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相对论电子在高斯激光场中的加速

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摘要:为了研究激光电磁场对真空中电子的作用,从洛伦兹方程出发,得出了电子运动轨迹,实现了激光场对电子的加速。继而由运动电子产生的流密度,得到了电子的辐射能量谱,分析了相对论电子的辐射特点。结果表明,高斯激光场对真空中电子有很好的加速效果,最大轴向速度可达 0.9*c*。

关键词: 激光光学;电子加速;数值分析;辐射谱

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Acceleration of relativistic electrons in Gaussian laser electromagnetic field

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Abstract: In order to study the effect of the laser electromagnetic field on the electron in vacuum, based on the Lorentz equation, the motion track of electrons was simulated, and the electrons were accelerated in the laser electromagnetic field. Then the radiant energy spectrum was obtained according to the flux density generated by the motive electron. Finally the radiant characteristics of the relativistic electrons were analyzed. It is shown that Gaussian laser electromagnetic field has beneficial effect on vacuum electron acceleration, and its maximum speed along the optical axis is up to 0.9c.

Key words: laser optics; electron acceleration; numerical analysis; radiant spectrum

引 言

20世纪第一台加速器在英国诞生,随后各类加速 器先后投入运行,其最大输出能量大幅增长。然而,随 着加速器能量的提高,加速器建造的规模和费用也飞 速增长,但是加速器能量不能满足高能物理的发展要 求,因此,激光加速器的研究得到人们广泛的重视。

啁啾放大技术出现后,人们已经提出了大量的加速方案,但并非所有的方案都有能力将粒子加速到很高的能量。自从激光加速的思想提出以来,有关加速理论研究就没停止过,近年来,人们对激光场与带电粒子相互作用的理论研究已经取得了很大进展,无论是量子理论^[1-2]还是经典理论^[3-5]。然而,目前的工作还仍然处在理论探索和实验尝试阶段,最好的实验记录是利用激光等离子体加速将电子加速到 GeV 量

级^[69],与传统加速器相比仍存在很大的差距。

近年来,国内很多研究小组展开了激光加速粒子的研究,取得了很多成果。其中,有中国科学院物理研究所的 ZHANG 院士和 SHEN 研究员小组^[10],中国科学院上海光学精密机械研究所 XU 院士及其研究小组^[11]、洛阳师范学院 ZHAO 教授^[12]等等。

单粒子近似法是把等离子体作为独立的粒子系统,根据运动方程来确定单粒子在电磁场中的运动轨迹。它的条件首先是完全忽略粒子间的相互作用,其次是不考虑由于带电粒子运动产生的电流对外界电磁场的影响。随着计算机技术的不断发展,人们有可能在复杂的电磁场模式中计算带电粒子的运动轨道,这个复杂的电磁场模式,可以包含由于带电粒子运动产生的电流对电磁场的影响,因此,第2个条件就显得不很重要,单粒子方法最适合于描述稀薄的等离子体。作者利用荷电粒子自发辐射的理论^[13-14],分析了在真空环境下激光电磁场中相对论电子的运动轨迹,计算出了电子的辐射谱。

1 真空中电子在激光电磁场中的加速

高斯矢量场所对应的电磁场可以表示为[15-16]:

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$$\begin{cases} E_x = E_0 \frac{w_0}{w} \exp\left(\frac{r^2}{w^2}\right) \sin\left[\omega_0 t - k_0 z - \eta_0 - \frac{k_0 r^2}{2R(z)} + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{z_R}\right)\right] \\ E_y = 0 \\ E_z = E_0 \left(\frac{w_0}{w}\right)^2 \frac{x}{z_R} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{w^2}\right) \cos\left[\omega_0 t - k_0 z - \eta_0 - \frac{k_0 r^2}{2R(z)} + 2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{z_R}\right)\right] \\ B_x = 0 \\ B_y = E_0 \frac{w_0}{w} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{w^2}\right) \sin\left[\omega_0 t - k_0 z - \eta_0 - \frac{k_0 r^2}{2R(z)} + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{z_R}\right)\right] \\ B_z = E_0 \left(\frac{w_0}{w}\right)^2 \frac{\gamma}{z_R} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{w^2}\right) \cos\left[\omega_0 t - k_0 z - \eta_0 - \frac{k_0 r^2}{2R(z)} + 2\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{z}{z_R}\right)\right] \\ (1) \end{cases}$$

