

Existence and saturation dynamics of high-k fluctuations in H-mode plasmas

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Prominent, persistent fluctuations observed in outer plasma



Fluctuations experience a Doppler-shift to ion direction.

Prominent, persistent fluctuations observed in core



Fluctuations experience a Doppler-shift to ion direction.

Outboard measurements (1)





Why do fluctuations fall and rise?

NSTX=__

Outboard measurements (2)

Common quantities don't explain fluctuation dynamics...



Outboard measurements (3)

According to linear GS2, Te gradient is above the critical gradient, but Te gradient fails to explain the fall and rise of fluctuations...



NSTX=___

Outboard measurements (4)

Mode growth rate and ExB shear rate appear to show the necessary pattern to explain the saturation dynamics.



NSTX=__

Outboard measurements (5)

Similar story for similar shot...





Inboard measurements (1)





Why do fluctuations rise? (and what's the brief activity at 330 ms?)

NSTX = -

Inboard measurements (2)

Rise in Te gradient may explain fluctuation dynamics...



Inboard measurements (3)

Te gradient is always **well below** the critical gradient (except during the early burst of fluctuations around 330 ms). Is this evidence of turbulence spreading to the core?

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Inboard measurements (4)

Similar story for a similar shot...



Summary



- Outboard measurements at R=135 cm and r/a=0.6
 - Fluctuations initially appear while ETG is linearly unstable
 - Saturation dynamics appear to be regulated by ExB flow shear
- Inboard measurements at R=113 cm and r/a=0.2
 - Fluctuations appear while ETG is linearly stable
 - Possible evidence for turbulence spreading from edge to core
- Shots in this talk exhibited low, steady-state MHD activity. Future work will investigate shots with less MHD activity.