

# High Speed Imaging of Edge Turbulence in NSTX

S.J. Zweben, R. Maqueda<sup>1</sup>, D.P. Stotler, A. Keesee<sup>2</sup>, J. Boedo<sup>3</sup>, C. Bush<sup>4</sup>, S. Kaye,  
B. LeBlanc, J. Lowrance<sup>5</sup>, V. Mastrocola<sup>5</sup>, R. Maingi<sup>4</sup>, N. Nishino<sup>6</sup>,  
G. Renda<sup>5</sup>, D. Swain<sup>4</sup>, J. Wilgen<sup>4</sup> and the NSTX Team

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, Princeton, NJ

1 Los Alamos National Lab, Los Alamos, NM

2 West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV

3 UCSD, San Diego, CA

4 Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN

5 Princeton Scientific Instruments Inc, Monmouth Junction, NJ

6 Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

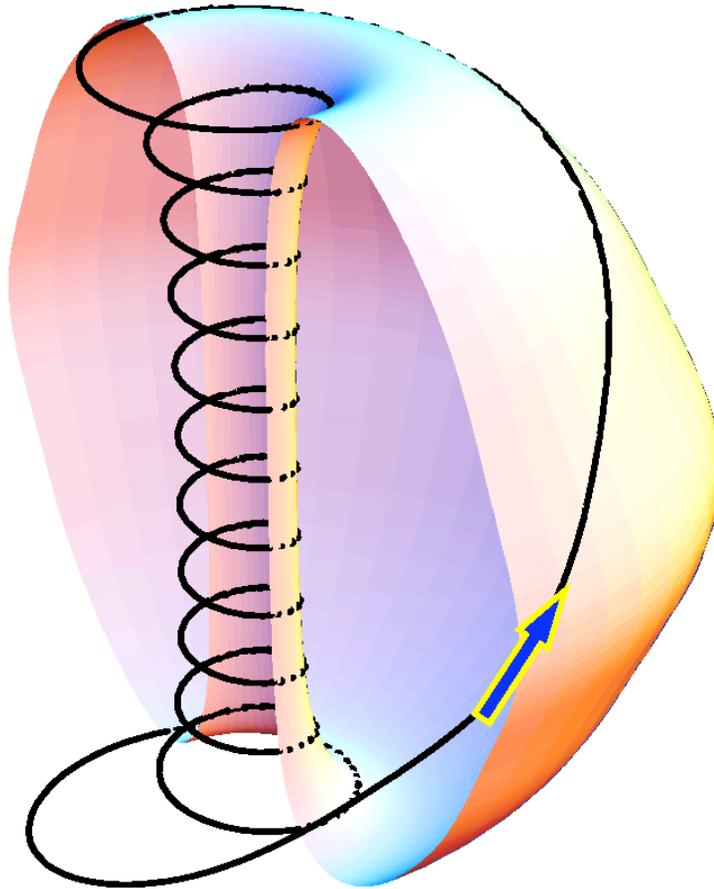
TTF Meeting, Madison Apr. 3, 2003



# Outline

- NSTX
- Gas puff imaging diagnostic
- GPI image and time series analysis
- Summary
- Plans

