Properties of finite amplitude electromagnetic waves propagating in the quantum vacuum

Hedvika Kadlecová, Sergei V Bulanov and Georg Korn, Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion **61** 084002 (2019)

https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6587/ab21fb

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Introduction

In this notebook we reproduce some results from the paper.

Prove eq 16+17 is equivalent to eq 13+14 ...

```
(* eq 16 is the easiest to prove *)
Clear[E, B, E0, B0, Ez, By, a, b, x, t, α, β, γ]

(* eq 15 *)
Ez[x, t] = E0 + a[x, t];
By[x, t] = B0 + b[x, t];

(* eq 13 *)
D[By[x, t], t] - D[Ez[x, t], x]

Out[147]= b<sup>(0,1)</sup> [x, t] - a<sup>(1,0)</sup> [x, t]
```

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2
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In[1538]:= (* eq 17 requires a bit more work ... *)
         Clear[E, B, E0, B0, Ez, By, a, b, x, t, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, eq14, eq17, \kappa1, \kappa2]
        \kappa 2 = \frac{180}{315} \, \kappa 1;
         (* eq 15 *)
         Ez[x, t] = E0 + a[x, t];
         By[x, t] = B0 + b[x, t];
         (* eq 14 *)
         eq14 = -(1+8\kappa 1 Ez[x, t]^2 + 4(Ez[x, t]^2 - By[x, t]^2)(\kappa 1 - 3\kappa 2 Ez[x, t]^2)
                       6 \times 2 (Ez[x, t]^2 - By[x, t]^2)^2) D[Ez[x, t], t] +
                 (1-8 \times 1 \text{ By}[x, t]^2 + 4 (Ez[x, t]^2 - By[x, t]^2) (\times 1 + 3 \times 2 \text{ By}[x, t]^2) -
                     6 \times 2 (Ez[x, t]^2 - By[x, t]^2)^2) D[By[x, t], x] +
                 4 \times (2 \times 1 - 3 \times 2 (Ez[x, t]^2 - By[x, t]^2)) Ez[x, t] \times By[x, t] \times
                   (D[By[x, t], t] + D[Ez[x, t], x]) // Expand // Simplify;
         (* eq 18 *)
         \alpha = 1 + 8 \times 1 (E0 + a[x, t])^2 + 4 ((E0 + a[x, t])^2 - (B0 + b[x, t])^2)
               (\kappa 1 - 3 (E0 + a[x, t])^2 \kappa^2) - 6 \kappa^2 ((E0 + a[x, t])^2 - (B0 + b[x, t])^2)^2;
         (* eq 19 *)
         \beta = 4 (E0 + a[x, t]) (B0 + b[x, t]) (2 \kappa 1 - 3 \kappa 2 ((E0 + a[x, t])^2 - (B0 + b[x, t])^2));
         (* eq 20 *)
         \gamma = 1 - 8 \times 1 (B0 + b[x, t])^2 + 4 ((E0 + a[x, t])^2 - (B0 + b[x, t])^2)
               (\kappa 1 + 3 (B0 + b[x, t])^2 \kappa 2) - 6 \kappa 2 ((E0 + a[x, t])^2 - (B0 + b[x, t])^2);
         (* eq 17 *)
         eq17 = \alpha D[a[x, t], t] - \beta (D[a[x, t], x] + D[b[x, t], t]) - \gamma D[b[x, t], x] // Expand //
             Simplify;
         (* confirm eq 21 *)
         \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} /. \{a[x, t] \rightarrow 0, b[x, t] \rightarrow 0, B0 \rightarrow E0\}
         res = eq14 / eq17;
         (res /. \{b^{(0,1)}[x,t] \rightarrow a^{(1,0)}[x,t]\}) // FullSimplify
         E0=RandomReal[];
         B0=RandomReal[];
         κ1=RandomReal[];
         res//FullSimplify
Out[1547]= \{1 + 8 E0^2 \kappa 1, 8 E0^2 \kappa 1, 1 - 8 E0^2 \kappa 1\}
```

