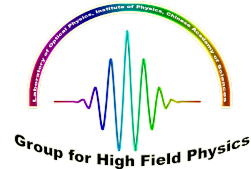
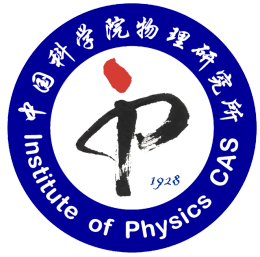


Generation and application of a laser driven magnetic field

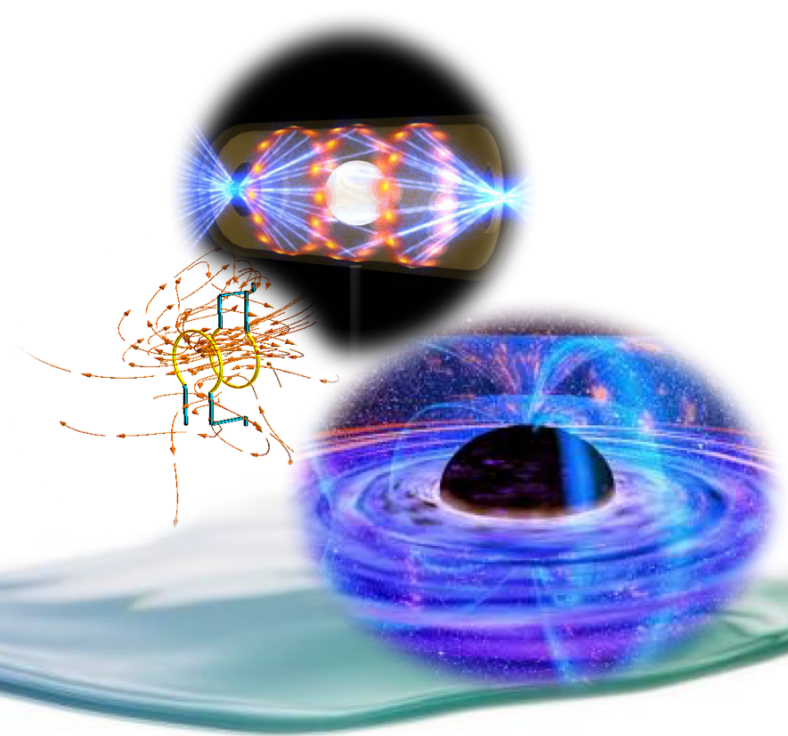


Zhe Zhang, Yutong Li, Baojun Zhu, Yanfei Li, Jinguang Wang, Yihang Zhang, Weiman Jiang, Liming Chen, Weimin Wang, Xin Lu, Jinglong Ma

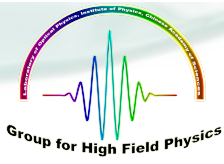
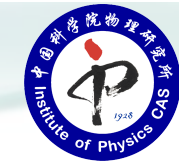
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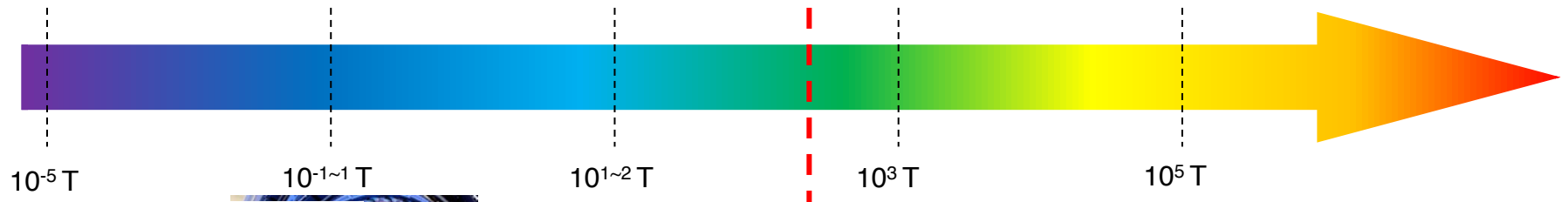
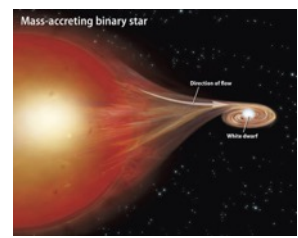
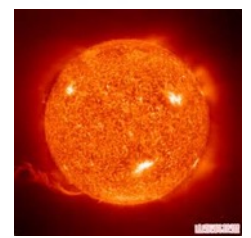
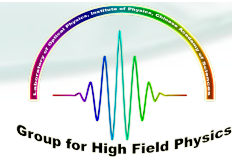
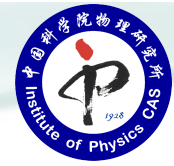
UNIVERSITY OF YORK (UK)
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R. Crowson, N. Woolsey

