Coil Shape Optimization for Lorentz Forces

Siena Hurwitz[1], Matt Landreman[1], Thomas M. Antonsen[1]
[1]University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA

Introduction

- Lorentz forces on magnetic field coils pose practical and financial challenges to reactor design due to
  - the potential for coil fatigue at high loads
  - the expense and bulk of support structures
  - unexpected device behavior at high loads, e.g., W7-X coil movement
- Forces are typically calculated using finite element analysis or direct evaluation of the Biot-Savart law
- These approaches are too slow to be practical for any physics design and/or optimization
- Importantly, a naive approach to use the 1D Biot-Savart law fails due to a logarithmic singularity in coil thickness!

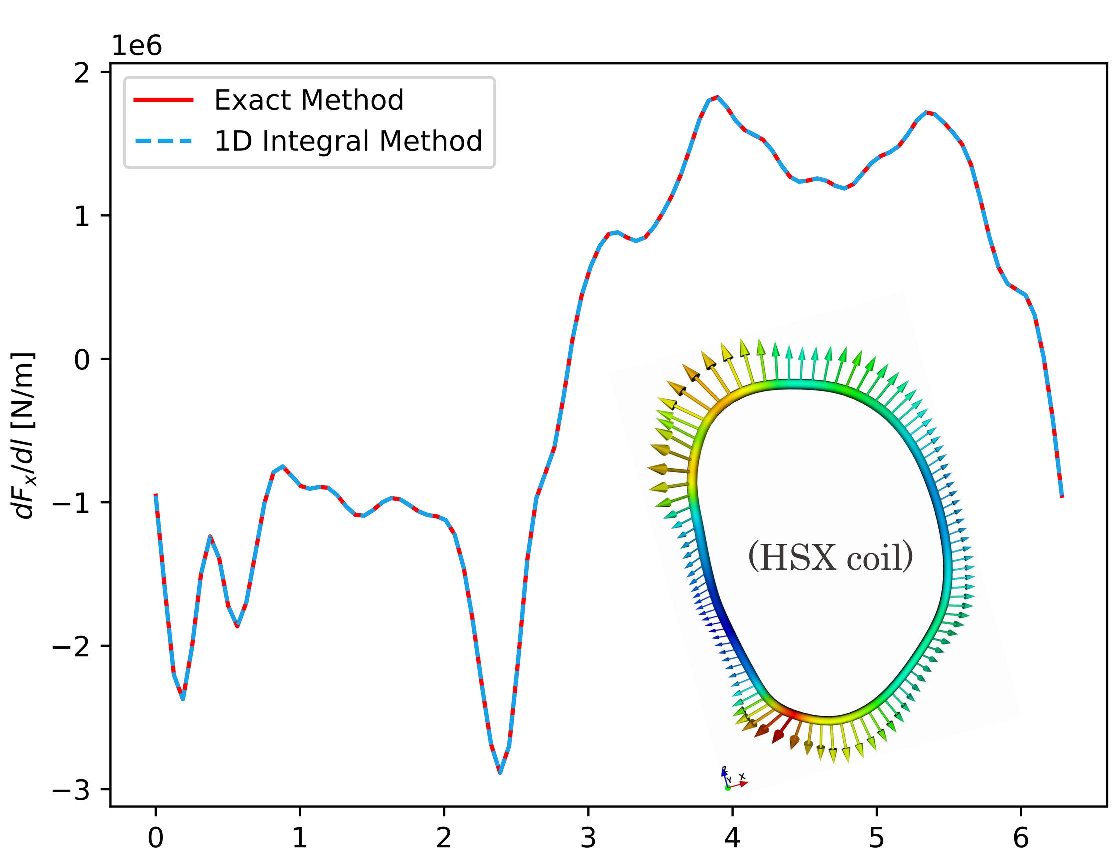
Reduced Force Model

- In previous work, we showed that coil forces can be accurately and efficiently calculated with a reduced model

