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·激光应用技术·

Compton 散射对椭圆偏振激光调制不稳定性的影响

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摘 要:应用相对论理论和多光子非线性 Compton 散射模型,对等离子体中多光子非线性 Compton 散射对椭圆偏振光调制不稳定性的影响进行了研究,给出了调制不稳定性的时间增 长率修正方程,并进行了数值模拟。结果表明,与散射前相比,Compton 散射光越强,引起调制 不稳定性的最大时间增长率增量越大。在激光等离子体临界面附近处,散射引起的调制不稳 定性的最大时间增长率增量加速了激光场的坍塌。

关键词:激光;等离子体;椭圆偏振激光;调制不稳定性;多光子非线性 Compton 散射 中图分类号:0534 文献标识码:A DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1001-5078.2013.05.005

Influence of Compton scattering on modulation instability of elliptical polarized laser in plasma

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Abstract: The Influence of Compton scattering on modulation instability of elliptical polarized laser in plasma is studied using the relativistic theory and the model of multi-photon nonlinear Compton scattering, the temporal growth rate revised equations of modulation instability are given out, and it is simulated numerically. The results show that compared with before the scattering, the increments of the maximum temporal growth rate of modulation instability are greater as the Compton scattering light is stronger. Near the critical surface of laser plasma, the increments of the maximum temporal growth rate of modulation instability formed by scattering light accelerate the collapsing of the laser field.

Key words: laser; plasma; elliptical polarized laser; modulation instability; multi-photon nonlinear Compton scattering

1 引 言

激光与等离子体作用将导致许多非线性效应, 如自聚焦和成丝^[1],调制不稳定性^[2](modulation instability,MI)等,且这些过程已被应用在粒子加 速^[3]、热烧蚀效应^[4]等方面,是目前受控热核聚变 研究中的一个重要及热点方向。在对激光与等离子 体作用产生 MI 的研究中,陈华英等^[5]指出,等离子 体临界面处 MI 的时间增长率最明显。Jha 等^[6]指 出,等离子体界面附近自生磁场使 MI 改变,激光利 用率降低。激光功率超过 10¹⁸ W/cm² 时,电子有很 高的颤动能量,应考虑相对论效应^[7]。汤伟等^[8]指 出,由弱相对论效应引起的电子质量变化的二级非 线性效应对 MI 影响不大,等离子体临界面处 MI 增 长率比低密度处的更大。姚汝贤等^[9-10] 指出, Compton 散射使 MI 最大时间增长率较散射前显著 减小,而使等离子体界面处的 MI 时间增长率显著 增大。应指出的是,以上研究并未涉及 Compton 散 射对椭圆偏振激光在等离子体中 MI 的影响。事实 上,Compton 散射下的 MI 非线性发展导致原来均匀

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分布的电磁场剧烈坍塌,使等离子体中激光场呈现 整体上的自聚焦和成丝^[11],可见,MI 对激光在等离 子体中的传播会产生重要影响。

本文应用多光子非线性 Compton 散射模型,给 出了 Compton 散射下 MI 时间增长率表达式。

2 非线性色散方程

若一束一定强度的椭圆偏振激光入射到等离子体中,沿 z 轴方向传播,并使等离子体中发生多光子 非线性 Compton 散射^[12](以下简称散射),则散射光 子频率为^[11]:

$$\omega_{s} = \frac{N\omega(1 + \beta\cos\theta)(1 - \beta_{f}\cos\theta'_{1})}{\eta^{2} + \frac{\eta N\hbar\omega(1 + \beta\cos\theta)}{mc^{2}(1 - \cos\theta')^{-1}}}$$
(1)

式中, $\eta = (\gamma - \gamma_f) / |\gamma - 1|$ 是量度散射非弹性参量; $\gamma_{(f)} = [1 - (v_{(f)}/c^2]^{-1/2} = (1 - \beta_{(f)}^2)^{-1/2}, v_{(f)}$ 分别为 电子散射前后的 Lorentz 因子、速度; N 为与电子同 时作用的光子数; $\theta, \theta'_1 \approx \theta'$ 分别为电子和光子散射 前运动方向夹角、散射后电子静止系中运动方向夹 角和光子散射角; c 为真空中的光速; ω 为入射光圆 频率。若取入射光与散射光形成的耦合光频率为 $\omega_c = \omega + \omega_s$ 形式,则 ω_c 为:

$$\omega_{c} = \omega \left[\frac{N(1 + \beta \cos\theta) (1 - \beta_{f} \cos\theta'_{1})}{\eta^{2} + \frac{\eta N \hbar \omega (1 + \beta \cos\theta)}{mc^{2} (1 - \cos\theta')^{-1}}} + 1 \right]$$
(2)

