# The Advanced Tokamak Modeling Environment (AToM-2019) for Fusion Plasmas

#### by **J.** Candy<sup>1</sup> on behalf of the AToM team<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>General Atomics, San Diego, CA <sup>2</sup>See presentation

Presented at the 2019 SciDAC-4 PI Meeting Rockville, MD 16-18 July 2019





## AToM (2017-2022) Research Thrusts

- AToM<sup>0</sup> was a **3-year SciDAC-3 project** (2014-2017)
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- 3 Validation and uncertainty quantification
- ④ Physics and scenario exploration
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- **5** Data and metadata management
- 6 Liaisons to SciDAC partnerships



#### Institutional Principal Investigators (FES)

1	
Jeff Candy	General Atomics
Mikhail Dorf	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
J-M. Park	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Chris Holland	University of California, San Diego
Jai Sachdev	Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

# Institutional Principal Investigators (ASCR)David BernholdtOak Ridge National LaboratoryMilo DorrLawrence Livermore National LaboratoryDavid SchisselGeneral Atomics



Funded collaborators (subcontractors in green) O. Meneghini, S. Smith, P. Snyder, D. Eldon, E. Belli, M. Kostuk GA W. Elwasif, M. Cianciosa, D.L. Green, G. Fann, K. Law, D. Batchelor ORNL N. Howard MIT D. Orlov UCSD **J. Sachdev** PPPL. M. Umansky LLNL. P. Bonoli MIT Y. Chen UC Boulder Kalling Software **R. Kalling** A. Pankin Tech-X



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• Skip many introductory slides presented in previous years



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- For past presentations see:

scidac.github.io/atom/literature.html



- 2 Data management: OMAS and IMAS
- ③ Examples of fast-prediction workflows
- Merging and regression
- **6** Fidelity hierarchy
- 6 Fusion simulation use cases



#### 2 Data management: OMAS and IMAS

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- 2 Data management: OMAS and IMAS
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- 8 Examples of fast-prediction workflows
- ④ Merging and regression
- 6 Fidelity hierarchy
- 6 Fusion simulation use cases





# **AToM Modeling Scope and Vision**

# Present-day tokamaksUpcoming burning plasmaFuture reactor designDIII-DITERDEMO









#### 1 Access to experimental data

- **2** Outreach (liaisons) to other SciDACs
- ③ Verification and validation, UQ, machine learning
- ④ Support HPC components
- **5** Framework provides glue







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Adapted from Fig. 24 of Report of the Workshop on Integrated Simulations for Magnetic Fusion Energy Sciences (June 2-4, 2015)



# Data management: OMAS and IMAS



# ITER Integrated Modeling and Analysis Suite (IMAS)

Data schema and storage infrastructure to support ITER operations



- ambitious European effort to build a standard fusion format
- IMAS data schema: Interface Data Structure (IDS)
  - Data organized into 48 IDSs (tree) for different physics
  - Store both experimental and simulated data
- IMAS storage infrastructure: Access Layer (AL)
  - Layer that passes data between components and to/from storage
  - C/C++, Fortran (F95), Java, Matlab, Python
- Significant effort underway to make IMAS a standard
  - ITER data will be available only through IMAS
  - European tokamaks making notable progress adopting IMAS



# IMAS is challenging for developers





# IMAS is challenging for developers



- 1 access layer (AL) tightly linked to data-schema
- **2** requires recompile of IMAS and components for each data-schema release
- 3 proposed new HDC API to be independent of data-schema
- IMAS infrastructure is heavy, and hard to install and manage
- **5** API does not provide any useful functionality besides data storage



# Solution: do not rely exclusively on IMAS

- Shortcomings and evolving IMAS infrastructure demand a solution
  - want to **decouple AToM** environment from IMAS
  - want to ensure IMAS compatibility



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- Shortcomings and evolving IMAS infrastructure demand a solution
  - want to **decouple AToM** environment from IMAS
  - want to ensure IMAS compatibility
- Solution:



- python package to organize data in compliance with IMAS schema
- fast, stable, portable



# Simplified use of IMAS through OMAS (O. Meneghini, S. Smith)

via access to ITER IMAS database (requires ITER account)



# OMFIT classes .to\_omas() and .from\_omas()

provide an effective way to simplify code integration



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# CVFIT + 0MA5 Mapper

from omfit.classes.omfit\_eqdsk import OMFITgeqdsk, OMFITsrc
from omas import \*

# read gEQDSK file in OMFIT
eq = OMFITgeqdsk(OMFITsrc + '/../samples/g133221.01000')

# convert gEQDSK to OMAS data structure
ods = eq.to\_omas()

# save OMAS data structure to IMAS
paths = save\_omas\_imas(ods, tokamak='DIII-D', new=True)

# load OMAS data structure from IMAS
ods1 = load\_omas\_imas(user, tokamak='DIII-D', paths=paths)

# generate gEQDSK file from OMAS data structure
eq1 = OMFITgeqdsk('g133221.02000').from\_omas(ods1)

# save gEQDSK file
eq1.deploy()

Many legacy codes share the same file formats

ATOM

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## Open source: pip install omas

