

Predicting disruption in future tokamaks with fewer data by more physics-guided

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How to reduce the data requirement

Performance of the target domain

Reduce the distance of $\varepsilon_t(h) \leq \varepsilon_s(h) + d_{\tilde{\mathcal{H}}}(\mathcal{D}_s, \mathcal{D}_t)$ source and target domain + min{ $\mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}_s}[l_d(f_s, f_t)], \mathbb{E}_{\mathcal{D}_t}[l_d(f_s, f_t)]$ }

Improve the performance of source domain

Intersection of AI and physics



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20 disruptive shots + 120 nondisruptive shots: IDP-PGFE



Case No.	EAST Data	Data Strategy	CORAL Strategy	AUC				
1	None	/	/	0.642				
2	110 (10)	Mixing	/	0.764				
3	110 (10)	CORAL	Unsupervised	0.797				
4	110 (10)	CORAL	Supervised	0.890				
5	1896 (355)	Full data	/	0.936				
►TPR = 90 %, FPR = 25.56%, AUC = 0.89 ➤ Supervised CORAL reaches the BEST CORAL and PGFE could Reduce the distance of source and target domain								

Zero-shot: more physics guided (human input)

Improved data quality

> More accurate true negative samples for J-TEXT have been labeled through the **anomaly detection model**.

, XK. Ai, W. Zheng, CS. Shen et al. Nuclear Engineering and Technology, under review.

PGFE-Upgrade

instabilities MHD > Extract 0.9 features from the related 0.8 whole Mirnov array based on Rate **SVD** rather than FFT and CSD. e U.6 > Selected channels with similar $\frac{1}{2}_{0.5}$ chord core distances (r/a) Po between the SXR and XUV $\Xi_{0.3}$ Case 1, AUC = 0.64 arrays in J-TEXT and EAST. Case 2, AUC = 0.67 0.2 Case 3, AUC = 0.95 > Added scaled features such 0.1 Case 4, AUC = 0.90as XUV_ratio, ne0/nG, dr/a, 0.7 0.8 0.9 dZ/a, etc. **False Positive Rate** Case Improved data Transfer



Cast	EAST Data		improveu uata	PGFE-U	AUC
No.	EASI Data	Strategy	quality		
1	None	/	Ν	Ν	0.64
2	None	/	Y	Y	0.67
3	1896 (355)	/	Y	Y	0.95
4	None	Estimated normalized parameters	Y	Y	0.90

Sensitivity analysis of the normalized parameters

 \geq Performance declines by less than 90%

Estimated mean ratio between -1~2.





Estimated std ratio between 0.5~5.

Summary

> Improve the performance of source domain and reduce the distance of source and target domain are two main approaches to make the cross machine disruption prediction get higher performance and fewer data > The cross machine performance could reach AUC=0.9 zero-shot performance by CORAL and physics guided approach.

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