

ma02aa

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

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

[calls: [packab](#), [df00ab](#), [mp00ac](#).]

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1.1 sequential quadratic programming

1. Only relevant if LBsequad=T. See [LBeltrami](#) for details.
2. Documentation on the implementation of [NAG: E04UFF](#) is under construction.

1.2 Newton method

1. Only relevant if LBnewton=T. See [LBeltrami](#) for details.

1.3 “linear” method

1. Only relevant if LBlinear=T. See [LBeltrami](#) for details.
2. 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).
3. In this case, the Beltrami equation, $\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu \mathbf{B}$, is linear in the magnetic degrees-of-freedom.
4. The algorithm proceeds as follows:

1.3.1 plasma volumes

- (a) 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.)
- (b) These are “packed” into an array, e.g. $\boldsymbol{\mu} \equiv (\mu, \Delta\psi_p)^T$, so that standard library routines , e.g. [NAG: C05PCF](#), can be used to (iteratively) find the appropriately-constrained Beltrami solution, i.e. $\mathbf{f}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0$.
- (c) The function $\mathbf{f}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$, which is computed by [mp00ac](#), is defined by the input parameter [Lconstraint](#):
 - i. If [Lconstraint](#) = -1, 0, then μ is not varied and NxdoF=0.
 - ii. 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.)
 - iii. 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**)

1.3.2 vacuum volume

- (a) 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.)
- (b) These are “packed” into an array, $\boldsymbol{\mu} \equiv (\Delta\psi_t, \Delta\psi_p)^T$, so that, as above, standard routines can be used to iteratively find the appropriately constrained solution, i.e. $\mathbf{f}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0$.
- (c) The function $\mathbf{f}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$, which is computed by [mp00ac](#), is defined by the input parameter [Lconstraint](#):
 - i. If [Lconstraint](#) = -1, then μ is not varied and NxdoF=0.
 - ii. If [Lconstraint](#) = 0, 2, then μ is varied to satisfy the enclosed current constraints, and NxdoF=2.
 - iii. 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.

5. The Beltrami fields, and the rotational-transform and helicity etc. as required to determine the function $\mathbf{f}(\boldsymbol{\mu})$ are calculated in [mp00ac](#).
6. This routine, [mp00ac](#), is called iteratively if `Nxdof > 1` via [NAG: C05PCF](#) to determine the appropriately constrained Beltrami field, $\mathbf{B}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$, so that $\mathbf{f}(\boldsymbol{\mu}) = 0$.
7. The input variables `mupftol` and `mupfits` control the required accuracy and maximum number of iterations.
8. If `Nxdof = 1`, then [mp00ac](#) is called only once to provide the Beltrami fields with the given value of $\boldsymbol{\mu}$.

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

1. Note that the rotational-transform (if required) is calculated by [tr00ab](#), which is called by [mp00ac](#).
2. 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 [NAG: C05PCF](#) may more efficiently find the solution.
3. The required derivatives are

$$\frac{\partial_t}{\partial\mu} \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial_t}{\partial\Delta\psi_p} \tag{2}$$

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