, d\theta d\zeta \quad (59)$$

for a given (X, Y, Z) , where `vcintegrand` is given in Eqn. (61).

- The surface integral is performed using `DCUHRE`, which uses an adaptive subdivision strategy and also computes absolute error estimates. The absolute and relative accuracy required are provided by the `inputvar` `vcasingtol`. The minimum number of function evaluations is provided by the `inputvar` `vcasingits`.

Calculation of integrand

- An adaptive integration is used to compute the integrals. Consequently, the magnetic field tangential to the plasma boundary is required at an arbitrary point. This is computed, as always, from $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$, and this provides $\mathbf{B} = B^\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + B^\zeta \mathbf{e}_\zeta$. Recall that $B^s = 0$ by construction on the plasma boundary.

Todo It would be MUCH faster to only require the tangential field on a regular grid!!!

- Then, the metric elements $g_{\theta\theta}$, $g_{\theta\zeta}$ and $g_{\zeta\zeta}$ are computed. These are used to "lower" the components of the magnetic field, $\mathbf{B} = B_\theta \nabla\theta + B_\zeta \nabla\zeta$.

Todo Please check why B_s is not computed. Is it because $B_s \nabla s \times \mathbf{n} = 0$?

- The distance between the "evaluate" point, (X, Y, Z) , and the given point on the surface, (x, y, z) is computed.
- If the computational boundary becomes too close to the plasma boundary, the distance is small and this causes problems for the numerics. I have tried to regularize this problem by introducing $\epsilon \equiv \text{inputvar}$ `vcasingeps`. Let the "distance" be

$$D \equiv \sqrt{(X-x)^2 + (Y-y)^2 + (Z-z)^2} + \epsilon^2. \quad (60)$$

- On taking the limit that $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, the virtual casing integrand is

$$\text{vcintegrand} \equiv (B_x n_x + B_y n_y + B_z n_z)(1 + 3\epsilon^2/D^2)/D^3, \quad (61)$$

where the normal vector is $\mathbf{n} \equiv n_x \mathbf{i} + n_y \mathbf{j} + n_z \mathbf{k}$. The normal vector, `Nxyz`, to the computational boundary (which does not change) is computed in `preset()`.

Todo This needs to be revised.

Parameters

in	<i>teta</i>	θ
in	<i>zeta</i>	ζ
out	<i>gBn</i>	$\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n}$
out	<i>icasing</i>	return flag from <code>dcuhre()</code>

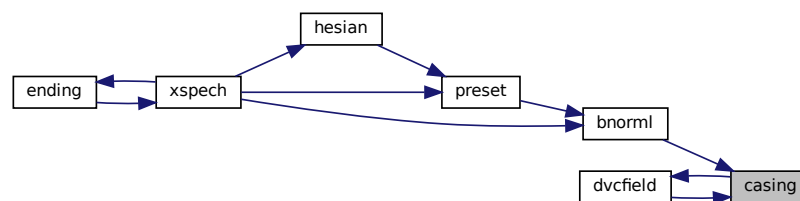
References `allglobal::cpus`, `dvcfield()`, `allglobal::dxyz`, `inputlist::ext`, `allglobal::globaljk`, `allglobal::myid`, `allglobal::ncpu`, `allglobal::nxyz`, `fileunits::ounit`, `constants::pi`, `constants::pi2`, `inputlist::vcasingits`, `inputlist::vcasingper`, `inputlist::vcasingtol`, `fileunits::vunit`, `inputlist::wmacros`, and `constants::zero`.

Referenced by `bnorml()`, and `dvcfield()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.2.2.3 dvcfield() `subroutine dvcfield (`
`integer, intent(in) Ndim,`
`real, dimension(1:ndim), intent(in) tz,`
`integer, intent(in) Nfun,`
`real, dimension(1:nfun), intent(out) vcintegrand)`

Differential virtual casing integrand.

Differential virtual casing integrand

Parameters

in	<i>Ndim</i>	number of parameters (==2)
in	<i>tz</i>	θ and ζ
in	<i>Nfun</i>	number of function values (==3)
out	<i>vcintegrand</i>	cartesian components of magnetic field

References `allglobal::ate`, `allglobal::ato`, `allglobal::aze`, `allglobal::azo`, `casing()`, `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::dxyz`, `allglobal::first_free_bound`, `constants::four`, `allglobal::globaljk`, `constants::half`, `inputlist::igeometry`, `allglobal::im`,

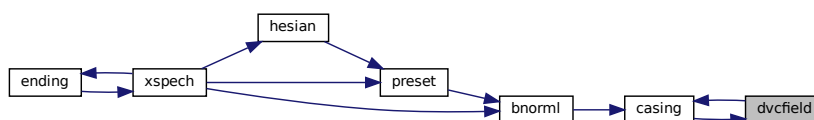
allglobal::in, allglobal::irbc, allglobal::irbs, allglobal::izbc, allglobal::izbs, inputlist::lrad, allglobal::mn, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, allglobal::notstelsym, inputlist::nvol, allglobal::nxyz, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, allglobal::pi2nfp, numerical::small, constants::three, allglobal::tt, inputlist::vcasingeps, fileunits::vunit, allglobal::yesstelsym, and constants::zero.

Referenced by casing().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.3 Parallelization

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `brcast` (`lvol`)
Broadcasts Beltrami fields, profiles, . . .

8.3.1 Detailed Description

8.3.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.3.2.1 `brcast()` `subroutine brcast (`
`integer, intent(in) lvol)`

Broadcasts Beltrami fields, profiles, . . .

broadcasting

- The construction of the Beltrami fields is distributed on separate cpus.
- All "local" information needs to be broadcast so that the "global" force vector,

$$\mathbf{F}_i \equiv [[p + B^2/2]]_i = (p + B^2/2)_{v,i} - (p + B^2/2)_{v-1,i} \quad (62)$$

can be constructed, and so that restart and output files can be saved to file.

Parameters

<code>in</code>	<code>lvol</code>	index of nested volume
-----------------	-------------------	------------------------

References `allglobal::ate`, `allglobal::ato`, `allglobal::aze`, `allglobal::azo`, `allglobal::bemn`, `allglobal::bomn`, `allglobal::cpus`, `inputlist::curpol`, `inputlist::curtor`, `allglobal::diotadxup`, `allglobal::ditgpdxtpt`, `allglobal::dpflux`, `allglobal::dtflux`, `inputlist::helicity`, `allglobal::iemn`, `allglobal::imagneticok`, `allglobal::iomn`, `inputlist::lconstraint`, `inputlist::lfindzero`, `inputlist::lrad`, `allglobal::mn`, `inputlist::mnvol`, `inputlist::mu`, `allglobal::mvol`, `allglobal::myid`, `allglobal::ncpu`, `allglobal::ntz`, `inputlist::nvol`, `fileunits::ounit`, `allglobal::pemn`, `allglobal::pomn`, `allglobal::semn`, `allglobal::somn`, `inputlist::wmacros`, and `constants::zero`.

8.4 Geometry

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `coords` (`lvol`, `lss`, `Lcurvature`, `Ntz`, `mn`)
Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, using FFTs.

8.4.1 Detailed Description

8.4.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.4.2.1 `coords()` subroutine `coords` (
 integer, intent(in) `lvol`,
 real, intent(in) `lss`,
 integer, intent(in), value `Lcurvature`,
 integer, intent(in) `Ntz`,
 integer, intent(in) `mn`)

Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, using FFTs.

Coordinates

- We work in coordinates, (s, θ, ζ) , which are be defined *inversely* via a transformation *to* Cartesian coordinates, (x, y, z) .
- The toroidal angle, ζ , is identical to the cylindrical angle, $\zeta \equiv \phi$.
- The radial coordinate, s , is *not* a global variable: it only needs to be defined in each volume, and in each volume $s \in [-1, 1]$.
- The choice of poloidal angle, θ , does not affect the following.

Geometry

- The geometry of the "ideal"-interfaces, $\mathbf{x}_v(\theta, \zeta)$, is given by $R(\theta, \zeta)$ and $Z(\theta, \zeta)$ as follows:

– Igeometry=1 : Cartesian

$$\mathbf{x} \equiv r_{pol}\theta \hat{\mathbf{i}} + r_{tor}\zeta \hat{\mathbf{j}} + R \hat{\mathbf{k}} \quad (63)$$

where r_{pol} and r_{tor} are inputs and $r_{pol} = r_{tor} = 1$ by default.

– Igeometry=2 : Cylindrical

$$\mathbf{x} = R \cos \theta \hat{\mathbf{i}} + R \sin \theta \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \zeta \hat{\mathbf{k}} \quad (64)$$

– Igeometry=3 : Toroidal

$$\mathbf{x} \equiv R \hat{\mathbf{r}} + Z \hat{\mathbf{k}} \quad (65)$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{r}} \equiv \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{j}}$ and $\hat{\phi} \equiv -\sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{j}}$.

- The geometry of the ideal interfaces is given as Fourier summation: e.g., for stellarator-symmetry

$$R_v(\theta, \zeta) \equiv \sum_j R_{j,v} \cos \alpha_j, \quad (66)$$

$$Z_v(\theta, \zeta) \equiv \sum_j Z_{j,v} \sin \alpha_j, \quad (67)$$

where $\alpha_j \equiv m_j \theta - n_j \zeta$.

interpolation between interfaces

- The "coordinate" functions, $R(s, \theta, \zeta)$ and $Z(s, \theta, \zeta)$, are constructed by radially interpolating the Fourier representations of the ideal-interfaces.
- The v -th volume is bounded by \mathbf{x}_{v-1} and \mathbf{x}_v .
- In each *annular* volume, the coordinates are constructed by linear interpolation:

$$\begin{aligned} R(s, \theta, \zeta) &\equiv \sum_j \left[\frac{(1-s)}{2} R_{j,v-1} + \frac{(1+s)}{2} R_{j,v} \right] \cos \alpha_j, \\ Z(s, \theta, \zeta) &\equiv \sum_j \left[\frac{(1-s)}{2} Z_{j,v-1} + \frac{(1+s)}{2} Z_{j,v} \right] \sin \alpha_j, \end{aligned} \quad (68)$$

coordinate singularity: regularized extrapolation

- For cylindrical or toroidal geometry, in the innermost, "simple-torus" volume, the coordinates are constructed by an interpolation that "encourages" the interpolated coordinate surfaces to not intersect.
- Introduce $\bar{s} \equiv (s+1)/2$, so that in each volume $\bar{s} \in [0, 1]$, then

$$R_j(s) = R_{j,0} + (R_{j,1} - R_{j,0}) f_j, \quad (69)$$

$$Z_j(s) = Z_{j,0} + (Z_{j,1} - Z_{j,0}) f_j, \quad (70)$$

where, in toroidal geometry,

$$f_j \equiv \begin{cases} \bar{s} & , \quad \text{for } m_j = 0, \\ \bar{s}^{m_j} & , \quad \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (71)$$

- Note: The location of the coordinate axis, i.e. the $R_{j,0}$ and $Z_{j,0}$, is set in the coordinate "packing" and "unpacking" routine, [packxi\(\)](#).

Jacobian

- The coordinate Jacobian (and some other metric information) is given by

– Igeometry=1 : Cartesian

$$\mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta = -r_{tor} R_\theta \hat{\mathbf{i}} - r_{pol} R_\zeta \hat{\mathbf{j}} + r_{pol} r_{tor} \hat{\mathbf{k}} \quad (72)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta = \delta R \quad (73)$$

$$\sqrt{g} = R_s r_{pol} r_{tor} \quad (74)$$

– Igeometry=2 : Cylindrical

$$\mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta = (R_\theta \sin \theta + R \cos \theta) \hat{\mathbf{i}} + (R \sin \theta - R_\theta \cos \theta) \hat{\mathbf{j}} - R R_\zeta \hat{\mathbf{k}} \quad (75)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta = \delta R R \quad (76)$$

$$\sqrt{g} = R_s R \quad (77)$$

– Igeometry=3 : Toroidal

$$\mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta = -R Z_\theta \hat{r} + (Z_\theta R_\zeta - R_\theta Z_\zeta) \hat{\phi} + R R_\theta \hat{z} \quad (78)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta = R(\delta Z R_\theta - \delta R Z_\theta) \quad (79)$$

$$\sqrt{g} = R(Z_s R_\theta - R_s Z_\theta) \quad (80)$$

cartesian metrics

- The cartesian metrics are

$$g_{ss} = R_s R_s, \quad g_{s\theta} = R_s R_\theta, \quad g_{s\zeta} = R_s R_\zeta, \quad g_{\theta\theta} = R_\theta R_\theta + r_{pol}^2, \quad g_{\theta\zeta} = R_\theta R_\zeta, \quad g_{\zeta\zeta} = R_\zeta R_\zeta + r_{tor}^2 \quad (81)$$

cylindrical metrics

- The cylindrical metrics are

$$g_{ss} = R_s R_s, \quad g_{s\theta} = R_s R_\theta, \quad g_{s\zeta} = R_s R_\zeta, \quad g_{\theta\theta} = R_\theta R_\theta + R^2, \quad g_{\theta\zeta} = R_\theta R_\zeta, \quad g_{\zeta\zeta} = R_\zeta R_\zeta + 1 \quad (82)$$

logical control

- The logical control is provided by `Lcurvature` as follows:
 - `Lcurvature=0` : only the coordinate transformation is computed, i.e. only R and Z are calculated, e.g. `global()`
 - `Lcurvature=1` : the Jacobian, \sqrt{g} , and "lower" metrics, $g_{\mu,\nu}$, are calculated, e.g. `bnorml()`, `lforce()`, `curent()`, `metrix()`, `sc00aa()`
 - `Lcurvature=2` : the "curvature" terms are calculated, by which I mean the second derivatives of the position vector; this information is required for computing the current, $\mathbf{j} = \nabla \times \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$, e.g. `jo00aa()`
 - `Lcurvature=3` : the derivative of the $g_{\mu,\nu}/\sqrt{g}$ w.r.t. the interface boundary geometry is calculated, e.g. `metrix()`, `curent()`
 - `Lcurvature=4` : the derivative of the $g_{\mu,\nu}$ w.r.t. the interface boundary geometry is calculated, e.g. `dforce()`
 - `Lcurvature=5` : the derivative of \sqrt{g} w.r.t. the interface boundary geometry is calculated, e.g. `rzaxis()`

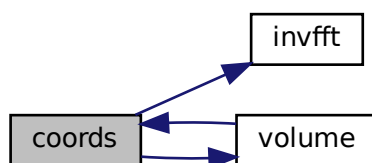
Parameters

in	<i>lvol</i>	specified in which volume to compute coordinates
in	<i>lss</i>	radial coordinate s
in	<i>Lcurvature</i>	logical control flag
in	<i>Ntz</i>	number of points in θ and ζ
in	<i>mn</i>	number of Fourier harmonics

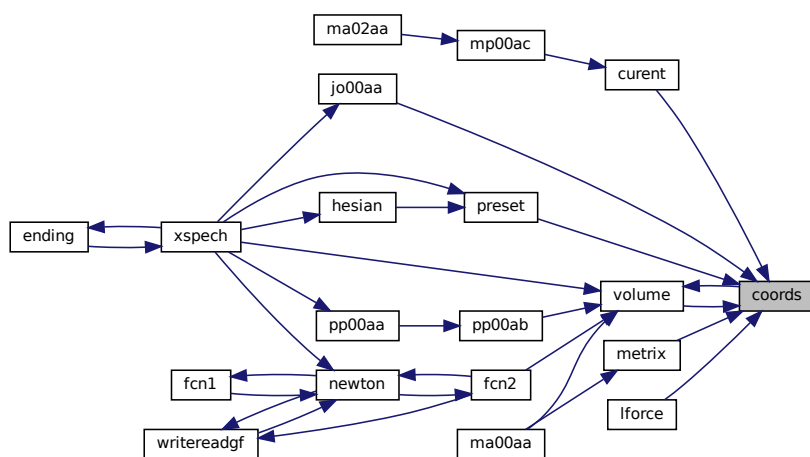
References `allglobal::cosi`, `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::dbdx`, `allglobal::guvij`, `constants::half`, `allglobal::halfmm`, `inputlist::igeometry`, `allglobal::im`, `allglobal::in`, `invfft()`, `allglobal::irbc`, `allglobal::irbs`, `allglobal::izbc`, `allglobal::izbs`, `allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity`, `allglobal::mvol`, `allglobal::myid`, `allglobal::notstellsym`, `allglobal::nt`, `inputlist::ntor`, `allglobal::nz`, `constants::one`, `fileunits::ounit`, `constants::pi2`, `allglobal::pi2nfp`, `allglobal::rij`, `inputlist::rpol`, `inputlist::rtor`, `allglobal::sg`, `allglobal::sini`, `numerical::small`, `constants::two`, `volume()`, `numerical::vsmall`, `constants::zero`, and `allglobal::zij`.

Referenced by `curent()`, `jo00aa()`, `lforce()`, `metrix()`, `preset()`, and `volume()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.5 Plasma Currents

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [curent](#) (lvol, mn, Nt, Nz, iflag, ldItGp)
Computes the plasma current, $I \equiv \int B_\theta d\theta$, and the "linking" current, $G \equiv \int B_\zeta d\zeta$.

8.5.1 Detailed Description

8.5.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.5.2.1 curent() `subroutine curent (`
`integer, intent(in) lvol,`
`integer, intent(in) mn,`
`integer, intent(in) Nt,`
`integer, intent(in) Nz,`
`integer, intent(in) iflag,`
`real, dimension(0:1,-1:2), intent(out) ldItGp)`

Computes the plasma current, $I \equiv \int B_\theta d\theta$, and the "linking" current, $G \equiv \int B_\zeta d\zeta$.

enclosed currents

- In the vacuum region, the enclosed currents are given by either surface integrals of the current density or line integrals of the magnetic field,

$$\int_S \mathbf{j} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_{\partial S} \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l}, \quad (83)$$

and line integrals are usually easier to compute than surface integrals.

- The magnetic field is given by the curl of the magnetic vector potential, as described in e.g. [bfield\(\)](#).
- The toroidal, plasma current is obtained by taking a "poloidal" loop, $d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{e}_\theta d\theta$, on the plasma boundary, where $B^s = 0$, to obtain

$$I \equiv \int_0^{2\pi} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\partial_s A_\zeta \bar{g}_{\theta\theta} + \partial_s A_\theta \bar{g}_{\theta\zeta}) d\theta, \quad (84)$$

where $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu} \equiv g_{\mu\nu}/\sqrt{g}$.

- The poloidal, "linking" current through the torus is obtained by taking a "toroidal" loop, $d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{e}_\zeta d\zeta$, on the plasma boundary to obtain

$$G \equiv \int_0^{2\pi} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\zeta d\zeta = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\partial_s A_\zeta \bar{g}_{\theta\zeta} + \partial_s A_\theta \bar{g}_{\zeta\zeta}) d\zeta. \quad (85)$$

Fourier integration

- Using $f \equiv -\partial_s A_\zeta \bar{g}_{\theta\theta} + \partial_s A_\theta \bar{g}_{\theta\zeta}$, the integral for the plasma current is

$$I = \sum_i' f_i \cos(n_i \zeta) 2\pi, \quad (86)$$

where \sum_i' includes only the $m_i = 0$ harmonics.

- Using $g \equiv -\partial_s A_\zeta \bar{g}_{\theta\zeta} + \partial_s A_\theta \bar{g}_{\zeta\zeta}$, the integral for the linking current is

$$G = \sum_i' g_i \cos(m_i \zeta) 2\pi, \quad (87)$$

where \sum_i' includes only the $n_i = 0$ harmonics.

- The plasma current, Eqn. (86), should be independent of ζ , and the linking current, Eqn. (87), should be independent of θ .

Todo Perhaps this can be proved analytically; in any case it should be confirmed numerically.

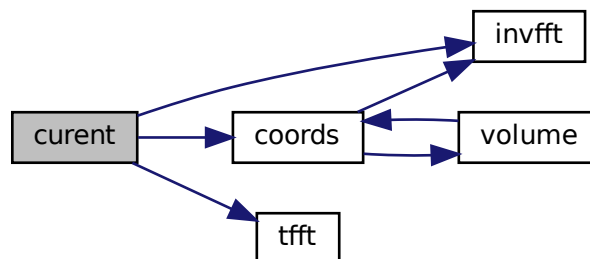
Parameters

in	<i>lvol</i>	index of volume
in	<i>mn</i>	number of Fourier harmonics
in	<i>Nt</i>	number of grid points along θ
in	<i>Nz</i>	number of grid points along ζ
in	<i>iflag</i>	some integer flag
out	<i>ldltGp</i>	plasma and linking current

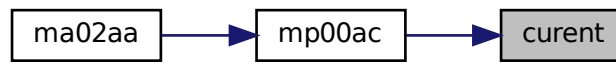
References allglobal::ate, allglobal::ato, allglobal::aze, allglobal::azo, allglobal::cfmn, allglobal::comn, coords(), allglobal::cpus, allglobal::efmn, allglobal::evmn, allglobal::guvij, allglobal::ijimag, allglobal::ijreal, allglobal::im, allglobal::ime, allglobal::in, allglobal::ine, invfft(), allglobal::jiimag, allglobal::jireal, inputlist::lrad, allglobal::mne, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, allglobal::notstellsym, allglobal::ntz, allglobal::odmn, allglobal::ofmn, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, constants::pi2, allglobal::sfmn, allglobal::sg, allglobal::simn, tfft(), allglobal::tt, constants::two, inputlist::wmacros, allglobal::yesstellsym, and constants::zero.

Referenced by mp00ac().

Here is the call graph for this function:

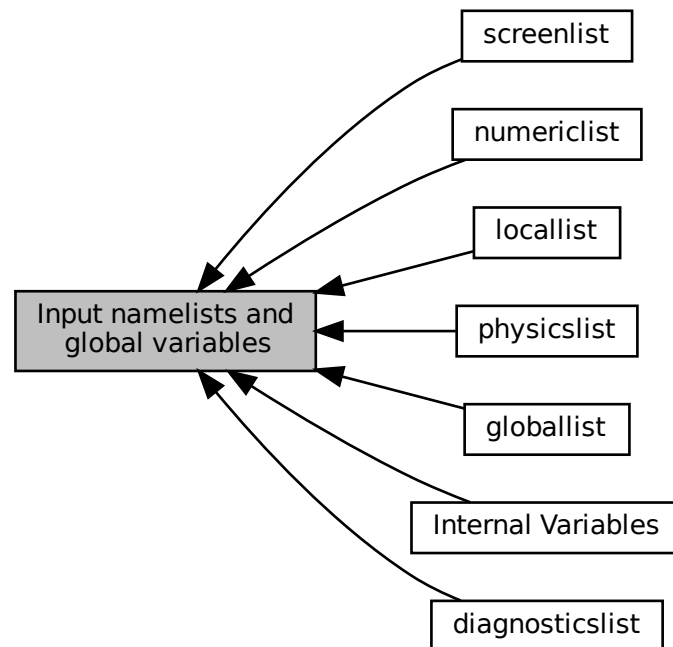


Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.6 Input namelists and global variables

Collaboration diagram for Input namelists and global variables:



Modules

- [physicslist](#)

The namelist `physicslist` controls the geometry, profiles, and numerical resolution.

- [numericlist](#)

The namelist `numericlist` controls internal resolution parameters that the user rarely needs to consider.

- [loclist](#)

The namelist `loclist` controls the construction of the Beltrami fields in each volume.

- [globallist](#)

The namelist `globallist` controls the search for global force-balance.

- [diagnosticslist](#)

The namelist `diagnosticslist` controls post-processor diagnostics, such as Poincaré plot resolution, etc.

- [screenlist](#)

The namelist `screenlist` controls screen output. Every subroutine, e.g. `xy00aa.h`, has its own write flag, `Wxy00aa`.

- [Internal Variables](#)

Modules

- module `constants`
some constants used throughout the code
- module `numerical`
platform-dependant numerical resolution
- module `fileunits`
central definition of file units to avoid conflicts
- module `cputiming`
timing variables
- module `typedefns`
type definitions for custom datatypes
- module `allglobal`
global variable storage used as "workspace" throughout the code

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `allglobal::build_vector_potential` (lvol, iocons, aderiv, tderiv)
- subroutine `allglobal::whichcpuid` (vvol, cpu_id)
Returns which MPI node is associated to a given volume.

Variables

- character `inputlist::ext`
*The input file is , ext.sp , where ext*100 or ext.sp*100 is given as command line input.*
- integer, parameter `inputlist::mnvol` = 256
The maximum value of Nvol is MNvol=256.
- integer, parameter `inputlist::mmpol` = 64
The maximum value of Mpol is MNpol=64.
- integer, parameter `inputlist::mntor` = 64
The maximum value of Ntor is MNtor=64.
- integer `allglobal::ncpu`
number of MPI tasks
- integer `allglobal::ismyvolumevalue`
flag to indicate if a CPU is operating on its assigned volume
- real `allglobal::cpus`
initial time
- real `allglobal::pi2nfp`
 π^2/nfp ; assigned in `readin()`
- real `allglobal::pi2pi2nfp`
 $4\pi^2 Nfp$
- real `allglobal::pi2pi2nfphalf`
 $2\pi^2 Nfp$
- real `allglobal::pi2pi2nfpquart`
 $\pi^2 Nfp$
- real `allglobal::forceerr`
total force-imbalance
- real `allglobal::energy`
MHD energy.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::ipdt`

- Toroidal pressure-driven current.*

 - real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::ipdtdpf](#)
- Toroidal pressure-driven current.*

 - integer [allglobal::mvol](#)
number of total volumes; equal to Nvol for fixed-boundary; equal to Nvol+1 for free-boundary
- internal shorthand copies of Istellsym, which is an integer input;*

 - logical [allglobal::yesstellsym](#)
- internal shorthand copies of Istellsym, which is an integer input;*

 - logical [allglobal::notstellsym](#)
- to use matrix-free method or not*

 - logical **allglobal::yesmatrixfree**
 - logical [allglobal::notmatrixfree](#)
- local workspace for evaluation of Chebychev polynomials*

 - real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::cheby](#)
- local workspace for evaluation of Zernike polynomials*

 - real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::zernike](#)
- derivatives of Chebyshev polynomials at the inner and outer interfaces;*

 - real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tt](#)
- derivatives of Zernike polynomials at the inner and outer interfaces;*

 - real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::rtt](#)
- r^m term of Zernike polynomials at the origin*

 - real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::zernikedof](#)
- Zernike degree of freedom for each m.*

 - logical, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::imagneticok](#)
- used to indicate if Beltrami fields have been correctly constructed;*

 - logical [allglobal::iconstraintok](#)
- Used to break iteration loops of slaves in the global constraint minimization.*

 - real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::beltramerror](#)
- to store the integral of $|\text{curl}B - \mu*B|$ computed by jo00aa;*

8.6.1 Detailed Description

Input namelists.

8.7 "local" force

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `lforce` (lvol, iocons, ideriv, Ntz, dBB, XX, YY, length, DDI, MMI, iflag)
Computes B^2 , and the spectral condensation constraints if required, on the interfaces, \mathcal{I}_i .

8.7.1 Detailed Description

8.7.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.7.2.1 lforce() `subroutine lforce (`
`integer, intent(in) lvol,`
`integer, intent(in) iocons,`
`integer, intent(in) ideriv,`
`integer, intent(in) Ntz,`
`real, dimension(1:ntz, -1:2) dBB,`
`real, dimension(1:ntz) XX,`
`real, dimension(1:ntz) YY,`
`real, dimension(1:ntz) length,`
`real DDI,`
`real MMI,`
`integer, intent(in) iflag)`

Computes B^2 , and the spectral condensation constraints if required, on the interfaces, \mathcal{I}_i .

field strength

- The field strength is given by $B^2 = B^s B_s + B^\theta B_\theta + B^\zeta B_\zeta$, and on the interfaces $B^s = 0$ by construction.
- The magnetic field is $\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} = (\partial_\theta A_\zeta - \partial_\zeta A_\theta) \mathbf{e}_s - \partial_s A_\zeta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \partial_s A_\theta \mathbf{e}_\zeta$.
- The covariant components of the field are computed via $B_\theta = B^\theta g_{\theta\theta} + B^\zeta g_{\theta\zeta}$ and $B_\zeta = B^\theta g_{\theta\zeta} + B^\zeta g_{\zeta\zeta}$.
- The expression for B^2 is

$$(\sqrt{g})^2 B^2 = A'_\zeta A'_\zeta g_{\theta\theta} - 2 A'_\zeta A'_\theta g_{\theta\zeta} + A'_\theta A'_\theta g_{\zeta\zeta}, \quad (88)$$

where the "prime" denotes derivative with respect to s .

- The quantity returned is

$$F \equiv \text{pscale} \times \frac{P}{V^\gamma} + \frac{B^2}{2}, \quad (89)$$

where $P \equiv \text{adiabatic}$ and $V \equiv \text{volume}$.

spectral constraints

- In addition to the physical-force-balance constraints, namely that $[[p + B^2/2]] = 0$ across the interfaces, additional angle constraints are required to obtain a unique Fourier representation of the interface geometry.

- Introducing the angle functional: a weighted combination of the "polar" constraint; the normalized, poloidal, spectral width (Hirshman & Meier (1985) [3], Hirshman & Breslau (1998) [2]) the poloidal-angle origin constraint; and the "length" of the angle curves

$$F \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \alpha_i \underbrace{\oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \frac{1}{\Theta_{i,\theta}}}_{\text{polar-angle}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \beta_i \underbrace{M_i}_{\text{spectral-width}} + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \gamma_i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} [Z_i(0, \zeta) - Z_{i,0}]^2 d\zeta + \underbrace{\oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sum_{i=1}^N \delta_i}_{\text{poloidal-length}} \underbrace{L_i}_{\text{poloidal-length}} \quad (90)$$

where i labels the interfaces, and

$$\Theta_{i,\theta} \equiv \frac{x y_\theta - x_\theta y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad (91)$$

$$M_i \equiv \frac{\sum_j m_j^p (R_{j,i}^2 + Z_{j,i}^2)}{\sum_j (R_{j,i}^2 + Z_{j,i}^2)}, \quad (92)$$

$$L_i \equiv \sqrt{[R_i(\theta, \zeta) - R_{i-1}(\theta, \zeta)]^2 + [Z_i(\theta, \zeta) - Z_{i-1}(\theta, \zeta)]^2}, \quad (93)$$

and where j labels the Fourier harmonics. The α_i , β_i , γ_i and $\delta_i \equiv \text{sweight}$ are user-supplied weight factors.

- The polar constraint is derived from defining $\tan \Theta \equiv y/x$, where

$$x(\theta, \zeta) \equiv R_i(\theta, \zeta) - R_{i,0}(\zeta), \quad (94)$$

$$y(\theta, \zeta) \equiv Z_i(\theta, \zeta) - Z_{i,0}(\zeta), \quad (95)$$

and where the geometric center of each interface is given by the arc-length weighted integrals, see `rzaxis()`,

$$R_{i,0} \equiv \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta R_i(\theta, \zeta) \sqrt{R_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta)^2 + Z_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta)^2}, \quad (96)$$

$$Z_{i,0} \equiv \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta Z_i(\theta, \zeta) \sqrt{R_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta)^2 + Z_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta)^2}, \quad (97)$$

and $\cos \Theta = x / \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ has been used to simplify the expressions and to avoid divide-by-zero.

- Only "poloidal tangential" variations will be allowed to find the extremum of F , which are described by

$$\delta R_i(\theta, \zeta) \equiv R_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \delta u_i(\theta, \zeta), \quad (98)$$

$$\delta Z_i(\theta, \zeta) \equiv Z_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \delta u_i(\theta, \zeta), \quad (99)$$

from which it follows that the variation in each Fourier harmonic is

$$\delta R_{j,i} = \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta R_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \delta u_i(\theta, \zeta) \cos(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta), \quad (100)$$

$$\delta Z_{j,i} = \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta Z_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \delta u_i(\theta, \zeta) \sin(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta), \quad (101)$$

and

$$\delta R_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \equiv R_{i,\theta\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \delta u_i(\theta, \zeta) + R_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \delta u_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \quad (102)$$

$$\delta Z_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \equiv Z_{i,\theta\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \delta u_i(\theta, \zeta) + Z_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \delta u_{i,\theta}(\theta, \zeta) \quad (103)$$

- The variation in F is

$$\begin{aligned} \delta F &= \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \alpha_i \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \left(\frac{-2\Theta_{i,\theta\theta}}{\Theta_{i,\theta}^2} \right) \delta u_i \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \beta_i \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta (R_{i,\theta} X_i + Z_{i,\theta} Y_i) \delta u_i \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \gamma_i \int d\zeta (Z_i(0, \zeta) - Z_{i,0}) Z_{i,\theta} \delta u_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \delta_i \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \left(\frac{\Delta R_i R_{i,\theta} + \Delta Z_i Z_{i,\theta}}{L_i} \right) \delta u_i \\
& - \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \delta_{i+1} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \left(\frac{\Delta R_{i+1} R_{i,\theta} + \Delta Z_{i+1} Z_{i,\theta}}{L_{i+1}} \right) \delta u_i
\end{aligned} \tag{104}$$

where, for the stellarator symmetric case,

$$X_i \equiv \sum_j (m_j^p - M_i) R_{j,i} \cos(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta), \tag{105}$$

$$Y_i \equiv \sum_j (m_j^p - M_i) Z_{j,i} \sin(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta), \tag{106}$$

and

$$\Delta R_i \equiv R_i(\theta, \zeta) - R_{i-1}(\theta, \zeta), \tag{107}$$

$$\Delta Z_i \equiv Z_i(\theta, \zeta) - Z_{i-1}(\theta, \zeta), \tag{108}$$

- The spectral constraints derived from Eqn. (104) are

$$\begin{aligned}
I_i(\theta, \zeta) & \equiv -2\alpha_i \frac{\Theta_{i,\theta\theta}}{\Theta_{i,\theta}^2} + \beta_i (R_{i,\theta} X_i + Z_{i,\theta} Y_i) + \gamma_i (Z_i(0, \zeta) - Z_{i,0}) Z_{i,\theta}(0, \zeta) \\
& + \delta_i \frac{\Delta R_i R_{i,\theta} + \Delta Z_i Z_{i,\theta}}{L_i} - \delta_{i+1} \frac{\Delta R_{i+1} R_{i,\theta} + \Delta Z_{i+1} Z_{i,\theta}}{L_{i+1}}
\end{aligned} \tag{109}$$

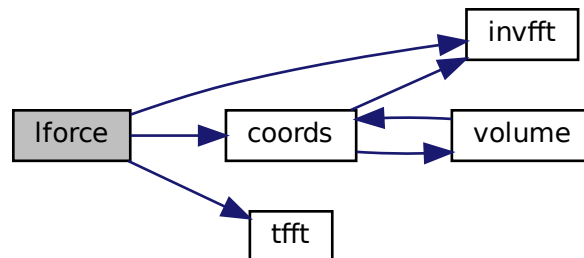
- Note that choosing $p = 2$ gives $X = -R_{\theta\theta}$ and $Y = -Z_{\theta\theta}$, and the spectrally condensed angle constraint, $R_{\theta}X + Z_{\theta}Y = 0$, becomes $\partial_{\theta}(R_{\theta}^2 + Z_{\theta}^2) = 0$, which defines the equal arc length angle.
- The poloidal-angle origin term, namely $\gamma_i (Z_i(0, \zeta) - Z_{i,0}) Z_{i,\theta}(0, \zeta)$ is only used to constrain the $m_j = 0$ harmonics.
- The construction of the angle functional was influenced by the following considerations:
 - The minimal spectral width constraint is very desirable as it reduces the required Fourier resolution, but it does not constrain the $m = 0$ harmonics and the minimizing spectral-width poloidal-angle may not be consistent with the poloidal angle used on adjacent interfaces.
 - The regularization of the vector potential and the coordinate interpolation near the coordinate origin (see elsewhere) assumes that the poloidal angle is the polar angle.
 - The user will provide the Fourier harmonics of the boundary, and thus the user will implicitly define the poloidal angle used on the boundary.
 - Minimizing the length term will ensure that the poloidal angle used on each interface is smoothly connected to the poloidal angle used on adjacent interfaces.
- A suitable choice of the weight factors, α_i , β_i , γ_i and δ_i , will ensure that the polar constraint dominates for the innermost surfaces and that this constraint rapidly becomes insignificant away from the origin; that the minimal spectral constraint dominates in the "middle"; and that the minimizing length constraint will be significant near the origin and dominant near the edge, so that the minimizing spectral width angle will be continuously connected to the polar angle on the innermost surfaces and the user-implied angle at the plasma boundary. The length constraint should not be insignificant where the spectral constraint is dominant (so that the $m = 0$ harmonics are constrained).
- The polar constraint does not need normalization. The spectral width constraint has already been normalized. The length constraint is not yet normalized, but perhaps it should be.
- The spectral constraints given in Eqn. (109) need to be differentiated with respect to the interface Fourier harmonics, $R_{j,i}$ and $Z_{j,i}$. The first and second terms lead to a block diagonal hessian, and the length term leads to a block tri-diagonal hessian.
- Including the poloidal-angle origin constraint means that the polar angle constraint can probably be ignored, i.e. $\alpha_i = 0$.

Parameters

in	<i>Ivol</i>	
in	<i>iocons</i>	
in	<i>ideriv</i>	
in	<i>Ntz</i>	
	<i>dB</i>	
	<i>XX</i>	
	<i>YY</i>	
	<i>length</i>	
	<i>DDI</i>	
	<i>MMI</i>	
in	<i>iflag</i>	

References inputlist::adiabatic, allglobal::ate, allglobal::ato, allglobal::aze, allglobal::azo, allglobal::bemn, allglobal::bomn, allglobal::cfmn, allglobal::comn, coords(), allglobal::cpus, allglobal::drij, allglobal::dzij, allglobal::efmn, allglobal::evmn, inputlist::gamma, allglobal::guvij, constants::half, allglobal::iemn, inputlist::igeometry, allglobal::ijimag, allglobal::ijreal, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, invfft(), allglobal::iomn, allglobal::irbc, allglobal::irbs, allglobal::irij, allglobal::izbc, allglobal::izbs, allglobal::izij, allglobal::jiimag, allglobal::jireal, inputlist::lcheck, allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity, inputlist::lrad, allglobal::mmpp, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, allglobal::notstellsym, allglobal::nt, inputlist::nvol, allglobal::nz, allglobal::odmn, allglobal::ofmn, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, allglobal::pemn, allglobal::pomn, inputlist::pscale, allglobal::regumm, allglobal::rtt, allglobal::semn, allglobal::sfmn, allglobal::sg, allglobal::simn, allglobal::somm, tfft(), allglobal::trij, allglobal::tt, constants::two, allglobal::tzij, allglobal::vvolume, allglobal::yesstellsym, and constants::zero.

Here is the call graph for this function:



8.8 Integrals

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [df00ab](#) (pNN, xi, Fxi, DFxi, Ldfjac, iflag)
Evaluates volume integrals, and their derivatives w.r.t. interface geometry, using "packed" format.
- subroutine [ma00aa](#) (lquad, mn, lvol, lrad)
Calculates volume integrals of Chebyshev polynomials and metric element products.

8.8.1 Detailed Description

8.8.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.8.2.1 df00ab() `subroutine df00ab (`
`integer, intent(in) pNN,`
`real, dimension(0:pnn-1), intent(in) xi,`
`real, dimension(0:pnn-1), intent(out) Fxi,`
`real, dimension(0:ldfjac-1,0:pnn-1), intent(out) DFxi,`
`integer, intent(in) Ldfjac,`
`integer, intent(in), value iflag)`

Evaluates volume integrals, and their derivatives w.r.t. interface geometry, using "packed" format.

Parameters

in	<i>pNN</i>	
in	<i>xi</i>	
out	<i>Fxi</i>	
out	<i>DFxi</i>	
in	<i>Ldfjac</i>	
in	<i>iflag</i>	

References `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::dma`, `allglobal::dmd`, `constants::half`, `inputlist::helicity`, `allglobal::myid`, `inputlist::nvol`, `constants::one`, `fileunits::ounit`, `numerical::small`, `constants::two`, and `constants::zero`.

Referenced by `ma02aa()`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.8.2.2 ma00aa() subroutine ma00aa (
integer, intent(in) lquad,
integer, intent(in) mn,
integer, intent(in) lvol,
integer, intent(in) lrad)

Calculates volume integrals of Chebyshev polynomials and metric element products.

