

Front edge velocity of ultra-intense circularly polarized laser pulses in a relativistically transparent plasma

<https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1361-6587/ab98e0>

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Introduction

In this notebook we reproduce results from the paper.

Style

```
In[*]:= fntsz = 20;  
imgsz = 300;
```

Figure 2

```

In[ ]:= Clear[ $\mathcal{K}p$ ,  $\mathcal{K}m$ ,  $\delta\mathcal{K}$ ,  $s$ ,  $\beta f$ ,  $\beta f9$ ,  $\beta f10$ ,  $\beta f11$ ,  $plta$ ,  $pltb$ ]

 $\mathcal{K}p = \left( \frac{8}{\pi^2 s} \left( \text{Sqrt}\left[1 + \frac{8}{27 \pi^2 s}\right] + 1 \right) \right)^{1/3};$ 

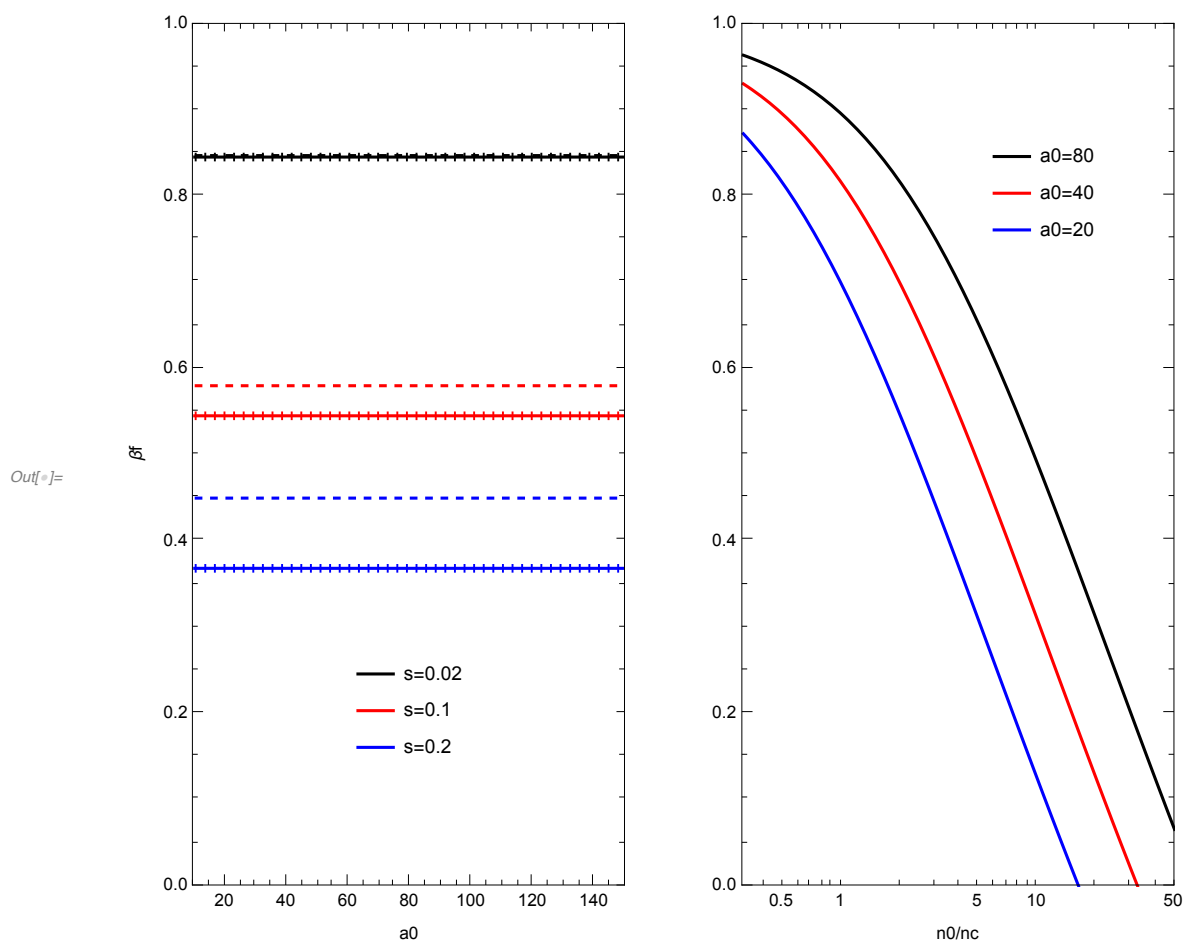
 $\mathcal{K}m = \left( \frac{8}{\pi^2 s} \left( \text{Sqrt}\left[1 + \frac{8}{27 \pi^2 s}\right] - 1 \right) \right)^{1/3};$ 

 $\delta\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}p - \mathcal{K}m;$ 
(* equation 10*)
 $\beta f10 = \delta\mathcal{K} - 1;$ 
(* equation 11 approximation *)
 $\beta f11 = \frac{1}{\text{Sqrt}[1 + 2 \pi^2 s]};$ 
(* equation 9 *)
 $\beta f9[s_] := \text{NSolve}\left[\frac{1 - \beta f}{(1 + \beta f)^3} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} s, \beta f, \text{Reals}\right][[1, 1, 2]]$ 

(* equation 10 is a very accurate *)
