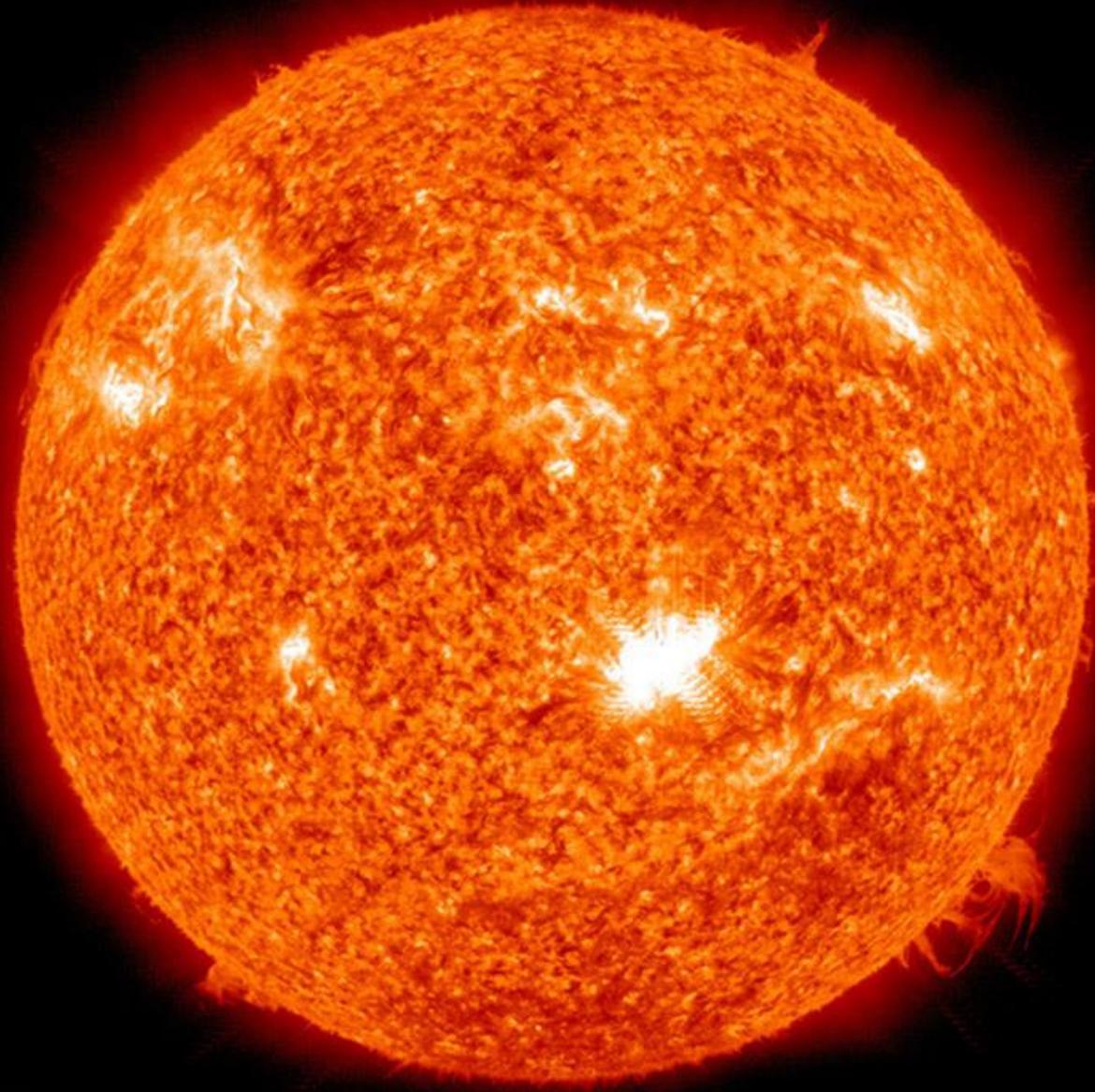

Applications of Deep Learning to Nuclear Fusion Research

Diogo R. Ferreira

IST, University of Lisbon

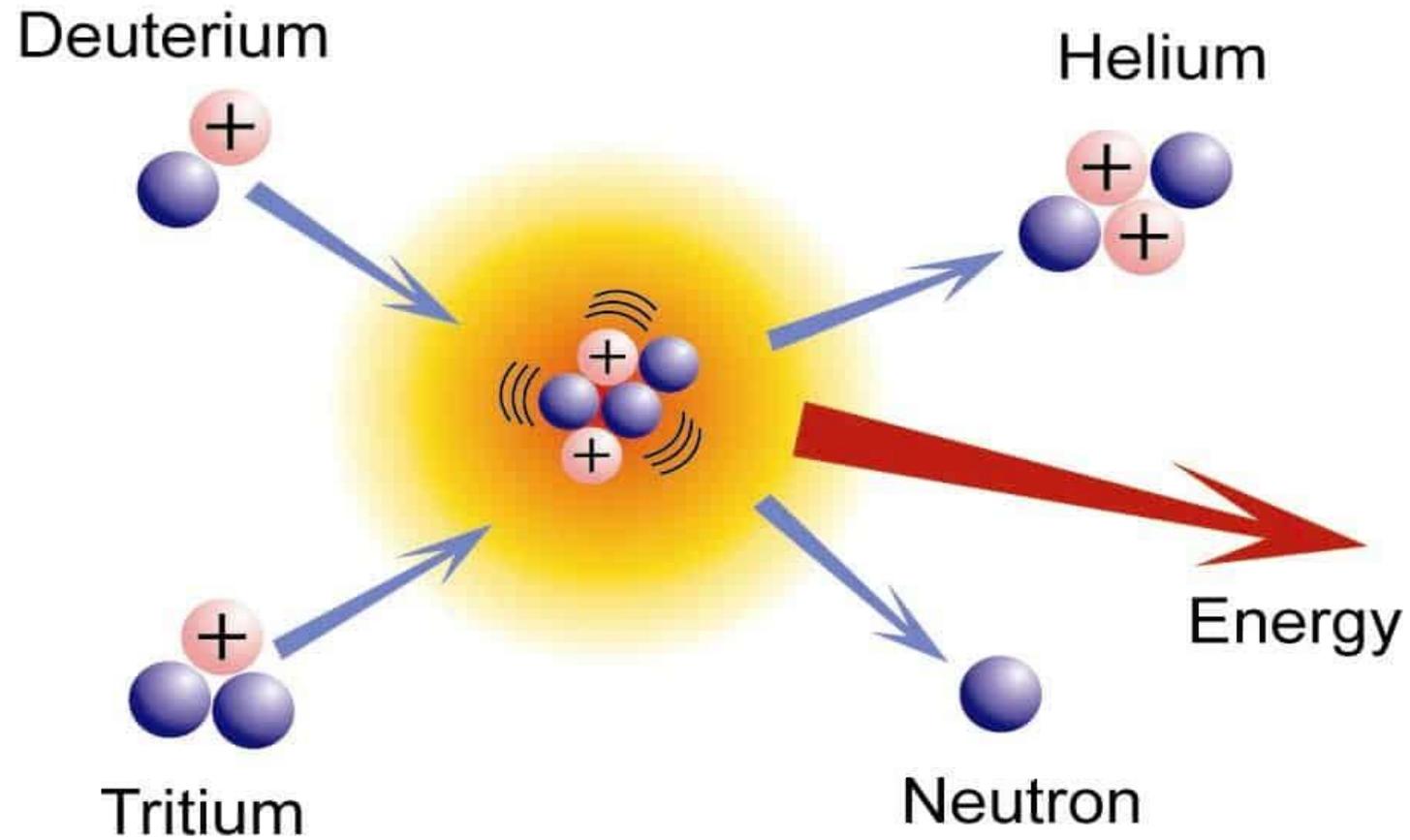
diogo.ferreira@tecnico.ulisboa.pt

The Sun

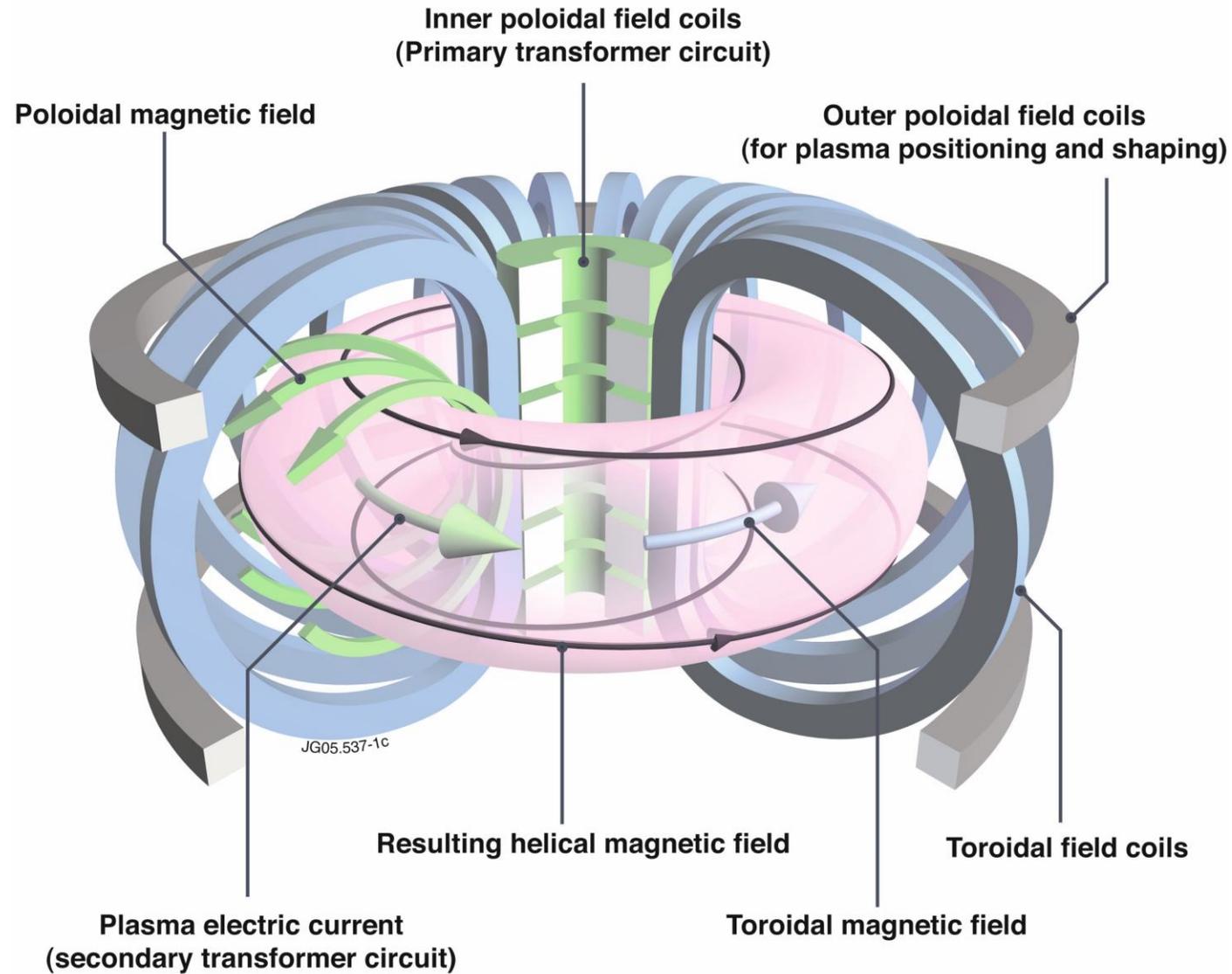


2010-01-23 05:33 UT

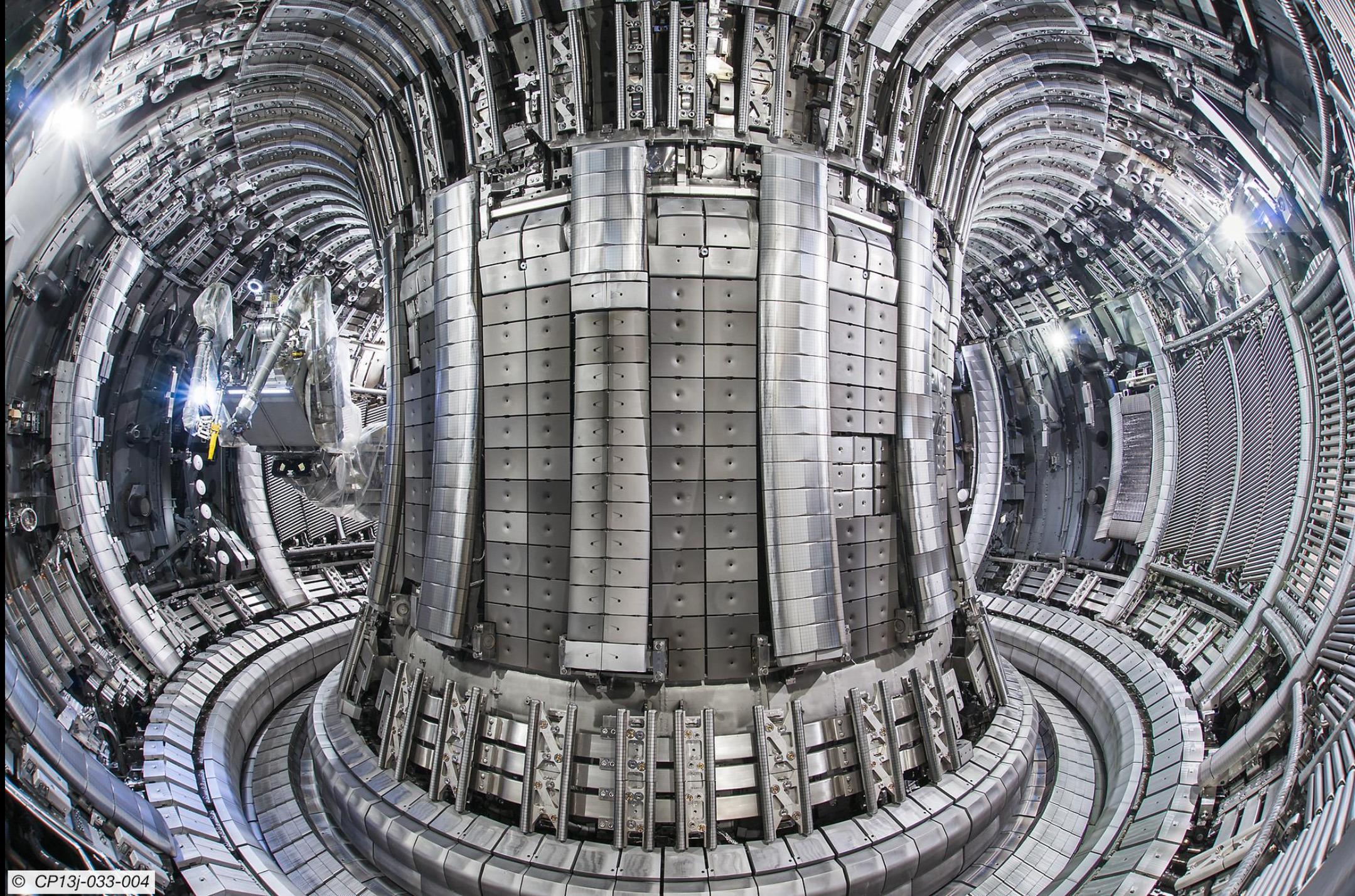
