

09.05.2025

An update to the JINTRAC integration of KARHU

Amanda Bruncrona, Adam Kit, Aaro Järvinen

VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland, Espoo, Finland

Samuli Saarelma

Culham Centre for Fusion Energy, Abingdon, United Kingdom

Lorenzo Frassinetti

KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden



This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium, funded by the European Union via the Euratom Research and Training Programme (Grant Agreement No 101052200 — EUROfusion). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the European Commission can be held responsible for them.



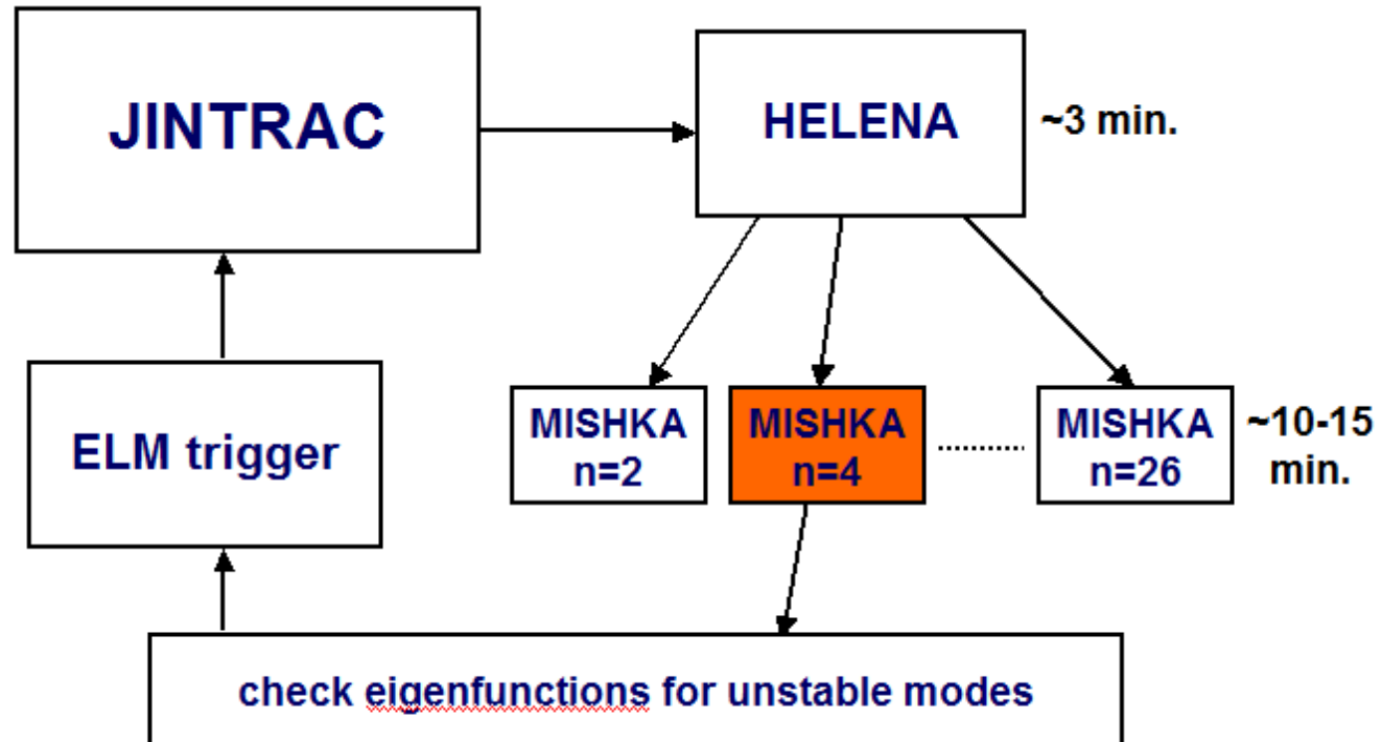
KARHU overview

- Amanda's slides, relevant details below
- KARHU V1 was trained on profiles parameterised using an MTANH profile for density & temperature (pressure), which biases the network



