

Laboratory Astrophysics and Plasma Wakefield Acceleration:

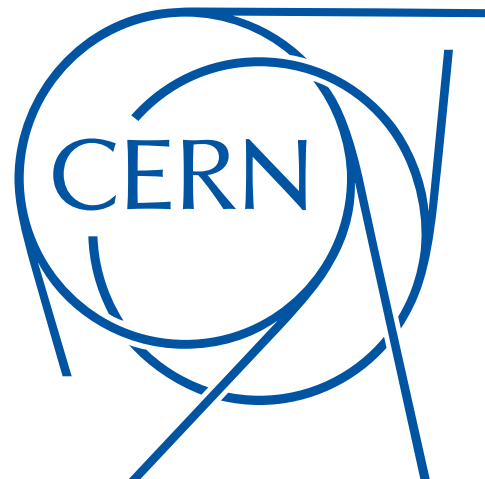
Experimental Study of Magnetic Field Generation by Current Filamentation Instability of a Relativistic Proton Bunch in Plasma

L. Verra, C. Amoedo, N. Torrado, A. Clairembaud, J. Mezger, F. Pannell, J. Pucek, N. van Gils, M. Bergamaschi, G. Zevi Della Porta, N. Lopes, A. Sublet, M. Turner, E. Gschwendtner, P. Muggli
(and the AWAKE Collaboration)

EAAC 2023 – WG1

20.09.2023

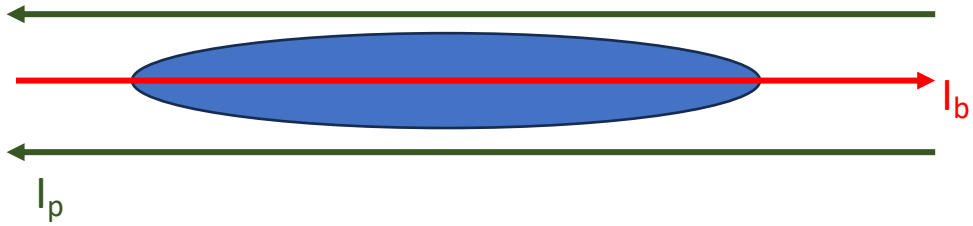
livio.verra@Inf.infn.it



Current Filamentation Instability (CFI)

Plasma preserves the current neutrality

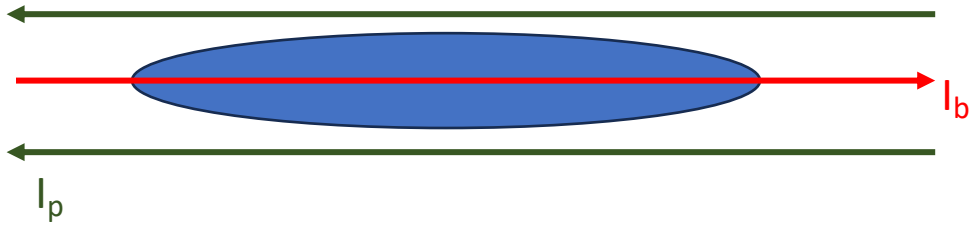
→ return current of plasma electrons to compensate for the bunch current



Current Filamentation Instability (CFI)

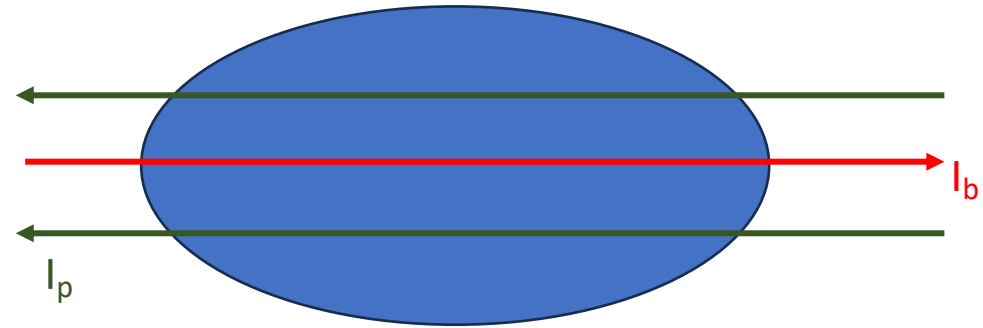
Plasma preserves the current neutrality

→ return current of plasma electrons to compensate for the bunch current



If the bunch is wider than the plasma skin depth $\delta = \frac{c}{\omega_{pe}}$

→ the return current flows within the bunch



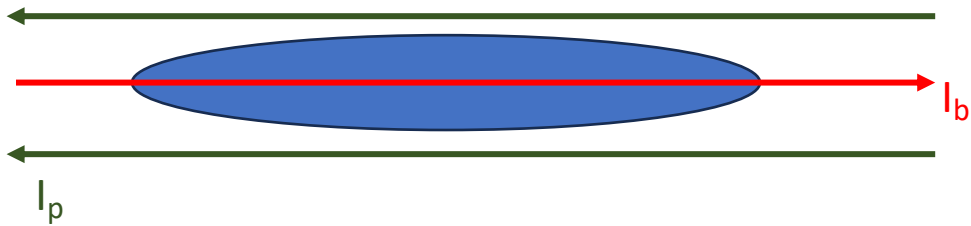
Current Filamentation Instability (CFI)

