Geodesic Acoustic Mode Structure in DIII-D\textsuperscript{1} G. WANG, W.A. PEEBLES, T.L. RHODES, J.C. HILLESHEIM, E.J. DOYLE, L. SCHMITZ, L. ZENG, UCLA, M.E. AUSTIN, U. of Texas, Z. YAN, G.R. MCKEE, U. of Wisconsin, R. NAZIKIAN, C.C. PETTY, K.H. BURRELL, S. SMITH, General Atomics, M.J. LANCTOT, Lawrence Livermore National Library — Geodesic Acoustic Modes (GAMs) are coherent flows induced by plasma turbulence that in turn affect the turbulence and turbulent transport. Recently, in a neutral beam and electron cyclotron heated L-mode plasma in the DIII-D tokamak, strong GAM oscillations have been observed in electron temperature fluctuations $\tilde{T}_e$ in addition to the often-observed GAM density fluctuations. The mode frequency is constant over a radial range ($\delta \rho \sim 0.2$), as expected of an eigenmode, with two different frequencies observed depending upon radius. Both modes exist at the location where one frequency transits to another as detected in $\tilde{T}_e$. GAM oscillations in density and $ExB$ flow peak at far edge (at $\rho \sim 0.9$) and have similar profile shapes. In contrast, the GAM oscillations in $\tilde{T}_e$ peak much deeper into plasma (at $\rho \sim 0.7$). After the auxiliary heating power is turned off for $t \geq 100$ ms, the eigenmode feature evolves into a continuum. This observation of GAM properties may provide challenges for existing theories to understand GAMs and plasma turbulence.

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