Abstract Submitted
for the APR08 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Effects of Electron Self-Force on Superstrong Laser Pulse NATALIA M. NAUMOVA, Laboratoire d Optique Appliquee, UMR 7639 ENSTA, Ecole Polytechnique, CNRS, 91761 Palaiseau, France, IGOR V. SOKOLOV, Space Physics Research Laboratory, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, VICTOR P. YANOVSKY, JOHN A. NEES, Center for Ultrafast Optical Science and FOCUS Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, GERARD A. MOUROU, Laboratoire d Optique Appliquee, UMR 7639 ENSTA, Ecole Polytechnique, CNRS, 91761 Palaiseau, France — We analyze the effect of self-force on a single electron and on plasma electrons giving attention to the electromagnetic energy generated by an accelerated motion in a field of a relativistically strong electromagnetic wave. The effect is essential if the scattered energy is comparable with the rest-mass energy of the electron in the frame of reference where the electron was initially at rest. We develop a method for solving the Lorentz-Abraham-Dirac equation and accounting for radiation in a self-consistent manner. The solution is then applied to the interactions of super-strong laser fields with an electron and a plasma layer including the presence of strong charge separation fields. This scheme allows a simulation of resulting radiation with spatial and spectral distributions. We consider a conversion efficiency of incident radiation to γ-ray emission at intensities of 10^{22} - 10^{24} W/cm^2.

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Date submitted: 11 Jan 2008 Electronic form version 1.4