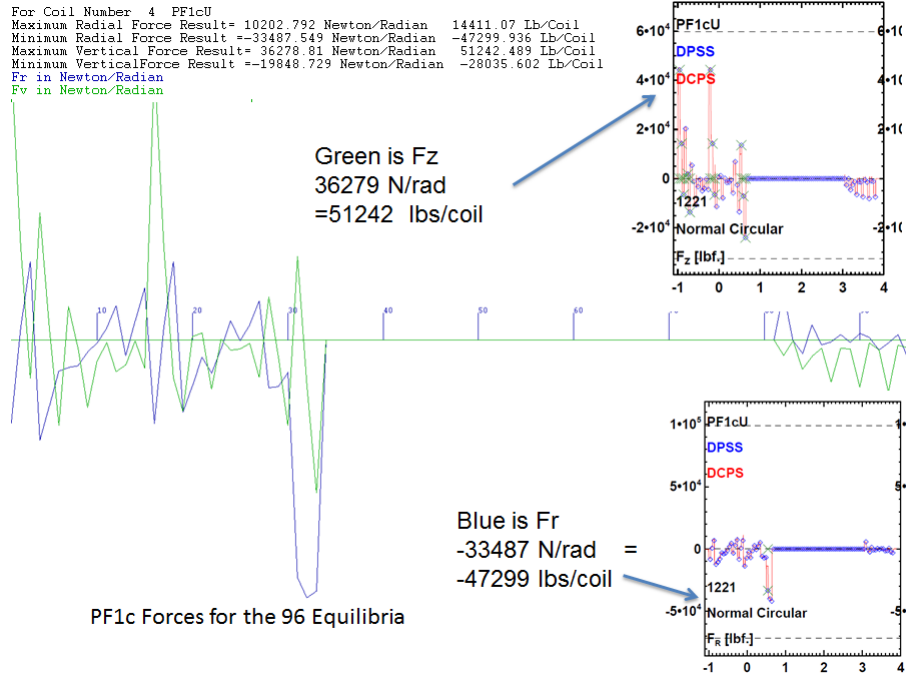


# NSTX Upgrade

# DRAFT

## DCPS Check Calculations



NSTXU-CALC-13-07-00

December 2016

Prepared By:

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Peter Titus, PPPL Mechanical Engineering

Reviewed By:

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Tim Stevenson, NSTXU Cognizant Engineer

## PPPL Calculation Form

Calculation # **NSTXU-CALC-13-07-00** Revision # 00 WP #, 5200  
(ENG-032)

**Purpose of Calculation:** (Define why the calculation is being performed.)

There are a number of places where calculations were performed to provide algorithm details for the Digital Coil Protection System. Each of the NSTXU calculation was supposed to have a section that provided guidance on the DCPS algorithm that would cover the component in the calculation. This calculation either provides pointers to the appropriate calculation or includes additional algorithm calculations here. The algorithms have been incorporated into a True Basis code that can run the algorithm evaluations for the 96 GRD design point equilibria and other provided scenarios. This can be used to check the DCPS implementation or find limiting equilibria among the provided 96.

**References** (List any source of design information including computer program titles and revision levels.)

Included in the body of the calculations

**Assumptions** (Identify all assumptions made as part of this calculation.)

Axisymmetry of the coils

**Calculation** (Calculation is either documented here or attached)

Included in the body of the calculations

**Conclusion** (Specify whether or not the purpose of the calculation was accomplished.)

Moment influence coefficients have been calculated and tabulated for checking other's work or inclusion in the DCPS

Cognizant Engineer's printed name, signature, and date

Tim Stevenson \_\_\_\_\_

**I have reviewed this calculation and, to my professional satisfaction, it is properly performed and correct.**

Checker's printed name, signature, and date

Robert Woolley \_\_\_\_\_

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## 4.0 Executive Summary:

The Digital Coil Protection System (DCPS) is a combination of computer hardware and software which is intended to protect the coils from excessive loads and load combinations, and maintain resulting stresses below the stress allowable used in the design.



*Prototype DCPS Computer In FCC Rack*



*Internal View of DCPS Computer with I/O cards installed*

The DCPS effort begins with computation of loads from coil currents via influence coefficients. The structural response of NSTX-U often is based on combinations of loads on structural assemblies. One important case is the net launching load on the centerstack which carries net loads from the OH and inner PF coils, PF1a, and b upper and lower. . In this case the loads are computed, summer and compared with an allowable based on the bolting and weld details that resist the vertical tensile load. Other DCPS algorithms are based on stress based influence coefficients. An example of this is the torsional shear stress algorithm that is based on shear stress contributions from individual coil unit currents.

In all these cases, the process of structural Lorentz force calculation structural response and final implementation in the computer software needs to be checked. Checking of the Lorentz force calculations and many of the structural calculations that are input to the DCPS algorithms are found in filed calculations. Every calculations done in support of NSTX-U was supposed to have a section which provided guidance on an appropriate algorithm that would address the calculations components. Other calculations were intended to develop the algorithms directly. Some of these are listed below:

- [1] NSTX Influence Coefficients, calculation # NSTXU 13 03-00, Ron Hatcher DATE: July 9 2009
- [3] NSTX Structural Design Criteria Document, NSTX\_DesCrit\_IZ\_080103.doc I. Zatz
- [4] NSTX Design Point Sep 8 2009 [http://www.pppl.gov/~neumeyer/NSTX\\_CSU/Design\\_Point.html](http://www.pppl.gov/~neumeyer/NSTX_CSU/Design_Point.html)
- [5] OOP PF/TF Torques on TF , R. Woolley, NSTXU CALC 132-03-00  
NSTX-CSU-RD-DCPS for the National Spherical Torus Experiment Center Stack Upgrade, February 5, 2010 R. Woolley
- [9] NSTX Upgrade General Requirements Document, NSTX\_CSU-RQMTS-GRD Revision 5, C. Neumeyer, June 14 2012
- [11] "NSTX Upgrade TF Inner Leg Torsional Shear, Including Input to the DCPS" NSTXU-CALC-132-07-01 Rev 1 November 6 2015 P Titus, Checked by R. Wooley
- [12] "OH Stress and Segmented OH Influence Coefficients for the DCPS" August 2013 P. Titus, Reviewed by S. Gerhardt, Ali Zolfaghari, R. Wooley, Ron Hatcher

It is usual practice to utilize influence coefficient calculations to determine hoop and axial (vertical for tokamak's) loads from coil currents. However the centroid of the Lorentz loads may not be at the geometric center of the coils. Where there is significant offset between the Lorentz centroid and the geometric center, there will be a moment about the coil geometric center in addition to the net loads. This may be a significant contributor to the support reaction loads and to the stresses in the coils themselves. In design and analysis of coil systems, distributions of fields and forces are typically calculated for a useful structural/magnetic mesh which is typically fine enough to properly distribute the Lorentz forces and resolve any moments about the coil current centers. When influence coefficients are used in operating tokamaks to check coil stresses and support loading the effect of moments has been omitted. To the author's knowledge, this is true of Alcator C-

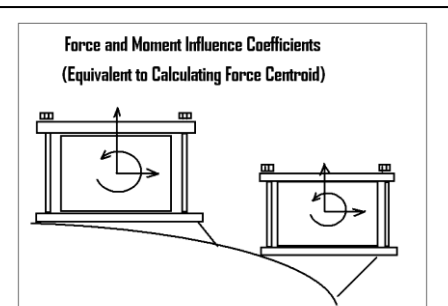


Figure 1 Moments at Current Centers.

Mod, TFTR and NSTX . Addition of the moment coefficients completes the three degrees of freedom available from the axisymmetric analysis of ring coils. For NSTX the effect of the moment coefficients is small for the compact ring coils but is interesting for the thin solenoids - the OH and PF1a,b,and c. Two plasma shapes have been investigated a rectangular cross section and a shaped plasma.

Excerpt from the Shaped Plasma Moment Influence Coefficients

	OH	PF1AU	PF1bU	PF1cU	PF2U	PF3U	PF4U	PF5U	PF1AL	PF1bL	PF1cL	PF2L	PF3L	PF4L	PF5L	Ip	
OH	1	0.00E+00	-20165.7	-9837.4	-5246.08	-5607.03	-3893.17	-1291.17	-1209.61	20165.75	9837.401	5246.083	5607.024	3893.168	1291.17	1209.613	1.582384

The largest moment influence factors are for moments on the OH from PF1aU and L currents as might be expected from the coil geometries. The effect on the outer ring coils is minimal. The results of this calculation were compared with R. Hatchers results for the 2009 coil builds and with R. Woolley's calculations for the 2011 coil builds. The comparison with Wooley's moment coefficients show results typically within 2 to 5 % with two outliers at 8% and large difference ratios when the two analyses are both calculating essentially zero factors.

## Digital Coil Protection System (DCPS)

### Calculations with DCPS section already included

#### Torus Systems

- Global Model – Description, Mesh Generation, and Results
- Seismic Analysis

#### Vacuum Vessel/Supports

- Disruption Analysis of VV & Passive Plates
- PF2 and PF3 Bolting, Bracket, and Weld Stress
- PF4 and PF5 Support Analysis
- Aluminum Block Analysis
- Umbrella Reinforcement Details
- Lid and Spoke Assembly, Upper and Lower
- Pedestal Analysis

#### General

- DCPS Moment Influence Matrix

#### Toroidal Field Coils

- Analysis of TF Outer Leg
- Maximum TF Torsional Shear
- TF Flag Key
- Analysis of Knuckle Clevis

#### Center Stack

- Center Stack Casing Disruption Inductive and Halo Current Loads
- OH Stress Analysis
- OH Fatigue and Fracture Mechanics

- OH and PF1 Electromagnetic Stability Analysis
- Model Analysis and Normal Operation Transient Load Effects

### **Calculations missing DCPS section**

#### **Plasma Facing Components**

- First Wall Heat Balance NO
- First Wall Final Tile Stress Analysis (ATJ Tiles) YES Art brooks - maybe upper bound on PF/TF field used to qualify the tiles
- Armor NO

#### **Vacuum Vessel/Supports**

- Opera 2D Analysis No
- Redesigned Vessel Support Bracket No

#### **General**

- NSTX Force Influence Matrix Input to DCPS, [1]

#### **Poloidal Coils Field**

- Poloidal Magnetic Quantities for the May 2010 Provisional Design Input to DCPS

#### **Toroidal Coils Field**

- Out-of-Plane PF/TF Torques on TF Conductors Han Zhang YES - keyed to global torque
- TF Coupled Thermo Electromagnetic Diffusion Analysis YES maybe just temp limit
- TF Flex Joint and TF Bundle Stub YES Tom Willard TF current limit PF field limit
- TF Cool Down Using FCOOL YES -Ali Zolfaghari - Maybe just temp limit
- Ring Bolted Joint YES Pete Rogoff - Han Zhang gave him the loads
- TF Coil Inductance NO

#### **Center Stack**

- Structural Analysis of the PF1 Coils and Supports YES Ali Zolfaghari and Len Myatt
- OH Preload System and Belleville Spring Design YES Pete Rogoff
- Halo Current Analysis of Center Stack Casing NO
- OH Coolant Hole Optimization YES Ali Zolfaghari - temp limit
- OH Coax Lead Analysis YES Mike Mardenfeld PF and TF field limits
- Center Stack Casing Bellows YES Pete Rogoff

### **Plasma Heating and Current Drive**

- Vessel Port Re-Work for NB and Thompson Scattering Port YES Neway Atnafu
- Armor Backing Plate NO
- HHFW Antenna YES Han Zhang and Bob Ellis
- Turbo Pump Magnetic Shielding Analysis NO
- Stress Analysis of Bay L and 2<sup>nd</sup> NBI Upgrade Neway Atnafu YES Keyed to global torque
- Diagnostic Review and Database YES limit of PF and TF field

### **Power Systems**

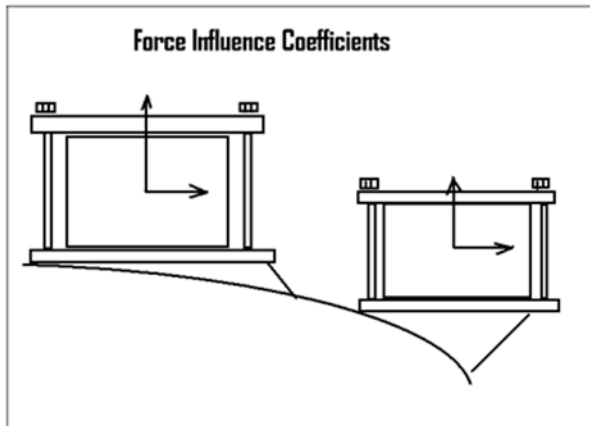
- Modification of TF Coil Power System PSCAD Model NO
- Modification of the OH Coil Power System PSCAD Model NO
- Current Unbalance in the Eight Parallel Branches NO
- Bus Bar Analysis YES

## **5.0 Digital Coil Protection System (DCPS) Input**

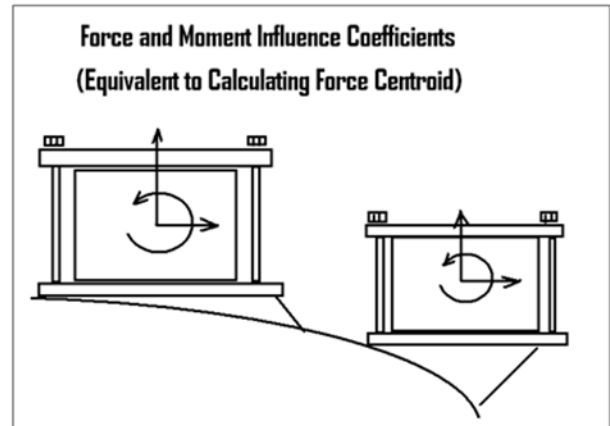
The early proposal for the DCPS was described in detail in a draft requirements document by Robert Woolley ref [7]. This was subsequently simplified including elimination of certain look-aheads and measured temperature effects, being replaced with only calculated temperature effects. Force influence coefficients are included in the DCPS. Moment coefficients are also included for specific components like PF2, 3 4, and 5 clamp bolting. In the description of the DCPS, the “systems code” is the collection of algorithms described in the filed structural calculations. There is a global model which is the closest thing we have to a single systems code, but this is augmented in many ways by separate calculations to address specific stress locations and components and support hardware. One examples is:

.  
PF 2,3 supports, welds bolts –These were calculated from influence coefficient matrix loads divided by weld or bolt area. Addition of moment influence coefficients adds overturning moments to the calculation of the bolt loads .

## Addition of Moment Influence Coefficients to DCPS



Bolt Loads are calculated only from the vertical force.



Bolt Loads are calculated from the vertical force and the moment divided by the width of the bolt pattern

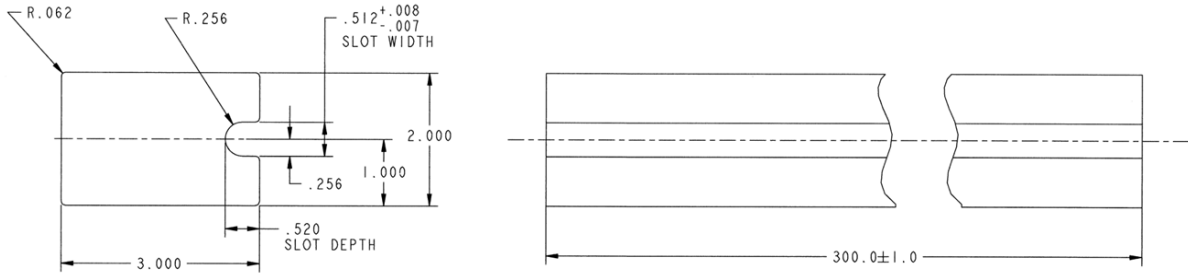
## 6.0 Design Input

### 6.1 References

- [1] NSTX Influence Coefficients, calculation # NSTXU 13 03-00, Ron Hatcher DATE: July 9 2009
- [2] NSTX-CALC-13-001-00 Rev 1 Global Model – Model Description, Mesh Generation, Results, Peter H. Titus December 2010
- [3] NSTX Structural Design Criteria Document, NSTX\_DesCrit\_IJ\_080103.doc I. Zatz
- [4] NSTX Design Point Sep 8 2009 [http://www.pppl.gov/~neumeyer/NSTX\\_CSU/Design\\_Point.html](http://www.pppl.gov/~neumeyer/NSTX_CSU/Design_Point.html)
- [5] OOP PF/TF Torques on TF , R. Woolley, NSTXU CALC 132-03-00
- [6] "MHD and Fusion Magnets, Field and Force Design Concepts", R.J.Thome, John Tarrh, Wiley Interscience, 1982
- [7] DIGITAL COIL PROTECTION SYSTEM (DCPS) REQUIREMENTS DOCUMENT (DRAFT), NSTX-CSU-RD-DCPS for the National Spherical Torus Experiment Center Stack Upgrade, February 5, 2010 R. Woolley
- [8] NSTXU-CALC-132-04-00 ANALYSIS OF TF OUTER LEG, Han Zhang, August 31, 2009
- [9] NSTX Upgrade General Requirements Document, NSTX\_CSU-RQMTS-GRD Revision 5, C. Neumeyer, June 14 2012
- [10] "Stress Analysis of the Inner PF Coils (1a,1b &1c), Center Stack Upgrade" NSTXU CALC 133-01-2 L. Myatt and A Zolfaghari
- [11] "NSTX Upgrade TF Inner Leg Torsional Shear, Including Input to the DCPS" NSTXU-CALC-132-07-01 Rev 1 November 6 2015 P Titus, Checked by R. Wooley
- [12] "OH Stress and Segmented OH Influence Coefficients for the DCPS" August 2013 P. Titus, Reviewed by S. Gerhardt, Ali Zolfaghari, R. Wooley, Ron Hatcher
- [13] NSTX-PLAN-12-207 NSTX-U Structural Benchmark Instrumentation, December 2016, P. Titus

### 6.2 Drawing Excerpts





TF Outer Leg Cross Section

### 6.3 Input Currents

The DCPS and this evaluation is intended to address the acceptability of any set of currents. These can be the 96 equilibria specified in the design point spreadsheet [4] or actual shot currents. Stefan Gerhardt has run a number of algorithms through the 96 equilibria and the magnitude and character of the resulting response plots can be readily compared with implementation of what should be the same algorithms in the true basic code used in this calculation to produce results plots. These comparisons are included in section 8.0

In addition, actual shot currents can be extracted from early run periods in NSTX-U and these can be compared with actual DCPS output that is logged in the MDS+ data.

Shot Number(s):  (arrows plot shot before or after)  
 For tips on convenient shot entry methods, see [ShotEntryHelp.html](#). (search for desired shot numbers)  
[Help](#)

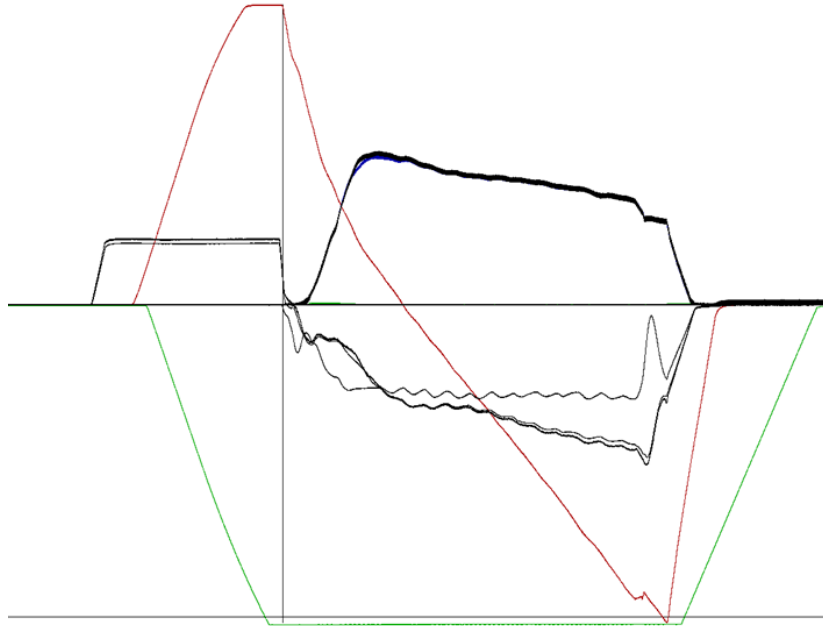
Enter Signal(s) with tree name, e.g., \wf:ip	Y: (autoscale if blank)	Plot #
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:IDH	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	1
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:PF1AU	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	2
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:PF2U	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	3
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:PF3U	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	4
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:PF4	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	5
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:PF5	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	6
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:PF1AL	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	7
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:PF2L	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	8
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:PF3L	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	9
ENGINEERING:TOP.ANALYSIS:ITF	from <input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	10

-> For signal names see the [NSTX Signals and Labels page](#) or the [MDSplus Tree Search Tool](#).

```

194320
Min Time=-6 MaxTime= 12.4319
Min OH=-20377 Maxoh= 19224.6 Min TF=-82073.9 MaxTF= 60.2663
Min PF1D=-41.6487 Max PF1D= 9832.75 Min PF1L=-16.5915 Max PF1L= 9829.26
Min PF2D=-12.203 Max PF2D= 131.058 Min PF2L=-34.6582 Max PF2L= 202.778
Min PF3D=-10275.1 Max PF3D= 4259.23 Min PF3L=-9782.43 Max PF3L= 3965.15
Min PF4D=-0.76202 Max PF4D= 0 Min PF5D= 0 Max PF5D= 0
    
```

Shot 205080



## 7.0 Analysis Codes

### 7.1 NTFTM

Mesh generation, calculation of the Lorentz forces, and generation of the influence coefficients is done using a code written by the author of this report. The influence coefficient subroutine is included as appendix A. The mesh generation feature of the code is checked visually and within ANSYS during the PREP7 geometry check. The author's code uses elliptic integrals for 2D field calculations, and Biot Savart solution for 3D field calculations. These are based on 2D formulations, and single stick field calculations from Dick Thomes' book [8] with some help from Pillsbury's FIELD3D code to catch all the coincident current vectors, and other singularities.

