

Supplementary Material of the paper

Accurate model for ultra relativistic interactions between laser beams and electrons.

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PROGRAMS FOR NUMERICAL CALCULATIONS WITH MATHEMATICA 7

We have the following equivalences between the notations from the paper and the symbols used in the scripts: $I_L \equiv IL$, $\lambda_L \equiv \lambda L$, $\tau_L \equiv \tau L$, $P \equiv P$, $\eta_i \equiv \eta i$, $\beta_{xi} \equiv \beta xi$, $\beta_{yi} \equiv \beta yi$, $\beta_{zi} \equiv \beta zi$, $\gamma_i \equiv \gamma i$, $\theta \equiv \theta$, $\phi \equiv \phi$, $c \equiv c$, $m \equiv m$, $\varepsilon_0 \equiv \varepsilon 0$, $e \equiv q$, $E_{M1} \equiv EM1$, $E_{M2} \equiv EM2$, $\omega_L \equiv \omega L$, $a_1 \equiv a1$, $a_2 \equiv a2$, $f_0 \equiv f0$, $f_1 \equiv f1$, $f_2 \equiv f2$, $f_2 \equiv f3$, $\gamma \equiv \gamma$, $ft \equiv t$, $\Delta\eta \equiv \Delta\eta$, $f\Delta\eta \equiv$ a function equal to 1 for correct value of $\Delta\eta$, $\beta_x \equiv \beta x$, $\beta_y \equiv \beta y$, $\beta_z \equiv \beta z$, $n_x \equiv nx$, $n_y \equiv ny$, $n_z \equiv nz$, $g_1 \equiv g1$, $g_2 \equiv g2$, $g_3 \equiv g3$, $F_1 \equiv F1$, $F_2 \equiv F2$, $h_1 \equiv h1$, $h_2 \equiv h2$, $h_3 \equiv h3$, $E_x \equiv Ex$, $E_y \equiv Ey$, $E_z \equiv Ez$, $I_{av} \equiv Iav$, $I \equiv Ii$, $I_{av} \equiv Iavn$, $\Delta t_1 \equiv \Delta t1$, $E \equiv G$, $\eta_{1i} \equiv \eta 1i$, $\eta_{1f} \equiv \eta 1f$, $\eta_{2i} \equiv \eta 2i$, $\eta_{2f} \equiv \eta 2f$, $\eta_{3i} \equiv \eta 3i$, $\eta_{3f} \equiv \eta 3f$

1. Calculation of $\Delta\eta$

The input data are I_L , λ_L , τ_L , P , η_i , β_{xi} , β_{yi} and β_{zi} . The output data is $\Delta\eta$.

Input data.

$$IL = 5 * 10^{(24)};$$

$$\lambda L = 1.054 * 10^{(-6)};$$

$$\tau L = 600 * 10^{(-15)};$$

$$P = 1;$$

$$\eta i = 0;$$

$$\beta xi = 0;$$

$$\beta yi = 0;$$

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 $\beta_{zi} = 0.01;$ 
 $\gamma_i = \frac{1}{(1 - \beta_{xi}^2 - \beta_{yi}^2 - \beta_{zi}^2)^{(1/2)}};$ 
 $\phi = 0;$ 
 $c = 299792458;$ 
 $m = 9.10938291 * 10^{(-31)};$ 
 $\varepsilon_0 = 8.8541878176 * 10^{(-12)};$ 
 $q = 1.60217657 * 10^{(-19)};$ 
 $EM1 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\varepsilon_0 * c} * (1 + P)};$ 
 $EM2 = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar}{\varepsilon_0 * c} * (1 - P)};$ 
 $\omega_L = 2 * \pi * c / \lambda_L;$ 
 $a1 = q * EM1 / (m * c * \omega_L);$ 
 $a2 = q * EM2 / (m * c * \omega_L);$ 
    Calculation of  $\Delta\eta$ 
 $f0 = \gamma_i * (1 - \beta_{zi});$ 
 $f1 = -a1 * (\text{Sin}[\eta] - \text{Sin}[\eta_i]) + \gamma_i * \beta_{xi};$ 
 $f2 = -a2 * (\text{Cos}[\eta_i] - \text{Cos}[\eta]) + \gamma_i * \beta_{yi};$ 
 $\gamma = \frac{1}{2 * f0} * (1 + f0^2 + f1^2 + f2^2);$ 
 $\Delta\eta = 10.61;$ 
 $f\Delta\eta = \frac{1}{\omega_L * \tau_L * f0} * (\text{NIntegrate}[\gamma, \{\eta, \eta_i, \eta_i + \Delta\eta\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 12])$ 
1.00092

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2. Time as function of EM phase

The input data are I_L , λ_L , τ_L , P , η_i , β_{xi} , β_{yi} and β_{zi} . The output data is the variation of time versus EM phase from Fig. 1.

