High-resolution modeling of nonlinear Compton scattering in focused laser pulses

C. F. Nielsen, R. Holtzapple, and B. King, PhysRevD **106** 013010 (2022), arXiv:2109.09490v2

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Introduction

In this notebook we reproduce some results from the paper.

Figure 1

```
ln[127] := Clear[\hbar\omega, \epsilon, m, a0, s, \hbar\omega GeV]
                                  Clear[c, \hbar, m, \hbar\omegasGeV, \lambda\mum, \omegaL, e]
                                  c = 3 \times 10^8; (*[m/s]*)
                                  \hbar = 1.05 \times 10^{-34}; (*[Js]*)
                                  m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31}; (*[Kg]*)
                                  e = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19}; (*[C]*)
                                 \omega L = \frac{2 \pi c}{\lambda u m \cdot 10^{-6}}; (*[1/s]*)
                                  mGeV = 0.511 \times 10^{-3}; (*[GeV]*)
                                   εGeV = 13; (*[GeV]*)
                                 \hbar\omega \text{GeV} = \frac{\hbar \omega L}{2} 10^{-9}; (*[\text{GeV?}]*)
                                    (* showing harmonics as GridLines *)
                                  a0 = 1;
                                  ħωsGeV =
                                               Table \left[ \left( \frac{4 \text{ s $\hbar\omega\text{GeV } \epsilon\text{GeV}^2}}{\text{mGeV}^2 (1 + a0^2 / 2) + 4 \text{ s $\hbar\omega\text{GeV } \epsilon\text{GeV}}} \right) / (1 + a0^2 / 2) + 4 \text{ s $\hbar\omega\text{GeV } \epsilon\text{GeV}} \right] / (1 + a0^2 / 2) + 4 \text{ s $\hbar\omega\text{GeV } \epsilon\text{GeV}} 
                                   LogPlot[\{0.1\}, \{\hbar\omega, 0, 9.2\}, GridLines \rightarrow \{\hbar\omegasGeV, None\},
                                         PlotRange → \{\{0, 9.2\}, \{10^{-4}, 10^{0.5}\}\}, Frame → True,
                                          FrameLabel \rightarrow {"\hbar\omega[GeV]", "dId\hbar\omega \hbar\omega"}
                                 \hbar\omega \text{sGeV} = \text{Table}\left[\left(\frac{4 \text{ s } \hbar\omega \text{GeV } \epsilon \text{GeV }^2}{\text{mGeV }^2 \text{ (1 + a0 }^2 \text{ / 2) } + 4 \text{ s } \hbar\omega \text{GeV } \epsilon \text{GeV}}\right.\right. \\ \left.\left.\left.\left.\left(\lambda \mu \text{m} \rightarrow 8\right)\right.\right) / \left.\left(N, \left\{s, 1, 10\right\}\right]; \right.\right. \\ \left.\left.\left(\lambda \mu \text{m} \rightarrow 8\right)\right.\right) \\ \left.\left(N, \left\{s, 1, 10\right\}\right)\right]; \left.\left(N, \left\{s, 1, 10\right\}\right)\right] \\ \left(N, \left\{s, 1, 10\right\}\right) \left(N, \left\{s, 1, 10\right\}\right)
                                  LogPlot[\{0.1\}, \{\hbar\omega, 0, 2\}, GridLines \rightarrow \{\hbar\omega s \text{GeV}, \text{None}\},
                                         PlotRange \rightarrow \{\{0, 2\}, \{10^{-4.5}, 10^{-0.5}\}\}, Frame \rightarrow True,
                                          FrameLabel \rightarrow \{ \text{"}\hbar\omega [\text{GeV}] \text{"}, \text{"}\text{dId}\hbar\omega \hbar\omega "\} ]
                                               0.100
Out[132]= 9 0.010
                                                0.001
```

 $\hbar\omega$ [GeV]

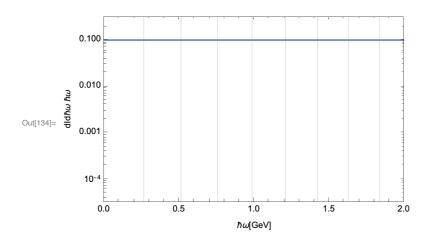


Figure 2 + Figure 5 (continuation) Formation length

```
In[111]:= (* "The values
             of s are not equidistant and are chosen to represent the entire spectrum." *)
         Clear[lf, lf39, lf41, a0, \omega, \varepsilon, \gamma, s, c, \hbar, e, m, \omegal, lf39fun, lf41fun, \hbar\omegaGeV, \lambda]
         c = 3 \times 10^{8}; (*[m/s]*)
         \hbar = 1.05 \times 10^{-34}; (*[Js]*)
         e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}; (*[C]*)
         m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31}; (*[Kg]*)
         (* eq 39 *)
        lf39 = 2 \gamma^2 \frac{\epsilon - \hbar \omega}{\epsilon \omega};
         (* equation 41: LMA effective formation length. use Abs *)
        lf41 = \frac{2 \gamma^2}{Abs \left[ \frac{e \omega (1+a0^2/2)}{e-\hbar \omega} - 4 \gamma^2 s \omega l \right]};
         \epsilon = 13 \times 10^9 \, e; (*[eV]*)
         \gamma = \epsilon / (511 \times 10^3 \text{ e}); (*[] \sim 25000 \rightarrow 13\text{GeV *})
         \omega l = 2\pi c/\lambda//N;
         (*[s^{-1}] \omega l \text{ is frequency of plane wave background*})
         (* Figure 2 *)
         \lambda = 8000 \times 10^{-9}; (*[m] *)
         lf39fun = 0.3 \times 10^9 \times 10^6 lf39 /. \left\{ \omega \to 10^9 \text{ e } \frac{\hbar \omega \text{GeV}}{\hbar} \right\};
         lf41fun = 0.3 \times 10^9 \times 10^6 lf41 /. \left\{ \omega \to 10^9 \text{ e } \frac{\hbar \omega \text{GeV}}{\hbar} \right\};
```

