

ToFu

An open-source python/cython library for synthetic
tomography diagnostics on tokamaks

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PyConFr 2019, Bordeaux, France

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Context

Context: energy needs vs resources and climate change

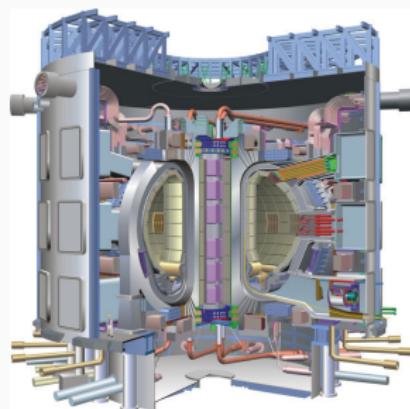
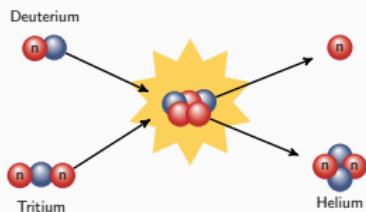


Worldwide growing energy needs (population, standards of living...)

- ⇒ Production of CO_2 , limited resources, radioactive waste, not efficient enough, harmful to surrounding environment
- ⇒ need to decrease consumption + alternative production means
- ⇒ Need for cleaner, more reliable, more powerful energy source

Context: Controlled fusion and magnetic confinement

D-T Fusion reaction



- Gas > 100 Million°K composed of positive ions and negative electrons: plasma
- Confinement using electromagnetic fields
- break-even not obtained yet

In a nutshell: toroidal vacuum vessel, filled with H plasma

Tomography diagnostics

Tokamak diagnostics to measure plasma quantities

Diagnostics

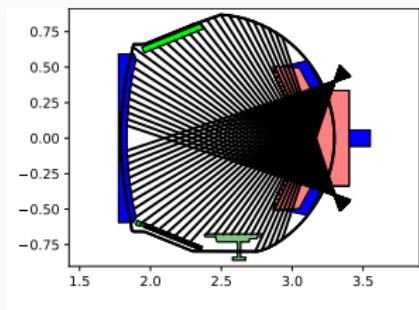
Set of instruments to measure plasma quantities, for understanding, control, optimization.

e.g: magnetic field, neutrons, **emitted light**, temperature, density...

⇒ cameras (1D or 2D) for measuring light in various wavelengths

Tomography diagnostics - numerical context

$$M_i(t) = \iiint_{V_i} \overrightarrow{\varepsilon(x,t)} \cdot \vec{n} \Omega_i \, dV$$



- **Direct problem** (synthetic diagnostic):

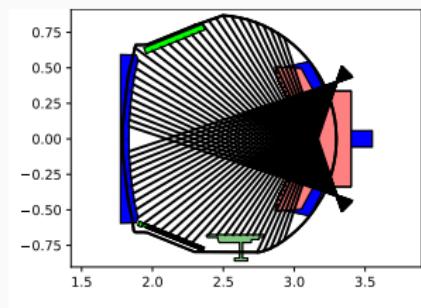
Simulated emissivity \longrightarrow integrated measurements

- **Inverse problem** (tomography):

Integrated measurements \longrightarrow Reconstructed emissivity

Tomography diagnostics - numerical context

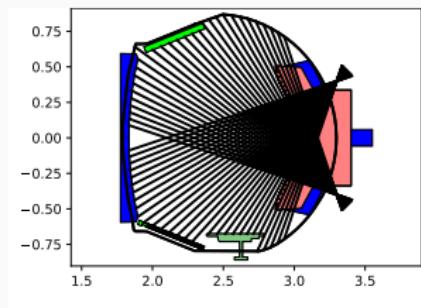
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- **Direct problem** (synthetic diagnostic):
Simulated emissivity → measurements
Spatial integration
- **Inverse problem** (tomography):
Integrated measurements → Reconstructed emissivity
Mesh and basis functions construction, spatial integration, data filtering, inversion routines, etc.

