Development of Virtual KSTAR: Scientific Visualization and Beyond for Fusion Jae-Min Kwon on behalf of V-KSTAR Development Team **Korea Institute of Fusion Energy** Al and Data Vis Workshop

June 13. 2024

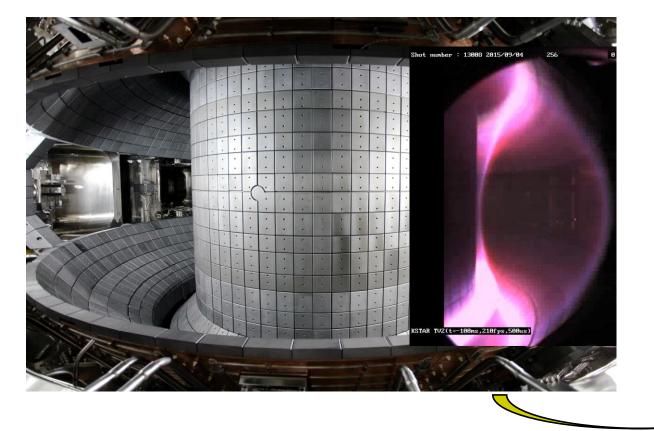
TriTech

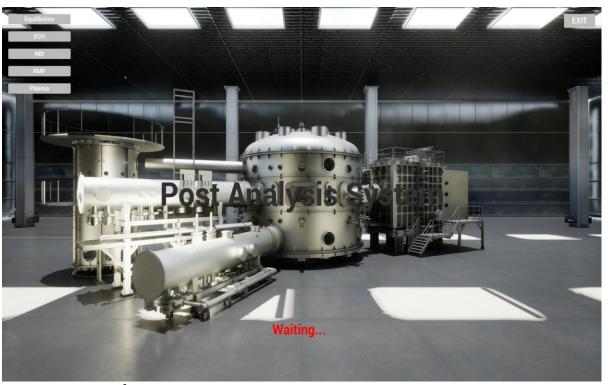




Digital Twin Technology

- Collection of IT technologies to virtualize the shape and function of objects with varying degrees of sophistication
 - Level 1: virtualize the shape of real object with some minimal data, properties
 - Level 2: connected to measured data obtained from operation of real objects
 - Level 3: integration of simulation, analysis capabilities based on AI/ML etc.





Contents

I. Enabling Technologies for Fusion Digital Twin

II. Demonstration: Virtual KSTAR

- 1. Real Time Monitoring System
- 2. Post-Analysis System

III Summary & Future Direction



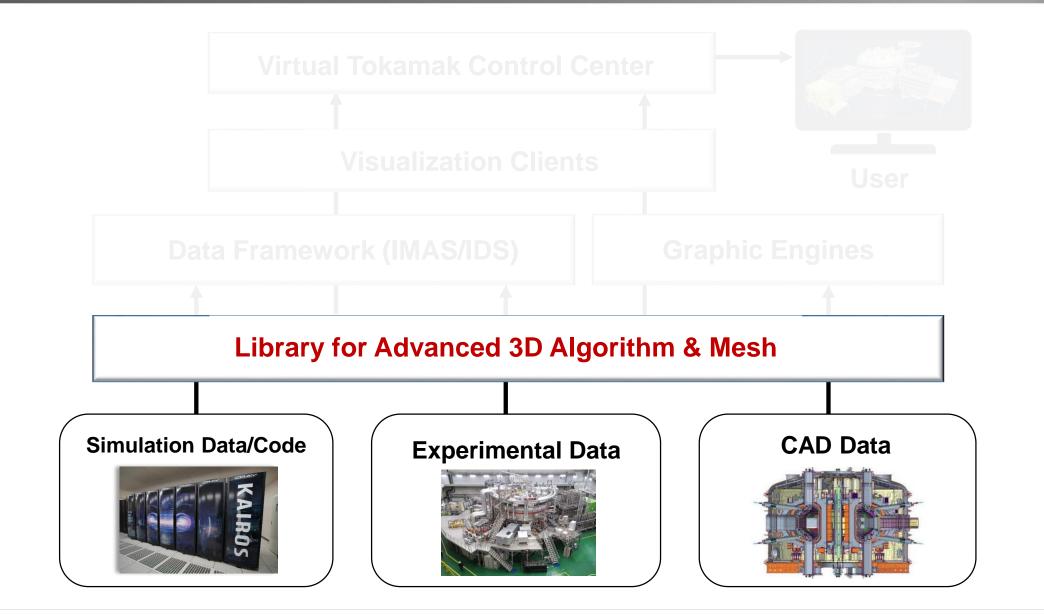
Enabling Technologies for Fusion Digital Twin



Jae-Min Kwon et al, "Development of a Virtual Tokamak platform", Fusion Eng. Des. 184, 113281 (2022)

