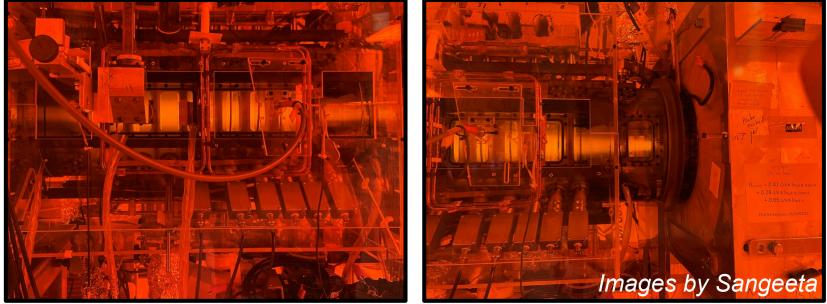
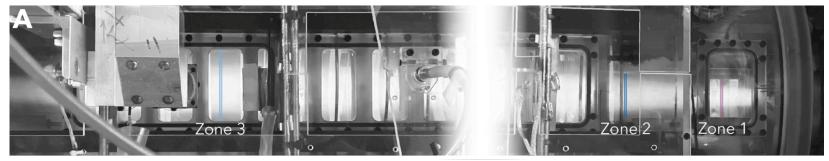
Weekly Updates 2 Thursday, June 23

Devdigvijay Singh

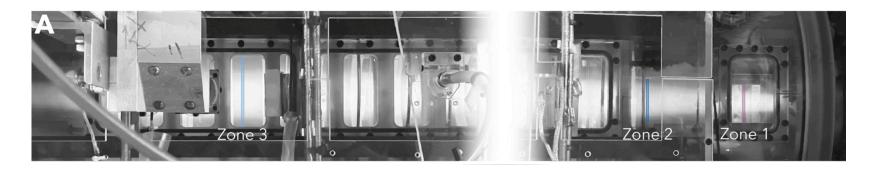
Measuring Electron Densities via Abel Inversions



Use radial intensity distribution to infer bulk electron density distributions

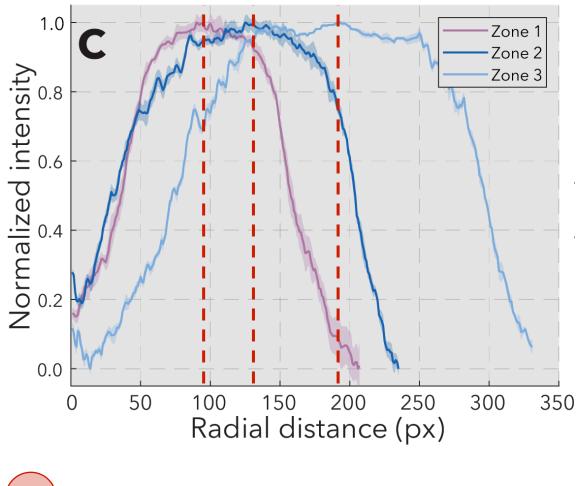


Defining plasma zones



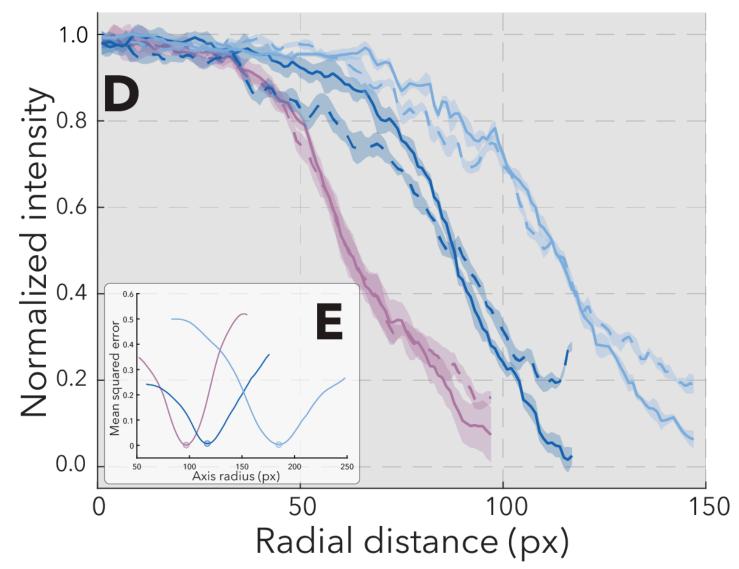


Intensity profiles

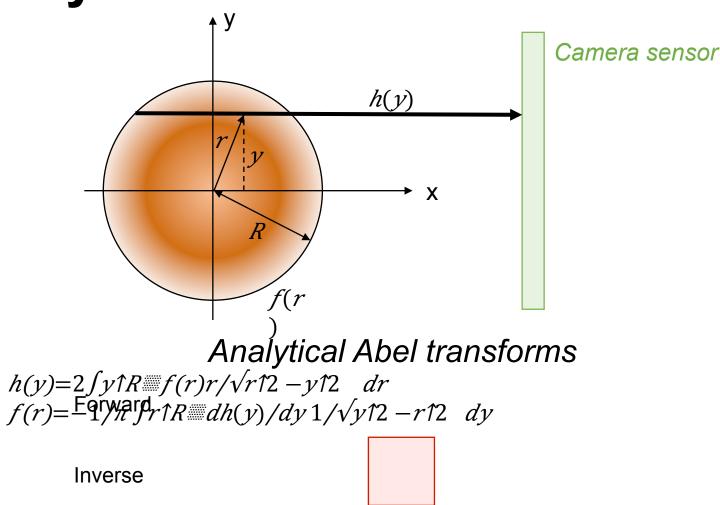


Abel transforms sensitive to errors in center location

Determining plasma center axis



Analytical Abel Inversions



Difficult to take accurate derivatives of noisy data

Numerical Abel Inversions

Analytical Abel transforms $h(y)=2\int y\uparrow R = f(r)r/\sqrt{r\uparrow 2} - y\uparrow 2 dr$ $f(r)=-1/\pi \int r\uparrow R = dh(y)/dy 1/\sqrt{y\uparrow 2} - r\uparrow 2 dy$