# NSTX



$R = 85 \text{ cm}$

$a = 68 \text{ cm}$

$A = 1.25$

$I \leq 1.5 \text{ MA}$

$B \leq 6 \text{ kG}$

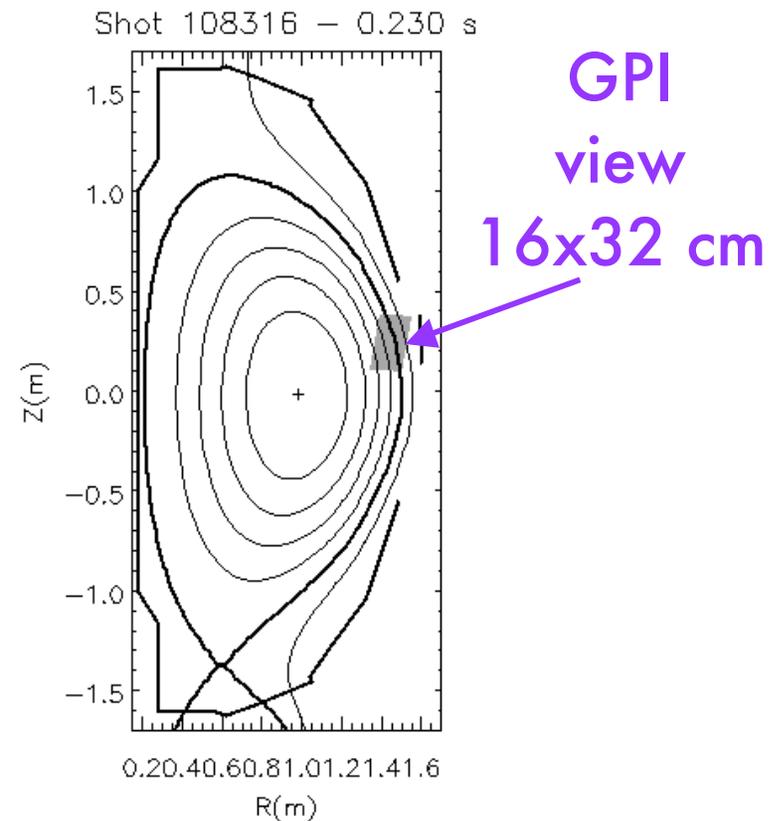
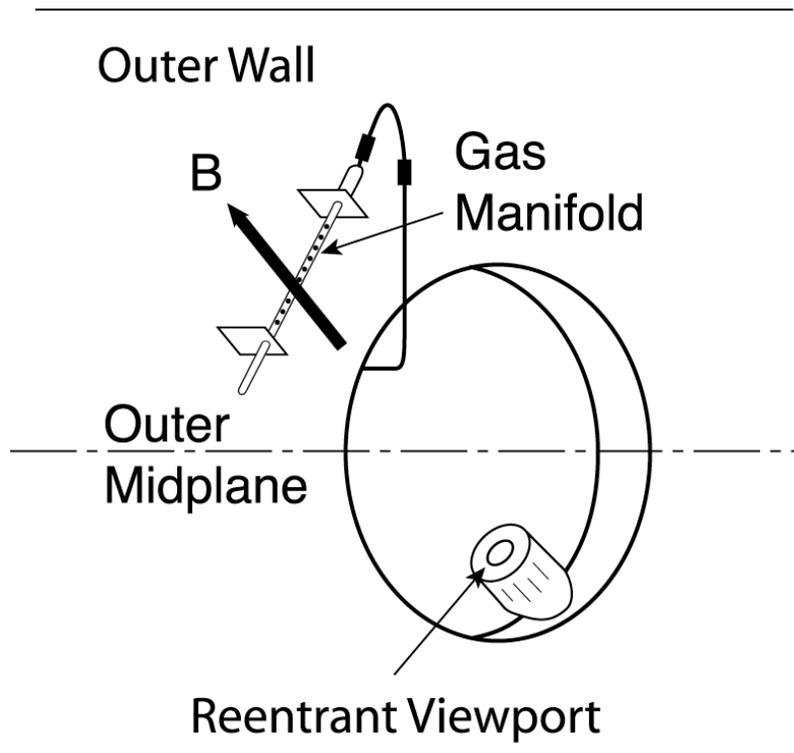
5 MW NBI

6 MW ICRH

$\eta_T \leq 35\%$

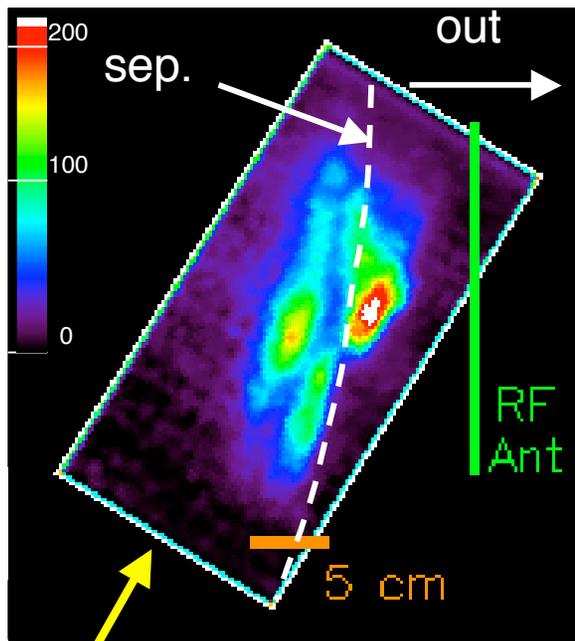
# Gas Puff Imaging Diagnostic

- Look at HeI(587.6 nm) from gas puff |  $n_o n_e f(n_e, T_e)$
- View along B field line to see 2-D structure  $\square B$