```
Out[1549]= ((7-4\times(7+6\ B0^2-6\ E0^2)\ (B0^2-3\ E0^2)\ \kappa1+4\kappa1\ (-72\ E0\ a[x,t]^3-18\ a[x,t]^4-
                       b[x, t] (2 B0 + b[x, t]) × (7 + 12 B0<sup>2</sup> - 24 E0<sup>2</sup> + 6 b[x, t] (2 B0 + b[x, t]) +
                       3 a[x, t]^{2} (7 + 8 B0^{2} - 36 E0^{2} + 8 b[x, t] (2 B0 + b[x, t])) +
                       6 E0 a[x, t] (7 + 8 B0^2 - 12 E0^2 + 8 b[x, t] (2 B0 + b[x, t]))) a<sup>(0,1)</sup> [x, t] -
             7b^{(1,0)}[x,t] + 4 \times 1(7 + 6B0^2 - 6E0^2 - 6a[x,t](2E0 + a[x,t]) +
                   6b[x,t] (2B0+b[x,t]) \times
                (-4 (E0 + a[x, t]) (B0 + b[x, t]) a^{(1,0)} [x, t] -
                   (-3 B0^2 + E0^2 + 2 E0 a[x, t] + a[x, t]^2 - 3 b[x, t] (2 B0 + b[x, t])) b^{(1,0)}[x, t])
           ((-7+4\times(7+6\,\mathrm{B0^2}-6\,\mathrm{E0^2})\,(\mathrm{B0^2}-3\,\mathrm{E0^2})\,\kappa\mathrm{1}+4\,\kappa\mathrm{1}\,(72\,\mathrm{E0}\,\mathrm{a}\,\mathrm{[x,\,t]}^3+18\,\mathrm{a}\,\mathrm{[x,\,t]}^4+
                       b[x, t] (2B0 + b[x, t]) \times (7 + 12B0^2 - 24E0^2 + 6b[x, t] (2B0 + b[x, t])) -
                       3 a[x, t]^{2} (7 + 8 B0^{2} - 36 E0^{2} + 8 b[x, t] (2 B0 + b[x, t])) -
                       6 E0 a[x, t] (7 + 8 B0^2 - 12 E0^2 + 8 b[x, t] (2 B0 + b[x, t]))
               a^{(0,1)}[x,t] + 16 \times 1 (E0 + a[x,t]) (B0 + b[x,t])
                (7 + 6B0^2 - 6E0^2 - 6a[x, t] (2E0 + a[x, t]) + 6b[x, t] (2B0 + b[x, t])
               a^{(1,0)}[x,t] +
              (7 + 4 (E0^2 - 3 B0^2 (5 + 4 B0^2 - 4 E0^2))  \times 1 +
                   4 \times 1 \left( -3 b [x, t] (2 B0 + b [x, t]) \times \left( 5 + 8 B0^2 - 4 E0^2 + 4 b [x, t] (2 B0 + b [x, t]) \right) + 
                        2 E0 a[x, t] (1 + 12 B0^2 + 12 b[x, t] (2 B0 + b[x, t])) +
                       a[x, t]^{2}(1+12B0^{2}+12b[x, t](2B0+b[x, t])))b^{(1,0)}[x, t])
 In[1319]:= (* get eq 23 *)
         Clear[eq16, eq17, x, t, a, b, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, aa, bb, \nu, q, \omega, \alpha0, \beta0, \gamma0]
         (* eq 22 ansatz *)
         a[x, t] = aa Exp[-I\omega t + Iqx];
         b[x, t] = bb Exp[-I\omega t + Iqx];
         eq16 = D[b[x, t], t] - D[a[x, t], x] // Simplify;
         eq17 =
            \alpha D[a[x,t],t] - \beta (D[a[x,t],x] + D[b[x,t],t]) - \gamma D[b[x,t],x] // Expand //
         \omega = v q;
         (* *)
         aa + v bb // Simplify
         \frac{}{v \, (bb \, \beta - aa \, \alpha) - (aa \, \beta + bb \, \gamma)} // FullSimplify
Out[1325]= -i \mathbb{E}^{i q (x-t \vee)} q
Out[1326]= \dot{\mathbb{1}} e^{i q (x-t \vee)} a
```

In[774]:= (* Taylor expand eq 69 ... *)
$$Clear[x1, E0, E02]$$

$$Series \left[\frac{1 - 8 \times 1 E0^2}{1 + 8 \times 1 E0^2}, \{ E0, 0, 4 \} \right]$$

$$(1 - 8 \times 1 E02) \times (1 - 8 \times 1 E02) \text{ // Expand}$$

$$Out[775]= 1 - 16 \times 1 E0^2 + 128 \times 1^2 E0^4 + 0 [E0]^5$$

$$Out[776]= 1 - 16 E02 \times 1 + 64 E02^2 \times 1^2$$

$$In[1180]:= (* get eq 24 *)$$

$$Clear[a, b, v, \alpha0, \beta0, \gamma0, sol]$$

$$a = -v b;$$

$$sol = Solve[v (b \beta0 - a \alpha0) - (a \beta0 + b \gamma0) == 0, v]$$

$$(* use relationships by equation 21 *)$$

$$\{\alpha0, \beta0, \gamma0\} = \{1 + 8 E0^2 \times 1, 8 E0^2 \times 1, 1 - 8 E0^2 \times 1\};$$

$$(* get eq 25 *)$$

$$sol // Simplify$$

$$Out[1182]= \{\{v \rightarrow \frac{-\beta0 - \sqrt{\beta0^2 + \alpha0 \gamma0}}{\alpha0}\}, \{v \rightarrow \frac{-\beta0 + \sqrt{\beta0^2 + \alpha0 \gamma0}}{\alpha0}\}\}$$

$$Out[1184]= \{\{v \rightarrow -1\}, \{v \rightarrow \frac{1 - 8 E0^2 \times 1}{1 + 8 E0^2 \times 1}\}\}$$

