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*of York*

# Beam self-focusing and electron transport effects in magnetised laser-plasmas

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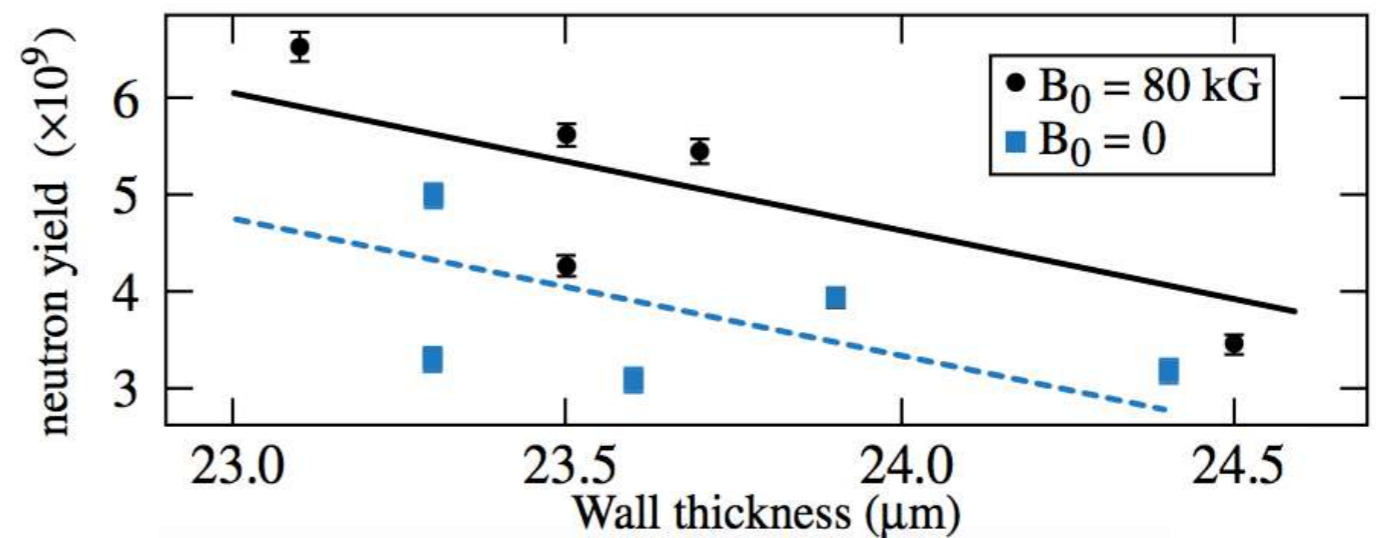
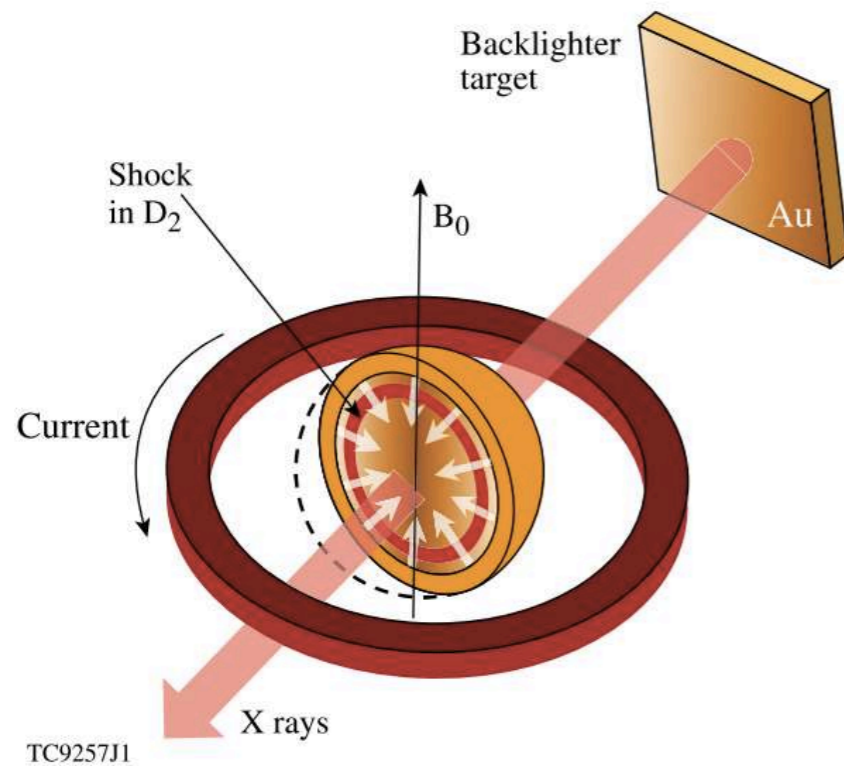
# Talk Outline

- Motivation: B-fields in HED plasmas
- Magnetised  $e^-$  transport physics
- Results from CTC and IMPACT simulations

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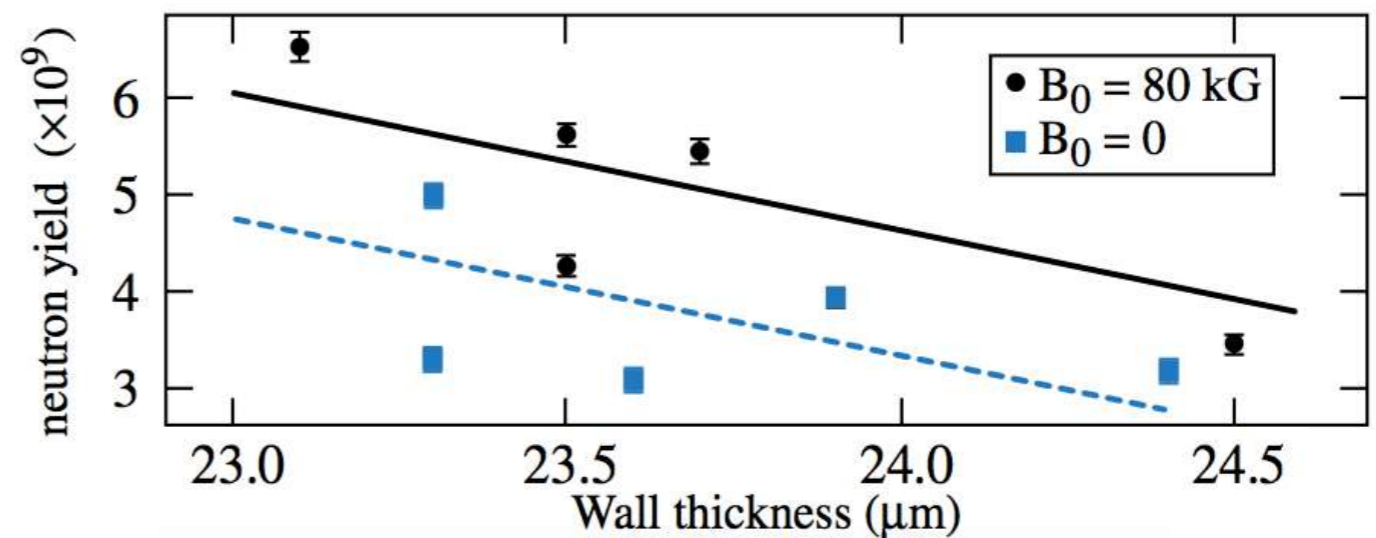
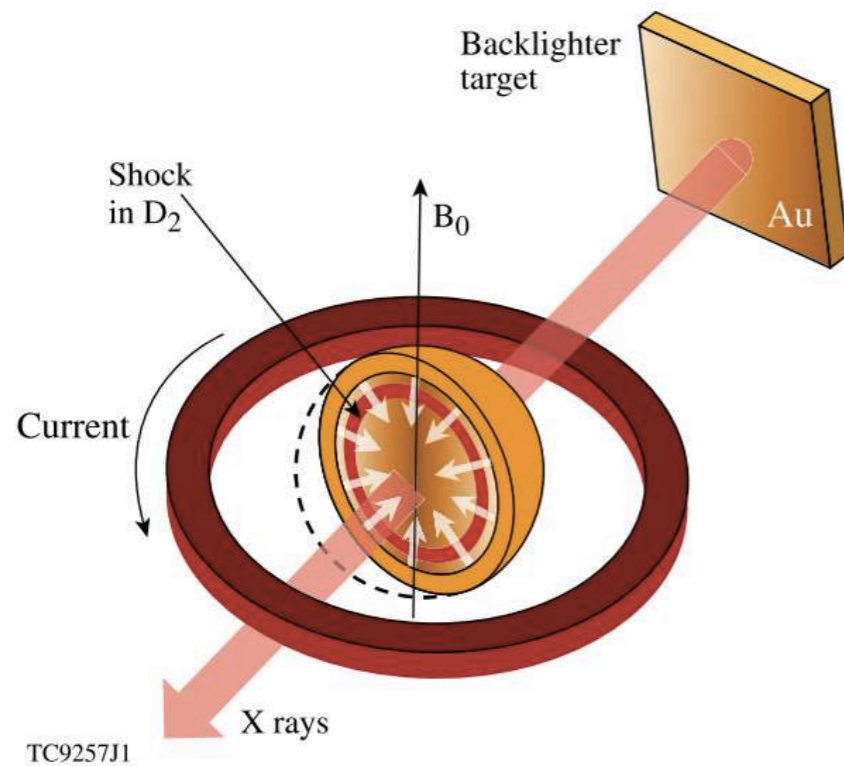
- 30% increase in neutron yield with 8 kT field <sup>1</sup>



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- Flux-limited Nernst advection required to match simulations to experiment <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Davies *et al.*, Phys. Plas. **22** (2015)

