

等离子体中集体效应对韧致辐射的影响

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1980年10月31日收到; 1981年4月3日收到修改稿

提 要

Birmingham 和 Dawson 所导得的韧致辐射公式中丢掉了离子对场的屏蔽效应, 这样做是不合适的. 本文导得了包含离子场极化效应修正后的公式, 在很多情况下, 离子屏蔽效应能显著减少韧致辐射能量.

Birmingham, Dawson 等人用直观方法导得的包含集体效应的韧致辐射公式^[1]已被广为采用. 但是, 这个公式只计及了“包裹”着的电子与裸离子场的作用, 而没有考虑离子极化屏蔽对电子辐射的影响, 从而 Dawson 等所导得的辐射功率将明显不合理. 本文从动力学方程出发去导得这一辐射公式. 为避免复杂的 BBGKY 理论展开, 采用了试验粒子概念, 这时用相空间点粒子颗粒性表示初始分布函数后, 形式上的 Vlasov 方程就可得到含有粒子-粒子碰撞效应的解.

一、电偶极近似下的二级电流与场

设试验粒子在等离子体中扰动的电场 E 为一级小量, 动力学分布函数快速变化的涨落部分就可按 E 的幂次展开为

$$f_{\alpha}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t) = f_{\alpha}^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t) + f_{\alpha}^{(2)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t) + \dots, \quad (1)$$

$\alpha = i$ (离子), e (电子); t, \mathbf{r} 为时空坐标, \mathbf{v} 为粒子速度.

于是从形式上的 Vlasov 方程就可得到方程组

$$\frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{(1)}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla f_{\alpha}^{(1)} + \frac{e_{\alpha}}{m_{\alpha}} \mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{\alpha}}{\partial \mathbf{v}} = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{(2)}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla f_{\alpha}^{(2)} + \frac{e_{\alpha}}{m_{\alpha}} \left(\mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{(1)}}{\partial \mathbf{v}} - \left\langle \mathbf{E} \cdot \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}^{(1)}}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \right\rangle \right) = 0. \quad (3)$$

F_{α} 为缓变平均值部分的零级分布函数, $\int F_{\alpha} d^3v = 1$. $\langle \dots \rangle$ 为系综平均记号, m_{α}, e_{α} 分别为粒子质量和电荷. \mathbf{E} 满足

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = 4\pi \sum_{\alpha=i,e} n_{\alpha} e_{\alpha} \int f_{\alpha}^{(1)}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t) d^3v, \quad (4)$$

n_{α} 为粒子数密度.

为了求解(2)–(4)式, 引入试验粒子初始一级扰动分布

$$f_{\mathbf{k}}^{(1)}(\mathbf{v}, t=0) = \sum_{\substack{j \in \alpha \\ (\mathbf{k} \neq 0)}} \frac{1}{n_\alpha} \delta(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{j0}) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{j0}}, \quad (5)$$

其中 \mathbf{r}_{j0} 与 \mathbf{v}_{j0} 分别为第 j 个试验粒子的初始位置和速度, \mathbf{k} 为波矢.

对(2),(4)式作 Fourier-Laplace 变换求得解后,然后作 Laplace 逆反演便得一级分布和场

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\mathbf{k}}^{(1)}(\mathbf{v}, t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} ds \frac{e^{st}}{(s + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})} \left[\sum_{j \in \alpha} \frac{1}{n_\alpha} \delta(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{j0}) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{j0}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 4\pi i \frac{e_\alpha}{m_\alpha} \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{v}}}{k^2 \in (\mathbf{k}, s)} \sum_{a'} \sum_{j \in a'} e_{a'} \frac{e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{j0}}}{(s + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{j0})} \right] \\ &= \sum_{j \in \alpha} \frac{1}{n_\alpha} \delta(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{j0}) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{j0} + \mathbf{v}_{j0}t)} \\ &\quad + \frac{4\pi e_\alpha}{m_\alpha} \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k^2} \cdot \frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \sum_{a'} \sum_{j \in a'} e_{a'} \frac{e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{j0} + \mathbf{v}_{j0}t)}}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{j0})} \\ &\quad \times \frac{1}{\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{j0}) - i0_+}, \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{k}}(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} ds e^{st} \left[-4\pi i \sum_a n_a e_a \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k^2 \in (\mathbf{k}, s)} \sum_{j \in a} \frac{e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{j0}}}{n_a (s + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{j0})} \right] \\ &= -4\pi i \sum_a e_a \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k^2} \sum_{j \in a} \frac{e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{j0} + \mathbf{v}_{j0}t)}}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{j0})}. \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

