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Synchronous observation of filament properties using a fast camera and a hybrid probe in Heliotron J LINGE ZANG, Grad. School of Energy Science, Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto, 611-0011, Japan, NOBUHIRO NISHINO, Grad. School of Engineering, Hiroshima University, Higashihiroshima, 739-8527, Japan, SHINSUKE OHSHIMA, TOHRU MIZUUCHI, Institute of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University, Gokasho, Uji, Kyoto, 611-0011, Japan, MASAKI TAKEUCHI, Naka Fusion Institute, Japanese Atomic Energy Agency, Naka, 311-0193, Japan, KEIJUN KASAJIMA, MENGYU SHA, Grad. School of Energy Science, Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto, 611-0011, Japan, KIYOFUMI MUKAI, National Institute for Fusion Science, Toki, Gifu, 509-5292, Japan, HYUNYONG LEE, Grad. School of Energy Science, Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto, 611-0011, Japan, KAZUNOBU NAGASAKI, HIROYUKI OKADA, TAKASHI MINAMI, SHINJI KOBAYASHI, SATOSHI YAMAMOTO, SHIGERU KONOSHIMA, Institute of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University, Gokasho, Uji, Kyoto, 611-0011, Japan, YUJI NAKAMURA, Grad. School of Energy Science, Kyoto University, Uji, Kyoto, 611-0011, Japan, FUMIMICHI SANO, Institute of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University, Gokasho, Uji, Kyoto, 611-0011, Japan — A perpendicular-view gas puff imaging system and a hybrid probe (combination of a Langmuir probe array and three magnetic probe coils) have been installed in Heliotron J for synchronous measurement of the filament behaviors near the last closed flux surface (LCFS). To get the information of fast camera observation position, we have compared the poloidal velocity of turbulence and intermittent "blob" filaments from the data of radial-scanned ion saturation current (Is) data and fast camera data, respectively.

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