

# Enabling Integrated AI Control on DIII-D: A Control System Design with State-of-the-art Experiments

H. Farre-Kaga<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Rothstein<sup>1</sup>, J. Butt<sup>1</sup>, R. Shousha<sup>2</sup>, K. Erickson<sup>2</sup>,  
T. Wakatsuki<sup>3</sup>, A. Jalalvand<sup>1</sup>, P. Steiner, S.K. Kim<sup>2</sup>, and E. Kolemen<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Princeton University, <sup>2</sup> Princeton Plasma Physics Lab,

<sup>3</sup> National Institutes for Quantum and Radiological Science and Technology



SET Meeting / Dec 10 2025

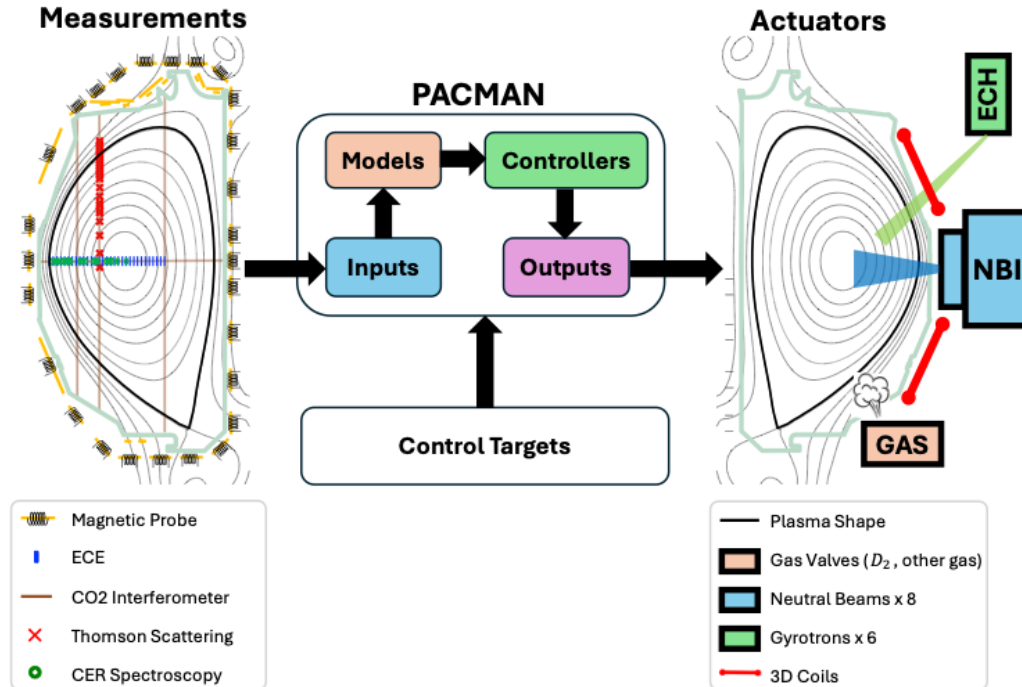


**Mechanical &  
Aerospace  
Engineering**

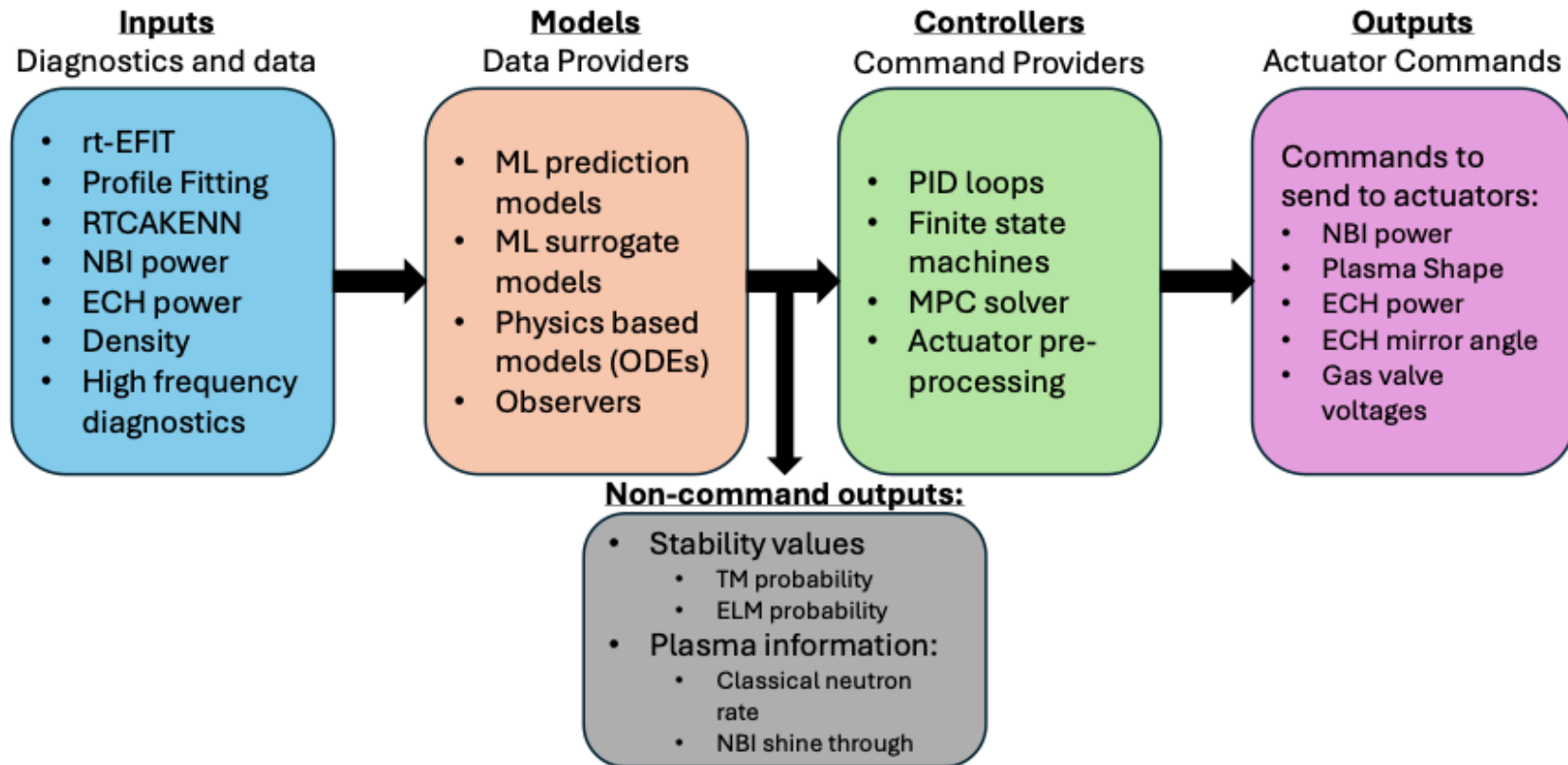


# An integrated framework for advanced control experiments

The Prediction And Control using MachiNe learning (**PACMAN**) framework brings together real-time diagnostics and real-time actuators into one PCS category

