

切伦科夫自由电子激光中自发辐射与受激辐射的关系

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提 要

本文从单粒子理论出发,导出了切伦科夫自由电子激光中自发辐射与受激辐射的关系.结果表明:在切伦科夫自由电子激光中也存在着类似于 wiggler 自由电子激光中的 Madey 公式的关系.文中还利用得出的结果对倾斜角度受激切伦科夫辐射的增益进行了计算.

一、引 言

自1979年 Madey 发表关于 wiggler 泵自由电子激光中的 Madey 定理以来^[1], Madey 定理在自由电子激光的研究中起着重大作用并获得了广泛应用^[2-5]. 但对于工作机理完全不同于 wiggler 自由电子激光的切伦科夫自由电子激光,自发辐射与受激辐射之间存在什么关系尚未见报道. 本文利用单粒子理论,对这种关系进行了研究,获得了十分有益的结果.

二、自发辐射与受激辐射的关系

取坐标如图1所示,设一束高能电子束沿 z' 轴进入介电常数为 ϵ 的均匀介质中,自发辐射产生的电磁波沿 z 轴传播, θ_c 为切伦科夫辐射角. 在切伦科夫自由电子激光中,扰动场是自发辐射产生的电磁波.

$$\text{设 } \mathbf{A} = A_s \sin(kz - \omega t + \phi) \mathbf{e}_z = A_s \sin \phi \mathbf{e}_z, \quad (1)$$

式中 ϕ 为初相, $\phi = kz - \omega t + \phi$.

因电场只有辐射场 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{A} = 0$ 可选取 $\varphi = 0$. 则电子的拉格朗日函数为

$$L = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} + e \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{A}.$$

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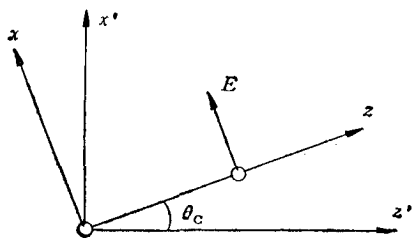


图 1

由拉格朗日方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{P} - \nabla \cdot L = 0,$$

在一维情况下, 可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} P_{\perp} = 0,$$

式中 $P_{\perp}$ 为电子的横向正则动量.

由于在 y 方向无速度, 也无矢位, 故 $P_y = 0$, 可得

$$P_x = \text{const} = c_1, \quad P_y = 0, \quad P_z = p_z. \quad (2)$$

电子的哈密顿量为

$$H = \sqrt{(\mathbf{P} - e\mathbf{A})^2 c^2 + m_0^2 c^4} = \gamma m_0 c^2, \quad (3)$$

式中 $\mathbf{P}$ 为电子的正则动量, $\mathbf{A}$ 为矢位. 式中已取 $\varphi = 0$. γ 为电子的相对论因子.

将(2)式代入(3)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^2 &= \frac{p_z^2}{m_0^2 c^2} + \frac{e^2 A_s^2 \sin^2 \phi}{m_0^2 c^2} + \frac{c_1^2}{m_0^2 c^2} - \frac{2e c_1 A_s \sin \phi}{m_0^2 c^2} + 1 \\ &= \frac{p_z^2}{m_0^2 c^2} + a_s^2 \sin^2 \phi + a_w^2 - 2a_w a_s \sin \phi + 1, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

式中

$$a_s = \frac{e A_s}{m_0 c}, \quad a_w = \frac{c_1}{m_0 c}.$$

令

$$\mu = 1 + a_s^2 \sin^2 \phi + a_w^2, \quad (5)$$

则(4)式变为

$$\gamma^2 = \frac{p_z^2}{m_0^2 c^2} - 2a_w a_s \sin \phi + \mu^2. \quad (6)$$

由(6)式易得

$$p_z = m_0 c \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \mu^2 + 2a_w a_s \sin \phi}. \quad (7)$$

而

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dz} = \frac{\gamma}{p_z c^2} \frac{dH}{dt} \quad (8)$$

式中 H 为电子的哈密顿量.

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P} \cdot \dot{P} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \cdot \dot{q} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}. \quad (9)$$

由正则运动方程

$$\dot{P} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_a}, \quad \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial P_a}. \quad (10)$$

这里 $P_a = p_z$, $q_a = z$.