(5),(6)式的最后表达式中已略去了纵波介质函数

$$\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, s) = 1 - i \sum_a \frac{\omega_{pa}^2}{k^2} \int \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{v}}}{s + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}} d^3v = 0 \quad (7')$$

极点的贡献,因为我们感兴趣的稳定等离子体中与这个极点有关项在 t 足够大时阻尼为零;而与自由流极点 $s = -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}$ 和 $s = -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{j0}$ 有关项中应用了关系式

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[\frac{1}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{j0})} - \frac{e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{j0})t}}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})} \right] \frac{1}{\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{j0})} \\ &\stackrel{t \text{ 大时}}{=} \frac{1}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{j0})} \cdot \frac{1}{[\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{j0}) - i0_+]}. \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

(7)' 式中 $\omega_{p\alpha}$ 为粒子 α 等离子体频率.

(6)式表明试验粒子与等离子体作用后,粒子本身已被“包裹”了极化云,发生了其它粒子对它的屏蔽,只有当 $\epsilon = 1$ 时才恢复真空特性;而(7)式显然是被极化云“包裹”起来的电子和离子场的叠加.对(6),(7)式作时间 Fourier 变换后,得 k 空间内电子的一级分布

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\mathbf{k}}^{(1)}(\mathbf{v}) &= 2\pi \sum_c \frac{1}{n_c} \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{c0}) \cdot e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{c0}} \left[\delta(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{c0}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{c0})} \cdot \frac{\omega_{pc}^2}{k^2} \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \frac{\partial F_c}{\partial \mathbf{v}}}{\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{c0}) - i0_+} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$-2\pi \sum_i \frac{z}{n_e} \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0}} \\ \times \frac{1}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{k^2} \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \frac{\partial F_e}{\partial \mathbf{v}}}{\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_{i0}) - i0_+}, \quad (9)$$

场为

$$\mathbf{E}_k = -4\pi i \sum_{a=i,e} e_a \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k^2} \sum_{j \in a} \frac{2\pi \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{j0})}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{j0})} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{j0}} \\ = 8\pi^2 i e \frac{\mathbf{k}}{k^2} [\epsilon_k^{(e)} + z\epsilon_k^{(ii)} + z\epsilon_k^{(ie)}], \quad (10)$$

其中 $k \equiv \{\mathbf{k}, \omega\}$, $k^2 \equiv |\mathbf{k}|^2$, ω 为圆频率, z 为离子电荷数,

$$\epsilon_k^{(e)} = \sum_e \frac{\delta(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0})}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0})} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e0}} \quad (11)$$

为“包裹”电子对场贡献;

$$\epsilon_k^{(ii)} = -\sum_i \left(1 - \frac{\chi_i(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \right) \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0}}, \quad (12)$$

$$\epsilon_k^{(ie)} = \sum_i \frac{\chi_e(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0}} \quad (13)$$

分别为裸离子与极化云中离子部分对场贡献以及离子极化云中电子对场贡献。

$$(12), (13) \text{ 式中 } \chi_\alpha(\mathbf{k}, -i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) = \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{k^2} \int \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \frac{\partial F_\alpha}{\partial \mathbf{v}}}{\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{v}_{i0} - \mathbf{v}) + i0_+}, \text{ 且} \\ \epsilon = 1 + \chi_e + \chi_i. \quad (14)$$