Plasma preserves the current neutrality

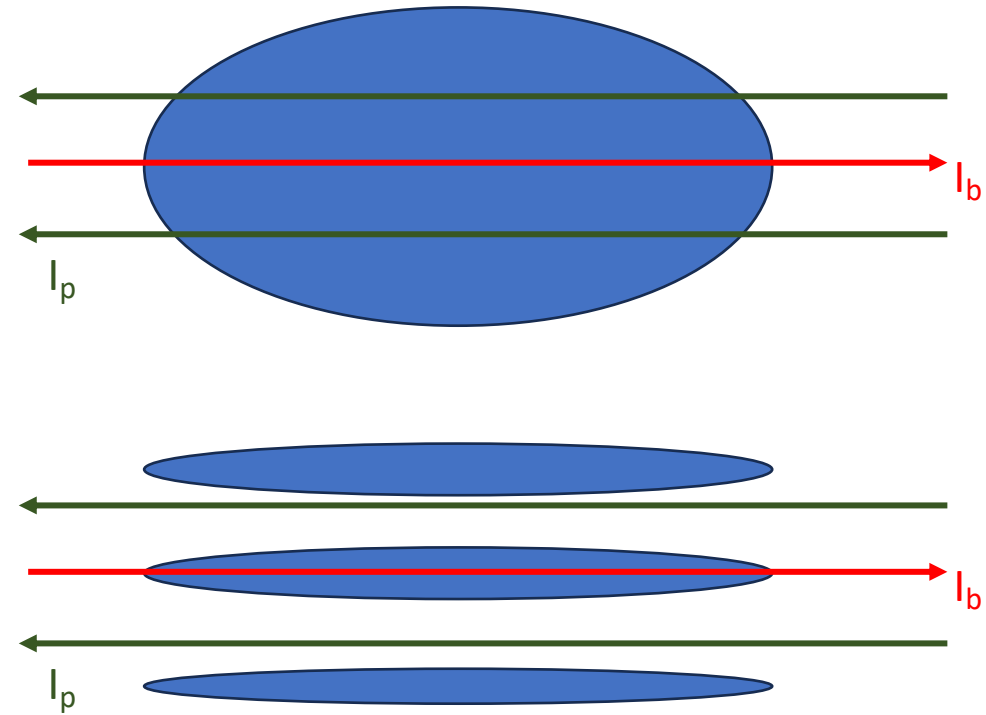
→ return current of plasma electrons to compensate for the bunch current

If the bunch is wider than the plasma skin depth $\delta = \frac{c}{\omega_{pe}}$

→ the return current flows within the bunch



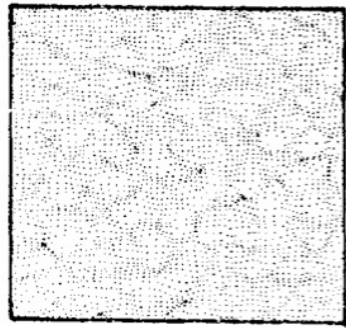
- Currents generate magnetic fields
- Opposite currents repel each other
- Perturbation or anisotropy in the transverse distribution causes unbalanced B field
 - instability
 - growth of current filaments → self-pinching
 - growth of B field and magnetic energy



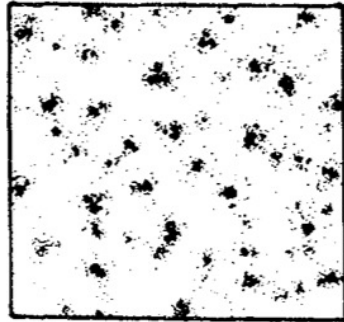
Roswell Lee and Martin Lampe, Phys. Rev. Lett. 31, 1390 (1973)

Current Filamentation Instability (CFI)

