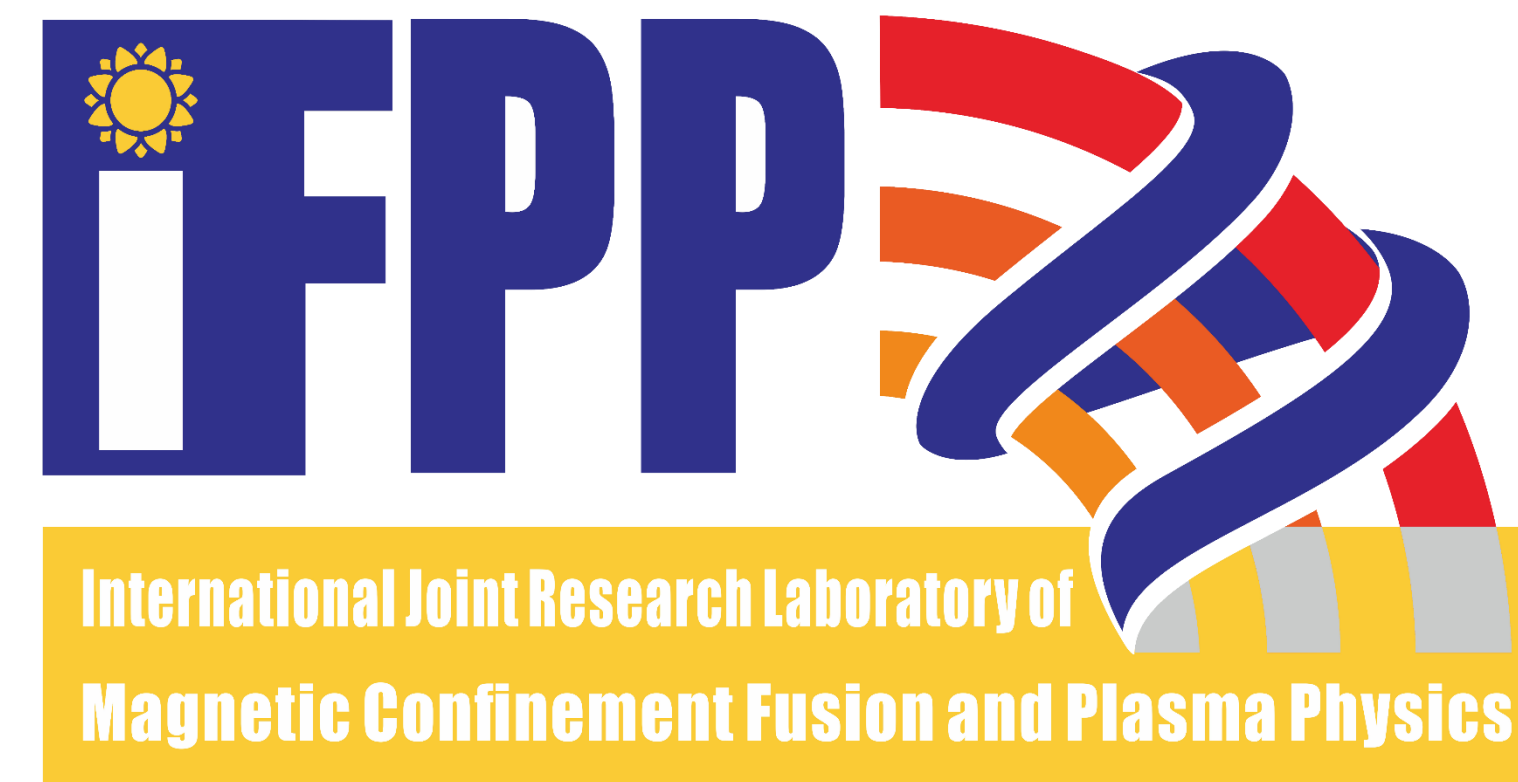


J-TEXT's Efforts on Disruption Prediction of Future Reactors



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Introduction

Background

Accurate disruption prediction is one of the keys for tokamaks to be commercially viable reactors. But these are some challenges for future tokamak disruption prediction.

- During the initial operation of the new device, the data is scarce, so it is difficult for model training and hyperparameter selection.
- Due to differences in structure, operating parameters, and other factors, the data driven models are difficult to transfer between tokamaks.
- Machine learning models struggle with cross-machine generalization and scenario adaptation.