Input data.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{IL} &= 5 * 10^{(24)}; \\
\lambda\text{L} &= 1.054 * 10^{(-6)}; \\
\tau\text{L} &= 600 * 10^{(-15)}; \\
P &= 1; \\
\eta\text{i} &= 0; \\
\beta\text{xi} &= 0; \\
\beta\text{yi} &= 0; \\
\beta\text{zi} &= 0.01; \\
\gamma\text{i} &= \frac{1}{(1 - \beta\text{xi}^2 - \beta\text{yi}^2 - \beta\text{zi}^2)^{(1/2)}}; \\
c &= 299792458; \\
m &= 9.10938291 * 10^{(-31)}; \\
\epsilon 0 &= 8.8541878176 * 10^{(-12)}; \\
q &= 1.60217657 * 10^{(-19)}; \\
\text{EM1} &= \sqrt{\frac{\text{IL}}{\epsilon 0 * c}} * (1 + P); \\
\text{EM2} &= \sqrt{\frac{\text{IL}}{\epsilon 0 * c}} * (1 - P); \\
\omega\text{L} &= 2 * \pi * c / \lambda\text{L}; \\
\text{a1} &= q * \text{EM1} / (m * c * \omega\text{L}); \\
\text{a2} &= q * \text{EM2} / (m * c * \omega\text{L});
\end{aligned}$$

Calculation of variation of time versus phase

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{f0} &= \gamma\text{i} * (1 - \beta\text{zi}); \\
\text{f1} &= -\text{a1} * (\text{Sin}[\eta] - \text{Sin}[\eta\text{i}]) + \gamma\text{i} * \beta\text{xi}; \\
\text{f2} &= -\text{a2} * (\text{Cos}[\eta] - \text{Cos}[\eta\text{i}]) + \gamma\text{i} * \beta\text{yi}; \\
\gamma &= \frac{1}{2 * \text{f0}} * (1 + \text{f0}^2 + \text{f1}^2 + \text{f2}^2); \\
\text{f3} &= \gamma - \text{f0}; \\
\text{ft} &= \frac{1}{\omega\text{L} * \text{f0}} * (\text{NIntegrate}[\gamma, \{\eta, \eta\text{i}, \eta\text{max}\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 12]); \\
\text{Plot}[\text{ft}, \{\eta\text{max}, 0, 10\}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{\{0, 12\}\}]
\end{aligned}$$

3. Calculations for Fig. 2(a)

The input data are I_L , λ_L , τ_L , P , η_i , β_{xi} , β_{yi} and β_{zi} . The output is Fig. 2(a).

Input data.

$$\text{IL} = 1 * 10^{(22)};$$

$$\lambda\text{L} = 1.054 * 10^{(-6)};$$

$$\tau\text{L} = 600 * 10^{(-15)};$$

$$P = 1;$$

$$\eta\text{i} = 0;$$

$$\beta\text{xi} = 0;$$

$$\beta\text{yi} = 0;$$

$$\beta\text{zi} = 0.01;$$

$$\gamma\text{i} = \frac{1}{(1 - \beta\text{xi}^2 - \beta\text{yi}^2 - \beta\text{zi}^2)^{(1/2)}};$$

$$c = 299792458;$$

$$m = 9.10938291 * 10^{(-31)};$$

$$\varepsilon 0 = 8.8541878176 * 10^{(-12)};$$

$$q = 1.60217657 * 10^{(-19)};$$

$$\text{EM1} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{IL}}{\varepsilon 0 * c} * (1 + P)};$$

$$\text{EM2} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{IL}}{\varepsilon 0 * c} * (1 - P)};$$

$$\omega\text{L} = 2 * \pi * c / \lambda\text{L};$$

$$\text{a1} = q * \text{EM1} / (m * c * \omega\text{L});$$

$$\text{a2} = q * \text{EM2} / (m * c * \omega\text{L});$$

Calculation of $\Delta\eta$

$$\text{f0} = \gamma\text{i} * (1 - \beta\text{zi});$$

$$\text{f1} = -\text{a1} * (\text{Sin}[\eta] - \text{Sin}[\eta\text{i}]) + \gamma\text{i} * \beta\text{xi};$$

$$\text{f2} = -\text{a2} * (\text{Cos}[\eta\text{i}] - \text{Cos}[\eta]) + \gamma\text{i} * \beta\text{yi};$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2 * \text{f0}} * (1 + \text{f0}^2 + \text{f1}^2 + \text{f2}^2);$$