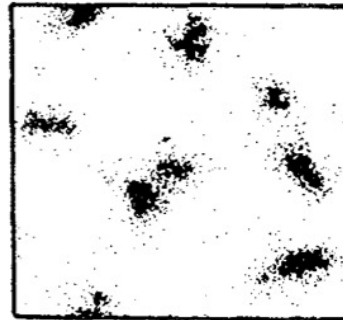
AI



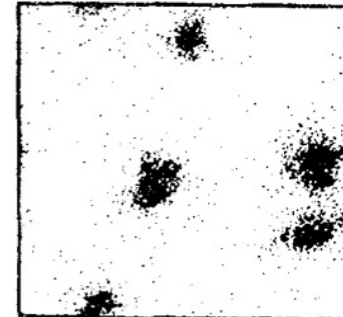
T=40



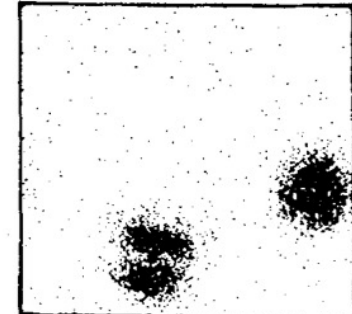
T=60



T=100



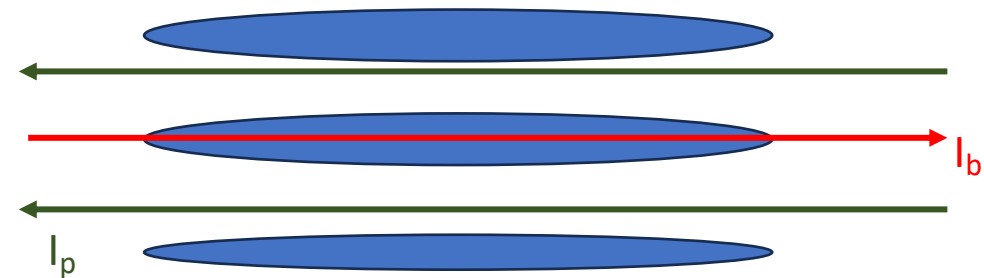
T=140



T=220

(simulations of electron beam streaming through plasma)

- Currents generate magnetic fields
- Opposite currents repel each other
- Perturbation or anisotropy in the transverse distribution causes unbalanced B field
 - instability
 - growth of current filaments → self-pinching
 - growth of B field and magnetic energy



Roswell Lee and Martin Lampe, Phys. Rev. Lett. 31, 1390 (1973)

CFI in space

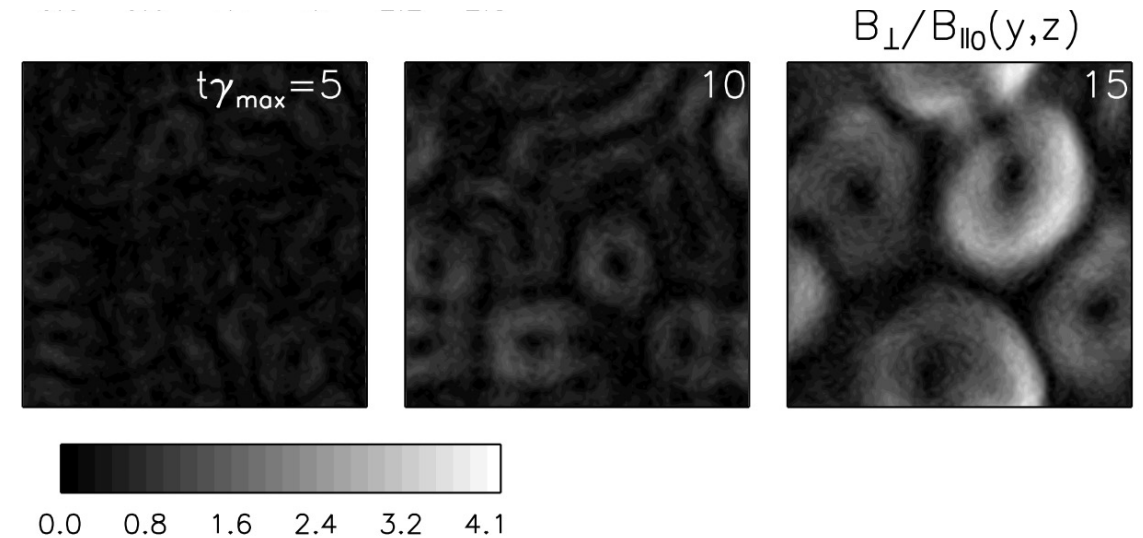
Plausible candidate for:

- magnetization of astrophysical media
[J. Niemiec et al., *The Astrophysical Journal* **684**, 1174 (2008)]
- magnetic fields enhancement
→ long duration afterglow of gamma-ray bursts
[M. V. Medvedev et al., *The Astrophysical Journal* **666**, 339 (2007)]
[M. V. Medvedev et al., *Astrophys. Space Sci.* **322**, 147–150 (2009)]

→ collisionless shocks
[M. V. Medvedev and A. Loeb, *The Astrophysical Journal* **526**, 697 (1999)]

Also important for hot electron propagation in inertial confinement fusion targets:

[M. Tabak et al., *Physics of Plasmas* **1**, 1626 (1994)]



Motivation for Experiments

1) Plasma Wakefield Acceleration

CFI splits driver and/or witness bunch in multiple filaments

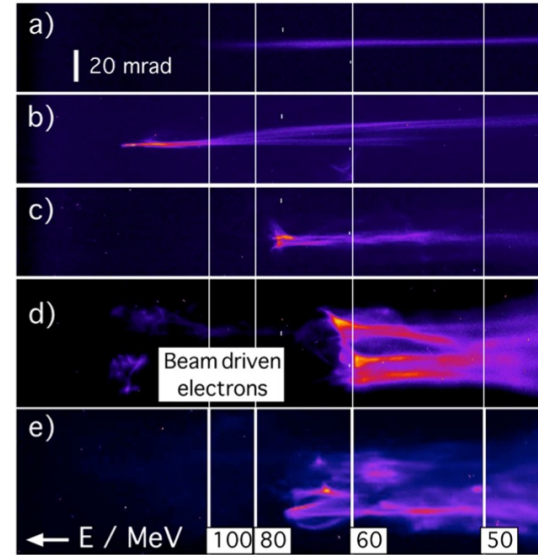
→ structure of the wakefields is spoiled

