

Cyclotron maser instability

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(1)

Basic Equation 条件

- ・磁化ガスであること

- ・Maxwell eq $\nabla \cdot B = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \quad (A1)$

$$\nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \quad (A2)$$

$$\nabla \cdot B = 0 \quad (A3)$$

$$\nabla \times B = \mu_0 \epsilon_0 + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \quad (A4)$$

- ・ダラン方程式(全ての荷電粒子を考慮)

$$\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + v_r \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial r} + v_\theta \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial \theta} + F_r \frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial p} = 0 \quad (A5)$$

 α : α 番目の粒子

$$d^6 n = f_\alpha(t, r, p) d^3 r d^3 p \quad \text{位相空間の}(r, p)$$

 $d^6 n$ … 微小3次元空間・運動量空間内の粒子数

- ・電荷密度 $\rho = \iiint_{\text{全}} R_\alpha f_\alpha(t, r, p) d^3 p \quad (A6)$

- ・電流密度 $j = \iiint_{\text{全}} R_\alpha f_\alpha(t, r, p) v d^3 p \quad (A7)$

- ・上記の方程式を線形化(1次) $f_\alpha = f_\alpha^{(0)} + f_\alpha^{(1)}$, $\rho_\alpha = \rho_\alpha^{(0)} + \rho_\alpha^{(1)}$

(2)
オーダー

- ・媒質は空間一様、定常近似 $\cdot B = IB_0$

- ・運動量空間において円柱座標系 (p_r, p_θ, φ) を使用

$$B = B_0 \cos \varphi = B_0 e_r \quad (\text{方向を} z \text{軸})$$

$$p_x = p_r \cos \varphi, \quad p_y = p_r \sin \varphi, \quad p_z = p_\theta$$

まずは(A5)のダラン方程式が0次のオーダーで $\frac{\partial f_\alpha^{(0)}}{\partial \varphi} = 0$ となることを示す (A11)

(A11)に φ , φ $f_\alpha^{(0)}(r, p)$ は $f_\alpha^{(0)}(p_r, p_\theta)$ となる。(B_0 もか)に軸対称

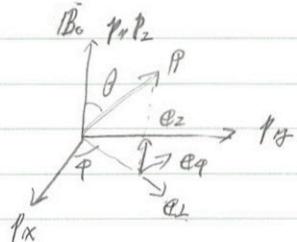
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(A11) $\partial F/\partial t = 0$ で 定常, $B = B_0 \hat{e}_z$ を仮定

$$(A5) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial t} + \underbrace{U \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial R}}_{0} + \underbrace{F \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P}}_{0} = 0 \quad (\text{省略})$$

$$F \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P} = 0 \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$F = U \times B \approx 0 \quad (\text{近似})$$



$$\textcircled{1} \quad (U \times B) \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P} = 0 \quad p = \frac{mv}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = mvu \quad (\text{相対速度})$$

$$\cancel{(p \times B)} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P} = 0$$

$$(p_2 \cos \varphi, p_2 \sin \varphi, p_r) \times (0, 0, B_0) \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P} = 0$$

$$(p_2 B_0 \sin \varphi, -p_2 B_0 \cos \varphi, 0) \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P} = 0$$

$$p B_0 \sin \theta (\sin \varphi, -\cos \varphi, 0) \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P} = 0 \quad \theta \varphi = (\sin \varphi, -\cos \varphi, 0)$$

$$p B_0 \sin \theta \cancel{\varphi} \left(\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P_{\perp}} \cancel{e_2} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P_{\parallel}} \cancel{e_r} + \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{p_2 \varphi} \cancel{e_\varphi} \right) = 0$$

$$\cancel{p_2 \sin \theta B_0} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial P} = 0$$

$$B_0 \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$A. \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial \varphi} = 0 \quad \text{(A11)}$$

(2)

次の通り・(A5)は1次のオーダー以下のようになる。

$$\frac{\partial f_e^{(1)}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial f_e^{(1)}}{\partial r} + \mathcal{L}_0(\nabla \times B_0 + IE^{(1)} + \nabla \times B^{(1)}) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial f_e^{(0)}}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial f_e^{(1)}}{\partial p} \right] = 0 \quad (A13) \rightarrow \text{proof}(A13)$$

・1次の項： $E^{(1)}$, $B^{(1)}$, $f_e^{(1)}$ は、 $\exp[i(k \cdot r - \omega t)]$ ($\omega \in \mathbb{C}$, $k \in \mathbb{R}^3$)に比例するwave perturbationである。

・1次の電子分布のH $f_e^{(1)}$ だけが、1次の荷電粒子分布 $\varphi^{(1)}$, $\psi^{(1)}$ に寄与することを示す (f_e \rightarrow f)

この通り (A13) は

$$i(k \cdot p - rm\omega)f_e^{(1)} + m\omega e \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = rm e IE^{(1)} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p} \quad (A14)$$

$\rightarrow \text{proof}(A14)$

$$W_0 = \frac{eB_0}{m}, e: \text{電子の電荷}, m: \text{電子の質量}, r = 1/\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

proof(A13)

α を落としてある。 $f = f^{(0)} + f^{(1)}$ とすると ($f^{(0)}$: 空間一様, 定常), (A5) は...