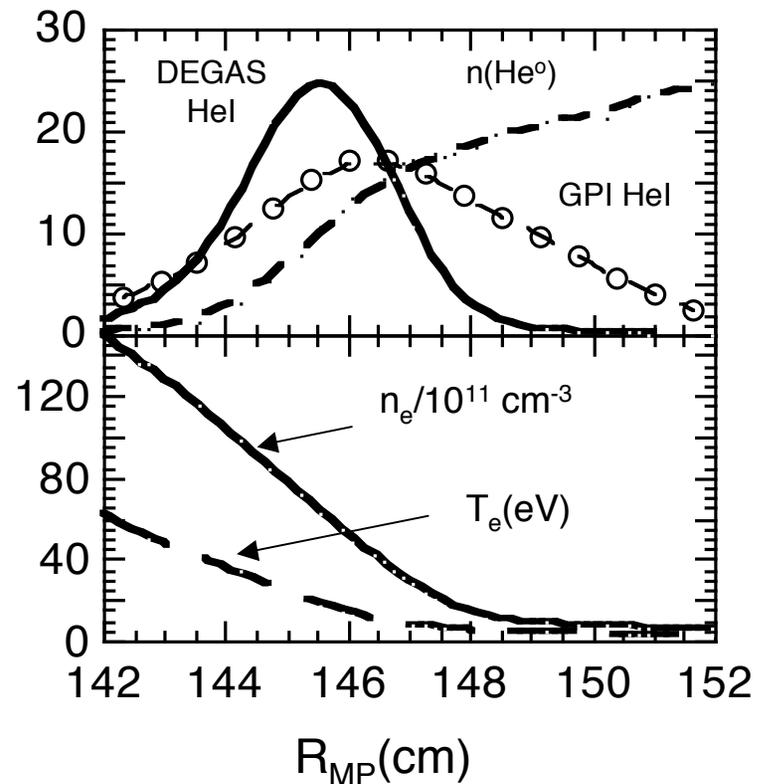


# Typical GPI Image

- Use typically 10  $\mu\text{sec}$  exposure time ( $\tau_{ac} \approx 40 \mu\text{sec}$ )
- Average HeI light intensity peaked near separatrix



PSI camera frame  
80 x 160 pixels



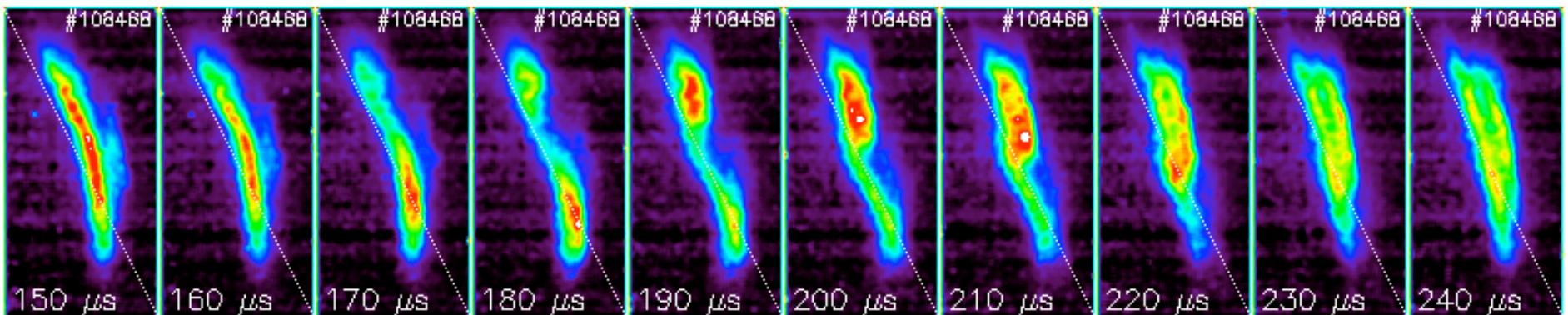
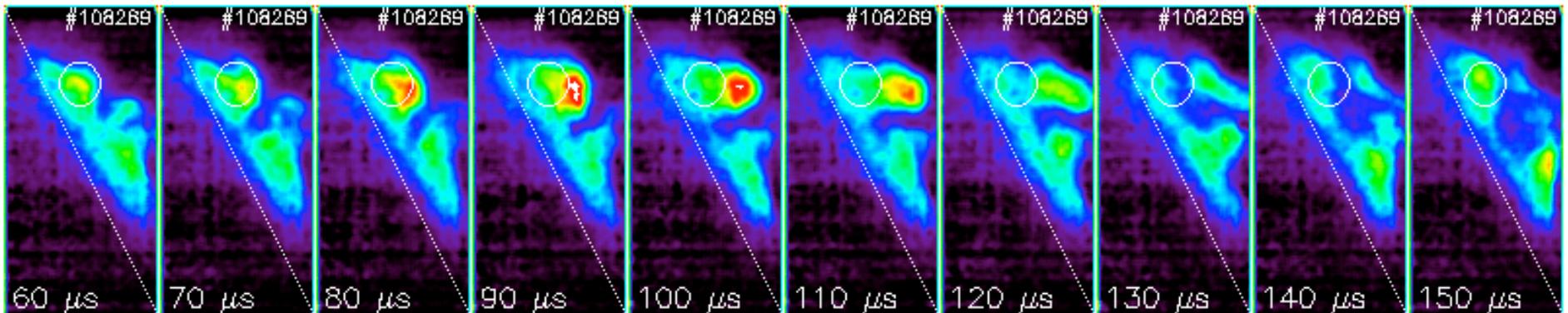
# GPI Diagnostic Interpretation

