

Abstract Submitted  
for the DPP10 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**On the Identification of Interferometer Signals in High-k Scattering Data**<sup>1</sup> R. NAZIKIAN, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory — High-k scattering is a technique used on multiple devices to diagnose short scale (order of the ion gyroradius) density fluctuations with good spatial resolution. In the last decade the method has been used to try to identify short radial scale Kinetic Alfvén Waves (KAWs) that are theoretically predicted to couple to large scale Alfvén eigenmodes such as TAEs and RSAEs. The importance of these KAWs is that they contribute an important dissipation mechanism for Alfvénic instabilities. However, the use of high-k scattering is problematic for the interpretation of the KAW because even a small level of stray radiation from the beam can produce an interferometric signal that can be mistaken for high-k scattering. This talk discusses several methods that can be used to identify the interferometer effect based on properties of the complex amplitude of the received signal. Data will be used from DIII-D and NSTX to illustrate the method.

<sup>1</sup>Work supported by the US Department of Energy under DE-AC02-09CH11466.

Raffi Nazikian  
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

Date submitted: 16 Jul 2010

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