

Particle acceleration in pulsed-power driven magnetic reconnection experiments

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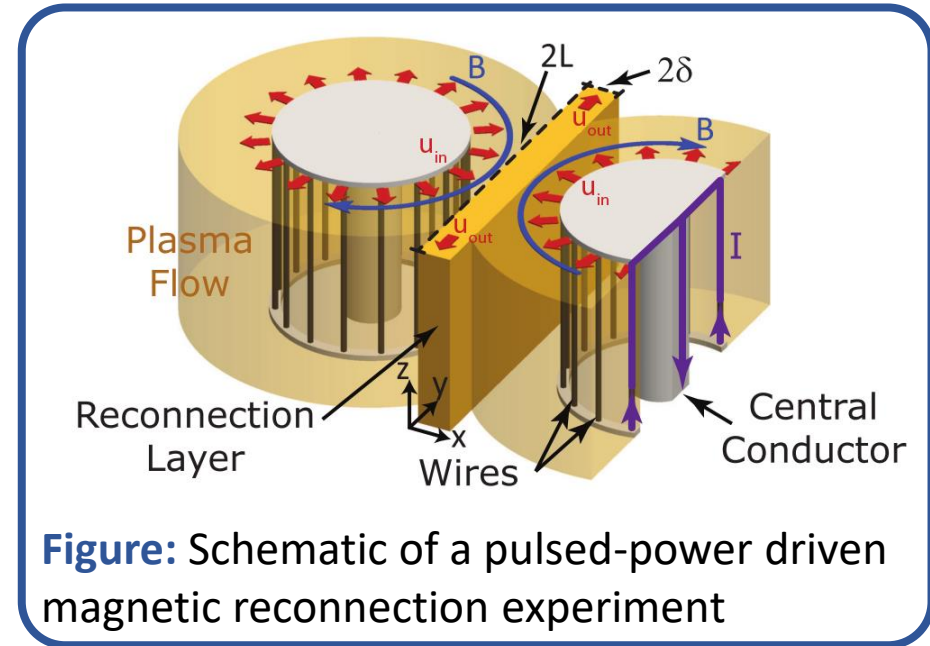
Cornell University: S. A. Pikuz, and T. A. Shelkovenko.

Imperial College
London



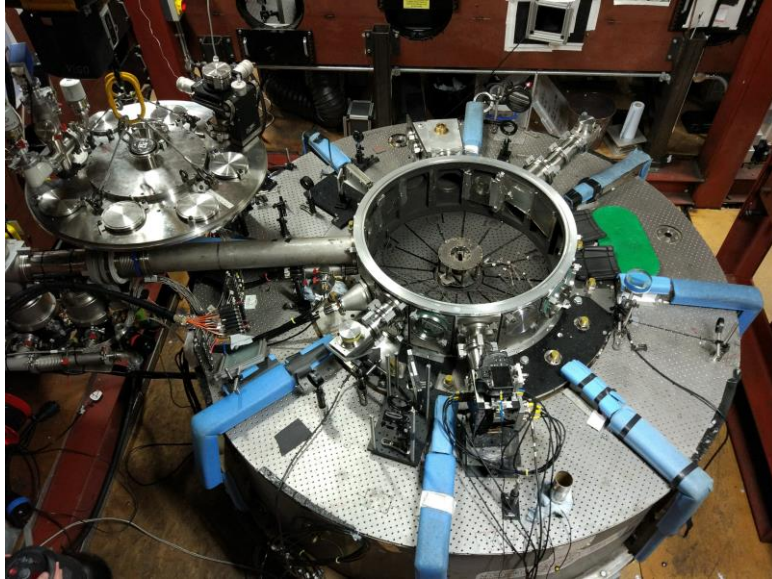
Talk Outline

- MAGPIE reconnection framework and previous results
- Fast particle diagnostics
- Preliminary measurements of fast particles

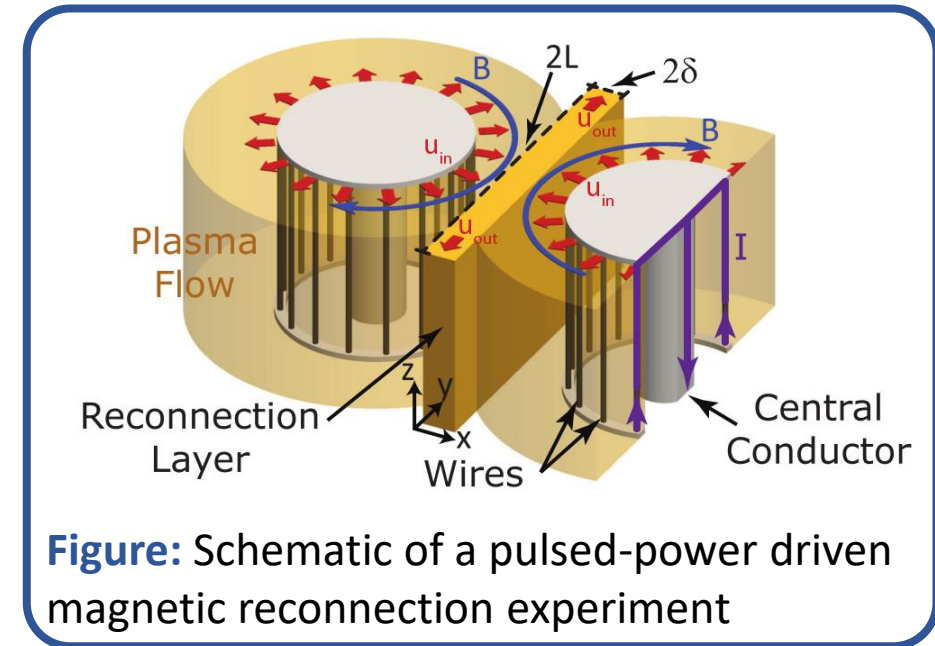


1. L. G. Suttle, J. D. Hare, S. V. Lebedev, et al. 2016. Phys Rev Lett. **116**, 225001
2. J. D. Hare, L. G. Suttle, S. V. Lebedev, et al. 2017. Phys Rev Lett. **118**, 085001
3. J. D. Hare, S. V. Lebedev, L. G. Suttle, et al. 2017. Phys Plas. **24**, 102703

The MAGPIE Pulsed-Power Generator

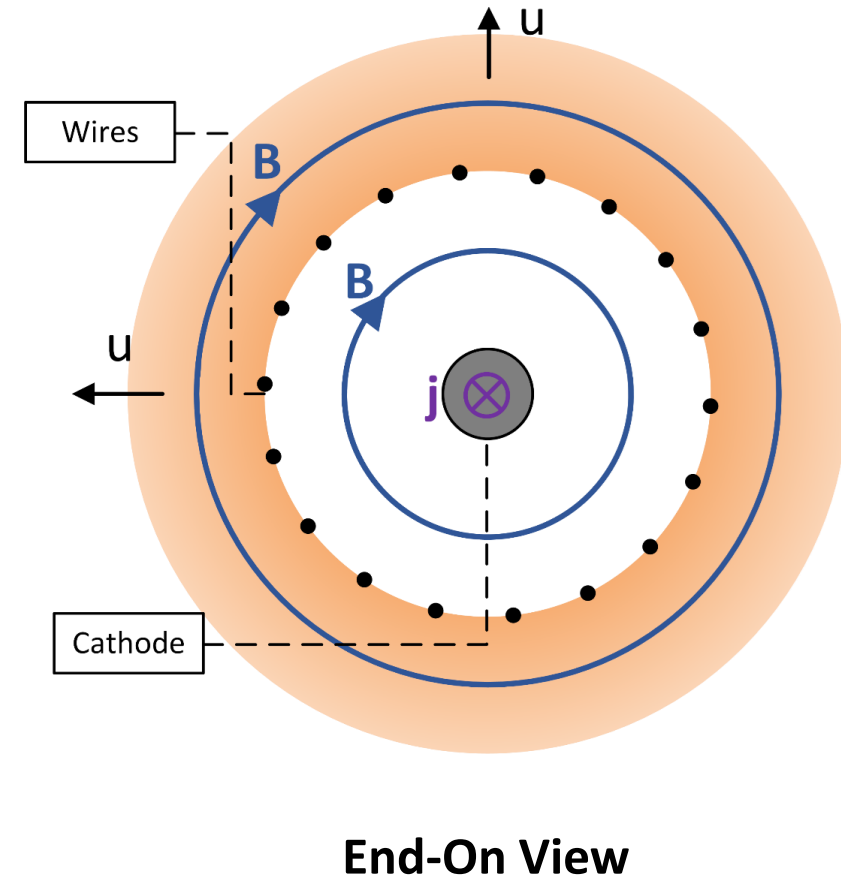
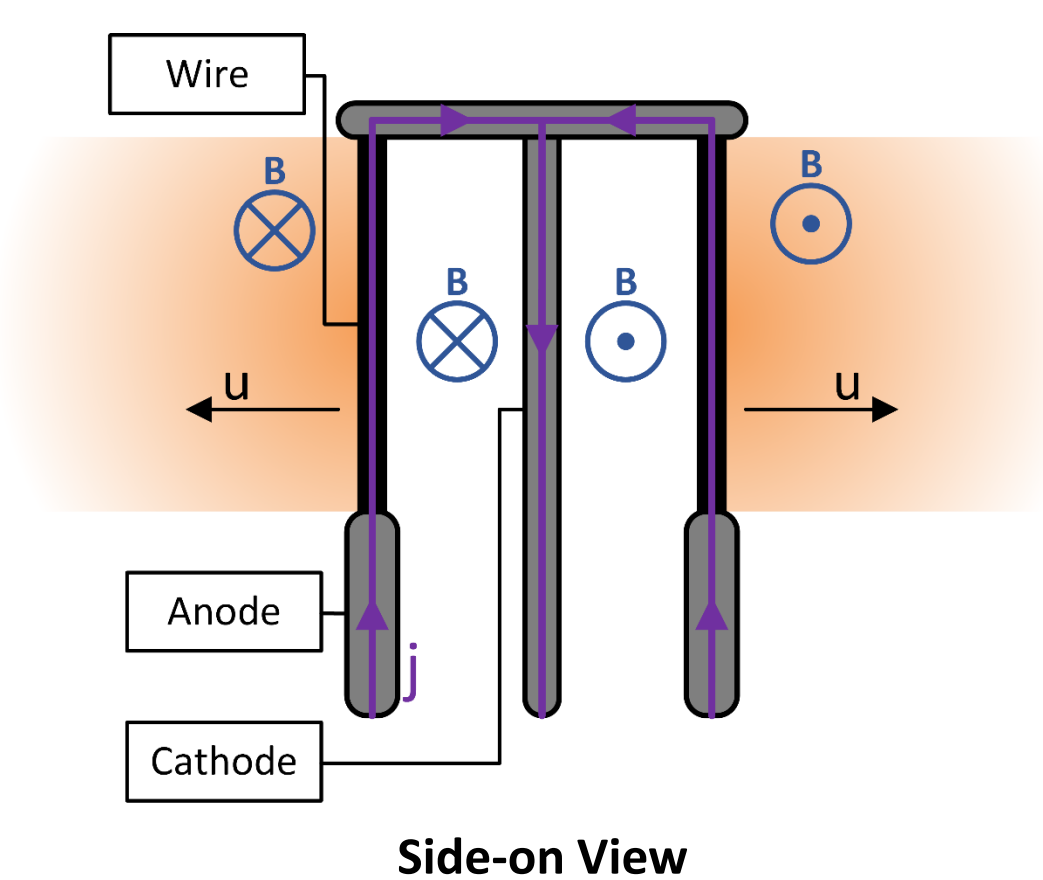


(carbon plasma)

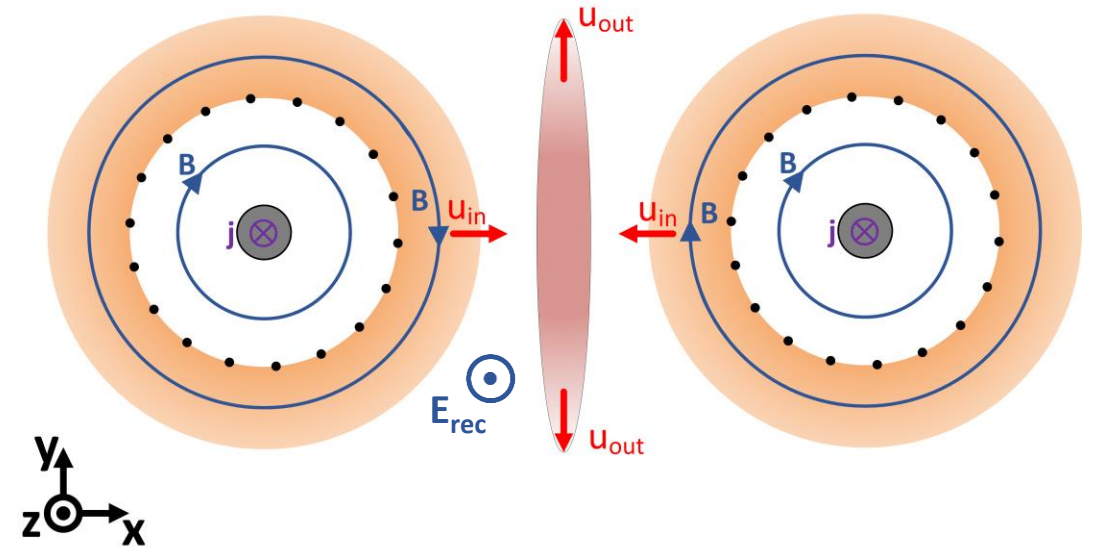
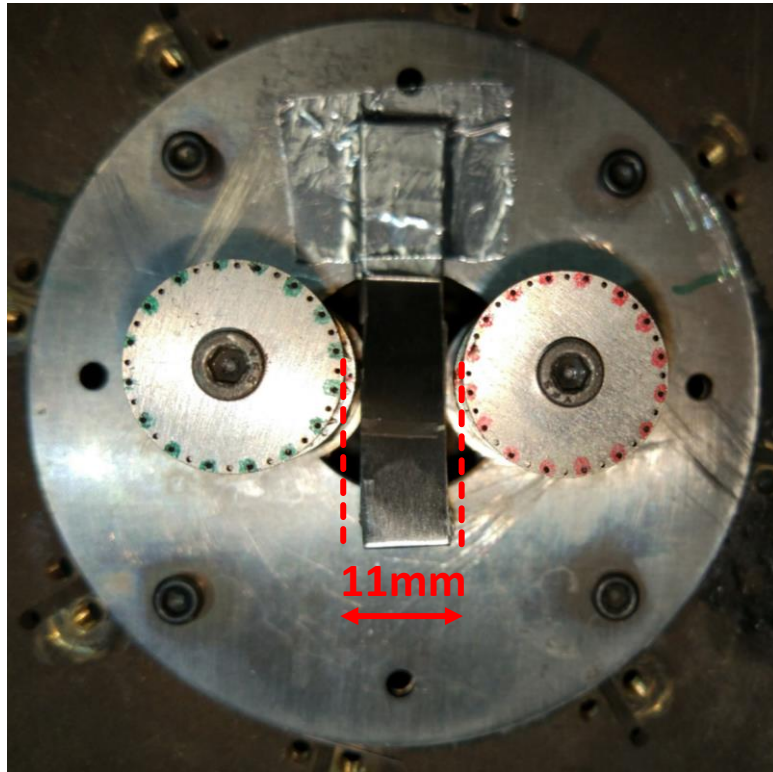


