

# Fast modelling of turbulent transport in fusion plasmas using neural networks



SCIENCE FOR FUTURE ENERGY



## Using the QLKNN physics-informed surrogate model for integrated modelling

K.L. van de Plassche (DIFFER), J. Citrin (DIFFER), C. Bourdelle (CEA), Y. Camenen (CNRS), F.J. Casson (UKAEA), V.I. Dagnelie, F. Felici (EPFL-SPC), A. Ho (DIFFER), S. Van Mulders (EPFL-SPC), and JET contributors\*

k.l.vandeplassche@diff.fr

\*See the author list of 'Overview of JET results for optimising ITER operation' by J. Mailloux et al. to be published in Nuclear Fusion Special issue: Overview and Summary Papers from the 28th Fusion Energy Conference (Nice, France, 10-15 May 2021)

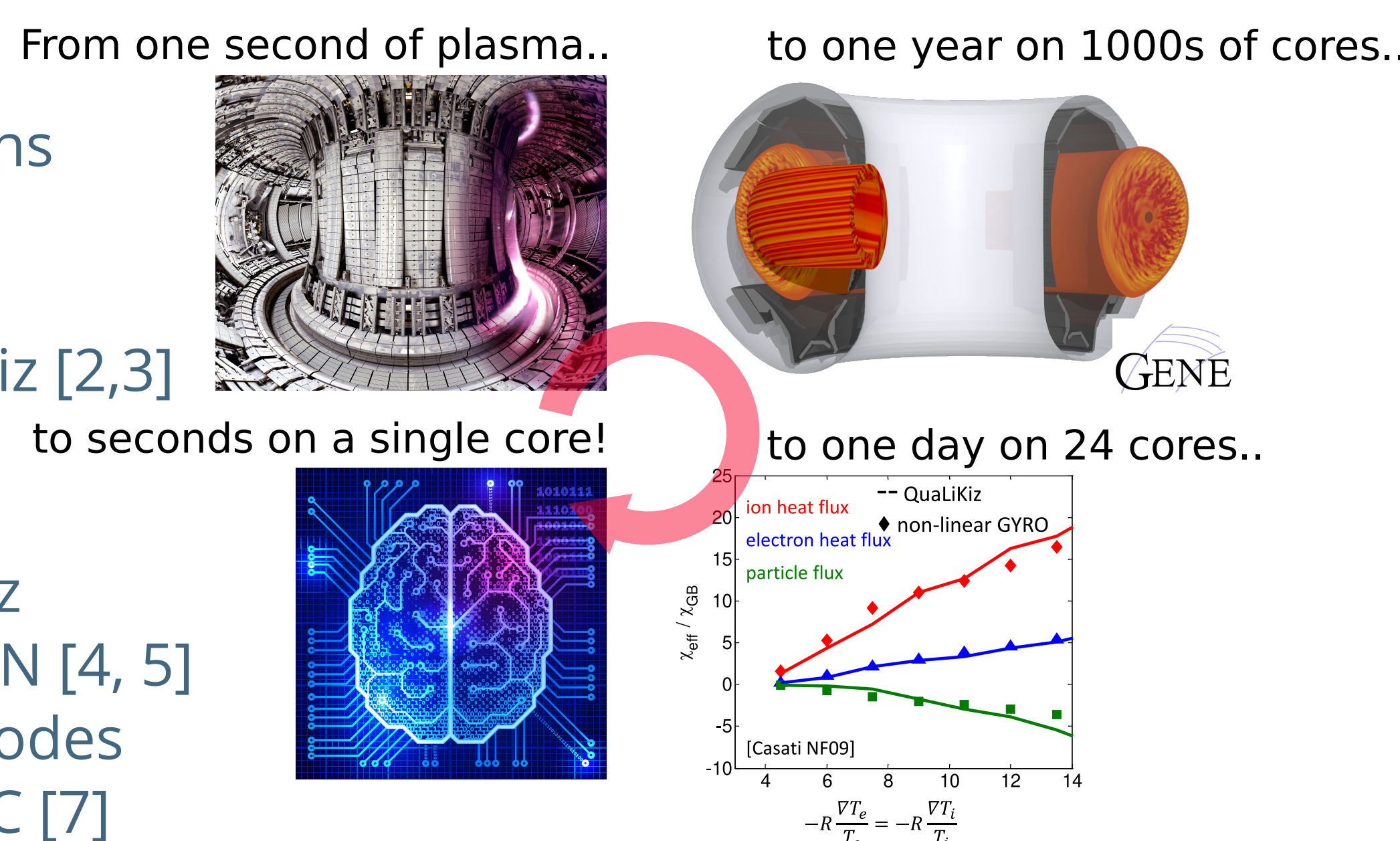
## Need for a real-time capable tokamak simulator

