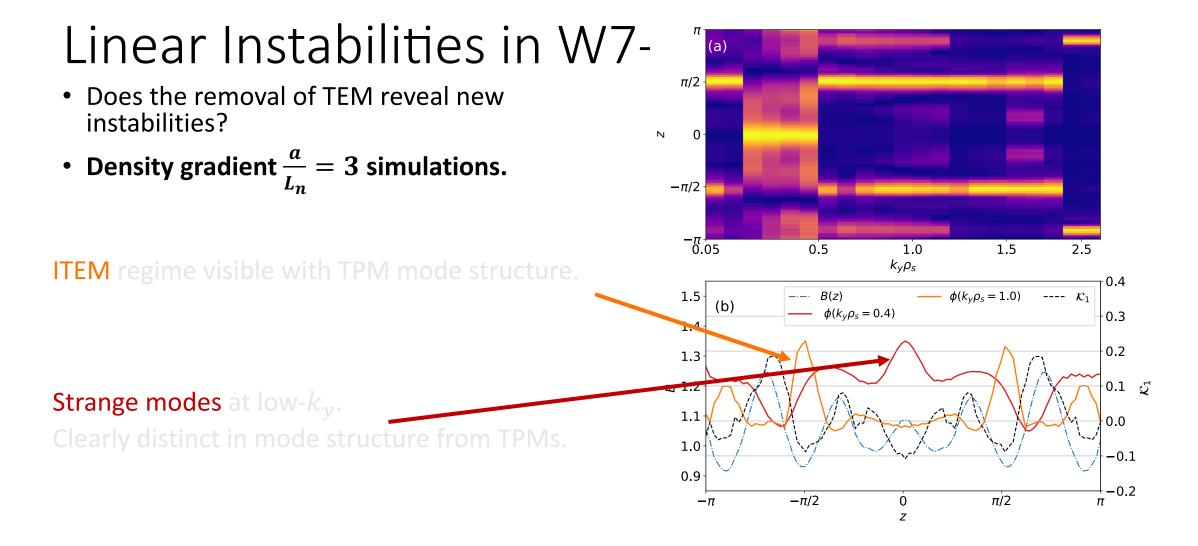
# Search for/characterization of the Universal Instability

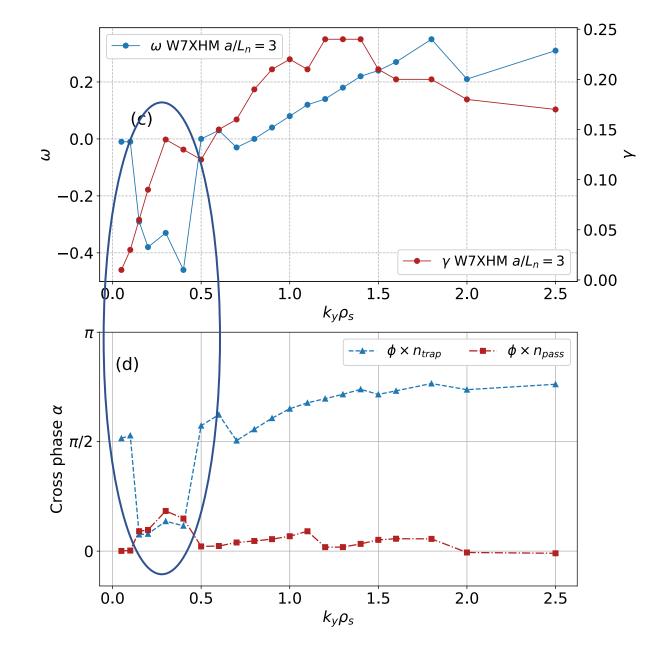
Josefine Proll, Paul Costello, Gabe Plunk, MJ Pueschel, Gavin Weir, Adrian von Stechow, Doppler reflectometry team?



[P. Costello, J. Proll, G.G. Plunk to be submitted]

## Mode Properties

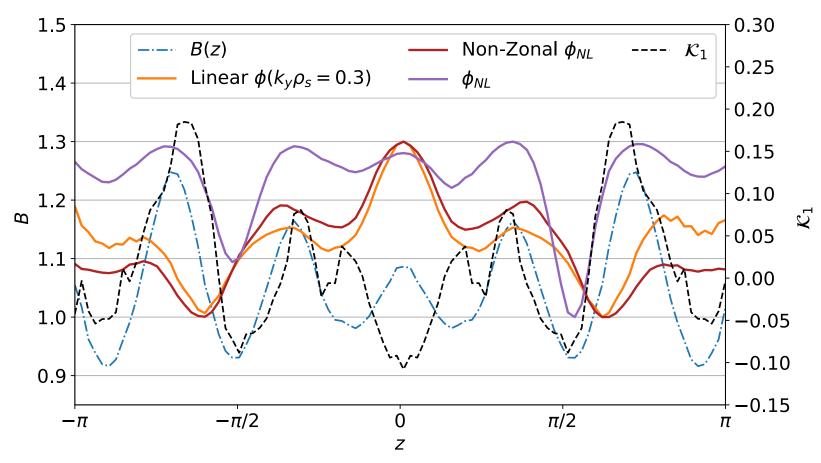
- Modes are electron-driven.
- Negative mode frequency ( $\omega < 0$ ).
- Passing electrons slightly more out of phase than trapped electrons.
- Mode structure peaks in badcurvature regions,  $\mathcal{K}_1 < 0$ .
- No reliance on minima in B(z).



