



# Digital twin workflow development for SPARC

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Commonwealth Fusion Systems



# Outline of this presentation

- CFS Introduction
- Multi-fidelity Digital Engineering at CFS
- Grounding digital design with empirical data
- Preparing for SPARC Operations
- Looking ahead to ARC

# Introduction to CFS and SPARC Progress



# CFS: commercial fusion via concrete steps



R&D

Commercial demo

Commercial power plant



Physics  
COMPLETED

Magnet tech  
COMPLETED

SPARC  
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

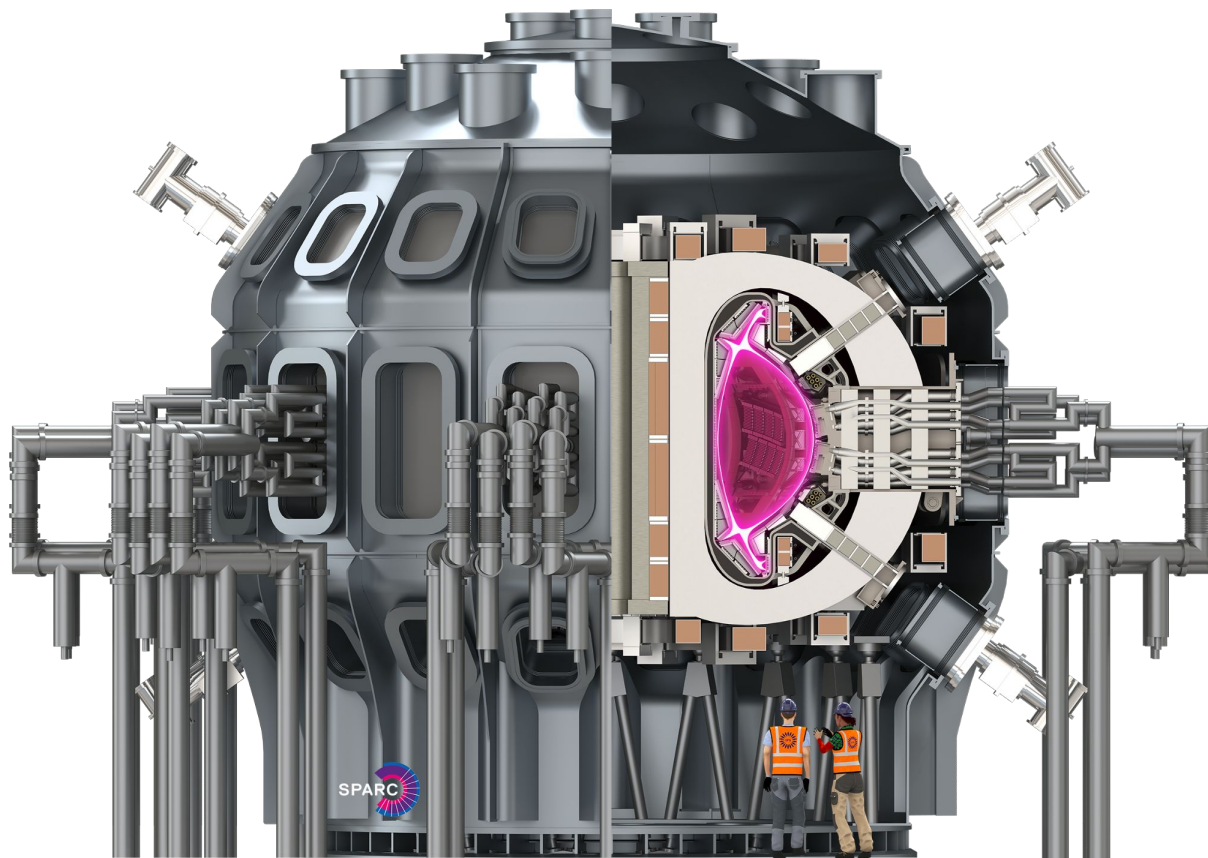
ARC  
EARLY 2030s

# SPARC is a high field (12T) energy gain tokamak being constructed in Devens, MA, USA

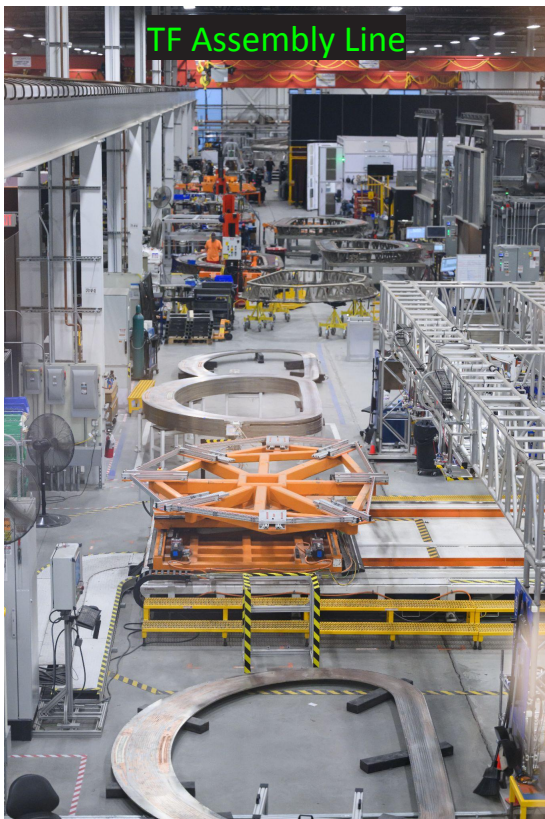


## SPARC Primary Reference Discharge

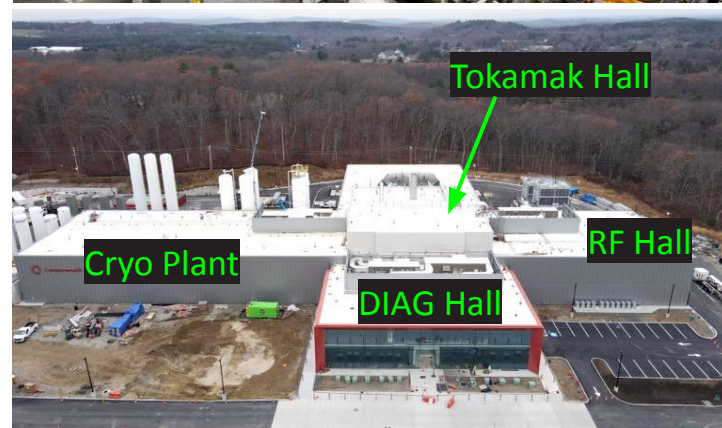
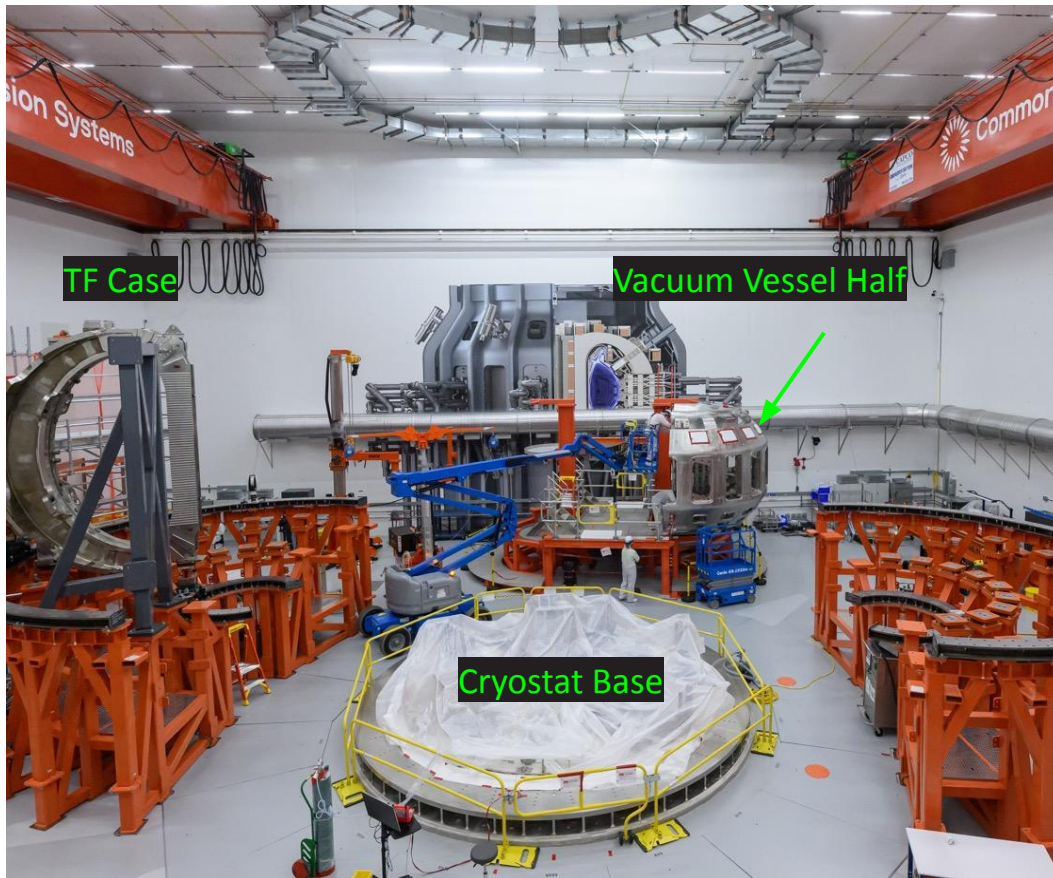
R	1.85	m
a	0.57	m
$B_0$	12.2	T
$I_p$	8.7	MA
$q^*$	3.05	( $q_{95} = 3.4$ )
$\kappa_{sep}$	1.98	
$\langle T_e \rangle$	7.33	keV
$\langle n_e \rangle$	3.13	$10^{20}m^{-3}$
$\tau_E$	0.77	s
$f_g$	0.37	
$P_{ohmic}$	1.7	MW
$P_{rf,coupled,operating}$	11.1	MW
$P_{fus}$	141	MW
Q	11.0	(h-mode)



