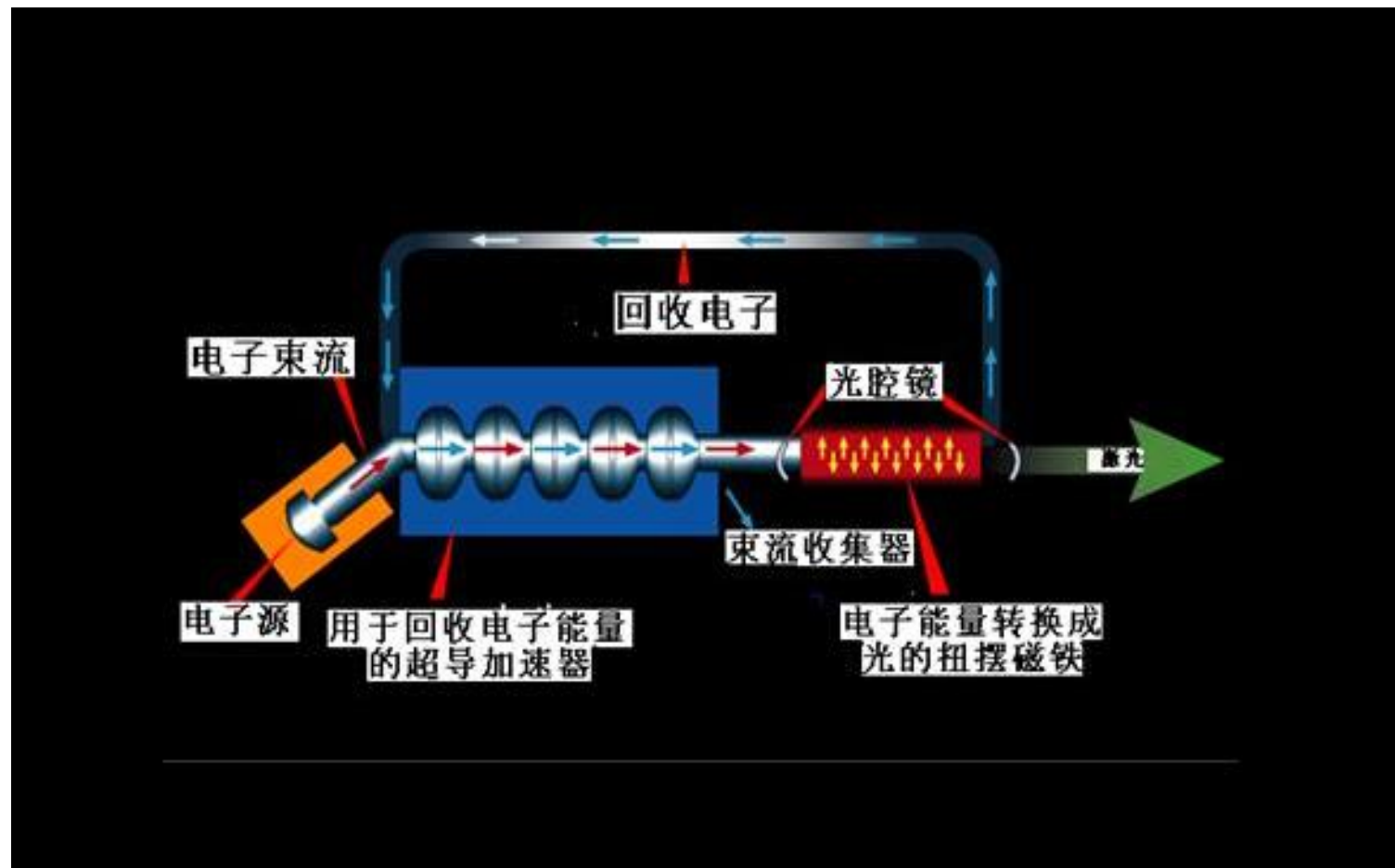


自由电子激光讲义

Zhou Kai Shang 2015/9/16

第二讲 低增益自由电子激光理论




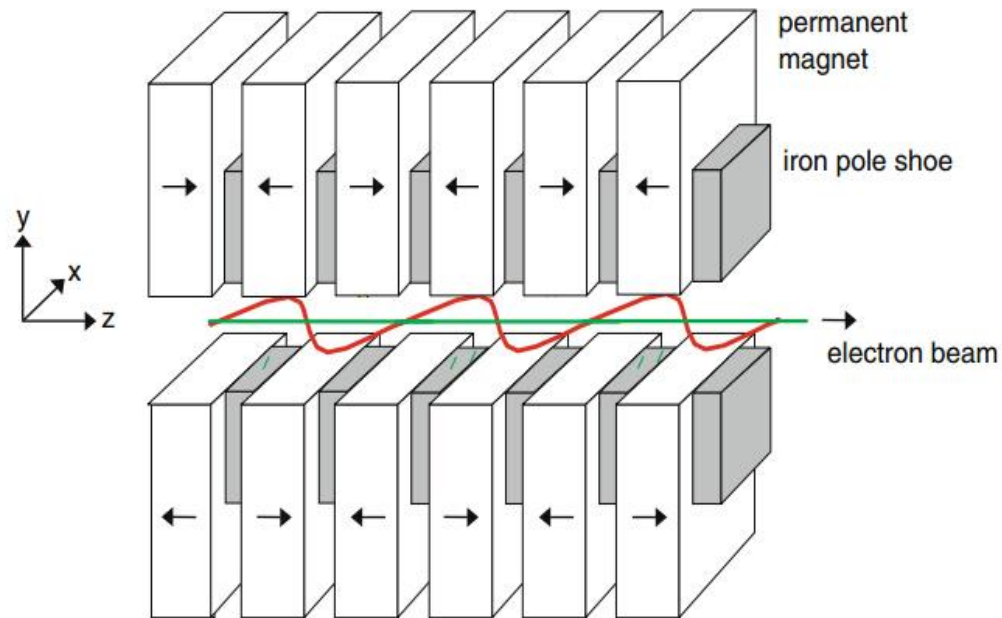
第一节 波荡器辐射

1.1 平面型波荡器

$$\Phi_{\text{mag}} = \frac{B_0}{k_u} \sinh(k_u y) \sin(k_u z) \quad \vec{B} = -\nabla \Phi_{\text{mag}}$$


$$\begin{cases} B_x = 0 \\ B_y = -B_0 \cosh(k_u y) \sin(k_u z) \\ B_z = -B_0 \sinh(k_u y) \cos(k_u z) \end{cases}$$

$y = 0$  $\vec{B} = -B_0 \sin(k_u z) \vec{e}_y$



1.2 电子在波荡器中的运动

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = -e(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = -e \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ 0 & B_y & 0 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \ddot{x} = \frac{e}{\gamma m_e} B_y \dot{z} \\ \ddot{z} = -\frac{e}{\gamma m_e} B_y \dot{x} \end{cases}$$

 $v_z = \dot{z} \approx v = \beta c = \text{const} \quad v_x \ll v_z$

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{e}{\gamma m_e} B_0 \sin(k_u \beta c t) \beta c$$

$$\dot{x} = \int \ddot{x} dt = \int -\frac{e}{\gamma m_e} B_0 \sin(k_u \beta c t) \beta c dt = \frac{e B_0}{\gamma m_e k_u} \cos(k_u \beta c t) + c_1$$

$$x = \int \dot{x} dt = \int \frac{e B_0}{\gamma m_e k_u} \cos(k_u \beta c t) + c_1 = \frac{e B_0}{\gamma m_e k_u^2 \beta c} \sin(k_u \beta c t) + c_1 t + c_2$$

