Experimental mitigation of fast magnetic reconnection in multiple interacting laser-produced plasmas

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[1]LULI, [2]CEA, [3]LPP...

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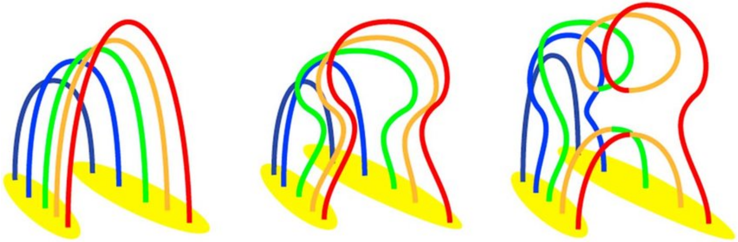
Magnetic reconnection in solar arches

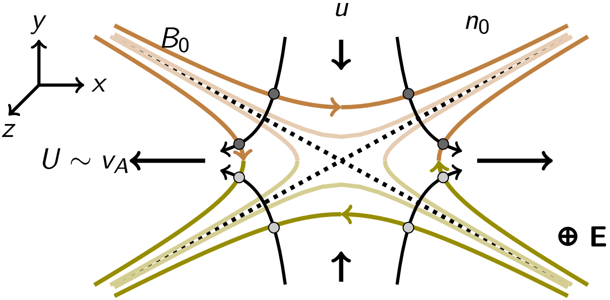
3D (revised) standard model [*Holman* 2016, JGR] :

- Magnetic field lines emerge in cold sun spots



→ asymmetric & unparallel ribbons (feet of B-lines)
→ involve an inhomogeneous shear of the loops
→ reconnection propagate along the arcade
⇒ Can this 3D phenomenon be reduced to a simpler 2D problem ?
What is the origin of the dissipation ? How fast it goes ?

Magnetic reconnection in 2D



- Ohm's law :

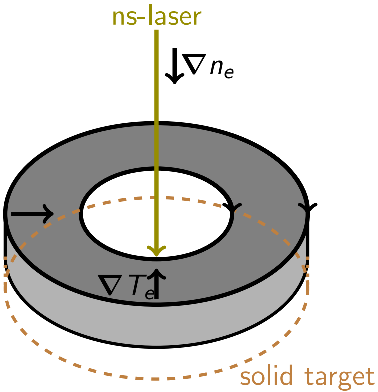
$$\mathbf{E} = -\mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{B} - \frac{1}{en}[\mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} - \nabla . \mathbf{p}_e] + \eta \mathbf{j} - \eta' \Delta \mathbf{j} + m_e \mathrm{d}_t \mathbf{j}$$

- Efficiency of reconnection measured by $E' = E/B_0 v_A$

$\rightarrow$ Dissipation $\equiv$ plasma resistivity : "slow reconnection" $E' \leq 0.01$
$\rightarrow$ Dissipation $\equiv$ e^- agyrotropy : "fast reconnection" $E' \sim 0.1$

Magnetized plasma loop using a ns-laser

- Plasma produced by a ns-laser on a solid target
- B-field produced by Biermann-battery effect



$\Rightarrow$ The B-field produced on <u>front face</u> is clock-wise oriented :

$$\partial_t \mathbf{B} = -\frac{1}{en_e} \nabla n_e \times \nabla T_e$$

Diagnostics

- Proton radiography using PETAL on a solid target

$\rightarrow$ a proton beam is created with ps-laser on solid target by TNSA
$\rightarrow$ collected on a stack of Radio-Chromic-Films (resolved in energy)
$\rightarrow$ the proton dose give insights on the path-integrated B-field

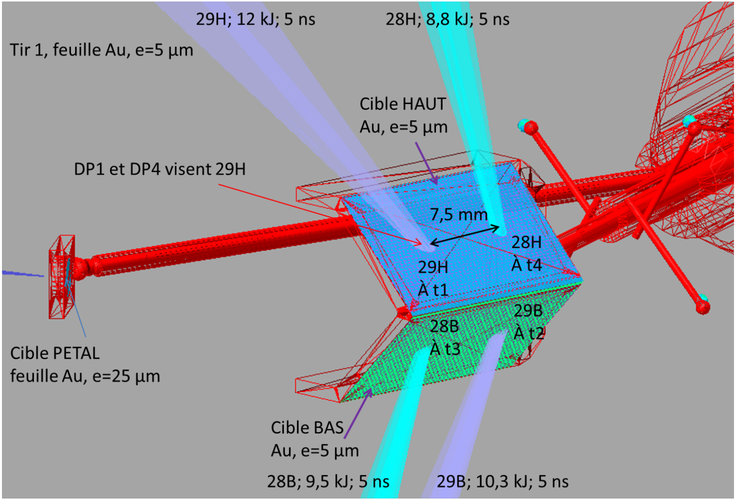
- DMX

$\rightarrow$ integrated spectra (arbitrary units) depending on time

- DP1 & DP4

$\rightarrow$ provides an image of the focal spot

Lasers configurations (first shot)



Lasers parameters

	LMJ	PETAL
Pulse duration	5 ns	0.7 ps
Energy	12 kJ	400 J
Solid target	Au - 5 μm	Au - 25 μm
Wave length	351 nm	1053 nm

- we used 6 quads : C28, C29, C10, both H & B
- laser incidence depends on the quad for experimental reasons

$\rightarrow$ energy is then modulated for somewhat similar plasma loops

- proton probe incidence of 34^o
- hot spots separation : 7.5 mm & 1.5 mm for reconnection
- a total of 7 shots (1 on Ti-foil)
- 3 times for 2-loops and 3-loops reconnection : 2.1, 3.2 & 4.3 ns

Plasmas parameters

- From `fci2` simulation (for a 1-plume plasma) :

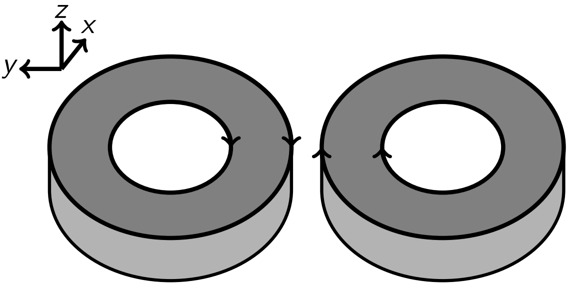
	Plasma plume	Proton beam
Magnetic field	$\sim$ 600 nT	
Electron density	$\sim 4 \times 10^{27}$ m^{-3}	
Mean flow	$\sim 2 \times 10^5$ m.s^{-1}	$\sim c$
Kinetic energy	$\sim$ 100 eV	$\sim$ 42 MeV
β parameter	$\beta_e = 0.5$, $\beta_i = 0.02$	
Loop radii	$\sim 300 \rightarrow 900$ μm	
Ion Inertial length	~ 4 μm	
Ion Gyroperiod	$\sim$ 17 ps	
Alfvén velocity	$\sim 2 \times 10^5$ m.s^{-1}	

$\rightarrow$ close to the $\beta \sim 1$ regime

$\rightarrow$ magnetization parameter $\sigma \ll 1$

Reconnection between 2 magnetized plasma loops

- Distance between the 2 focal spots $\geq$ twice the plume radii



- The current sheet is building up durint the irradiation
- Lundqvist number $S \sim 10^3$ (with Spitzer-Harm resistivity)

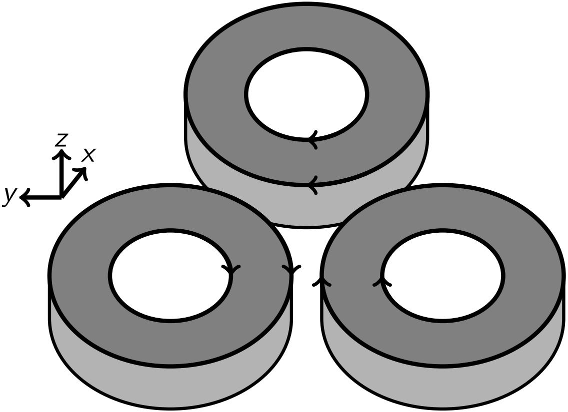
$\rightarrow$ aspect ratio of the current sheet < 50

$\rightarrow$ we then are <u>not in the plasmoid regime</u>

- Curvature of the B-field in favour of single X-type reconnection
- Numerical approach with a 2D Hybrid-PIC code

Reconnection between 3 magnetized plasma loops

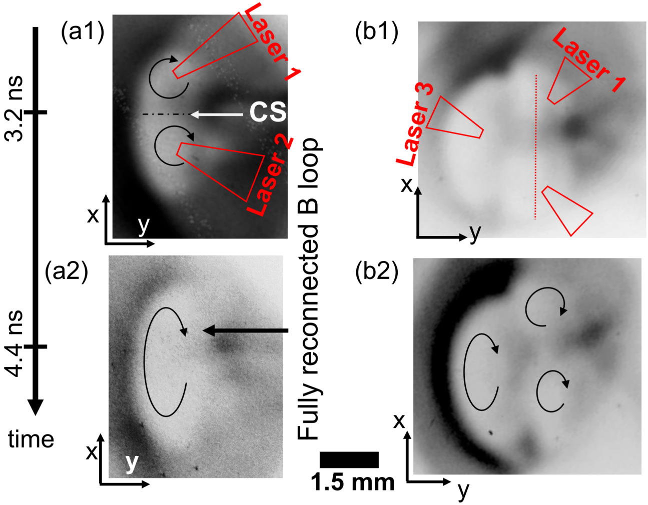
- Why did we also used 3-plumes reconnection ?



- The plasma outflow (ejecta) is "trapped" in closed structures
- Creation of a closed magnetic structure

→ being quite small, should be "quite planar"

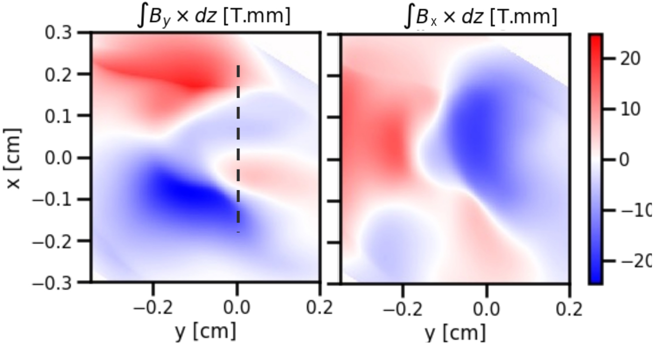
Proton radiographies from LMJ 2019 experiment



Path-integrated for B-field (3-plumes)

- we used the `problem` solver [*Bott et al.* 2017, JPP]
- we considered 30 MeV protons for this analysis

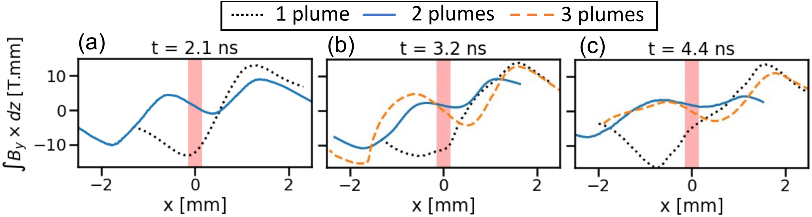
→ the highest p^+ energy lowers the diffusion effect



→ clearly pictures the 2-loop structure during reconnection

B-field reconstruction using `problem` solver

- Maxwell-Faraday : relation between magnetic flux $\partial_t \phi$ and E



- weaker B-field for 2-plumes & 3-plumes : reconnection operates !

$\rightarrow$ $\partial_t \phi = \partial_t \iint B_y \,\mathrm{dxdz} = 2.5 \pm 0.6$ T.mm^2.ns^{-1}

$\rightarrow$ frow Faraday law, $\partial_t \phi = \int E \mathrm{dz} \sim \lambda E$

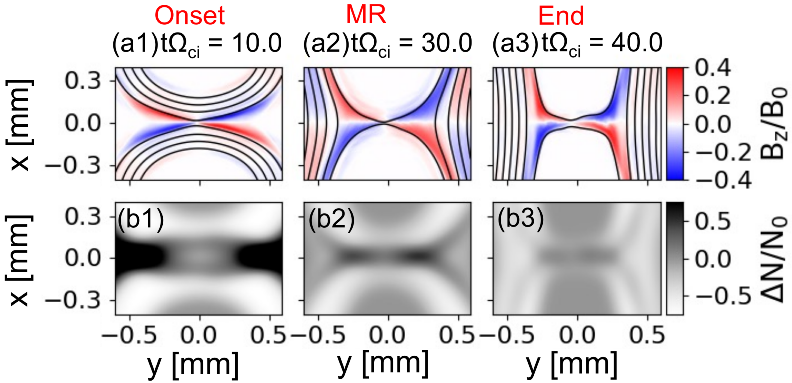
$\rightarrow$ $\int B_y \,\mathrm{dz} = 13$ T.mm and $V_0 \sim v_A = 400 \pm 130 \times 10^3$ m.s^{-1}

- reconnection rate $E' = 0.48^{+0.40}_{-0.20}$ (2-plumes case)

$\rightarrow$ Fast reconnection (even very fast...)

Hybrid-PIC simulation using `heckle`

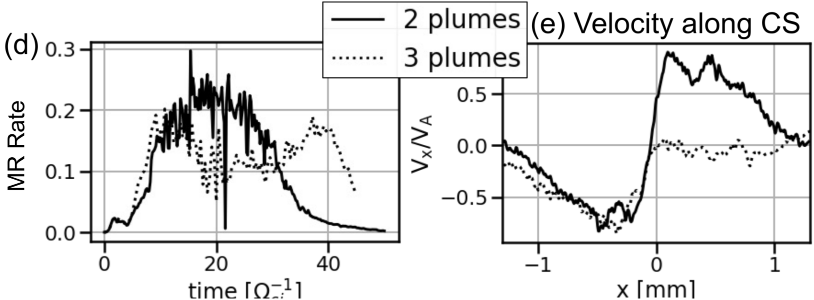
- Creation of a "Hall" quadrupolar B-field



→ the "mouth" opens just before the onset
→ then closes during reconnection
→ and disappears when there is no more B-field

Numerical reconnection rate with heckle

- We then "measured" E' at the saddle point & U_y

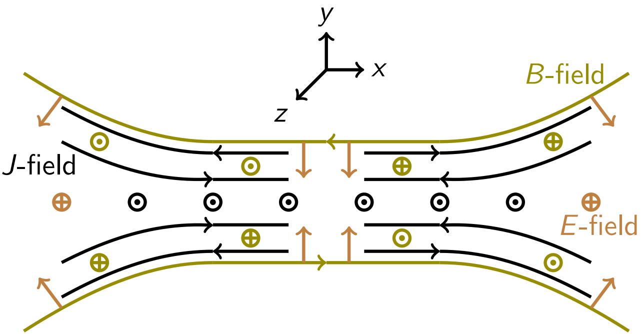


- The reconnection rate ($E' \sim 0.2$) is clearly fast

$\rightarrow$ smaller reconnection rate with 2 plumes

$\rightarrow$ the outflow velocity is clearly inhibited by the closed structure

Importance of the Hall effect for fast reconnection



- (Hall) E_{XY} electric field associated to J_Z and B_{XY}
- J_Z grows at the tip of each loops when colliding
$\rightarrow$ quadrupolar B_Z grows because E_{XY} is no more curl-free
- J_{XY} associated to this out-of-plane magnetic field
$\rightarrow$ carried by electrons because protons are demagnetized

Concluding remarks

- competiting effects of Biermann-battery and reconnection

$\rightarrow$ B-field created by Biermann-battery : source term

$\rightarrow$ B-field is then reconnected : loss term

- Magnetic reconnection operates in 2-plumes & 3-plumes cases

$\rightarrow$ v_A and B_0 values are coherent with `fci2` results

- In the 2-plumes case, $E' > 0.48$

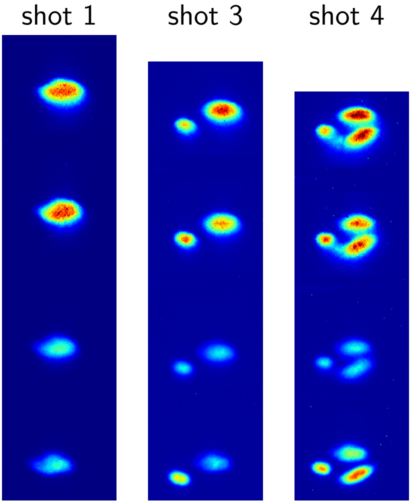
$\rightarrow$ first measure (of a lower value) of a reconnection rate

- "Fast reconnection" is slowed down in the 3-plumes case

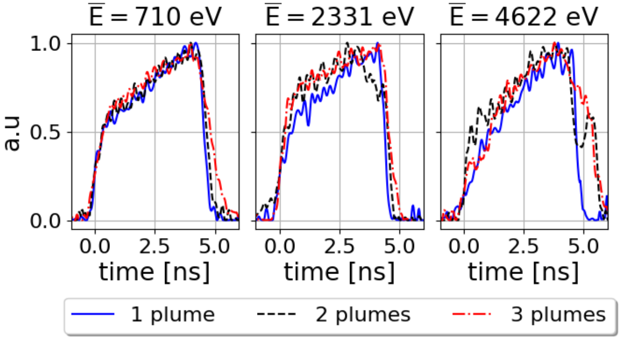
$\rightarrow$ magnetic reconnection is hampered as the outflow is trapped

$\rightarrow$ magnetic reconnection is hampered as the Hall B-field is lowered

DP1 images



DMX spectra

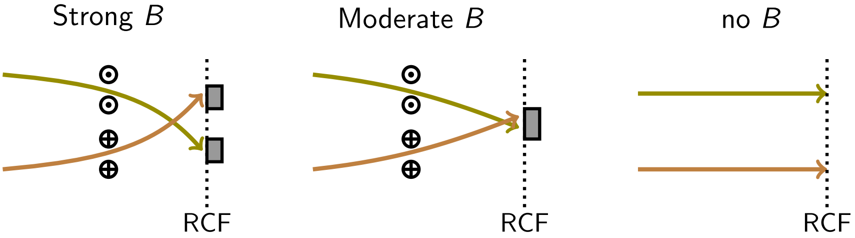


→ unfortunately, no clear insights from these spectra...

B-field pictured by proton-radiography

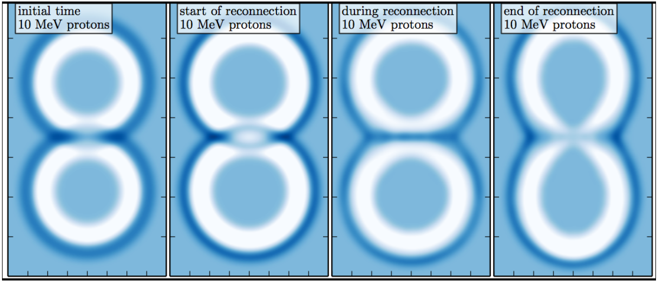
- Proton beam (42 MeV max. energy) produced by TNSA

$\rightarrow$ using PETAL on a 25 μm gold foil



- Strong $B \Rightarrow$ before Reconnection : "open mouth"
- Moderate $B \Rightarrow$ during reconnection : "closed mouth"
- no $B \Rightarrow$ after reconnection : nothing !

Synthetic RCF for 10 MeV proton beam



→ a "mouth" open when B field is compressed
→ but closes when reconnection operates (and decrease B)