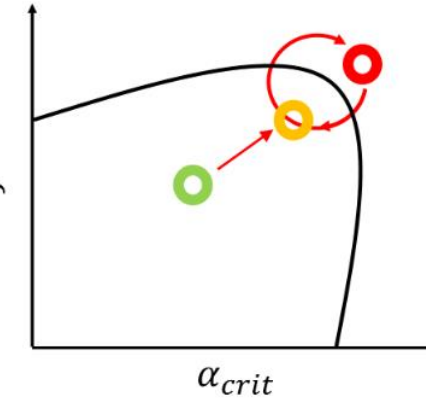
MISHKA in JINTRAC

- ELM trigger
 - IMISHFILTMETH=5
 - Documentation says $\gamma^2 \leq 1E-3 = 0.001$
 - Other ELM triggers: (=1,6,7) use N_{tor} information and γ^2 , (=0) use the eigenfunctions, (=2,3,4) use $\omega^* N_{\text{tor}}$
 - **For KARHU this means we can only use =5**

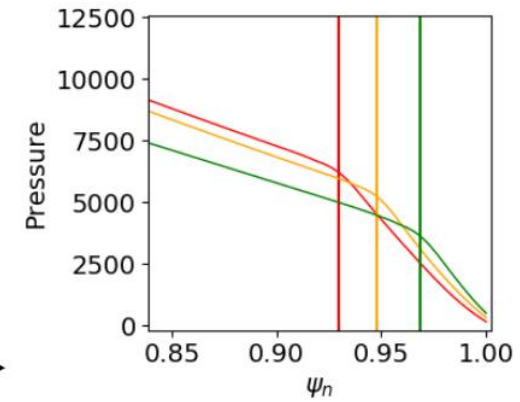




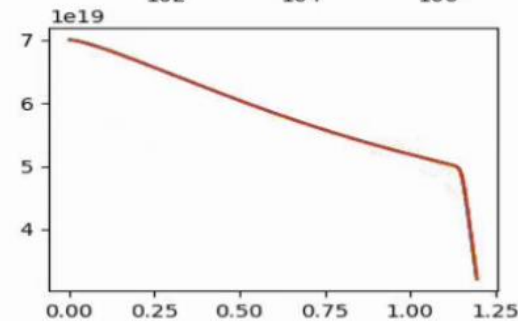
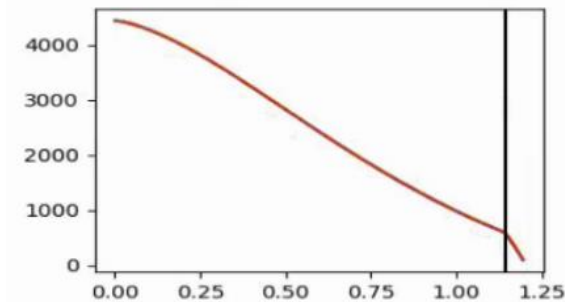
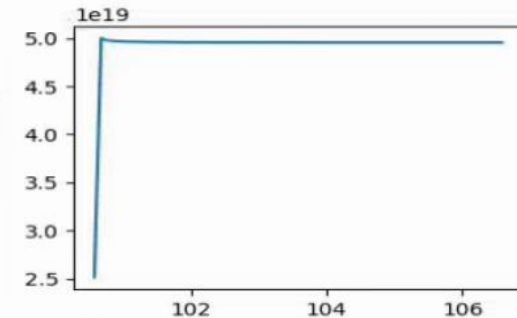
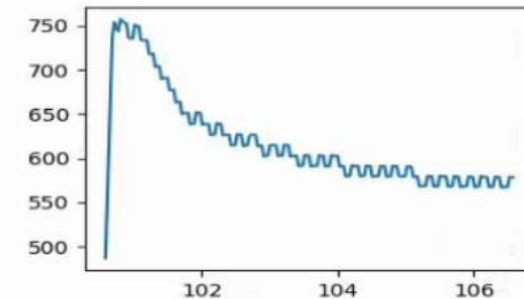
- "Continuous" ELM model (are there others?)
 - At HELENA + MISHKA calls -> if stable decrease ETB, else increase ETB
- JINTRAC setup of the HELENA run is arcane
 - Can run in various modes,
 - **prescribed current or prescribed RBPHI**
 - Prescribed pressure profile or prescribed NE/TE