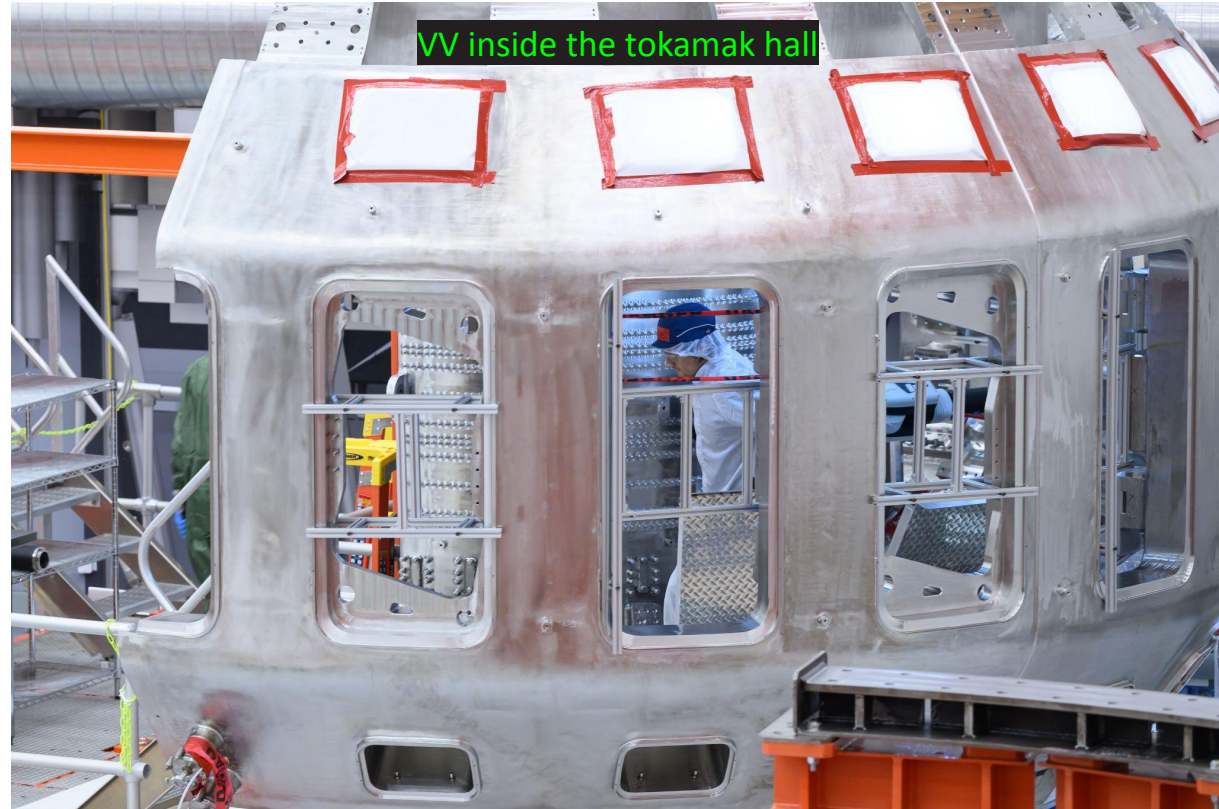
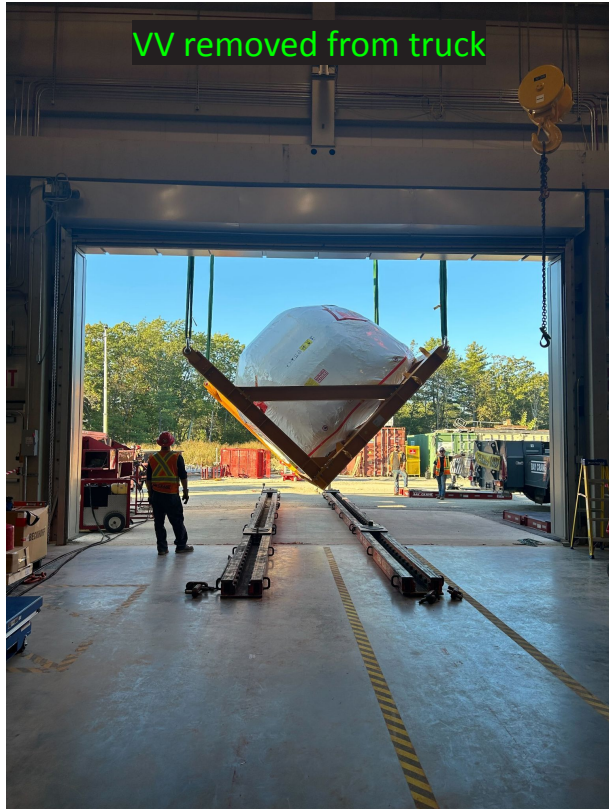
# The CFS magnet factory continues to produce the magnets for SPARC across three assembly lines



# SPARC tokamak assembly is underway, plant systems are being commissioned, some systems are already complete



# Metrology and component installation in the Vacuum Vessel has begun inside the tokamak hall



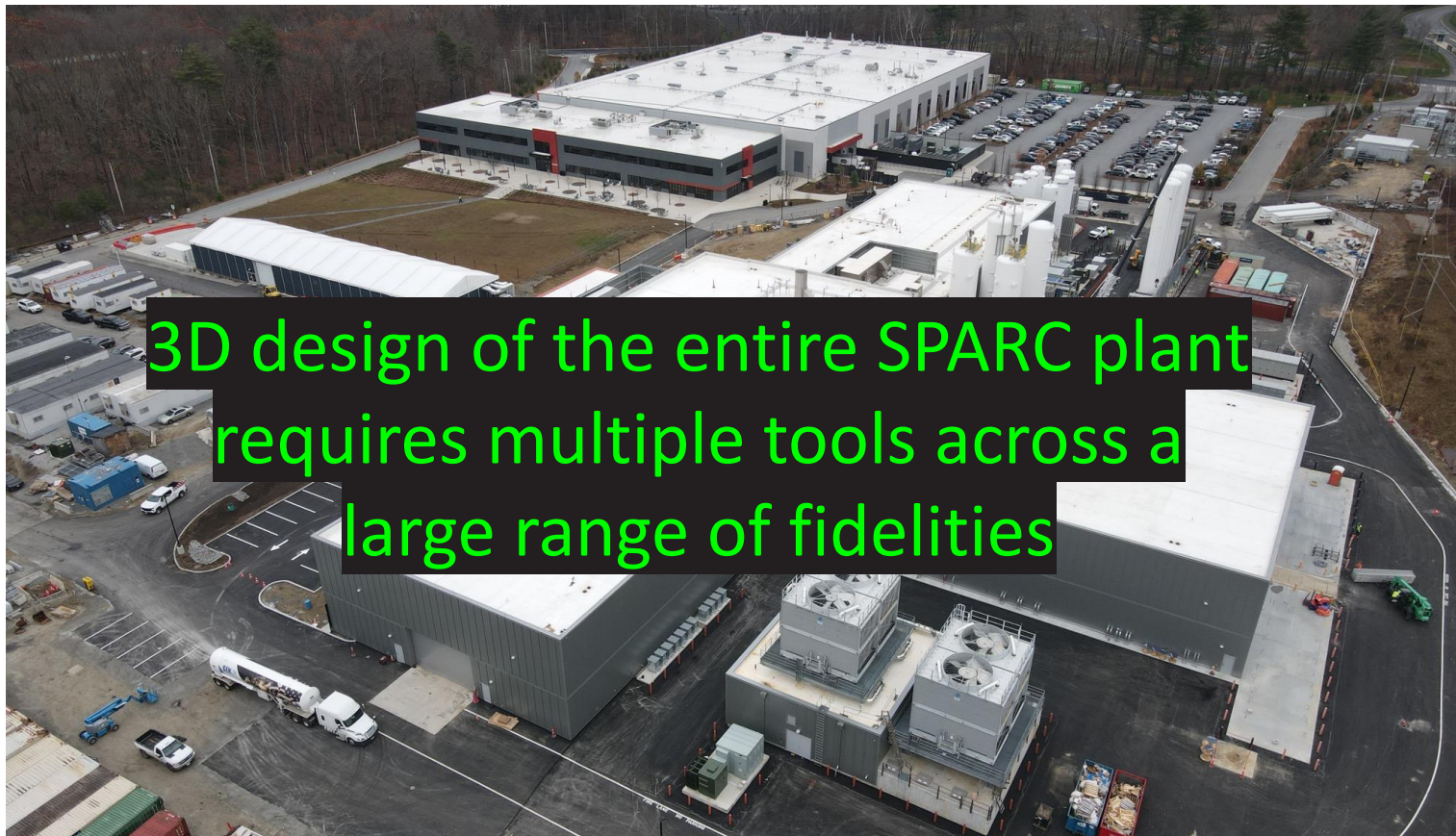


# Multi-fidelity Digital Engineering at CFS

# The CFS site contains many systems, with design and analysis happening across scales ranging from km to um



The CFS site contains many systems, with design and analysis happening across scales ranging from km to um



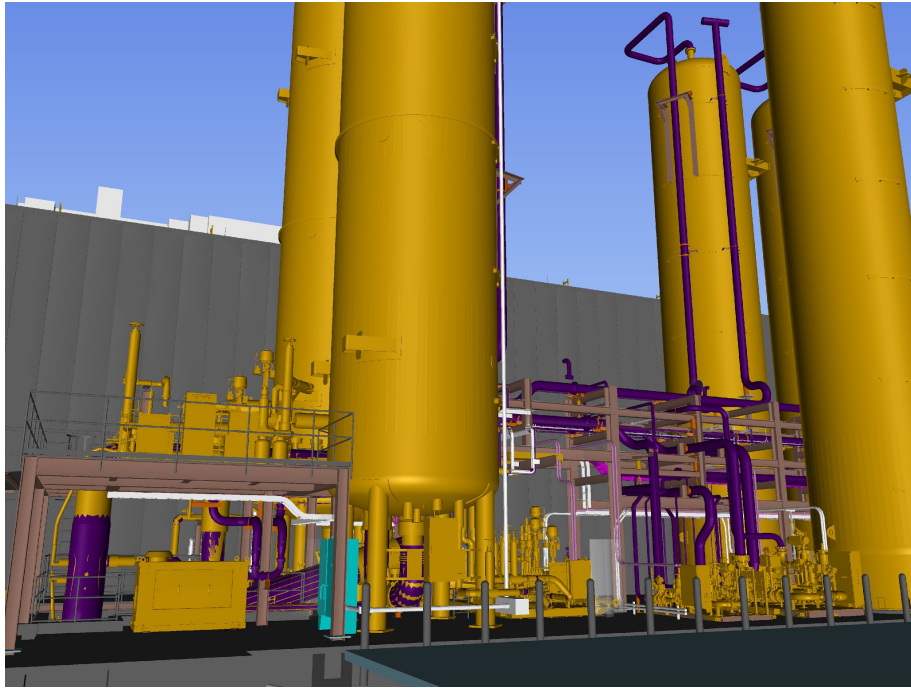
# CFS employs a multi-fidelity approach to digital engineering: AVEVA and neutronics models cover entire SPARC site



