

# 均匀与非均匀等离子体中的 受激散射与谐波

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## 提 要

本文首先从 Vlasov 方程出发,推广文献[10]结果,求得适用于均匀与非均匀等离子体的电子、离子与电磁辐射间的耦合方程。然后在求解这些耦合方程的基础上分析激光等离子体中产生受激散射及谐波的机制,计算了其阈值与增率。

## 一、引 言

由激光与等离子体相互作用所产生的受激散射与光谐波,已有不少实验与理论研究<sup>[1-4]</sup>,因为它与等离子体对激光的吸收及加热有密切关系<sup>[5-10]</sup>。由于等离子体的不均匀及方程的非线性,使问题变得很复杂。文献[6, 9, 11]对非均匀等离子体的讨论,或者基本上以均匀等离子体的耦合方程为依据,或者唯象地引进耦合方程。本文首先从 Vlasov 方程出发,推广文献[10]结果,严格导出电子、离子与电磁辐射间的耦合方程,使之适用于非均匀等离子体,并包含了电磁力即非线性力的作用。在此基础上,研究了均匀等离子体产生散射与谐波的阈值与增率;求解了非均匀等离子体产生的散射与谐波的阈值与增率;联系到激光等离子体的谐波实验,分析了谐波发生的机制。

## 二、推广电子、离子与电磁辐射间的耦合方程

文献[10]导得耦合方程组,是假定等离子体为均匀,并略去 Lorentz 电磁力,当考虑这一项后,电子的 Vlasov 方程可写为

$$\left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_e \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \frac{e}{m_e} \left( \mathbf{E} - \nabla \phi + \frac{\mathbf{v}_e \times \mathbf{B}}{c} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_e} \right] f_e = 0, \\ \nabla^2 \phi = -4\pi e (\int f_e d^3v - \int z f_i d^3v). \quad (1)$$

这里  $f_e$  为电子的分布函数,  $f_{e1}$  为偏离平衡的分布部分,  $f_{e0}$  为平衡分布部份,  $f_e = f_{e0} + f_{e1}$ ,

$$f_{e0} = n_{e0} (2\pi u_{e0}^2)^{-3/2} \exp(-u^2/2u_{e0}^2), \\ u_{e0}^2 = kT_e/m_e, \quad n_{e0} = n_{e0}(r). \quad (2)$$

对离子有同样的表式(2),只是将脚标“e”改为“i”.

(1) 式中  $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{E}^{(0)} + \mathbf{E}^{(1)}$ ,  $\mathbf{E}^{(0)}$  为入射光的电场,  $\mathbf{E}^{(1)}$  为散射光电场, 当  $v_e/c \ll 1$  时, 有  $|\mathbf{E}| \gg |(\mathbf{v}_e \times \mathbf{B})/c|$ ,  $|\nabla\phi|$  为感生电场(纵场)  $|E| \gg |\nabla\phi|$ , 故相对于  $\mathbf{E}^{(0)} \cdot \frac{\partial f_{e1}}{\partial \mathbf{v}_e}$  来说,  $(\mathbf{E}^{(1)} - \nabla\phi + \frac{\mathbf{v}_e \times \mathbf{B}}{c}) \cdot \frac{\partial f_{e1}}{\partial \mathbf{v}_e}$  为二级小量可略去. 又由下面即将证明的(4)式,

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_e \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_e} \right) \mathbf{u} = 0.$$

于是将(2)式代入(1)式后,经简单计算便得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_e \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_e} \right) f_{e1} \\ & + \left[ \frac{e}{m_e} \left( \mathbf{E}^{(1)} - \nabla\phi + \frac{\mathbf{v}_e \times \mathbf{B}}{c} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_e} + \mathbf{v}_e \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right] f_{e0} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

现在我们考虑这样一些电子密度起伏,其波矢  $\mathbf{k}$  在  $\mathbf{E}_0$  方向上的分量为常数  $k_{\parallel}$ ,  $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{E}_0 = k_{\parallel} E_0$ <sup>[9,10]</sup>. 令

$$\begin{aligned} f_{e1} &= F_e(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{u}, t) \exp\left(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt\right), \\ \mathbf{E}^{(0)} &= \mathbf{E}_0 \cos(\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \omega_0 t), \\ \mathbf{u} &= \mathbf{v}_e - \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt \left/ \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{v}_e \cdot \mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0}\right)\right. \\ &= \mathbf{v}_e - \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt \left/ \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0}\right)\right., \\ &\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_e \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_e} \right) \mathbf{u} = 0, \\ &\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_e \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \right) f_{e1} = \left\{ \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_e \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} - i\mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \cdot \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{v}_e \cdot \mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0}\right) \right] F_e \right\} \exp\left(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt\right). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

由于  $\mathbf{E}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}_0 = 0$ , 故有  $\mathbf{v}_e \cdot \mathbf{k}_0 = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{k}_0$ . 当  $(\mathbf{v}_e \cdot \mathbf{k}_0)/\omega_0$  较小时,由(4)式得

$$\mathbf{v}_e \approx \mathbf{u} + \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt, \quad \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{v}_e} \approx \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}.$$

又注意到

$$\frac{\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B}}{c} \cdot \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} = -\frac{\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{B}}{c} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{u}}{u_{e0}^2} f_{e0} = 0,$$

故(3)式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_e \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} + \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{v}_e} \right) f_{e1} \\ & + \frac{e}{m_e} \left( \mathbf{E}^{(1)} - \nabla\phi + \frac{\int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt \times \mathbf{B}}{c} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{v}_e \cdot \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

现今

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_c(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{u}, t) &= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} F_{c\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{u}, t) \exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}), \\
 \mathbf{E}^{(1)} + \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt \times \mathbf{B}/c &= \mathcal{E}_c \exp\left(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt\right), \\
 \phi &= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{4\pi e}{k^2} \{n_{c\mathbf{k}}(t)e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} - zN_{i\mathbf{k}}(t)e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}}\} \exp\left(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt\right) \\
 &= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (\phi_{c\mathbf{k}} + \Phi_{i\mathbf{k}}) \exp\left(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt - i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}\right), \tag{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{i\mathbf{k}}(t) = n_{i\mathbf{k}}(t) \exp\left(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \int \left(\frac{1}{m_e} + \frac{z}{m_i}\right) e\mathbf{E}^{(0)} dt dt\right),$$

$$\phi_{c\mathbf{k}} = \frac{4\pi e}{k^2} n_{c\mathbf{k}}, \quad \Phi_{i\mathbf{k}} = \frac{-4\pi z e}{k^2} N_{c\mathbf{k}},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla\phi &= \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left\{ \left(-i\mathbf{k} + \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt\right) \phi_{c\mathbf{k}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(-i\mathbf{k} - \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{ze\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_i} dt\right) \Phi_{i\mathbf{k}} \right\} \\
 &\quad \times \exp\left(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt - i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}\right). \tag{7}
 \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\beta_c = \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt, \quad \beta_i = \int \frac{ze\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_i} dt,$$