式中, $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$, $R(z) = z + z_R^2/z$, E_0 表示场振幅, w_0 为光束的束腰, $w = w_0 \sqrt{1 + (z/z_R)^2}$ 为高斯光束的束 宽, $k_0 = \omega_0/c$ 为波数, $z_R = k_0 w_0^2/2$ 为瑞利长度。

电子受激光电磁场作用做螺旋运动^[17-19],这时, 粒子满足洛伦兹(Lorentz)方程和能量方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\gamma m \mathbf{v}) = -e(\mathbf{E} + \frac{1}{c}\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\gamma m c^2) = -e\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{E} \end{cases}$$
(2)

式中, γ 是相对论因子, 即 $\gamma = c(c^2 - v^2)^{-0.5}$, m 是电子 质量, v 是电子的速度, 且 $v^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2$, e 是电子 电量, E 为电场强度, B 为磁场强度。利用^[20]:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(\gamma \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v} \frac{\mathrm{d}\gamma}{\mathrm{d}t} + \gamma \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathbf{v}}{mc^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}(\gamma mc^2)}{\mathrm{d}t} + \gamma \frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} \quad (3)$$

并考虑到洛伦兹力对电子不做功,可以得到:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{v}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \Big[\frac{\boldsymbol{v}}{mc^2} (e\boldsymbol{E} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) - \frac{e\boldsymbol{E}}{m} - \frac{e}{cm} \boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{B} \Big] \quad (4)$$

为了方便计算,将(4)式写成运动方程分量式形式:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}v_x}{\mathrm{d}\hat{t}} = -\frac{e}{\hat{\gamma}m\omega_0c} [\hat{v}_y B_z - \hat{v}_z B_y + E_x - \hat{v}_x (\hat{v}_x E_x + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{v}_y}{\mathrm{d}\hat{t}} = \frac{e}{\hat{\gamma}m\omega_0c} [\hat{v}_x B_z + \hat{v}_y (\hat{v}_x E_x + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \end{cases}$$
(5)
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z}{\mathrm{d}\hat{t}} = -\frac{e}{\hat{\gamma}m\omega_0c} [\hat{v}_x B_y + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_x E_x + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{\gamma}m\omega_0c} [\hat{v}_x B_y + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_x E_x + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{\gamma}m\omega_0c} [\hat{v}_x B_y + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \\ \mathrm{d}\hat{v}_z = -\frac{e}{\hat{v}_z} [\hat{v}_z B_z + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_z E_z + \hat{v}_z E_z)]$$

便于编写程序进行计算,将速度的分量式与(5)式合 写成以下1阶微分方程组:

 $\begin{aligned} \frac{d\hat{x}}{d\hat{t}} &= \hat{v}_x, \frac{d\hat{y}}{d\hat{t}} = \hat{v}_y, \frac{d\hat{z}}{d\hat{t}} = \hat{v}_z, \frac{d\hat{v}_x}{d\hat{t}} = -\frac{e}{\hat{\gamma}m\omega_0c} [\hat{v}_y B_z - \hat{v}_z B_y + E_x - \hat{v}_x (\hat{v}_x E_x + \hat{v}_z E_z)], \frac{d\hat{v}_y}{d\hat{t}} &= \frac{e}{\hat{\gamma}m\omega_0c} [\hat{v}_x B_z + \hat{v}_y (\hat{v}_x E_x + \hat{v}_z E_z)], \frac{d\hat{v}_z}{d\hat{t}} = -\frac{e}{\hat{\gamma}m\omega_0c} [\hat{v}_x B_y + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_x E_x + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & 5 \pi E_3 + \hat{v}_y \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{e}{\hat{\gamma}m\omega_0c} [\hat{v}_x B_y + E_z - \hat{v}_z (\hat{v}_x E_x + \hat{v}_z E_z)] \end{aligned}$