$$\Delta\eta = 881.1;$$

$$\text{f}\Delta\eta = \frac{1}{\omega\text{L} * \tau\text{L} * \text{f0}} * (\text{NIntegrate}[\gamma, \{\eta, \eta\text{i}, \eta\text{i} + \Delta\eta\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 12])$$

$$1.00015$$

Calculation of βz

$$\text{f3} = \gamma - \text{f0};$$

$\beta x = f1/\gamma;$
 $\beta y = f2/\gamma;$
 $\beta z = f3/\gamma;$
 $\text{Plot}[\beta z, \{\eta, \eta i, \eta i + 10 * \pi\}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{\{0, 32\}, \{0, 0.3\}\}]$

4. Calculations for Fig. 2(b)

The input data are I_L , λ_L , τ_L , P , η_i , β_{xi} , β_{yi} and β_{zi} . The output is Fig. 2(b).

Input data.

$IL = 5 * 10^{(24)};$
 $\lambda L = 1.054 * 10^{(-6)};$
 $\tau L = 600 * 10^{(-15)};$
 $P = 1;$
 $\eta i = 0;$
 $\beta xi = 0;$
 $\beta yi = 0;$
 $\beta zi = 0.01;$
 $\gamma i = \frac{1}{(1 - \beta xi^2 - \beta yi^2 - \beta zi^2)^{(1/2)}};$
 $c = 299792458;$
 $m = 9.10938291 * 10^{(-31)};$
 $\epsilon 0 = 8.8541878176 * 10^{(-12)};$
 $q = 1.60217657 * 10^{(-19)};$
 $EM1 = \sqrt{\frac{IL}{\epsilon 0 * c} * (1 + P)};$
 $EM2 = \sqrt{\frac{IL}{\epsilon 0 * c} * (1 - P)};$
 $\omega L = 2 * \pi * c / \lambda L;$
 $a1 = q * EM1 / (m * c * \omega L);$
 $a2 = q * EM2 / (m * c * \omega L);$
 Calculation of $\Delta \eta$
 $f0 = \gamma i * (1 - \beta zi);$
 $f1 = -a1 * (\text{Sin}[\eta] - \text{Sin}[\eta i]) + \gamma i * \beta xi;$

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f2 = -a2 * (Cos[ηi] - Cos[η]) + γi * βyi;
γ =  $\frac{1}{2*f0}$  * (1 + f02 + f12 + f22);
Δη = 10.61;
fΔη =  $\frac{1}{\omega_L*\tau_L*f0}$  * (NIntegrate[γ, {η, ηi, ηi + Δη}, AccuracyGoal → 12])
1.00092
Calculation of βz
f3 = γ - f0;
βx = f1/γ;
βy = f2/γ;
βz = f3/γ;
Plot[βz, {η, ηi, ηi + Δη}, PlotRange → {{ηi, ηi + 1.2 * Δη}, {0, 1.1}}]

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5. Calculations for Fig. 3

The input data are I_L , λ_L , τ_L , P , η_i , β_{xi} , β_{yi} , β_{zi} and ϕ . The output is Fig. 3.

```

Input data.
IL = 5 * 10^(24);
λL = 1.054 * 10^(-6);
τL = 600 * 10^(-15);
P = 1;
ηi = 0;
βxi = 0;
βyi = 0;
βzi = 0.01;
γi =  $\frac{1}{(1-\beta_{xi}^2-\beta_{yi}^2-\beta_{zi}^2)^{(1/2)}}$ ;
φ = 0;
c = 299792458;
m = 9.10938291 * 10^(-31);
ε0 = 8.8541878176 * 10^(-12);
q = 1.60217657 * 10^(-19);

```

$$\text{EM1} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0 * c} * (1 + P)};$$

$$\text{EM2} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0 * c} * (1 - P)};$$

$$\omega L = 2 * \pi * c / \lambda L;$$

$$\mathbf{a1} = q * \text{EM1} / (m * c * \omega L)$$

$$\mathbf{a2} = q * \text{EM2} / (m * c * \omega L);$$

$$20.1491$$

Calculation of $\Delta\eta$

$$\mathbf{f0} = \gamma \mathbf{i} * (1 - \beta \mathbf{z} \mathbf{i});$$

$$\mathbf{f1} = -\mathbf{a1} * (\text{Sin}[\eta] - \text{Sin}[\eta \mathbf{i}]) + \gamma \mathbf{i} * \beta \mathbf{x} \mathbf{i};$$