设耦合激光使等离子体中入射激光的电场 $E_{,x}$ 和 y 方向分量 E_x 和 E_y 、波数 k、磁感应强度 B、带电 粒子速度 v、相对论因子 γ 的增量分别为 ΔE_y , ΔE_x 和 ΔE_y , Δk , ΔB , Δv , $\Delta \gamma$, 则沿 z 传输的激光电场矢 量可表示为:

 $\boldsymbol{E} + \Delta \boldsymbol{E} \approx (E_x \boldsymbol{e}_x + E_y \boldsymbol{e}_y) \exp \left[i(kz - \boldsymbol{\omega}_c t)\right] + (\Delta E_x \boldsymbol{e}_x + \Delta E_y \boldsymbol{e}_y) \exp \left[i(kz - \boldsymbol{\omega}_c t)\right]$ (3)

等式两端第二项为散射引起修正项。由式 (3),可得激光场场幅为:

 $\boldsymbol{\psi} + \Delta \boldsymbol{\psi} = \boldsymbol{E} + \Delta \boldsymbol{E} = (E_x \boldsymbol{e}_x + E_y \boldsymbol{e}_y) + (\Delta E_x \boldsymbol{e}_x + \Delta E_y \boldsymbol{e}_y)$ (4)

等离子体中,带电粒子的运动方程为:

$$\frac{d(\gamma m v)}{dt} + \frac{d(\gamma m \Delta v + \Delta \gamma m v)}{dt} \approx q \left(\boldsymbol{E} + \frac{\boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{B}}{c} \right) + q \left(\Delta \boldsymbol{E} + \frac{\Delta \boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{B} + \boldsymbol{v} \times \Delta \boldsymbol{B}}{c} \right)$$
(5)

式(3)和式(4) 推导中忽略 Δ² 项(以下均如 此)。

设带电粒子静止系(S'系)中相对于实验室系

 $(S \, \Re)$ 以速度 $\boldsymbol{v}_0 = nc\boldsymbol{e}_z$ 运动,其中 n 为折射率, \boldsymbol{e}_z 为 z 轴方向的单位矢量。引进耦合约化速度 $\boldsymbol{u}'_c = \boldsymbol{u}' + \Delta \boldsymbol{u}' \approx \gamma'_c \boldsymbol{v}'_c / c + (\Delta \gamma' \boldsymbol{v}' + \gamma' \Delta \boldsymbol{v}') / c$,可得 S'系中电 子动力学方程为^[5]:

$$\left[\frac{d^{2}\boldsymbol{u'}_{e}}{dt'^{2}} + \left(\frac{\omega_{e}^{2}}{\boldsymbol{\gamma'}_{e}} + \frac{\omega_{i}^{2}}{\boldsymbol{\gamma'}_{i}}\right)\boldsymbol{u'}_{e}\right] + \left[\frac{d^{2}\Delta\boldsymbol{u'}_{e}}{dt'^{2}} + 2\left(\frac{\omega_{e}\Delta\omega_{e}}{\boldsymbol{\gamma'}_{e}} + \frac{\omega_{i}\Delta\omega_{i}}{\boldsymbol{\gamma'}_{i}}\right)\boldsymbol{u'}_{e} + \left(\frac{\omega_{e}^{2}}{\boldsymbol{\gamma'}_{e}} + \frac{\omega_{i}^{2}}{\boldsymbol{\gamma'}_{i}}\right)\Delta\boldsymbol{u'}_{e}\right] = \frac{\omega_{e}^{2}}{\boldsymbol{\gamma'}_{i}}\boldsymbol{u'}_{0}\boldsymbol{e}_{z'} + 2\frac{\omega_{e}\Delta\omega_{e}}{\boldsymbol{\gamma'}_{i}}\boldsymbol{u'}_{0}\boldsymbol{e}_{z'}$$
(6)

式中, $\omega_{e(i)} = [4\pi N_{e(i)}q_{e(i)}^2/m_{e(i)}]^{1/2}$,N分别为等离子 体频率、数密度; u'_0 为常量;下标"e"和"i"分别表 示电子和离子;等式两端第二项为修正项。