# Motivation: B-field applied to hohlraums

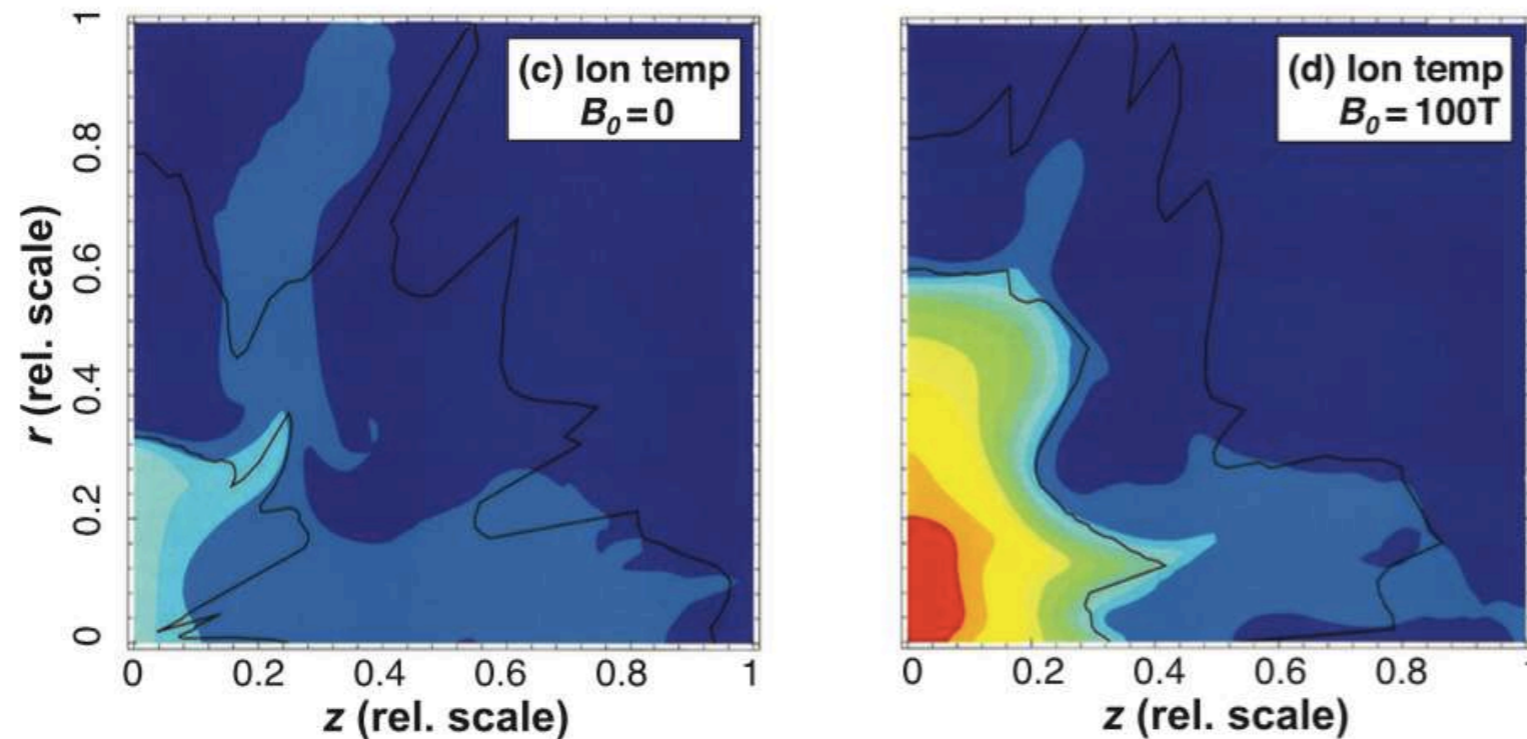
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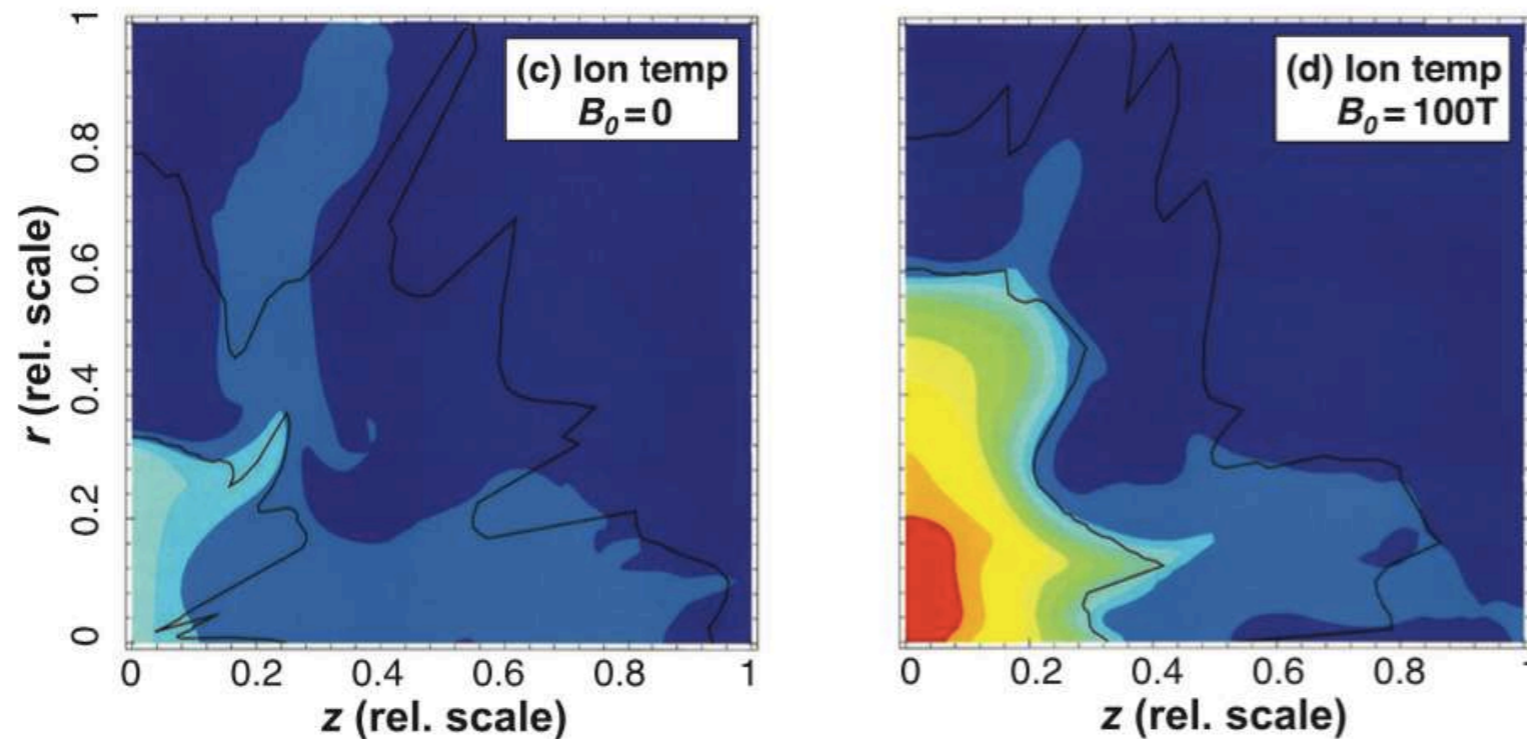
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- Improved laser-plasma coupling in hohlraum targets with applied 7.5 T B-field <sup>3</sup>



- Potential for B-field aided ignition of targets <sup>4</sup>
- But Nernst advection can reduce hohlraum  $T_e$  <sup>5</sup>

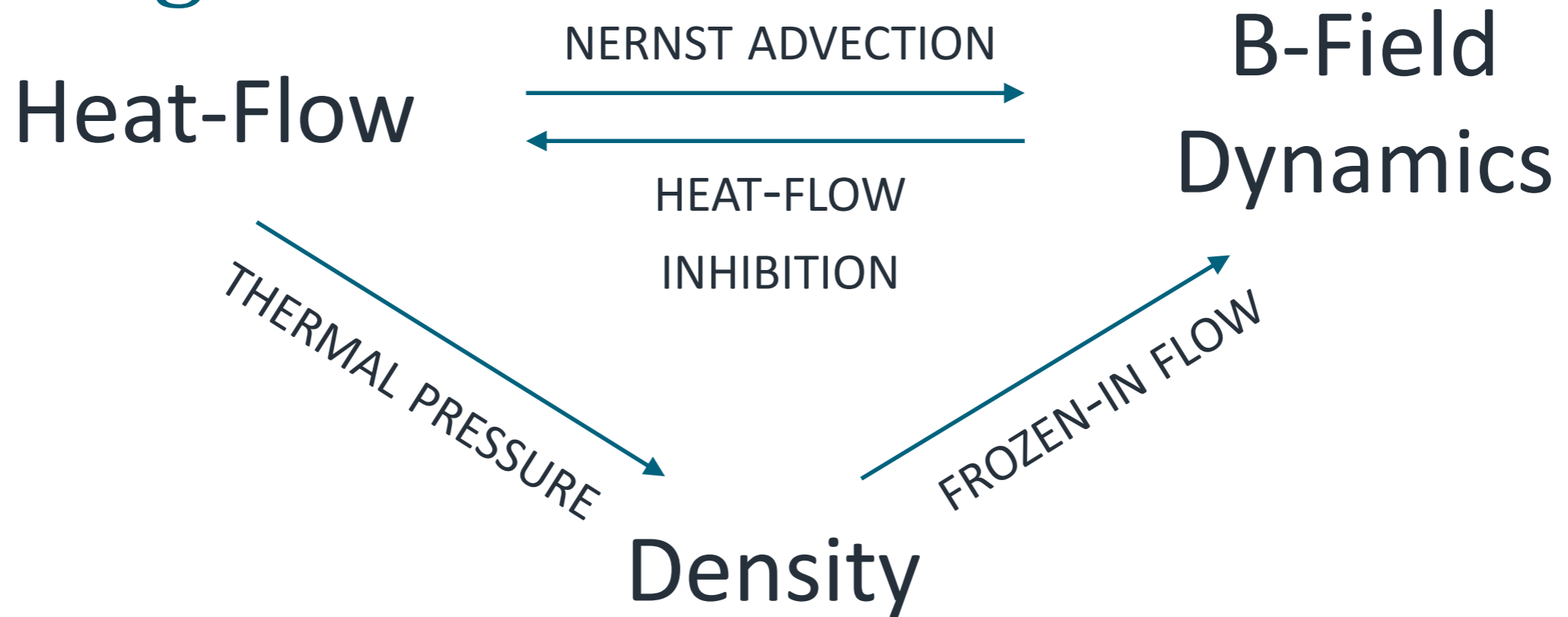
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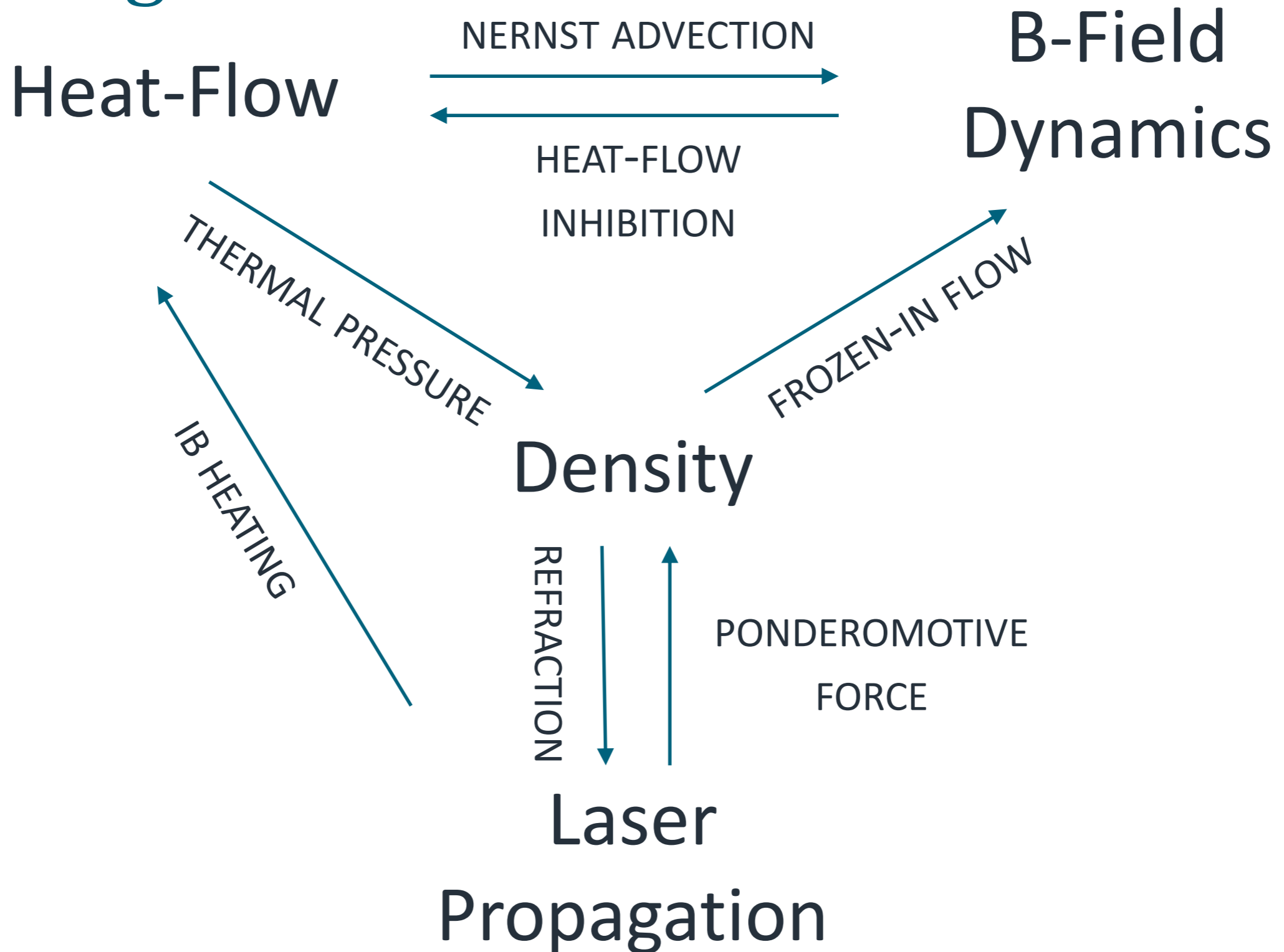
<sup>5</sup> Farmer *et al.*, Phys. of Plasmas **24** (2017)

