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Feedback Adaptive RMP ELM Control on DIII-D and KSTAR

Towards robust, performance optimized long pulse ELM suppression

Ricardo Shousha

Co-authors: S.K. KIM, K.G. ERICKSON, J.-K. PARK, S.M. YANG, A.O. NELSON, N.C. LOGAN, Q.M. HU,
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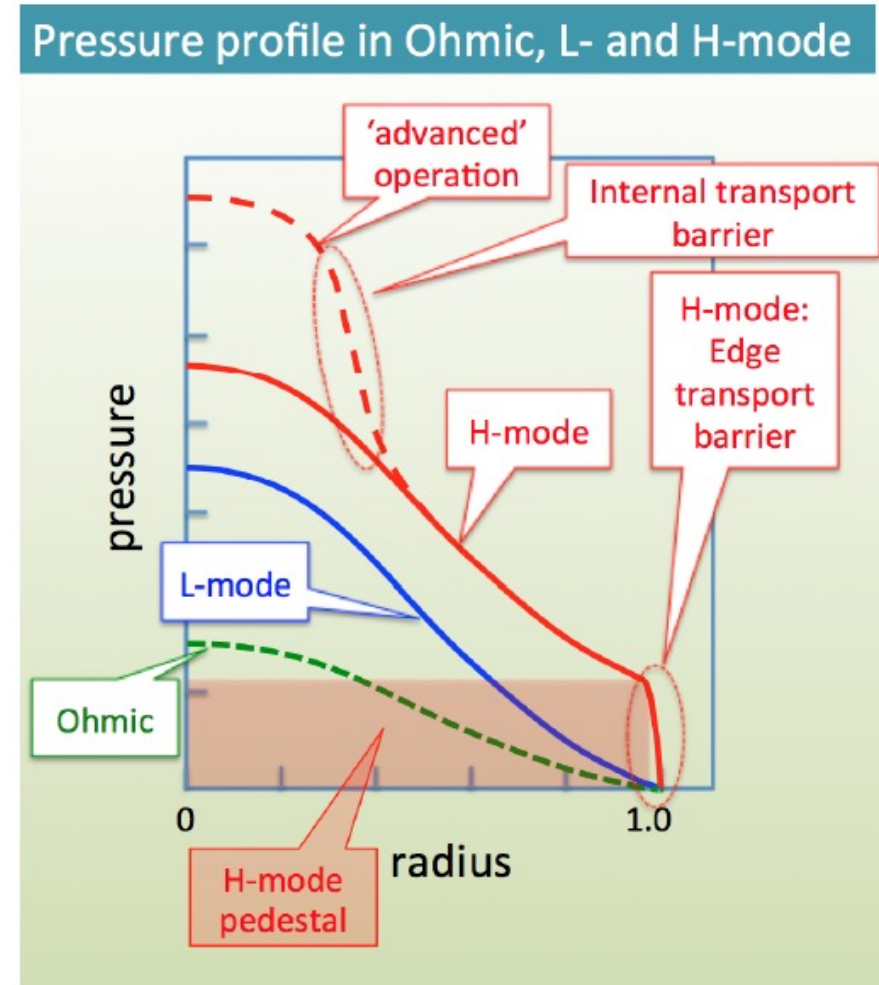
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H-mode is promising for fusion because of increased performance. However, at the expense of instabilities

- By “default” plasma in **L-mode**
- When sufficient external heating applied, plasma enters **H-mode**
 - Elevated core pressure enabled by edge transport barrier
 - Steep edge gradient can destabilize Edge Localized Modes (ELM)
 - ELMs are quasi-periodic expulsions of particle and heat to vessel wall

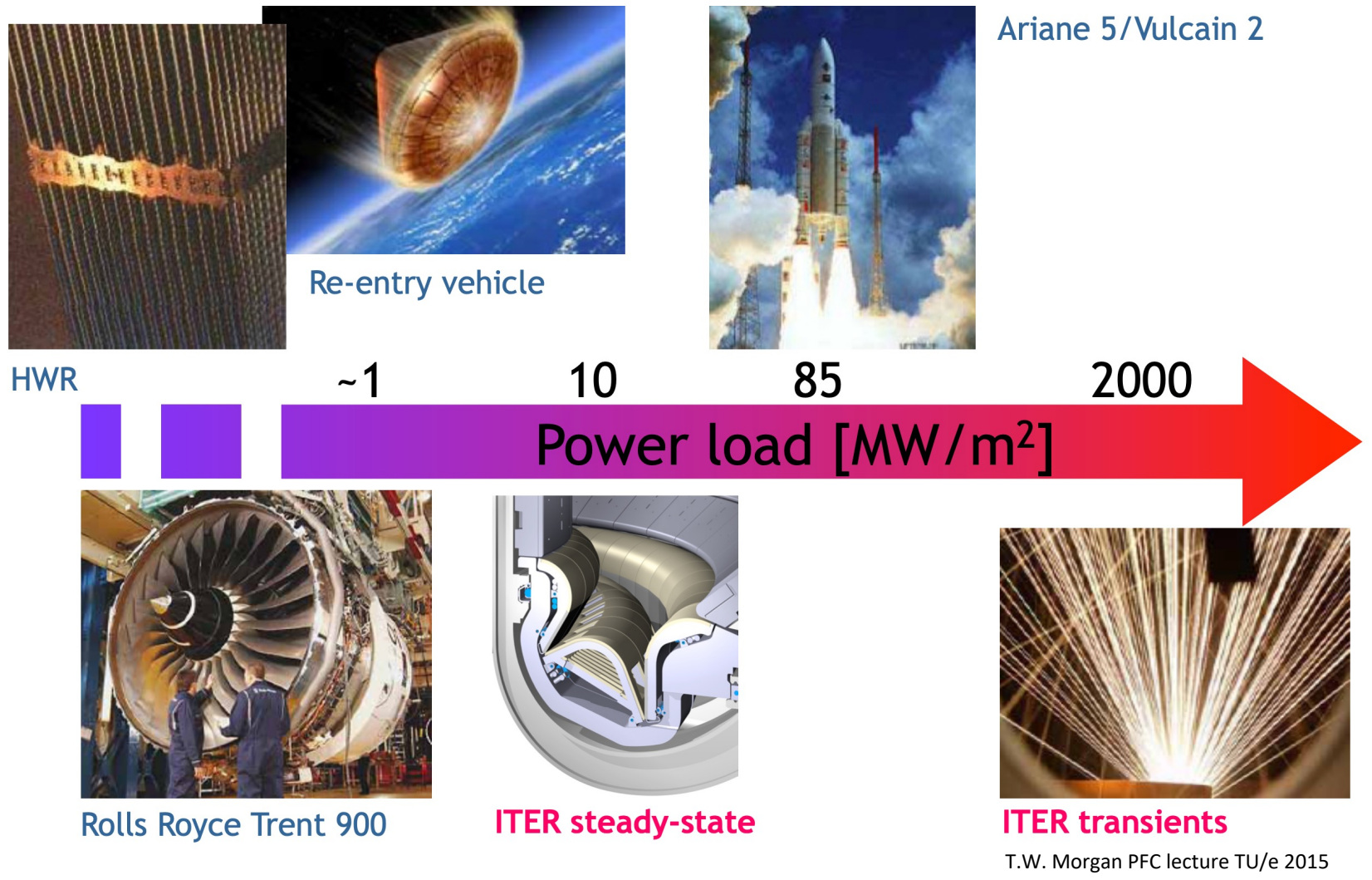
Do we need to deal with this...?