ListPlot[Table[{ss, 1 - (( $\beta f10$  /. {s → ss}) /  $\beta f9[ss])$ },
  {ss, 0.02, 0.3, 0.02}], Joined → True];

(* plot *)
(* line-eq 10, dash-eq 11, dots-eq 9 *)
plta =
  Plot[{ $\beta f10$  /. {s → 0.02},  $\beta f10$  /. {s → 0.1},  $\beta f10$  /. {s → 0.2},  $\beta f11$  /. {s → 0.02},
     $\beta f11$  /. {s → 0.1},  $\beta f11$  /. {s → 0.2},  $\beta f9[0.02]$ ,  $\beta f9[0.1]$ ,  $\beta f9[0.2]$ },
    {a0, 10, 150}, PlotRange → {{10, 150}, {0, 1}}, Frame → True,
    AspectRatio → 2, PlotStyle → {Black, Red, Blue, Directive[Black, Dashed],
      Directive[Red, Dashed], Directive[Blue, Dashed],
      Directive[Black, Dotted, Thickness[0.02]], Directive[Red, Dotted,
        Thickness[0.02]], Directive[Blue, Dotted, Thickness[0.02]]},
    FrameLabel → {"a0", " $\beta f$ "}, ImageSize → 0.5 imgs,
    PlotLegends → Placed[{"s=0.02", "s=0.1", "s=0.2"}, {0.5, 0.2}]];
pltb = LogLinearPlot[{ $\beta f10$  /. {s → n0nc / a0, a0 → 80},
   $\beta f10$  /. {s → n0nc / a0, a0 → 40},  $\beta f10$  /. {s → n0nc / a0, a0 → 20}},
  {n0nc, 10-0.5, 101.7}, PlotRange → {{10-0.5, 101.7}, {0, 1}}, Frame → True,
  AspectRatio → 2, PlotStyle → {Black, Red, Blue}, FrameLabel → {"n0/nc", ""},
  PlotLegends → Placed[{"a0=80", "a0=40", "a0=20"}, {0.7, 0.8}],
  ImageSize → 0.5 imgs];
GraphicsRow[{plta, pltb}, ImageSize → 2 imgs]