# SPARC plant design employs a data centric approach to design system interfaces, clearances, and space allocations



AVEVA Model



Real Life

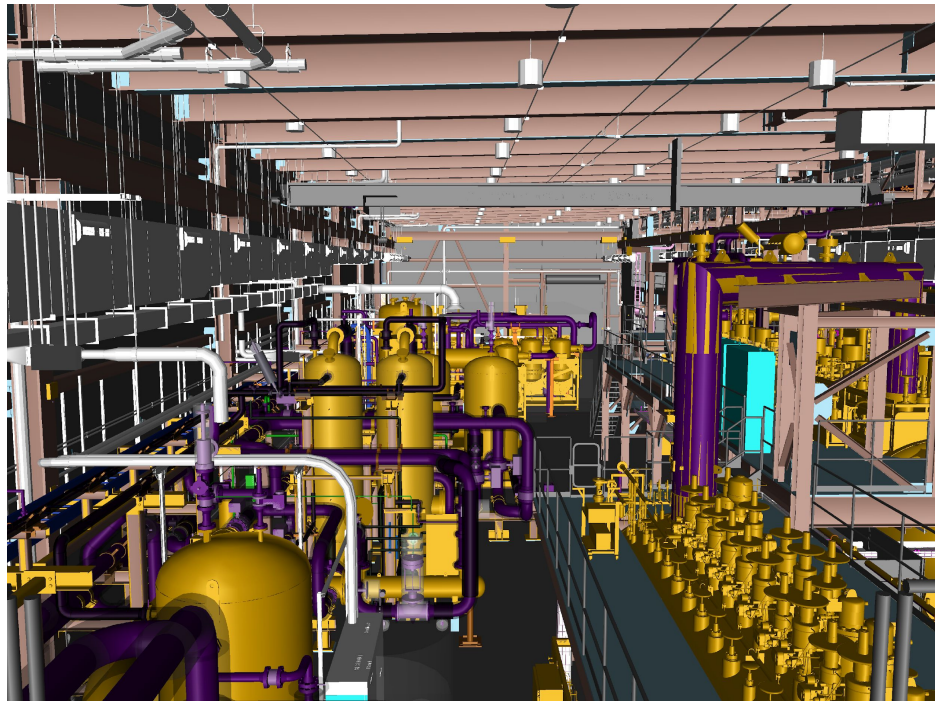


From concept to construction, entire life cycle of components are tracked digitally

# SPARC plant design employs a data centric approach to design system interfaces, clearances, and space allocations



AVEVA Model

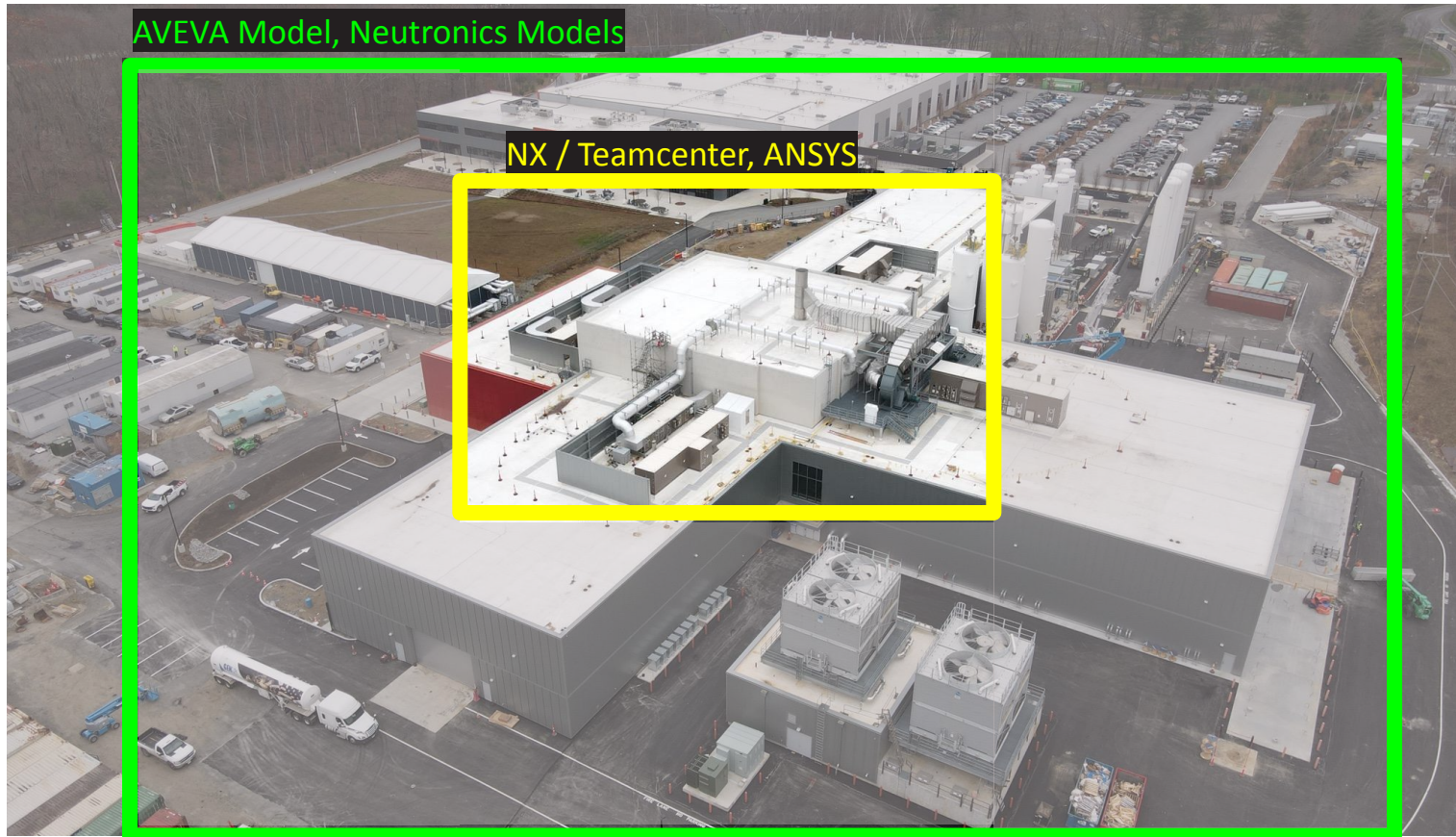


Real Life

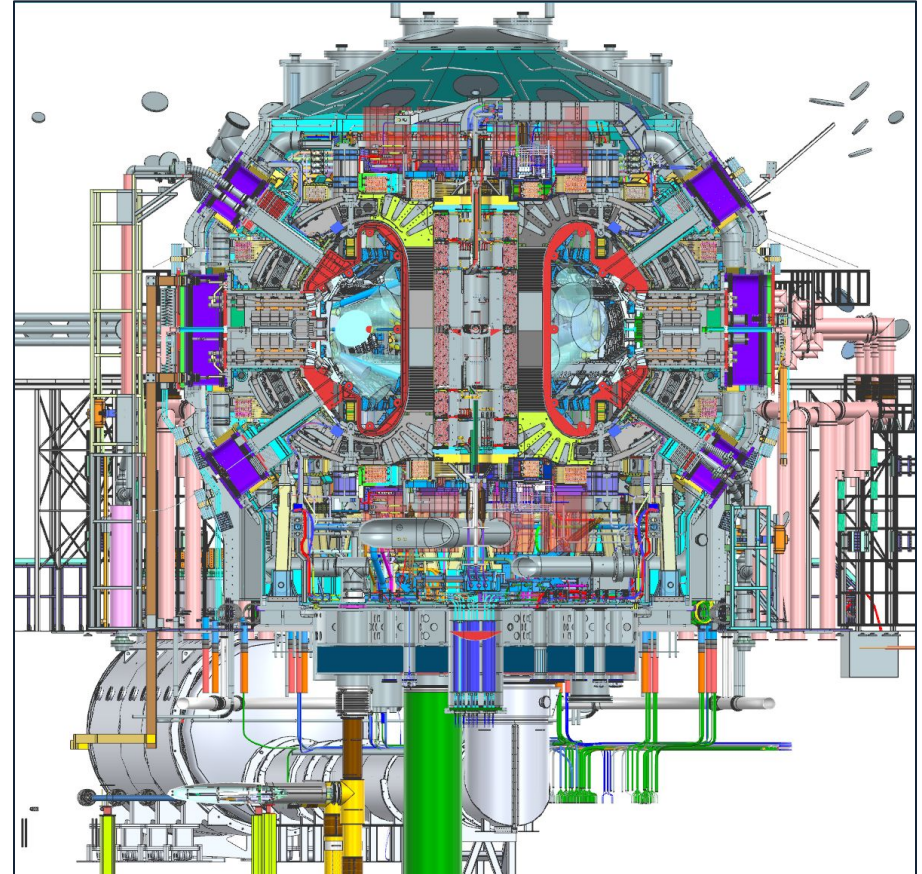
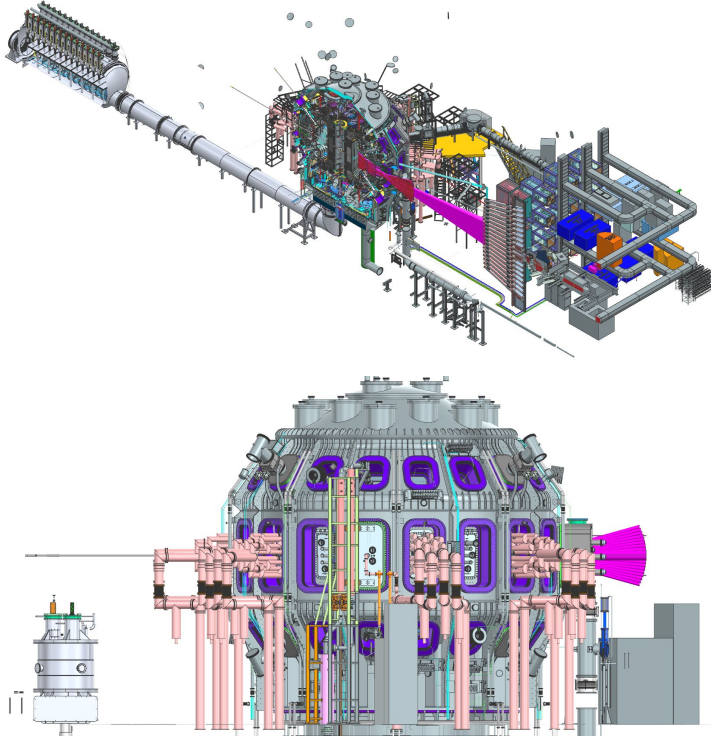


Construction drawings are produced directly from AVEVA

# CFS employs a multi-fidelity approach to digital engineering: NX/Teamcenter used for systems inside the tokamak hall



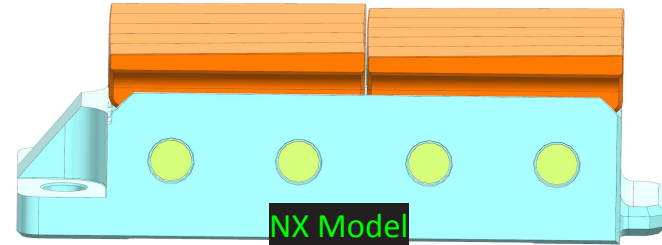
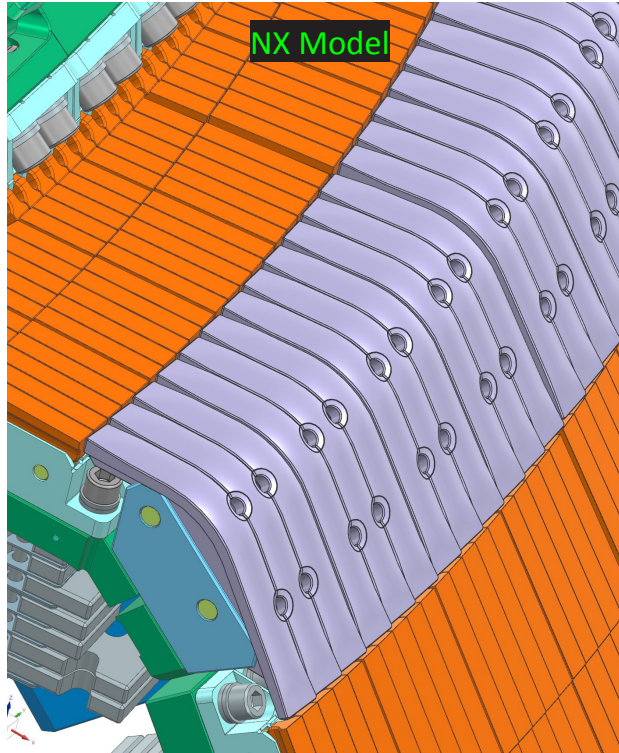
# Siemens NX + Teamcenter used to build 3D model of all systems inside the tokamak hall, 2D dwgs, etc.