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF DARMSTADT (Germany)
M. Roth, G. Schaumann

RAL, STFC (UK)
D. Neely, et. al.,

Strength of Magnetic field



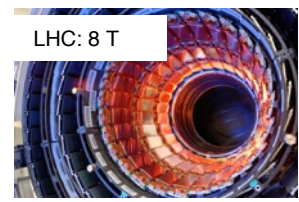
10^{-5} T

$10^{-1} \sim 1$ T

$10^1 \sim 2$ T

10^3 T

10^5 T

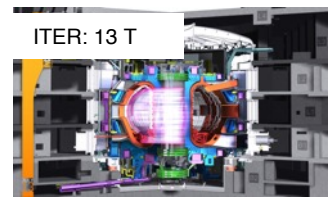


LHC: 8 T

~ 100 T



1000 T?



ITER: 13 T



LANL: 45 T



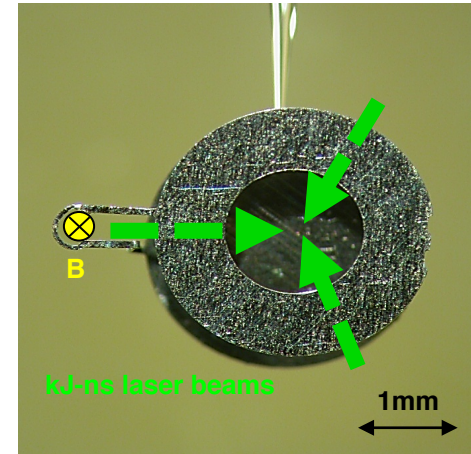
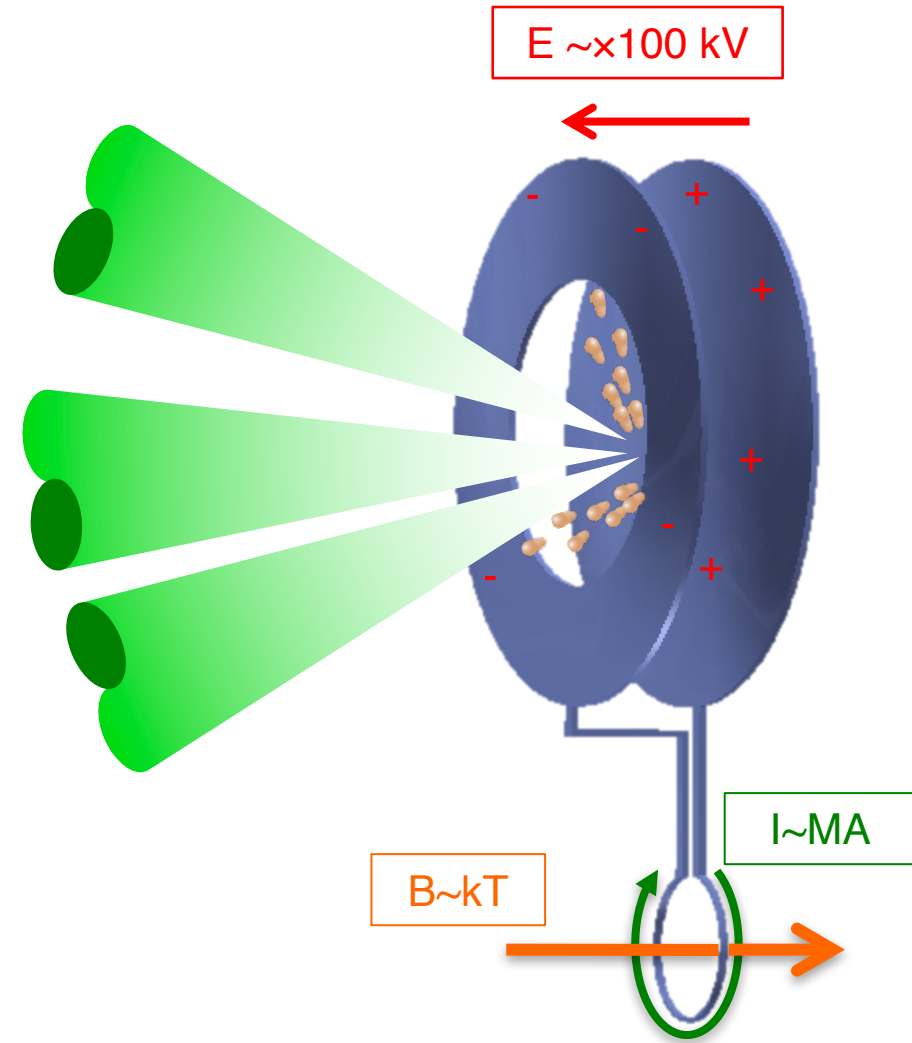
HUST 90 T