if $c_1 = 0$ and $c_2 = 0$  $x(t) = \frac{e B_0}{\gamma m_e k_u^2 \beta c} \sin(k_u \beta c t)$

$$z = \beta c t \quad x(z) = \frac{K}{\beta \gamma k_u} \sin(k_u z) \quad K = \frac{e B_0 \lambda_u}{2 \pi m_e c} = 0.934 B_0 [T] \lambda_u [cm]$$

电子的横向速度:

$$v_x(z) = \frac{Kc}{\gamma} \cos(k_u z) \quad \theta_{\max} \approx \left[\frac{dx}{dz} \right]_{\max} = \frac{K}{\beta \gamma} \approx \frac{K}{\gamma}$$

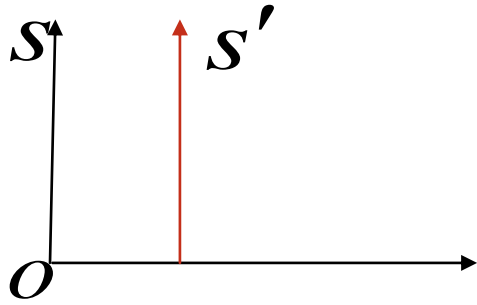
电子的纵向速度:

$$\begin{aligned} v_z &= \sqrt{v^2 - v_x^2} = \sqrt{c^2 (1 - 1/\gamma^2) - v_x^2} \approx c \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\gamma^2} (1 + \gamma^2 v_x^2 / c^2) \right) \\ &= c \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\gamma^2} (1 + K^2 \cos^2(k_u z)) \right) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} \right) \right) c - \frac{K^2 c}{4\gamma^2} \cos(2k_u z) \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} \right) \right) c - \frac{K^2 c}{4\gamma^2} \cos(2\omega_u t) \quad \omega_u = \bar{\beta} c k_u \\ &= \bar{v}_z - \frac{K^2 c}{4\gamma^2} \cos(2\omega_u t) \quad \bar{v}_z = \bar{\beta} c \end{aligned}$$