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t}$$

$$\therefore \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (f^{(0)} + f^{(1)}) = \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial r}$$

$$\therefore H = \mathcal{L}(\nabla \times B + IE) = \mathcal{L}(\nabla \times B_0 + IE^{(1)} + \nabla \times B^{(1)}) \quad \because IE = IE^{(1)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial p}$$

$$IE = IB_0 + IB^{(1)}$$

よって

$$\frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial r} + \mathcal{L}(\nabla \times B_0 + IE^{(1)} + \nabla \times B^{(1)}) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial f^{(1)}}{\partial p} \right] = 0$$

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proof (A14)

$$E'', B'', f'' \propto \exp[i(k \cdot r - \omega t)] \quad \text{∴}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow -i\omega \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \rightarrow ik$$

(AB)①

$$1\text{次}: \frac{\partial f''}{\partial t} = -i\omega f'' \quad 2\text{次}: \nabla \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial r} = \frac{iP}{mr} \cdot i k f''$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{mr} i(k \cdot iP + \frac{rm}{2} \cdot (-i\omega)) f'' \\ &= \frac{1}{mr} i(k \cdot iP - rm\omega) f'' \quad -\text{①} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\text{次}: & \ n(\nabla \times B_0 + IE'') \cdot \left[\frac{\partial f''}{\partial P} + \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} \right] = -e \left(\frac{IP}{mr} \times B_0 + IE'' + \frac{IP}{mr} \times B'' \right) \cdot \left[\frac{\partial f''}{\partial P} + \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} \right] \\ &= -\frac{e}{mr} \left[(P \times B_0) \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P} + mrIE'' \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P} + (P \times B'') \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} \right] - \frac{e}{mr} \left[(P \times B_0) \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P} + IE'' \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P} + (P \times B'') \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} \right] \\ &\quad \text{(○次) } \cancel{\frac{\partial I}{\partial P}} \quad \text{(1次) } \cancel{\frac{\partial I}{\partial P}} \quad \text{2次} \quad \text{2次} \\ &= -\frac{e}{mr} \left[mrIE'' \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P} + (P \times B_0) \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} \right] \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &\quad \text{(○次) } \cancel{\frac{\partial I}{\partial P}} \quad \text{2,11} \\ &\quad \text{2,11} \quad \text{2,11} \end{aligned} \right] \\ &= -\frac{e}{mr} \left(mrIE'' \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P} + B_0 \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} \right) \quad -\text{②} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} &\quad -B_0 P \sin \theta \cdot \frac{1}{PL} \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} \\ &\quad = B_0 \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} \end{aligned} \right) \\ &\quad \downarrow \quad \text{①, ②} \end{aligned}$$

$$i(k \cdot iP - rm\omega) f'' + e \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} = rm e IE'' \cdot \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P} \quad \dots \text{ (A14)}$$

以下の表記と導入

$$E_{\pm} = E_x \pm iE_y$$

$$E_{\parallel} = E_z$$

$$(E = \sqrt{B_0})$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} &E_- : \text{circular RH} \\ &E_+ : \text{circular LH} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow \text{RH} & & \\ \text{LH} & \xrightarrow{\text{RH}} & \text{IE}_z \end{array}$$

、 f'' と E'' 同様の表記法を採用

(A13), (A14) は以下と略す

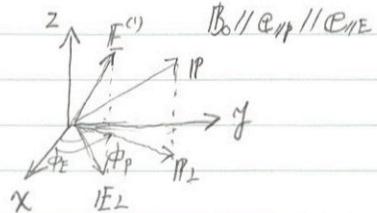
$$i(k \cdot iP - rm\omega) f'' + rm e \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P'} = \frac{rm e}{2} (E_+^{(1)} e^{-i\varphi} + E_-^{(1)} e^{i\varphi}) \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P_{\perp}} + rm e E_{\parallel}^{(1)} \frac{\partial f''}{\partial P_{\parallel}} \quad \text{(A15)}$$

 \rightarrow proof (A15)

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proof(A15)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A14) の右辺 &= \gamma m_e E^{(1)} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial t} \\
 &= \gamma m_e \left[E_{\perp}^{(1)} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}} + E_{\parallel}^{(1)} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\parallel}} \right] \\
 &= \gamma m_e \left[E_{\perp}^{(1)} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{2p} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}} + E_{\parallel}^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\parallel}} \right] \cdots ①
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{\perp}^{(1)} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{2p} &= E_{\perp} \cos(\phi - \phi_E) \\
 &= E_{\perp} (\cos \phi \cos \phi_E + \sin \phi \sin \phi_E) \\
 &= E_x \cos \phi + E_y \sin \phi
 \end{aligned}$$

 $\varepsilon = 37^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_+ e^{-i\varphi} &= (E_x + iE_y)(\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi) \\
 &= (E_x \cos \varphi + E_y \sin \varphi) + i(E_y \cos \varphi - E_x \sin \varphi) \Rightarrow 2 \\
 E_- e^{i\varphi} &= (E_x - iE_y)(\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi) \\
 &= (E_x \cos \varphi + E_y \sin \varphi)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{E_+ e^{-i\varphi} + E_- e^{i\varphi}}{2} = E_x \cos \varphi + E_y \sin \varphi = E_{\perp}^{(1)} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{2p}$$

$$\text{左辺 } ① = \frac{\gamma m_e}{2} (E_+ e^{-i\varphi} + E_- e^{i\varphi}) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}} + \gamma m_e E_{\parallel}^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\parallel}}$$

$$i(k \cdot p - \tau m_w) f^{(0)} + m_w c \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{\gamma m_e}{2} (E_+ e^{-i\varphi} + E_- e^{i\varphi}) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}} + \gamma m_e E_{\parallel}^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\parallel}} \quad \cdots (A15)$$

・(A15)は1階線形微分方程式がで積分して...

$$f^{(1)}(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) = \frac{\gamma m_e}{2i\pi} \exp\left(-i \frac{k_{\perp} p_{\perp} \sin \varphi}{m_w c}\right) \times \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{\exp(in\varphi)}{k_{\perp} p_{\perp} - \tau m_w + n m_w c} \times \left[\frac{E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}}}{2} J_{n+1} + \frac{E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}}}{2} J_{n-1} + E_{\parallel}^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\parallel}} J_n \right] \quad \cdots (A16)$$

 \rightarrow proof(A16)・ここで J_n は $J_n(k_{\perp} p_{\perp} / m_w c)$ の Bessel関数

・1次(擾動成分)オーダーの密度と電流は

$$P^{(1)}(t, \mathbf{r}) = \iiint -e f^{(1)}(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) p_{\perp} dp_{\parallel} dp_{\perp} d\varphi \quad (A17) \quad \text{(積分範囲 } p_{\parallel} \in \mathbb{R}, p_{\perp} \in \mathbb{R}_L, \varphi \in [0, 2\pi])$$

$$j(t, \mathbf{r}) = \iiint -e f^{(1)}(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) v_{\perp} p_{\perp} dp_{\parallel} dp_{\perp} d\varphi \quad (A18)$$