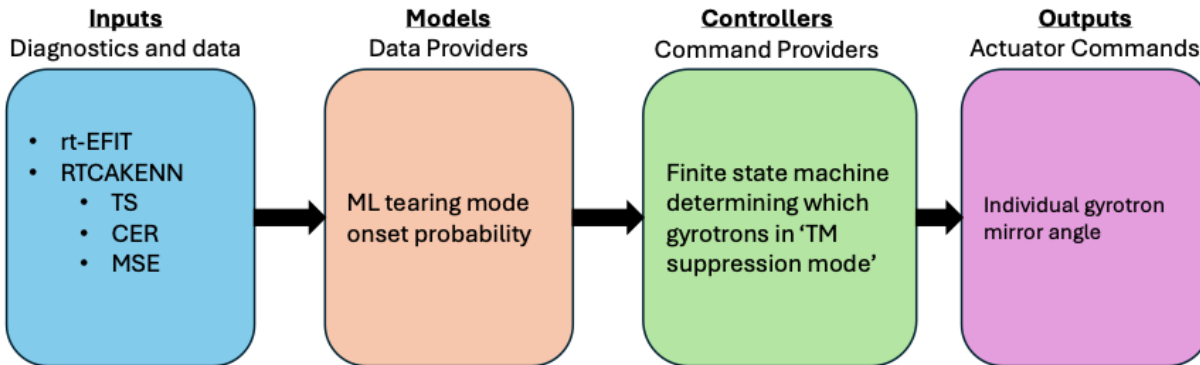


# PACMAN creates clear separation of roles with individual blocks

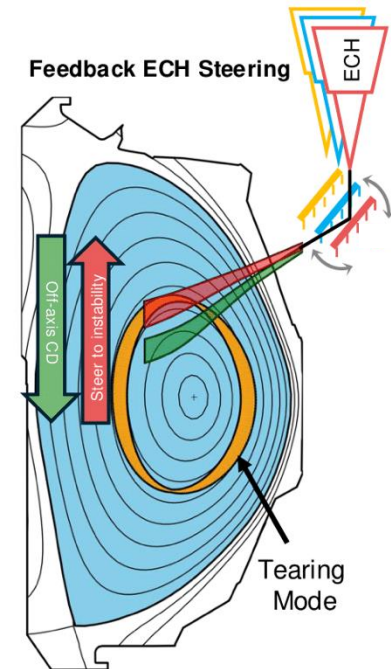
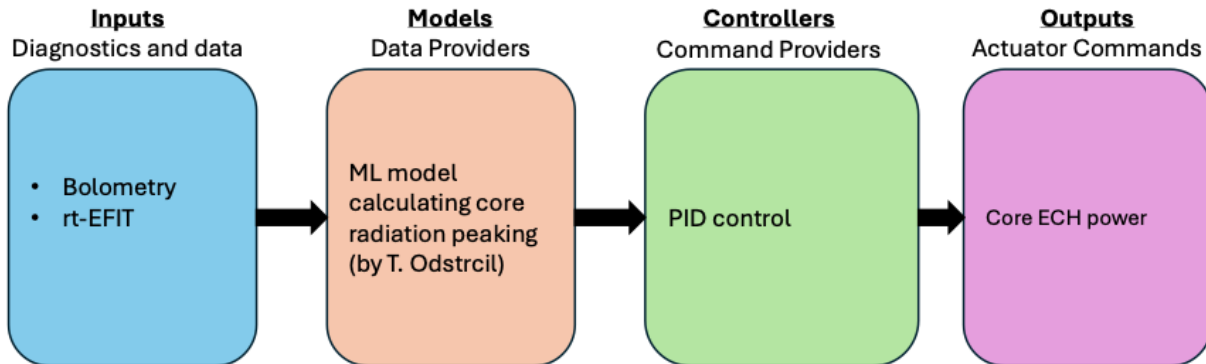