则由(4)–(7)式得(5)式为

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \left(\mathbf{u} - 2\beta_c \frac{\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{u}}{\omega_0}\right)\right) F_{c\mathbf{k}} + \sum_{\mathbf{k}'} \frac{e}{m_e} \left[ \mathcal{E}_{c, \mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}'} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(-i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}') + \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} (\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}') \cdot \beta_c\right) \phi_{c, \mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}'} + \left(-i(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}') \right. \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \left. - \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0 z}{\omega_0} (\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}') \cdot \beta_i\right) \Phi_{i, \mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}'} \right] \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}\right)_{\mathbf{k}'} \\
 &\quad + (\mathbf{u} + \beta_c) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial f_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}\right)_{\mathbf{k}} \exp\left(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt\right) = 0, \tag{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\frac{\partial f_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}\right)_{\mathbf{k}'} &= \int \left(\frac{\partial f_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}\right) e^{i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \mathbf{r}} d^3r, \\
 \left(\frac{\partial f_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}\right)_{\mathbf{k}} &= \int \left(\frac{\partial f_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}\right) e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} d^3r.
 \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\frac{\partial f_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \simeq \frac{\partial n_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{r}} (2\pi u_{c0}^2)^{-3/2} \exp(-u^2/2u_{c0}^2),$$

设  $n_{c0}$  为线性密度梯度分布, 则  $\frac{\partial n_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}$  为常数. 由上式得

$$\left(\frac{\partial f_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}\right)_{\mathbf{k}} = 0, \quad \text{当 } \mathbf{k} \neq 0.$$

下面就是讨论  $\mathbf{k} \approx 0$  情况下的起伏,故不计  $\left(\frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{r}}\right)_{\mathbf{k}}$  项的影响.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \left(\frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}\right)_{\mathbf{k}'} \exp\left[-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \left(\mathbf{u} - 2\beta_c \frac{\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{u}}{\omega_0}\right)(t-t')\right] d^3u \\ & \simeq \int \left(\frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}}\right)_{\mathbf{k}'} \exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{u}(t-t')) d^3u \\ & = i\mathbf{k} n_{e0\mathbf{k}'}(t-t') \exp(-k^2 u_{e0}^2 (t-t')^2 / 2) \end{aligned}$$

以及

$$\frac{(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \cdot \mathbf{k}}{(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')^2} = 1 + \frac{(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \cdot \mathbf{k}'}{(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')^2}. \quad (9)$$

于是由(7)–(9)式得

$$F_{c\mathbf{k}} = - \int_{-\infty}^t \exp[-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{u}(t-t')] \Sigma_{\mathbf{k}'} dt', \quad (10)$$

$\Sigma_{\mathbf{k}'}$  表示(8)式中左端的求和项.

$$\begin{aligned} n_{c\mathbf{k}}(t) &= \int F_{c\mathbf{k}}(u, t) d^3u = - \int_0^{\infty} \tau \exp(-k^2 u_{e0}^2 \tau^2 / 2) \\ & \times \omega_{pe\mathbf{k}'}^2 \left\{ \frac{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{c\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}'}}{4\pi e} + \left(1 + i\mathbf{k}' \cdot \frac{-i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')}{(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')^2}\right) \right. \\ & \times [n_{c\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}'}(t-\tau) - zN_{i\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}'}(t-\tau)] \\ & - \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}}{\omega_0} \cdot \frac{i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \cdot \beta_c}{(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')^2} n_{c\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}'}(t-\tau) \\ & \left. - \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}}{\omega_0} \cdot \frac{i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}') \cdot \beta_i}{(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k}')^2} zN_{i\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}'}(t-\tau) \right\} d\tau. \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

现定义  $\tilde{n}_e, \tilde{n}_i$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{pe}^2 \tilde{n}_e &= \left\{ \omega_{pe}^2 n_e + \nabla \omega_{pe}^2 \cdot \nabla (\nabla^{-2} n_e) - \omega_{pe}^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \cdot \nabla (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} n_e) \cdot \beta_c) \right. \\ & \left. - \nabla \omega_{pe}^2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \nabla (\nabla^{-2} n_e) \cdot \beta_e \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{pe}^2 \tilde{N}_i &= \left\{ \omega_{pe}^2 N_i + \nabla \omega_{pe}^2 \cdot \nabla (\nabla^{-2} N_i) + \omega_{pe}^2 \nabla \cdot \mathcal{E}_i / 4\pi e - \omega_{pe}^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \cdot \nabla \right. \\ & \left. (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} N_i) \cdot \beta_i) - \nabla \omega_{pe}^2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \nabla (\nabla^{-2} N_i) \cdot \beta_i \right\}, \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

式中  $\nabla^{-2}$  为  $\nabla^2$  的逆运算  $\nabla^2 \nabla^{-2} = 1$ , 这样 (11) 式可写为(下面为书写方便起见,将脚标上的“ $\mathbf{k}$ ”写为“ $k$ ”)

$$n_{ek}(t) = - \int_0^{\infty} \tau \exp\left(-k^2 u_{e0}^2 \frac{\tau^2}{2}\right) \{(\omega_{pe}^2 \tilde{n}_e)_k - z(\omega_{pe}^2 \tilde{N}_i)_k\} d\tau. \quad (13)$$

参照文献[10]方法,可得出非均匀情况下电子等离子体的振荡方程为

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} n_{ek} + \left( \left( v_e \frac{d}{dt} + \omega_{ek}^2 \right) \tilde{n}_e \right)_k = -e_e z (\omega_{pe}^2 (\tilde{N}_i - \tilde{n}_i))_k, \quad (14)$$

离子声波的振荡方程为

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} z n_{ik} + \left( \left( v_i \frac{d}{dt} + \omega_{ki}^2 \right) z \tilde{n}_i \right)_k = -\epsilon_{iz} (\omega_{pi}^2 (\tilde{N}_e - \tilde{n}_e))_k \quad (15)$$

