We have a setup with two fixed point charges of $q'/2$ at positions $(0, b)$ and $(0, -b)$, and a scattering charge q moving along the x-axis. We will use the Larmor formula to calculate the total energy radiated during the scattering process. The Larmor formula is given by:

$$P = \frac{q^2 a^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3}$$

where P is the power radiated, q is the charge, a is the acceleration, ϵ_0 is the vacuum permittivity, and c is the speed of light.

First, we need to find the acceleration of the scattering charge due to the electric field created by the fixed charges. The electric field at a point $(x, 0)$ due to the fixed charges is given by:

$$\vec{E}(x) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\left(\frac{q'}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\vec{r}_1}{r_1^3} + \frac{\vec{r}_2}{r_2^3}\right)$$

where $\vec{r}_1 = (x, -b)$ and $\vec{r}_2 = (x, b)$ are the position vectors of the fixed charges relative to the scattering charge, and r_1 and r_2 are their magnitudes.

The acceleration of the scattering charge is given by:

$$\vec{a}(x) = \frac{q\vec{E}(x)}{m}$$

where m is the mass of the scattering charge. The square of the acceleration is:

$$a^2(x) = \left(\frac{q}{m}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{q'}{2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{r_1^6} + \frac{1}{r_2^6} + 2\frac{\vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_2}{r_1^3 r_2^3}\right)$$

Now we can substitute this expression for $a^2(x)$ into the Larmor formula:

$$P(x) = \frac{q^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} a^2(x)$$

To find the total energy radiated during the scattering process, we need to integrate the power over the time it takes for the scattering charge to move from $x = -\infty$ to $x = +\infty$. Since we are using the same approximations as before, we can assume that the scattering charge moves with a constant velocity v along the x-axis. The time it takes to move a distance dx is given by $dt = \frac{dx}{v}$, so we can write the total energy radiated as:

$$\mathcal{W} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(x)\frac{dx}{v}$$

Substituting the expression for $P(x)$, we get:

$$\mathcal{W} = \frac{q^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 v} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} a^2(x)dx$$

Now we can substitute the expression for $a^2(x)$ and perform the integration:

$$\mathcal{W} = \frac{q^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3 v} \left(\frac{q}{m}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{q'}{2}\right)^2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{r_1^6} + \frac{1}{r_2^6} + 2\frac{\vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_2}{r_1^3 r_2^3}\right) dx$$

This integral is quite complicated, and it is beyond the scope of this answer to evaluate it analytically. However, it can be solved numerically for specific values of q, q', b, m, and v.