

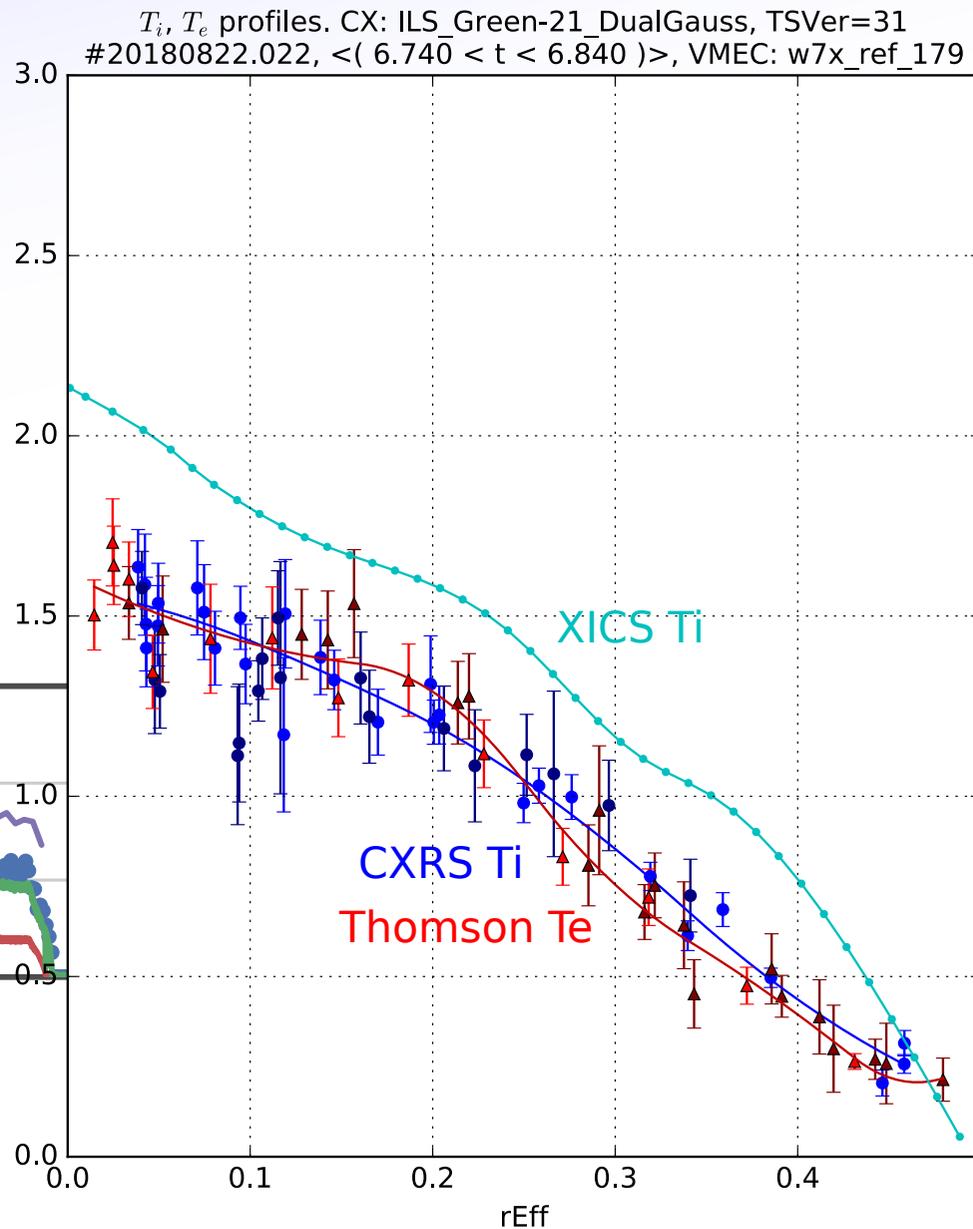
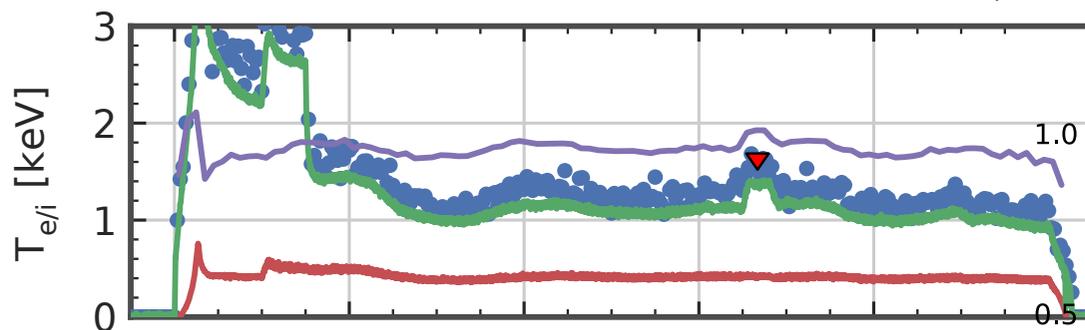
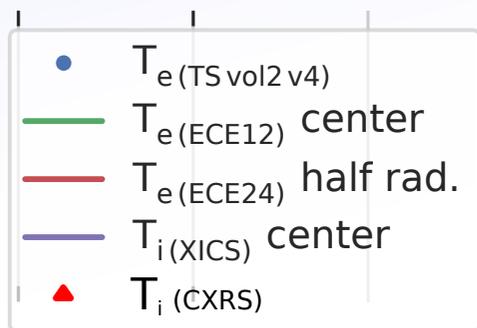


