Model-independentinference of laser intensity

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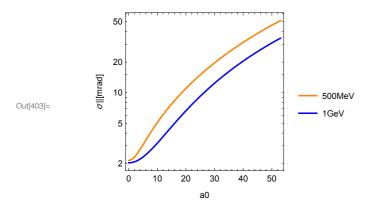
Notebook: Óscar Amaro, 2021 + June 2022, @ GoLP-EPP

Abstract

"measurement of the variances of this profile in the planes parallel and perpendicular to the laser polarization, and the mean initial and final energies of the electron beam, allows the intensity of the laser pulse to be inferred in a way that is independent of the model of the electron dynamics"

Figure 1

```
log_{395} = Clear[\sigma pll, \sigma prp, \gamma i, \gamma f, a0, f2, f4, R, \omega 0, \omega 0 eV, \tau]
        m = 0.511 \times 10^{6}; (*[eV]*)
        \alpha = 1 / 137; (*[]*)
         f2 = \omega 0 \tau Sqrt[\pi / (4 Log[2])];
         f4 = f2 / Sqrt[2];
         (*equation 1*)
        \sigma prp = Sqrt \left[ \frac{5}{8 \text{ yi yf}} + \delta^{4} 2 \right];
         (*equation 2*)
        \sigma pll = Sqrt \left[ \frac{a0^2}{4 \times i \times f} + \sigma prp^2 \right];
        \lambda \mu m = 0.8; (*[\mu m]*)
        \omega 0 = 2 \pi 3 \times 10^8 / (\lambda \mu m 10^-6); (*[s-1]*)
        \omega 0 \text{ eV} = \omega 0 \cdot 1.05 \times 10^{\circ} - 34 / (9.11 \times 10^{\circ} - 31 \times (3 \times 10^{\circ} 8)^{\circ} 2) \text{ m}; (*[\text{eV}]*)
        \tau = 40 \times 10^{-15}; (*[s]*)
        \delta = 2 \times 10^{-3}; (*[rad]*)
         (*equation 3*)
        \gamma f = \frac{\gamma i}{1 + R \gamma i};
        R = \frac{2 \alpha a0^{2} \omega 0eV}{3 m} f2;
         (* plot *)
        GraphicsRow[
          {LogPlot[\{10^3 \text{ opll /. } \{\gamma i \rightarrow 500 \times 10^6 \text{ /m}\}, 10^3 \text{ opll /. } \{\gamma i \rightarrow 1000 \times 10^6 \text{ /m}\}\},
              \{a0, 0, 53\}, AspectRatio \rightarrow 1, ImageSize \rightarrow 200,
              PlotStyle → {Orange, Blue}, Frame → True,
              FrameLabel \rightarrow {"a0", "\sigma||[mrad]"}, PlotLegends \rightarrow {"500MeV", "1GeV"}],
            LogPlot[\{10^3 \text{ oprp /. } \{\gamma i \rightarrow 500 \times 10^6 \text{ /m}\}, 10^3 \text{ oprp /. } \{\gamma i \rightarrow 1000 \times 10^6 \text{ /m}\}\},
               {a0, 0, 53}, AspectRatio → 1, ImageSize → 200, PlotStyle → {Orange, Blue},
              Frame \rightarrow True, FrameLabel \rightarrow {"a0", "\sigma \perp[mrad]"},
              PlotLegends → {"500MeV", "1GeV"}]}, ImageSize → 700]
```