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{F}}{\mathrm{d}\ell} = I\mathbf{t} \times \mathbf{B}_{\mathrm{reg}}$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{\mathrm{reg}} = \frac{\mu_0 I}{4\pi}\int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\tilde{\phi}\, \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_c' \times (\mathbf{r}_c - \tilde{\mathbf{r}_c})}{(|\Delta \mathbf{r}_c|^2 + \delta)^{3/2}}$$

where $r_c(\phi)$ is the coil center-line, ϕ is a toroidal angle, and δ is a constant that depends on the geometry of the cross-section

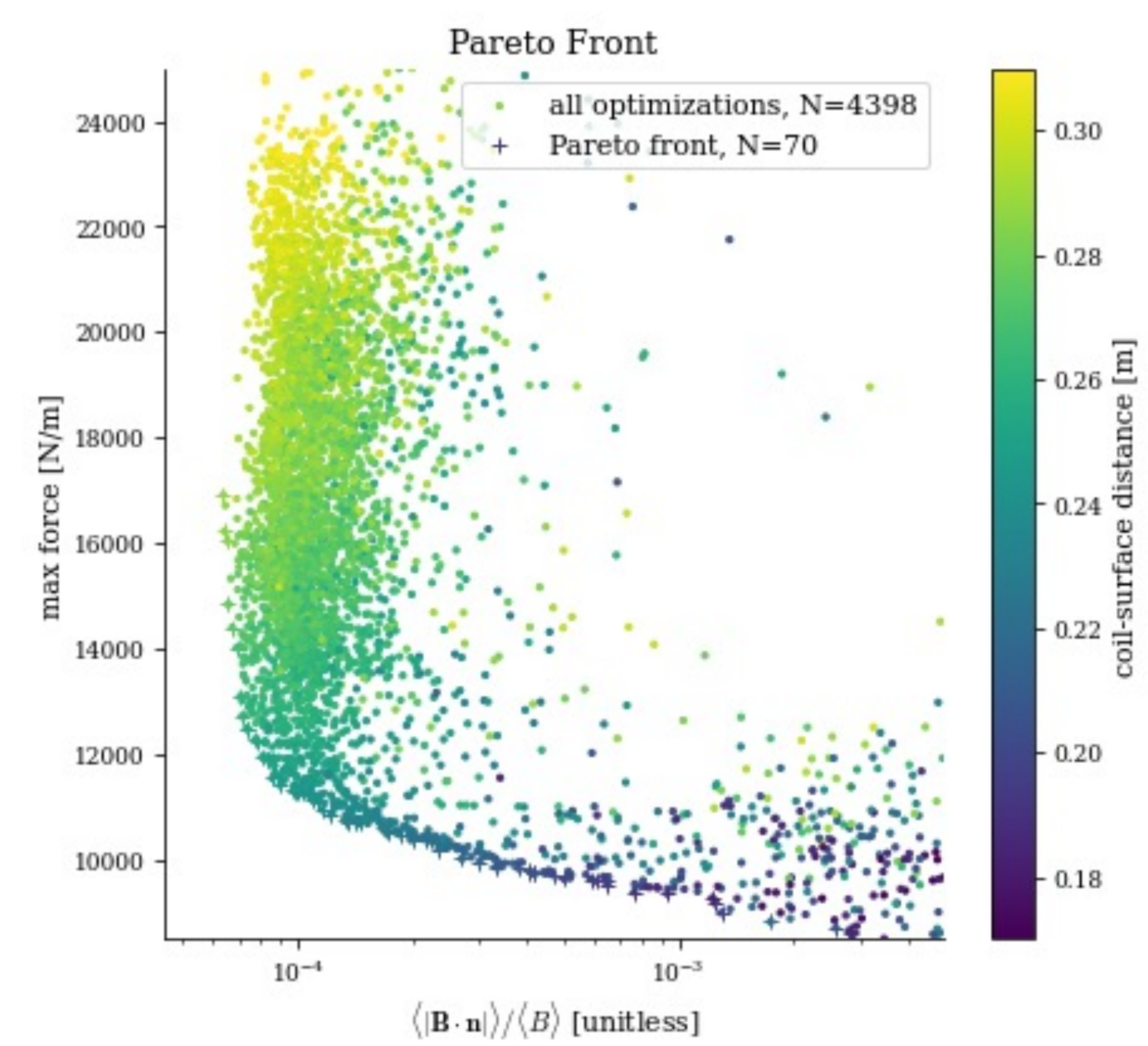


- This model is implemented in the SIMSOPT branch "CoilForces"!