Work

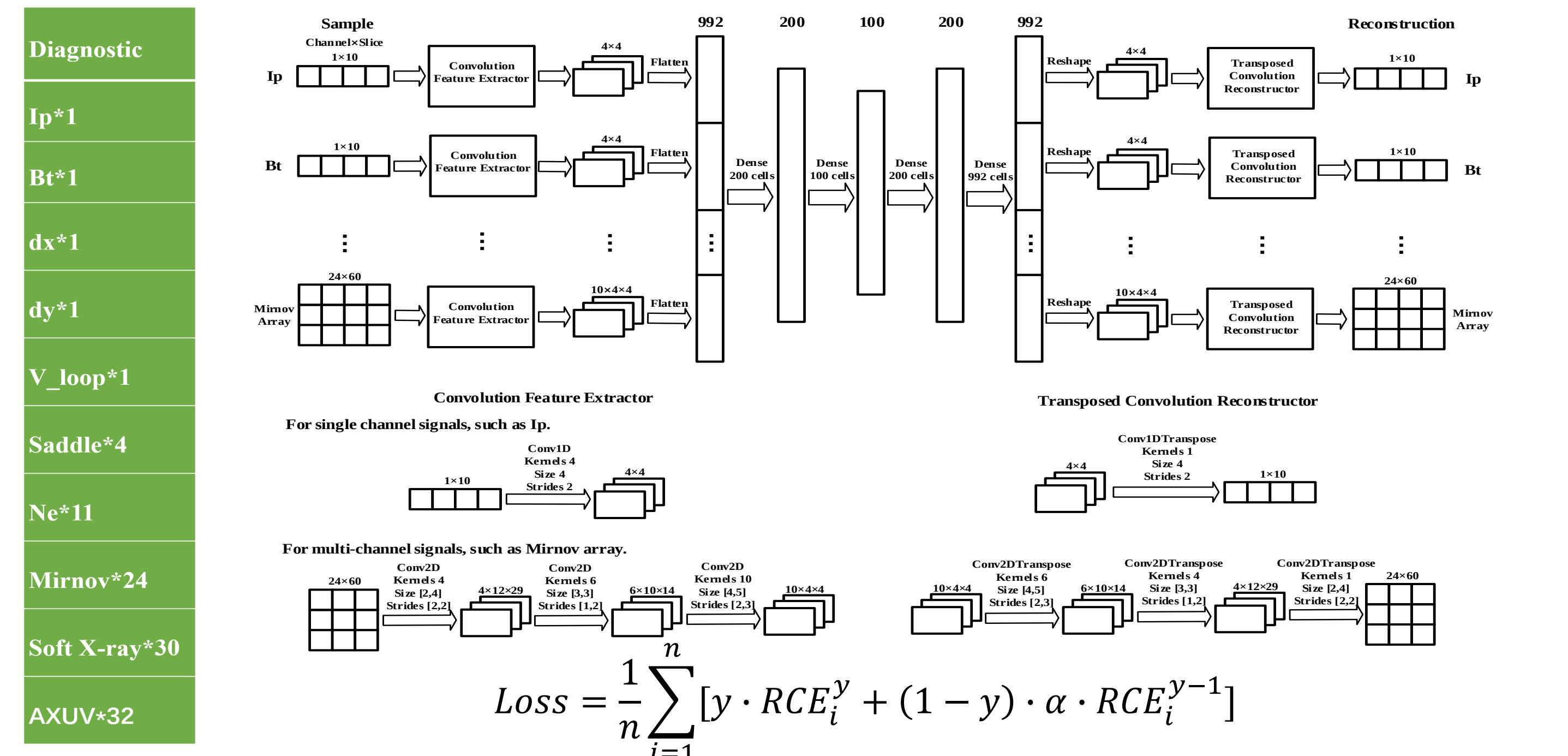
We propose a phased strategy for different operational phases:

- Anomaly detection from the first shot.
- Physics-guided transfer learning with limited data.
- Disruption Budget Consumption (DBC) for risk-aware evaluation

Anomaly Detection & Cross-Tokamak Transfer

Developed E-CAAD anomaly detection model

- Trained on non-disruptive samples, uses disruptive precursors when available.