应用(12)式,(14)和(15)式还可以写为

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2}{dt^2} n_e + v_e \frac{d}{dt} n_e + \omega_{ke}^2 n_e + \nabla \omega_{pe}^2 \cdot \nabla (\nabla^{-2} n_e) \\ & - \omega_{pe}^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \cdot \nabla (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} n_e) \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_e) - \nabla \omega_{pe}^2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} n_e) \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_e) \\ & = z \omega_{pe}^2 \left[ \exp \left( i \left( \frac{ze}{m_i} + \frac{e}{m_e} \right) \int \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{E} dt \right) - 1 \right] n_i \\ & + \frac{z \omega_{pe}^2}{4\pi e} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_e - \omega_{pe}^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \cdot \nabla (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} z N_i) \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_i) \\ & - \nabla \omega_{pe}^2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} z N_i) \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_i), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d^2}{dt^2} z n_i + v_i \frac{d}{dt} z n_i + \omega_{ki}^2 z n_i + \nabla \omega_{pi}^2 \cdot \nabla (\nabla^{-2} z n_i) \\ & - \omega_{pi}^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \cdot \nabla (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} z n_i) \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_i) - \nabla \omega_{pi}^2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} z n_i) \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_i) \\ & = \omega_{pi}^2 \left[ \exp \left( -i \left( \frac{ze}{m_i} + \frac{e}{m_e} \right) \int \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{E} dt \right) - 1 \right] n_e \\ & + \frac{\omega_{pi}^2}{4\pi e} \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\mathcal{E}}_i - \omega_{pi}^2 \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} \cdot \nabla (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} N_e) \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_e) \\ & - \nabla \omega_{pi}^2 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} (\nabla (\nabla^{-2} N_e) \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_e). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

(16),(17)式是相似的,我们研究一下(16)式各项的物理意义,由于  $\beta_i \ll \beta_e$ , 故(16)式右端最后两项可略去不计,左端第五、六项则是  $k_0 \neq 0$  的影响,左端第四项为密度梯度的影响,现就均匀等离子体情况,又略去右端离子起伏项的影响,则有

$$\left[ \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + v_e \frac{d}{dt} + \omega_{ke}^2 - \omega_{pe}^2 \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_e \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}_0}{k^2 \omega_0} \right] n_{ek} = 0. \quad (18)$$

含  $\mathbf{k}_0$  的项将  $n_{ek,\omega}$ ,  $n_{ek,\omega-\omega_0}$  项耦合起来.

$$\begin{aligned} & (-\omega^2 - i\omega v_e + \omega_{ke}^2) n_{ek,\omega} - \omega_{pe}^2 \frac{e \mathbf{E}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}_0}{i m_e \omega_0 k^2} \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} n_{ek,\omega-\omega_0} = 0, \\ & (-(\omega - \omega_0)^2 - i(\omega - \omega_0) v_e + \omega_{ke}^2) n_{ek,\omega-\omega_0} - \omega_{pe}^2 \frac{e \mathbf{E}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}}{i m_e \omega_0^2 k^2} \frac{\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k}_0}{\omega_0} n_{ek,\omega} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

特征方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & (\omega^2 + i v_e \omega - \omega_{ke}^2) ((\omega - \omega_0)^2 + i v_e (\omega - \omega_0) - \omega_{ke}^2) + \alpha^2 \omega_{pe}^2 = 0, \\ & \alpha = \frac{\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}}{k^2} \frac{e E_0 k_{||}}{m_e \omega_0^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

当等离子体的振荡频率与激光拍频  $\omega_0 - \omega$  近乎相等时,便得  $2\omega \simeq \omega_0$  激发<sup>[19]</sup>,这时(19)式为

$$\omega^2 + i(v_e - \alpha \omega_{pe}) \omega - \omega_{ke}^2 = 0. \quad (21)$$

不稳定性条件为  $\alpha\omega_{pe} > \nu_e$ , 令  $k_0 = \omega_0/c$ , 则得阈值强度

$$I = \frac{cE_0^2}{4\pi} \geq 0.01 \times \left(\frac{\nu_e}{\omega_{ke}}\right)^2 n.$$

将  $\left(\frac{\nu_e}{\omega_{ke}}\right)$  取为  $1/50^{[20]}$ ,  $n$  取为  $10^{21}$ , 则  $I \geq 0.4 \times 10^{16} \text{W/cm}^2$ .

(16), (17) 式为电子离子的起伏方程. 此外, 还要加上电磁波的传播方程<sup>[21]</sup>

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \left[ \epsilon \mathbf{E} - i \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{J} \right] = 0, \quad (22)$$

式中  $\mathbf{J}$  为电流矢量,  $\epsilon$  为介电常数,

$$\epsilon = 1 - \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega^2} - i \frac{\nu_{eff}}{\omega}.$$

在附录中给出按分布函数计算  $\mathbf{J}$  的推导, 经过一些简化后可得

$$\mathbf{J} = -n_e e \boldsymbol{\beta}_e + z n_i e \boldsymbol{\beta}_i. \quad (23)$$

(16), (17), (22) 式就是我们研究激光与等离子体相互作用的基本方程, 当研究等离子体的参量不稳时用的是(16), (17)式; 当研究布里散射时, 用的是(17), (22)式; 当研究 Raman 散射时用的是(16), (22)式. 这些方程所表现的物理过程虽不一样, 但数学形式是一样的. 可用同一方式求解, (16), (17)式中包括了文献中已讨论过的表现非线性电磁相互作用项  $(\nabla \cdot \mathcal{E})/4\pi e$ , 也包括文献中尚未讨论过的表现等离子体密度梯度项, 当密度梯度很大时, 这些项是会表现其影响的. 为了简化讨论, 下面略去  $k_0 \neq 0$  及  $\nabla\omega_p^2 \neq 0$  的项的影响.

### 1. 参量不稳

参考文献[10]并略去  $(\nabla \cdot \mathcal{E})/4\pi e$  项及高阶项  $\theta_n E_{k, \omega+n\omega_0}$  有如下耦合方程:

$$\begin{aligned} (-\omega^2 - i\nu_e\omega + \omega_{ke}^2)n_{ek, \omega} &= \theta_1 n_{ik, \omega+\omega_0} + \theta_{-1} n_{ik, \omega-\omega_0}, \\ (-\omega^2 - i\nu_i\omega + \omega_{ki}^2)n_{ik, \omega} &= \bar{\theta}_1 n_{ek, \omega+\omega_0} + \bar{\theta}_{-1} n_{ek, \omega-\omega_0}, \\ \theta_1 = -\theta_{-1} = \omega_{pe}^2 \mu, \quad \bar{\theta}_1 = -\bar{\theta}_{-1} = \omega_{pi}^2 \mu, \quad \mu &= \left(\frac{ze}{m_i} + \frac{e}{m_e}\right) \frac{E_0 k_{||}}{\omega_0^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