[P. Costello, J. Proll, G.G. Plunk to be submitted]

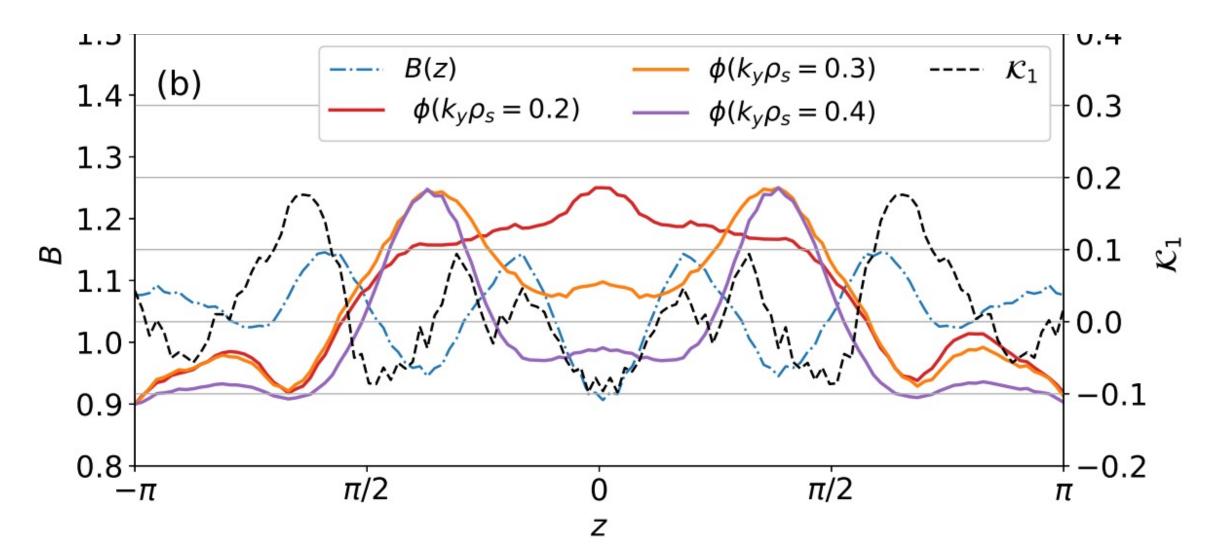
#### Non-linear Universal Instability

- Non-linear  $a/L_n = 3$ simulations in W7XHM.
- Universal modes dominate nonzonal  $\phi$  amplitude.



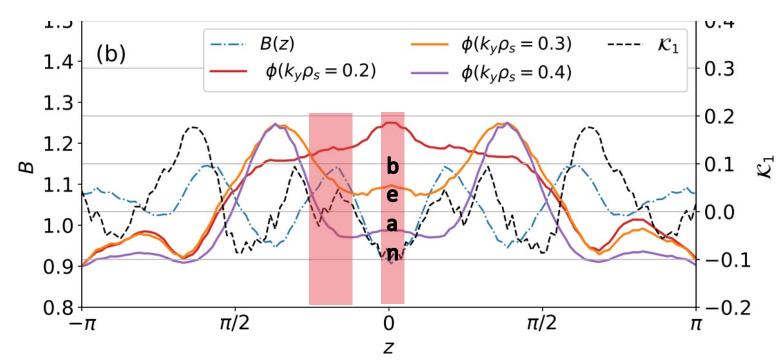
[P. Costello, J. Proll, G.G. Plunk to be submitted]

In negative mirror – UI pretty much gone (because TEM is strong enough)



## Testing for UI experimentally

- In high mirror and negative mirror
- ideally at strong density gradients ( and at small  $\nabla T_i$ )
- Compare cross phases?
- Compare fluctuation amplitudes
  - TEM:  $\tilde{n}_{bean} < \tilde{n}_{triangle}$
  - UI:  $\tilde{n}_{bean} > \tilde{n}_{triangle}$



## Summary: hunt for the universal instability

Main hypothesis tested:

- The universal instability is visible in the high-mirror configuration, but overpowered by the TEM and thus not visible in negative mirror