N.C. Lopes Cardozo FOTBOAE lecture notes TU/e 2015

In Fusion-scale devices (ITER), the ELM transients are likely to exceed material limits and need to be dealt with

- Thermal cycling
 - Tungsten cracking
 - Brittle
 - Tungsten erosion (physical sputtering)
 - Migration
 - Redeposition
 - Tritium retention
 - Unwanted conduction
- Lots of problems that don't scale well.
- ELMs need to be controlled or avoided

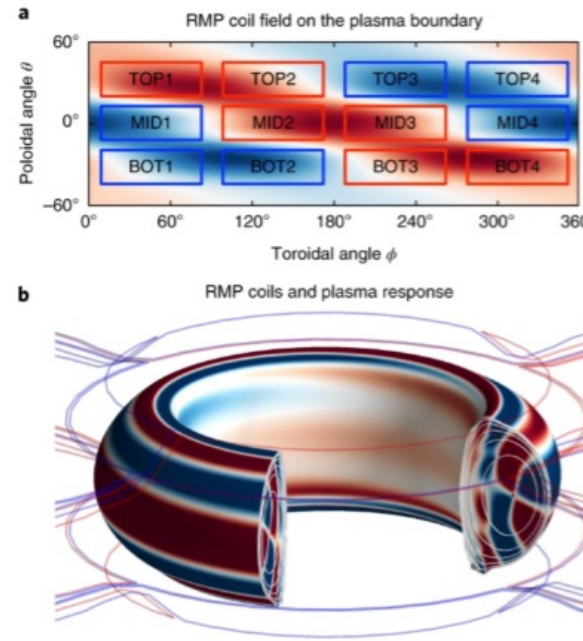


ELMs can be suppressed using specific 3D magnetic perturbations, but feedback needed to regain performance

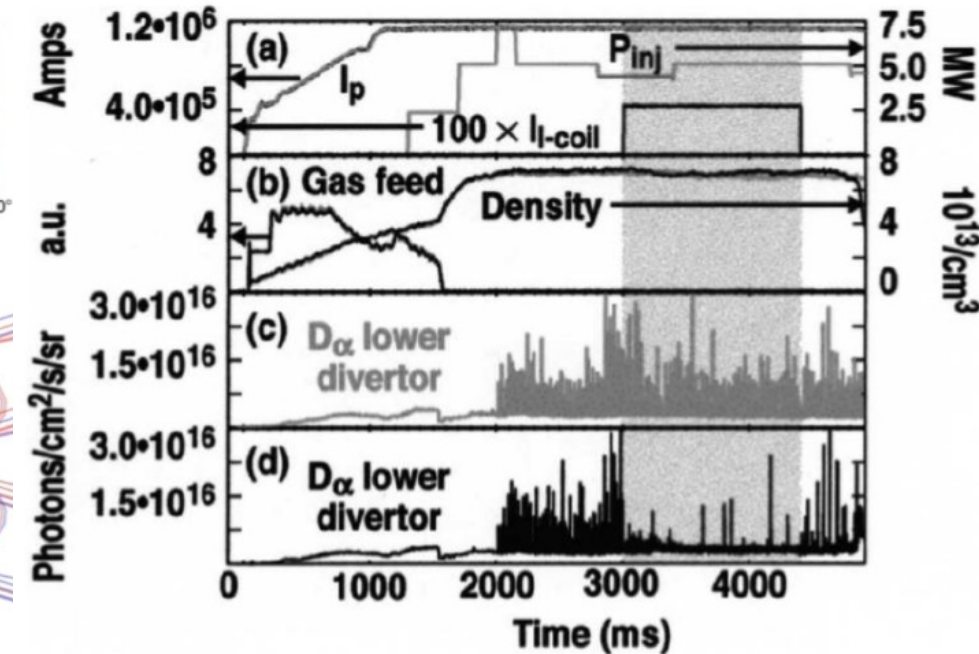
- ELM suppression through application 3D Resonant Magnetic Perturbation (RMP) discovered by late Todd Evans (2004)

However, there are challenges:

- “ELM-suppression window” required
 - RMP amplitude for ELM suppression unknown a-priori
 - Evolves with plasma
- RMP reduces plasma performance (confinement)



J.K. Park et al, Nature Physics 2018



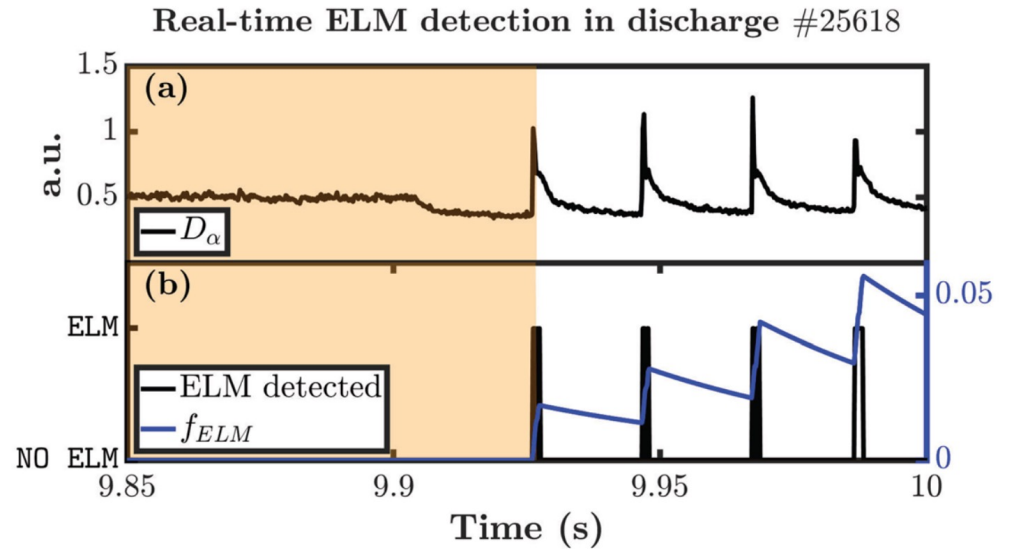
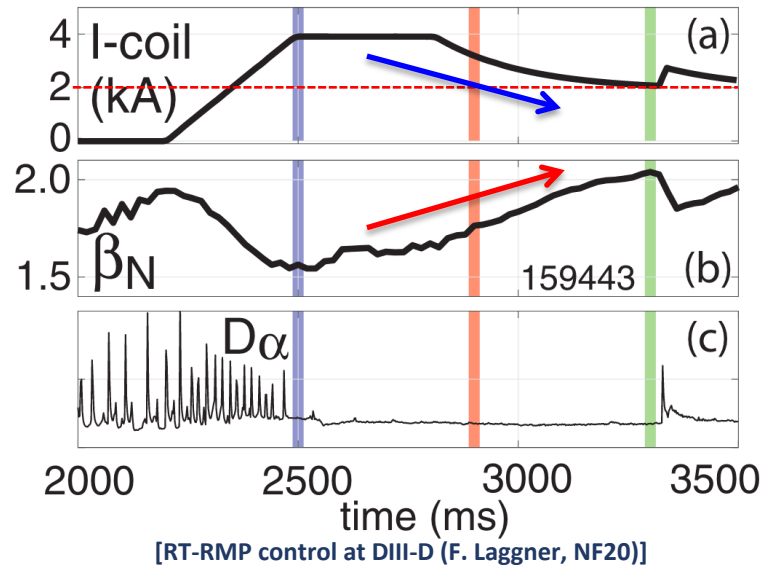
T.E. Evans et al, PRL 2004