Chebyshev-metric information

- The following quantities are calculated:

$$DToocc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \quad (110)$$

$$DToocs(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \quad (111)$$

$$DToosc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \quad (112)$$

$$DTooss(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \quad (113)$$

$$TTsscc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{ss} \quad (114)$$

$$TTsscs(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{ss} \quad (115)$$

$$TTsssc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{ss} \quad (116)$$

$$TTssss(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{ss} \quad (117)$$

$$TDstcc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{s\theta} \quad (118)$$

$$TDstcs(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{s\theta} \quad (119)$$

$$TDstsc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{s\theta} \quad (120)$$

$$TDstss(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{s\theta} \quad (121)$$

$$TDstcc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{s\zeta} \quad (122)$$

$$TDstcs(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{s\zeta} \quad (123)$$

$$TDstsc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{s\zeta} \quad (124)$$

$$TDstss(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{s\zeta} \quad (125)$$

$$DDstcc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\theta\theta} \quad (126)$$

$$DDstcs(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\theta\theta} \quad (127)$$

$$DDstsc(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\theta\theta} \quad (128)$$

$$DDstss(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\theta\theta} \quad (129)$$

$$\text{DDstcc}(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\theta\zeta} \quad (130)$$

$$\text{DDstcs}(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\theta\zeta} \quad (131)$$

$$\text{DDstsc}(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\theta\zeta} \quad (132)$$

$$\text{DDstss}(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\theta\zeta} \quad (133)$$

$$\text{DDstcc}(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\zeta\zeta} \quad (134)$$

$$\text{DDstcs}(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\zeta\zeta} \quad (135)$$

$$\text{DDstsc}(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\zeta\zeta} \quad (136)$$

$$\text{DDstss}(l, p, i, j) \equiv \int ds \bar{T}'_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \bar{g}_{\zeta\zeta} \quad (137)$$

where $\bar{T}'_{l,i} \equiv T_l \bar{s}^{m_i/2}$ if the domain includes the coordinate singularity, and $\bar{T}'_{l,i} \equiv T_l$ if not; and $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu} \equiv g_{\mu\nu}/\sqrt{g}$.

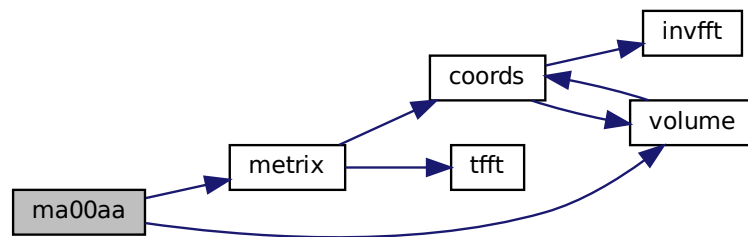
- The double-angle formulae are used to reduce the above expressions to the Fourier harmonics of $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu}$: see `kija` and `kijjs`, which are defined in [preset.f90](#).

Parameters

in	<i>lquad</i>	degree of quadrature
in	<i>mn</i>	number of Fourier harmonics
in	<i>lvol</i>	index of nested volume
in	<i>lrad</i>	order of Chebychev polynomials

References `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::dbdx`, `allglobal::ddttcc`, `allglobal::ddttcs`, `allglobal::ddttsc`, `allglobal::ddttss`, `allglobal::ddtzcc`, `allglobal::ddtzcs`, `allglobal::ddtzsc`, `allglobal::ddtzss`, `allglobal::ddzzcc`, `allglobal::ddzzcs`, `allglobal::ddzzsc`, `allglobal::ddzzss`, `allglobal::dtooc`, `allglobal::dtoocs`, `allglobal::dtoosc`, `allglobal::dtooss`, `allglobal::gaussianabscissae`, `allglobal::gaussianweight`, `allglobal::goomne`, `allglobal::goomno`, `allglobal::gssmne`, `allglobal::gssmno`, `allglobal::gstmne`, `allglobal::gstmno`, `allglobal::gszmne`, `allglobal::gszmno`, `allglobal::gttmne`, `allglobal::gttmno`, `allglobal::gtzmne`, `allglobal::gtzmno`, `allglobal::gzzmne`, `allglobal::gzzmno`, `constants::half`, `allglobal::im`, `allglobal::in`, `allglobal::ki`, `allglobal::kija`, `allglobal::kijjs`, `allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity`, `allglobal::lsavedguvij`, `metrix()`, `allglobal::mne`, `inputlist::mpol`, `allglobal::mvol`, `allglobal::myid`, `allglobal::ncpu`, `allglobal::notstelsym`, `constants::one`, `fileunits::ounit`, `constants::pi`, `constants::pi2`, `allglobal::pi2pi2nfp`, `allglobal::pi2pi2nfp_half`, `allglobal::regumm`, `allglobal::tdstcc`, `allglobal::tdstcs`, `allglobal::tdstsc`, `allglobal::tdstss`, `allglobal::tdszcc`, `allglobal::tdszcs`, `allglobal::tdszsc`, `allglobal::tdszss`, `allglobal::ttsc`, `allglobal::ttscs`, `allglobal::ttssc`, `allglobal::ttsss`, `constants::two`, `volume()`, `inputlist::wmacros`, `allglobal::yesstelsym`, and `constants::zero`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



8.9 Solver/Driver

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [ma02aa](#) (lvol, NN)

Constructs Beltrami field in given volume consistent with flux, helicity, rotational-transform and/or parallel-current constraints.

8.9.1 Detailed Description

8.9.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.9.2.1 ma02aa() `subroutine ma02aa (`
 `integer, intent(in) lvol,`
 `integer, intent(in) NN)`

Constructs Beltrami field in given volume consistent with flux, helicity, rotational-transform and/or parallel-current constraints.

Parameters

in	<i>lvol</i>	index of nested volume for which to run this
in	<i>NN</i>	number of degrees of freedom in the (packed format) vector potential;

sequential quadratic programming

- Only relevant if `LBsequad=T`. See `LBeltrami` for details.
- Documentation on the implementation of `E04UFF` is under construction.

Newton method

- Only relevant if `LBnewton=T`. See `LBeltrami` for details.

linear method

- Only relevant if `LBlinear=T`. See `LBeltrami` for details.
- The quantity μ is *not* treated as a "magnetic" degree-of-freedom equivalent to in the degrees-of-freedom in the magnetic vector potential (as it strictly should be, because it is a Lagrange multiplier introduced to enforce the helicity constraint).
- In this case, the Beltrami equation, $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{B}$, is *linear* in the magnetic degrees-of-freedom.
- The algorithm proceeds as follows:

plasma volumes

- In addition to the enclosed toroidal flux, $\Delta\psi_t$, which is held constant in the plasma volumes, the Beltrami field in a given volume is assumed to be parameterized by μ and $\Delta\psi_p$. (Note that $\Delta\psi_p$ is not defined in a torus.)
- These are "packed" into an array, e.g. $\mu \equiv (\mu, \Delta\psi_p)^T$, so that standard library routines, e.g. C05PCF, can be used to (iteratively) find the appropriately-constrained Beltrami solution, i.e. $f(\mu) = 0$.
- The function $f(\mu)$, which is computed by `mp00ac()`, is defined by the input parameter `Lconstraint`:
 - * If `Lconstraint = -1, 0`, then μ is *not* varied and `Nxdof=0`.
 - * If `Lconstraint = 1`, then μ is varied to satisfy the transform constraints; and `Nxdof=1` in the simple torus and `Nxdof=2` in the annular regions. (Note that in the "simple-torus" region, the enclosed poloidal flux $\Delta\psi_p$ is not well-defined, and only $\mu = \mu_1$ is varied in order to satisfy the transform constraint on the "outer" interface of that volume.)
 - * **Todo** If `Lconstraint = 2`, then $\mu = \mu_1$ is varied in order to satisfy the helicity constraint, and $\Delta\psi_p = \mu_2$ is *not* varied, and `Nxdof=1`. (under re-construction)

vacuum volume

- In the vacuum, $\mu = 0$, and the enclosed fluxes, $\Delta\psi_t$ and $\Delta\psi_p$, are considered to parameterize the family of solutions. (These quantities may not be well-defined if $\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n} \neq 0$ on the computational boundary.)
- These are "packed" into an array, $\mu \equiv (\Delta\psi_t, \Delta\psi_p)^T$, so that, as above, standard routines can be used to iteratively find the appropriately constrained solution, i.e. $f(\mu) = 0$.
- The function $f(\mu)$, which is computed by `mp00ac()`, is defined by the input parameter `Lconstraint`:
 - * If `Lconstraint = -1`, then μ is *not* varied and `Nxdof=0`.
 - * If `Lconstraint = 0,2`, then μ is varied to satisfy the enclosed current constraints, and `Nxdof=2`.
 - * If `Lconstraint = 1`, then μ is varied to satisfy the constraint on the transform on the inner boundary \equiv plasma boundary and the "linking" current, and `Nxdof=2`.
- The Beltrami fields, and the rotational-transform and helicity etc. as required to determine the function $f(\mu)$ are calculated in `mp00ac()`.
- This routine, `mp00ac()`, is called iteratively if `Nxdof>1` via C05PCF to determine the appropriately constrained Beltrami field, \mathbf{B}_μ , so that $f(\mu) = 0$.
- The input variables `mupftol` and `mupfits` control the required accuracy and maximum number of iterations.
- If `Nxdof=1`, then `mp00ac()` is called only once to provide the Beltrami fields with the given value of μ .

debugging: finite-difference confirmation of the derivatives of the rotational-transform

- Note that the rotational-transform (if required) is calculated by `tr00ab()`, which is called by `mp00ac()`.
- If `Lconstraint=1`, then `mp00ac()` will ask `tr00ab()` to compute the derivatives of the transform with respect to variations in the helicity-multiplier, μ , and the enclosed poloidal-flux, $\Delta\psi_p$, so that C05PCF may more efficiently find the solution.
- The required derivatives are

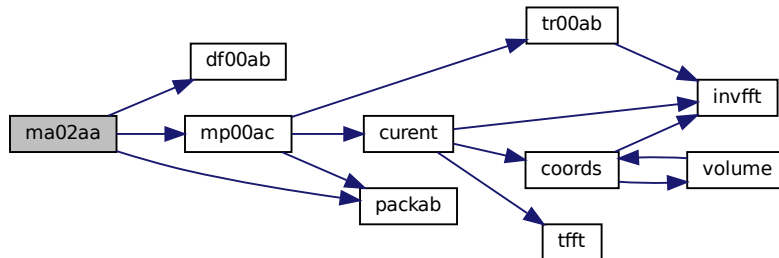
$$\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \mu} \quad (138)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tau}{\partial \Delta\psi_p} \quad (139)$$

to improve the efficiency of the iterative search. A finite difference estimate of these derivatives is available; need `DEBUG`, `Lcheck=2` and `Lconstraint=1`.

References allglobal::cpus, df00ab(), constants::half, inputlist::helicity, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, allglobal::lblear, allglobal::lnewton, allglobal::lbsequad, inputlist::lcheck, inputlist::lconstraint, inputlist::lrad, mp00ac(), inputlist::mu, inputlist::mupfits, inputlist::mupftol, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, packab(), numerical::small, constants::ten, numerical::vsmall, inputlist::wmacros, and constants::zero.

Here is the call graph for this function:



8.10 Build matrices

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `matrix` (lvol, mn, lrad)
*Constructs energy and helicity matrices that represent the Beltrami linear system.
gauge conditions*

8.10.1 Detailed Description

8.10.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.10.2.1 matrix() `subroutine matrix (`
`integer, intent(in) lvol,`
`integer, intent(in) mn,`
`integer, intent(in) lrad)`

Constructs energy and helicity matrices that represent the Beltrami linear system.

gauge conditions

- In the v -th annulus, bounded by the $(v - 1)$ -th and v -th interfaces, a general covariant representation of the magnetic vector-potential is written

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}} = \bar{A}_s \nabla s + \bar{A}_\theta \nabla \theta + \bar{A}_\zeta \nabla \zeta \text{ eta.} \quad (140)$$

- To this add $\nabla g(s, \theta, \zeta)$, where g satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_s g(s, \theta, \zeta) &= - \bar{A}_s(s, \theta, \zeta) \\ \partial_\theta g(-1, \theta, \zeta) &= - \bar{A}_\theta(-1, \theta, \zeta) \\ \partial_\zeta g(-1, 0, \zeta) &= - \bar{A}_\zeta(-1, 0, \zeta). \end{aligned} \quad (141)$$

- Then $\mathbf{A} = \bar{\mathbf{A}} + \nabla g$ is given by $\mathbf{A} = A_\theta \nabla \theta + A_\zeta \nabla \zeta$ with

$$A_\theta(-1, \theta, \zeta) = 0 \quad (142)$$

$$A_\zeta(-1, 0, \zeta) = 0 \quad (143)$$

- This specifies the gauge: to see this, notice that no gauge term can be added without violating the conditions in Eqn. (142) or Eqn. (143).
- Note that the gauge employed in each volume is distinct.

boundary conditions

- The magnetic field is $\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} = (\partial_\theta A_\zeta - \partial_\zeta A_\theta) \mathbf{e}_s - \partial_s A_\zeta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \partial_s A_\theta \mathbf{e}_\zeta$.
- In the annular volumes, the condition that the field is tangential to the inner interface, $\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla s = 0$ at $s = -1$, gives $\partial_\theta A_\zeta - \partial_\zeta A_\theta = 0$. With the above condition on A_θ given in Eqn. (142), this gives $\partial_\theta A_\zeta = 0$, which with Eqn. (143) gives

$$A_\zeta(-1, \theta, \zeta) = 0. \quad (144)$$

- The condition at the outer interface, $s = +1$, is that the field is $\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla s = \partial_\theta A_\zeta - \partial_\zeta A_\theta = b$, where b is supplied by the user. For each of the plasma regions, $b = 0$. For the vacuum region, generally $b \neq 0$.

enclosed fluxes

- In the plasma regions, the enclosed fluxes must be constrained.
- The toroidal and poloidal fluxes enclosed in each volume are determined using

$$\int_S \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_{\partial S} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{l}. \quad (145)$$

Fourier-Chebyshev representation

- The components of the vector potential, $\mathbf{A} = A_\theta \nabla + A_\zeta \nabla \zeta$, are

$$A_\theta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} A_{\theta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} A_{\theta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (146)$$

$$A_\zeta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} A_{\zeta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} A_{\zeta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (147)$$

where $\bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \equiv \bar{s}^{m_i/2} T_l(s)$, $T_l(s)$ is the Chebyshev polynomial, and $\alpha_j \equiv m_j \theta - n_j \zeta$. The regularity factor, $\bar{s}^{m_i/2}$, where $\bar{s} \equiv (1+s)/2$, is only included if there is a coordinate singularity in the domain (i.e. only in the innermost volume, and only in cylindrical and toroidal geometry.)

- The magnetic field, $\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} = \sqrt{g} B^s \mathbf{e}_s + \sqrt{g} B^\theta \mathbf{e}_\theta + \sqrt{g} B^\zeta \mathbf{e}_\zeta$, is

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} = & \mathbf{e}_s \sum_{i,l} [(-m_i A_{\zeta,e,i,l} - n_i A_{\theta,e,i,l}) \bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i + (+m_i A_{\zeta,o,i,l} + n_i A_{\theta,o,i,l}) \bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i] \\ & + \mathbf{e}_\theta \sum_{i,l} [(-A_{\zeta,e,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i + (-A_{\zeta,o,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i] \\ & + \mathbf{e}_\zeta \sum_{i,l} [(A_{\theta,e,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i + (A_{\theta,o,i,l}) \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i] \end{aligned} \quad (148)$$

- The components of the velocity, $\mathbf{v} \equiv v_s \nabla s + v_\theta \nabla \theta + v_\zeta \nabla \zeta$, are

$$v_s(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} v_{s,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} v_{s,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (149)$$

$$v_\theta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} v_{\theta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} v_{\theta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (150)$$

$$v_\zeta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} v_{\zeta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} v_{\zeta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i. \quad (151)$$

constrained energy functional

- The constrained energy functional in each volume depends on the vector potential and the Lagrange multipliers,

$$\mathcal{F} \equiv \mathcal{F}[A_{\theta,e,i,l}, A_{\zeta,e,i,l}, A_{\theta,o,i,l}, A_{\zeta,o,i,l}, v_{s,e,i,l}, v_{s,o,i,l}, v_{\theta,e,i,l}, v_{\theta,o,i,l}, v_{\zeta,e,i,l}, v_{\zeta,o,i,l}, \mu, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, e_i, f_i, g_1, h_1], \quad (152)$$

and is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{F} \equiv & \int \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} dv + \int \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} dv - \mu \left[\int \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} dv - K \right] \\
 & + \sum_{i=1} a_i \left[\sum_l \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l} T_l(-1) - 0 \right] \\
 & + \sum_{i=1} b_i \left[\sum_l \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,i,l} T_l(-1) - 0 \right] \\
 & + \sum_{i=2} c_i \left[\sum_l \textcolor{orange}{A}_{\theta,o,i,l} T_l(-1) - 0 \right] \\
 & + \sum_{i=2} d_i \left[\sum_l \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,o,i,l} T_l(-1) - 0 \right] \\
 & + \sum_{i=2} e_i \left[\sum_l (-m_i \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,i,l} - n_i \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l}) T_l(+1) - b_{s,i} \right] \\
 & + \sum_{i=2} f_i \left[\sum_l (+m_i \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,o,i,l} + n_i \textcolor{orange}{A}_{\theta,o,i,l}) T_l(+1) - b_{c,i} \right] \\
 & + g_1 \left[\sum_l \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,1,l} T_l(+1) - \Delta\psi_t \right] \\
 & + h_1 \left[\sum_l \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,1,l} T_l(+1) + \Delta\psi_p \right]
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where

- a_i , b_i , c_i and d_i are Lagrange multipliers used to enforce the combined gauge and interface boundary condition on the inner interface,
 - e_i and f_i are Lagrange multipliers used to enforce the interface boundary condition on the outer interface, namely $\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla s = b$; and
 - g_1 and h_1 are Lagrange multipliers used to enforce the constraints on the enclosed fluxes.
- In each plasma volume the boundary condition on the outer interface is $b = 0$.
 - In the vacuum volume (only for free-boundary), we may set $\mu = 0$.

derivatives of magnetic energy integrals

- The first derivatives of $\int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ with respect to $\textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l}$, $\textcolor{orange}{A}_{\theta,o,i,l}$, $\textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,i,l}$ and $\textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,o,i,l}$ are

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l}} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \left[-n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_s + \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\zeta \right] / \sqrt{g} \tag{154}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{orange}{A}_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial \textcolor{orange}{A}_{\theta,o,i,l}} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \left[+n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_s + \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\zeta \right] / \sqrt{g} \tag{155}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,i,l}} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \left[-m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_s - \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] / \sqrt{g} \tag{156}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,o,i,l}} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \left[+m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_s - \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] / \sqrt{g} \tag{157}$$

- The second derivatives of $\int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ with respect to $\textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l}$, $\textcolor{orange}{A}_{\theta,o,i,l}$, $\textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,i,l}$ and $\textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,o,i,l}$ are

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2 \int dv (+n_j n_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{ss} - n_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{s\zeta} - n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} s_i c_j g_{s\zeta} + \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{\zeta\zeta}) / \sqrt{g}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{orange}{A}_{\theta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2 \int dv (-n_j n_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{ss} + n_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{s\zeta} - n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} s_i s_j g_{s\zeta} + \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{\zeta\zeta}) / \sqrt{g}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2 \int dv (+m_j n_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{ss} - m_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{s\zeta} + n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} s_i c_j g_{s\theta} - \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{\theta\zeta}) / \sqrt{g}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 2 \int dv (-m_j n_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{ss} + m_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{s\zeta} + n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} s_i s_j g_{s\theta} - \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{\theta\zeta}) / \sqrt{g}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (-n_j n_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{ss} - n_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{s\zeta} + n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} c_i c_j g_{s\zeta} + \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{\zeta\zeta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (+n_j n_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{ss} + n_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{s\zeta} + n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} c_i s_j g_{s\zeta} + \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{\zeta\zeta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (-m_j n_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{ss} - m_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{s\zeta} - n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} c_i c_j g_{s\theta} - \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{\theta\zeta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (+m_j n_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{ss} + m_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{s\zeta} - n_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} c_i s_j g_{s\theta} - \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{\theta\zeta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (+n_j m_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{ss} + n_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{s\theta} - m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} s_i c_j g_{s\zeta} - \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{\theta\zeta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (-n_j m_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{ss} - n_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{s\theta} - m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} s_i s_j g_{s\zeta} - \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{\theta\zeta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (+m_j m_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{ss} + m_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{s\theta} + m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} s_i c_j g_{s\theta} + \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{\theta\theta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (-m_j m_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{ss} - m_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{s\theta} + m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} s_i s_j g_{s\theta} + \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{\theta\theta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (-n_j m_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{ss} + n_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{s\theta} + m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} c_i c_j g_{s\zeta} - \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{\theta\zeta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (+n_j m_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{ss} - n_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{s\theta} + m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} c_i s_j g_{s\zeta} - \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{\theta\zeta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (-m_j m_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} s_j c_i g_{ss} + m_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{s\theta} - m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} c_i c_j g_{s\theta} + \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{\theta\theta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon} \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 2 \int dv (+m_j m_i \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}_{l,i} c_j c_i g_{ss} - m_j \bar{T}_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} c_j s_i g_{s\theta} - m_i \bar{T}_{l,i} \bar{T}'_{p,j} c_i s_j g_{s\theta} + \bar{T}'_{p,j} \bar{T}'_{l,i} s_j s_i g_{\theta\theta}) / \sqrt{\epsilon}
\end{aligned}$$

derivatives of helicity integrals

- The first derivatives of $\int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ with respect to $A_{\theta,e,i,l}$, $A_{\theta,o,i,l}$, $A_{\zeta,e,i,l}$ and $A_{\zeta,o,i,l}$ are

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial A_{\theta,e,i,l}} \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial A_{\theta,e,i,l}} \right) = \int dv (\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_{\zeta}) \quad (158)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \right) = \int dv (\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_{\zeta}) \quad (159)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \right) = \int dv (\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_{\theta}) \quad (160)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \cdot \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \right) = \int dv (\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A} \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_{\theta}) \quad (161)$$

- Note that in the above expressions, $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{e}_s = 0$ has been used.
- The second derivatives of $\int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ with respect to $A_{\theta,e,i,l}$, $A_{\theta,o,i,l}$, $A_{\zeta,e,i,l}$ and $A_{\zeta,o,i,l}$ are

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[\cancel{+\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_{\zeta}} + \bar{T}_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_{\zeta} \right] \quad (162)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[\cancel{+\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_{\zeta}} + \bar{T}_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_{\zeta} \right] \quad (163)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[-\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_{\theta} + \bar{T}_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_{\zeta} \right] \quad (164)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[-\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_{\theta} + \bar{T}_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_{\zeta} \right] \quad (165)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[\cancel{+\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\zeta} + \bar{T}_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\zeta \right] \quad (166)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[\cancel{+\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\zeta} + \bar{T}_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\zeta \right] \quad (167)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[-\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\theta + \bar{T}_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\zeta \right] \quad (168)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[-\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\theta + \bar{T}_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\zeta \right] \quad (169)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[+\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\zeta - \bar{T}_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] \quad (170)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[+\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\zeta - \bar{T}_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] \quad (171)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[\cancel{-\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\theta} - \bar{T}_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] \quad (172)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[\cancel{-\bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\theta} - \bar{T}_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] \quad (173)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[+\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\zeta - \bar{T}_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] \quad (174)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\theta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[+\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\zeta - \bar{T}_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \nabla \theta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] \quad (175)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,e,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[\cancel{-\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\theta} - \bar{T}_{p,j} \cos \alpha_j \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] \quad (176)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,j,p}} \frac{\partial}{\partial A_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \int dv \left[\cancel{-\bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \mathbf{e}_\theta} - \bar{T}_{p,j} \sin \alpha_j \nabla \zeta \cdot \bar{T}'_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \mathbf{e}_\theta \right] \quad (177)$$

- In these expressions the terms $\nabla \theta \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta = \nabla \zeta \cdot \mathbf{e}_\zeta = 1$, and $\cancel{\nabla \theta \cdot \mathbf{e}_\zeta} = \cancel{\nabla \zeta \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta} = 0$ have been included to show the structure of the derivation.

derivatives of kinetic energy integrals

- The first derivatives of $\int dv v^2$ with respect to $v_{s,e,i,l}$ etc. are

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_{s,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla s \quad (178)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_{s,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla s \quad (179)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\theta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \theta \quad (180)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\theta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \theta \quad (181)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\zeta,e,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \bar{T}_{l,i} \cos \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \quad (182)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\zeta,o,i,l}} \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 2 \int dv \mathbf{v} \cdot \bar{T}_{l,i} \sin \alpha_i \nabla \zeta \quad (183)$$

$$(184)$$

calculation of volume-integrated basis-function-weighted metric information

- The required geometric information is calculated in `ma00aa()`.

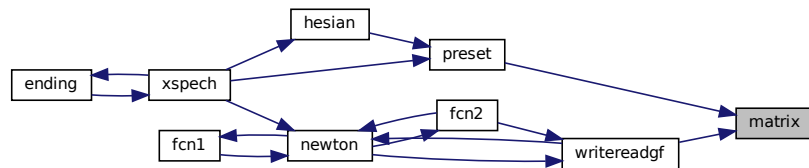
Parameters

in	<i>lvol</i>	
in	<i>mn</i>	
in	<i>lrad</i>	

References allglobal::ate, allglobal::ato, allglobal::aze, allglobal::azo, allglobal::cpus, allglobal::dbdx, allglobal::ddttcc, allglobal::ddttcs, allglobal::ddttsc, allglobal::ddttss, allglobal::ddtzcc, allglobal::ddtzcs, allglobal::ddtzsc, allglobal::ddtzss, allglobal::ddzzcc, allglobal::ddzzcs, allglobal::ddzzsc, allglobal::ddzzss, allglobal::dma, allglobal::dmb, allglobal::dmd, allglobal::dmg, allglobal::dtoocc, allglobal::dtoocs, allglobal::dtoosc, allglobal::dtooss, allglobal::ibnc, allglobal::ibns, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, allglobal::ivnc, allglobal::ivns, allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity, allglobal::lma, allglobal::lmb, allglobal::lmc, allglobal::lmd, allglobal::lme, allglobal::lmf, allglobal::lmg, allglobal::lmh, inputlist::mpol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::nadof, allglobal::ncpu, allglobal::notstellsym, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, allglobal::rtm, allglobal::rtt, numerical::small, allglobal::tdstcc, allglobal::tdstcs, allglobal::tdstsc, allglobal::tdstss, allglobal::tdszcc, allglobal::tdszcs, allglobal::tdszsc, allglobal::tdszss, allglobal::tt, allglobal::ttsc, allglobal::ttscs, allglobal::ttssc, allglobal::ttsss, constants::two, inputlist::wmacros, allglobal::yesstellsym, and constants::zero.

Referenced by preset(), and writereadgf().

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.11 Metric quantities

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [metrix](#) (lquad, lvol)

Calculates the metric quantities, $\sqrt{g} g^{\mu\nu}$, which are required for the energy and helicity integrals.

8.11.1 Detailed Description

8.11.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.11.2.1 metrix() `subroutine metrix (`
`integer, intent(in) lquad,`
`integer, intent(in) lvol)`

Calculates the metric quantities, $\sqrt{g} g^{\mu\nu}$, which are required for the energy and helicity integrals.

metrics

- The Jacobian, \sqrt{g} , and the "lower" metric elements, $g_{\mu\nu}$, are calculated by [coords\(\)](#), and are provided on a regular grid in "real-space", i.e. (θ, ζ) , at a given radial location, i.e. where s is input.

plasma region

- In the plasma region, the required terms are $\bar{g}_{\mu\nu} \equiv g_{\mu\nu} / \sqrt{g}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{g} g^{ss} &= (g_{\theta\theta} g_{\zeta\zeta} - g_{\theta\zeta} g_{\theta\zeta}) / \sqrt{g} \\
 \sqrt{g} g^{s\theta} &= (g_{\theta\zeta} g_{s\zeta} - g_{s\theta} g_{\zeta\zeta}) / \sqrt{g} \\
 \sqrt{g} g^{s\zeta} &= (g_{s\theta} g_{\theta\zeta} - g_{\theta\theta} g_{s\zeta}) / \sqrt{g} \\
 \sqrt{g} g^{\theta\theta} &= (g_{\zeta\zeta} g_{ss} - g_{s\zeta} g_{s\zeta}) / \sqrt{g} \\
 \sqrt{g} g^{\theta\zeta} &= (g_{s\zeta} g_{s\theta} - g_{\theta\zeta} g_{ss}) / \sqrt{g} \\
 \sqrt{g} g^{\zeta\zeta} &= (g_{ss} g_{\theta\theta} - g_{s\theta} g_{s\theta}) / \sqrt{g}
 \end{aligned} \tag{185}$$

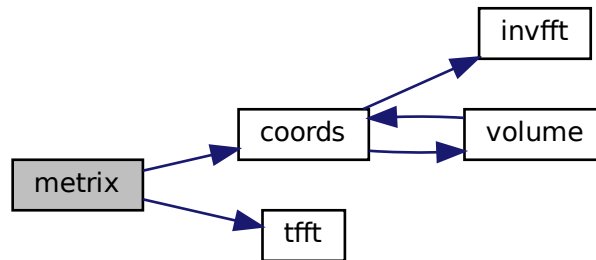
FFTs

- After constructing the required quantities in real space, FFTs provided the required Fourier harmonics, which are returned through [global.f90](#). (The "extended" Fourier resolution is used.)

References allglobal::cfmn, coords(), allglobal::cpus, allglobal::dbdx, allglobal::efmn, allglobal::gaussianabscissae, allglobal::guvij, allglobal::guvijsave, allglobal::im, allglobal::ime, allglobal::in, allglobal::ine, allglobal::mne, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, allglobal::nt, allglobal::nz, allglobal::ofmn, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, allglobal::sfmn, allglobal::sg, numerical::small, tfft(), and constants::zero.

Referenced by ma00aa().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.12 Solver for Beltrami (linear) system

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `mp00ac` (Ndof, Xdof, Fdof, Ddof, Ldfjac, iflag)
*Solves Beltrami/vacuum (linear) system, given matrices.
unpacking fluxes, helicity multiplier*

8.12.1 Detailed Description

8.12.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.12.2.1 mp00ac() subroutine mp00ac (
integer, intent(in) Ndof,
real, dimension(1:ndof), intent(in) Xdof,
real, dimension(1:ndof) Fdof,
real, dimension(1:ldfjac,1:ndof) Ddof,
integer, intent(in) Ldfjac,
integer iflag)

Solves Beltrami/vacuum (linear) system, given matrices.

unpacking fluxes, helicity multiplier

- The vector of "parameters", μ , is unpacked. (Recall that μ was "packed" in `ma02aa()` .) In the following, $\psi \equiv (\Delta\psi_t, \Delta\psi_p)^T$.

construction of linear system

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

$$\mathcal{M} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathcal{R}, \quad (186)$$

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

- 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

$$\mathcal{M} \equiv \mathcal{A} - \mu \mathcal{D}. \quad (187)$$

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

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

- if `Lcoordinatesingularity=T` , then

$$\mathcal{R} \equiv -(\mathcal{B} - \mu \mathcal{E}) \cdot \psi \quad (188)$$

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

$$\mathcal{R} \equiv -\mathcal{B} \cdot \psi \quad (189)$$

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

$$\mathcal{R} \equiv -\mathcal{G} - \mathcal{B} \cdot \psi \quad (190)$$

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

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.

unpacking, ...

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

construction of "constraint" function

- The construction of the function $\mathbf{f}(\mu)$ 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 also

[ma02aa\(\)](#) for additional details.

plasma region

- For `Lcoordinatesingularity=T`, the returned function is:

$$\mathbf{f}(\mu, \Delta\psi_p) \equiv \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \tau(+1) - \text{iota}(\text{lvol}) \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = -1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \tau(+1) - \text{iota}(\text{lvol}) \\ 0 \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 2 \end{cases} \quad (191)$$

- For `Lcoordinatesingularity=F`, the returned function is:

$$\mathbf{f}(\mu, \Delta\psi_p) \equiv \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \tau(-1) - \text{oita}(\text{lvol}-1) \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = -1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \tau(-1) - \text{oita}(\text{lvol}-1) \\ \tau(+1) - \text{iota}(\text{lvol}) \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 2 \end{cases} \quad (192)$$

vacuum region

- For the vacuum region, the returned function is:

$$\mathbf{f}(\Delta\psi_t, \Delta\psi_p) \equiv \begin{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ I - \text{curtor} \\ \tau(-1) - \text{oita}(\text{lvol}-1) \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = -1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ G - \text{curpol} \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 0 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \tau(-1) - \text{oita}(\text{lvol}-1) \\ G - \text{curpol} \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix}^T, & \text{if } \text{Lconstraint} = 2 \end{cases} \quad (193)$$

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

early termination

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

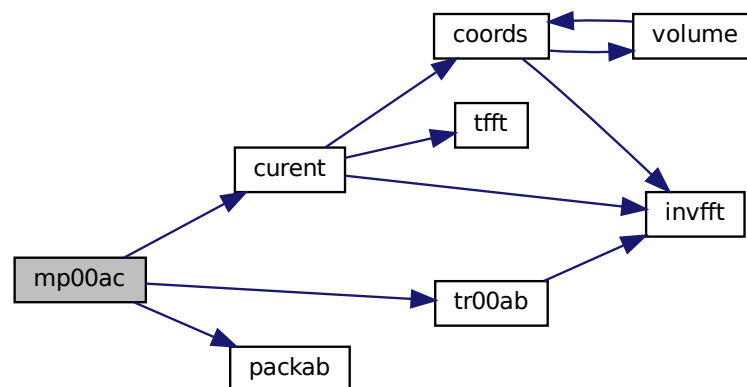
Parameters

in	<i>Ndof</i>	
in	<i>Xdof</i>	
	<i>Fdof</i>	
	<i>Ddof</i>	
in	<i>Ldfjac</i>	
	<i>iflag</i>	indicates whether (i) iflag=1: "function" values are required; or (ii) iflag=2: "derivative" values are required

References allglobal::cpus, curent(), inputlist::curpol, inputlist::curtor, allglobal::dmd, inputlist::epsgmres, constants::half, inputlist::helicity, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, inputlist::iota, allglobal::iquad, allglobal::ivol, allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity, allglobal::liluprecond, allglobal::lplasmaregion, inputlist::lrad, allglobal::lvacuumregion, numerical::machprec, allglobal::mns, inputlist::mu, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, inputlist::nitergmres, allglobal::notmatrixfree, allglobal::notstelsym, allglobal::nt, inputlist::ntor, allglobal::nz, inputlist::oita, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, packab(), numerical::small, tr00ab(), inputlist::wmacros, allglobal::yesstelsym, and constants::zero.

Referenced by ma02aa().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.13 Force-driver

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `newton` (NGdof, position, ihybrd)
Employs Newton method to find $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = 0$, where $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{\text{geometry}\}$ and \mathbf{F} is defined in `dforce()`.
- subroutine `writereadgf` (readorwrite, NGdof, ireadhessian)
read or write force-derivative matrix
- subroutine `fcn1` (NGdof, xx, fvec, irevcn)
fcn1
- subroutine `fcn2` (NGdof, xx, fvec, fjac, Ldfjac, irevcn)
fcn2

8.13.1 Detailed Description

8.13.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.13.2.1 `newton()` `subroutine newton (`
`integer, intent(in) NGdof,`
`real, dimension(0:ngdof), intent(inout) position,`
`integer, intent(out) ihybrd)`

Employs Newton method to find $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = 0$, where $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{\text{geometry}\}$ and \mathbf{F} is defined in `dforce()`.

Solves $\mathbf{F}(\xi) = 0$, where $\mathbf{F} \equiv \{[p + B^2/2]_{i,l}, I_{i,l}\}$ and $\xi \equiv \{R_{i,l}, Z_{i,l}\}$.

iterative, reverse communication loop

- The iterative, Newton search to find $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{\text{geometry}\} \equiv \{R_{i,l}, Z_{i,l}\}$ such that $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = 0$, where \mathbf{F} and its derivatives, $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{F}$, are calculated by `dforce()`, is provided by either
 - C05NDF if `Lfindzero=1`, which only uses function values; or
 - C05PDF if `Lfindzero=2`, which uses user-provided derivatives.
- The iterative search will terminate when the solution is within `c05xtol` of the true solution (see NAG documentation).
- The input variable `c05factor` is provided to determine the initial step bound (see NAG documentation).

logic, writing/reading from file

- Before proceeding with iterative search, `dforce()` is called to determine the magnitude of the initial force imbalance, and if this is less than `forcetol` then the iterative search will not be performed.
- As the iterations proceed, `wrtend()` will be called to save intermediate information (also see `xspech()`).
- If the derivative matrix, $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{F}$, is required, i.e. if `Lfindzero=2`, and if `LreadGF=T` then the derivative matrix will initially be read from `.ext.sp.DF`, if it exists, or from `.sp.DF`.
- As the iterations proceed, the derivative matrix will be written to `.ext.sp.DF`.

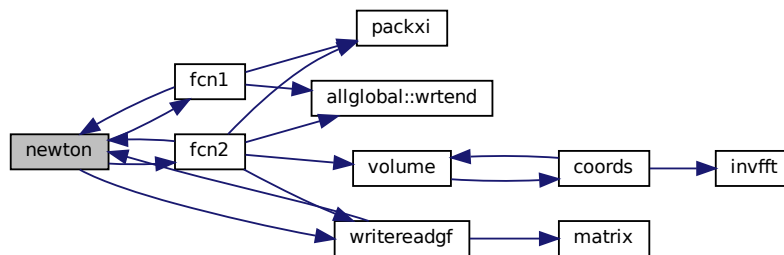
Parameters

in	<i>NGdof</i>	
in, out	<i>position</i>	
out	<i>ihybrd</i>	

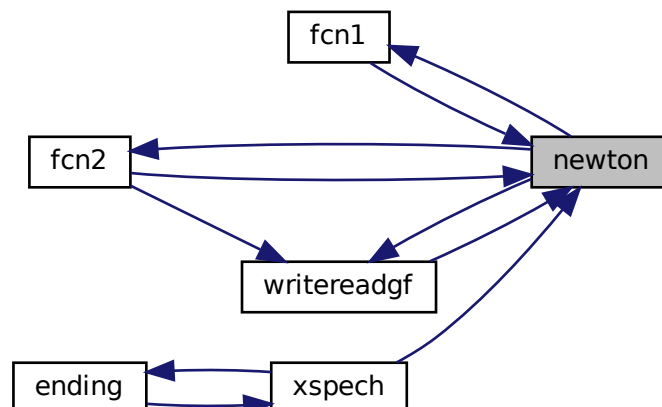
References allglobal::bbe, allglobal::bbo, allglobal::cpus, allglobal::dbbdmp, allglobal::dessian, allglobal::dffdrz, allglobal::dmupfdx, allglobal::energy, inputlist::ext, fcn1(), fcn2(), allglobal::forceerr, allglobal::hessian, inputlist::igeometry, allglobal::iie, allglobal::iio, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, allglobal::irbc, allglobal::irbs, allglobal::izbc, allglobal::izbs, newtontime::lastcpu, allglobal::lgdof, allglobal::lhessianallocated, allglobal::localconstraint, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, newtontime::ndcalls, newtontime::nfcalls, allglobal::nfreeboundaryiterations, allglobal::notstellsym, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, numerical::sqrtmachprec, constants::ten, constants::two, inputlist::wmacros, writereadgf(), and constants::zero.

Referenced by fcn1(), fcn2(), writereadgf(), and xspech().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.13.2.2 writereadgf() subroutine writereadgf (
character, intent(in) readorwrite,
integer, intent(in) NGdof,
integer, intent(out) ireadhessian)

read or write force-derivative matrix

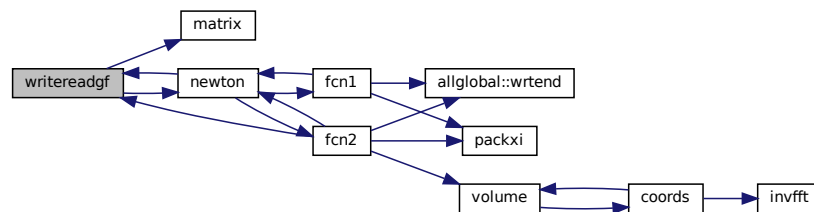
Parameters

in	<i>readorwrite</i>	
in	<i>NGdof</i>	
out	<i>ireadhessian</i>	

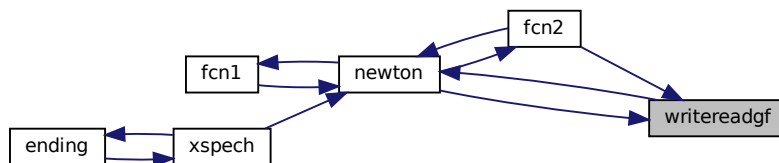
References allglobal::cpus, fileunits::dunit, inputlist::ext, allglobal::hessian, inputlist::igeometry, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, inputlist::istellsym, inputlist::lfreebound, allglobal::lhessianallocated, matrix(), inputlist::mpol, allglobal::myid, newton(), inputlist::ntor, inputlist::nvol, fileunits::ounit, and constants::zero.