(a)



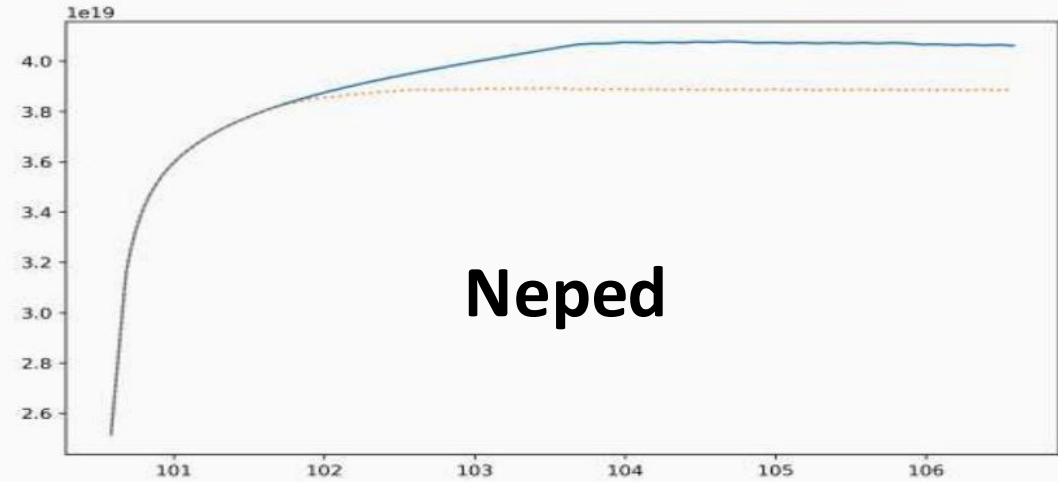
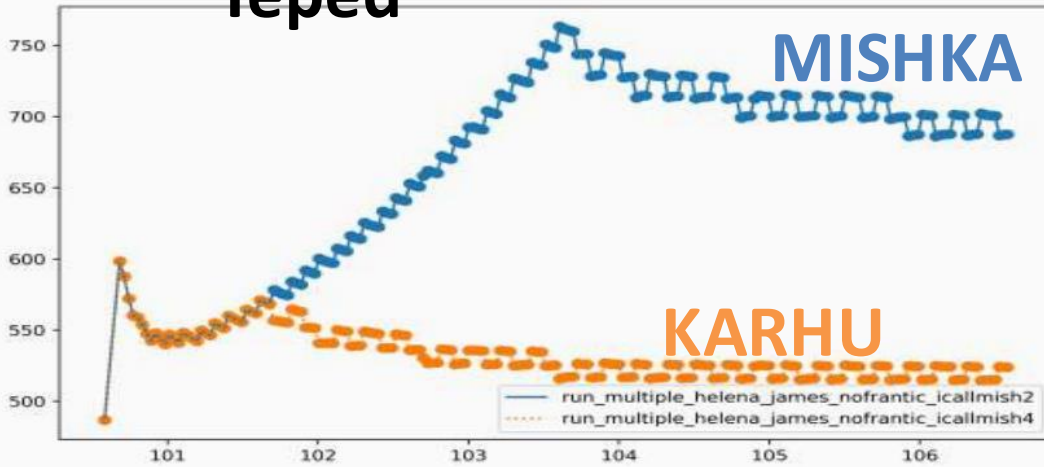
(b)