- **Feedback Adaptive RMP ELM Controller** could provide solutions:
 - Use RT-ELM detector to monitor ELM activity
 - Use ELM detection to inform RMP spectrum to 3D coils to achieve suppression
 - Once suppression is achieved, optimize plasma performance by reducing RMP, exploiting hysteresis effect

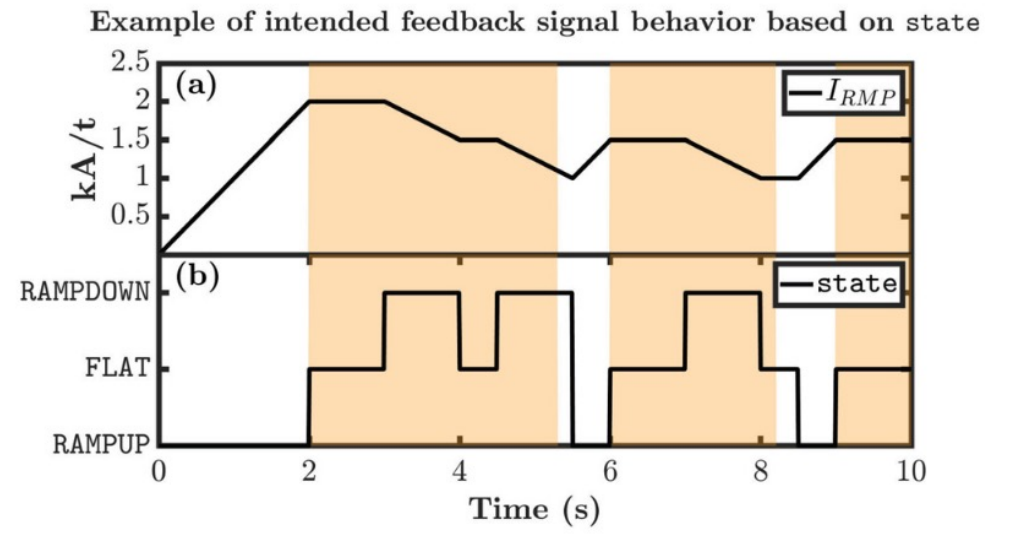
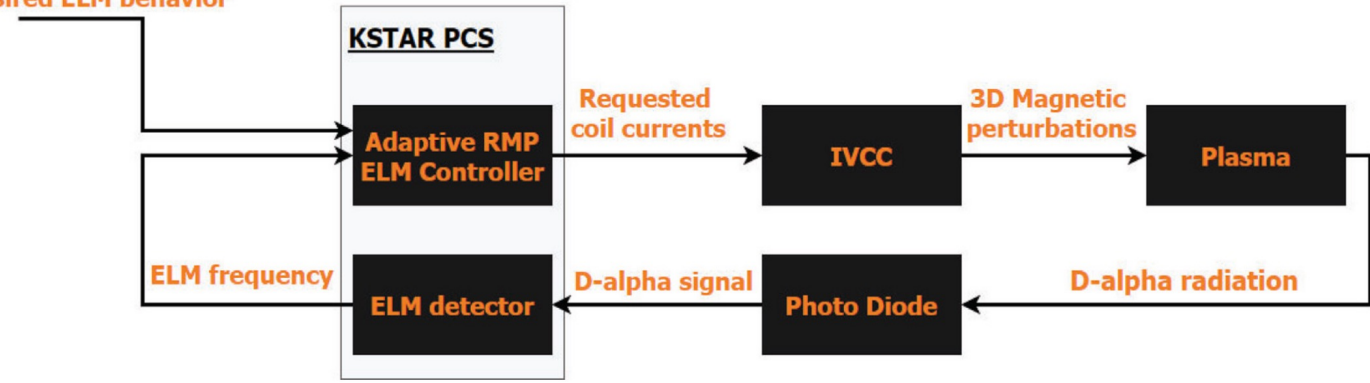
Main Idea: Let controller try to reduce applied RMP amplitude while sustaining ELM suppression, to maximize performance

Hysteresis explained:

- Less RMP amplitude required to sustain ELM suppression, than to access it



Controller settings,
Desired ELM behavior



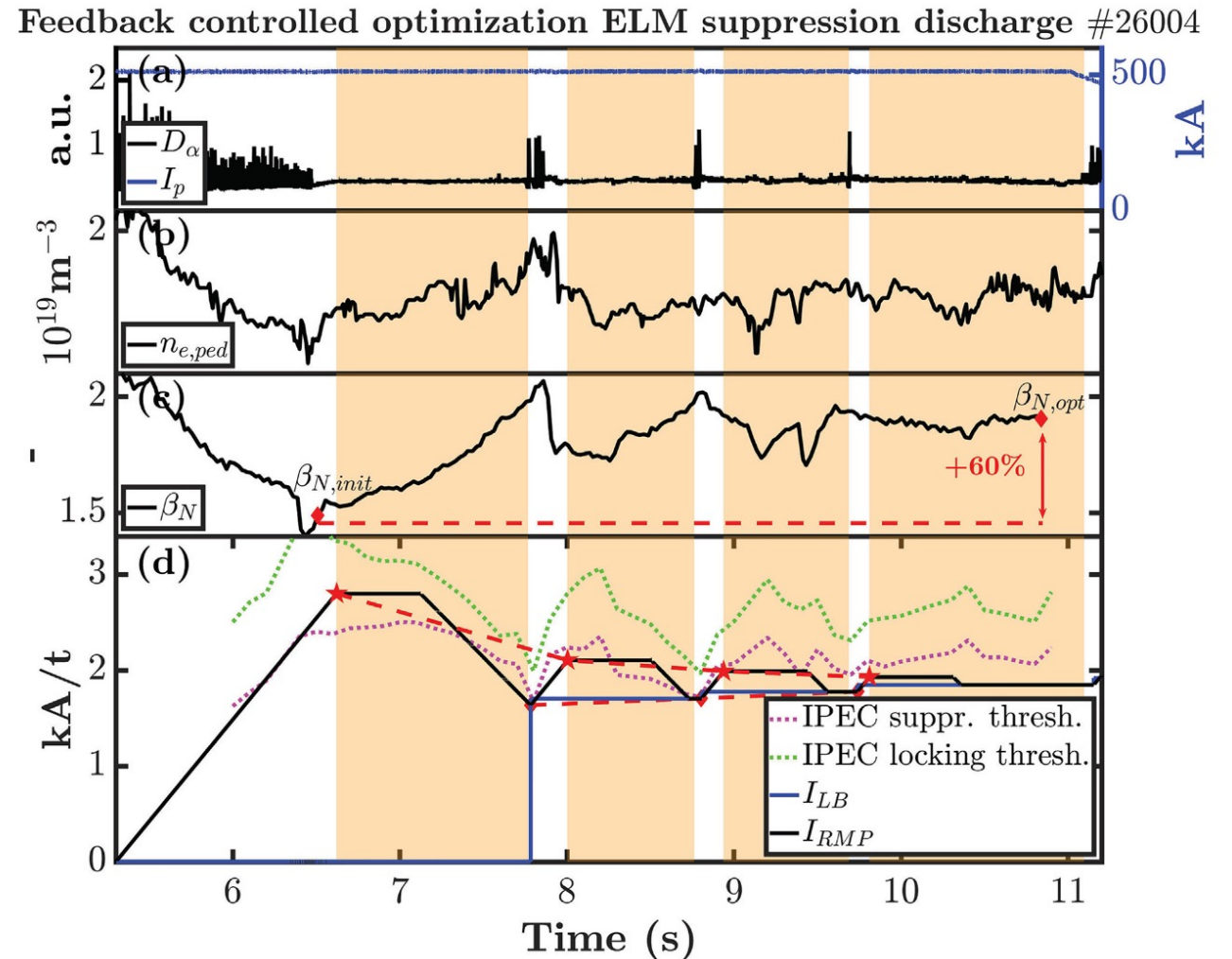
Controller recovers 60% of confinement degradation using amplitude feedback and adaptive lower bound on KSTAR

