



**EFDA**

EUROPEAN FUSION DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Task Force  
INTEGRATED TOKAMAK MODELLING

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# **ITER Integrated Modelling Expert Group - a brief overview**

Presented by: Pär Strand

Relying on input and material from  
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EFDA CSU Contact Person: D. Kalupin

- I am presenting some material and comments from ITER IO and ITER FST (in particular)
  - Many thanks for input and reuse of slides
  - All misunderstandings and misrepresentations are *mine and mine alone*



## General Background

- envisioned modelling needs for ITER

# Modelling Applications and ITER developments

- Modelling applications during ITER design:
  - Design is based on a combination of theoretical understanding supplemented by experimental observations where theory/modelling is incomplete
  - Design stage is nearly complete
- Modelling applications during ITER construction:
  - Focus on enhancing the physics understanding through development of theoretical and computational models and validating them against experimental observations
  - Apply new understanding to planning the ITER experimental programme
  - Activity is increasing and will be the major effort of the domestic fusion programmes over the next 10+ years
- Modelling applications during ITER operation:
  - Predictive modelling of each plasma from beginning to end, including analysis of control requirements
  - Interpretive analysis of each plasma to evaluate/validate models
  - Ultimate emphasis of the ITER Integrated Modelling (IM) Programme

# Integrated Modelling – A Fusion-Relevant Definition

- A comprehensive system of codes interfaced together to model plasmas
- **IM connects different physical regions:**
  - Core and edge regions to the separatrix
  - The scrape off layer (SOL) region and its connection with the divertor
  - The effects of external circuits and systems in controlling the plasma
  - Interaction with the plasma facing components (PFCs)
- **IM encompasses different levels of detail:**
  - First principles models (e.g. microscale) to explore details of the physics
  - Reduced models (e.g. macroscale) for efficient computations suitable for control, scenario design and investigation of parameter variations; **fidelity to first principles models, instead of being expressed empirically or heuristically**
- **IM covers:**
  - The full discharge (initiation to termination)
  - And inter-discharge effects (e.g. conditioning and tritium retention)
- **IM includes both predictive and interpretive capabilities**

- Basis for the ITER facility:
  - Ability to affect baseline design decisions diminishes over the next two years
    - Plasma magnetic control schemes and requirements
    - Criteria for optimisation of the ferromagnetic inserts for TF ripple correction
    - Pellet injection system and gas introduction systems
    - First wall and blanket modules
    - In-vessel coils for ELM control and vertical position control
- Evolution:
  - Modifications may impact details of performance projections
- Upgrade options:
  - Long lead time may be needed between modelling input for a decision on an upgrade and implementation of the upgrade
    - Design, construction, and installation vary from system to system (e.g. LH system likely to take ~10 years)

- ‘Scenario’ studies need to be expanded:
  - Studies to date have mostly addressed flat-top in DT
    - Need to include full discharge from initiation to termination, and the H/He and D Phases
- Scoping:
  - Simplified models acceptable, but should be a reasonable representation of more comprehensive calculations (i.e. benchmark capability is a necessity)
    - H&CD, fuelling, pumping, power handling and control requirements over a range of parameters using approximate representations of operating boundaries, idealized control
- Campaign development:
  - More detailed analyses using physics based models (qualified and verified) with high fidelity to experimental observations (validated)
    - Include stability and control requirements, diagnostics, alternatives based on subsystem availability, system limitations and fault amelioration techniques, sensitivity of operation to uncertainties in models

- Control strategies:
  - Full discharge from initiation to flat-top to termination
    - Evaluate plasma response times, sensitivity of plasma parameters to actuators, impact of events
- Feedback models:
  - Test ideas for control
    - Evaluate control models, gains and response times using idealized sensors
- Input to control algorithms:
  - Effectiveness of sensors and actuators, response times, secondary responses
    - Estimated ranges for tunable parameters in various control algorithms (PID, SIMO, MIMO ...) under a range of conditions
- Testing control algorithms:
  - Simulate plasma behaviour using control algorithms
    - Synthetic diagnostics linked to actuators