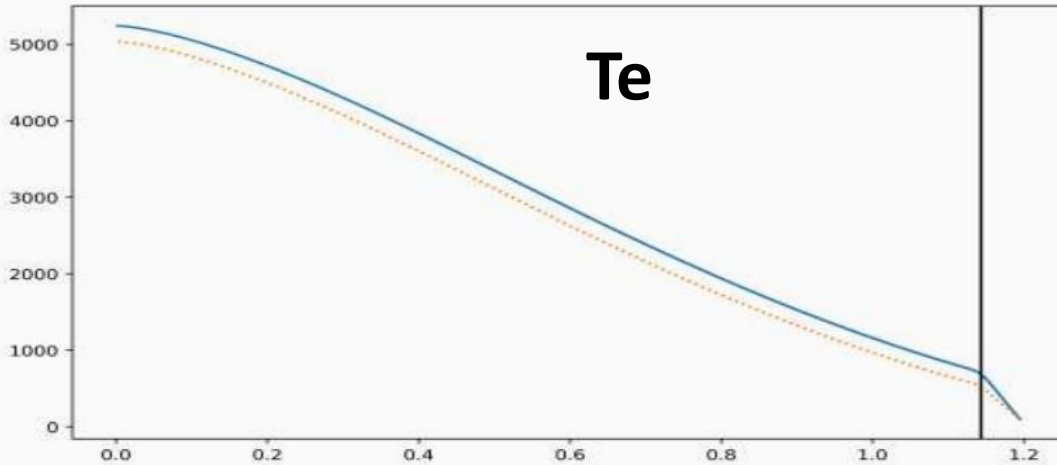


Example run 1: KARHU predicts unstable much earlier

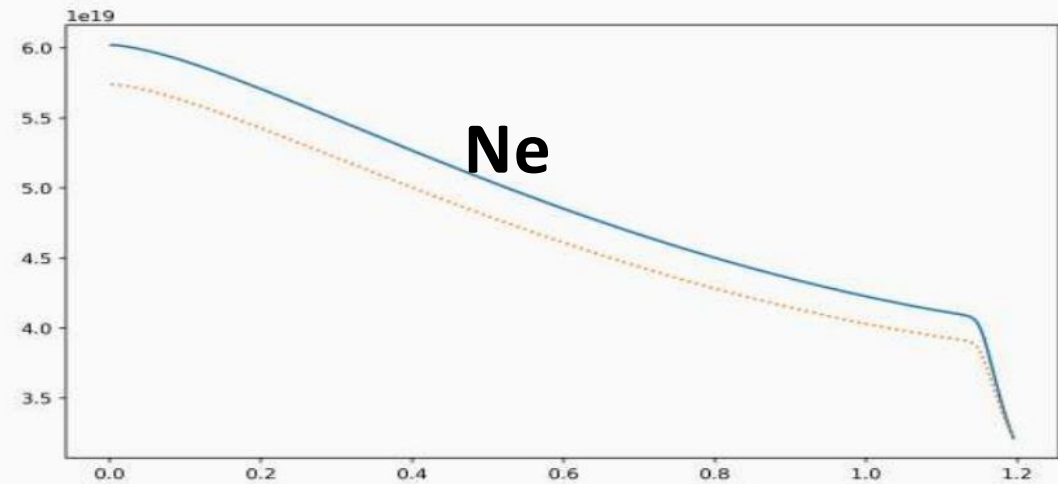
Teped



Te