→ $x(t) = \frac{K}{\gamma k_u} \sin(\omega_u t) \quad , \quad z(t) = \bar{v}_z t - \frac{K^2}{8\gamma^2 k_u} \sin(2\omega_u t)$

1.3 电子的辐射

电子静止坐标系

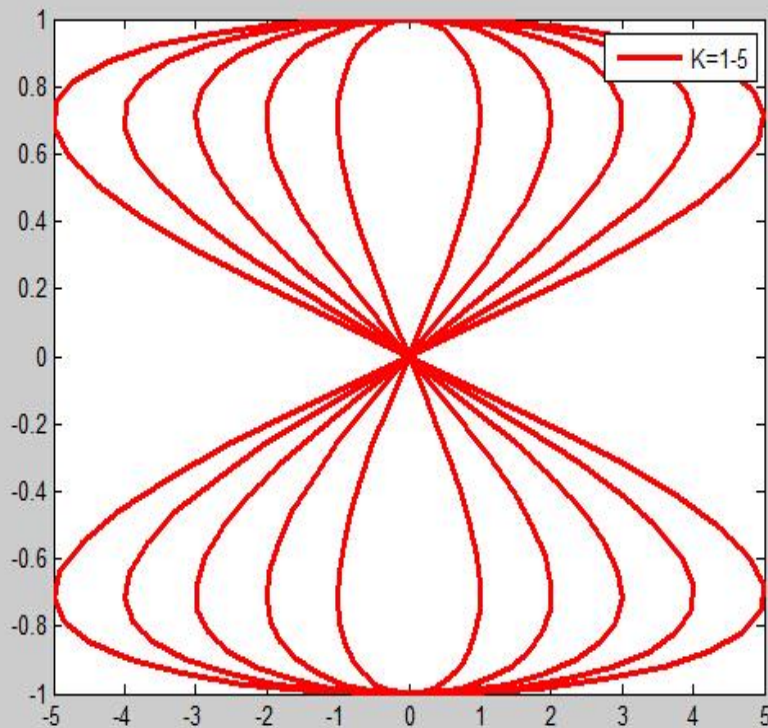


$S - S'$

$$\begin{cases} x' = \gamma(x - vt) \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ t' = \gamma(t - \frac{v}{c^2}x) \end{cases}$$

实验室系中的电子坐标变换到电子静止坐标系

$$\begin{cases} t' = \bar{\gamma}(t - \frac{\bar{v}_z z}{c^2}) \approx \bar{\gamma}t(1 - \bar{\beta}^2) = t / \bar{\gamma} \\ x' = x = \frac{K}{\gamma k_u} \sin(\omega_u t) \\ y' = y = 0 \\ z' = \bar{\gamma}(z - \bar{v}_z t) \approx -\frac{K^2}{8\gamma k_u \sqrt{1 + K^2/2}} \sin(2\omega_u t) \end{cases} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} x'(t') = a \sin(\omega' t') \\ z'(t') = -a \frac{K}{\sqrt{1 + K^2/2}} \sin(2\omega' t') \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} t' = t / \bar{\gamma} \\ \omega' = \bar{\gamma}\omega_u \end{matrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \lambda' = \frac{2\pi c}{\omega'} = \frac{2\pi c}{\bar{\gamma}\omega_u} = \frac{\lambda_u}{\bar{\gamma}}$$



低速运动的带电粒子的辐射功率
由Larmor公式得：

$$P = \frac{e^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \dot{v}^2 \quad \langle \dot{v}^2 \rangle = \frac{K^2 \gamma^2 c^4 k_u^2}{(1 + K^2/2)^2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{e^2}{6\pi\epsilon_0 c^3} \frac{K^2 \gamma^2 c^4 k_u^2}{(1 + K^2/2)^2} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e^2 c K^2 \gamma^2 k_u^2}{12\pi\epsilon_0 (1 + K^2/2)^2}$$

上式为通过一个波荡器周期的总功率

图：电子静止坐标系下电子轨迹

实验室系下电子的辐射

假设电子静止坐标系下光子的频率为 ω' ，通过洛伦兹变换可得到与实验室系下的光子频率的关系：

$$\omega_l = \frac{\omega'}{\bar{\gamma}(1 - \bar{\beta} \cos \theta)} \Rightarrow \lambda_l \approx \lambda_u (1 - \bar{\beta} \cos \theta)$$



$$\lambda_l = \frac{\lambda_u}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} + \gamma^2 \theta^2 \right)$$