Inverse

Difficult to take accurate derivatives of noisy data

Cosine reconstruction (Pretzler, 1991)

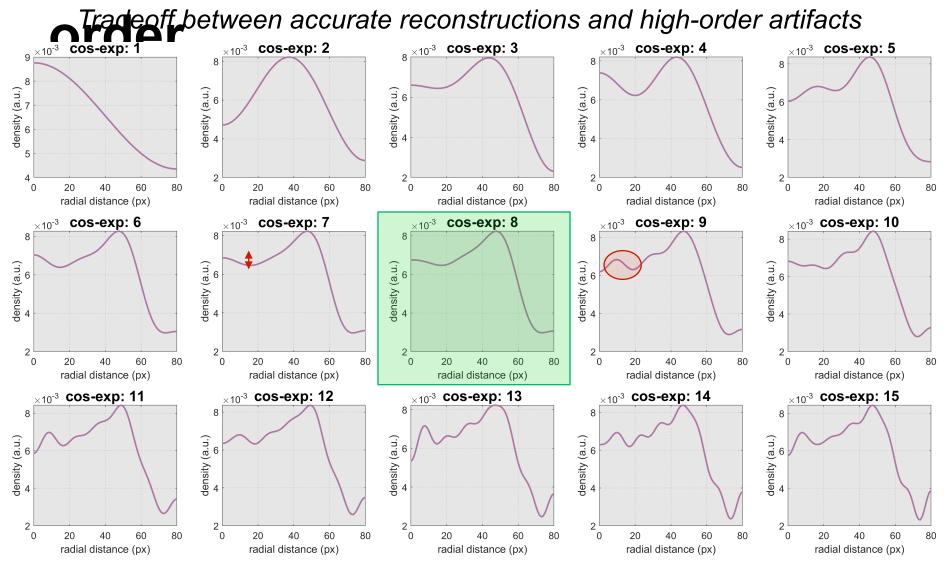
 $f \downarrow 0 (r) = 1$ $f \downarrow n (r) = 1 - (-1) \uparrow n \cos(n\pi r/R)$

 $H(y)=2\sum_{n=0}^{n=0} \text{IN} A \ln \int y \text{IR} f \ln (r) r / \sqrt{r 12} - y \text{I2} dr$ Reconstruction order At n via least-squares

 $h \downarrow n(y)$:

precomputed integrals to reduce computational intensity

Choosing cosine expansion



Monte Carlo Error Estimation

Current error estimates are based on number of observations and reconstruction order

Every data point has error Abel inversions are highly non-linear based on individual datum

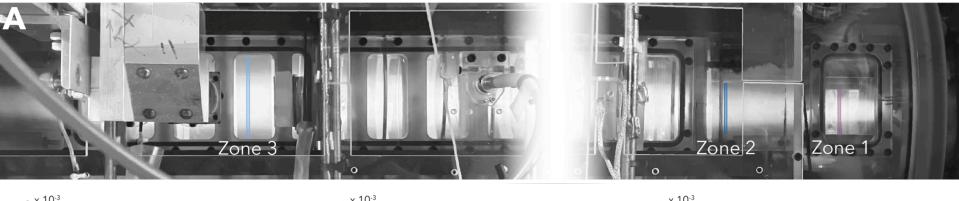
Use Monte Carlo methods to estimate error

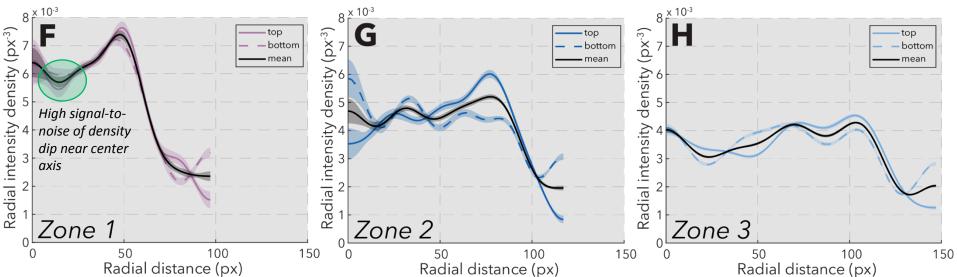
Algorithm routine:

for i = 1 to num_trials for j = 1 to num_data_points generate $x \downarrow j$ with a normal distribution using $\mu \downarrow j$ and $\sigma \downarrow j$ compute and store Abel inversion

for each computed data point in f(r): compute mean and standard deviation as error estimate

Abel Inversion Results





Next steps: Interpret results, use faster shutter speeds to reduce effects of plasma rotation and instabilities