



GA Industry Day

Tom Gibbs, NVIDIA
November 2025



The First Digital Twin: Apollo 13

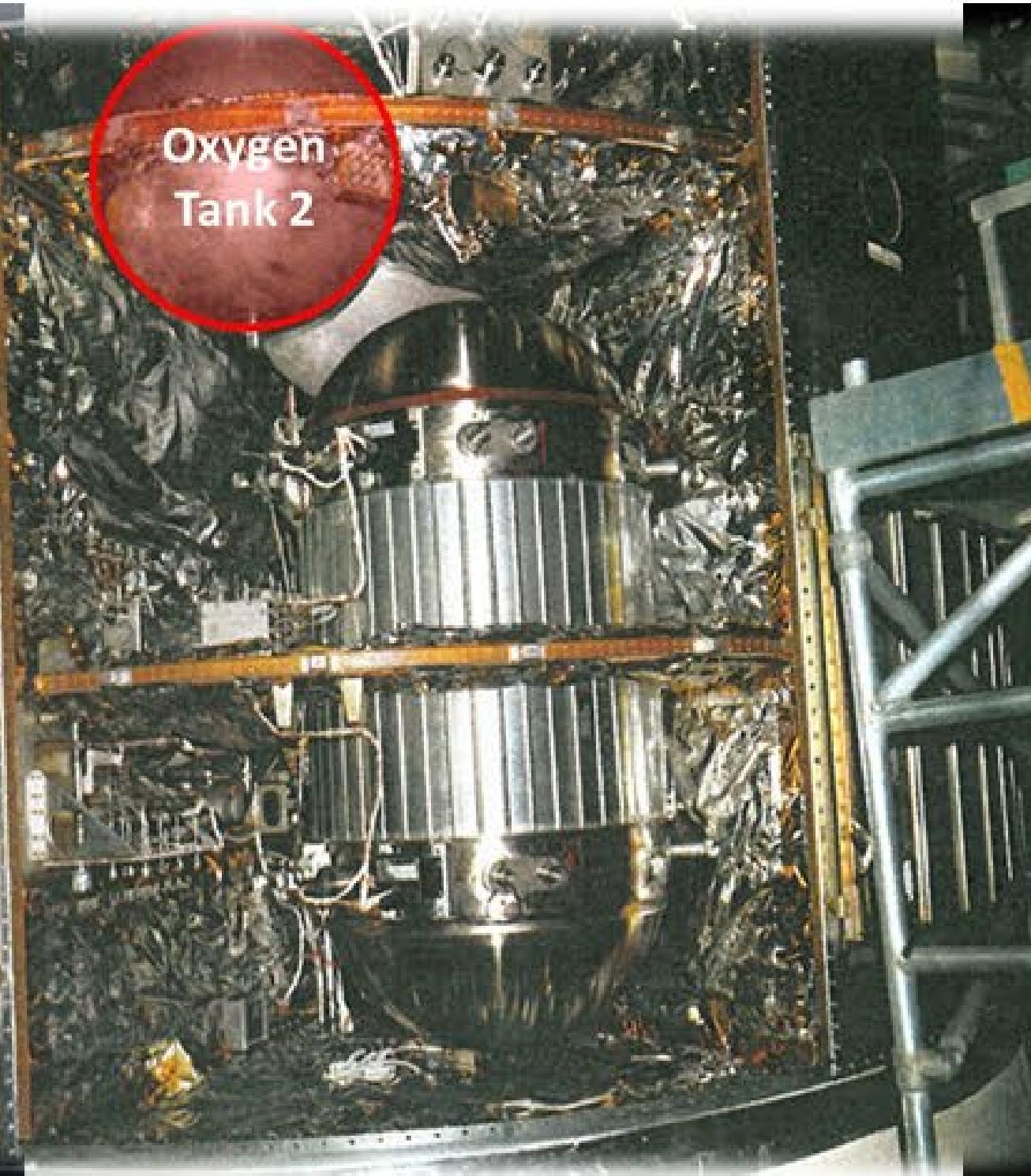
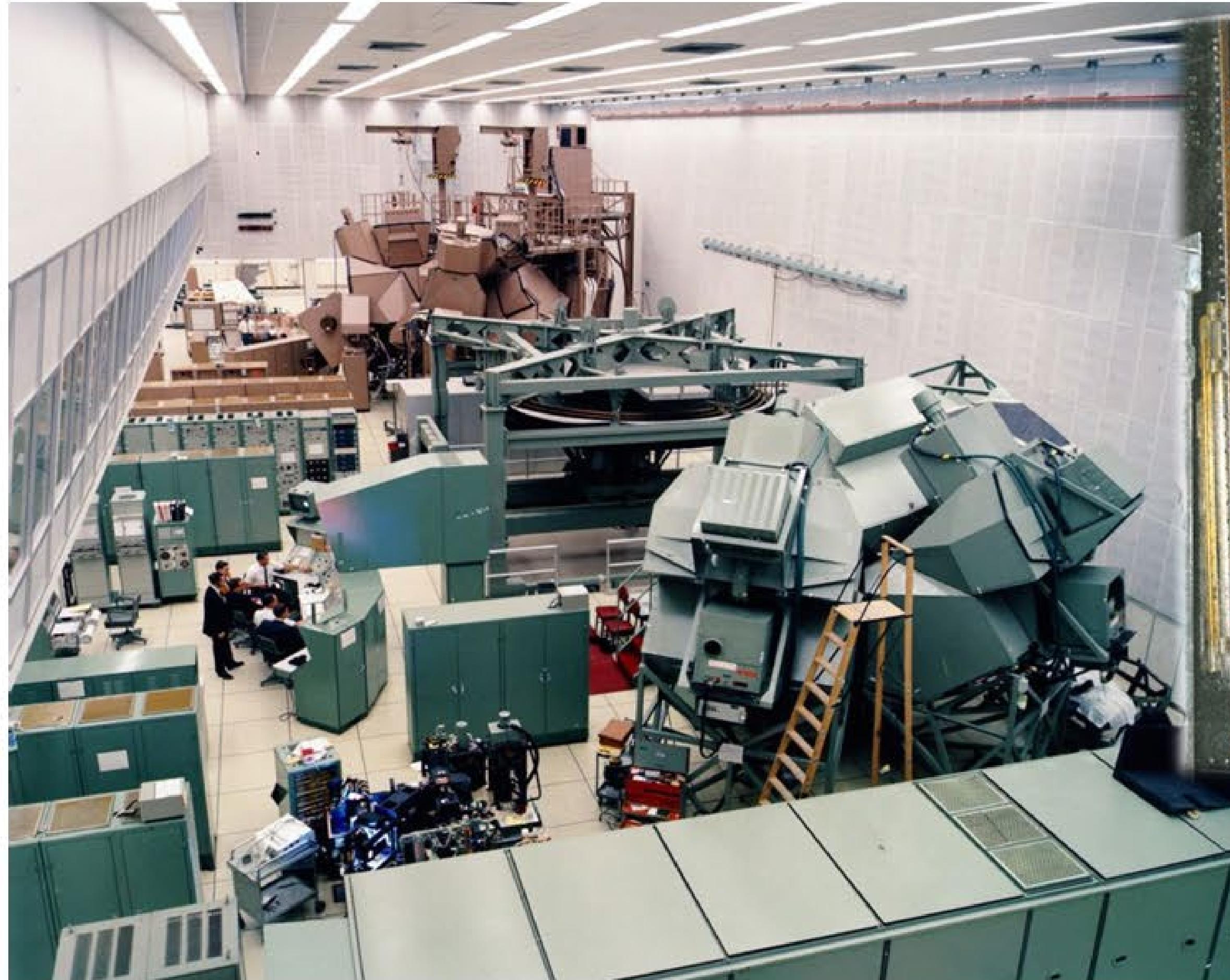
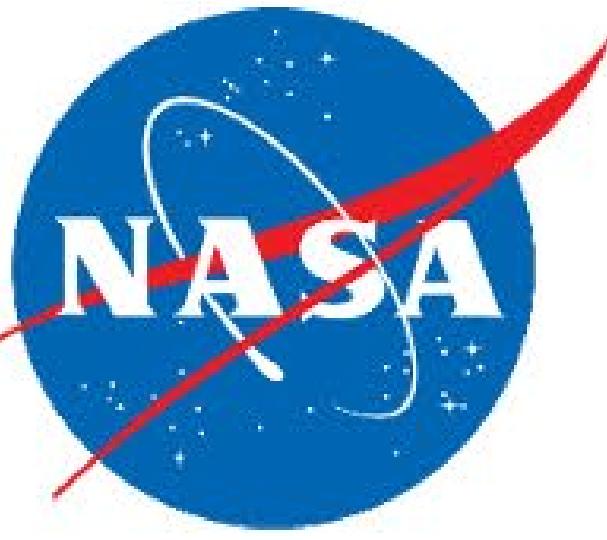
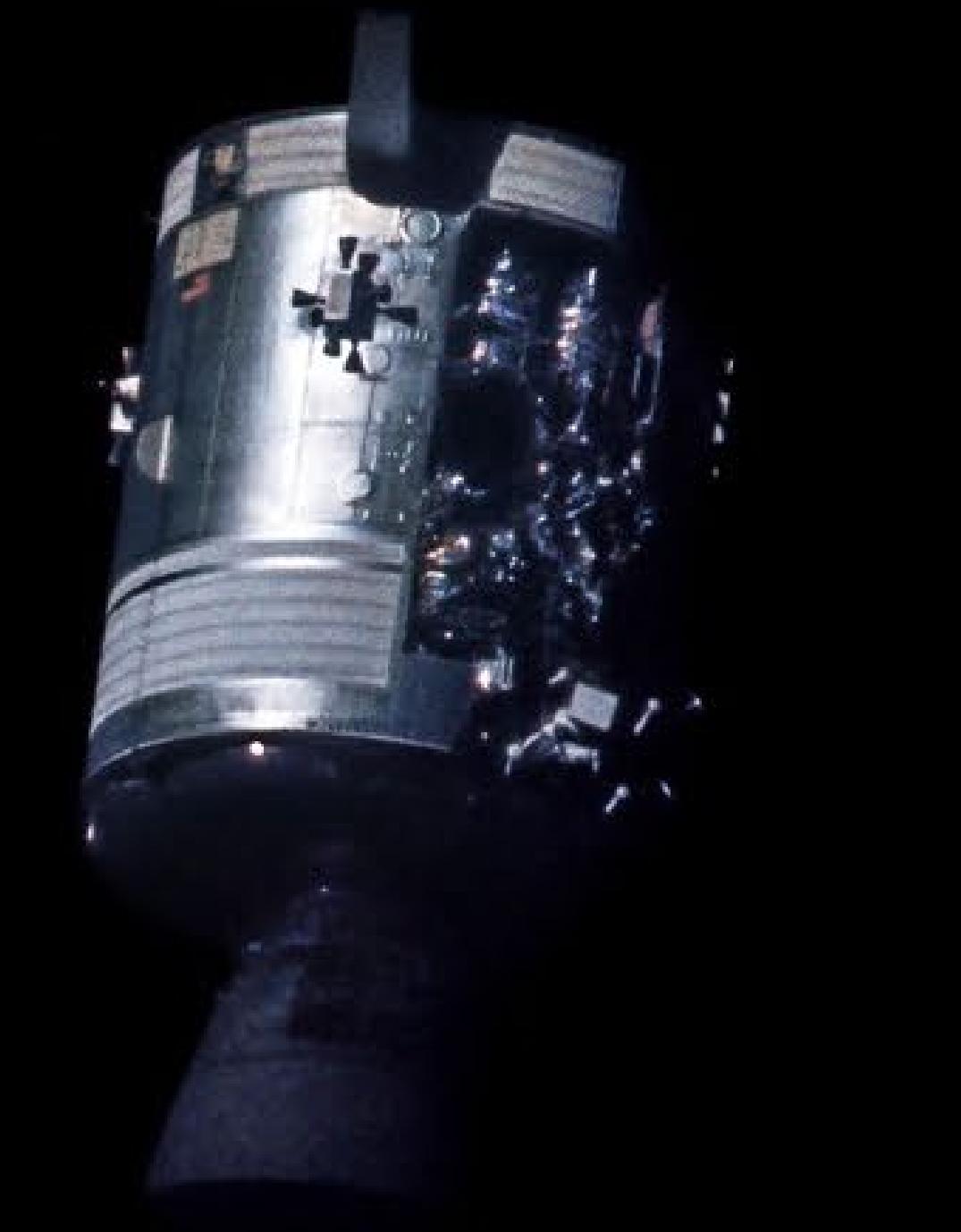


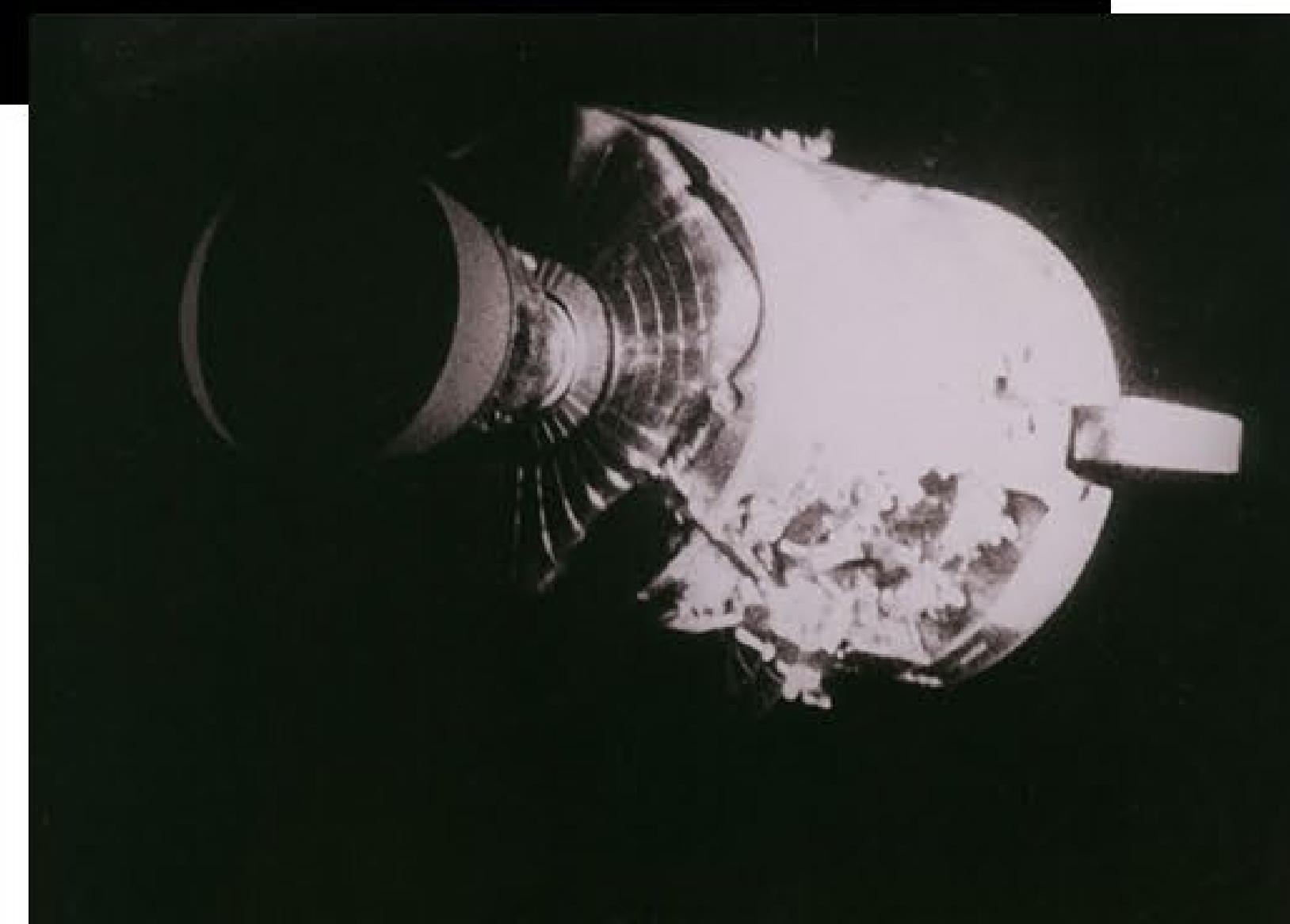
Image A (8500)

Image B (Stacked 16mm)

Image C (8464)



- 15 simulators were used to train astronauts and mission controllers
- Simulator → digital twin?
 - Adapted to match conditions of actual spacecraft
 - High fidelity model used to explore solutions and predict results