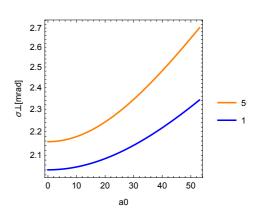


Figure 2

(*equation 3*)

```
ln[383]:= Clear[\sigmapll, \sigmaprp, \gammai, \gammaf, a0, f2, f4, R, \omega0, \omega0eV, \tau]
         m = 0.511 \times 10^{6}; (*[eV]*)
         \alpha = 1 / 137; (*[]*)
         f2 = \omega 0 \tau Sqrt[\pi / (4 Log[2])];
         f4 = f2 / Sqrt[2];
          (*equation 1*)
         \sigma prp = Sqrt \left[ \frac{5}{8 \, \text{yi yf}} + \delta^2 \right];
         (*equation 2*)
         \sigma pll = Sqrt \left[ \frac{a0^2}{4 \pi i \pi f} + \sigma prp^2 \right];
          (*equation 1 noRR*)
         \sigma prpnoRR = Sqrt \left[ \frac{5}{8 \text{ yi yi}} + \delta^{2} \right];
         (*equation 2 noRR*)
         \sigmapllnoRR = Sqrt\left[\frac{a0^2}{4 \times 1 \times 1}, \frac{f4}{f2} + \sigma prp^2\right];
         \lambda \mu m = 0.8; (*[\mu m]*)
         \omega 0 = 2 \pi 3 \times 10^{8} / (\lambda \mu m 10^{-6}); (*[s-1]*)
         \omega 0 \text{ eV} = \omega 0 1.05 \times 10^{\circ} - 34 / (9.11 \times 10^{\circ} - 31 \times (3 \times 10^{\circ} 8)^{\circ} 2) \text{ m; } (*[\text{eV}]*)
         \tau = 40 \times 10^{-15}; (*[s]*)
         \delta = 2 \times 10^{-3}; (*[rad]*)
```

$$\gamma f = \frac{\gamma i}{1 + R \gamma i};$$

$$R = \frac{2 \alpha a0^{2} \omega 0eV}{m^{2}} f2;$$

a0 = 20;

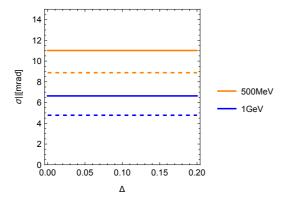
(* plot *)

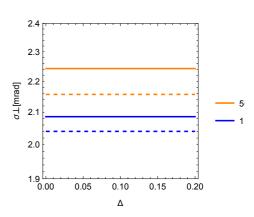
GraphicsRow[

{Plot[{10^3 \sigmapll /. {\gammai \to 500 \times 10^6 / m}, 10^3 \sigmapll /. {\gammai \to 1000 \times 10^6 / m}, 10^3 \sigmapllnoRR /. {\gammai \to 500 \times 10^6 / m}, 10^3 \sigmapllnoRR /. {\gammai \to 1000 \times 10^6 / m}}, {\Delta, 0, 0.2}, AspectRatio \to 1, ImageSize \to 200,

PlotStyle \rightarrow {Directive[Orange], Directive[Blue], Directive[Orange, Dashed], Directive[Blue, Dashed]}, Frame \rightarrow True, FrameLabel \rightarrow {" Δ ", " σ ||[mrad]"}, PlotLegends \rightarrow {"500MeV", "1GeV"}, PlotRange \rightarrow {0, 15}],

 $\label{logPlot} $$ \begin{tabular}{ll} $LogPlot[\{10^3 \sigma prp /. \{\gamma i \rightarrow 500 \times 10^6 \ /m \}, \ 10^3 \sigma prpnoRR \ /. \{\gamma i \rightarrow 500 \times 10^6 \ /m \}, \ 10^3 \sigma prpnoRR \ /. \{\gamma i \rightarrow 1000 \times 10^6 \ /m \} \}, $$ $$ $\{\Delta, \, 0, \, 0.2 \}, $$ AspectRatio $\to 1$, $$ ImageSize $\to 200$, $$ PlotStyle $\to \{Directive[Orange], Directive[Blue], Directive[Orange, Dashed], $$ Directive[Blue, Dashed] \}, $$ Frame $\to True, FrameLabel $\to \{"\Delta", "\sigma \bot [mrad]"\}, $$ PlotLegends $\to \{"500MeV", "1GeV"\}, $$ PlotRange $\to \{1.9, \, 2.4\}] \}, $$ ImageSize $\to 700] $$$