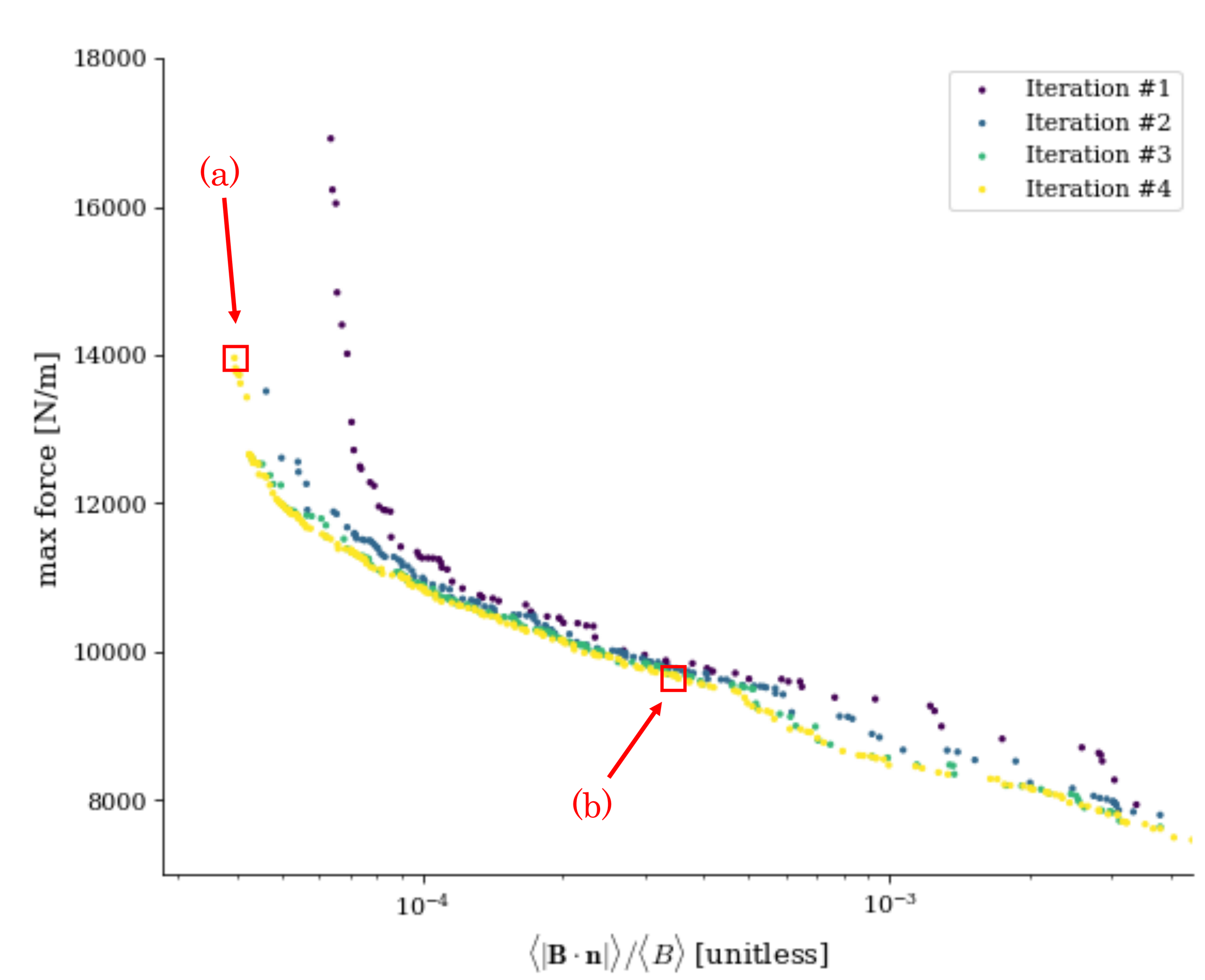
Coil Optimization

- We optimized coils for the 2021 Landreman-Paul precise QA configuration, $n_{\mathrm{fp}} = 2$
- The objective function includes terms for (1) normalized flux, (2) Lorentz forces, (3) coil arc-length variation, (4) coil