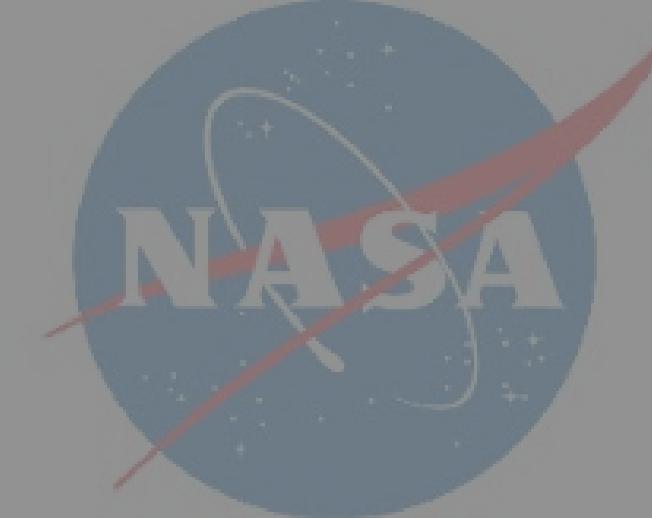


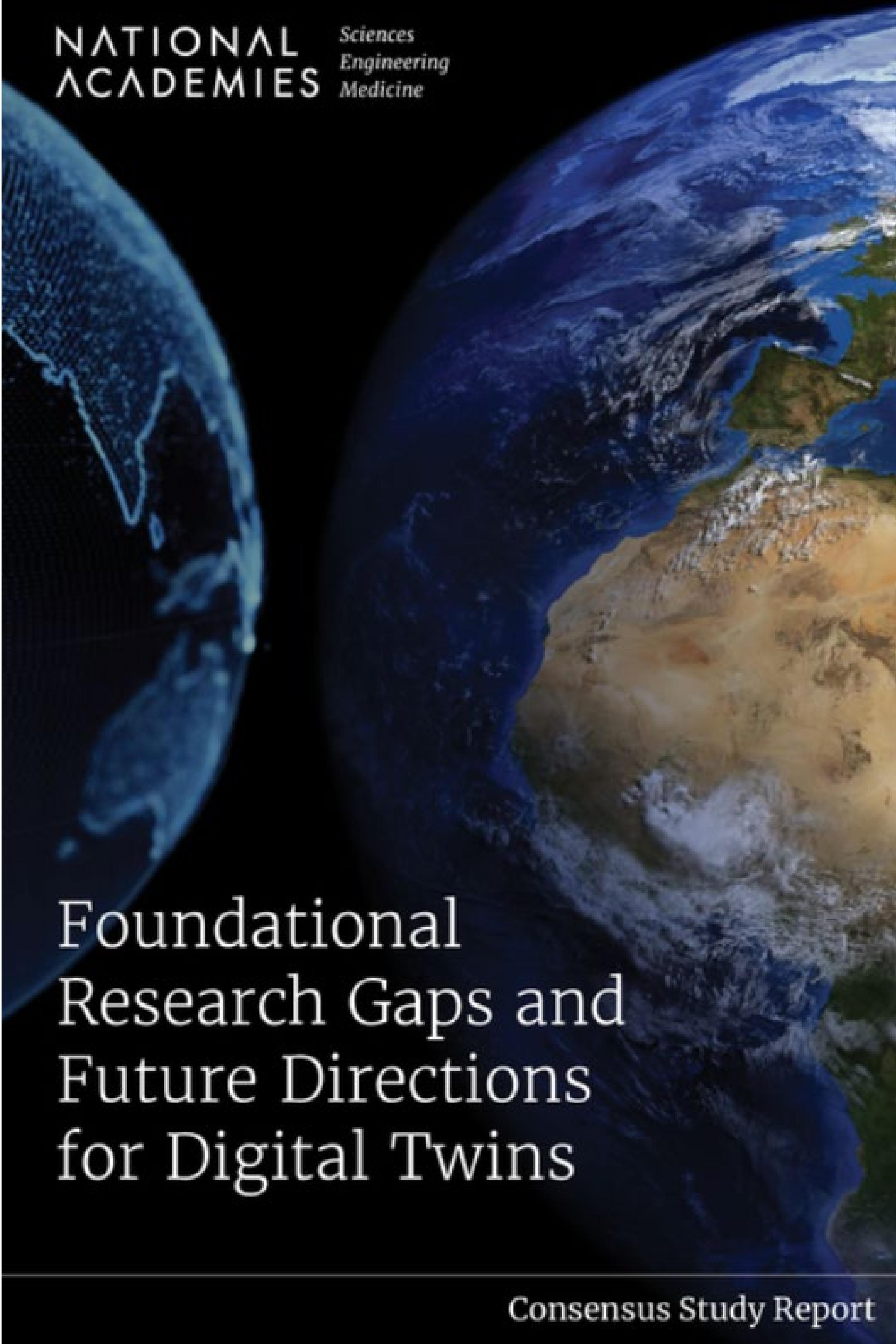
- 15 simulators and data analysis tools for mission planning and analysis
- Simulator -
 - Adapted to match conditions of actual spacecraft
 - High fidelity model used to explore solutions and predict results



Dozens of private companies funded by some of the richest people in the world are forging ahead with various ways to create commercial fusion.

No matter which approach wins out, if we hope to make commercial fusion a reality within the coming decades, it'll take a level of scientific dedication (and funding) that would make the Apollo program look like a high school science project.





Foundational Research Gaps and Future Directions for Digital Twins

DIGITAL TWIN FOR SCIENCE DEFINITION

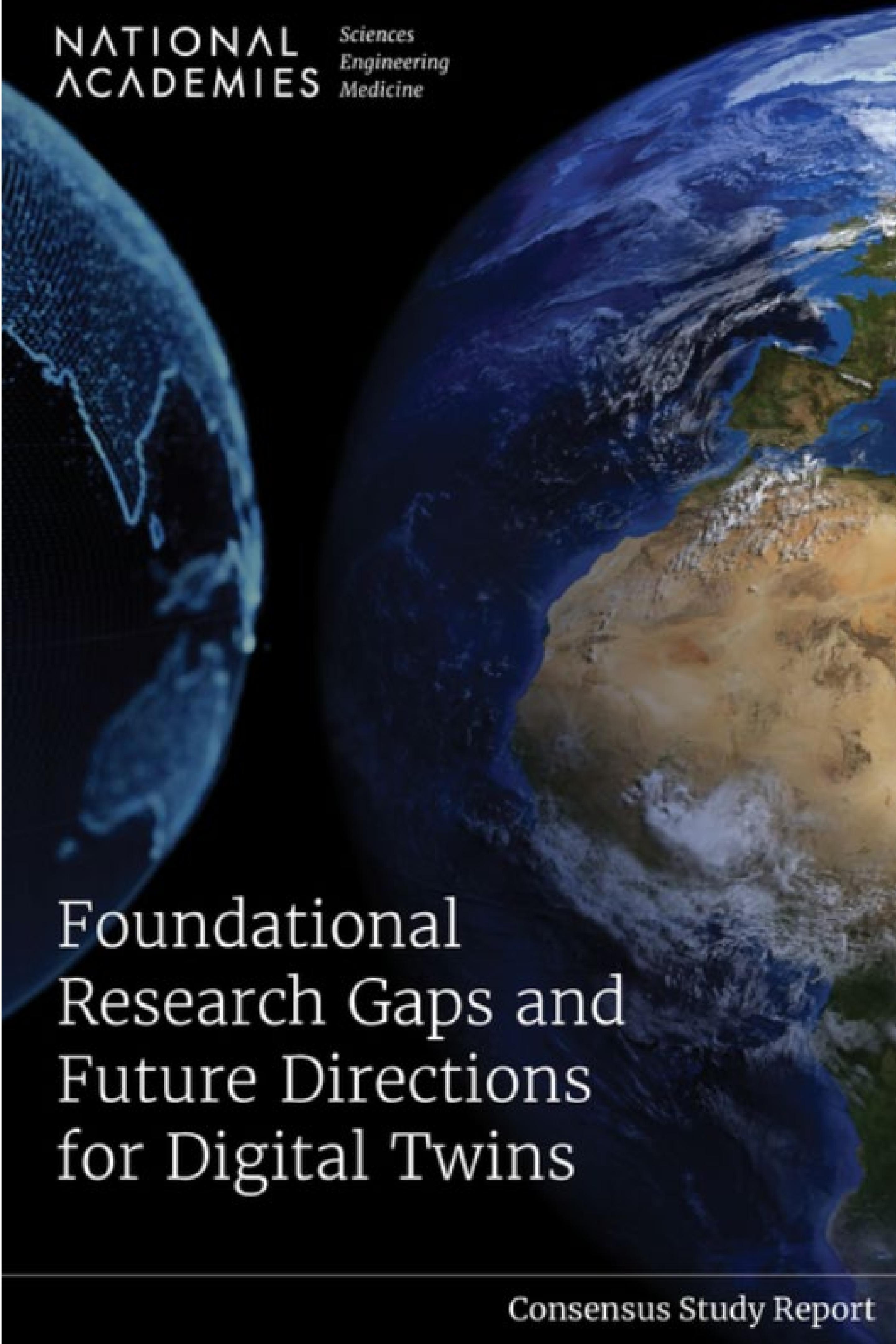
A Modeling Concept Introduced by Michael Grieves at a Society of Engineers Conference that is Being Reborn in the 21st Century

A digital twin is a set of virtual information constructs that mimics the structure, context, and behavior of a natural, engineered, or social system (or system-of-systems), it is

dynamically updated with data from its physical twin, has a predictive capability, and informs decisions that realize value

The bidirectional interaction between the virtual and the physical is central to the digital twin

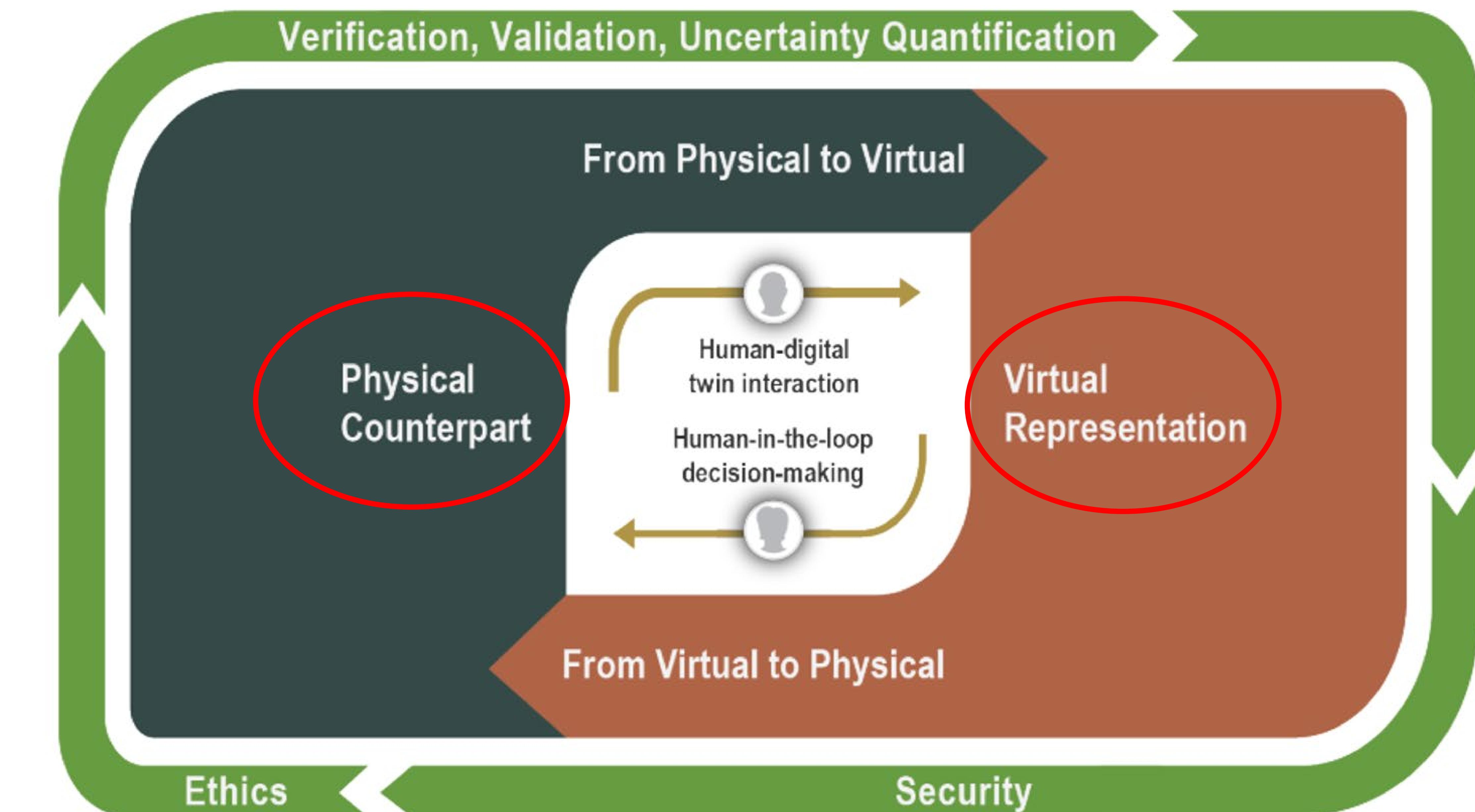
Foundational Research Gaps and Future Directions for Digital Twins



DIGITAL TWIN FOR SCIENCE DEFINITION

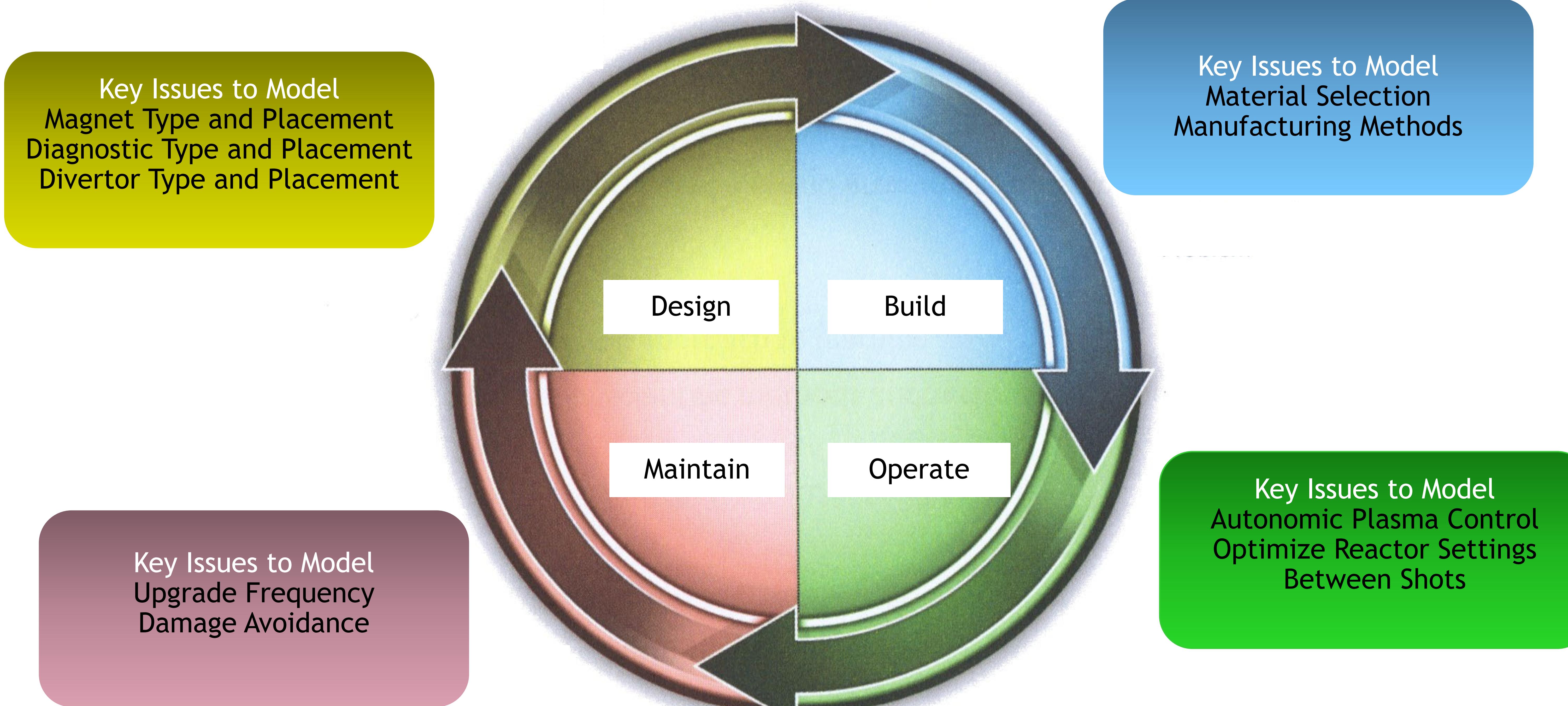
A Modeling Concept Introduced by Michael Grieves at a Society of Engineers Conference that is Being Reborn in the 21st Century

The bidirectional interaction between the virtual and the physical is central to the digital twin



COMPREHENSIVE DIGITAL TWIN OBJECTIVES

A Full-Scale Model to Support the Complete Design Cycle



THE SCALE CHALLENGES THE VIRTUAL MODEL FOR THE FUSION TWIN

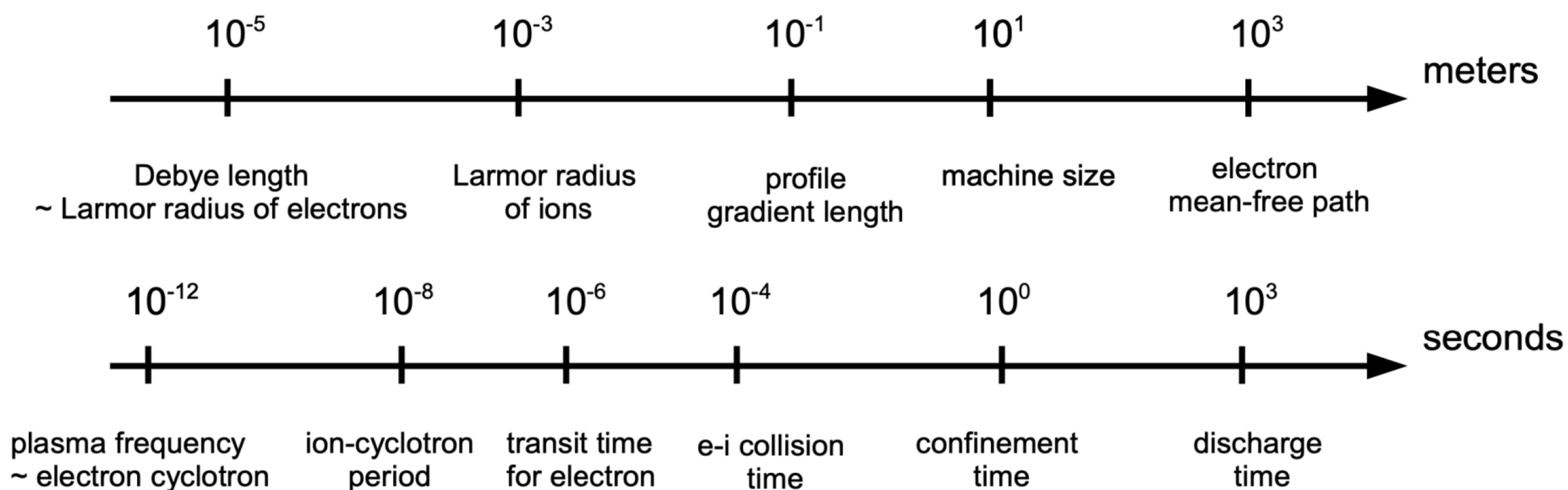
Accuracy Must Be Achieved Over 15 Orders of Magnitude