Out[394]=

Equation 6: infered a0

```
ln[46]:= Clear[a, a0, n, a2, a4, x, y, W0, xb, \xi, P, Q, nnorm]
        (* laser profile at z=0 *)
        a = a0 Exp[-(x^2 + y^2) / W0^2];
        (* density profile at z=0 *)
        n = Exp[-0.5 ((x - xb)^2 + y^2) / rb^2];
        nnorm = 2 \pi rb^2;
        (* < a^2 > *)
        a2 = (Integrate[a^2n, {x, -\infty, \infty}, {y, -\infty, \infty}] / nnorm) // Normal
        (* < a^4 > *)
        a4 = (Integrate[a^4n, {x, -\infty, \infty}, {y, -\infty, \infty}] / nnorm) // Normal
        (* < a^4 > / < a^2 > *)
        a42 = Refine[Refine[a4 / a2, {W0 > 0, rb > 0}] // Simplify, {W0 > 0, rb > 0}] // Factor
        Clear[P, Q, \xi, \rho]
        P = 1 + 4 \rho^{2};
        Q = 1 + 8 \rho^{\Lambda} 2;
        \xi = xb / W0;
        \rho = rb / W0;
        (* equation 6 *)
        a0inf2 = a0^2 (P/Q) Exp[-2\xi^2/(PQ)]
        (* the two expressions are equivalent, confirming equation 6 *)
        (a0inf2 - a42) // N // Simplify
              0.282095~a0^2~\text{e}^{-\frac{0.5\,\text{xb}^2}{1.~\text{rb}^2+0.25\,\text{W0}^2}}
Out[50]=
        rb^2 \sqrt{\frac{0.159155}{rb^2} + \frac{0.63662}{0.63662}}
                                        \sqrt{\frac{0.5}{\text{rb}^2} + \frac{2.}{\text{W0}^2}}
              0.282095 \text{ a0}^4 \text{ e}^{-\frac{1. \text{ rb}^2 + 0.125 \text{ W0}^2}{1}}
        1. e^{-\frac{1}{32. \, rb^4 + 12. \, rb^2 \, W0^2 + 1. \, W0^4}} \, \left( 4. \, a0^2 \, rb^2 + 1. \, a0^2 \, W0^2 \right)
Out[52]=
                            8. \text{ rb}^2 + 1. \text{ W}0^2
Out[58]=
```

Out[59]= 0.

Figure 5

$$e^{-\frac{xb^{2}}{\left(1+\frac{4^{r}b^{2}}{M\theta^{2}}\right)\times\left(1+\frac{8^{r}b^{2}}{M\theta^{2}}\right)W\theta^{2}}}\sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{4^{r}b^{2}}{W\theta^{2}}}{1+\frac{8^{r}b^{2}}{W\theta^{2}}}}}\ //.\ \{W\theta\to 2\,,\ rb\to 0.5\,,\ xb\to \theta\}\Big\},$$

 $\{a0, 3, 150\}$, PlotRange $\rightarrow \{0, 1.2\}$, PlotStyle $\rightarrow \{Blue, Red\}$, Frame → True, FrameLabel → {"a0", "a0inf/a0"}

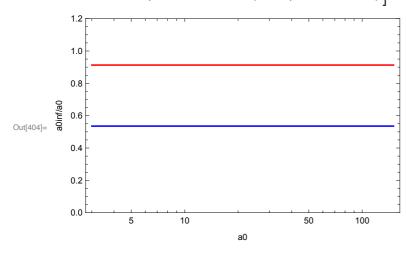


Figure 6

$$\ln[405] = \text{Plot} \left[\left\{ e^{-\frac{xb^2}{\left(1 + \frac{4 \, rb^2}{We^2}\right) \times \left(1 + \frac{8 \, rb^2}{We^2}\right) \, W\Theta^2}} \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{4 \, rb^2}{We^2}}{1 + \frac{8 \, rb^2}{We^2}}} \right. //. \left. \{ W\Theta \rightarrow 2 \, , \, xb \rightarrow W\Theta \, , \, rb \rightarrow x \, W\Theta \} \, ,$$

$$e^{-\frac{xb^{2}}{\left(1+\frac{4\,rb^{2}}{We^{2}}\right)\times\left(1+\frac{8\,rb^{2}}{We^{2}}\right)We^{2}}}\sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{4\,rb^{2}}{We^{2}}}{1+\frac{8\,rb^{2}}{We^{2}}}}\ //.\ \{W\Theta\to 2\,,\,\,xb\to \Theta\,,\,\,rb\to x\,\,W\Theta\}\Big\},$$

 $\{x, 0, 1\}$, PlotRange $\rightarrow \{0, 1.2\}$, PlotStyle $\rightarrow \{Blue, Red\}$, Frame → True, FrameLabel → {"a0", "a0inf/a0"}