Images from T. Henderson, R. Ramirez Dominguez  
For more info on SPARC CAD models see Johnson talk, this workshop

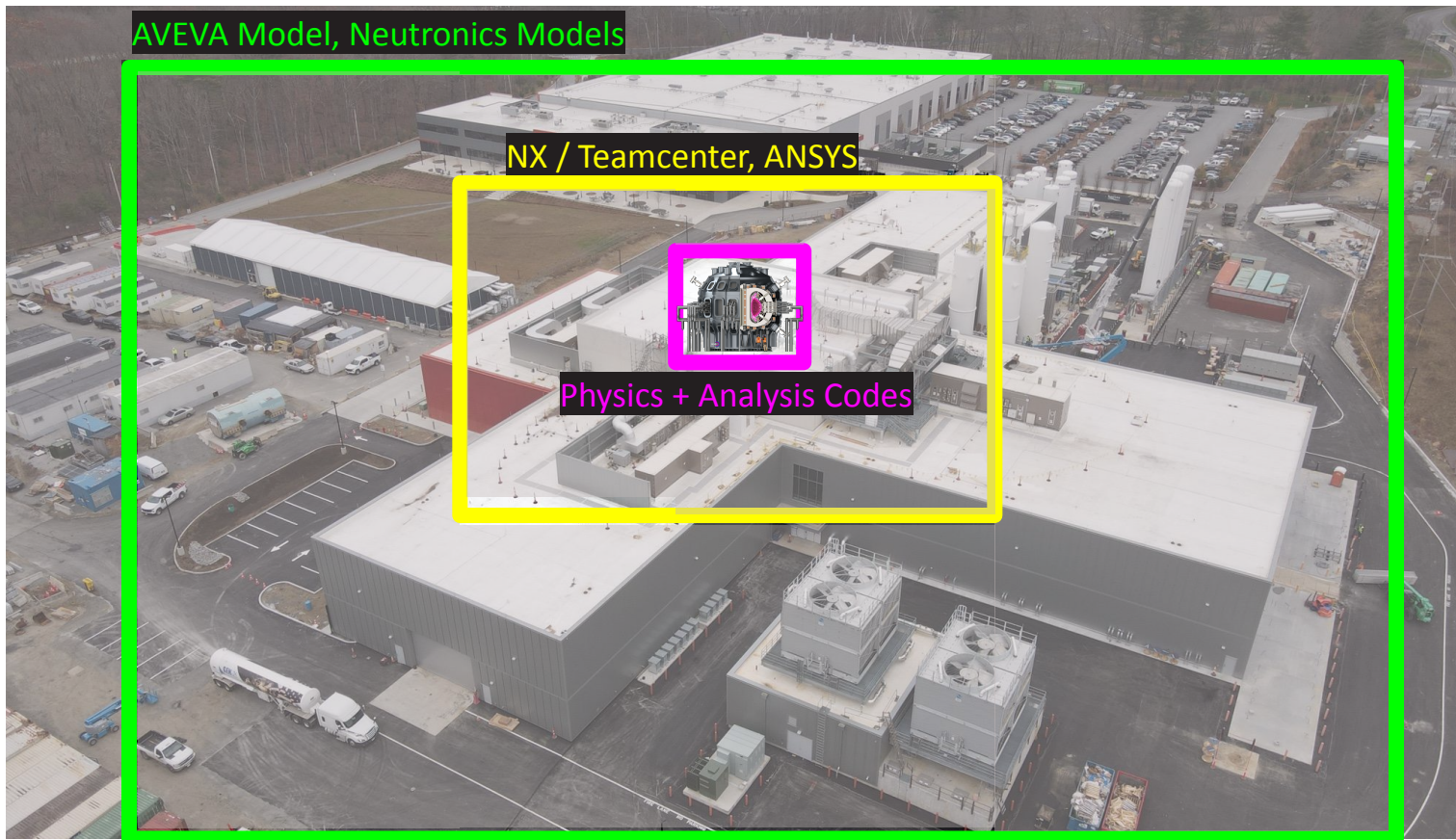


NX is the source of truth for all tokamak components. Example shown for plasma facing component (PFC) hardware.

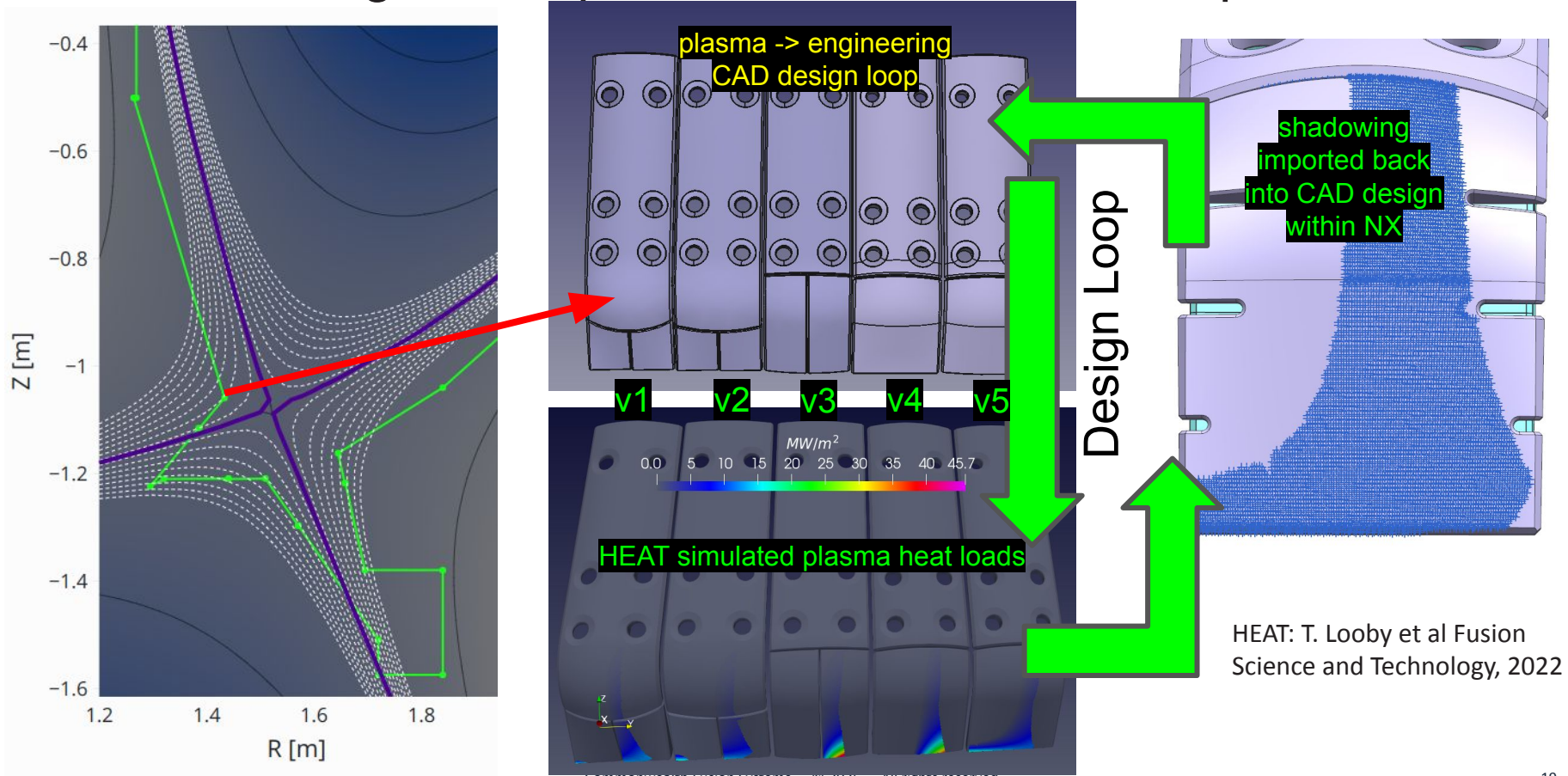


Roughly 1800/4000 PFC subassemblies completed

# CFS employs a multi-fidelity approach to digital engineering: physics and analysis codes simulate machine state



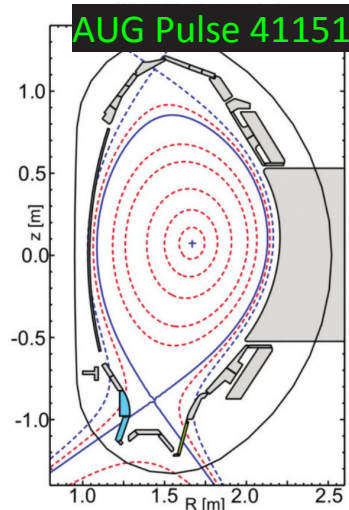
# Physics codes are coupled to engineering design/analysis codes for design and operational scenario development



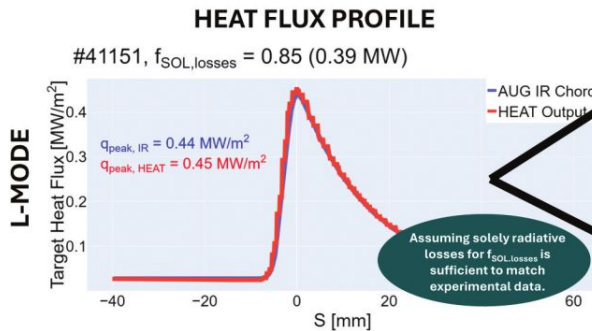
# Physics codes are validated experimentally at other tokamaks, example shown for HEAT at AUG



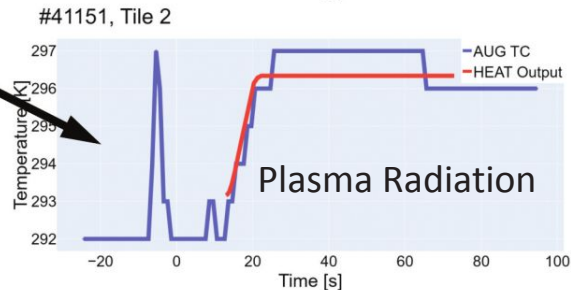
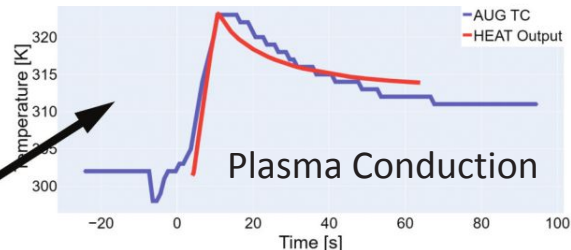
## Simulated profiles vs experiment



Physics code (HEAT) in red  
Experimental data in blue



## Thermocouple Data



## IR camera sim vs experiment

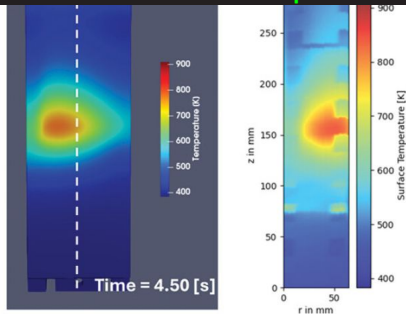


Fig. 13. Illustration of the agreement between the heat flux data extracted from the divertor target (red: HEAT, blue: IR) and the temperature (red: HEAT, blue: TCs) for two TC positions of AUG pulse #41151. For this simple case, reasonable agreement between experiment and simulation for both measurements can be achieved. Note that for the Tile 1 FEM simulation, a constant, negative outflux is applied to the tile rear side in order to mimic the AUG cooling water system.