The code in various forms has been used for 20 years and is suitable for structural calculations. It is also being used for calculation of load files in an NSTX global model [8]. Recent checks include NSTX out-of-plane load comparisons with ANSYS [9] and MAXWELL and calculations of trim coil fields for W7X compared with Neil Pomphrey's calculations. The analysts in the first ITER EDA went through an exercise to compare loads calculated by the US (using this code), RF and by Cees Jong in ANSYS, and agreements were good. Some information on the code, named FTM (Win98) and NTFTM2 (NT,XP), is available at: <http://198.125.178.188/ftm/manual.pdf> or, within PPPL: at P:\public\Snap-srv\Titus\NTFTM

### Axisymmetric Analysis Model

Computation of influence coefficients is done by computing contributions of fields and forces in one element group with respect to other element groups. The element groups are identified by real constant numbers for the elements in the group. This allows coils or sections of coils to be considered in the matrix calculation. For this calculation, the element designations used by Ron Hatcher's calculation [1] have been used to allow a comparison with the force influence coefficients. Moment coefficients require the computation of the force contributions with a running summation of forces multiplied by the element force times the appropriate radial or axial lever arm with respect to the element group centroid. So computation of the moment influence coefficients also produces the force influence coefficients.

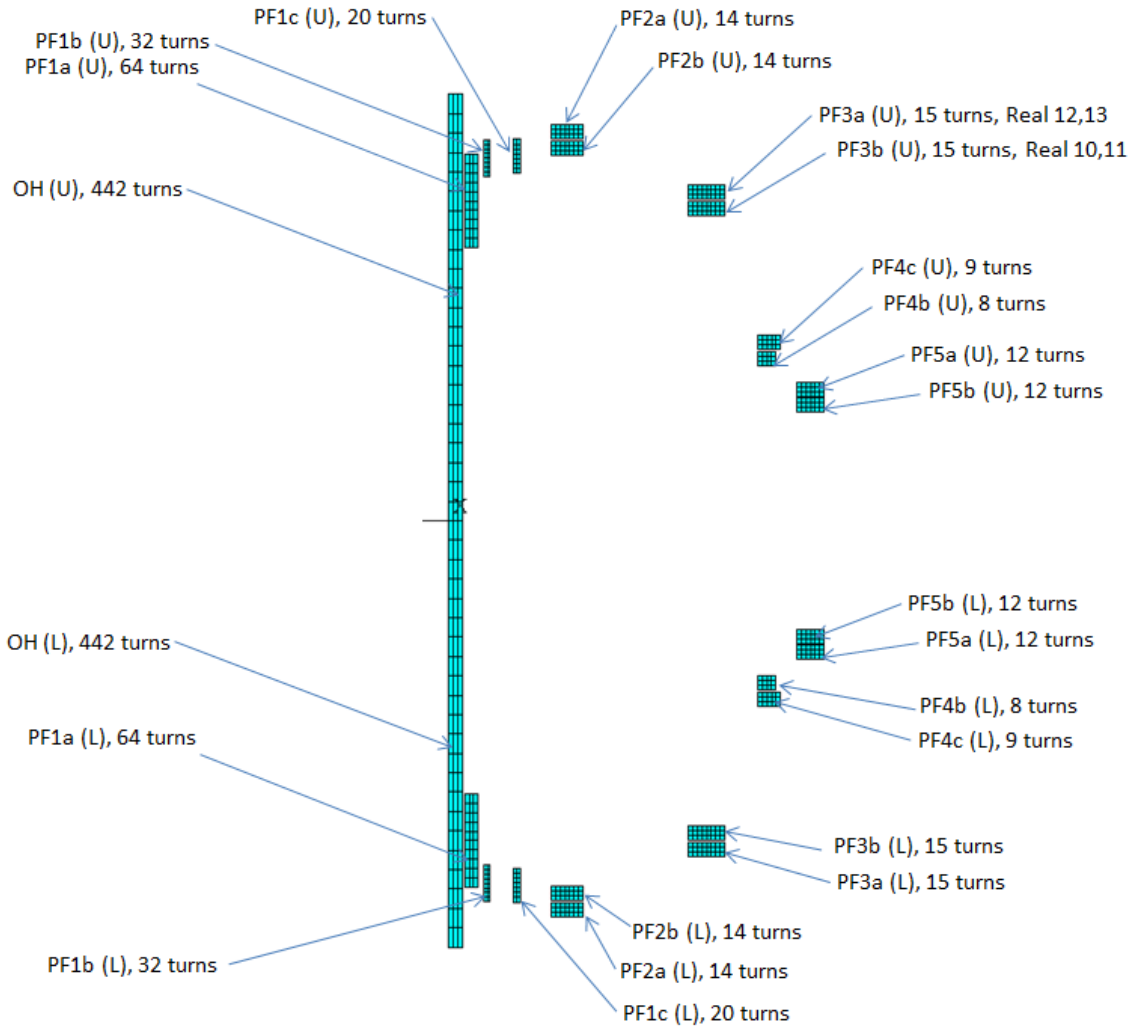
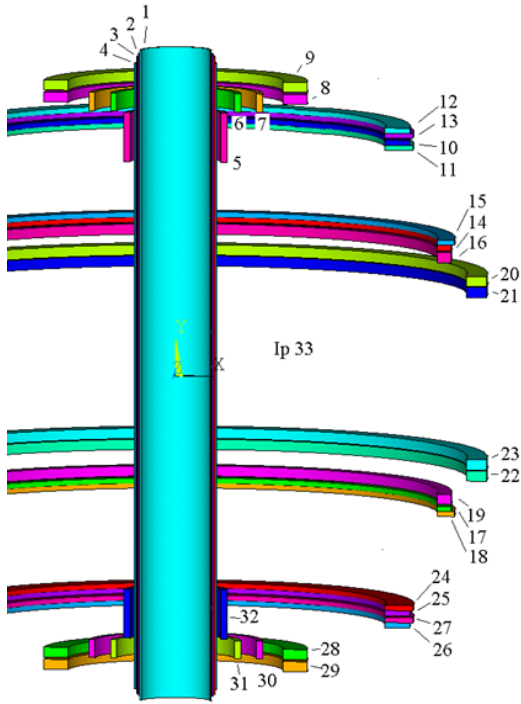


Figure 2 Axisymmetric Models



PF Coil Real Constants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
OH	PF1	PF1	PF1	PF2	PF3	PF4	PF5	PF1	PF1	PF1	PF2	PF3	PF4	PF5	IP	TF
au	bu	cu	u	u	U	U	al	bl	cl	L	L	L	L	L		
880	64	32	20	28	30	17	24	64	32	20	28	30	17	24	1	
1,224	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
2,220	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
3,219	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
4,217	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
5,	0,64	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
6,	0,0	32,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
7,	0,0	0,0	20,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
8,	0,0	0,0	0,14	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
9,	0,0	0,0	0,14	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
10,	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
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12,	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
13,	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
14,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
15,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
16,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
17,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
18,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
19,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
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22,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,0	0,0	0,0
23,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,0	0,0	0,0
24,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
25,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
26,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
27,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
28,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
29,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
30,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
31,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	32,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
32,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,64	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
33,	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1

Input Geometries

Results

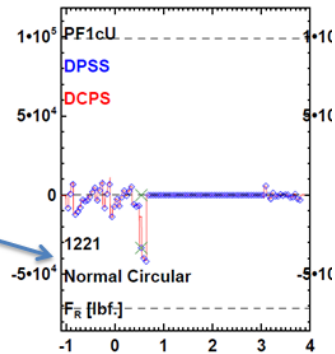
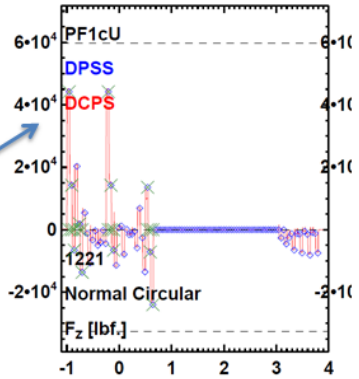
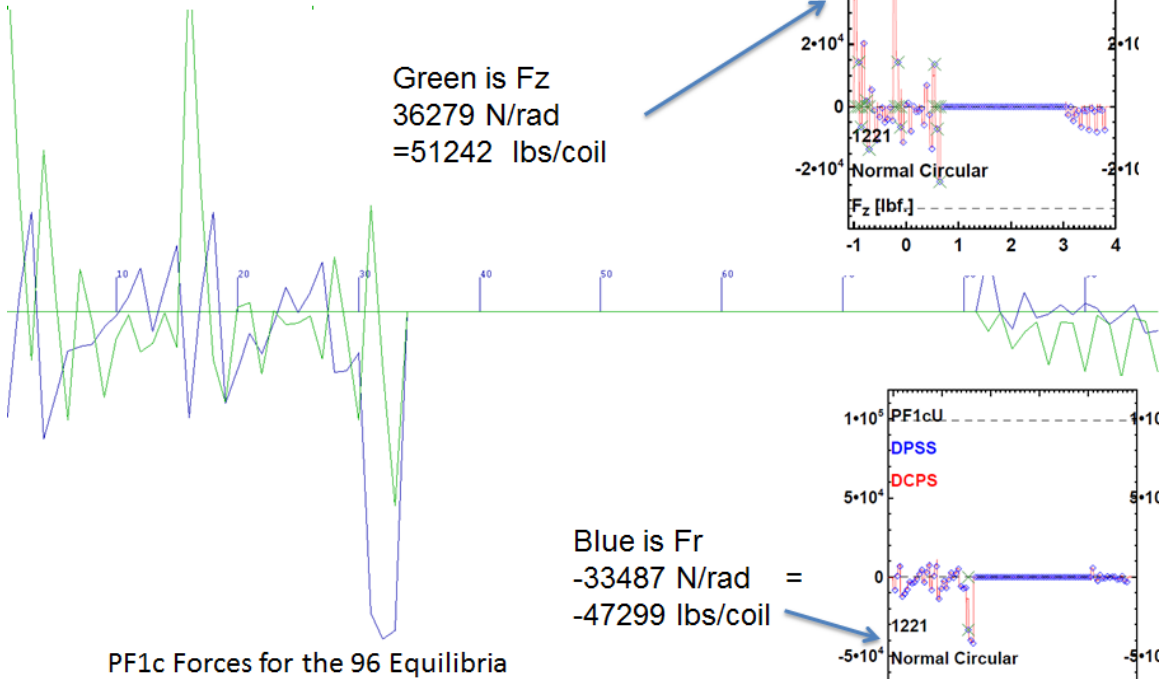
7.2 True Basic Algorithm Code TBDCPS

1	TF Upper Half Torque no Ip (By Titus)	71	PF1cL Hoop Stress	141
2	TF Upper Half Torque No Ip (By Wooley)	72	PF2L Hoop Stress	142
3	TF Lower Half Torque With Ip (By Titus)	73	PF3L Hoop Stress	143
4	TF Lower Half Torque With Ip (By Wooley)	74	PF4L Hoop Stress	144
5	TF Upper Half Outer Leg Torque (By Titus)	75	PF5L Hoop Stress	145
6	TF Lower Half Outer Leg Torque (By Titus)	76	ip Hoop Stress	146
7	TF Upper Half Torque No Plasma(By Titus)	77		147
8	TF Outer Leg Sum (By Wooley)	78		148
9	TF Outer Leg Sum (By Titus)	79		149
10	TF Torsional Shear Stress Top No Plasma	80		150
11	TF Torsional Shear Stress Top With Plasma	81		151
12	TF Torsional Shear Stress Middle No Plasma	82		152
13	TF Torsional Shear Stress Middle With Plasma	83		153
14	TF Torsional Shear Stress Bottom With No Plasma	84		154
15	TF Torsional Shear Stress Bottom With Plasma	85		155
16	Wooley TF Torsional Shear Stress Top No Plasma	86		156
17	Wooley TF Torsional Shear Stress Top With Plasma	87		157
18	Wooley TF Torsional Shear Stress Mid No Plasma	88		158
19	Wooley TF Torsional Shear Stress Mid With Plasma	89		159
20	Wooley TF Torsional Shear Stress Bottom With Plasma	90		160
21	Titus July 2014 TF Torsional Shear Stress Top With Plasma	91		161
22	Titus July 2014 TF Torsional Shear Stress Top No Plasma	92		162
23		93		163
24	OH Stress Near PF1a Upper , Tresca Based Evaluation No Plasma	94		164
25	OH Stress Near PF1a Upper , Tresca Based Evaluation With Plasma	95		165
26	OH Stress Near PF1a Lower , Tresca Based Evaluation No Plasma	96		166
27	OH Stress Near PF1a Lower , Tresca Based Evaluation With Plasma	97		167
28	OH Stress Near PF1a Upper , Hoop Stress Based Evaluation No Plasma	98		168
29	OH Stress Near PF1a Lower , Hoop Stress Based Evaluation No Plasma	99		169
30		100		170
31	PF5 Stress Hoop Stress + Bending Evaluation No Plasma Includes Thermal and Packing Fraction	101	OH Peak Temperature	171
32	PF5 Stress Hoop Stress + Bending Evaluation With Plasma Includes Thermal and Packing Fraction	102	PF1AU Peak Temperature	172
33	PF4 Hoop Stress + Bending Evaluation No Plasma, Includes Thermal and Packing Fraction	103	PF1bU Peak Temperature	173
34	PF4 Hoop Stress + Bending Evaluation With Plasma Includes Thermal and Packing Fraction	104	PF1cU Peak Temperature	174
35		105	PF2U Peak Temperature	175
36		106	PF3U Peak Temperature	176
37		107	PF4U Peak Temperature	177
38		108	PF5U Peak Temperature	178
39		109	PF1AL Peak Temperature	179
40		110	PF1BL Peak Temperature	180
41	PF2U 1/2 inch Bolting, Upward Forces Load the Bolts	111	PF1cL Peak Temperature	181
42	PF2L 1/2 inch Bolting, Downward Forces Load the Bolts	112	PF2L Peak Temperature	182
43	PF3U 1/2 inch Bolting, Upward Forces Load the Bolts	113	PF3L Peak Temperature	183
44	PF3L 1/2 inch Bolting, Downward Forces Load the Bolts	114	PF4L Peak Temperature	184
45	PF4U 1/2 inch Bolting, Upward Forces Load the Bolts	115	PF5L Peak Temperature	185
46	PF4L 1/2 inch Bolting, Downward Forces Load the Bolts	116	ip Peak Temperature	186
SRSS of Fields at RWM, Upper Conductors, Max limit is EQ 79 no Ip, Min limit is EQ 79 with Ip				187
47	PF5U 1/2 inch Bolting, Upward Forces Load the Bolts	117		
SRSS of Fields at RWM Lower Conductors, Max limit is EQ 79 no Ip, Min limit is EQ 79 with Ip				
48	PF5L 1/2 inch Bolting, Downward Forces Load the Bolts	118		188
49		119		189
50	OH Launching Load	120		190
51	OH Launching Load No Plasma	121		191
52	Centerstack Assembly Load With Plasma - Sum of OH PF1au,PF1bu,PF1aL and PF1bL	122		192
53	Centerstack Assembly Load No Plasma - Sum of OH PF1au,PF1bu,PF1aL and PF1bL	123		193
54	Centerstack Casing Shell Load With Plasma	124		194
55	Centerstack Casing Shell Load No Plasma	125		195
56	PF 4/5 U&L Vertical Force Sum (For Pad to Shell Weld) With Plasma	126		196
57	PF 4/5 U&L Vertical Force Sum (For Pad to Shell Weld) No Plasma	127		197
58	PF 1a and b Vertical Load Sum With Plasma	128		198
59	PF 1a and b Vertical Load Sum No Plasma	129		199
60	PF 1a and b Vertical Load Difference No Plasma	130		200
61	OH Hoop Stress	131		201
62	PF1AU Hoop Stress	132		202
63	PF1bU Hoop Stress	133		203
64	PF1cU Hoop Stress	134		204
65	PF2U Hoop Stress	135		205
66	PF3U Hoop Stress	136		206
67	PF4U Hoop Stress	137		207
68	PF5U Hoop Stress	138		208
69	PF1AL Hoop Stress	139		209
70	PF1BL Hoop Stress	140		210
Enter the First Algorithm Number				
?				

## 8.0 DCPS Coding Test Cases

### 8.1 PF1c Upper Forces for the 96 Equilibria

For Coil Number 4 PF1cU  
 Maximum Radial Force Result= 10202.792 Newton/Radian 14411.07 Lb/Coil  
 Minimum Radial Force Result =-33487.549 Newton/Radian -47299.936 Lb/Coil  
 Maximum Vertical Force Result= 36278.81 Newton/Radian 51242.489 Lb/Coil  
 Minimum VerticalForce Result =-19848.729 Newton/Radian -28035.602 Lb/Coil  
 Fr in Newton/Radian  
 Fv in Newton/Radian



My (Titus) Results are in the larger plot in the middle of the figure. Stefan's results are the two smaller figures on the right. In the Titus results, the 1.1 headroom factor is applied. I am not sure if it is applied to Stefan's results. The results are qualitatively in agreement and quantitatively in agreement within the limits of reading Stefan's plots

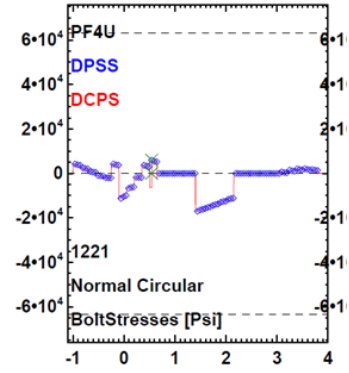
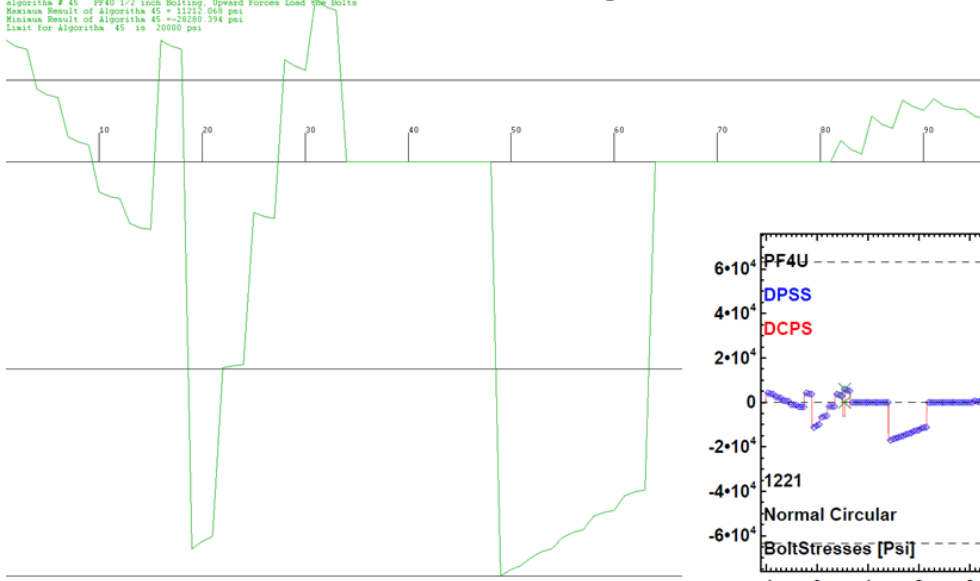
### 8.2 PF4Upper Bolting

```

algorithm # 45 PF4U 1/2 inch Bolting Upward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 45 = 11212 064 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 45 = -29280 394 psi
Limit for Algorithm 45 is 20000 psi
algorithm # 45 PF4U 1/2 inch Bolting Upward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 45 = 11212 064 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 45 = -29280 394 psi
Limit for Algorithm 45 is 20000 psi

```

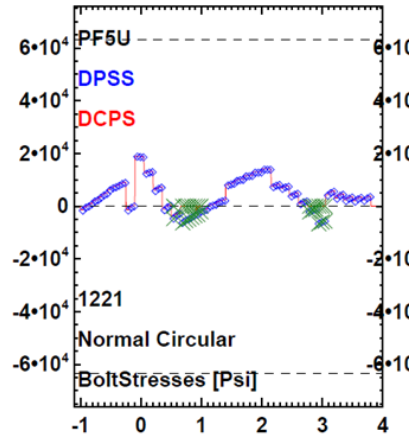
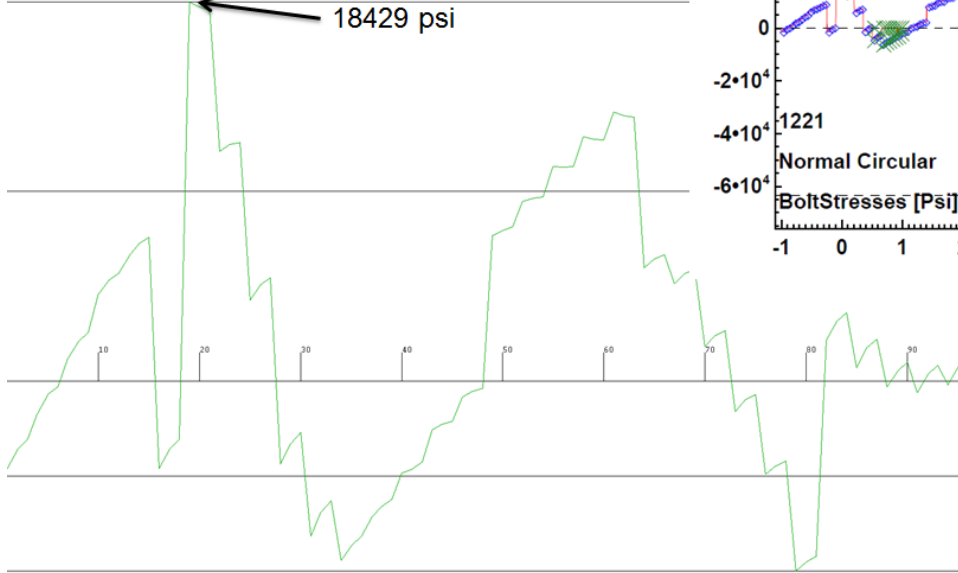
### PF4U Bolting