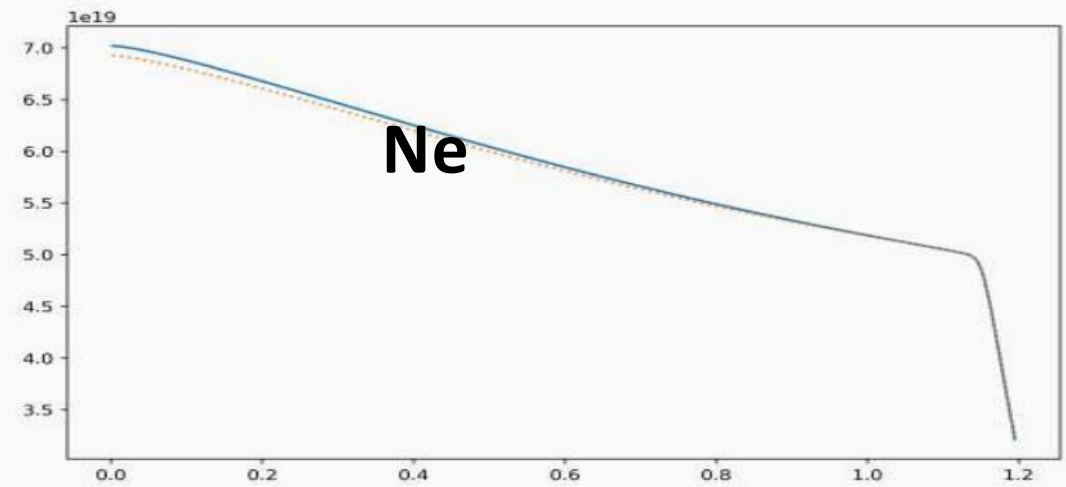
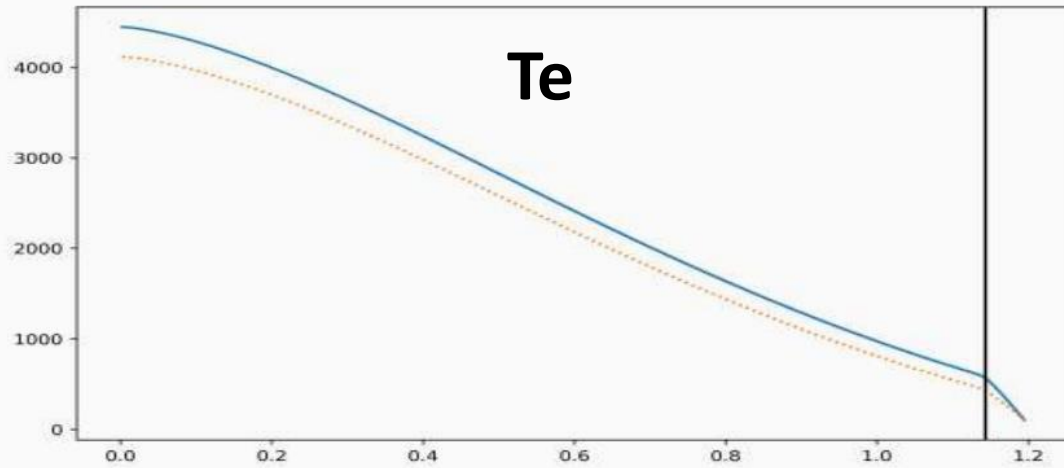
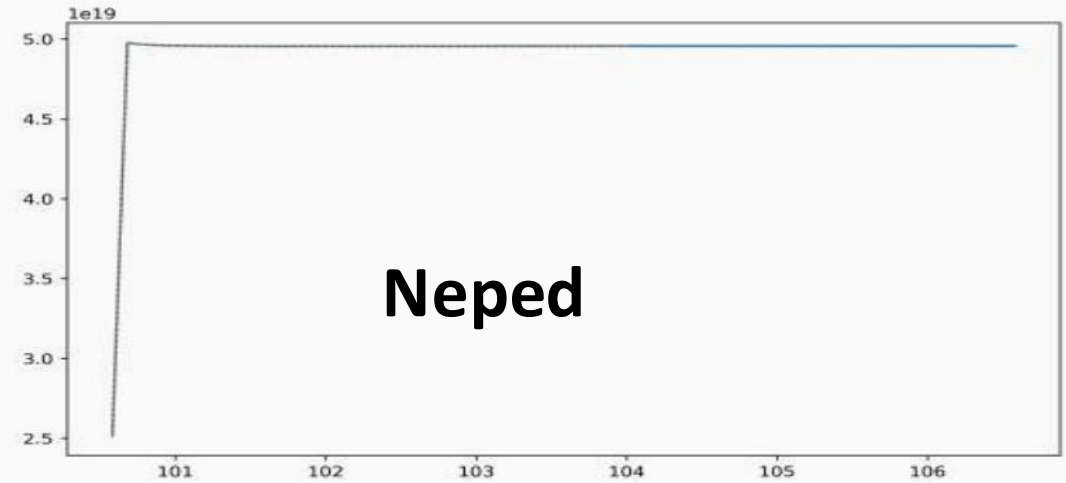
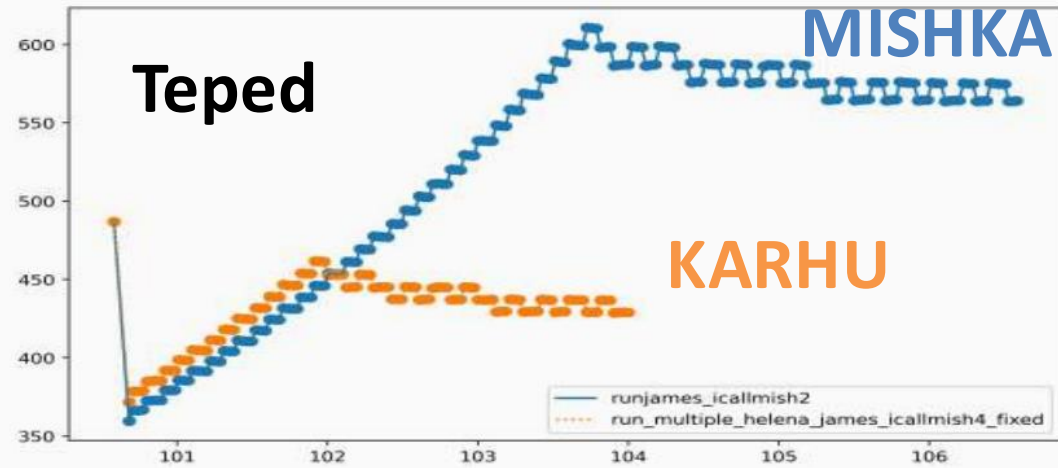