1.4波荡器辐射的线形与光谱：

变换	时间域	频率域
连续傅立叶变换	连续， 非周期性	连续， 非周期性
傅立叶级数	连续， 周期性	离散， 非周期性
离散时间傅立叶变换	离散， 非周期性	连续， 周期性
离散傅立叶变换	离散， 周期性	离散， 周期性

傅立叶变换的基本思想首先由法国学者傅立叶系统提出，所以以其名字来命名以示纪念。

参考网址好搜百科：<http://baike.haosou.com/doc/5721241.html>

假设电子通过 N_u 个周期的波荡器产生一系列正弦波，周期为 T 。

$$E_l(t) = \begin{cases} E_0 \exp(-i\omega_l t) & \text{if } -T/2 < t < T/2 \quad (T = N_u \lambda_u / c) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

因为该电磁波是有限长的，所以包含不同频率的电磁波的叠加，通过傅里叶变换得：

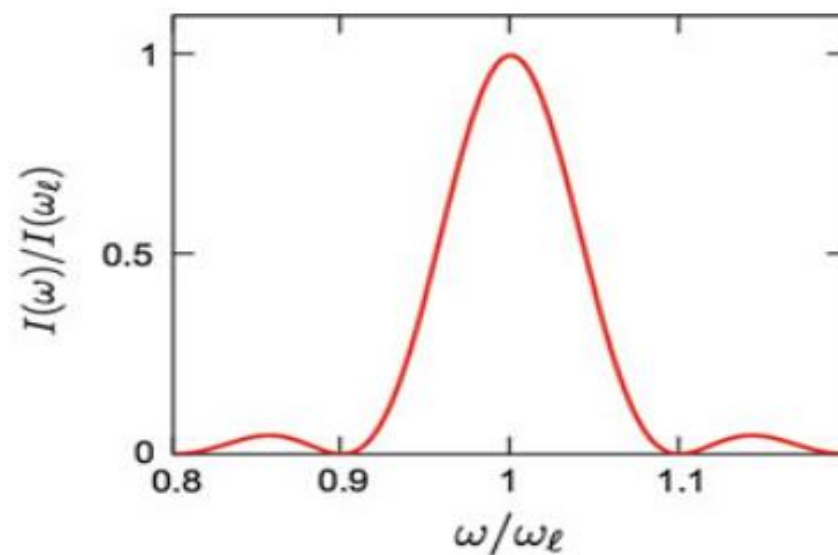
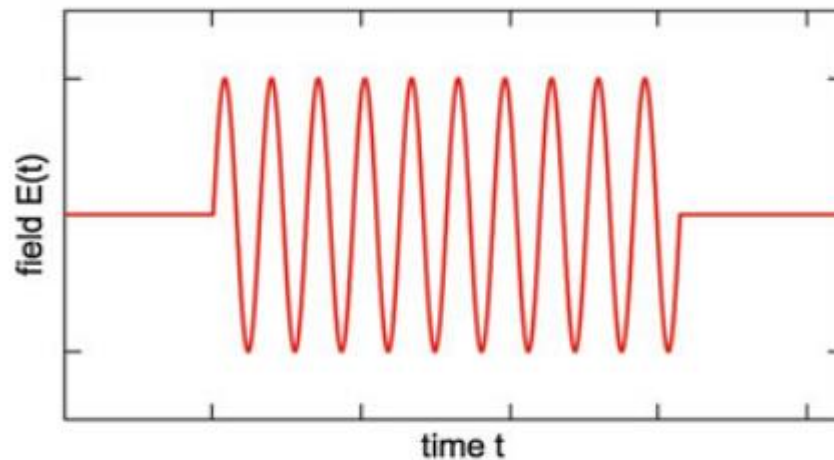
$$I(\omega) \propto |A(\omega)|^2 \propto \left(\frac{\sin \xi}{\xi}\right)^2 \quad \left(\xi = \frac{(\omega_l - \omega)T}{2} \propto N_u \frac{\omega_l - \omega}{\omega_l}\right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_l} \propto \frac{1}{N_u}$$

1.5 高次谐波辐射

$$\lambda_m = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\lambda_u}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} + \gamma^2 \theta^2\right)$$