```
In[883]:= (* get eq 71 ... *)
         (*
         Clear [\kappa1,\kappa2,E0,\nu,fp]
         fp=4E0 \left( \kappa 1 \left( -1 - 3\nu - 3\nu^2 + \frac{3}{\nu} \right) + 3\kappa^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \nu^2 + 3\nu - 3 + \frac{1}{\nu} \right) / \text{Simplify};
         Clear [\kappa1, \kappa2, E0, \nu, fp]
         (* the correct coefficient of E04 will not change eq 71 *)
         v = 1 - 16 \kappa 1 E0^2 + 128 \kappa 1^2 E0^4;
         fp = 4 E0 \left( \kappa 1 \left( -1 - 3 \nu - 3 v^2 + \frac{3}{\nu} \right) + 3 \kappa 2 E0^2 \left( v^2 + 3 \nu - 3 + \frac{1}{\nu} \right) \right) / / \text{ Expand;}
         (* f' will not be a polynome in E0 because of the rational form of v *)
         (* this is not equal to eq 71 ...*)
         CoefficientList[
            Normal[Series[fp, {E0, 0, 4}]] - 48 E0<sup>3</sup> (12 \kappa1<sup>2</sup> + \kappa2) // Expand, E0] [4]
         (* but 48 E0^3 (16\kappa1^2+0.5\kappa2) is *)
         Normal[Series[fp, \{E0, 0, 4\}]] - 48 E0^3 (16 \times 1^2 + 0.5 \times 2) // Expand
Out[886]= 192 \text{ K1}^2 - 24 \text{ K2}
Out[887]= 0. - 16 E0 \times 1
```

Figure 1: visualize eq 73

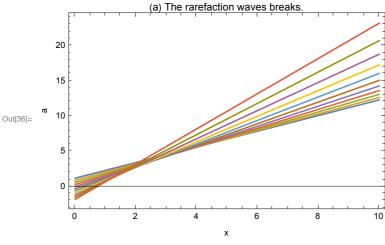
```
In[1148]:= Clear[a0, am, fp, x, t]
                           a0 = am Sin[x0];
                          x = x0 + (1 + fp a0) t
                            (* a(x,x0=0) is the first (to the left) point of each curve. for \Delta t=
                               0.5 (difference in time is uniform for all curves) then a(x,x0=0) progresses
                                         linearly. the first blue curve for lowest time is for t=0.5 and not t=0 *)
                          x /. \{x0 \rightarrow 0\}
                           (* looking at the plot, the amplitude am cannot be 1,
                           but needs to be around 1.5, which is very close to \pi/2 *
                           am = \pi / 2;
                           fp = -0.35;
                           tab = Table[\{x, a0 // N\}, \{x0, 0, 2\pi, 2\pi / 100\}];
                          ListPlot[\{(tab /. \{t \to 0.5\}), (tab /. \{t \to 1\}), (tab /. \{t \to 1.5\}), (tab /. \{t \to 2\}), (tab /. \{t \to 2
                                     (tab /. \{t \rightarrow 2.5\}), (tab /. \{t \rightarrow 3\}), (tab /. \{t \rightarrow 3.5\}), (tab /. \{t \rightarrow 0\})\},
                                Joined → True, Frame → True, FrameLabel → {"x", "a"},
                                GridLines → Automatic, AspectRatio → 0.3, ImageSize → Large]
Out[1150]= x0 + t (1 + am fp Sin[x0])
Out[1151]= t
                                     0.0
Out[1155]=
                                    -1.0
```

Figure 3

```
ln[448] = (* eq 87 *)
         Clear[a1, a10, t, fp]
         DSolve [D[a1[t], t] = -fpa1[t]^2, a1[0] = a10], a1[t], t]
\text{Out}[449]=\ \left\{\left\{a1[t]\to \frac{a10}{1+a10\ \text{fp}\ t}\right\}\right\}
```

```
In[32]:= Clear[a0, a1, a10, fp, tab]
     a1[t_, a10_, fp_] := 

1 + fp a10 t
     a[x_{-}, t_{-}, a0_{-}, a10_{-}, fp_{-}] := a0 + a1[t, a10, fp] x
     (* a) *)
     tab = Table[a[x, t, -3 t + 1.8, 1, -0.5], {t, 0.2, 1.2, 0.1}];
     Plot[tab, \{x, 0, 10\}, Frame \rightarrow True, FrameLabel \rightarrow {"x", "a"},
      PlotLabel → "(a) The rarefaction waves breaks."]
     (* b) *)
     tab = Table[a[x, t, -3 t + 1.8, -1, 0.5], {t, 0.2, 1.2, 0.1}];
     Plot[tab, \{x, 0, 10\}, Frame \rightarrow True, FrameLabel \rightarrow {"x", "a"},
      PlotLabel → "(b) The rarefaction waves do not break."]
```



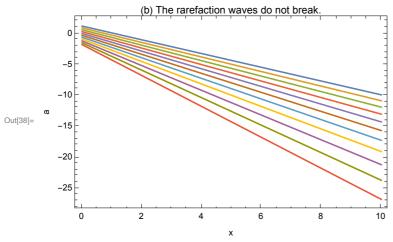


Figure 4