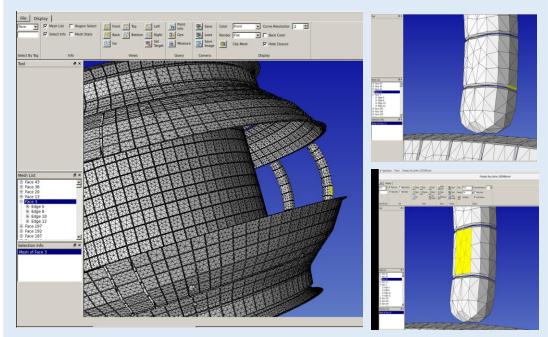
Jae-Min Kwon et al, "Progress in Digital Twin Development of Virtual Tokamak Platform", accepted to IEEE Trans. Plasma Sci. ; also see SOFE2023

Enabling Technologies – 3D Algorithm and Mesh





- Adaptation of parallel mesh technology developed for US SciDAC project – PUMI library developed by SCOREC in RPI (https://scorec.rpi.edu/pumi/)
 - Unstructured triangular mesh for arbitrarily complex shapes
 - Originally developed for massively parallel simulation
 - Tools for parallel partitioning & load balancing, refinement etc.

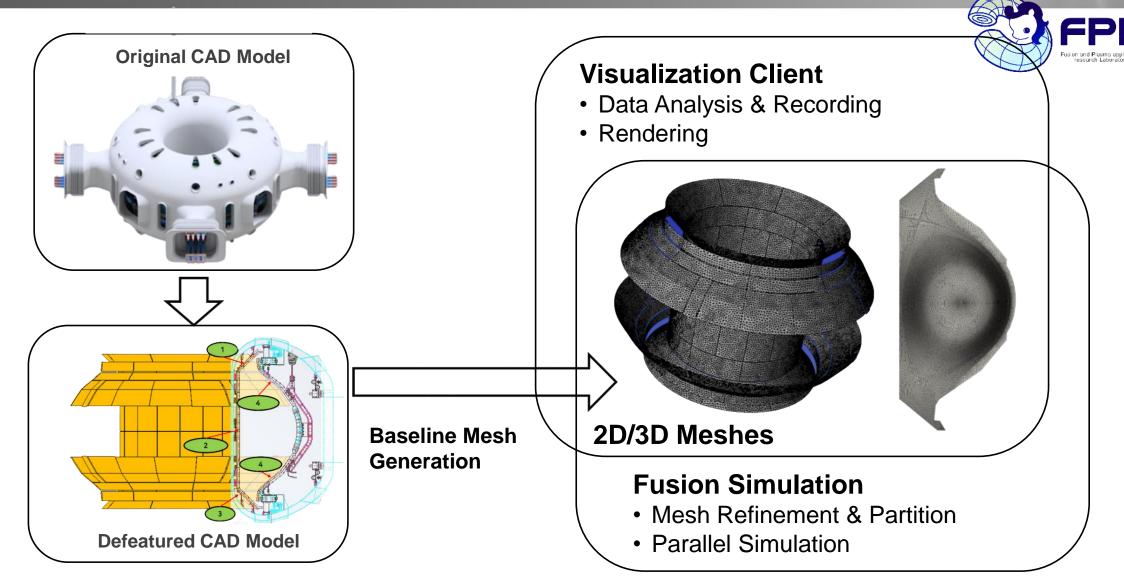


Unstructured Mesh Generation

Taeuk Moon, Eisung Yoon, UNIST Keunsoo Lee, Gahyung Jo, KFE

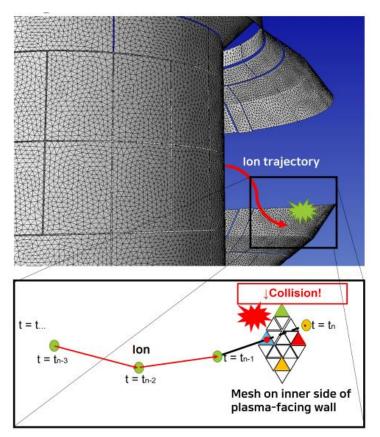
Mesh Technology

Taeuk Moon, Eisung Yoon, UNIST; Keunsoo Lee, Gahyung Jo, KFE



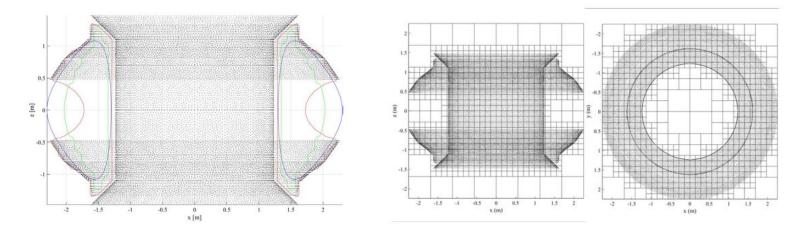
Key to integrate & analyze fusion data on engineering design