### 8.3 PF5U Bolting

```

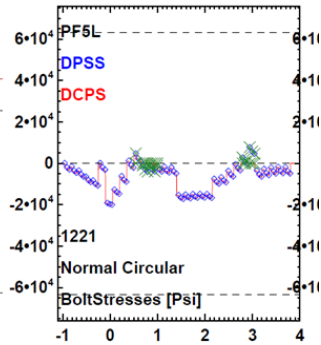
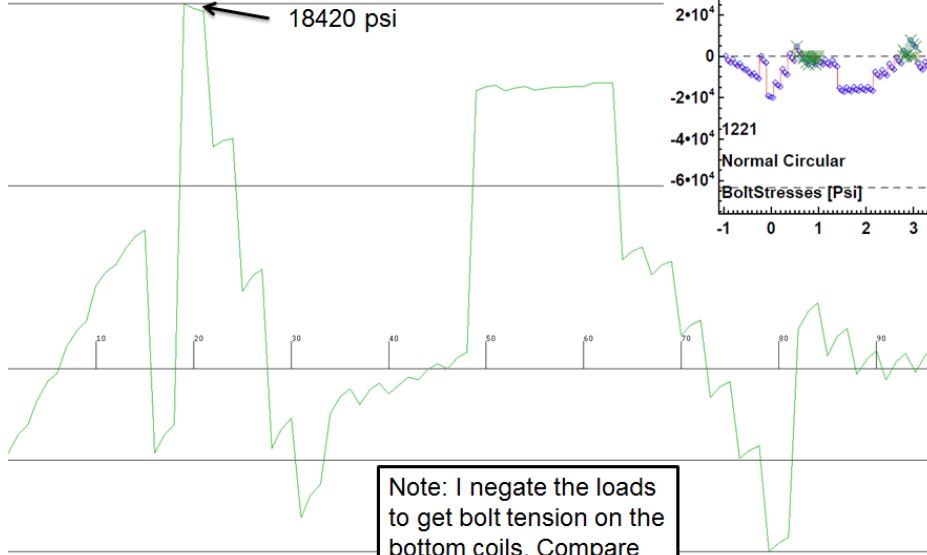
algorithm # 47 PF5U 1/2 inch Bolting, Upward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 47 = 18429 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 47 = -9236 4106 psi
Limit for Algorithm 47 is 20000 psi
algorithm # 47 PF5U 1/2 inch Bolting, Upward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 47 = 18429 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 47 = -9236 4106 psi
Limit for Algorithm 47 is 20000 psi
    
```



### 8.4 PF5L Bolting

```

algorithm # 48 PF5L 1/2 inch Bolting, Downward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 48 = 18420 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 48 = -9236 6971 psi
Limit for Algorithm 48 is 20000 psi
algorithm # 48 PF5L 1/2 inch Bolting, Downward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 48 = 18420 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 48 = -9236 6971 psi
Limit for Algorithm 48 is 20000 psi
    
```



Note: I negate the loads to get bolt tension on the bottom coils. Compare my  $-(18420)$  to  $-2e4$

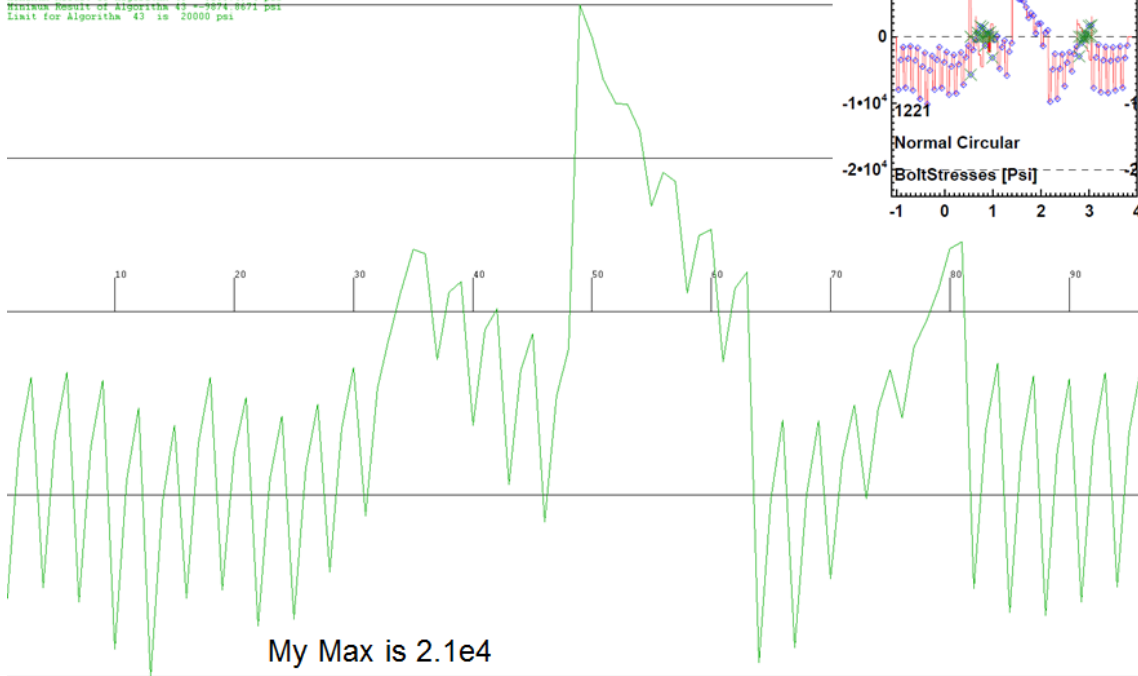


### 8.5 PF3U Bolting

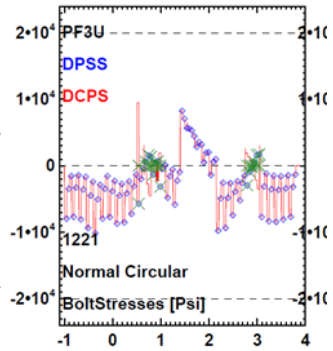
```

algorithm # 43 PF3U 1/2 inch Bolting, Upward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 43 = 8280 4974 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 43 = -9874 8671 psi
Max Limit for Algorithm 43 is 20000 psi
algorithm # 43 PF3U 1/2 inch Bolting, Upward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 43 = 8280 4974 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 43 = -9874 8671 psi
Limit for Algorithm 43 is 20000 psi
    
```

#### PF3-U Bolt Stresses



My Max is 2.1e4  
My Minimum is -4.9e4

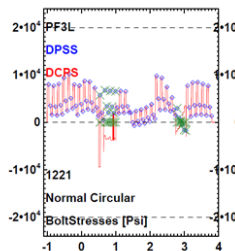
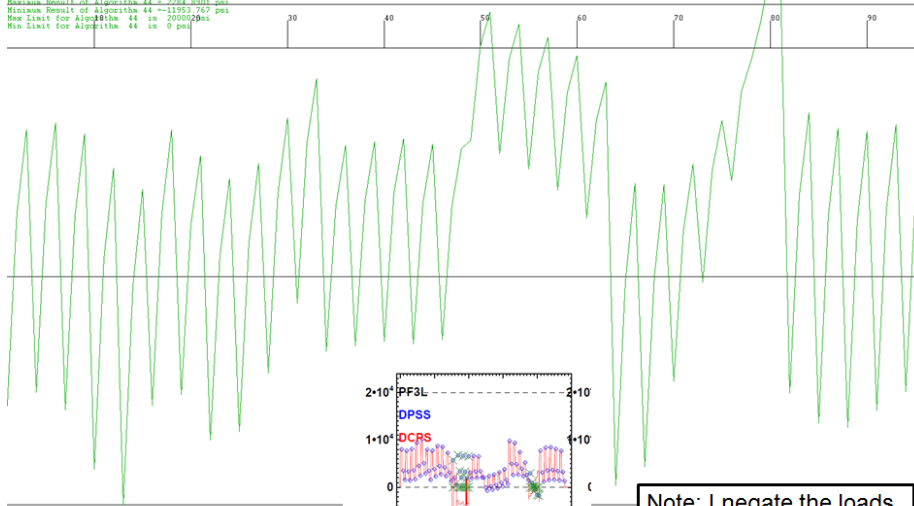


### 8.6 PF3L Bolting

```

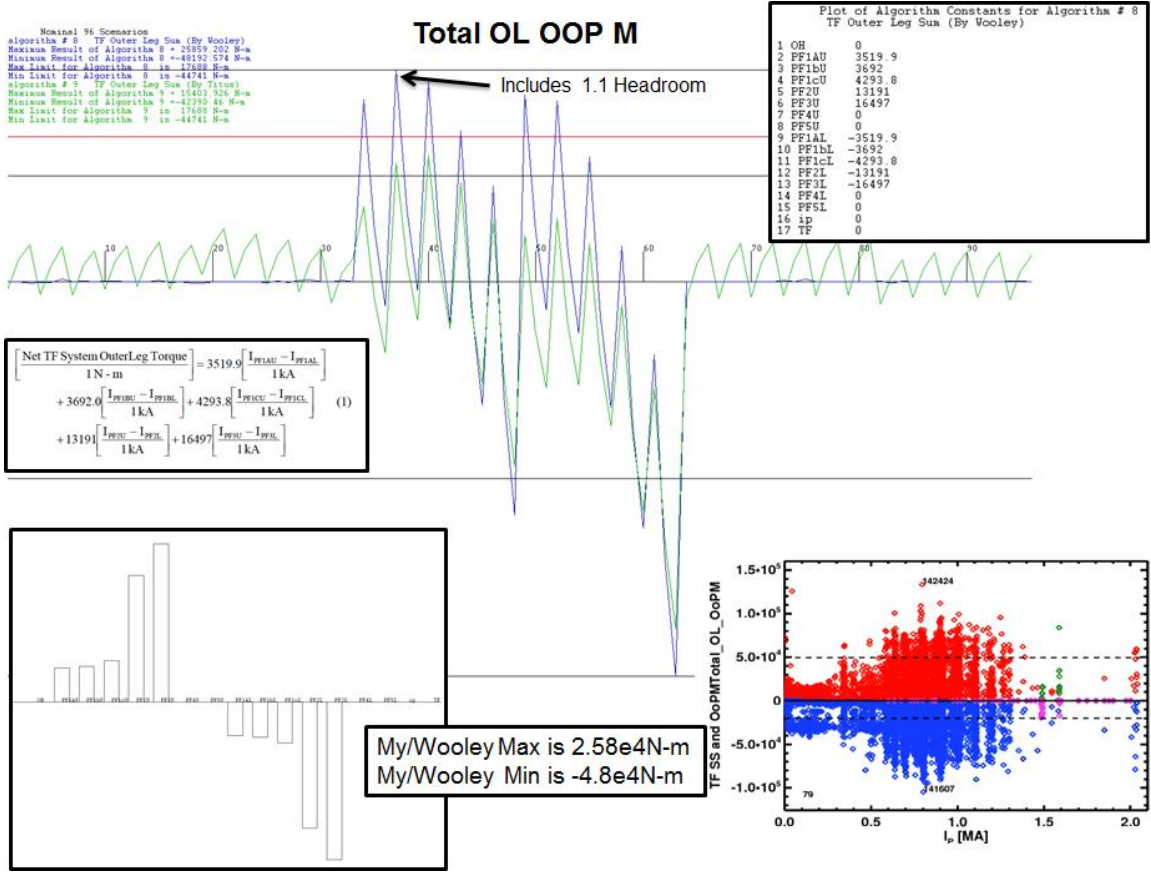
Nominal % Scenario
algorithm # 44 PF3L 1/2 inch Bolting, Downward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 44 = -11953 767 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 44 = -11953 767 psi
Max Limit for Algorithm 44 is 20000 psi
Min Limit for Algorithm 44 is 0 psi
algorithm # 44 PF3L 1/2 inch Bolting, Downward Forces Load the Bolts
Maximum Result of Algorithm 44 = -11953 767 psi
Minimum Result of Algorithm 44 = -11953 767 psi
Max Limit for Algorithm 44 is 20000psi
Min Limit for Algorithm 44 is 0 psi
    
```

#### PF3-L Bolt Stresses

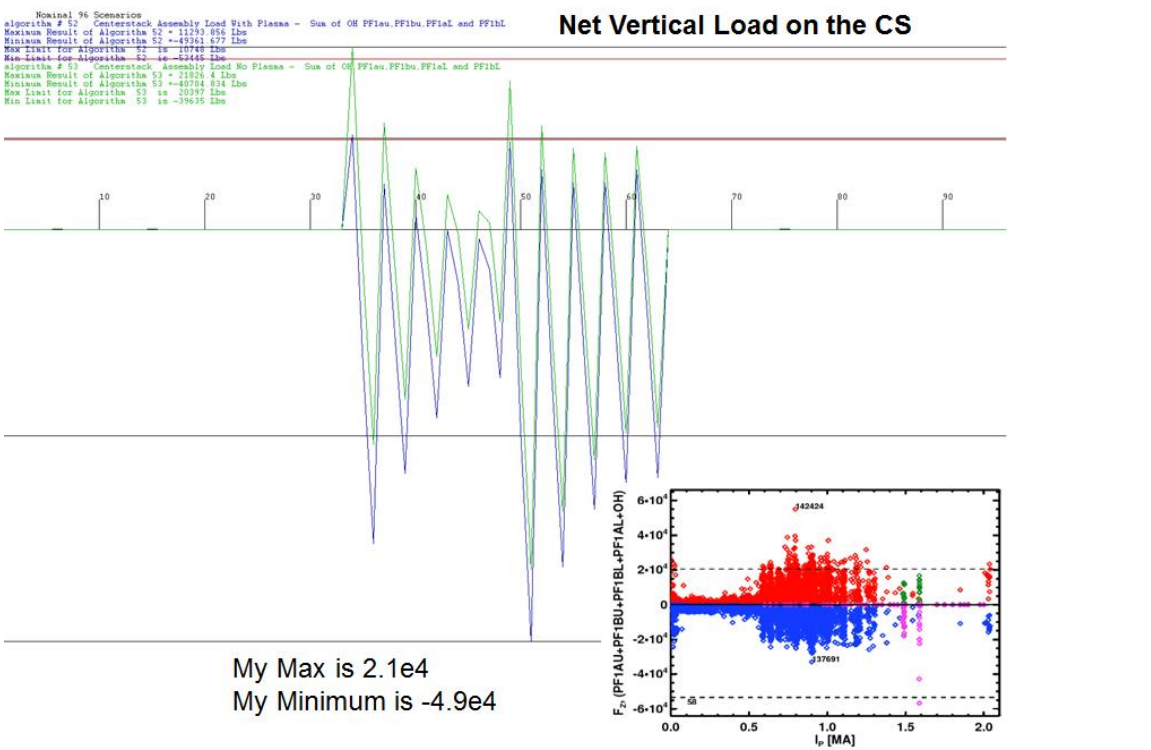


Note: I negate the loads to get bolt tension on the bottom coils. Compare my  $-(-11953)$  to 10000

### 8.7 Total OL OOP Moment



### 8.8 Net Vertical Load on the CS



## **9.0 Coil Force Computations**

### **9.1 Unit Current Input for Global Model**

### **9.2 PF1c Radial and Vertical Forces**

## Force Influence Coefficients

Force influence coefficients are provided by Ron Hatcher

### PF1c Radial and Vertical Forces

```

zero
! Influence Coefficient Matrix
Check of Ron's Coefficients
read
ron7
divi
0,2,2,1
snal
1
merge
1,.0001
redu
!real no.,nx , ny , nturns,
terminal current
rcoi
16
1,4,7,64,250      !PF1AU
Note that
2,2,5,32,250      !PF1bU
Current is not 1000 Amp
3,2,5,20,250      !PF1cU
But 250 Because of divi 0,2,2,1
4,4,14,28,250     !PF2U
5,3,10,30,250     !PF3U
6,1,17,17,250     !PF4U
7,4,6,24,250      !PF5U
8,4,6,24,250      !PF5L
9,1,17,17,250     !PF4L
10,3,10,30,250    !PF3L
11,4,14,28,250    !PF2L
12,2,5,20,250     !PF1cL
13,2,5,32,250     !PF1bL
14,4,7,64,250     !PF1aL
15,10,80,884,250  !OH
16,6,8,1,250      !Plasma
infl
16
copt
r
plce
pl
exit
    
```

### PF1c Forces for the 96 Scenarios

```

For Coil Number 4 PF1cU for MoInfluence.txt
Maximum Radial Force Result = 8417.05% Newton/Radian
Minimum Radial Force Result = -27675.66 Newton/Radian
Maximum Vertical Force Result = 29962.487 Newton/Radian
Minimum Vertical Force Result = -16403.908 Newton/Radian
Fr in Newton/Radian
Fz in Newton/Radian
    
```

Green is Fz  
 16403N/rad  
 =23168 lbs/coil

Blue is Fr  
 -27675 N/rad=  
 39089 lbs/coil

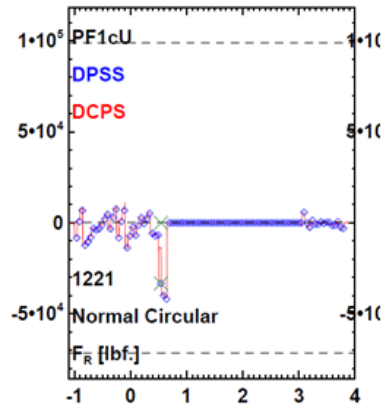
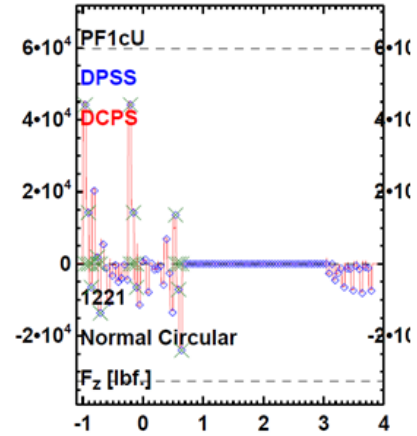


Figure from a comparison with Stefan Gerhard's implementation of the DCPS algorithms

### 10.0 Global Moment Sums

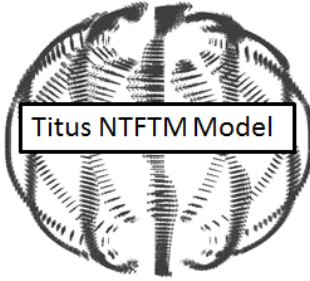
The analyses of record for these are provided by Bob Woolley. In this calculation, coefficients were derived to check Bob's results are presented.

### 10.1 Upper Half Machine

### 10.2 Lower Half Machine

### 10.3 Net Outer Leg Torque

The total outer leg moment, and total upper half and total lower half moments are not ones that correlate directly to any filed calculation structural assessment.

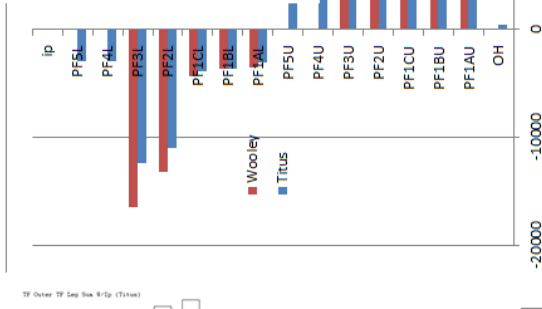


Titus NTFTM Model

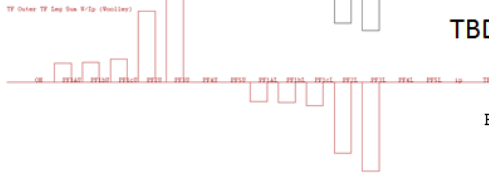
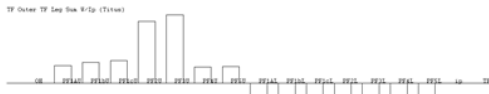
Woolley Total Outer Leg Torque

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Net TF System Outer Leg Torque} &= 3519.9 \left[ \frac{I_{PF1AU} - I_{PF1AL}}{1 \text{ kA}} \right] \\ &+ 3692.0 \left[ \frac{I_{PF1BU} - I_{PF1BL}}{1 \text{ kA}} \right] + 4293.8 \left[ \frac{I_{PF1CU} - I_{PF1CL}}{1 \text{ kA}} \right] \\ &+ 13191 \left[ \frac{I_{PF2U} - I_{PF2L}}{1 \text{ kA}} \right] + 16497 \left[ \frac{I_{PF3U} - I_{PF3L}}{1 \text{ kA}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Note: To be consistent with Bob Woolley's, PF4 and 5 zero coefficients, my coefficients must cancel. My IP and OH must be zero



			mx	my	mz	
ts01	3.1789	119070.8	6.1093	14.0134	418904.25	27.56
ts02	-0.3904	119072.8	2.9907	2.604	3214156.5	-3.7615
ts03	-0.2504	119074.6	2.0666	-0.1401	3804323	0.4192
ts04	-0.1192	119073	3.8309	-0.8239	4118795	-0.1958
ts05	-1.6422	119072.7	-0.544	-1.4114	11449032	-1.6275
ts06	2.8188	119072.9	3.997	52.5403	12602428	-59.5076
ts07	1.5163	119072.4	1.9891	-25.4406	2973213	15.5745
ts08	7.7427	119072.4	-1.7653	-45.1223	3019350.3	4.0661
ts09	8.4465	119073.1	-3.3811	1.6016	-3068555	-1.2855
ts10	2.2689	119074.4	-1.5289	-1.9	-3630245	1.2011
ts11	-6.0004	119071.2	6.8939	-1.2549	-3931130	1.81
ts12	5.4494	119071.3	-4.4568	-3.1828	-10993174	-0.6054
ts13	-2.6436	119072	4.599	31.3316	-12361105	-71.5009
ts14	-0.7714	119073.7	-6.2398	-45.0761	-2901700	49.2506
ts15	4.4942	119075.2	6.0277	27.3054	-2910025	-22.2913
ts16	-9.2997	119071.1	-10.0801	-26.267	738048.06	1090.4331

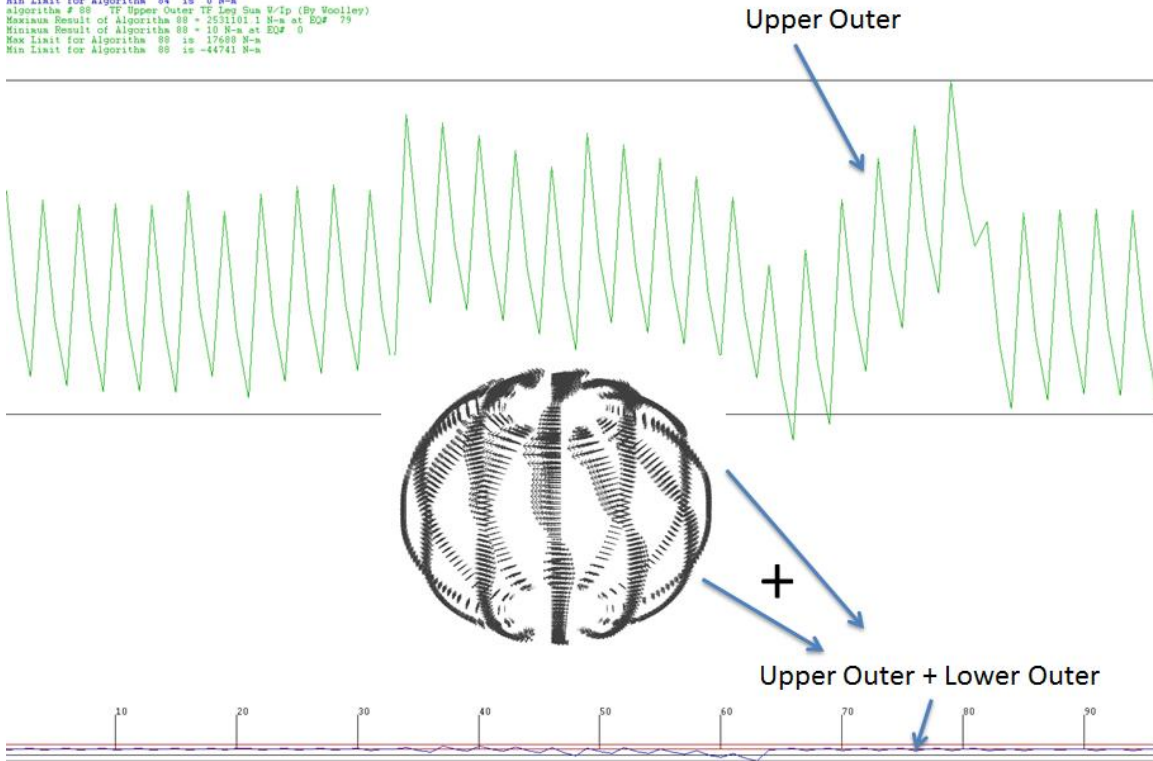


TBDCPS Coefficient Comparison

Plot of Algorithm Constants for Algorithm # 84 and 85  
 TF Outer TF Leg Sum W/Ip (Titus)  
 TF Outer TF Leg Sum W/Ip (Woolley)

```

Nominal 96 Equilibria
Algorithm # 84 - TF Outer TF Leg Sum W/Ip (Titus)
Maximum Result of Algorithm 84 = 12187.773 N-m at EQ# 40
Minimum Result of Algorithm 84 = -45613.996 N-m at EQ# 63
Max Limit for Algorithm 84 is 0 N-m
Min Limit for Algorithm 84 is 0 N-m
Algorithm # 88 - TF Upper Outer TF Leg Sum W/Ip (By Woolley)
Maximum Result of Algorithm 88 = 2531101.1 N-m at EQ# 79
Minimum Result of Algorithm 88 = 10 N-m at EQ# 0
Max Limit for Algorithm 88 is 17688 N-m
Min Limit for Algorithm 88 is -44741 N-m
    
```



The total outer leg moment was included in Charlie Neumeyer's spreadsheet. Early in the development of the DCPS, the limits were set based on the 96 EQ. The equilibria probably have large opposing upper and lower outer TF loading which nets to a small total torque. If you set the limit on this "canceled" torque from the 96 EQ then it is set to a non-critical value.