Ne





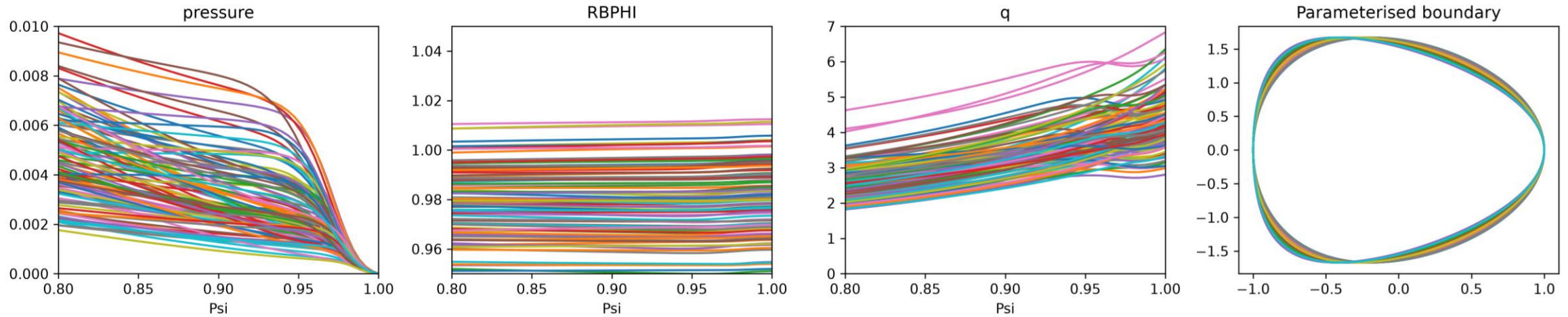
Example run 2: KARHU predicts unstable much earlier



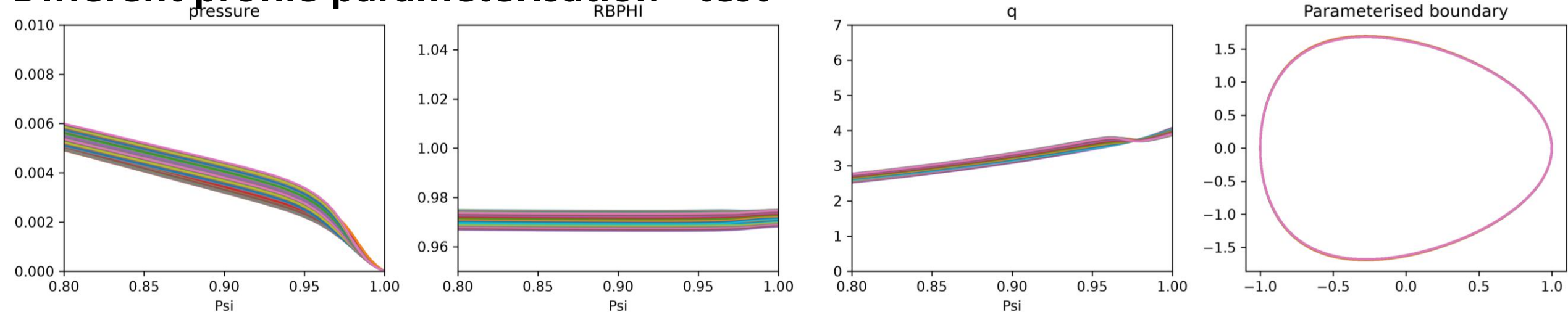


Hypothesis why – the training data uses a TANH parameterisation while JINTRAC (and other sources) do not follow