$$\mathbf{f2} = -\mathbf{a2} * (\text{Cos}[\eta \mathbf{i}] - \text{Cos}[\eta]) + \gamma \mathbf{i} * \beta \mathbf{y} \mathbf{i};$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2 * \mathbf{f0}} * (1 + \mathbf{f0}^2 + \mathbf{f1}^2 + \mathbf{f2}^2);$$

$$\Delta\eta = 10.61;$$

$$\mathbf{f}\Delta\eta = \frac{1}{\omega L * \tau L * \mathbf{f0}} * (\text{NIntegrate}[\gamma, \{\eta, \eta \mathbf{i}, \eta \mathbf{i} + \Delta\eta\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 12])$$

$$1.00092$$

Calculation of kinematic quantities

$$\mathbf{f0} = \gamma \mathbf{i} * (1 - \beta \mathbf{z} \mathbf{i});$$

$$\mathbf{f1} = -\mathbf{a1} * (\text{Sin}[\eta] - \text{Sin}[\eta \mathbf{i}]) + \gamma \mathbf{i} * \beta \mathbf{x} \mathbf{i};$$

$$\mathbf{f2} = -\mathbf{a2} * (\text{Cos}[\eta \mathbf{i}] - \text{Cos}[\eta]) + \gamma \mathbf{i} * \beta \mathbf{y} \mathbf{i};$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2 * \mathbf{f0}} * (1 + \mathbf{f0}^2 + \mathbf{f1}^2 + \mathbf{f2}^2);$$

$$\mathbf{f3} = \gamma - \mathbf{f0};$$

$$\beta \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{f1} / \gamma;$$

$$\beta \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{f2} / \gamma;$$

$$\beta \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{f3} / \gamma;$$

Calculation of scattered field components

$$\mathbf{nx} = \text{Sin}[\theta] * \text{Cos}[\phi];$$

$$\mathbf{ny} = \text{Sin}[\theta] * \text{Sin}[\phi];$$

$$\mathbf{nz} = \text{Cos}[\theta];$$

$$\mathbf{g1} = -\frac{\mathbf{a1} * \mathbf{f0}}{\gamma^2} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \frac{\mathbf{f1}}{\gamma^3} * (\mathbf{a1} * \mathbf{f1} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \mathbf{a2} * \mathbf{f2} * \text{Sin}[\eta]);$$

$$\mathbf{g2} = -\frac{\mathbf{a2} * \mathbf{f0}}{\gamma^2} * \text{Sin}[\eta] + \frac{\mathbf{f2}}{\gamma^3} * (\mathbf{a1} * \mathbf{f1} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \mathbf{a2} * \mathbf{f2} * \text{Sin}[\eta]);$$

$$\mathbf{g3} = -\frac{\mathbf{f0}}{\gamma^3} * (\mathbf{a1} * \mathbf{f1} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \mathbf{a2} * \mathbf{f2} * \text{Sin}[\eta]);$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F1 &= 1 - \frac{nx*fl}{\gamma} - \frac{ny*f2}{\gamma} - \frac{nz*f3}{\gamma}; \\
F2 &= nx * g1 + ny * g2 + nz * g3; \\
h1 &= -F1 * g1 + F2 * \left(nx - \frac{fl}{\gamma}\right); \\
h2 &= -F1 * g2 + F2 * \left(ny - \frac{f2}{\gamma}\right); \\
h3 &= -F1 * g3 + F2 * \left(nz - \frac{f3}{\gamma}\right);
\end{aligned}$$

Calculation of Iav, normalized to maximum value, as function of θ

$$\begin{aligned}
F &= \frac{1}{1.94*10^{10}*F1^6} * (h1^2 + h2^2 + h3^2); \\
Iavn &= NIntegrate[F/\Delta\eta, \{\eta, \eta_i, \eta_i + \Delta\eta\}]; \\
Plot[Iavn, \{\theta, 0, 0.3\}, PlotRange \rightarrow \{\{0, 0.3\}, \{0, 1\}\}]
\end{aligned}$$

6. Calculations for Fig. 4(a)

The input data are I_L , λ_L , τ_L , P , η_i , β_{xi} , β_{yi} , β_{zi} , θ and ϕ . The output is Fig. 4(a).

