## COMPUTER CALCULATIONS OF PULSE FORMING NETWORK BEHAVIOR

J. C. Sprott

August 1975

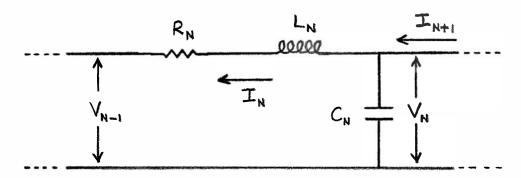
PLP 649

## Plasma Studies University of Wisconsin

These PLP Reports are informal and preliminary and as such may contain errors not yet eliminated. They are for private circulation only and are not to be further transmitted without consent of the authors and major professor.

This note describes a computer code (PFNCAL) that calculates the output pulse shape of an arbitrary, voltage fed, E-section, pulse forming network. The code was written to study the feasibility of producing strange-shaped (i.e.: non-rectangular) pulses of ECRH and ICRH power for plasma heating. In particular, it appears that increasing the ECRH power as a function of time may lead to denser plasmas than the same amount of energy delivered at constant power.

A pulse forming network is basically a lumped constant transmission line each section of which can be represented as below:



The behavior of the section is determined by a voltage (loop) equation,

$$V_{N} - V_{N-1} = I_{N} R_{N} + L_{N} \frac{dI_{N}}{dt},$$

and a **n**ode (current equation),

$$I_{N+1} - I_N = C_N \frac{dV_N}{dt}.$$

With a number of sections  $N_S$ , the behavior of the line is uniquely determined by a set of  $2N_S$  linear, first-order, differential equations plus a set of boundary conditions which are generally given by  $V_N = V_0$  and  $I_N = 0$  for all N. The first section (N = 1) which is generally terminated in a load resistor ( $R_L$ ) and the last section (N =  $N_S$ ) must be treated as special cases:

$$V_{1} - I_{1}R_{L} = I_{1}R_{1} + L_{1} \frac{dI_{1}}{dt}$$

$$- I_{NS}^{S} = C_{NS}^{S} \frac{dV_{NS}}{dt}.$$

To make the problem even more general, we allow some mutual inductance between adjacent sections, but for simplicity, we take the coupling coefficient (k) to be the same for all sections. This modifies the voltage equation as follows:

$$V_N - V_{N-1} = I_N R_N + L_N (1-2k) \frac{dI_N}{dt} + kL_N \left( \frac{dI_{N-1}}{dt} + \frac{dI_{N+1}}{dt} \right)$$
.

Unfortunately, this represents a significant complication for the numerical method used, and so we simplify the problem by assuming  $k \ll 1$  (as is usually the case) and keep terms only to first order in k:

$$V_N - V_{N-1} \approx (1-2k)(I_N R_N + L_N \frac{dI_N}{dt}) + k (V_{N+1} - V_N + V_{N-1} - V_{N-2})$$
.

For this case, the first two sections (N = 1 and 2) and the last section (N =  $N_S$ ) have to be treated separately:

$$V_1 - I_1 R_1 = (11 - k)(I_1 R_1 + L_1 \frac{dI_1}{dt}) + k (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$V_2 - V_1 = (1 - 2k)(I_2R_2 + L_2 \frac{dI_2}{dt}) + k (V_3 - V_2 + V_1 - I_1R_L)$$

$$V_{N_S} - V_{N_S-\frac{1}{2}} = (1-k)(I_{N_S}R_{N_S} + L_{N_S}\frac{dI_{N_S}}{dt}) + k (V_{N_S-\frac{1}{2}} - V_{N_S-\frac{2}{2}})$$
.

The computer code solves this set of  $2N_S$  simultaneous, linear, differential equations (up to  $N_S=50$ ) using the MACC predictor-corrector subroutine DEPC. A Fortran listing of the code which includes provisions for a line-printer graph of the output is included in the appendix. The user need specify only the values of the arrays  $R_N$ ,  $L_N$ , and  $C_N$  and the values of  $N_S$ ,  $R_L$ , k, and the time at which the computation is to end. All voltages are normalized to the initial voltage on the line. A sample of typical output is shown for a line of 10 identical sections except for the end sections which have 25% extra inductance, terminated in its characteristic impedance ( $R_L = L_N/C_N$ ) with a total resistance that is 20% of  $R_L$  ( $R_N = 0.2$   $R_L/N_S$ ), and a coupling coefficient of 0.15. This is typical of lines which are optimized to give a rectangular pulse with a droop of  $\sim 10\%$ . The calculation takes  $\sim 7$  seconds of 1110 computer time and costs  $\sim 80$  cents.