设式(6) 解为: $u'_e + \Delta u'_e = [u'_{\perp} \exp(-i\omega_e t) + u'_{z'}e_{z'}] + [\Delta u'_{\perp} \exp(-i\omega_e t) + \Delta u'_{z'}e_{z'}], "上"表示$ $垂直 z 轴方向。S'系中,电场矢量为: <math>E' + \Delta E' = E'_{\perp} \exp(-i\omega_e t) + \Delta E'_{\perp} \exp(-i\omega_e t), \pm E'_{\perp} = ime \times \omega u'_{\perp} / |q_e|, \Delta E'_{\perp} = im_e c (\Delta \omega u'_{\perp} + \omega \Delta u'_{\perp}) / |q_e|$ 。结合 Lorentz 变换, $E_{\perp} = E'_{\perp} (1 - n^2)^{-1/2}, \omega_p = \omega'_p \times (1 - n^2)^{-1/2}, t = t'(1 - n^2)^{-1/2} (t - nz/c),$ 可得 S 系中非线性色散方程和电场矢量分别为:

$$\omega_{p}^{2} + 2\omega_{p}\Delta\omega_{p} = \left\{k_{p}^{2}c^{2} + \left\{\left[1 + \left(\frac{q_{e}|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|}{m_{e}c\omega_{c}}\right)^{2}\right]^{-1/2} + \mu\left[1 + \mu^{2}\left(\frac{q_{e}|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|}{m_{e}c\omega_{c}}\right)^{2}\right]^{-1/2}\right\}\left(1 - \frac{{v'}_{0}^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)^{1/2}\omega_{e}^{2}\right\} + 2\left\{2k_{p}\Delta k_{p}c^{2} + \left\{\left[1 + \left(\frac{q_{e}|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|}{m_{e}c\omega_{c}}\right)^{2}\right]^{-1/2} + \mu\left[1 + \mu^{2}\left(\frac{q_{e}|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|}{m_{e}c\omega_{c}}\right)^{2}\right]^{-1/2}\right\}\left(1 - \frac{{v'}_{0}^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)^{1/2}\omega_{e}\Delta\omega_{e}\right\}$$
(7)
$$\boldsymbol{E} + \Delta \boldsymbol{E} = \boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}\exp\left\{-i\left[\omega_{cp} - \omega\right)t - \left(k_{cp} - k\right)z\right]\right\}$$

 $\exp\left[-\mathrm{i}(\omega t - kz)\right] + \Delta E_{\perp} \exp\left\{-\mathrm{i}\left[(\omega_{cp} - \omega)t - (k_{cp} - k)z\right] \exp\left[-\mathrm{i}(\omega t - kz)\right]\right]$ (8)

电场包络 $E + \Delta E$ 表达式是受非线性动力学控制的时空缓变函数; $\mu = m_e/m_i; \mu'_{z'} = \gamma' \upsilon'_0/c, \upsilon'_0$ 分别是 z'方向的约化速度、电子流速;ω_p 和 k_p 分别为 S 系中等离子体横波频率和波数。可见,散射加剧 了等离子体色散。

3 MI 分析

由式(7)和(8),可得:

$$\xi + \Delta \xi \equiv \left(\frac{\partial \omega_p}{\partial |\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|^2} \right) \bigg|_{|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|^2 = 0} + \left(\frac{\partial \Delta \omega_p}{\partial |\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|^2} \right) \bigg|_{|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|^2 = 0}$$

$$\approx -\frac{q_e^2 \omega_e^2}{4m_e^2 c^2 \omega_c^3} - \frac{2q_e^2 \omega_e \Delta \omega_e}{4m_e^2 c^2 \omega_c^3}$$

$$\boldsymbol{v}_g + \Delta \boldsymbol{v}_g \equiv \left(\frac{\partial \omega_p}{\partial k_p}\right) \Big|_{|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|_{=0}} + \left(\frac{\partial \Delta \omega_p}{\partial k_p}\right) \Big|_{|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|_{=0}}$$

$$\approx \frac{k^2 c^2}{\omega_c} + 2 \frac{k \Delta k c^2}{\omega_c}$$

$$\boldsymbol{a}_g + \Delta \boldsymbol{a}_g \equiv \left(\frac{\partial^2 \omega_p}{\partial k_p^2}\right) \Big|_{|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|_{=0}} + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Delta \omega_p}{\partial k_p^2}\right) \Big|_{|\boldsymbol{E}_{\perp}|_{=0}}$$

$$\approx \frac{\omega_e^2 c^2}{\omega_c^3} + 2 \frac{\omega_e \Delta \omega_e c^2}{\omega_c^3} \tag{9}$$