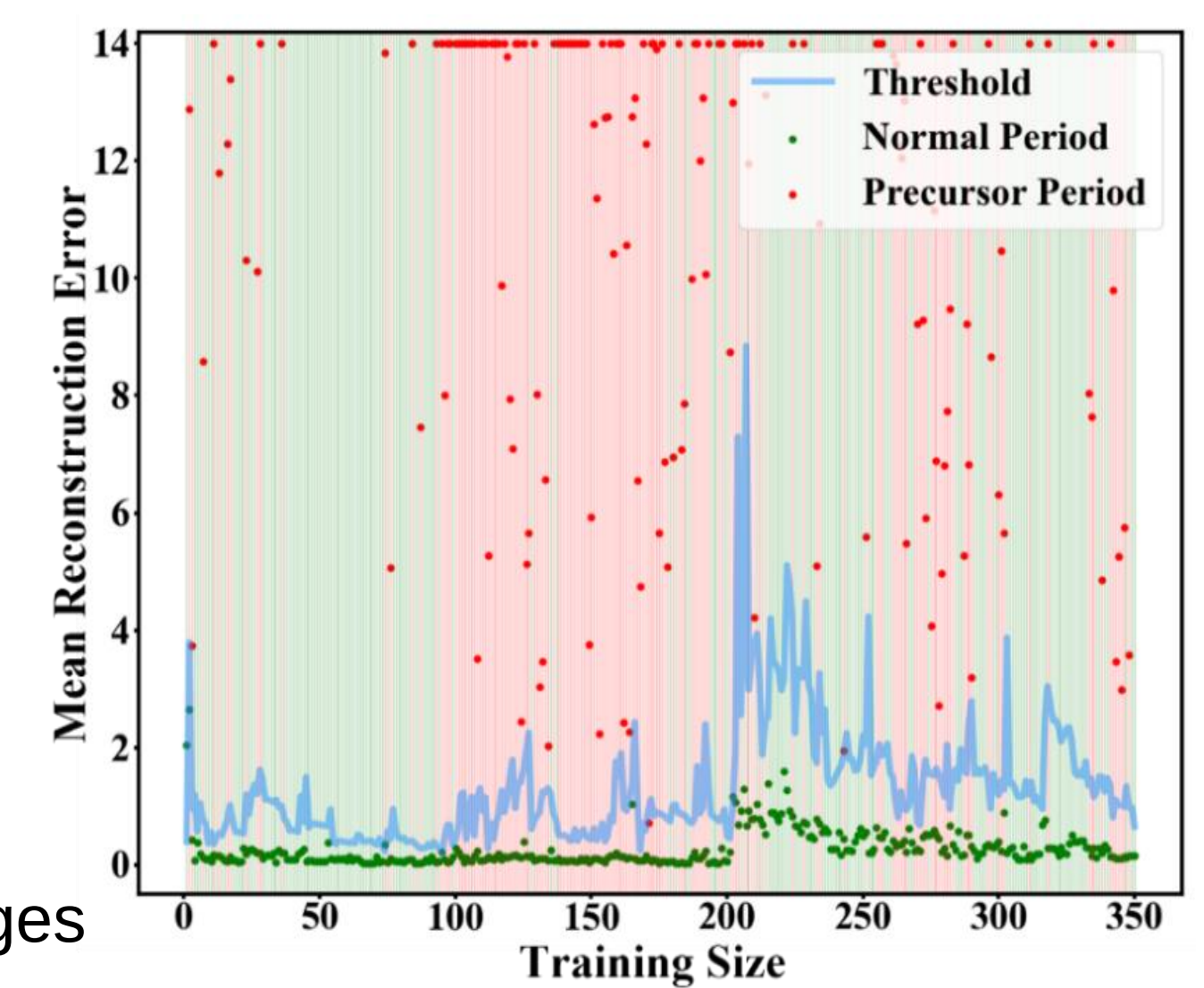
Trained on J-TEXT, deployed on EAST from first discharge.

Strategies:

- Existing-machine data assistance.
- Adaptive learning from scratch.
- Adaptive alarm threshold adjustment.