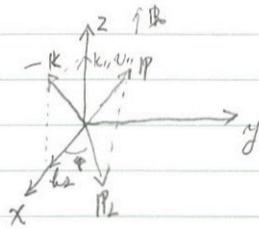
・(A17) \approx (A18) \approx (A16) \approx 入射電場 E の T 構成

$$\rightarrow f^{(1)}, j^{(1)}_{\pm} = j_{\infty}^{(1)} \pm i j_{\infty}^{(0)}, j_{\parallel}^{(1)} = j_{\infty}^{(1)} \text{ 余弦関係.}$$

proof (A16)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + P(x)y = Q(x) \quad \text{① 一般解}$$

$$y = \exp\left(-\int P(x) dx'\right) \left[\int Q(x) \exp\left(\int P(x') dx'\right) dx' + C \right]$$

∴ 以下、一般性は失われないとして k は x 平面内にあるとする。

$$(A15) \dots \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{i(k \cdot p - \gamma_{MW})}{m_{We}} f^{(1)} = \frac{ye}{2\omega_c} (E_+ e^{-i\varphi} + E_- e^{i\varphi}) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_L} + \frac{ye}{\omega_c} E''^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{L\parallel}}$$

$$f^{(0)}(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) = \exp\left(-\int \frac{i(k \cdot p - \gamma_{MW})}{m_{We}} d\varphi\right) \left[\left[\left[\frac{ye}{2\omega_c} (E_+ e^{-i\varphi} + E_- e^{i\varphi}) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_L} + \frac{ye}{\omega_c} E''^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{L\parallel}} \right] \right] \times \exp\left(\int \frac{i(k \cdot p - \gamma_{MW})}{m_{We}} d\varphi\right) d\varphi \right]$$

Ⓐ Ⓛ

$$\begin{aligned} @ &= \exp\left[-\int \frac{i}{m_{We}} (k \cdot p - \gamma_{MW}) d\varphi\right] \\ &= \exp\left[-\int \frac{i}{m_{We}} (k_{\parallel} p_{\parallel} + k_{\perp} p_{\perp} \cos\varphi - \gamma_{MW}) d\varphi\right] \\ &= \exp\left[-\frac{i}{m_{We}} (k_{\parallel} p_{\parallel} - \gamma_{MW}) \varphi - \frac{i}{m_{We}} k_{\perp} p_{\perp} \sin\varphi\right] \\ &= \exp\left[\frac{-i k_{\perp} p_{\perp} \sin\varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \cdot \exp\left[\frac{-i (k_{\parallel} p_{\parallel} - \gamma_{MW}) \varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \\ @ &= \exp\left[\frac{i k_{\perp} p_{\perp} \sin\varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \cdot \exp\left[\frac{i (k_{\parallel} p_{\parallel} - \gamma_{MW}) \varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \\ &= \left[\sum_n J_n\left(\frac{k_{\perp} p_{\perp}}{m_{We}}\right) \exp(in\varphi) \right] \exp\left[\frac{i (k_{\parallel} p_{\parallel} - \gamma_{MW}) \varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \\ &= \left[\sum_n J_n\left(\frac{k_{\perp} p_{\perp}}{m_{We}}\right) \exp(in\varphi) \right] \exp\left[\frac{i (k_{\parallel} p_{\parallel} - \gamma_{MW} + n m_{We}) \varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \\ &= \sum_n \left[J_n \exp\left[\frac{i (k_{\parallel} p_{\parallel} - \gamma_{MW} + n m_{We}) \varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{証明} \\ &\exp(-ix \sin\phi) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) \exp(-in\phi) \dots \\ &\phi = -\phi' \\ &\exp(-ix \sin(-\phi')) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) \exp(-in(-\phi')) \\ &\exp(ix \sin\phi') = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(x) \exp(in\phi') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(1)}(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) &= \exp\left[\frac{-i k_{\perp} p_{\perp} \sin\varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \cdot \exp\left[\frac{-i (k_{\parallel} p_{\parallel} - \gamma_{MW}) \varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \left[\left[\left[\frac{ye}{2\omega_c} (E_+ e^{-i\varphi} + E_- e^{i\varphi}) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_L} + \frac{ye}{\omega_c} E''^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{L\parallel}} \right] \right] \times \sum_n \left[J_n \exp\left[\frac{i (k_{\parallel} p_{\parallel} - \gamma_{MW} + n m_{We}) \varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \right] d\varphi \right] \\ &= \frac{ye}{m_{We}} \exp\left[-\frac{i k_{\perp} p_{\perp} \sin\varphi}{m_{We}}\right] \cdot \exp(-iA\varphi) \left[\left[\frac{1}{2} (E_+ e^{-i\varphi} + E_- e^{i\varphi}) \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_L} + E''^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{L\parallel}} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \sum_n J_n \exp[i(A+n)\varphi] \right] d\varphi - \textcircled{2} \end{aligned}$$

②の積分の第1項

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} E_+^{(1)} e^{-i\varphi} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \sum_n J_n \exp[i(A+n)\varphi] d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \sum_n J_n \int \exp[i(A+n-1)\varphi] d\varphi$$

$$= - \sum_n J_n \frac{1}{i(A+n-1)} \exp[i(A+n-1)\varphi]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \sum_n J_{n+1} \frac{1}{i(A+n)} \exp[i(A+n)\varphi]$$

\sum_n が $n \rightarrow n+1 = \infty$

一般性は保証する!