T_{drive}	L	B_{in}	β_{ram}	β_{thermal}	S
500 ns	~ 10 mm	3 T	~ 1	~ 1	~ 100

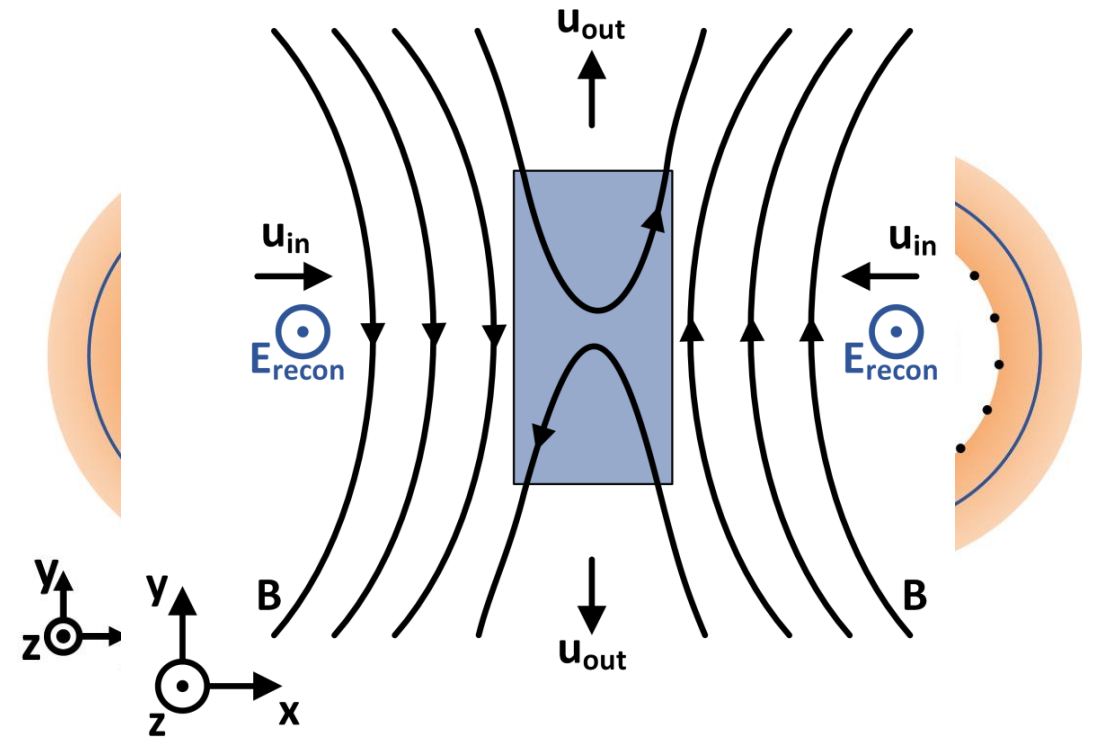
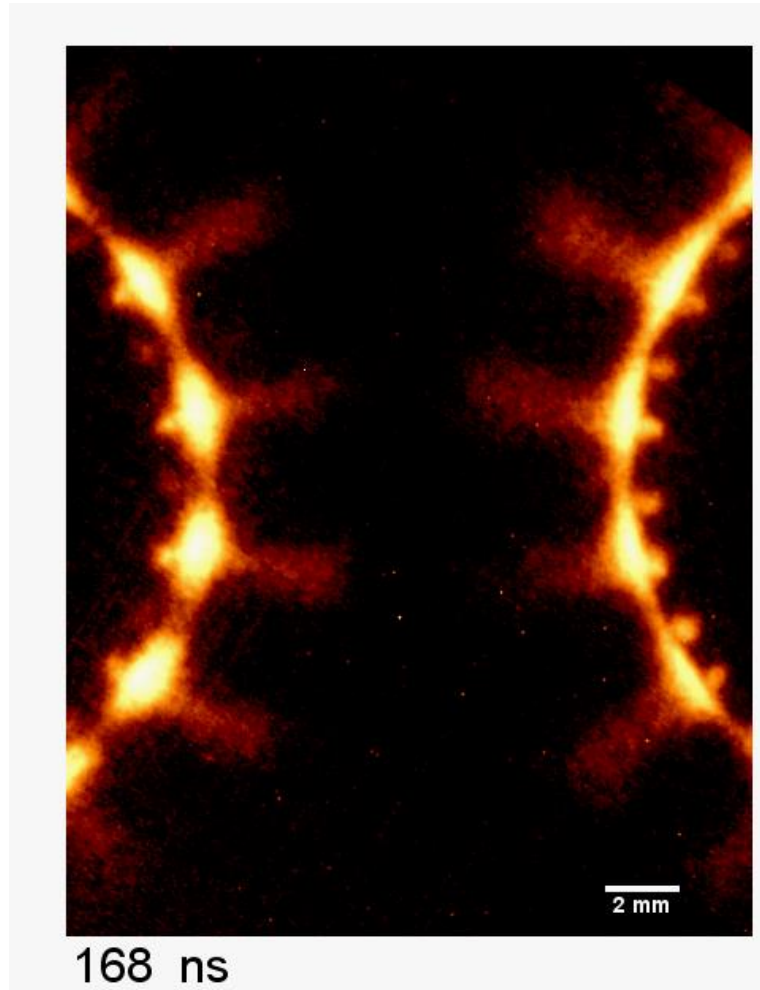
Cross sections of an inverse wire array



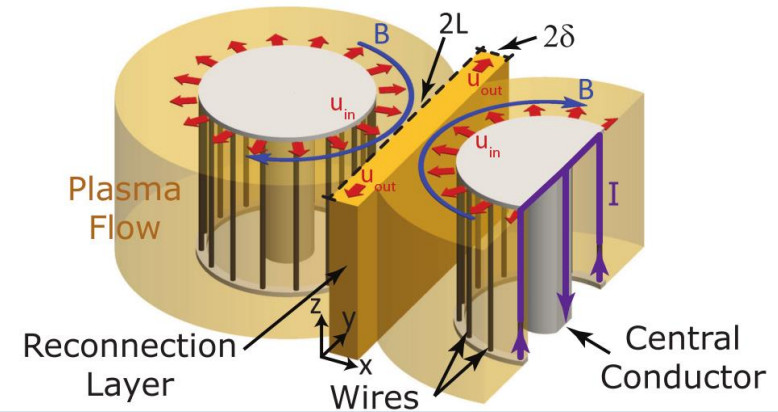
Magnetic Reconnection Framework



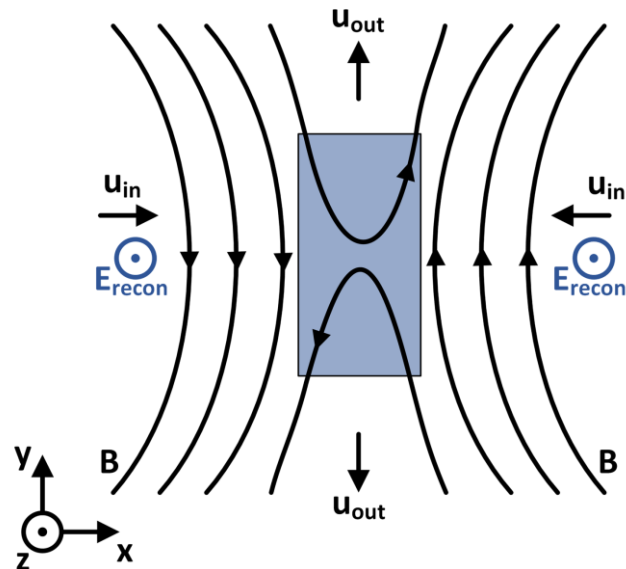
Magnetic Reconnection Framework



Diagnosing Plasma Flows

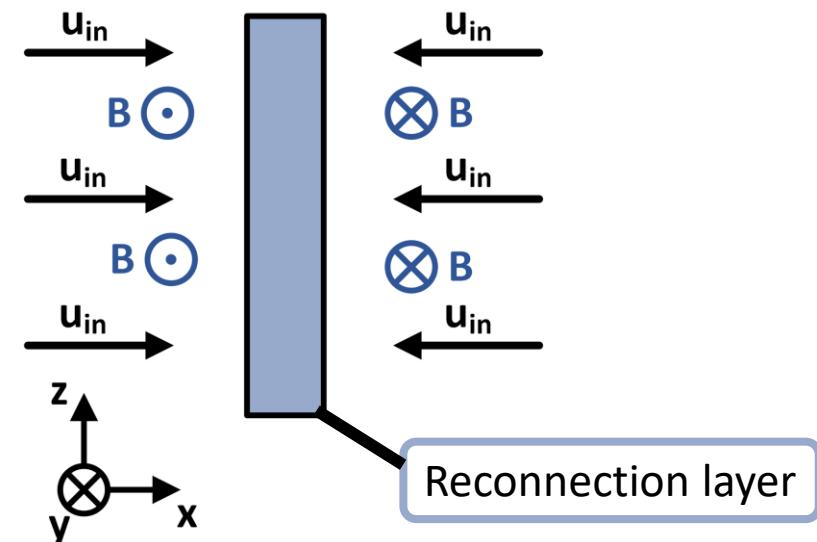


End-On View (X-Y Plane)



Interferometry ($n_e L$)
Thomson Scattering (u_x, u_y, T_e, T_i)

Side-On View (X-Z Plane)



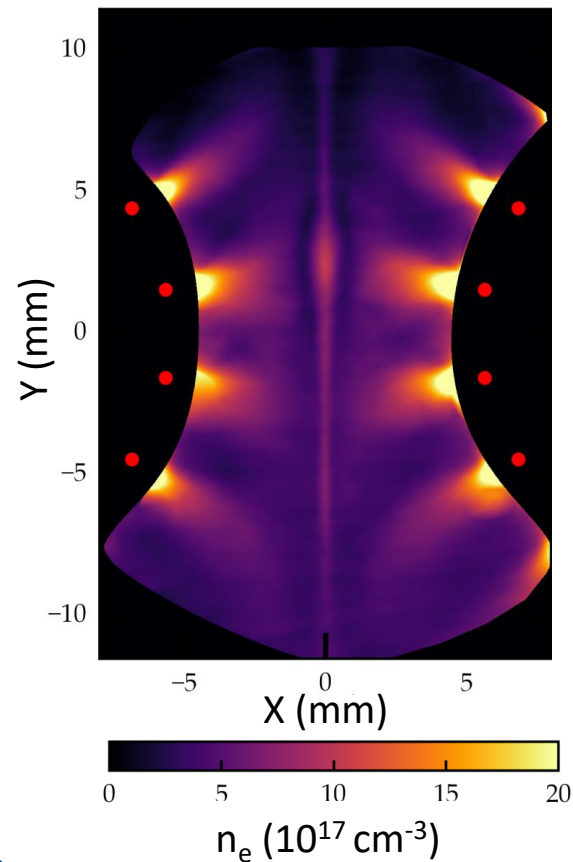
Interferometry ($n_e L$)
Faraday Rotation Imaging (B_y)

Diagnosing Plasma Flows

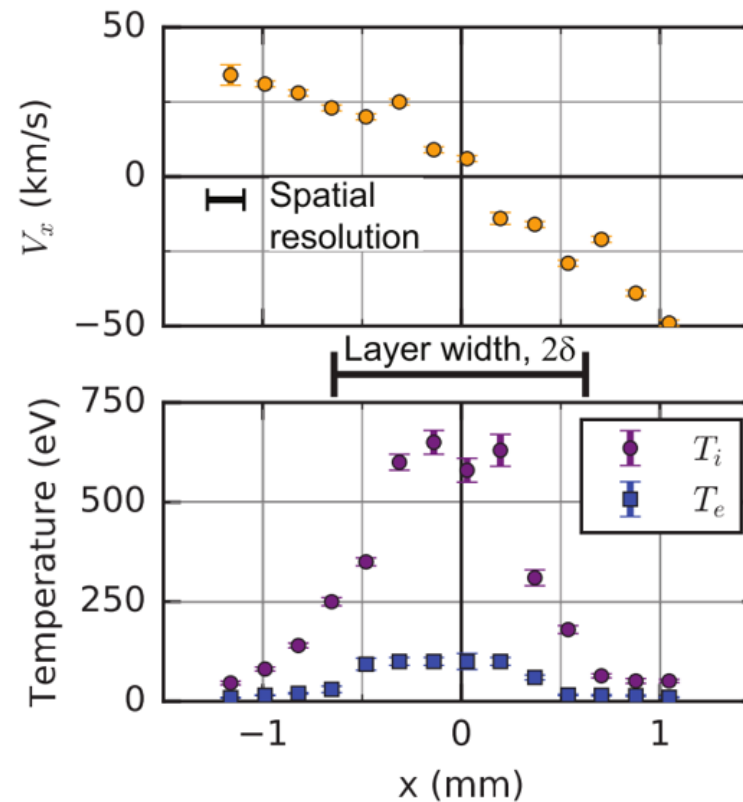
J. D. Hare NI2.00001 (Talk On Wednesday)