Plasma scales and relevance of gyrokinetic



16

Physical Scale of the Fusion Reactor



Atomic Time Scale of the Plasma

WEST record: 1337
Long pulse of operation

J. Dominski | PPPL | ITER summer school 2025

Typical Pulse Time 2-10 seconds*

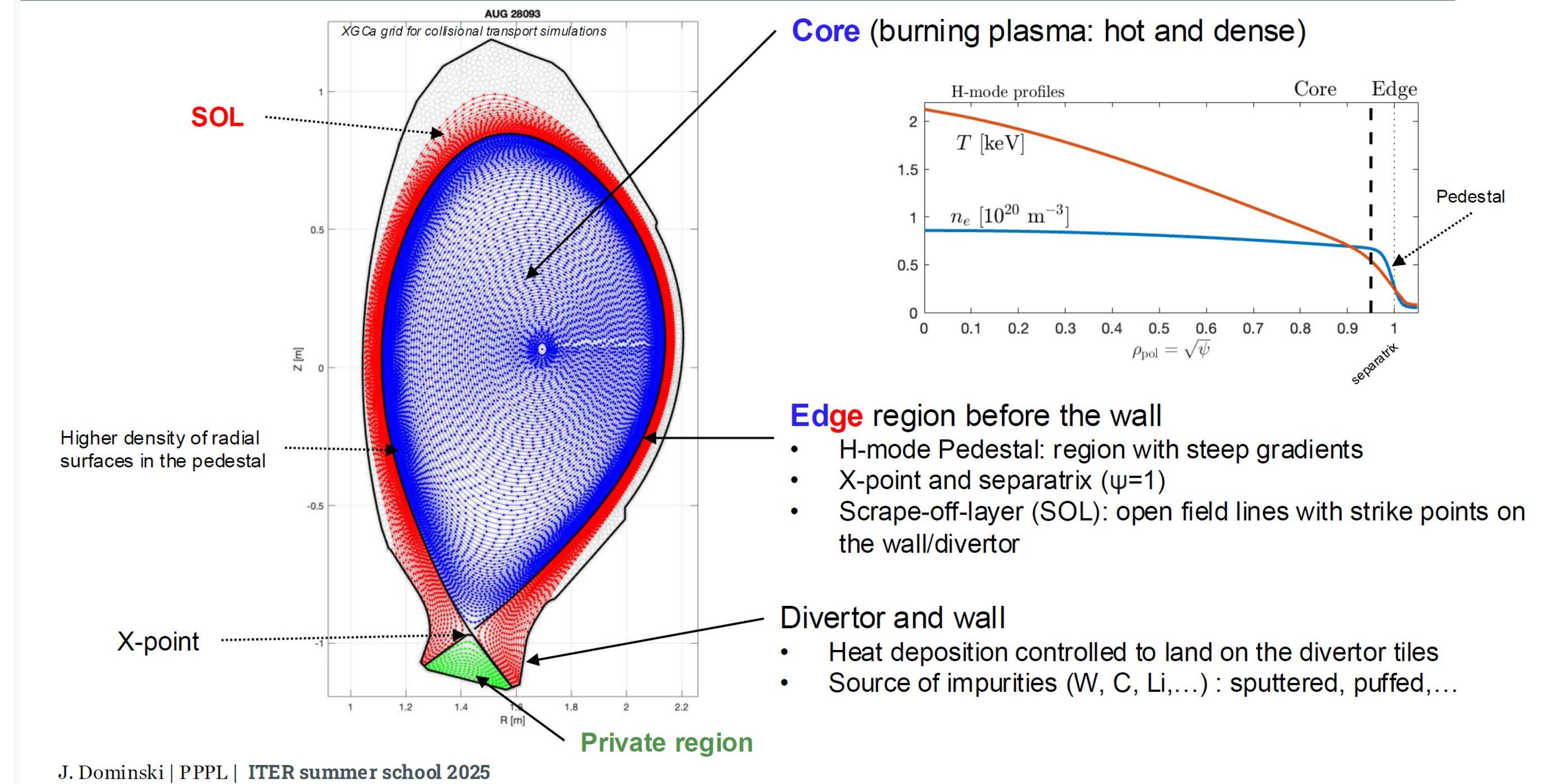
Time Between Shots 15 minutes

*WX-7 Recently Achieved 43 Seconds

Core and edge regions



8



Each Region Typically
Requires a Different Type of Model



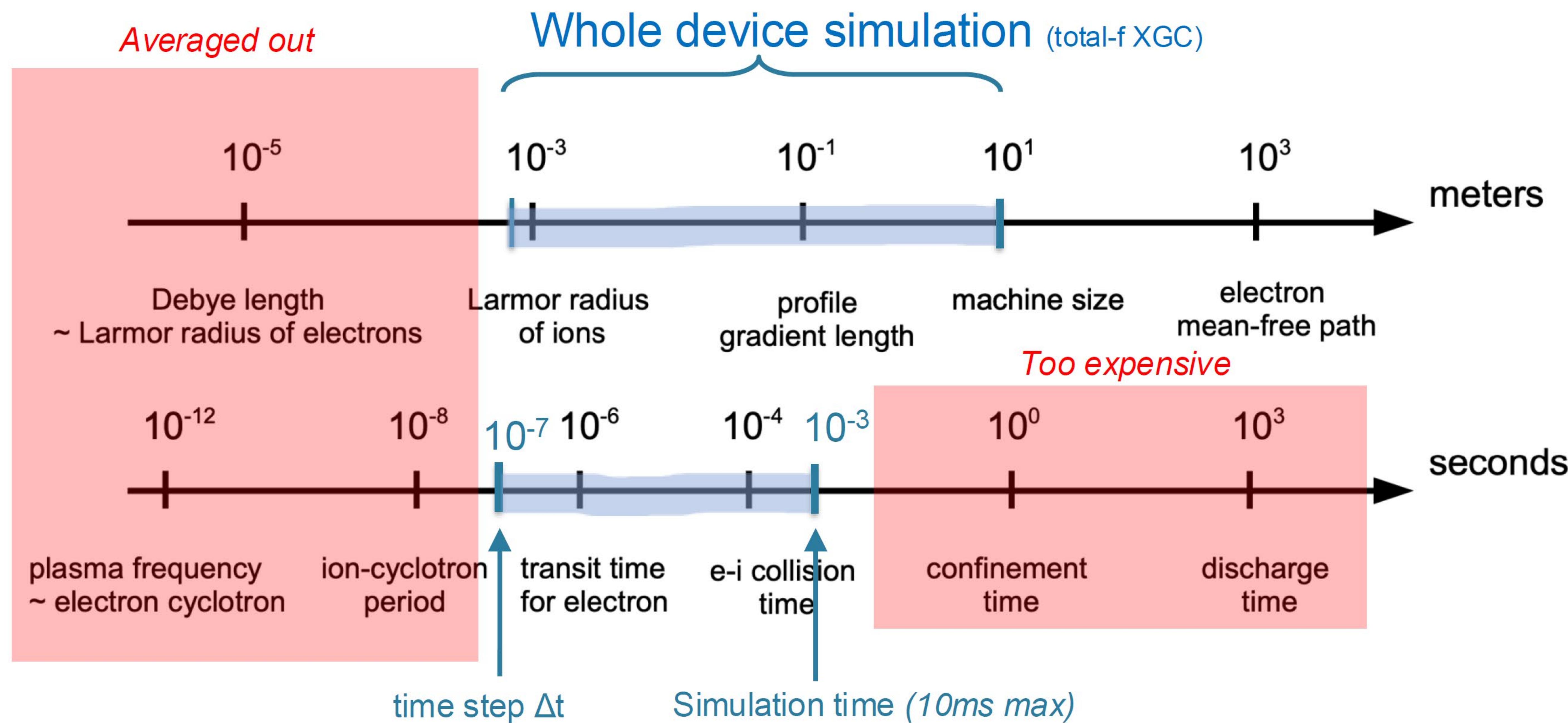
CONVENTIONAL HIGH FIDELITY SIMULATION CONSTRAINTS

A Portion of the Physical Asset Can Be Modeled at High Fidelity on Time Scale of Days

Plasma scales and relevance of gyrokinetic



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Whole Device Simulation required 2.5 Days on Polaris (2,240 A100 GPUs)

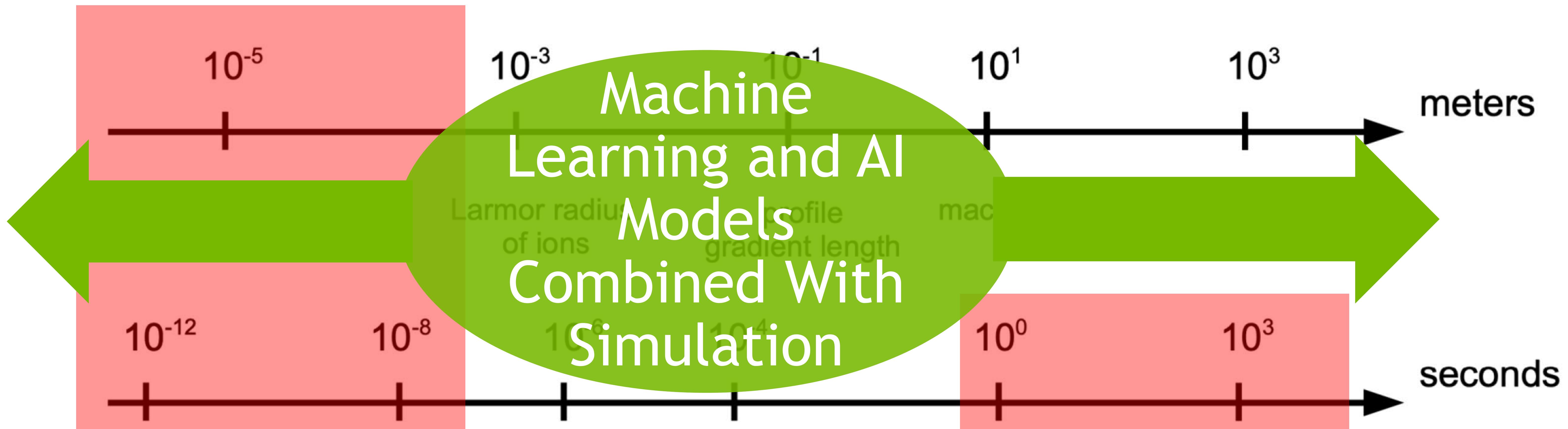
Interactivity Requirements

Typical Pulse Time 2-10 seconds

Time Between Shots 15 minutes

MACHINE LEARNING AND AI SHOW PROMISE

Equivalent Accuracy at Required Time Scales



WEST record: 1337s
Long pulse of operation

DIGITAL TWIN INITIAL PROOF OF CONCEPT WITH DIII-D

Building Toward A Twenty-First Century Moon Shot

design

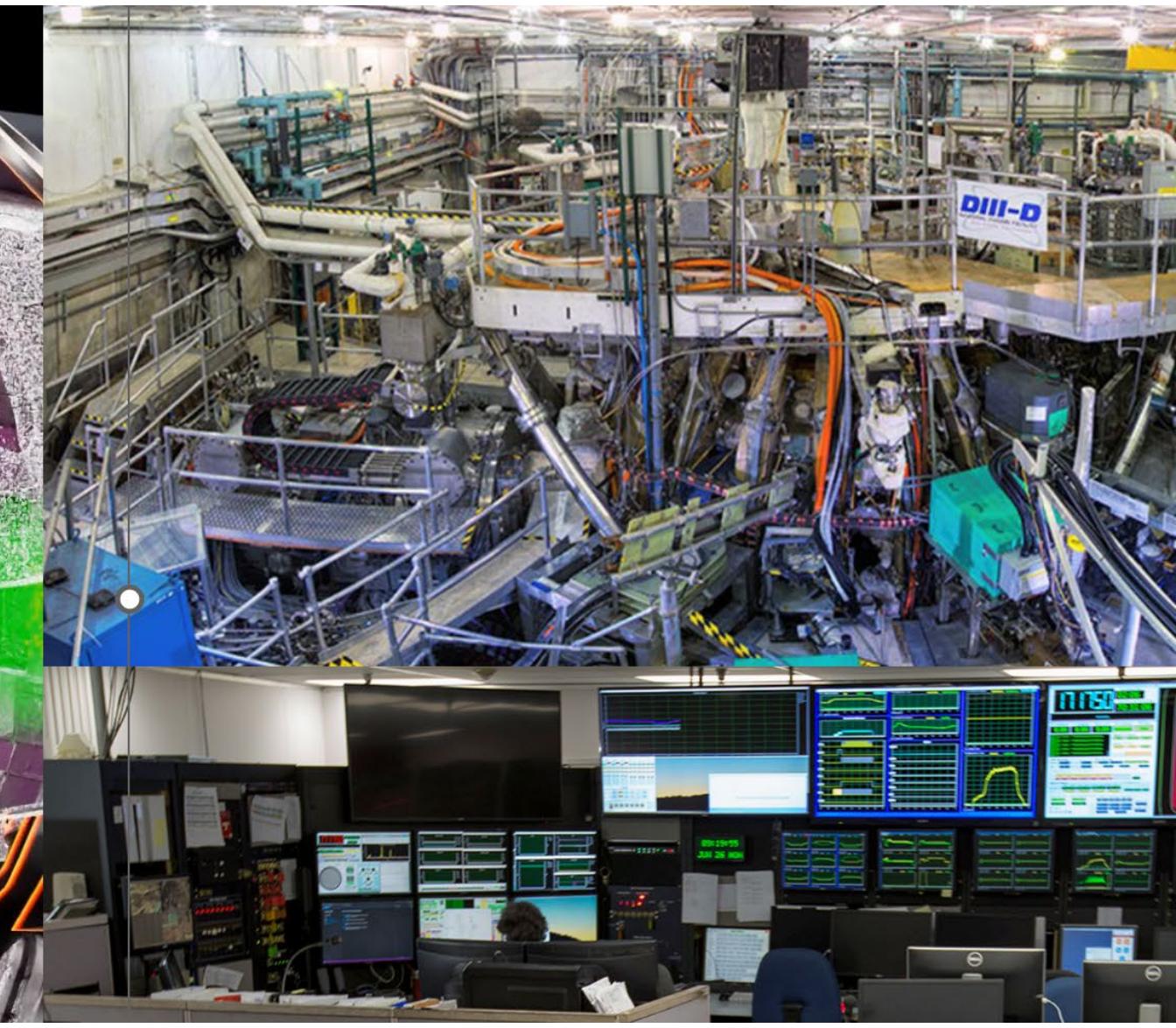
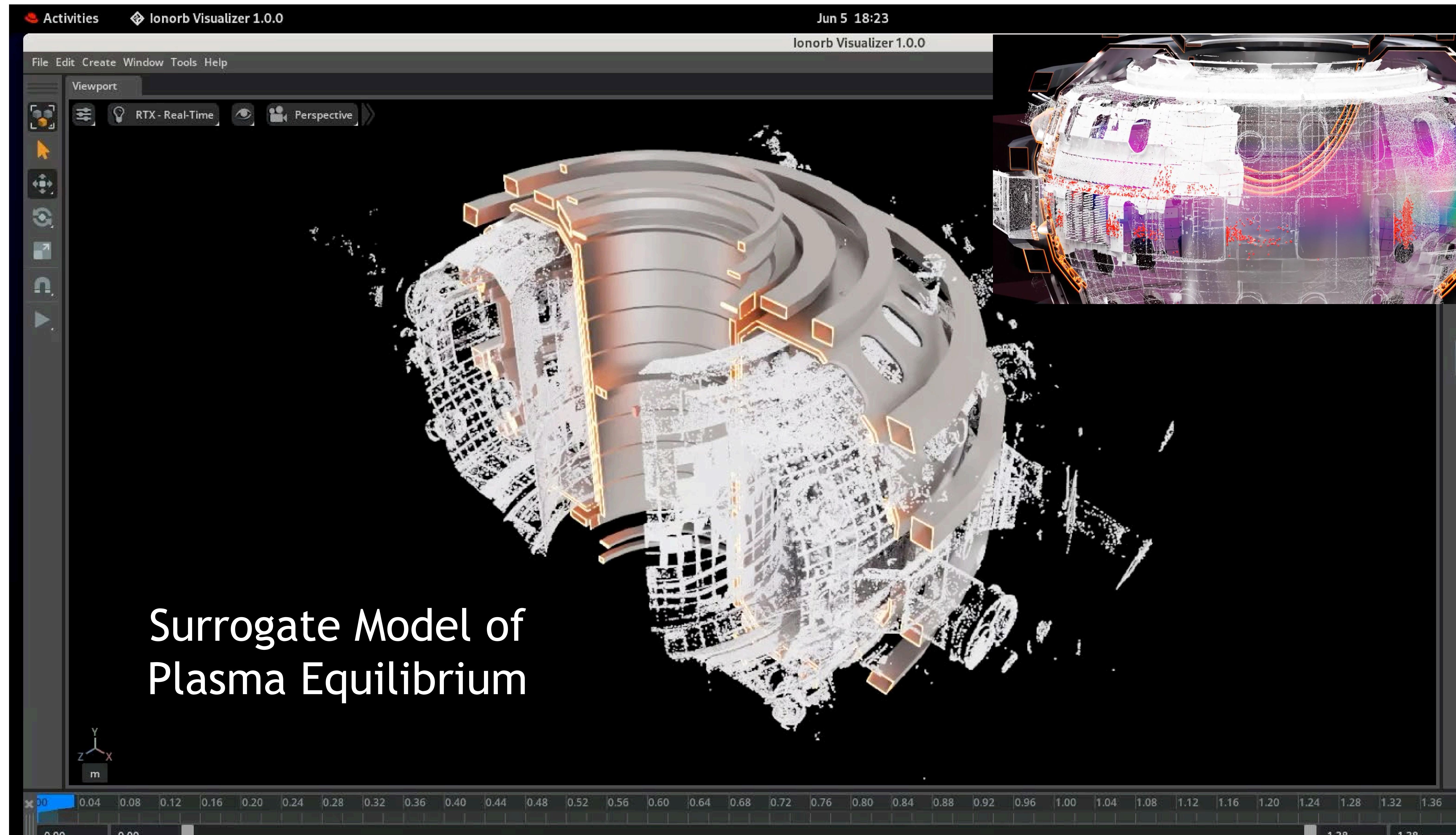
control plasma behavior
mitigate violent disruption