The upper outer and Lower Outer moment sums represent loading at the TF outer leg bending, TF trusses and aluminum blocks, also the torque carried by the vessel mid plane. The TF torsional shear is also obviously connected directly with the TF epoxy stress. If these have a comfortable margin, the criteria on the total outer leg moment, and the upper half sums and lower half sums should be relaxed. The spoked lid calculation DCPS section indicates that the spoked lid load and stress correlates with the TF torsional shear Upper Outer TF Legs

### 10.4 Bob Woolley's 96 EQ Max Min Upper Outer and Lower Outer TF With plasma Both at EQ 79

Upper Max: 2531101 N-m  
 Min: ~0 N-m  
 Lower Max: ~0  
 Min: -2591595 N-m

No plasma Both at EQ 79

Upper Max: 3927760 N-m  
 Min: ~0 N-m  
 Lower Max: ~0  
 Min: -3988254 N-m

P. Titus's 96 EQ Max Min Upper Outer and Lower Outer TF

With plasma Both at EQ 79

Upper Max: 3014979 N-m

Min: ~0 N-m

Lower Max: ~0

Min: -2995245 N-m

No plasma Both at EQ 79

Upper Max: 4093792.8 N-m

Min: ~0 N-m

Lower Max: ~0

Min: -4077575 N-m

5

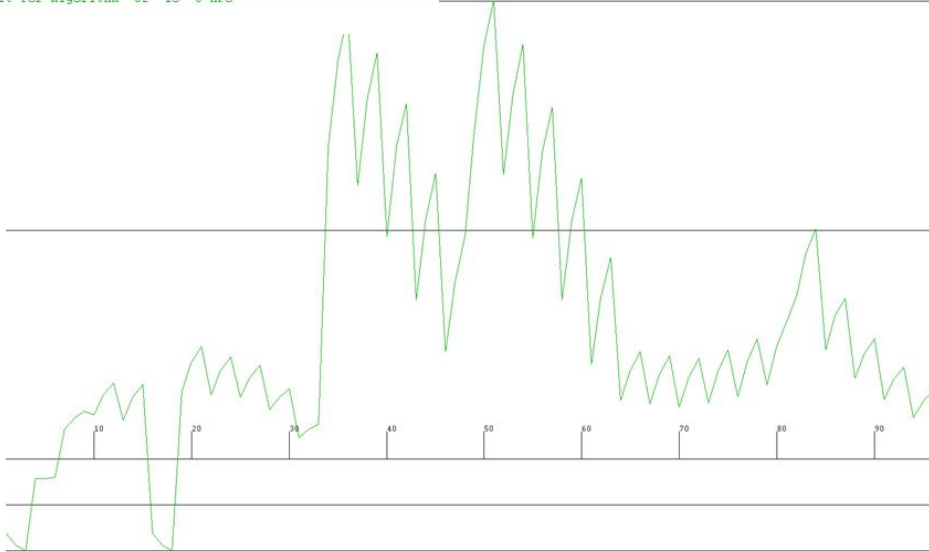
### **10.5 Lower Outer TF Legs**



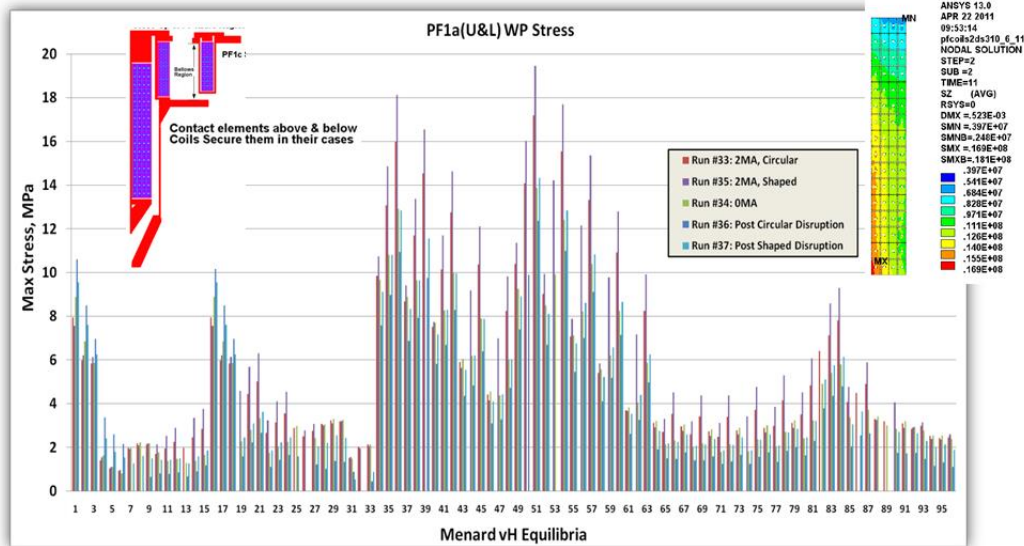
## 11.0 PF Hoop Stress

```

Nominal 96 Equilibria
algorithm # 62 PF1AU Hoop Stress, w/fill.1/r and 1.54 fudge
TF current is: 130 kA
Maximum Result of Algorithm 62 = 18.540227 MPa at EQ# 51
Minimum Result of Algorithm 62 = -3.7033457 MPa at EQ# 3
Max Limit for Algorithm 62 is 125 MPa
Min Limit for Algorithm 62 is 0 MPa
algorithm # 62 PF1AU Hoop Stress, w/fill.1/r and 1.54 fudge
Maximum Result of Algorithm 62 = 18.540227 MPa at EQ# 51
Minimum Result of Algorithm 62 = -3.7033457 MPa at EQ# 3
Max Limit for Algorithm 62 is 125 MPa
Min Limit for Algorithm 62 is 0 MPa
    
```



Above is a result for the PF1a hoop stress from the DCPS simulator. The hoop stress is approximated with the radial load, a  $1/r$  correction and a “fudge factor” to account for local distributions in the conductor. Below Len Myatt’s results are plotted. The results are close .



Stress Analysis of Inner PF Coils (1a, 1b & 1c),  
Center Stack Upgrade  
NSTXU-CALC-133-01-01, Reference [9]  
October 27, 2011

NSTXU-CALC-133-01-02

Note: Biggest Winding Pac Stress is 18 Mpa with an allowable of 125 MPa

## 12.0 PF1aU Factor Correction

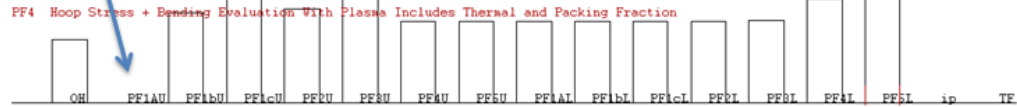
```

1 OH .0124 .0124
2 PF1AU 1.24e-8 1.24e-8
3 PF1bU .0176 .0176
4 PF1cU .026 .026
5 PF2U .0184 .0184
6 PF3U .03 .03
7 PF4U .016 .016
8 PF5U .016 .016
9 PF1AL .0159 .0159
10 PF1bL .0159 .0159
11 PF1cL .0159 .0159
12 PF2L .016 .016
13 PF3L .0162 .0162
14 PF4L .0205 .0205
15 PF5L .0727 .0727
16 ip 0 -.000119
17 TF 0 0
  
```

From Oct 20 2015 email from Stefan Gerhardt:  
 On the PF-4 stress factors, the PF-1aU multiplier seems anomalous. This hasn't mattered to date, but it is getting time to fix it if possible. I can explain better in person...

PF4 Hoop Stress + Bending Evaluation No Plasma, Includes Thermal and Packing Fraction

PF1aU is 1e6 too low



Plot of Algorithm Constants for Algorithm # 33 and 34  
 PF4 Hoop Stress + Bending Evaluation No Plasma, Includes Thermal and Packing Fraction

### 17.0 Algorithm 160,161 TF Outer Leg Stress

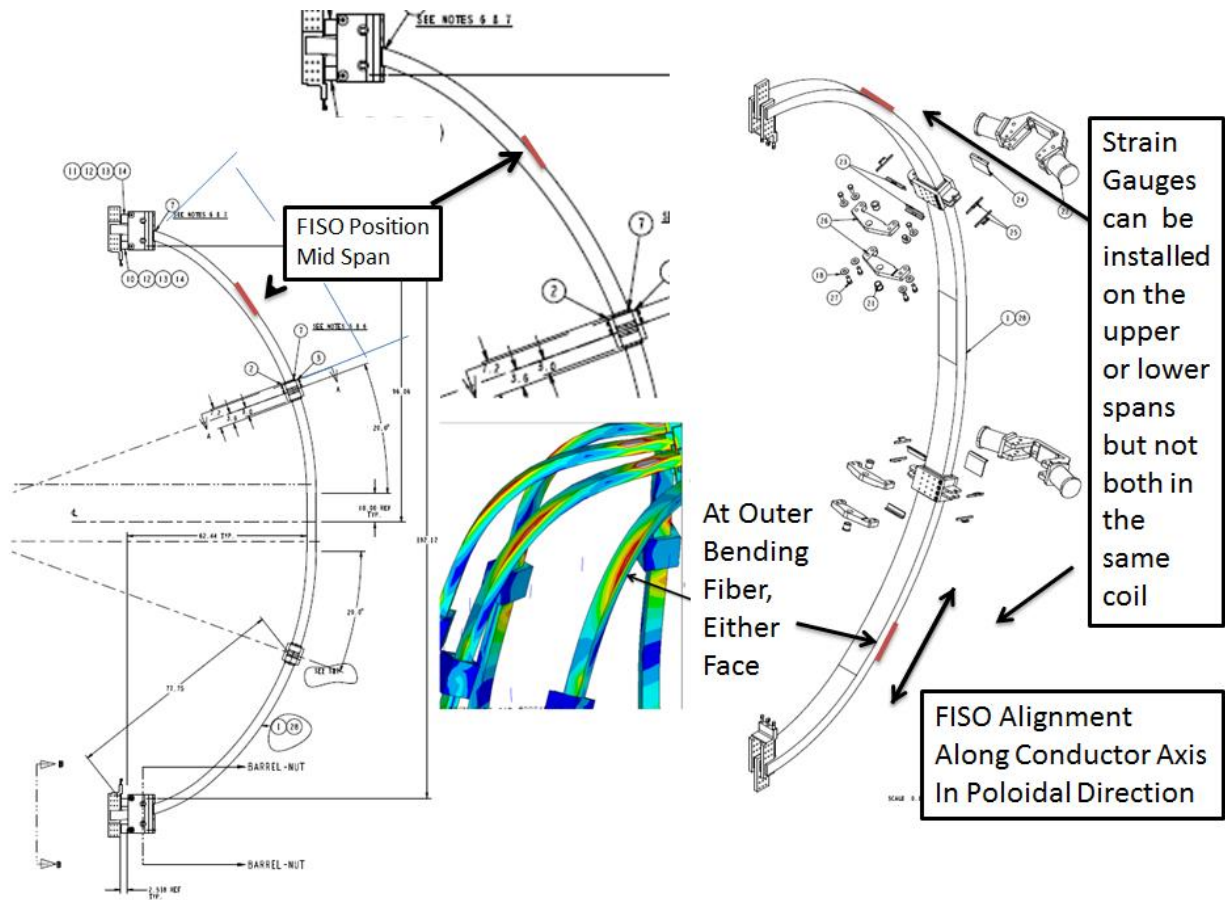


Figure 17.0-1 Installed Location of Outer Leg FISO Strain Gauges

Item	Description	Sensor Type	Range	Serial Nmbr	GageFactor
1	NE OH(BayD) Upr Pre-Load	Displacement	-390 to +390	-	8053284
2	SE OH Upr(Bay J) Pre-Load	Displacement	-390 to +390	DF10005	8053355
3	Bay E/F Upr Lid Outside	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF05136	1001034
4	Bay E/F Upr Lid Inside	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF05135	1001044
5	Bay E/F Lwr Lid Outside	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF05134	1001054
6	TF COIL "A"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF15175	1001342
7	TF COIL "B"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF05133	1001036
8	TF COIL "C"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF15171	1001385
9	TF COIL "D"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF15174	1001430
10	TF COIL "E"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF15097	1001322
11	TF COIL "F"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF15098	1001371
12	TF COIL "G"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF15173	1001355
13	TF COIL "H"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	-	-
14	TF COIL "I"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	-	-
15	TF COIL "J"	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF16016	1001445
16	TF COIL "K" - New	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF15169	1001359
17	TF COIL "L" - New	Strain	-5000 to +5000	SF15177	1001466

Figure 17.0-2 FISO Strain Gauge Designations

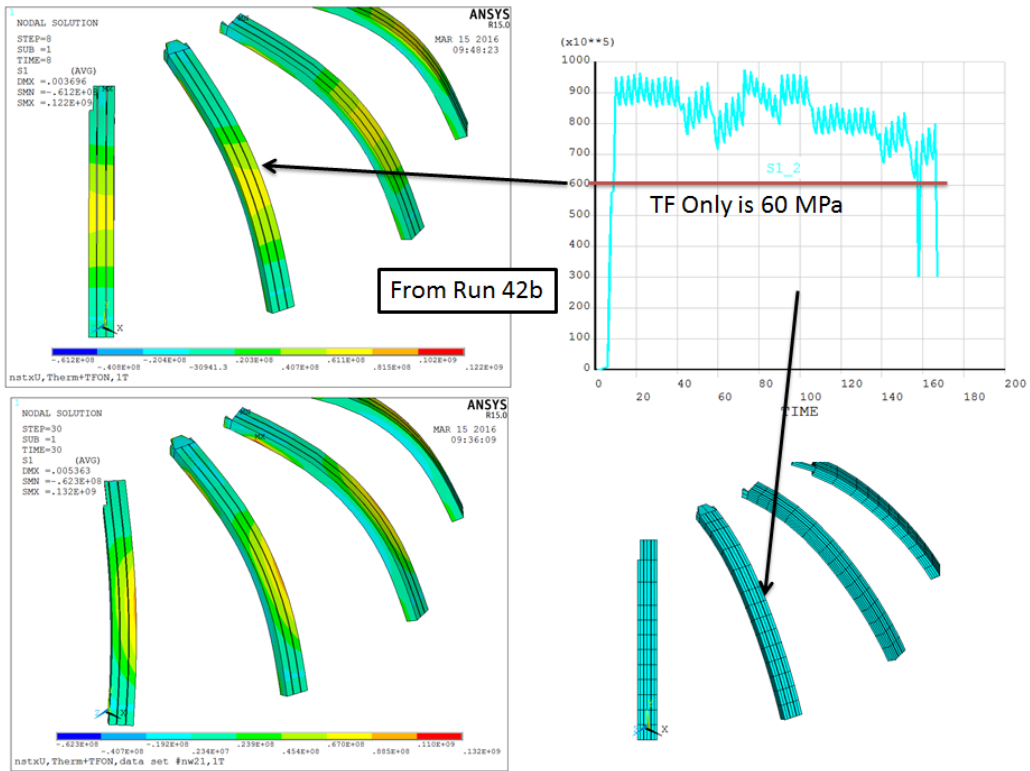


Figure 17.0-3

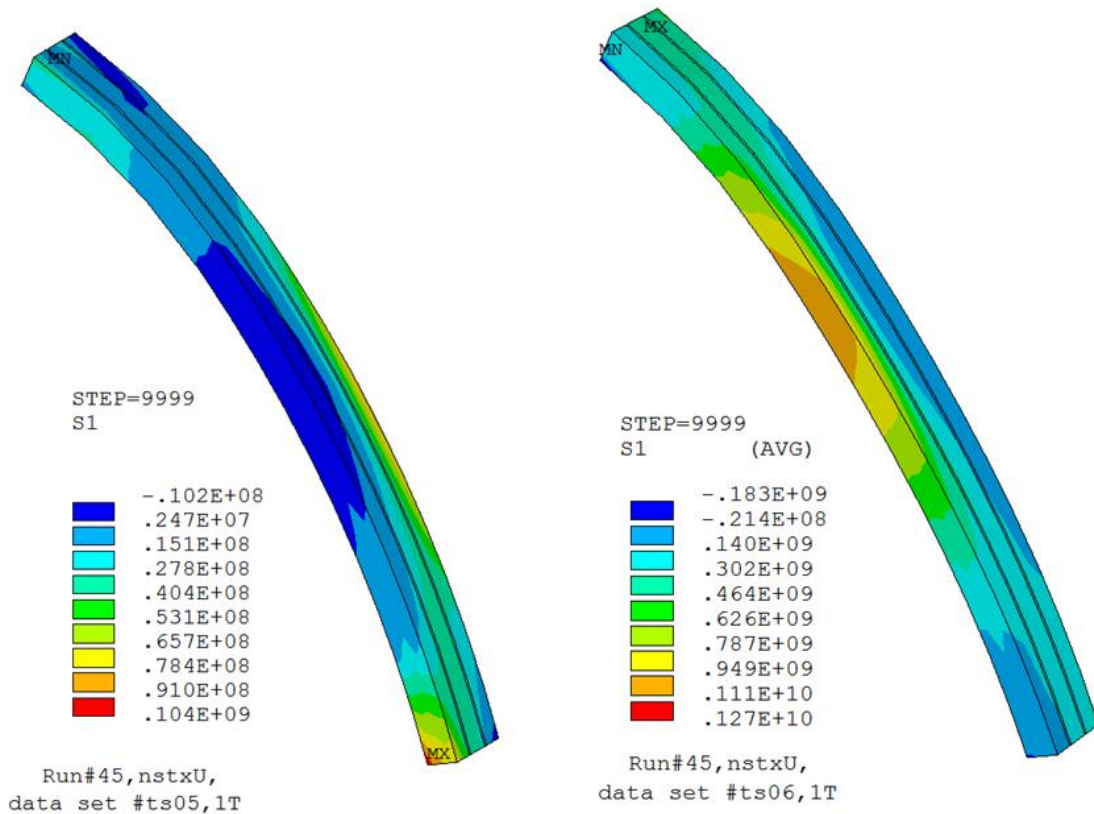


Figure 17.0-4

Plot of Algorithm Constants for Algorithm # 160 and 160  
 TF Outer Leg OOP Stress No Plasma  
 TF Outer Leg OOP Stress No Plasma

TF Outer Leg OOP Stress No Plasma

```

1 OH .51
2 PF1AU -.00518
3 PF1bU .0241
4 PF1cU .0228
5 PF2U .0808
6 PF3U -.0189
7 PF4U -.025
8 PF5U -.0231
9 PF1AL -.00412
10 PF1bL -.00321
11 PF1cL -.00435
12 PF2L -.0114
13 PF3L .0128
14 PF4L .00152
15 PF5L -.0225
16 ip -.00471
17 TF 0
    
```