同様に②の積分 2 項目

$$= \int \frac{1}{2} E_-^{(1)} e^{-i\varphi} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \sum_n J_n \exp[i(A+n)\varphi] d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \sum_n J_n \frac{1}{i(A+n+1)} \exp[i(A+n+1)\varphi]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \sum_n J_{n+1} \frac{1}{i(A+n)} \exp[i(A+n)\varphi]$$

③ 3 項目

$$= E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \sum_n J_n \frac{1}{i(A+n)} \exp[i(A+n)\varphi]$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{i(A+n)} = \frac{m_w}{i(b_1 p_2 - r_m w + n m_w c)} \right)$$

よし ②

$$= \frac{re}{w_c} \exp\left(-\frac{ib_1 p_2 \sin\varphi}{m_w}\right) \exp(-iA\varphi) \times \sum_n \left[\left(J_{n+1} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \partial f^{(0)}}{2 \partial p_2} + J_{n-1} \frac{E_-^{(1)} \partial f^{(0)}}{2 \partial p_2} + J_n E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \right) \frac{1}{i(A+n)} \exp[i(A+n)\varphi] \right]$$

$$= \frac{re}{i m_w} \exp\left(-\frac{ib_1 p_2 \sin\varphi}{m_w}\right) \times \sum_n \left[\frac{\exp[i(-A+A+n)\varphi]}{(J_{n+1} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \partial f^{(0)}}{2 \partial p_2} + J_{n-1} \frac{E_-^{(1)} \partial f^{(0)}}{2 \partial p_2} + J_n E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2})] \right]$$

$$(f''(E, r, p)) = \frac{re}{i} \exp\left(-\frac{ib_1 p_2 \sin\varphi}{m_w}\right) \times \sum_n \frac{\exp(i\varphi)}{J_{n+1} p_2 - r_m w + n m_w c} \left[\frac{E_+^{(1)} \partial f^{(0)}}{2 \partial p_2} J_{n+1} + \frac{E_-^{(1)} \partial f^{(0)}}{2 \partial p_2} J_{n-1} + E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} J_n \right] \quad (A16)$$

・振動成分は $J_n\left(\frac{k_2 p_2}{m w_c}\right) J_n'\left(\frac{k_2 p_2}{m w_c}\right)$ etc. の Bessel func. の積と含む複数で表される。→ proof (A16')

・この結果は、 J_0^2 という無視できない項の付と考慮され单純化される。また、 $f^{(0)}(p_1, p_2)$ の大部分において $\frac{k_2 p_2}{m w_c} \ll 1$ を仮定すれば、 $J_0^2\left(\frac{k_2 p_2}{m w_c}\right) \sim 1$ となる。

・結果、以下のような振動成分が得られる。

$$\cdot P^{(0)}(t, \mathbf{r}) = E'' \frac{e^2}{i} \int \int \frac{\partial f^{(0)} / \partial p_1}{\gamma m w \cdot k_1 p_1} \gamma m p_1 d p_1 d p_2 \quad (\text{A19})$$

$$\cdot J_0^{(0)}(t, \mathbf{r}) = \frac{E''}{2} \frac{e^2}{i} \int \int \frac{\partial f^{(0)} / \partial p_2}{\gamma m w \cdot k_2 p_2 + m w_c} p_2^2 d p_2 d p_1 \quad (\text{A20})$$

$$\cdot J_{11}^{(0)}(t, \mathbf{r}) = E'' \frac{e^2}{i} \int \int \frac{\partial f^{(0)} / \partial p_1}{\gamma m w \cdot k_1 p_1} p_1 p_2 d p_1 d p_2 \quad (\text{A21})$$

→ proof (A19)(A20)(A21)

proof (A16')

$$(A16') \cdots f^{(0)}(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) = \frac{\gamma m e}{i} \exp\left(-\frac{i k_2 p_2 \sin \varphi}{m w_c}\right) \times \sum_n \frac{\exp(i n \varphi)}{k_1 p_1 - \gamma m w + n m w_c} \left\{ \frac{E''}{2} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} J_{n+1} + \frac{E''}{2} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} J_{n-1} + E'' \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_1} J_n \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\gamma m e}{i} \sum_{n'} \sum_n J_n \exp(-i n \varphi) \times \sum_n \frac{\exp(i n \varphi)}{k_1 p_1 - \gamma m w + n m w_c} \left\{ \frac{E''}{2} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} J_{n+1} + \frac{E''}{2} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} J_{n-1} + E'' \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_1} J_n \right\}_n$$

$P^{(0)}, J^{(0)}$ の導出において $\int_0^{2\pi} f^{(0)} d\varphi$ の項が必要。

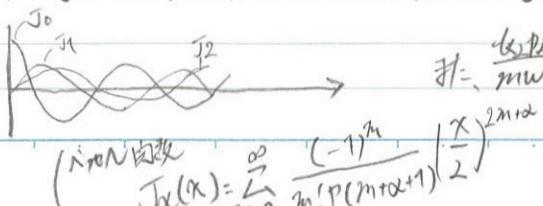
$$\int_0^{2\pi} f^{(0)}(t, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) d\varphi = \frac{\gamma m e}{i} \int \sum_{n' n} \frac{\exp[i(n-n')\varphi]}{\dots} \left\{ \dots \right\} d\varphi \quad @$$

$$\therefore \because \frac{k_2 p_2}{m w_c} \ll 1 \Rightarrow \frac{k_2 m w_c}{m w_c} = \frac{v_L t_2}{w_c / r} \quad (t_2 = \frac{v_L(r)}{w})$$

$$= v_L k_2 \ll 1 \quad \text{よって} \quad r_L \ll \frac{\lambda_L}{2\pi}$$

78) 波動の上方向の波長 λ_L は電子のラム半径より 10 倍大きいと仮定

→ すると $J_n \cdot J_n\left(\frac{k_2 p_2}{m w_c}\right)$ の中で主要な成分は J_0^2 の付となる。



$$(r_L \approx 2000m \quad \begin{cases} w_c = 10^8 Hz \\ E = 100 keV \end{cases})$$

$$(\approx 60m \quad \begin{cases} w_c = 10^6 \\ E = 10 keV \end{cases})$$

$k_2 \frac{p_2}{m w_c} \ll 1$ では $J_0 \sim 1 \rightarrow J_0^2 \sim 1$

• ①の証明

$$\int_0^{\pi} \tilde{f}^{(1)} d\varphi = \frac{rme^2}{i} \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \left[\frac{\exp(-i\varphi)}{k_{\parallel}p_{\parallel} - rmw - mvc} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}} J_0^2}{2} + \frac{\exp(i\varphi)}{k_{\parallel}p_{\parallel} - rmw + mvc} \frac{E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}} J_0^2}{2} + \frac{1}{k_{\parallel}p_{\parallel} - rmw} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}} J_0^2}{2} \right] \quad \text{①}$$