Adaptive Lower bound:

- Controller stores RMP amplitude in case of loss of suppression
- Controller tries to regain suppression
- Controller does NOT allow RMP amplitude below adaptive lower bound

Observations:

- Discharge mostly ELM suppressed by feedback
- Feedback allows to stay well below locking threshold, and mostly just above suppression threshold
- Inherently needs to LOSE ELM suppression AT LEAST *ONCE* to optimize → Not desired!



Challenge I: Need to avoid initial ELMs after LH-transition

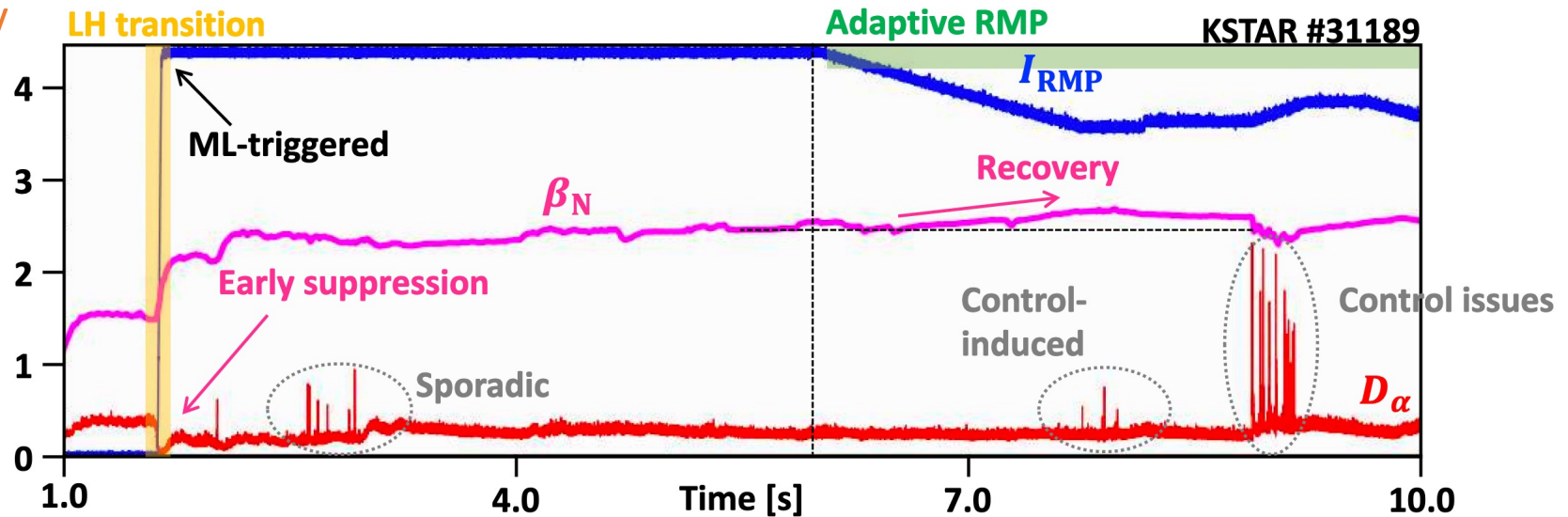
Controller recovers 60% of confinement degradation using amplitude feedback and adaptive lower bound on KSTAR

Challenge:

- RMP hinders LH-transition, but any and all ELMs after transition should be avoided

Solution:

- Use ML LH-transition detector [Shin, Ko, Kim] to trigger initial feed-forward RMP before handing off to feedback performance optimization



- ✓ Feedback Initialization allows smooth takeover of FF by controller
- ✓ Early ramp at detected LH-transition promising method for eliminating initial ELMs in H-mode

Challenge II: Need to detect ELMs BEFORE they happen and take action

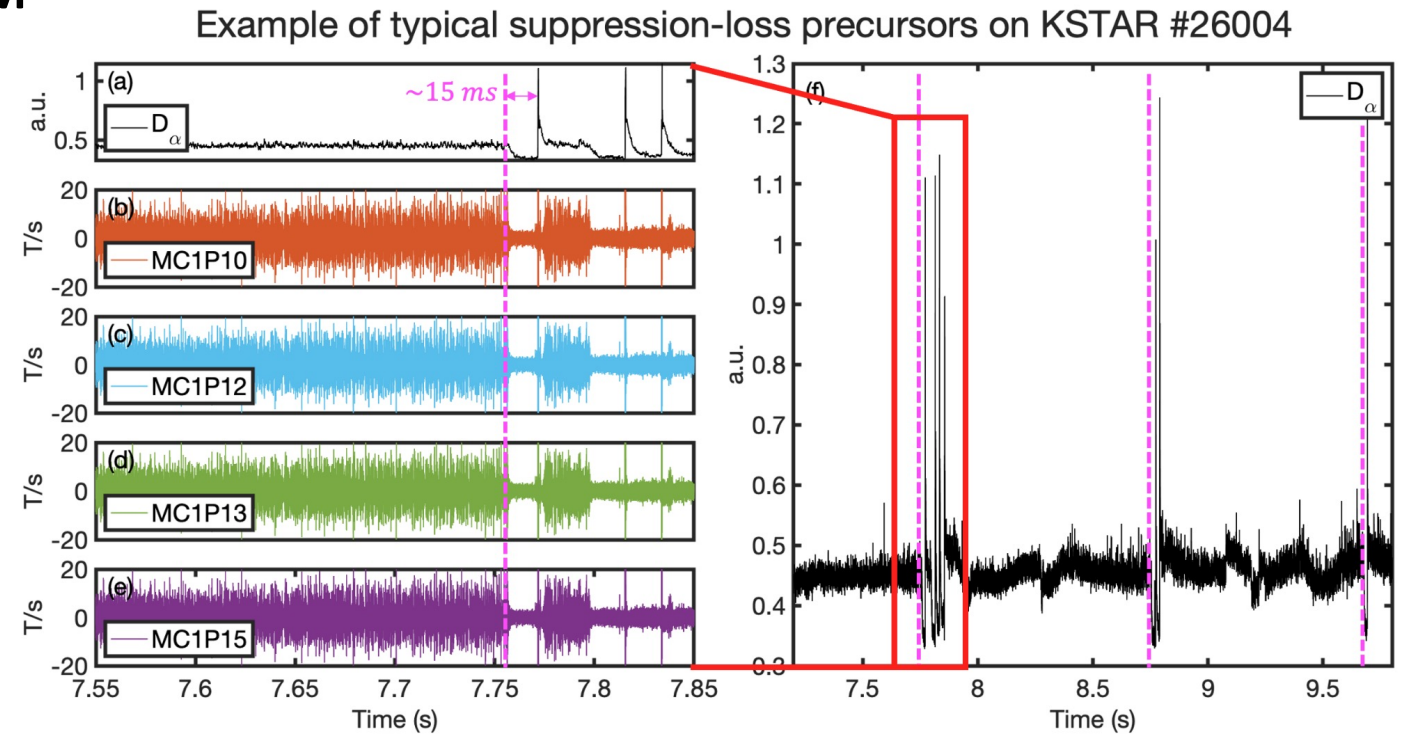
Precursor patterns prior to loss of ELM suppression visible on D-a and Mirnov signals on KSTAR