$$\left\{ i \left(\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\psi}}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{v}_g \; \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{\psi}}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{1}{2} a_g \left[- \left(\; \nabla \times \nabla \times \right)_z \boldsymbol{\psi} + \right] \right\}$$

$$(\nabla \nabla \cdot)_{z} \psi] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_{s}}{k} [-(\nabla \times \nabla \times)_{\perp} \psi + (\nabla \nabla \cdot)_{\perp} \psi] - \xi |\psi|^{2} \psi \} + \{i \left(\frac{\partial \Delta \psi}{\partial t} + \Delta v_{s} \frac{\partial \Delta \psi}{\partial z}\right) + \frac{1}{2} [a_{s}(-(\nabla \times \nabla \times)_{z} \Delta \psi + (\nabla \nabla \cdot)_{z} \Delta \psi] + \Delta a_{s}(-(\nabla \times \nabla \times)_{z} \psi + (\nabla \nabla \cdot)_{z} \psi] + \frac{1}{2} [\frac{v_{s}}{k} (-(\nabla \times \nabla \times)_{\perp} \psi + (\nabla \nabla \cdot)_{\perp} \psi] + \frac{\Delta v_{s}}{k} (-(\nabla \times \nabla \times)_{\perp} \Delta \psi + (\nabla \nabla \cdot)_{\perp} \Delta \psi) + \frac{\Delta v_{s}}{k} (-(\nabla \times \nabla \times)_{\perp} \psi + (\nabla \nabla \cdot)_{\perp} \psi)) + 2\xi |\psi \Delta \psi| \psi + \xi |\psi|^{2} \Delta \psi] \} = 0$$
(10)
式中, v_{s} 和 Δv_{s} , a_{s} 和 Δa_{s} 分别是群速度及其增量、
群加速度及其增量; 式(10) 左端第二项为修正项。

推导中忽略了 v_0^2/c 及 μ_o

将式(4)分实虚部, $E = A_x e^{i\theta_1} e_x + A_y e^{i\theta_2} e_y$, $\Delta E = \Delta A_x e^{i\Delta\theta_1} e_x + \Delta A_y e^{i\Delta\theta_2}$, $\exists E_x = A_x e^{i\theta_1}$, $E_y = A_y e^{i\theta_2}$, $\Delta E_x \approx \Delta A_x e^{i\theta_1}$, $\Delta E_y \approx \Delta A_y e^{i\theta_2}$ 。若基态场函数为 $E_0 + \Delta E_0 = A_{0x} e^{-i\theta_{0t}} e_x + A_{0y} \times e^{-i(\theta_{0t} + \pi/2)} e_y + \Delta A_{0x} e^{-i\theta_{0t}} e_x + \Delta A_{0y} e^{-i(\theta_{0t} + \pi/2)} e_y$, $\theta_0 = \xi (A_{0x}^2 + A_{0y}^2)$, $\Delta \theta_0 = \Delta \xi (\Delta A_{0x}^2 + \Delta A_{0y}^2) \approx 0$, ΔA_{0x} 和 $\Delta A_{0y} \notin A_{0x}$ 和 A_{0y} 扰动。研究微扰 态 $A' = (A - A_0) + (\Delta A - \Delta A_0) = [(A_x - A_{0x}) + (\Delta A_x - \Delta A_{0x})] e_x + [(A_y - A_{0y}) + (\Delta A_y - \Delta A_{0y})] \times e_y = A'_x e_x + A'_y e_y$, $\theta'_1 = \theta_1 + \theta_0 t$, $\theta'_2 = \theta_2 + \theta_0 t + \pi/2$, 认为扰动A', θ'_1 , θ'_2 , A'_x , $A'_y \propto \exp(-i\Omega' t + iK' \cdot r)$, $\Omega' = \Omega + \Delta\Omega$ 和 $K' = K + \Delta K$ 分别为耦合扰动态频率和波矢, Ω 和K, $\Delta \Omega$ 和 ΔK 分别为散射前后扰动态频率、波矢。由式(10), 可得 θ'_1 , θ'_2 , A' in M

$$\{ -i\Omega A_{0x}\theta'_{1} + iA_{0x}v_{g}K_{z}\theta'_{1} + \frac{v'_{g}}{2}K_{x}^{2}A_{0x} + \frac{v_{g}}{2k_{0}}K_{\perp}^{2}A'_{x} +$$