- HeI light emission "I" visible where  $5 \text{ eV} < T_e < 50 \text{ eV}$
- $I \propto n_e^\alpha T_e^\beta$ , where  $\alpha \approx 0.5$  and  $\beta \approx 0.7$  near center of cloud
- Space-time structure of I similar to  $n_e^\alpha$ , but  $\delta I/I \approx \alpha \delta n_e/n_e$
- Fluctuation spectra of I similar to probe and reflectometer

*GPI light gives approximate structure of edge turbulence*

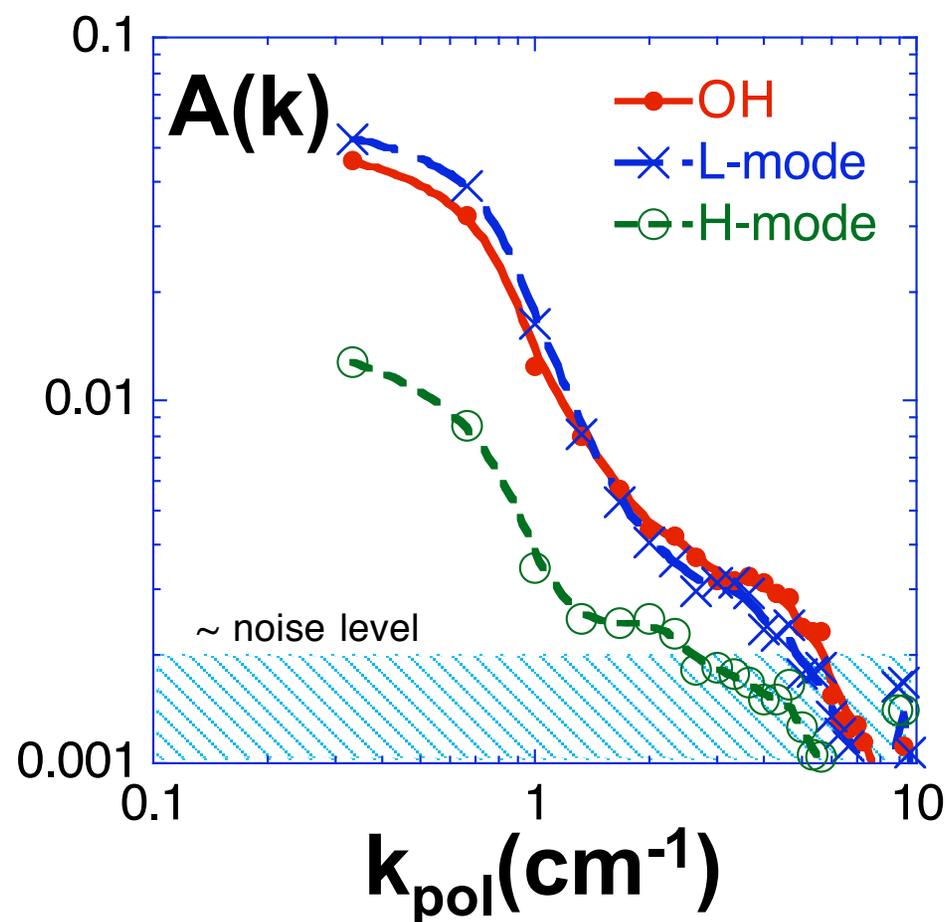
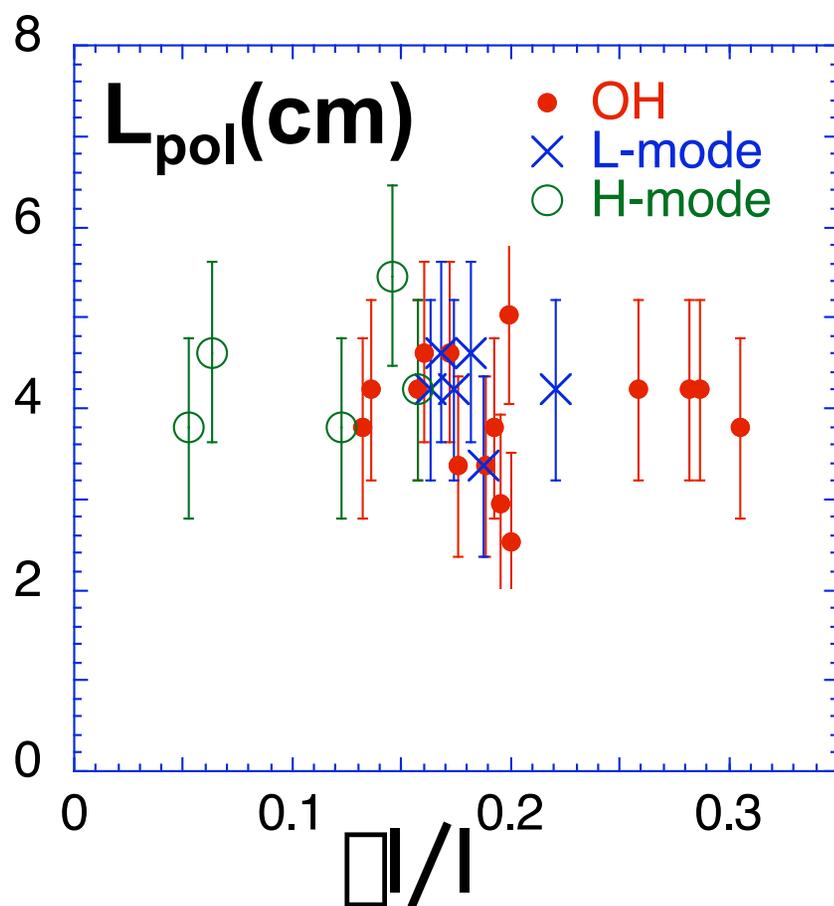
# High Speed Imaging of NSTX Edge

100,000 frames/sec at 10  $\mu$ sec/frame for 28 frames/shot  
[Princeton Scientific Instruments PSI-4]