3D Collision Detection & Recording



Schematic diagram of collision detection by ray-casting

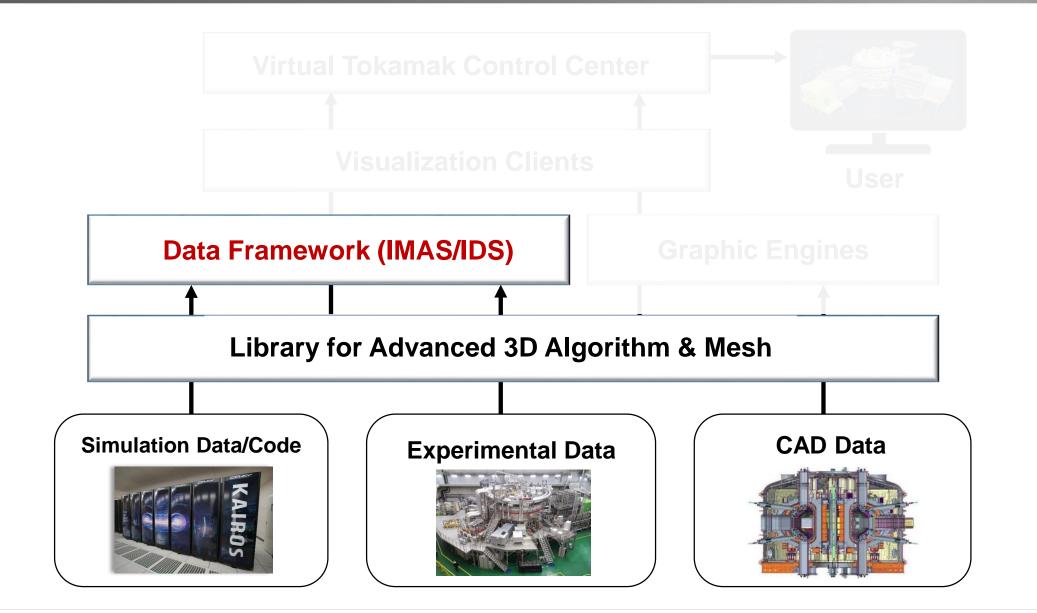
- Detection of collisions between dynamically moving objects and machine components (e.g. fast ions injected by NBI)
- 2-phased collision detection: 1) broad phase to narrow down and 2) narrow phase to pinpoint down
- Being developed as general C++ library



Winding number, Hash table, Octree algorithms for collision detection

Taeuk Moon, Tongnyeol Rhee et al, Submitted to Comput. Phys. Commun.

Enabling Technologies – Data Framework (IMAS/IDS)