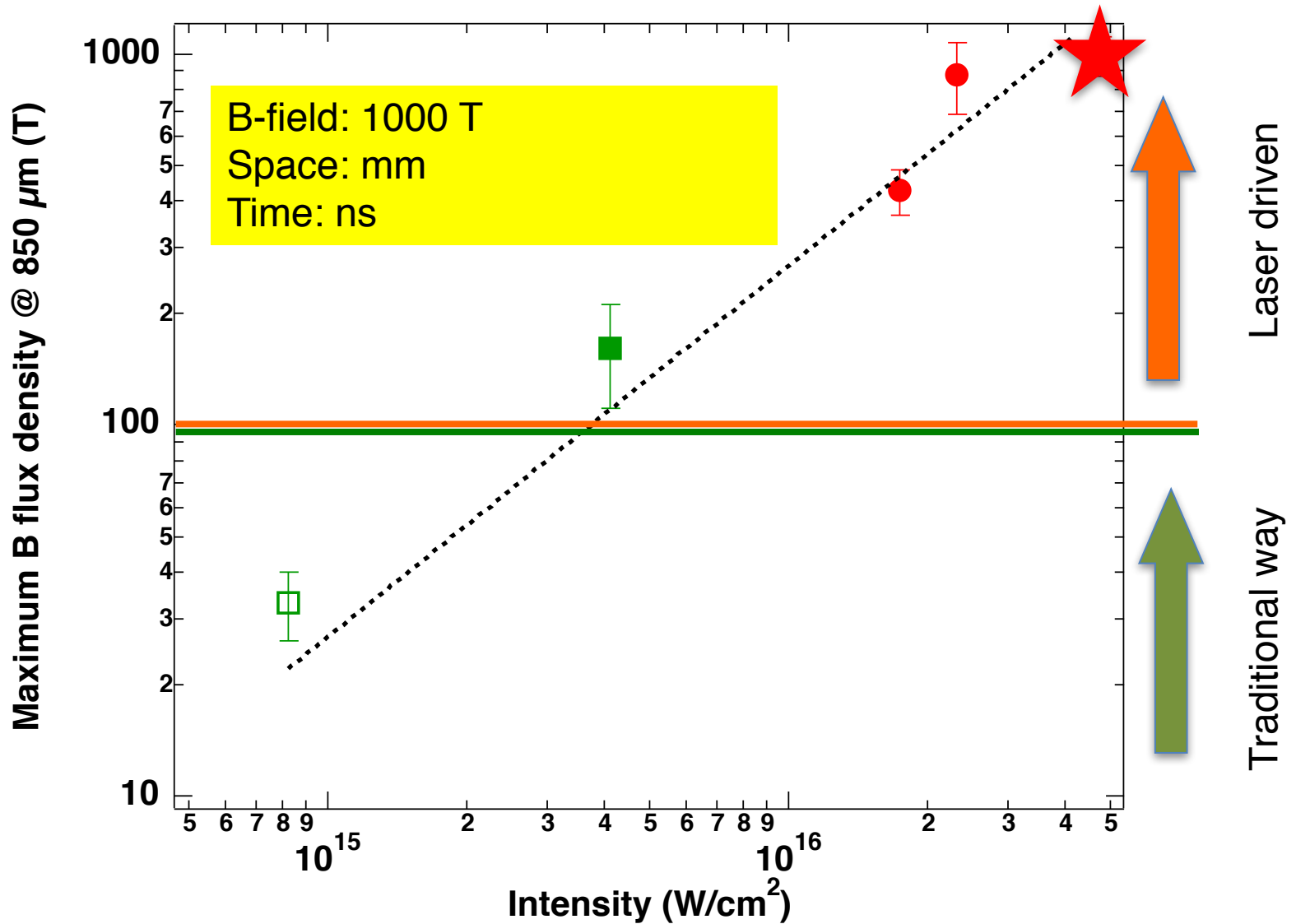
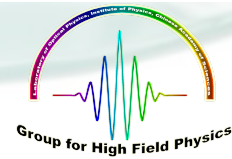
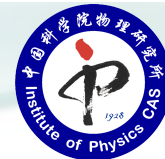
LANL: 100 T/100 ms

Laser driven B-field
in free space.