Redl, A., Faitsch, M., Looby, T., & Eich, T. (2025). The Experimental Validation of HEAT on the ASDEX Upgrade Tokamak. *Fusion Science and Technology*, 81(7), 623–641. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15361055.2025.2478720>

# Grounding 3D models with empirical data



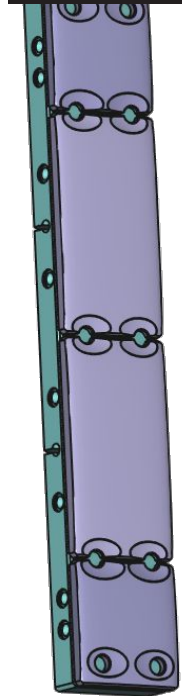
# As hardware is manufactured and installed at CFS HQ, models evolve into “as built” Digital Twin Instances (DTIs)



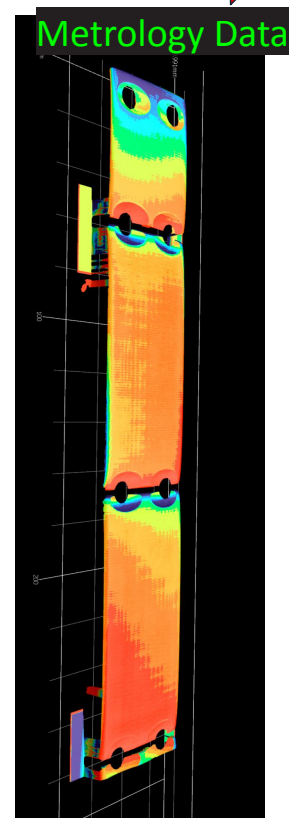
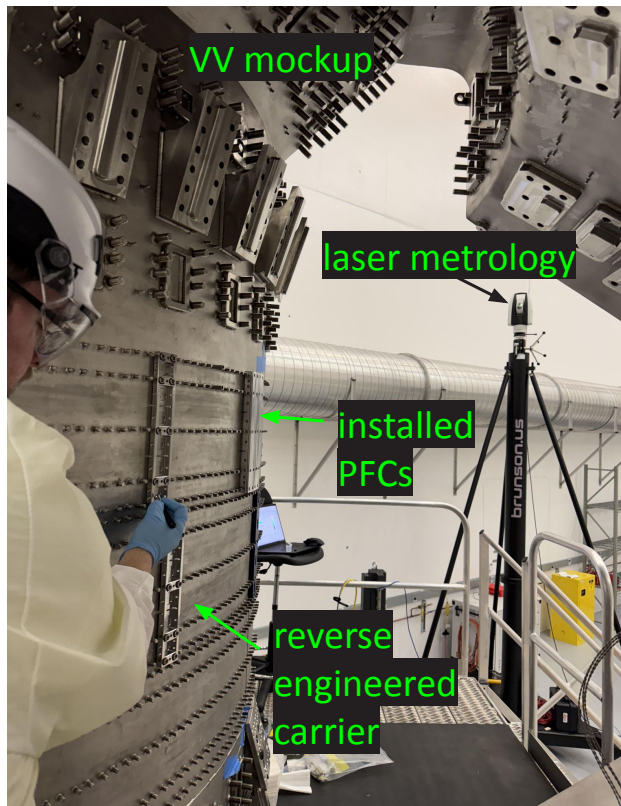
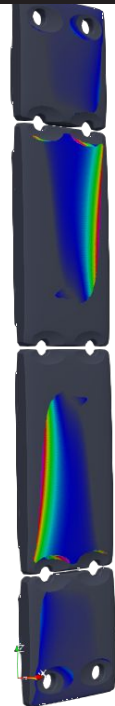
Digital Twin Prototype

Digital Twin Instance

Concept  
CAD model



Simulated Plasma  
Heat Flux



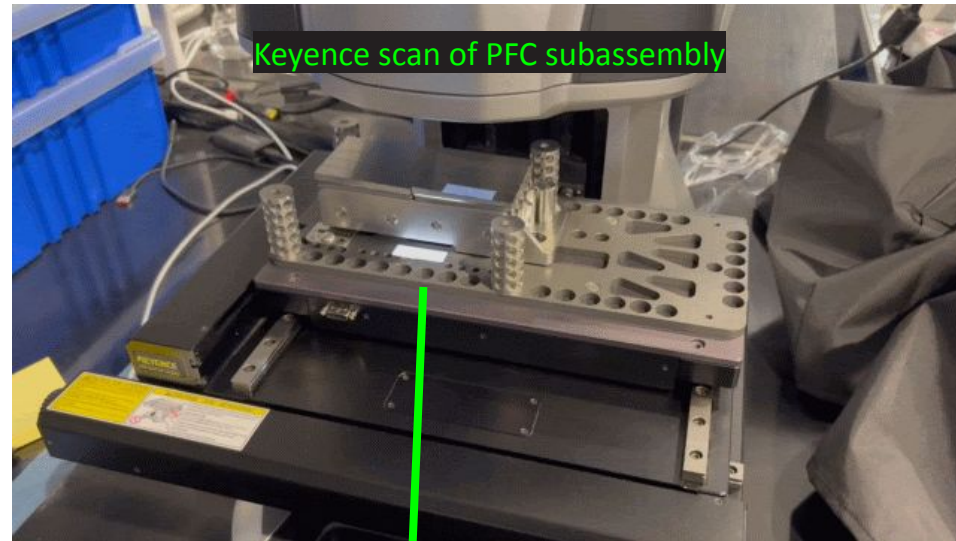
# Each PFC subassembly is scanned independently to validate the as-built assembly is within tolerances



Slide from M. Lagieski, B. Okray



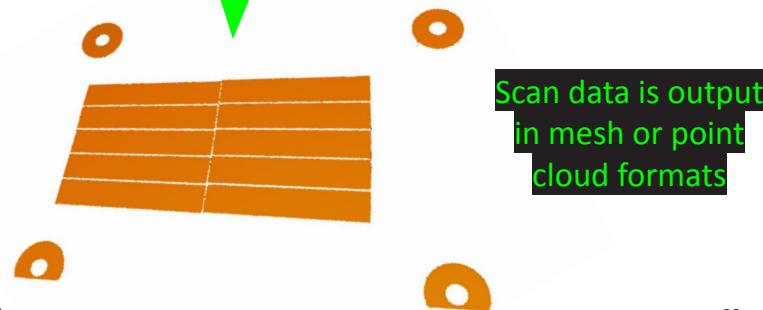
PFC Assembly and Metrology Lab assembly and scan up to 130 assemblies per week



Keyence scan of PFC subassembly



Plasma Facing Surface verified with white & blue light inspection

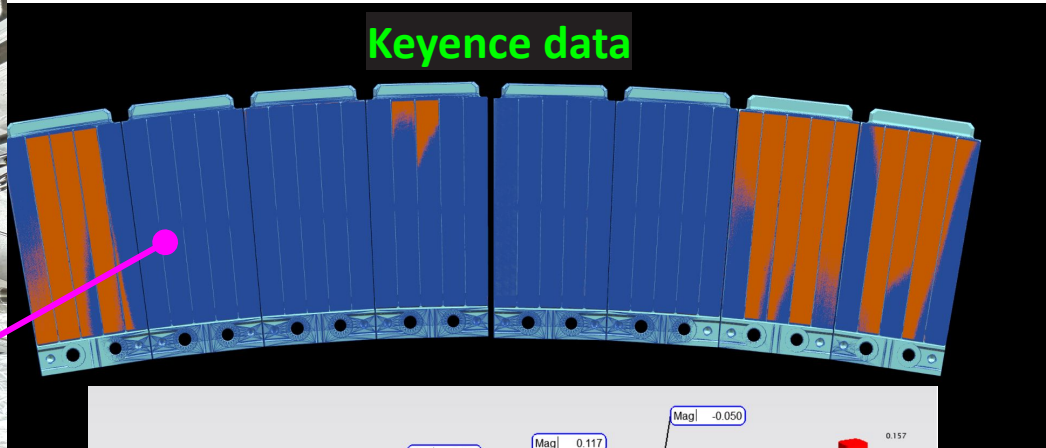


Scan data is output in mesh or point cloud formats

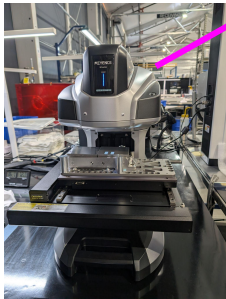
# Data from multiple metrology sources is compared and synthesized to generate as-built models of the PFC geometry