# IM Support of the ITER Facility – Experimental Planning

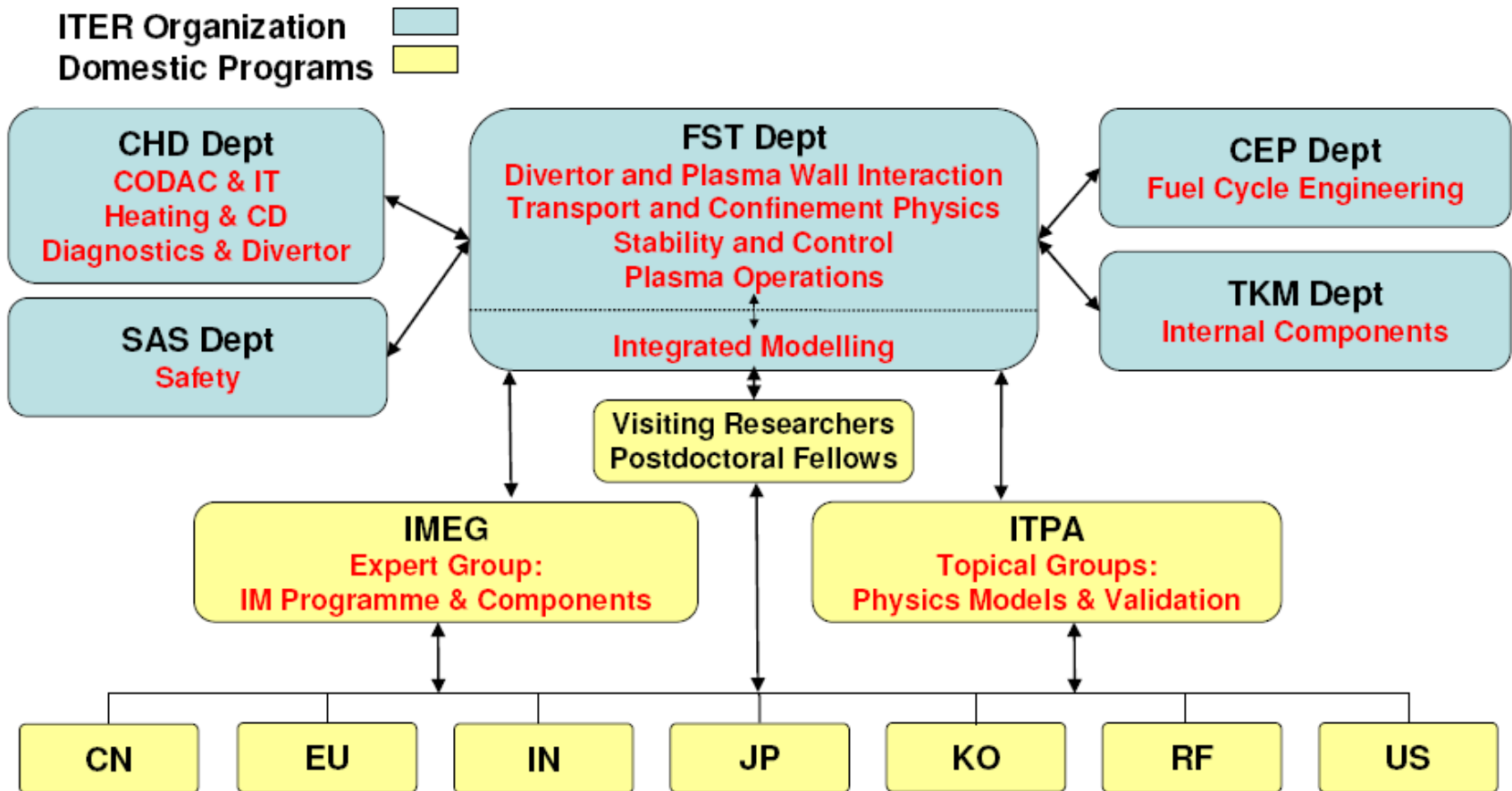
- Campaign planning:
  - Experimental proposals are to be supported by modelling to demonstrate that expected results are within ITER's capability
    - May be accomplished with a combination of in-house and domestic tools
- Session planning:
  - More detailed modelling assessment over the expected parameter range with results checked against more comprehensive models of critical systems
    - Investigation of alternatives to base sequence; in-house and domestic tools
- Pulse development:
  - Simulation from initiation to termination, including system limitations and fault amelioration techniques
    - Pulses expected to be composed of segments (e.g. start-up, several sequential flat-top, shutdown) with one or more conditions changed between segments
    - Requires systematic application of in-house modelling capabilities

- Real-time analysis:
  - Display of physics parameters using fast conversion of diagnostic signals
    - Systematic employment of in-house suite of validated tools
    - Simultaneous display of modelled results in control rooms (local and remote)
- Post-processing:
  - More rigorous conversion of diagnostic signals emphasizing consistency in analysis, uncertainties (error bars), ...
    - Systematic employment of in-house suite of validated tools for inter-shot and overnight processing
- Model validation and improvement:
  - More detailed, long-term analyses
    - Relies heavily on more extensive modelling capabilities within the ITER Parties
- Forecasting:
  - Live prediction from present state (similar to weather forecasting)