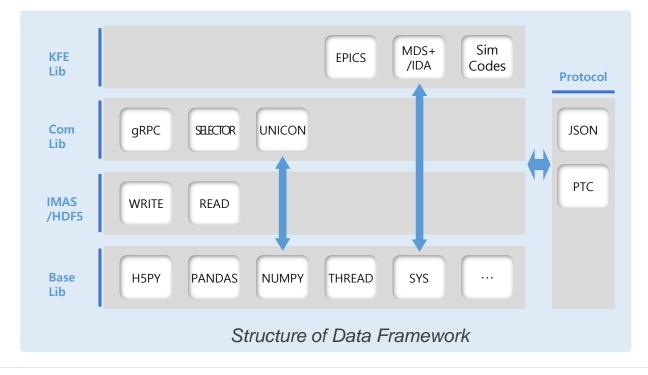
Data Framework



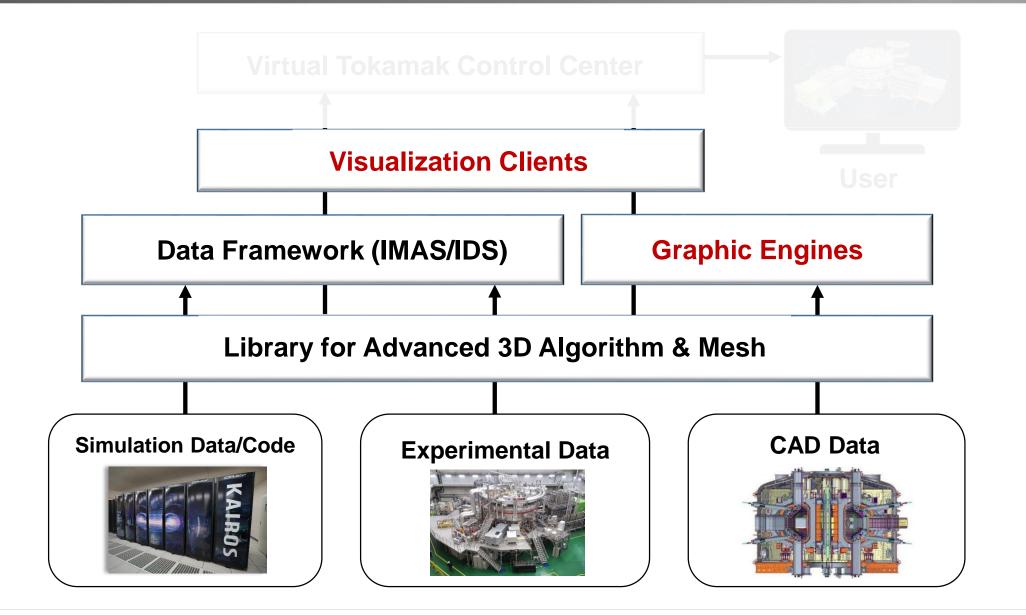


- New Framework dedicated for Fusion Digital Twin
 - ITER-IMAS & HDF5-based unified format
 - Python & C++ as primary development languages
 - Provide APIs for legacy formats MDS+, EPICS, etc

Dajung Kim, Chanjong Lee, Hosaeng Choi, Jaesuk Ki, Tri-Tech Sangjin Park, Myungsub Jun, SNU; Chanyoung Lee, KFE

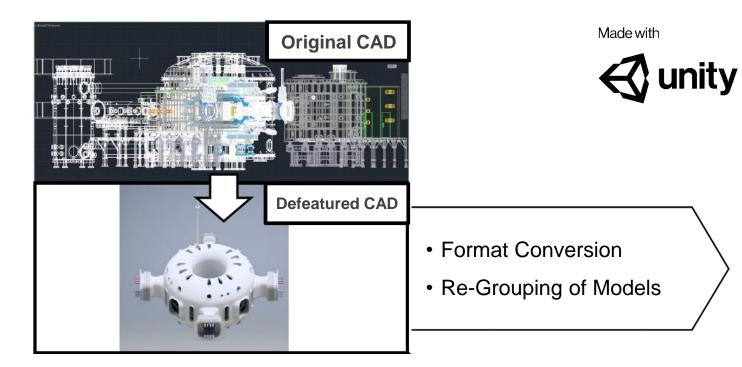


Enabling Technologies – Graphic Engine & Visualization



Graphic Engine for Visualization





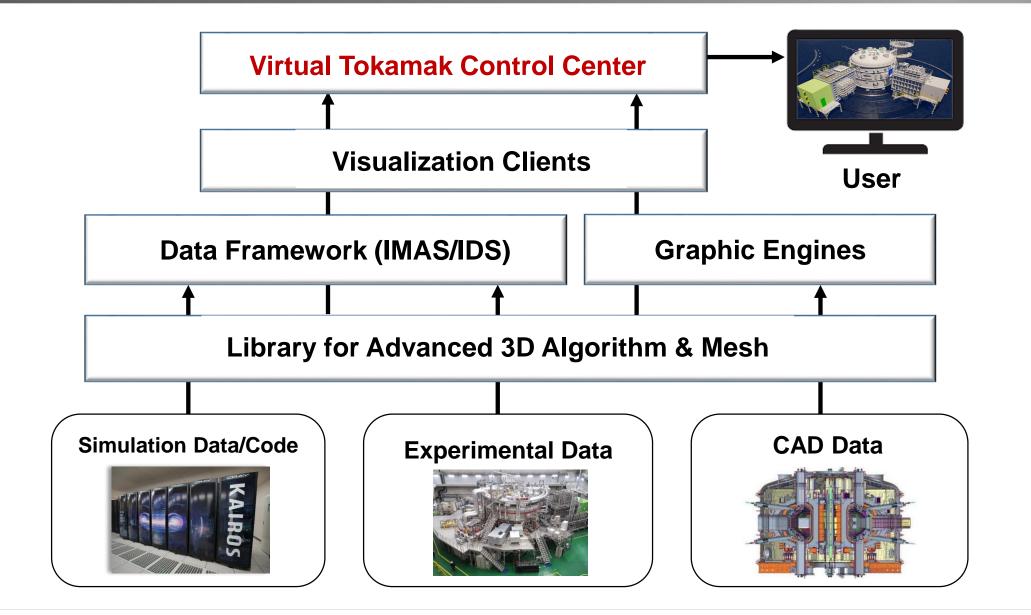
- Two graphic engines are utilized:
 - Unity → Light application running on relatively modest computing resource e.g. laptop, mobile
 - Unreal → Higher graphic quality, but require more powerful computing resource i.e. good graphic cards