証明。

proof (A19) ...

$$f^{(1)} = \iiint -e \tilde{f}^{(1)} p_2 dp_{\parallel} dp_{\perp} d\varphi \quad \text{以下 } \varphi \text{ に因る積分に注目...}$$

$$\int -e \tilde{f}^{(1)} d\varphi = -\frac{rme^2}{i} \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \left[\frac{1}{k_{\parallel}p_{\parallel} - rmw} E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\parallel}} J_0^2 \right] \quad \because J_0^2 \approx 1 \quad \therefore \int_0^{\pi} \exp(\pm i\varphi) d\varphi = 0$$

$$= \frac{rme^2}{i} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{rmw - k_{\parallel}p_{\parallel}} \cdot E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\parallel}} \quad \therefore r = r(p_{\perp}, p_{\parallel}) \\ = \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

$$f^{(1)} = \frac{rme^2}{i} \iint \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\parallel}} / \partial p_{\parallel} \quad rmw p_2 dp_{\parallel} dp_{\perp} \quad \text{(A19)}$$

proof (A20) ...

$$\tilde{f}^{(1)} = \iiint -e \tilde{f}^{(1)} v p_2 dp_{\parallel} dp_{\perp} d\varphi$$

$$\tilde{f}_x^{(1)} = \tilde{f}_x^{(1)} \pm i \tilde{f}_y^{(1)} \text{ とおぼえ}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \tilde{f}_x^{(1)} = \iiint -e \tilde{f}^{(1)} v \cos \varphi p_2 dp_{\parallel} dp_{\perp} d\varphi \quad (\because \int_0^{\pi} \cos \varphi d\varphi = 0) \quad \text{以下 } \varphi \text{ に因る積分に注目...}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} -e \tilde{f}^{(1)} \cos \varphi d\varphi \quad (A_n = k_{\parallel}p_{\parallel} - rmw + nrmwc, J_0^2 \approx 1. \text{ おぼえ})$$

$$= -\frac{rme^2}{i} \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \left[\frac{\exp(-i\varphi) \cos \varphi}{A_1} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}}}{2} + \frac{\exp(i\varphi) \cos \varphi}{A_1} \frac{E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}}}{2} + \frac{\cos \varphi}{A_0} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}}}{2} \right]$$

$$\left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \exp(-i\varphi) \cos \varphi d\varphi = \int d\varphi \exp(-i\varphi) \left\{ \frac{\exp(i\varphi) + \exp(-i\varphi)}{2} \right\} \right.$$

$$= \int d\varphi \left(\frac{1 + \exp(-2i\varphi)}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\varphi + \frac{1}{-2i} \exp(-2i\varphi) \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \pi$$

$$\downarrow \quad \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \exp(i\varphi) \cos \varphi d\varphi = \pi \right.$$

$$= -\frac{rme^2}{i} \left[\frac{\pi}{A_1} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{A_1} \frac{E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\perp}}}{2} \right] \quad \text{-②}$$

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$$\textcircled{2} \quad j_y^{(1)} = \iiint -eF''_{\perp} u_2 \sin\varphi p_2 dp_x dp_y d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} -eF''_{\perp} \sin\varphi d\varphi = -\frac{rmc^2}{i} \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \left[\frac{\exp(-i\varphi) \sin\varphi E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{A_1} + \frac{\exp(i\varphi) \sin\varphi E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{A_1} \right]$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \exp(-i\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi = \int d\varphi \exp(-i\varphi) \left[\frac{\exp(i\varphi) - \exp(-i\varphi)}{2i} \right]$$

$$= \int d\varphi \frac{1 - \exp(-2i\varphi)}{2i}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left[\varphi + \frac{1}{2i} \exp(-2i\varphi) \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{i}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \exp(i\varphi) \sin\varphi d\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{i}$$

$$= -\frac{rmc^2}{i} \left[\frac{\pi}{iA_1} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{2} + \frac{-\pi}{iA_1} \frac{E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{2} \right] \quad \textcircled{①}$$

$$\bar{j}_+^{(1)} = \bar{j}_x^{(1)} + i\bar{j}_y^{(1)}$$

$$= \iint u_2 p_2 \cdot -\frac{rmc^2}{i} \left[\frac{\pi}{A_1} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{A_1} \frac{E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{2} \right]$$

$$+ i \iint u_2 p_2 \cdot -\frac{rmc^2}{i} \left[\frac{\pi}{iA_1} \frac{E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{2} + \frac{-\pi}{iA_1} \frac{E_-^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{2} \right] dp_x dp_y$$

$$= \iint u_2 p_2 \cdot -\frac{rmc^2}{i} \left(\frac{\pi}{A_1} E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \right) dp_x dp_y \quad p_2 = mv_2 r$$

$$= \iint \frac{p_2^2}{rmr} \cdot -\frac{rmc^2}{i} \left(\frac{\pi}{A_1} E_+^{(1)} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \right) dp_x dp_y$$

$$= \frac{E_+^{(1)}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^2}{i} \cdot 2\pi \iint p_2^2 \left(\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} \right) dp_x dp_y \quad (-1) \cdot A_1 = rmw - k_B p_n + m_ec$$

$$= \frac{E_+^{(1)}}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi e^2}{i} \iint \frac{\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{rmw - k_B p_n + m_ec} p_2^2 dp_x dp_y \quad (A2^o) \text{ //}$$

$$\bar{j}_-^{(1)} = \bar{j}_x^{(1)} - i\bar{j}_y^{(1)} \quad (\text{同上})$$

$$= \frac{E_-^{(1)}}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi e^2}{i} \iint \frac{\frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2}}{rmw - k_B p_n - m_ec} p_2^2 dp_x dp_y \quad (A2^o) \text{ //}$$