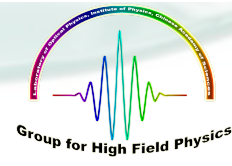
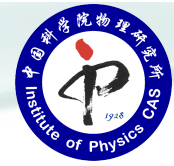
Laser driven magnetic field



Maximum magnetic field with laser

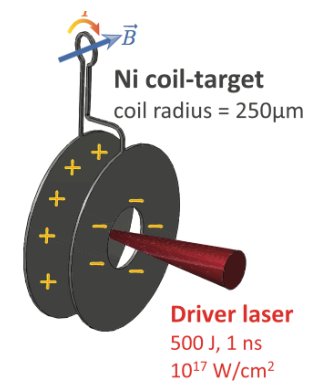


Laser driven magnetic field on ns facility



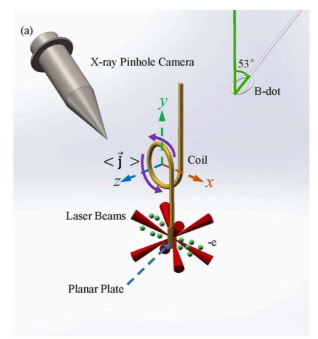
1 kT
Gekko: 1 kJ, 1 ns

$$I\lambda^2 \sim 5 \times 10^{16}$$



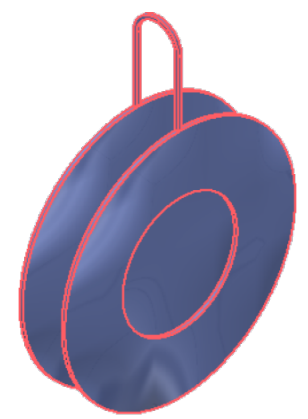
0.8 kT
LULI: 0.5 kJ, 1 ns

$$I\lambda^2 \sim 1 \times 10^{17}$$



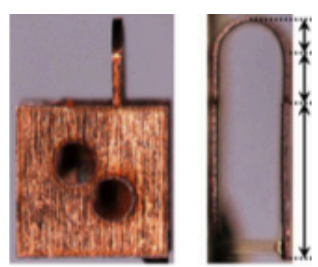
200 T
SGII: 2 kJ, 1 ns

$$I\lambda^2 \sim 10^{15}$$



50 T
SGII: 1 kJ, 1 ns

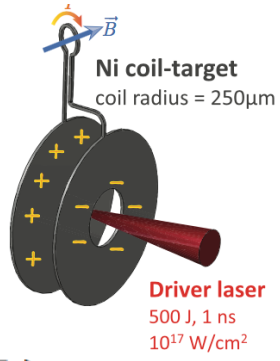
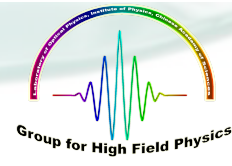
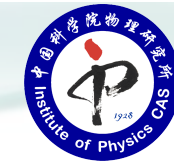
$$I\lambda^2 \sim 10^{15}$$