现在解方程(3)。因为初始粒子性只表现在一级扰动中,所以二级分布的初值为零,于是可直接利用 Fourier 方法得到二级分布函数 ($\alpha = e$)

$$f_{ek}^{(2)}(\mathbf{v}) = -\frac{e}{m_e} \int \frac{1}{i(\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})} \left[\mathbf{E}_{k_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f_{ek_2}^{(1)}}{\partial \mathbf{v}} - \left\langle \mathbf{E}_{k_1} \cdot \frac{\partial f_{ek_2}^{(1)}}{\partial \mathbf{v}} \right\rangle \right] \\ \times \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) \frac{d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2}{(2\pi)^4}. \quad (15)$$

这里 $\delta^4(k) \equiv \delta^3(\mathbf{k})\delta(\omega)$, $d^4 k \equiv d^3 k d\omega$ 。

现在就可写出电子-离子碰撞作用下电子辐射的二级电流,去掉对二级电流没有贡献的平均值 $\langle \dots \rangle$ 项,使得

$$\mathbf{j}_k^{(2)} = -\frac{2n_e e^3}{m_e} \int \frac{\mathbf{K}_1 \omega}{k_1^2 (\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})^2} [\epsilon_{k_1}^{(e)} + z\epsilon_{k_1}^{(ii)} + z\epsilon_{k_1}^{(ie)}] \\ \times f_{ek_2}^{(1)} \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) d^3 v \frac{d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2}{(2\pi)^2}, \quad (16)$$

式中 $\mathbf{K}_1 \omega \equiv \mathbf{k}_1 \omega - \mathbf{k} \times (\mathbf{k}_1 \times \mathbf{v})$, 这里 \mathbf{k}, ω 分别为辐射波的波矢与圆频率。在横波情况下 $(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})/\omega \ll 1$, 所以 $\mathbf{K}_1 \omega \approx \mathbf{k}_1 \omega$; 对于纵波,后者也近似成立。

再写

$$n_e \int f_{e k_2}^{(1)}(\mathbf{v}) d^3 v = 2\pi n_e (N_{k_2}^{(e)} + N_{k_2}^{(ei)}), \quad (17)$$

其中

$$n_e N_{k_2}^{(e)} = \sum_c \left(1 - \frac{\chi_c(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0})}{\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0})} \right) \delta(\omega_2 - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) e^{-i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e0}} \quad (18)$$

为裸电子与它的“包裹”电子云密度;

$$n_e N_{k_2}^{(ei)} = z \sum_i \frac{\chi_c(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})}{\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \delta(\omega_2 - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) e^{-i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0}} \quad (19)$$

为“包裹”离子的电子云密度.

于是(16)式就可写为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{j}_k^{(2)} = & -\frac{n_e e^3}{\pi m_e} \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2 \omega} (\varepsilon_{k_1}^{(e)} + z \varepsilon_{k_1}^{(ii)} + z \varepsilon_{k_1}^{(ie)}) (N_{k_2}^{(e)} \\ & + N_{k_2}^{(ei)}) \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$|\mathbf{k}_1|^{-1}, |\mathbf{k}_2|^{-1}$ 量级上接近电子-离子碰撞距离,所以在电偶极近似下辐射波波数 $|\mathbf{k}| \ll |\mathbf{k}_1|, |\mathbf{k}_2|$, 于是从下面计算中就可知道二级电流中除了“包裹”电子与净离子场(包括离子与离子云)作用项以外其余项均互相抵消.