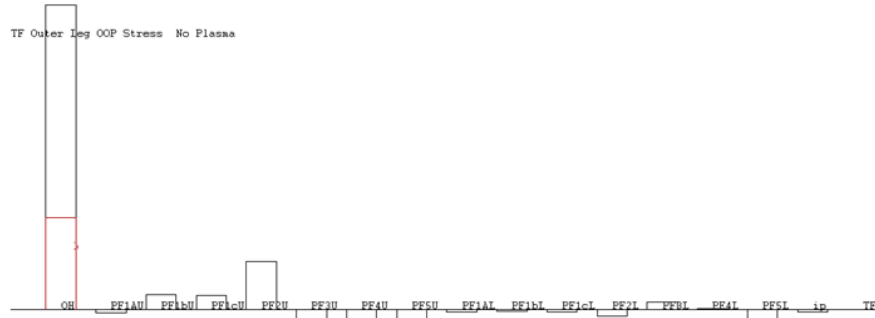
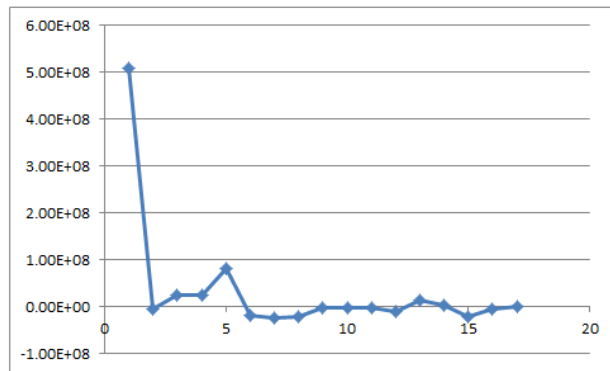
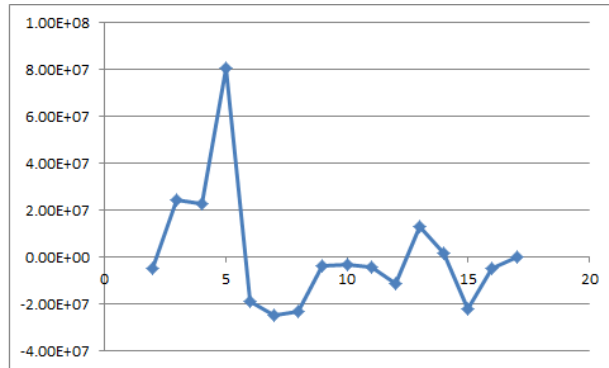


Figure 17.0-5 Outer Leg Algorithm Constants

TF Outer Leg Stress Influence Coefficients

	1	5.39E+08	2.92E+07	1	5.10E+08
	2	2.40E+07	2.92E+07	2	-5.18E+06
	3	5.33E+07	2.92E+07	3	2.41E+07
	4	5.20E+07	2.92E+07	4	2.28E+07
Pf2U	5	1.10E+08	2.92E+07	5	8.08E+07
Pf3U	6	1.03E+07	2.92E+07	6	-1.89E+07
Pf4U	7	4.22E+06	2.92E+07	7	-2.50E+07
Pf5U	8	6.05E+06	2.92E+07	8	-2.31E+07
	9	2.51E+07	2.92E+07	9	-4.12E+06
	10	2.60E+07	2.92E+07	10	-3.21E+06
	11	2.48E+07	2.92E+07	11	-4.35E+06
	12	1.78E+07	2.92E+07	12	-1.14E+07
	13	4.20E+07	2.92E+07	13	1.28E+07
	14	3.07E+07	2.92E+07	14	1.52E+06
	15	6.69E+06	2.92E+07	15	-2.25E+07
	16	2.45E+07	2.92E+07	16	-4.71E+06
	17	2.92E+07	2.92E+07	17	0.00E+00



```

Nominal 26 Equilibria
algorithm # 160 TF Outer Leg OOP Stress No Plasma
TF current is: 100 kA
Maximum Result of Algorithm 160 = 18.055778 MPa at EQ# 49
Minimum Result of Algorithm 160 = -67664868 MPa at EQ# 3
Max Limit for Algorithm 160 is 125 MPa
Min Limit for Algorithm 160 is 0 MPa
algorithm # 161 TF Outer Leg OOP + TFON Stress No Plasma
Maximum Result of Algorithm 161 = 53.558737 MPa at EQ# 49
Minimum Result of Algorithm 161 = 10 MPa at EQ# 0
Max Limit for Algorithm 161 is 125 MPa
Min Limit for Algorithm 161 is 0 MPa

```

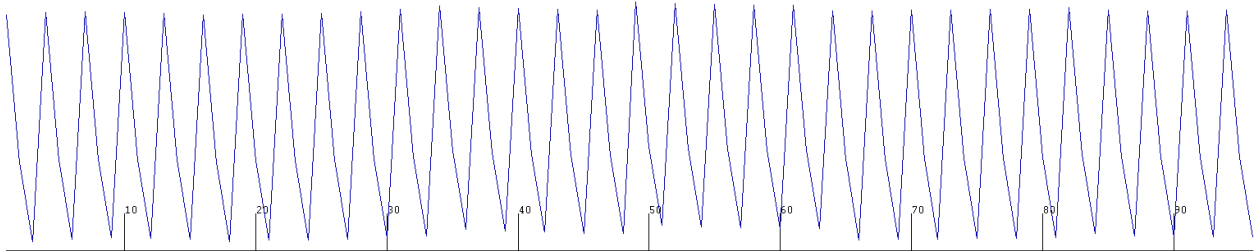
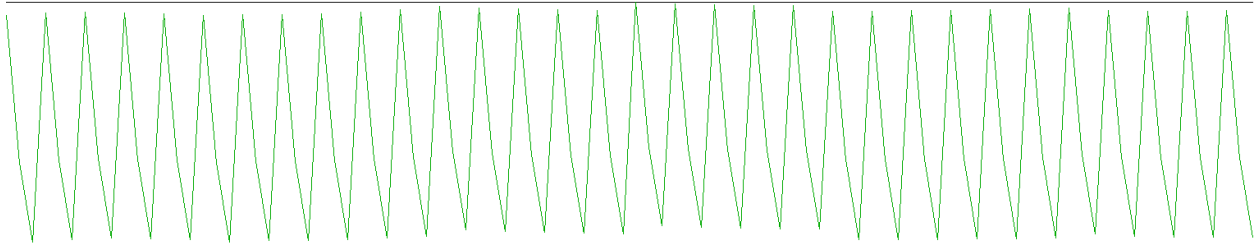


Figure 17.0-6

The aim of the FISO Outer Leg Strain measurements and the new Fiber Bragg Grating system is ultimately to monitor the insulation shear bonds between the 3 conductors of the TF outer legs. The shear stress in these bonded layers is proportional to the TF outer-leg out-of-plane bending. The strain gauges measure the sum of the effects of TF in-plane loading, Thermal expansion due to heat-up, and TF outer leg out-of-plane bending.

The figure below shows the MDS+ plot output for three of the installed FISO TF outer leg strain gauges. The data shown is for shot 205080 which was a clean shot done prior to the PF1a failure. The FISO gauges measure all the sources of strain including in-plane “bursting” load on the TF, out-of-plane bending from the interaction with the PF field, and the thermal strain due to expansion of the warming TF.

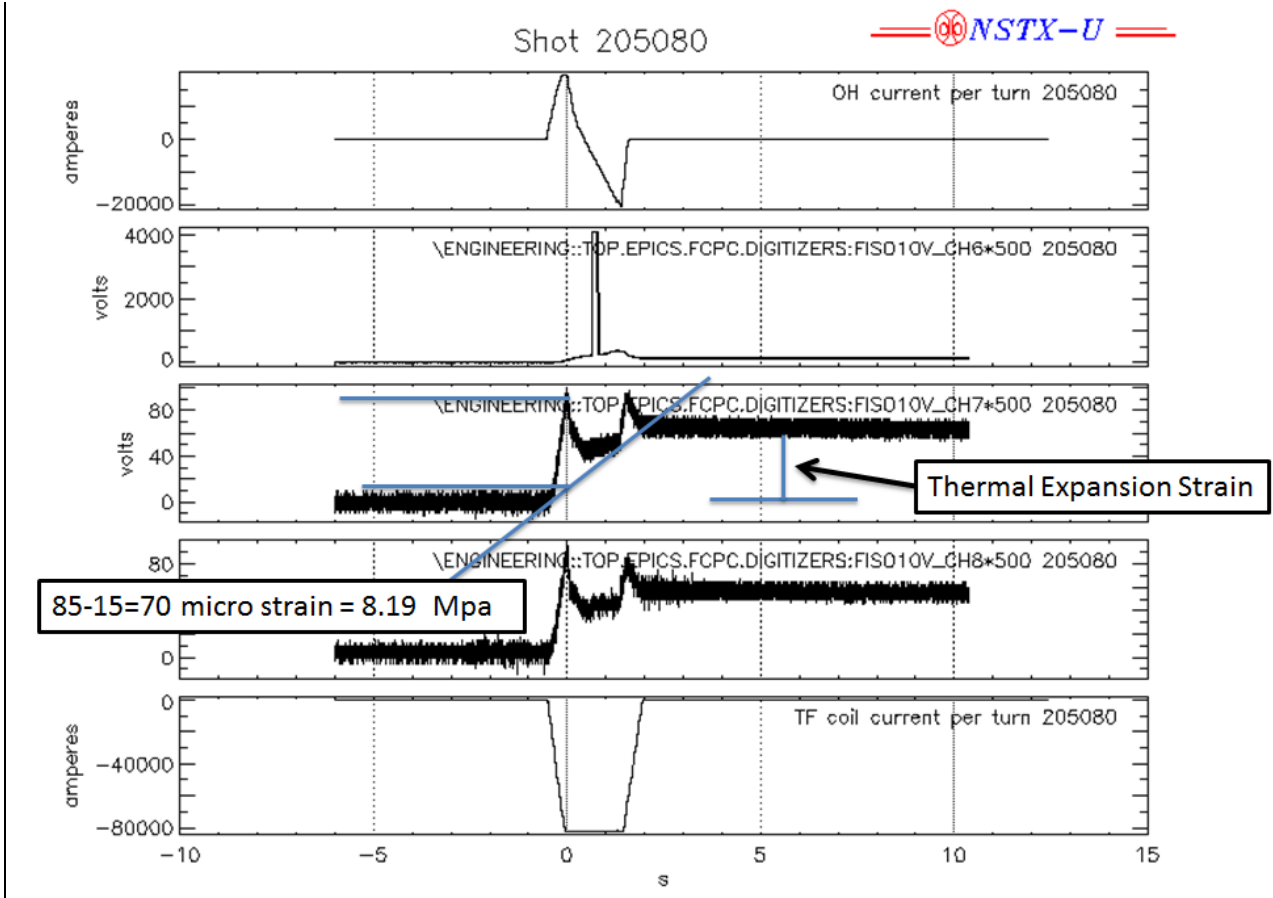


Figure 17.0-7 MDS++ Plots from the FISO Strain Gauges

The upper plot (number 1) in figure 4.5-1 is the OH current which is one contributor to the out-of-plane loading. The bottom plot (number 5) is the TF current that is a measure of the in-plane tensile loading. Plots 2,3, and 4 are the total bending strain in three different upper outer legs. The shift in strain before and after the shot shown in plots 3 and 4 is a measure of the thermal strain that results from the expansion of the TF outer leg. To evaluate just the bending due to the out-of-plane loading, in-plane and thermal strains must be subtracted out of the total strain. This will be true of the FBG system. An appropriate scale factor to be applied to the TF current will be needed for the in-plane strain and the TF end temperature will be needed to quantify the thermal strain. Then ideally these should be subtracted out of the total strain and these values summarized and presented in trending evaluations and COE summary page.

Scale Factors

With TF Only Loading, and 130 kA terminal current, the stress in the upper outer leg is 30.6 MPa or 261 micro strain. This will scale with the square of the current so for 80 kA the expected stress is 11.5 MPa or a strain for in-plane loading is 99 micro strain. In figure 3.5-1 the total stress is about MPa for the upper outer TF leg. Thus the out-of-plane stress is MPa.

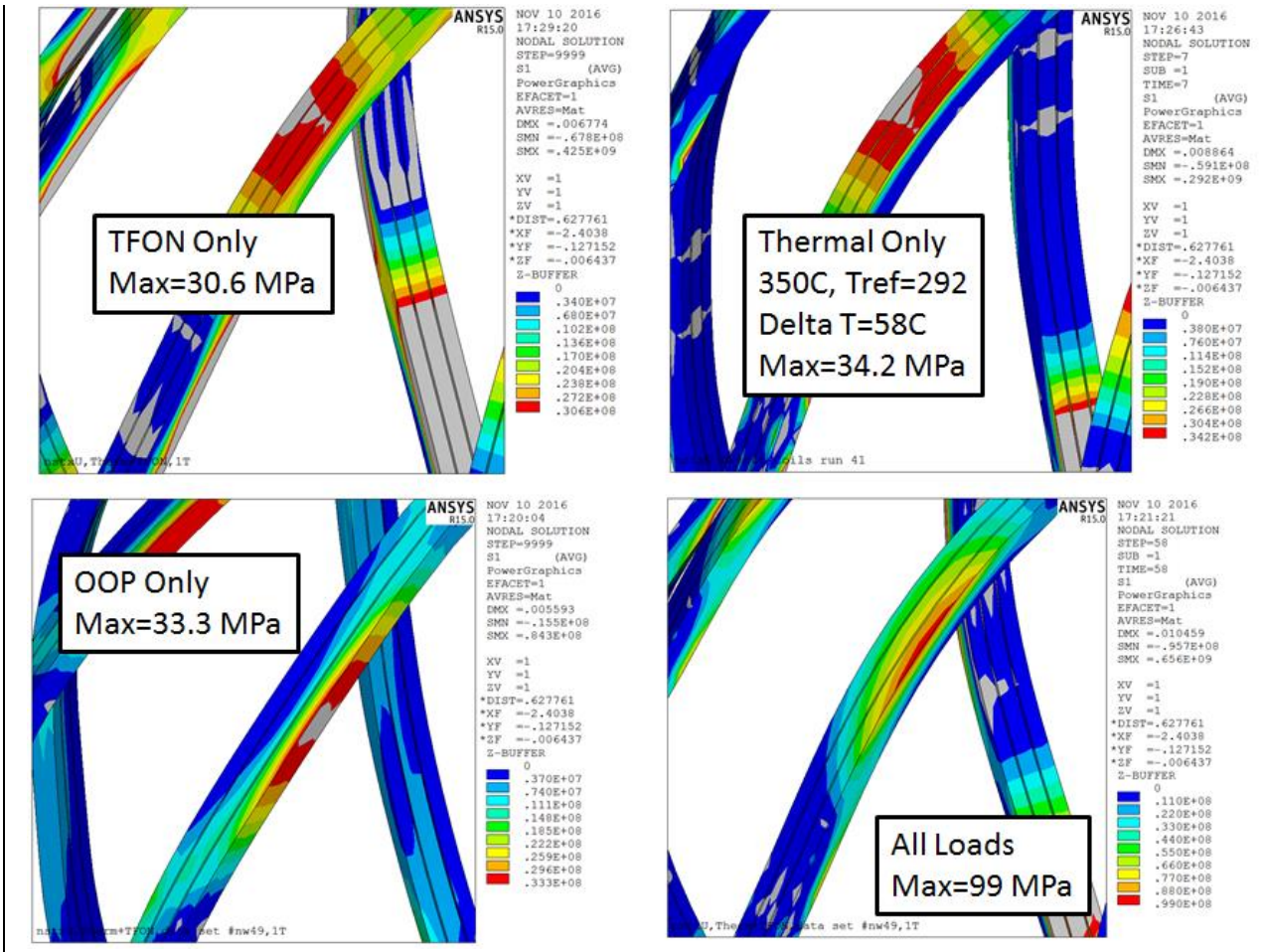


Figure 17.0-8 Stress Components from The Global Model Run

Table 4.5-1 Stresses for TF Upper Outer Leg Midspan

	Thermal (MPa)	TFON Only	TFON +Thermal	Total TFON OOP +Therm	OOP Only From Components	OOP (ANSYS Load Case Subtraction)
Base Load	Delta=58 C	130 kA				
Load Step	7		8	58		
Upper Outer TF	34.2	30.6	65.7	99	99-65.7=33.3	33.3



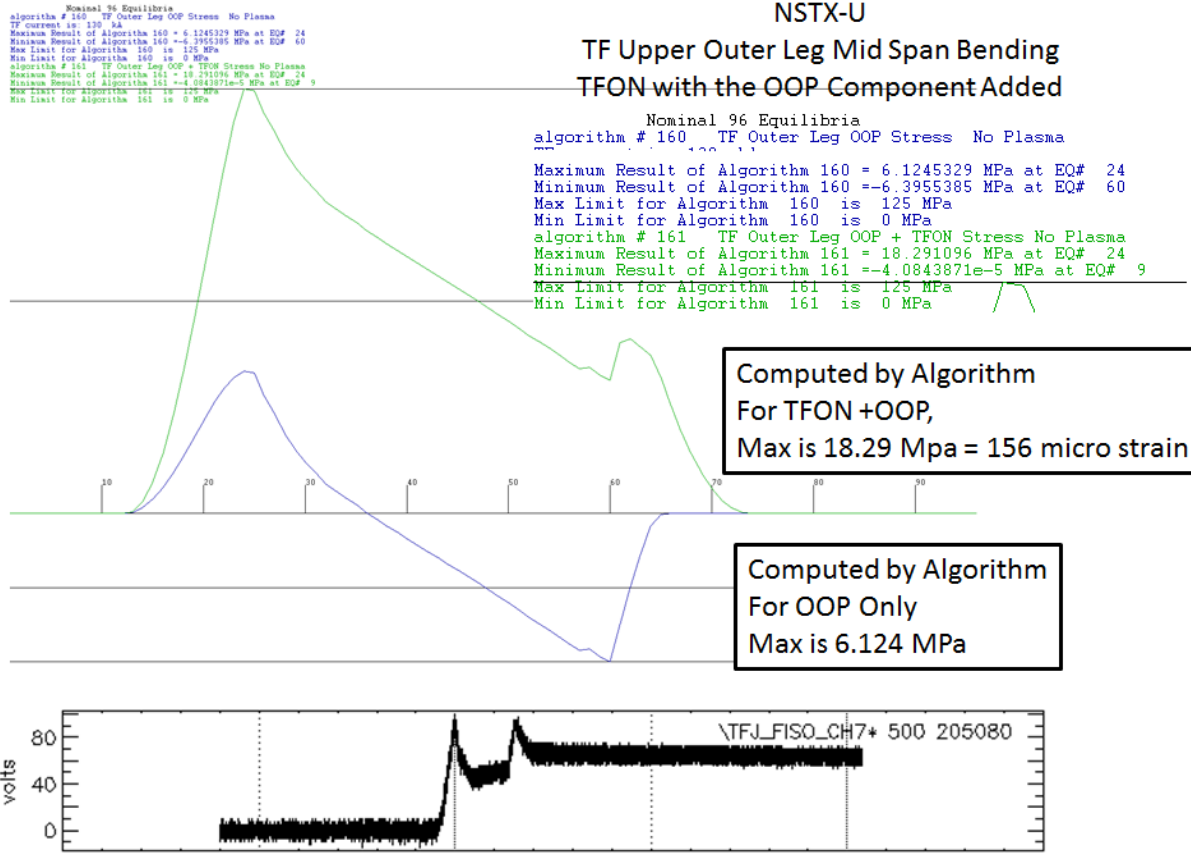


Figure 17.0-9 Computed and Measured TF Outer Leg Stress and Strain – OOP Adds.

About 70 micro strain TF Heat-up Strain . In figure 17.0-9, the outer-upper TF leg bending stress has been computed from influence coefficients for the sum of TFON+OOP, and for the OOP load only. A two peak plot is produced, for the TFON +OOP case, similar to the plot measured by the FISO strain gauges. In the FISO measurement, the thermal strain is included and this shifts the before and after strain. The measured strain is 90 micro strain and the predicted is 156. This can be a calibration error with the FISO gauges (John Dong provided the factor of 500), or the installed gauges may not be at the same location as was used to compute the stresses from the global model -Or the analysis needs improving. For the monitoring of the results, consistency from coil to coil, and shot to shot will be important. One additional point is that the results vary depending on which side the strain gauges are mounted on. This determines if the OOP component adds to or subtracts from the TFON and thermal strains.