Tomography diagnostics - numerical context

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Tomography is **ill-posed**, very sensitive to errors, noise and bias
→ Reputation for low reproducibility / reliability

The ToFu package

Motivation: “current” state

In the fusion community, codes for tomography diagnostic are often:

- developed by physicists (with little programming experience)
- in Matlab (or IDL)
- written from scratch, re-done by new students
- not distributed (few users), rarely documented

... which means

- waste of resources: time, man-power
- low traceability, reproducibility
- low standardization, unclear assumptions / methods

A code for Tomography for Fusion

Develop a common tool:

- Generic (geometry independent)
- Portable (Python)
- Optimized / parallelized
- Documented online
- Continuous integration



ToFu¹²³ = Tomography for Fusion

¹repository: <https://github.com/ToFuProject/tofu>

²documentation: <https://tofuproject.github.io/tofu/index.html>

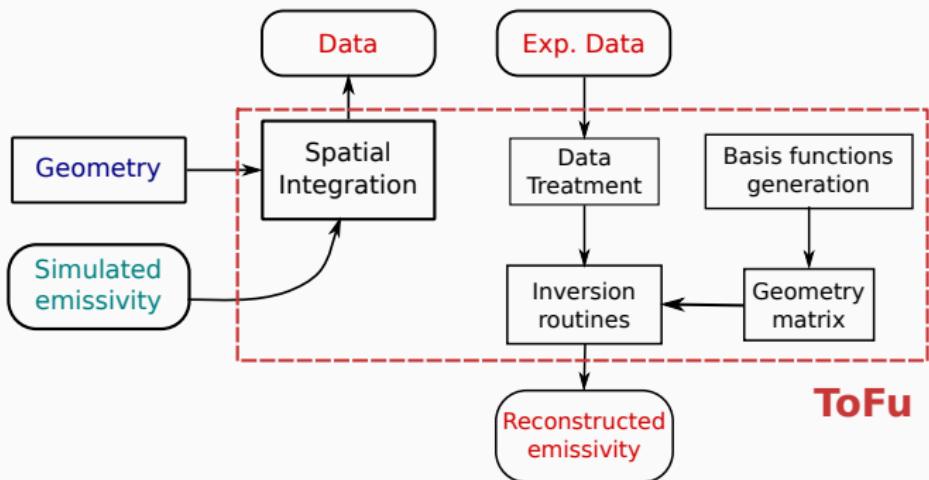
³ D Vezinet et al. "Non-monotonic growth rates of sawtooth precursors evidenced with a new method on ASDEX Upgrade". In: *Nuclear Fusion* 8 (2016).

More about Tofu

- Created in 2014
- Open Source: **MIT license**
- Python 2.7 and **Python 3 + Cython**
- Continuous integration: **Travis CI**
- **conda, pip**
- Two (main) developers:
 - ▶ Didier Vezinet (creator, Physics)
 - ▶ Laura S. Mendoza (since 06.2018, Applied Maths)
- Contributors:
 - ▶ Jorge Morales
 - ▶ Florian Le Bourdais
 - ▶ Arpan Khandelwal
 - ▶ Koyo Munechika