首先计算电子-电子碰撞项

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2} N_{k_2}^{(e)} \varepsilon_{k_1}^{(e)} \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2 \\ & = \sum_{e'e''} \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2} \frac{\varepsilon_i(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \delta(\omega_1 - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e'0}) \delta(\omega_2 - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0})}{\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e'0})} \\ & \quad \times \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e'0} + \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e0})} d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2 \\ & = \sum_{e'e''} \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2} + \frac{\mathbf{k}_2}{k_2^2} \right) \frac{\delta^3(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e'0} - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e'0})}{\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e'0})} \\ & \quad \times e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e'0} + \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e0})} d^3 k_1 d^3 k_2. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

因为电子速度一般总远大于离子速度,上式中已作了如下近似:

$$\varepsilon_i(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) = 1 + \chi_i(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \approx 1.$$

偶极近似下, $\delta^3(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \approx \delta^3(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2)$, 所以

$$(21) \text{ 式} = 0. \quad (22)$$

(22)式表明一个“包裹”电子与另一个“包裹”电子相互作用产生的偶极辐射互相抵消,因而对二级电流没有贡献.

其次计算

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2} (z N_{k_2}^{(e)} \varepsilon_{k_1}^{(ie)} + N_{k_2}^{(ei)} \varepsilon_{k_1}^{(e)}) \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2 \\ & = \sum_{ie} \frac{z}{n_e} \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2} \left[\frac{\varepsilon_i(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \delta(\omega_2 - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \delta(\omega_1 - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \chi_c(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})}{\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \right. \\ & \quad \times e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0} + \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e0})} + \frac{\delta(\omega_1 - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \delta(\omega_2 - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \chi_c(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})}{\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \\ & \quad \left. \times e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e0} + \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0})} \right] \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

因为 $\epsilon_i(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \approx 1$, 并注意到 $\epsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}) = \epsilon(-\mathbf{k}_1, i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v})$, 在偶极近似下得

$$(23) \text{式} = \sum_{ic} \frac{z}{n_e} \left\{ \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2} \frac{\delta(\omega + \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_{e0} - \mathbf{v}_{i0})) \chi_c(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})}{\epsilon(-\mathbf{k}_1, i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} e^{-i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{i0} - \mathbf{r}_{e0})} d^3 k_1 \right. \\ \left. - \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_2}{k_2^2} \frac{\delta(\omega + \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_{e0} - \mathbf{v}_{i0})) \chi_c(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})}{\epsilon(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \right. \\ \left. \times e^{-i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{r}_{i0} - \mathbf{r}_{e0})} d^3 k_2 \right\} = 0.$$

上式的物理意义是“包裹”电子在屏蔽离子的电子云中产生的电流与屏蔽离子的电子云在“包裹”电子场中产生的电流互相抵消。

再次计算

$$z \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2} (N_{k_2}^{(ci)} \epsilon_{k_1}^{(ii)} + N_{k_2}^{(ci)} \epsilon_{k_1}^{(ic)}) \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2 \\ = - \sum_{ii'} \frac{z^2}{n_e} \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2} \frac{\chi_c(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \delta(\omega_1 - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i'0})}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i'0}) \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \delta(\omega_2 - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \\ \times e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i'0} + \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0})} \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2. \quad (24)$$

注意到 $\chi_c(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \approx \chi_c(\mathbf{k}_2, 0) = \chi_c(-\mathbf{k}_2, 0) = \chi_c(\mathbf{k}_1, 0)$ ——偶极近似,

$$(24) \text{式} = - \sum_{ii'} \frac{z^2}{2n_e} \int \left(\frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{k_1^2} + \frac{\mathbf{k}_2}{k_2^2} \right) \frac{\chi_c(\mathbf{k}_2, 0)}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i'0}) \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \\ \times \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i'0} - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \delta^3(\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2) \\ \times e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i'0} + \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0})} d^3 k_1 d^3 k_2 = 0.$$

这表明了屏蔽离子的电子云由于速度太小(离子速度)在“包裹”场中加速产生的辐射不重要。

最后在偶极近似下, 便得“包裹”电子与净离子场相互作用下产生的二级电流

$$\mathbf{j}_k^{(2)} = \frac{4\pi z e^3}{m_e} \sum_{ic} \int \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\omega k_1^2} \frac{\epsilon_c(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \delta(\omega_1 - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \delta(\omega_2 - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e1})}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0})} \\ \times \delta^4(k - k_1 - k_2) e^{-i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0} + \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e0})} \frac{d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2}{(2\pi)^2}. \quad (25)$$