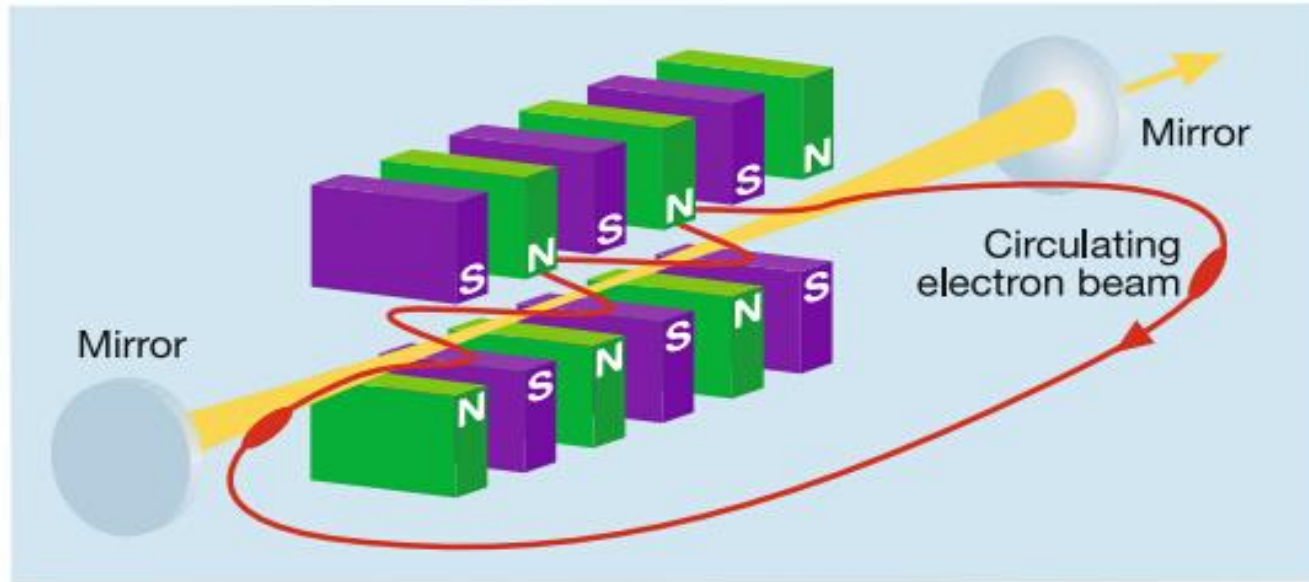
$$\frac{\Delta\omega_m}{\omega_m} = \frac{1}{mN_u}$$



第二节 低增益FEL理论

一、低增益自由电子激光的布局：

1. 电子储存环提供回旋多个周期的电子束或者用直线加速器提供长周期的电子束团。
2. 短波荡器
3. 光学谐振腔



Schematic setup of a low-gain FEL

二、初始信号的来源

1. 外种子激光 (放大型FEL)
2. 电子束在波荡器的自发辐射 (谐振型FEL)

$$P_{out} = P_{in}(1 + \delta)^N$$

三、电子与光波间的能量交换

假设初始电场由外种子激光提供，形式为
与电子束同向传播的平面电磁波：

$$E_x(z, t) = E_0 \cos(k_l z - \omega_l t + \psi_0)$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \vec{v} = q(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{v}) = qE_x \cdot v_x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dW}{dt} = -eE_x \cdot v_x \begin{cases} \frac{dW}{dt} < 0 & , \text{电子束丢失能量, 光场获得能量} \\ \frac{dW}{dt} > 0 & , \text{电子束得到能量, 光场丢失能量} \end{cases}$$

能量交换公式:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dW}{dt} &= -eE_x(t) \cdot v_x(t) = -eE_0 \cos(k_l z - \omega_l t + \psi_0) \frac{Kc}{\gamma} \cos(k_u z) \\ &= -\frac{eE_0 Kc}{2\gamma} [\cos((k_l + k_u)z - \omega_l t + \psi_0) + \cos((k_l - k_u)z - \omega_l t + \psi_0)] \\ &= -\frac{eE_0 Kc}{2\gamma} \cos \psi - \frac{eE_0 Kc}{2\gamma} \cos \chi\end{aligned}$$

$$\psi = (k_l + k_u)z - \omega_l t + \psi_0 \approx (k_l + k_u)\bar{z} - \omega_l t + \psi_0$$