Enabling Technologies for Fusion Digital Twin



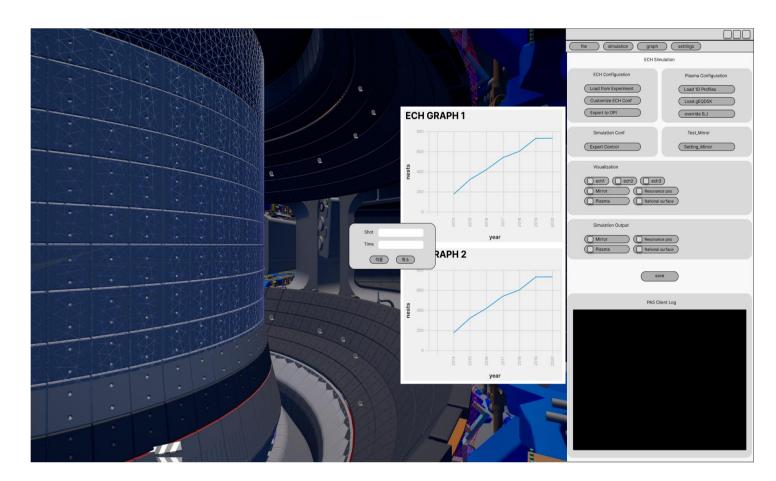
Interfacing Data Framework & Visualization Client





Virtual Tokamak Control Center (VCC)

- Python application & library for data management in virtual platform
- Communication with visualization client via socket communication
- Tools for easy customization of user interfaces



Dajung Kim, Chanjong Lee, Hosaeng Choi, Jaesuk Ki, Tri-Tech

Demonstration: Virtual KSTAR



Virtual KSTAR – Different Operation Modes

Real Time Monitoring

- For streaming real time machine operation data
- Real time 3D monitoring of KSTAR machine status

Made with



Post-Analysis

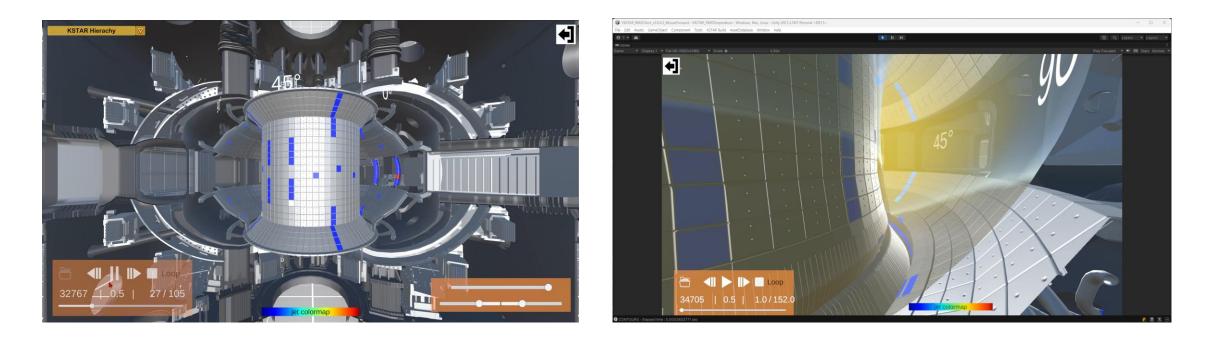
- For simulation and diagnostic requiring long processing time
- Integrated visualization and 3D

analysis

Virtual KSTAR – Real Time Monitoring

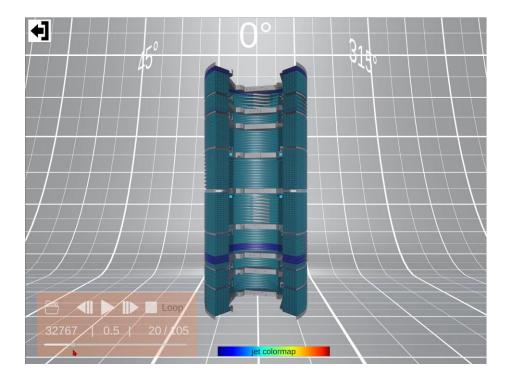
Real time virtualization of machine operation and plasma status

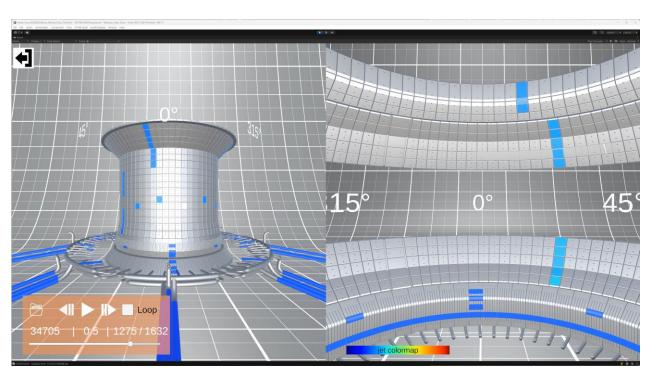
- Customizable monitoring system
 - Comprehensive monitoring including key machine components & plasma
 - Component specific monitoring e.g. temperatures of plasma facing components