二、电偶极近似下的韧致能量辐射率

单位体积内电子韧致能量辐射率应等于等离子体中涨落场对电子单位体积内所作功率, 即

$$P(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\langle \mathbf{j}(\mathbf{r}, t) \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) \rangle \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \left\langle \sum_{\sigma} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma} \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{k}'}^{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{j}_{\mathbf{k}'}^* \right\rangle e^{i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}') \cdot \mathbf{r} - i(\omega-\omega')t} \frac{d^4 k d^4 k'}{(2\pi)^8} + \text{c.c.} \quad (26)$$

这里电场已写为

$$\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{k}} = \sum_{\sigma} \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma} E_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma}. \quad (27)$$

σ 为纵波 (l) 和横波 (t) 标志, 对横波尚需进行两个偏振方向求和. \mathbf{e}_k^σ 为单位偏振矢量, $\mathbf{e}_k^l = \mathbf{k}/|\mathbf{k}|$. 由电磁场方程可以得到关系式

$$\mathbf{E}_k^\sigma = -\frac{4\pi i}{\omega \epsilon_k^\sigma} \mathbf{j}_k. \quad (28)$$

这里

$$\epsilon_k^\sigma(\mathbf{k}, -i\omega) = \begin{cases} \epsilon(\mathbf{k}, -i\omega) & (\text{对 } \sigma = l), \\ 1 - \frac{c^2 k^2}{\omega^2} - \sum_a \frac{\omega_{pa}^2}{\omega^2} \\ + \sum_a \frac{\omega_{pa}^2}{\omega^2} \int \frac{(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{e}_k^t)^2 \mathbf{k} \cdot \frac{\partial F_a}{\partial \mathbf{v}} d^3 v}{\omega - \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v}} & (\text{对 } \sigma = t). \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

这样, 以二级电流(25)式代入(26)式后得

$$\begin{aligned} P_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) &= 2\pi i \frac{z^2 e^\sigma}{\pi^2 m_e^2} \left\langle \sum_{ie} \sum_{i'e'} \right. \\ &\times \int \frac{(\mathbf{e}_k^\sigma \cdot \mathbf{k}_1)(\mathbf{e}_k^\sigma \cdot \mathbf{k}_2) \delta(\omega_1 - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \delta(\omega_1' - \mathbf{k}_1' \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i'0}) \delta(\omega_2 - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \delta(\omega_2' - \mathbf{k}_2' \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e'0})}{\omega^2 \omega' \epsilon_k^\sigma k_1^2 k_2^2 \epsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e0}) \epsilon^*(\mathbf{k}_2', -i\mathbf{k}_2' \cdot \mathbf{v}_{e'0})} \\ &\times \frac{\epsilon_e(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \epsilon_e^*(\mathbf{k}_1', -i\mathbf{k}_1' \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i'0})}{\epsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i0}) \epsilon^*(\mathbf{k}_1', -i\mathbf{k}_1' \cdot \mathbf{v}_{i'0})} \exp[-i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0} - \mathbf{k}_1' \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i'0} + \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e0} \\ &- \mathbf{k}_2' \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e'0}) + i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \cdot \mathbf{r} - i(\omega - \omega')t] \rangle \\ &\times \delta^4(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \delta^4(\mathbf{k}' - \mathbf{k}_1' - \mathbf{k}_2') \frac{d^4 k d^4 k' d^4 k_1 d^4 k_2 d^4 k_1' d^4 k_2'}{(2\pi)^8} + \text{c. c.} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