# Will magnetised transport affect laser focusing?

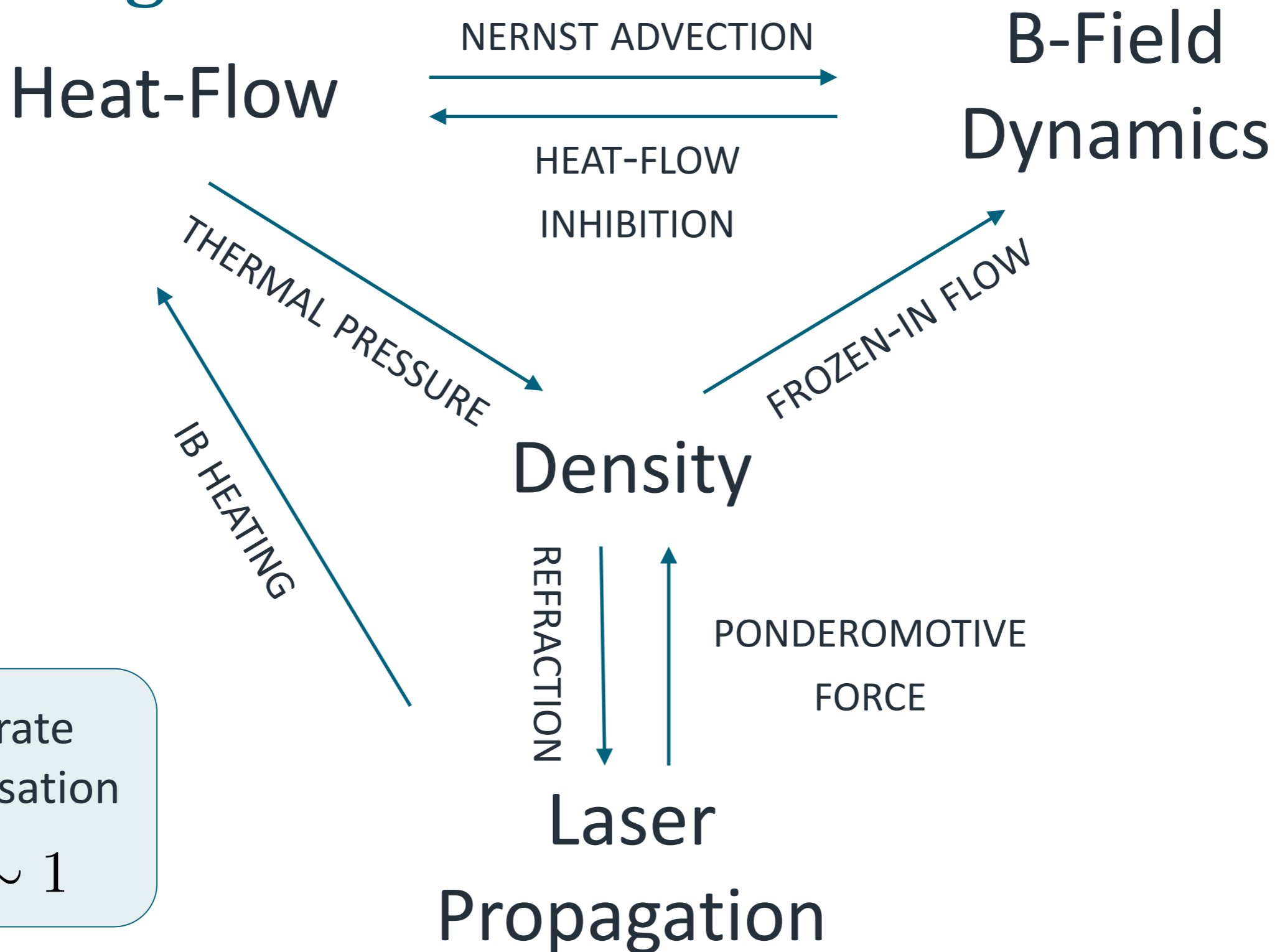
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moderate magnetisation

$$\omega T \sim 1$$

# Magnetised transport processes

- Heat-flow

$$\mathbf{q} = -\frac{n_e \tau_B T_e}{m_e} \underline{\underline{\kappa}}^c \cdot \nabla T_e - \underline{\underline{\beta}}^c \cdot \mathbf{j} \frac{T_e}{e}$$

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- Ohm's law

$$en_e (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{B}) = -\nabla P_e + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{m_e}{e\tau} \underline{\underline{\alpha}}^c \cdot \mathbf{j} - n_e \underline{\underline{\beta}}^c \cdot \nabla T_e$$

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frozen-in flow

Nernst advection

- Nernst advection - B-fields advect with heat-flow

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \left( \frac{\beta_{\perp}}{e|B|} \nabla T_e \times \mathbf{B} \right) = \nabla \times (\mathbf{v}_N \times \mathbf{B})$$

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# B-fields affect non-locality

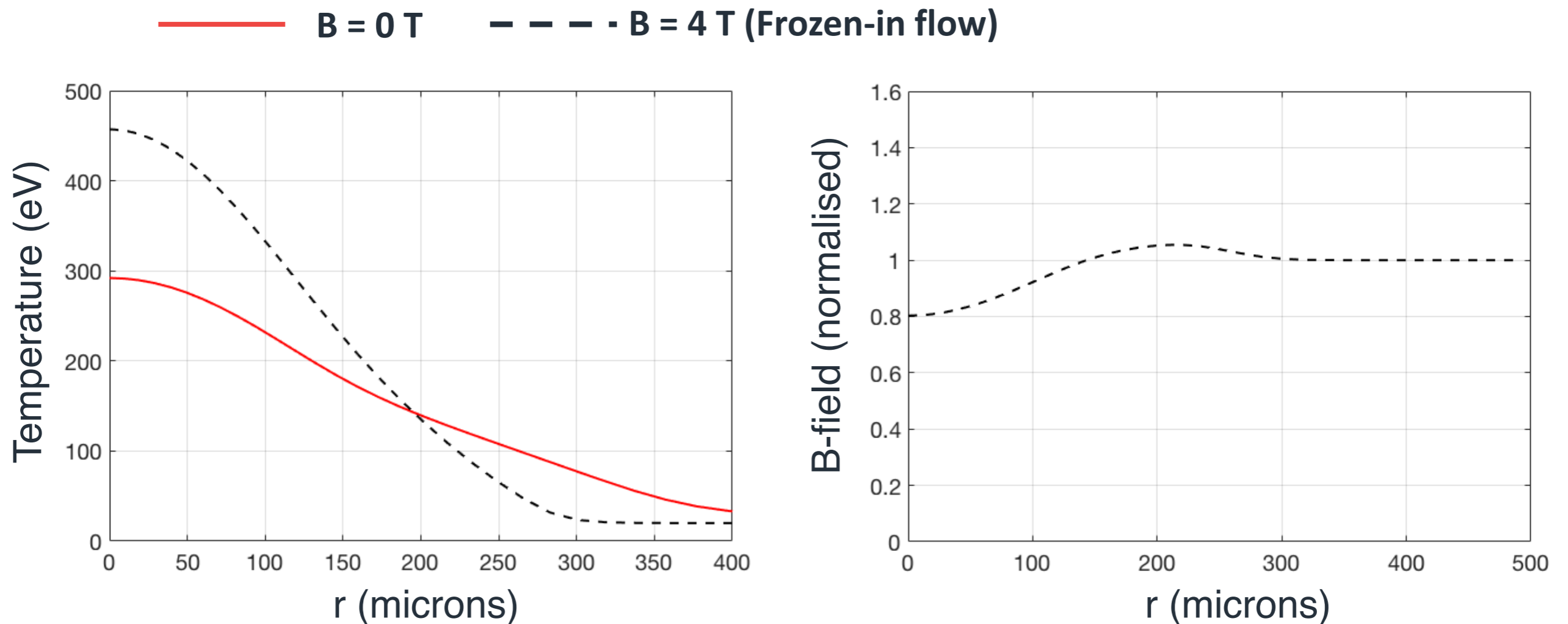
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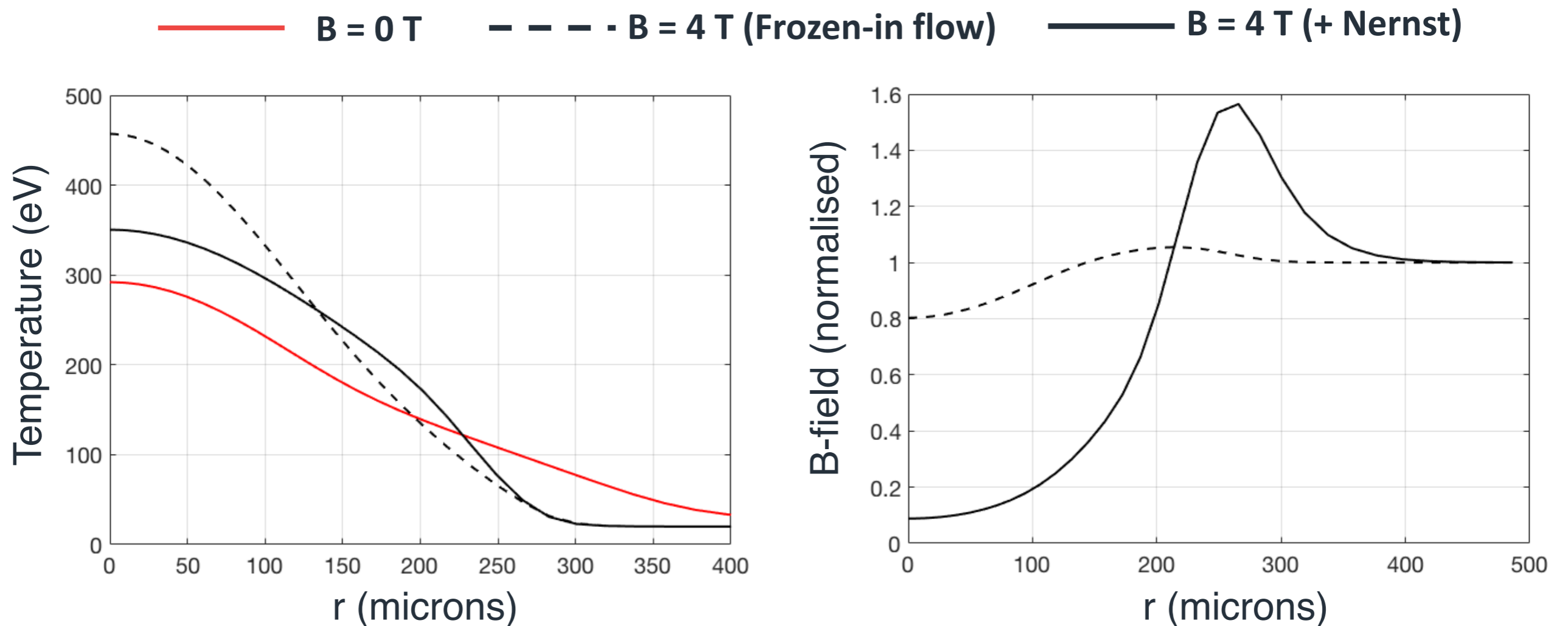
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- Non-local transport is inhibited using an applied B-field <sup>8</sup> ... but can re-emerge due to Nernst <sup>9</sup>



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<sup>9</sup> Ridgers *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **100** (2008)

# Simulations – CTC and IMPACT

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- CTC - 2D MHD code w/ Braginskii transport <sup>10</sup>
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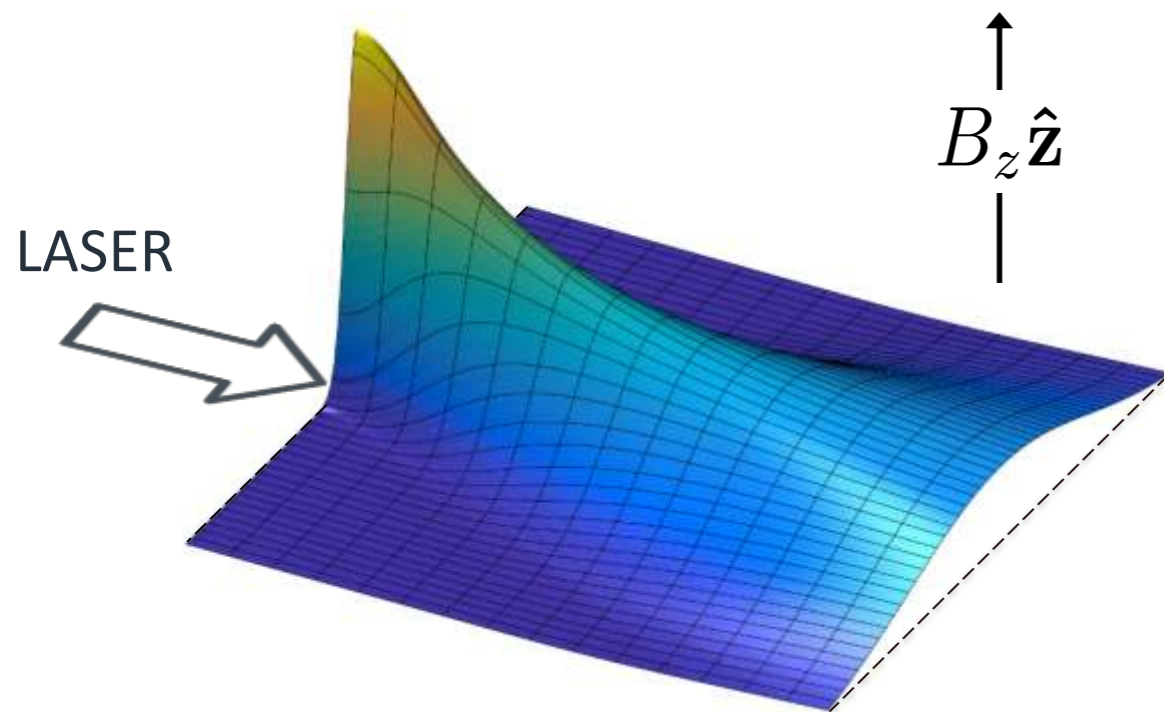
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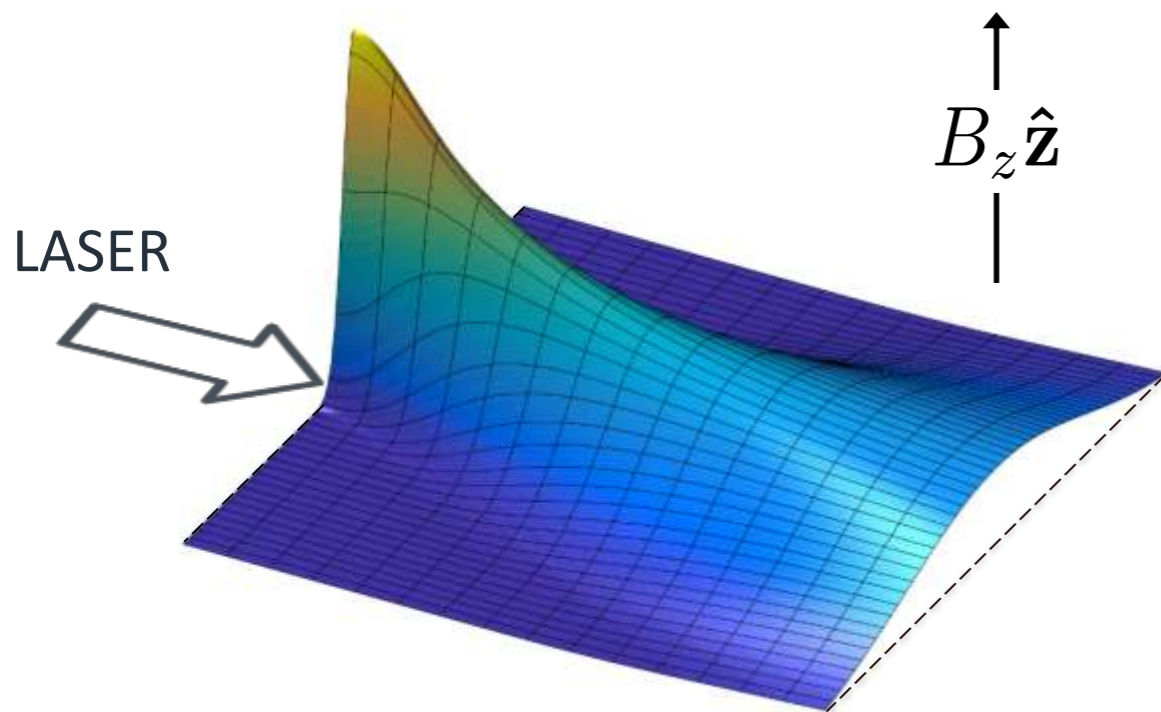