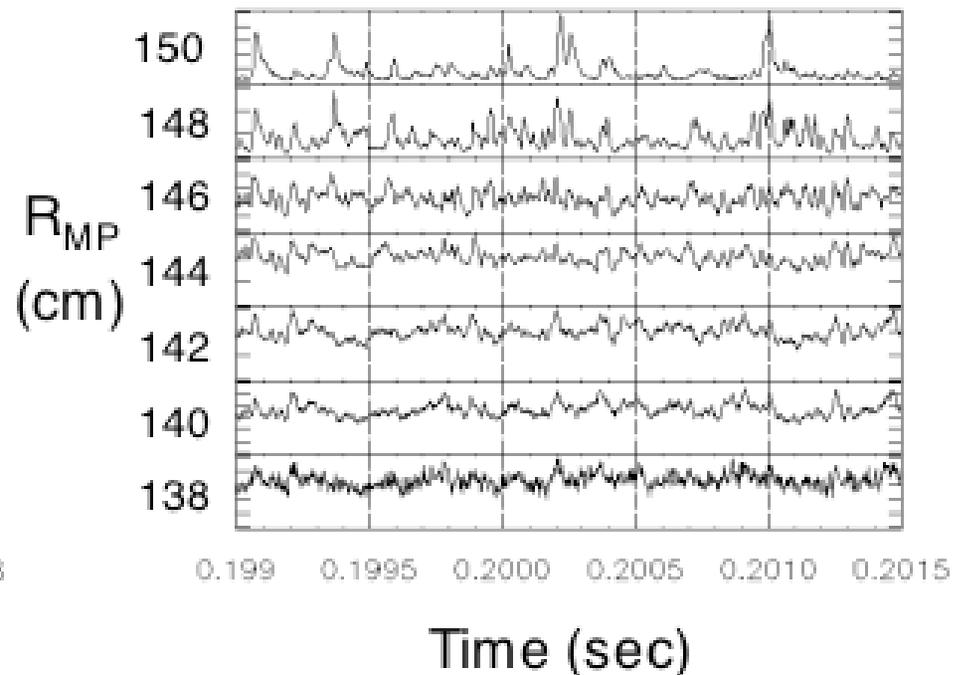
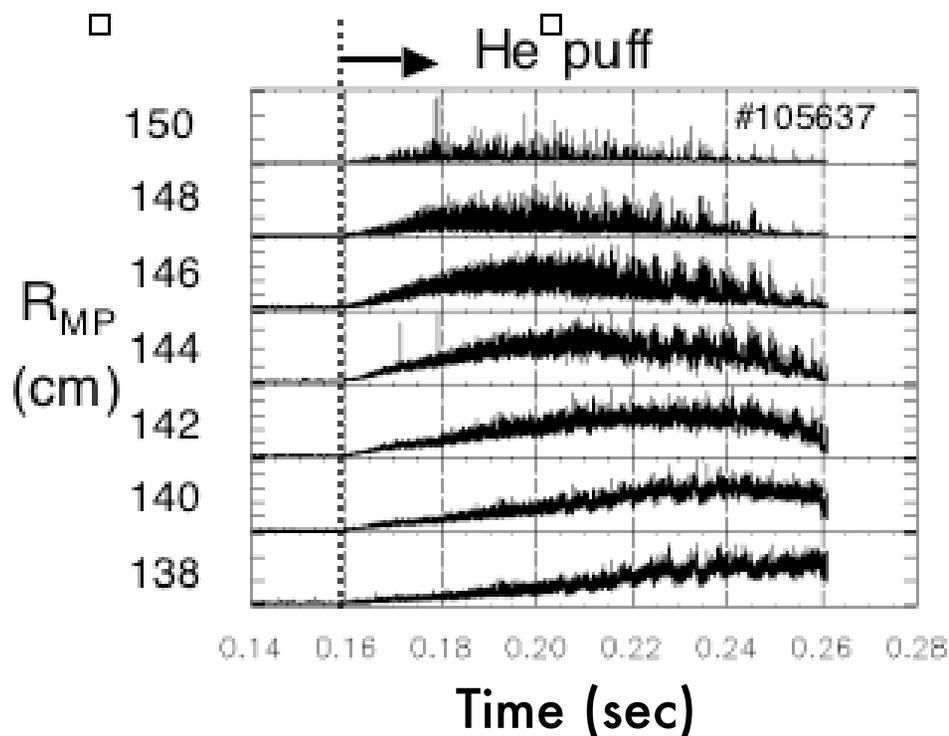
# Poloidal Correlation Length and k-spectra

- $L_{\text{pol}} \approx 4$  cm or  $k_{\text{pol}} \lambda_s \approx 0.2$  (similar to other experiments)
- $\lambda_s/l$  lower in H-mode than L-mode (with much variation)