operation



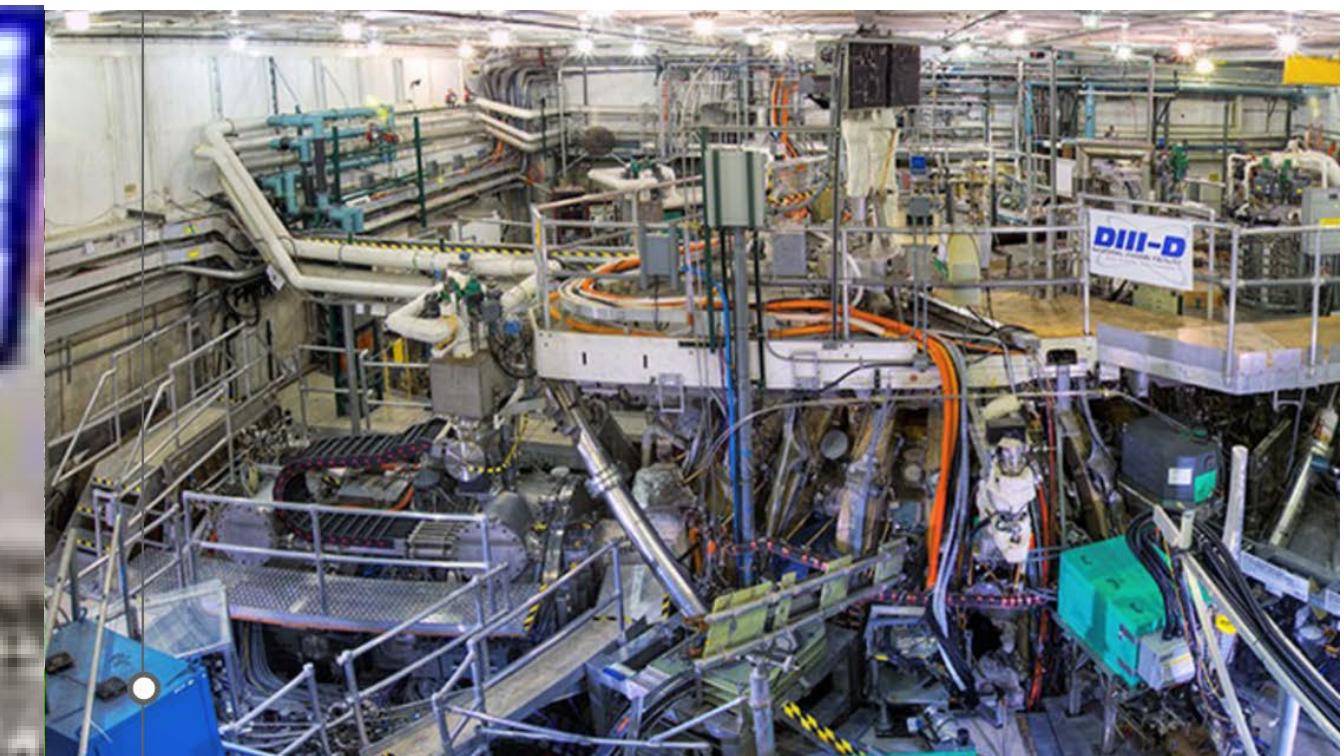
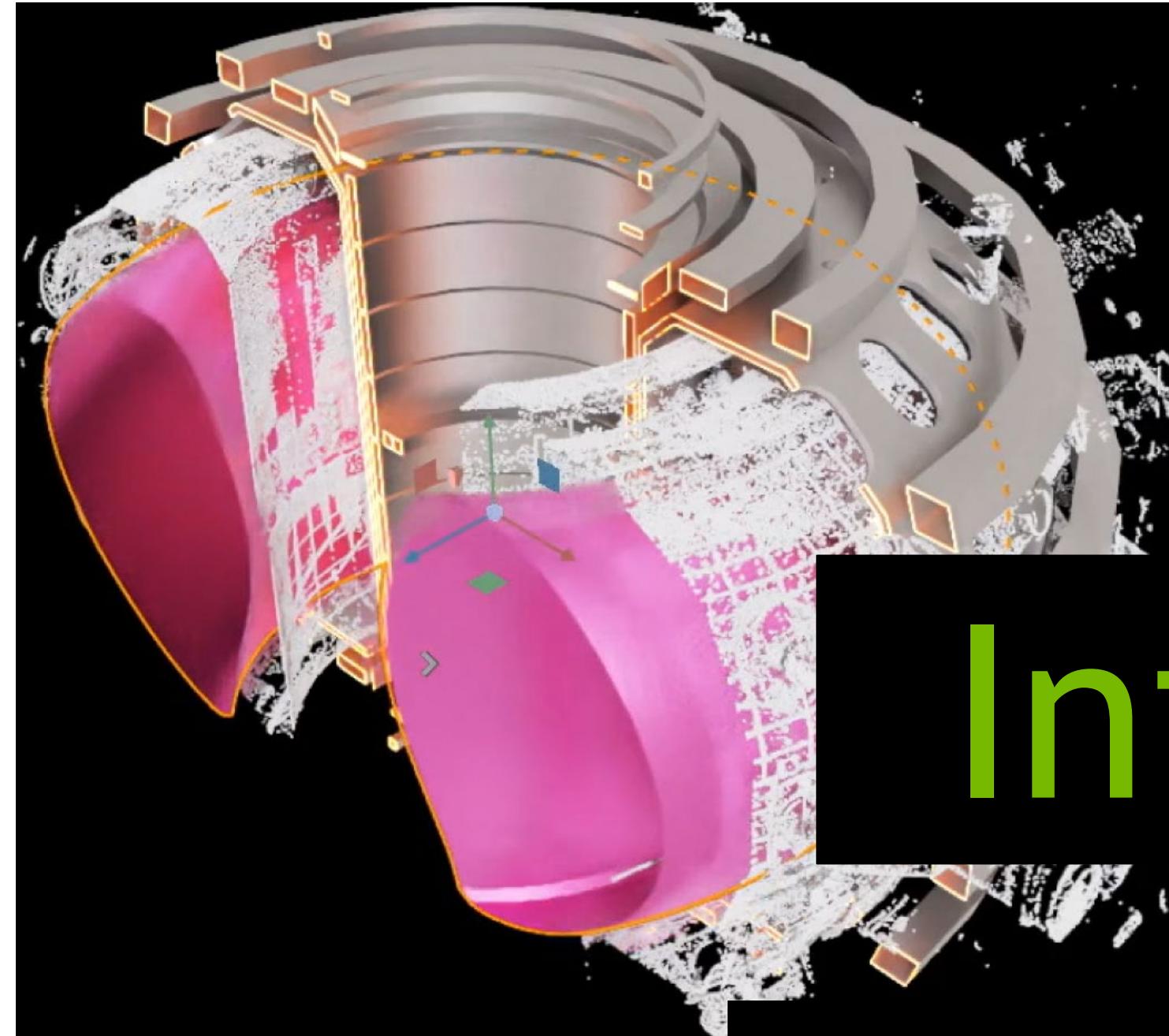
CURRENT STATUS BUILDING ON THE DIII-D PROOF OF CONCEPT

Aiming Toward A Twenty-First Century Moon Shot



CURRENT STATUS BUILDING ON THE DIII-D PROOF OF CONCEPT

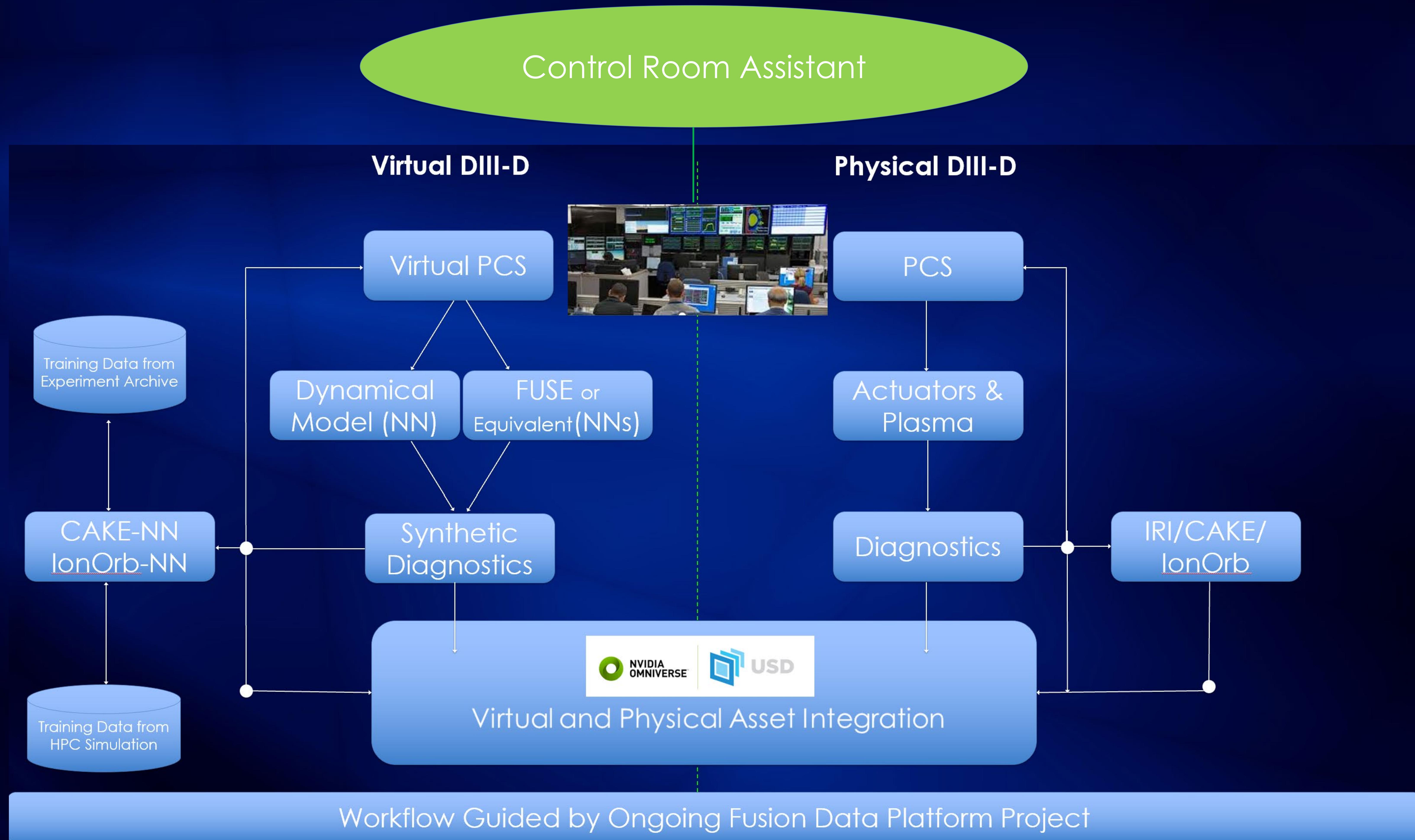
Aiming Toward A Twenty-First Century Moon Shot



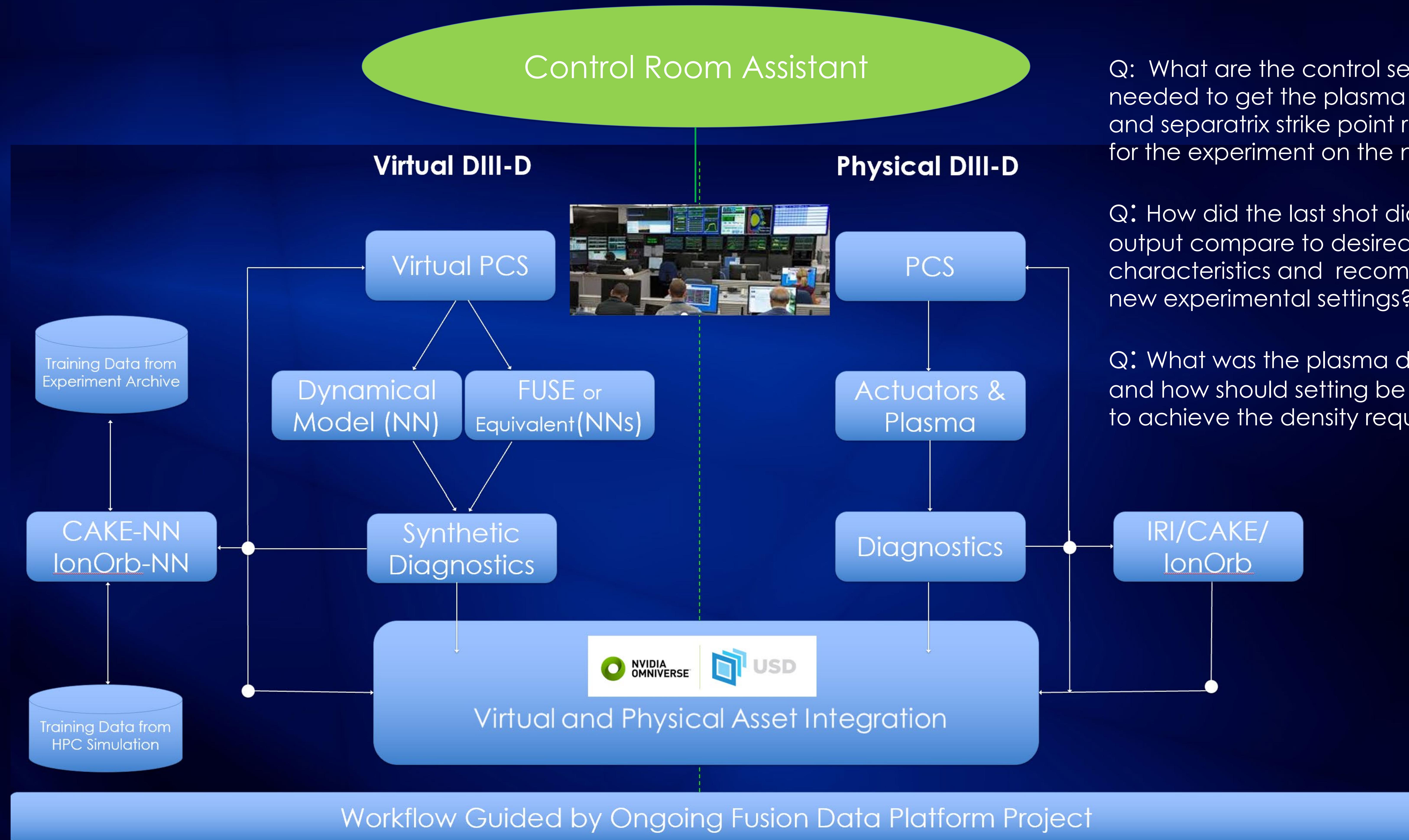
Interactive Surrogates of the Full Shot

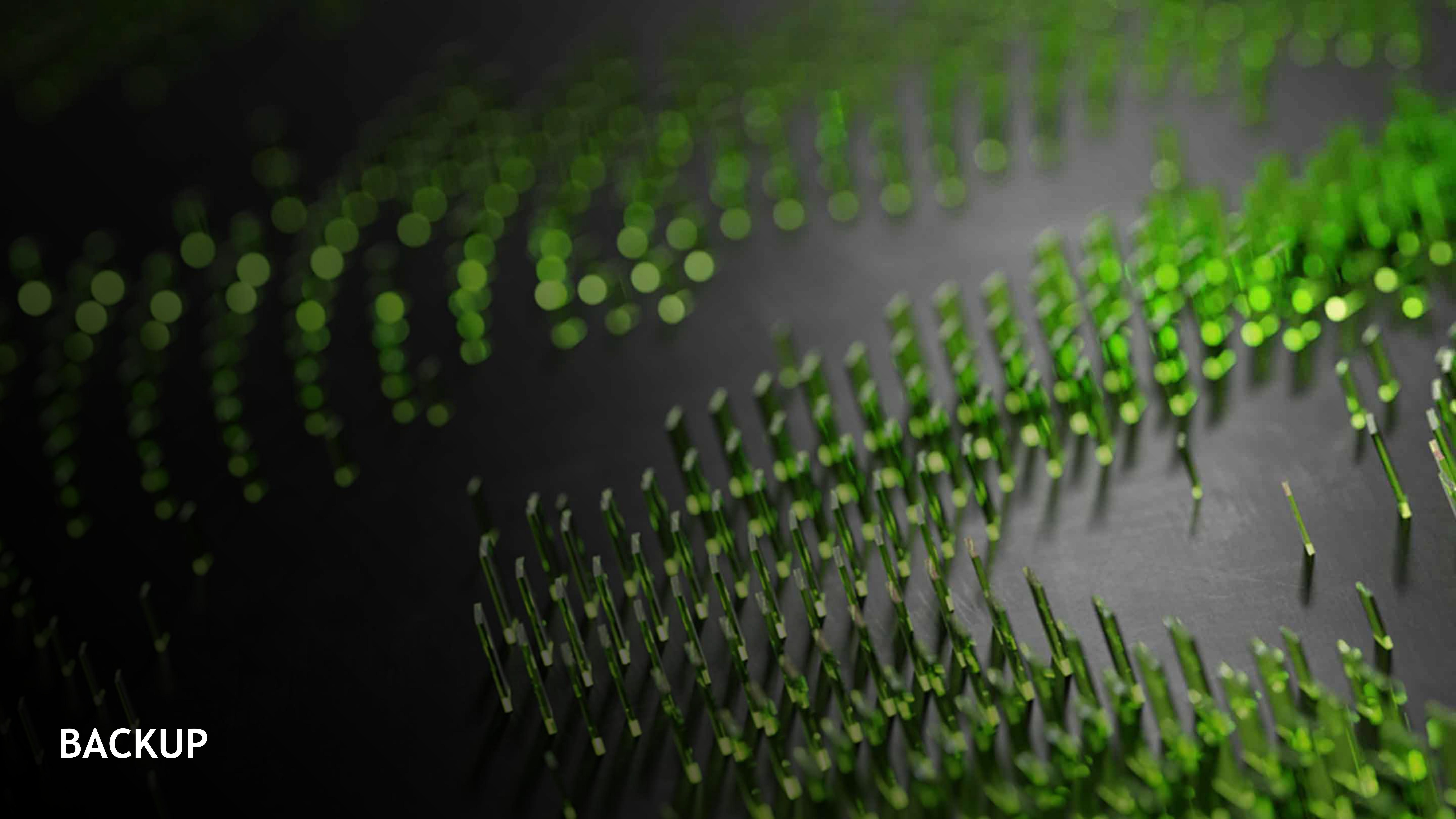


Plan to Extend the DIII-D Interactive Digital Twin for 2026



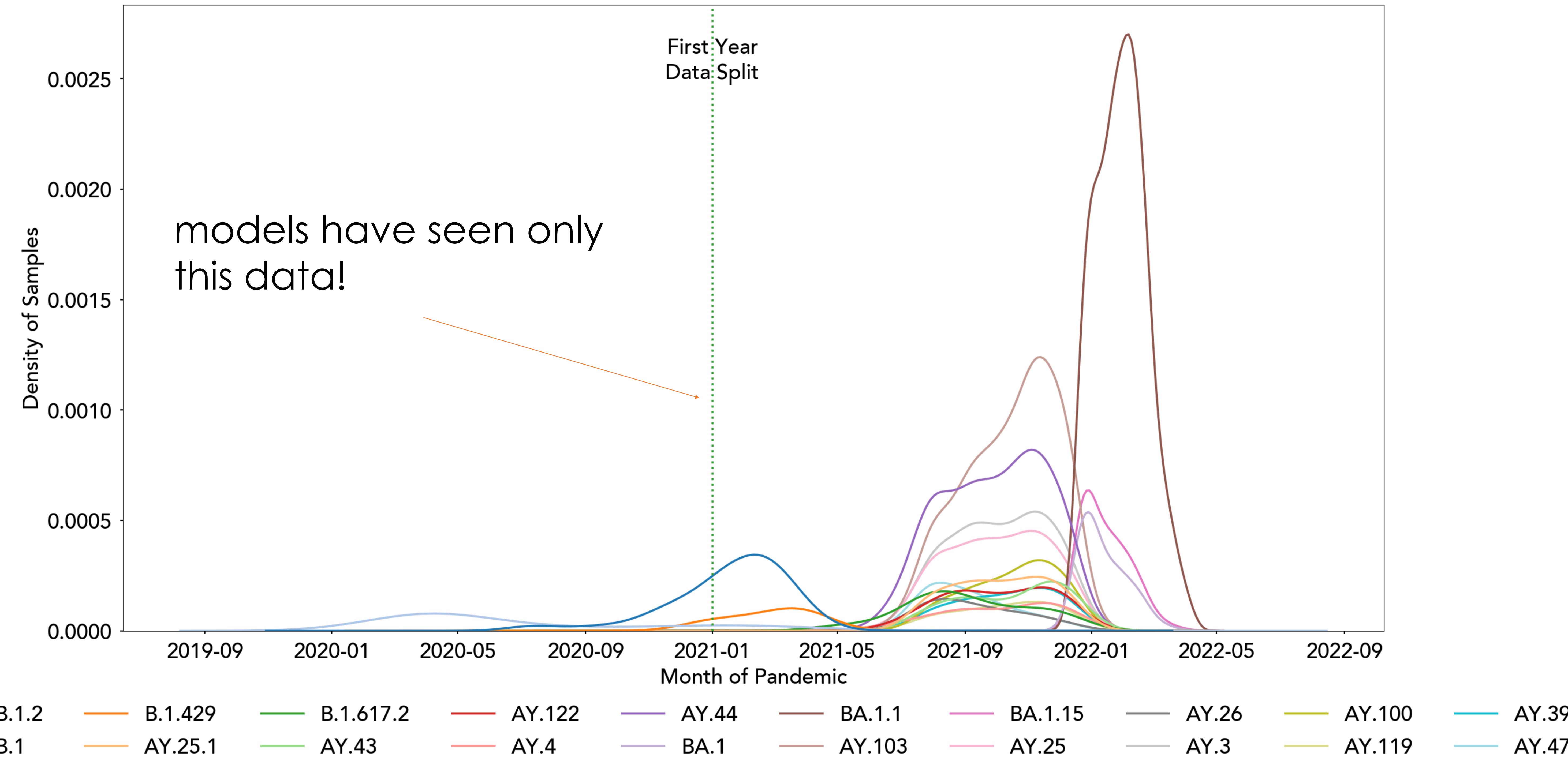
Plan to Extend the DIII-D Interactive Digital Twin for 2026