Referenced by fcn2(), and newton().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.13.2.3 fcn1() subroutine fcn1 (
integer, intent(in) NGdof,
real, dimension(1:ngdof), intent(in) xx,
real, dimension(1:ngdof), intent(out) fvec,
integer, intent(in) irevcm)

fcn1

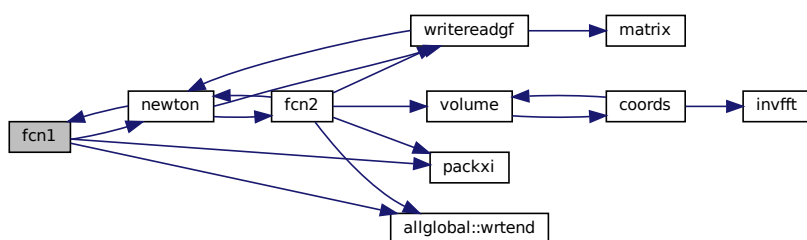
Parameters

in	<i>NGdof</i>	
in	<i>xx</i>	
out	<i>fvec</i>	
in	<i>irevcm</i>	

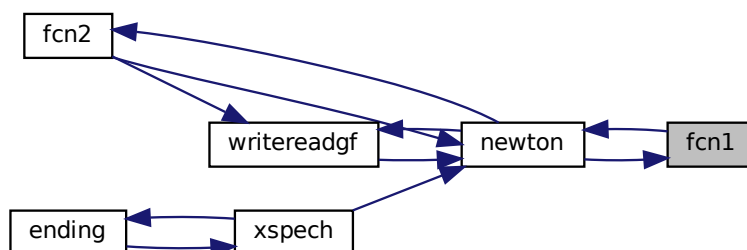
References `allglobal::bbe`, `allglobal::bbo`, `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::dbbdmp`, `allglobal::dessian`, `allglobal::dffdrz`, `allglobal::dmupfdx`, `allglobal::energy`, `inputlist::ext`, `allglobal::forceerr`, `allglobal::hessian`, `inputlist::igeometry`, `allglobal::iie`, `allglobal::iio`, `allglobal::im`, `allglobal::in`, `allglobal::irbc`, `allglobal::irbs`, `allglobal::izbc`, `allglobal::izbs`, `newtontime::lastcpu`, `allglobal::lgdof`, `allglobal::lhessianallocated`, `allglobal::mvol`, `allglobal::myid`, `allglobal::ncpu`, `newtontime::ndcalls`, `newton()`, `newtontime::nfcalls`, `allglobal::nfreeboundaryiterations`, `allglobal::notstellsym`, `constants::one`, `fileunits::ounit`, `packxi()`, `numerical::sqrtmachprec`, `constants::ten`, `constants::two`, `inputlist::wmacros`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `constants::zero`.

Referenced by `newton()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.13.2.4 fcn2() subroutine fcn2 (
integer, intent(in) NGdof,
real, dimension(1:ngdof), intent(in) xx,
real, dimension(1:ngdof), intent(out) fvec,
real, dimension(1:ldfjac,1:ngdof), intent(out) fjac,
integer, intent(in) Ldfjac,
integer, intent(in) irevcm)

fcn2

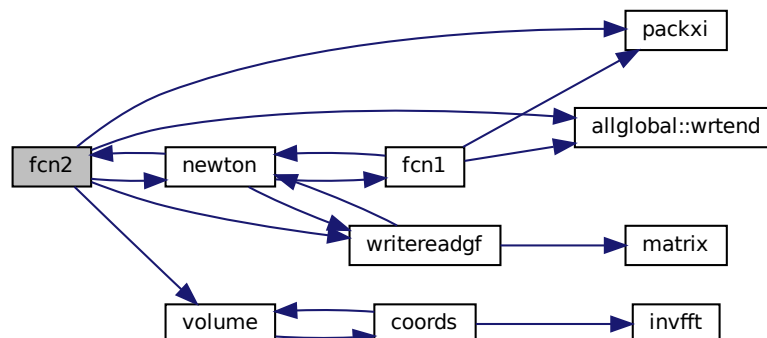
Parameters

in	<i>NGdof</i>	
in	<i>xx</i>	
out	<i>fvec</i>	
out	<i>fjac</i>	
in	<i>Ldfjac</i>	
in	<i>irevcm</i>	

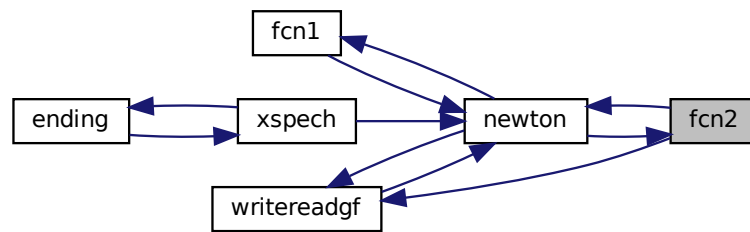
References allglobal::bbe, allglobal::bbo, allglobal::cpus, allglobal::dbbdmp, allglobal::dessian, allglobal::dffdrz, allglobal::dmupfdx, allglobal::energy, inputlist::ext, allglobal::forceerr, allglobal::hessian, inputlist::igeometry, allglobal::iie, allglobal::iio, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, allglobal::irbc, allglobal::irbs, allglobal::izbc, allglobal::izbs, newtonime::lastcpu, allglobal::lgdof, allglobal::lhessianallocated, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, newtonime::ndcalls, newton(), newtonime::nfcalls, allglobal::nfreeboundaryiterations, allglobal::notstellsym, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, packxi(), numerical::sqrtmachprec, constants::ten, constants::two, volume(), inputlist::wmacros, writereadgf(), allglobal::wrtend(), and constants::zero.

Referenced by newton().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.14 Some miscellaneous numerical routines

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [gi00ab](#) (Mpol, Ntor, Nfp, mn, im, in)
Assign Fourier mode labels.
- subroutine [tfft](#) (Nt, Nz, ijreal, ijimag, mn, im, in, efmn, ofmn, cfmn, sfmn, ifail)
Forward Fourier transform (fftw wrapper)
- subroutine [invfft](#) (mn, im, in, efmn, ofmn, cfmn, sfmn, Nt, Nz, ijreal, ijimag)
Inverse Fourier transform (fftw wrapper)
- subroutine [gauleg](#) (n, weight, abscis, ifail)
Gauss-Legendre weights and abscissae.

8.14.1 Detailed Description

8.14.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.14.2.1 gi00ab() `subroutine gi00ab (`
`integer, intent(in) Mpol,`
`integer, intent(in) Ntor,`
`integer, intent(in) Nfp,`
`integer, intent(in) mn,`
`integer, dimension(mn), intent(out) im,`
`integer, dimension(mn), intent(out) in)`

Assign Fourier mode labels.

- This routine assigns the Fourier mode labels that converts a double-sum into a single sum; i.e., the m_j and n_j are assigned where

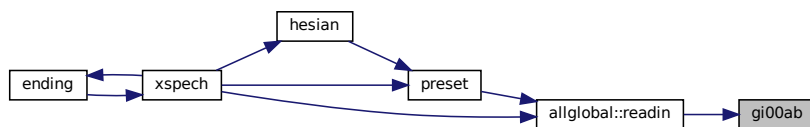
$$f(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_{n=0}^N f_{0,n} \cos(-n N_P \zeta) + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=-N}^N f_{m,n} \cos(m\theta - n N_P \zeta) \quad (194)$$

$$= \sum_j f_j \cos(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta), \quad (195)$$

where $N \equiv N_{\text{tor}}$ and $M \equiv M_{\text{pol}}$ are given on input, and $N_P \equiv N_{\text{fp}}$ is the field periodicity.

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.14.2.2 tfft() subroutine tfft (

```

    integer Nt,
    integer Nz,
    real, dimension(1:nt*nz) ijreal,
    real, dimension(1:nt*nz) ijimag,
    integer mn,
    integer, dimension(1:mn) im,
    integer, dimension(1:mn) in,
    real, dimension(1:mn) efmn,
    real, dimension(1:mn) ofmn,
    real, dimension(1:mn) cfmn,
    real, dimension(1:mn) sfmn,
    integer ifail )
```

Forward Fourier transform (fftw wrapper)

- This constructs the "forward" Fourier transform.
- Given a set of data, (f_i, g_i) for $i = 1, \dots, N_\theta N_\zeta$, on a regular two-dimensional angle grid, where $\theta_j = 2\pi j/N_\theta$ for $j = 0, N_\theta - 1$, and $\zeta_k = 2\pi k/N_\zeta$ for $k = 0, N_\zeta - 1$. The "packing" is governed by $i = 1 + j + kN_\theta$. The "discrete" resolution is $N_\theta \equiv N_t$, $N_\zeta \equiv N_z$ and $N_t z = N_t \times N_z$, which are set in [preset\(\)](#).
- The Fourier harmonics consistent with Eqn. (195) are constructed. The mode identification labels appearing in Eqn. (195) are $m_j \equiv \text{im}(j)$ and $n_j \equiv \text{in}(j)$, which are set in [readin\(\)](#) via a call to [gi00ab\(\)](#).

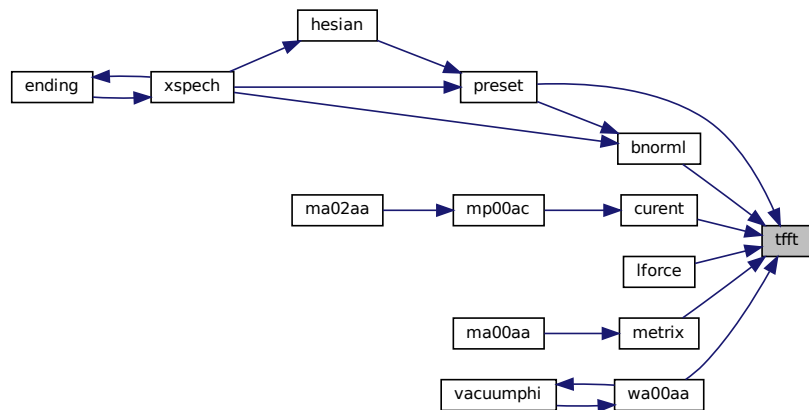
Parameters

<i>Nt</i>	
<i>Nz</i>	
<i>ijreal</i>	
<i>ijimag</i>	
<i>mn</i>	
<i>im</i>	
<i>in</i>	
<i>efmn</i>	
<i>ofmn</i>	
<i>cfmn</i>	
<i>sfmn</i>	
<i>ifail</i>	

References [fftw_interface::cplxin](#), [fftw_interface::cplxout](#), [constants::half](#), [inputlist::nfp](#), [fileunits::ounit](#), [constants::pi2](#), [allglobal::pi2nfp](#), [fftw_interface::planf](#), and [constants::zero](#).

Referenced by [bnorml\(\)](#), [curent\(\)](#), [lforce\(\)](#), [metrix\(\)](#), [preset\(\)](#), and [wa00aa\(\)](#).

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.14.2.3 invfft() subroutine invfft (
integer, intent(in) *mn*,
integer, dimension(mn), intent(in) *im*,
integer, dimension(mn), intent(in) *in*,
real, dimension(mn), intent(in) *efmn*,
real, dimension(mn), intent(in) *ofmn*,
real, dimension(mn), intent(in) *cfmn*,
real, dimension(mn), intent(in) *sfmn*,
integer, intent(in) *Nt*,
integer, intent(in) *Nz*,
real, dimension(nt*nz), intent(out) *ijreal*,
real, dimension(nt*nz), intent(out) *ijimag*)

Inverse Fourier transform (fftw wrapper)

- Given the Fourier harmonics, the data on a regular angular grid are constructed.
- This is the inverse routine to [tfft\(\)](#) .

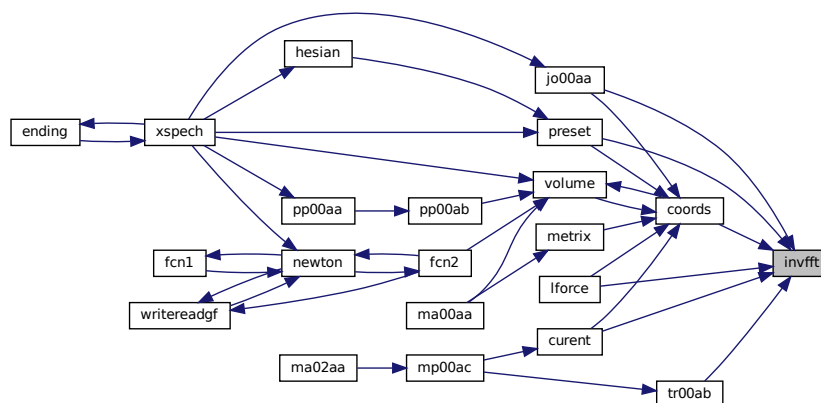
Parameters

in	<i>mn</i>	
in	<i>im</i>	
in	<i>in</i>	
in	<i>efmn</i>	
in	<i>ofmn</i>	
in	<i>cfmn</i>	
in	<i>sfmn</i>	
in	<i>Nt</i>	
in	<i>Nz</i>	
out	<i>ijreal</i>	
out	<i>ijimag</i>	

References `fftw_interface::cplxin`, `fftw_interface::cplxout`, `constants::half`, `inputlist::nfp`, `fftw_interface::planb`, `constants::two`, and `constants::zero`.

Referenced by `coords()`, `curent()`, `jo00aa()`, `lforce()`, `preset()`, and `tr00ab()`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.14.2.4 gauleg() subroutine `gauleg` (
integer, intent(in) *n*,
real, dimension(*n*), intent(out) *weight*,
real, dimension(*n*), intent(out) *abscis*,
integer, intent(out) *ifail*)

Gauss-Legendre weights and abscissae.

- Compute Gaussian integration weights and abscissae.
- From Numerical Recipes.

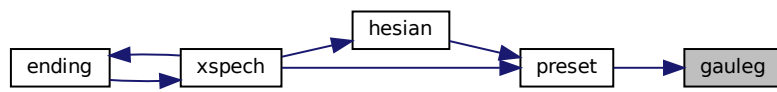
Parameters

in	<i>n</i>	
out	<i>weight</i>	
out	<i>abscis</i>	
out	<i>ifail</i>	

References `constants::one`, `constants::pi`, `constants::two`, and `constants::zero`.

Referenced by `preset()`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.15 "packing" of Beltrami field solution vector

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [packab](#) (packorunpack, lvol, NN, solution, nderiv)
Packs and unpacks Beltrami field solution vector.
- subroutine [packxi](#) (NGdof, position, Mvol, mn, iRbc, iZbs, iRbs, iZbc, packorunpack, LComputeDerivatives, LComputeAxis)
Packs, and unpacks, geometrical degrees of freedom; and sets coordinate axis.

8.15.1 Detailed Description

8.15.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.15.2.1 packab() subroutine packab (
character, intent(in) packorunpack,
integer, intent(in) lvol,
integer, intent(in) NN,
real, dimension(1:nn) solution,
integer, intent(in) nderiv)

Packs and unpacks Beltrami field solution vector.

construction of "vector" of independent degrees of freedom

- Numerical routines for solving linear equations typically require the unknown, independent degrees of freedom to be "packed" into a vector, \mathbf{x} .
- The magnetic field is defined by the independent degrees of freedom in the Chebyshev-Fourier representation of the vector potential, $A_{\theta,e,i,l}$ and $A_{\zeta,e,i,l}$; and the non-stellarator-symmetric terms if relevant, $A_{\theta,o,i,l}$ and $A_{\zeta,o,i,l}$; and the Lagrange multipliers, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, e_i , etc. as required to enforce the constraints:

$$\mathbf{x} \equiv \{A_{\theta,e,i,l}, A_{\zeta,e,i,l}, A_{\theta,o,i,l}, A_{\zeta,o,i,l}, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, e_i, f_i, g_1, h_1\}. \quad (196)$$

- The "packing" index is assigned in [preset\(\)](#) .

Parameters

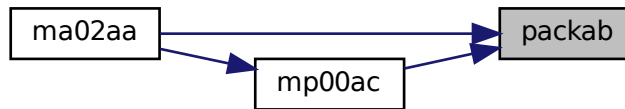
<i>packorunpack</i>	
<i>lvol</i>	
<i>NN</i>	
<i>solution</i>	
<i>nderiv</i>	

References allglobal::ate, allglobal::ato, allglobal::aze, allglobal::azo, allglobal::cpus, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, allglobal::lma, allglobal::lmavalue, allglobal::lmb, allglobal::lmbvalue, allglobal::lmc, allglobal::lmcvalue, allglobal::lmd, allglobal::lmdvalue, allglobal::lme, allglobal::lmevalue, allglobal::lmf, allglobal::lmfvalue, allglobal::lmg,

allglobal::lmgvalue, allglobal::lmh, allglobal::lmhvalue, inputlist::lrad, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, allglobal::notstellsym, fileunits::ounit, numerical::small, allglobal::tt, allglobal::yesstellsym, and constants::zero.

Referenced by ma02aa(), and mp00ac().

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.15.2.2 packxi() subroutine packxi (
 integer, intent(in) NGdof,
 real, dimension(0:ngdof) position,
 integer, intent(in) Mvol,
 integer, intent(in) mn,
 real, dimension(1:mn,0:mvol) iRbc,
 real, dimension(1:mn,0:mvol) iZbs,
 real, dimension(1:mn,0:mvol) iRbs,
 real, dimension(1:mn,0:mvol) iZbc,
 character packorunpack,
 logical, intent(in) LComputeDerivatives,
 logical, intent(in) LComputeAxis)

Packs, and unpacks, geometrical degrees of freedom; and sets coordinate axis.

geometrical degrees of freedom

- The geometrical degrees-of-freedom, namely the $R_{j,v}$ and $Z_{j,v}$ where v labels the interface and j labels the Fourier harmonic, must be "packxi", and "unpackxi", into a single vector, ξ , so that standard numerical routines can be called to find solutions to force-balance, i.e. $\mathbf{F}[\xi] = 0$.
- A coordinate "pre-conditioning" factor is included:

$$\xi_k \equiv \frac{R_{j,v}}{\Psi_{j,v}}, \quad (197)$$

where $\Psi_{j,v} \equiv \text{psifactor}(j,v)$, which is defined in [global.f90](#).

coordinate axis

- The coordinate axis is not an independent degree-of-freedom of the geometry. It is constructed by extrapolating the geometry of the innermost interface down to a line.
- Note that if the coordinate axis depends only on the geometry of the innermost interface then the block tridiagonal structure of the the force-derivative matrix is preserved.

- Define the arc-length weighted averages,

$$R_0(\zeta) \equiv \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} R_1(\theta, \zeta) dl}{L(\zeta)}, \quad Z_0(\zeta) \equiv \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} Z_1(\theta, \zeta) dl}{L(\zeta)}, \quad (198)$$

where $L(\zeta) \equiv \int_0^{2\pi} dl$ and $dl \equiv \sqrt{\partial_\theta R_1(\theta, \zeta)^2 + \partial_\theta Z_1(\theta, \zeta)^2} d\theta$.

- Note that if dl does not depend on θ , i.e. if θ is the equal arc-length angle, then the expressions simplify.
- Note that the geometry of the coordinate axis thus constructed only depends on the geometry of the innermost interface, by which I mean that the geometry of the coordinate axis is independent of the angle parameterization.

some numerical comments

- First, the differential poloidal length, $dl \equiv \sqrt{R_\theta^2 + Z_\theta^2}$, is computed in real space using an inverse FFT from the Fourier harmonics of R and Z .
- Second, the Fourier harmonics of the dl are computed using an FFT. The integration over θ to construct $L \equiv \int dl$ is now trivial: just multiply the $m = 0$ harmonics of dl by 2π . The `ajk(1:mn)` variable is used.
- Next, the weighted $R dl$ and $Z dl$ are computed in real space, and the poloidal integral is similarly taken.
- Lastly, the Fourier harmonics are constructed using an FFT after dividing in real space.

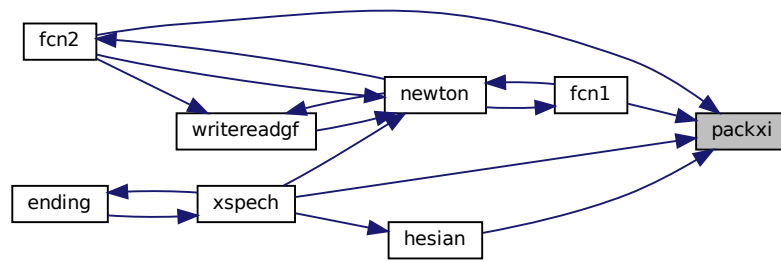
Parameters

in	<i>NGdof</i>	
	<i>position</i>	
in	<i>Mvol</i>	
in	<i>mn</i>	
	<i>iRbc</i>	
	<i>iZbs</i>	
	<i>iRbs</i>	
	<i>iZbc</i>	
	<i>packorunpack</i>	
in	<i>LComputeDerivatives</i>	
in	<i>LComputeAxis</i>	

References `allglobal::ajk`, `allglobal::cfmn`, `allglobal::comn`, `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::efmn`, `allglobal::evmn`, `inputlist::igeometry`, `allglobal::ijimag`, `allglobal::ijreal`, `allglobal::im`, `allglobal::in`, `allglobal::irij`, `allglobal::izij`, `allglobal::jiimag`, `allglobal::jireal`, `inputlist::ifindzero`, `allglobal::myid`, `allglobal::ncpu`, `allglobal::notstellsym`, `allglobal::nt`, `inputlist::ntor`, `inputlist::nvol`, `allglobal::nz`, `allglobal::odmn`, `allglobal::ofmn`, `fileunits::ounit`, `allglobal::psifactor`, `allglobal::rscale`, `allglobal::sfmn`, `allglobal::simn`, `allglobal::trij`, `allglobal::tzij`, `allglobal::yesstellsym`, and constants `↵::zero`.

Referenced by `fcn1()`, `fcn2()`, `hesian()`, and `xspech()`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.16 Conjugate-Gradient method

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [pc00aa](#) (NGdof, position, Nvol, mn, ie04dof)
Use preconditioned conjugate gradient method to find minimum of energy functional.
- subroutine [pc00ab](#) (mode, NGdof, Position, Energy, Gradient, nstate, iuser, ruser)
Returns the energy functional and it's derivatives with respect to geometry.

8.16.1 Detailed Description

8.16.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.16.2.1 pc00aa() subroutine pc00aa (
integer, intent(in) NGdof,
real, dimension(0:ngdof), intent(inout) position,
integer, intent(in) Nvol,
integer, intent(in) mn,
integer ie04dof)

Use preconditioned conjugate gradient method to find minimum of energy functional.

energy functional

The energy functional is described in [pc00ab\(\)](#) .

relevant input variables

- The following input variables control the operation of E04DGF :
 - epsilon : weighting of "spectral energy"; see [pc00ab\(\)](#)
 - maxstep : this is given to E04DGF for the Maximum Step Length
 - maxiter : upper limit on derivative calculations used in the conjugate gradient iterations
 - verify : if verify=1, then E04DGF will confirm user supplied gradients (provided by [pc00ab\(\)](#)) are correct;
- **Todo** Unfortunately, E04DGF seems to require approximately $3N$ function evaluations before proceeding to minimize the energy functional, where there are N degrees of freedom. I don't know how to turn this off!

Parameters

in	NGdof	
in, out	position	
in	Nvol	
in	mn	
	ie04dof	

References `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::energy`, `allglobal::forceerr`, `inputlist::forcetol`, `allglobal::myid`, `allglobal::ncpu`, `fileunits::ounit`, `pc00ab()`, `constants::ten`, and `constants::zero`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



8.16.2.2 pc00ab() `subroutine pc00ab (`
`integer mode,`
`integer NGdof,`
`real, dimension(1:ngdof) Position,`
`real Energy,`
`real, dimension(1:ngdof) Gradient,`
`integer nstate,`
`integer, dimension(1:2) iuser,`
`real, dimension(1:1) ruser)`

Returns the energy functional and it's derivatives with respect to geometry.

Energy functional

- The energy functional is

$$F \equiv \sum_{l=1}^N \int_V \left(\frac{p}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{B^2}{2} \right) dv, \quad (199)$$

where $N \equiv \text{Nvol}$ is the number of interfaces.

- Assuming that the toroidal and poloidal fluxes, ψ_t and ψ_p , the helicity, \mathcal{K} , the helicity multiplier, μ , and/or the interface rotational-transforms, ι , are appropriately constrained, the Beltrami fields in each volume depend only the geometry of the adjacent interfaces. So, the energy functional is assumed to be a function of "position", i.e. $F = F(R_{l,j}, Z_{l,j})$.
- Introducing a fictitious time, t , the position may be advanced according to

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial R_j}{\partial t} &\equiv -\frac{\partial}{\partial R_j} \sum_{l=1}^N \int \left(\frac{p}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{B^2}{2} \right) dv, \\ \frac{\partial Z_j}{\partial t} &\equiv -\frac{\partial}{\partial Z_j} \sum_{l=1}^N \int \left(\frac{p}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{B^2}{2} \right) dv. \end{aligned} \quad (200)$$

- There remain degrees of freedom in the angle representation of the interfaces.

Spectral energy minimization

- Consider variations which do not affect the geometry of the surfaces,

$$\delta R = R_\theta u, \quad (201)$$

$$\delta Z = Z_\theta u, \quad (202)$$

where u is a angle variation.

- The corresponding variation in each of the Fourier harmonics is

$$\delta R_j \equiv \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta R_\theta u \cos \alpha_j, \quad (203)$$

$$\delta Z_j \equiv \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta Z_\theta u \sin \alpha_j, \quad (204)$$

- Following Hirshman et al., introducing the normalized spectral width

$$M \equiv \frac{\sum_j (m_j^p + n_j^q)(R_{l,j}^2 + Z_{l,j}^2)}{\sum_j (R_{l,j}^2 + Z_{l,j}^2)}, \quad (205)$$

- Using the notation

$$N \equiv \sum_j \lambda_j (R_{l,j}^2 + Z_{l,j}^2), \quad (206)$$

$$D \equiv \sum_j (R_{l,j}^2 + Z_{l,j}^2), \quad (207)$$

where $\lambda_j \equiv m_j^p + n_j^q$, the variation in the normalized spectral width is

$$\delta M = (\delta N - M \delta D) / D. \quad (208)$$

- For tangential variations,

$$\delta N = 2 \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta u \left(R_\theta \sum_j \lambda_j R_j \cos \alpha_j + Z_\theta \sum_j \lambda_j Z_j \sin \alpha_j \right), \quad (209)$$

$$\delta D = 2 \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta u \left(R_\theta \sum_j R_j \cos \alpha_j + Z_\theta \sum_j Z_j \sin \alpha_j \right). \quad (210)$$

- The "tangential spectral-width descent direction" is thus

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = - \left[R_\theta \sum_j (\lambda_j - M) R_j \cos \alpha_j / D + Z_\theta \sum_j (\lambda_j - M) Z_j \sin \alpha_j / D \right]. \quad (211)$$

- This suggests that position should be advanced according to

$$\frac{\partial R_j}{\partial t} \equiv - \frac{\partial}{\partial R_j} \sum_{l=1}^N \int \left(\frac{p}{\gamma-1} + \frac{B^2}{2} \right) dv - [R_\theta (R_\theta X + Z_\theta Y)]_j, \quad (212)$$

$$\frac{\partial Z_j}{\partial t} \equiv - \frac{\partial}{\partial Z_j} \sum_{l=1}^N \int \left(\frac{p}{\gamma-1} + \frac{B^2}{2} \right) dv - [Z_\theta (R_\theta X + Z_\theta Y)]_j, \quad (213)$$

where $X \equiv \sum_j (\lambda_j - M) R_j \cos \alpha_j / D$ and $Y \equiv \sum_j (\lambda_j - M) Z_j \sin \alpha_j / D$.

numerical implementation

- The spectral condensation terms,

$$R_\theta(R_\theta X + Z_\theta Y) = \sum_{j,k,l} m_j m_k (\lambda_l - M) R_j (+R_k R_l \sin \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k \cos \alpha_l - Z_k Z_l \sin \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k \sin \alpha_l) \quad (214)$$

$$Z_\theta(R_\theta X + Z_\theta Y) = \sum_{j,k,l} m_j m_k (\lambda_l - M) Z_j (-R_k R_l \cos \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k \cos \alpha_l + Z_k Z_l \cos \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k \sin \alpha_l) \quad (215)$$

are calculated using triple angle expressions...

Todo IT IS VERY LIKELY THAT FFTs WOULD BE FASTER!!!

References allglobal::cpus, allglobal::dbbdrz, allglobal::diidrz, inputlist::epsilon, allglobal::forceerr, inputlist::forcetol, constants::half, inputlist::igeometry, allglobal::lbbintegral, allglobal::myid, inputlist::nvol, constants::one, fileunits↵::ounit, allglobal::yesstelsym, and constants::zero.

Referenced by pc00aa().

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.17 Initialization of the code

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `preset`
Allocates and initializes internal arrays.

8.17.1 Detailed Description

8.17.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.17.2.1 `preset()` subroutine preset

Allocates and initializes internal arrays.

LGdof and NGdof : number of geometrical degrees-of-freedom

- `LGdof` \equiv the number of degrees-of-freedom in the geometry (i.e. Fourier harmonics) of each interface
- `NGdof` \equiv total number of degrees-of-freedom in geometry, i.e. of all interfaces

iota and oita: rotational transform on interfaces

- The input variables `iota` and `oita` are the rotational transform on "inner-side" and on the "outer-side" of each interface.
- These quantities are formally inputs.
- Note that if $q_l + \gamma q_r \neq 0$, then `iota` is given by

$$\tau \equiv \frac{p_l + \gamma p_r}{q_l + \gamma q_r}, \quad (216)$$

where $p_l \equiv p_l$, $q_l \equiv q_l$, etc.; and similarly for `oita`.

dtflux(1:Mvol) and dpflux(1:Mvol): enclosed fluxes

- `dtflux` $\equiv \Delta\psi_{tor}/2\pi$ and `dpflux` $\equiv \Delta\psi_{pol}/2\pi$ in each volume.
- Note that the total toroidal flux enclosed by the plasma boundary is $\Phi_{edge} \equiv \text{phiedge}$.
- $\psi_{tor} \equiv \text{tflux}$ and $\psi_{pol} \equiv \text{pflux}$ are immediately normalized (in `readin()`) according to $\psi_{tor,i} \rightarrow \psi_{tor,i}/\psi_0$ and $\psi_{pol,i} \rightarrow \psi_{pol,i}/\psi_0$, where $\psi_0 \equiv \psi_{tor,N}$ on input.

sweight(1:Mvol): star-like angle constraint weight

- the "star-like" poloidal angle constraint weights (only required for toroidal geometry, i.e. `Igeometry=3`) are given by

$$\text{sweight}_v \equiv \text{upsilon} \times (l_v/N_{vol})^w, \quad (217)$$

where l_v is the volume number, and $w \equiv \text{wpoloidal}$.

TT(0:Mrad,0:1,0:1): Chebyshev polynomials at inner/outer interface

- `TT(0:Lrad,0:1,0:1)` gives the Chebyshev polynomials, and their first derivative, evaluated at $s = -1$ and $s = +1$.
- Precisely, $\text{TT}(l, i, d) \equiv T_l^{(d)}(s_i)$ for $s_0 = -1$ and $s_1 = +1$.
- Note that $T_l^{(0)}(s) = s^l$ and $T_l^{(1)}(s) = s^{l+1}l^2$ for $s = \pm 1$.
- Note that

$$T_l(-1) = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } l \text{ is even,} \\ -1, & \text{if } l \text{ is odd;} \end{cases} \quad T_l(+1) = \begin{cases} +1, & \text{if } l \text{ is even,} \\ +1, & \text{if } l \text{ is odd;} \end{cases} \quad (218)$$

$$T'_l(-1) = \begin{cases} -l^2, & \text{if } l \text{ is even,} \\ +l^2, & \text{if } l \text{ is odd;} \end{cases} \quad T'_l(+1) = \begin{cases} +l^2, & \text{if } l \text{ is even,} \\ +l^2, & \text{if } l \text{ is odd.} \end{cases} \quad (219)$$

- `TT(0:Mrad,0:1,0:1)` is used in routines that explicitly require interface information, such as
 - the interface force-balance routine, `lforce()`
 - the virtual casing routine, `casing()`
 - computing the rotational-transform on the interfaces, `tr00ab()`
 - computing the covariant components of the interface magnetic field, `sc00aa()`
 - enforcing the constraints on the Beltrami fields, `matrix()` and
 - computing the enclosed currents of the vacuum field, `curent()`.

ImagneticOK(1:Mvol): Beltrami/vacuum error flag

- error flags that indicate if the magnetic field in each volume has been successfully constructed
- `ImagneticOK` is initialized to `.false.` in `dforce()` before the Beltrami solver routines are called. If the construction of the Beltrami field is successful (in either `ma02aa()` or `mp00ac()`) then `ImagneticOK` is set to `.true.`

Lhessianallocated

- The internal logical variable, `Lhessianallocated`, indicates whether the "Hessian" matrix of second-partial derivatives (really, the first derivatives of the force-vector) has been allocated, or not!

ki(1:mn,0:1): Fourier identification

- Consider the "abbreviated" representation for a double Fourier series,

$$\sum_i f_i \cos(m_i \theta - n_i \zeta) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{N_0} f_{0,n} \cos(-n \zeta) + \sum_{m=1}^{M_0} \sum_{n=-N_0}^{N_0} f_{m,n} \cos(m \theta - n \zeta), \quad (220)$$

and the same representation but with enhanced resolution,

$$\sum_k \bar{f}_k \cos(\bar{m}_k \theta - \bar{n}_k \zeta) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{N_1} f_{0,n} \cos(-n \zeta) + \sum_{m=1}^{M_1} \sum_{n=-N_1}^{N_1} f_{m,n} \cos(m \theta - n \zeta), \quad (221)$$

with $M_1 \geq M_0$ and $N_1 \geq N_0$; then $k_i \equiv \text{ki}(i, 0)$ is defined such that $\bar{m}_{k_i} = m_i$ and $\bar{n}_{k_i} = n_i$.

kija(1:mn,1:mn,0:1), kijs(1:mn,1:mn,0:1): Fourier identification

- Consider the following quantities, which are computed in [ma00aa\(\)](#), where $\bar{g}^{\mu\nu} = \sum_k \bar{g}_k^{\mu\nu} \cos \alpha_k$ for $\alpha_k \equiv m_k \theta - n_k \zeta$,

$$\oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j = \frac{1}{2} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} (+\cos \alpha_{k_{ij+}} + \cos \alpha_{k_{ij-}}), \quad (222)$$

$$\oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j = \frac{1}{2} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} (+\sin \alpha_{k_{ij+}} - \sin \alpha_{k_{ij-}}), \quad (223)$$

$$\oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j = \frac{1}{2} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} (+\sin \alpha_{k_{ij+}} + \sin \alpha_{k_{ij-}}), \quad (224)$$

$$\oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j = \frac{1}{2} \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \bar{g}^{\mu\nu} (-\cos \alpha_{k_{ij+}} + \cos \alpha_{k_{ij-}}), \quad (225)$$

where $(m_{k_{ij+}}, n_{k_{ij+}}) = (m_i + m_j, n_i + n_j)$ and $(m_{k_{ij-}}, n_{k_{ij-}}) = (m_i - m_j, n_i - n_j)$; then $k_{ija}(i, j, 0) \equiv k_{ij+}$ and $k_{ijs}(i, j, 0) \equiv k_{ij-}$.

- Note that Eqn. (221) does not include $m < 0$; so, if $m_i - m_j < 0$ then k_{ij-} is re-defined such that $(m_{k_{ij-}}, n_{k_{ij-}}) = (m_j - m_i, n_j - n_i)$; and similarly for the case $m = 0$ and $n < 0$. Also, take care that the sign of the sine harmonics in the above expressions will change for these cases.

djkg**iotakki****cheby(0:Lrad,0:2): Chebyshev polynomial workspace**

- `cheby(0:Lrad,0:2)` is global workspace for computing the Chebyshev polynomials, and their derivatives, using the recurrence relations $T_0(s) = 1$, $T_1(s) = s$ and $T_l(s) = 2sT_{l-1}(s) - T_{l-2}(s)$.
- These are computed as required, i.e. for arbitrary s , in [bfield\(\)](#), [jo00aa\(\)](#) and [ma00aa\(\)](#).
- Note that the quantities required for [ma00aa\(\)](#) are for fixed s , and so these quantities should be precomputed.

Iquad, gaussianweight, gaussianabscissae: Gauss-Legendre quadrature

- The volume integrals are computed using a "Fourier" integration over the angles and by Gauss-Legendre quadrature over the radial, i.e. $\int f(s)ds = \sum_k \omega_k f(s_k)$.
- The quadrature resolution in each volume is give by `Iquad(1:Mvol)` which is determined as follows:
 - if `Nquad.gt.0`, then `Iquad(vvol)=Nquad`
 - if `Nquad.le.0` and `.not.Lcoordinatesingularity`, then `Iquad(vvol)=2*Lrad(vvol)-Nquad`
 - if `Nquad.le.0` and `Lcoordinatesingularity`, then `Iquad(vvol)=2*Lrad(vvol)-Nquad+Mpol`
- The Gaussian weights and abscissae are given by `gaussianweight(1:maxIquad,1:Mvol)` and `gaussianabscissae(1:maxIquad,1:Mvol)`, which are computed using modified Numerical Recipes routine [gauleg\(\)](#).
- `Iquad_v` is passed through to [ma00aa\(\)](#) to compute the volume integrals of the metric elements; also see [jo00aa\(\)](#), where `Iquad_v` is used to compute the volume integrals of $||\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu \mathbf{B}||$.

LBsequad, LBnewton and LBlinear

- `LBsequad`, `LBnewton` and `LBlinear` depend simply on `LBeltrami` , which is described in [global.f90](#) .

BBweight(1:mn): weighting of force-imbalance harmonics

- weight on force-imbalance harmonics;

$$\text{BBweight}_i \equiv \text{opsilon} \times \exp \left[-\text{escale} \times (m_i^2 + n_i^2) \right] \quad (226)$$

- this is only used in `dforce()` in constructing the force-imbalance vector

mmpp(1:mn): spectral condensation weight factors

- spectral condensation weight factors;

$$\text{mmpp}(i) \equiv m_i^p, \quad (227)$$

where $p \equiv \text{pcondense}$.

NAdof, Ate, Aze, Ato and Azo: degrees-of-freedom in magnetic vector potential

- `NAdof(1:Mvol)` \equiv total number of degrees-of-freedom in magnetic vector potential, including Lagrange multipliers, in each volume. This can be deduced from [matrix\(\)](#).
- The components of the vector potential, $\mathbf{A} = A_\theta \nabla + A_\zeta \nabla \zeta$, are

$$A_\theta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} \textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} \textcolor{orange}{A}_{\theta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (228)$$

$$A_\zeta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} \textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (229)$$

where $\bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \equiv \bar{s}^{m_i/2} T_l(s)$, $T_l(s)$ is the Chebyshev polynomial, and $\alpha_j \equiv m_j \theta - n_j \zeta$. The regularity factor, $\bar{s}^{m_i/2}$, where $\bar{s} \equiv (1+s)/2$, is only included if there is a coordinate singularity in the domain (i.e. only in the innermost volume, and only in cylindrical and toroidal geometry.)

- The Chebyshev-Fourier harmonics of the covariant components of the magnetic vector potential are kept in

$$\textcolor{red}{A}_{\theta,e,i,l} \equiv \text{Ate}(v, 0, j) \% s(1), \quad (230)$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,e,i,l} \equiv \text{Aze}(v, 0, j) \% s(1), \quad (231)$$

$$\textcolor{orange}{A}_{\theta,o,i,l} \equiv \text{Ato}(v, 0, j) \% s(1), \text{ and} \quad (232)$$

$$\textcolor{blue}{A}_{\zeta,o,i,l} \equiv \text{Azo}(v, 0, j) \% s(1); \quad (233)$$

where $v = 1, \text{Mvol}$ labels volume, $j = 1, \text{mn}$ labels Fourier harmonic, and $l = 0, \text{Lrad}(v)$ labels Chebyshev polynomial. (These arrays also contains derivative information.)

- If `Linitguess=1` , a guess for the initial state for the Beltrami fields is constructed. An initial state is required for iterative solvers of the Beltrami fields, see `LBeltrami` .
- If `Linitguess=2` , the initial state for the Beltrami fields is read from file (see [ra00aa\(\)](#)). An initial state is required for iterative solvers of the Beltrami fields, see `LBeltrami` .

workspace

goomne, goomno: metric information These are defined in [metrix\(\)](#) , and used in [ma00aa\(\)](#).

gssmne, gssmno: metric information These are defined in [metrix\(\)](#) , and used in [ma00aa\(\)](#).

gstmne, gstmno: metric information These are defined in [metrix\(\)](#) , and used in [ma00aa\(\)](#).

gszmne, gszmno: metric information These are defined in [metrix\(\)](#) , and used in [ma00aa\(\)](#).

gttmne, gttmno: metric information These are defined in [metrix\(\)](#) , and used in [ma00aa\(\)](#).

gtzmne, gtzmno: metric information These are defined in [metrix\(\)](#) , and used in [ma00aa\(\)](#).

gzzmne, gzzmno: metric information These are defined in [metrix\(\)](#) , and used in [ma00aa\(\)](#).

cosi(1:Ntz,1:mn) and sini(1:Ntz,1:mn)

- Trigonometric factors used in various Fast Fourier transforms, where

$$\text{cosi}_{j,i} = \cos(m_i \theta_j - n_i \zeta_j), \quad (234)$$

$$\text{sini}_{j,i} = \sin(m_i \theta_j - n_i \zeta_j). \quad (235)$$

psifactor(1:mn,1:Mvol): coordinate "pre-conditioning" factor

- In toroidal geometry, the coordinate "pre-conditioning" factor is

$$f_{j,v} \equiv \begin{cases} \psi_{t,v}^0 & , \text{ for } m_j = 0, \\ \psi_{t,v}^{m_j/2} & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (236)$$

where $\psi_{t,v} \equiv \text{tflux}$ is the (normalized?) toroidal flux enclosed by the v -th interface.