将(10)式代入(9)式得

$$\frac{dH}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial t},$$

故

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dz} = \frac{\omega}{2c} \frac{a_z^2 \sin 2\phi + 2a_w a_z \cos \phi}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \mu^2 + 2a_w a_z \sin \phi}}, \quad (11)$$

$$\gamma(z) - \gamma_i = \frac{\omega}{2c} \int_0^z \frac{a_z^2 \sin 2\phi + 2a_w a_z \cos \phi}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \mu^2 + 2a_w a_z \sin \phi}} dz'. \quad (12)$$

式中 γ_i 为电子进入相互作用区前的相对论因子。

将 ϕ 按时间扰动展开

$$\phi = kz - \omega t + \phi = \phi_0 - \omega t_1 - \omega t_2 \cdots, \quad (13)$$

式中 $\phi_0 = kz - \omega t_0 + \phi$, 等式右端第一项为零阶扰动量, 第二项为一阶扰动量。

由 (5) 式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \sqrt{1 + a_w^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a_z^2 \sin^2 \phi_0}{\sqrt{1 + a_w^2}} + \cdots \\ &= \mu_0 + \mu_2 + \cdots, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

式中 $\mu_0 = \sqrt{1 + a_w^2}$ 为零阶扰动量, μ 的一阶扰动量为零, μ_2 为二阶扰动量。

由 (13) 式易得

$$\sin \phi = \sin \phi_0 - \cos \phi_0 \cdot \omega t_1 + \cdots, \quad (15)$$

$$\cos \phi = \cos \phi_0 + \sin \phi_0 \cdot \omega t_1 + \cdots, \quad (16)$$

式中等式右端第一项为零阶扰动量, 第二项为一阶扰动量。

令

$$\gamma = \gamma_i + \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \cdots, \quad (17)$$

式中 $\gamma_i, \gamma_1, \gamma_2$ 分别表示零阶、一阶、二阶扰动量, 利用 (14)–(16) 式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_z^2 \sin 2\phi + 2a_w a_z \cos \phi}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - \mu^2 + 2a_w a_z \sin \phi}} &= \frac{2a_w a_z \cos \phi_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \\ &+ \frac{2a_w a_z \omega t_1 \sin \phi_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} - \frac{2a_w a_z \cos \phi_0 (\gamma_i \gamma_1 + a_w a_z \sin \phi_0)}{(\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2)^{3/2}} \\ &+ \frac{a_z^2 \sin 2\phi_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} + \cdots, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

式中等号右端第一项为一阶扰动量, 其余各项都是二阶扰动量。

将 (17) 式和 (18) 式代入 (12) 式比较等号两边一阶扰动量可得

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\omega}{c} \int_0^z \frac{a'_w a'_z \cos \phi'_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} dz'. \quad (19)$$

注意到 $\langle (\gamma_f - \gamma_i)^2 \rangle \approx \langle \gamma_i^2 \rangle_{z=L}$. 这里 $\langle \cdots \rangle$ 表示对初相的平均, γ_f 为电子离开相互作用区时的相对论因子。

因为

$$\langle \cos \phi'_0 \cdot \cos \phi''_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \cos(\phi'_0 - \phi''_0), \quad (20)$$

由 (19), (20) 式得

$$\langle (\mathbf{r}_f - \mathbf{r}_i)^2 \rangle = \frac{\omega^2}{2c^2} \int_0^L dz'' \int_0^L dz' \frac{a'_w a'_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \cdot \frac{a''_w a''_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \cos(\phi'_0 - \phi''_0). \quad (21)$$

由(7)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{1}{\gamma} \sqrt{\gamma^2 - \mu^2 + 2a_w a_s \sin \phi} \\ &= \frac{1}{\gamma_i} \sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma_i^2} \frac{\gamma_i \mu_0^2 + a_w a_s \sin \phi_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

式中等号右端第一项为零阶扰动量,第二项为二阶扰动量.