A close-up photograph of a field of green grass. The grass is dense and appears to be well-maintained. The background is dark, which makes the green grass stand out. The lighting is natural, suggesting it was taken during the day. There are no other objects or people in the image.

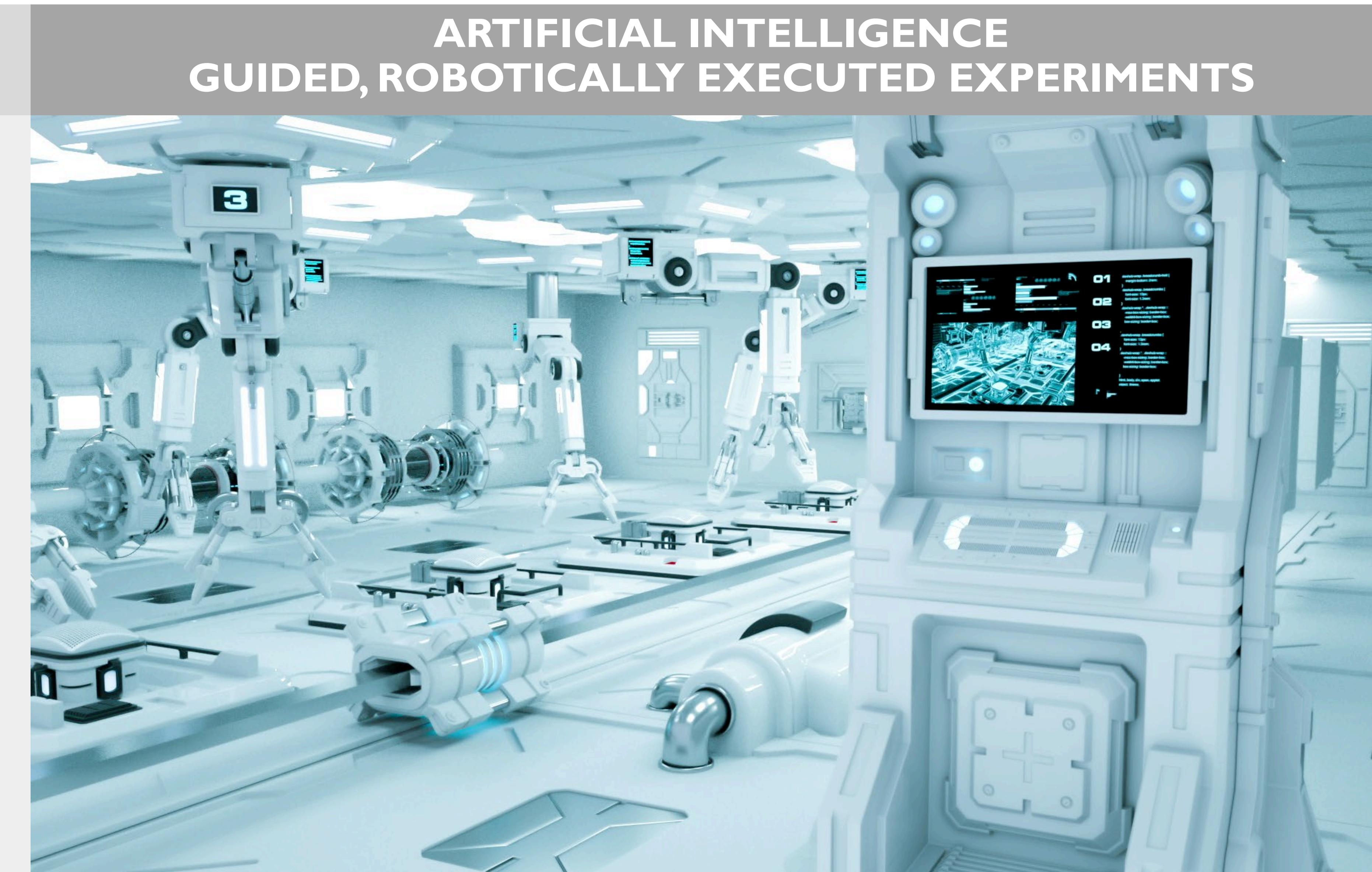
BACKUP

GenSLMs finetuned on SARS-CoV-2 genomes can distinguish variants

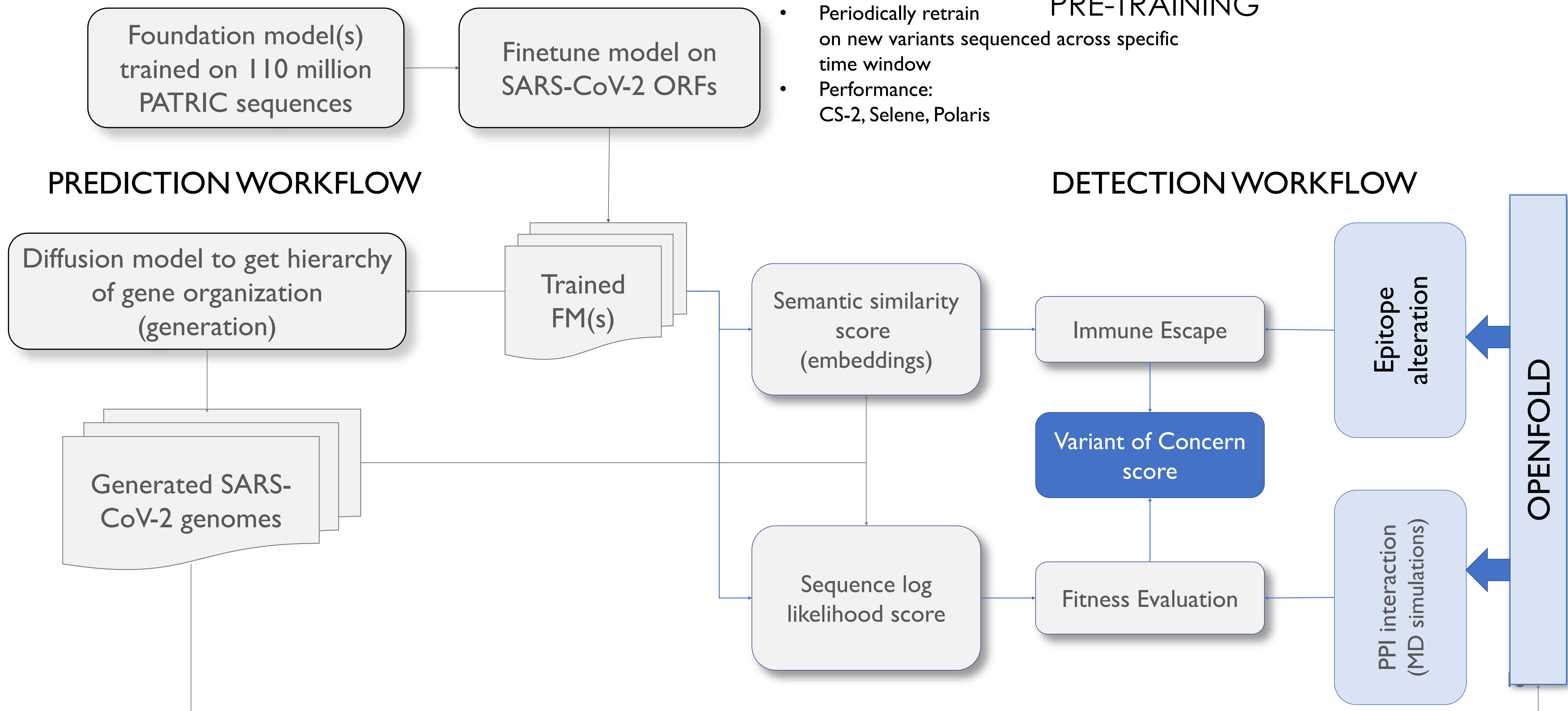


POC ANL and U Chicago Smart “Factory” for Probing & Designing Complex Biological Systems

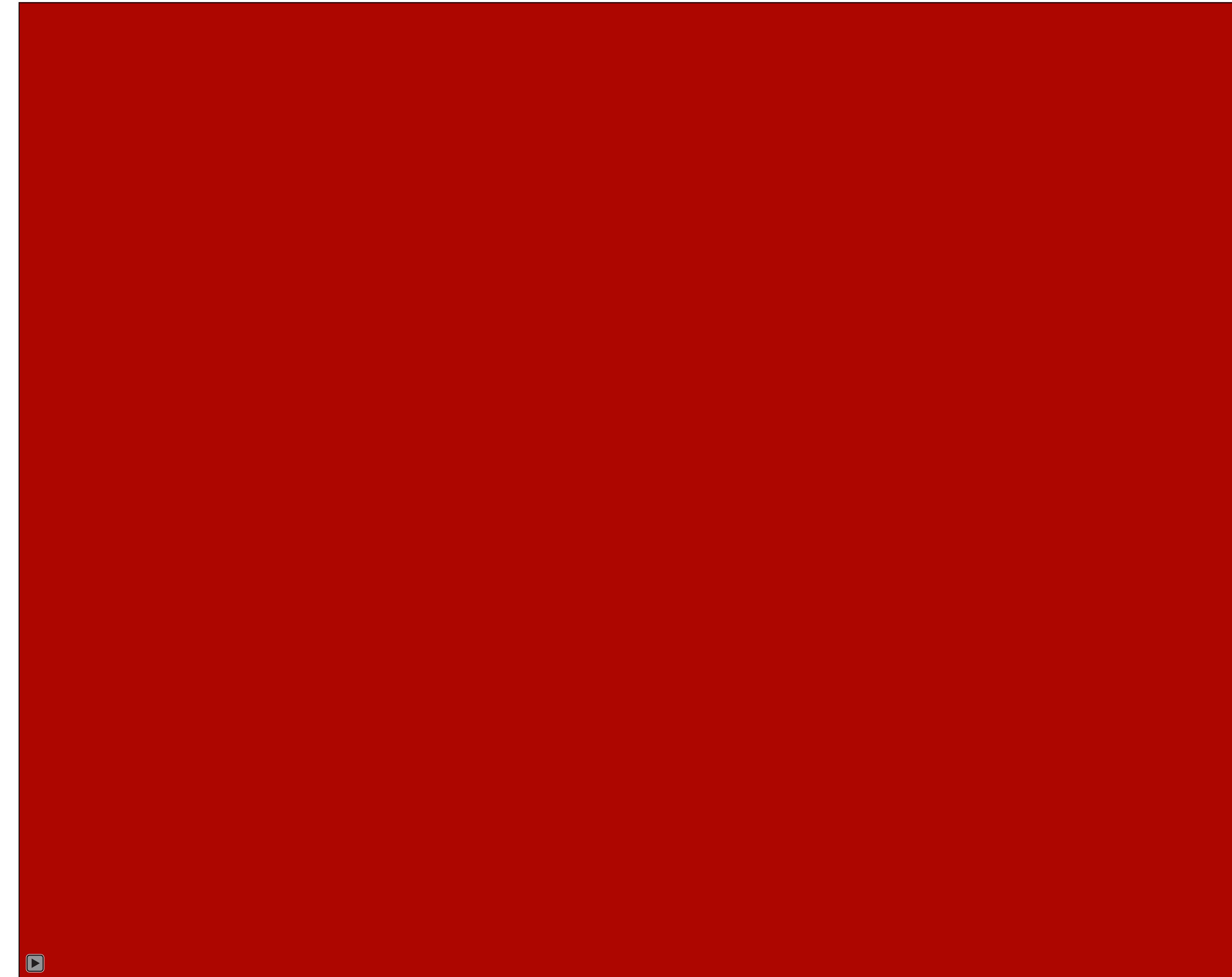
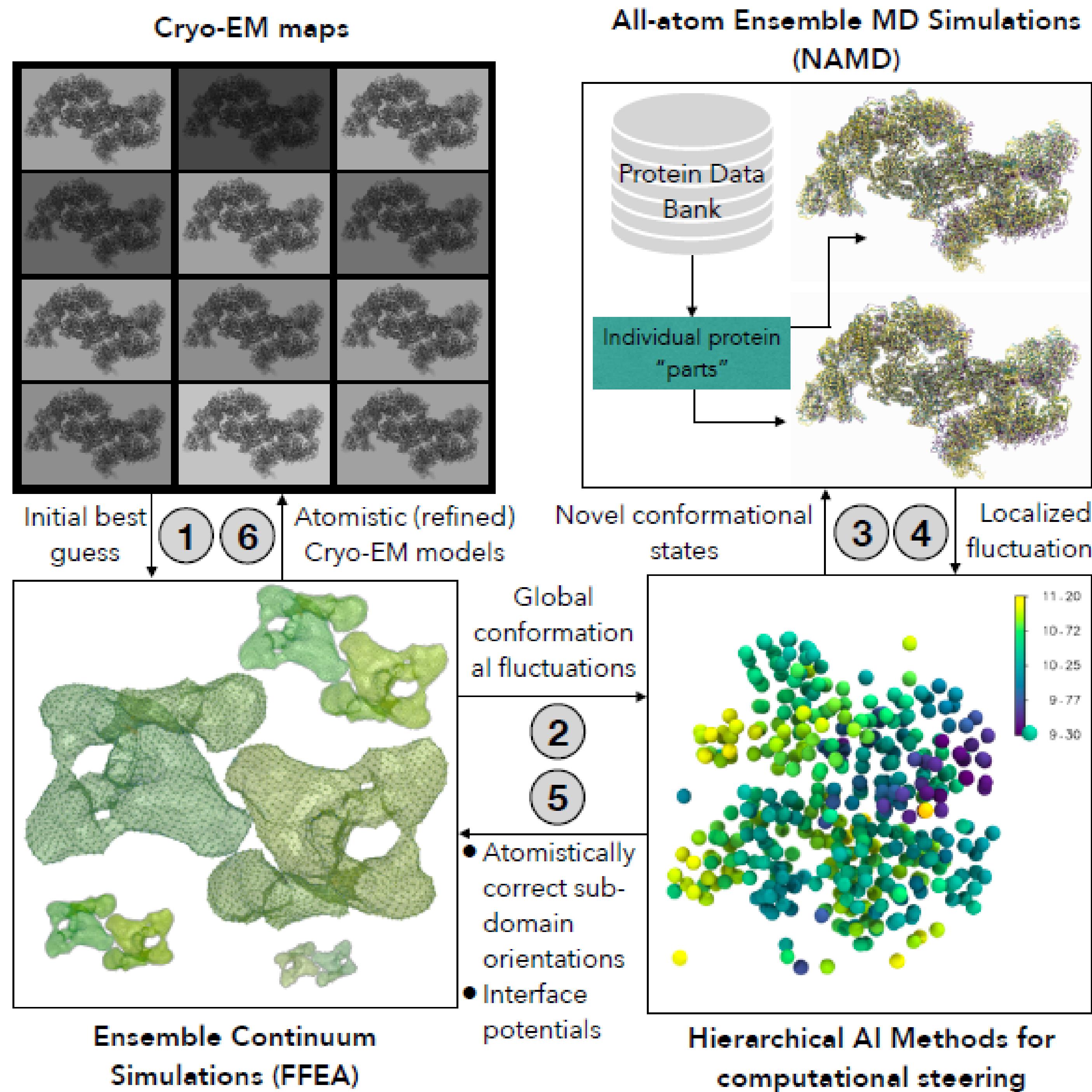
- Accelerate the discovery process
- Elevate human creativity to higher level goals
- Democratize biological systems design approaches
- Unbiased data collection and evaluation