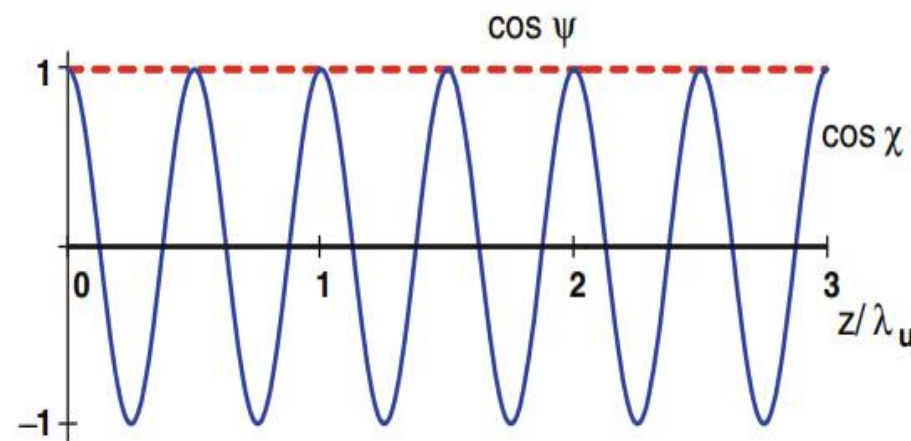
$$\chi = (k_l - k_u)\bar{z} - \omega_l t + \psi_0 \Rightarrow \chi = \psi - 2k_u z$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = -\frac{eE_0 Kc}{2\gamma} [\cos \psi - \cos(\psi - 2k_u z)]$$

$$\psi = \text{const} \Leftrightarrow \frac{d\psi}{dt} = (k_l + k_u)\bar{v}_z - k_l c = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_l = \frac{\lambda_u}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2}\right)$$

对能量交换方程做波荡器周期平均, 能量交换的第二项为0.

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dW}{dt} = -\frac{eE_0 Kc}{2\gamma} \cos \psi$$



四、摆方程

定义：共振电子，经过波荡器后能量没有变化

$$\gamma_r = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_u}{2\lambda_l} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2}\right)} \Rightarrow \eta = \frac{W - W_r}{W_r} = \frac{\gamma - \gamma_r}{\gamma_r} \quad |\eta| \ll 1$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = (k_l + k_u) \bar{v}_z - \omega_l \approx k_u c - \frac{k_l c}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2}\right) \quad k_u c = \frac{k_l c}{2\gamma_r^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{k_l c}{2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\gamma_r^2} - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}\right) = 2k_u c \eta \quad \frac{d\eta}{dt} = -\frac{eE_0 K}{2m_e c \gamma_r^2} \cos \psi$$

$$\phi = \psi + \pi / 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = 2k_u c \eta \\ \frac{d\eta}{dt} = -\frac{eE_0 K}{2m_e c \gamma_r^2} \sin \phi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{这是低增益与高增益自由电子激光中最基本的方程}$$

五、摆方程的修正

$$z(t) = \bar{v}_z t - \frac{K^2}{8\gamma^2 k_u} \sin(2\omega_u t)$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = -\frac{eE_0 Kc}{2\gamma} [\cos(k_l z(t) - \omega_l t + k_u \bar{v}_z t) + \cos(k_l z(t) - \omega_l t - k_u \bar{v}_z t)]$$

$$\cos(k_l z(t) - \omega_l t \pm k_u \bar{v}_z t) = \text{real}\{\exp[ik_l (\bar{\beta} - 1)ct \pm ik_u \bar{v}_z t] \cdot \exp[-i \frac{K^2}{8\gamma^2 k_u} \sin(2\omega_u t)]\}$$

$$\text{and} \quad \exp(iY \sin \phi) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(Y) \exp(in\phi) \quad Y = -\frac{K^2}{8\gamma^2 k_u}, \quad \phi = 2\omega_u t = 2k_u \bar{v}_z t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dW}{dt} = -\frac{eE_0 Kc}{2\gamma} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [J_n(Y) + J_{n+1}(Y)] \cos[(k_l + (2n+1)k_u) \bar{v}_z t - k_l ct] \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$$

考虑到电子持续将能量交给光场，要求相位为常数：

$$(k_l + (2n+1)k_u)\bar{v}_z - k_l c = 0 \Rightarrow k_u = \frac{1}{2n+1} \frac{k_l}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2}\right) \quad m = 2n+1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_m = \frac{1}{m} \frac{\lambda_u}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2}\right) \quad m = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = -\frac{eE_0 K c}{2\gamma} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [J_n(Y_n) + J_{n+1}(Y_n)] \cos[(k_l + (2n+1)k_u)\bar{v}_z t - k_l c t] \quad Y_n = -\frac{(2n+1)K^2}{4 + 2K^2}$$

电子束的纵向振荡不仅产生奇次的高次谐波辐射，而且对基波辐射（ $m=1$ ）也产生影响

摆方程修正为：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = 2k_u c \eta \\ \frac{d\eta}{dt} = -\frac{eE_0 \hat{K}}{2m_e c \gamma_r^2} \sin \phi \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{K} = K \left[J_0\left(\frac{K^2}{4 + 2K^2}\right) - J_1\left(\frac{K^2}{4 + 2K^2}\right) \right]$$

