

# Current Filamentation Instability of a Long Proton Bunch in Plasma

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Exciting wakefields in plasma requires focusing the driver to a transverse size smaller than the plasma skin depth [1] to avoid (transverse) filamentation of the driver. Conversely, operating with a driver of large transverse size in a plasma with high density offers the possibility to study filamentation [2]. In addition, the three phases expected with the process may be observed with a long driver [3]: filamentation in the front, followed by merging of filaments, and then by development of a shock.

The AWAKE experiment at CERN [5, 6] provides a platform for studying the self-modulation [4] and the filamentation of a long ( $\sigma_z \sim 7$  cm), relativistic ( $\sim 400$  GeV/c per particle) proton bunch in a 10-m-long plasma with electron density in the  $10^{13}$ - $10^{15}$  cm<sup>-3</sup> range.

The overall effect of self-modulation and filamentation can be observed on time-integrated, transverse images of the bunch. Time-resolved images obtained for example with a streak camera can record the evolution of the filamentation within a thin longitudinal slice of the bunch.

Self-modulation is observed when the bunch is focused to a small transverse size ( $\sigma_{r0} \cong 200 \mu\text{m}$ ) at the plasma entrance [7]. Preliminary experimental results show that when the bunch is focused to a larger transverse size ( $\sigma_{r0} \cong 500 \mu\text{m}$ ) and the plasma operated at high density ( $> 4 \times 10^{14}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>) filamentation may occur. We will present these preliminary results, as well as plans to study filamentation with a discharge plasma source [8].

## References

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