A BEAM EMISSION SPECTROSCOPY DENSITY FLUCTUATION DIAGNOSTIC FOR NSTX

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Outline

- Motivation for a BES System on NSTX
- **BES Measurement Capabilities**
- Radial Localization Considerations





MOTIVATION TO IMPLEMENT A BES SYSTEM ON NSTX

- Stability to low-k fluctuations predicted for ST plasmas(C. Bourdelle)
- Very low (near neoclassical) ion confinement observed in some regimes
- BES system would complement existing fluctuation diagnostics and provide added capabilities to measure long-wavelength density fluctuations
- Opportunity to compare and contrast turbulence behavior in ST and Tokamak
 - Extend dimensionless scaling studies (Aspect ratio, β)
- Longer-Term: Contribute to the validation of turbulence simulations
- Also measures xAE,NTM Mode structure, ELM, Pedestal dynamics



FIG. 8. Enlargement of Fig. 7 in the low $k_{\theta}\rho_i$ zone for the tokamak-like case, dashed line, and the ST-like case, solid line.





B. LeBlanc, Nucl. Fusion 44, 513 (2004)

BES MEASURES SPATIO-TEMPORAL CHARACTERISTICS OF "LONG-WAVELENGTH" ($\kappa_{\perp}\rho_{I}$ < 1) DENSITY FLUCTUATIONS



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RADIAL LOCALIZATION & SPATIAL RESOLUTION

- High T_I, low B_T ==> Large ρ_I, L_{c,r} High spatial resolution and wavenumber sensitivity, L_{c,r}: 2-20 cm (S. Kubota, APS-06, S. Zweben, GPI)
 - Spatial resolution and radial coverage will depend sensitively on local magnetic field pitch angle:
 - Target r/a=0.5-0.75
 - Pitch angle, $\theta \approx 20^{\circ}-30^{\circ}$
 - Optical sightline a challenge
- Carbon edge lines near 658 nm?
 - Counter-viewing geometry (like DIII-D)
- 3 NB Sources