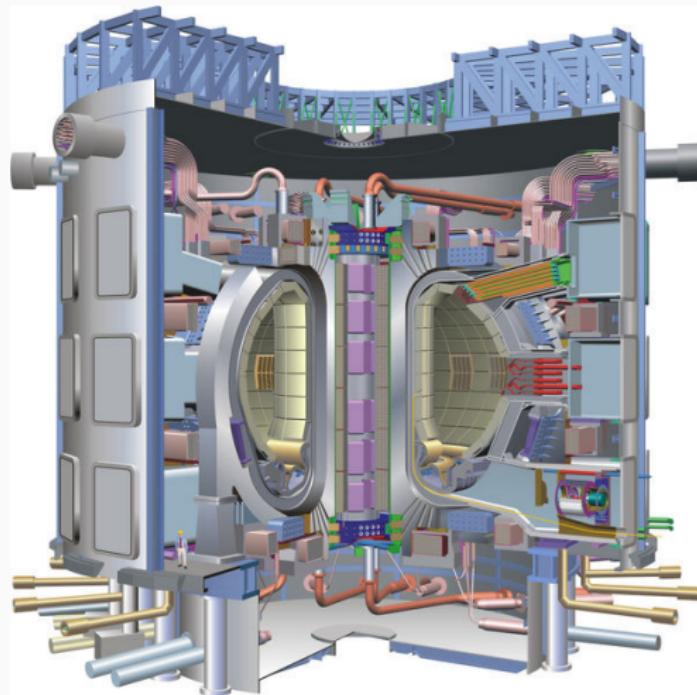


Tofu's structure



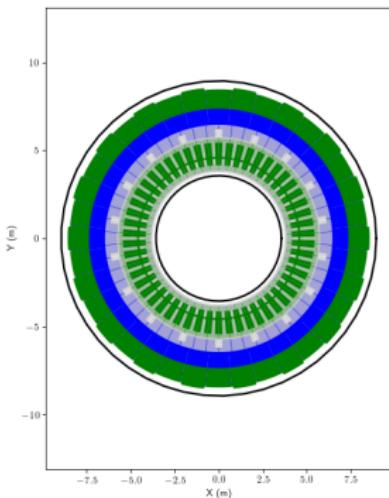
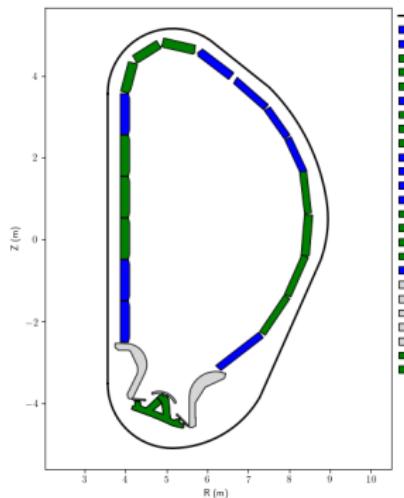
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Tofu's geometry representation



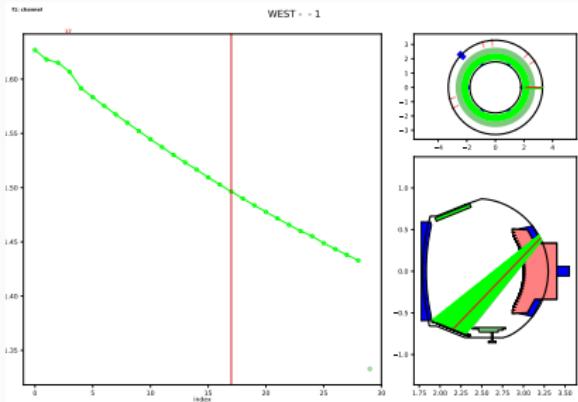
Tofu's geometry representation

ITER



tofu.geom: modeling of simplified geometry

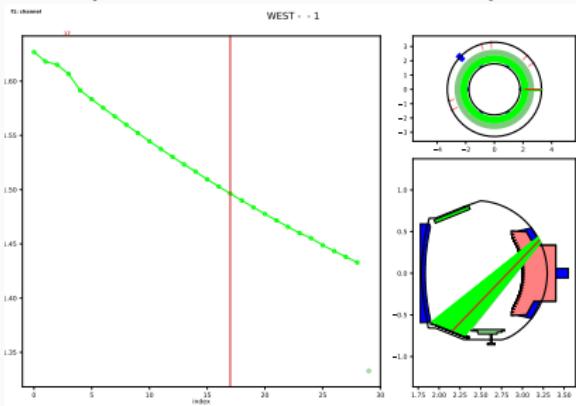
1D Camera (`tofu.geom.CamLOS1D`)