子在激光传播方向的位置。 $\hat{\gamma} = (1 - \hat{v}^2)^{-0.5}, \hat{v}^2 = \hat{v}_x^2 + \hat{v}_y^2 + \hat{v}_z^2$ 。

为方便计算,取
$$a_0 = \frac{eE_0}{m\omega_0 c}, k_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{c}, (5)$$
式和(6)式

已引入了无量纲量: $\hat{x} = \frac{x}{k_0^{-1}}$, $\hat{y} = \frac{y}{k_0^{-1}}$, $\hat{z} = \frac{z}{k_0^{-1}}$, $\hat{v}_x = \frac{v_x}{c}$, $\hat{v}_y = \frac{v_y}{c}$, $\hat{v}_z = \frac{v_z}{c}$, $\hat{t} = \frac{t}{\omega_0^{-1}}$ 。利用4阶龙格-库塔^[21]法对 微分方程组(6)式进行数值计算,计算中取初始参量 $\hat{x} = 0$, $\hat{y} = 0$, $\hat{z} = 0$, $\hat{v}_x = 0$.1, $\hat{v}_y = 0$.1, $\hat{v}_z = 0$.1。由(6)式 计算得出电子的轴向速度模拟图(如图1所示)以及



Fig. 1 Electronic speed simulation

动轨迹(如图2所示)。从图1和图2可以看出,真空



Fig. 2 Motion electron's track

运中电子在激光场中的轨迹为明显的螺旋线,而且运动半径逐渐变大。由于电子不但受到洛伦兹力作用, 在光轴方向还受到电场力的作用,表现为对电子的加速,而且轴向速度随时间出现振荡,最后趋于一个稳定的速度值,由图1可以看出速度最大可达0.9c。

2 电子自发辐射能量谱

2.1 电子流密度的 Fourier 分量

以速度 v(t)运动的电子引起的流密度为^[13]:

 $j_0(\mathbf{r},t) = e\mathbf{v}(t)\delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}(t))$ (7) 式中, $\delta(\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}(t))$ 是狄拉克函数,而 $\mathbf{r}(t)$ 为电子的运动 轨道。将上式做傅里叶变换得:

$$j(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{2\pi} \int \frac{\exp\left[i(\omega t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r})\right] j_0(\mathbf{r}, t)}{(2\pi)^3} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{r} = e \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{v}(t) \exp\left[i(\omega t - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}(t))\right] \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(2\pi)^4}$$
(8)

2.2 电子辐射谱公式

下面计算远处观察者所接受到的辐射能量谱,由 谱能量公式^[13]得:

$$U_{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{k}) = 2(2\pi)^{6}R(\boldsymbol{k}) |\boldsymbol{e}_{\sigma^{*}}(\boldsymbol{k}) \cdot \boldsymbol{j}_{0}(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{k}), \boldsymbol{k})|^{2}$$
(9)

式中,波矢量 k 写成以下形式^[22]:

 $k = k(\sin\theta\cos\phi e_x + \sin\theta\sin\phi e_y + \cos\theta e_z)$ (10) θ 为 k 和 z 轴的夹角, ϕ 为 k 在 x-y 平面上的投影和 x 轴的夹角。 $e_{\sigma^*}(k)$ 是 σ 波模的极化方向单位模向量, 对于横波而言,它有两个独立的偏振部分 $e_{\sigma,1}$ 和 $e_{\sigma,2}$, 并且 k 与 $e_{\sigma,1}$, $e_{\sigma,2}$ 组成 3 维正交标价的基^[22],即得:

$$\begin{cases} e_{\sigma,1} = \sin\phi e_x - \cos\phi e_y \\ e_{\sigma,2} = \cos\theta \cos\phi e_x + \cos\theta \sin\phi e_y - \sin\theta e_z \end{cases}$$
(11)

函数 $R(\mathbf{k}) = \left[\frac{1}{\omega}\frac{\partial\omega^2 \varepsilon(\omega, \mathbf{k})}{\partial\omega}\Big|_{\omega=\omega_{\sigma}(\mathbf{k})}\right]^{-1}$,根据 $\varepsilon(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = \varepsilon_{ii}(\omega, \mathbf{k})e_{\sigma^*, i}(\mathbf{k})e_{\sigma, i}(\mathbf{k})$,有:

 $\varepsilon(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = \varepsilon_{\iota}(\omega, \mathbf{k})\delta_{ij}e_{\sigma^{*},\iota}(\mathbf{k})e_{\sigma,j}(\mathbf{k}) = \varepsilon_{\iota}(\omega, \mathbf{k}) (12)$ 式中, $\varepsilon_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{k})$ 是等离子体介电张量, $\varepsilon_{\iota}(\omega, \mathbf{k})$ 是横波 模介电张量^[24]。

再由电磁波在电介质中传播时的色散关系 $k^2 = \frac{\omega^2 \varepsilon_i}{c^2} \mathcal{D} \varepsilon_i = 1 - \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega^2} \mathcal{P} : \varepsilon(\omega, \mathbf{k}) = 1$ 。所以有: $R(\mathbf{k}) = \left[\frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega^2}{\partial \omega}\right] \qquad (13)$

为了书写方便,略去波模符号
$$\sigma$$
,将(13)式代人(9)式
可得.

$$U(\boldsymbol{k}) = (2\pi)^6 |\boldsymbol{e}(\boldsymbol{k}) \cdot \boldsymbol{j}_0[\boldsymbol{\omega}(\boldsymbol{k}), \boldsymbol{k}]|^2 \quad (14)$$

2.3 辐射谱计算

为了计算方便,对于 $k 与 e_1, e_2$ 组成 3 维正交的基,取最简单的情况: $\phi = 0, \theta = 0$ 。那么(10)式和(11) 式就变为:

$$\boldsymbol{k} = k\boldsymbol{e}_z \tag{15}$$

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{e}_1 = -\boldsymbol{e}, \\ \boldsymbol{e}_2 = \boldsymbol{e}_x \end{cases}$$
(16)

即 k 只有 z 分量,由(16)式和(8)式得到的:

$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{e}_{1} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{j}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}) = -\hat{v}_{y} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[i\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\hat{t} - \hat{z})] d\hat{t} \\ \boldsymbol{e}_{2} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{j}}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}) = \hat{v}_{x} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \exp[i\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}(\hat{t} - \hat{z})] d\hat{t} \end{cases}$$
(17)

令(17)式中两式分别为A₁,A₂。则:

$$\hat{U}(\hat{\omega}) = |A_1|^2 + |A_2|^2$$
(18)

同样,为方便编程和计算,(17)式和(18)式中的坐标 变量、速度变量、时间变量已分别用 $k_0^{-1}, c, \omega_0^{-1}$ 归一 化;频率、流密度、谱能量已分别用 ω_0, j_0, U_0 归一化, 即 $\hat{\omega} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}, \hat{j}(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{\hat{j}(\omega)}{j_0}, \hat{U}(\hat{\omega}) = \frac{U(\omega)}{U_0}, 其中 j_0 = \frac{e}{(2\pi)^4 \omega_0}, U_0 = \frac{(2\pi)^2 e}{\omega_0}, \forall (18)$ 式进行数值计算,得 到电子的辐射谱(如图 3 所示)。



结果表明:真空中电子在激光电磁场中的辐射为 加速辐射,在辐射谱分布图中,辐射谱能量随频率的增 大而减小,为复杂的指数谱。其辐射谱能量随频率增 大而下降的大体趋势与相关文献中的结论类似^[20]。

3 结 论

从洛伦兹方程和能量方程出发,研究了激光电 磁场对真空中电子的作用。与相关文献^[17]比较,文 中高斯激光场对电子有较好的加速效果,轴向速度 最大可达0.9c,电子在激光电磁场中的运动轨迹也 为螺旋线,但高斯激光电磁场的场分量不同,螺旋线 形状也不完全相同。计算运动的相对论电子产生的 流密度,得到了电子自发辐射能量以及它们的谱能 量分布图。

研究电子在激光电磁场中的运动以及自发辐射的 能量和谱分布为激光可控核聚变的高速发展奠定了 基础。

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