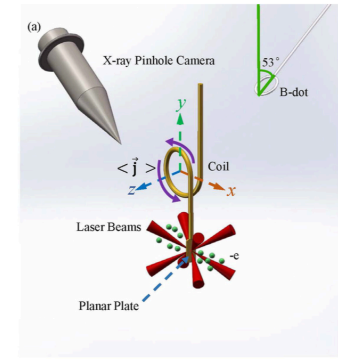
50 T
Omega EP: 1.25 kJ, 1 ns

$$I\lambda^2 \sim 2 \times 10^{15}$$

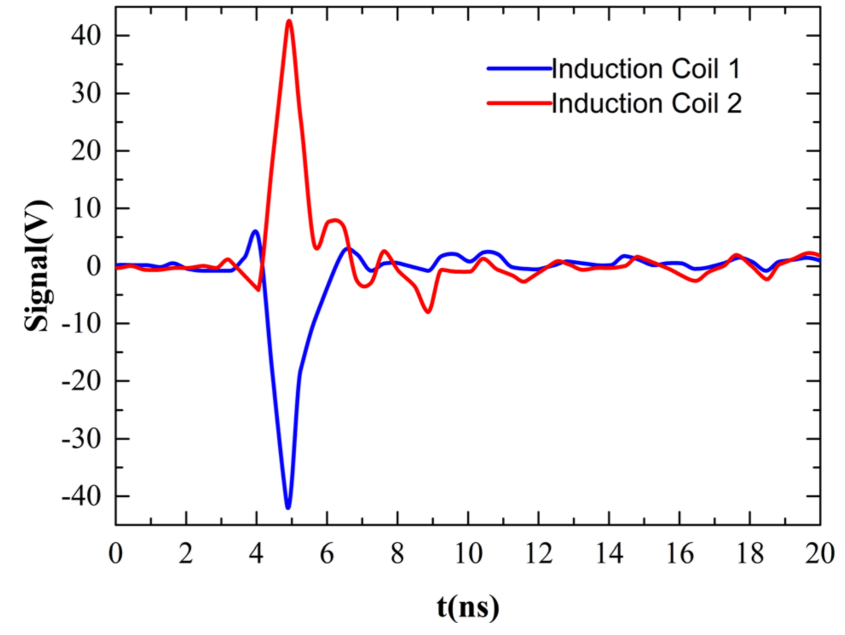
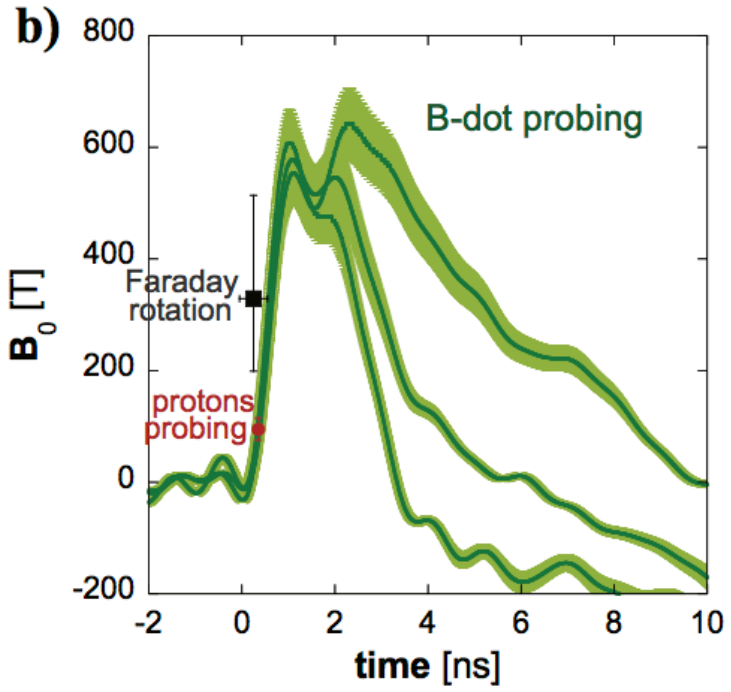
Temporal evolution of the B-field



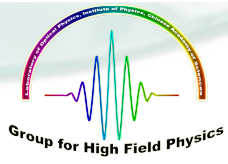
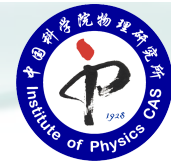
0.8 kT ~ 2 ns
LULI: 0.5 kJ, 1 ns