### 2. Raman 散射(包括谐波)

略去电子离子间的相互作用, 经过一些计算, 则(16), (22)式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} (-\omega^2 - i\nu_e\omega + \omega_{ke}^2)n_{ek, \omega} &= \theta_1 E_{k, \omega+\omega_0} + \theta_{-1} E_{k, \omega-\omega_0}, \\ (-\omega^2 - i\nu_e\omega + \omega_{ke}^2)E_{k, \omega} &= \bar{\theta}_1 n_{ek, \omega+\omega_0} + \bar{\theta}_{-1} n_{ek, \omega-\omega_0}, \\ \omega_{ke}^2 &= \omega_{pe}^2 + c^2 k^2, \quad \omega_{ki}^2 = \omega_{pi}^2 + 3\nu^2 k^2, \quad \nu_e = \nu_{eff}, \\ \theta_1 &= \frac{-k^2 \omega_{pe}^2 E_0}{4\pi m_e \omega_0 (\omega + \omega_0)}, \quad \theta_{-1} = \frac{-k^2 \omega_{pe}^2 E_0}{4\pi m_e \omega_0 (\omega - \omega_0)}, \\ \bar{\theta}_1 &= +\bar{\theta}_{-1} = -\omega_{pe}^2 \frac{E_0}{N_0}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

为便于分析, 采用  $\tilde{E}_{k, \omega} = E_{k, \omega}/\omega$ , 并取如下近似:

$$\omega(-\omega^2 - i\nu_e\omega + \omega_{ke}^2)\tilde{E}_{k, \omega} \simeq \omega_{ke}(-\omega^2 - i\nu_e\omega + \omega_{ke}^2)\tilde{E}_{k, \omega},$$

于是(25)式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} (-\omega^2 - i\nu_e\omega + \omega_{ke}^2)n_{ek,\omega} &= \theta_1\tilde{E}_{k,\omega+\omega_0} + \theta_{-1}\tilde{E}_{k,\omega-\omega_0}, \\ (-\omega^2 - i\nu_E\omega + \omega_{kE}^2)\tilde{E}_{k,\omega} &= \bar{\theta}_1n_{ek,\omega+\omega_0} + \bar{\theta}_{-1}n_{ek,\omega-\omega_0}, \\ \theta_1 = \theta_{-1} &= \frac{-k^2\omega_{pe}^2E_0}{4\pi m_e\omega_0}, \quad \bar{\theta}_1 = \bar{\theta}_{-1} = -\frac{\omega_{pe}^2E_0}{\omega_{kE}N_0}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

### 3. 布里散射

布里散射为激光与离子声波相互作用引起,方程与(26)式同,只须将  $\omega_{pe}$ ,  $\omega_{ke}$ ,  $\nu_e$  改为  $\omega_{pi}$ ,  $\omega_{ki}$ ,  $\nu_i$  即可.

## 三、均匀等离子体的散射与谐波分析

参照文献 [10], 我们得到适用于分析上面三种不稳过程的色散关系, 即特征矩阵  $\Delta(\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\omega) &= 1 + \frac{\kappa\left(\frac{\pi}{\omega_0}\right)^2}{4\omega_e\delta} \\ &\times \frac{\sin^2\left(\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}\omega\right)}{\sin\frac{\pi}{\omega_0}(\omega - \omega_e^+)\sin\frac{\pi}{\omega_0}(\omega + \omega_e^-)\sin\frac{\pi}{\omega_0}(\omega - \omega_E^+)\sin\frac{\pi}{\omega_0}(\omega + \omega_E^-)}, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$\omega_E \simeq \omega_0 \pm \omega_e$ ,  $\delta = \omega_0 - \omega_E$ ,  $\kappa = \theta_1\bar{\theta}_{-1}$ ,

式中  $\omega_0$  为激光频率,对于参量不稳过程,式中的脚标“E”应改为“i”,  $\omega_e$ ,  $\omega_i$  分别表示电子等离子体与离子声波频率;对于 Raman 散射与布里散射,  $\omega_E$  代表散射波频率,而脚标“e”在讨论 Raman 散射与光谐波时理解为电子等离子体波;在讨论布里散射时理解为离子声波. (27) 式有极点的条件应是  $\omega_e \simeq 0$ ,  $\omega_0/2$ ,  $\omega_0$  分别对应于 Brillouin, Raman, Raman 散射,这时(27)式可近似地表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\omega) &= 1 + \frac{\kappa}{\omega_e\omega_E} \\ &\times \frac{(\omega_e - n\omega_0/2)^2}{\left(\omega - \omega_e^+ + \frac{n\omega_0}{2}\right)\left(\omega + \omega_e^- - \frac{n\omega_0}{2}\right)\left(\omega - \omega_E^+ + \omega_0 \pm \frac{n\omega_0}{2}\right)\left(\omega + \omega_E^- - \omega_0 \mp \frac{n\omega_0}{2}\right)}. \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

上式中  $n = 2$ , 便与参量不稳<sup>[10]</sup>结果相符.  $n = 1$  表示在  $\omega_e = \omega_0/2$  的 Raman 散射, 包括  $\omega_E = \omega_0/2, 3\omega_0/2$  光谐波.  $n = 0$  表示  $\omega_e$  很小即离子声波引起的 Brillouin 散射.  $n = 2$  表示在  $\omega_e \simeq \omega_0$  处的 Raman 散射,包括  $2\omega_0$  光谐波,由于激光在临界面附近吸收或反射,故在  $\omega_e > \omega_0$  深处不存在频率更高的等离子体波. 现设

$$\delta = \omega_e - \frac{n\omega_0}{2}, \quad \bar{\delta}^2 = \delta^2 + \nu_e^2/4, \quad \varepsilon = \omega_E - \omega_0 \mp \omega_e,$$

$$\omega_{kE}^2 = (\delta \pm e)^2 + \nu_E^2/4 = \left( \omega_E - \omega_0 \pm \frac{n\omega_0}{2} \right)^2 + \nu_E^2/4, \quad (29)$$

则(28)式可写为

$$\Delta(\omega) = 1 + \frac{\kappa}{\omega_e \omega_E} \frac{\delta^2}{(\omega^2 + i\nu_e \omega - \bar{\delta}^2)(\omega^2 + i\nu_E \omega - \omega_{kE}^2)}. \quad (30)$$

参照文献[10]得双流不稳阈值

$$\kappa_c = -\frac{\omega_e \omega_E}{\delta^2} \bar{\delta}^2 \omega_{kE}^2, \quad (31)$$

参量不稳的阈值

$$\kappa \simeq \frac{\omega_e \omega_E}{\delta^2} \left[ \delta^2 + \left( \frac{\bar{\delta}^2 - \omega_{kE}^2}{\nu_e + \nu_E} \right)^2 \right] \nu_e \nu_E \simeq \omega_e \omega_E \nu_e \nu_E. \quad (32)$$

利用(25),(26),(27),(32)式易得

Raman 散射

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_{kE}} \omega_{pe}^2 k^2 \nu_0^2, \\ \frac{\nu_0^2}{c^2} &= \frac{2\omega_0 \omega_E \nu_e \nu_E}{k^2 \omega_{pe}^2 c^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