J. D. Hare, et al. 2017. Phys Plas. **24**, 102703

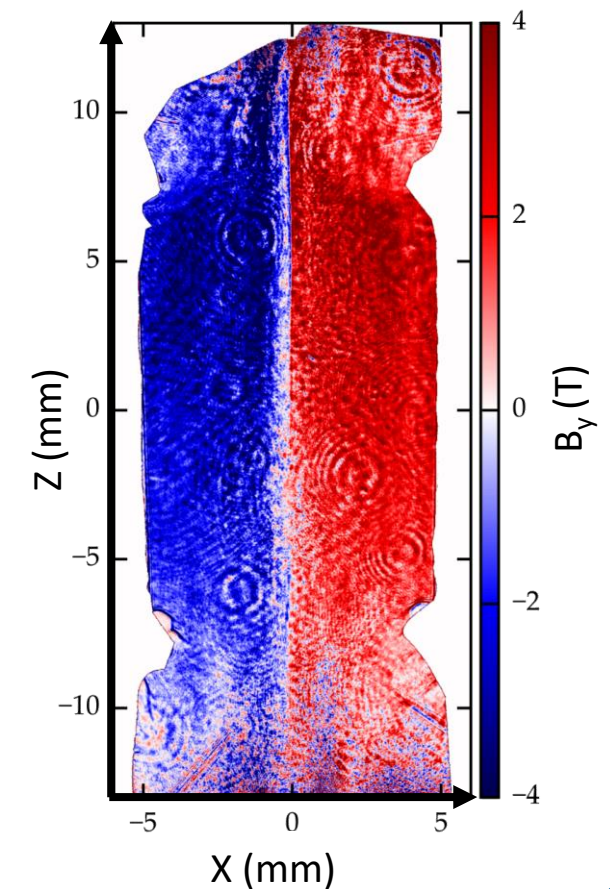
Interferometry



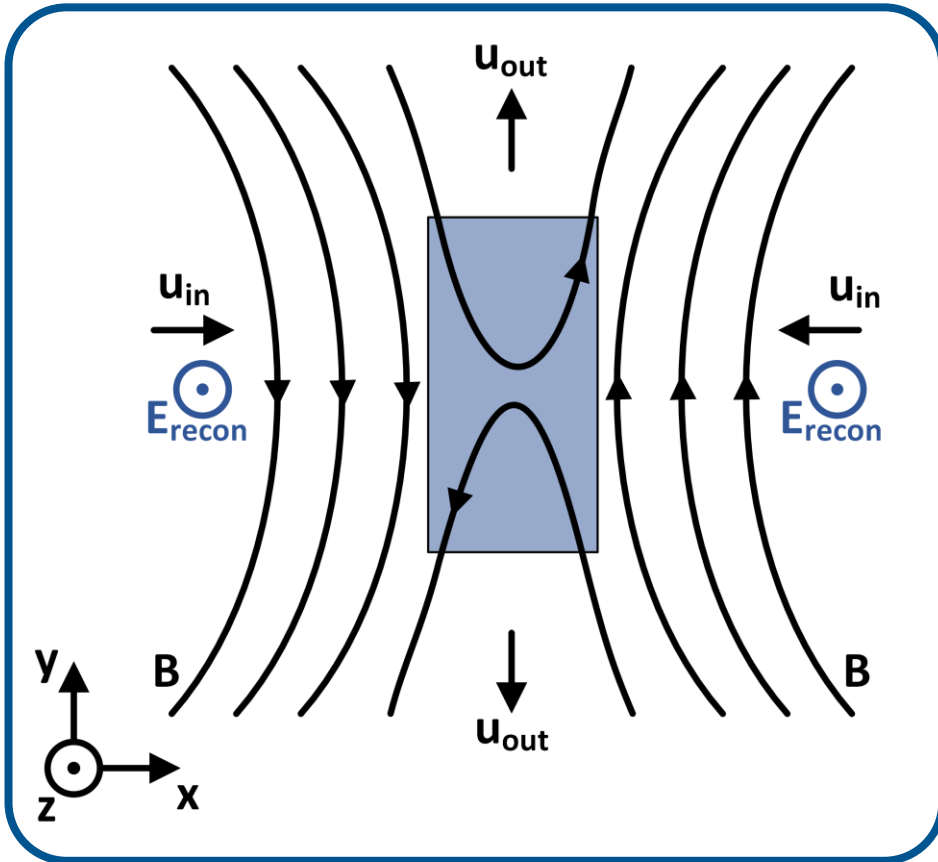
Thomson scattering



Faraday-rotation imaging



Reconnecting Electric Field



Parameter	Value
u_{in}	50 km/s
B_{in}	3 T
L_z	16 mm

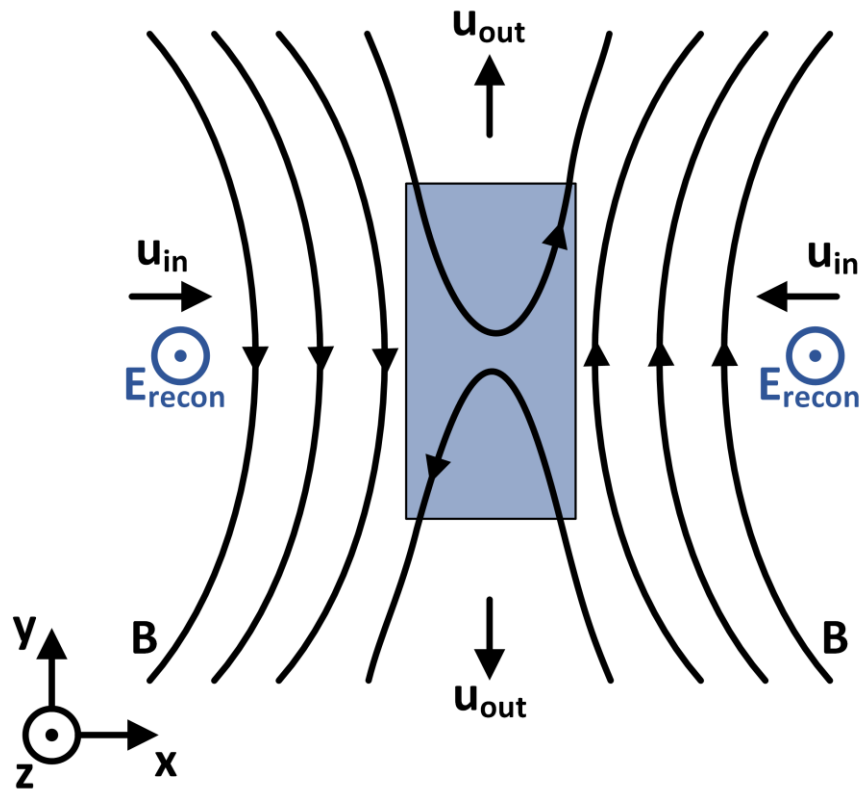
$$\mathbf{E} = -\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B} + \eta \mathbf{j}$$

$$E_{rec} = u_{in} B_{in} = 150 \text{ kV/m}$$

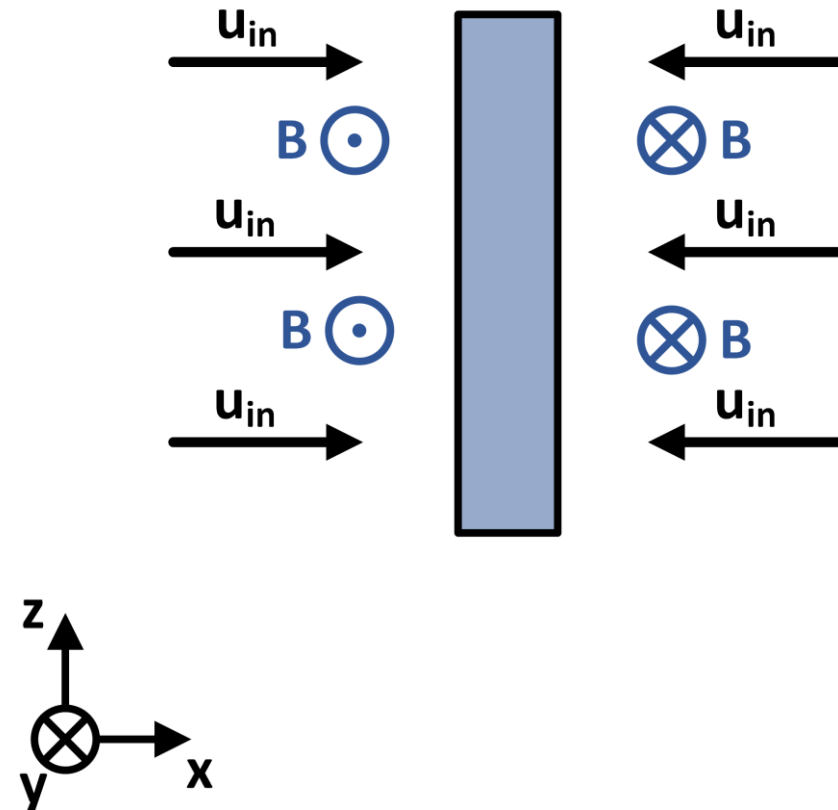
$$\int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \sim e E_{rec} L_z = 2.4 \text{ keV}$$

Diagnosing Accelerated Electrons

End-On View (X-Y Plane)

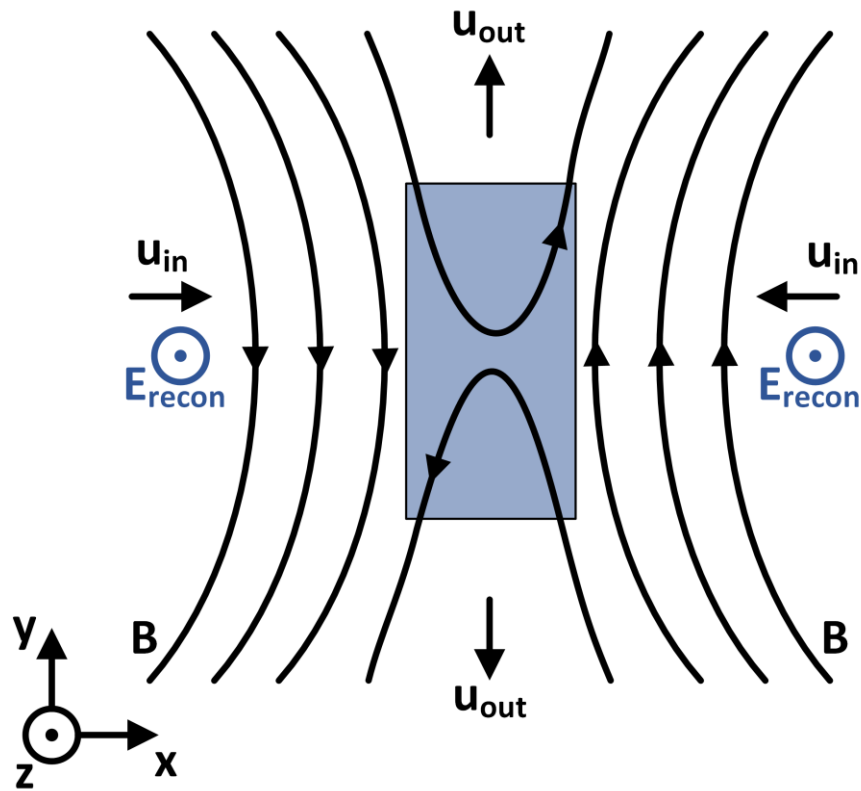


Side-On View (X-Z Plane)