Virtual KSTAR – Real Time Monitoring

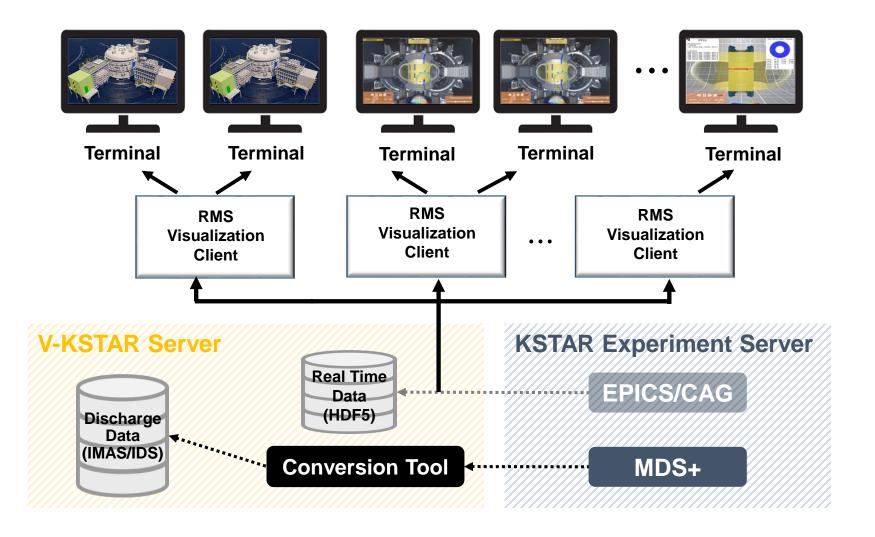
Real time virtualization of machine operation and plasma status
Customizable monitoring system – Component specific monitoring





Data Flow for Real-time Monitoring System of Virtual KSTAR

- Real time streaming data is processed to the RMS client of V-KSTAR
- Also, they are converted to HDF5, IMAS/IDS and archived for replay



Virtual KSTAR – Different Operation Modes

Real Time Monitoring

- For streaming real time machine operation data
- Real time 3D monitoring of KSTAR machine status

Post-Analysis

- For simulation and diagnostic requiring long processing time
- Integrated visualization and 3D
 - analysis



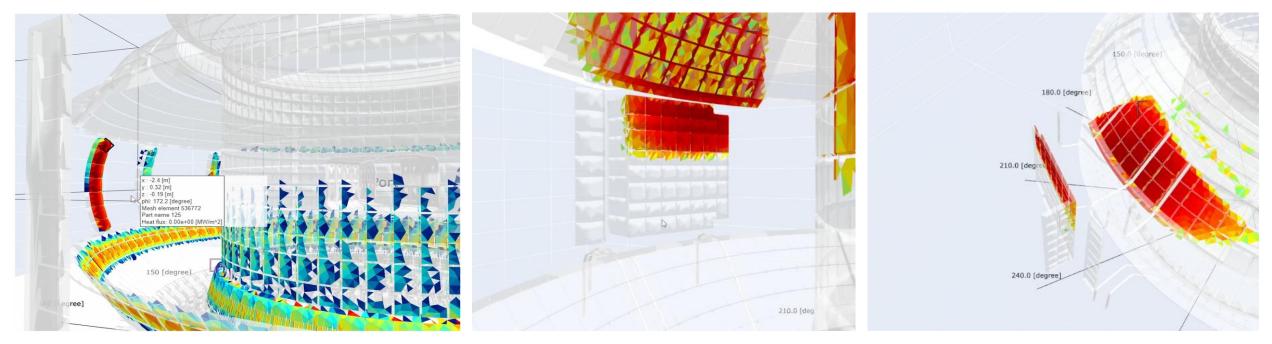
For digital twin, all existing codes for fusion simulation are useful.

- However, the most useful ones are with full 3D simulation capabilities.
- Unfortunately, many existing codes are with idealized or simplified geometry.
- Different approaches depending on simulation targets and structures of codes:
 - Provide wrapper to add 3D features if code is simple and fast e.g. ECH ray-tracing
 - Modify using the unstructured mesh and 3D analysis libraries e.g. NBI Monte-Carlo
 - Develop new one with new mesh, new 3D algorithms e.g. 3D eddy current

3D NBI Simulation Code for Digital Twin

• NuBDeC: Monte-Carlo particle code for NBI H&CD simulation (T. Rhee, et al Phys. Plasmas 26 (2019) 112504)

- Significantly modified & improved using the 3D mesh and analysis library
 - CAD-based modelling of full 3D in-vessel components of tokamak
 - In addition to conventional NBI H&CD simulation, full 3D modelling of fast ion losses on plasma facing components