Input data.

$$\begin{aligned}
IL &= 10^{(22)}; \\
\lambda L &= 1.054 * 10^{(-6)}; \\
\tau L &= 600 * 10^{(-15)}; \\
P &= 1; \\
\eta i &= 0; \\
\beta xi &= 0; \\
\beta yi &= 0; \\
\beta zi &= 0.01; \\
\gamma i &= \frac{1}{(1-\beta xi^2-\beta yi^2-\beta zi^2)^{(1/2)}}; \\
\theta &= 0.108; \\
\phi &= 0; \\
c &= 299792458; \\
m &= 9.10938291 * 10^{(-31)}; \\
\varepsilon 0 &= 8.8541878176 * 10^{(-12)}; \\
q &= 1.60217657 * 10^{(-19)}; \\
R &= 0.01;
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{EM1} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{IL}}{\varepsilon_0 * c} * (1 + P)};$$

$$\text{EM2} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{IL}}{\varepsilon_0 * c} * (1 - P)};$$

$$\omega \text{L} = 2 * \pi * c / \lambda \text{L};$$

$$\text{a1} = q * \text{EM1} / (m * c * \omega \text{L});$$

$$\text{a2} = q * \text{EM2} / (m * c * \omega \text{L});$$

$$K = -\frac{q * \omega \text{L}}{\varepsilon_0 * c^4 * \pi * R};$$

$$\text{K1} = \varepsilon_0 * c * K^2;$$

Calculation of $\Delta\eta$

$$\text{f0} = \gamma \text{i} * (1 - \beta \text{zi});$$

$$\text{f1} = -\text{a1} * (\text{Sin}[\eta] - \text{Sin}[\eta \text{i}]) + \gamma \text{i} * \beta \text{xi};$$

$$\text{f2} = -\text{a2} * (\text{Cos}[\eta \text{i}] - \text{Cos}[\eta]) + \gamma \text{i} * \beta \text{yi};$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2 * \text{f0}} * (1 + \text{f0}^2 + \text{f1}^2 + \text{f2}^2);$$

$$\Delta\eta = 881.1;$$

$$\text{f}\Delta\eta = \frac{1}{\omega \text{L} * \tau \text{L} * \text{f0}} * (\text{NIntegrate}[\gamma, \{\eta, \eta \text{i}, \eta \text{i} + \Delta\eta\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 12])$$

$$1.00015$$

Calculation of kinematic quantities

$$\text{f3} = \gamma - \text{f0};$$

$$\beta \text{x} = \text{f1} / \gamma;$$

$$\beta \text{y} = \text{f2} / \gamma;$$

$$\beta \text{z} = \text{f3} / \gamma;$$

Calculation of scattered field components

$$\text{nx} = \text{Sin}[\theta] * \text{Cos}[\phi];$$

$$\text{ny} = \text{Sin}[\theta] * \text{Sin}[\phi];$$

$$\text{nz} = \text{Cos}[\theta];$$

$$\text{g1} = -\frac{\text{a1} * \text{f0}}{\gamma^2} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \frac{\text{f1}}{\gamma^3} * (\text{a1} * \text{f1} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \text{a2} * \text{f2} * \text{Sin}[\eta]);$$

$$\text{g2} = -\frac{\text{a2} * \text{f0}}{\gamma^2} * \text{Sin}[\eta] + \frac{\text{f2}}{\gamma^3} * (\text{a1} * \text{f1} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \text{a2} * \text{f2} * \text{Sin}[\eta]);$$

$$\text{g3} = -\frac{\text{f0}}{\gamma^3} * (\text{a1} * \text{f1} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \text{a2} * \text{f2} * \text{Sin}[\eta]);$$

$$\text{Plot}[\text{g3}, \{\eta, \eta \text{i}, \eta \text{i} + \Delta\eta\}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{\{0, 1.5\Delta\eta\}\}];$$

$$\text{F1} = 1 - \frac{\text{nx} * \text{f1}}{\gamma} - \frac{\text{ny} * \text{f2}}{\gamma} - \frac{\text{nz} * \text{f3}}{\gamma};$$

$$\text{F2} = \text{nx} * \text{g1} + \text{ny} * \text{g2} + \text{nz} * \text{g3};$$

```

h1 = -F1 * g1 + F2 * (nx -  $\frac{f1}{\gamma}$ );
h2 = -F1 * g2 + F2 * (ny -  $\frac{f2}{\gamma}$ );
h3 = -F1 * g3 + F2 * (nz -  $\frac{f3}{\gamma}$ );
Ex = K *  $\frac{h1}{F1^3}$ ;
Ey = K *  $\frac{h2}{F1^3}$ ;
Ez = K *  $\frac{h3}{F1^3}$ ;
Ii =  $\epsilon_0 * c * (Ex^2 + Ey^2 + Ez^2)$ ;
Plot[Ii, { $\eta$ , 0,  $\eta_i + 20 * \pi$ }, PlotRange → {{0, 20 *  $\pi$ }, {0, 0.002}}]

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7. Calculations for Figs. 4(b), 5 and 6

The input data are I_L , λ_L , τ_L , P , η_i , β_{xi} , β_{yi} , β_{zi} , θ and ϕ . The output are Figs. 4(b) and 5.

Input data.