- `psifactor` is used in [packxi\(\)](#), [dforce\(\)](#) and [hesian\(\)](#).
- `inifactor` is similarly constructed, with

$$f_{j,v} \equiv \begin{cases} \psi_{t,v}^{1/2} & , \text{ for } m_j = 0, \\ \psi_{t,v}^{m_j/2} & , \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (237)$$

and used only for the initialization of the surfaces taking into account axis information if provided.

Bsupumn and Bsupvmn

diotadxup and glambda: transformation to straight fieldline angle

- Given the Beltrami fields in any volume, the rotational-transform on the adjacent interfaces may be determined (in [tr00ab\(\)](#)) by constructing the straight fieldline angle on the interfaces.
- The rotational transform on the inner or outer interface of a given volume depends on the magnetic field in that volume, i.e. $\tau_{\pm} = \tau(\mathbf{B}_{\pm})$, so that

$$\delta \tau_{\pm} = \frac{\partial \tau_{\pm}}{\partial \mathbf{B}_{\pm}} \cdot \delta \mathbf{B}_{\pm}. \quad (238)$$

- The magnetic field depends on the Fourier harmonics of both the inner and outer interface geometry (represented here as x_j), the helicity multiplier, and the enclosed poloidal flux, i.e. $\mathbf{B}_\pm = \mathbf{B}_\pm(x_j, \mu, \Delta\psi_p)$, so that

$$\delta\mathbf{B}_\pm = \frac{\partial\mathbf{B}_\pm}{\partial x_j} \delta x_j + \frac{\partial\mathbf{B}_\pm}{\partial \mu} \delta \mu + \frac{\partial\mathbf{B}_\pm}{\partial \Delta\psi_p} \delta \Delta\psi_p. \quad (239)$$

- The rotational-transforms, thus, can be considered to be functions of the geometry, the helicity-multiplier and the enclosed poloidal flux, $\tau_\pm = \tau_\pm(x_j, \mu, \Delta\psi_p)$.
- The rotational-transform, and its derivatives, on the inner and outer interfaces of each volume is stored in `diotadxup(0:1,-1:2,1:Mvol)`. The indices label:
 - the first index labels the inner or outer interface,
 - the the second one labels derivative, with
 - * -1 : indicating the derivative with respect to the interface geometry, i.e. $\frac{\partial\tau_\pm}{\partial x_j}$,
 - * 0 : the rotational-transform itself,
 - * 1,2 : the derivatives with respect to μ and $\Delta\psi_p$, i.e. $\frac{\partial\tau_\pm}{\partial \mu}$ and $\frac{\partial\tau_\pm}{\partial \Delta\psi_p}$;
 - The third index labels volume.
- The values of `diotadxup` are assigned in `mp00aa()` after calling `tr00ab()`.

vvolume, IBBintegral and IABintegral

- volume integrals

$$\text{vvolume}(i) = \int_{V_i} dv \quad (240)$$

$$\text{lBBintegral}(i) = \int_{V_i} \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} dv \quad (241)$$

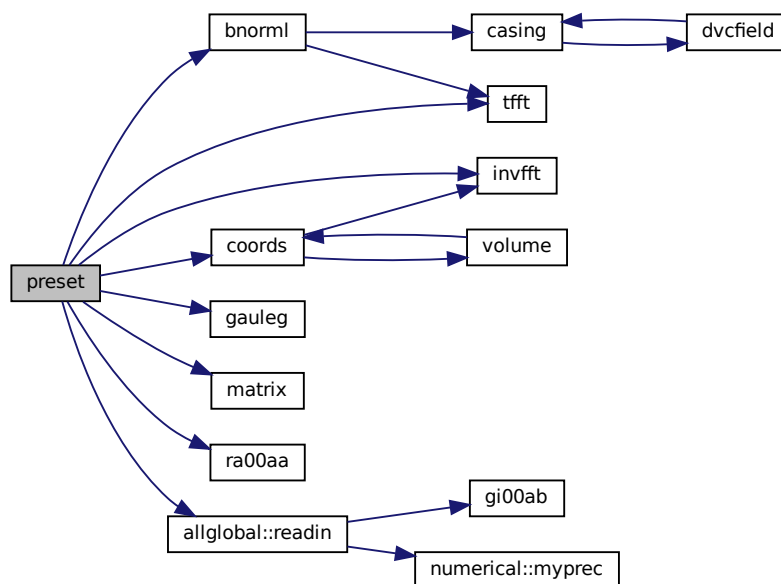
$$\text{lABintegral}(i) = \int_{V_i} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} dv \quad (242)$$

References `allglobal::ate`, `allglobal::ato`, `allglobal::aze`, `allglobal::azo`, `allglobal::bbe`, `allglobal::bbo`, `allglobal::bbweight`, `allglobal::bemn`, `allglobal::bloweremn`, `allglobal::bloweromn`, `bnorml()`, `allglobal::bomn`, `allglobal::bsupumn`, `allglobal::bsupvmn`, `allglobal::btmn`, `allglobal::btomn`, `allglobal::bzemn`, `allglobal::bzomn`, `allglobal::cfmn`, `allglobal::cheby`, `allglobal::comn`, `coords()`, `allglobal::cosi`, `fftw_interface::cplx`, `fftw_interface::cplxout`, `allglobal::cpus`, `allglobal::diotadxup`, `allglobal::ditgpdxt`, `allglobal::djk`, `allglobal::djkp`, `allglobal::dpflux`, `allglobal::dradr`, `allglobal::dradz`, `allglobal::drij`, `allglobal::drodr`, `allglobal::drodz`, `allglobal::dtflux`, `allglobal::dxyz`, `allglobal::dzadr`, `allglobal::dzadz`, `allglobal::dzij`, `allglobal::dzodr`, `allglobal::dzodz`, `allglobal::efmn`, `inputlist::escale`, `allglobal::evmn`, `allglobal::fse`, `allglobal::fso`, `gauleg()`, `allglobal::gaussianabscissae`, `allglobal::gaussianweight`, `allglobal::glambda`, `allglobal::gmreslastsolution`, `allglobal::goomne`, `allglobal::goomno`, `allglobal::gssmne`, `allglobal::gssmno`, `allglobal::gstmn`, `allglobal::gstmno`, `allglobal::gszmne`, `allglobal::gszmno`, `allglobal::gteta`, `allglobal::gttmne`, `allglobal::gttmno`, `allglobal::gtzmne`, `allglobal::gtzmno`, `allglobal::guvij`, `allglobal::gvuij`, `allglobal::gzeta`, `allglobal::gzzmne`, `allglobal::gzzmno`, `allglobal::halfmm`, `inputlist::helicity`, `allglobal::hnt`, `allglobal::hntz`, `allglobal::iemn`, `inputlist::igeometry`, `allglobal::iie`, `allglobal::iio`, `allglobal::ijimag`, `allglobal::ijreal`, `allglobal::im`, `allglobal::imagneticok`, `allglobal::ims`, `allglobal::in`, `allglobal::inifactor`, `allglobal::ins`, `invfft()`, `allglobal::iomn`, `inputlist::iota`, `allglobal::iotakadd`, `allglobal::iotakkii`, `allglobal::iotaksgn`, `allglobal::iotaksub`, `allglobal::ipdt`, `allglobal::ipdtdpf`, `allglobal::iquad`, `allglobal::irbc`, `allglobal::irbs`, `allglobal::irij`, `inputlist::ivolume`, `allglobal::izbc`, `allglobal::izbs`, `allglobal::izij`, `allglobal::jiimag`, `allglobal::jireal`, `allglobal::jkimag`, `allglobal::jkreal`, `allglobal::jxyz`, `allglobal::ki`, `allglobal::kija`, `allglobal::kij`, `allglobal::kijmag`, `allglobal::kjreal`, `allglobal::labintegral`, `allglobal::lbbintegral`, `inputlist::lbeltrami`, `allglobal::lblelinear`, `allglobal::lblewton`, `allglobal::lblequad`, `inputlist::lconstraint`, `allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity`, `inputlist::lfindzero`, `inputlist::lfreebound`, `allglobal::lgdof`, `inputlist::lgmrespec`, `allglobal::lhessianallocated`, `allglobal::liluprecond`, `inputlist::linitgues`, `inputlist::linitialize`, `allglobal::lma`, `inputlist::lmat solver`,

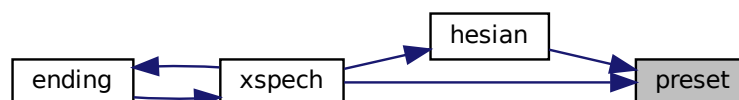
allglobal::lmvalue, allglobal::lmb, allglobal::lmbvalue, allglobal::lmc, allglobal::lmcvalue, allglobal::lmd, allglobal::lmdvalue, allglobal::lme, allglobal::lmevalue, allglobal::lmf, allglobal::lmfvalue, allglobal::lmg, allglobal::lmgvalue, allglobal::lmh, allglobal::lmhvalue, allglobal::lmns, allglobal::lmpol, allglobal::lntor, allglobal::localconstraint, inputlist::lp, inputlist::lq, inputlist::lrad, matrix(), inputlist::maxrndgues, allglobal::mmpp, allglobal::mne, allglobal::mns, inputlist::mpol, inputlist::mu, constants::mu0, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::nadof, inputlist::ndiscrete, allglobal::ndmas, allglobal::ndmasmax, allglobal::nfielddof, inputlist::nfp, allglobal::ngdof, allglobal::notmatrixfree, allglobal::notstellsym, inputlist::nquad, allglobal::nt, inputlist::ntor, inputlist::nvof, allglobal::nxyz, allglobal::nz, allglobal::odmn, allglobal::ofmn, inputlist::oita, constants::one, inputlist::epsilon, fileunits::ounit, inputlist::pcondense, allglobal::pemn, inputlist::pflux, inputlist::phiedge, allglobal::pi2nfp, allglobal::pi2pi2nfp, allglobal::pi2pi2nfp, allglobal::pi2pi2nfp, inputlist::pl, fftw_interface::planb, fftw_interface::planf, allglobal::pomn, inputlist::pr, allglobal::psifactor, inputlist::ql, inputlist::qr, ra00aa(), allglobal::readin(), allglobal::rij, inputlist::rp, inputlist::rq, allglobal::rscale, allglobal::rtm, allglobal::rtt, allglobal::semn, allglobal::sfmn, allglobal::sg, allglobal::simn, allglobal::sini, numerical::small, allglobal::smpol, allglobal::sntor, allglobal::somn, allglobal::sontz, numerical::sqrtmachprec, allglobal::sweight, tfft(), inputlist::tflux, allglobal::trij, allglobal::tt, allglobal::tzij, inputlist::upsilon, numerical::vsmall, allglobal::vvolume, inputlist::wpoloidal, allglobal::yesstellsym, allglobal::zernike, constants::zero, and allglobal::zij.

Referenced by hesian(), and xspech().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.18 Output file(s)

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `ra00aa` (writeorread)
Writes vector potential to `.ext.sp.A`.

8.18.1 Detailed Description

8.18.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.18.2.1 ra00aa() `subroutine ra00aa (`
`character, intent(in) writeorread)`

Writes vector potential to `.ext.sp.A`.

representation of vector potential

- The components of the vector potential, $\mathbf{A} = A_\theta \nabla + A_\zeta \nabla \zeta$, are

$$A_\theta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} A_{\theta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} A_{\theta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (243)$$

$$A_\zeta(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{i,l} A_{\zeta,e,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_{i,l} A_{\zeta,o,i,l} \bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (244)$$

where $\bar{T}_{l,i}(s) \equiv \bar{s}^{m_i/2} T_l(s)$, $T_l(s)$ is the Chebyshev polynomial, and $\alpha_j \equiv m_j \theta - n_j \zeta$. The regularity factor, $\bar{s}^{m_i/2}$, where $\bar{s} \equiv (1+s)/2$, is only included if there is a coordinate singularity in the domain (i.e. only in the innermost volume, and only in cylindrical and toroidal geometry.)

file format

- The format of the files containing the vector potential is as follows:

```
open(aunit, file="//trim(ext)//".sp.A", status="replace", form="unformatted")
write(aunit) mvol, mpol, ntor, mn, nfp ! integers;
write(aunit) im(1:mn) ! integers; poloidal modes;
write(aunit) in(1:mn) ! integers; toroidal modes;
do vvol = 1, mvol ! integers; loop over volumes;
write(aunit) lrad(vvol) ! integers; the radial resolution in each volume may be different;
do ii = 1, mn
write(aunit) ate(vvol,ii)%s(0:lrad(vvol)) ! reals;
write(aunit) aze(vvol,ii)%s(0:lrad(vvol)) ! reals;
write(aunit) ato(vvol,ii)%s(0:lrad(vvol)) ! reals;
write(aunit) azo(vvol,ii)%s(0:lrad(vvol)) ! reals;
enddo ! end of do ii;
enddo ! end of do vvol;
close(aunit)
```

Parameters

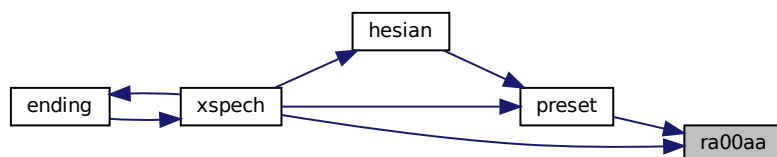
in	writeorread	'W' to write the vector potential; 'R' to read it
----	-------------	---

References allglobal::ate, allglobal::ato, fileunits::aunit, allglobal::aze, allglobal::azo, allglobal::cpus, inputlist::ext,

allglobal::im, allglobal::in, inputlist::lrad, inputlist::mpol, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, inputlist::nfp, inputlist::ntor, fileunits::ounit, inputlist::wmacros, and constants::zero.

Referenced by preset(), and xspech().

Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.19 Rotational Transform

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `tr00ab` (lvol, mn, NN, Nt, Nz, iflag, ldiota)
Calculates rotational transform given an arbitrary tangential field.

8.19.1 Detailed Description

8.19.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.19.2.1 tr00ab() subroutine tr00ab (
integer, intent(in) lvol,
integer, intent(in) mn,
integer, intent(in) NN,
integer, intent(in) Nt,
integer, intent(in) Nz,
integer, intent(in) iflag,
real, dimension(0:1,-1:2), intent(inout) ldiota)

Calculates rotational transform given an arbitrary tangential field.

Calculates transform, $\iota = \dot{\theta}(1 + \lambda_\theta) + \lambda_\zeta$, given $\mathbf{B}|_{\mathcal{I}}$.

constructing straight field line angle on interfaces

- The algorithm stems from introducing a straight field line angle $\theta_s = \theta + \lambda(\theta, \zeta)$, where

$$\lambda = \sum_j \lambda_{o,j} \sin(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta) + \sum_j \lambda_{e,j} \cos(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta) \quad (245)$$

and insisting that

$$\frac{\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \theta_s}{\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \zeta} = \dot{\theta}(1 + \lambda_\theta) + \lambda_\zeta = \iota, \quad (246)$$

where ι is a constant that is to be determined.

- Writing $\dot{\theta} = -\partial_s A_\zeta / \partial_s A_\theta$, we have

$$\partial_s A_\theta \iota + \partial_s A_\zeta \lambda_\theta - \partial_s A_\theta \lambda_\zeta = -\partial_s A_\zeta \quad (247)$$

- Expanding this equation we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & (A'_{\theta,e,k} \cos \alpha_k + A'_{\theta,o,k} \sin \alpha_k) \iota \\ & + (A'_{\zeta,e,k} \cos \alpha_k + A'_{\zeta,o,k} \sin \alpha_k) (+m_j \lambda_{o,j} \cos \alpha_j - m_j \lambda_{e,j} \sin \alpha_j) \\ & - (A'_{\theta,e,k} \cos \alpha_k + A'_{\theta,o,k} \sin \alpha_k) (-n_j \lambda_{o,j} \cos \alpha_j + n_j \lambda_{e,j} \sin \alpha_j) \\ & = - (A'_{\zeta,e,k} \cos \alpha_k + A'_{\zeta,o,k} \sin \alpha_k), \end{aligned} \quad (248)$$

where summation over $k = 1, \text{mn}$ and $j = 2, \text{mns}$ is implied

- After applying double angle formulae,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (A'_{\theta,e,k} \cos \alpha_k + A'_{\theta,o,k} \sin \alpha_k) \tau \\
& + \lambda_{o,j} (+m_j A'_{\zeta,e,k} + n_j A'_{\theta,e,k}) [+ \cos(\alpha_k + \alpha_j) + \cos(\alpha_k - \alpha_j)] / 2 \\
& + \lambda_{e,j} (-m_j A'_{\zeta,e,k} - n_j A'_{\theta,e,k}) [+ \sin(\alpha_k + \alpha_j) - \sin(\alpha_k - \alpha_j)] / 2 \\
& + \lambda_{o,j} (+m_j A'_{\zeta,o,k} + n_j A'_{\theta,o,k}) [+ \sin(\alpha_k + \alpha_j) + \sin(\alpha_k - \alpha_j)] / 2 \\
& + \lambda_{e,j} (-m_j A'_{\zeta,o,k} - n_j A'_{\theta,o,k}) [- \cos(\alpha_k + \alpha_j) + \cos(\alpha_k - \alpha_j)] / 2 \\
= & - (A'_{\zeta,e,k} \cos \alpha_k + A'_{\zeta,o,k} \sin \alpha_k),
\end{aligned} \tag{249}$$

and equating coefficients, an equation of the form $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ is obtained, where

$$\mathbf{x} = (\underbrace{\tau}_{x[1]}, \underbrace{\lambda_{o,2}, \lambda_{o,3}, \dots}_{x[2:N]}, \underbrace{\lambda_{e,2}, \lambda_{e,3}, \dots}_{x[N+1:2N-1]})^T. \tag{250}$$

alternative iterative method

- Consider the equation $\dot{\theta}(1 + \lambda_\theta) + \lambda_\zeta = \tau$, where $\lambda = \sum_j \lambda_j \sin \alpha_j$, given on a grid

$$\dot{\theta}_i + \dot{\theta}_i \sum_j m_j \cos \alpha_{i,j} \lambda_j - \sum_j n_j \cos \alpha_{i,j} \lambda_j = \tau, \tag{251}$$

where i labels the grid point.

- This is a matrix equation...

Parameters

<i>lvol</i>	
<i>mn</i>	
<i>NN</i>	
<i>Nt</i>	
<i>Nz</i>	
<i>iflag</i>	
<i>ldiota</i>	

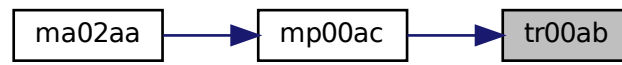
References allglobal::cpus, allglobal::glambda, constants::goldenmean, constants::half, allglobal::im, inputlist::imethod, allglobal::ims, allglobal::in, allglobal::ins, invfft(), inputlist::iorder, inputlist::iotatol, inputlist::iprecon, inputlist::lrad, inputlist::lsparse, inputlist::lsvdiota, numerical::machprec, allglobal::mns, inputlist::mpol, allglobal::mv, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, allglobal::notstelsym, inputlist::ntor, inputlist::nvol, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, constants::pi2, allglobal::pi2nfp, numerical::small, numerical::sqrtmachprec, constants::third, constants::two, numerical::vsmall, inputlist::wmacros, allglobal::yesstelsym, and constants::zero.

Referenced by mp00ac().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.20 Plasma volume

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `volume` (`lvol`, `vflag`)

Computes volume of each region; and, if required, the derivatives of the volume with respect to the interface geometry.

8.20.1 Detailed Description

8.20.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.20.2.1 `volume()` `subroutine volume (`
`integer, intent(in) lvol,`
`integer vflag)`

Computes volume of each region; and, if required, the derivatives of the volume with respect to the interface geometry.

Calculates volume of each region; $\mathcal{V}_i \equiv \int dv$.

volume integral

- The volume enclosed by the v -th interface is given by the integral

$$V = \int_{\mathcal{V}} dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\mathcal{V}} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{x} dv = \frac{1}{3} \int_S \mathbf{x} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi/N} d\zeta |\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x}_\theta \times \mathbf{x}_\zeta|^s \quad (252)$$

where we have used $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{x} = 3$, and have assumed that the domain is periodic in the angles.

representation of surfaces

- The coordinate functions are

$$R(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_i R_{e,i} \cos \alpha_i + \sum_i R_{o,i} \sin \alpha_i \quad (253)$$

$$Z(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_i Z_{e,i} \cos \alpha_i + \sum_i Z_{o,i} \sin \alpha_i, \quad (254)$$

where $\alpha_i \equiv m_i \theta - n_i \zeta$.

geometry

- The geometry is controlled by the input parameter `Igeometry` as follows:
- `Igeometry.eq.1 : Cartesian` : $\sqrt{g} = R_s$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi/N} d\zeta R \\ &= 2\pi \frac{2\pi}{N} R_{e,1} \end{aligned} \quad (255)$$

- Igeometry.eq.2 : cylindrical : $\sqrt{g} = RR_s = \frac{1}{2}\partial_s(R^2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi/N} d\zeta R^2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} 2\pi \frac{2\pi}{N} \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j R_{e,i} R_{e,j} [\cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j) + \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j)] \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} 2\pi \frac{2\pi}{N} \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \sum_j R_{o,i} R_{o,j} [\cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j) - \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j)] \quad (256)
 \end{aligned}$$

- Igeometry.eq.3 : toroidal : $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta = R(ZR_\theta - RZ_\theta)$ This is computed by fast Fourier transform:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi/N} d\zeta R (ZR_\theta - RZ_\theta) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k R_{e,i} (Z_{e,j} R_{o,k} - R_{e,j} Z_{o,k}) (+m_k) \iint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k R_{e,i} (Z_{o,j} R_{e,k} - R_{o,j} Z_{e,k}) (-m_k) \iint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k R_{o,i} (Z_{e,j} R_{e,k} - R_{e,j} Z_{e,k}) (-m_k) \iint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k R_{o,i} (Z_{o,j} R_{o,k} - R_{o,j} Z_{o,k}) (+m_k) \iint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k \quad (257)
 \end{aligned}$$

- (Recall that the integral over an odd function is zero, so various terms in the above expansion have been ignored.)
- The trigonometric terms are

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k &= + \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j + \alpha_k) + \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j - \alpha_k) + \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j + \alpha_k) + \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j - \alpha_k) \\
 4 \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k &= - \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j + \alpha_k) + \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j - \alpha_k) + \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j + \alpha_k) - \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j - \alpha_k) \\
 4 \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k &= - \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j + \alpha_k) + \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j - \alpha_k) - \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j + \alpha_k) + \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j - \alpha_k) \\
 4 \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k &= - \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j + \alpha_k) - \cos(\alpha_i + \alpha_j - \alpha_k) + \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j + \alpha_k) + \cos(\alpha_i - \alpha_j - \alpha_k)
 \end{aligned}$$

- The required derivatives are

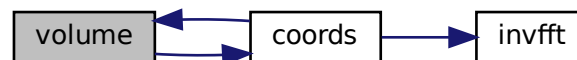
$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \frac{\partial V}{\partial R_{e,i}} &= (+Z_{e,j} R_{o,k} m_k - R_{e,j} Z_{o,k} m_k - R_{e,j} Z_{o,k} m_k) \iint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k \\
 &\quad + (-Z_{o,j} R_{e,k} m_k + R_{o,j} Z_{e,k} m_k + R_{o,j} Z_{e,k} m_k) \iint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k \\
 &\quad + (-R_{o,k} Z_{e,j} m_i) \iint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k \\
 &\quad + (-R_{e,k} Z_{o,j} m_i) \iint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k \quad (259)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \frac{\partial V}{\partial Z_{o,i}} &= (-R_{e,k} R_{e,j} m_i) \iint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k \\
 &\quad + (-R_{o,k} R_{o,j} m_i) \iint d\theta d\zeta \cos \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k \\
 &\quad + (-R_{e,j} R_{e,k} m_k) \iint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \cos \alpha_j \sin \alpha_k \\
 &\quad + (+R_{o,j} R_{o,k} m_k) \iint d\theta d\zeta \sin \alpha_i \sin \alpha_j \cos \alpha_k \quad (260)
 \end{aligned}$$

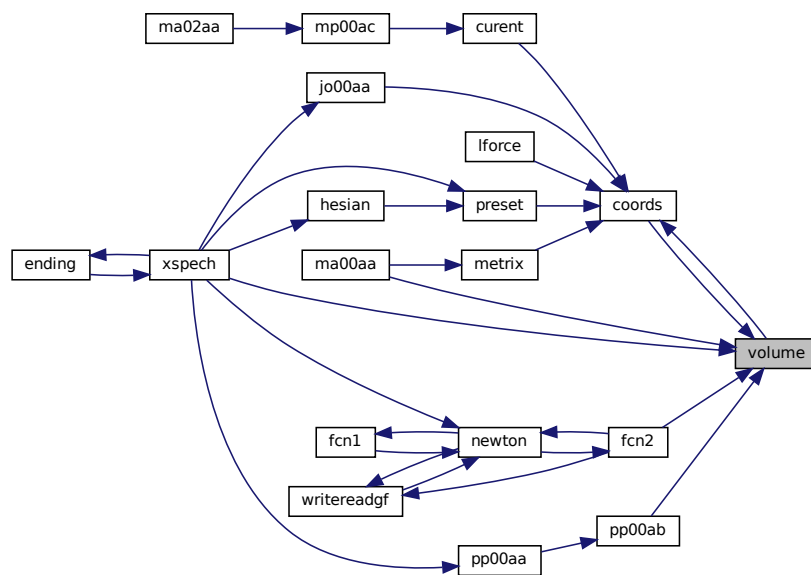
References coords(), allglobal::cosi, allglobal::cpus, allglobal::dbdx, allglobal::djk, allglobal::djkp, allglobal::dvolume, constants::four, constants::half, inputlist::igeometry, allglobal::im, allglobal::in, allglobal::irbc, allglobal::irbs, allglobal::izbc, allglobal::izbs, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, inputlist::nvol, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, constants::pi2, allglobal::pi2nfp, allglobal::pi2pi2nfp, allglobal::pi2pi2nfpquart, inputlist::pscale, constants::quart, allglobal::rij, allglobal::sini, numerical::small, constants::third, constants::two, numerical::vsmall, allglobal::vvolume, allglobal::yesstelsym, constants::zero, and allglobal::zij.

Referenced by coords(), fcn2(), ma00aa(), pp00ab(), and xspech().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.21 Smooth boundary

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `wa00aa` (`iwa00aa`)
Constructs smooth approximation to wall.
- subroutine `vacuumphi` (`Nconstraints`, `rho`, `fvec`, `iflag`)
Compute vacuum magnetic scalar potential (?)

8.21.1 Detailed Description

8.21.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

8.21.2.1 wa00aa() `subroutine wa00aa (`
`integer iwa00aa)`

Constructs smooth approximation to wall.

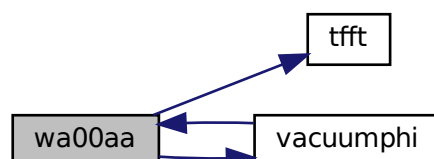
solution of Laplace's equation in two-dimensions

- The wall is given by a discrete set of points.
- The points must go anti-clockwise.

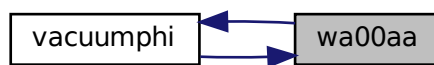
References `allglobal::cpus`, `fileunits::gunit`, `constants::half`, `allglobal::im`, `allglobal::in`, `allglobal::irbc`, `allglobal::irbs`, `allglobal::izbc`, `allglobal::izbs`, `allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity`, `inputlist::mpol`, `allglobal::mvol`, `allglobal::myid`, `allglobal::ncpu`, `allglobal::nt`, `inputlist::ntor`, `inputlist::nvol`, `allglobal::nz`, `inputlist::odetol`, `constants::one`, `fileunits::ounit`, `constants::pi2`, `allglobal::rij`, `constants::ten`, `tfft()`, `vacuumphi()`, `numerical::vsmall`, `inputlist::wmacros`, `allglobal::yesstelsym`, `constants::zero`, and `allglobal::zij`.

Referenced by `vacuumphi()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.21.2.2 vacuumphi() subroutine vacuumphi (
 integer *Nconstraints*,
 real, dimension(1:nconstraints) *rho*,
 real, dimension(1:nconstraints) *fvec*,
 integer *iflag*)

Compute vacuum magnetic scalar potential (?)

Parameters

<i>Nconstraints</i>	
<i>rho</i>	
<i>fvec</i>	
<i>iflag</i>	

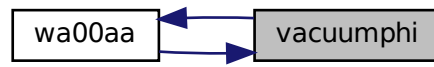
References allglobal::cpus, constants::half, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, constants::pi2, allglobal::rij, wa00aa(), inputlist::wmacros, constants::zero, and allglobal::zij.

Referenced by wa00aa().

Here is the call graph for this function:



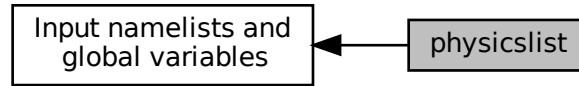
Here is the caller graph for this function:



8.22 physicslist

The namelist `physicslist` controls the geometry, profiles, and numerical resolution.

Collaboration diagram for `physicslist`:



Variables

- integer `inputlist::igeometry` = 3
selects Cartesian, cylindrical or toroidal geometry;
- integer `inputlist::istellsym` = 1
stellarator symmetry is enforced if `Istellsym==1`
- integer `inputlist::lfreebound` = 0
compute vacuum field surrounding plasma
- real `inputlist::phiedge` = 1.0
total enclosed toroidal magnetic flux;
- real `inputlist::curtor` = 0.0
total enclosed (toroidal) plasma current;
- real `inputlist::curpol` = 0.0
total enclosed (poloidal) linking current;
- real `inputlist::gamma` = 0.0
adiabatic index; cannot set $|\gamma| = 1$
- integer `inputlist::nfp` = 1
field periodicity
- integer `inputlist::nvol` = 1
number of volumes
- integer `inputlist::mpol` = 0
number of poloidal Fourier harmonics
- integer `inputlist::ntor` = 0
number of toroidal Fourier harmonics
- integer, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::lrad` = 4
Chebyshev resolution in each volume.
- integer `inputlist::lconstraint` = -1
selects constraints; primarily used in `ma02aa()` and `mp00ac()`.
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::tflux` = 0.0
toroidal flux, ψ_t , enclosed by each interface
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::pflux` = 0.0
poloidal flux, ψ_p , enclosed by each interface
- real, dimension(1:mnvol) `inputlist::helicity` = 0.0
helicity, \mathcal{K} , in each volume, \mathcal{V}_i

- real `inputlist::pscale` = 0.0
pressure scale factor
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::pressure` = 0.0
pressure in each volume
- integer `inputlist::ladiabatic` = 0
logical flag
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::adiabatic` = 0.0
adiabatic constants in each volume
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::mu` = 0.0
helicity-multiplier, μ , in each volume
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::ivolume` = 0.0
*Toroidal current constraint normalized by μ_0 ($I_{volume} = \mu_0 \cdot [A]$), in each volume. This is a cumulative quantity:
 $I_{V,i} = \int_0^{\psi_{t,i}} \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$. Physically, it represents the sum of all non-pressure driven currents.*
- real, dimension(1:mnvol) `inputlist::isurf` = 0.0
Toroidal current normalized by μ_0 at each interface (cumulative). This is the sum of all pressure driven currents.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::pl` = 0
"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\iota = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::ql` = 0
"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\iota = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::pr` = 0
"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\iota = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::qr` = 0
"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\iota = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- real, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::iota` = 0.0
rotational-transform, ι , on inner side of each interface
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::lp` = 0
"outer" interface rotational-transform is $\iota = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::lq` = 0
"outer" interface rotational-transform is $\iota = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::rp` = 0
"outer" interface rotational-transform is $\iota = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::rq` = 0
"outer" interface rotational-transform is $\iota = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- real, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::oita` = 0.0
rotational-transform, ι , on outer side of each interface
- real `inputlist::mupftol` = 1.0e-14
accuracy to which μ and $\Delta\psi_p$ are required
- integer `inputlist::mupfits` = 8
an upper limit on the transform/helicity constraint iterations;
- real `inputlist::rpol` = 1.0
poloidal extent of slab (effective radius)
- real `inputlist::rtor` = 1.0
toroidal extent of slab (effective radius)
- integer `inputlist::lreflect` = 0
=1 reflect the upper and lower bound in slab, =0 do not reflect
- real, dimension(0:mntor) `inputlist::rac` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric coordinate axis;
- real, dimension(0:mntor) `inputlist::zas` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric coordinate axis;
- real, dimension(0:mntor) `inputlist::ras` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric coordinate axis;

- real, dimension(0:mntor) `inputlist::zac` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric coordinate axis;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::rbc` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric boundary components;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::zbs` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric boundary components;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::rbs` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric boundary components;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::zbc` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric boundary components;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::rwc` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric boundary components of wall;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::zws` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric boundary components of wall;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::rws` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric boundary components of wall;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::zwc` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric boundary components of wall;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::vns` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric normal field at boundary; vacuum component;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::bns` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric normal field at boundary; plasma component;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::vnc` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric normal field at boundary; vacuum component;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::bnc` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric normal field at boundary; plasma component;

8.22.1 Detailed Description

The namelist `physicslist` controls the geometry, profiles, and numerical resolution.

8.22.2 Variable Documentation

8.22.2.1 igeometry `integer inputlist::igeometry = 3`

selects Cartesian, cylindrical or toroidal geometry;

- `Igeometry=1` : Cartesian; geometry determined by R ;
- `Igeometry=2` : cylindrical; geometry determined by R ;
- `Igeometry=3` : toroidal; geometry determined by R and Z ;

Referenced by `bnorml()`, `coords()`, `dvcfield()`, `fcn1()`, `fcn2()`, `hesian()`, `jo00aa()`, `lforce()`, `newton()`, `packxi()`, `pc00ab()`, `pp00aa()`, `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `stxyz()`, `volume()`, `writereadgf()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.22.2.2 nfp integer inputlist::nfp = 1

field periodicity

- all Fourier representations are of the form $\cos(m\theta - nN\zeta)$, $\sin(m\theta - nN\zeta)$, where $N \equiv \text{Nfp}$
- constraint: $\text{Nfp} \geq 1$

Referenced by `invfft()`, `jo00aa()`, `preset()`, `ra00aa()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `tfft()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.22.2.3 nvol integer inputlist::nvol = 1

number of volumes

- each volume \mathcal{V}_l is bounded by the \mathcal{I}_{l-1} and \mathcal{I}_l interfaces
- note that in cylindrical or toroidal geometry, \mathcal{I}_0 is the degenerate coordinate axis
- constraint: $\text{Nvol} \leq \text{MNvol}$

Referenced by `brcast()`, `df00ab()`, `dvcfield()`, `hesian()`, `jo00aa()`, `lforce()`, `packxi()`, `pc00ab()`, `pp00aa()`, `pp00ab()`, `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `stxyz()`, `tr00ab()`, `volume()`, `wa00aa()`, `writereadgf()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.22.2.4 mpol integer inputlist::mpol = 0

number of poloidal Fourier harmonics

- all Fourier representations of doubly-periodic functions are of the form

$$f(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\text{Ntor}} f_{0,n} \cos(-n\text{Nfp}\zeta) + \sum_{m=1}^{\text{Mpol}} \sum_{n=-\text{Ntor}}^{\text{Ntor}} f_{m,n} \cos(m\theta - n\text{Nfp}\zeta), \quad (261)$$

Internally these "double" summations are written as a "single" summation, e.g. $f(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_j f_j \cos(m_j\theta - n_j\zeta)$.

Referenced by `bfield()`, `jo00aa()`, `ma00aa()`, `matrix()`, `preset()`, `ra00aa()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `tr00ab()`, `wa00aa()`, `writereadgf()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.5 ntor integer inputlist::ntor = 0

number of toroidal Fourier harmonics

- all Fourier representations of doubly-periodic functions are of the form

$$f(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_{n=0}^{N_{\text{tor}}} f_{0,n} \cos(-n N_{\text{fp}} \zeta) + \sum_{m=1}^{M_{\text{pol}}} \sum_{n=-N_{\text{tor}}}^{N_{\text{tor}}} f_{m,n} \cos(m\theta - n N_{\text{fp}} \zeta), \quad (262)$$

Internally these "double" summations are written as a "single" summation, e.g. $f(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_j f_j \cos(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta)$.

Referenced by coords(), mp00ac(), packxi(), preset(), ra00aa(), allglobal::readin(), stxyz(), tr00ab(), wa00aa(), writereadgf(), and allglobal::wrtend().

8.22.2.6 lrad integer, dimension(1:mnvol+1) inputlist::lrad = 4

Chebyshev resolution in each volume.

- constraint : Lrad(1:Mvol) >= 2

Referenced by bfield(), bnorml(), brcast(), curent(), dvfield(), jo00aa(), lforce(), ma02aa(), mp00ac(), packab(), pp00aa(), preset(), ra00aa(), allglobal::readin(), tr00ab(), allglobal::wrtend(), and xspech().

8.22.2.7 lconstraint integer inputlist::lconstraint = -1

selects constraints; primarily used in [ma02aa\(\)](#) and [mp00ac\(\)](#).

- if Lconstraint== -1, then in the plasma regions $\Delta\psi_t$, μ and $\Delta\psi_p$ are *not* varied and in the vacuum region (only for free-boundary) $\Delta\psi_t$ and $\Delta\psi_p$ are *not* varied, and $\mu = 0$.
- if Lconstraint==0, then in the plasma regions $\Delta\psi_t$, μ and $\Delta\psi_p$ are *not* varied and in the vacuum region (only for free-boundary) $\Delta\psi_t$ and $\Delta\psi_p$ are varied to match the prescribed plasma current, `curtor`, and the "linking" current, `curpol`, and $\mu = 0$.
- if Lconstraint==1, then in the plasma regions μ and $\Delta\psi_p$ are adjusted in order to satisfy the inner and outer interface transform constraints (except in the simple torus, where the enclosed poloidal flux is irrelevant, and only μ is varied to satisfy the outer interface transform constraint); and in the vacuum region $\Delta\psi_t$ and $\Delta\psi_p$ are varied to match the transform constraint on the boundary and to obtain the prescribed linking current, `curpol`, and $\mu = 0$.
- **Todo** if Lconstraint==2, under reconstruction.
- if Lconstraint.eq.3, then the μ and ψ_p variables are adjusted in order to satisfy the volume and surface toroidal current computed with `lbpol()` (excepted in the inner most volume, where the volume current is irrelevant). Not implemented yet in free boundary.

Referenced by brcast(), ma02aa(), pp00aa(), preset(), allglobal::readin(), allglobal::wrtend(), and xspech().

8.22.2.8 tflux `real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) inputlist::tflux = 0.0`

toroidal flux, ψ_t , enclosed by each interface

- For each of the plasma volumes, this is a constraint: `tflux` is *not* varied
 - For the vacuum region (only if `Lfreebound==1`), `tflux` may be allowed to vary to match constraints
 - Note that `tflux` will be normalized so that `tflux(Nvol) = 1.0`, so that `tflux` is arbitrary up to a scale factor
- See also
- `phiedge`

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.22.2.9 helicity `real, dimension(1:mnvol) inputlist::helicity = 0.0`

helicity, \mathcal{K} , in each volume, \mathcal{V}_i

- on exit, `helicity` is set to the computed values of $\mathcal{K} \equiv \int \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} dv$

Referenced by `brcast()`, `df00ab()`, `hesian()`, `ma02aa()`, `mp00ac()`, `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.22.2.10 pscale `real inputlist::pscale = 0.0`

pressure scale factor

- the initial pressure profile is given by `pscale * pressure`

Referenced by `lforce()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `volume()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.22.2.11 pressure `real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) inputlist::pressure = 0.0`

pressure in each volume

- The pressure is *not* held constant, but $p_l V_l^\gamma = P_l$ is held constant, where P_l is determined by the initial pressures and the initial volumes, V_l .
- Note that if `gamma==0.0`, then $p_l \equiv P_l$.
- On output, the pressure is given by $p_l = P_l / V_l^\gamma$, where V_l is the final volume.
- `pressure` is only used in calculation of interface force-balance.

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.22.2.12 ladiabatic integer inputlist::ladiabatic = 0

logical flag

- If Ladiabatic==0, the adiabatic constants are determined by the initial pressure and volume.
- If Ladiabatic==1, the adiabatic constants are determined by the given input adiabatic.

Referenced by allglobal::readin(), allglobal::wrtend(), and xspech().

8.22.2.13 adiabatic real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) inputlist::adiabatic = 0.0

adiabatic constants in each volume

- The pressure is *not* held constant, but $p_l V_l^\gamma = P_l \equiv \text{adiabatic}$ is constant.
- Note that if gamma==0.0, then pressure==adiabatic.
- pressure is only used in calculation of interface force-balance.

Referenced by lforce(), allglobal::readin(), allglobal::wrtend(), and xspech().

