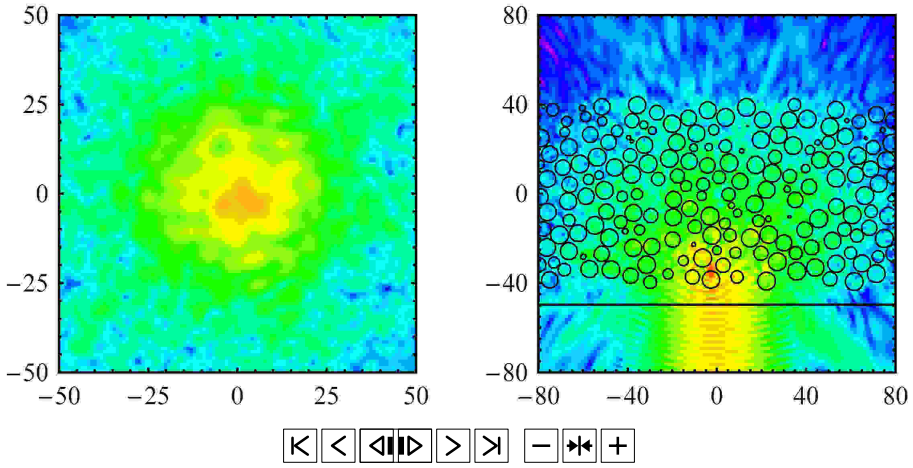

Figure 1: Distributions of $|\mathbf{E}|^2$ in a cylindrical slab of spheres. The size parameter and refractive index of the spheres is $x_S = 4$, $\mathsf{m} = 1.6 + 0.01\mathrm{i}$, and the slab is excited with a Gaussian beam of width $\mathrm{k}\omega = 20$. The beam propagates along the axis of the cylindrical slab, and is focussed on the center of the slab. The plot on the right shows the distribution in the plane containing the cylinder axis; the beam propagation direction is upwards. The moving black line shows the position of the plane shown in the left plot, which is perpendicular to the axis.