```

IL = 5 * 10^(24);
λL = 1.054 * 10^(-6);
τL = 600 * 10^(-15);
P = 1;
ηi = 0;
βxi = 0;
βyi = 0;
βzi = 0.01;
γi =  $\frac{1}{(1 - \beta_{xi}^2 - \beta_{yi}^2 - \beta_{zi}^2)^{(1/2)}}$ ;
θ = 0.108;
φ = 0;
c = 299792458;
m = 9.10938291 * 10^(-31);
ε0 = 8.8541878176 * 10^(-12);
q = 1.60217657 * 10^(-19);
R = 0.01;

```

$$\text{EM1} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{IL}}{\epsilon_0 * c} * (1 + P)};$$

$$\text{EM2} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{IL}}{\epsilon_0 * c} * (1 - P)};$$

$$\omega \text{L} = 2 * \pi * c / \lambda \text{L};$$

$$\text{a1} = q * \text{EM1} / (m * c * \omega \text{L});$$

$$\text{a2} = q * \text{EM2} / (m * c * \omega \text{L});$$

$$K = -\frac{q * \omega \text{L}}{\epsilon_0 * c^4 * \pi * R};$$

Calculation of $\Delta\eta$

$$\text{f0} = \gamma \text{i} * (1 - \beta \text{zi});$$

$$\text{f1} = -\text{a1} * (\text{Sin}[\eta] - \text{Sin}[\eta \text{i}]) + \gamma \text{i} * \beta \text{xi};$$

$$\text{f2} = -\text{a2} * (\text{Cos}[\eta \text{i}] - \text{Cos}[\eta]) + \gamma \text{i} * \beta \text{yi};$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2 * \text{f0}} * (1 + \text{f0}^2 + \text{f1}^2 + \text{f2}^2);$$

$$\Delta\eta = 10.61;$$

$$\text{f}\Delta\eta = \frac{1}{\omega \text{L} * \tau \text{L} * \text{f0}} * (\text{NIntegrate}[\gamma, \{\eta, \eta \text{i}, \eta \text{i} + \Delta\eta\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 12])$$

$$1.00092$$

Calculation of kinematic quantities

$$\text{f3} = \gamma - \text{f0};$$

$$\beta \text{x} = \text{f1} / \gamma;$$

$$\beta \text{y} = \text{f2} / \gamma;$$

$$\beta \text{z} = \text{f3} / \gamma;$$

Calculation of scattered field components

$$\text{nx} = \text{Sin}[\theta] * \text{Cos}[\phi];$$

$$\text{ny} = \text{Sin}[\theta] * \text{Sin}[\phi];$$

$$\text{nz} = \text{Cos}[\theta];$$

$$\text{g1} = -\frac{\text{a1} * \text{f0}}{\gamma^2} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \frac{\text{f1}}{\gamma^3} * (\text{a1} * \text{f1} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \text{a2} * \text{f2} * \text{Sin}[\eta]);$$

$$\text{g2} = -\frac{\text{a2} * \text{f0}}{\gamma^2} * \text{Sin}[\eta] + \frac{\text{f2}}{\gamma^3} * (\text{a1} * \text{f1} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \text{a2} * \text{f2} * \text{Sin}[\eta]);$$

$$\text{g3} = -\frac{\text{f0}}{\gamma^3} * (\text{a1} * \text{f1} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \text{a2} * \text{f2} * \text{Sin}[\eta]);$$

$$\text{Plot}[\text{g3}, \{\eta, \eta \text{i}, \eta \text{i} + \Delta\eta\}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{\{0, 1.5\Delta\eta\}\}];$$

$$\text{F1} = 1 - \frac{\text{nx} * \text{f1}}{\gamma} - \frac{\text{ny} * \text{f2}}{\gamma} - \frac{\text{nz} * \text{f3}}{\gamma};$$

$$\text{F2} = \text{nx} * \text{g1} + \text{ny} * \text{g2} + \text{nz} * \text{g3};$$

$$\text{h1} = -\text{F1} * \text{g1} + \text{F2} * \left(\text{nx} - \frac{\text{f1}}{\gamma}\right);$$

$$h2 = -F1 * g2 + F2 * \left(ny - \frac{f2}{\gamma} \right);$$

$$h3 = -F1 * g3 + F2 * \left(nz - \frac{f3}{\gamma} \right);$$

$$Ex = K \frac{h1}{F1^3};$$

$$Ey = K \frac{h2}{F1^3};$$

$$Ez = K \frac{h3}{F1^3};$$

$$Ii = \epsilon0 * c * (Ex^2 + Ey^2 + Ez^2);$$

Calculation for Fig. 4(b)

$$\text{Plot}[Ii, \{\eta, 0, \eta_i + 1.05 * \Delta\eta\}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{\{0, 1.2 * \Delta\eta\}, \{0, 2000000000\}\}]$$

Calculation for Fig. 5.

$$\text{Plot}[Ii, \{\eta, 4.1, 4.5\}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{\{4.1, 4.5\}, \{0, 2000000000\}\}]$$

$$\eta_{li} = 4.18;$$

$$\eta_{lf} = 4.38;$$

$$\Delta t1 = \text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{\gamma}{\omega_L * f0}, \{\eta, \eta_{li}, \eta_{lf}\} \right]$$

$$1.9169409783726637 * 10^{-14}$$

Variation of E (denoted by G) versus η . Calculation for Fig. 6.

$$G = \frac{\text{Abs}[K]}{F1^3} (h1^2 + h2^2 + h3^2)^{1/2};$$

$$\text{Plot}[G, \{\eta, \eta_i, \eta_i + 1.05 * \Delta\eta\}, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{\{\eta_i, \eta_i + 1.2 * \Delta\eta\}, \{0, 900000\}\}]$$

8. Calculations of harmonic intensities

The input data are I_L , λ_L , τ_L , P , η_i , β_{xi} , β_{yi} , β_{zi} , θ and ϕ . The output is the intensity spectrum.

Input data.

$$I_L = 5 * 10^{(24)};$$

$$\lambda_L = 1.054 * 10^{(-6)};$$

$$\tau_L = 600 * 10^{(-15)};$$

$$P = 1;$$

$$\eta_i = 0;$$

$$\beta_{xi} = 0;$$

$$\beta_{yi} = 0;$$

$$\beta_{zi} = 0.01;$$

$$\gamma_i = \frac{1}{(1 - \beta_{xi}^2 - \beta_{yi}^2 - \beta_{zi}^2)^{1/2}};$$

$$\theta = 0.108;$$

$$\phi = 0;$$