8.22.2.14 pl integer, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::pl = 0

"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\epsilon = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

If both $q_l = 0$ and $q_r = 0$, then the (inside) interface rotational-transform is defined by `iota`.

Referenced by preset(), allglobal::readin(), and allglobal::wrtend().

8.22.2.15 ql integer, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::ql = 0

"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\epsilon = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

If both $q_l = 0$ and $q_r = 0$, then the (inside) interface rotational-transform is defined by `iota`.

Referenced by preset(), allglobal::readin(), and allglobal::wrtend().

8.22.2.16 pr integer, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::pr = 0

"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\epsilon = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

If both $q_l = 0$ and $q_r = 0$, then the (inside) interface rotational-transform is defined by `iota`.

Referenced by preset(), allglobal::readin(), and allglobal::wrtend().

8.22.2.17 qr integer, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::qr = 0

"inside" interface rotational-transform is $t = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

If both $q_l = 0$ and $q_r = 0$, then the (inside) interface rotational-transform is defined by `iota`.

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.18 iota real, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::iota = 0.0

rotational-transform, t , on inner side of each interface

- only relevant if illogical input for `ql` and `qr` are provided

Referenced by `mp00ac()`, `pp00aa()`, `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.19 lp integer, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::lp = 0

"outer" interface rotational-transform is $t = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

If both $q_l = 0$ and $q_r = 0$, then the (outer) interface rotational-transform is defined by `oita`.

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.20 lq integer, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::lq = 0

"outer" interface rotational-transform is $t = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

If both $q_l = 0$ and $q_r = 0$, then the (outer) interface rotational-transform is defined by `oita`.

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.21 rp integer, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::rp = 0

"outer" interface rotational-transform is $t = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

If both $q_l = 0$ and $q_r = 0$, then the (outer) interface rotational-transform is defined by `oita`.

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.22 `rq` integer, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::rq = 0

"outer" interface rotational-transform is $t = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
If both $q_l = 0$ and $q_r = 0$, then the (outer) interface rotational-transform is defined by `oita`.

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.23 `oita` real, dimension(0:mnvol) inputlist::oita = 0.0

rotational-transform, t , on outer side of each interface

- only relevant if illogical input for `ql` and `qr` are provided

Referenced by `mp00ac()`, `pp00aa()`, `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.24 `mupftol` real inputlist::mupftol = 1.0e-14

accuracy to which μ and $\Delta\psi_p$ are required

- only relevant if constraints on transform, enclosed currents etc. are to be satisfied iteratively, see `Lconstraint`

Referenced by `ma02aa()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.25 `mupfits` integer inputlist::mupfits = 8

an upper limit on the transform/helicity constraint iterations;

- only relevant if constraints on transform, enclosed currents etc. are to be satisfied iteratively, see `Lconstraint`
- constraint: `mupfits > 0`

Referenced by `ma02aa()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.26 `rpol` real inputlist::rpol = 1.0

poloidal extent of slab (effective radius)

- only relevant if `Igeometry==1`
- poloidal size is $L = 2\pi*rpol$

Referenced by `coords()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.22.2.27 `rtor` real inputlist::rtor = 1.0

toroidal extent of slab (effective radius)

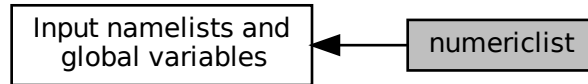
- only relevant if `Igeometry==1`
- toroidal size is $L = 2\pi*rtor$

Referenced by `coords()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23 numericlist

The namelist `numericlist` controls internal resolution parameters that the user rarely needs to consider.

Collaboration diagram for `numericlist`:



Variables

- integer `inputlist::linitialize` = 0
Used to initialize geometry using a regularization / extrapolation method.
- integer `inputlist::lautoinitbn` = 1
Used to initialize B_{ns} using an initial fixed-boundary calculation.
- integer `inputlist::lzerovac` = 0
Used to adjust vacuum field to cancel plasma field on computational boundary.
- integer `inputlist::ndiscrete` = 2
*resolution of the real space grid on which fast Fourier transforms are performed is given by $Ndiscrete * Mpol * 4$*
- integer `inputlist::nquad` = -1
Resolution of the Gaussian quadrature.
- integer `inputlist::impol` = -4
Fourier resolution of straight-fieldline angle on interfaces.
- integer `inputlist::intor` = -4
Fourier resolution of straight-fieldline angle on interfaces;.
- integer `inputlist::lsparse` = 0
controls method used to solve for rotational-transform on interfaces
- integer `inputlist::lsvdiota` = 0
controls method used to solve for rotational-transform on interfaces; only relevant if $Lsparse = 0$
- integer `inputlist::imethod` = 3
controls iterative solution to sparse matrix arising in real-space transformation to the straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if $Lsparse.eq.2$;
- integer `inputlist::iorder` = 2
controls real-space grid resolution for constructing the straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if $Lsparse > 0$
- integer `inputlist::iprecon` = 0
controls iterative solution to sparse matrix arising in real-space transformation to the straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if $Lsparse.eq.2$;
- real `inputlist::iotatol` = -1.0
tolerance required for iterative construction of straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if $Lsparse.ge.2$
- integer `inputlist::lextrap` = 0
geometry of innermost interface is defined by extrapolation
- integer `inputlist::mregular` = -1
maximum regularization factor
- integer `inputlist::lrzaxis` = 1
controls the guess of geometry axis in the innermost volume or initialization of interfaces
- integer `inputlist::ntoraxis` = 3
the number of n harmonics used in the Jacobian $m = 1$ harmonic elimination method; only relevant if $Lrzaxis.\leftrightarrow ge.1$.

8.23.1 Detailed Description

The namelist `numericlist` controls internal resolution parameters that the user rarely needs to consider.

8.23.2 Variable Documentation

8.23.2.1 `linitialize` `integer inputlist::linitialize = 0`

Used to initialize geometry using a regularization / extrapolation method.

- if `Linitialize = -I`, where I is a positive integer, the geometry of the $i = 1, N_V - I$ surfaces constructed by an extrapolation
- if `Linitialize = 0`, the geometry of the interior surfaces is provided after the namelists in the input file
- if `Linitialize = 1`, the interior surfaces will be initialized as $R_{l,m,n} = R_{N,m,n} \psi_{t,l}^{m/2}$, where $R_{N,m,n}$ is the plasma boundary and $\psi_{t,l}$ is the given toroidal flux enclosed by the l -th interface, normalized to the total enclosed toroidal flux; a similar extrapolation is used for $Z_{l,m,n}$
- Note that the Fourier harmonics of the boundary is *always* given by the `Rbc` and `Zbs` given in `physicslist`.
- if `Linitialize = 2`, the interior surfaces *and the plasma boundary* will be initialized as $R_{l,m,n} = R_{W,m,n} \psi_{t,l}^{m/2}$, where $R_{W,m,n}$ is the computational boundary and $\psi_{t,l}$ is the given toroidal flux enclosed by the l -th interface, normalized to the total enclosed toroidal flux; a similar extrapolation is used for $Z_{l,m,n}$
- Note that, for free-boundary calculations, the Fourier harmonics of the computational boundary are *always* given by the `Rwc` and `Zws` given in `physicslist`.
- if `Linitialize = 1, 2`, it is not required to provide the geometry of the interfaces after the namelists

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.2 `lautoinitbn` `integer inputlist::lautoinitbn = 1`

Used to initialize B_{ns} using an initial fixed-boundary calculation.

- only relevant if `Lfreebound = 1`
- user-supplied `Bns` will only be considered if `Lautoinitbn = 0`

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.23.2.3 lzerovac `integer inputlist::lzerovac = 0`

Used to adjust vacuum field to cancel plasma field on computational boundary.

- only relevant if `Lfreebound = 1`

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.23.2.4 ndiscrete `integer inputlist::ndiscrete = 2`

resolution of the real space grid on which fast Fourier transforms are performed is given by `Ndiscrete*Mpol*4`

- constraint `Ndiscrete > 0`

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.5 nquad `integer inputlist::nquad = -1`

Resolution of the Gaussian quadrature.

- The resolution of the Gaussian quadrature, $\int f(s)ds = \sum_k \omega_k f(s_k)$, in each volume is given by `Iquadv`,
- `Iquadv` is set in [preset\(\)](#)

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.6 impol `integer inputlist::impol = -4`

Fourier resolution of straight-fieldline angle on interfaces.

- the rotational-transform on the interfaces is determined by a transformation to the straight-fieldline angle, with poloidal resolution given by `iMpol`
- if `iMpol <= 0`, then `iMpol = Mpol - iMpol`

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.7 intor `integer inputlist::intor = -4`

Fourier resolution of straight-fieldline angle on interfaces;

- the rotational-transform on the interfaces is determined by a transformation to the straight-fieldline angle, with toroidal resolution given by `iNtor`
- if `iNtor ≤ 0` then `iNtor = Ntor - iNtor`
- if `Ntor == 0`, then the toroidal resolution of the angle transformation is set `lNtor = 0`

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.8 lsparse `integer inputlist::lsparse = 0`

controls method used to solve for rotational-transform on interfaces

- if `Lsparse = 0`, the transformation to the straight-fieldline angle is computed in Fourier space using a dense matrix solver, F04AAF
- if `Lsparse = 1`, the transformation to the straight-fieldline angle is computed in real space using a dense matrix solver, F04ATF
- if `Lsparse = 2`, the transformation to the straight-fieldline angle is computed in real space using a sparse matrix solver, F11DEF
- if `Lsparse = 3`, the different methods for constructing the straight-fieldline angle are compared

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `tr00ab()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.9 lsvdiota `integer inputlist::lsvdiota = 0`

controls method used to solve for rotational-transform on interfaces; only relevant if `Lsparse = 0`

- if `Lsvdiota = 0`, use standard linear solver to construct straight fieldline angle transformation
- if `Lsvdiota = 1`, use SVD method to compute rotational-transform

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `tr00ab()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.10 imethod `integer inputlist::imethod = 3`

controls iterative solution to sparse matrix arising in real-space transformation to the straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if `Lsparse.eq.2`;

See also

[tr00ab\(\)](#) for details

- if `imethod = 1`, the method is RGMRES
- if `imethod = 2`, the method is CGS
- if `imethod = 3`, the method is BICGSTAB

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `tr00ab()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.11 iorder `integer inputlist::iorder = 2`

controls real-space grid resolution for constructing the straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if `Lsparse>0`

determines order of finite-difference approximation to the derivatives

- if `iorder = 2`,
- if `iorder = 4`,
- if `iorder = 6`,

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `tr00ab()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.12 iprecon `integer inputlist::iprecon = 0`

controls iterative solution to sparse matrix arising in real-space transformation to the straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if `Lsparse.eq.2`;

See also

[tr00ab\(\)](#) for details

- if `iprecon = 0`, the preconditioner is 'N'
- if `iprecon = 1`, the preconditioner is 'J'
- if `iprecon = 2`, the preconditioner is 'S'

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `tr00ab()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.13 mregular `integer inputlist::mregular = -1`

maximum regularization factor

- if `Mregular.ge.2`, then $regum_i = Mregular / 2$ where $m_i > Mregular$

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.23.2.14 lrzaxis `integer inputlist::lrzaxis = 1`

controls the guess of geometry axis in the innermost volume or initialization of interfaces

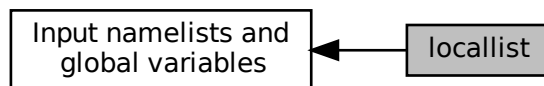
- if `iprecon = 1`, the centroid is used
- if `iprecon = 2`, the Jacobian $m = 1$ harmonic elimination method is used

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.24 locallist

The namelist `locallist` controls the construction of the Beltrami fields in each volume.

Collaboration diagram for `locallist`:



Variables

- integer `inputlist::lbeltrami` = 4
Control flag for solution of Beltrami equation.
- integer `inputlist::linitgues` = 1
controls how initial guess for Beltrami field is constructed
- integer `inputlist::lposdef` = 0
redundant;
- real `inputlist::maxrndgues` = 1.0
the maximum random number of the Beltrami field if `Linitgues` = 3
- integer `inputlist::lmatsolver` = 3
1 for LU factorization, 2 for GMRES, 3 for GMRES matrix-free
- integer `inputlist::nitergmres` = 200
number of max iteration for GMRES
- real `inputlist::epsgmres` = 1e-14
the precision of GMRES
- integer `inputlist::lgmresprec` = 1
type of preconditioner for GMRES, 1 for ILU sparse matrix
- real `inputlist::epsilu` = 1e-12
the precision of incomplete LU factorization for preconditioning

8.24.1 Detailed Description

The namelist `locallist` controls the construction of the Beltrami fields in each volume.

The transformation to straight-fieldline coordinates is singular when the rotational-transform of the interfaces is rational; however, the rotational-transform is still well defined.

8.24.2 Variable Documentation

8.24.2.1 lbeltrami `integer inputlist::lbeltrami = 4`

Control flag for solution of Beltrami equation.

- if `LBeltrami = 1,3,5` or `7`, (SQP) then the Beltrami field in each volume is constructed by minimizing the magnetic energy with the constraint of fixed helicity; this is achieved by using sequential quadratic programming as provided by `E04UFF`. This approach has the benefit (in theory) of robustly constructing minimum energy solutions when multiple, i.e. bifurcated, solutions exist.
- if `LBeltrami = 2,3,6` or `7`, (Newton) then the Beltrami fields are constructed by employing a standard Newton method for locating an extremum of $F \equiv \int B^2 dv - \mu(\int \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} dv - \mathcal{K})$, where μ is treated as an independent degree of freedom similar to the parameters describing the vector potential and \mathcal{K} is the required value of the helicity; this is the standard Lagrange multiplier approach for locating the constrained minimum; this method cannot distinguish saddle-type extrema from minima, and which solution that will be obtained depends on the initial guess;
- if `LBeltrami = 4,5,6` or `7`, (linear) it is assumed that the Beltrami fields are parameterized by μ ; in this case, it is only required to solve $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{B}$ which reduces to a system of linear equations; μ may or may not be adjusted iteratively, depending on `Lconstraint`, to satisfy either rotational-transform or helicity constraints;
- for flexibility and comparison, each of the above methods can be employed; for example:
 - if `LBeltrami = 1`, only the SQP method will be employed;
 - if `LBeltrami = 2`, only the Newton method will be employed;
 - if `LBeltrami = 4`, only the linear method will be employed;
 - if `LBeltrami = 3`, the SQP and the Newton method are used;
 - if `LBeltrami = 5`, the SQP and the linear method are used;
 - if `LBeltrami = 6`, the Newton and the linear method are used;
 - if `LBeltrami = 7`, all three methods will be employed;

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.24.2.2 linitgues `integer inputlist::linitgues = 1`

controls how initial guess for Beltrami field is constructed

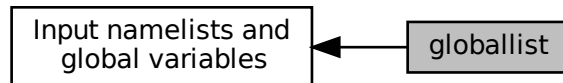
- only relevant for routines that require an initial guess for the Beltrami fields, such as the SQP and Newton methods, or the sparse linear solver;
- if `Linitgues = 0`, the initial guess for the Beltrami field is trivial
- if `Linitgues = 1`, the initial guess for the Beltrami field is an integrable approximation
- if `Linitgues = 2`, the initial guess for the Beltrami field is read from file
- if `Linitgues = 3`, the initial guess for the Beltrami field will be randomized with the maximum `maxrndgues`

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.25 globallist

The namelist `globallist` controls the search for global force-balance.

Collaboration diagram for `globallist`:



Variables

- integer `inputlist::lfindzero` = 0
use Newton methods to find zero of force-balance, which is computed by `dforce()`
- real `inputlist::escale` = 0.0
controls the weight factor, `BBweight`, in the force-imbalance harmonics
- real `inputlist::epsilon` = 1.0
weighting of force-imbalance
- real `inputlist::pcondense` = 2.0
spectral condensation parameter
- real `inputlist::epsilon` = 0.0
weighting of spectral-width constraint
- real `inputlist::wpoloidal` = 1.0
"star-like" poloidal angle constraint radial exponential factor used in `preset()` to construct `sweight`
- real `inputlist::upsilon` = 1.0
weighting of "star-like" poloidal angle constraint used in `preset()` to construct `sweight`
- real `inputlist::forcetol` = 1.0e-10
required tolerance in force-balance error; only used as an initial check
- real `inputlist::c05xmax` = 1.0e-06
required tolerance in position, $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{R_{i,v}, Z_{i,v}\}$
- real `inputlist::c05xtol` = 1.0e-12
required tolerance in position, $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{R_{i,v}, Z_{i,v}\}$
- real `inputlist::c05factor` = 1.0e-02
used to control initial step size in `C05NDF` and `C05PDF`
- logical `inputlist::lreadgf` = .true.
read $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{F}$ from file `ext.GF`
- integer `inputlist::mfreeits` = 0
maximum allowed free-boundary iterations
- real `inputlist::bnstol` = 1.0e-06
redundant;
- real `inputlist::bnsblend` = 0.666
redundant;
- real `inputlist::gbntol` = 1.0e-06
required tolerance in free-boundary iterations

- real `inputlist::gbnbld` = 0.666
normal blend
- real `inputlist::vcasingeps` = 1.e-12
regularization of Biot-Savart; see `bnorml()`, `casing()`
- real `inputlist::vcasingtol` = 1.e-08
accuracy on virtual casing integral; see `bnorml()`, `casing()`
- integer `inputlist::vcasingits` = 8
minimum number of calls to adaptive virtual casing routine; see `casing()`
- integer `inputlist::vcasingper` = 1
periods of integration in adaptive virtual casing routine; see `casing()`
- integer `inputlist::mcasingcal` = 8
minimum number of calls to adaptive virtual casing routine; see `casing()`; redundant;

8.25.1 Detailed Description

The namelist `globallist` controls the search for global force-balance.

Comments:

- The "force" vector, \mathbf{F} , which is constructed in `dforce()`, is a combination of pressure-imbalance Fourier harmonics,

$$F_{i,v} \equiv [[p + B^2/2]]_{i,v} \times \exp[-\text{escale}(m_i^2 + n_i^2)] \times \text{opsilon}, \quad (263)$$

and spectral-condensation constraints, $I_{i,v}$, and the "star-like" angle constraints, $S_{i,v}$, (see `lforce()` for details)

$$F_{i,v} \equiv \text{epsilon} \times I_{i,v} + \text{upsilon} \times (\psi_v^\omega S_{i,v,1} - \psi_{v+1}^\omega S_{i,v+1,0}), \quad (264)$$

where $\psi_v \equiv$ normalized toroidal flux, `tflux`, and $\omega \equiv$ `wpoloidal`.

8.25.2 Variable Documentation

8.25.2.1 `lfindzero` integer `inputlist::lfindzero` = 0

use Newton methods to find zero of force-balance, which is computed by `dforce()`

- if `Lfindzero` = 0, then `dforce()` is called once to compute the Beltrami fields consistent with the given geometry and constraints
- if `Lfindzero` = 1, then call `C05NDF` (uses function values only), which iteratively calls `dforce()`
- if `Lfindzero` = 2, then call `C05PDF` (uses derivative information), which iteratively calls `dforce()`

Referenced by `brcast()`, `hesian()`, `packxi()`, `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.25.2.2 escale `real inputlist::escale = 0.0`

controls the weight factor, `BBweight`, in the force-imbalance harmonics

- $\text{BBweight}(i) \equiv \text{opsilon} \times \exp[-\text{escale} \times (m_i^2 + n_i^2)]$
- defined in [preset\(\)](#) ; used in `dforce()`
- also see Eqn. (263)

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.25.2.3 opsilon `real inputlist::opsilon = 1.0`

weighting of force-imbalance

- used in `dforce()`; also see Eqn. (263)

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.25.2.4 pcondense `real inputlist::pcondense = 2.0`

spectral condensation parameter

- used in [preset\(\)](#) to define $\text{mmp}(i) \equiv m_i^p$, where $p \equiv \text{pcondense}$
- the angle freedom is exploited to minimize $\text{epsilon} \sum_i m_i^p (R_i^2 + Z_i^2)$ with respect to tangential variations in the interface geometry
- also see Eqn. (264)

Referenced by `preset()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.25.2.5 epsilon `real inputlist::epsilon = 0.0`

weighting of spectral-width constraint

- used in `dforce()`; also see Eqn. (264)

Referenced by `pc00ab()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.25.2.6 forcetol `real inputlist::forcetol = 1.0e-10`

required tolerance in force-balance error; only used as an initial check

- if the initially supplied interfaces are consistent with force-balance to within `forcetol` then the geometry of the interfaces is not altered
- if not, then the geometry of the interfaces is changed in order to bring the configuration into force balance so that the geometry of interfaces is within `c05xtol`, defined below, of the true solution
- to force execution of either `C05NDF` or `C05PDF`, regardless of the initial force imbalance, set `forcetol < 0`

Referenced by `pc00aa()`, `pc00ab()`, `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.25.2.7 c05xtol `real inputlist::c05xtol = 1.0e-12`

required tolerance in position, $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{R_{i,v}, Z_{i,v}\}$

- used by both `C05NDF` and `C05PDF`; see the NAG documents for further details on how the error is defined
- constraint `c05xtol > 0.0`

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.25.2.8 c05factor `real inputlist::c05factor = 1.0e-02`

used to control initial step size in `C05NDF` and `C05PDF`

- constraint `c05factor > 0.0`
- only relevant if `Lfindzero > 0`

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.25.2.9 lreadgf `logical inputlist::lreadgf = .true.`

read $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}}\mathbf{F}$ from file `ext.GF`

- only used if `Lfindzero = 2`
- only used in [newton\(\)](#)

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, and `allglobal::wrtend()`.

8.25.2.10 mfreeits `integer inputlist::mfreeits = 0`

maximum allowed free-boundary iterations

- only used if `Lfreebound = 1`
- only used in [xspech\(\)](#)

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.25.2.11 gbntol `real inputlist::gbntol = 1.0e-06`

required tolerance in free-boundary iterations

- only used if `Lfreebound = 1`
- only used in [xspech\(\)](#)

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.25.2.12 gbnbld `real inputlist::gbnbld = 0.666`

normal blend

- The "new" magnetic field at the computational boundary produced by the plasma currents is updated using a Picard scheme:

$$(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n})^{j+1} = \text{gbnbld} \times (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n})^j + (1 - \text{gbnbld}) \times (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n})^*, \quad (265)$$

where j labels free-boundary iterations, and $(\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{n})^*$ is computed by virtual casing.

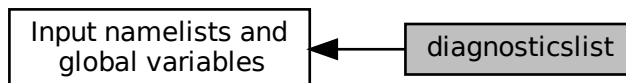
- only used if `Lfreebound = 1`
- only used in [xspech\(\)](#)

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.26 diagnosticslist

The namelist `diagnosticslist` controls post-processor diagnostics, such as Poincaré plot resolution, etc.

Collaboration diagram for `diagnosticslist`:



Variables

- real `inputlist::odetol` = 1.0e-07
o.d.e. integration tolerance for all field line tracing routines
- real `inputlist::absreq` = 1.0e-08
redundant
- real `inputlist::relreq` = 1.0e-08
redundant
- real `inputlist::absacc` = 1.0e-04
redundant
- real `inputlist::epsr` = 1.0e-08
redundant
- integer `inputlist::nppts` = 0
number of toroidal transits used (per trajectory) in following field lines for constructing Poincaré plots; if $n_{pts} < 1$, no Poincaré plot is constructed;
- real `inputlist::ppts` = 0.0
stands for Poincare plot theta start. Chose at which angle (normalized over π) the Poincare field-line tracing start.
- integer, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::nptrj` = -1
number of trajectories in each annulus to be followed in constructing Poincaré plot
- logical `inputlist::lhevalues` = .false.
to compute eigenvalues of $\nabla \mathbf{F}$
- logical `inputlist::lhevectors` = .false.
to compute eigenvectors (and also eigenvalues) of $\nabla \mathbf{F}$
- logical `inputlist::lhmatrix` = .false.
to compute and write to file the elements of $\nabla \mathbf{F}$
- integer `inputlist::lperturbed` = 0
to compute linear, perturbed equilibrium
- integer `inputlist::dpp` = -1
perturbed harmonic
- integer `inputlist::dq` = -1
perturbed harmonic
- integer `inputlist::lerrortype` = 0
the type of error output for $L_{check}=1$
- integer `inputlist::ngrid` = -1
the number of points to output in the grid, -1 for $L_{rad}(vvol)$

- real `inputlist::drz` = 1E-5
difference in geometry for finite difference estimate (debug only)
- integer `inputlist::lcheck` = 0
implement various checks
- logical `inputlist::ltiming` = .false.
to check timing
- real `inputlist::fudge` = 1.0e-00
redundant
- real `inputlist::scaling` = 1.0e-00
redundant

8.26.1 Detailed Description

The namelist `diagnosticslist` controls post-processor diagnostics, such as Poincaré plot resolution, etc.

8.26.2 Variable Documentation

8.26.2.1 `nptrj` integer, `dimension(1:mnvol+1)` `inputlist::nptrj` = -1

number of trajectories in each annulus to be followed in constructing Poincaré plot

- if `nPtrj(1) < 0`, then `nPtrj(1) = Ni(l)`, where `Ni(1)` is the grid resolution used to construct the Beltrami field in volume *l*

Referenced by `pp00aa()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.26.2.2 `lcheck` integer `inputlist::lcheck` = 0

implement various checks

- if `Lcheck` = 0, no additional check on the calculation is performed
- if `Lcheck` = 1, the error in the current, i.e. $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu \mathbf{B}$ is computed as a post-diagnostic
- if `Lcheck` = 2, the analytic derivatives of the interface transform w.r.t. the helicity multiplier, μ , and the enclosed poloidal flux, $\Delta\psi_p$, are compared to a finite-difference estimate
 - only if `Lconstraint==1`
 - only for `dspec` executable, i.e. must compile with `DFLAGS = "-D DEBUG"`
- if `Lcheck` = 3, the analytic derivatives of the volume w.r.t. interface Fourier harmonic is compared to a finite-difference estimate
 - must set `Lfindzero` = 2
 - set `forcetol` sufficiently small and set `LreadGF` = F, so that the matrix of second derivatives is calculated

- only for `dspec` executable, i.e. must compile with `DFLAGS = "-D DEBUG"`
- if `Lcheck = 4`, the analytic calculation of the derivatives of the magnetic field, B^2 , at the interfaces is compared to a finite-difference estimate
 - must set `Lfindzero = 2`
 - set `forcetol` sufficiently small
 - set `LreadGF=F`
 - only for `dspec` executable, i.e. must compile with `DFLAGS = "-D DEBUG"`
- if `Lcheck = 5`, the analytic calculation of the matrix of the derivatives of the force imbalance is compared to a finite-difference estimate
- if `Lcheck = 6`, the virtual casing calculation is compared to `xdiagno` (Lazerson 2013 [7])
 - the input file for `xdiagno` is written by `bnorml()`
 - this provides the Cartesian coordinates on the computational boundary where the virtual casing routine `casing()` computes the magnetic field, with the values of the magnetic field being written to the screen for comparison
 - must set `Freebound=1, Lfindzero>0, mfreeits!=0`
 - `xdiagno` must be executed manually

Referenced by `bnorml()`, `hesian()`, `lforce()`, `ma02aa()`, `allglobal::readin()`, `allglobal::wrtend()`, and `xspech()`.

8.27 screenlist

The namelist `screenlist` controls screen output. Every subroutine, e.g. `xy00aa.h`, has its own write flag, `Wxy00aa`.

Collaboration diagram for `screenlist`:



Variables

- logical `inputlist::wbuild_vector_potential` = `.false.`
- logical `inputlist::wreadin` = `.false.`
write screen output of `readin()`
- logical `inputlist::wwrtend` = `.false.`
write screen output of `wrtend()`
- logical `inputlist::wmacros` = `.false.`
write screen output from expanded macros

8.27.1 Detailed Description

The namelist `screenlist` controls screen output. Every subroutine, e.g. `xy00aa.h`, has its own write flag, `Wxy00aa`.

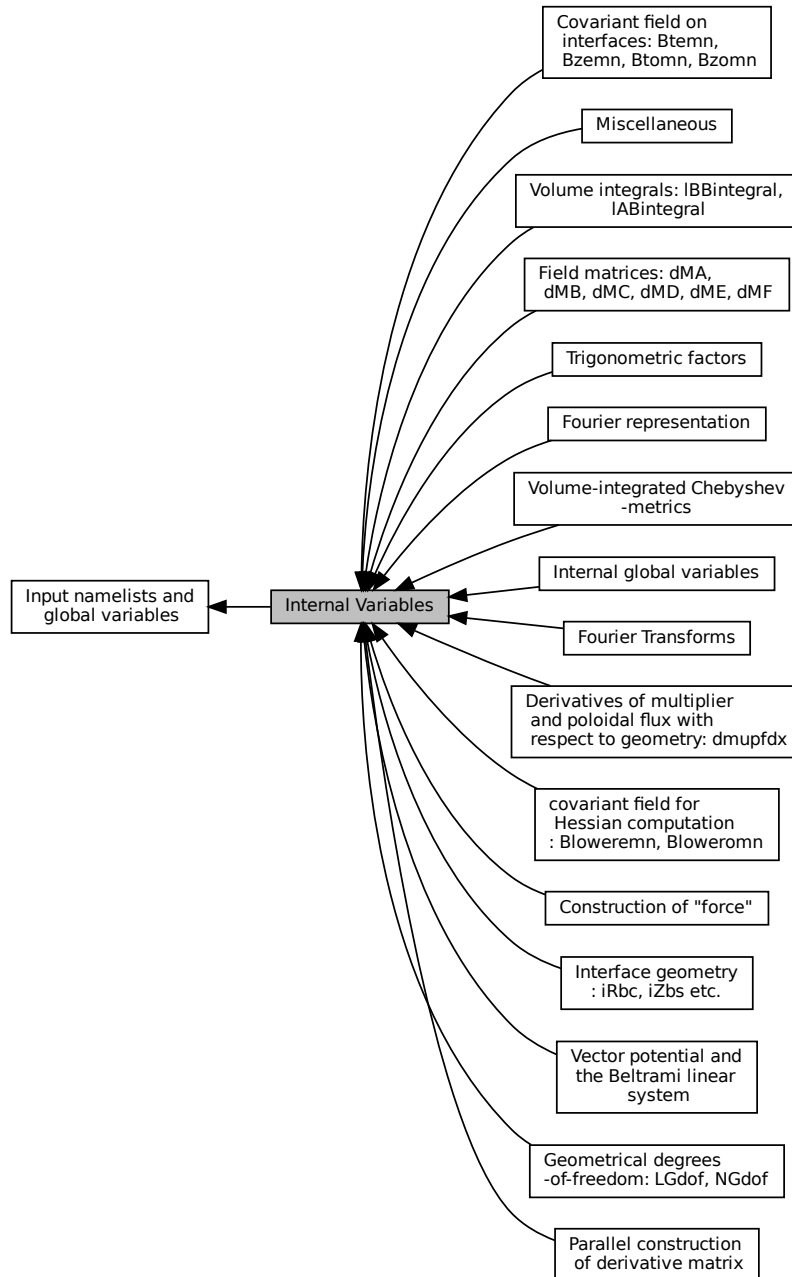
8.27.2 Variable Documentation

8.27.2.1 wbuild_vector_potential `logical inputlist::wbuild_vector_potential = .false.`

Todo : what is this?

8.28 Internal Variables

Collaboration diagram for Internal Variables:



Modules

- [Fourier representation](#)
- [Interface geometry: iRbc, iZbs etc.](#)

The Fourier harmonics of the interfaces are contained in $iRbc(1:mn, 0:Mvol)$ and $iZbs(1:mn, 0:Mvol)$, where $iRbc(l, j)$, $iZbs(l, j)$ contains the Fourier harmonics, R_j , Z_j , of the l -th interface.

- [Fourier Transforms](#)

*The coordinate geometry and fields are mapped to/from Fourier space and real space using FFTW3. The resolution of the real space grid is given by $N_t = N_{discrete} * 4 * M_{pol}$ and $N_z = N_{discrete} * 4 * N_{tor}$.*

- [Volume-integrated Chebyshev-metrics](#)

These are allocated in `dforce()`, defined in `ma00aa()`, and are used in `matrix()` to construct the matrices.

- [Vector potential and the Beltrami linear system](#)
- [Field matrices: dMA, dMB, dMC, dMD, dME, dMF](#)
- [Construction of "force"](#)

The force vector is comprised of B_{omn} and I_{omn} .

- [Covariant field on interfaces: Btemn, Bzemn, Btomn, Bzomn](#)

The covariant field.

- [covariant field for Hessian computation: Bloweremn, Bloweromn](#)
- [Geometrical degrees-of-freedom: LGdof, NGdof](#)

The geometrical degrees-of-freedom.

- [Parallel construction of derivative matrix](#)
- [Derivatives of multiplier and poloidal flux with respect to geometry: dmupfdx](#)
- [Trigonometric factors](#)
- [Volume integrals: IBBintegral, IABintegral](#)
- [Internal global variables](#)

internal global variables; internal logical variables; default values are provided here; these may be changed according to input values

- [Miscellaneous](#)

The following are miscellaneous flags required for the virtual casing field, external (vacuum) field integration, ...

Data Types

- type `allglobal::derivative`
dB/dX (?) [More...](#)

Variables

- logical `allglobal::derivative::l`
what is this?
- integer `allglobal::derivative::vol`
Used in `coords()`; required for global constraint force gradient evaluation.
- integer `allglobal::derivative::innout`
what is this?
- integer `allglobal::derivative::ii`
what is this?
- integer `allglobal::derivative::irz`
what is this?
- integer `allglobal::derivative::issym`
what is this?
- type(`derivative`) `allglobal::dbdx`
dB/dX (?)

8.28.1 Detailed Description

8.28.2 Data Type Documentation

8.28.2.1 type `allglobal::derivative` dB/dX (?)

Class Members

logical	l	what is this?
integer	vol	Used in coords() ; required for global constraint force gradient evaluation.
integer	innout	what is this?
integer	ii	what is this?
integer	irz	what is this?
integer	issym	what is this?

8.28.3 Variable Documentation

8.28.3.1 `l` `logical allglobal::derivative::l`

what is this?

8.28.3.2 `vol` `integer allglobal::derivative::vol`

Used in [coords\(\)](#); required for global constraint force gradient evaluation.

8.28.3.3 `innout` `integer allglobal::derivative::innout`

what is this?

8.28.3.4 `ii` `integer allglobal::derivative::ii`

what is this?

8.28.3.5 `irz` `integer allglobal::derivative::irz`

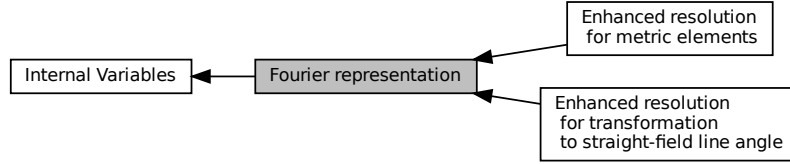
what is this?

8.28.3.6 `issym` `integer allglobal::derivative::issym`

what is this?

8.29 Fourier representation

Collaboration diagram for Fourier representation:



Modules

- [Enhanced resolution for metric elements](#)

*Enhanced resolution is required for the metric elements, g_{ij}/\sqrt{g} , which is given by `mne`, `ime`, and `ine`. The Fourier resolution here is determined by `lMpol=2*Mpol` and `lNtor=2*Ntor`.*

- [Enhanced resolution for transformation to straight-field line angle](#)

Enhanced resolution is required for the transformation to straight-field line angle on the interfaces, which is given by `mns`, `ims` and `ins`. The Fourier resolution here is determined by `iMpol` and `iNtor`.

Variables

- integer `allglobal::mn`
total number of Fourier harmonics for coordinates/fields; calculated from `Mpol`, `Ntor` in `readin()`
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::im`
poloidal mode numbers for Fourier representation
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::in`
toroidal mode numbers for Fourier representation
- real, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::halfmm`
I saw this already somewhere...
- real, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::regumm`
I saw this already somewhere...
- real `allglobal::rscale`
no idea
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::psifactor`
no idea
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::inifactor`
no idea
- real, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::bbweight`
weight on force-imbalance harmonics; used in `dforce()`
- real, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::mmp`
spectral condensation factors
- integer `allglobal::lmpol`
what is this?
- integer `allglobal::lntor`
what is this?
- integer `allglobal::smpol`

what is this?

- integer `allglobal::sntor`

what is this?

- real `allglobal::xoffset` = 1.0

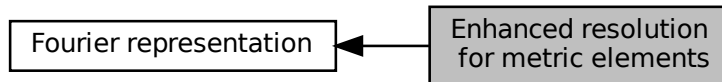
used to normalize NAG routines (which ones exactly where?)

8.29.1 Detailed Description

8.30 Enhanced resolution for metric elements

Enhanced resolution is required for the metric elements, g_{ij}/\sqrt{g} , which is given by mne, ime, and ine. The Fourier resolution here is determined by $lM_{pol}=2*M_{pol}$ and $lN_{tor}=2*N_{tor}$.

Collaboration diagram for Enhanced resolution for metric elements:



Variables

- integer `allglobal::mne`
enhanced resolution for metric elements
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::ime`
enhanced poloidal mode numbers for metric elements
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::ine`
enhanced toroidal mode numbers for metric elements

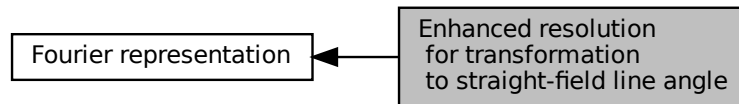
8.30.1 Detailed Description

Enhanced resolution is required for the metric elements, g_{ij}/\sqrt{g} , which is given by mne, ime, and ine. The Fourier resolution here is determined by $lM_{pol}=2*M_{pol}$ and $lN_{tor}=2*N_{tor}$.

8.31 Enhanced resolution for transformation to straight-field line angle

Enhanced resolution is required for the transformation to straight-field line angle on the interfaces, which is given by `mns`, `ims` and `ins`. The Fourier resolution here is determined by `iMpol` and `iNtor`.

Collaboration diagram for Enhanced resolution for transformation to straight-field line angle:



Variables

- integer `allglobal::mns`
enhanced resolution for straight field line transformation
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::ims`
enhanced poloidal mode numbers for straight field line transformation
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::ins`
enhanced toroidal mode numbers for straight field line transformation

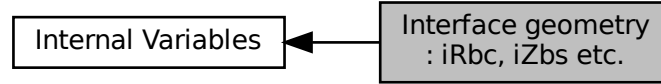
8.31.1 Detailed Description

Enhanced resolution is required for the transformation to straight-field line angle on the interfaces, which is given by `mns`, `ims` and `ins`. The Fourier resolution here is determined by `iMpol` and `iNtor`.

8.32 Interface geometry: iRbc, iZbs etc.

The Fourier harmonics of the interfaces are contained in `iRbc(1:mn, 0:Mvol)` and `iZbs(1:mn, 0:Mvol)`, where `iRbc(l, j)`, `iZbs(l, j)` contains the Fourier harmonics, R_j , Z_j , of the l -th interface.

Collaboration diagram for Interface geometry: iRbc, iZbs etc.:



Variables

- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::irbc](#)
cosine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::izbs](#)
sine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::irbs](#)
sine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::izbc](#)
cosine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::drbc](#)
cosine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric; linear deformation
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dzbs](#)
sine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric; linear deformation
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::drbs](#)
sine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric; linear deformation
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dzbc](#)
cosine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric; linear deformation
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::irij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::izij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::drij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dzij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::trij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tzij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ivns](#)
sine harmonics of vacuum normal magnetic field on interfaces; stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ibns](#)
sine harmonics of plasma normal magnetic field on interfaces; stellarator symmetric

- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ivnc](#)
cosine harmonics of vacuum normal magnetic field on interfaces; non-stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ibnc](#)
cosine harmonics of plasma normal magnetic field on interfaces; non-stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lrbc](#)
local workspace
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lzbs](#)
local workspace
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lrbs](#)
local workspace
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lzbc](#)
local workspace

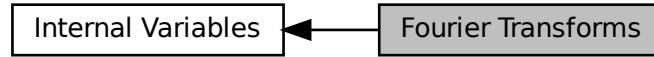
8.32.1 Detailed Description

The Fourier harmonics of the interfaces are contained in `iRbc(1:mn, 0:Mvol)` and `iZbs(1:mn, 0:Mvol)`, where `iRbc(l, j)`, `iZbs(l, j)` contains the Fourier harmonics, R_j , Z_j , of the l -th interface.

8.33 Fourier Transforms

The coordinate geometry and fields are mapped to/from Fourier space and real space using FFTW3. The resolution of the real space grid is given by $N_t = N_{\text{discrete}} * 4 * M_{\text{pol}}$ and $N_z = N_{\text{discrete}} * 4 * N_{\text{tor}}$.