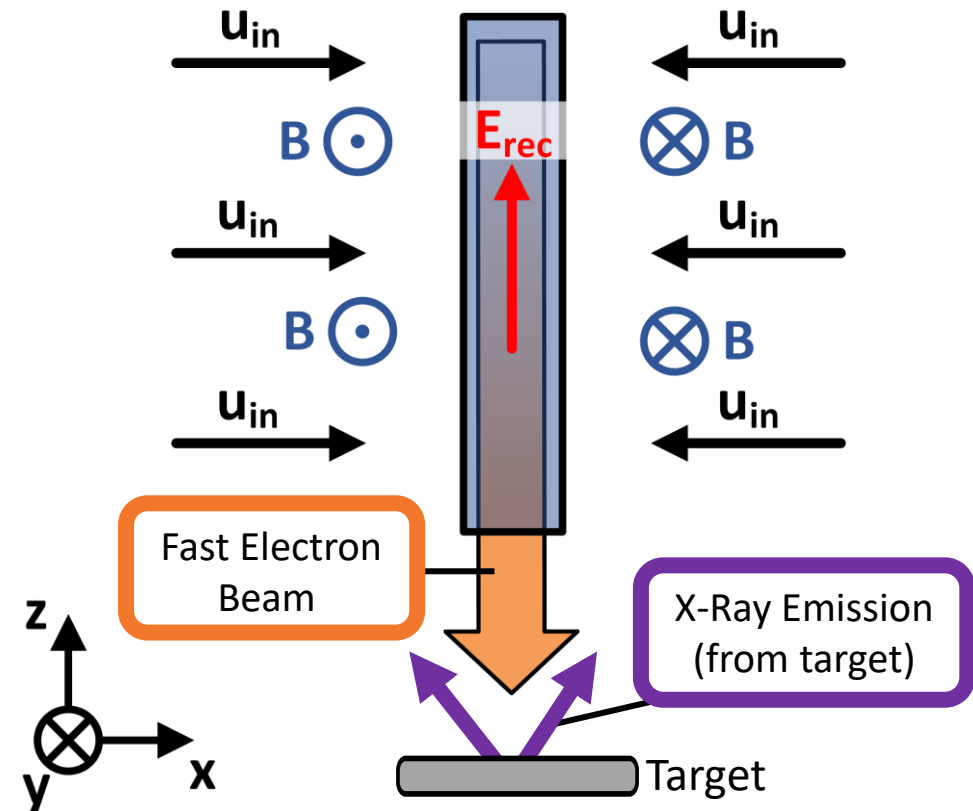


Diagnosing Accelerated Electrons

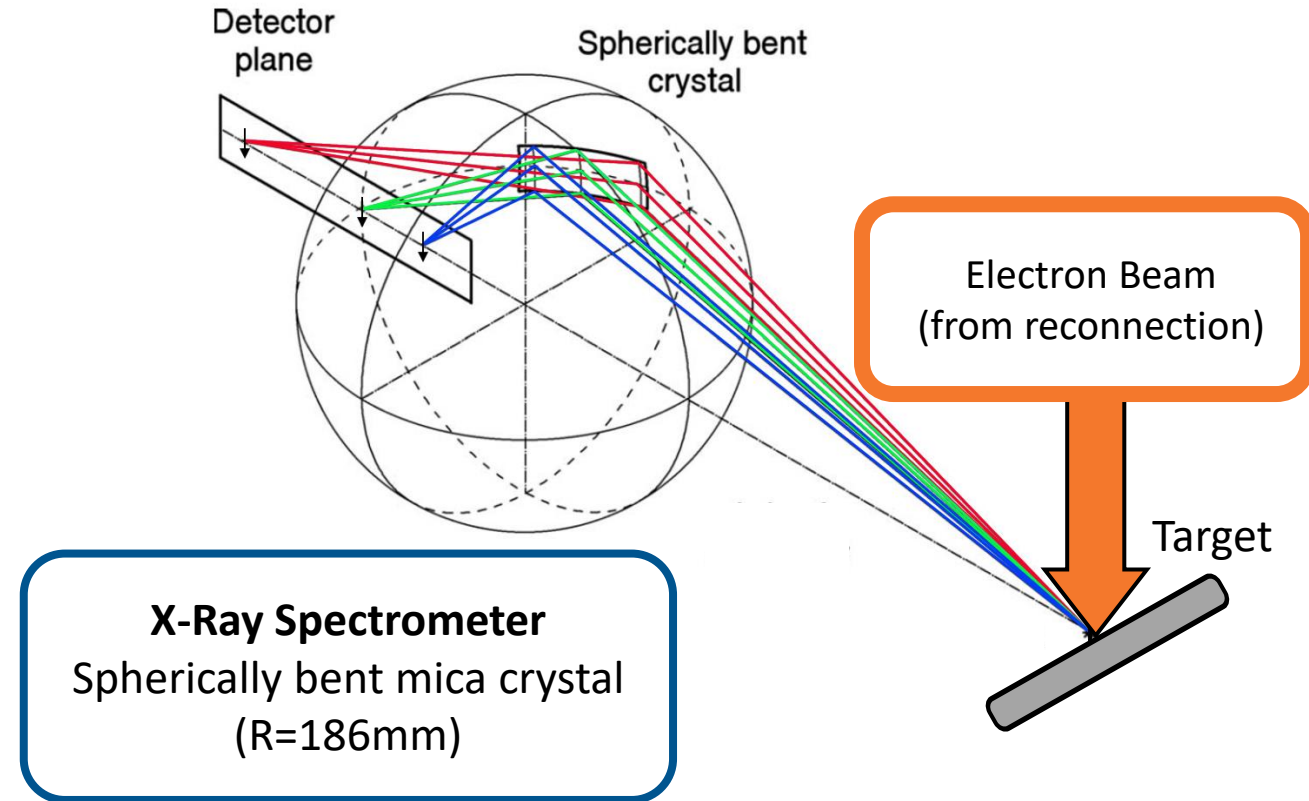
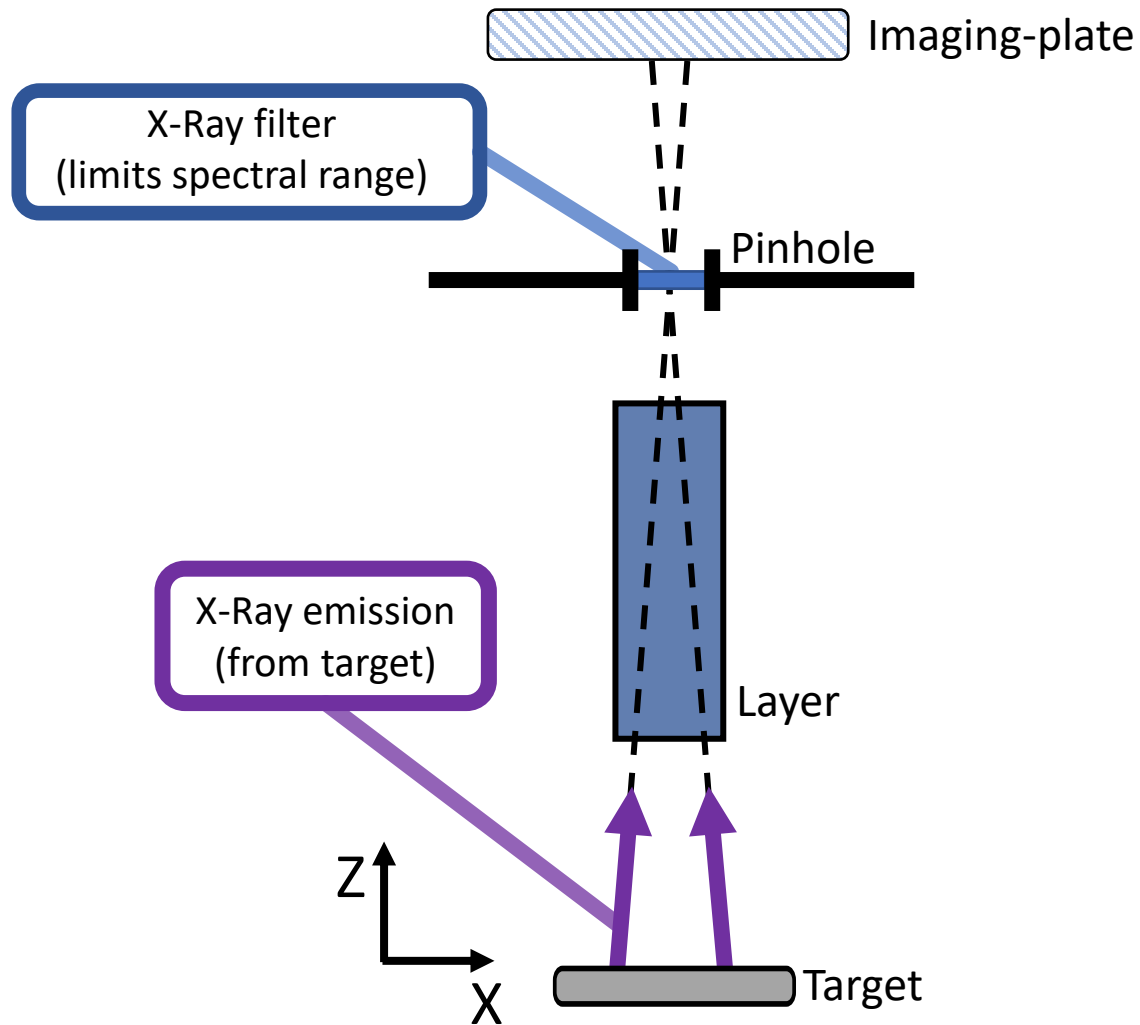
End-On View (X-Y Plane)



Side-On View (X-Z Plane)

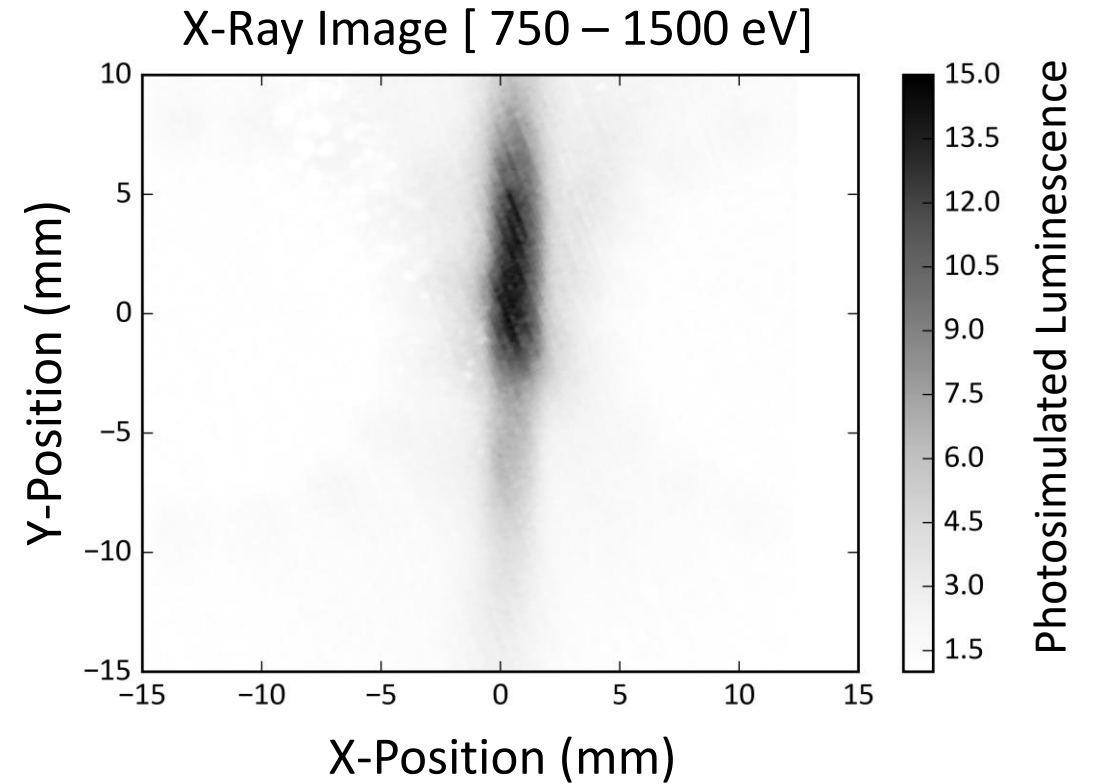
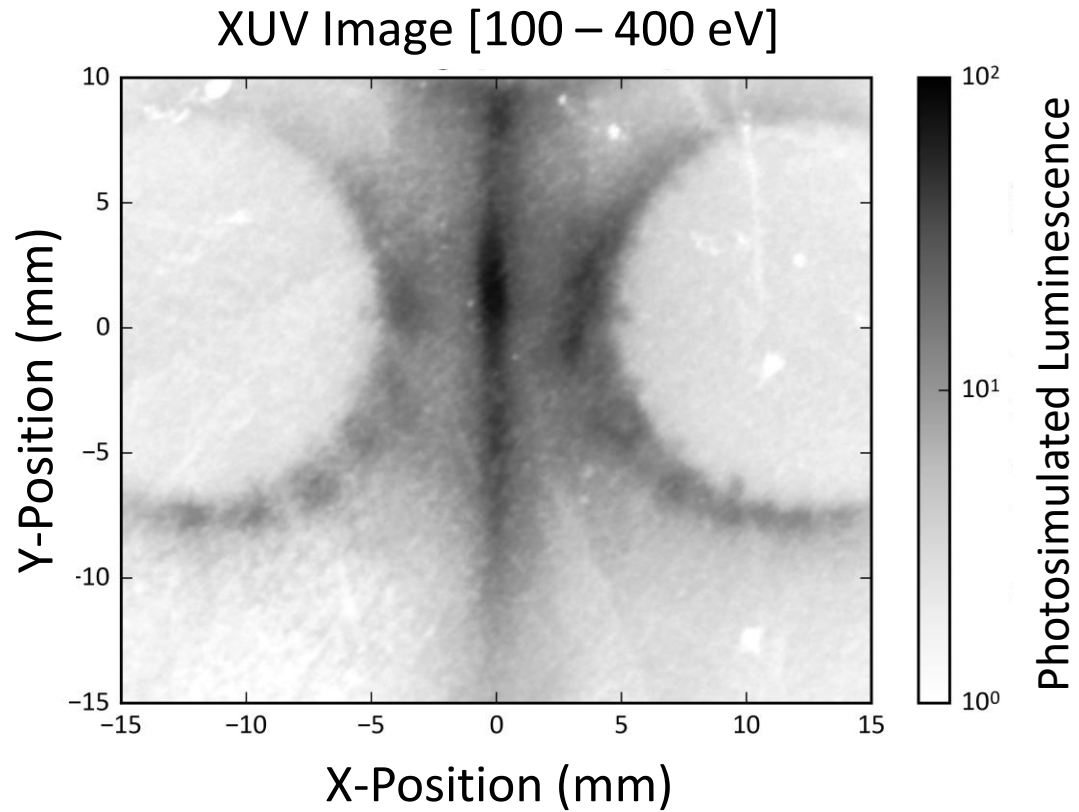