# Time Series of GPI Light Fluctuations

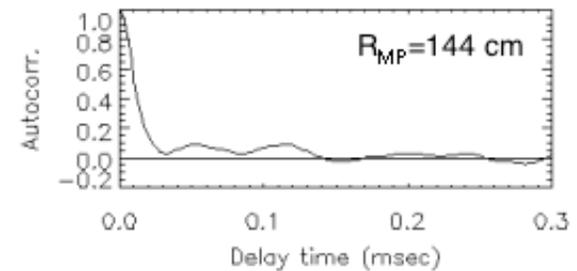
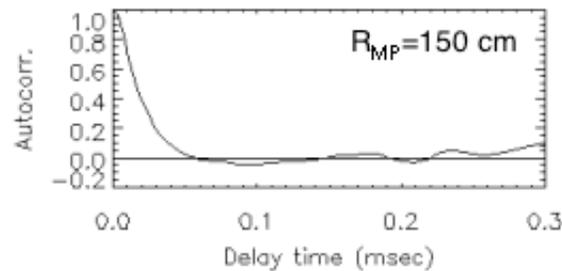
- HeI digitized over 1.5 cm diam. chords through images
- Relative fluctuation level larger as R increases ( $\approx$  images)



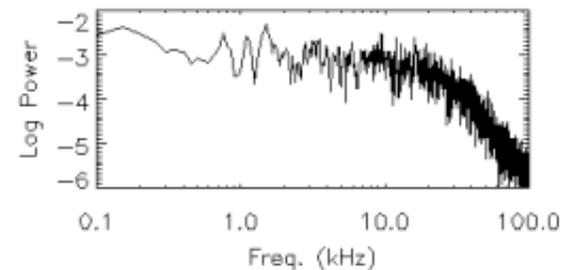
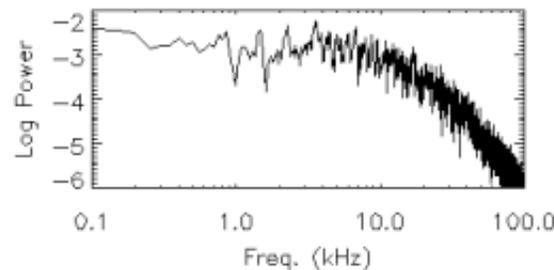
# Statistical Analysis of Typical Chords

- Autocorrelation times typically  $40 \pm 20 \mu\text{sec}$
- Frequency spectra broad over  $\approx 0.1 - 100 \text{ kHz}$

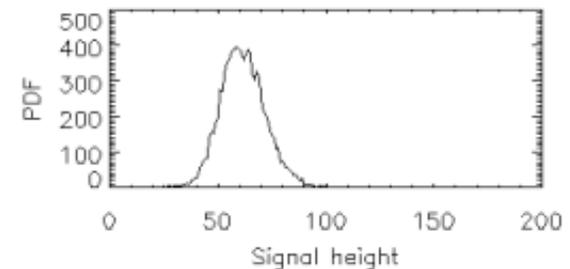
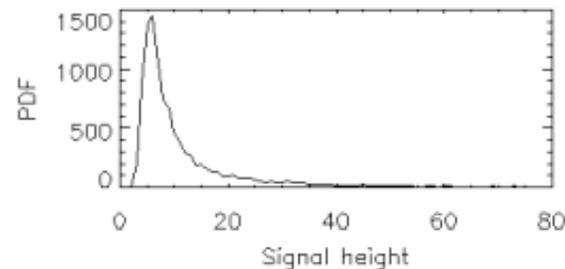
Autocorrelation  
function