$$c = 299792458;$$

$$m = 9.10938291 * 10^{(-31)};$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = 8.8541878176 * 10^{(-12)};$$

$$q = 1.60217657 * 10^{(-19)};$$

$$R = 0.01;$$

$$EM1 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0 * c} * (1 + P)};$$

$$EM2 = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\varepsilon_0 * c} * (1 - P)};$$

$$\omega L = 2 * \pi * c / \lambda L;$$

$$a1 = q * EM1 / (m * c * \omega L);$$

$$a2 = q * EM2 / (m * c * \omega L);$$

$$K = -\frac{q * \omega L}{\varepsilon_0 * c * 4 * \pi * R};$$

$$K1 = \frac{\varepsilon_0 * c * K^2}{2 * \pi};$$

Calculation of $\Delta\eta$

$$f0 = \gamma_i * (1 - \beta_{zi});$$

$$f1 = -a1 * (\sin[\eta] - \sin[\eta_i]) + \gamma_i * \beta_{xi};$$

$$f2 = -a2 * (\cos[\eta_i] - \cos[\eta]) + \gamma_i * \beta_{yi};$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2 * f0} * (1 + f0^2 + f1^2 + f2^2);$$

$$\Delta\eta = 10.61;$$

$$f\Delta\eta = \frac{1}{\omega L * \tau L * f0} * (\text{NIntegrate}[\gamma, \{\eta, \eta_i, \eta_i + \Delta\eta\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 12])$$

$$1.00092$$

Calculation of kinematic quantities

$$f3 = \gamma - f0;$$

$$\beta_x = f1 / \gamma;$$

$$\beta_y = f2 / \gamma;$$

$$\beta_z = f3 / \gamma;$$

Calculation of scattered field components

$$\begin{aligned}
nx &= \text{Sin}[\theta] * \text{Cos}[\phi]; \\
ny &= \text{Sin}[\theta] * \text{Sin}[\phi]; \\
nz &= \text{Cos}[\theta]; \\
g1 &= -\frac{a1*f0}{\gamma^2} * \text{Cos}[\eta] + \frac{f1}{\gamma^3} * (a1 * f1 * \text{Cos}[\eta] + a2 * f2 * \text{Sin}[\eta]); \\
g2 &= -\frac{a2*f0}{\gamma^2} * \text{Sin}[\eta] + \frac{f2}{\gamma^3} * (a1 * f1 * \text{Cos}[\eta] + a2 * f2 * \text{Sin}[\eta]); \\
g3 &= -\frac{f0}{\gamma^3} * (a1 * f1 * \text{Cos}[\eta] + a2 * f2 * \text{Sin}[\eta]); \\
F1 &= 1 - \frac{nx*f1}{\gamma} - \frac{ny*f2}{\gamma} - \frac{nz*f3}{\gamma}; \\
F2 &= nx * g1 + ny * g2 + nz * g3; \\
h1 &= -F1 * g1 + F2 * \left(nx - \frac{f1}{\gamma} \right); \\
h2 &= -F1 * g2 + F2 * \left(ny - \frac{f2}{\gamma} \right); \\
h3 &= -F1 * g3 + F2 * \left(nz - \frac{f3}{\gamma} \right);
\end{aligned}$$

Calculation of the spectrum

$$\begin{aligned}
j &= 800; \\
\eta1i &= 4.18; \\
\eta1f &= 4.38; \\
\eta2i &= 5.04; \\
\eta2f &= 5.24; \\
\eta3i &= 10.4; \\
\eta3f &= 10.61; \\
I1cj &= \text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h1}{F1^3} * \text{Cos}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta1i, \eta1f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right] + \\
&\text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h1}{F1^3} * \text{Cos}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta2i, \eta2f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right] + \\
&\text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h1}{F1^3} * \text{Cos}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta3i, \eta3f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right]; \\
I2cj &= \text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h2}{F1^3} * \text{Cos}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta1i, \eta1f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right] + \\
&\text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h2}{F1^3} * \text{Cos}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta2i, \eta2f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right] + \\
&\text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h2}{F1^3} * \text{Cos}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta3i, \eta3f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right]; \\
I3cj &= \text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h3}{F1^3} * \text{Cos}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta1i, \eta1f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right] + \\
&\text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h3}{F1^3} * \text{Cos}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta2i, \eta2f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right] + \\
&\text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h3}{F1^3} * \text{Cos}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta3i, \eta3f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right]; \\
I1sj &= \text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h1}{F1^3} * \text{Sin}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta1i, \eta1f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right] + \\
&\text{NIntegrate} \left[\frac{h1}{F1^3} * \text{Sin}[j * \eta], \{\eta, \eta2i, \eta2f\}, \text{AccuracyGoal} \rightarrow 100 \right] +
\end{aligned}$$