→ no high-quality acceleration

→ Define a maximum ratio $\frac{\sigma_r}{\delta}$

→ Maximum σ_r , given n_{pe} , to effectively drive wakefields

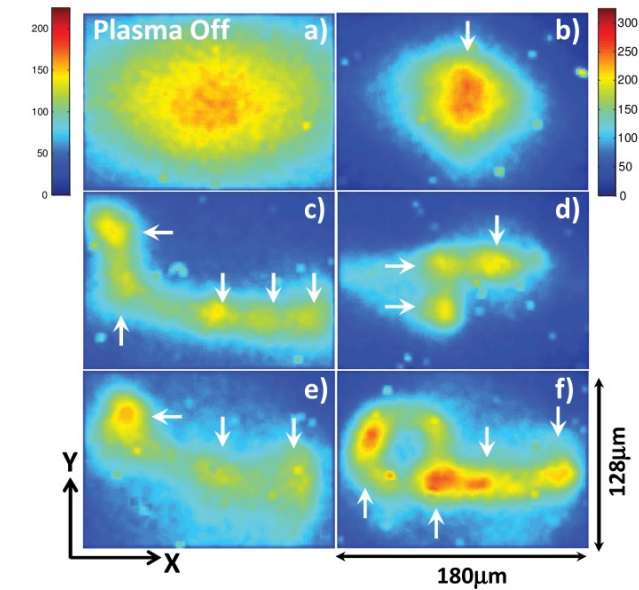
LWFA



C. M. Huntington et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 105001 (2011)

M. Tatarakis, et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 90, 175001 (2003)

PWFA



B. Allen et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 109, 185007 (2012)

Motivation for Experiments

1) Plasma Wakefield Acceleration

CFI splits driver and/or witness bunch in multiple filaments

- structure of the wakefields is spoiled
- no high-quality acceleration

→ Define a maximum ratio $\frac{\sigma_r}{\delta}$

→ Maximum σ_r , given n_{pe} , to effectively drive wakefields

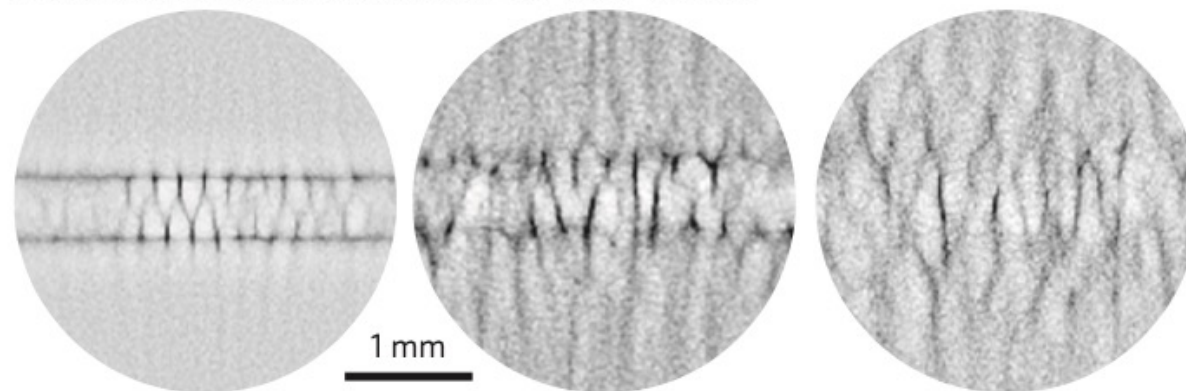
2) Laboratory Astrophysics

CFI generates and amplifies magnetic field

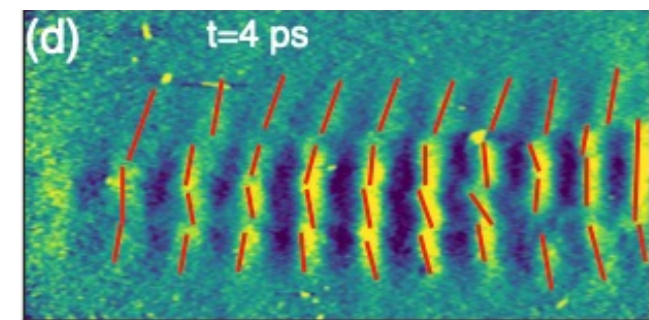
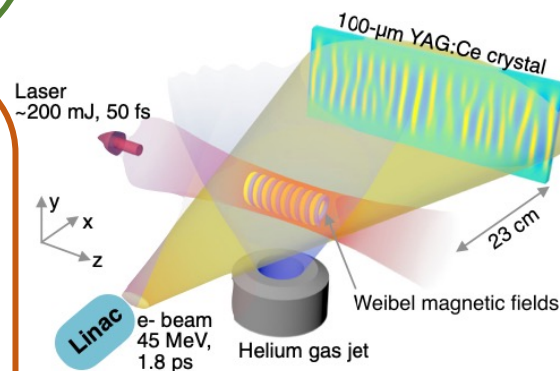
- fraction of the bunch kinetic energy is converted into magnetic energy