(proof A21)

$$\hat{J}^{(1)} = \iiint -e f^{(1)} \partial p_2 dp_1 dp_2 dp$$

$$\hat{J}_R^{(1)} = \hat{J}_2$$

$$\hat{J}_{II}^{(1)} = \iiint -e f^{(1)} \frac{p_r}{m_r} p_2 dp_1 dp_2 dp$$

以下積分注目...

$$\int -e f^{(1)} dp = \frac{\gamma m c^2}{i} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\gamma m w - k_r p_r} \cdot E_{II}^{(1)} \cdot \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_r} \quad (A19) \text{ ④}$$

J_{II}

$$\hat{J}_{II} = E_{II}^{(1)} \cdot \frac{2\pi e^2}{i} \iint \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_r} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_r} \frac{p_r p_L}{m_r} dp_1 dp_2$$

$$= E_{II}^{(1)} \frac{2\pi e^2}{i} \iint \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_r} \frac{p_r p_L}{m_r} dp_1 dp_2 \quad (A21) \text{ ⑤}$$

• 1次オーダーの Maxwell eq から圧力 P⁽¹⁾ と J⁽¹⁾ の実数部として得られる。

$$(k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2}) E^{(1)} + i \mu_0 c^2 p^{(1)} k - i \mu_0 w J^{(1)} = 0 \quad (A22) \rightarrow \text{proof}(A22)$$

• (A19) ~ (A21) で P⁽¹⁾ と J⁽¹⁾ を求めた。

(A22) は以下のように書き換えられる。

→ proof(A23)

$$D(k, \omega) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_{+}^{(1)} \\ E_{-}^{(1)} \\ E_{II}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots (A23)$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} K - \frac{i \mu_0 w}{4} J_+ & \frac{K}{2} - \frac{i \mu_0 w}{4} J_- & i \mu_0 c^2 R k_L \\ \frac{K}{2i} - \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} J_+ & -\frac{K}{2i} + \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} J_- & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & k + i \mu_0 c^2 k_R k - i \mu_0 w J_{II} \end{pmatrix} \quad (A24)$$

$$\therefore K = \left(k^2 - \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \right) \dots (A25) \quad R = \frac{2\pi e^2}{i} \iint \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_r} \frac{p_r p_L}{m_r} dp_1 dp_2 \dots (A26)$$

$$J_{\pm} = \frac{2\pi e^2}{i} \iint \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_{\pm}} \frac{p_{\pm}^2}{m_r} dp_1 dp_2 \quad (A27)$$

$$J_{II} = \frac{2\pi e^2}{i} \iint \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_L} p_r p_L dp_1 dp_2 \quad (A28)$$

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$$(proof A22) \quad B = B^{(0)} + B^{(1)}, \quad E = E^{(0)} + E^{(1)}$$

$$(A4) \dots \nabla \times B = \mu_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$$

(A4) 左辺左時間微分

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\nabla \times B) = \nabla \times \left(\frac{\partial B}{\partial t} \right) = \nabla \times (-\nabla \times E^{(1)})$$

$$= -\nabla(\nabla \cdot E^{(1)}) + \nabla^2 E^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\nabla \frac{\rho^{(1)}}{\epsilon_0} + \nabla^2 E^{(1)} \quad \text{左辺} \\ &= -\frac{iK}{\epsilon_0} \rho^{(1)} - k^2 E^{(1)} \quad \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} = c^2 \mu_0 \end{aligned}$$

(A4) 右辺左時間微分

$$\mu_0 \frac{\partial J^{(1)}}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E^{(1)}}{\partial t} = -i \mu_0 w J^{(1)} - \frac{w^2 \epsilon_0 \mu_0}{c^2} E^{(1)}$$

以上より

$$-i \mu_0 c^2 k \rho^{(1)} - k^2 E^{(1)} = -i \mu_0 w J^{(1)} - \frac{w^2}{c^2} E^{(1)}$$

$$\left(k^2 - \frac{w^2}{c^2} \right) E^{(1)} + i \mu_0 c^2 \rho^{(1)} k - i \mu_0 w J^{(1)} = 0$$

(A22)

(proof A23)

(A26) ~ (A28) と (A19) ~ (A21) は以下のようになる。

$$(A19) \dots J_{\perp}^{(1)} = E_{\perp}^{(1)} \frac{2 \pi e^2}{i} \iint \frac{\partial J^{(1)}/\partial p_{\perp}}{\gamma_{MW} - k_{\perp} p_{\perp}} p_{\perp} dp_{\perp} dp_{\parallel}$$

$$= E_{\perp}^{(1)} R \quad - \textcircled{A}$$

$$(A20) \dots J_{\pm}^{(1)} = \frac{E_{\pm}^{(1)} 2 \pi e^2}{2 i} \iint \frac{\partial J^{(1)}/\partial p_{\perp}}{\gamma_{MW} - k_{\perp} p_{\perp}, \gamma_{MW}} p_{\perp}^2 dp_{\perp} dp_{\parallel}$$

$$= \frac{E_{\pm}^{(1)}}{2} J_{\pm} \quad - \textcircled{B}$$

$$(A21) \dots J_{\parallel}^{(1)} = E_{\parallel}^{(1)} \frac{2 \pi e^2}{i} \iint \frac{\partial J^{(1)}/\partial p_{\parallel}}{\gamma_{MW} - k_{\perp} p_{\perp}} p_{\parallel} p_{\perp} dp_{\perp} dp_{\parallel}$$

$$= E_{\parallel} J_{\parallel} \quad - \textcircled{C}$$

(A23) と (A22) は

$$k E^{(1)} + i \mu_0 c^2 \rho^{(1)} k - i \mu_0 w J^{(1)} = 0$$

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(②-④より)

$$KE^{(1)} + i\mu_0 c^2 E_{\parallel} R k - i\mu_0 w j^{(1)} = 0 \quad -\textcircled{2}$$