$$\begin{split} & 2\xi A_{0x} \left(A_{0x} A'_{x} + A_{0y} A'_{y} \right) \} + \{ -i(\Delta \Omega A_{0x} + \Omega \Delta A_{0x}) \theta'_{1} + i(\Delta A_{0x} v_{g} K_{z} + A_{0x} \Delta v_{g} K_{z} + A_{0x} v_{g} \Delta K_{z}) \theta'_{1} + \frac{\Delta v_{g}}{2} \times K_{z}^{2} A'_{x} + \frac{v_{g}}{2} K_{z} \Delta K_{z} A'_{x} + \frac{v_{g}}{2} K_{z}^{2} \Delta A'_{x} + \frac{\Delta v_{g}}{2} K_{z}^{2} \Delta A'_{x} + 2\xi A_{x} (\Delta A_{0x} A'_{x} + \Delta A_{0y} A'_{y}) + 2\xi A_{0x} (A_{0x} A'_{x} + A_{0y} A'_{y}) + 2\xi \Delta A_{0x} (A_{0x} A'_{x} + A_{0y} A'_{y}) \} = 0 \qquad (11) \\ & (-i\Omega A_{0x} A'_{x} + iv_{g} K_{z} A'_{x} - \frac{A_{0x}}{2} v'_{g} K_{z}^{2} \theta'_{1} - \frac{v_{g}}{2k_{0}} A_{0x} K_{\perp}^{2} \\ & \theta'_{1}) + [-i(\Delta \Omega A'_{x} + \Omega \Delta A'_{1}) \theta'_{1} + i(\Delta v_{g} K_{z} A'_{x} + v_{g} \Delta K_{z} \\ & A'_{x} + v_{g} K_{z} \Delta A'_{x}) - (\frac{\Delta A_{0x}}{2} v'_{g} K_{z}^{2} + \frac{A_{0x}}{2} \Delta v'_{g} K_{z}^{2} + \frac{A_{0x}}{2} \Delta v'_{g} K_{z}^{2} + \frac{A_{0x}}{2} v'_{g} K_{z} \Delta K_{z}) \theta'_{1} - (\frac{\Delta v_{g}}{2k_{0}} A_{0x} K_{\perp}^{2} + \frac{v_{g}}{2k_{0}} K_{\perp}^{2} \Delta A_{0x} + \frac{A_{0x}}{2} v'_{g} K_{z} \Delta K_{z}) \theta'_{1} - (\frac{\Delta v_{g}}{2k_{0}} A_{0x} K_{\perp}^{2} + \frac{v_{g}}{2k_{0}} K_{\perp}^{2} \Delta A_{0x} + \frac{A_{0x}}{2} v'_{g} K_{z} \Delta K_{z}) \theta'_{1} - (\frac{\Delta v_{g}}{2k_{0}} A_{0x} K_{\perp}^{2} + \frac{v_{g}}{2k_{0}} K_{\perp}^{2} \Delta A_{0x} + \frac{A_{0x}}{2} v'_{g} K_{z} \Delta K_{z}) \theta'_{1} - (\frac{\Delta v_{g}}{2k_{0}} A_{0x} K_{\perp}^{2} + \frac{v_{g}}{2k_{0}} K_{\perp}^{2} \Delta A_{0x} + \frac{A_{0x}}{2} v'_{g} K_{z} \Delta A_{0x} + \frac{A_{0x}}{$$

$$\frac{\boldsymbol{v}_{g}}{k_{0}}A_{0x}\boldsymbol{K}_{\perp}\Delta\boldsymbol{K}_{\perp})\boldsymbol{\theta}'_{1}]\approx0$$
(12)

式(11)、式(12)左端第二大项是散射引起的修 正项。由这两式,可得调制增长的解及其增量分 别为:

 $\Omega \approx v_{g}K_{z} + \sqrt{L[L + 2\xi(A_{0x}^{2} + A_{0y}^{2})]}$ $\Delta \Omega \approx \Delta v_{g}K_{z} + v_{g}\Delta K_{z} + \{L[\Delta L + 2\Delta\xi(A_{0x}^{2} + A_{0y}^{2})] + 4\xi(A_{0x}\Delta A_{0x} + A_{0y}\Delta A_{0y})]\} + \Delta L[L + 2\xi(A_{0x}^{2} + A_{0y}^{2})]\}$ (13) 式中, $L = \frac{v_{g}K_{\perp}^{2}}{2k_{0}} + \frac{v'_{g}K_{z}^{2}}{2}, \Delta L = \frac{v_{g}K_{\perp}\Delta K_{\perp}}{k_{0}} + \Delta v'_{g}K_{z}\Delta K_{z}$ 。故调制不稳定性增长率为 $\Gamma = \text{Im}\Omega > 0$, $\Delta \Gamma = \text{Im}\Delta \Omega > 0$ 。