Brillouin 散射

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_{kE}} \omega_{pi}^2 k^2 \nu_0^2 \simeq \omega_{pi}^2 k^2 \nu_0^2, \\ \frac{\nu_0^2}{\nu_e^2} &= \frac{\nu_E \nu_i \omega_{ki} \omega_E}{k^2 \omega_{pi}^2 \frac{kT_e}{m_e}} = \frac{\nu_E \nu_i \omega_0}{\omega_{ki} \omega_{pe}^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

注意到(33)式是在临界密度处的 Raman 散射  $\omega_{ke} = \omega_0$ , 如果是在  $1/4$  临界密度处, 则  $\omega_{ke} = \frac{\omega_0}{2}$ , (33)式的系数“2”应改为“ $\frac{4}{3}$ ”。

为了计算增长率,在(30)式中,令  $\alpha = \left( \omega_e - \frac{n\omega_0}{2} \right)^2$ , 及

$$\beta = \left( \omega_E - \left( 1 \pm \frac{n}{2} \right) \omega_0 \right)^2,$$

则有

$$(\omega^2 + i\nu_e \omega - \alpha)(\omega^2 + i\nu_E \omega - \beta) + \frac{\theta_1 \bar{\theta}_1}{\omega_e \omega_E} \alpha = 0. \quad (35)$$

对于弱增长率与强增长率的情形,可设  $\omega = \sqrt{\alpha} + i\frac{\gamma}{2}$ , 得

$$+i(\nu_e + \gamma) \sqrt{\alpha} (\alpha - \beta + i(\nu_E + \gamma) \sqrt{\alpha}) + \frac{\theta_1 \bar{\theta}_1}{\omega_e \omega_E} \alpha = 0.$$

实部为零给出

$$-(\gamma + \nu_e)(\gamma + \nu_E) + \frac{\theta_1 \bar{\theta}_1}{\omega_e \omega_E} = 0.$$



对于弱增率, 略去  $\gamma^2$  项, 并令  $\kappa = \theta_1 \bar{\theta}_{-1}$ ,

$$\gamma = \left[ \frac{\kappa}{\omega_e \omega_E} - \nu_e \nu_E \right] / (\nu_e + \nu_E). \quad (36)$$

对于强增率, 略去  $\nu_e, \nu_E$ ,

$$\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{\omega_e \omega_E}}. \quad (37)$$

对于一般情形, 可设  $\omega = i \left( s' - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right)$ , 代入(35)式,

$$(s'^2 + (\nu_e + \gamma)s' + \alpha')(s'^2 + (\nu_E + \gamma)s' + \beta') + \frac{\kappa \alpha}{\omega_e \omega_E} = 0,$$

$$\alpha' = \alpha - \frac{\nu_e \gamma}{2} + \frac{\gamma^2}{4}, \quad \beta' = \beta - \frac{\nu_E \gamma}{2} + \frac{\gamma^2}{4},$$

$$\kappa = \theta_1 \bar{\theta}_{-1} = \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_{ke}}{\omega_0} \right) \nu_0^2 k^2 \omega_{pe}^2.$$

参照文献[10]关于参量不稳定的讨论((17)式), 得

$$\frac{\nu_0^2}{c^2} = \left\{ \frac{\alpha'(\nu_E + \gamma) + \beta'(\nu_e + \gamma)}{\nu_e + \nu_E + 2\gamma} \left[ \frac{\alpha'(\nu_e + \gamma) + \beta'(\nu_E + \gamma)}{\nu_e + \nu_E + 2\gamma} + (\nu_e + \gamma)(\nu_E + \gamma) \right] - \alpha' \beta' \right\} \frac{\omega_e \omega_E}{\alpha} \frac{1}{c^2 k^2 \omega_{pe}^2 \left( 1 + \frac{\omega_{ke}}{\omega_0} \right)}. \quad (38)$$

图 1 为(38)式的数值计算曲线, 所取计算参量为  $\nu_E = \nu_e = 1/50$ ,  $\alpha = \beta = 1/100$ ,  $\omega_0 = 1$ ,  $\omega_{pe} = 0.9\omega_0$ , 并取定  $k^2 c^2 / \omega^2 = 100$ , 从曲线可以看出, 低泵浦时, 阈值附近的增率与

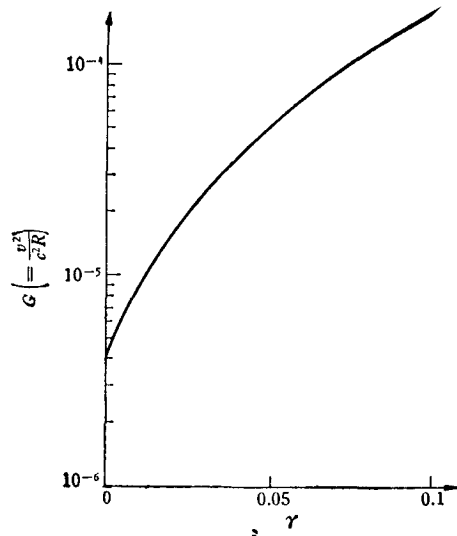


图 1

当  $\omega_E = \omega_0/2$ ,  $R = 2/3$ ;  
 $\omega_E = 3\omega_0/2$ ,  $R = 2$ ;  
 $\omega_E = 2\omega_0$ ,  $R = 1/2$

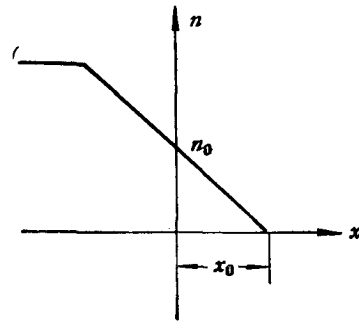


图 2

输入功率呈线性关系,高功率泵浦时,增率要减慢.

#### 四、非均匀等离子体的散射与谐波

在非均匀等离子体中,电子、离子的密度  $n_{e0}, n_{i0}$  不再是空间均匀分布的,而是坐标  $x$  的函数. 设密度分布的梯度为线性的,如图 2 所示.

$$n_{e0} = n_{i0} = \begin{cases} 2n_0 & \text{当 } x \leq -x_0; \\ n_0(1 - x/x_0) & \text{当 } -x_0 < x < x_0; \\ 0 & \text{当 } x \geq x_0. \end{cases}$$

注意到关系式

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial i k} n_c(k, \omega) = \iint x n_c(x, t) e^{i k x - i \omega t} dx dt, \quad (39)$$

且

$$\omega_{pe}^2 = \frac{4\pi n_{e0} e^2}{m_e}, \quad \omega_{pi}^2 = \frac{4\pi n_{i0} e^2}{m_i}$$