Picture of T5B PFCs installed



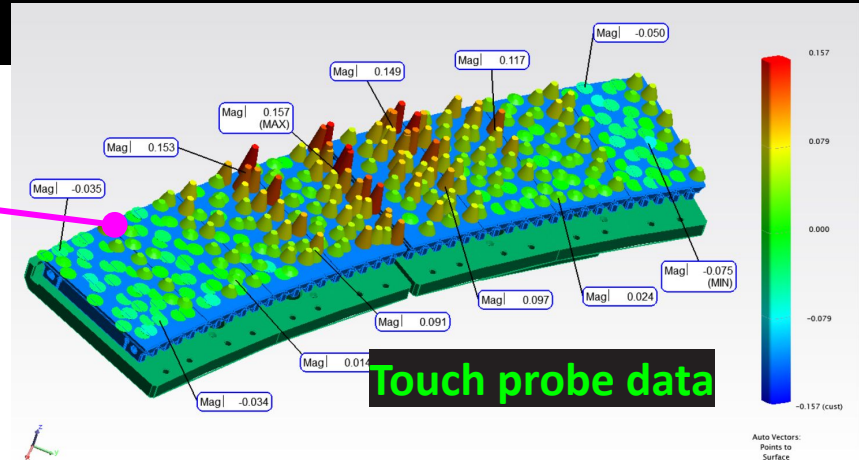
Keyence data




Keyence VR-6000 scans PFCs

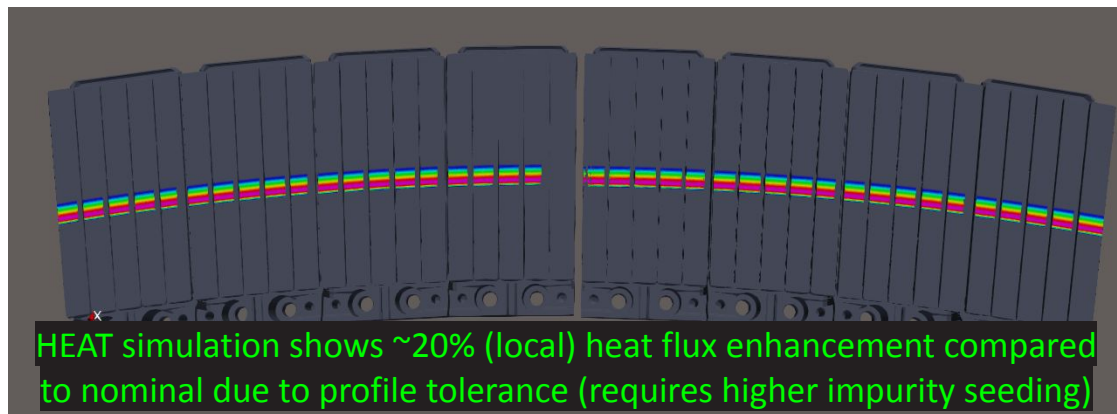
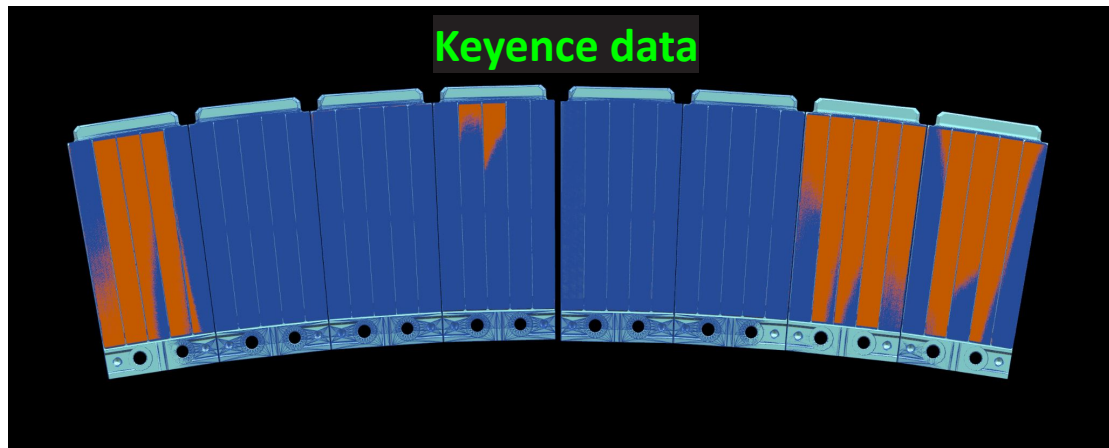
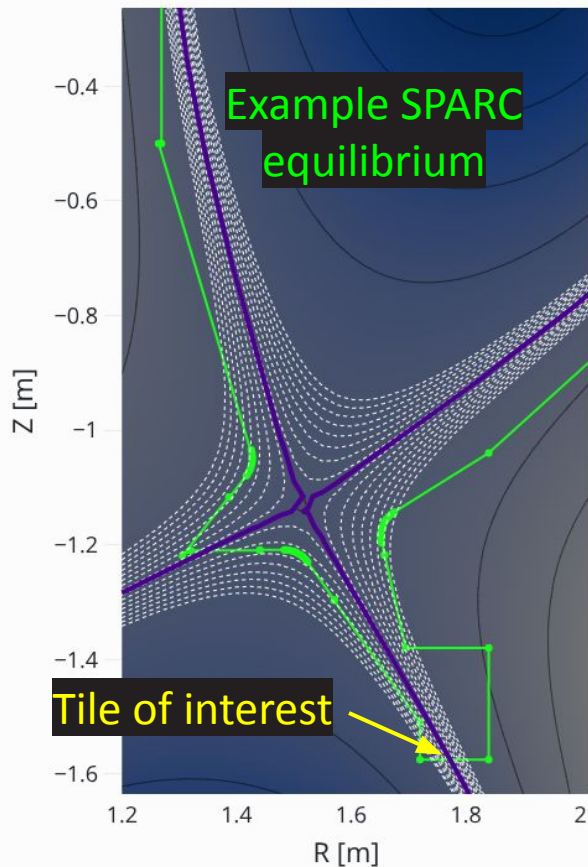


Leica T-Probe provides touch test across machine





As-built models can then be fed back to the physics codes to quantify physics performance cost of misalignments 



High heat flux testing is performed to define the operational limits of plasma facing materials and assemblies, and to benchmark ANSYS models

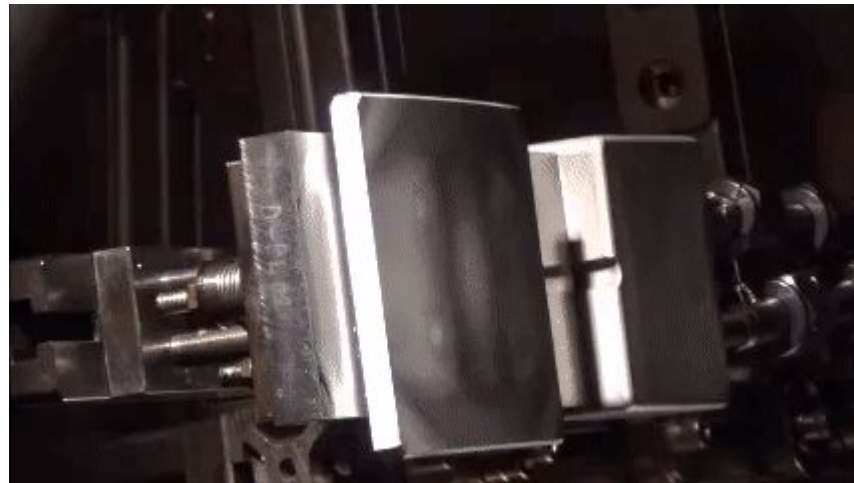


Tungsten slices



Surprisingly, W slices did not crack, but plastically deformed

Tungsten Heavy Alloy

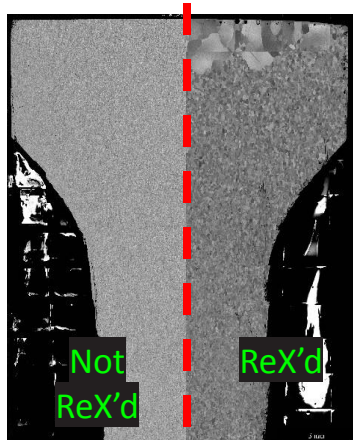
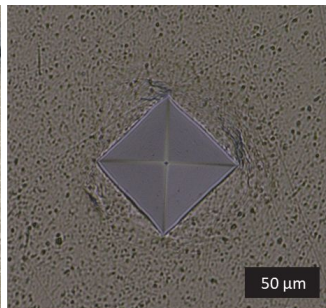


WHA undergoes “pomegranate effect”

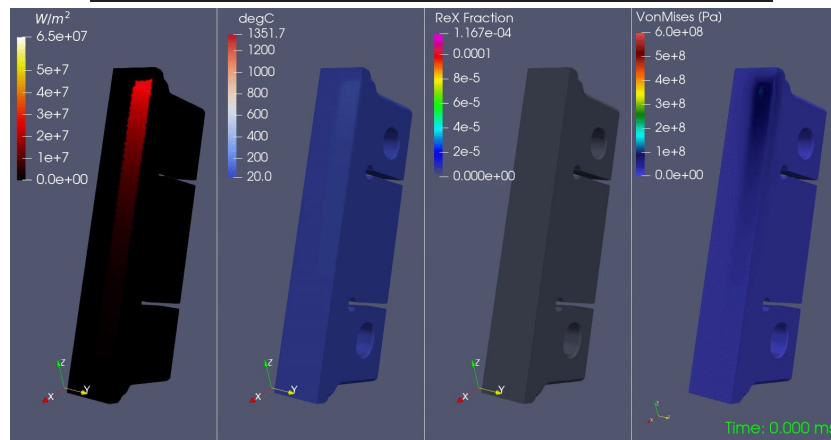
# Material test data is connected to physics/engineering models to quantify material evolution for each SPARC scenario



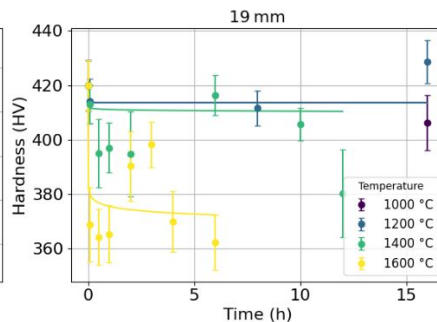
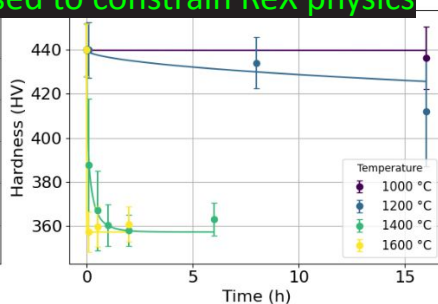
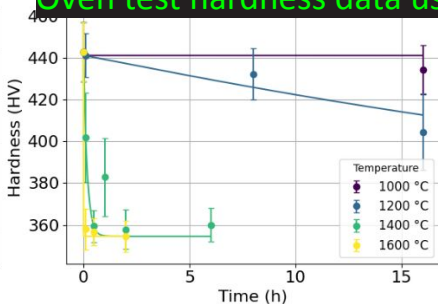
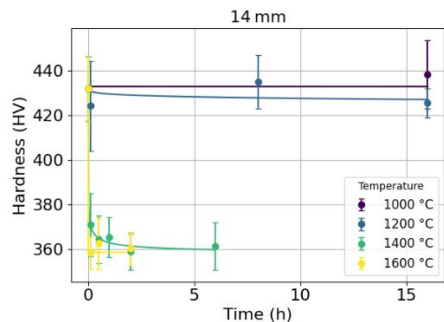
We bake SPARC W for varying time and temperatures and measure hardness, a recrystallization (ReX) proxy