## ITER Integrated Modelling Expert Group

# Coordination Between IO & Domestic Programmes



# Integrated Modelling Expert Group (IMEG)

IMEG Members (**coordinator**)

**CN Li, J.**

**JA Mori, M.**

**KO Jhang, H.**

**EU Thomas, P.**

**RF Konovalov, S.**

**IN Bandyopadhyay, I.**

**US Van Dam, J.**

**Dong, J.**

**Fukuyama, A.**

**Yoon, S.W.**

**McDonald, D.**

**Medvedev, S.**

**Bisai, N.**

**Batchelor, D.**

**Zhu, S.**

**Ozeki, T. (Deputy Chair)**

**Strand, P. (Chair)**

**Srinivasan, R.**

**Lao, L.**

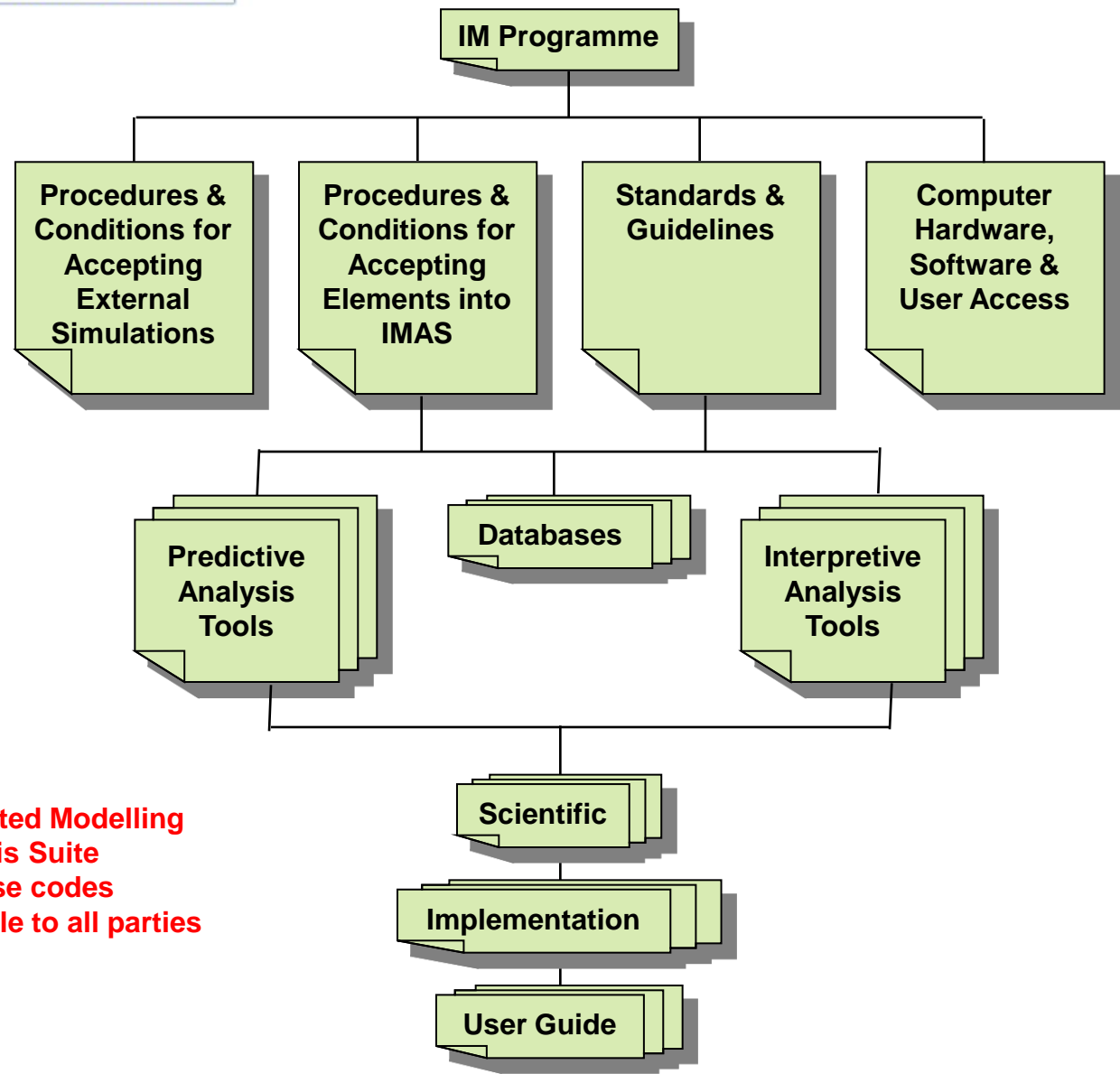
- The IMEG Charter identifies the following ITER IM Programme Definition responsibilities:
  - Establish core modelling requirements that cover a spectrum of applications
  - Establish documentation, verification and validation standards for core elements
  - Establish installation and acceptance testing procedures for core elements
  - Establish regression testing procedures for core elements
  - Identify IO hardware (e.g., grid and HPC) and software needs
  - Establish guidelines for the remote access environment