→ Directly show in experiments
(until now, experiments with probe beams)

Synthetic proton radiographs from 14.7 MeV protons



C. M. Huntington et al., Nature Physics 11, 173–176 (2015)

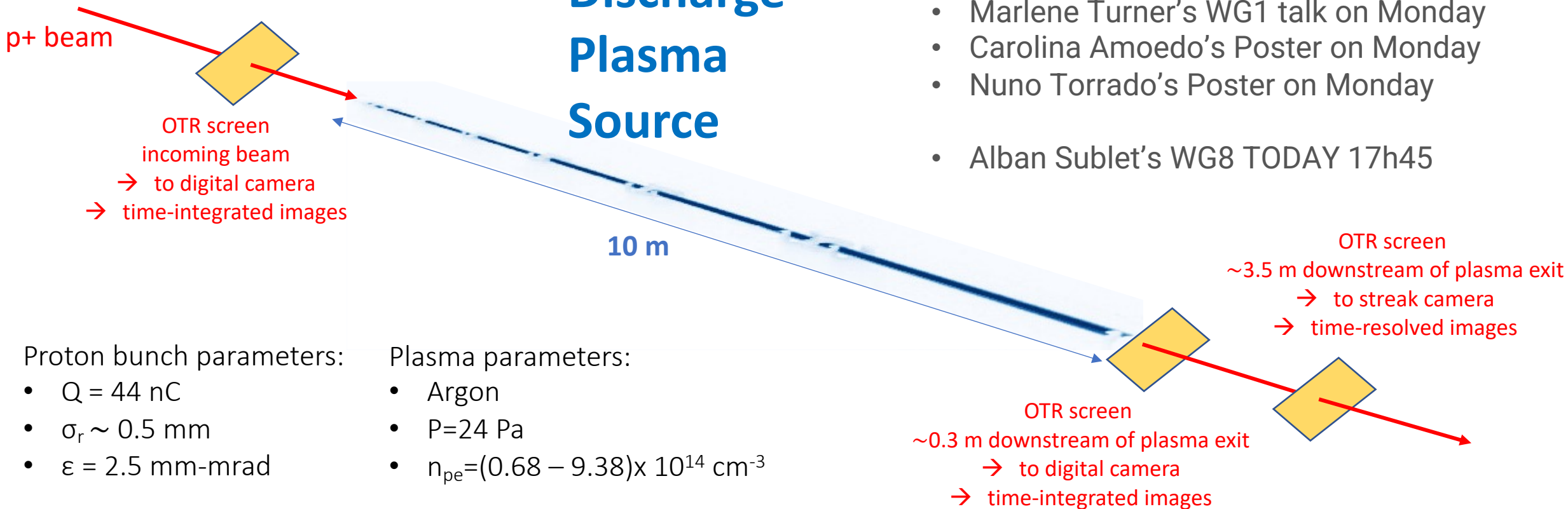


Chaojie Zhang et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 125, 255001 (2020)

Experimental Setup

Discharge Plasma Source

- Edda Gschwendtner's plenary talk on Tuesday
- Marlene Turner's WG1 talk on Monday
- Carolina Amoedo's Poster on Monday
- Nuno Torrado's Poster on Monday
- Alban Sublet's WG8 TODAY 17h45



→ we can vary the ratio initial size – skin depth

$$\frac{\sigma_r}{\delta} = 0.9 - 3.2$$

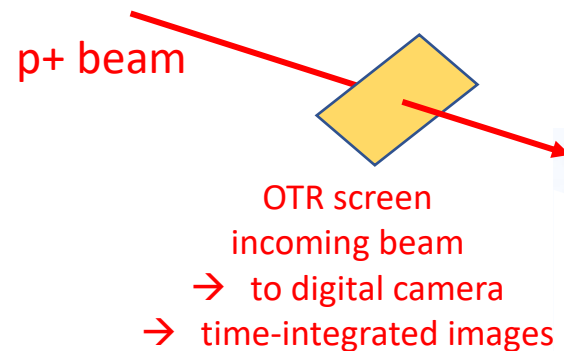
Experimental Setup

Discharge Plasma Source

- Edda Gschwendtner's plenary talk on Tuesday
- Marlene Turner's WG1 talk on Monday
- Carolina Amoedo's Poster on Monday