Collaboration diagram for Fourier Transforms:



Variables

- integer `allglobal::nt`
discrete resolution along θ of grid in real space
- integer `allglobal::nz`
discrete resolution along ζ of grid in real space
- integer `allglobal::ntz`
*discrete resolution; $N_{tz} = N_t * N_z$ shorthand*
- integer `allglobal::hnt`
*discrete resolution; $N_{tz} = N_t * N_z$ shorthand*
- integer `allglobal::hnz`
*discrete resolution; $N_{tz} = N_t * N_z$ shorthand*
- real `allglobal::sontz`
*one / sqrt (one * N_{tz}); shorthand*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable `allglobal::rij`
real-space grid; R
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable `allglobal::zij`
real-space grid; Z
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable `allglobal::xij`
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable `allglobal::yij`
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable `allglobal::sg`
real-space grid; jacobian and its derivatives
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable `allglobal::guvij`
real-space grid; metric elements
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable `allglobal::gvuij`
real-space grid; metric elements (?); 10 Dec 15;
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :, :), allocatable `allglobal::guvijsave`
what is this?
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable `allglobal::ki`
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable `allglobal::kij`
identification of Fourier modes

- integer, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::kija](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::iotakkii](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::iotaksub](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::iotakadd](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::iotaksgn](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::efmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ofmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::cfmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::sfmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::evmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::odmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::comn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::simn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ijreal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ijimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::jireal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::jiimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::jkreal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::jkimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::kjreal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::kjimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bsupumn](#)
tangential field on interfaces; θ -component; required for virtual casing construction of field; 11 Oct 12
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bsupvmn](#)
tangential field on interfaces; ζ -component; required for virtual casing construction of field; 11 Oct 12
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::goomne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::goomno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gssmne](#)

- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gssmno](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gstmne](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gstmno](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gszmne](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gszmno](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gttmne](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gttmno](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gtzmne](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gtzmno](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gzzmne](#)
- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
 - real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gzzmno](#)

8.33.1 Detailed Description

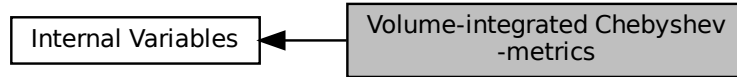
The coordinate geometry and fields are mapped to/from Fourier space and real space using FFTW3. The resolution of the real space grid is given by $N_t = N_{\text{discrete}} * 4 * M_{\text{pol}}$ and $N_z = N_{\text{discrete}} * 4 * N_{\text{tor}}$.

Various workspace arrays are allocated. These include $R_{ij}(1:N_t z, 0:3, 0:3)$ and $Z_{ij}(1:N_t z, 0:3, 0:3)$, which contain the coordinates in real space and their derivatives; $sg(0:3, N_t z)$, which contains the Jacobian and its derivatives; and $g_{uv}(0:6, 0:3, 1:N_t z)$, which contains the metric elements and their derivatives.

8.34 Volume-integrated Chebyshev-metrics

These are allocated in `dforce()`, defined in `ma00aa()`, and are used in `matrix()` to construct the matrices.

Collaboration diagram for Volume-integrated Chebyshev-metrics:



Variables

- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dtoocc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dtoocs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dtoosc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dtooss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::ttsscc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::ttsscs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::ttsssc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::ttssss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tdstcc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tdstcs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tdstsc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tdstss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tdszcc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tdszcs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tdszsc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::tdszss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::ddttcc](#)

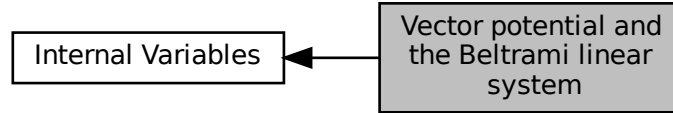
- *volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddttcs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddttsc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddttss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddtzcc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddtzcs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddtzsc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddtzss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddzzcc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddzzcs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddzzsc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddzzss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tsc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tss](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dtc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dts](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dzc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dzs](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::ttc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tzc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tts](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tzs](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::dtflux](#)
 $\delta\psi_{toroidal}$ in each annulus
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::dpflux](#)
 $\delta\psi_{poloidal}$ in each annulus
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::sweight](#)
minimum poloidal length constraint weight

8.34.1 Detailed Description

These are allocated in `dforce()`, defined in `ma00aa()`, and are used in `matrix()` to construct the matrices.

8.35 Vector potential and the Beltrami linear system

Collaboration diagram for Vector potential and the Beltrami linear system:



Variables

- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::nadof](#)
degrees of freedom in Beltrami fields in each annulus
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::nfielddof](#)
degrees of freedom in Beltrami fields in each annulus, field only, no Lagrange multipliers
- type([subgrid](#)), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ate](#)
magnetic vector potential cosine Fourier harmonics; stellarator-symmetric
- type([subgrid](#)), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::aze](#)
magnetic vector potential cosine Fourier harmonics; stellarator-symmetric
- type([subgrid](#)), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ato](#)
magnetic vector potential sine Fourier harmonics; non-stellarator-symmetric
- type([subgrid](#)), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::azo](#)
magnetic vector potential sine Fourier harmonics; non-stellarator-symmetric
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lma](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmb](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmc](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmd](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lme](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmf](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::img](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmh](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmavalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmbvalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmcvalue](#)

- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::lmdvalue`
- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::lmevalue`
- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::lmfvalue`
- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::lmgvalue`
- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::lmhvalue`
- what is this?*
- integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::fso`
- what is this?*
- integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::fse`
- what is this?*
- logical `allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity`
- set by LREGION macro; true if inside the innermost volume*
- logical `allglobal::lplasmaregion`
- set by LREGION macro; true if inside the plasma region*
- logical `allglobal::lvacuumregion`
- set by LREGION macro; true if inside the vacuum region*
- logical `allglobal::lsavedguvij`
- flag used in matrix free*
- logical `allglobal::localconstraint`
- what is this?*

8.35.1 Detailed Description

- In each volume, the total degrees of freedom in the Beltrami linear system is `NAdof(1:Nvol)`. This depends on `Mpol`, `Ntor` and `Lrad(vvol)`.
- The covariant components of the vector potential are written as

$$A_\theta = \sum_i \sum_{l=0}^L A_{\theta,e,i,l} T_l(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_i \sum_{l=0}^L A_{\theta,o,i,l} T_l(s) \sin \alpha_i \quad (266)$$

$$A_\zeta = \sum_i \sum_{l=0}^L A_{\zeta,e,i,l} T_l(s) \cos \alpha_i + \sum_i \sum_{l=0}^L A_{\zeta,o,i,l} T_l(s) \sin \alpha_i, \quad (267)$$

where $T_l(s)$ are the Chebyshev polynomials and $\alpha_i \equiv m_i \theta - n_i \zeta$.

- The following internal arrays are declared in `preset()` :

`dAte(0,i)%s(l) \equiv $A_{\theta,e,i,l}$`

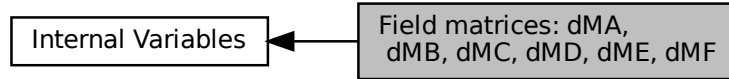
`dAze(0,i)%s(l) \equiv $A_{\zeta,e,i,l}$`

`dAto(0,i)%s(l) \equiv $A_{\theta,o,i,l}$`

`dAzo(0,i)%s(l) \equiv $A_{\zeta,o,i,l}$`

8.36 Field matrices: dMA, dMB, dMC, dMD, dME, dMF

Collaboration diagram for Field matrices: dMA, dMB, dMC, dMD, dME, dMF:



Variables

- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dma](#)
energy and helicity matrices; quadratic forms
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dmb](#)
energy and helicity matrices; quadratic forms
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dmd](#)
energy and helicity matrices; quadratic forms
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::dmas](#)
sparse version of dMA, data
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::dmds](#)
sparse version of dMD, data
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::idmas](#)
sparse version of dMA and dMD, indices
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::jdmas](#)
sparse version of dMA and dMD, indices
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ndmasmax](#)
number of elements for sparse matrices
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ndmas](#)
number of elements for sparse matrices
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::dmg](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::solution](#)
this is allocated in dforce; used in mp00ac and ma02aa; and is passed to packab
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::gmreslastsolution](#)
used to store the last solution for restarting GMRES
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::mbpsi](#)
matrix vector products
- logical [allglobal::iluprecond](#)
whether to use ILU preconditioner for GMRES
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::beltramiinverse](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::diotadxup](#)
measured rotational transform on inner/outer interfaces for each volume; d(transform)/dx; (see dforce)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::ditgpdxtip](#)
measured toroidal and poloidal current on inner/outer interfaces for each volume; d(Itor,Gpol)/dx; (see dforce)
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::glambda](#)
save initial guesses for iterative calculation of rotational-transform
- integer [allglobal::lmns](#)
what is this?

8.36.1 Detailed Description

- The energy, $W \equiv \int dv \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B}$, and helicity, $K \equiv \int dv \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}$, functionals may be written

$$W = \frac{1}{2} a_i A_{i,j} a_j + a_i B_{i,j} \psi_j + \frac{1}{2} \psi_i C_{i,j} \psi_j \quad (268)$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} a_i D_{i,j} a_j + a_i E_{i,j} \psi_j + \frac{1}{2} \psi_i F_{i,j} \psi_j \quad (269)$$

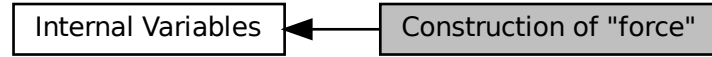
where $\mathbf{a} \equiv \{A_{\theta,e,i,l}, A_{\zeta,e,i,l}, A_{\theta,o,i,l}, A_{\zeta,o,i,l}, f_{e,i}, f_{o,i}\}$ contains the independent degrees of freedom and $\psi \equiv \{\Delta\psi_t, \Delta\psi_p\}$.

- These are allocated and deallocated in `dforce()`, assigned in `matrix()`, and used in `mp00ac()` and `(?) df00aa()`.

8.37 Construction of "force"

The force vector is comprised of `Bomn` and `Iomn`.

Collaboration diagram for Construction of "force":



Variables

- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bemn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::iomn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::somn](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::pomn](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bomn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::iemn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::semn](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::pemn](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::bbe](#)
force vector (?); stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::iio](#)
force vector (?); stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::bbo](#)
force vector (?); non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::iie](#)
force vector (?); non-stellarator-symmetric (?)

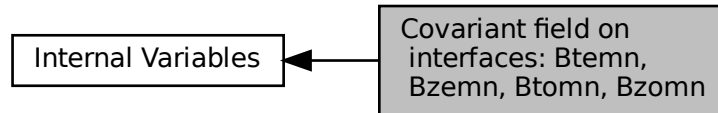
8.37.1 Detailed Description

The force vector is comprised of `Bomn` and `Iomn`.

8.38 Covariant field on interfaces: Btemn, Bzemn, Btomn, Bzomn

The covariant field.

Collaboration diagram for Covariant field on interfaces: Btemn, Bzemn, Btomn, Bzomn:



Variables

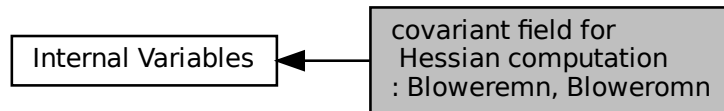
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::btemn](#)
covariant θ cosine component of the tangential field on interfaces; stellarator-symmetric
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bzemn](#)
covariant ζ cosine component of the tangential field on interfaces; stellarator-symmetric
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::btomn](#)
covariant θ sine component of the tangential field on interfaces; non-stellarator-symmetric
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bzomn](#)
covariant ζ sine component of the tangential field on interfaces; non-stellarator-symmetric

8.38.1 Detailed Description

The covariant field.

8.39 covariant field for Hessian computation: Bloweremn, Bloweromn

Collaboration diagram for covariant field for Hessian computation: Bloweremn, Bloweromn:

**Variables**

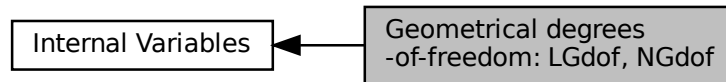
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::bloweremn](#)
covariant field for Hessian computation
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::bloweromn](#)
covariant field for Hessian computation

8.39.1 Detailed Description

8.40 Geometrical degrees-of-freedom: LGdof, NGdof

The geometrical degrees-of-freedom.

Collaboration diagram for Geometrical degrees-of-freedom: LGdof, NGdof:



Variables

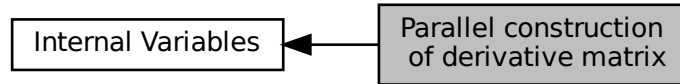
- integer `allglobal::lgdof`
geometrical degrees of freedom associated with each interface
- integer `allglobal::ngdof`
total geometrical degrees of freedom

8.40.1 Detailed Description

The geometrical degrees-of-freedom.

8.41 Parallel construction of derivative matrix

Collaboration diagram for Parallel construction of derivative matrix:



Variables

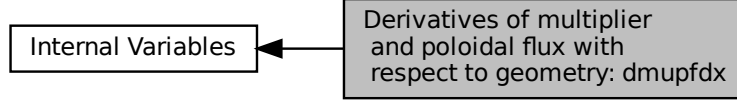
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dbbdrz](#)
derivative of magnetic field w.r.t. geometry (?)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::diidrz](#)
derivative of spectral constraints w.r.t. geometry (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dffdrz](#)
derivatives of B^2 at the interfaces wrt geometry
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dbbdmp](#)
derivatives of B^2 at the interfaces wrt μ and $dpflux$

8.41.1 Detailed Description

- The derivatives of force-balance, $[[p + B^2/2]]$, and the spectral constraints (see [sw03aa\(\)](#)), with respect to the interface geometry is constructed in parallel by `dforce()`.
- force-balance across the l -th interface depends on the fields in the adjacent interfaces.

8.42 Derivatives of multiplier and poloidal flux with respect to geometry: dmupfdx

Collaboration diagram for Derivatives of multiplier and poloidal flux with respect to geometry: dmupfdx:



Variables

- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dmupfdx](#)
derivatives of mu and dflux wrt geometry at constant interface transform
- logical [allglobal::lhessianallocated](#)
flag to indicate that force gradient matrix is allocated (?)
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::hessian](#)
force gradient matrix (?)
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dessian](#)
derivative of force gradient matrix (?)

8.42.1 Detailed Description

- The information in `dmupfdx` describes how the helicity multiplier, μ , and the enclosed poloidal flux, $\Delta\psi_p$, must vary as the geometry is varied in order to satisfy the interface transform constraint.
- The internal variable `dmupfdx(1:Mvol, 1:2, 1:LGdof, 0:1)` is allocated/deallocated in [newton\(\)](#), and [hesian\(\)](#) if selected.
- The magnetic field depends on the Fourier harmonics of both the inner and outer interface geometry (represented here as x_j), the helicity multiplier, and the enclosed poloidal flux, i.e. $\mathbf{B}_\pm = \mathbf{B}_\pm(x_j, \mu, \Delta\psi_p)$, so that

$$\delta\mathbf{B}_\pm = \frac{\partial\mathbf{B}_\pm}{\partial x_j} \delta x_j + \frac{\partial\mathbf{B}_\pm}{\partial \mu} \delta \mu + \frac{\partial\mathbf{B}_\pm}{\partial \Delta\psi_p} \delta \Delta\psi_p. \quad (270)$$

- This information is used to adjust the calculation of how force-balance, i.e. B^2 at the interfaces, varies with geometry at fixed interface rotational transform. Given

$$B_\pm^2 = B_\pm^2(x_j, \mu, \Delta\psi_p), \quad (271)$$

we may derive

$$\frac{\partial B_\pm^2}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial B_\pm^2}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial B_\pm^2}{\partial \mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial B_\pm^2}{\partial \Delta\psi_p} \frac{\partial \Delta\psi_p}{\partial x_j} \quad (272)$$

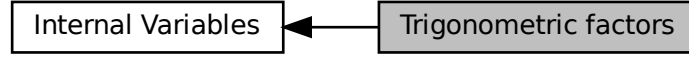
- The constraint to be enforced is that μ and $\Delta\psi_p$ must generally vary as the geometry is varied if the value of the rotational-transform constraint on the inner/outer interface is to be preserved, i.e.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \tau_-}{\partial \mathbf{B}_-} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_-}{\partial \mu} & \frac{\partial \tau_-}{\partial \mathbf{B}_-} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_-}{\partial \Delta\psi_p} \\ \frac{\partial \tau_+}{\partial \mathbf{B}_+} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_+}{\partial \mu} & \frac{\partial \tau_+}{\partial \mathbf{B}_+} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_+}{\partial \Delta\psi_p} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x_j} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta\psi_p}{\partial x_j} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \tau_-}{\partial \mathbf{B}_-} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_-}{\partial x_j} \\ \frac{\partial \tau_+}{\partial \mathbf{B}_+} \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}_+}{\partial x_j} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (273)$$

- This 2×2 linear equation is solved in `dforce()` and the derivatives of the rotational-transform are given in `diotadxup`, see [preset.f90](#).
- A finite-difference estimate is computed if `Lcheck==4`.

8.43 Trigonometric factors

Collaboration diagram for Trigonometric factors:



Variables

- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::cosi](#)
some precomputed cosines
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::sini](#)
some precomputed sines
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::gteta](#)
something related to \sqrt{g} and θ ?
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::gzeta](#)
something related to \sqrt{g} and ζ ?
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::ajk](#)
definition of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dradr](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dradz](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dzadr](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dzadz](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::drodr](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::drodz](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dzodr](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dzodz](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::djkp](#)
for calculating cylindrical volume
- integer, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::djkm](#)
for calculating cylindrical volume

8.43.1 Detailed Description

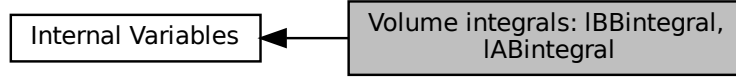
- To facilitate construction of the metric integrals, various trigonometric identities are exploited.
- The following are used for volume integrals (see [volume\(\)](#)):

$$a_{i,j,k} = 4 m_k \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos(\alpha_i) \cos(\alpha_j) \cos(\alpha_k) / (2\pi)^2, \quad (274)$$

$$b_{i,j,k} = 4 m_j \oint \oint d\theta d\zeta \cos(\alpha_i) \sin(\alpha_j) \sin(\alpha_k) / (2\pi)^2, \quad (275)$$

8.44 Volume integrals: IBBintegral, IABintegral

Collaboration diagram for Volume integrals: IBBintegral, IABintegral:



Variables

- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lbbintegral](#)
B.B integral.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::labintegral](#)
A.B integral.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::vvolume](#)
volume integral of \sqrt{g} ; computed in volume
- real [allglobal::dvolume](#)
derivative of volume w.r.t. interface geometry

8.44.1 Detailed Description

- The energy functional, $F \equiv \sum_l F_l$, where

$$F_l \equiv \left(\int_{V_l} \frac{p_l}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{B_l^2}{2} dv \right) = \frac{P_l}{\gamma - 1} V_l^{1-\gamma} + \int_{V_l} \frac{B_l^2}{2} dv, \quad (276)$$

where the second expression is derived using $p_l V_l^\gamma = P_l$, where P_l is the adiabatic-constant. In Eqn. (276), it is implicit that \mathbf{B} satisfies (i) the toroidal and poloidal flux constraints; (ii) the interface constraint, $\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla s = 0$; and (iii) the helicity constraint (or the transform constraint).

- The derivatives of F_l with respect to the inner and outer adjacent interface geometry are stored in `dFF(1↔:Nvol,0:1,0:mn+mn-1)`, where

$$F_l \equiv \text{dFF}(1, 0, 0)$$

$$\partial F_l / \partial R_{l-1,j} \equiv \text{dFF}(11, 0, j)$$

$$\partial F_l / \partial Z_{l-1,j} \equiv \text{dFF}(11, 0, mn+j)$$

$$\partial F_l / \partial R_{l,j} \equiv \text{dFF}(11, 1, j)$$

$$\partial F_l / \partial Z_{l,j} \equiv \text{dFF}(11, 1, mn+j)$$

- The volume integrals $\int dv$, $\int B^2 dv$ and $\int \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} dv$ in each volume are computed and saved in `volume(0↔:2,1:Nvol)`.

8.45 Internal global variables

internal global variables; internal logical variables; default values are provided here; these may be changed according to input values

Collaboration diagram for Internal global variables:



Variables

- integer [allglobal::ivol](#)
labels volume; some subroutines (called by NAG) are fixed argument list but require the volume label
- real [allglobal::gbzeta](#)
toroidal (contravariant) field; calculated in bfield; required to convert $\dot{\theta}$ to B^θ , \dot{s} to B^s
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::iquad](#)
internal copy of Nquad
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::gaussianweight](#)
weights for Gaussian quadrature
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::gaussianabscissae](#)
abscissae for Gaussian quadrature
- logical [allglobal::lblear](#)
controls selection of Beltrami field solver; depends on LBeltrami
- logical [allglobal::lbnewton](#)
controls selection of Beltrami field solver; depends on LBeltrami
- logical [allglobal::lbsequad](#)
controls selection of Beltrami field solver; depends on LBeltrami
- real, dimension(1:3) [allglobal::orzp](#)
used in mg00aa() to determine (s, θ, ζ) given (R, Z, φ)

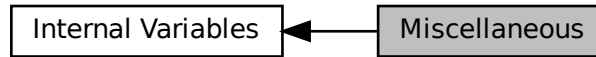
8.45.1 Detailed Description

internal global variables; internal logical variables; default values are provided here; these may be changed according to input values

8.46 Miscellaneous

The following are miscellaneous flags required for the virtual casing field, external (vacuum) field integration, ...

Collaboration diagram for Miscellaneous:



Variables

- integer `allglobal::globaljk`
labels position
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::dxyz`
computational boundary; position
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::nxyz`
computational boundary; normal
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::jxyz`
plasma boundary; surface current
- real, dimension(1:2) `allglobal::tetazeta`
what is this?
- real `allglobal::virtualcasingfactor` = -one / (four*pi)
this agrees with diagno
- integer `allglobal::iberror`
for computing error in magnetic field
- integer `allglobal::nfreeboundaryiterations`
number of free-boundary iterations already performed
- integer, parameter `allglobal::node` = 2
best to make this global for consistency between calling and called routines
- logical `allglobal::first_free_bound` = .false.
flag to indicate that this is the first free-boundary iteration

8.46.1 Detailed Description

The following are miscellaneous flags required for the virtual casing field, external (vacuum) field integration, ...

9 Module Documentation

9.1 allglobal Module Reference

global variable storage used as "workspace" throughout the code

Data Types

- type [derivative](#)
dB/dX (?) [More...](#)

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine **build_vector_potential** (lvol, iocons, aderiv, tderiv)
- subroutine [readin](#)
The master node reads the input namelist and sets various internal variables. The relevant quantities are then broadcast.
- subroutine [wrtend](#)
The restart file is written.
- subroutine [ismyvolume](#) (vvol)
Check if volume vvol is associated to the corresponding MPI node.
- subroutine [whichcpuid](#) (vvol, cpu_id)
Returns which MPI node is associated to a given volume.

Variables

- integer [myid](#)
MPI rank of current CPU.
- integer [ncpu](#)
number of MPI tasks
- integer [ismyvolumevalue](#)
flag to indicate if a CPU is operating on its assigned volume
- real [cpus](#)
initial time
- real [pi2nfp](#)
 π^2/nfp ; assigned in [readin\(\)](#)
- real [pi2pi2nfp](#)
 $4\pi^2 Nfp$
- real [pi2pi2nfp_half](#)
 $2\pi^2 Nfp$
- real [pi2pi2nfp_quart](#)
 $\pi^2 Nfp$
- real [forceerr](#)
total force-imbalance
- real [energy](#)
MHD energy.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [ipdt](#)
Toroidal pressure-driven current.

- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [ipdtdpf](#)
Toroidal pressure-driven current.
- integer [mvol](#)
number of total volumes; equal to Nvol for fixed-boundary; equal to Nvol+1 for free-boundary
- logical [yesstellsym](#)
internal shorthand copies of Istellsym, which is an integer input;
- logical [notstellsym](#)
internal shorthand copies of Istellsym, which is an integer input;
- logical **yesmatrixfree**
- logical [notmatrixfree](#)
to use matrix-free method or not
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [cheby](#)
local workspace for evaluation of Chebychev polynomials
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [zernike](#)
local workspace for evaluation of Zernike polynomials
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [tt](#)
derivatives of Chebyshev polynomials at the inner and outer interfaces;
- real, dimension(:,:,:), allocatable [rtt](#)
derivatives of Zernike polynomials at the inner and outer interfaces;
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [rtm](#)
 r^m term of Zernike polynomials at the origin
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [zernikedof](#)
Zernike degree of freedom for each m .
- logical, dimension(:), allocatable [imagneticok](#)
used to indicate if Beltrami fields have been correctly constructed;
- logical [iconstraintok](#)
Used to break iteration loops of slaves in the global constraint minimization.
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [beltramierror](#)
to store the integral of $|\text{curl}B - \mu_0 B|$ computed by jo00aa;
- integer [mn](#)
total number of Fourier harmonics for coordinates/fields; calculated from Mpol, Ntor in [readin\(\)](#)
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [im](#)
poloidal mode numbers for Fourier representation
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [in](#)
toroidal mode numbers for Fourier representation
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [halfmm](#)
I saw this already somewhere...
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [regumm](#)
I saw this already somewhere...
- real [rscale](#)
no idea
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [psifactor](#)
no idea
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [inifactor](#)
no idea
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [bbweight](#)
weight on force-imbalance harmonics; used in [dforce\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [mmp](#)
spectral condensation factors
- integer [mne](#)
enhanced resolution for metric elements

- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [ime](#)
enhanced poloidal mode numbers for metric elements
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [ine](#)
enhanced toroidal mode numbers for metric elements
- integer [mns](#)
enhanced resolution for straight field line transformation
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [ims](#)
enhanced poloidal mode numbers for straight field line transformation
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [ins](#)
enhanced toroidal mode numbers for straight field line transformation
- integer [Impol](#)
what is this?
- integer [Intor](#)
what is this?
- integer [smpol](#)
what is this?
- integer [sntor](#)
what is this?
- real [xoffset](#) = 1.0
used to normalize NAG routines (which ones exactly where?)
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [irbc](#)
cosine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [izbs](#)
sine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [irbs](#)
sine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [izbc](#)
cosine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [drbc](#)
cosine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric; linear deformation
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [dzbs](#)
sine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric; linear deformation
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [drbs](#)
sine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric; linear deformation
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [dzbc](#)
cosine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric; linear deformation
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [irij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [izij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [drij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [dzij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [trij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [tzij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [ivns](#)
sine harmonics of vacuum normal magnetic field on interfaces; stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [ibns](#)

- sine harmonics of plasma normal magnetic field on interfaces; stellarator symmetric*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [ivnc](#)
 - cosine harmonics of vacuum normal magnetic field on interfaces; non-stellarator symmetric*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [ibnc](#)
 - cosine harmonics of plasma normal magnetic field on interfaces; non-stellarator symmetric*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [lrbc](#)
 - local workspace*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [lzbs](#)
 - local workspace*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [lrbs](#)
 - local workspace*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [lzbc](#)
 - local workspace*
- integer [nt](#)
 - discrete resolution along θ of grid in real space*
- integer [nz](#)
 - discrete resolution along ζ of grid in real space*
- integer [ntz](#)
 - discrete resolution; $Ntz=Nt*Nz$ shorthand*
- integer [hnt](#)
 - discrete resolution; $Ntz=Nt*Nz$ shorthand*
- integer [hnz](#)
 - discrete resolution; $Ntz=Nt*Nz$ shorthand*
- real [sontz](#)
 - one / sqrt (one*Ntz); shorthand*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [rij](#)
 - real-space grid; R*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [zij](#)
 - real-space grid; Z*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [xij](#)
 - what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [yij](#)
 - what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [sg](#)
 - real-space grid; jacobian and its derivatives*
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [guvij](#)
 - real-space grid; metric elements*
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [gvuij](#)
 - real-space grid; metric elements (?); 10 Dec 15;*
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [guvijsave](#)
 - what is this?*
- integer, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ki](#)
 - identification of Fourier modes*
- integer, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [kij](#)
 - identification of Fourier modes*
- integer, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [kija](#)
 - identification of Fourier modes*
- integer, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [iotakkii](#)
 - identification of Fourier modes*
- integer, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [iotaksub](#)
 - identification of Fourier modes*

- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [iotakadd](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [iotaksgn](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [efmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [ofmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [cfmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [sfmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [evmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [odmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [comn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [simn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [ijreal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [ijimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [jireal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [jiimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [jkreal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [jkimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [kjreal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [kjimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [bsupumn](#)
tangential field on interfaces; θ -component; required for virtual casing construction of field; 11 Oct 12
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [bsupvmn](#)
tangential field on interfaces; ζ -component; required for virtual casing construction of field; 11 Oct 12
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [goomne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [goomno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [gssmne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [gssmno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [gstmne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [gstmno](#)

- described in [preset\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :,), allocatable [gszmne](#)
 - described in [preset\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :,), allocatable [gszmno](#)
 - described in [preset\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :,), allocatable [gttmne](#)
 - described in [preset\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :,), allocatable [gttmno](#)
 - described in [preset\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :,), allocatable [gtzmne](#)
 - described in [preset\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :,), allocatable [gtzmno](#)
 - described in [preset\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :,), allocatable [gzzmne](#)
 - described in [preset\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :,), allocatable [gzzmno](#)
 - described in [preset\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [dtoocc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [dtoocs](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [dtoosc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [dtooss](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [ttsscc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [ttscsc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [ttsssc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [ttssss](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [tdstcc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [tdstcs](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [tdstsc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [tdstss](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [tdszcc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [tdszcs](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [tdszsc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [tdszss](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :,), allocatable [ddttcc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*

- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddttcs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddttsc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddttss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddtzcc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddtzcs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddtzsc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddtzss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddzzcc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddzzcs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddzzsc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ddzzss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [tsc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [tss](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dtc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dts](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dzc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dzs](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [ttc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [tzc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [tts](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [tzs](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [dtflux](#)
 $\delta\psi_{toroidal}$ in each annulus
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [dpflux](#)
 $\delta\psi_{poloidal}$ in each annulus
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [sweight](#)
minimum poloidal length constraint weight
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [nadof](#)
degrees of freedom in Beltrami fields in each annulus
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [nfielddof](#)

- degrees of freedom in Beltrami fields in each annulus, field only, no Lagrange multipliers*

 - type(subgrid), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ate](#)
magnetic vector potential cosine Fourier harmonics; stellarator-symmetric
 - type(subgrid), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [aze](#)
magnetic vector potential cosine Fourier harmonics; stellarator-symmetric
 - type(subgrid), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ato](#)
magnetic vector potential sine Fourier harmonics; non-stellarator-symmetric
 - type(subgrid), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [azo](#)
magnetic vector potential sine Fourier harmonics; non-stellarator-symmetric
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lma](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmb](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmc](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmd](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lme](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmf](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmg](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmh](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmavalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmbvalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmcvalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmdvalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmevalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmfvalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmgvalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [lmhvalue](#)
what is this?
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [fso](#)
what is this?
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [fse](#)
what is this?
- logical [lcoordinatesingularity](#)
set by LREGION macro; true if inside the innermost volume
- logical [lplasmaregion](#)
set by LREGION macro; true if inside the plasma region
- logical [lvacuumregion](#)
set by LREGION macro; true if inside the vacuum region

- logical [lsavedguvij](#)
flag used in matrix free
- logical [localconstraint](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dma](#)
energy and helicity matrices; quadratic forms
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dmb](#)
energy and helicity matrices; quadratic forms
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dmd](#)
energy and helicity matrices; quadratic forms
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dmas](#)
sparse version of dMA, data
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dmds](#)
sparse version of dMD, data
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [idmas](#)
sparse version of dMA and dMD, indices
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [jdmas](#)
sparse version of dMA and dMD, indices
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [ndmasmax](#)
number of elements for sparse matrices
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [ndmas](#)
number of elements for sparse matrices
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dmg](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [solution](#)
this is allocated in dforce; used in mp00ac and ma02aa; and is passed to packab
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [gmreslastsolution](#)
used to store the last solution for restarting GMRES
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [mbpsi](#)
matrix vector products
- logical [liluprecond](#)
whether to use ILU preconditioner for GMRES
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [beltramiinverse](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [diotadxup](#)
measured rotational transform on inner/outer interfaces for each volume; d(transform)/dx; (see dforce)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [ditgpdxtip](#)
measured toroidal and poloidal current on inner/outer interfaces for each volume; d(I_{tor}, G_{pol})/dx; (see dforce)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [glambda](#)
save initial guesses for iterative calculation of rotational-transform
- integer [lmns](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [bemn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [iomn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [sorn](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [pomn](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [bomn](#)

- force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [iemn](#)
 - force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [semn](#)
 - force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [pemn](#)
 - force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [bbe](#)
 - force vector (?) ; stellarator-symmetric (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [iio](#)
 - force vector (?) ; stellarator-symmetric (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [bbo](#)
 - force vector (?) ; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [iie](#)
 - force vector (?) ; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [btemn](#)
 - covariant θ cosine component of the tangential field on interfaces; stellarator-symmetric*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [bzemn](#)
 - covariant ζ cosine component of the tangential field on interfaces; stellarator-symmetric*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [btomn](#)
 - covariant θ sine component of the tangential field on interfaces; non-stellarator-symmetric*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [bzomn](#)
 - covariant ζ sine component of the tangential field on interfaces; non-stellarator-symmetric*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [blowermn](#)
 - covariant field for Hessian computation*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [bloweromn](#)
 - covariant field for Hessian computation*
- integer [lgdof](#)
 - geometrical degrees of freedom associated with each interface*
- integer [ngdof](#)
 - total geometrical degrees of freedom*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [dbbdrz](#)
 - derivative of magnetic field w.r.t. geometry (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [diidrz](#)
 - derivative of spectral constraints w.r.t. geometry (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [dffdrz](#)
 - derivatives of B^2 at the interfaces wrt geometry*
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [dbbdmp](#)
 - derivatives of B^2 at the interfaces wrt μ and $dpflux$*
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [dmupfdx](#)
 - derivatives of μ and $dpflux$ wrt geometry at constant interface transform*
- logical [lhessianallocated](#)
 - flag to indicate that force gradient matrix is allocated (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [hessian](#)
 - force gradient matrix (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [dessian](#)
 - derivative of force gradient matrix (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [cosi](#)
 - some precomputed cosines*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [sini](#)
 - some precomputed sines*

- real, dimension(:), allocatable [gteta](#)
something related to \sqrt{g} and θ ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [gzeta](#)
something related to \sqrt{g} and ζ ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [ajk](#)
definition of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [dradr](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [dradz](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [dzadr](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [dzadz](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [drodr](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [drodz](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [dzodr](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [dzodz](#)
derivatives of coordinate axis
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [djkp](#)
for calculating cylindrical volume
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [djkm](#)
for calculating cylindrical volume
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [lbbintegral](#)
B.B integral.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [labintegral](#)
A.B integral.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [vvolume](#)
volume integral of \sqrt{g} ; computed in volume
- real [dvolume](#)
derivative of volume w.r.t. interface geometry
- integer [ivol](#)
labels volume; some subroutines (called by NAG) are fixed argument list but require the volume label
- real [gbzeta](#)
toroidal (contravariant) field; calculated in bfield; required to convert $\hat{\theta}$ to B^θ , \hat{s} to B^s
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [iquad](#)
internal copy of Nquad
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [gaussianweight](#)
weights for Gaussian quadrature
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [gaussianabscissae](#)
abscissae for Gaussian quadrature
- logical [lbleinear](#)
controls selection of Beltrami field solver; depends on LBeltrami
- logical [lbnewton](#)
controls selection of Beltrami field solver; depends on LBeltrami
- logical [lbsequad](#)
controls selection of Beltrami field solver; depends on LBeltrami
- real, dimension(1:3) [orzp](#)

- used in mg00aa() to determine (s, θ, ζ) given (R, Z, φ)*
- type(derivative) `dbdx`
 dB/dX (?)
- integer `globaljk`
labels position
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable `dxyz`
computational boundary; position
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable `nxyz`
computational boundary; normal
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable `jxyz`
plasma boundary; surface current
- real, dimension(1:2) `tetazeta`
what is this?
- real `virtualcasingfactor` = -one / (four*pi)
this agrees with diagno
- integer `iberror`
for computing error in magnetic field
- integer `nfreeboundaryiterations`
number of free-boundary iterations already performed
- integer, parameter `node` = 2
best to make this global for consistency between calling and called routines
- logical `first_free_bound` = .false.
flag to indicate that this is the first free-boundary iteration

9.1.1 Detailed Description

global variable storage used as "workspace" throughout the code

9.1.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

9.1.2.1 `readin()` subroutine allglobal::readin

The master node reads the input namelist and sets various internal variables. The relevant quantities are then broadcast.

machine precision

- The machine precision `machprec` is determined using `myprec()`, which is similar to corresponding the NAG routine.
- The variables `vsmall`, `small` and `sqrtmachprec` are set.

input file extension (command line argument)

- The input file name, `ext`, is given as the first command line input, and the input file itself is `ext.sp`

- Additional command line inputs recognized are:
 - `-help, -h` : will give help information to user; under construction
 - `-readin` will immediately set `Wreadin=T` ; this may be over-ruled when the `screenlist` is read

reading of physicslist

- The internal variable, `Mvol=Nvol+Lfreebound` , gives the number of computational domains.
- The input value for the fluxes enclosed within each interface, `tflux(1:Mvol)` and `tflux(1:Mvol)`, are immediately normalized:

$$tflux(1:Mvol) \rightarrow tflux(1:Mvol)/tflux(Nvol).$$

$$pflux(1:Mvol) \rightarrow pflux(1:Mvol)/tflux(Nvol).$$
 The input $\Phi_{edge} \equiv phiedge$ will provide the total toroidal flux; see [preset\(\)](#).
- The input value for the toroidal current constraint (`Isurf(1:Mvol)` and `Ivolume(1:Mvol)`) are also immediately normalized, using `curtor`. $Ivolume \rightarrow Ivolume \cdot \frac{curtor}{\sum_i Isurf_i + Ivolume_i}$ $Isurf \rightarrow Isurf \cdot \frac{curtor}{\sum_i Isurf_i + Ivolume_i}$

Current profiles normalization

In case of a free boundary calculation (`Lfreebound=1`) and using a current constraint (`Lconstraint=3`), the current profiles are renormalized in order to match the linking current `curtor`. More specifically,

$$Isurf_i \rightarrow Isurf_i \cdot \frac{curtor}{\sum_{i=1}^{Mvol-1} Isurf_i + Ivol_i} Ivol_i \rightarrow Ivol_i \cdot \frac{curtor}{\sum_{i=1}^{Mvol-1} Isurf_i + Ivol_i} \quad (277)$$

Finally, the volume current in the vacuum region is set to 0.

reading of numericlist

reading of locallist

reading of globallist

reading of diagnosticslist

reading of screenlist

broadcast command line input

broadcast physicslist

broadcast numericlist

broadcast globallist

broadcast locallist

broadcast diagnosticslist

broadcast screenlist

set internal parameters that depend on physicslist

total number of volumes: Mvol

- The number of plasma volumes is $Mvol = Nvol + Lfreebound$.

Fourier mode identification: `mn`, `im(1:mn)` and `in(1:mn)`

- The Fourier description of even periodic functions is

$$f(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_{n=0}^N f_{0,n} \cos(-n\zeta) + \sum_{m=1}^M \sum_{n=-N}^N f_{m,n} \cos(m\theta - n\zeta), \quad (278)$$

where the resolution is given on input, $M \equiv Mpol$ and $N \equiv Ntor$.

- For convenience, the Fourier summations are written as

$$f(s, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_j f_j(s) \cos(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta), \quad (279)$$

for $j = 1, mn$, where $mn = N + 1 + M(2N + 1)$.

- The integer arrays `im(1:mn)` and `in(1:mn)` contain the m_j and n_j .
- The array `in` includes the `Nfp` factor.

regularization factor: `halfmm(1:mn)`, `regumm(1:mn)`

- The "regularization" factor, `halfmm(1:mn) = im(1:mn) * half`, is real.
- This is used in `lforce()`, `bfield()`, `stxyz()`, `coords()`, `jo00aa()`, `ma00aa()`, `sc00aa()` and `tr00ab()`.

extended resolution Fourier mode identification: `mne`, `ime` and `ine`

- The "extended" Fourier resolution is defined by $lMpol = 4 Mpol$, $lNtor = 4 Ntor$.

Fourier mode identification for straight-fieldline angle: `mns`, `ims` and `ins`

set internal parameters that depend on `numericlist`

set internal parameters that depend on `locallist`

set internal parameters that depend on `globallist`

set internal parameters that depend on `diagnosticslist`

geometry: `iRbc(1:mn,0:Mvol)`, `iZbs(1:mn,0:Mvol)`, `iRbs(1:mn,0:Mvol)` and `iZbc(1:mn,0:Mvol)`

- `iRbc`, `iZbs`, `iRbs` and `iZbc` : Fourier harmonics of interface geometry
- `iVns`, `iVnc`, `iBns` and `iBns` : Fourier harmonics of normal field at computational boundary

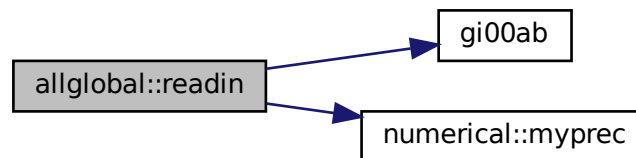
construction of coordinate axis: `ajk`

- This is only used in `raxis()` to perform the poloidal integration and is defined quite simply:
 $ajk[i] \equiv 2\pi$ if $m_i = 0$, and
 $ajk[i] \equiv 0$ if $m_i \neq 0$.