length, (5) minimum coil-coil distance, (6) minimum coil-surface distance, and (7) coil curvature

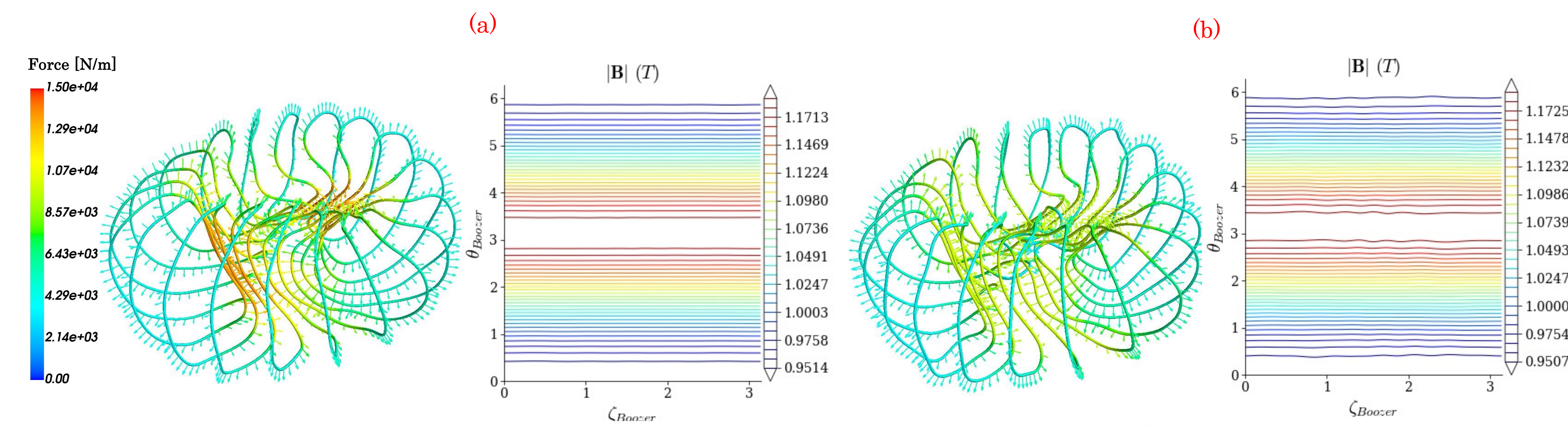
$$f = f_{\mathrm{qf}} + f_{\mathrm{F}} + f_\sigma + f_\ell + f_{\mathrm{cc}} + f_{\mathrm{cs}} + f_\kappa + f_{\kappa_{\mathrm{MS}}}$$