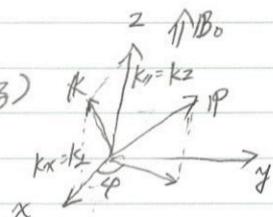
以下運動方程の(1)の式をまとめる

$$\cdot E_{\pm} = E_x \pm iE_y \quad \text{より} \quad E_x = \frac{E_+ + E_-}{2} \quad -\textcircled{2} \quad E_y = \frac{E_+ - E_-}{2i} \quad -\textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{同様に} \quad j_x = \frac{E_+ J_+ / 2 + E_- J_- / 2}{2} = \frac{E_+ J_+ + E_- J_-}{4} \quad -\textcircled{4}$$

$$j_y = \frac{E_+ J_+ / 2 - E_- J_- / 2}{2i} = \frac{E_+ J_+ - E_- J_-}{4i} \quad -\textcircled{5}$$

\therefore ③は prof A16 ③の仮定と同様、 K は xz 面内にあるとする。(- 線性は保たれる)
よし $K = k_x e_x + k_z e_z$ と表せる。 $(k_y = 0, k_x = k_z, k_z = k_y)$

④で x, y, z 成り立つに分けて書き下す。

$$x: KE_x + i\mu_0 c^2 E_{\parallel} R k_x - i\mu_0 w j_x = 0$$

(②③より)

$$K \left(\frac{E_+ + E_-}{2} \right) + i\mu_0 c^2 E_{\parallel} R k_z - i\mu_0 w \left(\frac{E_+ J_+ + E_- J_-}{4} \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{K}{2} - \frac{i\mu_0 w J_+}{4} \right) E_+ + \left(\frac{K}{2} - \frac{i\mu_0 w J_-}{4} \right) E_- + i\mu_0 c^2 R k_z E_{\parallel} = 0 \quad -\textcircled{6}$$

$$y: KE_y + i\mu_0 c^2 E_{\parallel} R k_y - i\mu_0 w j_y = 0$$

(②③より)

$$K \left(\frac{E_+ - E_-}{2i} \right) + 0 - i\mu_0 w \left(\frac{E_+ J_+ - E_- J_-}{4i} \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{K}{2i} - \frac{i\mu_0 w J_+}{4} \right) E_+ + \left(-\frac{K}{2i} + \frac{i\mu_0 w J_-}{4} \right) E_- + 0 = 0 \quad -\textcircled{7}$$

$$z: KE_{\parallel} + i\mu_0 c^2 E_{\parallel} R k_z - i\mu_0 w j_z = 0$$

$$= k_z \quad = E_K J_{\parallel}$$

$$\left(K + i\mu_0 c^2 R k_z - i\mu_0 w J_{\parallel} \right) E_{\parallel} = 0 \quad -\textcircled{8}$$

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② -④より $\mathcal{D} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_+ \\ E_- \\ E_{\perp} \end{pmatrix}$ のテンソル表記はすると

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{K}{2} - \frac{i\mu_0 w}{4} J_+ & \frac{K}{2} - \frac{i\mu_0 w}{4} J_- & i\mu_0 c^2 R k_L \\ \frac{K}{2i} - \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} J_+ & -\frac{K}{2i} + \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} J_- & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & K + i\mu_0 c^2 R k_L - i\mu_0 w J_{\perp} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_+ \\ E_- \\ E_{\perp} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (A23) //$$

$= \mathcal{D} \quad (A24),$

・波の一般的な分散条件は、 $\mathcal{D}(k, w)$ の行列式 = 0 とすればえられる。

・旋回性の条件から、(RHと電子は波に沿って同方向に回るので) RH circular wave は、電子と強い相互作用をなので、その対を考慮するところ

$$\Rightarrow E_+^{(1)} = E_{\perp}^{(1)} = 0 \text{ となる。}$$

・以上より分散条件は

$$\left(\frac{k^2 - w^2}{c^2} \right) - \pi \mu_0 c^2 w \iint \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_1} \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_2} p_1^2 dp_1 dp_2 = 0 \quad \text{となる。} \rightarrow \text{proof (A29)}$$

・ここで電子は非相対論的。 $\rightarrow p = m v \text{ or } v = 1$ ($v \approx v_c$ の時の分子との区別)

・分布函数は速度空間で、 $f(v_1, v_2) = m^3 f^{(0)}(p_1, p_2)$ となる。 (A30)

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \iiint v_1 dv_1 v_2 dv_2 d\varphi f(v_1, v_2) &= \iiint p_1 dp_1 p_2 dp_2 d\varphi f^{(0)}(p_1, p_2) \\ &= \iiint v_1 dv_1 v_2 dv_2 d\varphi m^3 f^{(0)}(p_1, p_2) \end{aligned}$$

proof (A29)

A23より...

$$\mathcal{D} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_+ \\ E_- \\ E_{\perp} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (E_r = E_{\perp} = 0 \text{ と仮定})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} E_+ \\ E_- \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \left(\frac{K}{2} - \frac{i\mu_0 w}{4} J_- \right) E_- \\ \left(-\frac{K}{2i} + \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} J_- \right) E_- \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{J}_+ \frac{K}{2} - \frac{i\mu_0 w}{4} \text{J}_- = 0$$

$$+) -\frac{K}{2i} + \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} \text{J}_- = 0$$

$$\frac{K}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{i}\right) + \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} (1-i) \text{J}_- = 0$$

$$\frac{K}{2} (1+i) + \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} (1+i)(-i) \text{J}_- = 0$$

$$\text{J}_+ \frac{K}{2} + \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} (-i) \text{J}_- = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(k^2 - \frac{w^2}{c^2} \right) + \frac{\mu_0 w}{4} (-i) \frac{2\pi e^2}{i} \int \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_L} \frac{p_L^2 dp_L dp_L}{\gamma_{MW} - \epsilon_{pL} - \mu_{WC}} = 0$$

$$\left(k^2 - \frac{w^2}{c^2} \right) - \pi \mu_0 e^2 w \int \frac{\partial f^{(0)}}{\partial p_L} \frac{p_L^2 dp_L dp_L}{\gamma_{MW} - \epsilon_{pL} - \mu_{WC}} = 0 \quad (A29)$$