是  $x$  的函数. 考虑到这些,便可将参量不稳方程(24)式写为((25), (26)式也同样可以这样做)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ -\omega^2 - i\nu_e \omega + \omega_{ke}^2 - \omega_{pe}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial i k x_0} \right] n_c(k, \omega) \\ & = \omega_{pe}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial i k x_0} \right) \Sigma J_n(\mu) n_i(k + nk_0, \omega + n\omega_0) \\ & \left[ -\omega^2 - i\nu_i \omega + \omega_{ki}^2 - \omega_{pi}^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial i k x_0} \right] n_i(k, \omega) \\ & = \omega_{pi}^2 \left( 1 - \frac{\partial}{\partial i k x_0} \right) \Sigma J_n(-\mu) n_e(k + nk_0, \omega + n\omega_0). \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

现研究  $n_c(k, \omega)$  与  $n_{e0k}$  的近似关系. (8)式给出  $F_{ck}$  与  $\phi_{ck-k'}, \Phi_{ik-k'}, \left( \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \right)_{k'}$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_{ck-k'}$  间的关系. 按  $\mathcal{E}_c$  的定义(6)式,其中  $\int \frac{e \mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt \times \frac{\mathbf{B}}{c} \propto |\mathbf{E}^{(0)}|^2$  将对  $\mathcal{E}_{e0}$  作出贡献,而  $\mathbf{E}^{(1)}$  对  $\mathcal{E}_{ck-k'}$  作出贡献. 当光强很强,  $\mathcal{E}_{e0}$  远大于表现起伏的项  $\phi_{ck-k'}, \Phi_{ik-k'}, \mathcal{E}_{ck-k'}$  时. 略去这些表现起伏的项. (8)式给出

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + i\mathbf{k} \cdot \left( \mathbf{u} - 2\beta_c \frac{\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{u}}{\omega_0} \right) \right) F_{ck} + \frac{e}{m_e} \mathcal{E}_{e0} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \right)_{\mathbf{k}} \simeq 0. \quad (41)$$

对于密度梯度大的非均匀等离子体,  $\left( \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \right)_{\mathbf{k}}$  也大,这样做是可以的. 但对于均匀等离子体,由于  $\left( \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \right)_{\mathbf{k}} = 0$ , 当  $\mathbf{k} \neq 0$ .  $\mathcal{E}_{e0}$  项对 (8)式无贡献. 这时  $\phi_{ck-k'}, \Phi_{ik-k'}, \mathcal{E}_{ck-k'}$  等项的贡献,不能从(8)式中略去,(41)式不成立.

注意到  $\mathcal{E}_{e0}$  与  $\mathbf{E}^{(0)} \times \mathbf{B}$  同方向, 即与  $\mathbf{k}_0$  同方向. 又设  $\tilde{f}_{e0} = f_{e0}/n_{e0}$ , 再考虑到  $\left| \beta_c \frac{\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{u}}{\omega_0} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\beta_c}{c} \right| \cdot |\mathbf{u}| \ll |\mathbf{u}|$ . 则由(41)式得

$$F_{c\mathbf{k}} \propto n_{c0\mathbf{k}} \int_{-\infty}^t \mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}_{c0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{u}(t-t')} dt', \quad (42)$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_c(\mathbf{k}, \omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i\omega t} dt \int F_{c\mathbf{k}} d^3u \\ &\propto n_{c0\mathbf{k}} \int_0^{\infty} \tau \mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k} e^{-k^2 u_0^2 \tau^2/2} d\tau = n_{c0\mathbf{k}} \frac{\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}}{k^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

由图 2 密度分布容易计算出  $n_{c0\mathbf{k}} \propto \frac{-1}{ik_x x_0}$ , 又由上式, 便得

$$n_c(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \eta \frac{k_0}{ik_x^2 x_0}. \quad (44)$$

设  $\mathbf{k}$  与  $\mathbf{k}_0$  为近乎平行或反平行, 即  $k = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_{\parallel}^2} \simeq k_x$ , 可略去  $k$  与  $k_x$  的差别, 并将  $n_c(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$  写为  $n_c(k, \omega)$ . 于是由(44)式得

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial ik_x x_0} n_c(k, \omega) = \frac{2}{ik_x x_0} n_c(k, \omega). \quad (45)$$

对于离子(45)式也同样成立, 将(45)式代入(40)式中, 便求得(40)式的特征行列式为

$$\Delta(\omega) = 1 + \frac{\kappa' \delta}{\omega_{ke} (\omega^2 + i\nu_e' \omega - \omega_{ki}^2) (\omega^2 + i\nu_e' \omega - \delta^2 - \nu_e'^2/4)}. \quad (46)$$

(46)式虽是对参量不稳求得的, 像前面做过的一样, 将其中的脚标“ $i$ ”改为“ $E$ ”, 则同样适用于描述非均匀等离子体的 Raman 散射与 Brillouin 散射.

作为一个例子, 现应用(46), (32)式计算在  $1/4$  临界密度附近的参量衰变即一个光子衰变为两个电子等离子体子<sup>[18]</sup>的阈值与增长率. 这时

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= \left( \omega_{pe}^2 \frac{eE k_{\parallel}}{m_e \omega_0^2} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\omega_0 \nu_0 k_0}{4} \right)^2, \\ \omega_{ke} &\simeq \delta = \omega_0 - \omega_{ke} \simeq \frac{\omega_0}{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

$$\kappa' \simeq (\omega_e \nu_e')^2, \quad \omega_e = \sqrt{\omega_{ke}^2 - \nu_e'^2/4} \simeq \frac{\omega_0}{2}. \quad (48)$$

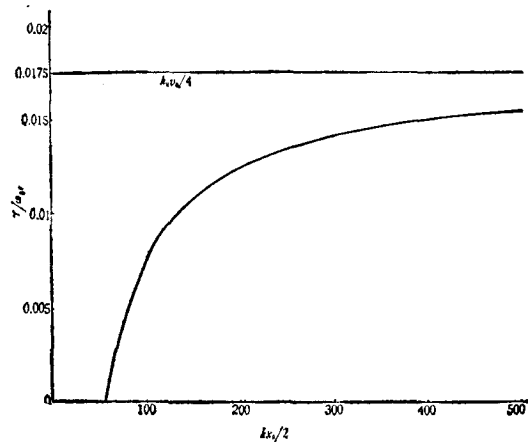


图 3

当超过阈值时,可引进  $\gamma'$ ,即在(48)式中的  $\nu'_e$  用  $\nu'_e + \gamma'$  代替.

$$\gamma' = \frac{\nu_0 k_0}{4} \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{(kx_0)^2}} - \left( \nu_e + \frac{2\omega_{pe}}{kx_0} \right). \quad (49)$$

这结果与文献[22]中的结果相比,多了一个修正因子  $\left(1 + \frac{4}{(kx_0)^2}\right)^{1/2}$ . 当  $kx_0$  甚大时,这修正是不大的. 由(49)式得出阈值  $\nu_0/c \simeq 1/kx_0$ . 当  $kx_0$  很大,密度变化平稳,则愈易产生不稳;相反,密度变化很陡,产生不稳的阈值增高. 图3给出(49)式的增率变化曲线. 图中将 Landau 阻尼  $\nu_e$  取为零.