Nuclear Fusion Reaction



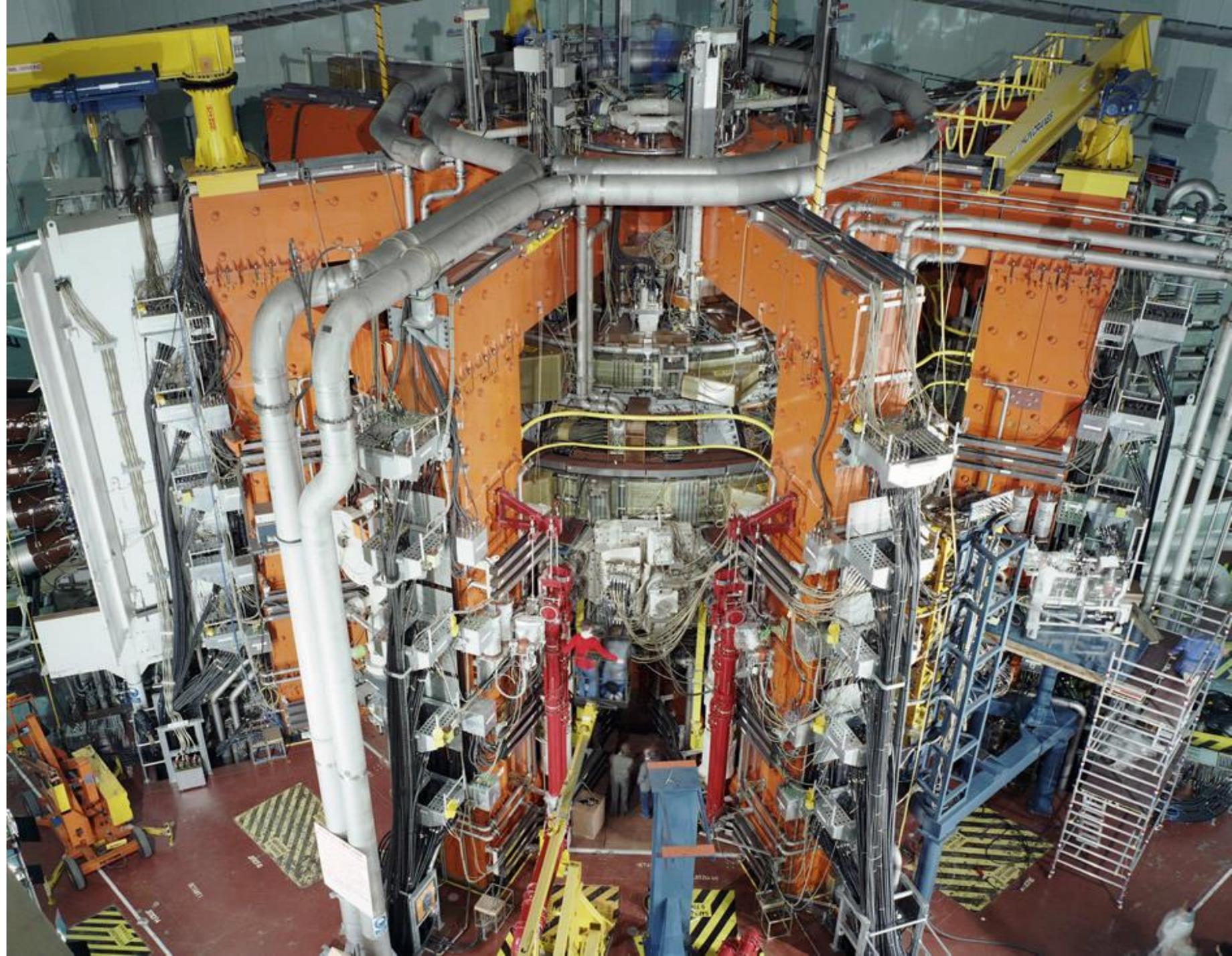
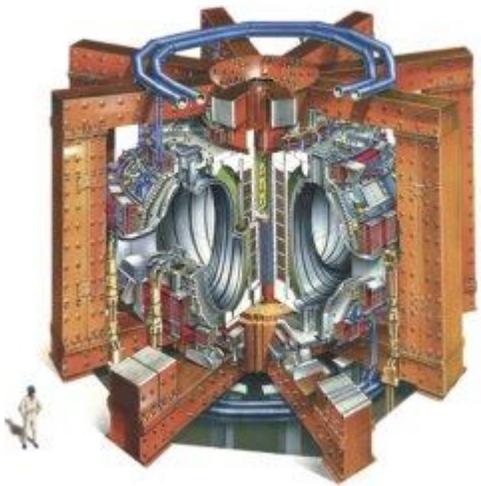
The Tokamak



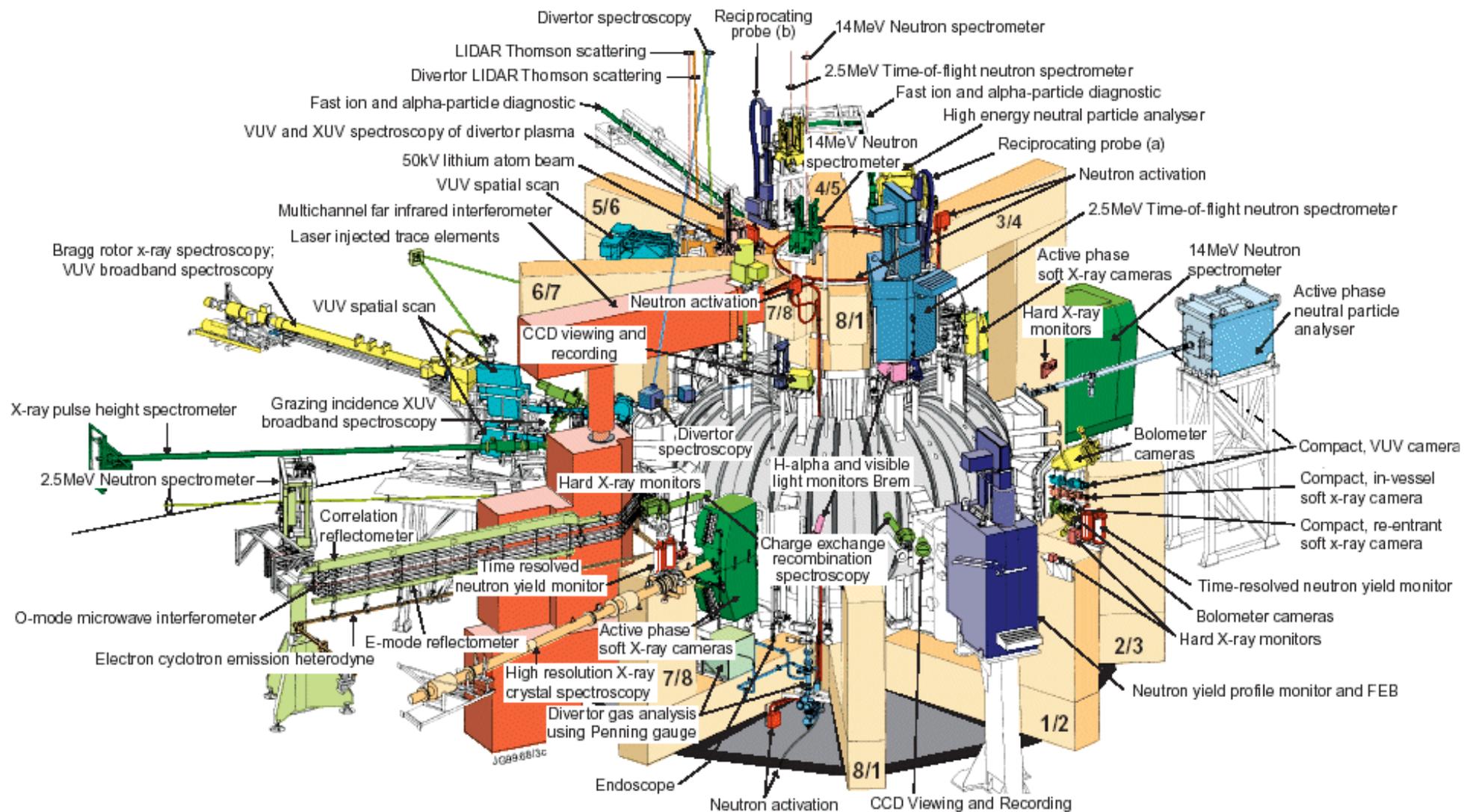
JET
(Joint
European
Torus)
near
Oxford,
UK



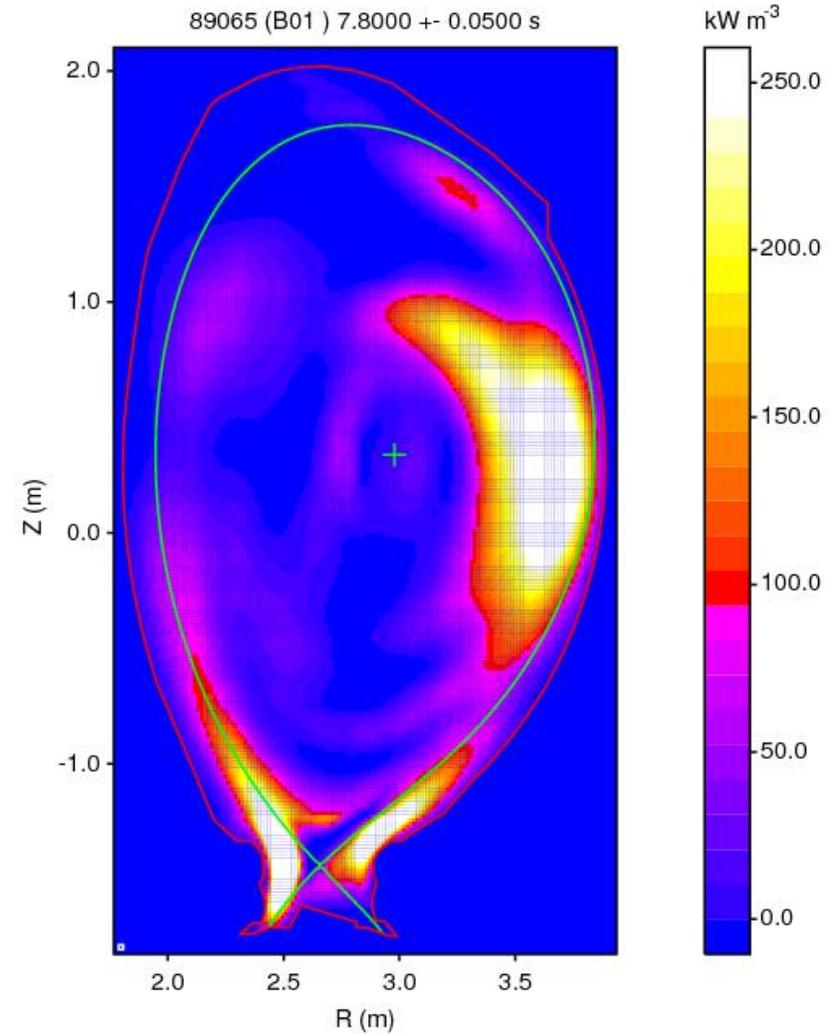
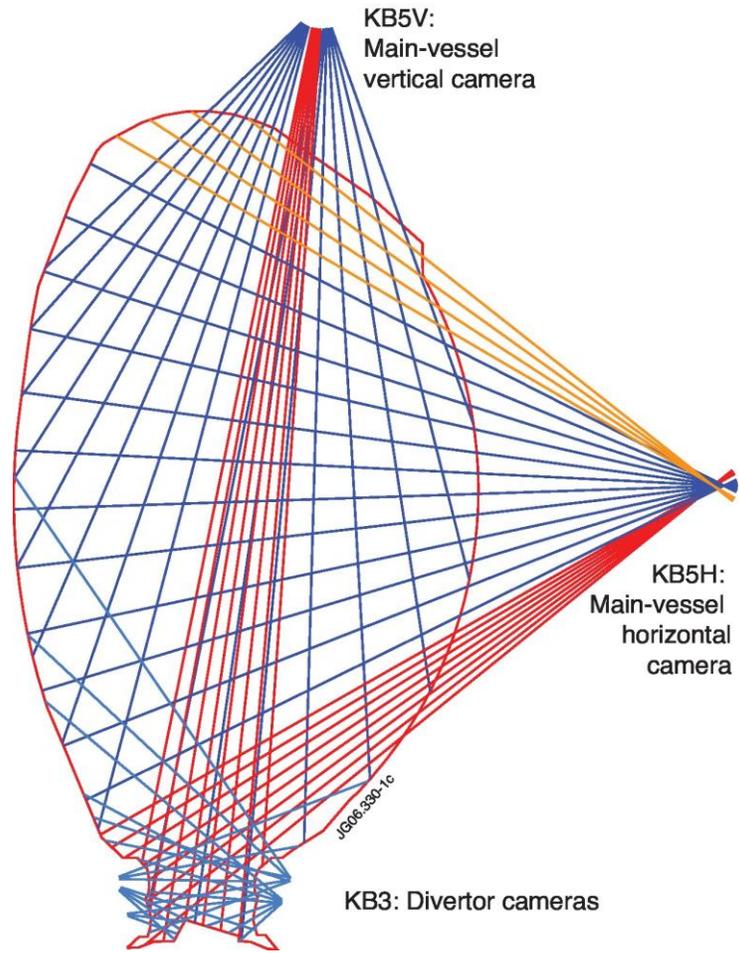
JET
(Joint
European
Torus)
near
Oxford,
UK