Diagnostics that show precursors to loss of ELM suppression:

- 1) The D_α signal characteristics:
 - *Rapid sustained dip before ELM*
- 2) The Mirnov probe signal characteristics:
 - *Rapid sustained reduction in standard deviation before ELM*

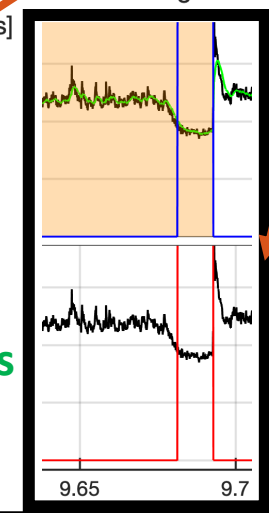
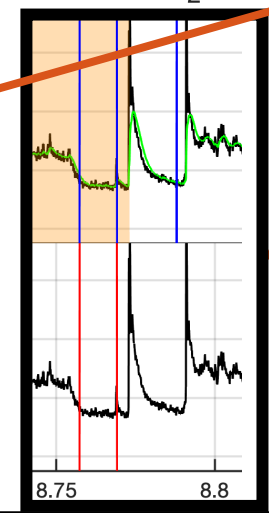
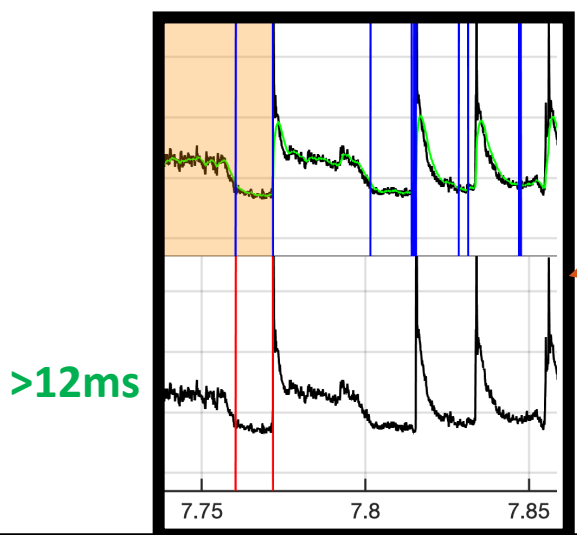
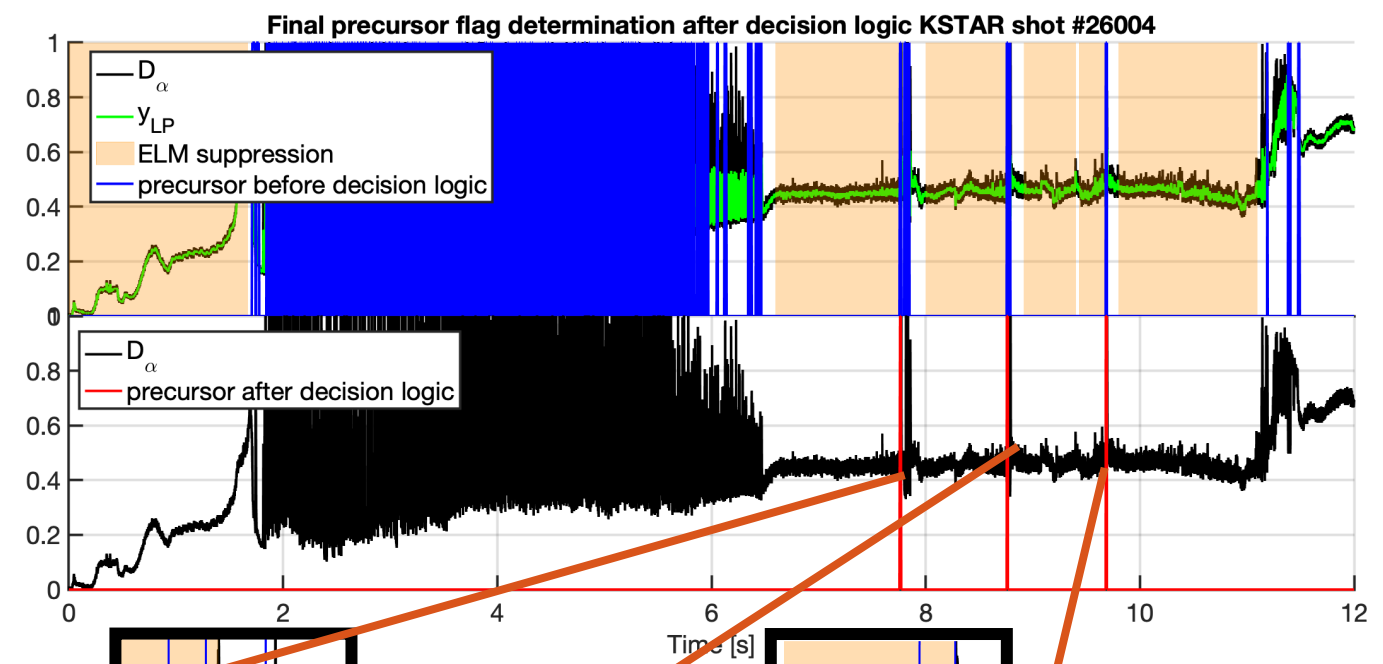
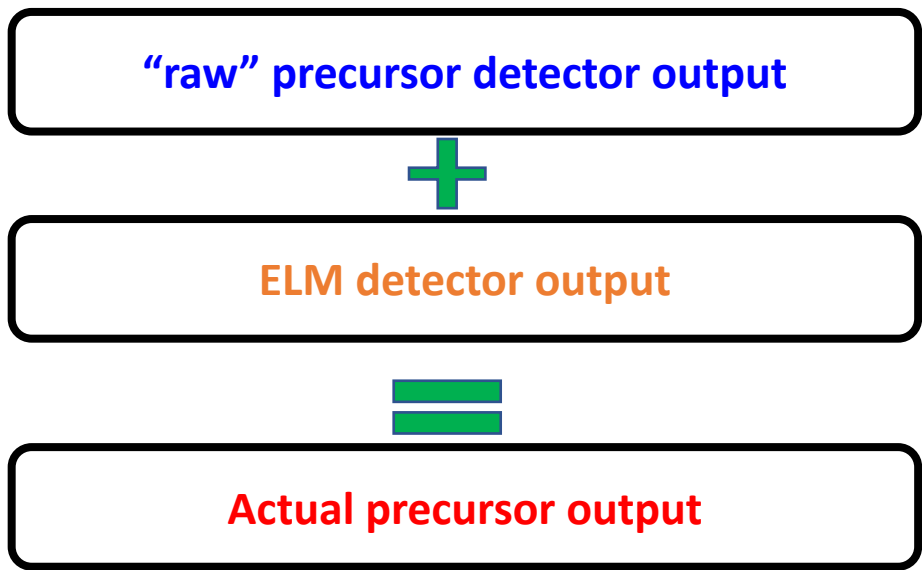
Time scales that need to be considered (and can be device specific, here just rough est.):