## 五、激光等离子体产生的谐波

文献[15]报道了激光等离子体产生谐波的实验结果. Burnett 等用  $\text{CO}_2$  激光(能量 20—50 J,脉宽 1.8~2ns)打铝靶,观察到  $\omega_0, 2\omega_0, 3\omega_0, 4\omega_0, 5\omega_0, 10\omega_0, 11\omega_0$  谐波,各项谐波的强度比为:  $I_1/I_2 \simeq 1000, I_j/I_{j+1} \simeq 6, j = 2, 3, 4, 10$ , Ripin 等<sup>[16]</sup>用  $\text{Nd}^{3+}$  玻璃激光(脉宽 75ps,靶面功率密度  $10^{16}\text{w/cm}^2$ )打  $\text{CH}_2$  靶,观察到  $\omega_0, 2\omega_0, 3\omega_0, 4\omega_0$  与  $5\omega_0$  谐波,  $I_1/I_2 \simeq 200, I_j/I_{j+1} \simeq 10, j = 2, 3, 4$ ,从分析谐波相对强度来看,各次谐波可能是逐次产生的,首先是  $E_{\omega_0}$  在 Langmuir 波上的散射得出频率为  $\omega = \omega_0 + \omega_{pe} \simeq 2\omega_0$  的二次谐波,这就是(25)式第2式右端第2项所表明的,略去高频项  $n_{ek, \omega+\omega_0}$  后,这式可写为

$$\frac{E_{k\omega}}{E_{\omega_0}} \simeq \frac{\omega_{pe}^2 n_{ek, \omega-\omega_0}}{N_0} \frac{1}{-\omega^2 + i\nu_e \omega + \omega_{kE}^2} \quad \omega \simeq 2\omega_0. \quad (49')$$

当  $E_{k2\omega_0}$  一经产生后,再在 Langmuir 波上散射,使得

$$\frac{E_{k'\omega}}{E_{k2\omega_0}} = \frac{-\omega_{pe}^2 n_{ek, \omega-2\omega_0}}{N_0} \frac{1}{-\omega^2 + i\nu_e \omega + \omega_{k'E}^2} \quad \omega \simeq 3\omega_0.$$

一般地

$$\frac{E_{k'\omega}}{E_{kn\omega_0}} = \frac{-\omega_{pe}^2 n_{ek, \omega-n\omega_0}}{N_0} \frac{1}{-\omega^2 + i\nu_e \omega + \omega_{k'E}^2} \quad \omega \simeq (n+1)\omega_0. \quad (50)$$

(50)式中的  $(-\omega^2 + i\nu_e \omega + \omega_{k'E}^2)$  均在共振点  $\omega \simeq (n+1)\omega_0$  附近取值,对各次谐波没有很多差别,故可近似地认为(50)式右方比值对各项谐波近乎相等,这就解释了除  $I_1/I_2$  外,其它相邻项谐波的强度比近乎相等的特点,考虑到发生在稀密度到临界密度附近的大范围内,而不是局限于临界密度附近的布里散射的强度  $I_B$  远大于(54)式中即临界界面附近的一次谐波  $E_{\omega_0}^2 = \tilde{I}_1$ ,我们所观察到的比值  $(I_B + \tilde{I}_1)/I_2 \gg I_1/I_2$ . 这是实验的一次谐波强度与二次谐波强度之比远大于其它的相邻项谐波强度比的原因.

上面讨论了整数次谐波的产生,现在讨论半整数谐波的产生,对于整数谐波,由于存在临界面附近强的共振吸收激发起的 Langmuir 波<sup>[17]</sup>,于是导致整数次谐波的产生. 对于半整数谐波,也相应地要求有较强的  $n_{\omega_0/2}$  Langmuir 波. 可是在  $1/4$  临界密度附近并不存在入射激光的共振吸收,只能依赖另一途径,即参量衰变<sup>[18]</sup>,一个光子衰变为两个  $\omega_0/2$  的等离子体子来得到强  $n_{\omega_0/2}$ ,可是这一途径又与密度梯度紧密联系着,对于产生二

次谐波来说,密度梯度是有利的<sup>[17]</sup>,但对于产生半整数谐波所必须的参量不稳来说,按第四节对非均匀等离子体的分析(49)式,密度变化太陡, $x_0$ 太小,阈值增高,增率减小,甚至变负,而 $x_0$ 的大小又与激光的脉宽有关,脉宽大,作用时间长, $x_0$ 也大,有利于参量衰变,有利于半整数谐波的产生,Robin<sup>[1]</sup>最早观察到半整数谐波 $3\omega_0/2$ , $\omega_0/2$ ( $\omega_0/2$ 比 $3\omega_0/2$ 弱很多),就是用的15ns,峰值功率15GW钕玻璃激光,McCall<sup>[2]</sup>也用3ns,功率密度为 $10^{15}$ W/cm<sup>2</sup>钕玻璃激光观察到 $3\omega_0/2$ ,未观察到 $\omega_0/2$ 谐波,实验表明 $\omega_0/2$ 比 $3\omega_0/2$ 更难观察到,同样 $5\omega_0/2$ 谐波也未能观察到, $5\omega_0/2$ 谐波是 $3\omega_0/2$ 在 $n_{\omega_0/2}$ Langmuir波上的散射,属更高阶的过程,未能被观察到是可以理解的,但 $\omega_0/2$ 谐波与 $3\omega_0/2$ 谐波均为 $E_{\omega_0}$ 波在 $n_{\omega_0/2}$ 上的散射,属同一阶,但1/4临界密度处恰是 $\omega_0/2$ 谐波的奇点,而且由(49)式来看,对于 $\omega_0/2$ 谐波的 $k_0 \approx 0$ ,故增率大为下降,但对 $3\omega_0/2$ 谐波,1/4临界密度面,不是 $3\omega_0/2$ 的奇点, $k_0 \neq 0$ ,由(49)式给出 $\gamma'$ 有一定大小,这就是 $3\omega_0/2$ 谐波较 $\omega_0/2$ 谐波易观察到的原因.也还应看到由于 $2\omega_0$ 谐波一般较强,它在 $n_{\omega_0/2}$ 上散射也会产生 $3\omega_0/2$ 波,在有的 $3\omega_0/2$ 谐波实验中<sup>[23]</sup>看到的 $3\omega_0/2$ 具有两个峰值,可能与这里讨论的产生 $3\omega_0/2$ 谐波的两种散射机制有关.