JET Diagnostics

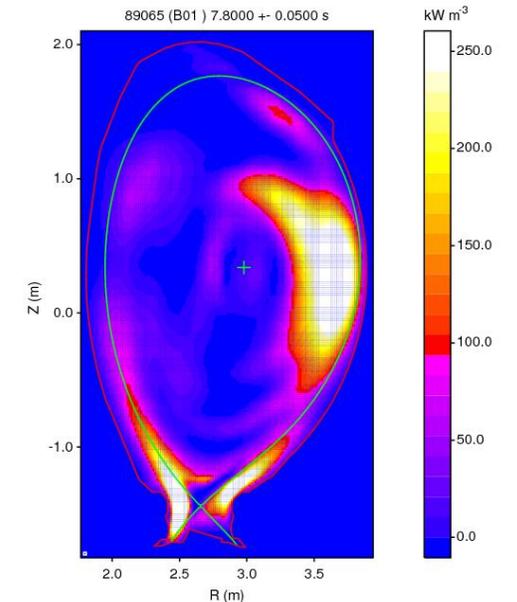
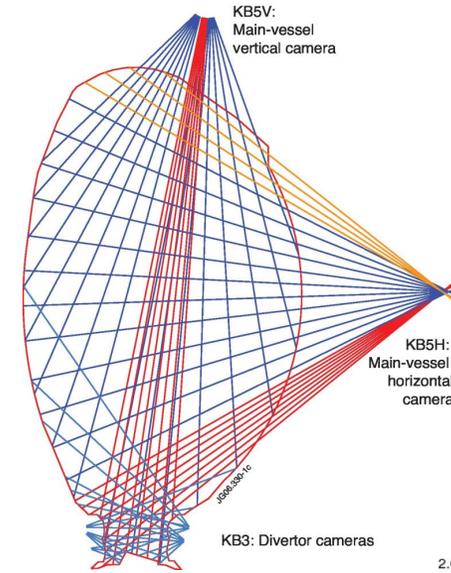


Tomography at JET



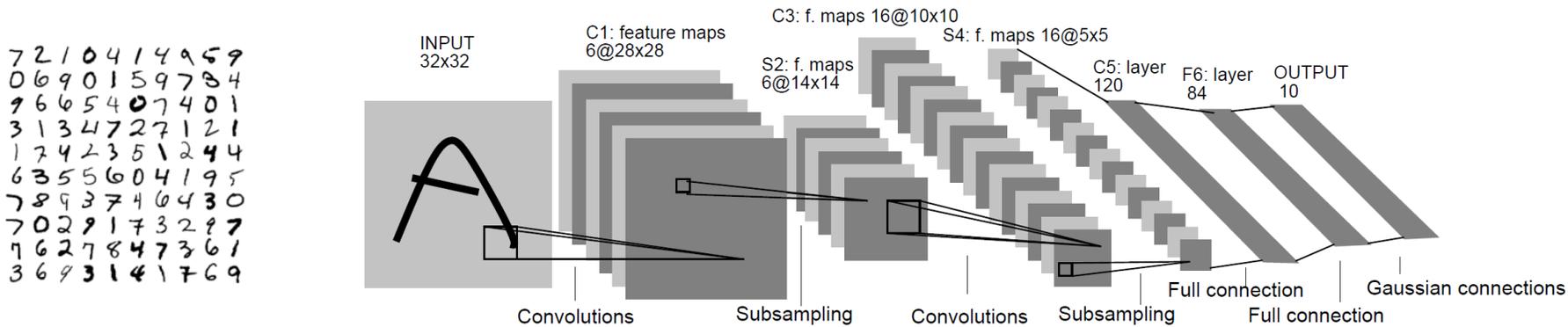
Tomography at JET

- Camera signals
 - sampling rate: 5 kHz
 - window average of 5 ms (25 samples)
 - $5 \text{ kHz} / 25 = 200 \text{ Hz}$
- Tomographic reconstructions
 - pulse duration: $\sim 30 \text{ sec}$
 - $30 \text{ sec} \times 200 \text{ Hz} = 6000 \text{ reconstructions/pulse}$
 - in practice, only a few reconstructions per pulse
- Time per reconstruction
 - $\sim 1 \text{ h}$ on average
 - $6000 \times 1 \text{ h} = 250 \text{ days}$

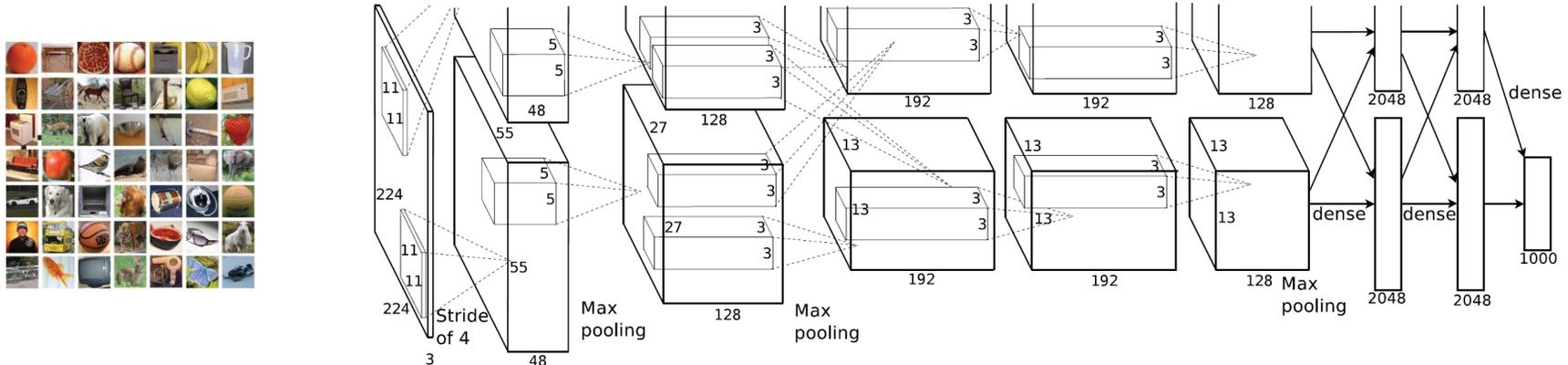


Deep Learning

- Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)



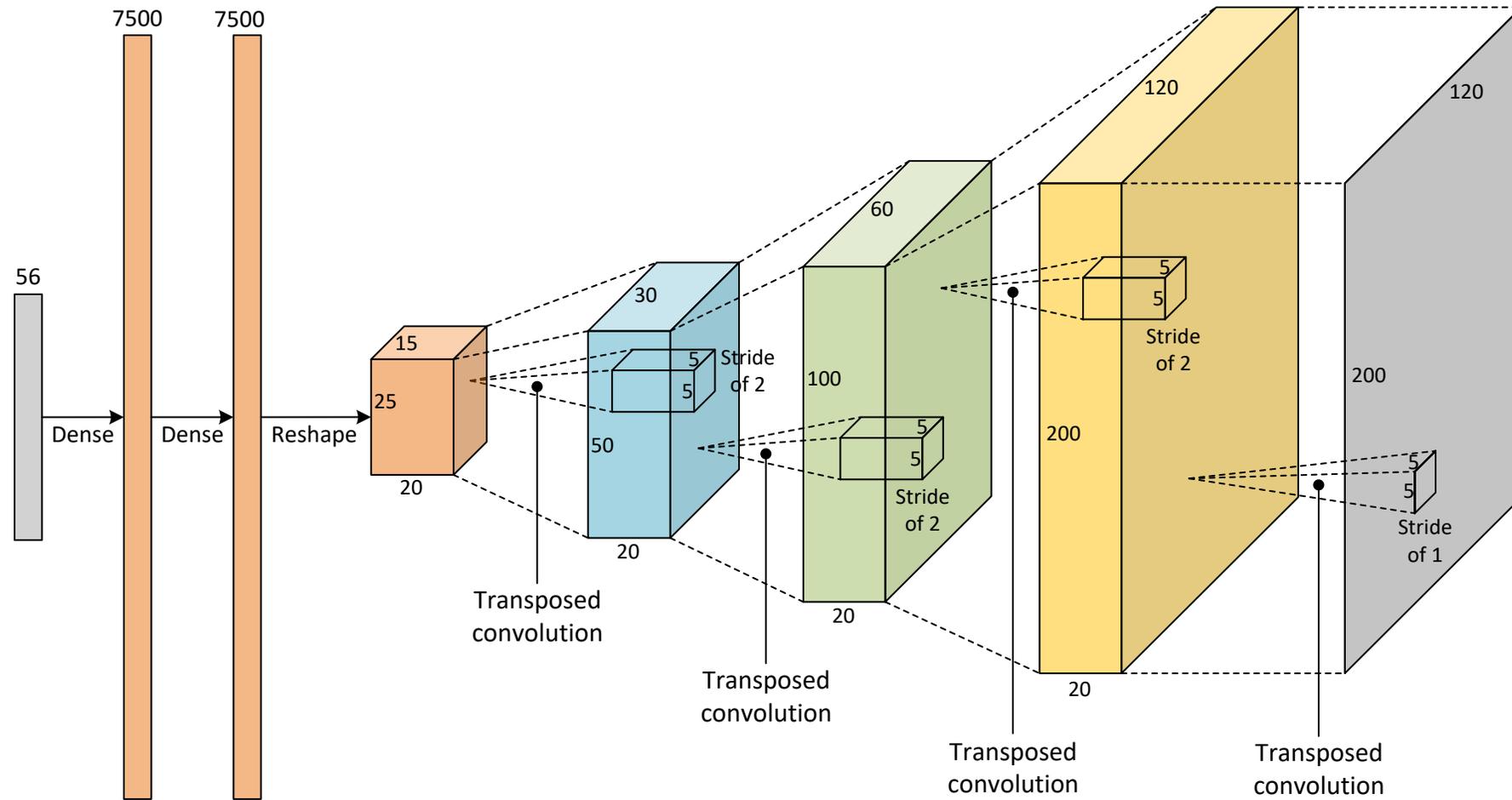
LeCun et al, Proc. of the IEEE 86, 2278 (1998)



Krizhevsky et al, Adv. Neural Inf. Proc. Sys. 25, 1097 (2012)

Deep Learning

- Inverse of a CNN ~ "deconvolutional" neural network



Training

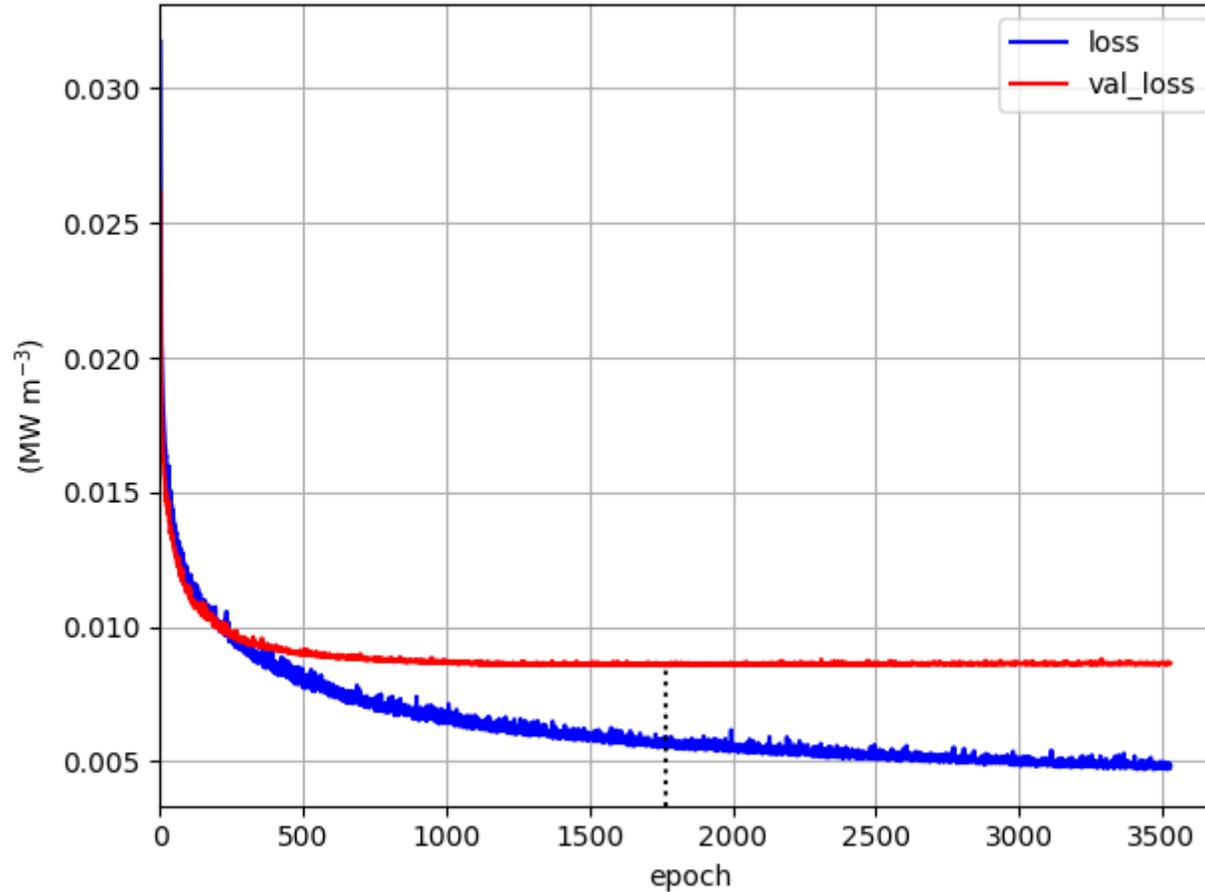
- Dataset
 - pulses 80128 to 92504 (2011-2016)
 - 25584 sample reconstructions
 - 90% for training (23025), 10% for validation (2559)
- Training
 - accelerated gradient descent (Adam)
 - learning rate: 10^{-4}
 - batch size: 307 ($307 * 75 = 23025$)
 - 75 batches = 75 updates/epoch