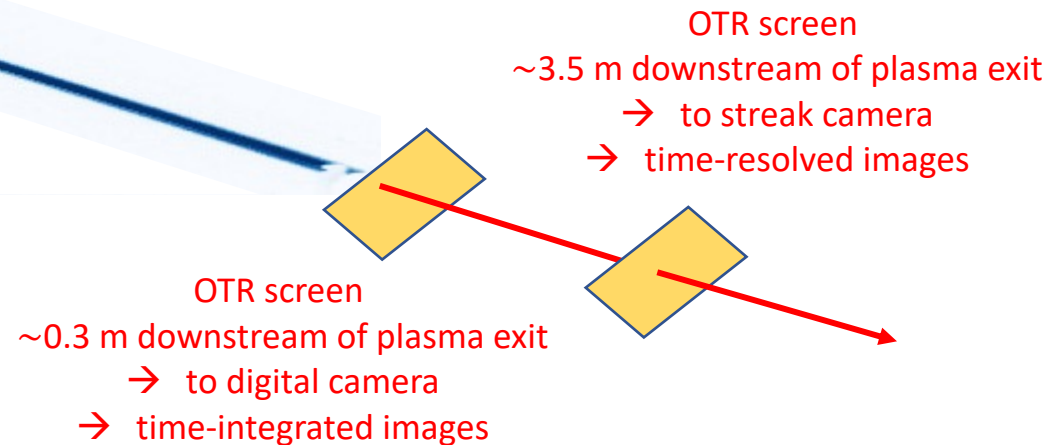
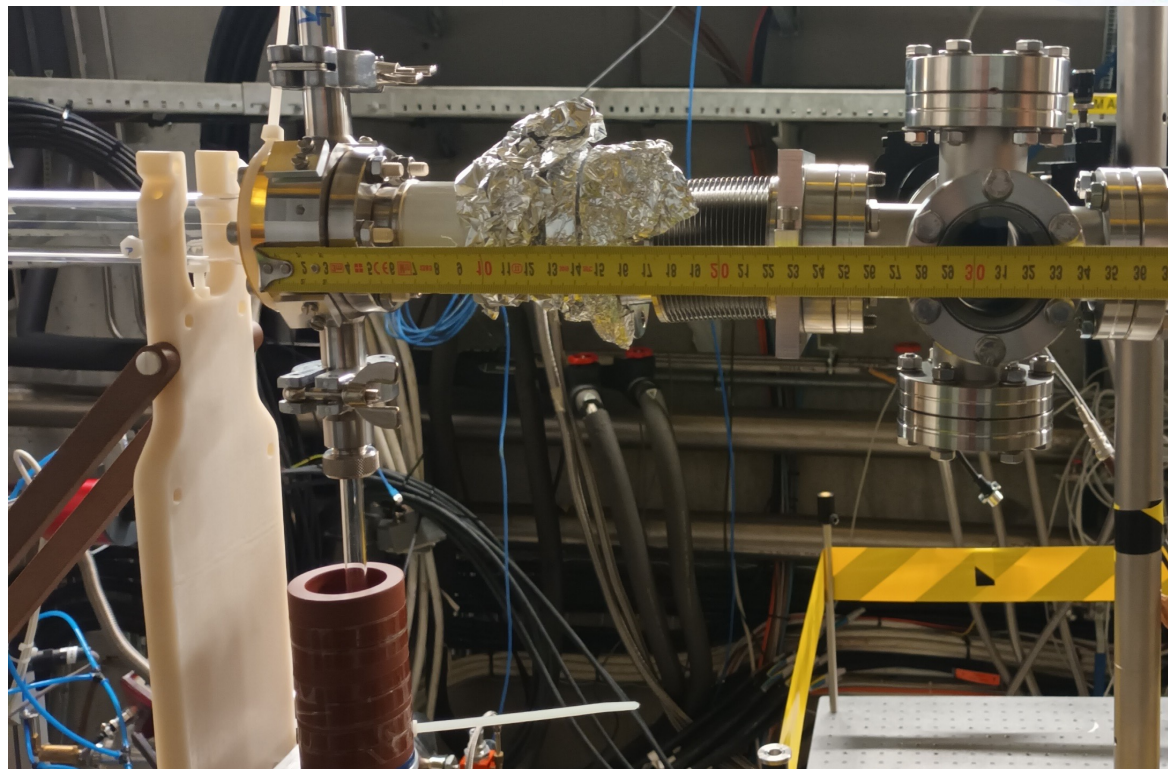
- Alban Sublet's WG8 TODAY 17h45

p+ beam



OTR screen
incoming beam
→ to digital camera
→ time-integrated images

The diagram shows a red arrow labeled 'p+ beam' entering a yellow diamond-shaped OTR screen. A second red arrow points from the screen to the right, representing the beam's path.



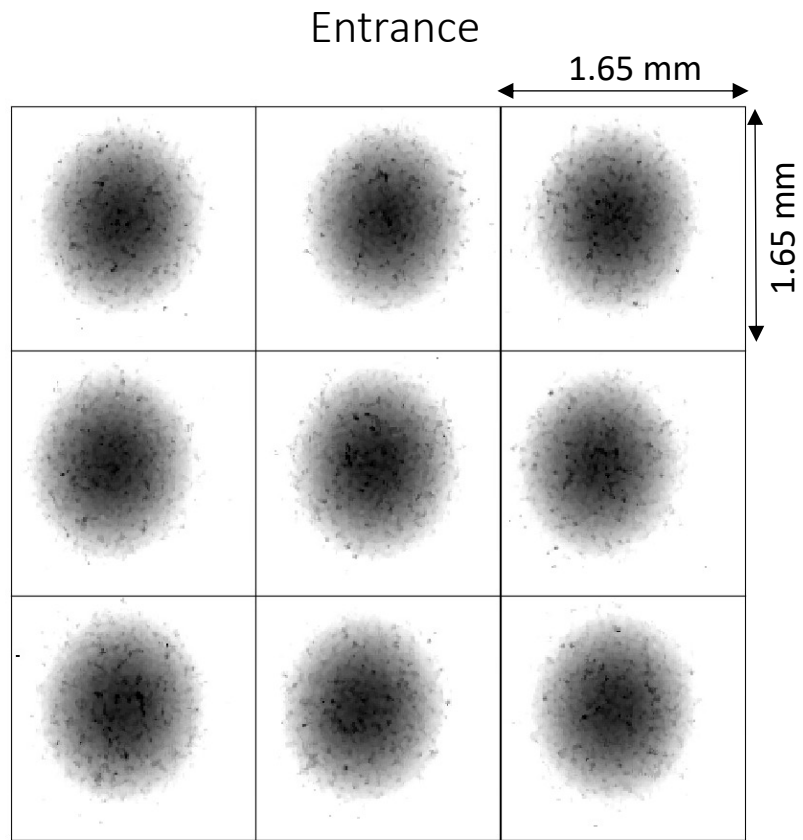
OTR screen
~3.5 m downstream of plasma exit
→ to streak camera
→ time-resolved images

