All-Optical Radiation Reaction at 10^21 W/cm^2

M. Vranic, J. L. Martins, J. Vieira, R. A. Fonseca, and L. O. Silva, Phys Rev Lett **113**, 134801 (2014)

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Introduction

In this notebook we reproduce figure 3.

Figure 3: Electron beam energy loss

(In the units chosen in the paper, the classical electron radius, present in the Thompson cross section, is $re = \frac{e^2}{mc^2}$ while in SI $re = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon0} \frac{e^2}{mc^2}$)

```
IN[1003]:= (* LP PW laser colliding against a relativistic electron *)
         Clear[\gamma, \gammaf, \gamma0, k, k3, \eta, EGeV, \tau0, \tau0fs, e, m, c, \lambda, a0, \omega0, \DeltaEE, \chi, \DeltaEE\chi, \varepsilon0]
         (* equation 3 *)
         \gamma f = \gamma 0 / (1 + k \gamma 0); (*[] final electron energy *)
         k3 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon\theta} (1 - \cos[\pi])^2 \frac{\eta}{3} \frac{e^2 \omega \theta^2}{m c^3} a\theta^2 \tau \theta; (*[] CRR k factor from equation 3 *)
         k = (1 - Cos[\pi])^2 3.2 \times 10^{-5} (I 10^{-22}) \tau Ofs; (*[] CRR k factor Engineering formula *)
         \Delta EE = (\gamma 0 - \gamma f) / \gamma 0; (*[] 0 \le energy loss \le 1 *)
         (* \chi=1: \chi\sim2 \gamma0 a0/aS *)
         (*Solve[\gamma f = \gamma 0/(1+k \gamma 0), \gamma 0][1,1,2]*)
         \gamma = \text{Solve}[1 = 2 \gamma a0 / (411823), \gamma][1, 1, 2];
         \triangle EE\chi = \triangle EE //. \{ \gamma 0 \rightarrow \gamma \} ;
         (* physical constants *)
         e = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}; (*[C]*)
         m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31}; (*[Kg]*)
         c = 3 \times 10^8; (*[m/s]*)
         \epsilon 0 = 8.854 \times 10^{-12}; (*[F/m] vacuum permittivity*)
         (* parameters *)
         \eta = 0.4; (*[] temporal profiles *)
         \tau 0 = 26.5 \times 10^{-15}; (*[s]*)
         \tau \text{ ofs} = \tau \text{ 0 } 10^{15}; (*[fs]*)
         \lambda = 1; (*[\mum] laser central wavelength *)
         \omega 0 = 2\pi c / (\lambda 10^{-6}) // N; (*[1/s] laser frequency *)
         a0 = 0.855 \, \text{Sqrt} [I \, 10^{-18}] \, \lambda; (*[] \, laser \, a0 \, *)
         \gamma 0 = EGeV / (0.511 \times 10^{-3}); (*[] electron <math>\gamma from GeV to boost *)
         (* compare the CRR k factors of equation 3 and the "engineering formula" *)
         k3
         (*k \sim 4.64 \ 10^{-7} \ a0^2 \ for \ these parameters *)
         (* plot *)
         LogLinearPlot[\{\Delta EE /. \{EGeV \rightarrow 0.5\}, \Delta EE /. \{EGeV \rightarrow 1\}, \Delta EE /. \{EGeV \rightarrow 1.5\},
             \triangle EE /. \{EGeV \rightarrow 3\}, \triangle EE /. \{EGeV \rightarrow 13\}, \triangle EE /. \{EGeV \rightarrow 53\}, \triangle EE\chi\},
           \{I, 10^{19}, 10^{23}\}, Frame \rightarrow True, FrameLabel \rightarrow {"Intensity[W/cm<sup>2</sup>]", "\DeltaE/E"},
           PlotRange → {0, 1}, PlotStyle → {Blue, Darker[Green], Red,
              Lighter[Purple], Cyan, Lighter[Green], {Dashed, Black}}, PlotLegends →
             \{"E_0=0.5GeV", "E_0=1GeV", "E_0=1.5GeV", "E_0=3GeV", "E_0=13GeV", "E_0=53GeV"\},
           AspectRatio \rightarrow 3 / 4, PlotLabel \rightarrow "\chi=1 dashed line"]
Out[1021]= 3.43767 \times 10^{-25} I
Out[1022]= 3.392 \times 10^{-25} I
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