Empirical ReX data pushed into physics codes



Oven test hardness data used to constrain ReX physics




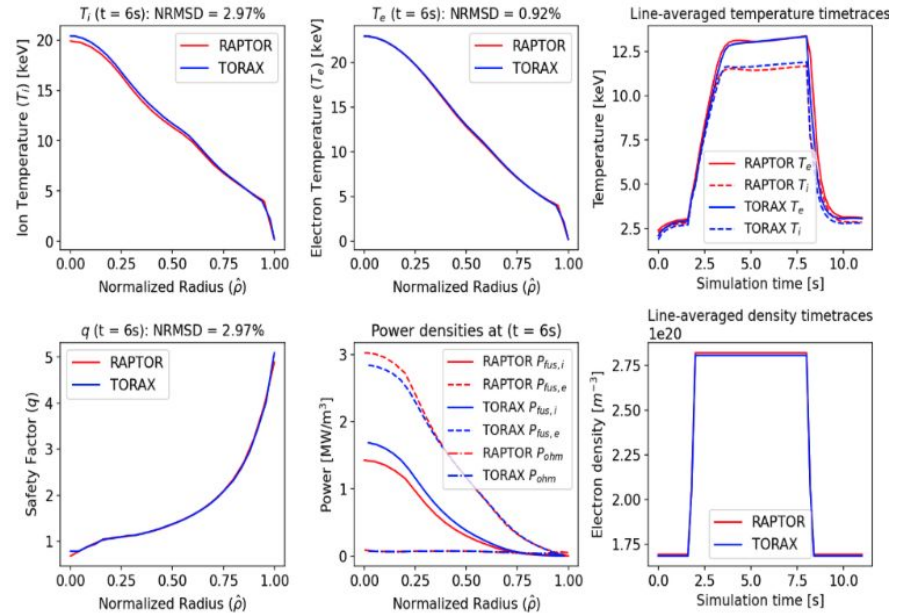
# Preparing for SPARC operations



# TORAX: foundational framework for rapid pulse predictions



- Python-JAX auto-differentiable framework for tokamak transport
  - Enables gradient-based non-linear PDE solvers
- TORAX is open-source with professional software management  Google DeepMind
- Coupled core and SOL models<sup>1</sup> to enforce core-edge solutions
- JAX enables efficient coupling of ML-surrogate models



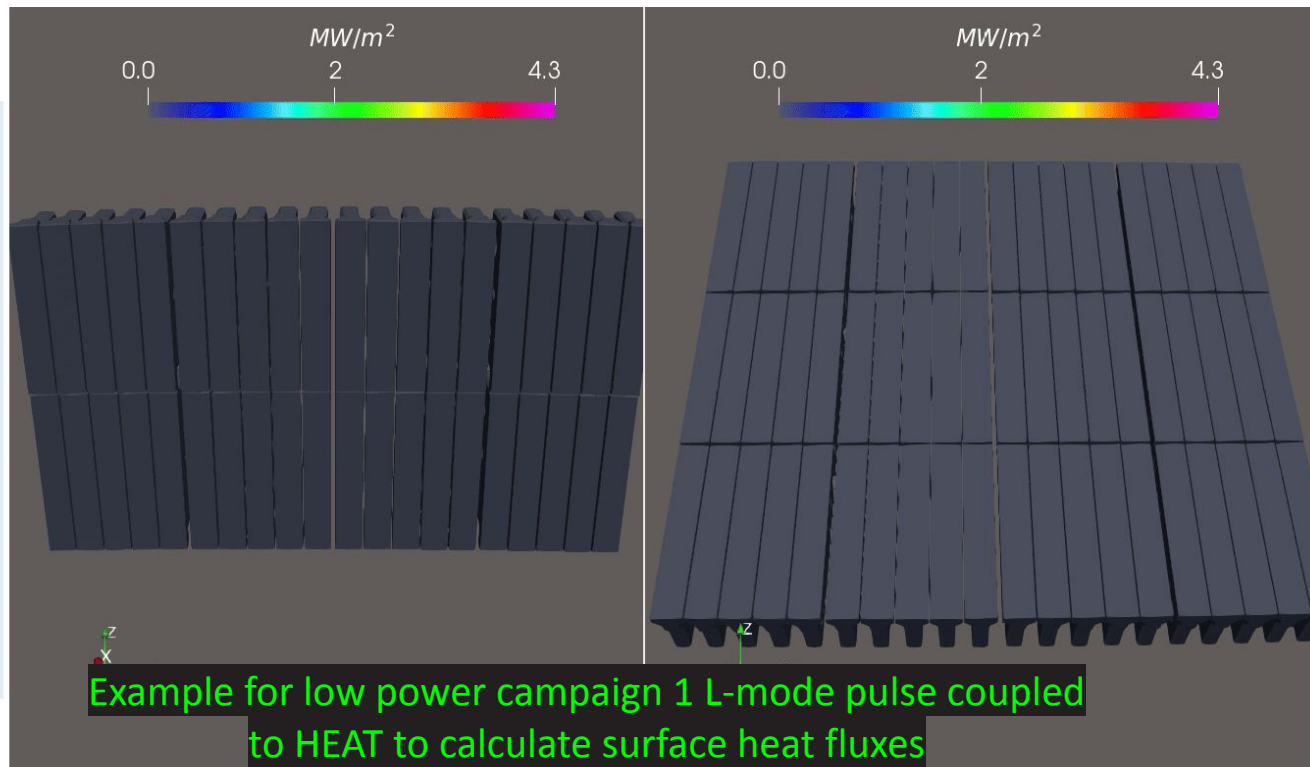
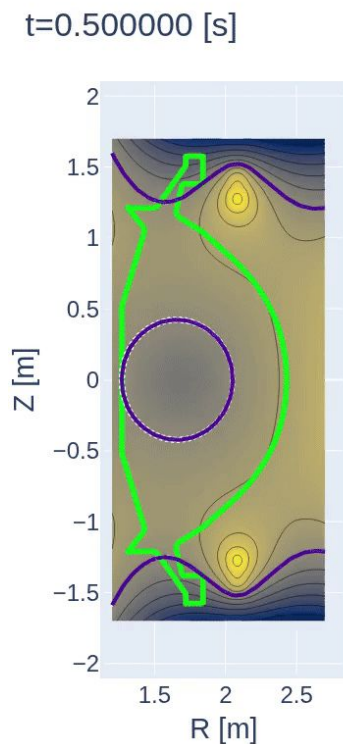
$\Delta t = 0.2s$ : RAPTOR walltime: **~70s**, TORAX walltime: **~7s**

TORAX: A Fast and Differentiable Tokamak Transport Simulator in JAX  
<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2406.06718>

[1] Tom Body et al. Nuclear Fusion (2025)



# Integrated physics / engineering toolchains are used for pulse design and operational scenario planning



# Neural networks are trained on high fidelity plasma codes to enable rapid (sub-ms) predictions for ops and control

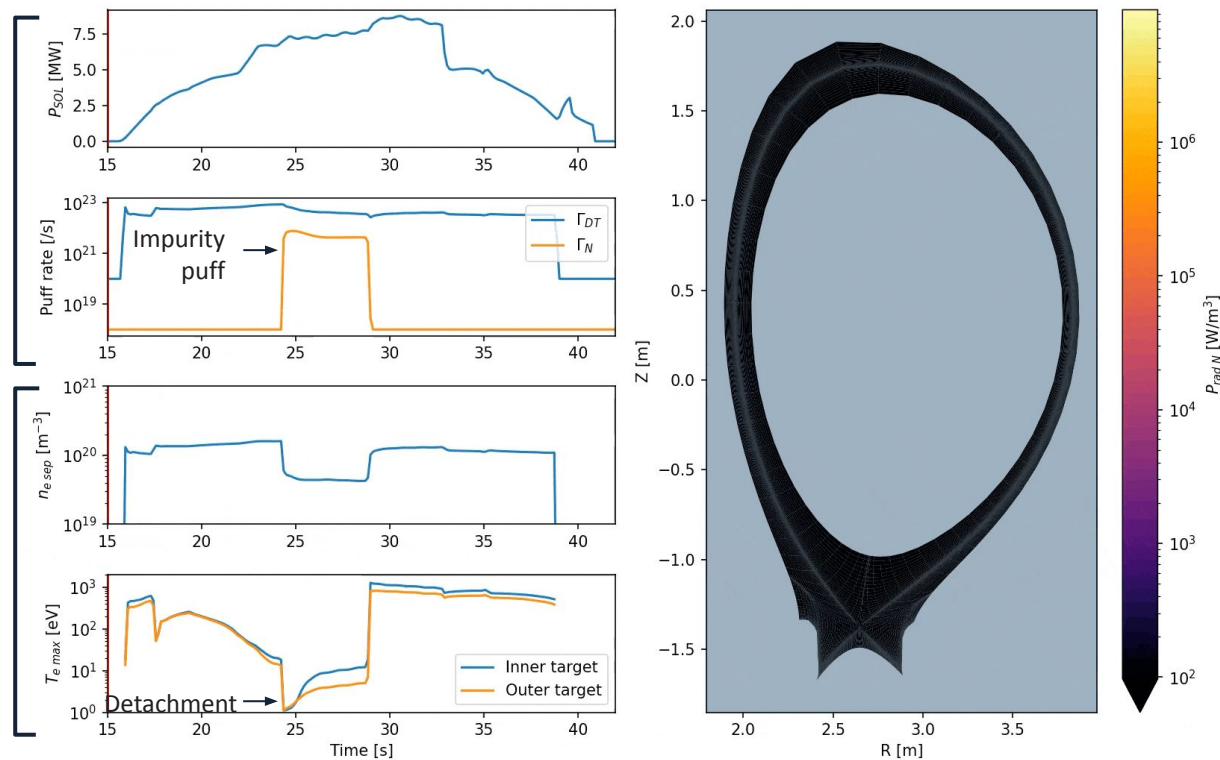


## Inputs

$P_{\text{SOL}}$   
puff rates

## Outputs

$n_{e \text{ sep}}$   
 $T_e$  targets  
 $P_{\text{rad}}$

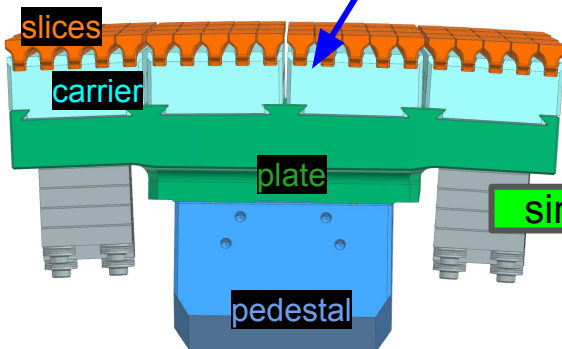
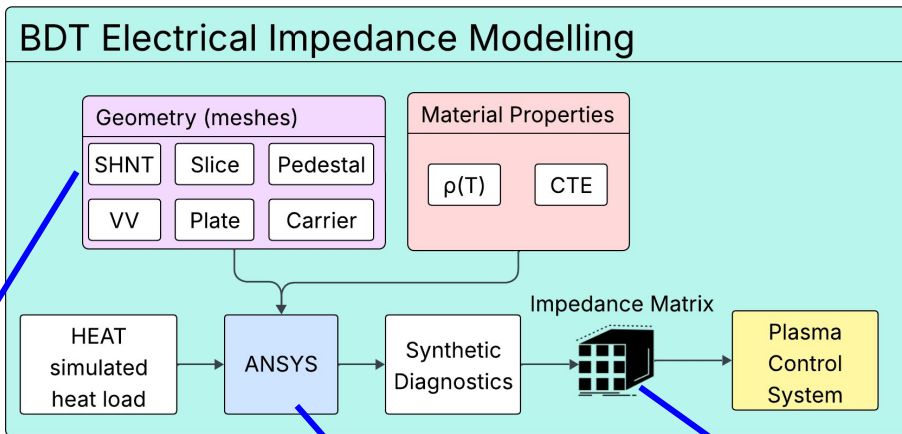