A variety of cases have been run including ones in which the inductance increases with distance from the load (which steepens the rise and introduces a significant droop) and cases in which the inductance decreases with distance from the load (which produces a monotonically rising waveform). More complicated cases will be examined if there appears to be some benefit to be gained from the standpoint of plasma heating.

```
5PROTT,2980,4126810219
    PFNCAL
5
N=MACC 1.148-08/25/75-16:12:33
                                             PFNCAL
                   PROGRAM PENCAL -
                                        J. C. SPROTT
     1
                                                       - AUG 21, 1975
    2.
                   DIMENSION VI(100), VF(101), SAVE(101, 100), TIME(101), AI(101)
    3.
                   COMMON NS, NN, RL, AK, AL (50), C (50), R (50)
                   EXTERNAL DERIVS
                   NS IS THE NUMBER OF SECTIONS IN THE LINE (MAX 50)
            C
     6.
                   NS=10
                   RL IS THE LOAD RESISTANCE
            C
    8,
                   RL=1.0
    9.
            C
                   AK IS THE COUPLING COEFFICIENT BETWEEN SECTIONS
   10,
                   AK=0.15
                   TEND IS THE TIME AT WHICH THE COMPUTATION ENDS
   11,
            Č
   12,
                   TENDE4.0
                   DO 100 I=1.NS
AL(I)=1.0/FLOAT(NS)
   14,
                   C(I)=1,0/FLOAT(NS)
   16,
                   R(I) #0.2/FLOAT(NS)
   17.
                   VI(2*I=1)=0.0
                   VI(2*I)=1.0
    18
    19,
             100
                   CONTINUE
   20.
                   AL(1)=1,25*AL(1)
   21,
                   AL (NS)=1.25*AL (NS)
   22,
                   NN=5+N8
   23,
                   DT=0.01+TEND
   24,
                   WRITE(6,300)
             300
                   FORMAT (1H1.
                                  STEP
                                                TIME
                                                           CURRENT!)
                   CALL_DEPC(NN.0.0.VI.TEND. VF. DERIVS. 1.0E-4, 1.0E-4, 1.0E-4, 1.0.0.01.2
    36
    27
                  2.DT.2H1..SAVE,101,NN.NPOINT,NOTIFY,8400)
   28,
             400
                   CONTINUE
   29,
                   DO 600 J#1.NPOINT
   30,
                   TIME(J) #FLOAT(J=1) *DT
   31,
                   AI(J)=SAYE(J,1)
   32,
                   WRITE(6,500) J.TIME(J).AI(J)
   33,
                   FORMAT(1H . 16, 2F13.4)
             500
   34,
                   CONTINUE
             600
                   CALL GRAPHE (TIME, IR . AJ, IR . NPOINT, ISMALL . . AUTO . CURRENT IN PULS
    35
   36,
                  ZE FORMING NETWORK LOAD ..., ITIME ..., CURRENT ... ( * 1)
                   CALL GRPHND
    37
    38
                   END
END OF COMPILATION:
                                  DIAGNOSTICS.
                              NO
    .DERIVS
N=MACC, 1.14S-08/25/75-16:12:38
                                             DERIVS
    ī,
                   SUBROUTINE DERIVS(TIME, V. DV. STORE, ITEST)
    2,
                   DIMENSION V(1).DV(1).STORE(1)
    3,
                   COMMON NS, NN, RL, AK, AL (50), C (50), R (50)
                   VOEV(1)*RL
                   DV(1)=(V(2)=V0+AK*(2,0*V(2)=V0-V(4))=R(1)*V(1))/AL(1)
                   DV(3)=((V(4)=V(2))*(1.0+3.0*AK)+AK*(V0=V(6))=R(2)*V(3))/AL(2)
                   DO 200 I=2,NS
             200
                   DV(2*I=2)=(V(2*I=1)=V(2*I=3))/C(I=1)
```

UNIVAC 1110 TIME/SHARING\_EXEC --- MULTI-PROCESSOR SYSTEM --- VER.