## 附 录

为简单起见我们就均匀等离子体情形推导电流矢量 $\mathbf{J}$ 的计算公式,对非均匀等离子体情形,可类似进行.对于均匀等离子体,(11)式可简写为

$$\begin{aligned} n_{ek}(t) = \int F_{ek}(u, t) d^3u = - \int_0^\infty \tau \exp(-k^2 u_{e0}^2 \tau^2 / 2) \sum_k \omega_{pe}^2 \left\{ \frac{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{ek}}{4\pi e} \right. \\ + (n_{ek}(t - \tau) - zN_{ik}(t - \tau)) - \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}}{\omega_0} \frac{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_e}{k^2} n_{ek}(t - \tau) \\ \left. - \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}}{\omega_0} \frac{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_i}{k^2} zN_{ik}(t - \tau) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

电流矢量 $\mathbf{J}$ 可按电子、离子的分布函数的偏离平衡的部份进行计算<sup>[14]</sup>

$$\mathbf{J} = - \int e\mathbf{v}_e f_{e1} d^3v + \int z e\mathbf{v}_i f_{i1} d^3v. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

按(4)至(5)式的讨论, $\mathbf{v}_e \approx \mathbf{u} + \int \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt = \mathbf{u} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_e$ ,同样 $\mathbf{v}_i \approx \mathbf{u} + \boldsymbol{\beta}_i$ ,故有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J} = - \sum_k \int e(\boldsymbol{\beta}_e + \mathbf{u}) F_{ek}(u, t) \exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i \iint \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt \cdot \mathbf{k}) d^3u \\ + \sum_k \int z e(\boldsymbol{\beta}_i + \mathbf{u}) F_{ik}(u, t) \exp(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\mathbf{k} \cdot \iint \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_i} dt dt) d^3u. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

由(8)–(10)式,并注意到

$$\begin{aligned} \int \mathbf{k} \cdot \frac{\partial f_{e0}}{\partial \mathbf{u}} \mathbf{u} \exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{u}(t - t')) d^3u \\ = ik^2(t - t') \int \mathbf{u} f_{e0} \exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{u}(t - t')) d^3u - \mathbf{k} \int f_{e0} \exp(-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{u}(t - t')) d^3u \\ = \mathbf{k}(k^2 u_{e0}^2 (t - t')^2 - 1) \exp(-k^2 u_{e0}^2 (t - t')^2 / 2), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{J} = - e\beta_e n_e(\mathbf{r}, t) \exp\left(-i \iint \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt \cdot \mathbf{k}\right) + z e\beta_i n_i(\mathbf{r}, t) \exp\left(i \iint \frac{z e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_i} dt dt \cdot \mathbf{k}\right) \\ + \omega_{pe}^2 \sum_k \frac{i\mathbf{k}e}{k^2} \int_0^\infty (1 - k^2 u_{e0}^2 \tau^2) \exp(-k^2 u_{e0}^2 \tau^2 / 2) \left[ \frac{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_{ek}}{4\pi e} + n_{ek}(t - \tau) \right. \\ \left. - zN_{ik}(t - \tau) - \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}}{\omega_0} \frac{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_e}{k^2} n_{ek}(t - \tau) - \frac{i\mathbf{k}_0 \cdot \mathbf{k}}{\omega_0} \frac{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta}_i}{k^2} zN_{ik}(t - \tau) \right] \\ \times \exp\left(i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} - i\mathbf{k} \cdot \iint \frac{e\mathbf{E}^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\omega_p^2 \sum_k \frac{ikzc}{k^2} \int_0^\infty (1 - k^2 u_{s0}^2 \tau^2) \exp(-k^2 u_{s0}^2 \tau^2 / 2) \left[ \frac{ik \cdot \mathcal{G}_{ik}}{4\pi c} + zn_{ik}(t - \tau) \right. \\
& \left. - N_{ek}(t - \tau) - \frac{ik_0 \cdot k ik \cdot \beta_i}{\omega_0 k^2} zn_{ik}(t - \tau) - \frac{ik_0 \cdot k ik \cdot \beta_e}{\omega_0 k^2} N_{ek}(t - \tau) \right] \\
& \times \exp\left(ik \cdot r + ik \cdot \int \frac{zcE^{(0)}}{m_i} dt dt\right). \tag{A.5}
\end{aligned}$$

将上式后两项方括号内的函数分别用  $G_{ek}$ ,  $G_{ik}$  来表示, 并展成傅里叶级数, 即  $G_{ek} = \Sigma G_{ek\omega} \exp(i\omega(t - \tau))$ ,  $G_{ik} = \Sigma G_{ik\omega} \exp(i\omega(t - \tau))$ , 并利用积分等式

$$\int_0^\infty (1 - x^2) \exp(-x^2/2 - iax) dx = ia \int_0^\infty x \exp(-x^2/2 - iax) dx$$

及(A.1)式, 便得

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{J} = & -c\beta_e n_e(\mathbf{r}, t) \exp\left(-i \int \frac{cE^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt \cdot \mathbf{k}\right) \\
& + zc\beta_i n_i(\mathbf{r}, t) \exp\left(ik \cdot \int \frac{zc}{m_i} E^{(0)} dt dt\right) \\
& - c \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla(\nabla^{-2} n_e(\mathbf{r}, t))) \exp\left(-i \int \frac{cE^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt \cdot \mathbf{k}\right) \\
& + zc \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\nabla(\nabla^{-2} n_i(\mathbf{r}, t))] \exp\left(ik \cdot \int \frac{zc}{m_i} E^{(0)} dt dt\right). \tag{A.6}
\end{aligned}$$

A(6) 中前两项包括密度起伏与感生速度的乘积, 即  $\beta_e n_e$ ,  $\beta_i n_i$  为耦合项, 是对散射与谐波有贡献的项, 后两项为非耦合项, 对散射与谐波无贡献, 可略去. 又将近于 1 的因子

$$\exp\left(-i \int \frac{cE^{(0)}}{m_e} dt dt \cdot \mathbf{k}\right), \exp\left(ik \cdot \int \frac{zc}{m_i} E^{(0)} dt dt\right) \text{ 取为 } 1. \text{ 便得}$$

$$\mathbf{J} \approx -c\beta_e n_e + zc\beta_i n_i \tag{A.7}$$

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## STIMULATED SCATTERING AND HARMONIC RADIATION OF HOMOGENEOUS AND INHOMOGENEOUS LASER PLASMAS

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### ABSTRACT

On the basis of Vlasov equation, we extend the results of our previous work [10] and obtain the general coupling equations for the electrons, ions of plasmas and the electromagnetic radiation. We have solved these coupling equations, and obtained the threshold powers and growth rates of the stimulated scattering and harmonic radiation. Finally, we propose a successive generating mechanism of the harmonics and sub-harmonics, such a mechanism is in agreement with the experimental results in the literatures.