Training

 Keras


TensorFlow


NVIDIA



NVIDIA Tesla P100

total:

3530 epochs

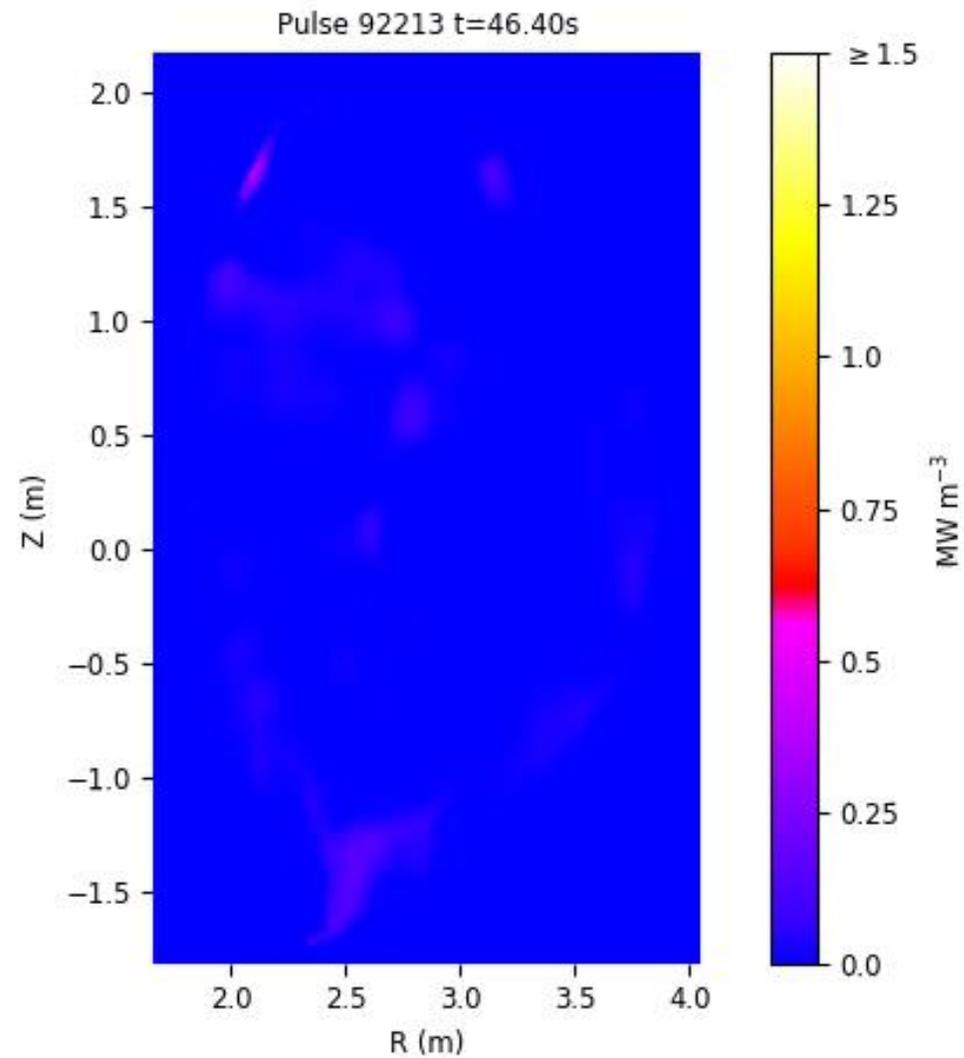
20 hours

best:

epoch 1765

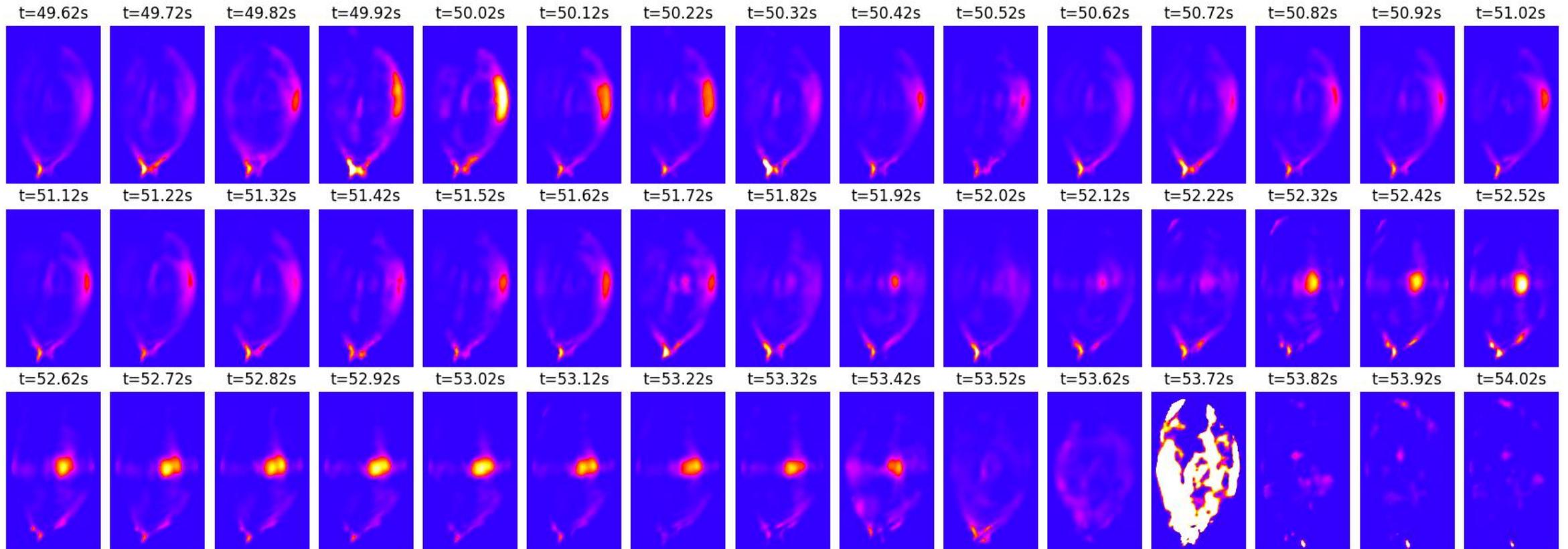
val_loss 0.008556 MW m⁻³

Video Demo

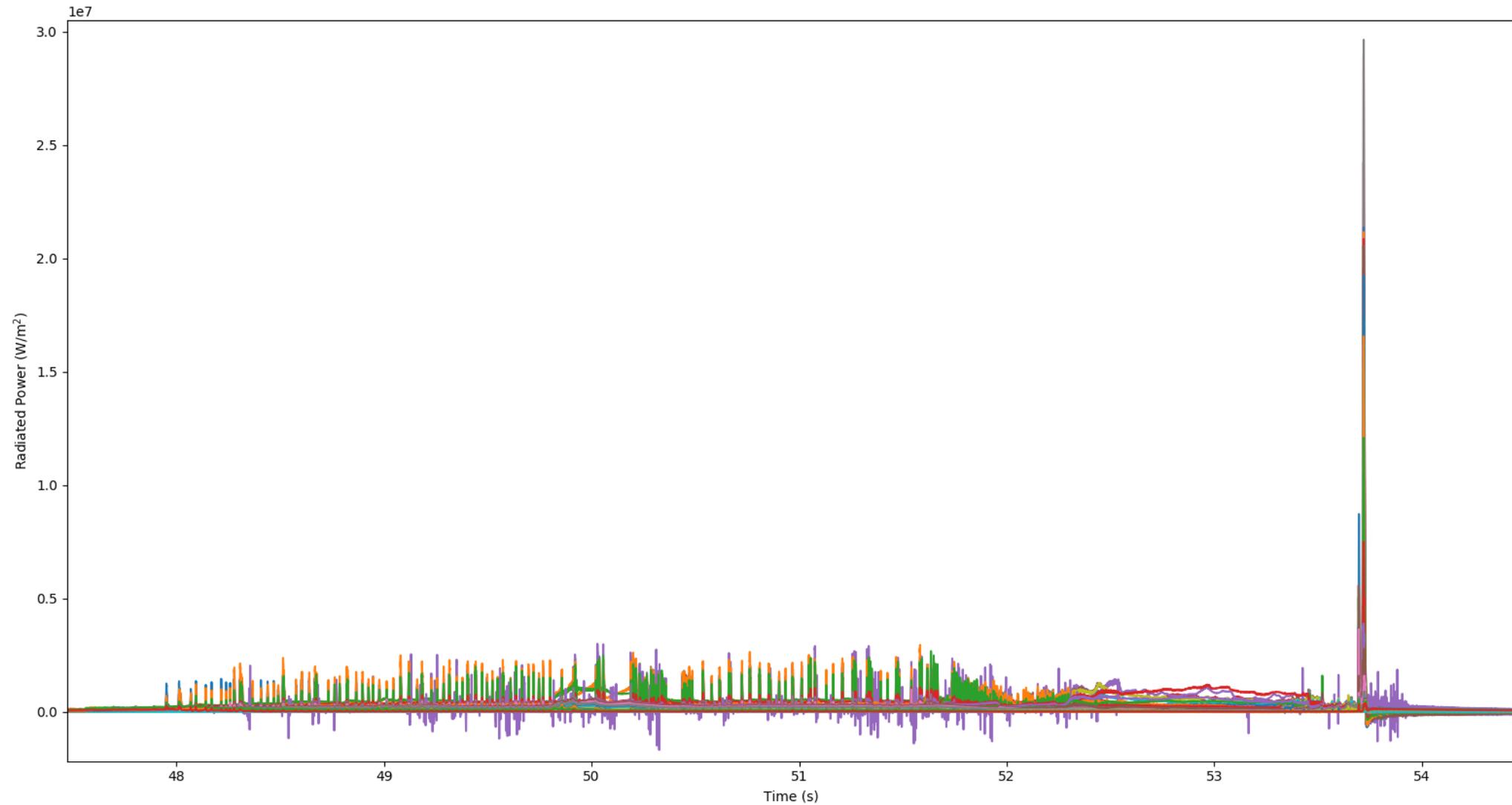


Plasma Disruptions

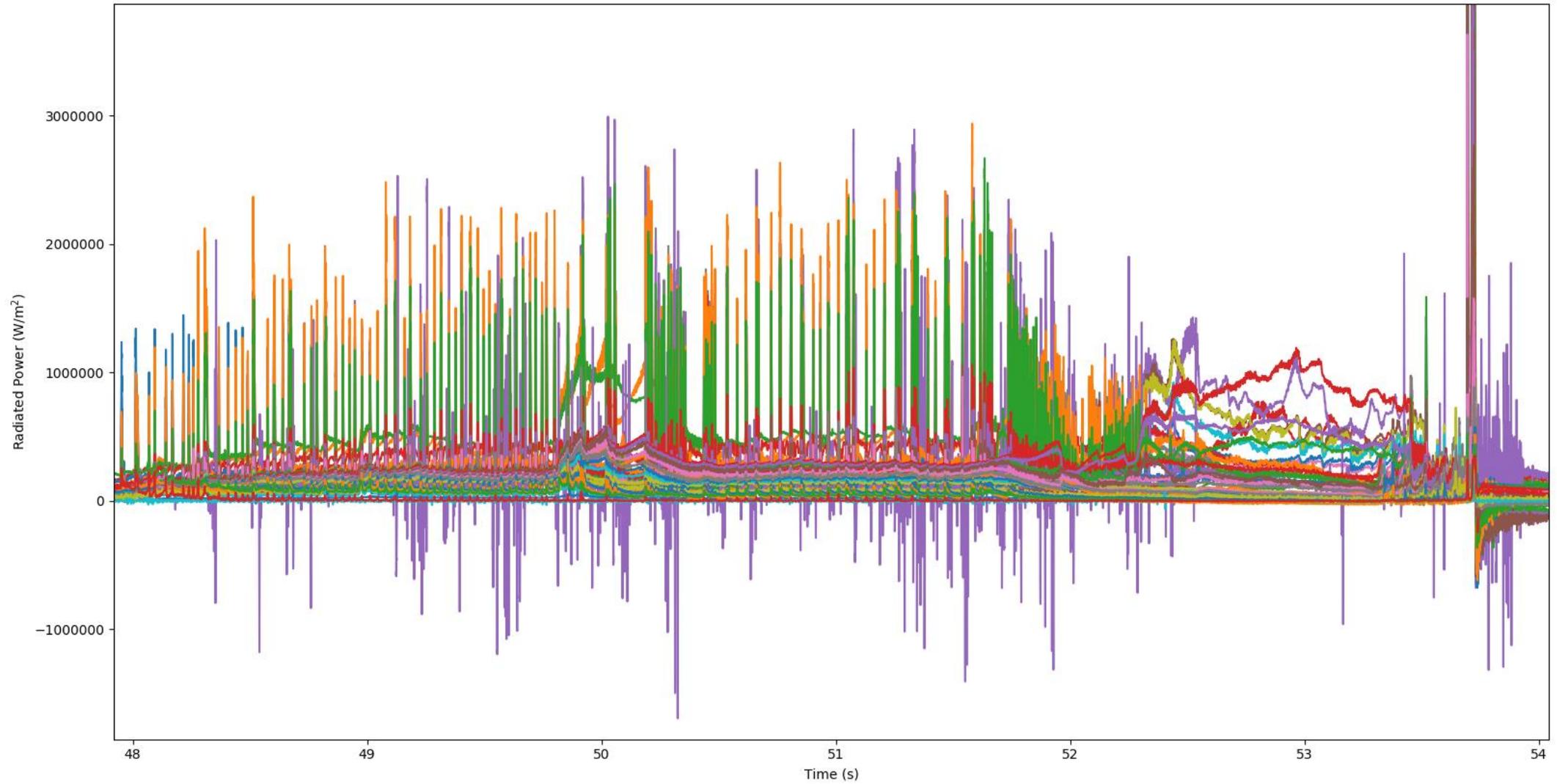
- Disruptions are a major problem in tokamaks



Raw Camera Signals

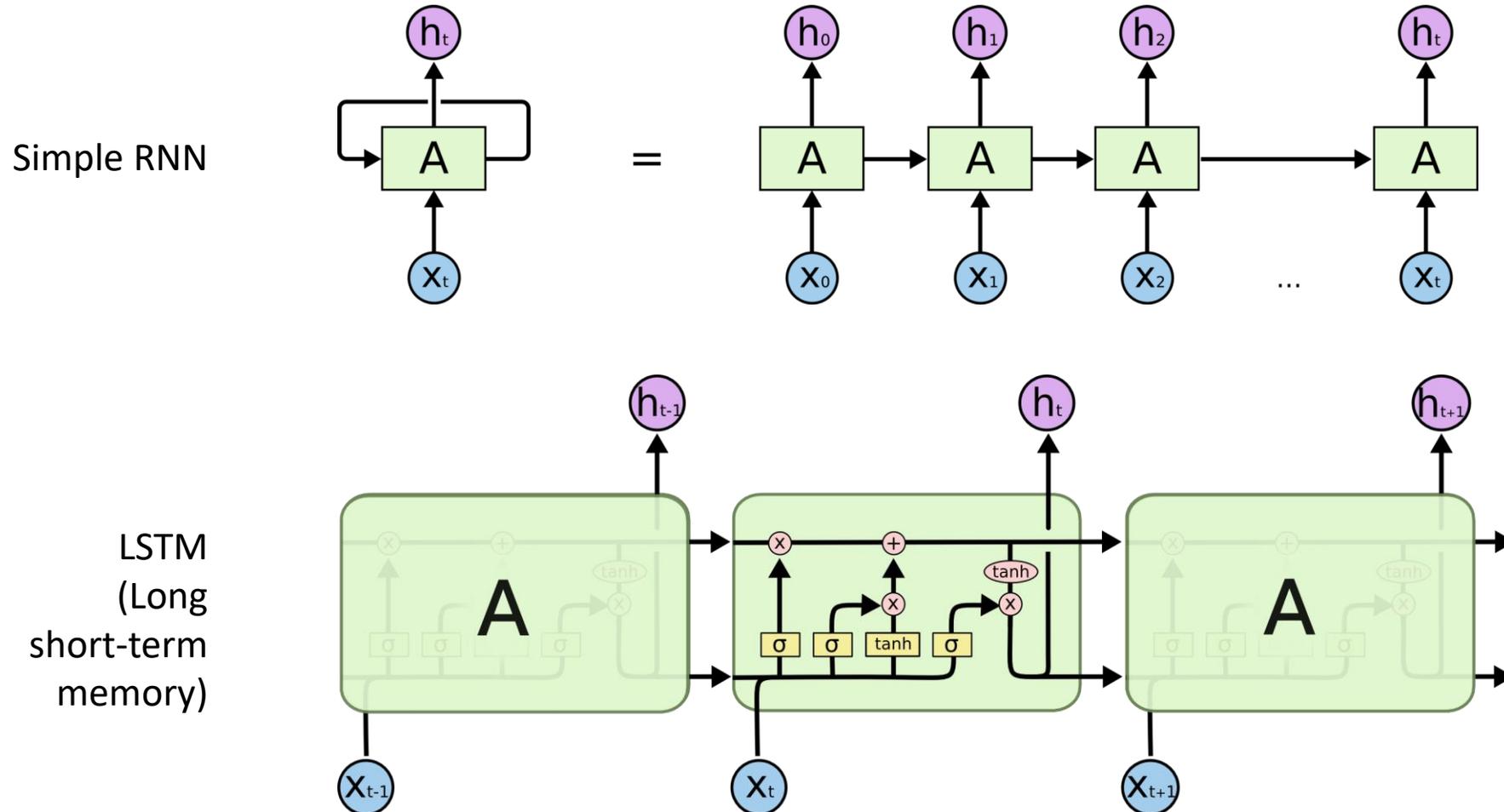


Raw Camera Signals

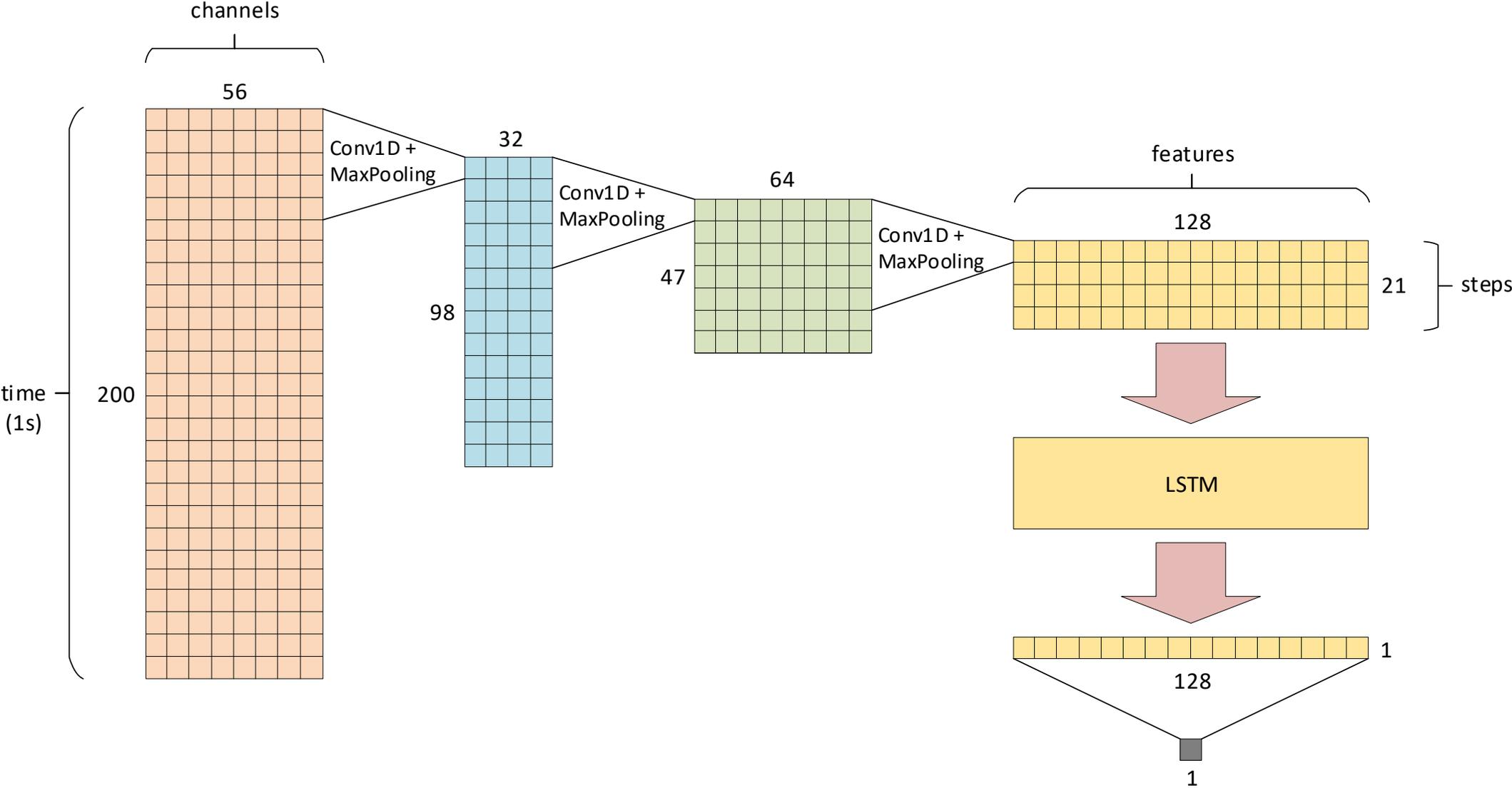


Deep Learning

- Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)