#### documentation at http://gafusion.github.io/omas

• • O Installation - OMAS × +	
C A https://gafusion.github.io/omas/install.html	🛧 🔛 🚥 💷 🔹 🗰 🥵 🗄
OMAS Concept Examples Installation ITER C	)MFIT Data schema API In this page -
Installation OMAS runs both with <i>Python2</i> and <i>Python3</i> . Pypi: To install OMAS with pip (for users):	Google omas imas Q
pip install —upgrade omas	
where <i>upgrade</i> is used to update the omas installation to the latest version. The development version of omas can also be installed with pip:	on.
pip installupgrade -e git+git@github.com:gafusion/omas#egg=omas	
Conda: To install OMAS with conda (for users):	
conda install -c conda-forge omas conda update -c conda-forge omas	
GitHub To clone OMAS from GitHub (for developers):	
git clone git@github.com:gafusion/omas.git cd omas sudo pip install —upgrade -e .[build_structures, build_documentation]	<pre># Add this `omas` directory to your \$PYTHONPATH # The [build_structures,build_documentation] options # install packages required for extra development purposes</pre>



# **OMFIT STEP module (O. Meneghini, others)**

**IMAS-compliant modeling workflows** 

• OMFIT STEP module



# **OMFIT STEP module (O. Meneghini, others)**

IMAS-compliant modeling workflows

- OMFIT STEP module
- couples components (*steps*) to support workflows
  - open-loop prediction
  - control
  - optimization
- Data exchanged between steps via OMAS
- Can write data to IMAS at any stage



# TRANSP Collaboration (J. Sachdev, B. Grierson)

**PPPL support of AToM/GACODE** 

- AToM seeks synergy with TRANSP usage
- PPPL staff assist with
  - maintenance of TRANSP OMFIT module
  - development of the Plasma State code including OMAS/IMAS translators
- AToM reduced model development feeds into TRANSP
- TRANSP modules to be deployed via git, accessible by community
  - PSPLINE nearly complete
  - Plasma State ongoing investigation



# **TRANSP** Collaboration

#### PPPL support of AToM/GACODE

#### TRANSP usage: over 62k simulations performed since 2010



TRANSP used with several other devices including: ARIES, DEMO, FNSF, HI2A/HL2M, IGTR, JT60, KDMO, LTX, MST, RXFM, STEP, TCV, TFTR, WRK



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# **Examples of fast-prediction workflows**



# **Tokamak physics spans multiple space/timescales** Core-edge-SOL (CESOL) region coupling





# AToM OMFIT-TGYRO CE(sol) ITER predictions

impurities (Z<sub>eff</sub>) improve performance despite core dilution





# AToM IPS-FASTRAN CESOL is being Extended to Wall (JM. Park)

#### 2D Impurity transport in entire tokamak volume



• Equilibrium and sources based on input global parameters:

$$R, a, B_T, I_p, n_{e,ped}, P_{aux}, \kappa, \delta, q_0, Z_{eff}$$

$$q = q_0 + (q_{95} - q_0)(r/a)^2$$

$$q_{95} = 5a^2BS/(RI_p)$$

$$\kappa = \kappa_o + (\kappa_s - \kappa_0)(r/a)^2$$

$$\delta = \delta_s(r/a)$$

$$q$$

$$\kappa$$

$$\delta$$

$$\delta$$

$$\delta$$

$$\delta$$

$$\delta$$

$$\delta$$

3.2

2.4

1.6

0.8

0.0

• Equilibrium and sources based on input global parameters:

 $R, a, B_T, I_p, n_{e,ped}, P_{aux}, \kappa, \delta, q_0, Z_{eff}$ 

 Pedestal shape (r = r<sub>ped</sub>) from EPED-NN: Set α<sub>EPED</sub>

$$T(r) = f(r, \alpha_{\text{TGLF}}, \alpha_{\text{EPED}})$$





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- Core shape (r = 0.6a) from TGLF:
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- Core shape (r = 0.6a) from TGLF:
   Set α<sub>TGLF</sub>
- Match TGLF flux at r/a = 0.6

$$T(r) = f(r, \alpha_{\text{TGLF}}, \alpha_{\text{EPED}})$$





# Fast predictive capability 1: TAUENN (J. McClenaghan)

Performance relative to power-law fit





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# **Fast predictive capability 2: MODEL-PROFILES (J. Kinsey)**

1D model: scaling law plus fast equilibrium/heating

- Rapid equilibrium/profile estimation
- Data exchange:
  - GACODE expro interface
- Sources:
  - Ohmic, NBI, radiation
- Equilibrium: VMOMS
- Profiles:
  - Rotation (DeGrassie), scaling (Thomsen-Cordey)
- Compute time less than 30 seconds





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# Merging and regression



# **OMFIT Update Workflow (R. Kalling)**

OMFIT is mission-critical and complex





Automatic regression and update

- The automerge branch allows trusted developers to integrate features with a greatly **reduced risk of broken code** being distributed
- The regression test system uses a **labeling mechanism** to exclude tests that are not appropriate for a given test environment
  - for example, no gui, or a specific server not being available
- Regression test system automatically **selects relevant tests** given code changes in a commit to reduce testing time
- Automatic package rebuild/upload allows installations to stay up-to-date whenever a developer changes OMFIT dependency requirements