PART NUMBER \*

00

FILE NAME \* PROCOCCW1283

DO 250 I=4.NS

MACC

DATE \* 082575

\* \* \*

VID \* CWI283

k

```
Dy(2*I=3)=((V(2*I=2)=V(2*I=4))*(1.0+3.0*AK)+AK*(V(2*I=6)=V(2*I))=R

2(I=1)*V(2*I=3))/AL(I=1)

Dy(2*NS=1)=(V(2*NS)=V(2*NS=2)+AK*(V(2*NS)=2.0*V(2*NS=2)+V(2*NS=4))

2=R(NS)*V(2*NS=1))/AL(NS)

Dy(2*NS=1)=(V(2*NS=1))/C(NS)

Dy(2*NS=1)=V(2*NS=1)/C(NS)

Dy(2*NS=1)=V(2*NS=1)/C(NS)

Dy(2*NS=1)=V(2*NS=1)/C(NS)

Dy(2*NS=1)=V(1)

Dy(2*NS=1)=V(2*NS=2)+AK*(V(2*NS)=2.0*V(2*NS=2)+V(2*NS=4))

END OF COMPILATION:

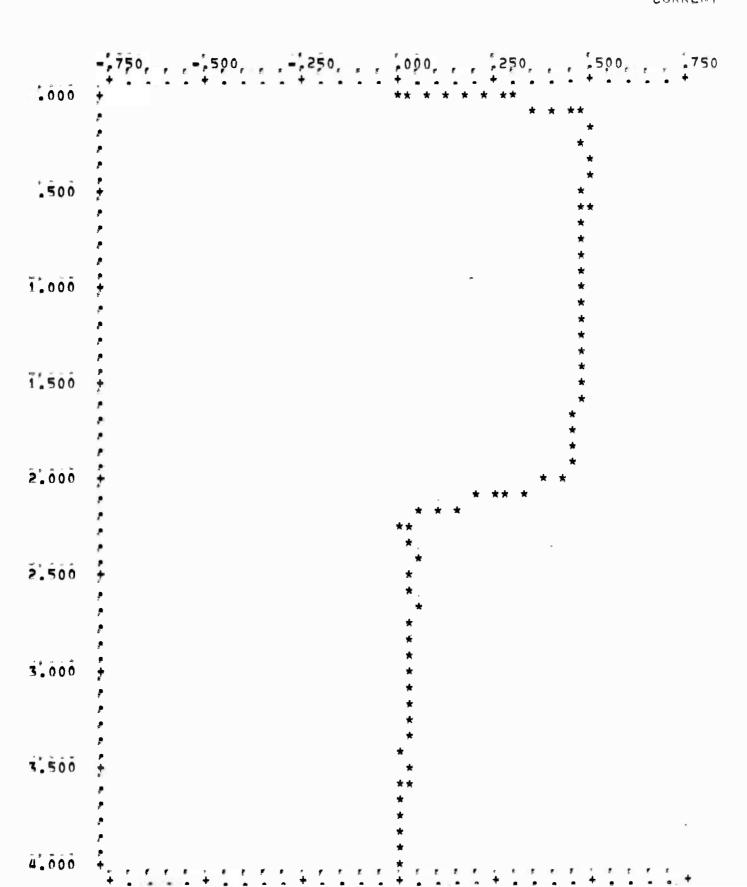
NO DIAGNOSTICS.

NO DIAGNOSTICS.
```

STEP 1 2 3 4 5	TIME 0000 0400 1200 1200	CURRENT ,0000 ,2972 ,4570 ,5100 ,5043
E	E0000000000000000000000000000000000000	NOONOON 6242215142
15 16 17 18 19 21	5600 6400 6400 7200 7600	9.44.7.7.48.2.2.2.6.0.0.4.9.3.4.2.9.8.9.7.5.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4
22345 2345 2789	8800 9200 1,0000 1,0400	4812 4802 4776 4750 4740 4744 4747
331 333 334 345 45	1,000 1,040 1,040 1,140 1,140 1,140 1,240 1,240 1,400	4702 4702 44689 4689 4689 4687
38 39 41 42 43	1,4400 1,4800 1,5200 1,5600 1,6000 1,6400	4655 4659 4662 4648
445 445 445 445 445 51	11,5600000000000000000000000000000000000	4459656897784444444444444444444444444444444444
52 53 54 55 56	2,0400 2,0800 2,1200 2,1600 2,2000	3514 ,2693 ,1779 ,0945 ,0352

789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901 11	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	3426 34128 9:412011401118 8:119:207279:01131770 8:9513501120:012451398:880 6411718 8:34746253882011770 8:4799:740 00000000000000000000000000000000000
59	2,3200	5850
60	3,3600	0456
61	\$ 4000	0513
63	2.4800	,0303
64	2,5200	0188
65	2,5600	0189
66	2,6000	0284
67	2,6400	0402
68	5,6800	,0460
70	2.7600	0714
71	2,8000	20210
72	2,8400	0171
73	8,8800	0211
74	2,9200	8850
75	3,9600	0338
77	3,0000	03/19
78	3.0800	0172
79	3,1200	0140
80	3,1600	0167
81	3,2000	2550
82	3,3400	0257
84	3,2000	0180
85	3,3600	0121
86	3.4000	0103
87	3,4400	0131
88	3,4800	0177
89	3,5200	0197
90	3,5000	0170
92	3.6400	0049
93	3.6800	.0025
94	3,7200	.0041
95	3,7600	,0073
96	3,8000 3,8400 3,8800 3,9800	0095
98	3,6400	0035
99	3,8400 3,8800 3,9200	0043
100	3.9600	.0000
101	3,9600 4,0000	0075

CURRENT



## PIN

RUNID: CWIZA3	PROJECT: 02980	USER: 4126810219
ÎTEM	AMOUNT	COST (DOLLARS)
CPU TIME  FILE I/O REQUESTS  FILE I/O WORDS  MEMORY USAGE  CARDS IN.  PAGES PRINTED  ER. + CC  JOB CHARGE	00:00:06.996 239 222142 0.202 62 7 6	\$0.26 \$0.11 \$0.10 \$0.12 \$0.02 \$0.09 \$0.06 \$0.05
ŤOŤAĹ ČOST		\$0.81

THE ABOVE DOLLAR AMOUNTS ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE BASED ON RATES FOR WH' USER BALANCE \$112.11

INITIATION TIME: 16:12:32-AUG 25,1975 TERMINATION TIME: 16:13:30-AUG 25,1975 PREVIOUS RUN TIME: 13:08:18-AUG 22,1975