```



In[]:= (* proof first term in A6 can be neglected *)

$$A6 = \frac{(1 - \beta f)^{1.5}}{\text{Sqrt}[1 + \beta f]} + \frac{4 \beta f}{\text{Sqrt}[1 - \beta f^2]};$$

$$A7 = \frac{4 \beta f}{\text{Sqrt}[1 - \beta f^2]};$$

Plot[{A6, A7}, {βf, 0.1, 0.99}, PlotLegends → {"A6", "A7"},
Frame → True, FrameLabel → {"βf", "expression"}]

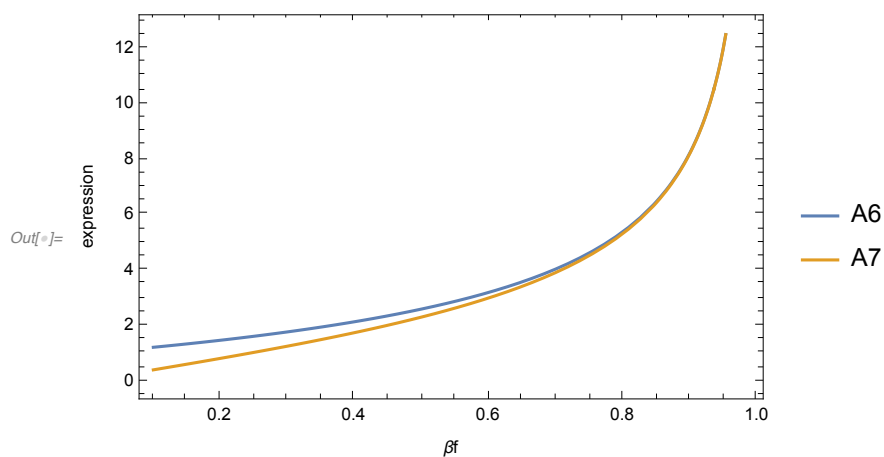


Figure 3

```
Clear[ $\mathcal{K}p$ ,  $\mathcal{K}m$ ,  $\delta\mathcal{K}$ ,  $s$ ,  $\beta f$ ,  $\beta f9$ ,  $\beta f10$ ,  $\beta f11$ ]
```

```
 $\mathcal{K}p = \left( \frac{8}{\pi^2 s} \left( \text{Sqrt}\left[1 + \frac{8}{27 \pi^2 s}\right] + 1 \right) \right)^{(1/3)};$ 
```

```
 $\mathcal{K}m = \left( \frac{8}{\pi^2 s} \left( \text{Sqrt}\left[1 + \frac{8}{27 \pi^2 s}\right] - 1 \right) \right)^{(1/3)};$ 
```

```
 $\delta\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}p - \mathcal{K}m;$ 
```

```
(* equation 10*)
```

```
 $\beta f10 = \delta\mathcal{K} - 1;$ 
```

```
(* plot *)
```

```
Plot[{ $\beta f10$  /. { $s \rightarrow n0nc / a0$ ,  $a0 \rightarrow 20$ }}, { $n0nc$ , 0.1, 6},
```

```
PlotRange -> {{0, 6}, {0, 1}}, Frame -> True, AspectRatio -> 3 / 4,
```

```
PlotStyle -> {Black}, FrameLabel -> {" $n0/nc$ ", " $\beta f$ "}, ImageSize -> imgsiz]
```

```
(*ToDo: get green dashed line*)
```