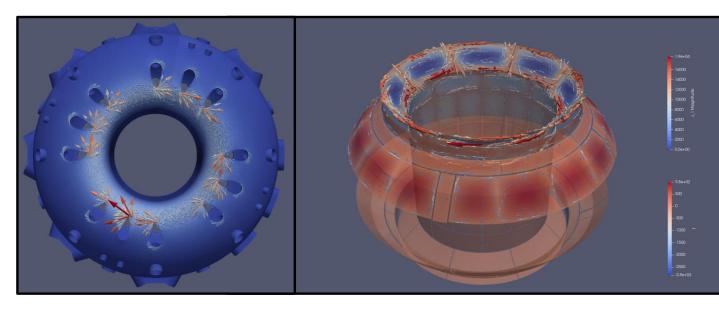
Fast ion losses on plasma facing components

NBI shine-through and heat fluxes on NBI armor and nearby components

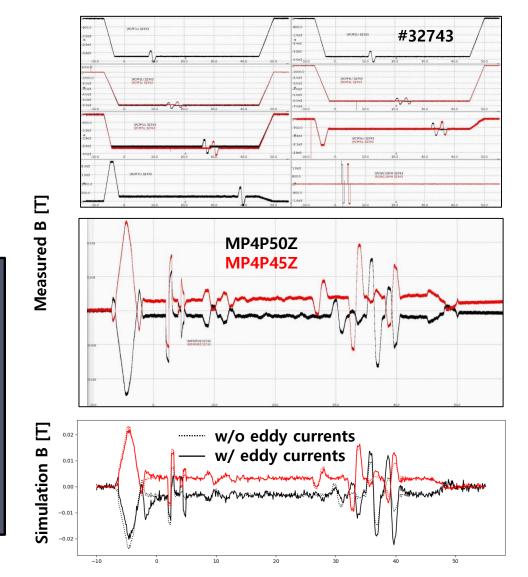
Taewook Moon, Tongnyeol Rhee et al, submitted to Comput. Phys. Commun. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4537156

3D Vacuum Field & Eddy Current Simulation for Digital Twin

- New code for full 3D calculation of vacuum magnetic field and eddy current, applying fast multi-pole method
- Preliminary Application for KSTAR Good agreement with MD calibration shots



Eddy currents driven in KSTAR conducting structures



Chanyoung Lee, Gahyung Jo et al, iFPC, Busan, Korea, 2023

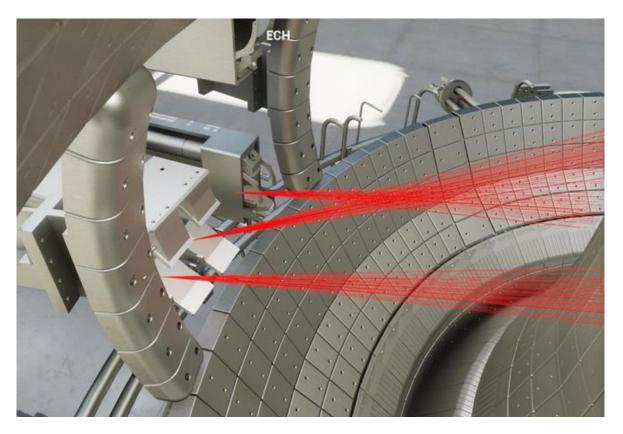
Virtual KSTAR – 3D Analysis of NBI Heating