tofu.geom: modeling of simplified geometry

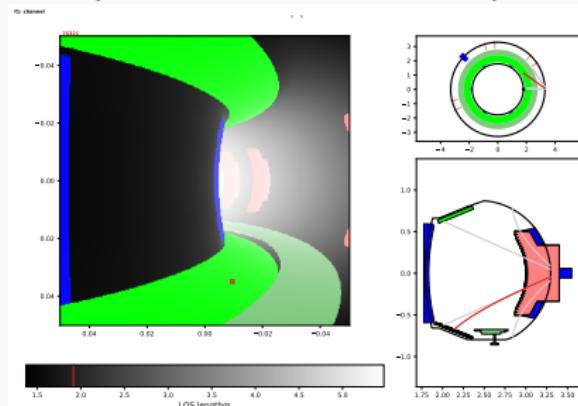
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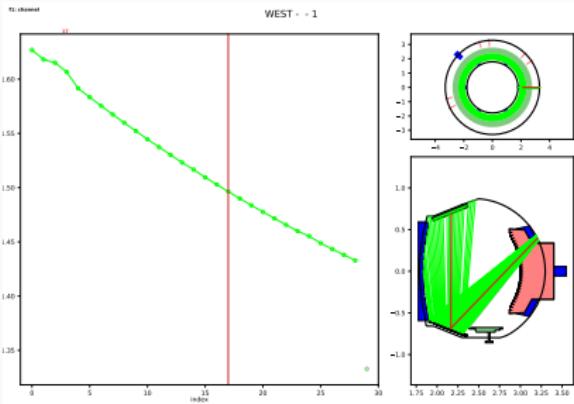
2D Camera

(`tofu.geom.CamLOS2D`)

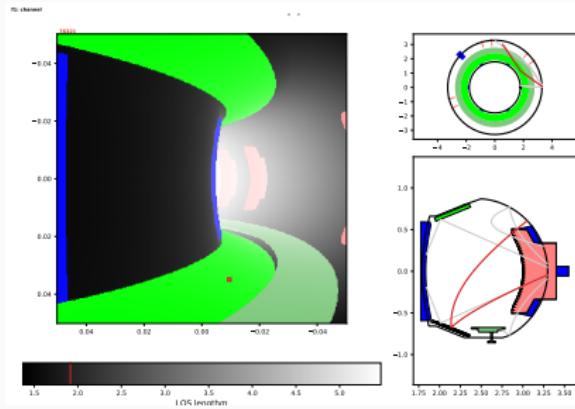


tofu.geom: handle basic reflexions

1D Camera with reflexions (`tofu.geom.CamLOS1D`)



2D Camera with reflexions (`tofu.geom.CamLOS2D`)



What ToFu can do

- Model simplified 3D geometry
- 3D modeling of a 1D and 2D LOS camera
- Handle basic reflections
- Computing synthetic signals
- Native support for IMAS interfacing
- Data easy interactive visualization and basic treatment

What ToFu can do

- Model simplified 3D geometry
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- Handle basic reflections
- Computing synthetic signals
- Native support for IMAS interfacing
- Data easy interactive visualization and basic treatment
- ...and soon (being re-written / developed):
 - ▶ finite beam width (VOS, in 1.4.2, late 2019)
 - ▶ meshing and basis functions (mid 2020)
 - ▶ tomographic inversion (late 2020 - 2021)
 - ▶ dust particle trajectory tracking (new, Arpan)
 - ▶ faster Matplotlib + PyQtGraph visualization
 - ▶ magnetic field line tracing (new)
 - ▶ statistical data analysis (pandas) integrated

Code Optimization

Geometry reconstruction: ray-tracing techniques

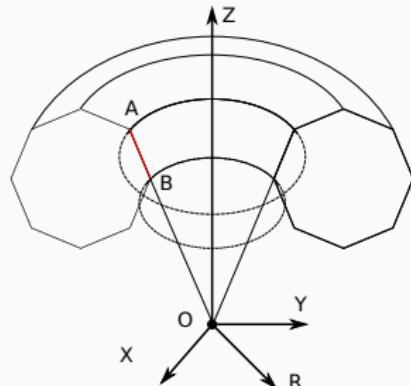
To reconstruct emissivity we need to take account:

- Up to hundreds of structural elements in vessel
 - Scale of the vessel: 10^4 bigger than smaller structural detail
- ⇒ Geometry defined with minimal data polygon (R, Z)
extruded along φ
- ⇒ Symmetry of vessel along φ



Optimization of ray-tracing algorithm

- Description of geometry:
 - ▶ Vessel and structures: set of 2D polygon
$$\mathcal{P}_j = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \overline{A_i B_i}$$
 - ▶ Extruded along $[\varphi_{min}, \varphi_{max}]$
 - ▶ Detectors defined as set of rays (of origin D and direction u)
⇒ Light memory-wise
- ⇒ Equivalent to: set of truncated cones
(frustums) of generatrix $A_i B_i$