Using foundation models to predict SARS-CoV-2 evolution

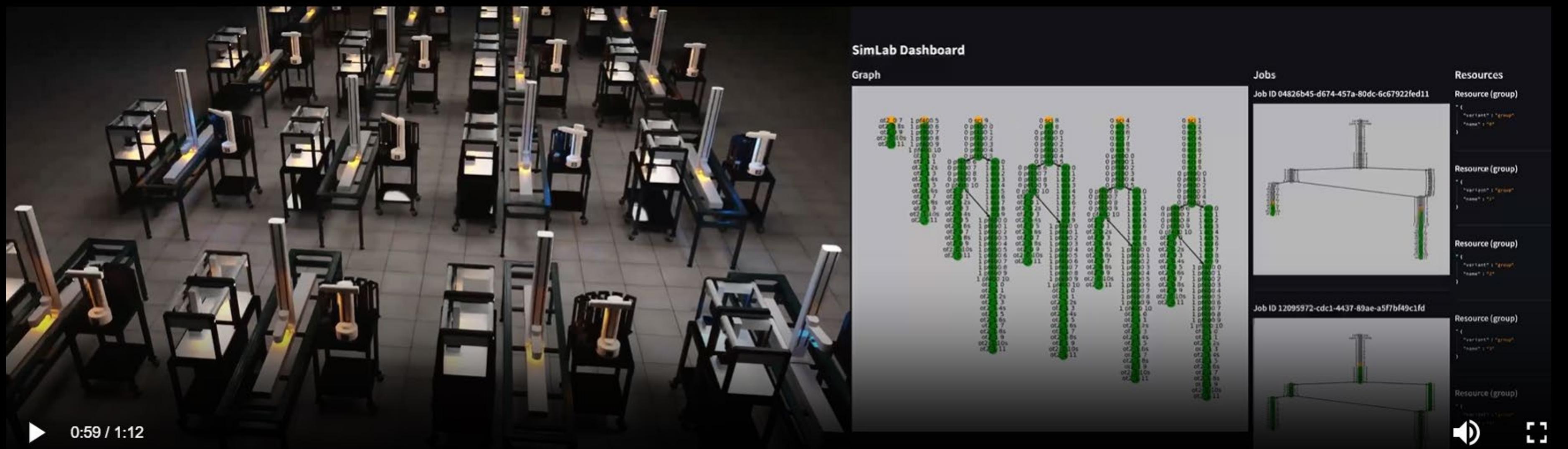
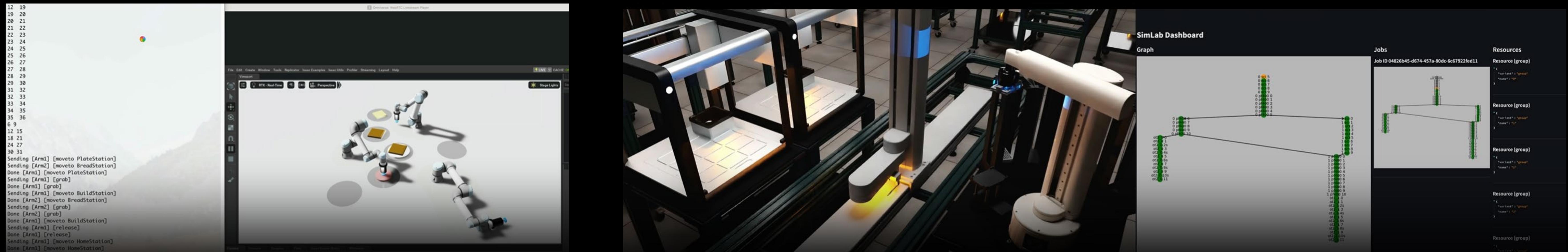


Science goal: Understand how to “trap” the SARS-CoV-2 replication-transcription complex (RTC) using Low Res CryoEM



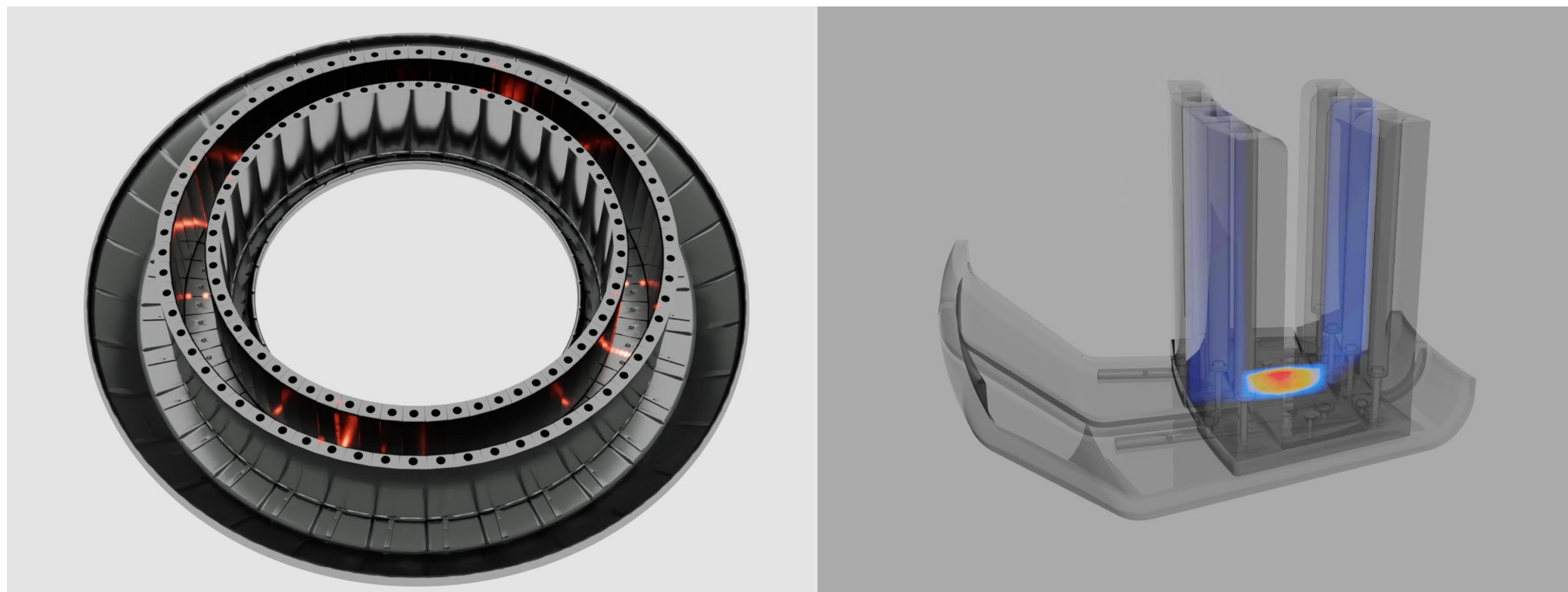
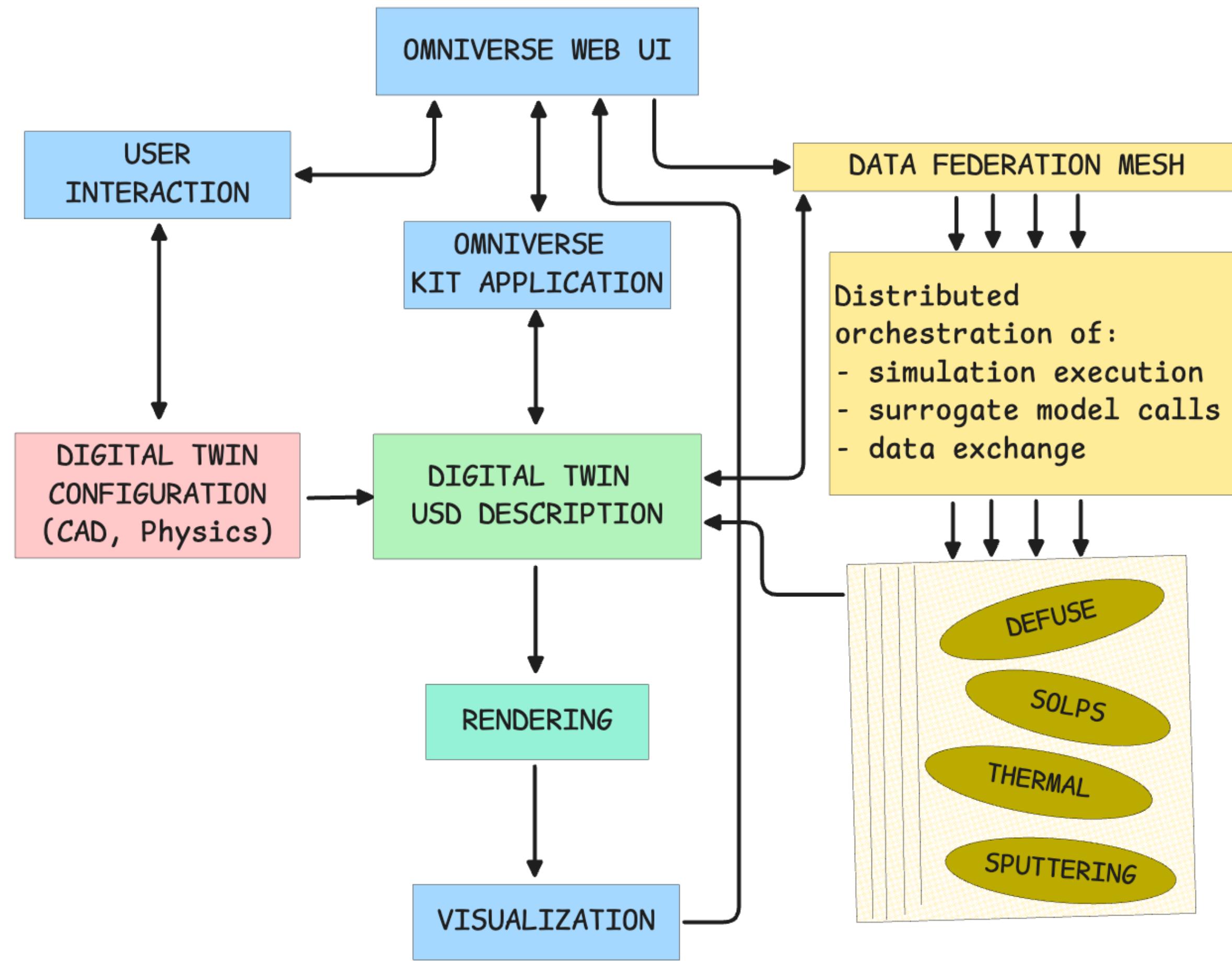
Use chatGPT and IssacSim with Omniverse to Automate Robots in the BioLab

<https://people.cs.uchicago.edu/~rorymb/videos/sandwich3.mp4>



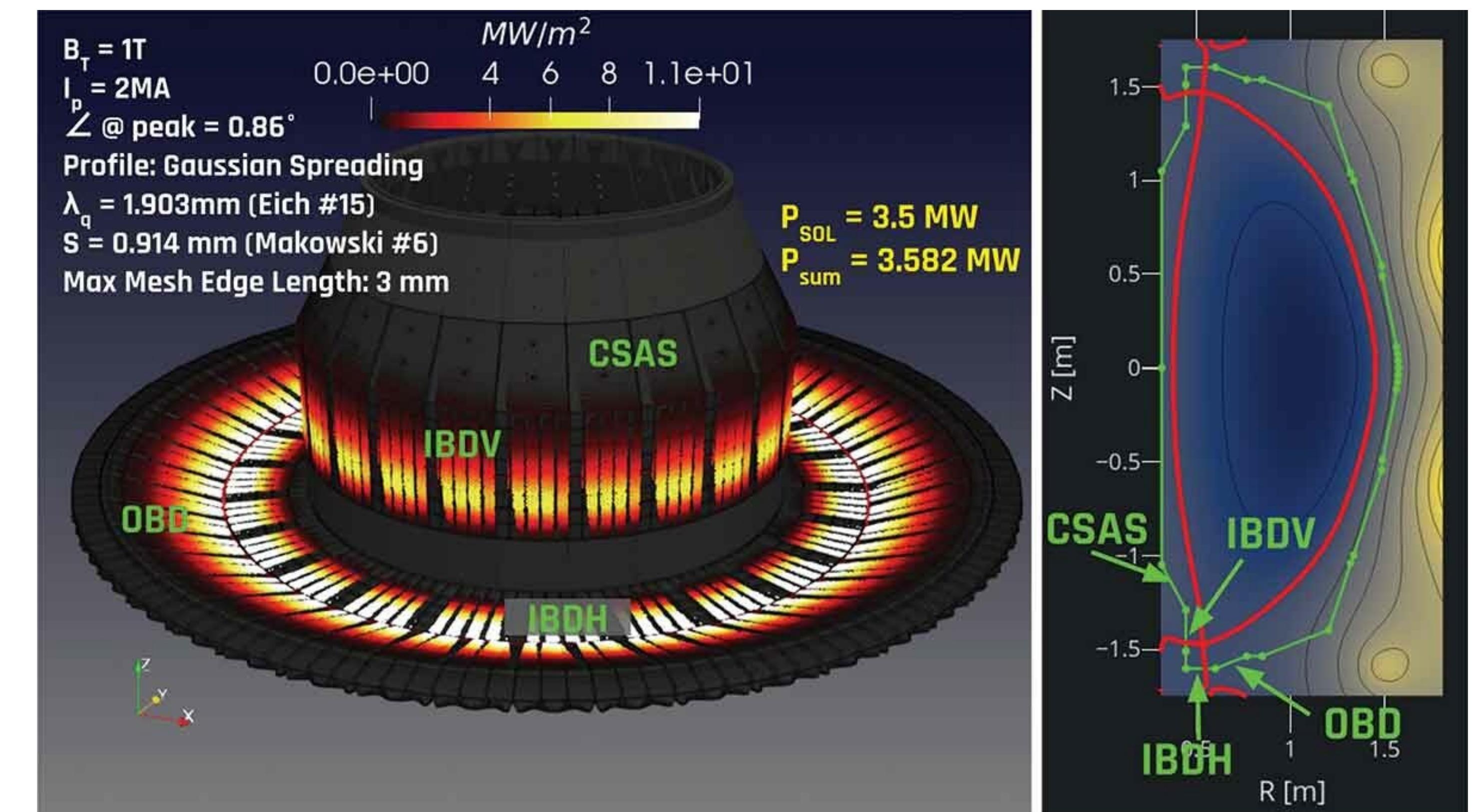
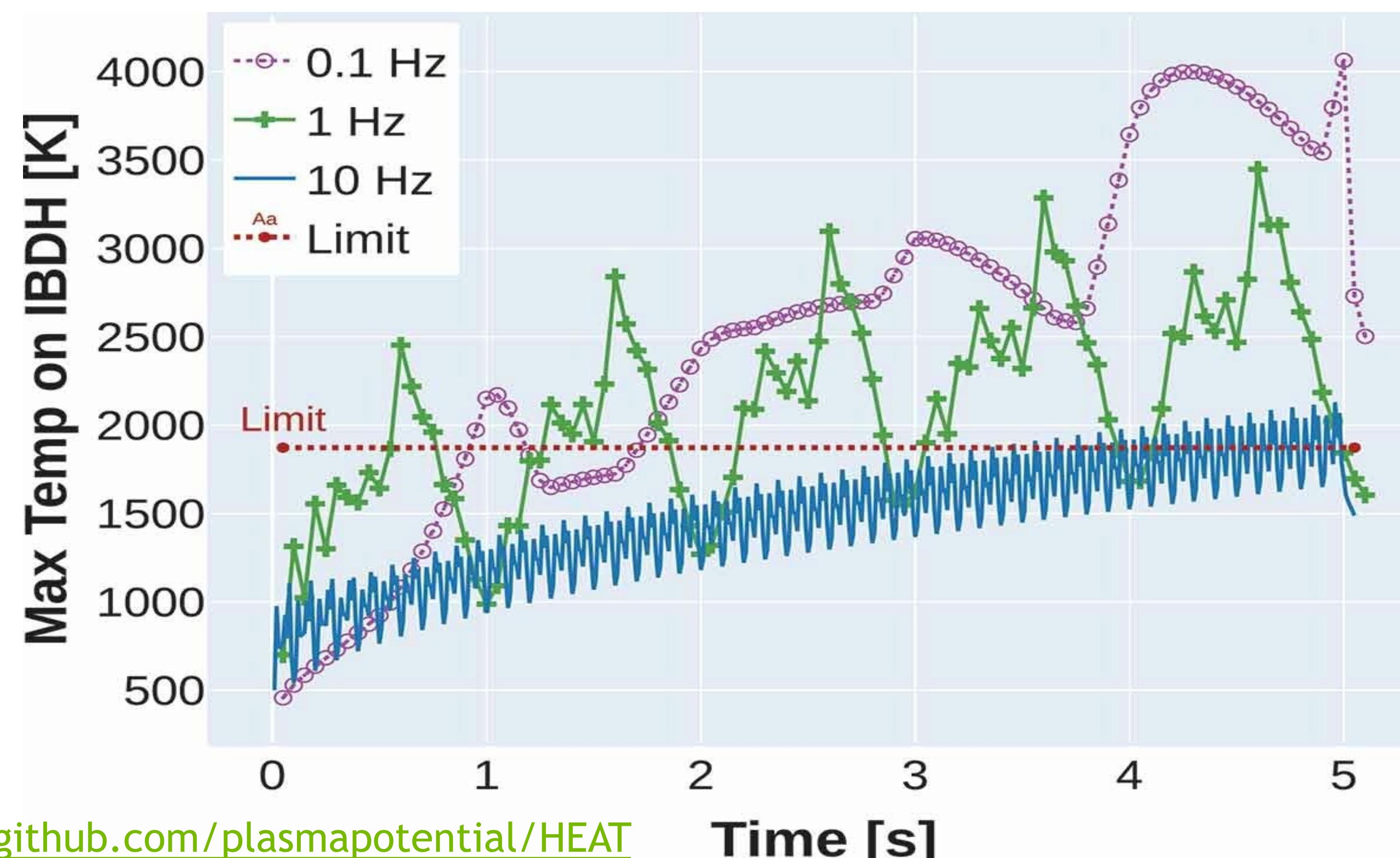
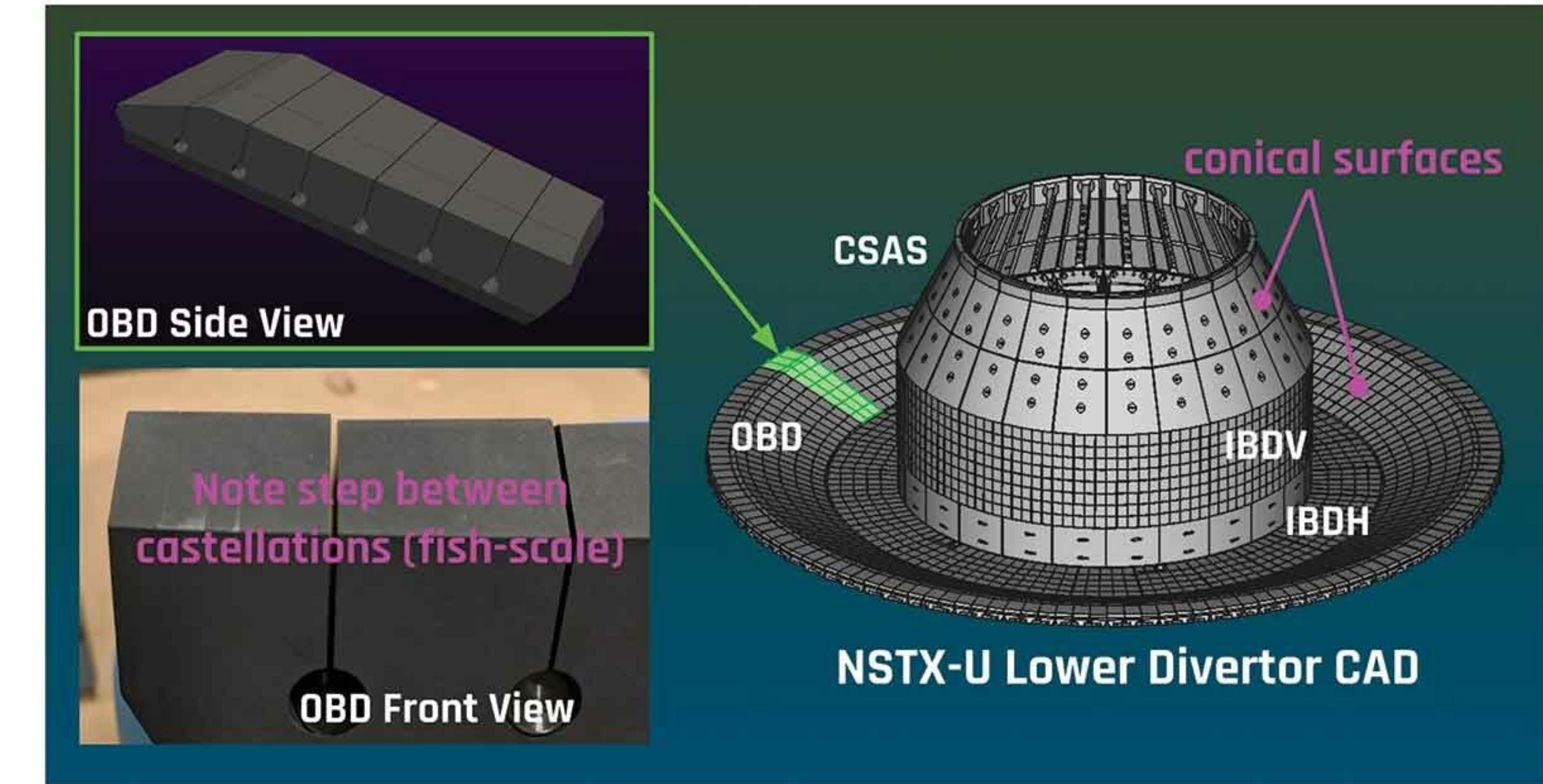
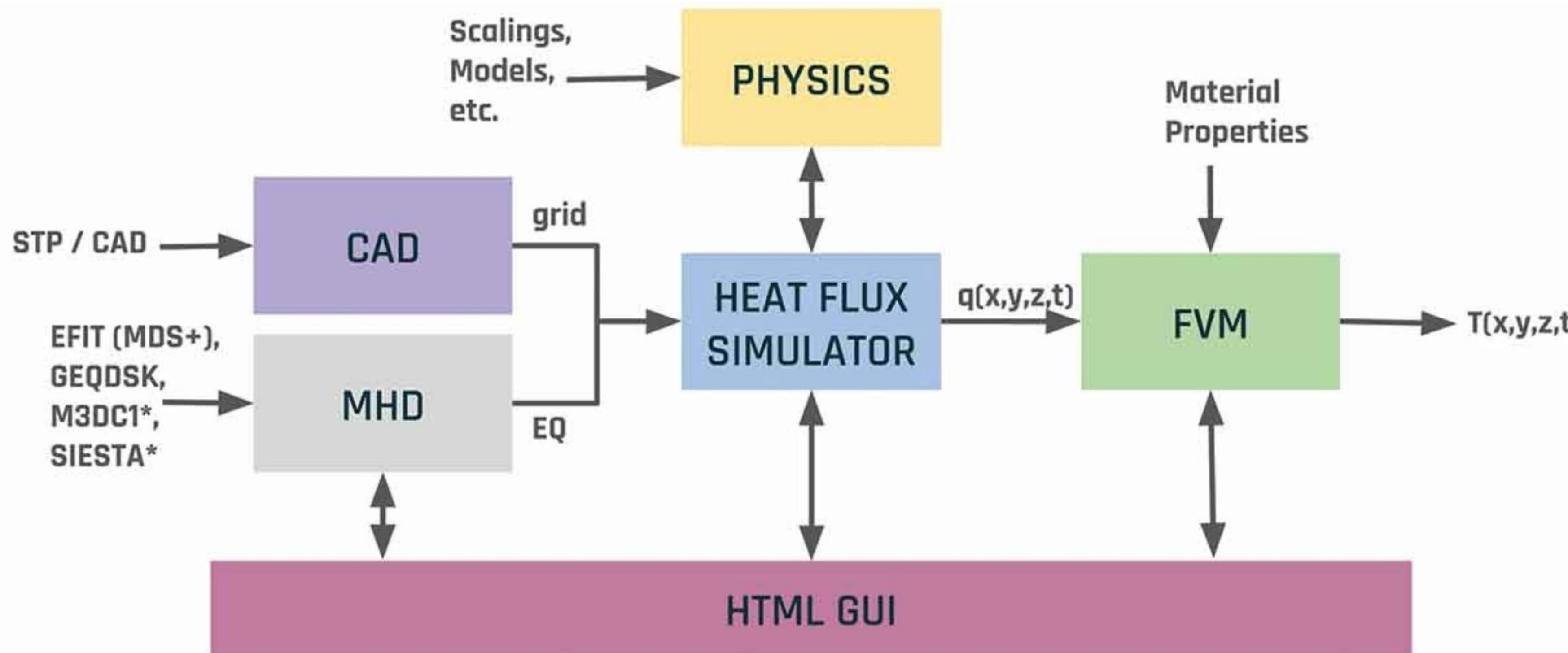
EPFL TCV Digital Twin

