

Search for GAMs

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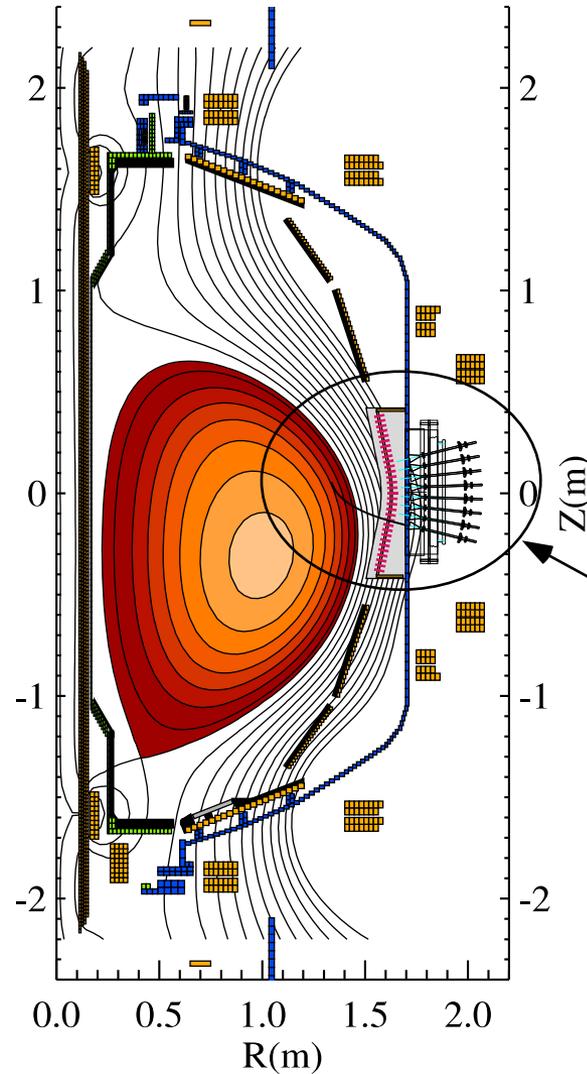
- **GAMs ubiquitous on many machines**
 - “... universally observed in Ohmic and additionally heated L-mode ...”
 - Created through nonlinear turbulence interaction and are often seen to regulate low-k turbulence levels
 - Thought to influence edge barrier formation
- **Doppler backscattering uniquely suited for looking at GAMs**
 - Poloidal velocity via backscattering from intermediate-k turbulence
 - Arguably the most sensitive measurement for GAM detection
 - Doppler backscattering on NSTX
 - > Usually not possible with existing antennas due to elongated plasma
 - > But may be possible using strongly off-centered plasma shapes
- **Operational plan**
 - Utilize plasmas based on shapes developed for XP-1030
 - > Magnetic axis shifted strongly downward
 - > Operate in L-mode instead of H-mode
 - > Reflectometer beam launched from bottom antenna on array can make oblique incidence at cutoff surface, acting as a Doppler reflectometer
 - If successful, investigate spatial structure, dependence on v^* , B

Diagnostics

- **Diagnostics**
 - Dual channel tunable correlation or fixed-frequency reflectometers
 - > Radial structure
 - BES and GPI may also be able to take advantage
- **Significance**
 - Measurements will provide valuable information for a dedicated Doppler reflectometry system to be proposed for NSTX-U

Plasma Shape for Doppler Backscattering

\EFIT02, Shot 142263, time=502ms



Ray-tracing
for Doppler
Backscattering

Experimental Plan

- Requested run time: 1-1.5 days
- Part A: Assess feasibility of target
 - Use shapes developed for XP-1030 but in L-mode
 - Several shots in piggyback 0 shots
 - Determine whether backscattering signal is detected
 - Look for GAM-like oscillations
- Part B: GAM frequency scaling
 - Scan B_T 15 shots
- Part C: Document structure
 - Dedicated run time to look at radial and poloidal structure 15 shots
 - BES, GPI may also benefit
- Part D: v^* Scan
 - Scaling of intensity ??? shots