Ray-tracing algorithm on fusion device → Computation of cone-Ray intersection

$$\exists (q, k) \in [0; 1] \times [0; \infty[, \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R - R_A = q(R_B - R_A) \\ Z - Z_A = q(Z_B - Z_A) \\ DM = ku \end{array} \right.$$

Optimization of ray-tracing algorithm

Cone-Ray intersection algorithm:

- Main steps:
 - ▶ Test intersection **bounding-box**
 - ▶ **special cases** (ray direction, segment, etc.)
 - ▶ General case: solution of a **quadratic equation**
- Pre-computation of variables
- Core functions in **Cython**
- Parallelization (**prange** loops)

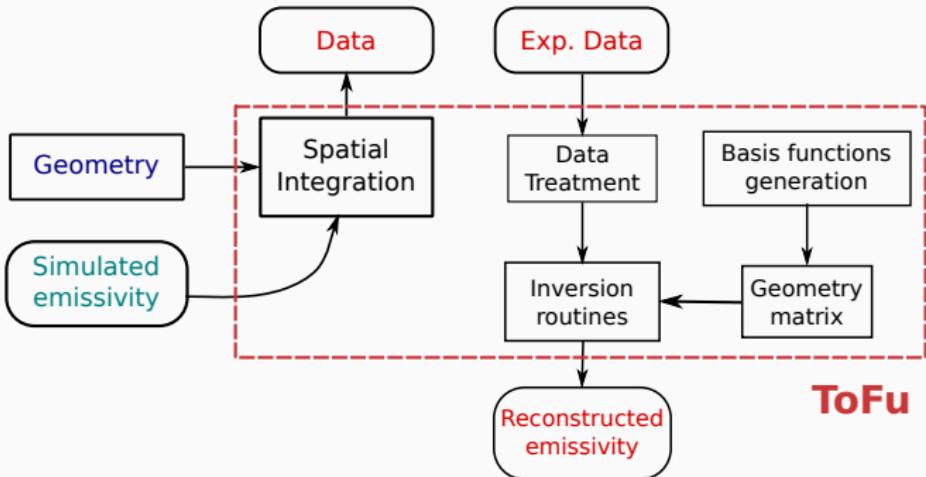
Optimization of ray-tracing algorithm

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Nb LOS	10^3	10^4	10^5	10^6	
original	$3.26 \cdot 10^1$	$3.10 \cdot 10^2$	$3.20 \cdot 10^3$	$3.17 \cdot 10^4$	(8h48)
optimized	$2.58 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$2.72 \cdot 10^{-1}$	2.74	$2.66 \cdot 10^1$	(< 30s)
32 threads	$1.36 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$4.66 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$3.64 \cdot 10^{-1}$	2.92	

Tofu's structure



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Optimization of spatial integration routines

Integration of **user-defined function** along a LOS:

- Integration of a python function **func** defined by user by:
 - ▶ **numpy.sum** (quad: **midpoint**)
 - ▶ Cython based sum (quad: **midpoint**)
 - ▶ **Scipy.integrate.simps**
 - ▶ **Scipy.integrate.romb**
- Optional optimizations:
 - ▶ calls to **func**: avoid Cython-Python conversion, user-defined
 - ▶ memory: fine resolutions, high number of LOS
 - ▶ hybrid: compromise

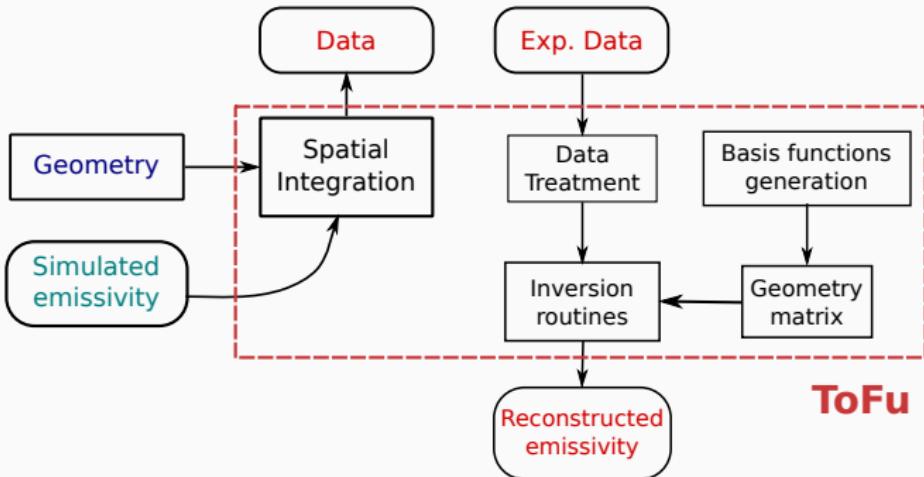
Optimization of spatial integration routines