# Examples using the PACMAN Framework

## • Tearing Mode Controller



## • Impurity Controller

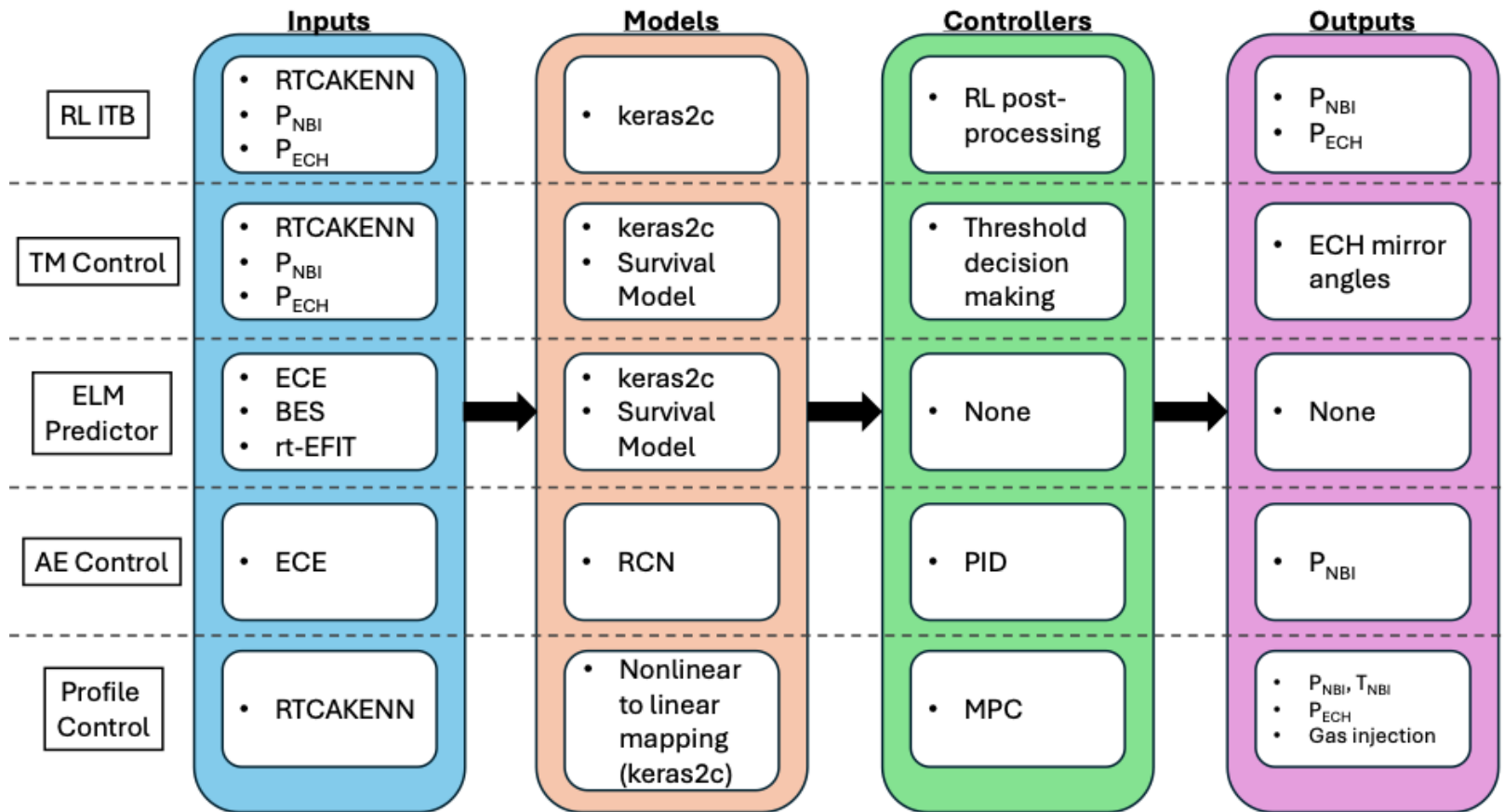


# End notes

- PACMAN is a PCS category on DIII-D enabling advanced control experiments
- This has supported five experiments
  - High-qmin reinforcement learning control
  - Tearing Mode avoidance
  - ELM prediction
  - Alfvén Eigenmode control
  - Rotation and Density profile multi-actuator control
- It is always growing to support new advanced control experiments
- For more information, please read our paper manuscript:  
Enabling Integrated AI Control on DIII-D: A Control System Design with State-of-the-art Experiments, [arXiv:2511.08818](https://arxiv.org/abs/2511.08818)