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$n_{e0}$	$(0.75, 1.5, 7.5) \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
$T_{e0}$	20 eV
$Z$	2 (He), 7 (N)
$B_0$	0, 3, 6 T
$I_0$	$3.9 \times 10^{14} \text{ W cm}^{-2}$
$\lambda_l$	1.054 $\mu\text{m}$
$\phi$	10.0 $\mu\text{m}$

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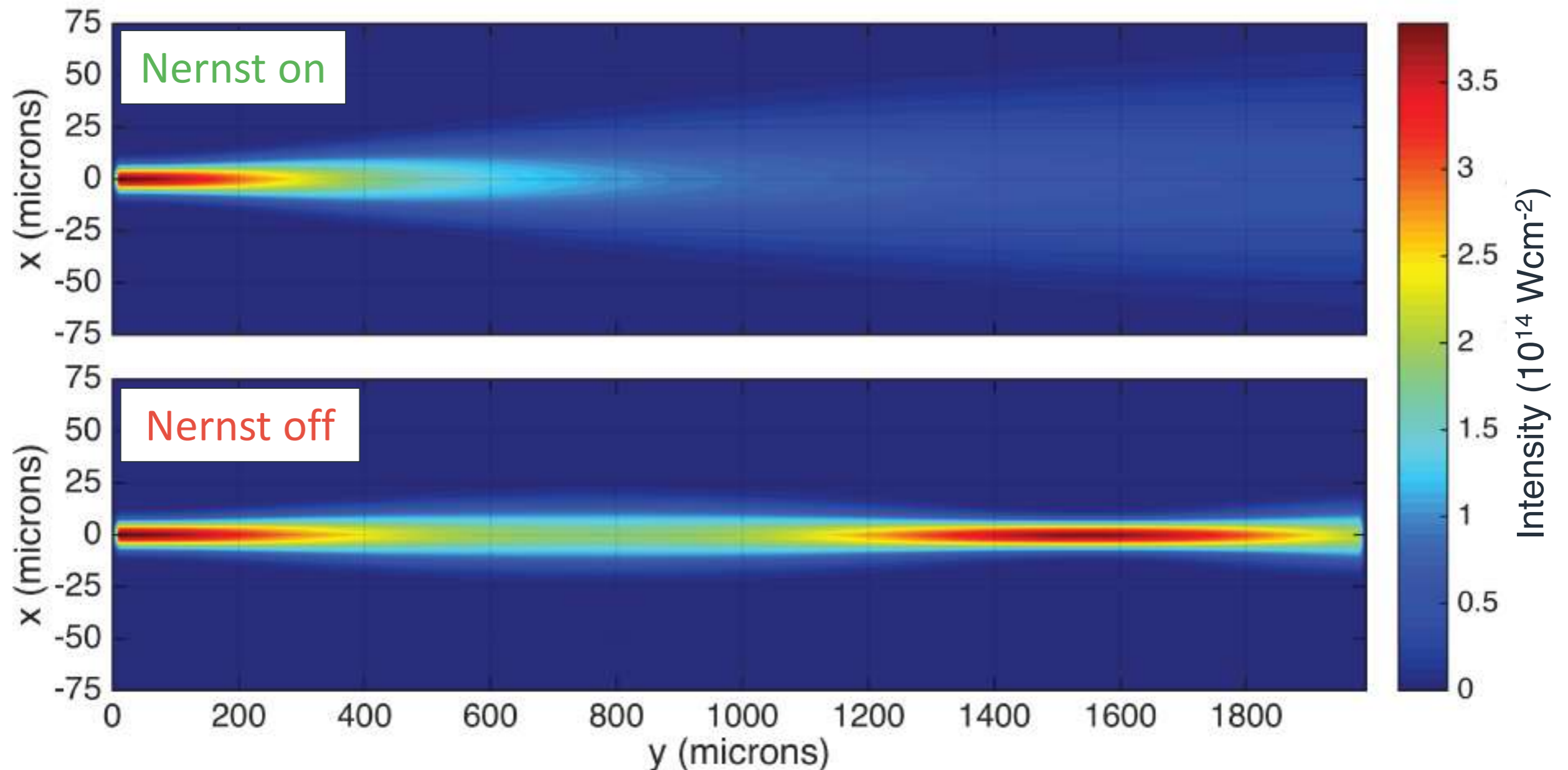
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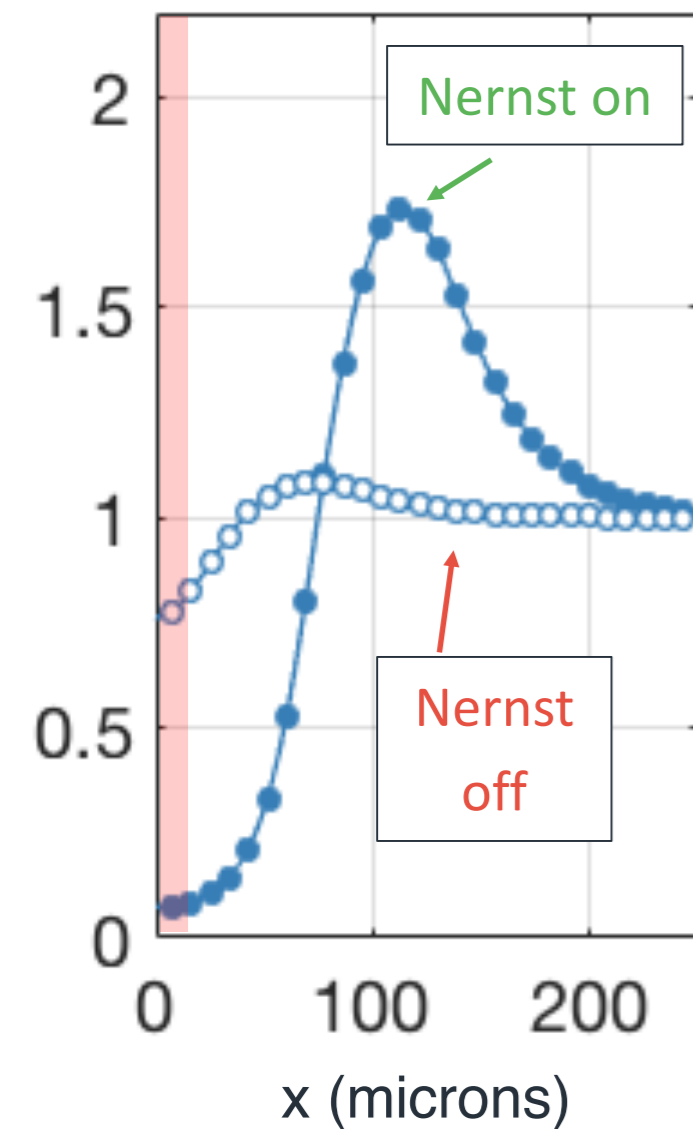
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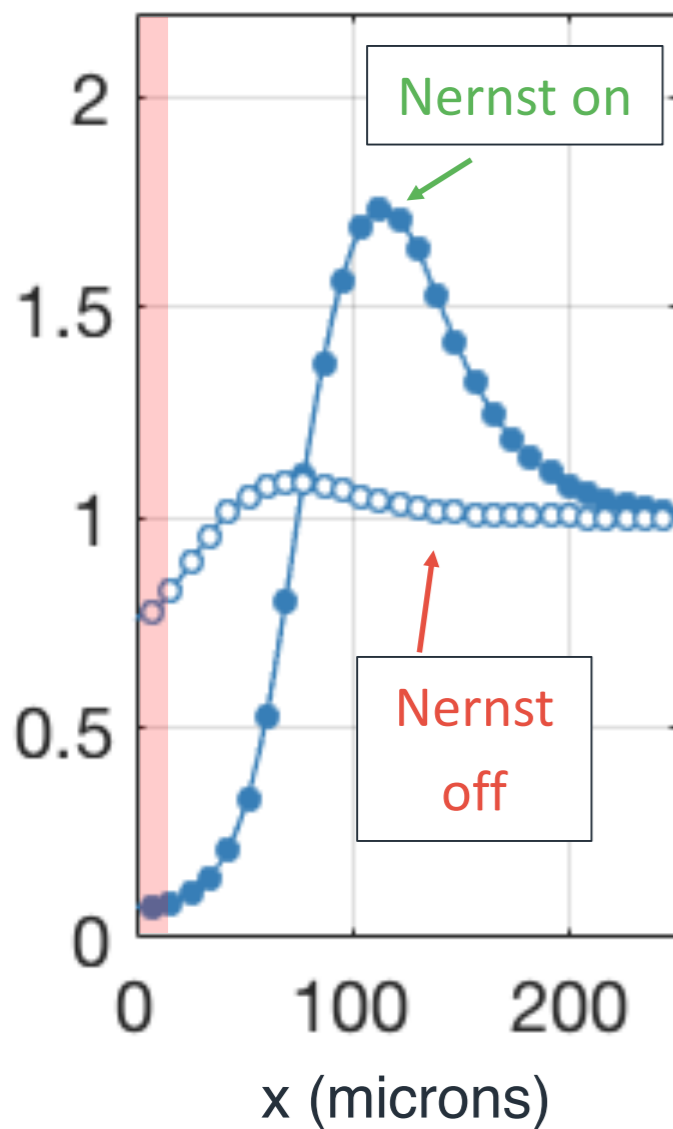
B-field (normalised)



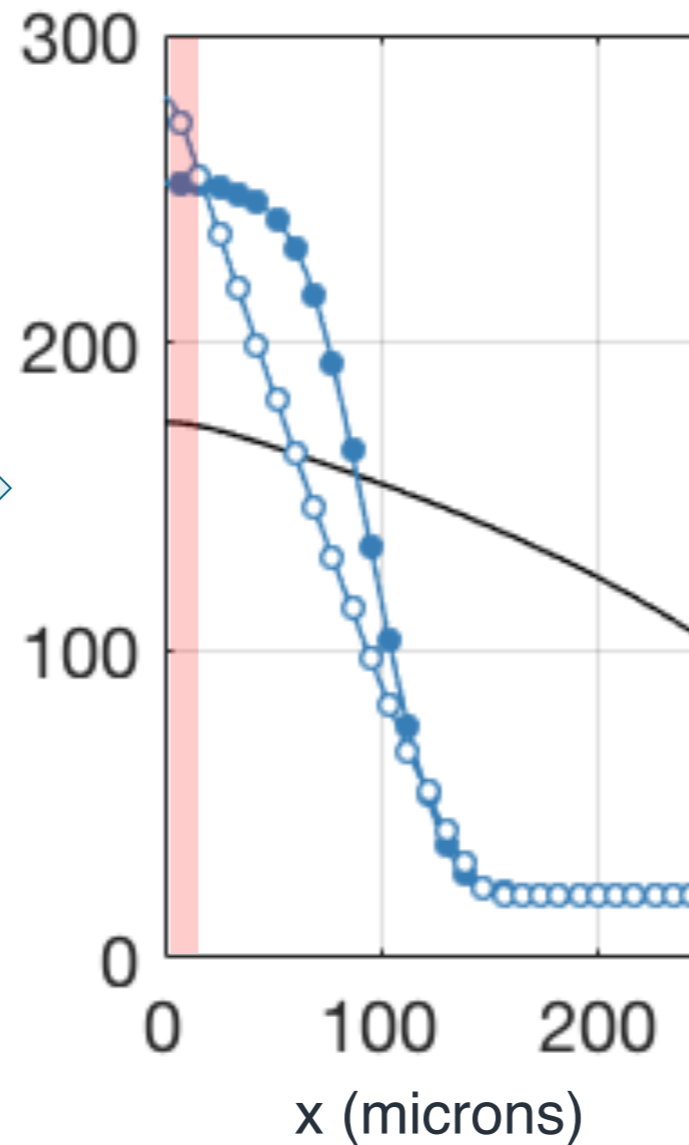
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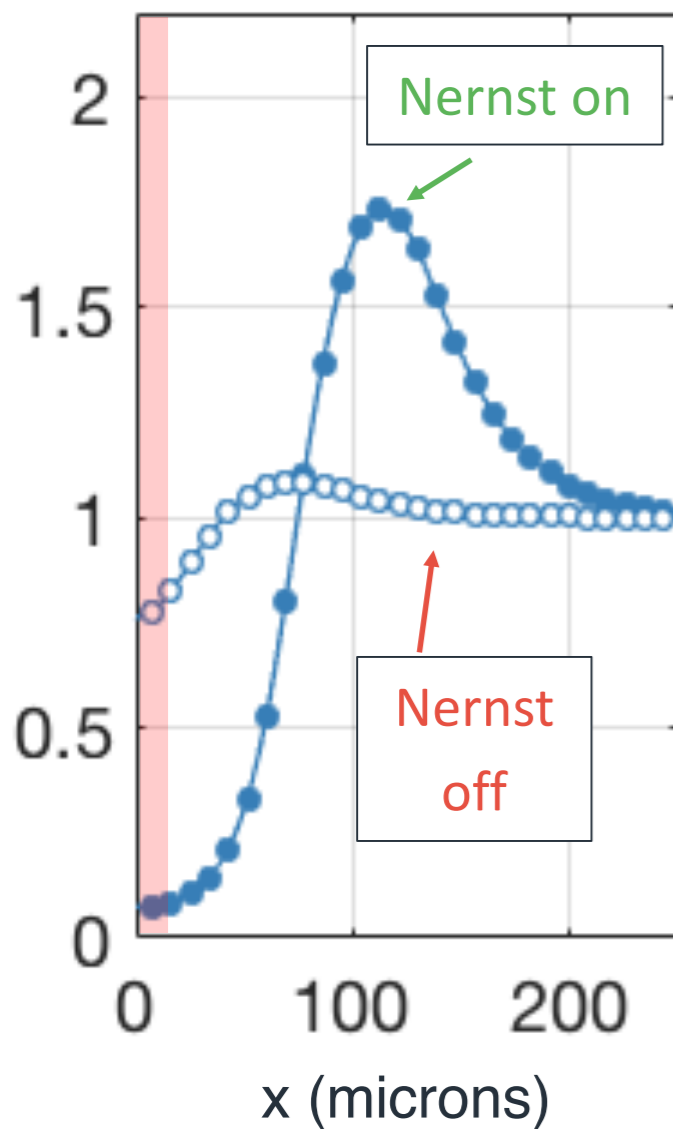




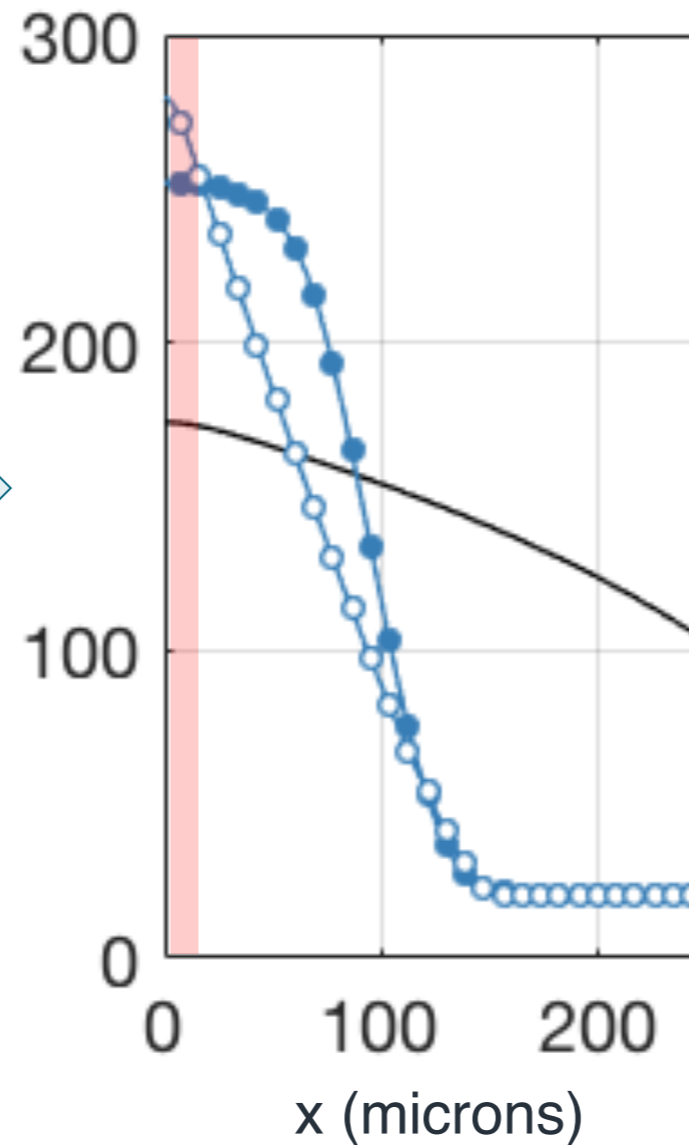
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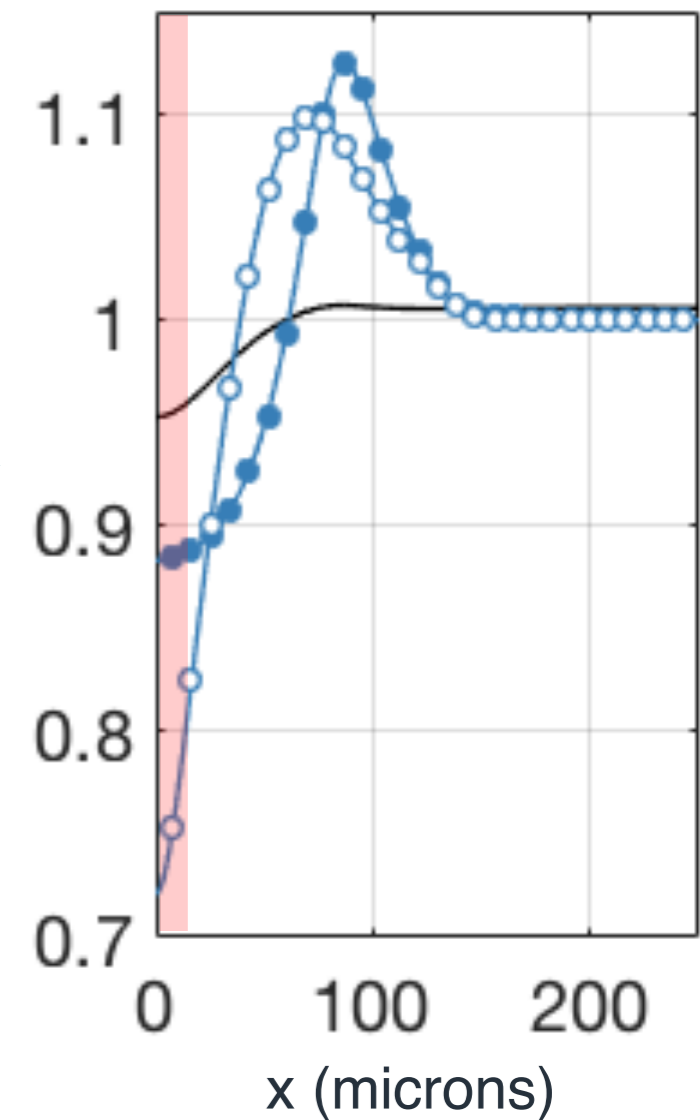
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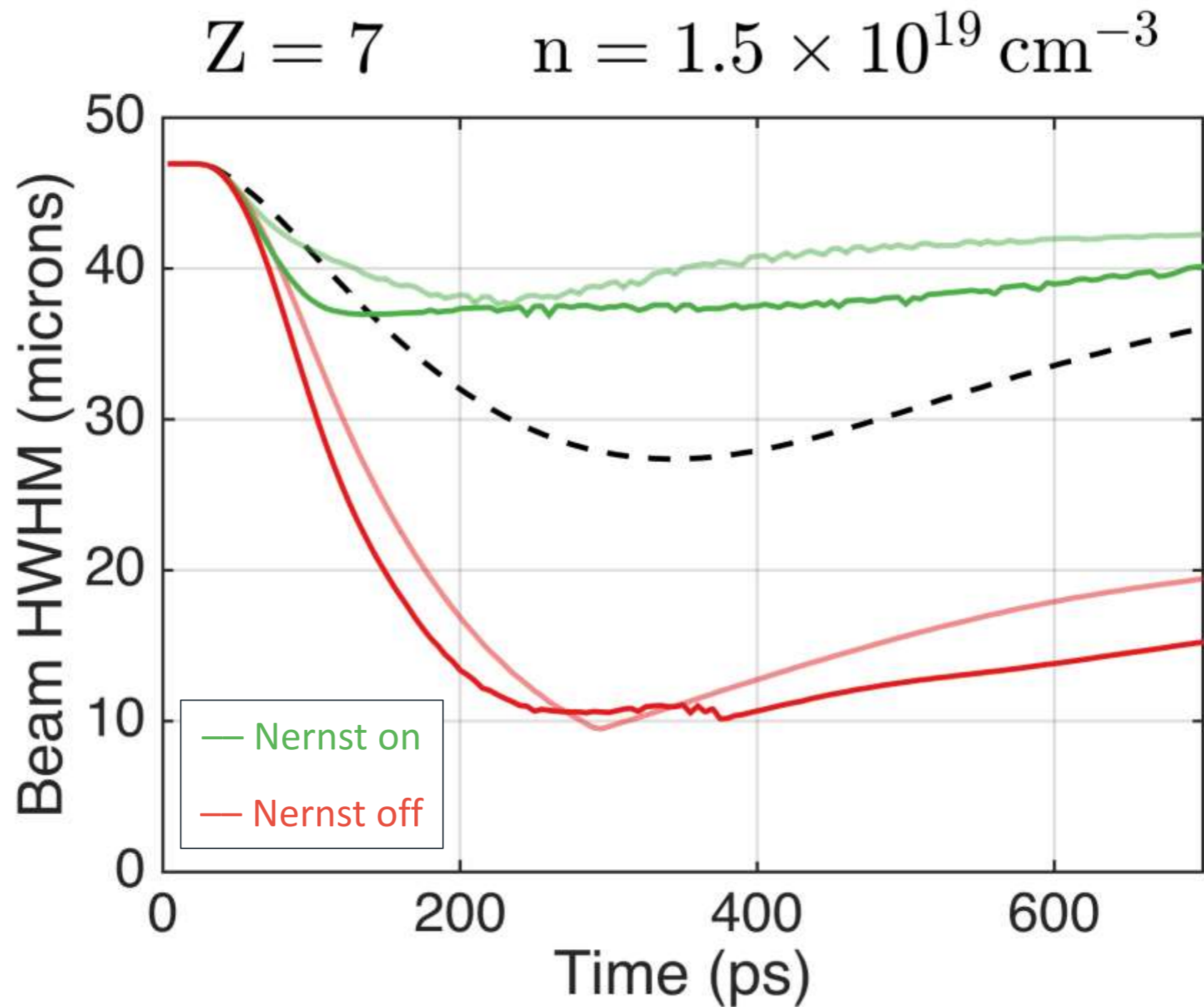
Temperature (eV)



Density (normalised)



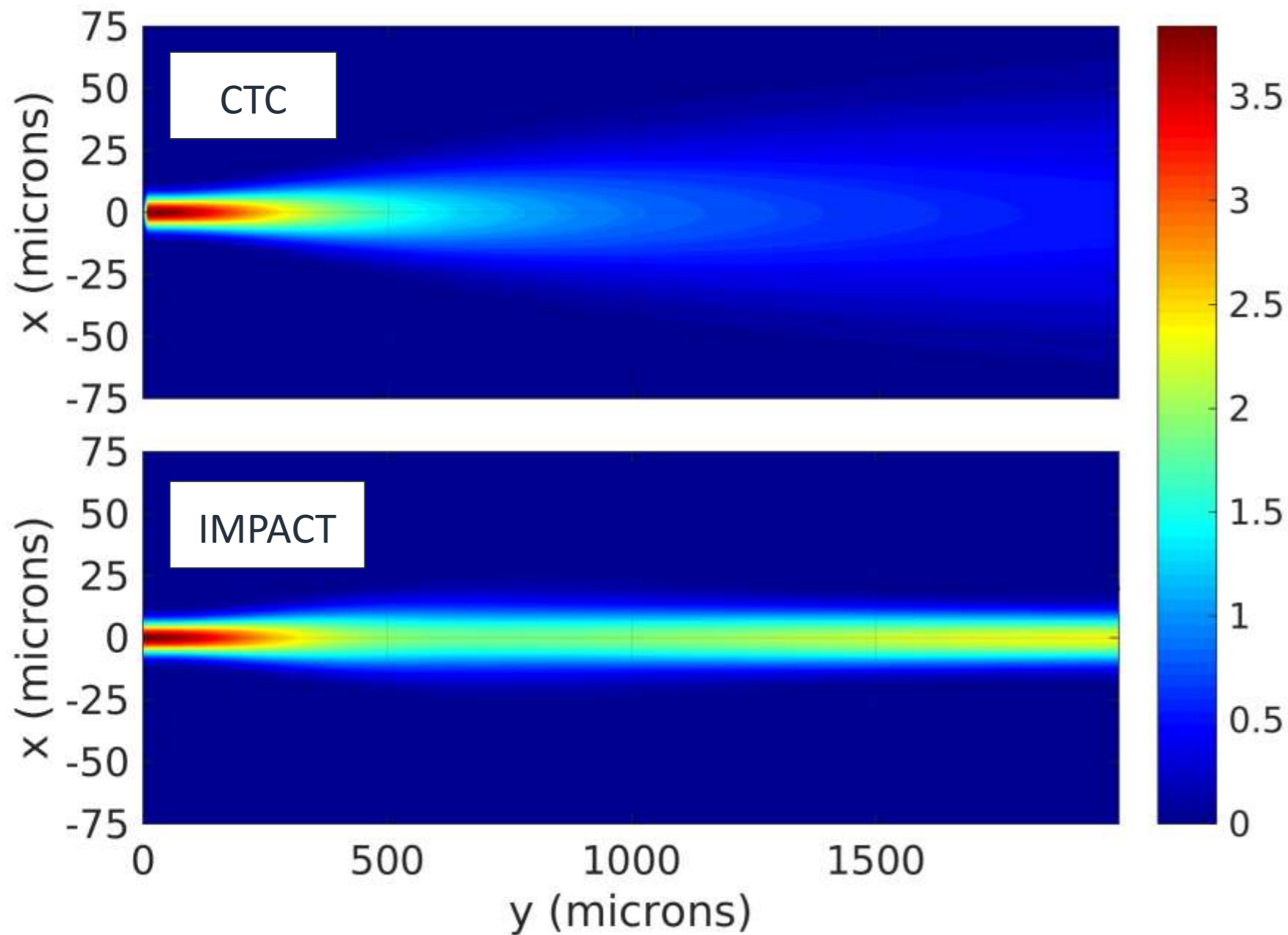
# Channel disruption in CTC is consistent



# VFP simulations - no beam disruption

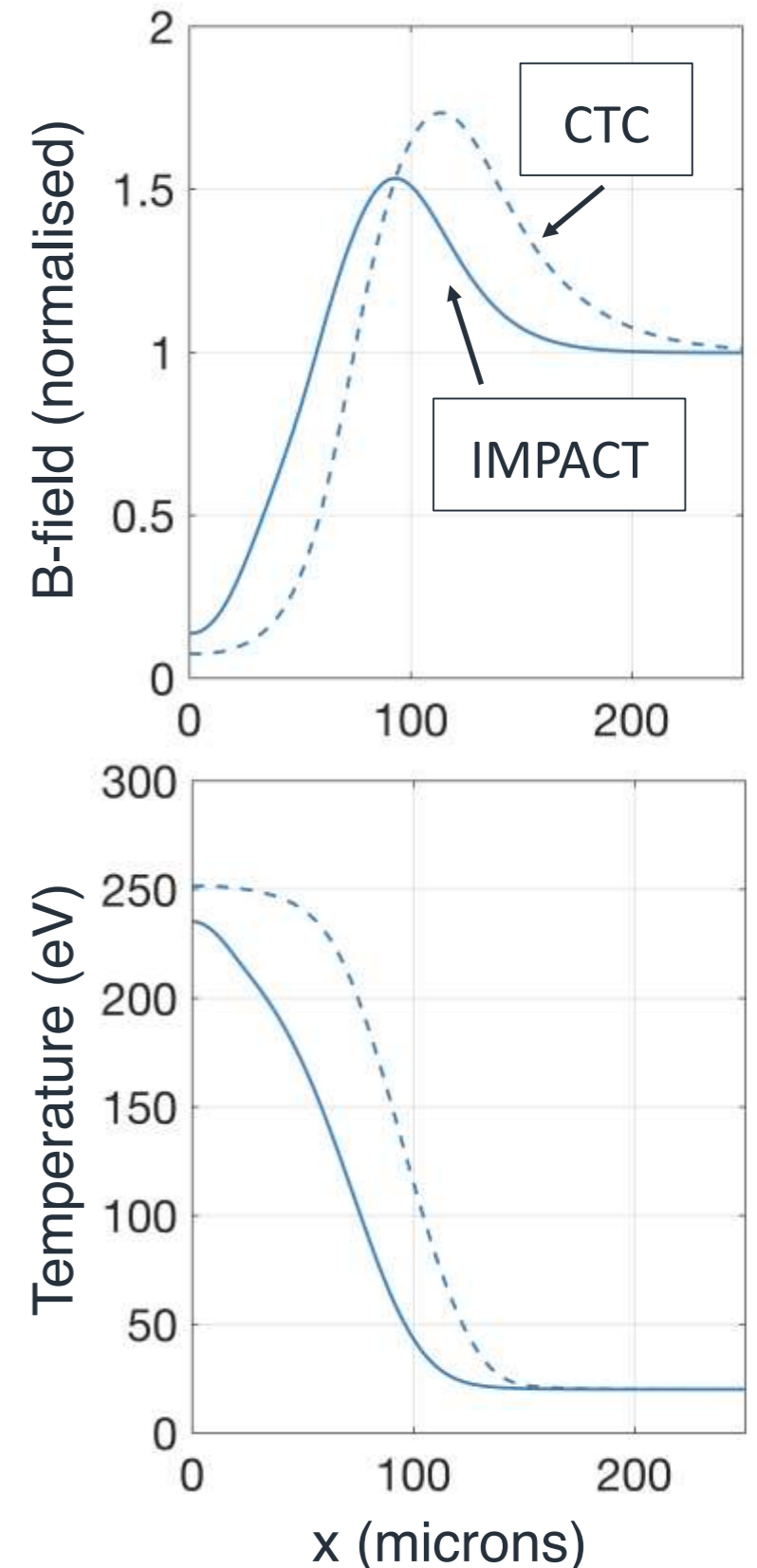
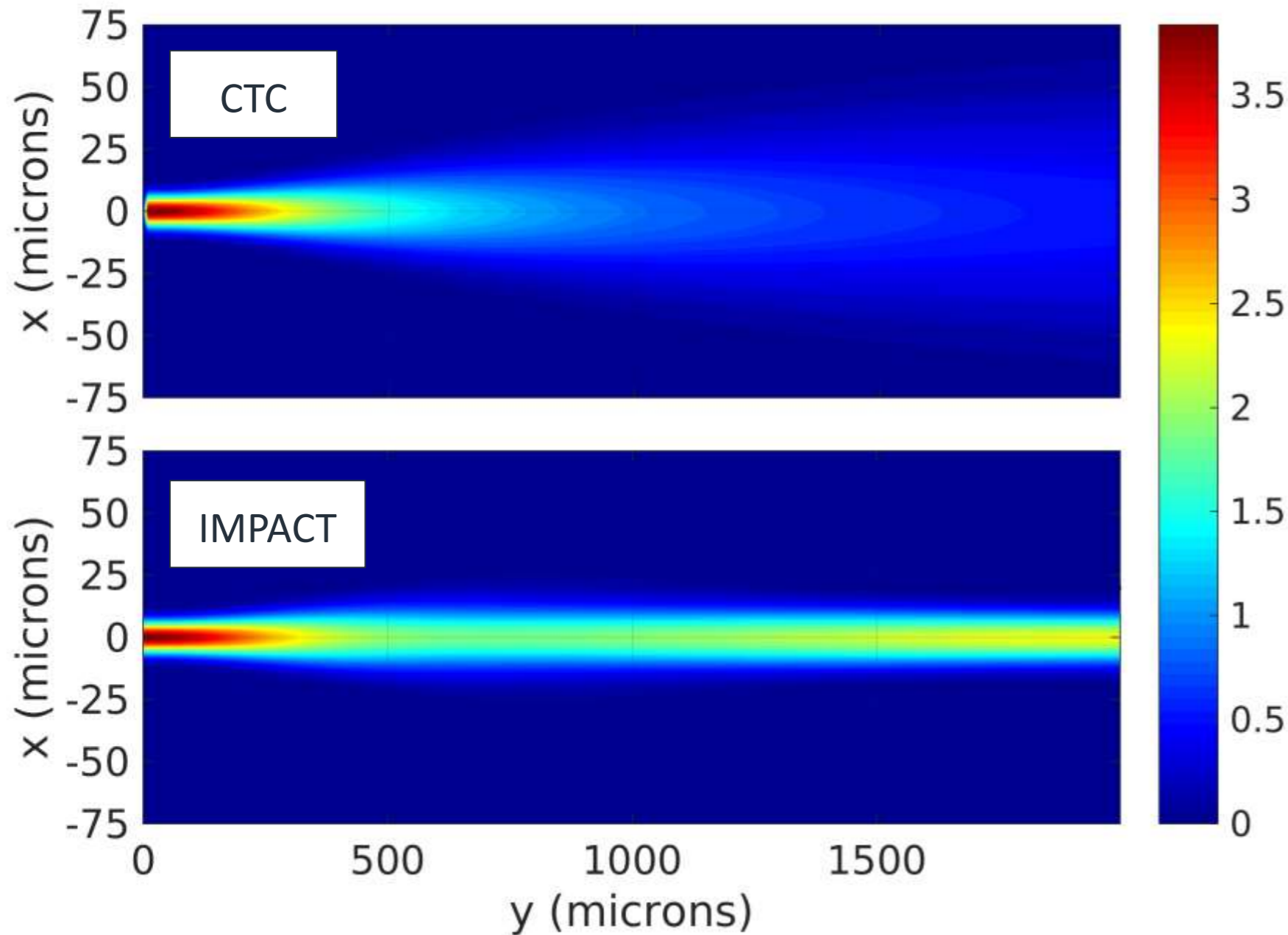
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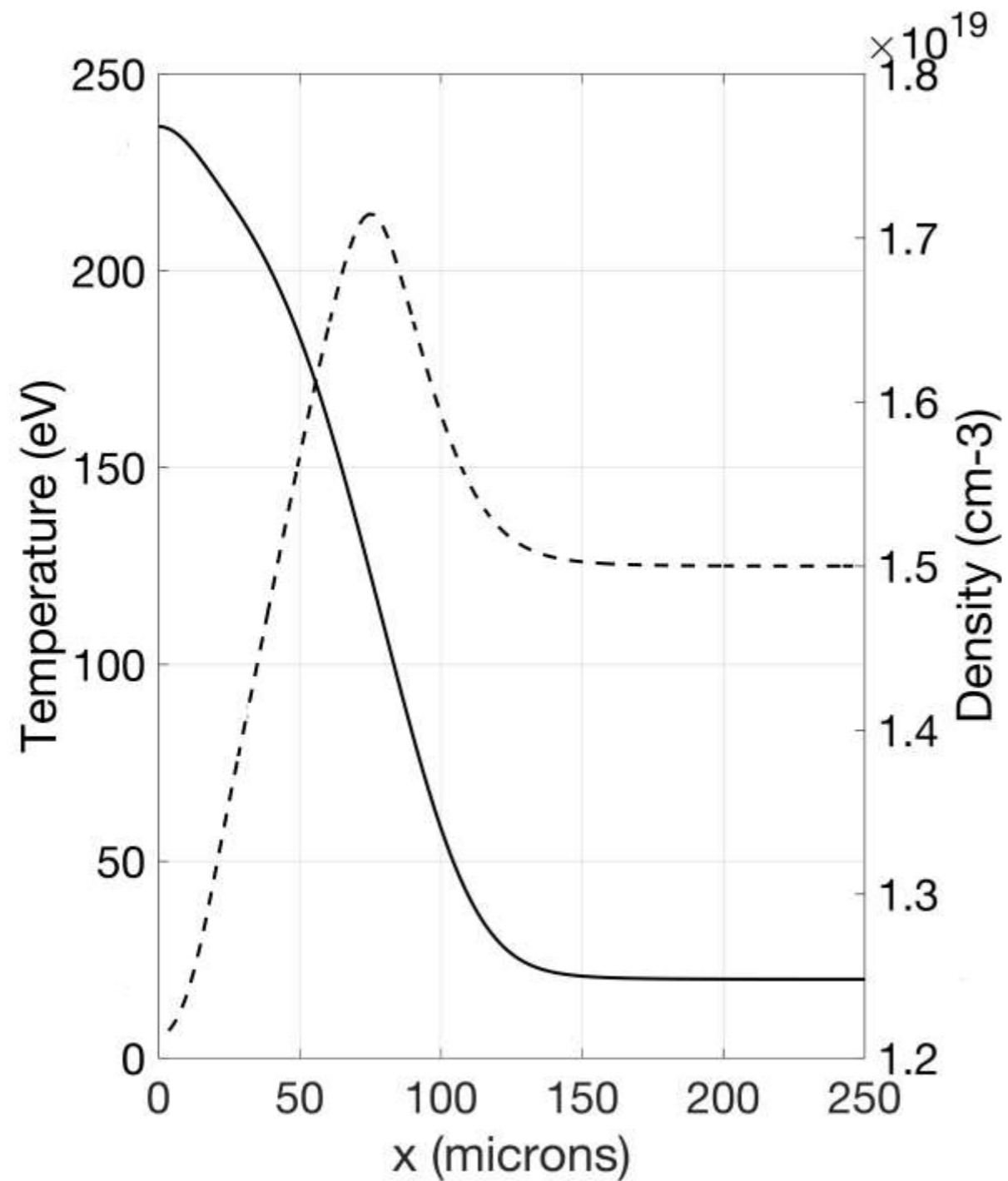
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- Super-Gaussian transport can reduce Nernst advection by 5x under similar conditions <sup>12</sup>