XICS vs CXRS

Typical examples.

Well coupled high-ne off-axis ECRH

--> Should have $T_i = T_e$

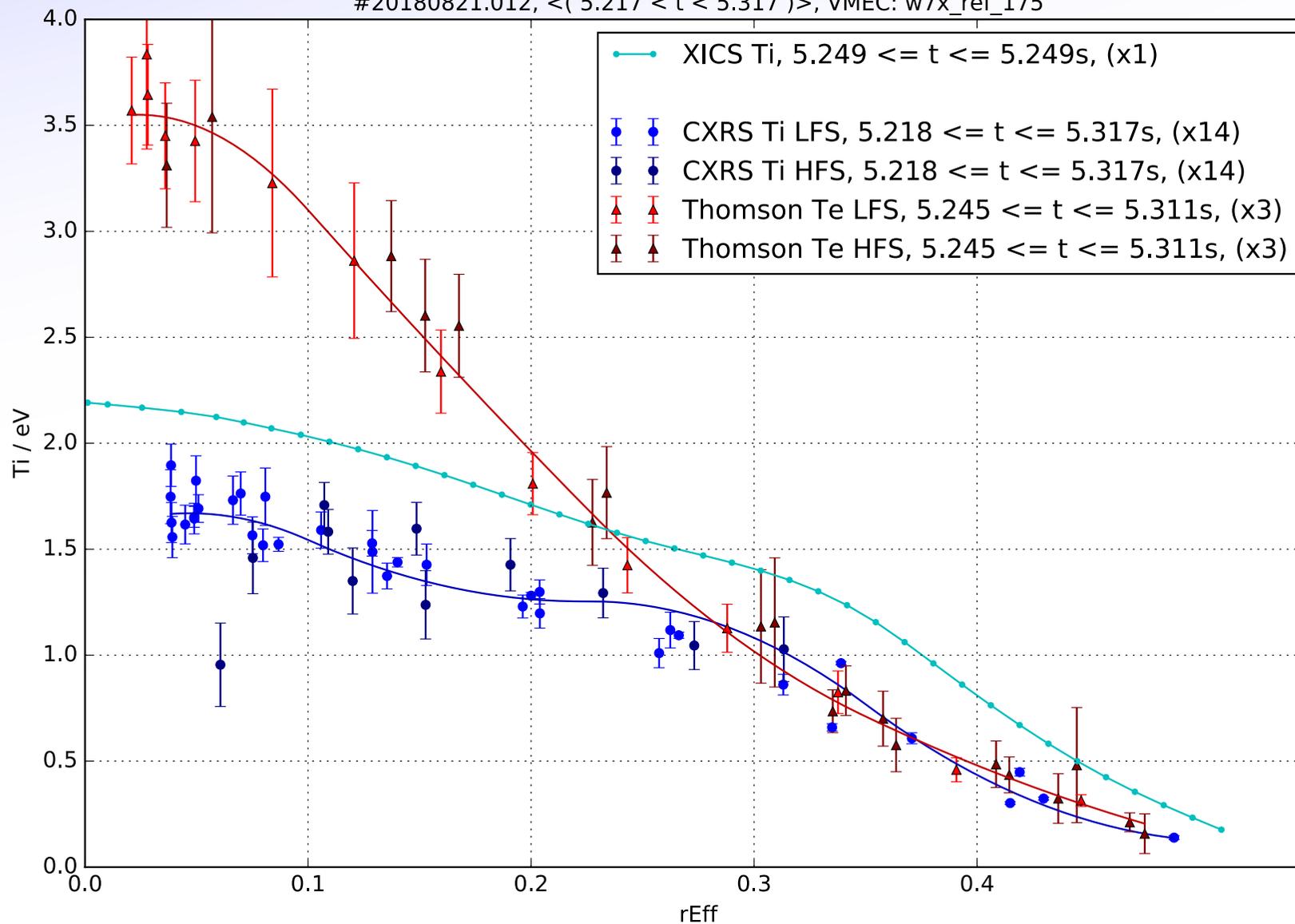




XICS vs CXRS

Typical examples.
On-axis ECRH

T_i, T_e profiles. CX: ILS_Green-21_DualGauss, TSVer=5
#20180821.012, $\langle (5.217 < t < 5.317) \rangle$, VMEC: w7x_ref_175



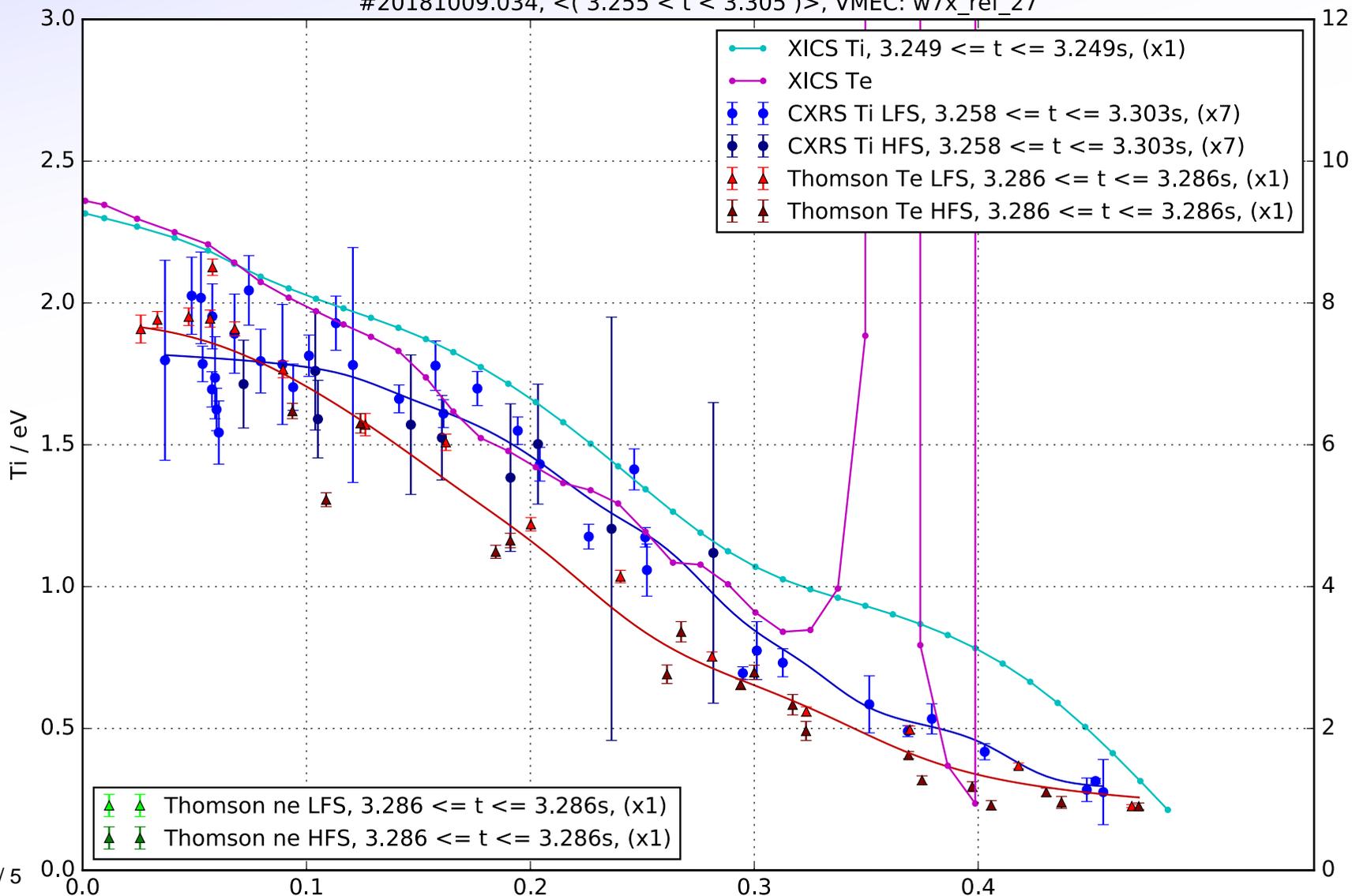


XICS vs CXRS

Typical examples.

NBI --> Ion heating --> $T_i > T_e$

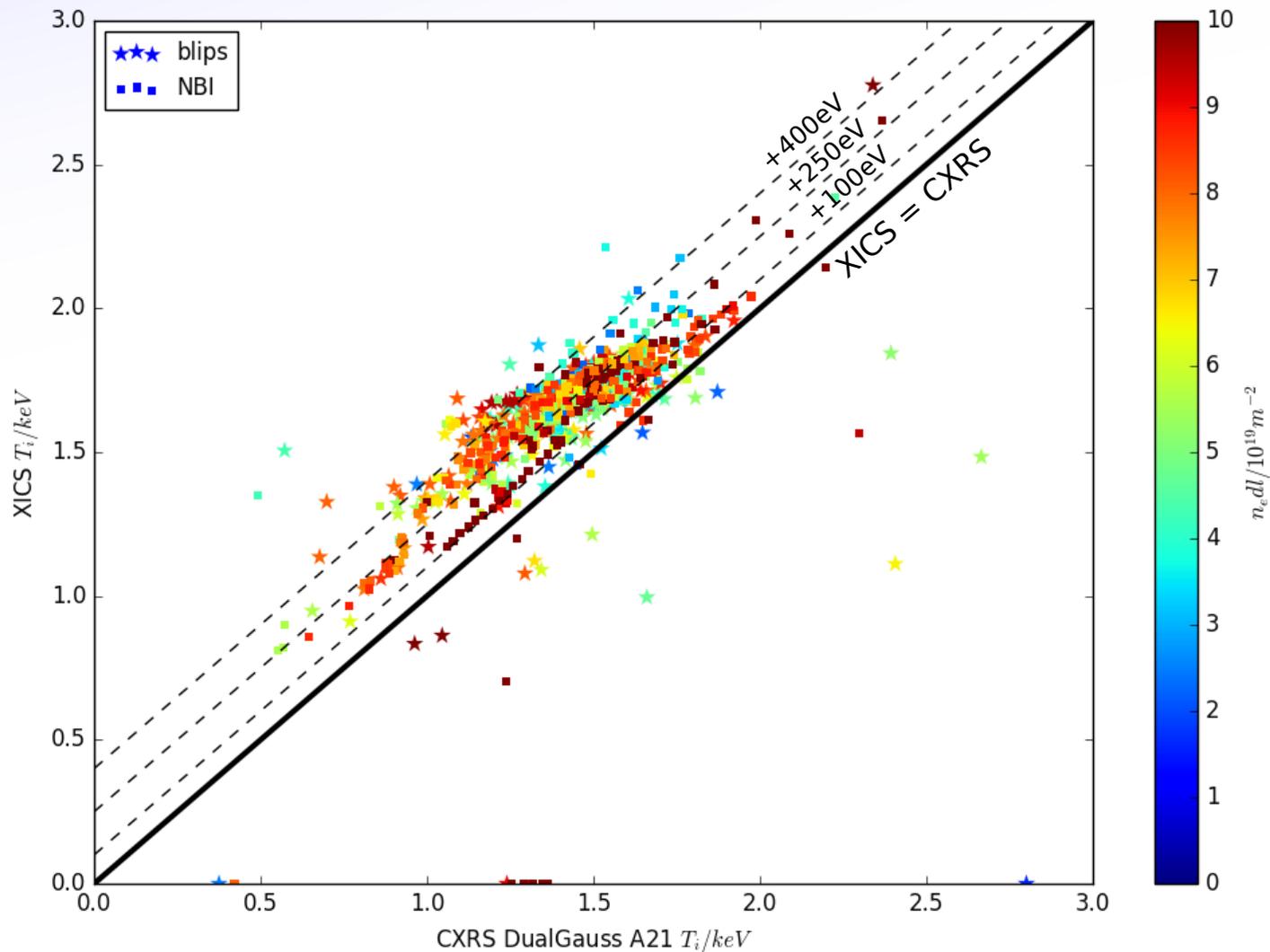
T_i, T_e profiles. CX: ILS_Green-21_DualGauss/21, TSVer=28
#20181009.034, $(3.255 < t < 3.305)$, VMEC: w7x_ref_27



XICS --> CXRS

Rough statistical view for all NBI plasmas.

- Improper treatment of mapping (Vacuum field only)
- Appears to give $\sim 250 \pm 150 \text{ eV}$



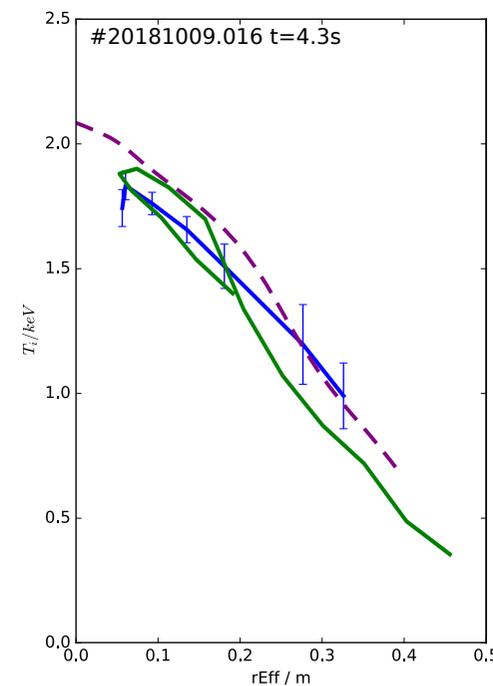
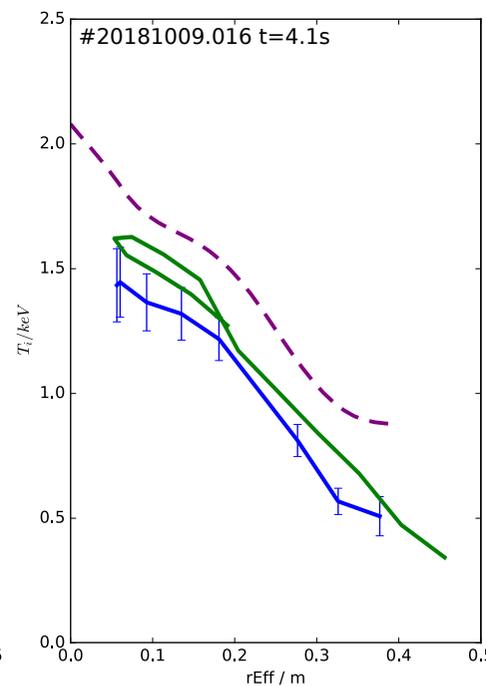
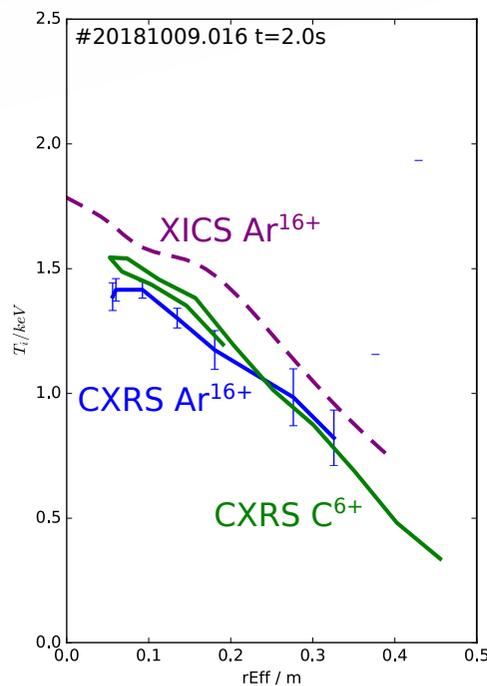
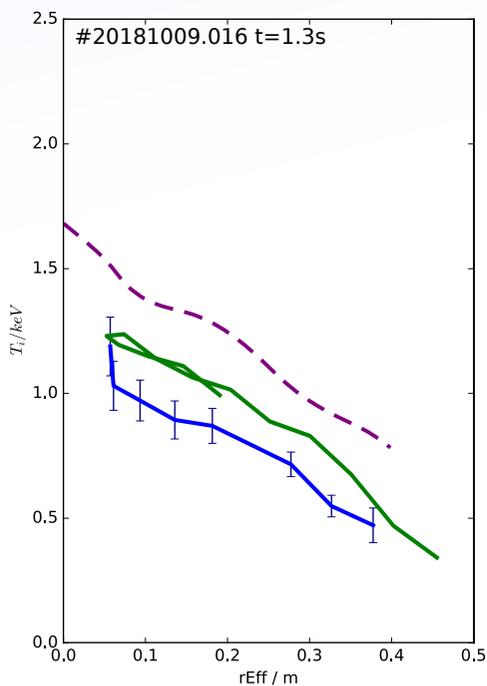
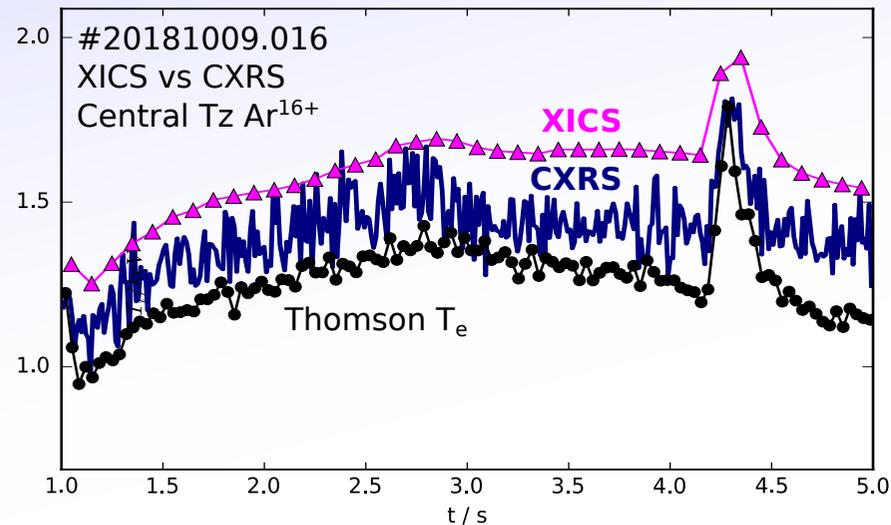


XICS cross-calibration

Argon (Ar^{15+}) for cross-calibration with XICS.

($Ar^{16+} + H \rightarrow Ar^{15+*} + p, n=14 - 13, 436.6nm$)

- Investigate CXRS XICS T_i discrepancies - Is it T_C vs $T_{Ar^{16+}}$? or diagnostic?
- Absolute Ar^{16+} intensity to support XICS calibration (if CX cross-sections are OK)



Argon $^{16+}$ CXRS measurements more consistent with Carbon $^{6+}$. XICS Ar^{16+} usually higher. Gradients always consistent --> Supports XICS inversions.