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{1}{c} \int_0^z \frac{1}{\beta} dz' \\ &= \frac{1}{c} \int_0^z \frac{1}{\beta_0} dz' - \frac{1}{c} \int_0^z \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_0^2} dz' + \dots \\ &= t_0 + t_1 + t_2 + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

式中 t_0 为零阶扰动量, t_1 为一阶扰动量, β_0 , β_1 分别表示 β 的零阶和一阶扰动量. 利用(22)和(23)式有

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &= -\frac{1}{c} \int_0^z \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_0^2} dz' \\ &= \frac{1}{c} \int_0^z \gamma_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} \right) dz' + \frac{1}{c} \int_0^z \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} \left(\frac{a'_w a'_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \right) \sin \phi'_0 dz' \\ &= t_{1a} + t_{1b}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

由(19)式得

$$t_{1a} = \frac{\omega}{c^2} \int_0^z \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} \right) dz' \int_0^z \frac{a''_w a''_s \cos \phi'_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} dz''.$$

变换积分限并注意到积分变元的改变对积分值无影响,故 t_{1a} 可改写为

$$\begin{aligned} t_{1a} &= \frac{\omega}{c^2} \int_0^z dz' \frac{a'_w a'_s \cos \phi'_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \int_{z'}^z dz'' \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} \right) \\ &= \frac{\omega}{c} \int_0^z dz' \frac{a'_w a'_s \cos \phi'_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} [t_0(z) - t_0(z')] \\ &= -\frac{1}{c} \int_0^z dz' \frac{a'_w a'_s \cos \phi'_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} [\phi_0(z) - \phi_0(z')]. \end{aligned}$$

将(17),(18)式代入(12)式. 比较等号两边二阶扰动量得

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2 &= \frac{\omega}{2c} \int_0^z \left[\frac{2a'_w a'_s \omega t_1 \sin \phi'_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} - \frac{2a'_w a'_s \cos \phi'_0 (\gamma'_i \gamma'_1 + a'_w a'_s \sin \phi'_0)}{(\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2)^{3/2}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{a''_s \sin 2\phi'_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \right] dz'. \end{aligned}$$

设 $\tilde{\gamma}_2$ 表示取相位平均后不为零的项,即 $\langle \gamma_2 \rangle = \langle \tilde{\gamma}_2 \rangle$,

由于 $\langle \sin 2\phi'_0 \rangle = 0$, $\langle \cos \phi'_0 \cdot \sin \phi'_0 \rangle = 0$,

故可得到

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\gamma}_2 &= \frac{\omega}{c} \int_0^z \left[\frac{a'_w a'_s \omega t_1 \sin \phi'_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} - \frac{a'_w a'_s \cos \phi'_0 \gamma'_i \gamma_i}{(\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2)^{3/2}} \right] dz' \\ &= \frac{\omega}{c} \int_0^z \frac{a'_w a'_s \omega t_1 \sin \phi'_0}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} + \gamma'_i \cos \phi'_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} \left(\frac{a'_w a'_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \right) dz'.\end{aligned}\quad (25)$$

将 (19), (23) 式代入 (25) 式得

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\gamma}_2 &= \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \int_0^z dz' \int_0^{z'} dz'' \left\{ - \frac{a'_w a'_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \cdot \frac{a''_w a''_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} [\phi_0(z') - \phi_0(z'')] \right. \\ &\quad \cdot \sin \phi'_0 \cdot \cos \phi''_0 + \frac{a'_w a'_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} \left(\frac{a''_w a''_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \right) \sin \phi'_0 \cdot \sin \phi''_0 \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{a''_w a''_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} \left(\frac{a'_w a'_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \right) \cos \phi'_0 \cdot \cos \phi''_0 \right\}.\end{aligned}\quad (26)$$

由于 $\langle \gamma_i \rangle = 0$, 所以

$$\langle \gamma_f - \gamma_i \rangle \approx \langle \gamma_2 \rangle = \langle \tilde{\gamma}_2 \rangle_{z=L}.\quad (27)$$

又因

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \cos \phi'_0 \cdot \cos \phi''_0 \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \cos(\phi'_0 - \phi''_0), \\ \langle \sin \phi'_0 \cdot \cos \phi''_0 \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \sin(\phi'_0 - \phi''_0), \\ \langle \sin \phi'_0 \cdot \sin \phi''_0 \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \cos(\phi'_0 - \phi''_0),\end{aligned}\quad (28)$$

将 (26), (28) 式代入 (27) 式得

$$\langle \gamma_f - \gamma_i \rangle = \frac{\omega^2 \partial}{4c^2 \partial \gamma_i} \int_0^L dz' \int_0^L dz'' \frac{a'_w a'_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \cdot \frac{a''_w a''_s}{\sqrt{\gamma_i^2 - \mu_0^2}} \cos(\phi'_0 - \phi''_0).\quad (29)$$