OTR screen
~0.3 m downstream of plasma exit
→ to digital camera
→ time-integrated images

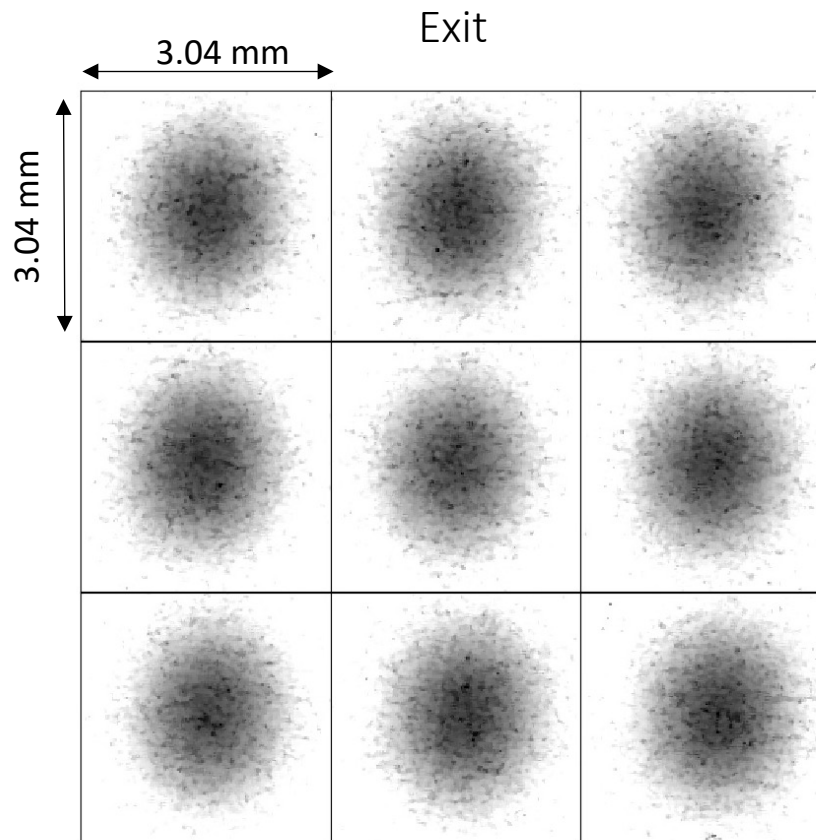
The diagram shows a blue beam path starting from the left and passing through two yellow diamond-shaped OTR screens. The first screen is labeled '~0.3 m downstream of plasma exit' and is connected to a digital camera for time-integrated images. The second screen is labeled '~3.5 m downstream of plasma exit' and is connected to a streak camera for time-resolved images.

Expected filaments with small size, large emittance
→ large divergence when leaving the plasma
→ screen as close as possible to exit

Plasma OFF – no gas

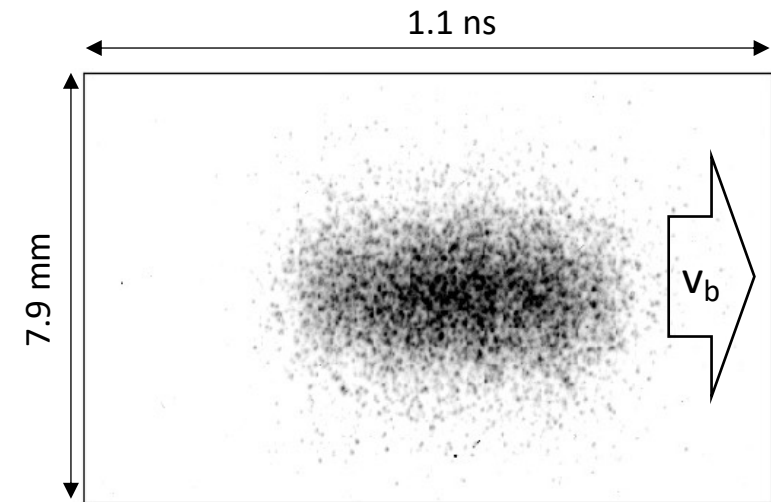


$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_x = 0.48 \text{ mm} \\ \sigma_y = 0.53 \text{ mm} \end{array} \right\} \sigma_{r0} = 0.5 \text{ mm}$$



