

## Launching electromagnetic cascades in high-intensity laser fields

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A cascade of photon emission and electron-positron pair creation is launched when a high-energy electron or photon traverses a region of sufficiently strong electromagnetic field, such as at the focus of a high-power laser. Cascades in the highly nonlinear regime, where the laser strength parameter  $a_0 \gg 1$  and the quantum parameter  $\chi \sim 1$ , are relevant to the study of astrophysical plasmas, such as in pulsar magnetospheres, and will be a ubiquitous feature of high-intensity experiments at the next generation of laser facilities. When combined with the ultrarelativistic, ultrashort electron beams available from laser-wakefield acceleration, today's high-intensity lasers have the capability to probe this regime, where the recoil from emission of multiple photons (radiation reaction) dominates the electron dynamics [1, 2].

If the fields are strong enough that  $\chi \sim 1$ , the photons will produce electron-positron pairs, and the daughter electrons and positrons will lose energy to secondary radiation. We discuss the prospects for observation of such a cascade in two experimental geometries: one in which a multi-GeV, laser-wakefield accelerated electron beam collides directly with a laser pulse, producing photons via nonlinear Compton scattering [3]; and one in which the electron beam first collides with a high-Z foil, producing GeV photons via bremsstrahlung that go on to collide with a high-intensity laser pulse [4].

### References

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