TANH + Core slope TRAINING DATA



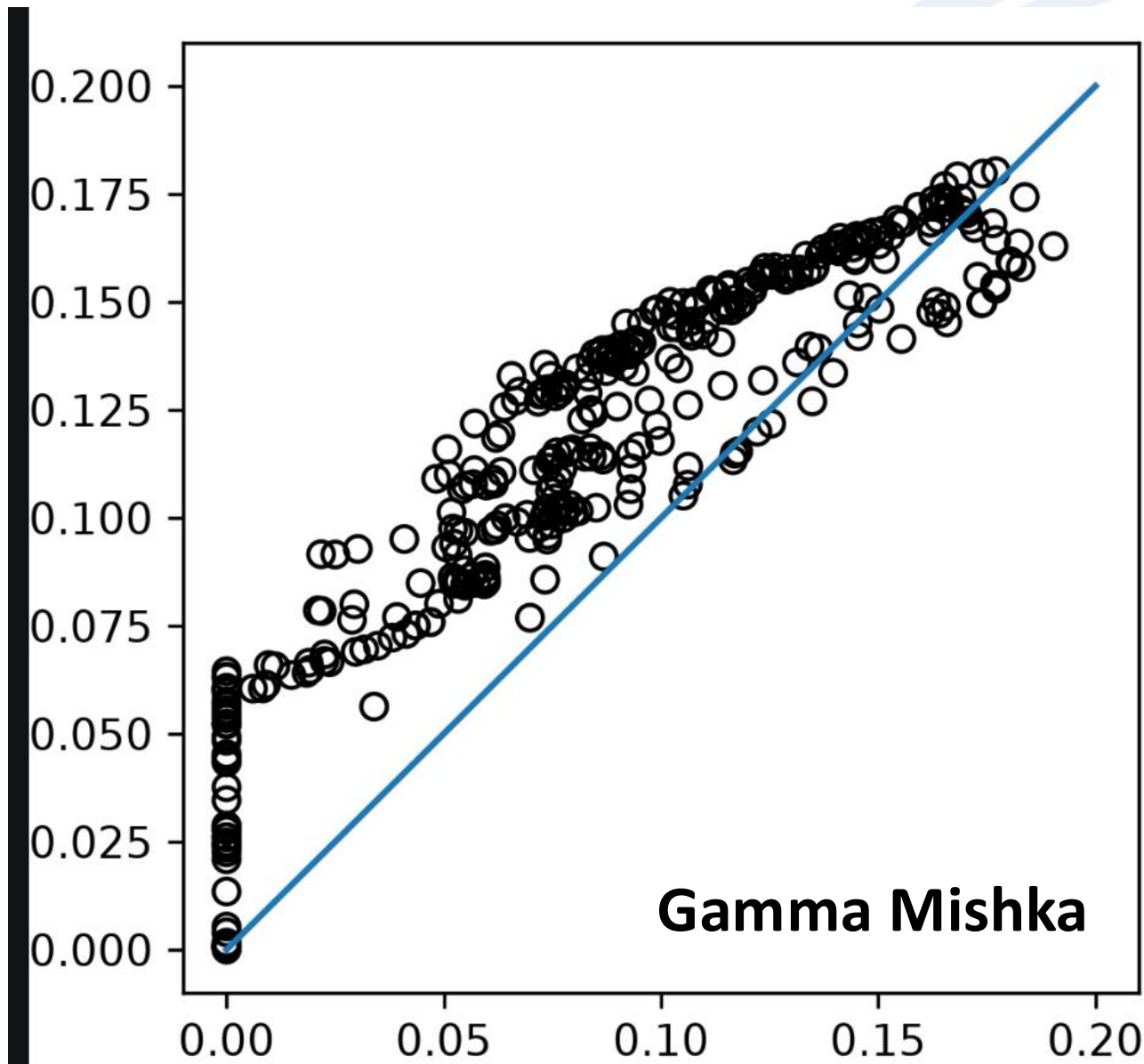
Different profile parameterisation - test