```

NIntegrate [ $\frac{h1}{F1^3} * \text{Sin}[j * \eta]$ , { $\eta, \eta3i, \eta3f$ }, AccuracyGoal  $\rightarrow 100$ ] ;
I2sj = NIntegrate [ $\frac{h2}{F1^3} * \text{Sin}[j * \eta]$ , { $\eta, \eta1i, \eta1f$ }, AccuracyGoal  $\rightarrow 100$ ] +
NIntegrate [ $\frac{h2}{F1^3} * \text{Sin}[j * \eta]$ , { $\eta, \eta2i, \eta2f$ }, AccuracyGoal  $\rightarrow 100$ ] +
NIntegrate [ $\frac{h2}{F1^3} * \text{Sin}[j * \eta]$ , { $\eta, \eta3i, \eta3f$ }, AccuracyGoal  $\rightarrow 100$ ] ;
I3sj = NIntegrate [ $\frac{h3}{F1^3} * \text{Sin}[j * \eta]$ , { $\eta, \eta1i, \eta1f$ }, AccuracyGoal  $\rightarrow 100$ ] +
NIntegrate [ $\frac{h3}{F1^3} * \text{Sin}[j * \eta]$ , { $\eta, \eta2i, \eta2f$ }, AccuracyGoal  $\rightarrow 100$ ] +
NIntegrate [ $\frac{h3}{F1^3} * \text{Sin}[j * \eta]$ , { $\eta, \eta3i, \eta3f$ }, AccuracyGoal  $\rightarrow 100$ ] ;
Ij =  $\frac{K1}{3493.33} * (I1cj^2 + I2cj^2 + I3cj^2 + I1sj^2 + I2sj^2 + I3sj^2)$ 
0.0511397
ListLogLogPlot[{ {60, 23.90}, {70, 6.756}, {80, 2.534}, {90, 1.786}, {100, 2.178}, {120, 3.075},
{140, 1.684}, {160, 0.8221}, {180, 0.3328}, {200, 0.4955}, {238, 1}, {250, 0.4004}, {300, 0.3217},
{350, 0.2479}, {400, 0.06457}, {450, 0.2223}, {500, 0.1230}, {600, 0.1181}, {700, 0.04912},
{800, 0.05114} }, PlotRange  $\rightarrow$  { {50, 1000}, {0.01, 100} } ]

```