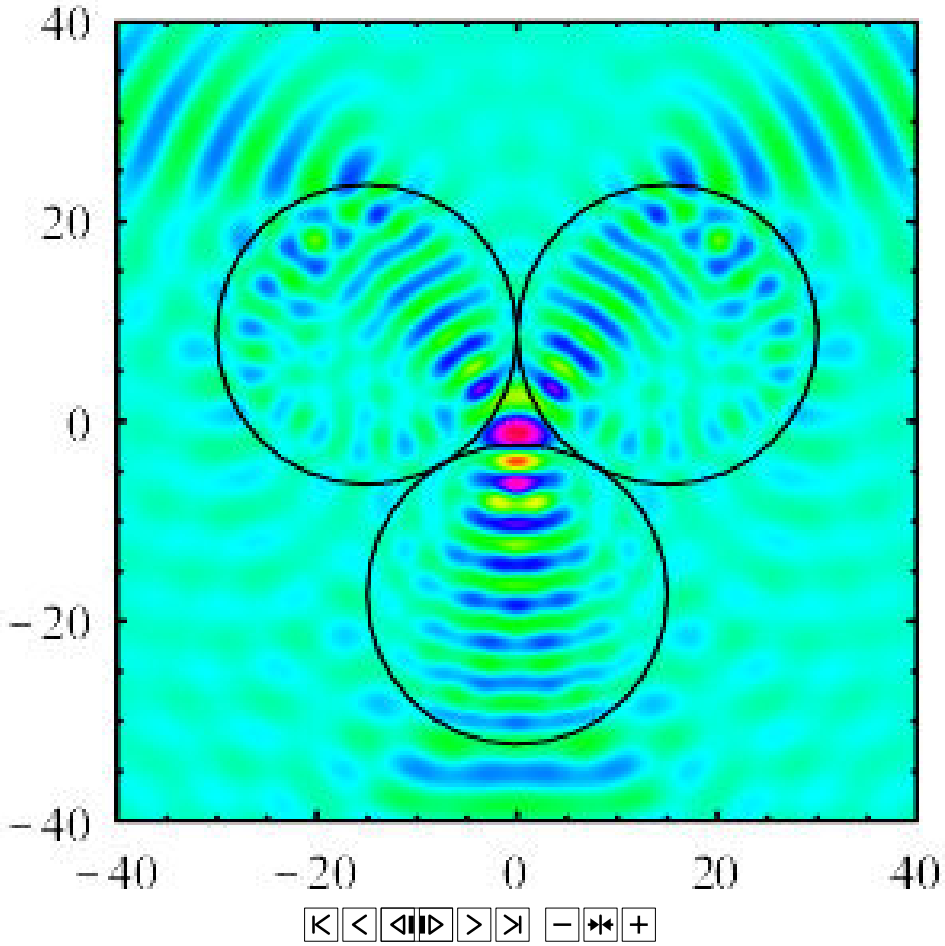

Figure 2: Real $\hat{\mathbf{x}} \cdot \mathbf{E}$ distribution in a cluster of 3 spheres, excited by a Gaussian beam. The beam width is $k\omega = 10$ and it is polarized in the x direction, which is normal to the plotting plane. The sphere size parameter and refractive index are $x_s = 15$, $\mathsf{m} = 1.6$.

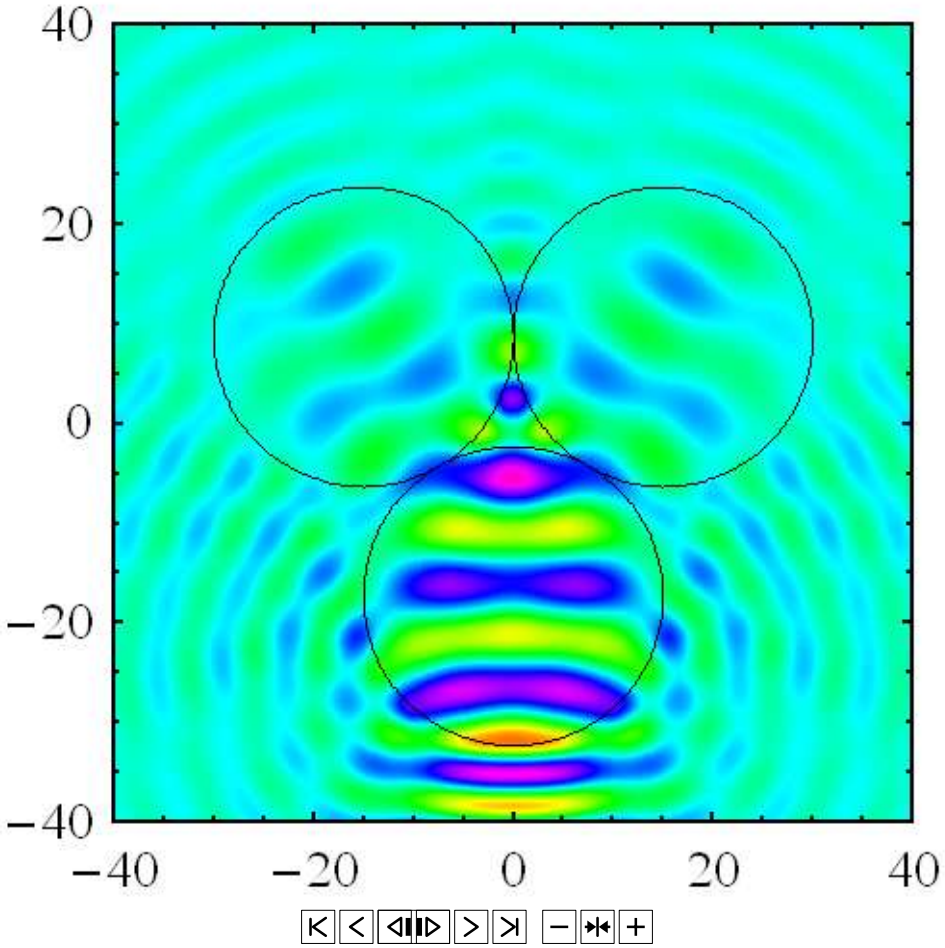

Figure 3: Same as Fig. (2), except now the (relative) refractive index of the spheres is $\mathsf{m} = 0.6$.