引人散射前后量纲一的参量及其增量分别为 $\dot{\Gamma} = \frac{\Gamma}{\omega}, \ \dot{K}_{z} = \frac{K_{z}c}{\omega}, \ \dot{K}_{\perp} = \frac{K_{\perp}c}{\omega}, \ \mu_{1} = \frac{\omega_{e}}{\omega}, \ A = \frac{|q_{e}|(A_{0x}^{2} + A_{0y}^{2})^{1/2}}{mc\omega}; \\ \Delta\dot{\Gamma} = \frac{\Delta\Gamma}{\omega_{s}}, \ \Delta\dot{K}_{z} = \frac{\Delta K_{z}c}{\omega_{s}}, \ \Delta\mu_{1} = \frac{\Delta\omega_{e}}{\omega_{s}}, \\ \Delta A = \frac{2(A_{0x}\Delta A_{0x} + A_{0y}\Delta A_{0y})^{1/2}}{mc\omega_{s}|q_{e}|^{-1}},$

散射前,取 $\dot{K}_{\perp} = 0, \mu_1 = 0.3, 0.5, 0.99, \omega =$ 1.88×10¹⁵s⁻¹, A = 0.271及 $\dot{K}_z = 0, 其他参数不$ 变^[5],调制不稳定性时间增长率 $\dot{\Gamma}$ 与扰动态波数 \dot{K}_z 和 \dot{K}_{\perp} 关系分别如图1和图2中的虚线所示。

散射后,取 $K_{\perp} = 0, \Delta \mu_1 = 0.01, \omega_s = 1.88 \times$

10¹⁶ s⁻¹, $\Delta A = 0.001$ 及 $\dot{K}_{z} = 0$, 其他参数不变, $\dot{\Gamma}$ 与 \dot{K}_{z} 和 \dot{K}_{\perp} 关系如图 1 和图 2 实线所示。 $\dot{K}_{\perp} = 0$ 时, $\Delta \dot{\Gamma}_{max} \approx (A \Delta A \mu_{1}^{2} + \mu_{1} \Delta \mu_{1} A^{2})/2$, $\Delta \dot{K}_{zmax} \approx \sqrt{2} \Delta A/2$ 2; $\dot{K}_{z} = 0$ 时, $\Delta \dot{\Gamma}_{max} \approx (A \Delta A \mu_{1}^{2} + \mu_{1} \times \Delta \mu_{1} A^{2})/2$, $\Delta \dot{K}_{\perp max} \approx \sqrt{2} \Delta A \mu_{1} + A \Delta \mu_{1})/2$ 。可见, 在 $\dot{K}_{\perp} = 0$ 和 $\dot{K}_{z} = 0$ 两种情况下, 散射引起调制不稳定性的最大 时间增长率增量相同, 增量不仅与入射光引起的 A 和 μ_{1} 有关, 而且与散射光引起的 ΔA 和 $\Delta \mu_{1}$ 有关, μ_{1} 和 $\Delta \mu_{1}$ 越大, 即越靠近激光等离子体临界面和散 射越强, 调制不稳定性时间增长率及其增量越大, 调 制不稳定性的发展使激光峰值迅速增大, 并引起激 光场坍塌。



图 1 调制不稳定性时间增长率 Γ 与扰动态波数 K_z 的函数关系 Fig. 1 modulation instability time growth rate Γ variation over range of unstable wave numbers K_z for $K_\perp = 0$



图 2 调制不稳定性时间增长率 Γ 与扰动态波数 K_{\perp} 的函数关系 Fig. 2 modulation instability time growth rate Γ variation over range of unstable wave numbers K_{\perp} for $K_z = 0$

5 结 论

散射引起调制不稳定性的最大时间增长率增量 不仅与入射光引起的A 和 μ_1 有关,而且与散射光引 起的 ΔA 和 $\Delta \mu_1$ 有关, μ_1 和 $\Delta \mu_1$ 越大,即越靠近激光 等离子体临界面和散射越强,调制不稳定性时间增 长率及其增量越大,调制不稳定性的发展使激光峰 值迅速增大,并加速了激光场坍塌。

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