

## Shear Flow and Turbulence Suppression in Limit Cycle Oscillations Preceding the L-H Transition\*

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The L- to H-mode transition has been associated with the development of a localized  $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$  shear layer inside the separatrix. Recently, transient “H-mode-like” phases with reduced turbulence have been observed in NSTX preceding the L-H transition [1]. In ASDEX-U, a periodic modulation and an increase of the GAM (Geodesic Acoustic Mode) amplitude has been observed just prior to the L-H transition in low density plasmas [2]. New diagnostic capabilities at DIII-D, including an eight channel Doppler Backscattering (DBS) system and a five channel DBS system separated 180° toroidally, have allowed us to investigate the formation dynamics of the H-mode shear layer with high time (<10  $\mu$ s) and spatial resolution (<1 cm). We present initial measurements of flow and turbulence evolution across the L-H transition, in particular during so-called dithering transitions.

In these transitions, an oscillating  $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$  flow in the electron diamagnetic direction develops in a narrow radial layer  $\sim 15$  ms before the final L-H transition, while just inboard of this layer the  $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$  flow in the ion diamagnetic direction (associated with beam-driven toroidal co-rotation) is periodically enhanced. The oscillating flow is toroidally/poloidally correlated, consistent with a Zonal Flow feature at a frequency of  $\sim 2$  kHz (much below the expected local GAM frequency). Turbulence suppression in a narrow radial layer ( $\Delta r < 2$  cm) coincides with times of maximum flow shear. The radial correlation of flow and density turbulence across the shear layer and the correlation between time-dependent flow shear and turbulence envelope is examined. The “final” L-H transition following these oscillations is characterized by the development of a mean flow/shear layer and sustained turbulence suppression. The time evolution of shear flow and turbulence during a non-dithering transition will also be addressed.

[1] S.J. Zweben et al., Phys. Plasmas **17**, 102502 (2010)

[2] G.D. Conway et al., “Behaviour of mean and oscillating  $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$  plasma flows and turbulence interactions during confinement mode transitions,” Proc. 23rd IAEA Fusion Energy Conf., Daejeon, Republic of Korea, 2010, paper EX/7-1.

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