应用熟知的系综平均关系式

$$\left\langle \sum_{ie} \dots \right\rangle = n_e n_i \int \dots F_i(\mathbf{v}_{i0}) F_e(\mathbf{v}_{e0}) d^3 r_{e0} d^3 r_{i0} d^3 v_{e0} d^3 v_{i0}, \quad (31)$$

及设 ii' 或 ee' 各自无关联

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \exp[-i(\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i0} - \mathbf{k}_1' \cdot \mathbf{r}_{i'0}) - i(\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e0} - \mathbf{k}_2' \cdot \mathbf{r}_{e'0})] d^3 r_{i0} d^3 r_{e0} \\ &= (2\pi)^6 \delta^3(\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_1') \delta^3(\mathbf{k}_2 - \mathbf{k}_2') \delta_{ii'} \delta_{ee'}, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} P_\sigma(\mathbf{r}, t) &= 4i \frac{z^2 e^6}{m_e^2} n_e n_i \\ &\times \int \frac{(\mathbf{e}_k^\sigma \cdot \mathbf{k}_1)^2 F_e(\mathbf{v}_e) F_i(\mathbf{v}_i) |\epsilon_e(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2}{\omega^3 \epsilon_k^\sigma k_1^4 |\epsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_e)|^2 |\epsilon(\mathbf{k}_1, -i\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2} \delta^3(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2) \\ &\times \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_e) \frac{d^3 k d\omega d^3 k_1 d^3 k_2 d^3 v_e d^3 v_i}{(2\pi)^3} + \text{c. c.} \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

注意到关系式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{i}{\epsilon_k^\sigma} + \text{c. c.} &= 2\text{Im} \frac{1}{\text{Re} \epsilon_k^\sigma - i\text{Im} \epsilon_k^\sigma} \\ &= 2\pi \left[\delta(\omega - \omega_k^\sigma) \left| \frac{\partial \text{Re} \epsilon_k^\sigma}{\partial \omega} \right|_{\omega=\omega_k^\sigma}^{-1} + \delta(\omega + \omega_k^\sigma) \left| \frac{\partial \text{Re} \epsilon_k^\sigma}{\partial \omega} \right|_{\omega=-\omega_k^\sigma}^{-1} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

这里特征频率 $\omega_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma}$ 为 $\text{Re}\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma} = 0$ 的解;并考虑到

$$(\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{k}_2)^2 = \begin{cases} k_2^2 \cos^2 \theta & (\sigma = l), \\ \frac{1}{2} k_2^2 \sin^2 \theta & (\sigma = t). \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

这里 θ 为 \mathbf{k}_2 与 \mathbf{k} 的夹角.

于是(34),(35)式代入(33)式后得

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\sigma}(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \frac{8z^2 c^6}{3\pi m_e^2} n_e n_i \int_0^{\infty} d|\mathbf{k}| k^2 \left| \frac{\partial \text{Re}\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma}}{\partial \omega_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma}} \right|^{-1} \\ &\times \frac{\delta(\omega - \omega_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma}) \delta(\omega - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_e) F_e(\mathbf{v}_e) F_i(\mathbf{v}_i) |\epsilon_e(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2}{\omega^3 k_2^2 |\epsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_e)|^2 |\epsilon(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2} \\ &\times d\omega d^3 k_2 d^3 v_e d^3 v_i. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

这里

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma} &= \begin{cases} \sqrt{c^2 k^2 + \omega_{pe}^2} & (\sigma = t), \\ \sqrt{\omega_{pe}^2 + 3k^2 V_e^2} & (\sigma = l) \end{cases} \quad \text{及} \\ \left| \frac{\partial \text{Re}\epsilon_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma}}{\partial \omega_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma}} \right| &\approx \frac{2}{|\omega_{\mathbf{k}}^{\sigma}|}. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

V_e^2 为对称分布函数的电子速度平方平均值, c 为光速.