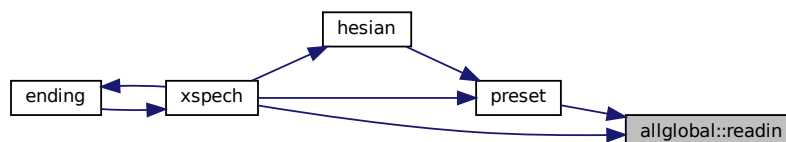
References inputlist::adiabatic, ajk, beltramierror, inputlist::bnc, inputlist::bns, inputlist::c05factor, inputlist::c05xmax, inputlist::c05xtol, cpus, inputlist::curpol, inputlist::curtor, inputlist::dpp, inputlist::dqq, drbc, drbs, inputlist::drz, dzbc, dzbs, inputlist::epsgmres, inputlist::epsilon, inputlist::epsilu, inputlist::escale, inputlist::ext, inputlist::forcetol, inputlist::gamma, inputlist::gbnbld, inputlist::gbntol, gi00ab(), constants::half, halfmm, inputlist::helicity, ibnc, ibns, inputlist::igeometry, im, ime, inputlist::imethod, inputlist::impol, ims, in, ine, ins, inputlist::intor, inputlist::iorder, inputlist::iota, inputlist::iotatol, inputlist::iprecon, irbc, irbs, inputlist::istellsym, inputlist::isurf, fileunits::iunit, ivnc, ivns, inputlist::ivolume, izbc, izbs, inputlist::ladiabatic, inputlist::lautoinitbn, inputlist::lbeltrami, inputlist::lcheck, inputlist::lconstraint, inputlist::lerrortype, inputlist::lextrap, inputlist::lfindzero, inputlist::lfreebound, inputlist::lgmresprec, inputlist::lhevalues, inputlist::lhevectors, inputlist::lhmatrix, inputlist::linitgues, inputlist::linitialize, inputlist::lmatsolver, Impol, Intor, inputlist::lp, inputlist::lperturbed, inputlist::lq, inputlist::lrad, inputlist::lreadgf, inputlist::lreflect, inputlist::lrzaxis, inputlist::lsparse, inputlist::lsvdioda, inputlist::ltiming, inputlist::lzerovac, numerical::machprec, inputlist::maxrndgues, inputlist::mfreeits, inputlist::mmpol, mn, mne, mns, inputlist::mntor, inputlist::mnvol, inputlist::mpol, inputlist::mregular, inputlist::mu, inputlist::mupfits, inputlist::mupftol, mvol, myid, numerical::myprec(), inputlist::ndiscrete, inputlist::nfp, inputlist::ngrid, inputlist::nitergmres, notstellsym, inputlist::nppts, inputlist::nptrj, inputlist::nquad, inputlist::ntor, inputlist::ntoraxis, inputlist::nvola, inputlist::odetol, inputlist::oita, constants::one, inputlist::opsilon, fileunits::ounit, inputlist::pcondense, inputlist::pflux, inputlist::phiedge, constants::pi2, inputlist::pl, inputlist::ppts, inputlist::pr, inputlist::pressure, inputlist::pscale, inputlist::ql, inputlist::qr, inputlist::rac, inputlist::ras, inputlist::rbc, inputlist::rbs, regumm, inputlist::rp, inputlist::rpol, inputlist::rq, rscale, inputlist::rtor, inputlist::rwc, inputlist::rws, numerical::small, smpol, sntor, numerical::sqrtmachprec, inputlist::tflux, inputlist::upsilon, inputlist::vcasingeps, inputlist::vcasingits, inputlist::vcasingper, inputlist::vcasingtol, inputlist::vnc, inputlist::vns, numerical::vsmall, inputlist::wmacros, inputlist::wpoloidal, inputlist::wreadin, inputlist::wwrtend, yesstellsym, inputlist::zac, inputlist::zas, inputlist::zbc, inputlist::zbs, constants::zero, inputlist::zwc, and inputlist::zws.

Referenced by preset(), and xspech().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.2 constants Module Reference

some constants used throughout the code

Variables

- real, parameter `zero` = 0.0
`0`
- real, parameter `one` = 1.0
`1`
- real, parameter `two` = 2.0
`2`
- real, parameter `three` = 3.0
`3`
- real, parameter `four` = 4.0
`4`
- real, parameter `five` = 5.0
`5`
- real, parameter `six` = 6.0
`6`
- real, parameter `seven` = 7.0
`7`
- real, parameter `eight` = 8.0
`8`
- real, parameter `nine` = 9.0
`9`
- real, parameter `ten` = 10.0
`10`
- real, parameter `eleven` = 11.0
`11`
- real, parameter `twelve` = 12.0
`12`
- real, parameter `hundred` = 100.0
`100`
- real, parameter `thousand` = 1000.0
`1000`
- real, parameter `half` = `one` / `two`
`1/2`
- real, parameter `third` = `one` / `three`
`1/3`
- real, parameter `quart` = `one` / `four`
`1/4`
- real, parameter `fifth` = `one` / `five`
`1/5`
- real, parameter `sixth` = `one` / `six`
`1/6`
- real, parameter `pi2` = 6.28318530717958623
`2π`
- real, parameter `pi` = `pi2` / `two`
`π`
- real, parameter `mu0` = 2.0E-07 * `pi2`
`4π · 10-7`
- real, parameter `goldenmean` = 1.618033988749895
`golden mean = (1 + √5)/2 ;`
- real, parameter `version` = 2.00
`version of SPEC`

9.2.1 Detailed Description

some constants used throughout the code

9.3 cputiming Module Reference

timing variables

Variables

- real `treadin` = 0.0
timing of `readin()`
- real `twrtend` = 0.0
timing of `wrtend()`

9.3.1 Detailed Description

timing variables

9.4 fftw_interface Module Reference

Interface to FFTW library.

Variables

- type(c_ptr) `planf`
FFTW-related (?)
- type(c_ptr) `planb`
FFTW-related (?)
- complex(c_double_complex), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable `cplxin`
FFTW-related (?)
- complex(c_double_complex), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable `cplxout`
FFTW-related (?)

9.4.1 Detailed Description

Interface to FFTW library.

9.5 fileunits Module Reference

central definition of file units to avoid conflicts

Variables

- integer `iunit` = 10
input; used in global/readin:ext.sp, global/wrtend:ext.sp.end
- integer `ounit` = 6
screen output;
- integer `gunit` = 13
wall geometry; used in wa00aa
- integer `aunit` = 11
vector potential; used in ra00aa:ext.AtAzmn;
- integer `dunit` = 12
derivative matrix; used in newton:ext.GF;
- integer `hunit` = 14
eigenvalues of Hessian; under re-construction;
- integer `munit` = 14
matrix elements of Hessian;
- integer `lunit` = 20
local unit; used in lunit+myid: pp00aa:ext.poincare,.ext.transform;
- integer `vunit` = 15
for examination of adaptive quadrature; used in casing:ext.vcint;

9.5.1 Detailed Description

central definition of file units to avoid conflicts

9.6 newtontime Module Reference

timing of Newton iterations

Variables

- integer `nfcalls`
number of calls to get function values (?)
- integer `ndcalls`
number of calls to get derivative values (?)
- real `lastcpu`
last CPU that called this (?)

9.6.1 Detailed Description

timing of Newton iterations

9.7 numerical Module Reference

platform-dependant numerical resolution

Functions/Subroutines

- real function `myprec()`
Duplicates NAG routine X02AJF (machine precision)

Variables

- real `machprec`
machine precision according to NAG-like routine `myprec()`
- real `vsmall`
very small number
- real `small`
small number
- real `sqrtmachprec`
square root of machine precision
- real, parameter `logtolerance` = 1.0e-32
this is used to avoid taking `alog10(zero)`; see e.g. `dforce()`

9.7.1 Detailed Description

platform-dependant numerical resolution

9.7.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

9.7.2.1 `myprec()` `real function numerical::myprec`

Duplicates NAG routine X02AJF (machine precision)

JAB; 27 Jul 17 I suggest that this be removed; SRH; 27 Feb 18;

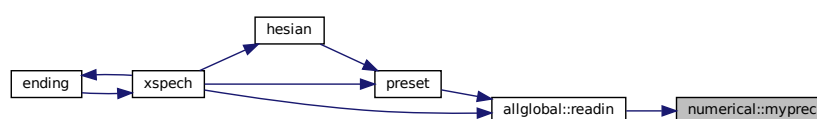
Returns

machine precision

References small.

Referenced by `allglobal::readin()`.

Here is the caller graph for this function:



9.8 typedefns Module Reference

type definitions for custom datatypes

Data Types

- type [matrixlu](#)
- type [subgrid](#)

used for quantities which have different resolutions in different volumes, e.g. the vector potential [More...](#)

9.8.1 Detailed Description

type definitions for custom datatypes

9.8.2 Data Type Documentation

Class Members

real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable	mat	
integer, dimension(:,), allocatable	ipivot	

9.8.2.1 type typedefns::matrixlu

9.8.2.2 type typedefns::subgrid *used for quantities which have different resolutions in different volumes, e.g. the vector potential*

Class Members

real, dimension(:,), allocatable	s	coefficients
integer, dimension(:,), allocatable	i	indices

10 Data Type Documentation

10.1 intghs_module::intghs_workspace Type Reference

Public Attributes

- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable **efmn**
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable **ofmn**
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable **cfmn**
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable **sfmn**
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable **evmn**
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable **odmn**
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable **ijreal**

- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable **jireal**
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable **jkreal**
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable **kjreal**
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable **bloweremn**
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable **bloweromn**
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable **gbupper**
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable **blower**
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable **basis**

10.1.1 Member Data Documentation

10.1.1.1 efmn real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::efmn

10.1.1.2 ofmn real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::ofmn

10.1.1.3 cfmn real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::cfmn

10.1.1.4 sfmn real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::sfmn

10.1.1.5 evmn real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::evmn

10.1.1.6 odmn real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::odmn

10.1.1.7 ijreal real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::ijreal

10.1.1.8 jireal real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::jireal

10.1.1.9 jkreal real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::jkreal

10.1.1.10 kjreal real, dimension(:, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::kjreal

10.1.1.11 bloweremn real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace←
::bloweremn

10.1.1.12 bloweromn real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace←
::bloweromn

10.1.1.13 gbupper real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::gbupper

10.1.1.14 blower real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::blower

10.1.1.15 basis real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable intghs_module::intghs_workspace::basis

The documentation for this type was generated from the following file:

- intghs.f90

11 File Documentation

11.1 bfield.f90 File Reference

Returns $\dot{s} \equiv B^s/B^\zeta$ and $\dot{\theta} \equiv B^\theta/B^\zeta$.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine **bfield** (zeta, st, Bst)
Compute the magnetic field.
- subroutine **bfield_tangent** (zeta, st, Bst)

11.1.1 Detailed Description

Returns $\dot{s} \equiv B^s/B^\zeta$ and $\dot{\theta} \equiv B^\theta/B^\zeta$.

11.2 bnorml.f90 File Reference

Computes $\mathbf{B}_{Plasma} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta$ on the computational boundary, $\partial\mathcal{D}$.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `bnorml` (mn, Ntz, efmn, ofmn)
Computes $\mathbf{B}_{Plasma} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta$ on the computational boundary, $\partial\mathcal{D}$.

11.2.1 Detailed Description

Computes $\mathbf{B}_{Plasma} \cdot \mathbf{e}_\theta \times \mathbf{e}_\zeta$ on the computational boundary, $\partial\mathcal{D}$.

11.3 brcast.f90 File Reference

Broadcasts Beltrami fields, profiles, . . .

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `brcast` (lvol)
Broadcasts Beltrami fields, profiles, . . .

11.3.1 Detailed Description

Broadcasts Beltrami fields, profiles, . . .

11.4 casing.f90 File Reference

Constructs the field created by the plasma currents, at an arbitrary, external location using virtual casing.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `casing` (teta, zeta, gBn, icasing)
Constructs the field created by the plasma currents, at an arbitrary, external location using virtual casing.
- subroutine `dvffield` (Ndim, tz, Nfun, vcintegrand)
Differential virtual casing integrand.

11.4.1 Detailed Description

Constructs the field created by the plasma currents, at an arbitrary, external location using virtual casing.

11.5 coords.f90 File Reference

Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, using FFTs.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [coords](#) (lvol, lss, Lcurvature, Ntz, mn)
Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, using FFTs.

11.5.1 Detailed Description

Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, using FFTs.

11.6 curent.f90 File Reference

Computes the plasma current, $I \equiv \int B_\theta d\theta$, and the "linking" current, $G \equiv \int B_\zeta d\zeta$.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [curent](#) (lvol, mn, Nt, Nz, iflag, ldlitGp)
Computes the plasma current, $I \equiv \int B_\theta d\theta$, and the "linking" current, $G \equiv \int B_\zeta d\zeta$.

11.6.1 Detailed Description

Computes the plasma current, $I \equiv \int B_\theta d\theta$, and the "linking" current, $G \equiv \int B_\zeta d\zeta$.

11.7 df00ab.f90 File Reference

Evaluates volume integrals, and their derivatives w.r.t. interface geometry, using "packed" format.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [df00ab](#) (pNN, xi, Fxi, DFxi, Ldfjac, iflag)
Evaluates volume integrals, and their derivatives w.r.t. interface geometry, using "packed" format.

11.7.1 Detailed Description

Evaluates volume integrals, and their derivatives w.r.t. interface geometry, using "packed" format.

11.8 global.f90 File Reference

Defines input namelists and global variables, and opens some output files.

Data Types

- type [typedefns::subgrid](#)
used for quantities which have different resolutions in different volumes, e.g. the vector potential [More...](#)
- type [typedefns::matrixlu](#)
- type [allglobal::derivative](#)
 dB/dX (?) [More...](#)

Modules

- module [constants](#)
some constants used throughout the code
- module [numerical](#)
platform-dependant numerical resolution
- module [fileunits](#)
central definition of file units to avoid conflicts
- module [cputiming](#)
timing variables
- module [typedefns](#)
type definitions for custom datatypes
- module [allglobal](#)
global variable storage used as "workspace" throughout the code
- module [fftw_interface](#)
Interface to FFTW library.

Functions/Subroutines

- real function [numerical::myprec](#) ()
Duplicates NAG routine `X02AJF` (machine precision)
- subroutine [allglobal::build_vector_potential](#) (lvol, iocons, aderiv, tderiv)
- subroutine [allglobal::readin](#)
The master node reads the input namelist and sets various internal variables. The relevant quantities are then broadcast.
- subroutine [allglobal::wrtend](#)
The restart file is written.
- subroutine [allglobal::ismyvolume](#) (vvol)
Check if volume vvol is associated to the corresponding MPI node.
- subroutine [allglobal::whichcpuid](#) (vvol, cpu_id)
Returns which MPI node is associated to a given volume.

Variables

- real, parameter `constants::zero` = 0.0
0
- real, parameter `constants::one` = 1.0
1
- real, parameter `constants::two` = 2.0
2
- real, parameter `constants::three` = 3.0
3
- real, parameter `constants::four` = 4.0
4
- real, parameter `constants::five` = 5.0
5
- real, parameter `constants::six` = 6.0
6
- real, parameter `constants::seven` = 7.0
7
- real, parameter `constants::eight` = 8.0
8
- real, parameter `constants::nine` = 9.0
9
- real, parameter `constants::ten` = 10.0
10
- real, parameter `constants::eleven` = 11.0
11
- real, parameter `constants::twelve` = 12.0
12
- real, parameter `constants::hundred` = 100.0
100
- real, parameter `constants::thousand` = 1000.0
1000
- real, parameter `constants::half` = one / two
1/2
- real, parameter `constants::third` = one / three
1/3
- real, parameter `constants::quart` = one / four
1/4
- real, parameter `constants::fifth` = one / five
1/5
- real, parameter `constants::sixth` = one / six
1/6
- real, parameter `constants::pi2` = 6.28318530717958623
 2π
- real, parameter `constants::pi` = pi2 / two
 π
- real, parameter `constants::mu0` = 2.0E-07 * pi2
 $4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$
- real, parameter `constants::goldenmean` = 1.618033988749895
 $golden\ mean = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2 ;$
- real, parameter `constants::version` = 2.00

- version of SPEC*
- real `numerical::machprec`
 - machine precision according to NAG-like routine `myprec()`*
- real `numerical::vsmall`
 - very small number*
- real `numerical::small`
 - small number*
- real `numerical::sqrtmachprec`
 - square root of machine precision*
- real, parameter `numerical::logtolerance` = 1.0e-32
 - this is used to avoid taking $\log_{10}(\text{zero})$; see e.g. `dforce()`*
- integer `fileunits::iunit` = 10
 - input; used in `global/readin.ext.sp`, `global/wrtend.ext.sp.end`*
- integer `fileunits::ounit` = 6
 - screen output;*
- integer `fileunits::gunit` = 13
 - wall geometry; used in `wa00aa`*
- integer `fileunits::aunit` = 11
 - vector potential; used in `ra00aa.ext.AtAzm`;*
- integer `fileunits::dunit` = 12
 - derivative matrix; used in `newton.ext.GF`;*
- integer `fileunits::hunit` = 14
 - eigenvalues of Hessian; under re-construction;*
- integer `fileunits::munit` = 14
 - matrix elements of Hessian;*
- integer `fileunits::lunit` = 20
 - local unit; used in `lunit+myid: pp00aa.ext.poincare.ext.transform`;*
- integer `fileunits::vunit` = 15
 - for examination of adaptive quadrature; used in `casing.ext.vcint`;*
- real `cputiming::treadin` = 0.0
 - timing of `readin()`*
- real `cputiming::twrtend` = 0.0
 - timing of `wrtend()`*
- character `inputlist::ext`
 - The input file is , `ext.sp` , where `ext*100` or `ext.sp*100` is given as command line input.*
- integer, parameter `inputlist::mnvol` = 256
 - The maximum value of `Nvol` is `MNvol=256`.*
- integer, parameter `inputlist::mmpol` = 64
 - The maximum value of `Mpol` is `MNpol=64`.*
- integer, parameter `inputlist::mntor` = 64
 - The maximum value of `Ntor` is `MNtor=64`.*
- integer `inputlist::igeometry` = 3
 - selects Cartesian, cylindrical or toroidal geometry;*
- integer `inputlist::istellsym` = 1
 - stellarator symmetry is enforced if `Istellsym==1`*
- integer `inputlist::lfreebound` = 0
 - compute vacuum field surrounding plasma*
- real `inputlist::phiedge` = 1.0
 - total enclosed toroidal magnetic flux;*
- real `inputlist::curtor` = 0.0
 - total enclosed (toroidal) plasma current;*

- real `inputlist::curpol` = 0.0
total enclosed (poloidal) linking current;
- real `inputlist::gamma` = 0.0
adiabatic index; cannot set $|\gamma| = 1$
- integer `inputlist::nfp` = 1
field periodicity
- integer `inputlist::nvol` = 1
number of volumes
- integer `inputlist::mpol` = 0
number of poloidal Fourier harmonics
- integer `inputlist::ntor` = 0
number of toroidal Fourier harmonics
- integer, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::lrad` = 4
Chebyshev resolution in each volume.
- integer `inputlist::lconstraint` = -1
selects constraints; primarily used in `ma02aa()` and `mp00ac()`.
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::tflux` = 0.0
toroidal flux, ψ_t , enclosed by each interface
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::pflux` = 0.0
poloidal flux, ψ_p , enclosed by each interface
- real, dimension(1:mnvol) `inputlist::helicity` = 0.0
helicity, \mathcal{K} , in each volume, \mathcal{V}_i
- real `inputlist::pscale` = 0.0
pressure scale factor
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::pressure` = 0.0
pressure in each volume
- integer `inputlist::ladiabatic` = 0
logical flag
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::adiabatic` = 0.0
adiabatic constants in each volume
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::mu` = 0.0
helicity-multiplier, μ , in each volume
- real, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::ivolume` = 0.0
*Toroidal current constraint normalized by μ_0 ($I_{volume} = \mu_0 \cdot [A]$), in each volume. This is a cumulative quantity:
 $I_{\mathcal{V},i} = \int_0^{\psi_{t,i}} \mathbf{J} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$. Physically, it represents the sum of all non-pressure driven currents.*
- real, dimension(1:mnvol) `inputlist::isurf` = 0.0
Toroidal current normalized by μ_0 at each interface (cumulative). This is the sum of all pressure driven currents.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::pl` = 0
"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\epsilon = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::ql` = 0
"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\epsilon = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::pr` = 0
"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\epsilon = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::qr` = 0
"inside" interface rotational-transform is $\epsilon = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- real, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::iota` = 0.0
rotational-transform, ϵ , on inner side of each interface
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::lp` = 0
"outer" interface rotational-transform is $\epsilon = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::lq` = 0
"outer" interface rotational-transform is $\epsilon = (p_l + \gamma p_r)/(q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.

- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::rp` = 0
"outer" interface rotational-transform is $t = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- integer, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::rq` = 0
"outer" interface rotational-transform is $t = (p_l + \gamma p_r) / (q_l + \gamma q_r)$, where γ is the golden mean, $\gamma = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$.
- real, dimension(0:mnvol) `inputlist::oita` = 0.0
rotational-transform, t , on outer side of each interface
- real `inputlist::mupftol` = 1.0e-14
accuracy to which μ and $\Delta\psi_p$ are required
- integer `inputlist::mupfits` = 8
an upper limit on the transform/helicity constraint iterations;
- real `inputlist::rpol` = 1.0
poloidal extent of slab (effective radius)
- real `inputlist::rtor` = 1.0
toroidal extent of slab (effective radius)
- integer `inputlist::lreflect` = 0
=1 reflect the upper and lower bound in slab, =0 do not reflect
- real, dimension(0:mntor) `inputlist::rac` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric coordinate axis;
- real, dimension(0:mntor) `inputlist::zas` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric coordinate axis;
- real, dimension(0:mntor) `inputlist::ras` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric coordinate axis;
- real, dimension(0:mntor) `inputlist::zac` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric coordinate axis;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::rbc` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric boundary components;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::zbs` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric boundary components;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::rbs` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric boundary components;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::zbc` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric boundary components;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::rwc` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric boundary components of wall;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::zws` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric boundary components of wall;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::rws` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric boundary components of wall;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::zwc` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric boundary components of wall;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::vns` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric normal field at boundary; vacuum component;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::bns` = 0.0
stellarator symmetric normal field at boundary; plasma component;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::vnc` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric normal field at boundary; vacuum component;
- real, dimension(-mntor:mntor,-mmpol:mmpol) `inputlist::bnc` = 0.0
non-stellarator symmetric normal field at boundary; plasma component;
- integer `inputlist::linitialize` = 0
Used to initialize geometry using a regularization / extrapolation method.
- integer `inputlist::lautoinitbn` = 1

- Used to initialize B_{ns} using an initial fixed-boundary calculation.*

 - integer `inputlist::lzerovac` = 0

Used to adjust vacuum field to cancel plasma field on computational boundary.
- integer `inputlist::ndiscrete` = 2

*resolution of the real space grid on which fast Fourier transforms are performed is given by $N_{discrete} * M_{pol} * 4$*
- integer `inputlist::nquad` = -1

Resolution of the Gaussian quadrature.
- integer `inputlist::impol` = -4

Fourier resolution of straight-fieldline angle on interfaces.
- integer `inputlist::intor` = -4

Fourier resolution of straight-fieldline angle on interfaces;.
- integer `inputlist::lsparse` = 0

controls method used to solve for rotational-transform on interfaces
- integer `inputlist::lsvdioda` = 0

controls method used to solve for rotational-transform on interfaces; only relevant if $L_{sparse} = 0$
- integer `inputlist::imethod` = 3

controls iterative solution to sparse matrix arising in real-space transformation to the straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if $L_{sparse}.eq.2$;
- integer `inputlist::iorder` = 2

controls real-space grid resolution for constructing the straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if $L_{sparse} > 0$
- integer `inputlist::iprecon` = 0

controls iterative solution to sparse matrix arising in real-space transformation to the straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if $L_{sparse}.eq.2$;
- real `inputlist::iotatol` = -1.0

tolerance required for iterative construction of straight-fieldline angle; only relevant if $L_{sparse}.ge.2$
- integer `inputlist::lextrap` = 0

geometry of innermost interface is defined by extrapolation
- integer `inputlist::mregular` = -1

maximum regularization factor
- integer `inputlist::lrzaxis` = 1

controls the guess of geometry axis in the innermost volume or initialization of interfaces
- integer `inputlist::ntoraxis` = 3

the number of n harmonics used in the Jacobian $m = 1$ harmonic elimination method; only relevant if $L_{rzaxis}.leftrightarrow ge.1$.
- integer `inputlist::lbeltrami` = 4

Control flag for solution of Beltrami equation.
- integer `inputlist::linitgues` = 1

controls how initial guess for Beltrami field is constructed
- integer `inputlist::lposdef` = 0

redundant;
- real `inputlist::maxrndgues` = 1.0

the maximum random number of the Beltrami field if $L_{initgues} = 3$
- integer `inputlist::lmat solver` = 3

1 for LU factorization, 2 for GMRES, 3 for GMRES matrix-free
- integer `inputlist::nitergmres` = 200

number of max iteration for GMRES
- real `inputlist::epsgmres` = 1e-14

the precision of GMRES
- integer `inputlist::lgmresprec` = 1

type of preconditioner for GMRES, 1 for ILU sparse matrix
- real `inputlist::epsilu` = 1e-12

- the precision of incomplete LU factorization for preconditioning*

 - integer `inputlist::lfindzero` = 0
use Newton methods to find zero of force-balance, which is computed by `dforce()`
- real `inputlist::escale` = 0.0
controls the weight factor, BB_{weight} , in the force-imbalance harmonics
- real `inputlist::epsilon` = 1.0
weighting of force-imbalance
- real `inputlist::pcondense` = 2.0
spectral condensation parameter
- real `inputlist::epsilon` = 0.0
weighting of spectral-width constraint
- real `inputlist::wpoloidal` = 1.0
"star-like" poloidal angle constraint radial exponential factor used in `preset()` to construct s_{weight}
- real `inputlist::upsilon` = 1.0
weighting of "star-like" poloidal angle constraint used in `preset()` to construct s_{weight}
- real `inputlist::forcetol` = 1.0e-10
required tolerance in force-balance error; only used as an initial check
- real `inputlist::c05xmax` = 1.0e-06
required tolerance in position, $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{R_{i,v}, Z_{i,v}\}$
- real `inputlist::c05xtol` = 1.0e-12
required tolerance in position, $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{R_{i,v}, Z_{i,v}\}$
- real `inputlist::c05factor` = 1.0e-02
used to control initial step size in `C05NDF` and `C05PDF`
- logical `inputlist::lreadgf` = .true.
read $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{F}$ from file `ext.GF`
- integer `inputlist::mfreeits` = 0
maximum allowed free-boundary iterations
- real `inputlist::bnstol` = 1.0e-06
redundant;
- real `inputlist::bnsblend` = 0.666
redundant;
- real `inputlist::gbntol` = 1.0e-06
required tolerance in free-boundary iterations
- real `inputlist::gbnbld` = 0.666
normal blend
- real `inputlist::vcasingeps` = 1.e-12
regularization of Biot-Savart; see `bnorml()`, `casing()`
- real `inputlist::vcasingtol` = 1.e-08
accuracy on virtual casing integral; see `bnorml()`, `casing()`
- integer `inputlist::vcasingits` = 8
minimum number of calls to adaptive virtual casing routine; see `casing()`
- integer `inputlist::vcasingper` = 1
periods of integration in adaptive virtual casing routine; see `casing()`
- integer `inputlist::mcasingcal` = 8
minimum number of calls to adaptive virtual casing routine; see `casing()`; redundant;
- real `inputlist::odetol` = 1.0e-07
o.d.e. integration tolerance for all field line tracing routines
- real `inputlist::absreq` = 1.0e-08
redundant
- real `inputlist::relreq` = 1.0e-08
redundant

- real `inputlist::absacc` = 1.0e-04
redundant
- real `inputlist::epsr` = 1.0e-08
redundant
- integer `inputlist::nppts` = 0
number of toroidal transits used (per trajectory) in following field lines for constructing Poincaré plots; if $n_{pts} < 1$, no Poincaré plot is constructed;
- real `inputlist::ppts` = 0.0
stands for Poincare plot theta start. Chose at which angle (normalized over π) the Poincare field-line tracing start.
- integer, dimension(1:mnvol+1) `inputlist::nptrj` = -1
number of trajectories in each annulus to be followed in constructing Poincaré plot
- logical `inputlist::lhevalues` = .false.
to compute eigenvalues of $\nabla \mathbf{F}$
- logical `inputlist::lhevectors` = .false.
to compute eigenvectors (and also eigenvalues) of $\nabla \mathbf{F}$
- logical `inputlist::lhmatrix` = .false.
to compute and write to file the elements of $\nabla \mathbf{F}$
- integer `inputlist::lperturbed` = 0
to compute linear, perturbed equilibrium
- integer `inputlist::dpp` = -1
perturbed harmonic
- integer `inputlist::dqq` = -1
perturbed harmonic
- integer `inputlist::lerrortype` = 0
the type of error output for Lcheck=1
- integer `inputlist::ngrid` = -1
the number of points to output in the grid, -1 for Lrad(vvol)
- real `inputlist::drz` = 1E-5
difference in geometry for finite difference estimate (debug only)
- integer `inputlist::lcheck` = 0
implement various checks
- logical `inputlist::ltiming` = .false.
to check timing
- real `inputlist::fudge` = 1.0e-00
redundant
- real `inputlist::scaling` = 1.0e-00
redundant
- logical `inputlist::wbuild_vector_potential` = .false.
- logical `inputlist::wreadin` = .false.
write screen output of `readin()`
- logical `inputlist::wwrtend` = .false.
write screen output of `wrtend()`
- logical `inputlist::wmacros` = .false.
write screen output from expanded macros
- integer `allglobal::myid`
MPI rank of current CPU.
- integer `allglobal::ncpu`
number of MPI tasks
- integer `allglobal::ismyvolumevalue`
flag to indicate if a CPU is operating on its assigned volume
- real `allglobal::cpus`

- initial time*

 - real `allglobal::pi2nfp`
 π^2/nfp ; assigned in `readin()`
 - real `allglobal::pi2pi2nfp`
 $4\pi^2 Nfp$
 - real `allglobal::pi2pi2nfphalf`
 $2\pi^2 Nfp$
 - real `allglobal::pi2pi2nfpquart`
 $\pi^2 Nfp$
 - real `allglobal::forceerr`
total force-imbalance
 - real `allglobal::energy`
MHD energy.
 - real, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::ipdt`
Toroidal pressure-driven current.
 - real, dimension(:,), allocatable `allglobal::ipdtdpf`
Toroidal pressure-driven current.
 - integer `allglobal::mvol`
number of total volumes; equal to Nvol for fixed-boundary; equal to Nvol+1 for free-boundary
 - logical `allglobal::yesstellsym`
internal shorthand copies of Istellsym, which is an integer input;
 - logical `allglobal::notstellsym`
internal shorthand copies of Istellsym, which is an integer input;
 - logical **`allglobal::yesmatrixfree`**
 - logical `allglobal::notmatrixfree`
to use matrix-free method or not
 - real, dimension(:,), allocatable `allglobal::cheby`
local workspace for evaluation of Chebychev polynomials
 - real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable `allglobal::zernike`
local workspace for evaluation of Zernike polynomials
 - real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable `allglobal::tt`
derivatives of Chebyshev polynomials at the inner and outer interfaces;
 - real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable `allglobal::rtt`
derivatives of Zernike polynomials at the inner and outer interfaces;
 - real, dimension(:,), allocatable `allglobal::rtm`
 r^m term of Zernike polynomials at the origin
 - real, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::zernikedof`
Zernike degree of freedom for each m .
 - logical, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::imagneticok`
used to indicate if Beltrami fields have been correctly constructed;
 - logical `allglobal::iconstraintok`
Used to break iteration loops of slaves in the global constraint minimization.
 - real, dimension(:,), allocatable `allglobal::beltramierror`
*to store the integral of $|\text{curl}B - \mu*B|$ computed by jo00aa;*
 - integer `allglobal::mn`
total number of Fourier harmonics for coordinates/fields; calculated from Mpol, Ntor in `readin()`
 - integer, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::im`
poloidal mode numbers for Fourier representation
 - integer, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::in`
toroidal mode numbers for Fourier representation
 - real, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::halfmm`

- I saw this already somewhere...*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::regumm](#)
- I saw this already somewhere...*
- real [allglobal::rscale](#)
- no idea*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::psifactor](#)
- no idea*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::inifactor](#)
- no idea*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::bbweight](#)
- weight on force-imbalance harmonics; used in dforce()*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::mmpp](#)
- spectral condensation factors*
- integer [allglobal::mne](#)
- enhanced resolution for metric elements*
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ime](#)
- enhanced poloidal mode numbers for metric elements*
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ine](#)
- enhanced toroidal mode numbers for metric elements*
- integer [allglobal::mns](#)
- enhanced resolution for straight field line transformation*
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ims](#)
- enhanced poloidal mode numbers for straight field line transformation*
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ins](#)
- enhanced toroidal mode numbers for straight field line transformation*
- integer [allglobal::lmpol](#)
- what is this?*
- integer [allglobal::Intor](#)
- what is this?*
- integer [allglobal::smpol](#)
- what is this?*
- integer [allglobal::sntor](#)
- what is this?*
- real [allglobal::xoffset](#) = 1.0
- used to normalize NAG routines (which ones exactly where?)*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::irbc](#)
- cosine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::izbs](#)
- sine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::irbs](#)
- sine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::izbc](#)
- cosine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::drbc](#)
- cosine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric; linear deformation*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dzbs](#)
- sine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; stellarator symmetric; linear deformation*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::drbs](#)
- sine R harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric; linear deformation*
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable [allglobal::dzbc](#)
- cosine Z harmonics of interface surface geometry; non-stellarator symmetric; linear deformation*

- real, dimension(:,), allocatable [allglobal::irij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,), allocatable [allglobal::izij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,), allocatable [allglobal::drij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,), allocatable [allglobal::dzij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,), allocatable [allglobal::trij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:,), allocatable [allglobal::tzij](#)
interface surface geometry; real space
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ivns](#)
sine harmonics of vacuum normal magnetic field on interfaces; stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ibns](#)
sine harmonics of plasma normal magnetic field on interfaces; stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ivnc](#)
cosine harmonics of vacuum normal magnetic field on interfaces; non-stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ibnc](#)
cosine harmonics of plasma normal magnetic field on interfaces; non-stellarator symmetric
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lrbc](#)
local workspace
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lzbs](#)
local workspace
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lrbs](#)
local workspace
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lzbc](#)
local workspace
- integer [allglobal::nt](#)
discrete resolution along θ of grid in real space
- integer [allglobal::nz](#)
discrete resolution along ζ of grid in real space
- integer [allglobal::ntz](#)
*discrete resolution; $Ntz=Nt*Nz$ shorthand*
- integer [allglobal::hnt](#)
*discrete resolution; $Ntz=Nt*Nz$ shorthand*
- integer [allglobal::hnz](#)
*discrete resolution; $Ntz=Nt*Nz$ shorthand*
- real [allglobal::sontz](#)
*one / sqrt (one*Ntz); shorthand*
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable [allglobal::rij](#)
real-space grid; R
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable [allglobal::zij](#)
real-space grid; Z
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable [allglobal::xij](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable [allglobal::yij](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:,), allocatable [allglobal::sg](#)
real-space grid; jacobian and its derivatives
- real, dimension(:,,:), allocatable [allglobal::guvij](#)

- real-space grid; metric elements*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::gvuij](#)
real-space grid; metric elements (?); 10 Dec 15;
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::guvijsave](#)
what is this?
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::ki](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::kij](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::kija](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::iotakkii](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::iotaksub](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::iotakadd](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::iotaksgn](#)
identification of Fourier modes
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::efmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ofmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::cfmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::sfmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::evmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::odmn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::comn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::simn](#)
Fourier harmonics; dummy workspace.
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ijreal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ijimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::jireal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::jiimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::jkreal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::jkimag](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::kjreal](#)
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::kjimag](#)
what is this ?

- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bsupumn](#)
tangential field on interfaces; θ -component; required for virtual casing construction of field; 11 Oct 12
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bsupvmn](#)
tangential field on interfaces; ζ -component; required for virtual casing construction of field; 11 Oct 12
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::goomne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::goomno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gssmne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gssmno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gstmne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gstmno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gszmne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gszmno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gttmne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gttmno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gtzmne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gtzmno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gzzmne](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::gzzmno](#)
described in [preset\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dtoocc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dtoocs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dtoosc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dtooss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ttsscc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ttsscs](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ttsssc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ttssss](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::tdstcc](#)
volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::tdstcs](#)

- volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::tdstsc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::tdstss](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::tdszcc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::tdszcs](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::tdszsc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::tdszss](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddttcc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddttcs](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddttsc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddttss](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddtzcc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddtzcs](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddtzsc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddtzss](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddzzcc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddzzcs](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddzzsc](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ddzzss](#)
 - volume-integrated Chebychev-metrics; see [matrix\(\)](#)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tsc](#)
 - what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tss](#)
 - what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dtc](#)
 - what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dts](#)
 - what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dzc](#)
 - what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dzs](#)
 - what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::ttc](#)
 - what is this?*

- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tzc](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tts](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::tzs](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dtflux](#)
 $\delta\psi_{toroidal}$ in each annulus
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dpflux](#)
 $\delta\psi_{poloidal}$ in each annulus
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::sweight](#)
minimum poloidal length constraint weight
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::nadof](#)
degrees of freedom in Beltrami fields in each annulus
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::nfielddof](#)
degrees of freedom in Beltrami fields in each annulus, field only, no Lagrange multipliers
- type(subgrid), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ate](#)
magnetic vector potential cosine Fourier harmonics; stellarator-symmetric
- type(subgrid), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::aze](#)
magnetic vector potential cosine Fourier harmonics; stellarator-symmetric
- type(subgrid), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ato](#)
magnetic vector potential sine Fourier harmonics; non-stellarator-symmetric
- type(subgrid), dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::azo](#)
magnetic vector potential sine Fourier harmonics; non-stellarator-symmetric
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lma](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmb](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmc](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmd](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lme](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmf](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmg](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmh](#)
Lagrange multipliers (?)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmavalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmbvalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmcvalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmdvalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmevalue](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmfvalue](#)

- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmgvalue](#)
- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::lmhvalue](#)
- what is this?*
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::fso](#)
- what is this?*
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::fse](#)
- what is this?*
- logical [allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity](#)
- set by LREGION macro; true if inside the innermost volume*
- logical [allglobal::lplasmaregion](#)
- set by LREGION macro; true if inside the plasma region*
- logical [allglobal::lvacuumregion](#)
- set by LREGION macro; true if inside the vacuum region*
- logical [allglobal::lsavedguv](#)
- flag used in matrix free*
- logical [allglobal::localconstraint](#)
- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dma](#)
- energy and helicity matrices; quadratic forms*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dmb](#)
- energy and helicity matrices; quadratic forms*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dmd](#)
- energy and helicity matrices; quadratic forms*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dmas](#)
- sparse version of dMA, data*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dmds](#)
- sparse version of dMD, data*
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::idmas](#)
- sparse version of dMA and dMD, indices*
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::jdmas](#)
- sparse version of dMA and dMD, indices*
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::ndmasmax](#)
- number of elements for sparse matrices*
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::ndmas](#)
- number of elements for sparse matrices*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dmg](#)
- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::solution](#)
- this is allocated in dforce; used in mp00ac and ma02aa; and is passed to packab*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::gmreslastsolution](#)
- used to store the last solution for restarting GMRES*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::mbpsi](#)
- matrix vector products*
- logical [allglobal::liluprecond](#)
- whether to use ILU preconditioner for GMRES*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::beltramiinverse](#)
- what is this?*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::diotadxup](#)
- measured rotational transform on inner/outer interfaces for each volume; d(transform)/dx; (see dforce)*

- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::ditgpdxt](#)
measured toroidal and poloidal current on inner/outer interfaces for each volume; $d(I_{tor}, G_{pol})/dx$; (see dforce)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::glambda](#)
save initial guesses for iterative calculation of rotational-transform
- integer [allglobal::lmns](#)
what is this?
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bemn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::iomn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::somin](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::pomn](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bomn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::iemn](#)
force vector; stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::semn](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::pemn](#)
force vector; non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::bbe](#)
force vector (?); stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::iio](#)
force vector (?); stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::bbo](#)
force vector (?); non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::iie](#)
force vector (?); non-stellarator-symmetric (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::btmn](#)
covariant θ cosine component of the tangential field on interfaces; stellarator-symmetric
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bzmn](#)
covariant ζ cosine component of the tangential field on interfaces; stellarator-symmetric
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::btmn](#)
covariant θ sine component of the tangential field on interfaces; non-stellarator-symmetric
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::bzmn](#)
covariant ζ sine component of the tangential field on interfaces; non-stellarator-symmetric
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::blowermn](#)
covariant field for Hessian computation
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::bloweromn](#)
covariant field for Hessian computation
- integer [allglobal::lgdof](#)
geometrical degrees of freedom associated with each interface
- integer [allglobal::ngdof](#)
total geometrical degrees of freedom
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dbbdrz](#)
derivative of magnetic field w.r.t. geometry (?)
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::diidr](#)
derivative of spectral constraints w.r.t. geometry (?)
- real, dimension(:, :, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dffdrz](#)

- derivatives of B^2 at the interfaces wrt geometry*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dbbdmp](#)
 - derivatives of B^2 at the interfaces wrt mu and dpflux*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dmupfdx](#)
 - derivatives of mu and dpflux wrt geometry at constant interface transform*
- logical [allglobal::lhessianallocated](#)
 - flag to indicate that force gradient matrix is allocated (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::hessian](#)
 - force gradient matrix (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::dessian](#)
 - derivative of force gradient matrix (?)*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::cosi](#)
 - some precomputed cosines*
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::sini](#)
 - some precomputed sines*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::gteta](#)
 - something related to \sqrt{g} and θ ?*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::gzeta](#)
 - something related to \sqrt{g} and ζ ?*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::ajk](#)
 - definition of coordinate axis*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dradr](#)
 - derivatives of coordinate axis*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dradz](#)
 - derivatives of coordinate axis*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dzadr](#)
 - derivatives of coordinate axis*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dzadz](#)
 - derivatives of coordinate axis*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::drodr](#)
 - derivatives of coordinate axis*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::drodz](#)
 - derivatives of coordinate axis*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dzodr](#)
 - derivatives of coordinate axis*
- real, dimension(:, :, :), allocatable [allglobal::dzodz](#)
 - derivatives of coordinate axis*
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::djkp](#)
 - for calculating cylindrical volume*
- integer, dimension(:, :), allocatable [allglobal::djkm](#)
 - for calculating cylindrical volume*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::lbbintegral](#)
 - B.B integral.*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::labintegral](#)
 - A.B integral.*
- real, dimension(:), allocatable [allglobal::vvolume](#)
 - volume integral of \sqrt{g} ; computed in volume*
- real [allglobal::dvolume](#)
 - derivative of volume w.r.t. interface geometry*
- integer [allglobal::ivol](#)
 - labels volume; some subroutines (called by NAG) are fixed argument list but require the volume label*

- real `allglobal::gbzeta`
toroidal (contravariant) field; calculated in `bfield`; required to convert $\dot{\theta}$ to B^θ , \dot{s} to B^s
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable `allglobal::iquad`
internal copy of `Nquad`
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::gaussianweight`
weights for Gaussian quadrature
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::gaussianabscissae`
abscissae for Gaussian quadrature
- logical `allglobal::lblear`
controls selection of Beltrami field solver; depends on `LBeltrami`
- logical `allglobal::lbnewton`
controls selection of Beltrami field solver; depends on `LBeltrami`
- logical `allglobal::lbsequad`
controls selection of Beltrami field solver; depends on `LBeltrami`
- real, dimension(1:3) `allglobal::orzp`
used in `mg00aa()` to determine (s, θ, ζ) given (R, Z, φ)
- type(derivative) `allglobal::dbdx`
 $d\mathbf{B}/d\mathbf{X}$ (?)
- integer `allglobal::globalijk`
labels position
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::dxyz`
computational boundary; position
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::nxyz`
computational boundary; normal
- real, dimension(:,:), allocatable `allglobal::jxyz`
plasma boundary; surface current
- real, dimension(1:2) `allglobal::tetazeta`
what is this?
- real `allglobal::virtualcasingfactor` = -one / (four*pi)
this agrees with `diagno`
- integer `allglobal::iberror`
for computing error in magnetic field
- integer `allglobal::nfreeboundaryiterations`
number of free-boundary iterations already performed
- integer, parameter `allglobal::node` = 2
best to make this global for consistency between calling and called routines
- logical `allglobal::first_free_bound` = .false.
flag to indicate that this is the first free-boundary iteration
- type(c_ptr) `fftw_interface::planf`
FFTW-related (?)
- type(c_ptr) `fftw_interface::planb`
FFTW-related (?)
- complex(c_double_complex), dimension(:,:), allocatable `fftw_interface::cplxin`
FFTW-related (?)
- complex(c_double_complex), dimension(:,:), allocatable `fftw_interface::cplxout`
FFTW-related (?)