with MTANH instead of TANH + core slope, also fine large over estimation

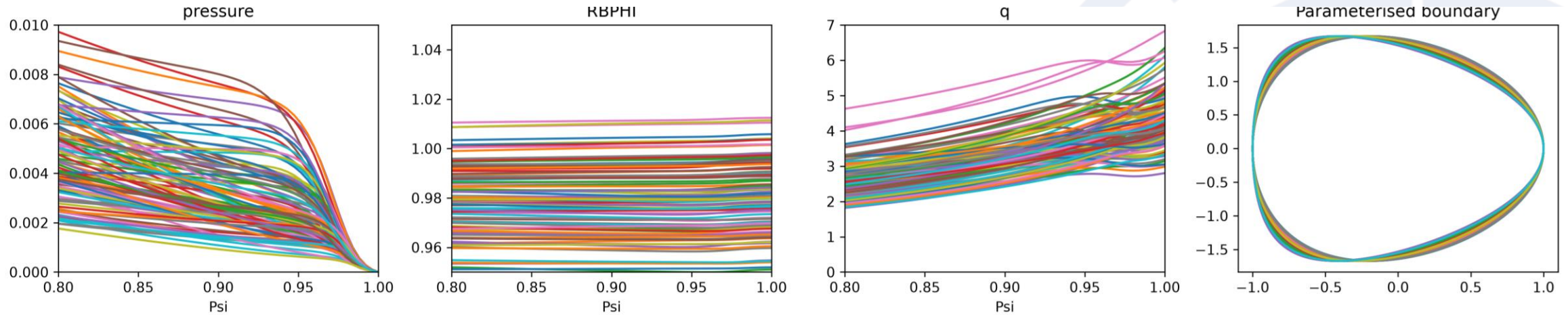
Gamma KARHU



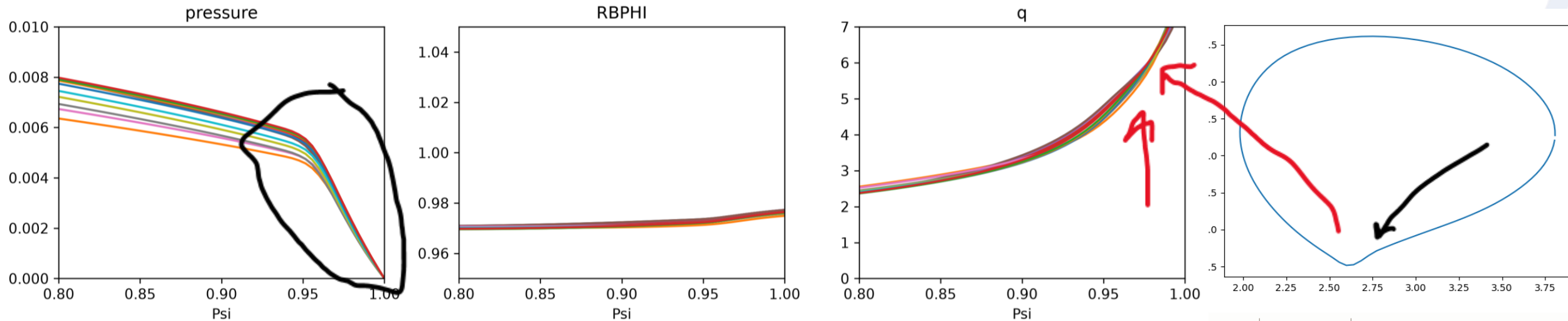


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TANH + Core slope TRAINING DATA



JINTRAC Data





Are there other approaches than continuous ELM?
Key target scenario we can try for model validation?

1. Use parameterised boundary instead of experiment
2. Force TANH profile

3. Change model structure

e.g., we are passing just P, RBPHI, Q and boundary, which possible the gradients are "learned" or biased in the NN representation, instead could pass PPRIME, S, FPRIME, etc.,