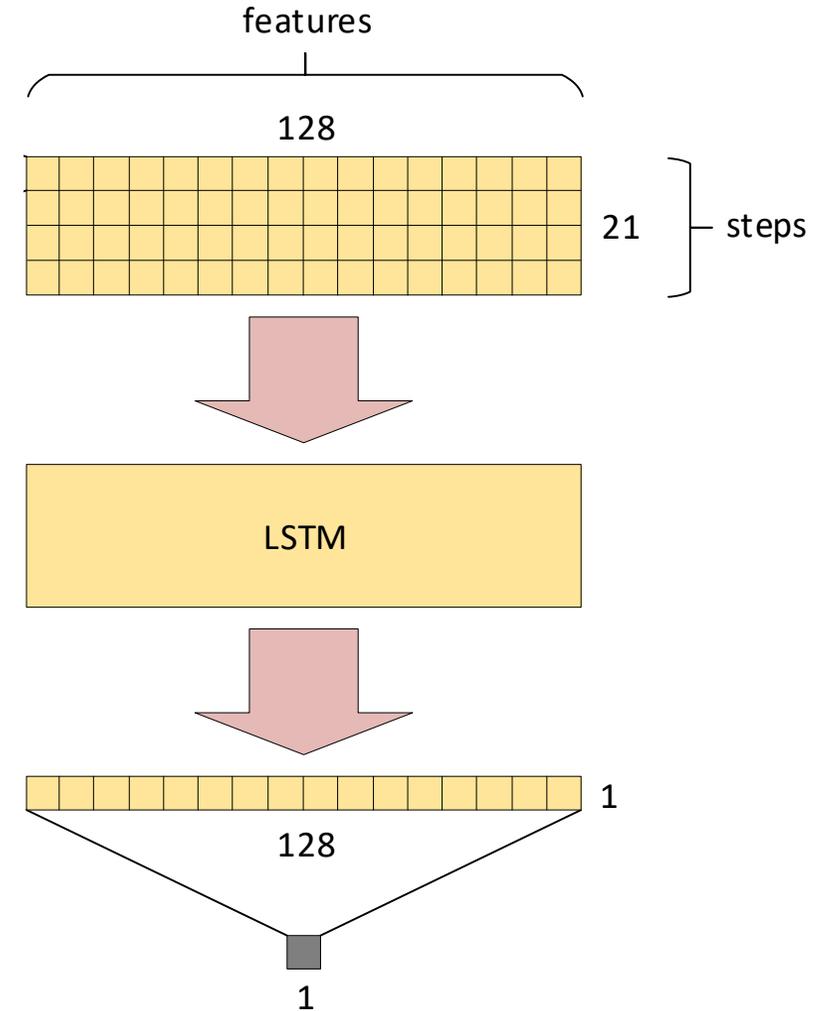


Disruption Prediction



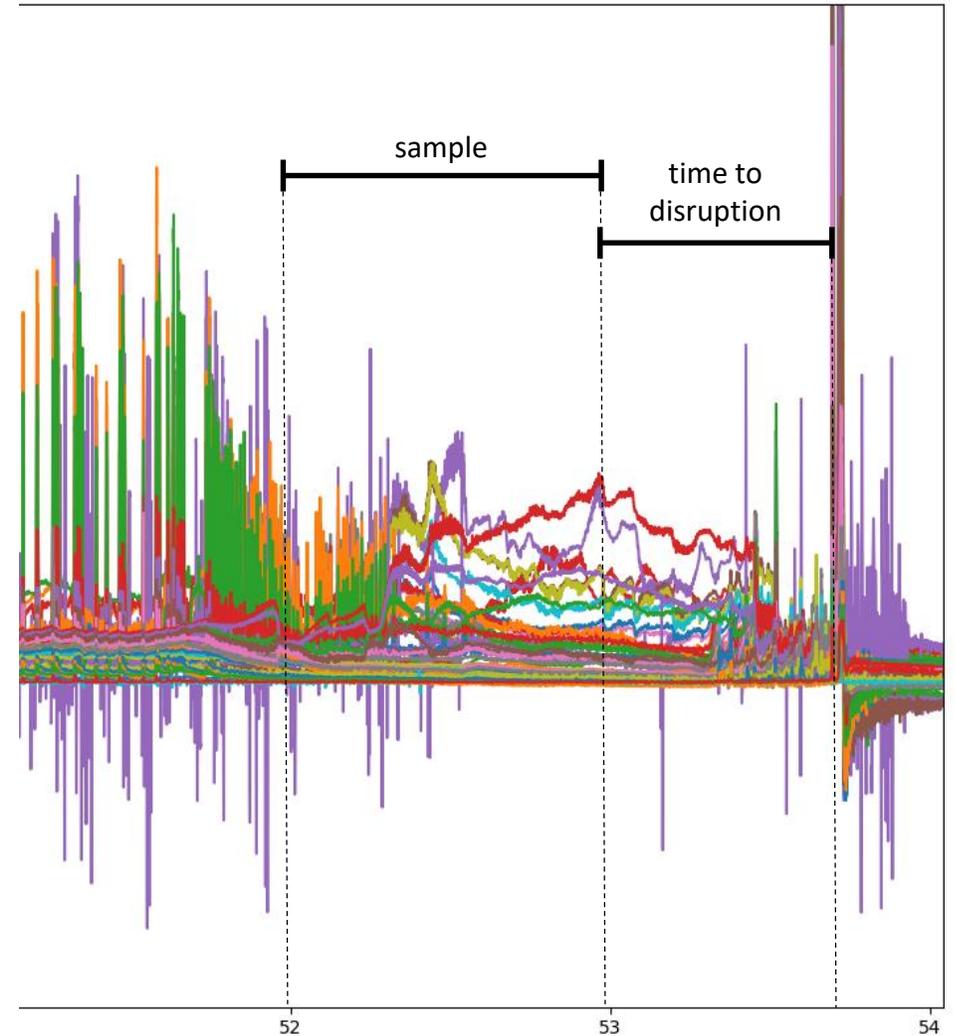
Disruption Prediction

- Time-to-disruption (regression)
 - last layer is Dense(1) with **no activation**
 - loss function is **mean absolute error (mae)**
 - use only **disruptive** pulses
- Probability of disruption (classification)
 - last layer is Dense(1) with **sigmoid** activation
 - loss function is **binary cross-entropy**
 - use both **disruptive** and **non-disruptive** pulses



Training

- Time-to-disruption (ttd)
 - 1683 disruptive pulses
 - 90% for training, 10% for validation
 - X: draw random samples from each pulse
 - y: (disruption time) – (latest sample time)
- Probability of disruption (prd)
 - 9798 pulses (17% disruptive)
 - 90% for training, 10% for validation
 - X: draw random samples from each pulse
 - y: 1 if pulse contains disruption, 0 otherwise



Training

ttd (mean absolute error)

NVIDIA Tesla P100

total:

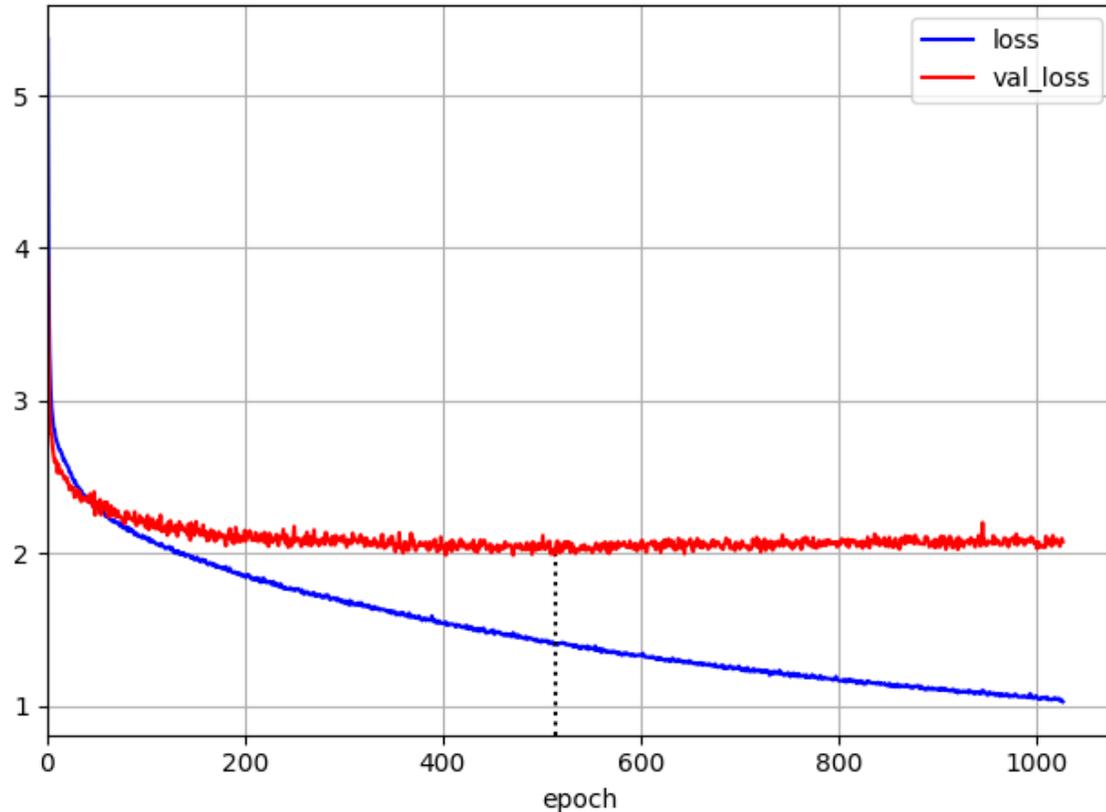
1026 epochs

13 hours

best:

epoch 513

val_loss 1.986 s



prd (binary cross-entropy)

NVIDIA Tesla P100

total:

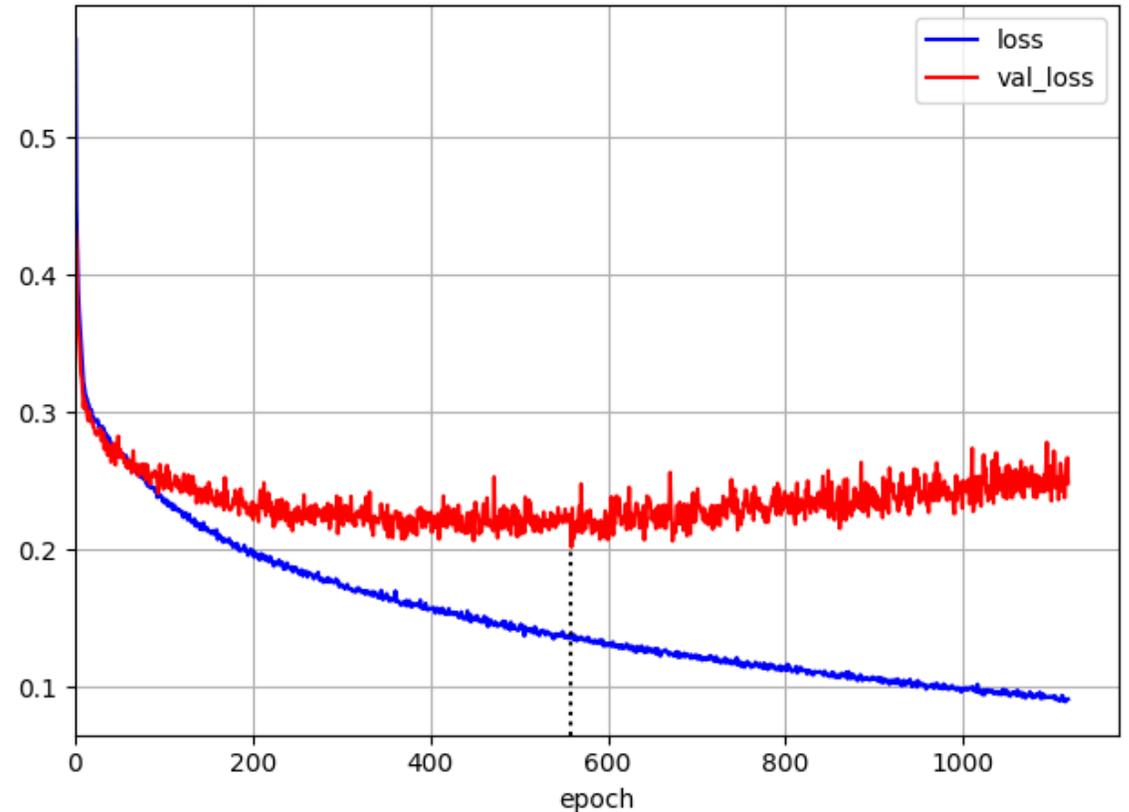
1118 epochs

14 hours

best:

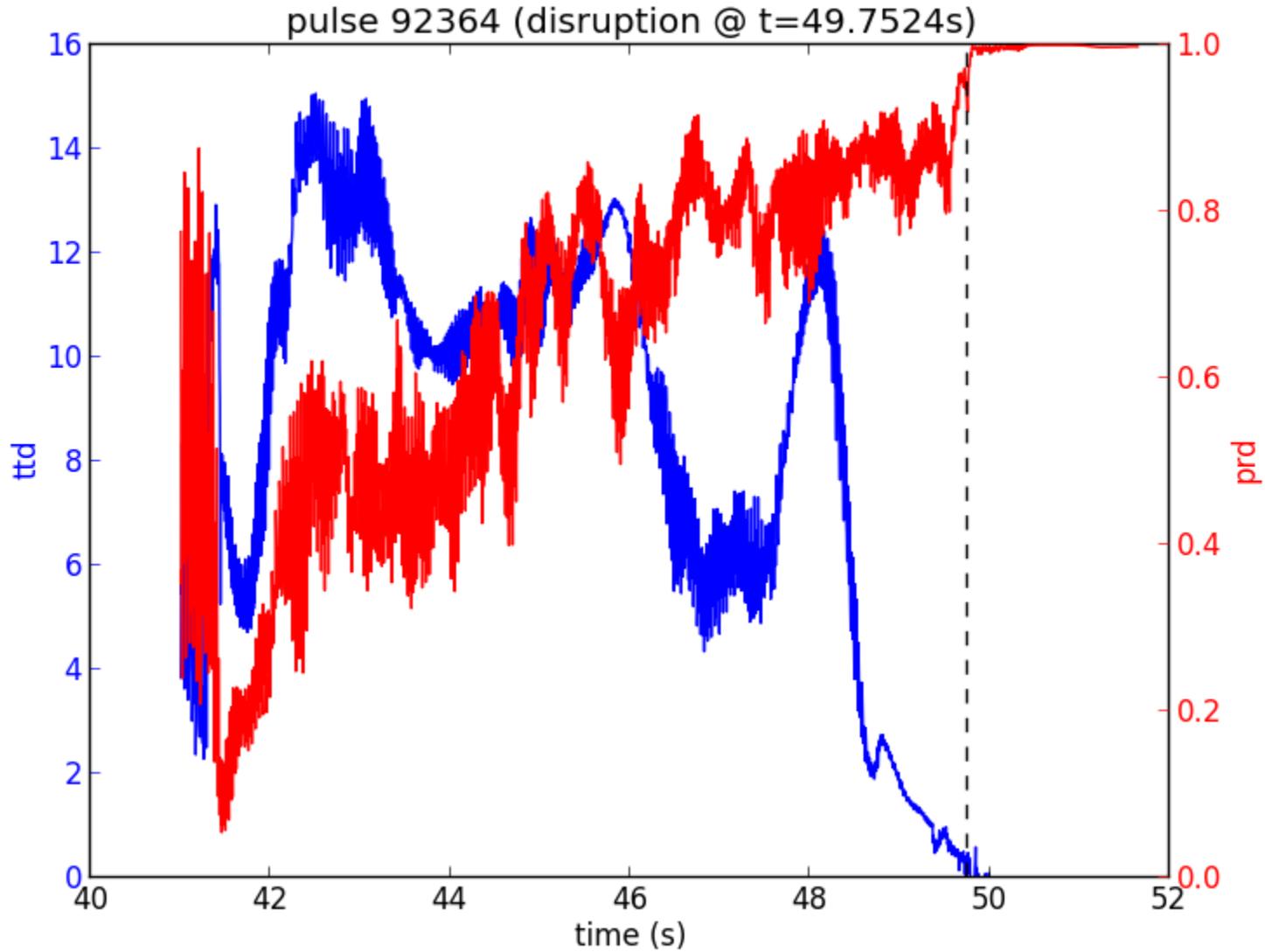
epoch 559

val_loss 0.202



Results

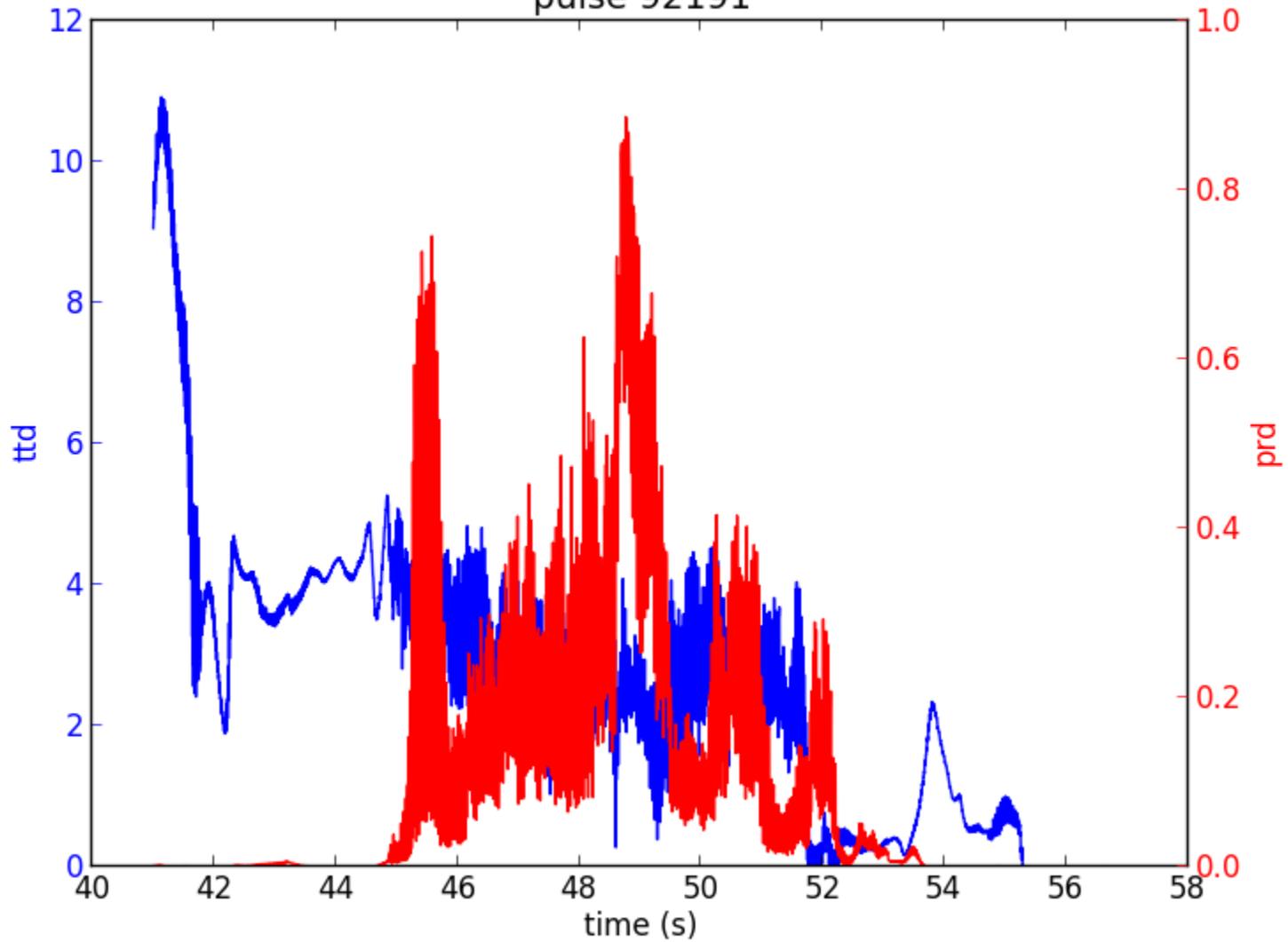
low ttd
high prd
↓
disruption



Results

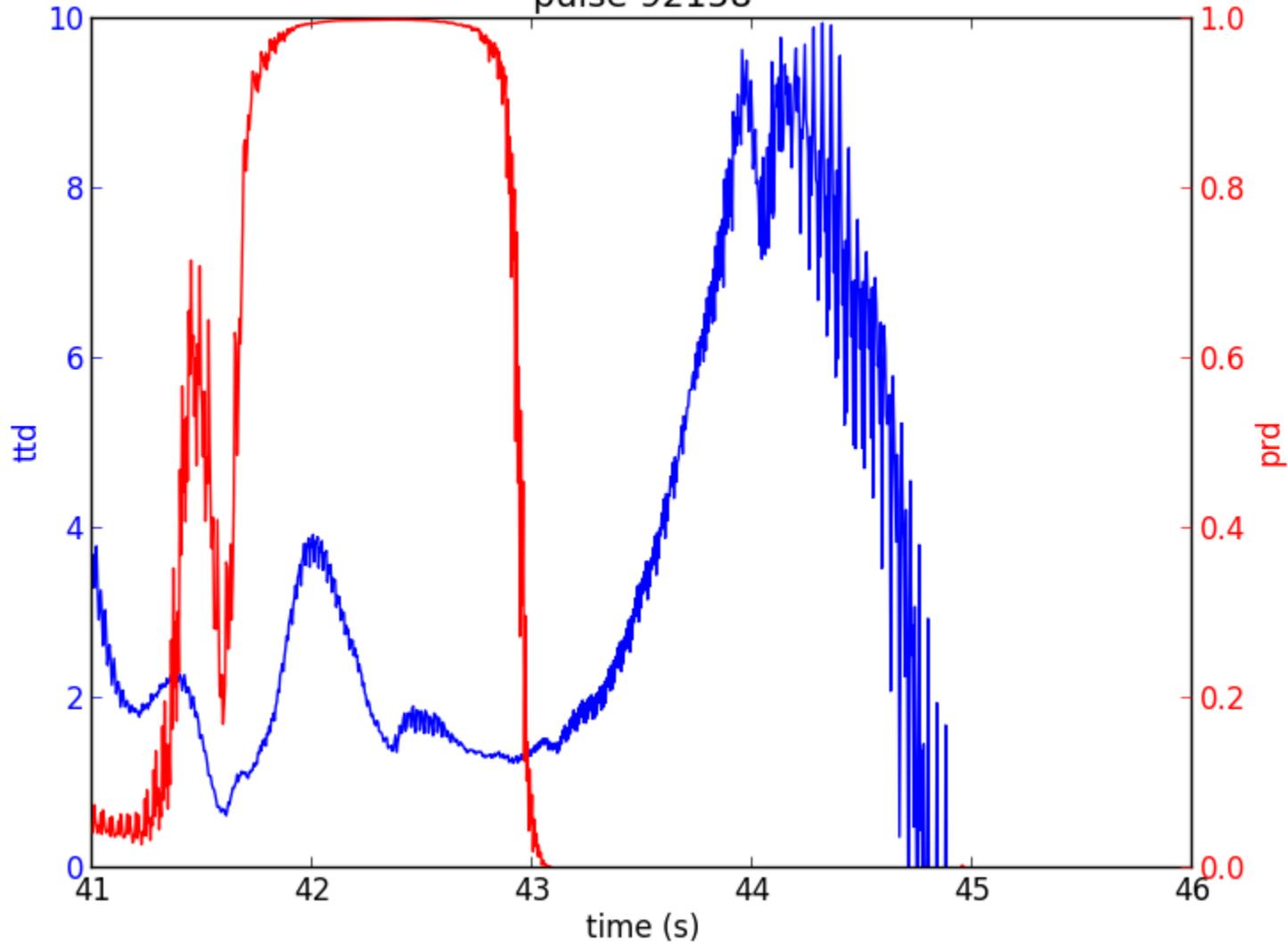
pulse 92191

low ttd
low prd
↓
no disruption



Results

pulse 92158



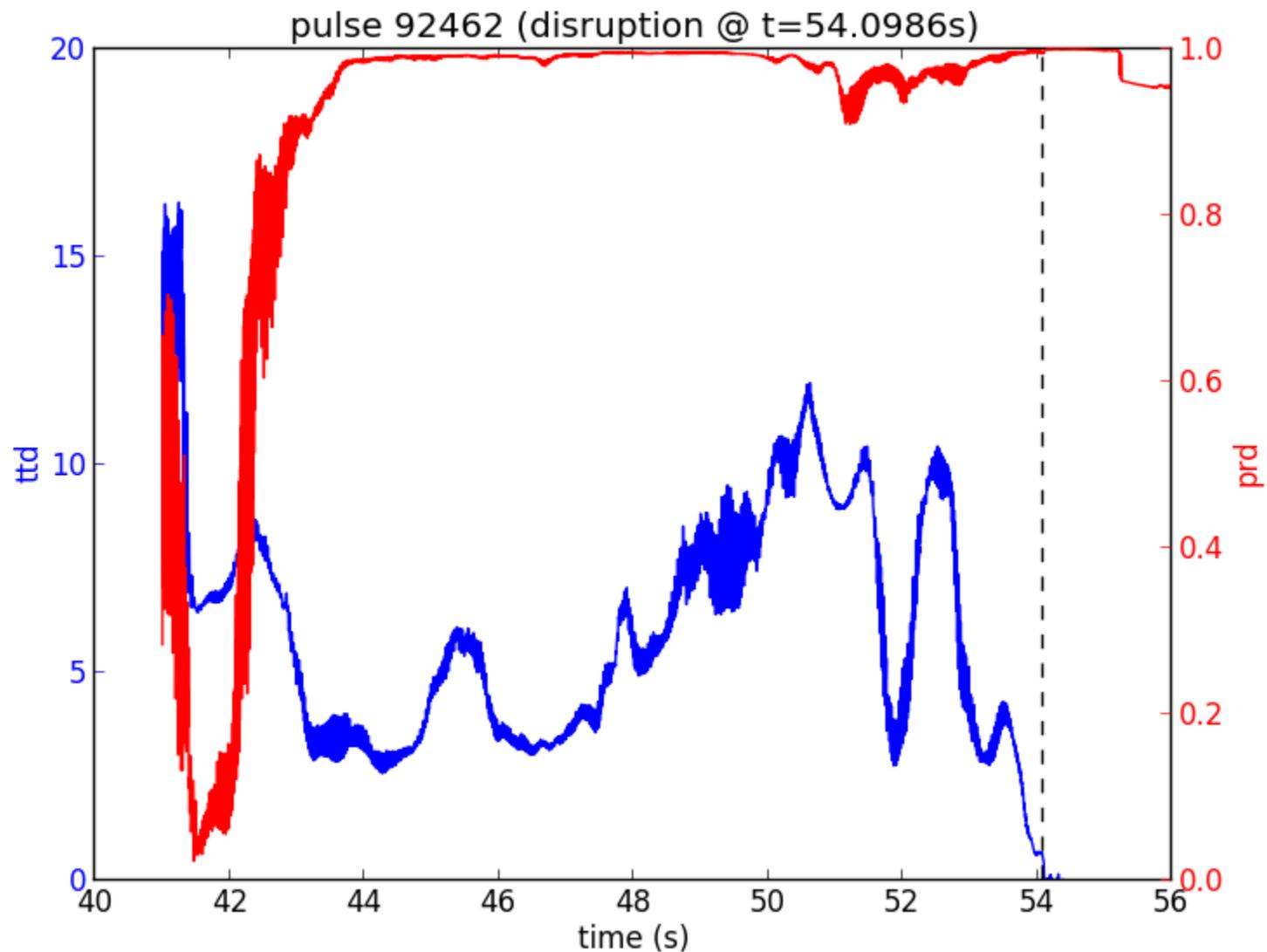
high ttd
high prd
or
high ttd
low prd



no disruption

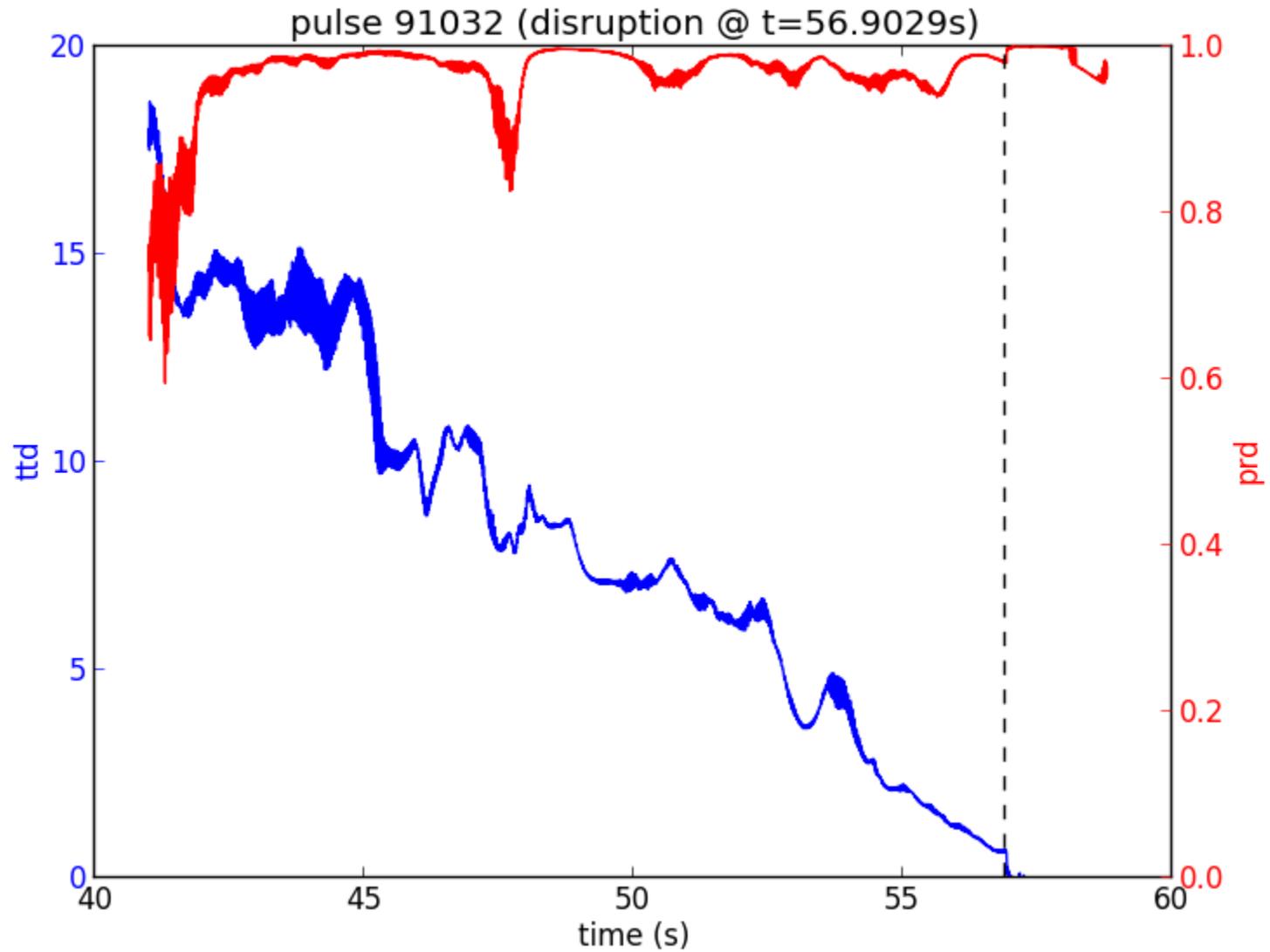
Results

early signs



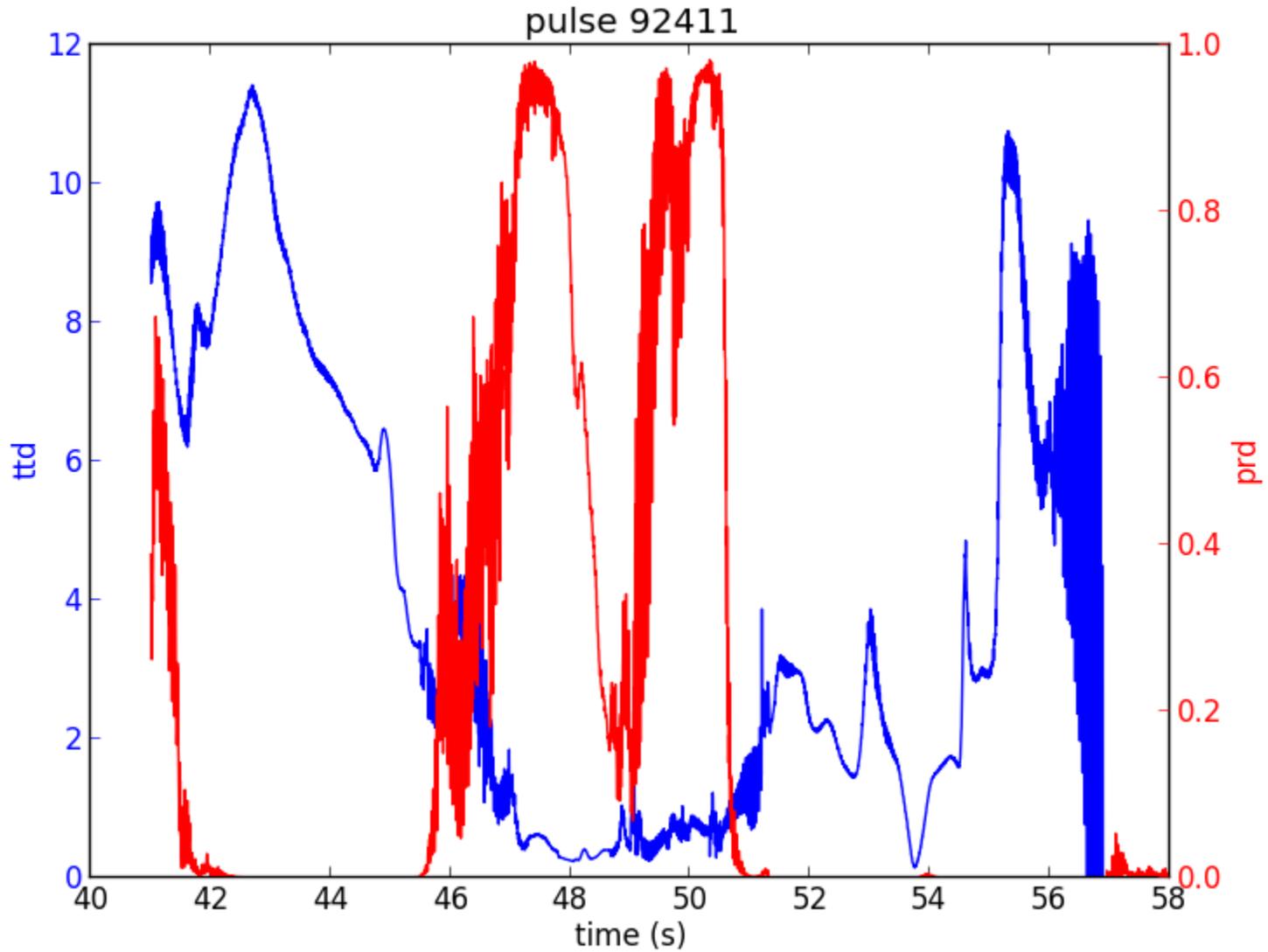
Results

early signs



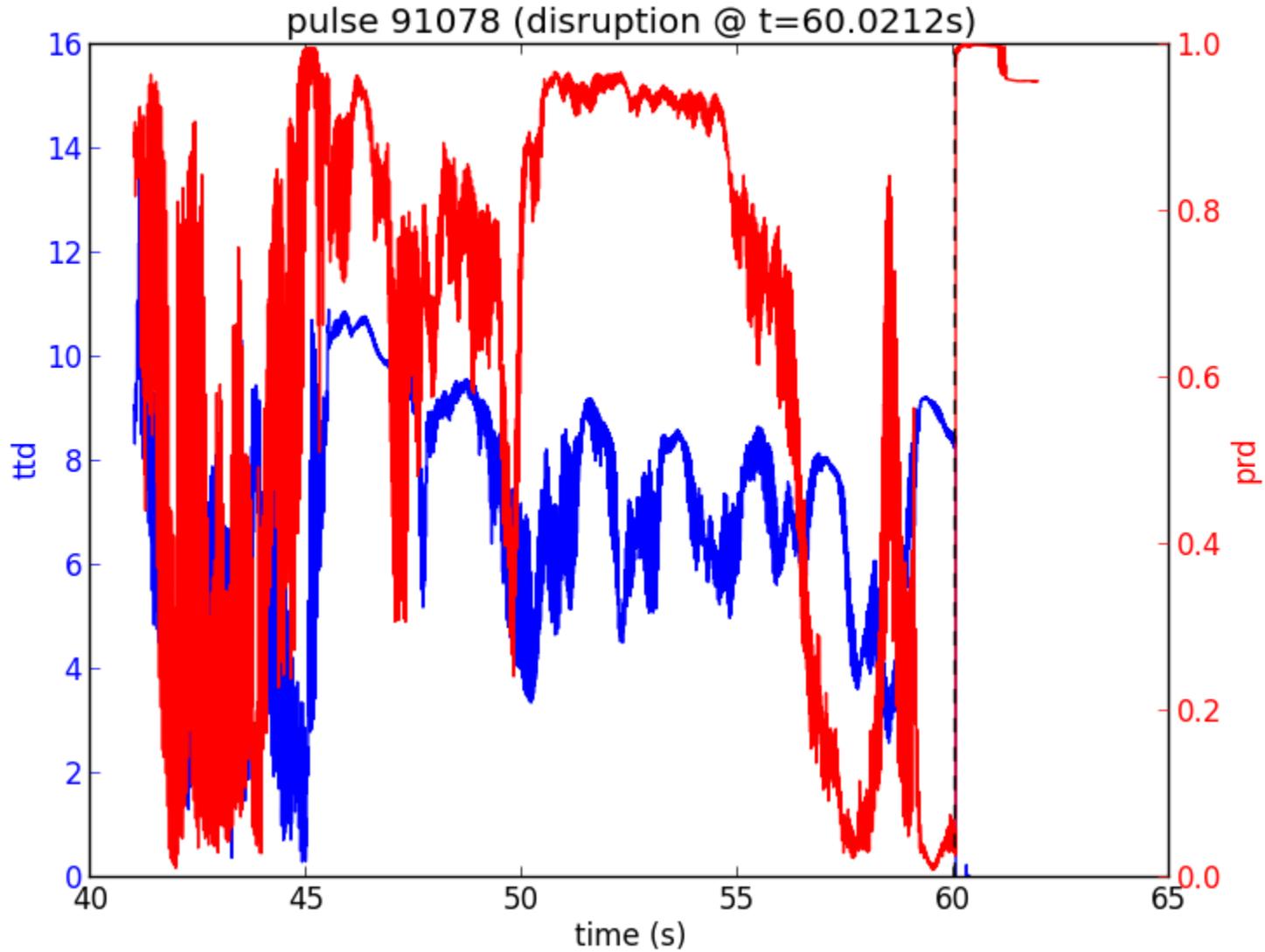
Results

false alarms
(false positives)



Results

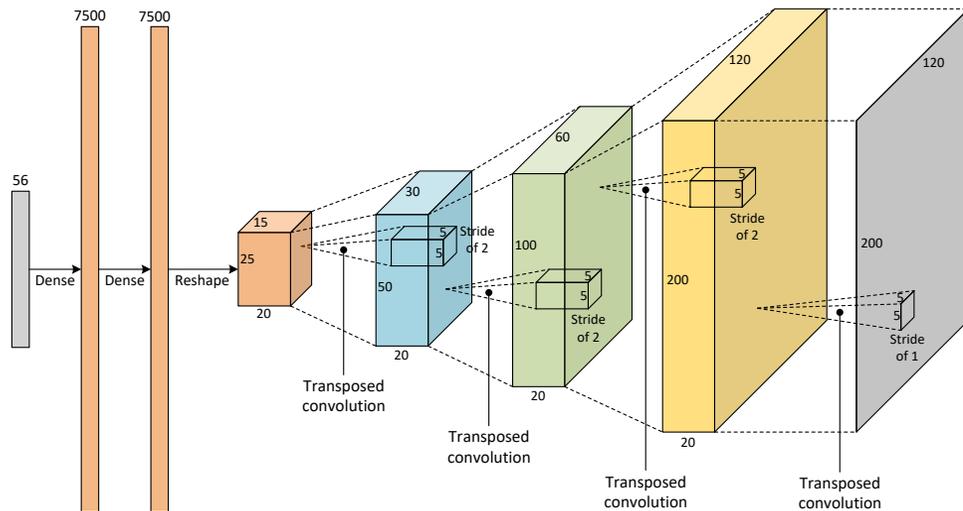
missed alarms
(false negatives)
very rare



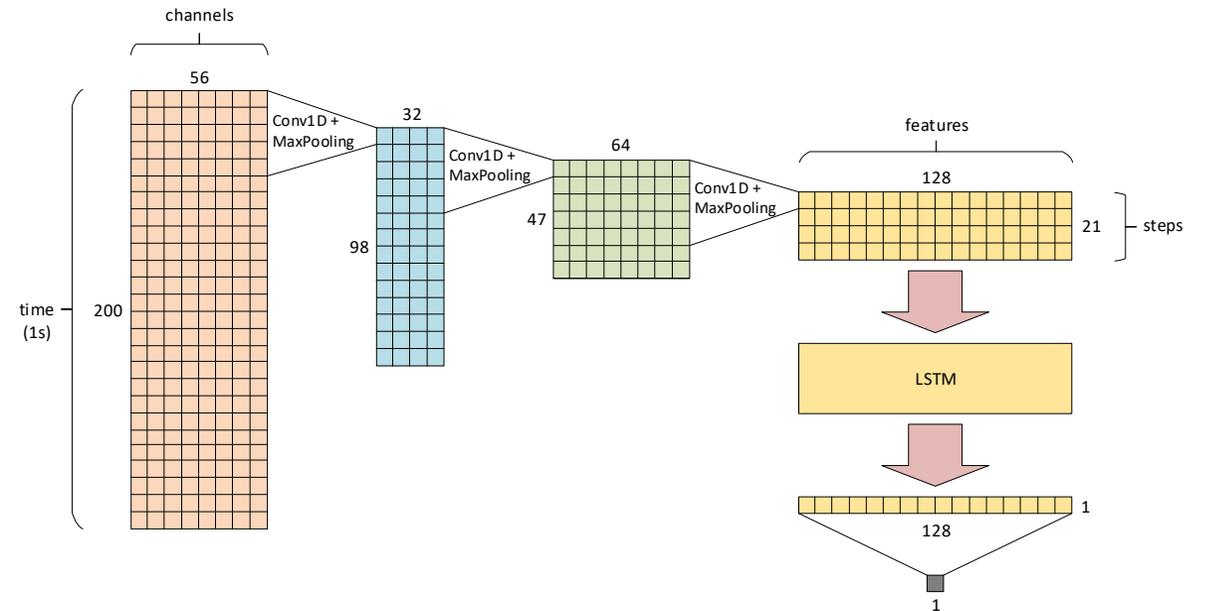
Conclusion

- Deep learning and the analysis of fusion data
 - replacing compute-intensive tasks (e.g. tomography)
 - support for tokamak operation (e.g. disruption prediction)
 - both post-processing and real-time processing

CNN for plasma tomography



RNN for disruption prediction



Pointers

- Source code
 - Plasma tomography
 - <https://github.com/diogoff/plasma-tomography>
 - Disruption prediction
 - <https://github.com/diogoff/plasma-disruptions>
- More info
 - Full-pulse Tomographic Reconstruction with Deep Neural Networks
 - <https://arxiv.org/abs/1802.02242>
 - Artificial intelligence helps accelerate progress toward efficient fusion reactions
 - <https://www.pppl.gov/news/2017/12/artificial-intelligence-helps-accelerate-progress-toward-efficient-fusion-reactions>
 - Princeton Team Using AI for Fusion Up for Global Impact Award
 - <https://blogs.nvidia.com/blog/2018/03/05/ai-deep-learning-global-impact-awards-princeton/>