High-fidelity gyrokinetic models (e.g. GENE [1]) are too computationally expensive for applications such as:

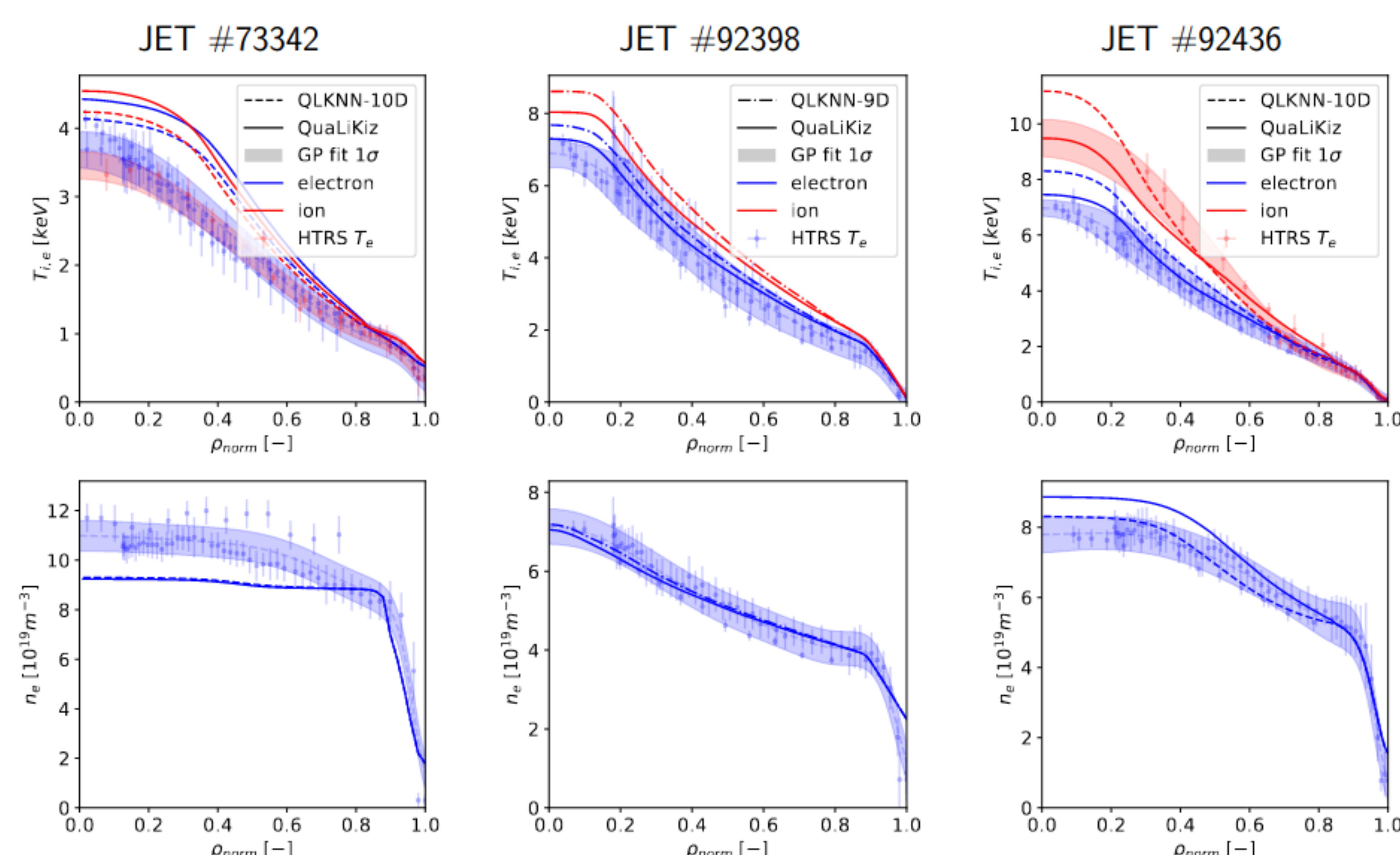
- ▶ Routine intershot analysis
- ▶ Large-scale reactor design
- ▶ Control oriented applications