• J_+(A28) の分散関係は

$$k^2 - \frac{w^2}{c^2} - \frac{\pi \mu_0 e^2 w}{m} \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_L} \frac{v_L^2 dv_L dv_L}{w - \epsilon_{pL} - \frac{\mu_C}{m}} = 0 \quad (A31) \text{となる。} \rightarrow (\text{proof A31})$$

• $w = w_r + i w_i \in \mathbb{C}$ である。

虚部 w_i は波の growth rate に対応する。 $(w_i > 0)$ 不安定となり波成長)

• Plemelj's formula で A31) が適用。

Plemelj の式

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} dx = p \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} dx \pm i\pi f(x_0) \quad (A32)$$

$$\left(p \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{x_0 - \epsilon} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} dx + \int_{x_0 + \epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} dx \right] \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} i\pi f(x_0) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \text{Res}(x_0) \\ &= i\pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - x_0) f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

proof (A31)

$$p = mv \Leftrightarrow p_L^2 dp_L dp_L = m^4 v_L^2 dv_L dv_L$$

$$\frac{\partial f^{(0)}(p_L, p_R)}{\partial p_L} = \frac{\frac{1}{m^3} \partial f(v_L, v_R)}{m dv_L}$$

$$= \frac{1}{m^4} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_L}$$

よし (A29) の積分は

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \frac{\partial f^{(r)}}{\partial p_2} \frac{p_2^2 dp_2}{\gamma m_w - k_r p_2 - m_w c} = \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \frac{v_{12}^2 dv_{12}}{\gamma m_w - k_r r m_w v_{12} - m_w c} m_w v_{12}^2 dv_{12} \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \frac{v_{12}^2 dv_{12}}{\gamma (w - k_r v_{12} - \frac{w_c}{r})} \quad r \approx 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \frac{v_{12}^2 dv_{12}}{w - k_r v_{12} - \frac{w_c}{r}} \end{aligned}$$

よし (A29) は

(A31)

$$\left(\frac{k^2 - w^2}{c^2}\right) - \frac{\pi w_c e^2 w}{m} \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \frac{v_{12}^2 dv_{12}}{w - k_r v_{12} - \frac{w_c}{r}} = 0 \quad //$$

・ $|w_i| \ll w_r$ の仮定をおくと

$$w_i = \frac{\pi^2 e^2}{2 \epsilon_0 m} \int_0^{+\infty} v_{12}^2 dv_{12} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \delta(w_r - k_r v_{12} - \frac{w_c}{r}) dv_{12} \quad (A33)$$

→ proof (A33)

・ $f(v_{12}, v_{12})$ を規格化

$$\int dv_{12} dv_{12} f(v_{12}, v_{12}) = 1 \text{ たゞ } f \text{ を導入}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dv_{12} dv_{12} f(v_{12}, v_{12}) = 1 \text{ と A33 } f \text{ を導入} \quad (A35) \quad (f \Rightarrow n f \text{ とおぼす})$$

・ よし (A32) は

$$w_i = \frac{\pi^2 w_p^2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} v_{12}^2 dv_{12} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \delta(w_r - k_r v_{12} - \frac{w_c}{r}) dv_{12} \quad (A34) \quad \left(w_p^2 = \frac{n e^2}{m \epsilon_0} \right)$$

(proof A33)

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0 + i\epsilon} dx = P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x - x_0} dx \pm i\pi f(x_0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \frac{dv_{12}}{w_r - k_r v_{12} - \frac{w_c}{r} + i w_i} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(\partial f / \partial v_{12}) (-1/k_r)}{(v_{12} - \frac{w_r}{k_r} + \frac{w_c}{r k_r} - \frac{i w_i}{k_r})} dv_{12} \quad (w_r \gg |w_i| \text{ と})$$

$$= P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \frac{dv_{12}}{-k_r (v_{12} - \frac{w_r}{k_r} + \frac{w_c}{r k_r})} dv_{12} + i\pi \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{k_r} \right) \right]$$

$$(v_{12} = \frac{w_r - w_c}{k_r + r k_r})$$

$$= P \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \frac{dv_{12}}{w_r - k_r v_{12} - \frac{w_c}{r}} + i\pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{k_r} \right) \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \right) f(v_{12} - \frac{w_r}{k_r} + \frac{w_c}{r k_r}) dv_{12}$$

$$- \frac{\partial f}{\partial v_{12}} \delta(w_r - k_r v_{12} - \frac{w_c}{r})$$

$$\left(\delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(x) \right)$$

主値積み J_r 、留数部 J_i とすこ (A31) の積分部は

$$= J_r - i\pi J_i \quad \begin{cases} J_r = \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_2} \frac{1}{w_r - k_r w_1 - w_2/r} dw_1 w_2^2 dw_2 \\ J_i = \int_0^\infty \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_2} \delta(w_r - k_r w_1 - \frac{w_2}{r}) dw_1 w_2^2 dw_2 \end{cases}$$

よって (A31) は

$$\zeta^2 - \frac{w^2}{\zeta^2} - \frac{\pi \mu_0 e^2 w}{m} (J_r - i\pi J_i) = 0$$

$w = w_r + i w_i$ とすこ

上式の虚部...

$$- \frac{2 w_r w_i}{\zeta^2} - \frac{\pi \mu_0 e^2}{m} (w_i J_r - \pi w_r J_i) = 0$$

$$- \frac{2 w_i}{\zeta^2} - \frac{\pi \mu_0 e^2}{m} \left(\frac{w_i}{w_r} J_r - \pi J_i \right) = 0$$

~ 0

近似的に主値積みをおこう。

$$\frac{\pi^2 \mu_0 e^2}{m} J_i = \frac{2 w_i}{\zeta^2} \quad \zeta^2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}$$

$$w_i = \frac{\pi^2 e^2 \zeta^2 \mu_0}{2 m} J_i$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2 e^2}{2 \epsilon_0 m} J_i$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2 e^2}{2 \epsilon_0 m} \int_0^\infty w_2^2 dw_2 \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\partial f}{\partial w_2} \delta(w_r - k_r w_1 - \frac{w_2}{r}) dw_1 \quad (A33)$$