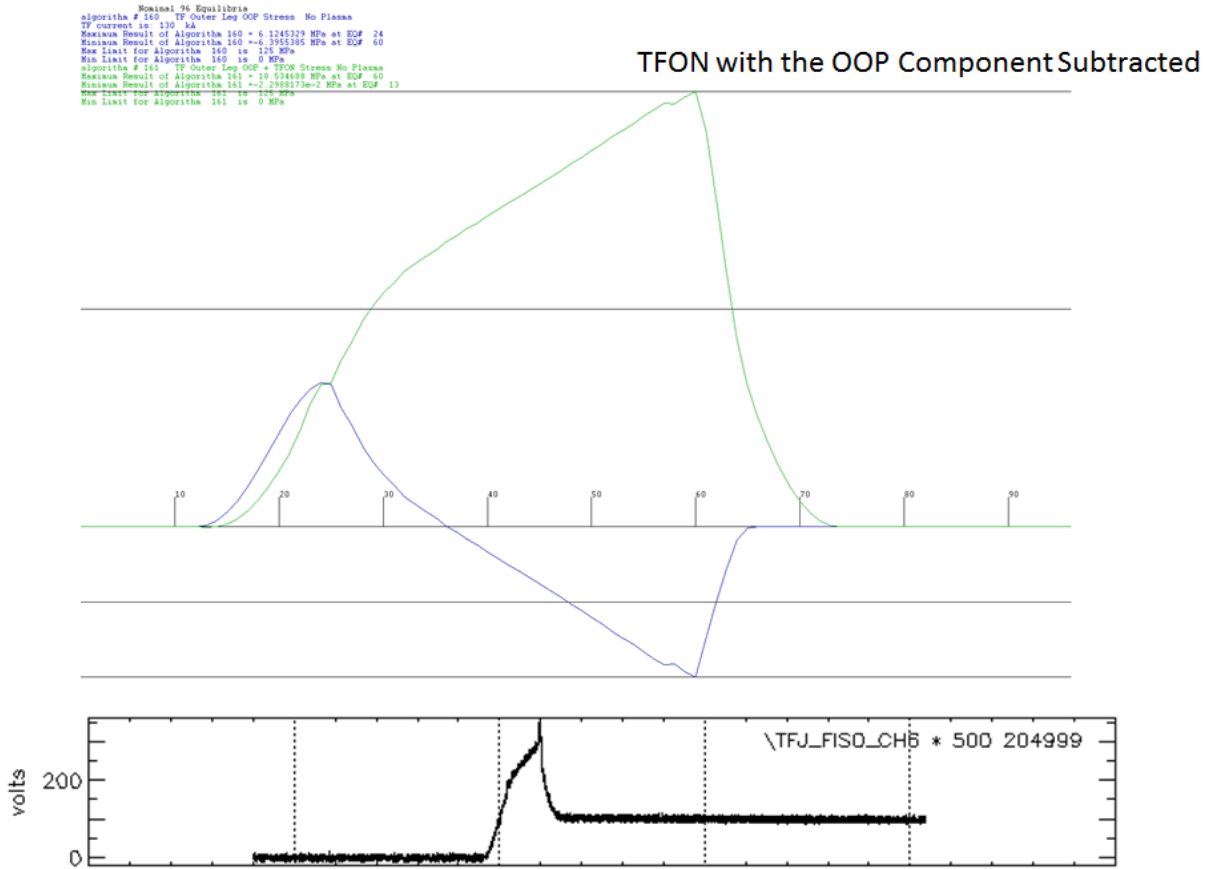
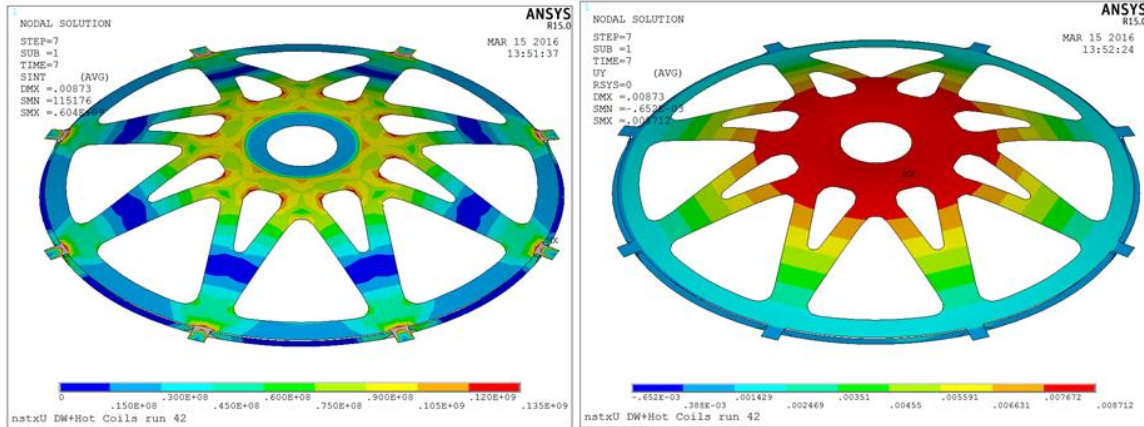


Figure 4.5-4 Computed and Measured TF Outer Leg Stress and Strain – OOP Subtracts

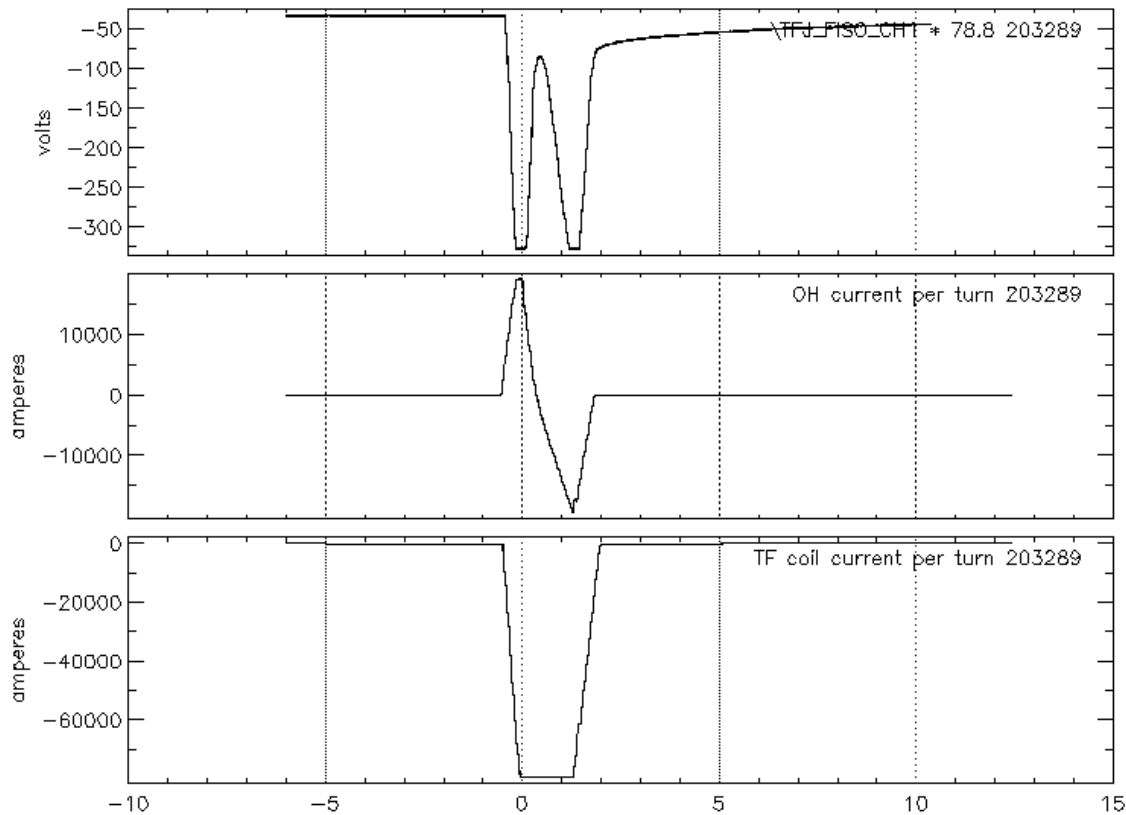
Figure 4.4-4 is for the case where the strain gauge is on the opposite edge of the coil from the situation plotted in figure 4.4-3. The shape of the curves of the computed total and FISO measurement are similar – These are for two different shots, because John Dong swapped the input to the FISO box. Once installed, we will be able to determine whether the OOP part should be additive or subtractive. If we want to subtract out the before and after shot thermal strain we will either need a measured TF temperature or do a  $j^2t$  calculation on the TF current profile.

### 18.0 Algorithm 165,166 Upper Spoked Lid



Spoked lid stress is a function of the twisting moment and the vertical motion of the OH as it is heated and as it contracts under its self loads. As measured by the FISO LVDT, the OH contracts about 325 mils for 20 kA. In the figure above, the stress is  $135\text{MPa}/8\text{mm} = 16.875\text{MPa/mm}$  or  $428.6\text{MPa per inch}$ . So the spoked lid stress is  $428.6 * .325/20^2 * I_{oh}^2 = .348 * I_{oh}^2$  with  $I_{oh}$  in kA

Shot 203289

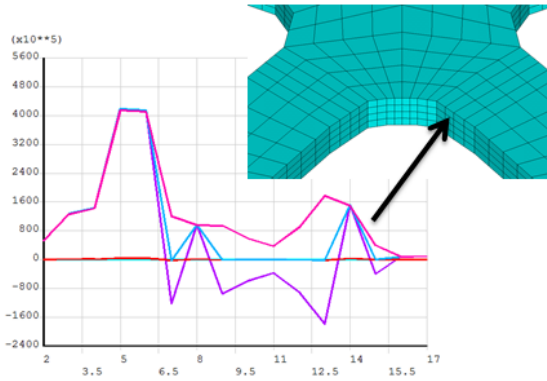


### Algorithm 165

```

***** ANSYS POST26 VARIABLE LISTING *****
TIME      1TIME ANSO X ANSO Z ANSO S 1 ANSO INT
TIME      SX_2  SZ_3  S1_4  SINT_5
1.000000 -0.105615E+11 -0.160167E+09 -0.160133E+09 0.104116E+11
2.000000 0.535902E+08 523669. 0.535992E+08 0.530762E+08
3.000000 0.127679E+09 0.126686E+07 0.127713E+09 0.126446E+09
4.000000 0.143819E+09 0.132840E+07 0.143848E+09 0.142520E+09
5.000000 0.418624E+09 0.383669E+07 0.418700E+09 0.414863E+09
6.000000 0.414534E+09 0.353970E+07 0.414558E+09 0.411062E+09
7.000000 -0.122076E+09 -0.245802E+07 -0.243546E+07 0.120226E+09
8.000000 0.965855E+08 0.101328E+07 0.969103E+08 0.961205E+08
9.000000 -0.950221E+08 -815151. -814883. 0.942234E+08
10.000000 -0.592438E+08 -509225. -508901. 0.587427E+08
11.000000 -0.372372E+08 -258752. -258512. 0.369804E+08
12.000000 -0.904854E+08 -744951. -744415. 0.897536E+08
13.000000 -0.179122E+09 -0.165532E+07 -0.165410E+07 0.177528E+09
14.000000 0.151820E+09 0.275241E+07 0.151960E+09 0.149212E+09
15.000000 -0.396057E+08 234310. 31884.9 0.396486E+08
16.000000 0.813733E+07 121124. 0.815141E+07 0.803033E+07
17.000000 0.856795E+07 125880. 0.858516E+07 0.845944E+07
    
```

TIME  
SX\_2  
SZ\_3  
S1\_4  
SINT\_5



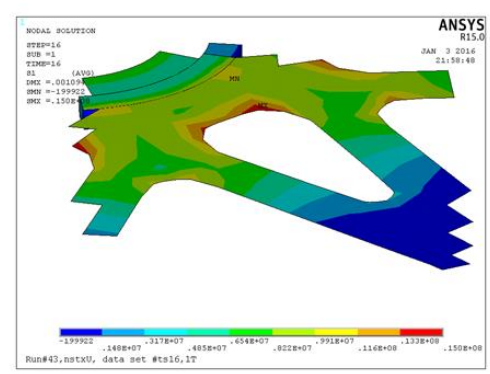
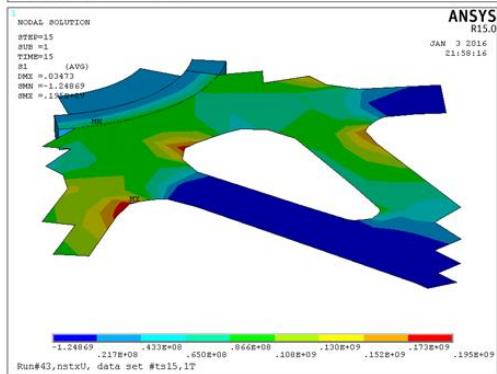
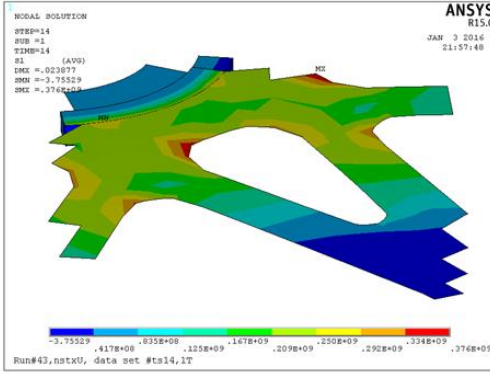
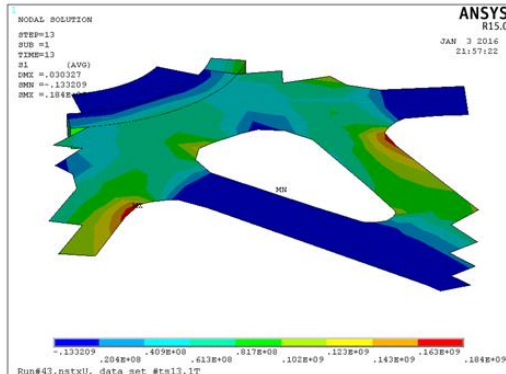
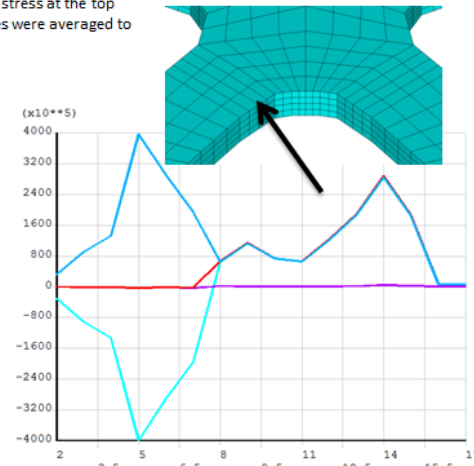
Because the OH vertical contraction under the centering self load flexes the lid, the stress at the top and the bottom of the lid spoke is substantially different. The top and bottom values were averaged to obtain the OH coefficient.

### Algorithm 166

```

***** ANSYS POST26 VARIABLE LISTING *****
TIME      ANSO X ANSO Z ANSO S 1 ANSO INT
SX_2      SZ_3  S1_4  SINT_5
1.000000 -0.891473E+10 -0.144470E+09 -0.144425E+09 0.879863E+10
2.000000 -0.315708E+08 -182472. -180569. 0.314093E+08
3.000000 -0.921504E+08 -720118. -719733. 0.915754E+08
4.000000 -0.134482E+09 -0.119220E+07 -0.119185E+07 0.133528E+09
5.000000 -0.398775E+09 -0.355674E+07 -0.355551E+07 0.396945E+09
6.000000 -0.291338E+09 -0.164674E+07 -0.157660E+07 0.289931E+09
7.000000 -0.196256E+09 -0.252197E+07 -0.250502E+07 0.194067E+09
8.000000 0.647098E+08 0.148444E+07 0.661778E+08 0.647734E+08
9.000000 0.113267E+09 0.111401E+07 0.113568E+09 0.112455E+09
10.000000 0.739247E+08 742938. 0.740947E+08 0.733524E+08
11.000000 0.657170E+08 707568. 0.658818E+08 0.651747E+08
12.000000 0.123163E+09 0.126455E+07 0.123453E+09 0.122190E+09
13.000000 0.188342E+09 0.180519E+07 0.188764E+09 0.186961E+09
14.000000 0.287458E+09 0.409476E+07 0.288291E+09 0.284198E+09
15.000000 0.186389E+09 0.224332E+07 0.186714E+09 0.184473E+09
16.000000 0.699679E+07 114908. 0.703439E+07 0.691962E+07
17.000000 0.592009E+07 100284. 0.595282E+07 0.585261E+07
    
```

SX\_2  
SZ\_3  
S1\_4  
SINT\_5

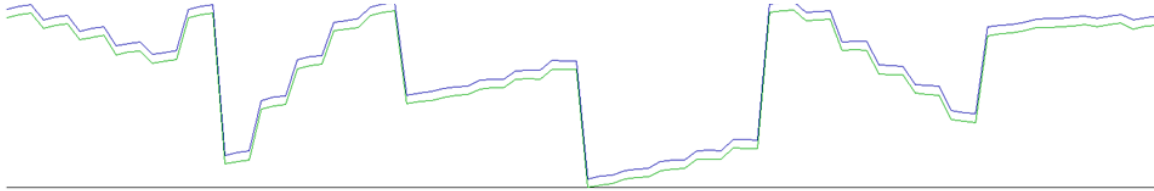


## 19.0 Fields at Specific Locations in the Machine

### 19.1 Algorithm 201 Passive Plate Fields

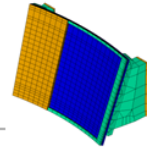
```

Nominal 96 Equilibria
algorithm # 201 Vertical Field at lower Primary Passive Plates No Plasma
Maximum Result of Algorithm 201 = -.42599493 Tesla at EQ# 66
Minimum Result of Algorithm 201 = -.57741115 Tesla at EQ# 49
Max Limit for Algorithm 201 is .3 Tesla
Min Limit for Algorithm 201 is 0 Tesla
algorithm # 203 Vertical Field at lower Primary Passive Plates With Plasma
Maximum Result of Algorithm 203 = -.43341506 Tesla at EQ# 66
Minimum Result of Algorithm 203 = -.58483128 Tesla at EQ# 49
Max Limit for Algorithm 203 is .3 Tesla
Min Limit for Algorithm 203 is -.3 Tesla
    
```

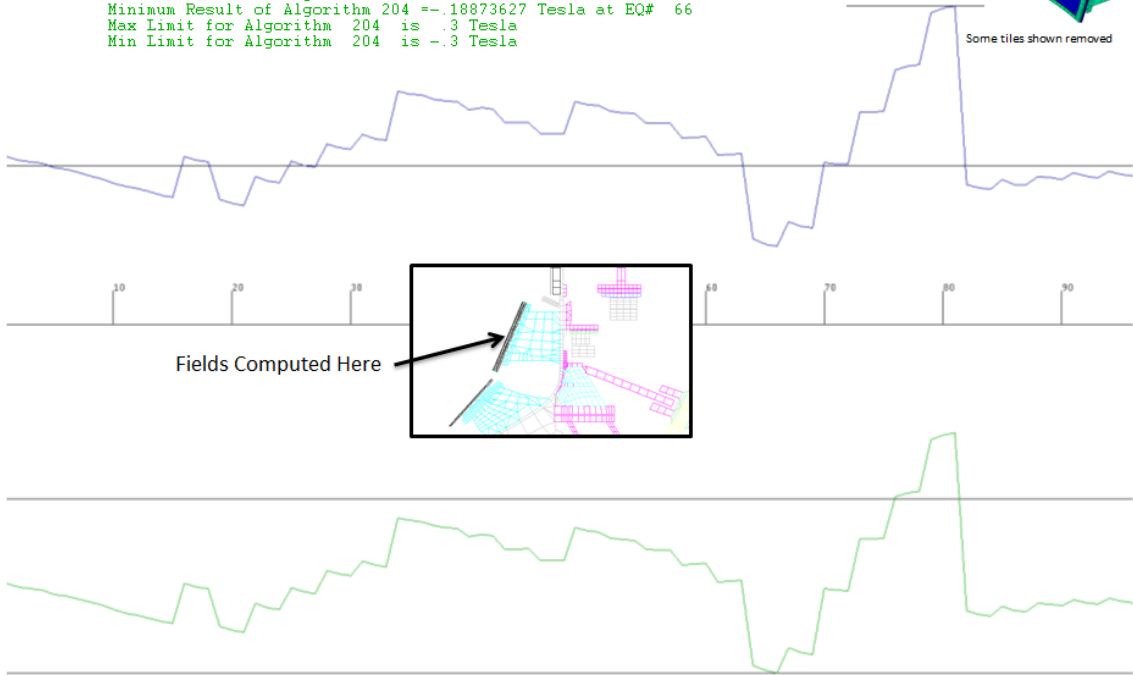


```

Nominal 96 Equilibria
algorithm # 202 Radial Field at lower Primary Passive Plates No Plasma
Maximum Result of Algorithm 202 = .17245091 Tesla at EQ# 81
Minimum Result of Algorithm 202 = 4.2123047e-2 Tesla at EQ# 66
Max Limit for Algorithm 202 is .3 Tesla
Min Limit for Algorithm 202 is -.3 Tesla
algorithm # 204 Radial Field at lower Primary Passive Plates With Plasma
Maximum Result of Algorithm 204 = -.05840841 Tesla at EQ# 81
Minimum Result of Algorithm 204 = -.18873627 Tesla at EQ# 66
Max Limit for Algorithm 204 is .3 Tesla
Min Limit for Algorithm 204 is -.3 Tesla
    
```