a0 = 1; (*[]*)

```
Show[\{LogPlot[\{0.1, lf39fun\}, \{\hbar\omega GeV, 0, 13\}, Frame \rightarrow True, \}]
      FrameLabel \rightarrow {"\hbar\omega[GeV]", "lf[\mum]"}, PlotStyle \rightarrow {Blue, Red, Black},
     PlotRange \rightarrow \{\{0, 13\}, \{10^{-3}, 10^{2}\}\}, PlotLabel \rightarrow "a0=1,\chi=0.015,\lambda=8000nm"],
    LogPlot[Table[lf41fun, {s, 1, 300, 20}], \{\hbar\omega GeV, 0, 13\},
     PlotStyle → {{Black, Thickness[0.001]}}, PlotRange → {{0, 13}, {10^{-3}, 10^{2}}}]}
a0 = 7;
Show[\{LogPlot[\{0.1, lf39fun\}, \{\hbar\omega GeV, 0, 13\}, Frame \rightarrow True, \}]
      FrameLabel \rightarrow {"\hbar\omega[GeV]", "lf[\mum]"}, PlotStyle \rightarrow {Blue, Red},
     PlotRange \rightarrow \{\{0, 13\}, \{10^{-3}, 10^{0.1}\}\}, \text{PlotLabel} \rightarrow "a0=7, \chi=0.1, \lambda=8000nm"],
    LogPlot[Table[lf41fun, {s, 1, 6000, 150}], \{\hbar\omega \text{GeV}, 0, 13\},
     PlotStyle \rightarrow \{\{Black, Thickness[0.001]\}\}, PlotRange <math>\rightarrow \{\{0, 13\}, \{10^{-3}, 10^{2}\}\}\}\}
(* Figure 5 *)
Clear[lf39fun, lf41fun, lf39, lf41]
\lambda = 800 \times 10^{-9}; (*[m] *)
lf39 = 2 \gamma^2 \frac{\epsilon - \hbar \omega}{\epsilon};
lf41 = \frac{2 \gamma^{2}}{Abs \left[ \frac{\epsilon \omega (1+a0^{2}/2)}{\epsilon-\hbar \omega} - 4 \gamma^{2} s \omega l \right]};
lf39fun = 0.3 \times 10^9 \times 10^6 lf39 /. \left\{ \omega \to 10^9 \text{ e } \frac{\hbar \omega \text{GeV}}{\hbar} \right\};
lf41fun = 0.3 \times 10^9 \times 10^6 lf41 /. \{\omega \to 10^9 \text{ e } \frac{\hbar \omega \text{GeV}}{*}\};
a0 = 1.97; (*[]*)
Show[\{LogPlot[\{2.4, lf39fun\}, \{\hbar\omega GeV, 0, 13\}, Frame \rightarrow True, \}]
     FrameLabel \rightarrow {"\hbar\omega[GeV]", "lf[\mum]"}, PlotStyle \rightarrow {Blue, Red, Black},
     PlotRange \rightarrow \{\{0, 13\}, \{10^{-4}, 10^{2}\}\}, \text{PlotLabel} \rightarrow "a0=1.97, \chi=0.30, \lambda=800nm"],
    LogPlot[Table[lf41fun, {s, 1, 300, 10}], \{\hbar\omega GeV, 0, 13\},
     PlotStyle → {{Black, Thickness[0.001]}}, PlotRange → {{0, 13}, {10^{-4}, 10^{2}}}]}
Show[\{LogPlot[\{2.4, lf39fun\}, \{\hbar\omega GeV, 0, 13\}, Frame \rightarrow True, \}]
     FrameLabel \rightarrow {"\hbar\omega[GeV]", "lf[\mum]"}, PlotStyle \rightarrow {Blue, Red},
     PlotRange \rightarrow \{\{0, 13\}, \{10^{-4}, 10^{2}\}\}, \text{PlotLabel} \rightarrow "a0=10.81, \chi=1.67, \lambda=800nm"],
    LogPlot[Table[lf41fun, {s, 1, 3000, 50}], \{\hbar\omega GeV, 0, 13\},
     PlotStyle \rightarrow \{\{Black, Thickness[0.001]\}\}, PlotRange <math>\rightarrow \{\{0, 13\}, \{10^{-4}, 10^{2}\}\}\}\}
```