Ongoing EUROfusion POC Project for orchestrating and visualizing reactor simulations and surrogate models



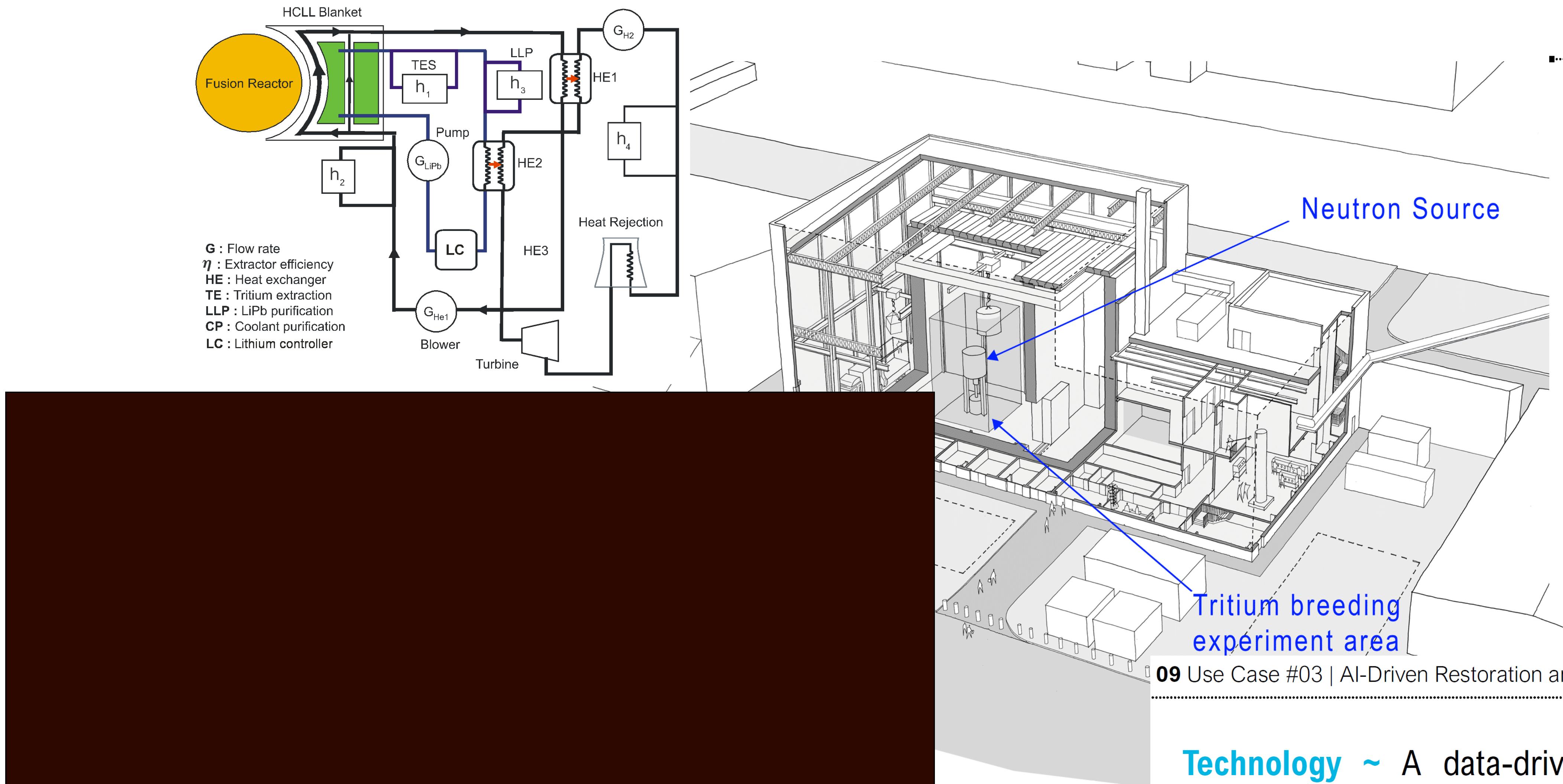
PLASMA FACING MATERIAL DESIGN

Key Model Capability for Many Startups in Design Phase



POC WITH UKAEA TO MODEL THE BREEDER BLANKET

A Critical Component Required to Create Tritium



09 Use Case #03 | AI-Driven Restoration and Monitoring Framework for Plasma-Facing Mirrors

IDOM

Challenge ~ Degradation of plasma-facing mirrors leads to the **corruption of interferometric measurements** that are critical to estimating the conditions of the plasma. There is a pressing need for **alternative strategies that strengthen the robustness of plasma-facing mirrors** and offer **redundancy to associated diagnostics**.

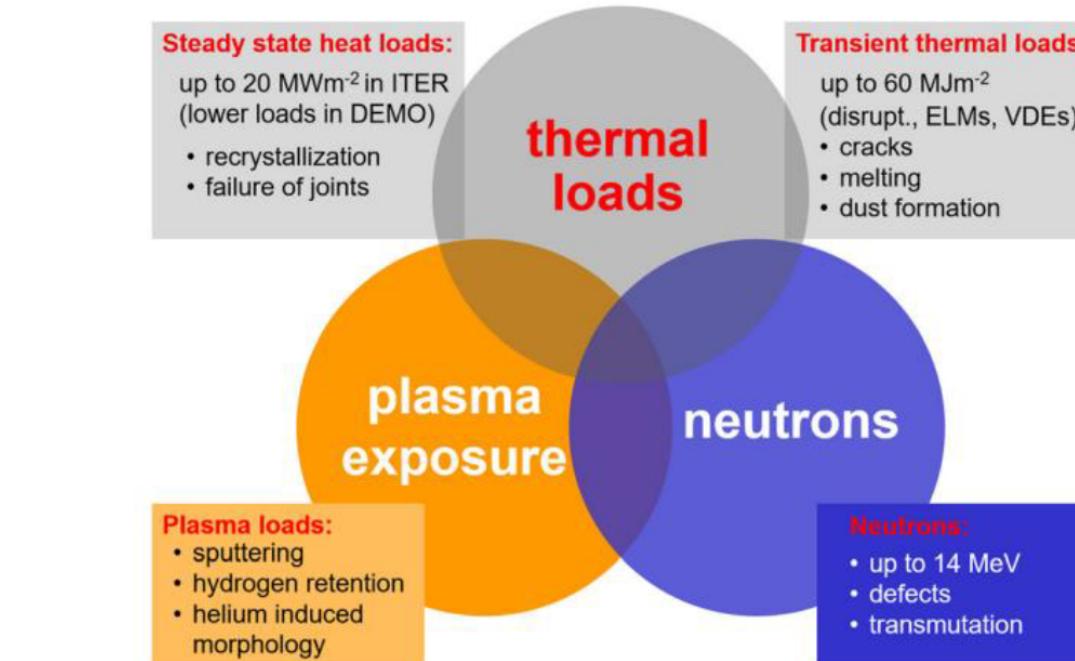


Figure 6 | Wall loads in D-T burning magnetic confinement experiments (Linke et al., 2019)

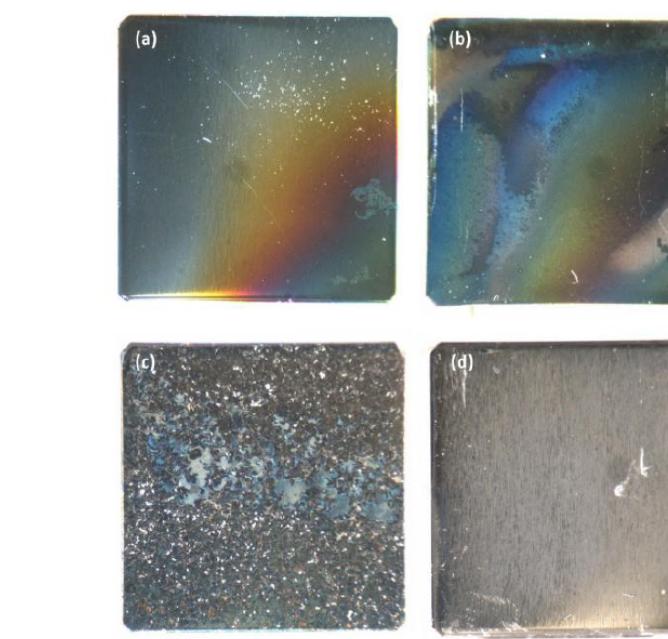


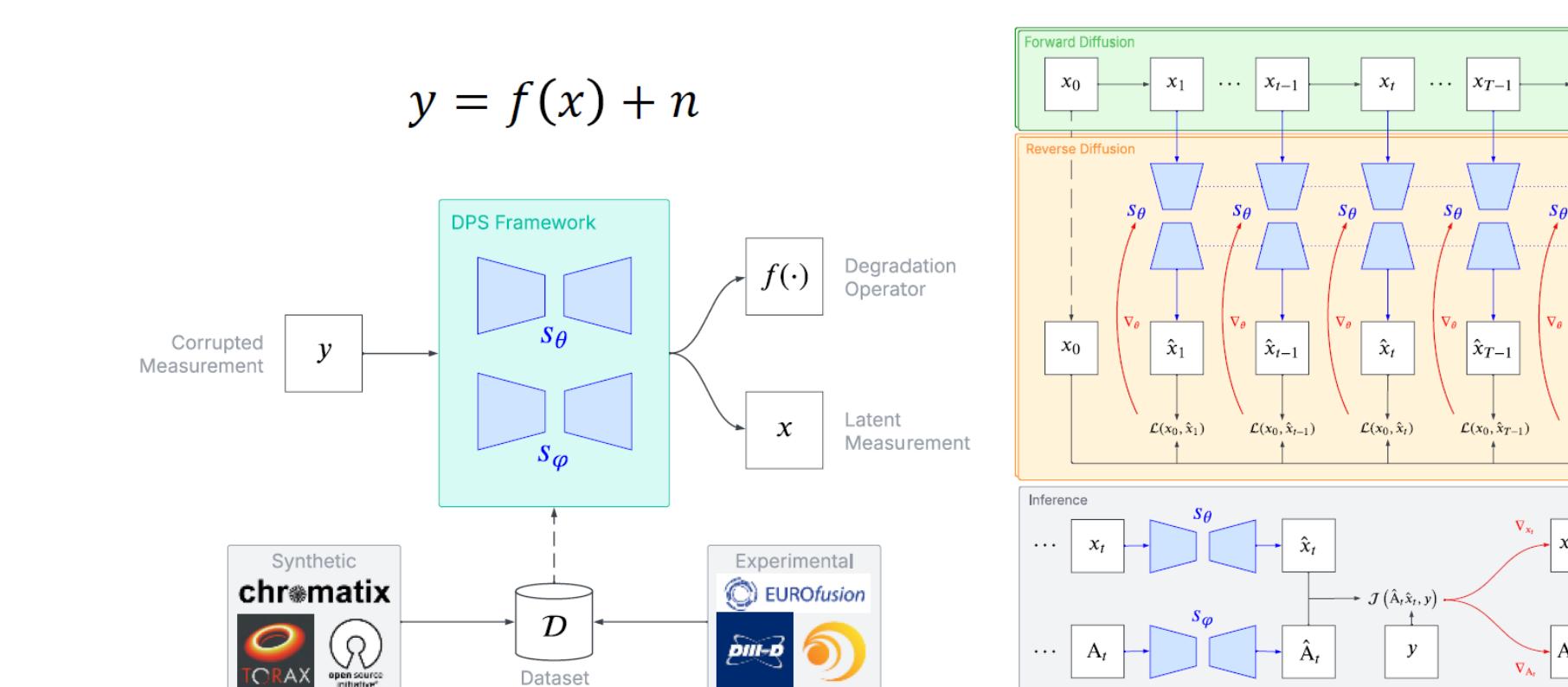
Figure 7 | Photos of mirrors from different divertor positions after ILW-3 (Moon et al., 2019)

09 Use Case #03 | AI-Driven Restoration and Monitoring Framework for Plasma-Facing Mirrors

IDOM

Technology ~ A data-driven framework using **diffusion models** (i.e., Diffusion Posterior Sampling) to:

- Restore corrupted diagnostics.**
- Estimate the degradation** of mirror for health monitoring.