SOLPS-NN example provided by S. Ballinger

# Surrogates of high fidelity FEM calculations for use by the plasma control system are under development

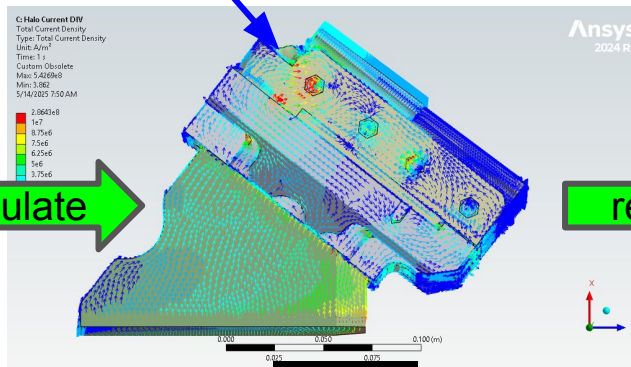


BDT = Boundary  
Digital Twin



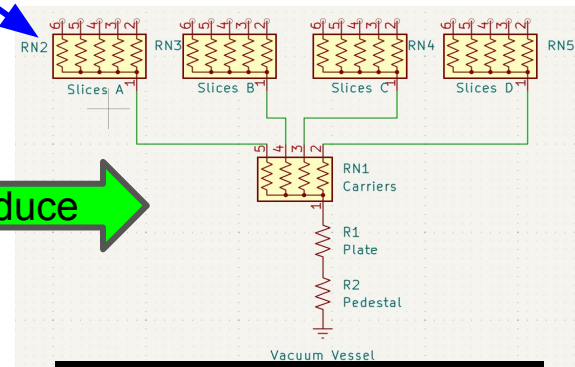
Assembly CAD model

simulate



ANSYS

reduce



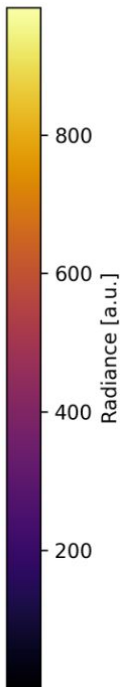
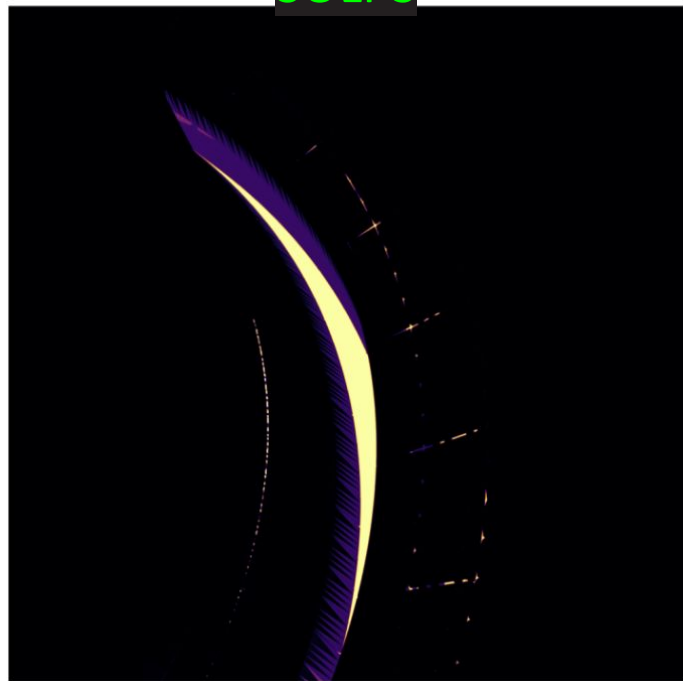
Equivalent circuit diagram



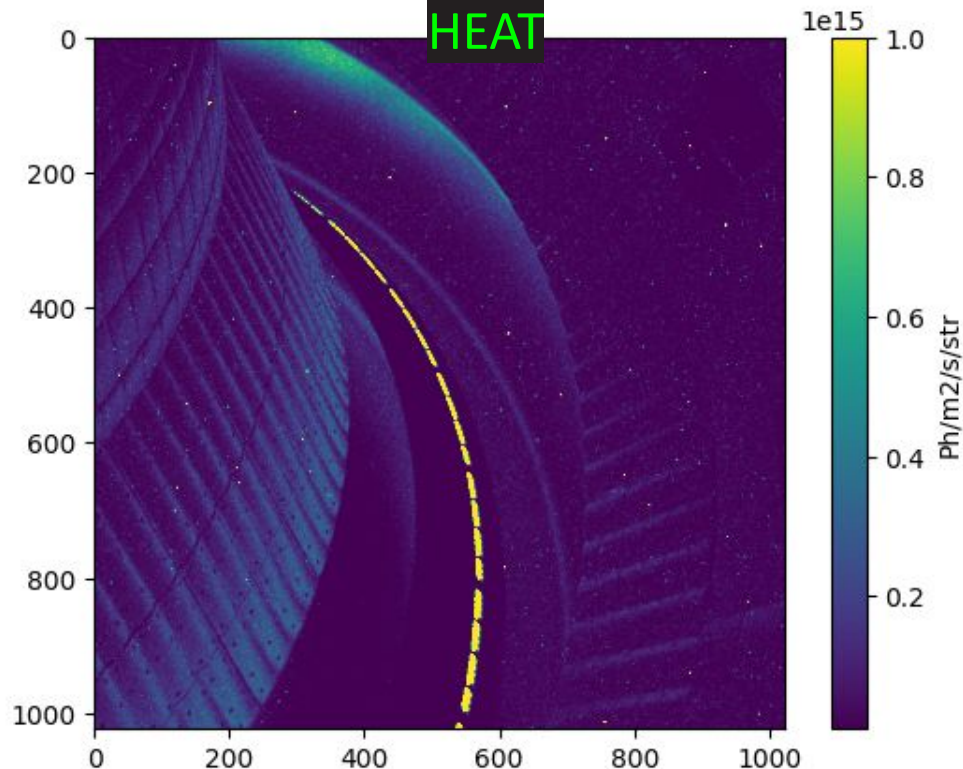
# Synthetic diagnostics are developed to design operational scenarios and reconstruction workflows



SOLPS



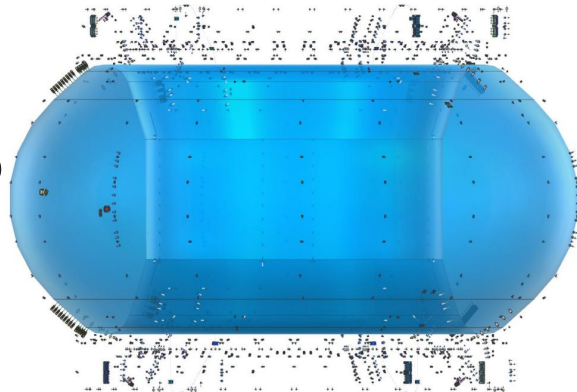
HEAT



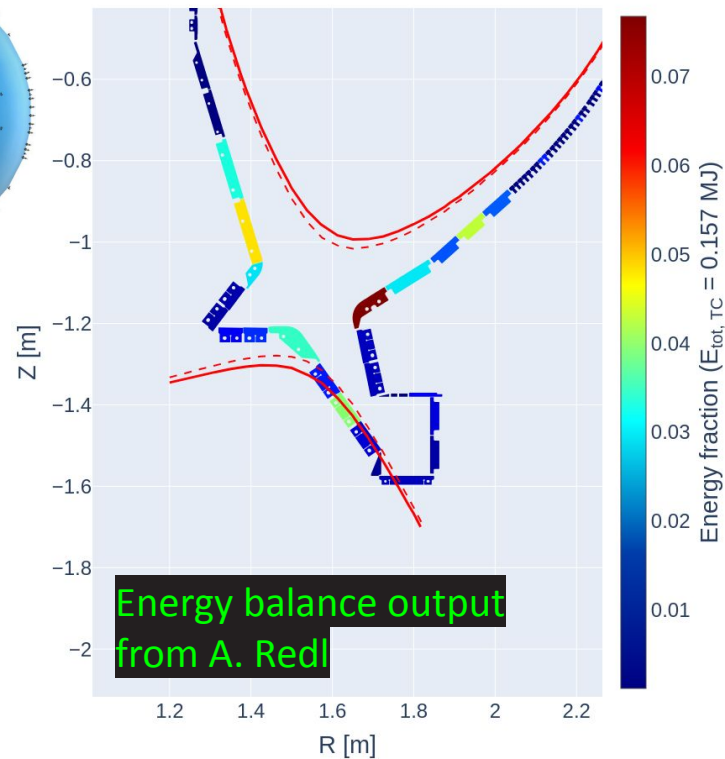
# Post-processing and data analysis workflows are being developed to reconstruct physics parameters



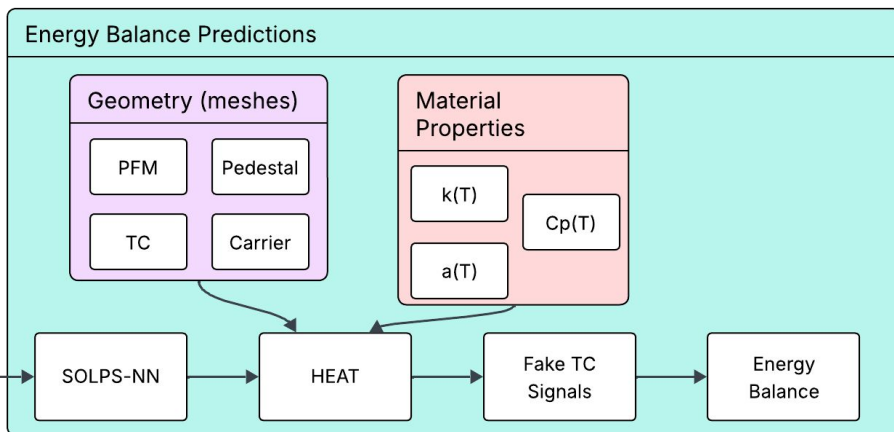
~1500 thermal sensors in SPARC will be used to generate high fidelity energy balance



Fractional Energy Deposition: 3600 [s] trace



Energy balance output from A. Redl



# Looking ahead to ARC



# Operating an ARC<sup>TM</sup>-class power plant will require us to depend upon our digital models



- Neutron irradiation in ARC will be extreme. Camera, bolometers, windows, will all get destroyed within a short period of time
- Diagnostics are expensive, and reducing the number of diagnostics in a power plant will make commercial fusion more economical
- **We will need to lean on physics and engineering models more heavily when running ARC than SPARC (or any other tokamak)**



# Thank you for your attention