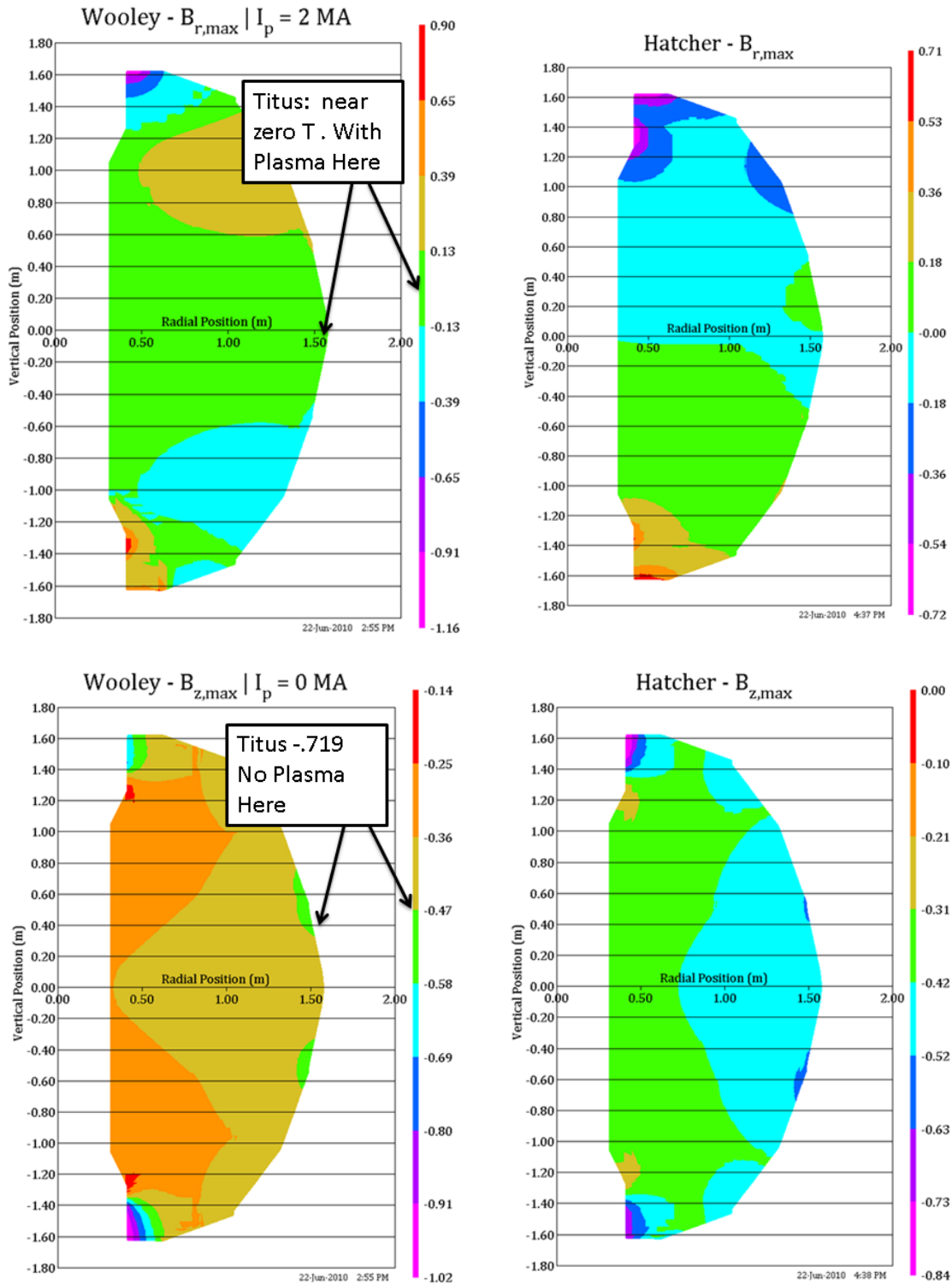


Some tiles shown removed



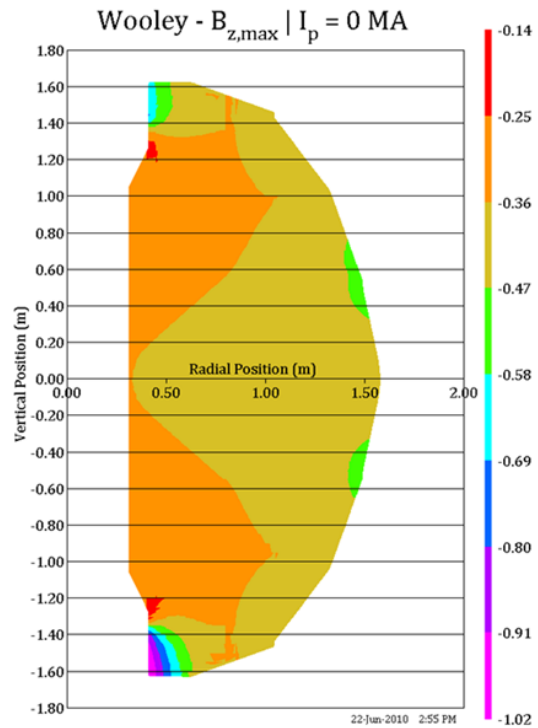
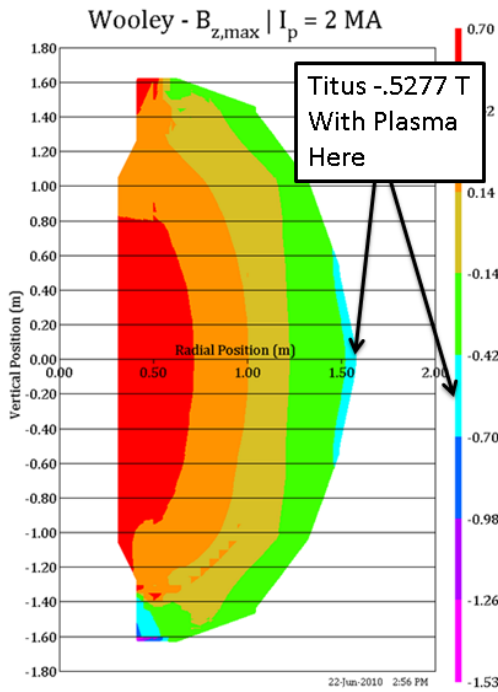
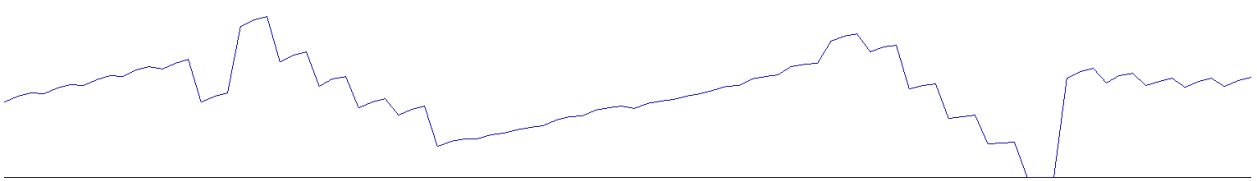
## 19.2 Fields at the Resistive Bolometer

Radial Fields from Wooley and Hatcher

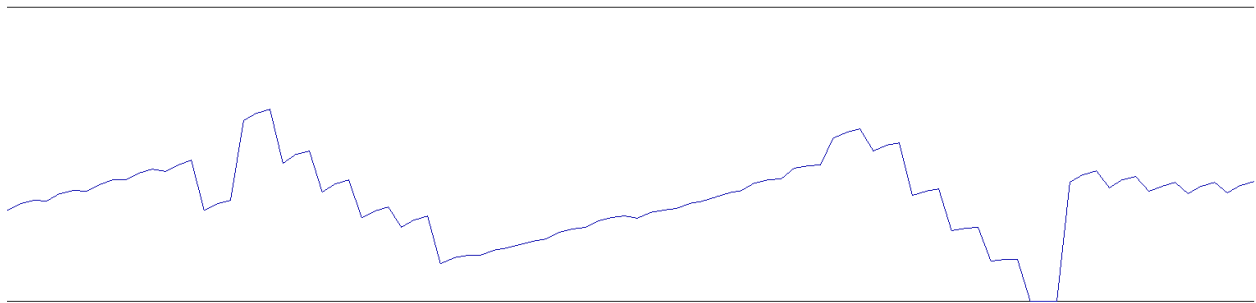
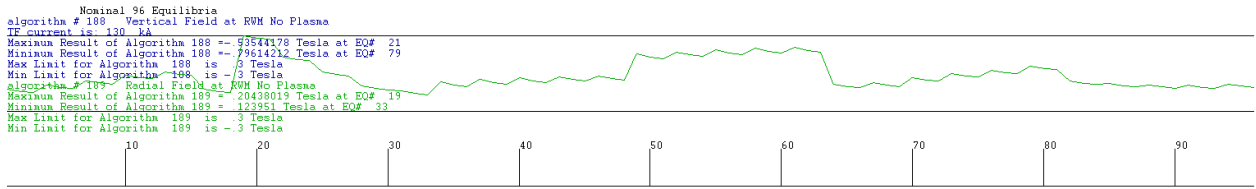


```

Nominal 96 Equilibria
algorithm # 190 Vertical Field at RWM With Plasma
TF current is: 130 kA
Maximum Result of Algorithm 190 = -.62382775 Tesla at EQ# 31
Minimum Result of Algorithm 190 = -.7849304 Tesla at EQ# 79
Max Limit for Algorithm 190 is 8 Tesla
Min Limit for Algorithm 190 is -3 Tesla
algorithm # 191 Radial Field at RWM With Plasma
Maximum Result of Algorithm 191 = .31144171 Tesla at EQ# 19
Minimum Result of Algorithm 191 = -.23101252 Tesla at EQ# 33
Max Limit for Algorithm 191 is 3 Tesla
Min Limit for Algorithm 191 is -3 Tesla
    
```



### 19.3 Background fields at the RWM coils



## 20.0 Radial Force Limits based on Hoop Stress Limits

The radial forces were previously limited to the 96EQ maxima. This is overly conservative. Vertical forces were found to be much more significant than radial force effects. In fact in NSTX, the radial forces were not set to some limit in the coil protection system, only vertical forces. To get more operating space, the radial force limits were calculated based on an allowed hoop stress based on fatigue of 125 MPa.

Coil	r (cente (in)	dR (in)	(cente (in)	dZ (in)	Fill	Fatigue Allowed Stress 125 Mpa Converte d to psi	Coil Name	Fudge Factor to Include Hole Stress and Vertical Stress	Allowed Radial Load Lbs/Coil with 1/r Correction and Fudge Factor	Factor Of Safety Over the 96 EQ DPSS	Factor Of Safety Over the Worst Power DPSS	Max of 96 EQ from DPSS Lbs	Max Power Supply fro DPSS
OH (half- plane)	9.531	2.73	41.93	83.87	0.701	1.81E+04	(half-pla	1.54	1.02E+07	1.00		10205047.8	
PF1a	12.78	2.46	62.62	18.25	0.824	1.81E+04	PF1a	1.54	2.47E+06	6.34	2.06E+00	390442	1202680
PF1b	15.76	1.332	71.03	7.142	0.788	1.81E+04	PF1b	1.54	5.31E+05	3.00	1.24E+00	176824	427957
PF1c	21.67	1.478	71.4	6.552	0.85	1.81E+04	PF1c	1.54	5.88E+05	5.95	2.01E+00	98727	291802
PF2	31.5	6.406	74.53	5.352	0.741	1.81E+04	PF2	1.54	1.69E+06	17.07	5.66E+00	98896	298121
PF3	58.84	7.34	62.72	5.352	0.693	1.81E+04	PF3	1.54	1.89E+06	7.94	3.98E+00	237654	474283
PF4	70.65	3.604	33.37	5.352	0.753	1.81E+04	PF4	1.54	1.05E+06	3.61	2.23E+00	289472	468175
PF5	79.24	5.328	24.21	5.4	0.773	1.81E+04	PF5	1.54	1.59E+06	2.54	2.38E+00	625160	667690



The hoop stress computations were implemented in the True Basic DCPS code. These were then checked against the factor of safety reported above for the 96 EQ and they agreed.

! PF Hoop Stresses

!When I gave Stefan the radial force limits it was based on 125 MPa fatigue

!1.54 fudge factor for hole vertical stress, hoop fill factor is also included

for i=1 to 16

let algor\$(60+i)=myname\$(i)&" Hoop Stress, incl fill and 1/r and 1.54 fudge"

let AlgAccept(60+i)=125

let alunits\$(60+i)="MPa"

for j=1 to curnum

let alresults(60+i,j)= (Fr(j,i)/pfdz(i)/pfdz(i))/1e6\*1.54\*pfr(i)/(pfr(i)-pfdz(i))/fill(i)

next j

next i

## 21.0 Evaluation of force sums

FZ, PF1aU+PF1bU Maybe important for the case connection to the centerstack - Will quantify

FZ, PF1aU-PF1bU Probably not important - will quantify anyway

FZ, PF1aL+PF1bL Probably could be deleted in favor of the last one below.

FZ, PF1aL-PF1bL Probably not important

FZ, PF3U+PF4U+PF5U+PF4L+PF5L Meaningless - can be deleted

FZ, (PF1AU+PF1BU+PF1BL+PF1AL+OH) This is the centerstack launching load - Upward is limited by the capacity of the bolting in the casing and PF1a,b mandrel structure - This will include some headroom in the bolt stress to take the possibility of halo loads - will quantify. Downward will be much higher.





### Comparison with Bob Woolley's Moment Influence Coefficients (2011 Coil Build)

Titus: 14June2011	PF1AU	PF1bU	PF1cU	PF1cL	PF1bL	PF1AL	OH	ip	
PF1AU	2	0.00E+00	-73.66362	-20.08421	2.81E-02	2.56E-02	4.40E-02	7.152492	4.54E-02
PF1bU	3	-6.49832	0.00E+00	-0.4819759	2.03E-03	1.88E-03	3.10E-03	0.4502322	2.47E-03
PF1cU	4	-1.144525	-0.2989268	0.00E+00	1.35E-03	1.17E-03	2.03E-03	-4.01E-02	1.64E-03
PF1cL	11	-1.98E-03	-1.10E-03	-1.35E-03	0.00E+00	0.2988105	1.14442	3.99E-02	-1.71E-03
PF1bL	10	-3.05E-03	-1.71E-03	-1.99E-03	0.4822623	0.00E+00	6.498307	-0.450373	-2.63E-03
PF1AL	9	-4.34E-02	-2.57E-02	-2.80E-02	20.08523	73.66515	0.00E+00	-7.152351	-4.59E-02
OH	1	-5784.291	-2838.073	-1513.561	1513.561	2838.077	5784.292	0.00E+00	1.54E-03
ip	16	-1.95E-02	-1.32E-02	-1.53E-02	1.53E-02	1.32E-02	1.95E-02	-4.60E-10	0.000E+00

### Woolley: 17December 2010

	PF1AU	PF1bU	PF1cU	PF1cL	PF1bL	PF1AL	OH	ip
PF1AU	2.732E-15	7.124E+01	1.957E+01	-2.783E-02	-2.452E-02	-4.129E-02	-7.094E+00	-5.998E-02
PF1bU	6.187E+00	-2.774E-15	4.882E-01	-2.018E-03	-1.770E-03	-2.916E-03	-4.159E-01	-3.896E-03
PF1cU	1.117E+00	3.054E-01	-8.688E-16	-1.353E-03	-1.184E-03	-1.934E-03	5.914E-02	-2.492E-03
PF1cL	1.934E-03	1.184E-03	1.353E-03	-8.688E-16	-3.054E-01	-1.117E+00	-5.914E-02	2.492E-03
PF1bL	2.916E-03	1.770E-03	2.018E-03	-4.882E-01	-2.774E-15	-6.187E+00	4.159E-01	3.896E-03
PF1AL	4.129E-02	2.452E-02	2.783E-02	-1.957E+01	-7.124E+01	2.732E-15	7.094E+00	5.998E-02
OH	5.763E+03	2.824E+03	1.508E+03	-1.508E+03	-2.824E+03	-5.763E+03	8.050E-13	-9.994E-16
ip	3.579E-02	3.546E-02	4.378E-02	-4.378E-02	-3.546E-02	-3.579E-02	-1.197E-17	-2.262E-19

### Ratios=Titus/Woolley

	PF1AU	PF1bU	PF1cU	PF1cL	PF1bL	PF1AL	OH	ip
PF1AU	0.0000	-1.0341	-1.0261	-1.0090	-1.0439	-1.0645	-1.0083	-0.7565
PF1bU	-1.0504	0.0000	-0.9873	-1.0065	-1.0634	-1.0622	-1.0826	-0.6340
PF1cU	-1.0247	-0.9787	0.0000	-0.9979	-0.9901	-1.0495	-0.6781	-0.6563
PF1cL	-1.0216	-0.9309	-0.9948	0.0000	-0.9783	-1.0246	-0.6755	-0.6871
PF1bL	-1.0462	-0.9665	-0.9864	-0.9879	0.0000	-1.0504	-1.0830	-0.6744
PF1AL	-1.0513	-1.0468	-1.0077	-1.0262	-1.0341	0.0000	-1.0083	-0.7652
OH	-1.0037	-1.0049	-1.0040	-1.0040	-1.0049	-1.0037	0.0000	-1.54E+12
ip	-0.5458	-0.3728	-0.3491	-0.3491	-0.3728	-0.5458	3.85E+07	0.0000

### Comparison with Ron Hatcher's Radial Influence Coefficients (2010 Coil Build)

(Titus)

FX	Influence	Matrix	lb/coil/kA	PF1cU	PF2U	PF3U	PF4U	PF5U	PF1AL	PF1bL	PF1cL	PF2L	PF3L	PF4L	PF5L	ip
1	48286.48	2746.325	859.9474	784.5903	1305.204	1988.13	1277.38	1776.095	2746.336	859.9474	784.6454	1305.243	1988.141	1277.352	1776.073	2673.429
2	-97.565	275.8774	115.838	117.4871	166.6145	166.3844	60.38033	70.24693	0.716404	0.334667	0.599698	2.179581	12.22437	15.67624	28.87584	32.34988
3	-57.6236	0.11217	52.90043	114.077	110.8109	74.87416	23.47889	27.40892	0.260887	0.123932	0.222529	0.815751	4.620879	5.875896	10.94085	10.30711
4	-40.1177	-15.6223	-50.0426	58.41548	191.5191	105.8464	31.54342	36.73657	0.342076	0.163104	0.292742	1.074881	6.101841	7.749259	14.47587	12.90038
5	-35.9941	-18.4135	-29.6678	-76.4916	202.2312	313.6473	81.04058	94.86471	0.844124	0.40732	0.731168	2.698974	15.41392	19.43493	36.59594	27.94646
6	-35.4348	-16.4775	-9.07299	-18.0052	-73.8474	565.8593	230.9662	280.6903	2.077357	1.03745	1.860798	6.9724	40.5816	50.2947	97.4529	37.40968
7	-24.3918	-2.43067	-0.54534	-0.95842	-0.88568	23.72827	212.731	627.7262	1.513631	0.803541	1.44434	5.561359	33.84811	42.41364	88.62479	-13.9465
8	-33.3906	-1.65023	-0.19052	-0.33574	1.078615	21.47709	-282.177	424.716	1.854289	1.056847	1.902265	7.545006	47.32739	55.20401	122.4857	-43.1206
9	-97.5651	0.716383	0.334602	0.599676	2.179495	12.22435	15.6763	28.87582	275.8775	115.8378	117.4868	166.6143	166.3844	60.38029	70.2468	32.34971
10	-57.6236	0.260909	0.123943	0.222535	0.815761	4.620906	5.875912	10.94088	0.112186	52.90041	114.077	110.8109	74.87417	23.47893	27.40894	10.30715
11	-40.1176	0.342081	0.163093	0.292753	1.074903	6.101847	7.749259	14.47586	-15.6223	-50.0426	58.41547	191.5191	105.8464	31.5434	36.73655	12.90037
12	-35.9942	0.844168	0.407234	0.73106	2.698996	15.41388	19.43486	36.59594	-18.4134	-29.6678	-76.4916	202.2312	313.6472	81.04064	94.86464	27.94639
13	-35.435	2.077185	1.037364	1.86041	6.972702	40.5816	50.29483	97.45264	-16.4777	-9.07308	-18.0052	-73.8476	565.8595	230.9662	280.6898	37.40955
14	-24.3918	1.513544	0.803433	1.444232	5.561337	33.84815	42.4136	88.62475	-2.43056	-0.54545	-0.95844	-0.88568	23.72818	212.731	627.7263	-13.9465
15	-33.3906	1.854375	1.05702	1.902308	7.545135	47.32731	55.20388	122.4856	-1.65053	-0.19052	-0.33583	1.078788	21.47722	-282.177	424.7159	-43.1206
16	-30.1441	6.867763	3.246558	5.819321	20.97625	118.2041	162.3995	262.8898	6.867784	3.246515	5.819321	20.97625	118.2041	162.3996	262.8898	227.5779

(Hatcher ref [1])

	OH	1AU	1BU	1CU	2U	3U	4U	5U	1AL	1BL	1CL	2L	3L	4L	5L
OH	47683	2736	856	780	1839	1909	1225	1690	2736	856	780	1839	1909	1225	1690
1AU	-134	266	115	117	236	162	58	66	1	0.28	1	3	10	14	26
1BU	-68	-2	49	114	158	73	22	25	0.22	0.10	0.18	1	4	5	10
1CU	-50	-17	-52	54	273	103	30	34	0.28	0.13	0.24	1	5	7	13
2U	-78	-29	-44	-112	380	436	109	125	1	0.45	1	4	18	24	45
3U	-67	-19	-10	-20	-116	495	219	263	2	1	1	7	32	43	84
4U	-44	-3	-1	-2	-5	12	179	617	1	1	1	6	27	37	80
5U	-61	-3	-1	-1	-3	6	-300	353	1	1	1	8	37	47	108
1AL	-134	1	0.28	1	3	10	14	26	266	115	117	236	162	58	66
1BL	-68	0.22	0.10	0.18	1	4	5	10	-2	49	114	158	73	22	25
1CL	-50	0.28	0.13	0.24	1	5	7	13	-17	-52	53	273	103	30	34
2L	-78	1	0.45	1	4	18	24	45	-29	-44	-113	382	436	109	125
3L	-67	2	1	1	7	32	43	84	-19	-10	-20	-116	495	219	263
4L	-44	1	1	1	6	27	37	80	-3	-1	-2	-5	12	178	617
5L	-61	1	1	1	8	37	47	108	-3	-1	-1	-3	6	-300	354

### Titus Results for Axial Coefficients

FY	Influence	Matrix	lb/coil/ka	PF1AU	PF1BU	PF1CU	PF2U	PF3U	PF4U	PF5U	PF1AL	PF1BL	PF1CL	PF2L	PF3L	PF4L	PF5L	lp
1	0.00E+00	66.64612	73.89371	74.0529	132.9881	92.38018	21.799	20.71244	-66.6462	-73.8939	-74.0536	-132.988	-92.3803	-21.7989	-20.7122	-5.32E-05		
2	-66.2398	0.00E+00	82.92657	42.05192	35.86358	8.84E-02	-5.57602	-6.50188	-3.85E-02	-1.95E-02	-4.68E-02	-0.19482	-1.27565	-1.82401	-3.20804	-7.10529		
3	-73.5044	-83.1167	0.00E+00	-6.06E-06	9.865533	-5.01383	-3.3919	-3.7269	-1.93E-02	-9.78E-03	-2.24E-02	-9.23E-02	-0.60192	-0.8602	-1.55386	-2.70269		
4	-73.9737	-42.1405	8.42E-06	0.00E+00	33.31788	-10.4063	-6.43702	-7.00614	-4.66E-02	-2.24E-02	-4.65E-02	-0.18219	-1.12868	-1.58751	-2.87004	-4.75633		
5	-133.317	-36.0703	-9.97832	-34.0005	0.00E+00	-68.3974	-26.6338	-28.2862	-0.19458	-9.22E-02	-0.18216	-0.69652	-4.2084	-5.86372	-10.7307	-15.2492		
6	-92.4214	-8.87E-02	5.019825	10.42003	68.38245	0.00E+00	-222.792	-211.834	-1.27531	-0.60189	-1.1287	-4.20892	-24.8586	-34.6781	-65.1065	-65.0293		
7	-21.7962	5.577226	3.392086	6.437432	26.63189	222.8464	0.00E+00	-520.775	1.204982	2.168681	1.441272	-2.83587	-31.6523	-47.8954	-95.1527	-55.923		
8	-20.7099	6.503157	3.727408	7.006531	28.28558	211.8561	524.153	0.00E+00	-3.20748	-1.55358	-2.86979	-10.7316	-65.1111	-98.1797	-198.996	-60.7369		
9	66.23981	3.84E-02	1.93E-02	4.66E-02	0.194658	1.275486	1.823841	3.207869	0.00E+00	-82.9266	-42.0519	-35.8636	-8.84E-02	5.57603	6.501875	7.105299		
10	73.5044	1.93E-02	9.77E-03	2.24E-02	9.23E-02	0.601911	0.860187	1.553854	83.11672	0.00E+00	9.09E-06	-9.86554	5.013825	3.39191	3.726894	2.702686		
11	73.97371	4.66E-02	2.24E-02	4.65E-02	0.182191	1.128668	1.587507	2.87004	42.14047	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	-33.3179	10.40627	6.437025	7.006148	4.756346		
12	133.3172	0.194582	9.23E-02	0.182141	0.696529	4.208402	5.863739	10.73066	36.0703	9.978312	34.00047	0.00E+00	68.3974	26.63383	28.28614	15.24921		
13	92.42152	1.275601	0.602023	1.12885	4.209094	24.85861	34.67822	65.10667	8.89E-02	-5.01967	-10.42	-68.3822	0.00E+00	222.7915	211.8342	65.02914		
14	21.79631	1.823763	0.860134	1.58746	5.864709	34.6811	50.92421	98.1814	-5.57716	-3.39207	-6.4375	-26.6319	-222.847	0.00E+00	520.775	55.92292		
15	20.71029	3.207828	1.553992	2.8702	10.73193	65.1114	98.18004	198.9967	-6.5028	-3.72718	-7.00636	-28.2854	-211.856	-524.153	0.00E+00	60.7369		
16	3.45E-06	7.111921	2.705377	4.760818	15.26805	65.0586	58.91345	60.67682	-7.11192	-2.70537	-4.76081	-15.268	-65.0586	-58.9135	-60.6768	0.00E+00		