六、电子在相空间中的运动

1. 类比于物理中的单摆模型:

$$H(\phi, L) = \frac{L^2}{2ml^2} + mgl(1 - \cos \phi) \quad p = L, \quad q = \phi$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \\ \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial L} = \frac{L}{ml^2} \\ \frac{dL}{dt} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \phi} = -mgl \sin \phi \end{cases}$$

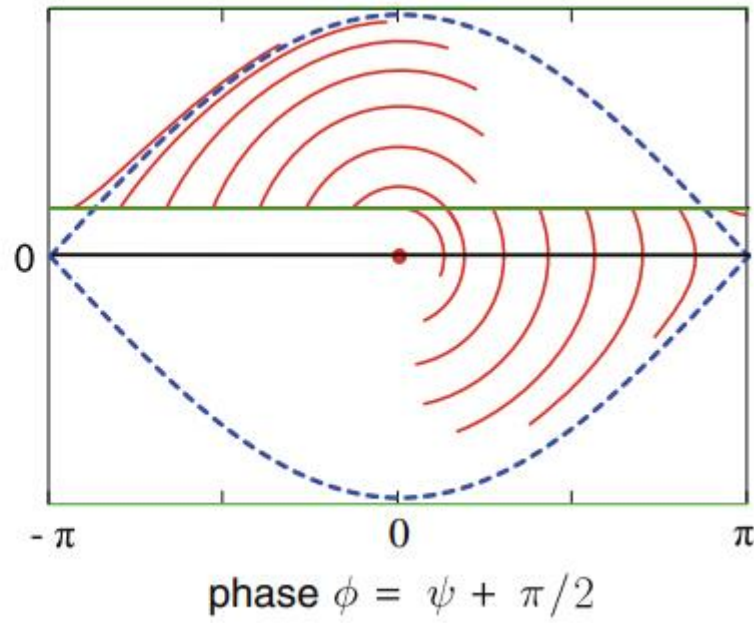
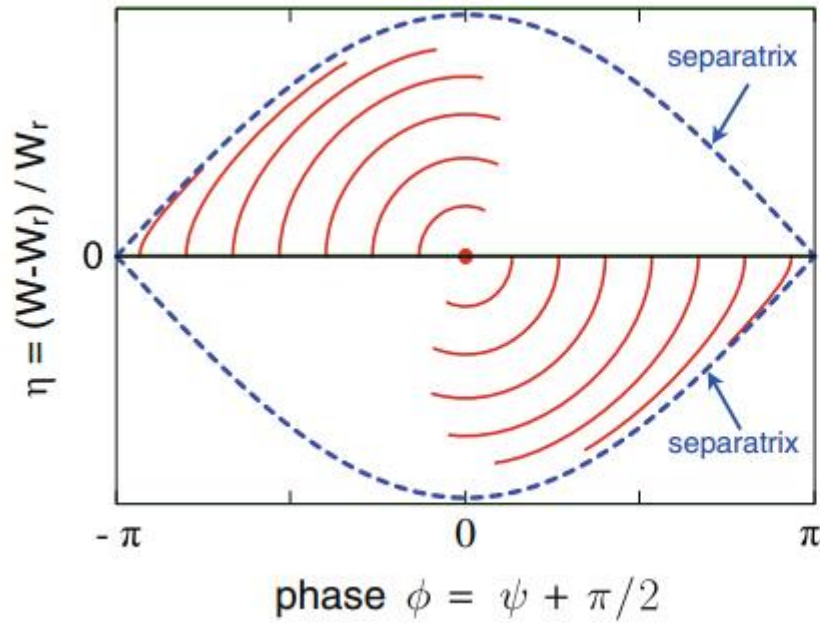
$$\text{if } \phi_0 = \pi, L_0 = 0 \Rightarrow H_{sep} = 2mgl$$

$$\frac{[L_{sep}(\phi)]^2}{2ml^2} = H_{sep} - mgl(1 - \cos \phi) = mgl(1 + \cos \phi) \Rightarrow L_{sep}(\phi) = \pm 2ml^2 \sqrt{g/l} \cos(\phi/2)$$

$$H(\phi, L) = k_u c \eta^2 + \frac{eE_0 K}{2m_e c \gamma_r^2} (1 - \cos \phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_{sep}(\phi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{eE_0 K}{k_u m_e c^2 \gamma_r^2}} \cos(\phi/2)$$

2.FEL Bucket



$$\eta_{sep}(\phi) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{eE_0 K}{k_u m_e c^2 \gamma_r^2}} \cos\left(\frac{\psi - \psi_b}{2}\right) \quad \psi_b = -\frac{\pi}{2} \pm 2n\pi \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