- pedestal confinement time ($\tau_{\text{ELM}} \sim 10\text{-}50\text{ms}$)



- The instability itself is very fast ($\sim 1\text{ms}$) so no use to detect
- Precursor needs to be detected at least $\sim 10\text{ms}$ before the ELM on KSTAR

Precursor detector avoids false positives by integration with ELM detector



RT-precursor detection + *jump scheme* can avoid imminent ELMs, but more optimization is needed to increase reliability

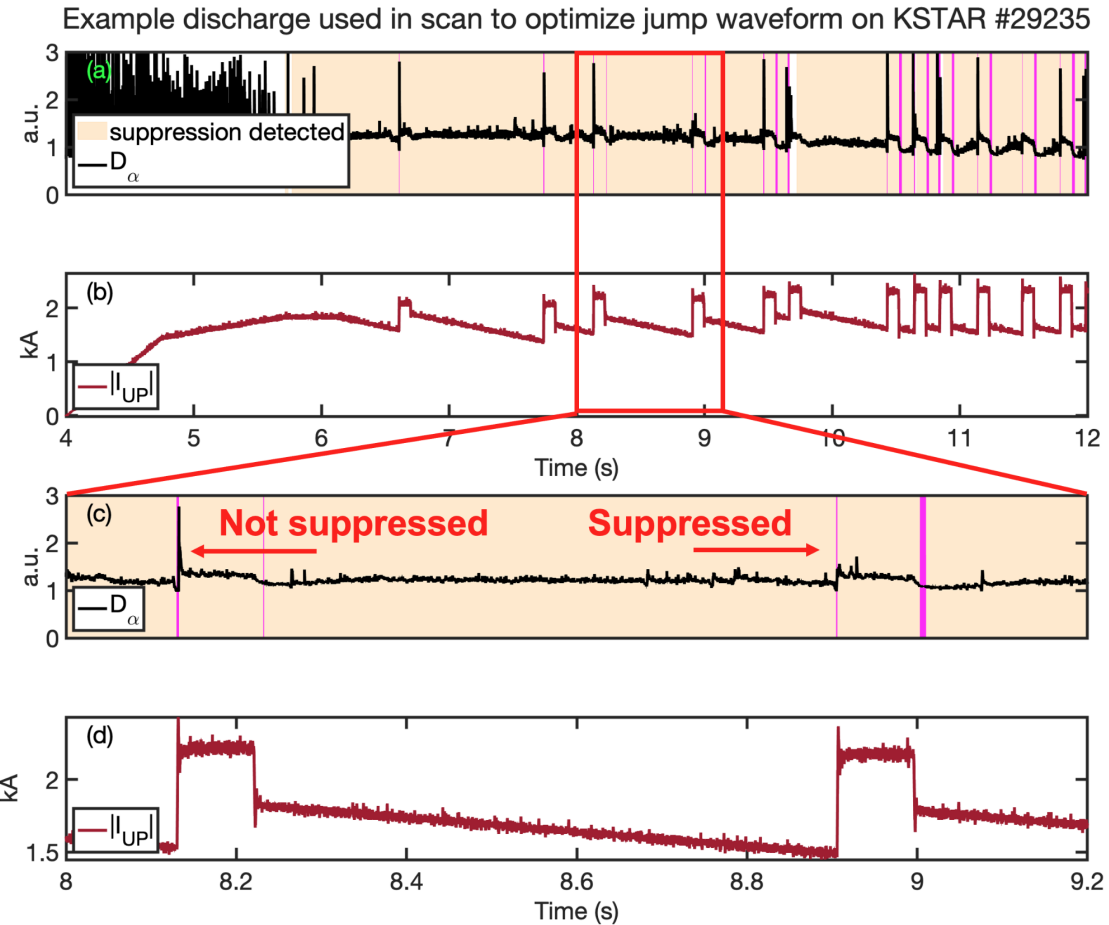
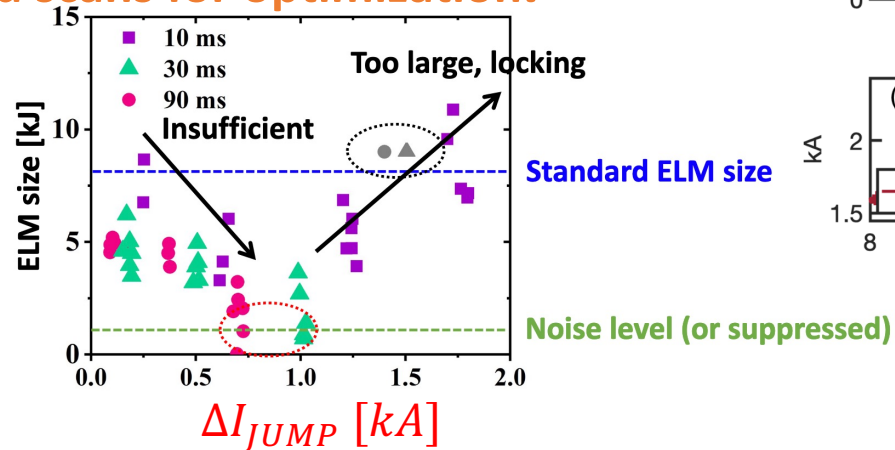
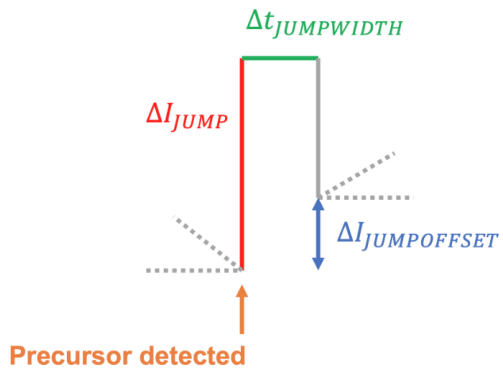
Challenge:

Can we avoid an imminent ELM after detecting a precursor?

Solution:

- 1) Precursor detector detects precursor
- 2) If Jump-scheme active, controller jumps up by amount ΔI_{JUMP}
- 3) Controller holds RMP at elevated level for $\Delta t_{JUMPWIDTH}$
- 4) After $\Delta t_{JUMPWIDTH}$ has elapsed, controller goes back to previous level, modified by offset $\Delta I_{JUMPOFFSET}$

→ **Result: sometimes. Need scans for optimization.**



RT-precursor detection + *active probing scheme* can reduce lower bound in long pulse, but more optimization needed for reliability

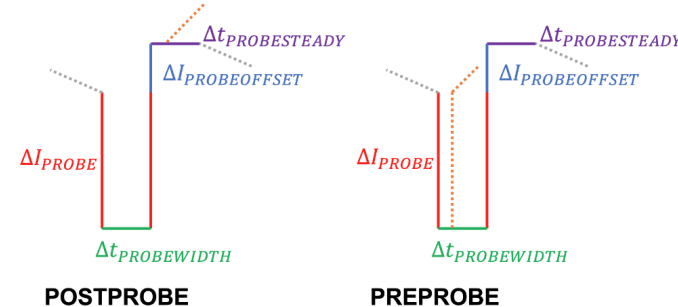
Challenge:

Lower bound evolves with plasma in long pulse. Can marginal stability be probed to adjust lower bound?

