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Alfven Oscillations in the TUMAN-3M Tokamak Ohmic Regime

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The bursts of high frequency (~ 1 MHz) oscillations have been registered by magnetic probes in experiments carried out on the TUMAN-3M tokamak. The line averaged plasma density was $n_e < 2.5 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$ and $BT \sim (0.7 - 1) \text{ T}$, the regimes were both ohmic and NBI-heated.

The gaps in oscillation spectra between high and low frequency parts of the spectra were observed under conditions mentioned above. The frequency in the higher part of the spectrum followed the dependence of Alfven wave velocity V_A on magnetic field strength and plasma density. This dependence allows identifying the high frequency waves as Alfven waves.

When n_e was increased, the gap disappeared because oscillation frequency decreased and entered the region of high level noise. The Alfven wave identification became difficult. The neutral beam injection did not effect noticeably the Alfven oscillations.

Alfven waves are usually excited by fast ions in tokamak experiments [1,2], but in ohmic regimes fast ions are practically absent. The high frequency oscillations (electron fishbones) produced by fast electrons were also observed in ECRH and LHCD experiments [3]. The bursts of oscillations observed in the TUMAN-3M experiments were excited in OH regimes at the moments of internal disruptions, sawteeth, when fast reconnection led to fast change in magnetic field geometry and its magnitude. Fast magnetic field oscillations were observed during internal (gongs [4]) and minor [5] disruptions. However, in these papers the possibility of the Alfven wave generation was not considered.

At some moments oscillations looked as beats of waves with close frequencies, reflecting the spectrum width. The Alfven mode localized in the plasma core has been apparently observed. In the plasma center the ratio $\Delta B/B$ is small (when $r \rightarrow 0$ then $\Delta B/B \rightarrow 0$) and the so called "gap mode" does not necessarily exist. For this mode frequency should be $f \approx V_A/4\pi Rq$. In our experiments the observed frequency was $f \approx V_A/2\pi R$, so for $q \geq 1$ the mode was apparently not a gap mode.

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