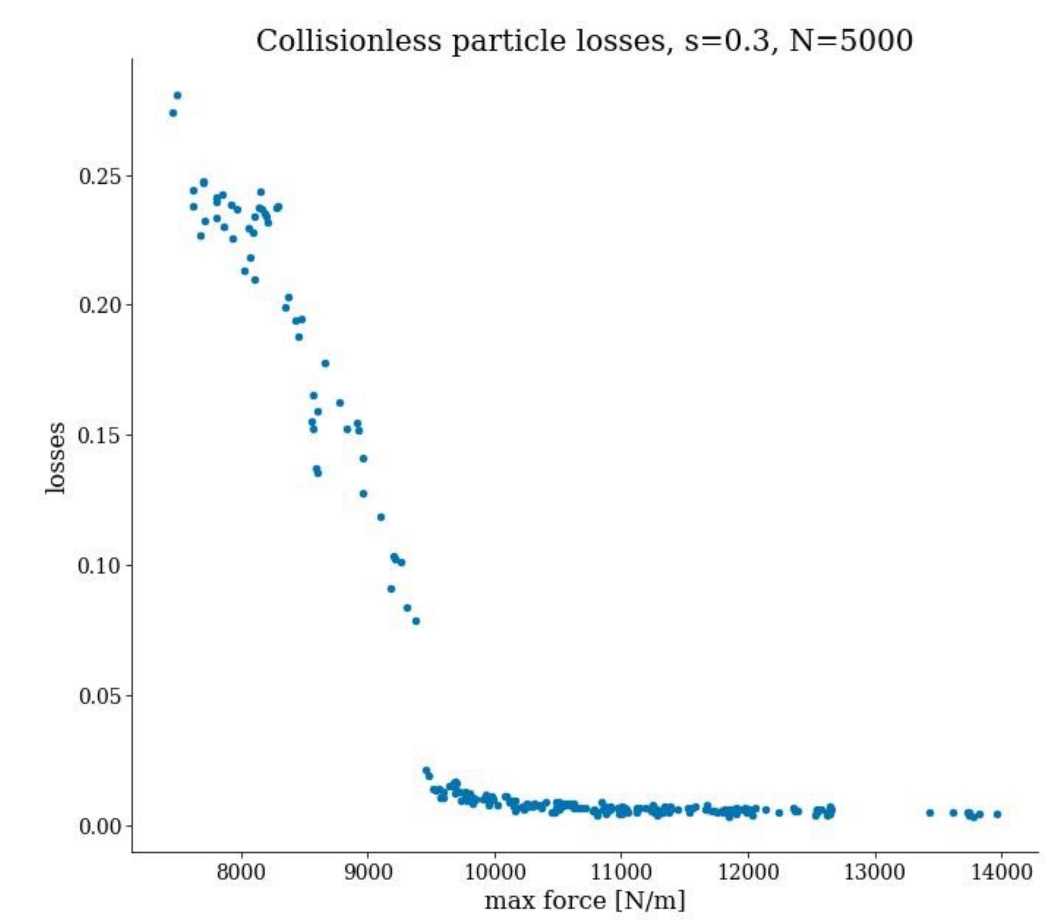


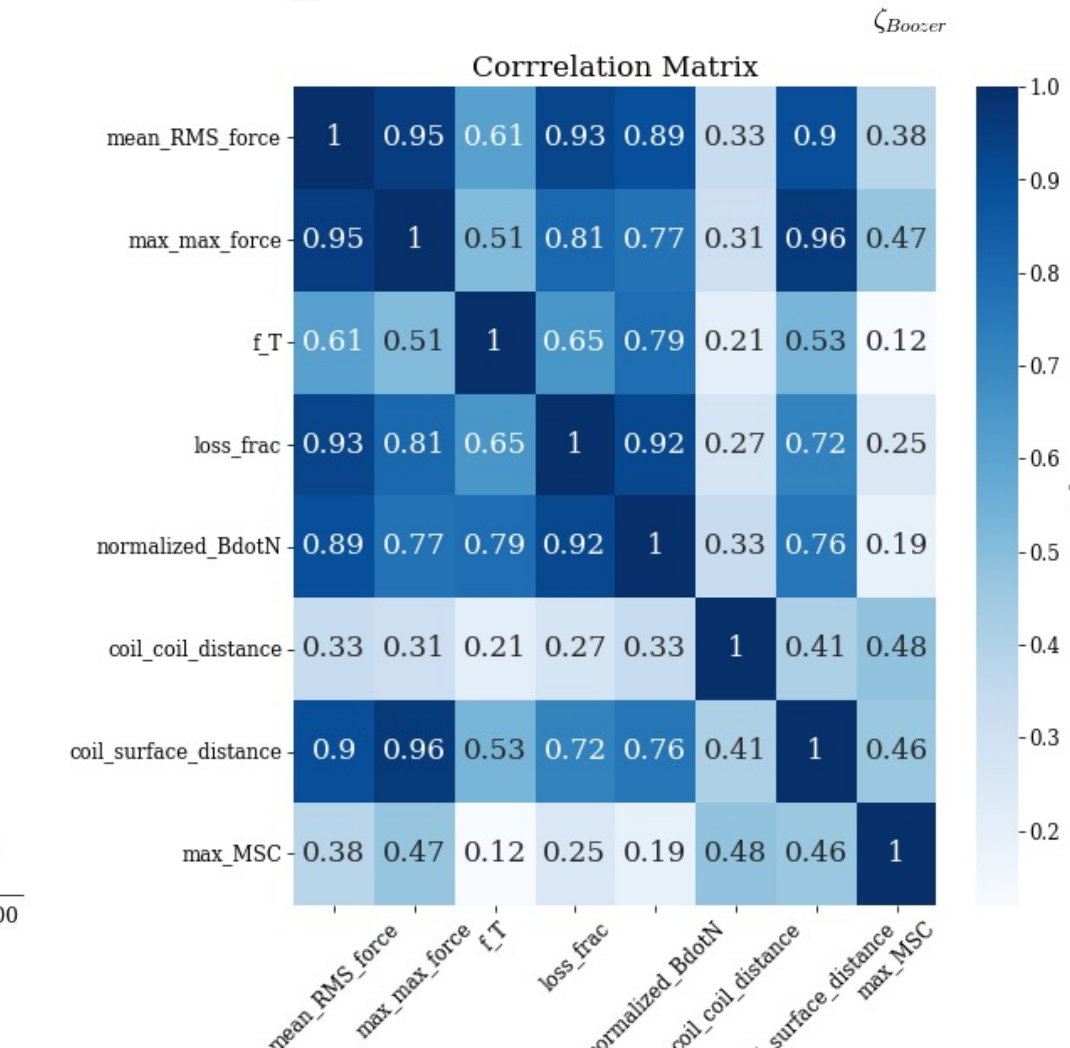
- We then perform a continuation method to explore the Pareto front in which optimizations are reperformed with slight variations to the initial hyperparameters



Results & Discussion







- Forces can be reduced with moderate detriment to quasisymmetry and losses; notably losses don't meaningfully increase until max forces pass a certain threshold
- Maximum coil force shows a high correlation with minimum coil-surface distance ($R^2 = 0.90$), though only a small correlation with minimum coil-coil distance ($R^2 = 0.33$), implying that reducing maximum coil forces is primarily dependent upon moving coil segments near the inboard side towards the plasma
- RMS coil force is less correlated with d_{cs} ($R^2 = 0.71$), implying that there is more flexibility in reactor design to reduce mean forces
- Maximum and RMS coil forces show moderate correlations ($R^2 = 0.57, 0.79$) with normalized flux, which can be explained by coil ripple
- This optimization tool allows for (a) significant reductions in mean forces with mild to moderate trade-offs with other elements, and (b) a clearer understanding of tradeoffs between max/mean forces and other design elements

References

Hurwitz, S., Landreman, M., & Antonsen Jr, T. M. (2023). Efficient calculation of self magnetic field, self-force, and self-inductance for electromagnetic coils. *arXiv:2310.12087.*

Landreman, M., Hurwitz, S., & Antonsen Jr, T. M. (2023). Efficient calculation of self magnetic field, self-force, and self-inductance for electromagnetic coils. II. Rectangular cross-section. *arXiv:2310.12087.*