Enable applications by:

- ▶ Use reduced model QuaLiKiz [2,3] to generate dataset
- ▶ Train Neural Network (NN) surrogate to 'learn' QuaLiKiz mapping, resulting in QLKNN [4, 5]
- ▶ Integrate NN in transport codes like RAPTOR [6] and JINTRAC [7]



## QLKNN-hyper-10D able to reproduce JET plasmas



- ▶ Solve  $\Psi, T_e, T_i$  and  $n_e$  in JINTRAC and RAPTOR [4]
- ▶ Boundary condition of kinetic profiles prescribed at  $\rho=0.85$

## Summary and outlook

- ▶ Database of  $\sim 10^8$  turbulent ITG, TEM, ETG heat and particle fluxes over wide parameter space was generated using QuaLiKiz
- ▶ Trained surrogate model QLKNN validated in RAPTOR and JINTRAC

Ongoing and future work:

- ▶ Creation of next generation QLKNN-hyper surrogate with impurity fluxes and impurity density gradients
- ▶ Now in production mode, being applied in wider regimes for JET, WEST, AUG, ITER analysis [9]

## Capturing underlying physical system essential

Neural network training methodology chosen to ensure consistency with known physical constraints [4].

### Sharp instability thresholds

Only include unstable points in 'goodness' part of cost function

$$C_{good} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (QLK_i - NN_i)^2, & \text{if } QLK_i \neq 0 \\ 0, & \text{if } QLK_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

Clip negative heat flux  $q_{i,e}$  to zero

### Matching thresholds for all transport channels

Use leading-heatflux style fitting. For example for ITG: train on  $q_{i,ITG}$  and  $q_{e,ITG}/q_{i,ITG}$ ,  $D_{i,ITG}/q_{i,ITG}$ , etc. and multiply the output of the networks.

### No spurious positive flux in stable region

Punish positive predictions with extra cost function term

$$C_{stab} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } QLK_i \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n NN_i - c_{stab}, & \text{if } QLK_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