LOS	10	10^2	10^3	10^4
original	0.46	2.24	18.1	x
memory	0.9	8.9	96	945 (6Gb)
calls	0.207	0.53	4.32	x
hybrid	0.08	0.44	4.2	40.3 (32Gb)

- Space resolution: 10^{-3}
- Number of time steps: 10^3
- Integration method: **sum** (Cython or numpy) on midpoint

What's next

Tofu's structure

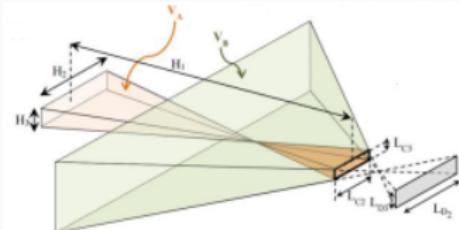


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Tofu's main algorithms

Geometry:

- Finite beam width ($\text{LOS} \Rightarrow \text{VOS}$)
- More advanced reflections
- Thermal heat load computation



Meshing and Inversions:

- Meshing and Basis functions (local and global) with visualization
- Geometry matrix (fast) computation and introspection plots
- Multiple Inversion-Regularization (linear and non-linear) and visualization
- post-inversion analysis tools

On the side:

- Statistical data analysis (tofu / pandas interface)
- Basic magnetic field line and particle trajectory tracing
- continued IMAS support

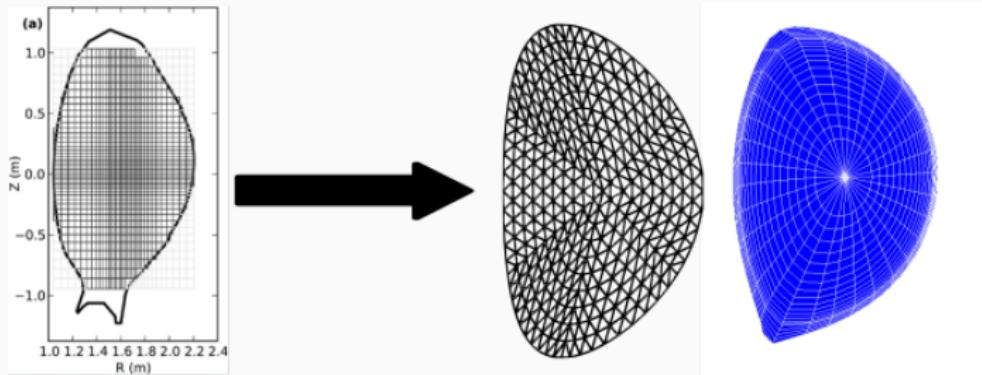
On geometry discretization: meshing

Several options for poloidal cut meshing:

- Cartesian mesh
- Polar mesh
- Adaptive polar mesh
- Hexagonal mesh
- Triangular mesh

For basis functions:

- B-splines
- NURBS
- Box-splines



Thank you for your attention!

This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium and has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 and 2019-2020 under grant agreement No 633053. The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

B(asis)-Splines basis*

B-Splines of degree d are defined by the **recursion formula**:

$$B_j^{d+1}(x) = \frac{x - x_j}{x_{j+d} - x_j} B_j^d(x) + \frac{x_{j+1} - x}{x_{j+d+1} - x_{j+1}} B_{j+1}^d(x) \quad (1)$$

Some important properties about B-splines:

- Piece-wise polynomials of degree $d \Rightarrow$ **smoothness**
- Compact support \Rightarrow **sparse matrix system**
- Partition of unity $\sum_j B_j(x) = 1, \forall x \Rightarrow$ **conservation laws**