# **Fidelity hierarchy**



# **Fidelity hierarchy**

# Key theme for the future of whole-device modeling



# Fidelity Hierarchy is CRITICAL

Range of models from leadership codes to REDUCED MODELS





# CGYRO ITER Baseline Simulation (N. Howard, C. Holland) **Electron-ion multiscale resolution**





# CGYRO ITER Baseline Simulation (N. Howard, C. Holland) **Electron-ion multiscale resolution**



- $k_x \rho_i \leq 92, k_y \rho_i \leq 54$
- Highest GK resolution ever
- 280M core hrs on Titan
- $\Delta t$ : 220K FFTs of length 5.6M
- 500K Δt



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# **Microtearing Turbulence (X. Jian, C. Holland)** Discovery of MTM-driven transport in high- $\beta_p$ discharges



## **Performance on Leadership Systems (I. Sfilogoi, G. Fann)** GPU systems lack compute-communicate balance of CPU systems



- LEFT: 6-platform (3 CPU + 3 GPU) strong-scaling comparison
- RIGHT: kernel-level analyses (compute time, communicate time)



# **OpenMP performance on KNL** High throughput/productivity on Cori



- Significant loop-level work (for OMP) left after MPI distribution
- Excellent scaling up to 64 OpenMP threads on Cori
- Hundreds of CGYRO database runs completed in  $2019 \longrightarrow reduced model$



# GPU Performance (via cuFFT and GPUDirect MPI)

New Optimizations by Igor Sfiligoi (SDSC)



- Expensive kernels (nl, coll) remarkably fast on GPU
- Summit has GPUDirect MPI bug (IBM Spectrum MPI, libcoll complex)
- Underway: embedded/adaptive timestepping (G. Fann, ORNL)



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  - linear gyro-Landau-fluid eigenvalue solver
  - coupled with sophisticated saturation rule
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  - database resolves only long-wavelength turbulence:  $k_{\theta}\rho_i < 1$
- 10<sup>7</sup> times faster than nonlinear gyrokinetics



# **TGLF** Ongoing calibration with CGYRO leadership simulations

- Theory-based approach must be calibrated with nonlinear simulations
- Predictions validated with ITPA database
- Discrepancies: L-mode edge, EM saturation
- CGYRO multiscale simulations needed





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# **Fusion simulation use cases**



# AToM Use Cases (C. Holland, P. Bonoli, others)

Coordination of validation/physics studies

- Observation
  - Most every modeling effort eventually settles on certain set of inputs



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Coordination of validation/physics studies

#### Observation

- Most every modeling effort eventually settles on certain set of inputs
- these inputs provide benchmark points for regression testing and physics studies
- can be, but not necessarily, drawn from actual experiments
- Plan
  - organize AToM validation and scenario modeling work about uses cases
  - provide comprehensive, organized, documented datasets

#### Long-term vision

- development use cases through iterative process
- start simple and grow as needed by maturity of physics and validation workflows
- will grow to provide a community knowledge-base



# **AToM Use Cases**

#### **Tentative examples**

Use case description	Machine	Shot	Time (ms)	В <sub>т</sub> (Т)	I <sub>p</sub> (MA)	P <sub>RF</sub> (MW)	P <sub>NBI</sub> (MW)	T <sub>inj</sub> (N-m)
L-mode shortfall	DIII-D	128913	1500 ± 100	2.1	1.0	0	2.6	2.14
ITER I <sub>p</sub> ramp	DIII-D	161129	$400 \pm 30$	2	0.5	0	1.5	1.1
ITER $I_p$ ramp	DIII-D	161129	$700 \pm 30$	2	0.8	0	1.6	1.3
ITER $I_p$ ramp	DIII-D	161129	$1500 \pm 30$	2	1.5	0	1.6	1.2
H-mode stiffness	DIII-D	145456	1775 ± 100	2.1	1.2	0	3.2	1.5
H-mode stiffness	DIII-D	145452	$1665 \pm 100$	2.1	1.2	0	7.2	1.4
H-mode stiffness	DIII-D	145937	1825 ± 100	2.1	1.2	0	6.9	5.9
ITER baseline	DIII-D	153523	$3380 \pm 400$	1.7	1.3	3.4	2.8	0.6
ITER baseline	DIII-D	155196	$3000 \pm 200$	1.7	1.3	0	2.8	1.5
ITER baseline	DIII-D	155196	$2200 \pm 200$	1.7	1.3	3.3	2.7	2.3
ITER baseline	DIII-D	171534	$4200 \pm 500$	1.7	1.3	3.5	2.8	1.5
ELMy H-mode	C-Mod	1120815026	$1025 \pm 75$	5.6	0.9	1.1	0	0
I-mode	C-Mod	1120907028	$1005 \pm 45$	5.8	1.1	2.1	0	0
Inductive Q=10	ITER			5.2	15	17	33	34



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