11.8.1 Detailed Description

Defines input namelists and global variables, and opens some output files.

Note that all variables in namelist need to be broadcasted in readin.

Input geometry

- The geometry of the l -th interface, for $l = 0, N$ where $N \equiv \text{Nvol}$, is described by a set of Fourier harmonics, using an arbitrary poloidal angle,

$$R_l(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_j R_{j,l} \cos(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta), \quad (280)$$

$$Z_l(\theta, \zeta) = \sum_j Z_{j,l} \sin(m_j \theta - n_j \zeta). \quad (281)$$

- These harmonics are read from the `ext.sp` file and come directly after the namelists described above. The required format is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccccc} m_1 & n_1 & R_{1,0} & Z_{1,0} & R_{1,1} & Z_{1,1} & \dots & R_{1,N} & Z_{1,N} \\ m_2 & n_2 & R_{2,0} & Z_{2,0} & R_{2,1} & Z_{2,1} & \dots & R_{2,N} & Z_{2,N} \\ \dots & & & & & & & & \\ m_j & n_j & R_{j,0} & Z_{j,0} & R_{j,1} & Z_{j,1} & \dots & R_{j,N} & Z_{j,N} \\ \dots & & & & & & & & \end{array} \quad (282)$$

- The coordinate axis corresponds to $j = 0$ and the outermost boundary corresponds to $j = \text{Nvol}$.
- An arbitrary selection of harmonics may be included in any order, but only those within the range specified by `Mpol` and `Ntor` will be used.
- The geometry of *all* the interfaces, i.e. $l = 0, N$, including the degenerate "coordinate-axis" interface, must be given.

11.8.2 Data Type Documentation

11.8.2.1 type typedefns::subgrid used for quantities which have different resolutions in different volumes, e.g. the vector potential

Class Members

real, dimension(:), allocatable	s	coefficients
integer, dimension(:), allocatable	i	indices

Class Members

real, dimension(:, :), allocatable	mat	
integer, dimension(:), allocatable	ipivot	

11.8.2.2 type typedefns::matrixlu

11.9 hesian.f90 File Reference

Computes eigenvalues and eigenvectors of derivative matrix, $\nabla_{\xi}\mathbf{F}$.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [hesian](#) (NGdof, position, Mvol, mn, LGdof)
Computes eigenvalues and eigenvectors of derivative matrix, $\nabla_{\xi}\mathbf{F}$.

11.9.1 Detailed Description

Computes eigenvalues and eigenvectors of derivative matrix, $\nabla_{\xi}\mathbf{F}$.

11.10 jo00aa.f90 File Reference

Measures error in Beltrami equation, $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu\mathbf{B}$.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [jo00aa](#) (lvol, Ntz, lquad, mn)
Measures error in Beltrami equation, $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu\mathbf{B}$.

11.10.1 Detailed Description

Measures error in Beltrami equation, $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} - \mu\mathbf{B}$.

11.11 lforce.f90 File Reference

Computes B^2 , and the spectral condensation constraints if required, on the interfaces, \mathcal{I}_i .

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [lforce](#) (lvol, iocons, nderiv, Ntz, dBB, XX, YY, length, DDI, MMI, iflag)
Computes B^2 , and the spectral condensation constraints if required, on the interfaces, \mathcal{I}_i .

11.11.1 Detailed Description

Computes B^2 , and the spectral condensation constraints if required, on the interfaces, \mathcal{I}_i .

11.12 ma00aa.f90 File Reference

Calculates volume integrals of Chebyshev polynomials and metric element products.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [ma00aa](#) (lquad, mn, lvol, lrad)

Calculates volume integrals of Chebyshev polynomials and metric element products.

11.12.1 Detailed Description

Calculates volume integrals of Chebyshev polynomials and metric element products.

11.13 ma02aa.f90 File Reference

Constructs Beltrami field in given volume consistent with flux, helicity, rotational-transform and/or parallel-current constraints.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [ma02aa](#) (lvol, NN)

Constructs Beltrami field in given volume consistent with flux, helicity, rotational-transform and/or parallel-current constraints.

11.13.1 Detailed Description

Constructs Beltrami field in given volume consistent with flux, helicity, rotational-transform and/or parallel-current constraints.

11.14 manual.f90 File Reference

Code development issues and future physics applications.

11.14.1 Detailed Description

Code development issues and future physics applications.

See also

[Manual / Documentation](#)

11.15 matrix.f90 File Reference

Constructs energy and helicity matrices that represent the Beltrami linear system.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `matrix` (lvol, mn, lrad)
Constructs energy and helicity matrices that represent the Beltrami linear system.
gauge conditions
- subroutine `matrixbg` (lvol, mn, lrad)

11.15.1 Detailed Description

Constructs energy and helicity matrices that represent the Beltrami linear system.

11.16 `metrix.f90` File Reference

Calculates the metric quantities, $\sqrt{g} g^{\mu\nu}$, which are required for the energy and helicity integrals.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `metrix` (lquad, lvol)
Calculates the metric quantities, $\sqrt{g} g^{\mu\nu}$, which are required for the energy and helicity integrals.
- subroutine `compute_guvijsave` (lquad, vvol, nderiv, Lcurvature)

11.16.1 Detailed Description

Calculates the metric quantities, $\sqrt{g} g^{\mu\nu}$, which are required for the energy and helicity integrals.

11.17 `mp00ac.f90` File Reference

Solves Beltrami/vacuum (linear) system, given matrices.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine `mp00ac` (Ndof, Xdof, Fdof, Ddof, Ldfjac, iflag)
Solves Beltrami/vacuum (linear) system, given matrices.
unpacking fluxes, helicity multiplier
- subroutine `rungmres` (n, nrestart, mu, vvol, rhs, sol, ipar, fpar, wk, nw, guess, a, au, jau, ju, iperm, ierr)
- subroutine `matvec` (n, x, ax, a, mu, vvol)
- subroutine `prec_solve` (n, vecin, vecout, au, jau, ju, iperm)

11.17.1 Detailed Description

Solves Beltrami/vacuum (linear) system, given matrices.

11.18 `newton.f90` File Reference

Employs Newton method to find $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = 0$, where $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{\text{geometry}\}$ and \mathbf{F} is defined in `dforce()` .

Modules

- module [newtontime](#)
timing of Newton iterations

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [newton](#) (NGdof, position, ihybrd)
Employs Newton method to find $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = 0$, where $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{\text{geometry}\}$ and \mathbf{F} is defined in `dforce()` .
- subroutine [writereadgf](#) (readorwrite, NGdof, ireadhessian)
read or write force-derivative matrix
- subroutine [fcn1](#) (NGdof, xx, fvec, irevcn)
fcn1
- subroutine [fcn2](#) (NGdof, xx, fvec, fjac, Ldfjac, irevcn)
fcn2

Variables

- integer [newtontime::nfcalls](#)
number of calls to get function values (?)
- integer [newtontime::ndcalls](#)
number of calls to get derivative values (?)
- real [newtontime::lastcpu](#)
last CPU that called this (?)

11.18.1 Detailed Description

Employs Newton method to find $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = 0$, where $\mathbf{x} \equiv \{\text{geometry}\}$ and \mathbf{F} is defined in `dforce()` .

11.19 numrec.f90 File Reference

Various miscellaneous "numerical" routines.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [gi00ab](#) (Mpol, Ntor, Nfp, mn, im, in)
Assign Fourier mode labels.
- subroutine [getimn](#) (Mpol, Ntor, Nfp, mi, ni, idx)
- subroutine [tfft](#) (Nt, Nz, ijreal, ijimag, mn, im, in, efmn, ofmn, cfmn, sfmn, ifail)
Forward Fourier transform (fftw wrapper)
- subroutine [invfft](#) (mn, im, in, efmn, ofmn, cfmn, sfmn, Nt, Nz, ijreal, ijimag)
Inverse Fourier transform (fftw wrapper)
- subroutine [gauleg](#) (n, weight, abscis, ifail)
Gauss-Legendre weights and abscissae.

11.19.1 Detailed Description

Various miscellaneous "numerical" routines.

11.20 packab.f90 File Reference

Packs, and unpacks, Beltrami field solution vector; $\mathbf{a} \equiv \{A_{\theta,e,i,l}, A_{\zeta,e,i,l}, \text{etc.}\}$.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [packab](#) (packorunpack, lvol, NN, solution, nderiv)
Packs and unpacks Beltrami field solution vector.

11.20.1 Detailed Description

Packs, and unpacks, Beltrami field solution vector; $\mathbf{a} \equiv \{A_{\theta,e,i,l}, A_{\zeta,e,i,l}, \text{etc.}\}$.

11.21 packxi.f90 File Reference

Packs, and unpacks, geometrical degrees of freedom; and sets coordinate axis.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [packxi](#) (NGdof, position, Mvol, mn, iRbc, iZbs, iRbs, iZbc, packorunpack, LComputeDerivatives, LComputeAxis)
Packs, and unpacks, geometrical degrees of freedom; and sets coordinate axis.

11.21.1 Detailed Description

Packs, and unpacks, geometrical degrees of freedom; and sets coordinate axis.

11.22 pc00aa.f90 File Reference

Use preconditioned conjugate gradient method to find minimum of energy functional.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [pc00aa](#) (NGdof, position, Nvol, mn, ie04dgf)
Use preconditioned conjugate gradient method to find minimum of energy functional.

11.22.1 Detailed Description

Use preconditioned conjugate gradient method to find minimum of energy functional.

11.23 pc00ab.f90 File Reference

Returns the energy functional and it's derivatives with respect to geometry.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [pc00ab](#) (mode, NGdof, Position, Energy, Gradient, nstate, iuser, ruser)
Returns the energy functional and it's derivatives with respect to geometry.

11.23.1 Detailed Description

Returns the energy functional and it's derivatives with respect to geometry.

11.24 pp00aa.f90 File Reference

Constructs Poincaré plot and "approximate" rotational-transform (driver).

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [pp00aa](#)
Constructs Poincaré plot and "approximate" rotational-transform (driver).

11.24.1 Detailed Description

Constructs Poincaré plot and "approximate" rotational-transform (driver).

11.25 pp00ab.f90 File Reference

Follows magnetic fieldline using ode-integration routine from rksuite.f .

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [pp00ab](#) (lvol, sti, Nz, nPpts, poincaredata, fittedtransform, utflag)
Constructs Poincaré plot and "approximate" rotational-transform (for single field line).

11.25.1 Detailed Description

Follows magnetic fieldline using ode-integration routine from rksuite.f .

11.26 preset.f90 File Reference

Allocates and initializes internal arrays.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [preset](#)
Allocates and initializes internal arrays.

11.26.1 Detailed Description

Allocates and initializes internal arrays.

11.27 ra00aa.f90 File Reference

Writes vector potential to .ext.sp.A .

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [ra00aa](#) (writeorread)
Writes vector potential to .ext.sp.A .

11.27.1 Detailed Description

Writes vector potential to .ext.sp.A .

11.28 stxyz.f90 File Reference

Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, at given (s, θ, ζ) .

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [stxyz](#) (lvol, stz, RpZ)
Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, at given (s, θ, ζ) .

11.28.1 Detailed Description

Calculates coordinates, $\mathbf{x}(s, \theta, \zeta) \equiv R \mathbf{e}_R + Z \mathbf{e}_Z$, and metrics, at given (s, θ, ζ) .

11.29 tr00ab.f90 File Reference

Calculates rotational transform given an arbitrary tangential field.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [tr00ab](#) (lvol, mn, NN, Nt, Nz, iflag, ldiota)
Calculates rotational transform given an arbitrary tangential field.

11.29.1 Detailed Description

Calculates rotational transform given an arbitrary tangential field.

11.30 volume.f90 File Reference

Computes volume of each region; and, if required, the derivatives of the volume with respect to the interface geometry.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [volume](#) (lvol, vflag)

Computes volume of each region; and, if required, the derivatives of the volume with respect to the interface geometry.

11.30.1 Detailed Description

Computes volume of each region; and, if required, the derivatives of the volume with respect to the interface geometry.

11.31 wa00aa.f90 File Reference

Constructs smooth approximation to wall.

Functions/Subroutines

- subroutine [wa00aa](#) (iwa00aa)
Constructs smooth approximation to wall.
- subroutine [vacuumphi](#) (Nconstraints, rho, fvec, iflag)
Compute vacuum magnetic scalar potential (?)

Variables

- logical [laplaces::stage1](#)
what is this ?
- logical [laplaces::exterior](#)
what is this ?
- logical [laplaces::dorm](#)
what is this ?
- integer [laplaces::nintervals](#)
what is this ?
- integer [laplaces::nsegments](#)
what is this ?
- integer [laplaces::ic](#)
what is this ?
- integer [laplaces::np4](#)
what is this ?

- integer `laplaces::np1`
what is this ?
- integer, dimension(:), allocatable `laplaces::icint`
what is this ?
- real `laplaces::originalalpha`
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable `laplaces::xpoly`
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable `laplaces::ypoly`
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable `laplaces::phi`
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:), allocatable `laplaces::phid`
what is this ?
- real, dimension(:, :), allocatable `laplaces::cc`
what is this ?
- integer `laplaces::ilength`
what is this ?
- real `laplaces::totallength`
what is this ?
- integer `laplaces::niterations`
counter; eventually redundant; 24 Oct 12;
- integer `laplaces::iangle`
angle ; eventually redundant; 24 Oct 12;
- real `laplaces::rmid`
used to define local polar coordinate; eventually redundant; 24 Oct 12;
- real `laplaces::zmid`
used to define local polar coordinate; eventually redundant; 24 Oct 12;
- real `laplaces::alpha`
eventually redundant; 24 Oct 12;

11.31.1 Detailed Description

Constructs smooth approximation to wall.

11.32 xspech.f90 File Reference

Main program.

Functions/Subroutines

- program `xspech`
Main program of SPEC.
- subroutine `ending`
todo remark

11.32.1 Detailed Description

Main program.

11.32.2 Function/Subroutine Documentation

11.32.2.1 xspech() program xspech

Main program of SPEC.

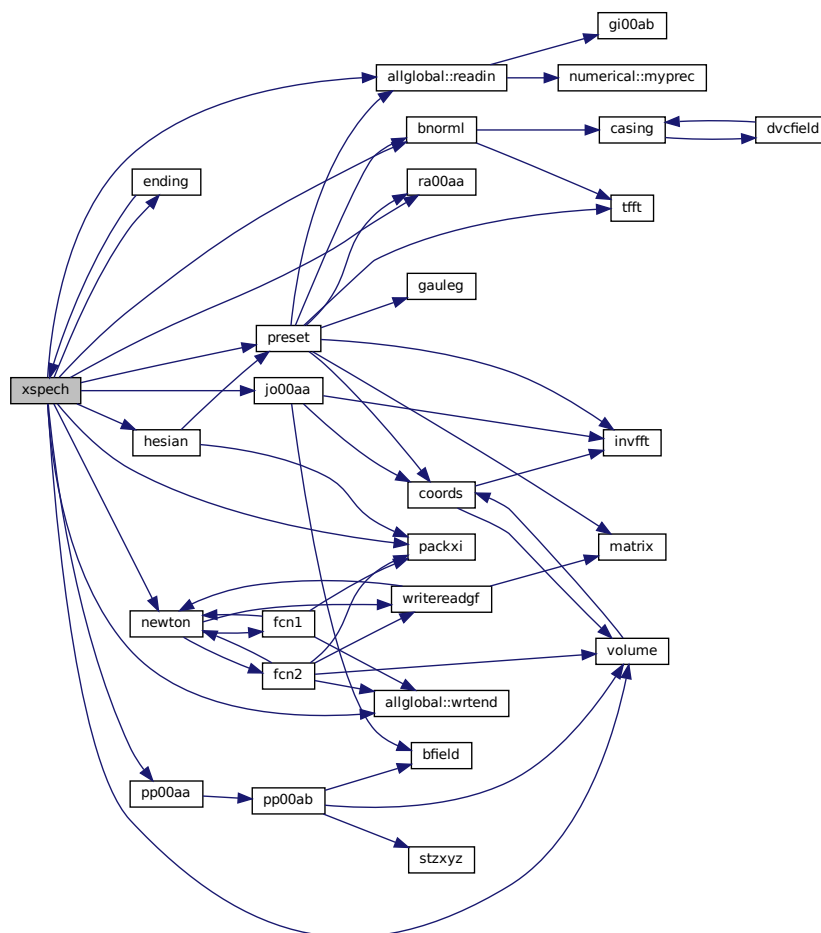
Returns

none

References inputlist::adiabatic, allglobal::ate, allglobal::ato, allglobal::aze, allglobal::azo, allglobal::bbe, allglobal::bbo, bnorml(), allglobal::btemn, allglobal::btomn, allglobal::bzemn, allglobal::bzomn, allglobal::cfmn, allglobal::cpus, allglobal::dpflux, allglobal::dtflux, allglobal::efmn, ending(), inputlist::ext, allglobal::forceerr, inputlist::gamma, inputlist::gbnbld, inputlist::gbntol, inputlist::helicity, hesian(), allglobal::ibnc, allglobal::ibns, inputlist::igeometry, allglobal::iie, allglobal::iio, allglobal::im, allglobal::imagneticok, allglobal::in, allglobal::iquad, allglobal::irbc, allglobal::irbs, inputlist::isurf, allglobal::ivnc, allglobal::ivns, inputlist::ivolume, allglobal::izbc, allglobal::izbs, jo00aa(), inputlist::ladiabatic, inputlist::lautoinitbn, inputlist::lcheck, inputlist::lconstraint, allglobal::lcoordinatesingularity, inputlist::lfindzero, inputlist::lfreebound, allglobal::lgdof, inputlist::lhevalues, inputlist::lhevectors, inputlist::lhmatrix, numerical::logtolerance, inputlist::lperturbed, allglobal::lplasmaregion, inputlist::lrad, fileunits::lunit, allglobal::lvacuumregion, inputlist::lzerovac, inputlist::mfreeits, inputlist::mu, constants::mu0, allglobal::mvol, allglobal::myid, allglobal::ncpu, newton(), inputlist::nfp, allglobal::ngdof, allglobal::notstellsym, inputlist::nppts, inputlist::nptrj, inputlist::nvof, inputlist::odetol, allglobal::ofmn, constants::one, fileunits::ounit, packxi(), inputlist::pflux, inputlist::phiedge, constants::pi2, pp00aa(), preset(), inputlist::pressure, inputlist::pscale, ra00aa(), inputlist::rbc, inputlist::rbs, allglobal::readin(), allglobal::sfmn, inputlist::tflux, inputlist::vcasingtol, volume(), numerical::vsmall, allglobal::vvolume, inputlist::wmacros, allglobal::wrtend(), allglobal::yesstellsym, inputlist::zbc, inputlist::zbs, and constants::zero.

Referenced by ending().

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



11.32.2.2 ending() `subroutine ending`

todo remark

Todo The following belongs to the docs of the program xspech, not to the `ending()` subroutine. If you know how to attach the docs to the program xspech, please fix this.

reading input, allocating global variables

- The input namelists and geometry are read in via a call to `readin()`. A full description of the required input is given in `global.f90`.
- Most internal variables, global memory etc., are allocated in `preset()`.
- All quantities in the input file are mirrored into the output file's group `/input`.

preparing output file group iterations

- The group `/iterations` is created in the output file. This group contains the interface geometry at each iteration, which is useful for constructing movies illustrating the convergence. The data structure in use is an unlimited array of the following compound datatype:

```

DATATYPE  H5T_COMPOUND {
    H5T_NATIVE_INTEGER "nDcalls";
    H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE  "Energy";
    H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE  "ForceErr";
    H5T_ARRAY { [Mvol+1][mn] H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE } "iRbc";
    H5T_ARRAY { [Mvol+1][mn] H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE } "iZbs";
    H5T_ARRAY { [Mvol+1][mn] H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE } "iRbs";
    H5T_ARRAY { [Mvol+1][mn] H5T_NATIVE_DOUBLE } "iZbc";
}

```

packing geometrical degrees-of-freedom into vector

- If `NGdof.gt.0`, where `NGdof` counts the geometrical degrees-of-freedom, i.e. the R_{bc} , Z_{bs} , etc., then `packxi()` is called to "pack" the geometrical degrees-of-freedom into `position(0:NGdof)`.

initialize adiabatic constants

- If `Ladiabatic.eq.0`, then the "adiabatic constants" in each region, P_v , are calculated as

$$P_v \equiv p_v V_v^\gamma, \quad (283)$$

where $p_v \equiv \text{pressure}(\text{vvol})$, the volume V_v of each region is computed by `volume()`, and the adiabatic index $\gamma \equiv \text{gamma}$.

solving force-balance

- If there are geometrical degree of freedom, i.e. if `NGdof.gt.0`, then
 - **Todo** If `Lminimize.eq.1`, call `pc00aa()` to find minimum of energy functional using quasi-Newton, preconditioned conjugate gradient method, E04DGF
 - If `Lfindzero.gt.0`, call `newton()` to find extremum of constrained energy functional using a Newton method, C05PDF.

post diagnostics

- The pressure is computed from the adiabatic constants from Eqn. (283), i.e. $p = P/V^\gamma$.

- The Beltrami/vacuum fields in each region are re-calculated using `dforce()` .
- If `Lcheck.eq.5` .or. `LHevalues` .or. `LHevectors` .or. `Lperturbed.eq.1` , then the force-gradient matrix is examined using `hesian()` .

free-boundary: re-computing normal field

- If `Lfreebound.eq.1` and `Lfindzero.gt.0` and `mfreeits.ne.0` , then the magnetic field at the computational boundary produced by the plasma currents is computed using `bnorml()` .
- The "new" magnetic field at the computational boundary produced by the plasma currents is updated using a Picard scheme:

$$Bns_i^j = \lambda Bns_i^{j-1} + (1 - \lambda) Bns_i, \quad (284)$$

where j labels free-boundary iterations, the "blending parameter" is $\lambda \equiv gBnbld$, and Bns_i is computed by virtual casing. The subscript "\$i\$" labels Fourier harmonics.

- If the new (unblended) normal field is *not* sufficiently close to the old normal field, as quantified by `gBntol` , then the free-boundary iterations continue. This is quantified by

$$\sum_i |Bns_i^{j-1} - Bns_i|/N, \quad (285)$$

where N is the total number of Fourier harmonics.

- There are several choices that are available:
 - if `mfreeits=-2` : the vacuum magnetic field (really, the normal component of the field produced by the external currents at the computational boundary) required to hold the given equilibrium is written to file. This information is required as input by FOCUS [9] for example. (This option probably needs to be revised.)
 - if `mfreeits=-1` : after the plasma field is computed by virtual casing, the vacuum magnetic field is set to exactly balance the plasma field (again, we are really talking about the normal component at the computational boundary.) This will ensure that the computational boundary itself is a flux surface of the total magnetic field.
 - if `mfreeits=0` : the plasma field at the computational boundary is not updated; no "free-boundary" iterations take place.
 - if `mfreeits>0` : the plasma field at the computational boundary is updated according to the above blending Eqn. (284), and the free-boundary iterations will continue until either the tolerance condition is met (see `gBntol` and Eqn. (285)) or the maximum number of free-boundary iterations, namely `mfreeits` , is reached. For this case, `Lzerovac` is relevant: if `Lzerovac=1` , then the vacuum field is set equal to the normal field at every iteration, which results in the computational boundary being a flux surface. (I am not sure if this is identical to setting `mfreeits=-1` ; the logic etc. needs to be revised.)

output files: vector potential

- The vector potential is written to file using `ra00aa()` .

final diagnostics

- `sc00aa()` is called to compute the covariant components of the magnetic field at the interfaces; these are related to the singular currents;
- if `Lcheck=1` , `jo00aa()` is called to compute the error in the Beltrami equation;

- `pp00aa()` is called to construct the Poincaré plot;

restart files

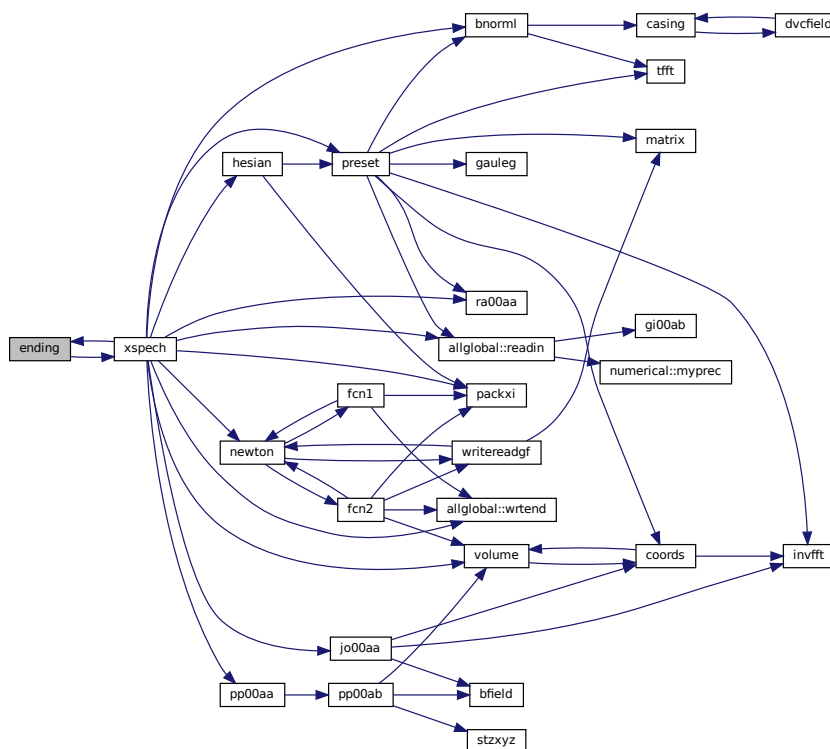
- `wrtend()` is called to write the restart files.

Closes output files, writes screen summary.

References `allglobal::cpus`, `inputlist::ext`, `inputlist::ltime`, `allglobal::myid`, `fileunits::ounit`, `cputiming::treadin`, `cputiming::twrtend`, `inputlist::wmacros`, `xspech()`, and `constants::zero`.

Referenced by `xspech()`.

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



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Index

- "local" force, [40](#)
 - lforce, [40](#)
- "packing" of Beltrami field solution vector, [73](#)
 - packab, [73](#)
 - packxi, [74](#)
- adiabatic
 - physicslist, [105](#)
- allglobal, [154](#)
 - readin, [165](#)
- allglobal::derivative, [126](#)
- basis
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, [175](#)
- bfield
 - Diagnostics to check the code, [11](#)
- bfield.f90, [175](#)
- blower
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, [175](#)
- bloweremn
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, [175](#)
- bloweromn
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, [175](#)
- bnorml
 - Free-Boundary Computation, [23](#)
- bnorml.f90, [176](#)
- bcrcast
 - Parallelization, [29](#)
- bcrcast.f90, [176](#)
- Build matrices, [51](#)
 - matrix, [51](#)
- c05factor
 - globallist, [119](#)
- c05xtol
 - globallist, [119](#)
- casing
 - Free-Boundary Computation, [24](#)
- casing.f90, [176](#)
- cfmn
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, [174](#)
- Conjugate-Gradient method, [77](#)
 - pc00aa, [77](#)
 - pc00ab, [78](#)
- constants, [168](#)
- Construction of "force", [143](#)
- coords
 - Geometry, [30](#)
- coords.f90, [177](#)
- covariant field for Hessian computation: Bloweremn, Bloweromn, [145](#)
- Covariant field on interfaces: Btemn, Bzemn, Btomn, Bzomn, [144](#)
- cputiming, [170](#)
- curent
 - Plasma Currents, [34](#)
- curent.f90, [177](#)
- Derivatives of multiplier and poloidal flux with respect to geometry: dmupfdx, [148](#)
- df00ab
 - Integrals, [44](#)
- df00ab.f90, [177](#)
- Diagnostics to check the code, [11](#)
 - bfield, [11](#)
 - hesian, [13](#)
 - jo00aa, [14](#)
 - pp00aa, [18](#)
 - pp00ab, [20](#)
 - stxyz, [21](#)
- diagnosticslist, [121](#)
 - lcheck, [122](#)
 - npnrj, [122](#)
- dvcfield
 - Free-Boundary Computation, [27](#)
- efmn
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, [174](#)
- ending
 - xspech.f90, [208](#)
- Enhanced resolution for metric elements, [130](#)
- Enhanced resolution for transformation to straight-field line angle, [131](#)
- epsilon
 - globallist, [118](#)
- escale
 - globallist, [117](#)
- evmn
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, [174](#)
- fcn1
 - Force-driver, [64](#)
- fcn2
 - Force-driver, [65](#)
- fftw_interface, [170](#)
- Field matrices: dma, dmb, dmc, dmd, dme, dmf, [141](#)
- fileunits, [170](#)
- Force-driver, [62](#)
 - fcn1, [64](#)
 - fcn2, [65](#)
 - newton, [62](#)
 - writereadgf, [63](#)
- forcetol
 - globallist, [118](#)
- Fourier representation, [128](#)
- Fourier Transforms, [134](#)
- Free-Boundary Computation, [23](#)
 - bnorml, [23](#)
 - casing, [24](#)
 - dvcfield, [27](#)
- gauleg

- Some miscellaneous numerical routines, 71
- gbnbld
 - globalist, 120
- gbntol
 - globalist, 120
- gbupper
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, 175
- Geometrical degrees-of-freedom: LGdof, NGdof, 146
- Geometry, 30
 - coords, 30
- gi00ab
 - Some miscellaneous numerical routines, 68
- global.f90, 178
- globalist, 116
 - c05factor, 119
 - c05xtol, 119
 - epsilon, 118
 - escale, 117
 - forcetol, 118
 - gbnbld, 120
 - gbntol, 120
 - lfindzero, 117
 - lreadgf, 119
 - mfreeits, 119
 - opsilon, 118
 - pcondense, 118
- helicity
 - physicslist, 104
- hesian
 - Diagnostics to check the code, 13
- hesian.f90, 198
- igeometry
 - physicslist, 101
- ii
 - Internal Variables, 127
- ijreal
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, 174
- imethod
 - numericlist, 111
- impol
 - numericlist, 110
- Initialization of the code, 81
 - preset, 81
- innout
 - Internal Variables, 127
- Input namelists and global variables, 37
- Integrals, 44
 - df00ab, 44
 - ma00aa, 44
- Interface geometry: iRbc, iZbs etc., 132
- Internal global variables, 152
- Internal Variables, 125
 - ii, 127
 - innout, 127
 - irz, 127
 - issym, 127
 - I, 127
 - vol, 127
- intghs_module::intghs_workspace, 173
 - basis, 175
 - blower, 175
 - bloweremn, 175
 - bloweromn, 175
 - cfmn, 174
 - efmn, 174
 - evmn, 174
 - gbupper, 175
 - ijreal, 174
 - jireal, 174
 - jkreal, 174
 - kjreal, 175
 - odmn, 174
 - ofmn, 174
 - sfmn, 174
- intor
 - numericlist, 110
- invfft
 - Some miscellaneous numerical routines, 70
- iorder
 - numericlist, 112
- iota
 - physicslist, 106
- iprecon
 - numericlist, 112
- irz
 - Internal Variables, 127
- issym
 - Internal Variables, 127
- jireal
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, 174
- jkreal
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, 174
- jo00aa
 - Diagnostics to check the code, 14
- jo00aa.f90, 198
- kjreal
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, 175
- I
 - Internal Variables, 127
- ladiabatic
 - physicslist, 104
- lautoinitbn
 - numericlist, 109
- lbeltrami
 - localist, 114
- lcheck
 - diagnosticslist, 122
- lconstraint
 - physicslist, 103
- lfindzero
 - globalist, 117
- lforce
 - "local" force, 40

- lforce.f90, 198
- linitgues
 - locallist, 115
- linitialize
 - numericlist, 109
- locallist, 114
 - lbeltrami, 114
 - linitgues, 115
- lp
 - physicslist, 106
- lq
 - physicslist, 106
- lrad
 - physicslist, 103
- lreadgf
 - globallist, 119
- lraxis
 - numericlist, 113
- lsparse
 - numericlist, 111
- lsvdiota
 - numericlist, 111
- lzerovac
 - numericlist, 109
- ma00aa
 - Integrals, 44
- ma00aa.f90, 198
- ma02aa
 - Solver/Driver, 48
- ma02aa.f90, 199
- manual.f90, 199
- matrix
 - Build matrices, 51
- matrix.f90, 199
- Metric quantities, 57
 - metrix, 57
- metrix
 - Metric quantities, 57
- metrix.f90, 200
- mfreeits
 - globallist, 119
- Miscellaneous, 153
- mp00ac
 - Solver for Beltrami (linear) system, 59
- mp00ac.f90, 200
- mpol
 - physicslist, 102
- mregular
 - numericlist, 112
- mupfits
 - physicslist, 107
- mupftol
 - physicslist, 107
- myprec
 - numerical, 172
- ndiscrete
 - numericlist, 110
- newton
 - Force-driver, 62
- newton.f90, 200
- newtontime, 171
- nfp
 - physicslist, 101
- nptrj
 - diagnosticslist, 122
- nquad
 - numericlist, 110
- ntor
 - physicslist, 102
- numerical, 171
 - myprec, 172
- numericlist, 108
 - imethod, 111
 - impol, 110
 - intor, 110
 - iorder, 112
 - iprecon, 112
 - lautoinitbn, 109
 - linitialize, 109
 - lraxis, 113
 - lsparse, 111
 - lsvdiota, 111
 - lzerovac, 109
 - mregular, 112
 - ndiscrete, 110
 - nquad, 110
- numrec.f90, 201
- nvol
 - physicslist, 102
- odmn
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, 174
- ofmn
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, 174
- oita
 - physicslist, 107
- epsilon
 - globallist, 118
- Output file(s), 88
 - ra00aa, 88
- packab
 - "packing" of Beltrami field solution vector, 73
- packab.f90, 202
- packxi
 - "packing" of Beltrami field solution vector, 74
- packxi.f90, 202
- Parallel construction of derivative matrix, 147
- Parallelization, 29
 - bcrcast, 29
- pc00aa
 - Conjugate-Gradient method, 77
- pc00aa.f90, 202
- pc00ab
 - Conjugate-Gradient method, 78
- pc00ab.f90, 203

- pcondense
 - globalist, 118
- physicslist, 99
 - adiabatic, 105
 - helicity, 104
 - igeometry, 101
 - iota, 106
 - ladiabatic, 104
 - lconstraint, 103
 - lp, 106
 - lq, 106
 - lradi, 103
 - mpol, 102
 - mupfits, 107
 - mupftol, 107
 - nfp, 101
 - ntor, 102
 - nvol, 102
 - oita, 107
 - pl, 105
 - pr, 105
 - pressure, 104
 - pscale, 104
 - ql, 105
 - qr, 105
 - rp, 106
 - rpol, 107
 - rq, 106
 - rtor, 107
 - tflux, 103
- pl
 - physicslist, 105
- Plasma Currents, 34
 - curent, 34
- Plasma volume, 93
 - volume, 93
- pp00aa
 - Diagnostics to check the code, 18
- pp00aa.f90, 203
- pp00ab
 - Diagnostics to check the code, 20
- pp00ab.f90, 203
- pr
 - physicslist, 105
- preset
 - Initialization of the code, 81
- preset.f90, 203
- pressure
 - physicslist, 104
- pscale
 - physicslist, 104
- ql
 - physicslist, 105
- qr
 - physicslist, 105
- ra00aa
 - Output file(s), 88
- ra00aa.f90, 204
- readin
 - allglobal, 165
- Rotational Transform, 90
 - tr00ab, 90
- rp
 - physicslist, 106
- rpol
 - physicslist, 107
- rq
 - physicslist, 106
- rtor
 - physicslist, 107
- screenlist, 124
 - wbuild_vector_potential, 124
- sfmn
 - intghs_module::intghs_workspace, 174
- Smooth boundary, 96
 - vacuumphi, 97
 - wa00aa, 96
- Solver for Beltrami (linear) system, 59
 - mp00ac, 59
- Solver/Driver, 48
 - ma02aa, 48
- Some miscellaneous numerical routines, 68
 - gauleg, 71
 - gi00ab, 68
 - invfft, 70
 - tfft, 68
- stzxyz
 - Diagnostics to check the code, 21
- stzxyz.f90, 204
- tfft
 - Some miscellaneous numerical routines, 68
- tflux
 - physicslist, 103
- tr00ab
 - Rotational Transform, 90
- tr00ab.f90, 204
- Trigonometric factors, 150
- typedefns, 173
- typedefns::matrixlu, 173, 197
- typedefns::subgrid, 173, 197
- vacuumphi
 - Smooth boundary, 97
- Vector potential and the Beltrami linear system, 139
- vol
 - Internal Variables, 127
- volume
 - Plasma volume, 93
- Volume integrals: IBBintegral, IABintegral, 151
- Volume-integrated Chebyshev-metrics, 137
- volume.f90, 205
- wa00aa
 - Smooth boundary, 96

wa00aa.f90, [205](#)
wbuild_vector_potential
 screenlist, [124](#)
writereadgf
 Force-driver, [63](#)

xspech
 xspech.f90, [207](#)
xspech.f90, [206](#)
 ending, [208](#)
 xspech, [207](#)