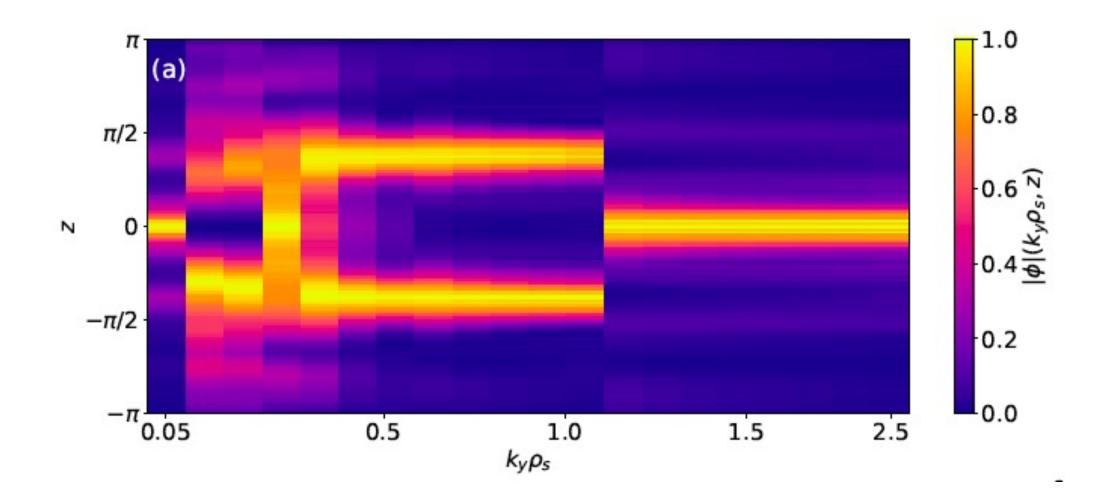
Actuator to test that hypothesis:

- Different configurations (high mirror vs. negative mirror)

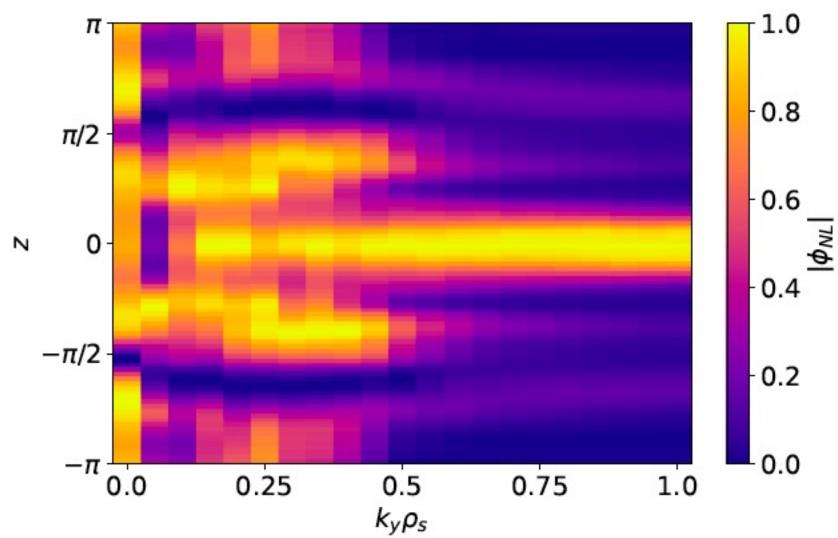
Estimated number of dedicated discharges:

- none, piggyback to "hunt for TEM" should be fine (though small  $\nabla T_i$  would be useful)

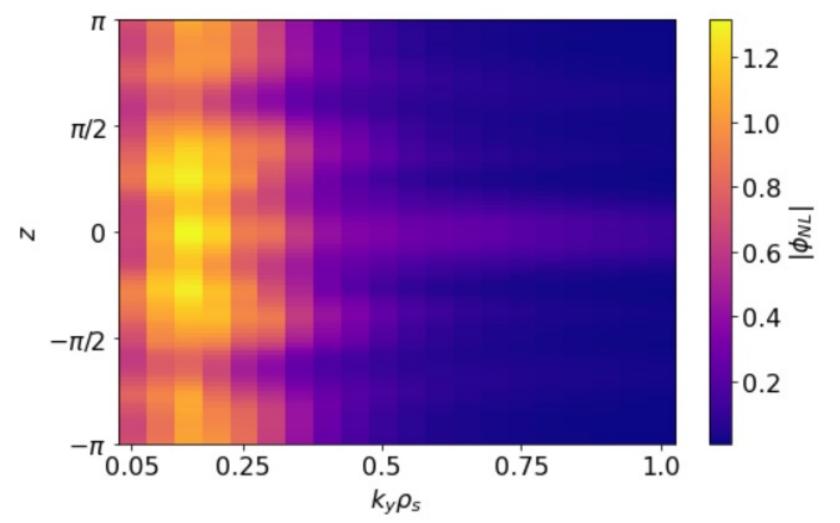
#### TEM dominant linearly in negative mirror



Universal instability nonlinearly at different scales (high mirror) (normalized)



Universal instability nonlinearly at different scales (high mirror, un-normalised)



#### Different phase signature in negative mirror