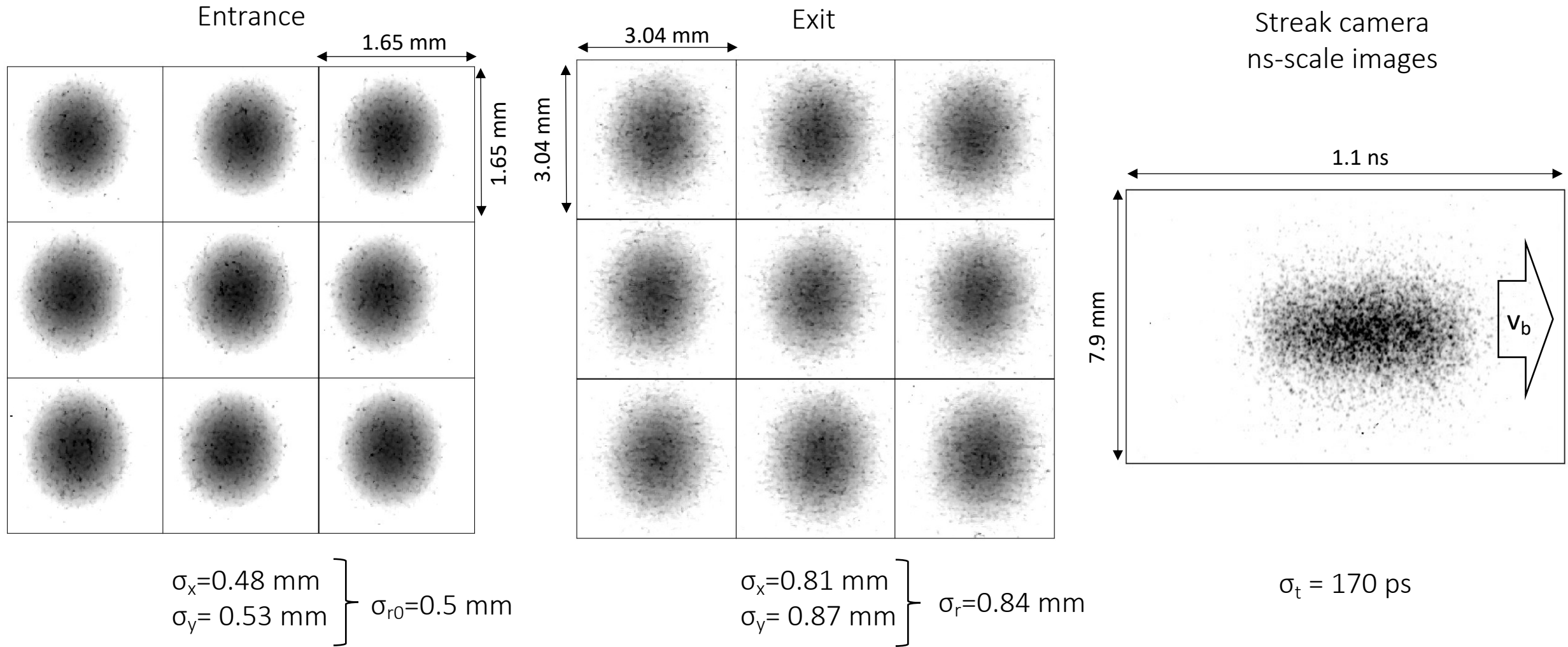
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma_x = 0.81 \text{ mm} \\ \sigma_y = 0.87 \text{ mm} \end{array} \right\} \sigma_r = 0.84 \text{ mm}$$

Streak camera
ns-scale images



$$\sigma_t = 170 \text{ ps}$$

Plasma OFF – no gas



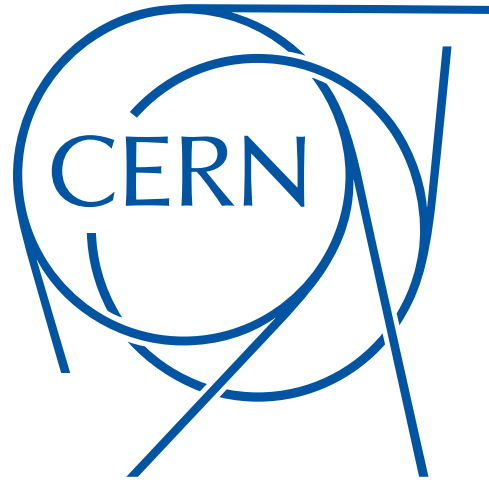
No distinguishable features in the transverse or longitudinal distribution

Magnetic field generation

- We calculate the transverse magnetic field generated by each current with Ampère's law
→ the sum of the two contributions provides the overall magnetic field

Conclusions

- We consistently observe CFI of long, relativistic proton bunch when $\frac{\sigma_r}{\delta} > 1.5$
- At the threshold $\frac{\sigma_r}{\delta} = 1.5$, the bunch-plasma system alternates between CFI and SMI
- We show that occurrence of CFI generates magnetic fields
 - the amount of magnetic energy increases with n_{pe}



Thank you for your attention!



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati