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E: INTERNAL FIELD PROBING OF TRANSLATING FRCs

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B_θ are typically .16 B_w (B_z measured B_θ , if it were part of an elongated ϵ) percent change in β , where the average $1/2 x^2 - 1/2 (B_{\theta \text{rms}}/B_w)^2$.

Simulations of B_θ generation have MHD code.⁴ The simulations used approximately matched to the source $t = 10\mu\text{s}$, in which the FRC has translated guide field region on the left. The field values of both signs. However, of the FRC and weakest near the field found to be $\sim 10\%$ of the poloidal flux which the toroidal flux is typically demonstrate that the Hall term in toroidal field generation⁵ in the region gradients during FRC acceleration, the subsequent toroidal field evolution.

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References

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T ₉₃	
Plasma	
Triple-Axis Probe	
Source	Trans.
($t=10\mu\text{s}$)	($t=30\mu\text{s}$)

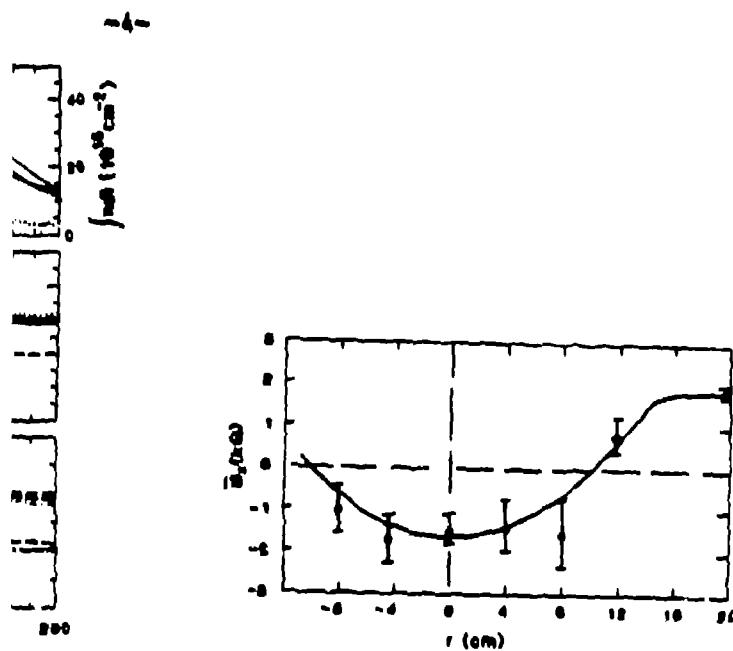
B_θ (kG)	5.5
N (10^{13} cm^{-3})	1.1
T (eV)	630
Φ_1 (kG cm ²)	175
r_s (cm)	10
	...

Moreover, the toroidal flux is contrast to experimental results in poloidal flux. These simulations equations can indeed account for the asymmetric field and density 2-D MHD modeling does not predict energy.

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<u>Radial Array Studies</u>	
Source (t=10 μ s)	Translation (t=30 μ s)
5.3	3.5
1.3	0.6
490	400
230	345
11	13



), and
different
, $r = 4.0$
t dash),
olid),
as in b).

Fig. 2. Average B_z vs r for triple-axis data.
Error bars are rms deviations
Solid curve is theoretical
profile.

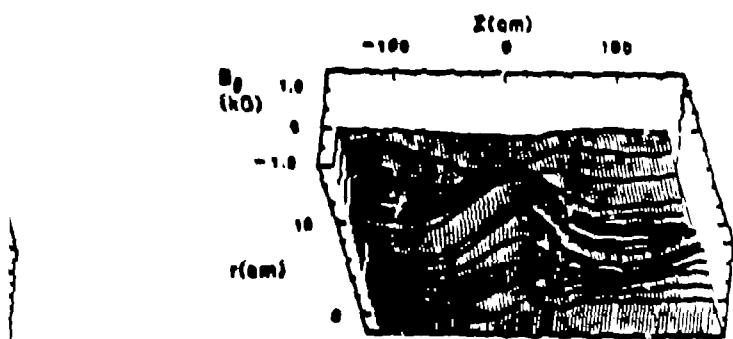


Fig. 3b. Radial array data:
 B_z vs r , z .