比较 (21) 和 (29) 式可得

$$\langle (\gamma_f - \gamma_i) \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} \langle (\gamma_f - \gamma_i)^2 \rangle.\quad (30)$$

由能量方程 $\frac{d\gamma}{dt} = \frac{e}{m_0 c} \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{E}$ 可得

$$\gamma_f - \gamma_i = \frac{e}{m_0 c} \int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{11}} \boldsymbol{\beta} \cdot \mathbf{E}.\quad (31)$$

由 (1) 式易得

$$\mathbf{E} = A_0 \omega \cos(kz - \omega t + \phi) \mathbf{e}_x = E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t + \phi) \mathbf{e}_x.\quad (32)$$

由 (31), (32) 式易得

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{e}{m_0 c^2} \int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} E_0 \cos \phi_0,\quad (33)$$

式中 β_{011} β_{0x} 分别代表 β 的纵向和横向零阶扰动量。

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_1 &= \frac{e E_0}{m_0 c^2} \left[\cos \phi \int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t_0) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \sin \phi \int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t_0) \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{eE_0}{m_0c^2} \cos(\theta + \phi) \left\{ \left[\int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t_0) \right]^2 + \left[\int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \sin(kz - \omega t_0) \right]^2 \right\}^{1/2}, \quad (34)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \cos^{-1} \left\{ \left[\int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t_0) \right] \left[\left(\int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \cdot \cos(kz - \omega t_0) \right)^2 + \left(\int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \sin(kz - \omega t_0) \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\}, \\ \langle (\gamma_f - \gamma_i)^2 \rangle &\approx \langle \gamma \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{eE_0^2}{m_0^2c^4} \left\{ \left[\int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t_0) \right]^2 + \left[\int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \sin(kz - \omega t_0) \right]^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

介质中电子的辐射谱公式^[7]为

$$\frac{dW(Q)}{dQ} = \frac{e^2\omega^2n}{4\pi^2c} \left| \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathbf{n} \times (\mathbf{n} \times \boldsymbol{\beta}) e^{i(kz - \omega t)} dt \right|^2,$$

式中 n 为介质折射率, $\mathbf{n}$ 为单位矢量. 对于 z 方向的辐射来说, $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{e}_z$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dW(Q)}{dQ} &\approx \frac{e^2\omega^2n}{4\pi^2c} \left| \int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} e^{i(kz - \omega t_0)} \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{e^2\omega^2n}{4\pi^2c} \left\{ \left[\int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \cos(kz - \omega t_0) \right]^2 + \left[\int_0^L \frac{dz}{\beta_{011}} \beta_{0x} \sin(kz - \omega t_0) \right]^2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

比较 (35), (36) 两式得

$$\frac{dW(Q)}{dQ} = \frac{\omega^2 n m_0^2 c^3}{2\pi^2 E_0^2} \langle (\gamma_f - \gamma_i)^2 \rangle. \quad (37)$$

将 (37) 式代入 (30) 式得

$$\langle \gamma_f - \gamma_i \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma_i} \left[\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2\pi^2} \frac{m_0^2 c^3 \omega^2 n}{E_0^2}} \frac{dW(Q)}{dQ} \right]. \quad (38)$$

这就是切伦科夫自由电子激光中自发辐射与受激辐射之间的关系. 此关系与 wiggler 泵自由电子激光中的 Madey 公式^[1]是类似的, 不同的是切伦科夫自由电子激光中多一个因子 $1/n$. 此关系的得出对研究切伦科夫自由电子激光具有重要意义.

三、切伦科夫辐射增益的计算

利用得到的关系式(30), 我们可对文献[6]的自由电子激光的增益进行计算. 此激光器系统如图2所示. 坐标选取如图3所示. 设一高能电子束沿 z' 轴进入介电常数为 ϵ 的均匀介质中, θ_c 为切伦科夫辐射角.