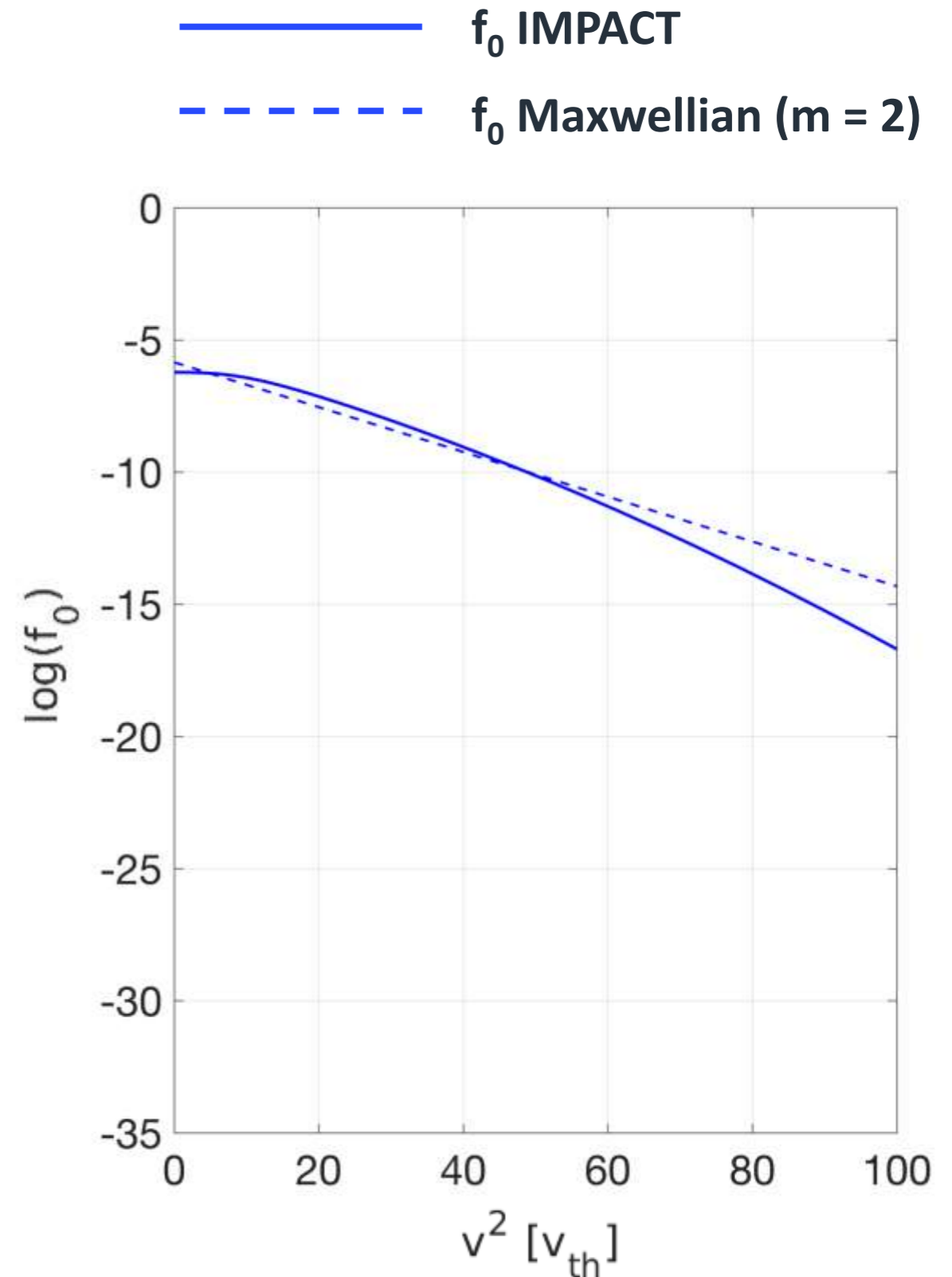
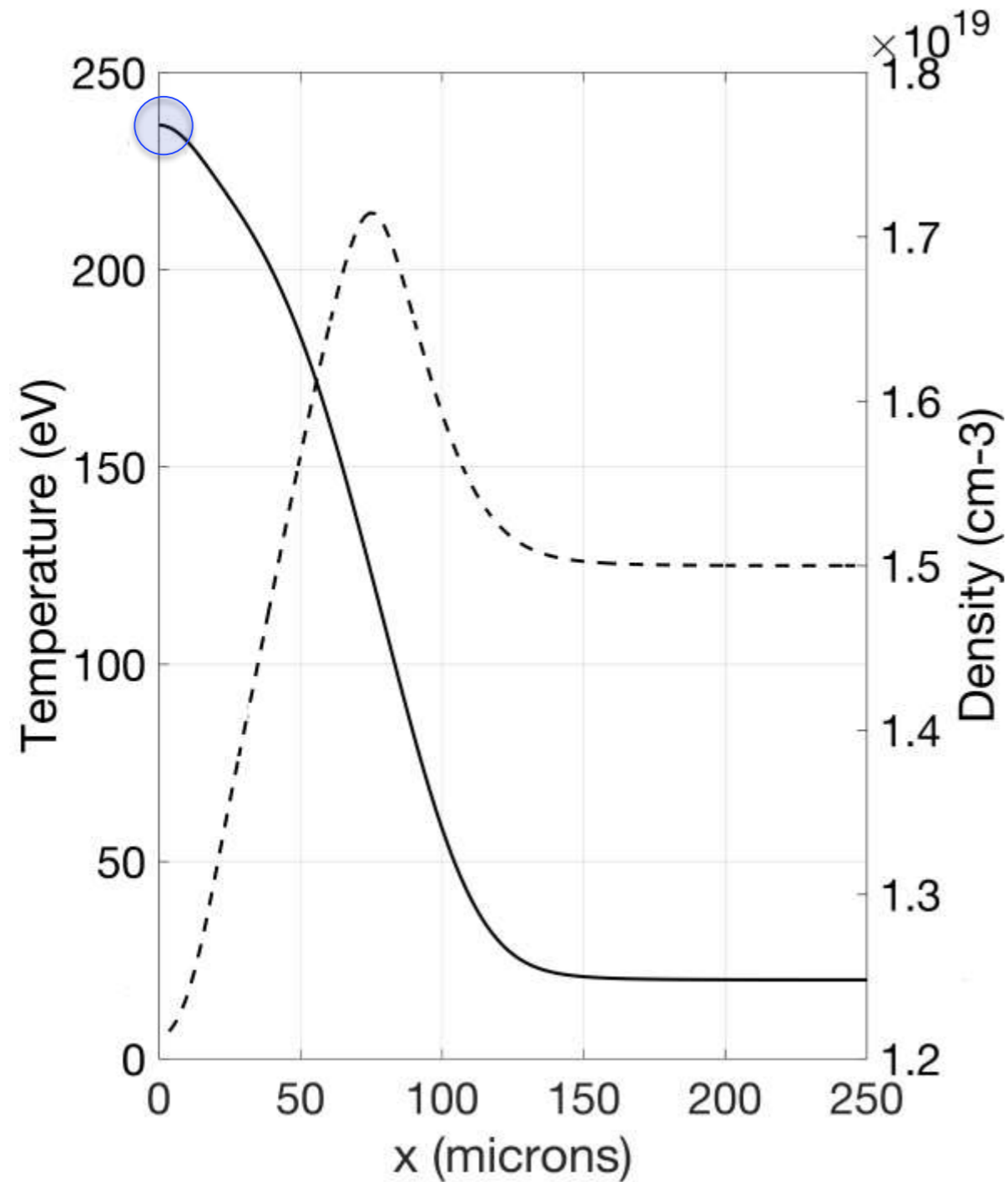
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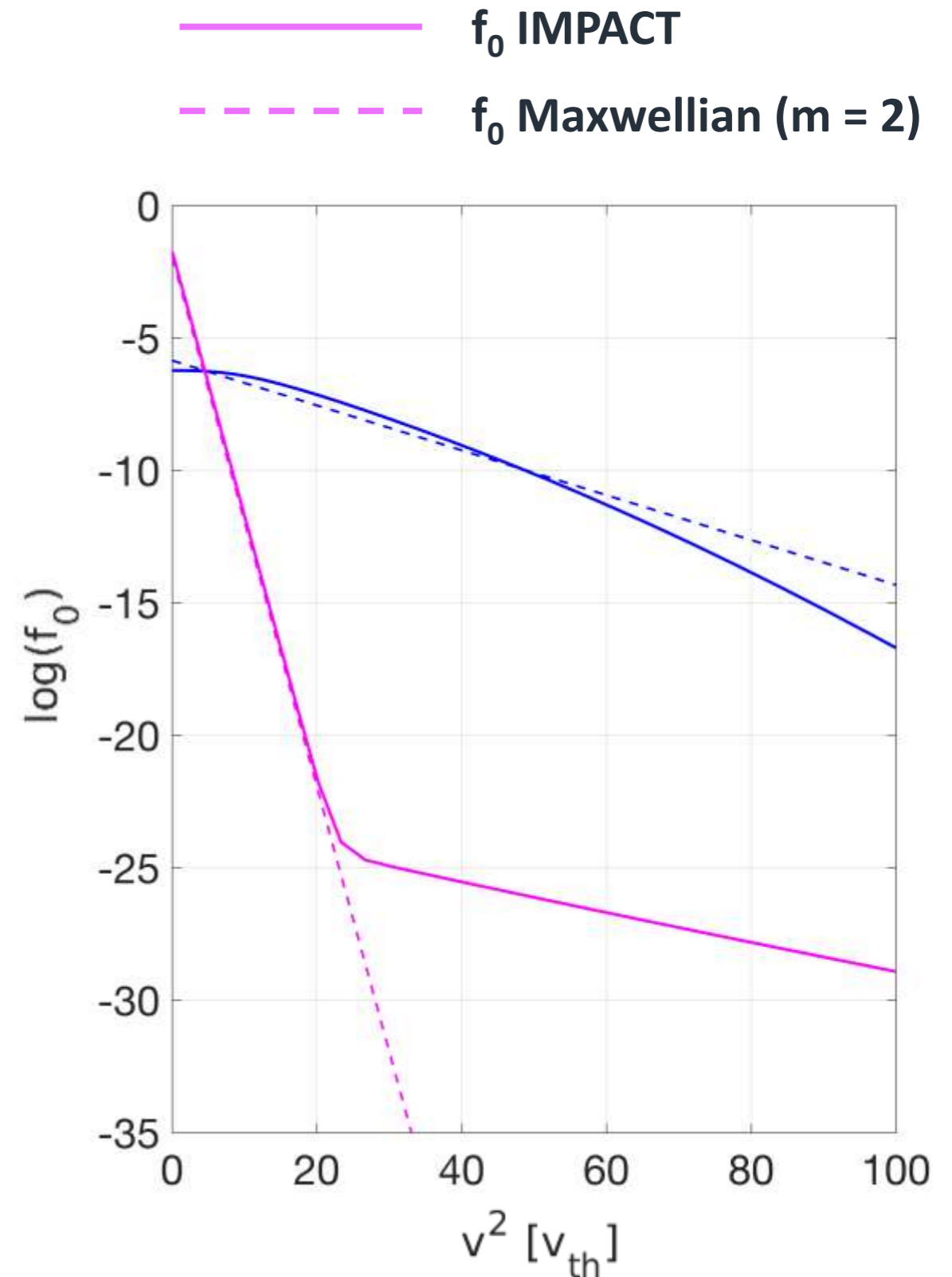
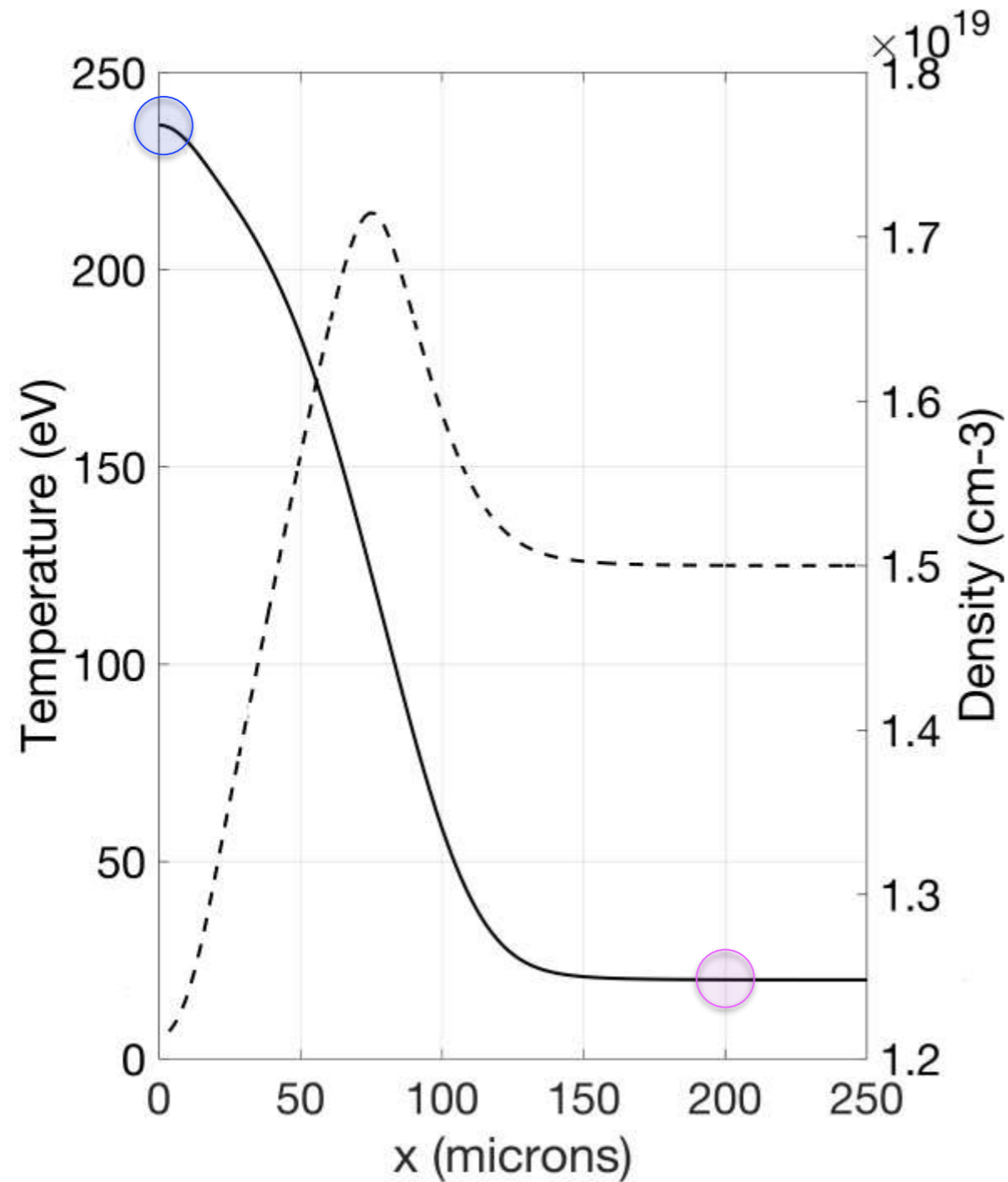
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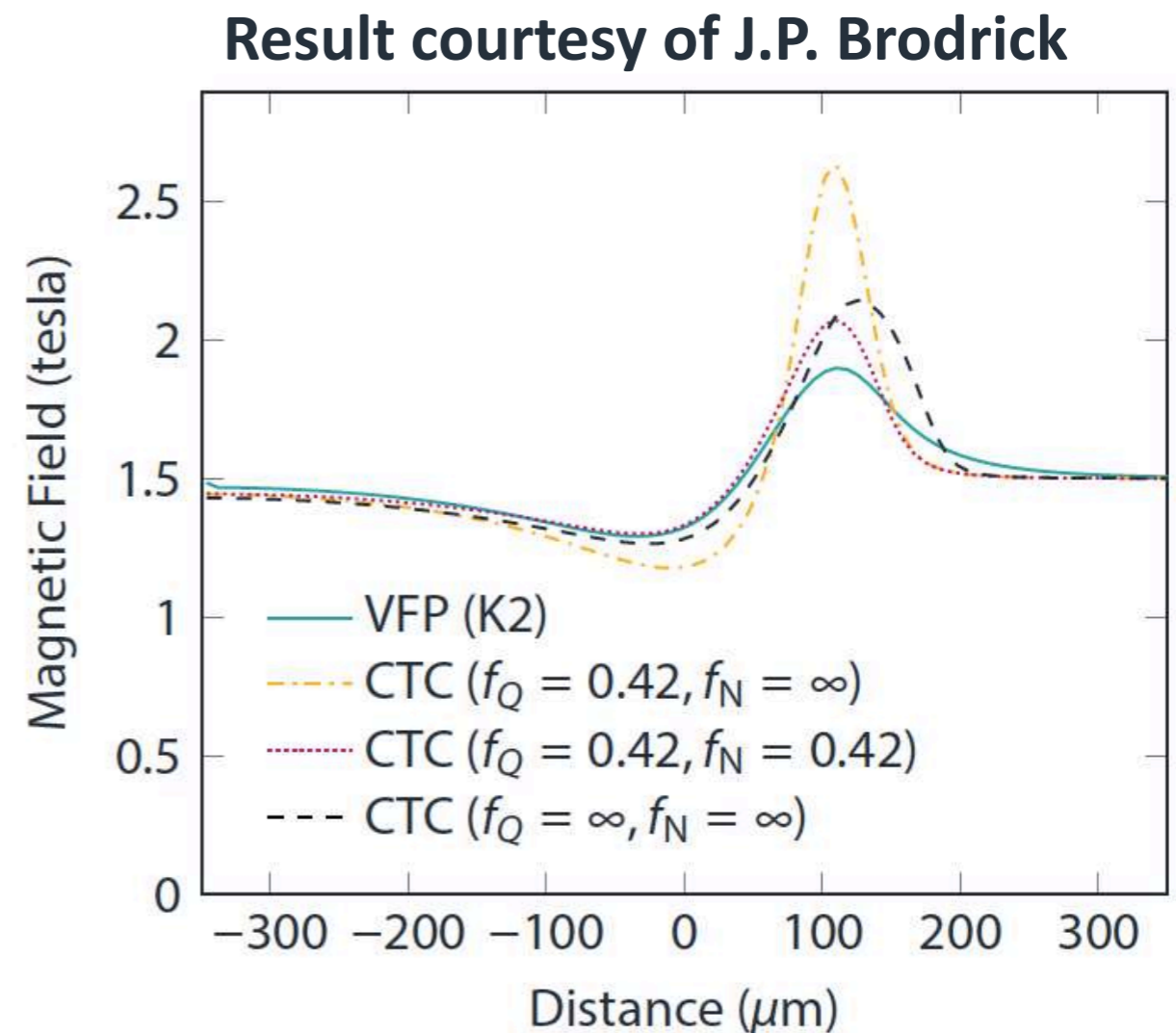
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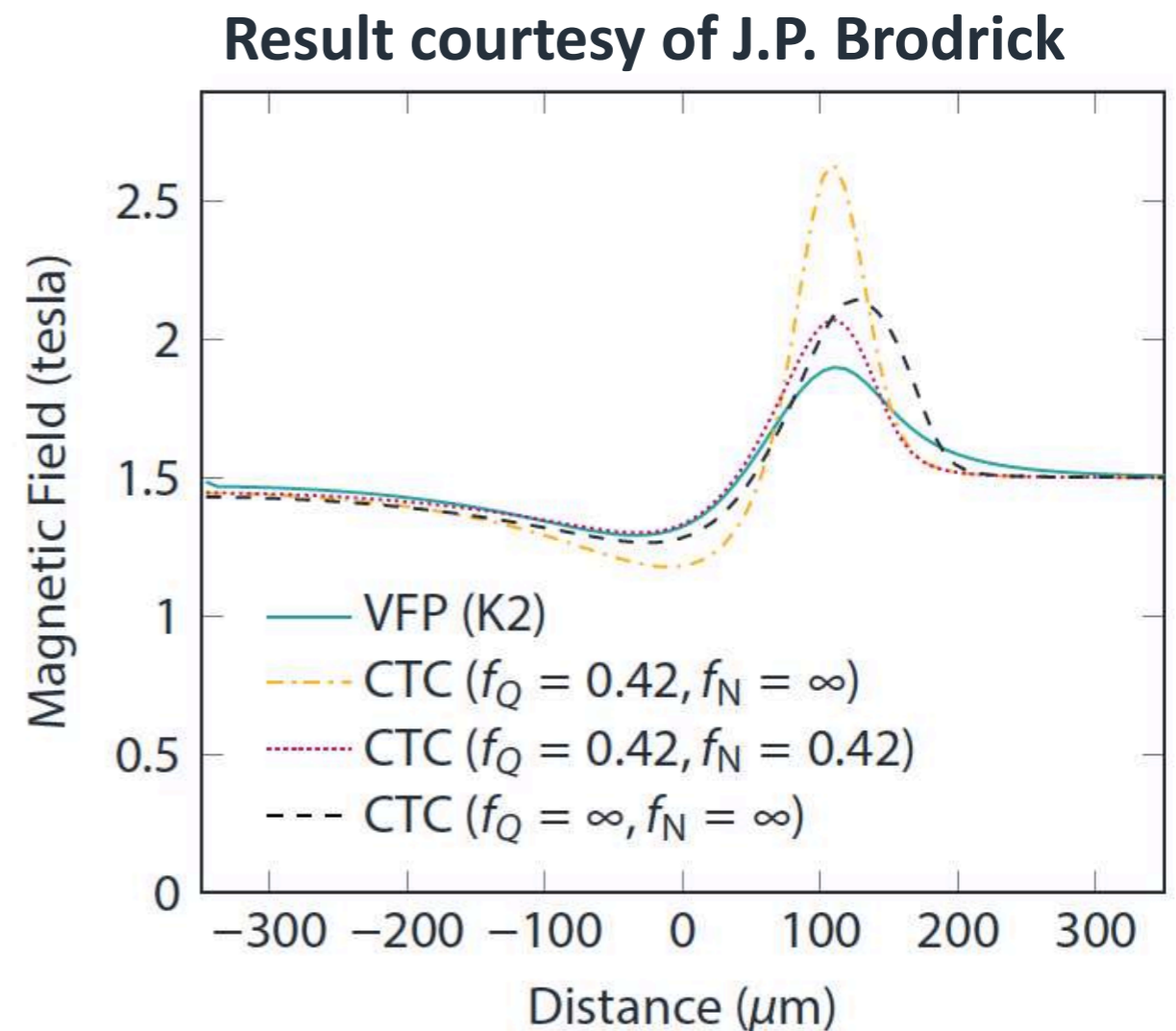


<sup>13</sup> Brodrick *et al.* - 47<sup>th</sup> Annual Anomalous Absorption Conference (2017)



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- Simulations<sup>13</sup> of  $T_e$  profile relaxation in 1D (without hydro or laser) indicate similar
- May require non-local model ultimately



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- but kinetic simulations do not agree (for these parameters), due to non-locality and IB heating effects.
- Reproducing VFP results using a fluid code under these conditions requires careful choice of thermal and magnetic flux limiters