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## Magnetic-field evolution in Z-pinch implosion with preembedded axial magnetic field

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We investigate the effects of an axial magnetic field ( $B_z$ ) on the current distribution in imploding plasma and the efficiency of the  $B_z$ -field compression by the imploding plasma. In the experiment, a cylindrical argon gas puff, in which is initially embedded quasi-static magnetic flux (up to 0.4 T), prefills the volume between two electrodes. Subsequently, a pulsed-current (rising to 300 kA, in 1.6  $\mu$ s) driven through the gas, ionizes it, and generates an azimuthal magnetic field that compresses the plasma and the embedded  $B_z$ -field. Here, for the first time, we directly and simultaneously measure the evolution of the axial and azimuthal magnetic fields during the implosion and stagnation. This measurement was achieved by employing a spectroscopic technique based on the polarization properties of Zeeman split emission, combined with laser-doping technique that provided mm-scale spatial resolution. The measurements show that for implosions with  $B_z(t=0) = 0.4$  T, the azimuthal magnetic field ( $B$ ) in the imploding argon plasma shell is much smaller than expected from the measured current and plasma radius, demonstrating that  $B_z$  dramatically affects the current distribution. It is found that in the presence of a low  $B_z$ , a significant part of the current flows at large radii through a non-imploding dilute plasma ( $n_e \leq 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ). In addition, simultaneous  $B_z$  and  $B$  measurements at stagnation for  $B_z(t=0) = 0.4$  T show that  $B_z$  is compressed about  $12 \times$  relative to its initial value, giving at stagnation a  $B_z$ -magnitude  $\sim 4 \times$  larger than  $B$ . The pressure in the stagnated plasma (including the thermal pressure) becomes  $16 \times$  higher than the pressure of  $B$ . This demonstrates the large role of the ram pressure of the imploding plasma on the compression of  $B_z$  in this experiment.

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