Radial structure of Alfvén eigenmodes in the DIII-D tokamak through electron cyclotron emission measurements

M.A. Van Zeeland,¹ G.J. Kramer,² M.E. Austin,³ R.L. Boivin,⁴ W.W. Heidbrink,⁵

M.A. Makowski,⁶ G.R. McKee,⁷ R. Nazikian,² W.M. Solomon,² and G. Wang⁸

¹Oak Ridge Institute for Science Education,
P.O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-0117, USA
²Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory,
P.O. Box 451, Princeton, New Jersey 08543, USA
³Institute for Fusion Studies, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, USA
⁴General Atomics, P.O. Box 85608 San Diego, California 92186-5608, USA
⁵University of California, Irvine, California, USA
⁶Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California 94550, USA

⁷University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA

⁸University of California, Los Angeles, California 90095, USA*

(Dated: August 1, 2006)

Abstract

The spatial structure of toroidal Alfvén eigenmodes (TAEs) and reversed shear Alfvén eigenmodes (RSAEs) in DIII-D is obtained from electron cyclotron emission (ECE) measurements. Peak measured temperature perturbations are of similar magnitude for both TAEs and RSAEs and found to be < 7 eV, corresponding to $\delta T_e/T_e \approx 0.5\%$. Simultaneous measurements of density fluctuations using beam emission spectroscopy (BES) indicate $\delta n_e/n_e \approx 0.25\%$. For these modes, predictions of the measured temperature and density perturbation profiles from the ideal magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) code NOVA, which includes the effects of adiabatic compression, are in close agreement with experiment. Additionally, MHD calculations confirm the relative magnitude of density to temperature fluctuations measured using multiple diagnostics. These results are directly relevant to "real-time" MHD spectroscopy in future burning plasma experiments where a reliable means for identifying Alfvén eigenmodes from core fluctuation measurements will be required.

PACS numbers:

^{*}Electronic address: vanzeeland@fusion.gat.com