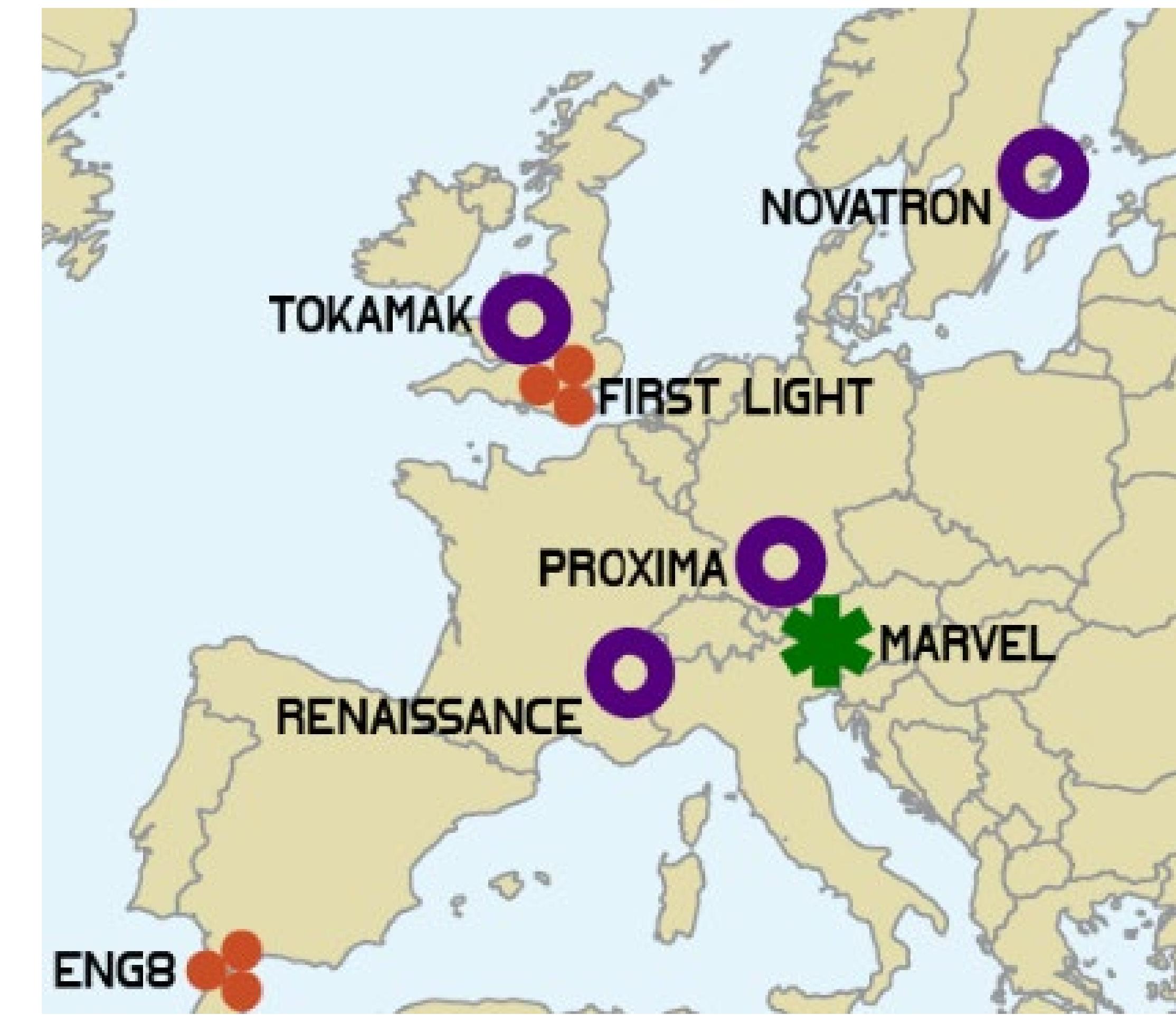
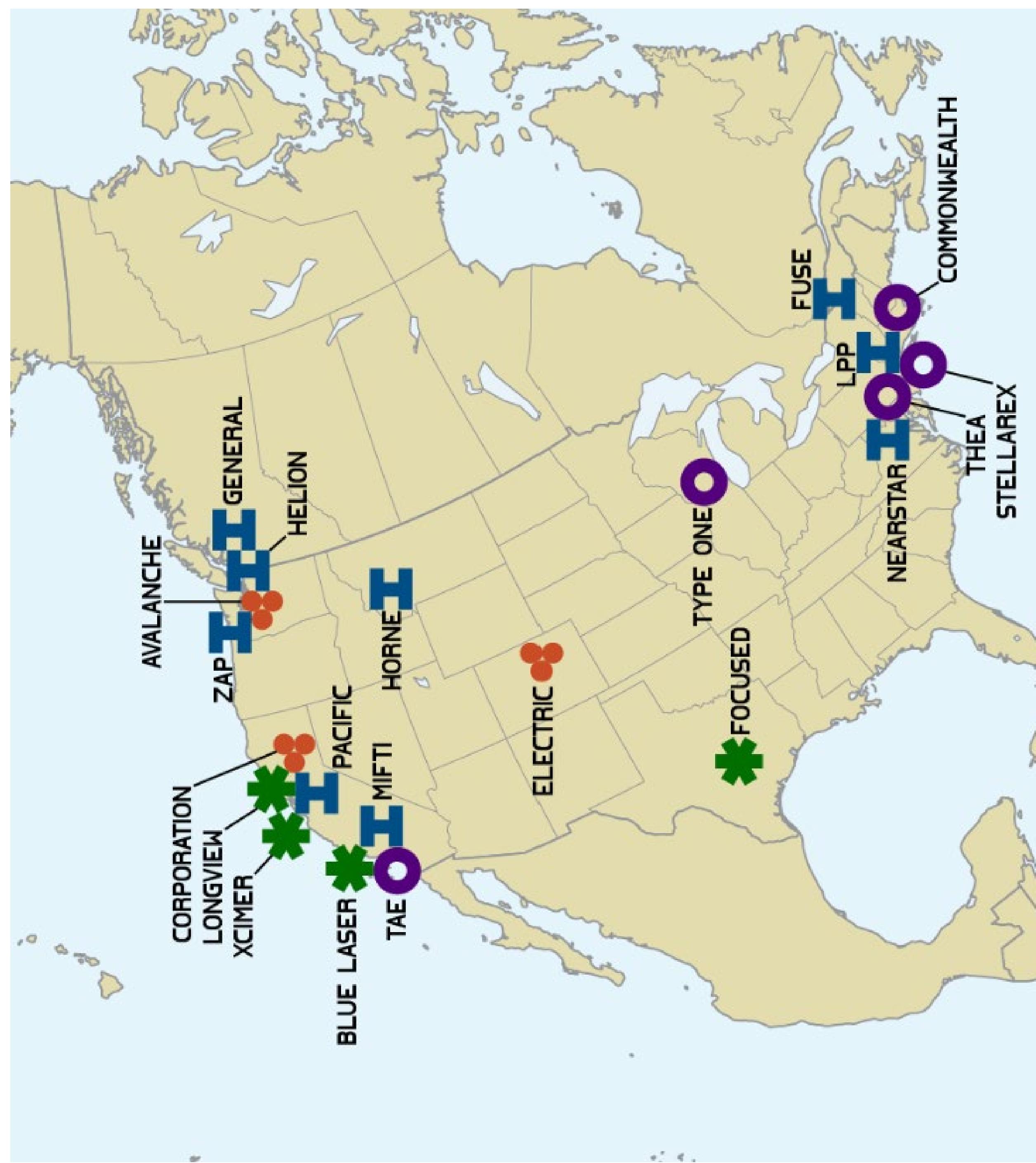
SUMMARY

- First Introduced by NASA as Part of the Manned Space Mission to the Moon
- The Critical Component of a Digital Twin is the Bi-Directional Interaction of the Virtual Model with the Physical Asset or System being Modeled
- Conventional Models are Sufficiently Accurate but Generally too Slow to Be Interactive
- With Sufficient Training AI Models Are Capable of Real Time with Comparable Accuracy that Can be Mapped to the Appropriate Time Scale for the Full Asset Being Modeled
- The Current Progress of the Digital Twin for Tokamaks is Underway with Multiple Experimental Facilities

FIRE COLLABORATIVES

- FIRE Collaboratives: FES wants the new collaboratives to function as virtual, centrally managed teams bridging FES's basic science research programs and the needs of the fusion industry, including the eight companies in the Milestone Program. A FIRE Data Repository would make their findings available to other researchers and end users.
- The FIRE program was announced in May 2023 with four cross-cutting areas of focus: fusion materials, fusion blanket and fuel cycle systems, fusion enabling technologies, and advanced simulations for design and optimization. The [six chosen collaboratives](#) are listed below:
- Advanced Profile Prediction for Fusion Pilot Plant Design (APP-FPP). Lead organization, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Members include Oak Ridge and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories.
- [Fuel Cycle Fusion Innovation Research Engine \(FC-FIRE\)](#). Lead organization, Savannah River National Laboratory. Members include Idaho, Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, and Sandia National Laboratories.
- Accelerating Fusion Blanket Development through Nuclear Testing (BNT). Lead organization, INL. Members include Oak Ridge, Pacific Northwest, Princeton Plasma Physics, and Savannah River National Laboratories.
- Target Injector Nexus for Development Research (TINDeR). Lead organization, General Atomics. Members include SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory and LLNL.
- Rapid High-Fidelity Bulk Irradiated Materials Data Generation to Accelerate Solutions for Commercial Fusion Energy Systems. Lead organization, MIT.
- [Integrated Materials Program to Accelerate Chamber Technologies \(IMPACT\)](#). Lead organization, University of Tennessee. Members include ORNL and INL.
- The total anticipated funding for FIRE collaboratives is \$180 million for projects lasting up to four years. Additional awards may be made in the future, contingent on the availability of congressional appropriations

FUSION START UPS

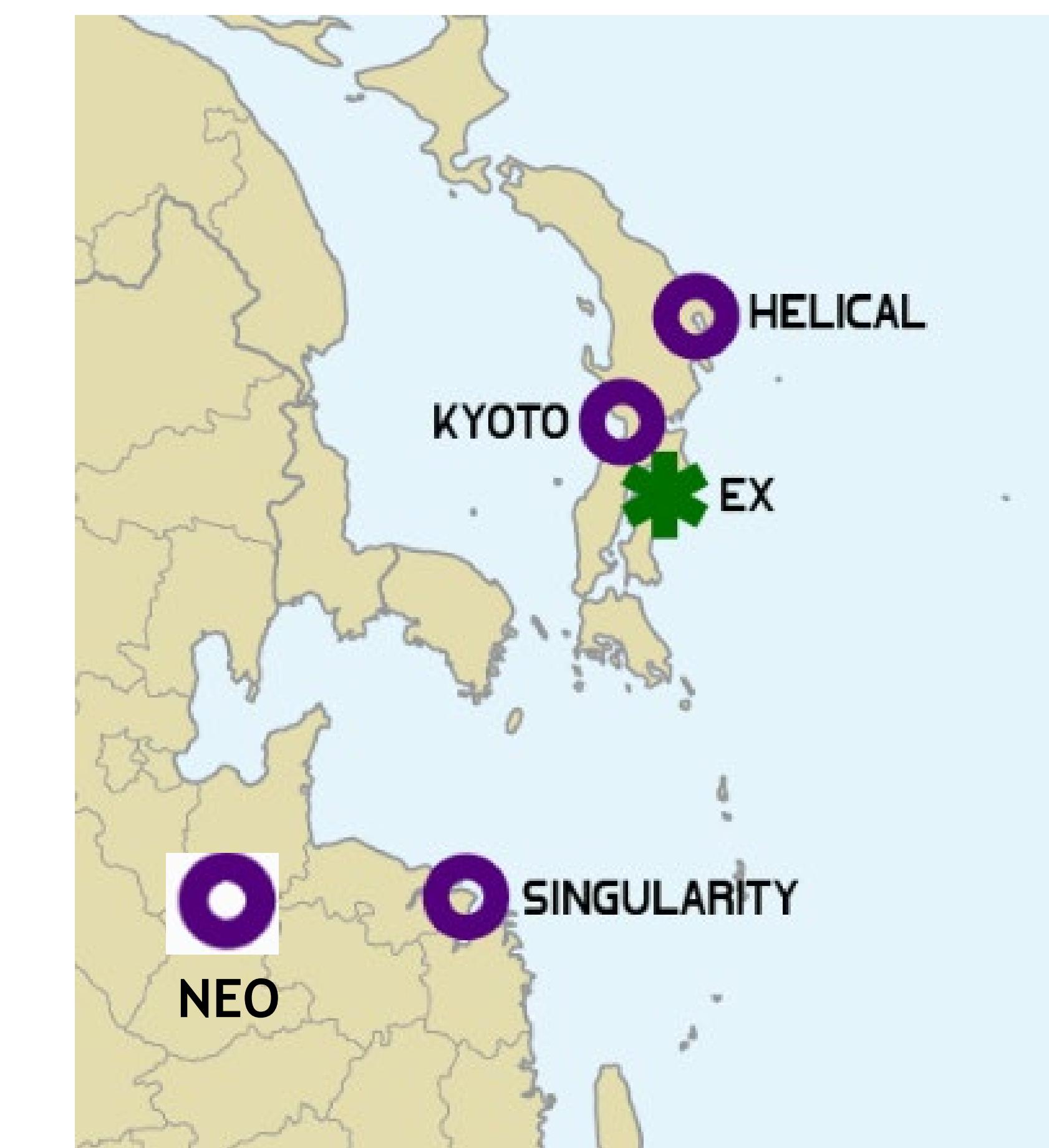


FUSION ENERGY COMPANIES

A noncomprehensive list of start-up companies pursuing commercial fusion energy in April 2024. *De facto* borders. Elastic III projection.

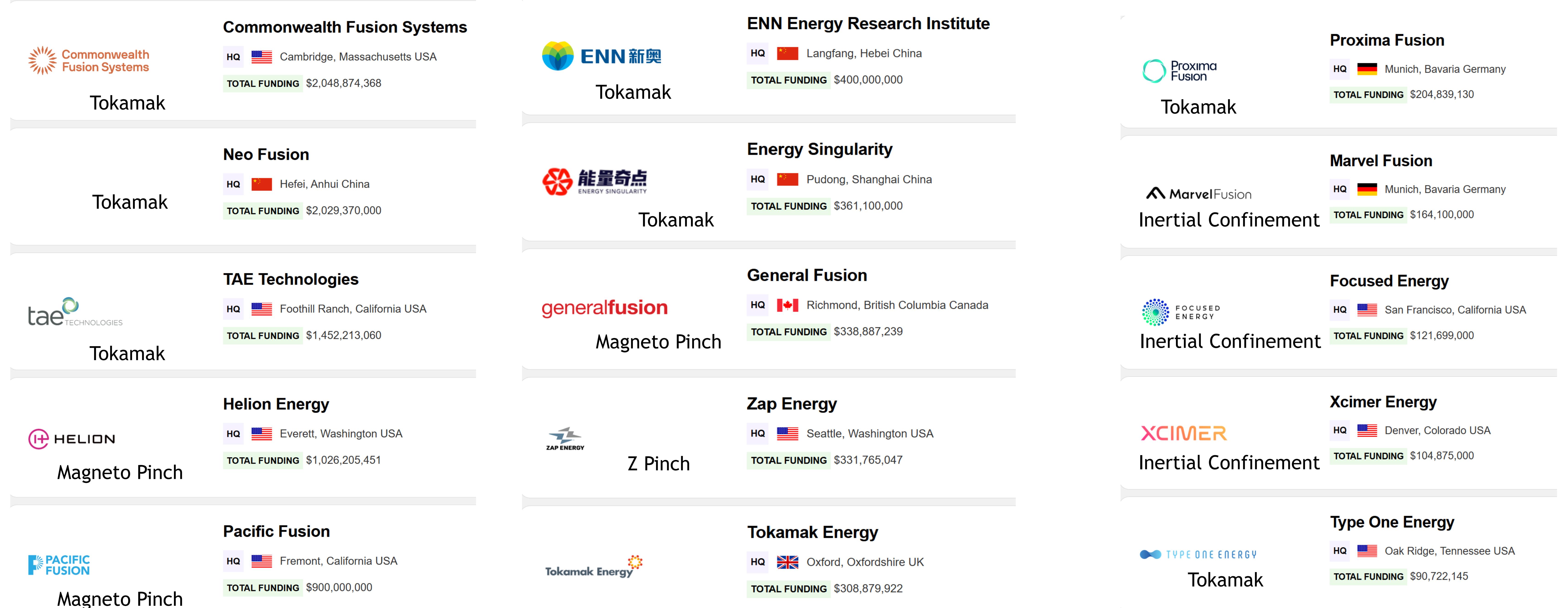
Legend:

- Steady-state magnetic confinement
- ★ Laser-driven Inertial confinement
- Magneto-inertial confinement
- Other



TOP FUSION ENERGY STARTUPS

Companies With >/= \$100K Funding



<https://www.fusionenergybase.com/organizations>

Proposed codes to operate/accelerate on STELLAR-AI - 5 year plan

Scope	Code / Responsibility	Code Description	PPPL Lead / PoC
HPC-AI hardware procurement	STELLAR-AI		Stephane Ethier
Code acceleration / algorithm R&D with Nvidia, Microsoft, additional software developers and contributors	M3D-C1	Linear / nonlinear extended MHD - high-order FEM, unstructured mesh - tokamak & stellarator	Nate Ferraro
	NIMROD	Linear / nonlinear extended MHD - FEM in 2D + finite Fourier in toroidal dimension	Fatima Ebrahimi
	XGC	Non-linear Gyrokinetic PIC turbulence including X-point - tokamak and stellarator	Robert Hager
	Gkyell	Multi-scale / multi-physics continuum code - turbulence and transport	Ammar Hakim
	DEGAS2	Monte-Carlo neutral particle transport	George Wilkie
	PETRA-M	Fully 3D full-wave electromagnetic FEM for RF heating and current drive	Syunichi Shiraiwa
	GX	Nonlinear gyrokinetic turbulence - Fourier-Hermite-Laguerre spectral methods	Javier Escoto
	T3D	Transport solver for modeling macro-scale profile evolution	Jai Sachdev
	HYM / NOVA	HYM = Hybrid and MHD Simulation Code - fluid electrons, kinetic ions - for FRCs	Elena Belova
	NOVA	Stability properties of plasmas with energetic particles in tokamaks	Nikolai Gorelenkov
	NUBEAM	Comprehensive computational model for Neutral Beam Injection (NBI) in tokamaks	Alexei Pankin
	TRANSP	Integrated interpretive and predictive analysis of tokamak plasmas	Marina Gorlenkova
	SOLPS-ITER	Scrape-Off Layer Plasma Simulation - plasma fluid solver + Monte-Carlo kinetic neutral transport	Eric Emdee
	LM CFD	Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) for liquid metal flow in 3D geometries including MHD effects	Andrei Khodak
	HEAT	Heat flux Engineering Analysis Toolkit (HEAT) for heat flux incident upon PFCs	Michael Churchill
	OpenMC	Community-developed Monte Carlo neutron and photon transport simulation code	Michael Churchill
	StellFoundry	High-fidelity digital models and prototypes for the design of stellarator fusion power plants	Michael Churchill