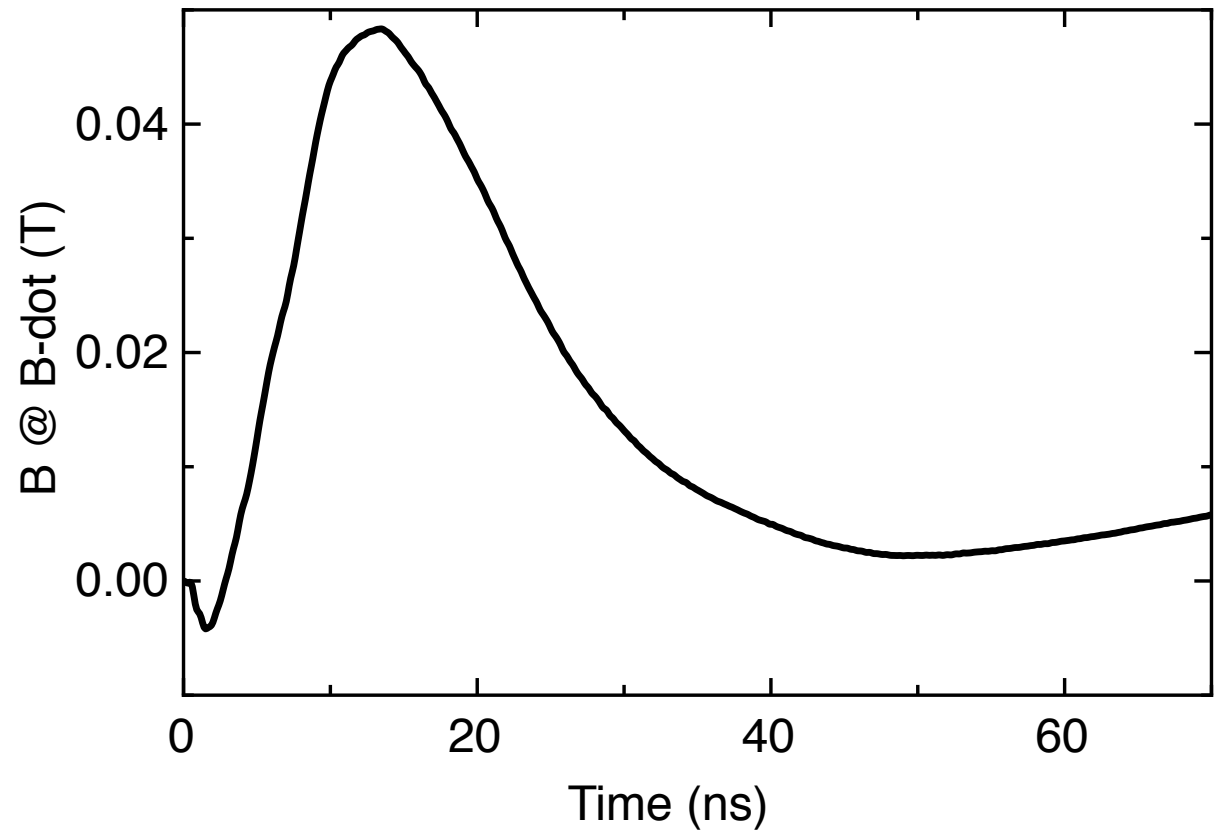
200 T ~ 1 ns
SGII: 2 kJ, 1 ns

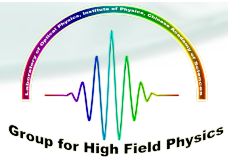
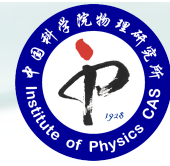


Multi-turns coil



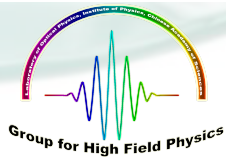
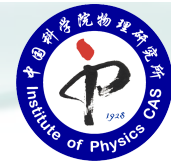
25 T ~20 ns
SGII: 2 kJ, 1 ns





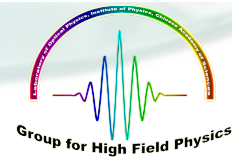
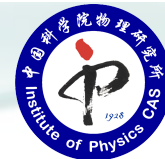
- Not finished job

How it works with short pulse lasers?

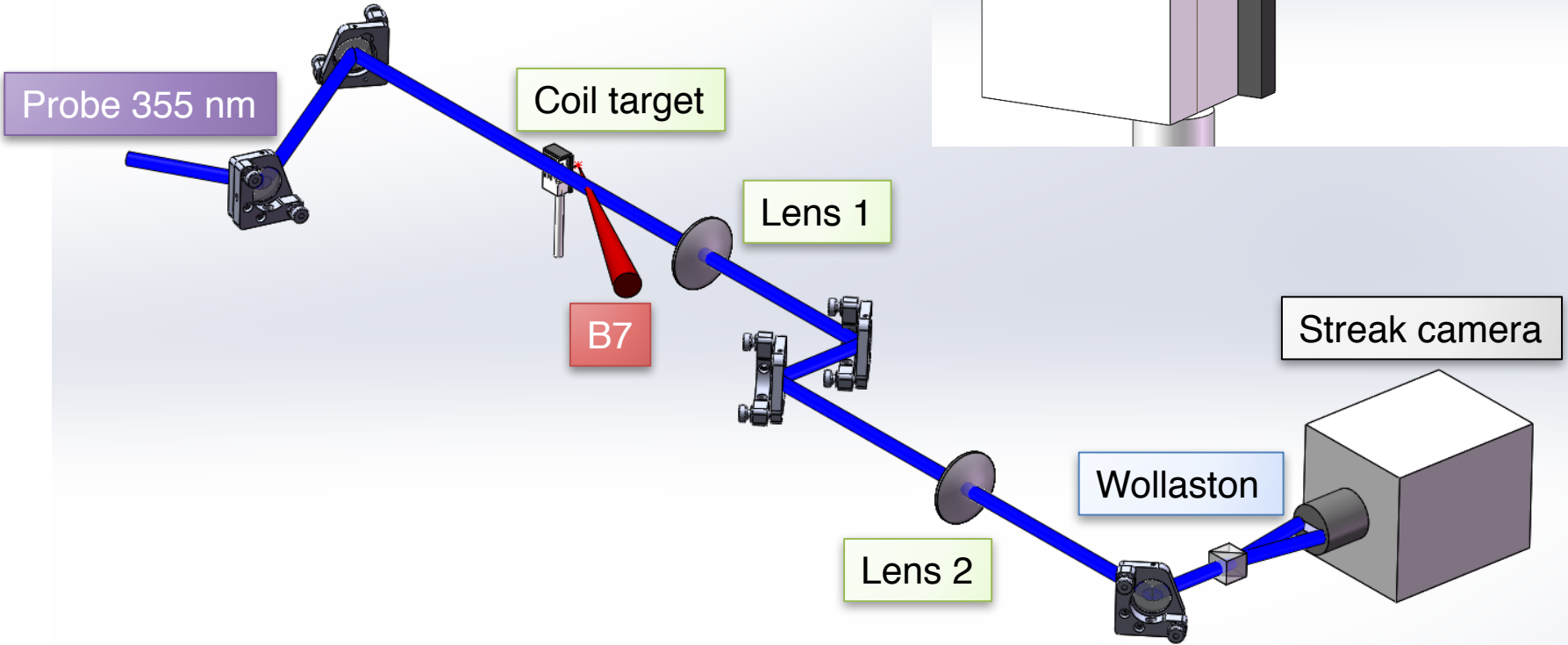
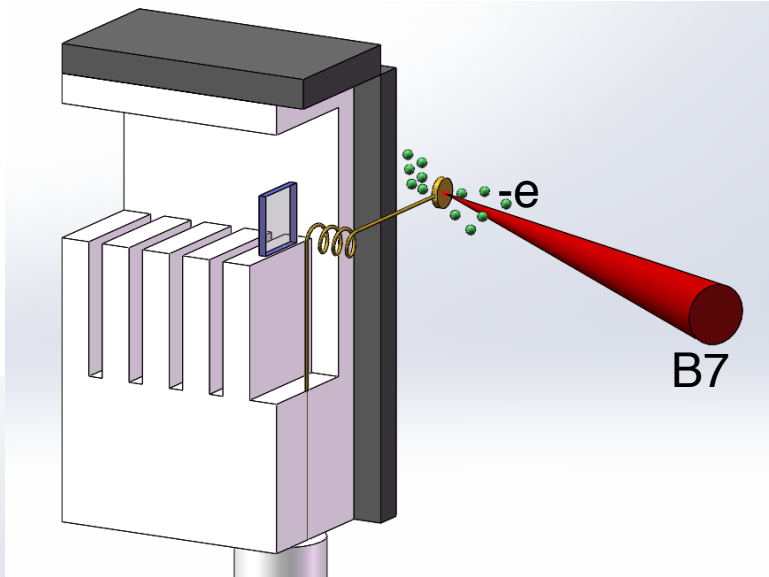


- IOP
 - 500 mJ in 25 fs, 20 TW
 - Spot 6 μm
 - B-field ~ 4 T
- RAL Vulcan TAW
 - 56 J in 8 ps, 8 TW
 - Spot 3 μm
 - B-field ~ 50 T

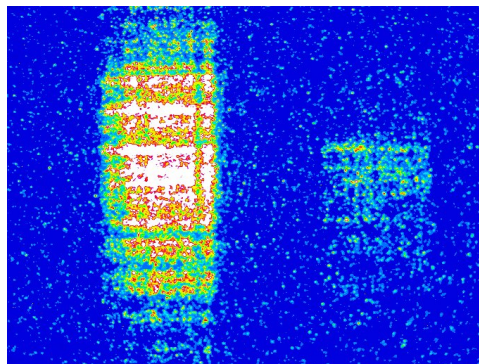
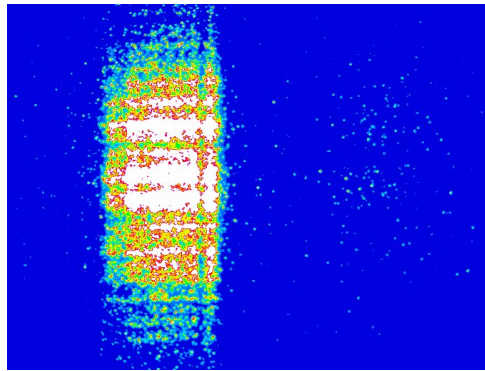
RAL Vulcan experiment



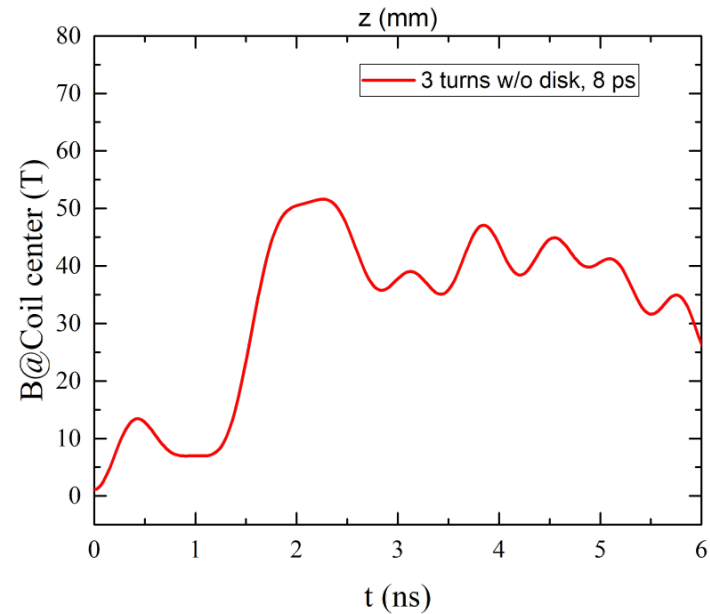
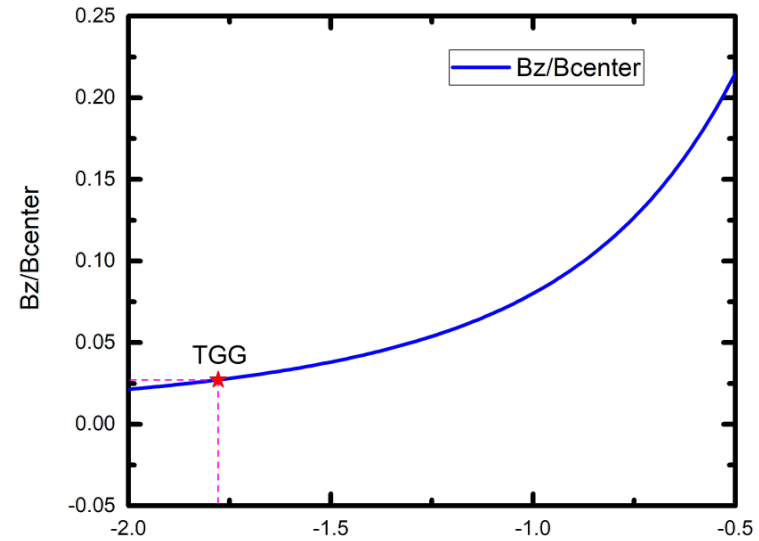
Beam 7: 1.5ps/ 100 J, spot $\sim 3.5 \mu\text{m}$



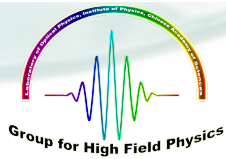
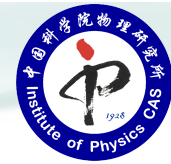
Magnetic field estimation



$$Ratio = \frac{I_p}{I_p + I_s} = \sin^2(\theta)$$

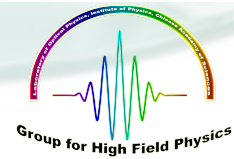
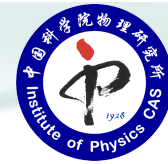


Conclusions

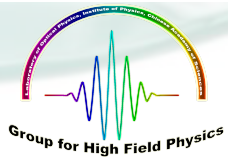
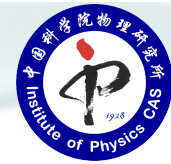


- B-field is generation with high power lasers
 - Maximum ~ 1 kT on Gekko
 - Duration can be extended to tens of ns by multi turns
 - fs
 - $0.5 \text{ J} \sim 4 \text{ T}$
 - ps
 - $60 \text{ J} \sim 50 \text{ T}$
 - The efficiency
 - $B_{\text{fs}} > B_{\text{ps}} > B_{\text{ns}}$
 - It is possible to further increase the B-field with moderated laser parameters and target geometries

Applications of the magnetic field



- Lab-astronomy:
 - Low β MR have been demonstrated (Prof. Zhong's talk)
 - Landau Quantization spectroscopy
 - High-order Zeeman splitting
 - Opacity of magnetized plasma
 - ...
- Laser-plasma interactions
 - MHD
 - Hydrodynamic instabilities
 - Plasma pinch
 - ...
- Laser Fusion
 - Collimation of escaping electrons
 - Magnetized fast ignition
- Condense matter physics...
- Chemistry...
- ...



- Not finished Job

Generation

- Target:
 - Capacitor-coil
 - Single-turn coil
 - Multi-turn coils
 - Open coil
 - Snail
- Laser
 - ns: Gekko, SG-II, LULI
 - ps: LFEX
 - fs: L05 20 TW, XL-II 100 TW, LLP 200 TW
- Diagnostics develop
 - Faraday
 - B-dot
 - p+ radiography
 - 3D B-dot
 - Chirp Faraday

Applications

- Relativistic electron beam collimation
- High B-field MHD
- Hydro-instability under high B-field
- Magnetic reconnection
- Compression of B-field for high-order Zeeman splitting spectroscopy
- Plasma pinch
- THz generation
- Magnetized Fast Ignition
-