X-Ray Imaging and Spectroscopy

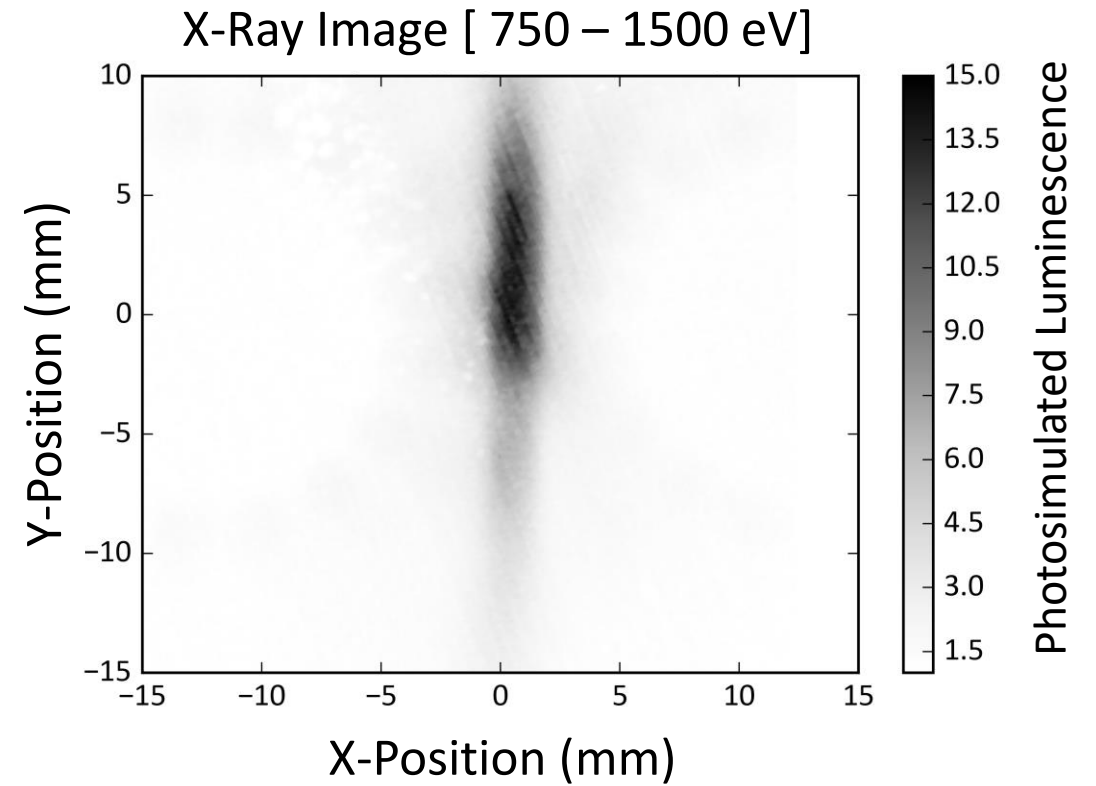
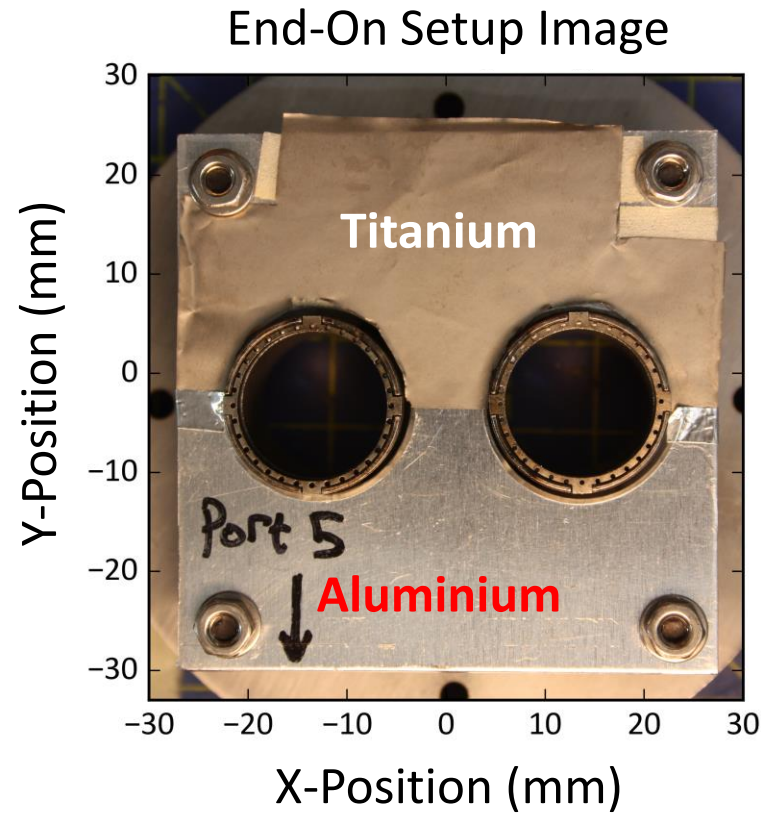


(Adapted from S. A. Pikuz et al. 2008. Rev Sci Instr. 79, 013106)

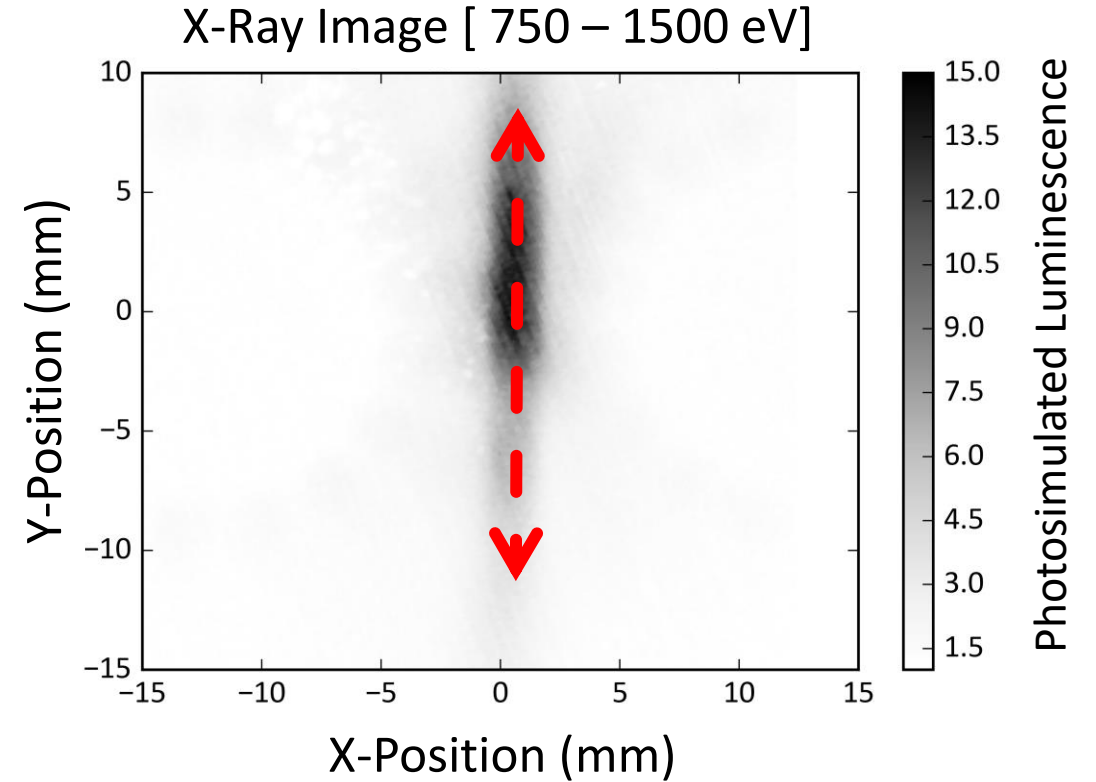
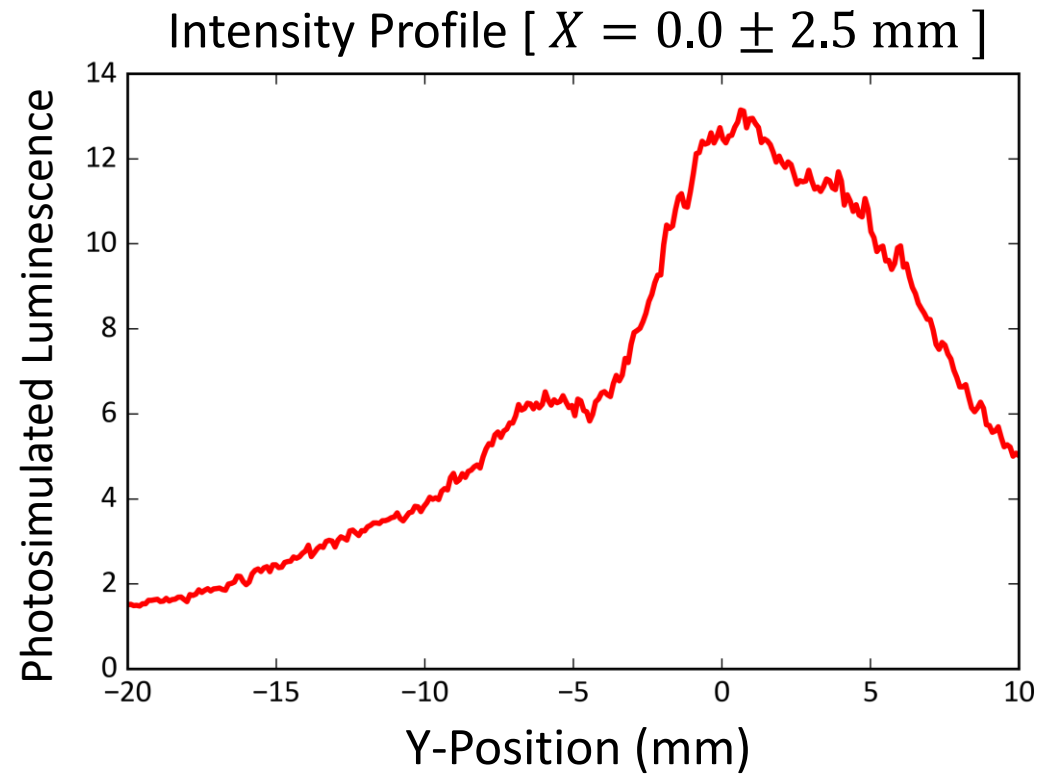
Time-integrated filtered pinhole imaging



Time-integrated filtered pinhole imaging



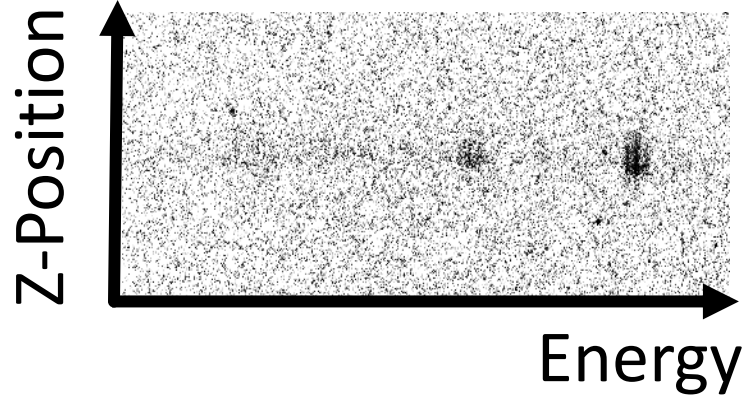
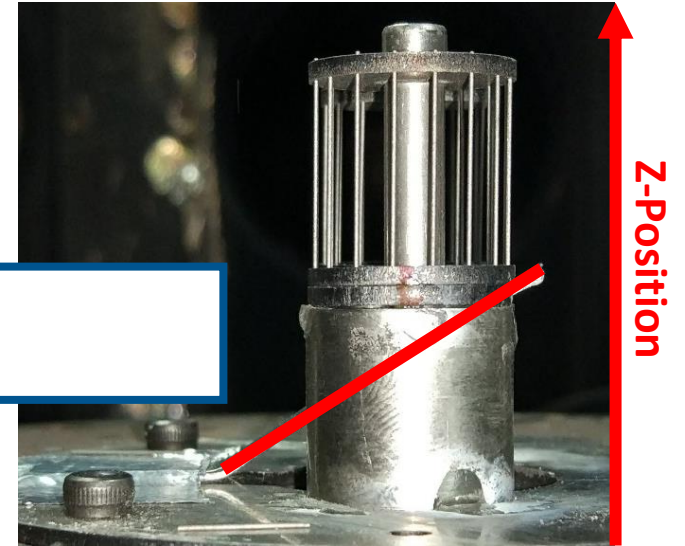
Time-integrated filtered pinhole imaging



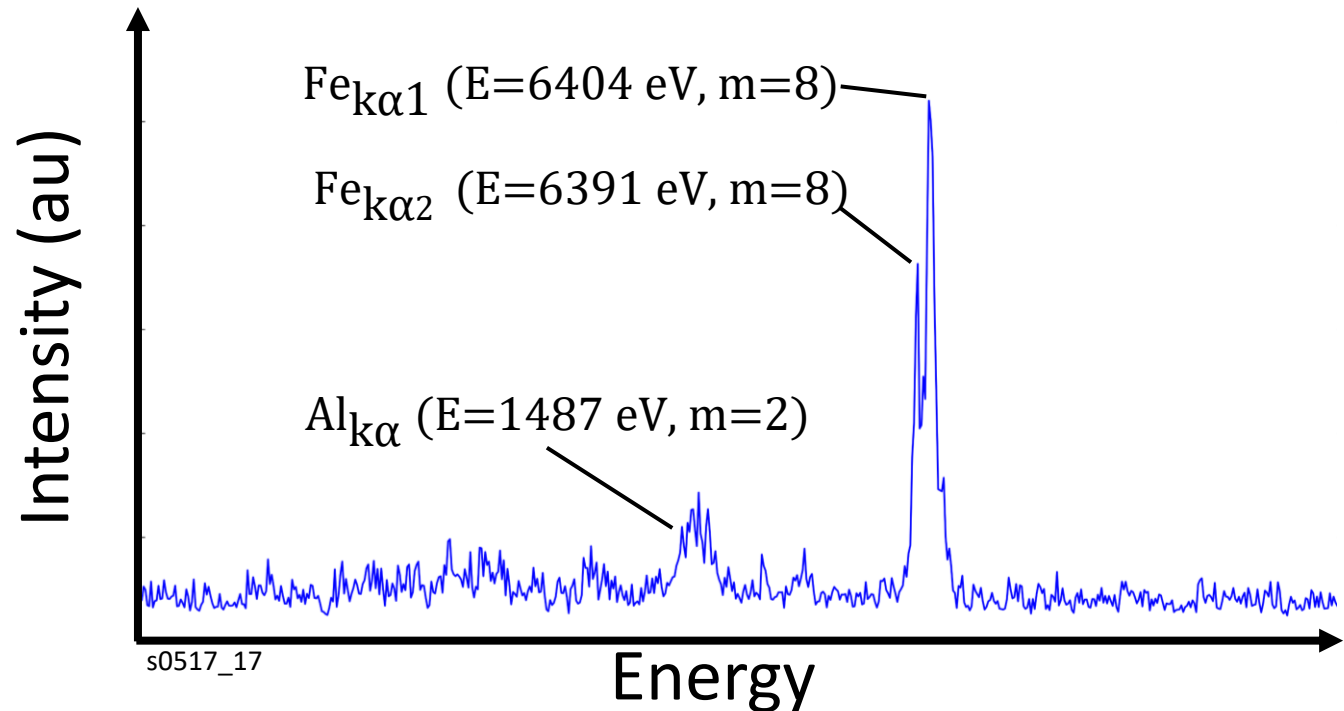
Time-integrated X-Ray spectra

Spherically Bent
Crystal Spectrometer

X-Ray Emission



Aluminium witness
Plate

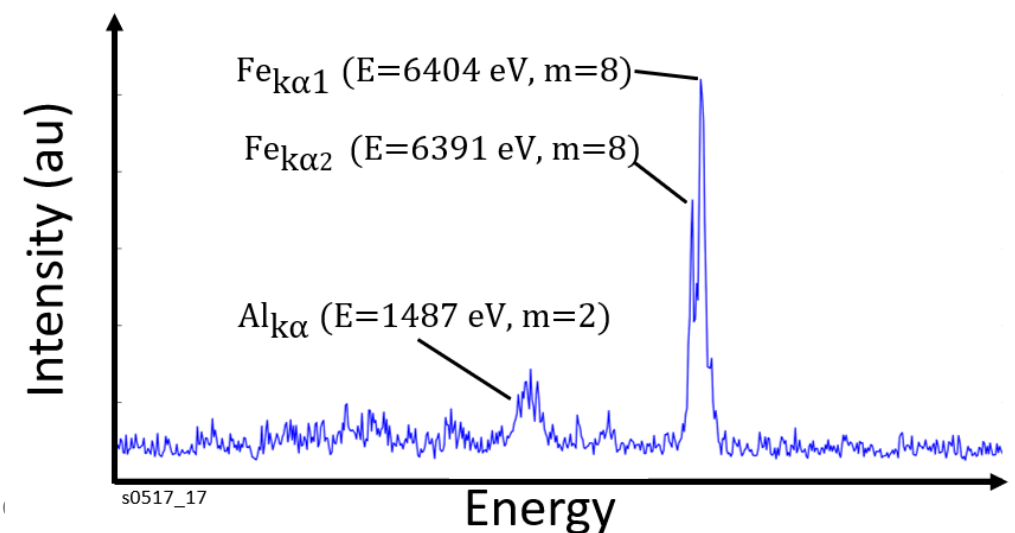
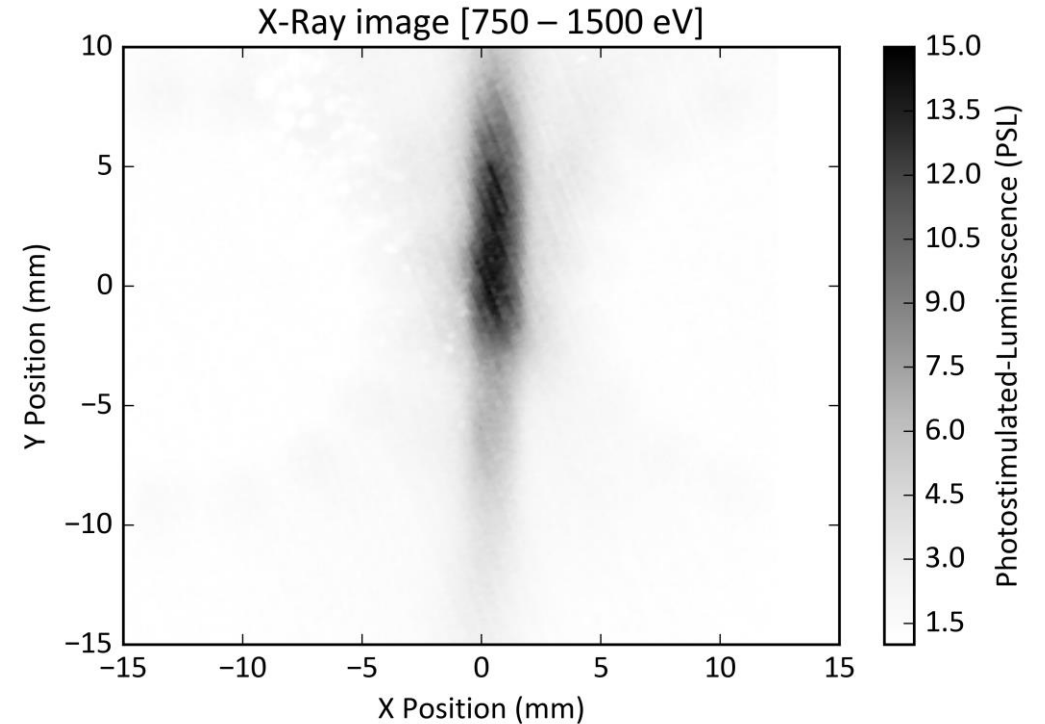


Conclusions

- Particles accelerated to at least 1.5 keV
- Observed fast particles were directed down the reconnection layer
- Consistent with direct particle acceleration by the reconnecting electric field

J. D. Hare. **Session NI2** (Reconnection: Experiments and Observations) on **Wednesday, 9:30 AM–10:00 AM**, in **Room 102ABC**.

L. G. Suttle. **Session YO6** (Magnetized HEDP and HED Measurement/Diagnostic Techniques) on **Friday, 9:42 AM–9:54 AM** in **Room 202C**.

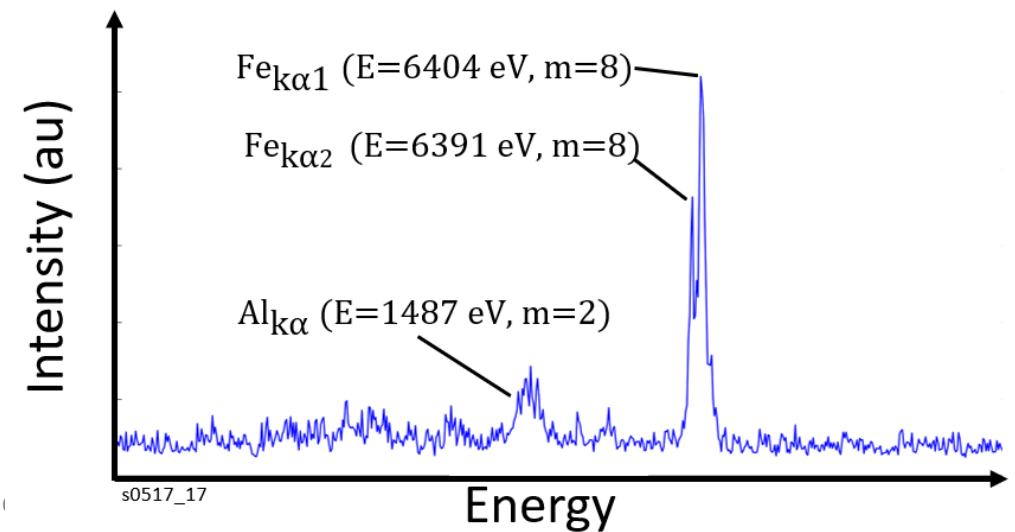
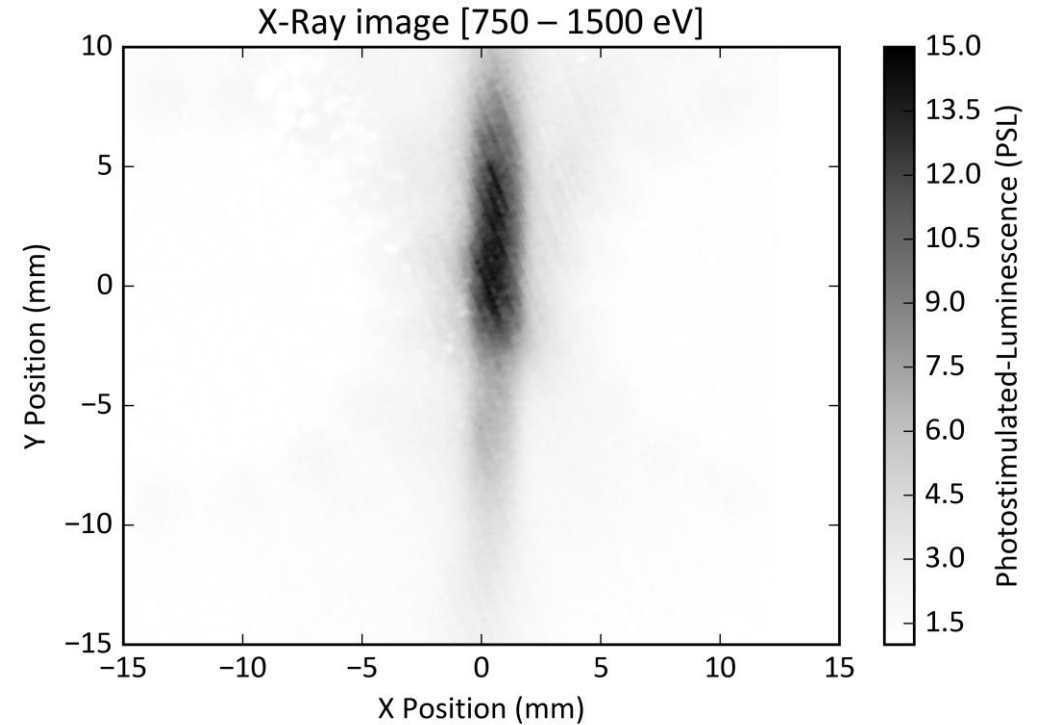


Further Work

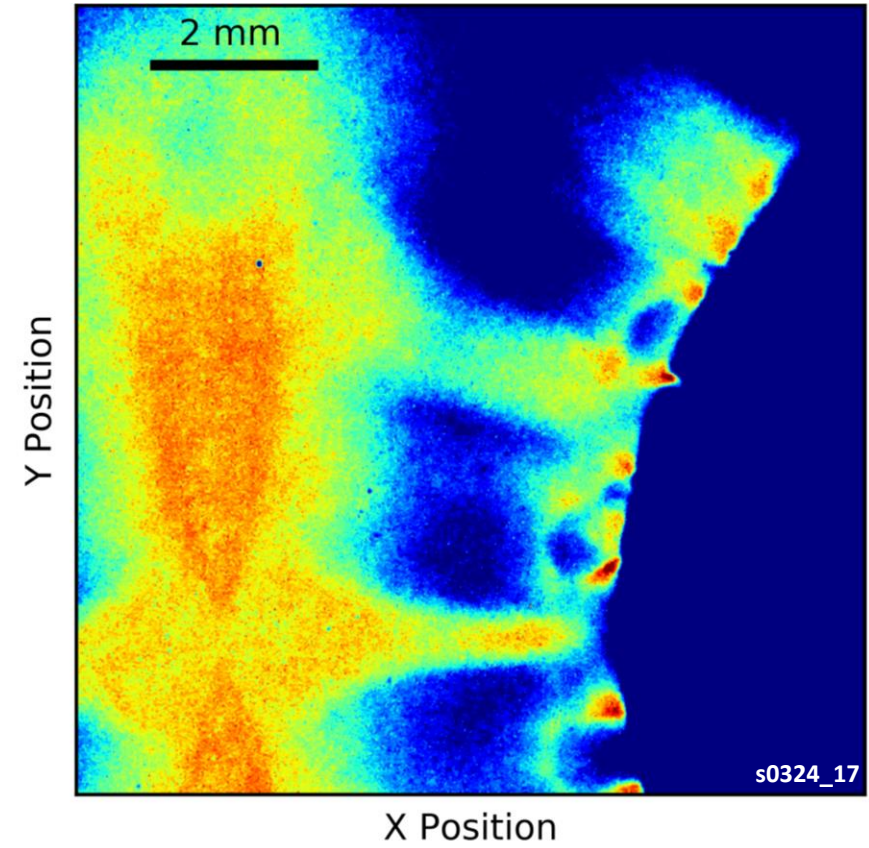
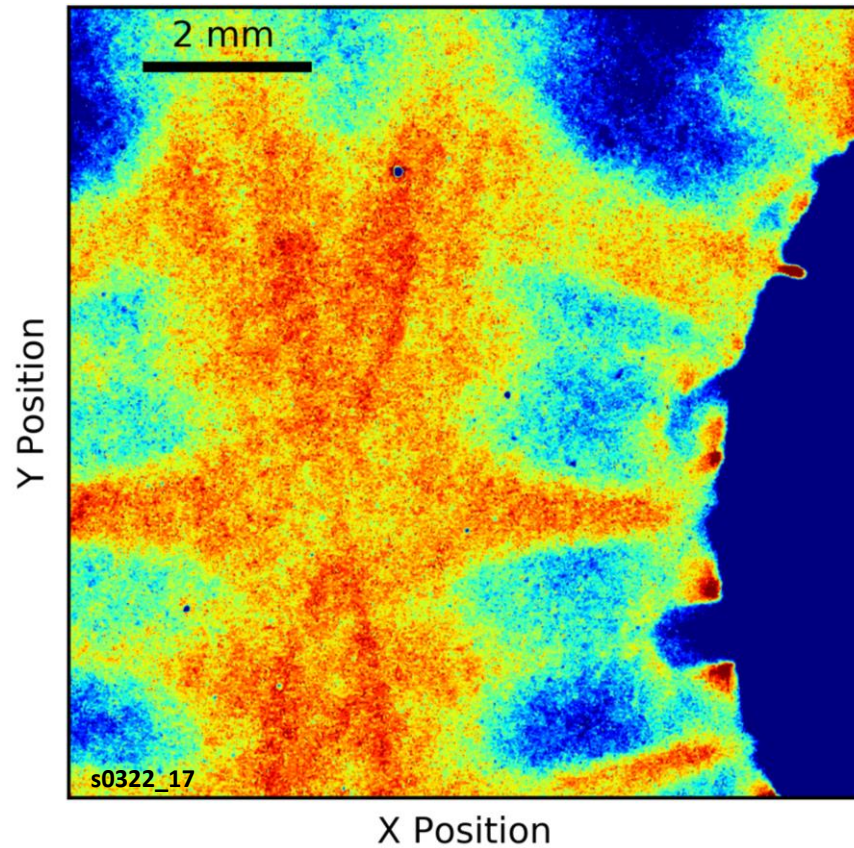
- Time resolved measurements
- More emission lines to infer electron energy spectrum

J. D. Hare. **Session NI2** (*Reconnection: Experiments and Observations*) on **Wednesday, 9:30 AM–10:00 AM**, in **Room 102ABC**.

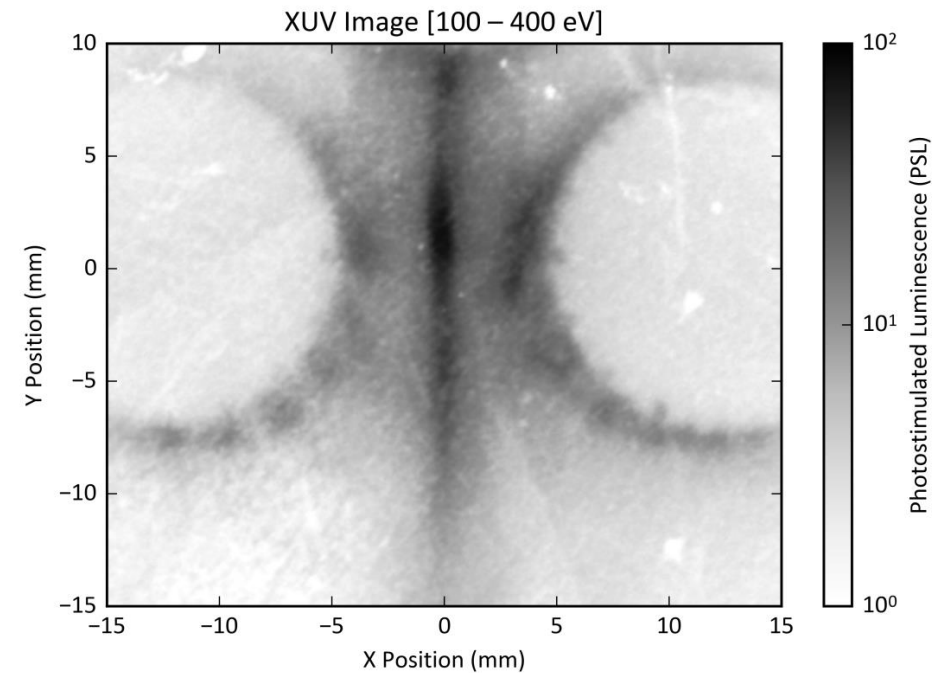
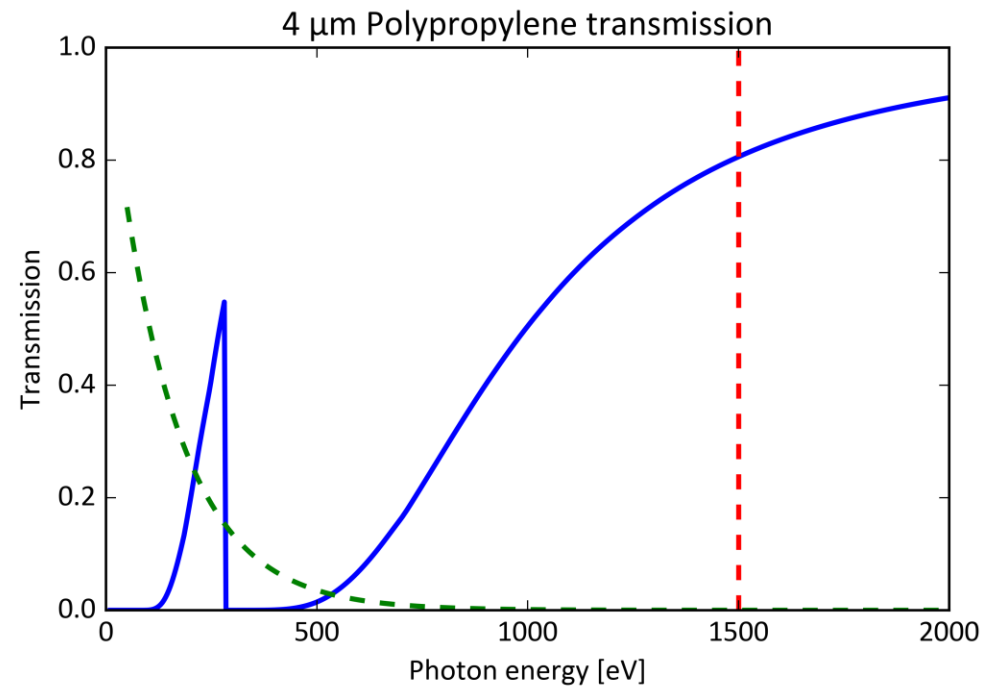
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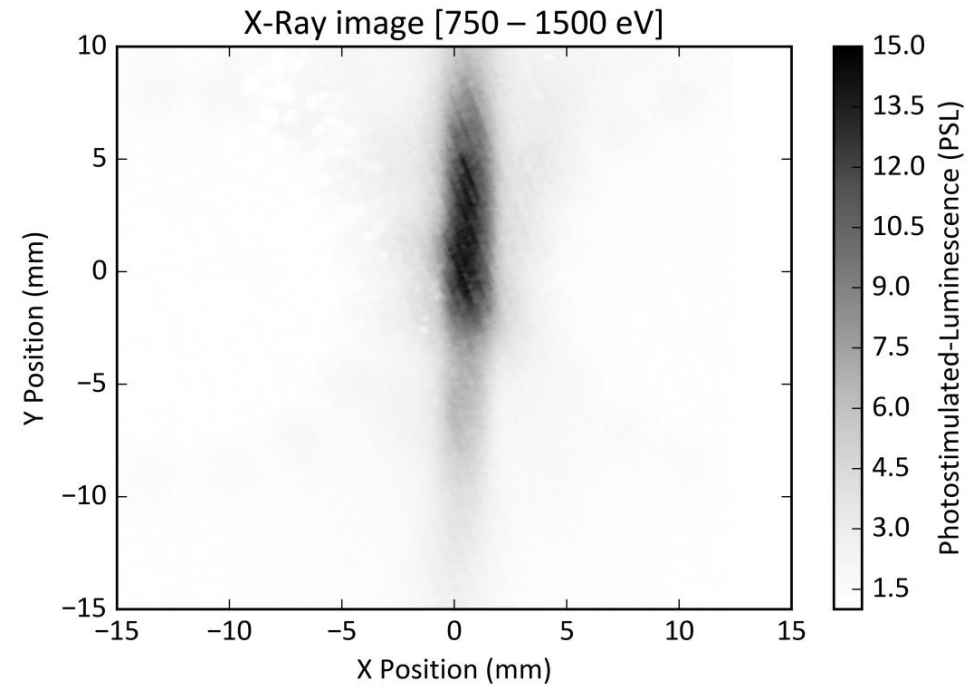
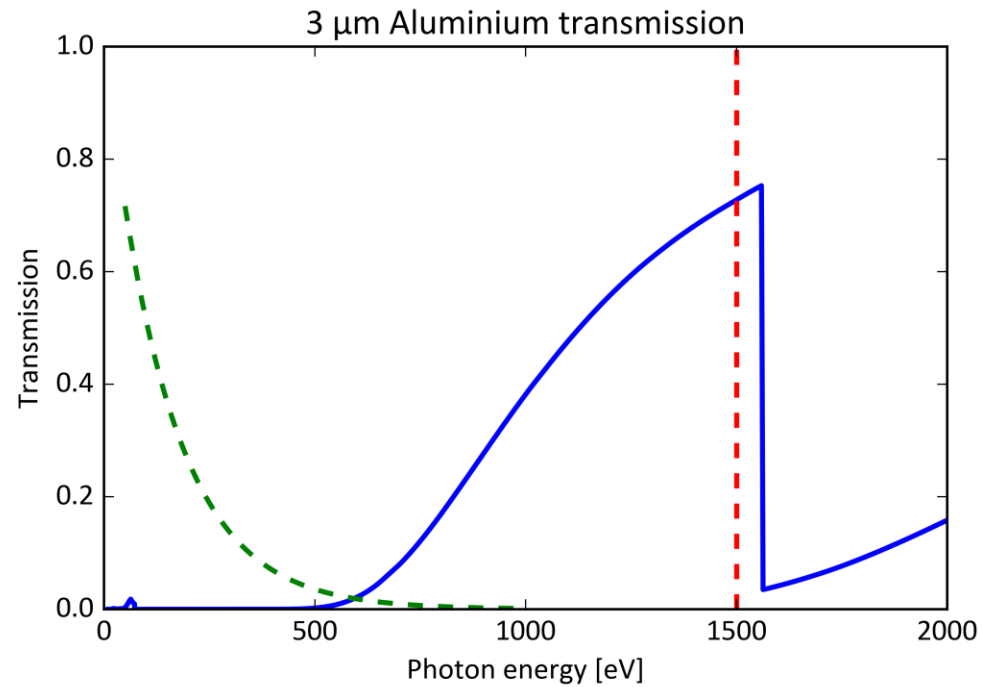
Time gated XUV self emission images



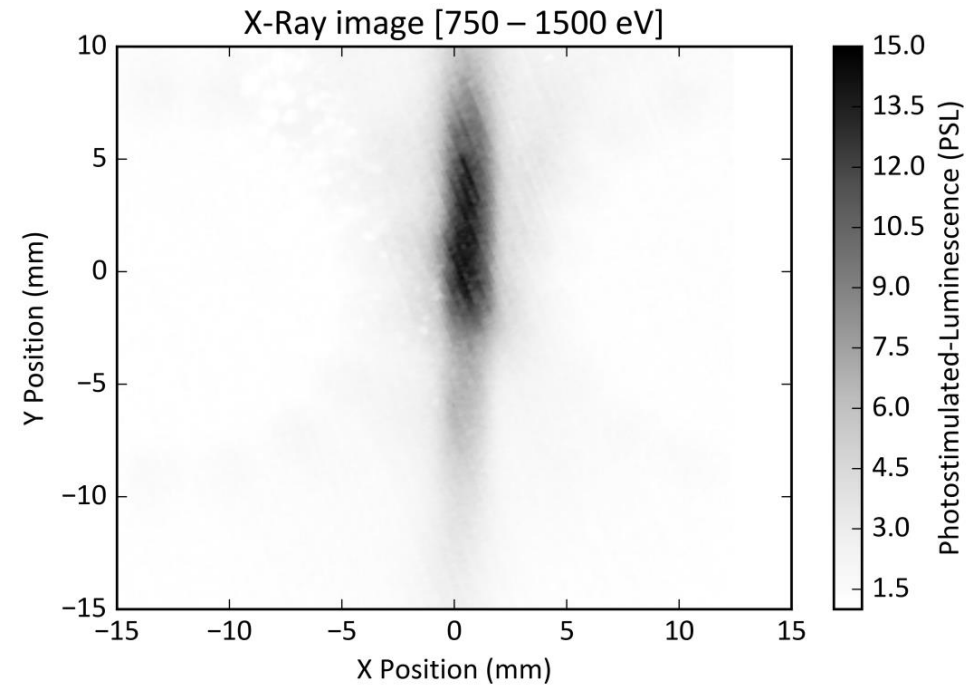
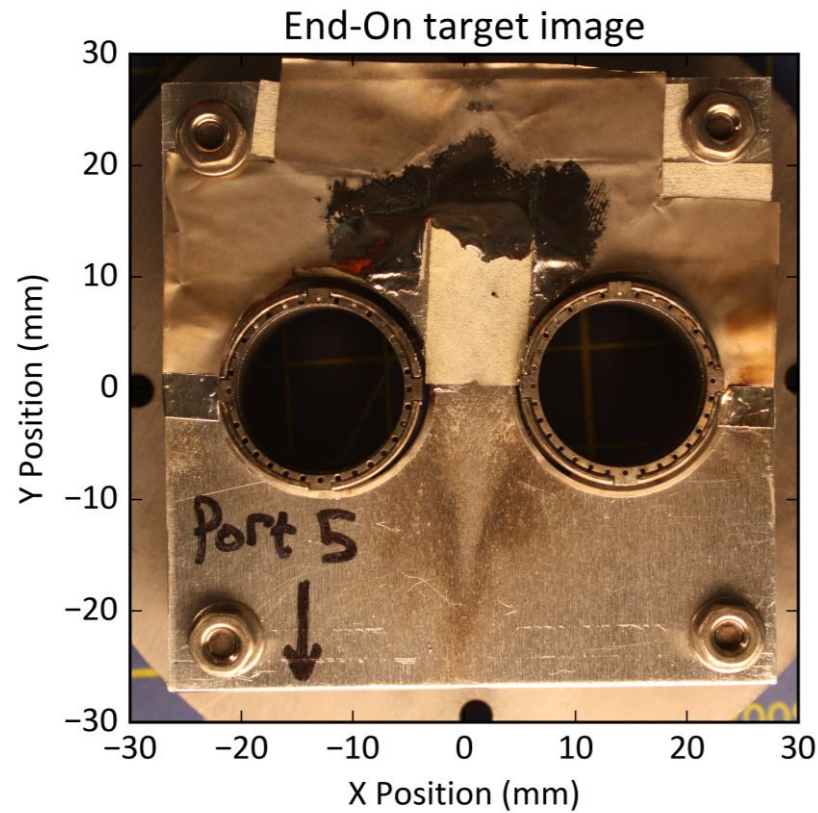
Polypropylene filter transition



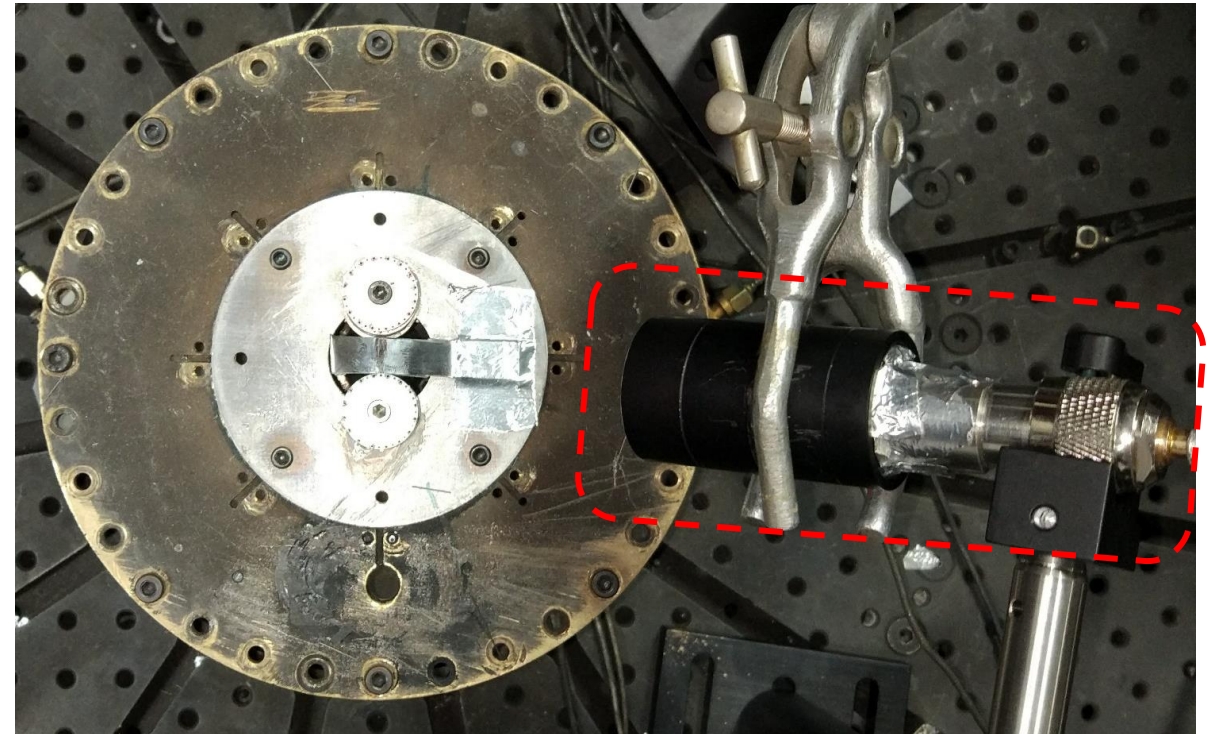
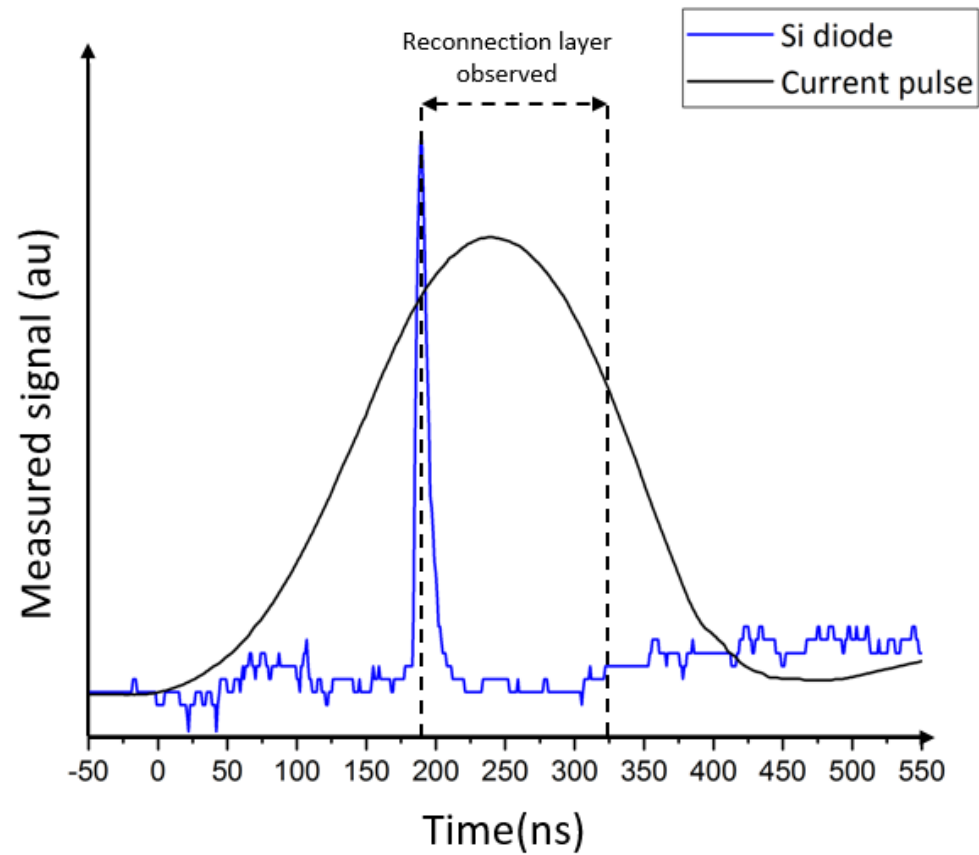
Aluminium filter transition



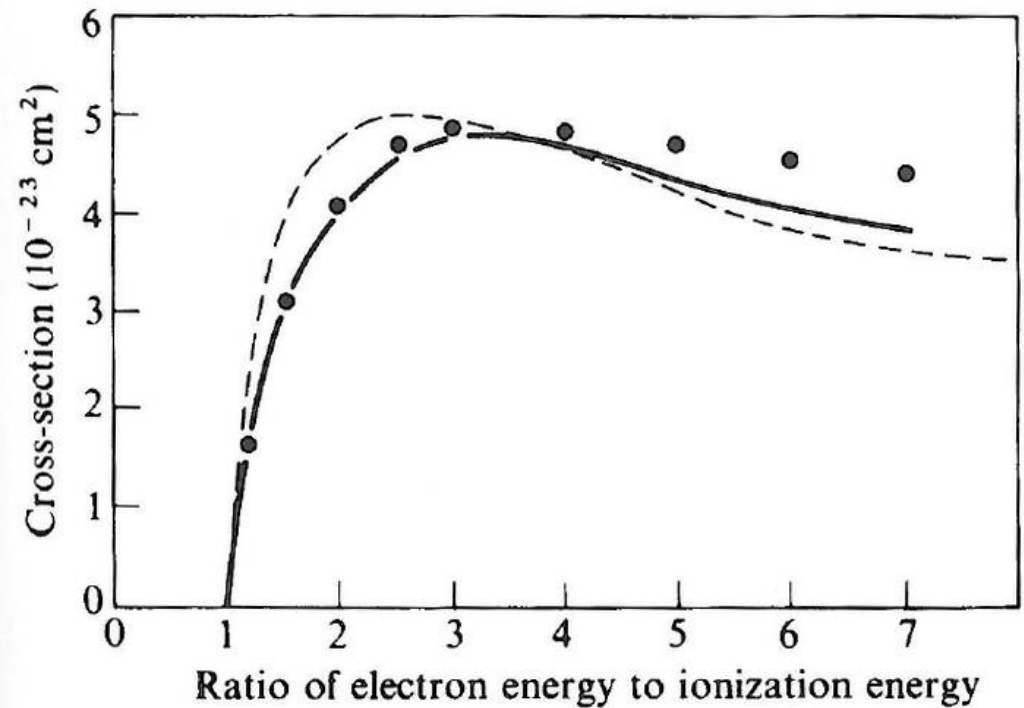
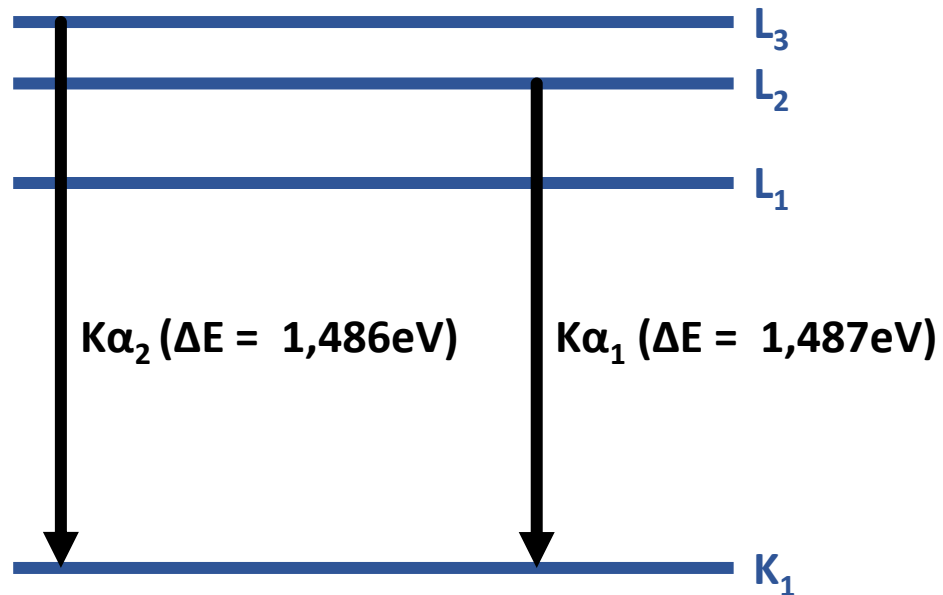
Post-shot images of target



Time resolved measurements

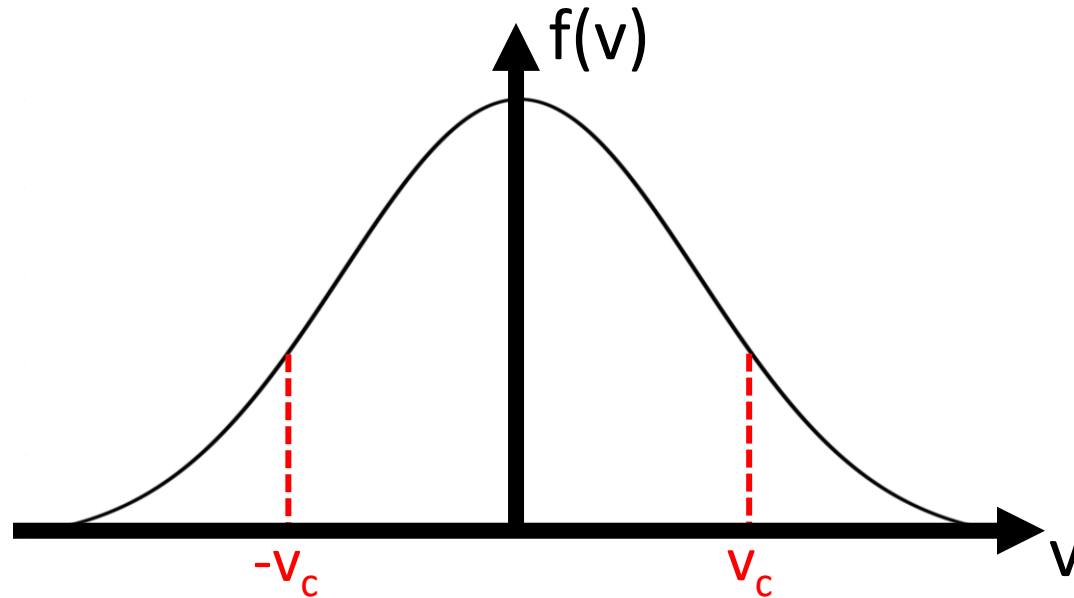


Ionisation cross section



Ref: Dyson, N. A. (2009) X-Rays in atomic and nuclear physics

Runaway electrons



Runaway electrons require: $\frac{m_e v_c^2}{2T_e} > \frac{(2 + Z_i)E_D}{|E|}$

E_D is the Dreicer field: $E_D = \frac{m_e v_{Te} v(v_{Te})}{eZ_i}$

$$E_D = 4.6 \text{ MV/m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varepsilon_c = \frac{1}{2} m_e v_c^2 = 24 \text{ keV}$$

$$\text{No' of runaway} \propto \exp(-\varepsilon_c/T_e) \sim 10^{-56}$$

$$|E| = 150 \text{ kv/m}$$

$$T_e = 100 \text{ eV (Thomson scattering)}$$

$$Z_i = 6 \text{ (carbon)}$$

$$n_e = 6 \times 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ (Laser interferometry)}$$

Ref: J. D. Callen, *Fundamentals of Plasma Physics (draft)*. July 2006.