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Measurements of the Spatial Structure of Geodesic Acoustic Modes in DIII-D,* J.C. Hillesheim, W.A. Peebles, L. Schmitz, T.L. Rhodes, T.A. Carter, *UCLA* — Geodesic acoustic modes (GAMs) are linearly stable, turbulence driven modes exhibiting oscillating axisymmetric (m=0, n=0) *ExB* flows. They potentially play an important role in establishing the saturated level of turbulence in fusion plasmas. Two Doppler backscattering (DBS) systems at locations separated toroidally by 180° are aligned to make simultaneous measurements at the same radial location ($\rho \approx 0.8$) and wavenumber ($k_\perp \sim 4$ cm^{-1}, $k_\perp \rho_s \sim 1$) in a beam-heated L-mode DIII-D plasma. Flow oscillations, which agree with the predicted GAM frequency scaling, correlate toroidally between the two DBS systems with an ensemble averaged cross-coherency of $\gamma \approx 0.6$ over 600 ms. The cross-phase between pairs of the DBS signals is consistent with the expected GAM structure. The radial variation in cross-phase agrees with descriptions of the GAM eigenmode as having an Airy function character with outward radial propagation; the measured radial wavelength is $\lambda_r \approx 2.8$ cm and the calculated GAM characteristic length scale is $L_{GAM}=\rho_i^{2/3}L_T^{1/3} \approx 1.2$ cm.

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