Frequency  
spectrum

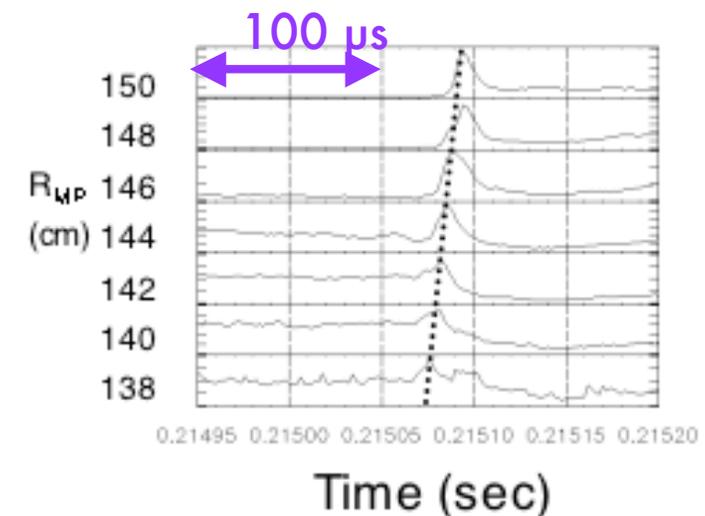
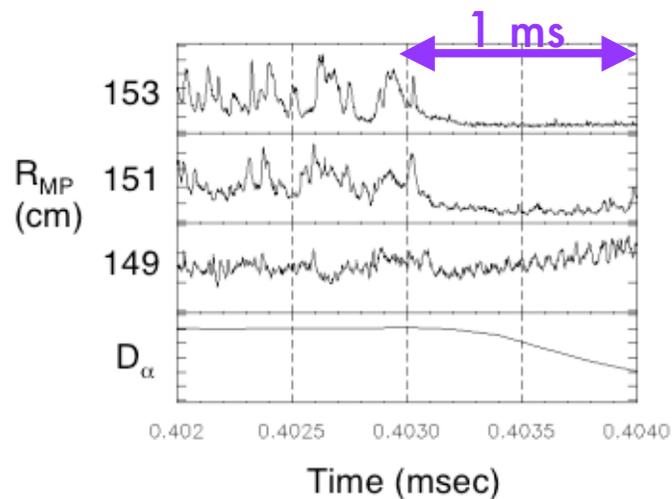
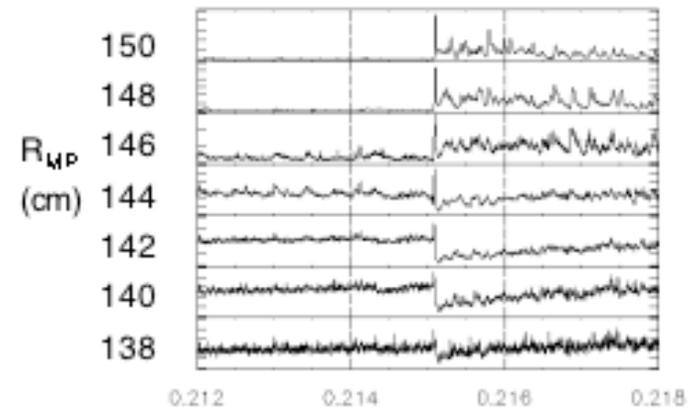
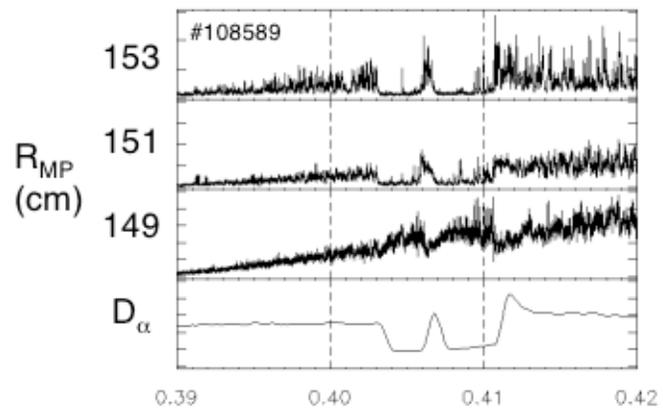


Probability  
distribution  
function



# L-H and H-L Transitions

- L → H in  $\approx 100 \mu\text{sec}$  with obvious precursor
- H → L in  $30 \mu\text{sec}$  with outward radial pulse



# Summary of Results So Far

- Images consistent with previous measurements
  - large fluctuation level in edge
  - broad frequency and k-spectrum
  - approx. isotropic structure  $\square$  B
- Coherent structures seem to move through edge
  - “blob-like” look similar to DIII-D IPOs
  - “wave-like” look similar to EDA, QCM
- H-mode *generally* more quiescent than L-mode
  - considerable variation in behavior
  - transitions can happen very fast

# Plans for Comparison with Theory

Using DEGAS-2 or neutral + atomic physics models:

- Compare GPI with BOUT simulations for H- and L-mode (Xu and Nevins)
- Compare motion of GPI “blobs” with blob model (D’Ippolito and Myra)
- Compare with other simulations...

# Plans for Additional Measurements

- Capture H-mode transition with high speed camera
- Get better data on zonal flows in images and chords
- Examine turbulence nearer density limit
- Look during RF heating, e.g. co- vs. ctr. current drive
- Make systematic scans of  $q(a)$ , rotation,  $Z_{\text{eff}}$ , etc.
- Make quantitative comparisons with other diagnostics