Result

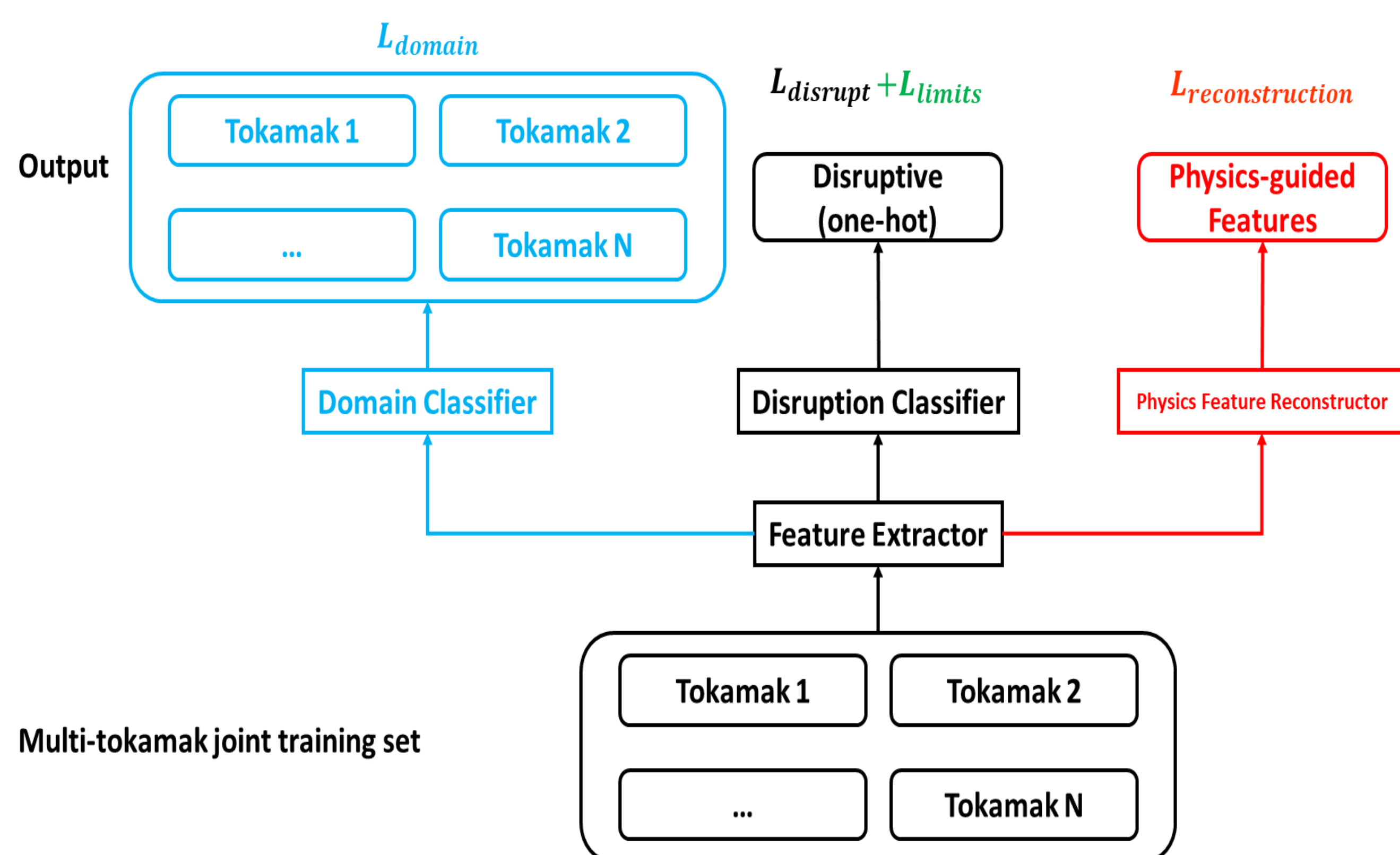
- Disruption prediction from the first discharge.
- Model automatically adapts to dynamic changes in operation scenarios



Physics-Guided Transfer Learning

Physics-guided Domain Adaptation Network (PhyDANet)

- Combines physics constraints (e.g., density, q-limits) with ML.
- Uses domain adaptation (DANN, MMD) + reconstruction.



Result

	Data	+ Physical Loss	+Reconstruction	No physics guidance
Only EAST	2 shots	0.8357	0.8039	0.7992
	20 shots	0.8902	0.9053	0.8756
J-TEXT+EAST Domain Generalization	J-TEXT 1021 shots EAST 2 shots	0.8026	0.7762	0.8094
	J-TEXT 1021 shots EAST 20 shots	0.9449	0.9475	0.9212

- 2 EAST shots: Physical loss boosts performance.
- 20 EAST shots: Domain adaptation + reconstruction → TPR > 94%.