### Hatcher Results for Axial Coefficients [1]

	OH	1AU	1BU	1CU	2U	3U	4U	5U	1AL	1BL	1CL	2L	3L	4L	5L
OH	6	73	77	78	201	98	23	22	-73	-78	-78	-201	-98	-23	-22
1AU	-73	-0.02	84	43	52	0	-6	-7	-0.11	-0.05	-0.08	-0.41	-2	-2	-4
1BU	-77	-84	0.10	-0.09	14	-5	-4	-4	-0.05	-0.02	-0.04	-0.18	-1	-1	-2
1CU	-78	-43	-0.02	1	48	-11	-7	-8	-0.08	-0.04	-0.07	-0.33	-1	-2	-3
2U	-203	-52	-14	-48	-1	-102	-40	-43	-0.42	-0.18	-0.33	-2	-7	-9	-17
3U	-104	-0.46	5	10	96	-7	-228	-219	-2	-1	-1	-6	-26	-36	-68
4U	-25	6	3	6	38	222	-3	-530	-2	-1	-2	-9	-35	-52	-100
5U	-25	7	4	7	40	210	527	-2	-3	-2	-3	-15	-65	-99	-201
1AL	73	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.41	2	2	4	0.36	-84	-43	-52	0.27	6	7
1BL	77	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.18	1	1	2	84	0.08	0.10	-14	5	4	4
1CL	78	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.33	1	2	3	43	0.03	-1	-48	11	7	8
2L	203	0.42	0.18	0.33	2	7	9	17	52	14	49	1	102	40	43
3L	104	2	1	1	6	26	36	68	0.46	-5	-10	-96	7	228	219
4L	25	2	1	2	9	35	52	100	-6	-3	-6	-38	-222	1	530
5L	25	3	2	3	15	65	99	201	-7	-4	-7	-40	-210	-526	2

Influence Coefficients for a Shaped Plasma

	Influence Matrix	lb/coil
1	2184.633	337.0884
2	-13.0325	74.58116
3	-9.86305	-13.0077
4	-4.42417	-5.86005
5	-2.77526	-3.89755
6	-1.90668	-2.32413
7	-1.30992	-0.35125
8	-1.793	-0.24064
9	-13.0325	0.237816
10	-9.86304	0.118822
11	-4.42417	0.71882
12	-2.77527	0.173656
13	-1.90666	0.298596
14	-1.30992	0.216826
15	-1.793	0.26481
16	-5.88E-02	2.04E-02

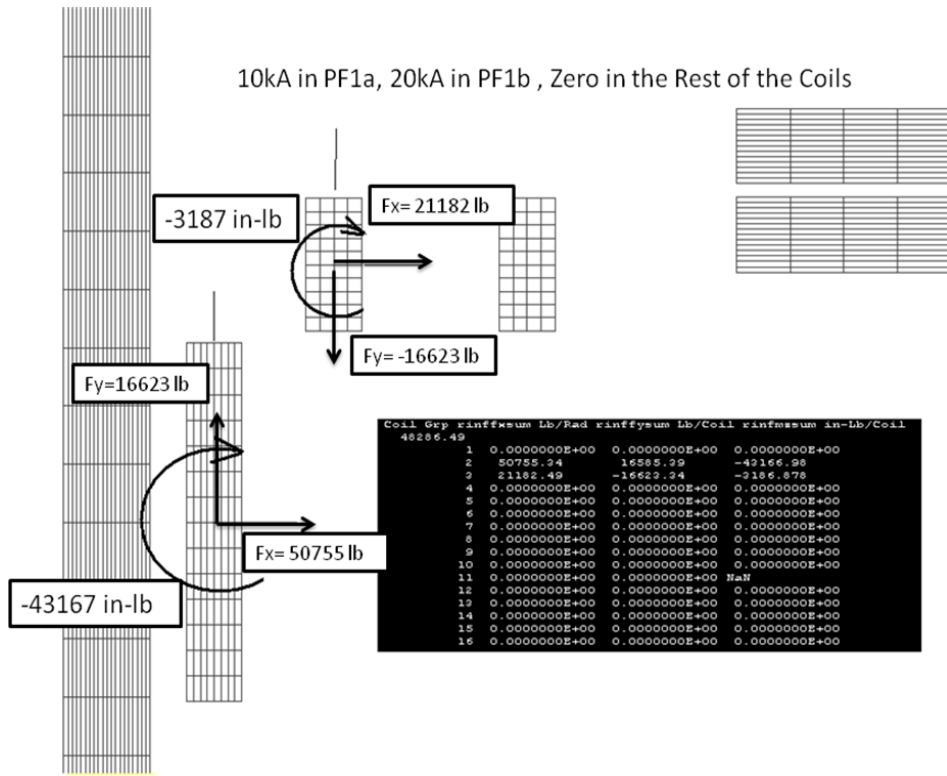
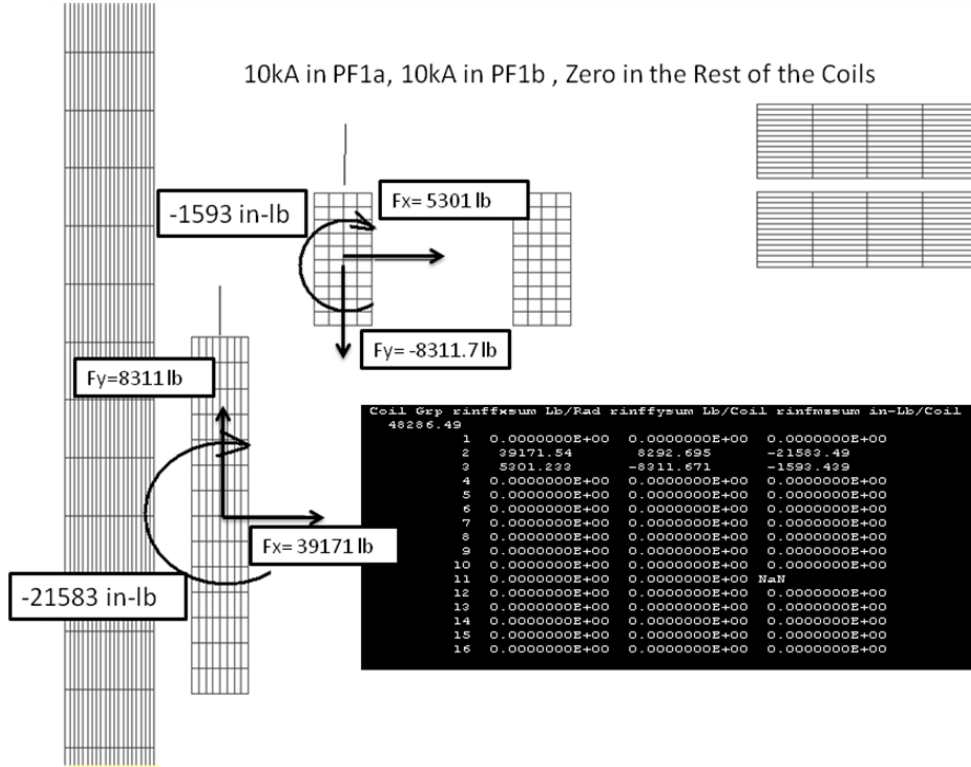
  

	Influence Matrix	lb/coil
1	0.00E+00	9.084172
2	-8.90795	0.00E+00
3	-11.5449	-34.244
4	-7.73862	-10.5711
5	-10.2351	-6.89944
6	-4.96639	-1.24E-02
7	-1.17017	0.791866
8	-1.11185	0.927222
9	8.907958	1.33E-02
10	11.54489	8.43E-03
11	7.738616	1.32E-02
12	10.23509	4.03E-02
13	4.966392	0.184122
14	1.170164	0.262943
15	1.111855	0.461736
16	3.36E-04	5.38E-02

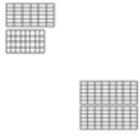
  

	Influence Matrix	in-lb/coil
1	0.00E+00	-20165.7
2	24.48505	0.00E+00
3	1.561877	-22.3793
4	-0.12537	-3.91461
5	8.86E-02	3.45E-02
6	9.00E-02	1.22E-03
7	2.45E-02	5.89E-02
8	2.84E-03	1.01E-02
9	-24.4851	-0.15059
10	-1.56241	-1.08E-02
11	0.125455	-6.82E-03
12	-8.81E-02	-1.24E-03
13	-8.99E-02	9.69E-04
14	-2.47E-02	3.76E-03
15	-3.01E-03	-2.25E-03
16	-9.10E-03	-3.99E-02

### Test Cases

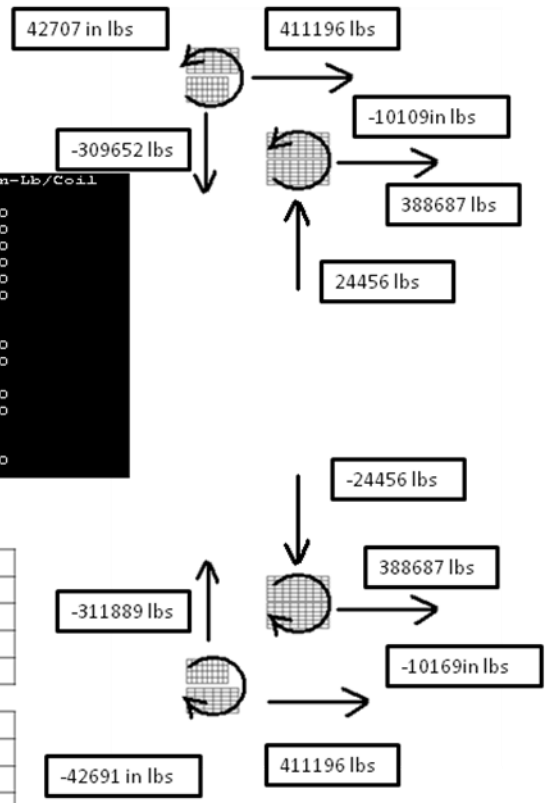


-16kA in PF4, -31kA in PF5 U&L, Zero in the Rest of the Coils



```

Coil Grp rinffxsum Lb/Rad rinffysum Lb/Coil rinffzsum in-Lb/Coil
48286.49
1 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
2 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
3 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
4 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
5 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
6 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
7 411197.0 -309652.0 42707.89
8 388687.1 24456.01 10168.67
9 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
10 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
11 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 NaN
12 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
13 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
14 411197.0 -311889.6 -46291.92
15 388687.3 -24456.52 -10109.92
16 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00 0.000000E+00
    
```



F <sub>r</sub> (lbf)	PF4U	PF5U	PF5L	PF4L
Min	-152166	37239	37254	-152181
Worst Case Min	-147049	-20978	-20974	-147050
Max	289472	625160	625247	289442
Worst Case Max	468175	667690	667786	468173

F <sub>z</sub> (lbf)	PF4U	PF5U	PF5L	PF4L
Min	-203125	-239984	-145159	-134053
Worst Case Min	-415945	-507307	-181134	-74599
Max	134052	145158	239984	180293
Worst Case Max	149102	181376	507307	415946

PF 4 and 5 Moment Study



## Attachment A TBDCPS Source Listing

### Attachment A Influence Coefficient Subroutine

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Subroutine Influence(numcoils)
  include 'scommon.blk'
  DIMENSION rinffx(50,50)
  DIMENSION rinffy(50,50)
  DIMENSION rinfmz(50,50)
  do 9 i=1,50
  do 9 j=1,50
  rinffx(i,j)=0
  rinffy(i,j)=0
  rinfmz(i,j)=0
9  Continue
  do 10 i=1,numcoils
  do 10 j=1,numcoils
  call snal(0)
  call seal(0)
  ia1=1
  ia2=2
  ia3=3
  ia4=4
  ib1=0
  ib2=0
  ib3=0
  ib4=0
  CALL Sreal(i,i)
  CALL Sreal(j,i)
  call SNELEM(i,i)
  typekeydum=typekey
  typekey=7
  egrpkeydum=egrpkey
  egrpkey=7
  r=0.0
c                                     Creating Current Elements from Quad Elements
  call CCUR(R,i,ia1,ia2,ia3,ia4,ib1,ib2,ib3,ib4)
  call stype(7,70)
  call snelem(70,70)
  call sfield(i)
  call snal(0)
  call seal(0)
  call stype(7,70)
  call gerase(70)
  call reduce
  CALL Sreal(i,i)
  call SNELEM(i,i)
  CALL Sreal(j,j)
  call SNELEM(j,j)
  call mfor(i,ia1,ia2,ia3,ia4,ib1,ib2,ib3,ib4)
  call mfsum(i,i,fxsum,fysum,xmzsum)
  rinffx(i,j)=fxsum
  rinffy(i,j)=fysum
  rinfmz(i,j)=xmzsum
  bxs=0.0
  bys=0.0
  byz=0.0
  call bscale(i,bxs,bys,bzs)
  call fscale(i,bxs,bys,bzs)
  call bscale(j,bxs,bys,bzs)
  call fscale(j,bxs,bys,bzs)

10  CONTINUE
54  CONTINUE
  do 15 i=1,numcoils
  do 15 j=1,numcoils
  if (i.ne.j) rinffx(i,j)=rinffx(i,j)-rinffx(i,i)
  rinffy(i,j)=rinffy(i,j)-rinffy(i,i)
  rinfmz(i,j)=rinfmz(i,j)-rinfmz(i,i)
15  Continue

  write(7,*) 'FX Influence Matrix N/rad'
  do 11 i=1,numcoils
  write(7,*) i,rinffx(i,1),rinffx(i,2),rinffx(i,3),rinffx(i,4),
c rinffx(i,5),rinffx(i,6),rinffx(i,7),rinffx(i,8),rinffx(i,9),
c rinffx(i,10),rinffx(i,11),rinffx(i,12),rinffx(i,13),rinffx(i,14),

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c rinffx(i,15),rinffx(i,16),rinffx(i,17),rinffx(i,18),rinffx(i,19)
11 continue
   write(7,*) 'FY Influence Matrix N/rad'
     do 12 i=1,numcoils
       write(7,*) i,rinffy(i,1),rinffy(i,2),rinffy(i,3),rinffy(i,4),
c rinffy(i,5),rinffy(i,6),rinffy(i,7),rinffy(i,8),rinffy(i,9),
c rinffy(i,10),rinffy(i,11),rinffy(i,12),rinffy(i,13),rinffy(i,14),
c rinffy(i,15),rinffy(i,16),rinffy(i,17),rinffy(i,18),rinffy(i,19)
12 continue
   write(7,*) 'MZ Influence Matrix N-m/rad'
     do 13 i=1,numcoils
       write(7,*) i,rinfmtz(i,1),rinfmtz(i,2),rinfmtz(i,3),rinfmtz(i,4),
c rinfmtz(i,5),rinfmtz(i,6),rinfmtz(i,7),rinfmtz(i,8),rinfmtz(i,9),
c rinfmtz(i,10),rinfmtz(i,11),rinfmtz(i,12),rinfmtz(i,13),rinfmtz(i,14),
c rinfmtz(i,15),rinfmtz(i,16),rinfmtz(i,17),rinfmtz(i,18),rinfmtz(i,19)
13 continue

     do 16 i=1,numcoils
       do 16 j=1,numcoils
         rinffx(i,j)=rinffx(i,j)*.2248*2*3.1416
         rinffy(i,j)=rinffy(i,j)*.2248*2*3.1416
         rinfmtz(i,j)=rinfmtz(i,j)*.2248*2*3.1416*39.37
16 Continue
   write(7,*) 'FX Influence Matrix lb/coil'
     do 17 i=1,numcoils
       write(7,*) i,rinffx(i,1),rinffx(i,2),rinffx(i,3),rinffx(i,4),
c rinffx(i,5),rinffx(i,6),rinffx(i,7),rinffx(i,8),rinffx(i,9),
c rinffx(i,10),rinffx(i,11),rinffx(i,12),rinffx(i,13),rinffx(i,14),
c rinffx(i,15),rinffx(i,16),rinffx(i,17),rinffx(i,18),rinffx(i,19)
17 continue
   write(7,*) 'FY Influence Matrix lb/coil'
     do 18 i=1,numcoils
       write(7,*) i,rinffy(i,1),rinffy(i,2),rinffy(i,3),rinffy(i,4),
c rinffy(i,5),rinffy(i,6),rinffy(i,7),rinffy(i,8),rinffy(i,9),
c rinffy(i,10),rinffy(i,11),rinffy(i,12),rinffy(i,13),rinffy(i,14),
c rinffy(i,15),rinffy(i,16),rinffy(i,17),rinffy(i,18),rinffy(i,19)
18 continue
   write(7,*) 'MZ Influence Matrix in-lb/coil'
     do 19 i=1,numcoils
       write(7,*) i,rinfmtz(i,1),rinfmtz(i,2),rinfmtz(i,3),rinfmtz(i,4),
c rinfmtz(i,5),rinfmtz(i,6),rinfmtz(i,7),rinfmtz(i,8),rinfmtz(i,9),
c rinfmtz(i,10),rinfmtz(i,11),rinfmtz(i,12),rinfmtz(i,13),rinfmtz(i,14),
c rinfmtz(i,15),rinfmtz(i,16),rinfmtz(i,17),rinfmtz(i,18),rinfmtz(i,19)
19 continue

typekey=typekeydum
egrpkey=egrpkeydum
return
end

SUBROUTINE mFSUM(IGRPs,igrpe,fxsum,fysum,xmzsum)
include 'scommon.blk'
do 13 igrp=igrps,igrpe
  numn=0
  centx=0
  centy=0
  FxSUM=0.
  FySUM=0.
  xmzsum=0
  ymzsum=0
  FzSUM=0.
! DO 12 I=1 , N
IF (NGROUP(I).EQ.IGRP) THEN
  numn=numn+1
  centx=centx+x(i)
  centy=centy+y(i)
  FxSUM=FxSUM+FX(I)
  FySUM=FySUM+Fy(I)
! FzSUM=FzSUM+Fz(I)
  xMZSUM=xMZSUM-FX(I)*Y(I)
  yMZSUM=yMZSUM+Fy(I)*X(I)
end if
12 CONTINUE
centx=centx/numn
centy=centy/numn
ymom= -xmzsum/fxsum
xmom=ymzsum/fysum
xMZSUM=-fxsum*(ymom-centy)+fysum*(xmom-centx)
print*,igrp,fxsum,fysum,xmzsum
write(7,*) igrp,',',fxsum,',',fysum,',',fzsum,',',

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13      cxmxsum, ', ', xmysum, ', ', xmxsum
        CONTINUE
        RETURN
        END

```

Some of the subroutines in this subroutine may be called in scripts, the script commands are described below:

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| mfsu | Prompts for the start and end node group<br>Calculates the x force sum, y force sum and moment sum about the centroid of nodes defined by node groups starting at igrps and ending at ,igrpe  |
| mfor | Calculates Lorentz forces on a brick or quad element from fields corner nodes, currents specified as real constants, and current directions specified by inputting an element nodal sequence that defines the brick element start and end face. For an axisymmetric analysis using, the connectivity specification is 1,2,3,4,0,0,0. Forces computed for an axisymmetric analysis are per radian. For ANSYS analyses these loads need to be multiplied by 2*pi. |
| sfie | Computes 2D fields using Elliptic Integrals from loops defined by type 7 elements.  |

## Attachment B Influence Coefficient Matrix Script

```

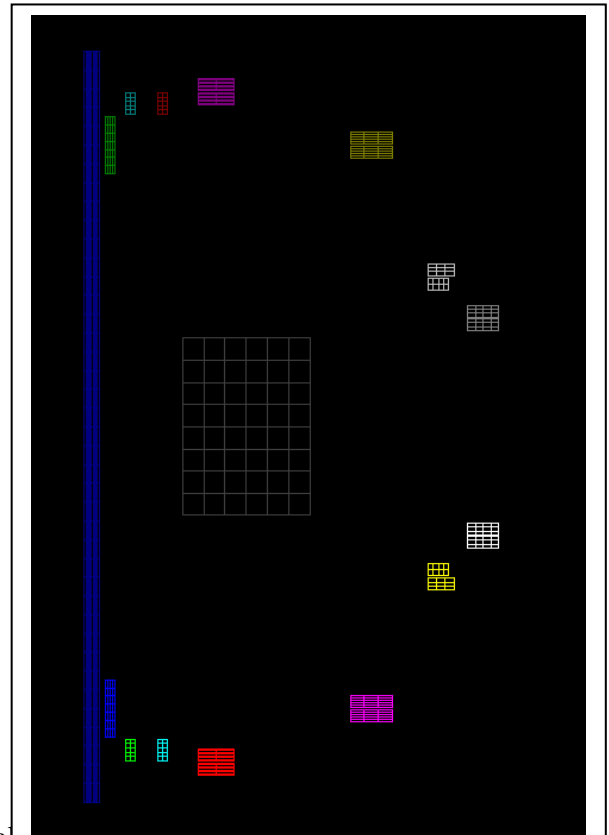
zero
! Influence Coefficient Matrix Test
read
ron2
divi
0,2,2,1
snal
1
merge
1,.0001
redu

rcoi
16
1,10,80,1029,250
2,4,7,28,250
3,2,5,10,250
4,2,5,10,250
5,4,10,28,250
6,3,10,30,250
7,1,17,17,250
8,4,6,24,250
9,4,7,28,250
10,2,5,10,250
11,2,5,10,250
12,4,10,28,250
13,3,10,30,250
14,1,17,17,250
15,4,6,24,250
16,6,8,28,250

infl
16

copt
r
plce

```



DCPS Check Cal

Node and Element File ron2.dat  
plotted with copt,r

pl  
exit