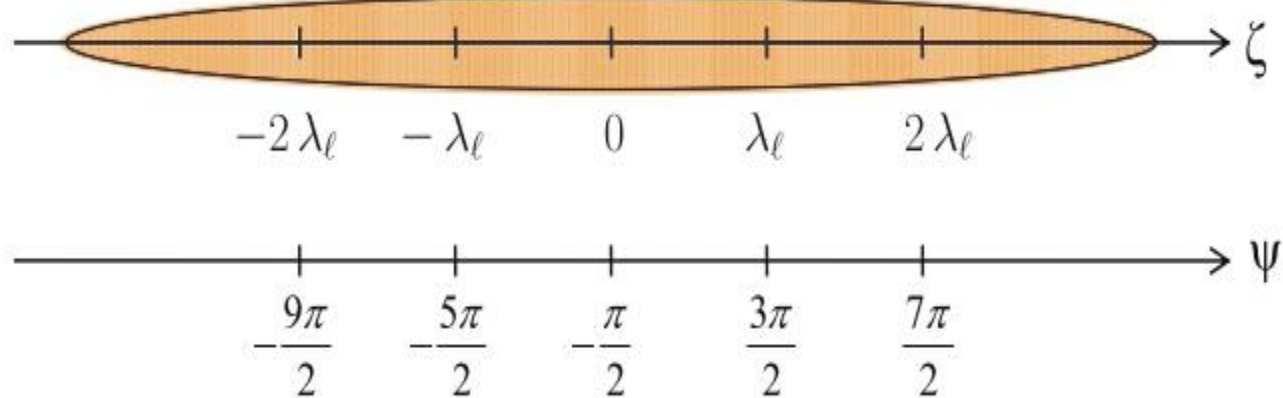
电子在相空间的变化估计：

$$\frac{d\psi}{dz} \approx \frac{d\psi}{cdt} = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda_u} \eta \quad (\lambda_u = 2.5\text{cm} \quad \eta = 0.001) \Rightarrow \Delta\psi = 0.16\pi$$

3. 电子束团内部坐标:

$$\zeta = (\psi + \pi/2) / (k_l + k_u) \approx \frac{\psi + \pi/2}{2\pi} \lambda_l$$

$$z(t) = z_r(t) + \zeta(t) \quad , \quad z_r(t) = \bar{v}_z t$$

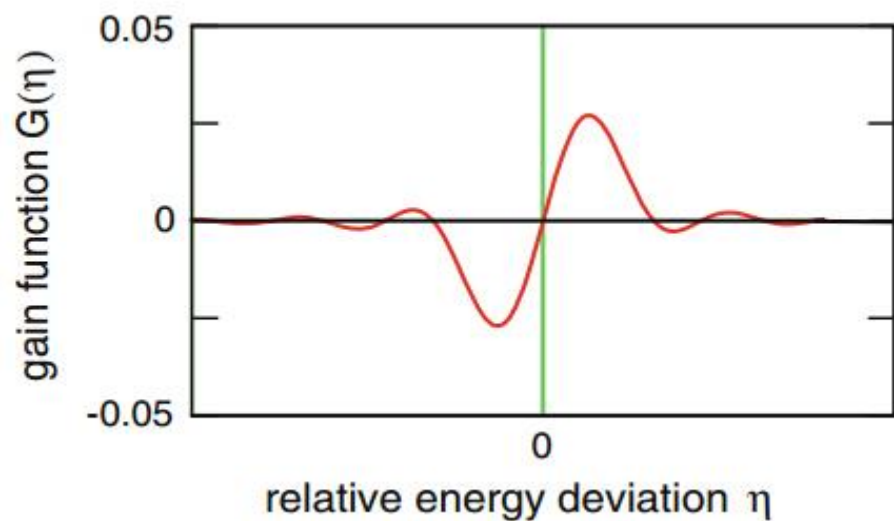


$$\psi(t) = (k_l + k_u)(\bar{v}_z t + \zeta(t)) - \omega_l t - \pi / 2$$

七、FEL 低增益曲线

$$G = \frac{\Delta W_l}{W_l}$$

由二阶微扰理论，我们得到小信号的增益曲线：



$$G(\xi) = -\frac{\pi e^2 \hat{K}^2 N_u^3 \lambda_u^2 n_e}{4 \epsilon_0 m_e c^2 \gamma_r^3} \frac{d}{d\xi} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \xi}{\xi^2} \right)$$

$$\xi = \pi N_u \frac{\omega_l - \omega}{\omega_l} \approx 2\pi N_u \frac{\gamma - \gamma_r}{\gamma_r} = 2\pi N_u \eta$$

Thank you !

第二讲 完

Peter schmüser / Martin Dohlus / Jörg Rossbach

"Ultraviolet and Soft X – Ray Free – Electron Lasers"