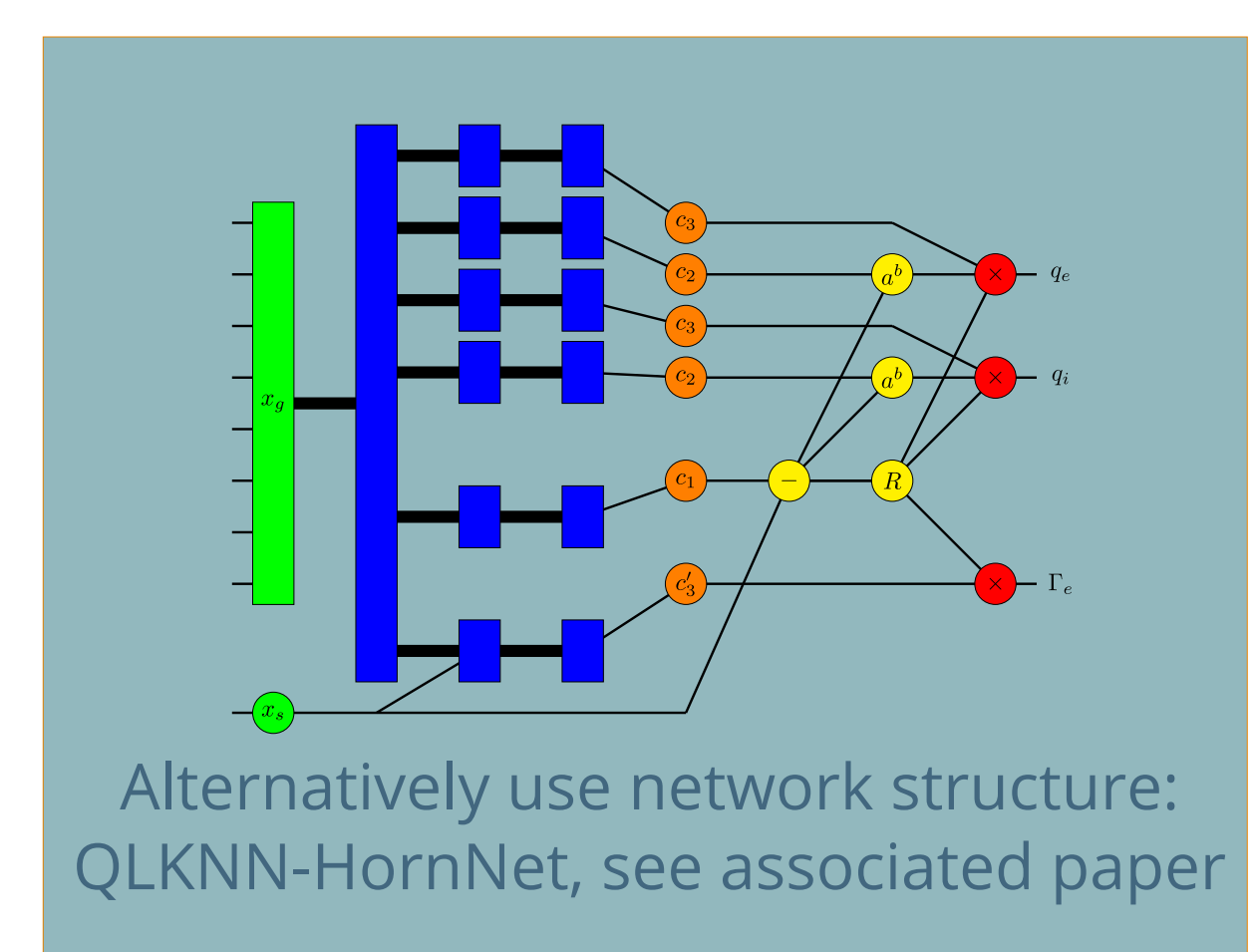
### Enforce smoothness

Punish model complexity using a L2 cost function.

$$C_{regu} = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i^2$$

### Sum costs together

$$C = C_{good} + \lambda_{regu} C_{regu} + \lambda_{stab} C_{stab}$$



Alternatively use network structure: QLKNN-HornNet, see associated paper

## Extension to impurity transport ongoing

QLKNN-hyper dataset expanded with including impurity density gradients and their transport fluxes

variable	# points	min	max
$k_{\theta} \rho_s \leq 1.8$	10	0.1	1.8
$k_{\theta} \rho_s > 2$	8	3	45
$R/L_{T_i}$	11	0	16
$R/L_{T_e}$	11	0	16
$R/L_{n_e}$	11	-5	5
$R/L_{n_{i,0}}$	12	-15	15
$q$	8	0.66	10
$\hat{s}$	10	-1	4
$r/R$	7	0.1	0.95
$T_i/T_e$	7	0.25	2.5
$\nu^*$	11	1e-5	1
Dilution ( $n_i/n_e$ )	4	0	0.3

Total flux calculations  $2.8 \times 10^9 \approx 4\text{MCPUs} \approx 2\text{Tib netCDF}$

- ▶ Run impurities in the trace limit using QuaLiKiz
- ▶ Improved collision operator with QuaLiK-2.8.1 [8]
- ▶ For higher dimensionality, constrain to JET subspace, for example QLKNN-jetexp-15D for JET [5]

## References

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