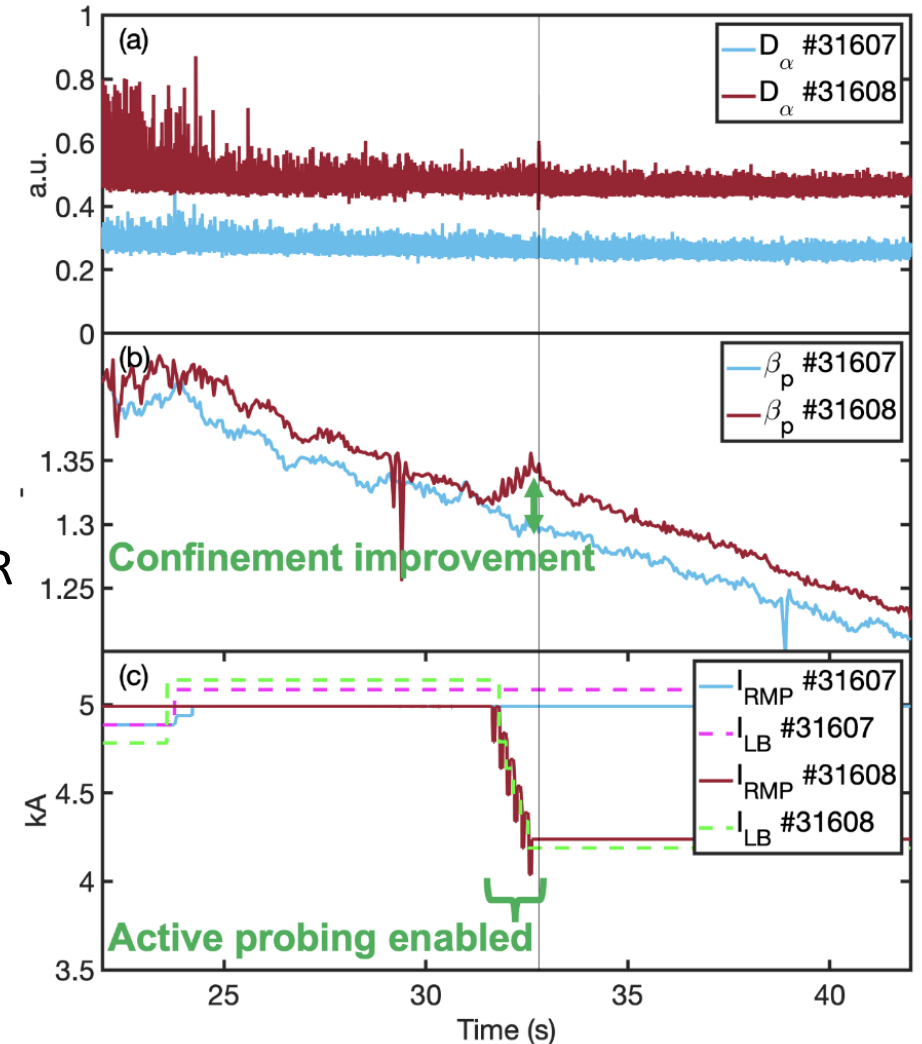
Solution:

- 1) Lower bound is activated and preventing RMP from decreasing
- 2) Once probing activated, controller applies downward pulse (customizable)
 - 1) If PREPROBE, controller starts checking for precursors DURING pulse and exit immediately at time of event
 - 2) If POSTPROBE, controller starts checking for precursors AFTER downward pulse (to study transients)

→ Result: Effective at reducing lower bound, but not able to prevent all ELMs that follow precursor yet



Confinement improvement by active probing scheme in long pulse #31607 vs. #31608

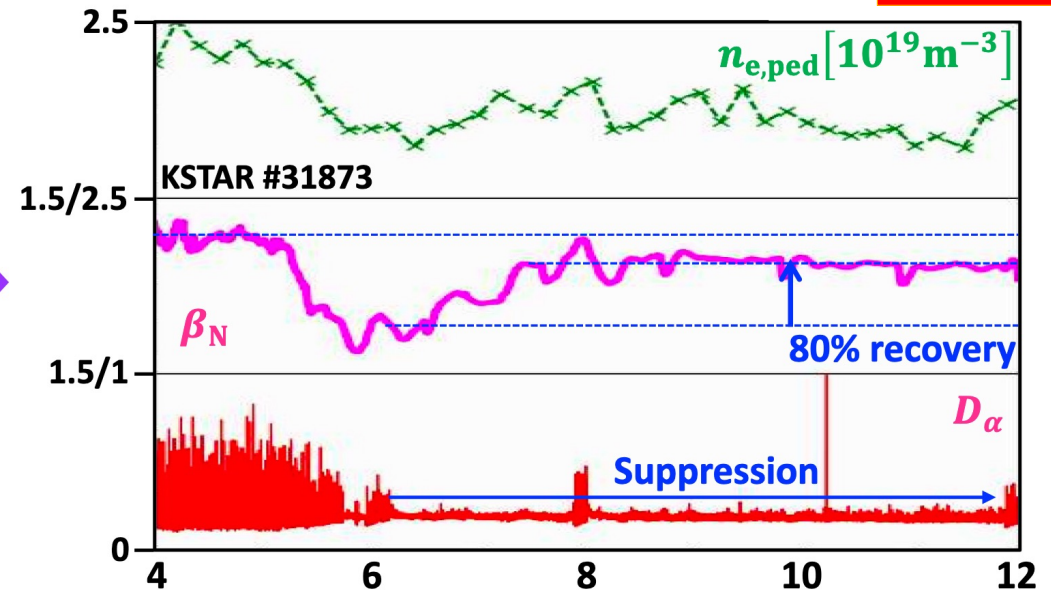
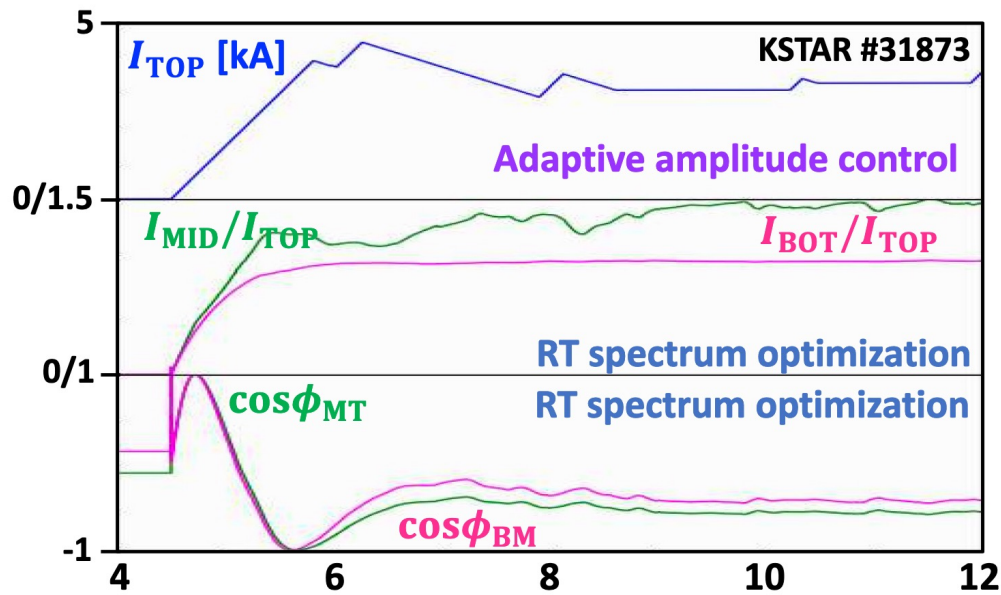
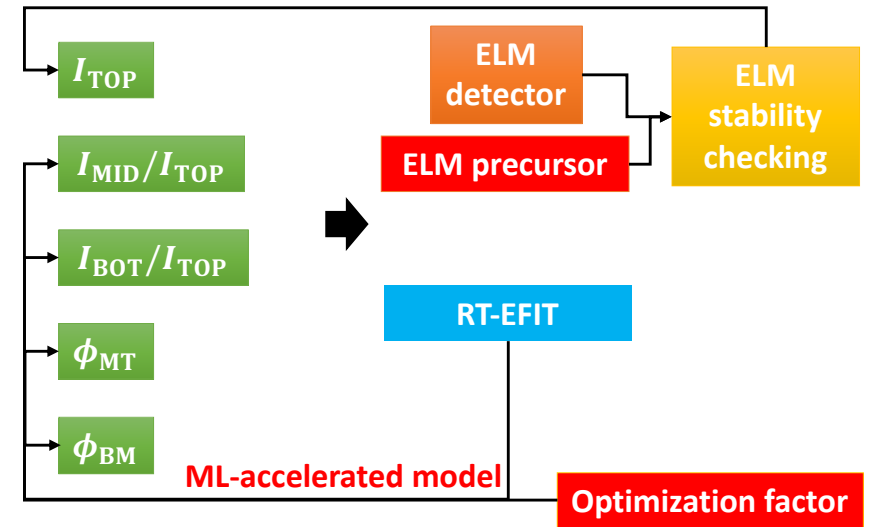