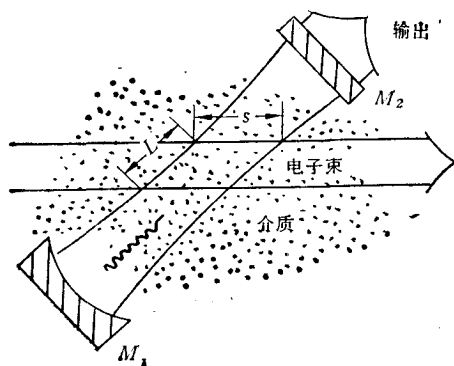


图 2

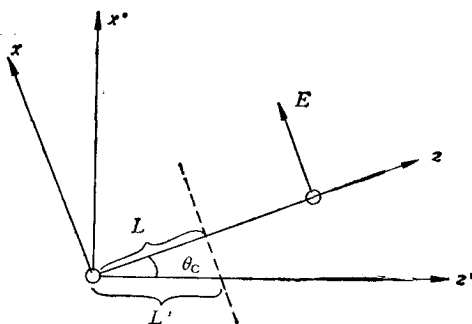


图 3

设

$$\mathbf{E} = E_0 \cos(kz - \omega t + \phi) \mathbf{e}_x,$$

$$\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_i + \mathbf{r}_1 + \dots,$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{v}_1 + \dots,$$

代入能量方程并利用(16)式,比较等号两边一阶扰动量得

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = -\frac{eE_0}{m_0 c^2} \int_0^{L'} \cos \left[\left(k \cos \theta_c - \frac{\omega}{v_0} \right) z' + \phi \right] v_0 \sin \theta_c dz',$$

式中 $L' = \frac{L}{\cos \theta_c}$. 令 $U = \frac{1}{2} \left(k \cos \theta_c - \frac{\omega}{v_0} \right) L' = \frac{L}{2} \left(k - \frac{\omega}{v_0} \right)$, 则

$$\langle r_1^2 \rangle = \frac{L^2}{2} \left(\frac{eE_0}{m_0 c^2} \right)^2 \tan^2 \theta_c \left(\frac{\sin U}{U} \right)^2. \quad (39)$$

因 $\langle r_1 \rangle = 0$, 故 $\langle r_f - r_i \rangle \approx \langle r_2 \rangle$.

$$\text{由 (30) 式有 } \langle r_2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i} \langle r_1^2 \rangle,$$

将(39)式代入可得

$$\langle r_2 \rangle = \left(\frac{L}{2} \right)^3 \left(\frac{eE_0}{m_0 c^2} \right)^2 \frac{\tan^2 \theta_c}{\cos \theta_c} (1 - \beta_0^2 \cos^2 \theta_c) \frac{\partial}{\partial U} \left(\frac{\sin U}{U} \right)^2,$$

$$G = \frac{-\langle r_2 \rangle m_0 c^2 \rho}{P},$$

式中 ρ 为电子体密度, P 为电磁波进入相互作用区前的能量密度. 将 $\langle r_2 \rangle$ 代入上式得

$$G = -2 \frac{e^2 n_0 \omega \mu_0}{r_i m_0 v_0 \epsilon_r} \left(\frac{L}{2} \right)^3 \frac{\tan^2 \theta_c}{\cos \theta_c} (1 - \beta_0^2 \cos^2 \theta_c) \frac{\partial}{\partial U} \left(\frac{\sin U}{U} \right)^2$$

此结果与文献[6]用动力学理论求出的增益是符合的.

四、结 论

本文导出了切伦科夫自由电子激光自发辐射与受激辐射的关系. 研究表明, 尽管切伦科夫自由电子激光的工作机理与 wiggler 自由电子激光完全不同, 但它们的自发辐射与受激辐射的关系是类似的, 它们之间仅差一因子 $1/n$. 这对于切伦科夫自由电子激光

的研究有着重要的作用。作为我们得出关系式的应用和验证,我们对文献[6]的切伦科夫自由电子激光的增益进行了计算,结论与文献[6]用动力学理论计算的结果是符合的。

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STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPONTANEOUS RADIATION AND STIMULATED RADIATION IN CERENKOV FREE ELECTRON LASERS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, on the basis of a single-particle model, the relationship between spontaneous radiation and stimulated radiation in Cerenkov free electron lasers is obtained. The results show that in Cerenkov free electron lasers there is a relationship similar to Madey Theorem in wiggler free electron lasers. The gain calculation of oblique angle stimulated Cerenkov radiation by making use of this relationship is given.