3D simulation codes can be integrated into Post-Analysis Mode of Virtual KSTAR

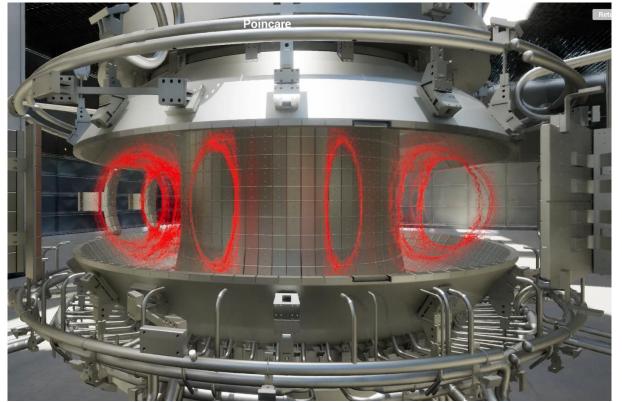


Virtual KSTAR – 3D Analysis of ECH, RMP

Other 3D simulation codes are being integrated into Virtual KSTAR



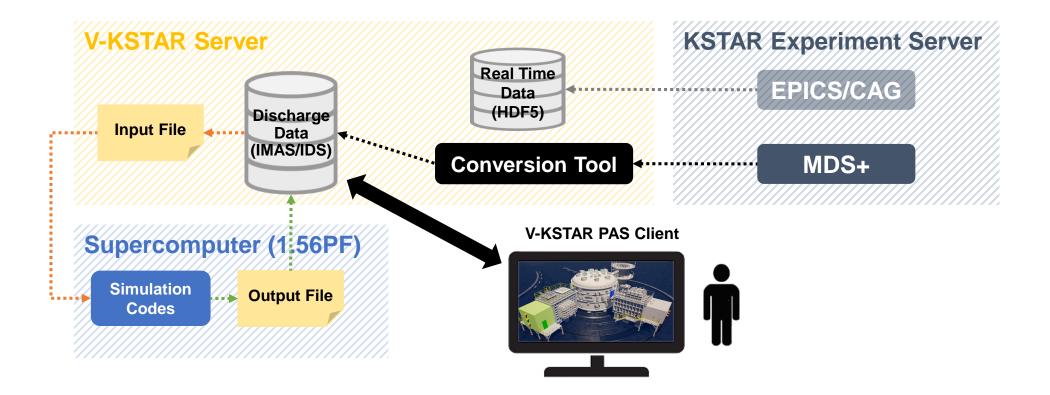
Visualization of ECH ray tracing (TORAY) (*R. Prater et al, Phys. Plasmas 11 (2004) 2349 Minho Woo (KFE), 2021)*



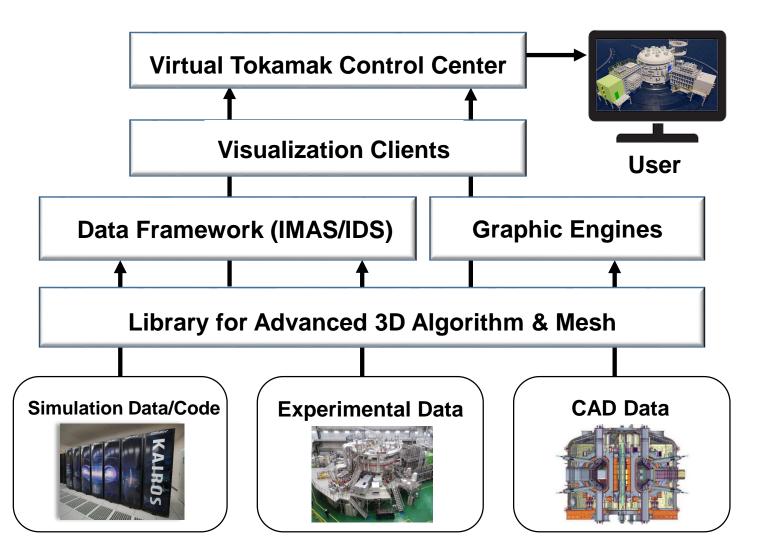
Visualization of RMP simulation result from POCA(IPEC) (*Kimin Kim et al, Phys. Plasmas 19 (2012) 082503 Kimin Kim et al, Phys. Plasmas 24 (2017) 052506*)

Data Flow for Post-Analysis System of Virtual KSTAR

- Experimental data are converted to and stored as IMAS/IDS.
- Some are passed to V-KSTAR client directly, and some others are converted to simulation input.

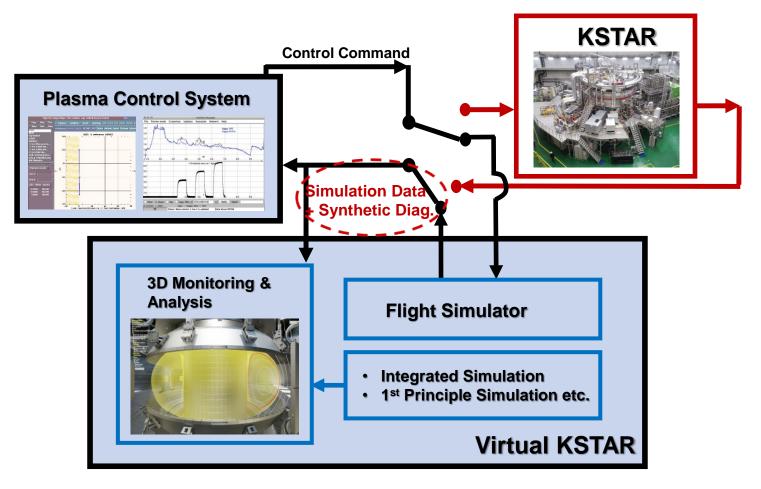


- Key enabling elements derived for digital twin technology
 - Parallelizable unstructured mesh, algorithms for 3D analysis, graphic SW based on game engines etc.
- Development of virtual tokamak platform for
 - Real time monitoring of machine operation and experiment
 - 3D fusion simulation & analysis



Future Direction

- 3D simulation platform for diagnostic development, synthetic diagnostics.
- Incorporation of plasma control simulation for virtual experiment.
- Various AI-related developments for faster and more user interactive simulation.
- Highly welcome international collaboration !!!



Thank You for Attention !