Challenge III: Need to implement more “brains” in controller

Real-time full 3D feedback control using ML surrogate model demonstrated safer ELM suppression and higher confinement

- Full 3D feedback control:
 - Re-use Amplitude feedback mode
 - Amplitude ratios, phasings given by ML model
 - ML IPEC surrogate enables RT spectrum optimization (ERMP) in addition to existing amplitude recovery

✓ Safe ELM-free access and 80% confinement recovery



Selected Control Achievements

When combining all LPT efforts in long pulse attempt, we achieve considerable ELM suppression and show potential for optimized LP

Idea:

- 1) Use Feedback Adaptive RMP ELM Controller in I_UP RATIO amplitude feedback
- 2) Use ERMP optimal amplitude ratios computed by S.M. Yang
- 3) Use ML trigger developed by [Shin, Ko, Kim]
- 4) Use scenario development by LPT team under leadership J.-K. Park

2022 (1):

- ✓ Record length Feedback ELM suppressed discharge

However:

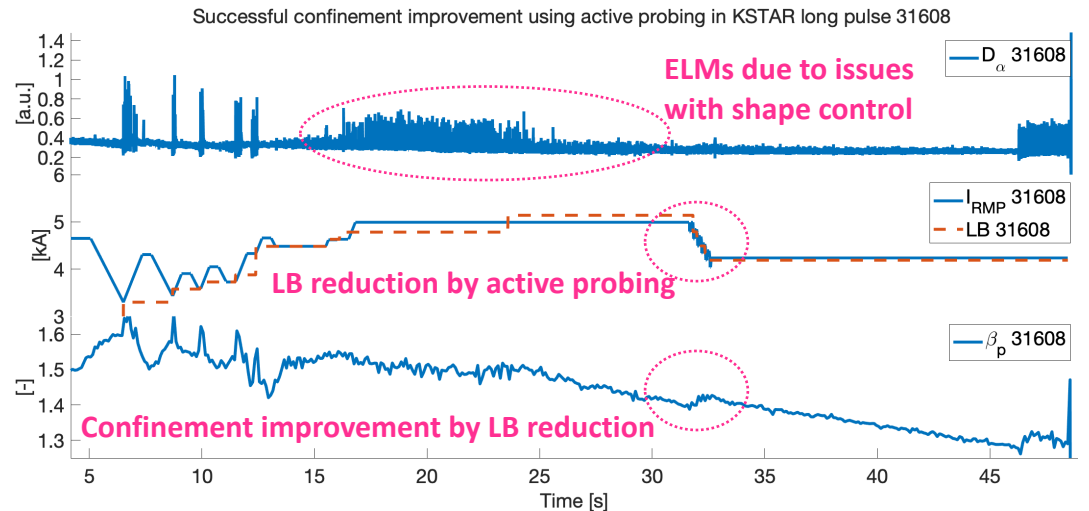
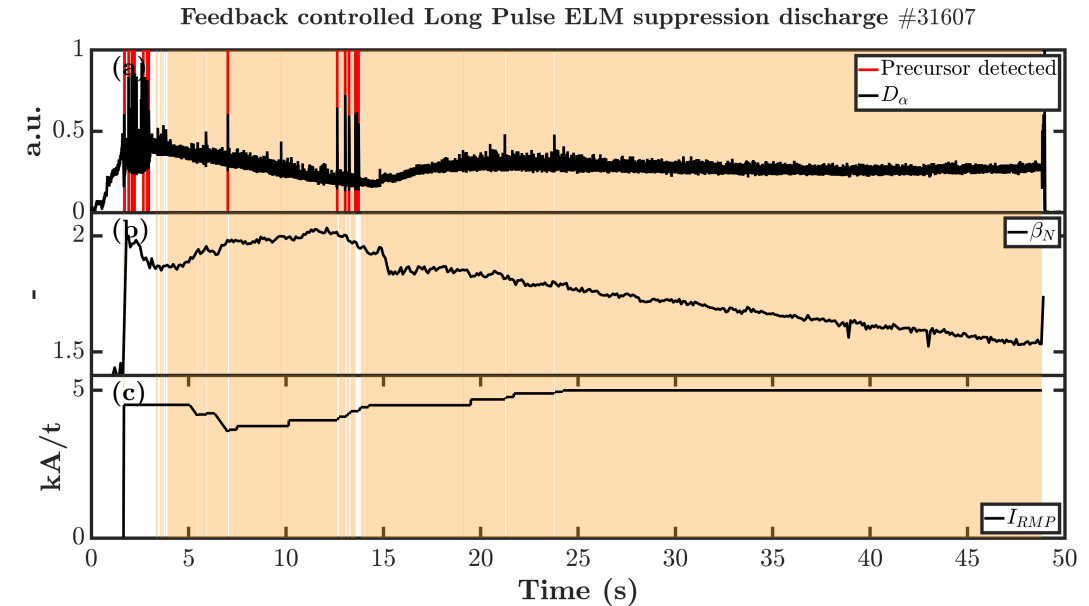
- Sporadic ELMs in early phase made controller set LB high
- Probing not turned on so no LB reduction possible
- Confinement could not be optimized due to absence probing

2022 (2):

- ✓ Active probing successfully used to reduce LB

However:

- Due to some shape control issues causing ELMs in early phase, not perfect trophy shot yet



Thank You