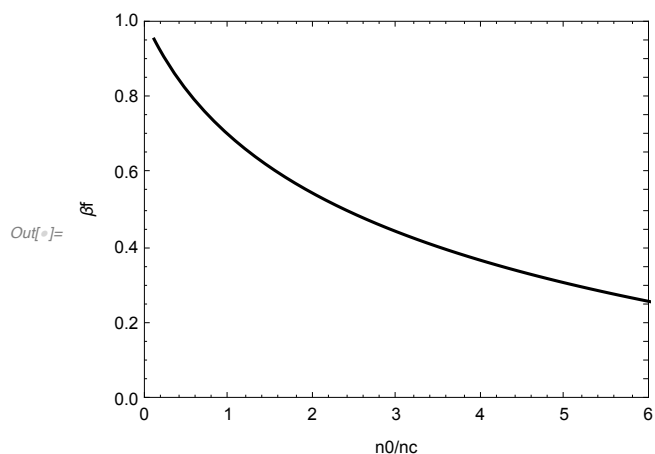


Figure 4

```

In[ ]:= Clear[ $\mathcal{K}p$ ,  $\mathcal{K}m$ ,  $\delta\mathcal{K}$ ,  $s$ ,  $\beta f$ ,  $\beta f_{10}$ ,  $\varepsilon i_{12}$ ,  $\varepsilon i_{13}$ ,  $plta$ ,  $pltb$ ]

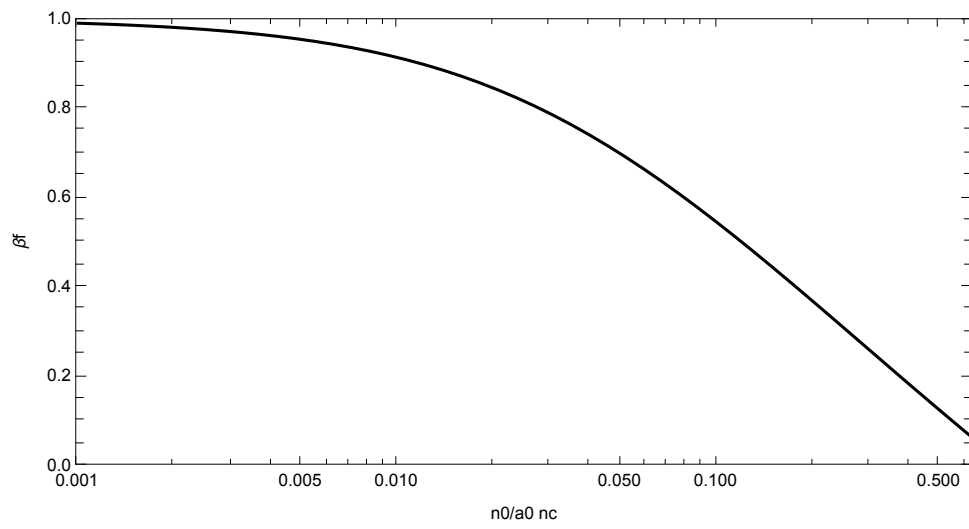
 $\mathcal{K}p = \left( \frac{8}{\pi^2 s} \left( \text{Sqrt}\left[1 + \frac{8}{27 \pi^2 s}\right] + 1 \right) \right)^{(1/3)};$ 

 $\mathcal{K}m = \left( \frac{8}{\pi^2 s} \left( \text{Sqrt}\left[1 + \frac{8}{27 \pi^2 s}\right] - 1 \right) \right)^{(1/3)};$ 

 $\delta\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}p - \mathcal{K}m;$ 
(* equation 10*)
 $\beta f_{10} = \delta\mathcal{K} - 1;$ 
(* equation 12 *)
 $\varepsilon i_{12} = \frac{1}{\delta\mathcal{K}} + \frac{1}{2 - \delta\mathcal{K}} - 2;$ 
(* equation 13 approximation *)
 $\varepsilon i_{13} = \frac{1}{\pi^2 s};$ 

(* plot *)
plta = LogLinearPlot[{ $\beta f_{10}$ }, { $s$ ,  $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-0.2}$ },
  PlotRange → {{ $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-0.2}$ }, {0, 1}}, Frame → True, AspectRatio → 1/2,
  PlotStyle → {Black}, FrameLabel → {"n0/a0 nc", " $\beta f$ "}, ImageSize → imgsiz];
pltb = LogLogPlot[{ $\varepsilon i_{12}$ ,  $\varepsilon i_{13}$ }, { $s$ ,  $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-0.2}$ },
  PlotRange → {{ $10^{-3}$ ,  $10^{-0.2}$ }, { $10^{-1.5}$ ,  $10^2$ }},
  Frame → True, AspectRatio → 1/2, PlotStyle → {Black, Dashed},
  FrameLabel → {"n0/a0 nc", " $\varepsilon i/mc^2$ "}, ImageSize → imgsiz];
GraphicsColumn[{plta, pltb}, ImageSize → 2 imgsiz]

```



Out["]=