对(36)式进行 $d|\mathbf{k}|$ 积分后, 最后得到单位体积单位频率的韧致能量辐射功率谱为

$$\begin{aligned} P(\omega, \mathbf{r}, t) &= \frac{4z^2 c^6}{3\pi m_e^2} n_e n_i \left(\frac{3^{3/2} V_e^3 \omega}{2(c^3 \omega)^{-1}} \right)^{-1} \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_{pe}^2} \int F_e(\mathbf{v}_e) F_i(\mathbf{v}_i) \\ &\times \frac{\delta(\omega - \mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_e) |\epsilon_e(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2}{k_2^2 |\epsilon(\mathbf{k}_2, -i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_e)|^2 |\epsilon(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2} d^3 k_2 d^3 v_e d^3 v_i. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

(38)式中上面项为纵波功率谱, 下面项为横波功率谱(已对两个偏振方向求和), $\omega \equiv \omega_{\mathbf{k}}$.

我们见到, 考虑了离子极化云对离子场的屏蔽效应后, (38)式中出现了

$$\frac{|\epsilon_e(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2}{|\epsilon(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2}$$

因子. 而在 Birmingham, Dawson 等的文章中^[4]这个因子为 1.

下面我们对 F_e, F_i 为 Maxwellian 热动平衡分布的特殊情况进行一些讨论. 首先可以看到, 在真空情况下 $\epsilon = \epsilon_e = 1$, 这时从(33)式出发利用(34),(35)式, 经过简单运算并对 \mathbf{k}_2 的积分限切断后很易退化到文献[2]中 $\omega \ll (m_e v^3)/ze^2$ 时的结果.

现在讨论离子屏蔽因子 $\eta = \frac{|\epsilon_e(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2}{|\epsilon(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i)|^2}$. 因为

$$\epsilon_e(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i) \approx \epsilon_e(-\mathbf{k}_2, 0) = 1 + \frac{1}{k_2^2 \lambda_e^2}, \quad \lambda_a = \left(\frac{T_a}{4\pi n_a e_a^2} \right)^{1/2}$$

为粒子 $a = e, i$ 的 Debye 长度, 其中温度 T_a 以能量为单位.

$$\epsilon(-\mathbf{k}_2, i\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_i) = 1 + \frac{1}{k_2^2 \lambda_e^2} + \frac{1}{k_2^2 \lambda_i^2} W(x_i),$$

$$W(x_i) = 1 - 2x_i e^{-x_i^2} \int_0^{x_i} e^{-x^2} dx + i\sqrt{\pi} x_i e^{-x_i^2},$$

$$x_i = \frac{v_i}{v_{T_i}}, \quad v_{T_\alpha} = \left(\frac{2T_\alpha}{m_\alpha} \right)^{1/2} \text{ 为热速度, 这时 } V_e^2 = v_{T_e}^2.$$

这样, 对氢等离子体, 因子

$$\eta(\mathbf{k}_2) = (1 + k_2^2 \lambda_e^2)^2 \left[\left(1 + k_2^2 \lambda_e^2 + \frac{T_e}{T_i} \operatorname{Re} W \right)^2 + \left(\frac{T_e}{T_i} \operatorname{Im} W \right)^2 \right]^{-1}.$$

$W(x_i)$ 变化规律见色散函数表^[3]. 显然在 $T_e \gg T_i$ 时, 除了 $|\mathbf{k}_2| \lambda_e \gg 1$, 且 $k_2^2 \lambda_e^2 \gg \frac{T_e}{T_i} |W|$ 外, $\eta(\mathbf{k}_2)$ 可以远小于 1.

附记 本工作主要部分于 1976 年完成, 曾得到于敏同志的指导.

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THE COLLECTIVE EFFECTS ON THE BREMSSTRAHLUNG IN PLASMA

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that, in the bremsstrahlung formula derived by Birmingham and Dawson, the screening effects of ions on the fields were discarded. It is unapt to do so. In this paper a corrected formula, including the polarization effects of ionic fields, is derived. In many cases, the screening effects of ions can considerably reduce the energy of the bremsstrahlung.

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