Disruption Budget Consumption (DBC) Framework

Purpose

- Quantifies impact of disruptions in different operational phases of a tokamak plasma discharge

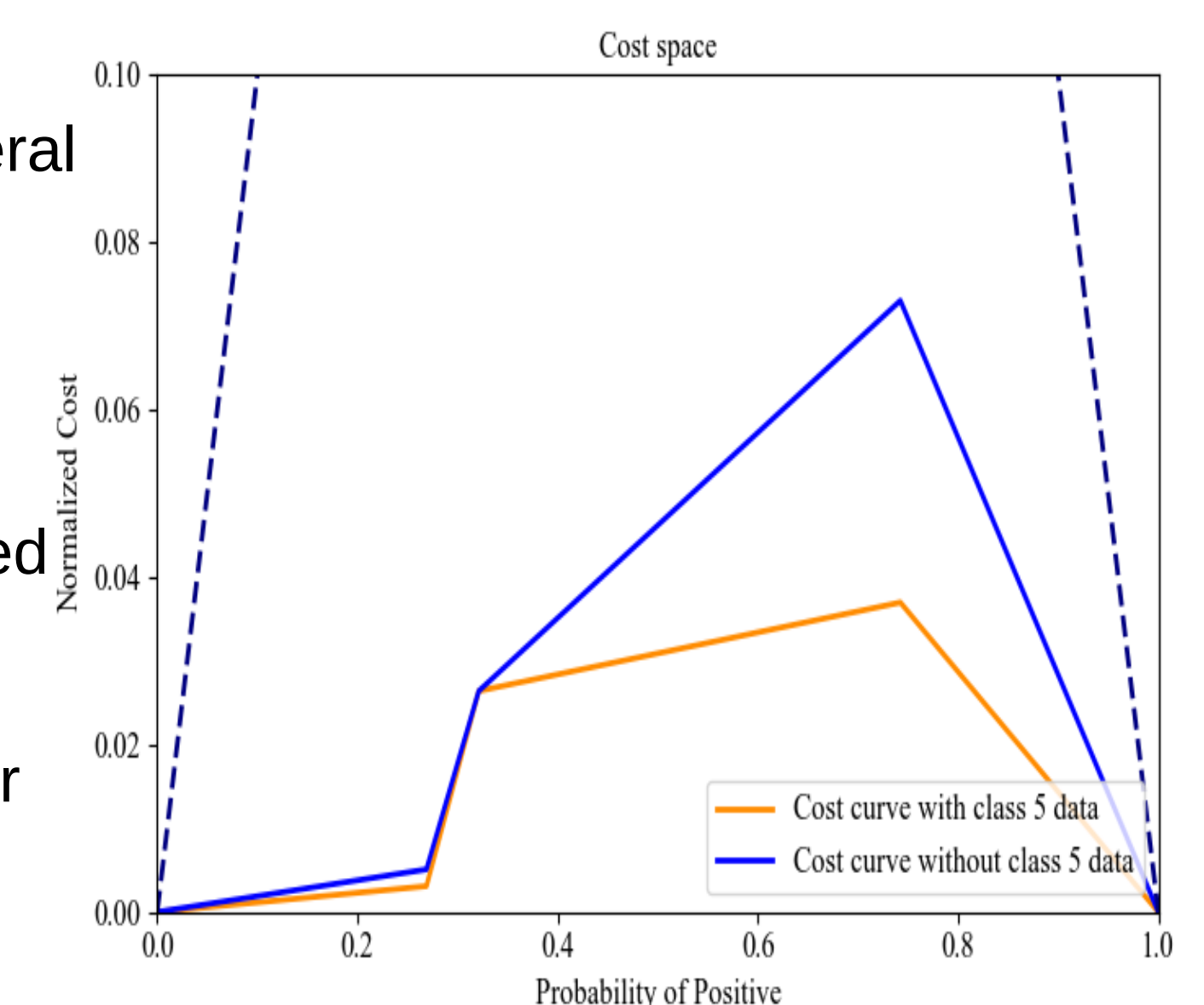
Method

$$DBC = \begin{cases} \frac{Ip - Ip_{min}}{Ip_{std}} + \frac{Bt - Bt_{min}}{Bt_{std}} \text{ potential DBC;} \\ \frac{Ip - Ip_{min}}{Ip_{std}} + \frac{Bt - Bt_{min}}{Bt_{std}} + \frac{P_{tot} - P_{tot_{min}}}{P_{tot_{std}}} + \frac{CQ_{rate} - CQ_{rate_{min}}}{CQ_{rate_{std}}} \text{ potential DBC;} \\ 0 \text{ undisturbance;} \end{cases}$$

- Training set filtering by DBC improves generalization.

Cost Curve Evaluation

- Models trained with high-DBC shots removed perform better in high-risk phases.
- Normalized DBC cost complements AUC for model evaluation.



Conclusion

- Anomaly detection transfer method: Enables disruption prediction from the first shot.
- PhyDANet method : Balances physics and data-driven learning.
- DBC framework : Provides risk-aware model evaluation and training.
- Layered strategy ensures safety and adaptability throughout all tokamak lifecycle.