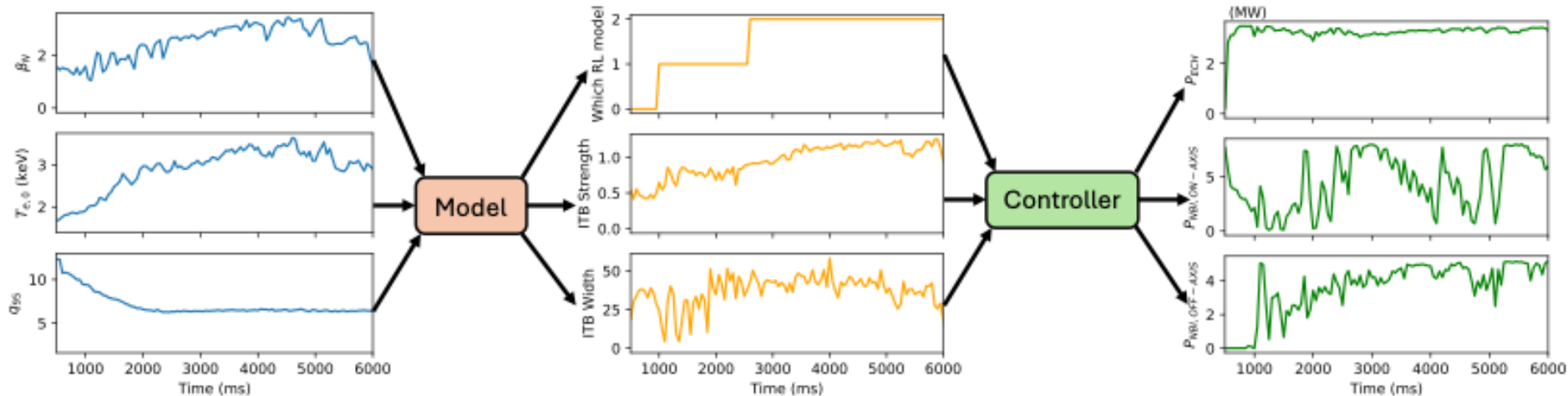
# Extra Slide

# Current layout of example applications following PACMAN structure



# RL control experiment time traces

- A reinforcement learning (RL) controller was deployed in PACMAN
  1. Reads input profiles
  2. Predicts state of Internal Transport Barrier (ITB)
  3. Decides control action to take to match target  $\beta_N$



# 3 level design structure of PCS algorithms

- Low Level = closer to diagnostics and actuators
  - Raw diagnostic processing (ex. fitting CER spectra)
  - Sending gas/NBI voltages
- High Level = abstract control objectives
  - Profile control targets
  - MHD stability predictions
- Diagnostics flow up as more processing is done
- Controllers flow down to get closer to hardware