- The IMEG Charter identifies the following ITER IM Programme Development responsibilities:
  - Identify candidate physics components for the core suite from elements in the Members' programs
  - Identify gaps in the coverage of the core physics capabilities
  - Establish schedules and tasks for development/adaptation of core components
  - Estimate resources required for execution of tasks
  - Develop links to supplemental modelling capabilities within the Domestic Programmes
  - Identify opportunities to use other experimental facilities as test beds for the core suite (e.g., control and data analyses)
  - Identify user support needs for the core suite
  - Establish schedules for workshops and training

- **The Integrated Modelling Expert Group was established by the IO-DA CM in December 2008 to:**
  - review and advise on the progress of the ITER Integrated Modelling programme
  - develop priorities for tasks, user support, hardware and software infrastructure
- **The 1st Meeting of IMEG took place in Cadarache during 23-36 June 2009:**
  - 16 experts from ITER Members' DAs and fusion communities participated together with IO staff
  - presented reports on status of fusion plasma modelling activities in Members' fusion programmes
  - reviewed initial draft of documents specifying the scope of the IM programme, IM standards and guidelines, and near-term IM programme
- **Meeting report provides numerous recommendations on scope and near-term development of IM programme**



Near completion  
Started  
Initiate  
Explore options



**IMAS** - Integrated Modelling Analysis Suite  
- In-house codes available to all parties

# Recommendations on Programme Scope

- **Clearer specification of technical content of programme needed:**
  - IM programme serves several purposes - needs to be resolved whether a single integrated development structure is appropriate
  - need for balance among needs of predictive modelling, interpretation and data analysis
  - lifecycle development and maintenance procedures need to be developed
  - mechanisms for code validation
- **More explicit definition of IM programme resource requirements, mechanisms and responsibilities is necessary:**
  - internal resources to be provided by IO
  - scope of resources required from ITER Members and implementing mechanisms
  - hardware resources required to support resultant modelling activities

# Recommendations on Standards/ Guidelines

- **IMEG approved overall of the approach to Standards and Guidelines proposed**
- **Need to balance constraints imposed by standards and guidelines with practical considerations:**
  - overall, the IM programme should move towards a more rigorous level of codes and standards than is currently common
  - need to obtain acceptance of approach by modelling community
  - “best practice” approach will expand the pool of existing codes available
  - scope of documentation requirements need to be appropriate to level of code integration
- **Software engineering should be included:**
  - proposed possibility of working groups composed of IMEG experts, IO physics and IO CODAC staff to develop appropriate guidelines
- **Documentation relating to procedures and conditions for the incorporation of External analysis and codes must be completed**

# Recommendations on Near-Term

- **Over-riding short-term need is for an adequate tool to allow exchange of data and simulation results among IO and fusion community**
  - this will allow modelling activities in the fusion community to more effectively complement IO modelling activities
  - need to finalize specification of (external) acceptance standards and procedures
- **Physics Work Programme should specify how ITER modelling requirements will be resourced**
- **Standards and Guidelines document is a priority**
  - to be developed via a collaboration between IO and IMEG
- **A small number of development cases should be identified to allow IMEG to better understand the practical implications of implementation of the IM programme**

- **IM documentation is being revised in response to IMEG recommendations**
  - target date for completion: 2nd IMEG meeting
- **MDSplus based database is being established on FST website for exchange of simulation results**
- **Pre-qualification phase of an external services contract on definition of IM infrastructure has been launched**
  - activity should be implemented by mid-2010
  - will draw on IMEG expertise for definition of infrastructure requirements
- **Physics Work Programme in Integrated Modelling will be revised on the basis of IMEG recommendations**
  
- **2nd IMEG meeting is planned for September 2010**